Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; probably showers and thunderstorms, with lower temperature Monday.
For full weather report see Page 8.

Section 1

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,408. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1919. 114 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections (Rotogravure) and Book Section. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

NC-4 FINISHES NEW YORK-PLYMOUTH FLIGHT; DRIVES STRAIGHT THROUGH FOG TO HER GOAL; SHE MADE 3,925 MILES IN 57 1-4 FLYING HOURS

FIRST DETAILS OF NC-4'S ARRIVAL AT LISBON

Liberty Engines Functioned Well and Passage Was So Smooth That Crew Had Comfortable Shave in Final Hour.

PICTURESQUE SCENE AS SHE LANDED ON THE WATER

Crew Taken to the Rochester Where Amid Notables and Massed Sailors They Stood at Attention to the Strains of National Anthem

Owing to extraordinary cable delays, the following dispatch to THE TIMES, *filed at Lisbon at 10:30 o'clock last Tuesday night, less than an hour and a half after the completion of the NC-4's flight across the ocean, supplies the first details of the event, aside from the brief bulletins of the Navy Department, received in America.*

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LISBON, Tuesday, May 27.—"There she is!" At four minutes to 9 o'clock tonight the cry burst from the lips of the sharp-eyed lookout on the U. S. S. Shawmut's motor boat, which was lying near the mooring buoy, a few hundred yards upstream from the mother ship of the American seaplanes.

Far away in the western sky there appeared a tiny speck, clearly visible against the gorgeous panorama of the sunset, with its rosy wisps of mare's tail cloud—"like a Belasco stage setting," as the artist Reuterdahl, who was in the boat with Commander Cummins, described it. Then the steam puffs broke from the whistles of the Shawmut and the Rochester, and bellow sirens filled the air.

Soon the drone of the NC-4's four great motors were audible, as she floated—slowly, it seemed, so slowly—1,500 feet high above the centre of the river.

Amid a tremendous tumult of sound she swept past the warships and slid lightly down in a wide curve to the water.

Even with glasses the moment of contact was imperceptible to those who watched; one instant she was flying and the next she rocked gently upon the water.

"A perfect landing," said Commander Cummins, briefly, and the words seemed to break the spell of tension that held every one in the boat during the wait of the last half hour. The nervous strain had been greater than we knew. None had spoken save when Commander Cummins gave the last order to the signalman: "Tell the Shawmut to direct her searchlights westward into the wind, so as to shine upon the water."

It was exactly 9:02, Lisbon time, as the NC-4 took the water and began to "taxi" toward her moorings. Soon she was close, and wide as was the spread of her wings, it seemed but a flimsy fabric to have braved and accomplished such a prodigious feat.

The boat looked a mere cockleshell, and the sight of it brought home the full realization of what must have been the NC-3's experience amid the Atlantic waves.

Suddenly, the roar of the motors ceased, and the seaplane slid up beside the motor boat.

"Fine work, boys," was Commander Cummins's greeting, with a wave of the arm to Lieut. Commander Read, perched right on the flying boat's nose.

That was all—no wild cheering or excitement. It is not the habit of our navy to be demonstrative.

Read's reply was lost, as the motor boat started its engine to swing the stern close enough to throw the heavy mooring rope. The first time it was flung Read missed it.

"Try again," he cried; "I slipped."

By piquant contrast this admission of failure was the first audible word spoken by the man who had played the leader's part in winning a success which marks an epoch in human history.

Then carefully and methodically the crews of the plane and the motor boat went on with the job of mooring, as if this final achievement of man's victory over the Atlantic was the most ordinary thing in the world.

When it was finished they scrambled aboard, and there was something more impressive in the quiet sincerity of the handshakes and the few words of welcome, with which they were greeted, than in any outburst of enthusiasm. It was a greeting to men who had accomplished, by men who knew how that accomplishment had been won.

As the motor boat turned its nose toward the flagship, Read, like a true skipper, had eyes only for his plane.

"Don't let those fellows come too close," he cried to the Shawmut's crew, a detail of whom were to spend the night aboard the flying boat as guards.

A host of craft, from trim power launches to fishing smacks and rowboats, and even four-oared outriggers, were careering around—"yelling their heads off," as Pilot Stone expressed it—in dangerous proximity to the seaplane.

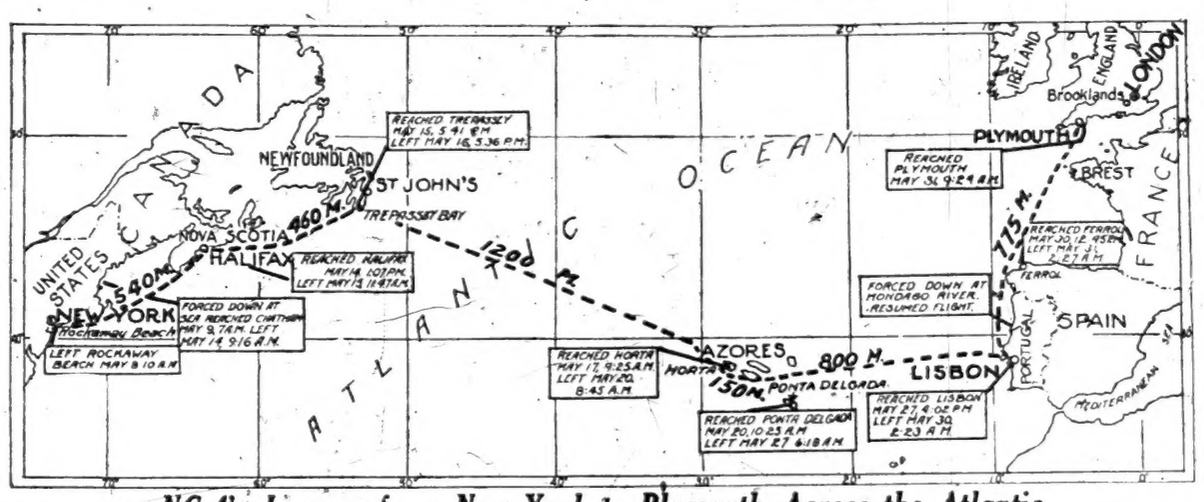
"If they foul her there'll be damage done. If they come too near, hit them lightly over the head; that will keep them away," Read continuued. But his vigorous arm-wave was sufficient for the offenders and they cheered off.

It might be said that a happy nation or a successful flight has no history. As we chugged along to the Rochester they told the whole story of the flight in a few brief sentences.

Weather conditions had been excellent—a strong wind following, which had gradually fallen as the sun sank until the landing was accomplished almost in dead calm.

The motors functioned perfectly—not a single miss on the whole

Continued on Page Three.



NC-4's Journey from New York to Plymouth Across the Atlantic.

The hours of arrival and departure are given in New York time.

IRISH FERMENT LAID TO WALSH

Freeman's Journal Quoted Him as Saying American People Recognized Republic.

RAISED EXTREME HOPES

Sinn Fein Forced to Hasten Policy of Revolt, Irish Politician Writes.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily Mail editorially calls the attention of its readers to "an important article on the ominous condition of Ireland," which it publishes today from the pen of "a prominent Irish politician," who, says The Mail, "writes with real knowledge which he gained during thirty years behind the scenes of Irish politics."

The paper states that "our contributor will speak the truth that he knows only on condition that his name is not given," and adds: "That is what Ireland means today for all who cower under the lash of its racial politics."

The article begins:

"The writer of this article does not write over his name less he might be shot. The result of his cowardice may be that the victim will be the editor of The Daily Mail. He has less objection to that. After all, The Daily Mail has done something to bring about the present deplorable state of affairs in Ireland. It gave us Lord Kitchener, and Kitchener had more to do than any other man, by his obstinacy and perversity, in breaking up John Redmond and the policy for which John Redmond stood in 1914.

"Things have been drifting toward rebellion in Ireland for a considerable time. Few doubt that it is now inevitable.

"Before the arrival here of the delegation which called itself the American Commission of Irish Freedom, the Sinn Fein had been driven from one device to another to keep afloat. It had promised in the most definite terms an Irish Republic. It captured the country at the general election upon that promise and persuaded a majority of the electors to uphold it because it was opposed by the 'Imperialists,' who would accept a half measure of Ireland's rights."

The writer of the article says that the Sinn Fein in the early days of 1918 was not gaining ground. The change came, he says, with alarming suddenness when the Irish Convention presented its report. He continues:

"The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, had promised in language as definite and emphatic as could be used that when the event happened he would act. 'The Government will proceed with the least possible delay to submit legislative proposals to Parliament,' wrote the Right Honorable gentleman on Feb. 25, 1918. True to his promise, he did act. He arrested the Sinn Fein leaders a day or two after the report was issued, and he introduced legislative proposals to Parliament, but they were to conscript young Irishmen into the army and not to carry out his own solemn pledge.

Claim Victory Over Premier.

"It was a futile and deplorable proceeding. The act was never enforced, and the Sinn Fein, strengthened and reinforced, claimed to have routed Mr. Lloyd George, and the claim had some considerable foundation.

"It was a great moment for the Sinn Fein Party. It went into the ascendant. It secured an easy victory at the general election of 1918.

An impressionable people were per-

Continued on Page Seventeen.

British R-34 Ready to Fly in Fortnight; Will Try to Cross Ocean from England

LONDON, May 30.—The giant airship R-34 was formally taken over by the British Admiralty on Thursday.

The vessel left the builders' aerodrome on the Clyde at 9 o'clock tonight, a great crowd watching. She will probably make a voyage over part of England before proceeding to her base at East Fortune.

It is announced that an attempt will be made to fly across the Atlantic from England within the next fortnight.

It was announced on Feb. 24, this year, that Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. were building two enormous airships which had been intended to be England's crushing answer to the German super-Zeppelins—an answer which would have been delivered over Berlin—and that the airships were the largest in the world. Before they were launched from their hangars at Barlow they had been named the R-33 and the R-34. By March 1 the R-33 had taken the air. Then on March 22 it was announced that each was being remodeled for a transatlantic flight.

The length of the R-34 is 670 feet, and the diameter 79 feet. She carries four gondolas, one forward, one aft, and two abreast of each other amidships. Her motive power is derived from five Sunbeam-Maori engines, each of 250 horse power. These are designed to run at a maximum speed of 2,500 revolutions a minute, at which speed the vessel, under moderately fair weather conditions, has been driven at 70 miles an hour.

EXPECTS GERMANS TO DELAY SIGNING

French Foreign Office Member Thinks They May Wait Several Weeks.

MAY EVEN TEMPT INVASION

He Appreciates Ebert's Necessity to Protest, but Is Confident He Will Yield at Last.

Pan Germans to Urge Assembly to Invite the ex-Kaiser Back

LONDON, May 31.—The Pan German Union proposes to introduce in the German National Assembly a resolution inviting the former Emperor to return to Germany, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 28.—Although there is a difference of opinion here as to the final action of the Germans in the peace treaty, most observers believe that they will sign. In British headquarters there was nothing but certainty on that point three days ago. Today there seems to be more anxiety, but it is attributed to nerves more than anything else, because there has been no change in the situation within the last seventy-two hours to account for a decrease of confidence. America looks for the signing as a matter of course.

Among the French, or rather in a small group of French, there is skepticism, but it is in the War Department and not in the Foreign Office. Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the most confident Frenchman in Paris today, thinks the Germans will sign the treaty immediately. In this case, "immediately" means any time within the first fortnight of June.

Differing from Pichon is the professional military group in the War Department of which Premier Clemenceau

Continued on Page Seven.

NAVAL AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND?

Our Change in Building Program Leads Paris to That Inference.

NEGOTIATIONS BY HOUSE

Result Believed to Have Been Anglo-American Understanding to Limit Armaments.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 28.—Secretary Daniels's statement before the House Naval Committee that the Administration had abandoned its naval building program created something akin to a sensation among most of those connected with the American peace mission.

The Secretary's announcement was a complete surprise even to the expert naval advisers of the American Peace Delegation, who had been contending that, as it would be inconsistent with the principles of the League of Nations to permit any one Power to have a fleet stronger than the combined navies of the rest of the world, it was necessary that the United States have a navy equal to that of the greatest naval power. Of course the greatest naval Power is Great Britain.

Careful inquiry indicates that the abandonment of the American naval construction program announced by Mr. Daniels is the result of quiet negotiations that have been going on in Paris for several months. President Wilson intrusted to Colonel House the conduct of these negotiations, which have been so secret that it is doubtful if more than two or three American officials besides the President and Colonel House knew they were under way. Apparently the utmost care was exercised to prevent the naval advisers of the American Peace Commission from knowing what was going on.

No statement as to the character of the negotiations or the conclusion reached is unobtainable. It is inferred, however, from guarded answers given here to questions based on Mr. Daniels's communications to the Naval Committee that some understanding has been reached with the British Government

Continued on Page Four.

3 DIE IN AUTO RACE AT INDIANAPOLIS

Lecocq and His Wealthy Mechanician Are Burned to Death Under Flaming Car.

THURMAN ALSO LOSES LIFE

Newark Driver Pinned Beneath Machine When It Overturns —Wilcox Wins the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—The seventh annual international sweepstakes race of 500 miles, at the automobile speedway here, was marred today by several accidents in which two of the drivers and a mechanician were killed and two other mechanicians injured, one of them seriously. The dead are:

THURMAN, ARTHUR, of Newark, N. J., driver of the Thurman Special.
LECOCQ, LOUIS, of Los Angeles, Cal., driver of the Roamer Special.
RANDINI, R., of Los Angeles, mechanician for Lecocq.

About 125,000 persons witnessed the automobile classic, which was won by Howard Wilcox of Indianapolis, who drove his Peugeot car over the 500-mile course in 5:44:21:75. Eddie Hearne at the wheel of a Durant Special finished second, a little less than two minutes behind the leader, while Jules Goux, one of the sensational Frenchmen in the race, was third, finishing the course in 5:50:49:90.

The race was one of the most sensational run here. Broken steering knuckles, the loss of wheels, two cars overturning without serious injury to their occupants and the fatal mishaps kept the crowd on edge from the start to the finish.

The first fatality occured when the car driven by Arthur Thurman turned over on the back stretch before the race had progressed 250 miles. Thurman, who had reassembled the car in which he entered the race, was dead when he was found under the wreck of his machine. His mechanician, M. Molinare, received a fractured skull and was rushed to a hospital, where he was operated on immediately. It is believed that he has a chance for recovery.

Broke All Records for Course.

The drivers at this time, led by Ralph De Palma in his Packard, were traveling around the speedway at a terrific pace, shattering all records for the course during the first 200 miles. The accident to Thurman did not cause them to diminish their speed and the crowd, at first horror stricken, settled down to witness the finish of the long grind.

It was not long afterward, however, when a cry went up at the southwest curve of the speedway where Lecocq, in attempting to make the turn without cutting down his speed, skidded for a while and then turned over. The gasoline tank of the car exploded, covering Lecocq and his mechanician with burning gasoline. Some of the spectators, together with the guards at the point where the accident occured, made a rush for the burning car, but it was five minutes before they could extinguish the fire. Lecocq and his mechanician, who were strapped in their seats, were burned beyond recognition.

In the meantime the rest of the contestants continued their mad whirl around the track. The flaming gasoline, which was sent in all directions when the tank of Lecocq's car exploded, was picked up by some of the racing cars and carried to several parts of the speedway. Others of the racers rushed through the flames sent up by the burning Roamer while the rescuers were attempting to extinguish them.

When some of the drivers learned of

Continued on Page Eighteen.

LUSTY BRITISH CHEERS FOR FLIER

Gracefully She Drops in Plymouth Harbor, Escorted from Far Out at Sea by British Airplanes.

GREETED BY MAYOR AT THE MAYFLOWER ROCK

Acclaimed by Throngs in Narrow Streets—500 Mile Trip from Ferrol Made At 72-Mile Clip—Leaky Radiator Caused Mondego Halt.

By LEONARD R. HOLME.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PLYMOUTH, England, May 31.—Circling high over Plymouth Sound and planing smoothly down from 1,500 feet altitude, the American naval seaplane NC-4 completed her epoch-making transatlantic journey at 2:24 o'clock this afternoon. She took the water gracefully and easily, amid the cheers of hundreds that had assembled on the green slopes of the Hoe and the Citadel glaces, and taxied quietly across to the British seaplane base at the Cattewater.

There she came to rest, her long trip over, and Lieut. Commander Read and his crew went off to the United States flagship Rochester to receive the congratulations of Admiral Plunkett and a distinguished company of British military and naval authorities. Afterward they were officially welcomed to British soil by the Mayor of Plymouth at the Barbican, the very spot where the Pilgrim Fathers, 300 years ago, embarked. Then they were entertained by officers of the British air force.

The last lap of the NC-4 was far more fortunate than her first stretch. Her descent at the Mondego River was caused by merely a small leak in the water jacket of an engine, which was quickly righted, and she made the trip from Ferrol to Plymouth so comfortably that she was able to make a detour in order to throw greetings from the air to Brest. After that she did indeed strike a fog which forced her to come down to within fifty feet of the water, but she was never in any difficulties.

Her entry into Plymouth was magnificent, and nothing could surpass her high, steady flight as she flew around the harbor before taking the water with easy grace.

President Wilson has already sent his congratulations. Through Admiral Benson, Naval Chief of Staff at Paris, he wirelessed to Lieut. Commander Read:

"Please accept my heartfelt congratulations on the success of your flight and accept for yourself and your comrades expressions of my deep admiration. We are all heartily proud of you. You have won and deserved the distinction of adding still further to the laurels of our country.

WOODROW WILSON."

Early in the day Plymouth began to prepare for the great event. Universal satisfaction was expressed that the American flier should arrive on a Saturday, when the people would be free to welcome her. Plymouth is a naval town, and knows how to estimate such an achievement as Lieut. Commander Read's at its full. Fishing boats hung out flags, crowds gathered on the Hoe, an open space overlooking the harbor, and small boats were commissioned to get as near the NC-4 as possible. British military and naval men were equally anxious to honor the occasion, and the Royal Air Force prepared an escort to meet their American colleague far out at sea.

Flying Escort Puts to Sea.

Three flying boats under Squadron Commander R. H. Kershaw set off as soon as the wireless told of NC-4's approach, each machine flying the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes at the wing tips and the streamers of the air force colors.

Meanwhile aboard the Rochester the British authorities had been gathering. Admiral Sir Cecil Thursby, Commander in Chief of the naval station; Admiral Sir A. J. Henniker Hughan, Dockyard Admiral; General Lane, Mayor Brown of Plymouth, and other notabilities were received by Admiral Plunkitt and awaited the great moment on his flagship. A row of chairs was placed for them on the quarterdeck, and with a band stationed amidships and the crew hanging over the rail and crowding the superstructure the scene resembled strikingly that of a club regatta.

The broad waters of the Sound stretched away to the woods and green slopes of Mount Edgecomb, and half a dozen ships lay ready to hail the completion of the longest aerial trip yet attempted. Half a mile from the Rocheater was the U. S. S. Aroostook, her crew gazing anxiously seaward to catch the first glimpse of the flier, and a little way off a British transport, laden with troops just arrived from India, flew the Stars and Stripes in honor of the occasion.

Another passenger ship and quaint old sailing vessels completed the picture, and between them ran backward and forward the launches of a number of British and American naval attachés, ready to break out into a noisy welcome as soon as the NC-4 hove in sight.

First Glimpse of the Ocean Crosser.

Unfortunately, though the sun was bright, a northeasterly breeze that just rippled the water was not strong enough to drive away the mist. It was possible to see three or four miles, and it was easy to mistake a seagull rising in the distance from the water for a seaplane. There were many false alarms, but when NC-4 did appear there could be no mistake.

It was not her escort of British machines trailing in her wake that revealed her, but her own strong purposeful flight. At first she was a black spec above the breakwater. She moved steadily, remorselessly, near. Her wings, with their vast spread, became visible through a gray mist, and her shape grew clearer. There was something extraordinarily determined in her flight. Seagulls swerve and dip, she kept straight on with not the slightest tremor and only a barely perceptible trimming to the various air currents.

The Stars and Stripes, fluttering from the struts of her framework, could at last be made out, and from the Rochester and Aroostook, from the British transport and naval launches, went up wild cheers and a great blowing of whistles.

The stately flier apparently took no notice; onward she swept as if she would keep on for the port of Plymouth. Then she made a curve to bring her close to the Rochester and continued on a vast circle past the Hoe.

TERRACE GARDEN DANCE PALACE. Dancing Evenings, 7 to 12. Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, 2 to 12. DANCE IN THE OPEN AIR.—Advt.

WANTED—Large, finely furnished offices, financial district. Call Mad. Sq. 1055.—Advt.

Pain's Fireworks for the Fourth. "And the rockets red glare, Bombs bursting in air." Catalogues at 18 Park Place, New York.—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Write for information. H. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers Daily. Reservations—The Plaza.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

AD CONVEYERS ARE BEST The Alva-Ferguson Company, New York City.—Advt.

A Baby's Health depends upon his food. IMPERIAL GRANUM, the UNSWEETENED FOOD for Babies, is health-giving.—Advt.

NC-4 MAY FLY HOME FROM IRELAND

Secretary Daniels Awaiting Report from Commander Read Before Deciding.

PLANE FIT, OFFICERS SAY

Understood That Conference on Atlantic Return Is Soon to be Held in Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, May 31.—It has been learned here, unofficially, that there is a prospect that the American seaplane NC-4 may fly home over the direct Atlantic route from Ireland to Newfoundland.

It is understood a conference will be held here soon to discuss the project. American naval officers say that the NC-4 is in better condition than when she began her flight. Furthermore, the experience gained by all of the NC-4's navigators and pilots would prove of inestimable benefit should the return flight be attempted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—No decision has been reached yet regarding the NC-4. It is not settled whether an attempt will be made to fly the seaplane back from England or dismantle her and ship the parts back to the United States, Secretary Daniels said tonight:

"It is not at this time care to discuss the views of the Department regarding the NC-4. I want to receive Commander Read's report on the flight and hear his recommendations before determining the matter, and until this report has come no decision will be reached."

Secretary Daniels has been advised to adopt both courses. He has been urged to have the NC-4 shipped back and placed in permanent exhibition in the National Museum as part of the aviation exhibit there or to order the plane to make a direct flight home.

Both these suggestions have many advocates. Those who favor putting the NC-4 on exhibition appear to be more numerous than those who want her to try the flight. Many persons here think the NC-4 should not be risked in another ocean flight for fear that she might meet with a mishap, as did the NC-1, and go to the bottom of the ocean.

The navies, according to a high official, who cannot be quoted, are not in favor of flying the NC-4 back.

If the NC-4 flies back, it will not be a non-stop jump from England to Newfoundland. Several ships would be stationed on the route and the NC-4 would stop probably twice to refuel. Those who were responsible for the design and construction of the NC type of boat say that they cannot carry fuel enough to make the flight from Ireland to Newfoundland. But the experts of the Navy Department do not doubt that the NC-4 could make the flight in several hops.

It was pointed out by one expert that on such a return journey the NC-4 would probably have to "buck" west winds most of the way. This would reduce speed and demand more gasoline per mile per hour.

80,000 MEN AT BREST GAZED AS FLIER PASSED

Crowded the Cliffs to Get a Glimpse, Only Momentary Because of the Channel Fog.

BREST, May 31, (Associated Press.)—The hearts of 80,000 Americans stationed here are awaiting transport home were filled with pride as the NC-4, running smoothly, as the perfect machine she is, flew past this port between noon and 1 o'clock today.

The news of the departure of the seaplane from Ferrol had been given out by the naval authorities, and great crowds of doughboys and officers assembled on the cliffs overlooking the ocean, many of them with field glasses, and watched intently, peering through the fog, as early as 11 o'clock.

The NC-4 passed between Ouessant and the mainland, west of here, at 12:30 o'clock. She was then flying at an altitude of about 1,000 feet. The big seaplane was visible several moments through a rift in the fog, disappearing in the Channel at 12:35.

The NC-4 sent this wireless message to the steamer George Washington at noon:

Off Ouessant. Unable to communicate sooner, as using small antennae, owing to low altitude at which flying. All well. (Signed) "READ."

AIR TRAVEL FIRM FORMED.

To Link Detroit and Cleveland by Daily Trips.

An aeroplane transportation company has been organized to link up Detroit and Cleveland by direct air route over the Detroit River and Lake Erie. Daily trips, weather permitting, will be made each way, the planes leaving at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The commercial enterprise has been undertaken by the Universal Aviation Company, and is backed by many prominent Detroit and Cleveland automobile manufacturers. H. M. Leland of Detroit, who was former President of the Cadillac Motor Car Company and now President of the Lincoln Motor Company, and E. E. Allyne, President of the Aluminum Casting Corporation of Cleveland, are heading the project as President and First Vice President, respectively.

John T. Patterson, the general manager of the company, has come here to engage additional pilots and to arrange for the shipping of five airplanes. He announced yesterday that the first flight would be made, if possible, on June 10. Passengers, he said, will be charged $50 for a one-way trip. Express packages will be carried for 32 cents per pound, and mail 2 cents an ounce. He pointed out that although Cleveland and Detroit are but 80 miles distant the fast express trains take eight hours to make the trip, the reason that a detour by way of Toledo around the southern end of Lake Erie is necessary.

Two aviation fields with hangars and buildings have been established in Detroit. One is opposite Belle Isle, just east of the bridge, and another at Morrow Field. It is planned to operate training schools for aviators on these aerodromes as well as another at the flying field in Cleveland.

GENEROUS PRAISE FROM BRITISH PRESS

Read's Achievement Hailed as Remarkable—Tribute Paid to the Machine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, (Sunday) June 1.—The observer says editorially this morning:

"The romantic appeal of Hawker's desperate attempt somewhat overshadowed the businesslike success of Commander Read. The very certainty and regularity of the American flight have impaired popular appreciation of its true worth as a scientific achievement, and as an example of the irrepressible spirit of venturesome humanity.

"The flight is tribute to the quality of machine and efficiency of organization, but above all to the courage, endurance and skill of the pilot.

"America wins the first honors upon the transatlantic airways. Commander Read's arrival gives us opportunity for enthusiastic acknowledgment of the service that he and his country have rendered to the Old World and the new in first linking them up by air."

Lloyds Sunday News says:

"Hearty and sincere will be the congratulations from the people of this country to the United States of America on the first crossing of the Atlantic by the air, a feat which was fittingly crowned by the safe arrival of the seaplane NC-4 at Plymouth yesterday.

"The old seaport of Devon has many links with America and no seeker after a happy coincidence could wish the American machine that first came eastward so to land anywhere else.

"Our congratulations are not the less hearty because our own men failed in their gallant attempt to be the first across. There is no place for petty jealousies when brave men attempt big things. The sympathy so warmly expressed in the United States when it was feared Hawker and Grieve were lost and the generous tributes to their courage would give us the lead, if that were necessary, for hailing the American triumph in the same sporting spirit."

The Americans will not deny that they chose the easier route with shorter sea passages and better weather. That in no way robs them of the credit of being the first to fly the great ocean that links us, while it still leaves for us the longer and direct route. When we accomplish that, as we may hope to do within the next few weeks, we know we may count on receiving the same sporting congratulations that we now have the honor to

LONDON, May 31.—Commenting upon the arrival of the NC-4 at Plymouth, The Evening News says:

"The feat of Lieut. Commander Read is none the less admired because he had an American navy patrol to assist him. The Americans are first in an ordered and scientific method of crossing the Atlantic by air.

"We say what London is thinking when we offer them the most sincere compliments on the courage, resolution, and ingenuity of their great flight."

The Daily Chronicle says that it is very unfortunate, if true, that any attempt should have been made here to depreciate the success of the American airmen in flying across the Atlantic. Beyond giving them their bearings, ships had nothing to do with their successful flight, it adds.

"They have come to Europe by air—an achievement of the first magnitude. While other are still debating the first conditions of the flight, they got there with both feet."

The Weekly Dispatch says:

"Our American friends have shown the true spirit of sportsmanship by the interest they have taken in Hawker's effort and the enthusiasm with which they greeted his rescue. The elaborate preparation made by the United States Navy diminished, it is true, the risks of the flight as compared with Hawker's adventure, but this in no wise detracts from our admiration of this unique achievement."

KING CONGRATULATES READ.

Compliments American Navy on Transatlantic Flight.

LONDON, May 31, (Associated Press.)—The King sent an equerry to the American Embassy this afternoon with his Majesty's hearty congratulations to Lieut. Commander Read and his companions and the United States Navy on the accomplishment of the Atlantic flight.

2 AIRPLANES COLLIDE 1,000 FEET IN THE AIR

Both Machines Fall to the Earth, but Three Aviators Escape Injury.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., May 31.—R. E. Kennedy, D. Thompson, and C. V. Pickup of Los Angeles narrowly escaped death today when the two airplanes in which they were flying crashed together 1,000 feet in the air above Santa Monica Canyon and fell to the earth.

None of the three was injured. The planes crashed when they were flying so that Kennedy might leap from the plane piloted by Thompson to Pickup's machine.

HONOR AVIATOR READ.

Aeronautical Society Confers Honorary Membership Upon Him.

In recognition of his transatlantic flight in the naval seaplane NC-4, the Aeronautical Society of America yesterday conferred upon Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, U. S. N., honorary membership in that organization. The society sent this cable message to the Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, aviator:

Plymouth, England:

"Heartiest congratulations. Society has today elected you an honorary member in recognition of your great achievement.

"AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA,

"ARTHUR H. FISHER, Secretary."

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, when informed of the action of the society, sent this telegram from Washington to Secretary Fisher:

"The honor you confer is well deserved. Every recognition that will come to Commander Read will be gratifying to me, the whole navy, and, I think, the whole country.

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

The Aeronautical Society, which was founded in 1908, deals principally with the engineering side of aviation. Seven others who have contributed to the advancement of flying have received honorary memberships, including the Wright brothers.

SELLS 40 PLANES IN WEEK.

Chicago Dealer Makes Commercial Success—Suits by Air Delivery.

CHICAGO, May 31.—At the end of the first week of selling, an automobile dealer who has added airplanes to his stock, announced today that he had sold forty planes. The dealer purchased Canadian Army training planes, and made Chicago the first commercial airplane selling centre in the country.

A Chicago manufacturer of a nationally advertised brand of men's clothing today announced organization of an airplane delivery to serve dealers within a radius of 500 miles.

CAPITAL GRATIFIED AT NC-4'S SUCCESS

Secretary Daniels at Once Sends Congratulations to Read and Crew of Seaplane.

BRITISH NAVY PRAISES FEAT

Official Messages Kept Navy Department Informed of Flight to Plymouth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Secretary Daniels and his staff of officers in the Navy Department were more than gratified this afternoon when they were officially notified by Rear Admiral Plunkett, commander of the destroyer force in French waters, that the naval seaplane NC-4 had arrived safely at Plymouth in perfect condition, completing the joint mission of the seaplane division and the destroyer force in conection with the transatlantic flight.

Admiral Plunkett notified the department that the NC-4 had arrived at Plymouth at 1:24 Greenwich mean time, or at 9:24 A. M. Washington time, and Admiral Knapp notified the department that the plane had reached Plymouth at 1426, (English civil time,) or 9:26 A. M. New York time. Admiral Knapp had previously informed the department that the NC-4 had left Ferrol at 0627 Greenwich mean time, or 2:27 A. M. New York time.

According to Admiral Knapp's dispatches the elapsed time for the flight from Ferrol to Plymouth was 6 hours and 59 minutes, and the speed 64.5 nautical miles an hour.

The exact time of the landing of the NC-4 at Mondego River yesterday has not yet been reported, but an analysis of the dispatches to the department leads to the assumption that it was about 08:30 Greenwich mean time, or 4:30 A. M. New York time. It has now been definitely reported that the NC-4 left Figueira for Ferrol at 12:08 Greenwich mean time, or 8:08 A. M. yesterday morning. As near as it can now be determined in Washington it appears that the average rate of speed of the NC-4 from Lisbon to the Mondego River was 48.80 nautical miles an hour, that from Mondogo to Ferrol it was 45.00 nautical miles an hour, and for the distance between Lisbon and Ferrol 47.40 miles an hour.

Secretary Daniels today sent the following message of congratulation to Lieut. Commander Read, U. S. N., upon his arrival at Plymouth:

"All the people of America are happy over your successful flight, which has been an epoch-making event in the history of the world. My congratulations and greetings and good wishes."

The Navy Department received today the following cable from Admiral Knapp at London:

"In a letter from the British Admiralty they state that this morning's news brings the epoch-making intelligence that the space between America and Europe has now been successfully spanned by air by way of the Azores. It is with great pleasure that their lordships have learned of this success, and they desire me to offer their congratulations to the crew of the seaplane NC-4 and to the United States Naval Air Service on the fine achievement.

Log of the Flight.

The log of the flight, as shown by official messages to the Navy Department today, follows:

Received at 1:21 A. M., from Plymouth:

"NC-4 left Lisbon (6:23, G. M. T., (2:23 A. M., New York time,) May 30, and landed Mondego River, getting under way later, and proceeding to Ferrol, where it landed at 16:45, G. M. T., (12:45, New York time.) Destroyers standing by. NC-4 will proceed Plymouth tomorrow, if weather permits."

Received at 6:50 A. M. from Admiral Knapp, at London:

"From the Harding: U. S. S. Gridley to U. S. S. Rochester. NC-4 expects to leave Ferrol for Plymouth at 6 A. M. tomorrow. Signed Read. 20330."

Received at 7:22 A. M. from Admiral Knapp:

"NC-4 left Ferrol at 06:27, G. M. T., (2:27 A. M., New York time.)"

Received at 8:11 A. M. from Admiral Knapp:

"Following received from U. S. S. George Washington: 'From U. S. S. Stockton: NC-4 passed Station 2 at 07:43 G. M. T., (3:43 A. M., New York time.)'"

Received at 9:24 A. M. from Admiral Knapp:

"NC-4 passed Station 4 at 0906, G. M. T., (5:06, New York time.)"

Received at 9:50 A. M. from Admiral Knapp:

"NC-4 arrived at Plymouth at 14:26:31, English civil time, or 9:26 A. M., New York time."

Received at 11:36 A. M. from Admiral Knapp:

"NC-4 probably passed Station 5 at 10:05."

Received at 11:56 A. M. from Admiral Knapp:

"NC-4 passed Mengam at 12:13, local time."

Received at 3:15 P. M. from Admiral Plunkett, commander of destroyer force at Plymouth:

"NC-4 arrived at Plymouth 13:24, G. M. T., (9:24 A. M., New York time,) in perfect condition. Joint mission of seaplane division and destroyer force accomplished. Regret loss of NC-1 and damage to NC-3. Nevertheless, information of utmost value gained thereby. Has department any further instructions?"

HAWKER'S AIRPLANE REACHES FALMOUTH

Brought by American Steamer, Which Found It Floating Tail Up—Mail Bags Recovered.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—The Sopwith airplane in which Hawker and Grieve attempted to fly across the Atlantic arrived at Falmouth last night, having been picked up by the American steamer Lake Charlotteville, 1,200 miles from Newfoundland. The machine had been kept afloat by its petrol tanks. It was floating tail up. The wings were wrecked beyond recognition, but it is understood the fuselage, with the exception of the detachable boat, is more or less complete.

The mail bags, which were in the rear part of the car, have been preserved. Extraordinary value and interest will attach to the letters they contain, which in due course will be delivered to their destination, so that even if the first single flight across the Atlantic ended in failure, the first aerial transatlantic post will still come through.

If it is not proposed to rebuild the wrecked machine it will almost certainly be kept intact as a souvenir of a unique attempt.

Falmouth dispatches say that souvenir collectors are busy taking fragments, splinters, and bits of canvas from the craft. There were said to be possible difficulties over salvage with the steamer Captain apparently regarding the machine as almost his own property. It is said that American showmen have offered $10,000 for the biplane.

Upon hearing that the machine had been salved, Hawker said its recovery would be of the greatest value, for there were records in it which it was hoped would give first-class information for future flights.

LONDON, May 30, (Associated Press.)—The airplane in which Hawker and Grieve attempted to fly across the Atlantic will be brought to London and exhibited at a department store here.

FIRST DETAILS OF NC-4'S ARRIVAL AT LISBON

Continued from Page 1, Columns 1 and 2

voyage, and for that matter not on the trip from Newfoundland to the Azores either.

The passage had been so smooth that the crew actually had a comfortable shave in the final hour. Only the start had been difficult—difficult and anxious. With bitterness they described the seven days' wait for the wind to fall that was sending rollers ten to fifteen feet high right into the mouth of the tiny harbor of Ponta Delgada.

"There was no room to rise in smooth water," said Read. "We simply had to wait for a calm or buck those rollers."

In point of fact, they did the latter. The sea had fallen slightly this morning, but it was still dangerously high. But they could bear it no longer.

"We just gave her a run and pulled her nose up," said Pilot Hinton, "and she rose like a bird. It was right at the harbor mouth, and believe me, it was rocky there among those waves. But our luck held all right, and after that it was easy."

Though the sky was cloudless, a haze had prevented them from seeing the patrol boats until they were almost atop of them, but nevertheless they hardly varied a jot from their course.

"As long as there are no clouds it's all right," said Read. "You can just sit still and let her go. The first land we sighted was the sandbanks off the mouth of the Tagus, shining golden at the dead low tide in the setting sun. Then we met the Portuguese planes, and picked up the hills north and south of the river, then the river mouth itself, and the city and the steam cloud between the masts of the Rochester and the Shawmut's searchlights."

"How did you feel when you sighted land?" we asked. The reply was typical in its simplicity. "Well, we felt pretty good." That was all.

The airmen complained of deafness as the result of the ten hours' thundering of the motors. They were not tired, they said—although more than one face looked haggard under its tan—but they were hungry.

"We ate some chocolate and sandwiches during the trip," said one, "but will be glad of a square meal."

Just abeam the Shawmut, which was lined with cheering jackies, the men were transferred to Admiral Plunkett's launch and slid downstream in state past the waterfront, with its twinkling lamps, and the hill-set city, which stood out like a vision of fairy palaces against pink western sky.

In the launches and in the cabin I talked with Engineer Lieutenant James Breese, whom I had not seen since ten years ago, when, as a college boy, he used to dash about the Long Island roads near his family place at East Hampton in a high-powered racing car. His first words were about mutual friends in America, and it was all I could do to bring him back to talk of the flight.

"There is little to say," he declared. "Everything went so smoothly. There won't be any more knocks for Liberty motors now."

"What about the start?" I asked.

"She pitched a good deal, but made it all right," he replied, "though I can't tell you much about that, because I was down below in the cockpit with the hatches closed to keep out the water. We were rather anxious."

Brief as were his words, they gave a glimpse of how tense those moments of anxiety must have been. Breese added that his deafness was wearing off, but that at first it had been extreme.

"The only thing we heard during the whole flight," he said, "besides the motors was the thunder of the salute fired by the Americans and Portuguese warships, and even that was muffled."

When the launch glided up to the Rochester's gangway there came a scene which in beauty and impressiveness proved a fitting climax to this high adventure. As the crew stepped aboard amid deafening cheers Commander Towers shook them by the hand.

Then they stood on the quarterdeck, where the Portuguese Ministers of War and Marine, Admiral Plunkett, Minister Birch, Attachés General Brainard and Dorsey, and leaders of Lisbon society were waiting to receive them.

Suddenly there was a dead silence as the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner."

It was a wonderful picture. In the foreground was the little group, who had done what no man had ever done before, standing stiffly at salute in the dazzling brightnes of a searchlight. Beyond them were rows of naval and military officers in uniform, and a dark mass of civilians, splashed with the color of women's dresses.

On the left was the witchery of colored lights gleaming amid the bright hued flags, and in the centre and on the right background were sailors' faces—grave and reverent in homage to their country's national hymn—rising tier upon tier until lost in the darkness overhead.

Count Large Scientific Results Attained by Trip.

By T. H. CLAYTON,
Lieutenant Pilot, Air Service, A. E. F.

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LISBON, May 27, (via Paris, May 31.)—American flying men in Lisbon are jubilant over the scientific results of the New York-Plymouth expedition, despite the ill-luck of two of the craft. They believe that they have demonstrated the feasibility of air navigation over the Atlantic. They learned some things of great importance to future flights.

"In the first place, we have proved the air worthiness of the American engines," said Pilot Commander Richardson of the NC-3. "The Liberty engine proved itself a perfect mechanism. I would as soon attempt a New York-San Francisco flight with a boatful as not. There was not a minute's trouble with the motor throughout the long grind.

"The navigation devices were remarkably precise, but need further development. They must find a way of making port despite storms and fog. That is the next important step in air navigation. If we had had absolute means of knowing where we were when we neared the Azores, all would have landed safely.

"Another important need for large boats is automatic control to take the physical strain off the pilots and allow them to move around. The immense size of the controls, when the weather is rough, makes the pilot's job extremely hard. The airboats have steam stering gear like large ocean liners. We want an electric device for large planes.

"It is essential that pilots be able to move around between watches at the wheel. The long grind in the seat without a chance to move about breaks down the kidneys to a point where they fail to eliminate some poisons, and the pilot is overcome by a drowsiness that even hypodermics will not overcome. An automatic steering device would give us a chance to break away from the pilot's chair and rest.

"The question of loading at fuel stations is an important one. The ships carry too heavy a load besides gasoline to be a commercial success, although only a war load is necessary for military planes. Immediate development along these lines is certain.

"Construction details of the NC boats were proven sound by their behavior in the air and on the water. In fact, we owe our lives to the sturdy construction of the hull wings. I would advise a little heavier wing pontoons. Once wing flotation is lost in heavy seas it is almost impossible to keep a boat right side up.

"However, these are only details sure to be solved. The big thing that the American Navy proved is that motors and planes are capable of steady performance under the most adverse weather conditions. The work of the ship during the heavy rainstorms of the last five hours of the trip, the most gruelling test ever given to planes anywhere, proves this.

"The future of air navigation is certain. In a few years liners will make an easy passage from New York to London and Paris in utmost safety. There are many methods for making landings in the water simple when the weather is foggy, but they must be developed by experience. That is what we are pioneering on in the crossing from New York to Plymouth.

"Lisbon is an ideal air port, on account of weather conditions, I am told. We could transship here for Italy, France, and England, or on the same ship continue to French and English ports."

The American flying men are highly pleased with Lisbon. Added to the picturesqueness of night life are Lisbon's clubs. On Saturday night a dance was given in their honor by Minister Thomas H. Birch of the American Legation. Sunday afternoon they attended a bullfight.

BRITISH FLIERS PLAN 'HOP' ABOUT JUNE 13

Kerr and Alcock Expect Machines to be Ready to Take Advantage of Full Moon.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Rainy Weather Delays Assembling, but Aviators Hope to Make Test Flights This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 31.—While there is no prospect of another attempt at an Atlantic air-crossing during the coming week, the end of that period should see several of the expeditions now preparing in Newfoundland so well under way that some reliable judgment may be formed as to the order in which the contestants will "hop off" in the great race.

There are so many elements of chance, so many as yet unsolved uncertainties about the venture itself, that not even those most intimately concerned appear to have a very definite conviction as to who the winner will be, for the lessons of Hawker's midocean descent and Raynham's crash have taught the fliers too well that not necessarily is it to be he who is first away, who will fly home with the honor, glory, and the profit of being the first to make a nonstop transatlantic flight.

None the less each pilot and each navigator here realizes that, barring such haste as may invite misnap, it is all-important to get started first, and it is surprisingly true that, much of the work of assembling and tuning and testing is of such uncertain duration that even members of the expedition themselves, though freely viewing each other's jobs and noting the progress, are unable to be quite sure just which fellow really is ahead.

Today it seems to be Raynham in his Martinsyde, providing he finds another navigator in time; tomorrow Captain Alcock may appear almost certain to be first away in the Vickers Vimy bomber, and again the big Handley-Page liner, being assembled in Harbor Grace, will appear sure of first rising into the air.

In all events, unless the weather delays the construction work, all three planes now on the scene should be so far advanced in another seven days that the time of trial flights may be predicted with some certainty, and if these go well there may be one, two, or three getaways in close order, with the possibility of a real race across the ocean that came so near being flown by Hawker and Raynham.

Weather Delays Assembling.

Local weather according to its present behavior may, however, prove a real factor of delay, this time hampering not the start of the race, as it did during the weeks for the Sopwith and Martinsyde start, but actually preventing the assembling work on the planes. Raynham, working indoors, is not worried, but neither the Vimy nor the Handley-Page yet has shelter, and the seemingly endless days of dropping fog now have been succeeded by a downpour that has accomplished the impossible of making every already thoroughly wet thing wetter than ever.

Their hearts in their jobs, the English mechanics brought here by the various expeditions have toiled in the open air despite these chilling, despairing conditions, and are ever cheerful over their spongy jobs, but today they had to give up.

Of those striving here to be first away on the big venture Raynham has excited the most admiration, for long before he really had recovered from his painful injuries he was about the task of reconstructing his biplane, which experts had condemned to the ignominy of the scrap heap. While still he lay abed Raynham, undaunted, refused to be discouraged even by the loss of a navigator when Captain Morgan's injuries forced his withdrawal, and went about his job determinedly. Most surprising of all, from being a very reserved young pilot, exhibiting hitherto no apparent zealus for the organization side of his job, he has become a good humored and even communicative young optimist, seeming with energy and forcing his rivals to pause and wonder, even while they cheer for him, whether he is yet to accomplish the wonder of rising out of his crash victorious.

Raynham was sent here without a business head for his expedition, so that he has been saddled with all the executive details and his capacity for these, developed out of the sudden necessity which followed his crash and seeming permanent defeat, causes astonishment to those who reflect that he is but twenty-five years old, and that most of the business of life during his adult years he has transacted in the air.

Vickers Vimy men, too, had their troubles during the past week, when for days it seemed as if they never would get a level spot big enough to be dignified with the name of aerodrome, and offering the possibility of a take-off in even one direction. But now with the prospect of getting a gang of men at work on Monday on a site selected, which promises well, their chief worry seems to be over. With the actual work of reassembling the biplane, shipped like the others in a multitude of crates, they are making excellent progress, and Captain Alcock, the pilot, is still energetically determined to be first off the ground if humanly possible.

It may be told that he and his venture are the only ones to give the Handley-Page men any serious caused for worry. They recognize that his twin-engined biplane is able to keep in the air with only half of the power plant functioning, and though well conscious of their own superiority on the navigational side, they are by no means willing to allow the Vimy to be first to start.

Doubtful on Commercial Flights.

Rear Admiral Mark Kerr, head of Handley-Page expedition, is reconciled to the inevitable tedium and delay of the assembling period for his own great machine, and is making no effort to hurry beyond the point of safety. His one great concern, aside from the possibility of some other airplane doing the job first, is that the Handley-Page may prove unequal to getting off the rough ground at Harbor Grace with the load, which is to be the greatest the giant plane ever has been called upon to lift. Though he has the very best of the Newfoundland aerodromes, it is far from ideal, and the uneasiness will not leave him till the air liner is off the ground bearing her full transatlantic load.

No one here is more convinced than Admiral Kerr that the whole project of flying across the Atlantic is in the nature of a sporting stunt, and he adds to that expressive phrase the calmly expressed conviction that not until scientists have developed some new motive power will commercial flying across the Atlantic be undertaken seriously.

What this motive power may be he of course does not pretend to know, though the possibility of an engine in some way taking power out of the atmosphere or from the sun's rays is a development about which it interests him to speculate.

J. Alexander Robinson, Postmaster General of Newfoundland, today makes a public report of the experience of the first trans-Atlantic mail, which was carried in the Sopwith. It is understood here that this mail was salvaged, though this is not definitely confirmed. Two hundred surcharged stamps of the "caribou" issue were gotten out, of which 18 were damaged and destroyed, and 95 cancelled. On the first mail 11 were used for presentation copies, 1 of which was sent to King George and the remainder are to be sold at $25 each for the benefit of the Marine Disaster Fund. Of those used on the mail all were in the nature of complimentary exchanges, and not a single one purchased at the £100 price asked by the Sopwiths for carrying a one ounce letter.

Raynham still has a small mail, practically a duplicate of that carried by Hawker, the stamps of which are indorsed in ink, "Transatlantic Air Mail."

The Postmaster General now proposes to have a special stamp issued for subsequent flights.

Expect to Start About June 13.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 31, (Associated Press.)—Both Admiral Kerr, pilot of the Handley-Page biplane being assembled at Harbor Grace, and Captain Jack Alcock, pilot of the Vickers-Vimy bomber, today expressed confidence that they would be able to take off for their transatlantic flights about June 13, when they will be aided by a full moon.

Admiral Kerr said he hoped to make the first of a series of trial flights next Saturday or the following Monday. He added that he thought that at least three trial trips would be necessary, as the machine had been shipped here from England before final tests were made.

Captain Alcock is planning to make his first trial flight next Thursday, with possibly another later. He said he had been advised that the manager of the company for which he is flying had left England and would reach St. John's next week.



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Aeronautical Congress Sees Test of Landing Bags Without Stopping Flight.

SCOUT DOES WAR "STUNTS"

Collegiate Airplane Contests Are Postponed Because Students Are in Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 31.—Lieut. Alan Clark, late of the Royal Air Force, thrilled throngs at the Atlantic City airport this afternoon in a Sopwith "Camel" scout machine, tearing through space at 150 miles an hour, as one of the final tests of different type machines for commercial adaptability of the second Pan American Aeronautical Congress.

The machine, which was immediately dubbed the "Flitter," skidded through the atmosphere with such terrific speed that the operator was able to stand it directly on its wing tips in a vertical position in making banks and on the straightaway it showed twice the speed of other machines hovering over the field. The Sopwith climbed 5,000 feet in a twinkling and then Lieutenant Clark put it into a tail slip with its nose pointed straight up. The machine spun around like a giant top for a full minute, then dipped suddenly into a nose spin for a 2,000 feet gimlet toward the earth, from which level it was permitted to go through all the stunts that made such wonderful records for the scouter on the Italian and French fronts.

The convention held final tests for the mail delivery system from an airplane with the use of "Petle" parachutes, each capable of carrying the weight of 1,000 letters, more than would be the average delivery at any one community along an aerial mail route. The aeroplane of Eddie Stinson was soaring at 70 miles an hour when Lieutenant Jean Ora, inventor of the parachute, released six parachutes in a row at second intervals. They clustered after their release and deposited 25 pound bags of sand within a radius of eighteen feet on the field. Government officials are to be brought here next week to witness the parachute mail tests with the idea of securing their adoption for the sky mail routes. With their adoption it is certain, officials declared today, that the delivery of mail will be greatly expedited because the airplane mail express will able to continue its flight without slowing up.

George Weiss of Pittsburgh, a former navy balloonist, had a hair raising experience while testing out a parachute invention this afternoon. Weiss dropped off an airplane driven by Eddie Stinson, easily at the rate of eighty miles an hour. The altitude was 1,000 feet. First he was blown to sea, while crowds beneath trembled; then, by a peculiar twist, he was taken back, all the time descending. He wound up his miraculous escape in the air by dropping into the thoroughfare.

The first public demonstration of wireless duplex telephony was given tonight before officials of the convention. The instruments, connected up in the Atlantic City Yacht Club, were employed to receive and send telephone messages to the cruiser Rosemar, anchored in a basin a half mile from the clubhouse. The audience was first permitted to talk and receive at the same time, with the same ease with which the modern telephone with wire connections is used. Later a musician was placed aboard the cruiser, and when he played a solo it was delivered to the audience at the clubhouse through an amplifier.

Because the students at the big colleges were busy with their spring examinations it was necessary to postpone the collegiate airplane contests scheduled this afternoon. They will be renewed the last Saturday in June and be continued each Saturday for the balance of the summer. Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Colorado, Columbia, Amherst, California and Tufts are entered in the competitions for the supremacy of the air both over land and sea in the land and seaplanes.

Tomorrow there will be a special report to the convetion by Henry Woodhouse, aeronautical engineer, who has made a special study of the transatlantic flight and the problems it has developed. Awards will also be made for all the tests and races held in connection with the convention.

NAVAL AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND?

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

with respect to the size of naval armaments.

Compact to Limit Building Inferred.

One interpretation of these answers is that the two great English speaking nations have agreed to limit their naval programs, but there is no information obtainable as to whether Great Britain assented to any proposal that the American fleet should be increased intensively until it reached the strength of the British fleet fixed by mutual understanding.

The whole thing is a mystery, and the most that can be said definitely is that Mr. Daniels's statement is confirmed, with the additional detail that some understanding has been reached with Great Britain as a result of the long negotiations in connection with the peace conference.

At the moment when the Secretary's announcement surprised the American peace contingent our naval experts understood that the President was considering their argument in favor of having the United States undertake to construct a fleet as large as Great Britain's. This argument developed the principle that no one Government should have a fleet powerful enough to defy the combined fleets of the League of Nations.

The announcement by Secretary Daniels caused all the greater surprise because he had been advocating the construction of a fleet second to none in the world. His speeches of that character aroused deep resentment in Great Britain.

Another element that increases the surprise is the fact that last Winter, when the House Naval Committee contemplated postponing action on the big building program submitted by Mr. Daniels, the committee was urged by the President to sanction the program, as it was necessary for the carrying out of his plans concerning the Peace Conference.

What the President meant by this has never been disclosed. The Naval Committee took the President at his word and provided money to build the ships recommended by Mr. Daniels.

Just what quid pro quo America has obtained from Great Britain or other powers in consideration of abandoning her Big navy scheme is one of the things not disclosed here. Nothing has come to the surface to show that any concessions have been made to the United States that might be in the nature of compensation for the seeming abandonment of the declared intention to make the American fleet second to none in the world.

British Plan to Punish Enver.

LONDON, May 29.—The whereabouts of Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha, the leaders of the Turkish Government during the war, are not known, but the British Government is taking steps to bring them to account, according to a statement made by Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons today. Mr. Harmsworth said he understood a provision requiring the surrender of Enver and Talaat would be included in the peace treaty with Turkey.

ARMY CARS TO RELIEVE LONDON TRAFFIC JAM

Government to Experiment with Motor Lorries for Carrying Passengers.

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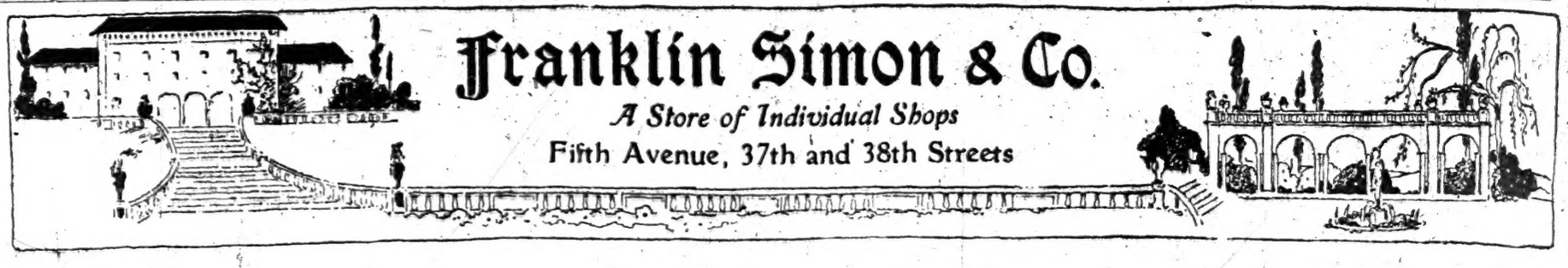
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—For a long time the inadequacy of the means of passenger transport in London has been a subject of general complaint. The subway trains are too few to cope with the traffic during the busiest hours and many of them are so crowded that it is literally impossible to squeeze another person aboard them.

The same is true with regard to the trams and motor buses, which are often besieged at stopping places, especially in the morning and evening, by people traveling to and from work, resulting in unseemly scrimmages for places in which the strongest mostly win.

The difficulty over passenger transport has arisen mainly as a result of many hundreds of London's motor buses having been mobilized for war purposes and sent to the front. A comparatively few survived in fit enough condition to renew their normal employment.

The Government has at last taken steps to relieve the situation. It has decided that the present means to transport shall be supplemented by army motor lorries, some hundreds of which will be utilized as passenger carriers, if the initial experiment to be tried next Monday proves successful. On Monday single decker lorries will be converted as far as possible to passenger requirements, with comfortable seating accommodations, and the fares will be the same as are charged on ordinary buses. It will be recalled that during the omnibus strike last February army motor lorries were used on a small scale for the same purpose with success.



Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.



GIRLS' AND JUNIOR MISSES'

SUMMERTIDE FROCKS

For Countryside or Seashore

YOUTHFUL and attractive frocks for this charming and diminutive age of femininity have been assembled for the various festivities in which the younger set participates.

COTTON FROCKS

FOR GIRLS AND JUNIOR MISSES

The daintiest cotton frocks, cool and crisp are adorably feminine and femininely youthful with their touches of hand embroidery, or with real filet or Valenciennes lace and ribbon sashes.

WHITE VOILE FROCKS — DIMITY FROCKS
DOTTED SWISS FROCKS — BATISTE FROCKS
FIGURED VOILE FROCKS — ORGANDIE FROCKS

6.95 to 39.50

SILK FROCKS

FOR GIRLS AND JUNIOR MISSES

For the more festive occasions there are silk frocks charmingly simple or more pretentious, including frocks with quaint fichu collars, numerous ruffles or embellishments of hand embroidery.

OF TAFFETA SILK or FIGURED GEORGETTE
OF PLAIN CHIFFON or GEORGETTE CREPE
OF FIGURED CHIFFON or CREPE DE CHINE

14.50 to 49.50

Girls' sizes, 8 to 16 years
Junior Misses', 13 to 17 years

GIRLS' and JUNIOR MISSES' DRESS SHOP
Second Floor

Amid Thousandfold Frocks for Summertide Is

THIS NEWEST MISSES' SILHOUETTE

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE RESORT SEASON

"WHERE shall we go?" is no greater a question of the moment than "What shall we wear?" And the Misses' Gown Shop responds with suggestions a thousandfold, for it is only through a selection of the widest appeal that the Miss can find the right gowns for the multitude of Summer diversions for which she has planned. In the little niceties of design that lend the authority of fashion without adding to age, these Summertide frocks present a character that the demoiselle will be quick to appreciate, for Summertide is the heytide of youth.

Evening Gowns for the Resort Season

THIS blithesome Summertide of peace demands new and more elaborate feminine fashions bringing to the fore evening gowns of adorable softness and alluring charm.

An air of fragility and delicacy is essential to feminine beauty, so de luxe materials—sheer and soft—are used to fashion these frocks. And all is not left to the materials; the designing betrays art in every line—the whirl and swirl of draperies, the use of scintillating silver laces—the dash and mystery of a sash—and the coquetry of a corsage of French flowers, all add their charm.

TAFFETA GOWNS — MOIRE GOWNS — TULLE GOWNS
LACE GOWNS — SATIN GOWNS — CHIFFON GOWNS
GEORGETTE GOWNS — NET GOWNS — ORGANDIE GOWNS

Twenty-nine Fifty to Ninety-eight Fifty

Daytime Frocks for the Resort Season

FROCKS planned for THIS Summertide differ widely from the frocks of yesteryear—the silhouette is different—so are the sleeves—the sash and collar arrangements—the embroidered designs—the application of laces and the drape and shape of the skirts—all new—all different.

The return of essentially feminine fashions gives a thousandfold opportunities for pictorial effects. While the inspiration for many of these new gowns comes from Romney and Gainsborough paintings, art is neither ancient or modern but perpetual, and a fashion revival only adds another charming and original picture to the galerie.

GEORGETTE FROCKS — CHARMEUSE FROCKS — ORGANDIE FROCKS
TAFFETA FROCKS — CREPE METEOR FROCKS — DOTTED SWISS FROCKS
FOULARD FROCKS — TRICOLETTE FROCKS — SHEER VOILE FROCKS

Twenty-nine Fifty to Ninety-eight Fifty

MISSES' GOWN SHOP—Second Floor

Auteuil and Longchamps Seal The Newest Misses' Silhouette

AS FULL SKIRTED AND SHORT SLEEVED

A RETURN of the full skirt is forecasted in the newest vogue of Paris. Mayhap it is reflective of the prodigality of the times—perhaps only a reaction from the sterner stuff of war to the femininity of peace, but whatever the reason, the new silhouette, shown first by the Individual Shops, reveals the generous skirt-fulness of the periods that have followed the great conflicts of history. The calendar turns back to Grandma's day and the Miss shares in a revival of the glories of a mode in which comfort vied with ingenuity in producing a genuinely feminine fashion.

Spring Paris watches the course of Auteuil, of Longchamps with no more intensity than Gotham at this season turns its glances toward the resorts favored by fashion for motifs that are destined to determine the mode for months to come. This new silhouette awaits the Miss who aims to signalize her appearance at shore, lake or mountain by the possession of the *dernier cri* in feminine attire, versions of which are shown in

AFTERNOON GOWNS
Of CHARMEUSE
Of TAFFETA SILK
Of CREPE METEOR

Sixty-eight and Seventy-eight Dollars





AUSTRIA WILL GET TREATY TOMORROW

Small Powers Make Reservations on Financial and Reparations Clauses.

JUGOSLAVS ARE OBDURATE

Long Conference with Americans on Adriatic Problems Is Without Definite Result.

PARIS, May 31. (Associated Press.)—The secret plenary session of the Peace Conference this afternoon decided to present the peace treaty to the Austrians at noon Monday. The small powers made reservations on the financial and reparations clauses.

The session was held in the Foreign Office and was largely attended. It developed a spirited discussion. Premier Bratiano of Rumania, M. Trumbitch of Serbia, Premier Venizelos of Greece and the Czechoslovak delegation presented reservations on the financial and reparations terms.

M. Clemenceau replied, chiefly on the criticisms regarding lack of time, pointing out that more time had been granted than was originally requested.

President Wilson also made a conciliatory speech, urging that the great powers had borne the chief responsibilities and had carefully considered the interests of the small powers.

The clauses guaranteeing the rights of minorities on questions of race, language and religion were objected to by the small powers, which maintained that these constituted an infringement of their sovereignty. M. Clemenceau assured them that this would be considered by the Council of Four before the treaty was presented, and an agreement thereupon was reached to proceed with the presentation of the treaty Monday, excepting the financial and reparations sections, and perhaps the military section, which may be further revised.

While awaiting the convening of the plenary session, President Wilson filled a number of engagements to receive individuals. Among his callers was United States Senator Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island.

The Council of Four held no meeting this morning, this fact giving the President freedom to receive his several visitors.

Meanwhile the Jugoslav delegation to the Peace Conference conferred at length with the entire American delegation with the exception of President Wilson. The conference was over the Adriatic question. No decision was reached by the conferees, the Jugoslavs standing firmly for their claims. It is understood that at present they are less disposed than the Italians to give ground in the controversy.

President Wilson joined the other members of the American delegation at the Hôtel de Crillon at 12:45 o'clock. The American conferees discussed phases of the German peace terms, as well as the Adriatic and other pending problems.

Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, today replied to the last two German notes. The official statements on the replies have not yet been issued.

ITALIANS GAIN CONFIDENCE.

Giornale d'Italia Assumes That Fiume Is to be a Free City.

ROME, May 31. (Associated Press.)—The Giornale d'Italia, commenting on the solution of the Adriatic question as it is understood here, thinks it will satisfy the most vital interests of Italy. The newspaper adds:

"Considering the difficulties against which our plenipotentiaries struggled in Paris, every good Italian must acknowledge that what is obtained is enough to insure our dominion of the Alps and the Adriatic Sea.

"The solution of the problem of Fiume undoubtedly is less satisfactory, but at least we have obtained the concession that that port, which gave such touching proofs of attachment to Italy, shall not go to Jugoslavia. It may preserve its Italian nationality and within fifteen years freely exercise its right of self-determination, definitely joining the mother country."

CALLED "PRICE OF LIBERTY."

Assessments on New States So Styled by Conference Leaders.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 28.—Those who are determining the destinies of the world have decided upon an important change in the German and Austrian peace treaties. This will require the nations which have been created—in some cases partly and in others entirely—out of territorial segments of the enemy countries to pay a portion of the reparational charges to be assessed against Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

It was while the Austrian treaty was in course of preparation that the realization came to the peacemakers that the new nations were getting something for nothing, as it were. Take the new Poland, for example, made up of parts of Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, the last two being enemy countries. That it would be unfair to make these freed Poles pay for the cost of a war in which they had no desire to participate was conceded; but the point was made that it was only just that they should bear some share of the cost of the war and not place the entire burden elsewhere—mainly on the nations which freed them—simply because they had been part of the enemy's territory when the war began.

GERMANY RECRUITS ARMY OF 600,000

Reichswehr, Organized by Minister Noske, Is Being Expanded Fast.

MANY JUNKER OFFICERS

Expense Is Said to be Greater Than That of Kaiser's Pre-War Standing Army.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 26.—The Berlin Government, while professing in Brockdorff-Rantzau's notes to the Allies its utter inability to fulfill the financial terms of the Versailles treaty, is calmly incurring a vast additional expenditure by deliberately reconstituting the German army in a strength far exceeding the police force of 100,000 men conceded to Germany by the "Big Four."

New and very important measures proposed by Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defense, at the suggestion of the General Staff, have been adopted quite recently with regard to this reconstruction of Germany's vanquished hosts.

The most vital innovation is the creation of a "Reichswehr," or imperial defense force, which has now been officially constituted. A large number of recruiting offices have been opened in all the larger towns, in villages, and on the great estates of the junkers.

All former soldiers are urged to form companies of the Reichswehr, camouflaged as "rifle clubs." The Government supplies each company of 200 men with three machine guns, and 500 rounds of ammunition are distributed to each rifleman.

Many of these rural detachments are commanded by the owners of the estates on which they are raised. Here also, where the junkers still reign absolutely, the recruiting is not voluntary but frankly compulsory.

Each German State is required to furnish a contingent to the Reichswehr, and is no longer allowed to organize independent forces. The Reichswehr is in fact, simply an imperial militia, and is calculated to re-establish that unity of organization in the German Army which defeat destroyed.

The Reichswehr is certainly at least 400,000 strong, and recruits are continually being enrolled. A payment of five marks per day for them has been adopted, and the volunteers are well-clothed and fed.

It is safe to say that this new army is today costing ostensibly bankrupt Germany far more than the Kaiser's standing army before the war. So ruinous, indeed, is the expense that the Berlin Government is forced to appeal for financial support for Reichswehr to the patriotism, or rather, the chauvinism of its adherents. The German newspapers publish full page advertisements begging for funds.

"You who fear for your lives or are too weak to bear arms," these appeals says, "it is your duty at least to give money, even if it be the best part of your fortunes. Great sums are needed, many millions, but remember that you are all lost if we cannot face the enemy in strength."

PEACE OFFER TO BAVARIA?

Said to Have Been Made Conditional on Berlin's Rejection of Terms.

LONDON, May 31.—A number of prominent Germans, chiefly Bavarians, have had a conference in Switzerland with representatives of the allied powers, says a Berlin dispatch received at Copenhagen and forwarded by the Central News, and it is believed that Bavaria and other South German States have received offers of peace conditions in case there should be a question of a separate peace.

The German Government, the report adds, is said to be fully acquainted with the situation, and it is expected that severe measures will be taken against the persons involved.

POLES TAKE STANISLAU.

Disarm Ukrainian Garrison of a Galician City.

BASLE, May 31.—The Poles have occupied Stanislau, Galicia, seventy-five miles south-southeast of Lemberg, according to an official announcement from Warsaw.

The Ukrainian garrison of Stanislau was disarmed by the Polish forces.

Hoffmann Cabinet in Bavaria Out.

COPENHAGEN, May 31.—The Hoffmann Ministry has resigned, according to a message from Bamberg, Bavaria. It is expected that a Ministry on a broader basis will be formed.

BONAR LAW DENIES TRAFFIC IN HONORS

Accepts the Principle That Titles Should Not Be Given for Gifts to Party Fund.

ATTACKED IN COMMONS

General Page Croft Says That 200 Members in Last Parliament Obtained Preferment.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—The Government in the House of Commons last night, through Bonar Law, accepted the principle "that recommendations for the bestowal of honors should not be given either directly or indirectly as rewards for contributions to party funds."

General Page Croft, who moved the resolution on the subject, complained that large subscribers to party funds were more likely to gain a safe seat in Parliament than those whose only qualifications were more brains than cash.

"In the last Parliament," he said, "200 members either secured office, or received titles, jobs, or legal preferment. It has been stated that in the recent honors lists gentlemen had received titles, whom no decent man would allow to enter his house, and according to a most distinguished journal several of them would be blackballed by any respectable London club."

Lord Hugh Cecil said it was well understood that honors were given for party services, and among those services liberal contributions to party funds were reckoned in the claim for honors. Parliamentary Government must be placed above this sort of thing, he said, and suggested that the Government should establish a committee or Privy Council of the highest character to whom should be submitted the names of all persons whom it was prepared to recommend for honors to the sovereign.

Bonar Law turned a sympathetic ear to the resolution, though he was not prepared to accept the whole of it on the statements by which it was supported. If the facts were as stated, he said, it would represent a state of things discreditable to the Government and the House of Commons. He denied emphatically that the traffic in honors took place, or that they were given in obedience to the crack of the party whip, but he was perfectly ready to accept part of the resolution he said, and suggested it should take the form that in the opinion of the House recommendations for bestowal of honors should not be given directly or indirectly, as rewards for contributing to party funds. He would accept that, he said, on behalf of the Government.

When the House divided the figures were 50 for the motion and 112 against.

GOLD STORED IN BELGIUM.

Economic Experts Urge Holding German Food Payments There.

PARIS, May 29.—Economic experts with the different delegations at the Peace Conference are making a close study of the disposition to be made of the gold which the Germans are paying for food supplies. This gold is being shipped into Belgium and stored in the Belgian National Bank.

Realizing that there would be a general disturbance of world credits if this gold should be taken to the United States, economists have advanced a plan to hold the metal where it is as security, which will be gradually redeemed by shipments of commodities to various parts of the world. They say this would build up a cycle of credits which would assist in stabilizing world commerce, place the United States in a splendid trading position and eventually make the gold available for the Allies, who need it as a basis for their currency.

Experts hold that this plan will secure the payment of allied debts to America and assist in restoring allied countries to normal conditions of employment, which the peace mission recognize as absolutely necessary to the resumption of world commerce. It is said that the payments of gold by Germany are rapidly reducing the German gold reserve.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, cor. 81st St.

EXCEPTIONAL SALE

Capes, Coats, Dolmans

Serge, Gabardine, Silvertone Velour, Poiret Twill and Velour. A choice collection, superior in quality; smart in style. For Street and Afternoon Wear.

Regularly up to $69.75

$29.75 AND $35.00

Dresses

For Afternoon and Street Wear

Dresses of Georgette, Satin and Taffeta. Models that are distinctive in design.

Originally as high as $59.50

SPECIALLY PRICED AT $35.00

Taffeta Evening Gowns

An exquisite assortment of choice Gowns. Ideal for Summer Evening Wear.

Regularly up to $69.75

$39.75

No C. O. D.'s, Approvals or Exchanges.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

SUMMER SCHEDULE of STORE HOURS

June 1st to June 16th

Store Opens Daily 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M.

June 16th to September 1st

Store Opens Daily 9 A. M., Closes 5 P. M.

Store Closed All Day Saturday

From June 28th Until August 30th inclusive.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Have Assembled a Rare Collection of Genuine

JAPANESE CORAL NECKLACES

Hand-wrought in Italy by skilled Craftsmen.

VERY SPECIALLY PRICED AT

15.00 to 59.50

In White and Pink Tinted Coloration

These necklets are the first in a very long time to have reached this country—they are 24 inches long, of various sized coral beads in graduated form.

Mounted with 14 karat gold ring clasp.

Special Values Monday

SPORTS PETTICOATS

Specially Designed Types Made to Accord With Sports and Country Clothes

Silk Petticoats 3.95 to 9.75

Shadow-proof, of tub silks, crepe de chine and satin.

Jersey Silk Petticoats 4.95 to 14.75

Narrow, close-fitting, shadow-proof petticoats in sport colorings.

Lingerie Petticoats 2.00 to 18.50

Shadow-proof, hand-made and hand-embroidered with shadow-proof double panel back and front.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Introducing Reboux's

"CHAPEAU GROSIELLE"

Adopted by the Smart Parisiennes as the Mode of the Moment

TRANSPARENT HATS

Exclusive new motifs in sailor and mushroom types, modeled entirely of maline or tulle with original and unique crown treatments.

FELT HATS

In soft and stiff models, rough and smooth of texture; also with an unusual treatment of alternate bands of felt and straw, and grosgrain ribbon garnitures.

LEATHER HATS

Large canotier types with studded leather crowns and straw brims; small close-fitting hats of cut-out leather in colorings that accord with the favored shadings in sporting costumes.

CRETONNE HATS

Unlike the usual commonplace colorings, but in soft tonal shades that simulate Gobelin tapestry.

CAPES *and* COATS

That Respond to Every Need of Summertime

New models translated in the individualized modes identified with this shop. Capes of tricotine, silk duvetyn, tricolette, paulette, faille silk, shantung, pongee and knitted wool sweater capes. Also coats of an exclusive character. Exquisitely embroidered transparent wraps and sumptuous evening mantles of paillettes, black jet, colored sequins, gold and silver tissues and metal brocades, also gracefully fashioned wraps of taffeta and satin, some in embroidered motifs.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Women's & Misses'

WHITE WASHABLE KID DRESS or WALKING BOOT

9.25

Two distinct models of high cut lace boots, hand welted soles, slender covered Louix XVI. heels or low leather military heels.

Attention Is Directed To An Especially Arranged Exhibit in

The "Adam" Chambers

French Handmade Linen and Real Lace

TROUSSEAUX UNDERGARMENTS

Rare pieces that are examples of finest Parisian handiwork, expressing the highest degree of artistry in the application of real laces and delicate embroideries.

SUMMER FROCKS

Of Exquisite Design—For Women and Misses

The Revival of

THE LINGERIE FROCK

Lovelier than ever before as re-interpreted by Bonwit Teller and Company, and expressive of the most alluring of feminine summer modes.

ORGANDIE FROCKS

Make a special appeal with their delicate shadings, youthful styles emphasized by flutings, rows and rows of lace and pleated ruffling, wide picturesque sashes and quaint fichus, all contributing to a cool, summery appearance.

GINGHAM, TISSUE & LINEN FROCKS

Delightful morning frocks are developed of gingham in vari-colored checks, plaids or in combination with organdie. Dressier types are of voile in white, plain colors or garlanded with flowers. Linen frocks are frequently embellished by dainty drawn work or real laces.

AFTERNOON FROCKS

Delightfully expressed in Georgette crepe, distinguished by their simplicity or elaborated with bead traceries and motifs of embroidery. Printed chiffons, foulard silks and tricolettes are also favored for Summer.

Originations in

BATHING APPAREL

Bathing Frocks, Beach Costumes, Capes, Hats and Accessories

Exclusive types designed and executed in the private workrooms of this shop by Bonwit Teller & Company associate artists and craftsworkers.

BEACH FROCKS, COSTUMES

Fashioned of silk duvetyn, hand-stenciled velvet, with cavalier capes and bandanas to match. Also simpler types in taffeta silk, satin and knit fabrics—each distinctively Bonwit Teller & Company.

SPORTS APPAREL

With Easy, Leisure Lines Of Authentic English Origin

Every model imparts a thorough sportsmanlike air, and the correctness of each is accentuated by a fine character of custom tailoring and finesse of detail.

Emphasized are Suits of English and Scotch tweeds, Canadian homespuns, wool Jersey and tricolette. Coats and Capes of genuine "Worumbo" pure camel's hair and coats of the new "Worumbo Wul-Buk"; also jackets and top coats of leather. And novelty suits, jackets, waistcoats and slipons.

RIDING TOGS

Of Perfect Fit and Tailoring

Models that observe the strict code of etiquette which governs Riding Apparel. The styles are emphasized by a perfection of fit and fine custom tailoring. Specific types for the Hunt, Cross Country and Formal Riding.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES

Pure Silk Hose.....3.95

All silk hose with hand-embroidered clox in exclusive novelty effects. In black or white, self or contrasting colors.

Pure Silk Hose.....2.50

Medium weight, in black, white and all leading shades.

Fine Gauge Silk Hose.....1.25

Re-enforced lisle garter tops and soles. In black only.

REDS' HOLD WEAK IN SOUTH RUSSIA

Disasters in the North Paralyze Their Efforts for Control of Ukraine.

FACE ATTACK ON ODESSA

Hetman Gregorieff Threatens the City—Move to Aid Hungarian Reds Fails.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23.—Today the position of the Bolsheviki in South Russia is wholly unstable. Abundant information received here during the last few days from refugees as well as from Soviet papers makes it possible to form a fairly clear picture of what is happening in Odessa and to the northward.

Apparently the disintegration of the Soviet's despotism in Central Russia prevents it from consolidating its new gains in the South, and the result is an amazing state of anarchy.

After its evacuation, Odessa was occupied by a surprisingly small Bolshevist force. Hetman Gregorieff, who entered the city as an ally of the Bolsheviki, within a few days started a pogrom on his own account. He was expelled, whereupon he mobilized an irregular force from among the roving bands of the steppes, and took Znamanka and Elizabetgrad, 300 miles northeast of Odessa. In both of these places the irregulars plundered and massacred the Jewish population, and now they threaten Odessa.

Gregorieff has proclaimed himself Hetman of the Ukraine, and the Soviet authorities in Odessa are in a state of panic. They proclaimed a general mobilization of all the workers, but the workers resented the order and refused to enlist. The order was then countermanded, and the only real force at the disposal of the Bolsheviki there is one of about 1,500 Chinese.

Peasants Cut Road to Rumania.

Peasant bands have tried to cut communication between Kiev and Odessa by ploughing up a section of the railway. These events have completely upset the plans of the Bolsheviki for the relief of the Reds in Hungary by an advance into Bessarabia and Rumania.

The attitude of the workmen of Odessa toward the new authorities is suspicious. They have no objection to any castigation of the bourgeoisie, especially of money wasters and profiteers, but will not permit such a wholesale nationalization of factories as has ruined the workers of Moscow and Petrograd, and they insist on the retention of the managers and private ownership. They try to prevent the Bolsheviki from exporting goods from Odessa into the interior.

Some twoscore of bourgeoisie, chiefly profiteers, have been shot, a contribution of 500,000,000 rubles, nominally $250,000,000, has been imposed on the city, and May 13 was declared a day of "peaceful insurrection," when personal effects of the bourgeoisie were to be requisitioned, no male, for instance, being allowed to retain more than two shirts.

The impression of all witnesses is that the Bolsheviki are very uncertain in their hold on Odessa and exercise no real authority. In the Crimea, too, they are hastily plundering all movable property and exporting it northward.

Peasants Pray for Kolchak's Success.

A Jugoslav soldier who left Petrograd a month ago and has just arrived here from Odessa gives curious details of his journey. Red soldiers on the train, who had fled from the Eastern front, excused themselves by saying that Kolchak's army was four times stronger than theirs. Peasants near Homel, nominally Communists, cursed the Bolshevist rule, says the soldier, and prayed for the coming of Kolchak.

In South Russia the peasants were saying that Kolchak was advancing with Christ depicted on his banners and with the inscription: "Christians, unite!" This is in contrast with the Bolshevist motto, "Proletarians, unite!"

Kiev, according to the Jugoslav soldier, has still a prosperous appearance. The Bolsheviki after their brief and futile attempt at "nationalization" there, have been compelled to allow free trade, and the peasants are again bringing their products to market.

A British mechanic who arrived from Moscow via Odessa says:

"I did not know it was so bad in Moscow until the snow melted. Then it was horrible. The bodies of women and children which had been lying under the snow were revealed. Smallpox broke out and I thought it was time to leave."

The journey from Moscow to Odessa took twenty-three days. The passengers had to buy wood at each station to feed the engine.

A very critical situation has been created in the Caucasus by the announcement of the intended withdrawal of the British troops and their replacement by Italians. No one in this part of the world has the faintest notion of the motives that actuate the Paris Conference in this decision, and the impression in Tiflis and Batum is that the country is being used as a pawn in an international game of give and take.

Fear Disorder in Transcaucasia.

British influence in Transcaucasia has been distinctly beneficial. Mistakes have been made but as the months passed the prestige of the British grew and the population gained confidence in their good faith and fair dealings. The British have, at any rate, prevented the shadowy Caucasian republics from exterminating each other, and have maintained order with the very slightest display of force.

The population has nothing against the Italians, but it dreads a plunge from the known to the unknown, and fears the interruption of the relief work which has just been initiated by the British authorities.

The decisions that have come hurtling down from the Paris Olympus during the last few days have created here an indescribable effect of confusion, instability and apprehension. It is difficult to say whether the Turks or the Greeks are the more alarmed by the present situation in Asia Minor. The Russians, Georgians, Tartars and Armenians all seem equally disturbed by the prospect of sudden changes in Transcaucasia.

RUSSIAN LIBERALS INDORSE KOLCHAK

Congress of the Constitutional Democratic Party Pledges Its Adherence.

PROMISE OF ASSEMBLY

Admiral Says People's Representatives Will Decide Future—Orenburg's Fall Reported.

OMSK, May 23.—The congress of the Constitutional Democratic Party, in an open telegram to Admiral Kolchak, the head of the All-Russian Government, urges all citizens of Russia to unite around the Admiral in the name of the unity and independence of Russia. The telegram adds:

"The Constitutional Democratic Party shares fully your views that the Government must be above all parties and classes that order must be established upon law and liberty, and that the future of Russia shall be established upon the free will of the Russian people. The Congress greets you and in your person the gallant Russian army, believing that the moment is not far distant when the troops of the Russian people will enter Moscow."

Admiral Kolchak, in reply, expressed his thanks for the telegram, and said he noted with great satisfaction "that at the decisive moment of the struggle between our gallant army and the Bolsheviki, when all the constructive forces of the country must unite, your party has chosen the right path."

In conslusion the Admiral said:

"The future of Russia will be decided by the freely chosen representatives of the Russian people."

The headquarters of the General Staff of the Siberian Army have been transferred from Ekaterinburg to Perm. The commander of the army issued a proclamation to the people of Ekaterinburg, expressing his appreciation of the help given him and saying:

"The work we have accomplished shows that we may look with confidence toward the future and that the army and people of Russia are one and will remain one."

An uprising against the Bolsheviki began in the City of Kazan, on the Volga, north of Samara, on May 15, according to a Bolshevist radio dispatch sent from Kazan on that day to the Moscow Government. The people besieged the residence of the Bolshevist Commissioners, demanding food, the removal of the Bolshevist troops from Kazan and the liberation of hostages. Detachments of Hungarian troops finally dispersed the crowds.

An uprising at Nizhni-Novgorod recently was suppressed with great cruelty.

Reds' Loss of Orenburg Indicated.

LONDON, May 31.—The evacuation of Orenburg, one of the last Bolshevist strongholds in Southeastern Russia, is suggested in a Russian official wireless message received today from Moscow.

The message says that to the west of Orenburg the Bolsheviki abandoned Tathkevo "under enemy pressure." It adds that the Bolsheviki drew back their flank to the Orenburg-Samara railway line.

A telegram from Omsk received in London on Wednesday said that on May 21 the Siberian troops of the Kolchak Government were storming Orenburg.

The occupation of Orenburg by the Kolchak forces means, if confirmed, a serious blow to the Bolshevist position in Southeastern Russia. It was through Orenburg that the Bolsheviki maintained communication with Turkestan and China. From Orenburg, as a base, the Kolchak Government will be able to join fronts with the Ural Cossacks in the region of Uralsk, and thence with General Denikine.

CONFERENCE AWAITS REPLY FROM KOLCHAK

Marks Time on Russia Till Admiral Declares His Attitude Toward Democracy.

BY CHARLES A. SELDEN

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 28.—The Peace Conference is marking time on the Russian situation, while awaiting a reply from Admiral Kolchak to the long joint note sent him yesterday by wireless from the four big Powers demanding guarantees that he give Russia a Consituent Assembly and a Democratic Government in the event of his success with Allied assistance.

Whether or not he gets recognition for his Omsk Government now depends chiefly on Kolchak's reply to this demand. It is not supposed that it will be possible to get any reply before the end of the week at the earliest. The message from Paris was very long and was sent in cipher, and there is no telling just where Kolchak is now.

A definite promise from Kolchak on this matter would satisfy the French. They look upon the Russian leader both as a patriot and as a man of great personal ambitions, who hopes to be the first President of United Russia and succeed in doing what Kerensky failed to do. Any bad faith on his part by attempting to use his success for the purpose of restoring the old régime would ruin him personally.

It is said in Paris that Kolchak's own troops would fight better if they had assurance that their leader was fighting solely to establish an orderly self-governing democracy, and that if those troops ever found themselves betrayed by his becoming reactionary they themselves would destroy him and become Bolsheviks.

Another guarantee that the Allies would like to have, although it is not asked for in the note sent yesterday, is the purging of the Omsk Government by the dismissal of several men now associated with Kolchak.

RUMANIA TO REOPEN CITIZENSHIP TO JEWS

Germans Also to Take Action That Will Benefit 800,000 Under New Laws.

BUCHAREST, May 31.—A decree has been issued modifying previous laws relating to the naturalization of Jews in Rumania, it was announced by the Rumanian Press Bureau today.

Jews desiring to acquire rights as Rumanian citizens, according to the announcement, "will only have to express the wish in proper form." The Jewish question, the bureau says, is thus "finally settled."

GENEVA, May 31.—The Germania Press Bureau announces that the Jewish question will be settled by a new law, allowing the naturalization of Jews in Germany.

The law will give them absolutely equal rights with other citizens. About 800,000 Jews are eligible.

RUSSEK'S
Between 34th & 35th Streets
Fifth Avenue



SUMMER DRESSES

Gently draped models for Summer have, despite their delicateness, the never failing RUSSEK hallmark of utility interwoven with modishness, so that the one characteristic ever shares the adjuncts of the other.

New Russek Summer Frocks and Gowns

Voile, Linen and Organdie Frocks $10.00 to $59.50

Georgette Crepe and Sport Dresses $25.00 to $95.00

Summer Evening Gowns $39.50 to $150.00

Leonard's 24 West 39th St. Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

Maternity Apparel

DRESSES GOWNS BRASSIERES
NEGLIGEES CORSETS SKIRTS

Exclusive and Distinctive Models for All Occasions of Dress

The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal. The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.

THIS WEEK'S ATTRACTIVE SPECIALS:

Frocks for afternoon or Street of Satin, Foulard or Georgette. From 29.50

Gowns of Tricolette, Georgette or Foulard, clever models. From 45.00

Frocks of fine figured Voile, in dark or light shades. From 16.50

Gowns of Crepe de Chine, Georgette combinations or Satin. From 34.50

Mme. Leonard in personal attendance.

Fashionable Models for All Occasions Ready-to-Wear or Made to Order

47-49-51 West 42nd Street

Renard

EXTRA SPECIAL SALE MONDAY

Silk Paulette and Tricolette Dresses and Suits

Fine Silk Paulette and Tricolette (not cotton or mixed) are the most exclusive and the most expensive materials in vogue this season—about 200 choice garments (only one or two of a model) in this superb collection. These are the smartest Garments for Summer and Fall wear—plain tailored, embroidered, or with extremely smart Angora wool bands on skirt and coat. The dresses are exquisitely embroidered. Values up to $79.50

39.75

WILL CLOSE OUT

280 Dolmans, Capes and Wraps

Our First and Only Clearance This Season

Silvertone, Bolivia, Fine Serge, Tricotine, Crystal Cords, Poiret Twill

Formerly Up to $69.50

23.75

A most distinguished collection of smart new models that will suit the taste of the most particular. Fully lined with Beautiful Silks. Tailored and finished with a care and distinction that separate these from the commonplace.

590 Dresses in All Fine Materials

This collection comprises the newest vogue in chiffon taffeta frocks, tucked Georgettes, beaded Georgettes, flowered Georgettes, crepe meteors, tucked crepe de chine, beaded crepe de chine, newest satins, taffeta combined with Georgette, exclusive foulards, in navy, black, copen, tan, Pekin, henna, midnight blue, Nile, gray, mauve, liberty, taupe, flesh, etc., in draped tunic, surplice collar, ruffled, tucked, shirred, beaded, embroidered models. Beautifully made and silk lined.

Values up To $45.00

16.75

110 Point d'Esprit Net Dresses

The largest and most wonderful selection of white or ecru net dresses offered at one time at the sensational price of $25.00. Also combinations of embroidered nets with Georgette, with ribbon sashes, dainty models developed in extremely youthful types in the spirit of the day.

Sold Up to $65.00, Now at

25.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Will Close Out Monday

225 Women's Capes and Wrap Coats

At Extraordinary Reductions



Handsome models developed in Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Velour, Serge, Gabardine and Jersey; circular, waistcoat and dolman effects, soutache braided, embroidered and button trimmed. Silk lined throughout.

Former Prices up to 65.00

Reduced to 28.00

Also to Close Out

95 Higher-Cost Capes and Wraps

Values Up to 100.00 Reduced to 35.00

All Sales Must Be Final—None Sent On Approval

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Specially Planned Sale Monday



Attractive Summer Dresses

For Women and Misses

Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.* Models developed in figured and flowered Voiles in effective color combinations; practical Ginghams in gay plaids; tunic, draped, flounced skirts; organdie vestees, collars and cuffs, frills, ribbon girdles.

Offering Exceptional Values

9.75 15.00 19.75

New Taffeta Dresses
In Summer Weight

Distinctive model of Navy Taffeta with contrasting vestee. Elaborately beaded and medallion trimmed.

Special 35.00

Smart Sport Dresses
Of Crepe de Chine

Extremely chic style of superior Crepe de Chine in flesh, white and Navy. Beaded and button trimmed.

Special 25.00

Women's and Misses' Cotton Dresses	5.90 to 39.75
Women's and Misses' Taffeta Dresses	19.75 to 68.00
Women's and Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses	25.00 to 87.50
Women's and Misses' Georgette Dresses	39.75 to 135.00
Women's and Misses' Printed Chiffons	37.50 to 82.50
Women's and Misses' Foulard Silk Dresses	25.00 to 78.00

GERMANS EXPLOIT ATTACKS ON WILSON

Are Aided by Bolsheviki, Sinn Feiners, and Some Americans in Propaganda.

USE SWITZERLAND AS BASE

Speeches of Hostile Senators and Newspaper Criticisms Are Actively Circulated.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, May 31.—A campaign of Germans, Bolsheviki, Sinn Feiners and agents of the Hohenzollerns and other crownless monarchs, aided and abetted by renegade Americans in Europe, has just been initiated in Switzerland against President Wilson's policy.

The methods used are those of the former German Government propagandists, and the assistance of the pro-German organs in Switzerland is not despised. The Germans are accusing Wilson of having intentionally, with every refinement of hypocrisy, broken Germany's fighting spirit and fostered the revolution there with the object afterward of handing her over defenseless to the Entente's greed. The pro-German and Bolshevist press in neutral countries is exploiting every anti-Wilson speech delivered by American Senators to make it serve the German and Bolshevist interests.

The propagandists here are on the lookout for every scrap in an American newspaper unfriendly to Wilson, translating and circulating it, not only in neutral lands, but also in Italy.

The Allies have no organization for counteracting the harm thus insidiously done, and apparently fail to realize the significance of the fact that on March 20 last the German National Assembly voted without discussion indefinite sums for further extension of the commercial news service abroad. All the German propagandist agents engaged by the German General Staff during the war to poison the press and the minds of neutrals against the Allies have now been reinstated.

The Pan Germans and supporters of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs hope that, by increasing the present confusion, they may eventually gain the upper hand and recover their lost power.

VOICES INDIGNATION AT FRENCH TAX PLANS

Matin Objects to Launching of Klotz's Program Before German Payments Are Assured.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 28.—The resentment which is probably general among French working people is voiced by the Matin this morning against the new project of Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, to raise 1,250,000,000 francs largely by increased taxes on necessities. M. Klotz hopes to get nearly half this total from increased taxes on wine, coffee, sugar, mineral water, electricity and gas. The 40 per cent. increase on tobacco is expected to yield 150,000,000 francs more, with 15,000,000 added by the higher tax on matches. The rest of the proposed total is accounted for by increased fees on the registration of deeds, higher import duties, and heavier fines for smugglers.

This project comes at a time when the public feels exhausted by high war prices and is beginning to clamor for lower living cost. Before launching the project in the Chamber and Senate M. Klotz issued a notice saying that he proposed to increase taxes on certain articles "not absolutely indispensable."

"If gas, electricity, sugar, wine, and coffee are not indispensable, what under the sun is?" asks The Matin. "This project is presented to us as first of the program of peace and victory, before the conquered enemy has paid one centime to invaded, violated, mutilated France, at a time even before we know what she will pay. And other demands, more pressing, more burdensome, are to be made upon us.

"In connection with M. Klotz's appeal to the patriotism of France to bear the new burden and show the world its capacity for further sacrifice, the Matin adds:

"There is one thing that spoils it all. It is that when France is told to pay it is always 'Immediately.' But when it is for Germany to pay it is always 'To-morrow.'"

DAVIS'S NEW PEACE WORK.

Ambassador Goes to Paris to Serve on Rhineland Commission.

PARIS, May 28 (Associated Press.)—Ambassador to Great Britain John W. Davis, has arrived in Paris. He will serve on the Rhineland commission of the Peace Conference.

EXPECTS GERMANS TO DELAY SIGNING

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

holds the portfolio. As a rule, what the members of the War Office under the present strong, personal Government think, pretty closely reflects what its Minister thinks. At least it may be said that Clemenceau is not so sanguine as Pichon in expecting immediate acquiescence on the part of the Germans.

Marshal Foch is also among the skeptics. So far as the doubters in the War Office and among the officers of the High Command of the French Army are concerned, it may be said that the wish is father to the thought. The army is ready to compel the signing, and the army leaders would not be at all averse to being called on to render that service.

But, of course, their mere wish or hope in the matter is not sufficient reason on which to base a prediction that the Germans will not sign, so the explanation offered by the military people runs something like this:

Germany will refuse to sign, not because of her losses in the west, the Sarre Valley, and Alsace Lorraine, but because of her new frontiers in the east as fixed in the treaty, giving territory to Poland. According to this argument of the War Office people, she will dare to refuse, despite the military preparations of the Allies to penetrate German territory, because she is willing to take a chance on such a military movement being worse for the Allies themselves than for the invaded country.

It would mean the ending of demobilization in France and England, for the time being at least, thus subjecting those countries to grave risks of interior troubles among the working people. Furthermore, Germany is credited by those who think she will refuse to sign with assuming that it is more dangerous for an army to invade a country where there is no resistance than to fight its way.

The Germans would offer no resistance whatever, but would try to corrupt and contaminate the idle troops of occupation with the propaganda of Bolshevism and internationalism. The Germans are supposed to think that way practicable because of their own experience in sending troops into non-resisting Russia. Such, at least, is the reasoning of those who believe today that Germany will refuse to sign the treaty.

More convincing is the argument of those who agree with Pichon, or take the middle ground that Germany will sign, not immediately or within the next fortnight, but within the next month, after making a mock show of refusal in order to convince the German people as a whole that everything possible has been done to secure better terms.

Germany "Won't Try Suicide."

"Germany will sign," said a member of the French Foreign Office to me today, "partly because it is for her own future good to do so, and she knows it, and partly because there is no alternative for her. The treaty is not a bad offer to Germany. She can live without Alsace-Lorraine, without Silesia, and without Danzig. With all that territory cut off she has ample left to furnish all the man power and all the raw materials she needs. The treaty lets her live, and Germany wants to live, so there's no need to fear she will carry out any threats at suicide by such measures as introducing Bolshevism within her own boundaries in an attempt to ruin all Europe.

"She is not able to resist us militarily, so she will not try suicide, or even risk a temporary paralysis by subjecting herself to invasion and blockade. What the treaty leaves her is sufficient industrially, but if the Allies' armies advance and occupy the Ruhr and Frankfort Districts and the Westphalian coal fields, we will control all Germany industrially and economically.

"On the other hand, the German Government is now absolutely obliged to make a showing to satisfy the German people that everything possible has been done. So, personally, I do not expect an immediate signing. I think it will come some time in the last half of June. In the meantime we may expect street demonstrations in Berlin and other German cities, protesting against the terms, and many violent statements from German statesmen.

"Perhaps the German Government will purposely wait for a move on our part so as to convince the German population more clearly that its hand has been forced. In that event, perhaps, the command to advance will be actually given the Allied troops. They may even march a few kilometers, but I doubt it. I am very sure no real invasion will be necessary to compel the Germans to accept the best treaty they can possibly have under the circumstances."

WAILS OF GERMAN PRESS.

Vorwaerts Sees World Doomed to Militarism to Keep a "Bad Peace."

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 28.—Despite the fact that the German reply was not presented at Versailles yesterday, a summary of the Berlin Government's counterproposals was handed to the press last evening and published this morning. They contain only one unexpected feature. That is the proposal made with regard to the money payment offered by Germany. That the amount is placed so high surprises everybody.

The German counterproposals have a mixed reception in the press. The Berlin Tageblatt is pleased. The proposals, it says, breathe "the spirit of democratic ideals and not those of nationalism and militarism"; but it adds that the German people will groan under the burden of the payment offered far into the future, and that payment will demand from all Germans the full exercise of their greatest powers of work.

The Tageblatt concludes by saying that militarists and nationalists will not be enthusiastic over the fact that Germany is prepared to dispense with conscription and lead the way toward disarmament, but the new age and the new spirit demand it.

Vorwärts says that the counterproposals will be read by all with a heavy heart. If reason reigned in Paris, it remarks, these proposals would undoubtedly be accepted by the conference; but, as political passion and questions of tactics prevail there, the Allies will probably prefer the seeming victory of a "dictated peace" to the manifest advantages contained in the German answer and will insist on the acceptance of their original terms without the essential concessions.

"In that case," says The Socialist Journal, "in a very short time we shall be confronted by a new European crisis; but the German counterproposals will have at least rendered this good service, that they will have shown the world that a good peace could have been obtained, only that overweening pride and unmeasured imperialism have forced it to maintain the burden of arms in defense of a bad peace."

GERMAN LINK WITH LENIN?

Parvus Said to Plot Outbreak if Peace Is Not Signed.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, May 31.—In a dispatch to the Köbenhavn today it is stated that the German Socialist Parvus, known for his activity in Copenhagen, is now operating from Switzerland.

He is in lively correspondence with Scheidemann and Brockdorff-Rantzau and acts as a go-between for the Germans and the Russian Bolsheviki. Parvus is behind a big plan for a Bolshevist movement in almost all the European countries, starting at once if peace is not signed now.

FORMAL SWISS PROTEST.

It Demands That the Allies Raise the German Blockade.

BERNE, May 31, (Associated Press.)—The Swiss Federal Council today gave out a statement in which complaint was made that Switzerland had been unable to obtain from the Allies modifications of the blockade of Germany, the maintenance of which, it was said, was putting Switzerland in "a more untenable position."

The statement gave the text of a note sent to the allied Governments, formally demanding that the blockade be raised in so far as it concerned Switzerland and saying, in case the request were not granted, Switzerland would "find it necessary to recover her liberty of action."

BERNE, May 31, (Havas.)—The Federal Council has handed to the French Ambassador for transmission to the allied Governments a note stating that the Entente request that Switzerland prohibit all exports to Germany if the Germans refuse to sign the peace treaty would require the complete breaking off of economic relations with Germany. The note says that the action requested by the Entente would go beyond all the restrictions imposed during the war.

The Federal Council again asserts the neutrality of Switzerland and says it does not consider itself able to comply with the allied request, and expresses the belief that those Governments will understand its attitude.

Dispatches from Switzerland have for some time indicated the irritation of the Swiss Government over the allied request that it join in the strict blockade of Germany if the latter refuses to sign the peace treaty; but there has been no intimation until now that Switzerland would demand a complete resumption of normal trade relations with Germany.

GERMAN CHIEFS FEAR RENEWAL OF UPRISINGS

Noske Forbids Berliners to Hold Meetings, Even of a Private Nature.

BERLIN, May 31, (Associated Press.)—The Government apparently expects trouble in the near future, for the Minister of Defense, Gustav Noske, has tightened the screws of the martial law under which the city still lives.

It was announced last night that the Minister had relaxed the provisions of the law so far as to allow demonstrations against the peace terms, public meetings, and parades. But he considers that this has been abundantly accomplished, and now forbids not only public gatherings but even private meetings indoors unless specific permission is given. The ostensible reason for this is that many meetings called presumably for protest purposes have developed into incitements dangerous to the Government and agitations in favor of new uprisings.

German newspapers are commenting more and more upon the alleged fact that the full peace terms have not as yet been published in any Entente country, saying that, on the contrary, the German League of Nations Union has issued the complete text in German, French, and English, with a map showing the German territory to be ceded, and is giving it widest circulation. The newspapers declare that the publication of the treaty text is especially curtailed in France, where the German replies and answering notes are also said to have been suppressed by the censor.

It is asserted that these methods have been resorted to to conceal the severity of the terms from the Entente peoples and deprive them of the opportunity to judge of the aptness and justice of the German counter-claims.

The German Foreign Office has reiterated categorically and emphatically a statement made on behalf of the Cabinet on May 20 that "Germany declines to sign the terms laid before it."

In the meantime the statement, which was given originally to The Associated Press, has been circulated throughout Germany by the semi-official Wolff Bureau, with credit to The Associated Press.

The original statement was translated from the German into English after the German version had been the subject of a long debate at the Foreign Office. It was then sent from the Foreign Office to the correspondent by special messenger. The English version was then submitted to the Foreign Office for approval. It was stamped by an official with a fluent knowledge of English.

It has been noted that the preamble to the German counter-proposals contained many phrases similar to those of the statement of May 20.

PARIS, May 31, (Associated Press.)—The greater part of the objections raised in the German counter-proposals have, in the opinion of French diplomatic and political circles, already been set forth in separate German notes and duly answered by the Allies. Consequently, it is said, there can be no modification of the peace terms, and there is no necessity for the oral discussions in which the Berlin Government desires to involve the allied powers.

It is understood that the Council of Four will agree in taking this view in answering the Germans.

The German peace delegation has been notified that the period of delay for presenting observations having expired at 3 P. M. Thursday, no further notes will be accepted from the delegation.

It became known today that the German counter-proposals were accompanied by a covering leter of ten typewritten pages. The letter apparently is the work of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, as it is more conciliatory and adroit than the counter-proposals which were elaborated by the Berlin Government. The letter paints a most gloomy picture of the fate to which the peace terms condemn Germany. It refers to the sacred character of treaties. The letter disavows the treaty made with Russia at Brest-Litovsk, and concludes with the following phrase:

"We shall only undertake those obligations which we are sure of keeping, because it is the German people who, in the last resort, will give its assent to the treaty."

THINK GERMAN PROTEST VAIN.

PARIS, May 31.—The allied and associated powers, the Paris newspapers declare unanimously, will accept no important modification of the peace terms as a result of the German counter-proposals. The Allies also will refuse all requests for oral discussion.

The Echo de Paris says that the answer of the Peace Conference to the German counterproposals will be very short. The answer will reject almost entirely all the German suggestions, the Excelsior says. A few points on the detail of territorial clauses, it adds, may receive some retouching.

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Est. 1879



Fox Scarfs

A special event is featured this week. Taupe and Brown Fox Scarfs of selected quality

35.00

Fur repairs may be arranged for now; and completed during the dull months at a considerable saving.
Fur Storage, 2 per cent.

You Never Pay More at Best's

The Burden of Proof

THE difficulty is not to prove that Técla Pearls and Orientals look alike, but to prove that they do not. And even experts cannot do that. They can prove that they are different, but not that they do not look alike.

Técla
398 Fifth Avenue New York
10 Rue de la Paix, Paris

FRANÇOIS Inc.
589 Fifth Ave. at 48th St.

Final Clearance Sale

MONDAY June 2 | TUESDAY June 3 | WEDNESDAY June 4

100 HATS
Will Be Disposed of at
5.00 8.00 10.00

DRESSES, COATS, SWEATERS
REDUCED BELOW COST

NO CREDITS—NO EXCHANGES—DEPOSIT ON C. O. D's

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR ADVERTISEMENT OF A SPECIAL SALE OF WOMEN'S SKIRTS, SWEATERS AND MILLINERY ON PAGE 6 OF THE ROTOGRAVURE SECTION

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Greeley
1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879



QUALITY

is the rock upon which this long-established New York business was originally founded—the rock upon which our reputation has been built.

In good times or in bad, in peace times or in war, Best's quality has never been lowered, or even "modified."

The buying public knows that Quality is Cheaper in the End.

That is one reason why our store is crowded as never before, and why New York's first families are giving us a continually increasing share of their purchases.

They know, too, that

the quality of Best's Styles is as desirable as the quality of Best's materials and making.



Misses' New Paulette Wraps
FOR COOL EVENINGS

Midsummer evenings are often pleasantly cool, but it is a damp coolness and wraps are needed. A wrap is a pleasure and not just a duty when it is of lovely paulette silk. We are showing beautiful Best & Co. wraps with a luxurious exclusiveness of style that will appeal to the younger set.

Monday we are featuring a new Summer wrap of silk paulette lined throughout. Misses' sizes. 79.00
Second Floor

Correct Midsummer Dresses
FOR THE CHARMING MISS

For informal afternoon affairs and gay outdoor parties, the voile frock is indispensable. There is an individual Best & Co. charm about each model that makes choosing delightful. Skirts are wider, and in many cases sleeves are too. For the more formal affairs, there is nothing so dignified yet youthful and cool as silk tricolette.

Featuring Monday misses' Summer frocks of pretty figured voile with embroidered batiste collars—girdles of taffeta. Misses' sizes. 22.50
Second Floor

Cotton in Variety
FORMS GIRLS' MIDSUMMER FROCKS

Styles are so becoming this Summer—and especially when interpreted in the famous Best & Co. way that has made our girls' frocks known all over the world. Cotton—be it gingham, poplin, linene, voile, etc.—has come to the fore again.

Monday we are featuring figured voile frocks in Copenhagen, green, rose or navy. Sizes 12 to 16 years. 12.50

Little girls' frocks with pretty hats to match are of pink, blue or yellow flowered voile. Sizes 4 to 8 years. 6.95
Second Floor

For All Sport Costumes
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' OXFORDS

The first price of Best & Co. Oxfords is a trifle more than some other Oxfords, and a great deal less than many, but, in every case, they cost less in the end. They wear longer, being entirely of durable leather, made in the Best way.

We are featuring Oxfords in black or tan leather. 9.00 a Pair

Also, white buckskin Oxfords that are unusually good-looking. 10.00 a Pair
Third Floor

Women's Midsummer Suits
ARE OF SILK

Whether for week-end trip, Summer afternoon or for wear into the city—there is a silk suit: faille, justly popular and practical; and shown in high shades, tricolette, and other jersey weaves; or taffeta, more dressy, for the city, and novelty weaves, embroidered, for afternoon.

An excellent choice of taffeta suits, in two smart Summer models. 55.00

Soft Coolness
IN WOMEN'S NEWEST FROCKS

Gingham frocks so smooth that they feel like silk; soft voile dresses that fall loosely and gracefully; crisp organdie in beautiful pastel shades—these make up the best of women's newest frocks for Midsummer. The newest styles are interpreted with thought for coolness and charm.

Featuring Monday cool organdie frocks in flesh, orchid, peach and white 27.50

Also, lovely French voile dresses in peach, French blue. 33.75
Third Floor

Midsummer Wraps
FOR WOMEN

Fulfilling every need, for all occasions. There are coats to protect light dresses or suits when traveling, and jersey capes for evening, motoring or beach; theatre wraps, cool unlined taffetas, or double thick Georgettes; lined with the same or contrasting colors, and producing iridescent colorings most charming.

Taffeta evening wraps lined with Georgette. 55.00

Sun Protection and Beauty Too
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' HATS

The soft, becoming droop of a leghorn, the stiffer brim of a cool, dark taffeta, a sailor of rough straw—these are the new hats for Midsummer. Flowers are the favorite trimming, preferably gay field flowers. Smart shapes of fine straw are smartly trimmed with ostrich, ribbon or flowers in the newest modes.

A charming collection of individual Best & Co. hats; many of them made in our own Fifth Avenue workrooms 15.00
Women's hats—First Floor Misses' hats—Second Floor

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR STORE WILL CLOSE AT FIVE O'CLOCK P. M. FROM JUNE 16th UNTIL SEPTEMBER 2nd; CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY JUNE 28th AND ON SATURDAYS DURING JULY AND AUGUST

You Never Pay More at Best's

CARLTON ADVISED CABLE SEIZURE

Western Union Head Told Burleson It Would Thwart Unfriendly Foreign Powers.

TESTIFIES AT HEARING

Says Postmaster General Seemed Impressed—Kingsbury, Reynolds, and Others Also Heard.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified before the House Interstate Commerce Committee today that the transatlantic cable lines were taken over by the Government last November, after he had recommended to Postmaster General Burleson that this be done for commercial reasons. This action on his part was based on the belief, he said, that American business interests would be served more advantageously through Government operation.

"Last October," Mr. Carlton said, "I told the Postmaster General that in my judgment he was assuming a great political responsibility in taking over the wires, because the service was bound to decrease in efficiency, and he would be held responsible for things he was not to blame for. During my conference with him I suggested that if he wanted to do anything which would result in good for the country, he should ask the President to take over the cables and expand the service so that American merchants and the American merchant marine might have direct communication to foreign points on American cables, in order, for one thing, to avoid the censorship, and for another, the unfriendly attitude of foreign powers.

"I don't know whether my recommendation influenced the Postmaster General in any way, but at all events he seemed to like the idea, and later conferred with the President, and the cables were taken over.

While the cables were not taken over until after the armistice, the executive order directing their seizure, Mr. Carlton said, was signed either Nov. 4 or Nov. 6. When he saw it, he added, it had not been attested by the Secretary of War.

The witness said the Government got "nothing at all in the way of service" out of its operation of the cables.

"This then was a plain misuse of the war powers for commercial purposes, was it not?" asked Representative Webster, Republican, of Oregon.

Mr. Carlton said he could not be expected to answer that.

Government control of the telephone and telegraph properties resulted in larger demands for wage increases than would have been made if telephone and telegraph companies had continued under private operation, N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, told the committee.

"Under this public operation has the Government received anything that it would not have received from private operation?" Mr. Kingsbury was asked.

"I know of nothing," was the reply. Declaring telephone companies "are facing a crisis," Mr. Kingsbury urged that Congress in returning the companies pass legislation continuing the Government-fixed rates, both interstate and intrastate, until proper authorities might determine whether they were just. Without this legislation, he said, the companies would suffer heavy loss.

Committeemen expressed doubt if Congress could fix rates to be enforced after the proclamation of peace. Mr. Kingsbury said he believed it could be done under Congress' war powers, as conditions brought about by the war still would exist. He presented a copy of a proposed bill which would guarantee the telephone companies compensation for the period under Federal control and also the continuation of present rates. The Government's deficit in operating the Bell telephone system is approximately $9,000,000, Mr. Kingsbury said, due to the fact that the Government could not get the rates increased in time to meet higher operating costs.

Edward Reynolds, general manager of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, asked for immediate return of the company's property, without remedial legislation, and opposed legislation keeping present rates in effect. He said the public was paying extra charges of from $60,000 to $75,000 a day on telegraph service.

Mr. Reynolds read into the record letters passing between Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal company, and Federal officials to support his statement that the Postal had not refused information concerning the company's affairs, as charged by the Post Office Department, but had given such information where it was pertinent to the operation of the system by the Government.

Replying to questions, Mr. Reynolds said the Postal could return to the pre-war rates, and meet the admitted increased cost of operation by perfecting its operating system. Wages, he said, would not be reduced.

Charles Y. McVey, representing the Ohio State Telephone Company, and J. L. Reber, representing the Kinloch Telephone system of St. Louis, urged the enactment of legislation continuing the increased rates.

Joseph E. Hayes, President of the Western Union Employes' Association, testified that the Postmaster General had today refused to grant retroactive pay due employes from Aug. 1 last to Jan. 1, according to provisions of a wage scale adopted last July, on the ground that it was unlawful.

ATTACK ON REED FAILS.

For Harmony Missouri Democratic Committee Frustrates Repudiation.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Resolutions indorsing the administration of President Wilson, urging the Senate speedily to ratify the peace treaty, including the League of Nations, and recommending that the President use his efforts to secure for Ireland the right of self-determination, were adopted today by the Missouri Democratic State Committee.

A move on the part of certain leaders to have the State organization place itself on record as repudiating Senator James A. Reed for his opposition to the League of Nations was frustrated in the interests of harmony.

Addressing the committeemen at a banquet tonight, Homer S. Cummings, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, denounced Republican leaders for their attacks on President Wilson and the Democratic Administration.

HATHAWAY'S



Furniture—Beautiful—Practical

There is nothing theoretical about the preeminence of Hathaway furniture. It is established upon absolute dependability of workmanship and excellence of design. A visit to our display rooms will be both interesting and profitable. The arrangement in separate rooms will be helpful in making selections.

The suite illustrated above may be had in American Walnut, Mahogany or Ivory Enamel; 6 pieces, specially priced at **$365.00** *(with twin beds,* **$445.00**).

Ten Exquisite Hathaway Features

Dining Suite, American Walnut, with Burl Walnut Panels; 10 pieces. Specially priced at **$460.00.**

Bedroom Suite, Ivory Enamel, including Chifforobe and Bow-end Bed; 4 pieces. Specially priced at **$255.00.**

Dining Suite, solid Mahogany; Adam Period; 10 pieces. Specially priced at **$415.00.**

American Walnut Bedroom Suite, Adam Period; 6 pieces. Specially priced at **$258.00.**

Mahogany Bedroom Suite, Hepplewhite Period; 7 pieces (twin beds). Specially priced at **$320.00.**

Mahogany and Cane Living Room Suite, consisting of Sofa and Arm Chair, covered in Tapestry or Damask. Specially priced at **$185.00.**

Breakfast Suite, in Antique Ivory Enamel or Black Enamel with terra cotta line decoration; 8 pieces. Specially priced at **$225.00.**

Mahogany Desk, "Governor Winthrop" model. Specially priced at **$95.00.**

Windsor Arm Chair, Mahogany. Specially priced at **$17.50.** Rocker to match **$19.00.**

Mahogany Secretary, Chippendale design; 2 drawers. Specially priced at **$69.00.**

W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY
62 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

Fox

10 EAST 57TH ST.
NEW YORK

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

Monday and Following Days

Original and Imported

Afternoon Gowns
Evening Gowns
Tailored Frocks
and Wraps

From **$35.00**

HATS

$5.00 *to* **$15.00**

New York Paris San Francisco
Established 1882

Lee-Morris Co.

The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop
394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Important Sale

pursuant to our policy of clearing stocks in season:—

260 Finest Tailored Suits
15.00 to 37.50 *were to 89.50*

236 Latest Model Capes
22.50 to 37.50 *were to 69.50*

Early selection will prove advantageous.

Lee-Morris Co.

The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop
394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Wonderful Selections

Ideal Summer Dresses

at most attractive prices:—



Featuring:—

Foulard Voile Frocks — *A particularly attractive model with novel bell sleeves and artistic side drapings. Dainty fichu collar and yoke of embroidered lawn.* **9.75**

French Gingham Frocks — *A very smart belted tunic model in pretty pink, blue and nile check and plaid designs. Large rolling collar and cuffs of white organdy.* **12.75**

Silk Georgette Frocks — *Floral and wreath designs; models of classic grace; embellished with wide girdle of moire taffeta ribbon. Entire frock over silk underdress.* **19.75**

Chiffon Taffeta Frocks — *Beautifully fashioned in newest basque and tunic model, with effective monk collar; cuffs, pockets and collar piped with contrasting color satin.* **25.00**

Georgette Crepe Gowns — *Exquisite model in solid color Georgette; flesh, white and navy; beautifully enhanced by ruffles on tunic and blouse.* **29.75**

Silk Tricolette Dresses — *Of the very best quality silk; tunic, coat, dress and straight line over dress models, of superior tailoring. In a wealth of fashionable colors and black and white.* **50.00**

White Sports Skirts:—

Fine Gabardine Skirts **5.00**

Beautifully tailored in a number of attractive models trimmed with novel patch pockets and fresh water pearl buttons.

Tub Satin Skirts **7.50**

Exquisitely fashioned in very smart tucked and pleated models, trimmed with finest pearl buttons.

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 FIFTH AVE., AT 36TH ST.

SUMMER CLOSING HOURS

The Store will be closed at 5 P. M. on MONDAY, June 16th thus starting the Summer Schedule of Closing Hours

The Store will be closed

Saturday, June 21st, at 12 noon; Saturday, June 28th, ALL DAY and ALL DAY on Saturdays during July and August

On Saturdays, September 6th and 13th, at 12 noon

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

The Annual Sale of WOMEN'S COTTON FROCKS AND SEPARATE SKIRTS

will take place on TUESDAY, June 3rd, in the Madison Avenue section of the Third Floor

Great preparations have been completed to make this event more interesting than ever before, with the result that there will be offered a multitude of the choicest models and materials of the season; some in white but the majority in the wanted plain colors, dainty color tones and sprightly but harmonious combinations. All are exquisitely fashioned, either in the simple, straight silhouette for morning wear, or the pretty filled and draped effects for afternoon occasions.

The variety is remarkable and the prices exceptionally low

Forenoon Frocks
$7.75, 9.75, 10.50, 12.75

Apres-midi Frocks
$13.50 & 15.00

Semi-sports Frocks
$16.50

Dressy Frocks
$18.00 & 20.00

Separate Cotton Skirts, $3.25, 4.90 & 5.50

Women's Tailor-made Suits

of the better qualities, are on sale at prices which, in many instances, are much less than prevailing values.

An Exceptional Offering

for Monday, will consist of

Superior-quality Tricolette Suits
(artificial silk)
at $55.00

Women's Ready-to-wear Suits
(Third Floor)

Betalph Silk Hosiery

is now being shown in Summer assortments, featuring the fashionable colors as well as white and black.

This Hosiery, which includes Women's Silk Hose and Men's Silk Half-hose, is made expressly for B. Altman & Co., and is unsurpassed for wearing qualities and good style.

Prices are as follows:

Women's Hose

Black silk	per pair	$3.00
Black silk (extra large size)	per pair	3.75
White or colored silk	per pair	3.50

Men's Half-hose
in black, white or colors, per pair $2.75

These prices are subject to the War Revenue tax

Safe Storage for Furs, Rugs and Draperies

PONTIFF APPROVES BISHOPS' MEETING

Also Sanctions Appointment of Commission to Deal with Social Questions.

WARNS AGAINST AGITATION

Indorses Plan for National Catholic Shrine at University in Washington.

A warning to the Catholic Episcopacy of the United States to beware lest their parishioners be led astray by "noisy agitation," and approval of the plan to have an annual meeting of the American Bishops, were contained in a letter from Pope Benedict XV., issued yesterday through the Knights of Columbus War Activities Commission. The Pontiff also gave sanction to the projected national Catholic shrine planned for the grounds of the Catholic University at Washington. In part the Pope communicated as follows:

"We learn that you have unanimously resolved that a yearly meeting of all the Bishops shall be held at an appointed place in order to adopt the most suitable means of promoting the interests and welfare of the Catholic Church, and that you have appointed from among the Bishops two commissions, one of which will deal with social questions, while the other will study educational problems, and both will report to the Episcopal brethren. This is truly worthy resolve, and with the utmost satisfaction we bestow upon it our approval.

"Indeed, so urgent is the call to a united and persistent economico-social action that we need not further exhort you in this matter. Be watchful, however, lest your flocks, carried away by false opinions, and noisy agitation, hidden to their detriment the Christian principles established by our predecessor of happy memory, Leo XIII., in his encyclical letter, Rerum Novarum, are perilous than ever would this be the present moment, when the whole structure of human society is in danger and all civic charity, swept by storms of envious hate, seems likely to break up and disappear.

"Hence the Catholic education of clergy and youth a matter of less serious import, since it is the solid and sure foundation on which rests the happiness of civil order, faith and morality.

"You are indeed well aware, venerable brethren, that the Church of God is fated, on the one hand, to encounter most earnestly Catholic education, and on the other to vigorously defend and protect it against all attacks, were other proof of this wanting, every activities of the Old World enemies of Christianity would furnish conclusive evidence.

"That the Church should keep intact her faith in the hearts of little children, and her own schools should compete successfully with public anti-religious schools as her adversaries declare that to her alone belongs the right of teaching, to her alone under God and Christ the sacred rights of parents regarding education while vaunting unlimited liberty, false so called, they diminish, hinder and in every way hamper the efforts of religious and Catholic parents as regards the education of their children.

"We are well aware that your freedom from these disadvantages has enabled you to establish and support with admirable generosity and zeal your Catholic schools, nor do we pay a lesser meed of praise to the superiors and members of the religious communities of men and women who, under your direction have spared neither expense nor labor in developing throughout the United States the prosperity and the efficiency of their schools. But, as you well realize, we must not so far trust in present prosperity as to neglect provision for the time to come, since the safety of Church and State depends entirely on the good condition and discipline of the schools, and the Christians of the future will be those and those only whom you will have taught and reared.

"Our thoughts at this point turn gratefully to the Catholic University at Washington. We have followed with joy its marvelous progress so closely as to the highest scope of your hopes, and for this our good-will and paternal gratitude are owing principally to our beloved son, the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, and to the rector of the university, our venerable brother, Titular Bishop of Germanicopolis. While praising them, however, we do not forget your own energetic and fruitful labors, well knowing that you have all hitherto contributed in no small measure to the development of this seat of higher studies, both ecclesiastical and secular. Nor have we any doubt that, henceforth, you will continue even more actively to support an institution of such great usefulness and promise as is the university.

"After thus exhorting you, it behooves us now to set an example that will lead our hearers to contribute with pious generosity to this great work of religion, and for this reason we have resolved to ornament the high altar of this church with a gift of peculiar value. In due time, we shall send to Washington an image of the Immaculate Conception made by our command in the Vatican mosaic workshop, which shall be at once a proof of our devotion towards Mary Immaculate and our good-will toward the Catholic University. Our human society, indeed, has reached that stage in which it stands in most urgent need of the aid of Mary Immaculate, no less than of the joint endeavors of all mankind. It moves now along the narrow edge which separates security from ruin, unless it be firmly re-established on the basis of charity and justice.

"In this respect, greater efforts are demanded of you than of all others, owing to the vast influence which you exercise among your people. Retaining, as they do, a most firm hold on the principles of reasonable liberty and of Christian civilization, they are destined to have the chief rôle in the restoration of peace and order, and in the reconstruction of human society on the basis of these same principles, when the violence of these tempestuous days shall have passed."

SEES EAST IN A FERMENT.

Italian Orientalist Fears the Effect of Partitioning Turkey.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 28.—Leone Caetani, Duke of Sermoneta, an authority on Oriental and Mohammedan questions, speaking of the effect of the war on the East, said today:

"The convulsion has shaken Islamitic and Oriental civilization to its foundations. The entire Oriental world, from China to the Mediterranean, is in ferment. Everywhere the hidden fire of anti-European hatred is burning. Riots in Morocco, risings in Algiers, discontent in Tripoli, so-called Nationalist attempts in Egypt, Arabia, and Libya, are all different manifestations of the same deep sentiment and have as their object the rebellion of the Oriental world against European civilization.

"The principal reason for this ferment is the report spread throughout the world that the Entente wishes to suppress the Ottoman Empire, dividing its territory among the powers and ceding Palestine to the Jews. This report has deeply disturbed Mussulmans, who see in these projects a grave threat to their most sacred religious sentiments. England, the greatest Mussulman power in the world, and also the other countries which will eventually be commissioned to administer the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, must take into account these sentiments if they wish to avoid serious complications."

SOCIAL WORKERS TO MEET.

National Organization Will Take Up Problems Produced by War.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 31.—Confronted by problems of graver import than any hitherto experienced in the forty-six years of its existence, the National Conference of Social Work, as represented by about 4,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and many foreign countries, will open its annual convention tomorrow night on the Steel Pier.

It is expected that a program for the great tasks lying ahead of the organization will be outlined in the annual address of the President, Miss Julia Lathrope, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau of Washington, D. C. Her theme at the opening session tomorrow night will be "Child Welfare Test a Standard of Democracy." Among the other speakers at this session will be United States Senator Walter E. Edge, Dr. Rene Sana, Professor of Social and Industrial Medicine at the University of Brussels; Major Homer Folks, Director of the Department of Civic Affairs, American Red Cross, France, and Mrs. Eleanor Barton of the Women's Co-operative Guild, England, an organization of the wives of British wage earners, which has advocated national protection of maternity and infancy.

An interesting feature of the convention will be the recommendation by New Jersey delegates in attendance that prison labor be used in furthering the work of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Commission. The commission is in favor of that plan, and supported by the Social Welfare Workers, it is believed they will be able to have their project indorsed.

CHURCH REVIVAL TODAY'S PULPIT PLEA

Contributions to Repair Damage Done to Churches by War to be Asked by Many Pastors.

GIFT OF $25,000 RECEIVED

America's Duty Toward Devastated Regions of France and Belgium Set Forth.

The Interchurch Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium, which is raising a fund of $3,200,000 for restoring French and Belgian Protestant churches in the devastated districts and for helping their pastors in the period of reconstruction, announced yesterday the receipt of $25,000 from the National Service Commission of the Reformed Church in the United States, with headquarters at Lancaster, Penn.

Today will be observed as "Church Restoration Sunday" in churches of the co-operating denominations throughout the country. Special appeals will be made in behalf of the movement and large additional contributions are expected.

In New York City the principal address will be made by the Rev. Henry van Dyke, Vice Chairman of the Interchurch Committee, at the morning service at Brick Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor for many years.

An appeal in behalf of the Interchurch Committee's movement, signed by William Sloane Coffin, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, and indorsed by Dr. van Dyke, has been sent to 150,000 people. It reads, in part, as follows:

"France and Belgium are suffering more today than even during the fighting, on account of two principal results of the war—devastation and the increased cost of living. Those of us who have just returned know that the tragedy of the devastation cannot be exaggerated, but few realize how the suffering is doubled by the appalling increase in the cost of living. For this America is largely responsible. We are obtaining high prices for all the food we export, and in return we are importing very little. Two million American soldiers, receiving five times as much pay as the French and Belgians, have established a new standard of prices.

"All this burden falls most heavily on the widows and orphans, and on pastors and teachers, whose salaries have not increased while the ordinary workmen's have more than doubled.

"France became a united nation during the war, and practically all the Protestant churches are united in this movement. Petty differences disappear in a great crisis. There is, therefore, an unequalled opportunity for a great, broadminded Christian work if properly led. There are men in France and Belgium fitted to lead, but they must not be compelled to exist on salaries in amount one-half that of the street cleaners.

"The object of this committee is to co-operate with the local churches, each doing its share, in providing adequately for an efficient leadership, caring for the widows and orphans, and rebuilding churches as sufficiently large congregations may be reorganized.

"The French colonies present another great responsibility which America must share. Hundreds of thousands of black and yellow soldiers were brought to France to fight and often die for our cause. They were taught to make the most scientific deadly weapons, to murder more rapidly than ever before. In short, they were shown all that was worst in so-called Christian civilization; now they must be shown what Christianity really is, and today America alone is able to pay the bills for this demonstration."

Besides the Reformed Church in the United States, the Protestant denominations which are co-operating in the movement are: Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.; United Presbyterian Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, National Lutheran Council, Baptist churches, Congregational churches, Reformed Church in America, and Disciples of Christ.

NEW GERMAN ARMY PLAN.

Brigade is the Principal Unit, and Organization is Simplified.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

COBLENZ, May 31.—Tables of the organization of the new German Army reflect the lessons of the great war. The principal unit is the brigade, in which are incorporated all the branches of the service. That is a marked departure from wartime organization, which greatly simplifies the army work.

In each brigade appear the brigade staff, one infantry commander, two infantry regiments, each of nine infantry companies, three machine gun companies and one signal company, one artillery commander, one light and one heavy artillery regiment and one anti-aircraft detachment, one minenwerfer battery, separate from the minenwerfer detachments in the infantry regiments, one aviation detachment assigned to artillery, one cavalry regiment, a pioneer battalion, a signal battalion, and a motor battalion.

This arrangement groups together in much more simplified form the old miscellaneous numerous train units.

SUES DEVERY FOR $7,000.

Chiropodist Brings Action Against Former Police Chief.

William S. Devery, whom Mayor Van Wyck characterized as the "best Chief of Police New York ever had," was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Dr. Joseph M. Heimerdinger, a chiropodist of 152 Broadway, to recover $7,000.

The plaintiff alleges that on March 28, 1918, Devery gave him a promissory note which he promised to pay on demand, with interest. Repeated demands had been fruitless, Dr. Heimerdinger said.

WOULD PERPETUATE EMPLOYMENT BOARD

Secretary Wilson Asks Congress to Put War Service on Permanent Basis.

CO-OPERATION WITH STATES

Proposes That Government Help Maintain Local Offices and Provide Clearing House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Enactment of legislation to create a permanent public employment service is recommended in a letter sent today by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson to Representative J. M. C. Smith, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, and Senator Kenyon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor.

Mr. Wilson asks that the United States Employment Service, developed during the war, be continued as a permanent bureau of the Department of Labor, in charge of a Director General, to be appointed by the President. He also recommends the establishment of a system of public employment offices operated by the States and co-operating with the Federal service.

Under this plan the Federal Government would contribute funds to the States for the maintenance of their offices, which would operate under standard rules and regulations, the national service handling labor clearance between States. A program along these lines was agreed upon at the conference of Governors held here in March to discuss reconstruction problems.

In his letter to Senator Kenyon and Representative Smith these arguments are presented by Secretary Wilson:

"For many years there has been a growing recognization of the necessity for public employment offices through the assistance of which men and women out of employment may be able to learn of opportunities to work which they could not find through their own efforts. That workers and employers need so-called labor exchanges has been demonstrated by the fact that it has proved highly profitable for individuals to operate such exchanges on a commercial basis. That such services to workers and employers should not be left solely to private free-charging agencies has also been demonstrated. In order to make the operation of such agencies profitable they have to charge a fee for placing workers in employment. Such fees are exacted from those who can least afford to pay them, and instances of abuse and extortion have been so frequent as to constitute an abuse known to all who are familiar with the situation.

Constant Shifting of Workers.

"Inasmuch as the interests of the private free-charging agencies are fostered by constant shifting of workers from one employment to another, they are under constant temptation, to which, unfortunately, they sometimes yield, to encourage restlessness among laborers and thus to increase the evils and economic loss which inhere in a large labor turnover.

"The need of an agency may to a large extent be gauged by the use to which it is put. By this test it would seem to be demonstrated that there is necessity for a national system of employment service offices. During the eleven week from Sept. 1 to the week ended Nov. 16, 1918, 1,158,792 workers were placed in positions through the United States Employment Service, an average of 105,000 a week. During the fifteen weeks after the signing of the armistice up to the week ended March 1, 1919, 1,282,543, or an average of 80,000 workers a week, found employment through the agencies of the Federal service. During the eight weeks since the curtailment of this service, made necessary through failure of funds, 491,500 workers, an average of 61,000 a week, have successfully used the office maintained under the supervision of the United States Employment Service in finding positions.

"In my judgment, the duty of maintaining a system of labor exchanges is primarily one which rests upon the municipality and the State. The expense, for example, of securing employment in New York City for men and women out of work there and of assisting employers there in securing labor does not seem to me to be one which should be borne by those who pay taxes to the nation, without contribution by the citizens of the State and City of New York. Not only does the obligation rest primarily upon the locality, but the local Government is also primarily concerned with the efficient administration of the local offices, and those who live in the locality are in the best position to observe and insist upon efficient local administration.

Matter of National Concern.

"On the other hand, the establishment and maintenance of an efficient system of local labor exchanges is a matter of national concern. An effective adjustment of labor supply and labor demand frequently means movements of workers from one State to another. The Federal Government is the one power which can secure sufficient uniformity of method and interchange of information to accomplish the required results. The United States Employment Service, for example, has been instrumental in transferring between States an average during the year 1919 of over 8,000 workers a month.

"The goal toward which the proposed legislation is aimed is a locally operated system to which the Federal Government contributes an amount equal to that contributed by the State, the Federal contribution being conditioned upon compliance with uniform rules, regulations, and standards of efficiency required by the national service. For such a system numerous precedents exist."

TO RETURN CENTRAL PALACE

Building Now Used as Hospital Will Be Trade Exposition Centre.

The Grand Central Palace, now an army base hospital, will be returned to its owner on Sept. 30, and the work of transforming it into the largest trade exposition building in the country will be begun at once by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange. Already the Government has begun to move out so that the work of reconstructing the entire interior can be begun without delay. It is planned to open the permanent exhibits of the more important industries by Oct. 15.

The industries will be grouped and permanent exhibits will be made on eight floors, each with approximately 60,000 feet of floor space. The remaining four and lower floors will be reserved for annual expositions. The plans of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange are elaborate, and in a number of ways it will afford service to the manufacturer, jobber and dealer. It will aim to make every foreign buyer acquainted with the value of the service offered before he sails for America.

DUTCH TO FLOAT LOAN.

$160,000,000 Issue to Cover Deficit —Ship Rate War Expected.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the Dutch Government is about to float a forced loan of 400,000,000 guilders in order to cover the deficit in the budget. The interest has not yet been fixed, but the measures of enforcement are such that the whole loan will be taken immediately.

The loan will be discussed in the Chamber tomorrow.

A big slump in shipping shares is expected in financial circles in Holland owing to the announcement that the Cunard Line will use the port of Rotterdam as a considerable freight and passenger rate was is anticipated.



FOURTEEN

TO SECURE THE ATMOSPHERE OF YOUTH, AVEDON HAS GIVEN FOURTEEN LITTLE RUFFLES TO THE SKIRT OF A TAFFETA FROCK. A BOUFFANT COLLAR PERCHES AT EASE OVER A TIGHT FITTING BODICE. IT IS THE INTENTION OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT TO EXECUTE ONLY THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND TASTEFUL DESIGNS.

$29.50

AVEDON

448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

A Pleasant Place to Know About

Telephone Greeley 2400

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Fifth Ave., at 37th St.



Fascinating Examples in

Distinctive New Suits for Summertime

a profusion of smart designs for Town, Country or Sports wear.

15.00 to 149.50

¶ Cool and Summery are these charming New Suits, of light weight fabrics, replete with delightful innovations.

¶ Particularly emphasized are Suits with the new cape coats, also those with coats considerably longer than usual—some closely follow the lines of the figure, others flow gracefully from the shoulders in straight lines. Beautifully developed in

Silk or Wool Poulette, Satin, Silk Taffeta, Silk Tricolette, Linen, Wool Jersey, Pongee Silk, Chevy Twill and Tricotine.

Many reveal decorative touches of Silk pencil stripe and tinsel embroidery, floss work, tubular braid and rows of tiny buttons. Others devoid of ornamentation, exemplifying all the distinction of simplicity in their clever styling.

Of Unusual Import Tomorrow

Suits of Silk Shantung, Wool Jersey and Heather Mixtures

25.00

One model illustrated.

Fifth Ave. Stewart & Co. At 37th St.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses



Beaded Georgette Dress, 55.00

Dainty New Frocks for Summer

A most comprehensive ensemble of cool, crisp, Summery frocks of unsurpassed charm and exquisite daintiness, in bewitching new designs for every occasion of Summertime.

New models are being added almost daily to our already complete assortment.



Silk Sport Dress, 48.00

New Organdie Frocks

DELIGHTFULLY refreshing are these dainty frocks of crisp, fresh Organdie, in fascinating models of quaint simplicity or reminiscent of olden days, with their wealth of ruffles, frills, fluting and laces. Nothing could possibly be prettier, daintier, or more charming for the Summer months than one of the cute little frocks. Obtainable in all pastel shades. There are white Organdies, too, for commencement, confirmation or graduation.

10.00 to 49.50

Georgette Crepe Dresses

COOL, dainty and particularly delightful for the Summer festivities are frocks of Georgette Crepe. Embraced in our present assortment are picturesque new models of transcending daintiness, revealing in their originality of styling numerous new Style graces. Exquisite trimmings of Silk embroidery, hemstitching, radiant beading, tucks and graduating folds have been very effectively applied in several instances.

24.50 to 98.50

Smart Voile Frocks

COOL, lightsome frocks of Voile in smart designs of unusual attractiveness. Of special interest are those elaborated with all-over eyelet embroidery. Others reveal exquisite new touches of ornamentation in delicate and lavish effects. Shown in plain pastel shades or in attractive Foulard designs. Also of interest are smart, youthful Frocks of old-fashioned Grandmothers Chintz, in all-over pretty floral designs. Some exquisitely trimmed with laces and net.

10.00 to 39.50

New Gingham Frocks

FOR the Summer cottage or around the garden what is more delightful or more practical than a cool, Summery frock of Gingham. We have at present a large variety of these smart little frocks in pretty plaid or check designs. Some have smart vestees, collars and cuffs of plain Organdie or trimmed with tiny tucks and pretty laces. Many have smart patent leather belts.

7.75 to 29.50

Luxurious Summer Evening Gowns

The richness of fabric and the originality and cleverness of modeling distinguish these new Summer Gowns from the commonplace. Of marked import are charming new creations of Silk Taffeta, Silk Laces, Chiffon, Pompadour Taffeta, Georgette Crepe and Silk Net, in some instances exquisitely combined with Silver or Gold Laces.

29.50 to 198.50

Summertime Skirts

A splendid variety of smart new Skirts, fashioned of cool, Summery materials of exquisite loveliness. Fan-ta-si, Kumsi Kumsa, Baronette Satin, Surf Satin, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Tricolette, Poulette, Faille Silks, Tricotine, and Gabardine.

5.00 to 39.50

Summer Sweaters

A rare ensemble of hand-made and machine-made Sweaters, in a bevy of smart and unusually charming models, in Slip-on, Coat, Blouse and Tuxedo effects. Many sleeved, others sleeveless. Also many striking combinations in contrasting colors.

3.95 to 29.50

SAYS NOW IS TIME TO GET BRITISH TRADE

James Keeley, Back from England, Gives Sales Hints for American Manufacturers.

OPPORTUNITIES ARE MANY

Advertising and Business Methods of That Country Must Be Used, He Says.

James Keeley, former editor of The Chicago Herald, who arrived from England yesterday, gave what he termed "a frank expression" of business and other conditions in that country. American manufacturers in the view of Mr. Keeley, who has been in England nine of the last twelve months, should lose no time in getting ready to get their proper share of British trade, and in order to get their share it is only necessary, he added, to go about it in the right way.

"The American manufacturer," said Mr. Keeley, "who is planning to invade English markets should get busy at once, he should not wait until the world settles into its normal stride to find out what his chances are for selling his goods in Great Britain. He should investigate and plan now and be ready for the harvest that will be his if he acts with the foresight which so often has been lacking in the past.

"The association in war of the American and English peoples will bring a better understanding of the peculiarities of each and with this knowledge trading should be less difficult. There still, however, will be decided differences in the advertising and merchandising methods of appeal to the people of the two countries, one with the traditions of centuries and the other with the virility of youth and the push of the pioneer. That the English market has not been more profitable to the American manufacturer is because, partly at least, we have had too little consideration for the settled business conventions of the older nation, that we have not thought it worth while to adopt our methods to their standards and that we have tried to force American goods on that market by purely American methods.

"British standards and practices may seem unreasonable, foolish, and illogical, but a man who wants to market his goods must meet the market conditions. Accept what exists in the way of custom, that has existed for years and will continue to exist, and sell your goods. The answer is not in argument but in the balance sheet.

"Of the last year I have spent nearly nine months in England. For the last three months I have been in constant touch with British business men and have talked with them about the future trade between the two countries. They, unanimously, are of the opinion that American goods have a big future in England in the next few years not only because they are worthwhile merchandise, but because during that period the British nation will be busy with rehabilitating the industries dislocated and almost annihilated by war and the reconstruction of the very fabric of national life.

"But while the door of opportunity stands open he who would enter must realize and do certain essential things to win the British market. Availability and obvious merit of goods are not sufficient. The necessities of life must take the place of less essential things for the time being and the manufacturer who does not recognize this fact will throw his money away.

Follow English Methods.

"It is fundamentally necessary to sell American goods in the English market by English methods just as it is essential to sell English goods in American markets by American methods. Failure to realize this has wrecked many a campaign. American phrases should, generally speaking, be tabooed. Put strength and energy in sales methods, but wherever possible get English strength and energy. They can be had and they are an asset of great value.

"No American firm, in my opinion, should ever attempt to sell its trade marked goods in Great Britain with an American sales staff imported for the purpose. Direct if you will, behind the scenes the sales and advertising methods, but send English men and women out to sell your goods.

"Don't start in the English market until you have got sufficient stock over there to satisfy the demand. More than one article of merit failed because there were not enough goods on hand to meet the initial orders of the retailers. The English merchant expects his orders to be filled when he gives them. He quickly loses his enthusiasm, and it is practically impossible, once his good will is gone, to regain it.

"Above everything else, it is necessary that the advertised article should live up to the advertisement. There is no country in the world where it is so essential not to overstate your case as in Great Britain. Because an article is in household use in America it does not follow that it will become a necessity in England.

"Climate is a big factor, and incidentally this is one of the handicaps confronting the British manufacturer. Sunshine and bracing atmosphere are factors in production; the lack of them for months in a year have an effect on the workman that cannot be regarded as negligible. The article to be sold must not only be in consonance with the climate-produced habits of life but climate-proof articles have an advantage at the outset which is marked. Canned goods, soups, milk, food products of all kinds, if incased in moisture-proof containers, have an inviting field. In fact, any good product in tins or bottles has an excellent chance of 'going over the top.' It is folly to attempt competition in cheap goods; the market is open for quality. The English appreciate and will pay for it.

Tells of Articles to Sell.

"A merchandizing expert tells me that in his opinion the following trade-marked articles, among others, can be successfully marketed in Great Britain: Alarm clocks, lard (cooking) substitutes, canned soups and vegetables, brandied walnuts, men's garters, certain soaps, metal polishes, powdered milk, paints, varnishes, dates, toilet preparations, electrical appliances, American shoes and American clothing for boys and little girls.

"Many products that might have made fortunes for American manufacturers have never done so because of faulty tactics. One of the leading publicity experts in England is C. F. Higham, at present a Member of Parliament. The night before I left London we were discussing the problems of which I am talking, and his diagnosis of some of the failures was as follows:

"'First of all, it was the custom,' he said, 'to send a representative of an American firm, usually the sales manager, to size up the situation. He arrived full of enthusiasm and faith in his product, gained from many years of success in the United States. He believed he had only to show his goods to the English buyers, and they would fall over themselves in eagerness to purchase. But this did not always happen. His manner of approach, sometimes, was not the right one. His letters of introduction were not always to the right people, and his enthusiasm for his product often acted exactly contrary to what he had anticipated.'

"Americans who have been in business for years in England, and British business experts, unite in saying that an American firm seeking to do business in England should not trust the 'spying out' of the land to an understudy, but should put the manager or chief executive on the job. He, in making his investigation, should get in touch with a leading English advertising agency, which thoroughly understands the native problems to be solved. Such an agency should be able to put the inquirer quickly in touch with the largest buyers of his particular commodity, and to explain the methods and means by which the article can be exploited successfully, and at a minimum cost.

"One such expert told me that it was not necessary to spend one's advertising appropriation in Great Britain until the goods have been stocked. He explained his plan—which seemed reasonable and workable—but it's his stock in trade and therefore not mine to make public.

"The American merchant and manufacturer who wishes to introduce his goods to the British market has not a difficult problem in advertising his products. By using about two dozen papers he can secure a good market, the character of his product governing the character of the papers selected for his campaign.

Papers as Advertising Mediums.

"I looked into this question thoroughly and then secured from one of England's leading advertising agents his judgment as to the leading mediums, their circulation and pulling powers. The circulations given are approximate, as English papers rarely guarantee circulations. We divided the papers into three classes: (a) Those that appeal to the best class of the thinking public; (b) those that appeal to the good middle-class buying public, and (c) those that appeal to the laboring class which purchases low-priced necessities.

"The fifteen leading dailies of London have a circulation of 6,665,000, ranging from the 'million a day' Daily Mail to the 35,000 of the ultra-conservative evening paper, No. 2 in circulation is a picture paper, No. 3 is the evening sister of The Mail, No. 4 another picture paper. Six of the nine morning papers have half a million and over, while the three leaders in the afternoon field have 900,000, 600,000, and 300,000, respectively. The three morning papers, classed A, each has less than 200,000 and the other six are marked B. Of the afternoon papers four are A, one B, and one C. The Class A mornings get, roughly, $100 a column per 100,000 circulation, while the big fellows average from $375 to $400 per column on the basis of a million circulation. The evening rates, with the exception of one rate of $250 for 300,000, are much lower for the bulk and somewhat higher for the class.

"In the Sunday field the circulations are enormous. Thirteen London papers have a gross circulation of 4,220,000, ranging from 2,500,000 to 60,000 for a sporting paper. Number 2, a picture paper, has 2,300,000, with two others with 1,250,000 each, one of these being a picture paper. There are two class 'A' Sunday papers, neither of which quite reaches the quarter of a million mark. The cock of the walk, with its 2,500,000, is classed 'C,' but its close rival is placed in 'B' category. Curiously enough, all picture papers are in the 'B' class, and they are all tabloid in form. The class 'A' Sundays get a measurably higher rate than the class 'A' dailies, namely, $250 for 220,000 circulation, as against $250 for 150,000 daily. The 2,500,000 circulation one pays $1,100 per column.

"In the weekly field circulations are small, with the exception of John Bull, with 1,200,000, and Punch, with 300,000. Of fourteen weeklies, 11 are in 'A,' 2 in 'B,' and 1, John Bull, in 'C.' The latter gets $1,650 a page, and Punch gets $750.

"In England advertising has not reached the pinnacle of success attained in America, but it is a growing and potent force. Recognition by the Government of the paid announcement as a vital factor in raising armies, in supplying the Treasury with funds, and recently in informing the public of the difficulties of and the reasons for the delay in demobilization, has placed a hall mark of value on advertising that is bound to be of great benefit. One of the byproducts of the war has been this cause of education in publicity. The real business man is taking advantage of the situation thus created, and the astute American manufacturer and merchant who is willing to play the game according to the rule will gather his share of the harvest."

IDENTIFIED AS ROBBER.

Brooklyn Youth Under Bail for Clubhouse Holdup.

Charged with having participated in the holdup on Feb. 9 last of the new clubhouse at Eweng Township, a suburb of Trenton, N. J., Harry Horowitz, 23 years old, of 119 Gerry Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza Court, Brooklyn, before Magistrate Steers as a fugitive from justice. Two other men were arrested with him on the same charge, but were released for lack of identification.

Horowitz was identified by the Trenton Chief of Detectives, James S. Kirkham, who came over to the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza Court with the ten men who were held up.

About 1 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 9, as the members of the club were holding a housewarming party, three masked men entered with drawn guns and held up all men in the house. The robbers took away $2,000 in cash and jewelry to the value of $1,000. Some members of the club succeeded in saving about $10,000 by hiding it in their hats. Detectives Wendeburg and Battolard arrested the three men Friday night. Horowitz was held without bail until the hearing, which is set for next Wednesday morning.

SEEKS BURGOYNE RELICS.

Scots Regiment Wants to Know if Its Drums Were Taken in 1777.

BOSTON, May 31.—What became of the drums of the North British Fusiliers when General Burgoyne's forces surrendered at Saratoga 142 years ago, is now a subject of official investigation. A letter received by Adjutant Gen. Jesse F. Stevens from the War Department today, conveys an inquiry from the British military attaché at Washington as to whether any drums of this regiment are now in any museum, institution or arsenal in this country.

The inquiry is prompted by a tradition in the regiment, which is now known as the Royal Scots Fusiliers, that its drums were captured in 1777, and it is desired, if possible, to settle doubts as to the truth of the story.

SEES WANT'S CLOUD OVER ALL EUROPE

Lieut. Col. Folks, Back After Two Years, Describes Dire Distress of People.

SAYS WE MUST GIVE AID

Thomas E. Wilson Tells of Famine in Fats and Meats in the Balkan States.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Carmania was Lieut. Col. Homer Folks, former Commissioner of Charities, who went abroad nearly two years ago to organize and direct the civil affairs of the American Red Cross in France. He remained in that country until Armistice Day, when, with a number of officials of the organization, he started on a trip through Italy, Serbia, Greece, and Belgium. After a careful survey of the needs of the people he said he found the want as acute as it had been during the war.

Everybody is exhausted, he said, and the condition of transportation is so deranged that the food and fuel situation is increasingly distressing. The situation, according to Mr. Folks, is further complicated by the thousands of refugees who started back to their old homes.

"These things make getting back to America like getting out from under a dark cloud which never lifts," said Colonel Folks. "I am not thinking of the danger from Prussia, but of the sense of tremendous and irreparable loss and of vague impending danger which weighs upon every thinking mind in Europe. It is almost impossible for us to realize the situation in France, for instance, where the loss has been about one-fifth of its men from 18 to 50 years of age. To gain some idea of France's sacrifice for civilization we may try to imagine our condition if we had lost in proportion and were mourning not 30,000 men, but 5,000,000. No great country has ever faced the future with such a loss of its man power.

"But is the allied countries further east—Poland, Rumania, Serbia, and others—that need our help most urgently now. War has brought different evils upon different countries, but Serbia has had to meet them all. The net result of her suffering has been the loss of about 20 per cent. of her entire population, plus the sacrifice of the normal increase. If we had lost in proportion we would have lost 22,000,000 people. It is a country with a devastated population and no remedial agencies. It is a country almost without doctors, no medicine, no hospitals, except such as the Red Cross and other allied friends provide. I speak of Serbia especially, because I saw it fully, but ever more distressing conditions exist in Poland and other eastern countries, never forgetting Armenia.

Calls Effort Paralyzed.

"Add to these things another factor—psychological, but important—while the war lasted everybody was keyed up to a high pitch of emotion. Now everybody is disappointed and disillusioned. Everybody sees enormous losses which cannot be repaired, but must be written off as dead loss. No reparation, now or later, can undo suffering undergone nor bring the dead to life. Profound discouragement holds Europe in its grasp, and Asia also. It paralyzes effort.

"But here the sun still shines. Our economic life has been upset, but we still have our men to set it right again. We are the richest nation in the world and one of the most populous. We still have our homes, our families, we still live in comfort. We had only just gotten into our stride in the war, and we still have plenty of energy and the will to do. The fighting is undoubtedly over, but the suffering, like the expense, still goes on. We cannot fail to carry on in the ways that are still needed. We must continue for the sufficient reason that our help is urgently needed, but we also must continue in order to prove our disinterestedness, which some now question, to prove that we were really moved by disinterested sympathy. We cannot forget that the war losses of all the Allies, while not incurred for our benefit, were nevertheless incurred for a cause which became ours and from which we could not escape. We are our brother's keepers, especially when he was hurt in a fight which became also an attack on us. American relief has done great things in which we may all take satisfaction in all the years to come. But we cannot fail to see the job through, and it is far from being done.

"Our allies still need food, clothing, doctors, nurses, medicines, shelter, and perhaps above all need to continue to feel sure that rich America, the land of the free, still cares for them and will continue to bind up the wounds caused by the war. Hunger and disease are not yet demobilized.

"It is not a question of reconstruction, in the sense of rebuilding cities and villages. Nobody has had time to think about that yet. It is entirely a question of food, clothing, care of the sick, sanitary precaution, and of getting some kind of temporary shelter which will keep out the rain."

Colonel Folks was accompanied by his wife and two daughters, all of whom have been engaged in Red Cross work.

Wants United Effort Here.

Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., packers, who spent two months investigating food conditions abroad, returned on the steamship Rotterdam. He said that to meet the tremendous demands America will have to make a strong united effort in which labor, industry, agriculture, capital, and government will have to combine. The solution of the problem, he thought, rests largely with this country.

"We must not lose sight of the fact that industry of America has a worthy competitor in Great Britain," he said. "She naturally, and I might say justly, watches our every move with a jealous eye, and is ready to take any fair advantage to herself or her colonies. Too much ammunition has already been furnished her, unfortunately, by some of our Government agencies, which, owing to the temperament of the British people, are accepted at their fate value, and are used to our disadvantage in the English markets.

"In this respect I think President Wilson's message, which I read as I was leaving Europe, most appropriate. Particularly commendable are his words: 'Government should make it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists.'

"There is no doubt in my mind that there is a famine in fats and meats in Germany, Austria, and the Balkan states, and there is a very great shortage of such foods in the allied countries. This conclusion is reached by personal observation, and by discussions with officials, and others in position to be thoroughly familiar with the facts.

"The situation that the central powers were confronted with made it necessary for them to slaughter substantially all of their live stock in order to maintain their armies in fighting condition, and that their civil population might survive. The seriousness of the situation is clearly shown by the results of a superficial survey of an area of 1,500 miles in occupied German territory, regarded as part of the best agricultural section of the country. In that section there are 1,100 horses, 2,200 cattle, and 1,500 hogs—less than one horse, 1½ cattle, and one hog per square mile.

"The cows are worked in the fields or on the roads, as well as milked, and they cannot be spared for meat. There is a great shortage of milk. This is an indication of the condition which exists largely through the Central Powers. They have not livestock enough to breed, so that they may again build up their herds, even if no cattle were used for immediate food emergencies.

"This same condition exists, of course, to a lesser degree, in the allied and neutral countries, where, because of the very high prices realized for fats and meats and the lack of cattle feeds, the herds have been reduced to a minimum. It will be a long time before they can fully supply their own requirements, so their suffering neighbors will get little help from them."

Mr. Wilson visited Coblenz and saw the American Army of Occupation, and he also had the opportunity of seeing the relief work being done by Herbert C. Hoover. One of the objects of his trip abroad was to locate the grave of Robert Glenn Dickson, a young marine, son of the superintendent of Mr. Wilson's farm at Lake Forest, Ill., who fell in the fighting in Belleau Wood. He was successful in finding the grave.

INQUIRY INTO POLICEWOMEN

Appointment Alleged to Violate Civil Service Rules.

The Civil Service Reform announced nounced yesterday through its secretary, George T. Keyes, that it would investigate the appointment of ten policewomen by Police Commissioner Enright to determine whether the names should have been drawn from the civil service list of matrons in the Police Department. Mr. Keyes said it was probable that a court action would be brought to prevent payment of wages.

It is the contention of the League that the war emergency statute suspending the civil service rules "where necessary" was for the duration of the war only, and that its power ceased with the signing of the armistice. Although there is no civil service list for policewomen, officials of the Reform League said they believed the appointments could have been made from the list of Police Department matrons. They said also that they would be satisfied if the appointments were specified as provisional for four months, pending examinations for the establishment of a civil service list.

TWO BOYS DROWN AT OUTING

One Loses Life Trying to Save Other at Boy Scout Rally.

RED BANK, N. J., May 31.—In a vain effort to save from drowning a boy friend with whom he was attending a Boy Scout rally here today, Alfred Kausch, 15 years old, a son of Mrs. Anna Kausch of Brooklyn, lost his life. The other boy, who was also drowned, is John Bunkhurst of Long Branch. They were in a boat, and when off shore Bunkhurst fell into the stream.

Kausch went in after him. The other boys remained in the boat. Kausch failed to grasp his friend Bunkhurst. Both sank. Their bodies were recovered.

Heights Block Resold.

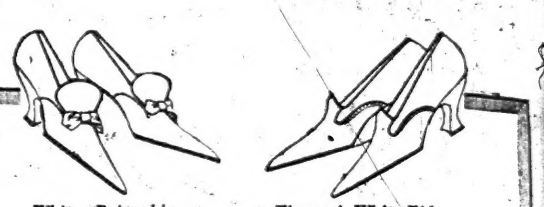
The Union Chemical Glassware Company resold to Schecter & Korrps, represented by Jacob Berman, attorney, the two six-story elevator apartment houses occupying the block front on the north side of 159th Street, between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues, with frontages of 135, 50, and 51 feet, respectively. M. Nasanowitz & Son were the brokers.

The glassware company purchased from the Bernheimer estate the six-story elevator apartment house at 542 West 146th Street, on a plot 75 by 100, near Broadway. The property rents for about $24,000 and was held at $135,000. Steinfeld & Newberger were the brokers.

$756,000 Dyckman Lease.

One of the largest leases recently closed in the Dyckman section has been arranged by Gustavus L. Lawrence covering the Dyckman Theatre and the row of one-story "taxpayers" at Sherman Avenue and 207th Street, erected by Mr. Lawrence a few years ago. The Lumax Realty Company of 110 West 40th Street will pay Mr. Lawrence a rental of $36,000 a year for these properties, over a term of twenty-one years, with renewal, the lease becoming effective today. The total amount to be paid during the first term is $756,000.

The Dyckman Theatre covers a plot 150x150 on Sherman Avenue, 100 feet west of 207th Street, where the latter has a twenty-foot entrance, and the "taxpayers" cover the entire frontage on 207th Street, from Sherman Avenue to Vermilyea Avenue.



White Reignskin Tongue Pump, 6.50 — Women's White Kid Novelty Pump, 8.50

WOMEN'S WHITE SHOES

The most appropriate Footwear for Summer, and Cammeyer certainly has *the* assortment.

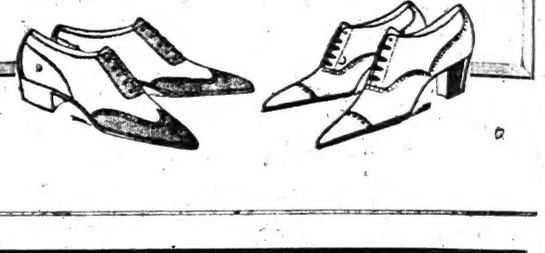
CAMMEYER

Stamped on the Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

Also on Sale at our Newark Store, 645-649 Broad St.

These four models are but a small representation of our numerous styles for summer wear



White Canvas Sport Oxford with Tan Calf trimmings..... 8.00

White Canvas..... 6.50
White Snowbuck..... 7.00

James McCreery & Co.

Fifth Avenue *34th Street*

FUR STORAGE

Absolute Safety
From Fire, Moth and Theft
At Moderate Cost

The placing of your Furs in our Cold Storage Vaults will revive and prolong the life of the Fur. All articles are thoroughly cleaned before being stored.



Storage Vaults on Premises

Fur Remodeling and Repairing
Orders taken now will be accepted at Special Summer Rates

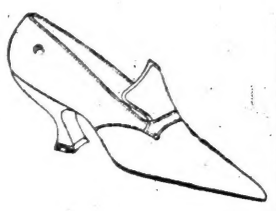
Requests to call for goods will receive prompt attention. Telephone Greeley 6380.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Women's and Misses'

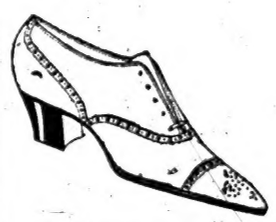
SOROSIS OXFORDS, PUMPS & COLONIALS



New Colonial Pumps, turned soles, long vamps, Louis XVI. heels. In Patent Leather, Brown or Black Calfskin and Black Satin.
10.00 and 11.00



New Pumps in Patent Leather and Brown, Black or White Kidskin; turned soles, Louis XVI. heels.
9.00 to 11.00



Walking Oxfords, in Brown or Black Kidskin, Brown or Black Calfskin and Patent Leather; flexible welted soles. Military or Cuban heels.
9.00 to 12.00

McCREERY'S MEN'S CLOTHES

To-Morrow (Monday) Begins the Final Week Of Our

REMOVAL SALE OF MEN'S CLOTHES

This Last Week's Re-adjustment of Higher Priced Groups sees the wind-up of the season's Record Clothing Event.

1,000 MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

$25.00 and $35.00

Representing the Cream of Our Privately Tailored Spring Suits from Higher Priced Lines—in Some Cases the Savings Are $8, $10 and $12.

This is positively the last week. Next Monday will see our Clothing Department in our new (adjoining) quarters at 5th Avenue and 35th Street.

Extra Salesmen to Insure Extra Good Service—a necessary requisite

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

BEQUEATHS $200,000 TO AN OLD FRIEND

Schermerhorn Will Also Allows Mrs. Lydig to Buy Any Part of Berkshire Property.

TRUST FUND FOR SISTER

Bulk of Million-Dollar Fortune Eventually Goes to Columbia and Institute for the Blind.

The will of Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn, who died suddenly on March 30 last at a dinner given in his honor by the Board of Governors of the Union Club, of which he was retiring President, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday.

In the will, which was executed in 1908, Mr. Schermerhorn bequeathed all his property in Lenox, Lee, and Washington, Mass., to Mrs. Hannah, M. Lydig, widow of David Lydig, who died in October, 1917. Mrs. Lydig lives at 58 East Seventy-ninth Street and has a home at Lenox.

The bequest to Mrs. Lydig concluded with the following words: "To my friend and sister Hannah M. Lydig, the widow of David Lydig, of the City of New York, deceased. After the death of Mrs. Schermerhorn I request that she will dispose of the residue of my estate, real and personal, which shall be left at the time of the death of Mrs. Schermerhorn, in such manner as she may think proper, and I request that she will dispose of the same in such manner as she may think proper, and I request that she will dispose of the same in such manner as she may think proper, and I request that she will dispose of the same

MANY LETTERS TELL OF SOARING RENTS

One Tenant Is Told to Cut Children's Food to Meet Advances or Move.

ONE RISE OF 63 PER CENT.

Complainants and Landlords Will Be Asked to Appear Before Mayor's Committee.

A tenant living in Brooklyn wrote yesterday to the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, asserting that when he objected to an increase in the rent the landlord said to him: "Give your children an egg less to eat every day and you can pay my advances, or else move." The writer said that the tenants had been forced to pay a $6 increase since last September in cheap apartments. The tenant and landlord in the case will probably be asked to appear before a representative of the Mayor's Committee, which will make an investigation of the situation in the house.

A tenant in an apartment on West 135th Street wrote: "I have advice of the intention of my landlord to increase the rent of the apartment in which I am at present residing, 63 per cent., namely from $55 to $90 a month, to be effective Oct. 1. I could anticipate a reasonable increase but to tolerate such profiteering is absolutely beyond my income."

Seven tenants of a house in West 137th Street sent a letter complaining that a new landlord had increased the rents of apartments formerly $37 to $39 to $60. The tenants were notified to leave if the increases were not acceptable.

Another complainant living on West 150th Street wrote that he asked the agent of the house why it was necessary to increase the rent $10.50 a month, and was told to move, as more money could be obtained for the apartment, it being the intention to gouge the last cent from the tenants.

J. S. Neidinger of East 199th Street said he formerly paid $20 a month for rent and that during the month the house had three new owners, who raised the rent $18. "I sold everything which I bought in the last twenty-four years to pay the extra raise of rent so I would not be put out on the street," he continued. "I have been looking for rooms and cannot find any, as they are scarce, and the landlords know this. I ask you to come to the people's rescue, as we are all human and want to live."

The Joint Legislative Committee which has been investigating the housing situation will meet at the City Hall on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the committee, was in Washington yesterday with a sub-committee to take the testimony of Federal officials. The session of the committee scheduled for yesterday at the Bronx Borough Hall did not take place because of the inability to obtain the presence of Louis D. Baehr of the Chemical Realty Company, who was to have been questioned concerning rent increases in the houses controlled by his organization.

Henry Steinhardt of 380 Riverdale Avenue, Brownsville, complained to the Mayor's Committee that the tenants in his house went on strike several days ago without cause, as they had an agreement with him until July 1. He said that he was forced to sign the agreement under penalty of his life and that last Sunday night some of the tenants crawled into the cellar and smashed the range supplying hot water to the apartments. Steinhardt begged the committee to intercede in his behalf and gave the name of the alleged ringleader who directed the smashing of the range. The man will be summoned before the committee.

Five complaints were made yesterday against Joseph Bender, who bought the house at 51 East Ninety-seventh Street two months ago. The former owners, it was said, gave yearly leases to the tenants. The complainants charged that Bender repudiated the leases and demanded $10 more per apartment. Bender will be asked to explain his stand to the committee.

URGE LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

Labor Federation Solidly Behind Land Proposal, Delegate Says.

WASHINGTON, May 31.- Passage of legislation to carry out Secretary Lane's project for farms for soldiers was urged before the House Public Lands Committee today by Henry Sterling, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor.

"There is absolutely no division among the three and one-half million members of the American Federation of Labor as to the desire for this legislation," said Mr. Sterling. "A minimum of 600,000 service men would take advantage of the settlements. The work would also help keep unemployment at a minimum."

Representative Timberlake, Republican, of Colorado, told the committee "sentiment generally in Colorado favors the legislation," adding that the State Legislature had granted money to be used in co-operating with the Government in the development of land settlements.

NUNGESSER EX-AID KILLED.

Jourdan Falls 200 Feet in Airplane —Companion Mortally Hurt.

PARIS, May 31.—One aviator was killed and another mortally injured in an airplane accident today at Issy-les-Moulineaux. The man killed was Welby Jourdan, formerly mechanician for the famous "ace," Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser. Aviator Effor received mortal injuries.

Their airplane fell about 200 feet.

Pope Receives Colombian Envoy.

ROME, May 30.—Dr. Jose Vicente Concha, former President of Colombia, presented his credentials today as Minister to the Vatican for that country and was received in solemn audience by Pope Benedict, who engaged him in a lengthy conversation. Senore Concha afterwards visited Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State.

$59,000,000 IN NEW BUILDING CONTRACTS

Labor Department Sees High Record for April and First Half of May.

PREDICTS STEADY INCREASE

Chicago in the Lead, with Almost Half of Total; New York Next—Greater Part for Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A building boom has started which promises to play an important part in helping to solve the unemployment problem, the Labor Department announced today. Work has been held back because of the unsettled condition of the market, but the Department finds indications in the reports received concerning contracts let, which lead to the conclusion that there will be a steady increase from this time.

"Building contracts let for the week ending May 16 in the territory east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio River," reads the announcement, "amounted to a total of $59,748,953. The total for May, if the average of the first two weeks is maintained, will greatly exceed the total of May for any previous year. The total for April, $191,823,000, was the best April total on record.

"The records of April and the first two weeks in May constitute irrefutable evidence that a tremendous building boom is on. The Chicago district, which includes most of the Middle West, is getting a remarkable pace, and for the week ending May 16 it records, in contracts awarded, over $27,000,000, almost half of the total valuation of construction of the districts reported on.

"Residential construction again leads, with the industrial and public works construction following closely," the announcement adds.

By districts, the expenditures contracted for are as follows:

New York	$10 173 211
Chicago	27,440,000
Minneapolis	1,141 000
Boston	5,636,000
Philadelphia	7,797,298
Pittsburgh	7,561,444
Total	$59 748 953

The contracts include 214 for industrial work, at an aggregate expenditure of $13,751,403; 239 contracts for public work, costing $11,286,995, and 3,048 contracts for homes, involving $19,060,850.

PACIFIC CRUISERS COMING.

First Division, Under Rear Admiral Wood, Here Tomorrow.

The first division of the United States Pacific Fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U. S. N., will arrive in New York tomorrow. The division comes to New York in order to give leave to the officers and men who man the four cruisers which form Admiral Wood's force. The flagship of the division is the cruiser Chicago, one of the original four vessels that thirty years ago formed what was then famous as the American White Squadron. The Chicago was the flagship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, when he was in command of the White Squadron in the early nineties. During the European war the cruiser did valuable service in convoying the American submarines that operated in European waters and subsequently as a unit of the convoy fleet that safeguared the American troop transports.

The other ships in the division are the sister ships Denver, Tacoma, and Cleveland, all of them vessels of 3,200 tons displacement, which have been in service about fifteen years. The Chicago displaces 4,500 tons. The combined tonnage of the division is 14,100 tons, which is 17,300 tons less than the tonnage of the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, and 17,900 tons less than the tonnage of the Idaho, the most recent addition to the superdreadnought division of the Atlantic Fleet.

The Chicago is commanded by Captain T. R. Kurtz, the Tacoma by Captain E. S. Jackson, the Cleveland by Captain F. L. Pinney, and the Denver by Captain E. H. Fenner.

The division will anchor off Ninety-sixth Street in the Hudson River.

OPPOSES VOLSTEAD BILL.

Farmer Plans Protest Against "Dry" Enforcement Measure.

New York State farmers plan to protest against the measure introduced in Washington by Representative Volstead to obtain prohibition enforcement, according to J. G. Potter, a farmer living near Buffalo. He arrived at the Hotel Majestic yesterday to arrange for a two day meeting in July to fight the measure.

The Volstead bill prohibits making, possessing or using any beverage containing one-half of one per cent. or more of alcohol. This will prohibit many home-made beverages, including ciders, wines, cordials, root beer and many soft drinks. The measure also provides an appropriation of $2,500,000 for a Commissioner of Intoxicating Liquors and his assistants. This will create a new army of officeholders, according to Mr. Potter, who would work under the direction of the Anti-Saloon League.

"I am going to interest the former organizations and agricultural societies," said Mr. Potter, "in what the dry forces are doing to curtail the personal liberty of the farmer and invade the sanctity of his home. People who have money are stocking their wine cellars. The farmer will not be permitted to have a few home-made drinks. I was for prohibition a few ages, but they have gone too far."

Arrest Costa Rican Insurgents.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, May 30.—The Nicaraguan Government is disarming and arresting all Costa Rican revolutionists crossing the border from Costa Rica. Lack of ammunition is said to have caused the failure of the rebel invasion of Western Costa Rica from Nicaragua. Many of the wounded rebels were not attended for several days owing to scarcity of surgeons and surgical appliances.



LOVELIEST ADVANCE SUMMER FROCKS

At Savings Extraordinary

Maxon shows this week rare, original Model Frocks for Summer—priced, $11 to $129 here—$29 to $275 elsewhere. One confection is of Organdie-with-Flowered-Georgette—one is a much-betucked, demure little Dimity Frock—another is a handsome worsted-embroidered Linen model—others of Moire, Taffeta, Tricolette, Crepe de Chine, Foulard—and fascinating petal-flounced Voile Frocks! Over 2,000 models—each very lovely—rarely two alike!

MAXON MODEL GOWNS

1587 Broadway at 48St.

One Flight up Take Elevator.

Furs Stored
Repaired and Remodeled
At very moderate rates

Stern Brothers

Rugs & Draperies
Cleansed, Repaired and Stored
Phone: Vanderbilt 3100

West Forty-second Street (*Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues*) West Forty-third Street

To-morrow, an Important Clearance Sale of

WOMEN'S SEASONABLE OUTER APPAREL

AT DRASTIC PRICE REDUCTIONS

Women's Tailored Suits

Developed in Tricotine, Gabardine, Serge, Oxford, Jersey or mannish Check fabrics; belted or straight line models,

Former prices $35.00 to 59.50

at $22.50, 27.50 and 39.50

Women's Smart Dresses

For street, afternoon or evening wear; of Taffeta, Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Foulard, Jersey and Serge showing many combination effects.

Former prices $24.50 to 49.50

at $16.50, 23.50 and 35.00

Women's Separate Skirts - $5.50, 7.75, 12.50 and 15.00

For sport, street or dress wear, of silk and woolen fabrics, every new style of this season featured.

CUT LENGTHS OF SILKS

Clearance Sale To-morrow

At radical reductions from former prices

50c to $4.50 yd.

Silks for Lingerie,
Silks for Sport Wear,
Silks for Blouses and Skirts

In fact, nearly every desirable silk is included in this sale. No woman with a silk requirement can afford to overlook this unusual silk opportunity.

WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS

June Sale Commencing Monday

Supply your Summer and vacation needs from American-made garments of excellent quality fabrics; perfect fitting; at moderate cost.

Night Gowns,	1.25 to 3.50	Corset Covers,	55c to 1.65
Env. Chemises,	95c to 1.90	Drawers,	80c to 1.65
Combinations,	1.30 to 2.95	Petticoats,	1.00 to 2.95

Pink Batiste Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises feather-stitched or daintily hand-embroidered models,

$1.25 and 1.50

Crepe de Chine N[illegible] $3.95, [illegible]

Crepe de Chine Env. Chemises, [illegible] 2.90 to 4.50

Pink S[illegible] 3.45 & 3.95

MISSES' DRESSES

Made of Taffeta

Featured To-morrow

$15.00 and 22.50

An unusually attractive offering of lustrous Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses in models that are appropriate and approved for street, afternoon and informal wear. The collection also embraces a few Crepe de Chine Dresses. Newest draped effects and ruffled skirts are the most prominent new style features.

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years

Children's Philippine DRESSES

(Main floor)

Made of fine Nainsook; hand-embroidered and hand-made; sizes 6 months to 3 years,

$1.95 2.50, 2.95

Actual Values $3.00 to 4.95

Children's Skirts

Hand-made with hand-embroidered scallop; from infants' size to 6 yrs.,

$1.45 *Value $2.25*

Children's Combinations

Hand-made with hand-embroidered scallop; sizes from 2 to 5 years,

$1.50 *Value $2.50*

COTTON BLOUSES

Unusual Values for To-morrow

NEW TAILOR-MADE BLOUSES—Of fine Dimity with French button-holes and pearl buttons. The collars and cuffs are made of fine Handkerchief Batiste; the newest colors represented—orchid, tan and blue, ... **$3.95**

WHITE DIMITY BLOUSES—Front finely tucked; collar, cuffs and front trimmed with a small knife pleating, ...

FINE VOILE BLOUSES—With new collar and cascade frills; hemstitched and Valenciennes lace trimmed; frilling on cuffs to match **$4.85**

VOILE BLOUSES—Trimmed with filet lace, forming vest effect in front; trimmed collar,

Hand-made Batiste Blouses

One model with hand-drawn work and flat collar, the other has pleated frill down front; collar, cuffs and frills are finely hemstitched,

at $8.90

ANNUAL SALE OF TOWELS

A Noteworthy Event To-morrow

An unusual opportunity for housekeepers to replenish their stocks for Summer homes, at prices which are in many instances below present wholesale cost

Huck Towels, guests' size; hemmed ends; doz.	1.25, 1.50
Huck Towels, guests' size; hemst'd ends; doz.	2.95, 4.00
Huck Towels—Union Linen; hemmed ends; dz.	4.20, 6.75
Huck Towels—Union Linen; hemst'd ends; dz.....	5.90
Huckaback Towels—Fine grade All Linen; hemstitched ends; doz.....	12.00
Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed ends;...doz.	2.95, 5.90
Typed Glass Towels—(Irish Union Linen); hemmed ends; dz	5.50
Typed Glass Towels—(Irish All Linen); hemmed ends; doz.	8.75
Kitchen Towels (Union Linen); hemmed ends;.....doz.	2.95
Glass Cloths—Checked Irish Union; red or blue; hemmed; with hanging loop,.....doz.	4.50

100 Dozen All Linen Huckaback Towels

Extra heavy quality; very absorbent; hemstitched ends; regularly $9.75 dozen

Very Special at $7.00

HIGH-GRADE SILVERWARE

Appropriate as gifts, also suitable for Cottages and Summer Homes.

Reproductions of Sheffield Plate

Single Vegetable Dishes,	$4.15	Bread Trays,	$3.75
Gravy Boats and Trays,	$6.65	Double Vegetable Dishes,	$9.65
Meat Platters, 17 inches; (well and tree),	$13.85	Ice Cream or Bread and Butter Plates 6 ins.	$1.25
		Ice Cream or Bread and Butter Plates 7 ins.	$1.45
Chop Plates or Serving Trays 11 inches,	$4.55	Meat Platters 13 inches,	$6.65
Chop Plates or Serving Trays 13 inches,	$5.95	Meat Platters 15 inches,	$8.75
Chop Plates or Serving Trays 15 inches,	$7.45	Meat Platters 17 inches,	$10.65

Quadruple Plated Silverware

A. D. Coffee Sets, 4 pcs.,	$12.65
Tea or Coffee Sets, 5 pcs.	$19.75
Cake or Fruit Baskets,	$5.75
Water Pitchers,	$3.65
Pie Plates, pyrex glass,	$3.35
Sandwich or Roll Trays,	$2.85

Rogers' Silver-plated Ware

Tea or Coffee Spoons, doz.	$1.90
Table Spoons or Forks, "	$3.80
Dessert Spoons or Forks, "	$3.60
Oyster Forks, "	$3.30
Butter Spreaders, "	$4.75
Dessert Knives, "	$4.50

WNER OF LOST CAR IS PUT UNDER BAIL

Police Accuse Him of Running Down Girl When He Identifies His Machine.

HE BLAMES TWO JOY RIDERS

Held in Cell Overnight—Traffic Court Kept Busy by Law Violators.

...the danger of reporting the theft of an automobile to the police, according to Harold L. ... Inman, President of the Aetna Au... Corporation, is that the police may arrest you, put you in cell for the night and then have you fined under $2,500 bail.

Today Mr. Inman, who lives at ... West Nineteenth Street, got out ... and took a friend, Bernard H ... of 8 West Ninety-seventh Street, ... Today ... They re... a meeting and left the ma... ... Later ... When they ... a ... hour later, the car had dis...

... said he reported his loss to ... Street Station, and ... the desk Lieutenant ... told him to go to the ... Station and see ... also told ... Fry Goldman ... and left to enter... ... car. ... He said he found ... Peston in...

Dr. Keppel Makes a Change.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Dr. Fred... Keppel, Assistant Secre... of War, Dean of Col... will become Director ... relations of the American ... He handed his ... to Secretary Baker today. ... ...



Persian Pearls for the fair young gradu... the June bride or the sweetheart whose ...day is coming soon. A more ap... cannot be found, and cer... ...thing so exquisite at anything like ...

...an Pearls are equal in beauty and ...mblance to any in the world. Their ...ishing is exquisite, and of a subdued ...escence, with a delicate lustre which ...kes them compare most favorably with ...e rarest and most costly Oriental pearls. ...rsian Pearls are worn by discriminating ...

...Send $ ... for a string of Parisian ...rls fifteen inches in length. Examine ...em carefully as you like. Compare it ...th genuine pearls. Then, if you are not ...tisfied with it return it to us within ...ree days and your money will be re...unded.

PARISIAN PEARL ATELIER,
... West 45th ... New York, N. Y.
PARISIAN PEARL ATELIER,
Paris, France.

PARISIAN PEARLS

2255 BROADWAY • 86th St. SUBWAY

Plumer's
Adorable Gowns
In Season's Sensation
of June First Disposal
All Choice "On Hands"
$90 to $125 Tricotines and Tricolettes, Now
$49 to $65
Flurry in Waists
Exquisite effects, $5 to $39 grades. Some at $2.50, others $12.50.
Supply Very Limited
Capes Greatly Reduced
Summer Wear Ready

ON POLICE ROLL OF HONOR.

Names of Two Bluecoat Heroes Are Added to Memorial Tablets.

The names of Policemen James A. Nolan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and William Barrett of the Clinton Street Station, who lost their lives in the performance of duty, are to be inscribed on one of the memorial tablets in the corridor at Police Headquarters by order of Commissioner Enright.

Nolan was investigating revolver shots at 2 o'clock on the morning of June 26, 1918, when he was hit on the head by a brick thrown from the roof of the building at 526 West Thirty-seventh Street. His skull was fractured. Barrett was killed on the Williamsburg Bridge, Aug. 23, 1918, after he had stopped a pair of runaway horses. His body was crushed between the vehicle and the wall of the roadway.

There are two marble tablets bearing memorials to policemen, one of which has been filled with thirty-four names, the first being that of James Cahill, who was killed Sept. 29, 1854. The work of inscribing the names of Nolan and Barrett was begun yesterday. When they are completed the second tablet will contain eighteen names.

Three Hurt When Truck Hits Car.

ORANGE, N. J., May 31.—A runaway truck of the Feigenspan Brewery of Newark struck a westbound trolley car on the Orange line this morning at Main Street and Lincoln Avenue, Orange, demolishing every window on the left side and injuring three trolley passengers. Two sisters of St. Mary's Convent, Bayonne, were removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, seriously injured about the head and shoulders, while Peter Quinn, a cripple, received a cut behind the left ear. The truck, which was left in front of a saloon with the motor stopped, started down Main Street and, after travelling several hundred feet, swerved and struck the trolley.

TWITS 'HIGHBROWS' IN CRIME DISCUSSION

Offenders Ordinary Human Beings, Deputy Police Commissioner Weeks Tells Delegates.

CRITICISES MERIT SYSTEM

Says Theorists Should Stop Talking About Abnormal Types and Get Down to "Fundamentals."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 31.—"I don't know whether Adam and Eve were 'mental defectives' or not, but I do know there was trouble from the very beginning of things in the Garden of Eden, and the problem became the more acute when Cain and Abel came around," John A. Weeks, Deputy Police Commissioner of Manhattan, made this declaration today, chiding "highbrow theorists," before the National Probation Association at the Hotel Blackstone. He said many of the so-called sociological specialists forget that the police, in contending with crime and criminals in large cities, have to deal for the most part with ordinary human beings.

"When Christ came to earth and picked out a dozen men who were to be his appointed coworkers," he continued, "there were found among them a grafter, an ingrate, a doubter, and one who was not satisfied unless he could sit next to the throne all the time. I want to say, from the experience of one who, as a Magistrate, has seen more than 100,000 criminals, and who has sat in judgment upon 4,000 out of 10,000 policemen in New York, that it is time for us to drop talk about abnormal types and percentages and get down to fundamentals of human nature."

"Atrocious" was the word the police official used in describing the police merit system in effect in New York before the Hylan administration. It made every policeman intent upon convicting every offender with whom he came in contact of the stiffest charge possible. Under a new act, New York State is extending the parole system to offenders against the law. Every man or woman eligible to its benefits is personally interviewed and receives every encouragement to "go straight." Less than 5 per cent. of those who get such a chance have gone wrong, he said.

"Publicity is one of the most effective aids probation officers have," said Edwin J. Cooley, Chief Probation Officer of the New York Magistrates' Courts. "I mean the kind of publicity that explains, that stimulates, that clarifies, that fights, that defends, that gives the public the knowledge it has a right to ask."

"I confess I do not think much of the police force of Chicago. New York is much more fortunate in that respect," said Judge John Huston of the Chicago Juvenile Court. Chicago's police merit system, he said, aligns the police against reformative measures. He attributed a wave of motor banditry in Chicago to an excess of leniency with the powers that prey.

"Nothing could possibly be more futile than to attempt to reform the feebleminded child," said Dr. H. H. Goddard, Director of the Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research. "To be reformed a child must possess health. An industrial school, obviously, is no place for a mentally deficient juvenile."

POLICEMAN'S POCKET PICKED

Sergeant Battles with Alleged Thief on Elevated Train.

While Police Sergeant Vincent Sweeney, attached to the special service under Inspector McDonald, was on his way back to New York early yesterday morning on a Lexington Avenue elevated train in Brooklyn, near Cleveland station, he says, he felt the hand of some one in his right hip pocket. The hand was lifting out Sweeney's wallet containing $125 in money.

He grabbed the hand, and the ensuing scuffle almost caused a riot in the car, women shrieking and people running to get away. The motorman blew his whistle, stopping the train, and two policemen came up and took away the man accused by Sweeney as the thief.

At Police Headquarters the man gave his name as Rubin Monroe, 32 years of age, living at 188 Johnson Street, Manhattan. He was arraigned in the New Jersey Avenue Court, Brooklyn, before Magistrate Walsh on the charge of attempted grand larceny, and held in $2,500 bail. An additional charge was brought of having in his possession a hypodermic needle and a quantity of morphine, and additional bail of $1,000 was required for this charge.

Operator Buys Apartments.

Joseph Shenk purchased from Frederick Correll the six-story elevator apartment house at 515 West 124th Street, on a plot 53 by 100. The property returns an annual rental of about $15,000, and was held at $110,000.

Mr. Shenk sold to a client of Max Rosenfeld the three apartment houses at 32 to 50 West 111th Street, on a plot 262.10 by 72, near Lenox Avenue. The houses rent for $45,000 annually and were held at $325,000.

For Other Gimbel News See Page 24

The Gimbel Gallery of Blouses —Third Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Also the Gimbel Blouse Salon *Present the*

FAMOUS JUNE SALE of BLOUSES

New Modes of Exclusive Gimbel Origination

Paris-Copied Blouses at a Fraction of the Cost

The Most Beautiful Summer Blouse Collection in All America

AT REAL SAVINGS

A whole page in this paper would not suffice to tell the style-inspirations, the exquisiteness that abound—one must know Gimbel Blouses to understand. Come tomorrow for the blouse treat unsurpassed!

To Give a Slight Idea:—

Solid color, white dotted, casaque, Valenciennes lace trimmed; ribbon sash, $5.95

Cross-bar organdy "Matelot" blouses, run with black satin ribbon, $6.95

Georgette crepe tie-around blouses, in Summer colors, with net frill collar, $7.95

Silk pongee "Casaques," embroidered in black and red wool hand-embroidery, $8.95

French voile apronette blouses with the gilet-front of Valenciennes lace and tucking, $8.95

Pastel novelty voile "Casaques," embroidered in thread-work, creelot-tassel, $9.95

Cotton etamine "Casaque," with hand-made Irish lace for border, collar, sleeves, $19.75

Biscuit-color organdy "Casaque," heavily embroidered in rose and white wool, $22.50

Copenhagen French voile "Casaque," with indigo blue bead-work, $24.75

Beige-color French voile "Casaque," heavily embroidered in stitchery and bead-work, $29.75
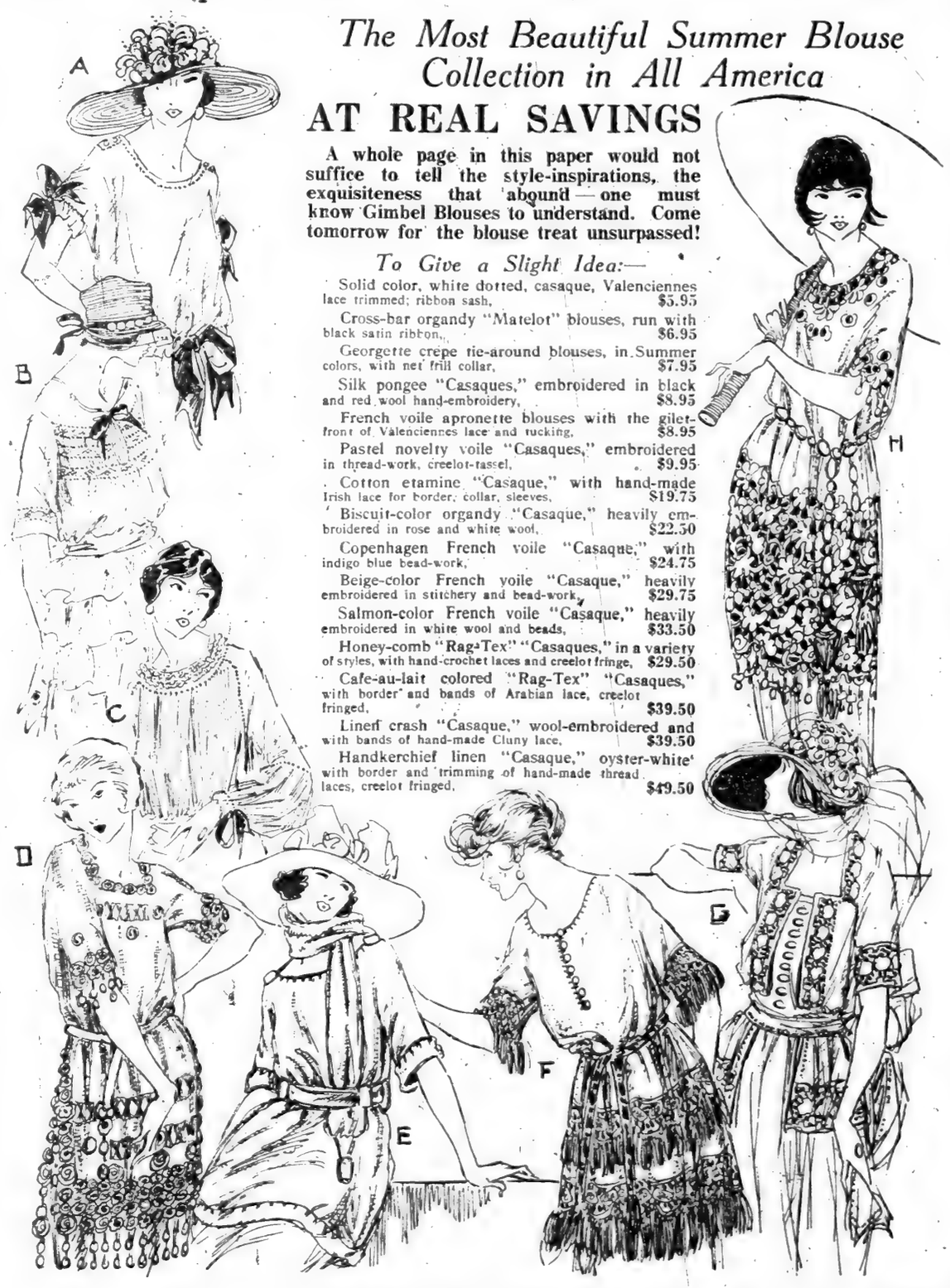
Salmon-color French voile "Casaque," heavily embroidered in white wool and beads, $33.50

Honey-comb "Rag-Tex" "Casaques," in a variety of styles, with hand-crochet laces and creelot fringe, $29.50

Cafe-au-lait colored "Rag-Tex" "Casaques," with border and bands of Arabian lace, creelot fringed, $39.50

Linen crash "Casaque," wool-embroidered and with bands of hand-made Cluny lace, $39.50

Handkerchief linen "Casaque," oyster-white with border and trimming of hand-made thread laces, creelot fringed, $49.50



(A) White imported organdie "matelot" blouse, run with Delft blue ribbon. $6.95

(B) Copy of a Callot blouse in pink, beige or white organdie; tie of navy moire $8.95

(C) Net blouse with puff cuff; all accordion-pleated; Valenciennes trimmed $6.95

(D) Oyster-white "Rag-Tex" "Casaque," with self-drawn galloon, petal Irish lace, creelot fringed $39.50

(E) Copy of a Callot sweater, in this sports blouse of "Rag-Tex," with scarf attached. In several of the season's best colorings $19.75

(F) Seed crepe "Casaque," wool-embroidered, beaded buttons, and with two bands of hand-made Cluny fringed lace $19.75

(G) Copy of a Premet tie-around blouse with eyelet Swiss embroidery $14.75

(H) Lustre-mesh "Casaque" combined with a 16-inch border of hand-made old Irish lace; creelot fringe and girdle $95.00

GIMBELS BLOUSE SALON—Third Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

For Other Gimbel News See Page 24

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Children's Shoe Specialists

Shoes That Train Young Feet Right

The soft, pliable bones of children's feet need scientifically designed shoes. How thoroughly Buster Brown Shoes meet this need is too well known to require further comment.

They prevent future foot troubles, such as weak ankles, twisted toes broken arches, corns, bunions and flat feet.



For Girls For Boys of 2 to 16
BUSTER BROWN SHOES

Only fine grade leathers are used, with government standard oak-tanned soles. No better materials can be obtained for the purpose.

High Shoes in Black Calf

as illustrated, neat, dressy. Full high cut. Made of finest quality calf.

For Boys and Girls		*For Misses*	
Sizes 6 to 8,	$4.00	Sizes 11½ to 2,	$5.00
Sizes 8½ to 11,	4.50	Sizes 2½ to 7,	6.00

Same model also in **Tan Calf**, $5.00 to $7.50, in **Patent Colt**, $4.25 to $6.25 and in **White Canvas**, $3.75 to $5.25.

Boys' Tan Calf Shoes

as illustrated. Specially designed for active lads.

Sizes 11½ to 2,	$5.50	Same model also in **Black Calf**, prices from $5 to $5.50.
Sizes 2½ to 6,	6.00	

Boys' and Girls' Tan Play Oxfords

as illustrated, of Lotus leather. Blucher style, giving greater room for high arch. Specially pliable soles allowing the foot free play.

Sizes 6 to 12, $3.95
Sizes 12½ to 2, 4.75

Mary Jane Pumps

as illustrated. Patent leather turned sole, ankle-strap.

Sizes 2 to 8, $2.00
Sizes 8½ to 11, 2.75

Boys' and Girls' Dress Oxfords

In Patent Colt		*In Black and Tan Calf*	
Sizes 8½ to 11,	$4.50	Sizes 8½ to 11,	$4.50
Sizes 11½ to 2,	5.00	Sizes 11½ to 2,	5.00
Sizes 2½ to 7,	6.00	Sizes 2½ to 7,	6.50

And a wide variety of other shoes, high and low cut—button, lace, blucher—in many leathers.

GIMBELS—CHILDREN'S SHOE SPECIALISTS—Second Floor.

Domestic Sewing Machines

1919 Models Sold At Gimbels Exclusively

An Ideal Gift for the June Bride!

Every woman knows there are no better Sewing Machines than the famous "Domestic."

They are splendidly made in every detail. Not only do they do the best sewing, but they last the longest time.


Domestic, $49.50

In over two million homes the "Domestic" is the pride of every woman. Pronounced by mothers and grandmothers the best machine.

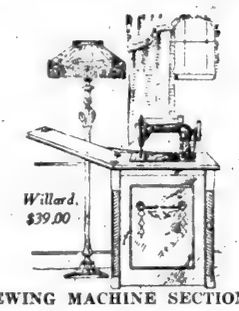
The Gimbel convenient payment plan enables you to have any machine delivered on an initial payment of

$2 Cash, Balance at $1 a week.
No extra charges or club fees of any kind.

Willard Parlor Cabinet Machines,	$39.00	A limited number Singer Sewing Machines,	$27.00
Willard Sewing Machines,	35.00	Slightly used, equal to brand new. Cosmo Sewing Machines,	$25.00
Domestic Sewing Machines,	39.50		

We know of no better machines at these prices. Every improvement skilled workmanship can suggest is found in them. They are guaranteed for Ten Years under the Gimbel Guarantee. Free instructions at your home if you live within city limits.

$10 to $15 allowance for the old Sewing Machine if you purchase a Domestic Electric Cabinet Machine.


Willard, $39.00

14-Section
Gimbel Special Adjustable Dress Forms at $11.95

A wonderful convenience for the home dressmakers. Adjusts from 32 to 44 and 60 bust.

A new invention to overcome the tiresome fittings.

Dress Forms, $3.25

GIMBELS—SEWING MACHINE SECTION—Fifth Floor

Charming Wall Papers

For Summer Cottages

None the less lovely because they are—**Modestly Priced**

Bedroom and Living Room Papers
11c a Roll

Floral stripes, damask grounds and chintzes in dainty pastel tints. Grass cloth effects in browns and tans; shadow stripes and interesting fabric designs—restful, attractive, artistic.

6c a Roll

Summery stripes and all-over patterns in delicate colorings.

Living Room and Dining Room Papers 37c a Roll

Foliage tapestries, woven effects, burlap and grass cloth weaves in browns, tans, blues and two-tone designs.

Sold Only With Borders or Binders to Match.

GIMBELS—WALL PAPER SECTION—Sixth Floor

ARMENIAN GIRLS TELL OF MASSACRES

Escaped Victims of Turkish and Circassian Cruelty Recount Their Experience.

HELD NAKED AND STARVING

Hundreds Slaughtered with Clubs as Parties Up to 5,000 Were Taken to Syrian Desert.

Personal narratives told by Christian women and girls of Armenia, who were deported from their homes to virutal captivity or slavery in the camps of the Turks, Circassians and Arabs, or were held captives in Turkish harems in Asia Minor, have been received by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. A statement issued by the Committee says that the women whose stories are now made public, were released by their masters or rescued by allied troops.

"After the signing of the armistice," says the Committee's statement, "many of the Turks, believing that by so doing they could escape punishment, turned the women—many of them with babies—into the streets. Cable dispatches to the Committee have reported that numbers of these women were wandering about the country, crazed by starvation and exposure. As fast as possible they are being gathered up by the Committee's relief workers and placed in homes established for their care. A late telegram said that fifteen such homes have been established in Asia Minor."

Stories of these Armenian victims of Turkish atrocity were obtained by Dr. Loyal L. Wirt, member of an expedition sent to Turkey by the Committee. They were taken down as related by Dr. W. A. Kennedy, Field Director of the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund of London. Dr. Kennedy assured Dr. Wirt that he personally reread the affidavits to the narrators and they signed them in his presence.

The Committee says that, taken together, these tales constitute one of the tragic chapters of the war. They were not isolated cases, but in some instances the experiences of as many as 5,000 refugees, who had been driven from their homes and forced on journeys of hundreds of miles from fertile Armenia into the borders of the Syrian desert. On the way, hundreds at a time were often separated and massacred.

Hundreds of girls were torn from the other members of their families and taken, none knows where, by the Turks, Kurds or Circassians. Scores were compelled to live in captivity naked for months and suffering from sunblisters and beatings.

Armenian girls who escaped death, the Committee declares, were bartered like cattle, after their fathers or relatives had vainly paid ransom for them. Some saw their fathers or friends murdered. In the tents of the Arabs in the Syrian desert, many were bound and forcibly tattooed on the forehead, lips and chin, to mark them as Moslem women.

Escaped Girls Tell of Massacres.

Generally, the stories indicate that the captives were moved sometimes in large groups from Armenia southward toward the desert of Syria. The stories told by at least three Armenian Christian girls deal with the movement of one of these great groups, consisting of 2,000 families or 5,000 persons.

One story of this journey into the desert was told by Takouhi Guezzkuchukian, a girl of 18 years, who, with her father, mother, four sisters and a brother was deported from Hadjin, in Adana province, in May, 1915. They were moved southward to Aleppo, and thence further on toward the Syrian desert, until the party numbered about 2,000 families. At Silvarla, she said, they were told that on payment of 5,000 Turkish liras they would be allowed to return.

The refugees said they could not give this amount," the Armenian girl told Dr. Kennedy. "Then the Circassians of the tribe of Chechens, who had control of them separated out 1,100 of the poorer families and took them away. The same evening some of these people returned and said they had escaped, and that four hours after they left, the Chechens had begun to kill members of their party with iron-studded clubs. The remaining families raised £1,500 and sent a deputation of fifty-two men with it to buy their security. The amount was refused and the men were beaten and sent back.

"They raised an additional 550 liras and took 2,000 Turkish pounds in gold to the Circassian Beys, who took the money and tried to force them to sign a paper saying the Armenians had paid no money to them. The deputation refused to do this and the fifty-two men were bound and taken away."

A few days later, according to the girl's story, the remaining families were deported from Sivaria and after eight days arrived at Shedadieh, on the River Habour, east of Deir-Es Zor.

"On the way," the girl's story went on, "150 men were separated and taken away and soon after the Circassians returned and divided among themselves some of the clothing which she recognized as belonging to some of the men which they had taken away. The next day 300 more men were taken away and killed."

As the refugees resumed their journey on the following morning she saw the bodies of some of the men she knew. They had been clubbed to death.

"A few days after this," reads the narrative, "they were told that for safety each family of women and children was to go to the house of an Arab. The Arabs robbed them and stripped them of their clothing and sent them back to the Circassians, who commenced at once to kill them with knives, attacking women and children, about 150 in all. Twenty-two boys and eleven girls were saved and taken to the tents of the Circassians, and she was taken with her sister to the village of Gerbelieh, where she was beaten because she did not give them gold that they believed she had."

After having been kept awhile by a Circassian, she and her sister were sent to another Chechen and then to the house of another Circassian in Shegrush. She is now in the orphanage at Aleppo and her sister is in an Armenian house in Nusebin.

Victim from American Girls' School.

Other incidents evidently dealing with this terrible journey of the Armenians to Shedadieh were related to Dr. Kennedy by Araxa Barutjian, a girl of 17 years, who was a pupil in the American girls' school at Ada Bazaar, in the western portion of Asia Minor, near Constantinople. She spoke English.

"At Shedadieh," the narrative says, "she saw a party of 300 men, women, and children, all naked. It was in July and their backs had been blistered by the sun, and many of them had bruises all over their limbs and bodies, and sores caused by the beatings they had received. During the heat of the day they would lie covered in the water, as the pain in the sun was unbearable.

"Before she arrived at Shedadieh, two of her brothers died at Bab, and her father at another place. As the Arabs were taking only unmarried girls from among the refugees, her mother told them she was married. At Shedadieh her mother was sold to one Arab and she to another, and the girl lived in his house for a year.

"She ran away and an Arab girl took her into a tent, where she stayed for eighteen months, when she again ran away and finally reached Nusabin."

This journey from Ada Bazaar across Asia Minor to Deir-Es-Zor occupied a year and a half, according to the story told by another girl of 17 years, Arpeneh Der Harutunian, daughter of a teacher in a high school at Bardizag, a bright, intelligent girl, whose family was known to Dr. Kennedy. Reporting her story of the journey, Dr. Kennedy wrote:

"Her grandfather was killed before her eyes and she saw between 200 and 300 men shot and cut down by the sword. These men were bound in groups of ten, arm to arm. She saw at the same place women and children killed with iron-studded clubs or knives. The bodies were afterward soaked with paraffine and set on fire. This was done by Chechen Circassians on the side of a hill near Shedadieh.

"About 100 young Armenian men who dressed as girls were discovered and put to death by the Chechens. One of these was flayed alive and thrown into the River Habour.

"After this the Circassians would not allow them to get food, and two weeks later they were sent to Bivarla. Mariam Gumushjian bribed the Chechens not to send them further into the desert. Arpeneh was taken to the tent of an Arab and kept for eight months, when she escaped with the assistance of her younger brother. During her stay Arpeneh moved from place to place as the Arabs changed the tents for better pasturage for their camels. She was firmly bound and held to the ground by Turkish soldiers while her face was being tatooed. The family was united afterward, with the exception of the father, who disappeared at Deir-Es-Zor."

OPPOSITION ASSAILS LUXURY TAX REPEAL

Postponement of Final Action Till Next Week Made Necessary by Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Unexpected opposition to repeal the luxury tax section of the War Revenue bill developed today in the House, and sponsors of several other proposed repeals, ready to offer substitutes, forced postponement of final action until next week. Its supporters, however, said that adoption was certain.

Representatives Cannon, Republican, of Illinois, and Thomas of Kentucky and Sims of Tennessee, Democrats, led the attack against the repeal, which was unanimously proposed by the Ways and Means Committee and easily passed the House in the last Congress, Chairman Fordney, Republican, and Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, ranking Democrat of the committee, urged repeal.

Opponents, however, attacked the proposal, declaring that it would remove only costly articles, including wearing apparel, from taxation, which could be borne without financial injury of consumers. Advocates of the repeal declare that the tax was levied in time of war to discourage expensive purchases and prevent their manufacture, but admitted that the loss of $55,000,000 revenue expected to result from the levy would be keenly felt by the Treasury.

During the debate, Chairman Fordney announced that separate tariff measures designed to protect American industries developed during the war would be offered soon to Congress by the Ways and Means Committee. He named the potash, dye, and laboratory glass industries as among those to receive consideration. He also expressed his desire to shift the excess profit taxes from corporations to stockholders, declaring that such action would encourage industry and increase employment.

Considerable political discussion was injected into the debate. Representative Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, charged the Administration with extravagance, criticised President Wilson for his trip abroad, and his alleged failure to consult Congressional leaders. Representative Hull, Democrat of Tennessee, retorted that "professional politicians chronically playing politics were as bad as the I. W. W.," and welcomed close scrutiny of the Democratic Party's part in the conduct of the war.

The suggestion that the President had received advice while abroad from Henry White, the Republican member of the Peace Commission, was questioned by Representative Longworth, who said that such statement "must have been wrong."

"Only the other day, I heard," said Mr. Longworth, "that a number of friends had collaborated in buying a box of toys to send to Mr. White to give him something to do while Colonel House and the President were attending to the affairs of the Peace Conference."

Representative Garner, Democrat of Texas, said that "Mr. White would not tolerate any such indifference to him as a member of that commission and would not remain on it if he were not given anything more to do than to play with a bunch of toys."

"I am quite sure he did a wise thing in selecting Mr. Henry White," Mr. Moore stated, "because he has given the President very little trouble over there and has usually agreed with the President on everything."

Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee said that favorable action on the repeal resolution seemed advisable because of the many complaints against the taxes.

"I am opposed to consumption taxes," Mr. Fordney said, "but where are we going to get the money to run the Government? We will fall behind $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 next year under present taxes. The army and navy are lax in not dismissing more quickly more of the men called into service. There is no excuse for this long delay and it simply adds millions to Government expenses."

Mr. Fordney said that it would be desirable to transfer the present excess profit taxes from the corporation to the stockholder. This, he said, "would encourage business."

"I am not asking for any less taxes on the corporation or the stockholder," he declared. "The present law discourages corporations to make the larger earnings because the higher excess profit rates take about all of the increase."

PRESIDENT HELPS BOY SCOUT DRIVE

Proclamation Designating Week for Membership Campaign to be Read in Churches Today.

JUNE 8 TO 14 INCLUSIVE

"Big Bill" Edwards Directing the Movement to Enroll 300,000 in New York City.

President Wilson's proclamation, recommending that the period from Sunday, June 8, to Flag Day, June 14, be observed as Boy Scout Week, when it is hoped to enroll 1,000,000 associate members of the Boy Scouts in the United States, will be read in churches throughout the city today. The proclamation is being sent out by the Citizens' National Committee, of which William G. McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is Chairman, from the headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue.

Accompanying it is a letter in which stress is laid upon the influence of the Boy Scouts for character development, citizenship training, and Americanization. The President's proclamation follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.

The Boy Scouts of America have rendered notable service to the nation during the World War. They have done effective work in the Liberty Loan and War Savings campaigns, in discovering and reporting upon the black walnut supply, in cooperating with the Red Cross and other war work agencies, in acting as dispatch bearers for the Committee on Public Information, and in other important fields. The Boy Scouts have not only demonstrated their worth to the nation, but have also materially contributed to a deeper appreciation by the American people of the higher conception of patriotism and good citizenship.

The Boy Scout movement should not only be preserved, but strengthened. It deserves the support of all public-spirited citizens. The available means of the Boy Scout movement have thus far sufficed for the organization and training of only a small proportion of the boys of the country. There are approximately 10,000,000 boys in the United States between the ages of 12 and 21. Of these only 375,000 are enrolled as members of the Boy Scouts of America.

America cannot acquit herself commensurately with her power and influence in the great period now facing her and the world unless the boys of America are given better opportunities than heretofore to prepare themselves for the responsibilities of citizenship.

Every nation depends for its future upon the proper training and development of its youth. The American boy must have the best training and discipline our great democracy can provide if America is to maintain her ideals, her standards and her influence in the world.

The plan, therefore, for a Boy Scout week during which a universal appeal will be made to all Americans to supply the means to put the Boy Scouts of America in a position to carry forward effectively and continuously the splendid work they are doing for the youth of America, should have the unreserved support of the nation.

Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby recommend that the period beginning Sunday, June 8, to Flag Day, June 14, be observed as Boy Scout Week through the United States for the purpose of strengthening the work of the Boy Scouts of America.

I earnestly recommend that, in every community, a Citizens' Committee, under the leadership of a National Citizens' Committee, be organized to co-operate in carrying out a program for a definite recognition of the efforts and services rendered by the Boy Scouts of America, for a survey of the facts relating to the boyhood of each community, in order that with the co-operation of churches, schools and other organizations definitely engaged in work for boys, adequate provision may be made for extending the Boy Scout program to a larger proportion of American boyhood.

The Boy Scout movement offers unusual opportunity for volunteer service. It needs men to act as committeemen and as leaders of groups of boys. I hope that all who can will enlist for such personal service, enroll as associate members, and give all possible financial assistance to this worthy organization of American boyhood. Anything that is done to increase the effectiveness of the Boy Scouts of America will be a genuine contribution to the welfare of the nation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done this first day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-third. WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

The purpose of the proclamation a week before the drive officially opens is to prepare churchgoers and others for the intensive campaign. "Invest a Dollar in Boyhood to Build Manhood" is the slogan adopted for the "drive," which is to be vigorously carried on. William H. ("Big Bill") Edwards is Chairman of the committee in New York City, which has a quota of 300,000 members.

Support was promised yesterday by the American Defense Society. Charles Stewart Davison, Chairman of the society's Board of Trustees, has accepted the captaincy of a team, which will include Henry C. Quinby, Richard M. Hurd, William Guggenheim, Charles L. Robinson, George Ethridge, Lyle E. Mahan, James D. Ellsworth, Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Judge J. Raymond Tiffany, Robert Appleton and H. D. Craig.

Chairman McAdoo said yesterday that it is planned to gain 1,000,000 associate members, distributed through the country on a quota basis similar to that adopted in raising the Victory Loan. Mr. Edwards said the objectives of the campaign are:

First.—Definitely to recognize nationally the Boy Scout movement and the achievements of the Boy Scouts during the war.

Second.—To bring to the attention of citizens vital facts with reference to the boyhood of the nation.

Third.—To interest churches, schools, and other organizations which have a point of contact with boy life.

Borough chairmen of the campaign are: Martin Vogel, Manhattan; Harry de Mott, Brooklyn; Clarence M. Lowes, Queens; William G. Wilcox, Richmond, and Douglas Mathewson, the Bronx.

DIVORCE FOR H. C. CHRISTY.

Artist Wins Suit Against Wife in Zanesville Court.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, May 31.—Howard Chandler Christy, the artist, obtained a decree of divorce here today from Maybelle Christy, at the close of a brief hearing in the Common Pleas Court.

PRESS OIL INVESTIGATION.

Grand Jury to Get Data Concerning Alleged Swindles This Week.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling announced yesterday that evidence and information obtained concerning alleged swindles in sales of certain oil stocks, and the promotion of worthless shares were to be presented to the Grand Jury this week. The Bureau of Commercial Frauds, of which Assistant District Attorney Kilroe and Mr. Dooling are in charge, has also begun an investigation of the stock sales of the Black Diamond Oil Company, based on the complaints of two women, one of whom said she had lost $4,000. The other complainant said she had invested $3,000, and when she had sought to recover her money had found that she could not dispose of the stock.

Mr. Dooling said the Black Diamond Company formerly had an office at 1,476 Broadway, but he was unable so far to find their present office here. The concern was reported to have an office at 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago. The larger number of investors appeared to be women, some of whom had asserted that their entire savings had been put out for stock. According to information obtained by the Bureau of Commercial Frauds, the Black Diamond Company claims to own Padre Island, an islet of approximately 120 feet by 40 feet in the Gulf of Mexico.

DELAY BOLSHEVISM INQUIRY

Legislative Committee Postpones Public Hearings for a Week.

It was announced yesterday that the legislative committee created to investigate Bolshevism in this State, which was to have begun taking testimony on Tuesday, had decided to put over its public hearings for another week, possibly longer.

The committee has received much information, which is being investigated preparatory to calling witnesses. Explaining the postponement, Attorney General Charles D. Newton said this work could not be completed in time to hold hearings this week.

The committee will continue at work during the Summer, and expects to hold most of its public hearings in this city at the City Hall.

Gidding

5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
PARIS
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Begin tomorrow their

FIRST SALES OF THE SEASON

Involving special groups of SMART APPAREL at considerably reduced prices

Fashionable Tailored Suits
Formerly to $125....at $45 & $65
Unusually smart styles suitable for Town and Country—groups are arranged for prompt disposal and values offered are very unusual.

Street and Afternoon Dresses
Formerly to $125....at $50 & $65
A variety of attractive models in serge, tricotine, satin, taffeta, foulard, Georgette crepe and chiffon.

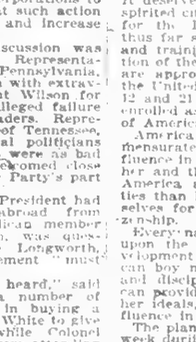
Smart Coats and Cape Wraps
Formerly to $125....at $50 & $75
Of tricotine, twill, tricolette, satin and bolivia cloth, developed in the fashionable new effects, including draped styles.

Separate Skirts
Formerly to $45....at $25 & $35
Of fashionable wool plaid materials and novelty silk weaves in plain or striped styles suitable for all manner of sports wear.

Tailored and Semi-Dress Blouses
Formerly to $35....at $12 & $18
Of Georgette crepe and satin in light and dark shades, lace trimmed, frilled and embroidered.

Street and Sports Hats
Formerly to $30....at $10 & $15
A large selection of smart styles grouped for immediate clearance.

Our entire collection of IMPORTED MODELS, consisting of GOWNS—WRAPS—SUITS and HATS are reduced to about one-half their former prices.



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A step from Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

CLEARANCE SALE

MONDAY June 2 TUESDAY June 3 WEDNESDAY June 4

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FOR DRESS, STREET, SEASHORE, MOUNTAIN, COUNTRY CLUB, AND SPORTS WEAR,

7.50 10.00 12.00

L. P. Hollander & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 46th Street

SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
Commencing Monday, June 2d
Prices reduced to a fraction of their actual cost

Ladies' Imported Dresses and Copies
Suitable for Morning and Afternoon Wear
(Shown on Third Floor)
Satin, Meteor, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Chiffon, Taffeta and Foulard
25.00, 35.00, 45.00, 55.00, 65.00, 75.00, 85.00, 95.00
Formerly $65.00 to $250.00

Serge and Tricolette One-piece Dresses
35.00, 55.00, 65.00, 75.00, 95.00
Formerly $95.00 to $185.00

Ladies' Imported Evening Dresses and Copies
(Shown on Third Floor)
Taffeta, Satin, Chiffon & Metal Brocades
55.00, 65.00, 75.00, 85.00, 95.00 135.00, 175.00
Formerly $110.00 to $350.00

Percale Dresses	$35.00
Gingham Dresses	45.00
Dimity Dresses	45.00
Cotton Crepe Dresses	55.00
Challie Dresses	55.00
Crepe de Chine one-piece Dresses	75.00
Georgette Crepe one-piece Dresses	95.00

Ladies' Imported Suits and Copies
(Shown on Third Floor)
45.00, 55.00, 65.00, 75.00, 125.00
Formerly $95.00 to $250.00

Ladies' Imported Coats, Capes and Copies
(Shown on Third Floor)
25.00, 55.00, 75.00, 85.00, 95.00 110.00, 125.00, 135.00
Formerly $65.00 to $275.00

Waists (Ground Floor)
Limited number of French Blouses
GREATLY REDUCED

Millinery (Ground Floor)
A number of
HATS at 10.00

Suits, Coats and Wraps
(Second Floor)
Ready-to-Wear Suits in Tweeds, Velours and Tricotines
Formerly $95.00 to $185.00 NOW 55.00 and 95.00
Street and Travelling Coats and Wraps
Formerly $135.00 to $250.00 NOW 75.00 and 125.00
Afternoon and Evening Wraps
Formerly $135.00 to $185.00 NOW 95.00

Misses' Department
(Second Floor)
Children's Washable Dresses
Formerly $25.00 to $35.00 NOW 10.00
Party Frocks and Street Dresses
Formerly $45.00 to $75.00 NOW 25.00
Children's HATS
Formerly $22.00 to $30.00 NOW 10.00

Misses' Dresses
(Second Floor)
Serge and Jersey Dresses
Formerly $75.00 to $125.00 NOW 25.00, 35.00, 45.00, 55.00
Silk and Georgette Dresses
Light and dark shades.
Formerly $85.00 to $125.00 NOW 25.00, 35.00, 45.00, 55.00, 65.00
Organdie, Linen, Percale and Voile Dresses
Formerly $45.00 to $85.00 NOW 18.00, 25.00, 35.00, 45.00, 55.00

Children's Department
(Fourth Floor)
Children's Coats & Capes, odd lot
Formerly $45.00 to $60.00 NOW 20.00 to 35.00
Children's Hats, odd lot
Reduced to 5.00 and 10.00
Boys' Suits, Girls' Dresses, and Rompers, odd lot
Sizes 18 to 20
Formerly $35.00 to $55.00 NOW 10.00

Teagowns and Negligees
(Fourth Floor)
Negligees, odd lot
Formerly $35.00 to $55.00 NOW 25.00
Teagowns and Negligees, odd lot
Reduced to 35.00

Forsythe Waists



Model T-16 Model T-17 Model T-18

Summer Dimities
$3.50

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FIND OIL IN ENGLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME

Flow of High Quality Is Disclosed by Borings at Chesterfield.

COWDRAY MADE SEARCH

Deposit Is in Substantial Quantity —Government Aids in Drillings.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—The drilling for oil at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, which began last October, has met with success, and for the first time mineral oil of high quality and in substantial quantity even at its first flow has been discovered in England.

According to The London Times parliamentary correspondent the discovery was made in Hardstoft No. 1 boring at a depth of approximately 3,000 feet. The oil rose to a height of 50 feet. American drillers say that it is "a very fine show."

The surface of the oil bearing sand has only been scratched as yet, and it is hoped the deeper drilling will increase the flow, but there are difficulties to overcome and the operation will have to be carried through slowly. The oil, which is flowing at considerable pressure, has been found almost exactly where it was expected, and Government experts who have been associated with the work are very much pleased with the discovery.

A sample was brought to London yesterday. It is a light brown fluid, smelling strongly of paraffin and benzine. It is reported that on being tested it was found to be of high quality.

The Times says:

"The country will wait with anxiety and with some justifiable pleasure of anticipation for the results of the work which is proceeding, and it will not forget that the discovery is due to the confidence and persistence of Lord Cowdray, based on the skill of his experts. This is not the moment to anticipate the grave questions which will be raised by the discovery of payable mineral oil if that should be the consequence of the strike in Derbyshire. They will be for the Government to settle.

"Lord Cowdray's firm are working as agents of the Government at Chesterfield. The firm are giving the services of their staff free of charge to the Government, which is paying the other expenses of the work. The experimental borings are being made on information gathered by Lord Cowdray and given by him to the Government. As a condition of this gift he stipulated that the Government should prohibit promiscuous boring, and this has been done."

FLIERS RETURN FROM WAR.

"Aces" of 94th Pursuit Squadron Arrive on Louisville.

Many American fliers who won distinction on the French front arrived yesterday on the transport Louisville. The vessel brought 1,897 officers and men. They made up three photograph squadrons, the 5th Aero Squadron and the 94th Pursuit squadron, which formerly was commanded by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

It is said the 94th has more "aces" than any other unit in the fighting forces. It has to its credit sixty-nine German planes and a creditable number of observation balloons brought down. The squadron returned in command of Major R. M. Chambers of Memphis, Tenn., who is 24 years old and has won the Legion of Honor, the D. S. C., and Croix de Guerre. It was the first pursuit squadron on the American front, and the only one selected to accompany the Army of Occupation to Coblenz.

As early as Feb. 27 the 94th was at the front at Rheims. April 10 it was removed to Toul. It was at Château-Thierry July 1, where it came in contact with the German "flying circus" formation. During the Argonne offensive it annihilated the enemy's premier flying unit. Among the fliers who commanded it were Major Raoul Lufbery, who was killed, and Capt. James Norman Hall, author of "Kitchener's Mob," who was a prisoner of the Germans for four months. The total casualties were ten killed, five wounded, [illegible]. Returning with the squadron are such fliers as Weir [illegible], who brought down seven planes; Sam Kaye of [illegible], who has five planes [illegible] Joseph Dawson, Willie [illegible] Jeffers of Los An[illegible].

A [illegible] composed of members of the [illegible] of which L. I. F. [illegible] President, welcomed the [illegible] escorted the men to the [illegible].

[illegible] brought sixty-five [illegible] them French and Eng[illegible] fifteen children. Forty-[illegible] wives and eleven children [illegible] to army men, and twenty-two [illegible] and three children to men in the [illegible].

ASK NEW STAY FOR COHEN.

Grand Jury Inquiry Into Baff Case Will Extend Beyond Death Date.

Governor Smith will be asked to extend the stay of execution of Joseph [illegible] is in the death house at [illegible] for complicity in the murder of Herbert Iseff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer. The [illegible] reprieve saved Cohen from the [illegible] on March 17. The stay in carrying [illegible] the sentence until June 17 was granted at the request of the District Attorney and United States Senator Reed of Missouri, on the ground that an investigation was necessary to determine if perjury had been committed at the trial that resulted in Cohen's conviction. District Attorney Pecora, who conducted the inquiry before [illegible], is preparing to present the [illegible] and facts obtained to the Grand Jury, which is to be sworn by Judge Wadhams tomorrow. J. [illegible], attorney for Cohen, announced yesterday that he would apply to Governor Smith for an extension of the stay, pending conclusion of the Grand Jury investigation, on the ground that other witnesses are yet to be heard, but [illegible] application is expected to [illegible] to a date later than that [illegible] the reprieve for carrying out the [illegible].

Synagogue Plans $300,000 Campaign.

[illegible] was taken yesterday by the International Synagogue to a new building at 37-43 West 116th Street preparatory to the opening of the $300,000 campaign for the needs of the organization, which will begin on June 8. The campaign will last one week. In conjunction with the drive a campaign for membership will also be launched. Dr. Herbert S. Goldstein is the Rabbi, and Congressman Isaac Siegel the President of the synagogue, which is at present located at 112 West 116th Street.

French Organdie Blouses
$4.95

A new Sport model, with collar that may be worn high or low. In sheer, crisp flesh, orchid or French blue Organdie with fluted collar, front and cuffs of white. Extremely smart and exceptional value.

Third Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Telephone Orders filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk.

SUMMER STORE HOURS
June 2nd to June 14th, inclusive—
9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
June 16th to Sept. 6th, inclusive—
9 A. M. to 5.00 P. M.
Closed all day Saturday, June 28th, and all day Saturdays, during July & August

Summer Negligees

Simple but charming models of the type that discriminating women fancy. Rare values.

Flowered Voile Negligees $2.95
Graceful, loose model, finished with satin ribbon. Dainty color effects.

Novelty White Voile Negligees $3.95
Flowered or figured Voile in wing draped model, Valenciennes lace trimmed and ribbon girdled.

Barsanette Crepe Negligees $3.95
Smart Breakfast Coat and Empire effects, in this sheer but serviceable fabric; lovely colors.

Dotted Swiss Breakfast Coats
$3.95, $4.95
Corded and frilled or lace trimmed models, with pockets and deep flounces.

Dotted Voile Negligees
$5.95, $8.00
Two very desirable models on Empire or straight lines, prettily lace trimmed.

Silk Lined Voile Negligees $11.00
Fine quality dotted White Voile in tasseled sleeve, girdled model lined with pink, blue or lavender silk.

Lingerie Negligees

Annual June Sale

Petticoats Corsets

An Event Providing for the Dainty Woman's Summer Requirements—At Prices of Exceptional Economy.

Night Gowns
Newest summer models, daintily trimmed with laces or embroidery.

White Nainsook or Batiste Gowns
$1.45, $1.95, $2.45, $2.95, $3.95
Flesh Batiste.....$1.45, $1.95
Cotton Crepe.....98c, $1.45, $1.95

Flesh Batiste Pajamas
One or two piece models,
$1.95 and $2.95



Philippine Lingerie

Hand embroidered and hand made.
Night Gowns,
$2.50, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95
Envelope Chemise.....$2.95 and $3.95

Envelope Chemise
Effectively trimmed or tailored models, in fine nainsook and batiste.

Regulation Envelope Chemise
98c, $1.45, $1.95

Step-in Envelope Chemise
$1.95, $2.45

Flesh Colored Bloomers
50c, 75c, 98c

Silk Underwear

Crepe de Chine and Satins
Gowns.....$3.95, $5.50, $6.05
Envelope Chemise.$1.85, $2.95, $3.95
Bodices.....98c, $1.45, $1.95

Elente Corsets $3.95
Pink striped satin and Batiste; elastic top model of medium length.

"American Lady" Corsets $2.95
Beautiful White Broche; elastic insert at top; free hip. For slight and medium figures.

Lord & Taylor "Special" Corsets $1.95
Pink Batiste with elastic insert at top; lightly boned for slight figures.

Brassieres—50c and 98c
Bandeau styles in pink figured material or satin; front hook styles in Cambric, embroidery trimmed or of allover lace.

Second Floor

Silk Petticoats

Both the practical and the dainty styles at prices that are substantially less than usual.

Taffeta Petticoats $3.95
Plain and changeable silks in flounced models ruffled and tucked.

Silk Jersey Petticoats $4.95
Fine quality and in a wide range of colors; pleated, contrasting flounces in block effect.

White Habutai Petticoats
$2.95 & $3.95
Serviceable washable silk in tailored models with panel front and back.

Washable Satin Petticoats
$3.95 & $4.95
White and flesh color, panel front and back; one style with panel flounce in white only.

Extra Size Petticoats
Taffetas, plain and changeable....$4.95
White Habutai, paneled.....$4.95
Washable Satin, in white only; straight model, hemstitched.....$7.95



Women's Sport Suits

New Models in Flannel

$39.50

AT A PRICE far below actual value, swagger Suits of white Flannel, striped in blue or black. Pussy willow lined coats and straight skirt exceptionally well tailored.

Pongee Sport Suits $28.50 and $35.00
Cool, light weight Summer Suits on smart new lines.

Wool Jersey Sport Suits $22.50 to $85.00
A varied and interesting collection of latest novelties, all extremely effective. Illustrated is a model at ***$22.50.***

200 Wool Tailormades Reduced for Clearance
$29.50, $35.00, $39.50 and up to $79.50

Women's Serge Capes $35.00
Numerous models of decidedly smart style, developed in Navy Blue Men's Wear Serge and Foulard lined. Braid trimmed and strictly tailored effects.

Third Floor

Women's Low Shoes

that are splendid values at

$7.65



Oxfords of fine white canvas, gun metal and black kidskin, with military heels.

Colonials of white canvas, with military heels.

Pumps of patent leather, with Louis XVI. heels.

Clearance
450 pairs Pumps and Oxfords
$5.75

Second Floor

Women's Summer Dresses

Of the Fashionable Foulards

$39.50, $42.50 to $79.50

THE LATEST favorites of the Mode, these models in effectively patterned Foulard Silks, smart, serviceable and refreshingly cool and comfortable for warm weather wear.

Dotted Foulards in simple models with flaring organdie collars and cuffs; bolder designs in white, navy or black grounds, combined with Georgette Crepes in clever fashions; others veiled with Georgette and introducing crystal or porcelain beading are indescribably smart.

Misses' Cotton Dresses $10.95
A collection of models, including practical styles in Gingham and Tissues and dainty Frocks of sheer Voile and Organdie for Summer afternoons.



Third Floor

Summer Silks

At Attractive Prices

Fancy Georgettes
$2.75 and **$3.50** yard
A new shipment of these much wanted sheer Silks, showing beautiful floral effects on white and light grounds for afternoon and evening wear.

Silk Shirtings
$1.78 yard
A selection of styles and colors desirable alike for men's and women's wear.

Natural Color Shantung
$1.38 yard
A popular Summer silk; 33 inches wide.

Thousands of Lengths
Plain and Fancy Silks
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Ground Floor

A Notable Offering of Turkish Kerman Rugs

THESE RUGS are of extra heavy texture, deep pile and will stand the hardest kind of wear, which makes them particularly suitable for Public Buildings, Halls, Summer Homes, Apartment Foyer Halls, etc.

Note—Turkish Kerman Rugs have been very scarce in the American market for five or six years, and no more are likely to arrive for years to come—hence the importance of this opportunity.

10.5 x 9.8 .....$250	14.8 x 13.2 .....$400	19.7 x 13.9 .....$675
12.5 x 10.4 .....$250	15.0 x 14.0 .....$425	20.2 x 16.1 .....$650
16.0 x 10.1 .....$325	13.6 x 13.0 .....$425	19.0 x 14.0 .....$650
16.8 x 12.0 .....$375	18.5 x 12.3 .....$475	18.8 x 13.5 .....$650
18.2 x 12.0 .....$350	17.3 x 13.3 .....$575	25.1 x 15.2 .....$950

Interesting Showing of a Splendid Collection of
Persian and Turkish Rugs
Sizes averaging from 9x12 feet to 12x15 feet.....$225 to $375

Fifth Floor

Jersey Cloths

All Wool—Spring Weight
Very Much Underpriced

At $2.50 yard

A large range of street and sport colors, 54 inches wide, will be placed on sale Tomorrow—a quality that retails usually for a good deal more.

English Lingerie Nainsook
Sheer and soft—10 yard pieces,
36 inches wide
$1.95, $3.65, $4.35, $5.00 piece.
40 inches wide
$4.00, $5.00, $5.85 piece.

English Long Cloth
Soft needle finish—10 yard pieces,
36 inches wide
$2.45, $3.65, $4.25, $4.65 piece.

Second Floor

Excellent Values

Arranged for This Week in the

Linen Section

Table Cloths—Pure Irish Linen damask; 70 x 72 inches.....$4.95

Table Cloths—Irish linen weft damask; 67 x 86 inches.....$5.50

Napkins—Irish linen weft damask; dozen.....$3.25

Towels—Union linen huck, hemmed; dozen.....$3.95

Pillow Cases—Irish linen, hand-embroidered; pair.....$4.85

Japanese Printed Cotton

Luncheon Sets, Toweling, Table Covers, Scarfs and Napkins

At Attractive Prices

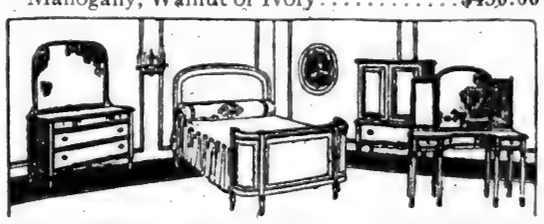
These are very scarce and particularly desirable for Bungalow and Porch use.

Second Floor

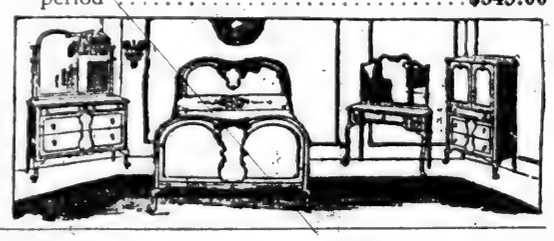
Fine Bedroom Suites

In Various Woods and Styles at Unusually Attractive Prices

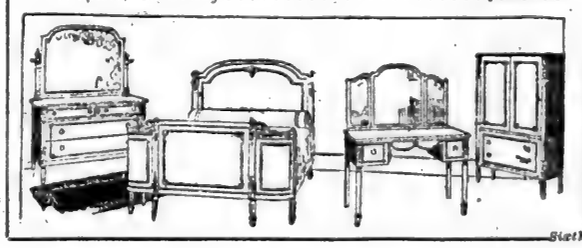
Four-piece Heppelwhite Bedroom Suite, choice of Mahogany, Walnut or Ivory.....$450.00



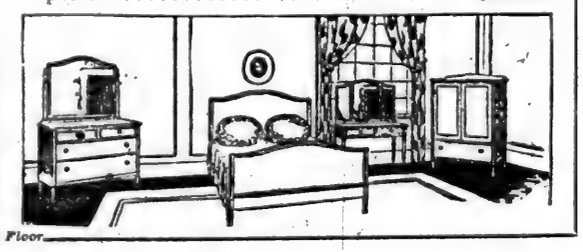
Four-piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, Queen Anne period.....$345.00



Four-piece Heppelwhite Bedroom Suite, choice of Walnut or Ivory.....$395.00



Four-piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, Louis XVI. period.....$245.00



Sixth Floor

Closing Out

A Large Purchase of

Cretonnes

Impressive Values at These Prices

Cretonne Prints
27c *yard*
A selection of pretty and delicate colorings for bedroom draperies.

American Cretonnes
38c *yard*
Some fine tapestry reproductions included; for curtains in living room or dining room.

Printed Taffetas
48c *yard*
A great variety of designs and colorings, for curtains, cushions or slip covers.

Printed Repps and Crashes
55c *yard*
Reproductions of French linens and English chintzes.

Fifth Floor

AMERICAN ABUSED BY VILLA BANDITS

Mining Engineer Harding Captured, Beaten, Starved, and Then Turned Loose.

WALKS TO TOWN BAREFOOT

Reported That 2,000 Diaz Followers Are on March to Join Villistas in Sonora.

AGUA PRIETA, Sonora, Mexico, May 31.—Barefoot and bruised and suffering for want of food and water, Franklin B. Harding, chief consulting engineer for the Chicago Exploration and Development Corporation, walked into town early this morning from the company's properties at Telamer, Sonora, bordering on the State of Chihuahua, about 225 miles south of here.

"Early last Tuesday morning," Mr. Harding said, "the mining camp was attacked by a band of Villa followers. I was taken prisoner and forced to accompany the bandits into Chihuahua to the Pueblo of Mors, where I was given my liberty after being beaten and abused and denied food and water."

Mr. Harding will go to Hermosillo, the Sonora State capital, in an effort to prevail upon the authorities to give his mine protection and to make a report of the incident to the American Consul.

Passengers arriving from the interior of the State report that Villa followers are concentrating in the neighborhood of Tonichi, a railroad junction about twenty kilometers west of the Chihuahua State line. According to the passengers, all foreigners are leaving that section, fearing violence at the hands of numerous bands masquerading under the Villa banner, and as a result mining operations are being paralyzed.

It is reported on good authority that a column of 2,000 Diaz followers is marching from the territory of Tepic, on the west coast, en route through Sinaloa to join the Valla adherents in the vicinity of Tonichi.

Roberto Valesquez, ranking high in the councils of the Carranza régime, stated to The Associated Press correspondent when told of the information coming from the south, that he had no doubt that the reports were correct "in view of the fact that rural Government mail service has practically been suspended in that section because of the dangerous roving elements termed Villistas."

NOGALES, Ariz., May 31.—Under orders from General Juan Torres, the troop trains which arrived at Nogales, Sonora, yesterday, returned south last night to Ortiz, 257 miles south of the border, where the general arsenal of the State of Sonora is located.

Torres gave as his reason for withdrawing the troops from the border and countermanding his order of yesterday, in which an overland march from Naco to Chihuahua City was contemplated, that Carranza had wired from Mexico City that the situation had quieted in Chihuahua City.

In a statement to The Associated Press Senor Emiliano Tamez, Mexican Consul at Nogales, said, the Carranza Government today suspended mobilization of troops to Chihuahua City, "there being no more needed there."

ANGELES APPROACHES STATE DEPARTMENT

Sends Communication Declaring Purposes of Mexican Revolution to be Patriotic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Word has been sent to Washington through confidential channels by General Filipe Angeles, recently proclaimed Provisional President of Mexico by the Villista forces, that the objects of his revolution are simply to restore the Constitution of 1857 and protect the lives and property of Mexicans and foreigners alike from spoliation at the hands of President Carranza and "other forces working for the downfall of the Mexican people."

General Angeles asserted that he hoped this communication could be placed in the hands of the officials of the United States, from whom he asks no favors at present. He expresses the hope that the time will come when Mexico will be restored to the confidence of the people of the United States, at which time he would formally ask this Government for recognition.

It was said at the State Department today that no communication had been received from Angeles and that none could be received officially, inasmuch as President Carranza is the recognized head of the Mexican Government and Angeles is a rebel against the constituted authority. It was added, however, that Angeles personally was held in high esteem by officials of this country.

In the communication received here General Angeles explained that, while he believed the Constitution of 1857 was faulty, it contained provisions for changes by legal amendment, and this orderly method should be pursued. He said he considered the new Constitution illegal and void. He makes a bid for support in his declaration that he will protect all legitimate investments of foreigners in Mexico and the lives and persons of foreigners.

The announcement that Angeles had been chosen Provisional President and would direct the operations of the anti-Carranza factions in Mexico has brought a general rising throughout the republic of Mexicans who are dissatisfied with the present régime, according to advices received from various parts of the country. In Tepic, the old revolutionary organ sprang into revival overnight, it is said, and an armed force is opposing federal troops and civil authorities. Similar reports came from Jalisco and Sinaloa. Efforts are being made by Felix Diaz to unite with the Angeles movement, but he and General Manuel Mondrago, with Rudolfo Reyes and the de la Barra faction, are barred by the new leader.

Angeles spurned Mondrago's attempt to effect a union with him and issued a proclamation that his revolution would not countenance the followers of Diaz, Reyes, de la Barra or Mondrago, or any members of the Huerta Cabinet which was in office at the time of the assassination of Madero. He calls upon all other Mexicans to join him, but makes it plain he will not tolerate anyone who joins his movement for the sole purpose of fighting. They must all have one aim in view and that is to restore law and order in Mexico and revoke the new Constitution, placing the Government solely under the Constitution of 1857.

Word from Mexico City indicates that a disturbance has been caused by the raising of the standard of Angeles. General Rafael Buelna, one of the most popular and influential young men of the West Coast, who was formerly commander-in-chief of the Villa forces in Tepic, but who has been living quietly for two years in Lower California, with no part in politics, arrived in Mexico City ten days ago on private business. He was arrested immediately upon his arrival by order of Carranza and expelled from the country by way of Vera Cruz.

It was also learned today that the Carranza Government had refused to permit the American oil companies in the Tampico district to carry their payroll money from Tampico to the oil fields by airplane. Recent attacks upon American paymasters made it necessary for the oil companies to find some other route than the canals and roads to send their funds. The canals and roads are infested with armed Mexicans, who attack the men and rob them of the money. The air route was considered the only safe one and formal request was made of the authorities to permit the use of airplanes for this purpose. The companies engaged trained American fliers returned from Europe and arranged for the purchase of airplanes.

The Mexican military commander at Tampico, when the Government had announced its refusal to permit the use of airplanes, proposed that his own men transport the funds. The companies agreed to this, but when the commander insisted that American paymasters in each case should accompany the troops with the funds, the companies refused. They said they were willing to turn the money over to the Mexican soldiers and take a receipt for it, but they would not risk the life of an American with the Carranza soldiers.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 31.—General Felipe Angeles plans simultaneous attacks on Torreon, Chichuahua City, and Juarez, according to Mexicans who have just arrived here from Torreon. They declare the Villistas' armed force totals 15,000 men, and that it is being divided for use against the three cities.

GERMAN DOCTORS JOBLESS.

Surplus from Old Army Too Large for Civilian Population.

After having suffered from a dearth of physicians during the war, due to the demands of the army, civilian Germany now finds itself oversupplied with medical men. The Leipsic branch of the Association of the Physicians of Germany summed up the situation as follows in a recent issue of the Berlinger Klinische Wochenschrift:

"The maladjustment between supply and demand in the field of medical employment was never so great as it is today. This has recently become painfully apparent through the fact that an important number of the doctors returning from military service have been unable to find work in civil life, despite the best efforts of the Employment Department, this being especially the case with the younger physicians. In addition to the 5,800 admitted to practice during the war, come the medical officers of the army and navy forced out of the service by the revolution, the numerous doctors formerly employed on ships or abroad, and, finally, the doctors from the eastern and western districts of the country now in danger, many of whom suffer bitterly from the loss of their practice and their property.

"There also comes grave news from the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy about the surplus of physicians, an important number of whom will, perhaps, burden the labor market of Germany for a more or less lengthy period. In German-Austria alone some 600 or 700 former military doctors remain unemployed, after all openings have been filled, to whom may be added some 600 or 700 civilian doctors from German Bohemia, the Southern Tyrol, etc., who have been driven to German-Austria because of the creation of national Governments, as well as about 100 German-Austrian physicians formerly attached to foreign sanitariums. Altogether considerably more than 1,000 doctors have been made jobless through the political happenings in German-Austria."

To add to the German physicians' hardships, according to the Kölnische Zeitung, the National Constitutional Convention has approved alterations in the compulsory insurance regulations that will practically ruin the profession. The Cologne paper, as quoted in The London Times, points out that before the war, the compulsory insurance scheme applied to the working class and to those whose earned incomes were less than $625 a year. Persons who could satisfy the autnorities that their earned incomes did not exceed $1,000 a year were permitted to join the scheme if they so desired. The fees which doctors received on behalf of these assured persons worked out to not more than eight cents a visit, with the result that to make a living a doctor had either to undertake more work than his own health or his medical conscience could justify, or to increase his income by private practice.

GOVERNOR VIEWS REALM FROM AIR

Prof. Todd's Seaplane Gives Bermudans Their First Sight of a Flying Machine.

ALL HIGH PLACES THRONGED

Gen. Sir James Willcocks Makes First Flight—Plane Balks and Lady Willcocks Misses Trip.

Whatever success Professor David Todd of Amherst may have had in observing the eclipse of the sun from an airplane last Thursday, and as yet it is not known whether he reached the zone of observation in time, his trip made thousands of the population of Bermuda happy, for while the steamship Elinor, upon which he was traveling, was at the port of St. George making repairs the navy airplane gave the Governor, General Sir James Willcocks, the first bird's-eye view ever obtained of his domain and delighted the Bermudians with a sight of the first aircraft ever to fly over their island. It was pointed out that it would be appropriate for the Governor to make the initial ascent, as his official title designates him as Governor "of and over" the Somers Isles. There are 365 of these islands, and the Governor had full opportunity to make a full survey of his domain.

Professor Todd sailed from New York on May 13 on the steamship Elinor, bound for Montevideo, to take observations of the solar eclipse which took place on Thursday. When one day out from this port engine trouble developed, and a series of mishaps followed so that when sixty miles off Bermuda it was decided to put in at St. George on the 19th and make repairs.

Governor Willcocks made known his desire for an air trip in the air, and Professor Todd, having come from Amherst, the college which honored the Governor with a degree last year, was anxious to give the opportunity. So on Thursday, the 22d, thousands of spectators gathered along the waterfront. Early in the forenoon they had begun to take up points of vantage. Every balcony was occupied by people who scanned the heavens in expectation of the flight announced for 10 o'clock.

By mischance the winch of the Elinor gave way, as the plane was being lowered from her deck, and one of the wings was damaged. It took the aviators and their machinists two hours to make repairs. Even when it was announced that there would be several hours delay, the curiosity was so persistent that many stuck to their posts, and would not leave even for a brief interval. The hilltops about the city were crowded, as well as every housetop. All were intent upon missing nothing. Finally at a quarer to one a buzz filled the air, deepening into a roar, as the machine was seen to slide gracefully along the surface of the bay, and approach the landing stage. It stopped several hundred feet from it and the Governor was taken out in a rowboat. In The Royal Gazette, published at St. George, the rest of the story is told.

"The dense crowd was buzzing with suppressed excitement," says the Gazette, "when the rowboat shoved off from the Club steps. She got up under the starboard wing of the plane, and his Excellency mounted nimbly from her stern thwarts into the seat of the cylindrical car, some five feet above the water level, where he was placed directly behind the pilot. Loud handclapping from the onlookers punctuated the various stages of his progress, and when he was in position for the flight three cheers were given with such good will that they rang out above the roar of the powerful motor engine. Then the pilot headed over for the Paget shore, made a neat turn just west of Whites Island, sped up the harbor to the eastward, turned again and, gathering speed as he went, rose from the surface just about opposite Point Pleasant.

"It was a thrilling moment as the swift craft lifted her nose up out of the waves and turned at once from a water marvel into a bird of the air.

"Gradually she raised herself as the skilful hand of Ensign Richard slanted her planes to the proper angle, and this solid substance of a ton or more in weight rose upward into thin air seemingly defying all the laws of gravitation. It was a novelty for most of the watchers along the shore; they had seen pictures of this sort of thing and read about it for years; but the ocular demonstration was something quite new and amazing.

"Still mounting upward the plane made a turn when about over Saltus Island, and came back up the harbor. At an elevation of some two hundred feet she passed rapidly along, in full view of all; then opposite the R. A. S. C. wharf, rounded to again with a distinct slant and a slight wavering of her fabric and again went to the westward at an ever increasing elevation making for H. M. Dockyard. She was therefore lost to sight from those in Hamilton during more than a quarter of an hour. And then she reappeared, coming downward from over the Flats Bay section and heading down toward the surface of the harbor. Her engines seemed to be working admirably and she was as steady as a church.

"Just before she passed the yacht club steps Ensign Richard shut off the power and glided gently down, taking the water once more with ease as a gull settles on the waves.

"The waiting rowboat was manoeuvred into position at her side. His Excellency stepped in and got aboard Captain Menner's launch, where Lady Willcocks, Mrs. Menner, and a party of spectators who had followed the flight down the harbor were waiting to shake hands and hear his experiences as a Bermuda airman. It was precisely 1:30 o'clock when he ended his flight."

Lady Willcocks was then to be taken on a flight, but immediately after she was seated in the plane the engine began to balk, and after several attempts to make repairs the trip had to be abandoned.

GERMAN GOODS IN ITALY.

Camouflaged as Swiss, and Exchange Inequality Helps Their Sale.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 31.—Now, six months after the armistice, certain products have again appeared on the Italian market, such as pencils, thermometers, medicines, china, and optical objects, camouflaged as Swiss importations; but everybody understands it is the same old invasion of things "made in Germany." It seems that, as Germany during peace prepared for war, during war she prepared for the invasion of the markets of the world. It is very difficult for Italy to resist this kind of German invasion, especially because her allies do not help her keep down exchange. Therefore, this strange situation follows: A hundred Italian lire at today's exchange can purchase 160 lire in German products, or 240 lire in Austrian goods, while it can only buy seventy-seven lire in French goods, sixty-two in American, and sixty in English. No protective duty, it is asserted, can remedy this inequality, the only remedy for Italy being to purchase raw materials in the enemy countries and manufacture them here, reselling the manufactured goods in allied countries, unless the Allies contribute to re-establish equilibrium between their currencies and that of Italy.

HUNGARIANS OFFER THRONE

Deputation from Two Elements Asks Alexander of Serbia to Rule.

AGRAM, Croatia, May 31.—A Hungarian deputation, in behalf of the Governments of Herr Urmanozy, leader of the Independence Party, and Gabriel Ugron, has offered the Hungarian throne to the Serbian Crown Prince Alexander.

RENT NEWPORT COTTAGES.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Padelford of New York Among the Lessees.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 31.—Demand for cottages and bungalows continues. These rentals were announced today for the Summer and Fall seasons: Colonel Robert H. E. Kelton, U. S. A., Underwood Cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Padelford, New York, Clover Patch; Captain J. T. Tompkins, U. S. Navy, Quarry Cottage; Captain Lloyd H. Chandler, U. S. N., Barker Cottage; Captain W. H. Reynolds, U. S. N., Deblois Cottage; Ralph M. Johnson, New York, Austin Cottage; Commander Neil E. Nichols, U. S. N., Gladding Cottage; Commander Robert Henderson, U. S. N., Cole House.

Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mrs. John Clinton Gray of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of Washington, and Lawrence T. Paul of Philadelphia, are among the late arrivals.

Admiral and Mrs. William S. Sims, have returned to the naval station.

Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen have rented their Risetta Cottage on Bellevue Avenue to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bradley Campbell of Washington.

Miss Evelyn Burden has returned to New York.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

Why Should A Man Buy His Clothes At The John David Shop?

LOOKING for Modesty in a Clothing Advertisement is like looking down a dark alley on a moonless night for a black cat that isn't there. Yet, we are bold enough to declare that the John David Shop is not the only good Clothes Shop in New York. It is because our bright competitors run such very good shops that our wits have been brightened to make this shop better.

We don't give more quality than they do, dollar for dollar. We do give more smartness, line for line. We can't find anything that is more all wool than all wool is. We do use, exclusively, selected grades of fluffy, long-haired all wool yarn. We don't have a corner on courtesy to the buyer. We do have a corner where just as much courtesy is shown to the non-buyer. We don't claim to be the only one to hand back your money on demand. We do hand it back without demand.

Finally, we don't know whether or not this advertisement will bring you and your wife, or you and "the girl in a million" to the John David Shop. We do believe that you will come here sooner or later, and we have an idea that if it is later, you will wish earnestly it had been sooner.

THONET-WANNER CO., Inc.

Our Entrance and Foyer
MADISON Avenue at 47th Street

Leads one to our enormous display rooms amid a maze of good furniture. Four stories *underground*, covering the entire block on Madison Avenue from 47th to 48th Street. This gives us the lowest rental and general operating cost of any store of similar size in New York! Thus is builded the solid foundation of our continued low prices.

Savings of 25% or more



Solid Mahogany Suite

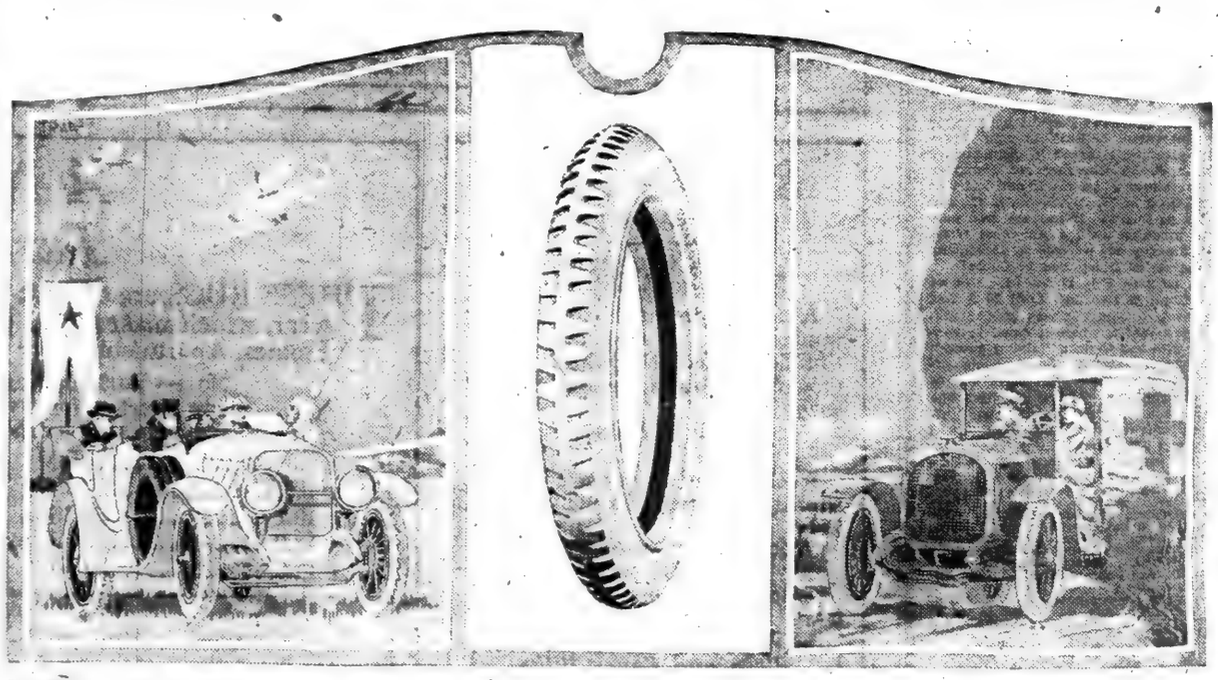
For Example—*This beautiful 10-piece dining room Suite, of Dutch Colonial Design, every piece exquisitely executed with panels of finely figured Crotch Mahogany; cupboards are suitably arranged with trays for silver and table linen. Consisting of 72-inch Buffet, 44-inch China Cabinet, 42-inch Serving Table, Extension Table, 54-inch round top and extending to 8 feet; 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair.* Our Price $395

A Wide Selection of Equal Values

57 Patterns—Dining Room Suites—From $275 to $1650

Artistry, Economy, Durability are happily blended in

Thonet-Wanner Furniture



BERGOUGNAN
BEAR-GOO-NIAN

PRICES ON BERGOUGNAN TIRES REVISED

Send for New List

BERGOUGNAN tires are not cheap if you only consider the purchase price, but if you consider the number of miles you get out of them, they are the biggest bargain in tires ever offered.
If we knew how to make them both cheap and good we would do so, but we have been making tires for twenty years and we have only learned how to make them G O O D.
Cheap tires, or cheap anything else, are cheap for a reason. They will be cheap if the quality of rubber or of fabric used, or the quality of labor employed, is cheap.
We cannot make good tires with cheap rubber or fabric or labor.
That's why BERGOUGNAN tires are not cheap.
We only use the best, and we ask you to pay the market valu e of the best. You will find that that is the only real economy.
BERGOUGNAN tires are guaranteed for a minimum of 5,00 0 miles. They frequently render eight thousand miles and more. It depends on how you treat them.

BERGOUGNAN TIRE CORPORATION
49 West 64th Street, New York

Canadian Agency: 325 St. James Street, Montreal.
FACTORIES: Trenton, N. J.—Clermont-Ferrand, France—Turin, Italy—Moscow, Russia.

VIERECK BREAKS UP WHITMAN TRIBUTE

Many Leave in Anger When Ex-Editor of The Fatherland Assails Wilson.

NEARLY RESULTS IN BLOWS

Celebration in Honor of the Poet's 100th Anniversary Turned Into Turmoil by Tirade.

George Sylvester Viereck, former publisher of The Fatherland, the pro-German apologist paper, which became [illegible] Weekly when the United [illegible] war, made his first [illegible] appearance last night since he [illegible] of the Poetry Society [illegible] pro-Germanism. The occasion [illegible] celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Walt Whitman [illegible] Walt Whitman Fellowship Interfaith at the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth [illegible] and Eighth Streets.

Though Viereck was not on the program, George J. Smith, a member of the Board of Examiners of the Board of Education, and the toastmaster of the evening, asked him to speak. Viereck immediately launched into a defense of President Wilson, saying he was for Wilson when the President followed the spirit of Whitman, but when he followed the spirit of Lodge instead, and that "the League of Nations was a travesty on all the hopes of humanity," and represented a democracy that was crushing the Russian nation and "our sister republic of Germany."

Viereck reached this point at which [illegible] audience left the hall, [illegible] of disapproval came from [illegible] of the room. George Dana [illegible] who had passed out the door, [illegible] complimentary reference to [illegible], and when Shamus O'Shaele, [illegible] poet, requested him to be quiet, [illegible] led to another, with the result that they nearly came to blows. Mumford, his wife, the author of [illegible] organization creed, prevented her husband from actually getting into physical encounter.

[illegible] Bohn, the pro-war Socialist, [illegible] other of those who left, and as [illegible] nearly paced the corridor, denounced [illegible] as a "servant of the Kaiser."

[illegible] German, a son of the Irish [illegible] and who had spoken earlier in the evening, also found Viereck's presence objectionable, and departed.

The Viereck outbreak was only the culmination of a series of radical [illegible] based upon the writings of Walt Whitman. Early in the evening, Dr. [illegible] read a telegram from Emma [illegible] and Kate Richards O'Hare, [illegible] whom are in a Federal prison [illegible] Jefferson City, Mo., Dr. Smith prefaced the reading with the remark that [illegible] a woman known to all of you [illegible] is admired, I think, by all who [illegible] know her." David Karsner of The New York Call referred to his visits [illegible] Democrats in the Federal [illegible] and to the trials of espionage [illegible] he had heard, and then [illegible] say that during that time [illegible] heard as never before "the [illegible] Jesus Christ used to send free [illegible] hell and the word democracy [illegible] Woodrow Wilson to further imperialistic aims and to crush suffering [illegible].

James Waldo Fawcett, editor of The [illegible], attacked the Poetry Society [illegible] its lack of sincerity in praising Whitman and spoke of the President of the [illegible] as neither a poet nor the friend [illegible] poets." Although the speaker did not mention his name, the President is [illegible] J. Wheeler, editor of Current [illegible], of which Viereck was formerly [illegible] of the associate editors.

Other speakers, most of whom confined their remarks to a laudation of Whitman as a poet and man, were Helen Keller, Percival Wikell, Thomas Harned, Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Art Young, John Sloan, David Cummings, F. E. Seeley, Charles Wharton Stork, Clement Wood, Maurice Beer, Rosalie Goodyear, and George Nicholas Bethell.

GO ON A PILGRIMAGE TO WHITMAN'S HOUSES

Writers Pay Tribute to Poet by Visiting His Birthplace on His 100th Anniversary.

The hundreth anniversary of the birthday of Walt Whitman was celebrated yesterday by a pilgrimage of American writers to the house where he was born at West Hills, L. I., and to the schoolhouse at Woodbury, on the Jamaica Turnpike, where Whitman taught school. About 200 pilgrims made the trip, which was arranged by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Addresses and letters of appreciation were read at the anniversary exercises, which were held on the grounds at the Whitman birthplace, now possessed by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Watson, who threw the place open to the party, which inspected the old house, the apple orchard and the rest of the setting in which was reared the poet, who was generally acclaimed yesterday as America's greatest.

A poem from Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" was read by Percy Mackaye. Dr. Mabel Irwin of Brooklyn also read some selections from the poet. Dr. Richard Burton, who made the principal address, said that in his opinion the five greatest American writers were Poe, Hawthorne, Emerson, Mark Twain, and Walt Whitman.

"Twenty years ago," said Dr. Burton, "Stedman's estimate of Whitman was prophetic, as was the earlier European judgment of critics like Stevenson, Symonds, Rossetti, and others. Since a volume in the American Men of Letters Series, written by so sanely conservative a critic as Bliss Perry, numbers the Camden recluse among our literary worthies, our present business is not to champion, but to explain."

Among the estimates of Whitman, contained in letters which were read, was one from John Masefield. It follows:

"Roughly, he was your first real voice. You had plenty of writers before him, but he was the first to speak out in a way that was American. He came out of a big, unmade, abundant, new country (the Republic wasn't a man's life old when he began to write) that was free of most of the shackles and the shams of the old countries. He spoke out just as though the country, such as I've described it, were speaking through him, in a way big, abundant and new. His value is, that he liked men and women, and made even the meanest of us feel that he or she was heartily welcome and good for something, 'good enough, anyway, to be Walt's friend.' That is a message which does the world's heart good. It is something honest and manly and kind for the wide world to fall back on in a bad time."

Arnold Bennett wrote: "In reply to your letter of the 7th of April as to the Centenary of Walt Whitman's birth, I can only say that in my opinion America has produced no greater writer than Walt Whitman, and that he is one of the greatest teachers that ever lived."

Edgar Lee Masters paid tribute in the following terms:

"It may be that he was right in thinking that poetry suitable to the human soul was never possible before the day of the American Republic. It is an inspiring thought to think this, and it was one that filled the vision of Whitman. It remains to be seen what can be done by the future along the way of his prophesying, for I believe that America has, and will have, the richest mine of epical and lyric ore that the world has known, at least, more colorful, and hued with stranger quality.

"But, finally, my verdict upon Whitman is this: that he has more nearly, justified the ways of God to man than any writer that we have produced, and perhaps more so than any poet who has lived. In the Prayer of Columbus he rose to cosmic consciences out of the abundant vitality of his own powerful soul. He found life good, and sank of its goodness; and he found death not evil, and proved it as nearly as man may prove a thing. He seems to me the Hesiod of our Homer to be, who will take the civil war for example and make an epic all inclusive of our life, our America, our new world, with its tragedy, its humor, its audacity, its courage, its inventive power, its energy, its hopefulness, and its faith."

WHITMAN BUST VANISHES.

Poet's Stay in Hall of Fame Brief, If at All.

Perhaps the watchman and other employes at the New York University had been told to deny all knowledge of the fact that Walt Whitman, in the shape of a stolen bust, had spent yesterday, his hundredth anniversary, in the Hall of Fame, so that the joke may be, after all, on the "Bohemian" disciples of the "good gray poet" who placed him in a niche Friday. The bust was not in the honored corridor at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but many persons testified that they had seen it before that hour.

Chancellor Elmer E. Brown said that he had not been officially notified that the bust had been in the Hall of Fame and that he could cast no light on the mystery. He said that it would be an easy matter for any one to smuggle a small statue into the Hall of Fame, as the building is open and no precautions to guard against such things are taken. He said that other practical jokes had been played on the Hall of Fame. A few years ago, he said, some admirer of Lina Cavalieri had placed her likeness in the hall.

The only person who would talk of the episode was Mary, who scrubs the tile floor. Mary, who was told that it was Whitman's 100th anniversary, frankly admitted that she had never heard of the poet, but she hinted that there was "something funny about it all, how he got in and out again without any one seeing it done." She said that he was "all white" and not "brown" like the others.

BRITONS TO HONOR KING.

Plan Dinner on 54th Anniversary of George V.'s Birth.

Britons in this city will attend a dinner in the Hotel Commodore, Tuesday evening on the fifty-fourth anniversary of the birth of King George V. The event is to be called a Victory Dinner, and many prominent Americans have been invited to speak on the need for the continuance and growth of harmonious relations among the Anglo-Saxon countries.

One speaker will be the Right Rev. James H. Darlington, Bishop of Harrisburg. The toastmaster, who is still to be chosen, will call for toasts to the health of President Wilson and of King George. The national anthems of the allied countries will be played by a military band.

Pages in livery will carry in a large cake bearing fifty-four candles. The procession will be flanked by British and American soldiers bearing the flags of their countries and of the other Allies. There will be ceremonies when the cake is cut, and another toast to the health of the King and of Queen Mary.

T. Kennard Thompson will discuss the significance of the Sulgrave Manor and of the observance by the Sulgrave Institution of more than a century of peace between the United States and Great Britain. Other speakers will include Mrs. Henry L. Loomis of the Colonial Dames of America; Captain Arthur Hunt Chute of the Canadian Army; H. Y. Braddon, the Australian Commissioner; and Rustom Rustomjee, the Indian scholar.

FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Taft, Bryan, Lane, and Others Approve Proposal for Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Ex-President Taft, William Jennings Bryan, Secretary Lane, Speaker Gillett, and many other public men today announced approval of a project for a great national conference in Washington to insure industrial peace. The Washington Star, which proposed the conference, will publish the indorsements of these and many others tomorrow.

The purpose of the conference is to obtain "some general agreement between capital and labor as to their rights and obligations of each, to the end that friction between them may be reduced and business permitted to go ahead to that great expansion which means prosperity and happiness for the American people."

DENY THAT OUR MEN FOUGHT FOR LEAGUE

Senators in Coming Debate Will Challenge Wilson's Assertion at Suresnes.

AIM TO SEPARATE COVENANT

Opponents Trying to Obtain a Vote on It Independently of the Peace Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Opponents of the League of Nations in the Senate will take up, during debate next week, President Wilson's assertion in his Memorial Day speech at the American Cemetery at Suresnes, that, underlying the fight waged by the American soldiers in France, was the principle of an organization of nations to prevent another world war. This will be challenged by Senatorial criticism as being far from the motive animating America in the war.

Senators Borah and Johnson will insist in speeches early in the week that the American soldiers fought because American rights had been trampled upon by Germany. The League of Nations, they say, was quite apart from America's war aims, but was inspired by President Wilson and others at the Peace Conference after the war ended.

Senatorial opponents of the League of Nations accept President Wilson's Memorial Day address as a reply to the efforts that are under way to amend the League covenant in the Senate. They will vigorously go on with their fight to have amendments made when it comes up for ratification.

President Wilson's assertion that the day would come when opponents of the League of Nations would be ashamed of their attitude against it was commented upon by senators as an effort to scare the Senate into "swallowing the covenant." They insist that they will stand their ground and fight hard to have the covenant rejected in the event that the amendments to be suggested do not prevail.

Senator Johnson is to speak on Monday in the Senate, and he will make a direct reply to the attempt, as the foes of the covenant interpret it, to "smoke out" their opposition. Mr. Johnson will urge amendments that will radically change the covenant, among them the elimination of Article X., providing for maintaining the territorial integrity of all member nations of the League. Mr. Borah will take the floor later in the week.

"No amount of abuse or threats will in any way alter the position of Americans worthy of the name in this fight on the League of Nations," said Senator Reed. "The American people will maintain the right to control their governmental policy, and I think they will insist that this right be maintained unimpaired, even though that might be discouraging to some people who want the League of Nations covenant adopted at all hazards.

"It is an insult to the dead American soldiers to say that as a result of their efforts, their sacrifice, American sovereignty shall be abandoned to foreigners. The American soldiers did not go to France to fight for a league of nations. Every one knows they were fighting for the independence of the American nation, and the American people will insist that nothing transpires in any pact that will throw this independence away."

Other Senators, including Mr. Borah, Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Sherman, declared that the Senate would resist what they regarded as an attempt to whip the ratifying body into acceptance of the League.

The Senate fight against the covenant will be directed during the next two weeks toward the crystallization of the opposition by formulating points of objection, to be embraced, later on, in amendments, and toward arousing sentiment favoring separation of the covenant from the treaty of peace, so as to obtain an independent vote upon it.

CORNELL RAISES SALARIES.

Trustees Also Vote to Increase the Tuition to $200.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 31.—Trustees of Cornell University, meeting here today, voted to increase the salaries of all members of the Faculty, and also to raise the tuition fee. Increases to the teaching staff range from 20 to 33 per cent. The increase in the annual tuition fee, effective next Fall, amounts to $50, bringing the total to $200.

Gifts to the university included $100,000 from John Stambaugh, '84, of Youngstown, Ohio; $25,000 from John Knickerbocker, '87, of Troy, N. Y.; $50,000 from the will of the late John Lyon, '83, of Rockville Centre, and $30,000 from Payne Whitney of New York.

Lane Bryant

Vacation Apparel for Stout Women

featuring fashions for

Country Club, Motoring, Shore and Mountains

Newest interpretations of the vogue developed in the season's most favored fabrics and presented in as wide an assortment as others provide only for the woman of slender figure.

Sizes Up to 50 Bust







Bathing Suits

Marked by smartness of style and exceptional beauty. Satin, Taffeta, Jersey, Mohair and Surf Satin. 2.95, 5.95 to 24.50.

Sport Skirts

Developed in all the new fabrics, including Paulette, Silk Jersey, Baronette Satin, Georgette Crepe and Silk Faille. 3.95, 9.50 to 39.75.

Silk & Sport Suits

Of Paulette, Silk Jersey, Faille, Pongee, Striped Mohair and lighter woolens designed for town or country wear. 24.75, 35.00 to 110.00.

Motor Coats

Coat and cape effects of Tricolette, Satin, Faille Silk, Camels Hair Cloth. 24.75, 49.75 to 165.00.

Golf Sweaters

Fibre Silk Sweaters, plain and fancy. Filet crochet Tricolette. Angora collar and cuffs. Velveteen and Silk Jersey sport coats. 14.50, 19.75 to 84.50.

Summer Frocks

For every occasion—Emb. Nets, Flowered and plain Georgette Crepes, Satin, Paulette, Tricolette and all cotton fabrics. 12.75, 19.75 to 215.00.

Negligees

Charming models of Dotted Swiss, Cotton Voile, Cotton Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor. 3.95, 4.95 to 34.75.

Blouses

New styles specially designed for stout figures. French Voiles, Batistes, Crepe de Chines, Georgettes and Pussy Willows. 2.25, 3.25 to 32.75.



Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 38th Street

Lane Bryant

Beginning at 9 A. M. Tomorrow

Final Clearance Sale of

Capes for Stout Women



About 85 new styles in Capes and Dolmans developed in fine Serge, Silvertone and Burella. Selected from our regular stock and reduced tomorrow from $39.75 and $44.75 — $24.75

In this lot are 70 high grade Capes and Dolmans mostly of fine quality Men's Wear Serge. All handsomely silk lined. Navy, black or tan. Formerly priced up to $59.75 — $39.75

Our high-cost Capes and Dolmans—about 50 models—fashioned of Tricotine, Serge and Faille Silk trimmed with Angora. Formerly priced up to $84.50 — $59.75

About 35 of our very finest wraps in Cape and Dolman styles. Duvet de Laine, Paulette, Tricolette and Silk Faille. Chiffon and silk linings. Formerly priced up to $134.00 — $84.50

Sizes up to 56 bust in each lot, but not all sizes in all styles.

Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 46th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

MAISON BERNARD

Fifth Avenue at FIFTY-SEVENTH ST.

announce a continuation of their

Annual Clearance Sale

Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday

THE entire stock of Spring and Summer gowns, manteaux, furs, millinery, all the original imported models and the FOLLOWING ITEMS NOT SHOWN HERETOFORE will be included in this sale, regardless of original cost.

65 Gowns

Made up from our surplus French materials into the newest models for afternoon and evening wear, including some charming, cool, Summer Frocks.

35 Capes and Manteaux

Suitable for street, country club and seashore, in all the prevailing highest-class fabrics and silks.

Clearance Prices

$35, 50, 65 & 75

Former prices, $75 to $195

Millinery

In addition to remaining French models we will include

150 Summer Hats

Suitable for Street, Restaurant, Sport and Travel. Just made up from our surplus materials, to be closed out at

$5 7.50 10

Regular prices up to $35

French Tub Dresses

In Organdie, Voile and Handkerchief Linen (slightly soiled).

$25

Former prices up to $195

Additional Saleswomen in Attendance.

NO CREDIT NO C. O. D.



"STETSON" Special

"SPEEDSTER" $8.50

Your Kiddie's Health

No sport toy ever invented will contribute as much to your child's health as this little "Speedster" car. Provides just the valuable rowing exercise so few children's playthings give the upper part of the body and arms. Adjustable to the strength of any child. Great sport. Perfectly safe. Can't tip over. Three speedshifts. Runs noiselessly. Made of Spruce. All steel axle and wheels. About 36 in. long.

Obtainable in New York only at our 5 shops

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Send for Pamphlet of Birthday Gift Toys

Dolls' Hospital. All kinds of repairing by a staff of specialists. Moderate prices

STRAUSS TOY SHOPS

FIVE SHOPS CONVENIENTLY LOCATED

308 Fifth Avenue, Near 32nd Street

Branches PENNSYLVANIA STATION, 4 SHOPS; HUDSON TERMINAL CONCOURSE, 2 SHOPS

We Carry the Largest Assortment of Toys Made in the U. S. A.

Furs

REPAIRING AND REMODELING

Lower rates for the Summer months than during the busy season.

STORAGE

Absolute Security—Moderate Charges.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Furriers exclusively for ninety-nine years

391 Fifth Avenue

IRISH FERMENT LAID TO WALSH

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

[illegible] the parliamentarians had [illegible] Conscription act but [illegible] Sinn Fein, with its Ulster [illegible] resistance, had killed it. The [illegible] agreed to America. Money [illegible] over to the Sinn Fein banks.

The Sinn Fein leaders, on their return [illegible] ago, found that all [illegible] was worried was "to deliver the [illegible] unable to do so, [illegible] public to offer as they [illegible] they were not going [illegible] conference or likely to be [illegible] was a question of [illegible] days or hours.

[illegible] the amazing visit of a [illegible] itself the American [illegible] Irish Freedom."

Walsh Stirred High Hopes.

[illegible] tells how Messrs. [illegible] and Ryan, having pro[illegible] to secure a safe con[illegible] members of the "republic" [illegible] to lay the case of [illegible] before the Peace Conference [illegible] Ireland, and Walsh in [illegible] that "they had [illegible] safe conduct to [illegible] Ireland De Valera and his [illegible] would be granted." The [illegible] statement then con[illegible]

[illegible] appear in Paris or in Ireland [illegible] position except as that of [illegible] present Irish Republic. [illegible] week we have an engage[illegible] of Lloyd George, made [illegible] William Wiseman, liaison [illegible] between the English and American [illegible] governments in Paris."

He was then asked "if the people [illegible] America recognized the existence of [illegible] present Irish Republic," and his reply was in the affirmative."

[illegible] of the article proceeds:

"It was an official declaration of [illegible] on landing on our shores. [illegible] read all over the country and the [illegible] read with delight. The same [illegible] a week before had ridiculed the [illegible] of an Irish republic believed it [illegible] think that America recognized it [illegible] and that Lloyd George himself [illegible] saw it was useless to stand in its [illegible]

[illegible] came to Ireland with offers [illegible] sanction. They could not otherwise come. The three delegates [illegible] Cork, Limerick, Belfast, Galway, Newport, and their speeches became the days passed, more embarrassing republican. The day before [illegible] left Ireland Walsh delivered an [illegible] planned speech, in which he declared it useless and futile to ask for less than an Irish republic, as it would not be accepted.

"The effect of these speeches, delivered with a sort of semiofficial English-American sanction, and implicitly believed in by simple young men, has been deplorable. In an experience of forty years among my excitable countrymen I have not known anything like so wicked and mischievous a propaganda.

"It might have been different. A moderate course on the Nationalist question might have been urged, and moderate men in the Sinn Fein ranks would have been willing to climb down a good deal for a settlement, but every such hope was destroyed by the line taken.

Predicts Widespread Outbreak

"At this moment the Sinn Fein is again in great distress. It has been left no outlet except in another rebellion. Germany has failed, the Peace Conference has failed and America officially has not even tried to help.

"'The Commission of Freedom' raised high hopes and made it absolutely impossible for De Valera to lower his flag even if he were so minded, and wild, mad, extreme men are on the heights. Every single promise which has been made must fail. Every high hope which has been raised must within the next two months be disappointed. Mr. De Valera cannot deliver the Republic, but he can die.

"The last rebellion was a poor affair. The next will probably be more formidable. It will probably extend to every parish in the country and will have clerical leaders in many centres. It may take many weary months to stamp it out.

"It will be muddled and mishandled. A Government that cannot safely conduct a prisoner from one town to another may be relied upon to make a mess of the suppression of an armed outbreak. All that goes without saying.

"How soon it will come no one can say, knowing that the people who have led up to now in the movement for rebellion are already in full retreat. I am positively of the opinion that the horror and disaster of this outbreak might have been avoided if Messrs. Walsh, Dunne, and Ryan had been kept in Paris."

Says Visit Revived Sinn Fein.

The Daily Telegraph today publishes a warning in similar tones. It declares that the visit of the Irish-American delegates came at a time when the Sinn Fein was in need of advertisement. It says:

"Just when there was a possibility of some of the rank and file becoming discontented and breaking away the movement was again thrown into the limelight by the coming to Ireland of the Irish-Americans. The only republican speeches of the three gentlemen from the United States revived public interest in the Sinn Fein, and it is today as strong as it was at the time of the general election. Their short tour in the country was of more help in keeping the Sinn Fein's popularity alive than all the acts and threats of the leaders and their satellites."

The article declares that the Sinn Fein is out to make government impossible in Ireland. It proceeds:

"The moderate element desires to attain that end by passive resistance, by refusing to pay taxes and by preventing local administration. Not long ago the Moderates were submerged under the influence of the physical force section, and the latter hold the field. They are working with the Bolshevist element in the labor movement and both are acting with the Irish Republican Brotherhood and the Irish Volunteers.

"Their campaign was begun with the cowardly murders of a number of policemen and resident Magistrates, and those who know Ireland believe that this is the beginning of a period of assassination and outrage which will develop immediately if strong steps are not taken to deal with the Sinn Fein and all its works.

Many British Troops in Ireland.

"We are keeping a large body of troops in Ireland. Every day in the City of Dublin one sees troops on guard, and escort duty, wearing steel helmets. A battalion is encamped in Phoenix Park, and in the country there are more tanks, airplanes, and machine gun battalions ready for service to prevent a revolt that the people in England dream of.

"Last month the Sinn Feiners made nearly a dozen raids for arms, soldiers and police being attacked, and some weapons were stolen. The physical force party are known to be able to arm several thousand men in Dublin alone, and by theft and other methods they have secured possession of a large amount of high explosives. Bombs are in their hands, and the recent accidental explosion at one of their bomb factories in Cork has thrown some light on their preparations for manufacturing these weapons.

"The Irish volunteers continue to drill in secret. Their numbers are not known, but as there are nearly 1,400 Sinn Fein clubs in Ireland, with a membership approaching 120,000, the Irish volunteers are undoubtedly a large force, practically every Sinn Fein clubman of military age being a volunteer."

The article concludes:

"There is more terrorism in Ireland than during the worst days of the land agitation. The people are compelled to fall in line with the Sinn Feiners or they can neither trade nor buy the necessaries of life."

The Daily News' lobby correspondent says that there are strong rumors that the Government intends to adopt a forcible policy in Ireland against the Sinn Feiners, that it is being freely stated that the Government will proclaim the Sinn Fein an illegal association and that Lord French will carry out this policy.

WINNIPEG SOLDIERS IN STRIKE RUMPUS

Join Men Who Tear Flag Emblem from Minister's Secretary in Winnipeg Parliament.

THEY ATTACK CAPITALISTS

Declare Employers Are Skulking Behind "Patriotism"—Women Drive Out Firemen.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 31.—A crowd of 2,000 strike sympathizers today marched to the Provincial House of Parliament, demanding that action be taken to end the general strike in progress here since May 10, and then paraded to the City Hall and, with action bordering on the riotous, caused adjournment of a meeting of the Winnipeg City Council.

Richard McDonald, secretary to George A. Grierson, Minister of Public Works, was on the floor of the Chamber when the marchers reached the House of Parliament. He wore a small Canadian flag in the lapel of his coat. Several men rushed toward him and removed the flag, brushing aside an army officer who attempted to interfere.

Premier T. C. Norris also wore a flag, but refused to remove it, saying:

"This is the first time I have ever seen the Canadian flag insulted."

At the City Hall the Council was considering the advisability of resuming street car service when the crowd appeared. The tumult was so great that the Council adjourned, after Mayor Charles F. Gray had persuaded the men to assemble in a near-by park, where he addressed them.

The Mayor reviewed the events of the strike and declared the city would maintain order at all costs. His remarks were both cheered and jeered.

Premier Norris, addressing the strikers at the Parliament Chamber, reiterated that the sympathetic strike must be called off before the provisional authorities would act. The men announced that they would return on Monday and that they were "not satisfied" with the action of the provincial authorities in dealing with the strike.

The crowd included a large number of discharged soldiers, but few of them wore their uniforms. A majority appeared to be striking workmen.

The men declared that Winnipeg capitalists "were attempting to hamstring labor by skulking behind the Canadian flag."

Women Attack Returned Firemen.

Another outbreak of disorder was reported in Weston, a suburb, where four former firemen strikers, returned to their posts. Women got wind of it, and 125 marched to the Fire Hall and drove the men out. There was no roughness, but a crowd of 1,000 quickly gathered.

Winnipeg policemen decided to oppose the enforcement of the Police Commission's order that all patrolmen must sign the anti-sympathetic strike pledge. The policemen asserted their loyalty, but declared they should not be called upon to sever affiliation with organized labor. The city authorities declared that if the men did not sign a new police force would be created.

Four hundred city employes have asked for reinstatement. The local staff of the Post Office is about up to normal. The General Secretary of the stereotypers instructed members of that union to return to work before tomorrow night or the International Union would send men here to fill their places.

Executives of railroads running into Winnipeg gave striking employes until Monday morning to return. Yesterday the brotherhoods went on record as declaring the employes who joined the sympathetic strike acted without authorization.

Officials of the brotherhood warned maintenance of way employes in Winnipeg and to the West not to consider sympathetic strike votes or attempt a walkout in violation of their contracts.

A delegation of Saskatoon citizens, including Mayor McMillan, conferred here with Gideon Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, and indorsed his attitude in declaring the sympathetic strike in Winnipeg unjustified. An announcement said that two members of the Saskatoon unions were in the delegation.

Government Hope in Arbitration.

With arbitration conferences actually under way on the basic industrial dispute, and the walkout of the metal trades, gradual settlement of the civic and industrial tieup, which has been almost complete since May 15, was beginning today, according to Government officials.

When members of the Railroad Brotherhoods succeeded in beginning the first arbitration conference, efforts to replace striking workers generally slackened, except in the police, fire and postal services.

Edmonton dispatches indicated resumption of public service functions is now complete there, although strike headquarters asserted workers in thirty-two trades were still out.

Votes on a general strike, taken at Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., will be completed tomorrow, and announced within a few days.

Reports from mining districts both in Ontario and British Columbia said that the labor situation at Cobalt and Fernie was acute, though not directly related to the Winnipeg strike situation, as are the general strikes under way or under discussion at other points.

Vancouver Veterans Holding Off.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 31.—"Having confidence that the Government will grant our just demands, we do not want our grievances and requests to be made the basis upon which a vote shall be taken as to whether or not a strike shall take place." Thus the Army and Navy Veterans' Executive Committee by resolution, replies to the tacit invitation of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council that the returned men exercise "a benevolent neutrality" should the proposed general strike here embodied in the demands the provision for Government military pensions, suggested by the veterans, and for allowing every overseas man a minimum gratuity of $2,000.

The railway clerks, freight handlers, and station employes have voted 2 to 1 against a strike, notwithstanding the efforts of organizers from Winnipeg. The postal workers last night, after a protracted meeting, took no action. The municipal employes, street railway men, and longshoremen, the other key unions, were voting today. The first named were expected to vote against a strike, while the probabilities were for the railway men staying in, and the longshoremen going out.

Say 17,000 Are Out in Toronto.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, May 31.—Whether Toronto will be wholly a city of strikers, or return to normal conditions, will be decided tonight when the street railway employes decide if they will join the men of other unions now out. The citizens have faith in Controller Robbins and ex-Alderman Gibbons, who are leaders of the street car men's union.

The strike committee of fifteen gave out their total number of workers who had joined the strikers up to the present as follows: metal trades, 7,000; carpenters, 2,000; garment workers, 1,750; Massey Harris men, 1,800. Telegraph, telephone, railway, and steamboat services were not expected to be affected by the strike, according to information today.

The Canadian Allis-Chalmers plant has been closed down for the duration of the strike, but there is little indication of other firms following suit.

Carpenters working on the Rosedale Military Hospital have received permission from the General Strike Committee to continue work until the building is completed.

At the Willys-Overland Company's factory, at the stroke of 10 yesterday morning, one striker laid down his tools and walked out of the plant. His 849 fellow workers remained at their posts.

Some 13,000 of Toronto's workers, it was estimated, had as yet not joined the strikers.

The Dominion shipbuilders refused to go out, their Secretary saying their agreement with the employers was not going to be treated as "a scrap of paper."

The City Council is expected to take action Monday on the wage demands of union members of the Fire Department. Unless these demands are met, the firemen announced, they will walk out next Thursday.

Strike Before Commons Tomorrow.

OTTAWA, May 31.—The strike situation is understood to have been discussed at a Cabinet meeting held today. At its conclusion, Premier Sir Robert Borden declared that reports received were reassuring.

The whole situation will be debated in the House of Commons on Monday. Any legislation, however, will wait for the report of the Industrial Relations Commission in mid-June.

MARRIED 2,000 FEET UP IN AN ARMY AIRPLANE

Lieut. Meade and Miss Dumont United in Ceremony Above Ellington Field.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 31.—With the exhausts from two twelve-cylinder Liberty motors beating the wedding march, Lieutenant R. W. Meade of Cincinnati and Miss Marjorie Dumont of Yorkville, Ind., were pronounced man and wife today more than 2,000 feet above the heads of 10,000 spectators at Ellington Field.

A giant Handley-Page bombing plane carried the wedding party of twelve persons.

Lieutenant E. W. Killgore piloted the machine and Chaplain J. E. Rees of Nevan, Ohio, acted as "sky pilot." Following the ceremony the party enjoyed a twenty-minute cruise.

NEW HORROR IN THE TREATY

German Paper Hears of a "Secret Clause" Imposing Prohibition.

Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Tribune Co.

COBLENZ, May 31.—Now we know why the Germans are kicking so hard against the peace terms. The Oberbadische Bote asserts that the detailed text of the peace treaty, which has never been made public, contains a condition on which it comments as follows:

"Added to the manacles of slavery with which we shall be shackled is a demand that Germany shall bind herself to incorporate in her own system any legal measures against alcoholic beverages which may be adopted by any Entente nation. This coercion of total prohibition, which doubtless is traced to Wilson's influence, would be a blow to our domestic viticulture and brewing industry."

African Witch Doctors.

Africa is a sick country—one of the sickest in the world. Malaria, tuberculosis, and pneumonia fill the swamps and forests with death. The fear of death is so constant a companion of the black people that they have come to consider their native witch doctor as more important than the ruling foreign government or the chief of their own tribe. But once the white man sets foot on the fever trail the witch doctor might just as well throw away his crazy medicine. In his heart he knows he is a humbug.—Christian Herald.

A Little Girl's Problem.

The father of a little girl I know is a Methodist, and her mother an Episcopalian, and the poor child never knows, in saying her prayers, whether to end them with "A-men" or "Ah-men."—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

BRITISH POLICEMEN HESITATE TO STRIKE

Chance of Their Refusing to Serve Lessens in London and the Provincial Cities.

FEAR MACREADY'S ORDER

Older Members of Union Are Afraid to Jeopardize Their Pay and Pensions.

LONDON, May 31.—Prediction was made tonight that there would be no strike of the police in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and other provincial cities. The situation brought about by the threatened strike showed a change for the better today, and promises of increased pay were responsible for many men resigning from the Police Union.

The ballot of the London police resulted 10 to 1 in favor of a strike, but the voting was done before the Home Office announced the increase in wages.

The order issued on Friday by Gen. Macready, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Force, had a sobering effect on the older men on the police forces in provincial cities and in London. The Commissioner's order was that any officer or man failing to report for duty would be dismissed, and would not be permitted to rejoin the force under any circumstances.

The older men are not inclined to jeopardize their pay and pensions for the police demands—recognition of the union and reinstatement of dismissed constables.

The younger men, however, are all for a strike.

Police officials said today that arrangements had been completed to protect the public should the policemen go out. The plans include the employment of thousands of special constables who were used to supplement the depleted police forces during the war and possibly the military at dockyards and other Government establishments. The chiefs of Scotland Yard are confident of their ability to deal with the situation. One of them remarked today:

"A burglar's chances will not be better next week than this."

Announcement was made at Scotland Yard that there was no necessity to cancel the running of the Derby next Wednesday. This allayed public anxiety. In ordinary years—and this year the biggest crowd on record is expected—it takes at least 1,000 constables to regulate traffic to Epsom and maintain order on Epsom Heath.

The London Trades Council, with which the police union is affiliated, is backing the policemen, and will provide most of the speakers for the demonstration Sunday to which the constables will march from their respective districts. However, the Triple Alliance, composed of the miners, transport workers, and railwaymen, which is the greatest power in the labor world in England, is declared to have no intention at present of intervening.

BRITISH DROP BOMBS ON THE AFGHAN CAPITAL

Jelalabad and Formations of the Emir's Troops Also Attacked from the Air.

LONDON, May 30.—British airplanes have dropped bombs on Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and on Jelalabad, [seventy-eight miles to the southeast,] the India Office announces. The airplanes also have attacked formations of Afghan troops.

The statement says that there has been no serious fighting on the Afghan frontier between the British and the Afghans.

FRYATT REPORT DENOUNCED

Socialists in German Commission Admit the Execution Was Murder.

In a copy of the Berlin Vorwärts, recently received in London, Dr. Eduard Bernstein and Dr. Oskar Cohn, the Socialist members of the German Commission, headed by Professor Schuckling, which, in April, investigated and justified the execution of the German authorities of Captain Charles Fryatt in 1916, have now made public their dissenting minority report.

They assert that, after careful examination of the evidence, they came to the conclusion that the sentence was an "unpardonable judicial murder." They say that Captain Fryatt had a clear right to try to defend his ship by active measures, that if the alleged secret order of the British Admiralty, produced in Court were a real document, Captain Fryatt was only carrying out the orders of his superiors, and was therefore guiltless; that Captain Fryatt was not allowed a proper defense; that, as a civilian prisoner, he could not come under the jurisdiction of a court-martial, and that he was treated with gross inhumanity."

The only other German note recorded as protesting against the commission's report is Captain Persius, the naval writer.

3 DIE IN AUTO RACE AT INDIANAPOLIS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

the second fatality they slowed down their speed somewhat, so that at the finish the leader's average was 87.12 miles, while at the 275-mile point it was 91.34 miles an hour.

Ralph De Palma, who led for the first 200 miles, was almost put out of the race entirely by his long stays in the pit, changing tires and waiting for repairs. Wilcox took the lead relinquished by De Palma and held it for the remainder of the race.

The original announcement of the result put De Palma in sixth place but revision of the figures late tonight put Louis Chevrolet in that position by 28-100ths of a second. De Palma went to seventh. The Hudson Special, driven by Vail, went out of the money and the Hudson Special, driven by Hickey, gained eighth place. Several minor changes in the times were made. The official revised figures follow:

Pos.	Driver and Time.	Car.
1	Wilcox, 5:40:42	Peugeot
2	Hearne, 5:44:29	Durant Special
3	Goux, 5:49:46	Peugeot
4	Guyot, 5:55:18	Ballot
5	Alley, 6:15:03	Bender Special
6	L. Chevrolet, 6:10:10.6	Frontenac
7	De Palma, 6:10:10.8	Packard
8	Hickey, 6:13:57	Hudson Special
9	C. Chevrolet, 6:17:21	Frontenac
10	Thomas, 6:21:10	Ballot

The purse was for $50,000, divided among the first ten, with $20,000 for first, $10,000 second, $5,000 third, $3,500 fourth, $3,000 fifth, $2,200 sixth, $1,800 seventh, $1,600 eighth, $1,500 ninth, and $1,400 tenth.

The race started under a sweltering sun at 11 o'clock this morning. The hum of big motors filled the air from daylight until the race ended. Airplanes flew over the speedway early in the day and mingled their roar with that of the racing cars being tuned for the long grind.

The race began with a flying start, the first lap being paced by a car, not entered in the contest, which was driven by Eddie Rickenbacker, the American ace. That lap did not count in the number to be made.

At the end of the first fifty miles, De Palma led; Wilcox was second and Thomas third. The speed then was 92.14 miles an hour.

Boillot was left at the post at the start for a half lap, but got away in a sprint to catch the field.

W. W. Brown pulled into the pits in seventh lap with broken connecting rod.

At seventy-five miles Boyer went into pit on three wheels and was declared out of the race.

De Palma led at the first 100 miles. Boillot was second and L. Chevrolet third. G. Chevrolet was fourth. All previous records of the Speedway for that distance were broken, the average speed being 92.70 miles an hour.

At 200 miles G. Chevrolet had to stop at the pit and change from first to third position. De Palma took the lead by the change, with Wilcox second. Others in order were L. Chevrolet, E. Cooper, Lecocq and Hearne. Average speed 91.20 miles an hour.

At 275 miles Wilcox led, with others in order being G. Chevrolet, E. Cooper, L. Chevrolet, Guyot, Boillot, Alley, Goux, Vail, and d'Alene. The average speed was 91.34 miles an hour.

De Palma had considerable tire trouble, and lost twenty-five miles while at the pits, making changes.

At 300 miles the standing in order was: Wilcox, Gaston Chevrolet, Cooper, Hearne, and Boillot.

After the accident to Lecocq's car, the speed became slower. The time for 325 miles was 3:27:07.10, or an average of 89.81 miles an hour. Leaders at that point were Wilcox, G. Chevrolet, Hearne, Cooper, Boillot, Goux, and Alley. Seventeen cars remained in the race when 300 miles was run.

Wilcox was leading at the end of 400 miles, having made the distance in 4:27:14.02, or an average of 89.81 miles an hour. Hearne was second and G. Chevrolet third.

Wilcox stopped at the pits for gas and tires, and when he resumed the race he was two laps ahead. At 450 miles the standing was Wilcox, Hearne, Goux, Boillot, L. Wagner, L. Chevrolet rolled into the pits on three wheels at this time.

LOS ANGELES, May 31.—Louis Lecocq, who was burned to death with his mechanician, Robert Bandini, when their car caught fire today in the automobile race at Indianapolis, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, twenty-six years ago and began automobile racing in Elgin, Ill., in 1914.

The car he was driving in the Ascot Park race here on March 17, 1918, overturned and he was slightly injured. He had several other narrow escapes from death. He took third place in the 1919 Santa Monica road race.

Bandini was born here twenty-one years ago and began racing on March 17, 1918, acting as mechanician for Brent Harding. Later he was mechanician for Roscoe Sarles. Several years ago he inherited one-sixth of the $7,000,000 estate of his grandmother, Mrs. Arcadia B. De Baker, a member of a noted California family.

THREATEN GENERAL TELEGRAPH STRIKE

Labor Leaders Plan to Call Out Telephone Workers, Too, on Monday.

APPEAL SENT TO WIRE BOARD

Southern Bell Company Refers Dispute to Government Agency in This City.

ATLANTA, May 31.—Differences between the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company and employes, which, according to labor leaders, will result in a nation-wide strike of telegraph operators, telephone and electrical workers unless settled by Monday, have been referred to the Government Wire Operating Board in New York for adjustment.

President J. Epps Brown of the Southern Bell Company, in making this announcement tonight, denied that there had been discrimination against employes because of union membership.

Union leaders said tonight that they had received a telegram from Postmaster-General Burleson requesting that they take no decisive attitude pending an investigation. Their reply, they said, was that the only way to avert the strike was for the telephone company to reinstate the discharged operators by noon Monday, and that an investigation could be made later.

Members of a union committee which presented to the company today an ultimatum calling for the reinstatement of fourteen telephone operators who, they asserted, had been discharged because of membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, said that a nation-wide strike would be called at 3 P. M. Monday unless demands were met. Mr. Brown said that only 6 out of 550 women operators in Atlanta had been discharged since May 1, and that the company "made no distinction between union and non-union employes."

MONTREAL, May 31.—S. J. Konnenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, confirmed here today reports from Washington that a general strike of telegraph and electrical workers throughout the United States would be called Monday unless discharged members of the union in Atlanta, Ga., were reinstated. The union leader, who started tonight for Washington, said the strike had been called to enforce recognition of the right to unionize.

A vote in favor of the strike was taken May 5, Mr. Konenkamp said, the demands, in addition to the right of organization, including the privilege of collective bargaining, higher wages, and standardization of pay. He added that railroad telegraphers had pledged themselves not to handle commercial messages if the strike should be ordered.

"Postmaster General Burleson issued Bulletin No. 9 in September last, prohibiting the discharge of workers solely on account of their union membership," stated Mr. Konenkamp. "Since then we have been trying to have Mr. Burleson compel the Western Union and the various Bell telephone companies to carry out his orders. We have not been successful so far in preventing the companies from discharging employes because they joined our union, and because of this I have given instructions to our general organizer, C. F. Mann, now in Atlanta, to sanction a strike unless these workers are reinstated."

FLEW AT 10,000 FEET OVER HIGH SIERRAS

Lieut. Fetter Reports His Trip with Lieut. Curtis from Sacramento to Ogden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A detailed account of the flight of Lieutenants Jay M. Fetter and Tobin S. Curtis of the Army Aviation Service from Sacramento, Cal., to Ogden, Utah, over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, was received today by Major Gen. Menoher, Director of the Army Air Service.

Lieutenant Fetter's report was in part as follows:

"I left the ground at 10:30 A. M. We were both flying Curtiss H's, equipped with Hispano-Suiza 150 horsepower motors and two auxiliary gas tanks, one on either wing. We were carrying fifty-six gallons or a weight of 392 pounds in gasoline. The two tanks weighed about fifteen pounds apiece, making a total of 422 pounds for fuel. Lieutenant Curtiss carried the baggage, about 100 pounds, and I carried the mechanic, Sergeant La Jotte.

"We started getting our altitude, as we should need at least 8,000 feet to go over. I soon found that I would be unable to get enough by the time I reached the foothills about thirty miles distant, so I started to climb in wide circles and noticed Lieut. Curtis doing the same. We had been in the air about thirty minutes when we had 6,000 feet; it took us 17 minutes to get the next 1,000 feet, and Lieut. Curtis signalled to go back to the field. We landed at 11:40 A. M., and the engineering force immediately sent out men to take off the auxiliary tanks.

"We started again at 1:30, and climbed steadily toward the peaks. By the time I reached Lake Tahoe I had lost sight of Curtis. I struck the lake at about 10,000 feet, found an open canyon, and started down.

"Sergeant La Jotte tried to get some pictures, but the ship was being thrown about so violently that I motioned him not to try, as he had to unhook his life belt and turn around in order to snap his camera.

"Within 10 minutes after leaving the lake we were in the valley on the other side with fairly good landing fields close by. We soon caught sight of Curtis landing just south of Carson City, and went down to land back of him, having been in the air 100 minutes. With 2,500 feet altitude above ground, out of Carson City there is no time when a landing field could not be found between there and Reno.

"Left Reno at 10:00 A. M., maximum altitude 3,000 feet above ground. About ten miles west of Hazen, the desert begins and from there landing fields are everywhere. Arrived at Lovelock at 11:10, making the ninety miles in 70 minutes. The air of the desert was very rough and bumpy, particularly over the dry lakes.

"Left Lovelock at 12:30 on a straight course to Battle Mountain about ninety miles northeast. After 1¼ hours' flying I found the Nevada Central Railroad. Altitude 8,000 feet. I saw Dillon, a small village, and had to land in the brush, 2:35 P. M. Left Dillon at 6:05 P. M. for Battle Mountain.

"Left Battle Mountain at 7:20 A. M. in a strong west wind. Arrived at Elko at 8:10. Did 40 minutes' stunting there; had a hard time getting altitude. All stunts were under 2,000 feet. Left Elko at 12:10, ran into hail storms ten miles distant. At 1:25 P. M. I landed at Montello; 85 minutes.

"Left Montello at 2:10 for Ogden. I flew most of this course at about 2,000 feet, including the Great Salt Lake."

WOMAN CAPSIZES BOAT.

Has Narrow Escape from Drowning at Greenwich, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, CONN., May 31.—Mrs. Nicholas Brogan, wife of the Superintendent of the W. Herbert Wiley Sanitarium, had a narrow escape from drowning today in a large artificial lake on the Wiley estate. She was rescued by Miss Agnes Spellman. Mrs. Brogan went out in a boat, and when some distance from the shore the boat sprang a leak.

Mrs. Brogan became excited and the boat turned over near an old iron bridge. She clung to the stakes of the bridge close to a dam and her cries attracted Nathan Williams, who was on the grounds, and Miss Spellman, both of whom dove into the water.

RECEIVE FOUR LOVING CUPS.

Clubs of Sunshine Settlement Rewarded for Work in War.

Four silver loving cups were presented at a reception in honor of the Victory Club of the Sunshine Settlement at Arlington Hall, last night, to four clubs, organized as working units of the settlement. The Victory Club received a cup from Job E. Hedges for their willingness in offering their lives in the war; Amelia Bingham presented a cup to the Nautilus Club for furnishing supplies for the army boys of the Settlement Clubs; the Fidelity Club received a cup from Mrs. DeWolf Hopper for knitting garments for service men, and Edward Rice presented a cup to the Mothers' Club. Dr. S. E. Fury, Secretary and Treasurer of the Settlement, presided.

Forty members of the Victory Club, who served in France, have returned. Several were in the "Lost Battalion." J. Leonard Replogle, Director of Sto Supplies for the War Board, made a address of welcome. Donald Brie from "The Misfits," Miss Brogan from "The Melting Widow" company, Taylor Holmes from "A Prince Ches Was," and Lieutenant H. C. Billan of the Canadian Army, were the entertainers.

The Sunshine Settlement was founded nineteen years ago by Miss V. Corena Fury, daughter of Dr. Fury. She conducted the work until her death, four years ago. It was her request that her father continue to work.

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Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

An unmarked tablet is like an anonymous letter—seldom honest, sometimes dangerous and always a thing to beware of.

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Tin pocket boxes of 12
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Bottles of 100

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YVONNE

An I. Miller Special

A dress pump which hugs the instep so snugly that it looks as though it were moulded on the foot. Made in black dull calfskin and in all black satin with turned soles; two-inch self-covered Louis heels.

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Stewart Ford Speedometer $11.75

YOUR Ford's not complete without a Stewart Speedometer and Instrument Board. All other cars have speedometers and 95 per cent have the Stewart.

With the Stewart Speedometer you get the most unique Instrument Board on the market. The only one that fits instantly into place without use of bolts, screws and clamps. No marring of car or cutting of holes. Is locked between edge of windshield and steering column.

Dresses up your Ford. Covers up that vacant space in the cowl. Gives that much-needed finishing touch. Steadies the steering column so that there is no vibration over even the roughest roads. Having an Instrument Board you can install any other instruments desired.

Have your Stewart Speedometer and Instrument Board put on at once by our local service station or any reliable dealer.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Cor'n, Chicago, U.S.A.

Stewart-Equip Your Ford Car today!

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$350 to $600

HERE is an opportunity to satisfy your ambition for a beautiful little grand at a specially low price.

These pianos are in excellent condition and are all real bargains at prices from $350 to $500.

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Also 50 New Grands to choose from.



SMALLEST GRAND ONLY 4 FT. 8 IN. LONG

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VICTORY ANNOUNCEMENT!

The City of GOODRICH Akron, Ohio

MORE MILEAGE ADJUSTMENT on GOODRICH TIRES

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Fabric-6,000 Miles Cord-8,000 Miles

TO automobile owners and drivers—to Goodrich Dealers—the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company herewith declares a *more-mileage adjustment* on Goodrich Tires—6,000 miles for SAFETY TREADS, and 8,000 miles for SILVERTOWN CORDS.

Fix these new Goodrich Adjustment figures firmly in your mind—6,000 miles for SAFETY TREADS—8,000 miles for SILVERTOWNS—*instead of the 3,500 and 5,000 miles respectively heretofore in force.*

This new adjustment stands back of all Goodrich Tires, including tires already purchased in the hands of user or dealer.

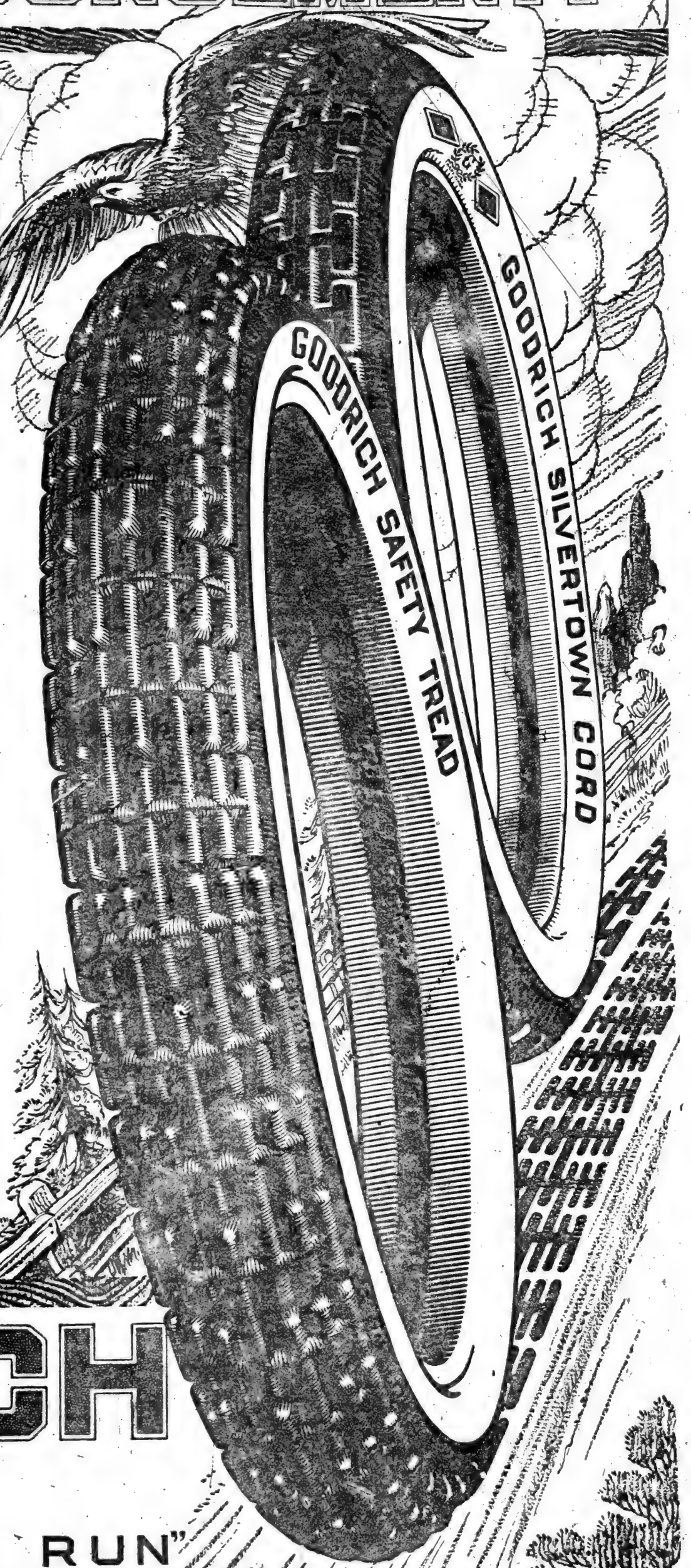
Goodrich Tires in actual usage on road and pavement are today unfolding such matchless mileage, regularly in excess of adjustment basis, that Goodrich knows it has the strongest, most durable tires the rubber industry has produced.

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Go to a Goodrich Dealer, and buy a Goodrich Tire—or buy four Goodrich Tires—sure that with fair and square usage a Safety Tread will render you at least 6,000 miles; and a Silvertown Cord at least 8,000.

Buy Goodrich Tires from a Dealer





GOODRICH TIRES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

320,000 TROOPS RETURNED IN MAY

Soon Only Seven Divisions of Regulars Left in France, March Announces.

NEW TRANSPORT RECORDS

Demobilization Has Reached 2,276,299—Overseas Troops Brought Home, 1,047,581.

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY

Chief of Staff Outlines Changes That Must Be Made to Utilize War's Lessons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announced today that with the sailing of the 81st and 90th Divisions, there would be left intact in France only seven regular divisions of American troops. The shipment of troops from abroad, he said, had totalled twenty-five full divisions and seven skeleton divisions. The 81st is sailing from Brest, and the 90th from St. Nazaire as rapidly as ships can be obtained, and a large part of these divisions already is on the sea. In his announcement General March did not include the S. O. S. troops, the men in the Services of Supply, who are entirely apart from the other divisions.

"During this month," said General March, "we have broken all records to France and from France in the shipment of troops. The total number of troops landed in the United States during the month of May, not including to-day, is 317,186. This includes 12,452 officers, 299,773 enlisted men, 1,503 civilians, 1,164 navy men and 1,010 marines. Eighty per cent. of these troops have been shipped in United States bottoms. The army is more than 62 per cent. demobilized."

General March said that he had no further news concerning the plans for the withdrawal of American troops from Archangel, Russia.

In a letter to Secretary Daniels, thanking the navy for the expeditious conversion of eight German liners into transports, Secretary Baker estimated the homeward movement of troops this month at 320,000 men, a new high record.

Figures prepared for General March show that 115,327 officers and 2,160,772 enlisted men, or a total of 2,276,299, have actually been discharged from service since Nov. 11, 1918, and that the total of enlisted men ordered demobilized since that date, including those actually discharged, was 2,400,000. Overseas troops returned to the United States include 46,447 officers and 1,001,134 enlisted men.

Enlistments to date total 42,589, as follows: For service in the A. E. F. in Europe, 9,450; in the A. E. F. in Siberia, 27; Alaska, 29; Philippine Department, 1,925; Panama Canal, 133; Hawaiian service, 1,153.

Reorganization Plans.

In reply to questions, General March gave in some detail his view of reorganization plans and other features of the military program. He was asked about his statement that organization under the National Defence act was entirely inadequate.

"The organization of the army under the so-called Hay-Chamberlain bill," he said, "is on a peace strength of 175,000 combatants, with certain staff corps not included in that total, making a total strength in round numbers, of 280,000. The bill provided no organization for the corps which have been developed by this war, such as the tank corps, air service, motor transport corps, embarkation and inland traffic services. If the army were to revert to the organization prescribed in the National Defense act and we tried to keep up the motor transport corps, the embarkation service, the inland traffic service, and the great storage plants we have constructed all over the United States, the quartermaster corps would not have in its authorized list of officers and men enough men for any one of these services to function.

"The personnel required for these corps separately is each as strong as the entire quartermaster corps authorized by that bill. Furthermore, each one of those corps is in the hands of experts in their work developed by the war. The regular quartermaster corps is composed of officers who are not specialists in any one of those branches, and under that bill it would be literally impossible for the army to function except by the abandonment of everything we learned in this war. Of course, the air service is the most marked case.

"Before the war the air service was a little branch of the Signal Corps, having a handful of planes and a handful of badly trained men. We have in the proposed bill made the air service a fourth arm, on an equality with the infantry, cavalry, and field artillery. If we revert to the old organization, with the Signal Corps containing an aviation section, the whole air service would pass out of existence."

Peace Time Manoeuvres.

Concerning plans for peace time manoeuvres, he said:

The War Department scheme, which will be submitted to Congress after the appropriation bills have been disposed of, provides for the retention of the permanent National Army cantonments, so-called, which we have purchased or are about to purchase, as great manoeuvre grounds, where divisions may be permanently stationed and where they will have room for the active exercise of those divisions under a permanent general and a permanent staff trained in command of their troops. The places will also be available for the National Guard when they are called out for their training, and if any form of universal military training is adopted by Congress we will have these plants ready to take in the men who will be called in, without any additional expenditure of money. The plan provides military training, not compulsory service."

Asked if this meant the abandonment of the old Indian posts in the West, General March said:

"The utilization of the posts that we have all over the United States now is a problem which is entirely separate from this divisional cantonment scheme. A number of posts have been turned into hospitals or used for minor training of all kinds. The coast artillery forts of course are part of our permanent defenses of the seacoast and will remain. The other posts will be utilized for some Government purposes, or sold, and the proceeds converted into the general fund for military purposes, under this scheme. But the army will be centred around the idea of having always the larger units in actual training, so that when called upon at any time it will not be necessary to gather together little units from all over the country under the command of men who have never seen them, but these units will be filled up from peace strength to war strength by bringing in at the bottom privates who have had military training and who are ready to step into the ranks on call."

Work of 89 Vessels.

Of the 320,000 troops brought home from overseas this month, vessels operated by the cruiser and transport force of the navy carried more than 300,000, it was announced here yesterday at the office of Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves. This represented the work of eighty-nine ships, former German liners, converted freighters and cattle ships and cruisers fitted as transports. Several of the ships, including the Leviathan and Great Northern, made two round trips during the month. As to the number of troops carried since the armistice was signed, the Leviathan leads, followed by the Manchuria, America, and Agamemnon.

The latest addition to the troop carrying force, the giant Imperator, will sail tomorrow on her first return trip from the United States since the war began in 1914. This ship, which carried only 3,000 men on her first voyage under the American flag, can now carry 1,200 officers and 5,500 men—4,700 passengers in all, with a crew of 2,200.

Inasmuch as the Imperator is not the property of the United States, and is to be returned, it is said, as soon as the troop movement is over, the Navy Department has not gone to any considerable extent in alterations to increase her carrying capacity. The extra space now available for troops was created by building sleeping accommodations that did not alter the ship's interior structure.

Captain Casey B. Morgan, U. S. N., for the last year attached to the staff of Admiral Gleaves as Force Transport Officer, will command the Imperator while under the American flag.

NINE MORE TRANSPORTS SAIL.

Other Troops Are Announced Now Waiting Convoy.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Transport sailings and expected arrivals announced today included:

The Minnesota, due at Newport News on June 10—816th Field Artillery, less detachment officers; three casual companies.

President Grant, Boston, June 9—Headquarters and 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, 21st Engineers; Headquarters 1st Battalion, Medical Detachment, and Companies A to D, inclusive, 304th Engineers; Base Hospital 82, and Camp Hospitals 3, 49 and 93; Sanitary Squadrons 9, 14, and 17; Ambulance Company 61; Evacuation Ambulance Companies 4, 7, 32, 69; Mobile Hospital 10; Veterinary Section 109; Bakery Companies 385, 343, 344; Butchery Company 310; Company D, 310th Engineers; 372d Military Police; seventeen casual companies, and fifty-six casual officers. One of the casual companies comprises seventeen men who are candidates for West Point.

Wilhelmina, Newport News, June 8—Headquarters 179th Infantry Brigade; 350th Infantry, less Companies E, F, G, H; two casual companies, and two convalescent detachments. Brigadier-General Joseph P. O'Neil, commanding 179th Brigade, is on board.

Mongolia, Boston, June 7—Headquarters 90th Division, and Headquarters Troop and detachment; Headquarters 180th Infantry Brigade; 356th and 360th Infantry Regiments, practically complete; Mobile Laundry Unit 356; Mobile Bath Unit 11, and eleven casual officers, including Major General Charles H. Martin, commanding 90th Division, and Brigadier General Ulysses G. McAlexander, commanding 180th Brigade.

Edgar Luckenbach, Boston, June 8—Detachments of Motor and Horse Battalions, and Medical and Ordnance detachments; Companies A to G, 315th Ammunition Train; 3d Battalion Headquarters, Medical Detachment, Companies I, K, L, and M, 358th Infantry; Headquarters Company, Ordnance and Medical Detachments, Companies A to D, 344th Machine Gun Battalion; Medical and Ordnance Detachments, and Veterinary Field Unit, 315th Train Headquarters; Service Park Unit 398.

Winifredian, Boston, June 10—1st, 3d, and 4th Battalions, 23d Engineers, Company C, 526th Engineers; one casual company and 56 casual officers.

Von Steuben, New York, June 6—514th Engineer Service Battalion, Machine Gun Company and Company F, 144th Infantry, field hospital section headquarters and Field Hospitals 141 to 144, 111th Sanitary Train, detachment of Company L, 144th Infantry, Company C and medical detachment, 311th Ammunition; 111th Train Headquarters, Company C, 522d Engineer; 20th Company, 1st Regiment Air Service Mechanics, two casual companies and twenty-nine officers, three convalescent detachments. Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey, commanding 81st Division, is on board.

Housatonic, Newport News, June 9—Headquarters and medical detachment, Companies A to F, 315th Supply Train, Bakery Company 307, Service Park Unit 391, seven casual companies.

Dante Alighieri, New York, June 10—Base Hospital 78 and nineteen casual companies.

Troops Soon to Return.

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy;

The 7th Division, complete; Company D, Service Battalion 305; Companies A and B, battalion headquarters, 534th Engineers Service Battalion; Butchery Companies 340 and 352; Service Park Unit 693; headquarters 14th Battalion, 20th Engineers; regimental headquarters, 28th Engineers; Companies 1, 4, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19 and 20, also 17, headquarters 3d Regiment, Air Service mechanics; Companies 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of 4th Regiment Air Service mechanics; Camp Hospital 45; Motorized Battalion Headquarters Company and Companies A, B, C, 315th Ammunition Train; Salvage Company 315; Pack Trains 301, 303, 308, 310, and 318 to 330 inclusive; 27th Engineers Service Company; headquarters, Headquarters Company and Supply Company, 3d Pioneer Regiment; Company G, 34th Engineers; Field Remount Regiment; Company G, 34th Engineers; Field Remount Squadrons 308, 313, 318, 321; Depot Service Companies 20, 35, 38 and 41; Sales Commissary Units 34 and 40; Company B, 32d Engineers.

PERSHING AWARDS D. S. C.

Major Cathcart, Three Lieutenants, and 16 Enlisted Men Honored.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Among officers and men to whom General Pershing has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by announcement today are the following:

Major James O. Cathcart, Detroit.

Lieutenants Dan E. Schueren, Culver, Ind.; John M. Regan, Boise, Idaho, and John B. Crone, West Lebanon, Ind.

Sergeants Alvin Wiberg, Chicago; Herrick R. Goodwillie, Oak Park, Chicago; Benjamin H. Harrel, Indianapolis; Monred A. Bordvick, Marianatti, Wis.; Clayton Malone, Herington, Kan.; John I. Postula, Coatesville, Mich.; Hannis Kyplema, Sandstone, Mich.; William Linger, Muskegon, Mich., and Ava H. Griswold, Parton, Ill.

Corporals Robert P. Howard, Chicago; John Beato, Chicago, and Mechanic Hedford West, Salina, Kan.

Privates Edward Herter, Chicago; Swen Carlson, Chicago; Archie Tumblin, Black Duck, Minn., and Leo N. McBrean, Geneva, Ill.

HELD FOR ABDUCTING GIRL.

Youth and Chauffeur Ran Away with Her in Taxicab, Is Charge.

Giuseppe Garifo, 21 years old, of 328 East Sixty-third Street, and Augustus Kenny, 48 years old, a chauffeur, were arrested yesterday by detectives from the Hunter's Point Bureau, on the charge of abducting Antoinette Labata, 16 years old, of 264 Ely Avenue, Long Island City. She was found yesterday at Garifo's house.

The men were traced after Nathan Lansky, of 247 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, had notified the police that he saw two men seize a girl on the Boulevard in the Ravenswood section of Long Island City, hustle her into a taxicab and drive away. Lensky got the number of the machine. The police learned from some girls, who saw the abduction, that the young woman worked at Loft's candy factory. From her parents they learned that Garifo had been warned away from their house.

Detectives Von Weisenstein, Hurton and Werle learned Garifo's address and found the girl, who pleaded to be taken away. Kenny was found later.

TWO SOLDIERS LOST FROM TROOPSHIP

Huge Wave Races Over Pueblo's Deck, Hurling Texas Corporal and Private Overboard.

ONE IS RESCUED BUT DIES

W. W. Atterbury and Col. Harry Cutler of Jewish Welfare Board Return on Rotterdam.

The transport Pueblo arrived yesterday from France with fifty officers and 1,749 men of the 142nd Infantry of the 36th Division, mostly Oklahoma and Texas men. On the steamship Rotterdam, which berthed earlier in the day, came 2,067 men of the A. E. F., including the 178th Infantry Brigade Headquarters Staff, the 306th Mounted Supply Train, and the 305th Sanitary Train of the 80th Division.

The Pueblo ran into rough weather in crossing and when 150 miles out from France, while bucking tremendous head seas, she lost two of her passengers, returning soldiers. There were sixty men under the lee of a boat on the forward part of the vessel when the steamship buried her nose in a sea which broke directly over her bows and sent tons of water hammering on her deck and racing aft like a deluge. The sixty men were caught by the onrushing waters and were dashed against the deck house or sent staggering aft to bring up against the rail. Corporal Harry S. Hovey of Company E, 142d Infantry, who lived at Grand Prairie, Texas, and Private Joseph C. Stone of Company H, Clarendon, Texas, were picked up and carried overboard. A boat was launched and the crew succeeded in rescuing Hovey, but he died later in the ship's hospital.

Much attention was attracted by 150 Indian soldiers, in command of Captain E. W. Horner of Mena, Ark. These Indians solved the problem of how to prevent the Germans from listening in on the telephone of communication. They talked over the wire in their native language. This "stumped" the Germans.

On the Rotterdam came Brig. Gen. W. W. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Major Gen. Frank L. Winn, in command of the 86th Division, and his staff, and Brig. Gen. George C. Barnhardt, in command of the 178th Infantry. General Atterbury was met by his wife and children. He said that he would probably be discharged from the army today, and intended to go on a vacation, after which he would resume his duties with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

General Atterbury, who was in charge of the entire army transportation system in France, said that during this month the troop movement had reached its climax in that 340,000 officers and men had been sent from France to the United States. The next highest troop movement was last September, when 312,000 officers and men were taken to France from the United States.

Bunji Suziki, President of the Federation of Labor of Japan, returned from the Peace Conference, on his way to Tokio. He said that he would attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City and that he was much pleased to learn of the rapid recovery of Samuel Gompers, whom he would visit before leaving America.

Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., and New York, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board of the United States Army and Navy and a delegate to the Peace Conference, returned on the Rotterdam. Colonel Cutler left here on the Baltic in February and said that he was pleased at the results obtained at the peace table.

"The delegates presented to the conference the mandate given to them by the American Jewish Congress and in due course of time the committee will report, as Louis Marshall and others are still in Paris," he said. "I can say, however, that we are optimistic, and believe the treaties that will be drawn after peace has been signed by Germany and Austria will include the aspirations of our people for equal civil, political, and religious rights in the countries where now they are denied them.

"The delegates are also very hopeful that the Palestine matter will be settled by appointing England as the trustee. Personally I have every encouragement that President Wilson, who has expressed himself strongly in favor of the Palestine program both before and since his second trip to France, will stand by that position, and I am very sanguine that the Big Four as well as the other members of the Plenary Council, will recognize the wisdom and justice of these propositions as to the right of the Jews in all countries where now denied development to have a homeland in Palestine."



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HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

HONOR ELSIE JANIS AS WAR'S BIG HERO

All Tarrytown Greets Actress at Station and Rides Her Home on a Fire Truck.

BANDS BOOM A WELCOME

Gives Interview Long Enough to Say Soldiers Are Splendid; Good Fighters and Good Eaters.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 31.—The Fire Department, the Police Department, led by the Chief with a shiny new badge, the Mayor, the Town Council and the rank and file of the citizenry went down to the railroad station this afternoon and welcomed back with cheers and brass bands the town's biggest hero of the war—known to the A. E. F. as Elsie Janis, "that regular feller."

Miss Janis, who has been attached to the A. E. F. under orders of General Pershing himself, got to New York with her mother, Mrs. Josephine Janis, earlier in the day on the Holland-America Line steamship Rotterdam. She had been abroad with the American forces for a year and three months, entertaining the soldiers, doing her work with only a piano accompanist, William Januschek.

The little comedienne during her stay at the front gave in all 610 performances, a greater number than she ever gave in any season on a regular stage, and attained the distinction of being the only woman to whom was ever granted the white pass issued by the British high command to allow a woman to go into the zone of the front lines.

When the Rotterdam, carrying thousands of soldiers—who, incidentally, had kept the hard working entertainer doing overtime on the trip across—swung into her berth in Hoboken yesterday, officers attached to the Debarkation Service, knowing that the army's favorite was aboard, were gathered on the pier. Second Lieutenants were there in profusion and there was a run on Hoboken haberdasheries for stiff white stocks. And did they cheer when the white-frocked, slender figure came down the gangplank as jaunty as ever? They did! They whooped it up almost as they did the day the Leviathan came into the same berth, loaded with Twenty-seventh Division men who answered a query from the pier as to what they liked most in France, by shouting as one man:

"Elsie Janis, Colonel Bacon (the late Assistant Secretary of State) and the news that the division was going home!"

Notwithstanding all the noisy welcome and the manful efforts of the Second Lieutenants to get as near to the gangplank as possible, Miss Janis hurried down the pier and made for home. Before she could escape, however, she was cornered and asked what she thought of the A. E. F. This was her reply:

"The American soldiers are good fighters, good eaters, and, if they had the chance, good drinkers. They are just splendid, that's all!"

Miss Janis brought back with her almost, said the lad who toted the bundles, "a ton of photographs." These were taken while she was covering the many circuits of the A. E. F. area which she undertook while over there.

One of the officers stationed at Hoboken, knowing that Miss Janis's home was in Phillips Manor, near here, took the trouble to call the Mayor of Tarrytown, Edward A. Martin, to tell him that she had returned and was on her way home. That official found that the whole town knew about it and was prepared to give a fitting welcome.

Fully an hour before the train was due the town was down at the station. The bands were rehearsed and every citizen was saving breath for the cheering. When the train arrived and Miss Janis stepped off—bang! went the welcome. Miss Janis, plainly not expecting such a reception, stood abashed for a moment, then she reached out and made the motion of shaking hands with everybody at once. Mayor Martin, accompanied by a delegation of prominent citizens, went forward and officially welcomed her back on behalf of the town.

The Mayor had no sooner finished his speech and been thanked than the driver of Hook and Ladder 1—it's motorized, one of the latest models, and, take it from the members of Hook and Ladder 1, the best in the country, let alone Westchester County—sprang from his place and tendered Miss Janis an invitation to come up to the front seat of the fire apparatus and tour the town.

Perched by the side of the proud driver, the sirens going for all they were worth, the factory whistles blowing and the church bells joining in, Miss Janis was taken up and down first one street and then another.

After making a complete circuit of the city, Miss Janis, still on the fire truck, was driven all the way out to her home, where she disappeared "to take a much needed rest, thank you," as she put it.

TOTAL CASUALTIES NOW UP TO 294,886

War Department Issues Another List for the Army, Containing 322 Names.

INCLUDES 14 DEAD MEN

Four Missing and 304 Wounded Are Also Named—No List for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—One army casualty list was issued today containing 322 names, bringing the total for the army up to 288,853. The total for the army includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps and returned to the American Expeditionary Forces. No Marine Corps casualty list was given out today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 6,003. The total for the army and navy is 294,886.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. May 31.	Total.
Killed in action	32,489	2	32,491
Lost at sea	733	..	733
Died of wounds	13,513	..	13,513
Died of accident	4,707	12	4,719
Died of disease	23,183	..	23,183
Total	74,625	14	74,639
Wounded (85% returned to duty)	205,826	304	206,130
Missing and prisoners (not including prisoners released and returned)	3,546	4	3,550
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	288,531	322	288,853

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died from Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

BRENNAN, F. G., 100 Bowery.....(WL)
BRENNAN, J., 223 East 75th St.....(WL)
BRESLESFORD, J. F., 350 Bergen St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
CHERRY, W. F., 25 South St.....(WL)
COLEMAN, W., 2,105 Pacific St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
CONNOLLY, A., 105 East 22d St.....(WL)
CROWLEY, G. A., 294 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
CUTLER, D. B., 163 West Tremont Av.—Lt.....(WL)
DELECCHIO, J., 233 East 111th St..(DW)
GEORGE, J. D., 414 West 53d St....(WS)
KLOPPENBERG, W. F., 1,287 Broadway, Brooklyn.....(WL)
McKEONE, J., 2,223 58th St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
ORTIZ, E., 7 Thompson St.....(WU)
QUINN, E. F., 20 Columbia St.....(WU)
REED, W. H., 1,704 East 174th St..(WU)
STOLA, T., 107 East 125d St.....(WU)
WARNER, G., 985 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
WEITZMAN, J., 173 Essex St.....(WU)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

COMBS, F., Freeport.....(WL)
CONKLIN, A. R., West Nyack.....(WL)
DURNEY, J. B., 23, Utica.....(WL)
FAUCI, J., Rome.....(WS)
GARDEPHE, F. C., Hudson Falls...(WL)
GAWISKI, J., Buffalo.....(WS)
GIANNELLI, N., Buffalo.....(WL)
GORECKI, F., Depew.....(WS)
HINES, H. C., Schenectady.....(WS)
MARDUS, B., Salamanca.....(WL)
ROOD, Binghamton.....(WU)
RYAN, T. F., Rochelle Park—Corp..(WS)
SEAMANS, G., Amsterdam.....(WU)
SELENSKI, B., Perrysburg.....(WU)
SIMMONS, G., Saratoga Springs.....(WU)
SMITH, W., Newburg—Corp.....(WL)
SOWARBY, F. S., Little Falls—Corp.(WS)
STOCKER, G. E., Elmhurst.....(WU)

CONNECTICUT.

BROADLEY, L., Bridgeport.....(WL)
CAMBINO, G., New Haven.....(WL)
CZESKI, J. J., Naugatuck—Sergt.....(WL)
GUNN, F. T., Bridgeport.....(WL)
PARELL, J. F., New Haven.....(MA)

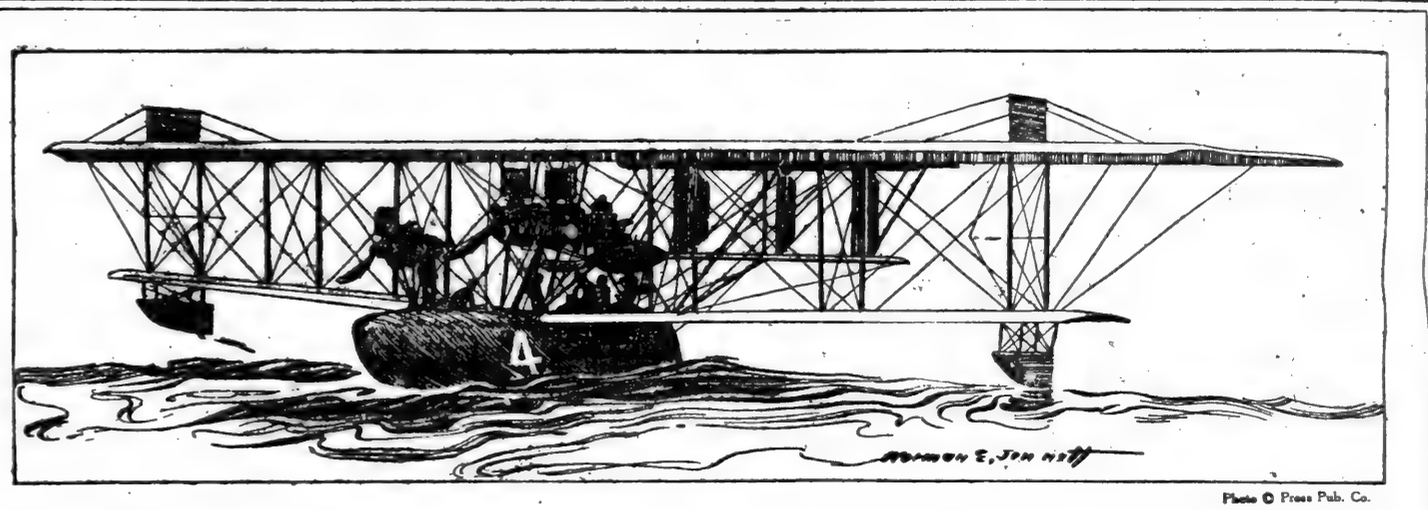
NEW JERSEY.

CONCANON, J., Union Hill.....(WL)
CONLIN, J., Bound Brook.....(WL)
DUNAY, S., Bayonne.....(WL)
GRANT, E. H., Toms River.....(WL)
MALKO, M., Passaic.....(DA)
MATHIS, L. E., Camden.....(WU)
SZECKIFI, J., Jersey City.....(WU)
TOMASSEN, J., Montclair.....(WU)
TURNER, A., Haddonfield.....(WU)


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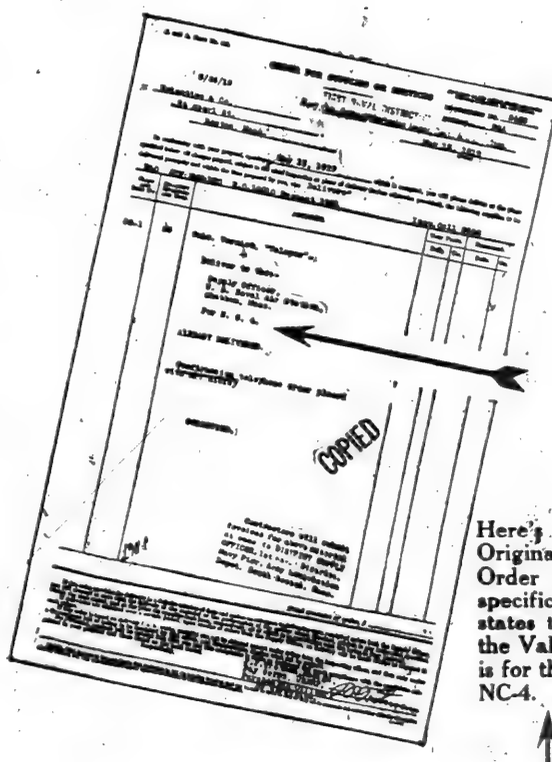
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ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST AND IMPORT IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

CORNELL ATHLETES WIN EASY VICTORY

Ithacans Defeat Quakers in Intercollegiates at the Harvard Stadium.

DRESSER WINS TWO-MILE

Rangs Up New Record for Event—O'Connell of Harvard Wins Mile Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—Cornell athletes won the track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association today for the fifth consecutive time, with 89½ points. The University of Pennsylvania was second with 29 points, Michigan third with 25¼ points, and Harvard fourth with 23 points.

Other colleges scored as follows: Dartmouth, 14; Yale, 13½; Princeton, 12; Bowdoin, 9; Rutgers, 7½; Maine, 5; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 5; Georgetown, 4; Lafayette, 4; Syracuse, 3, and Columbia, ½.

The record was broken when J. C. Dresser of Cornell completely outclassed a large field in the two-mile run and finished nearly one-half lap ahead of the second man in 9.16 minutes 2-5 seconds. The former record was 9 minutes 20 4-5 seconds, made by J. F. Hoffmire of Cornell, over the same track in 1914.

Cornell Sweeps Hurdles.

With Carl Erdman of Princeton out, Cornell romped home with the first and second places in the high and low hurdles, and won 18 points. Cornell's other points were scored as follows: Five points each in the 440, the 880, the mile and the two-mile, and 12 in the broad jump.

J. A. Mayer of Cornell was running in wonderful form, and led the fields to the tape in the quarter and half-mile after excelling races, in which he was pressed all the way. In the quarter he had a hard time in beating Terrill of Princeton and Rice of Rutgers in 49 4-5 seconds, and in the half-mile Estafson of Pennsylvania kept at his shoulder until the last few yards. The three was

[illegible] spectators were disappointed when [illegible] Shea of Pittsburgh pulled a ten[illegible] warming up, and was unable [illegible] starting gun. Nothing [illegible] Northrop, of Penn[illegible] Shea, 3. Passed [illegible] Losing pitcher—Shawkey.

O'Connell Runs Great Race.

[illegible] run, although not covered in [illegible] fast time, brought out the [illegible] finish of the day, with D. F. [illegible] of Harvard at I. R. Crawford [illegible] running shoulder to shoul[illegible] the last half lap.

[illegible] until the last [illegible] after sprint went by the field, [illegible] George Crawford was runn[illegible] sprint in and [illegible] to shake off O'Connell, but the Harvard man had [illegible] of strength. [illegible] and more than [illegible] the field and [illegible] hardest finish [illegible] yards. O'Con[illegible] was only inches ahead at the tape.

[illegible] was the surprise [illegible] own supe[illegible] team [illegible] ball in the mile [illegible] and the work [illegible] enabled Har[illegible] to win [illegible] following [illegible] Cornell [illegible] and second [illegible] Cornell [illegible] Sedgwick [illegible] Harvard, [illegible] fourth. Brown [illegible] Cornell, [illegible] Trowbridge, Princeton, [illegible] Boston, fourth. Heller[illegible] Time—0:15 1-5.

[illegible] by Raymond, Pennsyl[illegible] Maine, second; Mc[illegible] Massachusetts Institute [illegible] third; Smith, Cornell, [illegible] Time—0:53 2-5.

[illegible] by Allan, Maine, 44 feet 6¼ [illegible] Yale, second, 43 feet 5½ [illegible] third, 43 feet 5 [illegible] fourth, 41 feet 6 [illegible] fifth, 40 feet 9½ [illegible]

[illegible] Won by Weld, Dartmouth, 2 inches. Dartmouth, 127 feet 2 inches; Smith, [illegible] Cornell, third; Yale, tied for third.

[illegible] Won by Landon, Yale; Hanton, Pennsylvania, [illegible] disqualified for second, 6 [illegible] Carney, Cornell, and Kro[illegible] tied for fourth, 5 feet 9 [illegible]

[illegible] by Johnson, Michigan; [illegible] second; Flower, [illegible] Georgetown, fifth. John[illegible] 23 feet 10 1-5 inches.

YALE WINS DUPONT MEDAL.

Beats Dartmouth in Final Shoot for New Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—Yale [illegible] intercollegiate gun club shoot [illegible] from Dartmouth, Princeton, which [illegible] defeated by Dartmouth last [illegible] to appear. Brigg of Dart[illegible] made a straight run of 50 birds, [illegible] was the feature of the meet.

[illegible] by winning today's shoot, [illegible] the Dupont Cup offered for [illegible] tion, this season for the first [illegible] the score:

[illegible]ven, 99; Dupont, 94; Lathey, 94; [illegible] 88; Wallace, 86. Total—448

[illegible]rmouth—Weiden, 61; Turner, 94; Spotts, [illegible] 89; Buckley, 87. Total—424.

Swords and McLaughlin Win.

P. S. Swords and P. S. McLaughlin [illegible] first prize yesterday in a [illegible]-ball match conducted over the links [illegible] the Scarsdale Golf Club. Their card [illegible] 156, 10-146. Second prize went [illegible] W. Haigh and D. R. Marchant, [illegible] returned a net card of 142.

YANKEES WIN IN TENTH.

Defeat Washington in Slugging Match by 6 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The Yankees and Senators put on another of those extra inning battles here this afternoon, the fifth they have had in six games this season and the third of the present series. Huggins' men took this one. Bob Shawkey came in late with the score tied and held the home team safe until the Yankees scored the winning run. Today's score was 6 to 5.

The batting of Frank Baker, who has gone on a hitting rampage in the series here, was the outstanding feature. In this latest Yankee success, Baker for the second time of the series got four hits in a game, and three of them were important factors in the New York run getting.

Shore and Harper were the original pitching nominees and neither survived to the finish. The Yankees landed on Harper with such vigor that Griffith used the derrick in the second inning, sending Harry Thompson to the box. Griffith called in Shaw after the Yanks had tied up the game in the ninth and it was against him that they unloaded the batting rally that won the game in the tenth. Shore pitched eight innings and in only the fourth and fifth did he have any real trouble.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Judge,1b	5	1	1	7	1
Pester,ss,2b	4	1	1	1	5	Foster,3b	6	1	1	2	3
Baker,3b	5	1	4	2	4	Menosky,lf	5	1	1	5	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Itice,rf	5	1	2	4	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	12	1	Murphy,cf	4	0	2	2	1
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	2	5	Shanks,2b,ss	5	0	2	2	3
Aflalo,ss	0	0	0	0	0	Schmich,c	2	0	0	0	2
Ruel,c	1	0	1	8	0	Leonard,2b	2	1	0	3	2
Bodie,cf	4	1	2	3	0	McBride,ss	1	0	0	2	0
Hannah,c	2	0	0	6	1	aGharrity	1	0	0	1	0
bPeckinpgh,ss	1	0	0	0	0	Gallia,c	0	0	0	0	0
Shore,p	3	1	0	0	2	Harper,p	0	0	0	0	0
cWard	1	0	1	0	0	Thompson,p	4	0	1	1	1
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	1	0	Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	4
Total	36	6	13	30	18	Total	41	5	10	30	18

a Ran for Pratt in ninth inning.
b Batted for Hannah in ninth inning.
c Batted for Shore in ninth inning.
d Batted for McBride in fourth inning.

Errors—Pewster, (2,) Judge, Foster.

New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
Washington	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	5

Two-base hit—Thompson. Three-base hit—Bodie. Stolen bases—Baker, Bodie, Murphy, Leonard. Sacrifice hits—Pipp, Hannah, Lewis. Double play—Menosky, Foster, and Leonard. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 8. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 2; Thompson, 2, Harper, 1, Shaw, 1. Hits—Off Harper, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; Thompson, 5 in 1 1-3; Shaw, 3 in 1 1-3; Shore, 10 in 6. Struck out—By Shore, 2; Shawkey, 3. Passed ball—Hannah. Winning pitcher—Shawkey. Losing pitcher—Shaw.

ERRORS HELP RED SOX WIN.

Boston Defeats Athletics by Score of 6 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—After Philadelphia had taken a lead on Boston in the closing game of the series today, Burns muffed two throws and made a wild throw himself, materially aiding the visitors in winning, 6 to 4.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoffman,rf	4	1	1	4	0	Witt,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Shanks,2b	5	0	1	3	3	Pester,2b	3	0	1	4	0
Scott,ss	5	1	3	4	0	Roth,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Burns,1b	4	1	1	0	0	Burns,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Walker,cf	5	0	2	1	2	Walker,cf	3	1	2	2	0
Dugan,as	4	0	1	3	1	Dugan,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Thomas,3b	4	1	1	1	4	Perkins,c	3	1	1	4	2
Perkins,c	5	0	1	2	4	Johnson,p	1	0	0	1	4
Johnson,p	3	0	0	1	2	Kinney,p	0	0	0	0	3
Total	39	6	11	27	16	Total	30	4	7	27	16

Errors—Grover, (2,) Burns, (3,) Johnson, (1).

Boston	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Ruth, Strunk. Three-base hits—Thomas, Perkins. Home run—Roth. Stolen bases—McNally. Sacrifice hit—Grover. Sacrifice flies—James, Johnson. Double plays—Grover, Dugan to Burns; James, Scott to Melnis. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 2. First on errors—Boston, 5. Base on balls—Off Johnson, 3; James, 1; Kinney, 1. Hits—Off Johnson, 8 in 6 innings; Kinney, 3 in 3. Struck out—By James, 3; Johnson, 1; Kinney, 1. Winning pitcher—James. Losing pitcher—Johnson.

WHITE SOX BEAT INDIANS.

Take Final Game of Series by 5 to 2 Score.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Chicago today won the third game of the Cleveland series, 5 to 2. Phillips, on the mound for Cleveland, weakened in the fourth inning, Chicago scoring all of its runs.

The score

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Graney,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	1	2	0	Chapman,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Collins,2b	3	0	1	2	4	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	0	4	0	Wood,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	9	0	Smith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Risberg,ss	3	1	1	0	0	Gardner,3b	3	1	1	2	2
Schalk,c	3	1	1	6	0	Wamby's,2b	4	0	1	1	5
Cicotte,p	3	0	1	0	1	O'Neill,c	3	0	1	5	1
						Phillips,p	3	0	1	0	0
						Morton,p	1	0	0	0	0
						a Thomas	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	8	27	7	Total	33	2	7	24	7

a Batted for Morton in seventh.

Errors—Morton, McClellan.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

Two-base hits—Weaver, Gardner, Johnston. Three-base hit—Felsch. Sacrifice hit—Gardner. Sacrifice fly—Leibold. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 5. First on errors—Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Phillips, 2; Morton, 1. Hits—Off Phillips, 4 in 8 1-3; Morton, 1 in 2 2-3. Engrann, 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Phillips, 1, (Risberg.) Struck out—By Phillips, 11 Cicotte, 4. Losing pitcher—Phillips.

BROWNS DEFEAT DETROIT.

Tigers Hit Ball Hard, but St. Louis Wins, 9 to 7.

DETROIT, May 31.—Detroit outhit St. Louis today, but lost the game 9 to 7, when the visitors scored four runs in the final inning on two hits off Mitchell, one of them a home run by Tobin, three errors and a wild pitch and a base on balls off Erickson, who relieved Mitchell.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin,3b	5	2	4	2	5	Bush,ss	5	0	1	1	3
Bronkie,2b	3	0	1	1	0	Young,2b	4	2	2	3	2
Tobin,lf	5	2	1	2	0	Cobb,cf	4	2	3	2	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	11	1	Veach,lf	4	2	2	2	0
Jacobson,cf	5	1	2	1	0	Heilmann,1b	5	0	2	9	1
Nunamaker,c	4	0	0	5	0	Flagstead,rf	5	1	1	0	0
Severoid,rf	3	1	1	5	0	Jones,3b	4	0	1	3	2
Gedeon,ss	3	0	0	1	4	Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	3	2
Bailey,p	2	0	0	0	3	Love,p	3	0	1	0	1
Koob,p	2	0	0	0	0	aEllison	1	0	0	0	0
Severoid,c	1	0	1	1	0	Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	1
Sothoron,p	0	0	0	0	0	Erickson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Lemitt,rf	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	38	9	12	27	12	Total	35	7	14	27	11

a Batted for Love in eighth inning.

Errors—Billings, Bush, Cobb, Heilman, (2,) Ainsmith, (2) Love.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	9
Detroit	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Jacobson, Cobb (2,) Austin, Heilman. Three-base hits—Ainsmith, Sisler. Home run—Tobin. Stolen bases—Jones, Austin, Cobb, Veach, Young, Sisler, Jacobson. Sacrifice hits—Young, Jones. Flagstead, Sacrifice flies—Jacobson, Flagstead. Double plays—Heilman and Love; Koob, Gerber, and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3; Love, 2; Erickson, 1; Koob, 1. Hits—Off Gallia, 9 in 5 1-3 innings; Koob, 5 in 2 2-3; Love, 10 in 8; Mitchell, 2 in 1-3; Erickson, 0 in 2-3; Sothoron, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Gallia, (Flagstead.) Struck out—By Gallia, 2; Love, 2; Erickson, 1. Wild pitches—Gallia, Erickson. Winning pitcher—Koob. Losing pitcher—Mitchell.

Hotchkiss Nine Trounces Hill.

LAKEVILLE, Conn., May 31.—The Hotchkiss Prep School baseball team defeated the Hill School nine here this afternoon by the score of 11 to 1. Heavy hitting for Hotchkiss and air-tight pitching by Pond for the winners were features.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 2; Atlanta, 1.
Mobile, 5; Little Rock, 1.
Chattanooga, 9; Nashville, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 1.
Pittsburgh, 10; Cincinnati, 3.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Washington, 5. (10 innings.)
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Detroit, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	21	8	.724
Brooklyn	17	12	.586
Cincinnati	16	13	.581
Pittsburgh	15	16	.484
Chicago	14	16	.467
Philadelphia	12	14	.462
Boston	9	17	.346
St. Louis	10	20	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	24	7	.774
Cleveland	18	11	.621
New York	15	10	.600
St. Louis	15	13	.536
Detroit	13	16	.448
Boston	12	15	.444
Washington	8	19	.296
Philadelphia	6	30	.231

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

TIGERS BEAT YALE IN ELEVENTH INNING

Eli Pitcher, Dean Robinson, Weakens and Bade Drives Home Winning Run.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 30.—Dean Robinson, the Yale pitcher, weakened in the eleventh inning of today's game and Princeton touched him for three consecutive hits by S. Strubing, Cook, and Bade, scoring Strubing with the only run of the game. Until this inning Robinson had had the Tigers at his mercy. They found him for only two singles in ten innings.

Fielding bordering on the impossible checked run getting for both teams repeatedly. Among the spectacular plays were two running foul catches by Captain Bade of the Tigers in the third, a circus leap by Captain Boyd of Yale off Strubing's bat in the fourth, and another by the Eli leader in the eleventh, of a foul from Trimble's bat.

Before the break in the eleventh, each side had a chance to score in the second. For Princeton, Trimble received a life in opening the inning when Pfann made a wild throw to first. He stole and took third on Keyes's sacrifice. He received the signal for the squeeze play but ran into the arms of Holmes when Siedler failed to hit the ball. Gordon was thrown out at the plate in the Ellis' half of the inning. He was hit by a pitched ball, took second on Sawyer's sacrifice, and runs seemed impending, when Holmes and Robinson were walked, filling the bases. Holden hit to Bauhan, who threw out Gordon at the plate, and Coney's fly to Strubing closed the inning. No other Yale base runner passed second during the game.

The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Strubing,cf	5	1	1	4	0	Holden,cf	5	0	1	2	0
Cook,lf	4	0	2	3	0	Coney,ss	5	0	1	2	0
Bade,3b	5	0	1	2	3	Boyd,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Trimble,c	5	0	0	9	1	Pfann,3b	4	0	0	1	5
Keyes,as	1	0	0	2	0	Diamond,1b	5	0	1	13	1
Siedler,rf	2	0	0	1	0	Gordon,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Milray	1	0	0	0	0	Sawyer,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Rogers,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Holmes,c	3	0	1	5	4
Harvey,1b	3	0	1	12	0	Robinson,p	3	0	0	1	4
Bauhan,2b	4	0	2	3	6						
Margetts,p	4	0	0	0	2						
Total	34	1	5	33	12	Total	35	0	5	33	20

Errors—Pfann (2,) Holmes.

a Batted for Siedler in tenth inning.

Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sacrifice hits—Keyes (2,) Sawyer, Siedler, Pfann. Double plays—Kinney, Holmes, Pfann, and Gordon. Left on bases—Yale, 9; Princeton, 6. Stolen bases—Trimble, Cook (2,) Boyd, Strubing. Hit by pitched ball—Gordon, (Harvey.) Struck out—By Margetts, 8; Robinson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Margetts, 4; Robinson, 2. Time—3 hours 17 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Westervelt.

PHILLIES USE THEIR BATS.

Pound Boston Pitchers Hard and Win by 6 to 1.

BOSTON, May 31.—Heavy hitting and the wildness of Boston's pitchers contributed to a victory for Philadelphia, 6 to 1, today.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Whitted,2b	5	0	1	3	3	Cruise,cf	3	0	0	2	2
Williams,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Rawlings,2b	3	0	0	3	5
Muesel,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Powell,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Luderus,1b	5	2	2	9	0	Smith,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Holke,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Baird,3b	4	2	3	1	0	Blackburne,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Pearce,ss	4	1	0	3	6	Mar'ville,ss	4	0	1	1	0
Cady,c	3	0	2	3	0	Gowdy,c	4	0	1	1	0
Woodward,p	2	0	0	0	4	Scott,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Fillingim,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aHerzog	1	0	0	0	0
						Northrop,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	13	27	13	Total	29	1	1	27	15

a Batted for Fillingim in seventh.

Errors—Maranville, Gowdy.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Two-base hits—Cravath, Gowdy. Three-base hits—Whitted, Luderus, Holke. Home run—Baird. Stolen base—Meusel. Sacrifice hits—Meusel, Baird. Double plays—Pearce and Luderus; Woodward, Pearce, and Luderus; Pearce, Whitted, and Luderus; Maranville, Rawlings, and Holke; Powell and Maranville. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Woodward, 6; Scott, 3; Fillingim, 1; Northrop, 1. Struck out—By Woodward, 5 in 2 2-3 innings; Fillingim, 4 in 4 1-3; Northrop, 3 in 2. Struck out—By Woodward, 2; Fillingim, 1. Losing pitcher—Scott.

WINNING RUN BY JACOBS.

Wesleyan Beats Dartmouth in 11 Innings by 8 to 7 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 31.—Wesleyan defeated Dartmouth here today in an eleven-inning game by the score of 8 to 7. Dartmouth took an early lead and held it until the seventh inning. From then on the game hung in doubt until Jacobs brought in the winning run for Wesleyan. Bateman of Wesleyan was the star, knocking out the only home run of the game, scoring two runs.

The score by innings:

Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	—8
Dartmouth	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—7

Batteries—Connelly and Bort; Merritt, Carter, and Rose.

Eastern League.

Waterbury, 10; New Haven, 4.
Bridgeport, 11; Hartford, 10.
Providence, 10; Pittsfield, 2.
Springfield, 7; Worcester, 1.

Giants vs. Boston today, Sunday, 3 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

MARQUARD'S BLOW LAYS GIANTS LOW

Rube's Double Pulls Game Out of Fire for Brooklyn and Dodgers Win by 3 to 2.

Brooklyn got spunky up at the Polo Grounds yesterday and cooked up a ninth-inning rally which drove Fred Toney out of the box and beat the Giants by a score of 3 to 2. It was after 5 o'clock when the Dodgers won the game and they should have won it just after the game started at 3 o'clock. A crowd of 22,000, including thousands of Brooklyn fans, saw the game and the Brooklyn portion churned up a lot of vocal disturbance when Uncle Robbie's club finally took one out of the series of four family spats.

In the first and third innings the Robins gave an exhibition of hit extravagance which was a crying shame. They cracked Toney for four hits in the opening chapter without a run and got three safe bangs and a base on balls in the third without seeing the home plate. Such ruthless waste as this would be enough to inspire a Congressional investigation even in a Democratic Administration.

In the first inning the bases were jammed with impending runs, fairly shrieking to be scored. Four singles in a row off Toney made it look as if Brooklyn was going to spread vengeance all over the lot. Olson singled and went down on Magee's single to left. Griffith singled to left and when Olson tried to scoot home Burns threw him out at the plate, Magee going to second. Magee took a man-sized lead off the middle bag and Toney caught him napping. Wheat pumped a single to left and sent Griffith to third. Griffith and Wheat tried to work a double steal. Griffith died trying to filter with the home platter.

Brooklyn squandered chances galore in the third also. Krueger singled to centre and went to second on Marquard's out at first. Olson got a pass and Magee jammed a grounder through short. The ball hit Krueger on one of his Cinderellas and he was out. Griffith got an infield hit and loaded the bases. The Brooklyn rooters about this time were fit to be tied and muzzled. Zach Wheat was at the bat with a run banquet all laid out for him. Zach's effort was a groaning failure, for he popped to Fletcher for the third out.

After this deplorable exhibition it looked as if Brooklyn absolutely refused to seize an opportunity to win a game. Seven bunched hits and a pass without a run looked like the supreme effort of a useless ball club.

Rube Marquard brought his bludgeon into play in the ninth and with a raucous two-bagger shoved Jimmy Hickman home with the winning run. With one out in the first, Young singled to right and went to second on a wild pitch. Chase's single to left sent Young home. Chase was out in the second inning Fletcher tripled to centre when the ball took a lofty hop, and he counted on another wild pitch by Marquard. After taht Rube was as accurate in the pinches as a expert accountant.

Brooklyn got altrun in the fourth. Hi Myers tapped a fine single over the head of hollyhocks in centre field. Benny Kauff made a long run and came try to get the ball, but it got away for a triple. Konetchy's sacrifice fly sent Hi home.

Konetchy opened the ninth with a double which hit a cop in left field, and Jimmy Johnston was inserted into the game as propelling power for Koney. Malone tried to sacrifice a couple of times and then flied to Kauff. Krueger singled to centre and scored Johnston with the tying run. Law going to second on a passed ball. Hickman was sent in to run for Krueger.

Marquard then thumped his double to left field where no one expected it and Hickman raced home with the victory.

The roar which followed was just like a flock of hungry lions pagging their meals. Rube got Sage, Daubert was taken out and Winters took up the pitching after Toney had pitched two wide ones to Magee. Winters didn't allow any more scoring.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	3	0	1	2	3	Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Magee,3b	5	0	2	1	4	Young,rf	3	1	3	4	0
Griffith,rf	5	0	2	3	0	Chase,1b	4	0	1	5	2
Z. Wheat,lf	5	0	1	2	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	5
Myers,rf	4	1	1	5	0	Kauff,cf	3	0	0	6	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	2	8	0	aKing	1	0	0	0	0
aJohnston	0	1	0	0	0	Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	0	0
Schmandt,1b	0	0	0	1	0	Fletcher,as	4	1	1	6	0
Malone,3b	0	0	0	0	0	McCarty,c	3	0	1	4	3
Miller,c	4	0	0	3	0	Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	1
Marquard,p	4	0	0	2	0	bToney,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Winters,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	9	27	7	Total	34	2	6	26	12

a—Ran for Konetchy in ninth inning.
b—Batted for Krueger in ninth inning.
c—Batted for Kauff in ninth inning.
Errors—Magee, Griffith.
a—Krueger out, hit by batted ball.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-Base Hits—Konetchy, Marquard. Three-Base Hits—Fletcher, Myers. Sacrifice Hit—Konetchy. Double-Play—Olson and Konetchy. Left on Bases—Brooklyn, 6; New York, 6. First Base on Errors—New York, 2. Base on Balls—Off Toney, 2; Marquard, 1. Hits—Off Oeschger, in 3 innings; Toney, 10 in 7 1-3; Winters, none in 2-3. Struck Out—By Toney, 1; Marquard, 4. Wild Pitch—Marquard. Passed Ball—Krueger. Losing Pitcher—Toney.

PIRATES SCORE AT WILL.

Beat Reds in Free-Hitting Game by Score of 10 to 5.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 31.—Pittsburgh defeated Cincinnati 10 to 5 in a free hitting contest here today.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	5	1	1	2	0	Rath,2b	4	0	1	3	5
Terry,ss	5	1	2	4	1	Neale,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Metzger,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Wilson,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Gooch,lf	3	2	1	3	1	Roush,cf	3	2	3	1	1
Southworth,lf	4	2	2	0	0	Kopf,ss	4	1	2	1	5
Grahaw,2b	5	0	1	2	1	Daubert,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Mollwitz,1b	4	1	1	8	0	Wingo,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Sweeny,c	4	0	0	4	1	Hittaridem,c	2	0	0	5	0
Hamilton,p	4	0	0	1	4	Allen,c	2	1	2	2	1
						Luque,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Sing,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Bressler,p	0	1	0	0	2
Total	35	10	11	27	10	Total	34	5	13	24	15

Errors—Rath, Kopf.

RUTH TODD TO WED ALBANIAN PRINCE

Tarrytown Girl, Back from Albania, Announces Betrothal to Selim M. Wassa.

BOTH IN RED CROSS WORK

Fiancé, the Son of a Famous Pasha Who Was Exiled, Is Expected to Arrive Here Soon.

Miss Ruth Todd, a Red Cross worker of Tarrytown-on-Hudson, yesterday announced her engagement to Prince Selim Mihil Wassa of Albania. Miss Todd recently returned from Europe, where she served for several months with the Red Cross Albanian Relief Commission, of which the Prince was also a member, serving in the capacity of interpreter.

The Prince is thirty years of age, five years the senior of his fiancée. His father was a famous Pasha of Northern Albania, who was exiled when he stood in favor of independence from Turkey of his country. The Prince was only three years old when his family was forced to flee.

The Prince was educated in Constantinople and in England and speaks seven languages, and has written a historical book on Albania. He served as a Lieutenant during the Balkan War, and won the rank of Captain in the late war, being with the English Ambulance until he joined the Red Cross in Albania. He is expected to arrive shortly in this country.

Miss Todd in describing her experiences in Albania, told how the Red Cross workers lived in their riding suits, their only means of travel being on mule or horseback. As it rained continuously, she said, they had to wear boots constantly, owing to the muddy roads. The people were most hospitable, and often they joined in wild boar hunts.

Miss Todd is the daughter of Mrs. Walter M. Scheumaker of 69 North Broadway, Tarrytown. When inquiry was made of Mrs. Scheumaker last night regarding the engagement, she stated that she did not wish it to be announced. She would make no further statement.

H. H. Barse Marries Miss Franken.

The marriage of Horace Hooper Barse, a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barse of New York, and Miss Alberta Franken, a daughter of Mrs. Albert Franken of 66 Orange Street, Brooklyn, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Melish, performing the ceremony in the presence of the families and a few close friends. Miss Franken walked to the altar with her father, and Mr. Barse had his father as best man. There were no other attendants. The bridegroom's father is a hotel owner and manager. He was formerly with the Waldorf-Astoria and later with the Holland House of this city and the Nassau at Long Beach, L. I.

Weds Commander Harry B. Cecil.

Commander Harry Barton Cecil, Division of Operations, Naval Aviation, stationed in Washington, and Mrs. Isa McBean Bindley, daughter of Donald McBean, formerly a New York contractor, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the McAlpin Hotel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Adams, pastor of Beekman Hill M. E. Church. Miss Myrtle W. Hatch of San Antonio, Texas, was maid of honor, and Edmund M. Henderson of Philadelphia was best man. A reception at which several naval officers were present, followed. The bride has been living here at the McAlpin Hotel for several years.

Miss Katharine M. Colt Betrothed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katharine M. Colt, a daughter of William L. Colt of 140 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, to Lieutenant Wells Dorbaugh, 307th Field Artillery, U. S., son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Dorbaugh of Williamsport, Penn. He was with the 77th Division in the Argonne battles, and was recently honorably discharged on his return from France. Miss Colt left Smith College, where she was a student, when the United States declared war, and engaged in canteen work in Hoboken and Newport. There she formed acquaintance with Mr. Dorbaugh was renewed. The wedding is planned for next Spring.

Miss Nordstrom to Wed Tomorrow.

Miss Sigfried Nordstrom of Chicago and Samuel F. Williams, Vice President and General Manager of the Sweets Company of America, will be married tomorrow at the Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, the Rev. Robert W. Courtney officiating. The bride-elect is fond of outdoor sports, and as a member of the organization known as the Polar Bears of Chicago swims in the open all through the year. The couple will reside at 635 Park Avenue on returning from their honeymoon.

Wedding Notes.

At the Hotel St. Regis on June 10 Miss Josephine H. Lyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyon of Brooklyn, will be married to Frederick S. Newmark, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Newmark of this city.

Tomorrow evening at 6:30, at the Hotel Biltmore, the wedding will take place of Miss Shevell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shevell of 720 Riverside Drive, and Samuel S. Tennenbaum.

Miss Sadie Strauss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon D. Strauss, will be married to Chester A. N. White on June 9 at the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

Miss Rose Marie Duffy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Duffy of 312½ Riverside Drive, will be married to Donald A. G. MacKinlay of this city on Tuesday at the Church of the Ascension, followed by a breakfast for relatives and intimate friends at the Hotel Majestic. Miss Margaret De Buys and Miss Frances Paine will attend the bride. Peter S. Duffy is to be best man, and Charles Miles MacKinlay, Justin O'Brien, Philip S. Crovat, and Hakon S. Kaarsberg will be the ushers.

Engagements.

John Rothwell of 144 West Seventy-sixth Street announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Gertrude Marie Rothwell, to Warner Arnes Peck, a son of Dr. and Mrs. George S. Peck of Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Heckman of 250 West 104th Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Mary Heckman, to Lieutenant Harry B. Nassoit of the Gas Defense Division, U. S. A., son of Mrs. Henry Nassoit of 276 Riverside Drive. Lieutenant Nassoit is a graduate of the Stevens Institute of Technology. The wedding will take place in the late Autumn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Y. M. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, Lexington Av., (53d St.) 5 P. M., HANSEN'S PAINTING, Its Meaning. 8 P. M., MISS CHARLOTTE PENFIELD and DR. R. M. ATWATER, Speakers.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraphs "G" and "I" of Section III, Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package of imitation precious stones. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 9th, 1919, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted. Dated May 15th, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

WED TO PERCIVAL DODGE.

Miss Elizabeth D. Loomis Marries Son of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.

The wedding of Percival Dodge, formerly a Captain in the United States Army, the youngest son of Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge of this city and Ridgefield, Conn., a grandson of the late Governor Jewell of Connecticut, and of William Earl Dodge, New York philanthropist, and Miss Elizabeth Dilworth Loomis, a daughter of Mrs. John W. Dyar of Grasse Point, Detroit, Mich., was solemnized at noon yesterday at the country home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Valley Brook Farm, Glen Head, L. I. The ceremony took place in the old-fashioned garden under a natural arch of trees, with purple, white, and yellow iris arranged in the arch. The garden furnished a setting of blooming lilacs, peonies, and other Spring flowers.

The bride, in a short white satin frock and wearing the point lace veil that was also worn at their weddings by her mother and her sister, Mrs. Alexandre, walked with her father-in-law, Mr. Alexandre, who gave her in marriage. Her sister, Mrs. Alexandre, in white and cream organdie, topped by a large hat with flowers, was her maid of honor. Murray Witherbee Dodge was his brother's best man. There were no ushers, as the wedding party, with none except relatives and a few friends present. The Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church officiated.

A small reception followed the ceremony, and the breakfast was served in a marquee on the lawn.

After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will live near Mrs. Dyar at Grasse Point, Mich. Mr. Dodge is the youngest of Mrs. Dodge's five sons, and was graduated from Yale in 1914. In the Summer of 1918 he went abroad in the aviation service. He had the rank of Captain, and was attached to the British service.

Mrs. Dodge returned last month from overseas war work, having been a member of the Junior League Unit.

C. O. ISELIN, JR., MARRIES.

New Yorker Weds Miss Elizabeth S. Brown at Her Pittsburgh Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 31.—The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Sharpless Brown, daughter of Mrs. Henry Graham Brown of this city, to C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., of New York, took place at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of the bride, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt Brown, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension.

Miss Brown was given in marriage by Starling W. Childs of New York, a cousin, and she was attended by her sister, Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, as matron of honor, and Miss Hope Iselin, a sister of the bridegroom, as flower girl. Adrian Iselin 2d of New York was his brother's best man. Mrs. and Mrs. Oliver C. Iselin, parents of the bridegroom, were also present, as were the following New Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Iselin, Miss Adrienne Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker 3d, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, and Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Coleman.

Mr. Iselin and his bride have taken a home in Virginia, which they will occupy during the hunting season, and they will be at home on Long Island after Jan. 1 next.

Capt. J. D. Eddy's Bachelor Dinner.

Captain Joseph Dickson Eddy, U. S. A., who recently returned with the 27th Division, and who was on Major Gen. O'Ryan's staff, gave his bachelor dinner last evening at the St. Regis. His marriage to Miss Sally H. Dunlop, a daughter of Mrs. Archibald M. McCrea by her first husband, will take place next Wednesday. His guests included his best man, and his ushers, and Henry Grafton, Jr., Thomas A. Ahearn, Jr., Van Tuyle Smith, Lieutenant Henry A. Morris, Lieutenant John Newell, Lieutenant Grenville T. Keogh, Lieutenant William A. Fuller; also Joseph B. Whitehead, H. F. Jaekel, and Colonel Edward McLean.

Religious Ceremony for Mollie King.

Miss Mollie King, the actress and screen star, who was married to Kenneth Dade Alexander, a wealthy young man of Kentucky, last Monday at the Municipal Building, will be married by a religious ceremony on June 10, at the Hotel Ansonia, at the apartments of the bride's mother. The Rev. Father Barry of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament is to officiate.

Miss Zagat to Wed Sidney R. Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Henry Zagat of 255 West 109th Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Beatrice Zagath, to Sidney R. Ross. Miss Zagat is a graduate of Barnard College. Mr. Ross is President of the Ross Knitting Mills, and is a musician and composer, and has also won several prizes in tennis tournaments.

Balmos-Hutchinson.

Miss Grace Wallace Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Hutchinson of Montclair, N. J., and Harry Leroy Balmos, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Balmos, also of Montclair, were married last night at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Dr. Edmund Melville Wylie, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, officiating.

PAPER WORKERS AGGRIEVED

Not Satisfied with Wage Settlement and Will Discuss It Today.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., May 31.—Dissatisfied with the outcome of a wage conference, with officials of the International Paper Company in New York, members of the Paper Mill Workers' Unions will hold meetings tomorrow to discuss the new rates of pay fixed by the company, John P. Burke, President of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, declared today. The men are principally aggrieved, Mr. Burke said, because the minimum mechanics' wage was fixed at 55 cents an hour, whereas the rate was 60 cents in mills outside the International concern.

Mr. Burke said renewal of the strike, which was called off pending the conference, was entirely a subject for consideration by the men.

Committee for Col. Bacon's Funeral.

The National Security League announced yesterday the committee of that organization to attend the funeral Monday morning in Grace Church, Tenth Street and Broadway, of Colonel Robert Bacon, whose death occurred Thursday night, as follows: Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, President of the League; Lawrence F. Abbott, editor of The Outlook; Charles Lanier, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, former Secretaries of War; Colonel Franklin Q. Brown, Vice President of the League; Colonel Creighton Webb, and Frederic R. Coudert. Elihu Root, honorary President, will be one of the honorary pallbearers. Colonel Bacon was President of the National Security League for two years.

The Union League Club, of which Colonel Bacon was formerly Vice President, announced yesterday the appointment of a committee of fifty members to attend the funeral services.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Weather N. Car.—Cloudy Sun.; thunder-showers and cooler Mon.

S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Thunder-showers Sun. and Mon.

Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Showers Sun. and Mon.

Ind.—Showers and warmer Sun.; showers and cooler Mon.

Ohio—Cloudy Sun., showers and cooler Mon.

Michigan—Showers and cooler Sun.; showers and cooler Mon.

Wis.—Showers Sun., unsettled and cooler Mon.

Minn.—Cloudy and cooler Sun.; fair and cool Mon.

Iowa—Showers and cooler Sun.; fair and cool Mon.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Sun. and Mon

Neb.—Showers and cooler Sun., fair Mon

Kan.—Showers and cooler Sun.; fair Mon

TO AID BLIND IN RUMANIA.

Queen Marie Receives $15,000 from Permanent Relief Fund.

Queen Marie of Rumania, during her recent stay in Paris, inspected the institutions there of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors of the Allies, whose headquarters are at 590 Fifth Avenue, New York. She was accompanied by her sister, the Princess of Bourbon; her daughters, the Princesses Marie and Elizabeth, and her lady-in-waiting, Mme. Lahovary.

Mrs. R. Val ntine Webster, Honorary Secretary of the fund, describing the visit to the Superior and Industrial School, 27 Boulevard Victor Hugo, Neuilly, writes that the Queen was much impressed and pleased with what she saw.

George A. Kessler, founder of the fund and Chairman of the Executive Committee, and William Nelson Cromwell, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, presented to her Majesty a casket containing 200,000 lei (approximately $15,000 at current exchange rates) as a first substantial donation for the rehabilitation of the blinded soldiers of her nation. In replying, Queen Marie expressed her gratitude to the founders, committees, and American contributors of the fund for their great generosity. She said that what she had seen in the schools was most inspiring, and she would follow the same lines in re-educating the Rumanian blind. She added that she intended to form a committee of ladies to investigate the methods employed by the Permanent Blind Fund in training the French blind.

Among those present at the reception were Stephen Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs; Captain Durand, representing Premier Georges Clemenceau; the Earl of Derby; British Ambassador to France; Count Macchi di Cellere, Italian Ambassador to Washington; M. Antonesco, Rumanian Minister to France, and Mme. Antonesco; Milenko Vesnitch, Minister of Serbia, and Mme. Vesnitch; General Diaz and Donna Sara Diaz; Mme. Elia, Whitney Warren, and Gaspera Stoicesco.

The royal party then proceeded to the executive offices of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund in Paris and inspected there its Braille library and printing office, which were founded and still are managed by Miss Alice Getty of Chicago, and has turned out more than 7,000 books and pamphlets. Queen Marie eagerly accepted an offer to print several volumes in Braille for the instruction and recreation of the Rumanian blinded soldiers.

Major George F. Talt.

Major George F. Talt, civil war veteran and the second commander of U. S. Grant Post 327 G. A. R., of which he was one of the charter members, died on Friday at his residence, 178 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. A silent toast was drunk to his memory at the annual Memorial Day dinner of Grant Post held at headquarters on Friday night. He was past junior Vice Department Commander of the G. A. R. of the State of New York. Talt enlisted as a private in the Tenth New York Mounted Rifles, was promoted to a captaincy for distinguished service, and subsequently was made a Major. He lost his left leg in the battle of the Wilderness. Major Talt was for many years a United States Customs Inspector, remaining at his duties until two weeks ago.

Joseph O. B. Webster, Engineer.

Joseph Outen Bogart Webster, for forty years the city's topographical engineer, and as such had charge of the laying out of new streets, but for several years engaged in the consulting engineering department of the Borough President of Manhattan, died Friday at his home, 2,474 Valentine Avenue. He began his work with the city on May 25, 1870. Mr. Webster was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

John A. Kelley.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—John A. Kelley, a widely known railroad contractor, died at his home here today, at the age of 70 years. Many important sections of the Pennsylvania Railroad were built by Mr. Kelley, among them portion of the Schuylkill Valley Branch, including the Phoenixville Tunnel. He also constructed the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad; the Easton & Amboy Railroad, including the Pattenburg Tunnel near Easton.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JULIA C. PYBURN, wife of Dr. Paul F. Pyburn, a Brooklyn physician, died on Wednesday at her residence, 1,094 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY EMMA BATTERMAN, wife of William Batterman, died Thursday of Bright's disease at her home, 412 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn.

MADISON HAM, one of the oldest inventors in this country, died at his home at Huntington, L. I., near Glen Cove, recently at the age of 93 years.

JACOB HEIDENHEIM, a retired dry goods merchant of Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 172 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years.

C. S. WILKS, of the firm of Green & Wicks, architects of Buffalo, died Thursday at his summer home in Barnvald, Oneida County, in his 66th year.

CHARLES VOLLERS COOPER, 40 years old, a glass blower, died of pneumonia on Thursday at St. Anthony's Hospital. He lived at 210 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNA GERTRUDE LAKE, widow of Major Arthur Gifford Lake, died Wednesday at her home, 303 Guyon Avenue, Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, at the age of 75 years.

Mrs. MARGARET SANFIELD, wife of Henry Sanfield and a resident of Brooklyn nearly all her lifetime, died on Friday at her home, 82 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

Miss ELIZABETH MARY REILLY, chief statistician of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, died on Thursday at her home, 8 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, in her twenty-eighth year.

CHARLES H. JONES, who was a member of Company 2, 42d Infantry, U. S. A., and saw service in France, died on Wednesday at his home, 277 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, aged 31 years.

HALSEY JAMES MUNSON, retired Secretary of the Simons Manufacturing Company, in Port Chester, N. Y., died at the Hotel Arlington, Atlantic City, N. J., Friday night of heart disease, aged 69 years.

PETER EISSLER, 71 years old, a retired merchant and one of the oldest members of Harmony Lodge, No. 139, F. and A. M., died of heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 448 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SALLIE ENGLISH STONE, widow of Charles Francis Stone, a lawyer, who died in April, 1916, leaving an estate appraised at $319,000 to his wife, died yesterday at her home, 425 Central Park West.

WILLIAM ANDREW JACKSON, for thirty years a salesman with Browning, King & Co., and a member of Joppa Lodge, No. 201, F. and A. M., and the Unity Club, died at his home, 497 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

HERBERT G. HENDERSON, 58 years old, died Friday night at his home, 41 Montclair Avenue. He was a son of the late Judge Hanford Mead Henderson, of Port Chester, N. Y., and had lived in Montclair for fifteen years.

ROCKHILL BREVOORT POTTS, a broker, 39 years old, son of the late Frederick A. Potts, a coal merchant, died Friday at the New York Hospital. He was graduated from Columbia in 1902, and was a member of the St. Anthony Club.

JOSEPH SEELY LOCKWOOD, one of the oldest members of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange and for several years with the Vacuum Oil Company, died yesterday at his home, 259 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year.

FRANCIS C. NEWTON, 34 years old, an Inspector for the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Thursday. Mr. Newton lived at 516 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and was active in Republican politics in the district.

FRED T. CRANE, city engineer of Orange, N. J., since 1894, and for many years engaged in various capacities of railroad location and construction in Canada, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Oregon, died yesterday at his home, 32 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Orange, at the age of 65.

MOSES E. VAN MOPPES, a retired diamond merchant of Manhattan, died at his home, 495 Fifteenth Street, South Brooklyn, on Friday, aged 71 years. He was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and a member of Dirigo Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., Empire State Chapter, No. 170, R. A. M., and the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society.

Miss LOUISE HOWARD GIDDINGS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon S. Giddings and for fourteen years head of the Japan and China department of American Tobacco Company, died of pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 790 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Giddings was Assistant Superintendent of the Grace Presbyterian Church Sunday School and Church Treasurer of the Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. MARGARET WILGUS SMITH, 27 years old, owner of the Yum-Yum Tearoom, at 154 West Fourth Street, and well-known to Greenwich Village visitors, was found dead in her apartment, on the fifth floor of 11 West Eighth Street, yesterday morning. The valve of a gaspipe near the floor was turned on. Her husband, Clarence K. Smith, a Sergeant in a machine-gun battalion, died while homeward bound from France.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

New Yorkers Among 320 on Their Way to Halifax to Sail.

Two special trains left the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon for Halifax, N. S., carrying 320 cabin passengers, who are to sail for Southampton on the Cunard Liner Aquitania, which sails from the Nova Scotian port on Monday morning.

Among those who are leaving are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, William Harris, Jr., theatrical producer; C. R. W. Nevinson, English war artist; E. P. Davis, K. C.; Winfield P. Durbin, Capt. R. H. Michel of the French War Mission, Geoffrey Lewis, and Henry Duveen, O. D. Wormser, Baron Goto, Mr. and Mrs. McVitie, William Salomon, banker, and Mrs. Salomon, J. H. Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Benjamin S. Guiness, Count G. Cippico, Lieut. Richard W. Mittell of the British Admiralty, Sir James Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Yarrow, and Senator J. L. Reynolds.

Baroness d'Avernas Salvador.

Baroness d'Avernas Salvador, sister of Mrs. D. N. Huribut, of 500 West 122d Street, died in Paris May 11, according to word received here. She had been ill for two years, following a nervous breakdown, due to overwork in war activities. When the war began she raised money to equip twenty-three field hospitals and then joined the Red Cross and worked in the Paris hospitals. The Baroness was an American girl, and was at one time a well known member of the fashionable world of Paris.

Born.

BERNFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. , a son, born May 29, 1,070 Falls St., New York.

COHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Cohn (nee Clara G. Rosenthal) of Newark, N. J., announce the birth of a daughter, May 29, 1919, at Lying-In Hospital.

GOLDBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Jonas R. Goldberg, (nee Ruth Liebeskind,) announce the birth of a son, Bertram Sanford, on May 27, 1919.

HAYMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hayman, (nee Eleanor Rosenberg,) of Charlotte, North Carolina, announce the birth of a daughter on May 30.

LAWRENCE.—Mr. and Mrs. Chester C. Lawrence, (nee Belle Greenstein) announce the birth of a son May 31 at Flower Hospital.

LEWY.—To Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Lewy (nee Sadie Frohnman) a daughter, Maxine Ruth, on May 30.

ROGOW.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rogow (nee Mary S. Hilelson) of Newark, Ohio, announce the birth of a son, on May 27, at Flower Hospital, New York City.

STEVENS.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard More Stevens, Jr., a daughter, on May 29, 1919, at Flower Hospital, 64th St. and Eastern Boulevard, New York City.

WEISSMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Zacharie Weissmann, 1,010 Fort Washington Av., wish to announce the birth of a daughter, Sylvia Rosalyn. Born May 29.

Confirmed.

ALEXANDER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Alexander, 2,200 Grand Concourse, announce the confirmation of their daughter, Frances, at Tremont Temple, June 4; at home Sunday, June 8. No cards.

ALTER.—Cap. J. E. Alter, M. C., and Mrs. Alter announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Edward Sayre, at Temple Mount Zion, 87 West 119th St., Saturday, June 7, at 10 A. M. No cards.

BENELY.—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Benely (nee Felsenthal) of 206 West 148th St., announce the confirmation of their daughter, Madeline M., on June 4 at Hebrew Tabernacle. At home after 8. No cards.

BLYN.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blyn, at 112 Cathedral Parkway, announce the confirmation of their daughter, Anna, Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Wednesday, June 4. At home Sunday, June 8, 3 to 6. No cards.

BROADS.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Broads announce the bar mitzvah of their son Irving at the Temple Emanu-El, Yonkers, on Thursday, June 5. Van Courtlandt Manor Sunday, June 8, 3 to 6 P. M.

BROWNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Brownstein, 306 West 112th St., announce the confirmation of their daughter Juliete, Wednesday morning, June 4, at Temple Anshe Chesed, 114 7th Av. Home 3 to 6. No cards.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Eli Cohen, nee Millie C. Levy, announce the confirmation of their daughter, Isabel Elaine, at Temple Israel of Harlem, 120th St., Lenox Av., June 4 at Sabbath service. At home Sunday, June 8, from 8 P. M. No cards

DORNHEIMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Dornheimer of 201 West 121st St. announce the confirmation of their daughter, Marcella, at Temple Israel of Harlem June 4. At home after 8. No cards.

ENGEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Engel announce the confirmation of their daughter, Estelle Ruth, at Temple Shaari Zedek, Putnam Av., near Reid, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 4, 10 A. M. Reception at 559 North Av., Brooklyn, Sunday evening, June 8. No cards.

FELDBLUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Feldblum announce the confirmation of their son, Philip Ferdinand, at Temple Beth Elohim, Keap St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 4, 1919. At home, 1,102 Park Place, 2 to 5.

FISCHEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fischel of 452 West 149th St. announce the confirmation of their daughter, Suzanne B., Temple Rodeph Sholom. At home Wednesday, June 4, after 3 o'clock. No cards.

GOODMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. James J. Goodman (nee Nannie Strassburger) announce the confirmation of their daughter, Bernice Nanon, at Beth Sholem People's Temple, Tuesday evening. At home Sunday, June 8, 1,533 Cropsey Av., Bensonhurst.

GOTTSCHALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Gus Gottschall wish to announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Sidney, at the Hebrew Tabernacle, 118-120 West 130th St., on Saturday, June 7, 1919. Reception Sunday, June 8, at their residence, 252 West 129th St., from 3 to 6.

GUTMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gutmann, 4,180 Broadway, announce the confirmation of their son, Joseph Free Syna gogue of Washington Heights, 157th St.-Broadway, Friday, June 6, 8 P. M. At home Sunday evening, June 8, after 8.

HARRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Harris, 905 West End Av., wish to announce the confirmation of their daughter, Berenice Harris, Wednesday, June 4, at Temple Rinat Jeshurun, 275 West 88th St., at 10 A. M.

HEMMERDINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hemmerdinger, 563 Crown St., Brooklyn, beg to announce the confirmation of their son, Myron M., on Wednesday, June 4, at Temple Beth Elohim, Keap St. Reception same day at Bedford Mansion, Bedford and Willoughby Avs., after 8 P. M. No cards.

KERNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Saul Kerner announce the confirmation of their daughter, Gertrude Kerner, June 4, at Temple Israel, New Rochelle.

KITZINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kitzinger announce the confirmation of their son, Stanley A., on Thursday, June 5, Temple Emanu-El, Hamilton Av., between Post and Morris Sts., Yonkers, services 10 A. M. At home from 3 to 6, and after 8 o'clock, 88 Fashaw Av., Yonkers.

LEHMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehmann of 142 West 117th St. announce the confirmation of their son, Mortimer Albert, at Temple Beth Sholem, 63d St. and Lexington Av., on June 4. At home Sunday, June 8, after 8 P. M. No cards.

LENZ.—Mrs. Gertrude Lena announces confirmation of her daughter, Johanna Reine, Wednesday, June 4, 1919, 9:30 A. M., West End Synagogue, 160 West 82d St.

MARKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol B. Marks announce the confirmation of their son, Harold, on June 4, at Temple Beth-El At home, 550 Riverside Drive, same day at 8 P. M. No cards.

MAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Mayer, 536 West 111th St., announce the bar mitzvah of their son Joseph at Temple Rodeph Sholem, Lexington Av. and 63d St., on Saturday, June 7, 10 A. M. Reception 3 to 5:30 same day, Hotel Savoy.

NASS.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Nass, 817 Linden St., Allentown, Penn., announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Arnold Sydney, at Keneseth Israel Temple, Wednesday, June 4, at 10 A. M.

NEWMAN.—Leo, to be confirmed June 4 at Mt. Neboh Temple. At home 56 Ft. Washington Av., 3-6. No cards.

PICK.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Pick of 239 Lenox Av. announce the confirmation of their daughter, Estelle, Wednesday, June 4, at 10 o'clock, at Temple Gate of Hope, 1,400 St. Nicholas Av.

ROBINSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Robinson of 501 West 110th St. announce the bar mitzvah of their son Richard Saturday morning, June 7, West End Temple, 154 West 82d St. Reception June 8, 9 P. M., Cafe Boulevard, Broadway and 41st St. No cards.

RODGERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rodgers, 771 West End Av., beg to announce the confirmation of their daughter, Ruth, Wednesday, June 4, at the West End Synagogue, West 82d St.

SOBEL.—Dr. and Mrs. L. Sylvester Sobel of 77 West 118th St. announce the confirmation of their daughter, Cecile, Wednesday, June 4, at 10 A. M., Temple Mt. Zion, 33 West 119th St. At home Sunday, June 8, 3 to 6 P. M.

Confirmed.

BOBOL.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sobol of 1,887 7th Av. announce the confirmation of their daughter Henrietta at Temple Anshe Chesed, Wednesday morning, June 4. At home after 4.

SPIEGEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Spiegel of 374 Wadsworth Av., city, announce confirmation of their daughter, Amelie, on June 4, at Mount Nebah Temple. Reception at 8 P. M., Hotel McAlpin. No cards.

STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Stern wish to announce the confirmation of their daughter, Jeanne Rayna Stern, at the Temple of the Covenant, 131st St. and Audubon Av., Sunday, June 1, at 10 o'clock; at home to relatives and friends after 2 o'clock, The Nassau, 236 Fort Washington Av.

TAUB.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Taub announce the confirmation of their son, Irving B., on Wednesday, June 4, at Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St. At home, 140 East 92d St., after 8 P. M. No cards.

WEILL.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Miller announce the confirmation of their son, Joseph B., on June 4, at 10 A. M. in Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av. At home after 8 P. M. at 251 West 89th St., June 4.

WILLIS.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Willis cordially invite their relatives and friends to the confirmation of their daughters, Elise and Grace, at Tremont Temple, Grand Concourse, near Burnside Av., and to their home, 1,250 Walton Av., afternoon and evening, June 4.

Engaged.

ADLER—KREEGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Kreeger announce the engagement of their daughter, Hilda L. Kreeger of New York, to Louis Adler of Buffalo.

BIOW—WHITE.—Miss Alice G. White, of Boston to Mr. Seymour L. Blow, of New York. At home Sunday afternoon, June 8, 3 to 6, 310 Convent Av., Nicholas Av. Reception.

CALMAN—GLANZROCK.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Glanzrock of 127 North Remington Av., Arverne, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Nita, to C. Calman on May 25, 1919.

CULKER—HARTMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Hartman announce the engagement of their daughter Beatrice B., to Mr. Jack H. Culker of Albany.

ESERER — SCHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Schapiro of 1,012 Bedford Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadye, to Morris Eserer of Brooklyn on May 28, 1919.

FREIRICH—BOLEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Boley, 301 St. Nicholas Av., announce the engagement of their daughter Fannie to Mr. Edward Freirich of Trinidad, Col.

GOLDMAN—DULBURGER.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Dulburger of 814 Hewitt Place, Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha, to Mr. Emanuel Goldman. Reception Sunday, June 1, from 2 to 6 P. M., the Hollywood, 41 West 124th St.

GOLDSTEIN — RABINOF.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias Rabinof announce the betrothal of their daughter Ella to Mr. Samuel Goldstein on Sunday, June 15, 1919, at Vienna Hall, 3 to 6.

GOLDSTEIN—WEISS.—Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Weiss of 1,673 2d Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Mr. Louis M. Feld, Wednesday, June 4, at 6, at the Juliette, 103 West 117th St.

GUTTENBERG — OTTENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. David Ottenberg of 590 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter Florence (Flora) to Mr. Joe Guttenberg of Yonkers.

LEVY—BINDER.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Bender announce the engagement of their daughther, Helen Gertrude, to Mr. Samuel S. Levy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan Levy. Reception at the Hotel Bossert, Sunday, June 8, from 3 to 6. No cards.

LEWIS—FLUSSER.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Flusser, 118 Ingraham Place, Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Daisy, to Mr. Laurence Lewis of 26 Shanley Av., Newark, N. J.

MORRIS—ROACH.—Mr. Louis Roach of 14 East 116th St. announces the engagement of his daughter, Cecelia, to Mr. Jacob J. Morris of Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 15. No cards.

NETTER—EINHORN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Einhorn of 315 West 94th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Bernice, to Joseph A. Netter of New York City. The reception date to be announced later.

ROSENTHAL—DIAMOND.—Mr. and Mrs Joseph Diamond announce the betrothal of their daughter, Flora, to Dr. Irving S. Rosenthal, June 19, 1919. Reception from 2-6 P. M., The Ellsmere, 80 West 126th St.

SIMON—SINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Singer of 194 Brown Place, city, announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Joseph Simon.

STERN—JACOB.—Mr. and Mrs. Moe Jacob of 777 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna, to Mr. H. James Stern. At home Wednesday evenings in June.

STOLLMACK—GROSSMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Grossmann of 500 West 135th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to M. Martin (Mack) Stollmack, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Stollmack of 654 West 160th St.

TANGER—HAFT.—M

FURTHER INCREASE IN STEEL BUYING

Gain Is Not Large, but Prices Are Maintained and Producers Are Heartened.

OPERATION IS PICKING UP

Rate for June Expected to be Higher Than for May — Pig Iron Market More Active.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—There has been a further, though not large, increase in the volume of steel buying in the last week. Steel producers are careful to avoid overrating the importance of the improvement, and content themselves with the conclusion that the worst is over in the readjustment of the steel trade from war time to peace time conditions. Few, if any, predict that there will be continuous improvement until the steel industry is operating at capacity again, and few expect full operation at any time this year.

What pleases the steel producers in particular is the support the present buying gives to the existing price schedule. It has become doubtful whether there will be any general decline in the market until after there has been a period of full activity, and it seems almost absolutely settled that there will be no regular decline in the near future. The steel producers will meet conditions as they arise, and if they become convinced later in the year that it is necessary to reduce prices in order to encourage construction work and investment buying generally they will then follow the market open to competition. They do not see any reason for doing so at the present time.

The finished steel markets are not altogether steady at the recognized prices—the schedule that became effective March 31—and possibly there is somewhat more shading than there was a week or a fortnight ago. This would not be an unnatural development, for with increased mill operations there is increased incentive, to some mills, to cut prices. Even the cutting, however, furnishes its own testimony to the general strength of the market, for the cuts are small, $3 or $4 a ton being the outside limit of the cutting, and the fact that orders can be had by such small concessions is an encouraging sign. It is noted that, while prospects of a general decline are very greatly reduced, if there were to be a further decline it would be only a small one—smaller than that in March, whereas when the March reductions were made there were predictions in some quarters that the next reductions would be larger.

With the great majority of mills the booking of actual orders since the first of the month has amounted to between 50 and 75 per cent. of the respective mill capacities. The United States Steel Corporation has done fully 75 per cent., and hardly any independents have had less than 50 per cent., and a few may have run over 75 per cent. even. Predictions are actually appearing in some quarters that the next corporation unfilled tonnage statement for May will show an increase. That, however, is rather improbable, and its entering of shipping orders at 75 per cent. of capacity is no indication that the unfilled tonnage statement will show an increase, because the unfilled tonnage reported includes contracts, whether specified for first or not. A large part of the mills' buying orders received are simply specifications against contracts, and when a specification is received it does not decrease the unfilled contract obligations.

Higher Rate of Operation.

At some mills the increase in buying has caused an increase in the rate of operation. The balance of probability seems to be that the steel mills will operate on an average, at a higher rate of output than they have in May. Until the steel ingot report for May is made it will be impossible to estimate precisely the rate at which the mills operated in that month, but a reasonable guess is 70 per cent. of capacity, against 65 per cent. in April and 77 per cent. in March. Even at 55 per cent. operation the steel mills would be producing steel at a greater rate than the output in any year from 1912 to 1917, inclusive. Since 1914 there has been an increase of 40 per cent. in capacity. Although it would be difficult to find employment for so much capacity, there is some new construction on the books. For instance, the Weirton Steel Company is about to build a new open-hearth steel plant of four 100-ton furnaces, with a 40-inch blooming-mill and 18 and 21 inch finishing mills, to operate with a blast furnace just completed, but which will not be blown in for the present.

The pig iron market is displaying a much stronger tone. Two or three weeks ago it was thought coke operators would be glad to sell furnace coke for less than the second half of June, and there was talk of furnaces counting on getting a considerable discount from the figure. Now it is found that operators will not quote $4, and some are getting prices as high as $5.

The scrap market, while very sluggish in general, is showing a little more activity in spots, and prices in participation are firmer. It is now quotable at $18, delivered. The Carnegie Steel Company is asking $4 pay that price, and maybe other buyers in the Pittsburgh district get the same price can be had. At Canton, where there was a shortage of scrap, buying is a little more can coming out. The Iron Trade Review's monthly list for May contains about 23,000 gross tons, making it one of the largest lists ever sent out. The list is about evenly divided between about 10,000 tons to be in by June 3. Some items are quite unusual in point of size being, for instance, 1,000 car axles, 1,000 tons of iron spikes, and 500 tons of grooved rails. Prices are unchanged from last week except that heavy melting steel is offered at $16 flat instead of $16 to $17.

Billets and Sheet Bars.

Prices of billets and sheet bars are reported claiming lately that prices are low, and that there is no money in them, and this has led to a well defined report this week that billets are going to be advanced from $38.50 to $40. That is not likely that sheet bars will be advanced, but there are now $42 prices that must be considered desirable to meet the $1 spread. The average selling price of billets for the ten-year period was $24.82 per gross ton. The opposite finished steel $36 a ton. Now billets are $38.60 and the finished steel is $65 a ton, which is 80 per cent. above billets, so that the claims of the producers that the relation of finished products and billets of attachment are well based. There is very little domestic of export demand for billets at this time, but for the there is a very considerable demand for six months, the heaviest for six months, which is even some export shipments are included in the reckoning. Finished sheet bars are held quite firmly to price, even in the case of small business.

Another comparatively new feature in the finished steel situation is the fact that contracts are being made for steel bars. This is the first time for a very long while that there has been contracting in any finished steel line except in the case of tin plate. No large number of steel bar contracts has been entered into thus far, but enough has been done to show that there is a disposition in this direction among certain classes of buyers. The contracts cover third quarter only, and have been made by implement makers and general line buyers. Added to these contracts there has been a slightly increased flow of orders for steel bars, this promising slightly heavier merchant mill operations.

Tubular goods demand is always on the increase, and the trade is in a satisfactory condition, compared with the demand for steel products as a whole. Prices are well maintained, and leading sellers stick to the scheduled rates.

The tin mills are now operating at an average of about 50 per cent. of capacity, taking the industry as a whole. The leading interest is now running slightly below this rate, but the independents are above it. Tin plate prices appear to be very well maintained as to regular mill lots.

Demand for sheets has increased further, and is of such magnitude as to bring about heavier mill operations. There are reports of cut prices, running up to $3 a ton in blue annealed sheets and $4 a ton on galvanized sheets. The sheet market on the whole can be reported steady at the recognized prices, based on 5.75c for galvanized, 4.35c for black, and 3.85c for blue annealed.

The progressive improvement in the spot coke market in the last three weeks has been continued, and the much more important branch of the general market—contract—is also showing improvement. The spot Furnace coke market is now quotable at $3.85 to $4, and foundry coke $4.50 to $5.

76% COTTON CROP EXPECTED IN REPORT

Prospect of Larger Yield Than Last Year Looked for in First Government Figures.

The first Department of Agriculture report on the condition of this year's cotton crop will be made public at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and prevailing opinion is that it will display a figure in the neighborhood of 76 per cent. of a theoretical normal. A year ago, the Government made the condition 82.8 per cent., and in the June report of 1917, the figure was 69.5, the lowest in more than twenty years. The average for the last ten years is 79.2.

Most of the private reports published thus far have been around 76 to 78 per cent., with one or two a point or so lower. The acreage, upon which the Government will not report until July 2, is expected to show a depreciation of anywhere from 10 to 15 per cent. from last year's total of 37,074,000 acres. But, unless the season is especially unfavorable later on, the private estimates indicate a crop larger than last year's yield of 11,700,000 bales.

Last year, the crop deteriorated considerably in mid-season, as was indicated by the trend of the five condition reports sent out by the Government. The June figure in 1918 was 82.3, and the July figure 85.8. In the August report, it was down to 73.3, and it continued to fall thereafter, going to 65.7 in September, and to 54.4 in the final report in October. The ten-year average was 67.9. This year, with a condition around 76, and a decrease in acreage of not more than 10 per cent., the crop indicated would be somewhere between 12,000,000 and 12,200,000 bales.

The upward movement in prices last week was interrupted after Monday's big advance, when July of the old crop months sold at 32.80 cents, and October and December of the new crop position went to 32.20 and 31.85, respectively. These prices represented gains over the high figures of the previous week of nearly $10 a bale and advances on the season of about $59 a bale for July and of $63.50 and $64 a bale for October and December.

After Monday the market turned easier, due to wholesale profit-taking by speculators and to a big deal of hedge selling by Southern spot interests. By Thursday, the last day of market activity, prices had lost nearly all their early gains.

The goods trade is still active and prices continue high, with further rising tendencies. Cabled reports of conditions at Manchester and other European manufacturing centres show the same situation prevails there that is noticeable at Southern manufacturing points and in New England. This, together with the relatively small stocks of American cotton now held abroad, and the expected heavy replenishing demand from allied and enemy countries, is expected to keep values up, even if other bullish factors fail.

The movement of cotton abroad has been heavier than in 1918. To date, approximately 4,290,000 bales have been exported, as against 3,500,000 bales at this time a year ago. For the five days of the last week, the exports reported cleared from all ports totaled 75,000 bales. In the previous week, the clearances were 78,800 bales, and in the two weeks before, 46,000 and 140,300 bales, respectively. The Shipping Board has allocated a number of ships for the cotton carrying trade for June, and it is expected the new month will see even larger exports.

The overabundance of rain, bringing with it unseasonably cold weather, has had a dual influence on the market. It has caused the trade to buy with greater freedom than is usual at this time of year, and it has accelerated speculation, which is broader this year than in a long time. This is partly because of the big speculation going on in stocks, and partly because the cotton market has attracted many Western speculators who virtually have been shut out of the grain markets. If the weather turns favorable from now on, and replanting progresses, the final crop will probably be larger than present indications make it appear. It is this possibility which has caused some of the trade interests to curtail their purchasing commitments.

The technical position of the market, most observers admit, has been weakened by the excessive speculative buying, and the developments of the next few weeks may be toward some price readjustment, barring, of course, a poorer Government report tomorrow than is looked for.

SEE BETTER OMEN IN RISE OF FRANC

Bankers Welcome Increase in Value of French Money in Exchange Market.

MAKES TASK OF AID EASIER

Jump Credited to Developments at Peace Table and Firm Stand of Paris Government.

The marked recovery in French exchange yesterday, when the demand rate on Paris rose to 6.28 francs to the dollar, after having been as low as 6.58 francs to the dollar early in the week, caused no little satisfaction in banking circles, where it is felt that the commercial interests of both France and the United States will best be served by a return of normal conditions in the exchange market.

It is realized that if France is to buy the vast amount of goods and commodities which she needs to replenish her sadly depleted stocks, it will be necessary for powerful assistance to be given either by the United States or by a nation-wide syndicate of banks, acting with the approval and assistance of the Government. Although this assistance will probably have to be extended in any event, an improvement in exchange due to natural causes greatly will facilitate the work. Thus, any sign of improvement in the market before organized aid is available is considered gratifying in the extreme.

The improvement in franc exchange, following several weeks of demoralization, is due to two principal causes. In the first place, the firm attitude of the Peace Conference with regard to forcing Germany to sign the treaty whether Germany wants to or not, has created a belief that the business will be finished at an early date and will open the way for the post-war economic arrangements which are impossible of consummation until the treaty is signed. Lloyd George's credited statement that the Germans "will sign at Berlin if not at Versailles," was definite enough for the banking community, and aided substantially in sending exchanges up.

In the second place, the statement made by Raoul Peret, President of the Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, in which it was explained that the fiscal deficit will be considerably higher than they have been, led to a belief that at last France is beginning to levy the taxes which must be imposed if ever she is to work out of her present rather chaotic financial situation.

M. Peret said he believed the cost of living in France would go higher and that the problems of demobilization and those arising from the cessation of the moratorium would probably be aggravated. At the same time, bankers are pleased to note the courage of the French Government in undertaking these measures, despite the political risk attached, believing the step augurs a sounder financial system for France.

The sounder system is evidenced in other quarters. At the Bank of France, where the expansion of paper currency was tremendous, both before and after the signing of the armistice, there apparently is a desire to end expansion. In fact, if recent statements of the bank's condition mean anything, bankers here believe contraction already has begun. In the last fortnight, paper currency outstanding has been decreased about 300,000,000 francs, while the gold stocks have risen slightly.

The emissions of paper money by the Bank of France, which were great while hostilities were still going on, have been proportionately greater since November. A good part of the increase since then, which is approximately 5,000,000,000 francs, was due to the taking over of Alsace-Lorraine, where German money in circulation during the war had to be replaced by Bank of France notes. It is believed this work has been accomplished, and from now on American cotton in close touch with conditions abroad think contraction will continue steadily. If this is so, the fact will contribute materially to a restoration of French credit in the international exchange market.

Italian exchange also improved during the week, from a low point of 8.36 lire to the dollar the market rose to 8.10 lire yesterday. Progress at the peace table and the readjustment of the speculative position in Italian bills helped the market. As in the case of French exchange, that on Genoa and Rome is aided by the belief that the peace treaty soon will be signed and will permit taking up the task of the financial and economic rehabilitation of Italy, along with other European countries which have suffered severely because of the war.

To Deal Directly with Employes.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 31.—The National Association of Employing Lithographers, in annual convention at the Hotel Traymore today, agreed upon a plan for averting further labor troubles through direct dealing with employes. Committee reported that the use of trade acceptances had proved exceedingly satisfactory.

Trading Calm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 31.—Trading on the Bourse was calm today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 62 francs 10 centimes for cash; exchange on London 20 francs 45 centimes; 5 per cent. loan 87 francs 92 centimes. The dollar was quoted at from 6 francs 32 centimes to 6 francs 37 centimes. The Bourse will be closed on Saturday hereafter until the end of September.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 31.—Seventeen new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $1,932,600 were chartered today. They include:

Kleensweet Products Co., Rochester, confectionery and food products, $250,000; J. N. Pryor, H. S. Graham, and J. R. Taylor, Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn.

Kurtz & Co., Brooklyn, pianos and musical instruments, $25,000; H. Herman, E. Kurtz, and A. Lebedoff, 1,108 Dekalb Av., Brooklyn.

R. A. Fife Corp., Manhattan, furniture, school, and library supplies, $25,000; P. H. Johnson, M. A. and R. A. Fife, 50 Fift Av.

Wilson's, Inc., British and Colonial Export Co., Manhattan; Petroleum production, $100,000; J. E. Mackay, M. A. Schlesinger, and J. J. Lazarce, 600 West 116th St.

Victory Sample Card Co., Manhattan, $10,000; B. and B. Bliss and S. Lieberman, 1,034 Fox St., Bronx.

Shoolbred Corp., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and realty, $100,000; I. D. Dazer, Jr., S. Levinson, H. S. Van Schaick, 1,497 Union St., Brooklyn.

Quartullos Auto Repair and Welding Service, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; H. Goldstein of Quartullo, and W. B. Richards, 40 West Seventy-second Street.

Ronse Hat, Inc., Manhattan, deal in real and personal property, $40,000; H. D. Dworsky, H. H. Straus, R. Raphael, 885 7th St., Brooklyn.

Syracuse Victory Silk Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., $25,000; C. Kaelber, O. R. and F. Deckert, Syracuse.

Charles Shalit, Inc., Brooklyn, drug store, $5,000; H. Rosen, F. Levy, F. Schoenemann, 2,371 Cornelius St., Brooklyn.

Nulock Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $1,000,000; H. Neu, B. Stamper, R. D. Sweitzer, 36 East 23d St.

Grumbach Export Co., Manhattan, $40,000; N. Grumbach, G. and B. M. Lewy, 2 Rector St.

Amadok, Inc., Manhattan, restaurant, tobacco, and liquors, $5,000; J. B. Canfield, P. Bacco, and Iquora, 400 West 136th St.

CHANGE OF NAME.

American Stevedoring Corp., Brooklyn, to Union Stevedoring Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Bisquette Doll Co., Manhattan.

Lewisohn Importing and Trading Co., Manhattan.

Cohn & Lehman, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 31.—Charters filed:

Shaffer Oil and Refining Co., $100,000,000; J. R. Clerkin, Chicago; James E. Manter, Portland, Me.; C. L. Rimlinger, Wilmington, Del.

Michigan Investment Co., real estate, $5,000,000; Ralph E. Routier, Bufford J. Hinkly, Harry J. Lowther, Jr., all of Detroit.

Sunbeam Chemical Co., dyestuffs, chemicals, &c., $3,500,000; J. Kantner Elliott, Chicago; L. B. Phillips, M. E. Scanlon of Dover.

Southern Oil Royalties Corp., $2,500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger, all of Wilmington.

Diamond Fuel Co., New York, $1,500,000; P. D. Benson, A. E. Claffey, T. J. Cooper, all of New York.

Federal Packing Co., meats, cattle, hogs, &c., $1,400,000; A. V. Cannon, P. K. Fisher, L. A. O'Neil, all of Cleveland.

Pine Ridge Oil Co., $1,000,000; C. E. Borden, Calvin Seeman, Frank L. Cole, all of Canton, Ohio.

American Musicians Syndicate, $1,000,000; Earl Fuller, Max Reich, Sigmund Faust, all of New York.

Flint Mortgage Co., real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., $1,000,000; Dwight T. Stone, John L. Pierce, Neil J. Verston, Elmore J. MacComber, all of Flint, Mich.; Charles D. Hanchette, Hancock, Mich.

Periscope Oil Co., $500,000; Woolfcok Barrow, David Barrow, Walter O. Bullock, all of Lexington, Ky.

Black Lick Oil and Gas Co., $250,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

The George H. Wells Steamship Corp., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger of Wilmington.

Leech Safety Collar Button Corp., $100,000; Edward Leech, New York; Florence Lamber, Brooklyn; J. M. Frers, Wilmington.

Typewriter Sales & Mfg. Co., $50,000; B. O. Waddell, L. F. Waddell, L. G. Crossmore, all of Washington, D. C.

New Products Co., to manufacture, purchase, and deal in and with stocks, bonds, &c., $50,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

C. & H. Engineering Corp., $25,000; George P. Lemm, George A. Watson, Joseph T. Sprebunk, all of Washington, D. C.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Reynolds Oil and Refining Co. of Pierce City, Mo., from $100,000 to $5,000,000.

GAIN $9,000,000 IN GOLD RESERVES

Reserve Banks Also Report Increases in Holdings of War Paper and Other Discounts.

MORE NOTES CIRCULATED

Gain in Government Deposits Is Offset by Decrease in Reserve Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Further gains of about $9,000,000 in gold reserves as the result of Government deposits and increases of $50,800,000 in war paper and other discounts on hand are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement, issued as at the close of business on Thursday, May 29, 1919, instead of Friday, May 30, which was observed as a holiday by most of the Reserve Banks and branches.

Holdings of war paper increased $40,400,000 and those of other discounts $10,100,000, while acceptances on hand declined $9,500,000. An increase of $2,100,000 is shown in the holdings of Treasury certificates, chiefly of the 3 per cent. type to secure Federal Reserve bank notes. Total earning assets of the Reserve Bank increased $43,100,000.

Paper held under discount for other banks increased from $109,300,000 to $112,900,000, while the total of bankers' acceptances includes $858,000 bought from other banks with the latters' indorsement and $26,400,000 bought from other reserve banks without such indorsement.

As against an increase of $41,500,000 in Government deposits there is shown an almost equal decrease in reserve deposits. Net deposits show an increase of $33,400,000, while note circulation shows an addition of $18,000,000. The result is seen in a decline of the banks' reserve percentage from 52.3 to 51.8 per cent., notwithstanding a gain of $7,200,000 in total cash reserves.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Resources.	Due to Members.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$124,771,000	$106,252,000	$268,020,000	$97,424,000	$173,171,000
2—New York	751,488,000	774,782,000	1,809,514,000	892,158,000	742,890,000
3—Philadelphia	127,940,000	197,702,000	408,109,000	97,514,000	205,134,000
4—Cleveland	204,321,000	159,583,000	442,616,000	131,152,000	225,599,000
5—Richmond	68,914,000	109,437,000	221,984,000	61,283,000	110,489,000
6—Atlanta	73,188,000	90,492,000	208,240,000	46,727,000	113,850,000
7—Chicago	404,006,000	274,384,000	788,861,000	236,827,000	422,327,000
8—St. Louis	93,178,000	74,327,000	226,974,000	55,812,000	104,180,000
9—Minneapolis	75,632,000	57,633,000	157,962,000	50,086,000	83,894,000
10—Kansas City	81,827,000	89,917,000	241,155,000	75,434,000	96,586,000
11—Dallas	83,035,000	53,652,000	123,891,000	40,644,000	46,285,000
12—San Francisco	181,558,000	133,481,000	325,197,000	82,716,000	194,510,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold in vault and in transit	$348,618,000	$346,997,000	$436,177,000
Gold settlement fund Federal Reserve Board	588,742,000	572,061,000	425,237,000
Gold with foreign agencies	.....	.....	82,560,000
Total gold held by banks	$933,360,000	$918,998,000	$933,914,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,131,725,000	1,139,825,000	935,019,000
Gold redemption fund	122,858,000	119,916,000	27,993,000
Total gold reserve	$2,187,743,000	$2,178,739,000	$1,917,826,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	67,363,000	69,194,000	57,883,000
Total reserves	$2,255,106,000	$2,247,933,000	$1,975,709,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,802,893,000	1,762,487,000	[illegible]
All other	180,499,000	176,379,000	324,364,000
Bills bought in open market	133,650,000	193,187,000	256,365,000
Total bills on hand	$2,173,042,000	$2,132,053,000	$1,153,730,000
United States Government bonds	27,131,000	27,140,000	84,842,000
U. S. Victory notes	83,000	17,000	.....
United States certificates of indebtedness	201,800,000	199,748,000	*92,082,000
All other earning assets	.....	.....	736,000
Total earning assets	$2,402,056,000	$2,358,967,000	$1,301,890,000
Bank premises	10,986,000	10,978,000	.....
Uncollected items deduct from gross dep.	634,659,000	679,798,000	408,127,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	8,963,000	8,271,000	636,000
All other resources	10,035,000	10,289,000	438,000
Total resources	$5,321,785,000	$5,316,234,000	$3,686,300,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$82,589,000	$82,553,000	$75,546,000
Surplus	49,466,000	49,466,000	1,134,000
Government deposits	141,479,000	99,999,000	166,191,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,656,118,000	1,697,524,000	1,440,413,000
Deferred availability items	517,638,000	537,642,000	278,698,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	150,324,000	142,138,000	109,443,000
Total gross deposits	$2,465,559,000	$2,477,303,000	$1,994,745,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,519,292,000	2,504,253,000	1,600,968,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	168,427,000	167,208,000	8,324,000
All other liabilities	36,452,000	35,451,000	5,583,000
Total liabilities	$5,321,785,000	$5,316,234,000	$3,686,300,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	51.8%	52.3%	62%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	64.1%	64.6%	....

*Includes one-year Treasury notes.

Weekly Reserve Bank Statement On Banking Conditions in Country

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's regular weekly statement of total debits to deposit account, reported through the Federal Reserve Banks by about 150 of the country's more important Clearing Houses. Transactions cover the weekly periods ending Wednesday, May 21, and May 28, 1919.

The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative data by Reserve districts for all centres reporting complete data for both weeks. Figures of reporting Clearing Houses by Federal Reserve districts are as follows:

	Debits to Individual Account. Week Ended— May 21.	May 28.	Debits to Banks and Bankers' Account. Week Ended— May 21.	May 28.
New York	$4,962,589,000	$4,600,393,000	$1,803,386,000	$1,822,477,000
Albany	31,357,000	20,726,000	14,766,000	12,508,000
Binghamton	3,222,000	3,079,000	.....	.....
Buffalo	60,317,000	56,315,000	12,105,000	8,211,000
Passaic	4,125,000	3,280,000	415,000	421,000
Rochester	30,040,000	23,868,000	718,000	499,000
Syracuse	11,181,000	11,707,000	853,000	647,000
RECAPITULATION.				
New York	$5,133,631,000	$4,719,568,000	$1,832,442,000	$1,844,763,000
Boston	454,274,000	372,512,000	233,512,000	190,557,000
Philadelphia	374,367,000	367,300,000	352,040,000	281,368,000
Cleveland	478,719,000	411,770,000	532,880,000	455,640,000
Richmond	157,308,000	132,028,000	149,736,000	128,545,000
Atlanta	208,276,000	200,968,000	160,252,000	148,826,000
Chicago	999,019,000	869,147,000	838,624,000	845,397,000
St. Louis	232,691,000	193,815,000	215,937,000	191,104,000
Minneapolis	157,106,000	137,878,000	165,347,000	161,438,000
Kansas City	283,618,000	260,580,000	354,321,000	346,289,000
Dallas	128,535,000	120,240,000	190,175,000	192,096,000
San Francisco	432,673,000	380,497,000	306,401,000	262,938,000
Total	$9,021,739,000	$8,166,391,000	$5,324,896,000	$4,880,186,000

LOANS SHOW INCREASE.

Clearing House Statement Brings Item Up to $4,908,960,000.

The Clearing House statement of actual condition published yesterday showed an increase in loans of $29,339,000, which brought that item up to $4,908,960,000, against $4,879,621,000 the previous week, but $111,802,000 under the high record for loans of $5,020,762,000 made the week of May 10.

Demand deposits in the actual statement increased $33,410,000, while time deposits decreased $1,260,000 and Government deposits decreased $39,735,000. The expansion of loans and the shifting of deposits from private to Government account caused a decline in excess reserve of $31,492,420 to $22,665,160, the lowest point touched since Feb. 21.

In the average statement loans declined $39,121,000, while demand deposits increased $17,892,000; time deposits increased $2,056,000, and Government deposits decreased $24,915,000. Excess reserve declined $12,560,420.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank showed an increase in the consolidated gold item of $6,360,000 and a corresponding increase in all reserve of approximately $5,536,000. Bills secured by Government obligations and discounted by the bank decreased $5,721,800; other bills discounted increased $3,254,600 and bills bought in the open market increased $5,725,800, other bills discounted increased $428,400. Government deposits increased $10,879,000 and member bank reserve deposits decreased $26,935,000. Federal reserve notes in actual circulation increased $6,928,000.

The statement for the week just ended was changed in some minor respects so as to conform with the statement for all Federal Reserve Banks issued by the Federal Reserve Board. The changes involve the further itemizing of the gold statement, so as to show the amount of gold and certificates held in vaults, the amount in the settlement fund, in the hands of the Federal Reserve agent, and in the redemption fund. Victory notes holdings are shown for the first time, and the valuation of the bank's premises, which is placed at $5,782,042, is also given for the first time.

Estates Appraised.

SHIELS, THOMAS, (Nov. 1, 1918;) total estate, $46,166; net estate, $35,384. He had real estate aggregating in value $221,500, but the equity is but $31,023. The holdings are: 1,714 Amsterdam Avenue, valued at $72,000, mortgaged at $72,460, no equity; 2150 East Broadway, valued at $62,000, equity $11,000; 71 East Broadway, valued at $31,000, equity $5,023; 416 West 149th Street, valued at $11,500, mortgaged for $12,722, no equity; 455 Convent Avenue, $9,000; two farms in Wayarning, Ulster County, $6,000; cash, $10,895; personal, $2,922; stock in the store at 219 East Broadway, $1,823. There are thirty-three legatees. His nieces, Jennie and Lillian Riper of 2,531 Belmont Avenue, life estate in $12,000; Mary A. Glennan of 458 Convent Avenue, life estate in $18,000; Sarah J. Shiels of 416 West 149th Street, life estate in $20,000; Katie Shiels, same address, life estate in $20,000; Loretta G. Cormley of 416 West 149th Street, life estate in $50,000; grandniece, Stella McGinnis of 455 Convent Avenue, life estate in $24,000; nephew, Frank Shiels of 471 West 142d Street, life estate in $18,000. Five Roman Catholic institutions receive small bequests.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.70½	$1.72	$1.70½	$1.74½
July	1.47	1.43⅜	1.46⅛	1.53
September	1.39	1.35½	1.38⅝	1.36⅜

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	69⅜	68¼	68¼	69⅜
July	68⅛	66⅞	67⅜	67⅛
September	66	64⅜	65½	65¾

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 70½@70c; No. 2 white, 69c; No. 3 white, 70@70½c; No. 4 white, 70½@70c; ordinary clipped, 70@70½c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
May	34.60	34.40	34.50	34.70
July	32.37	32.20	32.50	32.15
September	31.90	31.50	31.90	..
Ribs—				
May	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
July	28.00	27.70	27.95	27.75
September	..	..	27.30	..
Pork—				
May	.....	.....	56.00	..
July	50.25	49.55	50.25	49.35
September	..	..	48.75	..

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
May	.....	.....	$1.47½
July	1.51½	1.49¼	1.50⅜

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 14,483 packages. Market broke quite sharply on the early trading with heavier offerings and less speculative support. The feeling at the close is unsettled with outlook very uncertain. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 55½@56c; extras, 92 score, 54½c; firsts, 90 to 91 scores, 53½@55c; seconds, 88 to 87 score, 51@53c; lower grades, 49@50c; unsalted, higher than extras, 59½@60c; extras, 58½@59c; firsts, 56@57½c; seconds, 52@56c; State dairy tubs, finest, 54½@55½c; good to prime, 51½@53c; common to fair, 48@51c; renovated extras, 52@52½c; firsts, 50@51c; lower grades, 46@48c; ladles, current make, firsts, 46@48c; seconds, 44@46c; lower grades, 41@45c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46c; No. 2, 45c; lower grades, 40@44½c.

EGGS.—32,064 cases. The week is closing with a dull market, large stocks of eggs on hand, a shortage of refrigerator space, general pressure to sell and a weak and unsettled market. Prices show some decline, and values are not clearly defined. Nearby white eggs show no material change, but buyers require very close selections of fancy stock to reach top quotations. Most of the trading is still in bunches of mixed marks in range of 48@50c. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 48½@48c; storage packed, extra firsts, 47½@48c; firsts, 46@47c; gathered, extra firsts, 45½@46½; firsts, northerly sections, 43½@45c; southerly sections, 43@44½c; seconds and poorer, 40@43c; dirties, No. 1, 41@42c; No. 2 and poorer, 38@40c; checks, good to choice, dry, 39½@40c; under grades, 38@38c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 51@52c; ordinary to prime, 47@50c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 47@50c; Western and southern, gathered whites, 47@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 49½@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 48@50c.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A storm of marked intensity was central Saturday night south of Newfoundland, and was moving eastward, and another was central over the south plains States and advancing slowly eastward. Pressure is high and rising over the Northwestern States. Warm weather continued during Saturday throughout the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the region of the great lakes, while much cooler weather has overspread the plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Freezing temperatures occurred Saturday morning in parts of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada, and snow fell in parts of Wyoming.

During the last twenty-four hours there were local showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley, the plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region. Fair weather prevailed in other districts. In the Middle Atlantic and New England States the weather will be generally fair Sunday, and the forecast on Monday is for local showers and thunderstorms and somewhat lower temperature. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee there will be local thunderstorms Sunday and Monday, with lower temperature in the interior districts Monday. In the Ohio Valley and the region of the great lakes the weather will be unsettled, with showers and thunderstorms and lower temperature Sunday and Monday.

Winds Sunday and Monday—North and Middle Atlantic, gentle, variable, and fair; South Atlantic, East Gulf, moderate east and southeast; cloudy, showery weather.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

New England—Fair and somewhat warmer Sunday; Monday cloudy, probably showers.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia—Fair Sunday; Monday probably showers and thunderstorms, with lower temperature.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio—Partly cloudy Sunday, followed by showers and thunderstorms and cooler Sunday night and on Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
8 A. M.	73	54	4 P. M.	84	66
6 A. M.	66	54	6 P. M.	79	72
9 A. M.	69	56	9 P. M.	73	69
12 M.	78	57	11 P. M.	70	67

The thermometer in Park row above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature 84 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum 65 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 44 per cent. at 8 A. M., 29 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.

1:50—88 Front St.; James Navia...Not given
3:05—1,837 3d Av.; not given.....Slight
3:06—207 East 103d St.....Not given
3:06—1,954 1st Av.....Not given
4:06—96 9th Av.; Gaetano Spatalva...Not given
6:20—8 East 123d St.; Joseph Lewis...Slight
7:00—630 West 115th St.; J. Campbell Michaelson.....Not given
7:45—14 West 18th St.; George Amendolara & Co.....None
9:00—1,494 2d Av.

Colored Glasses or Goggles Moderately Priced

The Gimbel Optical Section is featuring a wide assortment of sun glasses, in anticipation of your vacation needs and in preparation for your Summer comfort. Prices range from 25c to $5.00

GIMBELS—Main Floor Balcony

For Other Gimbel News See Page 13

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Fur Repairing and Remodeling

Special low Summer rates now. Estimates free. Gimbels Fur Storage Vaults on the Premises. Cold, dry air storage. Guarantee against loss or damage. A postal or telephone call (Knickerbocker 5100—Extension 34) brings our auto.

"Furriers Since 1842"

$7,000 Worth of "1847-Rogers Bros." Silver Plate at Half Regular Prices

BATHING DRESSES — From the Gimbel Unequalled Assortments for Everybody

Smart, practical—These are examples in the Lower-Than-Expected Prices That Prevail

At $4.95—The Favorite "California" Worsted Bathing Suits in the new sports colors and combinations of orange with black or white or purple. Also navy blue and black, pique, orange. Or in rose with white. With tights attached.

At $5—Slip-on of Black Satin; Bathing Dresses of exceptional grade; with tie of sports color—a sash belt to loosen or tighten to fit.

At $6.50—Surf Cloth Dresses. The kind of surf cloth that keeps its lustre after in or out of the water. One model, as illustrated, with shoulder sleeves; generously shirred from a yoke and bordered in tuckings; a broad buttoned belt.

At $8.50—Black Satin Slip-on Dresses. Featuring tucking and tucking around the becoming oval neckline and a wide border of tucking. Underarm sleeves and a sash tie belt.

At $9.75—"California" Bathing Suits in navy, green, and also black, or in color combinations; the stripings in a mercerized knit, with tights attached.



GIMBELS—WOMEN'S AND MISSES' BATHING DRESS SALON—Third Floor

A Popular Sporting Goods Store

Gimbels Sporting Goods Section prides itself on its most extensive stocks appealing to all lovers of all sports. The sweeping range of prices fits all purses.

Only a few of the thousands of items are listed here.

Our Automobile Supply Store is featuring Fisstone Tires at 25% off

Cameras and Photo Supplies

The low prices asked at Gimbels for Cameras and Supplies are too well known to require further comment.

Vest Pocket Cameras, $8.00 to $14.40
Brownie Cameras, $2.13 to $4.80
Kodaks, $8.00 to $62.50

Auto Lunch Kits

In strong, well-made cases, $10.00 to $17.00
Special Lunch Sets containing quart vacuum bottle and large size lunch box, in a strong, well made case, $6.50
Thermos Bottles, $2.50 to $5.75

Tennis

RACKETS—Famous H. C. Lee Rackets. "Seconds," but you'd hardly know it, the irregularities are so slight. New gut and first class stringing. Three lots: $2.75, $3.75 and $5.75
The $5.75 are the Dreadnought Slotted Throat models, selling regularly at much higher.
Other Rackets from $1.00 to $11.00
Tennis Balls, 55c ea.
Tennis Racket Cover, 50c to $2.00

Golf

Sticks, $1.75 to $6.00
Bags, $1.50 to $18.00
Balls, per dozen, $4.00 to $12.00
Shoes, Men's, $9.50
Shoes, Ladies', $9.00
Juvenile Golf Sets, consisting of bag, 3 clubs and 2 balls, $5.00 and $6.00
Other supplies at equally interesting prices.

For Men and Boys—Bathing Suits

Boys' 1-piece sweater-knit suits, $4.00
Boys' 2-piece suits, $5.00, $5.50
Boys' Skirt Suits, $5.50
Men's Skirt Suits, $8.75, $12.95
Bathing Suit Bags, 65c to $1.85
Gym. Shirts, 85c to $3.00
Jock Straps, 50c to $1.00

GIMBELS—SPORTING GOODS SECTION—Fourth Floor

Many, If Not All the Items of the Famous Continental Pattern — Pictured Below— Offered at This Saving for the Last Time

Recently the makers discontinued the manufacture of this charming pattern of the ever-popular "1847 Rogers Bros." Ware. At two unusual sales Gimbels has been able to pass on the resulting advantage to thousands of enthusiastic patrons.

Now, in anticipation of the many occasions of June, we again deem it a privilege to place on sale the "Continental Pattern Flatware" at a price which is not much more than that of ordinary steel flatware.

Quantities Limited; Prices Include Federal Tax

Teaspoons	$3.00 a doz.
Dessert Spoons	5.50 a doz.
Bouillon Spoons	5.50 a doz.
Soup Spoons, round bowl	6.00 a doz.
Coffee Spoons	3.00 a doz.
Orange Spoons	4.00 a doz.
Dessert Forks	5.50 a doz.
Medium Forks	6.00 a doz.
Oyster Forks	3.75 a doz.
Dessert Knives, hollow handle	8.75 a doz.
Medium Knives, hollow handle	$9.00 a doz.
Dessert Knives, embossed, solid handle	3.50 a doz.



Fancy Serving Pieces



Sugar Spoons	$ .50 each
Butter Knives	.50 each
Cold Meat Forks	.75 each
Cream Ladles	.75 each
Gravy Ladles	1.00 each
Berry Spoons	1.00 each

Also included in this sale a variety of other items. Only a few of each kind.

Every Item Is the Standard 1847 Rogers Bros. at Half Price

GIMBELS—SILVERWARE SECTION—Main Floor

Inlaid and Printed Linoleum

Purchased subject to slight imperfections; in most cases not noticeable, and in no sense does it affect the wearing qualities.

Fine for the Hot Weather

because so cool and so sanitary.

Best quality **Parquetry Inlaid** Linoleum, ***$1.95*** sq. yd.

Heavy Inlaid Linoleum in tile effects, at ***$1.45*** sq. yd.

Printed Cork Linoleum, 4 yards wide, enabling one to cover the ordinary room without seams, thus prolonging the wear, at ***85c*** sq. yd.

GIMBELS—LINOLEUM SECTION—Sixth Floor

1430 New, Perfect Mohair Rugs

At 25% Less Than Regular Price

These come from a mill that has decided to stop the manufacture of these soft, "curly lamb" sort of rugs. Suitable for Bedrooms and Bathrooms. Rich, beautiful plain colors—plain borders and curly centers, in a good range of desirable colors.

18 in. x 36 in.	$2.75	30 in. x 60 in.	$8.25
24 in. x 48 in.	$5.25	4 ft. x 7 ft.	$15.00
27 in. x 54 in.	$6.25	5 ft. x 9 ft.	$25.75

GIMBELS—Main Aisle, Main Floor Only

Socks for Little Tots at 38c

Sizes 5½ to 9½ Inches

Cotton Socks for warm Summer days. Choice of dark or light colors with striped contrasting colored tops to match their clothes.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Dainty Shaded Picot Edge Ribbon

has just arrived from France. Nimble fingers are waiting to fashion it into unusually lovely trimmings of many kinds and to make Summer fancy-work more charming than ever.

Choose from your favorite colors—

⅜-in., 20c a yard.
½-in., 25c a yard.
⅝-in., 30c a yard.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Lingerie for the Sweet Girl Graduate

8 to 18 Years

These dainty foundations for Commencement loveliness are of nainsook or lawn, trimmed with tucks, ribbon and embroidery.

Princess Slips, $1.00 to $5.00
Drawers, knicker or straight, 55c to $1.50
Knicker Drawer Combinations, $1.00 to $1.50
Camisoles, $1.00, $2.00
Petticoats, 85c to $4.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Colored Pictures in Hand Carved Polychrome Frames



Sale Price ***$3.95***

100 Only. Colored Mezzotroofs in hand-carved frames, oblong-shaped, 14x17 inches, beautifully burnished. Subjects include: *Hope, Weeping Magdalene, Storm, Song of the Lark, Pot of Basil, Psyche, Innocence, End of the Day, Angelus, Gleaners, Lord's Supper (Vinci)*, etc.

Colored prints in oval polychrome tinted frames, 15 x 19 inches, with ornamented tops. Subjects include: *Dance of the Nymphs, Innocence, Madame Le Brun, Old Mill, Boy with the Rabbit, Simplicity*, etc. These pictures make suitable Wedding Gifts.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Annual Sale Petti-Bloomers & Petticoats

This great June event at Gimbels is always planned months in advance; and planned so that there are

Savings of 10% to 30%

Just a Few Items to suggest how luxurious is the selection. New features will be added almost daily through the month.

50 Doz. "Sunshine Satine" Petticoats

A white satiny cotton material that is very lovely, as a Summer petticoat fabric. These petticoats are well flounced and have fitted elastic band. ***$1.95 ea.***

Wash Satin Petticoats

$2.95—Lace flounce, ribbon and rosebud trimming, white satin top.

$3.95—Embroidered scalloped edge. Straight line model with double panel front and back in pink satin.

$4.95—Wash Satin, in pink and white; Van Dyke lace flounce, filet pattern, deep net underlay.

$5.95—Embroidered Wash Satin, straight line flounceless model, handsomely scalloped.

Petti-Bloomers

$1.95 — Petti-Bloomers of Princess Cloth, in the most wanted street colors and black. Ankle length, garter finish with over ruffle.

$3.95—Habutai Striped Silk Petti-Bloomers. Charming assortment of street colors, also pink, white and black. Ideal to wear under the new narrow skirt particularly. Ankle length with elastic fancy shirred ruffle.

$5.95—Glove Silk Jersey Petti-Bloomers. Street colors and black. Ankle length.

Extra Size Petticoats

$3.95—Habutai Silk Petticoats in colors and black, combination tucked and ruffled flounce.

$4.95—Taffetas Silk Petticoats in lovely changeable colors and black, shirred flounce, cleverly designed elastic waist band.

$4.50 - $5.95 — White Tub Silk Petticoats, smartly flounced, double panel.

$6.95—French yoke model, lined throughout, satin striped Habuitai, in white; deep hemstitched hem, elastic waist band.

GIMBELS—PETTICOAT SHOP—Second Floor



Many Desirable Models in

Reed Pullman Coaches

Grouped for a Special

Sale at $32.95

All are well made of various grades of reed; many are truly remarkable at the price. Each coach is equipped with reversible gears, reclining back, heavy rubber-tired wheels and good upholstery.

PERAMBULATORS in blue, gray or brown, with upholstered bodies, are $29.75.

STROLLER GO-CARTS made of the best grade of all-round reed and fully upholstered are $29.75.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Now Comes the June Event in China, Glassware, Lamps

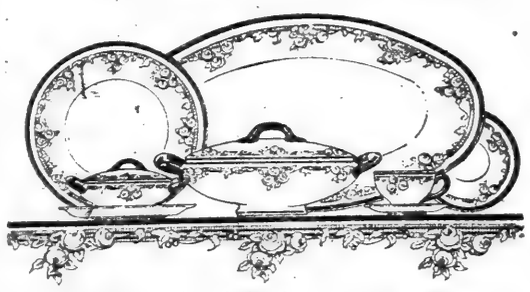
and all of the other Beautiful Things needed by the June Bride's Dining Room and Guest's Chamber, and at **Savings of 10% to 50%.**

Dinner Sets and Superb Glass Services

are gifts that every Bride wants and it's a good plan for friends to "club together" and give a really fine tableware:

For Example, there is White and Gold "open stock" from

—Copeland
—Wedgwood
—Aynsley
—Shelley



This is the Border, Enlarged, that decorates the French China Sets at $120.00 and at $145.00

Exquisite as is obtainable; and there is "open stock" of the loveliest Cretonne-Patterned Dishes made in England, France and America.

Illustrated, is a French China Set. Exquisitely clear and white, with typically French Border in Pink Roses, lines of black and gold overlaying on deep ivory tone that is simply adorable. 108 pieces. Set... ***$145.00***

Same set without ivory tint, ***$120.00.***

Other Dinner Sets, $17.95 to $75.00
Cottage Sets, $6.95

New Glassware at June Event-Prices



GIMBELS—CHINA AND GLASSWARE SECTION—Fifth Floor

ALL WOOL

Velours $3.95 Yard

Sponged and shrunk, 48 inches wide. A rich velvety finish in the choice tones of Rookie tan, beaver, taupe, Victory blue, Pekin blue, dark gray, Algerian red and the favorite and popular navy blue.

IVORY WHITE

Broadcloth $4.50 Yard

50 inches wide, the correct weight for tennis suits, sport skirts or capes. Sponged ready for the needle.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Graduation Gifts in the Stationery Shop

Special—5 Pc. Plain Brass Desk Set—Ink stand, paper cutter, pen tray, hand blotter and desk pad, $2.98.

Fountain Pens—Up-to-date lever self-filling pens, 98c.

Gift Cabinets of Stationery—4 assorted tints in each box. 48 Sheets of good quality paper; 48 Envelopes to match. An attractive and inexpensive remembrance for a teacher or classmate. 59c a box.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Cool, Gray Oak for Summer Bedrooms

Built on Simple Chippendale Lines

Wicker Chairs and Sofa

Contrive to make a charming, restful Warm Weather Room.

The Gray Oak Cottage Bedroom Suite *(Illustrated)*

has turned posts, wood knobs, and is priced as follows:

3 Pieces, with Full Size Bed, $79.00
4 pieces, with Twin Beds, $102.00

Separately.

Dresser, $28.00
Full size bed, $25.00
Chiffonier, $26.00
Twin Beds, $24.00 Each



Chest of Drawers for the Bedroom

Ivory Enamel, 30 in. x 16½ in., x 48 in. high, $15.00
Gray Oak, top 30 in. x 18 in., x 48 in. high., $18.00
Gray Oak, top 22 in. x 18 in., x 53 in. high, $18.00

Reed, Fibre and Willow

Large Fibre Arm Chair or Arm Rocker, Brown Stain or Ivory Enamel, woven design back, cane seat, $11.00
Reed Arm Chair or Rocker of heavy reed in ivory with loose cushion and pad back of cretonne, $13.50
Chaise Longue of brown reed, loose cushion seat and pad back, $45.00
Reclining Couch with raised head, brown frame with rattan top, $17.50
Large Natural Willow Arm Chair, broad, flat arms, rounded back, $8.75

SPECIAL

1,000 Cretonne Seat Cushions, both sides alike. Two models from which to choose. Knife edge pad, $1.75. 2-in. Border, buttoned on both sides, $2.00 and $2.75.

GIMBELS—FURNITURE SECTION—Seventh Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

Section 2 NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS

The New York Times.

NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS Section 2

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SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1919.

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SAYS VOLPI SOLD BOGUS PAINTINGS

Jackson Johnson Brings Suit Against Noted Italian Art Collector.

TRIED TO WITHHOLD NAME

Plaintiff Brought an Action Through Arthur Spence to Escape Notoriety.

SEEKS TO RECOVER $11,800

Manufacturer Alleges Pictures He Bought Are Not by Rubens and Van Dyck.

Besides Jackson Johnson, wealthy shoe manufacturer of St. Louis, did not want it known that two paintings he bought here in November, 1916, at the sale of Prof. Ella Volpi's collection from the Davanzanti Palace and the Villa Pia, at Florence, Italy, as a Rubens and a Van Dyck, had been declared to be bogus, he had suit brought here in the Supreme Court against Prof. Volpi in the name of Arthur C. Spence, who agreed to act as plaintiff at the request of Mr. Johnson's attorneys. Now when the suit is about to be tried, Spence has disappeared, and Mr. Johnson has been obliged to appear and explain that he is the person interested in the suit and that if anything is recovered from Prof. Volpi, it belongs to him.

This fact, and the details of the alleged deception of Mr. Johnson and the picture expert who advised him to buy the two paintings, complained of, are disclosed in the testimony of Mr. Johnson taken in the Supreme Court yesterday for use at the trial. Because Mr. Johnson could not be here later, Justice Weeks signed an order for his examination as to the assignment of the claim to Spence, and the representations and warranties made by the defendant.

Sues for $11,800.

Mr. Johnson is suing Professor Volpi for $11,800, on the ground that the picture "Circulus de Mallery," supposed to be by Peter Paul Rubens, and "Augustin Lomnelli," described as by Anthony Van Dyck, for which Mr. Johnson bid $5400 at the sale at the American Art Galleries, would be worth $12,000 if as represented, whereas their actual value, because they are bogus, is only $200. An attachment for the sum sued for was granted against money due Professor Volpi from the sale, and the defendant gave a bond to release the attachment.

The testimony showed that Edgar J. Bernheimer, attorney for Mr. Johnson, who had Spence act as plaintiff in the case, last heard of him in 1917, shortly after the suit was brought, when he was drafted into the army. All efforts to trace Spence since have been unsuccessful. In explaining why he did not sue under his own name Mr. Johnson said:

"I assigned the claim in blank to the person in whose name the suit was brought because I didn't want to get the advertising and notoriety I knew I would gain here. Even an amateur does not like to lose as a fool, you know. My attorney simply got a dummy plaintiff, and if anything is recovered it goes to me."

"Lost Collection in Fire."

Mr. Johnson said that the sale at which he bought the two paintings referred to was the first he ever attended. He owned only one old master, a Lawrence, at the time, but prior to 1915, when his house was burned and all the contents destroyed, he owned a number of pictures of great value. It was on account of the loss of his collection that he came to New York for the Volpi sale of the Davanzanti pictures. He never saw an art sale catalogue before, he said, although he had bought pictures from dealers.

"Do you qualify as an expert?" asked the attorney.

"I do not," replied Mr. Johnson firmly. "I had been collecting for about ten years. I attended the sale with Martin Hofer as my adviser, and after I had decided on the supposed Rubens and Van Dyck he gave me a limit on what he thought was the worth of the pictures, and they sold under the limit."

When did you first become convinced that the pictures were not genuine?" asked the attorney.

"My suspicions were first aroused when I called in the Director of the Museum in St. Louis. He didn't think they were genuine, but was not positive, so I sent them back to Mr. Hofer and asked him to have the best talent in the country examine them. I was satisfied when I got their views that the pictures were not genuine."

Sale a Notable One.

Mr. Hofer, who advised the purchase of the paintings, has stated that he got $30,000 worth of the Volpi offerings, and had no doubts as to any except those Mr. Johnson bought. The sale was one of the most notable in the country, and in eight days the pictures brought $344,192. Many Titians were sold, and among the buyers were Joseph E. Widener, Henry C. Frick, Otto H. Kahn, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Boston Art Museum, Minneapolis Art Museum, and the Rhode Island School of Design.

The collection of Professor Volpi represented the labors of many years and he bought the Davansanti Palace as a home for them. Because of the war he presented the palace to the Italian Government as a museum and brought the pictures here for sale. Shortly after the suit had been filed Cesare A. Guglielmetti, representative here of Professor Volpi, made a statement concerning it in which he said:

"I have been approached with a proposition to settle this matter for the few thousand of dollars involved, but with Professor Volpi it is a matter of his reputation, and you can rest assured that when he arrives in this country he will establish not only his own reputation as an expert, but by reason of the long pedigree of the two pictures in question he will show that they are what he represented them to be."

The Volpi sale ranked fourth in monetary value of all held in this country, being eclipsed only by the Yerkes sale in 1910 of $2,207,866, the M. C. D. Borden sale in 1913, $1,409,256, and the J. Pierpont Morgan sale in 1886, $1,205,000.

BRITISH LABOR MINISTER SEES FEWER IDLE MEN

Tells Plans in Commons for Public Works to Cost the Nation $125,000,000.

LONDON, May 29.—Unemployment in Great Britain due to demobilization and the ending of war activities is decreasing steadily, Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, Minister of Labor, told the House of Commons yesterday. He said he hoped for greater improvement by the end of Summer.

Under the housing scheme to be started soon, the Minister continued, 100,000 houses would be completed in the first twelve months and 200,00 in the second.

The Road Board has made grants of £7,500,000 forr the repair of roads and a considerable amount of work already has been done. Gas works and water works to cost £2,500,000 are in course of construction, and other building schemes involving the expenditure of £15,000,000 have been approved.

RECAPTURE REFUGE BOYS.

Fugitives from Randall's Island Held Without Bail After Assault.

The fifteen boys who escaped shortly after midnight yesterday morning from the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, after felling the keeper, were all rounded up by 6 o'clock in the emorning in the Bronx. They were later arraigned in the Harlem Court before Magistrate Morris Koenig charged with suspicion of felonious assault and acting in concert. The hearing was continued until June 13, and the boys were committed without bail.

The part played in the escape by Louis Di Dominico, 18 years old, of 468 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, who had been sent to the House of Refuge for petty larceny, was told in detail in court yesterday by a representative of the House of Refuge. He said that Dominico had sawed the lock off the door, and when the keeper, Thomas Downs, 40 years old, arrived at the cell, making his rounds, the prisoners felled him with a hammer, dragged him into the cell, where he was bound and gagged and tied to the bars. Dominico, it was said, then took the keys and released the other inmates. It was reported that Downs was in a serious condition.

The escape was discovered when another keeper found the big iron gate of the building open, and, under direction of Frederick Hebbing, chief parole officer, the siren shrieked its alarm. Six of the boys boarded a rowboat and came to grief in the Bronx Kills. Their boat overturned, and it was only the timely arrival of policemen from a harbor squad detail which saved them. Patrolman John Sheehan leaped overboard from the police patrol boat and rescued Terry Kelly, who was unable to swim, and Di Dominico, who was seized with cramps in the cold water, forced about to go down when he was rescued by William Grogan, one of his companions, in the boat.

TO REVIEW LEAGUE CLAUSES

Experts to Speak at Political Science Academy Sessions.

Many noted men will undertake to interpret the more important political and economic clauses of the League of Nations at the semi-annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science at the Horace Mann Auditorium at Columbia University on Thursday, in sessions at 10:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Among the speakers will be George W. Wickersham, Senator Key Pittman, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Senator William E. Borah, ex-Ambassador Abram I. Elkus, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, and Herbert C. Pell, Jr.

The League of Nations will be also interpreted at a meeting of the New York State Branch of the League to Enforce Peace at Convention Hall at Albany on June 7. William Church Osborn will preside, and the speakers will include ex-President William H. Taft, George W. Wickersham, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Captain Thomas G. Chamberlain, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Herbert S. Houston, and John H. Walker.

MEMORIAL TO MONTGOMERY

Co. K of 107th Regiment to Pay Tribute to Comrade Slain in France.

Veterans of Company K of the 107th Regiment, the "Old Seventh," will attend a memorial service at 4 o'clock this afternoon at St. Luke's Church, 141st Street and Convent Avenue, in honor of Roger A. Montgomery of Company K, who was killed on Sept. 29, in the taking of Guillemont Farm, in France. Private Montgomery, who was 20 years old, was an assistant cashier of the Seaboard National Bank, and many of his business associates will attend the service. He was a direct descendant of John Reading, first Colonial Governor of East Jersey, and a great-grandson of Brig. Gen. William R. Montgomery of Civil War fame. He was a son of Mrs. Emma M. Montgomery of the New York War Camp Community Service, and his brother, Henry W. Montgomery, served in the 107th during the war.

Private Montgomery was killed when Company K "went over the top," and shortly after he had killed the German who was about to finish his "bunkie" with a trench dagger. In the letter telling of his death, his "top Sergeant" wrote Mrs. Montgomery that her son "was a gallant soldier and had no fear even under the most terrifying barrage." Private Montgomery enlisted in the 7th Regiment the day after this country entered the war.

ITALIAN FRONT OMITTED.

March Explains No Slight Was Intended in Recent Tabulation.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Attention of the War Department has been called by the Italian Embassy to the omission of an yreference to Italian forces in a recent official announcement regarding the length of front held by the American and allied armies in France last November.

General March explained today the troops, he said, were holding 14 kilometres, or 2 1-8 per cent. of the western front.

Exhibitions by Air Squadron.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The schedule of the squadron of six de Haviland airplanes which left Dallas, Texas, May 15, for Boston, has been extended to include exhibition flights at Chicago, June 2-3; Milwaukee, June 4; La Crosse, June 5; St. Paul, June 6-7; Madison, June 8; Rockford, June 9; South Bend, June 10; Fort Wayne, June 11. The squadron is now at Indianapolis, having covered 1,210 miles in 780 minutes, flying time.

Promoted for Finding Bombs.

Charles Kaplan, the General Post Office clerk, to whose vigilance the discovery of the recent mail bomb plot was due, has been promoted to be a foreman in the parcel post division of the New York Post Office, at a salary of $1,600 a year, which is an advance of $200 over the salary he received as a clerk. The promotion is a reward for his devotion to duty and in detecting the presence of more than a dozen bombs addressed to prominent persons.

SEA MURDER TRIAL BEGINS TOMORROW

Captain and Mate Accused of Brutally Driving Sailor to Death in Ocean.

FIRST IN A NEW YORK COURT

Indictment Against Mariners Is Worded in Language Used Before the Revolution.

For the first time in many years a murder case, in which the Government will ask for a first degree verdict, will be called in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The accused men are Captain Adolph Cornelius Pedersen, who was skipper of the barkentine Puako, and Adolph Eric Pedersen, who was the mate. Never before has a case in which the alleged facts parallel the charges involved in this been called in a Federal court.

The Pedersens are charged with the murder of Axel Hansen, a sailor on the Puako, who, the Government charges, was brutally manhandled and then driven into the sea by the commanding officers of the ship. It also is charged that the skipper and the mate, when the drowning seaman begged for help, left him to his fate.

In the event of a first degree verdict the Pedersens, under the Federal law, would suffer death by hanging. The place of execution probably would be the roof of the old Federal Building in City Hall Park, and the executioner would be United States Marshal Thomas F. McCarthy. So far as records show, this would be the first hanging by Federal decree in the District Court of New York.

"The indictment, in its wording, is a curious document. It is in the identical form used in England in similar cases before the War of the Revolution. It recites that the barkentine was an American ship, owned by the Barkentine Puako Company of California. On April 27, 1918, it sailed from Victoria, B. C., for Cape Town. During the voyage, it continues, the vessel was out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the United States, and within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States," and, as the defendants subsequently were found in the Southern District of New York, they must be tried here.

Here follows the history of the crime, as told in Count 2, in the wording of the ancient law of the Anglo-Saxons:

Adolph Cornelius Pedersen, then and there being the master of said vessel, and Adolph Eric Pedersen, then and there being the second mate of said vessel, thereinafter called the defendants, did, with force and arms, not having the fear of God before their eyes, then and there unlawfully, feloniously, willfully, maliciously, deliberately, premeditatedly, and with malice aforethought, kill Axel Hansen, a human being, late able-bodied seaman and member of the crew of the said vessel, by the means and in the manner and form hereinafter set forth, that is to say:

The defendants, on divers days from May 4, 1918, to Aug. 6, 1918, on said vessel on the high seas as aforesaid, with intent to effect the death of said Axel Hansen, did beat and wound Axel Hansen, and without justifiable cause did imprison Axel Hansen and did withhold from Hansen suitable food and nourishment, and did inflict upon him cruel and unusual punishment, by reason whereof Axel Hansen on Aug. 6, 1918, was in extreme sickness, suffering great pain and anguish, and was in extreme weakness of mind and body.

On Aug. 6, 1918, the defendants, with intent as aforesaid, well knowing the condition of the said Axel Hansen, as aforesaid, did threaten, and with their hands did strike, beat, wound, and bruise the said Axel Hansen in and upon the head, breast, belly, back, sides, and other parts of the body, whereupon the said Axel Hansen, then and there from a sense of danger and from a well-grounded apprehension of further attacks which would have endangered his life, did attempt and endeavor to escape, and in so attempting was pursued by the defendants with the intent and threat on their part to inflict further violence, and to effect his death, and the said Hansen, when being so pursued by them, did, by reason of such pursuit, cast and throw himself into the ocean on the high seas.

Axel Hansen was in the water of the ocean, near the stern of said vessel, and was crying for help, and was struggling to be rescued, and in attempting to rescue himself did grasp and cling to the log line attached to the stern of said vessel, all of which the defendants well knew; and the defendants, with intent to effect the death of Axel Hansen, with means and appliances of rescue available and within the ability and the duty to rescue and save Axel Hansen from the sea, did omit and refuse to render aid, help, and assistance to Axel Hansen, and did, with force and arms, prevent the rescuing, aiding, helping, and assisting of Hansen, and increased the speed of said vessel and that said Hansen was forced to let go his grasp of said log line, and did leave Hansen in the ocean, without sustenance or support, by means of which, as aforesaid, Axel Hansen did drown and die.

The case will be tried before Judge Haugh of the Circuit Court of Appeals, who will sit in the Criminal Branch of the District Court. Assistant United States District Attorney Ben A. Matthews will be in charge of the prosecution. Every member of the crew of the Puako whom it has been possible to find will be called as a witness.

WILL GIVE GUNS TO STATES.

Governors and Legislatures Left to Distribute Trophies Further.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Distribution of 4,000 German cannon and 20,000 machine guns captured by the American army would be left to the Governors and Legislatures of the States under a plan approved today by the House Military Committee.

Requests have been received for many times the number of guns available, and members of the committee decided it would be best to distribute the trophies among the States and let them decide to which communities they shall be given.

Spurious "Victory Ribbons."

WASHINGTON, May 31.—General March today warned discharged soldiers against procuring spurious "Victory Ribbons," which are being offered for sale by many stores. Adequate supplies of the official ribbon have been ordered by the department and will be distributed as soon as received.

Detroit Mayor Gives Nurses' Home.

DETROIT, Mich., May 31.—Honoring Detroit nurses who served during the world war, Detroit's millionaire Mayor, James Cousens, will present to the city a $300,000 memorial nurses' home, he announced this morning.

The Little Poor and the Little Rich Mingle at Vanderlip Lawn Fete

Special to The New York Times.

SCARBOROUGH, N. Y., May 31.—Children of wealth mingled with those of poverty at a children's party and lawn fête given to about 1,000 youngsters on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip's country home, Beechwood, in Scarborough-on-Hudson, this afternoon. Most of the little ones present are Westchester County dependents.

Many persons of wealth and prominence were the invited guests of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlip at the fête, which was arranged to launch a drive for 5,000 members for the Westchester County Children's Association, which is assisting V. Everit Macy, County Commissioner of Corrections, in his efforts to ameliorate conditions of the poor children of Westchester County who are either maintained in institutions or boarded out in private homes.

The program was divided into two parts. While about 500 of the guests enjoyed Tony Sarg's marionettes played in the open-air theatre, the other 500 watched a performance given on the lawn by "Chow, Chow," the health clown of the National Child Health Organization. Each program was repeated, so all the youngsters saw both. In the Beechwood theatre a juvenile orchestra of nine pieces from the Dobbs Ferry Music School Settlement played, while a thirty-piece orchestra from a Peekskill orphanage performed out of doors.

Other organizations which participated in the festivities included Scarborough, No. 1 Division; Girl Scouts; Ossining Divisions, Nos. 4 and 5, Boy Scouts, and the Woman's Motor Corps. Mrs. Giles Whiting was Chairman of the Arrangements Committee.

Three children of Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon and children of Mrs. George Creel, who is Blanche Bates on the stage, were among those present. Among the grown-ups present were: Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Dr. John H. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Baxter, Justice and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, Dr. Albert Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Rulin Kirby, Grosvenor B. Clarkson and Mrs. Oliver Harriman.

MERCIER ACCLAIMS 'GLORIOUS AMERICA'

Preaching at Memorial Service, Cardinal Pays Tribute to Our Share in War.

PURPOSES NOT SELFISH

Came In "Last, but Not Least," Soon Attaining Perfection of Disciplined Troops.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, May 31.—Cardinal Mercier officiating today at the American Memorial Day service here, delivered a sermon, in which he said:

"Here is a very solemn scene. We have this morning witnessed what is no doubt, one of the most imposing and moving man has ever seen. All the nations, which had a part in the world war, with the triumph of righteousness over injustice, and civilization over barbarity, are united here.

"France, so great and chivalrous, has borne the heaviest burden during the awful war; Italy, whose battlefields on precipitous mountain sides were perhaps the most dangerous; Great Britain, with her legions keeping watch on the sea, and with the help of her Colonial children, on land; Belgium, also first assaulted and last in the fray, last, the United States.

"Last, but not least, glorious America went into the war, urged by any political or material interests; without any idea of territorial conquest or vengeance, and gave the world a magnificent proof of strength and energy. With an improvised army, attaining immediately to the perfection of these created by traditions of discipline, military science and strategy.

"All these nations are, I think, united here, in the sanctuary of the King of Kings, Sovereign of Sovereigns, in the same spirit of religion and brotherly love. You have come here, soldiers, not as interpreters of the spirit of others. No, you are here to express your own feelings, to answer for yourselves.

"Each one of you has nobly offered his blood, his very life, for that ideal, the triumph of which we rejoice in at this solemnity, and while you tender homage so deep to those that have fallen for the common cause, you do not mourn them, you merely assemble for their glory and honor.

"In days gone by knights would bring swords before the altar and beg God's blessing. The Pontiff would answer their call, saying, 'If I die here, never wound man unjustly; defend all that is right, all that is true.' Then the knight, three times brandishing his naked sword, and the Pontiff, giving him the kiss of peace, would say, 'Peace be with you.'

"Three times within little more than a century have the sons of the great republic drawn their sword from their sheath for liberty. Three times also has it given them victory. In 1774, George Washington, with the help of Lafayette, conquered for independence. In 1865, Abraham Lincoln drew asunder the chains of slavery. On the 2d of April, 1917, your President called forth the members of Congress and spoke those important words that right is more precious than peace.

"We are here, one and all, with you to celebrate your heroism and rejoice in remembrance. We will let our voices rise up to God, our Master, to bless and praise Him who is Supreme Lord over all and to whom victory is due, to beg His Mercy for those who have given their lives to defend our liberty.

"Lord, Jesus, we implore Thee by the merits of Thy patience and deeds to receive unto Thy Paradise the brave that died for us. For those that are living give them grace to follow their noble example of piety, justice, honor and the sacred promises of battle.

"When the light of Thy beneficient peace will shine, may we all meet again in the glory of Thy beatitude. May we even meet those chastened by disaster, purified by repentance, those whom we have been forced to look upon as our enemies. God of Mercy, give our dead eternal rest. Let that Divine Right which knows no shadow or decline shine upon them."

TO HAIL HER 109 YEARS.

Ontario Methodists Will Today Celebrate Mrs. Nellie's Long Life.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 31.—Ontario County Methodists will hold special services at Naples tomorrow in recognition of the long life of Mrs. Samantha Stanton Nellis of that village, who was born in 1810, and because her life has spanned the century of missionary effort which is now being celebrated by the centenary movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Frederick T. Keeney, D. D., of Syracuse, executive secretary of the centenary movement for the Buffalo area, will be the principal speaker.

So far as is known Mrs. Nellis is the oldest living Methodist.

NIXON AND DELANEY MAP OUT THEIR WORK

New Service Commissioners Divide Board's Duties and Apportion the Employes.

WILL NAME DEPUTIES SOON

Each Has Many Applicants for Places—Early Decision on Transit Fare Increase Expected.

Lewis Nixon and John H. Delaney, the Public Service Commissioners, spent the quiet hours of yesterday afternoon apportioning the employes of the commission between regulatory and construction work. Lists of all of the 1,450 employes were laid before them, and they pored over the columns of names, seeking to decide what bureaus should be used in the regulation of public utilities, in charge of Mr. Nixon, and which should be voted to the work of building rapid transit lines, in charge of Mr. Delaney.

Before the afternoon was over it was learned that about 1,100 of the employes would be needed in construction and the rest in regulation. All of the costs of regulation, about $725,000 a year, will be paid by the State, and all the costs of construction, about $2,000,000, will be paid by the city. This division puts Mr. Nixon entirely under the control of the State administration and Mr. Delaney subject to the control of the Board of Estimate, which will have power to curtail the payroll.

Mr. Delaney will take over the entire engineering force of the commission and Mr. Nixon the other bureaus, such as those having charge of statistics, gas and electricity, and transit. The work of preparing separate accounts and of opening new sets of books will begin tomorrow morning.

Mr. Delaney's oath of office was sent to Albany on Friday, and yesterday he received word that it had been filed. This clothed him with power to take up his new work. Resolutions authorizing the transfer of men and accounts will be adopted as soon as the division is arranged, and in the meantime the Commissioners will discuss any matter which may touch both departments.

Neither commissioner would say anything about possible removal of employes or concerning the time when they would be ready to appoint their deputies. Mr. Nixon will have three deputies and Mr. Delaney one. Their pay will be $7,500 a year each. Mr. Nixon has the greater number because his work is more diversified. It includes the regulation of all of the public utilities, and it was said that his plan was so to divide the work among his deputies that one will be in charge of railroads, another in charge of gas and electric companies, and the other have general supervision over all other public utility matters. But he may decide to divide them among the boroughs, so that each part of the city will have its own bureau in charge of all public utility matters.

Mr. Nixon has received the names of many men who are willing to serve the public, but he has displayed unwillingness to accept as final their own statements or the statements of their backers as to their fitness for the work. Mr. Delaney has also received suggestions as to the sort of a deputy he needs. The appointments will probably be made within a few days.

It was thought from talks had with Mr. Nixon shortly after his appointment that he would be able to take action on the applications of the various railroad companies for permission to charge for transfers, to increase fares, or for elimination of transfers at points not provided for by law. A great mass of testimony on the subject had been taken by the former commission, and Mr. Nixon has been going over it, but he is still undecided as to his action.

Asked about the matter with especial reference to the situation in Brooklyn, he said he might make some definite statement by the end of this week. He also said he was seeking light on the extent of the jurisdiction. In his recent speech before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce Mr. Nixon expressed the opinion that the transit lines should have a larger income.

"I do not know what powers I possess," he said, "and so it is useless for me to say that I will increase fares or that I won't increase them, or that I will do this or that or not do it. Of course I cannot do what the law says I shall not do. I am giving serious study to the situation in Brooklyn, and before long expect to make some definite statement."

CHARGE $100,000 SHORTAGE.

Cashier of Closed Denver Bank Wanted for $20,000 Check.

DENVER, Col., May 31.—Warrants for the arrest of Robert A. Brown, Cashier of the closed City Bank and Trust Company, and J. S. Barnhill, President of the Colorado Pitchblende Company, were issued here today. Brown is charged with embezzlement and larceny of a check for $20,000, and Barnhill is named an accomplice.

The City Bank and Trust Company was closed by the State Banking Commissioner last Wednesday. A shortage of more than $100,000 is said to have been found.

SERGT. YORK HOME, HIS GIRL SAYS "YES"

Hero Glad to be Back Among His Neighbors in the Tennessee Mountains.

SAME OLD "AL" TO THEM

County Delegation Meets Him and Take Him Over Winding Trail to His Humble Cabin.

Special to The New York Times.

PALL MALL, Tenn., May 31.—Sergeant York has returned to his mountain home.

The brawny, red-haired Tennessee mountaineer who, singlehanded, outfought a German machine-gun battalion, killing twenty-five and with his comrades made prisoners of 135 others, arrived yesterday at his little cabin home at the Three Forks of Wolf, where his people awaited him, and there his sweetheart awaited him also.

Grace Williams, the mountain girl, said she would tell York "yes" or "no" when he returned from the war. Friends and relatives have smiled at the girl's persistent refusal to tell what her answer would be.

"I told it to him," she said last night, and both smiled. Then friends and relatives started to complete the plans they had been making for a long time for the event in the little church where the mountaineer was converted and became the Second Elder of the Church of Christ and Christian Union.

Standing more than six feet in his 11½ brogans and tipping the beam at more than 200 pounds, the red-haired giant with the ruddy complexion of the outdoors told little of the exploits that won him fame.

More concerned was he with answering the homely greetings of friends and neighbors who welcomed back a man who went out and brought fame to the broad valley in the mountains.

"What am Ah going to do now? Well, Ah reckon Ah don't know as Ah want to talk or think about that now."

The modest giant who had been petted by New York and feted at the nation's capital yet was unspoiled, and who had received offers of small fortunes to write for the papers and appear on the stage, could think only of home and what it meant to him—the little rose-covered cabin on the trail that leads over the fords of the Forks of Wolf.

Yet the deeper manifestations were not apparent in the reception of the hero in his home. Just as mountain mothers stood on the little station platform in East Jamestown, on the little branch line, and saw "Al" York and the other men go away one Sunday in October, 1917, without shedding a tear, so those that were near and dear to him received him last night.

Arriving in Crossville the warrior was met by a delegation from Jamestown, the county seat of Fentress County. B. B. Gross, high school Principal of Jamestown, headed the committee.

Passengers stuck their heads out of the windows and joined in the greeting—three cheers mixed up in a hodlam.

Sergeant York seemed to hesitate about alighting from the train, but eager friends took him in charge.

"Which rig do you-all want me to get in?" asked the Sergeant, surveying the six automobiles, the entire fliwver outfit of Jamestown.

He was in a hurry to get away, and the procession of motor cars reached Jamestown at 7 o'clock. Here the hero of his mother, who had come up from the valley to meet him.

Few cars attempt the thirteen miles over the treacherous trails leading to the Forks and the hero, accompanied by the neighbors who had heard the news in Pall Mall, rode down the trail, in their rattling rigs behind sure-footed mules.

At every house along the stony road that wound over gulleys and around giant beeches, neighbors ran out to greet the man who was returning to them.

"Hello, Al!" "How are you, Al" was the invariable greeting.

"Oh, fair to middlin'," was the response. "How's the hogs and the crops?" and the mountain neighbors knew it was the same old "Al."

It was after dark when the procession of half-a-dozen rigs and a few men on horseback came to the end of the trail, where it ducked into the Forks of the Wolf and led across into the fertile valley, the richest and prettiest land in Tennessee, where Pall Mall lay.

Parson R. C. Pile and the rest were waiting to greet the hero at his humble cot-yard. For a long time they pressed him to tell his big story—the story that others have told until all the world knows it. But it was only a "Yep" or "Nope," and that was about as far as Sergeant York would permit his tale of exploits to get away with him.

The crowd lingered about a while, then gradually drew away, leaving the soldier with his mother and brothers and sisters.

Parson Pile had an intimate talk with his Second Elder and nothing indicated that the peaceful head of the church had any grudge against the warlike member of the flock.

"It's all in a man's own conscience what is right or wrong," the parson told him. "The hand of God was on you, Alvin, the simplest teach the wise, we are told. I know it was not education nor money that made you what you are. It was the hand of God."

Sergeant York seemed more concerned about the homely things, about getting to farming. To him it was farming time in Wolf Valley, and he had been away a long time.

"Ah don't know much about that farm you-all are talking about, 'cepting what I've just heard some people say. Ah guess maw and the rest of us can attend to that part of it."

York referred to the $30,000 farm in Wolf Valley which rotarians of Tennessee and other States are planning to give him.

"What Ah like best of all," he continued, "is just to get back. It's where I've been all my life an' Ah reckon it's the best place for me. Yes, Ah reckon Ah have had chances to leave, but Ah ain't never got a hankering for it."

"Yes, I reckon you have, too," interposed Pastor Pile, who held a paper that gave an account of a $10,000 offer to write for a publication. "I reckon I'd have been a getting busy writin' if it had been me, too."

The Sergeant had little definite to tell about his romance.

"Well, Ah reckon Ah might get married sometime," he finally admitted. "Anybody's likely to do that, you know." Then when asked for more details concerning the love story of himself and Grace Williams, the 18-year-old girl with long plaits of blonde hair, with blue eyes and laughing lips setting off a fair face, the big mountaineer laughed a loud, roaring laugh, which showed him past the stage of resentment to close questioning.

As to what he might do concerning the offer of a fortune to go into vaudeville, to write, or to do other remunerative things, the Sergeant could not speak definitely.

PRICES OF BEEF TO BE LOWER SOON

Chicago Packers Announce That Conditions Point to an Early Reduction.

CHICAGO, May 31.—A decrease in the price of beef is "immediately at hand," according to a statement issued today by the Bureau of Public Relations, American Meat Packers' Association.

"Despite the fact that beef already is cheaper than pork, poultry, and mutton, it probably will decline further within the next few days," said the statement. "There are several reasons. Cheaper grass-fed cattle, which hitherto have not been plentiful, are now moving to market. Exports of beef from the United States have practically ceased. The Government has stopped buying. It may take a few days for the lower price to reach the consumer. The reason is obvious. It lies in the fact that appreciable time elapses between arrival of cheaper steers at markets and the appearance of beef from those steers on the consumers' tables. The retailer cannot lower his prices until he replenishes his stock of beef at the reduced figures expected.

"But from all indications it seems fairly certain that, although depletion of European herds and unprecedented demands will hold meat prices above normal, nevertheless a decrease in the wholesale and subsequently in the retail price of beef is immediately at hand. It is thought that the consumption of beef then may be greatly increased."

MARCH ANNOUNCES SHIFTS.

McAndrew, Haan, and Danford All in New Assignments.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—General March, Chief of Staff, announced today that Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, General Pershing's Chief of Staff, had been assigned to head the new general staff college which is to absorb the Army War College. The war plans section of the general staff, an early outgrowth of the war, is to be continued as a subdivision, with Major Gen. William G. Haan in charge, replacing Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown.

Announcement also was made of the detail of Colonel Robert M. Danford to be commandant of cadets at West Point. He will relieve Colonel Jens Bugge, who will return to the retired list.

COLUMBIA'S BIGGEST EVENT.

"Victory" Commencement Bringing Back Hundreds of Alumni.

With the flocking back of hundreds of graduates from war service the 165th commencement at Columbia University, known as the "Victory Commencement," which begins this afternoon, promises to be the greatest both in size and significance in the history of the university. Alumni who have not revisited the university since their graduation twenty years ago and younger alumni who will meet classmates for the first time since returning from service in France will gather together at 4:30 this afternoon in St. Paul's Chapel to hear the first peace baccalaureate sermon delivered by the Rev. Edward Ernest Braithwaite, President of Western University, London, Ontario.

Beginning with the baccalaureate sermon, the commencement activities will continue with Class Day exercises tomorrow, the Intercollegiate Nursing Convention on Tuesday, and the commencement exercises proper on Wednesday with the awarding of diplomas, culminating in a national conference on the "New International Obligations of the United States Under the Proposed Covenant of the League of Nations," on Thursday at the Horace Mann Auditorium, under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science.

VOLCK ALIMONY STANDS.

Court Refuses Financial Relief to Son of Mme. da Gama.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney has denied an application by Morris Volck, son of Mme. da Gama wife of the former Ambassador from Brazil to this country, to reduce his alimony of $100 a month payable to his former wife, Mrs. Elise Holmes Volck, under a divorce decree in 1917. He alleged that he earns only $150 a month as chief clerk in the office of the United States Shipping Board. He said he owed $8,000, and his attorney said at the hearing that if the alimony continues at the rate fixed the defendant will go through bankruptcy.

Mrs. Volck denied a sworn statement by Mme. da Gama that she paid $1,000 of her son's alimony and that Mrs. Volck accepted it in lieu of alimony. Mrs. Volck said that Mme. da Gama knew this statement to be false and refused to appear for cross-examination for that reason.

MORE FAVOR THE BUDGET.

Security League Adds to Its List of Senators Pledged to Reform.

The National Security League made public yesterday statements from a number of United States Senators of both parties favoring the budget system for Federal expenditures. Senator Lodge heads the list with the statement that he will do all he can to secure favorable action on such a measure. Senator Wadsworth of New York is quoted as follows:

"I very much hope that we shall soon work out a budget system. Under our present system, or lack of it, one group of legislators and public officials is busy devising ways and means for raising money, while another group is busy devising ways for spending it. Neither group knows what the other is doing; and the second group is generally ahead of the first. We can all spend money much faster than we can raise it. We must bring the two groups close together; in fact, merge them into one. Then, like every decently run business concern, the Government will first ascertain its quick assets before undertaking expenditures. With a properly run budget system we can keep something like a ledger depicting the state of the Government finances, debit and credit. Today, nobody knows where we are going, people begin to suspect that payday is coming."

Statements favoring the plan are credited to Senators Owen, Robinson, Sheppard, Phipps, and Edge, while it is stated that Senators who had previously gone on record for a budget system are Senators Penrose, (the original proposer of the reform,) Kenyon, Williams, Capper, Frelinghuysen, Harding, New, Watson, Townsend, Moses, Myers, Beckham, McCormick, and Thomas.

Baltimore Acclaims Veterans.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 31.—The men of Maryland who fought in the 29th Division, recently returned from France, were acclaimed by thousands as they marched in a homecoming parade here today. The units in line were composed chiefly of the old Maryland National Guard. Governor Harrington proclaimed the day a legal holiday and the city was lavishly decorated.

SAYS BRITAIN AIMS FOR OUR GOOD-WILL

Frederic William Wile Sees Unity with America as Dominant Ambition.

PREVAILS IN ALL CLASSES

Expects a Labor Government to Rule in Downing Street in Five or Ten Years.

A REPUBLIC IS UNLIKELY

England Ready to Settle Irish Question on Any Terms but Independence.

Mr. Wile was for ten years preceding the war the Berlin correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. *Since 1914 he has been a member of Lord Northcliffe's editorial staff, and contributed to The Daily Mail a regular feature entitled "Germany Day by Day." Mr. Wile has returned to this country to spend the Summer on the Chautauqua platform and will devote himself to the task of "explaining the Britishers." In the appended article he discusses Anglo-American relations, and points out some of the thorns in the path leading to a cordial understanding.*

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.
Author of "Men Around the Kaiser" and "Explaining the Britishers."

Incomparably the greatest office within the gift of the British nation today is the British Ambassadorship at Washington. Delay and difficulty in finding a suitable successor to Lord Reading are the acid tests of the paramount importance which British attaches to the future—to the immediate future—of Anglo-American relations. In British opinion—official, public and private—they supercede all other post-war questions in magnitude and portent with the single exception of the eradjustment of life and times within Britain itself. That is why the Government is searching hard and carefully for the best man. Many are flamed, but none as yet chosen. There is intelligent realization that the job calls for the highest grade of statesmanlike efficiency at the Empire's command.

Having come home, after an absence of four years, to assail the Olympian Heights of Chautauqua on the subject of "John Bull and Uncle Sam," it is stimulating to find that even amid the bewildering swirl of New York, which staggers one after the placid calm of London, there is lively interest in England and in British affairs. Everybody I meet wants to know about them. On all hands there is eagerness to learn how America looms in British opinion in the light of the stirring history of the last four and three-quarters years.

"Do they love us?" home folks ask. "Do they admit that America won the war?" "Why are they keeping our goods out of the British market?" "How are they going to pay us that four billion they owe us?" "What about our navy and our new merchant marine?" "What are they saying about Wilson and the League of Nations?" "How long will Lloyd George last?" "Is there going to be a revolution in England?" "How are the Britishers grappling with labor and high prices?" And then the eternal query: "Ireland?"

Clause 5 of my Chautauqua contract, imposing upon me the obligation to bear uncomplainingly the hardships of the tour, requires me to stand up at the end of my set talk and answer questions from the audience. If New York is American in composite—I have certainly gathered the impression that myriads of our 100,000,000 inhabitants must spend each day and part of every night within a stone's throw of Forty-second

you hear petulent stories about how our own merchant ships were employed in "stealing" British business in South America and the Far East while British ships were occupied in transporting the American Army to France. These, and other fairy tales, ad nauseam, are the sort of stuff and nonsense to be encountered in England nowadays, somewhat oftener than an American finds pleasant.

But I set down without hesitation the fact that the Tories and the neurasthenic trademen are not representative of British opinion as a whole. This opinion is friendly to America, is unreservedly appreciative of our great contribution toward the allied victory, and is honestly anxious for the closest possible rapprochement with us now and forever. It is the opinion of Britain's ultra-democratic King, of the Lloyd George Government, of the House of Commons, of the thought-molding leaders of the nation, irrespective of class, and quite particularly of the broad masses of the country as represented by the different labor parties and organizations. It is, of course, the opinion of troublous Ireland, too. Indeed, there is probably only one issue on which a British politician could today unite the whole nation. That issue is friendship with the United States—immediate, intimate, and indissoluble friendship—and perpetual unity between English-speaking peoples throughout the globe. On such a platform a yellow dog could sweep the British electorate.

Britishers, I fancy, desire friendship with America, as we ought to desire friendship with Britain, in a spirit of enlightened self-interest. It is a commonplace in England today to hear that Britain and the United States between them, if they will, can dominate the world. Crossing on the Aquitania, the other day, I heard Sir Robert Borden, addressing the ship's company, express the opinion that if our two countries had been associated in 1914 as they were in 1918—that is, to say, in an unwritten bond to maintain, shoulder to shoulder, the menaced rights of liberty and civilization—it is inconceivable that even the madman of Potsdam would have ventured to assail them. That dictum of the Canadian Premier is a nation-wide view in the British Isles. It is cherished by Duke and by Commoner. It enlists the support even of Britishers who do not see eye to eye with Americans in all things, but who realize that there are greater things at stake for the English-speaking race than trade rivalries or inherited prejudices. The overwhelming view, in short, is that we belong together. There is an equally positive demand that we get togethr.

Must Do Business Intensively.

This being so, Britishers in that spirit of unequivocal frankness which is one of their outstanding traits feel it quite in order to point out what Bismarck would have called the imponderabilia in the Anglo-American situation. I am going to tabulate a few of these—merely reproducing as faithfully as I can the British point of view.

Take the paramount question of trade and finance. John Bull owes Uncle Sam $4,000,000,000. John Bull must pay Uncle Sam in interest charges alone something like $200,000,000 a year, which is nearly as much as Britain spent annually on her navy before 1914. That money has to come out of the pocket of the British taxpayer. If John Bull and his taxpayers are going to find that money—and it is only a flea bite, compared to the rest of the British war debt which has to be shouldered and liquidated—the Britishers have got to do business on an intensive scale at home and abroad. They have quite particularly to do business at home. That is one of the reasons why they have had recourse to such courses as embargoes on foreign imports. Those embargoes rest on the principle that British industry, preoccupied for four years by war emergencies, must be given time and opportunity to recover its competitive capacity. British business men are frankly and naturally alarmed by indications that American rivals are preparing to resume competition throughout the world, while British trade is still in a period of recovery, transition, and reconstruction.

I liken British industry and finance to a hardy pugilist who, after twenty or thirty devastating rounds, is still in the ring but beaten practically to his knees. He has not been knocked out, but he is groggy. Imagine the emotions of such a warrior, asked suddenly to resume the fight with a lusty, lean-limbed, muscular adversary who steps into the ring, himself having fought a round of two, and who is comparatively fresh, eager, and vigor personified. This vision from the roped arena typifies the industrial situation between Britain and America. John Bull has amply proved his ability to fight under something like equal conditions and to take punishment without yielding up the ghost, but he doesn't think it right to be called upon, before he has even remotely begun to recuperate from the bruises of battle, to face an antagonist immeasurably his superior in punch. John Bull wants a show for his white alley. That is why the American exporter of this, that, or the other United States specialty finds the bars up against his stuff in Britain.

In addition to the havoc which war has played with Britain's normal competitive powers in the realm of trade, finance and commerce, the plight she faces in respect of labor unrest is an incalculably grave one. It is perhaps the most disquieting feature of the whole situation. Already, according to the best industrial authorities, the cost of production has risen in Great Britain to a point which prohibitively handicaps British trade in the markets of the world. Labor's demands for a bigger share in the fruits of production are not only incessant but insistent. With dearer transport and dearer raw materials staring them in the face, British employers ask themselves in accents of undisguised anxiety how much further they can go in acceding to labor's overbearing claims. These ways and means are fond of keeping these claims within bounds, say the employers, Britain's loom as a manufacturing nation is sealed and the supremacy of America only a matter of months.

It would be idle to prophesy to what goal British labor is heading. The "movement" is undeniably advancing by leaps and bounds. Its parliamentary standing is unassailable and will be steadily augmented. Its leadership thus far has been marked by restraint and sagacity; but how long or to what extent the same policy will be able to keep the disaffected in leash is a subject on which I would rather write history than prophesy. It is difficult not to believe that the political future in Britain belongs to labor. I think it well within the range of possibilities that a Labor Government will be sitting in Downing Street within a year or perhaps even five years. Unless I am much mistaken, the "movement" will have attracted to its standards by that time both devotees and leaders among men and women at present unsuspected of leaning in so revolutionary a direction. The monarchy in Britain in that day of constitutional political triumph will not necessarily be in danger. There is only idle chatter in the British Isles about a republic. Bolshevism has its roots in British soil, but to no more menacing an extent, I should say, than in our own country. The word autocracy does not appear in King George's lexicon, even if there were any room for it under the unwritten British Constitution. The British Crown never had so real an excuse for existence as it has today, for it is the link, indeed the sole link, which binds the overseas dominions to the Motherland and preserves imperial unity. That unity could hardly be maintained under a British republic.

Resent Our Taking German Ships.

On all hands I am interrogated about the question of merchant shipping. Of the world tonnage sent to the bottom by U-boats Britain, of course, lost the lion's share. She is poorer by nearly 4,000,000 tons than in June, 1914. Britain is well aware that in her dire necessities in 1917, when the Allies, as Admiral Sims bluntly put it, "were losing the war, and losing it fast," Mr. Lloyd George pleaded passionately with America to "send us ships, and then ships, and nothing but ships." Britain knows full well that her emergency was the mother of the Brobdingnagian shipbuilding plant which has been created in the United States within the last twenty-five months. She was aware of the portentious accuracy of Mr. Hurley's figures long before he rubbed them in. Conscious of what these figures mean now and for the future, Britishers are admittedly distressed by the revelation that the United States is to keep the 700,000 tons of German shipping interned in American harbors during the war. The British position is that these ships were driven into our harbors, and kept there, by the British Navy; that the ships, therefore, by all the rules of the game, are British booty. Britishers think that common fairness dictates that German shipping everywhere should at least be "pooled" and allotted to allied States pro rata on the basis of shipping losses sustained at German hands. The Britisher cannot see why America should, by dint of his misfortunes, not only have mounted into the place of the world's first shipbuilding power but should, in addition, "bag" the best and the bulk of the German merchant marine. Paris dispatches since my arrival in New York have announced that an agreement has been reached regarding the transfer of the German ships to the United States's possession. But the arguments just summarized are at any rate expressive of the sentiments prevailing in Great Britain two weeks ago.

If the future of their merchant shipping gives Britishers food for serious consideration, what is there not to say of their anxieties about their naval future? These, I imagine, are less acute than they were a month ago, before Secretary Daniels withdrew his "big Navy" scheme. When Mr. Daniels was in London recently, as I happen to know, he was left in little doubt as to the sacrosanct character of sea power from the British point of view. Britishers are perfectly willing that we should build as "big" a navy as we care to pay for. But they demand the same privilege for themselves. They want Americans and the rest of the world to understand clearly, unequivocally, that great strength at sea is as essential to Britain's peace of mind and political security as, let us say, the unimpaired maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is looked upon as indispensable to our well-being. The Britishers do not demand "supremacy of the sea" in the old sense of that term. They know that they could not have it even if they set up a pretense to it. But they cannot and will not have their navy, their "all in all," their "sure shield," tampered with in any way, shape or manner. I do not understand that they are "keen" on piling up ever fresh naval armaments. They cannot afford to do so, even if the death knell of excessive armaments had not been rung. But they are an island power and an empire that would be but a name if it were not based on naval power. These are conditions, not theories, say Britishers, and must be faced by all concerned.

The Irish Question.

In Britain it is understood—with what reason I would like, while in the United States, to ascertain—that the chronic unsettlement of the Irish question is the bar sinister to whole-hearted American friendship with England. The British, as I understand it, are ready to give Ireland almost anything the Irish want when they make up their minds what it is. I say almost anything, but because the one thing the British will in no circumstances give is Irish independence that means separation from the British imperial system. Home Rule, yes. Full local self-government, yes. An Irish Parliament, yes. But an Ireland uncontrolled in respect of its foreign relations, no, and never! The British say that it would be as dangerous for them to set up an absolutely independent Ireland as it would be for New York State to give Long Island its independence, with full power to annex itself, let us say, to Germany or any other foreign State thirsting for vengeance and adept at intrigue.

I hope no Irishman in the United States will read partisanship into these lines. I am attempting merely to summarize the British position, not to identify myself with, or even to discuss, it. This much I will say—that I was immensely impressed with the spirit of tolerance in which the British Government permitted Messrs. Walsh, Dunne, and Ryan to preach the gospel of Irish independence, unmolested, on British soil. I could not help wondering whether America and Americans would be capable, under similar provocation, of suffering the presence on their soil of a foreign delegation, come avowedly to advocate the secession of an integral part of the Commonwealth. Britain wants the Irish question settled, and settled as the Irish want it settled, with the proviso mentioned. There is another proviso. It must be an all-Irish settlement. Britain does not want, and will not endure, an Ireland half Irish and half Ulster; half Romanist and half Protestant. She wants an Irish settlement stamped with completeness and finality, not a patchwork makeshift designed only to breed fresh strife.

President Wilson is vastly less popular in Britain than he was six months ago, but that is perhaps only a natural reaction from the somewhat effusive acclaim thrust upon him during the war. Nor can it be asserted that the League of Nations extorts fervid enthusiasm in the British Isles. Yet it is undoubtedly the case that the soundest leaders of British public thought and the broad masses of the people sincerely believe in the League of Nations and in the fundamental principles of which Mr. Wilson has become the leading exponent. When the smoke of the battle of Versailles has cleared away, and its vagaries and alarums are relegated into the forgotten past, I am persuaded that the name of the President, the prestige of the League, and the reputation of America will stand high and unassailable in British estimation.

By that time somebody worthy of his great mission will be at Washington to speak for Britain. Whether it is Lord Robert Cecil or Sir Robert Borden or Mr. Fisher or Professor Gilbert Murray, whether one of the new newspaper Viscounts, Burnham or Rothermere (Northcliffe's younger brother) comes; whether a professional diplomat like Sir George Buchanan, Sir Esme Howard, Lord Granville, or Count de Salis is sent; whether that aristocratic democrat, Lord Derby, now at Paris, is appointed, or some member of the new trade aristocracy like Sir Thomas Royden; whether the scholarly but politically somewhat discredited Mr. Asquith is selected, or that eminent lawyer, Lord Cave—of one thing we Americans may be perfectly sure, Lord Reading's successor will arrive with an urgent mandate to leave no stone unturned to convert Anglo-American relations into an enduring edifice of friendship and mutual esteem.

LETTERS AWAIT ADDRESSES.

Red Cross Bureau Gives Out List of Mail for Soldiers.

The following Red Cross dead letter list was made public yesterday by the Red Cross Casualty Bureau in this city. The letters are being held at 20 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Engelson, Mrs. Anna, 1,964 Third Avenue, New York City; in regard to Corporal Julius Engelson, Company M, 328th Infantry.

Holtz, Simon, 146 East Ninety-sixth Street, New York City; in regard to Private Meyer Bergson, Company L, 2d Pioneer Infantry.

Leibler, Mrs. Lillie, 321 East Forty-sixth Street, New York City; in regard to Joseph Leibler.

Macklem, Morley C.; in regard to Private Albert Roy Macklem, No. 1061963, Signal Corps, 227th Aero Squad.

Murphy, James, 453 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City; in regard to Michael F. Murphy, 306th Infantry.

Sturm, Frank, 182 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; in regard to Private Joseph Sturm, Company F, 316th Supply Train.

Tilden, Mrs. Ella, 1,587 Hoe Avenue, New York City; in regard to Private Henry Tilden.

The following should call at the Communication Bureau, American Red Cross, 5 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City:

Curvers, J. W.; in regard to Gull Curvers.

Djenge, Augusto; in regard to Maria Djengle.

Francbia, Victor B.; in regard to Hubert Saint.

Hakil, Helmi; in regard to Aini Varski.

Hanna, Vitali; in regard to Regina Barsolai.

Pourre, Idalie; in regard to R. Demeulemeester.

Salter, Dr. Henry; in regard to Robert Salter.

Samson, Karl; in regard to Carl Samson.

Shipper, Jonie; in regard to Johann Shipper.

Simon, Dr. Max; in regard to Rosa Simon.

Tizian, Alleino; in regard to Navarre Zina.

Viet, Julia, in regard to Mme. Perrin.

Walden, Dr. H. W., in regard to Robert Salter.

The above should call at the bureau, giving their present addresses, so that the letters may be properly forwarded.

COLUMBIA TO GUARD STUDENTS' HEALTH

University Plans New System of Physical Education to Make Undergraduates Strong.

TO HELP WORK IN CLASSES

Object Is to Make Men 100 Per Cent. Effective by Keeping Them Well.

A new system of physical education, revolutionizing methods of caring for the health of college students, has been adopted by Columbia College, and will be begun at the opening of the Fall term, it was announced yesterday. Since the founding of the college, 165 years ago, every effort of Faculty and Trustees has been concentrated on teaching men to care for their minds. Now, as a result of lessons taught by the war, care of the body will become an important part of undergraduate work.

Medical surveillance will be extended to the student from the day he enters college until he receives his diploma. "The idea," said Dr. W. H. McCastline, university medical officer, "is not to bring every man up to the Roosevelt ian standard of strenuous life, but to perfect him in his own standard." Records, similar to those of the army draft boards, will be kept. When physical defects appear, they will be corrected, with the purpose of turning out 100 per cent. men, physically as well as mentally. One aim is to teach every undergraduate at least two outdoor and indoor sports, such, for example, as tennis and handball, so that when a man leaves college he will have laid a basis for re-taxation and play.

This plan, which has been sanctioned by the Board of Trustees, was devised and perfected by Dean Herbert E. Hawkes, Dr. McCastline, Dr. George L. Meylan, Medical Director of the Gymnastum, and their associates. Plans have been made to care for students, showing conditions of malnutrition, underweight, or other illness. The Commons, or University, restaurant has been placed under the direction of Professor Charles T. McFarline and Miss Emma R. Baker of the Department of Foods and Cookery of Teachers College. Students will be supplied with good food, properly balanced and special diets, virtually at cost.

The health service will seek to devise a system of preventive medicine and hygiene and plan of supervision to keep the students well. It is the desire to cure as many ills as possible before they have a chance to become menacing or chronic. While the University Medical Officer and his staff will hold office hours daily for consultation and treatment for students, it will be their object to co-operate with the student rather than to assume the duties of the family physician.

Dean Hawkes and Dr. McCastline pointed out that physical ailments often are responsible for poor work in the classroom. Columbia, for the first time, will apply psychological tests to entrance tests this June. In consequence, if a student meets these tests and afterward is found to be in good physical trim, the university authorities will have a clear answer to the question why, if he should fail behind in his studies.

"Experience has shown us," said Dr. McCastline, "the advantage of medical supervision for students who show a tendency to fall below average in their classroom work. This is often due to some unrecognised physical cause. Sometimes all that is needed to bring the student into line again is a change of schedule as to exercise, recreation, rest, and diet. Occasionally correctible diseases in the process of developing are easily eliminated in the early stages, with a coincident improvement in academic standing. Thus the student's time and health are saved. When a student begins to show signs of failure he is sent to the University Medical Officer.

"If no apparent physical cause is found to account for poor work, the Dean makes further investigation. If there is reason to believe illness is responsible for the student's poor work, a record is made of this fact and a fair chance is given when his health has improved, to make good his record.

"Effort will be made to give to each student the knowledge he should have of his own physical assets, limitations, and peculiar problems. Health in the middle and later periods of life, depends greatly upon a proper understanding of one's physical makeup. Success in life depends upon finding one's place in a profession or business commensurate with one's mental and physical abilities and special tendencies.

"The university must help men and women to appreciate this, and yet stimulate them to live up to the limit of their mental and physical capacity. They must learn to work quickly, accurately, and effectively without distorting their viewpoint through extreme fatigue or unrecognized organic disease, brought on perhaps by overstepping for months and years their margin of physical safety, and thus using up the health account that should be reserved for the future.

"It is with these points in mind that Columbia will launch its new plan. Compulsory health supervision of its men and women will be established to assist them develop a 100 per cent. health standard, attainable for every one, although the standards necessarily must be of varying degree.

"There is a marked distinction between the ability of every man to gain for himself a 100 per cent. efficiency and the impossible task of trying to make everyone measure up to an arbitrary standard. If men had to measure up to the Roosevelt ian standard of the strenuous life most of us would be failures.

"Fortunately, the enjoyment of life and success in all phases of endeavor depend not upon the size of the body or upon the measurement of muscular strength by an inflexible scale, but upon the measure of efficiency attainable through the best use and care of the physical body we inherit. To carry on the health supervision the university plans to increase substantially the present office equipment and to maintain upon the campus a staff of physicians and nurses."

MISSIONARY ON TRIAL.

Korean Court Accuses Bell of Negligence in Fatal Auto Accident.

SEOUL, Korea, May 31. (Associated Press.)—The court prosecution of the Rev. Eugene Bell, a Presbyterian missionary of Shelbyville, Ken., on a charge of criminal carelessness in accidentally causing the death of his wife and another missionary in an automobile accident last March 5, has aroused much interest in the foreign community here. The missionary who was killed was the Rev. Paul S. Crane of Waco City, Miss.

The Rev. Mr. Bell was driving the automobile, when an express train crashed into it on a grade crossing near Seoul. At the hearing yesterday Mr. Bell contended that he was a careful driver, and that he failed to hear the whistle of the train. The prosecutor maintained that the missionary was criminally negligent in not hearing the whistle, and requested that a fine of 250 yen be imposed.

Mr. Bell is in poor health as a result of the accident, and expects to leave for America on a furlough as soon as the case is cleared up.

Crap-Game Dispute Fatal to Three.

SOMERSET, Ky., May 31.—While Decoration Day exercises were taking place in the presence of a large crowd at the National Cemetery in this county, eight miles from Somerset, yesterday, Silas Dalton and Claude Eads quarreled over a crap game and shot and killed each other. Stray bullets killed Willie Cooper and probably fatally wounded Ed Redman, bystanders.

DESPAIR IN POLAND.

F. M. Warburg Tells How Starvation Kills Hope and Energy.

A picture of starvation and despair in Poland, South Russia, Serbia, and other parts of Europe is given in the report of Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Joint Distributing Committee on Jewish War Relief, which was made public yesterday.

Children falling dead of starvation on the streets of cities in Poland; a complete lack of animals capable of drawing a plow in that country, in Serbia, and elsewhere; hardly a wheel moving on the Serbian railroads, destroyed by bombs placed by the Bulgarians and Austrians, are described in the report, which says that all talk of reconstruction at this time is out of place, and that the present problem is solely that of saving the lives of dying peoples. Even in places untouched by war, such as Amsterdam, the plight of the poorer Jewish population is said to be beyond belief in its misery. The report says:

We find no animal in Poland that can pull a plow. We find no plow. We find nobody working. And worse than all, we find nobody in the mood to prepare for the future which looks so uncertain. We find a roaming, sad-eyed, despondent mass of humanity, stripped of its hopes and fearing the next day, deprived of ideals and just as ready to die as to continue its present life.

No clothing is to be had. Thread, needles, and washable material are needed to take the place of the filthy rags, which are knotted in some dreadful, makeshift way that exposes bare bodies and feet.

At Brest-Litovsk it looks as though a price had been set for the distruction of the last house in that town. The refugees had returned after the armies had passed, but they found no houses nor livable conditions, and those who insisted on remaining in the town which had once been their home are now living in excavation and cellars.

Can you talk of the period of Reconstruction in the face of these pictures? My mind is still bent on putting the people in such condition physically that they will be able to stand up and have the strength to think of doing the necessary work to restore them to self-support. They are not thinking of it now.

They can scarcely think of reconstruction while tragedies occur like in Finsk, where, under the pretext that a relief committee meeting was a Bolshevik meeting, Polish soldiers, without investigation, killed fifty people. It will be a long and painful operation until the Jews of Poland will be self-supporting, so that they can share with the Poles in the hard work of building up a new Government, on the farms, in the factories, and in the army, if necessary, in large numbers, and in the trading population in small numbers.

The only reconstructive thing which we are now attempting is to see whether we can get some cows shipped from the neutral countries, through Holland or Denmark, so that these animals can be used for two purposes—to plow the fields and to give milk—and if necessary, to give meat. Can anyone speak of reconstruction in Russia, where they are trying to find rock bottom for a foundation for a stable Government, where before construction plans can be thought of, the quicksand of Bolshevism must be dammed in?

Our agent, Dr. Frank Rosenblatt, near Omsk, has reported from Vladivostok, Yokohama, and Shanghai that in the interior of the territory of the refugees, many of whom live in dugouts and during the Winter dare not come out to find food, owing to lack of garments. Samuel Mason of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, and Captain Roger Straus, son of Oscar Straus, who has just returned from the army in Siberia, confirm these reports. When reconstruction will start in these parts nobody can tell.

We have been unable yet to send commissioners to South Russia, where conditions are reported to be extremely bad. Miss Hetty Goldman, the daughter of Dr. Julius Goldman of New York City, has reported on conditions in Greece, especially in Salonica and Monastir. Though the fire which burned down the major part of the Jewish district in Salonica occurred in 1917, today, in May, 1919, the devastated region is in the same state as it was then. Many plans and schemes have been urged by the Greek Government, which threatened for quite some time to deprive the owners of the ground value where their buildings once stood. Lately we have been told that these nefarious schemes will not be forced through, and the late David Lubin has been instrumental in having these matters brought to the surface and discussed in a constructive way. What the Greek Government will be and what it will do to foster the rebuilding of that city and the reconstruction of the damages done by the war is unknown at this moment.

The Jews in Poland are not pressed for money, but our efforts to get building material into Salonica have only been moderately successful.

Conditions here are similar to those in Pinsk—families living in dugouts and cellars, in the remains of synagogues, like cattle. It is not a question of immorality which is fostered by twelve families living in one big room. It has passed that stage. It is a question of unmorality, which is apt to undermine the Jewish family life of which we once had the right to be so proud. We have been informed that 50,000 refugees will have to be provided for in Rumania.

Serbia is in the same position as every other country. If every citizen were in his own country, ploughing the fields and doing constructive work according to the Government program, we could be hopeful. Up to a short time ago, there was not a man of military age in Serbia; they were all in Croatia trying to stake out claims before the Peace Conference.

There is not an animal in Serbia that can pull a plow; up to a short while ago there was not a railroad wheel turning. The retiring Austrians used depth bombs of the same kind as used against the submarines, dropping them from the rear platform of the last train. Not only the tracks are ruined, the roadbed is gone and in its stead every few hundred feet is crater.

Who is to provide the crops, if not America, under the wonderful, unique and remarkable guidance of the one man who has discovered means of getting where nobody else can get, who has been able to cut red tape where nobody else would dare it—Mr. Herbert Hoover? Few people appreciate today what his fearless activity has meant to the people of Europe—one of these days these war-ridden people are going to feel that they must show honor to the man who, nearly single-handed, followed the one calling that the rest of the world seemed to have forgotten—the saving of humanity.

Of Palestine we hear continually; that corner of the world has been in the limelight as much as Belgium and the relatively few Jews living in Palestine are well looked after by the British Commission and the Zionist Organization, and nearly all relief which has been given has been provided by the Joint Distribution Committee.

Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, the Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York, has just returned from a second trip to Palestine, and reports that in this at least, the atmosphere is clearing to such an extent that reconstruction is taking place. Institutions are being modernised, water supply is being provided for the first time, and a program is on foot to take care of the more than 3,000 Jewish orphans of Palestine in a constructive, modern way, satisfying the demands of both the Orthodox and the modern educators.

The total cost of bringing the relief which I have mentioned had added up to nearly $19,000,000. These $19,000,000 have only started to relieve the terrible suffering. We look to the Governments, old and newly established, to make good their promise that they will look after the Jews as well as after their other citizens, that in time the refugees of the war will be cured by governmentally planned enterprises, probably capitalised by international Governments.

All that we can expect to do is to supplement these efforts here and there, by extending credits through free loan associations, co-operative societies or by advances to fit up their institutions, medical, educational, and social, as far as possible.

The orphaned Jewish children must be protected by those in a position to do so. The French and Belgian orphans have speedily found people who have obligated themselves to act as long-distance godfathers and godmothers, and they will be taken care of, until they grow up, by their newly found friends.

"In this year's campaign, I feel that one constructive note to be sounded is the adoption of the thousands upon thousands of orphan children who will be found among the Jews of Poland and elsewhere.

"I have no doubt, when the number of orphans becomes known, that we will have to give each State and each city a quota of Jewish orphans to be adopted, and the warm-hearted, eloquent workers for our cause will succeed in finding in each town for each Jewish child which has lost its parents a new friend who will see him through the years of unprotected youth.

Gorgas Party Reaches Panama.

PANAMA, May 31.—Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, former Surgeon General of the United States Army, and at present head of the American Yellow Fever Commission, arrived here today with his party from Guayaquil, Ecuador, en route to the United States. The commission has been investigating conditions in northern South America under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

FOR BIG EXTENSION OF PEOPLE'S BANKS

Conference Decides to Ask Congress to Make Credit Unions National Institutions.

TO HELP SMALL BORROWERS

George E. Roberts Elected Chairman of Committee to Push the Project.

The National Committee on Peoples' Banks was formed yesterday at a meeting at the City Club, of citizens from various parts of the country. George E. Roberts, formerly Director of the Mint, and at present assistant to the President of the National City Bank, was chosen chairman, with Edward A. Filene, of Boston, vice chairman. The object of the organization is to urge legislation on Congress to make the various people's banks national, instead of State institutions, and to continue in the establishment of additional banks.

The People's Bank, or Credit Unions as they are known in some States, it was explained at the meeting, have as their object the extension of credit to salaried workers, small business men, and farmers who cannot obtain credit at the ordinary banks without collateral. The organizations are mutual; that is, one must own stock to become a member. Each shareholder has one vote regardless of the number of shares he owns. Loans are made from $200 to $1,000 each, the interest varying slightly with the individual bank, and whatever profits are earned are paid to the members in dividends. The shares are generally sold at $5 or $10 each.

In making loans to members the banks aim to promote thrift and to abolish the necessity for loan sharks and professional money lenders. The banks also receive deposits in small amounts.

In Massachusetts there are sixty credit unions and in North Carolina nineteen. There are said to be 5,000 in France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Russia and Great Britain, doing a business of $7,000,000,000 annually.

There are similar institutions in New York State, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, California and Texas, but they are of limited number, size and strength. The aim of the National Committee is to consolidate their interest in a national organization. As typical of benefits derived from credit unions, the following paragraph from a manual of the Massachusetts Credit Union Association was pointed out:

"The Credit Union is democratic in its control. Each member has equal vote. The biggest policies are determined by the members, who also elect the officers. The Directors' meeting brings out the principles of banking, interest, dividends, membership, loans, &c. It is the school of experience guided by the law and supervised by State officials. Credit, thrift, and investment—how, why, and when? The simple but effective methods of bookkeeping guide and record their transactions. There is no attempt to deal in matters of high finance, nor in complicated problems of banking, but the fundamentals of banking are faced and mastered. The wage earner, the clerk, the man of hard common sense but little schooling, come to appreciate the meaning and operations of our financial system."

Among those at the conference were Governor T. W. Bickett of North Carolina; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief, and W. B. Prenter, Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Major James M. Boyle of the Consolidation Coal Company; Max Mitchell, president of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company and a member of the Massachusetts Commission on Foreign Trade and Commerce; Dr. W. F. McCaleb and John C. Bills, Jr., directors, and Charles W. Birtwell, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Credit Union Association.

Among members on the National Committee unable to attend were: Governor David I. Walsh, Massachusetts; Dr. Albert Shaw, Alphonse Des Jardins, founder of the People's Banks of Canada; Howard Coonley of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Charles A. Beard of the Bureau of Municipal Research; W. V. Collier, ex-Bank Commissioner of Texas; Albert J. Beveridge, ex-Senator from Indiana; Felix Vorenberg, Dr. F. A. Cleveland, and Dr. Elwood Mead.

RED CROSS KITCHEN GROWS.

Hoboken Canteen Can Feed 54,000 in Four Hours.

The Red Cross port kitchen at Hoboken has been so developed now that means can be provided for 54,000 soldiers in four hours, it was stated yesterday by John S. Ellsworth, head of the Red Cross Metropolitan Canteen Service.

"General Shanks put himself in the place of the returning doughboys and he knew how good it feels to have a hot supper ready after the tiresome trip overseas," said Mr. Ellsworth. "He asked for our assistance, so in addition to the Regular Red Cross Canteen Service at the piers, we are helping the army out in this plan to give the boys a substantial meal when they arrive. The army supplies the hot meals and pies, the Red Cross, the coffee, buns, cigarettes and candy. The service, of course, from beginning to end, is taken care of by Red Cross canteen workers."

TIRPITZ A STRAP-HANGER.

Democracy Trimmed Both Rrerogatives and Beard, Says Verwaerts.

BERLIN, May 17, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The familiar flowing beard of Admiral von Tirpitz has been reduced to a closely-cropped chin decoration, and the haughty former chief of the Admiralty may be seen "strap-hanging" in Berlin trams.

Vorwärts, commenting on the Admiral's present mode of travel, recalls that just a year ago he aroused the wrath of Sunday excursionists by reserving a train-compartment to himself while women and children were forced to stand, and adds that "democracy not only has trimmed his prerogatives, but his beard as well."

Belgians Deck American Graves.

BRUSSELS, May 30.—The graves of Americans who fell in the last ten days of desperate fighting of the war in Eastern Flanders were beautifully decorated with flowers and the Stars and Stripes today. These Americans were buried in the cemetery at Oudenarde, and General de Blauw, Governor of the Province of East Flanders, and Burgomaster Boutraligne of Oudenarde officiated at the ceremonies, which were largely attended by the townspeople.

Alcoholized Grape Must Imports.

The importation of alcoholised grape must into France and Algeria, cables Consul General Thackara from Paris, has been prohibited from May 15. Exception to this ruling is made in the case of goods shipped for the account of the State or shipped direct to these two countries before the date of the present decree.

Suspend British Treasury Bill Issue.

LONDON, May 31.—The Bank of England today announced suspension of the issue of Treasury bills. This is in preparation for the coming issue of a Government loan.

FOR MECHANICAL HANDLING.

Makers of Machinery Designed for This Purpose to Meet.

Manufacturers of mechanical handling machinery, equipment and accessories throughout the country have been invited to attend a coalition meeting of the Material Handling Machinery Manufacturers' Association, which will be held at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday, June 11. Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions will be held. The advertising managers of the companies manufacturing these products have also been invited to hold a preliminary conference at the Astor on the evening of June 10, beginning at 8 P. M., at which it is planned to form an advertising council of the material handling machinery manufacturers.

Among the speakers at the morning session will be James H. Collins, who writes on commercial topics for several publications. Francis Holley, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, will tell how the bureau is now distributing educational and industrial moving pictures throughout the world. These films are seen by millions of persons annually in colleges, chambers of commerce, technical societies, trade associations, and municipal officials, as well as in other public displays.

A general forum will be conducted at the afternoon session. This will deal with many topics of interest to the manufacturers who will take part in it, which all will be asked to do. A mass meeting is planned for the evening, at which it is hoped to have present members of the Merchants' Association, Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Traffic Club, the Railway Club, as well as New York City officials and members of the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Commissions. At this meeting addresses will be made by ex-United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, now Director of the Merchants' National Bank, and Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks. Calvin Tomkins, President of the Association that is calling the meeting and a former Dock Commissioner, will preside.

Mohawks and Rocky Roads

Less than 222,311 miles of our total of 2,223,117 miles of highways are improved

We could improve this percentage immensely by spending money on good roads, rather than on new tires that bad roads wear out

Think it over. Boost good roads.

MOHAWK tires give better service on rocky roads, and on *all* bad roads, because they are built to meet the *worst* conditions.

They are not "fair weather," good roads tires.

Any tire maker, of course, can say that—but he cannot give these *real* "reasons why."

Hand Made

Mohawk tires are hand-made by the highest paid tire builders in the industry. We found that machines could not put the care and thought and personal effort into tires—the very things essential to highest quality.

No Shoddy—No Reclaimed Rubber —No Fillers

The Mohawk tread stock is made of four things. Absolutely no shoddy and no reclaimed rubber is used—and only the three elements necessary to produce the proper tread are used. Some tires have as many as 10 or 12 "fillers" in the tread.

An Extra Ply of Fabric

The Mohawk extra ply of fabric is really an *extra* ply—the entire weight of the fabric stock is not reduced to get it in for the same cost It represents *more* value.

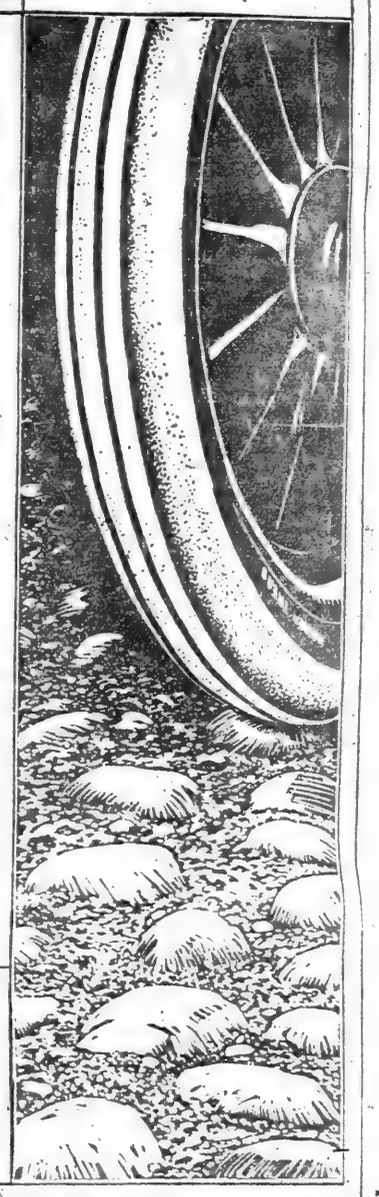
Note that none of these "reasons why" have to do with mysterious processes or secret methods They are plain and above board and real—just like the extra mileage Mohawk tires themselves give

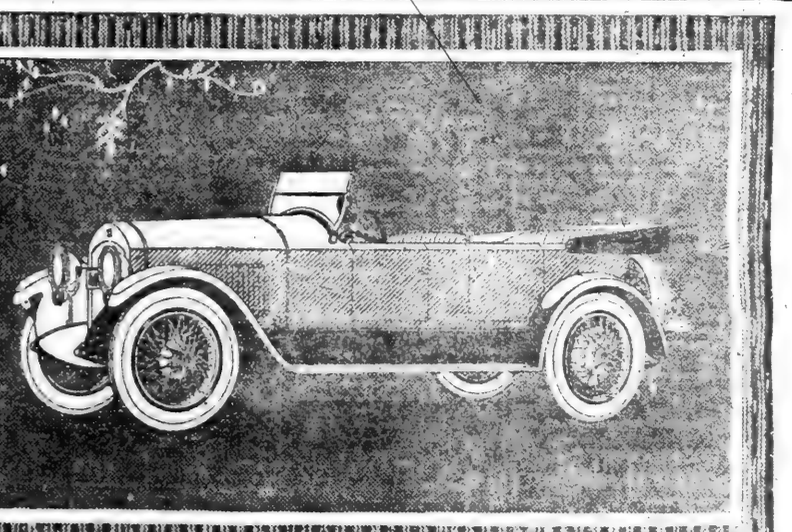
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MOHAWK "Quality" TIRES





Cole Aero-Eight

DOUBLE THE RANGE OF PERFORMANCE
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Eight Exclusive Body Styles

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1804 B'way, at 59th St., N. Y.—Tel. Circle 510.
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1946 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WALLACE MOTOR CAR CO.,
494 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

BURNS AUTOGRAPH POEM TO BE SOLD

Collection of Letters and Manuscripts of Noted Men to be Disposed Of.

ROYAL PAPERS TO GO, TOO

Correspondence About Mary Queen of Scots on Sale in London This Week.

An autograph poem of twenty lines, signed by Robert Burns, is among a collection of autographs and historical manuscripts that will be sold at Sotheby's in London this week. The poem is to Miss Jane Ferrier, afterwards Mrs. General Graham. It begins:

Nae Heathen name shall I prefix
From Pindus or Parnassus;
Auld Reekie dings them a' to sticks
Frae rhyme-inspiring Lasses.

Of tuneful Dochters three times three
Made Homer deep their ditter,
But gien the body half an e'e
Nine Ferriers wad done better.

There are rare royal sign manuals of James II. and III., Kings of Scotland, also James V., the father of Mary, Queen of Scots. A series of letters by William Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney, who married Mary, Queen of Scots, and Lord Darnley, of Francis Bothwell and of James Alexander is of particular interest in the light it throws upon the affairs of Scotland at the time and in the life of Adam Bothwell, whose own career was so intimately connected with that of Queen Mary. He had been put in possession of the temporalities of the Bishop of Orkney, vacated by the death of Bishop Robert Reid, on Oct. 11, 1559, and, having there in the course of the month. Trouble and strife awaited him. Stirred up by his cousin, Sir Belleden, the Justice Clerk, whose two sisters had married two Sinclairs, Robert and Henry. Unable to cope with them and their similar disturbances, the Bishop left the Orkneys and went to France in the Spring of 1561 to lay his complaint before Queen Mary and he returned to Scotland in her train.

In May, 1567, he made himself conspicuous as the only person to be found who would perform the marriage ceremony between Mary and James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. On July 29, a few days after Mary's abdication, the latter crowned and anointed her infant son James as King of Scotland, and soon afterward, perhaps through the influence and pressure of his relatives, became a declared enemy of the Earl of Bothwell and later Mary.

The Bishop, who had received many favors from the Queen, turned against her and persecuted her with utmost virulence. At the conference held at York and Westminster he was among the foremost and most intense of her accusers. He had been foremost in attempting to capture Mary's last husband, and joined the fleet which sailed in the Orkneys in pursuit of him. The Bishop was with Kirkaldy of Grange aboard the Unicorn when that ship was wrecked by striking a rock during the pursuit, and, though weighted by armor, succeeded in fighting himself.

"The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis, a presentation copy from Thomas Carlyle to his mother, is also in the collection. Froude, mentioning this book in his "Life of Carlyle," states that the latter said of "The Imitation of Christ" that no other books except the Bible had been so universally loved by Christians of all tongues and sects. The letter by Carlyle to his mother, dated Oct. 6, 1828, replies to his brother, the doctor. It reads:

"The London reviewers have anxiously agreed to pay me at the highest rates if I will continue to write for them. I go down to Dumfries to draw on them for 50! The doctor is at Vienna, somewhat further from home than Munich, and living in his own hired house. He talks about lakes and cottages and all other trash, but not a word of what he is doing, stumbling and cloting in those foreign places. Poor Doctor, and foolish Doctor."

A curious note from Richard Sheridan, the famous dramatist, begins as follows:

"Timid Miscreant: I have received your flighty, labored epistle. You presume to read Johnson's Essays. What do you learn there but that courage is the first virtue in private as well as public affairs. I shall cashier you from my bodyguard."

Year for the Scriptures.

Sir W. Petty's directions to his son, December, 1687, begin as follows:

"The Scriptures are a book which require a yeares time to read deliberately, and the common preaching which dilate every verse or period thereoff into above one thousand discourses each of an hour long. Now, because it doth not seem to, it stands with the justice and goodnesse of Almighty God to put the eternal weal and woe of children, idiots, Americans, slaves, and illiterate persons on so vast a worke; I venture to advise you in the first place to secure the few following points."

A letter of Percy Bysshe Shelley to John Keats, dated Pesa, July 27, 1820, speaks of Keats's illness, and writes him to come and stay with Shelley in Italy. A remarkable manuscript written by Thomas De Quincy, at Everton, near Liverpool, was written at an interesting period of his strange career when he was only 18 years of age, and shortly after he had run away from school. It contains autograph drafts of letters to his mother; two different drafts of his first letter to Wordsworth soliciting his correspondence; a diary of his daily life, reading and conversation; lists of books he purposed to write, and criticisms of literature. One passage discusses humor in poetry; another describes the visit of a press gang; elsewhere he refers to the characters in Shakespeare's plays; expresses admiration of Fox, and alludes with pride to England's share in the war against Napoleon.

A letter from Lord Kitchener, Nov. 12, 1899, to Lord Cromer, is about dealing with some Dervishes on the Nile. A letter from James Madison, May 22, 1807, expresses a protest against the British naval practices of the impressment of American citizens. The letter reads in part:

"That an officer from a foreign ship should pronounce any persons he please covered by the American flag on the high seas, to be not an American citizen but a British subject, and carry his interested decision on the most important of all questions to a freeman into execution on the spot is so anomalous in principle, so grievous in practice, and so abominable in abuse, that the detention must finally yield sober discussion and friendly expostulation."

There is a series of twelve autograph letters by George Washington, written between Aug. 6, 1788, and Nov. 9, 1791, to Arthur Young, a writer on agriculture. There are also papers of William Smith, Chief Justice of the Province of New York, a Tory, at the time of the American Revolution, and afterward Chief Justice of Canada, who died in 1793, and also the papers of his son, William Smith, author of the "History of Canada," written in 1825.

EXCHANGE SEATS AT $90,000

High Mark Reached for First Time in Ten Years.

For the first time in the last ten years the price for membership seats on the New York Stock Exchange has reached the $90,000 mark. Two seats were sold last Thursday for that amount and on the same day another membership was transferred for $87,000, and still another for $85,000, both of which were records for the period between 1909 and this year. The present price of $90,000 is an increase of $22,000 above $68,000, the low price this year, and was $25,000 above the high price paid in 1918. The lowest price paid for a seat in many years was $34,000 in 1914.

The 1914 price occurred soon after the outbreak of the European war, when the exchange situation necessitated the closing of the New York Stock Exchange for several months. When the Exchange was closed security values decreased greatly and the prices paid for memberships also sought lower levels.

Increased demand for membership at this time is due primarily to the big volume of business which has been transacted in the past three months, in the course of which there have been more than forty-three days at the million-share mark. It is also due to some extent to the fact that many of the seats of deceased members which are now held by their estates have increased in value to such an extent that if a sale were made at present prices a large share of the increased value would have to be paid out in Federal taxes. This has tended to narrow the market and to cause members to offer seats a month or more than 100 per cent. profit on their memberships to retain them.

Another reason for a smaller offering of seats for sale is due to the fact that many of the brokers in the financial district believe that the market has only tasted the fruits of what is yet to come in the way of business, and that memberships will increase in value to more than $100,000.

Transfer of seats by sale on the Exchange began in 1868. Before that date a flat initiation fee of $5,000 had been the price of membership. Since the transfer by sale has been in effect the low price paid for a membership seat was $2,750 in the early '70s.

It has been suggested that because of the present membership being limited to 1,100, there may come a time when the Governors of the Exchange will take up the question of increasing that limitation. In well-informed quarters, however, it is believed that this will not occur until all of the slack now existing has been taken up, and it is found that 1,100 men are not physically able to transact the business offered them.

BOLSHEVIST TENETS SCORED BY RABBIS

Dr. Schulman Warns of the "Moral Madness" of Russian Reds.

SEES PROPAGANDA HERE

Dr. Silverman, in Memorial Sermon, Says Enemy Agents Spread Socialist Doctrines.

Prominent Rabbis in Memorial Day sermons delivered in the synagogues of the city yesterday warned their congregations against the tenents of Bolshevism. Among the Rabbis who spoke on memorial themes were Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, and Dr. Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel, Harlem.

"Judaism, as a religion, cannot tolerate the spirit of Bolshevism," said Dr. Schulman. "Judaism is essentially a religion of law, of the law of right, which distinguished between mine and thine, of the law of justice, which seeks to hold the scales evenly between all the elements in the national life.

"Judaism is a religion that has never defied one man, nor does it defy a million of men. Judaism holds that the Divine Law of Righteousness, which has to be discovered, without passion of prejudice, by the human mind, and obeyed by the human conscience, is superior to the will of any one man, or of any class.

"Therefore, no one who understands the genius of Judaism, will commit himself to the moral madness of Bolshevism. Non one who has a right to speak for it will put himself under the traditions of Israel, and so deny the foundations of Jewish life as to declare himself in favor of the madness of Lenin and Trotzky. The conception of the State, as taught by the inspired lak giver of old certainly made the law of right superior to the mailed fist of the autocrat on the throne, the cunning exploiter and the million handed club wielded by the mob. American democracy, in the last analysis, rests upon the good sense, upon the conscience, upon the love of right of the American people.

"It means a vote of confidence in human nature. It aims at a government of liberty and law and the expression of free personality in property and in the sanctities of the family life. We therefore reject with all the force at our command the dangerous heresies which agitators are seeking to import into our beloved country. As there is no room in America for double national allegiance, so there can be no room in it for an international Bolshevism."

Dr. Silverman said in part:

"I believe that the nations responsible for this war should be punished. They are murderers from the Kaiser down. We have people in this land who oppose the terms of peace. They are like the modern sentimentalist who desires to send flowers to the murderer behind prison bars.

"I declare the counterproposals of the enemy are insults to the allied nations and the United States. We should continue the fight, not alone economically, diplomatically, but by force of arms until a complete victory is won.

"The enemy's propaganda agents are at work here in this land. They are preaching Socialism, Bolshevism and illegitimate labor doctrines. I know many of these agents by name. They were pro-German before we entered the war and they are still pro-German. They did not dare speak while we were in the fight, but now they are openly aiding the enemy. There are ministers of the Christian Church and Rabbis of the Jewish faith openly advocating these pro-German doctrines. Yes, and we have men in our Legislature opposing the League of Nations. Those men are all a fraud and are autocrats and a menace to the peace of the world. They are making Presidential capital out of the peace issue irrespective of the consequences. We should arise as a mass and protest against them and frown on them at election time."

In the course of his remarks Dr. Silverman compared the Memorial Day address cabled to this country, delivered by President Wilson, with the Gettysburg address of President Lincoln.

Dr. Harris spoke of the significance of Memorial Day to the Jew. After telling of the work of the Jew in the civil war and of the sectional animosities at that time, Dr. Harris said in speaking of the European war:

"Correspondingly the feeling between the victors and the vanquished is just as bitter as our feud between North and South. The hatred that flared up during the war will not be easily downed. Passions do not die down in a day. It will take a generation and more before our hearts are softened and the spirit of forgiveness sweeps through the world."

IN THE CURRENT WEEK

Today.

There will be a thanksgiving service for Greeks, under the auspices of the American Hellenic Liberal Association, at St. Eleftherios's Church, 260 West Twenty-fourth Street, at noon.

The Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle will deliver the address at the annual memorial service of the Police Department at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 4:30 P. M.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "Romain Rolland" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 5 P. M.

The annual service of the 14th Regiment will be held at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, in the evening.

Dr. R. M. Atwater will speak at the Central Branch Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Edwin Markham and Horace Traubel will speak on "Walt Whitman" at the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, at 8 P. M.

Andre Tridon will lecture on "Psychoanalysis," under the auspices of the Ferrer Modern School, at Pythian Hall, 1,941 Madison Avenue, at 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

The birthday of King George V. will be celebrated with a Victory Dinner, under the auspices of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the British Empire in the United States, at the Hotel Commodore at 7 P. M.

There will be a special meeting of the Greater New York Branch of the Enrolled Women's League of the United States Naval Reserves at Plymouth Institute, Orange and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M.

There will be a free lecture on "Finger Prints," under the auspices of the American Alliance of Civil Service Women, at Police Headquarters in the evening.

The Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler will speak at the closing exercises of the evening school of the Harlem Y. M. C. A., at 5 West 125th Street, at 8:15 P. M.

There will be a concert for the benefit of the Washington Heights Community Canteen at the Casino, 136th Street and Broadway, at 8:30 P. M.

Wednesday.

The Millinery Association will have a dinner at the Hotel Astor, beginning at 6:30 P. M.

There will be a reunion of soldiers, sailors, and marines, under the auspices of the Thannawaga Club, at the Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street, at 8 P. M.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "Why Civilizations Decay" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Thursday.

Dr. John A. Glaunburg will deliver a lecture for free men only on "Venereal Disease" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Friday.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1919 of the Montclair Academy will be held at 10 A. M.

Papers on "The Statistician in Business" will be read at a dinner-meeting of the American Statistical Association at the Machinery Club, 50 Church Street, beginning at 6 P. M.

Saturday.

An exhibition of roses and peonies will open at the New York Botanical Garden and continue through Sunday.

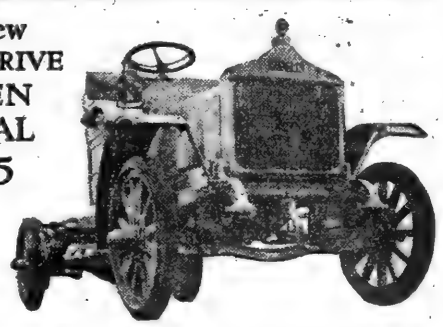
A. E. Young will lecture on "Education and Shop Organization," under the auspices of the Safety Institute of America, in the Assembly Room of the Metropolitan Building at 10 A. M.

Dr. H. A. Gleason will lecture on "The Botanical Garden at Buitenzorg, Java," in the museum building of the New York Botanical Garden at 4 P. M.

The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Hebrew Educational Society will be celebrated at a dinner at the institution's building, Hopkinson and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M.

There will be a welcome-home entertainment for Yorkville men of the 77th Division at the Central Opera House, Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, in the evening.

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merican Committee for Devastated France Tells of Work in Laon District.

TAKES OVER NEW CANTON

Organization Delivers 123,256 Useful Articles in Two and One-half Months.

The American Committee for Devastated France, 16 East Thirty-ninth Street, of which Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, the President, has assumed responsibility for the distribution of supplies in the devastated canton of Anizy-le-Château, in the Province of the Aisne. There are fifteen villages in the canton, which is one of the worst devastated sections of France. The work of relief has already started under the direction of Mrs. A. M. Dike and Miss Anne Morgan, the directors of the committee in France. The committee announced yesterday that from its French representatives in the progress of the committee's reconstruction activities in the City of Laon was another of the battle-scarred cities of the war. The Laon report was as follows:

after the signing of the armistice operation of all sections of the Aisne department decided upon a policy of gradual distribution to the liberated people [illegible] October and December, [illegible] and houses [illegible] were destroyed and suffered [illegible] of the first [illegible] reconstruction of their [illegible] to secure [illegible] satisfactory arrangements and the [illegible] with carpets, furniture and [illegible] Laon. We opened operation with the [illegible] shop where refugees [illegible] of [illegible] from their Mayors [illegible] household goods and clothing. [illegible] weekend in December, [illegible] reported 7,000 refugees [illegible] a total of 28,325 garments.

At the request of the Prefet we decided [illegible] stores in the environs of Laon that they would be within the [illegible] population (in all 2,245). [illegible] of our shipments for February, [illegible] total of our store sales for March, [illegible] last part of March we were asked [illegible] consideration to undertake [illegible] clothing in the entire [illegible] which included the cantons of Neufchatel and Craonne, a district [illegible] untouched by any civilian [illegible] in Neufchatel and Craonne [illegible] delivered for distribution 1,535 garments for men, women, and [illegible] Recently we have obtained from [illegible] for Relief of Belgium clothing [illegible] Court, [illegible] of the American Women's [illegible] at the request of the medicine [illegible] assumed the latter part of [illegible] charge of the medical [illegible] twenty-nine nurses, work [illegible] of Laon. In her sectors [illegible] population of 5,000, which is [illegible] and a crying need for [illegible] attendance. Dr. Shields has established dispensaries in four towns, which [illegible] twice a week, and once a week [illegible] a clinic at Beaurieux, to which [illegible] come from many miles. During [illegible] month she attended 540 cases.

The following donations of $200 or more were acknowledged last week by the following committees:

New York County Red Cross.

[illegible]	$1,358
[illegible]	227
[illegible]	557
[illegible]	524
[illegible]	254
[illegible]	230

Free Milk for France.

[illegible] Committee	$1,000
[illegible] gifts	258
[illegible] Fisher and C. W. Clark	250
[illegible] gifts	222

Contributions Made Last Week to War Relief Funds

Organization.	Headquarters.	Treasurer.	Amount of Contributions—Last Week.	Total to Date.
American Com. for Devastated France, Inc.	16 East 39th St.	Dr. A. C. Humphreys	$44,260	$876,002
Central Committee for Relief of Jews	51 Chambers St.	H. Fischel	343,893	2,500,000
American Jugoslav Relief Committee	511 Fifth Av.	Walter Jennings	582	211,284
American Women's Hospitals	637 Madison Av.	Sue Radcliffe, M. D.	303	327,402
Christian Relief in France and Belgium	105 East 22d St.	Alfred R. Kimball	1,187	252,623
Fatherless Children of France	11 West 46th St.	Alexander J. Hemphill	10,610	695,857
Food for France	10 East 58th St.	Alexander J. Hemphill	140	161,635
Free Milk for France	675 Fifth Av.	Henry E. Cooper	1,862	144,790
Italian War Relief Fund	347 Madison Av.	S. R. Bertron	541	102,958
Serbian Relief Committee	70 Fifth Av.	M. H. Coggeshall	4,520	530,522
Stage Women's War Relief	366 Fifth Av.	Mrs. Shelley Hull	240	228,037

Fatherless of France.

Trenton Committee	$2,835
Volunteer Committee, City Club	1,997
Miscellaneous gifts	631
Clubs	415
Ridgewood Committee	408
Schools	342
D. A. R., C. F. G., and Junior Red Cross	340
Washington Irving High School	291
Roanoke Committee and R. Colgate	272
Sunday schools and church organizations	252
Mrs. G. Hatch and Miss I. W. Leupp	219
William N. Guthrie and St. Mark's Church	219
Boys' High School	219
L. Gordon Hamersley and M. B. Metcalf, Jr.	209
Mrs. Goodrich and Amarillo, Texas	201
First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, and S. J. Deery	200
Professor and Mrs. Slaughter and Miss Bryce	200

Devastated France Committee.

Los Angeles Committee	$25,000
Cleveland War Council	10,000
Cincinnati Committee	2,000
Fulton County Committee	2,000
Wayne County (Ohio) Committee	1,000
Buffalo Committee	1,000
Atlanta Committee	1,000
Omaha Committee	866
Various gifts	620
Saranac Lake Committee	586
East Union (Ohio) Committee	200

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

Ohio Committee, Toledo	$200,000
[illegible]nnecticut Committee	45,000
Michigan Committee	20,000
Massachusetts Committee	20,000
Minnesota Committee	25,000
[illegible] and December, [illegible]	47,000
Oregon Committee	20,000
North Dakota Committee	20,000
Cayuga County (N. Y.) Committee	10,000
Committee for Greeks in Asia, N.Y.C.	15,000
New Jersey Committee	10,000
Indiana Committee	20,000
South Carolina Committee	20,000
Montana Committee	2,000
Mississippi Committee	5,000
North Carolina Committee	8,000
Utah Committee	8,000
Washington State Committee	8,000
West Virginia Committee	1,000
Wyoming Committee	1,000
Easton (Penn.) War Chest	4,000
Dayton War Chest Association	4,166
Lancaster (Penn.) Committee	3,500
Miss Caroline Merchbilem	1,000
Indiana Committee	6,500
Armenian Bazaar Fund, N. Y. City	857
National Allied Relief	292
Brazil Sunday schools	461
Sunday schools in Japan	700
Lancaster County Committee	219
Walnut Hills (Ohio) M. E. S. S.	201
Gary (Ind.) Committee	250
Bellefonte (Penn.) Fund	579
Altoona (Penn.) Committee	575
Whitestone (N. Y.) Committee	457

Serbian Relief Committee.

Girls' League, Horace Mann School	$400
Mrs. William H. Moore	300
Oneida County War Chest	300
Onondaga War Chest	300
James Harher	300
Various gifts	2,470

Central Jewish Relief.

War Chest Associations	$238,248
Dallas, Committee	87,500
New England Bureau	28,163
Cong. T. Israel, Lincoln, Neb.	1,000
Chisholm, Minn., Committee	1,366
Newark, N. J., Committee	1,000
Los Angeles Committee	1,800
Jewish Daily News	5,340
Ezra Batzor Society, Milwaukee	1,500
Lackawanna County, Penn., Comm.	1,000
The Jewish World	1,466
St. Joseph, Mo. Committee	2,000
Dayton, Ohio, Committee	1,250
Trenton, N. J. Committee	6,000
Buffalo, N. Y., Committee	2,000
Designated Institutions	542
Norwich, Conn., Committee	350
Winston-Salem Committee	314
Charleston, S. C., Committee	200
London, Canada, W. S. Association	700
Boscobel, La., Committee	213
Ladies' Relief Soc., Carteret, N. J.	200
Allentown Committee	200
Carbondale, Penn., Committee	302
Cong. B. Israel, Hoboken	212
Wilmington, N. C. Committee	350
Jersey City Heights Committee	319
Temple Beth-El, Cary, Ind.	437
Knoxville, Tenn., Committee	400
Cong. T. I. Pittsburgh	225
Cong. Mt. Sinai, N. Y. C.	255
Cong. A. Y., Stockton, Cal.	201
G. of W., Pittsburgh	688
Bay City, Mich., Committee	200

Christian Relief Committee.

Ref. Ch. in U. S., Nat. Serv. Comm.	$25,000
Eugene Delano	250
C. A. Mory	250
Mrs. Annie L. Hoe	250
Various gifts	1,337

Italian War Relief.

Oneonta War Chest	$300

Jugoslav Relief Committee.

Fulton County, Ohio, War Chest	$500

French Tubercular Children's Fund.

Mrs. Anna Woershoffer	$35,000
Refugees' Relief Fund	4,000
Jacob H. Schiff	1,000
James McLean	1,000
Baltimore, Br.-Am. Relief	3,000
Washington Committee	1,000
Various gifts	$37

Secours National Closes.

The Secours National Fund, which was a branch of the French Committee of the same name and of which Mrs. Whitney Warren was the Treasurer in this country, ceased its activities on May 1. Yesterday the final audited report of the committee was made public. The report shows total receipts and disbursements of $606,120.87. The report follows:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions, general	$501,918.82
Contributed for reconstruction work	72,845.76
Proceeds from benefit performance at Shubert Theatre, Dec. 12, 1914	5,525.33
Proceeds from loan exhibition of paintings at Altman's Galleries, March 24, 1915, to April 11, 1915, and lecture by John Cowper Powys, April 11, 1915	4,087.85
Proceeds from fashion fete at Newport, July 24, 1915	7,697.11
Proceeds from Skating Club, Winter of 1915-1916	8,505.75
Proceeds from conference at Ritz Hotel, New York, by Whitney Warren, Dec. 9, 1915	1,519.37
Proceeds from automobile touring car	1,207.50
Proceeds of booth at Allied Bazaar, June 5 to 16, 1916	100.15
Proceeds of booth at Allied Bazaar, Boston, Dec. 9 to 20, 1916	1,013.10
Proceeds of sales of Tricolor buttons	1,838.10
Portion of contributions received paid to other funds as requested by contributors	62.00
Total	$606,120.87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Remitted to France—	
Through J. P. Morgan & Co.	$527,833.08
Direct by Mrs. A. P. Stokes	85.18
Direct by Buffalo War Relief Committee	1,000.00
Direct by Miss Elizabeth Thacker	4.38
Purchase of clothing, &c.	77,080.20
Freight and charges on ten barrels bacon per steamship Rochambeau, Dec. 13, 1914, donated	17.00
Charges for crating one field kitchen, donated	39.05
Part contributions remitted to:	
P. S. D. Fund	30.00
War Relief Clearing House	22.06
Comite des Etudiants Americains de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts	10.00
Total	$606,120.87

American Memorial Hospital.

Fifty-three endowments of $6,000 each have already been reported to the headquarters of the American Memorial Hospital, founded by the American Fund for French Wounded. Most of these endowments are from towns or cities which have adopted this method of creating a perpetual memorial to their soldier dead in France.

Each of the New England States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, is represented, in addition to which there is a New England bed endowment. The following Massachusetts cities have also completed memorial endowments: Boston, (4;) Cohasset, Duxbury - Falmouth - Chatham; Milton, Newton, (2;) Springfield, Topsfield, Whitinsville, and Worcester, (2.)

New York City and Brooklyn have received funds for 7 endowments. Outside of New York City and Brooklyn, Syracuse, (2,) and Rochester have already cuse, (2,) and Rochester have already paid in endowment funds. Other city endowments have been established by Beaver, Pittsburgh, and Sewickly, Penn.; Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chicago; Independence, Wichita, Hutchinson, and Kansas City, Kan.; St. Joseph and St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Wilmington, Del., and San Francisco.

A number of endowments have been made by individuals in memory of soldiers and war workers. In this classification are endowments in memory of Courtney Campbell of Chicago, Alvah Crocker, Jr., Charles McCormick, Jr., Major Gen. and Mrs. C. J. Paine, James Stillman, and Wallace Winter, Chicago.

Two endowments have been made, one by Mrs. Honer Gage of Worcester, Mass., and the other by Mrs. W. Z. Stuart of Neenah, Wis., in thankfulness for the safe return of their sons.

In addition to the above list, 17 endowments have been partially collected, the latter including an endowment fund in memory of Theodore Roosevelt and another in memory of Hobart Baker. The total number of memorial bed endowments is to be 100, making a total of $600,000.

The Building Fund of $100,000 has been subscribed. In addition to this original sum raised by the New York, New England, and Chicago Committees of the American Fund for French Wounded, these gifts have been added:

For convalescent sun parlors, from Detroit and Grand Rapids, each.....$10,000
Through New England Committee for roof garden, kitchen, operating room and sterilizers..... 22,500
From Mrs. Granger Hollister, Rochester, N. Y., for equipment of nurses' quarters..... 3,000
Mrs. Murry Guggenheim, the New York Committee has just reported, has pledged for the dispensary building which is to be an addition to the hospital proper..... 10,000

The plans for the hospital have been practically completed by Mr. Charles Butler.

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Committee, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, which was organized in 1915, has issued its report of last year's activities. The committee, together with its affiliated committees, raised more than $30,000,000. The organization was the result of the operations of many other relief funds and gave practical form to their objects by drawing them together and systematizing their efforts to relieve the distress in Europe. One of the most important of its accomplishments was its alliance in 1916 with the War Relief Clearing House for France and her allies. The committee gave valuable assistance when emergency funds were needed for the men who had defended Verdun, and also raised $100,000 when the Germans were first driven back and money was asked for to help the people returning to the devastated sections of France. Material aid was also extended to Armenia and Syria and to other relief associations, and during the next few months the committee will concentrate on work in Belgium, helping Belgian refugees and repatriated prisoners and orphans, women and children in Siberia and in Italy and elsewhere, and will train maimed soldiers in useful trades. John Moffatt is Chairman of the organization, J. C. Klinck Vice President, and James A. Blair, Jr., is Treasurer.

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Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 38 h.p. 4-pass. Sedan.
Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 38 h.p. 5-pass. tour.
Pierce-Arrow, 1918, 48 h.p. 7-pass. tour.
Pierce-Arrow, 1917, 48 h.p. 7-pass. tour.
Pierce-Arrow, 1916, 48 h.p. Limo. Land.
Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 48 h.p. 3-pass. Road.
Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 48 h.p. 7-pass. tour.
Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 48 h.p. 5-pass. Road.
Pierce-Arrow, 1918, 66 h.p. 7-pass. tour.
Pierce-Arrow, 1915, 66 h.p. 7-pass. tour.

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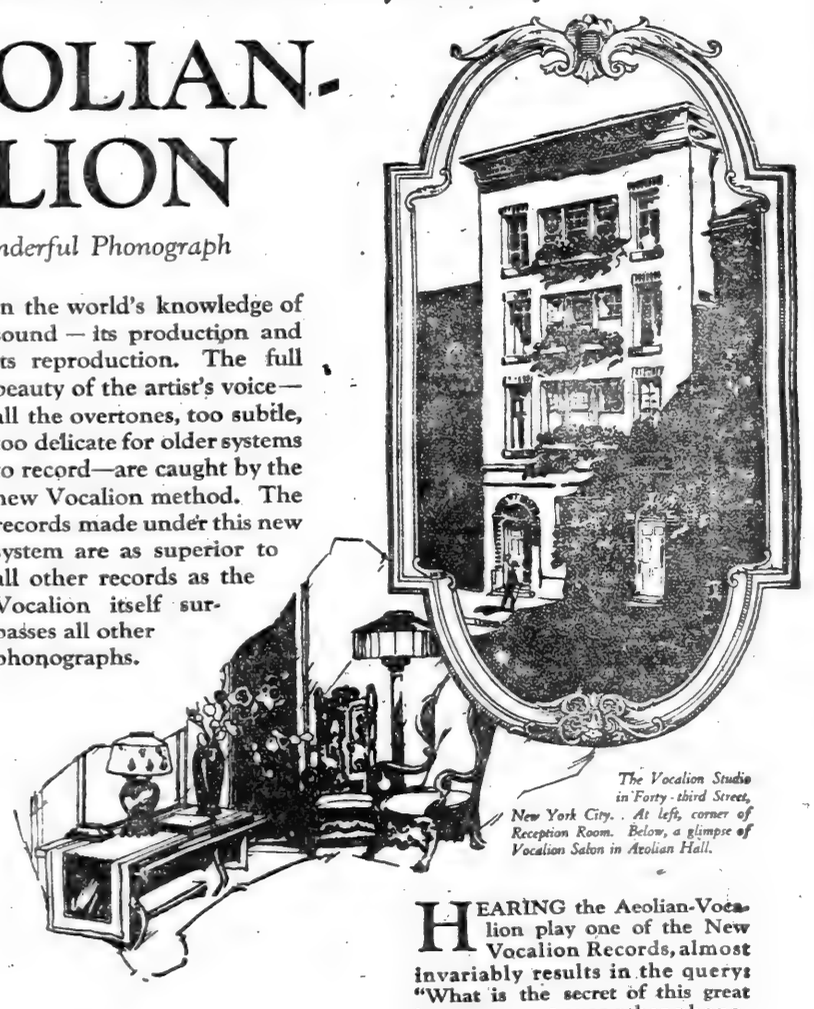
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The Vocalion Studio in Forty-third Street, New York City. At left, corner of Reception Room. Below, a glimpse of Vocalion Salon in Aeolian Hall.

HEARING the Aeolian-Vocalion play one of the New Vocalion Records, almost invariably results in the query: "What is the secret of this great improvement over other phonograph performances?"

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In every line of its endeavor—in the production of a phonograph record, a phonograph, a great pipe-organ or a grand piano; in the erection of a recording studio or a great mercantile establishment; in the design of an instrument case, or the decoration of a music salesroom, the Aeolian standard is apparent—the standard that is recognized as the most uplifting influence the music industry has ever known and that has made The Aeolian Company the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.



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NATIONAL UMPIRES' ASSOCIATION TO RAISE STANDARDS OF REFEREE'S WORK IN LAWN TENNIS

FOR KEEN UMPIRING IN TENNIS BATTLES

National Association of Referees Will Take Steps to Insure Care in Decisions.

THANKLESS PART TO PLAY

Importance of Matter, However, Is Felt by Authorities, and Clear Code Is Certain.

The National Umpires' Association has now been in existence for several years as an adjunct to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, with Edward C. Conlin, most famous of tennis umpires, as Chairman. Starting as little more than a sub-committee, this important branch of the executive force has developed into an organization of real significance, including representatives of every club having membership in the U. S. N. L. T. A. With the interruptions of war no longer affecting tennis schedules, and with a majority of the leading tennis players of America already back in civilian life, the National Umpires' Association will this season have its first real opportunity to prove its value to the game by raising the standards of officiating in tournament play.

It is a recognized fact that no one likes to umpire a tennis match. It is a thankless job at best, with disgusted looks and inaudible remarks as its most likely reward. An umpire is rarely if ever infallible, and the chances are that the more conscientiously he tries to do his duty the more mistakes he will make, his popularity with the players entrusted to his care decreasing accordingly. Everybody is willing to criticise a player or even give a decision from the side lines, but ask him to sit up on the high chair and proclaim his opinions to all the world and see how quickly his judicial enthusiasm will vanish.

Foot-Fault a Crucial Point.

Particularly in such delicate matters as foot-faulting, illegal service, and the like is it difficult to give an impartial and courageous decision, even though the gallery may be exclaiming in unison over obvious infractions of the rules. How often has a tournament chairman tried to pick a good, big judge from an unspeakably critical crowd, only to find himself suddenly confronted by an excess of sickness and an incredible modesty as to personal qualifications. Aside from the unpleasantness of umpiring a match, it deprives the victim of the opportunity of watching the play with the objective eye, for even the pellucid brown part are wasted by the anxiety over a close decision, and the necessity of keeping an accurate count. Even a difficult proceeding that is generally recognized.

The result of all these drawbacks is that the ordinary tournament umpiring is largely done by those whose chief qualification for the responsible position is good nature. This can be easily got through the better part of a whole season under the eyes of a less incompetent official, only to call the attention called to a decision of some important nature, when the verdict is one which should have been entrusted long before. The effect on the game can easily be imagined.

Miss Bjurstedt in Chair.

There are a few men in tennis who really seem to enjoy umpiring and who consequently do it exceedingly well. And there are others who are willing to sacrifice their time and convenience in a good cause. In such a spirit Miss Molla Bjurstedt recently umpired some of the matches in the girls' junior Metropolitan tournament, and now those youngsters appreciated having the national champion in the chair, even though the presence of the celebrated visitor caused the efficiency of the service of some of them by about thirty points to the game!

Tennis umpires in general are too much inclined to consider the opinions, real or fancied, of the players under the stress of excitement. For instance, they often listen to an appeal although the referee may see that the ball nearly touched the line. It is certainly the duty of the umpire to call it. The players have a right to demand ruling, and the umpire is not justified in overruling a decision of the referee, although he ought, sometimes, to overrule such as Linde-Murray and Billy Romagosi made a habit of calling all the close ones in their favor. Level-headed officials are going to protect them against their own ungelfishness.

Tournament play in this country and abroad has developed a stage in America where the game should be taken to present the absolute fairness of the game, with complete absence of discrimination and an insistence upon the letter as well as the spirit of the rules. It is the purpose of the National Umpires' Association to uphold this standard, so long as the national institution of lawn tennis continues to flourish.

SPECIAL RACE FOR STARS.

Baker, Sellers, and Ray May Meet in 660-Yard Event.

Homer Baker of the Glenco A. C., Jack Sellers, New York A. C., and Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., will clash in a special race at 600 yards, if the plans of officials of the Loughlin Lyceum materialize. Invitations have been extended to the three prominent runners to race in the Loughlin Derby, the principal event on the Lyceum's outdoor track and field program scheduled for McGolrick Field, Brooklyn, next Sunday.

The program includes the following events: Loughlin Derby at 600 yards; McGoldrick relay race at 1,200 yards; pentathlon competition; 75-yard dash, 1,000-yard run; 300-yard run; two-mile run; 220-yard dash for novices; 56-pound weight throwing contest; 220-yard dash for boys; Costella's School 300-yard parochial school relay and a half-mile handicap run for members of Loughlin Lyceum who have never won a pin.

PENN STATE TEAMS READY.

Great List of Contests Planned for Commencement Week.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., May 31.—With the close of college but a few days off, Penn State athletic teams are being pointed for the contests that will be features of the commencement week program. Two baseball games with Hans Wagner's Carnegie Tech nine, and track meet with the University of Pittsburgh are the dominating events of the attractive program which has been arranged and which will begin next Saturday.

Coach Wheeling has been putting the finishing touches on the Blue and White nine, and he feels confident that the season will close with two more victories at the expense of members of the skald. The ability of the visitors is not being underestimated, but the record of the Penn State nine proves that the team has been gradually developing till it has just about reached the top of its form. Not a game has been lost during the opening series, while seven victories have been registered. Hunter, Kroog and Gramley have all been showing up well in the box, and they expected to baffle the visiting slug-

[illegible] inter-class track meet of last week, which was won by the sophomores, unearthed some new material for Coach Lewis, and he feels somewhat more optimistic as to the outcome of the dual meet with Pitt next week. The work of Grimes was particularly pleasing, and he uncorked the surprise of the [illegible] when he broke the college record in the discus throw by about nine feet. Coach Lewis is having trouble developing a good hurdler, and this is one point where the team has been weak all year. Penn State is very strong in the track events, and it is believed that the Blue and White will be victorious in the dual meet with Pitt.

Interfraternity and interclass contests are being continued right up to the close of the college year. The final round of the baseball league shows six fraternities, Phi Kappa, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Lambda Chi Alpha, Alpha Gamma Rho, Alpha Zeta and Pi Kappa Alpha, fighting it out for first place. The tennis league has progressed to the round before the semi-finals, and the winner will be decided before the end of the week. Wet weather has delayed progress in both baseball and tennis, but with the return of good weather during the past week, the schedules have been completed very rapidly. Inter-class contests are being played in baseball, tennis and [illegible]

CLARK'S LONG RUN LEADS.

Professional Champion Gunner Holder of Record for Season.

The record long run of the 1919 trap-shooting season to date is 270 straight by Homer Clark, East Alton, Ill., the professional champion. This straight score, made at the Mississippi State tournament, held at Vicksburg, has been officially recognized by the American Trapshooting Association. Clark held the professional long run record in 1918. It was 247 straight. His run of 270 is the longest officially recorded for a professional since 1915 when Lester German, the former big league baseball pitcher, broke 372 straight at Atlantic City.

WEEK OFFERS BIG GOLF ATTRACTIONS

Men's Metropolitan Title Play Will Begin at Woodlawn on Wednesday.

The coming golf week, with its varied attractions, will be characteristic of this month which will be replete with important tournaments. Two championship meetings, one for women and the other for men, are in store for the golfers, the first being the annual event of the Women's Eastern Golf Association to be held at Apawamis tomorrow and Tuesday, and followed by the tri-city matches for the Griscom Cup, and the other the men's metropolitan championship, Wednesday to Saturday over the links of the Brooklawn Country Club.

The Apawamis affair will in a way mark the rejuvenation of the women's Eastern body, which practically ceased to exist during the war. This tournament and the intercity work well together, as many of the same players compete in both events. Hereabouts the women have been practicing faithfully to get into top form, and they are now ready for either match or medal play. The team contests between Long Island, Westchester County, North Jersey, and South Jersey developed unexpected strength among the Long Island contingent. At any rate, the players who have been asked to defend the cup now held by the metropolitan association appear to be a more formidable array than the 1916 winning combination. The personnel of the new team will probably include the following:

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, of Cherry Valley, winner of the metropolitan championship tournament and the women's Eastern title the last time they were held; Miss Marion Hollins, of Westbrook, former metropolitan champion; Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, erstwhile national title-holder; Mrs. L. C. Stockton, of Raritan Valley; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview; Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, Bedford; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century; Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock; Mrs. J. H. Alexandre, Piping Rock; Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck; Mrs. A. D. Patterson, Englewood; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood; Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Baltusrol; Mrs. C. A. Heckscher, Piping Rock, and Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill, winner of the Red Cross tournament at Apawamis in 1917.

As far as a preliminary bowing goes, the Philadelphia women look equal to the task of toting back the trophy to the section from which it started. The team, headed by such redoubtable performers as Mrs. Donald H. Barlow, Mrs. H. Vanderbeck, and Miss Mildred Caverly, never looked better. Others that can be counted upon include Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Miss Anita Clippe, Mrs. D. H. Elder, Miss Eleanor Chandler, Miss Ethel Campbell, Miss Frances Grisom, Miss Irene Gibbs and Mrs. G. Hedges Stetson.

With the Boston forces the outlook is less promising, several of the former favorites being unable to play. Consequently, this puts Mrs. E. W. Daley, the captain, up against a trying situation. Recently polled individuals, Mrs. A. Wells, Mrs. R. Steinert, Mrs. G. H. Johnson, Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Mrs. R. F. Kimball, Miss Marjorie Wood, Miss Arlene Wood, Mrs. H. C. Philbrick and possibly Mrs. G. W. Coope, a former Boston champion.

Since 1916 there has been no Griscom Cup competition, and the last time it was held, at the Essex County Club, Mass., the metropolitan women, after 10 years, got possession of the trophy.

The metropolitan championship at Brooklawn will be the nineteenth under the auspices of the Metropolitan Golf Association, the first time in the history of that body that the event has gone to a course in Connecticut. In making that selection the Executive Committee felt that so long as Brooklawn was in the zone known as the metropolitan district it was entitled to the same consideration as clubs in other localities. There are a number of fine players at Brooklawn, and if they get going in their best form the visitors will be put to it to defeat them.

Robert Abbott, who is then at Yale won the intercollegiate title, is playing in splendid form, and they say the same of S. D. Bowers, who was competing in tournaments as far back as 1895. The course, if stretched to the limit, will be 6,700 yards or more and hard enough for any golfer, as the recent addition of Commodore Oswald Kirkby, the titleholder, says he is to leave for Pittsburgh tomorrow, and most of the entrants from this thoroughly sporty city will be there not later than Tuesday.

The June tournament of the New York Newspaper Golf Club will begin tomorrow at Van Courtlandt Park. The prize will be awarded to the player with the low net score. It has been decided that no more than eight holes will be permitted in completing the second and third fixtures.

Perry Adair and Bobby Jones are said to be contemplating a trip to England next year to meet some of the best of the amateurs on the other side. This seems to be a move toward forming a team for a visit to England, which visit would, of course, be returned by the British and which would develop interesting international competition.

Charles Evans, Jr., has decided to play in the Jaques Cup tournament and this is taken to mean that he will certainly play in the open championship at Brae-burn. According to Charles E. Thompson, President of the Western Golf Association, in a letter to Francis Ouimet Evans is planning on making the eastern trip and then jumping to St. Louis for the western championship. It seems hardly possible that Evans would play so close to Braeburn and then not defend his title. His original excuse was his inability to make the trip, but under the new plan he will be right at hand for the championship tournament. It is therefore quite certain that Evans and Ouimet will be contenders for the title.

MANY SPORTS ARE LISTED.

War Department Announces Contests in Inter-Allied Games.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The American Army expects to be strongly represented in the interallied games to be held June 22 to July 6 in the Pershing Stadium at Joinville le Pont, near Paris. Announcement was made by the War Department today that the events in the interallied games will be as follows:

Boxing and wrestling, bantam to heavyweight, inclusive; cricket, cross-country races, 10,000 meter individual competition; fencing, individual competition foils, sabres, epee; football, soccer, American intercollegiate, Rugby; hand grenade throwing, horse riding competition, rowing, single sculls, four-oared shells, eight-oared shells; shooting, army rifles, individual competition, team competition; shooting revolver or automatic pistol, service weapon, individual competition, team competition; swimming, 100 meter free style, 100-meter back stroke, 200-metre breast stroke, 400-meter free style, 800-meter free style, 1,500-meter free style, 400-meter relay free style, four men; track and field sports, 100-meter dash, 200-meter dash, 400-meter run, 800-meter run, 1,500-meter run; modified marathon, 16,000 meters, 110-meter high hurdle, 200-meter low hurdles, running high jump, running broad jump, standing broad jump, running hop, step, and jump, pole vault, throwing javelin, best hand; throwing discus, best hand; putting 16-pound shot, best hand; pentathlon to include 200-meter dash, running broad jump, shot put, 16-pound, best hand, and throwing discus, free style, best hand; 1,500-meter run, relay race, 200 meter, four men; relay race, 1,600 meter, four men; medley relay race, four men, one man runs 800 meters; tug of war, 9-men team.

WILL RACE SMALL BOATS.

Jamaica Bay Yachtsmen Plan Series of Contests.

To Jamaica Bay yachtsmen goes the credit of promoting the first class of sailboats to be built in the United States since the day when Uncle Sam declared war on Germany. Although the boats are only little fellows they promise to be exceedingly popular and furnish plenty of sport this Summer. The class is the result of hard work on the part of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay, which has been trying for years to promote a sailing division of one design boats among the yacht clubs on the bay.

Had it not been for the war the class would have been built two years ago. At that time it was decided to build Sea Mews, a class designed by Fred Goeller, a Manhattan naval architect, who is now in the United States Navy. The Sea Mews were chosen after a committee, made up of R. H. Behrens, Canarsie Yacht Club; E. Oppenheim, Rockaway Park Yacht Club; B. Yenzer, Motor Boat Club of Jamaica Bay, and W. Endlich, Canarsie Yacht Club, had thoroughly investigated all of the small one-design classes on neighboring waters.

The idea of the Committee was to find a boat with a large enough sail spread to be a good sailor and at the same time a safe enough craft for the younger generation. The principal reason for the promotion of the class was to encourage youngsters. Still a boat was wanted that would be large enough to sit five or six full sized adults without unnecessary crowding.

The committee decided that Mr. Goeller's plan ideally filled the bill. A few changes were necessary on account of the shoals and flats of Jamaica Bay. The boat is a fast, sturdy little craft, rat rigged, 14 feet over all by 6½ feet beam, drawing 15 inches with board up and about 2½ feet with the board down. The class is being built by Rider & Suydam of Old Mill Creek. Fourteen have been ordered. Originally they were promised by June 15. Owing to wet weather the class probably will not be delivered much before July 1.

The yachtsmen who have ordered the boats are Commodore C. A. Martin, Canarsie Yacht Club; Commodore Wedel, Canarsie Yacht Club, President of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay; Commodore A. H. Brook, Canarsie Yacht Club; Commodore E. J. Theimer, Rockaway Point Yacht Club; Commodore L. C. Helmer, Motor Boat Club of Jamaica Bay; Commodore C. H. Watson, Jamaica Bay Yacht Club; Commodore E. Behr, Old Mill Yacht Club; A. Bentkemf, H. Bergman, J. Friedenberg, S. Lauterback, E. Meyer, S. Ullmann, and R. Wood, all of the Rockaway Point Yacht Club.

It is the plan of the Yacht Racing Association to race the new class throughout the Summer on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. A. Merritt, one of the Jamaica Bay philanthropists on Jamaica Bay, has offered a championship trophy. There also is a possibility that Sir Thomas Lipton may offer a cup for the class. The racing dates will be announced just as soon as all the yachts take to the water.

As they are only small yachts, the Jamaica Bay Corinthians are decidedly more fortunate than their brother yachtsmen on Gravesend Bay and Long Island Sound. They do not have to worry this year about the demands of paid hands. Investigations at the yachting centres of Long Island show that it is practically impossible to engage crews. Port Jefferson has for years furnished Captains, mates, engineers, firemen, and sailors for the yachts that each season go into commission for the wealthy yachtsmen of the North Shore of Long Island.

This Summer the good sailormen of Port Jefferson are turning up their weatherbeaten noses at berths on yachts. To get a sea they are demanding not only exceptionally high wages but they also are asking for an eight-hour working day. Under the circumstances even the bigger boats that have recently been turned back by the Government to their former owners will go into commission.

Commodore Howard C. Borden, Atlantic Yacht Club, is putting two small yachts into commission at Port Jefferson, one, the power sailer, Nomad. However will use as the flagship of the Sea Gate Club. The other is the power boat Wig Wag. Other yachts that are going into commission at Port Jefferson are Norman Johnson's houseboat Belle Chance, Akela, which was S. P. No. 1,703 during the war, and the Sea Gate Club boat, property of Maxwell Wyeth of Philadelphia, which will not be put into commission until next Summer.

The same condition of affairs exists at Greenport, another north shore yachting harbor. Commodore James B. Ford, Motor Boat Club of America, is putting into commission his schooner Yacht Vagrant. Vice Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York Yacht Club, also is being made ready for Summer cruising. Another big yacht that is being commissioned at Greenport is the big schooner Enchantress, the property of William E. Corey. Harry Payne Whitney will have his steamer Wild-away this Summer. The schooner Tarpon, recently sold to James Young of Manhattan, also is being overhauled at Greenport, as are the launches that belong to George J. Gould, Oliver G. Jennings, and John L. Lidgewood.

FAVOR TITLE TOURNEY.

British Golfers Urge Holding of Open Championship.

Although it has been the sentiment in England that no championship golf tournaments should be played until demobilization is completed, thus playing fair with those in the service, it is possible that the open championship will be played this year. An agitation in favor of staging the event during the present season has been started among prominent golfers, and the matter is receiving some attention. Many golfers contend that the "first twenty" players are now out of the service and are available, so that the chief cause for postponement until next year is removed.

Harry Tulford, one of the leading British professionals, is urging the holding of the championship this year, and in advancing his argument he says:

"We are in a position to know who is and who is not free to take part, and we find that the first twenty players of today are all free men. It is not too much to say that of all the players who would enter in the usual way at least 80 per cent. are in a position to do so if the event was held this coming Summer.

"It seems strange, when sport in general is spoken of everywhere, and the old events are being arranged, that golf, of all games, should be held up. If it is the professionals that the authorities are studying, then I can assure them that we are not, for one, keen. Why do they not communicate with the Professional Golfers' Association and get its opinion, or is it that it would be infra dig to consult the players themselves?

"Many of the leading golf professionals have to depend on their showing in the open for their future welfare, and many a young pro can date his first start back to a well-up position in the event. I even know of one club which is not going to appoint a pro until after the first tournament is decided this year. It is anxious to see which way the professional cats are jumping after four years of war.

"The championship authorities must surely realise the importance of the event from this standpoint, or is it that their attitude is one of indifference toward the professional's interest? I prefer to think otherwise; the subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund of the P. G. A. prove this. If their answer is that the winner of the next open must surely be a man who stands in no need of advancement, then I would respectfully suggest that it is not these men, but those anxious to make good, who should be given the chance to do so."

Marksmanship Matches Aug. 25.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The national marksmanship matches, to be held at the Caldwell, N. J. range, will begin on Aug. 25, at the conclusion of the matches of the National Rifle Association of America, the Navy Department announced today. The schedule of events provides both for individual and team competition.

YALE CREWS MOVE TO NEW QUARTERS

Oarsmen Will Complete Their Training for Races with Harvard at Gale's Ferry.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—Yale oarsmen today reached the final stages of their training season for their regatta with Harvard when they transferred their headquarters from this city to New London. Until the three races with Harvard, which are scheduled for Friday, June 20, are rowed, they will practice twice a day on the Thames, residing in the quarters purchased by the university navy several years ago at Gales Ferry.

The Harvard squad will not go to Gales Ferry until the middle of the coming week, and will be quartered as usual at Red Top, about two miles lower down the river than Gales Ferry.

This is the first visit of the university crews to the Thames in three years, and extensive improvements have been necessary at both headquarters in preparation for the arrival of the squads. At Yale it has been decided not to open the freshman headquarters this year, but to house the 1922 oarsmen with the Varsity.

The Yale squad will this year be in charge of Professor Mather Abbott, whose first eight has already defeated Princeton, and whose second crew has beaten University of Pennsylvania. When the Yale squad went last to New London Dr. Abbott was associate coach with the professional, Guy Nickalls.

The Harvard squad will again be in charge of William Haines, the former professional, under whose coaching the informal 'Varsity eight last year defeated the Yale crew, and whose three eights, the first and second 'Varsity, and Freshman Ocelette, in 1916 won from their corresponding Yale crews, which were coached by Guy Nickalls.

The crews are rowing as follows:

First—Stroke, Peters; No. 7, Driscoll; No. 6, Payson; No. 5, Captain Mead; No. 4, Schieffelin; No. 3, Adams; No. 2, Schreiber; bow, Enders.

Second—Stroke, Hemingway; No. 7, Allen; No. 6, Ewing; No. 5, Brownell; No. 4, Moulton; No. 3, Benson; No. 2, Hord; bow, Hare.

HUNTS PROGRAM IS VARIED.

Meeting This Month Promises Rare Sport for Horsemen.

The United Hunts racing season, slated for Belmont Park Terminal June 14 and 21 promises to develop into one of the leading fixtures of its kind of the year. It will be remembered that such a session was the means of uncovering the wonderful Omar Khayyam, and the hope is expressed in many quarters that the Aspirant Stakes for two-year-olds, which will be one of the features, will be the means of showing to the turf world some great youngsters.

This event and the others which have been carded make up a program which is varied and interesting, comprising dashes and distance races on the flat, and a number of steeplechases which will attract stars of the jumping game. The course, admittedly the finest of its type in America, is fast being rounded into shape.

SVEER CHAMPION OF ASIA.

Trotter by American Sire Sets Mark of 2:07¼ at Omsk.

Asia [illegible] place on the map of the trotting turf when Sveer recently trotted a mile in 2:07¼ at Omsk, Siberia. Sveer is one of the horses that was shipped across the Ural Mountains after the upheavals in Petrograd and Moscow, and at Omsk, under the protection of the Government set up by Admiral Koichak, he succeeded in making his record of 2:07¼. At the same time he also placed his name at the top of the list of Russian-bred trotters, the limit prior to his performance being 2:08, which was made by Prostee at Moscow.

This 2:08 is also the European record, and supplanted the 2:09 3-10 made by Silliko when he won the Sommer Prize at Vienna in 1908. Sveer is by Zamicel, 2:11¼, a son of Quarter Cousin, which was bred in Danbury, Conn., and exported after he made a three-year-old record of 2:23¾, at Boston in 1895.

WRESTLING AT OLYMPIAD.

United States to Petition for Catch-as-Catch-Can Competition.

Samuel Dallas and Frederick W. Rubien, President and Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., are to be requested to petition the International Olympic Committee to add the catch-as-catch-can style of wrestling to the list of events at the next Olympic games, scheduled for Antwerp next year. Everett C. Brown of Chicago, a member of the National Championship Committee of the A. A. U., is leading in the agitation for the inclusion of this mat sport in Olympic meets.

In support of his request Mr. Brown submits that the catch-as-catch-can style of grappling is more scientific than the Graeco-Roman method which is adopted for Olympic meets. American wrestlers, it is contended, have no chance at the prevailing style, which is practically extinct in this country. On the other hand, the catch-as-catch-can style is increasing in popularity. European grapplers, who come to this country in quest of wrestling competition, likewise adopt the modern style of grappling.

"The wrestling at the last Olympic games in Stockholm was the most tiresome sight I ever looked at in the shape of athletic contests," Mr. Brown said. "In those games the platforms were built in front of the American section, and the bouts lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. The persons who saw them were disappointed, and there was constant wrangling between the referee, who stood in the ring, and the judges, who were on the outside.

"There was little science. It simply was a case of which man was strongest and had the most endurance. The contestants as a rule were slow in their movements, and there was not half to action one sees in our contests.

"The American boys do not taught the old style, and consequently can be expected to compete successfully with the experts of other countries. As International Olympic Committee is working on a uniform set of rules, I think the National A. A. U. should take action either to have two sets of wrestling championships, one for Graeco-Roman grapplers and the other for catch-as-catch-can, or else adopt the latter as the prescribed style."

BROWN IS TRACK CAPTAIN.

Crack Two-Miler to Head Williams Athletes.

WILLIAMSTOWN, May 31.—The Williams track team has chosen H. H. Brown, its crack two-miler, as Captain for next year. He is a member of the class of 1920, and his home is in Bernardsville, N. J. Brown was the New England intercollegiate two-mile and cross-country champion previous to leaving college two years ago to join the colors.

He won first place in the former event at the New England meet last week, displaying old time form despite his long absence in the service. Brown was in the American Aviation Corps, and at the time the armistice was signed he was flying in France.

NOTABLE TROTTERS IN RACE

Empire State Purse at Syracuse Attracts Great Field.

SYRACUSE, May 31.—The entry received for the Grand Circuit races to be held at Syracuse in connection with the New York State Fair is announced by Race Secretary G. L. Blodgett, and is the largest ever received by this association. There are no fewer than forty-six horses entered in the great Empire State purse of $10,000, for 2:12 trotters. There is only one other purse with a value of $10,000 given in the Grand Circuit or any other circuit this year.

The leading racing stables are represented. Pop Geers of Memphis, Tenn., has entered twenty-two of his horses. The Walter R. Cox, Rover, N. H., stable is represented by twenty entries. Thomas W. Murphy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has twenty horses named. Alonso McDonald of Indianapolis, Dick McMahon, who has previously raced in the West; S. F. Palin, who has the stable of Fred Cline of Indianapolis, and Walter Jr. Myers of Springfield, Ohio, have sent in entries. Others to be represented are the Woy & Townsend stable of Fresno, Cal.; the Ben F. White stable from Macon, Ga.; the Ross F. Stout & Bros. Stable of Clarkeburg, W. Va., and the W. S. Harlan stables of Lockheart, Ala.

Among the great breeding establishments represented in the entry may be mentioned the famous Laurel Hall Farm of Indianapolis, Ind., the home of Peter the Great, 2:07¼, the sire of many horses that will be contestants at Syracuse; the Forest Park Farm of Terre Haute, Ind., home of the great Harvester, 2:01, who, by the way, made his first start in his great racing career at Syracuse, as a three-year-old; J. C. Winston's Sangerfield Farm; the Brookfarm from Chester, N. Y.; Hill and Dale Farm of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Beaumont Farm of West Newton, Mass.; Newbeek Farm, Paoli, Penn.; Duquesne Stables of Pittsburgh, and Pastime Stables of Cleveland.

REINSMEN OF FRONT RANK.

Crack Drivers of Harness Horses Have Own Methods.

The fifty-seven varieties which are referred to so frequently would require a few additions to cover all of the samples of reinsmen which have been seen on the trotting turf. In that world the scale runs from the Old Testament quoter, Alden Goldsmith, whose eye detected Goldsmith Maid in the rough, to dismal Jimmy Eoff, hiding on the roof of a shed to evade the California miners whom he had robbed by his double dealing. The span in the other direction also carries an investigator from the gentlemanly Budd Doble, who marked three world's champions, to Campbell, the Texan with a diamond horseshoe pin in his necktie and a Colt on his hip.

Few of the racegoers of today remember "Old Blocks," as the talent named Hiram Woodruff on account of the smags which his honesty placed in the path of many unscrupulous parties when he was whirling around the tracks on Long Island. In his later days Dan Mace was one of his rivals. Cunning and with original ideas, the Yankee soon made a reputation, while his genius in planning equipment had considerable to do with the modern outfit of racing stables in the matter of bits, shoes, and boots. His skill started Splan and McCarthy a little ahead of their rivals. The boldness and adaptability of the former soon made him a leader, while the latter remained a hard working piedder to the end of his career.

Of the Boston high-wheel sulky group, gruff Jock Bowen made a world's record when Robert Bonner persuaded him to drive Joe Elliott the wrong way of the track. While Goldsmith, a Yankee to the finger tips, possessed marvelous skill in bringing out good mannered horses that could win in any company. Neither of them, however, had anything on the Irish Johns—Murphy and Turner. The latter with a hand like a feather and the knack of getting that a horse had at the first time of asking failed in races unless he had a front runner that could go the route, while the Philadelphia sage could wait for weeks or even a year, if necessary, until the signs were right for a coup. No one ever thought of calling officials than Turner, and few ever had trouble, as he never, as he told Senator Stanford, drove close enough to compromise the judges.

Orrin A. Hickok, an Ohio product, was a master of the trainer's art. He was the great pacer and developed Peter the Great.

The Goldsmith brothers, James and John, were their contemporaries. James was a magnetic, crafty driver who knew the failings of each of his horses as well as their good qualities and made many of them win by seeing that they were not interfered with. On the other hand John never made a plunge until he was convinced that he could win without help and get all that went with it.

Both passed while at the crest of their careers and have been followed by Myron McHenry, perhaps the cleverest natural born reinsman and judge of pace that ever sat in a sulky. Of all those being Highball, Hal Reaper, and Tune Rod, and at the same time kept improving the products of his own stable, the best one in the lot being St. Frisco.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from unofficial scores as published in the different cities of the two leagues. They include the games played May 29:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	P.C.
Cravath, Phil.	30	80	13	25	1	.500
King, N. Y.	4	2	2	1	0	.500
Alexander, Chi.	5	1	0	2	0	.429
Lear, Chicago	5	19	2	8	1	.421
Kilduff, Chi.	14	35	8	14	0	.400
Young, N. Y.	28	103	17	40	3	.388
Wingo, Cin.	10	35	6	13	3	.371
Meusel, Phil.	22	78	19	28	3	.359
Williams, Phil.	31	117	21	41	3	.351
Rariden, Cin.	20	59	7	20	0	.339
Cueto, Cin.	12	29	5	10	2	.333
Fisher, Chi.	9	24	6	8	2	.333
Miller, Boston	9	30	6	8	1	.333
Northrop, Boston	5	3	1	1	0	.333
McCarty, N. Y.	28	70	10	23	1	.329
Konetchy, B'klyn	25	95	10	31	2	.326
Bigbee, Pitts.	23	87	11	28	8	.322
Herzog, Boston	21	85	7	27	1	.318
Griffith, B'klyn	27	114	15	36	2	.316
Rudolph, Boston	7	19	0	6	0	.316
Doyle, N. Y.	24	80	20	25	7	.313
Zimmerman, N. Y.	28	90	11	28	4	.311
Barnes, N. Y.	10	23	6	8	0	.308
Sicking, Phil.	18	49	6	15	1	.306
Hendrix, Chi.	6	10	1	3	0	.300
Roush, Cin.	25	84	10	25	2	.298
Fletcher, Chi.	30	107	12	31	5	.290
Holke, Boston	31	74	6	22	4	.297
Myers, B'klyn	27	108	14	32	3	.296
Hornsby, St. L.	27	98	9	29	0	.296
Hengel, Phila.	27	96	11	28	5	.292
Stack, Chi.	28	107	12	31	3	.290
Burns, N. Y.	26	100	20	29	7	.290
Wilson, Boston	19	59	1	17	1	.288
Tuero, St. L.	12	14	2	4	0	.286
Bancroft, Phil.	25	86	9	24	0	.279
Cutshaw, Brook.	26	90	16	25	3	.278
Neale, Cin.	27	108	17	30	3	.278
Groh, Cin.	27	90	10	25	4	.278
Olson, B'klyn	27	118	22	33	8	.280
Z. Wheat, B'klyn	27	100	17	30	4	.278
Adams, Phil.	18	51	4	14	1	.275
Shotton, St. L.	26	106	15	29	6	.274
Heathcote, St. L.	19	62	3	17	1	.274
Reuther, Cin.	8	11	0	3	0	.273
Pick, Cin.	25	86	8	23	6	.267
Kreuger, B'klyn	25	17	6	23	6	.266
Schmandt, B'klyn	10	27	3	7	0	.259
Clemons, St. L.	17	35	3	9	0	.257
Merkle, Chi.	31	102	16	26	1	.255
Cedeno, Phil.	24	94	11	24	6	.255
Stock, St. L.	27	98	12	25	4	.255
Boeckel, Pitts.	27	97	9	24	8	.247
Baird, Phil.	24	89	13	22	4	.250
Carey, Pitts.	27	97	8	24	3	.247
Barber, Chi.	15	40	5	10	2	.250
Caton, Pitts.	8	16	4	4	0	.250
Dilhoefer, St. L.	6	4	2	1	0	.250
Blackburne, Boston	5	4	0	1	0	.250

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	P.C.
New York	30	885	125	240	57	.271
Philadelphia	24	804	117	226	39	.281
Brooklyn	27	990	137	266	53	.269
Cincinnati	27	918	122	258	52	.281
Chicago	27	901	97	252	28	.280
Boston	30	767	97	176	31	.229
St. Louis	27	900	73	204	28	.227
Pittsburgh	28	922	87	201	42	.218

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher and Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Causey, New York	7	0	1.000
Tuero, St. Louis	5	0	1.000
Winters, New York	4	0	1.000
Carter, Chicago	1	0	1.000
Smith, Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Dubuc, New York	1	0	1.000
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	5	1	.833
Eller, Cincinnati	5	1	.833
Denton, New York	4	1	.800
Nehf, Boston	4	1	.800
Barnes, New York	6	2	.750
Fisher, Cincinnati	3	1	.714
Jacobs, Philadelphia	6	2	.714
Douglas, Chicago	4	2	.667
Tyler, Chicago	2	1	.667
Sallee, Cincinnati	4	2	.667
Grimes, Brooklyn	3	2	.600
Adams, Pittsburgh	3	2	.600
Woodward, Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Cooper, Pittsburgh	4	3	.571
Vaughn, Chicago	3	4	.429
Goodwin, St. Louis	1	1	.500
Cadore, Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Packard, Philadelphia	1	1	.500

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	P.C.
Phillips, Cleveland	6	1	2	3	0	.750
Coumbe, Cleveland	6	5	3	5	0	.600
Cunningham, Detroit	7	6	2	3	0	.500
Grover, Philadelphia	9	15	2	6	0	.400
Fewster, New York	7	7	1	2	0	.389
Cobb, Detroit	24	106	16	40	5	.377
Schang, Boston	18

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Six months	5¾

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Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4⅝

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days.....5 @5¼

4 to 6 months.....5 @5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.63¾	$4.62¾	$4.63¾	..
Cables	4.64¼	4.64¼	4.64¼	..
France—				
Demand	6.28	6.32	6.31	+.17
Cables	6.26	6.30	6.29	+.17

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.63¾	$4.64¼
5.1813	Paris	6.31	6.30
5.1813	Belgium	6.45	6.40
	China—		
	Hongkong	88.00	88.10
	Shanghai	123.00	123.25
	Peking	131.00	131.25
40.20	Holland	39.00	39.25
19.30	Greece	19.25	19.30
52.44	India—		
	Bombay	40.00	40.25
	Calcutta	40.00	40.25
5.1813	Italy	8.10	8.05
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.50	51.75
	Yokohama	51.50	51.75
19.30	Spain	20.02	20.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	25.40	25.80
	Christiania	25.10	25.50
	Copenhagen	25.40	25.80
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.00	44.125
32.44	Rio	27.875	28.00
5.1813	Switzerland	5.13	5.14
51.46	Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	12.05	12.15
	500 rubles	12.00	12.10

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for dealings in which it is the exclusive authorized agency:

	Marks Per Dollar.
Germany	12.64
Poland	12.5
Finland	..
Czechoslovakia	*16.5

*Kronen per dollar.

TRADE BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal		$4.59¾	$4.58¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $927,327,390; balances, $70,302,098; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,324,332; Federal Reserve credit balance, $44,798,752.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@75c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $27.50.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 32½d; in New York, $1.08½; Mexican dollars, 83¼@87¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$10,037,421	$163,216,418
Internal revenue: Income and excess profits taxes	46,464,158	2,044,937,880
Miscellaneous	107,017,778	1,152,334,825
Miscellaneous rev.	86,890,487	584,852,190
Total receipts	$261,409,946	$3,947,843,829
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	579,385,948	10,193,963,560
Excess of total receipts over total disb.	334,490,317	196,882,087
Expenditures	840,796,889	14,141,806,890

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	752,776
Silver in hand decreased	436,831
Notes in circulation decreased	72,349,210
Treasury deposits decreased	17,202,880
General deposits increased	204,047,412
Bills discounted increased	85,120,182
Advances increased	1,160,485

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Hancock Consolidated Sells 125 Acres to Quincy Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 29.—Hancock Consolidated Mining Company has sold to the Quincy Mining Company 125 acres of its land and mining rights tributary to the shafts and underground workings of Quincy. The tentative price is $235,000, the definite figure to be determined after survey of acreage.

To the northwest of the fault on the 2,500-foot level of its Colorado mine the Davis-Daly Copper Company has picked up, by cross-cutting, six feet of ore averaging 12% per cent. copper.

Plan to Increase Ruble Value.

The Vladivostok Chamber of Commerce at a general meetin, cables Consul John K. Caldwell from that city in Siberia, adopted a resolution petitioning the Omsk authorities to close all free ports temporarily against imports of foreign commodities except provisions, and to take measures for the utilisation of commodities now stored in customs warehouses at Vladivostock. Prices are to be fixed and Russian merchants are to be asked to refrain from buying foreign bills, to place no further import orders and to annul orders already placed. The resolution aims to increase the exchange value of ruble currency. In the last week, dollars have been sold at Vladivostok at 36 rubles and at Harbin at 39 rubles.

Boston Stock Report.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 29.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week were:

Sales.	Stocks.	Price.
2	Arlington Mills	183
13	*Dartmouth Mfg. Corp.	209
25	Draper Corp.	130⅝
8	Edmond mills pf.	98
5	*Essex Co.	188
30	Hamilton Mfg. Co.	189
10	Hood Rubber Co.	167½
15	Hood Rubber Co. pf.	105 @108¾
12	*Lindlow Mfg.	140
2	Maverick Mills pf.	85
10	Merrimac Chemical Co.	86
8	Nashawena Mills.	180
7	Nashua Mfg Co.	280
7	New Market Mfg. Co.	150
20	Pacific Mills	176 @176½
5	Plymouth Cordage Co.	224½
1	Waltham Watch Co.	40¾
20	Waltham Bleachery	172
5	*York Mfg. Co.	185

*Ex: dividend.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1919	
May 31	*$3,985,663,140	$6,187,973,592
May 24	4,398,929,432	7,729,212,230
May 17	4,429,743,210	7,709,728,722
May 10	3,837,800,788	6,674,965,406
May 3	4,293,834,246	7,589,653,645
Apr. 26	3,809,869,640	6,904,760,275
	1918.	
June 1	$3,201,313,010	$5,609,294,511
May 25	3,303,408,416	5,905,337,204
May 18	3,790,167,807	6,795,279,300
May 11	3,810,382,696	6,474,243,365
May 4	3,404,071,337	6,359,320,075
Apr. 27	3,190,830,955	5,948,314,299

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1919	6	4½	6	1913	3	2	2½
1918	6	4	5½	1912	3	2¼	2½
1917	4½	2½	3½	1911	2½	2	2½
1916	3½	2½	2½	1910	3½	2¼	2½
1915	2½	1	1½	1909	2	1¼	1½
1914	2	1¼	1½	1908	2	1¼	1½

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday May 31, 1919.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'nt, Investm'ts, &c.	Cash In Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits	Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$5,732,400	$52,164,000	$523,000	$5,284,000	$35,509,000	$1,980,000	$774,600
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,550,000	7,210,000	58,917,000	1,542,000	9,961,000	58,245,000		
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,997,000	33,046,000	549,000	3,215,000	23,578,000	2,734,000	1,831,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	11,815,700	160,354,000	10,079,000	21,785,000	158,472,000	1,771,000	3,773,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,780,000	31,389,000	1,088,000	3,562,000	25,206,000		
National City	25,000,000	52,572,200	508,840,000	13,917,000	95,064,000	(a)682,158,000	18,756,000	1,436,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	9,793,900	81,302,000	1,402,000	8,602,000	63,117,000	6,186,000	437,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	968,700	17,092,000	502,000	2,038,000	15,378,000	553,000	145,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	300,000	106,100	3,832,000	129,000	614,000	3,811,000		296,000
Am. Exchange National	5,000,000	5,915,300	109,568,000	1,713,000	12,685,000	96,193,000	4,917,000	4,948,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	26,058,700	377,588,000	2,567,000	38,343,000	281,334,000	4,846,000	
Pacific Bank	500,000	1,134,700	17,770,000	1,113,000	2,770,000	17,600,000	50,000	
Chat. & Phenix National	3,000,000	3,082,500	114,403,000	5,678,000	12,901,000	92,900,000	9,493,000	2,892,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	17,062,800	126,586,000	5,583,000	16,983,000	124,858,000		150,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,289,300	38,835,000	1,022,000	5,256,000	37,190,000	244,000	986,000
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,404,600	32,656,000	2,289,000	3,677,000	26,269,000	10,000	
Corn Exchange	4,200,000	8,290,700	134,511,000	5,412,000	‡7,951,000	133,938,000	3,220,000	
Import. & Traders Nat.	1,500,000	8,314,700	38,195,000	711,000	3,215,000	24,734,000		51,000
National Park	5,000,000	19,919,300	214,117,000	1,654,000	21,398,000	165,050,000	2,974,000	4,885,000
East River National	1,000,000	641,400	8,459,000	321,000	1,233,000	8,873,000	185,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	4,149,000	21,083,000	832,000	2,403,000	16,993,000		643,000
First National	10,000,000	32,347,800	300,597,000	1,203,000	20,445,000	148,054,000	1,552,000	8,261,000
Irving National	4,500,000	6,368,500	122,622,000	3,680,000	17,033,000	123,175,000	1,412,000	1,438,000
N. Y. County National	1,000,000	440,800	12,797,000	616,000	1,668,000	12,154,000	695,000	198,000
Continental	1,000,000	642,200	7,526,000	151,000	1,145,000	8,365,000		
Chase National	10,000,000	18,383,900	334,634,000	7,165,000	38,700,000	296,703,000	10,417,000	1,700,000
Fifth Avenue	200,000	2,801,400	22,109,000	1,291,000	2,607,000	18,507,000		
Commercial Exchange	200,000	858,100	7,800,000	267,000	1,014,000	7,370,000		
Commonwealth Bank	400,000	762,000	8,099,000	338,000	889,000	8,541,000		
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,070,700	10,593,000	1,085,000	2,044,000	13,578,000	50,000	210,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,377,000	14,811,000	328,000	1,935,000	13,259,000	51,000	398,000
Fifth National	250,000	395,000	8,055,000	305,000	949,000	7,805,000	382,000	245,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,891,300	53,727,000	1,050,000	6,794,000	49,452,000	140,000	70,000
Liberty National	3,000,000	4,774,200	87,472,000	419,000	8,373,000	61,565,000	2,065,000	1,890,000
Coal & Iron National	1,500,000	1,420,800	23,068,000	766,000	1,777,000	13,113,000	417,000	412,000
Union Exchange National	1,000,000	1,327,500	17,217,000	678,000	2,420,000	18,640,000	394,000	395,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,289,800	39,915,000	784,000	4,202,000	28,825,000	2,955,000	
Bankers Trust	15,000,000	17,361,200	276,286,000	1,038,000	31,924,000	251,329,000	10,080,000	
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,551,000	67,842,000	705,000	6,907,000	52,979,000	3,219,000	
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	28,527,700	306,737,000	3,212,000	53,497,000	(b)466,601,000	26,848,000	
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,284,800	12,986,000	222,000	1,452,000	9,861,000	472,000	
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,004,700	87,641,000	1,001,000	10,490,000	74,595,000	6,429,000	
People's Trust	1,500,000	1,812,600	30,830,000	1,010,000	2,707,000	27,275,000	1,730,000	
New York Trust	5,000,000	10,677,100	105,558,000	466,000	8,836,000	67,021,000	2,710,000	
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,305,700	25,356,000	496,000	2,295,000	17,075,000	2,017,000	
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	663,400	22,900,000	445,000	2,731,000	19,564,000	1,039,000	
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,402,700	48,960,000	777,000	4,438,000	34,373,000	1,148,000	
Nassau Nat. Bank, B'klyn	1,000,000	1,228,800	17,089,000	350,000	1,977,000	10,675,000	580,000	50,000
Irving Trust	2,250,000	1,197,600	33,957,000	2,468,000	6,774,000	54,443,000	1,096,000	
Farmers Loan & Trust	5,000,000	12,006,600	129,211,000	4,194,000	14,508,000	(c)151,896,000	9,980,000	
Columbia Bank	1,000,000	672,500	16,484,000	815,000	2,431,000	15,480,000	431,000	
Total		$200,350,000	$370,841,300	$4,731,862,000	$853,847,000	$5,551,577,000	$3,978,774,000	$148,948,000	$38,662,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.									
Greenwich		$500,000	$1,539,700	$17,296,000	$2,370,000	$1,258,000	$17,114,000	538,000	
Bowery		250,000	812,300	5,690,000	673,000	522,000	5,372,000		
N. Y. Produce Exchange		1,000,000	1,242,700	24,864,000	2,438,000	2,293,000	25,966,000		
State		2,000,000	607,100	49,367,000	4,995,000	3,023,000	47,343,000	106,000	
Total		$3,750,000	$4,221,800	$97,026,000	$10,476,000	$7,096,000	$95,795,000	$144,000	
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.									
Title Guarantee & Trust		$5,000,000	$12,023,400	$43,073,000	$936,000	$3,194,000	$27,449,000	$707,000	
Lawyers Title & Trust		4,000,000	5,264,300	24,952,000	802,000	1,727,000	16,340,000	416,000	
Total		$9,000,000	$17,287,700	$68,025,000	$1,738,000	$4,921,000	$43,789,000	$1,123,000	
Grand total		213,300,000	392,380,800	4,897,033,000	108,061,000	563,474,000	†4,118,358,000	150,215,000	$38,662,000
Change				—39,121,000	—2,085,000	—10,181,000	+17,892,000	+2,058,000	—44,000

(a) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $99,329,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $24,385,000.

(b) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $59,769,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $13,434,000.

(c) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $54,993,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $8,224,000.

Actual Condition at the Opening of Business Saturday.

Members Fed. Res. Bank	$4,743,304,000	$81,812,000	$545,535,000	$3,992,673,000	$147,672,000	$38,708,000
State banks not in Res. Bk.	88,184,000	10,625,000	7,374,000	97,648,000	144,000	
Trust cos. not in Res. Bank	77,422,000	1,814,000	4,721,000	43,237,000	1,116,000	
Grand total	$4,908,910,000	$163,251,000	$557,820,000	†$4,133,578,000	$148,932,000	$39,708,000
Change	+29,339,000	—5,282,000	—27,590,000	+33,410,000	—1,260,000	—50,000

*As officially reported for 28 national banks May 12, 1919; 14 State banks and 15 trust companies Feb. 21, 1919. Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, $765,164,000 in bank statement; $744,048,000 in actual statem't.

†United States deposits deducted, $108,897,000 in average statement and $87,235,000 in actual statement.

‡Deposits in foreign branches not included.

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position

	Average Figures. Cash R'ser've in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.	Actual Figures. Cash R'ser've in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$551,067,000	*$521,709,080	$529,347,840	—$12,372,550		$545,535,000	†$527,477,650	$22,037,350	—$30,848,450
State banks not in Reserve Bank	$10,476,000	7,496,000	17,243,100	728,900	+ 132,280	$10,325,000	7,572,000	17,376,640	521,360	— 528,820
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank	1,738,000	4,921,000	6,568,250	90,650	— 120,150	1,854,000	4,721,000	6,488,550	86,450	— 115,150
Total	$12,214,000	$563,474,000	$545,520,510	$30,167,490	—$12,360,420	$12,379,000	$539,770,650	$547,542,840	$22,665,160	—$31,492,420

*$517,240,620 on net demand deposits and $4,468,440 on net time deposits.

†$519,047,490 on net demand deposits and $4,430,160 on net time deposits.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH OPENING OF BUSINESS SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1919.

(Figures Compiled from Special Reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

INSTITUTIONS CLEARING THROUGH MEMBERS.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans	Gold	Other Cash Including Res. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits
MANHATTAN—						
Battery Park Nat.	$13,489,500	$19,600	$197,700	$1,282,900	$314,800	$12,192,800
Colonial	12,773,000	254,600	1,152,000		1,162,000	14,338,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)	6,294,813	9,000	3,028	1,040,780	1,485,688	6,766,482
International Bank	7,201,509	171,717	587,095	420,645		1,868,729
Mutual	11,138,000		261,000	1,861,000		12,884,000
New Netherlands	7,134,000	4,000	185,000	1,321,000	26,000	6,763,000
Washington Heights	2,472,000	74,000	243,000	231,000		2,807,000
Yorkville	11,988,900	*1,138,100	541,500	1,492,200		12,493,700

*Includes $1,137,800 average amount of balance at Federal Reserve Bank.

BROOKLYN—						
First National	11,657,400	1,500	225,800	807,500	692,500	9,054,900
Mechanics'	31,584,000	591,700	1,586,000	4,179,700	5,300	33,077,700
National City	7,627,000	4,000	207,000	647,200	340,500	8,602,900
North Side	5,516,864	50,129	371,171	499,855	1,965	6,315,292
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
First National	10,784,000	85,000	593,000	3,056,000	50,000	10,212,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN—					
Hamilton	$8,408,000	$464,000	$467,000	$36,000	$7,984,000
BAYONNE, N. J.—					
Mechanics	8,622,812	274,455	716,655	203,272	9,258,640

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN THE CLEARING HOUSE.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans	Gold	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits
MANHATTAN—						
Bank of Cuba	$1,155,775	$50,000	$54,425	$238,427		$1,300,672
Bank of United States	14,982,700	1,900	446,900	894,400	$845,900	14,590,100
Broadway Central	1,704,300	94,000	80,250	401,250	73,000	2,210,000
Bronx Borough	2,701,356	1,100	158,300	265,674	2,642	2,898,308
Bryant Park Bank	2,904,900	31,700	265,300	445,300		2,648,900
Chelsea Exch. Bank	6,879,000		689,000	2,226,000	9,000	7,571,000
Europe (Bank of)	5,353,760	425,000	357,470	224,580		4,186,350
Gotham, National	8,774,000		577,000	1,121,000	461,000	9,730,000
Harriman National	50,861,000	49,000	875,000	3,242,000	701,000	29,187,000
Public National	43,375,000	5,000	1,491,000	4,435,000	1,663,000	42,946,000
Twenty-third Ward	3,709,309	100,300	222,700	453,400	50,000	4,739,900
Westchester Av. Bk.	1,818,000	14,400	97,800	123,700	67,200	2,240,400
BROOKLYN—						
Bank of Coney Island	1,812,500	16,000	264,300	150,700		2,082,100
Highland	1,847,200	130,000	97,100	228,500		2,218,300
Montauk	1,480,000	5,000	116,000	75,000		1,500,000
Peoples National	4,030,000	4,000	139,200	388,842	223,600	4,778,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
Hudson County	5,256,500	44,500	197,000	1,231,700	35,300	5,435,800
HOBOKEN, N. J.—						
First National	9,084,400	7,800	299,900	1,118,800	73,600	9,816,500
Second National	7,478,511	9,257	184,581	747,284	153,427	8,230,928

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—					
American	$4,482,800	$391,634	$492,302		$4,080,983
Central Union	201,127,000	*27,820,000	5,067,000	$1,461,000	200,908,000
Empire	39,073,100	2,917,100	2,545,400	2,850,200	29,300,800
Equitable	173,473,000	*18,423,000	6,069,000	12,899,000	183,523,000
Farmers' Loan & Trust	8,851,800	108,200	*1,560,900		9,149,700
Fulton	5,482,000	437,800	1,673,100	278,000	8,792,600
Hudson	17,409,200	*2,420,200	532,400		17,990,900
Mercantile	28,030,800	1,700,000	993,000		23,892,800
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	25,407,154	207,985	4,165,213	144,000	25,816,819
Scandinavian	37,047,708	5,400,000	5,715,398		31,870,910
United States	57,047,700	5,400,000	5,715,398		51,870,910

Central Union $24,264,000; Equitable $16,880,000; Fulton $1,151,000, and Mercantile $2,334,300.

*Includes amount with Federal Reserve Bank as follows:

BROOKLYN—					
Kings County	$5,446,312	1,313,337	1,906,916		23,828,478
Manufacturers'	54,342,000	1,040,900	5,008,800		29,983,200

AGGREGATE TRUST COMPANIES' DEPOSITS.

The following figures of Clearing House trust companies include items not included in the net deposits as reported to the Clearing House:

Trust Companies.	Deposits.	Trust Companies.	Deposits.
Bankers	$287,150,000	Lincoln	$23,587,900
Brooklyn	54,570,000	Metropolitan	39,151,300
Columbia	80,453,228	New York	78,000,000
Farmers	144,973,778	Peoples	23,943,800
Fidelity	12,881,000	Title Guarantee	25,629,900
Franklin	28,409,200	United States Mortgage	42,899,000
Guaranty	548,115,000	Total	$1,616,584,612
Irving	83,540,000	Change	+14,967,296
Lawyers Title	15,878,200		

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the close of business May 29, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates		$252,839,991 02
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board		186,786,434 02
Total gold held by bank		$439,626,425 04
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent		286,919,865 00
Gold redemption fund		24,941,700 00
Total gold reserve		$751,487,990 04
Legal tender notes, silver, &c		50,685,632 00
Total reserves		$802,173,622 40
Bills discounted:		
Secured by Government war obligations	$703,251,874 54	
All others	28,676,835 36	
Bills bought in open market	44,852,928 91	
Total bills on hand	$774,781,636 81	
U. S. Government bonds	1,302,400 00	
U. S. Victory notes	50,000 00	
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	68,482,500 00	
Total earning assets		$844,616,536 81
Bank premises		2,782,042 39
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits		134,676,742 30
5% redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes		1,800,000 00
All other resources		2,876,121 73
Total resources		$1,809,326,085 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in		$21,845,150 00
Surplus		21,117,234 57
Government deposits	$19,083,816 75	
Due to members—reserve account	892,142,846 10	
Deferred availability items	129,576,664 74	
All other deposits	136,851,329 45	
Total gross deposits		976,654,657 02
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation		742,389,000 00
Federal Reserve notes in circulation—net liability		34,730,000 00
All other liabilities		15,089,324 04
Total liabilities		$1,809,326,085 63
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$818,050,285 00	
Against which there are deposited with F. R. Agent:		
Gold and lawful money	286,919,865 00	
Commercial paper	774,781,636 81	

BANK DEPARTMENT SUMMARY.

STATE BANKS.

Loans and investments	$814,477,400	— $1,680,500
Gold	9,203,500	— 48,600
Currency and bank notes	26,481,100	— 978,600
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	57,305,400	+ 532,500
Deposits	727,244,400	+ 4,712,400
Reserve on deposits	111,875,200	— 505,800
Percentage of reserve, 20.7 per cent.		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans and investments	$2,091,451,000	— $16,092,700
Gold	11,950,200	+ 68,600
Currency and bank bills	22,171,700	+ 961,800
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	213,368,500	+ 20,421,600
Deposits	2,115,903,400	+ 15,298,900
Reserve on deposits	304,877,600	— 85,900
Percentage of reserve, 17.4 per cent.		

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans and investments	$811,632,800	— $2,577,400
Gold	8,491,700	— 22,300
Currency and banknotes	16,922,000	— 39,900
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	87,784,800	— 559,400
Total deposits	859,302,200

Have your investments met with reverses? Have dividends been suspended? Are your bonds in default and your coupons unpaid? Are the companies in bankruptcy, receivership or reorganization, with alarming shrinkage in values and a future full of uncertainty? Permit me to inspect a list of your unsound investments and to possibly make you a cash offer, or to suggest in exchange sound interest bearing investments of Railroads, Public Utility and Industrial Corporations.

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...have 1,925 acres of Texas Oil Leases; ...erage is of choice property in different ...rts of Texas in 80 acre blocks; not ...leat. Would like to communicate with ...nsible people for a drilling proposition ...form a company. E. 274 Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING.
New York, May 22nd, 1919.

The Shareholders ...
IS HEREBY GIVEN AND WILL RELEASE TAKE NOTICE that ...cial meeting of the shareholders of the ...ham & Phenix National Bank of the ...y of New York, a national banking asso... under the laws of the United States, ...reby called and will be held at the bank... house of said association, No. 149 Broad... in the Borough of Manhattan in the ...y of New York on June 10th, 1919, at ...ve o'clock noon, to consider, act and ...upon the question of increasing the ...tal stock of said bank from the sum of ...e million five hundred thousand ($8,500,... dollars, divided into Thirty-five thou... (35,000) shares of One hundred ($100) ...llars each, to the sum of Seven million ...0,000) dollars, to be divided into Sev... thousand (70,000) shares of One hundred ...($100) dollars each, such increase to be made ...y the issue of Thirty-five thousand ($35,000) ...dditional shares of the par value of One ...ndred ($100) dollars; said additional shares ...o be issued at the price of Two hundred ...($200) dollars per share and also to provide ...r the issue, sale and disposition of said ...additional shares in accordance with such ...also to consider, act, authorize, vote upon ...nd approve any change or amendment to the ...articles of association of said bank made ...ecessary by any such increase of its capi... stock; and the doing of all other mat... and things whatsoever in order that the ...oregoing purpose may be fully carried out ...and completed, and upon the transaction ...of any other business that may be brought ...before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS G. KAUFMAN,
...S. HASKINS, President.
Vice-President and Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OLSAN PETROLEUM CO., ...
Tulsa, Okla.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of one (1%) per cent. has been ...declared, payable by check June 15, 1919, to ...holders of record at close of business ...June 1, 1919. H. OLSAN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

...Jacobus will sell at public auction on ...account of Zone Supply Officer, 108 Massa... ...Boston Av., Boston, Mass., salvaged ma... ...of sunken S. S. Fort Hunter, at ...Commonwealth Pier South Boston, Mass., at ...10 A. M., on Tuesday, June 3, 1919, consisting ...of all goods now sold when all of original ...lot of following articles which are sal... ...will be offered: 842,000 undershirts, ...wool, Winter; 1,000,000 drawers, ... 205,973 jerkins, leather; 93,328 pr. boots, ...rubber, hip, 71,100 pr. stockings, wool, ...navy weight; 28,800 pr. gloves, heavy leath... ...2,000 pr. mittens, shoe, 3,640 pr. trous... ...oilskin; 295,000 lbs. twine, 2-thd. ...is wire rope, 1½" x 30 in.—3" mesh ...1,500 fire extinguishers, (2½ gal. ...Badger); 140,800 lb. candles, lantern; 119,600 ...candles, signal; 200,160 cakes wool hand ...soap, 7 oz; 58,325 tins dubbin, shoe; 90 ...cases writing paper, (24 reams,) 70 cases ...envelopes; 5,000 lb. nails. Samples may be ...seen at Auctioneer's Office, 295 Church St., ...New York City, and at office of Zone Sup... ...Officer, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, ...and Jeffersonville. Government reserves ...right to reject any or all bids or any part ...thereof. Further information on application ...to Zone Supply Officer, 108 Massachusetts ...Av., Boston, Mass., or to Auctioneer.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, ...tenth Second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, ...New York City, until 11 A. M., on Thurs... ...June 19, 1919, for Contract 203, for the ...construction of the Gilboa dam, in the Town ...of Gilboa, Schoharie County, New York. ...The dam is part of the Schoharie Watershed ...development for the New York City water... ...supply, and is composed of two parts,—an ...overfall masonry portion about 1,500 feet ...in length, and having a maximum height of ...about 160 feet, and an earthern section ...approximately 1,000 feet long. At the above ...time and place the bids will be publicly ...opened and read. Pamphlets containing in... ...formation for bidders, and contract draw... ...ings can be obtained at the above address, ...at the office of the Secretary, by depositing ...the sum of twenty dollars ($20) in cash, ...or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For ...further particulars apply to the office of ...the Chief Engineer, at the above address. ...JOHN F. GALVIN, President. CHARLES ...N. CHADWICK, L. J. O'REILLY, Commis... ...Board of Water Supply. BENJ. F. ...CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, ...Southern District of New York.—In the ...suit of the United States demanding for... ...feiture thereof under the provisions of Sec... ...tions 5061 and 3062 R. S. U. S., and Act of ...November 21, 1918. I have seized and hold ...One Ford Touring Car. Notice is hereby ...given that the cause is appointed for trial ...at the U. S. Court and Post Office Build... ...ing, Manhattan, New York, on June 9th, ...1919, at the opening of court. All persons ...are notified then and there to appear and ...defend their interest, if any, in said goods. ...And not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 22, 1919.
THOMAS D. MCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

POSTPONED SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Monday, June ...2, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, the steamships ..."Huron," "Minneapolis," and "St. Paul," ...their engines, &c., said steamships to be ...sold at U. S. Marshal's office, Room No. 307, ...Third floor, U. S. Court House and Post ...Office Building, New York City, N. Y. The ...Steamships "Huron" and "Minneapolis" ...lie at Red Hook Flats and steamship "St. ...Paul" lies in the lower bay.
THOMAS D. MCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
Dated, New York, May 22, 1919.

MAY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of May aggregated 34,236,574 shares, the largest dealings in any month since November, 1916, when the sales were 34,506,981. Compared with the previous month, there was an increase of 6,579,451 shares, and of 13,133,496 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. Every full business day of the month, twenty in all, was a million-share day, and one of the Saturday half holidays also passed that amount. The largest total was 1,979,891 shares, on the 26th, which was also the heaviest trading on any day since Dec. 21, 1916, when the total was 3,046,925 shares. The smallest full day's total was 1,213,490, on the 22d. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 1,022,425, on the 10th, and the minimum 728,645, on the 17th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for May and the five months of this year, as compared with the same periods back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1919	34,236,574	106,156,036
1918	21,104,078	81,589,636
1917	19,535,103	82,284,637
1916	16,402,238	72,214,844
1915	12,871,417	51,050,351
1914	4,759,340	24,098,485
1913	5,464,250	28,482,629
1912	13,655,232	62,190,984
1911	10,685,818	43,205,184
1910	11,946,981	51,120,764
1909	18,512,089	78,746,343
1908	20,824,280	74,962,783
1907	15,753,363	106,724,202
1906	23,945,086	127,807,113
1905	20,538,324	125,104,315
1904	5,260,125	45,449,978
1903	12,464,587	66,872,022
1902	13,485,777	79,734,271
1901	35,109,736	155,979,302
1900	14,487,046	58,653,854
1899	16,791,250	89,586,604
1898	9,174,553	43,314,382
1897	4,211,788	18,838,090
1896	7,301,904	21,806,104
1895	8,889,091	25,270,038
1894	5,070,129	21,560,991
1893	8,814,534	42,180,793
1892	6,146,760	31,916,780
1891	4,685,863	25,144,863
1890	1,988,952	23,006,904
1889	1,754,591	24,651,105

Dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $70,954,500; in Liberty bonds to $202,736,950, in foreign Governments to $17,214,000, in State securities to $258,000, and in New York City issues to $657,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $291,720,100, the largest total for any May on record. Compared with the previous month there was a decrease of $8,390,689, but compared with the corresponding month last year there was an increase of $125,242,100. The largest day's trading was $17,235,300, on the 29th, and the smallest $10,390,500, on the 19th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $8,475,900, on the 10th, and the minimum $5,694,500, on the 24th.

Bond dealings for the month and from Jan. 1 make the following showing, as compared with the preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1919	$291,720,100	$1,367,777,939
1918	166,478,000	806,359,000
1917	78,493,500	451,324,500
1916	89,586,850	456,567,950
1915	64,207,700	337,348,200
1914	44,395,300	319,516,000
1913	42,202,000	240,418,000
1912	61,631,500	338,115,000
1911	62,398,500	375,236,500
1910	41,357,500	319,005,300
1909	116,835,000	380,134,200
1908	98,947,000	388,251,029
1907	33,960,900	216,370,900
1906	39,539,100	242,567,900
1905	70,124,150	500,969,200
1904	37,627,200	257,449,500
1903	51,733,800	283,911,350
1902	83,108,500	423,106,600
1901	110,537,400	657,136,870
1900	58,420,240	280,480,510
1899	83,585,740	404,012,410
1898	54,750,880	325,515,780
1897	25,726,070	145,361,180
1896	23,890,200	186,128,450
1895	79,867,400	214,129,550
1894	25,524,300	159,315,720
1893	27,206,300	182,700,980
1892	48,807,500	281,194,810
1891	18,824,000	144,836,400
1890	7,987,160	164,271,710
1889	8,764,600	177,794,874

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Atl. C. Line	$1.50	Q	June 20	June 19
Buff. & Susq.	1½	Q	June 30	*June 19
Buff. & Susq. pf.	1½	Ex.	June 30	*June 19
Lo. pf.	2		June 30	*June 19
C. & N. W. pf.	*2	Q	July 1	*June 2
Erie & Pitts.	87½c	Q	June 10	*May 31
F. J. & G. pf.	1½	Q	June 15	*June 10
Hocking Valley.	2	—	June 30	*June 13

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Am. Rys.	87½c	—	June 14	*June 10
Ark. Valley Ry. & L. pf.	1½	Q	June 16	May 31
Ct. Serv. com. & pf.	½	M	July 1	*June 14
Do pf.	1½	M	July 1	*June 14
Do com. & pf.	½	M	July 1	*June 14
Do pf.	1½	M	Aug. 1	July 15
El. Paso Elec.	2½	Q	June 16	*June 4
United R. & El. (Balt.) pf.	2	—	May 31	*May 31

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Acme W. L. pf.	1½	Q	June 2	May 21
Am. B. Note pf.	75c	Q	July 1	*June 16
Am. Can pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 17
Am. S. & Hoe	1½	Q	June 15	May 31
Am. Pub. S. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 13
Autosales C. pf.	50c	Q	June 30	June 14
B.-Am. Tob. ord.	6		June 30	Coup. 10
Buff. Gen. Elec.	2	Q	June 30	*June 10
Case (J.I.) Thr. Mach. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 16
Cen. Leather pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 16
Chicago Tel.	2	Q	June 30	June 27
Childs Co.	½	Q	June 10	May 29
Do pf.	1¾	Q	June 10	May 29
Cleve.-Ak. Bag.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 20
Consol. Cig. pf.	1¾	Q	July 10	June 25
Con. G., N. Y., L. & P. pf. (Balt.)	2	Q	July 1	*June 14
Crow's N. P. C.	1¼	Q	June 1	*June 1
Du P., (E. I.,) de N. & Co.	4½	Q	June 14	May 30
Do deb. stock.	1½	Q	July 23	July 9
Du P., (E. I.,) de N. & Co. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
East. Shore G. & E. pf.	1½	Q	June 2	May 25
Equit. Ill. Gas. L. pf. (Phil.)	3	—	June 16	June 6
Freeport G. pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	June 1
Gen. Ry. Signal	1½	Q	June 19	June 19
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 19
Globe Soap com. 1st. 2d & sp. pf.	1½	Q	June 16	May 31
Gold & St. Tel.	1½	Q	July 1	June 29
Hackensack W. com. & pf.	87½	—	June 2	*May 31
Hask. & Sar.	1½	Q	July 1	*June 15
Imp. Oil, Ltd.	3	Q	June 2	May 27
Indian Refining.	3	Q	June 16	*June 2
Do pf.	1¾	Q	June 16	*June 2
Kennecott Cop.	25c	Q	June 30	*June 6
Do cap. dis.	25c	—	June 30	*June 6
La Belle I. W.	1	Q	June 16	*June 6
La Belle I. W.	1	Ex.	June 30	*June 15
Do pf.	2	Q	June 30	June 16
Laclede G. L. pf.	2½	—	June 16	June 1
L., McNeil & L.	50c	—	July 15	June 20
Library Bureau.	1½	Q	July 1	June 19
Do pf.	1½	Q	June 19	June 19
Llg. & M. T. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 15
Louisville Gas & El. pf.	1½	Q	June 1	*May 20
Maple Leaf	3	Q	July 1	July 2
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 18	July 2
Marlin-Rock. Corp.	1	M	June 14	May 30
Mont. Cottons.	1	Q	June 14	May 30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	June 14	May 30
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1¾	Q	June 16	May 30
Nat. Anl. & C. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 16
N. Y. Dock pf.	2½	Q	July 15	June 4
Nipissing Mines.	25c	Q	July 21	June 29
Nipissing Mines.	25c	Ex.	July 21	May 30
Okla. G. & E. pf.	1¾	Q	June 16	May 30
Owens Bottle M.	75c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Penn. W. & Pr.	1½	Q	July 1	June 18
Pet.-Mulliken Co. 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 18
P. -Arrow M. pf.	2	Q	July 1	June 15
Realty Assoc.	3	Q	July 15	July 4
Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 13
Sherwin-Will'ms (Can.) pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 14
S. W. P. & L.	3	Q	July 21	June 15
St. G. & E. pf.	2	Q	June 14	May 30
St. Oil (Kan.)	3	Q	July 1	June 14
Stromberg Carb.	1	Q	July 1	June 15
Sub. Signal	50c	—	June 30	May 21
Swift Internat.	$1.20	—	June 20	*May 31
Swift & Co.	2	Q	July 1	May 30
Tob. Prod. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 15
Todd Shipyards.	1½	Q	June 25	June 13
Tono. Bel. Dev.	10c	Q	July 1	June 13
Un. Carb. & C.	$1.25	Q	June 16	May 31
United Drug.	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 16
W.-Ch.-Kerr	1¾	Q	June 10	May 30
Do pf.	1½	Q	June 10	May 30
Worth. P. pf. A	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 20
Do pf. B	1½	Q	July 1	*June 20

*Books do not close. †Payable in common stock.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

MAY, 1919.
RAILROADS (25 STOCKS)

Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
May 1	93.51	92.96	92.45	+ .38
May 2	94.85	94.05	94.85	+ .40
May 3	94.80	94.05	94.32	+ .26
May 5	95.22	94.35	94.97	+ .65
May 6	Holiday.			
May 7	95.43	94.90	94.95	+ .08
May 8	95.36	94.85	94.90	+ .01
May 9	95.15	94.40	94.52	— .44
May 10	94.58	94.17	94.34	— .18
May 12	94.64	94.02	94.43	+ .09
May 13	94.14	93.65	94.00	— .43
May 14	96.45	95.16	95.96	+1.04
May 15	96.51	95.72	95.96	+ .02
May 16	97.49	96.99	96.91	+ .95
May 17	97.80	97.13	97.49	+ .58
May 19	98.33	97.78	97.83	+ .34
May 20	97.77	96.90	97.49	— .34
May 21	97.99	96.55	96.67	— .82
May 22	97.17	96.58	96.73	— .94
May 23	97.43	96.70	97.05	+ .32
May 24	97.84	97.12	97.53	+ .48
May 26	98.42	97.72	98.23	+ .70
May 27	98.78	98.18	98.25	— .08
May 28	98.80	97.67	97.80	— .39
May 29	98.49	97.68	98.17	+ .31
May 30	Holiday.			
May 31	Holiday.			

INDUSTRIALS (25 STOCKS).

May 1	95.09	94.06	94.95	+ .51
May 2	96.55	94.89	95.79	+ .84
May 3	96.89	95.71	96.37	+ .58
May 5	97.43	95.94	96.46	+ .09
May 6	Holiday.			
May 7	97.61	96.97	96.97	— .51
May 8	98.16	96.71	97.36	+ .39
May 9	98.98	97.34	98.22	+ .86
May 10	98.18	96.63	97.43	— .79
May 12	97.67	97.36	98.26	+ .83
May 13	99.84	97.72	98.67	+ .41
May 14	100.65	98.06	99.96	+1.29
May 15	100.54	98.58	99.01	— .94
May 16	100.44	98.97	99.55	+ .54
May 17	99.96	98.19	99.52	— .03
May 19	100.22	98.17	98.83	+1.00
May 20	99.45	97.84	99.01	+ .46
May 21	100.03	98.73	98.99	— .02
May 22	100.17	98.58	99.67	+ .68
May 23	100.72	99.25	100.43	+1.26
May 24	103.01	100.42	101.61	+1.18
May 26	104.27	101.91	103.85	+1.94
May 27	104.63	102.42	103.45	— .16
May 28	104.78	102.75	103.01	— .15
May 29	106.44	103.54	105.40	+1.49
May 30	Holiday.			
May 31	Holiday.			

COMBINED AVERAGE. (50 STOCKS.)

May 1	79.90	78.50	79.20	+ .43
May 2	80.55	79.17	79.90	+ .73
May 3	80.99	79.85	80.34	+ .41
May 5	81.37	80.00	80.66	+ .35
May 6	Holiday			
May 7	81.52	80.38	80.86	+ .20
May 8	81.76	80.68	81.16	+ .30
May 9	82.06	80.97	81.37	+ .21
May 10	81.37	80.40	80.82	— .49
May 12	81.67	80.64	81.34	+ .46
May 13	82.39	81.03	81.79	+ .45
May 14	83.55	82.11	82.96	+1.16
May 15	83.52	83.15	82.49	— .46
May 16	83.96	82.43	83.20	+ .71
May 17	82.83	82.15	82.50	— .70
May 19	84.37	82.83	84.00	+1.50
May 20	83.64	82.37	83.25	— .75
May 21	83.81	82.65	82.83	— .42
May 22	83.67	82.50	82.88	+ .05
May 23	84.07	82.97	83.74	+ .86
May 24	84.83	83.83	84.37	+ .63
May 26	86.35	84.91	85.91	+1.54
May 27	86.70	85.27	85.85	— .06
May 28	86.54	85.22	85.88	+ .03
May 29	86.92	85.61	86.78	+ .90
May 30	Holiday			
May 31	Holiday			

Range for May.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	98.78	27	92.96	1	98.17
1918	92.76	15	87.83	1	91.66
1917	93.99	1	87.68	9	91.92
1916	93.47	27	78.73	5	91.54
1915	74.94	1	68.74	14	70.21
1914	79.44	18	77.04	9	78.87
1913	84.59	26	82.33	1	82.75
1912	93.55	1	91.40	31	91.61
1911	97.15	22	93.97	11	96.20

INDUSTRIALS.

1919	105.44	29	94.06	1	106.40
1918	86.78	16	76.24	28	77.61
1917	98.24	31	83.86	9	93.63
1916	97.01	25	89.05	5	95.33
1915	70.95	1	59.29	10	63.92
1914	60.00	15	57.90	1	59.48
1913	57.94	5	56.49	28	56.64
1912	71.53	20	68.24	7	68.77
1911	68.80	27	61.14	1	67.43

COMBINED.

1919	86.96	29	78.50	1	86.78
1918	74.22	16	67.58	1	69.83
1917	83.76	31	75.77	9	82.77
1916	89.16	25	82.38	5	87.96
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.94
1914	69.75	18	67.48	9	69.17
1913	71.25	28	69.45	1	69.66
1912	83.17	2	80.08	31	80.19
1911	82.78	22	79.40	11	81.81

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1919	98.78	May 27	59.53	Jan. 9	98.17
1918	70.75	Nov. 12	56.94	Jan. 15	92.63
1917	82.22	Jan. 3	62.06	Dec. 26	79.91
1916	93.47	May 27	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	May 4	64.14	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	89.94	Jan. 28	66.35	July 30	88.04
1913	91.42	Jan. 9	75.82	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.03	June 29	79.40	Sep. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1919	105.44	May 27	80.37	Feb. 10	105.40
1918	91.55	Oct. 16	71.31	Jan. 15	84.14
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	62.84	Dec. 20	71.96
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.50	July 14	83.88
1915	109.97	Oct. 23	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	91.68	Jan. 13	71.43	July 30	85.54
1913	87.08	Jan. 9	80.27	June 10	84.54
1912	74.00	Sep. 30	71.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

*1919	86.96	May 29	69.73	Jan. 21	86.78
1918	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 3	70.47	Dec. 20	83.89
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	67.41	July 30	80.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.00	Feb. 1	68.00
1912	85.62	Sep. 30	75.74	Feb. 1	75.30
1911	84.41	June 24	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

BOND AVERAGES.

40 BONDS.

Date.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.	Date.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
May 1	76.87	— .02	May 17	78.22	
May 2	76.93	+ .06	May 19	78.43	+ .21
May 3	77.06	+ .13	May 20	78.54	+ .11
May 5	77.15	+ .13	May 21	78.54	+ .00
May 6	Holiday.		May 22	78.53	— .01
May 7	77.52	+ .18	May 23	78.68	+ .15
May 8	77.50	+ .47	May 24	78.72	+ .04
May 9	77.52	+ .02	May 26	78.72	
May 10	77.54	+ .02	May 27	78.74	+ .02
May 12	77.79	+ .25	May 28	78.82	+ .08
May 13	77.82	+ .03	May 29	78.89	+ .17
May 14	78.24	+ .42	May 30	Holiday.	
May 15	78.24	+ .00	May 31	Holiday.	
May 16	78.22	— .02			

RANGE FOR MAY.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	78.99	29	76.87	1	78.89
1917	77.84	17	76.39	1	77.20
1916	84.93	1	83.23	21	83.87
1915	87.34	31	84.84	1	87.34
1914	84.45	1	82.55	27	82.75
1914	87.50	18	87.22	26	87.38
1913	88.06	7	84.01	29	88.01

YEAR'S RANGE.

1919*	78.01	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	78.99
1918	82.98	Nov. 12	76.66	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	90.46	Jan. 20	74.34	Dec. 21	78.89
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.10	Apr. 29	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.07
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.94
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	86.45	Dec. 15	88.94

*To date.

Fall River Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 29.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton mill stocks in an active market:

	Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
American Linen Co.	..	104	..
Arkwright Mfg. Co.	..	170	..
Barnard Mills	..	127½	..
Bourne Mills	..	188	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	111	..
Chace Mills	..	147½	..
Charlton Mills	..	123½	..
Conanicut Mills	..	140	..
Cornell Mills	..	157	..
Davis Mills	..	240	..
Davol Mills	..	103	..
Flint Mills	..	182½	..
Globe Yarn Co.	..	106	..
Globe Yarn Co. pf.	..	96	..
Granite Mills	..	130	..
Hargraves Mills	..	77½	..
King Philip Mills	..	160	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	112	..
Mechanics Mills	..	265	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	..	150	..
Mechanics Mills	..	112	..
Merchants Mills	..	165	..
Narragansett Mills	..	151	..
Osborne Mills	..	121	..
Paiker Mills	..	77½	..
Pilgrim Mills	..	100	..
Pilgrim Mills pf.	..	103½	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	105	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	160	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	250	..
Sanford Spinning Co.	..	100	..
Sanford Spinning Co. pf.	..	..	102½
Stafford Mills	..	111½	..
Stevens Mills	110	120	135
Shove Mills	..	120	..
Stevens Mills	..	141	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	167½	..
Troy, C. & W. Mfg. Co.	..	600	..
Union Cotton Mills Co.	..	220	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	118	..
Westamoe Mills	..	100	..

Need American Textile Machinery.

Following an order for spinning machinery worth $130,000 placed by one Buenos Aires concern, Consul General W. Henry Robertson at that city reports that several other local manufacturers intend to place large orders of a similar nature with American firms. Some knitting machines of American make have been introduced, but the first looms and spinning machines have yet to be shipped. There seems to be a market for cotton spinning equipment in the republic.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Argentine holds a national exhibition in September. An all-American exhibition will be held in Argentine in November, for both of these exhibitions we have leased exhibition privileges. To supplement these privileges we have the co-operation of one of the most responsible merchants in Buenos Aires in the inauguration of an intensive selling campaign. Our managing director is now en route from South America to New York with all the details, and should arrive about June 10. Acting in a supervisory capacity, we offer our services to any responsible manufacturer with the vision to recognize the value of an exhibit at both of these exhibitions, and the value of the connections we have created for developing future business. The charge for our services is based upon the importance of your requirements. Are you interested? Z 65 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE STORE FOR SALE; ESTABLISHED, GOOD LEASE AND MAKING MONEY; LOCATED IN HEART OF AUTOMOBILE DISTRICT OF N

The Merchant's Point of View

If those in control of the great industries of the country had come together at the time of the armistice to fix things to suit themselves, they would probably have resolved upon the following course: to be hesitant at first, then to make drastic cuts in prices to tempt buyers, and finally, when this had had its effect, to push up these prices as far and as fast as circumstances would permit. That there was any agreement, formal or informal, of this kind is not suggested, but it is a curious circumstance that practically the same course has been followed in very many unrelated lines of production. While the war was in progress many perfectly valid reasons were offered for the boosting of prices. The main one was the scarcity of many articles in demand caused by the prior claims of the Government on the agencies of production and on the supplies of raw materials. At the present time prices seem to be determined on the basis declared by certain railroad men before the days of the rate-fixing decision usually expressed in the phrase "all that the traffic will bear." It has resolved itself down to the question of how far the ultimate consumer is able or willing to go. Thus far, no limit has been perceptible. Retail buying, except so far as it has been cracked by unseasonable weather, has been good in the main and in some parts of the country excellent. So long as it continues the incentive to rising prices will be wanting. The manufacturing industries evidently believe that conditions will remain as they are for the remainder of the year at least.

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Eager for Still More Pap.

With pleasurable anticipation have a number of the protected industries received the announcement of intention by the Republican Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress to start in on a general revision of the tariff. Manufacturers of cotton goods, however, show no enthusiasm on the subject. They are aware that, for some time to come, they are likely to meet with any serious competition from foreign countries. If so, for that matter, are the makers of woolens, whose committees are, nevertheless, keeping themselves busy preparing new schedules of higher prices. The latter are a little cautious in announcing what they are after, and have been advised to go slow until they really know something of foreign conditions. Another thing that tells in the same direction is the attitude of the domestic wool growers, who are determined, in case the duties are cut on woolen goods, to get a tariff on wool again on wool. This would not be large enough to curb the profiteering on the part of the manufacturers, but would effectually prevent them from exporting woolen goods in spite of the higher cost due to the tariff on the raw material. But one of the "cheekiest" of the tariff propositions is that of a coterie of tanners who want a tariff on leather imported from Europe. This, too, in spite of the fact that before the war the exports from this country of glazed kid alone amounted to much more than the imports of all kinds of leather from all the other countries in the world. The only effect of a tariff on leather would be to make still more costly every pair of shoes worn by man, woman, or child in the United States.

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Ones in Position to Function.

But, while holding out promises of this kind, German manufacturers are not allowing access to their secrets to outsiders. What information comes out does so through indirect sources. From the best obtainable, it appears that the great chemical factories are working to about one-fifth their capacity, but are prepared to work full tilt, when required. The metal industry is in about the same position and needs transportation facilities, as well as foreign markets, to get it again near normal. In manufactures of glass and earthenware, and articles of toys, all requirements can be met at once. This, too, is the case as regards the different kinds of cutlery which the Germans used to export to many countries. The signing of the peace and the resumption of commercial relations will witness immediate and marked activity in regard to these lines. Another direction in which the Germans are well prepared to invade foreign markets is with regard to electrical devices, their great General Electric Company being at the height of its efficiency and having orders from many countries to keep it busy. In the textile industries there is a decided lack of wool and cotton and the organizations have not been kept intact. Though this defect has been somewhat overcome by the consolidation of plants, Great reliance is placed by the Germans on their branch houses for manufacturing and finishing, which have been established in Holland, Spain, the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland. Trade selling organizations in Latin-American and other countries, which have been maintained by subventions during the war, are expected to begin functioning actively again when the peace treaty is signed.

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Details of April Foreign Trade.

Details of the foreign trade figures for April were made public during the last week. By comparison with the same month in 1918 they show a loss in imports of about $6,000,000 and a gain in exports of $214,000,000. By grand divisions, there were gains in imports from Europe and Africa of about $7,000,000 and $8,500,000, respectively, and losses in those from North America, South America, Asia, and Oceania of $1,000,000, $10,000,000, $7,000,000, and $500,000 respectively. In the exports only North America showed a decrease, the amount being over $16,000,000. As against this were these increases: Europe, nearly $200,000,000; South America, more than $16,000,000; Asia, $20,000,000; and Africa nearly $2,000,000, Oceania being about the same as last year. By countries, the greatest drop in imports was in the case of Argentina, the amount being less by $22,000,000 than in April, 1918. Other decreases were: Cuba, $11,000,000; Canada and Japan, each $5,000,000; Mexico, China, and the Philippines, each $4,000,000; Chile, $3,500,000; British East Indies, $3,000,000, and Italy, $1,000,000. The greatest comparative gain in imports was from Brazil, amounting to over $9,000,000. Next came Great Britain, with a gain of $6,000,000; Egypt, $4,000,000; Netherlands, Spain, and Australia and New Zealand combined, each $3,000,000, and Italy, $1,000,000. The biggest jump in exports was to Belgium, amounting to $55,000,000 over those of April, 1918. Other increases were: France, $30,000,000; Netherlands, which took no exports in April, 1918, $21,738,000; Great Britain, $16,000,000; Norway, $14,000,000; Sweden, over $13,500,000; Brazil, $7,000,000; Russia in Asia, $9,000,000; Mexico, $5,000,000, and Chile, nearly $4,000,000. The greatest decrease was in the exports to Canada, which were $16,000,000 less than in April, 1918. Other decreases were shown as to Italy, Cuba, the Philippines, and British Africa.

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Condition of German Industries.

Conflicting reports come in from divers sources as to the condition of German industrial establishments and as to their ability to resume foreign trade quickly after the formal declaration of peace. While the Bolshevist craze was on, stories were frequent of the utter demoralization of both the workers and of the plants. Since then, observers who have come back from Germany have brought tidings of more orderly conditions. Some have even gone so far as to assert that the Germans are prepared to go on with their foreign trade practically where it was broken off when the war began, and that the prejudice or hostility which the character of their warfare aroused will cut little figure with outside customers. This impression is evidently the one which the German traders wish to prevail, judging from the propaganda they are carrying on. This propaganda reached its climax, so far as impudence and hypocrisy are concerned, in an advertisement circulated not very long ago by a Berlin firm in South America. Therein it was stated that the Franco-British armies had destroyed the works, factories, mines, &c., in the war regions and that the Germans, "moved by such 'woeful sights' of systematic destruction which they were powerless to prevent, have felt constrained to take precautions against it by carrying into German territory nearly all the working stock and plant existing in the region occupied by our valiant armies. We have also been able to save from destruction, by the same preventive measure, raw materials and manufactured goods of priceless value. These stocks remain wholly at the disposal of our business men." On statements like this the Germans were able to get contracts extending for years ahead.

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Prices of Cotton and Cotton Goods.

In the four trading days of the last week there were compressed about as many violent changes in cotton quotations as were ever shown in the same period of time. Much of the instability was due to pure speculation, but not all of it. Too much stress was laid on unfavorable weather reports from part of the growing belt, and perhaps not enough on the estimates that the acreage restriction would probably not be much in excess of 9 per cent. On the other hand, reports from down South showed that quite vigorous buying is going on both by exporters and by the Southern mills. It is noteworthy, also, that the spot quotations seem sufficiently attractive to induce holders to let go. Among the foreign interests after cotton are representatives of Great Britain, France, Japan, Czechoslovakia, and even Russia. A statement issued on behalf of the growers asserted that cotton from the crop of this year ought to, and would, reach at least 40 cents. It was also asserted that this was none too high, as a canvass of the mill men had shown that the latter could, at the present prices of fabrics, make a good profit even if their raw material cost them 65 cents a pound. This may readily be believed in view of the fact that fabrics in the gray have reached the astonishing price of $1 per pound. Bleached goods have not yet reached a parity with this, but the revisions now on the way will soon accomplish this. Trading has been active, buyers seemingly bidding against one another and raising prices on themselves. There has also been quite a spurt in knit goods buying, due to a belief that there may not be goods enough to go around. Hosiery, which is in active demand, is slated for a rise with the turn of the year.

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Wool Supplies and Woolens.

There has recently been a little more activity in the buying of the domestic wool in the West at prices quite satisfactory to the growers. In another month more of it will come on the market because then the auction sales of the Government-owned wool will cease for the time being. The next series of such sales will begin in Boston on Wednesday, and will continue until the following Monday. Both foreign and domestic wool will be offered, some scoured and the other in the grease. As these sales have progressed, less eagerness has been shown, and it would appear as though the mills had obtained all they want of certain kinds. The consumption of wool during April in the mills showed a total of about 45,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent. This, considering the time of the year, is rather below the average of normal years. The amount for May ought to show an increase in view of the activity to fill the large orders which have been taken. Deliveries in some instances will be much later than usual because of the late start, but apprehensions expressed as to the inability of the mills to meet the demands on them do not seem to be well founded. This applies to dress goods no less than to fabrics for men's wear. Clothing retailers, urged on by the manufacturers, have put in their orders for Fall on a generous scale, although some are still holding back because of the high prices which they fear their customers will not pay.

BUTTON INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY

A Revolution in Home and Foreign Trade in This Line Since the War Began.

The last five years have witnessed a complete revolution in the domestic and foreign trade in buttons of the United States. The total exportation of buttons from this country in the last calendar year was 80 per cent. greater than the imports for that period, in striking contrast to the situation in 1914, when the total value of imports was threefold greater than that of the exports.

A survey of the statistics relating to the trade, prepared by the Division of Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, shows that the sources of our foreign supplies have also been changed around so that imports are now coming from Japan where formerly they were furnished by Germany and Austria-Hungary. Exports of buttons from the United States have gone chiefly to Canada, England, Australia, Brazil, and Cuba, with increasing amounts to Argentina, Mexico, and other Latin-American markets formerly supplied to a large extent by Germany.

The outbreak of the war cut off imports from Europe, which fact, coupled with the increased demand from army and navy, added impetus to the domestic industry, resulting in the development of modern automatic machinery, improved efficiency in labor, better shop management, and the elimination of waste material in the process of manufacture. These factors all contributed toward economy in production costs and an increased output of American buttons of superior quality and moderate price.

Of all the little articles of everyday utility the button perhaps shows a wider range of application and greater beauty and variety in shape, color, design, and material than any other. Organic, inorganic, and synthetic substances contribute the raw materials from which the button is made. Products of earth and sea, of forest and stream, of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms are used from the piebeian bone button of the workingman to the jeweled one in the turban of an Indian rajah or the symbol of rank on a mandarin's cap. Besides jewels, precious metals and semi-precious stones, nickel, aluminium, copper, cut steel, bronze, brass, plain and colored glass, cut glass, china, porcelain, bone, horn, rubber, galalith, celluloid, vegetable and artificial ivory, silk, mohair, and other textiles, agate, amber, true ivory, jade, malachite, shell, mother-of-pearl, sandal, and other woods are just some of the materials which have contributed to the infinite variety of button manufacture. Other substances less well known as entering into the process of manufacture are dyes, ochre, carbon black, varnish, shellac, linseed oil, turpentine, alcohol, shoe pegs, glue, pumicestone, mica, asbestos, book paper, vermillion, and acids.

New York State produces about two-thirds of all the vegetable ivory buttons and about one-half of the finished pearl buttons made in the United States, and the bulk of all button imports and exports are entered and cleared through the customs district of New York. Of the total domestic exports of buttons during the fiscal year 1918, Canada received 38 per cent., England 15 per cent., Mexico 6 per cent., and Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, and Australia about 5 per cent. each.

From the beginning of its commercial exploitation in 1891, the domestic manufacture of fresh-water pearl products has steadily increased, the annual output amounting to about $9,000,000 annually, according to a recent estimate of the Bureau of Fisheries, the home market absorbing greater quantities than are exported from the United States. Pearl buttons below twenty-six lines in size constitute by far the larger part of the American importation, and with increased imports there has been a decrease in price. Pearl buttons form over one-third of the total American exports. Notwithstanding the increased cost of labor and raw materials and higher freight rates during part of the war period, there has been a decrease in the price of fresh-water pearl buttons. This is partly due to the installation of automatic machinery for sawing, grinding, facing, and drilling, processes which were largely performed in the early stages of the industry by so-called hand machines.

With the exception of pearl, the imports of agate buttons exceeded other varieties in both quantity and value, the total imports for the four fiscal years 1915-1918 amounting to 9,738,349 gross, valued at $566,846. Imports of vegetable ivory buttons in the United States fell from $29,724 in 1915 to $13,624 in 1918, the domestic manufacture of this variety being greatly increased during the war as the tagua, or vegetable ivory, nuts were shipped as ballast from the Latin-American countries.

Prior to the war Germany probably led the world in button production, but with the closing of the port of Hamburg as the great world market for button-making materials there was a shifting of trade to the Far East, greatly stimulating the Japanese industry and the exports from that country to the United States. Imports into the United States from Japan reached a value of $1,026,231 in the fiscal year 1918, constituting 80 per cent. of the total value of all buttons received, as compared with $127,966, or 6 per cent. of the total imports in the fiscal year 1914.

During the six months ended with March, 1919, the total exports from this country were $1,903,102, as compared with the total imports of $668,407, the average monthly exportation of $267,184 being more than twice the value of the average monthly imports, amounting to $111,401.

TO HAVE A "BLOUSE WEEK."

Waist Displays to be Had Then in All Big Retail Stores.

In an endeavor to show the consumers throughout the country that the best-made waists for women are made here in the United States, plans have been formulated by the United Waist League of America for the holding of a national "Blouse Week." This will take place on Nov. 10 to 15, inclusive.

The plans provide that the week shall be devoted to displays of women's waists that range in price from $1 to $50 each, and these displays will take place in representative retail stores from Maine to California. Thousands of retailers will co-operate in the movement, which, if successful, may be made an annual merchandising event. Merchants approached in regard to the project have expressed their approval of it and their confidence that the displays will do the work they are designed for.

"Blouse Week" will be participated in by manufacturers of waists, as well as by retailers. The former are making preparations now for showing the buyers of the country the new lines in time for the event, and it is expected that retailers will place their orders early, in anticipation of the consumer demand that will grow out of the movement.

The campaign will be pushed vigorously by the executives and members of the league, according to Executive Director M. Mossessohn, who asserts that officials of that body are confident that, in addition to the results it produces in the domestic trade, the project will attract buyers from practically all countries of the world.

British Take Over Irish Flax.

The Ministry of Munitions, according to a cable dispatch received from Consul General Skinner at London, will take possession from July 1 of all flax of the 1919 crop grown in Ireland when harvested. Flax will be divided into six grades. The following prices, in shillings in each case, delivered at the appointed centre, will be paid: First grade, 35; second grade, 33; third grade, 31; fourth grade, 29; fifth grade, 27; sixth grade, 25. Prices are based on stone weight. Flax inferior to the sixth grade will be taken over according to a relative price. All 1918 flax, or that of previous years, grown in the United Kingdom will be graded and paid for in terms of last year's order.

AN OPTIMIST ON WOOLENS.

One Who Thinks $100 for a Ready-Made Suit Very Probable.

A summary of conditions in the woolen industry indicates, in the opinion of Arthur Ziegelmeier, manager in this city for B. Priestley & Co. of England, that $100 a suit for men's ready-to-wear clothing within a year's time is not only possible, but very probable. For the coming Fall men's suits will be retailed in the better grades around $65, which is a price that a year or two ago clothing manufacturers would have stated was impossible to obtain for the ready-made product.

In describing the situation which has created such values, Mr. Ziegelmeier stated that, while there is a large surplus of wool on hand at the present time, the demand has been restricted in large measure to the quality offerings, which has resulted in a shortage being created in the better grades and advancing prices.

"The consumer's demand for a virgin wool clothing fabric," he said, "will mean a considerably restricted source of supply for the woolen manufacturer. There isn't enough wool grown to clothe the country if only virgin wool is to be used. The tendency at the present time seems to be entirely in that direction, and the consumer does not appear to have much use for shoddy and the reworked woolens.

"The raw material outlook, however, is by no means the only bullish factor in the woolen market. The mills are almost two months behind on the present Fall manufacturing season, and there isn't a mill of any account at present that isn't booked up with orders to next February. The trouble with the spinners seems to be over for the present, but not before a whole lot of valuable time was lost. It will take the spinners some six months to catch up with production on the basis of the present demand.

"While the call for merchandise this season reached unprecedented proportions, there is no prospect of a letup. More than half of an order for $150,000 worth of goods placed by one of our customers for the Spring and Summer of 1920 will be delivered as soon as the mill can turn out the goods. This eagerness on the part of buyers to get in their merchandise can be regarded only in the light of a future shortage of goods. As an example of what some of the clothing houses expect, I can give the case of a tailor whose order a year ago did not go much beyond $20,000 a season. This year his orders for the Spring and Summer of 1920 will approximate ten times that amount. Already half of his order has been placed.

"Seven weeks ago we were selling a fabric for $2.37½ a yard. Today the price is $3.77½, and at that forty-cent advance we are making 1½ cents less a yard. There may be some mills that are taking advantage of the opportunity to gouge their customers, but I do not think the practice is a general one, by any means. The way most of the mill men look at it, particularly those that do direct selling, is that now is the time to establish themselves with their trade. More can be lost at the present time by 'jacking up' customers with unwarrantable advances than can be made through the additional profits gained.

"Despite the high prices prevailing now, I am wondering what is going to happen when the peace treaty is signed. This country and Great Britain are practically the only nations that are in a position to supply the rest of the world with goods. When this tremendous demand hits us, and we are competing with each other to get the merchandise that otherwise will be exported, I can see the present price records smashed to pieces in the stampede that will ensue for goods.

"Consequently, this talk that prices must come down appears to me to be without foundation. In a keenly competitive industry like that of woolens there is always some mill willing to sell below the market if it is possible, but a canvass of the trade at present will convince those interested that the mill representatives, as a rule, are just as anxious to keep down prices as the buyers are to make the purchases to best advantage. There won't be any price recession for five years to come, and as far as being able to get prices back to a pre-war basis, within that period I think conditions show such a thing impossible."

A HINT TO CREDIT MEN.

Regarding Credit Customers Who Keep Leaving a Balance.

"Just what to do with credit customers who habitually leave a balance unpaid each week, or month, perplexes many merchants," says the current bulletin of the New York Credit Men's Association.

"Frequently," the bulletin continues, "this is the first sign that an account which heretofore has been profitable and in every way desirable has become 'risky' without apparent reason.

"So far as the merchant can see there is no change in the customers' income or fixed expenses. The merchant's consent to carry a balance is readily obtained at first. Later, as the account grows beyond the former figures, due chiefly to an ever-increasing left-over balance, the merchant uneasily wonders what to do.

"Fear of losing a customer masters fear of a loss of money, and, trusting to luck, the account drifts along, up and down in amount, for weeks and months. Just enough such accounts are eventually paid to mislead the merchants into carrying and bothering about many others which finally are lost.

"The remedy lies in the merchant's own hands. Don't let a prompt customer get the habit of leaving balances. Talk it over with him. Be tactful, but be firm and insistent. Even lose his trade, if necessary. A change in habit of payment almost invariably means a change somewhere in the customer's circumstances. If you can't keep him paid up let him go before the account gets beyond your control.

"Get a special credit report the first time your customer asks to leave a balance, and, with the facts before you, costly mistakes can be avoided."

British Market for Novelties.

An American house able to furnish smart lines of celluloid and fancy jewelry novelties has a big market in England at present, according to Consul General Skinner at London, quoting from the Fancy Goods Record. Relatively few lines of the sort are manufactured in England, and the supply is consequently inadequate. Some goods have been imported lately from France, but Germany was the principal source of supply before the war.

American Silks in Argentina.

There is a growing demand for American silk goods in the hosiery lines in Rosario, Argentina, according to Consul Wilbert L. Bonney. The total imports of articles of silk or silk mixture into Argentina in 1917 were valued at $4,100,000. These included cloth, ribbons, handkerchiefs, cravats, gloves, stockings, boot laces, braid, bells, caps, and sewing thread.

Imports of Woolens to Britain.

The complete text of the British order announcing that certain classes of woolen goods would be admitted into the United Kingdom under license has just been received. The order provides that the restrictions upon the importation of woolen goods shall be maintained for the present, but that licenses will be freely issued for cloth 14 ounces and over and 54 inches wide.

Italians Order American Shoes.

The repeal of the decree prohibiting the importation of American shoes and leather has resulted in several large orders from Piedmont, reports Vice Consul Dana C. Sycks at Turin. Two contracts were signed for the representative in Italy of two of the most important American houses. Another order for shoes, valued at $50,000, was placed.

French Wool Restriction Removed.

The French are no longer requiring import licenses for wool, including alpaca, llama, vicuna wool, and hair of the yak, camel, and cashemre goat, but excluding combed or carded wool and combed or carded wool, dyed. Wool of the last-named classes is still on the prohibited list and is admitted only under license.

FLAXGROWING IN CANADA.

Big Increase in Production and Arrangements for Still More.

So marked has been the increase in acreage planted to flax for fiber in Canada in the period between 1915 and 1918, under the plans of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, that in the latter year the number of acres was about 18 times as large as that given to it in 1915. The actual figures were 1,400 acres for 1915 and 18,000 acres for 1918. For this year, 25,000 acres have been rented.

According to Vice Consul F. C. Robertson, who is at Ottawa, a natural resource has been developed that has materially added to the farm wealth of Canada. It has also been demonstrated in open competition that the quality of the Canadian flax fiber is equal in quality to the best Continental standards. It also compares favorably with that produced in Russia, which before the war produced 80 per cent. of the world's crop.

In the period indicated, the number of fiber-scutching mills in the Dominion increased from 9 to 47. There is only one linen-weaving mill in Canada, but this represents an investment of $750,000. Until several months ago this mill had to import all the linen yarns from Ireland, as there was no spinning mill in Canada. Several months ago, however, a spinning mill was established in Ontario, at a cost of about $300,000, but, running at capacity, this mill could not spin one-eighth of the fiber produced in Canada last year. Very recently it was announced in the House of Commons that a very large corporation interested in the linen trade had sent representatives to England for the purpose of obtaining the machinery necessary to establish a mill in Canada for the production of linen. This mill will grow, ret, scutch-hackle, spin and weave the flax. It is expected, Mr. Robertson said, that about $2,000,000 will be invested in the mill.

The total Canadian yield of flaxseed in 1918 was 6,635,200 bushels, as compared with 5,934,800 bushels in 1917. Of this production the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta supplied 5,170,000 bushels in 1918, and 4,535,900 bushels in the preceding year. The average yield per acre last year was 5¾ bushels, which was less than in 1917 and considerably under the yield of 1915. The dryness of the past several seasons in Saskatchewan was held largely responsible for the drop, as that Province produces a considerable quantity of seed. The average value per bushel of the 1918 field crop was $3.13, or an increase of 48 cents a bushel over the corresponding value in 1917.

AS IT STRIKES A BUYER.

Demand for Merchandise the Big Factor in Fixing Prices.

The general situation in the dry goods, textile, and apparel trades at the present time is without a parallel, according to a special bulletin issued yesterday by Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 129 West Thirty-second Street, to the more than 100 retailers whom he represents in this market. Mr. Fanti points out that buyers are experiencing hard work in procuring enough merchandise of the right kind. He further says that price does not enter into the situation, but that a factor in it is the brisk demand for goods of all kinds that is coming from buyers representing merchants in foreign countries, who are placing orders for huge quantities of goods without regard to the prices they have to pay.

"The Latin-American countries are heavy purchasers," Mr. Fanti continues, "and reports that our buyers have submitted show that the buying will continue for some time to come. In the retail stores business is reported better than ever."

It is Mr. Fanti's contention that prices will not drop for some time to come, due to the enormous demand for merchandise on all sides. "We must bear in mind," he says, "that Europe is hungry for goods, and it would not be surprising to find buyers in this country representing retail interests in all parts of the world just as soon as the peace treaty is signed.

"The dry goods, apparel, and textile trades are passing through a most unusual period. It is a situation that calls for a great deal of caution, and early buying seems the order of the day. One case came to our notice yesterday of a large umbrella manufacturing concern which already has refused to accept any more orders. This is due to the scarcity of raw materials, as well as to the demand for the concern's product from South American buyers."

HATS FOR SPORT WEAR.

Novelty Types Which Are Shown in Varied Combinations.

A number of novelty hats for sports wear are described in the current bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. One combination is of organdie and milan hemp. The hemp is used as the body, with a crown of organdie and soft upper brim, which sometimes extends over the edge. On the crown and brim appears a scroll design of flat silk braid in a matching or contrasting shade.

"Navy embroidery on white is very pretty," the bulletin goes on, "as are white or orchid on pale pink. The hats are displayed as large and small sailors, simply finished with grosgrain ribbon bands. Soft-brimmed taffeta hats are seen here in a pretty combination of navy and turquoise. Large drooping shapes have the material plainly fitted or arranged in large, soft folds on the upper brim. Georgette models are a big number with one concern, with the upper brim almost completely covered with lobster bands of straight ostrich. Orchid, pastel pink, and green and white are particularly attractive in this type of hat."

British Embargoes Relaxed.

The Board of Trade Journal, cables Ambassador Davis from London, has announced a relaxation of export restrictions, transferring the following articles to the list of those which may be exported freely to the United States and certain other countries: Copper and alloys of copper, copper ore, regulus, matte, concentrate, and precipitate; men's woolen gloves, iron pyrites, and barium sulphate. The following have also been placed on the same list: Herrings, silver bullion, specie, and coin other than British coin.

Bulgaria Admits Necessities Only.

The Bulgarian Government has ordered that only merchandise of prime necessity will be allowed to enter the country, with the object of preventing further depreciation of the currency. Permission to disembark sewing machines now on shipboard was obtained only after great difficulty, as they were not considered as necessities. Those who propose to enter into commercial relations with Bulgaria should, it was pointed out, ascertain before shipping goods whether these will be allowed to enter the country.

More Lifting of Restrictions.

Applications for licenses to export wools which have been imported by private firms direct from countries of origin will now, cables Consul General Skinner at London, receive consideration. Applications should be made to the Export License Department, Central Building. Arrangements may be made for the dispatch of goods to Czechoslovakia via Hamburg and Elbe, provided goods are consigned to the relief administration at Hamburg for account of actual consignees in Czechoslovakia.

Big Japanese Doll Imports.

For 1914 the dolls made in Japan represented only 2 per cent. of the American imports of these articles, but for the fiscal year 1918, 95 per cent. of the total imports of them were Japanese. All other toys imported from Japan during 1918 amounted to 94 per cent. of the total American imports in this line, as against only 6 per cent. in 1914.

Nearlinen — British Fabric — THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE — SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. — New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE.—Schwartzman, Cohe & Co.: A. Schwartzman, mfrs. clothing; Penn.
BOSTON.—Great Tailoring Co.; W. H. Ballou, woolens; Wallick.
BOSTON.—Shapiro & Glansky; A. Shapiro, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Penn.
CATSKILL, N. Y.—H. L. Boughton Store; Mrs. H. L. Boughton, Miss M. A. Deady, dry goods, genl. mdse., china, glassware; Continental.
CHICAGO.—A. Pick & Co.; J. Kraus, silverware, glassware; Commodore.
CHICAGO.—Hillman's; Miss M. Stewart, women's, misses', girls', juniors' garments; 37 6th Av.
CHICAGO.—M. Atkin; clothing, furn. goods, shoes; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO.—Hubbard, Smith & Co.; P. E. Smith, notions, fancy goods; Somerset.
DALLAS, Tex.—Dallas Jobbing House; B. Arnsoff, dry goods, notions, clothing; Penn.
DETROIT.—W. Wright Co.; N. A. Wheeler, interior decorations, furnishings; Ritz-Carlton.
EASTON, Pa.—Greitman Bros.; L. Greitman, women's, misses', children's wear, millinery; Aberdeen.
EL PASO, Tex.—Popular D. G. Co.; E. R. Hardage, notions, jewelry, toilet, leather goods, laces, ribbons, hdkfs., china, glassware, silverware; 1,150 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS.—W. T. Dunn & Co.; E. J. Vogt, hats, furn. goods; Penn.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Kleberg Bros.; J. Feinberg, furniture; Wallick.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Lebeck Bros.; Mr. Lebeck, white, wash goods; 1,261 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—M. Israel & Co.; B. Arpin, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Penn.
NORFOLK, Va.—Dodson-Fearing-Miller Co.; W. P. Dodson, notions, furn. goods, fancy goods, hosiery, toys, carpets, upholstery goods; Hollenden.
PHILADELPHIA.—J. Stern & Sons; J. Stern, mfrs. shirt waists; Broztell.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mfrs.' Outlet Co.; L. Samuels, mdse. manager, 130 West 32d; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS.—Broida Bros. Jobbing Co.; B. A. Broida, men's, women's furn. goods, notions, millinery; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS.—M. Lipschitz & Co.; M. Lipschitz, men's, women's furn. goods, men's clothing, overalls; Commodore.
SYRACUSE.—F. P. Collins Pants Co.; F. P. Collins, mfrs. pants; Imperial.
SYRACUSE.—C. F. Winter; men's furn. goods; Herald Square.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—J. Goldberg, jobs dresses; 37 West 26th.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods; also seconds and remnants; specially gray goods. C 358 Times Downtown.

COTTON PIECE GOODS WANTED.—FINE NAINSOOKS OR CAMBRICS FOR IMMEDIATE OR FUTURE DELIVERY; WILL PAY CASH; LARGE QUANTITIES PREFERRED. ADDRESS COTTON, BOX 156 TIMES.

SILKS Wanted.—Cash, any quantity; satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, etc.; also odds ends. Mid. Square 4620. Ext. 24.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—5,000 or similar quantity; will pay cash. Sithia & Gershan, 12 East 28th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BLANKETS.—1,200 Oxford Gray Camp, at bargain price. H. Kauffman Sons Saddlery Co., 206 Division St., N. Y. C.

Help Wanted.

BUYER of silks and dress goods, for resident buying office. Alexander H. Meyer, 6 West 32d St.

DICTATHON OPERATORS, two, for wholesale dry goods house; good pay; pleasant surroundings and chance for advancement; only experienced operators wanted. Niagara Silk Mills, 79 5th Av.

EXPORT MANAGER.—Large export firm opening an export department requires a high-grade manager to take charge; only thoroughly experienced man will be considered; give full particulars and experience Z 145 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Knitting mill located in Philadelphia, making bathing suits, want experienced manager for finishing department; must have held similar position; must possess exceptional qualifications to handle female help. Write details, "Manager," Z 138 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE, local, New Jersey, to get clients for established bond house; salary or commission. Serlis & Co., 239 Broadway, city.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A most wonderful opportunity is open for two high grade salesmen "for girls" and flapper coats to associate themselves immediately with a world-wide combination handling girls' and flapper coats for domestic and export trade, the opportunity for making money is without limit to the right men; salary and commission; strictest confidence will be observed if desired. Address Julius L. Goldstein, 453 West 23d St. Farragut 5486.

SALESMAN.—Representative fancy linen house, with strong selling line and established trade, has Middle West open to a man of experience and following; give full particulars in confidence; commission. D. A., 806 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen to handle side line of boys' clothing for department stores and retail trade; all territories; commission basis; write full particulars. K 32 Times.

SALESMEN.—Live, energetic, Brooklyn men for motor trucks in Brooklyn; truck experience valuable but not essential; commission basis. Telephone Prospect 9684 for interview.

STENOGRAPHER for export house; must be intelligent, with initiative, textile experience preferred. Call J. P. Comins & Co., 366 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, in wholesale dry goods house, to take charge of checking and examining office; only those having had experience in this line need apply; permanent position with advancement; state experience, references, and salary expected. R 382 Times.

YOUNG MAN in piece goods department of wholesale clothing house; experienced in rolling and folding piece goods. Apply by letter only. M. & W. Naumburg & Co., 79 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, bright, as assistant buyer for lingerie and bathing suits in large New York store; must have thorough knowledge of these lines; buying experience not essential. Apply 9 A. M. Monday. National Garment Retailers' Association, 47 West 34th St., Room 904.

Situations Wanted.

SECRETARY, confidential; business woman desires position with busy executive, particularly qualified to assume duties requiring personality, initiative, and capability. S 83 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, special line men's hose, women's silk hose men and women's sweater coats, men and boys' pants; three traveling out of Kansas City; commission basis. Z 202 Times Annex.



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The Establishments G. GROS & CO., 10, Avenue de Saint-Remy, Saint Denis, desire to sell for North of America their proceeding recovery of Naphtine, Lanoline, Fatty Acids, Potash, Extracted Products from Residuum waters of the washing of wool.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000. LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures, Van Prags & Co., 537 Broadway, Spring 3940.

SAMUEL MARX, Office and Salesrooms, 115-117 W. 23d St. Tel. Farragut 5000 5002.

SMITH & JAFFE, Salesroom 68 W. 45 St. Tel. Vand. 2824. Office, Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 431 Barclay. (Inc.) S. Wise, Auctioneer, pays highest cash prices for Household Effects. 426 Columbus Av. Phone Schuyler 7172.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Advances in Prices Are Still Reported from All of Them.

The Japanese raw silk market is still climbing, and is active both for European and American account. Large buying and poorly assorted stocks have resulted in Shinshiu No. 1 being quoted at 1,900 yens per picul. The visible stock in Yokohama is estimated at 10,000 bales.

Canton silks are also advancing rapidly in sympathy with the Japanese markets, and all prices are about 50 cents a pound higher. Coarse silks, such as 20-22 and 22-24 are almost unobtainable, and reelers refuse to sell those they have at present prices. All grades of steam filatures have advanced rapidly at Shanghai, due to active buying. Tussahs and tsatlees are not quite so active.

The Italian market is quiet and unchanged. In the local market, say A. P. Vilis & Brothers, Inc., the high prices demanded do not appear to be checking buying at all, and inquiries are broad and numerous. Some manufacturers are looking for silks for shipment as far away as August and September.

May Send Foodstuffs to Italy.

The War Trade Board has announced that the importation of foodstuffs into Italy, by parcel post or otherwise, is now permitted without import license. The total weight cannot be over 100 pounds and the shipments must be made by Italian immigrants to their families in Italy.

FOR THE DRESS INDUSTRY.

To Have Club House for Use of Manufacturers and Buyers.

The Associated Press Industries of America is negotiating with local real estate interests for the acquisition of property in the apparel manufacturing district that is to be used as a clubhouse and headquarters of the organization. It is expected, according to Executive Director David N. Mossessohn, that a deal will be put through within the next few days, and will give the association a five-story building.

When ready, this building will be the largest clubhouse ever erected in the garment trades for the use of manufacturers and visiting buyers. It will represent the "last word" in building construction, and will embody every detail necessary for the comfort and convenience of the wholesalers, as well as the retailers who come to this city from all parts of the country. There will be a gymnasium in the building, and also a restaurant. The auditorium will be used for meetings of members, and special rooms will be set aside for conferences.

The committee appointed to carry out the project has under consideration two buildings that are located between Thirtieth and Thirty-eighth Streets, near Fifth Avenue. It is probable that the association will have the clubhouse ready for occupancy by Fall.

—Would You Pay Us $4,382.63 In Order to Make $116,444.60?

"April 23, 1919.

Commercial Credit Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:—

This Customer made $9,062.08 Discounts on its purchase bills with our money, for which it paid us only $4,382.63 —over 100% Profit. Can you make that much on your merchandise?

We forwarded to you a few days ago, through your Chicago Office, our financial statement as of January 1st, 1919.

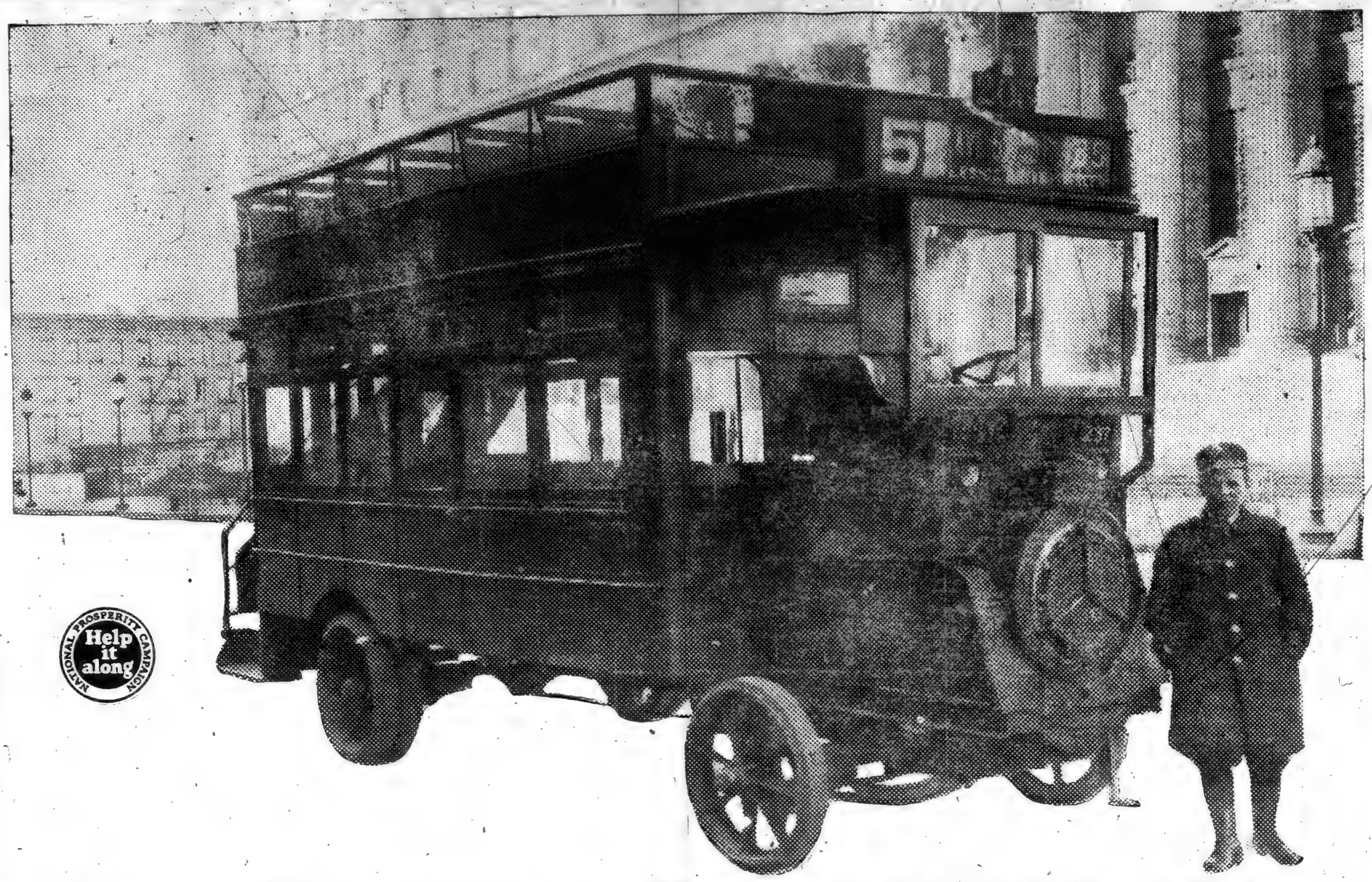
There are some facts that are not shown on the statement which we believe would be of interest to you. Our gross sales increased from $520,123.00 in 1917 to $897,658.08 in 1918.

After charging off depreciation, we show a net profit (before providing for Federal Income Taxes) on the above sales of $116,444.60.

This increased business was handled with very little additional capital and, as you undoubtedly know, it would have been utterly impossible for us to do this increased volume of business without the help which your Company has given us.

During the year 1918 we paid you $4,382.63 b, which payment we were enabled to do the above amount of increased business and at the same time saved $9,062.08 in discounting our purchases."

NOTE:—This Concern was rated $20,000. to $35,000. when it began dealing with us two years ago—it



NATIONAL PROSPERITY CAMPAIGN
Help it along

This Goodyear Ran 100,123 Miles on a Fifth Avenue Bus!

"Our records show that a Goodyear Solid Tire on Bus No. 205 delivered 100,123 miles of continuous service. We have never heard of another mark as high as this. It is certainly creditable since our service conditions thoroughly test truck tire stamina. Two more of our Goodyear Solid Tires may reach this figure—have traveled in excess of 99,000 miles each thus far."—George A. Green, Chief Engineer, The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, New York City.

PROBABLY the longest mileage attained to date by a rubber tire has been delivered by the Goodyear Solid Tire described in the statement quoted above.

Yet observe that other Goodyear Solid Tires, in the same service are challenging this score, having recently passed the 99,000-mile mark.

And then add the fact that a group of 43 Goodyear Solid Tires thus far have traveled from 25,000 to 70,000 miles each for The Fifth Avenue Coach Company — demonstrating uniform ability to roll up uncommon mileage figures.

When the first-mentioned tire had covered the 100,123 miles, its tread rubber was still 1 3-16 inches thick—despite three years, lacking 14 days, of continuous duty.

Running on the Fifth Avenue busses, all 46 Goodyear Solid Tires have had to endure the strains imposed by an approximate average of 1,000 starts and stops per day—meaning a shifting of gears and a change of speed about 3,000 times per day.

While standing up under these conditions, the tenacious 46 have afforded striking evidence of the well-known ability of Goodyear Solid Tires to resist cutting, chipping and separation from the base.

The entire record points to the rock-bottom economy of using Goodyear Truck Tires plus the methods of tire care employed at the Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations in Greater New York—for these methods were long since adopted by The Fifth Avenue Coach Company.

Certainly, if a truck owner, you are not satisfied merely to read about such tire-mile economy when you can obtain it yourself by telephoning the nearest Goodyear Truck Tire Service Station listed below.

Goodyear Solid, Cushion & Pneumatic Truck Tire Service Stations

Burrows & Archer, Franklin 796, 56-N. Moore St., N. Y. City
W. L. & J. T. Callister, Hollis 6300, Queens, L. I.
Couch' Haas Co., Prospect 8100, Bedford Ave. and E. Parkway, Brooklyn
Day & Night Service Truck Co., Chelsea 3980, 352 West 16th St.
Eriksen Wagon Works, Greenpt. 2442, 12 Frost St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ideal Truck & Tire Serv. Co., Spring 5565, 39 Kenmare St., N. Y. City.
Nelson Truck & Wheel Shop, Bedford 9717, 431 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn
N. Y. Wheel Co., Columbus 200, 356 W. 50th St., N. Y. City
H. Ray Paige Co., Gramercy 3999, 1360 Ave. A, N. Y. City
W. C. Plumer, Fordham 3103, 2365 Webster Ave., N. Y. City
Sanderson & Tait, Astoria 2286, Long Island City, N. Y.
Washington Hgts. Auto Tire Wks., Audubon 6017, 1219 St. Nicholas Ave.

Solid Truck Tire Service Stations

Bronx Tire Works, Melrose 5075, 400 Morris Ave., N. Y. City
Harrolds Motor Car Co., Astoria 2700, Long Island City, N. Y.
J. D. Killian Auto Co., Tompkns. 656, Tompkinsville, S. I.
Kruger Bros., South 5309, 436 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Queens County Tire Rep. Co., Flushing 602, Flushing, L. I.
The Roberts Tire Co., Mad. Sq. 8766, 342 E. 25th St., N. Y. City
Alex. J. White, Yonkers 4212, Yonkers, N. Y.

Pneumatic Truck Tire Service Stations

Auto Supply Co., Circle 4960, 1789 Broadway, N. Y. City
Geo. Leveene Co., Columbus 7613, 125 W. 68th St., N. Y. City
Harry Veghte, Circle 2077, 155 W. 51st St., N. Y. City
Fred Vogler, Barclay 6217, 158 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Weaver Ebling Auto Co., Schuyler 9641, 2230 Broadway, N. Y. City

GOODYEAR
AKRON

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1919.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1919.

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Times Annex ..... 43d St., west of Broadway
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Wall Street ..... 2 Rector Street
Harlem ..... 2,109 Seventh Ave., near 125th Street
[illegible] ..... 2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights ..... 3,925 Broadway
Brooklyn ..... 401 Fulton Street
Staten Island ..... 93 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Jamaica ..... 317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Newark ..... 810 Broad Street
Elizabeth ..... 240 Morris Avenue
Hoboken ..... 61 Second Street
Montgomery ..... 99 Montgomery Street
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Daily Picture Section, $1.50. Magazine $1.2o. ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4. Canada, $4.50; other countries $5. Binder for 26 issues (one year), $1.25.
WEEKLY BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly) per year, $1. Canada $1.50; other countries, $2.
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THE HOPES OF THE WORLD.

The sanity of American sentiment is well shown by its stability under such a test as Mr. VANDERLIP'S account of the desperate political, industrial, and financial conditions among the majority of the world's leading nations. Such things are "catching" as well as other diseases, and, if there are no offsets, we can hardly hope to escape a place in the doleful picture. It may be difficult to say what the offsets actually are, but it is plain that belief in them exists, or else there would be haste to discount depression in the security markets, instead of an almost excessive disposition to discount hopes instead of fears. After Waterloo the then existing economic world was even more distressed than it is today. Then there was no such relief in sight as is afforded now by the immense resources of this country, then in the infancy of its giant-hood, and by the enriched neutral nations. Outside of the nations whose trying conditions Mr. VANDERLIP described as a witness there exists today a body of wealth larger than the total resources of Europe at that time, when it had been impoverished by the struggle against NAPOLEON. And within the distressed nations there exists a potency of revival due to economic factors beyond imagination at the time of Waterloo, because born after Waterloo. The displacement of muscle power by mechanical power in industry had begun before Waterloo, but the factory system had hardly gained its momentum in the earlier half of the nineteenth century. Now it is capable of the production of consumable goods in quantities equal to any demand, if only an opportunity is given such as it never has had, but of which there are signs in the better understanding between capital and labor.

Capital has sometimes made the mistake of thinking that it existed for profit, rather than for service of society. Labor has sometimes made the mistake of thinking and acting as though the factory system's object was the production of wages and the shortening of hours of work, instead of producing goods for common consumption. The humanizing of capital and the growth of social rather than class consciousness in labor contain the possibility of enlarging the output of "horse power" fed by coal or oil, instead of man power, beyond all experience, and even imagination. The best conception of the earlier ages of the factory system was to continue previous overwork of man power, too often meaning woman power and child power. To this there is succeeding the conception of making capital work, as interest runs, continuously, and relaying human work. In many processes the machinery runs steadily, and the hands work eight hours or even less. It cannot be worked out if labor conceives that the object is to produce wages, but it is feasible if labor and capital faithfully co-operate, committed equally to the idea that the object of their co-operation is the production of goods at the lowest cost and in greatest quantities, to the end that less money may procure more satisfactions.

In addition there is now the same hope of undreamed mechanical marvels as there was after Waterloo, when steam power had not shown its miracles. The internal combustion engine was in an undeveloped stage at the opening of the twentieth century, as steam was at the opening of the nineteenth, and nobody is safe in assuming that it may not yet displace steam. If the gasoline engine had been invented first we might not now have steam, but steam is so strongly intrenched that the gasoline engine's assault on steam is difficult. It is not hopeless. There may be discovered a new fuel, perhaps as the result of the prohibition of the use of alcohol as a drink. There are reports of "aliogas," which the navy has used with the production of 10 per cent. more power than from "gas." HAWKER reported that his engine worked perfectly when the water in the cooling jacket was boiling away, which points to a waste of heat, which is power. That is confirmation of the cable dispatch to THE TIMES on about the same day that there had been invented the Still engine, which runs by gas explosions on one side the piston and by steam power produced by the explosions on the other side the piston, with a gain over the Diesel engine of 10 per cent. or more in power and economy in fuel of half. It would seem that such an engine would be too heavy for air work, and yet nobody can foretell the weight limit of air machines. Between 1908 and 1913 60 per cent. of air casualties were due to mechanical collapses, but since then only 2 per cent., and the air machine is still a baby. It seems a poor substitute for the locomotive, and yet who foresaw the locomotive's possibilities or its limitations? The rail made the locomotive an all-year worker, and gave the railway a permanent precedence over either the canal or the dirt roads. The air-filled tire divorces the automobile from the rail and gives it a universal use which the locomotive can never have. The air machine is as free as the bird, and nobody can say where it may not go in another century.

Candidly, this is an appeal to optimism. There is no more reason why pessimism should monopolize all the attention than why the devil should have all the good tunes. There is even better reason for fancying that pessimism has exhausted invention than that optimism has. There was an outburst of invention after the civil war, as there was after the Napoleonic collapse. There is enormous capacity in what will follow labor's impending discovery that capitalism supplies tools which men merely assist, driving the tool and saving the energy expended when the tool was driven by human muscle. This is what explains our world, the existence of factories, the maintenance of social life in cities, while machines produce food in abundance beyond the power of the man with the hoe. Just as the spinning mule displaced the distaff in the eighteenth century and the steamship the sailing vessel in the nineteenth, so in the twentieth there will be more gains in efficiency. Anyway, the world has hopes of something, and as long as there is hope there are life and growth and better days ahead.

READ AT PLYMOUTH.

Lieut. Commander A. C. READ'S flight in NC-4 from Rockaway ended appropriately at the English Plymouth, whence DRAKE sailed on his voyage round the world in 1577, to which DRAKE brought what were left of RALEIGH'S Virginia colonists in 1583, and where the Pilgrim Fathers touched on their voyage to America, an event commemorated by a tablet at the Barbican. Plymouth, indeed, is forever linked with the New World and with the American Colonies, and the story is always one of adventure and enterprise. Sir JOHN HAWKINS was a native. COCKERAM, another son, sailed with JOHN CABOT in 1497. From Plymouth went Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT in 1583 with his second colonizing expedition to America. Some of the adventurers who were more notorious as pirates on the Spanish Main than glorious as explorers hailed from Plymouth. It sent out seven ships to do battle with the Spanish Armada.

On Plymouth Hoe, overlooking the sea, the old Admirals and discoverers played bowls many a time between voyages and sea campaigns. Close by, adjoining in fact, is Devonport, a great naval base. The Plymouth men are lovers of sport and a generous breed. It was the port for the gallant READ to arrive at after flying 4,000 miles from Rockaway. One does not need to speculate about his welcome, nor about the local judgment upon his wonderful performance.

So ends a great achievement that will carry the New Hampshire man's name down in history with the names of other brave and steadfast men illustrious as venturesome pioneers and as stout-hearted discoverers. On the rolls of the American Navy READ will always have an honored place as the first officer to cross the Atlantic in a ship of the air, and science will perpetuate his name, for it is the gainer by his experience.

U-BOAT REVELATIONS.

The truth about the German failure in submarine warfare is now being revealed in publications that no longer cringe under the whip of an official censorship that was without conscience or honor. According to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, Germany lost 198 submarines during the war, including 7 interned in foreign ports and 14 destroyed by their own crews. This statement is an admission that 177 were sunk by the Allies and lost at sea. As most of the U-boats carried as many men as could be crowded into them, the announcement that 3,000 sailors were drowned in the sinkings is not surprising; but the darker tragedy is that the conditions of service on these vessels were so nerve-wrecking that several thousand sailors lost their reason and were committed to insane asylums. Here is an explanation of the mutinous spirit that spread through the High Sea Fleet and at last destroyed its morale.

A final cast of fortune in a battle with the allied fleets could no more be considered. The keenest and bravest men were being drafted to the submarines, but as the ghastly truth of the horrors of the service became known to every common sailor men refused to join the U-boats, and in the end discipline utterly failed at Kiel. The navy, which had been the pride of the Kaiser, was a service rotten to the core. British officers have spoken contemptuously of the spirit that surreadered the High Sea Fleet without striking a blow, but there was no fight left in it. If any other navy had fairly flogged its men into a submarine campaign that was odious in the sight of mankind, and to engage in which was sure to be suicide soon or later, would not discipline and the joy of battle have ceased to exist in that service? The Germans fought bravely in the battle of Jutland, and died like men in the Pacific when their time came, but they could not endure the ugly U-boat coffins which doomed them to death or the loss of their reason.

The submarine campaign was lost long before the Germans signed the armistice. Listening devices, depth bombs, and the unerring guns of swarming destroyers made each venture from the base like a forlorn hope, and to find crews became the despair of the Admiralty. At the last but few submarines were in commission, and it seemed futile to go on building them in quantities. Against a powerful, resourceful, and active enemy the submarine is no longer to be dreaded, but this could not have been said in the first three years of the war.

THE BATTLE FOR RIGHT.

That great change in the hearts and minds of the opponents of the League of Nations of which President WILSON had prophetic vision at Suresnes on Decoration Day may never come about. "I look for the time," he said, "when every "man who now puts his counsel against "the united service of mankind under "the League of Nations will be just as "ashamed of it as if he now regretted "the union of the States." Not all who have wandered in darkness are swift to see the light, and shame comes with leaden foot or never to perverse natures. How many Germans are ashamed of the damnable crimes they were guilty of in the war? How many would confess with really contrite hearts that beginning the war was a German crime? The Sinn Fein agitators and intriguers in this country say, "We will beat the Eng-"lish League of Nations as we beat the "English arbitration treaties." They will never repent or be ashamed. The calculating hatreds and the fanaticism that guide the Russian Bolsheviki will never give way to shame because of any changed opinion of the League of Nations, which they now abhor and denounce as the enemy of all their plans and policies of class hatred and social destruction.

The many Republican and few Democratic foes of the League in this country—for they, of course, were uppermost in the President's thought—will, we hope, repent in time to save their self-respect and their good standing among reasonable men. They must be much upset in mind already as they observe the strange and dreadful companionships into which they have been brought: German irreconcilables, Sinn Feiners, Bolsheviki, the preachers of radical socialism, all upsetters and overthrowers of society, vain and mindless inventors and apostles of new orders and disciplines, they are all against the Covenant, they all gleefully make use of the arguments and grounds of objection supplied to them from the United States Senate.

If you don't sign at Versailles you shall sign in Berlin, Mr. Lloyd George says to the Germans. The Treaty and the League Covenant will as certainly be ratified by the Senate, but under the compulsion only of returning reason and soberness of mind. The Republican Senatorial leaders have missed one golden opportunity; they will not turn away from the next path of escape from their present dangerous position, for it will be their last. When the Covenant was amended by the acceptance at Paris of many modifications they had themselves proposed as necessary and indispensable they should have hailed it as their own League of Nations, transformed by their statesmanship and their unflinching Americanism from a perilous "British-Wilson" bargain, for so they delighted to call it, into a sound and enduring bulwark of peace; then they should have accepted and supported it; they were seeking a campaign issue, and by skillful salvage work they might have turned their amendments to some account on the stump and in Congress next year. Their blind persistence has made the League a Democratic issue of such undeniable and great potency with the people of the country that rejection of the Treaty and prolongation of the state of war would involve consequences they dare not face.

The motives of their opposition have now been so clearly revealed that all their attempts at justification on grounds of national welfare and dignity fail altogether. The public is too well informed. When they persisted in their hostility after their own amendments had been accepted no disguises, no pretenses could foster any further delusion as to the actual nature of their objections to the Treaty and the League. All the world knows, as they have known from the beginning, that they are fighting Mr. WILSON, that the fervor of partisan aversion to the Democratic President and all his works prompts and inspires the enmity they show toward the work of the Conference in which he has been so prominent and influential. Reasonable men must reject the theory that a peace which the world's chief statesmen find just and satisfactory, that a league for peace to which so many Republicans of well-proved wisdom and soundness of view are giving earnest support, must be repudiated because certain Republican Senators, much engrossed in politics, declare them to be defective and dangerous. But for the strange and sinister associations they have formed in this desperate venture they would be practically alone in their opposition to the fruits of the negotiations at Paris.

Already they are taking account of the demand of the vast majority of the people of the country that the Treaty be ratified without delay; they show it by the greater caution and prudence of their opposition. They have come to understand the consequences to the country—and to themselves—of putting the United States in the position of continuing the war after the other belligerents have made peace with Germany. But much more is involved than the interest of any one country. Mr. WILSON is right. They have set their counsel "against the united service of mankind." In the League of Nations the council of statesmen at Paris has sought unselfishly and with the noblest aspirations to promote the highest good of all the nations, to make them dwell together on earth in friendship, not in enmity. War is senseless and ugly and hateful. More than at any other time in history the mass of mankind abhors its savagery, its cruelty, its awful destructiveness. Four years ago, as Mr. WILSON said at Suresnes, responsible statesmen would hardly have undertaken to organize a League of Nations. They have taken up the work now because the peoples of the earth have had their fill of the horrors of the battlefield, they are sick of slaughter, and with sure insight they demand that the curse of war be attacked and destroyed in its source, the secret councils, like that of Potsdam, where dynastic and selfish national interests prepare the decrees that send millions forth to take the lives of their brothers. The Covenant abounds in provisions designed to prevent war by removing the occasions and opportunities for war, by putting hidden intrigues and plottings under the ban, by providing open and honorable ways of adjustment for differences between nations, by making the resort to arms odious and subject to penalties. If that is not a work in "the united service of mankind," will the gentlemen who denounce it as a "British-Wilson" plot be good enough to tell us in what way enlightened statesmanship can serve mankind?

The Republicans who now profess hostility to the League Covenant cannot hold their position against the judgment and the will of pretty much the whole world except themselves. Their cause is bad. They hopelessly confront the millions of mankind in a forward movement. They make themselves the champions of outworn and evil conditions. The world already regards them with astonishment. It is more immediately to the point that the people of the United States are observing their proceedings with close attention.

COMMUNITY SERVICE.

Is Community Service, which aims to make this country "a good place for all of us to live in," to quote THEODORE ROOSEVELT, an ideal of amiable theorists and nothing more? On the contrary, it is utilitarian and practical, seeking the greatest good of the greatest number; it is love of country and patriotism active and potent 365 days a year. People are asking what Community Service means. They wonder if it is a fad, an enthusiasm, a flash in the pan. Community Service is the offspring of War Camp Community Service, which succeeded to the good-will and appurtenances of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, and the greatest of these will be Community Service.

Soldiers and sailors in training for the struggle in France, industrial workers making munitions for the soldiers and sailors to fight with, and artisans building ships to win the war, all needed to be taken out of themselves in the intervals of fighting and working, to be refreshed by the zest of sports, to forget their tragic duty in concert hall and theatre, to fraternize cheerfully with their fellows in clubs; to meet men and women in camps and cantonments and feel the inspiration of their sympathy; to understand that the American people were all pulling together for the army and navy and honored the indefatigable host of industrial workers who were doing their bit at home. War Camp Community Service, taking over the facilities of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, organized the social and recreational resources of 600 cities and towns near the training camps for the benefit of officers and men, and extended the sphere of its operations to the munition plants where thousands of mechanics were assembled.

War Camp Community Service had an army of its own, which included 2,700 trained workers and 60,000 volunteers, song leaders, club managers, committee hustlers, and others, who opened churches, clubs, and private houses to the soldiers and sailors. When the war was over, was the usefulness of this great organization to cease, could not its energies be directed into other channels for the good of the American people, who in the changing social order and the new era of industrial reconstruction would have to win victories of peace hardly less important than those of war? The answer of thoughtful men was that the work of the War Camp Community Service should be extended to the whole American people, who would need to know and understand and trust one another if these victories of peace were to be won without factional strife occasioned by ignorance and prejudice and distrust.

MAETERLINCK has said that "it is the "way in which hours of freedom are spent "that determines, as much as war and "labor, the moral worth of labor." GEORGE ELIOT had previously written: "Im-"portant as it is to organize and direct "the industry of the world, it is more im-"portant to organize and direct the "leisure of the world." Here we have the key of Community Service. Its object is to bring people together in healthy recreation and friendly communion, to make them understand one another and be mutually helpful, to cause them to exchange ideas about society and industry and pool the common sense and judgment of a community. Mental as well as physical development is sought. It was in every mouth during the war that the training received by the young men who went into the army and navy was a discipline they needed and would be the salvation of the country. There would be a new America after the war, everybody said. But vision may soon be clouded over and new impressions effaced. How were the spiritual and material gains of the war to be held? How was the seed to be made to germinate?

That our young men, American-born and American-bred, needed the curb of discipline and the stimulus of a fresher and truer patriotism, had become a commonplace; but what of the foreign-born and the unassimilated who had no conception of patriotism and cared nothing for the flag, largely because no one had taken the pains to dispel their ignorance and make them at home in the American family? The Americanization of the foreign-born is to be the concern of Community Service. They are to be made welcome at the recreational centres, to be invited to mingle with the American-born, share their amusements and participate in their social life. Altogether it may seem like an ambitious program and idealistic. But the method of attaining success will be practical. Every kind of athletics and sport will be provided. Clubs will be formed as social centres where movies will be shown, dramatic performances and lectures given. And there will be community celebrations and mass meetings. In the large cities the block party has proved its usefulness. It is Community Service in miniature.

There will be skeptics of course; but let them ask themselves whether the times are not out of joint and grave problems pressing; and whether, therefore, Community Service may not help to set the times right and aid in solving these problems by bringing all classes together in common sympathy and sense of responsibility. The American people, native and foreign-born, have fought together in the war to save democracy. They must fight side by side to keep the stronghold of democracy against enemies from without and within, and to vanquish those enemies and prevail and be secure they must be truly democratic, in thought and deed and service, members of one great family of freemen, which cannot be until they understand one another and keep step in the march of progress.

MR. FORD'S PHILOSOPHY.

HENRY FORD sees a great future for alcohol as a fuel for machines. His theory on why men drink and what will keep them contented, as reported in a recent interview, deserves to be looked at:

> Men have sought relief from worry in drink. It is a false refuge. To counteract such desire, which grows of fretfulness or fear, a man must keep occupied in useful work. * * * Make him comfortable in a physical way and give him a chance to show that he can produce anything, and then he will get in shape spiritually and will be normal, useful, and thoroughly moral.

With the first two sentences no one will disagree; but when it comes to the rest of Mr. FORD'S easy little explanation of human dissatisfaction, one begins to have doubts. It would perhaps be convenient if the world were so ordered, but Mr. FORD sees it rather too simply. It would have been convenient if the causes of war had been such as Mr. FORD once thought, so that all that was necessary to end war was to go to the soldiers and tell them to get out of the trenches and go home. But Mr. FORD eventually learned that there was something more in war than that, and perhaps he may eventually conclude that there is something more in life than work.

"Make him comfortable in a physical "way and he will get in shape spirit-"ually"—a half truth, of course, and one that can profitably be kept in mind as far as it goes. But there are plenty of men who are physically comfortable, who are engaged in useful and productive occupations, and who are yet spiritually dissatisfied. That kind of dissatisfaction is sometimes called ambition; progress and advancement are born of it. They cannot profitably remedy their dissatisfaction by drink, to be sure; but no more can they always remedy it by "keeping occupied in useful work." Such men, of course, are not and never have been "normal"; they have not always been regarded as "thoroughly moral." But they are the men who have made civilization; without them, the human race would still consider that it had done enough when it had picked enough berries and dug enough roots to satisfy hunger, and found a warm cave to sleep in.

REFORM IN THE LIBRARY.

Among the minor amenities of Mr. VOLSTEAD'S Prohibition Enforcement bill is a provision making a criminal of every one who shall "advertise or sell, "deliver or possess * * * any for-"mula, directions, or recipes for making "intoxicating liquor." That this threatens with the dungeon all of the millions of citizens who have pinned their piteous faith on some mystic formula involving yeast and raisins is of no particular import; they deserve to go to jail for holding opinions disallowed by the Anti-Saloon League. More serious is the consequence to letters.

One of the first consequences of this law, of course, would be the mutilation of the encyclopedias; the articles on beer, wine, and whisky would suffer excision, perhaps appropriately at the hands of the Excise Commissioner, and would be burned in the public square. But after that? What of MILTON, whose Comus suggests to the lady:

> And first behold this cordial julep here
> That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
> With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt:
> Not that nepenthes which the wife of Thone
> In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena
> Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
> To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst.

MILTON and SHAKESPEARE, whose witches on the heath recited a recipe not unlike some of those now advertised; HOMER, whose heroes made and drank the potent methu, the sweet wine with a "kick" not to be found in its modern cousins; even Holy Scripture itself, with its mention of treading the wine press, must all be placed on the index. And of course there are the Southern novels in which the old Colonel lovingly compounds a julep. Extirpating heresy from the bookcase should give employment for the next twenty years to several thousand worthy and otherwise indigent apostles of the new morality.

CONDENSED CLASSICS.

Some years ago a genius as yet unrecognized compiled a series of pamphlets called "Shakespeare for the Busy Man." Each of the principal plays was summarized in perhaps a thousand lines, with such matters as Hamlet's soliloquy and Portia's remarks on the quality of mercy left in the original, if not too long, while the bulk of the story was told in the condenser's own verse. In this way a busy man might become familiar with "Hamlet" or "Macbeth" on the subway trip to his office in the morning—if not as SHAKESPEARE wrote it, yet, in the opinion of the compiler, we suppose, something "just as good."

Now comes H. G. WELLS, who under an innocuous title has just published what is in effect "The Book of Job for the Busy Man." True, the condensation is considerably longer than the original; but it is a miracle of brevity for the prolix WELLS. The scene is modernized; names remain recognizable in modern form; the arguments are retold in the Wellsian way, with all the patter of biology and economics, and none of the old unscientific nonsense about Leviathan and Behemoth. WELLS reads so much more easily than Scripture to the average forward-looker of today that we may soon expect him to put out "Mat-"thew, Mark, Luke, and John for the "Busy Man." Yet some unprogressive hardshells will think that there is something in the original that disappears in the modernized tabloid. For them we can offer the consolation of neospiritualism, which lately has produced a considerable literature written by the ghosts of authors via the ouija board. Perhaps the interests of literature might be somewhat better served by calling on the shade of the author of Job to look over the multitudinous product of his modern epitomist, and then write a "Wells for the Busy Man."

PROHIBITION AND FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"There are none so blind as those who will not see," and in the recent reports as to the increasingly alarming exodus of aliens from this country to the land of their birth all kinds of reasons for their departure have been assigned, such as helping to rebuild their homelands, the desire to locate relatives not heard from since war began, the settling of estates, &c. With a part this is undoubtedly true, but there is a deeper cause behind this sudden longing for the homeland.

Those who know the foreigner who has made his home here for some years also know the primal reason why so many are going to return. It is due to the coming enforcement of the prohibition law. Italians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Poles, &c., are so accustomed to the temperate use of light wines in their daily life as we are to milk or water, and with as little ensuing harm. They are not only disillusioned about this being a land of liberty, when a minority succeeds in dictating to a majority, but look forward with apprehension to a possible enforcement of a "search and seizure" law, which would invade a domain which is even more sacred to them than to the American, i. e., the home.

The English are solving the liquor problem in the right way while respecting the rights of the citizen. HAROLD CHANNING.

New York, May 30, 1919.

THE PRESIDENT'S POPULARITY

Common People of Europe Are Still Enthusiastic for Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear many reports these days of the waning of President Wilson's popularity in Europe, but it seems that he is losing prestige only with those who have selfish interests to serve. I have just received a letter from an American soldier who has had varied experiences in Europe and is now on duty in Germany supplying foodstuffs sent in by the Allies to supplement the rations of the Russian prisoners of war. He makes a comment which throws considerable light on the subject of the regard in which Mr. Wilson is held. This letter was written the early part of May, and the quotation is as follows:

"It is a wonderful thing to be an American in Europe today. President Wilson has made the name American synonymous with uprightness and fair dealing. The common people with whom I have talked, (and I do not have the opportunity to converse with any others,) Frenchmen, Poles, Russians, Germans, all speak of President Wilson with the most unbounded admiration. I don't believe it is either blasphemy or exaggeration to say that to the common people of Europe today the voice of Wilson is the voice of God. And so I can't tell you how sorry I am to learn that so many Americans, blinded by prejudice and the subsidized clamor, are turning to those statesmen who embody the outworn ideas of yesterday. Must all the American blood shed in France have been in vain? I can't bear to think of it."

PAUL MOORE STRAYER,
Rochester, N. Y., May 28, 1919.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH PAINTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In some morning paper recently there was a letter from an Englishwoman in this city complaining that Americans did not take her to their bosoms.

Speaking generally, there seems to be a reason—that "certain condescension in foreigners," especially British foreigners. While it is mildly amusing to Americans, it does not endear the foreigner to us.

Take the speech the other day of a British war artist named Nevinson, in which he stated that there were no American artists; that we had clever painters, but that they had no souls, no feelings, no emotions, &c.

I wasn't present, but I am willing to bet his audience applauded him, because they must have been the sort of audience that would sit and listen to a British painter talk.

If some one had said to him afterward, "Don't you think your remarks were at least tactless and at most gratuitously insulting?" he would have been fearfully astonished. The poor things half the time don't know that they are insulting, and yet they marvel at the lack of enthusiasm for the English.

It would be futile to take such a man seriously enough to assert to him that several American artists had souls, because in the first place they were not British, and in order to possess a soul one must be at least British and do pictures of St. George and the w. k. dragon, Launcelot and Guinevere, and one or two portraits of current Duchesses.

I have an absorbing curiosity to see what Mr. Nevinson's soul has done on canvas. Whatever it is it must be at least as elevating as the Royal Academy!

JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG.
New York, May 30, 1919.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany did an enormous business in China previous to the war, and in a way has ingratiated herself in the mind of a certain percentage of the Chinese. Whether their methods were proper is not a question to be debated at the present; it is also not a question as to how they came into possession of the territory now under discussion. The Germans, of course, will make every effort to re-establish themselves in the good graces of all countries where they will resume commercial activities.

The great mass of the Chinese people has little interest in ordinary international affairs, but is deeply concerned as to the sacredness of its own soil.

Germany, well aware of this fact, may quite advantageously say in reply to the "Big Four" that she admits having done an injustice to the Chinese, and gracefully and earnestly appeal to the Allies to return to China this territory. Naturally, this will appeal to the Chinese people, as it is their desire to use every possible effort to have returned to them that which they think rightfully belongs to them. If Germany takes this position the effect would be very much in her favor.

It is earnestly hoped that before the Peace Treaty is finally ratified China will have received her just claims.

If Confucius were alive he might have sarcastically summarized the situation as follows: "Consistency, thou art a jewel; self-determination, thou art not."

M. G.
New York, May 26, 1919.

WOOD THRUSH AND ROSES RED.

A little feathered friend of mine
Has built her nest in a red-rose vine,
And there, for all the world to see,
She flaunts her domesticity.
Her brown wing is a lovely thing—
Her song good for remembering.

Good for remembering! We live
In moments sweet and fugitive,
With pain and commonplace between,
And sharp dreams of what might have been.
A thrush's song does not last long,
But love and memory are strong!

And I shall count, when I am dead,
The wood thrush and the roses red
Bright beads upon my rosary
With other joys that life gave me.
For spirits well such beads may tell,
Comparing jewel and flower and shell!

I have a little feathered friend
Who deigns to come to me and spend
A Summer in my garden, where
She finds ripe cherries. I have there
Water for her and provender
To please a feathered chorister.

Around the wide world, thorn of thorn,
And gardens are of gardens born,
And every field is mothering
The promise of another Spring.
So, in their bed of roses red,
Tomorrow's songs are warmed and fed.

For song has need of love! We know
The ache of life—the fear, the slow
Dull pressure of anxiety.
Life does not change for you or me,
But souls are fed with beauty's bread,
And are, at moments, comforted.

The wood thrush in my red-rose vine
Is beauty's seal and countersign.
Beauty endures! Her moments come,
Full-throated when the heart is dumb.
Flower and song do not last long,
But love and memory are strong!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON PHASES OF THE WORLD SETTLEMENT

IF THIS LEAGUE FAILS

The Alternative Is a League for War Dominated by Germany

By JOHN BATES CLARK.

New York, May 29, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our people are deciding a supremely important question under a bias created by politics and by personal feeling toward President Wilson. Even thus, the decision ought not to be very doubtful. That some league will exist is scarcely questionable, for the one that, in effect, already exists and cannot be allowed to disband—the Entente—will be indispensable for the protection of its members.

Far more depends on the action of America than our people realize, for an issue is pending that is so stupendous that a question of this or that detail of the proposed constitution is, in comparison, unimportant. Without America the league of western nations would be so limited that a stronger one might easily come into existence with very sinister results.

Shall the free nations of the west form a powerful league and shall the neutrals and Germany in due time come into it, or shall Germany make a league of her own and use it for her own purposes? She is as ready as she was in von Bethmann Hollweg's time to "join a league and be the head of it," and the basic question in the entire situation is whether or not she shall develop a dominant alliance, be the undisputed head of it and by this means make Deutschland to become literally über alles.

This issue confronts the world, and it is certainly not one that politicians can safely toy with as an element in deciding which party shall come uppermost in the next general election.

A grave blunder on our part today may easily put Germany at the head of what in effect will be a league of war, under whatever camouflage a peaceful name can give it. Seventy million Germans will not remain permanently crushed if any policy whatever can enable them to free themselves, and such a policy will be in plain sight unless a union of free nations forestalls it. The materials for a grand empire building work are ready for the warlike people that have lived for two generations on the hopes of conquest that, after 1871, took more and more definite shape till they ripened into the recent onslaught which barely failed. The dream of empire will survive, though time will be needed for slow, patient, half-subterranean preparation before another attempt can be made with a prospect of success. What we do not realize is how abundant the material for such preparation is, and how well fitted for using it Germany is by nature, training, and geographical position. The blocks that may go into the base of such a structure as Germany will try to build lie scattered along her eastern boundary waiting for the builders who will know how to use them.

Backward sight is easier than foresight, and a good way to decide an issue of the future is to make it, in imagination, an issue of the past—to suppose it already decided in one way and look at the situation so created. Let us imagine that the League covenant has failed—that an opposition that is two-thirds political and one-third legitimate has won votes enough to defeat it. A world with no league has lapsed into the old nationalism—every country for itself and the devil take the weakest—and there is a competent devil in readiness to act. Central and Eastern Europe is now ripe for league making under a master of that art. Germany is internationally minded and has a great liking for groups of nations that she can control and use. The new States on her border are not pro-German, but strong influences will tend to make them so, for Germany can offer alluring inducements to these peoples to trade with her and accept her industrial and financial leadership. Economic affiliation is the natural basis of more formal alliances, and, stretching eastward from the boundary of Germany far toward the Pacific, there is a vast area that is a natural field for her exploitation.

The territories of the late Russian Empire and the Balkan lands are related to Central and Western Europe as was once the Mississippi Valley to the States on the Atlantic Coast. In each case a vast hinterland, a future seat of empire, has welcomed the developing hand of the people of a more crowded area with a more advanced economic development. It is inevitable that a close and gainful economic relation should be established. On the west are mills calling for food and raw materials, and on the east are farms calling for tools, and farmers needing fabrics and highly wrought wares. Here is capital seeking for investment and yonder are untilled fields calling for capital. The present German and Austrian area and that to the east of it have the greatest economic affinity for each other and are foreordained in practical ways to combine. Before the war this tendency had asserted itself and given to the Germans an industrial and financial domain that still remained politically under foreign flags. It was and is material par excellence for a league and Germany is pre-eminently fitted for making it. For the moment she is crushed, industrially as well as in a military way, but in the long run she is unCrushable. Her mills will run again, her bankers will open their doors and her legion of commercial emissaries will go hither and yon. Her territory constitutes a great dike between the western countries and the rich eastern fields of exploitation, and though there are rivals to be encountered in the peaceful penetration, the advantage of position and of aptitude is with Germany. Here is a field for league making that must not be overlooked, and to drop the plan now offered for a League of Nations with the Entente as its nucleus is to invite compellingly an Eastern union for the kind of peace that the character of Germany foreshadows—the peace that she would have given to Belgium and France if she had conquered them.

It is not in the power of the Allies to say whether a League of Nations shall or shall not hereafter exist. It is within their power to decide whether the league that will exist will have free nations as its sponsors, and include the neutrals and the new border States, and, in the end though not at once, Germany herself. It must be from the first strong enough to overbalance and control the unrepentant Germany that we know today, to shield from aggression the new border States, to hold in firm alliance a new Russia, and to create and use everywhere the appliances of peace. A present league for peace and freedom or a future one for war and Teutonic domination—such is the alternative, and America has power enough to decide it.

JOHN BATES CLARK.

BULGARIA MUST PAY

Her Position in the Balkans Like That of Germany Before the Great Powers

By CARROL N. BROWN.

College of the City of New York, May 29, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Mr. Sugareff's letter of last Sunday, impugning the accuracy of my statistics as to the population of Cavalla and Serres, may I state that these were drawn from the Greek University Report on the Atrocities in Eastern Macedonia, which has recently been translated and published by the American-Hellenic Society of New York. (Rapport de la Commission Universitaire Grecque sur les Atrocités et Dévastations commises par les Bulgares en Macédoine Orientale, Berger-Levrault, Nancy-Paris.)

The Greek census to which Mr. Sugareff makes reference, as giving far smaller populations, was taken immediately after the Treaty of Bucharest, and the population of Drama, Cavalla, and Serres was later enormously increased by thousands of Greek refugees driven out of Thrace by the Bulgarians. Of this fact Mr. Venizelos speaks in his memorandum presented to the Peace Conference:

"Bulgaria had scarcely taken possession of Western Thrace, when she immediately expelled the Greek population, en masse." The figure 55,000 is derived from the number of bread cards distributed in 1916.

In a brief article in the Balkan Review (March, 1919) Anatole France says:

"When the victorious English and Greek troops penetrated into Eastern Macedonia, they found the Greek towns and villages reduced to one-sixth of their population. The rest had died of hunger. Famine, carefully organized, had destroyed more than 100,000 men."

It will be noticed that Mr. Sugareff does not deny the facts; they are indisputable. He attempts to prevent the formation of anti-Bulgarian sentiment by bidding us suspend judgment, and pleads that the Bulgarians did as well as could be expected in a war-torn country where modern sanitation is unknown. If Germany is, by the conscience of all mankind, held accountable for the distress and misery brought upon the world by the war of aggression which she let loose in 1914, shall not Bulgaria, which entered into the war after months of most treacherous negotiation with the Entente, and then took advantage of the traitor Constantine's pro-Germanism to gain possession of Eastern Macedonia, (even imprisoning thousands of the soldiers of her quondam ally, and ostensible friend, Greece,) be held strictly to account for the lives and property so wantonly destroyed in that all too evident attempt to change the national complexion of these regions from Greek to Bulgarian?

It must be hard for an educated Bulgarian whose heart revolts against barbarity to accept, and believe, what even we Americans can grasp only when repeated evidence is thrust before us. I can only advise Bulgarian propagandists in this country to cease their tactics of camouflage, and to try to convince their friends at home that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that the world wants of them, as of Germany, only deeds meet for repentance. May I, if further space be granted me, quote from an excellent book that has just appeared, "Greece Before the Conference," by Polybius, with a preface by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and an ethnological map (Metheuen & Co., London)?

"But the Bulgarian Nation evinced none of the symptoms of dissent in the matter of joining forces with Germany. It is therefore sheer casuistry and misguided sentimentality to try to 'whitewash' Bulgaria's record in this war, and to plead that she should be forgiven.

"She has once more appealed to the sword and should abide by its decision. Even to let her off from the punishment due to her would be a travesty of justice and an injury and insult to the Entente's Balkan allies. Just as Germany will be required to yield up all alien territories that she wrested generations ago from other nations, and to repair the havoc and destruction she has wrought in her neighbors' territories during this war, so Bulgaria must relinquish that portion of Western Thrace, to which she has no ethnological claim, and must make good the terrible desolation she has left behind her in Greek Macedonia and in Serbia. There cannot be two standards of right and wrong—one for Germany and one for Bulgaria. 'Frightfulness' in warfare; callousness to all sentiments of justice toward the unarmed populations of occupied districts, the endeavor to falsify the ethnological character of such districts by wholesale deportations and the most inhuman treatment of the inhabitants, are common characteristics of the Prussians of the North and the Prussians of the Balkans—with this difference—in the case of Greek Macedonia, that the Bulgarians came into its possession for two years, not by any warlike operations, but without firing a shot, being invited to enter and received as friends by the Greek Royalist authorities, thanks to King Constantine's treachery. They had therefore absolutely no excuse for the ghastly misrule which left these once fair and prosperous provinces a waste and desolation.

"As for Bulgaria, there will never be peace in the Balkans until she is rendered impotent to attack her neighbors and acknowledges once for all that the hegemony of the Balkans is not for her, nor, indeed, for any other Balkan State. This war will have been in vain if it does not establish beyond all dispute the right of every nation to its independence and its free development in the arts of peace and civilization. This right is not denied to Bulgaria by her neighbors. All that is required of her is to abandon her designs upon the rights of other peoples. She has had ample opportunity of showing how she understands government over alien races, and civilisation will not permit of her giving any further such demonstrations. And, after all, this is a matter that concerns Greece, Serbia, and Rumania, above all other powers, for they alone are affected by Bulgarian imperialism. Hence in the settlement of the Balkan questions they should have the chief voice."

CARROLL N. BROWN.

FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS

Japan's Position Criticised in Regard to the Korean Independence Movement

Washington, May 27, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I rather welcome an article like that of Dr. Ladd in last Sunday's TIMES, because it gives me a chance to tell more about the facts concerning Korea and the Koreans. If I wrote to tell these facts when there was no call for them, some Japanese propagandist might call me down for criticising that great power whose representatives are sitting with the American delegates at the peace table in Paris. The Koreans are used to such attacks and unjust criticisms of all sorts. So they do not mind a few more, but they are determined to make their situation clear to their friends and foes alike.

Dr. Ladd's informants, whoever they may be, have furnished him with the "news" that "one prominent Korean has organized a league of citizens in Taiku in order to cope successfully with the agitators." That might be so. I would not wonder if some hireling had come to terms with the Governor General in Seoul, which is not an unusual thing. May I call his attention to the fact that the Japanese police went round with a manifesto, just prior to the outbreak of the Korean independence demonstrations, and made the citizens sign it, to express their wish to remain permanently under the Japanese rules. The scheme of picturing a Utopian stage of life under the "beneficent rule of the Mikado" in Korea before the eyes of the world during the Peace Conference at Paris, has been sadly spoiled by the recent Korean uprising.

Here is another interesting fact. The so-called "heaven-worshippers'" organization, (Chun Do Kuyo,) a recently created religious sect, was originally started by the Japanese authorities in order to counteract the influence of Christianity. That explains why the existence of such a native organization with 3,000,000 members is possible under the Japanese military rule. To the surprise and disappointment of the friends of Japan these heaven-worshippers turned out to be in unison with Christians, Buddhists, Confucians, in this independence movement. This is evidence to prove that the Koreans are capable of outwitting the Japanese in their organization and management of the national movement.

In connection with my reference to his book, "With Marquis Ito in Korea," Professor Ladd drags in a story of Marquis Ito insulting the late Korean Emperor. The story is likely enough. The Japanese have been "power worshippers from earliest time," and that they would not refrain from insulting fallen and helpless majesty is certain. But to see any connection between that episode and the Marquis's rather shrewd criticism of the book, one would have to be either extremely foolish or supernaturally subtle.

The story of "some of the demonstrators receive 30 sen each for their pains, and then are led on to assail the police station or stone the workmen at their work" is utterly absurd. In a country where a little girl had both arms cut off by the Japanese soldiers for the simple crime of holding up a manifesto, how could any one allow himself to be hired for any amount of money to assail a police station and to stone the workmen? Any reasonable, thinking person would never risk his reputation in attempting to substantiate such a report, which is contradicted by all the overwhelming evidence of facts.

There are two main points in Dr. Ladd's last article to which I desire to reply more fully. First, the Korean independence movement at home and abroad is not an anti-Japanese agitation, and, second, the Koreans are not trying to disturb the friendly relations between the United States and Japan.

(1) The Korean independence movement is not an anti-Japanese agitation. "Shanghai is," says the professor, "the well-known distributing centre for all the falsehoods, pro-German and anti-Japanese, and calculated to stir up international jealousies and estrangements that are likely to favor the sinister interest more largely there than anywhere else in the Far East." Shanghai may or may not be such a centre of international ill-feeling, but what has that to do with the Korean independence movement? If he refers to the idea that Shanghai is the official channel through which the reports of the Japanese atrocities are distributed in this country he is entirely mistaken. More direct dispatches have been received in America from Seoul and Peking than from Shanghai.

It is the subtle Japanese diplomacy that has made the American people believe that anything said or done in order to uncover the true facts about Japan is "anti-Japanese," and therefore "pro-German," and is a crime. According to this interpretation, the Californians are "anti-Japanese" because they refuse to let the enterprising sons of the Mikado come and expel them from their land. American laborers are "anti-Japanese" because they are opposed to the free entering of the jinrickshamen who come to take their jobs. The Chinese are all "anti-Japanese" because they demand the restoration of Shantung. The Koreans are, of course, by the same standard purely "anti-Japanese" because they refuse to submit to the militaristic autocracy of the Samurai rulers.

The Korean independence movement at home and abroad does not tend to disturb the friendly relations between the United States and Japan. Its purpose is to remove a certain and incessant source of friction. Professor Ladd asserts that "the relations between the United States and Japan are at present so delicate and efforts to embitter them from several quarters so persistent that I think some reply to the letters of my Korean friends demands at least a brief notice." Then he goes on to say in conclusion, "No League to Enforce Peace can be successful against so many leagues, domestic and foreign, expressly designed and secretly and openly active to foster bitterness and strife."

The above statements are extremely subtle and would, if accepted, be most hurtful to the Koreans. They are intended to perpetuate Japanese domination in Korea. If Professor Ladd had been in France when the thirteen American colonies were struggling to throw off the English rule and when the leaders of the American Revolution appealed to her and other European powers for friendly assistance, he would have doubtless declared that those Americans were seeking to "foster bitterness and strife" between friendly nations. Yet, that would not have been quite so bad as to charge the Koreans with "persistently making efforts to embitter" the relations between Japan and the United States, because while the United States asked France to help in their war, the Koreans have never asked the United States to go to war with any of the friendly nations in order to help Korea in her struggle, but, on the contrary, are working for a Japanese reformation that would make war unlikely, if not impossible.

The peace of the Orient can never be maintained permanently by compelling 20,000,000 Koreans and the 44,000,000 Chinese in Shantung to submit to the Japanese imperialistic autocracy. The peoples of Asia, like the peoples of Europe, look up to America as their only hope. The United States can, at the present time, set these peoples free by applying the principles of self-determination to the Asiatic nations, as she has done to the European nations, without resorting to arms. Then, and then alone, the peace of the Orient will be permanently established.

Those who worry over the "persistent" reports of Japanese atrocities in Korea, must try to prevent them, not by ordering the suffering people to stop crying for help, but by advising the evildoers to discontinue their militarism, which is the menace to the peace of Asia.

SYNGMAN RHEE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Oriental problem of today is similar to the Balkan problem ten years ago, and has a direct bearing upon the future welfare of the United States. Therefore, no thinking American can afford to be indifferent toward it. I therefore feel justified in presenting the Korean problem and answering some of the erroneous statements made by Professor Ladd, published in THE TIMES on May 25.

If Professor Ladd is a sincere friend of Japan he should advise the Japanese Government to change its policies from that of a conqueror to that of a leader. Instead of fulfilling this noble mission of a friend, Professor Ladd continually apologizes for the wrongdoings of the Japanese militarists and tries to camouflage reports of the Japanese military oppression in Korea, given out by westerners who saw the events with their own eyes.

His statements that the people received 30 sen each for shouting "banzai" in the Korean independence demonstration is as groundless as the report sent out by the Japanese from Seoul that the Koreans expected a visit from President Wilson. In my last communication to THE TIMES I asked Professor Ladd to give a reference as to the source of his information, but he is wisely silent on this, so I must take it for granted that he is supplied with information by his Japanese friends. He should know that the reports he gets from Japan, both official and unofficial, are manufactured by the Japanese authorities to be distributed for American consumption.

For the purpose of enlightening this ardent advocate of the Japanese cause, I shall quote a passage from a magazine article by Dr. William Elliot Griffis, a true friend of Japan, (but not a partisan,) and the wisest of all American scholars on Oriental history and politics.

In fact and truth, the day has gone by when any Government dare resent as "interference with its domestic concerns" the protest of civilization against such atrocities as Japan permits in Korea. The brutalities of her underlings in that country, which venerable civilization threatened with destruction, can no longer be concealed. As for the Tokio Government, or any of its literary bureaus, attempting a camouflage, that is impossible even with a censorship that is like that of a blockaded enemy country in time of war. The united testimony of many witnesses, long resident in the Land of Morning Calm, speaking the vernacular and beholding deeds which they have associated hitherto only with the worst brutalities of war, will, in the end, outweigh the moral value of official bulletins or even annual publication of "reforms."

Since Professor Ladd mentions that the converts of the French Roman Catholics took part in the demonstration, I wish to inform him that the Korean Catholics not only took as active a part in the independence movement as the Protestants, but one of the advisers to the Korean Peace Delegation at Paris is a French Roman Catholic priest. I said in my former communication that the movement in Korea was a popular one, but the professor refutes this and says: "This depends upon how you use the word." Then in support of his contention the professor mentions that "the 20,000 Korean converts of the Association of Japanese Congregationalists took no part in it."

In the first place the Association of the Japanese Congregationalists was organized in Japan and imported into Korea for the purpose of counteracting the influence of American and English missionaries and their converts. It was in one sense a semi-official religion, as its propagation was encouraged by Japanese authorities in Korea. As soon as the Koreans found out the nature and the aim of the sect, membership began to dwindle. At the present time the total number of its adherents is less than 200. A friend of mine who attended the meetings of this association both in Seoul and Ping-Yang, informed me a week ago that the largest meeting that this association had ever held in Seoul was about fifty and that in Ping-Yang it was only fifteen—the two centres of the propagation of this "made-in-Japan religion." Perhaps Professor Ladd meant 200 instead of 20,000. Professor Ladd says: "One prominent in Korea, Mr. Pik, formerly Governor of Choongchongdo, has organized a league of the citizens of Taiku, in order to cope successfully with the agitators. If he does not become the victim of assassination by some of his own patriots, the scheme may spread." Indeed, it is said to be taking root elsewhere."

I think Professor Ladd must have a monopoly of all secret information on Korea such as this. I have read the writings of a half dozen Americans and English who were in Korea during the demonstration, but no such information in the least. A week ago I had an interview with a man who left Korea after the movement began. He had no reason to withhold in his conversation such a movement if there were any. On the contrary, he informed me that the Korean independence movement had not only the backing of the Korean people and the sympathy of the westerners in Korea, but also the moral support of even a number of Japanese themselves both in Korea and Japan. The Japanese papers published in America, which have been devoting much space to the Korean situation, make no mention of this "League of the Citizens of Taiku" which Professor Ladd capitalises.

HENRY CHUNO

Philadelphia, May 29, 1919.

A DATE FOR THE END OF THE WAR

Boston, May 21, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The text of the ratification provisions of the treaty of peace with Germany, as carried in The Associated Press dispatches of May 20, seem to be the subject of unnecessary misunderstanding. This is especially true of the provision which reads

> A procès-verbal of deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the treaty has been ratified by Germany and by three of the principal Allied and Associated Powers.
>
> From the date of this procès-verbal the treaty will come into force between the high contracting powers who have ratified it.

United States Senators have expressed the opinion concerning this provision that it is intended to force the Senate's hand respecting the constitutional duty of advising and consenting to the ratification of the treaty, which will shortly devolve upon it. Such an explanation is unnecessary and, in view of the fact that the treaty itself has been negotiated by 27 Allied and Associated Powers, is fairly obviously inaccurate.

The true reason for that provision is not to be found in any alleged conspiracy against the Senate of the United States and its prerogatives. It is to be found in purely technical conditions of the treaty itself. In a dozen different places in the treaty it is stipulated that time shall begin to run from the date when the treaty shall enter into force. In numerous other instances a change of status is set up by the treaty and that change will occur according to the rules of international law when the treaty enters into force as respecting Germany, even without a special provision to that effect.

To illustrate the necessity for such provision the territorial cessions are in point. Germany cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia. By the provision quoted the legal cession will take place when the procès-verbal indicated is deposited, not when Poland itself deposits its ratification. Again, the circles of Eupen and Malmédy revert to Belgium and the inhabitants are entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty in whole or in part. In East Prussia the German troops and authorities will move out within fifteen days of the peace. The treaty is full of such stipulations.

It will be noticed that in all of them Germany is the common factor, her sovereignty passing or her interest ceasing. It would be very unwise to have such provisions operative on widely different dates. This would be especially true in the future when personal rights are involved. For instance, supposing a citizen of the ceded portion of Silesia made a will on July 14, 1919, a date assumed to be subsequent to the deposit of Germany's ratification but prior to the deposit of Poland's. The legal question would be whether the will was to be interpreted by German or Polish law. But by the provision actually adopted the date when Polish law began to run is accurately determined by the treaty and no legal question will arise.

Another justification of the same provision lies in the fact that all belligerent States have passed extensive war-time legislation. English acts of Parliament and statutory rules and orders were passed to the extent of 600 pages in the first six weeks of the war, and every month thereafter has about kept up the initial weekly average. A commission found on examination of that legislation that some three dozen different terms were used to describe the end of the war. An act was passed providing that the end of the war for the purpose of all such legislation should be proclaimed by an order in council. Similar situations, with all that they mean for personal and business relations, maintain in all belligerent countries. The treaty provision quoted above has an obvious bearing upon the determination of the periods when the war shall be ended within each State.

DENYS P. MYERS,
Corresponding Secretary,
World Peace Foundation.

CODE FOR A LEAGUE.

A Substitute for the Covenant as Now Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to make clear my position on the League of Nations? The subject is one in which I am deeply interested and to which I have given a good deal of thought and upon which I have, I think, reached a pretty definite conclusion.

I think that a code of international law might be based appropriately upon the code of the Rights and Duties of Neutrals established by The Hague Conference of 1907. The Hague Convention of 1899 codified arbitral procedure, created a permanent tribunal of judges for the arbitration of disputes, adopted a convention regulating land warfare and applied the principles of the Red Cross to naval warfare. The conference of 1907, at which Germany and the United States were represented, limited the application of force for the collection of debts, prohibited the laying of mines, created a permanent court of arbitration and a method of choosing the judges of such courts. Germany has recognized that court and submitted thereto at least two controversies in which France was the other party, and accepted its determination.

I can see no obstacles in the way of a treaty among all of the great powers to which I imagine many, if not all, of the smaller powers would gladly become partners, providing for the creation of an international commission to codify and declare international law. The commission so created might, perhaps, go even further and declare what ought to be international law. The conclusions which the commission might reach might also, I believe, be generally accepted by the Governments parties to the treaty, and if accepted by the great powers and by some of the smaller ones the recommendations of the commission might be formally promulgated and declared to be a part of international law binding upon the nations of the earth.

Such a code should either prohibit or regulate the use of submarines and declare a violation of the prohibition or regulation to be an act of piracy. It should forbid the use of modern gas, liquid fire, and explosive bullets, and attack upon a hospital ship. It should prohibit the dropping of bombs upon hospitals and unfortified cities and villages, and provide for a fixed and reasonable notice of intention to bombard any city or village. It should prohibit the wanton destruction of the private property of enemy occupants of invaded territory, and regulate the seizure of such property when taken for military purposes and by reason of military necessities. A permanent court having such powers as I have suggested would accomplish all that should be undertaken at this time, and the creation of such a commission would not bind us to employ our military and naval forces or to make use of our material resources whenever Italy may conclude that she cannot exist without controlling Fiume, or whenever Rumania and Bulgaria shall resort to arms for the settlement of their real or fancied differences.

The code of international law which I should like to see established might, and I think should, provide for the submission to arbitration of all disputes between nations, whether justiciable or nonjusticiable. As to disputes nonjusticiable, the code might require that parties to the dispute should refrain from any act of war for a definite period after the determination by the Court of Arbitration of the merits of the dispute. Had there been such a code of international law in existence in 1914, Germany, by her invasion of Belgium, without submitting the matter to that court, would have violated the provision requiring such submission. The parties to the creation of the code would have interfered promptly with the threatened invasion and taken steps to limit its progress and to impose upon Germany a penalty to fit the crime. The penalty would have been, perhaps, economic isolation or an actual blockade and declaration of nonintercourse.

I do not believe that a League of Nations such as is suggested by the Peace Conference would be able to take any prompt or effective measures for the punishment of any nation guilty of disregarding its treaty obligations. In other words, I regard the plan as involved, cumbersome, and providing a course of procedure slow in its application and likely to create differences of opinion among the members of the League as to the advisability of attempting any punishment.

MERTON E. LEWIS.

New York, May 29, 1919.

A Prohibition Force Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not submit the prohibition question in referendum to the voters, and let them decide whether they want the bill passed or not? An autocratic force bill that militates against the personal freedom of the individual will never change a man's habits or character in the least. Men can be led to adopt nobler forms of life, but can never be driven like cattle under compulsion. On election day if the anti-prohibitionists, irrespective of party claims or affiliations, will cast a blank ballot at the polls they will register a silent protest that will be heeded by the politicians when they wake up from their fanciful dreams and lust for power. Puritanical force bills are unpopular with Americans, who resent the forms of compulsory servitude without being represented at the council chamber.

FAIR PLAY.

Williamsburg, Mass., May 28, 1919.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

Low Compared With What It Will Be Later, We Are Told.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter published in this morning's TIMES makes some very interesting statements concerning the price of coal in Rochester. The writer appears to hold to the old idea which the public elsewhere is abandoning in the light of more recent and reliable information, that the coal man is, at best, an undesirable citizen. However, the questions asked are easy to answer.

Your correspondent wants to know "why only 50 per cent. of the normal production of anthracite coal in New York obtains just now." Leaving out of consideration the fact that no anthracite at all is produced in New York, now or at any time, it may be said that what is known as the coal year begins April 1, and if 50 per cent. of the anthracite output has been produced in the little more than a month since that date, the coal industry is not aware of it. If he means that the Pennsylvania anthracite mines are working at 50 per cent. of capacity, he is again wrong. They are working more nearly an full time now than they have been since the armistice was signed. Not long ago they were not working even 50 per cent. of capacity owing to causes beyond the control of the operators, brought about by a combination of the sudden cessation of hostilities and the war demand, Federal control, lack of consuming demand, and terrifically high labor cost.

He charges that all local retail dealers sell at a price fixed by the producer in defiance of the Sherman law. This would be very serious, if true. But the fact is, the price was fixed by the Government and the Sherman law has not seemed to count for much in Government doings.

Will your correspondent please send me the name of the one New York banker who "absolutely controls the situation and fixes prices of coal"? I could use that man in my business, but I have been unable to locate him or anybody who knows him.

He says they pay $10 a ton for coal in Rochester, compared with $4.25 in former times, and he wants to know if mine wages have risen to a point where this increase is justified. They have. The $4.25 price must have been back in the far-distant past, but the $10 price is not only justified by conditions and costs, but is low compared to what the price will be later in the year. He might have read about this in his local newspapers, which have done me the honor of publishing some articles I have written on the subject.

AMEDEE J. CASEY,
Editor, American Coal Journal.

New York, May 7, 1919.

ITALY AND GREECE IN ASIA MINOR

Dayton, Ohio, May 27, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The extensive territorial claims of Italy in Asia Minor shifted the attention of the Peace Conference from the Fiume and Adriatic questions to that part of Asia. According to the last reports Italy, in order to relinquish her hypothetical rights on Fiume, is claiming at the expense of Hellenism large territories in Asia Minor extending from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and comprising the lands of Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Lydia, Phrygia, Galatia, Karia, Lykia, Pisidia, and Lykaonia now incorporated in the vilayets (provinces) of Brussa, Castamoni, Angora, Symrna, and Konieh, and having an area of about 120,000 square miles, which is greater than the area of Italy itself, and also greater than the combined area of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

There has been some friction in the Peace Conference owing to the Italians having recently landed troops in Ephesus of Lydia, in Halicarnassus of Karia, in Makri of Lykia, and in Adalia of Pissidia without notice to the Allies in order to create an accomplished fact. The Big Three requested of Italy the reason for this move and during the session of the council which followed a sharp incident occurred between the Greek Premier M. Venizelos and Signor Orlando of Italy.

The lands in question from the old Hellenic era until today have been profoundly Greek in origin, feeling, and civilization. They have been drenched for centuries with torrents of Hellenic blood. Despite the fact that many of their Greek inhabitants were expelled, deported, massacred, or forced to embrace Mohammedanism, these lands still are principally inhabited by Greeks. Even those who were forcibly converted to Mohammedanism are secretly performing their religious Christian duties like the first Christians of the old times and awaiting only an opportunity to show their true Hellenic and Christian feelings.

The question of these lands must be settled not according to the imperialistic and Machiavellian doctrines of Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino, but according to the American ideals and principles outlined by President Wilson "that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game," and "that all well-defined aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world."

According to these high principles these lands must be united with Greece, their mother country, or at least the mandatary for these postions of Asia Minor must be intrusted to Greece.

Italy has neither historic, geographic nor ethnologic rights in Asia Minor. The Italian rule in the occupied Greek territories is as tyrannical as was the Turkish despotism.

The people of the Greek islands of Dodecanesus, off the coast of Asia Minor, the people of Epirus, and the other Greek lands now under Italian occupation already have bitter experience of the Italian tyrannical rule.

To permit Italy to lay hands on the Greek-speaking communities without notice to the allied and associated Governments in order to establish accomplished facts, to let her apply tyrannical pressure and despotism to the lands where the Greek element is predominant and thus to establish herself in Asia Minor in order to satisfy the colonial ambitions of the Italian imperialists, is to create a constant source of annoyance, and, worse, to deny the high principles of impartial justice and self-determination to the Greek people and to belie the true spirit of the fourteen points of President Wilson.

For many centuries the Greeks had been struggling to complete their national unity. It is inconceivable that the democratic peoples after the complete victory achieved in the defense of the independence of smaller nations and the right of self-determination will refuse the realization of the Hellenic aspirations, as they will thus undermine at the very base the moral foundation of a League of Nations.

CLEANTHIS ZONARAS,
Former Civil Governor of Myriophyto (Thrace).

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Army Figures on Illiteracy Show a Serious Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The urgency of the new educational campaign to make America safer for democracy is strongly emphasized by the apparent discovery that the number of illiterate adults in the United States greatly exceeds the number recorded by the census.

This startling fact, which was made known by the literacy tests in the National Army, seems to have been quite generally overlooked by the press in commenting upon the movement to combat illiteracy among adults, the census figures being used in almost every instance without qualification.

According to the last census the percentage of illiterates among men of voting age in the United States was given as 8.4, whereas the recent National Army tests applied to 1,552,256 men, ranging from about 21 to 35 years of age and coming from all parts of the United States, showing 386,196, or virtually 25 per cent., were unable to read their orders or the signs around the camps or write English.

The significance of this apparent discrepancy can be appreciated from the fact that on a conservative estimate of the increase in population since the last census we would now have on the census basis about 2,500,000 illiterate adult males in the United States, and on the army test basis about 7,400,000 who cannot read or write English. In New York State we would have on the census basis about 167,000, and on the army basis 780,000 adult males in this class of illiterates.

In explanation of this extraordinary difference it has been pointed out that the census enumerator in almost every case accepts the word of the individual as to whether or not he can read or write, and many take advantage of this opportunity to conceal their illiteracy. In contrast with this the National Army applied actual literacy tests to each soldier and classified him.

It may be thought that the 25 per cent. illiterates shown by the army tests would be reduced if also applied to the population in middle life and old age, but the census records—taking them at their face value—show that the ratio of illiteracy is higher in the middle life and old age groups than it is in the younger periods, which is doubtless due to adult immigration.

The duty of the nation to take immediate and effective measures to open these darkened minds to the printed word seems most urgent, as the first step toward making America safe for democracy. No self-governing nation can claim to be safe when such a large portion of its grown-ups are still groping in the realm of hearsay.

E. E. RITTENHOUSE.

New York, May 26, 1919.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Frederick McCormick Replies to Poultney Bigelow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once in a while Malden-on-Hudson speaks. It speaks in Mr. Poultney Bigelow, and it is printed in THE TIMES which comes to me across the ranges.

Its pen is big, and its voice is anything but low. And on May 12 it reached to far Cathay. It said: "K. P. Wang is needlessly harrowing our feelings when depicting Japan as a monster preying upon the vitals of the great Middle Kingdom." Malden-on-Hudson was stirring in its sleep.

"Every true Chinaman," says Mr. Bigelow, "now blesses the name of Japan for extending over the land of Confucius a quasi Mikado-Monroe Doctrine which says in effect that the white man must no longer look upon the Far East as a field for military occupation." "Four times," he continues, "in the past forty years have I marked her progress from personal contact, and the progress was hopeful."

Does that mean that the progress toward blessing the name of Japan was hopeful? Well, I have been there a time or two. Once in a while I go to China, and once in a while I write to the editor of THE TIMES. But never yet have I seen the "Chinaman" who blessed the name of Japan for that "quasi Mikado-Monroe Doctrine" of imaginary virtue. Moreover, as I remember the figures, Kiao-Chau is about thirty miles across. It is true it was a field of military occupation. Korea also was such a field. That is how it was annexed to Japan.

Bless my soul! how Hideyoshi would like to hear that the true Chinese are blessing the name of Japan! How Wu San-kwei, the traitor who let the Manchus into China, would like to listen to Malden-on-Hudson.

Mr. Bigelow says: "Japan has freed the soil of China. She has dissipated the German menace." Well, I thought it was little old Belgium, little old Britain, little old France, and Serbia, and Rumania, and Russia, and those fellows who did that, in Europe; to say nothing of little old U. S. A., and Italy, on the Hindenburg line and the Piave, and that Japan merely took advantage of the occasion to get back at a few miserable Germans cooped up in Tsingtao because their Kaiser helped inch her out of Liaotung in the '90's. Had Japan never gone to Kiao-Chau the Germans would have walked out of there the same as they walked out of Belgium and a few other places perfectly identified in the peace terms.

And then Mr. Bigelow says that wherever the emblem of the rising sun has flown, whether in Saghalin or Formosa, Korea or Manchuria, the natives have quickly discovered that it represented orderly administration, good roads, police and sanitary improvements, schools, telephones, harbor works, reclamation of waste land—in short, the blessings of civilization."

What civilization? It sounds a very great deal like Sergeant Bunfus when showing how a certain party deserved Pickwick's "fullest confidence and trust." But isn't it like Bill Hohenzollern! Did Bill ever do less for "the natives"?

"China needs these things and Japan can provide them," says Mr. Bigelow. At so much per, to be sure. Well, didn't Bill say that? He said: "Damn you, take it; you need it." And they did—take it. No doubt Japan is too polite to say it. Doing it is enough.

Mr. Bigelow has discovered that "Japan has already a respectably long record as an expansionist and coloniser—it covers nearly half a century. From the Arctic to the Equator, &c." Well, it is not as far as that, and anyhow the only peoples she has taken over have been small ones whom nobody inquired about—until she came to take Korea. Now Mr. Bigelow says that "had the Kaiser kept Kiao-Chau he would have made Shantung the military base for the conquest of all China; and he would have ruled that country with the same disregard of justice that has characterised his treatment of his subject Poles, Danes, and French."

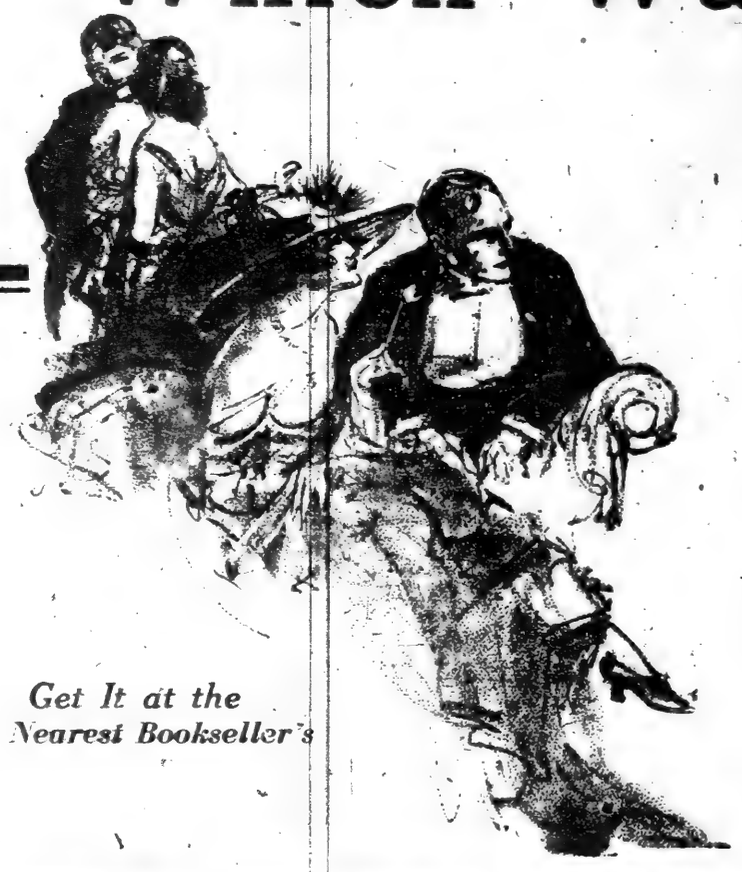
Bill certainly was expansive. He certainly was an avaricious fellow, indeed. But at the same time even Mr. Bigelow cannot but admit that had Bill been able to have kept Kiao-Chau he would have known how much easier and more profitable, and better altogether, it was to exploit little old U. S. A., the empire of the little old Britons, France, and even Russia, to say nothing of Italy, and Spain, and Scandinavia, and Africa, and South America, Mexico, Canada, and Cuba, and not go half way 'round the world to pick up copper cash on the River Han. Besides, Bill would have been fairly busy along the Bagdad highroad, beyond Tibet.

Has Mr. Bigelow discovered that the Koreans, for example, feel any different about Japan than the "Poles, Danes, and French" feel about Germany? If he has, he has discovered something which I venture to say very few readers of THE TIMES have discovered. Has Mr. Bigelow ever heard of the recent culmination of the Korean opposition and revolt against Japanese rule—the rule that at least could not make the Koreans submit as did the "Poles, Danes, and French"?

Mr. Bigelow seems to have discovered, as well, that there is anybody in Saghalin save Japanese to whom sanitation is brought. The Japanese have never brought sanitation to Japan, and has he discovered that they have brought it to Saghalin, or to Formosa? Perhaps Mr. Bigelow has discovered that the blessings of sanitation went to the Kuriles?

"And so, my dear Mr. Wang," concludes Malden-on-Hudson, "pray return to China and travel and study." And Mr. Bigelow not even a member of The Japan Society, as I am! No more a wearer of the Order of The Rising Sun than I am. For me, I hope "my dear Mr. Wang" will treasure his residence in these United States

Which Was The Real Woman?



Get It at the Nearest Bookseller's

IN this beautiful body there were two girls—no, three, four—or more. The discontented village girl, the runaway, the vaudeville actress, the adopted daughter of wealth, the society butterfly, the stenographer, the shipbuilder—which was the real girl?

She didn't know herself—the man who loved her didn't know.

Once more Rupert Hughes has struck the bell. Once more he has written (and the famous House of Harper and Brothers has published) a great American novel that will be read with wonder and excitement from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But this new one is the biggest of them all—the most powerful—the most intensely American in spirit. For woven through the humor, the tragedy, the romance, the tears, the laughter, there is the frank facing of big problems that are with all thinking people today—problems left us by the war: What is to be the future of the women who left their homes to help save the country? What is to be done to reconcile discontented labor and bewildered capital in the reconstruction of the world? How is the American merchant marine to redeem its lost glories on the sea? What is to be the end of the War after the War?



Just Out—
Get It To-day

THE NEW NOVEL

THE CUP OF FURY

By Rupert Hughes

Author of { The Unpardonable Sin · The Thirteenth Commandment · Clipped Wings · What Will People Say? · Empty Pockets
Long Ever Ago · The Last Rose of Summer · We Can't Have Everything · In a Little Town

These books are published by Harper and Brothers and are to be had at any bookseller

America Is His Religion

Major Hughes is a man who dares paint America as it is. Here is a man who loves the little boy on the Bowery with his slang, the "movie" queen, the society butterfly, the good and benevolent people of wealth, the street cleaner, the shop-girl—because they are American. He does justice not only to the poor, but to the rich—to the brilliant woman—to the truly American man or woman bent on making money. He makes his people talk and act like real people. In Rupert Hughes' stories a taxicab driver talks like a taxicab driver, and a bartender talks like a bartender, a capitalist like a capitalist, a woman of fashion like a woman of fashion.

Major Hughes reads the newspapers. His stories keep up with the times—they are about the times. When you read a Rupert Hughes' story you can be sure it is going to be about something you are interested in.

The Highest Paid Writer in the World

Both as a novelist and as a writer of short stories Mr. Hughes is probably the highest paid writer in the world. He never repeats himself, his plots or his point of view, except that he aims always to be faithful, sympathetic and vivid. The late F. A. Duneka called Mr. Rughes the greatest living writer of short stories. Many others have said the same thing of his novels.

And the far-reaching effect of them! "The Old Nest" was a simple story of a mother left at home by her children who loved her, but forgot to write. It made a world-wide impression. Mothers and sons wrote Mr. Hughes from everywhere expressing their gratitude for the story. Mothers wrote that they had received large checks of money and letters full of love pinned to the story. Sons wrote that they were taking the first trains for home; one that he was crossing two oceans and a continent to visit his mother. Yet for all the tenderness, it was not mawkish.

H. L. MENCKEN wrote of this story: "It is by long odds the most artistic thing that has come to me this year."

When he was a young man Rupert Hughes thought he wanted to be a college professor. At Yale he won his degree as Master of Arts. He has lived in many of the great capitals of the world. He studied the classics. His brilliant understanding saw in them one thing many others had not seen. They were great not because they were apart from life, but because they were true to life—the life especially of their own times and towns. They pictured the quarrels, the gossip, the slang of their neighbors.

When Rupert Hughes saw this he was not content to watch life from the side-lines—through the academic eyes of a professor. He plunged into life himself—and he is there today. Wherever life is busiest and most interesting—there you will find Rupert Hughes. He isn't ashamed to write of life as it is, and through his stories shine all the fascinating colors that dance on the bubble. He said once:

"While I strive to despise nothing human, I come nearest to hating the sneerers at our own time, the sophomoric satirists of the American present and the petty misrepresenters of ancient or medieval realities.

"Five years' work as assistant editor of a history of the world taught me the essential unity of human nature from prehistoric days to this evening's paper. Incessant and affectionate study of the classics keeps me warm in the belief that true classicism is shown in an intense interest and pride in one's own town and country and generation. I consider scorn to be a proof of ignorance, and I pity the poor critics who pity American art.

"I strive to keep in touch with the great spiritual storms, the scientific and political progress, the big news, the little gossip, the heroisms of the petty, the pettiness of the heroes, the tears, the slang, the hypocrisy, the fashions, the tragedy, the glitter, the pitifulness of as much of my day as my eager little brain and heart can manage.

"I Hate to Sleep"

"I hate to go to sleep because I miss some of my brief voyage."

England Pays Him Homage

"It is impossible to think of a book more flavored with race and country than this," says CLEMENT K. SHORTER, in THE LONDON SKETCH, of "The Thirteenth Commandment." "It is American to the bone and to the marrow of the bone . . . no Henry James. America plus Florence Renaissance but America as it is. I feel I have learnt more from this sprightly story than I did from my visit to America."

THE LONDON TIMES finds the same work "very American in feeling and style," and calls his "What Will People Say?" "an absorbing and original book." THE DUBLIN TIMES calls it "brilliant." THE LONDON CHRONICLE speaks of "the author's vivid descriptions and intense joie de vivre . . . there is power in the book, and as a social study it has a painful fascination." THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE finds it "a solid, engrossing story . . . of American type. The author holds us by his vigor . . . WE READ AS CLOSELY AS WE CAN AND BREATHE."

The Last Book Theodore Roosevelt Publicly Praised

He writes: "'The Unpardonable Sin' is a very, very strong book. It teaches just the lesson our people should learn. I am mighty glad Captain Hughes wrote it, and I hope it will be most widely read."

The Grand Rapids Press says of the same book: "It is as VIVID AS THOUGH WRITTEN IN LETTERS OF BLOOD."

THE INDEPENDENT says: "All the horrors of war are piled into one girl's experience and described with almost unendurable intensity."

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE says: "RARE THING AMONG NOVELISTS—HUGHES APPEALS TO MEN AS STRONGLY AS TO WOMEN."

H. B. SELL, in THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, says of "The Thirteenth Commandment": "An American novel written by an American for Americans, mirroring American frailty and American strength with such words and situations as Americans can and will understand, is a rarity. To find such a one is occasion for rejoicing."

GORDON RAY YOUNG in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES described "What Will People Say?" as "A book that looms like an obelisk out of the field of books touching on the affairs and ambitions of America's social set. With fine skill and an infusion of fatalistic irony so pronounced in Russian literature and so rare in our own, the story moves on to a terrible climax."

THE CHICAGO HERALD said: "It sears the soul to the core. It is immeasurably modern."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE calls it "one of the most intense and vivid bits of social history ever done into enduring print."

FREDERICK TABER COOPER wrote in THE BOOKMAN, "Persis Cabot is an unforgettable figure in contemporary fiction. She is the incarnation of the social orchid of today, brilliant, vivid, scintillating, infinitely desirable, yet infinitely remote. There is one scene that stands out with grim and haunting power, the dinner scene."

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL finds "Clipped Wings" "extraordinary both in analysis of character and in technic. That scene in which the broken-down hack of a comedian, who had not aroused a hearty laugh in his audience for years, plays the part for the last time with the grip of death at his vitals, and arouses a storm of mirth is simply overwhelming. This is one of the high points of modern American fiction."

BRANDER MATTHEWS wrote of "Clipped Wings" that it was "well plotted, well written, rich in observation and reflection and understanding, and peopled with characters at once vital and significant. . . . Such stories attain to the ultimate purpose of fiction—they enlarge our knowledge of human nature."

In THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT Edwin Francis Edgett says of his work: "Everything is grist that comes to his literary mill. He never thinks of turning away an idea that strikes his fancy, of rejecting an incident, of refusing to use a word or a phrase that enters his head and overwhelms him with its pertinence. In plot, in dialogue, in incident and most of all in Mr. Hughes' extraordinary English it is a novel that is unvariably unconventional."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says: "He is as contemporary as a newspaper, new from the press; and he conducts his story with an incomparable nonchalance."

THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER says his work is "philosophically valid and stylistically superb."

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS says: "Hughes is unquestionably the foremost portrayer of metropolitan life; he is intent primarily upon viewing truth undisturbed by prejudice or tradition."

A prominent American novelist wrote: "If Rupert Hughes digs much deeper into human character he will come out on the other side."

Short Stories That Will Live Forever

THE BOSTON ADVERTISER says of "Long Ever Ago": "They are stories, you will say at once, that will live forever—and deserve to. You will laugh till you cry or cry till you laugh, over all of them. For Rupert Hughes is perhaps the most versatile of our writers."

Mr. Hughes could attack even the Christmas tradition. "Miss 318" was an exposure of the cruelties and follies of the Christmas spirit gone awry. It made a sensation that caused large reforms. It was given as a play with a hundred people in the cast.

The Washington Life and Health said: "IT IS FOR THE SHOP GIRL WHAT 'BLACK BEAUTY' WAS FOR THE HORSE, AND WHAT 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN' WAS FOR THE SLAVE."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM LYON PHELPS writes of "Long Ever Ago": "The art displayed here is worthy of the real masters of the short story. They are an addition to the literature of our time."

EDWARD J. O'BRIEN praises their "rare literary art, marvelously documented, . . . which it will be difficult for Americans to forget. The series forms as a whole the most faithful portrait yet drawn of the Americanized Irishman."

JAMES HUNEKER wrote of another story: "It is told in purest Americanese. O. Henry is insipid compared with this tale."



America Acclaims Him

"Rupert Hughes knows," says Mrs. Peattie in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. "He is what may be termed a very sensitive writer. He can convert himself into a perfect medium and transmit colors like a chameleon in a bowl of abalone. He is witty, tragic, gay, morose, alive with hope, pessimistic, sardonic, tender, complex, simple, cynical, trusting, and always human—neighborly, inquisitive, a splendid gossip who knows that news about a neighbor is the most interesting thing this side of immortality."

THE NEW REPUBLIC says: "The work places him head and shoulders above the ranks, in the select school of sincere American novelists."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY says: "The sturdy quality of the human nature offered for inspection is such as we are glad to think American. Mr. Hughes has a mastery over his material, a grip on the essentials of life, and a vigorous, clear-cut way of expressing himself."

J. B. KERFOOT says of him in LIFE: "Life is still as interesting to him as royalties. The real interest—and it is very real—lies in the fact that it deals with phases of contemporary living with which the author has been in close personal and professional contact, and that its pages fairly bubble with evidences—'conversational evidences' wouldn't be a bad description—of his alert reactions to this environment."

H. W. BOYNTON says in THE NEW YORK EVENING POST: "We feel that these are all real people and we do not forget them when we have closed the doors of their dwelling place."

THE NEW YORK TIMES says that his short stories "are of the very essence of the spirit of American life richly and truthfully expressive of the basic things in national character written with a tenderly sympathetic understanding of the souls of the people."

THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT says: "Up-to-the-minute fiction is one of the manifestations of present day America, and no one has more surely grasped the manner of this fiction than has Mr. Hughes. His stories are intensely modern and intensely American in spirit."

MR. GORDON RAY YOUNG, in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, says: "At least for the hour, the Great American novel has appeared. It is written with a felicity of style, an artistry of metaphor and simile, a keenness of thought and an accuracy of character delineation that may well keep it as one of the great American novels. For interest, the sheer interest of what a paragraph on a page contains, Mr. Hughes has a facility nothing short of fascinating."

Which Was the Real Woman?

Life had caught her up and hurled her headlong. Was the real girl the one who played for vulgar applause in that tawdry little theatre? Was the laughing, dancing butterfly of wealth and luxury the real she? Or was she the worker—the hard woman of brawn and muscle who cast aside money and ease for the life of the commonest laborer?

There was one man who saw her as all three. He never knew—she never knew herself—which was the life she was really meant to live. You won't know, until you come to the end, because the book unfolds, naturally and mysteriously, just as life itself unfolds.

Follow her through the swirling tides in whose path fortune swept her—through poverty, when for all she knew she was to spend the rest of her life as a cheap vaudeville actress—through amazing years in London where, surrounded by wealth and fashion, she wondered whether life was to be all parties and dances and the homage of fascinating men—through nerve-racking days in Washington where her wits were pitted against some of the most gigantic problems of war—through days and nights of toil amid deafening sounds of pounding riveters—through the struggle of a woman battling to save herself from the passion of a man—through a thrilling mystery.

The hero is one of the real men of the time, a man's man, who has built himself up from poverty to wealth; who, having been a laborer and knowing the laborer's rights and wrongs, finds himself an employer and sees the necessity of building things, of borrowing money for payrolls, facing strikes, dishonesty, sabotage. He confronts the greatest of all wars, the "war after the war," with an unshrinking courage. He faces death and bankruptcy and fights for his ideals. He is a business man in love and a lover in business, the most American of American men.

This breath-taking book is the work of a great novelist-historian of the living present. Major Hughes is like Balzac, "the secretary of society," the dramist and interpreter of to-day's happenings—those terrific events which are so big and world-shaking that mere newspaper accounts give us no grasp of them.

You will wonder how he came to know so much about you. You will recognize your friends, your neighbors, your relatives, your enemies. You will know them better than you ever knew them before. No matter who you are or what you are, you will be touched, fascinated, startled, thrilled by this powerful story, "The Cup of Fury."

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NOTES ON CURRENT ART

AN important collection of Japanese color prints by a collector who has devoted especial attention to Hiroshige is to be sold on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week at the Walpole Galleries. The catalog includes, among other interesting Hiroshige items, eight of his tea-house series, one of his Mount Fuji subjects, with a view of sea and sailboats which the owner says is the only impression ever seen by him during many years of active interest in prints; twenty-six prints from the upright series which, in fine impressions, entreat the collector, the "Rising Waves at Soshu Shichiri," and "Ohashi Rain," one of the most celebrated rain prints in Japanese art.

Besides these the collection contains Hokusai's "Great Wave" in an early impression, two landscapes by Yoshitora who "sometimes is called Whistler's master, owing to the acknowledgment of his influence made by Whistler"; six Harunobus, and examples of Koriurai, Kiyanega, Shunsho, Shunyei, Yeisho Toyokuni I., and Utamaro.

A somewhat unusual feature of the collection is the inclusion of some of the work of F. Capilari, a contemporary Italian artist who is printing with color blocks in Tokyo, and of C. W. Butterick, a modern artist who is using color blocks in the Japanese fashion.

Whistler Prints.

At the Keppel Galleries is an exhibition of recently acquired etchings and lithographs by Whistler. It includes three of the nocturnes. One is the famous "Nocturne," each impression of which is a picture different from any other, based upon the slightest linear framework, and deriving its principal interest from the exquisite manipulation of the artist in wiping the plate before pulling. Certain impressions have a night effect of soft darkness with slight gradations of tone, others have an early morning effect of light suffusing the thin atmosphere. Differing, of course, in beauty, it is practically true that there are no "bad" nocturnes. The celebrated plate is an example of the taste of the most exigent collector chiming with that of the public, as the least initiated of print lovers usually falls under its spell while balking at the Amsterdam series or even at the superb dry point "Weary." It has also an eloquent salesroom history, an impression having been sold to Mr. Carter twenty-four years ago for $36 which now would bring nearly $5,000.

The other nocturnes in the exhibition are the "Nocturne Palaces"—which is only second to the great nocturne in the the estimation of the collectors—and the "Nocturne Furnaces." And with them are "The Beggars," "Little Views," and a small rare portrait of Delatre.

Here also are a couple of the Amsterdam set which came late in the artist's career and cannot easily be found. A dealer who knew Whistler well once was asked why so few impressions were pulled from these Dutch plates, and responded that Whistler would have printed as many as were called for, but that very few people at the time of their publication were willing to pay $60 apiece for them. A considerable number of people are now willing to, pay over $2,000 apiece. All of which is merely salesroom gossip, the beauty of some of the cheap prints quite eclipsing that of others which mount into the thousands, although a price that is based upon the superiority of an impression is another matter and cannot be too seriously regarded.

There may come a day when the masterpiece of masterpieces will look down from the wall of an auction room and scatter the cobwebs of small ambition from the brains of all collectors. When the portrait of Annie Haden, standing in her pork-pie hat, lets its regal young eyes rest upon the auction room public caution will be flung to the winds, and rightly, for nothing in Whistler's art is more treasurable than his noble little print of an authority and stateliness that place it even above the painting of Rosa Corder as an expression of human dignity and complete mastery of resource.

Flag Pictures by Childe Hassam.

At the Milch Galleries is the collection of flag pictures by Childe Hassam shown in another gallery earlier in the season, together with a number of new canvases. This turning a subject about to be seen from every possible angle is not, of course, new with Mr. Hassam. The way of Monet with a haystack, a bridge, or a cathedral springs most promptly to mind. But those who very recently have seen the Monets in the calm authority of their ripe years may feel that the mood of the French master was far more monumental than it seemed to be in the days of the purple cow limerick, and more so than Mr. Hassam's in these days of heroic deeds and laughing art. The flag pictures suggest a Ukioye artist with appreciative eyes at work upon the passing scene, but they recall him only through the swiftness of their notation, the brilliancy and vivacity of their method, carrying a motive on and on without monotony or slackening of mental energy through as many canvases as he may choose to fill.

Beyond this suggestion of the most popular of the Oriental schools, the flag pictures have a hundred attributes to endear them to a public that finds even the flexible Japanese idiom too conventional for its hearty Western taste. They have an extraordinary gusto and gayety, evoking just the temper in which you toss up your hat to get some of your joyousness into the air and out of your nerves. And this was the temper of be-flagged New York during the war. It will seem to future generations fed upon the literature of horrors and sacrifices almost incredible that they can be true records not only of the aspect but of the spirit of the city. Their spiritual truth, however, is what will keep them alive and important, for, of course, a high order of art must be taken for granted where such truth is put into visible form. It is rather a great thing to have painted such a war memorial as the Hassam flag pictures.

Greek Vases.

In reporting the activities of the classical department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the curator, Lacey Davis Caskey, says:

"The most important piece of work undertaken during the year has been an investigation of the forms of the Attic black-figured and red-figured vases in the collection, on the basis of Jay Hambidge's theory as to the principles of proportion employed by Greek artists. During the last seven months of the year the curator has been able to devote most of his time to this investigation, laying aside the work on the catalogue of sculpture. Since September he has had the benefit of almost daily consultations with Mr. Hambidge. So far 250 vases have been measured, and their over-all proportions determined. Full-size elevations of 120 of these vases, as well as of eight bronzes, have been drawn, and their proportions analyzed in detail. The study of these examples, as well as of those in the Metropolitan Museum and Yale University which have been analyzed by Mr. Hambidge, shows that a very large proportion of Attic vases fit with great accuracy certain clearly defined geometric shapes, and, what is more remarkable, the details of the vases fit with equal exactitude certain logical subdivisions of these shapes. A number of the analyses already made are to be published by Mr. Hambidge in his forthcoming book. And it is hoped that the Museum will advance this important investigation by publishing drawings of all the Attic vases in its collection. Approximately half of the material for such an album has already been prepared."

Exhibition of Foreign Handicraft.

An exhibition of foreign handicraft has been brought together by the Art Alliance of America with the aid of the Neighborhood Houses. The purpose is to stimulate a demand for well-designed hand-made goods produced in the United States.

The patrons include Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Luke Vincent Lockwood, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. Ripley Weisse, Mr. Thomas McLane, Miss Irene Lewisohn, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss L. N. Cammann, and the Consul Generals of France, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Persia, Spain, and Sweden.

The exhibition, which will be free to the public, will be held in the galleries of the Art Alliance of America at 10 East Forty-seventh Street from June 4 to June 21. Craftsmen in native costume will be at work weaving, carving, making jewelry, &c.

The announcement leaflet reminds the public that we "have among our foreign population every type of craftsman trained in his own land to make beautiful objects. These people came here with ideals and dreams which have not always been realized. There are talented people of all nationalities who are willing and anxious to leave the 'job' they were obliged to take when they landed, and go back to their beautiful trades if we can only give them the opportunity," and adds:

"The American distributer used to go to Europe and to Asia for his hand-made embroideries, weavings, carvings, &c., while in this country only machine-made goods were produced. The great war has opened our eyes to the need for industrial art in America.

To encourage, revive, and develop the handicrafts and the home art industries throughout the United States is a piece of reconstruction work worthy of the support and patronage of all Americans.

The Artistic Industries Section of the Art Alliance of America has been organized to meet this great need—to help find the people with special ability and to aid them to give to America hand-made craft adapted to American requirements. The work is being carried on with the help and co-operation of the Neighborhood Houses and Settlements which are in such close touch with the foreign element.

To secure funds for the maintenance of the Artistic Industries Section of the Art Alliance of America it is proposed to hold a peasant ball next November.

The peasant costumes worn by the craftsmen in the galleries during this exhibition for foreign handicraft can be reproduced and made during the Summer through the Settlement House of each nationality. This will start the embroidery, leather, jewelry, and other industries by giving work to the people during the Summer.

Models and sketches for costumes of all nationalities can be seen in the galleries of the Art Alliance of America at 10 East Forty-seventh Street. Orders will be carefully executed under the personal supervision of Mrs. Annette Sterner Pascal, who is in charge of the Artistic Industries Section.

An Exhibition of War Posters.

An international war poster exhibition is now open in the Main Exhibition Room of the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. These are all foreign posters, as American posters are too familiar to need exhibition. The only American items are examples of the propaganda leaflets dropped by American airplanes inside the German lines.

The exhibition numbers about 600 items. The library owns altogether about 3,000 posters, but there was only room to exhibit 600 of the best. These include Russian, Canadian, Australian, East Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Brazilian, Dutch, Swiss, Italian, English, and French posters. There are included a few American broadsides from the American Revolution, War of 1812, and civil war days. There are also Russian comic and revolutionary posters, German proclamations, posters addressed to Chinese Mohammedans in German East Africa, and other curious examples.

Besides posters, the library has in the Central Building over 16,000 books relating to the war, over 200 maps and atlases, and over 1,500 books and photographs.

Paintings by C. R. W. Nevinson to be Shown Next Spring.

C. R. W. Nevinson, who is at present showing his etchings and lithographs at the Keppel Gallery, will return to London via Halifax during the next two weeks. Mr. Nevinson will hold an important exhibition of paintings at the Bourgeois Gallery next Spring, when he will pay a return visit to New York.

$10,000,000 WAR MEMORIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made by the George Washington Memorial Association that a nation-wide "drive" for $10,000,000 with which to build a national victory memorial, and also to maintain it, will be started on Monday, June 23. Almost $1,000,000 already has been subscribed. When the $10,000,000 is raised, half of it will be set aside for the construction of the building and half will become a maintenance fund, to be administered by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Governor of every State is serving on a National Committee of Governors, and each is expected to see to it that his State raises its quota of the amount needed. Then, in turn, follows a committee of Mayors of the important cities and towns in the United States, and the Mayors will work in their cities just as the Governors have promised to work in their States.

In addition to this, the women of the country have volunteered to club together and to raise money on the highways and byways. One of the prominent workers is Mrs. Philip N. Moore, President of the National Council of Women. Mrs. Moore says that club women all over the country are heart and soul with the George Washington Memorial Association. It is the women more than the men, according to Mrs. Moore, who realize the value to posterity of treasuring historical documents and other relics.

At this time the whole nation, as though actuated by a single mind, desires an enduring tribute to those millions of her men who saved the day for their Government, and brought peace to a stricken world. And so the George Washington Memorial Association has projected a National Victory Memorial Building to link the glories of Washington and Pershing, the spirit of '76 and the spirit of '17. The mettle of Valley Forge triumphed in the Argonne. Thus the National Victory Memorial Building will form a bridge between the heroic spirit of '76 and the American spirit of self-sacrifice of '17.

When the plan was submitted to officials of the United States Government it was heartily indorsed. President Wilson sent the following letter to Mrs. Dimock:

The White House, Washington.
My Dear Mrs. Dimock:
I have noted with genuine interest the plans of the George Washington Memorial Association for a memorial to the Boys of 1917, as well as those of '76. No one could withhold approval from such plans. They undoubtedly express what the heart of the whole country approves.
Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Congress then passed a measure setting aside the land for the structure. The location on the Mall, in the centre of the City of Washington, which formerly was occupied by the Pennsylvania Station, and is at present covered in part by temporary buildings of the War Department, is ideal. Resting on this site the building will be one of the architectural masterpieces of the world. Its central feature will be a national auditorium with a seating capacity of more than 7,000, thus giving to the nation's capital what it now entirely lacks, a public meeting place of ample size. The auditorium will be canopied by an acoustic dome three times the diameter of the dome of St. Peter's. The space in this gigantic meeting place will consist of a main floor of 38,500 square feet, and a gallery of 10,000 square feet. Here, in the future, will be held inaugural receptions, national and international conventions, conferences, concerts, public ceremonies and celebrations.

About the main auditorium will be a number of small halls which will be used for the smaller meetings of various military, patriotic, scientific, educational and like gatherings. On the ground floor, on each side of the main auditorium, will be rooms set aside as museums for the archives and relics of the nation's great struggles for liberty.

The National Society of Fine Arts has approved the plans for the National Victory Memorial Building chosen from many submitted in competition by more than a dozen of the country's leading architects.

WOMAN PUBLIC HEALTH AID

Miss Ruth Emerson's Work as Chief of the Red Cross Home Service in U. S. Hospitals

EVER since May 15 Miss Ruth Emerson, formerly in charge of Medical Social Service work in United States hospitals, has been in charge of the Red Cross Home Service in all of the hospitals operated by the United States Public Health Service. This appointment is in furtherance of the close co-operation between the Red Cross and that service.

At the request of Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service the American Red Cross has agreed to provide supplemental comforts and recreation for persons under treatment in the thirty-two hospitals operated by the service throughout the country, the arrangement being designed primarily in the interest of discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who are being cared for at these institutions. Hospitals to which Red Cross Home Service work will be extended, under this arrangement, have a total bed capacity of close to 10,000.

In addition to the sick and disabled American fighting men who will enjoy the benefits of the latest activity of the Red Cross, patients from the following branches of Government service, only persons in the employ of the Federal Government, will be admitted to the hospitals of the United States Public Health Service: Army and navy nurses, male and female; patients of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, merchant marine seamen, seamen on boats of Mississippi River Commission, officers and enlisted men of the United States Coast Guard, officers and employes of the Public Health Service, keepers and assistant keepers of the Lighthouse Service, seamen of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, the personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, civilian employes entitled to treatment under the United States Employes' Compensation act, and employes on army transports not officers or enlisted men of the army.

Through co-operation with the American Library Association the Red Cross will see to it that none of the patients lack reading matter, provision having been made for a regular distribution of books and magazines. Other features of the Red Cross service will be daily visits to the patients, the writing of letters to their relatives and the performing of any task that may tend to cheer them. Provision has also been made for the entertainment of the nurses and attendants at the hospitals.

The hospitals of the United States Public Health Service are located at Boston; Portland, Me.; Vineyard Haven, Mass.; New York, Buffalo, and Dansville, N. Y.; Waukesha, Wis.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Augusta, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Key West, Fla.; Wilmington, N. C.; Memphis, Tenn.; Greenville, S. C.; Alexandria, La.; New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Montgomery, Ala.; Cleveland, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; Cairo, Ill.; Chicago, Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Houston, Texas; Fort Stanton, N. M.; Palo Alto, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal., and Fort Townsend, Wash. The hospitals at Evansville and Fort Stanton are for tuberculosis patients.

Wanted "The" Governor.

Harvey Parsons of Topeka, who was a member of Governor Allen's party, helped land the 35th Division safely on the Atlantic shore a fortnight ago, relates that when a committee went out on a tug to meet the 130th Artillery one of the soldier boys shouted from the ship: "Is the Governor with you?" He was asked whether he meant Governor Allen or Senator Capper, who was Governor when the division left for France. "I don't mean either," yelled the boy. "It's my father I want.—Kansas City Star.

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SUMMER WEAR ALREADY SEEN AT TEAS

Smart Frocks of Black Charmeuse and Others Gay With Delicate Colors Are Being Worn—Picture Hats Come Into Their Own Again

THE first warm days have brought out street gowns and suits which are worthy of serious attention from a womanly point of view because of their real beauty. The well-dressed New York woman, whatever the season, adopts plain and dark-colored attire for the street. By this you will know her.

The first smart Summer dresses are black charmeuse and the capes are black charmeuse, and the hats, in their turn, are black charmeuse also. At tea at one of the smartest restaurants in New York there was seen a whole black satin get-up of this sort, which made one wonder why all this talk about colors when black alone could carry so much distinction and charm.

There was, to start with, a black satin chemise dress not too long and not tight enough to be awkward. The sleeves were short, above the elbow, in French fashion, and the neckline was finished low, in an oval shape, without a vestige of trimming to outline its corded edge. Then a simple string of pearls fell in line with the cut of the dress, and a pair of long, wrinkled white kid gloves came up almost to meet the shortness of the sleeves. Over this was thrown a gracefully flowing black satin cape with long, thick black fringe on its lower edge, and the hat was of soft satin folded and draped until it fell to the shoulder over the right ear. It turned up in front and showed there a black beaded ornament. The only other touch to the costume consisted of a pair of big pearl earrings.

The effect of all this shiny blackness spelled Summer and smartness mingled together.

Then there are the black frocks with only a touch of color. They, too, stand out among their neighbors. One of these was made with a loose and flowing short coat, having very much the air of a Chinese coat, proving that the influence of the loose smock is extending even to the Summer suits. This one had a band of wool embroidery around its lower edge, done with large patches of a cold gray interspersed with touches of red and orange. Only a few simple lines of the gray and the colors were used along the opening of the front, and on the ends of the kimono sleeves and beneath the coat was a cool gray chiffon blouse. Otherwise all was black, and the skirt, though wide and full and marvelously draped at the hips, was held into a wide and rather tight band about the ankles.

There is a noticeable tendency in the hats of the moment to be picturesque. It is a long time since we have had any predominance of drooping picture hats. Around a hotel room at luncheon time they bobbed up in every corner, making the place seem a riot of colored flowers and feathers. About the trimmings on these picture hats there is nothing in the least bit studied or conventional. Gone are the hats showing much brim and line, with only a dab of three stuffed pears isolated in the midst of the plain surface. Back again are the brims entirely covered by waving plumes and the faces peeping from beneath. The feathers are all uncurled, though long and full, and they are used in soft pastel shades.

About the hats there is no sign of cleaving unwaveringly to black. They go to excesses of color, though usually to the lighter shades and tones. The hats themselves are made of anything from the finest of imported and tinted straws to those which are nothing more than a filmy layer of tulle.

The crowns of the maline hats are their fetching characteristic. So thin and transparent are they that they show the color and texture of the hair quite plainly under them. One hat of black maline over a blonde head had only a two-inch mushroom brim, also quite transparent. Then the only bit of trimming was a wreath of little blue and pink posies.

The flowers used for trimming these Summer picture hats are carelessly scattered over the brims and in great profusion. There was one, for instance, in a pale shade of robin's egg blue. It had for trimming a mass of little yellow bell shaped flowers laid on in clumps and making a wreath that looked more as though it had lately been brought in from the garden than as though its effect had been studied.

There are big, broad hats of organdie made to go with the organdie Summer dresses, though these have not as yet made their appearance. They are waiting for the really warm days when transparent muslin will seem the only bearable material. A smart midsummer hat is large and floppy and is made of the finest of black Italian braid. It has for its trimming a huge bow of soft cream satin ribbon laid flat along the side of the drooping brim. This is the sort of hat that can be worn with any frock and it promises to be extremely popular.

On the street, as the heat increased during the last of the week, some printed silks and chiffons and voiles made their appearance. These were, as a rule, of dark colors, printed in all-over patterns. They are usually made on simple lines with a good deal of fullness in the skirts. They were pleasant to look upon. These frocks bid fair to be popular, for they are lovely and cool and do not muss when one has to be out and about during the greater part of the day. Especially the cottons are worthy of note, because they come in beautiful colors. Lately a few have been imported from England and they have a charm due to delicate colors and the daintiness of their patterns. The light tones of yellow and mauve and the strawberry shades are delightful. With these cotton dresses black hats are the usual thing.

In country wear these cotton and chiffon and silk printed fabrics will have, doubtless, their greatest vogue, and even now at the country clubs smart new things are to be seen. The printed blouses of voile are pretty and delicate. In these blouses the pattern is the thing. One of them was made in cuirass fashion, one side of its front crossing over the other, the two tied at the back in a sort of sash with ends hanging over the skirt. It had an all-over pattern of dark blue over a background of deep cream, and it was worn with a simple, short skirt of a deeper shade of cream khaki kool.

The material called dewkist also makes interesting sport skirts. It has a background of a deep color with a rough surface and some lighter tone. One is built on a Chinese blue foundation with a grayish white rough surface. Even whole sport suits are made from it and are worn usually with lingerie blouses.

Another outdoor blouse of voile had a pattern of bright red and white checks about an inch square. It was most effective by reason of its design. Even the edges were made by using the selvidge of the material itself.

The evening clothes for the Summer are quaint and beautiful. Pompadour silks are the thing and are made up simply. At a country club dinner recently there was worn a dress of corn-colored taffeta, embroidered over its entire surface with tiny rosebuds. Into these deep pink and blue and green was worked, but they were only the least possible interruption to the carrying tone of the corn color. The dress was draped both as to bodice and skirt and its one note of adornment was an inch wide velvet ribbon in a deep rose shade drawn loosely about the figure at a high waistline.

For these Summer evening frocks georgette crepe has been popular for many seasons. It suits the character of women and it is graceful. Some of the loveliest of the Summer evening frocks are made of it and they are usually trimmed with beads, sometimes most elaborately in embroidered panels and again in simple lines sewed on at telling places. One of these in a long-waisted design was made of mauve-colored georgette over another layer of georgette in a bright apple green shade. The beads trimming the bottom of the skirt and the edges of the neck and the flowing short sleeves were of the iridescent variety so that they took the tones of the blended colors and reflected them.

Long waists, indeed, are looked upon with much favor by the wearers of evening gowns. And this type of frock is made on flat, straight lines. They are not for ample curves. However, when they are worn by one of suitable figure they carry a large portion of the honors of the day. Their trimmings usually come in bands about the hips, the rest of the garment being left plain.

A dinner frock of black satin had lace sleeves cut to fit the arms and running down over the long, thin hands of the woman who wore it. There was no other point of departure from the severeness of the black, which made the allover design of the lace stand out in all the richness of its hand-made weave.

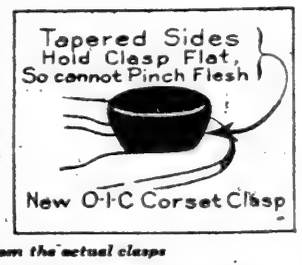
The furs of Summer show to their best advantage in the new evening coats, where they are used more for trimming than for warmth. They are being made with the new American silks, brocaded and otherwise, and the furs are put on for collars or in bands about the lower edges. One evening coat of a rough-surfaced material had bands of gray wolf for collar and for the lower edge or hem. The silk was woven in big, splashing blocks of royal blue and black, and it was gathered on to the fur in big, loose folds.

Another evening coat of three-quarters length was made of the new brown carocul, and it was lined with chiffon in soft tones, which, even though there were many colors used in the printing of the pattern, blended into the color of the fur. The fur itself was soft and light, and the chiffon lining added nothing to its warmth or weight.

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SPAIN'S "TERRIBLE CANCER"

Mysterious Bolshevist Organization at Barcelona, Made in Germany, Threatens Forces of Order

Spain has been unharmed, has prospered as she never prospered before, and but for a terrible cancer in her she would be the most promising place in Europe. That cancer is the labor situation. There was presented at Barcelona as perfect a laboratory of Bolshevism as you ever saw, an organization that was the most mysterious, the most terrifying of any organization that I ever encountered. It takes in the whole laboring population there. It is secret to the extent that the members themselves do not know who guides it. It calls general strikes merely for gymnastic exercises. It rules by assassination.—Frank A. Vanderlip in an address to the Economy Club, May 26.

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

SPAIN is holding a general election today, June 1. The circumstances which apparently made it necessary to have the Chamber of 412 Deputies overhauled were not at all unusual, nor is it expected that the results will be, for it is quite impossible that a chamber should be returned which would not fully support the Government in power—the Minister of the Interior sees to that.

But behind the usual political events there are forces at work which have no political standing, no political program, no political representation. So, after all the events of the day may produce a situation which is entirely unusual.

The recent political situation has so far only given a hint as to what this unusual thing may be. Behind the apparent quarrel over budgets—always the convenient excuse for a change of Ministry in Spain which caused the Coalition Cabinet of Señor Maura, the Conservative ex-Premier, to succeed another coalition under Count Romanones, the Liberal ex-Premier, on April 15, was the non-political fact that a certain syndicate at Barcelona had informed Count Romanones that the Minister of War, Señor Berenguer, must be got rid of. There was a strike of telegraph officials on and Señor Berenguer was preparing to put it down with a firm hand just as he put down a similar movement last Fall, when the telegraphists attempted to blackmail the then Coalition Government of García Prieto, into accepting exaggerated demands after their initial demands had been accepted. In that Cabinet Señor Berenguer also held the portfolio of War.

Well, the demand of the mysterious syndicate was acceded to. The Romanones Government went out of office and the Maura Government came in. But still the syndicate was not satisfied; it took exception to Señor La Cierva, who held the portfolio of Finance, and said that he must go. To emphasize its request it closed the telephone system in Madrid and Barcelona and cut off telegraphic communication between the two cities. The grievance against Señor La Cierva was that in the Maura Cabinet of 1909 he had held the portfolio of Interior and had taken the first aggressive steps to put down the revolutionary strikes of July of that year which began with the siege of the Barcelona garrison and ended with the execution of Ferrer, the dreamy Lenin of his time.

On April 27 the King presided at a Cabinet council. Señor Maura talked a great deal about the political situation, but only vaguely hinted at the non-political contingency. He said, after suggesting that a Cabinet in closer touch with the present Parliamentary parties might be better qualified to deal with the situation: "With the assurance of the confidence of the Crown, the Cabinet will, nevertheless, proceed resolutely with the duties of government in the hope of remaining in power long enough to fulfill its program. The grave circumstances of the moment do not permit the present situation to continue, and although the firmness which the Government may deem necessary may quite alarm the political groups into hostility the acts of the new Government need provide no reason for their enmity."

"Syndicate" at Work.

At that date Señor Maura was still trying to find some one to take the portfolio of war. Then came May Day and with it threatening revolutionary demonstrations and an actual battle between a mob and the police in front of the Bank of Spain at Madrid. But as if by magic the striking telegraph and telephone operators had returned to work. The Barcelona syndicate needed the wires in order to tell the Government what to do and what not to do.

But the next day Alfonso XIII. took a hand. He took it in defiance of orders from Barcelona; he offered the portfolio of War to General Orozco and signed a decree dissolving Parliament, whose support of the drastic measures hinted at by Señor Maura on April 27 was too uncertain, and appointed June 1 for the new election. Meanwhile, he and the Cabinet would take certain measures against the certain mysterious non-political forces without being diverted by mere political issues. On May 5 the garrison at Barcelona was increased and two infantry brigades with machine guns were moved within striking distance of the Catalonian military headquarters.

Dispatches have since come from Madrid which stated that the "political crisis" produced by the resignation of Count Romanones's Government in April had resulted in the Left being arrayed against the Right; in other words, the Liberal opposition was fighting the Conservatives in power. It is true that when Señor Maura's slate was first published the factions of the Left, and especially the Extreme Left, began to protest against the elevation to power of the factions of the Right. But this political phase was not serious, for in the new coalition Count Romanones is represented by Señor Gonzales Hontoria, and Señor Prieto, the other great Liberal leader, by Viscount Matamala, while Señor La Cierva, who still sticks to his guns, is an independent Conservative, who has not previously shunned Liberal colleagues.

No, what is really meant by the Left being arrayed against the Right is not that the Liberal factions are fighting the Conservatives, but that the Revolutionists, who are outside of all political parties, are assailing the whole monarchical and social fabric of Spain. It means that the King, with the anticipated support he hopes to receive, today has dared to throw down the gauntlet to the most powerful organization in his Kingdom—a nonpolitical organization—the mighty *Confederacion General del Trabajo*.

This socalled General Confederation of Labor, designated in the Spanish press by the initials C. G. T., owes its efficient organization, its far-reaching ramifications, its latent power which gives no visible sign until called into action, to the genius of Dr. von Stohrer and his group of expert industrial organizers which the German Government employed at 4 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid. From the beginning till the end of the war they succeeded in keeping successive Governments pro-German in sympathies by exercising a pressure on them through the C. G. T. at Barcelona. And when they packed up and got out last Fall, together with his Excellency Prince von Ratibor und Colvey, the Kaiser's Ambassador, they left behind them one of the most remarkable organizations in the world—left it to its own devices.

The only historical parallel is to be found in the Camorra of Naples in its most powerful days, for the Camorra was the resultant of the Società dei Bravi, organized by the old Spanish Viceroys. There is this difference, however: the C. G. T., as perfected by the Germans, is the utilization of the Spanish imaginative, its circumlocutions, its mysteries, by scientific methods of application.

Not Real Labor Party.

To understand the situation it must be explained that there is no Labor Party in Spain. There is a small socialistic faction which plays a minor political rôle. Social reforms have always been the work of the various monarchical parties, sometimes led by a Conservative, sometimes by a Liberal. Their combined movement is the Institution of Social Reform which prepares all legislative measures for the working classes, and is nonpartisan in character. It must also be explained that while the revolutionary movement of 1909 was nonpolitical in character, the never-ending demand of Catalonia for autonomy is political, and was represented in the late Cortes by fourteen Regionalist deputies from the Province led by Señor Cambó. There is no affiliation between the Regionalists of Barcelona and the C. G. T., which is not only nonpolitical, as has been said, but considered by all political parties to be without the law—not only the law of Spain, but the law everywhere—and its acts are in keeping with the designation.

Thus the C. G. T. threatens not only the monarchy and dynasty, but all organized government. Its ambition is to turn the country into a Bolshevist community, where the workers with the hands shall have full control, shall lure the intellectuals—executives, educators, Socialists, &c.—to work for them, and abolish the capital class as unnecessary. Yet, the methods of the scientifically German organized C. G. T. are not exactly like those of Lenin and Trotsky. Where the latter massacre crowds the C. G. T. assassinates individuals. Where Lenin and Trotzky terrorize the C. G. T. employs pressure and passive resistance in mysterious ways. But always awaiting "Der Tag" for its full expression.

The reason for a difference of method in Spain is three-fold: the indifference of a large majority of the people to politics, the German policy pursued by the C. G. T., and finally the fact that whenever the C. G. T. has attempted to brave the authorities by force it has always been put down by greater force irrespective of the political complexion of the Government at the time in power.

Thus while Señor Berengues and Señor La Cierva received "warnings" and Señor Maura was told to appoint no army man to the portfolio of war a series of carefully prepared peaceful strikes were introduced to test the power and scope of the organization and to bring confidence to the workers with the hands that their power was supreme if only they would exercise it with concentrated force. Then the victory to be gained by the transference of passive resistance to active resistance, of potential energy to kinetic energy, would be obvious to all.

But the King cut short the experimentation. He bade La Cierva and other officials who had received warnings to sit tight, and he appointed one of the most efficient and fearless Generals to the Ministry of War.

Since the May Day demonstrations and the King's measures taken the next day there has been comparative quiet in Spain, with no strikes and no demonstrations. Many Spaniards believed that it was a period of calm which would usher in the storm of today. Others do not see how any storm can arise when all the electioneering machinery is in the hands of the Government and the C. G. T. has no candidates and few of them are voters. Both sides, however, are marshaling their forces for some sort of struggle, and the forces of anarchy have in this been no less industrious, although much more stealthy, than those of law and order.

Attitude Toward Election.

It is said to be the program of the C. G. T. to prevent today's election by both preventing the electors from voting and by rupturing all means of communication by a general strike which will paralyze all the machinery of the Government, political, civil, and military. The Government is quietly working to prevent such a calamity, which even if it did not ultimately succeed in establishing anarchy throughout the country would, for a time, demonstrate the superiority of the C. G. T.'s organization.

What is so far known of the manner in which this attempted superiority was built up under the guiding hand of Dr. von Stohrer is as follows:

Each strike has been studied for its moral rather than for its material results. When the demands of the strikers have been accepted other demands have been made. In other cases strikes have been called off for no apparent reason. The competence displayed by the directors of the syndicates of which the C. G. T. is made up is said to be extraordinary—to resemble the strategy of the war when the lessons of one offensive were collated and circularized by the commanders for use in the next battle. As in the war there have been waves of attack, followed by other attacks in remote places.

Article I. of one of the syndicate statutes states that "the object of the association is to practice solidarity between the confederated bodies with a view to obtaining the complete emancipation of labor from capitalist monopolies." The means by which this is to be done under competent direction and implicit obedience are the general strike, direct action, sabotage, boycott, and label.

The supreme advantage of unity of command did not escape Dr. von Stohrer, who denied it, any more than it did the Congress of Regional Syndicates which adopted it at Barcelona in June, a year ago. Then the Committee of the Congress recommended the immediate constitution of sindicatos unicos, or group syndicates, similar to the Soviets of Lenin, save that they are nonpolitical.

For this purpose the Committee classified the multiple branches of industry practiced by the workers of Catalonia under 18 heads. For example, Group 2 is composed of railway workers, sailors, longshoremen, carmen, drivers, freighters, chauffers, porters, and all transport workers; Group 13 of chemists, nurses, midwives, hospital staff, school teachers, professors, artists, journalists, musicians, actors, and doorkeepers.

For a year now there has been no general official appeal made to labor to right its wrongs, but agents of the Supreme Syndicate of the C. G. T. have been quietly going about enrolling members under the various groups, not appealing, as they formerly did, to a sense of the "brotherhood of man," but to the trade or profession specifically, and individually, to human cupidity.

By this appeal a large organization has been built up whose striking strength lies in its unity of command as a tactical weapon. Many of the members who are pledged to obey this command are easily kept in ignorance of the policy of the Supreme Syndicate, whose active functions have been so pointedly described by Mr. Vanderlip.

If a nominally "quiet" election takes place in Spain today it will be because the C. G. T., with its forces of anarchy, after careful calculation, has believed that it is not yet competent to pit itself in open hostilities against the forces of law and order. In any event I may have done something to explain the fabric of what Mr. Vanderlip characterizes as a "terrible cancer" growing on the body politic of Spain.

7TH REGIMENT'S NEW COMMANDER

COLONEL WADE HAMPTON HAYES is to be the new leader of the 7th Regiment, New York's oldest actice military organization. This regiment, which sent to the army in various organizations more than fifteen hundred officers, or about one-half the total number of West Point officers in the army at the beginning of the war, took a special pride in the record of Colonel Hayes, who has been identified in the activities of the 7th since January, 1905, when he enlisted in Company I as a private. Colonel Hayes was the only National Guard officer selected for service on General Pershing's staff, and his promotions respectively from Captain to Major and then to Lieutenant Colonel were all made while he was on active service.

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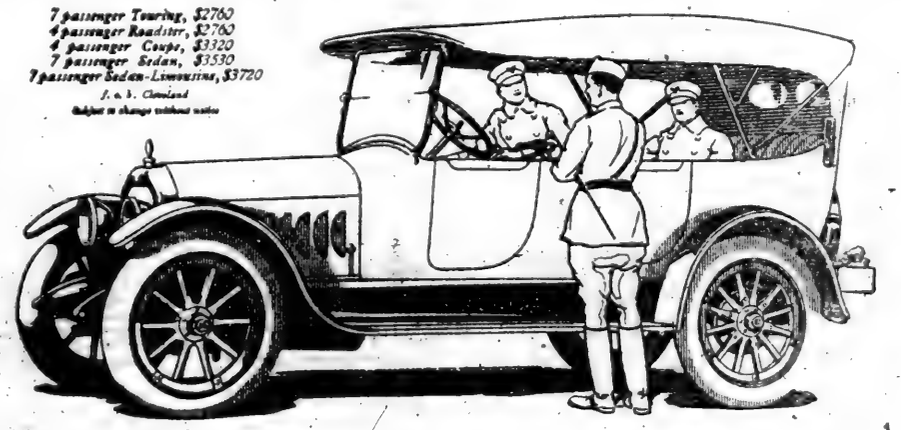


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THE MANDATE FOR ARMENIA

Military and Economic Factors Involved in Stewardship, Should the United States Accept It for the League

WHAT it would mean to the United States to accept the mandate for Armenia is discussed in a pamphlet recently written by Vahan Cardalshan, Director of the Armenian Press Bureau.

President Wilson himself, the publication asserts, in his conference with the Senators in the White House on the evening of Feb. 25, is reported to have stated that, if the United States is to assume any mandate under the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, he would favor accepting a mandate for Armenia. In his address in Mechanics' Hall in Boston on the day preceding he is quoted as saying: "Have you thought of the sufferings of Armenia? You poured out your money to help succor the Armenians after they suffered; now set your strength so that they shall never suffer again."

There are five duties which this country will have to perform in the event she accepts the mandate. They are set forth as follows: "(a) To aid the Armenians in an advisory capacity to establish a government on a permanent basis; (b) to send to Armenia possibly two or four regiments to remain for a brief period, which will exert a steadying effect upon the native population; (c) to co-operate with the Armenian Government in the repatriation into Armenia of 1,500,000 Armenians; (d) to make provisions for the caring of 300,000 or more orphans; (e) to help Armenia, through technical commissions, in the construction of her transportation system, docks, and harbors, and inaugurate modern improvements and means of sanitation in its towns and cities.

"In fine," Mr. Cardaishan writes, "America shall not be called upon to teach Armenians self-government; that they know. But in view of the general social, political, and economic upheaval that has overtaken Armenia, she is to give Armenia a hand in the creation of a scheme of life modeled largely after the American system of civilization. The carrying out of this task shall require not less than five nor more than ten years, and the United States by accepting the mandate for Armenia will not run any risk of being involved in international difficulty."

Climate Like That of Kansas.

The area of the proposed State will be between 125,000 and 135,000 square miles, it is pointed out, with outlets on the Black and Mediterranean Seas. The soil of Armenia is excellent for all agricultural purposes, the climate of the greater part of the country being very similar to that of Kansas.

"It has a great many iron, silver, coal, and zinc beds, and two of the world's richest manganese and copper mines are to be found in Aremnia," the pamphlet continues. "And its scores of rivers and lakes, which are to be found almost in every part of the land, are destined to play a most important rôle in the idustrial and agricultural development of the country. It can be, therefore, asserted without exaggeration that, in view of its climate, the richness of its soil and its natural resources, Armenia is a miniature America, which distinction no other Near Eastern or European country can claim.

"But the country is today in badly neglected physical condition. It hasn't any roads to speak of. The Turkish Armenia has only one rail system, that of the Bagdad road. The Caucasus Armenia is a little better off in this respect. This means that two-thirds of Armenia remain to be connected by rail, without which it will be difficult to set up an efficient government, to develop the resources of the country, and to improve the material condition of its people. Modern conveniences of living must be provided in every part of Armenia, such as gas, electricity, water, and sanitation systems. These are found only to a limited extent in certain parts of Cilicia, Trebizond, and the district of Erivan.

"In 1914 there were 4,760,000 Armenians in the world, of whom 2,700,000 lived within the boundaries of the territories now claimed by Armenia, 1,000,000 within the adjacent regions, and the balance scattered. During the same period there were 1,005,000 Turks, 337,000 Tartars, and 555,000 migratory Turcomans and Kurds, or a total of 2,308,000 Moslems within the boundaries of Armenia. But it is quite possible that 1,000,000 Armenians have perished during the war. Moreover, nearly half of the 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 Armenians that are to be within the boundaries of the proposed State of Armenia are now outside its boundaries. These are to be repatriated, and there is said to be from 300,000 to 400,000 orphans for whose care provision must be made.

"Another important point for us to remember in considering the relative numbers of races in Armenia-to-be is that, with the setting up of an Armenian State there will start a general voluntary movement of peoples. Many Turks, as usual, will follow the Turkish Government, Georgians will move into Georgia, Tartars into the Tartar State, Persians into Persia, and the Armenians in those adjacent regions, where they number more than a million, into Armenia."

Reparation Demanded.

Mr. Cardaishan says that Armenia will need a considerable sum of money for repatriation relief, organization of its government, its physical development, &c. "But Armenia is entitled to, and must receive, adequate indemnity for all the losses she has suffered during the war. The cost of the reconstruction of Armenia as well as the cost of the organization of the Armenian Government, must be paid for by the Turks and the Germans, who, as equal partners in a common venture, should repair the damages they have inflicted upon their Armenian victims.

"The Armenian delegation, in its memorandum to the Peace Conference, demands adequate indemnity. If any nation is entitled to reparation from the enemy, that nation is the Armenian. In the district of Baku alone the Armenians have suffered losses conservatively estimated at $200,000,000. Their losses throughout are estimated at not less than $3,750,000,000. If the United States of America are called upon to extend any financial assistance to Armenia, such assistance should be of a provisional character by way of loans. In the event that Armenia is discriminated against in the matter of indemnity, then it will be necessary for the Armenian Government to borrow money, quite naturally, from its mandatory power. Armenia may be made a self-supporting nation within five years.

"The mandate which America will be expected to exercise in Armenia will be chiefly the extension of the noble relief and educational work which the brave men and women from America—the missionaries—are now carrying on in that historic land.

"It is extremely difficult to believe that the United States of America would decline to accept a mandate for Armenia, when all Armenians throughout the world have turned their faces and their hearts to the United States of America.

"The development of a stable self-governing State in the country of the Armenians will have a steadying effect upon the leading agency through which to civilize and enlighten many millions of the backward peoples of those regions."

AID FOR WAR INVALIDS.

German Chancellor Promises to Raise Allowances 40 Per Cent.

In response to a series of demand, formulated by the National Association of War Invalids, Philipp Scheidemann, the German Chancellor, declared on April 26, according to a dispatch from Berlin printed in the Kölnische Zeitung, that the Government would rush through a reform of the army pension laws and that in the meantime, beginning June 1, an increase of 40 per cent would be made in their allowances, for which purpose 300,000,000 marks (nominally $71,400,000) was to be appropriated.

At several big mass meetings of war cripples held the next day in Berlin it was pointed out that at one stroke of the pen the worst crippled men had had their wartime allowances cut 75 per cent, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that the Government's latest proposal would be regarded merely as an emergency measure to be followed by more far-reaching relief. Herr Hering, the presiding officer at the largest meeting, stated that the war invalids were well aware of the nation's financial troubles and were also conscious of the benevolent attitude of the Government. Amid applause, he declared that the numerous strikes had also contributed to make the invalids' position still worse. He denounced the murder of Herr Neuring, the War Minister of Saxony who was killed in Dresden on April 12 by a gang of Spartacides under cover of a demonstration by war invalids, and said all partisan politics must be excluded from the ranks of the war cripples.

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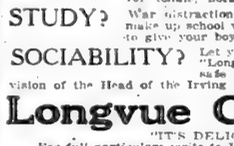
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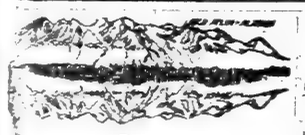
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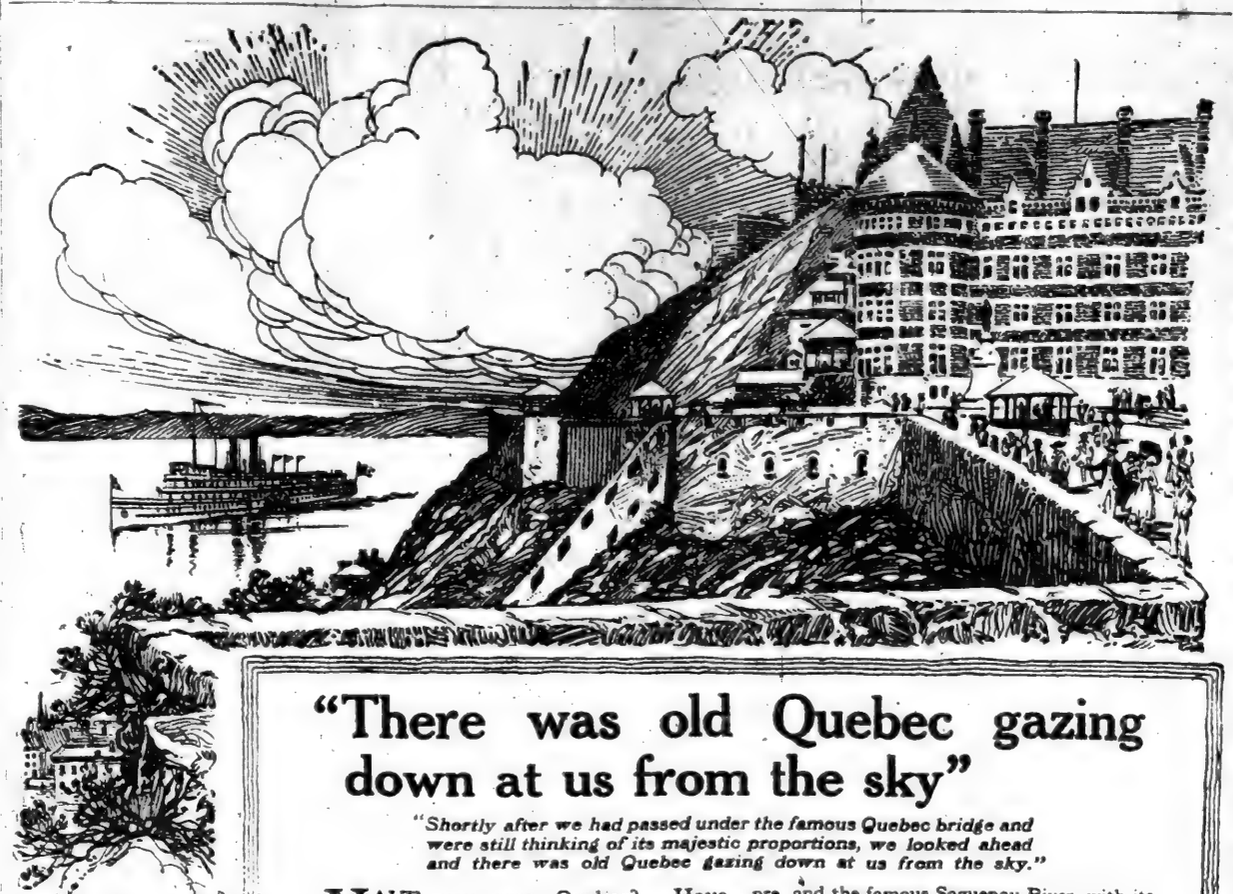
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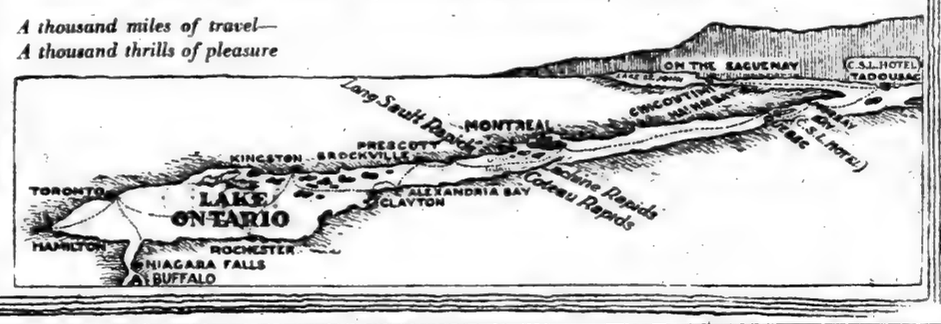
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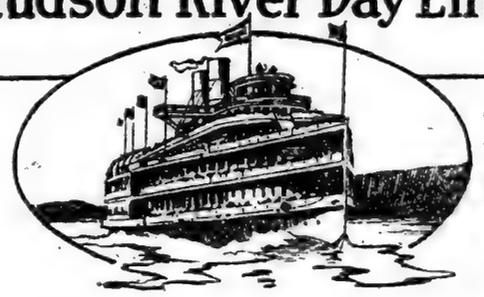
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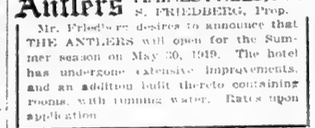
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Fireproof. Heated by steam. 18 hole golf course. Motor Boating. Tennis. Fishing. Dancing. Concert garage. Excellent cuisine. American Plan. Mr. J. C. Greaves of Florida East Coast Hotels, Manager.

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Attractive furnished bungalows to rent, with hotel service, combining the comforts of an Adirondack Camp with the convenience of a hotel.

Golf. Tennis. Fishing. Bathing.

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Accommodations for 250 guests. 25 cottages connected with hotel. Everything new. Electric lights, running water in every room. Private baths. Table furnished from own farm. $18 up. No dull days at Hulett's.

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HOTEL LELAND

SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.

will be at Hotel Astor June 2-3-4 to arrange for reservation.

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Open June 14th.

Best location, near Bathing Establishment and Park. Write for booklet.

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Ideal country resort. OPEN ALL YEAR. Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y. 45 min. to 42d St.; sleeping porches, private baths; dancing, tennis; saddle horses, instructor; picturesque bridle paths; capacity 150; $14 up. Phone White Plains 1165. Booklet.

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The Place for Your Summer Home or to Spend Your Vacation

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

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OPENS JUNE 26th

Modern, well equipped hotel, accommodating 300 guests.

100 rooms with private bath.
Running hot and cold water.
Public baths on each floor.
Electric lights.
New and sanitary plumbing.

For Famed for Its Excellent Table and Efficient Service.

Fresh vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, etc., from nearby farms.

PICTURESQUE 9-HOLE GOLF COURSE

Every indoor and outdoor amusement, Tennis, Bowling, Fishing, Motoring, Bowling, Billiards, and Dancing. Orchestra.

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In the Heart of the Adirondacks.

CERTIFIED MILK.

A SUMMER RESORT of the highest character; superb cuisine; an environment socially desirable.

Located on the shore of the WONDERFUL UPPER SARANAC LAKE.

Excellent State roads. Good golf. All sports and amusements at their best.

BOOKLET. Address

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JAMES E. GALBREY, Associate Manager.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

European Plan, $2 per day upward.

American Plan, $5 per day upward.

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N. Y. Address 22 Old B'way.

"45 Miles from B'way"

Commuting Distance Peekskill (Northern Westchester) 24 Trains Daily.

Tennis, Boating, Bathing Real Country, Real Food

Open Now Altitude 800 Feet

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.

Opens June 26. Scenery Unequalled.

Early reservations essential.

20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Pure spring water. Orchestra; dancing; instructors, prizes; golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Special attractions and inducements for the younger set. Hauter's saddle horses. Special family rates. Standard Army Officers' tents; raised floors.

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The most delightful and convenient location in the Thousand Islands. Fine fishing and motor boating.

The starting point of all principal water sports. Finest auto roads from all points East or West.

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Stop and enjoy good golf on the well-kept, sporty course adjoining the inn. A pleasant place to spend a week-end or a season. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. 88 miles from New York. Booklet and road map on application.

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Proprietor Hotel La Salle, 20 East 60th St., New York.

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Finest Hotel in Catskills

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Opens June 19, under the same management; many rooms with private baths; ideal location, private porch, golf, tennis, orchestra, dancing; accommodates 250; furnished and housekeeping cottages for rent and sale.

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Folders sent on application.

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Ideal day's motor trip from New York. Excellent Sunday dinner served. The Inn is renowned the country round. Old-fashioned Colonial furniture on sale. Telephone Croton Falls 122.

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ON FOREST LAKE, BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Open all year; refined resort. Hotel accommodation and cottages with board. Own private lake; all sports; excellent table; homelike. J. D. WELL, Wingdale, New York.

MOUNTAINLAKE LODGE and Bungalows, 2 hours Grand Central, Southern Berkshire Hills, 1,000 feet altitude, dry, healthy climate; beautiful lake, water sports, tennis, dancing; excellent table; refined, homelike, comfortable, simple life; sanitary plumbing. Mrs. Florence Miller, Lake Ellis, Wingdale Post Office, New York.

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OPEN ALL YEAR.

LAKE GEORGE.—Two bungalows, completely furnished; larger, $225; smaller, $150 season; modern conveniences; fireplace; private dock. Anna M. Wheeler, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

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LAUREL HOUSE Laurel House Sta., Haines Falls, N.Y. Accomm. 300. 13th season. Reasonable rates. Garage. Write for booklet.

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Beautiful surroundings. Rates. J. C. BARICK.

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13,000 Acres *of New* Adirondack Country



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THE BEAUTY SPOT OF THE ADIRONDACKS

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76 Miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing. Capacity, 300 Guests—White Service. With or without Private Baths. Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage. Booklet Free. JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

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OPENS JUNE 24TH. Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths. FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT. Automobile service. Circular. M. B. MARSHALL, Mgr., Lake Placid, N. Y.

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In the Heart of the North Woods, Adirondack Mountains.

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Upper Chateaugay Lake—"Ideal Location." All outdoor sports, music, dancing, excellent table. Special rates June and July. Rates $21 up. W. R. DALENZ, Prop. Address until June 15, HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, N. Y. CITY.

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The centre of the great macadam road system of the North. Site of the old battlegrounds at head of lake. Illustrated, historic booklet; list of hotels and boarding houses and road map free. Board of Trade, Lake George, N. Y.

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LAKE PLACID, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 16. Modern in all its appointments. J. J. SWEENEY, Manager. New York office, 3 West 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 2290. Winter—Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C.

Sacandaga, N. Y. In the Lower Adirondacks.

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ON FAMOUS LOWER SARANAC LAKE ADJOINING COUNTRY CLUB AND GOLF LINKS

SAND BATHING BEACH, BOATING AND FISHING

NORTHWOODS INN Lake Placid N. Y.

Ideal Adirondack resort, overlooking lake; modern, homelike, exclusive; moderate rates. Booklet.

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Within commuting distance of N. Y. C. Good train service. Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well ordered home. Private beach. No mosquitoes. All modern improvements. References. Duncan Cryder Cullen & Co.

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Open May 1 to October. A modern hotel, noted for its domelike and homelike atmosphere. Rooms with private bath. Home cooking. Boating, bathing. One hour from N. Y. Garage. Terms reasonable.

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Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.

Opens June 25th. Shore and Country. All Sports. Acc. 300. Booklet B.

Special July 4th Week-end.

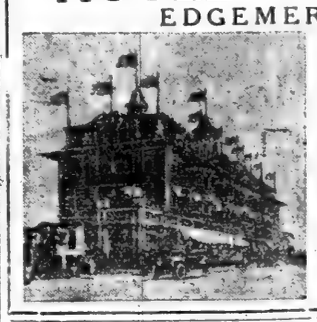
Booking office, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH will be opened as a strictly Kosher Hotel on May 30th, under the personal supervision of the well known Mrs. D. Jacobson, formerly of 247 and 249 West 130th St., assisted by Mrs. M. Hart, formerly of the Majestic, ATLANTIC CITY, 2 Storm Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Hammocks 50c.

RESORTS

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DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH
Thirty Minutes from Town
WILL OPEN JUNE 15
Modern in every particular
Usual Elisberg Cuisine
Ted Lewis's Jazz Band
Open for inspection and reservation every Sunday between 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.
MRS. E. ELISBERG, Proprietor.

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WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Sixty Miles Out on the Most Wonderful Auto Roads.

Under the Management Ownership MRS. IDA MARKS

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Redecorated and Refurnished Complete by Gimbel Bros.

MUSIC GRILL GARAGE STABLES

Nine Hole Golf Course Four Tennis Courts. FIFTY ACRES.

FISHING BOATING BATHING NEAR BY

CUISINE PAR EXCELLENCE. SERVICE FIRST CLASS. ELEVATOR.

BOOKING OFFICE AT HOTEL ELITE
320 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, N. Y. CITY.

Season 1919

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Saratoga Springs New York

Opens June 21st

Advance room engagement for July and August can be arranged at booking office, Hotel McAlpin.

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HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Catskill Mountains. At the Top of the American Alps

KAATERSKILL, N. Y., OPENS JULY 1ST

The Largest and Most Beautifully Situated Mountain Resort in America. Fine Auto Roads in Every Direction. Empire Tours.

Spend your summer in the Switzerland of America—looking down into miles of pine-tree tops, 18,000 acres of forests and parks. All the Summer activities known—Golf, Tennis, Boating, Motoring, Bowling, Billiards and Dancing. Symphony orchestra conducted by Prof. de Caluwe, formerly of the Vanderbilt

Special Features for the Younger Set. Attractive Rates to Families.

Table and Service Equal to the Best New York City Hotels

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Beach 50th and Surf Ave.
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Now Open. Select Hotel. Every room faces the water. Rooms with bath.

Address THE SUNSET
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CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE, Freeport, L. I. Commuting distance to New York; large rooms; tennis, bathing, fishing; season bookings.

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THE TAKANASSEE,

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The finest Hotel in this delightful resort, an entire block directly on the ocean front.

OPEN JUNE 21st.

Under the New Management of Wm. Duchesne, Porprietor.

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Ocean Av. and West End Court.

Season from May 1 to Nov. 1. Wm. Duchesne, Prop.

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Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

Entire Block on the Ocean Front

Dancing, Tennis, Bathing, Golf, &c., &c.

Refined Social Life.

Catering to families with children Write for Booklet and Rates to

AVON INN HOTEL CO.,
S. THOMAS PENNA, Mgr.

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The Ideal Resort Hotel!

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Directly on ocean. All outside rooms; hot and cold salt water in bathrooms.

NEW MONTEREY GRILL

Entirely new service a la carte and dancing—largest and most beautiful on the Jersey Coast. Ideal for motorists.

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THE LEIGHTON. Point Pleasant, N. J. Directly ON the Ocean. Opens June 21st. Special Season Rates. Exclusive clientele. Boardwalk. Golf. Tennis. Orchestra. Robert M. Crouch.

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THE SHOREHAM, SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. Open June 14. E. E. Spangenberg, Prop.

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SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

Seashore and Country Combined Directly on the Ocean.

Two New Buildings, Each Room with Bath.

Unequalled bathing facilities; private bathing beach, boardwalk, tennis and handball courts. Excellent cuisine. American plan (without extravagance), restricted patronage. Business men find COMMUTING A PLEASURE. A delightful Cool Sail of about one hour. LUXURIOUS SANDY HOOK BOATS leaving Cedar St. & West 42d St. Booking Office, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th St.

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

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America's Finest Resort Hotel

Hot and Cold Sea Water

Opens June 18th

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and Cottages (Formerly the Club.)
Allenhurst, N. J.

90 Trains a day, 1 Hour 20 Minutes to New York. Cottages for rent, with full Hotel Service. Most Exclusive Hotel on the Jersey Coast.

OPENS JUNE 14TH.

Telephone in every room. Exceptional Music. Dancing every evening. Beautiful Swimming Pool. Cottages and Hotel now open for inspection.

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Five minutes from depot. Easy commutation via D. L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Misses Gillian & Edwards, nées of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn.

OPEN ALL YEAR.

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Open year round, delightfully situated on crest Orange Mountains, famous for its homelike atmosphere and hospitality. Rates reasonable, table unsurpassed.

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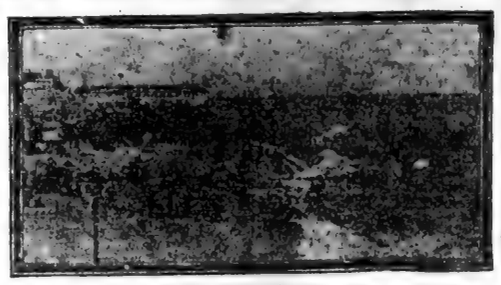
Avon-by-the-Sea

4 MINUTES FROM ASBURY PARK

In the heart of New Jersey's Pleasure Belt. Opens June 28. C. Pitman Baker, Jr., Mgr. Hotel Colonial, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOREST HOUSE, BUDD LAKE, N. J. FISHING, BATHING, BOATING, DANCING. ONLY HOTEL ON LAKE FRONT. Opens Decoration Day. Special rates for June. J. BINSWANGER. Phone Netcong 23-J.

RESORTS

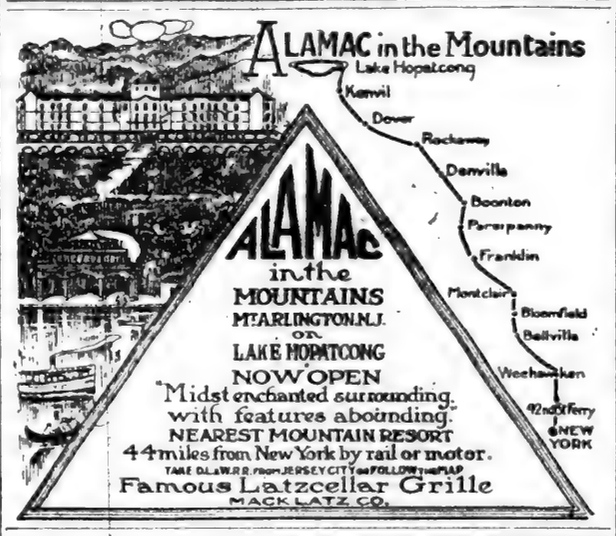


Asbury Park

FOR YOUR NEXT WEEK END

There is a freshness and charm in these opening days of summer at the seashore and plenty of entertainment; two miles of boardwalk promenade; numerous gay grills, tea rooms, theatres, and interesting shops; ocean bathing, golf, tennis, sailing, automobiling through wonderful rolling back country; many hotels, luxurious and moderate priced ones, with rates to suit all.

Write City Publicity Bureau for Literature and Other Information.



LAKEWOOD FARM INN

ROSCOE N.Y.



Opens JUNE 14th

H. F. Bassett *Manager*

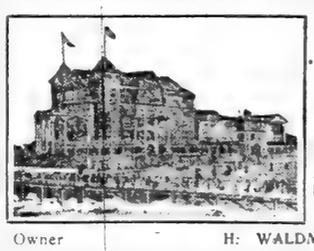
An exclusive mountain resort—comfortable, modern and superbly located in rare state of pure primitive; only 120 miles from New York. Unusual elevation, 2,500 feet. No black flies or mosquitoes. Golf, tennis, fishing, riding, Library, Fireplaces, Tennis, Rooms, Billiards, Bowling, Water sports, Saddle Horses, other interesting features. N. Y. Booking Office, 1140 Broadway. Tel. Mad. sq. 4748.

Telephone 49 Arverne

COLONIAL HALL HOTEL

ARVERNE, L. I.

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30 minutes from Penn. Station. Entire block of ocean front. Luxurious lobbies. Spacious verandahs, overlooking the ocean. Suites with Private Baths.

Charming afternoon musicals and evening concerts. Dancing. Private bathing pavilion and tennis court.

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Most Popular Home Resort on the Jersey Coast

Make cottage and hotel reservations now. Modern city conveniences, at the shore. Bathing, Fishing, Motoring, Golf, Broad Level Beach; clean wide streets, pure water; free mail service; regular train schedule. Only resort on Jersey Coast that has a trolley transfer. Booklet sent upon request to

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J. On the Ocean Front. Capacity 200. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

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Directly on the Ocean Front.
Modern Equipment; reasonable. Mrs. J. H. Remain.

OCEAN FRONT.—Excellent rooms, board, European plan. 27 Ocean Av., Ocean Grove.

The North Jersey Shore Resorts of Monmouth County bid you welcome at all times.

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VIRGINIA AVENUE NEAR BEACH. FIREPROOF

Private baths, running water. Elevator. $3.50 up daily; $18 up weekly. Booklet. O. D. PAINTER.

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Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Grill, Orchestra, Dancing, Garage.

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Marlborough-Blenheim

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HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY

A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets. No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments. Ownership Management Josiah White & Sons Co.

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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL

Along the Ocean Front. Unusually attractive at all seasons of the year. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas and sun parlors, overlooking the sea. Fresh and Sea water baths. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. Garage. Write for literature and terms.

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Capacity 600. Diet Kitchen.

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RESORTS

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THE NATIONS PLEASURE GROUND AND RECREATION PARK

Where Health, Rest and New Vigor May Always Be Found

MOUNTAIN TOP and wooded valley, rushing streams and placid lakes, everything that brings joy to the heart of the lover of nature and out-door life are here in profusion.

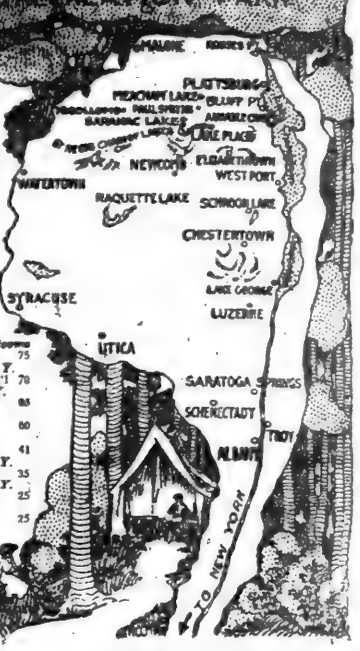
The general altitude of the Adirondacks is not surpassed by any range east of the Rockies, great peaks like Tahawus towering into the air for more than a mile. The popular lake resorts are from 800 to 2000 feet above sea level. The soil is sandy and porous. Here is perfect immunity from hay fever. The roads are good, the drives enchanting. Wonderful Camping facilities, where all the delights of pure, unspoiled nature may be enjoyed.

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MOTOR-BOATING DRIVING, ETC.

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	Rooms		Rooms		Rooms
Paul Smith's Hotel, Paul Smith's, N. Y.	300	Au Sable Chasm H'l, Au Sable Chasm, N. Y.	125	Riverside Inn, Saranac Lake, N. Y.	75
Leland Hotel, Schroon Lake, N. Y.	230	Hotel Windsor, Elizabethtown, N. Y.	130	Fort Wm. Henry H'l, Lake George, N. Y.	70
Stevens Hotel, Lake Placid, N. Y.	200	Grandview Hotel, Lake Placid, N. Y.	100	Cumberland Hotel, Plattsburg, N. Y.	65
Hampton Hotel, Albany, N. Y.	186	Flanagan Hotel, Malone, N. Y.	100	Lake Harris Hotel, Newcomb, N. Y.	60
Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, N. Y.	180	Westport Inn, Westport, N. Y.	100	Ondawa Hotel, Schroon Lake, N. Y.	41
Marion Hotel, Lake George, N. Y.	175	Witherill Hotel, Plattsburg, N. Y.	85	Brown Swan Club, Saranac Lake, N. Y.	35
Rensselaer Inn, Troy, N. Y.	167	Lake Placid Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y.	78	McCollom's Hotel, McCollom, N. Y.	25
Worden Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	150	Deer's Head Inn, Elizabethtown, N. Y.	75	Ye Wayside Inn, Luzerne, N. Y.	25

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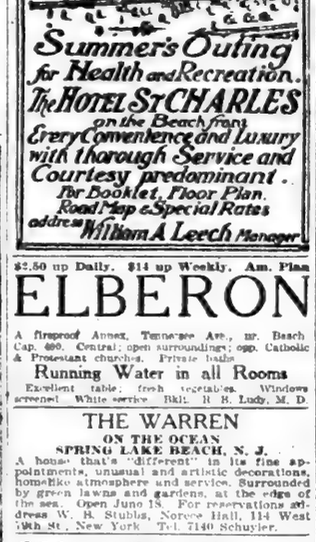
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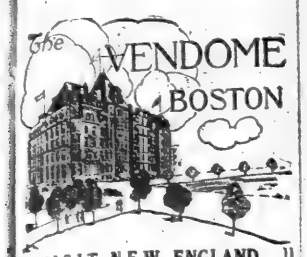
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ORGY OF OIL SPECULATION

Standard No Longer Dominates Field and 5,000 Companies Have Sprung Up—Even Wall Street Gambles on Them

ONE of the most striking features of the oil boom in the North Central Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Wyoming fields is the manner in which the speculative enthusiasm has been imparted to Wall Street. Never before in the history of the financial district has there been such a display of interest in the development of oil properties. People who heretofore knew only in a general way of the pioneer work in the oil fields of other days have been attracted to the most recent strikes in a compelling manner, the glamour of the word oil having aroused their speculative interest. New companies are continually being launched by houses which some few years ago would never have thought it feasible or proper to promote petroleum companies. In a measure the change of heart in Wall Street had been brought about by the spread of oil development. It is no longer confined to the big producer of other days, the Standard Oil Company. The old Standard Oil, before the dissolution proceedings, left little room for Wall Street in the work of promoting oil development. It was generally accepted that the big company controlled all that was really worth while. The Standard Oil never had to call upon the financial community for aid, being strong in resources and without bonded indebtedness. It may perhaps have been true as well that Wall Street was a bit skeptical as to the soundness of the oil situation except as it was related to the big companies. The little fellows who came into the game for the most part went their way without getting much encouragement financially, and eventually many of them were taken over by the big companies.

Another factor in the case undoubtedly has been the expansion of the uses for oil. Production of some ten years ago would fall far short of filling the demand for petroleum now, chiefly because of the wider use of the internal combustion engine. It is undoubtedly this which has brought the public in general to a closer knowledge of just what oil development means to the country. When it was a case of using oil mainly for lighting purposes there was hardly the same interest in petroleum as now, when a large proportion of the public either owns automobiles or is dependent in a degree on the services rendered by them. An indication of how the petroleum industry has changed is shown by the fact that one of the most important products, gasoline, was in the days gone by merely a waste product in the production of kerosene. Now it probably overshadows its parent.

Orgy of Speculation.

Thus there has sprung up an orgy of oil speculation such as has never before been witnessed on the Stock Exchange here. Moreover, it is country-wide. It is closely akin to mining in this respect, but there is one marked difference. A mining prospect cannot overnight grow into something of real value. Yet this is just what can happen in the case of oil. The drilling of one pay well may establish the speculative value of an entire tract of country. At least property close by would greatly enhance in market value in a twinkling. The gate to wealth is therefore opened more quickly than in almost any other undertaking when the "open sesame" has been discovered. The bringing in of a dry well may, in some instances, just as quickly send hopes and fortunes toppling. It is a gaming proposition, pure and simple, with big profits for the one who taps the underlying pools of oil. The big companies spend thousands of dollars each year in this gamble.

The oil boom has now brought in thousands of small companies, each one intent in garnering its own share of profits, yet at the same time not depending on the money of the principals, but on the money subscribed for stock by the public. The old condition has been reversed. As a matter of fact, only a few of the companies which participate in an oil boom ever survive as such. Some of them may strike oil, may bring in gushers, but, lacking the money necessary to carry on the development work, they must make appeal to those companies not only skilled in development work but also strong in cash; for the resources that will enable them to continue, and the result eventually is absorption, sometimes on a favorable, often on an unfavorable, basis.

It is not, however, with the legitimate company that the investor has his difficulties. It is with the companies which come in a day and go in a night, the ones which are formed with this sole idea, the gullibility of the public. The enthusiasm of an oil boom such as that which has been going on in the Ranger field of Texas spreads to all parts of the country, and the unscrupulous promoters do not make their appeal direct to those who are skilled in the knowledge of how to make good, substantial investments, but to the ones who are lured by great riches. On the face of it the oil development can, at the outset, be nothing but a prospect, and it is just as hazardous as any prospect ever put out in the mining game. No prospect can be condemned. It is beyond the ability of man to predict what may lie under the ground, so no matter how lurid the advertising there is still the possibility that there may be a strike of oil, especially if the field is near one which is producing. But even this does not hold the degree of certainty that might be considered.

An Uncertain Business.

Take this example: In the Ranger field not long ago one company brought in a 10,000-barrel gusher on the edge of its plot. It is always the custom to drill first on the edges. When this was completed it devolved upon the company owning adjoining property to drill what is called an offset well, so that its field could not be entirely drained by the rival gusher. There was never a thought that oil would not be struck, for the wells were only a short distance apart. Yet instead of oil the boring brought a dry hole. This shows how doubtful in quality is even that property which is considered proved. When it is remembered that an oil well costs something more than $40,000 on the average, it will be seen that there cannot be the drilling of many dry holes before the capital of a small company is exhausted.

How many are the oil companies which have been floated on the high tide of the present enthusiasm defies accurate statement. It is estimated, however, that more than 5,000 have been formed since the first of the present year with a total capitalization of more than $1,500,000,000. That even is considered moderate by some of those competent to judge the situation. How many of this number will survive only time can say, but the history of past oil booms is certainly not reassuring. When the Pennsylvania fields were first developed there were many pioneers, but the companies which survive bear a very small proportion to the original total. It is true that there were not by any means as many companies as are now operating, or alleged to be operating, in the Western fields, but if the ratio of failure is no greater in the present instance than in the Pennsylvania boom, there will still be a great number of misfires. The conservatively inclined look, with doubt, therefore, on the continuation of the speculative enthusiasm, feeling that when the revulsion comes with the realization that frauds have been perpetrated and failures proved, there will be a cloud cast over the entire oil industry from which it may not recover in many a day.

The rank frauds, or at least those which are at present considered as such, are really appealing as a study, not as an investment. The literature which is put out is sometimes a clever disguise, sometimes the merest veil to the filching of the public's money. How insidious is the advertising is shown by the fact that one company, presumably backed by officers of the army, made its appeal to the returning soldiers, practically guaranteeing them a competency for life if they would invest. It may be true that those who do invest will attain a competency, but the presumption is that the soldiers are taking a long chance with hard-earned savings.

Bid for Liberty Bonds.

One company recently put out in its advertisements inviting participation in an oil development project a statement that it would accept Liberty bonds at the face value for shares in the organization. Taking Liberty bonds, except those of the Victory Loan and the First 3½s, means an apparent concession to the purchaser of between $4 and $5 a hundred on the investment. But in return for a prospect the company would be getting the best investment in the world; and it could well afford to make the theoretical sacrifice of the amount named if there was any one so foolish as to be lured into the exchange. As a matter of fact, the company which offered this exchange was in reality not an oil company at all. The announcement simply asked that the subscriber take a fractional interest in a plot of ground which might produce oil. The drilling expense was placed at a figure far below that which normally obtains, but this would not be realized by the uninitiated. It not infrequently happens that the promoter disguises himself as a philanthropist, and offers to take in a few of his friends on the "ground floor." From the wide distribution which the circulars have it seems as if the friends must be legion.

Guaranteed profits are common things. It matters little that drilling operations have not begun, that the land is merely a prospect, and doubtful even in that category. The word guarantee sounds good to the promoter, and it sounds good to the investor. The former knows that the guarantee carries with it no obligation, but the buyer of the stock is lulled into a sense of false security by the word, and thinks that here for once he cannot be defrauded. Appeals to the religious sensibilities are also made, and some of the circulars would be laughable if it were not the case that they are directed toward those whose wits have not been sharpened by contact with the unscrupulous.

But aside from the fradulent and the unsubstantial companies there is no question that in the Ranger and Burkburnett fields there has been discovered a quantity of oil such has probably never before been tapped in this country. The production has been enormous and is increasing, and for this reason many believe that it will continue. The fact is lost sight of that the life of an oil well is not indefinite. In the Ranger field the early wells are already beginning to slow up. The first wells brought in, the McCleskey, had an initial daily production of 1,200 barrels and today the production is only fifteen barrels. So it is throughout the list. Production declines greatly after the first year or even six months. Only in exceptional instances does the daily flow increase over the initial figures.

It has been set forth by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey that the average production of four-fifths of the wells of the country, numbering in all some 225,000, is less than a quarter of a barrel a day, the lowest production being in the older fields. This, however, is a significant commentary on the oil situation. It proves that to be successful an oil company must keep on developing new territory—that if it has small acreage its life is not at best very long.

Whether the present oil boom has resulted in an overproduction of oil is a point of debate. But it appears certain to come in the near future if the development work is carried on at the same rapid pace. Furthermore, the hurried development has undoubtedly made for great waste through lack of storage facilities.

WATCHING HEALTH OF STUDENTS

COMPULSORY health supervision of all undergraduates will be the rule at Columbia University henceforth. There will be a careful watch and check on the physical condition of the student, male or female, under the direction of the medical officer, assisted by a staff of specialists and nurses. The medical department will be materially enlarged in connection with the plan.

Entering freshmen are now obliged to present a health record by many colleges. Columbia will still ask that, but only as a preliminary to making the mental tests which will show whether he or she ought to spend four years in college. Once safely past those, the entrant will go to the medical office for the comprehensive physical examination. It will be the sort of examination that all of us ought to go through occasionally, regardless of how well we feel, in order that hidden weaknesses may be shown up and incipient ills stopped. The data obtained will be confidential.

The new student will learn the results of the physical tests, and, if anything in his condition warrants treatment, of any kind, he will be helped to get it from the best sources. The student may select his own physician or surgeon, or dentist or oculist, or other specialist, but he must have whatever treatment is necessary, and make every effort to get back to normal condition, or leave college—or at best forfeit in part his privileges there.

Meanwhile the whole college will be watched for any falling off in health. If a student sneezes in the classroom or gives any indication of a cold or other trouble, professors and fellow-students are expected to report it. No hard-and-fast single standard of health can be imposed on hundreds of individuals, of course, and this is not intended. It will not be easy to go as far in that direction as the army does, and very likely that is undesirable. Each case will be considered on its own merits. Physical capabilities vary no less than mental, but it is predicted that Columbia's new method will bring them nearer to a level than it is possible to bring mental capacities.

There will be a general physical examination of all students at least annually, and comparative records will show how each one progresses as to health during his four years on Morningside Heights. Even in cases where there is no special trouble, the eye of the medical officer will be expected to detect indications of wrong habits of living. Advice will be given which—if followed, and it must be followed—will make for physical well-being throughout the student body.

A feature of the plan will be teaching athletics. Every student will be required to learn at least two outdoor sports and two indoor sports—not as work, but as play.

Three men in the Faculty have spent a long time working out the health program. They are Dean Herbert S. Hawkes of Columbia University; Dr. George L. Meylan, Director of Physical Education, and Dr. W. H. McCastline, University Medical Officer.

"For a hundred and sixty-five years," said Dean Hawkes, when he was asked about it, "Columbia has been teaching students how to work and think; now we are going to teach them how to relax and play. They will do better work because of it. Why should we give mental training without looking to the physical side? Or, rather, why should we not hold the physical well-being of the student and his education in health as much a charge on us as the development of the mind?

"Our experiences with the Students' Army Training Corps have given us the opportunity. This nation has absorbed many new ideas in the past two years. Our vision has been cleared, and our sense of proportion and perspective rectified. So we propose to check up on the body as well as the mind and then to care for one with the same attention to detail as the other."

"The students will be in training for their four years in college," was the way Dr. McCastline put it. "Not the strict training of the football team or the crew, but as carefully calculated to enable each to meet the strains which his physical being is called upon to meet. They will be fitted physically as well as mentally for the obligations of citizenship and as producers in their varied fields after graduation. Trustees and Factuity have been convinced for some time that the presentation of a curriculum, no matter how complete or well arranged, did not end Columbia's responsibility to its students.

"We are living at a time when every man needs to be a trained man, with a strong, healthy body. The strenuous demands of reconstruction and 'carrying-on' cannot be met otherwise. Our program of individual preventive and educational medicine will give every man and woman in the undergraduate schools the chance to measure up to fullest physical and mental efficiency. Our records will be kept much as were those of the army draft boards. Our chief object is to develop a system of preventive medicine and hygiene and a plan of supervision whose prompt attention to small matters as well as large will keep the student body well. We wish to recognize and cure as many ills as may be before they become menacing or chronic. Often there is an unrecognized physical cause for a tendency to fall below the average in classroom work. It is the same at college age as with young children. Change of schedule as to exercise, recreation, rest, and diet may be all that is needed to bring the individual into line again. Occasionally correctible diseases are developing which it is easy to eliminate in an early stage.

"When a student's record falls off he will be sent to the medical officer. If there is no apparent physical cause, further investigation will rest with the Dean. If there is, the fact will be recorded, and the student will have every chance to make good his record when his health is better."

"Athletics can no longer be looked upon as a form of recreation appealing to a limited number of those of superior physical prowess—and often inferior academic standing," Dr. Meylan said. "The educational and social value must be recognized. Reorganization of athletics has long been needed, especially in our larger colleges, and the war has given us the opportunity. We mean first to extend physical education and health supervision in such a way as to make the acquisition of the maximum in health, vitality, and physical education and interest in athletic games directly a part of each student's education. Secondly, we are to bring the athletic department under the educational and administrative control of the faculty.

"Our plan requires three to five hours a week of physical exercise from each student during the first two years in college. Courses will be organized and conducted like any other college course. Class A men must elect one branch of sport and practice regularly three times a week, and Class B must enroll in regularly prescribed courses. Back of it all will be the comprehensive knowledge of each one's physical status which we shall have through the medical department's examinations."

ELECTRIC PLANT EXPANSION

ACCORDING to a report about to be issued by Director Samuel L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, the electric light and power stations in the United States during the year 1917 generated more than 25,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy, producing an income of more than a half billion dollars, and gave employment to more than 100,000 persons, whose salaries and wages aggregated nearly $100,000,000. The output in 1917 was more than double that for 1912, and more than quadruple the output for 1907.

This report, which was prepared under the supervision of Eugene F. Hartley, Chief Statistician for Manufactures, covers both commercial and municipal plants, but does not cover electric plants operated by factories, hotels, &c., which generate current for their own consumption; plants operated by the Federal Government and; State institutions, nor plants that were idle or in course of construction.

The figures show great strides in the industry during both of the five-year periods of 1907-1912 and 1912-1917. The output of electric energy by the light and power stations increased at a considerably greater rate, and their expenses at a slightly greater rate than their income; and the rate of increase in the number of persons employed was much smaller, particularly during the later five-year period, than that in the amount of business done.

The total number of establishments increased from 5,221 in 1912 to 6,041 in 1917, the latter comprising 4,224 commercial and 2,317 municipal establishments. The increase indicated by these figures is somewhat misleading, since 2,296 new establishments came into existence between 1912 and 1917, but as a result of combinations in the commercial systems and various other changes the net increase was only 1,320, comprising 565 commercial and 755 municipal stations.

The total income of the stations in 1917, of which 95.3 per cent. represented electric service, amounted to $526,886,408, an increase of 74.3 per cent. as compared with 1912 and of 200 per cent. as compared with 1907. The total expenses were $427,136,049, or 82.1 per cent. more than in 1912 and 218.3 per cent. more than in 1907.

The total primary power in 1917 amounted to 12,857,998 horse power, an increase of 708 per cent. as compared with 1912 and of 213.7 per cent. over 1907. Of this power nearly two-thirds—8,389,389 horse power—was derived from steam, almost one-third—4,251,423 horse power—from water, and the remainder—217,186 horse power, or less than 2 per cent.—from internal-combustion engines. The corresponding proportions for 1912 and 1907 differed but slightly from those just stated. The average horse power per steam engine shows a very great increase—from 334 in 1907 to 631 in 1912 and to 1,124 in 1917. The average horse power of the water wheels also shows a marked increase from census to census, but in the case of the internal-combustion engines there has been a decline.

The horse power of stationary motors served amounted to 9,216,323 in 1917, or 123.1 per cent. more than in 1912 and 458.9 per cent. more than in 1907. The figures indicate that the arc lamp for street lighting is being fast superseded by the incandescent of various types. The former class of lamps decreased in number from 348,643 in 1912 to 256,858 in 1917, the reduction amounting to more than one-fourth, while during the same period the number of incandescent lamps more than doubled, increasing from 681,967 to 1,389,382.



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DRAMA, MUSIC SPECIAL ARTICLES | Section 4

XX SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1919. XX

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON SOLDIERS' MINDS

A Prediction That the Men Who Got Down to the Primitive Basis of Life in the Fighting and Work of the Trenches Will Come Out With Their Inherent Qualities Intensified, Good and Bad

By PHILIP GIBBS

EVERY month since Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed, after the enemy's abject surrender, large bodies of men have been released from military service and have left the zone of the armies to be reabsorbed into civil life. The whole future of the world depends upon the thoughts, words, and actions of these men and the philosophy with which they regard the life ahead of them. Because, although they have taken off their khaki and have been made free of discipline, and in their civil clothes have the appearance of pre-war citizens, they are men of a different mentality from those who have never been close to war and whose souls have not been scorched by the fires of war.

They can put their old tunics into the dust bins, but they cannot put away from themselves the memories of the tragedy they have seen, nor of the sufferings through which they passed. They are changed men; they are otherwise than as they went out to war, with simple, boyish ideals of courage and adventure; they look at life now with the brooding eyes of men who have no illusions, having stared at close range into the hell which humanity makes of life by hatred.

Simple souls who still look at war through a haze of romanticism, and think only of the valor of our youth without remembering the inevitable brutalities of modern warfare, have an idea that all our fighting men have been refined by those furnace fires and have come back with beautiful ideals, noble sentiments, and splendid satisfaction with victory, like knights after a crusade for Christian rights.

The Truth About Their Spirit.

The truth is, as far as I can see it, that many of our men are coming back with a bitter and sullen spirit, a rankling sense of injustice and hatred against the powers (whoever they may be—and they do not know) who permitted this Thing, this Horror, to happen in the world. Many of them are coming back, if I know anything about them, with violent passions which they are prepared to use violently if thwarted in their desires or if crossed in temper.

That state of mind seems to me to be inevitable. Look at the life those men led in the trenches—especially the British soldiers who had so long a time there. All their training and all their discipline was to one end—the killing of men. That was the first mental and emotional shock that came to them, because these boys of ours belonged to a phase of civilization in which the killing of men seemed to have been eliminated.

They had been taught, all through their boyhood up to the point of war, that bloodshed was to be avoided at all cost, and that the civil law was a remedy for all quarrels, however passionate and that the code of life was gentle, courteous, and kind. Now, suddenly, all that was reversed by the necessity of killing Germans by any means, in large numbers, at every hour of the day and night. Their bayonet drill was devised scientifically to inflame their blood lust. I have seen boys so influenced that, after they had stabbed the sandbags ferociously, they licked them as though they were the bodies of their enemy. Officers told them impressively that after they had once been really "blooded," that is to say, when they had really killed their man, they would like it, and want to go on killing.

"Where's 'Arry?" asked a cockney Sergeant, whose platoon was bayoneting Germans in a trench fight.

'Arry was a tender-hearted fellow, rather a "softy," and the Sergeant called for him to do a little bit of killing so that he should be properly hardened and get the blood lust.

It was part of the training—necessary in war, which has only one purpose, and that the slaughter of the enemy. So every day boys who had come out of nurseries and "academies for young gentlemen" and elementary schools regulated by a gentle code were taught how to kill the enemy by patient watching for any head to show above a sandbag parapet, by machine gunning a group of men visible through a periscope, by bombing him or knifing him in the darkness of No Man's Land, by strangling him in underground tunnels, by blowing him up at the touch of a mine charge, by soaking his dugouts with poison gas, and by smashing him to death with gunfire, precisely as he tried to do to us.

Our young lads learned these lessons quickly, though to many of them it was all unnatural and abhorrent, and it made a difference to their view of life. Some of them lapsed easily into the new order of things, which was also the old order of mankind in the days of the Stone Age, and apelike man. All that civilization meant was wiped clean out of their souls, and they harked back to the natural state of primitive man, and found themselves at home, liking it.

There was an English lawyer in Flanders in 1915 whose pleasure it was to creep out at night into No Man's Land close to the German line, and, pretending to be a dead body, wait for any enemy to show himself. Sometimes a man would crawl out to drag in a dead comrade, and then the English lawyer—a highly intellectual and educated gentleman—would raise himself an inch or two with his rifle and lay out the living man beside the dead one. Sometimes a small party of Germans would creep out a little way to mend their wire, and the lawyer would get two or three shots, and every shot meant a dead man, whose number he nicked off by a notch in the butt-end of his rifle. By day this officer was silent, moody, restless. He lived for the nights, when he could hunt alone. He was back in the primitive age of life—three thousand years back from 1915.

There were other men like him, with a real pleasure in the killing side of the business.

"How did you get on today?" I asked a soldier from Northumberland during a big battle.

"It was a disappointment," he said, quite simply, with a northern burr in his speech. "The Germans ran so far I couldn't get in with the bayonet work."

There were Australian battalions which had a special force of trench raiders, trained by an old lion-hearted Colonel like a sixteenth-century soldier of fortune, with steel-blue eyes under shaggy brows and a ferocious scowl, which dissolved into a curiously sweet smile after he had gripped one's hand as in an iron vise.

"Come and eat with my young whelps," he said, and I sat down in the officers' mess of the raiding battalion. All the men there had volunteered for this raiding job—the most dangerous game of all, with almost certain death ahead, after lucky escape this time or next. They told me their method of attack, their way of killing in a hurry. Most of them preferred a short steel blade like a dagger for dealing with the sentries and any men walking in the trenches, though others liked a short iron-weighted club. For slaughter of a wholesale kind there was nothing like a Stokes shell with a quick fuse flung down a dugout in which Germans were hiding. These raiders were simple, grim, humorous young men.

Making Them Savage.

"I feed 'em raw meat," said their old Colonel with a wink. "It makes them more savage."

That, of course, was his jest. They were not in need of raw meat to inflame the quiet pleasure they had in killing their enemy.

The Scots, the North Country English, and the Canadians were not averse to the business of slaughter, and in the heat of battle they "saw red," as most men do, partly from fear, which is an element of all ferocity in fighting—the fear of certain death if the enemy is not destroyed—and partly from primitive passions which surge up in the human heart with a revival of the cave-man instinct face to face with the hostile tribe.

The Londoners and South Country English, and many of the men from cities like Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and so on, had an instinctive revolt against bayonet fighting, and bombing at close range—they were slow when the enemy surrendered, and did not work for death—and having been bred in towns, with their civilizing and perhaps enervating influences, hated all the conditions of war more poignantly, with more spirited distress, than lads from rural districts. For that reason their courage as soldiers—and no bodies of men were more gallant than the London divisions—was most to be admired.

They Cannot Be the Same.

Now, men who have gone through experiences like that, who have not only been trained to kill, but have known that their own life was of no more account than a grain of sand, who have been so familiar with the sight of death that it has no effect upon their conditions, are not likely to come back to civil life as they went away from it. They have been hardened and to some extent brutalized.

Or if they have been sensitive enough and intelligent enough to avoid a brutalizing process, they have come back—some of them—with a passionate sense of revolt against the things they had to do as good soldiers, the discipline that was exacted of them, so that they had no individual liberty of conscience, desire or action, and against the social philosophy of the modern world which took such things for granted and applauded those things by the name of glory.

All soldiers, or at least millions of soldiers, remember some private, personal grievance which embittered them, the constant brutality of some noncommissioned officer, or the lack of promotion or decoration for some service—it was often another fellow who got the reward—or, worse still, some blundering order or careless leadership which led to the sacrifice of a company or battalion. They are resentful of the losses suffered by their comrades; and justly or unjustly—in many cases unjustly—they accuse their superior officers, or the High Command, of ruthless disregard of human life. They are resentful, also, more bitterly, of the people at home who did not suffer the things they suffered, and who grew rich or kept their wealth, and their domestic happiness, and their little comforts and luxuries, while the fighting men were lying in wet ditches and being shelled to pieces.

Bitterness Toward Stay-at-Homes.

Men who came back to England, on seven days' leave from France and Flanders, strolled up Piccadilly and saw a tide of motor cars driving by with well-dressed people laughing and chatting inside them, and looked through the swing doors of big hotels and saw pretty women in evening dress flirting with men in "boiled shirts," and saw queues outside the theatres and music halls and said:

"England doesn't care a damn for us. We may die to the last man and they will still amuse themselves. We are being sacrificed for the selfishness of those rich, idle swine. If we get our legs blown off they will dole us out a few pounds and then forget us, and hate to see our maimed bodies about the streets."

I have heard men say those things, and they were not pleasant to hear. In the main they were utterly untrue, because the women of England were agonizing for their sons or their lovers, and the gayety of London and other big cities was but a mask of courage put on for the sake of the men on leave, hiding hearts full of fear and despair because of the massacre of youth which seemed unceasing. At least, that was the mentality of the great majority of the nation, apart from vicious men and women who, in England as in every country, have diseased hearts and poisoned brains, and will rush about for selfish pleasure though the world is plague-stricken.

But the soldiers from France and Flanders, home for a few days before going back to their shell-harassed fields, saw only the superficial carelessness of their nation and cursed it in blasphemous speech and still remember.

Out there in the trenches they heard of the big wages paid to "war workers"—the dock laborers, shipbuilders, engineers, miners, munition workers, and all factory hands, male and female—and read of strike after strike for higher wages, which were invariably granted by a frightened Government. They compared the wages of men safe from shellfire, snug at home, living with their women folk, going to "the pictures" in the evening, with their own pay as private soldiers and their own lives in foul condition, without liberty and in constant peril of being killed or mangled.

"That's nice justice," they said. "We'll see about that if we get home."

They stored these things up in their minds, and they bred a secret venom.

Their Discipline Wonderful.

They were amenable to discipline in a wonderful way, because they saw with natural common sense that without discipline an army would be a rabble, and because, if they did not obey, the price of disobedience was dreadful. But military discipline is not natural to men. It is utterly unnatural, and against the instinct of liberty, which is in every heart.

So when once they are demobilized—"demoralized," as they call it, with ironical humor—they convey all discipline to the devil and indulge in a natural and complete reaction. Truly, for a time at least, they find themselves "demoralized." The steel of nerve control by which they kept up their courage and conduct in the army snaps within them, and they "flop" into a queer kind of lassitude. They are at a "loose end." In the army everything was done for them in return for their service. They had their food sent up from the base with the regularity of clockwork. They had their billet assigned to them. Every hour of their day was ordered. Even their amusements and their sports were organized. Now, back to civil life again, they feel lost, confused, rather helpless—literally at a loose end.

For four years, or whatever their length of service was, they have had a tough time—though not without periods of fellowship and fun. Now they want to have a good time. They expected that peace would be a kind of paradise—a continual good time. But they find it curiously flat, boring, and disappointing. After the first warm greeting, people at home do not seem very enthusiastic about them and tire of their hero worship. They miss the comradeship of the battalion. They mooch about, wondering what they shall do next, keeping close to the lights of the big cities and hating the idea of loneliness. They spend a good deal of money in going to theatres or music halls or "movies," but get bored after some weeks or months of that kind of thing.

Then they begin to look around for a job, and they want a better one than a mere living without a margin for enjoyment or any prospect. They want wages which will have a level at best with those earned by non-combatants during the war—or a higher level, even, because with war service they deserve a bigger reward. They are astonished and distressed when they find that they do not tumble into such jobs easily. They are told that capital has been so crippled by war taxes that wages must drop rather than rise.

"What have we been fighting for," they ask, "if we are to spend the rest of our lives worse off than if we had never served? We won't stand that, you know! It's rank injustice, and we shall smash things if we don't get justice."

It is all very difficult in this time of transition, and the reabsorption into civil life is not so easy as it looked. For the young officer is hit as much as the men—even more than the men. All those boys who went straight from public schools and colleges to become officers in the new army battalions are now wondering what on earth they are going to do. They were trained to be good officers, but they have no training for civil life, and it is hard for them to begin at the bottom rung of the ladder in commercial life after having held command of men with fairly high pay and all the respect of a battalion for officers with the Military Cross or the D. S. O. and the power of leadership.

Thousands of young flying men, mere boys in age, have been heroes of the war, with plenty of money to spend on leave and the adulation of every pretty girl for the wings on their breasts. What are they going to do now when they are out of the service, and when they still have the desire of flinging money about without the necessary refilling process? After all, apart from moments of extreme fright and horrible danger, their life in the army was not so bad.

There are tens of thousands of men who are coming round to that point of view, now that the worst side of war is fading out of their memory.

"It Wasn't So Bad!"

"It wasn't so bad." They remember the comradeship of the life, the laughter they had even in the Bad Places, the gay spirit of pals even in hours of imminent death. There were wonderful "binges" out of the line in little French towns where pretty girls were kind. It was a great adventure where, if a man was not afraid of death, he had lots of fun. * * *

Peace looked enormously good when war was on, but now it is rather drab, and something of the spice has gone out of life. So officers and men are filled with perplexities of thought and emotion, without any clear or definite convictions as to how they will shape their future, and with no clear-cut philosophy derived from their experience, or their suffering, or their view of war.

We shall have to wait, perhaps for ten years, before we see clearly the effect of those four years upon the character of men. My opinion is that the influence of war will be to intensify all the qualities previously existing in those masses of men. Those who were naturally brutal will be more brutalized by the torch of war. Those who had some spiritual strain in them will be more spiritualized, and seek to level up humanity to a higher plane than the way of life in that frightful shambles of the battlefields. Passions pent up in the old times of peace will flame out in sudden gusts of virulence by masses of men believing rightly or wrongly that their liberties are threatened or their rights thwarted.

If barriers of injustice are built across their path they will just smash through them like a battering ram against a brown-paper screen. But I am an optimist as to the ultimate outcome of all this upheaval of human nature. I believe that the majority of our soldiers who are coming back from the war are bigger men in minds and bodies, with bigger views of the destiny of mankind, a broader outlook on the world, and greater strength of conviction and action. They will change things, it is certain, and the world we know is not going to be the world of the next generation.

The laborer will demand a bigger share of life's profit, and I think he will get it. Men will recognize frankly and absolutely the equality of women, and it won't be altogether pleasant for the men. There will be a keener striving for progress in the material ways of life, as well as in the arts of life. There will be greater boldness in the handling of big problems, like the relation between capital and labor, and the development of State organization. It will be very unpleasant in some countries, like England, for old-fashioned people with wealth and land and old traditions which they desire to keep undisturbed, but youth will march on to new adventures, gayly and joyfully, after an inevitable period of trouble and transition.

The greatest tragedy will be the heritage of the war in maimed men and blinded men and nerve-shattered men, who will not keep pace with the onward rush of life, but will sit on the banks, brooding over the loss of their youth in that horror that has passed, which, too quickly, the world will forget.

Youth has no time for pity. Life has no time for morbid memories. This great war, which absorbs all our thoughts now, will to the next generation be only the convulsion in which their liberties were born, the electric storm, caused by the clashing of human follies, by which they gained their new and vital impulses leading to a rebirth and reshaping of the social order and to a renaissance of poetry and all the arts of life after long stagnation.

This war was one of those hideous brainstorms which afflict mankind before periods of change, like the French Revolution, when men rise to some new stage of evolution. That is the best we may hope, and if that is not true, then there is nothing left but despair.

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A RECORD OF POGROMS IN POLAND

Massacres Began in Lemberg, According to Documents Received Here, and Spread Over Country—Women Violated, Men Slain, Synagogues Ruined, Property Taken

THAT the reports of the massacres of the Jews in Poland and the Ukraine are based on fact and are not instances of German propaganda, as averred by Polish authorities, is asserted by members of the Committee for the Defense of Poland. Dr. M. J. Olgin, a prominent writer on Russian and Polish affairs, and Hr. Henry Moskowitz are active on the committee, which has a series of documents and dispatches sent to this country by men living in the territory reported to have been demolished by the Poles.

Joseph Bendon, a native of Lemberg, sent a report of atrocities in that city to one of the Jewish dailies of New York. Dr. Tobias Ashkenazy, Chairman of the committee of investigation of the Jewish communities involved, is another correspondent. Dr. Ashkenazy's material, by the way, has been referred through the committee at Copenhagen to the Peace Conference. A Mr. Rosenbaum, at one time a member of the Russian Duma and now a representative of the Lithuanian Government, writes as an eyewitness of the robbery, murder, and pillage of the Jews in Vilna. H. N. Brailsford, an English publicist, who happened to be in Poland, has told in an article about a personal interview he had with the Polish commandant at Pinsk, who admitted to him that the pogrom was planned to teach the Jews a lesson that would keep them away from the Bolshevist movement.

According to Dr. Olgin, the first serious pogrom occurred in Lemberg. The documents giving the details were sent to this city by Joseph Bendon, a Jewish newspaper correspondent. The details follow:

"When the Austrian Monarchy collapsed in the Autumn of 1918 and the Austrian armies disintegrated, East Galicia became the scene of severe battles between the Ukrainians and the Poles. Each nationality claimed the territory between the San and the Zbrucz. On Nov. 1 the Ukrainians garrisoned the City of Lemberg. The Poles were preparing for resistance. The Jews found themselves caught between the two armies. A meeting of Jewish representatives was called to discuss the unprecedented situation. The Jews decided to remain neutral. The decision was conveyed to both warring camps. Both acknowledged it, agreeing to the formation of a Jewish militia for the defense of Jewish houses against attacks of criminals and mobs. The militia was organized and limited itself to the duty of keeping order in the Jewish quarters.

Lemberg a Starting Point.

"In a few days the Polish troops defeated the Ukrainians and became the masters of Lemberg. On Nov. 9 the Jewish neutrality and the Jewish militia were again officially recognized in a document signed by Dr. Leonard Stahl, Dr. Ernest Adam, and Dr. Lazewski. On Nov. 10 an agreement was signed between the Jewish militia and the Polish Army concerning the area and the activities in which the former could engage. On Nov. 16, without any cause or explanation, the Jewish militia was disarmed by the Polish legionaries. On Nov. 22 the headquarters of the Jewish militia was attacked by Polish soldiers. All members of the Jewish group found at the headquarters were arrested and a hunt for the rest of them started. The pogrom began.

"Seventy thousand Jews were left at the mercy of a military force knowing its full impunity. Bands of legionaries, who had first congregated in the city theatre to plan the raid effectively, strode through the Jewish streets, opening shops, plundering goods, and carrying away their loot in the face of the authorities. A Jewish committee appeared before the commandant of the city asking for aid, but their appeal was ignored. An outstanding fact proving that the pogrom was directed at none but the Jews is the one that no single Ukrainian was touched. It was later said that the Poles had been warned by the Ukrainian Government that, for every Ukrainian injured, one Polish landholder would be killed. The bands of Polish legionaries entered private dwellings, killed, wounded, and outraged the members of the household, and removed or destroyed anything that was of any value.

"The following day the massacres grew in extent and intensity. The bands opened wine cellars, filled themselves with the liquor, and, intoxicated with the beverages, started a cruel program of wholesale mass murder. First individual Jews were shot by the legionaries while passing through the streets. Later invasion of Jewish houses began on a vast scale. Cordons of soldiers guarded the streets of the Jews, allowing none to escape. Automobiles carrying petroleum and benzine were passed through the lines, and the fuel was used to set the houses aflame. Whole blocks of houses and their inmates were thus burned up. Those who tried to escape were shot by Polish patrols stationed in front of the houses. Machine guns were stationed at the corner of the streets, and kept spitting fire into the groups of wildly running men and women. Hand grenades were used by the legionaries whenever Jews tried to offer resistance.

A Young Woman's Story.

"The following story was told by a young woman called before the Committee of Investigation:

"The gate of our house on Boznicza Street, 20, was so strong that even the hand grenades could not destroy it. The soldiers got in from the rear. About 7 in the morning. I still lay in bed. In our kitchen was an acquaintance of ours, a baker, who had come to seek refuge with us. In the house were my two brothers, my mother, my sister, and a number of others. The soldiers cried: 'Give us gold, give us silver, give diamonds, millions!' I managed to escape because I speak very good Polish, and I told them I was a Polish servant in the house. The Corporal with a number of soldiers entered the room of my brother-in-law. We heard a shot, then my sister cried out and then we heard another shot. They killed my sister and her husband. My little sister, a child of 12, knelt before the soldiers begging them to stop shooting. They fired at her and she died with her hands together in prayer, just as she stood before the assassins. They beat my mother, from whom they took away 1,500 crowns. One of my brothers received a shot through the arm. He is still in a hospital. The other brother was mercilessly beaten. The plunderers demanded of him to show them the place where the money was hidden. Our candy factory was set on fire. The damages amount to 1,500,000 crowns.

"Among the plunderers was a legionary whom my brother knew. A few days after the pogrom my brother met him on the street. He wanted to have him arrested, but another legionary advised him to refrain from doing it, as 'it was permitted to plunder for forty-eight hours.'

"The looters paid special attention to the synagogues. They invaded many holy places, tearing and defiling the holy books. Among the synagogues that were burned down is the Synagogue of the Suburb, which was 400 years old and was known for its artistic beauty. The Progressive Temple was also burned. Two young men who attempted to defend the Holy Scriptures were killed on the threshold of the synagogue. Another young Jew, a student, who lifted the torn books, was later found dead with the parchment sheet in his arms.

"In one of the synagogues seventy Jews sought refuge. They were found by a band of robbers, who demanded 2,000 crowns from them. The Jews were poor. All the cash they managed to collect was 200 crowns. The men were not satisfied. They erected a gallows in the middle of the synagogue and put a rope around the neck of one of the Jews. The victims begged to be shot rather than hanged. The Poles gathered all the books, poured kerosene over them and set them on fire. The doors of the synagogue were closed and a guard stationed to prevent the victims from escaping. Fortunately, the Jews knew of a passage into a side street which was unknown to the assailants. Not all were as fortunate as these seventy. There were cases where Jews jumping through windows of burning synagogues were either shot by the legionaries or caught on their bayonets.

"Dr. Tobias Ashkenazy, President of the Lemberg Chamber of Commerce, was ostracised by the Poles when it was learned he had presented a memorandum of the pogrom to the Allies. The Polish press closed the matter by saying 'it is an internal affair between the Poles and the Jews.' According to Dr. Ashkenazy's report, 1,018 cases of assault were committed by soldiers without officers, 494 cases by soldiers commanded by officers, 391 were mixed assaults, (that is, carried on by civilians and soldiers,) six attacks were by officers alone and six by civilians alone, a total of 1,915.

"'Lemberg' was the signal. From there a wave of pogroms rapidly spread through Galicia and Poland. During the months of November and December the persecution of the Jews had spread through 110 towns. The names of the towns follow. There is documentary evidence for each of them:

"Andrychow, Baczkow, Baranow, Blazowa, Bluzow, Bochnia, Bojanow, Brodle, Brzesko, Brzebin, Brzebnica, Brzozow, Bukowska, Chrzanow, Chyrow, Czernichow, Czudec, Dombrowa, near Tarnow; Debna, Deborow, Dembica, Dobczyce, Dubjsko, Dynow, Dzialoszyce, Gawlowka, Godow, Gilowice, Gorka, Grabowice, Grodzisko, Grzebow, Hucisko, Impinia, Iwonicz, Jamnica, Jaroslau, Jasorgno Jedlicz, Jeleznia, Jesio, Jezow, Kalbuszowa, Kalwarya, Kielce, Kocieza, Komarowka, Koszarowa, Kreszowice, Krzyzanowice, Kurow, Lapy, Las, Lechowice, Lemberg, Lenkowice, Leszice, Limanow and vicinity, Luboril, (Poland;) Maidan, Mielec, Morawica, Mszana-Dolna, Niepolonice, Nieszotomice, Nisko, Niszowice, Oczkowice, Oswiecion, Pilzno, near Tarnow; Prewel, Pewla Wielka, Przegaliny, Przemysl, Przeworsk, Radomyel, Hielki, Raniszow, Rejcza, Rejnow, Roprzyce, Rozarrdow, Rymanow, Sandowa, Wierzchnia, Saybusch District, Sendiszow, Sieraza, Slenien, Spotnia Mala, Spotnia Wielka, Starzow, Strzygow, Szczakowa, Szlemienice, Tarnobrzeg, Tarnow, Ticzyn, Trzebinia, Tuczempy, near Jaroslaw; Ustrzyki Dolno, Warsaw, Wielpola, Wielkie Drogi, Wisnicz, (District of Bochnia;) Wodsislaw, (Poland;) Zakliczyn, Zator, Zawoja, Zezna, Zmigrod, and Zolyma, (District of Lancut.)

"The features of the pogroms were nearly everywhere the same. Either the mobs of peasants and city populations threw themselves on the Jews with the certainty of exemptions from punishment or the outrages were committed by bands of soldiers of the Polish Army. Proclamations were spread everywhere inciting the masses to violence against the Jews. The press was openly preaching pogroms.

Riot at Przemysl.

"The most important of the November-December pogroms were, besides Lemberg, those of Przemysl, Kielce, Brzesk, and Chranow. The riot at Przemysl was begun on Nov. 11, immediately after the city was captured by the Poles. The excuse given was that the Jews had shot at the Poles with a machine gun—an accusation for which not the least proof was offered. The Polish authorities disarmed the Jewish militia and uniformed legionaries took active part in the sacking of shops and houses, the profanation of synagogues, and the assaulting, arresting, ravaging, and robbing of Jews. To add to the horrors of the situation an indemnity of 3,000,000 crowns was later demanded of the Jews. There is at present in the hands of the investigating committee a copy of the document issued by Colonel Tokarzerewski, the commandant of the city. It reads as follows:

"An appeal to the population of Przemysl of Mosaic Confession.

"In view of a well-known fact that in the course of the struggle of recapturing Przemysl the Jews, notwithstanding their repeated assertion of neutrality, took part in the fight with the Ukrainian forces and fired on the attacking Polish detachments, I order the Jewish community to deposit at the district headquarters of the Polish troops of Przemysl a sum of 3,000,000 crowns.

"TOKARZEREWSKI, M. P.,
"District Commander.

"Appreciating the farcical attempt at justifying the massacre and demanding a sum of money into the bargain, the Government recalled Tokarzerewski.

"At Kielce the Jews held a public meeting on Nov. 11 to proclaim their satisfaction at the creation of an independent Poland and to demand Jewish national rights. The lying rumor was spread that anti-Polish speeches were being delivered, with the result that an anti-Jewish riot was started by the deputy commander of the town militia in which four Jews were killed and over 250 wounded. The same methods were employed at Chrzanow and at Brzesko, except that no houses were set on fire. Dr. Ashkenazy reports that in January the walls of some of the houses still bore the inscription, 'Here lives a Pole,' or 'Here lives a Catholic,' thus securing immunity from attack for the occupants.

"The brutalities practiced on the women at Chyrow, Sandowa, Wierzchnia, and Komarowka are too horrible for public print and can only be paralleled in the history of Belgium.

"At Wisnicz all male Jews between 12 and 72 were drawn up in the central square, and after the commander had threatened to shoot every tenth person, of whom the rabbi was to be the first, he changed his mind and subjected them all to corporal punishment. For the next three hours 132 Jews were flogged on a public bench, each receiving twenty-five to thirty-five strokes. Flogging on the bare flesh, besides robbery and imprisonment, was the fate of all the Jews passing through Lapy, the station of the Polish-Lithuanian border. Those coming to Poland were charged with being Bolsheviki, while those leaving it were charged with being spies. Hardly any Jew, man or woman, traveling through this frontier station was able to escape the persecutions of the soldiery.

Copy of Polish Order.

"On Nov. 24 the following mandate was issued to the Jews living within the pale at Ustrzki Dolno. It was signed 'Svoboda':

"In view of the fact that the Israelite community did not stop its individual members from partaking in the fight of the Ukrainians and the Poles, the Jewish community must pay a fine of 300,000 crowns in the course of one hour. Should it fail to do so, the houses will be bombarded or blown up by dynamite and the fine exacted by force. The officer carrying this document is empowered to take the sum and give a receipt.

"If the situation were not so tragic it would be humorous. Dolno is one of the poorest towns in Russia, and the payment of the sum mentioned is beyond its wildest hopes. As a result Dolno suffered as did the rest of the Jewish communities.

"The pogrom activities did not stop with the liberation of Poland. In Vloclawek, a pogrom lasted from Jan. 5 to Jan. 8. The Jews were utterly helpless, the Jewish self-defense corps having been disarmed and disbanded. The pogrom in Stapnitz lasted from March 7 to March 12, not one Jewish house being spared by the assailants. In Kaliaz riots began on March 12, when striking Polish workmen organized a demonstration. The number of Jewish participants in the demonstration was small, yet this gave occasion to attacks on the Jews. The following day a mob of about 1,000 men began assailing the Jews. Not one Jewish passerby was left alone. A great number were wounded. Many were thrown from the bridge into the river. The Polish authorities did nothing to stop the assaults. A Jewish delegation appeared before the Minister of Interior, Voiciechowski, who promised to have the matter investigated by a special committee. It is interesting to note that when a few of the assailants were imprisoned in Kaliss, their wives gathered before the jail, complaining: 'First they pay us to beat the Jews, then they put us in jail for the very same thing.'

"On Jan. 10 a leading Jewish paper in Warsaw (The Moment) appealed in public print to the Polish Prime Minister, Monaczewski. Part of the appeal follows:

"Do you know that every night the Jewish part of the city is wrapped in a silence of dread, pedestrians are furtively hurrying to reach their dwellings, scattered shooting is heard near and far, searching of houses begins, and every Jewish heart is trembling in dark forebodings? Do you know that in the area between Przelaud and Bielsnaka on one side and Muranow on the other, a chronic pogrom is daily raging, Jews being robbed in the most outrageous manner, their human dignity being trampled upon, numbers of them being dragged to the soldiers' barracks, compelled to do the heaviest and most hideous work, and released not before they kiss the hands of their tormentors?

"Does the Prime Minister know that such ghetto, such lack of security the Jews have not experienced for generations, that we must go back many centuries to find something similar to the picture of that excluded Jewish portion of a large city, the portion of silent dread?

"This new ghetto has its definite boundaries: the gate on Bielanska on one side, the barracks on Przelazd on the other. Outside of this line we see liberated Poland, inside, the oppressed, unprotected, despairing masses of the Jewish population. Do you know all this?

"The Jewish population of Warsaw categorically demands of you: Give us protection, give us security and freedom of movement. Three hundred thousand Jews of the capital appeal to you. Can you leave their voice unheeded?

"The appeal remained unheeded. The authorities did nothing to stop the raging pogroms. The Polish press continued its propaganda. Before Easter the pogrom grew more violent. The Gazeta Poranna urged the masses to avenge the crucifixion of Christ and the unwillingness of the powers to cede Danzig to Poland, the latter being declared a Jewish intrigue. On April 21 a pogrom started there lasting through April 29. The pogrom was mainly the work of Polish troops returning from Posen. The streets Marianska, Malewki, Panska, Franciskamska, and Krzinski Square suffered most. The militia was powerless to stop the soldiers. Several hundred Jews were wounded. Millions in property was destroyed.

Protests Unheeded.

"The Jewish municipal authorities protested before the City Council against the indifference of the authorities. Their protest remained unheeded.

"The Pinsk tragedy stands out as an example of bloody horror surpassing all the rest. On April 5 a pogrom was started in the city. Polish legionaries robbing Jewish houses and dragging Jewish captives to the barracks for compulsory work. About 5 in the afternoon a group of soldiers tried to get hold of two young Jews on the corner of Kupieczecka and Sieverna Streets. The Jews sought refuge in the Zionist People's House. A meeting of the Jewish co-operative organization working under the American Jewish Joint Distribution Relief Committee was taking place at the time, discussing the question of food distribution for the coming Passover holidays. A permit for the meeting had been procured from the local Polish authorities. There were besides the committee many other Jews in the house, some to get word from their relatives in America, others to read or talk. The Polish soldiers in pursuit of the two young Jews entered the house, but withdrew almost immediately. Soon after a detachment of soldiers surrounded the building. One of the Jews, Moses Glauberman, tried to flee and was executed. The rest, about eighty men, were arrested and taken to the commandant's office, where they were searched and their money and valuables taken away. Some were severely beaten. After the searching the prisoners were led out into the street. Nobody was permitted to accompany them, the soldiers driving the curious Jewish masses away from the scene. Soon a volley was fired and cries of anguish were heard from behind the cordon of soldiers. Thirty-five of the men had been instantly shot without semblance of trial.

"The explanation given by the Polish authorities was that the executed men had been Bolsheviki. Subsequent investigations revealed that nearly all of the men had been Zionists and strongly opposed to the Bolshevist movement.

"After the execution, a fine of 100,000 crowns was levied on the Jews of Pinsk. Interrogated in the Polish Parliament as to the events in Pinsk, the Polish War Minister, General Lisaniewski, replied that a Bolsheviat plot was discovered at Pinsk and the guilty ones executed.

"On a par with the horror at Pinsk are the pogroms of Vilna and Lida of April 19 to April 21. The situation there arose out of a political squabble between the Lithuanians and the Poles, the

(Continued on Page 8.)

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE EARLY JUNE STAGE

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

PLAYGOERS who have had the hardy habit of venturing as far south as MacDougal Street for their entertainment during the past two years have been awaiting with something more than the usual interest the first full-length play by Eugene O'Neill. O'Neill's one-act plays of sea life, most of which have been produced by the Provincetown Players, have caused him to be widely heralded as a more than promising playwright; wherefore the importance of the announcement—here and now made—that a three-act play by O'Neill will be produced in New York by George C. Tyler in the late Fall.

The play is entitled "Chris Christopherson"—although it is likely that this title will be eventually reduced to "Chris"—and, like O'Neill's short plays, it deals with the sea. The central figure is a man somewhere in the fifties, a Swede—a man who has followed the sea all his life, despite the tragedies which it has brought about in his life, and who ultimately finds his vows and struggles to the contrary, that he must return to it again.

The scenes of the play are characteristically O'Neill. There are six in the two acts—a saloon near the water front, the cabin of a barge, the deck of the barge during a heavy fog, the cabin of a tramp steamer, the forecastle of the tramp, and the deck of the boat in the harbor of Buenos Aires.

About a year ago it was reported that O'Neill had written a long play entitled "Beyond the Horizon," and that it was to be produced by John D. Williams. But "Chris Christophersen," according to present indications, is likely to be the first to reach the boards.

It has been found necessary to postpone the début of the "Follies" for a week, and that interesting event is now announced for the New Amsterdam Theatre two weeks from tomorrow night—with the usual Atlantic City week, of course, preceding it. The dancers, Florence Walton and Maurice Mouvet—or, as he prefers it, Maurice—were added to the ensemble during the past week, and the vast, entertainment is now in process of being welded together. A novel method of testing one of the component parts was resorted to during the past week, when Eddie Cantor and George Le Maire repaired to the Audubon Theatre, somewhere in the Bronx, and there tried on the populace a sketch which they expect to use in the "Follies." The bit has to do with osteopathy—with Cantor, of course, as the abused victim—and inasumch as it was offered anonymously the Audubon patrons little knew that they were being given an advance view of the 1919 "Follies."

The musical version of Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire," the London production of which was described in these columns a week ago, has meanwhile been obtained for this side by the industrious Shuberts. It will be offered here next season with Eleanor Painter in the leading rôle, sung in London by Maggie Teyte.

Mr. Tarkington, incidentally, bids fair to become far and away the most successful playwright among novelists, and at his present rate of progress will presently begin to challenge the big figures of the playwriting world. His "Monsieur Beaucaire," as previously stated, is now running in London and will be seen next season in New York; "Clarence," his play for Alfred Lunt, will have its first performance in Washington on June 23, and will be brought to New York in the Fall; "Seventeen" is easily good for another season or two, and so, seemingly, are "The Country Cousin" and "Penrod"; word now comes from Stuart Walker that he has just received the script of a new Tarkington play for Gregory Kelly; a Tarkington play on Bolshevism, written in collaboration with Harry Leon Wilson, is somewhere in the offing, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Skinner will be seen in a new Tarkington opus next season. Mr. Tarkington, by the way, spent a single day in New York during the past week—the morning and afternoon having been devoted to rehearsals of "Clarence," and the evening to a performance of "The Jest."

And, speaking of "The Jest," George M. Cohan's description of his reaction thereto is not malapropos. "I went right over to a restaurant," he told a friend, "and ordered a cup of coffee and a pistol."

Another London opus to be brought over here next season will be John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," which was also described in this spot shortly after its presentation at Hammersmith, a London suburb. Drinkwater, as is generally known, is a semi-professional theatrical producer in addition to being a poet and a playwright, and it was he who produced his play at the Lyric Opera House in Hammersmith. Not only is he author and producer, in fact, but he also plays a rôle in it. The play is credited with being the most popular ever produced in an outlying theatre—at all events, it has had a run of something more than one hundred performances despite the fact that Hammersmith is a section of London not easy of access. It is William Harris who has obtained the rights for this side.

Next season's spectacular production at the Manhattan Opera House—if there is any—probably will also come from London. This, according to report, will be "The Luck of the Navy," a melodrama by Clifford Mills which enjoyed a considerable vogue abroad. On the other hand, "Friendly Enemies" will play an engagement of at least four weeks at the Manhattan in the early Autumn, and it is a simple matter to keep the Manhattan profitably in operation with the successes of the year before.

Although "Aphrodite" is more or less definitely announced as the spectacle for the Century next season there is a hardy rumor that Mr. Belasco is at work upon a vast spectacle for that playhouse. (The close relationship of Mr. Belasco and Morris Gest, lessee of the Century, has caused the report to be given some credence.) The Belasco spectacle, it is said, was written by Maurice V. Samuels, author of "The Wanderer," and in it will be seen several of the Belasco stars.

To the list of those returning from screen to stage next season must now be added the names of Mae Murray and Doris Kenyon, both of whom will be seen under the Woodsian management. Pauline Frederick, as already announced, also will be a Woods star, and the handsome Mr. Bushman will be under the Morosco banner. At least half a dozen other established film favorites also will make stage appearances next season. The reason for these many returns, of course, does not lie in the monetary rewards directly attaching thereto, for the earnings of the biggest of stage stars cannot approximate the salary of a popular film actor. The actor who comes back from screen to stage finds his reward partly in the pleasure to be derived from personal contact with his followers; partly in the advertising which accompanies his return, and partly in the increased stipend which the film men generally hold out to him as a result of the advertising thus acquired.

An instance of how profits can be made out of even theatrical failures in these days of vast sums for motion picture rights has been furnished by the case of a play which recently opened (and then closed) here. The play in question had been given a preliminary production in stock, and when it failed in New York, at the end of two weeks, the producer faced a loss of $12,000. Within three days thereafter he had sold the production, the stock rights and the film rights for $15,000, thus netting himself a profit of $3,000 on a play which had been a bad failure. By far the greatest part of the $15,000, of course, was contributed by the film men.

The additions made by Ring Lardner to Owen Davis's play, "Peggy, Behave"—referred to in this spot last Sunday—have succeeded in bringing Mr. Davis to his feet with a vigorous objection and an ultimatum. Either they must come out, declares Mr. Davis, or the play must close. Pending a decision, Chicago is still viewing the play.

Leon Errol's differences with George Robey have been amicably settled, and the result is that Errol will play on in London instead of returning to this country in July. Foreign shores have tempted also the dancing team of James Doyle and Harland Dixon, and they will sail in a week or two to participate in a Parisian revue.

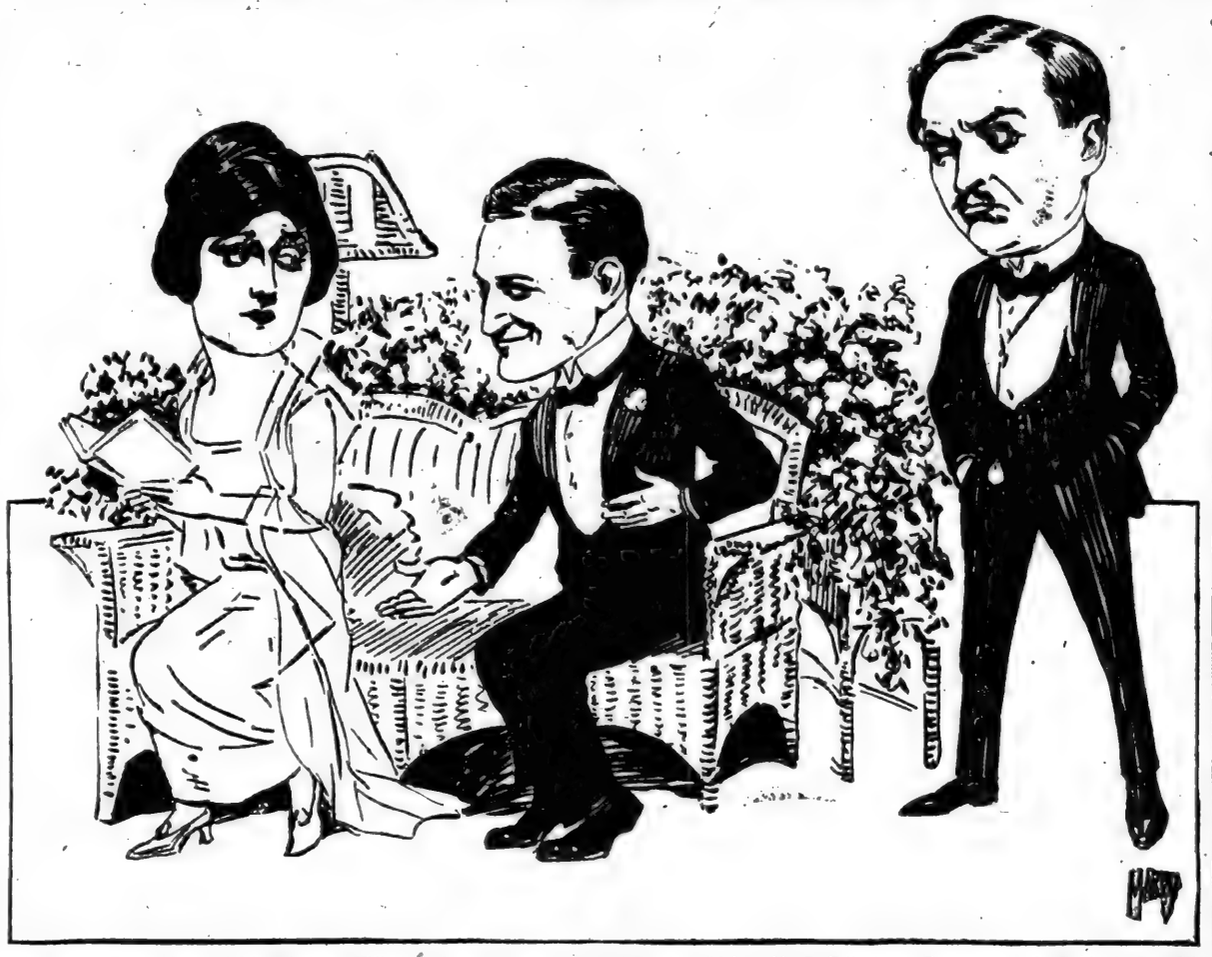
Willard Mack, the playboy of the A. H. Woods office, was summoned posthaste to Atlantic City two weeks ago to make over the Ralph E. Dyar drama, "Look and Listen," which Mr. Woods had just caused to be produced. Mack witnessed the play on a Tuesday night and then went heartily to work in the approved Mackian fashion, with the result that the new version—or some part of it, at least—was in rehearsal on the following Friday. Under the title of "A Voice in the Dark," the play will reopen in Boston in another week, and Mack, in addition to sharing the program credit with the original author, will act a part in it for good measure.

George Arliss will augment his gallery of historical portraits next season by appearing as Voltaire in a play of that name, written by George Gibbs and Laurence Dudley. Mr. Arliss, however, will vary his season by appearing also in a work ycleept "Beau Revel," now being written for him by Louis Joseph Vance.

Rachel Crothers, it is reported, will presently produce her play of several years ago, "He and She," a work which on a number of previous occasions has seemed about to come into New York. Two years ago it was given a trial production by Cohan and Harris. Miss Crothers has long been anxious not only to produce the play, but also to act a rôle in it, and in the not far distant future she will do both.

Winthrop Ames has imported from London the play performed there under the title of "The Purple Mask," acted at La Scala for many months by Matheson Lang. In this country the mask will undergo a change of color, and under the title of "The Scarlet Mask" the play will be exposed to the salt air of Atlantic City during the coming week.

Mr. Morosco rises to deny the announcement made by Richard Walton Tully, that the latter will produce "The Bird of Paradise" in London. "The Bird," saith Mr. Morosco, is his property, and will be produced by him alone. Mr. Tully is merely the author and part owner.



Diantha Pattison, Richard Dix, and John Westley in William Le Baron's Comedy of Mixed Emotions, "I Love You." Following an Engagement at the Booth, the Play Will Take Up Its Abode at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre Tomorrow Night.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

JUNE days are at hand, and with them the jejune days of the theatre. There will be but a single new production during the coming weeks—a Summer musical comedy enlisting the services of a number of those whose names are all in all to Broadway.

SCANDALS OF 1919.—*Tomorrow night at the Liberty Theatre.*

It is the apparent intention of the entrepreneurs of this entertainment to vie with the "Follies" for popularity on Forty-second Street this Summer, and inasmuch as the piece has been put together by practiced hands some goodly competition may be expected. George White, who has been dancing in these parts for many a year, is the producer, as well as a principal performer, and the cast will include also Ann Pennington, Mabel Withee, Yvette Rugel, La Sylphe, Ethel Delmar, Dorothy St. Clair, George L. Bickel, Bennett and Richards, (vaudeville entertainers,) and numerous others, as well as a numerous chorus.

Mr. White and Arthur Jackson are the authors of book and lyrics, and Richard Whiting has contributed the tunes.

Tomorrow is the opening night for the Columbia Campus concerts, to continue three times weekly till Aug. 8. The New York Military Band, under the leadership of Edwin Franko Goldman, will again be the attraction this year. Over fifty thousand applications for free tickets are said to have been received.

The program for the opening concert includes Svendsen's "Swedish Coronation" march, Thomas's "Mignon" overture, Sibelius's "Finlandia," excerpts from "Madame Butterfly" and Sullivan's "Pinafore," and shorter pieces by MacDowell and Hadley. Ernest S. Williams, cornet, will play the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and the concert will end with Herbert's "American Fantasy."

At the second concert, on Thursday instead of Wednesday, owing to Columbia's commencement, Robert Lawrence will conduct community singing, while at the third, on Friday night, Percy Grainger will lead his "Colonial Song" and a children's march, "Over the Hills and Far Away," with piano solo part played by Ralph Leopold, brother-in-law of Secretary of War Baker.

The band is to be made a permanent organization, sponsored by a committee consisting of Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Chairman; Murry Guggenheim, Vice Chairman; Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Paul Monroe, Bigelow, Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, and others.

Those who desire free tickets, it is announced, may secure them by addressing requests to "Summer Concerts," Columbia University, New York City, with self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

Suzanne Caubet, a French singer, will be added to the ensemble on the Century Roof tomorrow night at midnight. There will be several newcomers in the ranks of the Ziegfeld roof shows as well.

"I Love You" will be transferred from the Booth Theatre to the Forty-eighth Street tomorrow night.

Mr. Coburn's "The Better 'Ole" will be the next tenant of the Booth, to which it will be moved in another two weeks. Having a substantial success on his hands, Mr. Coburn is said to have been offered his choice of some half a dozen playhouses for the Summer, and at least three theatrical men are said to have expressed a willingness to build for him a theatre for the season ahead.

Vaudeville will have its fanfare at the Hippodrome tonight, when the annual performance in aid of the National Vaudeville Artists will take place. Many are the performers who will appear—so many that each will be allotted but five minutes, and even then the entertainment is likely to run beyond the midnight hour. Every one who is any one in vaudeville—including your favorite two-a-dayer—will certainly be on the bill, and several former vaudevillians, such as Mr. Cohan, will also contribute to your amusement.

One of the high spots of the London forthcoming gambol—to take place at the Manhattan Opera House a week from tonight—will be George M. Cohan's one-act play, "The Farrell Case." This piece was acted by the Lambs at their clubhouse on a Sunday night during the season, and theatrical circles rang with its praises for a week thereafter. An auction sale of seats for the gambol will be held at the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday afternoon.

"The Velvet Lady" wound up its New York career last night, and Mr. Gillette and "Dear Brutus" will depart at the end of the week to come.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Gertrude Hoffmann, Emma Carus, J. Francis Dooley and Corrine Sales, Harriet Rempel and Company in "Tarrytown"; Officer Vokes and Don, Collins and Hart, O'Donnell and Blair, Jack Alfred and Company, Ted Doner.

COLONIAL—Hobart Bosworth in "The Sea Wolf"; Paul Morton and Naomi Glass, Josephine and Hennings, Lou Holtz, Harry Breen, Fred Berrers, and others.

RIVERSIDE—Irene Franklin and Burton Green, Harry Watson, Jr., Kate Elinore and Sam Williams, Nina Payne, Al Herman, Mignon, and others.

ALHAMBRA—"The Rainbow Cocktail," (musical comedy,) Wellington Cross, William T. Gibson and Regina Connelli in "The Honeymoon," Cahill and Romine, and others.

ROYAL—Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, Maud Lambert and Ernest R. Ball, George N. Brown, Santos and Hays, and others.

BROOKLYN THEATRES.

TELLER'S SHUBERT — "Dangerous Years."

ORPHEUM—"Putting It Over," (soldier show,) Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne, "The Creole Fashion Plate," Lady Tsan Mei, Halligan and Sykes, and others.

BUSHWICK—Ruth Roye, Mehlinger and Meyer, "Yip, Yip, Yaphankers," Erwin and Jane Connolly, Gallagher and Rolley, Walter Weems, and others.

NEW BRIGHTON—Belle Baker, Frisco and Loretta McDermott, Amelia Stone and Armand Kalisz, Toney and Norman, Harry and Ann Seymour, Joseph Parsons and David Irwin, and others.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE IRISH NATIONAL THEATRE

With Personal Recollections of Synge, Yeats, Moore, Lady Gregory, and Others —An Interview With P. J. Kelly of "Dark Rosaleen"

SOME account of the beginnings of the Irish National Theatre movement, together with intimate portraits of its founders, is here given by P. J. Kelly, an actor now playing in "Dark Rosaleen." Mr. Kelly lived with the great Irish dramatic movement in its early and struggling days; he knew intimately the men and women who founded it—John Millington Synge, William Butler Yeats, Lady Gregory, George Moore, Edward Martyn, and others—and his recollections of these people and their work are of peculiar interest. When the representatives of the Irish National Theatre came to this country some years ago as the Irish Players they had already begun to cater in considerable degree to the popular taste in their selection of plays, and of this trend, and of those responsible for it, Mr. Kelly here speaks frankly and openly.

Mr. Kelly was born and educated in Dublin, and grew up, as he describes it, in a dramatic atmosphere.

"Dublin," he began—this in the nature of a prelude to the matter in hand—"has always been interested in the drama. A hundred years ago that city teemed with dramatic clubs and dramatic papers, just as it does today. It was only the other day that a writer in a Dublin paper pointed out that the recent appearance there of two new dramatic weeklies was no innovation, for a century ago there were periodicals which concerned themselves with the drama alone, as well as a daily paper that was issued in the interests of the theatre. This paper was called The Theatrical Observer, and it boasted a critic who didn't give a hang for anybody. To prove it the present-day journalist quotes from a critique written by this gentleman a hundred years ago as follows:

"'We would wish that the musicians would leave their hats in the music room, and not offend our eye by cumbering the stage with them. Also that they would wait until the act be quite over before they return to the orchestra.'

"A few weeks later the critic again commented in his paper:

"'We observe that the gentlemen of the band have not wholly abstained from bringing their hats into the orchestra and placing them upon the stage. Do they think that the effluvia of a greasy hat can be welcome to the ladies in the dress circle?'

"Since there is no more reference to 'the gentlemen of the band,' one does not know just the effect had upon them by this pointed criticism, but from it one does gleam some idea of the attitude of the press toward the theatre in Dublin a century ago. In subsequent years the interest in dramatic art increased to such an extent that Ireland was more than ready for the establishment of a National Theatre in 1899, when a group of intellectuals intimately concerned with the Irish literary renaissance organized a society for the production of plays which they considered real literature, but which, for commmercial reasons, the theatrical managers declined to produce.

"I was just nineteen when I became a member of the Irish National Dramatic Company. Our first production was 'Deirdre,' a play by George Russell, the mystic poet and painter. A little later W. B. Yeats gave us his 'Kathleen Ni Houlihan,' a peasant play in one act. These plays were presented for the first time on April 2, 1902, at St. Teresa's Hall, Clarendon Street, Dublin. Both plays were rehearsed by W. G. Fay; the scenery was painted by Mr. Russell and Mr. Fay, and the dresses for 'Deirdre' were designed by Mr. Russell and made in Dublin by some of his friends.

"Among those in the cast presenting these two plays were Dudley Digges, (now playing here in 'John Ferguson,') Mrs. Digges, (Maud Gonne,) a lady of great beauty and talent; Padraic Colum, and myself. The success of these two plays was such that those engaged in presenting them felt it would be a great pity to let the work so enthusiastically begun drop at this point. There being no money, however, to go on with the project, we took up a collection among ourselves and rented a little hall at 34 Lower Camden Street, where we stored the scenery and properties we possessed and began rehearsal again under the direction of W. G. Fay. Our repertoire this time included, besides 'Kathleen Ni Houlihan' and 'Deirdre,' a farce by Mr. Yeats entitled 'A Pot of Broth.' This is the bill which formed the program of the Samhain Festival, the company presenting them having been known up to that time as W. G. Fay's Irish National Dramatic Company. After this the title was changed to the Irish National Theatre Society. It was hoped to make Mr. Russell, who had given them their first play, the first President, but he insisted that this honor should go to W. B. Yeats.

"In the modest beginning of the Irish National Theatre Society, which is now directed by Mr. Yeats and Lady Gregory, and which owns the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, we all worked gratis, and worked with all the love of the art there was in us as inspiration. No task was considered too menial to undertake by any member of that first little company of players and producers. Playwrights, actors, and producers combined in building props, painting scenery, constructing with our own hands everything that was necessary, even down to building the chairs upon which the audience sat. A new member of the company was usually handed either a paintbrush or a hammer and bag of nails.

"Of our first performance Mr. Fay wrote to a friend: 'We took in four pounds, fifteen shillings, on our opening night, so we saw no reason to complain financially.'

"In addition to Mr. Yeats the roster of the Irish National Theater Society included such distinguished names as George W. Russell, Lady Gregory, George Moore, Edward Martyn, and John Millington Synge, with many other equally brilliant men and women. The society, and my association in it with these great artists, was a veritable wonderland to me. I confess that it is so yet. I often turn in thought from these more commercial days in the theatre to my work in this splendid literary movement of Ireland, and remember with a never dying interest the many amusing incidents along the way of its growth, particularly those pertaining to the brilliant folk associated with it.

"Probably the most interesting figure in the Irish literary renaissance is W. B. Yeats. Mr. Yeats is a man of lofty idealism, as his writings all show. It was sometimes extremely difficult, however, to follow his thought. I remember one instance in particular. Mr. Yeats was collaborating with George Moore in writing a three-act play called 'Diarmid and Grania,' which was produced in Dublin by the Benson Shakespearean Company prior to the formation of the Irish National Theatre Society. During the collaborations Yeats explained to Moore that the first act must be horizontal, the second act perpendicular, and third act circular.

"'When is an act perpendicular, horizontal, or circular?' George Moore demanded to know, whereupon Yeats gave him a look of disgust and made no further effort to explain. In his own mind his meaning was evidently clear enough, but no one else ever found out what he meant by the application of such terms to a play.

"Yeats is also an extremely absent-minded man. At a social gathering I once saw him pour a jug of milk into a teapot instead of the hot water necessary to make the tea. This incident is typical of the man, whose thought was so occupied with the creation of literature that he was quite liable to forget to go to bed."

Speaking of the late John Millington Synge, Mr. Kelly said:

"I can half close my eyes and see him now as I used to see him at rehearsal. He was a man of medium height; rugged in appearance; wore a black mustache, and carried a heavy stick. Silent, kindly in manner, Synge was a figure which suggested tremendous power. I had the privilege of appearing in his first play, 'The Shadow of the Glen,' which received a somewhat dubious approval when produced by the Irish National Theatre Society. The central figure symbolizes freedom, reminding one a bit of Ibsen's 'A Doll's House.' The plays of Synge resemble those of Yeats in that they are universal in theme, and it is my opinion that he never wrote a greater one than 'The Shadow of the Glen,' despite the antagonism it stirred in some quarters. His next play to be produced by the society met with greater favor. It was his one-act tragedy, 'Riders to the Sea.'

"Of the others instrumental in the establishment of the Irish National Theatre Society, Lady Gregory has remained, with W. B. Yeats, the most loyal. She is still with Mr. Yeats in Dublin, combining her effort to his to turn the tide of commercialism which has in recent years swept over the project.

"Not so loyal has George Moore proven. A great novelist and art critic, I remember him as a man with singularly flaxen hair and a tremendous penchant for controversy. On one occasion I rehearsed under Mr. Moore's direction in two plays which were presented at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin. One was Ibsen's 'A Doll's House,' and the other 'An Enchanted Sea,' by Edward Martyn. During rehearsals Martyn and Moore fought so many intellectual battles that it was impossible for the company to understand what it was all about. It seemed to me almost a miracle that the plays were successfully produced.

"While George Moore was born and brought up in Ireland, he lived for many years in Paris and London, finally tiring of the commercialism of the theatre in those cities however, and returning to Ireland to lend his activities to the literary renaissance of his own land. He was quite childlike in his prejudices, and his eccentricities were many. As an example of the latter he left the Roman Catholic Church, assigning as his reason that he 'didn't like the stained glass windows.' Moore lived at Ely Place, a most respectable neighborhood in Dublin. He was much interested in studying the Gaelic language. During the period of his absorption in its mastery he had his hall door painted a bright green, and left it thus, the observed of all observers. Mr. Moore, as well as the Fays, are now in London and no longer connected with the Irish theatre movement.

"Edward Martyn also deserted the ranks of the artists instrumental in the establishment of the society, piqued because Mr. Yeats and Lady Gregory disagreed with him regarding the permanent literary quality of his plays. Martyn was a man who never sought publicity, who was a great lover of music, and generous to a degree where his interests were involved. It was once thought that he would endow the Irish National Theatre Society, but instead he gave $50,000 to the establishment of a boy choir in the Catholic Cathedral in Dublin, inspired to do so by his great dislike of female voices.

"So it has come about that the Irish National Theatre Society had at last to turn for financial support to some one other than those responsible for its inception. Miss Horniman of Manchester came to the rescue of the organization with sufficient backing for its continuance."

Mr. Kelly's reminiscences of the first years of this famous theatrical organization include many interesting experiences, one of them being an incident attending the production of Yeats's "The Pot of Broth." The occasion was the presentation of this little play in Foynes, a little village in County Limerick, near the banks of the Shannon. The audience was composed largely of farmers and fishermen, who sat through the farce without a smile.

"At the end of the performance Lord Monteagle, a land owner who took a keen interest in the welfare of his tenantry from both an economic and intellectual standpoint, explained to our astonishment that the play had not been understood. His Lordship was most apologetic, and assured us that the fault was not ours. The fact was that seeing a play for the first time was such a tremendous experience for our simple audience that it sat dumfounded. So our stage director, Mr. Fay, stepped before the curtain and in the simplest possible language told the story of the play, after which we began at the beginning and gave it all over again. This time our audience never missed a laugh.

"We had another amusing experience upon one occasion when we played in County Galway. Having no money to pay for admission, practically the entire audience came to the door of the hall in which we were to play laden with eggs and vegetables. There was considerable consternation in the company, but it was finally decided to accept them, and the play was given. The beginnings of the society which has become such a splendid influence in the theatrical world—or had until recent years, when financial success was placed above artistic achievement—were filled with just such quaint experiences."

Asked if he believed the Irish National Theatre Society will again entirely revert to its policy of producing plays of permanent literary value, regardless of their chance of popularity with the masses, Mr. Kelly gave it as his opinion that it will.

"With W. B. Yeats and Lady Gregory working to that end, it cannot be otherwise," he said.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Friendly Enemies	Hudson	July 22
Three Faces East	Longacre	Aug. 13
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26
Daddies	Lyceum	Sept. 5
Forever After	Playhouse	Sept. 9
Tea for Three	Maxine Elliott	Sept. 19
Some Time	Casino	Oct. 4
The Better 'Ole	Cort	Oct. 19
Three Wise Fools	Criterion	Oct. 31
Ziegfeld Frolics (9 and 11:30)	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 9
Midnight Whirl	Century Roof	Dec. 12
Dear Brutus	Empire	Dec. 23
Somebody's Sweetheart	Central	Dec. 23
Listen, Lester	Knickerbocker	Dec. 23
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
A Little Journey	Vanderbilt	Dec. 26
The Woman in Room 13	Republic	Jan. 14
Up in Mabel's Room	Eltinge	Jan. 15
Good Morning, Judge	Shubert	Feb. 6
Toby's Bow	Comedy	Feb. 10
Please Get Married	Fulton	Feb. 10
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan and Harris	Feb. 17
Tumble In	Selwyn	Mar. 24
39 East	Broadhurst	Mar. 31
Take It From Me	44th Street	Mar. 31
The Jest	Plymouth	Apr. 9
Dark Rosaleen	Belasco	Apr. 22
I Love You	48th Street	Apr. 28
She's a Good Fellow	Globe	May 5
Toot Sweet	Nora Bayes	May 7
John Ferguson	Garrick	May 12
The Lady in Red	Lyric	May 12
Peek-A-Boo	Columbia	May 19
Love Laughs	Bijou	May 20
Hamlet	39th Street	May 20
La, La, Lucille	Henry Miller's	May 26

ARNOLD BENNETT'S "JUDITH"

ARNOLD BENNETT is credited with an ambitious effort in the writing of his newest play, "Judith," even though there is no rush on the part of the London dramatic commentators to heap honors upon it as a play. The piece is now running at the Kingsway, in London, with Lillah McCarthy in the leading rôle, and were it only for the reason that it is a play by Mr. Bennett it cannot pass unnoticed. Quite on its own, however, the play appears to offer considerable. This description of its content comes from London:

"What's Hecuba to him or he to Hecuba? What is Arnold Bennett to do with a lady out of the Apocrypha? What can the apostle of the gospel according to the Five Towns make of a devout story to the glory of the God of Israel? You asked yourself such questions when you saw the title. You came out of the theatre having discovered no very definite answer. For in fact Mr. Bennett leaves Judith and the pious slaughter and the whole affair much as he found them in the original and tradition. Easily you imagine one of our moderns giving the tale all sorts of twists, making it a tract for the times, a little pamphlet in several acts on the war—Mr. Bennett, not without some twinges of temptation, let that be—or revealing to us that Holofernes and Nebuchadnezzar, King and God, were really the forces of civilization, progress, and super-humanity overthrown by savage feminine patriotism—Mr. Bennett nobly spared us that. He was not likely to pile up the agony in an older fashion by making his Judith in love with Holofernes all the time. But it is rather surprising to find him giving us a little sugar with the story, simple, modern, sentimental sugar, a love affair with Ozias the Governor, which came to nothing because Ozias was a sad, bad fellow, but conducted Judith, quite in the manner of a novelette, to the arms of a good young man. 'Ah, yet awhile the old thought retain'; the original author was wiser when he left Judith to an honorable widowhood prolonged to a hundred and five.

"So Mr. Bennett has not put much that matters into the story or its people. And he is probably well aware of it, his attention being given to other business, to wit, the devising of a gorgeous pageant. And in this being brilliantly aided by Charles Ricketts, who designed scenes and costumes of glowing beauty, and Lillah McCarthy, who posed and adorned herself magnificently, he has had supreme success. Not for many a day have we had such rich pictures on the stage. There is a splendor of color which never glares or grows strident, color for all its depth and bold vigor which is always a harmony. With a generous hand Mr. Ricketts has used the attractions of the bizarre. His Israelites of Bethulia, his Assyrian pomp, can put on the strangest decorations, and whether they are true to time or place, whether or no anybody real ever wore them, since there is neither time nor reality in the story, disturbs you not at all, while they amaze and titillate your senses. Gorgeously odd they are, and rich and rare is the show they make. But, after all, it is not bizarrerie that strikes the dominant note. For all the variegated splendors mingle in sheer beauty against the blue depths of the Assyrian tent or the sunlit walls and watch-towers of the city on the hills.

"The play is not the thing, but we must come back to the play. What was Judith like? There is the Judith of the unknown author, lonely, cloistral, passionately devoted to the God of Abraham and to His people Israel. That is the Judith of Mr. Bennett's first act. There is the Judith of tradition, the sort of Judith you meet in Renaissance by-ways and in the side glances of Voltaire, a Judith who could play the courtesan well enough. That is the Judith of Mr. Bennett's second act, wearing a dress which dared to be almost no dress, and of a skill therein which you strive vainly to reconcile with the devout widow. And then there is a Judith of Mr. Bennett's own, who conducts a love scene with the Governor very shrewdly, and affiances herself to the virtuous youth Achior, who (do you remember your Apocrypha?) was turned out of the Assyrian host for championing Israel and her God. When Mr. Bennett has the language of the Apocrypha to use, he does very well. When he has not, his dialogue does not rise above the modest level of the libretto of pageantry, and often a modern phrase diverts your attention uncomfortably. His interest was no doubt somewhere else while he was writing, and most completely disengaged during the composition of the passages of humor, which are of the 'tedious-brief' school of comedy. With one character he has taken some trouble, Ozias the Governor, meant for a study of the demagogue in office. It began not amiss, though we were rather alarmed when the siege of Bethulia strove to be a means to a commentary on our small war, but Mr. Bennett seems to have come to the conclusion that nothing could be done with the fellow, and let him lapse into a bit of machinery.

"So far as the actors are concerned in the affair there is little for any one but some declamation (when the author of the Apocrypha supplies the words) and posing. The best of both fell to Lillah McCarthy, and she used her opportunities magnificently. When she spoke her prayer before setting out to do Holofernes to death she made a noble picture, and with her full voice ringing the scene touched something deeper than the senses. When she was in the tent wearing that much-daring costume her poses were imaginative and beautiful. Call it plastic or pictorial acting, it was finely and richly appealing."

COMING PICTURES.

THE Universal Film Company announces that the first of the two-reel pictures made by the Stage Women's War Relief is ready for distribution. It is "A Star Over Night," and David Belasco is the featured player in it. All of the money raised by the distribution of the dozen pictures in the series will be used for the maintenance of a theatre in the Grand Central Palace Debarkation Hospital.

Among those who will appear in the pictures are:

Maclyn Arbuckle, Percy Haswell, Cyril Maude and Violet Heming, David Bispham, Nance O'Neil, Alfred Hickman, Yvette Guilbert, Edmund Breese, Shelley Hull, Robert Edeson, Lucia Moore, Ralph Morgan, Mabel Taliaferro, William Courtenay, Jane Grey, Gail Kane, Conrad Nagel, Ethel Stanard, Enid Markey, Montagu Love, Adele Rolland, Galli-Curci, Holbrook Blinn, Jeanne Eagels, Helen MacKellar, Ethel Intrepidi, Constance Binney, Otis Skinner, Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, William Jefferson, Daniel Frohman, Henry Hull, Florenz Ziegfeld, Julia Arthur, little Ben Grauer and DeWitt Jennings.

The authors of the series are Ann Irish, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Katherine Kavanaugh, Howard E. Miller, Frederick A. Kummer, Rachel Crothers, Wallace Clifton, Calder Johnstone, Jack Larrie, Jessie Bonstelle, Mrs. Otis Skinner, and Ethelyn Brewer De Foe.

The most prominent members of the Stage Women's War Relief who were instrumental in producing the series are Rachel Crothers, President of the National Board of Directors; Louise Closser Hale, Margaret Mayo, Minnie Dupree, Esther Lyons Eagle, Mrs. William Farnum, and Daisy Humphreys.

Joseph L. Plunkett, managing director of the Strand, announces that he will present Charlie Chaplin's third First National picture, "Sunnyside," in the week beginning June 15.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation announces that "The Firing Line," with Irene Castle, a Paramount-Artcraft Special, has been completed, and that "The Career of Katherine Bush," with Catherine Calvert, directed by R. William Neill, and "The Misleading Widow," a Francis Marion adaptation of "Billeted," with Billie Burke, directed by John S. Robertson, both Paramount pictures, are nearing completion.

Constance Talmadge's next Select picture, to be released in June following "The Veiled Adventure," is "Happiness A la Mode." Harrison Ford has the leading male rôle. Walter Edwards is the director of the production.

Vitagraph announces releases as follows: June 2, "The Little Boss," with Bessie Love; June 9, "A Rogue's Romance," with Earle Williams, and "The Star Boarder," with Larry Semon; June 16, "Too Many Crooks," with Gladys Leslie, and "The Painted World," with Anita Stewart; June 23, "Beauty Proof," with Harry T. Morey; June 30, "The Spark Divine," with Alice Joyce.

PICTURE PLAYS AND PEOPLE

IN the face of what seems to be a move in the direction of an "open market" in which single pictures are sold to exhibitors, James D. Williams, Manager of the First National Exhibitors' Circuit, comes out in the opposition, according to The Moving Picture World. Mr. Williams says that the "single picture" policy "makes cut-throats of the exhibitors" and will operate to their disadvantage. His most striking argument is that one exhibitor in a community may spend a great deal of money advertising a star whose picture he is to show only to find that his competitor has obtained the star's next picture and will profit by his advertising. Mr. Williams does not seem to favor the "program system" of selling pictures, by which, it seems to be generally agreed, good films are made to support "weak sisters," but he advocates the plan by which an exhibitor may rent in advance all of the pictures made by a certain star in one series. In the "star series" plan, he says, the exhibitor is protected against a decline in the quality of the star's work by a clause in most contracts which permits him to cancel his obligation.

The most recent announcement from a producing company in regard to renting methods is from Universal, which offers to rent the exhibitor on any arrangement that suits him. The announcement adds, however, that, as the renting of single pictures increases expenses, more is charged for them than when they are rented in series.

Mme. Nazimova and her husband and leading man, Charles Bryant, have gone back to Hollywood to begin work on their photoplay to follow "The Brat," which is to be released soon. The name of the coming production has not been announced.

Will Rogers expects to leave the city soon for the Coast to begin work on the series of Goldwyn pictures in which he will appear. Concerning his new undertaking, Rogers is reported to have said: "It's sorta like the old days, because I can throw a rope without having a crowd out in front waiting to see me miss. You have to hand it to the movies for that. If you don't do a thing right the first time, the director will make you do it again, and nobody will be wise—the fact that you gummed the job several times before you put it over."

Percy Marmont, who was recently seen on Broadway in "The Invisible Foe," is to return to the screen as leading man for Alice Joyce in Vitagraph's "Vengeance."

Gareth Hughes, who played the part of Billy Wiggs in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," has been engaged to play opposite Natalie Talmadge in "By Right of Conquest," in which Norma Talmadge will have the leading rôle.

Universal announces that when a manuscript is received by its scenario department it is read and accepted or rejected within "a week or ten days." Which, according to report, is a reduction of the usual period of watching and waiting by authors.

The second Augustus Thomas picture, "The Volcano," with Leah Baird in the leading rôle, has been completed, it is announced by the W. W. Hodkinson Corporation.

Eddie Polo and his company of Universal serialists, including Jane O'Neill as leading woman, John B. McGowan as director, and James Wilkinson as assistant director and scenario editor, arrived in New York last week and expect to sail soon for Europe, where they will produce a serial with scenes in England, Ireland, Scotland, and France.

For the next three years Oscar Apfel will produce five-reel pictures to be distributed through the World exchanges. The first of the series is "Phil for Short," with Evelyn Greeley.

Violet Mersereau has signed a contract to star in a picture to be produced by the H. and H. Picture Company under the direction of Herbert E. Hancock.

Florence Reed will make her next United picture at her summer home at Otsaga Lake, Maine, it is said.

BACH FESTIVAL THIS WEEK.

Bach enthusiasts from this city will be among the guests of Charles M. Schwab, as musicians from both New York and Philadelphia will be among the performers at the festival of the Moravian Choir this week in Bethlehem, Penn. The pious pilgrim to his Bach festival no longer travels by the traditional "one-hoss shay." Because of railroad schedules, it is announced, the time of the final session next Saturday will be advanced to 4:30, instead of 5 o'clock, so as to enable attendants from points east and west to take more favorable trains.

J. Fred Wolle will conduct eight of Bach's cantatas on Friday at 4 and 8 o'clock, as already told in THE TIMES, while the performance of Bach's Mass in B minor will occupy the two Saturday sessions at 2 and 4:30. The music will be sung, as for some years past, in the Packer Memorial Church of Lehigh University, where the demand for tickets has surpassed any recent festival.

The Moravian Trombone Choir will play from the tower. Mildred Faas and Emma Roberts have been engaged for solo airs in the Friday program, while for Saturday the quartet includes Florence Hinkle, Merle Alcock, Nicholas Douty, and Charles Tittmann. Dr. Wolle's chorus of 250 voices will also have the help of members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The leader's title, by the way, is new.

Professor Raymond Walters, the festival Secretary, recalls that Conductor Wolle was recently honored by the University of Pennsylvania in the bestowal of the degree of Doctor of Music. In conferring this degree at exercises held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Provost Edgar F. Smith greeted Mr. Wolle as follows:

"Successful composer of hymn tunes and chorus and orchestral anthems; but, best and greatest of all, the enthusiastic interpreter of the productions of the renowned Bach, whose cantatas and oratorios have found a new and appreciated home, in little Bethlehem, by virtue of your musical genius. 'Though you build your house in the woods the world will make a beaten path to your door.'"

FRENCH AIRS FOR BOSTON.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra opened on May 5 its annual series of "The Pops," as those lighter concerts led by Agide Jacchia are fondly and delightfully called by dwellers at "The Hub." The management has already announced plans for next season, its thirty-ninth, to start in Boston on Oct. 10, and a month later in New York. Renewals of subscription for Carnegie Hall, as well as for the home series, will be received by W. H. Brennan, Symphony Hall, Boston.

Judge Cabot and the new Board of Directors, who are nine in number, like the Muses, have again given a deciding vote in favor of French art, inviting Pierre Monteux to resume the baton laid down by Henri Rabaud. It is interesting to note, accordingly, what M. Rabaud's season of pronounced Gallic flavor brought forth. Never was conversion more complete nor allied aim more loyal. Teuton names in Boston concerts shrank to twenty-seven, the old-line composers, good and dead ones, names noncontroversial rather than too strictly classic.

Forty-seven, a full score higher, was Rabaud's record for France. Russia, with eleven works played, led America with nine, and the rest nowhere. For the curious, however, there were Italy and England, three each, and Poland, Norway, Spain, and Belgium, one apiece. The total of works performed included fifteen "first productions" and twelve others new to Symphony Hall. In twenty-four pairs of concerts there twenty solo performers appeared, a dozen being instrumentalists, eight others singing stars.

"Anon, see Farnaby," is an odd item that heads Philip Hale's annual repertory résumé. But "Anon," on further reference to the suggested Farnaby, proves to be our old friend "Anonymous," and to cover the authors of an old English suite arranged by Conductor Rabaud, and pleasing withal—pronounced by Mr. Huneker charming in the French adapter's secret of orchestral coloring—when brought forward also in the New York concerts on last Jan. 9.

Allied airs "celebrating the close of the year of Victory," on Dec. 30 and 31 in Boston, accounted for such names as Rouget de Lisle, composer of "La Marseillaise"; Campenhout, of "La Brabanconne"; Gabetti, of the "Marcia Reale"; Henry Carey, of "God Save the King" and "America," and John Stafford Smith of "Anacreon in Heaven," otherwise "The Star-Spangled Banner."

America furnished Chadwick's "Land of Our Hearts" to the gala occasion. Other native or adopted Americana, first and last, were Converse, Foote, Gilbert, Hadley, Hill, Kelley, Loeffler, and MacDowell. Russia's contributions all season were Rimsky-Korsakoff, 4; Mousorgsky, 3; Borodin, Glinka, Rachmaninoff, and Tschaikovsky, each 1.

There were one-composer countries: Poland, Chopin; Norway, Grieg; Spain, Laparra. The German classics were: Beethoven, 10, including five symphonies; Mozart, 4; Bach and Schumann, both 3; Mendelssohn and Weber, 2 each, and Brahms, Liast, and Schubert, 1.

Modern France mightily prevailed: Saint-Saëns, 8; Franck, 7; Berlioz, 4; Debussy, 3; Chabrier, Dukas, Faure, d'Indy, Lalo, Rabaud, and Ravel, 2 apiece, and single works of Bizet, Bruneau, Dubois, Guilmant, Magnard, Massenet, and Schmitt, not to mention Gluck, Mehul, Rameau, and de Lisle.

CURRENT MUSIC EVENTS.

Idelle Patterson will sing and Joseph Knecht's orchestra from the Waldorf will play in a concert this afternoon at De Witt Clinton High School, donated by Mrs. Daniel Simonds.

Dr. Frank Damrosch and the Trustees of the Institute of Musical Art have announced the commencement concert of that institution tomorrow evening in Aeolian Hall.

The City College has issued the annual program book of forty-three free organ recitals by Samuel Baldwin since last November. A Fall series will start next Oct. 1.

H. R. Humphreys, leader for many years of the New York Banks Glee Club, sang recently his fiftieth anniversary as tenor soloist of Trinity Church since 1869.

Frederick W. Ortmann will give a program of violin music by young players this afternoon at Public School 27, Third Avenue and Forty-second Street.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 8 TIMES
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
WILLIAM GILLETTE
"J. M. Barrie's Best Comedy."—Herald.
DEAR BRUTUS



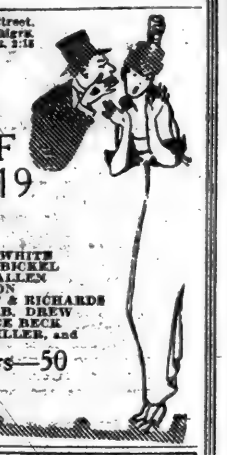
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GAIETY THEATRE
B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees 2:30. Matinees Wed., Fri. & Sat. Every Week.
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3 WISE FOOLS
B'way, 44th Evs. 8:30 Criterion Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 $1.50 Mat. Wed., $1.50

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents
DARK ROSALEEN
A COMEDY OF IRISH LIFE
by W. D. Hopenstall & Whitford Kane

Lyceum 45th, near B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20
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LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42nd Street. KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
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GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919



A MODERN MUSICAL REVUE
WITH A GREAT CAST, INCLUDING
ANN PENNINGTON, MABEL WITHEE, YVETTE RUGEL, LA SYLPHE, ETHEL DELMAR, DOROTHY ST. CLAIR, LOM LEIGH, ONA MUNSON, GEORGE WHITE, GEORGE BICKEL, LESTER ALLEN, A. H. SEXTON, BENNETT & RICHARDS, LOWELL B. DREW, LAWRENCE BECK, JAMES MILLER, and
50—Beautiful Scandal Mongers—50

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
"WARRANTED A RIOT."—Times.
THE NEW MUSICAL FARCE SUCCESS
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Book by FRED JACKSON
"A COMIC UPROAR."—American
The Fetchingest Chorus in Town
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Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow"
The ROYAL VAGABOND
A COHANIZED OPERA COMIQUE

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Mr. & Mrs. COBURN in The Better'Ole
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7th BIG MONTH
JOHN CORT'S NEWEST, BIGGEST AND BEST MUSICAL COMEDY
LISTEN LESTER
By Harry L. Cort & George E. Stoddard. Music by Harold Orlob.
With the Daintiest, Danciest Chorus Ever Seen on Broadway.

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LOUIS MANN IN "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

LONGACRE W. 48 St., near B'way. Phone Bryant 23
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The Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written
THREE FACES EAST
By Anthony Paul Kelly with Emmett Corrigan & Violet Heming.

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The world's leading representatives of comedy, singing and terpsichore. Mirth by the mile.
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CHARLES PURCELL, Ralph Herz, Charles (Chic) Sale, Audrey Maple, William and Gordon Dooley, Tom Lewis, Watson Sisters, Esther Walker, Sydney Jarvis, Mabel Weeks, Muriel Tindal, Virginia Fissinger, Gladys Buckridge, Rose Rolanda—and—Adelaide & Hughes.
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A Little Journey
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"Take It From Me"
4th Month of Unalloyed Joy
44th ST. THEATRE WEST of B'WAY. EVS. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.

LYRIC THEA., 42d W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 5216. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
BREEZY BUOYANT BUBBLING
THE LADY IN RED
UNFLAGGING RADIATION OF MIRTH
Book and lyrics by Anne Caldwell. Music by Robert Winterberg. Brilliant Cast. Chorus of Youth and Beauty.
"IT IS FULL OF PEP"—Charles Darnton, Eve. World



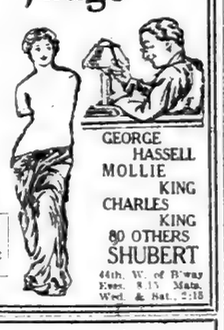
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"Fresh and witty comedy."—N. Y. Times.
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G. M. ANDERSON Presents
By WILLIAM LE BARON.
FOR "A LONG SUMMER RUN."—World
Summer Prices, 50c to $2
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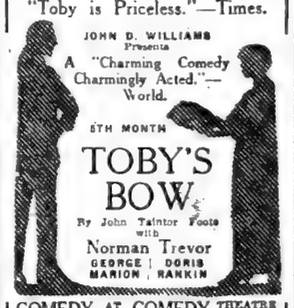
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B'way & 50th St., at 8:15. Winter Garden Phone Circle 2330. ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK
B'way and 47th at 8:15 Central Phone Bryant 17. 6th of Series of Sophie Tucker Sunday Nights. SOPHIE TUCKER, Frank Westphal, Six Kings of Syncopation, 10 others, and SAM HALPERIN.

Good Morning Judge



WOULD MAKE A STATUE LAUGH
GEORGE HASSELL MOLLIE KING CHARLES KING 80 OTHERS
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15

"Toby is Priceless."—Times.



JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents
A "Charming Comedy Charmingly Acted."—World.
5TH MONTH
TOBY'S BOW
By John Taintor Foote with Norman Trevor
GEORGE MARION | DORIS RANKIN
COMEDY THEATRE W. 41st. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

NORA BAYES Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 61. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
ELIZABETH BRICE
in the gingery, girly musical revue
"TOOT SWEET"



Exceptional Cast of Entertainers, including MAY BOLEY, Clarence Nordstrom, Eddie Miller, Jeanette Tourneur, Leo Hassall, Tom Penfold, Wm. McPherson, Miller & Ward and WILL MORRISSEY.
GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1522. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
The Greatest Dramatic Triumph of Recent Years.
JOHN FERGUSON
Gripping drama, splendidly acted.—Eve. Sun. Intense & absorbing in dramatic power.—World. Most interesting night of the year in theatre.—Eve. World.

Arthur Hopkins Presents
JOHN and LIONEL Barrymore
in THE JEST
From the Italian of Sem Benelli
PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Reg. 4283

329th to 336th Times
ALICE BRADY in Forever After
Owen Davis' Romance
Playhouse W. 48th. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

301st to 308th TIMES
Selwyn & Co. Serve Tea for 3
By Roi Cooper Megrue with Arthur Byron, Frederick Perry and others
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Theatre, W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.



ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S MUSICAL HITS
3D MONTH WITH Selwyn & Co.
TUMBLE IN
with PEGGY O'NEIL and HERBERT CORTHELL.
By Otto Harbach & Rudolf Friml. Based on a Farce Comedy by Mary Roberts Rinehart & Avery Hopwood
Selwyn 42d, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
7TH MONTH MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT
SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART
By ALONZO PRICE and ANTONIO BAFUNNO.
Central Thea., 47th St. and B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
9TH MONTH JOLLY MUSICAL ROMANCE
SOME TIME With ED. WYNN
By RIDA JOHNSON YOUNG and RUDOLF FRIML.
Casino Thea., 39th St. and B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

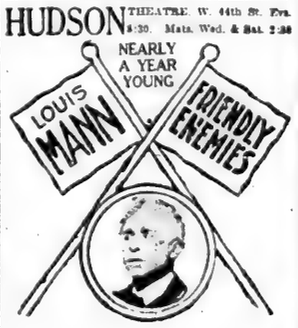
A. H. WOODS SUCCESSES
REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
MORE THAN 150 TIMES



THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13
ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
MORE THAN 150 TIMES



UP IN MABEL'S ROOM
HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
NEARLY A YEAR YOUNG



LOUIS MANN IN FRIENDLY ENEMIES
FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Fun Fast and Furious for Young, Old and Curious
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Whirlwind Honeymoon Farce
Please Get Married
with ERNEST TRUEX EDITH TALIAFERRO
AND A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST.
39TH ST. Th., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10 Sharp. Phone Bryant 413. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WALTER HAMPDEN IN HAMLET
THIS WEEK: 104th TO 112th TIMES.

MAT. DAILY AT 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Saturday and Holidays.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Broadway and 47th Street.
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00 Except Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Monday, June 2.
ENGAGEMENT DE LUXE
Our Cleverest Show Woman, Artiste and Producer Extraordinary
GERTRUDE HOFFMANN
In a series of Dances and Impersonations revealing her marvelous versatility in its supreme achievements.
SPECIAL STAGE SETTINGS—AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
"Miss Hoffmann is the super-woman of the American Stage."—Press.
FEATURE EXTRAORDINARY
J. FRANCIS—DOOLEY & SALES—CORINNE
In Their 1919 Edition of "WILL YEE, JIM."
EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION
HARRIET REMPEL & CO.
In a playlet of romance, "TARRYTOWN," by Tom Barry.
Extra Added Feature OFFICER VOKES & DON "The Inebriated Canine."
Extra Feature—The Original COLLINS & HART In Their Novelty Surprise.
O'DONNELL & BLAIR In The "Piano Tuner." TED DONER Something New in Singles JACK ALFRED & CO. In a novelty Skit, "Smiles"
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
EMMA CARUS
MUSICAL COMEDY STAR
Assisted at the Piano by J. Walter Leopold.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY, At 96 St. Corners Sunday, 2.15 & 8.15. Week of June 2.
Last Appearance in Vaudeville.
IRENE FRANKLIN
First appearance in New York since return from Overseas Entertaining.
Burton Green at the Piano.
HARRY WATSON, JR.
KATE—ELINORE & WILLIAMS—SAM
NINA PAYNE & CO.
AL HERMAN
MIGNON
AND OTHERS.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
OPPOSITE W. 130TH ST. FERRY
SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.
BROOKLYN.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
Organization of 60.
(JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Conductor)
Lieutenant U. S. N. R. F.
12th TRANS-CONTINENTAL TOUR
THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC
Brooklyn Academy of Music
Mat. & Eve., Sat., June 14
Only Concerts New York City.
Prices, 25, 50, 75c., $1.00.

Loew's American Roof 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. BEGINNING TO-MORROW (MON.) EV. MARION WEEKS, "Full of Pep," Welch, Mealy & Montrose; Adrian, & 5 other acts. All Seats Reserved.

BROOKLYN.
LOEW'S METROPOLITAN
Smith, Livingston and Fulton Sts.
MON., TUES., WED., June 2, 3, 4
WILLIAM S. HART in "The Money Corral"
"OH, BILLY!"
Merry, Melodious Musical Comedy. 12—PEOPLE—12 Other Big Acts.
THURS., FRI., SAT., SUN. June 5, 6, 7, 8
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S Production
'For Better, For Worse'
With His Usual Star Cast
"HONEYMOON INN"
Mirth, Melody and Music.
ADRIAN; KUMA FOUR Others.

MAJESTIC
TO-DAY AT 2:15; TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
2d WEEK ONLY BROOKLYN ENGAGEMENT.
BLANCHE SWEET IN THE UNPARDONABLE SIN
Most Daring Picture of All Times
GREAT SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Evgs at 8:30. 25c. to $1.00.
Mats. at 2:30. 15c. to 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM
Concerts Sun., 2.15 and 8.15. Week of June 2
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
Finest Flower of the Army, Showing Essence of Military Entertainment. The Soldier Stars of "You Know Me, Al," and "Let's Beat It," Assembled in
"Putting It Over"
Big Cast of Principals. Chorus of Soldier Boys and Soldier Girls. Under the Direction of TRISTRAM TUPPER. All the Participants of "Putting It Over" Have Seen Active Service Overseas.
WILL M. CRESSY | HALLIGAN & SYKES
"CREOLE FASHION PLATE" | LADY TSEN MEI
Darrell & Edwards | The Act Beautiful | Sensational Gerrards
Welcomed Home After a Year's Service Abroad
WILL M. CRESSY & DANE—BLANCHE
"The Man Who Remembered."

New Brighton Brighton Beach. Mat. Daily 2:30. Eve. 8:30.
Week Beginning To-morrow, June 2.
BELLE BAKER
FRISCO With Loretta McDermott and Jazz Band
HARRY & ANNA SEYMOUR
PARSONS & IRWIN
MELLETTE SISTERS
WILTON SISTERS
REKOMA—RASSO
JIM TONEY & ANN NORMAN

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

AUTHORS AND THE SCREEN.

PHILIP CURTISS is one of the authors who, it seems, agrees with Channing Pollock that the screen does not deserve the serious attention of writers of standing. Mr. Curtiss has not stated his agreement with Mr. Pollock and others specifically, but he recently expressed his opinion of the screen in a letter which has reached this department. He wrote:

"A great many writers, I am sure, would be glad to 'learn the technique' of the movies, and serious writers could and would give a good deal to the movies, but the movies at present offer absolutely nothing to a fiction writer of any standing. The pay is no higher than magazine work and the honor a great deal less; but, quite aside from this, there is no settled market. When I, for instance, write a story for the Post and it is rejected, I have at least fifteen other magazines to which to offer it and it can make the round of the fifteen at the rate of one week to one month for each. A movie firm will keep a story four, five, six months or one year. (It took one firm one year to decide that they did not want the rights to one of my books and the first offer came from them, not from me.)

"The simple fact is that the movies, like some magazines (fewer every year) would hold far more respect in the eyes of conservative people if they would come out squarely and admit what they really are, a primitive entertainment for simple minds. There is nothing shameful about that, but this talk about 'art,' is what causes the trouble. I do not say it bitterly because I have no quarrel with the movies as they are, but a trained imaginative writer has nothing to offer the movies as they are run at present. I have been offered a thousand dollars once and five hundred another time for stories. If the same amounts were offered by magazines, I would try for ten years until I could do the kind of work required, but a very brief essay convinced me that the vein would be unprofitable to follow. With the idea of studying the so-called technique I have gone to pictures two and three times a week all Winter and, except in the case of badly adapted novels which must be utterly meaningless to one who has not read the books, I have not seen a single story that a practiced man could not make up standing behind the camera as it went along. I don't see why they have to pay anything for stories except to staff workers. A fiction writer makes his living by delineating character and circumstance and personality. The movies do not want this, but the occasional (poor mechanically) English films one sees make one wonder why they do not."

AUTHORS frequently complain that their stories, once fed into the motion-picture mill, become simply the raw material for a standardized product that may have little of the character and quality of the original creations. And now Louise Winter adds her voice to the protest against the mechanical treatment of stories and the exclusion of the author from the preparation of his or her work for the screen.

"I have had five of my novelettes, which appeared in various fiction magazines, reproduced on the screen in the last year and a half," says Miss Winter, "and each one of them gave me something to complain of. One, which I called 'The Magnificent Jacala,' was rechristened 'The Brazen Beauty,' because, I was afterward told, the audience might not know what a Jacala was—a horse, a flower, or a mere girl. Jacala was a girl, who, knowing that she could never be beautiful, decided to be magnificent. She was not a beauty and she was never brazen, and the actress selected to portray this original heroine of mine was Priscilla Dean, one of the handsomest women on the screen. Recently, in 'Marie Ltd.,' also changed from 'Marie Et Fille,' for fear screen audiences might not understand the simple French, the other girl, a Follies favorite, was described minutely as belonging to the adorably pert Francis White type of girl, and a fluffy blonde was chosen to portray that character.

"I have nothing to complain of, I merely write the stories, but I do think a better scenario would be turned out if the author could work with the continuity writer or at least be consulted about important changes. The objection to this is that the author is not supposed to know much about the dramatic value of certain situations, and thrills are added to give punch to a plot. On the other hand, an author writing the style of current fiction now in demand must furnish a certain amount of thrilling incident to make his work acceptable. And an author of reputation would scarcely be guilty of some of the mistakes that have occurred in picture plays. For instance, in one of mine, the hero, a prominent New Yorker, appeared on the deck of his own yacht wearing a white suit and a Panama hat! In another there were two duels introduced; the first was thrilling, but when the second was shown the audience laughed. There were no duels in my original story, though one was spoken of.

"Another courtesy would be to allow the author, if possible, to be present at the trial showing and to listen to his criticism, which may not all be dictated by jealousy. Our brain children are dear to us, but most of us are big enough to be willing to see them improved by another sincere worker.

"I fear until there is a closer harmony between authors and scenario writers, the best type of motion picture cannot be produced, but when the author is willing to work earnestly with the scenario writer a story can be turned out that will do credit to both.

"Even the author's name is not held in high esteem. In three of my five pictures my name has been misspelled. Twice a final S was added, which never occurred in any magazine, and once the last letter of my first name was dropped which changed it from a feminine name to a masculine one. These things were only rectified after I had called attention to them. None of the proofreaders in the studios noticed them, but I wonder what would have happened had these mistakes occurred in the star's name or the director's?

"Personally I enjoy motion pictures, but in most of them I see much room for improvement, and I do hope producers and writers will come closer together so that the film drama may soon attain the high place to which it is undoubtedly destined."

MR. POLLOCK'S criticisms of the screen, which have appeared in the Photoplay Magazine and were noticed in these columns some weeks ago, have called forth from Samuel Goldwyn a statement of qualified agreement.

"It is a fact," says Mr. Goldwyn, "that the man who writes a story has often had all too little to do with putting it into action. The result in many cases has been a mutilation of the original beyond recognition. The conditions of motion picture making have been somewhat to blame for this. Yet nobody wants more to change this condition than the producer. I defy any one to believe that a sane man will pay good money for an author's work and then deliberately mutilate it. But how to get around this problem is the question confronting us all."

Mr. Goldwyn then makes the assertion that his company has solved the problem "by intrusting the adaptation and associate direction to the author," and he specifies the arrangement between the company and Rex Beach as one in which the plan is worked out.

"Mr. Pollock is dead right," Mr. Goldwyn continues, "when he says that a really good writer is not going to do a play for the screen if some narrow-minded director can throw out whole scenes and change others on the ground that 'that can't be done in pictures.' What a silly thing to say! For the fact is that anything and everything can be done in pictures. I think directors are getting away from routine and that authors are being treated as if they had some right to say how their plays should be done. But until the criticisms which Mr. Pollock leveled at motion-picture conditions are outlived, I don't believe we will see them developed to their highest possibilities."

WHEN Mr. Goldwyn spoke as quoted above he had not announced the formation by himself and Rex Beach of Eminent Authors' Pictures, Inc., to produce on the screen the works of Mary Roberts Rinehart, Basil King, Gouverneur Morris, Rupert Hughes, Gertrude Atherton, and Leroy Scott. The most significant statement in this announcement was that the method of producing would be "a radical departure from all previous methods" in that "the closest possible co-operation" would exist "between the producers and the authors," the adaptation and direction of each narrative being "under the personal supervision of the author."

This new company is an answer to the complaint of authors and their readers that novels and plays, more often than not, are garbled and mutilated in the motion-picture mill, and it seems to be an encouraging move in the right direction. Surely a necessary step in the improvement of photoplays is the inclusion of the author among those who direct the translation of his work from words to pictures. The Goldwyn Company in its arrangement with Mr. Beach and the announced policy of Eminent Authors' Pictures, Inc., are reasons for strengthened faith in the progress of the photoplay.

But there is another fact of the situation that should not be overlooked. It is not just the unhampered talent of authors that the screen needs, but the unhampered talent of authors who can compose in the language of the screen, who are masters of photoplay technique. Artistic photoplays will not inevitably result from the personal association of eminent writers with the screen. Such association in the past has produced more novels with animated illustrations than true photoplays, and it may continue to do so in the future. The important question is: Can the writers of words also compose pictures? Can they change their medium of expression and express themselves in the new medium? The fact that they are writers does not mean that they are not cinema composers, but simply that they are not necessarily cinema composers. Versatile artists may be proficient in two fields. Novelists may also be playwrights; painters are sometimes poets; but the fact that one is a writer of fiction gives no more assurance that he is a cinema composer than the fact that he is a novelist or a painter makes him also a playwright or a poet.

Arthur Stringer, in an article in The Photoplay Magazine reprinted in part in these columns, said that the development of the photoplay "lies in creating and training and recognizing its own workers, in establishing and jealously guarding its own technique, and in exploiting its own possibilities of loveliness and power." The extent to which writers improve the photoplay depends upon their willingness and ability to become "its own workers," to master "its own technique," to "exploit its own possibilities of loveliness and power." The principal hope aroused by the announcement that an author is to work for the screen comes from the reflection that, if he is an author, he is probably a person of some imagination and understanding of humanity, but until he proves that he is a photoplaywright as well as a writer of words, there is no foundation for confident enthusiasm.

That all authors are not to be expected to contribute to the screen is evidenced by Mr. Curtiss's communication, above. If an author finds the photoplay nothing more than "primitive entertainment for simple minds" and considers its "so-called technique" only so-called, he is not one to become a cinema composer. There is no reason why he should. There is no question of superiority or inferiority. The author is an author of words, not of moving pictures, and that's all there is to it.

It should be added, however, that this is not meant to dispute all that Mr. Curtiss has to say. His complaint of the treatment he has received from picture companies is a reflection on the companies, and if producers of photoplays do not make the work they offer attractive to those whose services they desire they have only themselves, or conditions, to blame if they do not get the services. And the screen undoubtedly suffers.

Furthermore, honest sympathy compels one to say that, if Mr. Curtiss took moving pictures as they came to his town two or three times a week throughout a whole Winter, and was not fortified by a resolute appreciation of the possibilities of the screen, he is understandable, and may even be considered generous, when he classes "the movies" as "primitive entertainment for simple minds." The first requisite for a constructive attitude toward the screen is recognition of the fact that the majority of motion pictures are artistically negligible. But there should also be recognition of the further fact that an increasing number of photoplays are artistic, in separate scenes especially, and that the photoplay has made and is making progress toward a position in the world of art in which it will win the respect of all.

STRAND—D. W. Griffith's "True Heart Susie," an Artcraft picture, with Lillian Gish, Robert Harron, Wilbur Higby, Loyola O'Conner, George Fawcett, Clarine Seymour, Kate Bruce, Carol Dempster, and Raymond Cannon; an Outing-Chester scenic; Topical Review; "Topics of the Day"; "Waiting at the Church," a Lyons and Moran comedy; two songs by Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; old melodies by the Strand Ladies' Quartette; excerpts from "Aida," by the orchestra, Carl Edouarde and Alois Reiser conducting; Ralph H. Brigham and Herbert Sisson at the organ.

BROADWAY—"The Man Who Turned White," with H. B. Warner, supported by Barbara Castleton; pictorial news; a scenic; a comedy; music by the orchestra and the organ.

GEORGE M. COHAN—D. W. Griffith's "Broken Blossoms," with Lillian Gish, Richard Barthelmess, and Donald Crisp; run extended indefinitely; opened May 13.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Tomorrow, Cecil B. De Mille's "For Better, For Worse"; Tuesday, "The Money Corral," with William S. Hart; Wednesday, "The Red Lantern," with Mme. Nazimova; Thursday, "The Divorce Trap," with Gladys Brockwell; Friday, "Riders of Vengeance," with Harry Carey, and "All Wrong," with Bryant Washburn; Saturday, "Through the Toils," with Montagu Love; Sunday, "Some Bride," with Viola Dana.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, "The Third Degree," with Alice Joyce; Wednesday and Thursday, "The New Moon," with Norma Talmadge; Friday and Saturday, "Spotlight Sadie," with Mae Marsh, and "Easy Street," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival.)

RIALTO—"One of the Finest," a Goldwyn picture, with Tom Moore, supported by Seena Owen, "Peaches" Jackson, Mollie McConnell, Mary Warren, Hallam Cooley, Edwin Sturgis, Frederick Vroom, Adelaide Ellett, directed by Harry Beaumont; a Bruce scenic; a Sunshine comedy; the Rialto Magazine; Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," by the orchestra, Hugo Riesenfeld and Nat W. Finston conducting; a paraphrase on "Lucia di Lammermoor," arranged by Saint-Lubin, by Sascha Fidelman, violinist; a duet from "Otello," by Martin Brafel and Edward Albano; Schubert's "Marche Militaire," by Arthur Depew, at the organ.

RIVOLI—Return engagement of Chinese program: "The Red Lantern," with Mme. Nazimova; "The Glow of the Lantern," a Chinese fantasy arranged by Adolf Bolm in a setting by John Wenger; "A Trip Through China," by the Educational Film Company; a "Mutt and Jeff" cartoon; Robert Hood Bowers's "Chinese Lullaby," sung by Mary Ball in a setting by John Wenger; Scottson Clark's "Torchlight March," by Professor Firmin Swinnen at the organ.

PARK—Rothapfel Unit Program, "The Pursuit of Happiness," including: "Pursuit of the Nymphs," staged by Adolf Bolm in a setting by John Wenger; Magazine; "The Wood of Fair Water"; "Elegie"; "Wild Flowers," a comedy by George V. Hobart; "False Gods," an adaptation of a play by E. Lloyd Sheldon; "Epigrama"; "Rothapfel Unit Program 1919," an overture, by the orchestra, Frank Cork directing; opened May 28.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Tomorrow, Tuesday, Wednesday, "A Bachelor's Wife," with Mary Miles Minter; Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, J. Stuart Blackton's "A House Divided."

IN THE NEWS NET.

THE recent reports as to the increasing interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church in motion pictures are brought to a definite announcement in the current issue of the Educational Film Magazine, which says that the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner is at the head of a committee whose object it is to raise a fund of $120,000,000 "for the purchase of entertainment devices to be placed in the churches of this denomination, of which there are more than 64,000 in the United States." The principal feature of the entertainment, says the article, is to be motion pictures "with stereopticon views thrown in for good measure."

"If this huge film scheme of the Methodist Church is carried out," continues the article, "the motion picture theatres of this country and of the world will be relegated to second place in numbers, in financial investment, in the exhibition of films, and in commercial importance."

Considering the announcement editorially, the magazine is led to predict that other denominations will follow the Methodist, and then presents the possibilities as follows:

"It is estimated that there are more than 230,000 churches of all denominations in the United States, with more than 180,000 ministers and nearly 42,000,000 communicants. If only one-tenth of this total were to be equipped with motion picture projectors and were to use films twice a week, for midday and Sunday programs, we would have 23,000 church buildings as against less than 14,000 picture theatres at the present time. But the indications are that within a year or two, certainly within three or four years, the number of churches in the United States showing motion pictures * * * will outnumber the theatres of the country five to one, perhaps eight to one."

It is understood that the Methodists contemplate exhibiting photodramatic as well as educational, travel and scenic films.

Will the theological seminaries add courses in picture projection to their curricula?

"The Unpardonable Sin," which ended its run at the Broadway Theatre last night, will begin its second week at the Majestic in Brooklyn today.

While there are rumors that some motion-picture producing companies will leave California, the Goldwyn Company announces that it is on the Coast to stay, and has purchased the Triangle Studios at Culver City. These studios, according to report, were built at a cost of more than $1,000,000 and, with their attached buildings and other property, make a city which includes parks, libraries, theatres, homes, and highways. The Goldwyn Company has been renting the studios since last November.

In withdrawing from its Western studio, the Triangle Company announces that it will produce its pictures in the East.

Another company to concentrate its forces in the East is the Fox Film Corporation, which is contructing what is said to be "the largest film plant under one roof in the world" on Tenth Avenue between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets. The building will house the executive offices, laboratories, and studios of the company. According to report, it will have facilities for the work of twenty companies at a time, and its laboratories will have a capacity of 8,000,000 feet of film a week. Its cost of construction is said to have been estimated at $2,500,000.

Leon Langsfield, manager of the Stanley Theatre for the last two years, has been appointed manager of the Broadway Theatre by B. S. Moss.

A new issue of "A Garden of American Motion Pictures," covering the production of films from April 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919, and including lists of pictures selected "for the family program, young people, and special entertainments," has been put out by the National Committee for Better Films, which is the Social Service Department of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures of 70 Fifth Avenue.

George D. Baker, who directed Nazimova in "Revelation" and "Toys of Fate," is in New York, and is reported to be about to leave the Metro Company, for which he was Western manager of productions. His plans have not been announced beyond the admission that he is at work on a scenario for Douglas Fairbanks.

Major Ian Hay Beith, known to many as Ian Hay, has joined Cecil B. DeMille's scenario staff and will work on the adaptation of James M. Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton."

Detroit, Mich., is the first large city in the United States to adopt, through its Board of Education, the method of instructing children in geography and history by means of motion pictures, says the Educational Film Magazine. The pictures will be used to illustrate the subjects dealt with in text books, and their production will be undertaken, without cost to the city, by the Ford Motor Company and the Solvay Process Company. At first pictures will be used only in those school buildings equipped with auditoriums, of which there are nine in the city. About 10,000 of the 110,000 elementary school pupils will be reached, it is estimated.

Further evidence of the renewed activity of foreign film interests comes in the announcement that John D. Tippett, head of the John D. Tippett Productions of London, has arrived in New York to organize an international film exchange, which will go in the market to obtain the European rights to American productions and the American rights to European productions.

Mr. Tippett says that, from a commercial point of view, London will become the centre and "logical bourse of the film industry," because the European market, now that the war is over, "will assume more and more importance to the American producer, and London is the natural key to the entire European situation, and also because English film producers are determined to have their place in the film world."

Mrs. Sidney Drew, it is announced, will continue to appear in film comedies for the V. B. K. Corporation. She will be supported by Donald McBride, who has been seen in the Drew comedies, and will play the part of "Polly's" backelor brother. The first two productions of the new series will be "Bunkered" and "The Night of the Dub."

MOTION PICTURES.

RIALTO

BROADWAY AT 42nd STREET

Direction HUGO RIESENFELD

Beginning Today, 1 P. M., SAMUEL GOLDWYN Presents

"The Man With the Irish Smile"



IT'S A GOLDWYN PICTURE

TOM MOORE

—IN—

"ONE OF THE FINEST"

By J. CLARKSON MILLER

DIRECTED BY HARRY BEAUMONT

The Story of the Traffic Policeman Who Won an Heiress in a Day.

TAD'S RUMHAUSER CARTOON "THE SAWDUST TRAIL."

RIALTO MAGAZINE

RIALTO ORCHESTRA

"EURYANTHE" OVERTURE

MOTION PICTURES.

PLAZA ALICE JOYCE in Charles Klein's Famous Drama, "THE THIRD DEGREE" Madison Ave., 59th St.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30 Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. MAY ALLISON, "Almost Married."

MOTION PICTURES.

STRAND

A National Institution

B'way at 47th St. Direction JOS. L. PLUNKETT

Beginning Today



D. W. GRIFFITH

Presents

"TRUE HEART SUSIE"

THE STORY OF A PLAIN GIRL

AN ARTCRAFT PICTURE

By MARION FREMONT. Photographed by G. W. BITZER.

DIRECTED BY D. W. GRIFFITH

A FEW tears, many smiles, human scenes that thrill the soul, and a glorious joy at the end.

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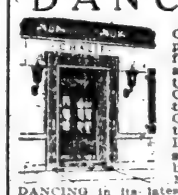
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CHARM

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER

SOME sentimental male wrote that a charmless woman was like a flower without scent. Or did he say, an egg without salt? I've forgotten, though I recall with sorrow the platitude. Strictly speaking there are no charmless women. Browning settled that long ago when he spoke of the meanest of God's creatures possessing a soul-side to show a woman that he loved her. Or words to that effect. Nevertheless, there are women on the concert platform, in opera, in the theatre, who are absolutely lacking in personal charm. They may be pretty, they may sing almost perfectly, but they do not charm. Last season in New York we had plenty of occasions to note this disconcerting fact. I heard singer after singer in recital, yet with the fingers of my right hand I can check off the names of the particular charmers, and still have left several digits. The case of the pianists is still more restricted, while the most charming violinist I listened to was not a girl, but a youth, an Adonis to be sure, but overflowing with feminine sensibility, though not in the least effeminate. Need I add the name of Jascha Heifetz?

Now, charm is pre-eminently a quality of our mother's sex. A man may lay claim to it, but he must boast other qualifications: Virility, intellect, imagination. A woman dares be charming and naught else. I recall a girl last Winter at Aeolian Hall. She had an excellent, even a remarkable, voice, which she abominably abused. She was the most beautiful creature we saw during the season, a wild sort of beauty, a Ukrainian goddess, or a Syrian nymph. (I hope they have nymphs in Syria;) yet it was the charm she irradiated, not her lovely face, that set us all to scribbling impassioned phrases. (Music critics are sentimental or nothing.) I knew a girl, once upon a time, who wasn't pretty, nor young, nor talented; who couldn't play, sing, converse, write verse, or cook. And how often I thanked the gods that she was just such a bundle of negatives. She sat still and was charming. Voilà tout!

How to define charm in playing or singing I don't know. Nor will the dictionary help us much. It gives synonyms, and a synonym is, as every grammarian will tell you if he is frank—yes, and so will Frank Wilstach, the colector of the evasive animal—that a synonym is only a dodge. Professor Jowett, in a burst of truthfulness, said the same of logic. So let us not dodge, but accept the charm that transpires in the singing of a song or the performance of a piece. There is Emma Roberts, who is always charming, whether she is in voice or not. There are some "lady pianists" who evoke the pleasing image of stone breaking when their rocky touch assaults the keyboard. They disdain wooing the pianoforte. They "conquer" it. But they neither woo nor conquer their audiences. Little de Pachmann charmed, yet he was hardly an intellectual pianist. Paderewski and Godowsky were born under a lucky star; they have both charm and brains. And then there is Guiomar Novaes—but we have arrived at the nub of my discourse.

No one will class this young Brazilian among the "intellectual" pianists, so-called—although "intellect" in piano playing is usually a synonym for the dry, scholastic, colorless, with little or no personality. Miss Novaes often plays like a well-groomed pupil. She is still behind academic bars. I don't mean that she is pedantic, but that she has not yet emerged a full-blown personality. But she will when experience in art and life has matured her. She has a sound thinking apparatus, and while she has not thus far displayed the dramatic aptitudes which dazzled us in the performances of Teresa Carreno and Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, she can be brilliant betimes and sweep us along on her pinions of song—as she did a certain Spring evening at a Philharmonic concert with the Grieg concerto. Guiomar Novaes has personal charm that is the secret of her success. And then that beautiful touch, like a rich contralto, is a charm superadded. There are moments when she makes her Steinway sing like the violoncello of Pablo Casals. That touch, however carefully cultivated, is born, not fabricated. She has muscular and nervous systems that have been made adaptable to her purpose. In the technical field, she can do what she wishes. Her various touches, legato, legatissimo, staccato, spiccato, portamento, her scales and trills, her cantus, double-notes, octaves, and passage work generally, are seemingly effortless, although the result of most artful labor. Her sense of rhythmic values is remarkable; and without rhythm a pianist is like a body without bones. The automatic element in her playing of complicated passages, an element that makes the performance of the majority of pianists as barren of interest as a whitewashed wall, is in her case a spontaneous musical outpouring.

Simplicity of style, whether it be in prose or verse, painting or piano playing, is not come by easily. Cardinal Newman, master of the most pellucid prose of his generation—with the possible exception of Ernest Renan—has confessed to laborious days; and Chopin, before giving a concert, would bore the world to practice the Preludes and Fugues of Bach. The rippling or sparkling—style of Miss Novaes is the outcome of admirable muscular co-ordination. There is relaxation—not the dishrag "relaxation" so justly abhorred by Albert Ross Parsons—of the upper arm; the triceps muscles, not the biceps, are the chief factors in the production of a weighty, sonorous musical tone; and the fullness of tone in every finger pressure, whether in cantabile or in velocity passages, is proof of "fundamental brainwork," as Rossetti used to say. Economy of movement is the prime desideratum; the line of least muscular resistance must be followed. In his system the biologist Wundt has written: The muscles are the least to be considered in the technical training of the pianoforte; more attention must be paid to the central nerve groups. The ability to separate muscular groups, which were originally organized to function together, depends upon the separation of the central impulses. However, playing with pressure does not mean anything if the pianist is not musical. Remember, too, that the pianoforte is first cousin to the harp, and not remotely connected—a morganatic connection, though none the less real—to the xylophone. Pluck-pluck-plunk-plunk! Furthermore, as may be predicated, mediocrity is a "constant" in our existence, according to the biologists; like the rich, we shall always have mediocrity with us. Not every generation hears a Guiomar Novaes. Therefore, set not too great a store on methods. Imagination is greater than invention has declared Joseph Conrad.

There is no royal road to Parnassus, but there are short cuts, once the wisdom of the artistic few, now, thanks to publicity, the secret of Polichinelle. A valuable contribution to the theme—not personal charm, but playing with appropriate weight—is a volume by the pianist, a pupil of Karl Tausig, and veteran pedagogue, Albert Ross Parsons. In "The Virtuoso Handling of the Pianoforte" he has probed the problems of attacking the keyboard, taking the Tausig Daily Studies as a springboard. The logic of digital and arm gestures he has demonstrated in this study, the preface to which is a résumé of former methods. He shows that Bach, primarily an organist, needs finger pressure in the playing of his fugues, notwithstanding the fact that the clavier of his century had a light action, and was practically incapable of sustaining tone. Czerny used a Viennese pianoforte, and Beethoven declared that Czerny had no legato. Fleetness of finger was the shibboleth of his school, which, beginning with Domenico Scarlatti in Naples, filtered through Mozart, Hummel, Czerny to the old-fashioned French school. But nimble fingers only did not content Beethoven, who had something to express in his sonatas, something passionate and poetic, something wherewith to strike fire in the soul. He was a wonderful virtuoso. His last five sonatas prove it.

Liszt studied with Czerny. Later he broke away from that shallow school, the supreme exponent of which was the euphonious Thalberg. Liszt evolved the orchestral style of Beethoven to the danger limit; that way piano pounding lies. Like Beethoven he availed himself of the legato pressure technique, and the grand pianoforte of his day, at best a tinkling instrument, had to be remodeled to withstand the weightiness of his attack. This transcendental method is no longer a novelty, its one-time secret is quite bared in the work of Parsons. "The old method," he tells us, "began with finger training and ended with wrist exercises. * * * The modern method, whether Leschetizky's or others, begins with the weight of hand and arm resting at ease on the keys, these being depressed by that weight to their full depth. It then proceeds to raise the palm of the hand and have the weight solely supported by the fingers, which assume a curved position with all points bent outward, thus forming a high arched instead of a level hand, with sunken knuckles. The power, or part of all the muscles, from the palm of the hand to the shoulder, is then used to direct and control the actions of the fingers."

Mr. Parsons exposes the cause of cramp and sunken arch of the hand, which is like that of the foot. The modern pianoforte must be "handled," not fingered. (Handling is a favorite terms of painters, meaning the handling of their material.) "Instead of ignoring everything but fingers and wrists, the muscular energies of hands, arms, and shoulders, contracted or relaxed, (though never 'devitalized,' a word hated by Liszt,) must be utilized for co-ordinate action," concludes Mr. Parsons. Observation of the fingers of Josef Hofmann, Harold Bauer, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Guiomar Novaes, and Leopold Godowsky reveals the fact, rather astonishing to novices, that these artists hardly move their fingers even where dealing with involved figuration at a rapid tempo. Their upper arm controls the situation. The hand, not the fingers, is king—nowadays. The high-lifted, hard finger-stroke with its colorless brittle tone, has been sent to limbo by all progressive teachers. A singing, liquid tone is the outcome of this savant strategy. And with the adroit management of the pedals, "the soul of the pianoforte," as Rubinstein truthfully asserted, atmosphere is achieved: foreground, middle-distance, remote perspective, every nuance may be expressed on this lyrical palletta. Without pedals, without infinite shadings, the pianoforte remains a barbarous instrument of percussion, a latter-day tom-tom magnified. It is high praise, indeed, when we say of a pianist that he makes us forget the pianoforte. A pianist must necessarily be an illusionist. Guiomar Novaes is one such an illusionist, as yet in the dewy morning hours of her art. The passion and the moonlight may appear later on her personal canvas.

I confess that I was never intrigued by the French school of piano playing, and I have heard all their celebrated pianists since 1878, from Planté—still living, an octogenarian—Theodore Ritter, Saint-Saëns, Pugno, to Edouard Risler and Alfred Cortot. Neat, finished, glacial, it seldom sounds the depths or reveals color scheme of wide scope. Yet Paris is a city in which to acquire elegance. Recall Cortot's performance of the Andante Spianato and E flat Polonaise; only Joseffy's once famous interpretation outrivaled the Frenchman in finesse. When Anton Rubinstein played his Seven Historical Recitals at Paris a blow from his velvet paws ("pattes de velours," as Liszt called them) and the Gallic school with its chastity of decoration, anaemic style, and supreme finger technique became a pale anachronism. Jeu perlé! How trivial it all seemed as the mighty Calmuck roared, sighed and sang in his sumptuous and many-colored orchestral tones.

Briefly to return to the question of charm, I hope I may not be misunderstood as lending to charm the attributes of superiority, when it is only an asset, a significant one, in the armory of the interpretative artist. There are higher spheres of imagination and ideation than this bewitching quality, which stems from sex. But when an artist has a great musical brain, abounding imagination allied to personal magic, then the world listens to an Anton Rubinstein; the most overwhelming pianist that I had the good fortune to hear in his magnificent prime.

ROMANTICISTS OF THE ORGAN

BECAUSE Joseph Bonnet, church organist of St. Eustache in Paris, as well as virtuoso of the concerts of the Conservatoire, has given stimulus and distinction to concerts of organ music in America since the war, it is fitting that his five-volume record of "Historical Organ Recitals" (New York: G. Schirmer) should find continuing welcome here. Volume 4 of the collection, just issued, is devoted to the "Romantic Period: Schumann, Mendelssohn, Liszt," seven pieces in some 113 pages, edited by M. Bonnet.

His preface justly remarks that the first volume of this series "discovered the infinitely varied qualities of nobility, of grandeur, and, together with these, of picturesque charm, which the masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, aided by prodigious technique, were capable of combining and displaying in their music." These masterpieces, like those of the early schools of painting, architecture, and sculpture, will always be a fruitful source of instruction for true artists and the object of their most enthusiastic admiration, he believes.

"When Bach appeared, he raised a monumental palace to the perennial glory of his forerunners, enshrining therein the marvelous treasures bequeathed by them. The great Catholic composers, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert, although nearly all of them were organists in their youth, were most strongly attracted by the symphony, chamber and piano music, the opera and oratorio. In their Masses, they employed the orchestras which were constantly at their disposition in the establishment of the princes, and intrusted to the organ either an insignificant amount, or nothing whatever.

"But the Romantic period," later declares M. Bonnet, "was not to pass over without a contribution of its very own to the wealth of organ literature. The performances given by Mendelssohn in 1829 of the Passion according to St. Matthew, and of the great organ pieces by Bach, bore the character of veritable resurrections. These masterpieces had lain in the libraries, forgotten or ignored. Then, too, in England, it was the enthusiasm aroused by Mendelssohn's talent as an organist which induced London publishers to order the compositions which were to mark an epoch in the history of organ music.

"The youthful master's art, which therefore had found its gratification in the graceful and elegant, gained extraordinarily in nobility and grandeur in his works for organ, and his inspiration was all at once vivified by a more powerful impulse. In these preludes, fugues, and sonatas, Romanticism was wedded in the happiest wise to the beautiful, massive, and luminous forms of polyphonic art."

Schumann wrote to Mendelssohn after a concert in Leipsic to raise a fund for the monument to Bach: "You were playing, Felix Meritis, the prelude to one of his chorales: the melody seemed interwoven with garlands of gold, and the work breathed so great a felicity that you made me this avowal: 'If life had bereft me of all faith, all hope, this simple chorale would have restored them to me.' I was silent; then, hardly knowing how, I found myself in the cemetery and felt a poignant grief that I was unable to cover the tomb of the great Bach with flowers."

M. Bonnet's selections include five of Schumann's works for organ or pedal-piano, the Sketch in F minor, two Canons, in B major and minor, and two Fugues on the name Bach, his third and sixth. There are at greater length the First Sonata, in F, by Mendelssohn, and the Fantasie and Fugue by Liszt on the chorale, "Ad Nos ad Salutarem Undam." The editor says of this that Saint-Saëns declared it to be "the most extraordinary piece ever written for organ."

LONDON OPERA CHANGES

What London knows as the Royal Opera, "the" opera as far as British society is concerned, opened its doors on May 12 with "La Bohème" in Italian for the first time after four years of silence in any but the English tongue, and according to The Times of the following morning, the theatre of former glories admitted a wonderful and wondering audience.

"It was wonderful in its heterogeneity and its homogeneity, the one shown in the contrasted decorousness of the boxes and the hilarity of the gallery, the other in the feeling of eager good-will with which all assembled. It was a wondering audience because everything promised to be so very familiar, so that one asked, Will it be just the same, and can we really settle down to the old mixture of social and musical pleasure as though nothing had happened?

"Probably no season at Covent Garden has ever started with quite the thrill of enthusiasm which passed through the house as the audience rose to the first strains of the national anthem; probably the cheers which greeted the royal party have never been quite so spontaneous and straight from the heart as they were on this reopening. They expressed something of what we have felt during the opera's four silent years.

"The presence of Sir Thomas Beecham at the conductor's desk, too, spoke of change. The greeting which he got, chiefly from the upper part of the house, was a reminder that there is a wider and a more intelligent public for opera in London than there was in the old days, and that it is the hope of that public that Sir Thomas Beecham's alliance with the Grand Opera Syndicate is ultimately to mean the pursuit of a broader and a more national policy than that which used to prevail.

"Perhaps the change was the more emphasized by the fact that the leading Bohemian was Mr. Thomas Burke, not only a fine singer, but a Lancashire man, so that the delightful duet in which the first act culminates was sung to us by our own people. The Australians in the gallery were determined to remind Mme. Melba that she is their own, and it is something that the mother country can give her such a partner.

"The opening night was in fact so much more an occasion than a performance that musical criticism may be allowed to stand aside. A word of appreciation of the rich and easy singing of Mr. Burke is the first necessity, because he was a newcomer to the opera. He made one of a quartet of Bohemians in which the other three, MM. Maguenat, Huberdeau, and Cotreuil, displayed almost overwhelmingly high spirits.

"There were, in fact, throughout moments of strain in the ensembles, some of which Sir Thomas Beecham delighted to lash to a furious speed, Miss Kathleen Destournel, as the Musetta of the second act, seemed to suffer the most among individuals from the effort to compete with the strenuousness of the orchestra. Mme. Melba just went on being herself, and giving us that pure thread of silver sound which makes its presence felt above all obstacles, even that of strings in octaves above the voice.

"There was the assurance of long experience behind every tone of her voice, and it is the long experience which the new season at Covent Garden should be able to add to the vivid but short experiences in opera which Sir Thomas Beecham's recent seasons elsewhere have given to English audiences. Their combination should lead to something even more valuable than the revival of the Royal Opera."

PLANS OF MUSICIANS.

The Stadium concerts by Arnold Volpe's Orchestra, starting June 30, will be under the auspices of the Music League of the People's Institute, to which any profits will go.

Lieutenant Sousa and his band will give two concerts at the Brooklyn Academy on Saturday, June 14, afternoon and night, at start of a transcontinental tour.

Albert Spalding, after two years' war service in Italy, is returning to America on the steamship Dante Alighieri, which sailed last Tuesday from Genoa.

Rudolph Ganz sailed on the Rochambeau last week for France, to be gone till August. He plans to play some charity concerts in Switzerland and Alsace.

Kurt Schindler, now in Russia, has planned for the Schola Cantorum of New York to give Mozart's "Requiem" at its January concert next season.

Melzer Chaffee was elected Director of the Music School Settlement for next Winter at the last meeting of the board of that institution this spring.

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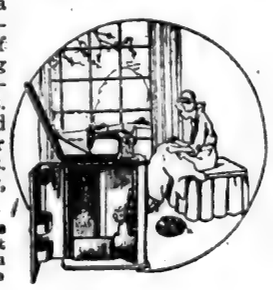
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Lot Two—One hundred and fifty pairs of brown kidskin and brown calfskin oxfords. In narrow and broad toe widths. With welt soles; military or low heels.
Lot Three—Two hundred pairs of growing girls' shoes of gunmetal calfskin and brown calfskin. Assorted styles. These were taken from our regular stock.
The three groups—on sale at 4.85
Bamberger's—Second Floor.

40c and 50c Cretonnes A Timely One-Day Offer at 25c a Yard
Take the time now to make those dainty things of cretonne which so well transform your rooms into a little bit of outdoor sunshine.
Scores of joyous patterns in a perfect rainbow of colors in cretonnes of excellent quality suitable for cushion covers, slip-covers, scarfs and hangings.
In addition to the things for which you've planned to use this summer fabric,—many new ideas in home adornment are suggested by a trip to this department.
Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

An invitation to all femininity is hereby extended to visit
The Negligee Shop
A fitting shrine for all the lovely wearables in which Milady garbs herself in the privacy of her own rooms.
Kimonos and Mandarin Coats—exquisite silken affairs, soft as thistledown, embroidered in the long sprays of wistaria and roses, the chrysanthemums, cherry blossoms, butterflies and flying birds that are typical of the hand-work of the beauty-loving Orient.
And negligees from our own America that reveal that we, too, know how to create—these are almost the loveliest of them all—evolved with crepe de chine and georgette, and chiffon and lace.
Bamberger's—Third Floor

Important
(Monday Only)
In instances where the lots in this column are small, and we cannot guarantee that they will remain on sale all day, we state at the bottom of such items: "While quantity lasts; no mail, phone or C. O. D. orders."
Children's Genuine Buckskin Shoes Priced Low at 3.19
There are only 84 pairs to be sold at the price. Button style, sizes 8½ to 11 and A to D widths in the lot, but not all sizes in each width. The shoes are built on the Bamberger "Foot Trainer" last. No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders. Second floor.
36 in. White Voile, 18c yd.
Sheer, crisp white voile of firmly constructed yarns, bleached pure white. This material is adapted to the making of women's and children's blouses and dresses. On sale while the quantity lasts. First floor.
Women's 1.00 Thread Silk Hose, 75c pair.
Fine thread silk hose, with seamed backs, in white only. All pairs are perfect; offered Monday at 75c the pair. First floor.
Women's 6.00 Shoes of Reinskin Cloth, 4.85.
White reinskin shoes, in neat lace styles. They are built with welted soles, military heels, and come in sizes 2½ to 8; widths AA to D. On sale Second floor.
Net Top Laces at 29c Yard.
These laces, in white only, were made to sell for 25c to 50c the yard. May be suitably used for children's ruffled dresses, collar and cuff sets and the new vestees. On sale First floor.
15c Veiling at 10c Yard.
Medium and large cotton mesh veilings in the desirable colors. A small quantity to be disposed of at 10c the yard. On sale while the quantity lasts. First floor.
12½c Hair Nets, at 85c Dozen.
They are made of human hair. Come in cap and regular shapes, in all shades excepting grey. The large size, on sale at 80c the dozen. Notion Dept., First floor.
1.50 Stamped Gowns, at 1.25.
Semi-made night gowns, of a fine grade nainsook. They are well made, with deep hems. You may select from a wide assortment of neat designs. Sizes 16, and 17, at 1.25. Second floor.

A Remarkable Offer of Standard Rotary Sewing Machines
For a limited time we are going to make this offer—to allow you $15.00 on your old machine regardless of age or condition, as a part payment on the purchase of a new machine.
In every home there is a desire to own a sewing machine. In hundreds of homes there are sewing machines which have passed their age of usefulness. You are tired of your old machine. It is not new or modern in its equipment. To sew with one is trying, to say the least.
We will take your old machine—no matter what condition it may be in, and will allow you $15.00 on it toward the purchase of one of these

Three Beautiful Model Standard Rotary Sewing Machines, for a Limited Time Only.
The machines from which you may choose are the Princess, Boudoir, or the Colonial Standard Rotary. Wonderful machines, every one of them. The kind of machines that find entrance into the homes where good sewing is appreciated.
$5 as Your First Payment and Convenient Terms Thereafter
and the machine will be delivered to your home. This means that one of these remarkable machines is placed within the easy reach of every one. You may pay for these machines on terms as low as $1.25 a week.
Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Fox Scarfs for Summer
Summer furs are an accepted fact—no longer a fad—they are handy to carry and provide very necessary warmth about the shoulders on cool days. Beautiful skins, in the rich, deep tones that women are seeking, offered at unusually low prices.
65.00 for Kamchatka fox double animal scarfs, with long, silky fur that shades into a dark line down the center.
65.00 and 69.50 for taupe fox animal scarfs mounted on superior silk linings. Thick-furred, in wonderful colorings.
Bamberger's—Third Floor

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But, how trivial the imperfections are. How unnoticeable, after all. And then think what cuts have been made in the prices because these towels and mats ARE slightly "hurt."

25c to 39c	Turkish Towels at	15c to 23c each
45c to 69c	" " "	25c to 39c each
79c	" " "	49c each
89c to 1.00	" " "	59c each
1.10	" " "	69c
1.25 to 1.50	" " "	79c and 89c each
1.75	" " "	98c each
2.00	" " "	1.19

1.25 to 1.50 Bath Mats, at 69c to 89c each
1.60 Bath Mats, on sale at 95c each
2.50 Bath Mats, on sale at 1.50 each
2.75 Bath Mats, on sale at 1.69 each
We cannot fill mail or telephone orders.
Bamberger's—First Floor.

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Newark, New Jersey

BOY SCOUTS IN WAR AND PEACE

Part Played by the Organization Which Will Have Membership Drive Next Week

THE many and varied activities of the Boy Scouts during the war have seriously interfered with the routine of the order, but new Scouts have been admitted to an extent which has doubled its membership since the Spring of 1917. The main trouble is that there has developed a dearth of men—scoutmasters and committeemen—because so large a number went into the army or the navy. It takes one man for every eight boys in the organization. Four patrols of eight boys each make up a troop of Scouts, and each troop has its scoutmaster and three committeemen, as well as an assistant scoutmaster, often a graduate of the troop.

Thousands of Scouts enlisted in the war, and many more Scout-trained boys were called to the colors. One could never tell when one of them would appear in our land or water forces. They were everywhere, and always their training, under the motto "Be Prepared," had made them ready for an emergency. For verification of that statement, take this story:

One night a warship was on its way to New London. It developed that there was no one aboard who could signal with the blinker light. Word of this omission made its way through the ship's company. A sailor named Stone was overheard to say to another gob that he believed he could work the blinker. Called before the ship's commander and asked if he had ever worked one, Stone said, "No, Sir."

"But you believe you could do it?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Why?" asked the Captain.

"I'm a Boy Scout, Sir, and have learned all kinds of signaling. I have used the heliograph and know wireless and wire telegraphy and the flags, and am familiar with all the codes. I never tried a blinker, but I think I could use it."

They gave him a chance, and he did all the signaling on the trip. Later when his ship went abroad his knowledge of signaling attracted the attention of his officers, and he got a chance to become an ensign. He broke down and admitted that when enlisting he had been only 17 years old, and he was not then 18. As soon as he reached 18, however, he was made an ensign, having passed the necessary examinations, and was sent to a naval training school. He was the youngest ensign in the navy. He had just turned 19 when he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, junior grade.

It was the verdict of officers in the field that men with Scout training were efficient soldiers. One regular of long experience remarked that they were like bits of radium giving out emanations for good in all directions. He said that one ex-Scout in a company invariably showed such a spirit of cheery and energetic loyalty as to help everybody. All of which is despite the fact that the Boy Scout order is directed not at all toward soldier making but primarily toward good citizenship and the formation of manly character.

The Scout oath pledges a boy to keep himself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight. "If everybody in the City of Buffalo," wrote Federal District Attorney Lockwood, recently, "could answer up to these specifications, I would have the opportunity of dismissing the Federal Grand Jury, to go home and meditate in my garden."

The first shell fired at the Germans by Yankee artillery had a Boy Scout emblem pasted on its point. W. S. Pritchard, Scoutmaster of a troop in Birmingham, Ala., was a member of the battery which fired it. Milton Loewenstein, a New York City Scout, has been flying with the Army of Occupation since Nov. 11. Fifteen or twenty men left the national offices of the organization in New York for the front, among them the nephew of Dan Beard, who is mainly responsible for the existence of the Boy Scouts of America. The record of a single troop in Waltham, Mass., is well worth telling. It had been in existence more than seven years when we declared war on Germany, and had an enrollment of 165 boys up to April 1, 1917. Of these 128 entered the service. This number included ten young fellows who got in under the 18 to 41 law. Thirteen proved ineligible after they had reported for active service, but they went into munition factories, shipyards, and elsewhere to help. Sixty were privates in different branches of the service, fifteen became non-commissioned officers, and twenty-one received commissions. Three became ensigns in the navy, and two received Lieutenants' commissions. Five of these boys were decorated for distinguished service on French battlefields. One died in a cantonment, and two fell in action.

From Sergeant Edward Pickering, a former Scout now with the Army of Occupation, has come this letter:

"All that we in the Medical Corps must know in regard to the handling of wounded and first-aid work is taught in Scouting First Aid. If I had not had men who had been Boy Scouts and Scout officials, I would have been at a loss in picking men for dangerous work, such as evacuating wounded from first line trenches. Two such have been recommended for the D. S. C. Even in war they showed themselves to be true Scouts."

"I find in my work overseas," writes a chaplain, whose home is in Montclair, "that many of our boys, who are making the cleanest kind of a fight, have had Boy Scout training."

The boys of the organization were doing their part at home, while their older comrades fought in France. In the five Liberty Loan campaigns they sold about $350,000,000 in bonds, to nearly two and a half million subscribers. More than 100,000 of the boys earned the Treasury Department medal for at least ten individual subscriptions. Two months ago the Scouts passed the $50,000,000 mark in sales of War Savings Stamps.

Locating black walnut trees for gunstocks, collecting fruit pits for gas-mask carbon, distributing more than 50,000,000 pieces of war literature at the request of the President, carrying on twelve thousand war gardens and war farms, rendering service to the United War Work Committee, and numerous other national organizations, as well as the Red Cross, collecting books for the American Library Association, and confidential service in the Third Naval District—these have been some of the Scouts' services.

In more than one city they have taken over the direction of the traffic when need arose. Planting trees as a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt has become almost a regular activity of Scout troops. At Binghamton recently 250 boys planted 10,000 trees, and at Faust, N. Y., a troop planted 500 so placed as to make the initials T. R.

Their training in first aid often comes into use. An aged man was knocked down by a street car in a Southern town and lay on the pavement in the centre of a crowd with two or three men trying to be good Samaritans, but not knowing what to do. A fourteen-year-old Scout appeared. He took charge at once, sending one man for an ambulance, another for water, and assigning others to keep the crowd back. Everybody heeded him because he seemed to know what he was doing. The ambulance surgeon said he had saved the man's life.

Last year's influenza epidemic gave the boys a fine opportunity. Everywhere they plunged into the fight, serving as hospital orderlies, messengers, or volunteer telephone operators, and aiding in a hundred ways. In Johnsonburg, Penn., they practically took charge of an emergency hospital, each boy working a two-hour shift. Previously a troop in the Bronx had introduced a system of orderlies in United States General Hospital No. 1. In York, Penn., they set up tents to serve as temporary hospitals, in which they were orderlies and aids, and when off duty distributed thousands of pieces of literature telling how to combat the disease.

What the Scouts did after the munitions explosion at Morgan, N. J., has become a classic in the organization. They mobilized at once, carrying cots, running errands, escorting refugees, serving food and even cooking it, guarding destitute families, and caring for babies.

During the Porto Rican earthquake Scouts not only rendered first aid, but gave funds saved for their own outings for the relief of sufferers. Scouts were the regular guards at McCook Flying Field at Dayton while our air program was being carried out. In Philadelphia they took charge of extinguishing all gas lights, to avoid waste, at the request of the Fuel Administration.

This is all volunteer work. Where a Scout does work of a sort which somebody would ordinarily be paid for, he is permitted to take pay, but not in connection with his "good turns." The whole organization is on a volunteer basis. It has now more than 400,000 boys and 100,000 men on its membership rolls. Only about 300 of them are paid, and most of these are connected with the national headquarters. The membership is to be largely increased by the drive beginning on June 8. There are 10,000,000 boys of Scout age, 12 to 18, in the United States. William G. McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is at the head of the Citizens' Committee in charge, and the nationwide Liberty Loan Organization is aiding.

"MEGOTTIERS."

A HIGHLY profitable industry thrives in Paris of which one rarely hears. It is the work of the "Megottier." Does that word enlighten you? No? Well, a "Megottier" is an industrious person who garners the cast-off cigar stubs and cigarette ends. They have a regular organized force, and "Papa Cinquante," is the recognized head of the business.

"Papa Cinquante" just now is bemoaning the departure of American soldiers from Paris, and soon expects a sharp decline in his trade. "There's always plenty of tobacco where Americans are," he says. "They only smoke half of their cigars and cigarettes, and then throw them away. That's when my men pick up the fag ends on the sidewalks. Another squad looks after the music hall lounges early in the morning."

In the Latin Quarter "Papa Cinquante" has a drying and sorting shed, where the cigar stubs are cut and made into pipe mixture. The cigarette ends are sifted and made into new smokes.



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ANY test will verify the statement that the Ideal and Domestic Science Fireless Cookstoves do cooking that no other fireless can equal. The reason is simple—no other fireless cookstove conserves the heat so completely. In these wonderfully-efficient cookstoves—you can bake pies, cakes and bread perfectly; you can roast meats better than by any other method; you can cook without the slightest danger of burning food, and yet have everything a beautiful, even, golden-brown.

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Or write us for our FREE BOOKLET, *"Delicious Fireless Cooked Dishes," with photographs in color of good things to eat, and recipes for them. Address Dept. 59.*

Water-Seal Top. A U-shaped groove where the cover fits into top of cooking compartment. Moisture collects in this groove and forms a perfect seal against escaping heat.

Automatic Steam Valve regulates the steam escape; lets out only the surplus; conserves the cooking heat.

Strata-laid Insulation combination of asbestos, lith, cork and mineral wool in different arrangements to give perfect insulation throughout.

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Domestic Science Fireless Cookstove
Steel cabinet, with handsome enamel finish. Cooking compartments of extra strong, durable, seamless aluminum. Scientific, strata-laid insulation; imprisons heat. Patented Water-Seal Top and Heat Conserving Valve insure best results. Full equipment of Ideal Aluminum cooking utensils; radiator thermometer.



Ideal Fireless Cookstove
Solid oak, cabinet-built case, specially vulcanized. Cooking compartments of extra strong, durable, seamless aluminum. Scientific, strata-laid insulation; imprisons heat. Patented Water-Seal Top and Heat Conserving Valve insure best results. Full equipment of Ideal Aluminum cooking utensils; radiator thermometer.

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President



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Antique Brown Mahogany finished Gate-Leg Table and Windsor Chairs. Table 48x48 inches in diameter when open. Chairs Wood or Rush Seat, each $13.50. Table, $36.75.



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Weed, wicker and fibre reed furniture of every description for sun parlor, porch and lawn.

1. Fibre reed Rocker and Armchair in cream shellac with loose cushion, cretonne covered seat and cretonne back, each $16.50
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3. Fibre reed Rocker and Armchair in cream shellac with loose cushion, cretonne covered seat, each $13.50
4. Fibre reed Fern Stand in cream shellac, metal lined fernery with unique self-watering device, $9.75
5. Fibre reed Rocker and Armchair, cream shellac finish each $9.25
6. Fibre reed Rocker in cream shellac finish, $5.95
7. Porch Rocker or Armchair, natural finish, each $3.95
8. Porch Rocker, natural finish, $1.95
9. Porch Rocker, natural finish, $3.75

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Prices are strikingly attractive.

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Domestic weaves that so skilfully imitate the color, softness and charm of genuine Orientals that it seems useless extravagance to pay the almost prohibitive prices of the latter in these common-sensible days.

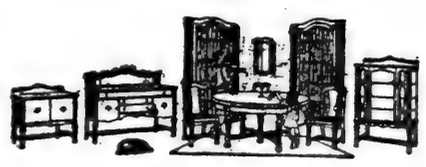
Whether it's a room-size rug you need, or half a dozen of the scatter sizes that add so much of informal charm—you'll find them all here, in harmonious designs, at satisfyingly reasonable prices.



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KROEHLER "KO-DAV" DAVENETTE, upholstered in tapestry. Mahogany finish. (An additional charge for mattress). $80.75



QUEEN ANNE MAHOGANY TEA WAGON with rubber tired wheels and removable glass tray. $29.75



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Straight and continuous post beds. Three patterns to be closed out. 4.3 ft. and 4.6 ft. sizes only. Were $25, $30 and $35
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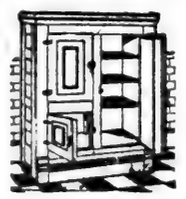
Greenpoint Trip-Lock Crib in Ivory Enamel, with straight posts and fillers. $13.25

Brass Crib with straight posts and fillers. $29.75

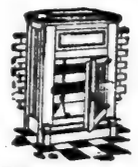
Ivory High Side Safety Crib. $9.75



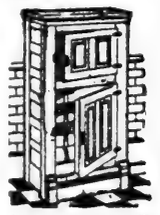
Greenpoint Ivory Enamel Crib (as illustrated) the largest selling high side Safety Crib. "A tip of the toe under the bed releases the Trip Lock." $29.75



SIDE ICER—31½ in. wide, 16½ in. deep, 41½ in. high. $29.75

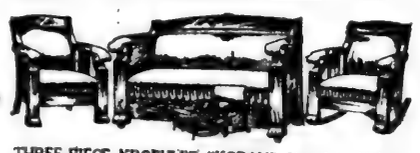


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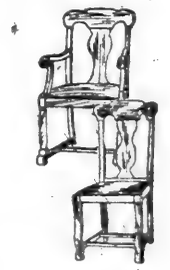
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CONSOLIDATION OF RAILWAYS PLAN

Railway Lawyer Suggests That Ten or Fifteen Companies Created by Federal Legislation Take Over All Existing Lines

By VICTOR MORAWETZ.

In a pamphlet published in January last, and reprinted with additional comments in the North American Review for March and April, I proposed a plan for the solution of the railway problem by measures designed to attain the following principal results:

a. The consolidation of the existing railway companies under Federal legislation into ten to fifteen companies, each owning and operating a strong and well-balanced railway system.

b. The evolution of the credit of railway investments through some definite Governmental assurance to the proposed Federal railway companies, or their security holders, of certain minimum returns upon their property; and,

c. The future regulation of the railways in such manner as to protect the interests of both the public and the security holders of the companies.

Consolidation of Companies Essential.

The Constitution, as construed by the courts, prohibits the Government from reducing the rates of the railway companies below a level that will yield a fair return on their property. The doctrine has now become generally accepted that any system of rates yielding more than this fair return is too high and that the Government should fix rates at a level that will yield no more than the return which the companies have a constitutional right to claim.

Of necessity, the rate applicable to competitive business, that is to say, business between points that are common to several lines, must be alike for all the competing lines; for otherwise the line charging the lowest rate would take all the business. So also the rate for the transportation of a commodity upon which the margin of profit is small, as, for example, coal, from different sections of the country to a common market, cannot vary materially if producers in these different sections are to be given an opportunity to compete. Moreover, the power to increase or to reduce rates upon non-competitive business is subject to practical limitations.

For these reasons it is impracticable to adjust rates in such manner as to yield to each existing railway company a fair return on its property and no more. Under a system of rates yielding to the favorably situated companies no more than a fair return many of the less favorably situated companies would be bankrupted. Under a system of rates yielding a fair return to the unfavorably situated companies many of the more favorably situated companies would earn much more than is deemed to be a fair return.

To make possible an adjustment of rates that will yield a fair return and no more upon all the railways it is necessary first to combine or consolidate the weaker lines with those that are strong and prosperous. After such a combination or consolidation the Government could prescribe a system of rates yielding fair returns and no more upon the combined properties.

Such consolidation is necessary also to attain the following results, viz.: To make it practicable to obtain the capital necessary for the extension of the weaker lines and the enlargement of their facilities; to make it practicable to use terminals, equipment, and other facilities to the greatest advantage; to stop unnecessary duplication of facilities and of service and wasteful competition for traffic, and generally to secure the best service to the public at the lowest practicable cost.

Basis of Consolidation.

Whatever method of consolidation may be adopted, it would be necessary to fix the amount of stock, or of stock and bonds, of the consolidated company to be received by each of the constituent companies, the undisturbed bonds of a constituent company being treated as part of the securities apportioned to that company.

The only fair course would be to apportion to each company entering into a consolidation an amount of stock, or of stock and bonds, proportionate to the estimated operating income which this company will contribute to the combined company. A fair and, practical course would be to consolidate the companies upon the basis of their respective operating incomes during the three test years under the Federal Control act, subject to adjustments which will be suggested later.

To ascertain the returns which the owners of railway property have a constitutional right to earn it is necessary to fix

(a) The value of the property, and

(b) The rate of return on this property that is to be deemed reasonable and fair.

It is obvious that for the purpose of fixing railway rates the value of a railway cannot be determined in the manner in which the value of other kinds of property usually is determined. To base the valuation of a railway for the purpose of fixing rates upon the company's earnings would be illogical, inasmuch as the earnings would depend upon the rates to be fixed. To base the valuation upon market value is impracticable, partly because railways have no market value and partly because the value of a railway depends upon its earnings, which, in turn, depend upon the rates which the company is allowed to charge. For similar reasons the market value of the stocks and bonds of a railway company would furnish no just measure of the value of the company's property. Moreover, the quoted market prices of stocks and bonds indicate only the approximate prices at which comparatively small amounts of the stocks or bonds can be bought or sold for cash.

The original cost of a railway is not a just measure of its value because (1) the railway may have been badly located or planned or it may have been constructed in a wasteful and uneconomical manner, or (2) the property may be worth more than its original cost owing to the general increase of values or to special circumstances.

Cost of Reproduction the Key.

The only measure of the value of railway properties for the purpose of determining the constitutionality of rates fixed by the Government appears to be the cost of reproduction of the properties, including all expenditures required to make them paying investments.

A statutory valuation of the railways based largely on their cost of reproduction has been in progress since the 1914 at enormous cost to the Government and to the railway companies, but the valuation of only a few of the smaller lines has been completed. The rules to be applied in making these valuations have not been accepted by the railway companies or approved by the courts, and some of the methods of valuation adopted by the valuation board seem to be unreasonable and unjust. To complete the valuation of all the lines will require many years, and probably additional years will be consumed in controversies and litigation to correct errors in the official valuation. When completed these valuations will be based on costs of labor and materials during years long past. It seems obvious, therefore, that the official valuation of railway properties will not prove a satisfactory basis for fixing the returns to which the companies are entitled and will not be available in time for the preparation of a plan for the solution of the railway problem.

Assuming that the value of the railways for the purpose of fixing rates were determined, the question would remain as to the rate of return that would be reasonable and fair. The reasonableness or fairness of a return upon property devoted to a public service depends largely upon the current rate of interest or dividends that must be paid for money invested in long-time obligations or in stocks, and partly upon the risks of the investment. The rate of interest, however, fluctuates from time to time, and the risk of an investment in railway property depends largely upon the railway policy adopted by the Government.

Method of Fixing Returns.

For these reasons the only practicable course appears to be to adopt some more or less arbitrary method of fixing the returns to be deemed fair, at least until a just valuation of the properties and a just rate of return shall have been officially determined and approved by the courts.

As the operating incomes of the test years prescribed by the Federal Control act were the result of rates fixed by the Federal and State commissions during a period in which the companies did not enjoy more than average prosperity, it may fairly be assumed that these operating incomes were not unduly large. It is suggested, therefore, that the average operating incomes of the test years, subject to adjustment as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed fair returns on the properties of the railway companies, at least until the official valuation of the railways and the proper rates of return thereon shall have been settled.

The operating income of each company during the test years, as shown by its accounts, should, however, be adjusted in the light of all conditions affecting the operations of the company. Thus, if during any part of the test years a company was in the hands of a receiver and charged extraordinary repairs and renewals to operating expenses, or if it made inadequate charges for repairs and renewals, or if it made large capital expenditures of which it did not receive the full benefit during that period, these facts should be taken into consideration. Special allowances or arbitraries should be given to short lines which furnish long-haul business to the main lines with which they are consolidated. Due allowance, also, should be made for the prospective increase of the business and earnings of lines located in undeveloped sections of the country.

To the operating incomes of the test years thus adjusted there should be added in each case interest at the average rate on moneys expended upon the railways after the test years up to the time when the properties shall have been vested in a Federal railway company.

To the fair returns thus fixed upon the existing properties vested in a Federal railway company there should be added, from time to time, the interest on bonds and some fixed sum (say, $6 per share) on stock issued by the Federal railway company with the approval of the Federal Railway Board for extensions, additions and improvements.

Capitalization of Consolidated Companies.

It is obvious that the fixed charges of a company should be considerably less than the income applicable to their payment and that a substantial excess of income should be left for the security of creditors and to give value to the company's stock.

It is suggested, therefore, that the bonds and stock to be issued by a Federal railway company for the properties of the constituent companies vested in it be limited to the following amounts:

(a) An amount of bonds upon which the aggregate annual interest charge shall be some specified per cent. (60 per cent. is suggested) of the fair return, fixed as above provided upon the properties vested in the company. Of the bonds thus allotted the Federal railway company would reserve an amount which, if issued, would create an interest charge as large as that upon bonds of the constituent company left outstanding.

(b) An amount of stock upon which the remainder of such fair return would suffice to pay annual dividends at a prescribed rate, say, $6 per share.

The bonds should bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the Federal Railway Board, not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and they should be secured by a statutory floating lien upon all properties from time to time owned by the company, thus rendering unnecessary the execution and recording of mortgages.

It should be provided that the Government shall share with the stockholders in any distribution of surplus income after payment of cumulative dividends at a prescribed rate (say, $5 per share) upon the company's stock.

Each Federal railway company should have power thereafter to issue additional stock for extensions, additions, and improvements when authorized by the Federal Railway Board and at prices approved by it.

There is no good reason for requiring the aggregate par amount of the stock of a railway company to be fixed by a physical valuation of its properties. The rates which a company is allowed by law to charge or which it is able to charge are not affected by the nominal or par value of the bonds and stock which the company has outstanding. Neither the rates chargeable by a company nor the substantial rights of its stockholders or of the public are affected by the nominal or par value of a company's stock.

It is proposed that the shares of the Federal railway companies shall be issued without any nominal or par value, as is now common practice in the organization of industrial corporations under the laws of New York and certain other States. This will permit of the issue and sale of additional stock when its market value is below $100 per share. However, if Congress should deem it necessary to give to the shares of the consolidated companies a nominal or par value and also to limit their capitalization to the physical value of their properties, the shares could be issued at the outset with no fixed nominal or par value, but subject to a provision that when an official valuation of the properties of a consolidated company shall have been completed, each share of its stock shall be deemed to have a nominal or par value in accordance with this official valuation.

Assurance of Minimum Returns.

The Constitution of the United States now, in effect, prohibits Congress and the State Legislatures and the Federal and State Railway Commissions from regulating railway rates in such manner as to deprive the companies of fair returns upon their property. But it is an undeniable fact that the constitutional prohibitions against confiscatory rate regulation have not been sufficient to maintain the credit of railway investments. The right to maintain a lawsuit against the Government to restrain the enforcement of confiscatory rate regulation is not adequate protection. To establish and maintain confidence in the security of railway investments the Government must furnish some assurance upon which investors can depend.

Merely to enact a law directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to apply some new formula in fixing rates or directing the commission to fix rates that will yield some specified return on the capital of the companies would not be sufficient in the long run to restore railway credit, first, because such legislation could be altered, amended, or repealed at any time, and, secondly, because of the difficulty of enforcing such legislation.

The most effective way to restore confidence in railway bonds and stocks would be to utilize the high credit of the Government in the form of a definite and irrevocable promise or guarantee of interest on the bonds and of minimum dividends on the stocks of the companies. But in view of the prejudice against anything having the appearance of a Governmental guarantee of bonds and stocks, and in view, also, of the practical difficulties of carrying out a plan involving a direct guarantee of interest on bonds and dividends on stocks of the companies, it is suggested that the best practicable way of providing the necessary assurance to investors would be as follows:

(a) Leave unimpaired the constitutional right of the proposed Federal railway companies to earn fair returns upon the properties vested in them, but provide by act of Congress that the amount of these fair returns shall be fixed as above provided in subdivision 3 and that the Interstate Commerce Commission or rate-fixing body shall fix the rates of the companies in such manner as to enable them to earn these returns; and

Advances from the Government.

(b) Provide in the act of incorporation or charter of the proposed Federal railway companies that if in any year a Federal company shall fail to earn the interest on the bonds issued or assumed by it to the amounts hereinafter specified for the acquisition of the properties of existing companies and the interest on bonds thereafter issued with the approval of the Federal Railway Board for extensions, additions, and improvements, then the Government will advance to the company the amount of the deficiency. Such advances by the Government, together with the earnings of a Federal railway company up to the aggregate amount above specified, should be irrevocably pledged for the payment of interest on the company's bonds.

The advances made by the Government should be repayable only out of future earnings after payment of cumulative annual dividends on the company's stock at a prescribed rate, (say $5 per share,) the Government sharing with the stockholders in any distribution of surplus income after payment of all its advances and such cumulative dividends.

This undertaking of the Government to make advances to a Federal corporation up to an amount limited as above provided is necessary to provide against contingencies and to enable the companies to obtain upon economical terms the large amount of new capital required for the increase and improvement of railway service.

To secure efficient and economical operation of the railways it is necessary to preserve the stimulus to private enterprise by making the stockholders and officers of the companies pecuniarily interested in the results of their management. For this reason the undertaking of the Government to advance the amount of deficiencies should not extend to the full amount of the estimated fair returns upon the properties of the Federal railway companies. The undertaking of the Government should be large enough to enable the companies to obtain necessary new capital upon favorable terms, but the dividends of the stockholders should be left in large measure dependent upon efficient and economical mangement by their Directors and officers.

Such an undertaking of the Government to advance the amount of a deficiency in the earnings of a Federal railway company would not constitute a guarantee in any proper sense of the term. The Government would assume no responsibility for any acts except its own. The undertaking would merely be an assurance that at least part of the constitutional duty of the Government will be performed.

Method of Consolidation.

Although the proposed consolidation of the railway companies cannot be made compulsory by law, the Government can make it to the interest of the companies to consolidate and can bring about the necessary consolidation promptly and effectively in the manner hereinafter set forth.

A Federal Railway Board similar in its constitution to the Federal Reserve Board should be created by act of Congress, with all necessary powers to carry the plan into effect.

After consultation with representatives of the several railway companies the Federal Railway Board should group the railways into ten to fifteen well-balanced systems, and, for the acquisition of each group, it should cause to be incorporated under the act of Congress a Federal railway company with power to acquire all or any of the railways in the group assigned to it.

After giving a hearing to the parties in interest the Federal Railway Board should fix, as above provided in Subdivision 4, the amounts of bonds and stock of the Federal railway company to be issued for the property of each company in the group, if acquired free and clear of all liens and indebtedness.

The Board of Directors of each company then should submit to the Federal Railway Board for its approval a proposed apportionment of the bonds and stock allotted for the acquisition of the company's property among its stockholders, bondholders, and creditors, indicating which classes of bonds are to be left outstanding and which are to be called in to be exchanged for bonds or bonds and stock of the Federal railway company.

Upon approval by the Federal Railway Board of the proposed apportionment the Federal railway company should invite the stockholders of each company whose property is to be acquired, and the holders of such of its bonds as are not to be left outstanding, to deposit their bonds and the certificates for their stock with a suitable depositary or trustee, and to agree to the proposed transfer of the property of the company to the Federal railway company and to the exchange of the deposited bonds on the terms offered.

Certain Conditions Imposed.

The offer made by the Federal railway company in each case should be subject to the condition that within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Federal Railway Board there shall be deposited on the terms of the offer at least two-thirds of all the stock of the company, and also in those cases in which a reduction of indebtedness or of fixed charges is necessary, the requisite amount of outstanding bonds or other indebtedness of the company. In many cases all the bonds of the company could be left undisturbed, and the offer to the holders of any class of outstanding bonds which need not be exchanged to reduce fixed charges to the prescribed limit could be deferred until a convenient time after completion of the transfer of the company's property to the Federal railway company. In every case the Federal railway company would reserve unissued out of the bonds allotted for the acquisition of a railway an amount which, if issued, would impose a principal obligation and fixed charges at least as large as those resulting from the outstanding unexchanged bonds.

If, within the time limited, the requisite amount of bonds and stock of the company shall have been deposited, the Federal railway company, under the power of eminent domain conferred upon it by the act of Congress, would take the property subject to existing liens and indebtedness and subject also to a liability to pay just compensation for the equity in the property thus taken, as assessed by a designated court, or by a special tribunal established for that purpose; but the Federal railway company would be credited in respect of the aggregate amount of compensation with the proportionate share thereof to be received by the holders of the deposited stock upon rajable distribution of the compensation among all the stockholders.

On the other hand, if, within the time limited, the requisite amount of stock and bonds of a company should not be deposited, the deposited stock and bonds would be returned to the depositors and the property of the company would be returned to it by the Federal Railway Administration. The company thereupon would have no right to share in the benefits of the plan; and it would be left to work out its own salvation without any Governmental aid.

Property Involved.

The property of a railway company to be acquired under the plan would be only the property now in the hands of the Federal Railway Administration. Assets not taken over by the Federal Railway Administration and not included in fixing the standard return under the Federal Control act would not be acquired by the Federal railway companies, but would be retained by the respective companies for the benefit of the holders of their stock, including the deposited stock represented by trust receipts. Until the final winding up of the affairs of a railway company, the stock deposited under the plan should be retained by the depositary or trustee for the further assurance of the Federal railway company, but any sums received by the depositary or trustee in respect to the deposited stock out of assets not acquired by the Federal railway company should be distributed by the depositary or trustee among the holders of the trust receipts for the deposited stock. The distribution of part of the stock or stock and bonds to be received by depositing stockholders should be withheld until final settlement of accounts with the Federal railway company.

No plan can prove satisfactory in the long run if it leaves the necessary consolidation of the companies to be effected by voluntary negotiation among the companies on the basis of their present capitalization. Under such a plan some of the weaker companies would be oppressed, while others no doubt would receive more than is due to them, and many abuses would result. Without the consolidation of the weak with the strong companies the rate problem cannot be solved, the weak companies will be unable to obtain necessary capital, and the vicious cycle of railway failures and reorganizations will continue unchecked.

Limitation of State Regulation.

The multiple and often conflicting regulation of the railway companies and their rates by the commissions established by the Federal and State Governments renders impossible the adoption of any wise or consistent policy of regulation or of rate fixing and is injurious both to the railway companies and to the people of all the States. No satisfactory or permanent solution of the railway problem is practicable without providing for the incorporation of the companies under Federal laws or without centralizing supreme control over the regulation of all rates in some agency of the Federal Government.

Adequate provision, however, should be made for the protection of local interests. The power of each State to tax railway properties within the State at the same rate as other property should be preserved and the police powers of the States should not be interfered with to a greater extent that is necessary. In that respect the railways should be placed substantially on the same footing as the national banks. While supreme control over intrastate rates, as well as interstate rates, should be vested in some commission or board established by the Federal Government, provision should be made for the protection of the several States and localities by the appointment of regional boards with jurisdiction over matters of local interest.

Methods of Federal Control.

The duties and functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission have grown to be so complex and burdensome that no single commission could possibly perform them in a satisfactory manner. With a further extension of Federal control over the railways, the need of relieving the Interstate Commerce Commission of some of its duties and functions will become imperative. The Federal Railway Board should be vested with broad supervisory powers over the Federal railway companies and over the whole system of regulation to be adopted. It should appoint one-third of the Board of Directors of each Federal railway company to represent the interests of the Government. The Interstate Commerce Commission should continue to regulate the rates and practices of the companies and to deal with all matters of an administrative character; but regional boards should be appointed by the Federal Railway Board to act as branches of the Interstate Commerce Commission and subject to its supervision and control.



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RECORD OF POGROMS IN POLAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

Jews, as usual, being made the scapegoats.

Polish Strategy.

"Vilna was claimed by both parties. During April the Bolshevist forces were in control of the city. During their stay the Jews suffered innumerable horrors, most of them arising out of the fact that the large majority of Jews were property owners in some degree. The Bolshevist army immediately set to depriving them of their means of livelihood. As a result thousands of Jews fled to Kovno, waiting for the time that the Poles would take the city and relieve them of the oppressive control of the Reds.

"The method by which the Poles took Vilna was a fine bit of strategy. The Bolsheviki living in Vilna sent a train on to Lida for the purpose of stocking up on food supplies. The train left Vilna, went to Lida as scheduled, and returned in the middle of the night. The load it carried, however, was not food, but four hundred Polish soldiers. These took the city by surprise, distributed arms among the Polish population, and arrested those Bolsheviki on whom they could lay their hands. A fight between the two forces soon ensued. The Jews being unarmed, had perforce to stay out of it.

"As soon as the Bolsheviki were defeated and the Polish Army was master of the situation, it began its systematic slaughter of the Jews. Jewish homes were searched and looted. If the occupants protested they were arrested on the score of being Bolsheviki. Two hundred Jews were killed and three thousand taken to Lida and imprisoned. One of the two hundred men killed was the well-known Jewish writer, A. Weiter, a man strongly opposed to the Bolsheviki and Bolshevism, who had made himself known to the Jewish reading public through his literature in appreciation of Polish art and culture.

"Thirty victims were killed in Lida. Early in the month of May a new pogrom took place in Pinsk. The details of this have not yet come through. Massacres have also been reported in Bialostok, Lublin, Radom Chelm, Sochocsow, Zakrocsim, and Kalics.

"All these facts prove beyond doubt that the Jewish pogroms under the Polish Government are not spontaneous riots which cannot be controlled, but a well-organized campaign to make the lives of the Polish Jews intolerable, to weaken as much as possible their economic positions, to reduce them to the standing of pariahs in Polish society, if not to make them leave the country altogether. That careful attention is given to the expropriation of the property of Jews can be gathered from the fact that wherever a pogrom is made, Jewish business establishments, Jewish shops and factories are destroyed in a systematic manner. The expropriation is also done directly, through the levying of contributions on the Jewish populations, which, after five years of misery in the war zone, has become impoverished to a terrific degree.

"Indemnities" Demanded.

"One hundred thousand rubles of indemnity may not seem a large sum in normal times. But in a city where 80 per cent. of the Jewish population are literally starving, where the living, through lack of food, have no power to move from the bed in which their bedfellows have died, where charitable kitchens are besieged by thousands of individuals swollen from want of nourishment, in a city of this kind a demand for a contribution of 100,000 rubles may cause the ruin of hundreds of families. In some cities the expropriation is done openly and fearlessly. The following is a duplicate of an order issued in the military district of Stryzow:

I order the Mayor and the commandant of the militia to confiscate all Jewish stores, to take inventories, if possible, to close the doors of the stores, to forbid the sale of goods, and to make a conspicuous inscription of the closed stores bearing the legend "Confiscated in Favor of the Polish State Treasury." This order is to be executed today. The goods will in proper time be auctioned off by appointed firms at maximum prices.

"While the Jews are suffering in Poland on the pretext that they are Bolsheviki, reports from the Ukraine cabled by Jewish correspondents to this country tell of pogroms perpetrated there because the Jews are anti-Bolshevist.

"Part of the cable sent to The Day of this city follows:

"'I have secured a documentary report regarding the Jewish massacres in Ukraine, which was just brought via Odessa. Since December the black record shows tens of thousands of Jewish victims in cities, towns, and hamlets which were pillaged and plundered. The massacres were prearranged. No mercy was shown to babies, women, or aged. The purpose is apparently to exterminate the entire Jewish population.

"'The administrative military authorities remained inactive; frequently they were the direct instigators of the massacres. The Yelisavetgrad pogrom was organized by the commander of the Galician troops, by order of the Yelisavetgrad commandant. When the wave of pogroms began no vigorous measures were taken to stop them.

"'In order to incite the base instincts of the Ukrainian armies against the Jews, during the first days of the massacres, placards were posted in the Kiev streets, right before the eyes of the authorities, which were signed by the Ukrainian National Republican Military Information Bureau and Cossack Committee, appealing to the Ukrainian population and emphasizing that among Ukraine's enemies were the Jewish capitalists.'

"Dr. Henry Moskowitz, in commenting on the situation of the Jews in Poland, declared that the only solution to their problem was the formation of a committee by the Peace Conference, whose duty should be to enforce by outside pressure the national integrity of the Jews in Poland and elsewhere.

"The anti-Jewish movement in Poland can be traced back to 1905, when the first National Democratic Party issued an appeal to the Jews warning them not to elect their own candidates. 'Remember,' said the appeal, 'that there is a power far superior to yours, a power from which you cannot be rescued, and that is the power of the Polish peasant's fist. If you elect Jews or Judaized Poles the strained patience of our people may endure no more.'

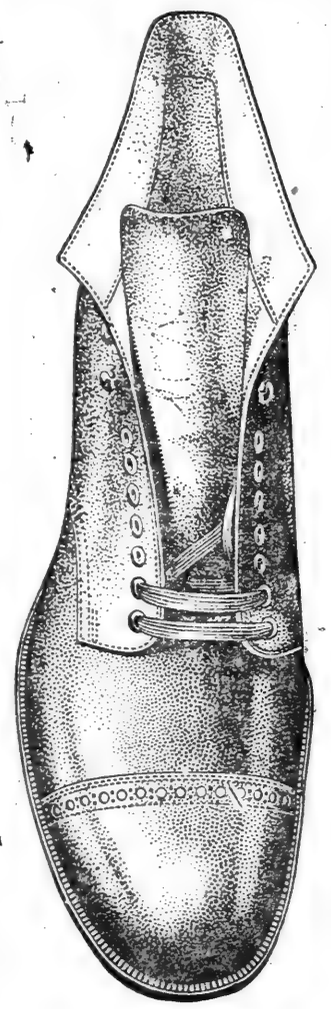
"The situation became more acute in the elections of 1912. Under the leadership of Dmowski organizations were formed throughout the land with the one purpose in view of boycotting the Jew and ruining him economically. When the war broke out the Jew, besides suffering the hardships following on the heels of an enemy-ridden country, suffered also the tortures of pogroms.

"The one hope of the Jews was the freeing of Poland. They thought that, once the Pole had regained his national integrity, he would turn from the persecutions of a people who demanded the same right to live that had for so long been denied him. Poland is free today. What is the result? The Jews are suffering more horribly than ever. The test of a nation to rule itself is its inherent power to maintain law and order within its boundaries. The new Polish Nation has made no attempt to prove that what the Allies liberated in that country was democracy and not mob rule and chaos. If the Poles cannot assure the peoples within the boundary of their country freedom of oppression and tyranny, then the only thing to do is to create an external force empowered to enforce the rights of freed people."

If Your Feet Could Speak!



"At last", exclaimes the FOOT of Man, "you have found the universal shoe. Science and good shoemaking, after centuries of trying, have produced my rightful covering. Instead of there being one normal type of foot, as shoemakers have always thought, there are really three types—the Inflare, Straight and Outflare—*just like Trupedic Shoes.* Every man can get HIS shoe in one of these types. *And every foot will know its type, the minute the right type's on.*"



Man Has 3 Feet

The scientific facts built into this wonderful new Trupedic Shoe were discovered by The American Posture League after long study and investigation. They are based on the League's measurement of the feet of men of many nations, races and classes the world over. Based on this systematized knowledge, the Churchill & Alden Company, by contributing their 40 years of shoemaking experience, has produced a genuine anatomical shoe, without the freak-look of the corrective shoe—a universal shoe for universal service.

Special Trupedic Features

The Trupedic is made in the three universal-foot types—Inflare, Straight and Outflare. In Trupedics you can always have the shoe that gives you plenty of toe room, that because of its narrow shank, fits and supports the arch securely, thus preventing the foot from rubbing. You can always know you are getting *your* shoe—a scientifically standardized shoe—a trim, neat looking shoe, and a splendid wearing shoe, besides.

Link good health, better posture and increased efficiency to the genteel style, wearing qualities and reasonable cost of Trupedics, $10.00, and you have the only noteworthy shoe innovation of the century.

Go to one of the Trupedic dealers mentioned below, and get *your* type of shoe by actually trying on the three types. The Trupedic is made only in Blucher pattern, in one style toe. Each pair carries the American Posture League Label—which also indicates the type—straight, inflare or outflare Your foot will know the right one.



OUTFLARE
where more of the surface across the ball (A-B) is outside the line instead of inside the line (C-D).



STRAIGHT
where the surface across the ball (A-B) is equal on either side of the line (C-D).



INFLARE
where more of the surface across the ball (A-B) is inside instead of outside the line (C-D).

OUTFLARE Tru-pe-dic SHOE MODEL
APPROVED BY AMERICAN POSTURE
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LOOK FOR THIS LABEL
It designates the type and identifies the shoe. Write to-day for the Trupedic booklet, "Which Foot is Yours?"

CHURCHILL & ALDEN CO.
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BROOKLYN: SCHWARTZ SHOE CO., Central Ave. and Halsey St. GREENBLATT SHOE CO., 1155 Myrtle Ave.

ALLENTOWN, PA., Anthony Armstrong.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., A. Hirsch & Son, 1603-5 Atlantic Ave.
ALBANY, N. Y., John W. Emery, Inc., 85 and 87 North Pearl St.
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The Pageant of the Nations

A MONTH'S SURVEY

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF WORLD INTEREST DURING MAY AMONG THE PEOPLES AND GOVERNMENTS OF EARTH

A compilation of worthwhile official records, reports, utterances, and facts, and the richest literature as affecting different nations for intelligent men and women.

Summary of the matters that are printed in the June issue of Current History Magazine:

Germany's Expiation
A colorful narrative of the presentation of the terms of peace to the German delegation—The speeches in full—How the terms were received—The first official notes on proposed amendments.

Germany's New Boundaries
An analysis of the changes made in German territory, with four detailed maps.

The Dispute Over Fiume
The official claims of the Italians and the Jugoslavs—President Wilson's documents—A thorough historical analysis of the subject.

The Austrians in France
An account of their arrival and the preliminary peace conferences.

Among the Nations
A survey of important events that occurred in May in the different nations, derived from official records and utterances.

How the Fronts Were Held
A carefully compiled table showing the percentages of fronts held in France and Flanders by English, Americans, French, Belgians.

How the Kaiser Abdicated
Details of authentic character never before published of how the Kaiser abdicated.

Austria and Hungary
The story of how Austria rejected Bolshevism—The fate of the Bolsheviki in Hungary.

Poland and the New Slavic Republics
A survey of the events during May in the three new European republics: Poland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia—Facts of history.

Affairs in Russia
The spotlight of the historian is thrown on Russia, and out of the confusion of reports an authentic history of events in May is deduced.

The Atrocities of the Bolsheviki
If any one has lingering doubts of the atrocities by the Bolsheviki, the British official review of their unspeakable crimes will dispel them; complete in the magazine.

America's Demobilization
How our army is returning from Europe; the demobilization—America's return to peace.

Japan and China
The documents and records regarding the controversy between Japan and China—Official—Both sides.

The German Colonies
How they are disposed of under the treaty with illuminating maps.

The Conditions in Germany
The state of affairs, socially, industrially, and politically, in Germany during May—Official facts.

The Start of the German Revolution
A revelation of the real beginnings of the German revolution, showing it began in 1916; an important historical contribution.

Serbians, Greeks, Balkan States
The situation and developments during May in Serbia, Greece, Rumania, and other Near Eastern States is surveyed.

The Revised League of Nations
The complete text of the Revised League of Nations Covenant with notes showing the changes and President Wilson's explanation.

The International Labor Program
The text of the labor clauses in the Treaty of Peace which is the new charter for labor the world over.

The Greatest American Battle
The semi-official narrative of the battle of the Argonne with detailed maps, the greatest battle Americans ever fought.

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VANDERLIP'S DARK FORECAST DISPUTED

English Journalist Optimistic as to Business Outlook So Far As Great Britain Is Concerned

By F. A. McKENZIE.

WHEN I read Frank Vanderlip's account, in his speech Monday before the Economic Club of New York, of the doleful conditions in England and the ... in front of her, I feared ... of all things I had hoped for ... Mr. Vanderlip speaks with ... No man questions his sincerity ... unusual opportunities of ... in Europe at first hand. ... his speech a second ... have my doubts if the ... But it is quite so parlous as ... makes out. Let me ...

... admittedly certain grounds ... Britain has passed ... which has left her with ... so great that its mag... comprehension, with ... temporarily unem... her industrial condi... upheaval. A million ... are dead or missing. ... permanently maimed are reck... hundred thousand; ... have been so un... that it will take ... to settle down to civil... ...

... demanding and obtaining ... that would have been ... years ago—a general ... an eight-hour day, and, ... a voice in workshop ... management. Organized ... acting on other points outside ... labor demands, and his at... secure political ends by ... a general strike. Here ... of real trouble. ... it this, let us look on ... ful sides. The national ... much better shape than ... would possible. The cost of ... war has admittedly been ... at the figure of £6,500,000 ... given by Mr. Vanderlip as Brit... war expenditure, is rapidly ... down. For the current year ... will be well under £4,000,000 ... eventually it will come down ...

Paying as She Goes.

The really vital fact about the British ... war expenditure is not the amount, ... the fact that England is paying ... the whole of it out of current in... ... contrast notably with France, ... imposed by themselves from ... war taxation so ... crushed the aver... was borne. This ... being continued. Out of a total ... expenditure during the cur... of £1,434,910,000, the British ... of the Exchequer reckons to ... to pay £1,200,100,000 out of cur... ...

... debt is great, but it is a bill... half dollars less than the last ... Chancellor anticipated. The war ... ture has not been all thrown ... Salable war assets are realizing ... hundred million dollars. Much ... war expenditure was in Britain ... the result that the British ... faces the immediate fut... better financial position than ...

... no secret that manufacturer and ... made so much from war con... from business at inflated ... that they in turn poured out ... every way to escape excess ... and super-income tax. They ... plants, they advertised on a ... to maintain good-will—al... could take no fresh orders ... experimented in all direc...

tions. They are going to reap the benefits of this now.

The British producer starts out today with enlarged plant, with the finest equipment money can procure, and with his bank balance engorged. Moreover, he has been shaken out of his old conservatism. He means to fight for world markets in every way he can, and to make his Government help him as never before.

But what of labor? Does labor stand in revolt? Is it true that the British manufacturer had in the past as his one great asset the fact that he underpaid his labor, and that, now labor demands fair pay, he stands robbed of his strength?

I can only say that the picture drawn by Mr. Vanderlip of the British workers in mill towns as "a secondary race of small, underfed, uneducated, undeveloped people" is a caricature, not a portrait. "She underpaid labor until today labor has not a house over its head in England," says Mr. Vanderlip, "and the Government is undertaking to build a million houses for workingmen."

The Housing Shortage.

It is common knowledge that the acute housing problem in England is not due—outside of country districts, with which Mr. Vanderlip is not dealing—to the under-payment of labor, but to the war. When war broke out all private building ceased. The necessary material for building is now so dear that people hesitate to begin. But this is not especially a British problem. The same shortage of accommodation because of war conditions prevails today in cities of the West, where skilled labor is paid $7 a day, and exists in Greater New York. One needs only cross the Brooklyn Bridge to hear all about housing shortage.

"Uneducated!" Is this true of British labor? I know many mill towns. They have had compulsory education for nearly fifty years. This is supplemented in most of them not only by official efforts, but by voluntary schemes of continued education for adults, promoted and paid for by the workers themselves, through their co-operative societies. Their choral and orchestral societies are the wonder of all who have heard them; many of them regularly engage the best lecturers of England to address them.

There has been under-payment of labor, gross under-payment, particularly of unskilled workers. But this was not a source of advantage but a weakness to British manufacturers. It is common knowledge that the firms that treated their people best made the best showing in world markets. Cheap labor is, in the end, usually the dearest. Better paid, as they are going to be better paid, the mass of British workers will do better work, and will be a more powerful factor in the world's industrial market.

But does British trade really depend on underpaid labor? I say no. The real strength of the British industrial position in the world's markets has not been cheapness, due to low costs of production. Before the war, Germany could constantly undersell her. If cheapness were all, Japan would be the world-trade conqueror of tomorrow.

The real asset of the British in world trade has been quality. They have developed a reputation for sound goods, not always the showiest or the smartest, but goods that wear. England had been fortunate, for a century and a half, geographically and politically. The enterprise of the old London and Bristol merchants opened up the lands of the seven seas to British trade; the tentacles of British finance and the business associations of the British Empire helped. The daring of the British merchant sailor has been one of the factors of British trade supremacy. None will deny that his daring is unimpaired. And there are certain stubborn qualities in the British makeup that made England king among merchant nations.

"Some Iron and Coal."

Then England had and has coal. "She had little raw material, some iron and some coal, that was all," said Mr. Vanderlip. Some coal! An industry that employs 1,100,000 men and in normal conditions produces some 285,000,000 tons a year, much of it the finest in the world. Some coal! England's own iron mines are supplemented by external fields as near her furnaces as are some of the American fields to Pittsburgh.

But neither her price of labor nor her raw material was the real foundation of British success. Look, for example, at the British shipbuilding industry. Britain has more shipyards than any other land, or had until the recent American spurt. From the first she was leader in steel-ship building; she was the pioneer of turbine-driven ships; her friends claim that she has led the way for three generations in every improvement worth having.

This triumph has not been procured by under-payment of labor. Shipwrights are the most highly remunerated of British workmen, and the wages of the black squads of the Tees or the Clyde might well make any man outside Pittsburgh envious. Success is due to the fact that, thanks to inherited, highly trained skill and exact technical knowledge, they turn out the best ships in the world. That is all!

A year ago we were promised that the standard ship would revolutionize the industry. Vessels were to be turned out like peas in a pod, and day by day we had records of ships completed in half as many days as the British shipbuilders took weeks. I discussed the matter at the time with a leading Clyde shipbuilder. "We are not going to do it," he said. "It is not our way. We need more time for our tests alone than these new builders take over their entire construction."

Old stick-in-the-mud! But where are the ships built in seventeen or twenty-seven days now? In December I was in St. John's, N. F. This is the repair yard of the Atlantic. A friend took me to the docks and showed me different ships being patched up. "We are kept busy here with the ships built in record time," he said. "They may take days to build; they take weeks or months to make right."

Why has Britain been able to build up her cotton trade, the largest of the kind in the world, employing normally over 650,000 people? Underpaid labor? If you want underpaid labor, go to some of the mills of the South built up on sweated child work, or to Indian, Chinese, or Japanese mills. Britain has been able to take the raw cotton of New Orleans and Alexandria and of Bombay, make it into goods and sell it back in the homes of the people where it was grown. The special qualities of the Lancashire climate have of course enormously helped here, but with them must go the manufacturing skill of the people and the character earned by Lancashire for quality. "These are English," says the trader, as he shows his rolls of piece goods. It is the last word!

Going After Foreign Trade.

England must have foreign trade to live. She is going to have it more abundantly than ever. We are about to witness remarkable recuperation there. I do not mean that the industrial growth of England in the period immediately ahead will be equal to that of America. Frankly I do not think that it will. In bulk of trade America is bound to go ahead in the immediate future faster and further than any other rival. She emerges from this war with greatly increased prestige, with her man power scarcely scratched, with her resources vastly augmented, and with a financial reserve that gives her power rapidly approaching the monetary supremacy of the world. Her vast reserves of raw material are being more and more utilized; her merchants are acquiring ever growing knowledge of world trade, she is becoming more and more ship-builder and will be more and more her own shipper. In the friendly race of trade America has seven-league boots.

England for more than four years had to neglect her export trade. Old markets have gone from her. America and Japan are today supplying many lines in many fields where once England was supreme. The Japanese competition is not serious as a rule, save in cheaper grades, for Japan is filling the place of the "cheap jack" of commerce that Germany filled twenty years ago. The American competition is of a very different nature. But the British manufacturer faces the situation unafraid. He is accustomed to fight; he will make a struggle for trade again.

Britain is making ready in other ways. The transportation system of the country will be unified and brought up to date. The English manufacturer has been hampered by lack of cheap power apart from coal. The day of really cheap electricity is coming, and it will be the greatest stride forward England has made in her internal economy for a long time.

The British Government has for some time past been modernizing its commercial intelligence service, until today it ranks among the best in the world. The Government, as never before, is associating itself and putting its credit behind vast schemes, notably the securing of oil fields and the building up of a British synthetic dye trade.

There will be labor trouble. For a time things may look very black. But the British workingman has shown in recent years poise, sanity, patriotism. His leaders are moderate and well-informed men. I refuse to believe, until I must, that he is suddenly going to forget his traditions, reverse his settled course, and plunge the country into blue ruin.

TO DISCUSS LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE

AT the opening on Tuesday next in Washington of the Second Pan American Conference an important trade gathering and international meeting will begin. Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State and Acting Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, will be in the chair. The conference will continue four days. The program and arrangements are in charge of Director General John Barrett and a sub-committee of the board composed of the Ambassador of Mexico, the Minister of Venezuela, and the Minister of Ecuador.

Representatives of manufacturing, banking, shipping, and other commercial interests from all over the United States and all the other twenty American republics of North and South America will take part in the discussion of the international trade problems. A special cable service has been installed in the Pan American Building to afford direct communication between the United States and Central and South America during the progress of the conference.

After-the-war trade development between the United States and the other Pan American nations is to be discussed in all its phases at the various sessions. Aviation as an aid to Pan American commerce is a feature of the program, and the topics range from this to trade-marks and packing methods. They include shipping and transportation, financing trade and the future of Latin American investments, loans, and bonds, trading methods for both exports and imports, parcel post, patents and trade-marks.

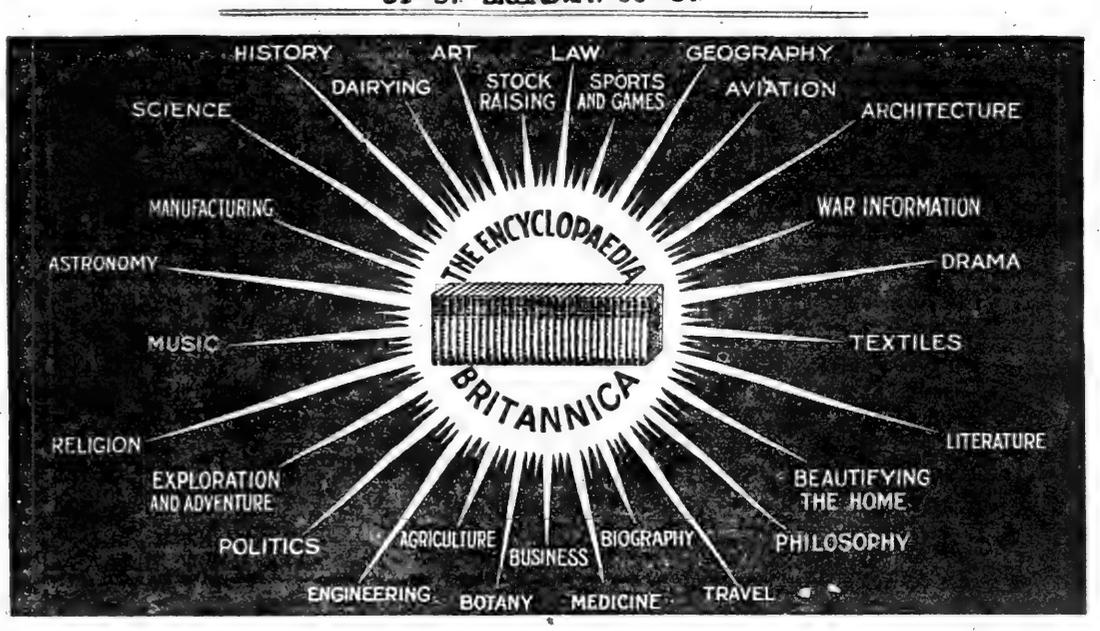
PICTURES OF PORT SUNLIGHT.

Owing to an oversight legends of pictures and a plan of Lord Leverhulme's model town Port Sunlight, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, omitted to state that these pictures and plans were from the collection of George B. Post & Sons, architects, of 101 Park Avenue.

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For Other Gimbel News See Section 1.



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Your Country Needs Your Help in the Solution of the Great Problems Left by the War

We are now beginning a period of reconstruction in America as well as Europe. We must reconstruct and modify our industrial, social and political life to meet the new conditions as a result of the war. This is probably the most critical time since the beginning of the war.

The gravest questions that ever confronted a nation must now be met, and you will have to help settle these questions as a citizen of a democracy. For example: Shall we retain our high tariff or shall we operate on a free trade basis? Shall we wipe out our enormous national debt in one or two generations or shall we extend it over a comparatively long period? Shall we adopt universal training or maintain a large standing army? Shall we place under permanent federal control the railroads, telephone, telegraph, and express companies or shall we keep them under private ownership? Shall we have nation-wide prohibition? Shall this nation become more autocratic or tend toward socialism? What will mean the greatest prosperity and happiness to the people?

These questions deeply concern you. You cannot do more for your country than thoroughly to inform yourself on these and countless others of these vital issues which must be answered by the people of this nation. These questions should not be decided in haste or in a spirit of animosity, or without intelligent study. There never has been a time in the history of our nation when each of us needed such accurate information as now. A citizen today who is informed and is able to talk intelligently on problems of national importance will be sought out for his advice, and he is certain to play a large part in the solution of these questions.

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Give Your Child a Fair Chance in the World

Who are the men and women in each generation who have stood head and shoulders above their fellow men and who have won the most notable success? They are the men and women who, as children, have educated themselves beyond the station to which they were born. Abraham Lincoln was the best educated lawyer in his town, and he continued throughout his life probably the best posted man in his generation, because he read and read and read. You insist that your child has brains, but if your child has brains you should help that child develop its brains, and give to him every advantage possible within your means, so that when he and she become ready to go out to do their work in the world, he or she is not handicapped by lack of education. Your son or daughter may be handicapped by lack of money, but no educated man or woman considers the lack of money a serious handicap. What he or she does fear, however, and rightly, is the lack of education. Education is the path that leads to achievement, to a larger life and to great success. Put in your child's hands the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the world's storehouse of knowledge, which has been the guide to the education of millions of men and women. It will inspire your child to learn, and it will furnish him with a great teacher on many thousands of subjects.

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FINANCING CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Plans for Putting the New Republic on a Business Basis as Sketched by a Banker from Prague

THERE is every reason for optimism regarding the financial, political, economic, and social future of the new Czechoslovak Republic, according to Joseph **Horák**, assistant manager of the Zivnostenska Banka, (Trade Bank of Prague,) who arrived here a few days ago with other prominent Czechoslovaks for the purpose of cultivating closer relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia. Mr. Horák and his colleagues are on a mission which is partly official, for they bring with them instructions from the Czechoslovak Minister of Finance.

"We wish to turn away from further commercial or financial relations with Vienna or Berlin," said Mr. Horák in New York the other day. "While Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia, which now constitute the Czechoslovak Republic, were part of Austria-Hungary, we, of course, had to deal largely with Austria and her ally, Germany. But now we are looking toward the Entente countries, especially America.

"Affairs in Czechoslovakia are abnormal now, but I have every hope that they will soon settle down to normal. Exports and imports are at present entirely controlled by the Government. This is done partly as a check on the importation of luxuries, which would create an unfavorable balance against us.

"Since the creation of the Czechoslovak Republic a plan has been worked out by its Finance Minister, M. Rasin, by which it is hoped to place the finances of the new State on a sound basis. The Austro-Hungarian Government procured the money necessary for waging war against the Entente by forcing the Austro-Hungarian Bank to make advances to the State by means of issues of bank notes, at the same time the Government raised money by issuing war bonds. After the downfall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire its war loans had reached a total of 57,000,000,000 crowns, and 34,000,000,000 crowns were in circulation in the form of bank notes, as against 2,500,000,000 crowns before the war. This greatly augmented issue of bank notes without sound financial backing naturally caused a decrease in the purchasing power of money, raised the cost of living, merchandise and real estate, created a glut of paper money, and caused private indebtedness to vanish almost entirely.

"The Austro-Hungarian bank in Vienna, which is in German and Magyar hands, continued, even after the downfall of the empire, to issue bank notes and loaned money to the German, Austrian and Hungarian governments in spite of the protests of the Czechoslovak Minister of Finance. It met the expenses of the defunct monarchy and gave loans up to 75 per cent. of the par value of Austro-Hungarian war loan bonds, although the bonds were offered at that time at 67 per cent. of their value. In February, 1919, the total of bank notes in circulation in the former territories of the former Austro-Hungarian empire aggregated 37,000,000,000 crowns; at the same time interest on money deposited fell to 1 per cent., because of the utter impossibility of placing or using it.

"Dr. Rasin, our Minister of Finance, who did not borrow a single penny from the Austro-Hungarian Bank, got his plan in operation last February. Its leading features are the separation of the currency of the Czechoslovak State from that of the Dual Empire, the protection of the Czechoslovak currency against all further issues of bank notes by the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and the providing of means for paying State debts and expenses. Empowered by a law passed by the National Assembly of the new republic, Dr. Rasin ordered the stamping of all bank notes circulating in Czechoslovakia between March 3 and 9, last, the intention being that the only legal currency after the latter date should be the stamped bank notes. Half the notes presented for stamping were retained by the Government, those presenting notes receiving non-transferable certificates covering the sum left with the Government, which certificates bore 1 per cent. interest. This was done in order to diminish the circulation of notes and insure an advance payment of Government taxes.

"Simultaneously all property such as real estate, bank deposits, bonds, shares, mortgages, and valuables like gold, silver, foreign currency, and merchandise were ordered registered according to their value on March 1, 1919, in order that taxes may be based on the property registration of that date. Complete registration of all property was secured by an order that a financial institution may pay out only such deposits as were registered—only 50 per cent. of which are allowed to be withdrawn—the other half being retained for the same reason that half the cash presented to the Government for stamping was retained. Interest on bonds, shares or other valuable papers cannot be collected unless these have been registered. Holders of gold, silver, and foreign currency have the option of selling to the State at a fixed rate of exchange or depositing with the State their currency holdings, in which case they receive a four-year 3½ per cent. Government note, principal and interest payable in kind.

"It is expected that the registration of property will be completed June 30, when a statement will be made of its value on March 1, 1919, and July 1, 1919. Property owned before the war will be taxed less—from 12 to 15 per cent.—whereas the wartime increase in property will be taxed on a considerably higher scale—in cases of large wartime earnings as much as 80 per cent. will be exacted. The size of the tax will be determined when the total wealth is ascertained.

"The Czechoslovak State finances have already felt the beneficial effect of this registration of property since the taxpayers are voluntarily declaring the property owned by them before the war, which they had hitherto refused to do, in order to escape paying taxes to the Austro-Hungarian Government. Despite the fact that these persons will have to pay to Czechoslovakia the taxes withheld from Austria-Hungary between 1914 and 1918 they prefer to do this rather than have their capital taxed as wartime earnings.

"Though this reform has put upon the people of Czechoslovakia a heavy financial burden it has their wholehearted support, for the public generally realized the need of radical financial action.

"Dr. Rasin's financial plan was unanimously approved, without even a debate by the Czechoslovak National Assembly.

"I base my belief that Czechoslovakia's trade will soon become brisk largely on the fact that our country was not ravaged by the war, like Belgium and other parts of Europe. We have suffered, of course, but our fields are in good shape, our factories are intact. What we need principally is raw materials, especially cotton from America. The cotton industry is one of the most important sources of wealth in Czechoslovakia; 82 per cent. of the entire cotton industry of Austria-Hungary is concentrated in the territories now forming the Czechoslovak Republic.

"We expect that the next harvest will produce enough to feed all Czechoslovakia, but just at present we are in great need of flour and breakstuffs. The Austrians, before their collapse, removed from our country all of these articles that they could lay their hands on, in order to feed their armies and the regions of the empire which did not produce them. It is also probable that we shall need a large amount of fats and meats from America, as the Austrians likewise took from us enormous quantities of these staples.

"Our exports, I feel sure, will shortly be resumed in large volume. Czechoslovakia is a very large producer of beet sugar; we already have something like 100,000 tons of this product ready for export and hope, during the present season, to export fully 300,000 tons.

"As for the political situation, all was quiet when I left Prague in the middle of April. An armistice had been arranged with Poland so that there was no more fighting on account of our boundary dispute with that republic. We shall abide by the Peace Conference's decision regarding this boundary. On the German frontier there was not a sign of trouble.

"In Bohemia and Moravia, especially the former, there are many people of German blood who much prefer being citizens of Czechoslovakia to throwing in their lot with the other Germans. As they are mostly scattered along the frontier between Germany and Czechoslovakia, separated from their brethren of German Austria by the whole width of the new republic, it is out of the question for them to dream of being joined to Austria, and, when it comes to dreaming of union with Germany, the thought of the huge war indemnities with which Germany is to be burdened is quite sufficient to make them more than willing to stay with Czechoslovakia. So I anticipate no trouble from the German minority in the new republic.

"President Masaryk, who was unanimously elected our first President, commands unlimited respect from his fellow-countrymen, who are solidly behind him, both on account of his ability and of the great sacrifices which he has made for the realization of our national ideals. Karel Kramar, Premier of the republic, has been one of the principal leaders of the Czechs during the last ten years in their political struggles with the Austrians and Hungarians. The Government is a coalition of all political parties, including the Labor Party.

"Nationalistic questions occupy first place in the thoughts of the people of Czechoslovakia, as a natural result of the struggle against Austrian domination dating back many years, so that social questions have been relegated somewhat to the background. The gratification of our national aspirations and the consciousness of common interests with the victorious Allies have been a great protection in Czechoslovakia against the destructive ideas which have temporarily gained the ascendency in Russia and Hungary. Besides this protection, the Czechoslovak Republic has a dependable army in the legionaries who fought on the side of the Russians, French and Italians against the Central Powers, whose organization has remained intact despite the collapse of their enemies. The Czechoslovak people are so highly cultured that they turn to methods far different from the Bolshevism of Russia and Hungary when they wish to gain economic and social reforms.

"The economic position of the people was favorable before the war, for the soil of Czechoslovakia is very fertile and intensely cultivated, the lowlands of Moravia and Slovakia being rated among the most fertile in all Central Europe. How intensive agriculture was in these regions before the war is shown by the fact that, in what is now Czechoslovakia, 18.2 quintals of wheat were produced on a hectare of land against 9.2 quintals in the United States, and an average of 13.2 in all of what was formerly Austria-Hungary.

"The land is also rich in minerals and coal and has valuable forests.

"Among our many important factories mention must be made especially of the world-famous Skoda works, from which Austria drew during the war vast quantities of guns and munitions. Only slight changes are necessary in order to adapt this great plant to the making of locomotives, railway cars, bridges, and similar peace-time necessities. In addition to the Skoda plant, the Czechoslovak lands possess other large factories, which have for years been supplying the Austrian railways with locomotives and cars, and likewise making all kinds of farm and factory machinery for home consumption and export.

"Our cotton industry employs, under normal conditions, 3,400,000 spindles and 130,000 looms; our wool industry 1,000,000 spindles and 33,000 looms. We also have mills for manufacturing silk, flax, jute, and hemp goods.

"Enormously important trade routes, including those connecting Western Europe with Poland and Russia and the North and Baltic Sea coasts with the shores of the Mediterranean, cross the Czechoslovak Republic, and we are ready to further commerce along these routes with an excellent railway system, of which the State owns more than 60 per cent. of the total and about nine-tenths of the great trunk lines. Not less important are the water routes. The Danube, the greatest river of Central Europe, flows through Czechoslovakia for part of its course, and is now navigable for steamboats with a displacement of 550 tons from Pressburg in Slovakia to the Black Sea. Improvements which will take only a small outlay of capital in the Iron Gate section of the Danube will render the great river navigable for steamboats displacing 2,000 to 3,000 tons all the way from the mouth to Pressburg.

"Other important water routes within the territory of Czechoslovakia are the Elbe and Moldau, called by the Czechoslovaks respectively Labe and Vltava. The former is navigable from its mouth to the town of Pardubice in Czechoslovakia.

"There is a project for building a canal between the Elbe and the Morava, a tributary of Danube, which, when completed, will be the only water route of Central Europe connecting the North Sea with the Black and Mediterranean Seas.

"From all the above it will be seen that the new Czechoslovak State takes on considerable commercial importance as a connecting link for the trade between the west, east, north and south of Europe."

A CHINESE PORTIA

MADEMOISELLE TCHENG, Licencié en Droit," are the words on the personal card of a young Chinese woman who recently passed through New York on her way to Paris. Le Petit Parisien, Excelsior and the Paris edition of The London Mail all announced in long articles Mlle. Tcheng's arrival, showing her picture in a French "toilette elegante." The Paris papers welcomed her as a Parisian; for it was there that she studied law and took her degree.

Mlle. Tcheng, while she was in New York, revealed the fact that she is a patriot, and took part in the revolution which brought about the republic in China. She went to Paris to report the conference for the Chinese papers and act as a propagandist working to interest the world in China as a great future power if allowed to work out her salvation.

A tiny person with much of the vivacity of a Frenchwoman in her manners and gestures and with great earnestness of purpose, Mlle. Tcheng's interest and work for the Chinese Republic is the more remarkable because her father was a high official in the Manchu Government, a Mandarin. Mlle. Tcheng tells incidentally how she was brought up. The family was a little social unit by itself. There were seventy or more people in it—the uncles, the aunts, the cousins—and their whole life was lived among themselves. They had their own amusements, their own theatre, their games, their outdoor pleasures, their feasts and fêtes. Instructors came to educate her.

It was a beautiful home with its marble pillars and its fine old carved furniture, which had been in the family hundreds of years. The little Chinese woman did not think of this until she had been away and returned again.

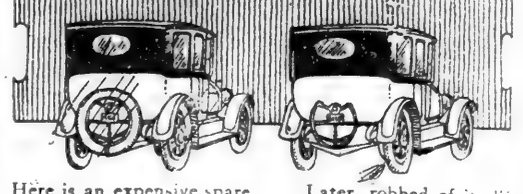
"Then," she said, "I thought that nowhere I had seen anything more beautiful than my own home."

The family was not Manchu and Mlle. Tcheng's father was broad-minded and she was able to obtain a more varied education than most Chinese women, including a course at a mission school.

"When the work for the republic began," she said, "I was able to do a great deal for it, because as I apparently belonged to the Manchus no one would suspect me. After we got the republic I knew that we must understand law and international law and so I decided to go away and study. I chose France, because France was a republic and had become one by a revolution, and in Paris I studied five years and took the degree which enables me to practice law there.

"Now we wish to have the liberty restored to us that we lost through the Manchu Government. That Government through 300 years kept China down. It was as if we were asleep. We were slaves. There was no progress of any kind; there was no scientific advance. The Government shut the door to all foreign nations for fear that we should be awakened. It has been said that we are now too old and that we are revolutionists. China is such an old country that 2,000 years ago our people saw the folly of wars and the philosophy of republican ideals, and we lived under those ideals until we were subdued by the Manchus. And we are not revolutionists, but one cannot change to a republic without some trouble. Otherwise it would be a forced republic."

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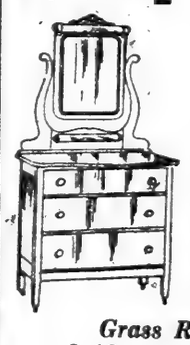
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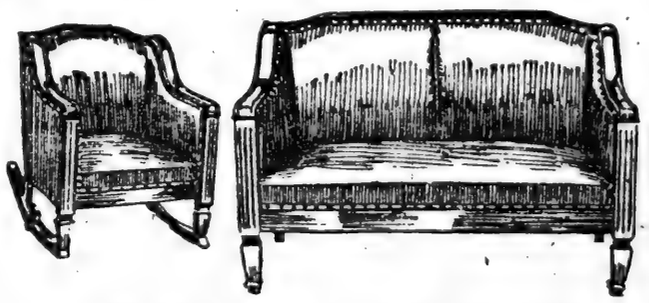


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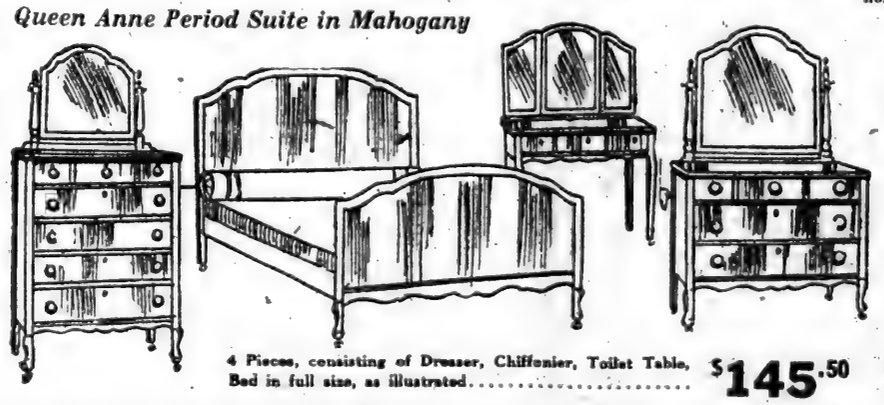
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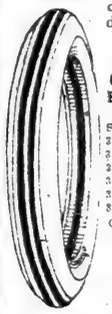
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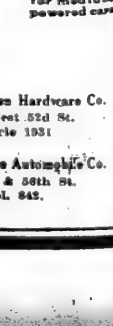
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NEW MOTOR LAW SEEKS SAFER USE OF STREETS

Pointed Questions to be Asked as to Use of Intoxicants and Drugs—Aim to Weed Out Incompetent Drivers

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo will hold another conference at the Hotel Commodore next Saturday to discuss in more detail the ways and means of enforcing the new automobile regulations requiring all operators of cars in the City of New York to undergo some reasonable examination. Nothing definite was announced at the first conference with motorists and traffic experts one week ago beyond the statement from Mr. Hugo that he was considering a plan of dividing the city into zones for proper road tests. It seems evident that only new applicants for license to drive cars, or those whose records in the past have not been above reproach, will be forced to stand the test of a road examination, despite the protests made at the first meeting regarding the character and number of personal questions being prepared for all applicants to drive motor cars, there is little doubt that all classes of operators, chauffeurs as well as private owners who drive their cars, will be asked to reply to a more stringent list of questions than ever demanded before. The original questionnaire, as submitted at the first meeting, will undergo some changes, but the strictly personal foundation will remain.

The Secretary of State in discussing the results of the meeting last week, said that he had received many helpful suggestions from New York motorists.

"My attention has been called to a report of the New York City Narcotic Relief Station, which shows that out of 3,856 applicants for relief from opium, 17 per cent. had to do with transportation. Such persons are a distinct menace to our streets and highways. The questionnaire will ask some pointed questions in regard to the use of intoxicants and dugs, and false information will become a serious offense.

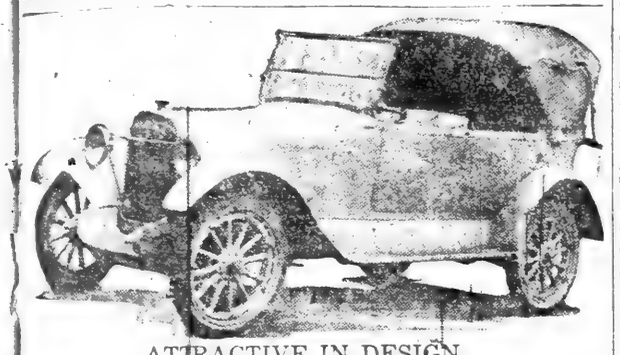
"The questionnaire will be a comprehensive one, and one which will be fair to all. The competent operator has nothing to fear, while the incompetent will be forced to raise himself to a certain standard, and in so doing he should bear in mind that experienced, careful drivers on the streets and highways mean greater safety to every one concerned. I think that when the law is in full working order we will have the hearty co-operation of 99 per cent. of those who operate a car in the metropolis.

"I have no desire to pry into the private affairs of the automobilist any further than is necessary to secure greater safety on our streets and highways. I do not intend to use a questionnaire any longer than is necessary, nor complicated to the extent that it will be irritating, but I expect that it will cover the ground and will serve as a substitute for a road examination which would otherwise be necessary for tens of thousands of operators who have driven cars several years in a careful and sane manner."

Mr. Hugo said that the Traffic Court records show that 503 persons were killed in motor accidents in 1918, and 13,603 injured. For the first two months of the present year the records give fifty-nine persons killed and 1,781 injured.

"While I am perfectly well aware," said Mr. Hugo, "of the fact that many of these accidents were due to the carelessness of the pedestrian, I believe that, with this operators' law efficiently enforced and with a greater co-operation on the part of pedestrians, these figures can be brought to show a decrease, despite the fact that the growth of motor vehicles in the State this year is forging ahead by the tens of thousands.

"It is not expected that any process of examination means 100 per cent. efficiency. To supplement the safeguards that the examination is intended to throw around the operation of cars, I intend to hold hearings regularly in New York, where reckless and inefficient operators will have their licenses revoked. I have made arrangements to have one of the rooms of the Court of Special Sessions every Saturday, or every other Saturday, which will be used for the purpose of weeding out those who have shown themselves unfit to drive an automobile."



ATTRACTIVE IN DESIGN.

New Chalmers Victoria Model, a type very popular this season. Six cylinders, 117-inch wheel base.

MAKE ENGLISH CAR HERE.

British Engineer Comes to Join American Motor Ranks.

The recent arrival in this country of Laurence Pomeroy, one of the leading automobile engineers in England, is of more than ordinary interest in the American motor industry in view of the announcement that he has come here to investigate the possibilities of manufacturing the Vauxhall car in the United States. It is one of the well-known English cars.

H. Massac Buist, the motor critic of The London Post, discloses the fact that Mr. Pomeroy made an arrangement with the Vauxhall Company in December to come to America to investigate and report upon the prospects of floating a company to build a suggested Pomeroy-Vauxhall car under license. He has six months, it is said, to complete his plan in this country, after which his connection with the Vauxhall Company as consulting engineer lapses.

"As far as he is concerned," adds Mr. Buist, "he has made up his mind to work in the United States hereafter; therefore Europe is the poorer by his transferred talent. As far as the Vauxhall Company is concerned, if its cars were made in the United States the fact would create a precedent, and the firm would reap certain taxable profits by way of royalty and irrespective of labor conditions here."

The English writer says that Mr. Pomeroy's desire to establish an English car in America is because he believes the United States affords more scope to automobile engineering than England. As to his ultimate success, the statement is made that the American motor trade is a "very close corporation," and Mr. Buist states that it prevented, just before the war, a plan to manufacture another British car in this country.

"As showing," he adds, "that it is possible on occasion to secure the consent of the powers that control the American motor industry to the reproduction of European cars in America, there is the case of the Fiat Company of Turin, which for years has had in America large works, where cars of popular types are made in considerable quantities."

The making of Fiats was abandoned here over a year ago, but it is rumored that the manufacture may be resumed in the near future.



FOR RED CROSS SERVICE.

Reo touring car presented to Embarkation Hospital No. 1 by the New York Decorators' Ambulance Fund.

C. C. N. Y. Auto Course.

A special course for owners and prospective owners of automobiles will be one of the features of the Summer sessions of the College of the City of New York. It will run for eight weeks, commencing July 1, and will be open to men and women. For those who cannot join the afternoon sessions, the work will be duplicated in evening classes.

The class will meet three times a week, either afternoon or evening. The fee, including road driving lessons, will be $25.

Motor Transport in Italy.

The use of motor vehicles as feeders to the railroads is believed to be more extended in Italy than in any other country in the world. This is owing to the fact that Italy is a mountainous country in which railroad lines can only be built at considerable cost. The total length of normal track railroad lines in Italy is 8,700 miles, while the length of routes over which motor services are run with a fixed time table is 8,070 miles. There are 400 motor lines over which regular public services are operated.

GERMAN ARMY TRUCKS.

Four Exhibited in Coblenz, One with Synthetic Rubber Tires.

The Motor Transport Corps of the Third Army held a motor show at Coblenz, Germany, during the carnival given by the Army of Occupation in the week ending April 26.

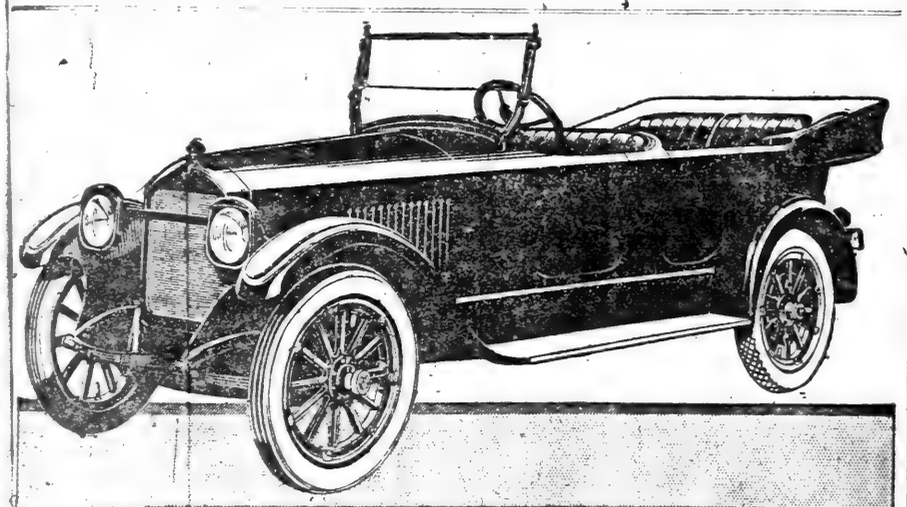
One of the interesting exhibits consisted of four captured boche military motor trucks. These were three-ton types of the following makes: Adler, Opel, Burkopp, Vomag, the first three chain-driven and the fourth shaft-driven. All four contained the full equipment of tools and supplies required by German specifications. The Opel truck was fitted with tires made of the much-advertised synthetic rubber, the prospective production of which by the Huns during the war gave the allied army authorities not a little worry. The three other trucks had steel tires.

Some captured boche trucks have layers of rubber between the rims and the steel tires, but most of the success of the steel-tired vehicles and their proven practicability in warfare is due, according to Motor Transport Corps experts, to clever auxiliary spring devices.

Many different designs of coil type springs are used on these trucks to give resiliency to vehicles traveling empty, and the heavier leaf type springs come into play only when the trucks are loaded.



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A STUDY of the design, mechanical features and appointments of the New Studebaker Seven-Passenger BIG-SIX will convince you that it is a quality car through and through.

60 h. p. motor. 126-inch wheelbase. 33 x 4½ *cord tires.* Shock absorbers. Genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery. Silver-faced and jeweled 8-day clock, transmission-driven magnetic speedometer, and ammeter mounted on a circassian walnut-finished instrument board.

The Studebaker owned and operated Service and Repair Station, in the heart of Manhattan (77th Street between Broadway and Amsterdam), is probably the most modern and convenient institution of its kind in the city.

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Broadway at 56th Street.

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From Across the Sea

That dreary monotony of line and color created by blind imitation inspired Jordan to seek a new design from across the sea.

And the new Silhouette fresh with the inspiration of France—full of the suggestion of coming styles, heralds the new and marks the passing of the old.

Like the charming woman of today it is a little more slender—more chic—more gay.

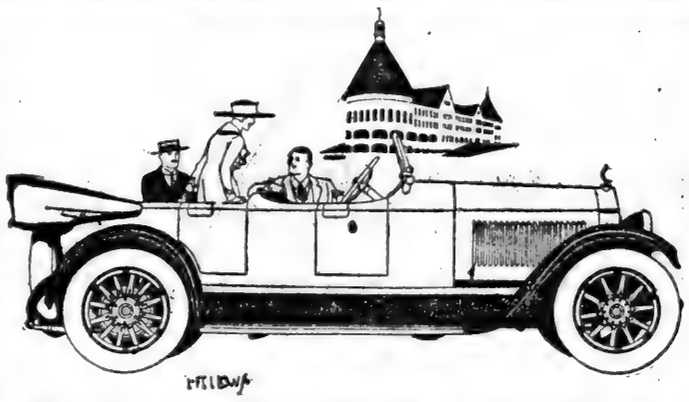
The hood with twenty-nine louvers is just a trifle higher, with slanting sport type windshield.

The body is just a trifle lower, with deep, soft-cushioned seats resting almost on the floor.

Doors are wide-opening. Mouldings are rectangular. There is a new French angle at the dash. The top edge is refreshingly flat—without the slightest trace of bevel.

Top is as carefully tailored as a woman's hat. Artistic hardware. Patented noiseless spring shackles. Cord tires. Furnished in Brewster Green or Burgundy Old Wine—for either four or five passengers.

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PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK PITTSBURGH
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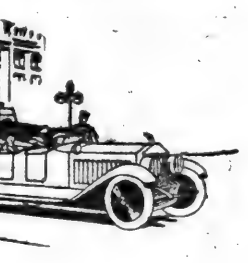
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Only cars that come from the workshops of the best American and foreign makers earn a display space in the

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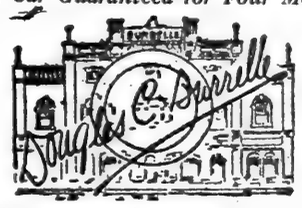
Because the Burrelle Organization is particular about the cars it sells, it selects them with care and rebuilds and refurnishes them until they are as sound and as good looking as f. o. b. models.

And, marks them at prices that represent their real worth—that cement the bond of confidence which exists between itself and its customers.

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Cadillac 1919 7-Pass.	Packard 1918 Chummy	Winton 1918 4-Pass.
Cadillac 1918 7-Pass.	Packard 2-35 Touring	Owen 1917 Roadster
Cadillac 1918 4-Pass.	Packard 1917 Town	Chandler 1918 Chummy
Cadillac 1917 Touring.	Pierce "38" Limousine	Hudson 1919 Sport.
Cadillac 1917 Victoria.	Marmon 1917 Landaulet	Hudson 1919 Touring.
Locomobile 1918 4-Pass.	Mercer 1917 Roadster	Flat Fleetwood
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Every Car Guaranteed for Four Months



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where your needs may be supplied at prices which will interest you. Here you will find all well-known makes in standard sizes. Our service is prompt and efficient.

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Formerly Iceland. Between 52d and 53d Streets.
(Open Evenings.)

Willard STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE STATION

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Why We're Here

To help you get the right start with your new car—

To see that you are supplied promptly with the best battery built.

To charge your battery if it needs charge—to test it with the hydrometer—to supply you with distilled water—to repair batteries that have suffered from neglect or abuse.

Come in any time. Ask as many questions as you like, but be sure to ask this one: "What is Willard 90-day Battery Insurance?" Remind us to hand you a copy of the booklet "Willard Service and You."

We test, repair and recharge storage batteries, and always carry a full supply of battery parts, new batteries and rental batteries.



Willard Storage Battery Company
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EAST STATION: 214-216 East 54th Street, 9270 Plaza
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DELMI CO., Inc.
BROOKLYN: Atlantic and Classon Aves., 9310 Prospect
FLATBUSH: Caton Ave. and East 2d St., 7671 Flat.
JAMAICA: 60-62 Twombly Pl., 2470 Jam.
FLUSHING: 109 B'way, Flushing 3861.

TIRE EXPENSE

is an important item in your automobile upkeep. We can lessen this expense by selling you Standard makes, at saving of not less than $10 and more, often as high as $20. Our Mileage Guarantee and thousands of satisfied customers prove our claims.

NON-SKID STANDARD TIRES

30x3½	$12.47	36x4½	$26.95
34x4	21.64	35x5	31.23
34x4½	23.96	37x5	34.92

All Other Sizes Equally as Low.

GUARANTEED INNER TUBES
All sizes $4.59 per pair.

Cord Tires Big Reductions Special Sale

Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
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STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

New Law August 1st

During the past 10 years thousands of men and women have been trained to care for and intelligently operate automobiles at the

Stewart Auto School

Our course will enable you to master any car and qualify you to pass any examination.

Mechanical Class Course, $45. With Driving, $65.

Day and evening classes for men and women. Private courses arranged. Write, phone or call for our latest booklet, No. 1

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Tel. Circle 5270. Founded 1909.

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MOTOR COMFORT RELIES ON BATTERY CONDITION

Must Be Carefully Watched for Satisfactory Ignition, Starting, and Lighting—How to Prevent Trouble

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.,
President Stewart Automobile School.

The average driver never gives his battery a thought until it balks. He looks after gasoline, water, oil, gears, brakes, and steering because the need of such attention is impressed upon him every trip. But if ever a thought of the battery crosses his mind he seems to believe that the charging plant will take care of the battery, and if it doesn't he will find it out sooner or later. And all the time the ammeter needle is making frantic signals to attract his attention.

For the benefit of the inexperienced motorist a few things may be mentioned to get the best results from this essential part of the electric system.

Watch the ammeter, to see if the battery is charging or discharging properly.

Test with hydrometer or voltmeter at least once a week.

Add enough distilled water once a week to keep electrolyte over the plates.

Never let the switch stay on while the engine is not running.

Prevent short-circuits by watching for weak plats in the insulation and taping them as soon as discovered. And never lay a tool or other piece of metal across terminals of the battery.

Keep the terminals tight and free from corrosion (sulphate.)

If a greenish substance forms around a terminal, clean and dry the parts thoroughly, replace securely and cover with cup grease to prevent the acid climbing up the post and repeating the trouble.

If acid is needed, never add it yourself, but consult the battery man at the service station. If added by an unskilled person it may do more harm than good.

Prevent freezing by seeing that the battery is always up to full charge. When discharged, a battery will freeze around 20 degrees Fahrenheit. When fully charged it cannot freeze.

Do not use the starter or lights too much unless you run the car a great deal during the daytime so as to replace the current used.

If the battery is losing strength, in spite of your care, have the charging plant looked over at the service station, as there must be something out of order.

And watch the ammeter, for the greatest of these is the ammeter. It is the pulse of the whole system, an indicator which tells at a glance when things are going right or wrong.

Many people do not know how to use the voltmeter or hydrometer. The test with the latter is to draw up some of the electrolyte into the syringe and to note the reading: 1.150 to 1.175 indicates discharge, while 1.275 to 1.300 shows a changed condition. To use the voltmeter turn on the lights while making the test. Seven volts for a three-cell battery shows full charge.

Most cars use the battery for three duties, ignition, starting, and lighting. If the battery fails; all go out of commission at once.

Highway Across Canada.

Canada is showing keen interest in new and well-built roads. In addition to many highway improvement plans in the provinces, a bill has been prepared asking an appropriation of $10,000,000 to build a road to be known as the Canadian Highway across Canada from coast to coast.

The Canadian Highway, according to plans mapped out two years ago by the Canadian Automobile Association, will extend from Glace Bay, near Sydney, N. S., to Cape Scott on Vancouver Island.

BEAR MOUNTAIN PARK

Now Open for the Season—Attractive Resort for Motoring.

Bear Mountain Park was opened for the season last Friday and it promises to be, as in the past two or three years, one of the most favored resorts for motor tours from this city. The trip leads through picturesque country, one way being on the west bank of the Hudson River, and the other through the delightful Ramapo district, passing through Tuxedo and Arden.

Ten new motor buses have been added this year, giving a total of twenty-five motor vehicles, affording an opportunity to sightseers traveling by rail or boat to visit the interior of the park and survey the wonderful rock formations and the seven artificial lakes.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

Charles M. Brown has resigned as manager of the Winton Company's branch in this city and has been succeeded by H. J. C. Miller. Mr. Brown has taken the management of the Oakland car branch.

Earl B. Wilson has been appointed director of sales in the Buick factory at Flint, Mich.

Robert Marcus, recently with the Willard Storage Battery Company, has been put in charge of the battery service station equipment department of the H. B. Shontz Company, 157 West Fifty-fourth Street, metropolitan distributors of all Ambu products, manufactured by the American Bureau of Engineering.

Without any change in its personnel, the Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, distributer of the Chandler 6ix, last Wednesday became the Hulett Motor Car Company, Inc., taking its name from J. B. Hulett, President.

With the possible exception of the Ford, R. H. Scott, Vice President of the Reo Motor Car Company, says that the Reo factory is now the largest truck producer in the world.

The Federal Motor Truck Company of Detroit has just opened its own New York branch at 545 West Fifty-seventh Street. R. S. Locke, for more than four years manager of Federal sales in this city, is the manager of the new branch. The ground floor of the building is used as the service station.

Andrew J. Collins has been appointed advertising manager of the Ajax Rubber Co., Inc. He succeeds Charles R. Collins.

A Baker R. & L. electric automobile recently made a run from New York to Atlantic City in 5 hours and 39 minutes. The former record of 6 hours and 57 minutes was made in 1917 by a car of the same type.

John F. Plummer, long identified prominently with the New York trade, has joined the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

The Briscoe Devices Company announces that it is the successor to the Jackson Carburetor Company. The carburetor known as the "Dave Buick" will now be known as the "Scoe Carburetor." Frank Briscoe is President of the company.

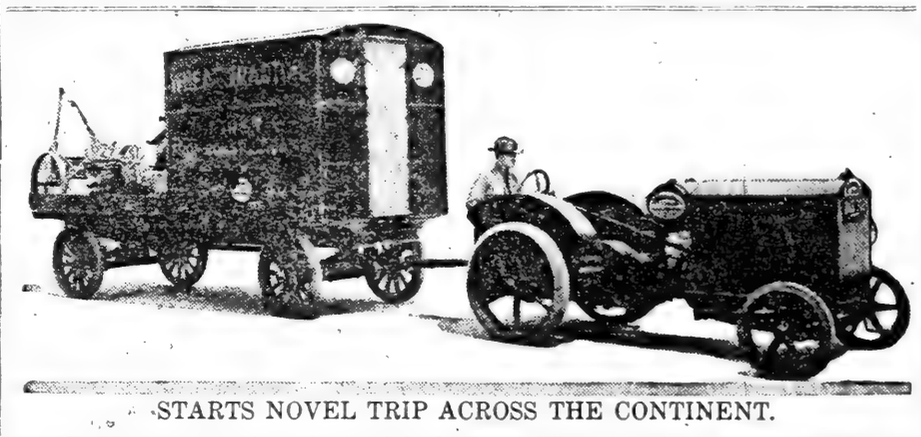
LITHUANIA NEEDS AUTOS.

Reconstruction, Says American Representative, Depends on Cars.

Lithuania wants automobiles, says C. L. Bernays of the Lithuanian National Council in this city. It needs a great quantity of motor cars that can withstand travel on war-torn land, he explains, as the first move in Lithuanian reconstruction will be dependent on its transportation. The railroads were almost completely destroyed during the war. Lithuania is a land of individual farmers, with very few towns and fewer cities, and there has been little internal commerce.

"Lithuania is predisposed to the American market," says Mr. Bernays. "For several years before the war its farmers had been gradually introducing American articles into their pursuits. American reapers and plowing machines have done valuable pioneer educational work.

"One million Lithuanians are living in America. Many will return when Lithuania's independence shall have been declared by the Peace Conference, and most of them will take back a thorough and habitual acquaintance with the motor car."

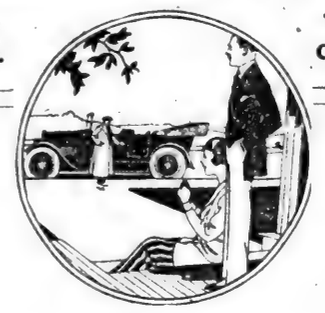


STARTS NOVEL TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Wheat tractor, as shown above, made by the Hession Tiller and Tractor Corporation of Buffalo, left the Automobile Club of America on Thursday on a tour to Los Angeles. Attached to it is a trailer with plowing equipment and cleated wheels to be substituted for the hard-rubber rims in field demonstrations. The route is via Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Akron, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, and thence to the Coast by the Pike's Peak Highway and the Pioneer Way. About three months will be spent on the trip.

Schoonmaker & Jacod

Broadway at 54th St. Telephone Circle 2185



"Where Did You Buy That Car?"

"Where? At Schoonmaker and Jacod's.

"Why did I get it there? Because a man can depend upon them. They buy only sound cars—overhaul them from headlights to tail lamp—and give you the facts. Besides, their prices are right.

"If you are thinking of buying a car, call on Schoonmaker and Jacod and

Get the Facts About These Cars

BIDDLE 1918 ROADSTER
BIDDLE 1918 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER
HUDSON 1918 RUNABOUT LANDAU
HUDSON 1918 LIMOUSINE
HUDSON 1918 SPEEDSTER, Walton Body
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER 4-PASS.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER
MARMON "34" SEDAN
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Town Car
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG, 4 & 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG 4 & 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG "48" 6-PASS.

"FACTS FIRST—SALES SECOND"

Schoonmaker & Jacod
1700 Broadway
At 54th St. Phone 2185 Circle

FEDERAL
DOUBLE CABLE BASE CORD TIRES



Besides the black non-skid Federal Cord Tire there are the white non-skid "Rugged" tread and the black "Traffic" tread.

The Federal Rubber Co. of Illinois
Factories, Cudahy, Wisconsin

The Firm Grip Insures Durability

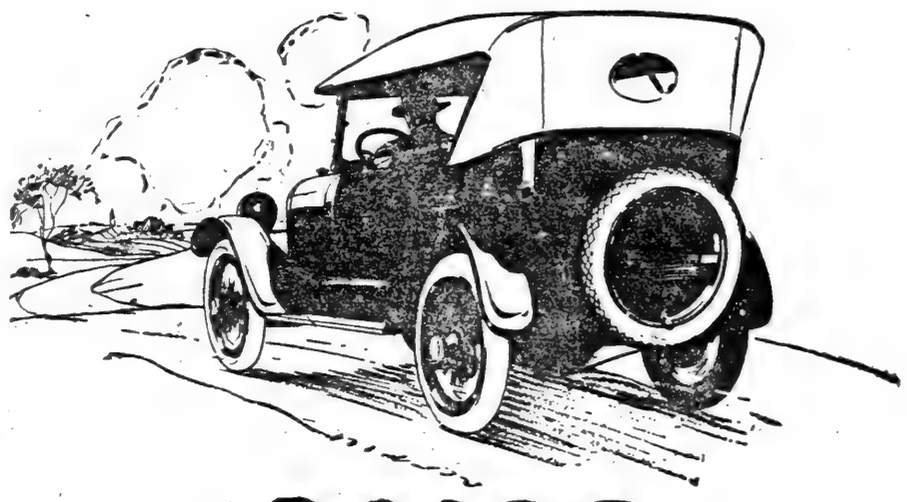
Federal Double-Cable-Base Cord Tires are made extra durable by the four twisted steel cables running through the base of the tires, holding them firmly to the rim.

This eliminates rim wear; prevents the toe of the bead pinching the inner tube, thus preventing blow-outs and rim cuts, and relieving the side walls from undue strain.

Our method of moulding our cord tires, with their separate layers of cords thoroughly impregnated with live, supple rubber, by air pressure instead of the old system of solid moulds, adds greatly to the resiliency and durability of Federal Tires.

Federal Double-Cable-Base Cord Tires are saving money for those who use them. They will save you money as soon as you begin to use them.

The Federal Rubber Co. of Illinois, Factories, Cudahy, Wis.
New York Warehouse: 38-40 West 62nd St.
The Motor Transport Corps Moves the Army. Enlist in the Motor Transport Corps.



PAIGE
The Most Beautiful Car in America

A Serious Situation

WE ARE face to face with a shortage of Paige Linwoods, the five passenger "Six." The Paige factory has given us special allotments, but such is the overwhelming demand for this car that we shall soon be unable to promise any definite date of delivery.

We have been asked to account for the extraordinary popularity of this five-passenger Paige Linwood. To us it is simple. During the War this car established its supremacy as a car of utility, efficiency and economy par excellence. It was a preferred investment. The New Series Linwood retains all that Basic Quality of Design and Workmanship.

In addition, the New Series Linwood offers still greater refinements, still greater beauty, still more of the features that make for comfortable, secure and inexpensive motoring. The American people simply recognize in the New Series Linwood the very best value on the market. That is all. We give you this warning, because we don't want you disappointed when you place your order.

New Series Linwood "Six-39" Five-Passenger — $1555
New Series Essex "Six-55" Seven-Passenger — $2060
F. O. B. Detroit

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PAIGE-DETROIT CO. OF N. Y.
1886 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6720.
C. F. BRIGGS CO., 373 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
MAXSON RICHARDSON CORP., 1281 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

AMERICAN
The Balanced Six

"AS GOOD AS ITS NAME"

YOU, Sir, (or Madam) who are thinking at this moment of your this year's car—you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with this balanced AMERICAN Six.

Come—and you will see beneath the smart lines of its perfectly appointed body-work a chassis over which every driving strain is evenly divided,—over the four wheels of which the weight of the car is balanced almost to the *fraction of a pound*. You will see a car *fundamentally correct*, and withal, very moderately priced.

Five Passenger Touring Car
45 Horsepower—122 inch Wheelbase—$1765

Manhattan-American Motor Car Co., Inc.
West 57th Street Just Off Broadway



Another 1 to 5 Tons FEDERAL

Announcement

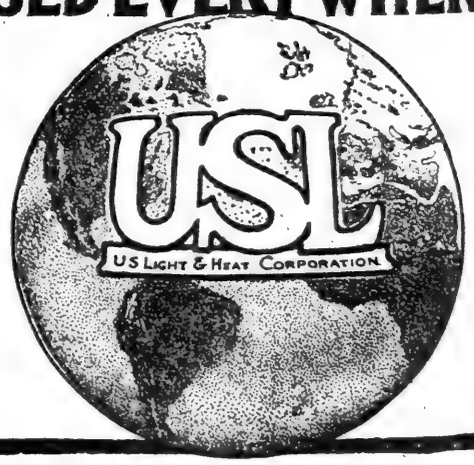
Keeping Trucks on the job—day in and day out—is the only way to keep them on the profit side of the ledger. Idle time waiting for repairs or replacements costs a lot of money. To aid Federal owners with a complete and adequate service we have established a new home for

Federal Sales and Service
545 West 57th St.

Here also we will maintain a special salesroom with Federal trucks in all sizes—1 to 5 tons—ready for immediate delivery. Come to us with your transportation problems. We can show you how to solve them with the Federal.

Federal Branch Inc.
R. S. Locke, Manager
545 West 57th St. Phone Columbus 6492

USED EVERYWHERE



USL "Dry Charged" Batteries

This is the only method which makes it possible for the motorist to buy a battery that is perfected and tested at the factory; then held inactive, until ready for use.

H. B. SHONTZ CO., Inc.
Distributors and Service Station
157 West 54th St. Telephone Circle 652
USL Service Stations Everywhere
Telephone us for address of one nearest you

MISTAKE OF LOOKING FOR ALL-AROUND MAN

Records of Fighting Fliers Show That Higher Education, Business Success, and Social Qualities Counted for Little

Dr. Thorndyke of Columbia University was during the war charged with devising tests of mental alertness and aptitude for various branches of the military service and especially for the flying service. Subsequently he made an exhaustive study of the records of the American fliers at the front. The following article summing up the results of this study is reprinted by special permission of U. S. Air Service, the official publication of the officers of the flying arm through their organization, the Army and Navy Air Service Association.

By EDWARD L. THORNDYKE,

Late Chairman of the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army in the Office of the Adjutant General.

THE natural tendency of any organization in selecting its men is to try to pick for general merit—to look for all-around good men, men who would do fairly well at almost anything. During the first months after we went into the war, the various recruiting agencies of the army were much influenced by this tendency. The infantry, the field artillery, the coast artillery, the Quartermaster Corps, and the rest were all seeking as officer material well-built, fine-looking, competent young men of pleasing and aggressive personality, well educated, who had made a success of life, and gave evidence of courage, intelligence, executive ability, loyalty, and common sense.

The officers in charge of examining boards had in their mind the specifications of a young man such as they would be glad to employ in their offices, propose for membership in their clubs, invite to dinner to meet their daughters, put in charge of a political campaign, and live with on a desert island!

Selection for all-around excellence is defensible from the narrow viewpoint of the department, provided that department thinks that it is able thus to skim the cream of the country for its own needs. From the point of view of the entire service it is never defensible. The best interests of the entire service demand that each soldier and each officer be put in the place where he will serve best—that his special abilities be considered. A hundred thousand men cannot supply ten different departments, giving each the ten thousand who are best in general merit. But they could conceivably supply the ten different departments each with the ten thousand men who are best fitted for its special work.

The best men for aviators, for example, obviously need not be the best in business ability, or in appearance and poise, or in power to inspire courage and confidence in large groups of soldiers, or in ability to learn military law.

The really essential requirements of each of the ten departments might all be satisfied conceivably without robbing Peter to pay Paul in any case. At all events the just and efficient distribution of the hundred thousand men is that whereby each man does the work for which he is best fitted and each department gets the ten thousand men with maximum fitness for its work. It is wasteful for a military organization to demand abilities which it does not need for the special duties which its officers have to perform. Some other organization in the army is probably in pressing need of just these abilities.

The authorities in charge of personnel selection in the Air Service realized that they could greatly benefit the army as a whole by leaving for the line and other staff corps men who would make excellent military aviators, if they would make still better commanders of infantry or artillery, managers of depots, directors of motor transport or the like. They were ready to replace selection for general merit by selection for the special qualities needed for the special work of an officer fighting in the air.

The wisdom of this was justified by the facts shown by the records. They answer the questions:

In selecting men to become military aviators how much importance should be attached to a good education?

To success in school, business or profession?

To general responsibility and leadership?

They show that these features of an all-around success in life are not of great importance for success as a fighter in the air. The men who made the best records over the lines were not, to any considerable extent, the men of more education, or higher salary, or greater leadership in the school or community. Special talents for sailing the ship and fighting in the air far outweigh these qualities of general merit.

Records of Different Amounts of Education in Military Aviators of High and Low Ratings for Success. H=high. L=low. D=discharged or transfered because of lack of promise as a flier.

	Records at the Front.			Records in Flying Schools.		
	Aces.	H.	L.	H.	L.	D.
Less than high school graduation	9.7	3.9	6.9	7.7	11.7	6.5
High school graduation or high school graduation plus one year	27.3	22.1	18.6	32.5	32.4	36.1
High school graduation plus two or three years	39.0	48.5	52.1	32.5	33.7	38.0
College graduation or equivalent	22.0	25.5	22.3	27.3	22.3	19.4
Total, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases from which percentages are calculated	41	231	188	386	377	168

The H records at the front are of men who have brought down enemy planes, been cited or decorated, or officially reported by their squadron commandors as being in the upper half (approximately) of the group for success in their work. The L records at the front are of men who were imprisoned without having achieved success as noted above, or who were officially reported by the squadron commanders as being in the lower half (approximately) of the group for success in their work. The H records in flying schools are of men who were reported directly to Dr. Thorndyke as specially competent pilots, or as in the top quarter for general promise as a military aviator, or whose official ratings as pilots were above the average (for the rater and reviser in question). The L records in flying schools are of men who were reported directly to Dr. Thorndyke as comparatively poor pilots, or as in the bottom quarter for general promise as a military aviator, or whose official ratings as pilots were below the averages (for the rater and reviser in question). The D records are of men who were relieved from instuction as pilots because of lack of promise as a flier through inability to learn to fly or "loss of nerve."

The table shows that, within the group of candidates accepted, amount of education beyond high school is of slight value as a symptom of success at the front and in the work of flying preparatory to service at the front. A high school graduation is desirable. Apart from this, the most successful aviators (H) are divided among the different lengths of schooling in almost the same way as the less successful (L) are. Of the men accepted, those with little college training made almost as good records as those with much. This does not prove that, in general, amount of education should have zero weight in deciding a candidate's admission. For the examining boards may have, consciously or unconsciously, enforced a higher standard for the men whom they admitted who had little schooling than for the men who had much. Also the kind of young man who, with only a high school education, was able to graduate from the school of military aeronautics may have been ipso facto more earnest and able than the average of his more fortunate fellows.

The facts of this table do, however, put the burden of proof on anybody who should maintain that amount of schooling should be of great weight as a factor in the selection of men to be trained as military aviators. For example, if the facts of the table had been known at the outbreak of the war, the military authorities would not have considered a minimum standard of two years of college education, and would not have advised the examining boards to stress amount of education as much as they did. They would have attached a considerable penalty to the lack of a high school education, but very little to any less deficiency than that.

High standing in scholarship as reported by the candidate to the examining board is not at all prophetic of success at the front or at the flying school, though it is favorable to success in the ground school.

On the whole, the amount of book learning that a young man has had and the degree of his success with it may be largely disregarded. The time will be better spent in an actual test of whether the man can think quickly, accurately and without confusion concerning problems like those which arise in aerial combat, observation, and bombing raids.

The wage that a candidate received at his last job in civil life is of little significance concerning his probable success as a pilot, men receiving less than $20 a week doing nearly as well as men receiving $40 or more. The same result is obtained if we use only those of the same age in any one comparison. The case is very different with non-flying officers where the amount of salary received in civil life gives a clear correlation with the ratings received by them for their work in the air service.

The fact that the selection for promise as a military aviator should be on the basis of specialized ability is shown also by the facts concerning the significance of general military experience. The amount and kind of previous military experience were reported by the man at the time of application for cadetship in response to a carefully arranged inquiry.

These records are probably fairly accurate, being little subject to errors of opinion or deceit. We may, then, give a man a rating for amount of military experience ranging from 0 (for a man reporting none) to 10 (for a man who has been in the regular army for three years and won a commission there, or who is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy or the like.) The facts are that men reporting no military training comprise 42.4 per cent. of the H pilots at the front and only 33.5 per cent. of the L's; they comprise 39.7 per cent. of the H pilots in the flying schools and only 23.3 per cent. of the D's. The men reporting the most military training comprise 27.7 per cent. of the H's and 37.9 per cent of the L's at the front, and 35.8 per cent. of the H's and 39.3 per cent. of the L's in the flying schools.

There are, however, some special facts to be considered. In the early months of the war men applying for cadetships in aviation who had much military training may have been in many cases such men as were (or thought they would be) unable to secure commissions in the line, and so an unfairly low selection from men with military training. It must be said, however, that such analysis of the cases in detail as we have been able to make and consequent correction of the face value returns still leaves the factor of previous military training a very small one in the constitution of the successful military aviator.

If 2,000 young men of good promise were divided by chance into two halves, and if those of one-half were given considerable military training and those of the other half none, and if, then, both halves were given training as military aviators, the second half would be rated nearly as high as the first in the flying schools and at the front. Moreover, so far as the policy of examining boards in a future war is concerned, the bare fact that, for whatever reasons, the men with previous military experience did not make better aviators than those without it is the practically important fact.

It is clear that success as a military aviator depends upon specialized abilities, but it is not clear just what those abilities are. They include a strong desire to fly and to fight in the air, and that combination of courage, determination, and endurance which military men describe by a homely anatomical term of four letters. They include also a keen sense of balance and tilt, talent for marksmanship with a plane, and skill in manipulating a large mechanism in response to widely varying conditions, as in sailing a boat or riding logs downstream, a certain degree of alertness in response to signs, orders, and events, and emotional stability or "nerve."

Whenever we get evidence showing the possession of these qualities we find correlations with success in flying and fighting. For example, even so little an indication of skill in manipulating a large mechanism as the candidate's ability to drive an automobile has a clear symptomatic value.

The mental examination in force during part of the war included: "Name organizations of which you are or have been a member. State offices held in these organizations."

It is possible to use the replies to rate a man according to his reported amount of achievement in school outside of studies and in life in general outside of the job he is paid for. The men who rank high in this respect do somewhat better as fliers than those who rank low. The number of cases available is small, especially of men at the front, few of whom used the blank having this item.

In certain cases also the candidate was required to "state the job or enterprise in which you have exercised greatest responsibility, or leadership."

These replies may be rated on a scale running from jobs so devoid of initiative and responsibility as "Cannot say, as I have always lived at home and worked in my father's office," to "First Lieutenant 1st Alabama Cavalry. Commanded troop on border for over a month during Captain's absence. Manager of law firm with five employes and net profit of over $15,000 per year. Ran own law office for over two years, (three employes,) net profit of $350 per month."

Taking the facts at their face value there is almost no correlation between the rating on this item and the rating for success as a flier.

On the whole, a prospective military aviator ought to be a young man who wants to be a fighting flier, not one whose desire is to get a commission, or be in a "classy" service, who has demonstrated courage, and who can be trusted to fight alone. Positive credit should be attached to athletic achievement, athletic-mechanical ability, mental alertness, "nerve," or emotional stability, and a delicate sense of balance.

Systematic tests can be provided for the last three; a careful inquiry, supplemented perhaps by actual tests, can be made with respect to the first two. Lack of high school graduation should be somewhat penalized. Lack of achievement of some sort, in business, or in school, or in athletics and sport should be somewhat penalized, though it should be remembered that the adventurous, excitement-loving boy who spends his time in hunting, racing, and making trouble is good pilot material if he has courage, endurance, and skill and really wants to fight in the air.

The selecting officers should not attach too much weight to a fine build, attractive manners and language or cleverness and frankness in replies to questions. They are not picking men for their sisters to marry, or to be junior partners in a firm, or to be members of their club! They are picking men to fight in the air, using a large complex mechanism. A genuine desire to fly and fight, and the skill and brains to do it well are the essentials.

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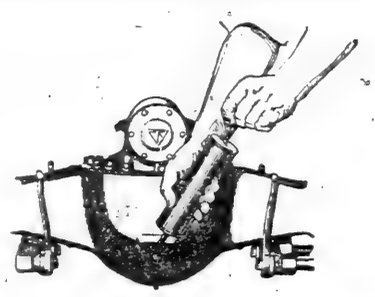
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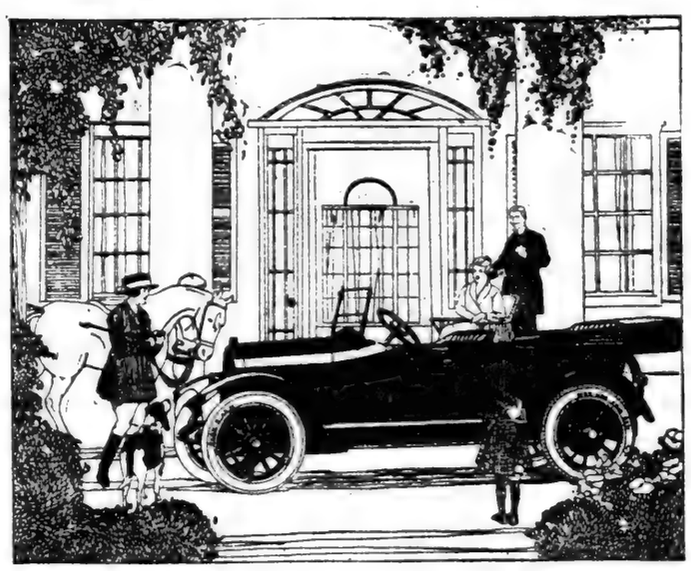
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IT IS THE POLICY of the Reo Motor Car Company never to over-state—and when in doubt to under-state, if anything—facts pertaining to the output of their factories.

REO HAS NEVER boasted of the quantities, but of the quality of the Reo product.

BUT FACTS ARE FACTS and General Manager Richard H. Scott makes the assertion that Reo is today the largest producer of Motor Trucks in point of numbers, in the world.

MORE REMARKABLE still is the statement that this great production is of one type of chassis—that wonderful Reo "Speed Wagon."

A CERTAIN NEW YORK DEALER on visiting Lansing recently and being shown the figures of daily output of Reo "Speed Wagons," exclaimed—

"WHY, I DIDN'T DREAM that any concern was making and selling so many motor trucks. Surely the commercial vehicle has come into its own."

NOW REFLECT that despite that great production, there still are not, and never have been, enough Reo "Speed Wagons" built to keep pace with the demand.

NEVER A DAY since this "Speed Wagon"—the pioneer and still the undisputed leader of its type—never a day since this was announced, has the factory output caught up with the orders.

AT THIS TIME the demand is more than one thousand trucks ahead of the factory—and gaining daily.

THE LANSING PLANTS are going full speed and trying to accelerate still more in efforts to catch up.

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BUT DON'T DELAY—tardy buyers are sure to suffer delay or be compelled to accept an imitation in place of the original—Reo.

FOR—REMEMBER—if it isn't a Reo it isn't a "Speed Wagon."

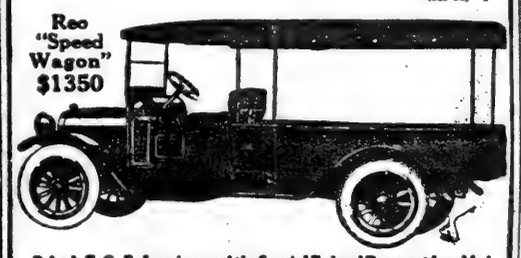
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THE 35TH DIVISION

According to Its Official History, Heavy Casualties Were Not Due to Bad Management or Unpreparedness

THE cause of the heavy casualties of the 35th Division has been a question of dispute between the War Department and Governor Allen of Kansas. According to the history of the division prepared by its officers, the casualties were due more to the conquest of territory that had been considered impregnable by the Germans and the urgent desire of the Americans to prove the fallacy of this contention than to lack of management and preparation. Major Gen. Peter E. Traub, in speaking of the work done by "his boys," makes the statement repeatedly that "many died because they were too eager to sacrifice themselves to save others" and "in their eagerness those youngsters pressed forward so quickly that it was almost impossible to prevent them running into their own barrage."

Organized at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in September, 1917, under the command of Major Gen. William M. Wright, the 35th Division contained National Guard elements from Missouri and Kansas. In April, 1918, the division began to move to Camp Mills, N. Y. The first units sailed for Liverpool on April 25, and the last left this country on June 4. They stayed at Winchester, England, for a short time. On May 11 the first groups of them reached France. After training with the French Army for a period the division was moved into the trenches of the Vosges Mountains, relieving French troops. Here the division remained until Sept. 2, when the order came to join the American forces in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient.

While in the Vosges the 35th occupied the Gaibert and Gerardner sectors. These were comparatively quiet, but there was some sharp fighting and the Americans were schooled in aggressive attack for the greater call to be made on them later on.

The movement from the Vosges to the St. Mihiel sector took about ten days. The division reached the Forêt de Maye on the night of Sept. 11 and went into concealed bivouac. From there they marched to the region of Charmontois, where they were attached to the Third Army Corps, under direct command of the Second French Army. On the night of Sept. 20-21 they took possession of the sector known as Grange-le-Comte, and there they stayed until the famous attack on Sept. 26.

For four years the French had been stationed before the Argonne. Vauquois Hill, the Nightingale Woods, Cheppy, and Varennes were considered impossible of capture. During these four years the German had been intrenching himself deeper and deeper and building stronger and stronger embattlements. To the 35th was assigned the task of piercing these fortifications. The terrain was rough and hilly. The many ravines, destroyed villages and farms offered unlimited opportunities for the concealment of machine-gun nests. Vauquois Hill, in the front lines, was a particularly difficult obstacle. It was full of immense mine craters, heavy wire entanglements, and fortified by a large garrison of German soldiers. The towns of Cheppy, Very, Charpentry, and Baulny were also strongly fortified. The enemy artillery practically covered the entire territory.

At 5:30 A. M. on Sept. 26 the 35th advanced. Vauquois Hill and Bois de Roissignol were attacked from the flanks, a second battalion of infantry mopping up the ground after the advance of the first.

Owing to the dense fog, there was some intermingling of units, both within the division and with those of other divisions, but the attack proceeded past Vauquois Hill, Bois de Roissignol, and other strong points under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. As the fog lifted, the attack was slowed down and temporarily stopped before the strong enemy positions at Varennes on the left flank and Cheppy on the right. Tanks were brought up, and after a heavy fight these two strongholds were taken by the Americans. The division advanced up to a kilometer and a half of Charpentry, on the left, and one kilometer, north of Very, on the right. Here they intrenched.

On the morning of the 27th the attack was renewed. The tanks played an important part at this stage of the battle. They were continually sent ahead to clear the way for the infantry. On account of the heavy artillery and anti-tank gunfire of the Germans, it was not until 5:30 o'clock that afternoon that a successful advance carried them beyond Charpentry. After Charpentry was taken some of the units carried the advance beyond Baulny.

On the next morning the enemy started a counterattack from Montrebeau Woods. This was repulsed, and the Americans started their advance across open fields under direct enemy observation from the hills beyond Exermont. A flanking battery from the Argonne forest caused heavy casualties, but the advance proceeded in spite of it and a footing was gained on the outskirts of Montrebeau Woods. A second attack was started in the right sector of the division. At the close of the day the Americans were holding positions 500 yards north of L'Esperance.

Exermont was the objective of the attack started from that point. At three different times during the 29th small bodies of troops were pushed up to Exermont. Each time they were met by heavy artillery fire from both flanks, as well as from the front. The enemy machine gunners worked their way round to the rear of the American forces by way of the flanks, and a withdrawal was immediately ordered. After a personal reconnoissance by the division commander the order was given to retire to the prepared line of resistance north of Baulny. The withdrawal was successfully accomplished by night. An enemy counterattack was repulsed by the covering troops in Montrebeau Woods, and the general line between L'Esperance, Chaudron Farm, and Côte 231 was organized. On the next day a second line of resistance was thrown out on the ridge north of Baulny. Supplies in food, forage, and ammunition were replenished, and the units were reorganized as far as possible. An inspection of the roster of the officers of the division showed an unusual number of casualties among them. The enemy artillery fire continued heavy during that day. Various attempts were made by the Germans to "filter in" their machine gunners, but these were rapidly repulsed. That night the division was relieved by the 1st Division.

The total distance covered by them in their advance from the original front line was twelve and one-half meters, although the line of resistance as finally organized was only ten meters from the starting point. During the series of engagements thirteen officers and seven hundred and fifty German prisoners were taken, besides an enormous amount of material, including eighty-five machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, 160 automatic rifles, two ammunition dumps, one anti-aircraft battery, and two trench mortars. The division, however, paid heavily in toll of men and officers. The casualties were 225 officers and 6,742 men. A good majority of these, however, were only slightly gassed or wounded, and returned to duty within a short time.

From Oct. 2 to 13 the division was kept resting and marching intermittently. It stayed several days in the area of the Passavant-Beaulieu road, and from there was sent to the Sommedieu area, under the control of the 33d French Army Corps. On the night of Oct. 14 it relieved the French troops holding the Sommedieu sector, near Verdun. There it remained until Nov. 4. The firing was light. Most of the work was confined to the sending out of strong patrols, one of which penetrated almost as far as Etain.

On the night of Nov. 5 the division was relieved by the 31st Division, attached to the Third Army Corps, and assigned to the Chaumont-sur-Aire area, where they were kept resting and training until Nov. 9. Its next objective was the St. Mihiel area. Arriving on the night of Nov. 10, it was placed in the Second Army. The armistice on the 11th cut short the plans for activities from that point.

Major Gen. Wright was succeeded in command by Brig. Gen. F. McClure. He was in turn followed by Major Gen. Peter E. Traub, who led the division in the stirring days of the Argonne battle.

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THE STYLES ARE ATTRACTIVE—the neck and sleeve lines are graceful—yet none of the garments are "fussy."

THE MATERIALS ARE DAINTY—but they are not fragile.

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As is the A. & S. custom, all the merchandise offered is marked just as low as is consistent with the excellent qualities—and lower than equally fine garments are marked in many other shops.



Illustrated above—

ENVELOPE CHEMISE—white, with top of lace and embroidery medallions $1.94
BLOOMERS—of flesh-pink batiste, hand-embroidered 76c

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Illustrated above—

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PETTICOAT—of cambric, made with double panel front, the flounce of embroidery.....94c

BLOOMERS—flesh-pink nainsook, the ruffles hemstitched or scalloped, with blue dots.....46c
COTTON CREPE NIGHTGOWNS—white or flesh-pink—the hemstitched tops ribbon-run.....94c
CORSET COVERS—white, with ribbon-run embroidery edging.....36c
DRAWERS—of cambric, tucked, with embroidery ruffle.....46c

ENVELOPE CHEMISES—of Japanese silk, lace top and ribbon shoulder straps $1.26

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ENVELOPE CHEMISE—white, with ribbon shoulder straps.....76c
CORSET COVER—white, with embroidery and lace trimmings.....46c

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Women's Silk Dresses, $21.75

Models in $25 to $35 Grades

Charming in style, coloring and quality of material are these specially-purchased, fresh, new Frocks offered for an early June selling event.

Taffeta, Satin, Georgette Crepe, Printed Georgette.
Black, Gray, Navy, Bisque, Rookie, Belgium Blue.

Graceful draped models, tunic and coatee styles—some trimmed with tiny knife-pleated ruffles—some embroidered, beaded and braided.

All sizes are included in the assortment, though of course not in every different style.

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Fresh, attractive frocks, in gingham stripes and checks in various colorings, at an exceedingly low price. Sizes 34 to 44.

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All in $7.95 Grades

Many of these lovely new Hats of Taffeta and Georgette Crepe were made in our own workroom—the rest by a well-known wholesale milliner. Navy Blue, White and Pink are the shades offered.

—large and small sailors
—large and small pokes
—Hindu draped turbans
—rolled brim, round Hats
—trimmings of beads and loop fringe
—Georgette flowers
—fancy feathers and pins
—flowers in wreath effects.

Mezzanine floor, East Building.

June Sale of Corsets

Offers Many Fine Values

Warm weather makes comfortable, well-fitting Corsets doubly important—and it makes this sale of Corsets doubly welcome.

1,180 Special Abrast Corsets Nine Models—$3.98 to $5.98

All these splendid new corsets were made to our order from handsome brocaded coutil. Correct, fashionable, comfortable models for slender, average and well-developed are shown.

1,200 A. & S. Special Corsets Four Models—98c. to $2.98

All of these Corsets have elastic bands at the top to assure absolute comfort and freedom of movement. Pink coutil, plain or brocaded, and pink striped batiste are the materials used.

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Women's New Pumps

In a Very Interesting Sale

Pumps are, of course, the most fashionable, as well as comfortable Summer footgear; and here are two specially attractive lots, new in style, at sharp reductions from our regular prices:

At $4.95 Pair

Regularly $5.95 to $6.50

950 pairs of Pumps in white snow-buck, patent leather and gun-metal; with perforated square wing tips, welted soles, military heels.

At $5.95 Pair

Regularly $7.50

300 pairs of a brand-new dark tan model, with perforated wing tips, welted soles and military heels.

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BREVITIES

Women's Coats and Dolmans, $24.95 to $69.50; were $29.95 to $98.50.
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Children's Summer Socks, 29c pair.
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50-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $7.89, from $9.50.
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1,500 Girls' Gingham Dresses, unusual at $1.50, $1.89, and $2.85.
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Women's Silk Gloves, 67c. pair, formerly 89c. and 98c. pair.
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Bloomer Dresses, sizes 2 to 6 years, $1.55.
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Oregon Salmon, 7½-oz. Cans, 15c. Can, counter deliveries only.
United States Food Administration License Number G03078.
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Ribbons for Anniversary—7-inch Sash Ribbon, 49c. yard, regularly 69c.
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Old-Fashioned Rag Rugs, 9x12 ft., $11.75.
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Women's Corded Mull Handkerchiefs, 6c., regularly 10c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Skirts of Silk Fantasi, $14.75, from $16.75.
Second floor, Central Building.

Men's Fancy Silk Ties, 39c. and 69c., regularly 48c. to 98c.
Street floor, East Building.

Soft Finish Spool Cotton, 26c. dozen spools, from 48c.
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An Ideal Summer Silk **$1.19** Yard ***Regularly $1.49 Yd.***

An excellent grade of all-silk material that is very finely and smoothly woven, making it especially suitable for Summer garments. 32 inches wide.

A heavier grade in the same width that is regularly $1.98, at $1.59 a yard.

A sale of Summer silks especially low priced.

36-In. Foulard Silk; regularly $2.25, at $1.69 yd.
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40-In. Printed Georgette Crepe; regularly $3.25, at .....$1.98 yd.
35-In. All-Silk Taffeta; regularly $1.75, at .....$1.24 yd.
36-In. Washable Satin; regularly $1.59, at .....$1.38 yd.
32-In. Satin Striped Tub Silk; regularly $1.49, at .....$1.25 yd.
35-In. Black Satin Duchess; regularly $2.49, at .....$2.25 yd.
35-In. All-Silk Black Taffeta; regularly $1.98, at .....$1.79 yd.

Street floor Livingston Street, West Building.

New Couch Hammocks, $13.50

Offering the Season's Best Value

We have had this fine, comfortable Hammock made expressly for us, and offer it at an amazingly low price.

It is in heavy white duck, with green braid, or khaki duck with brown braid, and has a seven-rope suspension, very deep ends, a two-position back rest that is strong enough actually to support the back; excelsior-filled soft-top mattress on an enamelled rust-proof spring bottom.

Plenty of solid comfort for Summer days, at a small outlay for such excellence.

Stand and Awning are equally low-priced:

Stand, $5.50 **Awning, $6.50**

Fourth floor, East Building.



$13.50 for Hammock Only

BREVITIES

Men's Blue Serge Suits, excellent at $19.85.
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Vacation Knickers for Active Boys, 98c.
Second floor, West Building.

Flouncings, 98c. yard and $1.19 yard.
Street floor, Central Building.

A. & S. Pure Glycerine, 41c., from 49c.
Street floor, East Building.

Hand-made Filet Laces, 98c. to $2.98 yard, for $1.25 to $5.50 grades.
Street floor, Central Building.

Oil Floor Lamps, $10.98, from $14.98.
Third floor, Central Building.

Round Cretonne Pillows, 67c., regularly 98c.
Third floor, Central Building.

Large Rhubarb Pies, 24c., regularly 29c.; counter deliveries only.
Third floor, West Building.

White Novelty Suitings & Skirtings, 65c. to 89c. yard, regularly 85c. to $1.25 yard.
Street floor, Central Building.

White Bedspreads, single-bed size, $2.49.
Subway floor, West Building.

Georgette Crepe, $1.19 yd., regularly $1.75.
Street floor, Central Building.

"Abstbrook" Refrigerators, $17.98, regularly $22.50.
Subway floor, East Building.

Pillow Cases, 42x36 in., 37c.
Subway floor, West Building.

Writing Portfolios, Fitted with Blotters and Envelopes, 29c. and 59c.
Street floor, East Building.

22-inch Transformations of Wavy Hair, remarkable at $5.95.
Marie Antoinette Salons, Fifth floor, Central Building.

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



CHALLENGE CLEANABLE COLLARS

Save Laundry Dollars

THEY reduce the high cost of living because they save from $15 to $25 a year in collar costs and laundry charges. They are non-wilting, ever-white and cleaned instantly with a damp cloth when soiled. The well-groomed, thrifty man selects them because they give comfortable, lasting service and are easy on the pocket-book. The "ATALANTA" shown above is one of the

Many Popular Styles

35 Cents each

SOLD BY THESE DEALERS

If you live elsewhere, send us 35 cents for sample collar, stating your size and style wanted. We will send it promptly with name of nearest dealer.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Gimbel Brothers, 6th Ave. & 33rd.
Saks & Co., Broadway & 34th.
James McCreery & Co., 34th St.
J. P. Carey & Co., Grand Cent. Term. Terminal Shirt Shop, 79 Cortlandt St.
H. C. F. Koch & Co., W. 125th St., near 7th Ave
Kennedy's, 12 Cortlandt St.
Silver & Herman, 109 Park Row.
Herman Koff, 224 Greenwich St.
H. Davis, 291 Greenwich St.
Morris Fine, 156 Eleventh Ave.
J. B. Singleton, 6th Av., cor. 12th.
Fine's Men's Shop, 3069 3d Av., nr. 155th
N. Greenbaum, 376 East 138th St.
Geller's Men's Shop, 138th St., cor. St. Ann's Ave.
H. Nevins, 1456 3d Avenue.
H. Lowenthal, 1010 3d Avenue.
S. Sica & Son, 2172 Second Avenue.
Harry Lieberman, 606 3d Avenue.
M. Alexander, 2995 3d Avenue.
J. Allen, 914 3d Avenue.
Arnold & Loughran, 550 3d Avenue.
H. Dinnar, 585 8th Ave.
J. H. Fermaer, 383 6th Avenue.
L. Finsterer & Co., 258 3d Avenue.
Julius Goldwater, 522 3d Avenue.
Morris Goodman, 185 Tenth Ave.
Hahn Bros., 19 Park Place.
Louis Heilen, 1424 Third Avenue.
I. Hess, 25 Dey St.
Wm. Infield, 189 Greenwich St.
Nat Lewis, 1580 Broadway.
I. Malamud, 141 8th Ave.
I. Mechanic, 321a 3d Ave.
The Men's Wear Co., 106 Liberty St.
Paramount Shirt Shops, Inc.:
201 West 125th St.
3d Ave., cor. 125th St.
[illegible] & 149th St.
D. Rand, 99 8th Ave.
L. W. Randell & Co., 558 3d Ave.
Rothenberg & Co., 34 W. 14th St.
H. Seligman, 249 Willis Ave.
Stern & Greenberg, 867-8 Columbus Av.
Eugene P. Peyser, 123 Fulton St.
Morton E. Weber, 780 Seventh Ave.
Sam Kohn, 38 East Houston St.
J. Deretchin, 1779 3d Ave.
Worman Toggery Shop, 437 Lenox Av.
Wm. Shapiro, 2310 3rd Ave.
Chatoff Orentlich, 3316 3rd Ave.
Joseph Feldman, 2180 3rd Ave.
Silverman's, Ellis Av. & 137th St.
B. A. Prince, 586 9th Ave.
Geller's Men's Shop, 803 8th Ave.
Rosens, 2535 3d Ave.
R. E. Nicholas, 129 Lenox Ave.

BROOKLYN.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
A. I. Namm & Son, Fulton & Hoyt Sts.
H. J. Bergener, 1477 Fulton St.
Mark Berliner, 973 Pacific St.
J. E. Cristensen, 5th Ave. & 48th St.
P. J. Hiltz, 1536 Flatbush Ave.
Jennings & Pearre, 1401 Broadway.
Walter Jessop, 119 Court St.
Newman's Dept. Store, 305 Fulton St.
B. Pfeffer, 1359 Fulton St.
W. K. Tripler, 407 Fulton St.
S. Rosenthal, 1535 Fulton St.
I. Meseritz, 857 Flatbush Ave.
Zach L. Levy, 251 Columbia St.
J. H. Tomkins, 1171 Bedford Ave.
J. S. Bailey Co., 302 Fulton St.
Richard Zindel, 269 Columbia St.
J. Kaufman, 831 Washington St.
L. Meltzer, 15 Atlantic Ave.
C. Steinhardt, 740 Coney Island Ave.

STATEN ISLAND.
Geo. L. Egbert, 48 Arietta St., Tompkinsville
W. A. Eppinger, 227 Main St., Tottenville.
Theodore R. Tompkins, Stapleton.
S. W. Tompkins' Sons & Co., West New Brighton

MT. VERNON,
M. Hirshkind, 32 S. 4th St.
Edson Lewis & Co.
E. C. Hake.
L. Keller, 52 So. 4th Ave.

NEW ROCHELLE.
I. B. Cohen, 231 Main St.

PORT CHESTER.
Elias Tunick, 9 North Main St.

TARRYTOWN.
J. Newman, 53 Orchard St.
M. Cohen & Co., 59 Orchard St.

YONKERS.
W. M. Dick & Co., 26 Main St.
Jacob Fox, 23 Palisade Ave.
A. Klein, 63 Riverdale Ave.
H. Luchansky, 230 Ashburton Ave.
L. Luchansky, 173 Ashburton Ave.
Gideon H. Peck, (Peck Shop.) 17 N. Broadway.
Edson Lewis.
M. Peck Shop.

WHITE PLAINS.
J. Cohen.

JAMAICA.
N. Y. Clothing House, 371 Fulton St.

LONG ISLAND CITY
H. Fox & Co., 388 Jackson Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
B. Maxwell, 314 Market St.
Samuel Bellasy, 109 Market St.
St Lifers Men's Shop, 182 Market St.
I. Fernsmith, 438 Orange St.
Beardslee & Hildebrandt, 232 Market St.
E. J. Rosenstrauch, 112 Market St.
Max Waxman, 170 Springfield Ave.
C. H. Herrick, 171 Clinton Ave.
Suskind & Sons, 239 Springfield Av.
Adolph Levy & Son, 106 Market St.
L. S. Plaut & Co., 707 Broad St.
Goerke Co., 700 Broad St.
Henry Green, 151 Springfield Ave.
Minor Rubber Co., 841 Broad St.
Humes & Stegeman, 160 Market St.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
Louis Goll, 908 Washington St.
Wearbest Co., 202 Washington St.
S. Teitelbaum, 132 Washington St.
H. Tannenbaum, 113 Hudson St.
The Bennett Shop, Washington St., near Second.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Max Rabin, 379 Grove St.
Guarantee Outfitters, 38 Newark Av.
C. T. Lange, 16 Newark Ave.

UNION HILL, N. J.
Bennewitz & Sclz, 107 Bergenline Av.
I. Simon, 289 Bergenline Ave.
A. Holthausen, Inc., 112 Bergenline Av.
C. J. Lemonier, 16 Bergenline Ave.
A. L. Parlser.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Du Pont Products Store.

HACKENSACK, N. J.
Jacobs & Co.

PASSAIC, N. J.
Ryan & Hannick, Inc.
Taylor & Bartelt.
Chas. M. Rose.

PATERSON, N. J.
Quackenbush & Co.
Michaelson Clothing Store.
Spitz Department Store.
William Wolf.
Schoonmaker & Company.
Ailing Rubber Co.
Matthew Ruhron.
I. Jacobs, 46 Main St.

ARLINGTON, N. J.
Ben Pinchack.
I. Goldstein.

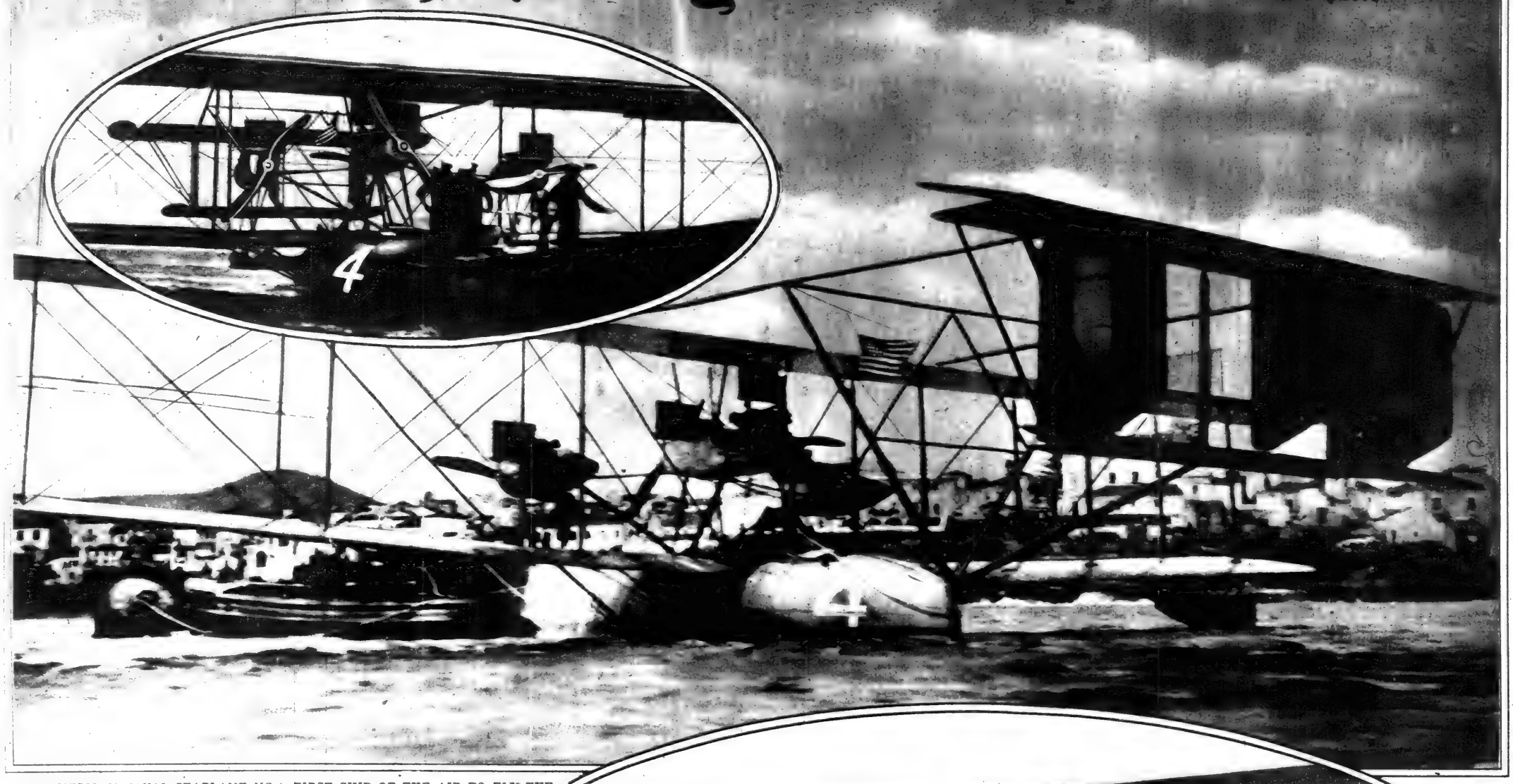
THE ARLINGTON WORKS, Owned and Operated by E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC. 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

DU PONT

Sunday.
June 1. 1919

The New York Times

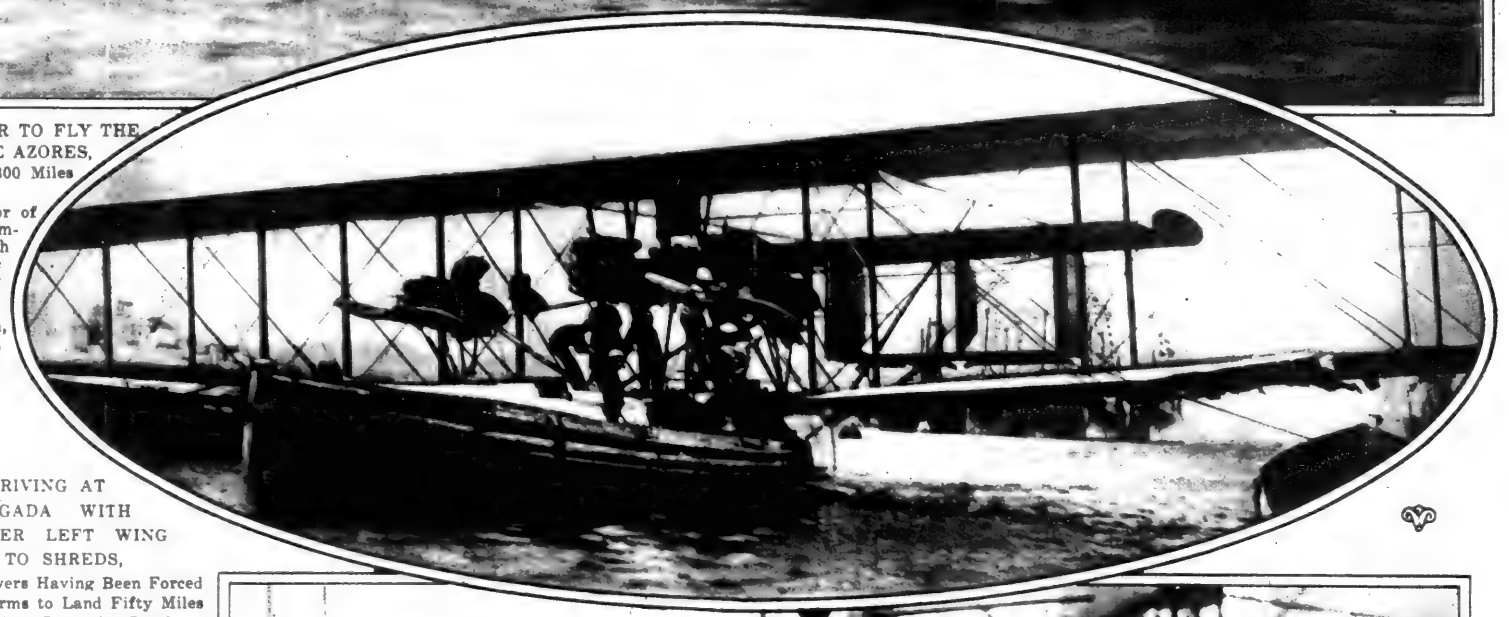
Rotogravure Picture Section. In Two Parts



THE AMERICAN NAVAL SEAPLANE NC-4, FIRST SHIP OF THE AIR TO FLY THE ATLANTIC, LYING IN THE HARBOR AT PONTA DELGADA, THE AZORES, from Which Point She Completed the Remaining Transatlantic Flight of 800 Miles to Lisbon on Last Tuesday.

Oval Inset: The NC-4 Being Towed to Her Moorings in the Inner Harbor of Ponta Delgada, Azores, on Her Arrival from Horta, Fayal, Having Then Completed the Fourth and Next to the Last Lap of the Transatlantic Flight from Rockaway Beach, New York City, to Lisbon.

(© International Film Service.)



THE NC-3 ARRIVING AT PONTA DELGADA WITH PART OF HER LEFT WING TORN TO SHREDS,

Commander Towers Having Been Forced by Fog and Storms to Land Fifty Miles at Sea and Taxi to Port, the Seaplane, Finally, Being Unable to Continue the Journey to Lisbon.

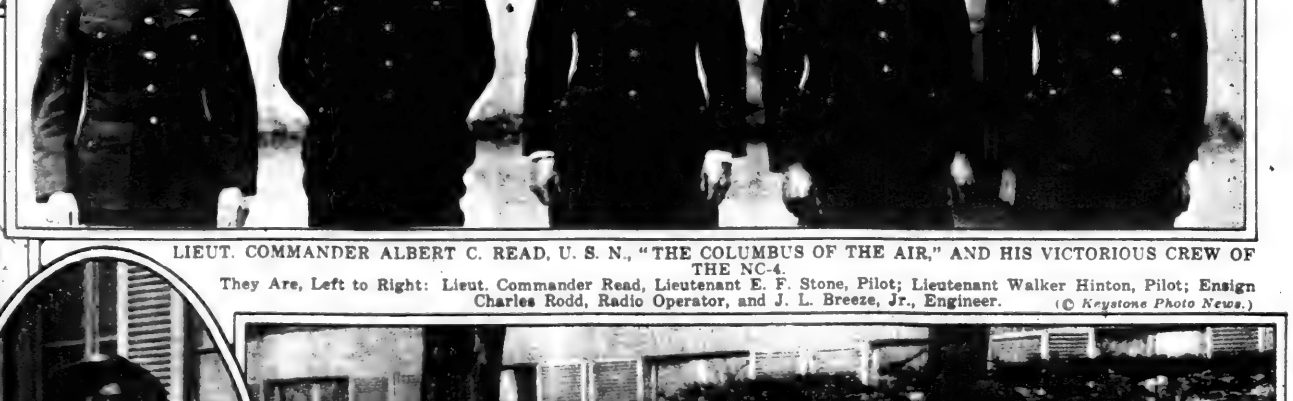
In the Background Can Be Seen American Destroyers Dressed in Honor of Their Sister Naval Craft of the Air.

(© International Film Service.)



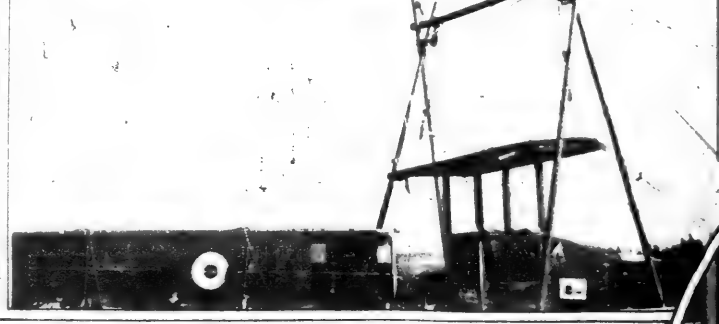
MRS. ALBERT C. READ, Wife of Lieut. Commander Read, and Their Baby. From the Very Start of the Flight Mrs. Read Had Expressed Unbounded Confidence in Her Husband's Ability to Win.

(© Harris & Ewing from Paul Thompson.)



LIEUT. COMMANDER ALBERT C. READ, U. S. N., "THE COLUMBUS OF THE AIR," AND HIS VICTORIOUS CREW OF THE NC-4.

They Are, Left to Right: Lieut. Commander Read, Lieutenant E. F. Stone, Pilot; Lieutenant Walker Hinton, Pilot; Ensign Charles Rodd, Radio Operator, and J. L. Breeze, Jr., Engineer. (© Keystone Photo News.)



THE GIANT HANDLEY-PAGE TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT ENTRY for the $50,000 Prize Being Assembled at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, the Scaffolding Shown Being Used for Raising Motors and Wings, the Fuselage Having Already Been Completed and the Top Section of One Wing Lifted Into Place. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATES, HEADED BY DR. KARL RENNER, CHANCELLOR, ARRIVING AT ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, NEAR PARIS.

Dr. Renner, Adorned by a Black Beard of the Paint Brush Type, Can Be Seen at the Left Centre Just Leaving the Railway Station. (A. N. Mirzaoff.)



GERMAN FRAULEIN, Secretary of the German Peace Delegates at Versailles, Whose War Work Won for Her the Iron Cross She Wears.

(Underwood & Underwood.)



GERMAN PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES, COMPLETE IN PERSONNEL, About to Leave Their Residence at Versailles, the Hotel des Reservoirs, for the Trianon Palace Hotel.

They Are, Left to Right: Herr Leinert, Dr. Melchior, Herr Giesberts, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, Chairman; Dr. Landsberg, and Professor Schuecking. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

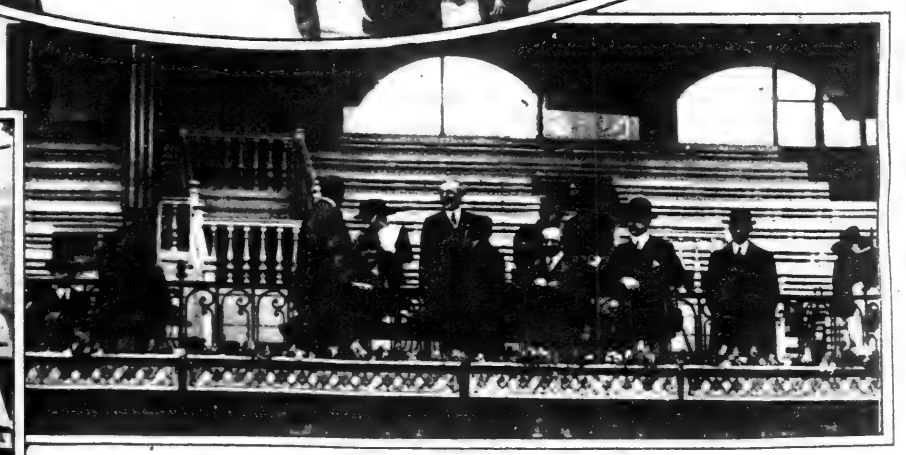
BONNIE MARY, P. A. CLARK OWNER, WINNING THE FASHION STAKES FOR TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES, OVER THE BELMONT COURSE, WITH KALLIPOLIS SECOND, AND CINDERELLA THIRD.
Oval Inset: Sir Barton, Owned by the Canadian Sportsman, Commander J. K. L. Ross, Adding the Historic Withers Stakes at Belmont Park to His Two Successive Classic Victories, the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes, All Within Three Weeks. He Is Here Shown Easily Defeating Eternal by Three Lengths. Time—1:38 4-5.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS GRACE WATSON,
Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Watson, Pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of New York, Queen of the May Day Celebration at Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.
Standing in the Foreground, Third from the Left, Is Mlle. Jeanne Allingry of Nice, France, a Freshman Maid of Honor to the Queen.
(Loomis.)



PRESIDENT AND MRS. WOODROW WILSON,
Accompanied by a Throng of Distinguished French Men and Women, Arriving at the French Government's Longchamp Race Course, Near Paris, for the Opening of the Spring Races.
(U. S. Sig. Corps, Times Wide World Photos.)

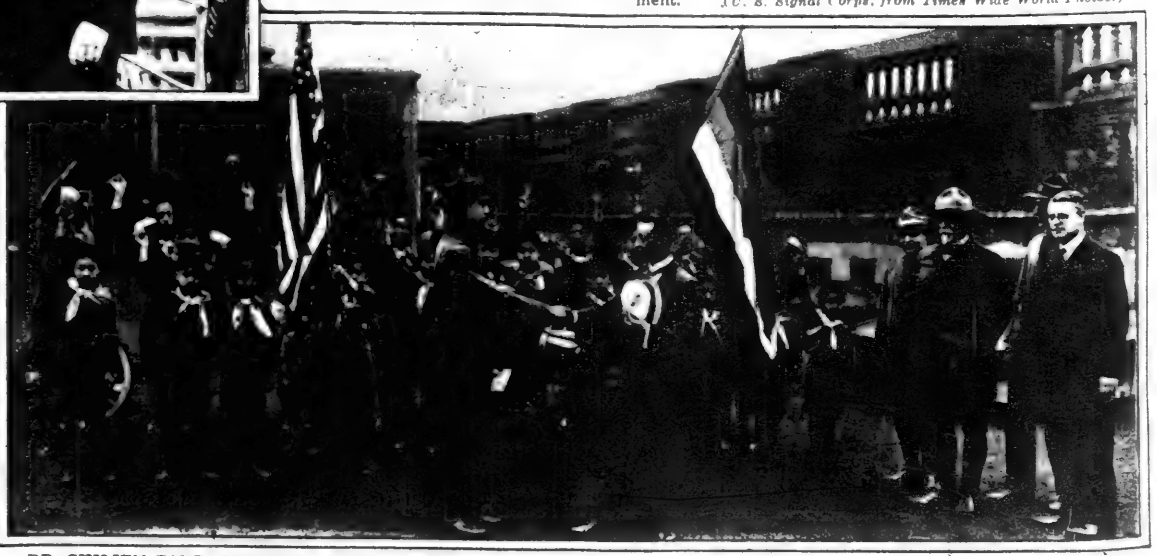


THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON
Viewing the Races from Their Private Box at the Longchamp Course as Guests of the French Government. *(U. S. Signal Corps, from Times Wide World Photos.)*

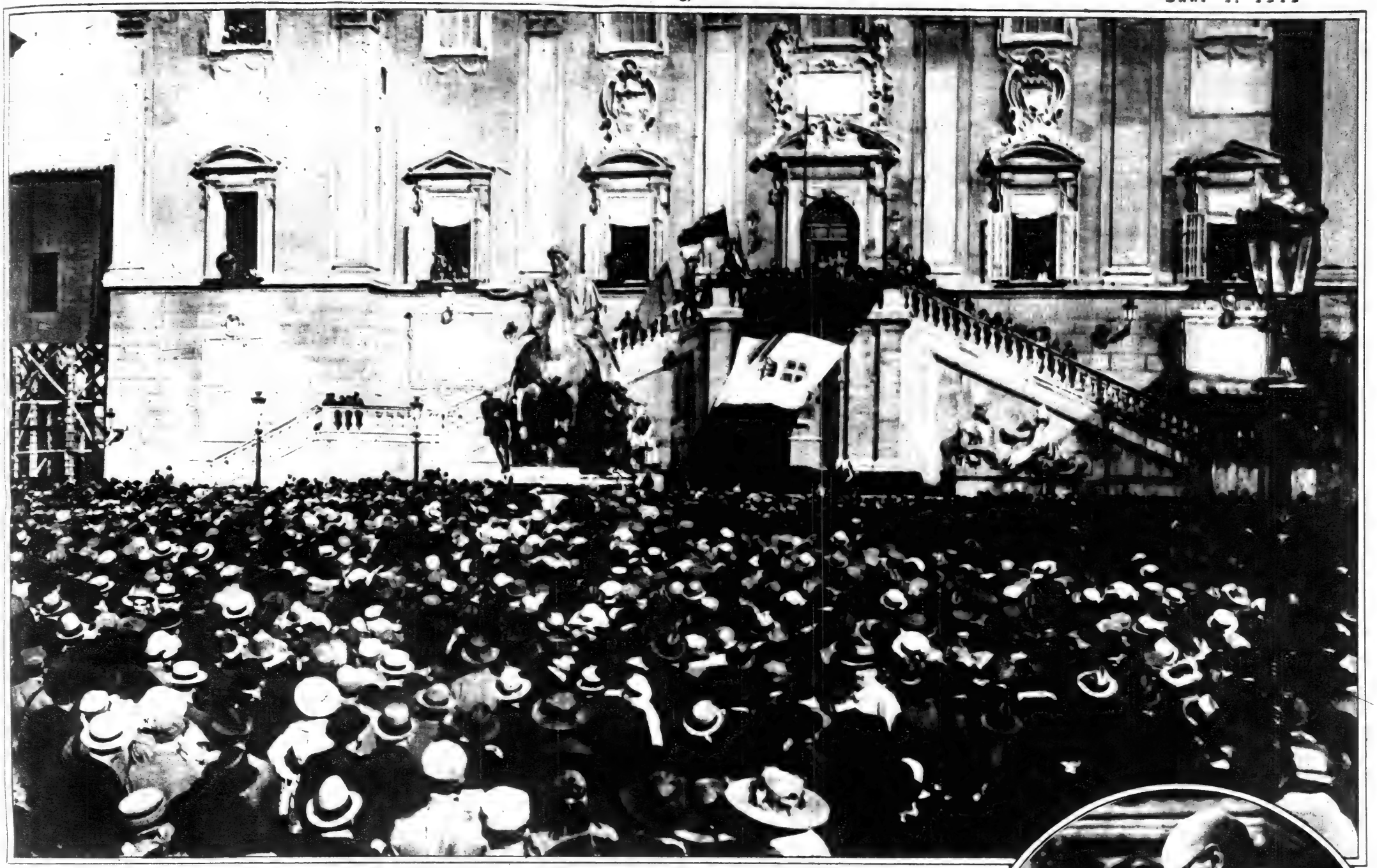


ENRICO CARUSO, SAILING AWAY WITH HIS YOUNG WIFE, FORMERLY MISS DOROTHY PARK BENJAMIN OF NEW YORK, ON HER FIRST VISIT TO HIS SUMMER HOME NEAR FLORENCE, RECEIVING THE GOOD WISHES OF SOME OF HIS NEW YORK FRIENDS.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Mrs. Caruso, Sergt. Romeyn Benjamin, Mrs. Fred Goddard, Who Is Bestowing a Kiss on Caruso's Cheek, Capt. Goddard, E. M. Gattle, and Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin Jr.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MR. AND MRS. CARUSO
Waving Farewell to Friends Ashore as the S. S. Giuseppe Verdi Moves Out Into the Stream Bound for Italy.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



DR. CHILIEN TSUR, CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK, CONGRATULATING ALFRED S. W. LEE, SCOUT MASTER OF THE CHINESE BOY SCOUT TROOP NO. 150,
to Whom He Had Just Given a Letter to be Sent to the President of China Commending the Showing Made by the Chinese Boy Scouts of New York.
At the Right Are: L. W. Barclay, Dan Beard, L. L. McDonald, and James E. West, Leaders in the Boy Scout Movement.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

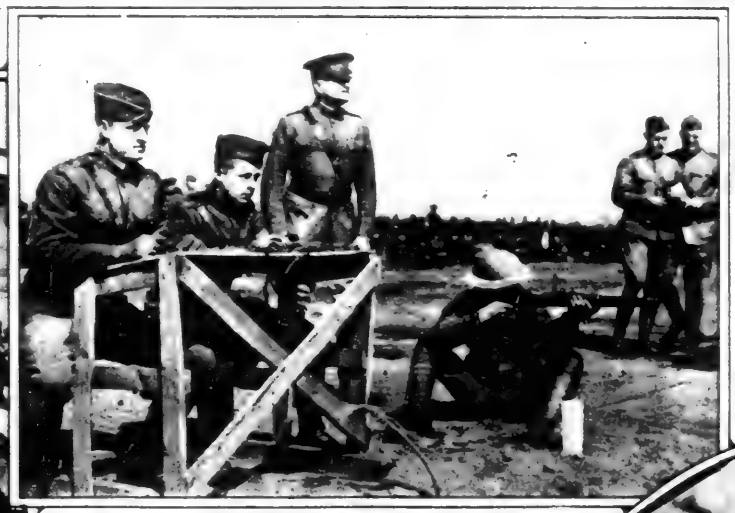


GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO, ITALIAN POET AND AVIATOR, DELIVERING FROM THE CAPITOL AT ROME BEFORE AN EXCITED CROWD HIS "FLAG" ADDRESS in Which He Demanded That Italy Retain Fiume, His Critical References in This, and in Similar Addresses, to the Allied Governments Resulting in His Being Muzzled by the Italian Censor and Finally in His Resignation from the Army. (Times Wide World Photos.)



A NEW SCENE IN CAIRO: WOMEN OF THE HAREM HARANGUING STREET CROWDS AND DEMANDING LIBERTY FOR EGYPT.

(International Film Service.)



GENERAL PERSHING,
American Commander in Chief in France, Keenly Observing the Marksmanship of a Private Seeking to Qualify for the American Overseas Rifle Championship at the A. E. F. Rifle and Pistol Competition Held at Camp Belgium, Near Le Mans, France. (Underwood & Underwood.)



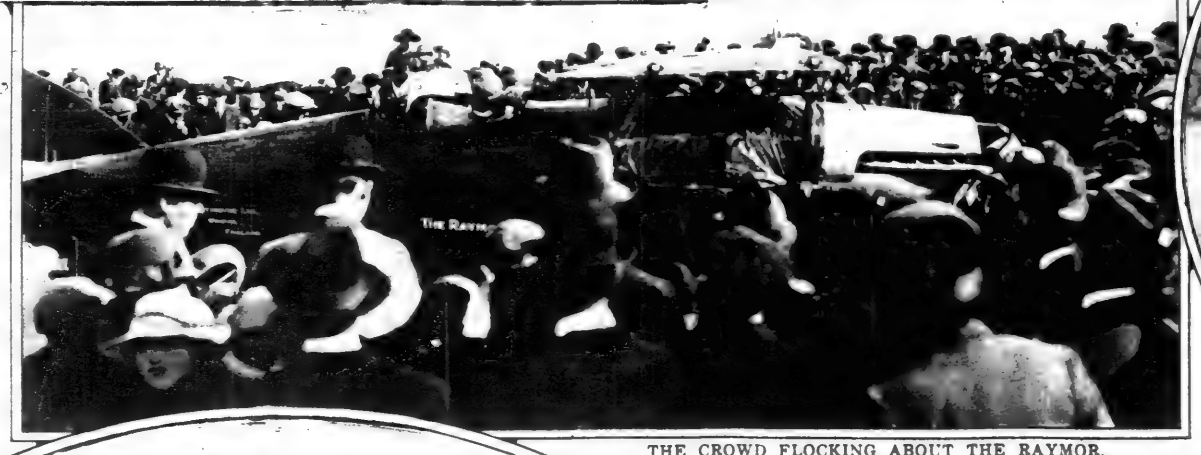
GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO,
Forced for the Moment to Halt His Recent Address from the Roman Capitol by the Cheers of His Audience in the Piazza Below.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

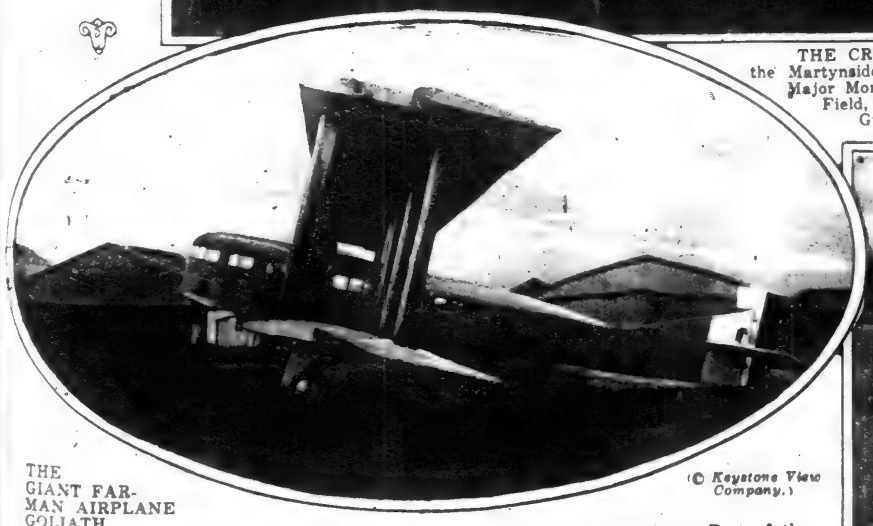


FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG IN MUFTI. With Him, on the Grounds of His Home at Eastcott, Kingston Hall, Surrey, England, Are Lady Haig, Their Daughters, Alexandra and Victoria, and Sir Douglas's Only Son, George Alexander Eugene Haig.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

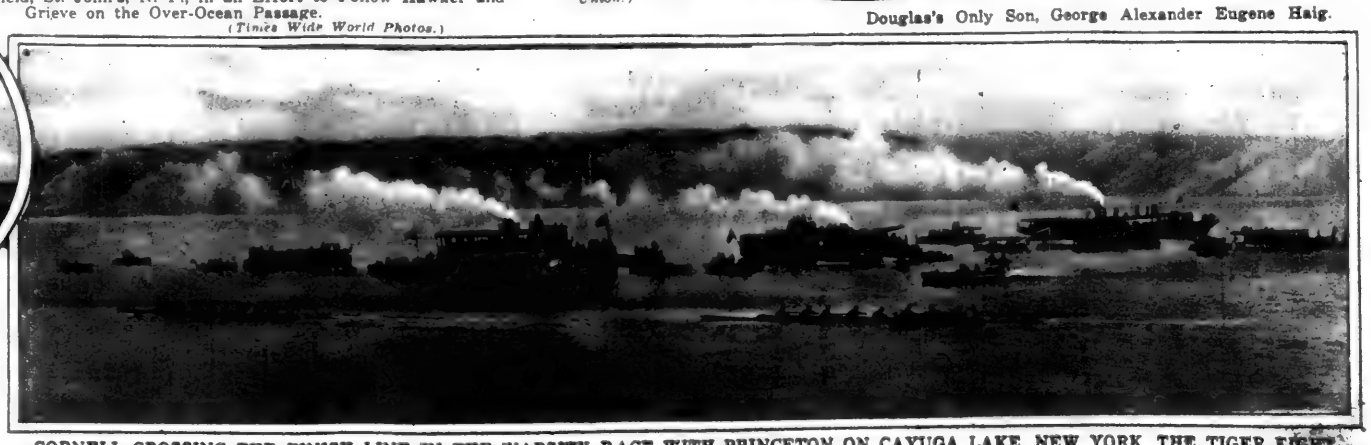


THE CROWD FLOCKING ABOUT THE RAYMOR,
the Martynside Transatlantic Flight Entry of Capt. Raynham and Major Morgan Immediately After It Was Crushed on Quidi Vidi Field, St. John's, N. F., in an Effort to Follow Hawker and Grieve on the Over-Ocean Passage.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



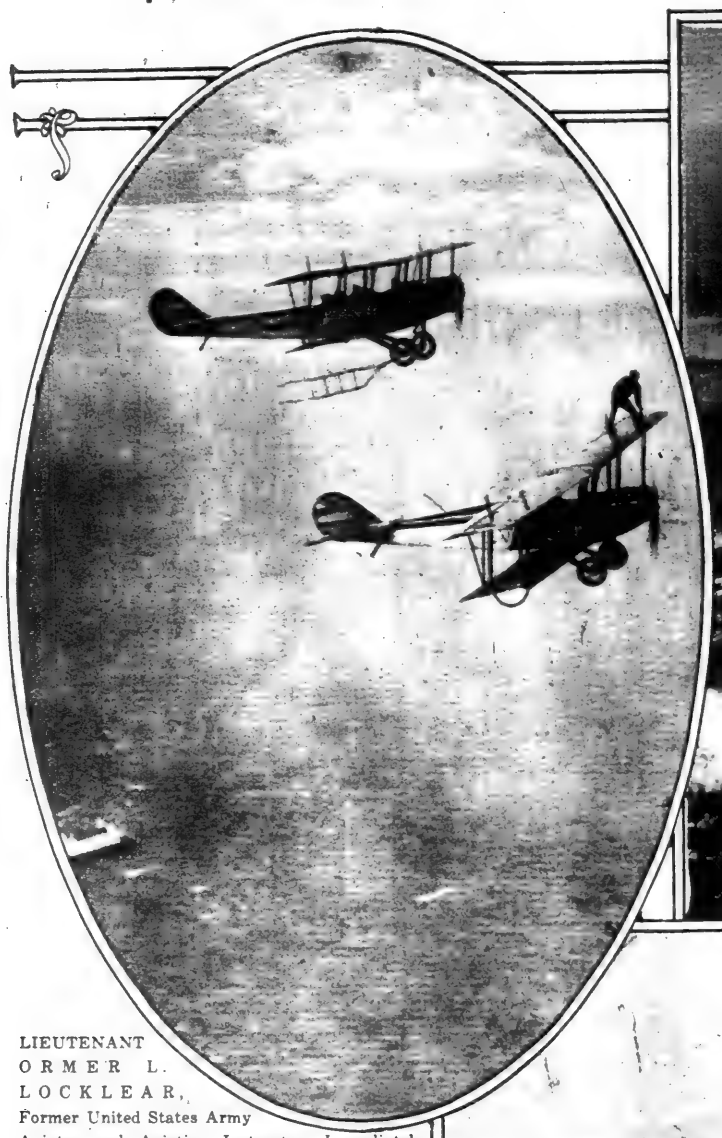
THE GIANT FARMAN AIRPLANE GOLIATH,
Immediately After Having Returned from Brussels to Paris, Flying During a Part of the Trip at a Height of Approximately 16,700 Feet, Carrying Twenty-five Passengers, the Ascent Having Been Made in One Hour and Fifteen Minutes, and the Descent in Twenty-five Minutes.

(© Keystone View Company.)



CORNELL CROSSING THE FINISH LINE IN THE 'VARSITY RACE WITH PRINCETON ON CAYUGA LAKE, NEW YORK, THE TIGER EIGHT TRAILING FAR BEHIND.

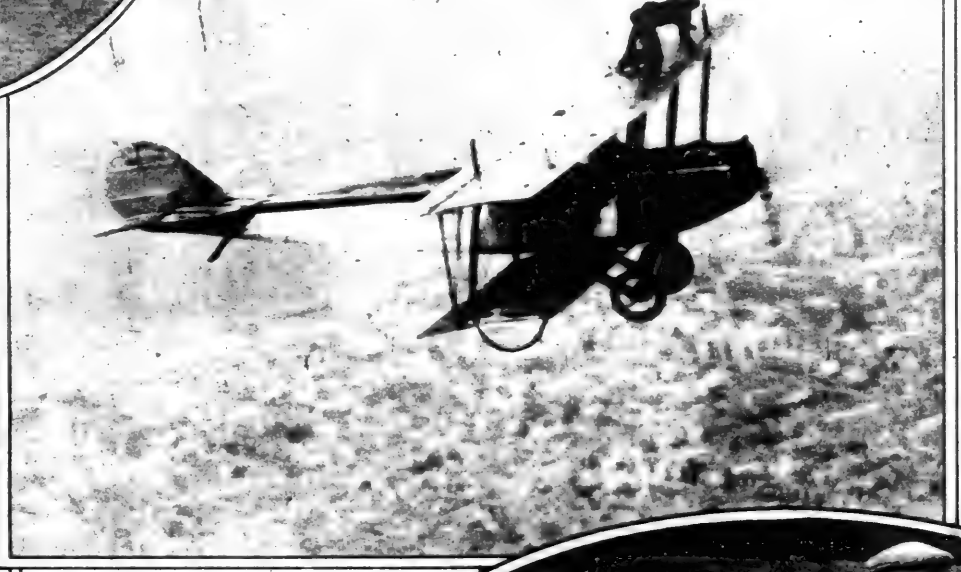
(... P. Troy, from Times Wide World Photos.)



LIEUTENANT ORMER L. LOCKLEAR,
Former United States Army Aviator and Aviation Instructor, Immediately After Having Swung by Means of a Rope Ladder from the Axle of One Airplane to Another, 2,500 Feet Above the Waterfront at Atlantic City, When Both Machines Were Moving at Eighty Miles an Hour.
(Atlantic Photo Service, from Times Wide World Photos.)



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE GREAT CARNIVAL AND HORSE SHOW GIVE... AT THE CONFLUENCE OF ... A...
the Photograph Having Been Taken When the Sporting Events Were at...







LIEUTENANT LOCKLEAR,
Whose Daring Aviation Feats at Great Height, Both Before and Since His Discharge from the Army, Have Thrilled the Country.
(Atlantic Photo Service, from Times Wide World Photos.)

LIEUTENANT O. L. LOCKLEAR
Performing Acrobatic Feats on the Wing of His Airplane 3,000 Feet Above Atlantic City, as Seen from a Plane Still Higher Up, the Ocean "White Caps" and City Buildings Appearing Beneath.
(Atlantic Photo Service, from Times Wide World Photos.)



THE ... W...
Delivering the Address at the Presentation of the Colors ... th ... Fie... En...
This Is One of the First Photographs to be Rece... Co...
(C ...)



SCENE WHEN THE RECENT GREAT FIRE IN YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, WAS AT ITS HEIGHT, THREE THOUSAND RESIDENCES BEING DESTROYED, AND NEARLY TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS MADE HOMELESS.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

CLAUDE GRAHAM WHITE,
English Aviator, and His Super Motor Scooter, a New Racer Along English Country Roads, Driven by a Detachable Motor.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



AMERICAN SOLDIERS, GUESTS ON LAST EASTER SUNDAY OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMB...
MARSEILLES, VISITED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING BY ONE THOUS...



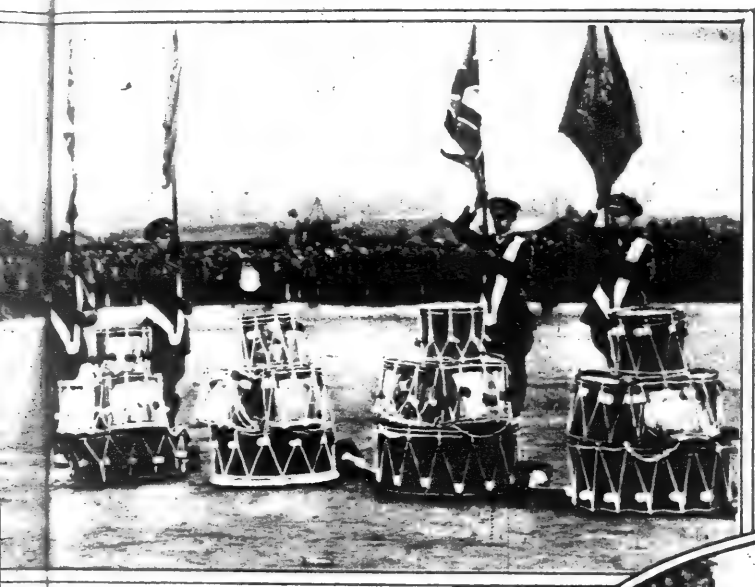
THE HISTORIC SCENE WITHIN THE TRIANON PALACE HOTEL AT VERSAILLES,
When Premier Georges Clemenceau Announced to the Peace Congress, Including the German Peace Delegates, the Peace Terms Prepared by the Allies and Associated Governments.
Premier Clemenceau Can Be Seen Standing at the Right Between Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson, While the German Peace Delegates, Headed by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, Are Seated Directly Opposite, at the Extreme End of the Room.
(U. S. Signal Corps, from Times Wide World Photos.)



AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN ISLAND PARK, COBLENZ, GERMANY,
OF AND THE MOSELLE RIVERS,
the Racetrack, Scene of Many of the Contests, Appearing at the Right.



SERGT. ALVIN C. YORK, Tall, Lanky, Red - Haired, Tennessee Mountaineer, Called the "Supreme Hero of the World War," with a Record for a Single Day of Personally Killing 22 Germans, Capturing 132, and Destroying 38 Machine-Gun Nests, Thereby Winning the French War Cross with Palm, and the American Congressional Medal of Honor, Highest Decoration Given by the United States.
To Sergeant York, Marshal Foch, Himself, When Bestowing Upon Him the Croix de Guerre, Said: "What You Did Was the Greatest Thing Accomplished by Any Soldier of Any of the Armies of Europe." (© Western Newspaper Union.)



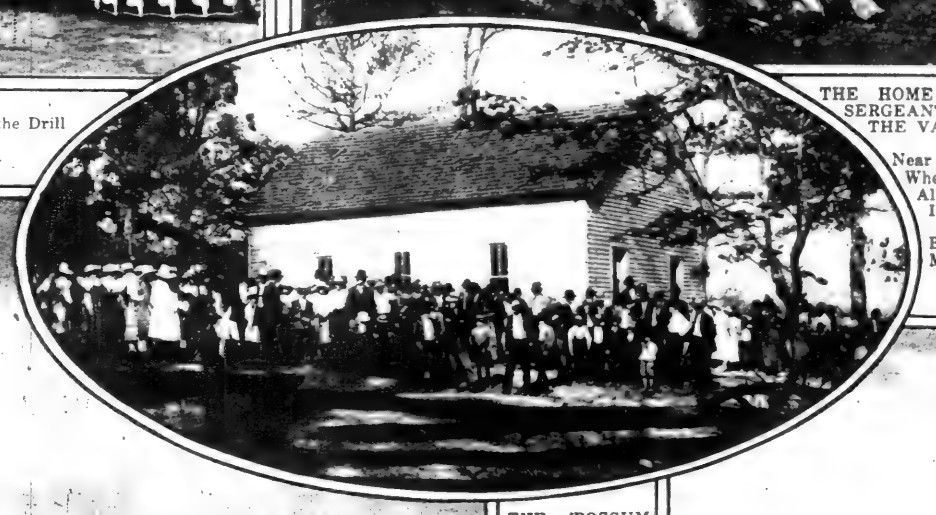
THE WALES
olors C... 24th, and 29th Canadian Battalions Assembled at the Drill
Field, England.
Recei... try of the Prince of Wales as a Public Speaker.



THE HOME OF AN AMERICAN HERO: SERGEANT ALVIN C. YORK'S CABIN IN THE VALLEY OF THE THREE FORKS OF THE RIVER WOLF,
Near Pall Mall Cross Roads, Tennessee, Where He Was Born and Had Lived All His Life Until He Was Drafted Into the Army Less Than Two Years Ago.
By the Open Gate Stand His Mother, Mrs. Mary York, and His Seven Brothers and Sisters.
(Tracy Mathewson.)



MISS GRACE WILLIAMS,
the Tennessee Mountain Girl, Whom Sergeant York Is Engaged to Marry.
(Tracy Mathewson.)



THE 'POSSUM TROT MEETING HOUSE
and Its Congregation, Near Pall Mall, Tennessee, of Which Sergeant York Is Singing Leader and Elder.
(Tracy Mathewson.)



THE AMERICAN DIRIGIBLE C-5
at the Instant of Snapping Her Mooring Cables on Quidi Vidi Field, Near St. John's, N. F., Just Before Being Blown to Sea and Lost.
Lieutenant Little, U. S. N., Who Was Forced to Jump for His Life, Can Be Seen Still in the Car. Other Photographs Showing the C-5 at the Time of the Runaway Appear on Page 1 of Section 6.



N. FRONT OF THE CHURCH OF THE NOTRE DAME DE LA GARDE ON THE RAMPARTS OF
HE A. E. F., A. K. OF C. BREAKFAST BEING SERVED AFTER MASS.



THE VIMY-ROLLS TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT ENTRY, NOW BEING REASSEMBLED AT ST. JOHN'S, N. F.
From a Photograph Taken Just Before the Machine Was Packed in England for Shipment to Newfoundland. It Is Driven by Two 350-H. P. Rolls-Royce Motors, with a Range of 2,440 Miles, and a Cruising Speed of Ninety Miles an Hour.
(© Keystone Photo News.)



LILLIAN GISH
in "Broken Blossoms," the New Screen Production at the George M. Cohan Theatre.
(Abbe.)



JANET VELIE,
in "La, La, Lucille," at Henry Miller's Theatre. (© Strauss-Peyton.)



ESTHER INGHAM,
Feminine Sherlock Holmes in "Listen, Lester," at the Knickerbocker Theatre.
(White.)



THREE WESTERN GOVERNORS AND THEIR PARTY ARRIVING IN NEW YORK TO WELCOME OVERSEAS TROOPS OF THEIR STATES HOMECOMING FROM FRANCE.
The Governors, Standing Together in the Centre of the Group, Are, Left to Right: Governors Henry I. Allen of Kansas, Thomas E. Campbell of Arizona, and S. R. McKelvie of Nebraska.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



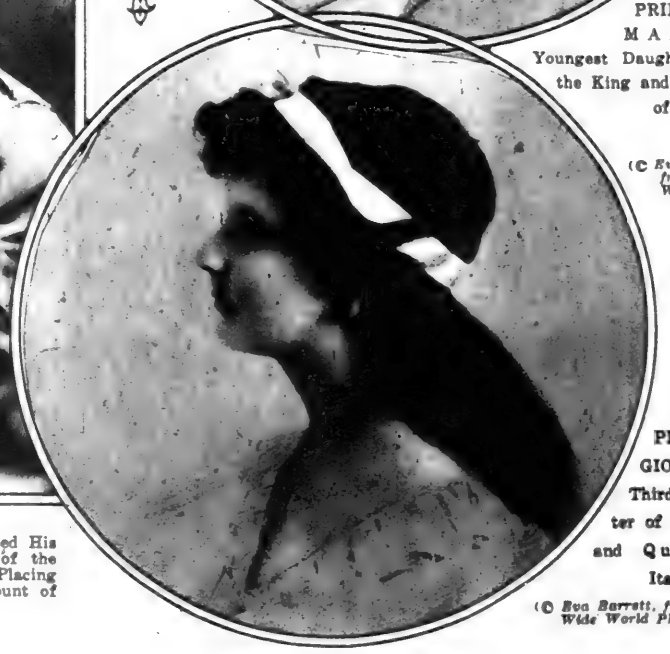
AMERICAN ARMY STUDENTS Now Pursuing Courses of Study in Birmingham University, England, Visited by Colonel Langley, U. S. A., Director of Education for United States Students in British Universities.
Seated in Front of the Students, Grouped on the Steps of the Old University, Are, Left to Right: Mr. Morley, Secretary of Birmingham University; Major Hubble, U. S. A., Professor Beasley, Colonel Langley, Sir Oliver Lodge, Colonel Gilbert Barling, C. B., F. R. S. S., Dr. Parlow, Sir William Ashley, Professor Boulton, Professor Lea, and Lieutenant F. M. Smith, U. S. A.
(International Film Service.)



JULIAN C. CHASE, JR.,
a Boy Scout of Tarrytown, N. Y., Just Turned His Eleventh Year, Who Sold $500,000 Worth of the Different Liberty Loan Issues, Succeeding in Placing 162 Notes of the Victory Loan to the Amount of $127,350 Among 149 Persons.



PRINCESS MARIA,
Youngest Daughter of the King and Queen of Italy.



PRINCESS GIOVANNA,
Third Daughter of the King and Queen of Italy.

(© Eva Barrett, from Times Wide World Photos.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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THREE FLOWERS
FACE POWDER
Distinctive with the charming fragrance of Three Flowers.

The Process of Permanent Hair Wave Varies
In accordance with the shade of the hair.
This child's hair was waved by my new process, which is flat winding, no twist to the hair, and leaves it soft, silky and permanent.
My process stands the test of time and is non-injurious to the hair.
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Specialist Permanent Hair Waving.

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The Exquisite French Perfume.
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ACFIELD'S
Perfection Toe-Spring.
Worn nights; with free day appliance. Removes actual cause of Bunions and enlarged joints. Send outline of foot.
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The Sensation of Fifth Avenue.
Walks naturally, when led by the hand, without clockwork or mechanism. Demonstrated daily in our store before admiring crowds.
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Price of Doll, complete, without curls.....$5.75
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One magazine that keeps you in touch with every new movement; every new tendency; every new sport; every phase of social, intellectual, and artistic American life.
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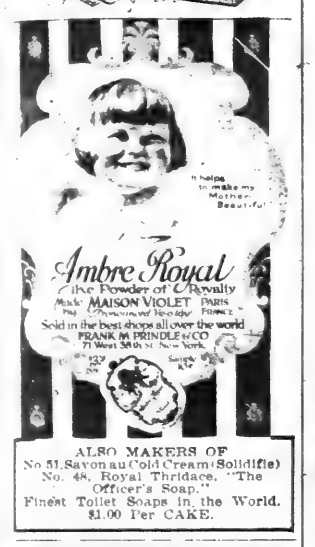
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Under-Muslins
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Armand's Complexion Powder clings to your skin 'til you bathe it off. There are many shades — the prices are 50c, $1, $2.50, $3.50, $5 and $10.

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In LITTLE PINK & WHITE BOXES

Armand's $1 powder carries a touch of cold cream, to prevent chapping. You'll like Armand's talcum (25c and 50c) and Armand's rouge (50c) too!

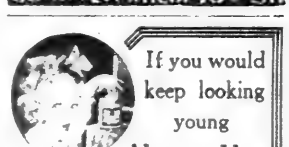


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Finest Toilet Soaps in the World.
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WASH AND DRY CLOTHES
in the Same Tub
WITHOUT A WRINGER
An entire day's wash done in an hour. 1½c. per hour to run.
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In Suede, Satin, Patent, Glaze or Dull Kid—Pumps, Oxfords & Boots.
A shoe that combines gracefulness of line and supreme comfort.
Send for Catalog T. Mail orders filled.
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Always Use
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before applying your face powder.
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Maternity
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$575
f.o.b. Brooklyn
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Pocono Hills Model—Five Rooms

THE city sweltering—air that feels as if it came from a furnace—grown-ups and children alike uncomfortable and unhappy.

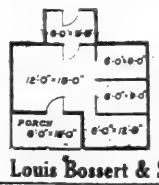
And nearby is the cool seashore—the sweet nectar of breezes from the broad ocean—the rollicking fun on the beach by day and sound, restful sleep at night! The Bossert Bungalow, one of the famous

Bossert Houses

will give you at once a five-room house of your own at the seashore in which your family will be happy every Summer. Put it up at your favorite beach—at Broad Channel, Rockaway, Far Rockaway, Long Beach, Nassau, Howard, or perhaps Brighton Beach.

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The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes



And sprinkle in the Foot-Bath. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions, the friction from the shoe and gives rest and comfort to tired, aching, swollen feet.

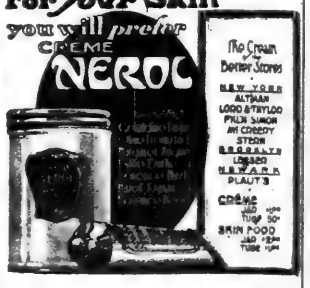
The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises all men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes every morning.

More than a million and a half pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by the American Expeditionary Forces.

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If you want genuine relief, Allen's Foot-Ease will give it, as proved by 30,000 testimonials from all over the world.

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Special Pillsbury recipes on the package make delicious muffins, bread, cookies, etc.
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The Shoe So Comfortable the Kiddies Say "It Feels Like Nothing On."

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Sizes 6 to 8 ..... 2.75
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Sizes 6 to 8 ..... 3.25
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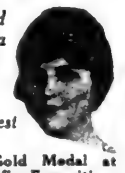
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The Rouge Is Inside the Puff. | The Dainty Metal Box Cannot Break.

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SPIROLITE TRANSFORMATION AND SIDE WAVES
They beautify your whole appearance, defy detection and give woman her greatest charm.
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It's so easy to have wavy hair. We guarantee our treatment to keep a wave in your hair for 6 months or your money back. Stop in today and let us show you.
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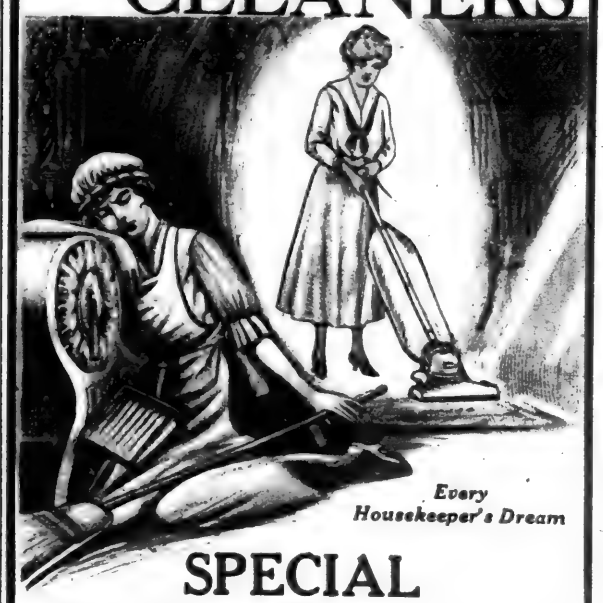
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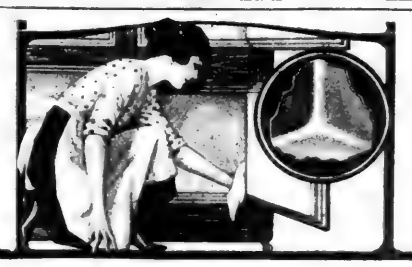
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Send me complete price list and easy payment plan.
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One-Piece Round-Cornered Lining of Fused Porcelain-Steel

Make sure of the lining before you decide upon your Refrigerator! You should not confuse the various *enamel paints,* sometimes called "porcelain-enamels," etc., with the material used in lining the

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

Five coats of Genuine Porcelain, fused into sheet-steel at intense heat, one after another, produce a snow-white surface that will not crack, chip or peel. This is absolutely guaranteed. The corners are rounded so that there is no crevice or cranny which cannot be reached and cleaned with the greatest ease. In all but the very largest models, the lining is one-piece—no joints or seams.

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The Eternal Question

of glove fashion was solved for me when I bought my first pair of Van Raalte Silk Gloves.

"I'm sure of their style; sure of the splendid quality of their pure glove-silk, and sure that my hands look their best with every sort of costume.

"It's a comfort, too, to know they're double-tipped for double wear with a guarantee in every pair." For sale at all good stores.

Niagara Silk Mills
Fifth Avenue, at 16th Street, New York
Makers of Van Raalte Veils, Silk Nets Silk Underwear and Silk Hosiery

VAN RAALTE
"Niagara Maid"
Double-tipped SILK GLOVES

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The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Fascination of Simplicity in
DAINTY SUMMER BLOUSES



THE distinguished simplicity of these blouses takes form in the slip-on and over-blouse types.

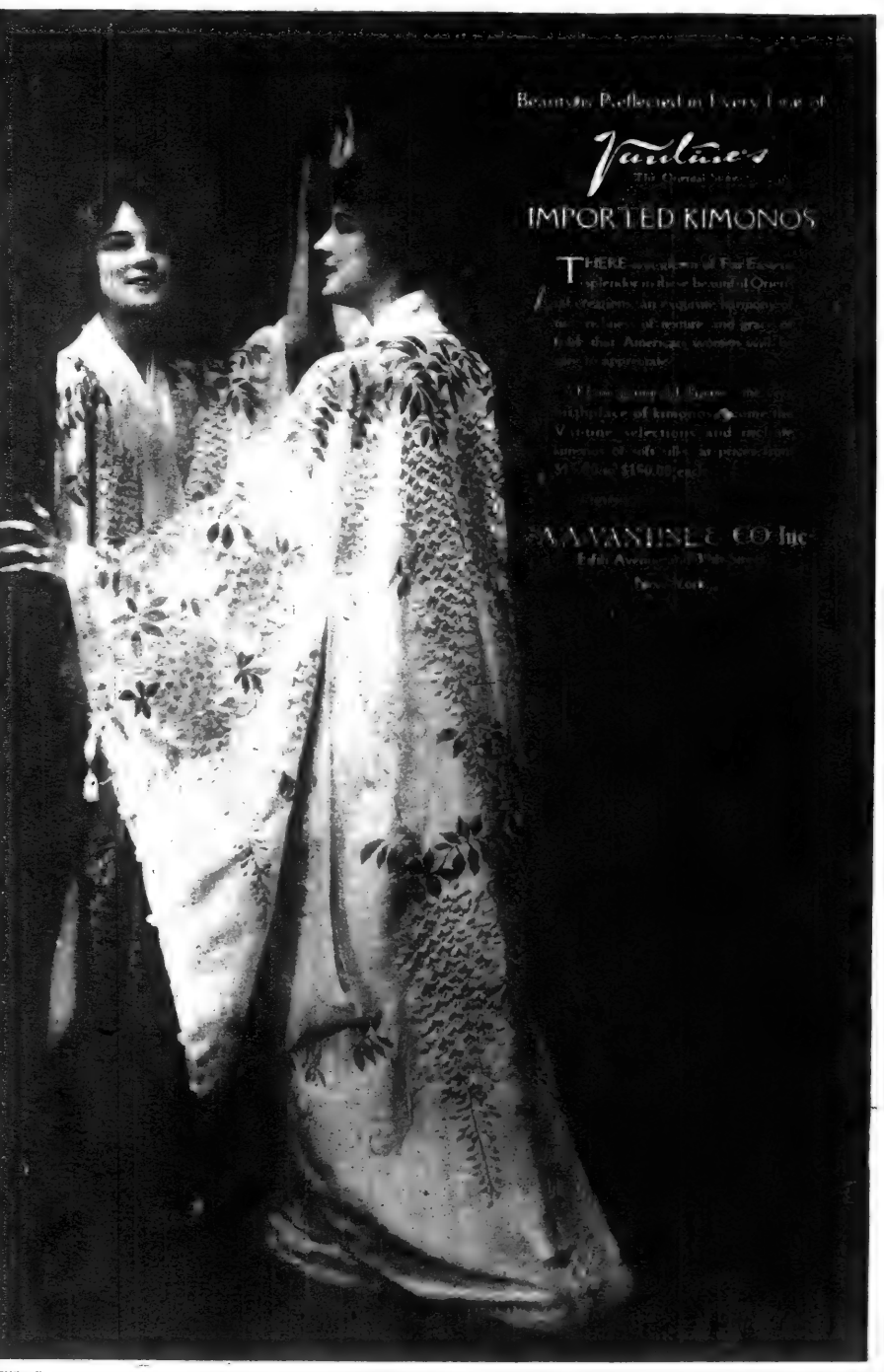
ADOUR — White muslin slip-on blouse with pompadour stripe in blue, pink, nile, maize and navy. White organdie collar and cuffs. 8.50

ELSET — Dot embroidered organdie slip-on blouse, in orchid, peach, blue, maize and all white. White organdie collar and cuffs. 9.75

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CRESTE — Handkerchief linen over-blouse, in Copenhagen, white, rose, orchid. 12.75





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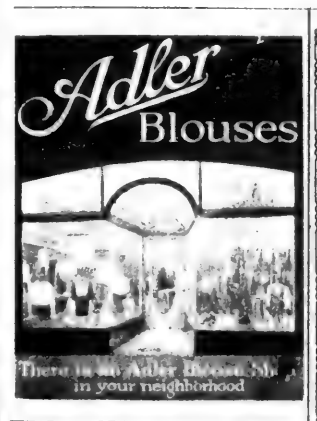
PARLOR MAID (left) — Imported English mohair uniform, in gray or black, $15; in navy or brown, $18. Same uniform in imported Irish poplin, any color, $7; black French sateen, $5. Headpiece of broad ribbon and organdy, $7. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.25 complete.

PERSONAL MAID (centre)— English mohair uniform, black or gray, $15. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.

NURSE (right)—Coat of English serge; navy, gray or black, $45. Bonnet, $13.50; without veil, $10.50. Collar and cuffs, 70c.

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Sunday,
June 1, 1919

The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section 6
In Two Parts



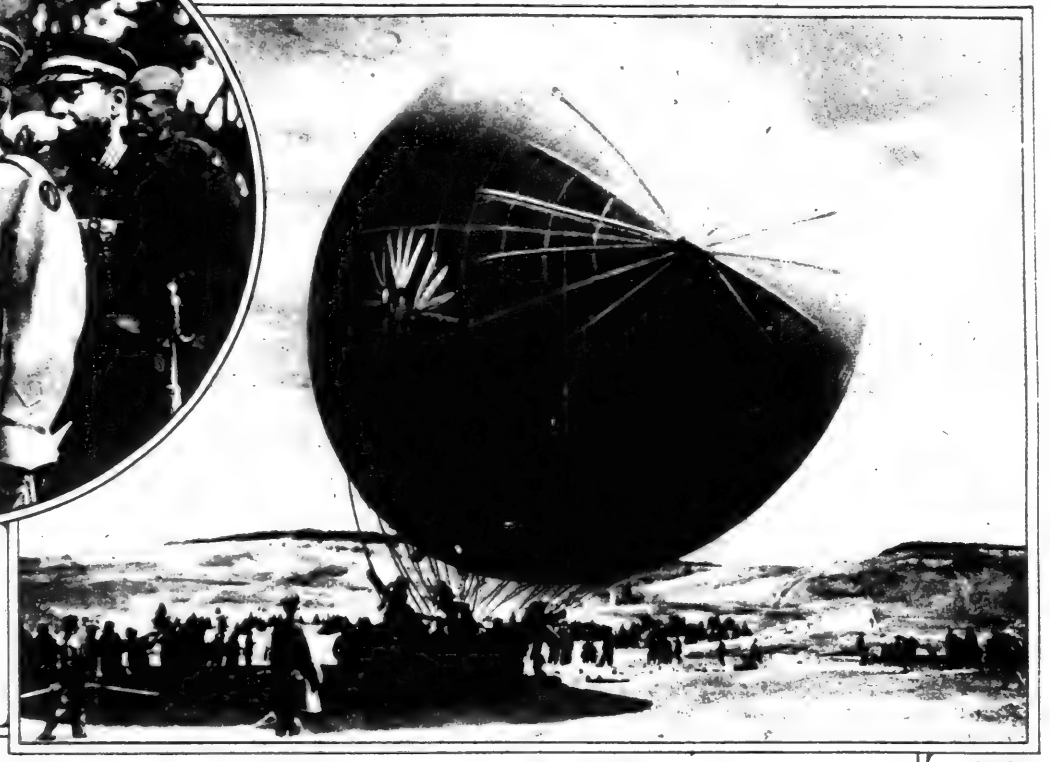
ADMIRAL MOREAU, FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDER AT BREST, MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF, AND MAJOR GEN. FRANK L. WYNN, U. S. A., COMMANDING THE 89TH DIVISION,
Saluting Heroes of the 89th Division Drawn Up on the Cour d'Ajot, Brest, to be Decorated by Admiral Moreau Before Their Departure for Home.
(International Film Service.)



AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS,
One Wearing the French War Cross and the Other the Congressional Medal of Honor, Receiving the Congratulations of Admiral Moreau Immediately After He Had Pinned on Their Breast the French Military Medal. (Photo not to be reproduced.)



ADMIRAL MOREAU OF THE FRENCH NAVY, AND A MEMBER OF HIS STAFF, PLACING ABOUT THE NECK OF MAJOR GEN. WYNN, U. S. A., the 89th Division's Commander, the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor.
(Photo not to be reproduced.)



THE AMERICAN DIRIGIBLE C-5, Which Made a Non-Stop Flight of Over a Thousand Miles from Montauk Point, Long Island, to St. John's, N. F., Swaying from Side to Side, and Tugging at Her Anchorage on Quidi Vidi Field, Just Before Breaking Away and Disappearing Seaward Over the Hills.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



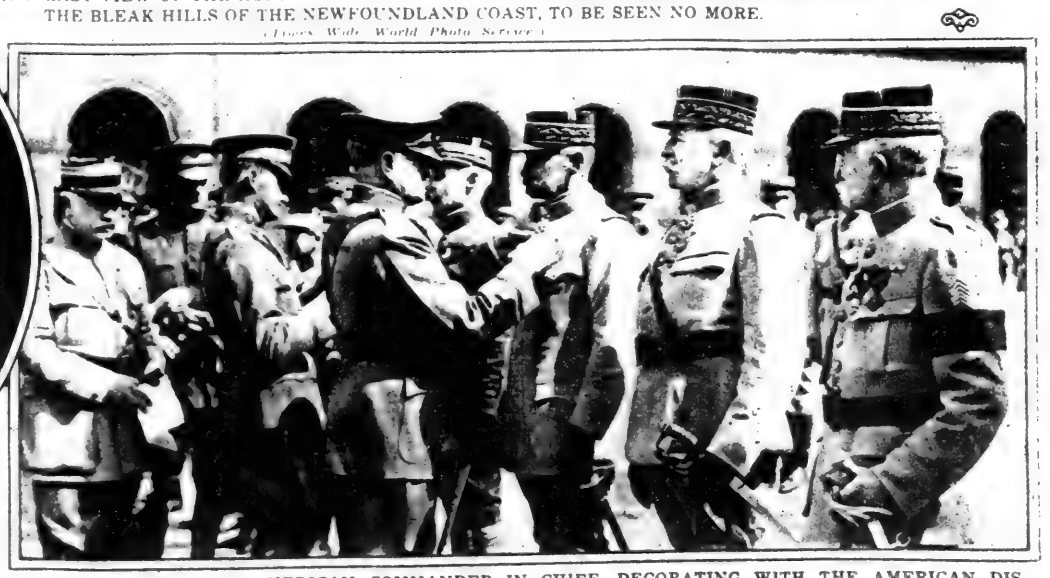
ST. JOHN'S LAST VIEW OF THE RUNAWAY DIRIGIBLE C-5 AS IT DISAPPEARED OCEANWARD OVER THE BLEAK HILLS OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST, TO BE SEEN NO MORE.
(Times Wide World Photo Service.)



HENRY P. DAVISON,
Chairman of the American Red Cross War Board, on a Tour of Inspection of the Red Cross Work at Brest Immediately Before Sailing for New York.
(International Film Service.)



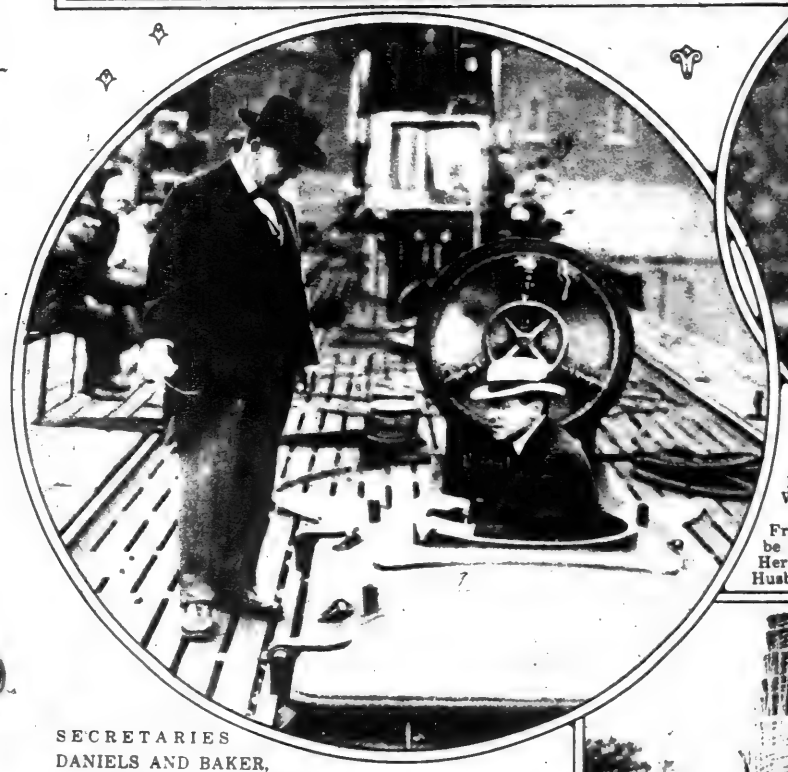
MME. CLEMENCEAU JAQUEMAIRE,
Elder Daughter of Premier Georges Clemenceau, as a Red Cross Nurse, Winning the French War Cross and Other Decorations for Gallantry Under Fire.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



GENERAL PERSHING, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF, DECORATING WITH THE AMERICAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS NOTED FRENCH GENERALS,
Who Served in Association with American Armies in France, the Ceremony Taking Place in the Court of Honor of the Invalides, Paris.
(© Keystone Photo News.)



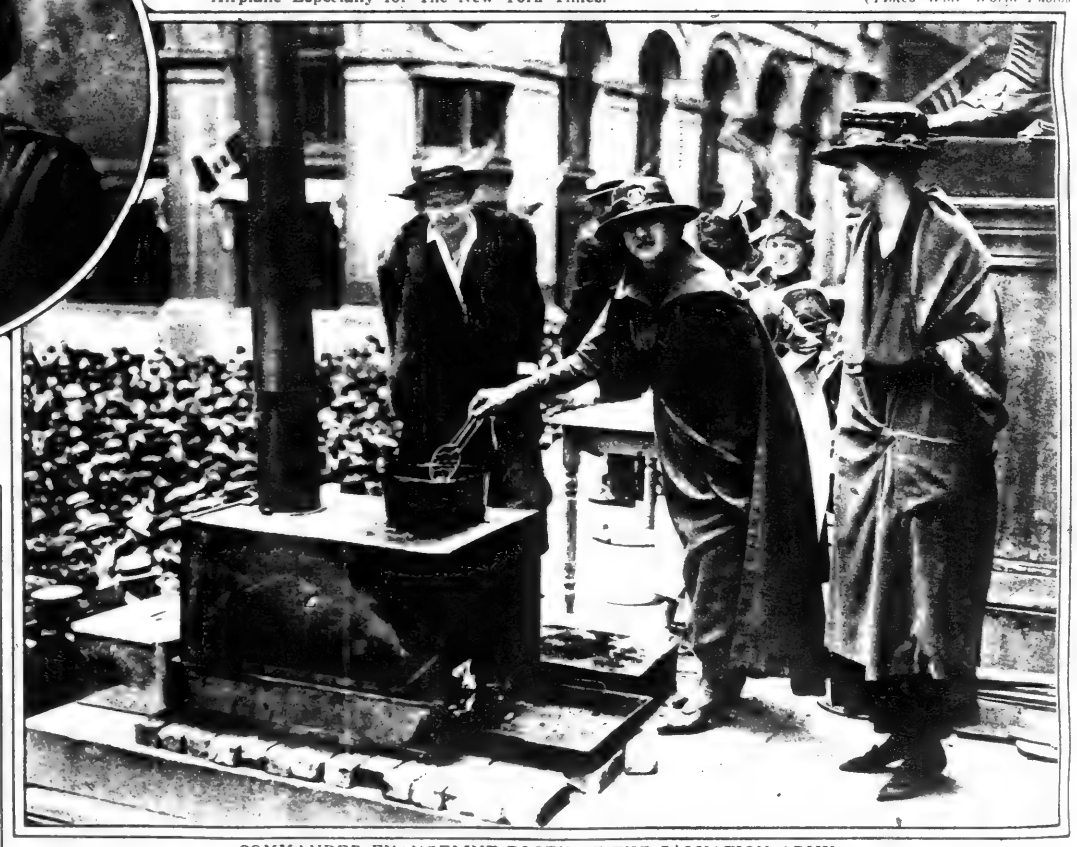
AIRPLANE VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS,
Showing Both the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls, and the American Cataract, as Well as the Rapids, Goat Island, Which Divides the Falls, and One of the Great Bridges Spanning the River Below the Cataract. This View, So Far as Known the First of Its Kind, Was Taken Two Weeks Ago from an American Army Airplane Especially for The New York Times. (Times Wide World Photos.)



SECRETARIES DANIELS AND BAKER,
of the Navy and War Departments, Inspecting the German U-Boat 117, Now in the Potomac at Washington.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



MME. IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI,
Wife of the Pianist and Premier of Poland.
From the Latest Photograph of Her to be Received in This Country, Taken on Her Recent Visit to Paris with Her Husband. (© Western Newspaper Union.)



COMMANDER EVANGELINE BOOTH OF THE SALVATION ARMY,
"Aided and Abetted" by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Frying on an Improvised Stove on the Plinth of the U. S. Sub-Treasury Building in Wall Street the Doughnut Which Opened the Salvation Army Drive, and Which Was Sold at Auction for $5,000 Even Before Becoming Cool Enough to Eat. (Times Wide World Photos.)





FLIQUE,
Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan's Mascot, Which Came to Him Near the Hindenburg Line, Wearing His War Medal, Bestowed by the New York Women's League for Animals.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

TWO CONVALESCENT AMERICAN SAILORS AND THEIR DAY'S WORK AT THE RED CROSS CONVALESCENT HOUSE, U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, PELHAM BAY, NEW YORK.



MISS MARGARET SHAW,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Guthrie Shaw, Whose Engagement to Ensign Albert Merritt Billings, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius K. G. Billings, Has Been Announced.
(Campbell Studio.)

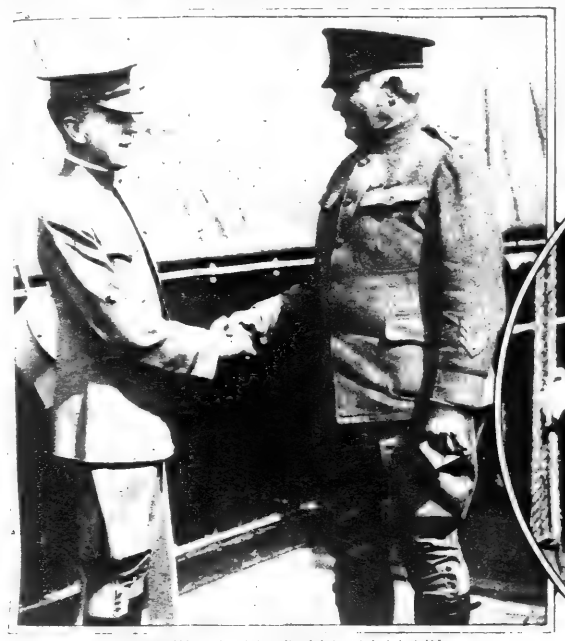


QUEEN MARY OF GREAT BRITAIN VISITING THE PRINCESS ALICE HOME, NEAR LONDON, FOR TOTALLY DISABLED BRITISH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

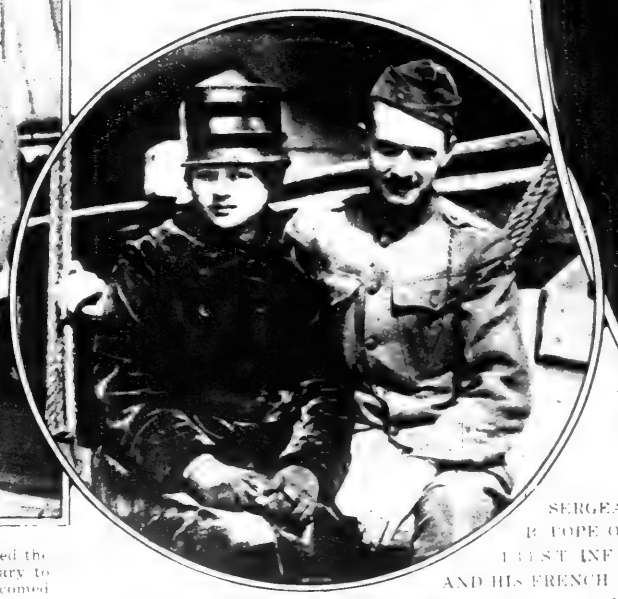


SCENE IN THE ELYSEE GARDENS WHILE ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY WAS A GUEST OF PRESIDENT RAYMOND POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AT THE PALAIS DE L'ELYSEE. Admiral Beatty Walking with Mme. Poincare, President Poincare with Lady Beatty, and M. Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine, with Mme. Aubrand.

Underwood & Underwood.



LIEUT.-GEN. ROBERT [illegible] BULLARD, [illegible] Second American Army [illegible] rps, Who Stopped the [illegible] of Chateau Thierry, [illegible] attacking Contrary to [illegible] from French Commander [illegible] that Sector, Welcomed [illegible] Maj.-Gen. Shanks [illegible] Port [illegible]



SERGEANT C. R. POPE OF THE 1ST INFANTRY AND HIS FRENCH BRIDE.

Arriving on the German Ship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria



MARILYNN MILLER in the Forthcoming Ziegfeld "Follies of 1919" at the New Amsterdam Theatre.



[illegible] TIME [illegible]

[illegible] Copyright Shee Photograph Taken in Paris



MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, ON THEIR RECENT TOUR OF THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE, FOLLOWING THE TRAIL OF NEW YORK CITY'S OWN 77TH DIVISION THROUGH THE ARGONNE FOREST.

(c) International [illegible]



MAJOR-GEN. WILLIAM S. GRAVES, COMMANDING THE AMERICAN FORCES IN SIBERIA, AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF.

Seated, Left to Right, Are: Colonels Barrows and Morris, Lieut.-Col. Robinson, Major-Gen. Graves, Colonels Hugh J. Gallagher and [illegible] Standing, Left to Right: Lieut.-Col. Faymonville, Lieutenant St. Gear, Captains Chapman and Hoffman, Majors Eichelberger, King, Jalen, and Offert, and Captain Jennings.



AFTERNOON TEA AT THE ANNUAL GARDEN PARTY OF THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN BRONX PARK

Seated About the Table, Left to Right, Are: Miss Eleanor Cuyler, Captain and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn.

[illegible] Wide World Photos.



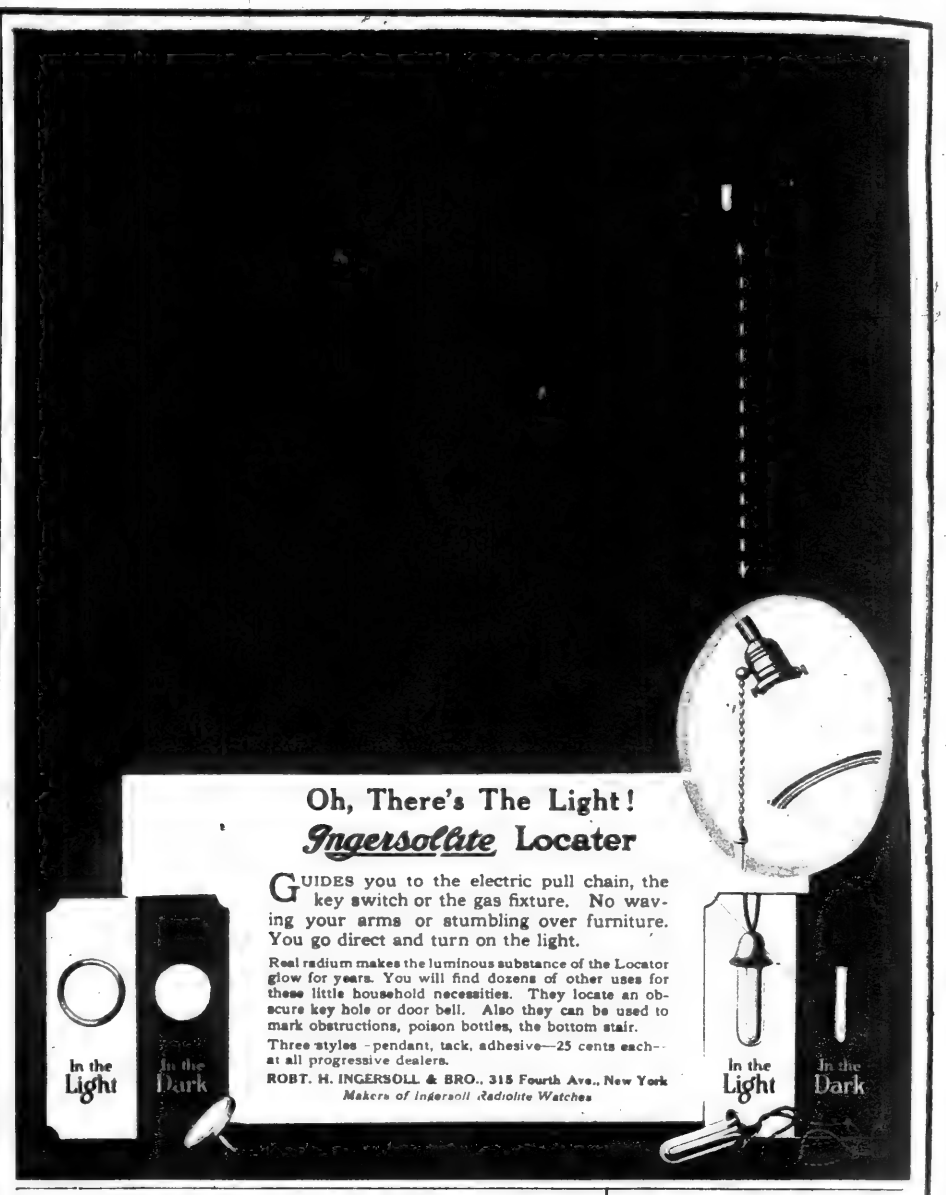
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You smack your lips over it, because you like its taste, its quality, its genuine gratification. It satisfies thirst.

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Ingersollite Locater

GUIDES you to the electric pull chain, the key switch or the gas fixture. No waving your arms or stumbling over furniture. You go direct and turn on the light.

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Either royal brown or antique bronze finish, complete with six feet of silk cord and a Hubble push-socket plug, as advertised in Saturday Evening Post May 31st.

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Have Lots of Thick, Glossy, Wavy Hair.

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If you value your hair and its beauty, just once try Danderine. All drug stores and toilet counters sell Danderine. Full directions on each bottle. You just try it!

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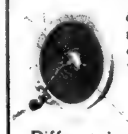
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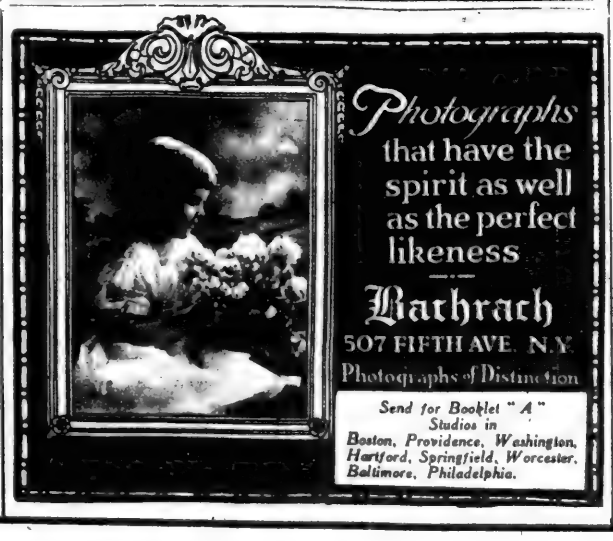
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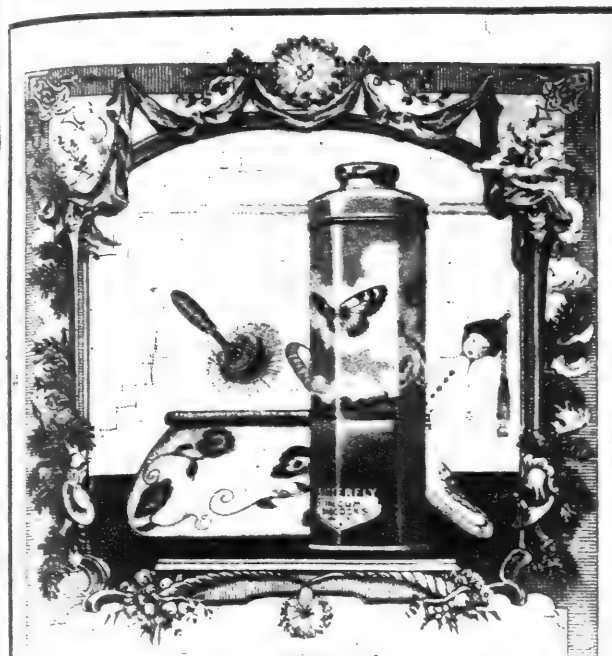


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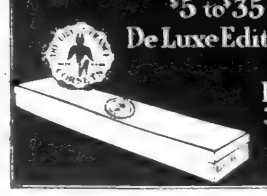
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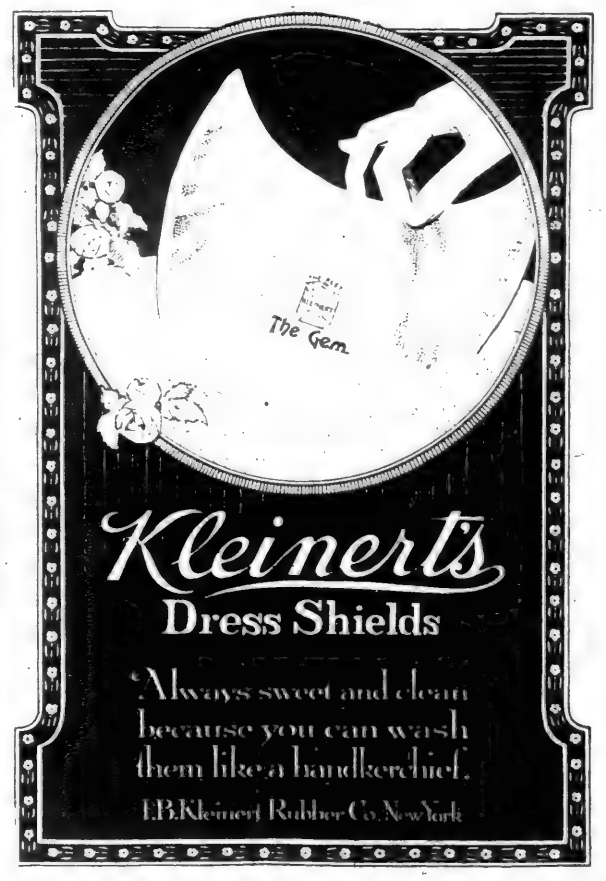
Ada May Weeks wearing one of "Lister Lester"

"J. C." Lady Fair RIBBON

...is incontestably to the becomingness and individuality of the illustrated gown—worn by popular Ada May Weeks. A "J. C." RIBBON ... a decided touch of charm to any garment. ... for every need and purpose—buy ...

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An Old-Fashioned Flower Garden

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You exclaim at the beauty and delicate strength of the blossoms
And the proud gardener tells you the secret is tender care
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You have a Bud growing i. the Old-Fashioned Garden of Babies.
Give careful heed to his nourishment, Mother-Gardener
That the Weeds of Ill-Health will not choke his growth.

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A baby fed on condensed milk may gain fat for a time, but the fat is unwholesome, and the time short, and the little plant wilts. Imperial Granum protects the baby from this deceptive, hot-house forcing. Add Imperial Granum to the condensed milk, and you add the essential quality of permanent nourishment, and baby thrives. It is rich in the vegetable protein that strengthens tissues and muscles. It modifies fresh cows' milk, preventing the formation of the large hard curds that occur in baby's stomach when the milk is given alone.

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Wash off the dead surplus skin thoroughly in soap and water.

To whiten and polish

Next apply Cutex Nail White directly from the tube underneath the nails. Spread it under evenly and remove any surplus cream with an orange stick. This leaves the nail tips snowy white.

Finally rub Cutex Cake Polish on the palm and pass the nails briskly over it. For an especially brilliant lasting polish, apply Cutex paste Polish first, then the Cake Polish.

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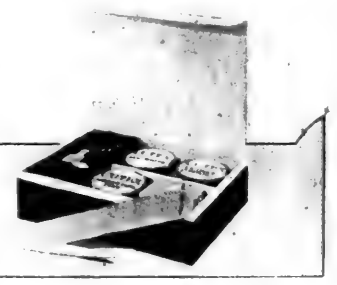


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Sweater of Shetland wool in corn, navy, gray, rose, Copenhagen and [illegible]	Special	9.75
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Coat sweater of pure silk in navy with tan vest, black with white vest, and purple with gray vest.	Special	42.50
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Three: Hat of soft white straw (top and facing) with brim and lower crown covered with deep salmon yarn applied loosely. *Price includes Federal Tax*	Special	26.00
Sweater of new filet hand crochet in buff, white, navy, black, salmon and American beauty.	Special	16.50
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Four: Hat of brown Batavia embroidered in wool. *Price includes Federal Tax*	Special	35.35
Sweater of pure silk in navy and white, black and white, and purple	Special	33.50
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Five: Hat of blue Georgette edged with silk fringe like ostrich. *Price includes Federal Tax*	Special	29.85
Sweater of chiffon alpaca in turquoise, black, lavender, corn and navy.	Special	16.50
Skirt of fine white cotton gabardine	Special	5.95

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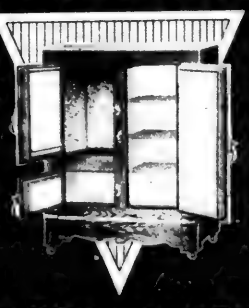
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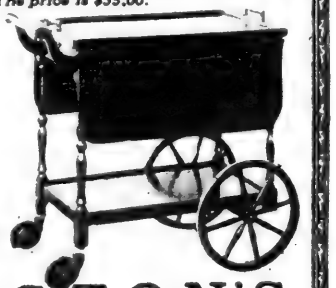


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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION Section 7

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1919.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

HELP FOR RUSSIA AT LAST

Prospect of Action to End Bolshevism, Following the Allies' Wavering Policy Toward Kolchak Government

THE Russian picture brightens. There is hope of a restoration of law and order, instead of further collapse and disintegration. The decision of the Peace Conference as to recognition of the Omsk Government and Admiral Kolchak has a vital bearing upon the problem, which, according to well-posted observers in Washington, is of more importance to the world than any other, because of the increasing sporadic outbreaks of Bolshevism in many countries.

Here is the bright side of the picture: The recent gains of strength of the Omsk Government under Admiral Kolchak have shown that the liberal anti-Bolshevist elements in both Siberia and Russia are throwing their support to that element. The Archangel Government under the peasant leader Tschaikovsky, the Cossacks under Denikine, and the Russian co-operative unions have now recognized the Omsk Government as the authoritative national representative of protest against the Bolsheviki. Only within the last few days has this unification been completed. While advances have been made against the Bolsheviki on the Archangel front, the Kolchak and Denikine forces on the eastern front have been simultaneously making a strong drive for the possession of the Volga. Kolchak evidently has been aiming for Kazan and Samari, and is reported close to the latter place. Denikine is striking for Tzaritzin, at the south. With the taking of these points a large territory west of the river is expected to be cut from Lenin's control. All of which is made more probable if the Allies and America give active support as well as recognition to the anti-Bolshevist Government.

And this is the dark side: Owing to an increasing lack of most of the prime necessities of life, a dangerous discontent prevails in great sections of country under Kolchak, as well as under the Bolsheviki. But the advantage here is on the side of the Bolsheviki, for their tenets thrive on discontent and rebellion, while the doctrine of the Omsk Government is that the first requisite of well-being is respect for law and order. Should the grip of the principles championed by the Omsk Government break, in an utter discouragement of the people, there would probably be greater chaos over a greater territory of the world than the Christian era has seen.

In preventing such a disaster one need stands above all others. That is transportation. The deficiency is not so much a lack of supplies, though these in numerous necessities are acute, as it is the breakdown of thousands of miles of railroads.



Admiral Kolchak.

At the beginning of 1917 the length of the Russian railways was 42,000 miles; by the end of 1918 those in operation were 15,000 miles. Since then Lenin himself has said that, unless relief came from some source, there was danger that the trains would stop running. In parts of Russia the peasants have ceased to grow wheat because they see no chance to get it to market. A man recently returned to Washington from Odessa reports that it took him thirty days to make a trip to Moscow, and that he had to walk part of the way. Formerly he made the trip in thirty hours.

From an economic standpoint the railroads are the backbone of Russia, and every mile that goes to pieces increases the practical problem of restoring order in Russia and Siberia; and disorder, apparently, is the one environment that breeds Bolshevism. This was pointed out by an American, John F. Stevens, the railroad man, soon after he was sent to Russia in May, 1917, in response to a request from the Kerensky Government for an expert with a staff of competent assistants to assist in rebuilding the railroads run down by the demands of military transportation. Since then, though forced out of European Russia by the Bolsheviki, Mr. Stevens has hung on to his job, and he has now become the centre of an issue which may soon force upon the attention of Congress the whole issue of Allied and American support for the democratic anti-Bolshevist movement in Russia, following the conditional recognition of the Omsk group.

All the events that led up to this situation re-emphasize the fact that the Russian problem cannot be evaded. If the answer is headed off in Paris, it bobs up in Siberia.

The first of the Siberian chain of events was the institution last February of the Interallied Committee for the supervision of the Siberian Railway system, which includes the Chinese Eastern Railway. Under the Chairmanship of a Russian, Mr. Ostrougoff, formerly Minister of Ways and Communications in the Kerensky Cabinet and then holding the same post in the Omsk Government, a Technical Board to operate the railroads and a Military Board to have charge of the military end of transportation were appointed. Mr. Stevens was made Chairman of the Technical Board. That post made him Managing Director of the railroads. He and his 200 American assistants took hold of the problem as a basic one in bringing about order in Siberia.

Bridges were down, locomotives and cars far short of what was needed, the shops in bad shape, and numerous essential materials lacking. One of these was oil; if there was not a renewal of supply of oil trains would have to stop. But, worst of all, was the question of the pay of the men. Some of the workers, according to information from a reliable source in Washington, are seeking back pay running to last October.

As soon as conditions were surveyed under the Interallied Committee, a meeting was held, and the decision reached to call on the principal allies, including the United States, for a loan of $20,000,000, or $4,000,000 from each.

The Allies and the United States have been considering the proposal. There has been lack of policy. In this country the first question raised was as to lending money to a country in which no Government had been recognized. According to the law, there was no authority for such lending. Under the extraordinary authority granted, because of the war, there were two possible ways out of the difficulty, however. One was the power to lend money to an ally; the other to use the money for the general aim of defeating Germany—and the same ground on which we first sent troops to Archangel to protect stores there from falling into the hands of the Germans, though we were not at war with Russia, technically still our ally. It all goes to show how the situation of having no recognized Government in Russia has complicated itself with every step.

As the Interallied Committee was representative of the Allies it was held

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"HAVE you heard the news about Frank Jordan?"

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Imagine my amazement, then, when I heard:

"Jordan's just been made Treasurer of the Company!"

I could hardly believe my ears. But there was the "Notice to Employees" on the bulletin board, telling about Jordan's good fortune.

Now I knew that Jordan was a capable fellow, quiet and unassuming, but I never would have picked him for any such sudden rise. I knew, too, that the Treasurer of the Great Eastern had to be a big man, and I wondered how in the world Jordan landed the place.

The first chance I got I walked into Jordan's new office and after congratulating him warmly, I asked him to let me "in" on the details of how he jumped ahead so quickly. His story is so intensely interesting that I am going to repeat it as closely as I remember.



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As educator, lecturer, executive, traveler and author few men are so well equipped by experience and training as Dr. Law to teach the art of effective speaking. His "Mastery of Speech" is the fruit of 20 years' active lecturing and instruction in Eastern schools and colleges preceded by an education at Oxford Academy, Amherst College, Columbia University, The Teachers College, Brown University, and New York University. He holds the degrees of A.B., A.M. and Ph.D.

Dr. Law is the author of two novels, two books of poetry, and editor of six school text-books. At present he is Lecturer in Pedagogy in the Extension Work of the College of the City of New York, Head of the Dept. of English in the Stuyvesant H. S. and writer of the Weekly Lesson Plans for The Independent.

"I'll tell you just how it happened, George, because you may pick up a pointer or two that will help *you*.

"You remember how scared I used to be whenever I had to talk to the chief? You remember how you used to tell me that every time I opened my mouth I put my foot into it, meaning, of course, that every time I spoke I got into trouble? You remember when Ralph Sinton left to take charge of the Western office and I was asked to present him with the loving cup the boys gave him, how flustered I was and how I couldn't say a word because there were people around? You remember how confused I used to be every time I met new people? I couldn't say what I wanted to say when I wanted to say it; and I determined that if there was any possible chance to learn how to talk I was going to do it.

"The first thing I did was to buy a number of books on public speaking, but they seemed to be meant for those who wanted to become orators, whereas what I wanted to learn was not only how to speak in public, but how to speak to individuals under various conditions in business and social life.

"A few weeks later, just as I was about to give up hope of ever learning how to talk interestingly, I read an announcement stating that Dr. Frederick Houk Law of New York University had just completed a new course in business talking and public speaking entitled 'Mastery of Speech.' The course was offered on approval without money in advance, so since I had nothing whatever to lose by examining the lessons, I sent for them and in a few days they arrived. I glanced through the entire eight lessons, reading the headings and a few paragraphs here and there, and in about an hour the principles of effective speaking were clear to me.

"For example, I learned why I had always lacked confidence, why talking had always seemed something to be dreaded, whereas it is really not a difficult thing to 'get up and talk.' I learned how to secure attention to what I was saying and how to make what I said interesting, forceful and convincing. I learned the art of listening, the value of silence, and the power of brevity. Instead of being funny at the wrong time, I learned how and when to use humor with telling effect.

"But perhaps the most wonderful thing about the lessons were the actual examples of what things to say and when to say them to meet varying conditions. I found that there was a knack in making oral reports to my superiors. I found that there was a right way and a wrong way to present complaints, to give estimates, and to issue orders.

"I picked up some wonderful pointers about how to give my opinions, about how to answer complaints, about how to ask the bank for a loan, about how to ask for extensions. Another thing that struck me forcibly was that, instead of antagonizing people when I didn't agree with them, I learned how to bring them around to my way of thinking in the most pleasant sort of way. Then, of course, along with those lessons there were chapters on speaking before large audiences, how to find material for talking and speaking, how to talk to friends, how to talk to servants and how to talk to children.

"Why, I got the idea the very first evening, and it was only a short time before I was able to apply the principles and found that my words were beginning to be effective upon those to whom I spoke. It seemed that I got things done quickly, where formerly, as you know, what I said 'went in one ear and out the other.' I began to acquire an executive ability that surprised me. I smoothed out difficulties like a true diplomat. In my talks with the chief I spoke clearly, simply, convincingly. Then came my first promotion since I entered the accounting department. I was given the job of answering complaints, and I made good. From that I was given the job of making collections. When Mr. Buckley joined the Officers' Training Camp, I was made Treasurer. Between you and me, George, my salary is now $7,500 a year and I expect it will be more from the first of the year.

"And I want to tell you sincerely, that I attribute much of my success to the fact that I learned how to talk to people."

When Jordan finished, I asked him for the address of the publishers of Dr. Law's Course and he gave it to me. I sent for it and found it to be exactly as he had stated. After studying the eight simple lessons I began to sell to people who had previously refused to listen to me at all. After four months of record-breaking sales during the dullest season of the year, I received a wire from the chief asking me to return to the home office. We had quite a long talk in which I explained how I was able to break sales records—and I was appointed Sales Manager at almost twice my former salary. I know that there was nothing in me that had changed except that I had acquired the ability to talk well where formerly I simply used "words without reason." I can never thank Jordan enough for telling me about Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking. Jordan and I are both spending all our spare time making public speeches on war subjects and Jordan is being talked about now as Mayor of our little Town.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, publishers of "Mastery of Speech," Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how you can, in one hour, learn the idea of speaking and how you can apply the principles of effective speech under all conditions, that they are willing to send you the Course on free examination.

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Times Mag. 6-1-19



The Onlooker: "Maybe it's about time for me to help him."

by some authorities that the money could be advanced by the United States direct to the committee, but approval to do this was not obtained from the Administration, and so the situation drifted until it faced a new set of circumstances. After peace is declared the blanket authority to lend money to the Allies will come to an end, and Congress alone can act.

Senator King of Utah has introduced a resolution that recognition be extended to the Omsk Government.

There is scarcely a doubt that the Allies and the United States hope to see the Omsk Government succeed. The outright act of recognition, which would have aroused the success of that Government and the reclaiming of Russia, has been withheld, the Administration's critics assert, because a lack of definite policy still held the Allies in its grip. But covertly, inch by inch, they are said to have been doing what they feared to do openly. Meanwhile there are many in more or less authority at Washington who believe that the recognition of Kolchak without procrastination would have insured the removal of the greatest menace now confronting the world. For example, it is asserted, in the control of the Siberian Railways the Allies and Kolchak co-operate, and for a time the Minister of Ways and Communications in the Omsk Cabinet was the Chairman of the Interallied Committee, though there was no official connection between these two posts. And supplies, including ammunition, go from this country to Kolchak. All this, it is pointed out, looked to ultimate recognition, despite the recent policy of delay. On the other hand, those who defended the postponements say that the one thing most to be avoided was a premature step that would arouse in the Russian people the belief that outside interference had deprived them of working out their own destiny. They contend that Kolchak had to make further advances and show greater permanence before the time was ripe for recognition of the Government he represents.

Apart from the question of when Kolchak should be recognized, there have been influences at work in this country and at Paris against the recognition of the Omsk Government at any time. The propaganda was that the Omsk Government was reactionary. This propaganda, according to those who were in favor of the recognition of the Omsk Government without delay, was just the opposite of the truth. The propagandists assert that the political affairs of the Government rest in the hands of the Council of Ministers, and that these represent without question the advanced liberal opinion of the country. In this country such a Cabinet would be considered extremely radical. Of the Ministers whose political affiliations are known, Senator Peter V. Vologotsky, President of the Council, is a Socialist. Under the Czar's Government he was subject several times to persecution, arrest and exile, and for a long period was under the surveillance of the police. Basil V. Sapojnikoff, Minister of Public Instruction, is a professor in Tomsk University, and belongs to the party of People's Socialists. John A. Mikhailoff, Minister of Finance, is the son of a liberal well known in Russia, who suffered because of the advanced ideas he held. The son was born in the Karysk convict jail. He held a position of importance in the Kerensky Government, and is a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. Serge S. Starynkevitch, Minister of Justice, was imprisoned in Petropavlovsk Fortress for political beliefs and later exiled to the mines of Siberia. He is a Social Revolutionist. Leonid J. Shumilovsky, Minister of Labor, is a Social Democrat, (Mensheviki.) Prior to the first revolution he was exiled to Siberia for his political activities. George K. Guins, Manager of Affairs of the Council of Ministers, was before he joined the Cabinet a leader in the co-operative union, "Centro Siberia."

"What is the main difference between the Socialist supporters of the Kolchak Government and the Socialist supporters of Lenin and Trotzky?" was a question put to a Russian of the Kolchak party in Washington the other day.

"There are several chief differences," was the answer. "The Socialist followers of Lenin, the Bolsheviki, believe in control by the proletariat, the workers—that is, autocratic control imposing their will on all other classes of society. The Socialists who are backing the Omsk Government believe in democracy—that every class, every one, shall have a voice, majority rule. The Bolsheviki are internationalists. Russia is nothing to them. We are nationalists. Despite all the oppressions under the Czars we are proud of Russia, her traditions and her history, her music, her art, and her literature. We want to see Russia preserved, kept territorially intact, a federation of States under a democratic Government. We do not believe in the seizure of property without compensation, abrupt economic revolution, but in economic progress by evolution. A large part of our followers, the members of the co-operative unions, resisted the efforts of the Bolsheviki to seize their property."

Admiral Kolchak recently stated the chief aims of the Omsk Government to a joint session of the Zemstvo Assembly and the Municipal Council of Ekaterinburg. A copy of what he said has reached Washington. After declaring that the Omsk Government would fight without any possibility of compromise the Bolsheviki of the Right and of the Left, for the purpose of establishing a great, free, democratic Russia, he said:

"The future Russia can only be a democratic Russia. The Government believes in universal suffrage, in the autonomous development of the nationalities comprising Russia, in the democratic solution of the main Russian problem. The Government considers the people of Russia the sole masters of their destiny. After the yoke of Bolshevism is destroyed the people of Russia, through a freely-chosen Constituent Assembly, will define the structure of the State, and will solve the main political, social, and national problems. The Government will consider it its duty then to transfer to the Government chosen by the Constituent Assembly all the powers now belonging to the present Government."

Certain it is that Kolchak now looms daily as a larger and larger figure in Russian affairs. He is a man of great courage and determination. Born in 1874, he won his first laurels during the defense of Port Arthur. For his bravery then the Russian Government bestowed on him a sword of honor. When at the end of the war his forces were forced to surrender, the Japanese, out of esteem for his bravery, did not take away his sword. In 1917, while he was in command of the Black Sea Fleet, to which post he had been promoted because of his defense of the Gulf of Riga when the German Fleet tried to force entrance, the sailors mutinied and demanded that all officers surrender their swords. Kolchak refused and flung his sword into the sea. When the sailors learned the history of the sword of honor, they sent divers down to search for it. The water was not deep. The sword was found, and the sailors returned it to the Admiral the next day with apologies for their action.

When Men Sang of Old Wine

Pickings from the Diary of Philip Hone, Mayor of New York Nearly a Century Ago

IN future years the chronicler of New York's social life may look back with amazement, if not regret, as he reads of the feasts distinguished by a profusion of choice wines. Take, for example, the diary of Philip Hone, who was Mayor of New York in 1826. He has given a lively picture of the manners prevailing among the so-called best people during the second quarter of the last century. An inveterate diner out, he also entertained the celebrated foreign visitors, including Dickens and Fanny Kemble, at his fine Broadway residence, the site of which is now occupied by the Woolworth Building, and later, in his new uptown home, at Broadway and Great Jones Street.

Mr. Hone had a fine wine cellar. In September, 1837, when he was driven out of the lower Broadway home by the encroachments of business, the quantity of Madeira and sherry removed amounted to 2,023 quart bottles and 237 gallons. A few days later, in recording the death of Dominick Lynch, under whose auspices the first Italian opera company came to this city, he wrote:

"Dominick Lynch was for many years a wine merchant, and we are indebted to him for some of the finest we have ever had. He introduced the Château Margaux, for which famous vintage he contracted for several years."

There is a picture of good-fellowship in a dinner of the Kent Club in January, 1838, at the home of the revered Chancellor William Kent. Several Judges were present, besides President Duer of Columbia College and Charles King, who became President of Columbia later.

"We had a handsome supper," wrote Mr. Hone, "with oceans of champagne. I was right in calling it 'high jinks,' for a more jovial, noisy, roistering set I never met with. They seemed to contemn all law but that of passing the bottle."

Another occasion of which there were oceans of champagne was a reception given by the officers of the Great Western on her arrival here in April, 1838. Daniel Webster was one of the guests. In honor of Mr. Hone a dozen of his closest friends formed the Hone Club in October, 1838, and it was the custom to meet at stated intervals at the homes of the members. At one of the earliest meetings Mr. Hone submitted an ode, which was frequently sung at the dinners, the chorus of which was:

Shall our bumpers be quaffed as the wine sparkles bright,
And the talesmen join who are with us tonight?
Our hearts warmed by friendship, the toast shall it pass,
May temperance fill, and joy empty, the glass;

In this honest toast they were surely agreed!

Something out of the ordinary was a picnic dinner at Mr. Hone's home in October, 1841, among the guests being Moses H. Grinnell, Charles A. Hecksher, J. de Peyster Ogden, John A. King, the banker; Charles A. Davis and Robert Tyler, son of President Tyler. It is thus described:

"This was a picnic for wine; each gentleman sent his bottle of Madeira. I decanted and numbered them in such a way that nobody could recognize his wine but by its taste."

During that year Commodore Isaac Chauncey, who commanded the American fleet on Lake Champlain in the war of 1812, died. The Commodore left a supply of good wine which was sold at auction in the old City Hotel on lower Broadway, Dec. 15, 1841. Mr. Hone attended the sale.

"The fine old sherry of 1786 and 1789," he related, "brought $4 to $4.50 per bottle, much less than I had expected, but I doubt if it is the wine which we used to extol so highly. He had several kinds, all good, but the great wine probably is all gone the way of all wine."

The only indication that any prohibition advocates existed in New York during the life of the genial Mayor is revealed in an account of the New England Society's dinner at the old Astor House, Dec. 22, 1841. It was chilled, he remarks, "by the exclusion of all beverages but water—the pure element, as they call it. The water, it is true, was brought from Plymouth, but the spirit of the Pilgrims has evaporated long since, and I suspect that those on whom the duty devolved of making speeches and singing songs would have gotten on better if a substitute had been provided in the shape of a glass of Stetson's good Madeira or the spur to the intellect which is found in a sparkling tumbler of champagne. There was a scandalous report prevailing that after the dinner was ended and the company had dispersed the barrooms and oyster cellars in the neighborhood of the Astor House had an unusual run of custom, and so gave evidence that this good temperance jubilee was to them at least an empty boast."

Labor at the Peace Conference

(Continued from Page 13)

by the Constitution to the Federal Government are reserved to the States and that labor legislation was classed as a police power and reserved to the States.

To obviate the objections presented by Mr. Robison, Mr. Barnes offered amendments to his own draft. He proposed to strike out the last clause of Article 18—"unless such convention is disapproved by its Legislature"—and substitute the clause "unless such convention fails to obtain the consent of the national authorities concerned." Further to add an additional paragraph as follows:

> In the case of a Federal State, if the power of legislation on any matter dealt with in a convention rests with the Legislatures of the constituent States, the high contracting party will communicate the convention to the constituent States and each such State may adhere separately to the convention. Notification of the adhesion of any such State through the Federal Government to the Director shall be deemed to be the ratification of the convention in respect to that State.

Mr. Robinson could not accept this amendment as a solution of the American difficulty. To put the veto power into the hands of the "national authorities concerned" instead of the "Legislatures" did not make it any the less a mere veto power; the unconstitutional delegation of legislative function remained. And the attempt to treat each of the States of a Federation of States separately in the matter of adherence he considered impractical, for if one such State after ratification should violate an international convention it would be impossible to go over the head of the Federal Government in applying penalties to that State. Mr. Robinson proposed that Article 18 be left intact and that the following paragraph be added:

> In derogation of the foregoing and because of the fact that certain of the high contracting parties, by reason of their internal organization, may be unable to make a valid, binding agreement in accordance with the terms of this convention, it is understood that in that event it shall be obligatory upon such high contracting party to use its best endeavor to obtain a substantial compliance with the provisions of this article. However, if for any reason, any such power shall fail for the period of —— months to bring about, legislatively or otherwise, a substantial compliance with such convention, then, and in that event, the other high contracting parties who may be bound under this provision shall, if they so elect, be released from the operation of this provision of the said convention.

It is evident that under Mr. Robinson's proposal the international organization would be a very weak one, dependent at all times upon the good-will and favorable circumstance of the nations involved. Mr. Robinson was quite ready to see this, but pointed out repeatedly that no system of absolute sanctions or penalties was possible if the ratification of the United States was to be had.

The Robinson amendment was finally voted down in favor of the British, which was incorporated into the draft as finally reported back to the Peace Conference. Of course the matter does not end there, for the contention of the American delegates that their Senate cannot and will not ratify such a convention still stands.

One cannot be an idealist for labor and fail to believe that a way will be found out of this difficulty which threatens the success of international labor organization. Progress has a habit of proceeding headlong over institutions and laws—and Constitutions.

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TRANSPORTING THE AMERICAN ARMY

First Official Story of the Marvelous Achievement Is Told in the Simple Words of the Man Who Is Now Getting the Men Home

By Brig. Gen. FRANK T. HINES
Chief of Transportation Service.

STRIKING FIGURES FROM GENERAL HINES'S FILES.

Transport service of 94,000 tons in June, 1917, was increased by November, 1918, to 3,251,000 tons on the Atlantic and 311,000 tons in the cross-Channel fleet.

On the day of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, total embarkations had been about 2,100,000 troops.

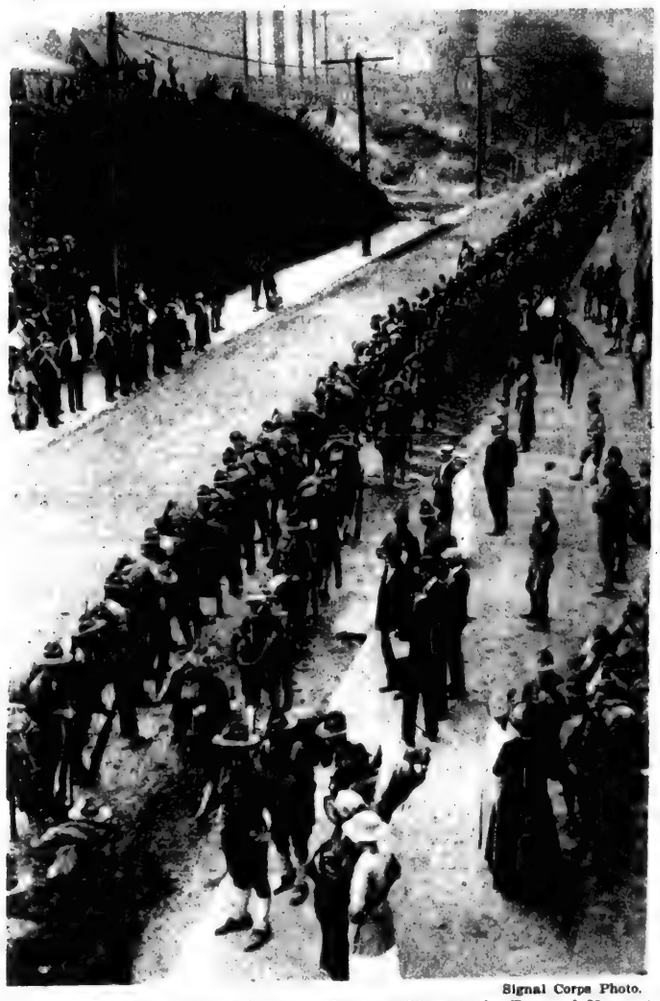
Approximately one-half of the Americans sent to France were carried in British or British-controlled vessels.

The railroads of the United States moved more than 12,100,000 men between May 1, 1917, and April 30, 1919.

American troops are now being brought home at the rate of 300,000 a month.

GOVERNMENTAL publicity in peace times may, under certain circumstances, be considered a virtue, but in times of war it may be a crime. Now that the war is over it is possible to go back and follow the good American principle of keeping the public advised of what is going on. There is no longer the need of the close veil of secrecy over the transportation problems involved in the movement of an American Army of more than two million men from the United States to the battlefields of France.

This war has in the last analysis depended for its successful conclusion upon the unprecedented movement of troops and supplies. It was transportation grand tactics worked out with platoon movements of men in million groups each. Great Britain threw in its millions from every quarter of the globe before we as Americans saw our need to take part in the great battle for the preservation of the world's civilization. The English Empire drained its resources from Canada, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and transported half around the globe men and material, thus setting an example of what the United States could do with a compact country at its back.



Signal Corps Photo.

Seecond Pioneer Regiment of Infantry Marching Through the Town of Newport News on the Way to the Pier to Embark for Overseas, June, 1918.

The entry of the United States into the war on April 6, 1917, found the nation about as thoroughly unprepared for the great task that was confronting it as any of the great nations then engaged in the war.

Among the many things the United States was wholly unprepared to do was that of moving a large force overseas. Our navy stood third among the great naval forces, but our transport fleet stood last, and our merchant marine was far from equal to the demands shortly to be put upon it.

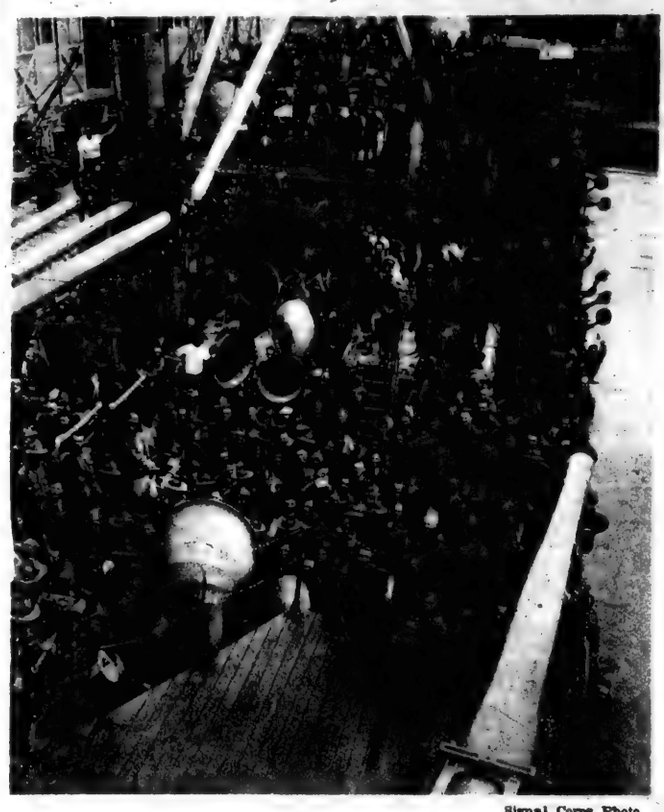
In the Spring of 1918, when France and Great Britain stood with their backs against the Channel and were holding on with that tenacity which has been the admiration of the world, the United States was proceeding with the modest military program of transporting abroad 100,000 men per month. A situation then developed which made it necessary for the United States to speed up its program and render whatever assistance it could, and render that assistance quickly. On March 1, 1918, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, having just returned from France, held the firm conviction that the then fundamental necessity, both from the standpoint of our own success as well as that of the Allies, was the speeding up of our shipments of troops and supplies, and that these shipments should have priority over everything else. This decision, backed up by careful studies of how to accomplish it, resulted in a policy being adopted and pushed through to completion which finally resulted in the United States raising an army of 3,670,000 men by Nov. 11, 1918, and landing in France ready for service the formidable force of 2,075,000 men and 5,153,000 tons of supplies. No other single policy adopted during the war netted greater results toward the successful outcome.

At the entrance of the United States into the war the Quartermaster Corps was maintaining a small transport service to Panama, in addition to the transport service from the Pacific Coast to the Philippine Islands. In all there were six transports in this service and, in addition, a number of small interisland transports. The transportation of troops and supplies for the Expeditionary Forces in France was at the start given over to the Quartermaster Corps. Two primary ports of embarkation were established, one with headquarters at Hoboken, N. J., and the other at Newport News, Va., each placed under the command of a general officer. A number of American steamships were chartered for the first convoy as transports, and the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American piers at Hoboken were taken over.

As the magnitude of the task became more apparent, to enable the Chief of Staff to exercise more efficiently his supervisory and co-ordinating powers, it was decided to place the responsibility for overseas shipments under a special section of the General Staff, which was created on Aug. 4, 1917, and known as the Embarkation Section of the General Staff. This section took over all matters relating to the shipment of troops and supplies from the point of origin to overseas.

At that time large shipments of supplies were being made by the Allies. The Ports of New York, Newport News, Boston, and Baltimore were used principally for the movement of allied supplies. It soon became apparent that if effective control was to be exercised over movements of troops and supplies for our American Expeditionary Forces in France it would be necessary to establish some agency which could effectively control and co-ordinate not only movements of supplies for the War Department but co-ordinate such movements with commercial shipments and movements of supplies by the Allies.

So, on Dec. 28, 1917, with this object in view, and also for the purpose of effecting more central control over the supply system, there was created a Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic under Major Gen. George W. Goethals. This division of the General Staff took over, as part of the new organization, the Embarkation Service



Signal Corps Photo.

Troops of 105th Regiment of Field Artillery Crowding the Decks of the Mercury, Cheering as the Whistle Blew and the Hawsers Were Loosened, June, 1918.

Arch of Marcus Aurelius as a Movie Theatre

THE Arch of Marcus Aurelius used as a moving picture palace—sold at auction by the Turks—that is what the Italians found had happened to a famous monument of ancient Rome when they took possession of Tripoli seven years ago. And now the arch, freed from its tawdry garnishings and the rubbish which the centuries had heaped over and around it, stands alone in a sunken court, the tiles of which were once pressed by Roman feet, surrounded by an ornate railing which shuts out the modern city with its narrow streets, noxious smells, and the noises of bazaars.

Erected in the second century by the great Emperor whose name it bears, when Tripoli was still called Oea, a name given it by its first Phoenician colonists, a mediaeval city had been built against its sides while a modern city had almost covered it. Since the middle of the seventeenth century, when the Turks gained possession of the city for the last time, although still mentioned in books on Roman archaeology, the site of the arch was no longer identified until Richard Norton rediscovered it in 1909. This Richard Norton, son of the late Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, was later to organize and head the first American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps in France in 1914, and in France and for France he died last year.



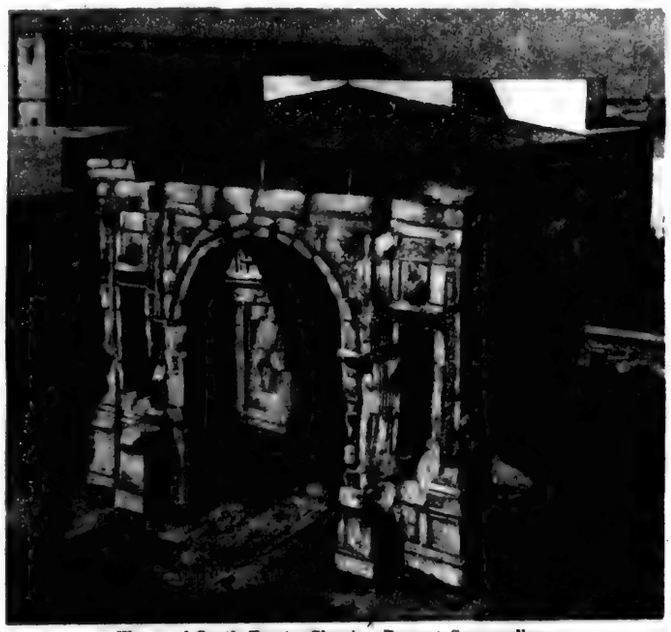
Arch of Marcus Aurelius as It Was in 1912—A Moving Picture Theatre.

When the Italian Superintendent of Antiquities of Tripoli looked over the situation in the Summer of 1913 he found an inclined street passing the southern front quite level with the beginning of the curve of the arch and fully fifteen feet above the foundation. The three other sides were incumbered with half a dozen small buildings rising from the level of the street, some of which had actually been built into the top of the arch. All these were cleared away, and the work of digging out a court 40x40 feet down to the floor of the ancient forum of Oea was started. By the middle of 1914 half the excavation had been completed. With the removal of the rubbish and the adjacent houses, which had so many centuries served as a support, a roof was built over the cupola as a protection, and a girdle of timbers was placed around the structure to keep it plumb in case subsequent digging around its base might render it unstable. As the work continued, however, this girdle was found to be unnecessary, and was taken down.

When the war broke out it was at first believed that the work would have to be discontinued. It did for a time languish, but the Superintendent of Antiquities managed finally to secure sufficient labor so that by the beginning of 1917 an area of 1,600 square feet of this ancient floor of the forum surrounding the arch had been laid bare, the most threatening crevices between the stones had been properly pointed and, except for the quadrilateral, sloping roof which still sheltered the top, the general contour of the structure was revealed from foundation to coping.

The arch was built in a short time, as is revealed by the way the stones are put together, although there was no carelessness in the work, and was dedicated by the Proconsul Servius Cornecatus and his "legatus" Uttedius Marcellus. A notice to this effect is to be found sculptured on the architraves of the four sides.

The architecture of the monument still reveals both genius and originality. Two peculiarities in the details of its construction are the octogonal form of the base of the cupola and the fact that the keystone in each arch is dovetailed to its neighbors.



West and South Fronts, Showing Present Surroundings.

Prussia's Overlordship

(Continued from Page 6)

eliminate Prussian Saxony from the potential anti-Prussian total, Prussia could marshal only 27,300,000 inhabitants against 28,700,000.

But this is not all. There remains one more factor to be considered—Austria. The terms of peace seem to make Austria's chance of joining the other German States rather slim, but the possibility of such a union remains. Let us see what effect it might have.

German Austria has, roughly, 7,000,000 inhabitants. Added to the population of non-Prussian Germany as it now stands, this would make a total of 29,000,000, as against Prussia's 34,000,000—not enough to break Prussian hegemony. But added to the maximum anti-Prussian elements as they would stand if Hanover, Hesse-Nassau, Frankfort, Schleswig-Holstein, and Prussian Saxony were to vote against Prussia, we should have a total population of 38,700,000 arrayed against Prussia's 24,300,000. Non-Prussian Germany then would stand to Prussia as 19 to 12, which is almost the exact proportion in which Prussia has stood to the rest of Germany in the recently collapsed German Empire.

That would be a reversal indeed—the maximum humiliation which might be meted out to the proud land of Bismarck and Wilhelm Hohenzollern. Should Prussia, however, maintain some of her old influence and keep some of those whom she subjugated in former days faithful to her, it must be borne in mind that Austria could still weight the balance against her old rival with comparative ease. If Austria and the rest of non-Prussian Germany stood together against Prussia in a voting crisis they would need only Hanover in addition to swing the result, since they would then represent a population of 32,000,000 against Prussia's 31,000,000.

Of course, Prussia may draw strength from adversity, continue to browbeat all Germany, twist Austria around her little finger as she has done in the past. That is on the lap of the gods. The sole object of this article has been to show that there now exists the possibility of a numerical preponderance against Prussia which may enable the non-Prussian parts of the Germany of tomorrow to outvote their former overlord, with or without the aid of German Austria.

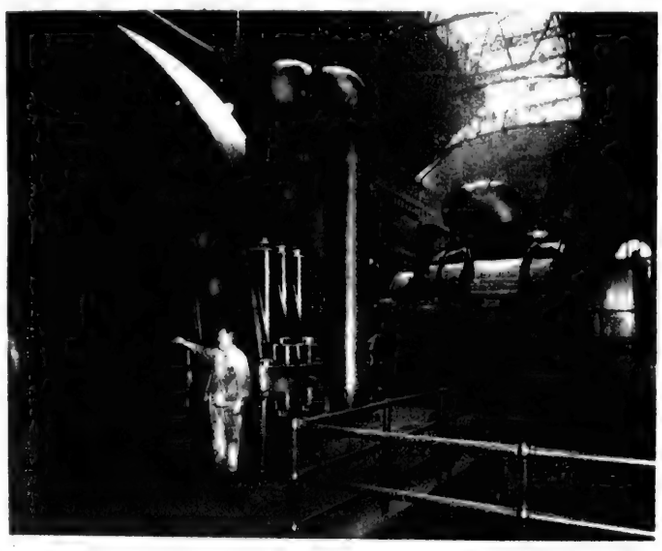
World's Most Powerful Engine

THE Interborough Rapid Transit Company has recently placed in operation at its Seventy-fourth Street power house a triplex Westinghouse turbine generator of 100,000 horse power when pushed to its maximum.

Near the new turbine is an old reciprocating engine which consists essentially of a cylinder in which a piston is pushed up and down by the steam. The main parts of the turbine are a spindle, carrying hundreds of small vanes, and a casing which incloses the spindle. The steam acting upon the vanes of the spindle revolves it as the wind turns a windmill. The motion of the turbine is, therefore, rotary. There are no heavy parts to be stopped and started at the end of every stroke, as in a reciprocating engine, so very high speeds are permissible, making it possible to develop great power from a comparatively small machine. The speed of the turbine is 1,500 revolutions a minute.

Control of this turbine, together with all the others in the power house, is centred at a switchboard in the upper part of the power house. By merely operating a few dozen small keys, resembling telegraph keys, the turbines are started and stopped in accordance with the demands of the transportation system, the current directed into various lines as required, and special connections made to meet emergencies while New York's travel is kept constantly on the move. The responsibilities connected with this work are great. A single error might tie up many of the city's elevated, subway, and surface lines.

In addition to human control a system of governors devised for the large turbine takes care of almost every possible contingency. The machine almost runs itself.



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which had been developed by that time. The task laid upon the army of creating the great transport fleet, at the time when the world was experiencing its most acute tonnage shortage, was a heavy one. At the outbreak of the war our transport service consisted of very few vessels; as a matter of fact, there were seven actually under the control of the War Department. The majority of these were then operated in the Pacific. A start was made by chartering a few of the American merchant steamships immediately at hand, and at the end of June, 1917, there were in the service seven troopships with a deadweight of 46,000 tons and six cargo ships with a deadweight of 48,000 tons. From this small beginning there was developed a transatlantic fleet which on Nov. 1, 1918, aggregated 512 vessels with a total deadweight of 3,251,000 tons. In addition to this a cross-Channel service fleet was built up numbering approximately 104 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 311,000.

When building up this fleet the first great increment established in the matter of troop transports was the seizure and taking over of the German interned vessels. These ships came into service during the Fall of 1917, and account for approximately 460,000 tons. In the Spring of 1918 the taking over of the Dutch vessels gave to the army an additional 300,000 tons.

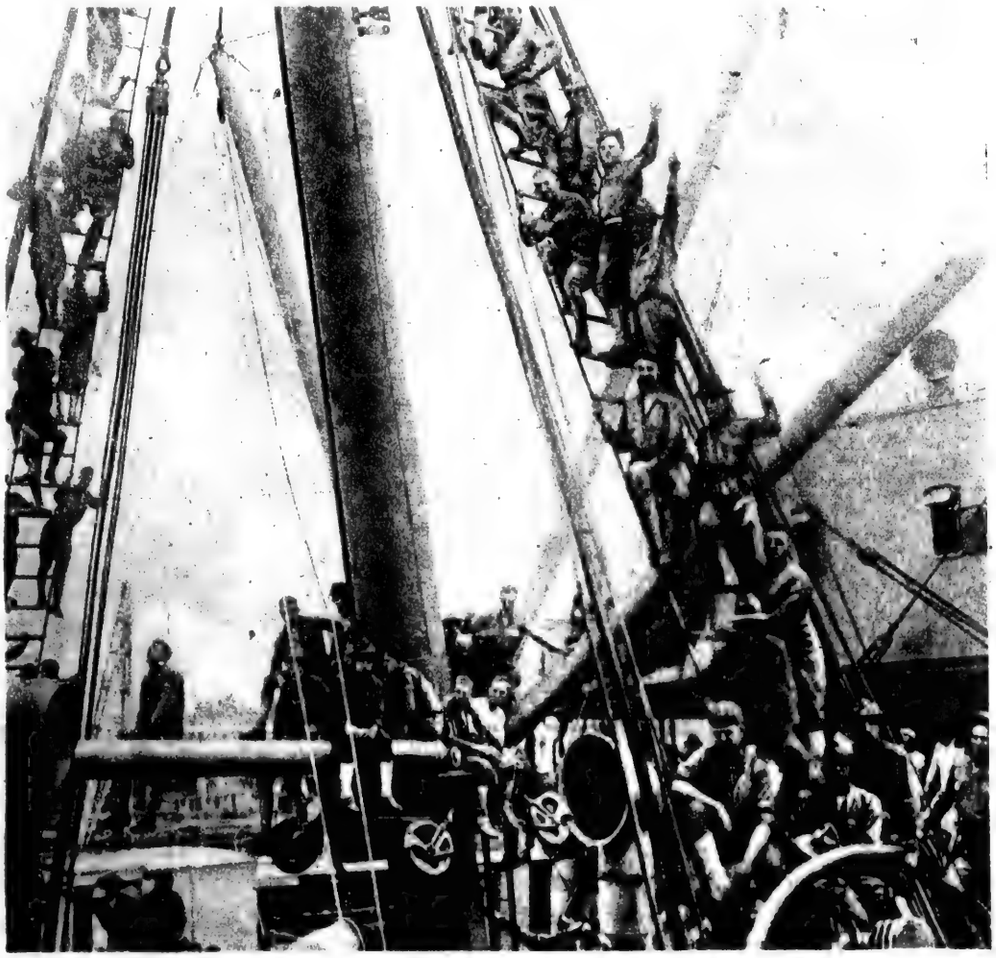
In February, 1918, the movement of troops and supplies continued to increase in volume, and the diversity and complexity of the problems of securing additional tonnage necessitated close co-operation with commercial interests and the Shipping Board. This brought about the organization of the Shipping Control Committee, with P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine at its head. This committee, in so far as the War Department's activities were concerned, was charged with the allocation of tonnage, the assignment of cargo vessels to ports, the loading of vessels and repairing of vessels not manned by the navy.

The movements of troops overseas began at the earnest solicitation of our co-belligerents very soon after the entrance of the United States into the war. During the first month of the war, the month of May, there was dispatched abroad 1,718 personnel pertaining to the army; in June 12,000, and by the end of the year 187,800 troops and approximately 7,600 marines had been embarked.

At this point of our operations overseas it was quite evident that the matter of expediting the troop movement to France was imperative. The man power of Great Britain and France had already been put into the line. Negotiations with the British Government disclosed that it would be possible for that Government to increase the number of troop vessels then operating in transatlantic service. Every ship that could be secured, taken from all parts of the globe, was pressed into service until 180 British vessels were finally engaged in the transportation of the great American Army overseas.

In April 117,000 troops and 1,400 marines were embarked. Movements increased steadily until the month of July, when the record exceeded all expectations, and 306,000 troops embarked for overseas. By the end of October the second millionth man had sailed from the Atlantic seaboard. During the three months, June, July, and August, 1918, 875,700 men were embarked. If May is added to the other months, a total for the four months exceeds 1,121,000. When the armistice was signed the total embarkations amounted to approximately 2,100,000 troops and marines.

So far as known no like problem of the transportation of troops has ever before been contemplated, and no movement of any such number of persons by water an equal distance and at a time when enemy submarines were actively engaged in the lines of communication has ever occurred. The performance stands unique in the world's history. Furthermore, this performance wrought, it is believed, a decisive effect upon the world's history at one of its great critical junctures.



Signal Corps Photo.

Pioneer Regiment of Infantry Aboard a Transport Ready to Sail for France.

It is rather hard to comprehend just what is meant when we speak of a force of 2,100,000 men, or the strength of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad on the date the armistice was signed. Some idea of the magnitude of this body of men may be gained when it is stated that, if this force were extended in a skirmish line, the line would be approximately 1,800 miles long, and would reach from London to Berlin, back from Berlin to Paris, and then from Paris to Coblenz and back again, and enough men would be left over to form a line from New York to Washington. Probably a better illustration can be made by considering that the population of Chicago is two and a half millions, and that of Philadelphia not quite two millions. Consider, then, transporting either of the two cities named bodily from the United States to France.

Credit for this movement of troops must be shared with the Allies, and the British in particular, as approximately one-half of the troops sent to France were carried in British vessels, or British-controlled vessels. At the same time it must be recognized that, under the pressure of the critical situation on the western front, ways were found to increase the normal loading of our own transports by as much as 40 per cent., and that our transports exceeded those of the Allies both to the extent to which they were loaded and the speed of their turnaround. High commendation must be given the navy, army, and Shipping Control Committee for the splendid team work which has existed in the manning, arming, and operating of troopships. All credit must be given the navy for the efficiency of its convoy system and protection given our troopships on the high seas. Without the protection of the British Grand Fleet and the efficiency of the navy convoy system through the submarine zone it would have been impossible to carry out the great movement of troops overseas, no matter how efficient the troop transport system was.

There is one part of this overseas movement of troops and supplies that is generally overlooked, and that is the extent to which the railroads of the United States have contributed to the successful outcome of the movement. From May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1919, more than 12,100,000 men had been transported by the railroads. To what extent the handling of these men to camps and ports of embarkation has interfered with commercial traffic is known to the public generally, but it is safe to say that, except where special trains have been operated and something unusual has happened to attract public attention, this tremendous movement has taken place without even coming to the attention of the public generally. The amount of co-ordination necessary to carry out satisfactorily this operation will stand out as one of the great transportation movements in our history. Some idea may be gained of its magnitude by considering that, for the number of miles this force has been transported, the average passengers for one mile would be 5,503,000,000.



Signal Corps Photo.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Chief of Transportation Service.

Ancient or modern history fails to show any approach to the movements of troops which have taken place during this war. The campaigns of Xerxes and Alexander were conducted with vast numbers of men, if the records are reliable; yet their movements by sea were limited to negotiating the Hellespont, about as difficult as the North River, or the Aegean, as a magnified Long Island Sound. The Roman legions shone only on land detours, and their longest voyages made to Egypt appeared to sap their strength. The great Hannibal essayed to conquer Europe, not by taking his troops by the short sea voyage from Carthage to Rome, but instead by leading his vast army overland along the coasts of Africa and Spain and France, to attack the Roman dominions from the Alps. Napoleon, with all his genius, was fearful to move troops by sea, and the English saw to it that he never had the opportunity save when he slipped some of his guards to Egypt for the purpose of diverting from troubles at home rather than for potential conquests abroad.

In more recent times—our own time as it were—the Japanese first demonstrated that the large movement of troops by sea was entirely practicable, and the records of the battles of Mukden and Port Arthur will show how this subject of military sea transport was thoroughly understood and practiced. Their numbers, however, were but a bagatelle in comparison with the millions moved over the oceanic highways in this European war.

Having solved the problem of putting the troops on the soil of France the War

Labor at the Peace Conference

Work of the International Commission of Which Samuel Gompers Was the Head, and Some of the Outstanding Figures

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, Jr.

OF the several committees appointed by the Peace Conference to work and report upon single phases of the world reorganization none has been more important or more significant than the Commission on International Labor Organization, which completed its work at the end of March. While the Peace Conference proper at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was constructing a new political world and an international political organization the Labor Commission at the Ministry of Labor was undertaking the construction of a new industrial world with an international labor organization to standardize and protect and improve industrial conditions the world over.

And although the Labor Commission was in origin a committee of the Peace Conference, its delegates were at all times impressed with the significance of their own assemblage as representatives of industry, and at all times ready, if need should be, to act independently of the Peace Conference in the construction of a new labor world. For the most part they were a devoted, determined lot of men resolved to bring about an international labor organization which would have authority to legislate internationally and which should be effective whether the League of Nations became a living thing or not.

The personnel of the commission was as notable in the industrial world as was that of the Peace Commission in the political. Each of the five great powers was represented by two delegates, one for capital, one for labor. There were Hurley and Gompers for the United States, Barnes (a member of the British Peace Commission itself) and Sir Malcolm Delevingne for Great Britain, Minister of Labor Colliard and M. Jouhaux, President of the French Federation of Labor, for France; Baron Mayor des Planches and M. Cabrini for Italy, M. Otchiai and M. Oka for Japan, M. Vandervelde and M. Mahaim for Belgium, and single representatives for Cuba, Poland, and the new Czechoslovak Republic.

Most impressive of this aggregation were Messrs. Gompers, Barnes, and Mahaim. Gompers, venerable, eloquent, strong in the presumption that American industry and the great American Federation of Labor were behind him, was chosen presiding officer as a compliment to himself and to the United States. (Every one was eager to compliment the United States at the opening of the Peace Conference sessions.) Yet the constructive statesmanship of the Labor Commission was in George Barnes, the British labor leader. It was Barnes and his colleague, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, who drew up the draft of a proposed international labor organization which the commission finally accepted after discussion and alteration. And in the debates incident to the several readings of this draft Barnes showed all the qualities of a statesman of the first order.

He would defend, compromise, fight, concede, improve, or explain with a clarity of mind and vision, a good humor, a tact, and diplomacy that stamped him the dominating force in the commission.

The third figure was Mahaim, the Belgian college professor and sociologist, who won the hearts of the other delegates with his unfailing sincerity and intensity and his rapier-like intelligence. Every one loved Mahaim, and those who found themselves most often in disagreement with him could never feel that he was less than a devoted, humble, painstaking idealist—"the nerve o'er which do creep the else unfelt oppressions of mankind."

In watching these three I often thought how Gompers stood forth as Power, Barnes as Ability, and Mahaim as Heart — an excellent triumvirate to smooth labor's path!

There were other interesting personalities, too. Robinson, who took Hurley's place for the United States, was subtle-minded, practical, patient, courageous in his advocacy of the American position and in exposition of the peculiar difficulties adherent thereto. His was a far keener mentality than that of Gompers, who was always more ready to fight than to understand, more prone to thunder than to construct. There was Jouhaux, President of the French Federation of Labor—a propagandist with too resonant a voice and an irritating habit of making lurid speeches on large abstractions in the middle of discussion on some delicate and involved point—an industrial demagogue who might have made a better impression if he had listened more and said less or had not been placed directly across the conference table from Mahaim, whose quiet sincerity, keen wit, and cleanly personal appearance contrasted him pleasantly with the thunderous labor leader.

If Jouhaux was the professional talker, it was Vandervelde of Belgium who was the professional thinker. His was a vigorous mentality applied too profusely and with too little discrimination. Listening to him one became convinced that Vandervelde had no heart to inject into the work, but was a born harrier. Whenever he rose to speak there were sure to be criticisms and battles of wits over things comparatively unimportant; he seemed concerned only with taking part in everything that occurred. Near him sat Baron Mayor des Planches of Italy, a quavering-voiced, well-meaning diplomat of the old school. He represented Italy well enough, but was not a dominant figure. Then there were the two Japanese delegates, who said very little—perhaps because their English was so limited that no one understood them when they did speak. This was unfortunate, as there was a disposition to be especially considerate of expressions from Japan.

It was the misfortune of the United States delegates that upon each of the two points in the British draft about which most of the debate centred they stood almost alone in opposition. The first was a question of principle, the second one of fact.

The first point was raised when Article 4 of the British draft was introduced. This article provided that the labor conventions to be held in future should be composed of representatives from three groups—employes, employers, and Governments—and that each nation should have four delegates, one representing employes, one employers, and two Government. Mr. Barnes explained that there were two reasons for the double vote given Government. First that the success of the commission's work would depend upon the willingness of the several Governments to ratify and that those Governments would be less likely to surrender quotas of their sovereignty to an international body composed only as regards one-third of its delegates of representatives chosen by the Governments themselves. Secondly, Mr. Barnes believed that labor must intrust its hopes for the future in Government, and should set every energy toward a closer alliance with and a larger participation in the political unit embracing it—the socialistic idea. All the European delegates with the exception of the French supported the British view.

Mr. Gompers was thunderous in opposition. One of his lifelong tenets has been that the American Federation of Labor must hold aloof from entangling political alliances, and that labor conditions more generally progress in spite of Government than with the aid of it. Lifelong tenets are not matters about which men will reason, especially Mr. Gompers, who here undoubtedly took his position in opposition first, and then looked about him for reasons in support of that position. He found a number of them. If the object of the double vote for Government was to insure a balance between the political and industrial groups in future conventions he insisted that this would be accomplished if Government had one vote, labor one, and capital one. He himself could not conceive a coalition of capital and labor against Government. Here Mr. Gompers showed the difference in the way American and British labor leaders are looking at industrial problems, the latter are thinking in terms of industry as a whole, with a co-ordinated capital and labor, while the American conception is of a distinct capital and labor forever at odds.

The American and French delegations were finally outvoted on this question and the double representation adopted.

The second difficulty involved the political fabric of the American Government and the debate was as to a question of fact alone. In order to make effective the conventions which future labor conferences might adopt, Article 18 of the British draft provided that "each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes that it will within the period of one year from the end of the meeting of the conference communicate its formal ratification of the convention to the Director and will further take steps necessary to put the convention into operation, unless such convention is disapproved by its Legislature." In other words, unless the National Legislatures take positive action against the conventions they become binding after a given period. The lawmaking power is vested in the international body and only the right of veto left to the National Governments.

Mr. Robinson very ably presented the difficulties in the way of acceptance of this by the United States. He had first consulted American constitutional lawyers and was able to state quite positively that the article would be unconstitutional in that it involved a delegation of legislative powers. It would mean that a foreign body was authorized to legislate for the United States and that the right of veto alone remained to the Congress. The Senate could not and would not accept such an arrangement and even if it did the Supreme Court would declare it unconstitutional. He pointed out further that in the United States all powers not expressly delegated

(Continued on Page 15)

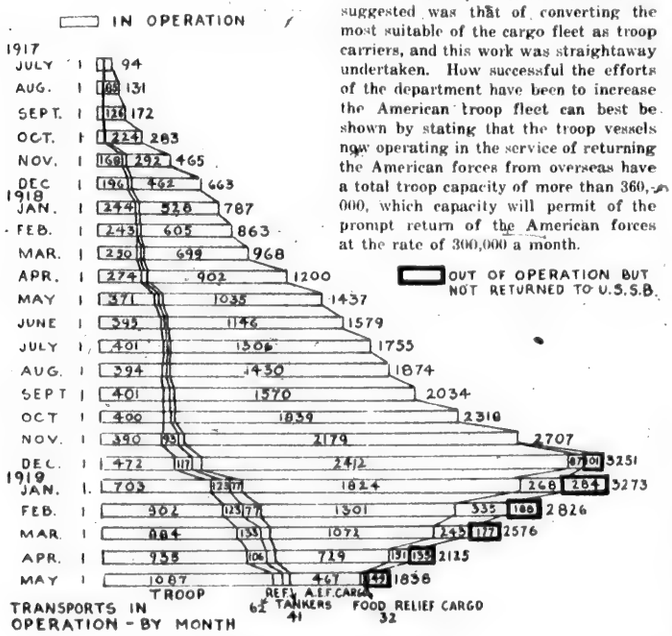


Times Wide World Photos.

Members of the Commission for International Legislation on Labor Grouped on the Steps of the French Labor Ministry Building, Paris. Samuel Gompers, Chairman, in Centre; on His Right, M. Colliard, French Minister of Labor; on His Left, G. N. Barnes, British Delegate. Edward N. Hurley, Then the Other American Delegate, Is Standing on the Second Step on Mr. Gompers's Left.

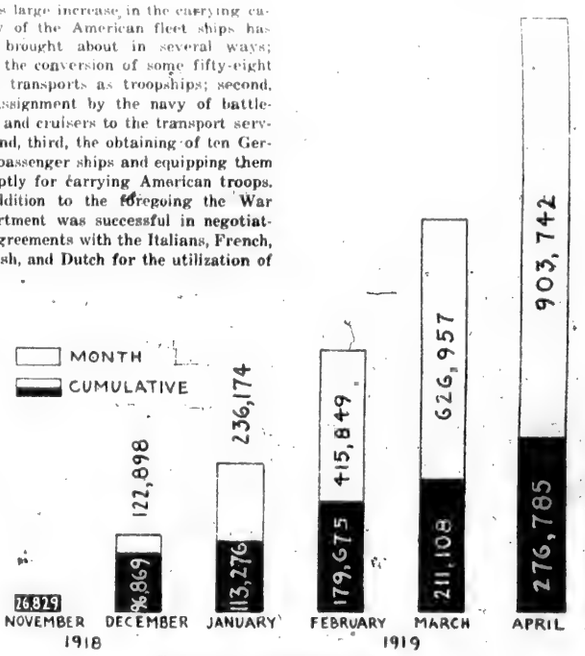
Department is now engaged in the task of returning the army to the United States. At the time the armistice was signed the total troop capacity of American transports under the control of the United States was approximately 110,000 men a month. It was quite evident that the War Department could not expect the same assistance in the return of the American forces from the allied Governments we had received in sending this force abroad, so it was necessary to devise other means of promptly returning the American Army.

Immediately after the armistice the Chief of Staff gave instructions that steps be taken at once to increase the American transport fleet. One means suggested was that of converting the most suitable of the cargo fleet as troop carriers, and this work was straightaway undertaken. How successful the efforts of the department have been to increase the American troop fleet can best be shown by stating that the troop vessels now operating in the service of returning the American forces from overseas have a total troop capacity of more than 360,000, which capacity will permit of the prompt return of the American forces at the rate of 300,000 a month.



Growth of the Cargo Fleet.

This large increase in the carrying capacity of the American fleet ships has been brought about in several ways; first, the conversion of some fifty-eight cargo transports as troopships; second, the assignment by the navy of battleships and cruisers to the transport service, and, third, the obtaining of ten German passenger ships and equipping them promptly for carrying American troops. In addition to the foregoing the War Department was successful in negotiating agreements with the Italians, French, Spanish, and Dutch for the utilization of suitable passenger vessels of their fleets for the return of the American forces.



Return of the American Army.

There has been no problem before the War Department that has received more prompt attention than the return of American forces; every effort has been made to expedite the fitting out, repairing and turnaround of troop transports. A number of the faster vessels of the transport fleet have been able to land their cargo of American troops twice during a month in the Atlantic ports. The transport Leviathan, with its capacity of 12,000, is able to move within a given time more troops than were moved by the Spanish Armada.

Roosevelt and France's Educational Future

By Dr. GUSTAVE LE BON.
(Translated from the French, in "Les Annales," by Nat S. Olds.)

I HAVE just lost a precious reader. His name was Theodore Roosevelt, and he was one of the most remarkable Presidents the United States has ever had. I regret his loss not only because he had always been one of the best friends of France, but also because I counted upon his assistance to render to my country a very great service.

For many years I was known by this celebrated statesman through my books. But I did not have the opportunity of meeting him until two months before the war, at a luncheon which my eminent friend, M. Hanotaux, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave in his honor.

From that moment there was born in my mind a project with which the illustrious ex-President was very anxious to identify himself, but which his death interrupted.

We know by the innumerable articles which Taine wrote in our time how lamentably inferior is our system of classical education. Every effort made in the last thirty years to alter it has been completely shipwrecked. Our method of teaching has remained what it always has been, purely bookish, and directed solely to the exercise of memory. The result is, as Taine has already observed, that everything so learned is forgotten six months after examinations.

Our antiquated system would have been sufficient in the far distant period when it was solely a question of producing writers and orators. The actual evolution of the world has made it a deadly failure.

The military war is ended, but an economic war is necessarily going to follow it.

The success of those peoples who had surpassed us before the great conflict was due above all to a system of education completely different from ours.

This difference is particularly striking in the United States. It is to their education that the Americans owe their disdain of administrative complications, their rapidity of decision and execution, their initiative; in a word, all of the qualities which they have manifested in the work which they have done in France during the war and which has amazed the most superficial observer.

The American system of education concentrates itself wholly upon mental habits. They place little importance upon what the student learns provided his powers of reflection, his spirit of observation, and his will power are developed.

Our classical teaching seeks only to instruct and is not very successful in doing even that. The American method of teaching seeks above all to *educate*.

After having reflected upon this subject for a long time it became clear to me that the only means of reforming our whole system of instruction would be to found in France an American university with professors who are exclusively American. The results thus obtained would demonstrate quickly the value of their methods and the contagion of their example would oblige our university to transform itself.

It is to realize such a project that I wrote to Mr. Roosevelt and made the observation that after the war a sufficient number of young Americans would probably remain in France to feed an American university, which could thereby afford to await the time when French students would decide to attend it. The famous statesman accepted my proposition and requested me to indicate to him exactly the plans which we could adopt. His death has unhappily prevented the execution of my project.

Three Joan of Arc Medals



COMMEMORATING the dedication of the Joan of Arc Park, New York. Designed by Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt, the sculptor who modeled the Joan of Arc Statue. Issued by the American Numismatic Society to members only. Made in bronze and silver.



COMMEMORATING the dedication of the Joan of Arc Park. Issued by the Joan of Arc Statue Committee to members only. Made in bronze and silver. The statue at Ninety-third Street and Riverside was named on the 507th anniversary of the birth of Joan of Arc.



SILVER medal struck by the Joan of Arc Statue Committee for presentation to J. Sanford Saltus in recognition of his work in the preparation of the Joan of Arc Exhibition, 1913; the erection of the statue, the striking of some of the medals, and other services.

A Paris Gamin with the Grand Manner

Art at Home and Abroad



"The Isle of Poplars at Ermenonville," by Hubert Robert. Showing the Monument of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Designed by Robert. (In the Exhibition at Gimpel & Wildenstein Galleries.)

HUBERT ROBERT, says M. Gimpel, his countryman, "was always the Paris 'gamin'; Paris, his native city; intellectual, energetic, mocking, it pleased his humor to crowd into a washerwoman's basket a marble bust of the austere Jupiter. He mocked the gods as he did men." But with this gamin quality he possessed another, equally characteristic of Paris, the quality that enabled him to construct his decorative compositions in the "grand style," to suggest in them the noblest architecture and so divide his space as to make large and serene vistas and communicate a sense of repose and freedom for the mind. To do this and to place in an environment of spacious dignity little human beings, blithe and vivacious and graceful and natural, occupied with commonplace tasks and pleasures and intensely concerned with these and indifferent to their surroundings—what could be more eloquent of Paris than such a complex performance?

Robert was born in 1733, studied design in Paris, but went at an early age to Rome, where he spent several years drawing and studying the famous monuments and ruins which were to play such an important part in his work. He approached these in any but a solemn mood. One day he climbed to promenade upon the cornice of the dome of St. Peter's for a wager of some sheets of drawing paper, and another day he scaled the heights of the Coliseum, but he respected these structures as architecture, however lightly he might hold his personal relation to them. His drawings were accurate and he was singularly successful in making the buildings erected by the hand of man seem an inseparable part of the landscape in which they were placed, not to be taken away without irreparable harm to the effect of the scene. And the landscapes also are painted with a skill that might be envied by many an artist devoting his whole power to the interpretation of the outdoor world. In the woodland scenes one pushes one's way through the open spaces, penetrating deeper and deeper with the sense of distance becoming more and more emphasized. The rocks and water are drawn with a beautiful science that gives to each its true texture and surface without so much of realism as to destroy the decorative convention. And the color—blonde, harmonious, and gay—flows from the brush with almost the ease of Fragonard's amazing execution.

Robert painted indefatigably, carrying on his work even during the ten months of his imprisonment at the time of the French Revolution, painting more than forty canvases in the prisons of Ste. Pélagie and St. Lazare. When he came out into freedom again, released by an error that sent another prisoner of his name to the guillotine in his place, he continued to work until, in 1808, he died with his brush in his hand. Despite the large number of paintings he produced, not many are owned in the United States, and the collection now on view at the Gimpel & Wildenstein Galleries includes all but two or three of the important examples in this country.

Two large and very fine panels are "A Fête at the Villa Medici, Rome," and "The Torrent," the second a pendant to the first. Robert is at his most interested and interesting best in "The Torrent," although architectural features are not as prominent in the composition as in most of the other pictures shown. You have your ruined temple, but its importance is subordinated to that of the wild and beautiful mountainous landscape with its great trees and rushing waters. The men in the foreground, also, are occupied with a task that harmonizes with the vigor and force of the nature surrounding them. They are pulling on the ropes by which one of the majestic trees is to be brought to the ground, and their powerful muscles and the ease with which they use them are a tonic element in the impression made by the whole. Everything is life and movement in the picture. Groups of little figures are blotted against the rocks, almost imperceptible and yet contributing their share of color and vivacity. A little fire is burning stoutly, and the eager gestures of the people about it are eloquent of their concern that it should continue burning and of their need of its service.

Another pair of magnificent panels are the "Fountain of the Temple of Vesta" and "The Rest in the Park," loaned by "S. B. R." The former is perhaps the more interesting composition of the two. Women are kneeling about the basin of the fountain, washing clothes in its waters. Their garments are a flower bed of lovely color, red, gray, violet, and yellow, brought together in a distinguished harmony. Their gestures are energetic and natural, and the architecture of the fountain is remarkably fine, the whole composition wearing an aspect of beautiful sanity and strength; but in the lower left corner the gamin of Paris again makes his characteristic gesture with a little figure gazing ruefully at the marble head which has rolled from its marble body and left one of the decorative statues in a sad state of ruin.

Robert has the true sense of comedy. His springhtliest episodes are taken with complete seriousness by the actors who carry them through. Even his dog, as fine a dog as ever was commemorated by a loving master, takes seriously the amazingly interesting life that stirs his canine risibilities at every turn. And in the exhibition as a whole may be noted a decorative tendency that greatly augments the pleasant impression made by his panels upon the observer when they are seen in a fortunate position. There are several sets of two panels, each intended for companionship on one wall or at least in one room, and these illustrate different moments in the day. If one is filled with a warm afternoon light, golden or rosy, the other is silvery and cool with the atmosphere of the morning.

The picture illustrated on this page is called "The Isle of Poplars at Ermenonville" and has in addition to its charm of color and design an interesting history.

In 1763, Ermenonville became the possession of the Marquis de Giradin, who transformed its barren soil and sandy wastes into a beautiful park. Jean-Jacques Rousseau in Abril, 1778, (he was then 68,) accepted the retreat offered him by M. and Mme. de Giradin at Ermenonville, where he remained for some weeks. Here he died suddenly on July 3, 1778. In the middle of the park of the Château of Ermenonville is a strip of water called the "Little Lake" in the centre of which is the Isle of Poplars. Here under a dome of verdure a sarcophagus was erected to the honor and memory of the great French prose writer, Rousseau. The monument to Rousseau was designed by Hubert Robert and executed by J. P. Lesuere. As represented in its landscape setting it is placed to the right of the canvas. The sarcophagus is cradled by sculptured supports and rests upon a high, simple base. Before it a young girl with her lover stands. His right arm is about her shoulder and with his left hand he points out the inscription of the monument to her. A child stands near by and two women are seated upon the grass, one of whom rests her arm upon a basket. A large dog is resting by the stream which intersects the landscape. On the opposite bank in a grove of poplars there is a ring of dancing girls. In the background there are mountains bathed in a rosy twilight.

The picture contains all that is best in Robert and many foreshadowings of later developments in French art. Corot was a child when Robert died, but the dancing nymphs under the poplars are what he might have painted in his riper years. There is something of Ingees and something of David in the figures of the recumbent women.

Other paintings in the collection are marked each by an individual interest and originality, which play over the formal structure, and enliven the most stately of the compositions. "The Return of the Cattle" is a particularly splendid canvas in which the large white cow conspicuous in the homefaring group recalls the beautiful "Io" by Rubens, with less fluency of brushwork, but with an equal soundness of modeling and blonde gayety of color.

In the "Staircase and Foyer of the Villa Medici, Rome," lent by "J. S.," the fine sweep of the staircase and the architectural dignity of the building are effectively contrasted with the lively notes of color and movement in the clothes flapping on the line, and the minor episodes of the woman filling her jar with water, the beggar, and again the cheerful dog.

It would be impossible to find a genuine example of Robert's art in which his sprightly temperament did not find similar expression. At a moment when decorative painting should increasingly occupy the attention of our own artists it is very fortunate to have such inspiriting examples of this type of art.

M. Gimpel eluogizes his painter with an engaging liberality of praise. "Hubert Robert," he says, "painted nature simply as he found her; and, if he adorned his canvases with picturesque ruins, it was for the future pleasure of mankind, and for our own undiluted joy that he recreated the great architectural monuments of the past in his landscape compositions. Hubert Robert, poet of crumbling stone and fountain sprays, raised like great and virginal flowers; of misty parks at twilight; of little French rivers coursing beneath the shade of poplars; of dancing nymphs, close to us in their humanity."

Is Prussia's Overlordship in Germany Ended?

Prospect of a New Alignment, With Majority Power Resting in States That Were Formerly Overwhelmed by Prussian Numerical Preponderance

BESIDES crushing the Germany of yesterday, in which Prussia was dominant, the war may have broken for all time Prussia's power to dominate the Germany of tomorrow. The inhabitants of the kingdom which breathed into the entire German people its spirit of arrogance and lust of world dominion, already shorn of military prestige by humiliating defeat, may soon find themselves outnumbered by the population of the other German States as overwhelmingly as the Prussians outnumbered the rest of the Germans when they led the way to national disaster in the Summer of 1914.

For it was not alone Prussia's cult of efficiency and aggressive militarism that gave her the hegemony in Germany. Her population surpassed that of all the other component parts of the German Empire in the proportion of 8 to 5. The second most important State of the empire, Bavaria, had a population of less than one-fifth that of Prussia. Secure in her commanding position, Prussia laid down conditions at the formation of the empire in 1871 which practically bound Germany to her hand and foot. The King of Prussia became ex officio German Emperor, and, with Germany thus in their grasp, it was small wonder that the Prussians inoculated all the other Germans with their craving for world power.

Should matters remain unchanged in Germany as regards relative proportions of population it would be more than probable that Prussia might once more assert her hegemony, even though divested of the glittering trappings of militarism to which she owed so much of her importance. But it looks as if there might be marked change, one that will work havoc with Prussia's rulership, provided the new German State is to be democratic and its component parts privileged to vote like the peoples of other democracies.

Prussia's population at the close of the war was, roughly, 40,000,000. All the rest of the States composing the old German Empire had a total population of about 25,000,000. In other words, Prussia's population was to that of the rest of Germany as 8 to 5. Of the territories to be taken from Germany by the terms of the peace treaty every one except Alsace-Lorraine is a part of Prussia. Shorn of these territories—West Prussia, Posen, part of Silesia, Northern Schleswig—Prussia will lose something like 6,000,000 inhabitants. This will bring her total population down to 34,000,000.

Alsace-Lorraine's population of about 2,000,000 must be deducted from the total population of non-Prussian Germany, which will thus be reduced from 24,000,000 to 22,000,000.

We now have, therefore, a Prussia with a total population of 34,000,000 and a non-Prussian Germany with a total population of 22,000,000. Prussia, in other words, still surpasses the total population of the rest of Germany in the proportion of 17 to 11—a comfortable preponderance, despite her losses due to the peace treaty.

But take a peep inside Prussia and find just how she is made up.

The kingdom of the Hohenzollerns has grown step by step through ruthless annexation of non-Prussian territory. In 1815, by the decision of the Congress of Vienna, Prussia got, among other accessions of territory, a large part of the Kingdom of Saxony because the King of Saxony had sided with Napoleon against the Allies. In 1864 came the defeat of Denmark by Prussia, which gave the latter the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. After the Seven Weeks' War against Austria in 1866, Prussia took possession of the Kingdom of Hanover, the duchy of Hesse-Nassau, and the free city of Frankfort, all of which had sided with the loser.

The people of these territories can scarcely be Prussian at heart, and the disasters that have befallen Germany as a result of following the will-o'-the-wisp of Prussian conquest can only have accentuated their dislike for their masters. Hanover has felt a grievance against her arrogant neighbor ever since Bismarck terminated her existence as a separate kingdom half a century ago, and the people of Hesse-Nassau and Frankfort can hardly be over-friendly toward those who meted out to them a like fate. In Schleswig-Holstein, after the plebiscite stipulated in the peace terms shall have been taken to ascertain what proportion of the inhabitants wish to join Denmark, those who remain German will also, it may be reasonably assumed, look askance at Prussia. As for Prussian Saxony, though a century has elapsed since its annexation, the Saxons have always been a people of clearly marked individuality, jealous of their racial prerogatives; and it does not seem too venturesome to suppose that the Prussian Saxons may be feeling rather more Saxon than Prussian just now.

As for the inhabitants of the rest of the present Prussia, let them stand as loyal to that State, though some of them, too, may be disappointed by this time.

Granting these premises, then, we have the possibility of a considerable proportion of the population of what is now Prussia arrayed on the side of non-Prussian Germany. Here are the approximate figures of population of the territories just named:

Hanover	3,000,000
Hesse-Nassau	2,200,000
Frankfort, (City of)	500,000
Schleswig-Holstein, (non-Danish part)	1,000,000
Prussian Saxony	3,000,000
Total	9,700,000

If we deduct this total from Prussia's population as it stands as a result of the peace treaty—34,000,000—there will remain to her a total of 24,300,000 inhabitants. And by adding the populations of the territories mentioned above to the population of non-Prussian Germany as it now stands—22,000,000—we have a total of 31,700,000. In other words, if the Germans of the non-Prussian States and those of the principal States made parts of Prussia by conquest hang together in future they will have the voting power of 31,700,000 people, against 24,300,000, thus surpassing their former overlords in the proportion of 31 to 24. Even if we

(Continued on Page 14)



How Prussian Influence in Germany May Dwindle if Some of Those Heretofore Subjected to the Hohenzollern Kingdom Assert Themselves.

People's Own Clubs of Havana

Remarkable Institutions on a Vast Scale Suggested as Model for War Memorial Social Centres in This Country

By MRS. W. W. HUBBARD.

ONE does not usually go to Cuba for object lessons in modern progress. And yet that supposedly backward island seems to have got hold of one thing, or a form of a thing, which promises so much toward the solution of serious problems with which the world is now faced that we might do much worse than copy it in this country. It is a peculiar Cuban institution about which comparatively little is known outside of the island, or at least outside of Latin America.

Several years ago I was in Havana. I was walking down the Prado, and stopped to admire a handsome marble building just completed—a building of monumental proportions and imposing architecture. I went into it. Fine marble columns extended along a corridor leading to a broad stairway forming the approach to the second floor, where a French artist of some reputation was decorating the ceiling of an L-shaped room. There seemed to be endless other rooms, and a workman whom I questioned told me that it was a clubhouse.

I remember expressing surprise that Havana had wealth enough to support a club on such a magnificent scale as this one appeared to be. There is nothing of the sort in New York comparable to it in size or outward and inward splendor. The answer was that it was not a rich man's club at all. On the contrary, it was a people's club—a club of cooks, housemaids, chauffeurs, and the working classes generally. Subsequently we learned that the club actually had 50,000 members, each of whom paid into the treasury $1.50 a month. A very simple calculation shows that the dues alone, therefore, amounted to $75,000 a month, or $900,000 annually.



Main Entrance of the National Theatre, Bought by the Centro Gallego, or Galician Club, Havana.

The range of the activities of the organization is wide. Educational features are provided, which include both day and night schools for children 6 years old and upward, as well as for adults. In these schools are taught vocal and instrumental music, drawing, painting, elocution, elementary manual training work, Spanish grammar, arithmetic, bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting. Lectures are given besides on commercial, industrial, financial, and social subjects. In a general way the day classes parallel the work of the public schools.

Providing amusement is, of course, another function of the club. Balls are a conspicuous feature of the program. The club members and the children in the schools give plays, and there are banquets, card parties, chess and domino contests, billiards and pool. There is a gymnasium, and the club has teams for the principal popular sports. In the club library the daily newspapers from all over the world are to be found on file. Moreover, poor and meritorious students receive scholarships from the club and pay nothing for the schooling which is provided.

Even this is only the beginning of the organization's beneficent activities. A hospital accommodating 1,000 patients is maintained for the members of the club, and attendance of doctors and nurses and cost of medicine and surgical operations in this hospital are included in the privileges covered by the $1.50 monthly dues.

In addition to this hospital care, physicians are retained by the club to furnish medical attention to club members all over the island, and certain hours are set aside for this purpose. Dental care is given in the hospital. It is also provided that after a member has been in good standing for five years, if he becomes ill and is unable to support himself the club undertakes to pay his transportation home and $75 besides. A member dying without funds is buried by the club. A hearse drawn by four horses is expressly stipulated.

Other useful features of the club are free notary service for wills and similar instruments and a free service of legal advice for the members.

The method of collecting the dues of the scattered membership is interesting. Agents are appointed throughout the island to make the collections, and failure to pay for three months is followed by expulsion. As this means the loss of many privileges, however, the dues are usually paid with promptness.

The City of Havana has four clubs of the type just outlined. One of the most prosperous is the Association of Clerks, which has 30,000 members, but the largest in the Centro Gallego, or Galician Club, for the lower laboring classes. It is this club the activities and establishment of which I have been more particularly describing, and its membership is 50,000. There is also a woman's club, "La Balear"—a name taken from the Balearic Islands.

These institutions are peculiar to Havana, and have no counterpart in any other city in the world. They have eight hospitals connected with them, upon which they spend a half million a year. In 1919, when the membership of the Gallego Club was 40,000, there were 11,026 patients treated at the club hospital during the year. This did not include 2,240 dental patients.

This Centro Gallego was founded in 1880 with 730 members. In 1881 the membership had actually decreased, but there was a gain in 1882, and since that time the membership has been growing steadily to the 50,000 figure already mentioned. The ballroom of this club is a whole block long and 70 feet wide, with room for 8,000 people. It may be noted that it is the custom of the Havana clubs to give all their dances on the same nights, so as to divide the attendance. Even with this arrangement it would be impossible to handle the crowds if the majority of the members did not live out of the city. The fact that these members are unable to attend leaves space enough for the rest. The Clerks' Club has the largest ballroom in the world, it is said, and I have been told that the National Theatre, purchased by the Galician Club, is larger than the Metropolitan Opera House in New York and seats something like 10,000 persons.



Interior of the Theatre, Which is Larger Than the Metropolitan Opera House.

To sum up, these clubs seem to represent a remarkably successful and a remarkably inclusive experiment in co-operation with a view to covering the practical needs of town life—education, health protection, social service of various sorts, and amusement. There have been many suggestions from persons interested in particular good causes all looking toward making the endowment of those good causes a sort of war memorial to take the place of the conventional figures in bronze and marble which have been the aftergrowth of other wars. Some want hospitals as memorials to our soldier dead. Some favor art institutes or conservatories of music, or libraries, or schools, or stadia for sports. The trouble with practically all these plans is that they are too narrow in scope to command the support of all the people—the tremendous sentiment for paying honor to the men who have died for their country cannot be got solidly behind what are in a sense special interests—contributory as all are to the common good.

The Havana experiment which goes so far toward assembling in one institution all these interests may, therefore, furnish a valuable suggestion. Perhaps memorial sentiment might be mobilized behind such an undertaking—the more especially as they are institutions by and of as well as for the people.

Many nations have tried co-operative schemes with very limited success. We in the United States have had various attempts at model communities which soon vanished. Usually some wealthy citizen with laudable zeal has started the movement and financed it as a proud father, while his adopted dear children wanted independence and would not be made good or educated or amused his way.

But it is Havana that has made a conspicuous success of co-operation, and for forty years this laboring people's club has been growing bigger and stronger until the club membership is enormous, and yet they are equipped to handle their numbers.

Can we not take these clubs as guides in these reconstruction days and adapt them to American problems? Take, for example, a county containing thirty or forty thousand people. Suppose we could get 5,000 to join a county club at $1.50 per month. This would mean a revenue of $7,500 monthly, with a yearly income of $90,000.

With this sum we could support a hospital of thirty or thirty-five beds, with the County Commissioners paying certain sums for free beds. We could have a list of physicians over the county who would give free medical attention to club members. This would help the physicians to keep the people well, instead of trying to cure them after they are sick. Dental care could also be given. This hospital, with a list of consulting physicians, might be maintained for $40,000; this will leave us $50,000 for our club. A large building would be required to contain a library, a gymnasium, possibly a swimming pool, a bowling alley, &c. An auditorium with a capacity of from five to eight thousand people would be necessary. This same auditorium might be used for dancing and moving pictures.

Among the social problems that might be handled are those of child welfare, clean sports, good, decent amusements, general health, co-ordination of the schools with the home education, &c.

Particularly the back-to-the-farm movement could be materially advanced through such a club, as it is the dearth of amusements and the lack of opportunity to keep in touch with the world that drive our boys and girls to the city. A system of clubs like the Centro Gallego would, in fact, do away with nearly all charity organizations and change our entire hospital system, thus greatly relieving the State Treasury and giving the people concerned medical care and attention never before thought possible.

From a Peace Conference Reporter's Notebook

More Side Lights on Paris, Where the Antipodes Say Good-Morning to Each Other and the Equator and the Arctic Circle Sit Down Cozily at Lunch

By EDWARD L. BERNAYS.

WHEN some one here in New York slaps me gently on the shoulder and twirling his mustache says proudly, "I am a cosmopolitan," I always feel like saying, "What do you mean, a cosmopolitan?"

After six months' stay in Paris, that vaunted top of the earth known to New Yorkers as "Forty-second Street and Broadway" becomes a mental dislocation. The top of the earth is and will remain, for some time at least, Paris—that part of Paris which is bounded by the Arc de Triomphe at the one end and the Place de la Concorde on the other, and which then runs onward a bit into the boulevards and up into the corners of the Montmarte and the Quartier Latin.

It is there today that you are likely to meet the most familiar faces you know and the strangest faces you ever expected to know. Paris is a great cosmic mélange, a gay kaleidoscopic vortex of the world that has drawn to itself men from the four corners of the globe.

At college at our Cosmopolitan Club the sight of a "heathen Chinee" eating his luncheon next to the younger son of the college town's Methodist minister was a surprise and a revelation. But today in Paris the paradoxes of the Cosmopolitan Club are commonplaces. Men from all places come here on all sorts of missions and are not surprised to find themselves together. It is like a waterhole in the desert with all the beasts of the jungle coming down to share the common fundamentals of life, oblivious for the moment to everything but the fact that this is neutral ground.

And so beggars and plenipotentiaries, business men and artists, captains of infantry and captains of industry, Alaskans and East Indians, Incas and Englishmen—all meet at the feeding places and waterholes to exchange thoughts and platitudes, to tell tales that would make Conrad blush with envy and then to pass on into the night and out of each other's lives.

For the sheer amusement of it, I noted one such cosmopolitan day in detail. Quite naturally, the antipodes said good-morning to each other, the Equator sat down with the Arctic Circle to luncheon, India's sunny clime took afternoon tea with Canada's wildest backwoods, while for thirty minutes in the evening Yankee United States chatted with "culture gaulois."

On my way to breakfast with an officer on leave from the front, I ran into my Swiss friend's politely Continental, "Good-morning." I trotted him over to the now famous press room of the Hotel Crillon, where American press representatives meet.

This was part of "God's country" transplanted accurately to Paris's most ancient mansion, if by "God's country" we understand any city room of any American daily. The room had lost nothing in the transplanting; it was realistically equipped, even to the last cuspidor and the last missing wastebasket, not to mention the superfluity of waste paper, the lack of ventilation, the banging of typewriters and the dense clouds of cigarette smoke which filled the air.

An introduction followed to the notables present. It was evidently an experience to my genteel young Swiss, who had never before gone slumming in such a hectic and typically cosmopolitan American environment.

Then I left to keep my luncheon appointment with a Mexican Frenchman, secretary to a wealthy Russian. He had come to Paris with his principal at this particular time in order to be on the ground for putting through an oil deal of international scope. The deal had been hanging fire during the great war and was fated to hang fire for many additional months. For four years the Russian had been in North American oil centres—in Mexico City, in Tampico, in New York—incubating his dream of world domination; and now that the time for its hatching had about arrived he was—why, naturally, he was in Paris.

We had luncheon at the Cercle Etranger de la Presse, whose door was opened to us by a one-armed wearer of the Medaille Militaire, and whose waiters, poilus sporting the fouragere and the Croix de Guerre, were still servitors of the French Government in its new nursery of public opinion and foreign press correspondents.

For seven francs we got a good fifteen-franc meal, the French Government paying the deficit cheerfully in order to conserve contentment and good-will among its wards.

But besides the luncheon there was much about us to observe. Eating over in one corner was Bernard Baruch with three French officers on liaison duty with American public opinion. Next to them was a man whose written word swayed an entire continent—de Franchii of Buenos Aires. His articles, syndicated through South America, found their way into the Inca settlements of Peru and the hyper-sophisticated capitals of newly rich South American republics. On his left was a Japanese reporter from a world-renowned news syndicate which fed the East and made the opinion of the Oriental coolie.

I wondered whether the import of their conversation was the settlement for all future time of the fate of North America. I learned later that they had really been engrossed in a discussion about a little French girl they had met the night before.

Up in the library, when we had finished, we sat down to a collection of the latest newspapers from three continents, discovering in them articles cabled or written months and months before by the very men we had been talking to, articles containing facts unknown to us all until our present reading, while in the meantime there hummed busily about us the burly American press representative of Tardieu's Mission de la Presse. He was leading some of his international charges to the bar.

At home that afternoon in a studio rented from a well-known French artist I found a little French girl, wearer of the Medaille Militaire. She had served with the Americans as an ambulance driver, had incorporated their American slang into her English and now wanted to come to America. "We have room for you there," I told her. But being in Paris we adjourned the discussion to the Crillon.

At the Place de la Concorde, foyer of all nations today, I ran into Carl Byoir, emissary extraordinary just returned from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Austria, where he had been paying both formal and incognito visits to the new ethnic groups.

The President of Czechoslovakia, Masaryk, was well and beloved of his people, Byoir told me, but the living question bothered him—not the rent or his cramped quarters; rather the opposite. Masaryk was living in a splendid old Hapsburg castle in Prague, but with 743 rooms there was only one bathroom and, since the college professor had been accustomed to a meager, but sanitary suite of seven rooms and three baths before the war, he found it difficult to acclimate himself to the lowered standards of the new democracy. Democracy in the ancient cities of feudalism has its drawbacks.

Byoir brought tales, too, of the great popular esteem with which our own democracy was regarded in these new lands. Bands, parades, cheering thousands, had greeted his coming. American democracy was sitting in the very heart of Czechoslovakia. Masaryk had taken Byoir to his library in the castle and showed him a little cloth-covered book. "This contains the rules of procedure—the new 'court order'—of Czechoslovakia," said the President. It was the White House book of etiquette. Masaryk added that the diplomats of Bohemia would not wear a uniform as is the custom of some well-known republics, but civilian clothes in accordance with the American fashion.

Byoir also brought with him a new book by Freud and told me of an interview with that savant in which the latter had expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon civilization in the world today.

I found a poor expatriated Jew—a real Wandering Jew. Living in Rumania, he had fled when that country was overrun by the Germans. Now that it was "ally" he had endeavored to return to Rumania, but was denied redemption by his own "fatherland." In some backwoods area of Europe's fighting lot the American Army had discovered him, hungry, homeless, and his family in Bucharest. They had put him into a United States uniform because he had no clothes to wear. Now he was in Paris—a man without a country.

The last I heard of him, he was trying to enlist in the United States Army as an alien—friend or enemy neither he nor any one else could determine. International relations had become sadly mixed.

Then I met the wife of a Belgian officer. She had been educated in Dresden and in Rome, and talked German and Italian as fluently as she did French. Hers was a common tragedy, the tragedy of Belgian women cut off by a line of steel from Belgium's fighting men in Flanders. She was an involuntary widow in France. America she could never hope to understand, not because it had come into the great struggle the fourth year, but because it had stayed out the first three.

Nor could I be really surprised when I found at tea one day one (1) European army Captain, aid to the Prince Emir Faisal, one (1) Canadian Red Cross nurse from Manitoba absent with leave for a week in Paris, one (1) young French matron, and one (1) niece of the Norwegian Hendrick Ibsen, whom every newspaper man knew because of her association with the American press headquarters.



Brown Brothers.

House Where Clemenceau Once Dwelt in New York—No. 212 West Twelfth Street.

"The Tiger's" New York Home

There's an old house on a side street in the City that Forgets,
A house of faded splendor that remembers and regrets.
Like an aged spinster, shabby in the silk of long ago,
It cuddles romance to its heart—it harbored Clemenceau!

The years have pressed upon the years, and men have come and passed,
To leave no writing on the walls, no names to live at last;
But every home begets a soul, and that is why we know
There's an old house down in Greenwich remembers Clemenceau.

It dreams and dreams of other times, for fifty years have fled
Since youth was in the Frenchman's smile and sunshine on his head;
And, lo, the house becomes a shrine, forever sought by men
Who'd place their loving tribute where "The Tiger" had his den.

Aye, Clemenceau, The Tiger—you have known him in the days
Ere he'd quaffed the wine of glory and won his crown of bays;
Ere the splendor of the soul of him had given worldwide fame
To an old house down in Greenwich that's a palace through his name.

EDWARD S. VAN ZILE.

Vorarlberg Also Desires Self-Determination

Little Mountain District, Tucked in Where the Tyrol, Bavaria, and Switzerland Meet, Has Waked Up to Near-National Aspirations

ONE might have supposed that the list of territories in Europe which aspired to be nations or near-nations as a result of the war had been completed some time ago and that the papers would not spring any more on us. But it was not to be. There is a new one. It has cropped up in the news during the past few weeks, causing further disquiet to those already suffering from acute revision of their geography.

Its name is Vorarlberg. It is tucked away between Bavaria, Switzerland, and the Austrian Tyrol, and has for centuries formed a part of the Austrian domain. Vorarlberg, it seems, is tired of Austria, wants none of Bavaria, and would not mind joining Switzerland, but is not wanted there.

On May 11 a plebiscite was held in which 45,500 Vorarlbergers voted in favor of joining Switzerland and 11,000 against it. Overtures to Switzerland will now begin, it is added, but the Swiss cantons are themselves to have a plebiscite as to whether Vorarlberg shall be allowed to become part of Switzerland.

It is a safe guess to say that mighty few persons in these parts have even heard of Vorarlberg. It is usually lumped in with the Tyrol, yet it is distinct from that part of the quondam Austro-Hungarian Empire. There is a perfectly well-defined boundary between Vorarlberg and the Austrian Tyrol—namely, the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. Travelers over the Arlberg Pass may see this boundary duly marked with a monument. The name Vorarlberg means the land "beyond the Arlberg Pass"—"beyond," that is, from the point of view of a person looking westward over the pass from the Austrian Tyrol.

The springs of the Rhine in Switzerland are not far from the southern boundary of Vorarlberg, across the mountains known as the Rhätikon. In this part of Switzerland is the far-famed Engadine, with its health resorts such as Davos-Platz, Chur, &c., very much better known to the world at large than the region to the north of it, where the desire for self-determination has just waked up.

In the north Vorarlberg reaches the beautiful Lake of Constance; on the shores of that lake is Bregenz, the political capital of the land. Bregenz yields precedence, so far as size is concerned, to Dornbirn, up in the mountains behind the lake, but it is nevertheless the most important place in Vorarlberg. The other leading towns are the railway junction of Feldkirch, where the lines from Tyrol, Germany, and Switzerland meet, and Bludenz. Dornbirn has about 15,000 inhabitants, Bregenz about 10,000, Feldkirch and Bludenz in the vicinity of 5,000 each.

Previous to the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Vorarlberg was administered by a "Statthalter" residing at Innsbruck, capital of the Austrian Tyrol, but it also had a Governor of its own and an Assembly of twenty-one members. It used to send four representatives to the Reichsrat, or Imperial Parliament, at Vienna.

The Hapsburgs began adding Vorarlberg to their motley collection of territories back in the fourteenth century. Feldkirch was incorporated in their dominions in 1375, Bludenz and the picturesque Montavon Valley in 1394, the Bregenz region in 1451 and 1523, Sonnenberg in 1455, and Hohenems in 1765. It was after the annexation of the latter to Austria that the Empress Maria Theresa united all the districts of the region under the name Vorarlberg and placed a Governor over them with his residence at Bregenz. In 1782 the region was made a part of the Tyrol, and in 1804, during the Napoleonic wars, it was annexed to Bavaria. It was not until 1814 that Vorarlberg was separated from Bavaria and restored, with the exception of the district of Hoheneck, to the Austrian crown. In the following year the region received its present status.

The area of Vorarlberg is 1,000 square miles, and it has something like 150,000 inhabitants, practically all of whom speak German, the exception being those who still cling to that strange dialect known as "Romansch" or "Romanic," which the Roman settlers imprinted upon the inhabitants of this region when it was known as Rhaetia.

In the more mountainous sections of the little land the inhabitants are pastoral; in the towns the spinning and weaving of cotton had risen before the war to a flourishing condition, as had various other lines of industry. Trade with the surrounding countries also grew rapidly in the years before the war, schools were improved, factories sprang up in the towns, roads and bridges were built, and railway connection established northward, westward, and eastward. From the leading Vorarlberg centres—Bregenz, Feldkirch, Bludenz—one may travel in a few hours to Lindau, the Bavarian port on the Lake of Constance, and thence to Munich, eastward to Innsbruck and Vienna, westward into Switzerland and France. The Austro-Hungarian Government also carried out extensive harbor improvements at Bregenz, thus enhancing the importance of the lake trade centring at that port.



Photo Illustrating

General View of Feldkirch.

The Vorarlbergers are distinct from the inhabitants of Bavaria, the nearest part of Germany. They claim descent from the Alemanni, who, after their defeat by Clovis, King of the Franks, in the seventh century, flowed back eastward and settled in the valleys of the ancient Rhaetia. An interesting point in their history is that the first efforts to Christianize them were made by an Irishman, Saint Columban. He and a number of other missionaries penetrated into the region, but they were not very successful, and the natives continued to worship at the pagan shrines of their ancestors around Bregenz. Later, Saint Gallus, one of Columban's helpers, working from the great monastery of St. Gallen, west of Vorarlberg, made more headway among the heathen, and his work was successfully completed by the Bishops of Constance and Chur.

Through the Middle Ages Vorarlberg's hills were crowned with the castles of knights to whom the doctrine of "meum" and "tuum" was neither interesting nor convincing. The picturesque ruins of these strongholds, surrounded by grand Alpine scenery, are among the most attractive features of the land. One, the Schattenburg, towers gloomily over Feldkirch, and numerous others frown down from the hills of the lovely Walgau, famed for its mild climate and brawling streams. Visitors to Bregenz are reminded of the days of these robber knights by the remains of strong walls and of even remoter times by the name of the town, a corruption of Brigantium, the ancient Roman name.

Thanks to the mountains that ring them round and cut them off to a great extent from the rest of the world, the Vorarlbergers have preserved a certain independence of attitude through the centuries and have refused to be overawed by the noble lords who have sought to browbeat them. They are of an essentially practical nature, numbering in their midst more mechanics and builders than sculptors, poets, and musicians. They are industrious, frugal, even if given a bit to comfortable living, and talkative to a degree. They garnish their speech with many a witty remark, but are inclined, it is said, to become cantankerous and disputatious upon slight provocation. They are very patriotic and religious; in fact, going to church and concerning one's self with church matters, says one writer on Vorarlberg, is the principal business of more than one of the mountain valleys that make up the land.

Many of the people live in fine wooden houses of a pleasing style of architecture. The contrast between these domiciles and the poorer houses of the inhabitants of the Swiss sections immediately west of Vorarlberg at once strikes the traveler's eye. The natives still wear picturesque costumes in some parts of the region, though by no means to the extent that was common as recently as twenty-five or thirty years ago. The most striking of these costumes are found in the Bregenzerwald, as the district behind the town of Bregenz is called, and in the Montavon region.

"Though small, Vorarlberg is a land favored by fortune," writes one enthusiastic admirer. In all probability the calm that has reigned in the land, with slight interruptions, for centuries, will not be disturbed, no matter what decision regarding its future may be reached.

Church That Cannibals Built

HOW the chief of an African tribe punished cannibals by making them build a Christian school and church was related by Dr. John M. Springer, superintendent of the Congo Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

"When the Rev. Roger L. Guptill arrived at his post in the village of Kabongo, Belgian Congo, the chief (also called Kabongo) said the Belgian administrator of the district had ordered him to stop cannibalism among his people and had instructed him to arrest any one found guilty of the practice.

"Kabongo very gladly responded, and brought in some thirty or forty prisoners. Then he decided to build a schoolhouse. After the cannibals had been lined up in the morning each day for a lecture either by the administrator or by Kabongo himself on the evils of cannibalism, Kabongo would dispatch them to bring in poles, palm trees, rattan, and grass. When the schoolhouse was finished, Kabongo had them build the church."

Puritan Attacks on the Stage and Its Clothes

Plays Which Offended Fundamental Morality Are Not Successful Nowadays, Despite What Reformers Say of Lingerie Displays and Scanty Skirts

By JOHN CORBIN.

THE amazing feature of the attacks lately made upon the contemporary stage has not been their verbal violence. In that respect they have often been excelled. Nor have the assailants brought any charge against the themes broached in the contemporary drama. As early as 1579 Stephen Gosson arraigned the theatres for corrupting the religion and the moral conceptions of the Elizabethan public, and with such fervor that the players were moved to defend their ethical standards. A century later, Jeremy Collier published "A Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage," which moved John Dryden to a confession of sin and wrought a definite reformation in the moral tone of the drama. Both of these old moralists knew the theatre well, and they launched their shock battalions against its mighty citade'. The puritan critics of today make their stand not for the purity of the mind, but for the purity of the eye. Their complaint is that the returning soldier is invited to the inspection of lingerie; that the American drama is being written by the salesman of hosiery.

Beyond any question, there has been of late decades a startling relaxation in the standards of ocular decorum. A hundred years ago the female sex (as it called itself) was supposed to be without limbs and (even in the case of stage dancers) incapable of outward flourishes. Then, in 1827, Mme. Françisque Hutin attempted to introduce French ballet dancing at the Bowery Theatre.

"When she sprang upon the stage in her abbreviated skirts a storm of hisses greeted her, and the curtain was rung down upon the trembling, affrighted Frenchwoman."

The "occupants of the seventy-five-cent boxes"—the diamond horseshoe of that day—arose in their offended modesty, and trooped out of the theatre. The occupants of the pit, who paid 37½ cents for their seats, hesitated between subservience to the high example of the boxes and the instincts of Peeping Tom; but in the end they, too, stood, and in fact exited, in the cause of ocular seemliness. Not so the twenty-five-cent occupants of the gallery. Deaf to the mandates of high society, they sat tight in a curiosity unashamed. But they were not rewarded. Mme. Françisque Hutin was never allowed to appear again. Yet the ballet costume of wicked Paris eventually became familiar even to the most sensitive eye.

The elder puritan of the eye met his Waterloo in "The Black Crook"; and the story of that famous victory, or infamous defeat, is recommended to his modern descendant. Thanks to the machinations of the press agent, or whatever he was called in those days, the clergy attended in numbers and returned to their pulpits to denounce the exhibition of limbs and flourishes—with the result that "The Black Crook" achieved nation-wide fame and earned for its producers several fortunes. The reformer of today denounces the press because it does not denounce the show which roused his ire. By sad experience the press has learned its business. If it so much as whispered the name the box office would rejoice in what in theatrical parlance is known as a riot.

The assertion that such plays are written by sellers of hosiery is equally bland and engaging, and it suggests that as yet the reformer's experience of the undress revue is limited. Hosiery is the least of all its requisites. As Haywood Broun once expressed it, the chorus has made its stand for the freedom of the knees. And there are at least thirteen other points which it has incorporated in its covenant with the public. What these are I know, but may not tell. For it is a curious feature of the phenomenon to which the reformer has called attention that, though most of us look upon the thing itself without a qualm, the name of it still sticks in our throats. The fact seems to be that no generation can be quite without decency. An Elizabethan would have blurted out all these words amid roars of laughter; but he so cherished the modesty of his eye that he would permit no woman on the stage, even in the most voluminous of all crinolines. And so, in deference to modern proprieties, I can only say that the seller of hosiery and lingerie, though from a motive quite different from that of the reformer, would look upon the modern girl and music show with an equal abhorrence.

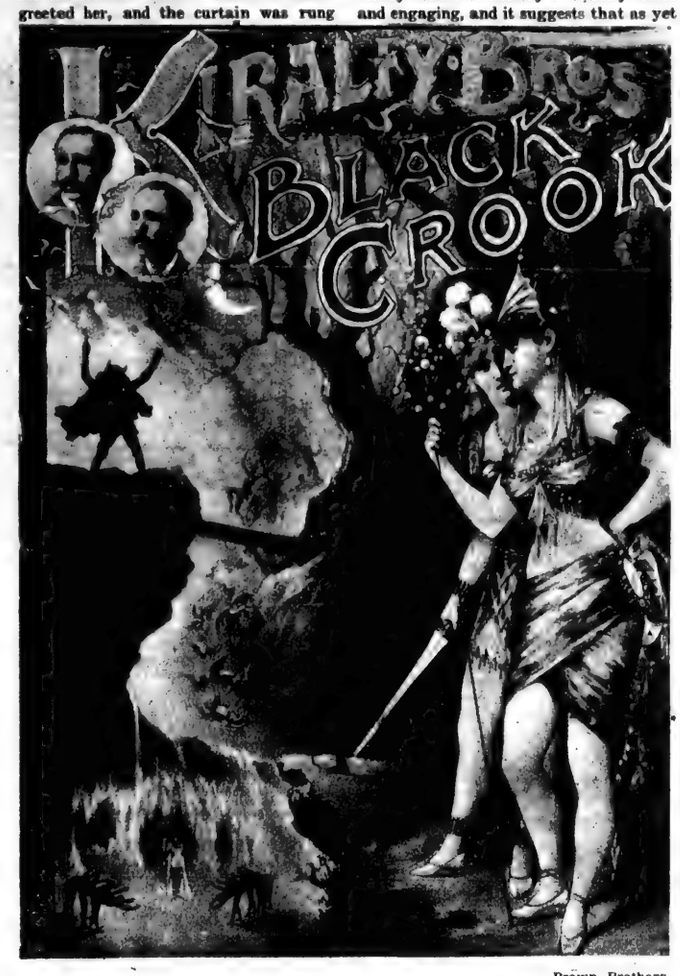
That the exploitation of nudity has at times been a serious evil is obvious to every right-minded playgoer. But the remedy is not so obvious. The critical preacher of today is himself against invoking the censorship of the police. He is also against "Burlesonizing" the stage. Only one remedy has proved at all efficacious. Certain managers have gone so far in catering to the roving eye as to shock the man in the street, not to mention his wife and his daughter. The result has been financially disastrous. What were once haunts of all unseemliness have of late become almost reactionary. With this as with other evils, the only available remedy lies in the instinctive decency and good sense of the people.

The broadening of current standards of taste is, in fact, the work not of the theatres but of the public. There was a time when the waltz was denounced from the pulpit—and when Lord Byron found in it a new and prepotent intoxication. Standards have been easing off ever since. The zoological dances, which are being deplored in some quarters, were popular in all grades of society before they were exploited on the stage; and at one time our débutantes reached extremes which a chorus girl would blush to emulate. In a recent play a young actress engaged in a game of "strip poker" in which she "lost" large quantities of her hosiery and lingerie. Certain case-hardened first nighters were shocked; but, as it happened, she went from the theatre to a costume ball in the identical disarray, and there created not a ripple of protest. The fault, in so far as there is a fault, lies with the standards of the great public; and for those the managers must be held far less responsible than the clergy.

In all probability the assailant of our stage exaggerates the fault. The decencies of the eye are much more a matter of custom than of intrinsic morality. In Paris they used to tell a story of an Arab who expressed delight at the fact that the women of Western Europe could mingle in general society. He found that it improved the women and improved society. A Frenchman inquired whether Arabian women might not profit by such liberty. But at this suggestion the Arab wildly shied. The passions of his countrymen were so inflammable, he said, that if an Arabian woman were to disclose so much as her nose or her forehead she would not be safe from violence. To us his prudery and his illogic are merely laughable; but must we not seem equally absurd to the Japanese? When the Portsmouth Peace Conference was in session a Bostonian Summer resident of York Harbor entertained a Japanese delegate and his women folk. It was a broad-minded Bostonian, and he especially admired the Japanese as the Yankees of the East. But at bedtime the delegate, accompanied by a bevy of his women folk, trotted down to the dock and plunged into York River, quite as they would do in their own country. Overnight the broad-minded Bostonian, admirer of the Yankees of the East, was transformed into a rigid exclusionist. He even ceased calling Aguinaldo the George Washington of the Philippines.

The really amazing thing about the contemporary outburst against the stage is that, with all the solicitude for the purity of our eyes, the critics do not seem to be concerned for the purity of our minds and hearts. Yet the broadening of standard here has been even more remarkable. Is "Camille" an immoral play? When, in 1849, Dumas fils wrote "La Dame aux Camélias," he read it to Emile Augier, the foremost dramatist of his time; to Jules Janin, the foremost dramatic critic, and to Léon Gozlan, a prominent novelist. All three signed for him a brevet of morality. But the Minister of Education, Léon Faucher, forbade him to produce his play. Dumas then got his illustrious father to go with him to plead his cause before the Minister. Faucher refused to admit father or son, and turned them over to a subordinate, who said that nothing could be done. At the end of a year de Mornay succeeded Faucher as Minister and licensed "La Dame aux Camélias," which had a successful Spring run. But by Autumn there was a third Minister, Persigny, who forbade the resumption of the run until overborne by his predecessor, de Mornay. So at last the piece won the freedom of the stage. But at the end of fifteen years, when Dumas fils recorded these adventures, the play was still under the ban in England. It lived to become a leading feature in the repertory of Bernhardt, Duse, and all actresses who aspired to the first rank; and it is today a favorite of the sob sisterhood wherever there is a local stock company. What was its offense in the eyes of two Ministers of Education? Simply that it attempted to show a courtesan as a human being with a heart and a capacity for self-sacrifice.

We are not here concerned with the truthfulness of the play, or with its ef-



Brown Brothers.

An Old Poster Which Caused Much Clamor. "The Black Crook" Was the Progenitor of Our Modern Ballet Shows.



A Stage Style of 1868. Lydia Thompson, Famous in Her Day as "The English Blonde."



From F. J. Wilstach Collection
The Worrell Sisters in "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," 1868.

fect upon the morals of the public. Let us grant that Marguerite Gauthier is sentimentalized, and that the generations of women who have admired her character and bewept her woes have received a demoralizing impression as to the life of her kind. The point is that, once again, as in the time of Molière, the drama won its freedom to speak the truth as it conceived it about human life and character. Ibsen met, and overcame, a similar opposition when he undertook to show how a woman might have a higher duty than that to her husband and children. When Shaw exhibited Mrs. Warren and her profession, Magistrate McAdoo closed the theatre—and was judicially reproved for his overweening arrogance. Today Ibsen and Shaw seem to many folk conservative moralists. One recent play showed a young girl having her "fling" of immorality, and took the position that she had the same right to do it as any young man. Another exhibited young people who, being financially unable to marry, lived together in freedom unreproved. If the pulpit disapproves of one or all of these teachings, as I presume it does, here is its true point of attack; for they strike at the roots of established morality and religion. But the reformers who are now assailing the stage do not mention these things and are apparently ignorant of their existance.

Here again, however, if we take the broader view of the stage by decades and generations, the policy of non-interference has been justified. With the exception of "Camille," none of the plays instanced has attracted the general public, which shuns offenses against the mind and the heart as instinctively as it fights shy of improprieties addressed to the senses. The tendency of the commercial managers whom the puritan critics abominate has been steadily reactionary.

Yet the drama as a human institution has undoubtedly profited by its freedom. Thanks to the pioneering of Dumas fils and Ibsen, a whole range of moral and social problems, of problems in character and in conduct, have been made familiar to the great public. Side by side with the "classy, girly, jazzy show," against which pulpit orators fulminated, were Maeterlinck's "Betrothal" and Barrie's "Dear Brutus"—plays that probe ideas of character and fate with a broadly human sympathy and a philosophic insight which are beyond all praise. Just where the masterpieces of our modern stage will stand in the world perspective of drama, it is perhaps too early to conjecture. This much, however, is already manifest, that seldom or never through all the centuries has the general level of intelligence and of moral standards in the theatre been so high. Surely that is a fact as worthy of attention as the before-mentioned details as to stockings and lingerie—or the absence of them.

It is a fact often commented on from the pulpit itself that, in the decades which have seen the rise of the modern drama, the Church has been gradually letting slip its hold on the people. Many reasons have been given for this; but the most cogent of them, I take it, would somehow relate themselves to the narrow-minded violence of pulpit attacks on the stage. For a generation and more the world has been moving out and away from its old moorings—at a pace that has always been rapid and often disconcerting. But it is still the same old world—beguiled at times, no doubt, by the pride of the flesh and the lust of the eye, but, in its depths, moved only by those great forces that work through the heart and the mind. It is not without cause if a generation shuns certain free churches and finds delight of the spirit elsewhere, at the expense of $2, plus the agent's fee, plus the war tax.



Piaso, in London Sketch.
The Victory Girl—A Picture Typifying One Class of Modern Stage Costumes.

Trees and Forests as War Memorials

MUCH has been written about memorial trees and forests as monuments to our soldiers. But few, if any, "masterpieces" of this type of memorial have been displayed in the magazines or newspapers. Nature is, indeed, a great sculptress, but the advocates of her art have hesitated to display photographs of sapling elms or four-year pine transplants and say, "These are the things we recommend as monuments to our heroes."

Perhaps the best way to get over the difficulty is to show pictures of trees that have already become memorials—memorials of a sufficiently distant past to give them dignity. For if the idea of the memorial forest is new, that of the memorial tree is old.

Recalling the early history of the United States, it was under an elm that William Penn made his famous treaty with the Indians; it was under an elm that Washington first took command of the American Army, (this tree, by the way, is still alive,) and there is still standing in a Massachusetts town the old oak under which John Eliot first preached to the Indians in the early years of the Massachusetts settlement.



A Roadside Elm Planted by Early Settlers. A Fitting Memorial to Their Thrift and Foresight.



Old White Pine Plantation, Sharon, Mass., Showing What the Memorial Forest, Planted in 1919, Will Look Like Thirty or Forty Years Hence.

The memorial forest makes an even more satisfactory impression both in its early and its later stages than the memorial tree. Ten acres of young pine trees no more than one foot high are already beautiful to behold. But what a monument to sacrifice and heroism do they present at the age of thirty years! They are then upward of forty-five feet in height and show an average trunk diameter of about nine inches.

The New York Times
Review of Books

Section 8

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1919 EIGHT PAGES

WHAT HAPPENED "WHEN THE WORLD SHOOK"

A Romance of Adventure in Which Rider Haggard Quite Outdoes Himself—Latest Fiction by E. F. Benson, Viola Meynell, Upton Sinclair, and Others

WHEN THE WORLD SHOOK. By H. Rider Haggard. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

SPEAKING quite soberly and without exaggeration, this story of "When the World Shook" is an amazing novel. Amazing in its imaginative quality, its romance, the splendor of its descriptions, doubly amazing when one remembers that it is the successor to a long series of colorful tales of adventure in savage or extraordinary lands. But we frankly admit that, in our opinion at least, Rider Haggard has never conceived and placed before our eyes any pictures more thrilling or more impressive than are contained in this latest book of his. It is a strange and wonderful country indeed, this island to which he takes us, a veritable region of marvels, whose magnificent climax comes in that really superb account of the descent into the bowels of the earth, and of what happened there. Down in the great cavern which the adventurers finally reached, that cavorn so vast that human eyes could not fathom its extent, so beautifully yet so weirdly lighted, was a place meet for that wonder of wonders which presently came whirling and swaying through it, that wonder of wonders which was the balance of the world.

Allan Quatermain does not appear in this story, the narrator of which is one Humphrey Arbuthnot, a wealthy Englishman. After the death of his deeply beloved wife Natalie, Arbuthnot, accompanied by two intimate friends—Bastin, a clergyman of the most devout, not to say credulous, type, and Bickley, a surgeon and a rampant agnostic, as narrow-minded in one way as Bastin is in another—went for a yachting trip, intending to visit the various South Sea islands. With them went—and very fortunately, as it presently turned out—a little spaniel named Tommy, which had been a great pet of Arbuthnot's dead wife, and devotedly attached to its mistress. On the voyage certain curious things happened; then came a fearful storm, before which the yacht was driven helplessly on and on, whither no one knew. At last, however, the sun shone once more, and those who had given themselves up for drowned found themselves on an island, which, as they presently learned, was called Orofena. There for a time they dwelt in peace, thanks in great measure to the surgical and medical skill of Bickley, until Bastin's energetic efforts to convert the natives, who were all worshippers of a god whom they called Oro, began to meet with a success which enraged the native priests. Whereupon the three friends, still bearing with them the little dog Tommy, fled to a certain mysterious place which they had long wished to visit, but whereon no one, not even the head priest himself, was allowed to set foot. And there they encountered adventures strange and wonderful, as strange and wonderful as ever befell our dear old friend Allan Quatermain.

And marvelous as those adventures are we, who read of them believe while reading every word of their history. Rider Haggard has a wondeful instinct for just how much and how little to explain. He leads us on so cleverly, step by step, that when the climax is reached and the three friends stand with Oro, the Great Lord, who 250,000 years ago was the King of Kings, the King of the Sons of Wisdom, who alone possessed the secret of the Life-water, and Yva, his daughter, "the Divine Lady, the Heiress," far down in the very depths of the earth, there where the Eternal Traveler comes swaying and spinning past, we are entirely ready to accept the situation. For have we not seen the opening of the crystal coffins, gazed with Arbuthnot and Bastin and Bickley at the great statue of Fate in the huge black marble building where were buried the Kings of the Sons of Wisdom, and trodden the silent ways of the underworld City of Nyo, where the strange, unfading light which cast no shadow illumined all things with its unearthly radiance—that enormous city which was dead? Have we not drunk with them of the Life-water, seen the visions shown by Yva, heard the awful, inhuman threats of Oro, and descended on the ever-moving stone through the chasm far down into the earth? Yes, and caught glimpses of even more wondrous things than these, when for an instant one personality merged and vanished in another, and in the living Yva we saw again the spirit of the dead Natalie!

Yva understood, understood more even than Oro, though he had lived for many generations and been the ruler of those Sons of Wisdom who possessed all the knowledge garnered by a civilization beside which ours would seem crude and ignorant and barbarous. He had reigned, and he wished to reign again, and in order to achieve his purpose would have repeated the awful thing he had done once, 250,000 years ago. But love proved stronger than ambition, and by a supreme sacrifice a woman vanquished the mighty Lord Oro and saved the world. But to tell of how this sacrifice was accomplished, or to give more than just a hint of the wonderful and fascinating things to be found within these pages would be to mar the enjoyment of the prospective reader.

Perhaps the convincing quality of the narrative is due as much to the humanness of the persons involved as to the vividness of the descriptions, admirable as these are. Bastin and Bickley are real people, and their disputes are most amusing. We know the old chief, Marama, and even the fearsome, half-Satanic Oro becomes a genuine human being when we hear his prayer to Fate, there in the dead of night, in that silent, vast hall of black marble wherein his predecessors had all been buried. Yva is very lovely, and very much of a woman for all her mysterious powers and those moments when she seemed to the adventurers no less than half divine. A really splendid romance, rich in color, fresh and gorgeous in its imaginative qualities and power, and, needless to add, absorbingly interesting, is this wherein Rider Haggard tells us of what happened "When the World Shook."

ACROSS THE STREAM

ACROSS THE STREAM. By E. F. Benson. George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net.

IN his new book, "Across the Stream," Mr. Benson issues a solemn warning of the dangers attending any intercourse with spirits, whether those spirits be of the alcoholic or the etherial order. In fact, he seems to regard the one as being somewhat closely affiliated with the other, for not until Archie Morris, Lord Davidstow, the unrather unheroic hero of the story, after being rejected by the girl with whom he was in love, and who preferred to espouse wealth and a Marquis rather than poverty and a courtesy title, resorted for consolation to what our prohibition friends used to call "the demon rum"—represented in this particular instance by whisky—did that other spirit, the "hellish visitor," come to him. And like other demons of whom we have heard, the "visible incarnation of evil" wore the guise of a spirit of light—none other, indeed, than that of Archie's elder brother Martin, who had died when Archie was a baby.

Martin himself had communicated with his brother by means of automatic writing when Archie was only a very little boy. But his early messages were of no great importance, and they stopped when Archie was about 14. Then some years later, when Archie, now a grown man, had fallen in love with the fair but false and worldly Helena, Martin warned his brother, not once but twice, though in such a way that Archie could scarcely be blamed for not understanding the warning. On the second occasion Martin told Archie that he would not be able to come again, but as he had said this before, it would not seem surprising that when the other evil spirit appeared

(Continued on Following Page)

SIR ARTHUR PEARSON DESCRIBES THE GREAT VICTORY WON OVER BLINDNESS

VICTORY OVER BLINDNESS. How It Was Won by the Men of St. Dunstan's and How Others May Win It. By Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

CALIBAN is forever overmatched by Prospero and the forces of help and healing in human nature are greater than the forces of injury and destruction. If it were not so the race would long ago have disappeared from the earth. The forces of destruction gain the upper hand sometimes, as when with horror and dismay we watched their progress during the war. But now it is possible to see more clearly what the powers of helpfulness were doing at the same time and to study their growing strength and influence. Sir Arthur Pearson's book tells the story of one of the phases of that everlasting struggle, a story so wonderful in the sheer bigness of its achievement over misfortune and handicap, so inspiring in the promise it offers to such victims of war or of accident that it deserves to stand as a milestone marking human progress. For those who are busy anywhere, in this country or elsewhere, in the work of mitigating the fate of blinded men, women, and children the book will be invaluable. Others will find in it a story of human effort and victory more fascinating and more deeply moving than any fiction.

Sir Arthur Pearson, who had led for years a busy, successful and influential life as proprietor of the Daily Express, the Morning and the Evening Standard of London and of a chain of daily newspapers throughout England, began to lose his sight a few years before the breaking out of the war and by the time the first men blinded in battle were sent home from Belgium and France he had not only become totally blind himself but had made and won his own struggle with all the forces of doubt and despair that attack the sightless man. He had learned how to be blind and was eager to show these blinded men how they could still lead normal, active, useful, happy lives. St. Dunstan's was established in the early Spring of 1915, with 16 men to care for, and by the end of 1918 over 600 men had, in Sir Arthur's phrase, "already learned to be blind and had returned to their homes," while 700 were in training and 200 more who were still in the hospitals were presently to come there—a total of 1,500 men who have been enabled to put despair behind them, to lead cheerful, happy lives and to become busy, self-supporting men instead of the helpless dependents they had thought fate had made them.

The book tells with considerable detail and in simple and always interesting narrative just how all these results were brought about. Preliminary chapters make known the story of how St. Dunstan's was acquired and organized for this work, and how rapidly it developed while later ones carry the render through a day with the blinded men, deal with the various occupations in which they are trained and the methods of teaching, describe their indoor and outdoor amusements and the system of after-care, study the psychology of the blinded men and relate their success in their new careers after they leave the place where they "have learned to be blind." The story of St. Dunstan's itself is full of interest, for it was built by that Marquis of Hertford who was the original of Thackeray's wicked Marquis of Steyne in "Vanity Fair." It was placed at Sir Arthur's disposal by its present owner, Mr. Otto Kahn, American financier, with permission to do whatever was needed to make the palace and its surrounding park serve his needs. Set in the heart of London, this spacious house with its fifteen acres of beautiful grounds gave to Sir Arthur at the very beginning of his work the establishment and the environment he wanted. He has almost filled the gardens with workshops, class rooms, offices, and other buildings, additions have been made to the house itself, and as the work grew a half dozen or more other houses near by were loaned or taken over, and several large establishments on the seashore or in the country were given or loaned by individuals and associations to be used as convalescent or holiday resorts. Altogether it makes an enormous enterprise and when one considers the huge properties that its head and manager controlled in former years the admission he makes at the end of his first chapter shows how big and complicated he has found it. "In days when I could see," he says, "I had the direction of some big enterprises, but St. Dunstan's became the biggest individual business that I have ever conducted."

Throughout the book Sir Arthur emphasizes the necessity of creating in the blinded man, and seeing that he maintains, the right state of mind toward himself and the world. As he tells us:

> The main idea that animated me in establishing this hostel for blinded soldiers was that the sightless men, after being discharged from hospital, might come into a little world where the things which blind men cannot do were forgotten and where every one was concerned with what blind men can do. * * * At the very moment when it would be most natural for them to be despondent I wanted them to be astonishingly interested. I wanted them to be led to look upon blindness not as an affliction but as a handicap, not merely as a calamity but as an opportunity.

This basic idea made the moral atmosphere of St. Dunstan's tonic for the sightless man from his first day there and the author records the fact that men who went to their homes for even a brief stay before entering made slower progress for some time than did those who came at once from the hospital, because of the ill effect of the well-intentioned help and pity which surrounded them in their homes.

The men at St. Dunstan's are taught massage, shorthand writing, telephone operating, poultry farming, joinery, mat making, boot repairing, and basketry. Sir Arthur considers poultry farming to be a particularly suitable occupation for the blind and says that all of those who studied it at St. Dunstan's have been successful in practice. Shorthand writing in Braille, although it is, he says, a very difficult art, has been an important study and he mentions that dozens of men have gone from his establishment to their old places as private secretaries or have found new ones, and all of them have met every standard required. Some of them now earn higher salaries than they did before they were blinded—a fact which gives body to Sir Arthur's contention that there are some important advantages in being blind, since it compels him who is thus handicapped to develop faculties that otherwise would remain dormant and to train all his capacities to a higher degree of proficiency.

The men at St. Dunstan's learn to dance, if they do not already know how, and frequent dances are held; they even had, with the greatest enjoyment, a fancy dress ball; they row and swim and wrestle, attend theatres, organize concerts among themselves, play chess and cards and dominoes, hold debates indoors and tug-of-war contests out doors, go on long walks and week-end rambles in the country. As much importance is attached as St. Dunstan's to teaching the men to play as to teaching them to work.

A chapter on the settlement and after-care of the men, after they leave St. Dunstan's, is written by Captain Ian Fraser, who has charge of that department.

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

THE Program Committee of the Authors' League, at the recent annual meeting of the league, recommended that an extensive scheme of work be undertaken, planned to promote general interest in authorship and in books and reading. Among the suggestions of the committee were: The establishment of monthly conferences in New York City, open to local and out-of-town members and to publishers and editors, which might be developed into important literary congresses; the establishment of State chapters, to be chartered by the league, with which existing literary organizations might affiliate, whose purpose would be to unify the authors of the State and to foster a pride in State literature; the establishment, under the State chapters and with the aid of the league, of local societies of authors in towns or cities, each chapter, branch or local society to have a nucleus of league members with a larger membership of associates.

The judges of the Columbia University prize for the best book of poetry published in 1918 by an American are William Lyon Phelps, Richard Burton, and Sara Teasdale. The prize of $500 was secured for the university by the Poetry Society of America. Books entered for the prize should be sent at once to Mr. Frank D. Fackenthal, Secretary of Columbia University. The judges are not, however, confined to books that have been entered but may select any volume of poetry published last year by an American poet.

A new book by Zane Grey, to be called "Tales of Fishes," is in train for early publication by Harper & Brothers.

The Phi Beta Kappa exercises at the commencement of Columbia University this week will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the society at Columbia. The poem will be by Florence Wilkinson, a new book of whose poems will be published this Spring.

Anne Warwick, author of "The Best People," "Victory Law," and other stories, who in private life is Mrs. Ruth Cranston, has recently returned to the United States after almost a year of service with the Red Cross in France.

"Our War with Germany," by John Spencer Bassett of Smith College, is promised for early publication by Alfred A. Knopf.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are adding to their "Deep Sea" edition of Conrad's works "The Inheritors," which was written in collaboration by Joseph Conrad and Ford Maddox Hueffer.

A new book by Henry Leverage, "The White Cipher," a story of Scotland Yard, secret service, and the London underworld, will be ready for publication this week by Moffat, Yard & Co.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will have ready in about two weeks V. Blasco Ibanez's novel, "La Bodega," translated by Isaac Goldberg, who has Englished this into an explanatory sub-title, "The Fruit of the Vine." The story deals with the effects of wine upon the masses in Spain and with the vice of drunkenness among them.

The American Red Cross is adding its appeal to that of the American Library Association for books and magazines for the army and navy.

THE SALVATION ARMY

THE WAR ROMANCE OF THE SALVATION ARMY. By Evangeline Booth and Grace Livingston Hill. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

THE collaborators upon this war book, which is as different from other war books as the Salvation Army itself is different from ordinary life, have evidently worked together with harmony and enthusiasm. For the pages show little sign of the wide differences between them in training, work, and viewpoint. Miss Booth is a Salvation Army leader of long experience and the Commander in Chief of the Army in America. Mrs. Hill has been a writer for many years and is well known as the author of a dozen or more popular novels of romance or adventure or mystery. But there is no trace in the book of divergent feeling or separate angle of vision. The spirit of Commander Booth dominates it throughout, and while, apparently, Mrs. Hill has done all the writing, except one chapter that is "the Commander's own," she has taken her material from the records of the Salvation Army and her inspiration from its Commander's heart.

Many people have wondered why the doughboys have brought back from the other side so much more enthusiasm and affection for the Salvation Army war workers than for any other of the relief organizations, when the amount of its services was more limited than that of almost any of the others. It is perhaps the most notable achievement of this book that it makes the reader understand the feeling of the soldiers. The narrative is simple and direct, but through it one quickly feels just what the Salvation Army service meant to the soldier boys, the appeal inherent in its unstinting personal service straight from the heart, undaunted by difficulties and utterly regardless of danger or death. And consequently the book has a fascination peculiarly its own and different from the interest aroused by other kinds of war books. In the chapter written by Commander Booth herself there is an exposition of the care with which the war workers were selected and the training by which they had been equipped that helps also to explain why the Salvation Army was so successful in its program of war service. "I feit," she says, "that it was better to fall short in quantity than to run the risk of falling short in quality. Therefore I would not send any officers to France except such as had been fully equipped in our training schools."

The narrative opens with an effectively told account of the burning of the Salvation Army Training School, of attempts upon the life of Commander Booth, and of efforts to inveigle her into telling the location of Salvation Army workers in France, all of them, apparently, a part of German machinations in this country. Salvation Army officers landed in France in June, 1917, to look the field over and decide upon the best program of work, and the advance guard of its workers was there soon after the first of the American Expeditionary Forces had landed and begun their training. The story is told in detail of how the lassies and the men set up their tents, found a corner in a barn, or made use of any kind of rude shelter, and carried on their work in the training areas or in half a dozen sectors at the front from that time until the signing of the armistice and the homecoming of the troops. The pages are full of anecdotes, some of them bubbling with humor, others thrilling with heroic action, and many movingly pathetic. It will be a surprise to many, who have thought of the Salvation Army members in France chiefly as makers of doughnuts, to learn that, while they lived their religion in deeds no matter at what cost to themselves, they neglected no opportunity to present it in words also, and that meetings of song and prayer and speech were frequent incidents in their work. It is to be noted also that their popularity was won without the distribution of cigarettes. They did not offer tobacco in any form to the soldiers and no one wearing the Salvation Army uniform used it. The last of the dozen chapters is devoted to letters of appreciation of the Salvation Army's services in France which have been received from Generals and privates, from people of high station in civilian life, and from the relatives of the men.

EMERSON AND WHITMAN

The New York Times Review of Books:

SO far as I am concerned, I feel that discussion of the fascinating subject of how far Emerson appreciated Whitman has got to be ended sometime, and that that time might as well be now; but a few words in peroration.

In Mr. Hervey's letter to THE TIMES of May 24, he refers to the fact that Emerson invited Whitman to dine with him at his hotel in New York; but is it possible that he has forgotten Emerson's comment on that meal and his disgust at his companion's table manners? Mr. Hervey suggests that I read Mr. Traubel's volumes "Whitman in Camden." Can he doubt that I have done so? He evidently thinks that these records are more to be trusted than is Mr. Edward Carpenter's account of his conversations with Whitman. Perhaps, and then again, perhaps! At any rate, here is a subject for another lively discussion if anybody cares to enlarge upon the theme. But, for the moment, let us cease to blow each other to bits with the bombs of quotation, and look at the matter with the eyes of common sense. At present our controversy greatly resembles the cheerful chant of that Summer insect who drones monotonously: "Katie did; Katie didn't." Did Emerson or didn't he? Vital question.

Let us take the matter from the particular to the general. As a rule, all writers in a country and generation, all of a certain standing at least, have some sort of relation with one another. I will go further and say that they have one of three sorts. They are either friends, or enemies, or they treat one another politely and regard one another's work with varying degrees of not too exuberant interest. I think Emerson's feeling for Whitman belonged to the last category. After his first irritation at the taking in vain of his initial letter, Emerson's calm kindliness asserted itself and enabled him to be pleasant and neighborly to Whitman when occasion arose, and even to offer him signal marks of courtesy from time to time when solicited. For one of the two favors which Mr. Hervey mentions, the letter of introduction to Sumner, we know Whitman asked for; and the other, the speaking up for his poem, may very well have had the same cause.

I do not see that Mr. Hervey has deduced anything to shake my original contention, since I was speaking of artistic influence, not personal graciousness.

And now I must reluctantly leave the field to other antagonists and get back to my work. So I make my bow to all those who feel called upon to oppose me in future, assuring them beforehand, with the heartiest good-will that I am convinced that a careful examination of all the documentary data will prove that I am right and they are wrong.

AMY LOWELL.

Brookline, Mass., May 25.

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

calling itself Martin and masquerading as Martin, Archie should have been deceived. At any rate, deceived he was; the fiendish visitor taught him "richly to enjoy" without shame various pleasures of a kind from which he had hitherto shrunk, and to delight in and to feel intensely "the call of putrefaction and decay." So Archie rapidly became utterly demoralized. He encouraged his already drunken father to drink still more heavily, he was rude to his old nurse, snubbed his patriotic servant, and altogether behaved very badly indeed. Finally, he would have died in this unhallowed condition had it not been for Jessie, the plain and devoted sister of the fair and false Helena. Jessie did not, on general principles, approve of cultivating occult powers, and bade Archie beware of his, but when he was in danger she stared down the evil spirit and defeated it utterly by the simple means of not taking "her gaze from those awful eyes that sometimes smiled, sometimes blazed with hate." And of course after she had done all this for him, Archie could not but offer her his heart and hand, though with an abruptness which may have indicated sudden conversion, but seems rather to imply a desire on the part of the author to end an already extremely long novel.

To speak truth, it is difficult to take this last book of Mr. Benson's very seriously. The picture of child-life with which it opens is charming. Archie's ideas, his relations to his mother, his father, and his devoted nurse Blessington are admirably handled, and such incidents as the episode of the tiger-skin show him as a real little boy, full of such fancies as possess all imaginative children. Many of the very numerous descriptions of scenery, too, are very lovely. The tale moves from England to Switzerland, then to Italy, and back again to England, and each place in which Archie sojourns is delineated with care and much detail. We see the lovely English Spring, when "a purplish mist hung over the birch trees, and soon it changed to a mist of green as the buds expanded." Switzerland, too, we see in Spring as well as in Winter, and there are delightful water-color studies of the Castello at Silorno, the harbor there, and the sea in which Archie so loved to swim. The book is written in Mr. Benson's easy, flowing style—in this instance somewhat too copiously flowing—and Helena, who is in some way more than a little like the heroine of "The Climber," is a real and a cleverly drawn character. Her plans and her manoeuvres are deftly handled, and she is by all odds the most interesting person in a book which is without any of those delightful, serio-comic characters, like the Canon in "Sheaves" or the patience-playing lady of "Arundel," for instance, whom Mr. Benson portrays so very well. But the natural side of the story is slight, and based upon a threadbare plot, while the supernatural is neither thrilling nor impressive. The first couple of communications from Martin are convincing, and one is led to expect a good deal. Somehow, the expectations fail to materialize, and when the spirit of incarnate evil appears in the guise of Martin it fails either to awe or greatly to repel the reader. Mr. Benson has written some very good novels; no writer, however, can be expected always to measure up to his own highest standards, especially when he is so very prolific as is Mr. Benson. And "Across the Stream," though by no means without merit, ranks a long way below such books as, for example, "The Climber" or "Sheaves."

JIMMIE HIGGINS

JIMMIE HIGGINS. A story. By Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," "King Coal," "The Profits of Religion," &c. New York: Boni & Liveright.

IN his latest book Mr. Sinclair tries to show the reactions of the war on a dyed-in-the-wool Socialist, buffeted by fortune since his earliest infancy, but clinging dog-like to the tenets of Socialism. Misled at first by the plausibilities of German propagandists, he mixes with them unwittingly and is haled before the representatives of the Department of Justice, but is discharged with a warning as a harmless "boob."

Embittered and discouraged by the loss of his wife and children, all blown to pieces in the explosion of a munition factory near their home, Jimmie takes to the road as a hobo and is in a fair way to becoming an out-and-out anarchist, with his hand raised against everything representing decency, law and order. But the spirit moves him irresistibly to volunteer his services in the war as an expert mechanic. The transport taking him to Europe is blown up by a U-boat, he has an entertaining conversation in an English hospital with King George V., whom he cheerfully addresses as "Mr. King" and tries to win over to Socialism, and then, after doing yeoman service in helping smash the German advance at Château-Thierry, Jimmie is attached to the American troops sent to fight the Bolsheviki around Archangel.

Thus far the reader, though rather bewildered as to exactly what the author is driving at on account of the turgidity of his style, is rather favorably disposed both toward Jimmie and Mr. Sinclair. But when the latter gets his hero to Archangel he utterly violates the license allowable to a writer of fiction. Jimmie, accused of disseminating Bolshevist propaganda and refusing to name his Russian accomplices, is subjected to the most atrocious tortures, depicted by Mr. Sinclair quite as if they were everyday occurrences in the American Army. The disguise of fiction, thin at best all through the book—for Mr. Sinclair is always a propagandist first and novelist second—is thrown away completely, and the author deliberately accuses men in our army of being versed in all the refinements of hideous torture, as fiends worthy of the Spanish Inquisition.

Jimmie Higgins's limbs are twisted and wrenched, he is strung up by the thumbs, he gets the "water cure," characterized by Mr. Sinclair as "included in the Fort Leavenworth régime." Refusing to reveal his Bolshevist accomplices, Jimmie's agony continues day after day until finally he goes stark mad.

Mr. Sinclair should produce the evidence upon which he bases his astounding accusations, if he has any. If he has simply written on hearsay evidence, or, worse still, let himself be guided by his craving to be sensational—and in another incident of his book, both shocking and utterly inartistic, no other motive occurs to the reader—he has laid himself open not only to censure but to punishment.

SECOND MARRIAGE

SECOND MARRIAGE. By Viola Meynell. George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net.

A STORY of the remote fen country of England is presented by Viola Meynell in her new novel entitled "Second Marriage." The plot of the story centres about a family by the name of Gilmour, who owned a large farm at the edge of Skirth Fen, and were somewhat more prosperous than the majority of their neighbors and relations. This family consisted of father, mother, and three daughters, Ismay, Rose, and Esther. The love stories of these three daughters, and more particularly of Ismay and Rose, make up the book. When it opens, Ismay has just married an enormously rich man and left the fen, and for a time the tale is concerned principally with Rose, whose character is well described. She was an "imitative young woman, who had "nothing within her," and was entirely dependent on outside stimulus. Moreover, she was quite ready to fall in love with any man who made love to her, and fall out of love with him so soon as she ceased to see him. Finally she marries the third whom she has loved, and, being always with him, remains devoted to him. Ismay herself does not appear until about midway in the book, when after her husband's death she returns home. She is marvelously beautiful; "the radiant sight of her face left the observer feeling wistfully aloof from her and her world, not able to approach sufficiently near even for his admiration to matter." Being so beautiful, she did not need to be intelligent; and she wasn't. She "was used to not always understanding people," and, being extremely good, was given to remarking sententiously, "We should always do right." Though her husband had been madly in love with her, she had not cared much for him, but used to turn "her cold and simple look toward all that was lavished on her." However, she presently became desperately infatuated with Arnold Gilmour, a distant relative some years younger than herself, and made no pretense whatever of hiding her feelings.

Of the great fortune owned by her husband she had inherited only three thousand pounds; he had left her no more than this because he knew that it was "peculiarly acceptable" to her to be "without possessions." This money she gave to Arnold for the building of his new pump, whereby he hoped to drain the fen, after having promised it to her sisters. She declared, however, that the pump was greatly needed, and assured Rose that "we should be thankful for all our blessings." The descriptions, both of the characters and of the fen, are well done, much better than the dialogue or narrative portions. The author's style is easy and often graceful, but the novel does not hold the reader's attention very firmly, perhaps because of the shifting of the centre of interest from one character to another which occurs about midway in the book.

THE SWALLOW

THE SWALLOW. By Ruth Dunbar. New York: Boni & Liveright. $1.50.

MISS DUNBAR'S novel is, as the subtitle tells us, based upon the actual experiences of one of the survivors of the famous Lafayette Escadrille. And in a day when we may well have wearied of books of personal experience in the war—there have been so many in the last four years!—it comes to us with a freshness, a vividness, a distinction all its own. "The Swallow" is a strong and moving human story; and, although it is a war story and a good one, its interest and value are not mere matters of "timeliness."

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(Continued on Following Page)

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

creed. I did not know then how the values would shift.

The whole story is indeed a record of "not being a quitter." Richard Byrd waited in unspeakable "quarters" in New Orleans to get a job as a muleteer; he took care of mules through days of seasickness, rough treatment, dirt; when he got to London he nearly starved until he got a job at Harrod's, and all his efforts to "get into the war" were vain; it was through his invincible determination that he did "get in" at last, but that was only as an ambulance driver; he wasn't content until he was accepted as an aviator in the Foreign Legion, shortly before the Lafayette Escadrille was formed.

That is, of course, little more than the beginning of the story. Richard Byrd becomes "The Swallow," and meets "the Stormy Petrel," the clear-eyed, merry, capable Irish nurse who makes the coquetries of the silly little girl who has treated "Dicky" so badly at home seem suddenly as unattractive as they are selfish and insincere. He flies for a while; and then, one day when he is over the German lines, an explosive bullet strikes his hip.

That is the novel's high point dramatically, when the aviator, wounded, dazed, suffering, forces himself to keep at his machine, to get it back to the French lines, not to be a quitter at the end. It is the point when Richard Byrd grows up, and the values of his boyish creed shift. It brings him the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre, and it brings him nearly two years of acute physical torture. The story of those months, of the violent and terrible conflict they brought him, and of victory and happiness at the end, makes up the last part of the book.

"The Swallow" is a straightforward record of what are in large measure concrete things. The French evacuation hospital where Byrd endured all the agonies of dirt, horror, and neglect that must result from insufficient space, time, and personnel; the treatment in the American Hospital in Paris, with the Carrel irrigation of his wound; the incident of the young aviator who sacrifices his life to take oranges to his wounded comrade, the happenings of war and hospital—all these are vivid memories when the book is closed. Yet it is of a subjective triumph that the reader will think most lastingly. Richard Byrd is a human being who conquers, who out of the strength that is in him is victorious over circumstance, the German enemy, himself. After a year and a half in hospital when recovery was still far away, he says:

> Meanwhile, what of the vision which I have called life's high gift, to the severely wounded? It did not always burn steadily ahead of me. That was too much to expect. There were days when, pulled down by bitter undertows of pain, I longed again for death. There were days when the vision flickered dimly. Yet it was there. I could always come back to it. Each time that I came back I felt more sure of it.

Miss Dunbar writes simply, but with occasional telling phrase and figure. She is neither overlavish of war's horrors, nor afraid to make them plain. There are numerous merry bits in the book, too, as Richard's examination for aviation, and some of his muleteer experiences; and there is both charm and tenderness in the novel's love story.

"The Swallow" is a first novel. As such is it both an achievement and a promise.

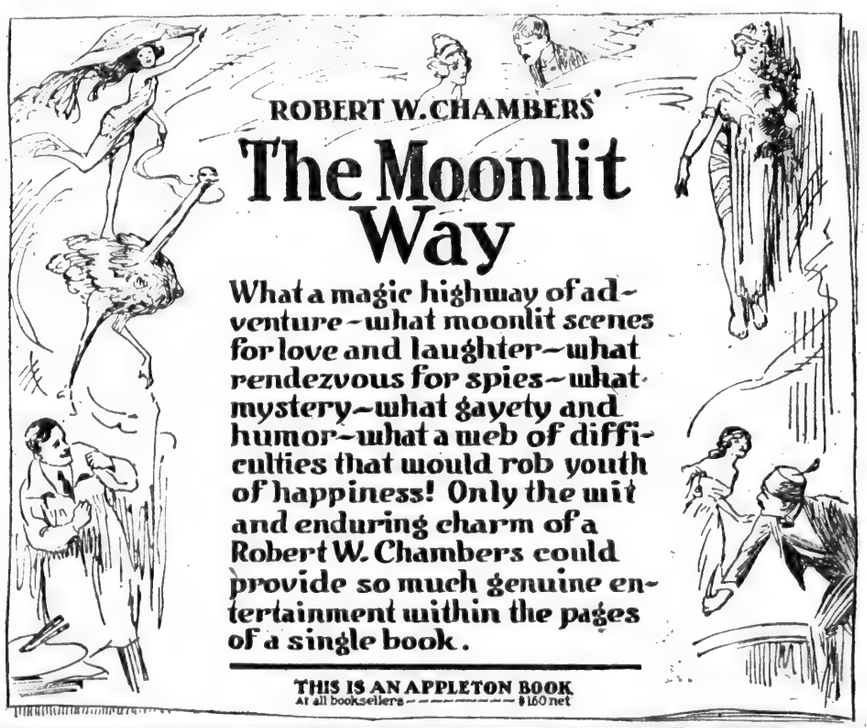
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Of course they have various adventures and meet some pleasant and some amusing people before they settle down for the Winter in a maple sugar camp on the shores of a beautiful lake. There they collaborate in a somewhat peculiar way on a novel which is, of course, successful, and have a generally pleasant, peaceful time until the author decides that the moment has come for something to happen. Whereupon he has Augusta make a discovery which breaks the happy home all to little bits and leaves the reader with a very poor opinion of her judgment. An interval of two years follows, and this suffices to carry the hero and heroine to France, where that particular pet amusement of the Germans, a bombing raid on a Red Cross hospital, brings them together once

(Continued on Page 310)



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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Page 307)

more, and enables Augusta to save Jimmie's life. Most of the little story is agreeably written, and the horse Donavan is a likable individual.

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The story is well told, as all Mr. McCarthy's stories are, and is worked out consistently and with delightful ingenuity. The characters are all sharply differentiated, and each has an important place in the tale. Mrs. Tibbenham's vanity, Mr. Tibbenham's simplicity, Lord Messiger's fads, all contribute to the development of the novel, as well as Lady Gillian's determination and the intrigues of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Marrison. "Nurse Benson" is a good story, which should rank high in the library of Summer reading.

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NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1919.

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WALT AS A CULT

IN several respects the Whitman Centenary, that reached its climax yesterday in the "Pilgrimage" to the poet's birthplace on Long Island, is unique in literary celebrations of the kind taking place in the United States. As a comparatively "young" country we have not had many anniversaries of our poets to commemorate. When they have come—as in the case of POE, EMERSON, LONGFELLOW, and, recently, LOWELL—popular appreciation has usually followed the conventional fashion of voicing itself in written, or spoken, tributes from well-known men or women to the poet whose work or personality it is desired to honor. Tributes of this kind, it is true, have been abundantly in evidence in the case of WHITMAN. But besides these there have been numerous expressions of feeling that would seem to emphasize in WHITMAN not so much the excellence and catholicity that is implied in our idea of a great, true poet, as it does the somewhat dogmatic quality that we expect to find in the teacher, or even the prophet. In a sense, every true poet is a teacher; but just so far as his gift for teaching becomes dogmatic or shows the disastrous tendency to found a school or cult—be it literary, social, or ethical—it detracts from the sheer beauty and the appeal of his poetry. WHITMAN was aware of this particular danger that threatened his muse at the hands of undiscriminating admirers and deprecated it in advance:

> I charge you forever reject those who would expound me, for I cannot expound myself.
> I charge that there be no theory or school founded out of me.
> I charge you to leave all free, as I have left all free.

Curiously enough it is a Hindu art critic and philosopher, ANANDA COOMARASWAMY, who points out this particular danger to a proper understanding of WHITMAN, declaring that the latter is "a witness, not a reformer," that "he offers nothing as a dogma, teaches nothing as a duty," and that "a cult of WHITMAN might become as vain as a cult of NIETZSCHE or as degenerate as mediaeval Taoism." WHITMAN'S fame has suffered, and is suffering today, from just that kind of mistaken zeal on the part of his admirers who, by offering him discipleship, foist upon him the rôle of "master," the rôle that above all others he cared least to assume.

IT is, perhaps, misleading to attribute this kind of estimate of WHITMAN to the zeal of discipleship. In some cases it savors more of the fervor of the propagandist who seizes any and every opportunity to strengthen his particular theory of social or moral reform, and who finds for this purpose, the annexation of WHITMAN an admirable and easy expedient. Thus, there are those who find, and who seriously maintain, that WHITMAN was an internationalist to whom Soviet Russia would have been peculiarly acceptable. "His message of revolution," we are told, "came to him perhaps from Russia, aware as he was of the Nihilist movements." Others see in him an upholder of socialism. Others, again, find in his "philosophy" a singular kinship to that of NIETZSCHE and tell us that had he lived he would by no means have sided unqualifiedly with the Allies in the great war—this in spite of the fact that the little volume of WHITMAN'S poems of democracy, recently published, gives, perhaps, more eloquent, more patriotic, support to the cause for which the Allies fought than can be found in any similar collection of verse. All this misguided propagandism is a thousand pities, and has detracted from WHITMAN'S universality of appeal as a poet. Something of the same kind happened to BROWNING, whose too ardent admirers probably did more to stem the tide of his popularity than anything else. The difficulty, the obscurity, of BROWNING'S style, however, is sufficiently marked to withhold from his poetry the popular acceptance that its high thought and beauty of imagination would naturally bring it. WHITMAN, on the other hand, writes with the simplicity and directness that characterize those whom we are pleased to call the great "elemental poets." His appeal is to the average man and woman of today and not to any class. As his Dutch translator, MAURITS WAGENVOORT, puts it, "to him who is free from prejudice, who can discern beauty, even when it appears in unusual form, who will surrender himself to the poet, and who will always interrupt the reading by long and quiet meditation, to him WALT WHITMAN opens luminous perspectives of strong love in the divine unity of body and soul, on him he bestows self-confidence, courage, and hope." It is one of the ironies of fate, however, that WALT WHITMAN'S readers, his admirers, are of the very class for whom he avowedly did not write; the average man and woman scarcely know him. If he survives the cult stage of his fame, as he undoubtedly will, his true public will find him. For, after all, as RICHARD WATSON GILDER wrote of him:

> At his best what a poet he is! He takes the color out of most poets—just as the ocean takes the color out of everything but the truest art. He said that the ocean could not be described but was a standard to test one's verse by—his own verse is a standard for other poets in respect to force, vitality, forthrightness. His own poetry is oceanic. After a while we will stop analyzing it and content ourselves with plunging into it, sailing over it, gazing out upon it, breathing its salt and saving breath.

DURING the last month two questions of international importance, alternately dominating the news columns of the papers from day to day, have been the measure of expiation demanded of Germany and her reception of the terms thus outlined for her acceptance, and some of the knotty problems that have cropped up among the allied nations themselves in the task of drawing up the peace treaty. Both questions are exhaustively covered in the June number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, where there is given the complete story of how the German peace delegates were received, how the treaty was presented to them, and how the German people received the terms. The whole matter forms a consecutive narrative of one of the most important episodes in history. Closely related to it is an authentic account of how the German revolution started, disclosing the fact that the sedition in the army began through systematic intrigue a year before the armistice. The dispute over Fiume is exhaustively given by means of the official utterances and rival claims of both sides, while similar treatment is accorded the difficulties that have now practically been settled between China and Japan. Other special features of the June CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE are: General HAIG'S report of the final phases of the defeat of Germany and his review of British strategy; a semi-official account of the Argonne struggle; important events taking place in May throughout the nations of the world, with an account of May conditions in the new European republics, as well as of the wars in progress in Russia and Eastern Europe; the full text of the League of Nations covenant as revised and explained by President WILSON; the official story of Bolshevist atrocities; the semi-official record of America's demobilization and reconstruction; the text of the International Labor provisions as embodied in the peace covenant, and a table showing the percentages of fronts in Flanders and France held by Americans, British, French, and Belgians.

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The author, who is founder and director of St. Dunstan's Hostel for soldiers and sailors, tells of his experiences.

SIR HENRY NEWBOLT ON POETRY NEW AND OLD

A NEW STUDY OF ENGLISH POETRY. By Henry Newbolt, M. A., D. Litt. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

HIMSELF a poet of mark, Sir Henry Newbolt brings to the analysis of the poetry of others and of poetry in general a breadth and sanity and courtesy not always associated with the poetic temperament. He has strong beliefs, formed, one can easily see, amid opposition that has often been disappointing and exasperating; materialism has often borne heavily upon his spirit, and he has been jostled and ruffled by the Philistines, as has every poet who ever brought his wares to market. Yet the reactions upon him have never been such as to sweep away his urbanity or taint him with bitterness—and it must be said that this only serves to strengthen his arguments and make for their readier acceptance by readers to whom vituperation is not synonymous with force nor bigotry with authority.

His new book consists of twelve essays, of which only three—those on Chaucer, Milton, and the British Ballads—deal specifically with a certain poet or kind of poetry. The others are more general in subject and of far greater interest to the average reader not especially concerned with any one writer, period, or style, since they range the whole field of poetry and advance a view of the poetic art at once sound in substance and effective in expression. The scope of Newbolt's work may be realized by the titles of some of the essays in the book, taken at random: What Is Poetry? Poetry and Personality; Poetry and Politics; The Poets and Their Friends; Futurism and Form in Poetry.

The writer has no use for those who persistently seek to look upon poetry as a sort of ornamentation for prose; on those who patronizingly wave it aside as something apart from real life and incapable of dealing with it; on those who indiscriminately demand that it meekly follow carefully defined grooves, who cry out in deep perturbation when a poet has the audacity to express himself in an unorthodox way.

It must not be understood from this that Newbolt believes in formlessness; nothing could be further from the truth. Form to him, however, is something that must vivify poetry, not hamper it. Though clearly conscious of the necessity for it, in order that poetry may not be meaningless chaos, he is doubly alive to the fatal influence, alike on poets and readers of poetry, that form may exert if not intelligently understood. Far too many persons, he feels, find enjoyment in the classics on account of their classic form, too little on account of the inspiration that throbs within that form and gives it life and value.

In "Poetry and Politics" he takes issue with those all too numerous persons who would relegate poetry to the byways, make of it a more or less unpractical by-product, thrown off by the human race as it fashions better things—things connected with science and "real life." In this essay Newbolt is vigorous and felicitous, nowhere more so than in his statement of why those who worship Reason should allow the children of Intuition also a place in walks of life commonly regarded as too practical for them—for instance, Politics. He adduces two considerations, which, he says, might well be pressed upon the partisans of pure Reason:

> The first is that government has long been admitted to exist only for the happiness of the governed, and not for the satisfaction of the governor. It would seem to follow from this that strictly scientific enactments though perhaps highly pleasing to their inventor, may not be really the most suitable to a society nearly every member of which is, on one side of his nature, an alien to science, full of illogical and often passionate preferences. In the Alsace-Lorraine of our daily life, negotiations which are demonstrated to be for our good may not always be for our happiness, and we may come to resent the dominant power which says to us: "You have lost your double nationality; so far as you were born of instinct, of art, of poetry, you are now a disinherited and subject race."

The second consideration is this: that for our rulers to listen too exclusively to the strict counsel of Reason would be to fail in duty to those who gave them their authority.

In "The Poets and their Friends" the English poet "gets back at" those well-meaning but unseeing individuals who, it is quite apparent, have beset his path as they have that of many another singer. First he pokes polite fun at the scholar, who over-emphasizes the value of the historical method in studying.

"My argument," says Newbolt with uncompromising directness, "is that for the enjoying, understanding and estimating of poetry, which is a direct first-hand record of spiritual experience, the historical method cannot be said even to exist."

Then he falls afoul of another sort of poet's friend—the antiquary—"even more dangerous than the scholar," whom he accuses of having convinced altogether too many schoolboys that to know Shakespeare is to have "a sufficient acquaintance with the obsolete words he uses, the obscure events to which he alludes, the technicalities of falconry, law, or heraldry, from which he draws his metaphors."

Then there is the "Horatian" who believes that the ultimate goal of the poet should be to toss off neat epigrams like Horace, who shivers with horror at verse which "will not scan," which is "lawless" or "irregular" or "unmusical," who believes that "one of the principal functions of poetry is to provide apt quotations for use in Parliament or upon public platforms." Newbolt also objects to "the friend who promotes the poets from minor to major," and the anthology-fiend who "keeps all that he cares to know of them in one pocket volume."

His essential liberality comes out strongly in his essay on "Futurism and Form in Poetry," which is replete with sound sense and humor never degenerating into flippancy. Limitations of space forbid quotation of his delicious version of Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale," done as Keats would have written it according to the formula of Marinetti and his disciples, and not according to the dictate of his, to them, cribbed, cabin'd and confined fancy. The opening must suffice:

BI-PLANING.
Nightingale + Misery.

1. Heartache numbness pain=opiate envy + happiness. jug-jug-jug-bubble-bubble beech-trees Summer shadows.

To Marinetti the Futurist's bitter complaint that poetry is condemned to chains by the "professors" who deify the past, Newbolt rejoins:

> To one Englishman at least it was a revelation to hear Mr. Marinetti use the word professor. In England a professor is a rare and timid creature who spends his obscure life underground, and is ready when whistled for to come out of his burrow and give up whatever he may have found there. In Italy, it seems, he is a member of the largest and most powerful section of the community; he is heaped with honors and prestiges; he owns all the towns in the country and a good deal of the land, takes precedence of all the professions and trades, and leaves them only the back streets and suburbs to work in. Moreover, says Mr. Marinetti, he monopolizes all the conversations and issues regulations for all the arts.

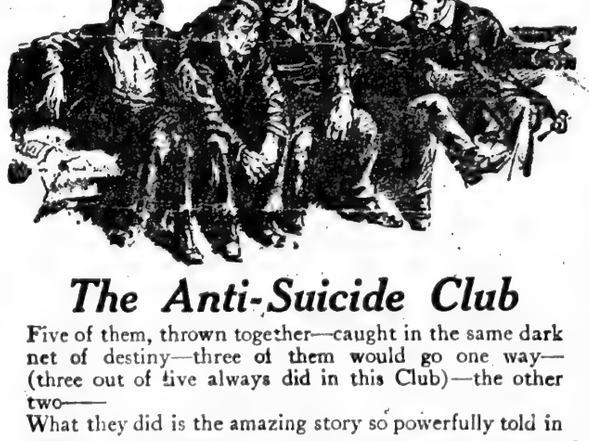
Reading of Mr. Newbolt's new book goes to show that a man can be a poet and at the same time practical; that he can revere the past and feel full sympathy for the age he lives in; that he can enter a controversial field beset with pitfalls for the quick-tempered, yet preserve his urbanity and make his points all the more telling by the constant exercise of moderation in his speech. It is a book that gives one a clearer conception of the essentials of the poetic art and a high opinion of the poet who can so effectively convey this conception to his public.

SAVONAROLA

LIFE AND TIMES OF SAVONAROLA. By Professor Pasquale Villari. Translated by Linda Villari. With portraits and illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS is a new edition of a work usually considered authoritative which first appeared in 1888. In his preface the author explains that he has no intention of offering the reader a new book; he merely reproduces an old one. He qualifies his statement by the admission that if he were now studying Savonarola's life for the first time, his work would undoubtedly be different in kind, although his views as to the Friar's character and historic value have remained substantially unchanged. So there are certain corrections and supplements in the present volume which will be interesting to earnest students of the life and works of Savonarola, but will matter little to the average reader.

The first chapter of the history deals with the birth of the man afterward known to the world as the Friar of St. Mark's, and up to the time he became a monk. The first of the Savonarola family, which originally was of Paduan descent, mentioned by the chroniclers, was Antonio, a valiant warrior, who, about the year 1256, defended the City of Padua against the tyrant Ezzelino. In memory of this achievement one of the gates of the city was named Porta Savonarola, and still bears that designation. There were other illustrious Savonarolas, but it was not until Sept. 21, 1452, that Girolamo Savonarola, the "Friar," was born. Marvelous tales, the outcome of a superstitious age, are told of him actually in his earliest infancy, but the truth seems to be that he was by no means an attractive child, for he was neither pretty nor playful, but already serious and subdued. It is in this noncommittal vein that the beginning of the book is written. In later chapters, however, the reader has an opportunity to see intimately the course of this great religionist, while recitals of chivalrous adventure, with naked swords, battles, and heroism, both physical and spiritual, are not wanting at intervals. Those familiar with this history know that it is comprehensive and far-reaching, as well as presumably accurate. Another class, who will read it for the first time, will find in their hands a book of compelling interest, in which the central figure always looms up as a figure of heroic stature. There are nearly 800 pages of close type, and it seems as if everything is included, in the way of notes and an index, as well as illustrations, to make the work complete.



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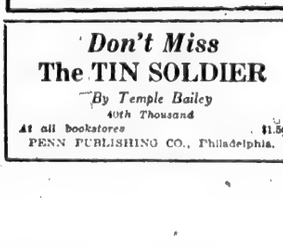
Many elements contribute to the excellence of this study of an international matter of prime importance. Among these are the theme itself, the source of its authorship, the special training of its author in a comprehension of international relations and in the law governed from these relations. The study is addressed to English-speaking readers for the purpose of presenting the case of the open-door policy and the territorial integrity of China from the standpoint of one born to the eastern habit of mind and trained to the aspirations and outlook of the eastern Asiatic. . . . The book stands as a documental review of the world attitude toward this Oriental State for the past twenty years or so. It is a timely study, coming to hand at the moment when the weak nations of the world are receiving conscientious and merited attention.—Washington Star.

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in their AWNING WORKROOM.
Apply West 43d St. Entrance.

OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.
A firm of industrial engineers requires the services of a typist and office assistant. Stenography not essential. Experience not a requisite so much as ability and eagerness to advance. Salary at start moderate, but the opportunity to rise to a position of initiative and high responsibility is unlimited. Write fully. Box V 813 Times.

OPERATOR.—Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machine operator; state salary, experience. M. H., 104 East 14th St.

PACKERS.
BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.
PAY HIGHEST SALARIES.

Bright girls over 16 who have had department store experience.

Services of Mutual Benefit Association, a dentist, chiropodist, and physician. Private lunchroom with food at cost.

Store hours: 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; after June 16, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; closed all day Saturday, June 28th, and every Saturday in July and August.

Employment Entrance, 7 W. 35th St.

PRINCIPAL and two assistant teachers in the High School; applications will be received by the Board of Education of Lewes, Del., until Thursday, June 5, 1919.
E. W. WILTBANK, Secretary.

RECEPTIONIST wanted, with telephone experience, for high grade studio, one who does not object to travel when necessary; good salary with commission; enclose photograph with reply. Z 150 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVES.
A security house of unassailable integrity, handling only issues of demonstrated merit and high potential, earning capacity, can use the services of refined, well-bred women who have had business experience or are susceptible to training.

Such women can earn commissions up to $15,000 per annum in a clean business that brings them in contact with people of the highest standing. Full particulars requested in application. T 768 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF SALESWOMEN FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
BRASSIERES,
LACES,
NECKWEAR,
SILVERWARE,
SWEATERS,
WAISTS.
APPLY ANY HOUR OF THE DAY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

SALESLADIES
FOR CANDY COUNTERS.
Good salaries and steady positions for ambitious young ladies, with excellent chance for rapid advancement. These saleladies are wanted for the Retail Department (42 hours a day.) Experience unnecessary. We teach everything. When given the necessary training will be sent out to stores requiring extra help for the day. Headquarters where applications will be received at
LOFT, INCORPORATED,
EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
400 BROOME ST., N. Y.

SALESWOMEN
EXPERIENCED ON
DRESSES.
We require 25 saleswomen immediately; highest salaries paid and special inducements; permanent positions; part time and extras may also apply in person (see Mr. Fattman) or by mail.
RENARD,
47-49-51 West 42d St.

SALESLADIES Wanted.—Splendid opportunity for bright, aggressive women with neat and refined appearance, selling high-class dividend-paying security; experience not necessary; short effective training given by lady salesmanager; earning on commission basis, limited only by own efforts. Phone Beekman 7834, or call 116 Nassau St., Suite 1002.

SALESWOMEN,
between 18 and 35 years, for our news stands; with or without experience. Employment Department, 106 Reade St.

SALESLADY, smart looking; refined personality; A1 position; $30 week salary; commission; silks; exceptional opportunity; permanent. De Luxe, 1,492 Broadway.

SALESLADY.—ASSISTANT IN RECEPTION ROOM OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, WHO CAN USE TYPEWRITER. APPLY BY LETTER. M. N., 173 TIMES.

SALESLADIES.—Must be thoroughly experienced in ladies' waist and specialty shop. Friedman, 685 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY for novelties and art goods; steady position; state age and salary. Novelties, F 219 Times.

SALESWOMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS.
33RD ST. & BROADWAY.
Require experienced Saleswomen for
CLOAKS & SUITS
LACES
VEILINGS
RIBBONS
INFANTS' WEAR
EMBROIDERIES
WASH GOODS
MUSLINS
NECKWEAR
ART EMBROIDERIES
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
Permanent positions, with good salaries, and with every opportunity for advancement.
Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Store closed all day Saturday during July and August.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor.

SALESWOMEN,
BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.
PAY HIGHEST SALARIES WITH COMMISSIONS.
Excellent working conditions; permanent positions with opportunities for advancement.
Store hours: 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. After June 15th, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed all day Saturday, June 28th and every Saturday in July and August.
Infants' Wear
Childrens Shoes
Shirtwaists
Silk Underwear
Gloves
Kimonos
Privileges of Mutual Benefit Association and Pension Fund, a dentist, chiropodist and physician.
Employment Entrance, 7 West 35th St.

SALESLADY, wholesale dress house; all year good chance for intelligent woman. Queen, 114 West 26th.

SALESLADY, experienced, for dress shop; excellent, permanent position for clever girl. Lehman, 2,477 Broadway.

SALESLADY muslin underwear department, experienced. Harris, 51st St. and 3d Av.

SALESLADIES.—Experience not necessary. Call Weibsecker, 270 West 125th St.

SALESLADY, experienced. 716 7th Av., Nat Lewis.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, capable of taking entire charge of correspondence and detail in advertising office; must have bookkeeping knowledge; good opportunity. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary expected. Box J 71 Times.

SHOPPER IN HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY AND GOWNS ESTABLISHMENT. MAISONETTE, 3RD FLOOR, 5TH AV. AND 57TH ST.

SLIP STITCHERS, neckwear, experienced, on men's neckwear. Call at 1 p. m. Zimmern & Zimmern, 828 Broadway.

SOLICITOR.—The leading newspaper in a city of 100,000 population in New York State has an opening for a solicitor; advertising experience necessary, and ability to write copy of advantage; an excellent opportunity awaits ambitious woman. Address, stating salary expected, K 14 Times.

SORTER AND COLLATOR.—Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, 485 5th Av., wishes to secure the services of a first-class sorter and collator for the printing department; pleasant surroundings and advancement as rapid as merited. Apply Office Manager, 9th floor.

SPANISH GIRL,
not over 20 years of age, as assistant to translator; must know English and Spanish well; also how to operate a typewriter. Call on
A. M. Bouvet,
Butterick Building,
Spring and Macdougal Sts.,
Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

SPECIALTY SALESWOMEN.
We offer a wonderful opportunity for bright, aggressive women in the selling of our new and remarkable office specialty that sells for $10. It offers utility of the first order. Nothing like it has ever before been on the market. There is no competition. The selling field is virgin. Every business office is a prospect; from one to a hundred can be sold to a customer, depending on his needs. We can use the services of Al salespromen. Reasonable advance against commissions. Beverly Sales Co., Inc., 80-81 East 10th St.

STENCIL TYPIST.—Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, 485 5th Av., desires to secure the services of a first-class stencil typist and mimeograph operator. Office Manager on the 9th floor; no applications considered before that hour.

STENOGRAPHER.
MUST BE EXPERIENCED, WITH SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE OF OPERATING SWITCHBOARD; PREFERRED; SALARY $18. APPLY IN WRITING TO MANAGER.
QUEEN QUALITY ROOT SHOP,
32-34 WEST 34TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
One who has legal, architectural, and general office experience preferred. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to Z 251 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.
We want a stenographer, a girl who is ambitious and who will find a valuable experience in the technical publishing business; preferably high school education; a good opportunity for a young woman who will appreciate the position with pleasant working conditions. Associates, &c.; half day Saturday all year, answer stating age, experience, salary expected. G 441 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—We have an opening for an educated stenographer that can take rapid dictation and transcribe her notes accurately; age 25 to 30; for the right party this position offers great opportunity; do not call unless you can qualify; salary to start, $20. Johnson, 1,920 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, thoroughly competent stenographer, preferably with some knowledge of accounts, in law office handling corporate tax and accounting matters; in reply state age, schools attended, experience both legal and other work and salary expected. O 653 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Firm of public accountants have excellent opening for a bright educated young lady with several years of stenographic tabulating and statistical experience; state fully qualifications, previous employers and salary desired to start. O 654 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Excellent opportunity for 2 rapid and accurate operators to obtain permanent positions with well-known import and export concern; must have mercantile experience; good salary assured to competent, reliable young ladies; state experience, religion, and references. G 422 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST,
one who understands billing preferable; Christian firm; fine opportunity; state age, salary, experience. T. P., 239 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, $18-25; beginners, $10-12, typists for copy work, $10-15; experienced on wide-carriage machine, $15-20; dictaphone, $18-25. Oliver typewriter, clerical, $15-12; new positions daily; substitutes needed for Summer work; no fee. Call 310 Broadway, New York. Ask for Mrs. Mackay.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady in office of large manufacturing concern; one who is capable of taking care of office details preferred; experience not necessary if ability can be shown, splendid opportunity for a bright, conscientious girl; salary to start, $16 per week. R 363 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and BILL CLERK.—Underwood machine; must be bright, active, cheerful worker; carefulness and accuracy desired more than education aspect; must be familiar with figuring; good opportunity for right person, answer, own handwriting, stating salary expected at beginning; Christian concern. R 362 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced legal in Wall St. law office; salary $25 per week; good position; reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, &c. M 635 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) accurate, neat, $18-$20.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER,
one familiar with advertising terms, routine, &c.; dependable person, with initiative, $20-$25.

TYPISTS, (3,)
or inexperienced stenographers; this is an excellent opportunity for girls recently out of school; $12-$15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, (2,)
Good education; accustomed to advertising terms; $20-$25.

Our offices, located between Grand Central Station and Times Square, are pleasant to work in; hours are 8:45 A. M., 5 P. M.; 12:30 Saturdays. G. M., R 268 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Beginner, if neat and accurate worker, will be considered; opportunity for advancement; agreeable surroundings. Apply Department of Accounts, 6th floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY,
with export experience and perfect knowledge of two of the following languages:
English,
French,
Spanish,
Call 4th floor, 67 Wall St., or telephone Hanover 7740.

STENOGRAPHERS
by large manufacturing concern, located in South Brooklyn; applicants must be acquainted with general correspondence and office routine; address letter, stating experience, age and salary expected. Steno., 208 Bway., Bklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, FRENCH NATIONAL; ITY, CAPABLE OF TAKING DICTATION IN AND WRITING CORRECTLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH; LOCATION PITTSBURGH; GOOD POSITION FOR CAPABLE PERSON SERIOUSLY INCLINED. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1124, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

STENOGRAPHER IN TOY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE.
Young lady wanted as stenographer by large dry goods commission house; must be good grammarian; state experience, salary desired, references, religion. T 760 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—An opportunity for a bright, neat appearing, ambitious young lady who is accurate and rapid; one who is interested in her work and anxious to get ahead; state your education, experience and religion; salary $18-$20. Address T 771 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for service station office; automobile manufacturing concern, situated near 11th Av.; desire neat worker; applicant must be conscientious and energetic; salary to start, $16; give full particulars. H 390 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Over 3 years' experience; must be competent to handle rapid dictation and transcribe accurately; do not apply unless you are capable of filling all the requirements busy office; good salary. Phone Gramercy 1380 (Mrs. Moore) for appointment.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for Latin American Department of prominent New York newspaper; knowledge of Spanish preferable. all Room 331, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.
Excellent opportunities for rapid, accurate stenographers and typists. Apply Employment Dept., NOISELESS TYPEWRITER CO., ROOM 611, 233 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced and capable, for downtown office of established engineering concern; excellent opportunity for right party; give full experience when writing, and state salary desired. G 460 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Prominent business house desires to secure the services of a thoroughly competent French and English stenographer; give full experience when writing and state salary desired. R 336 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by leading export and import concern, permanent position; opportunity for advancement. Address stating salary and full particulars, T 775 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class, well educated, and tabulator wanted for an accountant's office; one operating Underwood machine preferred; reply stating experience and salary. O 642 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper wanted, experienced and thoroughly competent. Apply Monday at 9 A. M. between 8-8:30, 1,270 Broadway, Room 606.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; permanent position, salary $18-$18. Apply with references. R 380 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish; good opportunity for advancement; $15 start. Edwin C. Barnes Room 702, 114 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in the office of a large manufacturing concern; state experience and salary expected. K 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat, refined, capable; $18 to $20. U. S. Rubber Co., 1,790 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, French-English, wanted; only those competent need apply. Make application in French. V 275 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner; excellent opportunity, steady employment. D 314 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; fine opportunity for responsible young lady; good salary to start. Furman, 42 West 57th.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of French, for French art concern; permanent position. R 390 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. Good opportunity for bright lady, accustomed to rather difficult dictation. G 428 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by Christian firm, high-grade work; state education, experience, salary, nationality. D 307 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply with written application. Zimmern & Zimmern, 828 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, int broker's office, nine hours, salary $16. G 419 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by exporting firm, must be accurate and rapid; attractive position, with good chance of advancement. Christian firm. Room 215, 17 Battery Place, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER.—One competent to take rapid dictation and assume some executive duties; one experienced in insurance preferred; reply fully, giving salary expected. O 697 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Requirements: Fine vocabulary and style, unusual speed, accuracy, and adaptability; salary adequate; agreeable surroundings. O 731 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, capable, energetic young woman, experienced in secretarial work and stenography. Apply personally, Monday, or phone T. J. Litton, Inc., 149 Franklin St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large publishing house; dictaphone used; as say $15 per week; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, if any, and if employed at present. K 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, by a large mercantile house, downtown, must be rapid and accurate; excellent chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 455 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted for export office; fully competent stenographer and rapid typist; must be able to operate typewriter also. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. G 465 Times Downtown.

TWO MANAGERS WANTED for ready-to-wear shops; capable saleswomen with selling experience, possessing excess energy and initiative. Write to-day. We'll wait. In other words, make the business a success through effort. Medium salary to begin. Profit-sharing basis. Fair success will earn $2,000 the first year. Ninety per cent. success will earn up to $4,000. Apply in writing, stating full particulars, experience, where employed, and present salary. No personal interviews without prearrangement by letter. Address J. F. Atkins, 1,270 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced manufacturing line; one residing in Brooklyn preferred, salary $15 weekly; state references. Box 76, 965 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper wanted, experienced and thoroughly competent. Apply Monday at 9 A. M. between 8-8:30, 1,270 Broadway, Room 606.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; permanent position, salary $18-$18. Apply with references. R 380 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish; good opportunity for advancement; $15 start. Edwin C. Barnes Room 702, 114 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wholesale silk house requires the services in general office of a competent and experienced young lady, give full particulars, salary required. E 267 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; preferably experienced in machinery lines; state experience and salary expected; opportunity to work into private secretaryship. H. F., C 765 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office of manufacturing concern, must have at least two years' experience; hours 8:30 to 5; half day Saturday; steady position with advancement. Pyrene Mfg. Co., 410 East 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER.
Near accurate $18 week to start; short hours. Oliver machine. Dickar Corp., 625 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner for stenography and general office work; must live in vicinity of Woodhaven. D Nusbaum & Co., Atlantic Av., near Shaw Av., Union Course L. I.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, attractive young lady, familiar with general office routine, good opportunity for bright, conscientious worker; state age, experience, and salary desired. K 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by exporting firm, must be accurate and rapid; attractive position, with good chance of advancement. Christian firm. Room 215, 17 Battery Place, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, experienced worker; give particulars, religion. Address "Accurate," 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, about 16; good grammarian; excellent opportunity; salary $15. K 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER experienced, intelligent, wanted by high-class Christian firm. O 707 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one who is experienced in general office work; salary $15. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, who can also wait on trade; steady position; state age and salary expected. Art, F 220 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant, thoroughly experienced; state salary, particulars. M. A., 490 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Speed and accuracy essential. Call after 10 A. M. Monday, Gotham Paper Stock Co., 31 Ferry St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced for builder's office, state salary, experience, and when available. K 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, experienced; must be neat. Buckingham Hosiery Co., 41 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER, CONSCIENTIOUS, REFINED, INDUSTRIOUS, TECHNICAL; $25. V 349 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, YOUNG GIRL, TO ASSIST IN OFFICE AND AT PHONE. B 1054 TIMES HARLEM.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced. Christian firm. Bielenberg Co., 67 Front St., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER with commercial and legal experience, salary $18-$20. Call Monday, 10-12 A. M. Room 1104, 1,482 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large manufacturing corporation; state salary and experience. K 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER, no beginner. Call Monday, 452 Water St.

STENOGRAPHER, $16 start. E. J. Ramsey Co., 967 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, beginner, for showroom. Call Kimmo, 200 4th Av.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require competent SALESWOMEN for the following departments:
LEATHER GOODS,
STATIONERY,
LACES,
VEILINGS,
UMBRELLAS.
Applicants to be considered must be thoroughly experienced. Apply at Superintendent's office, 6th floor, or by letter.

SUPERVISING HOUSEKEEPER for home of about 250 girls from 9-16 years; good salary and maintenance; also assistant superintendent wanted. E. Brown, 555 Eastern Parkwy, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

SUPERVISOR, ASSISTANT; GOOD EDUCATION AND RECORD; EXPERT STENOGRAPHER. V 350 Times.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES
now forming; day or early evening sessions. Write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, YOUNG LADY AS SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND SALARY WANTED. WRITE OFFICE, 8 GREENWICH AV.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, willing to assist with other office work; large office near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; state age, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box 40, Station T, Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.
Young woman, capable of handling large board, good voice, and agreeable; central office experience preferred. K 86 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, with slight knowledge of stenography, for stockbroker's office. Write, stating salary expected, O 751 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; experienced young girl; also assistant door in boarding house. Call 124 West 82d.

TEACHERS for five positions: French and Spanish in the high school, commercial subjects in the same department, departmental work in the 7th and 8th grades, a 9th grade, and elementary manual training and drawing in five schools, one day a week in each school. For full particulars apply to C. A. Fetterly, Superintending Principal of Schools, Rutherford, N. J.

TEACHER, kindergartner preferred, one who speaks French fluently, to take complete charge of two children, 5 and 3½ years old; seashore in Summer, Montclair, N. J., in Winter. Phone Hamilton 2114. Mrs. W. H. Gesell.

TEACHER, for private day school, third and fourth primary grades; short distance from New York City; resident position; refinement essential; one who is musical or who can direct physical training preferred. Address Day School, Z 182 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—Is there a young French teacher who would like to go to seashore for two months, July and August, stopping at best hotel, whose expenses will be paid in exchange for assisting with three grown children and instructing same in French? For particulars write Z 184 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—For private day school in New Jersey; resident position; high school subjects; must be college graduate or have had private school experience; address Academic, Box Z 213 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—Young lady for primary grades in small private school, commencing October; highest credentials required. Z 217 Times Annex.

TEACHER, Spanish, wanted; state fee desired. Address C. B., P. O. Box 40, Station V.

TEACHER.—Piano; foreign training; Southern private school; begin September. D 322 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Capable young woman of intelligence, good appearances and breeding, to operate switchboard in old established downtown law office; refined and moral surroundings; state age, reference, experience given; position where applicant can be reached; wages $12, advancement. Opportunity. M 642 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Refined and industrious young lady, familiar with lamp-board; salary commensurate with service; references. A 911 Times.

TELEGRAPH-TELEPHONE operators; excellent opportunity for bright young lady; state references, salary. K L. 38 Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced; one accustomed to busy board; steady position and good salary. Times Square Auto Supply Co., Broadway and 58th St.

TELEPHONE GIRL for Monitor board, and file clerk; mercantile experience necessary. Call Zeeman & Grossman, 836 Broadway.

TRAINED BABY NURSE wanted, or mother's helper. 133 Central Av., Flushing, L. I. Carfare 5c. Telephone 2318 Flushing.

TRANSLATORS.
Large bank needs several competent translators who can translate from English into two foreign languages (French or Spanish must be one of the languages) and vice versa; must be able to operate typewriter also. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. G 465 Times Downtown.

TWO MANAGERS WANTED for ready-to-wear shops; capable saleswomen with selling experience, possessing excess energy and initiative. Write to-day. We'll wait. In other words, make the business a success through effort. Medium salary to begin. Profit-sharing basis. Fair success will earn $2,000 the first year. Ninety per cent. success will earn up to $4,000. Apply in writing, stating full particulars, experience, where employed, and present salary. No personal interviews without prearrangement by letter. Address J. F. Atkins, 1,270 Broadway.

TYPIST FOR PERMANENT POSITION, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IN HIGH-CLASS PUBLISHING COMPANY LOCATED NEAR 42D ST AND 8TH AV. ADVERTISING OR PUBLISHING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; NEATNESS AND REFINEMENT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. K 5 TIMES.

TYPIST FOR BILLING AND COPYING; EXPERIENCED PERSON PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. GOOD OPPORTUNITY. STATE AGE, SALARY, AND GENERAL PARTICULARS. C. L., 425 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST and office assistant who has had one or two years' experience, understands Monitor switchboard, and can operate or learn to operate dictaphone; hours 8:30-5:30, half day Saturday, permanent position, with advancement assured to competent girl. Apply by letter, mentioning age, nationality, experience, and salary desired, Twentieth Century Laundry Co., 251 8d Av.

TYPISTS.
THREE EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT OPERATORS, CAPABLE OF DOING SIMPLE CLERICAL WORK; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES. STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. G 401 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPISTS for envelope addressing; permanent work; hours, 9 to 5; salary, $40 per month; bonus; rapid typist can make $15 per week; only experienced typists need apply; state age, religion, and experience. C 793 Times Downtown.

TYPIST WANTED.
We are in need of a neat and rapid typist to do detail work. One who can apply common sense to the work in hand will find a good opportunity at the Federal Advertising Agency, 6 East 39th St.

TYPIST—DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY IN ACCOUNTING OFFICE OF LARGE, WELL-ESTABLISHED COMPANY. ADDRESS STATING FULL PARTICULARS. F 267 TIMES.

TYPISTS
Several fast typists, good operators, can earn from $15-$20 per week; also some beginners. See Miss Abramowitz.
RAPID ADDRESSING 21 WEST 22D.

TYPIST, permanent position for accurate, steady worker; experienced in invoice billing; in reply give age, experience and wages expected. Wholesale, T 728 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, with experience at making out orders; a large publishing house offers advancement; starting at a salary of $65 per month. state age, experience and religion. G 404 Times Downtown.

TYPIST—CLERK.
Young woman over 21 years wanted in publishing house, high school education; one willing to learn details of the office; permanent position. K 59 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, also some stenographic ability necessary. Call between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Monday. Dalton Swimming School, 19 West 44th St., New York City.

TYPIST, experienced, rapid Remington operator, knowledge stenography desired; $12 begin; advancement. Kullman & Co., 35 Nassau St.

TYPIST.—Permanent position, busy office; good opportunity for advancement. Reply fully; salary $40 per month. O 656 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Several experienced; permanent positions and good wages. Apply Monday between 9 and 1. Efficiency Mail List Co., 225 West 57th St.

TYPIST,
experienced filling in letters; pleasant position. The Binger Co., 53 West 23d.

TYPIST-DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Good speller; evenings, 6 to 10. Telephone Lenox 9285.

TYPIST for general office work wanted; state age, experience, if any, and salary desired. K 98 Times.

TYPIST.—An unusually good position for an experienced typist; chance for promotion. V 322 Times.

TYPIST and experienced office assistant; $15 to start; permanent; advancement. Call Monday. Wm. Gray, 13 Park Row.

TYPIST and office assistant who can transcribe from dictating machine; small office; $18 start. Room 702, 114 Liberty St.

TYPIST, beginner. Room 606, 55 Cedar St.

TUTOR.—Refined, athletic young woman, college graduate, in private home to tutor children for the Summer. Address Apartment 80, 709 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

THE NEW TELEGRAPHY.
A PERMANENT PROFESSION FOR YOUNG WOMEN.
A SYSTEM BY WHICH A MESSAGE TYPEWRITTEN ON A SPECIAL MACHINE IN NEW YORK APPEARS IN CHICAGO TYPEWRITTEN ON A TELEGRAPH BLANK ALL READY FOR DELIVERY.
EASIER TO LEARN THAN THE OLD SYSTEM.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
GOOD SALARY.
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO $1,200 A YEAR.
INQUIRE OF
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER STREET,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—Competent; willing to go to seashore; must be highly recommended. Answer by letter, 88 K. H., Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WAITRESS; private family residing Oyster Bay; wages $50 per month. Call between 12 and 2, June 2, 124 East 56th.

WOMEN
OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE
TO OPERATE
OR LEARN TO OPERATE
DRILL PRESSES,
MILLING MACHINES,
PUNCH PRESS,
LATHE AND
LIGHT BENCH WORK.
GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING.
48 HOURS;
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS.
STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN, 25 to 35 years of age, for telephone, telegraph positions; short course in permanent employment; good advancement; $1,200 a year. Inquire all week, Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (near Canal and Broadway.)

WOMEN.—Gloversville (N. Y.) wants male and female help for glove factories, leather mills, building and street construction, and other jobs; no unemployed here; come at once. Chamber of Commerce, Gloversville, N. Y.

WOMAN wanted in institution for linen room and to assist housekeeper; wages $40 per month. Apply with references, 301 East 19th St., Monday, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WOMAN for statistical work; experienced; good penmanship, accuracy, judgment required. S 106 Times.

WOMAN.—Good, plain cook, and able to serve in small family; country, near New York. Box R 383 Times.

WOMAN to manage dining room on Staten Island. G 418 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES.—Large firm downtown near City Hall, is in need of a few neat appearing and intelligent young ladies for general clerical work; such as typing, figuring, &c.; hours, 9 to 5; pleasant surroundings and good chance for advancement; in reply state age, religion, and salary expected; experience not necessary. O 688 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY
in office large grocery corporation; should have experience and good penmanship; pleasant working conditions, easy hours, luncheon, advancement; give particulars concerning experience, education, age, salary expected. Y., P. O. Box 290, City Hall Station, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Bright, with a broad vision as to the requirements necessary to maintain the good will and co-operation of our girl and women employes; must have modern and progressive ideas; in replying state reasons why you are qualified to fill a position; experienced person preferred but not absolutely necessary. F. H., Box 311 New York Times, Brooklyn Office.

YOUNG WOMAN
capable of doing neat sewing. Pelgram & Meyer, 395 4th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, EXCELLENT POSITION AS OFFICE ASSISTANT. MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND WELL-RECOMMENDED; GOOD SALARY AND ADVANCEMENT TO AN EFFICIENT WOMAN. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING AGE AND QUALIFICATIONS, KEYS & LOCKWOOD, 33 EAST 17TH.

YOUNG WOMAN,
experienced at sample work, for wholesale ribbon house. Pelgram & Meyer, 395 4th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, bright, as assistant buyer for lingerie and bathing suits in large New York store; must have thorough knowledge of these lines; buying experience not essential. Apply 9 A. M. Monday, National Garment Retailers' Association, 47 West 34th St., Room 504.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist in laboratory and clerical work; two years' high school essential; experience not necessary; hours 9 to 5 and 12:30 Saturday; opportunity for advancement. Call or write Electrical Testing Laboratory, 80th St. and East End Av.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, competent, as assistant in statistical department of high-class corporation; neat penmanship and knowledge of streets of Manhattan Borough requisite; $14; state age and experience. R 397 Times.

YOUNG, educated woman may have pleasant vacation in the country with lady and her housekeeper if willing to be helpful several hours a day. F 229 Times.

YOUNG LADY, general office assistant, filing, telephone, &c.; experience not a necessary as willingness; congenial surroundings; permanent; salary $10. Adams Chester 141 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY wanted in a midtown office; hours 9:30 to 5:30; must understand single entry bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting; give references, salary expected and religion. K 4 Times.

YOUNG LADY AT INFORMATION DESK in large publishing house; bright and active; good opportunity learn for advanced position. K 87 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to do clerical work; experience unnecessary; opportunity for advancement; state references and salary expected. F 427 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, trained massage and corrective gymnastics, wanted for afternoon clinic work. Apply Monday, 1 o'clock, New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 50th St.

YOUNG LADY, over 20, good personality, ability to converse intelligently; exceptional permanent position. Apply immediately, Room 214, 147 4th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, between 22 and 35, to have charge of mailing department of a fire insurance company; salary $80 per month. G 414 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant, with some knowledge of stenography, in silk house. Write or call W. T. L., 254 4th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN as assistant in bookkeeping department; must be rapid and good penman. F 429 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE, FOR ASSISTANT HEAD WAITRESS. SCHRAFFT'S, 5 EAST 57TH.

YOUNG WOMAN for clerical work; must be quick and accurate at figures; state particulars. F 428 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work; must operate typewriter; state reference, age, and salary. V 295 Times.

WOMAN, refined personality, possessing business ability, for office work. Manufacturer, M 670 Times

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE.
170 BROADWAY. (Near Wall St.)

COURTESY and EFFICIENCY are the watchwords of this Department
A real desire to please our clients and the ability and experience to do so have raised this Exchange far above the level of the ordinary Employment Agency.

AN EXCHANGE YOU WILL SEND YOUR FRIENDS TO."

ABSOLUTELY NO CHARGE UNTIL WE SECURE YOU A POSITION.

BOOKKEEPER—Manufacturing concern, capable of taking charge of set of books. Will have an assistant. $20-$25.
BOOKKEEPER—Manufacturing concern. Thoro. D. E. experience. Take entire charge. Knowledge of Stenography. $20
CASHIER CLERK—Mercantile line. Take off trial balances. D. E. knowledge. Excellent salary for able accountant. $15.
CASHIER-BOOKKEEPER-BOOKKEEPER—Bond house, Downtown section. D. E. Bookkeeping experience. Personality. $25.
SECRETARY—STENO-BOOKKEEPER—Executive ability. Must be expert Stenographer. D. E. Bookkeeper. Personality. $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Clothing manufacturing concern; preference. Must be rapid and accurate. $20
STENOGRAPHER — Securities concern. Experienced in office detail. One who can operate a small switchboard. $20
STENOGRAPHER—Uptown section. Must be fine grade and rapid. Chance for advancement. $15.
STENOGRAPHER—Publishing. Beginner considered. High School education. Personality. $15.
MULTIGRAPH & MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR—Bond House. Must have experience and be very efficient on both machines. $20-$22
CASHIER—Hardware concern. Billing experience. Chance for advancement. $15.
BOOKKEEPER—Mercantile line. Uptown section. Good penmanship. Entry clerk. $15.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST—Capable of taking off Trial Balance. $15.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Knowledge of typing and clerical work. $15.

PARK ROW
PLACEMENT BUREAU
3 PARK ROW

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER—College graduate or its equivalent, preferably advertising experience. $35 or more.
STENOGRAPHER. Preferably brokerage experience. $25
STENOGRAPHER. Secretary to head of department advertising experience desirable. $25
STENOGRAPHERS. Good education, with a view to future experience. $18-$20
STENOGRAPHER. To take charge of office; experienced in advertising novelties. $20
STENOGRAPHER. Experience in machinery manufacturing line preferable. $22.
STENOGRAPHER. Law firm, legal experience not essential. $22.
STENOGRAPHER. Attractive openings in this work. $18-$20
STENOGRAPHER. Chemical. $22
STENOGRAPHER AND CLERICAL. Small office. $20
STENOGRAPHER. Legal experience. $22.
STENOGRAPHERS. (2) Commercial, banking, mercantile, brokerage, organization, advertising. $15, $18, $20, $22.
SPANISH STENOGRAPHER. Spanish diction. $25 graphic statistician; college woman for preparation of charts, graphs, and sales maps. $25-$50
TYPISTS.
CLERK. Uptown. $20.
FOLIO WRITER. Marine insurance experience. $25.
FLASHING. Downtown. $18
BILLING CLERKS. $15
TABULATED REPORTS. $20-$22 up
STATEMENT WORK on long carriage machine. $20-$25.
BEGINNERS. $10-$12.
MESSIOS. $14-$16.
STENOTYPE OPERATOR. Over 20 years of age; high school education, salary commensurate.
FILE CLERK. Attractive office, uptown, good opportunity essential. $15 and bonus.
FILE CLERKS. Downtown. $12.
MAIL CLERKS. $8-$10
CLERK. For payroll work. $12; others $10 to $12.

No Registration Fee.

WANTED
Office Clerks and Workers,
Department Store Clerks,

Those Desirous to Enter Business Ambitious to Earn
$15 to $30 a Week
should call at the Burroughs School.

THE BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY
An adaptable manufacturing concern known the world. This school is not for profit, but as a service to the users of our machines
There is a tremendous demand by big commercial and bank, for operating and bookkeeping machines (a practically unlimited number of splendid opportunities for advancement as rapidly as pupils qualify) are placed in good paying positions
Instruction will be given under the personal supervision of one of our staff of experts. Not an ordinary school
Any one you should investigate
Day and evening classes. You can enter at any time. Call or address
A. Latour, Manager
Savings Bank Bldg.,
Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave.
Main 7161 Tel. Worth 1661

Splendid openings, $25, $20, $18.
Girls are age, graphic charts, $25-$30
Secretary, Student Library and Trial balance $25
$20-$15
Typing, knowledge Typing
SERVICE COMPANY
SINGER BUILDING
NATIONAL EXCHANGE
Stenos law and com. $30.
Stenos opr. $20 college grad. Typists, addressograph, multigraph oprs. many others.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY, ROOM 347
REGISTRATION FEE—
$15 to $25
$12 to $18
$12 to $18
$12 to $16

SECRETARIAL COURSE also shorthand, penmanship and touch typewriting by specialists; day or evening classes; graduates assisted to positions; catalog. Wall (founded 1858.) Broadway

$10-$25, typists, $10; clerks $10-$12, bookkeeper, reports stenographers, bookkeeping $25 New York and Loyde Agency, 59 East 59th or 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BABBITT ..... $17-$25
STENOGRAPHER 15-20
OPERATOR 15
REGISTRATION FREE.
AGENCY, 20 BROAD ST.

EARN $18, $25, clerical, $15, $18 inches, digits, $20, $25 finishes; opens, dress employers. Christian Business Requirements

NURSES
School of Nursing, Inc.—Five branches nursing; no age limit; separate courses, massage at lectures Tues. 7:45 P.M. 217 W. 125th. Booklet.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, possessing sound technical knowledge of cement, with at least 5 years of practical experience in factory office. Prefer cement manufactory or contractor's experience in concrete work and analytical cost accounting; tact, initiative, and ability to instruct others essential. State full qualifications, age, experience, number of employees, if married or single, references and salary expectations. TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED, age 25 to 70, to look after climbing vines, roses; full or commission paid weekly. Apply nursery, Western New York Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Modern desires experienced man for manufacturer, salary, commission. G 331 Times.

MANAGERS—MEYER BROS., MANHATTAN, N. Y., HAVE POSITIONS OPEN FOR THREE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DEPARTMENT STORE MANAGERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS, GOOD SALARIES. APPLY SUPT.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

ADJUSTER,
FURNITURE OFFICE.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY.

WISH TO ENGAGE AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO
TAKE CHARGE OF FURNITURE COMPLAINTS AND ADJUSTMENTS.

Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor.

ADVERTISING.
Wanted, for the staff of a well known organization specializing in high-grade publicity, a man with broad experience in the preparation of booklets, folders, mailing cards, &c., and who is capable of making layouts with due regard to type face values, illustrations, &c.; ability to write good, clean copy is an added requirement. In reply state fully qualifications, age, salary desired, nationality, and experience; this is an unusual chance for a man capable of making good in a high tensioned organization, where initiative and power of accomplishment are fundamental requisites; opportunity. K 2 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN
Export corporation planning world trade publication for distribution abroad in connection with extensive foreign newspaper publicity, requires one or more energetic, high-class advertising men to explain proposition to American manufacturers who are interested in participating in plan; salary, commission, and traveling expense allowed; only apply if you can measure up to the fullest requirements of a proposition that demands serious, exacting and aggressive solicitation; no beginners or inexperienced men considered; preferably those with agency or trade paper record; state experience, references, &c. K 75 Times.

ADVERTISING AND
BUSINESS MANAGER.
A Rapidly growing New York financial weekly is looking for a clean-cut, experienced manager-solicitor who can secure general national advertising and direct circulation building; an excellent opportunity for a man with vision, character, and energy; the successful applicant's references must stand rigid investigation; applications held strictly confidential. G 413 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.
We specialize in the advertising of men's wear and require a capable young man to assist in the photographing of garments, writing of copy and descriptions, submitting of proofs and general handling of details; while actual experience in the above is not necessary it is desirable; to a young man of tact initiative and aggressiveness an excellent opportunity is offered. Z 222 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MEN who understand the original problems of promotion work are offered an opportunity to represent a new organization in selling pictorial soap; the greatest silent salesman ever invented; demonstrated with an advertisement in colors that never washes off; guaranteed harmless; causes wonderment, stimulates business economical; leads furnished, commission basis; apply by letter, stating qualifications. K. 82 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, for evenings weekly to assist in forming an association of retail merchants; we require a high-class all-around man; a fluent speaker to address meetings and infuse the necessary enthusiasm in prospective members; must be able to write strong, convincing letters and be familiar with women's wear lines to the right man an exceptionally well-paying permanent connection will result. S 112 Times.

ADVERTISING ARTIST for rotogravure newspaper supplements, commercial printing posters; ability required for line and wash layouts, lettering, selection of news pictures and arrangement of feature pages, writing captions for news pictures &c. see Mr. Hurwitz, Room 801, 450 4th Av. Telephone Madison Square 1353.

ADVERTISING MAN; able to handle sales, promotion and publicity work of credit organization; state in detail previous experience, qualification, and ideas concerning salary; excellent opening to secure permanent connection. G 467 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN to represent one of the largest fashion illustrating and advertising establishments. Apply American Art Service, 218 West 59th St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with experience; good all-around man, references. K 29 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man who knows all about cuts, type, stock; one who has worked for printers, publishers, or agency; state age, experience, married or single; mention salary willing to start. Confidential. L 55 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN. — Thoroughly experienced magazine advertising salesman wanted on high-class growing monthly publication; good proposition. Write qualifications. Z 228 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR (classified) wanted for the fastest growing foreign daily newspaper in New York; a wonderful opportunity for the proper man. Must know good, moderate salary. M. J. K., 241 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for magazine, commission. Call Monday 10 to 12. Room 714, 512 Fifth Av.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—Monthly publication; commission. Call afternoon. United Travel Publications, Tribune Building.

AN ADVENTURE IN
BUSINESS
(Not from the "Arabian Nights.")

Mr. M—— (32 years of age.) who has been a successful number salesman in the automobile business, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling ability under more favorable conditions than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your acceptance; a story from real life. Best of all it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has been a successful salesman and who has the work habit combined with our energetic "Plus" methods. We have a sim an opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish full-edge references. L. A. Cert., General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

AN ASSISTANT DELIVERY SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

MUST HAVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE AND BE ABLE TO HANDLE MEN. ALSO UNDERSTAND THE HANDLING AND PACKING OF BULK AND OTHER MERCHANDISE. A GOOD SALARY AND TO START AND A VERY DEFINITE OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION. ALL REPLIES MUST CONTAIN FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, &c. &c. OPPORTUNITY, P. K., 857 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN in most progressive city of the South, prospects of interest in business to capable and congenial man; references required. Address Haralson Bleckley, Atlanta, Ga.

ARTIST wanted; experienced in newspaper half-tone layouts; must understand photo retouching for figure work; splendid opportunity and ideal conditions for such a man. Write and give experience, R 335 Times.

ARTIST for advertising agency; capable of making artistic layouts and drawing figures for high-grade advertising; state lowest salary you will start on and reply by letter A. W., 1476 Broadway.

ARTIST.—Versatile artist for advertising agency, part or full time; all materials and office space free; experience essential; excellent opportunity for right man. Write to Box G 457 Times Downtown.

ARTISTS.
Al designer, familiar with advertising matter; must be experienced in the preparation of high-class direct by mail literature; state salary and experience. K 24 Times.

ARTIST for all-around work for photo engraving shop; good, steady position to right man. New Jersey Engraving Co., 280 Plane St., Newark, N. J.

ARTIST.
one with experience, on retouching photographs of machinery and mechanical objects preferred. from Age, 220 West 29th St.

ARTIST.—First-class retoucher wanted by large photo engraving house; permanent position for right man. G 447 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.—Sketch, layout, detail ladies' fashions; pen, ink, wash. M 863 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT.—A fast growing magazine desires the services of a young man between 20 and 25, to act as assistant to the manager; must have had experience in the subscription and circulation departments, knowledge of stenography and booking desirable, salary to start, $20 per week. If satisfactory, will pay $25; this is a splendid opportunity for an ambitious young man to grow with the company and for promotion. Call Monday, between 9-12, Azoth Publishing Co., 1,400 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER to assist in marketing a mechanical device used in connection with railroad drawn vehicles, which has been adopted by the entire express systems of United States and Canada, U. S. Army, and is now being rapidly taken up by the various users of wagons all over the continent, and there is an unlimitetd field for the device; applicants must be well educated, young, energetic, possessed of sales and executive ability, and must also meet the requirements of a bonding company; splendid opportunity for advancement; give full particulars, stating salary desired. Z 208 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN; must have had experience with manufacturer of national scope selling through jobbers; experience in hardware or electrical supply line will be helpful; give all particulars. P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station.

ASSISTANT BUYER of cloaks and suits in resident buyer's office; state where last employed and salary wanted. T. S., 267 Times.

ASSISTANT BUTLER wanted for small, high-class inn; need not be experienced if willing to learn. Philipse Manor Inn, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

ATTORNEYS.
The present real estate boom is making it necessary for us to add to the personnel of our Closing Department.
At the present time we would consider the applications of five or six attorneys who have had extensive experience in closing titles.
Applicants please apply by letter only to our Brooklyn office.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTERS.

BREWSTER & CO., BRIDGE PLAZA, LONG ISLAND CITY. REQUIRE ALL KINDS OF BRUSH HANDS FOR AUTOMOBILE WORK.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A
THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL
ESTIMATOR ON
DRAPERIES AND UPHOLSTERY.
APPLY AT 35TH STREET,
EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE.

BENCH HANDS
FOR ASSEMBLING WORK;
ALSO FILERS
AND CHIPPERS
40C TO 50C PER HOUR
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
OPEN-SHOP CONDITIONS.
ADDRESS MR. GEORGE,
P. O. Box 397, City Hall Station, N. Y.

BILLING CLERK on typewriter assist in office work; must be accurate; exceptional opportunity; state age, experience and salary. K 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — A well-established publishing house has an opening in its accounting department for a clean-cut young man, who is a good ledger clerk and capable of assisting the general bookkeeper; state age, references, and salary desired. G 424 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for export house, Christian firm, young man not over 24, with good addition and thorough knowledge bookkeeping; reply in own handwriting, stating age, explaining fully what education and bookkeeping experience you have had, and whether willing to go abroad later on when fitness is demonstrated; salary to start, $20. Z 248 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND
BILL CLERK IN OFFICE OF SILK TRIMMING COMPANY; MUST FIGURE ACCURATELY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS, GIVING REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED, P 93 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, with general knowledge of office routine; exceptional opportunity for a young man to connect with an established manufacturing concern; good future for right man; to be considered your application must state age, experience, references, religion, nationality, and salary expected. H 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in double-entry bookkeeping and capable of taking charge of office; good future for right permanent position, chance of advancement; state age, references, experience, and salary required. S 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—We want immediately an experienced accountant familiar with up-to-date methods; salary according to capability and integrity required; state salary and former employers. Whitaker, K 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry man wanted to manufacturing office, experienced on trial balances, payrolls, and routine details; high school graduate, age 25-30; state salary, quick accurate worker only, state age, experience, and salary. T 774 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - Large Fire Insurance Company downtown has vacancies for an experienced bookkeeper; also typist and clerk. Write, stating age experience and salary wanted. T 767 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager understanding control accounting one acquainted with automobile supply trade preferred. State age, salary, and experience. M 812 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted for office of engineers and contractors; salary $20 with advance as merited; state experience and references to F 404 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have thorough knowledge of controlling accounts and at least four years experience, state salary wanted, experience references. Address Hardware, 115 Third Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT wanted for local manufacturing, salary, $20 to start, good chance for advancement to ambitious, active man. Answer, in own handwriting, Bookkeeper, 750 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, who is thoroughly competent to take charge of general office details and set of books for heating and ventilating contractors; accuracy in figures is essential; salary $35. K 10 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Must be thoroughly experienced, good position for right party, state experience, salary references. Jensen Corrugated Co., 168 39th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced double entry; some knowledge of stenography and typewriting, references; state age, salary, and experience. F 414 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, typist; one year's experience, on complete set; accountancy student. S. Wald, 501 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class, double entry wanted; must have references. Apply Franklin Dye Works, 208 Dupont St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, COMPETENT, WITH EXPERIENCE IN REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING; START AT $25. GOOD FUTURE. G 428 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER: experience handling packing house branch accounts and reports, give age, reference, and salary. K 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER to take charge of office; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, and salary desired. 2M 701 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in growing publishing house; rapid, accurate penman; state age, experience, religion and initial salary expected. G 438 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, and correspondent; state experience, salary expected, and references. "Mfg.," 200 Cable Building.

BOOKKEEPER, married; assistant office man; some knowledge of stenography and typewriting essential; state age, experience, salary. E 278 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—YOUNG MAN FOR LEDGER BY LARGE SILK HOUSE; STATE AGE, SALARY, EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for senior position with corporation; state experience, etc. P. O. Box 485, City Hall Station.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, understands typewriting; state experience, reference, and salary. Box 82, 308 Broadway Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking charge of office. Apply Monday, 4:30 P. M. H. B. Levine, 12 East 33d.

BOOKKEEPER for Brooklyn manufacturer; know how to handle controls; state experience, age, and salary. Z 195 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST. — Competent young man for situation in Nicaragua; knowledge of Spanish desirable. S 78 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

BUTLER-VALET.—Scandinavian, Swiss, or German descent; married; for country estate; house furnished; in applying give age, experience, and size of family. Box G 435 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 34TH ST.,
HAVE OPENINGS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS FOR BRIGHT BOYS. THESE POSITIONS PROVIDE REAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMBITIOUS BOYS WHO WANT TO LEARN THE MERCANTILE BUSINESS, WHERE ADVANCEMENT IS ASSURED TO THE SINCERE, ENERGETIC WORKER.
APPLY AT 35TH ST. EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING
PERSONNEL BUREAU,
B. ALTMAN & CO.

BOYS
who seek a good opportunity for advancement along electrical engineering lines must be 16 years of age or over. Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., one block south of 14th St.

BOYS
Here is a good opportunity to become connected with an institution where the chances of advancement are excellent. We need a number of clean-cut, energetic and ambitious youths (14 to 20 years old) as office boys and messengers; these positions offer exceptional opportunities for promotion to boys of real merit. Write, stating age and qualifications or call in person any day this week between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. at the Personnel Department, National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall St., N. Y.

BOYS, 14 to 18 years, for office and inside messenger positions; permanent employment and advancement. Apply all week, Western Union, Room 1,702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

BOY.
14-17, for office work in department of accounts; opportunity to learn, with advancement. Bloomingdale, Bros., 59th St., Lexington Av.

BOYS.—Large firm, downtown, near City Hall, is in need of a few bright, neat-appearing, and ambitious young boys for mailing department and general office detail; good chance for advancement; in reply state age, religion, and salary expected. O 688 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large insurance brokerage Christian office has permanent position for bright, intelligent boy of good habits; public or high school graduate preferred; address in own handwriting, stating schooling, nationality, and reference, if previously employed; salary to start, $9. O 660 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
Bright young chaps for office work; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call after 9 A. M.
EISEMANN MAGNETO Co.,
32 33d St., 6th floor, Brooklyn.

BOY, bright, American, about 15, in buyer's office; salary $10 start; rapid advancement; must be neat, agreeable, punctual, willing. Address in own handwriting, with full particulars, U. P., 447 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office of automobile supply factory, bright, honest beginner; good opportunity. Call 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., Gilde Patent Manufacturing Co., 513 West 58th.

BOY about 16, to run errands, make himself generally useful, good opportunity for advancement, answer in own handwriting, state salary to start. O 659 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office to copy mail and run errands; hours 8:30 to 6 P. M.; salary $10. Address C. H., Box 33, N. Y. Produce Exchange.

BOYS (8) to begin in stock broker's office; splendid opportunities for rapid advancement; must furnish high-class references; write, stating salary expected. O 732 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Large transatlantic steamship line desires the services of several bright boys for office work; good chance for advancement; apply to start. Address J. Z., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y.

BOY wanted in a banking house; must come well recommended; good opportunity for bright young man, salary $11 per week. Apply Wall Street, P. O. Box 1915, N. Y. City.

BOY FOR MESSENGER SERVICE.—On large daily newspaper; hours 8:30-5:30; salary to start $8; excellent opportunity. Apply 229 West 43d St., second floor.

BOY, bright, wanted in cotton goods export house; a chance to learn a business of wonderful future and opportunity. G 427 Times Downtown.

BOYS! BOYS!
For general office work; good opportunity for advancement. Henry Lindenmeyer & Sons, 32 Bleecker St.

BOY WANTED, by net house for errands and mails; himself generally useful; good pay and opportunity for right boy. John Heathcoat & Co., 75 5th Av.

BOY, 15-17, excellent opportunity for one who is bright, willing, and industrious; state salary expected. G 446 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Opportunity in export and import house; willing and energetic; some knowledge of Spanish necessary. Write fully, G 428 Times Downtown.

BOY,
bright, energetic, willing to learn; office; large printing establishment; $12 start. Address R. K., 245 Times.

BOY, about 15, must be bright, neat, quick, and willing, in manufacturer's growing office, Christian firm. Apply Room 1506, 220 5th Av.

BOY, office of large mercantile company; state age, references, and salary expected. Address T. J. J., P. O. Box 187, Madison Square Station.

BOYS.—TWO BOYS IN BROKERAGE OFFICE; EXPERIENCED. CALL MONDAY, 9 A. M. J. D. KNAPP, JR., CO., 149 BROADWAY.

BOY wanted by export house; good chance for advancement, salary $10; state age and education. O 733 Times Downtown.

BOY, make himself generally useful; must know typewriting; $12, advancement. Non-Alcoholic Beverage Co., 436 West 58th.

BOY desiring to learn the export business; must be intelligent and ambitious. B. Souto Co., 108 Greenwich St.

BOYS; big company; quick advancement; boy avoids vacations; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; $36 monthly. Call Room 1048, 120 B'way.

BOY wanted in law office. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and references, M 604 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, with knowledge of Spanish for export office; state age and salary expect; give references. S. R. 117 Times.

BOY Wanted, in general office, large company downtown, to run errands and do light office work. O 663 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office in wholesale house; excellent opportunity. P. O. Box 606, City Hall Station.

BOY, 15 or 16, wanted to learn carpet designing; must have talent for drawing. M. J. Whittall, 114 5th Av.

BOYS, active, under 18; old-established firm; good salary and advancement. Apply Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St.

BOYS for stockroom; also boys for errands. Call Montgomery Ward & Co., 300 6th Av., corner 19th St., 7th floor.

BOYS in stock department of large mercantile concern; opportunity for advancement; call 8 East 22d.

BOY, DOWNTOWN OFFICE, SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; GOOD SALARY. R M 307 TIMES.

BOY WANTED, MESSENGER. APPLY P. O. BOX 1228, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

BOY, age 15-16, neat, intelligent, for office work; chance for promotion to clerical work. 195 Broadway, Room 315.

BOY wanted, by wholesale dry goods house, bright, active, one just from school preferred. Address Opportunity, V 824 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

BOY for ledger work in accounting office large publishing house. Dutton, 681 5th Av.

BOY WANTED: LAW OFFICE. ROOM 1505, 128 BROADWAY.

BOY.—Bright, for errands; good opportunity. Cahn, 621 Broadway.

BUYER OF BOYS' CLOTHING,
MAIL ORDER DIVISION.

WE REQUIRE EXPERIENCED BUYER OF BOYS' CLOTHING FOR OUR MAIL ORDER DIVISION. MUST HAVE SUCCESSFUL RECORD. WRITE COMPLETE BUSINESS HISTORY. APPOINTMENT BY INVITATION ONLY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
THE BEDELL COMPANY,
19 WEST 34TH STREET.

BUYER.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
Require a BUYER for their BLANKET AND DOMESTIC DEPT. who is thoroughly experienced and has held similar positions with leading houses. Apply by letter only.

BUYER and MANAGER for floor covering, drapery, and furniture departments; must be thoroughly experienced and competent and be capable of handling our rapidly increasing business; state full particulars when answering. W. A. McNaughton & Co., Muncie, Ind.

BUYER for coats, suits, and dresses for an association of retail merchants; only those who have handled large volumes of business and have had experience buying for both jobbers and retailers will be considered. S 112 Times.

BUYER of staple dry goods for a New York City Jobber, United Mail Order House, 6 West 32d St., New York.

BUYER of silks and dress goods, for resident buying office, Alexander H. Meyer, 6 West 32d St.

CANVASSERS.—Men and women, for the leading daily newspaper in a city of 100,000 population, New York State; an excellent opportunity for hustlers. Write, stating salary expected. K 12 Times.

CAPABLE SALESMAN WANTED.

A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION FINDS A LARGER SELLING ORGANIZATION NECESSARY BECAUSE OF RAPIDLY EXPANDING BUSINESS. EIGHT GOOD POSITIONS ARE OPEN IN NEW YORK AND PITTSBURGH FOR MEN WITH SELLING APTITUDE AND EXPERIENCE.

The men should be between thirty and forty years old, should have active minds; good health, energy, tact, enthusiasm, and good command of English.

No traveling, and experience in financial business not necessary.

When writing, BE SURE to give details as to age, selling experience, religion, former positions held, and salary expected, state also whether you think you will succeed best as face to face salesman, telephone salesman, or correspondent, and why. Your letter will be treated confidentially.

R 394 Times.

CARETAKER.—Couple without children; private house; reference required. Telephone Tuesday, between 10 and 11 A. M., Lenox 6122.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT wanted; permanent connection with accounting organization; only with extensive experience, possessing executive ability sufficient to earn interest in business, need apply. Address, stating age, education, and experience, F 408 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wanted for Locomobile, 6-38 limousine; hours 11 A. M. to 3 A. M.; state mechanical experience, references, and salary desired. PERMANENT. G 433 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Analytical with wide experience in metals and alloys wanted by a large and progressive concern in Jersey City; knowledge of ferro alloys preferred. In reply state experience and detail and salary expected. Z 212 Times Annex.

CHEMIST.—Experienced research chemist for research work on pharmaceutical preparations; one who is thoroughly familiar with such products and able to take charge of department. $2,000 to $2,400. M 659 Times Downtown.

CHEMICAL PRICE CLERK in wholesale department; must be rapid and accurate at figures, with a good working knowledge of chemicals; apply by letter only, giving age, experience, full information and references. Elmer & Amend, 3d Av. and 18th St.

CLAIM INVESTIGATOR and Correspondent wanted by wholesale concern, must have had experience and come highly recommended; able to handle a large volume of work and show good judgment in settling and adjusting differences; commensurate salary will be paid. Reply by letter, stating full details, which will be considered confidential. M 613 Times Downtown.

CLERK, experienced in billing or profit dept. of some wholesale grocery house; must understand the way goods are packed, average prices, &c.; state salary desired and Hall Station,) New York.

CLERK.—DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY IN ACCOUNTING OFFICE OF LARGE WELL ESTABLISHED COMPANY. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS. F 288 TIMES.

CLERK.—Christian concern requires young man, 18-21; must be rapid, accurate neat penman; salary to commence, $15; advancement; state age and experience. V 240 Times.

CLERK, junior, wanted by busy law office; give age, education, nationality, experience and lowest salary to begin. M 640 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING SALESMAN.
To manage credit clothing store for syndicate operating large chain of stores; excellent prospects for hustler. Adelberg-Feder Stores, Inc., 115-125 West 30th Street.

COLLECTOR WANTED. — A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE, SELLING HIGH-GRADE MERCHANDISE, OFFERS A PERMANENT POSITION WITH GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN; APPLICANTS MUST STATE, IN OWN HANDWRITING, NATIONALITY, AGE, AND POSITIONS HELD. MUST LIVE IN AND BE ACQUAINTED WITH BROOKLYN; EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. ADDRESS T. 759 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT.—DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY ON RETAIL COLLECTIONS WITH LARGE, WELL-ESTABLISHED COMPANY. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, F 285 TIMES.

COLLECTION SOLICITOR wanted, experienced, by a leading mercantile corporation, to solicit collections from high-class houses; one with large following preferred. F 237 Times.

COLLECTION SOLICITOR wanted by a reputable mercantile agency, thoroughly experienced to call on first-class houses and solicit collections. F 236 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wanted in claim department of prominent casualty insurance company, to investigate and adjust negligence claims; good opportunity for bright, energetic man; in reply state business experience, education, languages spoken. T 764 Times Downtown.

COLORISTS. — HIGH-CLASS WORKERS FOR LANTERN SLIDE COLORING; PERMANENT WORK; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; HOURS 9-5, SATURDAY 9-12. APPLY IN PERSON, MR. GRAT, 920 BROADWAY.

CORRESPONDENT AND ASSISTANT TO SALES MANAGER WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN DOING AN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS; YOUNG MAN ABOUT 30 IS DESIRED, WITH GOOD EDUCATION AND SOME PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN CORRESPONDENCE WORK. IT IS A POSITION OF POSSIBILITIES. GIVE DETAILED REPLY INCLUDING SALARY EARNED DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS. F 217 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT, thoroughly experienced, with knowledge of stenography and typing, wanted by buyer of silk department of wholesale house; should have business knowledge of this or similar textile line; age 30 to 40; salary $25 weekly; specify full experience and references. Write B. H., 104 East 14th.

CORRESPONDENT in collection department of credit organization; excellent opportunity to secure permanent connection; state in detail age, previous experience, and salary expected. G 466 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, male or female, for Serbo-Croatian language; apply at 178 E. 83d St., 2d Floor.

COUPLE wanted in country; man to act as houseman; woman to care for four rooms in garage; must furnish good references; no family; salary and unfurnished cottage; state salary required and nationality. G 486 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

COUPLE to go to country; man as butler, wife as chambermaid. Apply Monday, between 9 and 11, Weeks, 570 Park Av.

CREDIT MAN, experienced in retail credits and installment business, wanted by the Edw. Malley Co., Dept. Store, New Haven, Conn.; state age, details of experience, and salary wanted.

CUSTOMERS' man and manager wanted for large Curb house; must understand brokerage business thoroughly; liberal salary to right party. M 655 Times Downtown.

DEPARTMENT STORE
AUDITOR.
A good and permanent position is open for a young man competent to take charge of the sales-audit department of a metropolitan store. Apply in confidence to Z 226 Times Annex.

DESIGNER.
Prominent wholesale clothing concern desires a competent designer on men's and boys' clothing specialties; must be a high-grade man of extensive experience; write, giving full details; replies considered confidential. Z 198 Times Annex.

DESIGNER WANTED, EXPERIENCED ON HIGH CLASS LADIES' COATS AND SUITS, FOR OUT-OF-TOWN HOUSE; MUST BE A FIRST CLASS MAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY MURRAY & WIRSBA, 29 WEST 35TH ST.

DESIGNER.
Chicago manufacturer of high-grade coats and suits needs designer of experience and ideas; must be well recommended; splendid opportunity; communications treated strictly confidential. R 299 Times.

DESIGNER WANTED—Experienced Metal body designer; familiar with latest construction and designs on enclosed and open bodies. State experience, age, and salary expected. References required. Knox Motors Co., 58 Wilbraham Road, Springfield, Mass.

DESIGNER AND MANUFACTURER wanted on children's and misses' dresses; thoroughly experienced; out-of-town position; excellent opportunity for the right person. Z 190 Times Annex.

DESIGNER, FOR HIGH-GRADE, HAND-EMBROIDERED WOMEN'S NECKWEAR; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION FOR MAN OF IDEAS. ADDRESS R. H. 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DISTRIBUTERS wanted immediately for Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island, for an article needed for all gasoline engines; salary or commission. Collins & McCauley, Singer Bldg.

DRAFTSMAN.
We can place, at once, a large number of high-grade experienced draftsmen and engineers, mechanical, structural, architectural, etc. Openings for detailers, checkers, designers, and executives. We have to offer many excellent opportunities for young mechanical engineers for plant analytical work, etc. Business Service Co., Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRAFTSMEN wanted; we have an opening for a first-class man on machine design work; the product is medium size; preference given to a man trained in mechanical and electrical engineering; must have experience in designing; good opportunity for a man who can qualify. Apply in person or by letter, giving age, nationality, education, experience, and salary desired, to Employment Manager,

May 27, 1919.

The New York Times:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 24, enclosing check for $3.96, representing refund of my advertisement, cancelled after insertion.

I wish to add that my Room Wanted advertisement brought most excellent results.

Yours very truly,

Warren J. Bloom,
41 Union Square.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN—

WANTED, OF GOOD PERSONALITY AND SUFFICIENT DYNAMICS TO IMPRESS BODY OF MEN WITH A PRACTICAL BUSINESS SUBJECT OF UNQUESTIONABLE MERIT, ORATORY NOT NEAR AS ESSENTIAL AS FORCE OF SPEECH; MUST HAVE THOROUGH INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE, WITH SUCCESS IN TACTFULLY TREATING WITH WORKERS; $5,000 YEARLY TO START, WITH UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

GIVE AGE AND OTHER PERSONAL DESCRIPTIONS AND COMPLETE CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF EXPERIENCE; ALSO ADDRESS YOU HAVE ADDRESSED, THE SUBJECT MATTER, &c.

DON'T APPLY IF YOU CANNOT QUALIFY TO OUR APPARENT REQUIREMENTS. REPLY IN FULLEST DETAIL. ENCLOSE PHOTO IF CONVENIENT. P. O. BOX 74, GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS, two experienced operating department; good salary and opportunity for fast setters; advancement assured to right parties. Apply in person. Stationery Department, Chevrolet Motor Company, 1764 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERMAN wanted of exceptional ability, news editor, copy reader, and rewrite experience essential; must be live wire, with execut've ability and not afraid of work. Make application daily; good salary, with increase when worth is demonstrated; local living and working conditions; state present occupation and positions held. The Star-News, Pasadena, Cal.

NEWSMAN.—We want an ambitious newspaperman to boil down and rewrite news of the world; must have sound judgment, imagination and sympathy to appreciate what business men are interested in. Address, in confidence, E. W. Fairchild, 8 East 13th St., New York.

OFFICE MANAGER wanted in knit goods office selling the jobbing trade; preferable one with experience in similar lines; excellent opportunity for the right man; state age, previous experience, and salary expected. E 291 Times.

OFFICE BOY, age about 16 years; architect's office; opportunity for advancement as draftsman; practical office experience desirable; state age and salary. Graham and Hamilton, Edward Shire, 370 4th Av.

OFFICE BOY—Bright, alert, trustworthy, downtown office, where chance of advancement is exceptional; reply, stating age, salary expected and pay expected. G 652 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 16-18, in downtown office of local school engineering concern; good opening to the right prospects for advancement. G 455 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, over 16, bright. Apply Room 1001, 30 West St.

OFFICE BOY, bright, experienced, good wages. Write fully, R 591 Times.

OFFICE BOY—Permanent position, export concern. Tooth Room 2641, 17 Battery Pl.

ORDER DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT.
LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE HAS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A RELIABLE MAN, RECENTLY NOT OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, IN ORDER DIVISION, WHO IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH HANDLING ORDERS, INVOICES, &C.; MUST BE ABLE TO SUPERVISE AND DIRECT FEMALE HELP AND SET THE PROPER EXAMPLE TO HELP UNDER HIS DIRECTION IN APPLICATION STATE AGE, EDUCATION, POSITIONS HELD, WAGES RECEIVED AND CHURCH PREFERENCE. O 708 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ORGAN BUILDERS, (pipe) or a good opportunity for three cabinetmakers. Apply 350 Fulton St. (Brooklyn). Room 30.

PACKERS
IN MACHINE SHOPS,
45c. PER HOUR.
STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP.
ADDRESS MR. GEORGE,
P. O. Box 397, City Hall Station, N. Y.

PACKERS wanted in drug house, must be experienced in our line; good position for right men, give experience and salary expected. G 418 Times Downtown.

PAINT SPECIALTY SALESMAN.

A nationally known manufacturing company of paint oils and paint specialties has opening for high-grade man residing in Connecticut, with broad and successful selling experience and acquaintance among contracting painters, dealers and industrial trade in Connecticut. An unusual opportunity on salary and commission basis is offered to man meeting these requirements. Address in confidence at once, fully stating particulars. Prompt interview assured. Box K 9 Times.

PAINT SALESMAN to sell industrial, municipal, and institutional trades; salary and commission. Colonial Works, Woolworth Building.

PAINT SHALER.—Experienced. Apply at the factory, Hunters Point Av. and Vandam St., Long Island City.

PATTERN CUTTER,
experienced on fine dresses, good position, steady work to right party.
S. & H. HERSHEIMER & BRO.,
141 MADISON AV., AT 31ST ST.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, must have had actual experience, either as manager or assistant, in securing and assigning both male and female employes, must be familiar with the features relative to the stabilizing of labor forces; full particulars only will bring about a personal interview; mention expected salary; applications will be considered confidential. G. A., Box 489 New York Times, Brooklyn Office.

PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED.
Home portrait man, with wide experience, wanted for a live Southern city; big opportunity for good man; high-grade studio with the best trade. State experience and send photograph. Z 157 Times Annex.

PRINCIPAL and two assistant teachers in the high school. Applications will be received by the Board of Education of Newark, Del., until Thursday, June 5, 1919. E. W. Wilbank, Secretary.

PRINTING COMPOSING ROOM FOREMAN (union) wanted; New York firm, doing high-class catalogs, publications, color; man of broad experience and executive ability, capable of organizing and managing modern composing room economically, whose record will bear investigation, applications that do not frankly state past experience, references, reason for desiring change, salary expected, will not be considered. Address in strict confidence G 417 Times Downtown.

PRINTERS TO WORK IN OPEN SHOP.—JOB PRESSMEN, $25; LINOTYPERS, $36; OUT-OF-TOWN NEWSPAPER, $31.50; CYLINDER FEEDERS, $21. ADVERTISING COMPOSITORS, $31.50. JOB COMPOSITORS, $28.50. JOB FEEDERS, $16.50. ALL UNION SCALE. FARE REFUNDED. WRITE OR CALL ROOM 53, 81 FULTON STREET, CITY. FROM 8:30 TO 12.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS Wanted.—One first-class job man, one first-class job man, one forwarder, or finisher, or apprentice, anxious to advance; one ruler; union shop, largest in Middle West, with fine working conditions, will pay more than paid. Walker Brothers, Fargo, N. D.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.
Wages steady, work guaranteed.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
ADDRESS MR. GEORGE,
Box 397, General Post Office, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Wide-awake, clean-cut, adaptable salesman with real estate experience; or we will train them, with ability, but unfamiliar with real estate work. We are unfortunately without a large enough force to cover the inquiries that we are receiving and need most particularly men familiar with Hudson River sections, Yonkers to Tarrytown, commission basis. Salesmanagers will also find opportunities in our organization. R. E. S., 51 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—A few middle-aged men wanted by real estate concern; opportunity afforded to earn a substantial amount each week; liberal commission. Call Room 301, 277 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
The boom is on; salesmen are making big commissions; opening for man of ability; tell us about yourself. B. C., 132 Times.

RECEIVING AND SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, good marker, willing to assist loading and unloading. Replying, state age, former occupation, references, and salary required. G 440 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE selling; capable of handling subscription work; with an established credit organization; excellent opening to secure permanent connection; state in detail previous experience, age, qualifications, and compensation expected. G 468 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE, local, New Jersey, to get clients for established bond house; salary or commission. Serlis & Co., 239 Broadway, city.

SALESMEN.—The majority of men who come in to be interviewed are usually nothing more than curiosity-seekers or professional advance sharks; of course, they never get a chance to come back. What we are interested in is men who are really in earnest, ambitious to better themselves. We are a sales organization, selling financial securities, expanding rapidly and have created a special sales department for the purpose of developing men in our particular method of sales system; if you will do as we tell you, you will be placed in charge of one of our sales offices as manager within a period of two months with an income $10,000 to $15,000 a year, because of our liberal commissions. I don't have to tell men who are making money that commission basis is the only way to make big money; the salary slave is the man who needs talking to; kick that salary crutch from under you and stand on your own feet; generate some courage, show some pep and enthusiasm, and write us for an interview. T 721 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—FINANCIAL.
Investment house has immediate opening for an experienced securities salesman to follow up daily leads received by mail and phone on a rapidly growing manufacturing proposition backed by prominent New Yorkers including members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges; quick sales and liberal commission arrangement will enable you to make money right from the outset; a permanent and profitable connection for the right man; state experience and present connection. F. O. Box 74, Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN.
Representative manufacturer has opening for real producer to sell hosiery, possessed of the qualifications necessary to build his own future in an established line; right man will be given every opportunity for expansion; replies should contain information concerning past experience, age, &c.; correspondence will be treated confidentially; salary and commission. N. Y. Auto Specialty Co., 3 Columbus Circle.

SALESMAN.
Salesman capable of interviewing and selling The New York Times War Volumes; leads and inquiries furnished; we require clean-cut honest men on our sales force; no other need apply; men selected will have permanent co-operation; large commission. Apply The New York Times, (War Volumes Dept.), 215 West 43d St.

SALESMEN.—Wanted several salesmen to handle investment securities in New York and New England States; prefer men of experience having own clients; will consider applicants without experience if have unquestionable references as to energy and ability; salary and commission. M 672 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Co-operation and assistance given men without selling experience, liberal commission; our men are making $25 to $75 weekly. Call The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Call before 10, after 3. 215 West 43d St.

SALESMAN stationery trade throughout the South. We are looking for a salesman who knows the Southern trade, to sell a high-class line of stationery; this is a good opportunity for one who can meet the requirements; salary basis. Manufacturer, K 89 Times.

SALESMAN for TRUE CALIFORNIA ORANGE SYRUP in barrels and cases; established trade among bottlers, grocers, druggists; salary and commission, state experience. C 764 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Unusual opportunity for few live-wire specialty men to sell roofing cement; salary, bonus, and expenses paid; Eastern territory; state qualifications. M 1221 Times Bronx.

SALESMEN, for city and vicinity, with established trade, for wholesale notion and supply goods house; references, salary and commission. G 463 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, high grade, wanted, capable of selling time recorders; those familiar with factory cost preferred; rare opportunity; salary and commission. G 472 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, part or entire time, to locate owners having high-class used cars for sale; attractive commission; easy way to make good money. Auto Sales, 220 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced only; young man in jewelry, cut glass and silverware, retail experience preferred. 9 to 7 P. M. Apply Samuel Isaac, 8 East 14th.

SALESMAN, good side line, silk yarn for hand knitting and crocheting, for Pennsylvania, New York State and Coast; liberal commission basis. Call Monday, between 11 and 12, temporary office, 1,429 Masonic Temple Building.

SALESMEN with pep and experience in selling securities; chance for manager's position and big money; salary or commission. J 74 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced men's furnishings; basis salary, commission. Daner, 8th Av. & 40th St.

SALESMAN.—Dry goods department; must be able to take entire charge, closed evenings. Harris, 51st St. and 3d Av.

SALESMAN, calling on shoe stores out of town, to sell line of beaded buckles; commission. T. T., 915 3d Av.

SALESMAN experienced, educated, for business school; salary and commission; immediately. F 426 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Large corporation desires services of three high-grade salesmen with extensive experience in selling soda fountain syrups to the drug and confectionery trade in New York city, Long Island, and New Jersey; salary or commission. K 45 Times.

SALESMAN.—Single man with real selling ability to call on auto service stations and garages with extensive line of accessories; real opportunity to the right man; salary and commission; write fully, giving past record. G 52 Times.

SALESMAN. Exceptional opportunity for salesman, understand doll trade, with Japan toy maker; state proposition; salary or commission, appointment by letter. T. J. H. 360 McAdam.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen to handle side line of boys' clothing for department stores and retail trade all territories; commission basis, write full particulars. K 35 Times.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity for good live man to connect with well established concern, staple goods; road experience essential; salary or commission, give full particulars in first letter. S. B. 883 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—For one of leading truck manufacturers, opening for several first-class salesmen; truck experience preferred; state past selling experience; commission basis. Address K. S., 500 Times.

SALESMEN.—Does four hours a day for five days a week, making $50 to $100 per week on commission, appeal to you? Business looks, entirely new unlimited field. See Mr. Hoerner, Room 911, 2 West 29th, 8:30 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. only.

SALESMEN.—Live, energetic, Brooklyn men for motor trucks in Brooklyn; truck experience valuable but not essential; commission basis. Telephone Prospect 9864 for interview.

SALESMAN wanted to sell popular and high-class cigar and silk shades; commission basis, traveling; excellent opportunity for right man. K 66 Times.

SALESMAN, building specialty; only man able to earn over $7,000 yearly; state particulars, expenses, salary, commission. V 655 Times.

SALESMEN calling on Connecticut jobbing and retail grocery trade to carry side line of established lighting and ammonia, 15 per cent commission. G 449 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for educational proposition; great opportunity for high-class book men; $100 weekly easily earned by hustlers; commission basis. Call 917 Tribune Bldg.

SALESMEN, calling art needlework and department stores, to take real novelty, children's stamped aprons, as side line; Middle West and South; commission. P. S., 144 Times.

SALESMAN, picture frame, to take charge retail department, experienced only; state salary and past experience. K 78 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, experienced in shoes; also clothing salesman. Phil Seamon, Asbury Park, N. J.

SAKS & CO.,
Broadway, at 34th,
require experienced
MEN'S CLOTHING SALESMEN;
only those accustomed to handling high-grade clothing need apply; permanent positions; good salary and percentage.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN FOR THE
"COMPTOMETER"
ADDING AND CALCULATING
MACHINE.

We have several openings in our sale organization for men 23 to 33 years old who can qualify to sell Comptometers.

We will consider not only the energetic, reliable salesman of proved ability, but also the energetic, reliable, forceful man who wants to get into the broader and more lucrative field of selling.

We thoroughly train our salesmen before placing them in a territory and pay a salary during the training period.

Salary and commission proposition after the training period.

Answer by letter only for appointment.

M. E. O'BRIEN,
221 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN
and
SALESMANAGERS,
$10,000 COMMISSIONS ANNUALLY.

If you are not making the above sum and are seeking an opportunity to form a permanent connection with a reliable firm and can measure up to our requirements, call at once; this is an Underwriting House in need of Salesmen and Salesmanagers.

I. D. NOLL & COMPANY,
170 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN wanted; house established twenty-five years, manufacturing leather goods, formerly selling jobbing trade, but now specializing on men's belts, women's handbags, and pocketbooks, and men's and women's toilet rolls, exclusively for the retail trade, requires high-grade traveling salesmen to cover Iowa and Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, and Southern Michigan, New York State, for the sale of combined lines, on commission basis; state age, nationality, experience, whether married, and give references in first letter. Z 156 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Unusual earnings—$10,000 and more annually in commissions—available to a man of exceptional ability, with specialty or promotion experience, who can travel extensively. Our organization is long established, highly rated, and conducts a nation-wide service of recognized merit to large corporations. A man of sufficient calibre to become identified with this high-grade force of the best selling brains will discern this as a real opportunity. State fully experience, age, past earnings, and nationality. Address R 300 Times.

SALESMEN.

A security house of unassailable integrity, handling only issues of demonstrated merit and high potential earning capacity, can use the services of a few clean-cut, energetic men who have sales experience and are susceptible to training.

Such men can earn commissions up to $15,000 per annum in a clean business that brings them in contact with people of the highest standing. Full particulars requested in application.

T 769 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
The New Era Manufacturing Co. has an opening for several high-grade salesmen to sell the New Era check writer on an unlimited commission basis. To men who have selling ability and are willing to work, a permanent position and good future are assured. See Mr. Sloan, 9th floor, 450 4th Av.

SALESMEN.
We want two corking good salesmen to sell a new kind of ad. service to retail merchants in New York and other cities. This service is unlike anything ever before offered, and is a phenomenal money maker. A livable drawing account against liberal commissions will be paid to the right salesmen. Call Monday, between 11 and 12, temporary office, 1,429 Masonic Temple Building.

SALESMEN
wanted for high-grade line of trimmed and tailored hats to travel for house of great reputation; only those with extensive following need apply; salary or commission. H 172 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.
A most wonderful opportunity is open for two high-grade salesmen for girls' and flapper coats to associate themselves immediately with a worldwide combination handling girls' and flapper coats for domestic and export trades, the opportunity for making money is without limit for the right men; salary and commission; strictest confidence will be observed if desired. Address Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St. Farragut 506.

SALESMEN.—To sell well known quality line of food products to jobbing and large retail grocery trade, must have thorough acquaintance preferably in Brooklyn; knowledge of canned goods, and brokerage experience desirable; answer in own hand writing, giving full details as to experience, age, and salary expected; answers treated strictly confidential. W 539 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
North or South American, who speaks Spanish, and knows South American trade, to travel New York and Eastern States for large export and import houses in the United States. Must have unquestionable reputation, experience, and success behind him, and initiative to go after new business. Replies will be considered confidential. Include references and address; salary. Box Z 185, Times Annex.

SALESMAN
for retail drug trade, to sell an original product, the only one of its kind in existence; it bears a celebrated name and will have a ready demand; it is now being sold direct to the consumer; this is a remarkable opportunity to eventually manage a sales force to operate throughout United States and Canada; state fully your past record; salary and commission. R 375 Times.

SALESMEN.
Two, high grade, 25 or over and of executive ability, to connect permanently with New York office of concern doing a national finance business, commission, splendid future; references required, state age, experience, phone number. O 687 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell sole leather mats and runners to stores, hotels, restaurants, office and public buildings; liberal commission and drawing account to producers. Phone Greeley 4317, or write for appointment, Dugas-Hundley Corporation, 29 West 34th St., New York City.

SALESMEN
FURNISHING SALESMEN.
Thoroughly experienced; short hours; good salary
WALLACH BROS.,
BROADWAY AND 29TH STREET.

SALESMAN wanted in wholesale fruit and vegetable business to call on consuming trade; prefer one who has had experience in this line; write fully; salary and commission. M 601 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN visiting paint and hardware trade; patented holder; commission; absolute necessity; tremendous returns. S 82 Times.

SALESMAN to sell cutlery to department stores and drug houses; commission basis; state experience and references. M 616 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, securities; in old established business, paying dividends; commission. Telephone Rector 9595.

SALESMAN, carpet and rug, wanted by the Edw. Malley Co., New Haven, Conn.; state age, details of experience, and salary wanted.

SALESMAN.—Article for electrical dealers and retailers; incandescent electric lamps; side line; no samples; liberal commission; prices and goods right. Box 307, Troy, N. Y.

SALESMAN; energetic worker; good record; metal signs; fullest particulars, commission. H 161 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Prominent financial organization with large sales force has a few permanent positions for experienced salesmen who have demonstrated their ability; prefer men with canvassing training, who have sold books, magazines, household articles, office appliance, or other similar lines.

Men will sell stock on drawing account and liberal commission basis, but need have no special experience in selling stock; in fact, the average type of stock salesman is not desired; rigid training under sales plan, which has proved exceptionally successful, and hard work assure substantial remuneration.

Only men of highest type whose record will stand strict investigation and desire to be permanently associated with one organization should apply. Answer by letter only and give full details of all business accomplishments. Replies treated confidentially. Johnson & Hopkins Co., 398 5th Av., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.
DIGNIFIED POSITION WITH LARGEST FINANCING HOUSE IN THIS COUNTRY. MUST HAVE ABILITY TO EARN $100 PER WEEK AND UPWARD. COMMISSION BASIS. ADVANCEMENT TO SUCH MEN ASSURED. QUALIFY AS TO REFERENCES AND ABILITY. AGES THIRTY TO FORTY-FIVE. GIVE TELEPHONE NUMBER. O 685 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.
High-grade specialty salesman, between 28 and 45, to travel extensively; if you can give evidence of ability and are seeking a permanent connection, this is an opportunity to join one of the most efficient and successful organizations in the country; you must have the individuality that goes to make the producer; the successful negotiator may reasonably expect to earn over $10,000 annually in commissions; we will finance you during initial period in the field; we supply a combined advertising and efficiency service which has been used by thousands of large concerns throughout the United States. Address R 301 Times.

SALESMAN.—A house downtown, handling mechanical rubber goods and leather belting, wishes to add to its force a few salesmen qualified to handle the above lines; salary basis no object, as the desire is to get men who have shown results in the past and who wish to benefit by their own ability; a straight salary, a salary with commission, or straight commission will be entertained; kindly state past or present connections, business done in the past six months, and what would be desired on a salary basis; replies will be held in strict confidence. W 525 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced man, to sell flat papers to printers and stationers; salary and commission; unusually good opportunity.
PHILIP HANO.
806 Greenwich St., New York.

SALESMEN
wanted to handle high-grade line of handblocked hats exclusively; to travel for house of country-wide reputation; salary or commission. H 171 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted—Old-established concern has exceptional opening for a real live traveling salesman of ability to sell confectionery supplies to manufacturers; we want a man who will grow with our business and be a credit to our organization; splendid opportunity; salary and expenses; give age, experience, references, religion, and salary expected. S 103 Times.

SALES MANAGER WANTED BY LARGE FOOD DISTRIBUTING CORP.
Selling direct to the manufacturing trade; position demands a man of ability and capable of perfecting sales organization; excellent opportunity for the right man; state experience and salary wanted; all replies confidential. T 750 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced in the drug, hardware, and department store trade, to sell "SATIMO," the new combination Hair-Cutter and Safety Razor; drawing account against liberal commission to men who can produce. Phone Greeley 4317, or write for appointment, Dugas-Hundley Corporation, 29 West 34th St., New York City.

SALESMEN, sell advertising service and material to retailers; best as out of town proposition; advertising experience a help, but not essential, ability to demonstrate value of service is what is needed; strictly commission basis and good for $500 and up per month. "Exclusive," 828 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—The Altex Petroleum Company, Dallas, Texas, officered by competent men, highly endorsed by financial institutions, paying monthly dividends, can use all high-class men on commission basis to sell shares of its treasury stock; good leads furnished reliable salesmen. Call Suite 407 220 5th Av.

SALESMEN calling on drug trade in New England and Atlantic coast States to take an established line of side lines of druggists' supplies; commission. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars of present connections and territory, experience with drug trade, &c., Suite 907, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESMEN for all parts New Jersey, Pennsylvania, for live going business, exclusive territory; continuous repeat orders; number of specialties connected with staple line; liberal commissions paid; wonderful opportunity for high-grade, responsible men. Ideal Disinfectant Company, 9 Orchard St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—A top-notch security salesman with clean record and capable of earning over $100 a week for himself, high-class work permanent; city and suburbs; commission basis; a man big enough for early promotion to managership. Call Room 1707, 32 Court St., Brooklyn, after 9:30 A. M.

SALESMAN.—Automobile accessories; traveling salesman, experienced, to handle side line of automobile bulbs, ignition parts, pumps, spark plugs, and other fast-selling items, on commission basis, to travel in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New England, and Southern States. K 86 Times.

SALESMAN with following among the retail furniture trade in New York City and nearby New York towns as partner; no capital required; our specialties are knit goods and other merchandise catering to ladies and gentlemen's furnishing stores; commission. R 298 Times.

SALES MANAGERS.
Having four different selling propositions and well equipped offices, am interested in getting in touch with live wire sales organizer who can take over any one proposition; no investment and no advance; commission only. Address V 863 Times.

SALESMEN.—Young men, hustlers, to sell boys' blouses, rompers, and specialties to retailers, New York, New Jersey, Long Island; drawing account against commission. F 232 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have opening for two live men to renew contracts and secure new business on established business service to business men only; commissions; also two men to travel. Mr. Milburn, Room 417, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN on commission; one good, high-class man on the highest class advertising proposition in the field; many leads open ready to be closed; owner hasn't time to cover them; experience valuable but not necessary. R 304 Times.

SALESMEN.
To sell housefurnishing departments in South and Middle West; only those acquainted with trade and A1 references considered; expenses, salary, and commission. K 34 Times.

SALES MANAGER'S ASSISTANT; OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE YOUNG MAN, GOOD CORRESPONDENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. H. D. 804 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Advertising novelty salesmen to call on city trade; good opportunity for energetic hustlers; leads furnished to right parties; drawing account against commission. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1104.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced carbon paper; established line; salary and commission; give references and references. F. V. Sandin, 417 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

SALESMEN.—Young men to call on drug trade to sell dyes; will pay drawing account against commission and expenses. Folger-Montgomery Corp., Room 19, 825 Broadway, City.

SALESMAN for retail and wholesale coal trade; good inducements and assistance in every respect; commission; PERMANENT. G 454 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, to carry a high-grade line of leather goods as a side line; Far West and South; live wires only; commission. E 202 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experience stock; must have unquestionable references; salary or commission. Serlis & Co., 239 Broadway, City.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE WANTED BY BANKING INSTITUTION.

A man accustomed to interview executives of large corporations and possessing initiative and constructive selling ability; must be able to finance himself for two or three months' time; traveling expenses, if any, will be paid; he will be paid a liberal commission for results and a salaried arrangement then made if desired, measured by his organizing and selling ability. Address Z 146 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Part or whole time; genuine opportunity to connect at once with a large concern possessing a clean, A1, bona fide proposition; you, as an energetic man, can double, yea, treble, your present income; your efforts will earn large commissions for you; $1,500 to $2,500 yearly should be your remuneration, with a little energy. Selling our special accident and sickness policies; pays, $5,000 travel accident death, $25 weekly sickness benefit; cost only $10 yearly; sold to men or women; great demand for same and easy seller. Call or write for particulars, Fred J. Schafer & Co., Managers, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.
FINANCIAL.
Requirements—Good education; clean record; agreeable and forceful personality; selling experience.
Rewards—A bigger field; a better opportunity; a permanent position; a substantial commission income.
O 686 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Young man of good character and ability can make advantageous connections with growing manufacturing concern in a leading industry to act as salesman in certain territories; an unusual opportunity for an industrious worker with clean record to make money; experience as salesman desired, but not essential; man, ambitious, with confidence in himself, will be properly instructed; liberal commission.
Tell us all about yourself in your letter to enable us to judge your adaptability for our business. O 691 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR OSTRICH FEATHERS FOR NEW YORK STATE.
Must be a live, energetic man, familiar with the trade and merchandise; splendid opportunity; salary. CALL TUESDAY, HOCHHEIMER & CO., 708 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.
First-class man for New England, also city, to sell complete line of fountain syrups and nonalcoholic specialties; drawing account against commission; do not answer unless you have experience in this line. Syrups, C 784 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Manufacturer's agents of high class perfumery require salesmen acquainted with the drug and department stores; one for each State—New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey; salary or commission; first class references required; state particulars. Address F 885 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.
You may have answered many ads. and found nothing worth while; answer this one and the best opportunity ever offered, in point of earnings, (commission basis,) permanency and advancement, will be presented to you in the financial field; you must qualify as to character and previous accomplishment; you must be between 25 and 45 years of age, and ready to make connection immediately. O 684 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.
An excellent opportunity is now open with a large national advertiser; the position is assistant to sales manager; we desire a young man of good education; some experience in writing sales letters, analysis of trade conditions, and general sales promotion work; applicant must possess tact, initiative, and a pleasing personality; write fully, stating your previous experience, age, salary, desired, &c. V 330 Times.

SALESMAN.—The manufacturers of an internationally known mailing machine desire to get in touch with an experienced office appliance salesman, with the view of appointing him general agent of the metropolitan territory; this proposition, which is purely commission, offers an opportunity such as is seldom equaled; in your reply, which will be held in strict confidence, state your age, nationality, and your past experience. Z 180 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, for Middle Western territory, with following among jobbers, department stores, and retail trades, to carry a strong, popular-priced line of combs and hair ornaments, exclusively or as a side line; salary and commission; good proposition for right man; must have experience in comb or jewelry line. R 376 Times.

SALESMAN.—THE LARGEST HOUSE OF ITS KIND IN THE COUNTRY HAS AN OPENING FOR THREE EXPERIENCED MEN TO SELL A NEW PATENTED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM TO BANKS; ONLY GOOD MEN WITH CLEAN RECORDS AND SELLING ABILITY NEED APPLY; SALARY AND COMMISSION; RAPID ADVANCEMENT FOR SUCCESSFUL MEN. M 663 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.
LIVE MACHINE TOOL SALESMEN WHO HAVE HAD MACHINE SHOP AND SELLING EXPERIENCE.
Should be between 28 and 36 years old, active, good health, and plenty of enthusiasm; a splendid opportunity for the right man; salary and bonus. G 431 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; factory rebuilt tires are in great demand; attractive proposition submitted upon application; requires an automobile; estimated commissions about $100 weekly to start; territory assigned men who can produce; only hustlers need apply. Call in person Eastern Rubber Works, Inc., 213 West 40th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—If you can close business in a quick, forceful manner, selling securities on commission, we have an opportunity that will net you at least $25 on every sale. A sale a day is possible. Confidential interviews if you are already employed. E. H. S., 160 Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMAN
Exceptional opening for salesman acquainted with the bakery and confectionery manufacturing trade, selling food products; state territory covered, experience and salary expected. T 751 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturer requires the services of an experienced salesman to sell thermometers for mechanical and advertising purposes. Address, in confidence, giving previous experience and salary expected. A 942 Times.

SALESMAN.—Music roll manufacturer has a good proposition to offer salesman for side line; commission basis; write, giving territory and other particulars, to C. A. Boyle, 29 Central Av., Orange, N. J.

SALESMEN, live wire, calling on dealers in hotel and restaurant supply accessories, to carry side line (three small samples) of patented napkin holders of established utility; good commission. S 73 Times.

SALESMEN.—To call on office people with an attractive saving bank device; best proposition in city for solicitors; salary or commission; money every night. Hartman, Room 1013, 1,476 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Experienced housefurnishing goods; New York, New Jersey, Connecticut; commission only; state experience and references first letter. O 647 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, two high-grade men for auto accessories manufacturer; commission basis. Call between 9:30-10:30 Monday, write Motalarm Corp., 1,777 Broadway, Rooms 218-220.

SALESMAN, traveling, calling on department and dry goods stores; popular line of well-known boys' blouses and shirts; few samples; side line; commission. David Kurtz, 603 Broadway.

SALESMEN, traveling East or New York State, for side line of hosiery and underwear; commission basis. C 794 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—One for Brooklyn and one for New York; gas governors on rental; salary and commission. National Gas Governor Co., 56 West 45th.

SALESMAN.—An experienced man, about 35 years; must be familiar with cotton waste or similar line; splendid opportunity for right man; salary. O 650 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN required to sell roasted coffee by New York house. Applicants must state age and experience; salary and commission basis. C 773 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced stove salesman to cover Greater New York territory selling a combination gas and coal range; commission basis. Apply Lincoln Stove Co., Fremont, O.

SALESMAN.—Bright man to sell painting; experience not necessary; will show a fair drawing against commission. G 434 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, in gents' furnishing store; must be able to furnish first-class references. Nat Lewis, 1,536 Broadway.

SALESMAN EXPERIENCED SELLING TEXTILE SOAPS; COMMISSION. O 643 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN experienced in automobile supplies, retail. Richards Auto Supply, 251 West 54th.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN
AND SALESMANAGERS,
LISTEN.

The men occupying the BIG POSITIONS today in any national sales organization are the men who connected with that organization at the right time.

This is the RIGHT TIME to make a connection with this organization—destined to be one of the largest office appliance Corporations in the United States.

Our products, which are fully protected by patents, are manufactured for us under contract by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Colt's contract for deliveries during 1919 and 1920 aggregate nearly $8,000,000 of merchandise. In order to finance this merchandise we are selling a limited amount of our Preferred Stock, accompanied by a substantial bonus of Common Stock.

If you are a REAL PRODUCER, and that is the only kind of a man we have room for in our organization, you can make more money this year selling this stock than you ever made before, and next year, if your work has been satisfactory, you can step into a permanent position as District Manager in our Merchandising Department, which will pay you from $10,000 to $50,000 annually the remainder of your active business life.

Stock selling experience helpful but unnecessary. We instruct you. Many of our representatives, working through cards of introduction which we furnish, are earning over $500 a week in commissions.

If you think you can qualify; if you want to connect with one of the livest and fastest growing sales organizations in New York, call MONDAY ONLY, between 12 and 3:30 P. M., Suite 414, 50 East 42d St., New York.

The doors of our sales organization are closing. This may be your last opportunity to get in, on the RIGHT BASIS, so don't miss it.

SALESMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. & B'WAY,
require experienced salesmen for
BLANKETS,
WASH GOODS,
WHITE GOODS.
Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor.

SALESMEN.
Unusual opportunity for real salesmen for nationally advertised trade-marked product—rompers and middy blouses—as side line; it makes no difference what you are selling or what territory you cover; if you are alive you won't miss this; commission basis. G 471 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, OIL AND GREASES.
Unusual opportunity for several live, progressive men, with records of achievements and commensurate earnings, to join an established going concern, offering excellent salaries and splendid future. Apply, 4:30 to 6 P. M., Maico Co., 1,765 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Two high-grade salesmen, who can furnish proof of having earned more than $6,000 annually, may make connection, on commission basis, with successful manufacturer to place Treasury Stock for expansion in business; proposition is backed by excellent Mercantile ratings and Bank references; leads furnished, as well as most attractive selling plan. Apply by letter only, Suite 206, 1,854 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted; one of New York's greatest newspapers has prepared a publicity service, to combat social and industrial unrest, and wants two live men to sell it on commission basis; men make from $50 to $300 weekly; don't apply unless you are a real live wire and able to furnish the best of references; phone number. If quick appointment is desired. O 719 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Excellent opportunity for man familiar with drug, butchers' and grocers' trade, in the Metropolitan district, to sell a high-class security by the blue sky laws of Ohio, regularly paying monthly dividends, (commission only;) experience not essential. Rooms 8, 9, 10, 240 Broadway. Barclay 8882.

SALESMEN wanted in connection with a national industrial organization where possible to make $4,000 a year and up; commission; if you are a live, active, experienced stock salesman call at 633 Knickerbocker Building, 116 West 39th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Real opportunity for aggressive man who has convincing personality and is able to show efficiency when approaching business men with a strictly financial service; commission basis. O 748 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN
for our newsstands in and out of town, as agents and assistants; salary basis. Employment Department, 105 Reade St.

SALESMAN.—Adv. Art Service requires experienced representative to sell high-grade adv. art; liberal commission basis. H 221 Times.

SALESLADY for specialty corset store; short hours

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
30 East 42nd Street, New York.

May 23, 1919.

The New York Times:

Sixty-seven replies to one advertisement for a stenographer, in The New York Times last Sunday, was the experience of this company.

It is a pleasure to report this fact to you, for the benefit of those in doubt about a good advertising medium through which to secure office help.

Charles R. Wilder,
Assistant to President.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

Forty-five cents an Agate Line.

TRAFFIC JUNIOR ACCOUNTANCY OCTOBER 1920.

TRAFFIC SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, OCTOBER 1920.

October 1st to November 15 is the period [illegible] month's quarter-fourth of the year's business, readjustments, and building [illegible] are made.

[illegible] a faculty for figures and the [illegible] for the making of an accountant [illegible] almost time between now and [illegible] this year for you, thru suitable [illegible] training during your spare hours [illegible] especially for a Junior Accountancy position that will pay at least $35 a [illegible]

[illegible] ample time to qualify, before October, [illegible] for position of Senior Accountant, Auditor, or Income Tax Expert, at a salary [illegible] $75 a week with possibilities of [illegible] twice that amount.

[illegible] only a question of raw ability and [illegible] a resolute purpose to devote five [illegible] hours a week to intensive training [illegible] accordance with the most successful [illegible] system ever devised, under the [illegible] of a corps of eminent Certified Public Accountants who are renowned as [illegible] teachers.

[illegible] given hundreds of ambitious, earnest men and women the start that has put them on the top, and have their records to [illegible] with just pride. We can do as much for you if you are made of the right [illegible] it is worth your while to investigate.

WRITE OR TELEPHONE FOR AN OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,
4 MANCHESTER, 110 WEST 40TH ST.
Telephone Bryant 1981.

SHIPPING CLERKS.
RACE CLERKS
EXPORT CLERKS,
TRAFFIC CLERKS,
FREIGHT CLERKS.
RAILROAD MEN.
EXPRESS AND EMPLOYES,
RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

want to interview men and women who are employed in any of the above positions who desire to equip themselves to earn the salaries paid expert

TRAFFIC MANAGERS,
$3,000 TO $10,000 A YEAR.

Only those willing to take a special home study training during their spare time, under the direction of traffic and railroad experts, need apply; low tuition and easy terms. For interview write J. B., 434 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

IF YOU LACK REGENTS' COUNTS FOR C. P. A., BUT HAVE EXPERIENCE, YOU CAN SECURE DEGREE IN ANOTHER RECOGNIZED STATE; INFORMATION UPON PERSONAL INTERVIEW ONLY. M 606 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MEN WANTED.
EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.

Take advantage of this great reconstruction period to learn Mechanical Dentistry; a short opportunity for ambitious men of ages to rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited possibilities. Only dual instruction by actual workers; no books; 6 months course. Our methods perfected through 27 years' experience, recognized as best; day and evening sessions; easy payments. Equipment free. Call or write for Booklet C. Y.

COLLEGE of Mechanical Dentistry,
A. 30th St., N. Y., 13 Flatbush Av., Brklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, spelling, letter writing, etc. Do you? Write or telephone Gaylord Dauntt 1465) for free booklet, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SIX WEEKS.

In this time we can train you for a splendid position paying a big salary. Call [illegible] for free pass to

U. S. MOTOR TRACTOR SCHOOL,
1-17 Lexington Av., New York.
Telephone Lenox 6051.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?

[illegible] holding positions to which [illegible] others do not know their [illegible] character analysis will [illegible] and tell you which vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone [illegible] for Booklet K. Merton Institute, [illegible] Av., at 15th St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL OF PRACTICE.

The name suggests our method; we give [illegible] hours of instruction in driving [illegible] mechanics than others; we have a low price cost for those who wish to prepare [illegible] license; we guarantee license; we [illegible] have a course which prepares the student in very thorough manner. Call at [illegible] Broadway (corner 65th. Office room [illegible] (Columbus 840).

EARN $75 TO $75 A WEEK!
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME NOW!

In the Motion-Picture, Commercial and Portrait Photographers; 3 months' course; all individual instruction, day or night. Easy terms. Phone or write for catalog 11, or call and investigate. New School of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

M. C. A. SCHOOL FOR DRAFTING.

Men of draft age can earn big money and are [illegible] to enter the drafting field. Learn all the branches in the only completely equipped day and evening drafting schools in Manhattan. Our six-teen weeks course just started. Write, or telephone today for free booklet.

M. C. A. SCHOOL FOR DRAFTING,
157 East 86th St., N. Y. Lenox 6051.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become certified public accountant; go [illegible] for yourself; demand for expert [illegible] exceeds the supply; our graduates earn $5,000 yearly; learn at [illegible] home by our easy system; [illegible] and special offer. Universal [illegible] 240 Putnam Bldg., New York.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.

Ambitious Industrial Traffic Managers Colleges [illegible] building; home study correspondence and private instruction; [illegible] or export shipping; prospectus free. Lewarman 930.*

$15.
Once a Day or Night, Pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Position Guaranteed. 1904 Gaffey's School, 5 East 59th Av. at 6th Av.

LIMITED demand for trained advertisers; you can positively learn this [illegible] that pays $100 weekly; write for free booklet. Page-Davis Co., 143 Page Bldg., Chicago.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES

[illegible] on early evening sessions; [illegible] informative booklet, "Your Market Value." 27th 25. Pace & Pace, 30 [illegible] St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Graduates registered [illegible] summer rates June 1st. 35 West 42d [illegible] M. Wood, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant [illegible] profitable work. Day and evening classes opened for free booklet and visitors' [illegible] 38 M. A., 502 West 57th.

EARN $150 weekly, write advertisements positively teach this paying profession; free booklet. Write Page-Davis Co., Page Bldg., Chicago

[illegible] for free Sunday Engineering [illegible] Institute, 154 Nassau St.

[illegible] TEACHES privately bookkeeping, business mathematics, English. Monday, Madison Av., 1460th.)

[illegible] would like to practice Spanish for [illegible]. V 259 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS WANTED.

The United States Government has raised the Civil Service salary limit and is now holding continuous examinations for Expert Accounting positions paying $2,400 to $6,000 per year.

With many new plants and industries locating in this section, the demand will be greater than ever, and men and women who can qualify will have no difficulty in obtaining permanent positions at the very highest salaries.

We are a NATIONALLY KNOWN institution of CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, the oldest institution of our kind in the country, with branches in the leading cities, and have a department that is devoted exclusively to the training of men and women for executive accounting positions and the C. P. A. degree.

Our HOME STUDY METHOD is the most thorough and practical training that is possible to obtain, except through some of the largest resident universities. It is years ahead of any other HOME STUDY institution, both in SCOPE AND METHODS; here are a few of its distinctive points:

NO TEXT BOOKS ARE USED, every lesson is a separate, complete unit in looseleaf form.

EVERY GRADUATE of our Faculty is (a) A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, (b) ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION, (c) WITH EXTENSIVE AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE IN THE CLASSROOM OF ACCOUNTANCY.

Among our graduates and students we number more CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS than all similar institutions combined. We have trained hundreds now holding big-paying positions with the Government and the industries.

NEW and ORIGINAL teaching methods are employed, insuring a rapidity of progress almost beyond belief.

The method has been especially designed to appeal to the person who has lost the study habit as well as the busy person whose time is limited.

If you do not train yourself for a better position you will seldom advance beyond a living wage; if you are earning less than $50 to $100 a week, we can assist you; for particulars phone, write, or call.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY,
600 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

ARE you interested in a well-paying profession? Costume design and illustration. Our courses will make you competent. Call or write for portfolio T. Fashion Academy, 103 East 57th St., cor. Park Av. N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., HUDSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.

Exceptional positions are available through Pace Agency for qualified men. Registration applications can be filed between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Note partial list of positions now open, as below:

CREDIT MAN.—Must be experienced in dry goods commission business, on stock records, and customers' ledger; $20-$35 week.

ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING OPERATOR.—Large manufacturer; immediately; $20-$25.

CLERK for advertising firm; over 21 years; must be clean-cut, alive, and interested and experienced in advertising or printing game; fine future; $20 to start.

NIGHT INSPECTOR on piers of large importing firm; well-built man, about 25-30 years; 5 nights per week; will train promising individual; start $80-$90 month.

ENGLISH-FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.—Must be able to type own letters; exporting firm; age 25-35; permanent connection with future to competent man; start $25-$30.

Numerous positions open for young men to act as junior clerks with Greater New York firms. Salaries ranging from $10 up.

THE
AMERICAN VOCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
Incorporated
7 Pine Street
REGISTRATION FREE.
Interviews 10 A. M.-2 P. M. daily and 6 P. M.-8 P. M. Monday.

Educated men of good appearance for permanent positions with Christian firms:

AUDITOR, experienced in cost accounting, to represent a prominent oil company in Europe and South America; $200-$300 month and expenses.

ENGINEER, M. E., to design and construct an oil refinery in the South; one with similar experience preferred; $4,000-$5,000 year.

MARINE ENGINEER, as chief engineer of coastwise steamer; British license, American rate of pay.

PORTUGUESE CORRESPONDENT, typist, for export house; $28-$30.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER, English dictation; knowledge consular invoices; $25-$30.

CORRESPONDENT, brokerage experience preferred; $35.

COLLEGE GRADUATES, 22-24 years, for foreign banking positions, (single,) $1,800 year.

COLLEGE GRADUATES, preferably chemical engineers, to be trained as salesmen; $75 month.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, cross-footer machine; $30-$35.

BOOKKEEPER for brokerage position, $25-$30.

PARK ROW
PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 PARK ROW.

We have several exceptional opportunities with domestic and export houses for bookkeepers, ledger, shipping, and general clerks.
No Registration Fee.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., HUDSON TERMINAL, 80 CHURCH ST.

MIDDLE AGED MAN—
With business experience, for special work in downtown organization, meeting visitors, arranging appointments, must possess tact and have ability to meet people.
CALL IN PERSON, 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

ADVERTISING, Printing, Publishing.—Positions now open in all departments of newspapers, class journals, advertising agencies, and publicity divisions of merchantile and manufacturing concerns, East, South, and West; we connect the wires. Registration free. Periodical Exchange, Inc., organized 1898, Third National Bldg., Springfield, Mass.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE.
Wall St. Specialists. 74 BROADWAY.
All classes brokerage positions, $50-$25; bank bookkeepers, note tellers, bond issues, foreign exchange, inexperienced college men, margin clerks, municipal, traffic man for bank; Portuguese correspondents $40-$35.

MICHILLS, Flatiron Building.—Accountants (seniors), bookkeepers; many others; high-grade applicants only.

AGENTS WANTED.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.

NOT OVER 45.

WHO WOULD LIKE TO LOCATE IN NEW YORK CITY, AND WHO CAN FURNISH UNQUOTED EVIDENCE OF ABILITY AS A SALESMAN, IS WANTED FOR POSITION WORTH $5,000 TO THE RIGHT MAN. DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSIONS. CALL ON J. H. HUNTINGTON 105 WEST 40TH ST. BEFORE 1 O'CLOCK MONDAY OR TUESDAY.

AGENTS wanted; general agents for the U-C-It adding machine cash register, combining Burroughs adding machine, automatic cash drawer, and U-C-It indicator. This is the only cash register to be had at any price which can be instantly converted into an adding machine by simply pressing a button. The U-C-It indicator is electrically operated, can be quickly attached to any cash register, and will indicate at any distance from register the amount purchased in numerals fifty times larger than those commonly used on cash register.

This proposition pays large commissions. Only high-grade men with sufficient capital to establish agency on scale which this proposition merits will be considered. Will be pleased to demonstrate machine to any one interested.

For appointment write or call Room 1512A, Pennsylvania Hotel.

EXCLUSIVE territorial agents wanted by successful carburetor mfr.; carburetor's superiority proved in years of service on all makes of motors; more mileage and power guaranteed; big demand; territory worth thousands to capable agent; responsible parties only; commission basis. Geo. G. Walker 922 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS.—If you want to average $10 daily, sell high-grade line of combs, brushes, mirrors and other novelties in ivoryware, direct from factory to consumer; enormous demand; commission basis. Particulars free. Yanoco Ivory Co., Leominster, Mass.

AGENTS, men and women; drop everything else, get our prices on sanitary household and automobile brushes; a brush for every need; the best proposition in the world for agents to make money; commission. Uneeda Brush Co., Springfield, Mass.

HELMET CHEWING GUM.—Everybody likes it. Spearmint, all popular flavors. Novel packages. Be wholesale dealer in your territory; commission basis. Write today. Helmet Co., Cincinnati.

MEN, high class, can make large profits representing our goods; must be able to finance themselves. Kendallite, 1,687 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.—Position wanted in public library. Write "L." Z 187 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, high school graduate, with seven years' experience, desires connection with a firm requiring an energetic and capable worker; can keep full set of books; knowledge of controlling accounts, stenography; references; salary $30 per week. F 251 Times.

ASSISTANT TO ADVERTISING MANAGER. Young woman, now holding important position in large corporation, but wants something better, as assistant to advertising manager or as copy writer in agency. O 747 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Young lady for small set D. E. books, light and pleasant work for right party; permanent position. State age, experience, references, and salary expected. H 215 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, efficient, capable, desires locate congenial surroundings; $20. Buchalter, 814 East 180th St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, asst., and stenographer; high school graduate; three years' experience; capable, accurate; salary $18. Z 189 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; age, 18; experience, 6 months, wishes position. Write P., Box T, 1,335 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT desires position with firms part time, rates reasonable. F 239 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - TYPIST.—Lengthy experience, high school graduate, college; references: American. F 261 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, high school graduate, thoroughly experienced; salary, $16. B 1089 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER experienced controlling accounts, trial balance and take full charge; no Saturdays. M. A., 806 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, seven years' experience; capable assuming responsibilities. C 728 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accurate typist; trial balance monthly; A-1 references; salary $14. G. T., 155 East 45th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 5½ years 'experience, trial balance, controlling accounts; $25. O 746 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, competent, experience 6 years, salary $22. O 718 Times Downtown.

CAFETERIA DIRECTOR.—Young woman, university graduate, open for position June 1. B 1049 Times Harlem.

CARETAKER HOUSEKEEPER, refined middle aged widow, adult family, in town or country for Summer; best references. L 42 Times.

CARETAKERS.—Two women, quiet, responsible; care house, Summer; best references. R 046 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, reliable Scotchwoman with private family, or care of apartment; good references. H. J., 3,013 3d Av.

CHAPERONE.—Gentlewoman of culture, with wide social and traveling experience, will take entire charge of young girl desiring to travel during Summer months; credentials exchanged. F 247 Times.

CHAPERONE.—American lady; traveled extensively, or executive in country; experienced. Z 258 Times Annex.

CLERK; six years' experience billing and general detail work; $25. W 541 Times Downtown.

COMPANION to Lady or Family.—Refined young woman desires position as companion to lady or family spending Summer in mountains; would render services free if desirable connections can be arranged. H 202 Times.

COMPANION, French lady, highly recommended, wants a position with growing children or as lady's companion. Mme. Grognon, 246 West 76th. Phone Columbus 9244.

COMPANION to lady; Battle creek graduate; tactful and refined; thoroughly experienced in nervous cases; willing to travel; companionable, moderate; excellent references. L 60 Times.

COMPANION, CHAPERONE.—Refined, educated Southern woman, (40,) with lady or motherless girls; will travel; reference. H 213 Times.

COMPANION, French, speaking German, as useful companion or lady's maid; very capable; good references; wages $55. A. H. 878 3d Av.

COMPANION.—French young lady, speaking English, willing, obliging, wants position as companion to lady; music, embroidery. L 173 Times.

COMPANION-NURSE; young woman; willing, obliging, children over 3; physician's reference. Mrs. Browne, 911 West End Av. Phone Academy 2013.

COMPANION - HOUSEKEEPER. — Elderly, for elderly lady or children's home; references. Z 177 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Young woman will care for children or invalid lady going West, June 15; references exchanged. H 163 Times.

COOK.—A couple desire situation with private family; wife as first class cook, well up in all kinds of foreign dishes; husband has had long experience in hotel and restaurant, and will be willing to wait on table; ashore or country. Summer months preferred. Box K. M., 104 East 14th.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her cook, from June 14; can be seen only Monday, June 2, from 9 to 12 o'clock. 180 West 59th. Phone Circle 4.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—Two neat colored girls wish positions together with private family in the country; best references. Apply 35 Claremont Av., Apt. 7A.

COOK, WAITRESS, first class, wish positions together; country preferred; wages reasonable. West 143d, Apt. 3B.

COOK only, no other housework; Hollander; references, private family. V 254 Times.

COUPLE, colored; cook and butler, country positions preferred, guarantee satisfaction. E 255 Times.

COUPLE, care for city house while family are away; references. S 119 Times.

DRESSMAKER; expert, desires position; permanent; $40 monthly; private family. Particulars V 256 Times.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Academy 3075. Anderson, 153 West 116th.

DRESSMAKER, designer; make and remodel street wardrobes, $8 day; expert. Chantel, F 896 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER, artiste, expert fitter, makes street gowns, dance frocks, remodels; reasonable. Kelly, 879 6th Av. Chr. 1434.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, at home or out, by the day; formerly with 5th Av. house, reasonable. J 43 Times.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT.—Young woman, 28 years old; eleven years' practical experience; managed, directed large enterprises, accomplished big things; can handle efficiently finance, help, and various other executive duties. D 266 Times.

FACIAL MASSAGE, Shampooing, Scalp Treatment. Will call at ladies' residences. S. L., 2 Hudson Av., New York.

GIRL, 17, at widow's position; willing to go to country. Call mornings, 252 West 136th St., Thos. 1529 Morningside.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION, widow; very refined, well educated, (French-Italian,) industrious, capable; housekeeper, companion young lady or care motherless child preferred; highest references. S 100 Times.

GOVERNESS, American, speaking English, German; desires position, children over 4; best references. F E., 324 West End Av. Columbus 9615.

GOVERNESS, English, seeks holiday engagement as companion or chaperone to lady; highest references; good appearance; speaks French. Fassifern, Hendersonville, N. C.

GOVERNESS, German, wishes position as nursery governess, physical care; first-class references, letters only. Governess, 147 East 86th St.

GOVERNESS.—Expert French, English, German native teacher; 6 years' excellent reference. M. H. Convent, 3,156 Kingsbridge Av.

GOVERNESS-TUTOR.
Teacher, six years' experience, fond of children, desires Summer position; country preferred. S 241 Times.

GOVERNESS, refined, well experienced, wishes position; children over 5; entire charge; references. Martha Sicel, 318 West 76th St. Phone Columbus 3977.

GOVERNESS, Swiss, desires position; excellent French, Spanish, English, piano, governess-companion. H 201 Times.

GOVERNESS (one) inclusion to lady college graduate, 24, teacher three years' experience; will go anywhere. H 1070 Times Harlem.

GOVERNESS or companion to American lady, mountains preferred; best references. Write L. M. 3,525 Broadway.

GOVERNESS - TUTOR — Private school teacher desires Summer position. B 147 Times.

GRADUATE, licensed masseuse and nurse; take patient to country. F 273 Times.

HIGH-CLASS Summer position; thoroughly familiar with social and business correspondence, filing, proofreading, interviewing, stenographic training, cultured, with pleasing personality. 24 North Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J.

HOUSE MANAGER-COMPANION.—Clergyman a widow, steady, conscientious, fine personality, wishes position as managing housekeeper, where at least one maid is kept, or as companion to lady, well or semi-invalid, city or seashore; will be useful; do repairing, shopping; experience, references. Z 255 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow of refinement and culture, age 45, capable in management of a refined home for person with children, desires a position of trust; for remunerative salary equivalent value given; references exchanged. Mrs. M. L. W., 526 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. Telephone 1172J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow in early middle age, highly educated, traveled, of prominent Southern family, desires to superintend household and servants; no objection to motherless children or country; domestic science graduate; references. Z 239 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEKEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—Small hotel, large boarding house or managing housekeeper for private family; preferably out of town; experience; reference. For details or appointment Mrs. H. L. Simmons, 68 West 71st. River 6776.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady, educated, reliable, middle-aged, wants position as housekeeper in refined widower's home; understands care of children; best personal references. S 95 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Intelligent, willing, capable woman, with child, would like position as working housekeeper in country; A1 references; write only. A. A., 745 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined mother and daughter, willing to do housework, preferably for widow, if possible in country districts; highest references. Eva Miller, P. O. Substation 21.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined woman, good plain cook, good seamstress; best references; city, country; commuting distance. Winslow, 545 West 142d St.

HOUSEKEEPER, small hotel, private family; competent, refined; references; city, country. V 389 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, manager, efficient all branches; city, country, hotel, private. Phone 8366 Riverside.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Responsible gentlewoman seeks managing position country estate; highest credentials. L 54 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER to one or two people; thoroughly reliable; good cook; highest references. V 381 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, widow, in or around the oranges. Address Box 451 Times, 2 Rector St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Refined; absolutely reliable; take entire charge from birth; best references. Write Experienced, 708 Columbus Av.

KINDERGARTNER.—Outdoor leader wishes to organize groups of children, 6 to 10, afternoons from 2-5; Central Park or Riverside section preferred. O 710 Times Downtown.

LADY, experienced traveler, desires free passage to England for services rendered as nurse or companion; has had experience with children. Miss Rollins, 1,702 R St., Washington, D. C.

LADY, cultured, refined, as companion, governess, good traveler. Phone Chase, Columbus 6240.

LADY'S MAID and seamstress wishes position; first-class references. Apply Monday, between 10-1, at 59 West 74th.

LADY and grown son, wish positions; camp, hotel experienced. D 321 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable young woman "wishing ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing home; open air drying; references. Wilson, 150 West 144th St.

LAUNDRESS, first class, colored, wants washing or fine pieces to take home. Call or write A. K. H., 15 Osgood Place, Flushing, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS. — Elderly woman, capable, wants work in country or seashore; personal references. Walsh, 133 West 62d.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; open air drying; take home. Haynes, 69 West 86th.

LEDGER CLERK or assistant to bookkeeper; age 22; accurate at figures; experienced. C 782 Times Downtown.

MANAGER and Superintendent of large apartment house desires position; 4 years present place; change necessary owing sale; this advertisement is inserted by present employer in appreciation of her efficiency, honesty, and general ability. O 674 Times Downtown.

MASSEUSE, licensed, facial. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 8275.

NURSE.—Practical and managing housekeeper; English descent; neat, cheerful, capable; miscellaneous training; student of hygiene, psychology, and massage; wants temporary position with convalescent patient. Write Miss Waxham, care Margaret Louisa Branch of the Y. W. C. A.

NURSE, experienced, will care for newborn infant, (temporary or permanent;) will take care of mother before and during confinement; country home; privacy guaranteed; best references if desired. Z 162 Times Annex.

NURSE, who just finished six months' case, open for engagement; previous experience covers hospital and doctor's office as assistant work; prefers position in doctor's office. H 197 Times.

NURSE, graduate, orphan, desires position as useful companion to elderly couple or invalid gentleman; army officer preferred; highest credentials. L 183 Times Downtown.

NURSE; refined American woman; bright, cheerful, will visit homes, relieve attendants on convalescents; $1 an hour. S 98 Times.

NURSE, practical attendant; useful companion to lady; housekeeper to one, two; no laundry; country preferred; experienced. S 107 Times.

NURSE, ATTENDANT.—Conscientious, intelligent woman; wide experience, cheerful; nerve, mental; all cases; useful. Christie, 218 West 69th St.

NURSE, Danish trained, speaking English and French, wishes care child or invalid; country for Summer. Andersen, 62 West 87th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Full charge; competent; A1 references. 5B, 46 West 83d. Schuyler 5327.

NURSE.—Children; competent; best references; entire charge; wages $50. F 417 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Young woman with daughter 3½ years wishes position at seashore. B 1074 Times Harlem.

NURSE, (Undergraduate.)—Chronic diseases; 7 years' experience; salary reasonable; references. 239 West 30th St.

NURSE.—Experienced infants' nurse, entire charge from birth; $80; Scotch. Phone 9833 Morningside.

NURSE, trustworthy, experienced; best references; entire charge; $50. R. R., 143 Amsterdam Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Swiss; refined, educated; desires entire charge one, two young children; $50-$60. D 304 Times.

NURSE, French-trained, thoroughly competent; best references, mail only. B. B., 217 East 62d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, file clerk; two years' experience; willing worker; $12. F 411 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, discount clerk; Christian; filing, switchboard; good penman, figures. B 112 Times.

SALESLADIES to act as head of stock in different departments, permanent position; salary $14 to begin; also several positions open for those who are not experienced; hours 9-6. Callan's Department Store, 3d Av. and 123d St.

SECRETARY, CONFIDENTIAL, with excellent educational and executive experience, desires high-grade Summer position; thoroughly familiar with social and business correspondence, filing, proofreading, interviewing, stenographic training, cultured, with pleasing personality. 24 North Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J.

SECRETARY.—Wanted, a position requiring competency and reliability by a young lady 25 years old, college graduate, Phi Beta Kappa, who has had also a course in law and wide experience as stenographer and typist; salary $35. Address E 286 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced correspondent, executive, A1 speller, capable of dealing tactfully, possessing common sense, and a good working knowledge of English, desires to change position. Z 219 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, 27 years old, 12 years' experience in all lines of office work, wishes position as secretary, preferably to lady, willing to go out of town or travel. Address G. S. P., 295 Grant Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER - Expert; qualified by personality, education and eight years' experience as capable assistant to executive; columbia training; knowledge of French. W 543 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, efficient, capable handling details as well as responsibilities; thorough experience; $28-$30; A1 references. D 306 Times.

SECRETARY, also stenographer and typist, refined, faithful, executive ability, wants part time position, salary average, $25. S 8 148 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, and typist, (Christian, experienced), refined, proficient in French, desires whole or part time position; salary average $25. K 36 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, general office assistant, one year's experience; age 20; ambitious, willing; start with $15 where there is opportunity; high school graduate; furnish reference. Harriet Messing, 941 Tiffany, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Christian; college graduate; several years' technical experience; good address; $25; excellent reference. V 393 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; beginner; 18; touch typist; accurate transcriber; neat appearance; $10; good personal reference. V 392 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, legal and commercial, high school graduate, desires position with opportunity. O 671 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant, 8 years' technical experience; good personality; assume responsibility; not afraid work; $30. M 635 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2½ years' experience; neat, accurate, wishes position with reliable concern; salary $16. Box 448, 665 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, capable taking rapid dictation and accurate transcription; two years' experience; salary $22. M. S., 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 18 months' experience; understands office work; reference; $15. C 790 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, LIGHT BEGINNER; WILLING WORKER. O 780 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER desires position substituting or permanent; $35 weekly. C 791 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' experience; thoroughly competent; $25. M., 433 5th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 19; knowledge stenography, Spanish. J. H., 425 East 106th St.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, well educated, commercial, technical experience; reliable; Christian; $22. F 419 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six months' experience; high school education; rapid, conscientious. $9. F 413 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 2 years' experience; efficient, willing; Christian; $14. F 420 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, part time, at 1 Broadway, Room 37. Telephone Bowling Green 1200.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; hours 10-2; salary no object. D 344 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, translator, desires position; experienced in office work. S 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner, $10 to start. L. K., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate typist; no clock watcher; A-1 references; salary $12. D. K., 1871 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; experienced; salary $18. M. Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' thorough experience; conversant with office routine; $18. V 388 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Assistant bookkeeper, bright beginner, accurate, willing, $12. Cohen, 823 Kelly St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; six months' experience; neat and accurate; $12 to start. C 774 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, energetic; possess initiative; 6 years' experience; excellent references. K 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, accurate, willing, $16. O 670 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, conscientious and accurate worker; desires position; salary, $14. C 783 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; reliable; references. American; $18. M 602 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience; thoroughly competent; reliable, conscientious worker; $22. D 333 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, willing, ambitious, good penman, good reference. M 696 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires part time or substitute work; $1 01 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; state salary expected. Box F. E., 104 East 14th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat and willing. S 81 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Typist, general office assistant, 5 years' experience, neat, wide-awake, excellent memory, legible penman, quick, accurate figurer; $12; unquestionable references. O 644 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, educated, speaking French, clerical experience, typist, &c., desires evening position; anything suitable. E 272 Times.

WOMAN, experienced business, accounting, typing, executive ability, Spanish and French, wants a real job. V 223 Times.

WOMAN, refined, would like to take out children to park. Tremont 2482.

TEACHER.—An experienced teacher seeks position teaching or supervising the pastime of boys and girls in a private family; well versed in liberal education; physical education; will handle child of unusual type if desired. Z 70 Times Annex.

TEACHER of refinement, American, would like position during July and August as companion, tutor to child, over 14; traveling desired. G. Davis, 72 Randall Av., Freeport, L. I.

TEACHER, experienced, ability; counselor Summer camp for girls. S. S., 203 West 125th St.

TEACHER-NURSE.—Young woman, French-Swiss; highly educated; good appearance; best references. D 335 Times.

TEACHER, social worker, (23,) desires Summer position. H 201 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced on large, busy switchboard; tactful; high school education; age, 21; kindly state salary and working hours in replying. Miss Manton, 410 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J.

TUTOR.—A teacher with college education, having experience tutoring, also taking care of children, wishes to communicate with parents who need assistance in the above. For further information inquire K 92 Times.

TUTOR.—Backward children; mornings; best of references. M. C. Walsh, 205 West 91st St., Room 2533.

TYPIST, experienced, (not stenographer,) desires position combining typing with other work; commence $12. T 790 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, accurate, knowledge of dictaphone and multigraphing. R 41 Times.

TYPIST, general office assistant; 3 years' reference; rapid, accurate; $15. W 540 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, with knowledge of general office work; salary $12. F 407 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wishes position by the hour, day or week. Box 256 Times.

WAITRESS.—Lady leaving this week wishes to place waitress for Summer. Call Sunday, Monday morning, 124 West 78th. Schuyler 5460.

WAITRESS, college graduate, wishes position at Summer hotel. D 340 Times.

WOMAN, refined, elderly, position for household duties; family two adults, where refinability is appreciated. R. R., Box 52 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—Situation for a young lady as teacher of French in private school or as governess in family. Excellent references furnished as to character and experience from schools of high standard in Paris. Is fond of children. Mlle. Yvonne Bugat, 9 Rue Joseph Sauveur, Rennes, (Ille et Vilaine,) France.

YOUNG WOMAN, college graduate, one year teaching experience, two years business experience, desires opening in business concern; capable of taking charge of handling staff; best reference. M 671 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 20, competent, college education, desires position, no Saturdays; stenographer and typist; also have knowledge of bookkeeping; highest references. T. R., 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN desires office position to take charge of bookkeeping; at present holding position assistant to Secretary of wholesale house; references. Address T 198 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, college graduate, desires work while Summer position; companion to lady, tutor; would leave city. L 45 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, refined, hospital training, understands formulas, feeding of infants and babies; reference. Address Competent, 42 Stanhope Place, Passaic, N. J.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6914.

TEACHERS.—Music, drawing, (Regents',) open for position. L 60 Times.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOU

CHARLES STRIER.
3 & 5 West 19th St. (Cor. 5th Ave.)
New York.

May 29, 1919.

To The New York Times:

It is gratifying to be able to inform you that in answer to one of our advertisements for help in your publication we received 47 replies.

We have had occasion to use the want columns of The New York Times at different intervals, and we must say, without exaggeration, that the results obtained have been very satisfactory, and we will at all times favor you with our Help Wanted advertisements.

Charles Strier.
William E. Hinkel, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR, 6 years' experience, careful driver, repairs, good references, wants position with private family. A. Gans, 318 West 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; Japanese; 8 years' experience Packard, Pierce, Cadillac; highly recommended; $35. Nicky, 29 West 8th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes a private position; 7 years' experience; good references. A. L. Johnson, 69 West 133d St., care Brown. Phone Harlem 389.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, Irish; former coachman; 7 years' one place; first-class driver, any car; minor repairs attended to; excellent recommendations. C 996 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, 9 years' experience; Loco, Pierce, Packard, Cadillac, preferred; city, country; highly recommended. George, 312 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) 15 years' experience, careful driver, city, country. Roe, 2104 Audubon.

CHAUFFEUR, age 32, colored, garage experience. Buckley, 4-3-4 Harlem. 552 Lenox Ave.

CHAUFFEUR, Scotch, wishes position; experienced; references. Morningside 1038.

CHAUFFEUR, (24) wishes private or light commercial car for one or two weeks; city or country. A 845 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, mechanic; city, country; private, commercial; recommendations. Cephas, 248 West 65d

CHAUFFEUR—Experienced; college student; desires position for Summer; state car. Q 862 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Packard Pierce, or Cadillac; four years in last place; married, no child; city or country. J 1 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, skilful mechanic, private position; go anywhere; references. Heywood, 15 East 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 15 years' experience, mechanic, references. 134 East 34th. Murray Hill 11.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, wishes position, private; 5 years' experience; high-class cars; own repairs. Duffy, 225 East 70th St.

CHAUFFEUR, first class, single, (40;) any car; moderate salary; references. D 312 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (36,) Danish, wishes position with private family, city, country. F 253 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; good mechanic, single; 16 years' experience, references; anywhere. J 37 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young man wishes position, private or commercial. F 255 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, married, no children, 44 years old, best references. F 225 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, English; 14 years' experience, any car; reference. K 38 Times.

CHEMIST.—Practical manufacturing, research, and analytical, having extensive experience in each of these lines; a good organizer, systematizer, and executive, with desire for change of factory situation leading to improvement of process or method, now employed with one of the largest chemical manufacturing companies in the East, would like to make change. Z 233 Times Annex.

CHEMICAL SALESMAN.—Graduate chemist nine years' executive purchasing, selling experience; three years owner of chemical manufacturing business wants to connect with leading manufacturer of chemical or allied products; prefers house doing export and import business, speaks French and is willing to go abroad. V 308 Times.

CHEMIST, analytical research, factory experience, coal tar products, pharmaceuticals, lacquers, organic or inorganic; age 28; American; just out of service. F 892 Times Annex.

CHEMIST, Ph. D., 5 years' research experience in institution of international fame, desires position in chemical plant or other line where his chemical knowledge would be useful; references. V 339 Times.

CHEMIST, analytical, technical, wishes position; technical graduate, 3 years' practical experience. B 1063 Times Harlem.

CHEMIST.—Analytical and metallurgical; experienced nonferrous alloys and metallography. P 891 Times Annex.

CHEMIST, several years general experience, seeks position as assistant executive. D 401 Times Downtown.

CLERK, young man, 26, Christian, reliable, wishes responsible position with good house, 8 years' practical office experience, ledger correspondence, importing, also typist. F 270 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, married, capable taking charge, splendid knowledge office routine, card systems, and bookkeeping. H 192 Times.

CLERK, age 22, little experience, intelligent; salary $18 a week; excellent references. H. Van Barger, 254 Division Av., Brooklyn. N. Y.

COLLEGE TRAINED MEN.

Yale graduates, released from war service, are today ready to fill positions in many different departments of business.

We are assisting these men to find the right positions. If you can use college men in your business let us know your needs.

State nature of positions open; whether you require experienced or inexperienced men. We will send qualified men only. Communications confidential.

YALE DEMOBILIZATION BUREAU,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

New York Representative: E. D. Barron, Yale Club, Vanderbilt Av. and 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8180.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, American, 27, recently discharged from service, seeks responsible position requiring man of absolute dependability, strong personality and real ability; has good working knowledge of French and Spanish, and business experience. Highest references. L 46 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires out of town position for Summer; tutor or companion to gentleman. C. S., 3,325 Broadway.

COMPANION.—College graduate wishes position as companion or tutor to young person during Summer; also accomplished musician. Phone Melrose 8928, between 6 and 7 P. M.

COMPANION to gentleman; refined young gentleman seeks position. H 182 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, well educated and systematic; thoroughly experienced in claims, collections, sales and copy writing; understands double entry bookkeeping and controlling accounts; wants connection where close attention to business will be appreciated; salary $35. F 245 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, office man, (23,) competent bookkeeper, accountancy training, good education, several years' business experience; knowledge credits and collections; salary no object. B 1059 Times Harlem.

CORRESPONDENT.—Spanish, and French correspondent, 28, experienced in export business, perfect at figures, at present employed, would like to make a change. L 55 Times.

COUPLE, young, French, with little girl, 8, wishes country position year around; man best cook, wife housework, or wife cook and handy man to do the work of small family together; references. Bettex, 163 East 52d St.

COUPLE, (Finnish,) chauffeur, useful butler, wife good plain cook, no laundry; wish positions in private family out of town. Write or call, 211 West 146th St. Apartment 44.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line

COUPLE, young, Japanese, take entire charge family of two; or butler-valet, chambermaid-lady's maid; both thoroughly experienced; best references. Couple, 141 East 58th; tel. 8,814 Plaza.

COUPLE.—Man, chauffeur-mechanic, wife, houseworker and waitress. Bohm, care Oja, 1,264 Amsterdam Av., New York.

COUPLE.—Competent, man chauffeur, wife chambermaid; references. Block, 118 West 103d St.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION SPECIALIST, of mature judgment, is open for engagement; has an experience of twenty years in credits, collections and adjustments; in addition direct an office force; credentials will indicate capacity of ability, character, &c.; further details will be given in person or by letter. also reason for change; married, age 40. O 676 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical or electrical, neat, American-born Japanese, university graduate of 6 years' experience, seeks position. Room 444, 470 East 161st St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, large, varied experience designing, detailing, automatic machinery and apparatus. S. G., 1,512 45th St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, engineering, and salesman, experienced, Columbia graduate, (28,) desires position, technical, administrative, or export. Z 248 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, long shop; designing, experimental automatic machinery, production tools. C 779 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, expert on mechanical, machine designing and patent drawings, does work for $2 per hour. V 326 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, all-around architectural draftsman; wishes part time position. P 88 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN, architectural, works late Italian and French styles; studied abroad. J 34 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Excellent tracer and letterer; detailing, estimating; experienced; references; $18. F 212 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on jigs, fixtures, gasoline engine, and automobile layout. S 94 Times.

DO YOU WANT AN EXECUTIVE?

If you will invest some time in training me and giving me experience in your line, a little money, and less patience you'll have one. I know the fundamentals of business. I know I've the brains, energy, and ability. Give me the chance to apply all of these. If education, refinement (and all that that means in a man,) and appearance help, count them in. College graduate, 27, Christian, American. Grant me an interview and I'll prove all the above. C 758 Times Downtown.

EDITOR wishes position; technical, trade, publicity; experienced; interview. T. K., 104 East 14th St.

EDITOR.—Experienced all branches publication work; expert makeup; hard worker. D 326 Times.

EDITOR wants position; technical, trade, general; publicity; interview. T. K. 104 East 14th.

EDUCATED MAN, reading, writing English, Spanish, wants position as interpreter or with exporting company. Alfredo Suarez, 327 West 35th St.

EMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATOR wishes to make connection with progressive organization; has had wide experience in the labor field; highest confidence of employer, both labor and management; thoroughly trained, highly educated, and capable of sane and sound leadership in the present labor situation; just released from administration of welfare in one of largest war-industry projects in the country; available for appointment June 15 to executive position co-ordinate with other executives directing the policy of large concern. D 320 Times.

ENGINEER CAPTAIN seeks job; Cornell graduate mechanical engineering; formerly construction superintendent; references, former employers understand French, German Spanish preference, understudy to executive. H 161 Times.

ENGINEERING.—Young man, 21, technical high school graduate, army discharge, desires position with engineering firm. F 229 Times.

ENGINEER, available daily, 7-11 P. M., as switch; estimating, estimating. R. E. Russell, 565 W. 175th St. St. Nicholas 8732.

ESTIMATOR; college graduate; 8 years' engineering, drafting, and estimating experience, desires position in builder's or contractor's office; excellent references; $45 a week. V 370 Times.

EX-ACTING PAYMASTER, (CIVILIAN,) British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, wants responsible position; executive, general accountant; business experience, hard worker. M 011 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Mechanical engineer with 14 years' experience in Europe and America in mechanical, sales, and commercial engineering, familiar with the machinery market and technical sales correspondence, speaking and writing English, French, and German, desires to connect with a live, special organization where the services of a man of ambition and energy with the training and experience for responsible executive position are required. He must have tact and experience in dealing with customers and employes, has sound judgment, advanced ideas, exceptional ability to adapt himself to conditions, and can command the confidence of men through business contact. He has a knowledge of human nature, a keen observation power and is resourceful. L 57 Times.

EXECUTIVE AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
now engaged as production engineer in large manufacturing establishment, employing over 2,000 men as manufacturer's agent in large industrial duplicate parts, wishes to make change. Cornell graduate; fifteen years' practical experience in various lines of work; references A1. J 44 Times.

EXECUTIVE, (expert, domestic,) American, Gentile, (37,) high executive ability, initiative, demonstrated capacity, contemplates change, skilled organizer and efficient man, export trade builder, highly qualified export manager, sales, employment, or office manager; speaks Spanish; has traveled extensively abroad; expert knowledge Latin-American trade. Z 106 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE,
BUSINESS CONNECTION DESIRED.
By one whose training and experience qualify him for an executive position, for 18 years he has been engaged in engineering, construction, and manufacturing; has just been released from responsible Government service, desires opportunity to progress, and has ability to make good. Z 137 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, PRODUCTION ENGINEER.—Technical graduate, 10 years' practical experience in progressive manufacturing plants; excellent references; only positions of real merit will be considered. Address O 673 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, technical college graduate, manufacturing experience; desires position with a manufacturing concern, purchasing or selling. F 893 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Army officer, graduate engineer, age 31, 8 years' engineering and executive experience, forceful correspondent, know how to handle men. O 686 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE about to be released from important Government position, seeks responsible connection with mercantile establishment. D 329 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Thoroughly experienced, buying and selling chemicals, drugs, waxes, &c. C 757 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MANAGER
with 12 years' successful experience in export detail, familiar with manufacturing concern to establish an export department or New York branch of foreign firm engaged in export business, highest references available. G 451 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Young man, honorably discharged soldier, high school graduate, experienced buyer of general merchandise, subscriptendent shipping, familiar with export technique, seeks connection with firm doing foreign export and import business; salary secondary. F 215 Times.

EXPORT.—Young man, thoroughly familiar with banking, export details, complete command spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, possessing initiative and business abilities, competent to take full charge department, seeks position. O 725 Times Downtown.

EXPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS.—College man, (27,) shipping, managing; thorough knowledge exports; worth your consideration. T 780 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—High school graduate, 22, honorably discharged from army after eighteen months' service France, French and German interpreter; stenographer. E 263 Times.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.
General factory executive, open for engagement, full charge or assistant; development, manufacturing, and assembling anything mechanical or electrical; capable producer, 20 years' practical experience; excellent references. D 324 Times.

FOREMAN, pincandescent lamp, can handle sealing, tubulating, and exhaust departments efficiently, best of references. E. A., 808 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, superintendent on gentleman's estate, where taste and refinement are desired; life experience in greenhouses, landscape, farming, forestry, &c.; Englishman, middle-aged; systematic organizer of help; temperate, trustworthy. Z 80 Times Annex.

GARDENER, single, Scotch; thoroughly experienced; vegetables, flowers, greenhouse, &c.; references. D 823 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GOVERNESS, nursery, experienced; best references, English, French, German; entire charge child 3 years old up; $80. B 1058 Times Harlem.

GOVERNESS.—French; young lady just landed wishes position with one or two children. Jones, 437 West 124th.

GRADUATE, high school; four years' construction and publishing experience; good command English; secretarial ability. B 1065 Times Harlem.

HEADWAITER, mountain resort, over girls; first-class references. J. Happe, 3,120 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKER.—Woman; two adults; no laundry; $40 monthly; reference. B 1060 Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable woman for doctor or business people. F. H., 243 West 126th.

HOTEL MANAGER of long experience managing commercial, apartment, and resort hotel is open for engagement anywhere as manager or assistant manager. Address Wm. Conklin, General Delivery, New Rochelle, N. Y.

HOTEL MAN, experienced, seeks position manager, clerk or bookkeeper-cashier. H 186 Times.

I WANT WORK.

A clean-cut fellow of 24, recently released from service, desires to enter the selling field; will appearing, of good address, with the knack of getting his story across, asks only the OPPORTUNITY to make good; enthusiastic, ambitious, loyal, conscientious, and not afraid of hard work.

MAKE ME MAKE GOOD!

EARNEST, V 304 TIMES.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER of long and wide experience, now released from munition plant engagements as director of industrial relations, is free to make connections or consult with manufacturing establishments to install shop committees, collective bargaining, &c., now being introduced widely to promote close relations between employer and employe. L 53 Times.

JANITOR.—Young colored couple together. Roberts, care Filder, 218 West 63d St.

LINGUIST, well educated, considerable knowledge of principal European languages, of Chinese, and of stenography and typewriting, wishes clerical, literary or other position. S 87 Times.

MAN, (36,) married, 4 years' experience as timekeeper, safety and welfare, compensation, first aid, employing and handling of help, male and female, wishes position with advancement. W. B., care Heath, 198 Hull St., Brooklyn.

MAN, discharged A. E. F., 31, executive ability, initiative business office experience, seeks inside or outside position with good chance for advancement. R., 1,630 Amsterdam Av.

MAN.—Released navy man, 22, desires reliable business connection; high school graduate; over six years' business experience; unusual knowledge office detail; excellent references. I. B. Marks, 101 West 126th.

MAN, single, (38,) desires position under superintendent on gentleman's country estate; can do anything; will work by day or month; sober, reliable; best of references. F 234 Times.

MAN, 25 years' experience, would like to travel Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, to sell cigars or anything else. I'm hard worker. T 754 Times Downtown.

MAN AND WIFE (American born) wants position caretakers; wife excellent housekeeper, man general all-around mechanic. S 110 Times.

MANAGER OR SALES MANAGER.—Position wanted as manager, sales manager, or general superintendent by clean-cut, energetic man, 36 years old, having thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, executive ability; not afraid of hard and long hours; able to cope with most serious and complicated matters; in fact, able to take full charge of entire plant. Address Confidential, Z 204 Times Annex.

MANAGER, Christian, 23, experienced salesbusiness, seeks connection; ten years' manufacturing; known accountancy, business practices; successful getting business by mail. F 240 Times.

MANAGER.—Young American, age 25, ex-navy man, having had semi-executive experience, desires position as assistant office manager or assistant to executive or department head. M 827 Times Downtown.

MANAGER and buyer, general hardware, house furnishing, &c., owing to fire has call of a position; new connections desired. Address Z 224 Times Annex.

MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT auto construction, experimental or repair work; 3 years in similar line; moderate salary. Box 107, 852 Columbus Av.

MANAGERIAL position desired by college graduate musical line preferred. O 651 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTICE.—WANTED ANY LINE FOR PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY; WILL REQUIRE NO EXPENSE ADVANCE; HAVE LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL FOLLOWING, BACKED BY 25 YEARS OF ACTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS LINES. D. M. MOSES, 618 ALABAMA ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURER'S ASSISTANT. — Young man, (30,) several years' experience at speeding up production, is open for engagement. Z 246 Times.

MECHANIC.—Here is an opportunity for someone to employ a first class American born mechanic with 20 years' experience as expert machinist, trade can supervise construction act as renting agent and superintendent apartment house. S 111 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, machine development design, drafting, broad experience; investigate; practical. O 694 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL MAN, selling experience, generally useful, good record; 37; $60. C 730 Times Downtown.

MUSICIAN.—Young man, 22, 4 years U. S. Army band, playing slide trombone and baritone, desires position offering good future in music business or band. R., 821 Franklin St., Union Hill, N. J.

NIGHT CLERK, cashier, bookkeeper, or other night work; references. E 268 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Refined Christian, well educated, good figurer, experienced, desires an opening in reliable firm where advancement is assured; salary $18. L 1220 Times Bronx.

OFFICE MANAGER, BOOKKEEPER, and accountant, systematiser, wishes to connect with a firm needing a man who can produce results. M 818 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—Ex-army officer, Irish-American, desires position; 12 years' experience. M 658 Times Downtown.

PIANIST, exceptional ability, orchestra soloist, Summer engagement; references. Crommeyer, 314 West 104th St.

PHOTOGRAPH RETOUCHER, thoroughly experienced, high-grade work, part or whole time. Address R. Ponsaing, 1,216 College Av., N. Y.

PHYSICIAN released from overseas duty desires work while rebuilding practice. Box 420 Hotel Breslin.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, 22, experienced, competent, college schooling, capable of being of real assistance to busy executive, wants an opportunity to take hold of position of responsibility. T 740 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, qualified to take charge purchasing department; six years' experience steel and iron castings and forgings or coke and pig iron business preferred; personal interview requested. J 46 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, demonstrated executive and result producing ability; experienced manufacturing, mail order, department and general business; organization and systematization; married, 33; Christian. T 757 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, SHORTLY SEVERING CONNECTIONS WITH LARGE CORPORATION, SEEKS POSITION ALONG SIMILAR LINES REQUIRING ABILITY, INTEGRITY, HIGHEST REFERENCES. D 840 TIMES.

REAL ESTATE EXECUTIVE.
Just returned from overseas duty with the A. E. F., college graduate; more than ten years' experience in the real estate business as building manager, rentals, sales and office executive.
DESIRES CONNECTION
with an old-established firm that is seeking a man of the type who studies the interest of his company, quick to grasp detail, energetic, progressive, and with mature judgment; best of references. H 92 Times.

REAL ESTATE.
Young man, 10 years' practical experience renting, collecting, management of business property, apartment houses; highest references. E 265 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, 10 years' experience management, leasing, &c.; competent take entire charge estate, corporation, individual; $2,000. 815 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Christian, 35 years of age, eight years' experience renting, leasing, collecting. F. Hanley, 800 West 147th St.

REPRESENTATIVE.—I offer 6 years' experience in salesmanship, 3 years in United States and 3 in Europe; would like to represent a man's furnishings and clothing house in the Scandinavian countries. Who can use me? V 351 Times.

SALESMAN, located San Francisco, young, energetic, wants to travel California, Oregon, Washington, any good line. C 797 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN
BOYS' APPAREL SPECIALIST
who is successful and well-known, with large following in South and Southwest, is going to specialize to the trade on boys' wearing apparel. If you are of the best in your line of manufacture, viz, suits, coats, shirts, and blouses, or kindred lines, "let's get together." Address S 66 Times.

SALESMAN.—An experienced traveling salesman for a British man's clothing and furnishing house, just out of the service, desires position with American clothing manufacturer to travel from coast to coast; I am an Englishman, and have called on the best trade in the United States; references furnished. K 69 Times.

SALES AND ADVERTISING
manager, with successful selling record; can sell merchandise, specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding broad, underlying, scientific principles of selling and advertising; wants connection with progressive institution; can furnish highest credentials to ability and character. V 332 Times.

SALES MANAGERS, ATTENTION!
Young man, (25,) educated, neat appearance, hustler, at present in retail hardware and house furnishing business, desires position as salesman or equivalent; any capacity; if necessary will travel; A1 references. Box 25, 1,508 2d Av.

SALESMAN.—Salesman, 15 years' experience supervisor erecting of machinery, &c., seeks new business connection; mechanical engineering experience; good personality; fluent correspondent; excellent grammarian, mathematician; accurate; secretarial training; adept at manager's confidence; Christian; 28. O 692 Times Downtown.

SALES AND OFFICE MANAGER (40).
A1 record staple specialty lines; interview will convince. 641 Fulton, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Italian, from Milano, selling woman, desires to represent any convenient, good American article. Write E, 261 Times.

SALESMAN 26, specialty experience, desires position where results bring advancement. L 57 Times.

SALESMAN, general experience, desires side line distributor's on commission. Room 817 31 Nassau St.

SALESMAN wants side line in ladies' wear for Baltimore, Washington, and vicinity; or any other line. Z 165 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, Italian, highly educated, speaking English, French, Spanish; wants position. Z 1 Times.

SALESMAN, 22, for evening and Sunday work; best of reference. V 328 Times.

SALESMAN, handle any line; A1 references. Irving, room 402, 500 Fifth Av.

SECRETARY, confidential; business woman desires position with busy executive; particularly qualified to assume duties requiring personality, initiative and capability. S 63 Times.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer; seven years' experience; possessing tact, initiative and executive ability; highest credentials. D 404 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, American, 28, Christian, 10 years' experience, reference, desires position. (no soft snap wanted;) $35. M 623 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT, American, well educated, very capable stenographer; financial engineering; executive experience; uptown preferred. V 317 Times.

SELF ANALYSIS.
TACT, 90 PER CENT.
INITIATIVE, 93 PER CENT.
PERSONALITY, 90 PER CENT.
APPEARANCE, 90 PER CENT.
ENERGY, 100 PER CENT.
EXECUTIVE ABILITY, 90 PER CENT.
SOUND COMMON SENSE, 99 PER CENT.
YOUNG OFFICER, 28, JUST DISCHARGED, 21 MONTHS OVERSEAS, SEEKS AN OPPORTUNITY AFFORDING UNLIMITED PROGRESS AND A PLACE FOR A MAN WITH INDIVIDUALITY, IDEAS, AND "PEP." NOTHING PRIOR TO ENLISTMENT, BETWEEN $5,000 AND $4,000. D. C., 817 WEST 57TH ST.

SERVICE MANAGER.
Executive and thorough mechanic, desireous of making connections where ability and service count; A1 references furnished. E 281 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, with executive ability, experienced in silks, cottons and woolens, desires connection with reliable house. L 43 Times.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.
American, technical graduate, two and a half years' residence in Spanish-America, speaks Spanish, and thoroughly conversant with character and business methods of Latin Americans, would like position with concern having branches in Spanish America on consulting entering that field. "Simpatico." V 327 Times.

SPANISH TRANSLATING.—Young man desires work, spare time, correspondence both languages. W. S. 1111, 226 Madison Av., Perth Amboy, N. J.

SPANISH - ENGLISH translations, files, 220 West 42d St., Room 310.

STENOGRAPHER, clean-cut, age 25, academic education, versed up-to-date methods, 6 years' construction, mechanical engineering experience; good personality; fluent correspondent; excellent grammarian, mathematician; accurate; secretarial training; adept at manager's confidence; Christian; 28. O 692 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 24, at present employed, entering evening law school next Fall, seeks connection with legal firm offering future and no "soft snap;" 4 years' commercial experience. F 238 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, several years' experience, well recommended, desires position where he can learn the business. H 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, assistant to executive, 24; 5 years' experience; executive and selling ability; good correspondent. M 697 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, American, 28, Christian, 10 years' experience, reference, desires position. (no soft snap wanted;) $35. M 623 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert typist; clerk; Summer hotel; 2 years' experience. M 699 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, bookkeeper, expert, experienced; references city or country. M 634 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 23, married, 3 years' experience, excellent reference, $35. C 694 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent; 7 years' purchasing department experience. F 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, long and varied experience, desires employment evenings. O 748 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Gentile, 6 years' experience; best references; $25 start. V 372 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid and accurate; secretarial ability; excellent references. 227 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (27;) expert; ten years' experience; $30 a week. M 628 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 27; experience credit work, handle claims, correspondence; references; $22. D 317 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 22; rapid typist; competent office man. J 62 Times.

STOCK BOND SALESMAN, high-grade producer business, clientele investors, desires connection; references, integrity, ability, good connections. H 183 Times.

STUDENT, CORNELL ENGINEERING, EX-AVIATION OFFICER, DESIRES POSITION IN COUNTRY, JUNE 22 TO SEPT. 22. GOOD MECHANIC, CHAUFFEUR, &c. M 630 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TECHNICAL MAN, M. E., 32, having had 8 years shop experience on production of machinery, 6 years experience designing, and 3 years as shop executive, desires executive engineering position. F 243 Times.

TEACHER.—Experienced Englishman foreigners, arithmetic, sciences; evenings. Z 245 Times Annex.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, honorably discharged marine, seeking position with private firm; good, trustworthy man; first class references. J 72 Times.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE for West Indies, San Domingo and Haiti, expert in imports and exports, seeks permanent position with reputable firm. M 668, Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Art student, army officer, desires position as boys' tutor; can teach English, French, Spanish, mathematics, equitation, history, art, military art and elementary engineering, botany, zoology, &c. Z 206 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—College graduate, ten years' experience as teacher in grammar and preparatory schools, desires to tutor a few students during Summer, vicinity Long Branch, N. J. Address H. T. Long, 92 Atlantic Av., North Long Branch, N. J.

TUTOR.—Young man, graduate of Princeton this year, desires position as tutor in private family; recommendations furnished; willing to travel. Address Z 173 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—College man desires position; city or country. V 333 Times.

TYPIST wishes work home; experienced manuscripts, plain, legal, scenarios. C. G., 3,823 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERY and DRAPERY FOREMAN and SALESMAN for high-grade first-class man; will be open for engagement June 15; only first-class houses need reply. Z 211 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 28, educated, wishes to change present position for one with better future; exporting, shipping, automobile line preferred; six years' selling experience, also year and a half in navy as a purchasing officer in New York and paymaster and supply officer of a ship; present earning capacity $50 a week; references. Address F. G., 350 Clifton Av., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 29, desires position with builder or contractor; reliable, energetic, executive ability; 13 years' experience building trades inside and outside; read plans and blueprints; can do drafting and tracing; knowledge of payroll and timekeeping; L. C., 85 Lindsley Place, Jersey City. G. H. Brink, 442 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) recently discharged service, desires office position with future; broad business experience; executive ability; capable hold responsible position; good stenographer. T 738 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, (32,) released from war work, wishes position; 12 years' business experience; credentials unquestionable. T 758 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ex-Sergeant, experienced as credit man, bookkeeper and salesman in wholesale silk line, desires position; good business address. Z 211 Times.

YOUNG MAN 30, recently discharged from army, 10 years banking experience, bookkeeper, collection clerk and assistant paying teller; seeks position with future. O 1216 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, 11 years' business experience road selling and office management, will consider any proposition where ability and interest will be rewarded. O 726 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) executive ability, eight years' business experience, understands bookkeeping, credits, collections, routine, typewriting; correspondent. H 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, Christian, wishes position with advancement; able to operate comptometer, typewriter; references; salary secondary. W. S. 1111 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, with five years of experience in shirt line, desires connection with reliable house as salesman or shipping executive. L, 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN; intelligent, reliable rushing man; knowledge, system, and efficiency; executive ability; where opportunity offered. O 730 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, business and office experience, wishes position where he can make himself generally useful. Box 430 Times, E. Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires position with mercantile or manufacturing concern; 5 years' experience; gilt edge references Lewis, 437 West 124th.

YOUNG MAN, (discharged,) 3 years' selling experience to the toy and stationery wholesalers, New York and road; furnish A1 references. Write Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) well educated, sales experience, desires position offering advancement; excellent references. F 258 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, out of service, expert clerk, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, accurate at figures, seeks position with chance for advancement. F 252 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) with knowledge of cotton converting, seeks connection with a jobber, manufacturer, or exporter of cotton fabrics; highest credentials. F 228 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, splendid references, capable, alert, efficient, other qualifications, desires position where initiative merits advancement. 346 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) 6 years' building construction experience, drafting, typewriting, estimating; references furnished; position with advancement. H 176 Times.

YOUNG MAN who has demonstrated considerable executive ability, good knowledge cost accounting, desires connections with large concern. N 304 Times.

YOUNG MAN, aged 25, desires position with reliable house; has had 3 years experience in foreign trade and clerical work; discharged soldier. V 297 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, honorable discharge, wishes position anything, electrical line preferred. Phone Plaza 4336, Ulich, 1,026 6th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position with reliable house; best references; salary secondary. Jewelry Store, 134 Rivington St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position as experienced switchboard operator. Manning, 707 10th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position 9 to 4 with reliable concern. A. Black, 760 East 152d St., Bronx, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years, general clerical experience, good education and penman. T 740 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN attending university would like position afternoons as typist or other light work. S 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, handy with tools; machine shop preferred; salary $20 to start. Phone Midwood 1836-J.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 3 years' business experience, desires position with future; best references. C 796 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN 24, one year overseas, educated, desires connection with wholesale house; best reference. M 631 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, technical graduate, ex-naval officer, engineering duties, wants position. F 241 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 19, desires clerical position; salary $15. O 730 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, 3 years' business experience, seeks position. J 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires any clerical or office work. S. S., 77 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) college man, with three years' selling experience. F 221 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20) desires position in office; 2 years college. F 225 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college student, wants position for June and July. F 232 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, desires position at anything. S 120 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER, sport model. BIDDLE brougham 1917, collapsible. CADILLAC 1917, 4-passenger. CADILLAC 1917 and 1916, touring. DISBROW SPECIAL, 1918, speedster. STUTZ SPECIAL 1917, Victoria top. MERCER 22-72 1917, 4-passenger.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 1582.

AUTO ECONOMY CO., 223 WEST 49TH ST.
Rolls Royce landaulet, Peugeot 40-82, fast touring, Hupmobile touring, Maxwell touring, Studebaker touring, Haynes touring, Paige runabout automobiles wanted.

AUTO CAR truck, 1½ ton, with express body; fine condition; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th.

BUICK 1918 six, 5 passenger; original paint; exceptionally good condition throughout. J. M. Bennett, 416 70th St., Brooklyn.

BUICK 1917, 6-cylinder coupe; a bargain; $1,250. P. J. McCormack, 211 West 58th St. Circle 2280.

BUICK 1918 Roadster; no dealers. Phone Audubon 1080, Deters, 600 West 141st.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1919 CADILLAC Touring.
1919 STUTZ Speedster.
1918 CADILLAC Landaulet.
1918 WINTON Chummy Roadster.
1918 WINTON Touring.
1918 STUTZ Touring.
8, G. V. TOWN CAR, special Healy Body.
1918 OVERLAND Sedan.
1918 CHANDLER Touring.
1918 STUDEBAKER Cabriolet.
1918 PAIGE Touring.
1918 FRANKLIN Chummy Roadster.
1918 FRANKLIN Touring.
1917 MAIMON Chummy Roadster.
1917 CADILLAC 7-Passenger Touring.
1917 MERCER 4-Passenger Touring.
1917 OVERLAND Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Roadster.
1916 FRANKLIN Touring.
1916 LOCOMOBILE Touring, "38."
1916 OVERLAND Roadster.
1916 SIMPLEX 5-PASS. Touring.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
217 WEST 57TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
'Phone 667-668 Circle.

BIDDLE 1918 ROADSTER.
BIDDLE 1918 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER.
HUDSON 1918 RUNABOUT LANDAU.
HUDSON 1918 LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON 1918 WALTON SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER 4-PASS.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAK

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

Motor Trucks.

1 SEC. TRUCKS.
STEENBERG 2-TON, 1914, with furniture delivery body, truck in good running condition; price, complete with body, $2400.
BURLBUILT 2-TON, in good working condition; price, complete with half-van body, $800.
STEWART 1½-TON NO. 9 TRUCK, eight months old, with closed delivery body, entire truck in perfect condition.
1914 CHAIN DRIVE CHASSIS, with new tires, completely overhauled, in owner's shops; price $1,800; subject to examination by your own expert.
1918 2-TON UNITED, with van body, tires new, entire truck in good condition; price for immediate delivery subject to your examination, $3,500.
FORD 1917 with Graham Brothers' truck unit; also express body; price, complete, subject to examination and demonstration, $700. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 1361 BROADWAY.

ST. DEBAKER.—Immediate delivery on a few closed, rebuilt and fully guaranteed '18 Studebaker touring or roadster in beautiful dark green throughout at one-half the cost of a new car. Studebaker Corp., 58th St. and Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

DELAUNAY-Belleville Brewster landaulet limousine, experienced chauffeur; evenings, Sundays; by month; Willis, Plaza 7995.
For Select passenger car, good condition; reasonable; no dealers. Call 2,922 Valentine.
CHALMERS 1918 seven-passenger landaulet, Brewster bodywork $2.50 hour; trips quoted; limousine rates, owner drives. Broadway 5000 Schuyler.
CHEVROLET with driver, to hire for any purpose, including light deliveries; $45 weekly. 50 W. McDonald, 1,040 175nca.
PACKARD 2-38 sixes to hire; superior service; capable drivers; 7 M. & S. Williams, 489 5th Ave. Phones 4219-5830 Bryant.
FOR HIRE, Lozier limousine, by hour, day, week or month, responsible driver. Phone [illegible] 4091.
CASE MODEL 6-passenger touring car for hire, by trip, week or month; owner drives personally. Phone 7697.
PATERSON touring, seven passenger, hour, day or week, owner drives. Phone Morningside 6000.
TO HIRE, car for hire by month. Melrose 4565. 1,139 Fulton Av., Bronx.
PACKARD, 7 passenger, for hire, careful driver, $2.50 an hour. Plaza 5444.
CHEVROLET (new) and services for seashore; by month, $200. 47 Times.
CHEVROLET (new) and chauffeur for seashore; $200 per month. J 46 Times.
PACKARD, twin sixes, late models, hour or season. Maldon Columbus 2151.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC 1919
LIMOUSINE WANTED.
WILL BUY ONE IF IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; WILL BUY A CADILLAC 1919 LANDAULET OR ROLLS-ROYCE, NO DEALERS. ADDRESS M. S. P. O. BOX 842, CITY HALL STATION, N. Y. CITY.

WANTED TO 2 TON WHITE CHASSIS, 12 INCH WHEEL BASE. WILL PAY CASH FOR BARGAIN. PRIVATE GA[illegible] R[illegible] 240 EAST 5TH ST. PHONE VAN[illegible] 3715.

WANTED, four or five passenger car good condition, late model about $900, cash. Describe particulars, lowest price, Moore, 1,947 Broadway, room 612.
AUTOMOBILE wanted, roadster; Franklin, Hudson, Reo or other make; state price, make, model, condition. J 35 Times.
BUICK, 7 passenger, late model, Chandler, Cadillac, Buick, Packard; order cash. [illegible] Times.
CADILLAC Touring Roadster, not older than 1917, to dealers, write fully. Room 2,[illegible] Broadway.
CHEVROLET touring car Sedan 1918, or regular model. Send full particulars; buy at once if right. 2,441 Broadway.
CHEVROLET Wanted—Late model Buick, Cadillac or Lodge; first-class condition, cash. [illegible] Box 276, Sayville, L. I.
FRANKLIN wants to be sold on commission basis; [illegible] at 225 West 58th St., Col. 7556.
LIMOUSINE wanted 1917 or later; call at once for participants M. Palmer, 507 West 170th St. Phone Fremont 5100.
WANTED, passenger body for Austrian Daimler chassis; to seat National Garage, 1,118 Broadway, Brooklyn.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, Hupmobile, Dodge or [illegible] Coupe, 400 East 162d St.
WILLYS-KNIGHT 4 or 6 Touring Car; state lowest price and full particulars. Times Square B 2177 Times.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, Ford Touring Car slightly used. Call Murray Hill 8790.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, fireproof, clean and safe as a bank. Chas. C. Tough, 510 E. 73d St. Rhinelander 1246.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE
is a valuable asset to increase your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical Practice, $45; with Driving, $65. Write for Catalog L, or phone 5270 Circle. STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 362 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 2920. Special classes for ladies.
AUTO INSTRUCTION.—We teach repairing and driving; private ladies' driving classes a specialty. Manhattan Auto School, 1,730 Amsterdam Av. Phone 4021.
MANHATTAN AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 59th St. Expert instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; inspect equipment or write for catalog. Evening classes.

FOR SALE.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

Remington rapid addressing machine No. 3, [illegible] complete equipment, including drawer cabinet and metal trays. Derry-Underwood, Inc., 23 East 22d St.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy terms.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 38 West 32d St., near Broadway

Very beautiful old rose point lace veil and flounce, purchased from Arnold-Constable; suitable for bridal veil and flouncing; exquisite lace. Write 2544 Broadway.
CUT YOUR FUEL COST.
One thousand tons oily nitrate coke; excellent fuel; cheaper than coal; $2.50, Astoria. Theodore Martin, 144 B'dway. Cortlandt 5963.
Genuine second-hand good Singer sewing machine must be hand machine, give [illegible] 345 Times.
Sharp reproduction piano; price $150 cash; $1,050, half cash. Broad 4265.
Large [illegible] Victor, Regina and excellent Mercury. St. Nicholas 4164.
Distinctive coat chain, new, for sale at a bargain. 37 Hunter, Rector 2525.

Machinery.

For Sale or Lease—15,000 square feet of [illegible] with private railroad siding; Brooklyn. Phone 6965 Madison Square.

Furniture.

Complete exceptionally high-class four-room apartment including linen, silver, &c.; will sell complete for cash; can be seen by appointment; real bargain. Telephone Rector 8340.
Piano, Steinway, Upright mahogany piano, used in use very short time; guaranteed perfect condition, original price $1,025, will [illegible] for $700. Can be seen evenings. [illegible] Monroe Av., Bronx, 693d St.
Beautiful charming 9x12-ft. rug, pale blue ground, design and tone, green and black; [illegible] by appointment. Audubon 3130.
Parlor suite, magnificent; Italian marqueterie [illegible] suite of seven pieces; appraised value $12,000. Write Estate, R 386 Times.
Office furniture, practically new, offered at [illegible] terms. Phone Murray Hill 2690.
Office furniture, big reductions; bargains. Ryng Roach Willow Co., 229 East 41st.
Complete dining room suite; big bargain. Kaufman, 674 West 161st St.
Piano, [illegible] upright piano; fine condition. Telephone Riverside 7823 mornings before 11.

Horses and Carriages.

Saddles, Martin & Martin, one
ladies' and one gentleman's;
also riding habit and boots.
Apt. 10K, Telephone Schuyler 8500.

Purchase or Exchange.

Furniture Wanted—Pay full value contents apartments, houses; pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Pl. Stuyvesant 3793.
Handsome real leather lounge, suitable for den or office. Apartment 6N, Hendrick Hudson, 601 West 110th St.
Wanted, one multigraph setting machine and [illegible] state style, cost. O 706 Times Square.
Wanted, Motor-driven addressograph, plate [illegible] and platemaking machine. R 310 Times.
Second-hand typewriter wanted, reasonable; [illegible] particulars. F 270 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Forty cents an agate line.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room adjoining bath, also small room; meals served.
80TH, corner Lexington Av., (No. 3).—Single rooms with meals, $14 weekly and up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; women exclusively.
LEXINGTON AV., 342.—Single double room, with board. Telephone 0768 Murray Hill.

West Side.

5TH AV. 7.—Double and single rooms, private baths, switchboard, refined service.
16TH ST., 22 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table.
34TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, single and double; private baths; references.
47TH ST. 42 WEST.—Double room, with bath, single room; table board.
60TH, 61 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; running water; adjoining bath; references.
56TH ST. 62 WEST.—Large comfortable rooms, with board; references.
57TH, 251 WEST, (Near Circle)—Large room, electricity, private bath; French table.
58TH ST. 14 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths, table and service unexcelled.
70TH, 200 WEST, (Opposite Sherman Square.)—Attractive front room; also single; running water; elevator; Summer rates; board. Hubbell.
70TH, 140 WEST.—Large rooms; all conveniences, excellent table, refined surroundings.
72D, 318 WEST (Riverside.)—Ideal Summer location; exclusive house; large front rooms, overlooking river; private baths; excellent table.
72D ST., 229 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table guests; subway; references.
72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD. COL. 6396.
72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; single room, excellent table.
72D, 159 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, also hall room, board, references.
75TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium sized room, electricity; excellent meals; references.
74TH, 149 WEST.—Large rooms, baths; private table services, suitable four persons; ideal.
75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; single room, electricity; references required; table guests.
77TH, 161 WEST.—Lovely large room, private bath, couple; excellent board.
77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive large sunny bath adjoining; excellent table; single room.
79TH, 114-32 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; [illegible] and lounge; steam heat; booklet.
79TH, 121 WEST.—Old-established house, large room, front, hot and cold water, table guests.
82D, 174 WEST, The Little House—Beautiful rooms delicious home table, references.
82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests, booklet.
82D, 11 WEST.—Front room with board; electricity, parlor dining room, reference.
84TH, 25 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; electricity, running water adjoining bath; will rent separately or together; best table; references.
85TH ST. (Near Drive.)—Choice accommodation for paying guests; reference C. 2961 Columbus Av.
85TH, 130 WEST.—Medium sized room; all conveniences, good home cooking, table guests.
87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, four baths, desires few paying guests.
88TH ST. 316 WEST.—Attractive double rooms near Riverside; table a specialty.
90TH ST. 321 WEST.—Bright, large airy room, well furnished room with all improvements, overlooking the Drive and Hudson; home cooking; suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen; private home.
91ST, 39 WEST.—Large, nice room, refined boarding house; excellent meals.
91ST, 50 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; electricity; good table.
92D, 60 WEST.—Two-room suite, private wash room, and meals for two $25 weekly, single rooms $10.
102D, 243 WEST, (off B'way.)—Refined home, suite, private bath; double, single rooms.
104TH, 320 WEST, near Riverside. Attractive cool rooms; refined house, electricity, references.
115TH, 151 WEST.—Large, sunny and cozy, private bath, electricity; excellent board.
118ST, 527 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large room; pretty hot water, home cooking.
BROADWAY, 2,850.—A home of exceptional quality for one with small American family. Phone 7096 Cathedral. Apt. 20.
BROADWAY, 2,215 West 104th.)—Attractive outside room; excellent board. Janizen. Academy 2702.
LARGE, comfortable front room, bath; every convenience, excellent home table; for one gentleman, in Jewish family. Schuyler 6296.
RIVERSIDE, 222, (94th St.)—Large room with private bath; single, [illegible] express sub. Apt. 34 Jandorf, 8881 River.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large rooms, running water; overlooking Drive; excellent board, $12 $14; couple, $20. Payne.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524, (Apt. 81.)—Rooms with dinners, $12-$13 per week.
ST. NICHOLAS AV. 750, (148th.)—Newly opened home, choice rooms; excellent table.

THE WILLIAM HENRY,
270 West End Av., Corner 73d.—Overlooking river and Schwab Mansion; rooms with private baths, excellent table.
WEST END AV., 893, (94th.)—Large front room, private bath; also suite; French spoken; references; table guests.
WEST END AV. 855, (cor. 102d.)—Large room, twin beds; running water; corner room, excellent board. Osborne. 8th floor.
YOUNG business couple wishes dinners regularly with strictly private family, vicinity 72d and Broadway. Phone Sunday Rivers side 781.

Bronx.

Two beautiful adjoining front rooms; private house; refined surroundings, electric, shower baths, board with Hebrew family; suitable couple or more; references. Tel. 1817 Intervale.

BOARD WANTED.
Forty cents an agate line.

Business lady desires room, with board, state terms; references exchanged. V 346 Times.
Gentleman wishes room and board, with private family. H 266 Times.
Mother and son (in business,) want two room suite, furnished or unfurnished, with board, west side, permanent; give detail and price. M 615 Times Downtown.
Refined young Jewish couple desire nice room, private bath, and board with high-class boarding house or private family, accessibly located west side, 70th to 96th St. Congenial. V 257 Times.
Three business people desire board and three rooms, private family. M 649 Times Downtown.
Want outside room, two meals, and washing, upper west side; prefer private family; for young man, Christian. D 252 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Hillcrest.—Beautiful home for nervous convalescent, incurable, and aged; rates moderate. 222d St., east of White Plains Av. Bronx.

Brooklyn.

Bensonhurst.—Excellent board; elegant rooms; near beach, moderate. Marguerite. 8,620 Bay Parkway, near Cropsey.
GLEN ST., 97, (Brooklyn, N. Y.).—Wish to board one or two children over 3 years of age; mother's care; private house; references exchanged.

Westchester County.

In my modernly furnished home I will accommodate a few gentlemen as paying guests who require the best food, with discriminating service; located in restricted part of New Rochelle; convenient to stations, water, and golf club; private tennis court, garage accommodations, references. C 104 Times Annex.
Two young men or congenial couple can find delightful home; private house; near station, very large room; excellent table, every convenience; will meet train if notified. Nichols, McIntyre St., Bronxville 839-W Bronxville.
The "Hill Top" will receive about 60 guests, June 15 to Sept. 15; large piazzas, well-kept grounds, beautiful shade trees, flowers, shrubs; tennis court; Summer house; table abundantly supplied; vegetables from garden. Telephone 566 Ossining. Miss M. J. Naramore, Ossining-on-Hudson.
Few single, double rooms for rent, neatly furnished; private house; block Rye Beach trolley; mile and half Rye Beach; 10 minutes' walk railroad; hotel and boarding house within 5 minutes' walk; references required. H 65 Times.
Home School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers, N. Y.; open all year; moderate terms. Phone 4679 Yonkers.
ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL & COTTAGES. Few desirable rooms for Summer. 124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers.
Comfortable room, private family; New Haven station. 119 Park Av., Mount Vernon.
Refined home for business people. Rutlaw, 37 11th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Two small bungalows with beautiful shade; attractive views on farm; meals at farmhouse, pleasant Summer home for business women or others looking for quiet retirement. Box 71, Croton Falls, Westchester Co., New York.
Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts, country sports; private baths; saddle horses, instructor; picturesque bridle paths; 45 min. from 42d St.; $14 up; capacity 150. Phone 1105 White Plains.
Rentahaven.—Care of invalids, elderly persons beautiful location, 594 North Broadway, Yonkers; $10 up weekly. Phone Yonkers 1964.
To let, with board, large and small rooms with private bath. 119 Locust Hill Av. Telephone 4481 Yonkers.
Family of refinement, attractive home, beautiful surroundings, north of Scarsdale, will accommodate three or four people, $25 per week; exceptional surroundings. J 68 Times.

Long Island.

REFINED COUNTRY HOME.
Christian family.
20-Mile View of Long Island Sound.
Two rooms, with private bath and private porch, with board; also two other rooms. Inspection, we believe, will convince you there is nothing better. Special rates for May. MRS. RUBY T. SWEETSCOE.
Phone 179, Glen Cove. Summit Av., Sea Cliff, L. I.
Rare opportunity for two people—college girls preferred—to Summer on Long Island, semi-camp fashion, in delightful bungalow; farmerette privileges, if desired; highest references given and required. Tel. Huntington 297, or address for particulars J 67 Times.
Heller's Villa Kenmere, 2,006 Franklin Av.—An modern home, beautifully situated in exclusive section; elegant rooms, excellent table; beautiful grounds; near ocean and bay; 3 min. walk from Edgemere Station. Telephone 1656 Far Rockaway.
Water View Inn, 256 Rue St. Felix, Far Rockaway, near ocean; improvements; excellent table; every comfort; special Spring and Decoration Day rates. M. L. Hartwick. Phone 2338 Far Rockaway.
Four couples can be accommodated with first-class board on Great Peconic Bay. Mattituck; gentleman's private residence; no other boarders. Apply Room 1328, Woolworth Bldg. Telephone 7425 Barclay.
Freeport, L. I.—Family having nice home, screened porch, large lawn, near bathing, fishing, and station, will accommodate three nice gentlemen, best home cooking. Address Home, 2,207 Times Annex.
Refined Hebrew family having well appointed house, long beach, will cater to few select guests who will pay for exceptional accommodations. Write or call B. J., 241 West 102d.
Refined Hebrew family having attractive private home, Far Rockaway, L. I., will rent 2 or 3 rooms with private bath. For particulars, phone Madison Square 654 or Far Rockaway 2582.
Marconi Inn, Coplague, L. I., with all improvements; large airy rooms, excellent cuisine, bathing, boating, fishing five minutes away; is an ideal place for the Summer; moderate rates. Frank Di Bugno, Mgr.
ROCKAWAY PARK—46 113TH STREET.—Cool, comfortable rooms, balconies overlooking ocean, special season rates. Phone Hammels 1688.
Private family will rent one or two rooms to refined party; must have excellent references; beautiful home in restricted section. Telephone 208 Bayside.
Comfortable rooms with bath for four gentlemen for Summer; modern home; Kew Gardens, 5 minutes from station, 16 minutes New York; breakfast, V 253 Times.
FAR ROCKAWAY.
Attractive rooms facing ocean; home table, garage. Phone Far Rockaway 5971.
Two rooms, gentlemen; breakfast only, private family; near Sound and station, 50 minutes out. A. R., 125 East 34th St.
Furnished room for Summer for 2 gentlemen. Far Rockaway, private family, near station; bathlife. S 123 Times.
Far Rockaway—Charming rooms with bath; telephone; table very select. M 647 Times Downtown.
Can accommodate two bachelors or couple; room with bath for Summer; private house. Box 517 Cedarhurst, L. I.
Arverne, L. I. 22 Beach 59th St.—Select accommodations for a few refined guests. Owner.
Nice airy rooms, excellent board, $8-$10; couple $17. 1,744 Hamilton Av., near Rockaway Boulevard, Glen Morris, L. I.
Mother's care, private family, living 25 miles out on Long Island, will board a man and child $20. P 700 Times Downtown.
Desirable week end or season accommodations, Long Beach, block from ocean. D 316 Times.
Far Rockaway, 2,127 Grifton Av.—Beautiful rooms, superior table; special June rate; refined Jewish house.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y. Lovely Elegantly Furnished. Excellent Chef. Service. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View. Weekly, $17 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet. Ten Years Under One Management. 71 CENTRAL AV., NEW DORP, S. I.
Halcyon Hall, Howard Av.—Delightful location, Grymes Hill, Staten Island, beautiful grounds, tennis, croquet, garage, rooms large, attractively furnished; every convenience; excellent table; vegetables from our garden. Phone 1603 Tompkinsville.

New York State.

French family, with large farm, will board possibly for year round, 2 or 3 well brought up boys, from 5 to 10, for term of real healthy location, best motherly care. Pearl River Farm, Box 22. Phone 125J Pearl River.
Jocelyn House.—Attractive and comfortable; trout fishing, tennis, croquet, bowling; large veranda, 1,000 feet elevation; no mosquitos; first-class table, $14 to $18; references. Olivera, near Big Indian, N. Y.
Mother expecting to occupy lovely cottage in Catskill Mountains this Summer with her two children will be glad to assume complete charge of one or two youngsters; intelligent, conscientious care. P 221 Times.
Ardsley-on-Hudson.—Small family, comfortable old home, can accommodate gentleman or couple with room and board for Summer months, $25 a week; references given and requested. Address Mrs. F. Gray.
Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Bryant 8060.
Tompkins Cottage, Fleischmann's, Del. Co., N. Y.; boating, bathing, fishing, excellent home cooking; terms. Apply Mrs. G. Rohrbacher.
Board on farm, with every convenience; large, attractive grounds; good table. Box 176, Highland Mills, N. Y.
Home for convalescents, invalids; nursing care, relatives accommodated. Robertson, Beacon, N. Y.
Child may have happy Summer in Catskills. Write Mrs. Durieux, 1,988 7th Av.

New Jersey.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS
Special facilities for treating and curing such cases, also for
AGED PEOPLE AND CHRONIC INVALIDS with weakened mentality, requiring more attention than can be given at home, we offer a pleasant, cheerful sanitarium, large, modern house spacious grounds, automobiles, wheel chairs, attentive nurses, experienced physician.
LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
ELMWOOD HOTEL
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $26 to $40.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $15 to $20.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $36 and $45.
Suites of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $50.
SHADY LAWN FARM
Northern hills of Jersey, 45 minutes from Hudson terminal; beautiful home, lawns, gardens, shade trees, and tennis court; dairy, vegetables, and fruits; a delightful place for refined people, wishing to be within commuting distance. For particulars, inquire Wexler's, 48 Palisade Av., Englewood, N. J. Telephone 1324.
A large farm with modern conveniences, on top of Shawangunk Mountain, can accommodate several adult guests; abundance fresh eggs, milk, vegetables; rates $12.50 to $14. Mountain, 116 Stewart Av., Arlington, N. J.
Refined gentleman or couple can be accommodated as paying guests with private family in Atlantic Highlands; exceptionally large, cool room with connecting bath. Write for appointment to V 370 Times.
Lady will take two adult boarders in Summer home near Red Bank, N. J.; delightful location, modern house, attractive rooms, no other boarders, rates reasonable. Z 126 Times Annex.
Board.—Can accommodate few boarders Summer months on my farm; good table; pleasant surroundings; fine shade; reasonable rates. Mrs. M. V. Applegel, Hightstown, N. J.
Newark, 233 Mt. Pleasant Av.—High-class accommodations and board for business men; residential section; 2 blocks Lackawanna R. R. and trolley; 30 minutes New York.
The Carlton, 151 Scotland Road, So. Orange. Three minutes from Lackawanna and trolleys; nice grounds and verandas; home cooking. Phone 263 South Orange.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Forty-five Cents an Agate Line.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Beautiful section; large, airy suites with baths, suitable adults; smaller rooms; moderate rates; garage. M 608 Times Downtown.
South Orange, N. J.—Beautiful home and location; large room, private bath and board; couple; references. 117 Scotland Road.; 35 min. on Lackawanna.
Private ideal country home, spacious grounds; Northern Jersey; one hour commuting; one, $20; two, $35 weekly. J 84 Times.
Hollywood Lodge is open for guests for Summer; few minutes walk to ocean. For terms address Box 204, Sea Girt, N. J.
Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK.
Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.
Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful Lake Waramaug; ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health; good bass fishing; golf, tennis, rowing, bathing, and canoeing; our own farm products; elevation 1,200 feet, and only 90 miles from New York; modern accommodations for refined people at moderate rates; special to families for season. Write for illustrated booklet.
INTERLAKEN INN,
Lakeville, Conn., between two lakes; fishing, boating, bathing, golf, tennis; special attention to automobile parties. Open May 29.

Country Board Wanted.

I want a happy Summer home for the family in country, mountains, or seashore; not more than about two hours from New York; a home where there are no other boarders; can bring cook if necessary; family Christian couple of [illegible] governess, son just back from France and myself for week ends; want quiet, clean, restful place, good food and simple life. K 16 Times.
Two couples, Christians, and baby, want room and board in private family, along north Long Island shore, within hour's ride of New York; good commutation; refrigerator for baby's food and laundry for his washing; state rates in first letter. W. B. Terrace, 1,364 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Flatbush 1200.
Board wanted all summer on farm, not over five hours from N. Y., preferably nearer; Christian woman and two children; not more than $20 weekly for three; state size of room, distance from station, running time to N. Y., bath accommodations, and number of boarders taken. L 66 Times.
Long Beach.—Christian gentleman, 33, would like a room, with board, for the Summer; the very highest references will be given and replies treated confidentially; A HOME, not a boarding house, is desired. Box 452 Times, 2 Rector St.
Couple, Jewish, refined, with 3½-year-old boy, desires to spend the Summer as paying guests at country place or nice farm within commuting distance of New York City. Write fully. Address B. W., 15 Times.
Married couple want country room and board, New Jersey, between Cranfield and Plainfield; prefer at or near Westfield; state terms. D. 227 Selaz Co., 525 West 23d St., New York City.
Board wanted.—Child and two adults; country place having sanitary accommodations, large grounds; place preferred in vicinity of Tarrytown; full description, lowest terms. Charles Bluh, 119 West 23d St.
Refined American widow desires first class accommodations for week ends during Summer as paying guest in modern country home within three hours from New York. Address B 459 Times.
Couple, child, and maid, wish two rooms and bath with private family on a large estate where no other paying guests are entertained; references to be exchanged. K 48 Times.
Wanted by a couple with young son, 1 or 2 rooms and bath, with board, either at seashore or country, within commuting distance of New York city; best references furnished. G 462 Times Downtown.
Young couple desires for season room with private bath and board with refined family [illegible] Long Island or Westchester County, commuting distance. D 318 Times.
Lady wishes to arrange for 15-year-old daughter for Summer in refined surroundings, under careful supervision, where a few other girls are taken. Mrs. H., 708 Columbus Av.
YOUNG MAN, Hebrew, single, desires accommodations for the Summer, with refined private family, at the seashore, Edgemere preferred; give terms and full particulars. P 244 Times.
Will pay well for first-class Summer accommodations, country, farm or seashore, private family or small boarding house, plain food, mother and two grown children. Write R. R., 2,876 Broadway.
Refined and congenial couple with infant desire board with private family; well furnished home, near city, $150 per month. Address Apartment 1A, 736 Riverside Drive.
Two ladies desire room with bath, light cooking, commuting distance, near station; country surroundings; particulars. A. A., 39 Times.
Victinity Ridgewood, N. J., July, August; party 6 and baby, year; 3 sleeping rooms; home comforts; good board and plenty essential. T 765 Times Downtown.
Room, in farm house, furnished, and board, wanted by Christian couple for week ends, all year round; easy distance New York. M. C., 3,525 Broadway.
Three well-bred gentlemen Hebrew faith, desire Summer accommodation with private family; tennis; near water preferred. O 745 Times Downtown.
Jewish couple, with year-old baby, want room and board in country with private family, commuting distance; state terms; no boarding house. L 70 Times.
Couple and girl, 12, want board modern farm, strictly private, in mountains, on lake, near girls' camp or outdoor athletic class. Dinkelspiel, 30 West 77th St.
Gentleman and son 10 years old desire board in refined private family, within one hour commuting Wall St.; terms $15 week. T 782 Times Downtown.
Within commuting distance of Penn Station, room and board for two; reasonable rates, during the months of July and August. D 334 Times.
Young man desires room with good meals in sociable, congenial surroundings; tennis, bathing, &c.; easy commuting distance; moderate. H 212 Times.
Business woman desires room and board, within commuting distance Grand Central; state price, distance, full particulars. D 342 Times.
Adult maid, 3-year child desire board for entire Summer, preferably seashore or mountains; state particulars. D 311 Times.
COUPLE desire board for Summer; room, with private bath; Long Beach preferred. 26 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Apt. 6E.
Mother and son desire board for Summer within commuting distance of New York. Sinclair, 411 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.
Two adults want 2 rooms, good board, convenient, within 1 hour of N. Y. A. L., Box 50, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.
Business man, much leisure, would care garden, poultry, for board; modern home, suburbs. O 424 Times Downtown.
Business woman, Protestant, wants board for daughter (9); American family. O 785 Times Downtown.
Summer board for two young ladies on Sound shore, Westchester, or Connecticut. G 120 Times Bronx.
Refined couple, boy 7; close to bathing; easy commuting; no objection to private family; references exchanged. S 114 Times.
First-class country board wanted for lady and four-year-old girl. Box 181, 275 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.
Room and board for Summer for lady, near New York; references. S 71 Times.
Board three adults, in private family; commuting distance. B 1064 Times Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Forty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—One large, nicely furnished room; superior house.
21ST, 148 EAST.—One or two large, cool rooms, kitchenette, bath, private phone, maid service; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Evening calls preferred. Warren.
22D ST., 39 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; telephone; two large closets.
25TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.—Hotel Belmore; attractive Summer rates; every room with electric fan; $5 weekly and up.
30TH ST., (Corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women, $7 weekly and up, with use of bath; $12 weekly and up, with private bath; cozy, cool, comfortable, service unexcelled; rooms en suite; special Summer rates.
30TH, 125 EAST.—Beautiful, large room, adjoining bath; gentlemen or business couple.
32D ST., 102 EAST, (cor. 4th Av.)—Private family, one, two rooms; independent entrance. Dahlgren.
34TH, 143 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; kitchenette privilege.
35TH, 106 EAST.—Two bright rooms; private house; until October; $30. Murray Hill 5566.
37TH ST., 138 EAST.—French family, room with bath; electricity, phone.
39TH, 124 EAST.—Unusually large room and bath; attractively furnished; private house; references.
43D ST., EAST.—Large room and bath; breakfast. Telephone Murray Hill 4425.
44TH, 308 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed room; continuous hot water; $7; permanent; gentleman.
47TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; electricity, telephone; bath on floor; $10.
47TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, front room; twin beds; couple or two gentlemen.
47TH, 2 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.
47TH, 102 WEST.—One, two large quiet outside rooms, double windows, running water; no other roomers; Protestant family. Morris, Apartment 61, Columbus 3384.
47TH, 170 WEST.—Large, small, attractive rooms; phone, electricity; one flight. Galvin.
48TH, 151 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity; kitchenette; privileges.
48TH, 327 WEST, (at Drive.)—Charming furnished front room; running water, electricity; gentlemen, $11.
48TH, 102 WEST, Apt. 55.—Attractive, large room, southern exposure, Summer rates.
49TH, 14 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity; running water.
49TH, 167 WEST, (between Park and Drive.)—Elegant parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; suitable physician or studio. Schuyler 8714.
49TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; twin beds; bath, floor; electricity, telephone.
49TH, 174 WEST.—Parlor, running water, electricity; also single room, running water, $5.
50TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable furnished room with private bath.
47TH ST., 170 WEST.—Parlor, sitting, and bedroom; running water, electricity; business people preferred.
47TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath.
47TH, 159 WEST.—Large second floor front rooms; electricity, private house; newly renovated; gentlemen.
47TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, front parlor, running water, electricity; gentlemen, $11.
47TH ST., 127 WEST.—Artistic large and small rooms; high class neighborhood.
48TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, cool, clean, large, small rooms, electricity, private bath; reasonable.
48TH, 101 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private bath; kitchen privileges; cleanliness assured.
48TH ST., (2,187 Broadway.)—Suite, single outside rooms, facing Broadway; immaculate; reasonable. Felix.
48TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room, running water; private home; reference.
48TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, bath adjoining, southern exposure, well-kept house.
48TH, 131 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; second floor, front.
49TH ST., (West End Av.)—Lovely room, attractively furnished, two windows, ample closets, fine lavatory; business woman desired; rare opportunity. Phone Schuyler 1547 after 2 P. M. Monday.
50TH.—Large, light, airy room, for quiet business woman, large closet, phone, bath, electricity, elevator, reference. Phone Schuyler 1567.
50TH, WEST.—Attractive front room; lavatory; adjoining bath; in private family; couple or ladies preferred; $12. Schuyler 6596.
50TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large room, running water, electricity; dressing room adjoins bath.
50TH, 163 WEST.—Medium-size clean room; $5; refined, private family; convenient location. Ronza.
50TH, 128 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, private bath; electricity; meals optional; references.
50TH, 134 WEST.—LARGE ROOM; REFERENCES.
51ST, 29 WEST, (facing Park.)—Breezy rooms; shower, electricity, phone; Summer rates.
51ST, 27 WEST.—Two room suite, six windows; attractive home; phone; maid service.
51ST, 155 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large rooms, private bath; electricity; $10; private house.
51ST, 120 WEST.—Front parlor, nicely furnished; use of piano; also small room.
51ST, 151 WEST.—High-class house, large, small rooms, electricity, phone.
52D ST., 1 WEST.—Comfortable single room Summer rates; references; business people.
52D, 37 WEST.—Third, front room, suitable two; bank prior; separate beds.
52D, 24 WEST.—Medium room, electricity; refined house; gentlemen; references.

56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
HOTEL GRENOBLE
Single or en-suite, with or without bath; all hotel conveniences; faultless service; special rates, $8 per week up for permanent guests.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, comfortable, southern exposure room; telephone in it; gentleman; reference.
58TH, 33 WEST.—Comfortable rooms adjoining bath; breakfast optional.
59TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive large room; lavatory, electricity; $10; Central Park; apartment. Langdon.
64TH, 10 WEST.—Three rooms, housekeeping; piano, silver, linen; couple only. Lamb.
65TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large front parlor, connecting bedroom, bath; electricity, telephone; newly furnished and decorated; $12.50. T. Reeve.
68TH, 31 WEST.—Large double room comfortably furnished; private family.
65TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms, electricity.
66TH, 11 WEST.—Overlooking Central Park, handsomely furnished, large room, private bath, kitchenette; maid service; electricity.
66TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large double room, with private bathroom; gentlemen.
69TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful rooms, single or suite; first floor. Buckley.
70TH, 40 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM, ADJOINING BATH, BAY WINDOW, ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILE

The New York Times
SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1919.

35,000 Replies

More than 35,000 replies were received at the various offices of The New York Times on Monday, May 26th, to box numbered advertisements published in The New York Times Sunday, May 25th.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

NEATLY furnished room, with private family; to other roomers; Broadway and 161st St.; reasonable rent; gentleman only; references required. Phone Madison Square 2377.

RALEIGH HALL.
100 West 47th Street,
a residence for men, with the comforts and convenience of home, and the atmosphere and refinement of a club; attractively furnished rooms $5.25 weekly and upwards.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 292—Handsome suite overlooking Hudson; room private, with bath; single, view floor; phone Riverside 9581. Apt. 5B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (in 90's.)—Beautifully furnished room; bath adjoining; privileges of elegant apartment; meals optional. Phone Schuyler 8077.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (312 West 107th.)—Magnificent, spacious, cool room; every convenience; high-class residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 720.—Two rooms, private bath, single or suite, couple or gentlemen; references. Apt. 2-F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 838.—Desirable room, business gentleman, references. Audubon 8100. Fifth Floor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 849.—Large, airy room, southern exposure, running water, all conveniences. Apt. 6A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 860.—Beautiful light room, private family. Call morning or evening. Apt. 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 102, at 82d St.—Large room; river view; also room with private bath.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (cor. 84th). Large front room adjoining bath; telephone Schuyler 1548.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64 (79th.)—Beautiful, spacious, cool rooms; single, double; $7.50, $12.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362 (100th St.) Apt. 14B.—Large front rooms, facing Hudson; Summer prices.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 214 (corner 94th.)—Large room overlooking Hudson; references; breakfast. Apt. 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th St.)—Large, beautiful room, overlooking water; elegant house.

ROOM and breakfast, twin beds, for two young men; private family of three; exclusive; $15 week each. Home, V 236 Times.

SMALL ROOM with private family; excellent neighborhood, half block from Riverside Drive; 90s; rental very moderate; business woman preferred. F 231 Times.

Tel. Morningside 848. Room suitable two ladies, private family, subway entrance.

UNUSUAL, BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; BEST LOCATION; REFERENCE, APPOINTMENT. CALL CIRCLE 479.

WADSWORTH AV., 130 (corner 130th.)—Large, light, corner room; southern exposure; suitable for the finest modern appointment. Inquire Apartment 1.

WADSWORTH AV. 140 (corner 140th.)—Apt. 55, attractive 2-room suite, telephone, elevator. Phone St. Nicholas 9500. Apt. 55.

WASHINGTON SQUARE section, two small, neat rooms, front court. Spring 8062.

WEST END AV., 237 (71st St.)—Roof, with private bath; single room, American home.

WEST END AV., 694, (94th.)—Cool, airy rooms; Summer rates; refined home; references.

WEST END AV., 839, (cor. 101st St.)—Attractively furnished room, elevator apartment, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apt. 5B.

WEST END AV., 853 (Corner 86th.)—Elegant front room, electricity, hot water, telephone; refined house.

WEST END AV., 944—Select house, front parlor, modernly furnished, electricity, conveniences.

WEST END AV., 410—Attractively furnished, running water; single suite. Ferguson 6th floor.

WEST END AV., 841.—Two connecting front rooms; running water, single if preferred; private apartment. Lenox, River 3922.

WEST END AV., 846.—Handsomely furnished large room, adjoining bath, refined home.

WEST END AV., 285.—Large front room; private bath; telephone.

WEST END AV., 700, (94th.)—Exceptionally attractive, airy front, piano, will separate.

WEST END AV., 839, (74F.)—Large front suite; couple or gentlemen.

WEST END AV. 322, (75th.)—Large cool front room, suitable for two; private house.

WEST END AV., 856.—Large and alcove; private bath, $12. Phone 2987 Academy.

Brooklyn.

Large, well furnished, front room; suitable for two; bath; refined family; centrally located; good private, reasonable; board if desired, near subway; 30 minutes to Times Square. Phone Bay Ridge 3040-W.

Richmond.

Staten Island.—Large front room, private family, with or without board. Phone 47 Tompkinsville.

Westchester County.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Two sunny, bed rooms for gentlemen; 28 min. 42d St.; 8 families; $6 room; 148-W.

Long Island.

25 BEACH 69TH ST.,
ARVERNE, L. I.
Newly furnished rooms, strictly private house, ocean front; rented by season only. Get off Arverne Canoe Av. Station.

Sea Gate, L. I.—For business couple; beautiful furnished room to let in refined private family; minutes walk from beach. Tel. Coney Island, 1,132 any morning before 10 A. M.

Bayside, L. I.—Furnished rooms for convalescent; breakfast if desired; private house; near water. 9 De Bois. Tel. Bayside 90-W.

Southampton, Long Island.—1 room, double bed, 1 room, two single beds, for season. Box 505, Southampton, L. I.

Lawrence, L. I.—Large room, bath, near beach, with private family. $12. 332 Grandview Av.

New Jersey.

Ideal business commuting 45 minutes to New York; high, rolling mountain section; very convenient; sleeping porch. Box 14, U. Montclair, N. J.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

56TH, 5 EAST.—Three single rooms, sunny; reasonable; kitchenette, baths.

126TH, 19 WEST.—Two large light rooms, bath, heat, hot water, electricity, telephone.

74TH, 162 WEST.—Floor, consisting 2 large rooms, extra large closet, parquet floors, tile bath, electricity, kitchenette privileges.

ROOMS WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG business man wants neatly furnished room in modern apartment with small private family; cleanliness essential, breakfast optional; location near Lexington Av. subway, between 59th and 125th Sts.; state full particulars. S 106 Times.

gentleman wants good sized light room, front; preferred and breakfast; small private family, about $8 week, one flight up or ground floor; west side, 65th to 125th; permanent; state references exchanged. Modern, F 211 Times.

Responsible couple desire well furnished room, southern exposure, with private family occupying modern apartment, west of Broadway between 72d and 90th Sts. V 356 Times.

College man, high-class business connection, wants pleasant room; private family; attractive environment; price and particulars, please V 336 Times.

Business man desires room with separate entrance, bath with shower; west side, between 72d and 100th; give full particulars. 364 Times.

YOUNG Japanese gentleman desires well-ventilated, nicely furnished room; no other roomers. Give particulars to S. T., Export Dept., Mitsui & Co., 25 Broadway.

USE OF ROOM wanted, teaching dancing three afternoons week in exchange for lessons. West Seventies preferred. Columbus 8997.

R. SINGLE LADY desires room, west side, with refined family; $5 per week. A Clark, 255 West 108th St.

Gentleman wants room; running water preferred. Lenox 3... state price. D 308 Times.

LARGE ROOM with private connecting bath wanted by business man. Address, giving terms, H. 214 Times.

Airy room in refined home by business man Collegiate, L 86 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires room, refined private family; modern home; references. J 59 Times.

TWO ROOMS, commuting distance, with private family, July-August. B 3784 Broadway.

Comfortable room for two sisters; West End Av. section; very moderate. E 206 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., 615.—TWO LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOMS, HOTEL MAID SERVICE; ELECTRICITY INCLUDED; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. SNYDER, HOTEL BUCKINGHAM.

57TH AV. 746.—Small furnished bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, maid service, to sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1.

57TH AV., 743.—Elegantly furnished apartment; two rooms, bath, buffet, kitchenette; service included; $130. Plaza 2490.

57TH ST., 18 EAST.—Attractively furnished studio, housekeeping apartment, three or five rooms; airy, cool, courtyard garden; June 15 to Sept. 15. Phone Spring 7161.

14TH ST. 9 EAST.—For rent, furnished studio, 16x46, large bedroom, kitchen, bathroom; June 15 to Oct. 15; $50 month. Hugo Bobus.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Artistically furnished 5-room apt. airy outside rooms, bargain; $110. Call afternoon and evening, Apt. 41.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Reasonable for Summer, five light rooms, 8th floor; all improvements. Telephone 120 Stuyvesant. Apartment 84.

15TH ST., 103 EAST.—One room, bath; piano, elevator; seen after 2 today. Stuyvesant 120; extension 45.

16TH, 139 EAST.—Homelike studio apartment, charmingly furnished; summer, $75 only. Inquire janitor.

19TH, 132 EAST.—July, August, charming studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; electricity; maid service. Call Sunday, or phone Gramercy 1574 J. Aspell.

19TH, 146 EAST.—2 rooms, kitchenette bath; window boxes; garden; 6 mo. Gramercy 3078.

21ST ST., 148 EAST.—One or two furnished or unfurnished; maid service, private phone, kitchenette, bath; ready now. Warren.

28TH, 32 EAST.—Elegantly furnished 3 room apartment, near 5th Av., until Oct. 1, $75; lease can be extended.

30TH, 139 EAST.—Well furnished five-room elevator apartment, fourth floor; bath, shower, electricity; southern exposure; always cool; awnings now up. June to October; suitable three people; linen, silver, bedding, dishes; $90 monthly. Walls. Telephone 2860 Madison.

30TH, 125 EAST. (Apt. A.)—Handsomely furnished duplex apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $170 a month, or the upper part, consisting of a bath, living room 20x22, 3 bedrooms, nonhousekeeping or use of kitchen, $145. 2 to 2.

30TH ST., Corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Apartment hotel exclusively for women; corner suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath, beautifully furnished, $17 weekly up; appointments complete.

32ND EAST, 4 EAST.—Sublet to responsible party, two bright, cheerful rooms, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure, reasonable. Want.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Two front rooms, 3 large windows, bath, kitchenette complete. Terrell.

31ST, 22 EAST.—(The Hampton.)—Nicely furnished two, three rooms and bath; business location, men or couple.

34TH ST., 158 EAST.—Bright, attractive studio apartment; one large room; bath, and large closet; call from 9 to 9.

35TH, 146 EAST.—June 10 October, very comfortably furnished 7 rooms, bath, duplex apartment; very moderate rent. Vanderbilt 4066.

36TH ST., 139 EAST.—To rent, for three or four months, ground floor apartment, five rooms, two baths, attractively and completely furnished. Apply Janitor on premises.

39TH, 148 EAST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, hook rugs, painted furniture, windows east, west, south; alcove living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; maid service, as desired, rent, including linen and service, $90 monthly, to October. Bull, Tel. Vanderbilt 3341.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 3 unusually large rooms, 2 baths; references.

40TH ST., (363 Lexington Av.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; sublet now, Oct. 1; electricity, gas, phone included; moderate rent; near Hotel Commodore. Hammel, Murray Hill 7436.

42D, 11 EAST.—Apartment, two rooms, bath, electricity; single front rooms; gentlemen.

44TH ST., 141 EAST.—Two-room kitchenette appartment; attractive, comfortable. $90. 3F

48TH ST. 19 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, immediate possession, elevator service; $80 monthly.

48TH ST., 31 EAST.—Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Murray Hill 8485, furnished and unfurnished apartments.

48TH ST., near Grand Central.—Six rooms, modern, $150. Murray Hill 3480.

46TH, 138 E.—4 exceptionally beautiful rooms, bath; all improvements; rent moderate.

49TH, 11 EAST.—Two room, bath, foyer, kitchenette apartment, freshly decorated, sitting room 23 feet long, luxuriously furnished; overstuffed davenport, comfortable big chairs. Oriental rugs, floor lamps; cool; quiet home, linen, silver, telephone; unquestionable references. Apply Superintendent, or Telephone Sunday, Plaza 1778.

50TH.—Small house with garden, one block from 5th Av.; owner will rent for Summer, private residence, 8 rooms, artistically decorated, antique furniture, $200 a month; references must be satisfactory. Phone Plaza 9009, or address J. B., 111 Times.

50TH.—Eight rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, $220. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 Fifth Av.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, three room apartments, by month or year; meals.

53D, 123 EAST.—Apt. 6D.—Attractive furnished apartment for rent, for Summer months, 6 rooms, 2 baths, cool, light, every convenience. Apply to Superintendent or Moore & Wyckoff.

53D, 145 EAST (Apt. 19).—Four outside rooms, $75. Call Sunday, 1 to 4.

53RD ST., EAST, (near Park Av.)—Exceptional 10 story and basement, suitable for doctor's office; all conveniences. Plaza 7313.

54TH 1 EAST.—To sublet, from present time until Oct. 1, luxuriously furnished apartment, bedroom, drawing room, bath; maid service and entire light included; restaurant service. Telephone Vanderbilt 2610.

56TH, 111 EAST.—Attractively furnished studio apartment, 2 rooms, bath, maid service; elevator, seen after 2 o'clock. Plaza 5341.

56TH, 111 EAST.—Large living room, bedroom, bath, maid service, elevator, June to October; $75 month. Simpson, 5177 Plaza.

57TH ST., (near Park).—Four rooms, kitchen, bath; beautifully furnished; Summer; or longer. Seen by appointment. Plaza 8052.

58TH ST., 58 EAST, (adjoining Park Av.)—Charming cool apartment, beautifully furnished; two large, light rooms, bath, kitchenette; entire floor; concession for Summer months. Whelen.

58TH, 47 EAST.—7 rooms, 2 baths, grand piano; $150; all or part. Piper, Plaza 4120.

60TH ST. 37 EAST.—Sublet, June 15th to Oct. 1st, 2 rooms and bath, completely furnished, linen, silver, cooking utensils, piano telephone; near Madison Av., $55. Phone Plaza 1190.

60TH, 133 EAST.—Airy, large floor private house; bath kitchenette; $100 monthly; subway; would divide. Phone 9130 Plaza.

60TH ST., 30 EAST.—Seven rooms, 4 baths, hotel service. Particulars Pease & Elliman 340 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 6200.

60TH, 16 EAST.—Apartment to sublet, two rooms and bath; furnished.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Large corner rooms, luxuriously furnished; telephone, Calhoun.

61ST, 48 EAST.—Ideal four-room studio apartment; seen from 4 to 6. Plaza 3471. Williams Apartment No. 9.

64TH ST., 137 EAST.—Apartment to rent, furnished. Bennett.

69TH ST., 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, facilities for cooking breakfast; will give long lease if desired, $100 with low rate for Summer. Tel. Murray Hill 9363, or Supt.

69TH, 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished 7 rooms, 3 baths; June 2 to Sept. 15, $200 per month. Shown by Superintendent.

72D ST., 227 EAST.—Sublet, Summer whole or suite of cooking breakfast; modern elevator apartment, shower, &c. Rhinelander 9259. Willis.

73D.—Well to-do couple to responsible party for $125 monthly, cost of lease, my handsomely furnished 7-room, 4th floor apartment, from June 15 to Sept. 15, southern exposure, awnings, Park Av. section; private phone; greatest references required. Phone 3462 Rhinelander for appointment.

74TH AND LEXINGTON. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; meals furnished, for rent till Oct. 1; lower floor; gentlemen preferred. Phone Plaza 8819. Sundays and Mondays.

168 EAST 82D ST.
6 rooms, 2 baths; airy exposure, furnished till October, if unsighted longer. Superintendent to interview Anable, 6374 Plaza.

84TH, EAST (85th room), three baths, attractive apartment to sublet until Oct. 15; references required. Telephone Lenox 5364.

85TH, (Off Park). Beautiful elevator apartment, six rooms and bath, open fireplace, available Jun 1, for few months or year. Phone Rector 9088.

86TH, 22 EAST.—2-4 rooms, elevator apartments.

86TH ST., at Madison Av.—Cool apartment overlooking Central Park; two rooms and bath, $25 weekly; also single rooms, $10 weekly, up; board optional; excellent cuisine. Hotel Ashton.

176TH, 786 EAST, (Bronx.)—Five rooms, all improvements, near subway, $60 July 1. Saxe, evenings, Tremont 3908.

ALL DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS, PARK AV. SECTION. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 22 EAST 46TH ST.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East-west side, long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING COMPANY,
176 West 73d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $13 weekly and up; full hotel service; a beautiful corner apartment, 3 large rooms and bath, $25 weekly; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th, St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT
AND ROOF GARDEN.
Artistically furnished, new, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; by week, month or year; decorator; near 5th Av.; centrally located. Circle 6443.

BACHELOR will share four-room apartment with gentlemen; 17th St. near Irving Place. D 406 Times Downtown.

BEAUTIFUL, large, airy room, 5 windows, private bath, shower, cedar closets; Japanese maid service, if desired; would rent to gentlemen, furnishings unusual; immediate possession; near Knickerbocker Club. East 61st St. S 118 Times.

CHARMING, ALL COOL.
Artistic 8-room apartment, large, lofty, 4 fireplaces, antique mahogany, chintz, wicker floor lamps, shower, grand piano. For appointment phone Stuyvesant 4426.

Cool, light, 4-room apartment, comfortably furnished; June 15 to October; $40; references. A. 943 Times Harlem.

ENTIRE floor in remodeled American basement house, silk paneled walls, high ceiling, 4 windows in each room; lovely big, airy rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 60th, near 5th Av., quiet district; each floor preferred, never rented before; only those who willing to pay for high-class apartment considered. Japanese service. Immediate possession. Times Square.

FIFTH AV.—Two rooms, bath; $150; unfurnished $125. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 Fifth Av.

FIVE ROOMS, bath, all light, corner, completely furnished; cool, clean, airy; $45. East 62d St., west of Lexington Av. H 235 Times.

FOR SUMMER.—Top floor apartment, seven outside rooms three baths; cool and desirable; unobstructed view all sides; in Eighties, near Park. Phone Lenox 6965.

FURNISHED house, 2 baths, grand piano; Summer dining room; 3 blocks from Lexington Av. subway, 59th St. station. Address Box 39, 1039 3d Av.

FURNISHED apartment, 6 rooms 2 baths; summer months. Tel. Vanderbilt 7034.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Furnished apartment, Summer months, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Telephone 1797 Bryant, or 4896 Gramercy.

GRAMERCY PARK, 13.—Charming studio, 3 rooms, kitchenette; overlooking park. Gramercy 4871.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Corner suite, 8 rooms and bath; key to park. $75 monthly till Fall; opportunity. Times Tower.

HANDSOME, large two rooms, bath; service included; meals if desired. Plaza 7189.

IDEAL FOR SUMMER.—Six rooms; two baths, kitchen and maid's room; two windows each room, all outside; none on airshaft; rear outlook over garden; very light and airy, antique mahogany furniture and unusual decoration in the 50's; one block east of Fifth Av. $300 a month. V 284 Times, or phone Plaza 4059.

LEXINGTON AV., 740, (Southwest corner 59th St.)—To sublet furnished, second floor, two rooms and bath, June 15 to Sept. 15. $75.

LEXINGTON AV., 807.—Studio apt., living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; cool, exclusive. Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 1,070 (81st St.)—Tastefully furnished, antique, 7th floor, corner, three master's rooms, bath, maid's bath, to responsible party to November. See Superintendent.

MADISON AV. 697.—Pleasant, tastefully furnished apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano, occupation June 1 to Oct. 1; appointments Tuesday, Plaza 9750, before 11 A. M., or Beekman 9087, Moffat.

MADISON AV., 701, (Hotel Leonori).—Beautiful four rooms, bath, hotel service, June 15 to September, personal if desired; moderate. Friedman, Apt. 4-C. Plaza 1242.

MADISON AV. 697.—Attractive, completely furnished three-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; piano, Victrola, greatly reduced rent. Phone Plaza 2641.

MADISON AV., 113.—Apartment to sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent. Seen afternoons.

MADISON AV., private entrance 30th St.—Charming, cool suite, sublet Summer months; studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette. Murray Hill 8294.

MADISON AV., 517.—Large rooms, bath, kitchenette; best residential section; service large.

MADISON AV., 789.—Two rooms, bath, attractively furnished and very airy, rent low. Superintendent, Times.

Madison Av., 429.—Floor through, two large rooms, kitchenette, bath. Rehfater Studios.

MADISON AV., 529 (Corner), handsomely furnished room, private bath, telephone, kitchenette.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RESTING COMPANY
TEL. PLAZA 6760. 444 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
FURNISHED UNFURNISHED

PARK AV. (Near 64th).—Duplex apartment with roof garden; two bedrooms, bath, living room, and kitchen in unique building, furnished and unfurnished, from June 1 to September $150 per month. Telephone Schuyler 3537, or apply Vanity Fair Shop 718 Madison Av.

PARK AV., 1,155.—Wonderful opportunity; 10 rooms 3 baths, very cool large rooms; immediate possession. De Barry, third floor, or through R. De Florez & Co., 402 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 7044.

PARK AV. 850.—To rent, 15, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Inquire Superintendent.

PARK AV. 850.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms and 3 baths. Apply on premises.

PARK AV. 914.—To Oct. 15, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Inquire Superintendent.

PRIVATE HOTEL APARTMENT TO RENT
To rent at 30 East 60th St., only one and one-half blocks from 5th Av. and Central Park, private hotel apartment, consisting of 6 rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths and parlor, all large rooms; elegantly furnished. Will rent from July 1 to November 1, at $250 per month, which is about one-half regular rate.

W. C. ESTES
382 Fifth Av. near 34th St.

SAN JACINTO, 19 EAST 66TH ST. Sublet bargain, one, two, three rooms bath to October (regular rates after).

SMALL apartment Washington Square, for Summer. Tel. Vanderbilt 7034.

THE WARRINGTON
161 Madison Av. at 32d St.—Very desirable and handsomely furnished two or three room apartments to rent; permanent or transient. Summer rates. Breakfast served.

To sub-let June 1 to October 1 apartment at 36 Central Park South, overlooking park, large living room, two bed-rooms, two baths. $200 per month V 293 Times.

TWO floors in remodeled house, duplex apartments; never rented before. American basement house. East 60th, near 5th Av. 5 windows in each room. Japanese service, furnished or unfurnished, if preferred. Immediate possession. S 117 Times.

UNIQUE STUDIO bath, kitchenette, mahogany, light, cool, central, $33; phone Murray Hill 3929 Sunday, Monday evening; references.

UNUSUAL artistic five-room duplex; private roof garden; until October, Vanderbilt 2766.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80, EAST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, bath, facing Washington Square Park, sublet till Oct. 1, $90.

WASHINGTON SQUARE section, 6 rooms and bath, July to October, shown by appointment. F 233 Times.

2 LARGE, cool rooms, kitchenette, elevator, less than unfurnished. Plaza 6585, Monday.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV. 210.—Lady leaving town will sublet exclusively furnished and spacious two-room studio apartment to responsible party. See Superintendent any time after Sunday.

10TH, 20 WEST.—Unusually artistic duplex five-room apartment, with studio, 25x35, silver, linen, maid service if desired, exceptionally cool; $150 per month. Mahan.

10TH ST., 57 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, kitchenette, $70 per month. Apply on premises.

10TH, 60 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, $90 per month. Apply Superintendent.

11TH ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable, nicely furnished four rooms; Summer months; Washington Square district, all conveniences. Hertz.

11TH, 31 WEST.—Four outside rooms; housekeeping; elevator; handsomely furnished; baby grand piano; immediate possession. Inquire Apartment 10.

11TH, 128 WEST.—6 cool outside rooms, attractively furnished, piano, reasonable, June to October. Apt. 62.

11TH, 113 WEST.—To sublet to Sept. 15, large and small room, furnished, $50 to $75 M.

11TH, 56 WEST.—Four beautifully furnished bright, outside rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apt. 1B.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, front apartment, high class; immediate possession. Chelsea 5774. Baker.

12TH, 31 WEST.—Freshly decorated, cool apartment, 7 rooms; mahogany furniture, large library, grand piano, phonograph, all-wer and linen; will sacrifice to Oct. 15; $130 per month. Superintendent will show.

12TH, 82 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath. Phone 4450 Chelsea. Hours 10 A. M.-4 P. M., Sundays excepted, until Oct. 1.

12TH, 17 WEST.—Quiet, cool, fully furnished 3 large rooms, kitchen, bath, $150 monthly until Oct. 15; seen mornings, evenings, or Sunday afternoon.

12TH ST., 15 WEST.—Attractive, cool two-room, bath, furnished apartment; piano Victrola; June 1 to Sept. 30; option continuing; furnished or unfurnished.

12TH, 269 WEST.—Apartments, 2 rooms, bath; attractively furnished; sublet. Chelsea 2048. Franke.

13TH ST., 106 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath, June 1 to Oct. 1.

14TH, 31 WEST.—Sublet two rooms, large, bath; $45; partly furnished. Steele.

16TH ST., 315 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchen; handsomely furnished, modern apartment; sublet till October, $90. Apply after 3 P. M., phone Chelsea 6600, extension 235.

19TH, 274 WEST.—Richly furnished five all light rooms, elevator; grand piano, silver; Apartments 11, Chelsea 4524.

23D ST., 222 WEST.—Two fine apartments, one three rooms, furnished, one four rooms, unfurnished. Harrington, 3700 Chelsea.

27TH, 29 WEST.
ARTIST'S ROOF STUDIO APARTMENT.
Porch, large bedroom, kitchen; furnished June-October; longer occupancy possible. Apartment 82.

34TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive large, quiet, outside living room, 2 sleeping rooms, bath, hall, 8 windows; 2 rooms, bath; southern exposure; fireplaces; references.

37TH, 52 WEST.—Contents beautifully furnished kitchenette apartment for sale with lease, $500; wonderful for couple. MacFarland. Greeley 3622.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; telephone, electric light, linen, maid service; immediate possession; seen any time.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

43D, 123 WEST.—Two Beautifully furnished apartments; each two rooms, kitchenette, bath. Revier.

43D, 26 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH. MADISON SQUARE 4978.

44TH, 236 WEST.—Attractive living room, bedroom, kitchenette; complete housekeeping; light, cool. Wilson.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references. $35 month. Tel. Bryant 6294.

45TH, 66 WEST.—6-room duplex apartment, partly furnished; yearly lease only. Apartment takes in entire 2d and 3d floors of building; seen by appointment only. Felix Iranek, Jr., 501 Fifth Av., New York.

45TH, 305 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchen, and bath; all outside rooms; clean and cool. Apt. 4A.

46TH, 31 WEST.—Studio Apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished for light housekeeping. Call week days 10 to 4. Corby.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, two andthree rooms, bath, $40 to $100; Summer concessions. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 46th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

49TH, 104 WEST.—Apartments, one, two, three rooms, nicely furnished; light, airy; full hotel service, restaurant, home cooking. 2633 Bryant. Hotel Maryland.

50S.—Five rooms, tiled bath, completely furnished; $100. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

50TH, 3 WEST.—Small kitchenette apartment; immediate possession; elevator; extreme; cool; $85; seen after 11. Apt. 4M.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; reference; conveniences.

51ST, 215 WEST.—Unusually attractive five-room sunny front apartment with bath; telephone, elevator; seen any time; bargain to Oct. 1. Circle 4686.

51ST ST., 128 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartments; all improvements; first floor; appointment 9611 Plaza.

52D ST., 29 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, 1st floor; linen; maid service.

52D, 43 WEST.—Two rooms, bathroom, kitchenette; $100; also one room, bathroom.

53D ST., 11 WEST.—Furnished studio apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service if desired; $18 per week.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

54TH, 30 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath, beautiful; suitable two men or couple; great reduction; $90 month to October. Potter. Phone Circle 4768.

54TH, 162 WEST.—For Summer months, 6 rooms; all outside; convenient location. Apt. 8-A. Circle 3496.

54TH, 29 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Two and two room sunny suites; private baths.

54TH, 201 WEST.—Beautifully furnished four rooms; reasonable; June-Oct. Apt. 3D.

55TH, 226 WEST (Kenwood Apartments, near Broadway.)—Two and three rooms; housekeeping, elevator, steam, electricity; telephone $15 up.

55TH, 23 WEST.—Bachelors, attention! Specially attractive, cool two-room apartment, private phone, bath, kitchenette, maid, $125. Murphy.

55TH ST., 350 WEST.—Two large, comfortably furnished rooms, bath, kitchenette; June, July, August; $90. Dearborn, Supt., or 84.

55TH, 105 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, pleasant apartment. 2B. Circle 4636.

55TH ST. 55 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchen exquisitely furnished, $150 per month, elevator. Leventritt, Circle 1814.

55TH, 350 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator; Apt. 8L; June to October; $80. Apply Superintendent.

56TH, 208 WEST (Hotel Thendyke).—Exceptionally attractive two-room suite with private bath; full hotel service, special weekly, monthly rate.

56TH, 52 WEST.—High-class, beautifully furnished large, cool room with large dressing room, bath; privilege of getting light breakfast; rent $100 a month.

56TH ST. (near 6th Av.)—Two rooms, bath; grand piano; most desirable location. Telephone Circle 2308.

57TH 63 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, every convenience; monthly or lease.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Bedroom, parlor, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished; for 4 months or one year. Telephone Circle 990 Wilson.

57TH ST. (Near 6th Av.)—Nine rooms, three baths; duplex $350 month. Phone Bryant 4321 10 to 11.

57TH, 48 EAST.—Three rooms and bath; maid service. Immediate possession. H. Conwell.

57TH, 42 WEST.—Artistically furnished suite 2 rooms and bath. Smith.

57TH, 200 WEST.—SKYLINE APARTMENT, 15th floor; delightful Rodin Studios; breezy Summer apartment; 3 rooms, real kitchen, with cold storage for full housekeeping; window opening on garden with fountain; 5th Av. bus stops at door; about $175 month. Telephone 3560 Circle.

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 134.
$12 WEEK UP.
Two, three-room suites, private bath, modern improvements; elevator; neatly furnished; maid service, references absolutely required, owner managing.

57TH ST., 29 WEST.—Beautiful library floor; southern exposure; built-in bookcases, open fireplace, large cool room; tiled bath, kitchenette; smaller one and two room apartments; maid service; elevator.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Sublet attractive furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; reference required. Circle 8053. Extension 12.

57TH, 145 WEST.—High-class apartments, furnished, unfurnished; entire floor, three large rooms, also two rooms, bath; shown after 12. Phone Circle 3847.

57TH, 108 WEST.—Studio apartment sublet, partly furnished, two bedrooms, kitchenette, bath room.

57TH, 353 WEST, (Near Circle.)—7th floor, 8 rooms, all light, June 15-Sept. 15, $135 monthly. Wilkinson.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Large studio, furnished as living room, and bath, for 4 months or one year. Telephone Circle 990. Wilson.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Duplex studio, 10 rooms, 4 baths; beautifully furnished. Inquire superintendent.

58TH ST., 140 WEST.—To sublet for the Summer, five-room apartment, exceptionally situated; southern and western exposure, completely furnished, linen, silver, &c., $200 per month; maid if desired. Apply Superintendent.

58TH, 101 WEST.—July and August; 5-room apartment, for two, $75 monthly; seen by phone appointment, 9 to 10 A. M. Shattuck, Circle 5139.

58TH, (near Madison.)—Completely furnished hotel apartment, three large rooms, bath, $250 monthly, including service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 46th St.

58TH, 117 WEST.—Summer sub-lease, three rooms and bath, eleventh floor; southwest exposure; restaurant. Apt. 11-A.

77TH, 66 WEST.—To sublet for Summer, 8-room apartment, with kitchenette; exceptionally situated; private home; southern and western exposures; tastefully furnished; victrola. Phone Mrs. McGeorge, Schuyler 1507.

77TH, 232 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Exclusive house; one room and bath; newly furnished; phone, electricity.

77TH, 132 WEST.—Private dwelling; choice suites; tile baths, shower; $100 month.

78TH ST., 229 WEST BROADWAY.—Five rooms; exceptionally large; light, cool, quiet; unusually desirable every respect; June to October; $125. Beals, or doorman, premises.

78TH, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—2 rooms, kitchen, and bath; tastefully furnished; Victrola; all outside rooms; owner leaving city; a bargain for $90, worth $100. Apt. 4, A.R., Schuyler, 7516.

101 WEST 78TH.
Two large rooms, bath, exceptionally furnished, to Oct. 1; seen mornings, 10 to 12. Apartment 3S.

78TH, 302 WEST.—June 10; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; near Riverside; every way desirable. Apt. 2A, or Superintendent.

79TH ST., 310 WEST.—Sublet for Summer at sacrifice 7 rooms, 2 baths; delightful furnished apartment; light, breezy; overlooking parks and Hudson; references essential. Bunker, second floor west.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—Eight rooms, 2 baths; Apt. E, 6th floor; grand piano; reduced from $300 to $130; June-October. Schuyler 9600.

79TH, 280 WEST.—5-room apartment, 2 baths; handsomely furnished. 9616 Schuyler. De Leon.

79TH, 175 WEST.—2 rooms and kitchenette suite on second floor for business women. Schuyler 6898. Walker.

79TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificently furnished 6-room apartment, Steinway piano, $150 month. Werner.

80S (West End.)—Five rooms, front, charmingly furnished; season; bargain; Columbus 3974.

80TH, 207 WEST.—5 rooms, completely furnished; $70 monthly; till October. Hawkins.

80TH ST., 150 WEST.—Six well-furnished rooms to rent reasonable June to October. Telephone Schuyler 7354.

80S.—Attractively furnished 7 rooms, $100; bargain. Vanderbilt 1452.

81ST, 171 WEST.—July and August; 7-room apartment; electricity; with or without maid. 2 references. Phone Schuyler 5294.

81ST, 219 WEST.—5 light, cool roo

THE IVOROYD COMPANY
Manufacturers of Ivoroyd Toilet and Fancy Goods
72 Marshall St., Newark, N. J.

May 29, 1919.

The New York Times:

We received 176 replies to a Help Wanted—Male advertisement inserted in The New York Times, Sunday, May 25, and selected precisely the man we desired from these applicants.

The Ivoroyd Company.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH, 2d WEST —Attractively furnished room; high-class elevator house. Broadway; September; 2 blocks 181st subway.

16TH ST. WEST —Desirable 5-room, well furnished; fine view; pianola, phonograph; $75 per month. Apt. 1B.

21ST WEST, Cool, attractive five room Washington Heights. Apt. 4. $75.

24TH WEST (Fine!) furnished corner suite, complete. Rowland.

25TH WEST (340 Audubon Av.)—Until October—room furnished apartment; clean convenient subway, bus, street car; $60. Van Denberg

26TH WEST —Sublet Summer, 5-room furnished apartment, reasonable. St. Nicholas Lapin.

30TH PLACE WEST, (Apt. 2-C.)—Four rooms and bath; ideally furnished; $70.

42D WEST, (Apt. 4B.)—Attractive five rooms and bath; June 30 Sept. 15; Washington Heights, near subway and bus. St. Nicholas 9860.

43D WEST —Five nicely furnished rooms and bath; 3 months. Phone etc. Nicholas 3790.

LOTS OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS!
TWO AND THREE ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, $40 A MONTH AND UP; IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED; TELEPHONE, ELEVATOR SERVICE, MAID SERVICE OPTIONAL; NO OBJECTIONABLE OR QUESTIONABLE TENANTS; REFERENCES ESSENTIAL
THE WILSONIA,
Lexington Ave. and 49th ST.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE.
Large cage on apartment, including 9 rooms and baths, in high-class west side apartment building, ready to be purchased for less than half its cost, making rent of apartment about $1,800 per year.
S. TAYLOR,
37th St., New York City.

A LADY SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For summer months; unusual bargain opportunity; Mrs. Gray, Apartment Specialist, 1947 Columbus 2074.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Apartments inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingle-Apartment Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 846.

A BARGAIN for sublet, kitchen and bath, 2 rooms, 347 West 51st St., near 8th Av. Circle 1893.

A BARGAIN DE LUXE. $200 a month, Phone 5786 Riverside.

A BARGAIN—newly furnished seven-room apartment, light and airy rooms, and garden; the Hudson River, windows face south and west; fully equipped housekeeping, handy to 96th St. subway Telephone 2564 Riverside.

A BARGAIN four-room elevator apartment, completely furnished, including piano; sublet months at $80. Phone 8N-

A BARGAIN—NICELY furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Marsh, Columbus 9800.

A BARGAIN $45, (Corner 153d St.—Three rooms, elevator apartment, private bath, kitchenette; also 2 rooms and kitchen, $30. Nicholas 150

A BARGAIN $45, (175th St.)—4 rooms, bath; modern improvements. St. Nicholas, Apartment 24.

A BARGAIN West End Av. apartment to sublet, 6 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; $2500 monthly. Phone Hardcastle.

A BACHELOR apartment, 2 rooms, bath; housekeeping; $80. Gentlewoman's Exchange.

A BEAUTIFULLY furnished seven-room apartment, 2 baths, one floor Riverside Drive; living room, balcony, overlooking college; at great sacrifice. Phone

BEDFORD, 30 WEST 58TH ST.
$52.50 AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS.
BROADWAY, 2501—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SUITE; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; HUDSON; UNTIL OCT.; SEE SUPERINTENDENT.

BROADWAY, NEAR 106TH. (Entrance West 106th St.)—Completely furnished; 3 rooms, bath; Summer or autumn. Kareisen, 433 West 110th.

BROADWAY, 2040, 90th St. (Spencer Arms.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, 2 rooms, maid service; sacrifice.

BROADWAY, 2451—153d St.—Six rooms and bath; newly furnished; silver, linen; Audubon 9856

BROADWAY, 2500, 99th St.)—Seven beautiful rooms, bath; elevator; maid's room.

BROADWAY, 2447, 90th St., elevator service; handsomely furnished; reasonable.

BROADWAY, 1416.—Bargains in furnished rooms; write me your wants. Leo

BROADWAY, 2500—Will share small elevator apartment with congenial girl. R 399 Times.

CAPITOL, 20 West 109th St. Academy 1611.

CASTLEAZAR, 1 West 81st St. Academy 1710.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 255, beautifully furnished apartments; elevator building; $45-$75 monthly; also six room apartments unfurnished, $40-$75 monthly. Janitor's office, 215 Manhattan

CENTRAL PARKWAY, 112, (110th St. (Between Amsterdam Ave.)—Newly furnished 2 baths; light and airy. Apt. 23.

CENTRAL PARKWAY, 50.—Share with refined couple high class private apt. W. 110th St.—Davenport.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (corner near 86th), newly furnished, overlooking lake; cool, 2 rooms, 3 bedrooms, all outside; pantry, maid's room; antique furniture, $185 per month. Julia Beverly Higgins, 40 Madison Av.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50.—To responsible parties from June 15 to Sept 15, or longer, apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths; maid to be included in rent; seen after 2 P. M.; unfurnished rent $350 month. Tel. 97

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (in the 60s.)—Modern 7 rooms, 3 baths; $3,800; also 8 rooms, 3 baths, southern exposure, private balcony, $4,000. Oct. 1. Apply Janitor, 162 West 72d St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Six outside rooms, bath; completely furnished, until Oct. 1; Apt. 4 North.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 85, (cor. 66th St.)—Five rooms, bath, well furnished.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50.—Two rooms furnished apartment to sublet until August with service. Apartment 8, 137 Hotel Ansonia.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
West 156 W. 72d. Col 1077.

CLAREMONT, 1000, (corner 127th St.)—Furnished two rooms and bath; Mrs. Unger. Apartment

CLAREMONT, 195.—Attractive and sunny, kitchen, near Riverside; Summer. Apartment 59.

CLAREMONT, 180, (Apt. 6L).—Three or four rooms, bath; unexpired apartment; exchange for one Riverside; references ex-

CLAREMONT, 160, (1 block from Riverside), 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; Victrola, electric sewing machine, $55.

CLAREMONT, 470, (Corner 151st.)—Furnished elevator apartment for Summer; location, upper. Reasonable. Coller.

CLAREMONT, 1 finished 5-room modern apartment; Summer location, upper. to Oct. 15; references; 365 St. Nicholas 3780.

CLAREMONT, 409, (corner 158th.)—Five rooms, eastern, southern and over-looking entire city; finished on tenth floor of new a very cool apartment during express station 9th Av. "L." Apartment 10E Phone 9300 Audu-

CLEANLY FURNISHED two-room and bath apartment, sublet to September 30; near West End Av.; responsible

CLEANLY, cool apartment, well furnished; Central Park, for the Summer; Schuyler 3097.

COLONIAL HALL, 455, near 181st St., furnished 4-room outside apartment. Apartment 64. Phone St.

COLONIAL HOUSE, 130 WASHINGTON AV., 251, (W. 170th.) Newly furnished five-room apartment; Washington Heights, sublet to October; low Summer rates. Apt. 6A.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

ST. WASHINGTON AV., 416.—Elevator, 4 attractive rooms; seen 11-4. Telephone St. Nicholas 8040. Hanson, (36).

ST. WASHINGTON AV., 436.—5 rooms, corner apartment, piano, Victrola; moderate rate to responsible tenant. Apt. 3B.

FURNISHED apartment in select residential hotel, Washington Square district, to rent for July and August; living room, 3 bedrooms, and bath; good references required. E. 200 Times

FURNISHED apt., 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; immediate possession. Circle 1730. Apt. 9S.

GREENWICH VILLAGE — Three large rooms, bath, kitchenette; cool, artistic; linen, silver, $100 monthly; two bachelors or couple. S 104 Times.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.—Business woman for Summer, four-room, modern; $45. D 353 Times

HANDSOMELY, newly furnished 7-room apartment, one door from Riverside Drive, handy to 96th St. subway station, all rooms light and airy; plenty of sun; fully equipped for housekeeping. Telephone 2564 Riverside.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 73.—Unusually nice outside apartment; wonderful views; airy; reasonable, call Sunday afternoon, evenings; Washington Heights. Apt. 61.

HAVEN AV. 138.— Exclusive four rooms overlooking Hudson River; $85. Phone 9915 Audubon. L. Barrett.

HOTEL SAVOY ANNEX.
FIVE-ROOM SUITE,
CONTAINING 3 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Exceptional opportunity; $350 monthly. Apply L. J. Phillips & Co. 148 W. 72d. Col. 2750.

HOTEL BRETTON HALL, 86th St., and Broadway.—To sublet, two large rooms and bath, three months, attractively furnished; references. Apt. 1141. Phone 1000 Schuyler.

HOTEL ANSONIA. — Will sublease 7-room apartment, completely furnished, July to October, $275; one year thereafter, $325 monthly, original price, $4,200. S 99 Times.

KITCHENETTE apartment, two large rooms, bath, Oriental rugs, Circassian walnut, $70. Button 53. 609 West 127th, (Riverside).

LEXINGTON AV., 905.—Elevator; two large, one small room, kitchen, two baths, can be let as one or two apartments; single, $75 monthly, also two large rooms and bath on second floor, rear.

LORING PLACE, 2,226.—5-room apartment. Apply to Supt., Telephone 1208 Fordham.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED.
161st and 667 West, (near Riverside.)—Six outside rooms, two baths; June 15 to October; reasonable. Supt., or Madison Square 1478.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 72, (Opposite Park.)—A nicely furnished 5-room apartment, housekeeping, complete; player piano, Victrola, etc. August, $80 monthly; light included; real bargain; references essential. Phone 501 Morningside. Murphy, or janitor's phone.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Six-room housekeeping apartment, southern exposure, comfortably furnished; $90 monthly; June-October; references. Woodford, Morningside 984.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 100.—Cool top floor 5-room apartment, overlooking Morningside Park; attractively furnished; June-October; price reasonable; references. Seymour, Apt F-2.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 100, (corner 120th.)—Overlooking park; 6 rooms; breezy; tastefully furnished; till mid-September or later. E2

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 100.—June-October. Attractively furnished 4-5-room apartment, facing Morningside Park. Apt. 83. Morningside 8905.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 114, (Corner 122d.)—Four outside rooms, overlooking park, $80. Doty.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—6 rooms and bath; cool, artistically furnished; June-Oct.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—4-5 outside rooms. 6H. Morningside 7980

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (Apt. 3A.)—Three rooms and bath, furnished complete.

NICELY furnished duplex apartment for sale at sacrifice; rent $92. Columbus 7198.

PARK AV., 829.—Opportunity to secure 7-room, 2-bath apartment until October, 1920; choicely furnished; $350 month. Hallam.

PINEHURST AV., 76. (Apt. 21-24.)—4 or 5 furnished rooms, bath; beautiful locality, at sacrifice. Telephone 2118 St. Nicholas.

PINEHURST AV., 66.—Beautifully furnished 5 rooms; reasonable; front apartment Apt. 17

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—SEVEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT, TWO BATHS; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; VERY GOOD LIBRARY; ORIENTAL RUGS; CHICKERING PIANO; SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS; WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICE. HUDSON. TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 6326.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420 (cor. 114th).—Completely furnished apartment for Summer; 8 rooms, 3 baths; very accessible; piano; delightful river view from balcony and all rooms; references required. Phone Morningside 7404.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE APARTMENTS and vicinity, 6 to 10 rooms, handsomely furnished, $100 month up; Summer prices. Particulars, Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 4141.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 676, (corner 145th.)—Six-room apartment, overlooking river, sublet for Summer months; small family preferred. Immediate possession. Call after 10 A. M. or 6 P. M. Apt. 3. Telephone Audubon 9852.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 110th St.)—Airy apartment; 6th floor; overlooking Hudson; 7 rooms, 2 baths; artistically furnished; for Summer; reasonable. Phone after 7 P. M. 2067 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 414.
Exquisitely furnished 3 rooms and bath to sublet until Sept. 15; reasonable rental. Apply premises or Leopold Weiss, 2,517 7th Av. Phone Audubon 4017.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (Corner 95th.)—Six furnished rooms; adults only; immediate possession; 4 months; $125 monthly. Apt. 3 South, Sunday, all day. Telephone 5990 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Artistically furnished room apartment; beautiful river view; most attractive; piano, Victrola; one block from subway, bus; references; private garage if desired. Audubon 5400, Apt. 5H.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547.—Seven attractively furnished rooms with fine view of Hudson June 15 to Sept. 15; to be seen mornings and evenings. Apartment 4D. Phone Morning. 1831.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Sublet for Summer months, well furnished seven-room apartment; 3 baths; all outside rooms; $125 a month; beautiful view of Hudson. Box F 8883 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (103d, Clearfield.)—Eight rooms, 3 baths; attractively furnished $200 month. Supt., Sunday, or Vanderbilt 1450, Monday.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 270.—Handsomely furnished rooms, 2 baths; 9th floor; possession Monday; bargain, $160. Supt., Vanderbilt 1452.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 634 WEST. Cor. 135th St., exceptionally desirable four rooms, nicely furnished; overlooking Hudson; immediate possession. Apt. 42.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE Washington Heights—Four, five rooms, attractive; interesting proposition. Phone St. Nicholas 9300, Sterling Towers. Apt 1-B

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Seven furnished rooms, three on Drive, two baths; grand piano, Victrola; June-August, $150 month. Phone Morningside 8390. Apt. 6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment; airy, light; music and every convenience; or will share same with gentleman or couple. Phone Schuyler 6977.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 884, (160th.)—5-room apartment, beautifully furnished; June 1st to Oct. 1st, 1920; rooms overlooking Hudson. Audubon 8054.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780.—Six cool, outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; two baths; will sublet for Summer; also Winter if necessary. Croy, Audubon 7100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—6 outside rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished; subway and bus at door; references required. Audubon 5400, Apartment 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 530.—Small Summer apartment, well furnished, 6 rooms, 5 windows, on drive, $150 monthly. Telephone Morningside 6589.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 80.—Nine rooms, 3 baths; make offer. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 561 Fifth Avenue.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 788.—Well furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, July 1-Sept. 15; $175. Audubon 6032, Apt. 3E.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240.—Three rooms furnished, June-October; restaurant. Apply 2 to 5, Apt. 1004. Riverside 7696.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 262.—Exceptional bargain; six rooms; piano; beautiful location; $125. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE.—Tastefully arranged 5 rooms; 2 bedrooms; sacrifice, Summer, $100. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Will sublet 8-room unfurnished apartment; 3 baths; 7th floor; long lease. C. C. Kelley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Studio, roof, five windows; Summer, longer; $45. See Supt.

SEVEN ROOMS, $100; very attractive, complete. June to October. Phone Sunday, 2980 Tremont.

Six rooms, bath, 72d, Broadway; Summer; $75 monthly; references exchanged. W 381 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 41, (cor 129th.)—Five-room corner apartment; facing park; elevator; elegant view; 2 blocks "L," one block bus; reasonable. Tel. Morningside 5534, Apt. 52.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 880.—Attractive four-room apartment, convenient to subway, elevated, bus; light and airy; June-October; see afternoons. Apartment 48.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,080.—Two rooms and kitchenette; reasonable; elevator. Telephone 3250 Audubon, Apartment 33, Mrs Gilday.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285.—Large, outside room; elevator apartment; convenient location. Apt. 54.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 839.—Six rooms, completely furnished; light, cool, overlooking Polo Grounds; $100. Apt. 6E. Until October.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 665.—Very light and cool apartment 6 rooms, bath; completely and attractively furnished; $65. Apt. 6S.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 772 (149th St.)—Seven large, cool rooms; $80. Apt. 6S.

STUDIO APARTMENT.—Two rooms; bath; walkup rent to Oct. 1. Columbus 2730.

SUBLET, furnished, 4 rooms; linen, dishes, &c.; store room; elevator apartment; $85. Telephone Morningside 5310, Apt. 5S.

SUMMER RATES.
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen &c. included, $2 to $5 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $50 to $150 a month, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City, restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 98th St.; Subway to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

THE WARREN, 430 WEST 34TH ST.
8 rooms, 2 baths; steam; $80; no elevator. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST ST., OR JANITOR.

UNUSUAL.
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED TWO ROOMS AND BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE; RESPONSIBE PEOPLE, UNTIL OCT. 1; $130 MONTHLY. ARMY OFFICER, 19 WEST 60TH ST.

TO RENT, for July and August, beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, $120 per month; no children; Fort Washington Av. Apply to Walker, 601 West 115th St., care Paterno Bros.

TWO-ROOM APARTMENT, furnished; moderate price. Apply Frederick Barry, 644 Madison Av.

UP-TO-DATE four-room apartment, light, cool, clean. Phone St Nicholas 3200. 30 Post Av., Apt. 44.

UNTIL Sept. 15, housekeeping elevator apartment, three rooms, completely furnished, every convenience, player piano; below 23d St., $200 month. Phone Chelsea 6600 Apartment 131.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,425.—An attractive 5-room apartment for rent, overlooking the Harlem River; June to Oct. Apply Apt. 22 Tel. 851 Tremont.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,445. — Overlooking Washington Bridge; June to September; two adults. Phone Tremont 2293, Apt. 51.

UNUSUAL FOR THE LOCATION

Four rooms and bath with fine old furniture; bare floors, Oriental rugs; second floor; 15-minute walk to 5th Av. shopping district; will lease for Summer. $50 month. Phone Chelsea 394, Apt. 23, or call 12-5 Sunday or Monday, 815 West 24th St.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT on Central Park West, of ten rooms and three baths, to sublet until October, 1920; immediate possession; rental $3,800 per annum. Apply L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 2750.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT near West End Av., of ten rooms and three baths, to sublet until October, 1920; immediate possession; rental $3,500 per annum. Apply L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 2750.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.
MURRAY HILL.
Handsomely furnished.
Owner's
ANTIQUE FURNITURE.
Modern Improvements.
70 Fifth Av.,
Room 1105.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 123, (West of Washington Square.)—3 room apt. to sublet July 1-Sept. 1, to responsible person; $65 month. Rice, Tel. 8868 Spring; usually home after 5.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms, bath, sublet; June to October, 1920; electric light and telephone included; references. 123 Waverly Place, Apt. 9D.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 27.—Unfurnished apartment, six rooms and bath, to be sublet for Summer months; lease from Oct 1 may be arranged for with landlord. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

WASHINGTON SQUARE STUDIO.
Duplex apartment, 3 room 20x20 skylight, cool; all improvements. Pepe, Washington Square.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Section.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, comprising entire third floor; cool, delightful; October; $110. 124 Waverley Place.

WEST END AV., 924, (Corner 105th St.)—The Cleborne, completely and richly furnished corner apartment; eight large, outside rooms, three baths; southern exposure; for the Summer or longer; reasonable. Superintendent Academy 2940.

WEST END AV. 738, (corner 86th.)—Five light, outside rooms, bath, and store room; newly furnished; Sonora, library, &c.; northern and southern exposure; June 15 to Oct. 15, $110. 9 A. M. or 6-8 P. M. Behr. Tel. Riverside 2365.

WEST END AV., (88th St.)—High-class furnished 5 rooms, 2 baths; June 1-Sept. 15; $150 monthly. Graham, 76 Madison Av. Madison Square 5952

WEST END AV. 839.—Six rooms; corner apartment; furnished, for Summer; rent reasonable. Greenbaum. Phone Riverside 4093.

WEST END AV., 771, (corner 97th St.)—Sublet 3 months, high-class apartment; 6 rooms, 3 baths, completely and beautifully furnished. Telephone Riverside 1590.

WEST END AV., (96th ST.)—6 rooms, 2 baths, newly furnished; two or three months; adults only. Telephone Riverside 199.

WEST END AV.—Convenient location; six rooms, completely furnished; lease; rent $150. Phone Academy 1152-2 to 5.

WEST END AV., 838, (corner 101st St.)—Six beautifully furnished, attractive rooms, foyer; high-class house. Breslow.

WEST SIDE, (Near 155th.)—Three rooms available immediately. Call Audubon 3840, Apt. 4. $55 monthly till Oct. 1.

WEST END AV. 936.—Rooms overlooking Broadway, completely furnished; piano; sublet Summer. Waldman, Apart. 4. East.

WEST END AV. 808.—10 rooms, 3 baths; apartment. Apply to Hound & Auerbach, 942 Broadway. Phone Stuyvesant 5240.

WEST END, (Cor. 98th St.)—6-room apartment, beautifully furnished; screened. Phone 450 River., before 11 A. M.

WEST END AV., 843, (corner 101st St.)—8-room service flat, beautifully furnished; $60. Riverside 4938 mornings.

WEST END AV. 936, (106th.)—A beautifully furnished, exceptionally clean 5-room corner apartment. Apartment 1. Academy 766.

WEST END AV., 225, (70th St.)—Attractive apartment, 5 light rooms, to Sept. 15; rent $80. Apartment 43.

WEST END AV. 934, (106th.)—Six rooms; corner. Apt. 5W. Academy 1340

WEST END AV, 794, (98th.)—Bachelor; two rooms; private bath; $15 weekly.

WEST END AV., 515.—Exquisite little 2-room apartment, high-class, second, front.

WHY PAY RENT?
$500 MAKES YOU A LANDLORD.
Several specials in one and two family houses; various splendid locations.
BARNETT, 11 EAST 125TH ST.

790 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—5 beautiful rooms. Oriental rug, fireless cooker, vacuum cleaner (wonderful home), may have same from June 1st-Sept. 30th, or one year later, in a fireproof building one block from the subway and stage. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

3-4-5 ROOMS, completely furnished; rent reasonable. J. S. Maxwell, 3,422 Broadway.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

CORNER APARTMENT TO SUBLET, June 7 to Oct. 1.
8 cool, comfortable rooms, all improvements; furnished to last detail; excellent Brooklyn location; 20 minutes from New York. Rent, $60. R 370 Times.
Phone—Bedford 4518R.

Housekeeping, completely newly furnished, four rooms and bath, references. Call Sunday, A. M. to 6 P. M., Mme. Le Fox, 150 Hicks St., 1 block from subway, 10 minutes from Wall St.

HENRY ST., 161, (Brooklyn,) one block from Clark St. subway; eight rooms, three baths, all outside rooms, fully furnished; best references required; $125 per month to Oct. 15. Phone for appointment, Symmes, Rector 1432.

FURNISHED 5-room apartment, all outside rooms; finest section Flatbush; very reasonable; rent from June 15-Sept. 15; references exchanged. Telephone Kenmore 3621. Apt. 47.

22D ST., 573 EAST.—Modern front 8-room apartment in Flatbush, neatly furnished, for June, July, August, and Sept. 15. Mrs. Austin, Tel. Kenmore 4200.

MAPLE COURT, 7.—7-room, 1st floor, corner apartment, completely furnished; sublease June-September, at $85; adjacent park. Watson. Tel. Flatbush 9311.

Corner 6 rooms, facing Highland Park; 5 Essex St.; hot water, adults; references; July-October; cool; electricity. Phone 967 Cypress.

JUNE 15 to Sept. 15, 5 rooms and bath; Park Slope section; can be seen by appointment Sunday. Phone Prospect 4673R.

Three beautiful rooms and garage in private house, near all trains. 23 Middletown St. Jamaica, L. I.

Furnished complete, parlor, floor and basement, one block from park; from June 15 to Sept 15; adults. V 349 Times.

Nicely furnished apartment; silver; linen; long term if desired. Phone Flatbush 8200

Sublet, five-room apartment. 790 St. John's Pl., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 3006-W.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—Bronx.

BURNSIDE AV. and GRAND CONCOURSE.—Completely furnished apartment, five rooms and bath, $85 per month. R. B. Neave, 2,023 Concourse. Telephone Fordham 1500.

JEROME AV., 1,854, (170th "L" station.)—Seven rooms, bath; three-family house; all improvements; hard wood floors, electricity, heat, hot water; adults only; $80; no increase. Coyle.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished 2-room apartment; best section University Heights; near elevated and subway. Phone Tremont 58, Ext. 88.

CONCOURSE, 2,366.—A charming 3-room housekeeping apartment; outside. Tel. Fordham 5888

180TH, 408 EDGECOMBE AV., Apt. 2-B.—Five rooms, maid's room; until October.

Furnished—Queens.

Very attractive 7-room and 3 baths apartment, furnished; southern exposure; in high-class Kew Gardens apartment building; available from July 1 until Sept. 15; rental $250 monthly to responsible tenant; adult preferred. For particulars apply to Edgeworth Smith, 1 West 34th St. Greeley 5250. Richmond Hill 1713.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2-3 rooms, best location, reasonable. Phone Astoria 2084.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Will rent furnished apartment to couple, 5 rooms and bath, piazza, nice yard, hot water; janitor service; distance 45 minutes New York Central or New Haven; occupancy June 1 to Oct. 1; reference required. O. K., 127 West 4th St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 1371 R.

Mt. Vernon.—Very desirable 7-room apartment; well and completely furnished; three minutes from New Haven station; from June 15 to Sept. 15; $100 per month; adults only. Phone Mount Vernon 1131-J.

To rent till September or October, second floor of two-family house, furnished; five rooms and bath; open porch; convenient to Putnam station and subway. 116 McLean Av., Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Will rent for Summer, attractively furnished apartment 5 rooms, all outside; overlooking Hudson; near Glenwood Station; $50 month.

Furnished—New Jersey.

Four very attractive, light and cool rooms; all improvements; Branch Brook Park and golf links at hand; take Erie train to Forest Hill Station, N. J., walk one short block to house; 15 minutes ride from N. Y. City; rent, $60; adults only. Call early Sunday or Monday, 282 Verona Av. Mrs. Hager.

Housekeeping, 3 rooms, two baths, maid if desired. June—Sept. 15, on beach, porch facing ocean. 21 Beverly Court, Atlantic City.

William St., 332, East Orange Station.—Apartment, large, light rooms and tiled bath; immediate possession. Apply Janitor on premises.

Annette Apartments, 815 Pacific, Cor. States, Atlantic City.—Exclusive, refined; beautiful new furnishings; appointments the best; bathing from house.

For Summer, four-room delightful outside apartment; thirty minutes to New York; $90 monthly. Jerauld, 374 Clinton Av., Newark.

East Orange.—Modern first-floor front apartment; 6 rooms, sun parlor; no objections; near station; $70. Phone Orange 7204. Call janitor, 150 North Munn Av.

For rent, furnished, East Orange, six rooms, upper part two-family house, near station; adults only; references; rent $50. Box 450 Times, 2 Rector St.

Montclair.—Furnished five-room apartment to rent for Summer; the best location. 65 Union Street. Phone Montclair 2024.

Attractively furnished five-room apartment; corner Hill, Irvington, Newark; summer months, $ 217 Times Annex.

East Orange, N. J.—Five-room apartment, sublet, four months. Phone Orange 8286.

Unfurnished—East Side.

17TH ST., 325 EAST.—Three rooms and bath, overlooking Stuyvesant Square; no children.

87TH ST., 142 EAST.—Attractive two rooms and bath; fireplaces.

41ST ST., CORNER (873 Lexington Av.)—Block from Grand Central, two or four rooms, bath, kitchenette; private dwelling.

55TH ST., EAST, (near Park Av.)—Excellent ground floor apartment, suitable for doctor's office; all conveniences. Plaza 7813.

706, (Park Av.)—Six rooms, 2 baths, exclusive house. 4269 Plaza, Monday.

80TH, 22 EAST.—2-4 room elevator apartments.

93D ST., 57 EAST.—Parlor floor to let in newly renovated private house, steam heat, hot water and electric lights; especially suitable for physician or dentist. Apply caretaker on premises.

CORNER PARK AV. AND 96TH ST.—Eight and 11-room apartments in the Van Cortlandt, 71 East 96th St., all baths, &c.; rent $1,800 to $2,000. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

MADISON AV., (50s.)—Three immense outside rooms, bath, kitchenette, suitable studio, interior decorator, dressmaker, tailor. Plaza 6585, Monday.

MADISON AV., 1,219, (corner 88th St.)—Eight rooms, all light, $1,500 to $1,600; immediate possession, or October.

MADISON AV., 420.—Floor through, two large rooms, kitchenette, bath. Rebarer Studios.

2268 SEDGWICK AV., (University Heights) —Six rooms, bath, in detached two-family house; hot water heat, lease; immediate possession; $50. Phone McAll, Fordham 7033.

WALTON AV., corner 177th St.)—Four, five grand rooms, up to date; adults; $10-$56.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
19 East 9th St., 2 rooms, bath, new, $100.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, 3 rooms and bath; maid service.

Unfurnished kitchenette apartment, 4 rooms, bath; private house; for two adults only; $40. Box 503, 1,464 3d Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5TH AV. 12.—Several exceptional suites of 6, 7 and 8 rooms for lease; rent from $600 to $2,000 year, including maid service; finest residential section of city.

57TH, 350 WEST, The Dearborn.—2 rooms, with bath and kitchenette; $65 monthly. Apt. 3-O. Columbus 7540.

57TH, 180 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, non-housekeeping, elevator apartment, centrally located; restaurant on premises; immediate possession, or from Oct. 1, 1919, to Sept. 30, 1920. Apply Superintendent.

64TH, 559 WEST, (Apt. 26.)—Will sacrifice 6-room, elevator apartment; immediate possession. Mrs. Walsh.

64TH, 561 WEST, Harperly Hall, Apt. 11C.—To sublet from Oct.; reasonable. For particulars, Rafael de Flores, 402 Madison Av., Vanderbilt 7034.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Three large rooms, $110 month, electricity included; suit professionals; also two rooms, large balconies; $100.

70TH, 141 WEST.—ONE, TWO AND THREE ROOMS, NEWLY RECONSTRUCTED HOUSE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

70TH, 200 WEST.—8 light rooms; immediate possession. Apply between 10 and 3, Apartment 9, 5th floor.

73D ST., 306 WEST
Unusually attractive parlor floor 3 rm. suite; kitchenette and bath; overlook Schwab's mansion, Riverside Drive, and Hudson River; immediate possession; concessions.

75TH, 145 WEST. — FLOOR, PRIVATE HOUSE, BATH, ELECTRICITY, OWNER.

77TH, 66 WEST.—Sacrifice for unfurnished rental, 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, $95; immediate possession. Apt. 2, A. B.

79TH ST., 302 WEST.—Seven rooms; sell furniture or rent, furnished. Gray, 9616 Schuyler.

84TH, 48 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, $65 and $75; also three rooms, bath.

85TH-86TH STS. AND BROADWAY, "Euclid Hall," 2,345 Broadway.—New management; 8, 9, and 11 rooms, with large foyer, 2 and 3 baths, $2,400 up. Guyon, L. C. Earle, Agent, 2,341 Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 8747.

86TH ST., 342 WEST.—Eight-room apartment, sublet June to October; privilege of renewal.

86TH, 127 WEST.—Entire floor of four rooms, bath, kitchenette, in well kept private house; all improvements.

87TH, 152 WEST.—Reasonable, in a private residence. Owner.

92D, 8 WEST.—Unfurnished apartments, 7 desirable rooms and bath, near Central Park; immediate possession. Apply within, Riverside 1877.

92D AND BROADWAY.—Eight rooms, suitable for doctor; immediate possession. Phone 623 Riverside.

106TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside.)—High class two rooms, kitchenette; $66-$125 month.

107TH, 322 WEST, (overlooking Riverside). Handsome private residence; spacious 2-3 rooms; bath; suite $80-$125; every convenience.

1107TH, 509 WEST.—Five-room apartment, high class; $80 from June; $1,050 from October. Call mornings. Gutmann, 9-C.

1107TH, 501 WEST, (Cathedral Parkway.)—High-class 7-room elevator corner apartments; $1,800 and $2,100.

113TH, 605 WEST.—Eight large, light rooms and two baths, eighth floor, first class elevator apartment, overlooking Hudson; $150 per month from July 1 or sooner. Apply Superintendent.

113TH, 315 WEST, (Georgette Court.)—Five room apartment, newly decorated, all modern electric light, phone in each apartment; near two parks, elevated, subway, cars and bus, reasonable rent. See Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—West Side.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Three large light rooms, kitchenette; very desirable; immediate occupancy; $70. Apt. 7-D. Phone Morningside 6740.

121ST, 100 WEST.—Seven-room, beautiful elevator apartment to sublet June 15, separate maid's bathroom; monthly rental $88.33.

122D ST., 529 WEST.—Six large, light rooms; rent $65. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

179TH, 830 WEST.—Elevator apartment; high class; four beautiful, large sunny rooms and two foyers, newly decorated; $55.

180TH ST., 562 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, $48; all modern improvements.

ACCOUNT leaving city will sublease my attractive, sunny six-room elevator apartment to adults; $75, lease if desired; quiet, well-managed house. Phone St. Nicholas 8300.

AMSTERDAM AV., 2,380, (179th St.)—Elevator apartment, all modern improvements, refined neighborhood; 5 elegant rooms; $55-$60; immediate possession.

BROADWAY, 2,128.—Two room and bath nonhousekeeping apartment; restaurant in building; $65 per month. Supt., on premises.

CENTRAL PAR

The New York Times
SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1919.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Two weeks hence I sail for the Orient under contract for at least eight years' service; before leaving I must sell my home—a quaint, delightful, very well constructed place of unusual individuality and charm, the result of three years of thought and intelligent care; the plot is 150 feet by 150 feet, with beautiful shade trees and many flowers and shrubs; also a vegetable garden; the first floor has a conservatory, living room, dining room, library, pantry, and kitchen; the second floor contains four splendid bedrooms, a bath and sleeping porch; the property is only 7 minutes' walk from an express station to the D., L. & W.; fine commuting service; in Jersey's most beautiful and exclusive residential section; will take $9,250, most of which can remain on mortgage; it has cost me considerably more than this, and presents an unusual opportunity for the right one desiring a suburban home. More details can be obtained from my agent, Box N. J., 506 Times Downtown.

A cotton broker having moved to Memphis permanently will sacrifice his Jersey suburban home to quick buyer for $18,000; $2,500 cash, balance easy terms, takes it; the plot is 100x244 ft.; the house is of the most modern architecture, complete in every detail and ready to move into now; not an extra dollar need be spent on it; it has 13 rooms, a sleeping porch and 8 tiled baths, beautifully fitted; there is a 2-car garage, steam-heated, with chauffeur's room and bath; the grounds contain many fine old trees and are planted with flowers and shrubs for coming Summer; this property cannot be duplicated today for $25,000, as it is only three years old; built by day's labor and in apple-pie condition; a bargain for some one. For details write COTTON, P. O. Box 829, City Hall Station, N. Y. C.

Samson Point, a fifteen-acre peninsula of high ground, extending into the South Shrewsbury River, 2,300 feet water frontage; most wonderful location along the New Jersey coast for an exclusive gentleman's estate; accessible by Little Silver, Rumson, Long Branch, and other points; price reasonable, easy terms, or will consider investment property in exchange. Arthur Holtson, Long Branch, N. J.

$65,000—APARTMENT BARGAIN
Orange, N. J., 50x150; high class; four story detached eight-family, eight rooms, sun parlor each; wall safe, electricity, tiled baths, private hall, maid's room; latest improvements; best neighborhood; two blocks from D., L. & W. commutation 30 minutes; rents $75 up. Wick, World Building. Phone Beekman 277 J.

MAGNIFICENT HOME—BARGAIN.
Must sell my 12-room house, in first-class condition, Hillside, N. J., 50x175; fine old trees and beautiful lawns; abundance of fruit; five minutes' walk to Lackawanna or Erie Station; price, $16,500; easy terms; $2,500, balance on mortgage. Apply to the owner, 13 Park Row, Room 1324. Tel. Barclay 8885.

CONTRACTORS OR HOME BUILDERS.
I have a client who owns very desirable property in Glen Ridge, N. J., abutting building line and adjoining famous golf club, who will take second mortgage for purchase price of lots on four houses, costing $6,000 each; houses can be sold at large profit immediately. J. H. Kennard, Attorney, Woolworth Building.

Attractive all year residence at Park Ridge, 13 rooms, all modern improvements; over three acres of lawn; well shaded with beautiful mature trees; grounds artistically landscaped, every variety of shrub; attractive proposition for quick buyer. Apply C. S. Merton, Park Ridge, N. J., or 210 5th Av., New York.

Hudson River View, Yonkers to Battery.—One mile from Manhattan, 10 minutes across ferry to subway; mansion, 16 rooms; large grounds; cost $37,000; sacrifice for half to close estate; easy terms; immediate possession. Mulligan 12 Edgewater Road, Edgewater Heights, Cliffside, N. J.

For Sale—At Summit, N. J., 11-room house; 4 bedrooms; half ground on corner; elevation 550 feet; spacious garage; sleeping porch; breakfast room; indoor golf; fruit trees; flowers; large lawns; vegetable gardens; all improvements; price reasonable. W. S. Dugan, 44 Broad St., New York.

Three 2-family houses; one parcel 50x100, with basement; frame construction; all improvements; in very best repair; good income property; good neighborhood; 10 minutes from New York. 520 Clinton Av., corner Jane St., West Hoboken. Owner on premises.

Nearly new home, 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; all improvements; oak floors; newly decorated; double garage; 50x186; 10 minutes' walk Ridgewood depot; $7,000. 39 North Pleasant Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1460-Ridgewood.

For Sale—Semi-bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; 3-car garage; improved ground; 2 acres; high, dry location and view; in Jersey hills, 42 miles from New York; price reasonable. Z 139 Times Annex.

Foundry and Machine Shop, at Newark, of heavy mill construction, size 210x300; private railroad siding; building, planting; present owners needing larger space; price $100,000; easy terms. Charles P. Gillen & Co., 828 Broad St., Newark.

Farm, 2 acres; 2-family house, new barn, chicken coop, horse, wagon, cow, 50 chickens, near Colonia Camp, 2 miles from P. O.; will sell for sale or exchange for city income; $4,500. John Harter, 905 East 138th St., N. Y.

Hillsdale Manor.—One of the finest spots in New Jersey; delicious cool spring water, modern fire apparatus, schools and churches; 300 lots; at sacrifice; Liberty Bonds accepted. Write for map and particulars. Apt. 5A, 324 West 108d.

Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong.—Handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, toilets, gas, electric light; 100x400; garage; good order; location unexcelled, elevation 1,200 feet; bargain; your own terms. W. Alanson Alexander, 366 5th Av.

Attractive country home, express commutation station; city conveniences; 3 acres, modern house, beautiful shade. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—At Wilton, old New England farmhouse; 9 rooms; large open fireplaces; very attractive; 2 barns; about 30 acres; ½ wood; land; balance pasture; abundant springs never failing; large apple orchard; property on both sides road; about 2 miles from station; this is a good bargain at $7,000; terms one-half cash. Norwalk Agency, Norwalk, Conn.

To Rent, furnished, two 9-room houses, $350 and $500; bungalow, $400; charming cottage, directly on Campo Beach, $1,200; other houses from $700 to $1,500; two old-fashioned houses for sale, in good repair, steam heat, central, $5,500; excellent train service, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; ideal for commuter; fine bathing and country club, golf, and tennis; write me your needs. Mrs. L. T. Day, Westport, Conn. Tel. 124 J.

Cottage, located north of Stamford, for sale or rent; five rooms, unfurnished, and garage; including one-half acre of land, containing plenty of fruit trees, good lawn and garden grounds; located on high elevation, with superb view of country; rent for period first year the season is $450; selling price, $6,000. For further particulars address owner, F 884 Times Annex.

LITCHFIELD FARM.
IN BERKSHIRE HILLS.
284 ACRES; PART WOODLAND; LARGE HOUSE; HARDWOOD FLOORS, BATH, ETC.; GOOD BARNS; PRICE, $11,000.
HORACE G. KNOWLES,
62 VANDERBILT AV., N. Y.

To Rent, furnished, two 9-room houses, $350 and $600; bungalow, $400; charming cottage, directly on Campo Beach, $1,200; other houses from $700 to $1,500; two old-fashioned houses for sale, in good repair, steam heat, central, $5,500; excellent train service, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; ideal for commuter; fine bathing and country club, golf, and tennis; write me your needs. Mrs. L. T. Day, Westport, Conn. Tel. 124 J.

Beautiful country home, overlooking Naugatuck Valley; stucco bungalow, 9 rooms; veranda on three sides; all improvements; hot water heat, and spring water throughout the house; price $6,500; easy terms, don't let this opportunity go by without further inquiry. Box 846, Thomaston, Conn.

A choice of several large farms, 70 to 180 acres; $16,000 to $80,000; with streams, lakes, great views, buildings, fruit, &c.; would make fine country seats; furnished seven-room shore cottage, $3,500; free list of farms, &c. C. H. Crandall, R. D. 55, Springdale, (Stamford,) Conn.

By acres, ideal location, Long Island Sound, in heart of Savin Rock; wonderful site for development Summer colony or permanent residences; will make price right. Address Newton, 218 Savin Av., New Haven, Conn.

GREENWICH, CONN.
About seven acres; exceptional building site; in exclusive neighborhood; bargain. H 175 Times.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Twenty-acre farm along the river; high land; beautiful scenery; two miles from village centre; old Dutch Colonial house; price, $8,500. Mrs. Stanley Watts, real estate, Westport, Conn.

$17,000.—$1,700 yearly rents; 7 houses near Passaic; half cash, balance mortgage. Whitney, Delawanna, N. J.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Maine.—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Casco Bay, Me., eight miles from Bath, 250 acres, farm and woodland; good water privilege; house, 15 rooms; some furniture; large barn; splendid opportunity development; $3,000; satisfactory terms. Keyes, 316 West 97th.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to establish an income of $2,500 and more yearly? We can show you how it can be done on a first payment of $900 in a commercial orange and grape fruit grove at Lakeland Highlands, Fla.; send for illustrated booklet. Hover, 225 5th Av., N. Y.

Large acreage, suitable general farming; cheap. Owner, H 105 Times.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

WESTERN EXCHANGES
$3,000,000.—Large tract Oregon timber; ripe yellow fir; was appraised at $2,000,000 ten years ago.

$2,500,000.—California redwood proposition now in operation; includes timber, mills and railroad.

$1,500,000.—Stock ranch, 78,000 acres; includes $265,000 sheep and cattle; large area wheat and irrigated alfalfa; complete equipment.

$600,000.—Splendid tract Oregon timber; well consolidated; in finest timber belt in Oregon.

$600,000.—Colonization tract; 30,000 acres in solid body; natural irrigation features; will retail for $1,000,000.

$300,000.—Irrigated alfalfa tract with fully paid-up water right; will produce half its value each year.

$250,000.—Tract Oregon fir cruises 212,000,000 feet.

Any of above can be exchanged. No equities accepted. Have finest selection high-grade timber investments on the coast in large and small tracts, with or without mills. Correspondence invited. W. B. Roberson, Title Bldg., Portland, Ore.

For Sale at Sacrifice.—15,000 acres in Volusia County, Fla. Hastings Potato District; drainage almost complete; hard roads over entire district; will sell for price of raw land; best bargain in America; terms if necessary. Address H. F. Drobisch, Peoria, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Small private house or attractive building on west side, between 59th and 72d Sts., for high class professional business; basement or room for light manufacturing essential; will rent or lease for a term of years. T. W. F., Room 304, 47 Park Row.

Wanted.—New or nearly new house, ½ to 1 hour from Grand Central; not over 10 minutes walk from station, no farms; $10,000 or less. Address A. H. Dolder, 55 West 45th.

Wanted to lease, with privilege purchase, 2 adjoining, 4 story high stoop, brownstone and basement, remodeled to plans furnished, between Fifth and Park Avs., 60th to 86th Sts. W. 5437 Times Annex.

A house with garage wanted, within 15 miles of New York City, 8 to 10 rooms, preferably one with 2 or 3 acres ground; would consider small farm 10 to 15 acres. W 245 Times.

COUNTRY home within hour Manhattan; acreage; choice location; $50,000 to $150,000; must be bargain. Address Cash, 152 Times.

PRIVATE HOUSE, any good location, desired by responsible tenant; permanency; neighborhood more essential than rental. Address Tenant, Box 208 Times.

Buy or rent J-story house, private block 77th to 91st, Central Park West to Amsterdam; not less than 18.6x100. 262 West 143th.

Wanted, a small estate near Hastings, facing the Hudson 26 Liberty St., R. 557.

Wanted to rent private garage, personal use; will pay well. F 899 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Want city house for my beautiful Mt. Vernon home; cost $38,000; free and clear. Will take high class apartment. Add cash. Edwards 11 West 45th Street, N. Y. C.

Gifford Park.—Twelve-room house; exchange for improved city property; mortgaged $5,000, price $7,500. Barnett, 11 East 125th.

Attention, 60 ft. front, two flats, Lexington Av. subway, rent $6,200. Only $18,000. Quick sale or exchange. Wolff, 1,192 Lexington Av. (81st St.).

Want summer place in Jersey; will give well paying cold water flat; equity $7,000; will add some cash. Southgate, 11 West 45th Street, N. Y. C.

Want farm for my equity cold water flat; mortgage $20,000, 2 years; sale or exchange might add cash. Hudwilt, 7 West 45th St., New York City.

FARMS.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE.
Are you a tired business man? Then you should buy this fully equipped farm which lies in a bend of the Delaware River and thoroughly enjoy your vacations. Farm consists of 120 acres, has 12 cows, a splendid team of horses, apple orchard, 15 acres of heavy timber, 100 sugar maples to make maple sugar and syrup, good fishing for river bass in the river and a splendid trout stream adjoining, good hunting all around, good market for the milk, and the best air and scenery in America.
In New York State in the foothills of the Catskills.
This farm is fully equipped with tools and buildings and a commodious farm house. For further particulars address the owner, Box Y 277 Times Annex.

Gentleman's farm; 110 acres, west shore Hudson, ¼ mile river frontage, deep water, large dock; 8 substantial buildings; 12-room solid Colonial house, fine tiled bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, modern plumbing; 500 fruit trees; 8 Jersey cows; entire farm equipment included. Address Mrs. F. O. M'Ilher, Cossackie, N. Y.

HUDSON VALLEY FRUIT FARM—$8,000. On State road; 9-room house with furnace and bath; 20 acres of choicest fruit yields $2,000 net income. Send for pictures and accurate details. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Complete little farm; includes horse, cow, incubators, brooders, tools, harness, wagons, nearly 100 laying hens, about 1,000 baby chicks, all crops; modern bungalow, 5 rooms and complete bath; also attic; hardwood finish; city gas, electric lights, heat, running water, garage, stable, brooder house for 1,000 chicks; laying houses for about 500; 3-horse power gasoline engine and tank; nearly 4 acres, partly under irrigation, 100 peach trees, apples; 7 kinds of grapes, pears, cherries, 1,000 asparagus, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries; 3 minutes' walk to trolley, 10 minutes to train; price for everything, $4,500; $2,000 cash. Bray & MacGeorge, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn., or Vineland, N. J. Write today, also send for our illustrated farm catalogue.

QUARTER MILE FROM STATION.
Hour and quarter from N. Y.; neat farm of 58 acres sloping south; 350 fruit trees; 9-room house, painted barns; $8,500, includes hay, grain, cow, horse, tools, implements. Pictures and details. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

For sale, finest 100-acre farm in New Jersey, bordering Lake 16 miles from Newark; also two small farms adjoining, also three houses with small plots, beautifully located, near Caldwell; healthiest location. Address Paine, 756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale—Beautiful country place, Newmarket, N. J., near Plainfield; 30 acres, tillable; 10 fruit trees; all improvements; commuting distance, two railroads; easy terms. Particulars, H. De Brigard, 62 West 90th.

Beautiful 26-acre New Jersey farm, near station, $7,500; 12-acre farm, $3,500; modern buildings. Frank Rothman, Vineland, N. J.

Poultry farm. Lakewood section; pretty bungalow; large poultry buildings; $2,800. E 142 Times.

Good 100-acre farm; 3 houses. Owner, H 196 Times.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—200-acre farm, near Worthington, Mass., elevation 1,200 feet; fine view; ten-room farm house; all modern improvements; water supply piped from springs; two barns; 75 acres of tillable land, balance timber; plenty of fruit; owner on premises; $3,000 cash or $3,500 time payments. Phone Yonkers 3114 or address T. C. McClure, Ringville, Mass.

Farm, Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts; 50 acres, with 10-room house, furnished, rent, sell, exchange. Bryant 810.

FARMS.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

70 acres, at Laurel, modern dwelling, barns, garage, and other outbuildings; good cultivated farm land, some woods with large trees; near the Peconic Bay and Laurel Lake; price $10,000, terms reasonable. Wilkworth, Mattituck, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale, north of Stamford; also acreage adjoining property; can be procured in lot of 65 acres or four parcels of 12-13-15 and 45 acres; high location and splendid view of the Sound and surrounding country; good hard roads from station; original farm of 45 acres has nicely laid out grounds and contains all improvements, being one of the fine old estates in that section; the same can be purchased with buildings or without, all small parcels are without buildings; for further particulars address owner, F 861 Times Annex.

Ideal for rejuvenation. A giant elm 4 ft. through spreads gracefully over this very aged and sound-as-a-nut 10-room farm house, just off macadam road, 720 ft. above sea level, embracing views for miles; miserable barns; 175 acres of tillage and woods with brook; in Redding Township, where values range from $100 per acre up. This goes at only $50 per acre.
E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Quaint old farm home; barn, chicken houses; all good order; 13 acres, 5 tillable; high, healthy; 5 miles station; price, $3,500. A. G. Southey, Tel. 201, Westport, Conn.

Farms Wanted.

Farm Wanted.—20-50 acres, with or without buildings; within thirty miles of New York; main road, Westchester County preferred. L. Funcke, Elberon, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

TO RENT.
FURNISHED OFFICES
with stenographer and telephone
FREE; $50 MONTH.
COR. 47TH AV. AND 5TH ST., AT
MERCANTILE BUILDING.
I. D. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.
8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG.,
100,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE.
S. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

Factory for rent at Newark; 60,000 square feet, daylight on four sides; equipped with every modern improvement, including elevator; suitable for any kind of storage or manufacturing purposes; rent 30c. per square foot. Charles P. Gillen & Co., 828 Broad St., Newark.

Storage space, 5,000-25,000 feet; ground floor, basement, second, top floors, entire building; immediate possession; good carrying capacity; high ceilings; elevator; splendid light; moderate rent. 410-412 West 33d.

12,000 to 25,000 square feet, elevator, heat, electricity, driveway, suitable for any business, excellent location for shipping and local delivery; price reasonable. Herbert E. Willam, 418 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn; brokers protected.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS.—50TH ST., REAR PARK AV. 4-STORY, BASEMENT, AND CELLAR BUILDING, 25X70X100; LONG LEASE TO ONE WHO WOULD IMPROVE LAND & LABOR. 621 BROADWAY.

FOR RENT ENTIRE BUILDING, 7-STORY, FIREPROOF, 2 ELEVATORS; LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS, ON WOOSTER ST., NEAR HOUSTON; TERMS REASONABLE. TO LEARN FROM FEB. 1, 1920 MARK H. COHEN, 56 PINE ST.

Two upper lofts northwest corner Bleecker and Charles; rent $30 and $35; $60 together adapted light manufacturing or storage; immediate possession; wire power, freight lift. Owner, Box 58, Newburg, N. Y.

18TH ST., 10TH TO 11TH AV.
Will alter to suit tenant, 3-story building; suitable garage, machine shop or manufacturing; offices about 4,500 sq. feet. Mercer, 256 West 23d St.

Canal, near Broadway; light top loft; sprinklers, about 3,500 feet; 40c. per foot; passenger and freight elevators, especially suitable for printing shop with offices. G 439 Times Downtown.

Two buildings, plot 40x100, one house east of Broadway, Times Square section; long-term lease; suitable restaurant and bachelor apartments; brokers protected. H 110 Times.

42-44 West 39th St.—Attractive front offices; fine light; low rental; possession now; best location for light business. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

Office, to sublet, approximately 800 square feet; Fulton Building, southwest corner Fulton and Nassau Sts. William F. Puerst, Inc., Agent, 87 Nassau St.

Buildings on 57th and 58th Sts., between Madison and 9th Avs.; will make alterations to suit tenant. G. W. Cahen, 2,255 Broadway, near 80th; telephone 7682.

Office, Singer Building Annex; private entrance; privilege reception room; half time stenographer, $95 monthly. F 119 Times Downtown.

CHOICE STORES AT 104-108 WEST 40TH ST.; ENTIRE MILLINERY FEATHER OR ANY BUSINESS. J. ARTHUR FECHER 680 6TH AV.

20,000 SQ. FT., ONE FLOOR, IN NEW FIREPROOF SERVICE STATION BUILDING; WEST SIDE. GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 50 EAST 57TH ST.

OFFICES, 2,500 SQUARE FEET; GOOD LIGHT; CLOSE TO GRAND CENTRAL, ON 42D ST.; $4,000 PER ANNUM. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 E. 42D ST.

Desk in private office in important building. Broadway near City Hall; use of machine and phone; spring water and comforts. E 264 Times.

To let, space 8x21 feet in an up-to-date factory building, office accommodations. Kahan & Meerow, 80 Washington St., 6th floor, near Rector St.

Offices, 6,100 sq. ft., in high-class building on 42d St., east of 5th Av.; rent $12,000. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 50 East 42d St.

Vacant plot on railroad in Bronx for rent for storage purposes or the like. Eugene A. Walsh, 30 East 125th St. Phone 8066.

18th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., part of store, reasonable rent; immediate possession. Murray Hill 9351.

25th Broadway. Will sublease office 150 square feet, telephone installed; sell furniture if desired. Inquire 1008 World Bldg.

Desirable office space with desk and every convenience in handsomely furnished stenographic office; $15. Room 1104, 145 W. 45th.

Furnished office or desk room for rent in unusually bright, attractive suite. 220 West 42d St., Suite 2303.

Warehouse, 334 East 26th St., 2d, 3d, and 4th floors, elevator, 33x184. Apply Estate John U. Brookhman, 165 Broadway.

For rent.—Light, attractive private offices in American lawyer's suite, Pine St. C 785 Times Downtown.

Part of office or desk room to let. Room 1707, Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway, corner 25th St.

125th St., store with vault; suitable money ticket exchange or pawn broker; unusual opportunity. Barnett, 11 East 125th.

Store to let, West 125th St.—Excellent location. Inquire J. Epstein, 134 Spring St., Hub Knitting Mills, Inc.

Mail privileges; $3.00; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Lofts, buildings, 42d St. district; business, restaurant. See me for business space anywhere. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 120th.

Basement to let, 25x100; cement floor; sprinklers. Apply Sloane & Moller, 310 East 65th St.

Waterfront factory, 3,200 square feet; 25 cents per foot; from July 1. Beaver, 18 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Will sublet studio office near Library to responsible party. Artistic, H 162 Times.

Desk room in office; mailing privilege. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Attractive floor, for high-class business. 145 West 57th. Phone Circle 3847.

Small space, high-grade ladies' specialty. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

Mailing privilege, $3; excellent service and every convenience. Room 1104, 145 W. 45th.

Desk room, large, light office. Room 500, 41 Park Row.

Office, beautifully furnished, partitioned. Call 10-12, Mondell, 280 Madison Av., (40th.)

Desk room; attractive; fine building service. Room 1011, 160 Broadway.

A few choice offices, new Capitol Theatre Building, 1,859 Broadway, 59th Circle.

Lofts, 78x70, suitable manufacturing; elevator service and heat. 453 West 16th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, in good section of Bronx, ground floor corner and basement, from 20x50 to 50x100; large show windows and good light; quote for long lease and send plan; retail specialty store; highest references. J 54 Times.

Wanted to rent, space in up-to-date garage for 7-passenger limousine car, from 45th to 60th Sts., west side, state price per month. F 876 Times Annex.

Piano manufacturer wishes to share large garage with another concern where there is room for 3 motor trucks, somewhere between 14th St. and 59th St. V 316 Times.

For motor truck repair or service shop, 5,000 to 8,000 square feet; at least 3,000 required on ground floor; immediately; New York, Brooklyn, or Long Island City. V 384 Times.

Small woodworking mill; rent, with purchase option. Broadway Novelty Co., 1 West Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, desk room, Madison Square, or between 23d and 30th Sts., to 4th Av. T 738 Times Downtown.

Hotel wanted; will act immediately. Room 24, 2,255 Broadway.

Office wanted, 200 to 400 square feet. F 253 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Beautiful completely furnished small modern house for Summer; attractive roof garden; every comfort; near 72d St. subway; unusual offer. Columbus 3480.

Bronx.

CITY ISLAND.—Modern 8-room house, furnished for the season, with garage; at bathing beach; immediate occupancy. Browne, 400 King Av.

Brooklyn.

For rent in Bay Ridge, 14-room furnished Colonial house, with 3 baths; all modern improvements; garage; 4 minutes from subway and near Crescent Athletic Club; location, 250 83d St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Tel. 2886-J. Bay Ridge.

Flatbush, one-quarter hour to ocean; modern semi-detached house, 7 rooms, screened porch, garage; July and August; 5c. to Manhattan. Osborne, 1,086 East 4th St. Phone Midwood 1712-J.

9-room furnished house, with every modern convenience and comfort, 2 baths, sleeping porch, exclusive Flatbush section; 3 minutes from Brighton Beach train; reasonable rent. Tel. 6367 Flatbush.

To let, June 15 to Sept. 15, eight rooms, two baths, large porch and awnings, completely furnished, garage; best section, Brooklyn; twenty minutes to Brighton Beach; $125 month. T 761 Times Downtown.

Furnished house, detached, to rent for two or three months, 10 rooms; screened piazza; garden; convenient Brighton "L" and trolley lines. 42 Clarkson Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Flatbush 6151.

Gentleman will share attractively furnished four-room bungalow with one or two gentlemen; private beach; thirty minutes from New York. Phone Coney Island 2615. Marcalus.

1,761 HANCOCK ST.
Nicely furnished lower part of two family house for two or three months; reasonable to responsible parties.

Furnished 6-room house to let, near ocean, 25 minutes from Times Square; good neighborhood; $80. Telephone Bath Beach 5727, before 9 A. M.

For rent—In Bay Ridge, furnished colonial house with garage, near water and subway. At 250 83d Street.

Queens.

Furnished house to rent for Summer; delightful location; convenient to trains; rent $125 per month. Phone Jamaica 1589R.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

To lease from June to October, a large 10-acre place in up-to-the-minute condition, and well stocked house; has 6 master's and 5 servants' rooms, total 5 baths, also garage and cottage with plenty of rooms and bath; fully and correctly furnished; staff of help can be retained, departure for Europe only reason for renting. Price $6,500. Westchester; high grounds, 40 minutes out by auto. Z 178 Times Annex.

For rent furnished, 2 months, charming little house in desirable neighborhood; large living room, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen and maid's room ground floor; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, second floor; maid, Swaney Place, Pelham Manor.

Lovely flower and vegetable garden; apple orchard and garage goes with Colonial house, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath, 3 servants' rooms on Church Lane, Scarsdale; 5 minute walk from station. Write Box 314, Scarsdale. Telephone 515-W Scarsdale.

Scarsdale, N. Y.—Will rent my 10-room home in Scarsdale, N. Y., for July and August, completely furnished; beautiful lawn and shrubbery; garage; only 35 minutes' walk from N. Y. Central station. Call R. F. Walker, Scarsdale 69-M.

New Rochelle, (near Sound.)—Attractively furnished rooms; modern conveniences; garage; garden planted; charming location in residence park; rent July and August, $300 the period. Snyder, 63 Meadow Lane. Phone 743-W on Monday.

HOME TO RENT AT BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK, FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER; 11 ROOMS, 3 BATHS. MODERN HOUSE; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; $900 FOR THE SEASON. PHONE BRONXVILLE 328.

North Yonkers.—Attractive furnished house, 8 rooms and sleeping porch, situated high ground, overlooking river, for rent, July, August, and September $125 a month or $350 for season. Apply 33 Gilbert Place, Yonkers. Telephone 1657 Yonkers.

AT SCARSDALE.
Furnished home for Summer; 7 rooms and bath; 4 bedrooms, shaded porch, garage; garden; ¾ acre; 20 minutes' walk to station; $100 per month. Tel. 214J Scarsdale. Owner, M. A. Harmer.

Charmingly furnished house with garage, Hillcrest, rent season; going abroad, also new cottage Great South Bay and residence Long Beach. Phone Freeport 1260-R mornings only, or write Z 218 Times Annex.

For Rent.—July and August, handsomely furnished home, New York's most convenient suburb; all night trains service; nine rooms and bath; sleeping porch. Phone Mount Vernon 3317.

White Plains.—For rent, furnished, for July and August, 7-room stucco house; all modern convenience, in best residence section; rent $125 per month. Phone 821-J White Plains.

Unusually attractive five-room apartment, completely furnished; inc osed porch; beautiful surroundings; country-like; 28 minutes Grand Central; sublet to October; terms reasonable. Call Yonkers 153-M.

Beautifully furnished six-room cottage; all improvements large vegetable and flower garden; 40 minutes from Times Square; July-August, H. E. Frost, 1 Prospect Av., Chester Park, North Pelham, N. Y.

Summer house to let, nine rooms, two baths, attractively furnished, rear Sound, twenty miles from New York; bes; Summer section; reasonable. Owner, 28 Travers Av. Tel. 177 Mamaroneck.

White Plains—8 rooms; all improvements; 5 minutes from station; June 15 or Nov. 1, or longer. 18 Chestnut Hill, White Plains. Tel. 844-R.

Attractive home, 4 master's bedrooms, maid's room, bath; modern improvements; large shady yard; fruit, growing garden, high location. Warner, Clinton St., White Plains.

For Rent—Port Chester Heights; season or year; furnished or unfurnished; 4 master's chambers, 2 baths; garage; attractive grounds. V 377 Times.

At Mamaroneck, Orienta Point, gentleman's country place for rent, furnished; July-August, or longer. Write Box 113, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.—Six-room stucco house; screened porch; splendid location; July and August; $250. Phone Mount Vernon 3236W.

For Summer, South Yonkers, attractive 9-room house; large yard, trees, shrubs, garden, &c. 173 Saratoga Av. Phone 4781 Yonkers. Can be seen Sunday.

Chappaqua House with 4 bedrooms, bath, 2 servants' rooms; garden, stable, garage. George De Brakeleer, Douglas Road.

Forty minutes Grand Central; garden, fruit; rent or sale; make offer. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

North Yonkers—8-room house, until September, $55 month. Burt, 1520 Bryant.

Furnished nine-room house, all conveniences; July and August. Scarsdale, Telephone 172.

Larchmont.—Twelve-room furnished house; season, $650. 21 Howell Av. Box 17.

Long Island.

Cottage of six rooms at Bayville, L. I., situated on the water front, with fine bathing, boating, and fishing.

Gentleman's country home at Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, L. I., finest residential section; house of 18 rooms; all modern improvements; large grounds, fronting directly on the bay; fine view of harbor and Sound; private dock; chauffeur's cottage, garage, &c. E. K. Hutchinson, Oyster Bay, L. I.

Well-furnished house, 30 minutes rail or motor; 4 master's bedrooms, each with sleeping porch; 2 maids' rooms; 3 baths; screened verandas; acre of ground; fruit, flowers, and vegetables; spacious lawns, &c.; excellent bathing, private beach; $800 per month for Summer; $1,000 per year. Mrs. Hare, Boulevard, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone Flushing 1037.

Forest Hills Gardens.—4-room apartment, with two main outside bedrooms, completely and beautifully furnished; low rent of $125 per month to desirable tenant. Apply Supt. at "The Gardens Apartment," Tel. Forest Hills 6345, or Schuyler 9747.

For Rent.—Great Neck, L. I., furnished, attractive cottage, well located; 4 master's bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 2 baths; 2-car garage; garden and fruit trees; rent for season, $1,200. Telephone Great Neck 347-R.

Suite of two rooms and private bath, single room, and garage for rent at Sea Gate. C 797 Times Downtown.

Douglaston, L. I.—Attractive small residence, July and August, with garage. Telephone Bayside 3081-M.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT; JUNE 28-SEPT. 15; $250 PER MONTH; GARAGE; REFERENCES. 106 FIFTH ST. PHONE GARDEN CITY 1012.

To rent, fully furnished, modern 6-room bungalow, bath, electricity, garden, shrubbery, and old shade trees; boating, bathing, fishing; rents $400 the season. Bond, 161 West 34th St.

Forest Hills Gardens.—7 rooms and 3 baths, with porch; attractively furnished home, near station; June 15 to Aug. 15; $600 for term. Tel. Forest Hills 6345, or Guyon L. C. Earle, Schuyler 9747.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED HOUSES—BARGAINS.

Twelve rooms, two baths; bungalows, 5 rooms, bath; near Newspport. Dr. Enright, Tenbroeck Bunswick 122.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Five-room, splendidly furnished apartment; southeast corner in "The Gardens Apartment;" July and Aug., $225 per month. Apply Supt., Forest Hills 6345, or Guyon L. C. Earle, Schuyler 9747.

Exceptional bargains; unique conveniences; 8 rooms, bath, sleeping porch; white enamel bedroom; piano; roses; $375, in advance, to Sept. 15. Gaston, 215 Abingdon Road, Kew Gardens. Phone Richmond Hill 1469.

Furnished attractive home 9 rooms, all conveniences; garage, good lawn, screened veranda; near Long Beach, 64 Lower Lincoln Avenue, Ocean Side, L. I. Telephone Rockville Centre 1290 Party W.

Forest Hills.—Furnished apartment, outside exposure, two bedrooms, extra large sitting, dining room, kitchen; $225 per month to Sept. 15. Tel. Forest Hills 6531.

By woods—furnished cottage, screened porch, flowers, golf, tennis, garage, beautiful lawn; $100 monthly, July, August; bargain. 530 Chestnut, Richmond Hill, L. I., Tel. 9603.

5 rooms and bath, furnished, suitable for 2 or 3 adults. Summer months; convenient to Queens subway. Bell, 117 Judge St., Elmhurst, L. I.

Long Beach.—Private, two-room, bath apartments; near Castles; on board walk; light housekeeping. Write TA, 106 Central Park West.

Six rooms, attractively furnished; 30 minutes; season, $225. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

Goodground, L. I.—Always cool, waterfront house; 15 rooms, 4 baths, stable-garage. Nugent, 325 W. 84th St.

Long Beach, (West End.)—Bungalow, attractively furnished; reasonable. Bennett, Phone 2142 88, Nicholas.

House in Jamaica; accessible, well furnished; nine rooms. Jamaica 2432.

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House, ocean view, highest hill; fine grounds; $500 season. O 715 Times Downtown.

New York State.

FOR RENT—NEAR PLATTSBURG, ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
Colonial house, furnished, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, fireplaces, furnished cottages, baths, fireplaces, telephone, garage, dock, sand beach, boating, fishing, on lake front, on State highway, near Hotel Champlain golf links, 3 miles from Plattsburg Barracks; also furnished house, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, fireplaces, in Plattsburg, on Cumberland Av., facing lake. Booth Land Co., Plattsburg, N. Y. J. P. Booth, 100 Broadway, New York City.

Catskill Mts.—For rent, furnished, at Palenville, two attractive cottages, 10 rooms each; one with running water and the other with bath, electricity, and fireplace; also 7-room bungalow, with bath, electricity, and fireplace; all on Mountain Road, in large private estate, near country club with golf, tennis, swimming pool; rentals, $200 to $400 for season. For illustrated booklet address Highland Estate, Palenville, N. Y.

For Rent—Summer residence and bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, in or near the Adirondack Mountains or on a farm; prices $150 to

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REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION

SPECIAL SALES DAY

Thursday, June 19, 1919

AT NOON, AT THE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST.

EXECUTORS' SALES

Estate of JOHN SULLIVAN, Dec'd.

41 West 8th St.
(Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.)
A 4 story and basement dwelling. Size 23x53x98.11.

9 Greenwich Ave.
(Bet. Christopher and W. 10th Sts.)
A 4 story flat with store. Size 19.2x 37.6x irreg.

322 East 25th Street
(Between 1st and 2d Avenues)
Four story brick tenement front and three story brick tenement rear. Size 23x94.9.

THE FARMERS LOAN & TRUST CO. } Executors.
THEODORE KAUFFELD, Esq.,
GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Esqs., Attys., 22 William St., N. Y.

Estate of ALMA P. TAYLOR, Dec'd.

199 McDonough St.
(Near Sumner Ave.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A three story brownstone dwelling. Size 20x100.

N. S. Lafayette Ave., 150 ft. East of Cypress Hills Ave.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Vacant plot. Size 25x100.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
175 and 177 Central Avenue.
Improved with a 3 story dwelling and stores; also stable. Size 50x150.
CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Esqs., Attys., 54 Wall St., N. Y.

SPECIAL SALES

148 West 122d St.
(Bet. 7th and Lenox Aves.)
A 3 story brownstone dwelling with 10 rooms and bath. Size 17.4x100.11.

437-41 Pleasant Ave.
(Near 123d St.)
A 6 story flat with stores. Two 4-room and five 5-room apartments on each floor. Hot water. Size 60x100.

245-7 East 57th St.
(Bet. 2d and 3d Aves.)
Two 3 story brownstone dwellings, with 14 rooms and one bath each. Size 33.4x100.5 each.

S. E. Cor. Bleecker and Bank Sts.
(Known as 417 Bleecker St.)
Improved with 3 and 2 story frame buildings. Size 50x45.8.

CURTIS, MALLET, PREVOST & COLT, Esqs., Attys., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALES

Estate of JOHN McSHERRY, Dec'd.

N. W. Cor. Riverside Drive and 169th St.
A choice vacant building plot. Size 50x100.

Estate of JAMES G. McLOUGHLIN, Dec'd.

323-5 Vanderbilt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(To be sold separately.)
Two 2-story choice two family dwellings. Size 20x64 each.
AUSTIN, McLANAHAN & MERRITT, Esqs., Attys., 135 Broadway, N. Y.

VOLUNTARY PARTITION SALE

Lawrence Ave., running thru to Graham Sq.
BRONX BOROUGH.
A desirable vacant building plot. Size 82x125x irreg.

519 and 521 East 117th Street
A 6 story tenement in first class condition. Three 4-room and three 3-room apartments on each floor. Hot water. Size 48.6x100.11.

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WEST NYACK, N. Y.—Rockland County

Property formerly known as "Cooper Farm." About ten acres of land highly cultivated. Large residence and outbuildings in first class condition.
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FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.
2820 Westbourne Boulevard (Bayswater Section)
A magnificent mansion containing 12 rooms and 3 baths; perfect condition. Grounds 125x200x irreg.; beautifully landscaped.

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TO CLOSE ESTATE OF

LATE "DIAMOND JIM" BRADY

(JAMES BUCHANAN BRADY, DEC'D.)

72 Choice Flatbush Lots

E. 41st, E. 44th STS., FARRAGUT & GLENWOOD ROADS.
ALSO
Private Dwelling and Stable
ON E. 10TH ST. & AVENUE Q, BROOKLYN.
To be Sold Separately
By Order of
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
For Benefit of
THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL AND THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

TUESDAY, JUNE 17
AT NOON, IN BROOKLYN SALESROOM, 189 MONTAGUE ST.
LIBERAL TERMS.
WILSON M. POWELL, ESQ., ATTY., 7 WALL ST., N. Y. C.

EXECUTORS' SALE
To Close
ESTATE OF FRANCES T. LORD, DEC'D
50 Choice Lots
GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE
Between 180th and 181st Streets
and Morris, Creston, Anthony, Ryer and Valentine Aves.

140 WEST 93rd STREET
(Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.)
Improved 4 story brownstone dwelling with a 2 story extension. Bay windowed. A magnificent home. Size 20x100.8Z.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26
AT NOON IN SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST.
70% May Remain on Mortgage
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31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

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Shore Acres is a well known highly improved and restricted development with all year round homes and located directly on Long Island Sound between Rye and Mamaroneck, the best part of Westchester County.

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BECAUSE

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The terms are most reasonable.

You can go to this auction sale, select your plot and purchase at your own price.

GO TO-DAY AND SEE FOR YOURSELF AND

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Saturday, June 14, 1919,

Commencing at 1:30 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine

"SHORE ACRES"

The Gem of the Long Island Sound

329 Sound Shore Villa Plots

HIGHLY IMPROVED AND RESTRICTED

Unsurpassed for Unique Location, Picturesqueness and Accessibility

Directly on the Long Island Sound,

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60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

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EXECUTORS' SALE

of the exceptionally desirable property belonging to the Simonson Realty Co.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF F. DE HASS SIMONSON, DEC'D, who was the principal owner of the stock of said corporation.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

Saturday, June 7th
at 2 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine.

218 LOTS

INCLUDING LARGE FRONTAGES ON

Queens Boulevard & Grand St.

Maurice Av., Corona Av., Etc.
At the very hub of the Borough of Queens, IN ELMHURST, ABOUT 3 MILES FROM QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.
DIRECT 5-CENT TRANSIT FROM MANHATTAN AND VARIOUS SECTIONS OF BROOKLYN.
66 2-3 Per Cent. May Remain on Mortgage.
TITLES INSURED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED MAPS.
Additional information from ALFRED S. BROWN, ESQ., Attorney for Estate, 52 William St., New York; SIMONSON REALTY CO., Arcanum Building, Broadway (Grand St.) Elmhurst, within a stone's throw of the property, or

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 193 Montague St., Brooklyn. Telephone Main 1238.

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TUESDAY NIGHT
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In the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street.

64 LOTS BAY RIDGE

On 6th, 7th, 10th & Fort Hamilton Aves.
81st, 82d, 83d & 84th Sts,
in the most active, accessible and attractive section of Brooklyn.

CLOSE TO 4TH AVE. SUBWAY.

All the above streets have been legally opened and the assessments for the legal opening paid in full.

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COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Long Island.

Will rent for Summer on Long Island, four miles east of Northport, one-half mile from Long Island Sound, with private bathing beach, gentleman's attractive old-fashioned farmhouse, remodelled, with modern improvements, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, living room, dining room, kitchen, and laundry; comfortably furnished; exciting light, telephone, and artesian well, large shade trees; tennis court, also three-room cottage and room for two cars; golf and yacht clubs nearby; rental $1,000; house will be open over Decoration Day, Thursday to Sunday, inclusive; drive from Northport station to Fort Salonga and ask for Tremaine house. E. W. Scherr, 29 West 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 2900.

CHARMING, COZY LITTLE HOME FOR SALE.
with or without furniture; North Shore Long Island, 50 minutes Penn. Station; electric trains only two minutes from station; wellkept flower, vegetable garden; six large rooms, nursery, bath, laundry, open fireplace, two porches, plumbing, &c. best condition, restricted residential section; beautiful surroundings, woods, tennis court within block. $3,000 cash required; excellent proposition for quick buyer. Owner, J 53 Times.

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LARGE COLONIAL HOUSE,
between Glandorne and Fort Washington, commanding magnificent view Manhasset Bay and Sound, 17 rooms, 4 baths; large garage and chauffeur's rooms, about two acres grounds maintained; bathing and sports privileges, vegetable garden planted; may be seen at any time. L. Burns, Telephone 238 Port Washington.

GOLDEN CITY BARGAIN.
Owner, Long West, will sell beautifully colonial English stucco house; nearly new; large plot; well planted; artesian well; first floor 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; second floor 3 bedrooms with bath garage; exceptional opportunity to secure a splendid home at a bargain.
ARTHUR T. TARRELL,
220 5th Av., New York City.
Telephone 7944 Madison Square.

For Sale—Beautiful modern house in Thompson Park, Sea Cliff, L. I. plot 200x225; 14 rooms, 3 baths, 10 closets; beam ceiling in living room, panelled walls; open plumbing, Jackson ventilating grate; fireplaces, gas, electricity, hot-water heating, improvements, garage 3 cars, chauffeur's room, grounds finely treed in shrubbery, shaded vegetable garden planted, restricted section, boating, bathing, private dock, &c. price $25,000. Box 33 Glen Cove, NY.

A fine home, the Sound View attractive, spacious estate from N. Y. fine residence section, modern Colonial dwelling and garage, electric light and all improvements; open fireplaces; 5 master's rooms price fully furnished, $45,000; unfurnished, $15,000. George T. Williams, Hotel Biltmore, N. Y.

Country home within stone's throw of station; forty minutes from Broadway; exceptional environment; corner plot, beautifully landscaped; eight-room house; cost $15,000, will take in trade $8,000 cash required; excellent proposition for quick buyer. Owner, J 53 Times.

Freeport, House, 15 room, 2 baths, parquet floors, hot water heating, sun parlor, screened porch, barn, 2 box stalls room for 2 cars; plot 100x200; cash $8,000. Apply P. Murray, 9 Mount Morris Park West, Manhattan.

Richmond Hill property for sale in order to close an estate. One-family frame cottage on plot 20x100 will be sacrificed; two blocks from elevated railroad. For full particulars address J. 758 Third, Downtown.

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
New 2-family house to be finished June 6, all improvements, with double garage. See owner, J. Mehrtens, Half-Way House, Station Edgemere, L. I.

Delightful suburban home, 2 minutes from electric station, forty minutes from Broadway, eight rooms and bath, improvements, garage; beautiful shrubbery, $7,000; terms. Mr. Carlock, Room 604, 1,269 Broadway.

At Bayside, Flushing—Modern 7-room house with good garage; plot 50 by 100 feet; near water, fine trees; price $8,000; terms. W. Morgenthau, Jr., 206 Broadway, New York.

House, 8 rooms; Lynbrook; all improvements; garage 20x20, sidewalks, shrubbery &c.; price $6,500 to quick buyer. 30 Rockville Road, Rockville Center. Phone 121R.

East Hampton, Long Island—Cottage and 12 acres of land on lake near ocean. Mrs. Gerard Smith, 31 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8485.

At Manhasset, Cutchogue, Southold, Peconic, and Greenport, Peconic Bay and Long Island Sound front. Silkworth, Mattituck, N.

For [illegible] house, 9 rooms, with all improvements, garage, price $7,800; terms $500 cash, balance monthly. For information call at 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

5-room house for sale, Edgemere, L. I.; new 2-family house $5,000 cash required to balance mortgage. Inquire Harry A. Wilkus, 140 West 42d.

Waterfront Bungalow, $1,950.
Amityville, South Bay, 5 rooms, large porch, garage, 137 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

[illegible] room, new stucco improvements, garage; easy terms. Campbell, Great Neck Villa.

Exclusive to rent, new, modern house. Apply Harry A. Wilkus, 140 West 42d.

New York State.

Fine house 9 rooms and bath, electric lighting and gas, splendid hot water heating apparatus, all necessary improvements; fine garage; residential section, within 1 hour commuting distance New York; price $7,500, easy terms. O 736 Times Downtown.

All-year seashore home, ten rooms, billiard room, two baths, private beach, garage, acre and a quarter, fruit, garden; fifty miles bordering Green; $18,000. Walsh, 68 Pine St.

Fanwood, 8 rooms and sleeping porch; garage; lot 50x150, change of business compels sacrifice at $5,000. Betts, Fanwood, N.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Stucco house, six rooms, bath, gas, electricity, all modern improvements, can be seen by appointment only, call New Rochelle 422.

Attractively furnished 10-room house, 2 baths, 5 minutes from New York, $800.

New Jersey.

FOR SALE.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
LARGE MODERN HOUSE, EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, 80 FEET FRONTAGE, CEMENT FLOOR BARN, SUITABLE FOR GARAGE; EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD, CONVENIENT TO STATION AND NEAR GOLF GROUNDS.
M 598 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

New Milford, in the Hills of Northern New Jersey, 12 rooms, well built brick and frame dwelling, with garage; corner plot, 165x200, on State automobile road; sewer, water, gas, electricity, bath, open fireplaces, steam heat, 5 minutes to depot and river, 75 minutes to New York; near school, stores, and churches; large shade and fruit trees; beautiful lawn and flowers, grape arbor; garden planted; will sacrifice for $9,000; terms to suit right buyer. G. Fried, 20 Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone Stagg 6763.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

For Sale at Summit New Jersey, 72 Passaic Av.—Modern stucco and frame residence, consisting of 10 large rooms, 2 bathrooms, steam heat, gas and electricity—sleeping porch and garage. Property consists of corner lot 133 ft. x 200 ft. of highly cultivated grounds, one one of the best known avenues in Western Section; beautifully laid out with fruit, shade trees and shrubbery. Fine view from rear of house; about one mile from Summit station. Great bargain at $15,000.00. E. O. Holbrook, 402 Fort Washington Av., New York City. Phone, St. Nicholas 8824.

An ideal home in select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath; parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $6,500 up; 13 per cent. cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 144 West 38th St. Phone 4633 Greeley.

ARLINGTON, N. J.—35 minutes from uptown or downtown; commutation $4.05; owing to business change, wish to dispose of my home located in Heights section; 7 minutes from depot; 2 minutes from trolley; seven rooms, tiled bath; wide porch three sides; ground, 100 by 140; fruit and vegetable gardens; ample lawn; ideal home for small family; price reasonable; details from owner and occupier. A. West, 15 East 40th St.

AT A BIG SACRIFICE!
Delightful all-year home, 50 minutes out; 6 minutes' walk to station; 11 rooms, 3 baths; 2 glass-inclosed porches; living room 17x30; large open fireplace; parquet floors; all modern improvements, fruit trees, shrubs; garage; tennis court; large lot; cost $22,000; owner must sell and will sacrifice for $18,000; easy terms. X 384 Times.

Ridgewood, N. J.—A handsome home surrounded by more than one and one-half acres of tastefully laid out grounds with large trees and shrubs. House and five master bedrooms with two baths; also servants' bathroom. Situated within five minutes' walk of stores and station, yet in best residential section. Excellent train service. Price $30,000. Terms. Owner E. J. Muller, Ridgewood, N. J. Telephone Ridgewood 302.

$50,000 residence for $25,000—Colonial dwelling, centre hall, reception room with fireplace, living room with mahogany trim and fireplace, library with fireplace, dining room with paneled wainscoting, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; six rooms and two baths on second, four rooms on third; hot water heat; plot 125x300 ft., beautiful shade trees, garage, with accommodations for chauffeur.
Walter W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N. J.

17 beautiful suburban single and two-family houses, all sizes, positively every improvement; equal finest city apartment; up-to-date; 1 hour Manhattan, &c. commutation; bargains $3,500 to $11,000, terms arranged; one beauty, $350 cash; easy terms. Henschel, 89 8th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Dept. healtate, phone new 1451-J Hackensack, 3823 Cortlandt, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
Westfield.—Attractive seven-room; thoroughly all-year modern; sleeping porch and large piazza; extraordinary scenery; close view Watchung Mountains; plot 75x150; all improvements; steam; electricity, city water, 30 trains daily. J. T. King, 26 Beaver St., N. Y.

For Sale—The "Round" property; beautiful location, on high bluff on Hackensack River, above Hackensack; convenient to 3 lines railway; about 1½ acres; commodious house, 15 rooms, 2 baths, $12,000; school close by; more acreage if desired on favorable terms. Address Walter Bound, Pomander Walk, Hackensack, N. J.

Beautiful country home, Englewood, N. J., twenty rooms, four baths, gas, electricity, steam heat, large verandas, all modern improvements, eight acres fertile land; fruit and shade trees, grape arbors; lake; tennis court, garage, bargain for cash. Kaplan, 112 East 17th St., New York City.

Morsemere.—Beautiful country home, 100x 102; corner property, overlooking Orange Mountains; 11 large rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, hardwood finish, fine condition; cash required $4,000; balance mortgage; also other bargains $5,000 up. White, Maple and Berla.

Monte air, N. J.—For Sale—Large, handsome property on mountainside, choice residential section, spacious house, 17 rooms, two acres lawn and garden, fine shade trees. No agents. Shown by appointment. W. D. Young, 52 Liberty St., N. Y. (John 6076.)

Attention!—Extraordinarily well-built, brand new semi-bungalows, 7 large rooms, tiled bath, butler's pantry, parquet floors, beam ceilings, open fireplace; large plot; ideal location; price $5,150, terms; immediate possession; others from $3,250 up. Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Beautiful 11-room home, large grounds, 63x200, corner lot; all modern improvements, splendid location; 5 minutes' walk Penn. station, 35-minute ride to New York; price, $5,000 cash. $7,000 mortgage. Apply E. K. Taylor, Room 414, 33 Broadway, New York City.

Ideal home, Englewood, 12 rooms, every convenience, sleeping porch, three open fireplaces; beautiful shade trees, fruits; garage, with chauffeur's room; everything for comfort, near trolley and depot; sacrifice for $12,000; sell or exchange. Fielding, Woolworth Building, New York.

Rutherford, N. J.—For sale, desirable new house, six rooms, bath; two porches; steam heat, best construction, ready for occupancy July 1; $3,600 cash, balance as rent. Phone 153W or address Owner, 265 Mountain Way.

ORANGE, N. J.
For sale, desirable house of twelve rooms and two bathrooms; all improvements; lot 75x215; excellent neighborhood; convenient to D. L. & W. R. R. Station; reasonable price. Owner, 51 Cleveland St.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
HOMES FOR SALE, FROM $8,000 TO $35,000. FOR RENT, FROM $50 UP; FOR THE SEASON, FURNISHED, FROM $500 UP. MRS. H. C. KLINTRUP, MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J., OR PHONE BOONTON 273J.

Verona, near Montclair.—Modern stucco residence, 9 rooms; garage; 600 feet elevation; beautiful, new; 3 blocks to trolley; price $15,000; possession early. See this now. Make appointment with Barnette Smith, 15 Clinton St., Newark.

At Ridgewood.—A small payment secures attractive Colonial house, ready for occupancy Sept. 1; 35 minutes out; express station; all improvements. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 8860.

Large house, furnished; acres, village, old shade; barn, chicken houses, other buildings; corner; paying business; suitable doctor, teacher, nurse. Particulars, Sheerman, 221 Av. F, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacrifice.—Cheaper than building; pay mortgage with rent; fine modern six-room house; sleeping porch; garden; beautiful country; fifty minutes Hudson Terminal. F 239 Times.

Immediate possession 9-room house, steam heat, all improvements; large grounds, fruit, garage; this Northern New Jersey, 42 minutes Manhattan, only small cash payment, easiest terms. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

For Sale.—House, five rooms; large sleeping porch; hot water heat; fine garden, fruit, grapes; large chicken house; garage; healthiest part of Jersey, on N. J. Central R. R. H. S. Burdette, White Plains, N. J.

Artistic, well-built seven-room modern house, open fireplace, hot water heat; two-car garage, attractive corner plot; garden and fruit, near station; 33 minutes. Z 125 Times Annex.

An opportunity; beautiful 9-room stucco; all modern improvements, 50x140; fine residential section, sewer; Roosevelt Av., East Orange, N. J., near station; owner must sell. I. Hyman, 119 Nassau St., New York.

Summit, N. J., 25 Elm St.—Attractive 14-room house; refreshing shade; pleasing landscape environment; near station; barn; large lot; price, $9,000. Local agents or write H. S. Cooley, Mahwah, N. J.

Leonia, N. J.—Best place in Leonia; large; modern; 10 rooms; all improvements; barn; all kinds of fruit; very reasonable. Charles Kroner, 1,626 3d Av., New York.

Thoroughly modern 7-room house, two bathrooms and large porches, in beautiful Leonia; house occupied only six months; rental pays for it. 321 Allaire Av.

Hackensack, near Anderson St. Station, trolley, schools, and stores, 9-room modern home, finely situated; sacrifice, $4,700; easy terms. Albert Hughes, 38 Park Row.

House for Sale—Six rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light; nice grounds; 50x 300; near station; good location. Thompson, 318 New York Av., Westfield, N. J.

Gentleman's farm, 3½ acres, Lakewood section; nine room house, garage, poultry house, fruit trees; $6,500. Phone 4823 Charlotte.

Large furnished boarding house; finely furnished fourteen-room cottage; camp; bungalow; private ocean beaches; reasonable. Campbell, Highland Beach, N. J.

Modern, up-to-date suburban home, 11 rooms, all improvements, one acre, sacrifice to quick buyer. Room 300, 90 Warren St., New York City.

Montclair.—Small house, all improvements; delightful surroundings; outside town; near station; must move; price reasonable. F 200 Times.

Rutherford, N. J.—8-room house, plot 150x175; fine location, 2 blocks from depot; $10,000; terms. $4,000 cash, $40 per month. Owner, Mrs. Donohue, 619 St. Nicholas Av.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. E. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8169.

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MORTGAGE MONEY
For NEW JERSEY Property.
Any amount private; or
Combination (3% straight & 4½ B. & L.) Loan.
Frank T. Wilhoft, 43 Broad St. (Tel. 4181.) Bloomfield, N. J.

Mortgage Money
LLOYD WINTHROP CO. 17 MADISON AVE. COR. 29TH STREET

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE
by order of
Supreme Court
AT NOON
Next Thursday, June 5th,
At Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
Gentleman's Estate
RHINEBECK, N. Y.
On Hudson River.
Comprises about 32 acres, with 22 room brick residence, all improvements; also gardener's cottage, stable, garage and barn. Commands wonderful view of Hudson River and in midst of exclusive colony of high class estates.
70% MAY REMAIN AT 5%.
ESSELSTYN & HAUGHWOUT, Esqs., Attys., 2 Rector St.
Send for particulars.
'Phone 6500—Rector. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

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A.—BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
For Sale, Easy Terms. Prices Right.
20 MORRIS AVENUE LOTS
Between 169th and 170th Streets.
All Improvements. Assessments Paid.
Near Concourse and Subway
Adj'g lots improved with apartment houses.
Apply REGENT REALTY COMPANY
33 West 42nd Street.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

For Sale or Exchange.
Ten lots on Belmont Parkway, Hampstead, Long Island. Price $10,000, free and clear. Will exchange for improved property and add cash; commission to brokers. CHAS. GALEWSKI, 61 Chambers St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE
OWNERS AND AGENTS.
A client of mine, automobile manufacturers, capitalized for several hundred thousand dollars, who has realized a fortune by very wealthy and prosperous business men, desire immediately to purchase or rent for a long time a factory building and real estate on Long Island. Description of property desired: Seven or more acres, with modern saw-tooth construction one-story building covering from 40,000 up to 80,000 square feet floor space. Immediate attention required, as my clients desire if possible to close deal within 30 days; you should communicate with me immediately. Harry M. Lasker, 5 Columbus Circle. Phone Columbus 8258.

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Private Dwellings or other properties in Manhattan or Bronx. For Sale or To Lease. List your holdings with us for quick results. Have large waiting list.
GUARDIAN HOLDING CO., Inc.
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Elevator and Walk-up Apartment Houses.
JOHN STRAHMAN,
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Entire Building
WILL DIVIDE
Broadway — Below 14th
15,000 sq. ft.
SPRINKLERS — LIVE STEAM
Manufacturing — Elevators — Heavy Floor Capacity—High Ceilings. Possession February 1st.
Principals only.
M 624 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

For Sale
45-47 Crosby St.
80x100, 7 Story Loft Building.
Equipped with 100% Sprinkler system. Present rent $11,000. Near proposed Canal Street tunnel.
Attractive Price and Terms Can Be Arranged
Lester J. Robinson
WOOLWORTH BUILDING.
Telephone Barclay 7684.

CENTRAL PARK WEST
ESTATE MUST SELL.
Five story, 33x100; rents $5,810; very low; less than $7 per room; should bring at least $6,000 in the Fall; all leases expiring Sept. 30; electric lights, and the property is in excellent condition; assessed $41,000; recently appraised by Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown Co., for $36,500; price $40,000; easy terms. EXECUTOR, Box 353 Times Downtown.

About 20,000 Square Feet
797-799 Greenwich Street
N. E. CORNER OF 12TH STREET.
6 story and basement manufacturing building
Rents $7000. Price $37,500.
Cash $8,000, Balance on Mortgage.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
WOLFE & CO.,
TELE. JOHN 2138. 31 LIBERTY ST.

6 Four-Story Brick Apartments
248 TO 258 WEST 144TH ST.
ON VERY EASY TERMS.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
299 MADISON AVE.

PRIVATE HOUSE BARGAIN
One—American basement, five-story, 20x 100; neighborhood excellent for alteration.
Two—American basements; one four-story, one five-story, 18x100; excellent location; all modern improvements.
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Wadsworth Av. at 180th St.
Five-story; twenty apartments.
Price $51,000.
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Four-story brownstone, four baths; excellent physical condition; located one block from Central Park. Price $46,000; easy terms.
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Attention—Speculators & Investors!
Broadway, near Astor Place; 11-story business. Guaranteed rental $30,000. Price $135,000.
Central Park West, near 106th; 5 stories, 32x100. Rental $5,500. Price $36,000.
106th St., near 7th; 5-story tenement, 25x 100. Rental $3,000. Price $20,000.
23d St., near 6th; 4-story business, 25x100. Assessed $64,000. Price $50,000.
West 38th, near 9th; 5-story tenement, 25x 100. Rental $3,700. Price $14,000.
West 40th, near 9th; 5-story tenement, 25x 100. Rental $3,600. Price $17,500.
West 83d, near Amsterdam; 8-story apartment, 25x100. Rental $4,200. Price $25,000.
East 58th St., near Lexington; 3-story dwelling, 20x100. Price only $18,000.
West 90th St., near Columbus; 4-story dwelling, 19x100. Price only $17,500.
West 93d, near Columbus; 5-story apartment, 27x100. Rental $4,000. Price $27,000.
West 115th, near Amsterdam; 6-story apartment, 67x100. Rental $19,000. Price $115,000.
West 152d, near Broadway; 6-story apartment, 75x100. Rental $18,000. Price $118,000.
JOHN FINCK, 198 BROADWAY

FOR SALE
Choice Corner Plot
N. E. Cor. 76th St. & Lexington Av.
SIZE 102.2x76.
Improved with six dwellings and stores.
Circumstances compel quick sale.
Send for particulars.
'Phone 6500—Rector. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day Agent.

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For small investor, between $6,000 and $20,000 cash required. Several very attractive modern walk-ups. Can be purchased by quick buyer at big loss to present owners. Show large, handsome return on investment, between 60% and 80%. Only bona-fide investors need apply for particulars.
GUARDIAN HOLDING CO., Inc.
Brokerage Dept., 50 E. 42d St.

Just Across 42d St. Ferry
thirty minutes from Times Square, on the very tip of the Palisades, commanding unmatched night and day views of river and city; house of light brick, tiled roof, 16 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory; garage; on about 13,750 square feet of land; a beautiful suburban home within the reflected light of Manhattan. For price, &c., see WOOD, DOLSON COMPANY, INC., 2,240 Broadway, corner 80th St.

Enormous Sacrifices in Country Places.
All close by in Putnam County.
Full Commissions to Brokers.
Estate 247 A—Price $100,000 Sacrifice $17,000
Estate 248 A—Price 40,000 Slaughter 8,000
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Farm 80 A—Price 12,000 Slashed to 4,000
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Call, write or telephone Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Tel. 7132 Bryant.

BUILDERS' CHANCE.
Fine plot in West Sixties for apartment hotel or alteration; about $1,100 a front foot; bargain.
A. L. & S. WOLFSON,
408 Lexington Av., (42d St.).

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66-68-70 WEST 36TH ST.
Three buildings, frontage 75 feet; rent separately or together; suitable for business; hotel, (45 rooms); restaurant.
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PRIVATE HOSPITAL OR SANITARIUM
On Madison Ave. in 80's
100 FEET ON AVENUE.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
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Bargain Dwelling
A beautiful private home, dining room extension to third floor, 4 baths, 18 rooms, parquet and hardwood floors, steam heat, electric light, all modern improvements; best residential block in the West Seventies. Easy Terms.
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APARTMENT HOUSES
BUSINESS BUILDINGS
PRIVATE HOUSES
IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH.
STATE FULL PARTICULARS.
AND LOWEST PRICE.
C. N., 636 WOOLWORTH BLDG.

Rent About $25,000. Price $140,000
Six-story elevator, 116x100. Just off Broadway, near a subway station; busy section; owner will sacrifice this property to a quick buyer.
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Six very handsome private houses on the north side of West 139th St., between 8th Ave. and Edgecombe Ave.
ALL RENTED—EASY TERMS.
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$20,000 Modern corner, easy housekeeping, brick, 9 rooms, 3 baths, absolutely new; worth inspection.
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SOME AT $6,500 BROOKLYN'S BEST SOME AT $7,250
3 SOLD LAST WEEK
Handy to trolleys, "L" road or Subways. They sell fast because they are different. Ideal one-family homes, 3 story brick, no basement, 10 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, superior construction throughout. Open for inspection daily 1 to 6 P. M. Inquire premises, 397 Lafayette Ave., near Classon Av. Brooklyn Bridge take Gates Ave. trolley, get off at Classon Av.; or Lexington Av. L, "L" get off at Greene Av. Station.
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149 REMSEN ST. PHONE 7386 MAIN.

HOME SEEKERS
IN HEART OF CITY—NO SUBURB.
LOOK—$6,500—LOOK
5 SOLD IN 10 DAYS
Handy to trolleys, L road or subways, they sell fast because they are different. Ideal one-family homes, three-story brick, no basement, 10 rooms and bath, hardwood trim; superior construction throughout. Open for inspection daily, 1 to 5 P. M. Inquire at premises, 397 Lafayette Av., near Classon Av. Brooklyn Bridge, take Gates Av. trolley, get off at Classon Av.; or Lexington Av. L, get off at Greene Av. station.
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8 lots, N. E. cor. Ave. R & E. 14th St.; mtg. $5,750. Price $9,500.
8 lots, 14th St. & Ave. I; mtg. $5,500. Price $10,500.
12 lots, 56th St. & 18th Ave. Price $13,000.
22 lots, 39th St. & 19th Ave. subordination. Price $26,500.
47 lots, 79th St., 21st Ave. subordination. Price $47,000.
LISS, 26 Court Street.

THE PLACE TO LIVE
At Bay 37th St., near Benson Av., 3 minutes from the bay, 5 minutes from the ocean, yet only a half hour from Manhattan; NEW 7-room stucco dwelling with garages; price $9,500; open every day; evenings by appointment; West End subway to Bay Parkway Station. THE CAUGHIN PROPERTIES CORP., Tel. 3754 Bath Beach.

TWO ADJOINING HOUSES
Best Section of Flatbush
2 apartments, 2, 4, 5 rooms.
Rents $17,000. Particulars.
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315-17-19 and 21 East 9th st., near Cortelyou Road—Frame 20x60, each 13 rooms, 2 baths, 2 furnaces; fine neighborhood. $1,200 each; one mortgage. Liss, 26 Court st.

$7,500 Cash buys 2-story and basement, 2-family, 7 rooms, bath, ranges, boilers, new plumbing; entirely renovated; centrally located; rents $4,400; savings bank mortgage $20,000, 5 per c

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Among which are the following valuable properties

N. W. Corner 72d St. and West End Av.
Size 80.6 ft. x 115 ft.
FOR IMPROVEMENT
There are four 4-story and basement grey stone communicating houses on the premises.

8 West 72d St.
Dwelling, 4-story and basement. Size 25 ft. x 100 ft. Subject to lease.

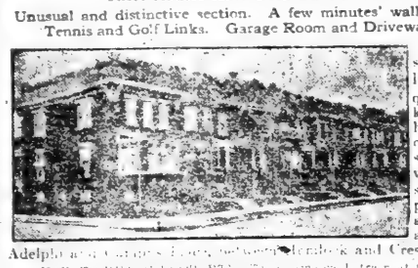
17 West 67th St.
Garage 25 ft. x 100.5 ft. 6 stories front and 3 stories rear.

530 West 143d St.
Dwelling, 3 story and basement. Size 17.11 ft. x 99.11 ft.

So. Side 211th St.
92 ft. West of Amsterdam av. Vacant plot 175 frontage. Suitable for apartments.

For full details of these and other properties, prices, terms, etc., address
CROSS & BROWN CO.
18 East 41st St., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 7100.

JUST COMPLETED
BEAUTIFUL 1-FAMILY BRICK HOUSES
Built on the Old Adelphi College Campus Grounds
We Save You More Than 40% on Cost of Buildings.
These Houses Have Been Built at Pre-War Prices.
Unusual and distinctive section. A few minutes' walk to Highland Park. Tennis and Golf Links. Garage Room and Driveway on Property.



Easy terms. Six and seven rooms; electric light, sun parlor, parquet throughout, tiled kitchen, bath; steam heat and hot water; cold storage room, separate shower bath, vacuum outlet; paved streets; all street improvements paid; no assessments; located at Ridgewood Avenue, Adelphi and Cottage Place, between Hemlock and Crescent Streets.
HOW TO REACH IT EASY: Take Subway L train at the Brooklyn Bridge to Cypress Hills station, then Fulton St. surface car to Flatbush Ave., then Lots 1 and 2 Property two blocks away.
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Builder's Agent on premises including Sundays. Phone 5460-J Cypress

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between Larchmont and New London
Will Pay $50,000 to $250,000
LADD & NICHOLS
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MR. DOWLING has been a successful real estate operator since he was 21 years old. He knows the Washington Heights district and the opportunities this Estate of

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500 LOTS

Located on Broadway, Bennett ave., Ft. Washington ave., Pinehurst ave., Northern ave., Riverside Drive., just north of 181st st.

Each lot to be sold separately on
TUESDAY, JUNE 10TH
At 12 Noon at Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey St.

Mr. Dowling stated yesterday that this particular sale was an opportunity of a lifetime, as the late Mr. Bennett would never put a price on his Estate, and that this sale would open up a district that has waited for this auction to develop it.

GO VISIT THIS PROPERTY TODAY!
Take any Interboro Broadway Subway Car. Get off at 181st Street Station.

There will be representatives on the property with bookmaps. Walk through and around this property. Any one with a little money can own one of these lots. Make your different selections with the full knowledge that this sale is an absolute one to the highest bidder regardless of price—but do not spend too much time thinking about it, ACT—BUY. Savings Bank books, also Liberty Bonds at market value will be taken as deposit at this sale.

Terms: 50% at 4½% / 60% at 5 % / 70% at 5½% } Of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Title policies of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free to purchasers.

I am sure you can have no regrets.
Send for Booklet.

31 Nassau St., New York City. Joseph P. Day AUCTIONEER Telephone Rector 6500.

ARGUMENT.

You are paying about 50% more for your suits of clothing, 40% more for your shirts, 70% more for your shoes, 25 to 50% more for your rent; in fact, this applies to practically everything for which there has been a demand in the last three years, and of which there been a shortage, but there has been no building during that time and there has been no demand for vacant lots. Therefore, the price of vacant lots has not risen. Every Governmental agency now is endeavoring to start a building boom, and there will be a tremendous demand for good New York City lots in the near future. Therefore, the price will rise like the price of everything else. Get in and buy and take advantage of the jump in price that is bound to come. This is practically the last big estate in Manhattan which will be broken up into parcels and sold in lots separately where you will name your own price.

You can buy such Manhattan Island, New York City lots to be offered at this James Gordon Bennett Estate Sale, where the City of New York is built up to it, around it, and beyond it with large apartment houses and fine New York City Homes.

Real Estate is the last thing to go down in price and the last thing to go up. Everything else has gone up, including apartment houses, office buildings, residences and rents. Vacant land is only just starting. Buy these lots now at your own price at this James Gordon Bennett Estate Sale. There are only so many lots on Manhattan Island. Every lot you buy at this sale makes so much less of it. Be a trust in a little way. Own some of it, and let the great City of New York work for you. SAVINGS BANKS PAY YOU 3½% or 4% interest. They invest their money to pay you this interest by making loans on improved apartment houses and homes on lots such as these.

The logical conclusion of all this is that you should make very speedily 40% to 50% on every dollar you invest at this sale.

Think deeply of this. ACT! BUY!

Joseph P. Day

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Buy a
Macaday House
AT
Manhattan Beach
Houses Being Constructed. Several Ready to Look At. Prices on Application.
To Reach Property—Take Brighton Beach (B. R. T.) train to Sheepshead Bay and go for Manhattan Beach Station, or take Ocean Parkway car to Sheepshead Bay. Property is beyond.
Property Office open Every Day or Evening.
Phone: Coney Island 920 or 1040
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Sales Agent 31 Nassau St. Phone Rector 6500

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

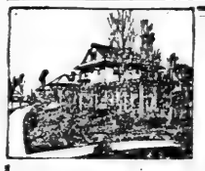
HOUSE BARGAIN
Near Shore Road and Crescent Club.
11 rooms, 2 baths; plot 75x100. Must be sold.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

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FOR SALE
Apartment House
995 Union Avenue
Lot 45 x 165.
5 Stories — 20 Families. 2 6-Room and 2 5-Room Apartments on each floor. Janitor's apartment in basement. A fine, up-to-date Apartment House, recently redecorated.
For particulars Apply to
FRANCIS REALTY CO.,
200 Fifth Ave.
$2.500
will secure you two-family duplex, all improvements with garage. If desired, 8 rooms; 2 baths in each apartment; one apartment will pay all expenses; two blocks from Jerome Av. "L" and subway station, West Bronx.
ZASSIMINO 11 WEST 177TH ST.

Twelve 5-Story Walk-Ups
How it Pays: between Westchester and Longwood Aves., 40x100 each, two sixth and one fifth fully rented; will sell two or more Principals only need apply.
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Fifteen Minutes by rail from Penn. Station. Also Grand Central

Beautiful Home on Long Island Sound
Salt Water Bathing and Boating—Sandy Bathing Beach
Only 20 minutes by motor from heart of New York; convenient commutation. On 100 foot boulevard on North Shore of Long Island. Eleven large rooms, all modern conveniences, three baths, gymnasium and billiard room, cement tennis court, dry year round; boat house, summer house, garden, fountain and fruit trees. Will sell on easy terms.
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100 ACRES
Heart of Brooklyn
2 Elevated Stations (rapid transit) 25 minutes to Manhattan
Ideal for development.
Greatest rise in value in City of New York.
Can be purchased at
60% of Real Value
EXCEPTIONAL TERMS.
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Telephone Vanderbilt 7276-7277.

Knowles Realty Co.,
925 Ocean Av. Tel. 955 Flatbush.
Exclusive Sale of Choice FLATBUSH HOMES.
Beverly Rd., corner near Brighton "L" Station, $21,000.
East 19th St., near Dorchester Rd., 10 rooms, 2 baths, price reduced, $25,000.
East 16th St., near Dorchester Rd., fine home, $12,500.
East 19th St., near Cortelyou Rd., 2-family house.
Lots in all sections, improved, ready for building, prices $425 per lot and up.
SEE US FOR FLATBUSH PROPERTIES.

$10,500 Modern, separate entrance, detached 2-family, 16 rooms and 2 baths, steam, electric, parquet, garage space. Immediate possession.
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805 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.
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YOU NEED A HOME
Send for particulars of our cozy 7-room Brick Homes, glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy on Brooklyn subway; 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from beaches. 5c. fare.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
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YOUR RENT WILL COST YOU $5 MONTHLY
In two-family cottage, all improvements, hard wood parquet, electric light; also one-family cottage; lowprices. Telephone owner, Bath Beach 3221.

$16,500 Corner home, 8 rooms and 2 baths, sun parlor, electric, parquet, steam, large plot of ground. Close to Prospect Park.
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PARK SLOPE BARGAIN
163 Seventh ave.—½ block park; 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, excellent condition. Move right in. Mortgage $8,000. Price $8,750. Lee, 26 Court st.

Neponsit
New York City's Finest Ocean Front
45 Minutes from Penn. Station
New Bungalows
Nearing Completion
$4,500 TO $4,750
For Sale on Convenient Terms
Call, write or phone for full details.
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Telephone Greeley 2741
From Penn. Station, 33rd Street or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, take Long Island R. R. trains (practically every half hour) to Rockaway Park, then short ride on trolley to Neponsit. (Office always open.)

BEST BARGAINS, JAMAICA.
7 ROOMS.....$5,750
8 ROOMS.....$6,500
9 ROOMS.....$9,500
9 ROOMS, 75x240, 2 GOLFS.....$10,750
OCEAN VIEW HEIGHTS,
15 Herriman Av. Jamaica. Phone 656.

RYE, PORT CHESTER
A Modern Colonial Farm House
50 Minutes from Grand Central.
This charming place is complete in every detail. Consists of 1½ acres, and more adjoining land may be had. House contains living room, dining room, pantry, wide hall, kitchen, laundry and maid's hall, 2 servants' rooms and bath, 4 master's rooms and tiled baths; garage for 2 cars; workroom and man's room with bath. The grounds contain many old fashioned trees, cedar, maples, apple, cherry, pear, quince and plum fruit trees; also grape vine, old fashioned flowers, iris climbing roses; lawns and terrace. Near trolley for maids to see movies at Proctor's, and near churches of all denominations. Gas, electricity and telephone installed. Land is high, healthful and rolling.
PRICE $35,000.00.
BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER
50 East 42d St., N. Y.
Tels. Murray Hill 2456-2466—Rye 522—Portchester 301

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Kew Gardens
Long Island
16 minutes from Penn. Station
Have you considered what "nothing to rent" means to you this fall? The Kew Gardens Construction Co. solves the housing problem for a limited number of families by
building houses
of a high standard at Kew Gardens. Vital economies are effected by quantity buying, cost saving in every detail and the best architectural services.
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KEW GARDENS, L. I.
Houses and Lots for Sale
THOS. F. SWAIN,
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JAMAICA BARGAINS.
$2,800; 5 rooms, all imp.; $500 Cash.
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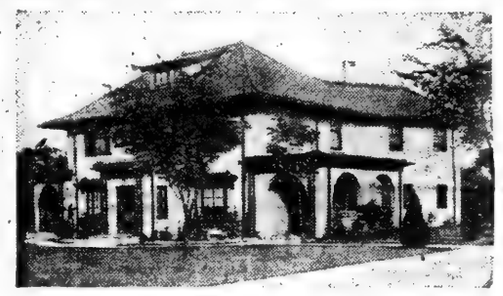
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Situated near the links of the Great Neck Golf Course and the waters of Little Neck Bay, this hollow-tile stucco residence having 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 maids' rooms, bath, red Spanish tile roof. Garage for 2 cars with man's quarters of room and bath. Plot ¾ of an acre, wonderful shrubbery, trees; within a 6 minute walk of the Great Neck railroad station, which has a 24 minute express service from the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan.

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Beautiful old stone residence with fine old trees, shrubbery in abundance, well kept lawns, terraced gardens, many fruit trees, berries of all kinds, six acres of land, cider mill, several barns, stables, and chauffeur's quarters, house contains 14 rooms, all modern conveniences, five minutes walk from station. Must sell immediately.

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In ideal residence district situated on a corner plot, only 5 minutes' walk to station, contains 10 rooms and 3 baths, [illegible] stucco, slate roof, hot water heat, screens and fixtures. A real bargain, $11,000.

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SIX bedrooms, 3 baths, large entrance hall, living room, dining room, closed breakfast porch, tiled kitchen. This house is the greatest bargain obtainable in Kensington today, and should have immediate attention of prospective purchasers. Plot 100x100; attractive terms.

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A fine home in choice location; [illegible] lot 60x130; [illegible] rooms, two baths, [illegible] and [illegible]; $14,500; terms to suit. H. E. Colwell, 284 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. 409

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[illegible] 11-room home, expensively [illegible] acres large barn, 2-car garage, many exceptional shaded grounds, wonderful [illegible] improvement; highly residential section, near depot and city. Particulars

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[illegible] house, [illegible] porches; 12 rooms, 3 baths, 4 lavatories; [illegible] June 1 to September. [illegible] Terms reasonable. [illegible] Warburton Av.

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A substantial Home, with all conveniences; 10 rooms, two baths; gas, electricity, hot water heat, fireplaces; over half acre; garage, &c.; beautiful trees and shrubbery; overlooks three acre park.

PRICE $18,500.

Splendid Home Opportunity.

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North and Paine Ave., New Rochelle, or 565 5th Av., New York City.

WE KNOW

Westchester County in its entirety. If you want a home our services will be of benefit to you. Before buying look over our list, which is complete and includes some exclusive listings. Our local offices are in charge of men of experience, who know values and can advise with you before purchasing. Call our New York office and talk with Mr. Griffen.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. 8326 Murray Hill.

WILL BUY

We have several cash buyers who are willing to pay a fair price for good income property, also several good investments, where large part of equity will be taken in trade. List your property with us For Sale or To Lease. Consult us before buying or selling.

GUARDIAN HOLDING CO., Inc.
Brokerage Dept. - 50 East 42d St.

BEAUTIFUL STUCCO HOME AT MOUNT VERNON N. Y.

For Sale—8 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, living room with open fireplace, hardwood floors and trim, steam heat, electric light. Also 2 car garage to match; house heated and electric lighted. A perfect homey home, on plot 100x100. In a restricted section. Can be seen by appointment. Ready May 1st.

Frank C. Stevens Tel. 1435. Proctor Building. Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Modern cozy homes, 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, steam heat, electric lights; near school and station. Immediate possession.

Prices $6,000 to $10,000.

F. J. Thill, Agt., 27 Prospect Ave. Phone 361 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HOTEL AND GOLF OPPORTUNITY

Have the exclusive sale of 115 acres of the finest land in Westchester suitable for a very high class Hotel, Golf, and Winter Sport proposition.

Located within 30 minutes of Grand Central Station, and a short distance from one of the most popular stations on the New York Central Line, on one of the main automobile highways in a very highly restricted neighborhood.

Can be purchased at a fifth of the price adjoining land is now selling for. Terms will be made to suit buyer. For further particulars see

DAVID STEWART,
1 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 1130
Phone Bronxville 133.

LAWRENCE PARK PROPERTIES BRONXVILLE, N.Y.

Bronxville, Westchester County, New York.

Long established and conservatively managed, the Lawrence Park properties offer the best in out-of-town living. Highly restricted and protected in every way. Situated in the hills of Westchester County, only one-half hour from Grand Central Station. Houses and plots near Golf Club and Hotel Gramatan.

LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO.,
Bronxville, New York.

A MODERN MODEL FARM AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON

A very attractive small farm of 14 acres on high ground, with a good view of the river. An abundance of flowers, fruit, vegetables, with many fine old trees. Frame house of 12 rooms, two baths, with hot water heat, electricity and fine water; barn. Available October 1.

Prince & Ripley.
437 Fifth Avenue, 39th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone Murray Hill—555.

Tapestry Brick Home, $7900

7 rooms and bath, sun parlor, good plot; 3 minutes station; 23 minutes from Grand Central; restricted; new building.

W. S. Moore 52 Vanderbilt Ave., Room 1715. Tel. Mur. Hill 6853

CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS-LARCHMONT

We will BUILD YOU A HOME in this exclusive residential section for a small cash payment down, balance to be paid like rent.

CHAS. A. BAXTER, Room 601, 51 E. 42d St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GEDNEY FARM

A community of attractive homes, beautifully situated in the high, healthful Westchester Hills At the very gateway of White Plains.

City water, sewers, gas, electricity and wonderful macadam roads. Cold and Country Club on property. Convenient distance to Long Island Sound.

38 minutes from 42d Street by unexcelled express service.

BUILDING PLOTS

Are now offered at very reasonable terms. We shall be glad to lend every assistance to Home Builders.

WOOD, DOLSON CO.
SALES AGENTS,
Broadway, cor. 80th St.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

78 ACRE FARM

In vicinity of estates of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William A. Read and others; 22 miles out on beautiful "Purchase" ridge. Old farm house could be made livable. Don't miss this greatest bargain of the year. Only $600 per acre. Other Purchase property held at $2,000 to $3,000 per acre.

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437 5th Avenue, 39th St.
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone Murray Hill—555.

Westchester County-Connecticut-Long Island
Country Residences, Fine Estates, Gentlemen's Farms, Choice Acreage.
GEORGE B. CORSA,
10 East Forty-third Street, New York

ALONG THE SOUND

New stone dwelling, 7 family bedrooms, 8 servants' rooms, 7 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; 4-car garage, outbuildings; 30 acres, beautifully landscaped; shade and fruit trees, tennis court; extensive sound views; 40 minutes out; offered for sale or rent furnished.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 EAST 42D ST.

CEDARMERE

Cedars in abundance; also many other varieties, including evergreens. An estate of 53 acres; dwelling, 14 rooms, with improvements, of course. Finest spring water, piped. Prominent men, mostly professional, neighbors. One hour out. Here the retired business man or the gentleman farmer can find rest, recreation, good fellowship. $40,000. George V. Rayner, 1,270 Broadway.

New Dutch Colonial Cottage

Attractive 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; high elevation; restricted Colonial Heights; all improvements, gas, electricity, sewers; near depot, 30 minutes from Grand Central; reasonable sale price; not much cash; might rent. Particulars, H. E. Northrop, Tribune Building.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Between Rye & White Plains

This finished estate of 40 acres with house, perfect in design and construction; 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; 3 servants' rooms and bath; 3-car garage with living quarters; other buildings; picturesque brook in view of house; the landscaping makes this one of the prettiest settings in suburban New York. Easy motor distance from station and New York. Price far under value.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co
18 East 41st St. Tel. 8326 Murray Hill.

In the Heart of Scarsdale

Two acres of rich, fertile, high lands, with modern house of 10 rooms, three baths; two-car garage. A fine country home for some one who loves the rolling hills and fine views of central Westchester, or place where gardens, trees and lawns will flourish. Offered at bargain price in comparison to other estates in same section.

Prince & Ripley.
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NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone Murray Hill—555

ON THE SOUND

FORTY MINUTES by auto from the heart of New York. Charming frame and stone house. Seven master bedrooms, five baths, ample servants' quarters. Over five acres of wonderful gardens and lawns; fine old trees, extensive outlook over Sound. Private dock and bathing beach.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE CHOICEST SPOT

in most select residential community, 40 minutes by train to Grand Central.

THE HOME

of hollow tile construction, is beautifully finished, 3 baths, sleeping porch, and the "last word" in heating plant equipment. Garage and prettiest acre of ground we know of. A house to be proud of, easy to keep up and a safe investment at price asked.

EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.,
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MOUNT VERNON CHESTERHILL SECTION

New modern dwelling, with every improvement, on plot 100x150, artistically landscaped; 9 rooms and 3 baths, sun parlor, and open porch. Garage for 2 cars, with 2 rooms and bath.

Cost $30,000. Will sacrifice.

For full particulars address
S. B. Marks, 70 E. 77th St., N. Y. C.

NEW ROCHELLE White Bungalow

type house, 7 rooms and 2 baths, hot water heat, living room, open fireplace, breakfast and sleeping porches, garage. Price $11,000.

H. B. DOWNEY 211 Huguenot St. Tel. 1307 New Rochelle, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

Situated near the links of the Great Neck Golf Course and the waters of Little Neck Bay, this hollow-tile stucco residence having 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 maids' rooms, bath, red Spanish tile roof. Garage for 2 cars with man's quarters of room and bath. Plot ¾ of an acre, wonderful shrubbery, trees; within a 6 minute walk of the Great Neck railroad station, which has a 24 minute express service from the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan.

The owner is leaving for California and is desirous of sacrificing said property at the very unusual price of $35,000.

BAKER CROWELL, Inc.

Greeley 38 — 47 WEST 34TH STREET — Great Neck 174

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Westchester Acreage

25 acres, close to city; mapped, well graded; streets having sewer, water, electric lights, several fine houses erected on the property; $1,500 per acre; easy terms; also a great variety of building lots, $350 to $500 each. For particulars, A. C. GOOD, 92 Spring St., corner B'way, N. Y. C.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.

Rental $1,200 to $5,000.
Sale $10,000 to $200,000.
By the water or in the hills.
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187 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.
Tel. 1100, and 18 East 41st Street N. Y.
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Gentleman's Country Place

Prepared for immediate occupancy. Must be sold or rented at sacrifice. Not suburban, but convenient to New York. On shore. Private beach rights. Modern house, 10 rooms and large garage. All improvements. Select neighborhood. Large handsome shaded grounds. Apply for keys, photographs and particulars at Shoreham Inn, Shoreham, Long Island, or 4th floor 299 Madison Ave.

NILES & JOHNSON, Attys.

Country

Homes and Properties of all description.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.,
12 East 44th Street.
Country Department.
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For Sale, Babylon, L. I.
DIRECTLY ON BAY
FRENCH COLONIAL HOUSE WITH FIVE ACRES

Comfortably furnished all-year residence one mile from station. Has large living room, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths and 3 fireplaces. Electric light, steam heat and garage. Its own boat harbor and an unobstructed marine view for miles. Price $25,000. Complete details from

JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
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Creditors Must Sell

150 Acres on the main road, surrounded by handsome estates,

an attractive lake, some fine trees, new California bungalow, which could be moved at a small expense to very desirable plot overlooking the lake; would make an attractive home pending the building of a larger place. At $250 an acre its value is beyond comparison.

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Little Neck-Great Neck Hills Section

In a beautiful park with magnificent trees. Stucco and half timbered. Six bedrooms and three baths. First floor and main hall, hardwood trim. Plot 90x140. $14,000. Seven minutes to station, 4 minutes to churches, stores, schools, etc.

220 Broadway, New York City. Cort. 3262
Little Neck Office, Jackson Ave. and Little Neck Road. Bayside 2880.

Kensington

GREAT NECK, L. I.

BEAUTIFUL CORNER LOT, 202x208x100. BEVERLY AND PARK ROAD. HIGH GROUND. MAGNIFICENT VIEW. BLOCK FROM BATHING POOL. FOR SALE AT

$8,000.

T. H. RAYWOOD, 141 B'WAY, N. Y.

LOTS AT HEMPSTEAD.

Property on Franklin Avenue and Christian Hook Road, main street to Rockville Centre; one and a quarter miles from Hempstead station; trolley to Freeport and Mineola close by; highest priced lots $150 each; lowest priced lots $80 each; deed and title insurance policy by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York delivered on one-third cash payment, balance on easy terms. No agents. Write to Real Estate, Box 14, Bay Shore, N. Y.

A Great Bargain—40 Minutes Out

Attractive cottage, 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, cellar and spacious attic, tiled bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric light, gas, verandas two sides, bay windows; large corner plot; fine neighborhood. Worth $7,000. Offered at $5,500; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. Title guaranteed to you.

DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 B'way, New York.

Bay Shore & Brightwaters

Furnished Cottages

Illustrated Catalogue, Showing Photos of Cottages.

W. A. SCHWAB, Bay Shore. Phone 260.

North Shore Water Front

Huntington, L. I., 127 Acres

Two-thirds mile beach, from which wooded slope rises 100 feet to extended plateau. Safe harbor all weathers. J. J. Allen, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LONG BEACH WEST,

Near ocean, attractive cottage, 5 rooms, modern plumbing, electricity, shower, $1,500; $500 cash; furnished for season, $400; California bungalow, $2,650, or for rent furnished; see me personally. Thomas J. Walsh.

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One to Ten Acre Plots

adjoining the Ladenburg Estate and ten minutes from golf course.

CHARLES CROSBY, 47 West 34th St.

Acre of Land at North Bellmore, L. I. at $375; equal to 20 city lots; on easy terms. Write to Wm. L. Veltman, Fulton St., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

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AT MONTCLAIR

The Town That Needs NO BOOSTING

FOR RENTAL

Modern residence, ten rooms, two baths; near center	$ 1,500
Attractive residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths; large, shady grounds, gardens	1,800
Brick Colonial residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; most attractive design; choice location	2,400
Hillside residence, surrounded by fine grounds, in lawns and gardens, 13 rooms, 3 baths; double garage	3,600

FOR SALE—SPECIAL

Colonial residence, Lackawanna district, 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam, electricity; lot 67x200; fine view	16,000
Handsome residence, built for owner, 14 rooms, 3 baths, solarium; lot 160 ft. front; double garage	25,000

For reliable information about Montclair property consult:

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.

Real Estate Brokers, Opp. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

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AND VICINITY

FARMS—ESTATES—FURNISHED HOUSES

50 Acres, delightfully situated, high state cultivation; good buildings; stream.

160 Acres. Dairy Farm. Two houses; land all tillable. Nine-acre chicken farm.

7 Room Cottage.

7 Room Bungalow.

10 Room Craftsman House, 2 acres, delightfully located, garden, flowers, shaded lawn, golf and tennis club.

Harvey J. Genung AND Arthur C. Day

(Phone 251) Park Place, Morristown, N. J.

Laurence Timmons

SPECIALIST IN GREENWICH REAL ESTATE



Consult Me About Greenwich Properties.

I know Greenwich, for I have studied it for many years. With its country clubs, golf links, yacht clubs, casino, bathing beach, fine motor roads, Greenwich offers the best in country living on the Atlantic coast. The following properties are in the best sections of Greenwich, Belle Haven, and Rock Ridge.

No. 40. Unfurnished, by the year, 5 master bedrooms, 4 master baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath. Garage for 2 cars, with living quarters over garage. Four acres of beautiful grounds; flowers, trees, gardens, etc. Price $3,750.

No. 41. Furnished for the summer season, 4 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. $1,200.

No. 42. Furnished for the summer season, 4 master bedrooms, 1 bath, 3 servants' rooms and bath. $1,200.

No. 43. Furnished for the summer season, 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath. $1,600.

No. 44. Furnished for the summer season, 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. $1,200.

No. 45. Six master bedrooms, 4 master baths, 3 maids' rooms with bath. $4,200 furnished, for the year. $3,500 furnished for the summer.

In writing, specify property by key-number.
Complete List of Residences, Estates and Farms on Request.

Laurence Timmons, OPPOSITE R. R. STA. TELEPHONE 454 Greenwich, Conn.

NOTABLE ESTATSE

FOR SALE.

GREENWICH. Over 100 acres, 5-acre lake, magnificent view. Colonial house; 16 bedrooms, 9 baths. Stable, garage, gardener's cottage. Could not be reproduced for $500,000.

NEAR MT. KISCO. An exceptional property of 125 acres, extensive view. Stone house; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Garage, with apartment for chauffeur; gardener's cottage. Price, $150,000.

PIPING ROCK SECTION. One of the most desirable properties in this section, convenient to the Club. 300 acres, high elevation, overlooking the surrounding country. House, 16 bedrooms, 6 baths. Stable, garage, superintendent's cottage. Can be had at an attractive price. Formerly held at $700,000.

MORRISTOWN-BERNARDSVILLE SECTION. One of the most notable estates in this country, comprising over 1500 acres. Stone house; 14 master's bedrooms, 9 baths, 12 servants' bedrooms. Stables, garage, greenhouses, poultry houses. Italian garden. Cost over $1,000,000. For sale to settle an estate.

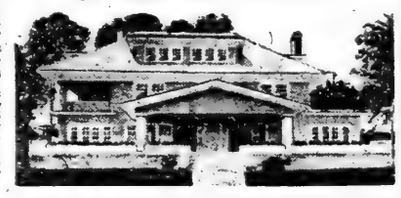
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Country Department

340 Madison Avenue, N. Y. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill

WONDERFUL BARGAIN—$3,000 on Terms

and $8,000 First Mortgage Buys This Fine Home and Beautiful Grounds.
Easy Commutation to N. Y. C. Express Station. Corner Plot 150x186 Ft.



10 big rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping balcony, big open fireplaces, wide concrete verandas, beautifully decorated throughout, parquet floors, oak finish and mahogany trim, fine tree covered grounds and lawn, exclusive residential neighborhood only a few minutes' walk to B. R. station, 15m. in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lake and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. Write or phone GEO. H. PEARL, No. 440 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.—Telephone 6624 Audubon

UNIQUE, ATTRACTIVE HOME BARGAIN

House is perfectly new; contains ten rooms, 3 tiled baths; everything modern. Situated on cor. plot 110x160 ft. Has tremendous living room, 30 ft. long, with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry; 6 fine bedrooms; billiard room; elegant, wide verandas; walls are panelled in hardwood, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light, steam heat.



$1,500 cash secures title; balance $2,000 on 2d and $5,000 on 1st mortgage; 800 ft. elevation; superb views; near pretty lake; only few minutes' walk to Ex. Sta. on D., L. & W. R. R.; 47 min. by train to N. Y. Write or tel. F. G. ELLIS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C., Suite 1212. Tel. 1822 Cort.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$7,800 Practically new white Colonial house, with 8 rooms, bath, sun porch, sleeping porch, steam, electricity.

$11,500 Delightful corner property, trees and shrubbery, 9 rooms, 2 baths, every modern convenience.

$12,500 Modern home on plot 100x150, 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity, refined neighborhood.

$17,500 On South Side, surrounded by beautiful homes, 9 rooms, 3 baths, most convenient location.

$25,000 Charming stucco residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, every appointment; large grounds, trees, shrubbery.

$45,000 On the mountainside, 11 rooms, 3 baths, unexcelled location, fine view.

MURDOCH

Opp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair. Phone 4616 Montclair.

Greycourt Terrace

One block from Cornell University, overlooking the Lake, City and University. A house completely furnished, attractive rooms with bath for transients. Good food. Large grounds, tennis court. Also twelve furnished kitchenette apartments from one to three rooms with private bath. Prices, illustrated circular and further information, write to Greycourt Terrace, 516 University Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

SANATORIUM

This beautiful place is also offered for sale and is well adapted for a Sanatorium. There is a splendid opening and a much needed one in Ithaca.

Brooklyn Factory Property for Rent

2 Lofts 160 John St.
10,000 SQUARE FEET EACH.

Entire Building, 35 Gold St
Running through to John St., 8,400 sq. ft.; 2 stories; also use of yard.

158 John Street
3 story building and extension.

160 John St. is a modern factory building; steam, electric power, sprinklers.

All these properties have exceptional shipping facilities, are easily accessible to Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges, and only two blocks from Jay Street Terminal.

Labor easily obtained in neighborhood.

For further particulars as to rents and occupancy, apply to

STERNAU REALTY CO.,
359 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn. Tel. 3471 W Bedford.

Premises may be seen on application to Chief Engineer, 160 John St

For Sale in Rangeley, Maine

A Beautiful Estate of 200 Acres

Situated on the North shore of the upper Rangeley Lake, 2 miles from the Rangeley Lake House. This estate has a frontage of half a mile on the lake and runs back three-quarters of a mile to the County Road, and commands magnificent views of the lake. The property includes the famous "Ross Point." Photograph and details on request.

Address, L. H. B.,
82 Washington Square, Salem, Mass.

ONE THOUSAND FEET DOCK FRONT

on Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, to lease; will divide to suit tenant. Apply to owners,

LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS, INC.,
1,335 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Great Neck

Developer's Opportunity

LONG ISLAND CHOICE ACREAGE NOW AVAILABLE

The John N. Clarke farm, which for years has been tied up in an estate, is now offered for sale.

The United States Geographical Survey monument at the front door of the old mansion designates the second highest point on Long Island, Mackay's Harbor Hill, in Roslyn, only being higher. This property consists of

53 ACRES

and will be offered for sale as one estate until July 15, 1919. If not sold by that date it will be developed and sold in plots of one, two or three acres.

For further information and particulars, apply to

KEHOE & GILLIAR,
GREAT NECK, L. I.
Phone Great Neck, No. 1.

L. G. WOLF,
1,270 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone Madison Square 6285.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Valuable Information for Your Automobile Trip This Week-End

NORTH SHORE

Beachhurst, Beautiful Water View

Thirty minutes out; very attractive hollow tile house; five baths; fully furnished; cost owner $40,000; a great bargain at one half of cost. TO INSPECT, Telephone Mrs. Hrabe, Flushing—3792

Floral Park, Beautiful Trees

Very attractive old house, beautifully situated; will cost about $2,500 to remodel; owner will sell at $12,000. TO INSPECT, turn right at railroad bridge crossing on Jericho Turnpike at Floral Park. Property adjoins residence of Congressman Childs. Owner's telephone 114-J—Floral Park.

Great Neck, Fine Shade

13 acres, very beautiful trees, 600 feet of road frontage, large English type of house; garage; situated on road from Hyde Park to Great Neck; immediately south of Parkway crossing. Caretaker on the property.

Plandome, Overlooking Manhasset Bay

We have several very attractive building sites. Our representative will be in the office on the property over this week end and can tell you about building.

To reach Plandome, turn to the left off the North Hempstead turnpike at the church in Manhasset.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
1 West 34th St. Greeley—2293.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

BAY SHORE AND VICINITY
For Sale

10 rooms, 3 baths; garage, steam heat, possession at once	$16,500
10 rooms, two baths, garage; steam heat, 115x225	$12,500
6 rooms, bath, garage; hot water heat, 115x185	$6,500
8 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage; 100x150	$5,000

CONSULT ADGLEY & DEWSTER Bay Shore, L. I. Phone 302.

I Have Immediate Buyers for Desirable LONG ISLAND PROPERTIES

Send description and photographs at once.

THOS. H. TODD
Select Long Island Properties
402 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Vanderbilt 5595. Murray Hill 2890.

FOR SALE OR RENT—

Suburban Residence on Long Island (North Shore) 30 minutes from Penn. Station. Built three years ago. Ten rooms with four baths; nice grounds and garage; pure Colonial architecture. Restricted neighborhood, four blocks from private beach with every restriction. Every convenience; city light, sewerage, and service. Owner moving to another State; sale price $20,000. Would lease furnished or unfurnished or will also sell furniture with house at sacrifice. Address J. F. Muller, Candler Building, 220 West 42d St., New York.

COUNTRY PLACE

WITH POSSIBILITIES

Corner Property on the Country Road

Fifteen acres, handsome trees and shrubbery; nice orchard; good size old house out of repair; an excellent stable and carriage house which could be turned into a desirable bungalow; gardener's cottage, with all improvements, has a very pretty lake surrounded by fine old trees. Bargain at $20,000.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS
Babylon, L. I. Tel. Babylon 22

CHICKEN FARM FOR SALE AT BAY SHORE, L. I.

2 acres rich, fertile land, new modern shingled cottage of 8 rooms, improvements, chicken house, incubators, and brooders; planted garden; ready for immediate occupancy; good reason for selling. For particulars, Badgley & Brewster, Bay Shore, N. Y.

Specialists in NORTH SHORE Hills Properties. 220 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Cort 3262. Or Jackson Ave. and Little Neck Road. Phone Bayside 2-88

East Quogue, Long Island. Furnished Cottages

on the shores of Shinnecock Bay ACCESSIBLE to Quogue and Tiana bathing beaches Descriptive booklet. $250 up.
WILLARD S. FRENCH.

LYNBROOK, L. I.

One of the most beautiful all-year residences; 10-room house, 2 baths; one acre ground, 210 ft. frontage; with garage, outbuildings, shrubs, trees, &c.; will be sold cheap on easy terms; immediate possession. LEVY BROS., 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.

Concrete house to let, furnished, wide ocean and lake views; open sleeping terrace, with studios; 7 master's bedrooms, big, airy living room, ground floor; garage; several acres on lake. De Kay, 413 West 23d. Tel. Chelsea 2153, 9 to 10 A. M., 7 to 10 P. M.

BARGAIN

BROADWAY FLUSHING

Six lots on 18th St., near State St.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Port Washington Estates

on Manhasset Bay.
All improvements; fine trees.
Plot 100x150. Price $2,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Kew Gardens House.

Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; large garage; must be sold.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

SNAP FOR

Builders, Investors, and Speculators. 600 lots at $110 per lot, 35 minutes from New York, station on property; city improvements. Conway, 47 West 34th. Greeley 5080.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.

Beautiful frame dwelling, 11 rooms, bath; large garage. Plot 60x100. Excellent condition; $12,500, terms to suit; 17 minutes from Penn. Station. For particulars apply by letter. L. 63 Times.

$12.00 EACH.

LAKE RONKONKOMA

$50 bungalow or camp sites, 25x125; thickly wooded; 155 feet elevation; taken in trade; easy terms. Mrs. Rudd, 1,752 Broadway.

BAYSIDE

Charming stucco residence, built by owner for comfort and convenience, in secluded retreat; convenient to the water. Having 9 rooms, 3 baths, copper leaders and screens, garage and beautiful grounds, plot 100x100. Price $16,000.

Come out today to see this desirable home. Phone me 2641 Bayside.

BRINTON C. BELL
Phone 5673 Greeley 47 West 34th St.

Along the South Shore
ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR RENT
BABYLON and Vicinity WEST ISLIP

Exclusive offerings; large water front estates with commodious houses, spacious grounds. Furnished or unfurnished houses to rent for season or year.
No Bungalows or Houses under $600.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22 Babylon

GREAT NECK, L. I.

139 ACRES

Sound Views. Best Neighborhood. Has passed to heirs who are not interested, and will sacrifice to clean up, exceptional opportunity.

GEO. A. BOWMAN
115 WEST 42D ST.

BRIGHTWATERS, L. I.

Ideal plot, overlooking Great South Bay. Permanent water view, fine surroundings, near Country Club.

Price very reasonable

HENRY W. ACKERSON, Brightwaters office South Country Road, at head of Yacht Harbor, or No. 1 West 34th St., N. Y.
Will meet trains, Bayshore Station, on appointment.

Port Washington House

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; every improvement; garage and garden; right of way to bathing beach.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

LONG BEACH WEST

6-room cottage, new, modern improvements, $2,550; $1,000 cash, a small cottage for rent, $300. See me personally.

T. J. WALSH.

LONG BEACH

INVESTMENT.

Must sacrifice a most desirable boardwalk corner plot. Chance to double your money. Owner, 205 Times.

QUOGUE, L. I.

Very desirably located on Shinnecock Road, 2 acres; house contains 16 rooms, 2 baths; large stable, garage; all in perfect repair; wiring system; completely furnished, $16,500.
WM. H. WINTERS, 299 Madison Av., N.Y.C.

WIDOW FORCED TO SELL

her beautiful home, perfect condition, for $13,500; on terms to suit; 9 rooms and bath, pantry and reception hall; all improvements; 2,000 feet, 125, shade. Box 114, Freeport, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

200 Houses Sold

50 MORE UNDER WAY
$5,250 to $6,800
$500 Cash
Some Cheaper—Some More Expensive
$40 to $49 Monthly
Deed Given Away when 10% is Paid

6 and 7 rooms, open fireplaces, parquet floors, tiled bath, steam heat, gas and electric light, sewer, water, and improved streets; large porches; ample space for garden and garage; near station, schools and churches; 28 min. to New York, commutation 8c.

Or WILL BUILD TO ORDER from any modification of our plans on two or more lots of an acre or more.

15% Cash—Balance Monthly.
At RIVEREDGE, N. J.
RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.
CHERRY HILL, N. J.

John A. Baldwin
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Ridgefield Park Office, opp. Station. Tel. Hack. 678. (Open Sundays.)

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

220-Acre Dairy Farm

48 miles from New York.
10 minutes' walk from station.
Old Colonial Stone & Stucco House. Bath, Hot Water Heat.
Sanitary Cow Barn. Horse Barn. 150 ton Silo.
All buildings in best conditions.
36 acres alfalfa, 80 acres wheat, 35 Head Guernsey Cattle.
7 Horses, 125 Hogs.
Price, including stock, crops, utensils, $35,000.

(THIS PROPERTY IS A BARGAIN.)
For further information, apply to
A. G. NELSON,
47 West 34th St., New York.

Noted and Charming Estate

AT UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

Estate instructs immediate sale of delightful Old Dutch Colonial house in Bergen County. Half way between Ridgewood and Westwood; ten minutes by motor from Arcola Golf Club; estate comprises 18 acres beautiful high, rolling land, with a pretty brook flowing through it; the particularly charming house, built mainly of cut brownstone, is on an attractive knoll, insuring good breezes; abundant lawns, great variety of fine shade; thirteen rooms, which are spacious and beautifully decorated; large barn; three bathrooms (Mott fixtures) steam heat, electric light; less than 15 miles from New York City, via all good auto roads; seven minutes from two good towns; this is a rare opportunity at a tempting price. Photos.

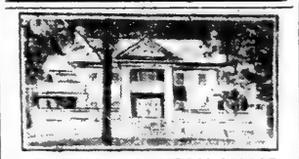
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Price $16,500

A residence of unusual character, delightfully located within seven minutes' walk of Lackawanna Terminal; 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms, spacious living room; abundance flowers and2 shrubbery.

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At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N.J.



STATELY COUNTRY HOME

Beautiful Landscaped Grounds.
Easy Commutation to New York City.
WILL SACRIFICE FOR $17,500.

Much less than cost today; year around home, tastefully decorated and ready for immediate occupancy; there are 13 big rooms, three tiled baths, open fireplaces and all modern conveniences; exclusive, refined surroundings; country and golf clubs available; fishing and boating rights on privately owned lake run with the property; splendid views, 800 feet elevation; a wonderful bargain; nothing like it near city. For details, plans and pictures. Information by mail only. R. L. KILBY, 645 Madison Ave., New York City. Apartment 35.

A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB

Grantwood-on-the-Cliff, N. J., 16-room house, all modern conveniences, gas, electric light, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; plenty room for garage; one block from trolley; ten minutes' walk from ferry; porch affords glorious view of New York City, day and night, with unobstructed sweep of the Hudson River from Yonkers at one end to the Battery at the other; location truly exhilarating; will sell reasonably. C. Stack, 64 West 23d St., New York.

In Montclair HILLSIDE RESIDENCE

Located 600 feet above sea level, with magnificent views; Colonial type, with massive columns; substantially built, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 7 sleeping rooms, hot water heat; one acre of planted grounds; new garage; price $35,000.

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
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TWELVE MODERN HOMES

for year round living ready for occupancy now, $7,750, on easy terms, buys a 9-room house with 2 baths and 1/3 acre. $11,000, a 12-room house with 3 baths, garage and 2-3 acre. Many prices, sizes and designs. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. 600 ft. elevation. A little cash and easy rent buys it. MOUNTAIN LAKES, INC. 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1821 Cortlandt

FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE, AT SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY.

Modern stone and brick residence, consisting of 15 large rooms, 3 baths, open fireplaces, steam heat, gas and electricity, greenhouse, garage for 4 cars, with sleeping quarters above. Property consists of 2¾ acres of highly cultivated ground, beautifully laid out with trees and shrubbery. ¾ miles from station.

Price $40,000, free and clear; terms may be arranged.

FREDK'K PEARCE CO.,
18 Rose Street, New York City.

400 ACRES

NEAR SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

5,000 feet waterfront; can be sold as a whole or in part; suitable for manufacturing or home sites; owner has large interests in South and refuses to carry property any longer; a developer's opportunity to make a fortune.

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"Country Place For Sale"

One and one-half miles from Hackettstown (New Jersey) Railroad Station, on the side of Schooley's Mountain. This Country Place consists of thirty-five acres with brook running through the entire property. Shade and fruit trees.

The residence consists of ten bedrooms and three baths, on which $12,000 has been spent in betterments and improvements in the last two years.

The outbuildings, field stone and shingle construction, have all been built within the past five years at a cost of between $16,000 and $17,000, and consist of three car Garage with modern apartment above for chauffeur and family. Barn with capacity for two horses, two cows, six or eight trucks and wagons, chicken house, pig pen, all substantially built. In addition there is an ice house, electrically lighted tennis court and a 25 by 100 concrete swimming pool.

This property will be sold for $20,000, possession October 1st. May be inspected by appointment. Principals only. Address COUNTRY PLACE, P. O. Box B, Hackettstown, New Jersey.

COUNTRY HOME AND FARM

31 Miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R.

1,000 acres, high cultivation; 1,000 feet river frontage; apple orchard, small fruit of every variety; old Dutch Colonial house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric light, telephone; farmer's cottage, 8 rooms; cow barn, horse barn, garage; all farming implements and live stock.

MUST BE SOLD.
Further particulars on application
A. G. NELSON,
47 West 34th St., New York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$10,500. A beautiful modern residence, most delightfully located; splendidly built; excellently finished, in one of most select and convenient locations. House contains large living room, dining room, butlery, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; all latest appointments. The property of a private owner and is in most excellent condition on a good-size plot; grounds laid out with large variety of choice shrubbery well developed. May be seen by appointment. MURDOCH, opp. Lackawanna. (4616 Mtc.)

OCEAN FRONT FOR SALE CHEAP,

To Close an Estate at

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

Furnished, modern house, 13 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, two blocks from depot. Inquire of Showler & Hennessey, Monmouth Beach, or Room 711, Times Building, New York City.

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is the title to your home, unless it is insured. We are specialists in Bergen County Real Estate Titles. Write for our Booklet A. We issue guaranteed mortgages which make savings safe.

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Rumson Road, Sea Bright and Shrewsbury River Front Furnished Cottages
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Illustrated booklet H on request.
WILLIAM H. HINTELMANN,
Phone—367 Rumson, N. J.

$75,000 Ideal Gentleman's N. J. Country Home
Extended views. Hour out. Lackawanna Railroad.
WM. B. BROKAW,
Chatham, New Jersey.
Negotiations private and confidential.

THIS IS OPPORTUNITY

65 ACRES; ONE HOUR MANHATTAN.
Fine elevation; magnificent views; 50 acres superior land; 12 acres woodland, 3 brooks; 50 apples, 400 peaches, all bearing; 1,500 quarts small fruits; attractive house, 400 feet back; extensive boxwood, shrubbery, shade; farmer's cottage; big barn; 2 poultry houses; only $15,000.

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WOODCLIFF LAKE,

BERGEN CO., N. J.

24 miles from Jersey City and 18 via Fort Lee Ferry. An estate of 22 acres, 6 of which are woodland; overlooking the Pascack Valley and Palisade Range; according to U. S. Geological Survey this part of the country is considered healthiest location on the coast." From a plateau, on which stands a medium sized 10-room house, (not quite completed,) the land drops away in several terraces to a ravine, where natural embankments on either side of a spring water brook form a basin where, by means of a dam, a good-sized lake could be made a concrete apiiway is completed. The attention of landscape architects is called to the possibilities of developing a beautiful estate for clients with ample means.

PRICE $16,000
H. B. REID
66 Beaver St., or your own broker.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE

$12,000, beautiful house and grounds at Mountain Lakes, Morris Co., N. J. House has large living room, breakfast and dining rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, electric lights, steam heat, every convenience. The house is wonderfully located near lakes, churches and schools. It is a most desirable summer or winter home. Fine express train service to New York. Very little money required down, balance on mortgage. See the property at 99 Morris Ave., Mountain Lakes, and for particulars apply Mr. Bittles, 20 Johnson St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 6320.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HOMES

$500 TO $1,000 CASH

balance monthly less than rent, buys beautiful new suburban house, 25 minutes from New York; on plot 60x115; 6 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast porch and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built with tapestry brick; panelled dining room, tiled bath room with sunken bathtubs built in wall, together with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enamelled woodwork, parquet floors, extra plugs for floor lamp, steam heat, up to date electric light fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

GARAGE IN BASEMENT OF HOUSES.
NUMBER OF PLANS TO SELECT FROM.

PRICE $6,000-$8,000
American Home Builders
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4-Room Bungalow $360

For Spring, Fall and Summer use for the whole family, containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, rubberstone fireplace and lattice porches, for $360 cash; ideal for week-ends and Summer use, this year and every year; one-quarter acre plots, $100 to $225 additional, according to location selected, and the plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 monthly, with immediate possession; location Cedar Knolls, in the mountains, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; elevation 500 feet; 75 trains daily; eighty bungalows built and occupied by congenial people, and only a few more can be accommodated. Send for booklet and maps. W. B. CAMP, 225 West 39th St., New York.

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Attractive homes, well located plots, good farms, valuable acreage for sale. Furnished houses for rent for season.
Communicate any week day with
EUGENE JOBS—H. F. BECK CO.
Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Lackawanna Station, Summit

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Entire North Jersey Seacoast Real Estate, Estates, Farms and Seashore Property.

Mr. Parish offers 85 acres, improved Shore Front Farm, ½ mile beach, $10,000; also 40 acres, unimproved, 2 shore fronts, pine forest, $4,000; liberal terms.

408 Trust Building, Asbury Park, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Attractive suburban residence, 3 minutes to commuting depot; 10 rooms, hot water heat; electricity and gas; hardwood trim and floors; large piazza and garage; grounds 100x250 feet; fruit; gardens, shade, lawns, shrubbery and brook.
HARVEY R. LINBARGER, 197 North Av., Opp. Depot, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

ORANGE

$13,500 Berkley Ave., 11 rooms, 2 baths; plot 60x160; steam, electricity; substantial; hardwood floors in fine condition. Select neighborhood. Immediate possession. Opp. Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

L-E-O-N-I-A

Best built house in Hill section, six rooms, sleeping porch, centre hall, tile roof; extra good heating plant; beautiful view; street fully improved; near train, trolley, and school; price below surrounding houses.

Bowles & Co, Broad & Central Aves., Leonia, N. J.

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Two Fine Commuting Farms for Sale

128 and 210 acres of good land; good buildings, orchards, creeks and woods, beautiful, high location, near Hopewell and Princeton, N. J.; on fine State road and near three R. R. stations; 45 miles from New York City; price very reasonable. Write to Owner, 1,464 52d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHERE TO LIVE AND WHY

Booklet explains how refined families may acquire home they want at price they can afford, on terms to suit. Copy on request. Secretary, Powhatan Colony, Montvale, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

"Glen Burnie"

Estate of Thos. L. James at Tenafly, N. J.

Large house of stone and frame construction, contains 20 rooms, billiard room, etc. All hardwood floors and beamed ceilings throughout. Open fireplaces.

13 acres of beautiful grounds, large stable and other outbuildings; also a large greenhouse, picturesque brook running through property. Very handsome shade trees, shrubbery and large rose garden.

Free and clear. Terms to suit. For further information, photo, etc., call or address

RAFAEL De FLOREZ,
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Phone Vanderbilt 7034.

Mansion on the Hudson

18 rooms, 4 baths,

on 7 acres, beautiful lawn, controlling magnificent river and mountain views.

ABSOLUTE RIVER RIGHTS.

Commuting Distance, Only 25 Miles

Splendid residence, or fine for film people to catch panorama of river and mountains, ideal sanitarium, etc. Cost $125,000. Price $75,000. Would rent furnished season or year. A complete place in perfect condition. See

Wood, Dolson Company, Inc.
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Your Life's Chance for a Bargain

Large 17 room house, improvements; 21 acres; about 635 feet State road frontage, at New City, Rockland County, N. Y. (county seat); 33 miles from New York city; near Nyack, Suffern and Haverstraw; driveways, lawns, fruit and shade trees, orchard, fields and woodlawn; splendid for home, boarding house, institution, &c.; more right in; visit property at any time; caretaker on same. Price less than half its value. For further particulars call or address owners, estate of J. E. STOHLMANN, 129 Park Row, New York City.

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FINE MODERN HOUSE

With all appointments and improvements.

Including 19 Acres, $7,500

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"Going Some!" At $25,000

Most stupendous bargain in State; nothing like it; everything brand new and right up to the minute; rich, artistic dwelling, 18 rooms, 2 gorgeous baths; sound proof floors; unique open fireplaces; handsome decorations; perfectly wonderful lake and water fall; also large trout brook; 30 acres; abundantly fruited; rare flowers and shrubbery; property actually cost $47,500 four years ago; on State road; $25,000 buys it.

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For Sale.

A First-Class Residence

High altitude, pure air; fine view of the Ramapo Mountains; over 70 acres; stock, crops, and implements; fine buildings; 18-room, dwelling, all improvements; furnished if desired; lawn well shaded; plenty of fruit of all kinds; farmer's cottage on the place; accessible to three railroad stations; within auto distance of New York. Address H. E. E., Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y.

Bargain—Now Doing Business

53-acre farm; 500 fine fruit trees; ten acres wood; fine house, 10 rooms, all improvements; parquet floors, open fireplace; ten outbuildings, icehouse, pond; crops planted; horses, cows, pigs, chickens, ducks; tools and automobile; $11,000; terms.

GOODHARDT, Spring Valley, N. Y.

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FOR SALE, this modern building containing over one hundred rooms, situated at the head of Village Green. Suitable for hotel or sanatorium

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Telephone Murray Hill 8300

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THE RICHEST COUNTRYSIDE IN AMERICA

ON SALT WATER

50 MIN. FROM NEW YORK

THE GATEWAY OF NEW ENGLAND

LADD & NICHOLS ITS
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
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Every House, Shore Property, Old Farm, Estate, Ravine, Brook, Hill (400 ft.) Lake here about that's for sale

Several NOT Listed with Other Brokers.

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River View, hundreds of acres; modern 22-room house, outbuildings, fine drives, gardens, orchards, old trees

For further particulars

WALTER MITCHELL
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Riverside Station

At less than cost to build, 1¼ acres, lawns and garden; modern house, in A1 condition. Six large master's bedrooms and 2 baths. Three double servants' rooms and bath. Stable or garage, two rooms. Private bathing beach, fine trees and shrubs. Fully furnished. Also will rent with option to purchase. Open for inspection Saturday and Sunday.

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Estate of 17 Acres.

Located near the mouth of Saugatuck River. House, garage, servants' annex.

HARRIET A. WAREMAN,
Compo Beach, Westport, Conn.

ON THE EDGE OF TOWN

with 2 acres of clean, level garden and lawns, great shade trees, orchard, fine barn, henhouse, near school, stores, church, just right for service, 1¼ miles from Norwalk, main road, 9-room house in fine condition, among expensive places, and lovely surroundings, this place for $4,500 and comfortable terms.

Lawrence Agcy., So. Norwalk, Conn.

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667 Madison Avenue

SOUTHEAST CORNER 61ST ST.

Apartment of 12 Large Light Outside Rooms.

4 Master's Bedrooms

Southern Exposure, Cold Storage.

Sound Proof Walls, Insuring Absolute Quiet.

Driveway Into the Building.

Immediate Possession. Can Be Seen Any Time.

Phone Superintendent, Plaza 5534.

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204 WEST 55TH STREET

Adjoining and connecting with the Hotel Woodward

Offers all the conveniences and advantages of

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COLONIAL HOUSE of eight rooms, remodeled with all improvements, sleeping accommodations, garage, one-half acre of ground; $8,000.

GRAY SHINGLED COTTAGE of six rooms, small barn, fenced, steam heat and all improvements; $5,500.

Farm, village and shore property. Furnished houses for Summer, $350 to $1,200. Pamphlet mailed from New York; good trains, fine bathing beach and country club.

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22-acre farm on "Compo Hill." 5 minutes' walk to the Sound.

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Gentleman's Summer or all-year country home; beautiful and convenient location; city conveniences, and country attractions, near large town. Quick possession if desired. For particulars address P. O. Box 561, Danbury, Conn.

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BEAUTIFUL NORTH ST. RESIDENCE.

14 Rooms. 4 Baths.

The water level; large verandas, handsome lawn and shade; large and small outbuildings and garden; garage, four acres. One of the choicest places in this delightful old town.

PRICE, $20,000.

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76 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

Nine miles east of Danbury. Birthplace and early home of famous artist. About 83 acres farm, pasture, woodland; brooks through place. Fourteen room homestead and beautiful lawn; old grounds, three baths, furnace. 2-2 garage for four cars; complete machine shop; modern cottage, large barn, unfailing spring water supply.

Price, $25,000.

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A Home on a Shady Knoll

with beautiful brook for kids to play in and 20 acres of farmland, in comfortable 9-room house; with improvements, good barn, fruit of all kinds, fine road, near school, 1½ miles to station, fine view, big fireplaces, ovens, cool porch; for $12,000, amid beautiful surroundings, should appeal.

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So. Norwalk, Con.

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FINE old homestead, surrounded by wonderful trees

and shrubs, 2 acres, lake and grove, cottage and other outbuildings, beautiful view.

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UP ON THE HILL, with a view for miles, is a pretty 7-room house with 5 acres of fine tillable land for $4,700. It's only 10 minutes from N. Y. on good road, barn, and chicken house, and it's cool.

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In Berkshire Hills.

284 acres, part woodland.

Large house, bath, &c.

Good barns.

Price $11,000.

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Four Sound View Acres

at Greens Farms, Conn., between Post Road and Sound; exceptional neighborhood; $5,500; terms. Will build house to order.

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New Hampshire—Altitude 2,000 Feet.

COTTAGE FOR RENT

One of the most desirable of the twenty non-housekeeping cottages with complete hotel service, affording entire relief from personal care.

Enquire of B. B. PHELPS,
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1,600 acre ranch, 360 acres excellent all-round agricultural land, balance good pasture, 50 miles from Los Angeles; 2 miles frontage on boulevard 1 mile from Ocean Beach, the most scenic resort on California Coast; also splendidly located beach hotel for sale and 4 building lots on beach; a home and large grounds in a tract of 20,000 on the Los Angeles-San Diego boulevard. This property is in the best agricultural section of California and in heart of orange and lemon belt. Owner will sell at sacrifice. Telephone or call on Mr. N. E. WEST, Hotel McAlpin

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"SUGAR MILL SITE—ISLAND OF CUBA"

Situated on the North Coast of Cuba—Province of Camaguey—having own Landing Port and Wharf Facilities — 16,000 Acres Virgin Land at $24.00 per acre. Very suitable for a Sugar Mill. First Class Titles.

Owner will accept in payment $250,000 in Shares in Company, and requires only $134,000 in Cash.

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Desirable Site for Hotel OR APARTMENT HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.

202 ft. on Canal St. x 196 ft. on Galvez St., with all improvements. Fifteen minutes' walk to centre of the business section of city. Main St. car line passes front on Canal St.

Apply F. W. ROBERT,
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For Rent For Summer Season

Bayberry Point

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY

Completely Furnished Moorish Houses containing 9 to 12 rooms, 3 and 4 baths, exclusive settlement of 10 cottages. Developed and owned by estate of H. O. Havemeyer.

Private docks for yachting—bathing, fishing, golf and tennis.

Bayberry Point is one hour from New York, midway between Bay Shore and Islip. Garage accommodations.

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Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.

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Phone Murray Hill 1100
or Superintendent on Premises.

White Mountains

NEW PROFILE HOUSE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

COTTAGE FOR RENT

One of the most desirable of the twenty non-housekeeping cottages with complete hotel service, affording entire relief from personal care.

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1180 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748.

Lake Winnipesaukee.

Beautiful summer home for sale or to let. Grand mountain and lake view. Large living-room and chambers, sleeping porch, enormous piazzas, servants' lodge, running water, electric lights, costly furnishings, telephone; ½ coal price, $8,000. Rental reasonable. Summer homes, $1,500 to $25,000; rentals $100 to $800 for season. Farm property. H. STEWART BOSSON, Meredith, N. H. Tel. con.

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The AIR renews energy, buoyancy and nerve force for the strenuous business and professional man and tired and nervous woman. An ADDITIONAL WONDER OF NATURE. Write for 84 page illustrated cottage booklet. CHAS. H. WEEKS.

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New brick Colonial home, 3 baths, sleeping porch; 2-car garage; beautiful grounds. Asking $1,800. Four months' season.

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Opp. Station, White Plains. 'Phone 413.

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among the tree tops, high and cool, nicely furnished home, 8 rooms and 2 baths, easy distance to station, $150 a month.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.

Opposite Station, White Plains. 'Phone 413.

53 West 72d St.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Small Modern Elevator Apartments, consisting of

1 room and bath, 14x12.
2 rooms and bath, 16x14 and 14x13.
3 rooms and bath, 20x13 and 16x10 and 14x12 and foyer 10x8.
Studio with skylight, 23x16, with bath; chamber, 14x13; dressing room, 13x8; foyer, 10x8. Rents $480 to $3,000.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d Street

Representative on Premises.

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STOCK FARM 132 Acres at Gladstone, N. J.

MUST SELL

10 room house, bath, steam heat, electric light; sanitary cow barn ties up 40 head; large hay and grain barn; icehouse; piggery; modern chicken plant; farmer's cottage and several outbuildings. Very fertile soil; 8 fine streams of water; one mile from station.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, Inc.

31 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

650 HENS, 400 PULLETS, POULTRY FARM ALL EQUIPT.

1 horse, wagon, 2 pigs, all tools and implements, growing crops; 10 acres, house 5 rooms; poultry house accommodates 1,000 hens; brooders accommodate 1,200 chicks. Yielding $8,000 yearly profit. Owner's ill health compels him to sacrifice, must be sold at once, $4,500, $3,000 cash. If interested act quick. Free list of Farm Bargains. "FARMS AT FARMER'S PRICES." S. L. BEILIN, 508 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

Monmouth County POTATO FARM Freehold Section.

100 acres. Highly cultivated; good land; 70 acres in potatoes now; good buildings; main road; owner offers same at great sacrifice for immediate sale; possession at once. Further particulars, Charles V. Dubois & Son, Freehold, N. J.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

Farms, Estates, and Country Homes.

All sizes. Best locations. Advise wants. Will send description and other details.

Ci. W. Zucker, Graduate Agriculturist, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N.J.

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40 Acres, $1,550; Borders "Emerald Beauty" lake for

quarter mile; good fishing, motor boating; enchanting views; profits from poultry, truck, general crops; 20 acres machine-worked fields, extra good dark loam soil; wire-fenced, lake-watered 8-cow pasture, arable wood lot; fruit. Good 8-room house; barn, garage, poultry house. Convenient RR. town. Low price to quick buyer, $1,550, part cash; house worth more. Details Page 14, Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 2026-G 150th Bldg., New York.

$1250 Down Secures

173 Acres, Pair Horses and

6 Holstein cows, poultry, wagons, long list tools, &c. Two miles hustling R. R. town, 100 acres machine-worked fields, 50 acres wire-fenced pasture, 23 acres wood, fine fruit. Newly remodeled 7-room house; almost new 70-ft. basement barn, painted, alone worth $2,000. Owner retiring sacrifices for quick sale; $2,850 gets all, easy terms. Details page 35 Catalog Bargains 19 States; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 20200 Sun Bldg., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY FOR LEASE

4-Story — Size 80x160
Fireproof — Sprinkled
Heavy Floor Capacity
Penn. R. R. Siding 4-Car Platform.

Possession

CROSS & BROWN CO.,

18 East 41st St., New York.

Telephone Murray Hill 7100.

251 4th Ave.

Lofts 69 x 90

In Modern Fireproof Building 100% Sprinkler.

Immediate Possession

KLEIN & JACKSON
Owners
501 FIFTH AVENUE
or your own broker.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to rent
an all daylight loft
ground floor

14,000 sq. feet at 518-526 W. 55th

Especially adapted for manufacturing purposes.

For particulars apply

New Realty Co., 48 W. 38th.

Very Attractive Store on the Avenue

IN THE FIFTIES.

WILL IMPROVE TO SUIT TENANT.

22 FEET FRONT. WILL DIVIDE.

Everett M. Seixas Co.

Murray Hill 4830. 507 Fifth Ave.

200 West 57th, Cor. 7th Av.

TWO HIGH CLASS STORES for RENT

Together or Separate.

Exceptional location in Rodin Studio Building. Suitable for high class auto accessories or any high class business.

Tel. Circle 3560.

Resident Manager on Prem.

STUDIO AND LOFT

HAMILTON BLDG., B'WAY & 137TH ST., opposite subway station. Good location for Any Business or Profession.

Steam heat; large windows and skylight; reasonable terms. Inquire Superintendent, or WINFIELD REALTY CO., 1,472 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL GARAGE

without elevator, in best business section, west side.

Rent reasonable. Cash security required. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE DORILTON

171 West 71st Street

COR. OF BROADWAY

5, 7, 8, 9 Rooms

And 3 baths

THE BUCKINGHAM

312 West 99th Street

8 rooms & 2 Baths

5-7 West 91st St.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

8 Rooms and 2 Baths

Immediate possession can be arranged for a few of these apartments.

Superintendent on premises or

Manhattan Leasing Co.

140 Church St., N. Y. C.
Tel. Barclay 6900.

NOW READY

FOR OCCUPANCY

300 Central Park West

Cor. 90th St.

1-2-3 ROOMS

Furnished and Unfurnished

Restaurant on Premises

Apply on Premises or

BING & BING

119 West 40th St.

ALWYN COURT

182 West 58th St.

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12 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS

With View of the Park.

Attractively Arranged.

HIGHEST TYPE OF SERVICE

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THE NETHERLAND

86th, 340-46 West

2, 4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms

1, 2, 3 Baths

$900 to $2,500

Koppel Bros., Inc., Agents.
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STUDIO APARTMENTS

AT 104-106 WEST 40TH ST.

Exceptionally large, beautifully appointed studio apartments with or without skylight. Possession September. Plans at office of J. Arthur Fischer, 690 6th Av.

6 Rooms and Bath, $90

Modern elevator house; all outside rooms, overlooking Hudson River.

345 WEST 70TH ST.

Some concessions. From June to October.

2-ROOM SUITE

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER.

$150 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO ROBERT MCKINNEY MASON, HOTEL ROBERT FULTON, 71ST ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.

Seven-Room Apartments

209 Dyckman St.

Near Broadway and Subway. Telephone First-class order.

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231 LEXINGTON AVE. NEAR 34th St.

2-ROOM APARTMENT

Main Floor Front—Very Suitable for Physician or Bachelor.

Apply on Premises or

L. & A. Pincus, 200 W. 54th St.

1,000 MADISON AV.,

in exclusive Lenox Hill section; 2, 3, and 4 large rooms and bath, with very large closets, open fireplaces, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated; rents from $1,800 up. Agent on premises. Ritz Realty Co., 'phone Lenox 3433.

ONE ROOM and Bath Apartment $1000

Suitable Doctor's Office—Facing Street

815 PARK AVE. S. E. Corner 75th St.

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THE BROWN LODGE

8, 10, 14 & 20 Eighth Av.

To lease, rooms, unfurnished or en suite. Board optional. Phone 1846 Sterling.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Exquisitely furnished seven-room apartment; two baths; all outside rooms; very good library; Oriental rugs; Chickering piano; sublet for summer months; beautiful view of the Hudson.

Telephone Riverside 6326

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Advertisements and subscriptions are received for the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times at the Brooklyn office of The Times, Brooklyn Citizen Office, 401 Fulton Street.

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Three-Story Building

FIREPROOF

13,500 sq. ft.

Sell or lease.

One-Story Building

with basement.

200 x 100

near Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Sell or lease.

Two-Story Building

FIREPROOF

150 x 90

Sell or lease.

Will Consider Building to Suit in any location and selling or leasing on easy terms.

CROSS & BROWN CO.,

18 East 41st St., New York.

Telephone Murray Hill—7100.

DAYLIGHT LOFT

Top Floor, 5,000 Square Feet.

24-34 New Chambers St.

Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to

NEW REALTY CO.,

48 West 38th St.

Commercial Garages

20,000 feet, one story, corner Grand and Tompkins, will build. EARLY POSSESSION; 12,000 feet, one story, corner Spring and Clark, erect larger building to suit.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST.

Offices to Rent

in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATER FRONT

130,000 Sq. Ft.

NEW YORK CITY

50,000 FT. IN BUILDING, HIGH-PRESSURE PLANT, CRANE, &C.

250 FT. OF BULKHEAD. 32 FT. OF WATER AT LOW TIDE. SALE OR RENT WHOLE OR PART.

Will Alter or Erect to Suit.

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Specialist in Business Properties.

31 EAST 125TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

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Water Front Factory

Will build modern factory to suit your needs on New York harbor; water front property; long lease or sale.

LOSEI REALTY CORPORATION,

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WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

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Old Building or Ground Floor.

50x100, for light manufacturing.

Reasonable rent. IMMEDIATE Possession.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry 101 Park Avenue. Mur. Hill 2360

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE FACTORY SITE

With railroad siding and water connection. Suitable for plant of large Manufacturing Company.

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BEAUTIFUL ONE STORY GARAGE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Containing about 20,000 square feet; exceptionally well located; one of the best thoroughfares in the city.

Louis Gold, Builder,

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Tel. Main 7060 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Midtown Section.

SIX STORY. ELEVATORS.

25x94

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE.

For Particulars Address

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340 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6300

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9-10-11 Rooms

3 Baths

From October 1st in Riverside finest apartment house.

The Wendolyn

Riverside Drive and 100th St.

Under Owner's Management.

DONOVAN ESTATE, Inc.,

80 Broadway. Telephone Rector 904

81st St. and West End Ave. So. West Corner.

APARTMENTS NOW READY.

2 ROOMS AND BATH

3 ROOMS AND BATH

2 ROOMS AND BATH, SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.

75TH ST., 108 WEST.

Unfurnished apartment, remodeled, attractive, extra large living room, bedroom, dressing room, kitchenette; shower bath; electricity, gas; steam heat; concessions to October. Telephone Columbus 134.

SUBLET

4 rooms, $50, select high-class elevator apartment, 1 block from Broadway, corner of 141st St.

57 HAMILTON PLACE.

VALUE OF TORRENS SYSTEM.

Decision of Supreme Court Proves Worth of Registration Method.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney, in a decision just rendered in a proceeding for the registration of title under the Torrens system of lots in the Lorillard Spencer tract on Burke, Mace, Colden and Allerton Avenues, Bronx, has approved the title and ordered final judgment of registration to be entered.

These lots were purchased by Angelo Chiaffarelli and Albert Chiaffarelli from the Trustees of the Estate of Lorillard Spencer, and are part of 1,445 lots which were sold at auction by J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day in June, 1917.

The title was examined on behalf of the Lorillard Spencer Trustees by one of the title companies, and titles in this tract have been insured by two of the leading title companies of the city. The third large title company of the city, however, has refused to insure titles in this tract on the ground that there was a technical defect in the Court proceedings under which the auction sale was conducted on behalf of the trustees.

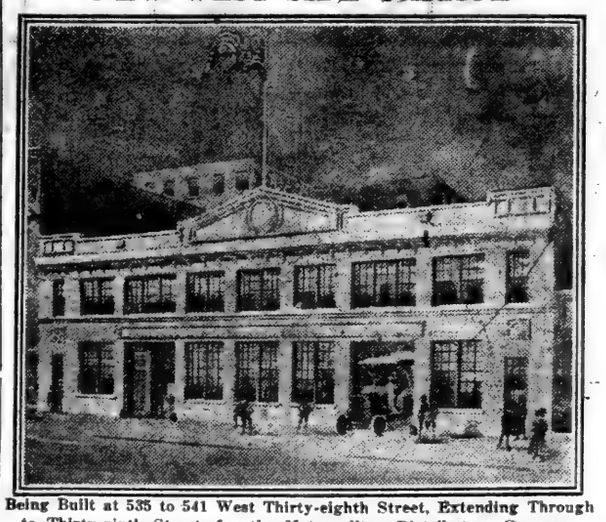
The objection raised by this third title company has now been tested out in the Supreme Court proceeding before Judge Tierney, and the validity of the title has been upheld.

This experience with the conflicting views of different title companies illustrates the superiority of the Torrens method of registering titles over the private title company system.

In the present instance hundreds of buyers took title in good faith relying upon the policies of a reputable title company, but afterward found their titles clouded because of a contrary opinion by another title company. Under a Torrens registration, the examination of the title is made under the direction and supervision of the Court and is confirmed by the judgment of the Supreme Court, with the result that for the future the title so registered cannot be questioned by any person, all questions having been adjudicated by the Supreme Court.

In the present proceedings the sellers were represented by Morgan J. O'Brien and by Miller, King, Land & Trafford. The proceedings were conducted on behalf of the petitioners by Walter Fairchild, Secretary and Counsel for the Torrens Title League.

NEW WEST SIDE GARAGE



Being Built at 535 to 541 West Thirty-eighth Street, Extending Through to Thirty-ninth Street, for the Metropolitan Distributors Company at a Cost of $150,000 from Plans by James S. Maher.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x 90; Broadway, n w corner of 140th St, 99.11x90; Ellerslie Corporation to Gemell Corporation, $72 West 140th St, mtg $471,000, all liens, May 29; attorney, A. Allenberg. 370 East 149th St.....$100

BROADWAY, 1,237-9, w s, 234.5x40x irregular; Hopaltrun Realty Co. to Jere F. Donovan, 124 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, confirmation deed; attorneys, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, Columbia Trust Co., trustee, to same, s and e s, &c, all liens, mtg $937,500, May 29; attorneys, same.....$1,003,750

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 94 ft n of 123d St, 21.11x90; H. Lente to Mary Lente, 104 Morningside Av, ½ part, May 29; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,310 3d Av.....$1

JACKSON ST, 321, e s, 25x100, N. E. Vall Co. to Frank Blanchard, 362 Riverside Drive, mtgs $17,000, all liens, May 29; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway..$1

MADISON ST, 403-7, n s, 50x— to s s Grand St, (350-52), Wm. Lungarten & Co. to Chebra Agudas Achim Chesed Shel Emeth, 345 Grand St, May 28; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

5TH ST, 428-38 East, s s, 2 lots, each 25x98.2; G. A. Thompson et al, trustees, to Roman Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, 135 East 2nd St, May 29; attorneys, Olin, C. and Perry, P., 149 Broadway.....$33,500

5TH ST, 430 East, n s, 25x98.2, same to same, May 29; attorneys, Olin, C. and Perry, P., 149 Broadway.....$16,750

5TH AV, s e corner 106th St, 50.11x84; Marcarette Griffith to Max Korner, 18 East 106th St, mtg $80,000, May 27; attorney, Leo Rosenberg, 115 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, 1,901, e s, 6 corner 110th St, 70.11x100; Olds Construction Co. to Jacob Manowitz, 58-63 West 110th St., mtg $153,000, all liens, May 27; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

39TH ST, 328 East, s s, 25x98.9; B. F. Robinson to Jno. & Pellegrino Mule, 302 East 31st St; mtg $9,800, all liens, May 29; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

40TH ST, 311 West, n s, 25.4x98.9; Alice M. McKibbin to Madeleine R. McKibbin, and M. M. McKibbin to Arthur Du Bois, 901 Lexington Av, 2 deds, h and s, c s s, May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

61ST ST, 244 West, n s, 25x100.5; Metropolitan Savings Bank to Richard Carrol, 401 West 59th St, all liens, May 23; attorney, Jas. A. Delehanty, 115 Broadway.....$1,000

62D ST, s s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; Farmers Loan & Trust Co. to Arrow Holding Corp, 217 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,000

SAME PROPERTY; Arrow Holding Corp. to B. L. and Stella de J. Tim, 524 5th Av, mtg $25,000, all liens, May 29; attorney, same.....$100

104TH ST, 24 East, s s, 25x100.11, foreclosure May 21; John Mulholland, referee, to Edward H. Delafield of Noroton, Conn., as Commissioner; attorney, Baldwin & M., 32 Nassau.....$28,000

126TH ST, 113-15 East, n s, 50x99.11; Philip Weinstein to Rockville Holding Co., 170 Broadway, May 28; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, Rockwell Holding Co. to Harry A. Realty Co., 170 Broadway, mtg $37,000, attorney, same.....$1

182D ST, 534 West, s s, 17.10x70; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Lina Kolb, 1,445 St. Nicholas Av, b. and s., all liens, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, same to same, May 29; attorney, same.....$100

182D ST, 536 West, s s, 17.10x70; same to same, b. and s., all liens, May 29; attorney, same.....$100

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, s w corner of Home St, 100x 85.3x100.4x50.4; Hilda Realty Co. to Samuel Tourmberg, 24 Home St, and another, mtg $48,000, May 29; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$100

BOSTON RD, 1,896-98, s e s, 44.6x83.1x 98.2; Mary E. Farley to Joseph Farley, 1,896-98 Boston Rd, March 31; attorney, James Farley, 1,896-98 Boston Rd.....Gift

CONCORD AV, n e corner of 147th St, 20x 100; Annie Kuker to Bernard Tashker, 940 East 173d St, and another, mtg $4,000, May 28; attorneys, Koppelman & W., 144 Rivington St.....$1

FAILE ST, e s, 500.6 ft s of Bancroft St, 20x100; Samuel Gottlieb, 717 West 177th St, to Rose Solomon, 548 Tiffany St, mtg $7,500, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HEATH AV, e s, 262.7 ft n of land of Tena N. Reed, 20.6x100; Hannah Horan to Frank B. McCarthy, 2,888 Heath Av, May 31; attorney, Hannah Horan, 2,888 Heath Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frank B. McCarthy to James Horan, 2,388 Heath Av, May 31; attorney, same.....$1

JACKSON AV, n w corner of Home St, W. 100.5 ft to e s of Boston Road x n 253.11 ft to Jackson Av, 232.9 ft to beginning; Rosewater Realty Corporation to Barnet Teltz, 31 West 115th St, and another, mtg $100,000, May 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LONGFELLOW Av, 1,447, w s, 25x100; Harry L. Smith to Nathan Weiss, 157 Vermilyea Av, mtg $7,000, May 29; attorneys, Friedman & S., 277 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 24 and 25, map of Estates Development Co. & ano., Bronx Shore Development Co. to Abraham Stern, 1,068 5th Av, May 29; attorney, E. A. Karelsen, 87 Nassau St.....$1,000

LOTS 46-50, block 86, map Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Place, April 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, Esplanade Realty Co. to Fred W. Sieness, Wellsboro, Penn., ½ part, April 24; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Horace B. Packer, same address, 2-8 part, April 24; attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 28 and 29, map University Heights, n. s.; Anna F. Hodgins to William C. Bergen, 130 West 180th St, May 28; attorney, H. B. Chambers, 115 Broadway.....$1

LOT, 200, map of Van Nest Park; Mary Criddle, widow, to Mary C. Tague, 250 West 130th St, Nov. 13, 1918; attorney, Mary C. Tague, 250 West 130th St.....$100

MAIN ST, w s, Lots 712 and 713, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; John A. Bolles, referee, to William J. McNulty, 478 West 159th St, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

MARION AV, s w corner of 178th St, 50x100; Eitel Construction Co. to Nesor Realty Co., 2,386 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, mtg $39,000, May 28; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....$100

MINFORD PLACE, 1,350, s s, 50x100; Mathilda W. Meyer to John Hasmets, mtg $15,000, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, e s, 108 ft s of 175th St, 18x150; Weisamann Holding Co. to Catherine Haydeu, 1,629 Washington Av, May 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 48 ft s of 185th St, 22x85x30x84.11; Benjamin Weinerman to Dora Holmberg, 71 East 116th St, mtg $3,625, May 28; attorney, M. T. Barrows, 299 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 400 ft s of 185th St, 22x85x30x84.11; Dora Rothberg to William Manne, 15 West 110th St, mtg $7,000, May 29; attorney, M. T. Barrows, 299 Broadway.....$100

RYER AV, 2,362, e s, 50x100; Alfred W. Levi to Yetta Levitas, 367 Ford St, mtg $23,000, May 29; attorney, Leon Burkes, 61 Delancey St.....$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,138, e s, 40x100; Max Hubner to Pinkus Wasserstein, 412 East 51st St, mtg $32,000, May 29; attorneys, Koppelman & W., 144 Delancey St.....$100

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 197th St, 18x84.1x18x85.1; Fred'k Wein and another, executors, to Elizabeth Graham, 4,318 15th Av, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, May 29; attorney, Phelps & Co., 363 East Fordham Road.....$100

VYSE AV, w s, 425 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Nathan Eisenbogen to Isaac Yellen, 1,781 Bathgate Av, mtg $7,000, May 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,000

WALLACE AV, 1,914, 25x100; Charles J. Roswell to Maurice Marymont, 1,914 Wallace Av, mtg $4,000, May 29; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, 2,358-T, w s, 72x91, Sandow Realty Co. to Utility Realty Co., mtg $33,000, May 23; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 170 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Utility Realty Co. to Harry L. Well, at Woodmere, L. I., May 23; attorney, same.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 108.5 ft s of 75th Av; x n 23 to beg; x w 50 x s 24 x e 150 to beg; thence s 23.3x n 100.7 to Webb Av; x e 24.5 to beg; Jennie H. Waterhouse to Chas. H. Attwater, 2,460 Webb Av, May 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WILKINS AV, 1,447, w s, 50x91.7x56.2x99.7, Dixie Security Co. to Michael Tultsky and another, 861 East 179th St, mtg $54,000, May 28; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 256 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 4,431, w s, 50x127.11, Samuel J. Bettman to Sanford S. Bettman, 2,018 Creston Av, Sept. 14, 1918; attorney, Sandford S. Bettman, 1,698 Topping Av.....$1

136TH ST, n s, 180.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 62.6x100; Arthur D. Cahn to Denwood Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, May 27; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St.....$100

165TH ST, n s, 50.4 ft w of Carroll Place, 25.3x134.6; Sarah A. Suiter to Alex S. Wells, 565 Walton Av, May 29; attorney, A. Bell, 391 East 149th St.....$1

169TH ST, s s, 176 ft e of Fulton Av west, 54.3x irr, 100.11x s 43.11x n 101.5 to beginning; Barbara S. Herdt to Felix Gottfried, 740 Jennings St, May 14; attorney, M. Ravinovitch, 230 Grand St.....$10,100

177TH ST, 807 East, n s, 49.7x114.8; Anna Kornbluth to Mary Botcharansky, 1,414 47th St, Brooklyn, mtg $33,000, May 28; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St.....$100

214TH ST, 700 East, 25x100; Teresa Ferro to Maria Di Grazio, 514 East 119th St, mtg $3,000, May 27; attorney, Charles Novello, 320 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

JACKSON ST, 32, e s, 22x100, P. M., May 28; Frank Blanchard to Nat. Bank of Am. Co., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., due as per bond, 6 p. c.....$6,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 106th St, 50.11x84, P. M., May 27; Max Korner to Marcarette E. Griffith, 21 East 56th St, 5 years, attorneys, Mitchell & M., 44 Wall St.....$80,000

5TH ST, 430 East, s s, 25x98.2, P. M., May 29; Maurice Hornewalde to Griswold A. Thompson, 375 Park Av, and another, trustees, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

17TH ST, 227-39 West, n s, 120.4x42.4, Alex Shapiro, 3302 Broadway, to Lillie Sookne, 116 West 129th St, due June 1, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $120,500; attorney, Louis Manheim, 3302 Broadway.....$14,500

40TH ST, 311 West, n s, 25.4x98.9, P. M., May 2, Madeleine R. McKibbin to John C. Clark, 225 West 86th St, and another, executors, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

48TH ST, 509 West, n s, 25x100.5, P. M., May 28; Hermine Bolunga to Central Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, 5 years; attorney, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$9,000

62D ST, s s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.5, P. M., May 29; Arrow Holding Corp. to Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 Exchange Place, William St, 3 years; attorneys, Geller, H., 22 Exchange Place.....$25,000

70TH ST, 168 East, n s, 16.8x100.5, P. M., May 29; Joseph W. Burden to Gertrude H. Smith, 515 Madison Av, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

71ST ST, 217 East, n s, 20.8x102.2, P. M., May 28; Edward Bornhoeft to Louis Premo, 215 East 91st St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$3,000

93D ST, 29 East, n s, 17x68.8, P. M., May 29; L. M. Kahn to Louis M. Simson, 29 East 93d St, 5 years, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $13,000; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 277 Broadway.....$9,000

123D ST, 226 West, s s, 25x100.11, May 29; Augusta E. Cohnfeld to Frances T. Quinn, 2 East 127th St due June 1, 1922, interest as per bond, prior mtg $21,750.....$2,250

126TH ST, 113 and 115 East, n s, 50x99.11, P. M., May 26; Rockville Holding Co. to Philip Weinstein, 346 West End Av, due May 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$37,000

182D ST, 554-6 West, s s, 2 lots, each 17.10x70, 2 P. M. mtgs, $4,750 each, May 29; Lina Kolb to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due April 1, 1924.....$9,500

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, n w corner of Home St, 232.9x253.11 to Boston Road x irregular; Barnet Teltz and another to Rosenwater Realty Corp., May 29, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100,000

LOTS 26 and 27, map of University Heights North; William C. Bergen to Anna F. Hodgins, 105 East Tremont Av, May 29, due Oct. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. B. Chambers, 115 Broadway.....$7,000

MAIN ST, w s, Lots 712 and 713, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; William J. McNulty to Charles J

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Judge Gary of U. S. Steel Corporation Buys 110-Acre Estate at Jericho, L. I.

PROPERTY HELD AT $300,000

Active Buying in the Bronx and Brooklyn—Demand for Small Dwellings on the Increase.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, bought the country estate of James B. Taylor at Jericho, L. I., consisting of 110 acres with a large residence designed by Warren & Wetmore. The property, which was held at $300,000, was purchased with all its furnishings and live stock. The Wheatley Hills Real Estate Corporation negotiated the sale.

The property owners in the immediate neighborhood are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Bronson Winthrop, James A. Burden, Commodore Robert E. Todd, Joseph S. Stevens, George Edward Kent, and Middleton S. Burrill. The new owner will take title to the property on July 15.

Buying Private Dwellings.

Walter D. Pinkus and others sold the four-story dwelling, 20 by 100, held at $60,000, at 70 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a client of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., who will alter it into small apartments.

Dr. Francis Tweddell has sold, through Stephen Yates, to a client of the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, 71 West Sixty-eighth Street. This is a modern five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.5, on the north side of West Sixty-eighth Street, just east of Columbus Avenue.

James H. Cruikshank sold to John Crawley the three-story dwelling at 41 West 126th Street, on lot 20.10 by 99.11, assessed at $8,200. Joseph P. Day was the broker.

The Lawmor Realty Company, Inc., 119 West 111th Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, 14 by 60 by 100, to Oscar Ladner through Shaw & Co.

P. S. Clark and others sold the four-story and basement house, on lot 20 by 100, held at $60,000, at 42 East Sixtieth Street to a client of Pease & Elliman.

Tenement Deals.

Leonard G. Robinson, President of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., sold the five-story tenement, with stores, at 328 East Thirty-ninth Street, to Joseph and Pellegrino Mule through Maurice Wertheim.

Henry Gennerich sold the five four-story double flats, on plot 125 by 98 irregular, held at $75,000 and renting for $8,000, at 335 to 343 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a client of S. H. Raphael Company, Inc., who contemplates the erection of a garage on the site.

Albert D. Morstadt sold the five-story flat, on lot 18.9 by 81.6, at 336 West Fifteenth Street to a client of the Duross Company.

The Bronx Market.

M. L. & C. Ernst sold three three-family houses, each on lot 25 by 100, at 851, 855, and 863 Whitlock Avenue, to Samuel Brody, Oscar Weiner, and Nathan Eilenbogen, respectively, Leitner, Brener & Starr negotiated the deal.

The Municipal Liens Company of Rochester, N. Y., sold through G. Arnold Moser, its legal representative, four lots, 100 by 125, on the east side of Barker Avenue, 300 feet north of Post Street, to the O'Connell Contracting Company. The property is assessed for $8,500, which includes an old house.

The two-family brick dwelling at 890 Irvine Street, on a lot 25 by 100, was sold to a Mrs. Freund through Samuel Cowen.

Jacob B. Baum sold the five-story apartment house, 30 by 100, at 990 Freeman Street, through J. Clarence Davies and Charles Lopard.

Michael Retzker sold the five-story new-law apartment house, on plot 50 by 85 by 100, held at $65,000 and renting for $10,000, at 1,367 Plimpton Avenue, to an investing client of Charles S. Kohler, Inc.

The three-family brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 1,459 Bryant Avenue was sold by a client of Ronald K. Brown through D. A. Trotta.

Josephine Pfriemer sold the dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, at 2,075 Bathgate Avenue through Charles R. Faruolo.

C. Weissman sold the dwelling at 4,068 Park Avenue to a Mrs. Hayden through R. Rassmussen.

Elizabeth Hogue bought the two-family house, on lot 25 by 72, at 2,709 Kingsbridge Terrace from a Mrs. Gifford through Thorn & Co.

The same brokers sold the vacant lot on the east side of Morris Avenue, 220 feet north of 196th Street, to Everett Murgatroyd for Amanda Sharp.

Lillian Materne sold the three-story brick dwelling, on lot 17 by 100, at 406 East 142d Street to Douglas Brinkley.

Cahn & Cahn sold to Jacob Friedman 871 East 164th Street, northwest corner Stebbins Avenue, a three-story brick three-family house, on plot 32 by 77 irregular.

Brooklyn Sales.

The two-story-and-cellar one-family brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 128 Senator Street, between Colonial Road and Ridge Boulevard, was bought by John F. Holten from a client of the Bulkley & Horton Company.

John Schauf, Armetta M. Klinke, and Carrie Geisler sold the lots, each 20 by 80, at 1,893, 1,395, and 1,397 Flatbush Avenue, to the Argyle Holding Company, which owns the adjoinnig 80-foot plot, making a total frontage of 140 feet on Flatbush Avenue, and running through to Rogers Avenue, where there is a frontage of 180 feet. On this plot a motion-picture theatre, with a seating capacity of 3,000, the largest in Brooklyn, will be erected, William S. Baker negotiated the sale.

The Artee Realty Corporation sold two dwellings, at 1,859 Sixty-second Street and 1,758 Sixty-fourth Street, Mapleton Park, to Joseph Isol and Mrs. Charles A. Barrack, respectively. The Realty Trust negotiated the sale.

The Realty Associates sold the two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 32 by 100, at 1,149 Fifty-first Street to James A. Fogarty through A. J. Murphy. To Gussie Mittleman they sold the two-story brick dwelling, on lot 22.9 by 100, at 2,012 Eighty-fifth Street, through Leon Luft.

The Calgal Realty Company sold the four-story tenement building, with stores, on lot 20 by 80, at 6,716 Fourteenth Avenue, through B. J. Sforza.

J. Jacobs bought the dwelling at 96 Bay Twenty-fifth Street from the Real Home Real Estate Corporation.

The two-story business buildings, each on lot 20 by 100, at 7,007 and 7,011 Third Avenue, held at $2,700, were sold through the James F. Kerns Company.

Rose Gabler sold the two-story two-family house at 9 St. Francis Place to Jane Musgrave through Charles Partridge.

C. Green sold the three-story two-family brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 313 West Street to A. Municher through S. H. Frankenheim.

The Union Dime Savings Bank sold the vacant plot, 89.3 by 858.1, at the southwest corner of Alabama and Atlantic Avenues, to the Rosevale Realty Company, Inc. A garage, covering the entire plot, will be erected on the site.

The three-story three-family brick house, on a plot 25 by 100, at 106 South Ninth Street, was sold by the Baker Estate, Inc., to a client of Baffa & Dixon. The same brokers sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling at 172 Rodney Street for Mrs. A. McCollough.

Great Neck Sale.

The James C. Crane estate at Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., having a frontage of 206 feet on West Drive and 200 feet on Nassau and Beverly Drives, was sold to Mrs. August Egerer through I. G. Wolf. With the residence, which was designed by Aymar Embury, 2d, the place was held at $50,000.

Borough of Richmond.

The estate of Charles Rosenberg sold the dwelling and plot fronting on Richmond Turnpike, Westervelt Avenue, and Brook Street, Tompkinsville, to Frank D. Maresch, for immediate improvement, through Moffat & Schwab.

Westchester Sales.

The Tuck property, held at $50,000, at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, was sold to H. H. Duden through David Stewart and R. K. MacLea. The same brokers sold for Ti Linn Seiler his residence on Ridge Road, Sagamore Park, held at $35,000, to Frank W. Wilson.

E. M. Ramsdell bought the residence of E. F. Leash on Fisher Avenue, White Plains, through the Robert E. Farley Organization.

Greenwich Estate Sold.

Indian Chase, the large estate of Thomas M. Hodgens, on Indian Field Road, Greenwich, Conn., consisting of fifteen acres, with large stone house, garage, and outbuildings, held at $150,000, has been sold. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the transaction. The name of the buyer has been withheld.

THE JAMES GORDON BENNETT ESTATE, CONSISTING OF 500 LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Sale Ordered by Executors of the Bennett Estate to Carry Out the Provisions of the Will —The Property, Held Vacant for Years, Has Been a Formidable Barrier to the Northerly Extension of Manhattan Island's Housing Facilities



Looking East Over the Bennett Estate, Showing Apartment House Section East of Broadway, 181st to 187th Streets.

The announcement made last week to the effect that the real estate holdings of the late James Gordon Bennett, located on Washington Heights, just north of 181st Street, were to be sold at public auction on June 10, in the Vesey Street Salesrooms, created an unusual stir among operators, brokers, and investors.

The sale is to be held so that certain provisions in Mr. Bennett's will may at once be carried out.

The tract, which has been held intact from the time of purchase, has been subdivided into 500 building lots. It is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at almost $2,000,000, but Joseph P. Day, the auctioneer, announces that he has been instructed to sell the property regardless of price to the highest bidder.

In a joint statement issued yesterday by Rodman Wanamaker, one of the executors of the estate, and Robert W. Candler, attorney, the reasons for the sale were stated to be as follows:

"The late Mr. Bennett provided in his will for the establishment and maintenance of a suitable and comfortable home and pecuniary aid for journalists who have been employed for at least ten years upon, or by, or in connection with any daily newspaper or journal regularly published on or after November 11, 1918, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and who shall, by reason of old age, accident, bodily infirmity and through lack of means be unable to care for themselves or need a home or aid."

It is in order to carry out the terms of Mr. Bennett's will that a sale of the Fort Washington property belonging to the estate has been ordered.

"The first definite move in that direction was made on Friday, May 16 last, on which date the James Gordon Bennett Memorial Home for New York Journalists was chartered as a membership corporation by the Secretary of State, Francis M. Hugo.

"The incorporators of the Memorial were Rodman Wanamaker, J. D. Kelley, Josiah K. Ohl of New York City, Robert W. Candler of Short Hills, N. J., and Thomas T. Sherman of Rye, N. Y.

"The home is to be erected and maintained in accordance with the will of the late Mr. Bennett in memory of his father, 'for whom the same shall be a perpetual memorial.'

"The property to be sold by Mr. Day to the highest bidders on June 10 was inherited by the late James Gordon Bennett from his father, and formerly was the location of the Bennett 'country' home, and the scene of many social gatherings. On a part of the property, lying just west of Fort Washington Avenue, are all that remain of the bastions of old Fort Washington, a stronghold of the Colonial troops during the period of the Revolution.

When the Fort Washington Heights and Buena Vista Syndicates on April 20, 1909, sold their property, located between 176th Street and 181st Street, Broadway and Riverside Drive, for $3,000 to $10,000 a lot, some of the shrewdest real estate men in New York said: "Now the Bennett property will soon be sold, or at least improved." But these men were mistaken. The late James Gordon Bennett was not yet ready then to sell or improve his estate. This continued to be the attitude of Mr. Bennett toward his Fort Washington estate until the very day of his death, May 14, 1918.

The property as divided consists of 500 plots and lots, with frontages on Broadway, Fort Washington Avenue, Northern Avenue, Bennett Avenue, Riverside Drive, and all the other longitudinal highways and laterals in the area between 182d and 187th Streets, Broadway and the Hudson River. Some of the land to be sold is at the highest elevation on Manhattan Island, the site of old Fort Washington, with one big block of lots so located as to be necessary to the extension of Fort Washington Park north of its present line.

The north side of 181st Street, west of Broadway, now is, to all intents and purposes, the south line of the Bennett estate, for the reason that the wave of apartment building from the south long since would have rolled over most of the comparatively small holdings along the north side of 181st Street had not the great Bennett estate, like a "Chinese Wall," barred the further advance of building until the demand had caught up with the supply.

Ever since 1835, when the elder Bennett made his first Fort Washington Heights "farm" purchase, the property has been held intact. The sale to be held on June 10 will be the first opportunity ever given the public to b for one inch of it, and many an active operator of a few decades ago "passed out" waiting for the Bennett estate to be sold.

It is indeed doubtful that the property would be sold even now, especially w. vacant lots literally "dragging bottom" and a building "boom" a matter of very early necessity, except for the fact that the late Mr. Bennett expressly provided, in his will, for the erection and maintenance of a home for New York City journalists.

Discussing the sale, Joseph P. Day said yesterday:

"The Bennett estate is where building for the relief of the better class apartment tenants will begin. Other 'booms' will follow, or may materialize at the same time, but the sale of the Bennett estate means just one thing, which is that the city's biggest and most noted builders are going to start building there before making a beginning elsewhere.

"In April, 1909, I sold the Buena Vista Syndicate lots and plots, located just south of the Bennett holding, for $3,000 to $10,000 a lot. Since that time every lot has been resold, some several times. Every lot is now improved with a fine apartment house, and the rentals are higher than we, of ten years ago, ever dared dream would be paid on Washington Heights.

"It is the consensus, now, that the Heights rents are going to higher levels. Buyers at the Buena Vista sale in 1909 made profits, and those who since have purchased at private sale, and built, have done the same."



Broadway and 181st Street.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES ADOPTED BY WALL STREET—BUYS $7,000,000 IN BONDS

An epoch-making event of utmost importance to real estate the country over is forecast in the announcement of the purchase by the National City Company of an issue of $7,000,000 of first mortgage 5½ per cent. secured on the Realty and Trinity Buildings, conceded to be among the foremost office structures in the city. They cover two blocks of the most valuable land in New York, bounded by Broadway, Cedar, and Thames Streets, Trinity Place, and adjoin Trinity churchyard.

This is the initial issue of realty securities to be underwritten by large financial houses in Wall Street. The acceptance of real estate by financial interests, who heretofore have regarded it as too slow an asset for their attention, reflects a most promising prospect for the nationalization of New York property from an investment viewpoint. And of importance, also, is the fact that the National City Company by accepting this proposition has opened the possibility of an early acceptance by lenders on mortgage of the principal of long-term mortgages, which practice would cure another great defect which is retarding real estate progress.

This issue, which the National City Company is putting to the public, is guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States Realty and Improvement Company. It represents a first mortgage executed by the Trinity Building Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, of which Laurence McGuire is President.

The issue guaranteed by the United States Realty and Improvement Company is not only safeguarded by a wholly sufficient property value, but is further secured through semi-annual payments of principal based on a fixed scale of amortization or sinking fund during twenty years, the life of the mortgage, which payments automatically increase the value of the security and guarantee. Thus is founded the guaranteed mortgage bonds the National City Company, of which Charles E. Mitchell is President, has unexpectedly and so successfully distributed among the public of the country as to make certain the assumption that other underwritings of this character will henceforth be on the counters of influential distributers of industrial, railroad and other bonds.

The huge buildings, each on a separate block of land bisected by Thames Street, admittedly among the best of the high-grade office buildings in this country, are commonly referred to as the "Trinity Twins." The Realty has twenty-one stories and the Trinity twenty, the latter having been erected about fourteen years ago, the former a year or so later. The buildings have a façade in Indiana limestone blocks from the street level to the roof, and combined cover a ground area of approximately 33,000 square feet and a frontage of 130 feet on Broadway, directly opposite the Equitable Building.

The bonds are sold to the public at 99½, at which price they yield a fraction better than 5½ per cent.

The $7,000,000 mortgage, according to five of the foremost appraisers in the city retained in this transaction, is less than two-thirds of the actual value of the properties in the current market. This asset is further secured by the guarantee of the United States Realty and Improvement Company and its subsidiaries, which, during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1919, returned a net income after all deductions, including $596,500 on its outstanding debenture bonds, of $1,480,095, or a rate of $9.15 a share on $16,162,800 of capital stock.

Discussing the transaction yesterday C. E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, said:

"First mortgages on large units of improved real estate in centres of fixed values in New York City, where the margins between such mortgages and the assessed and appraised values of the property have been equal to or in excess of the requirements prescribed in laws for savings bank investment, and where established earning power has clearly shown margins of safety over and above interest and reasonable depreciation, have presented a degree of security that has always attracted the most exacting of investment money.

"This degree of safety and security has been such, however, that the large insurance companies have been willing to take such first mortgages considerably below the rates prevailing in the security investment market. As a result the smaller investor and bond buyer has had scarce opportunity to take advantage of this character of first mortgage, and where he has availed himself of smaller mortgages he has lacked marketability for his loans that has detracted from his character of investment.

"The war has brought a change. Appreciation of patriotic duty in purchase of Liberty bonds has drained the insurance companies of their surplus funds for customary investment, and the losses payable by life insurance companies incident to casualties during the war and the great toll taken through the influenza epidemics have affected treasuries to the point where the insurance companies cannot freely, for the time being at least, carry the burden of the large mortgages, as they have done in past years, and, at the same time, meet the calls for mortgage money for new building construction that are now most pressing.

"The absence of this character of mortgage money has to no inconsiderable degree been responsible for lack of building construction in New York City in recent months, resulting in phenomenal rent increases both in office and apartment buildings, increases which have meant actual suffering to thousands of people and have forced upon business men the necessity for added margins of profit in their business and added wages to those who have been forced to pay the higher rent in such a way as to materially increase the general inflation already existent.

"Under the circumstances insurance companies have naturally looked for relief through possible payment of maturing seasoned mortgages long in their portfolios, and owners of huge building properties have by this tightening in the renewal market seen the danger to their own financial structures in constantly recurring mortgage maturities.

"With building owners thus faced with a situation in which they must conclude that their perfect safety lies only in long-term mortgages, gradually amortized or reduced from regular annual payments to be made from earnings, and with insurance companies faced with a situation in which they must welcome the opening of some new channel for mortgage money if the building situation is to be alleviated, the security buyer is given a new and a very real opportunity in this premier class of secured loan.

"The very fact that he is offered the opportunity at close to 1 per cent. higher interest return than has been enjoyed in the past by insurance companies on similar security will unquestionably prove an enticement to him. The higher interest rate, combined with the marketability for the securities which is assured through the handling of such loans by strong financial institutions with nation-wide distributing forces, should be attractive not only to individual investors but to the very insurance companies who in the past have carried such loans directly in large but unmarketable units.

"The loan on the Trinity and United States Realty and Improvement Company buildings at 111 and 115 Broadway, introduced as the obligation of the Trinity Buildings Corporation of New York, marks an initial financial operation designed to afford not only an exceptional opportunity to the investor in securities, but as well to afford relief to insurance companies and to the payer of rent. It is a class of financing that should in the ultimate have its effect in the stimulation of building and in the improvement of New York City real estate values."

Walter Stabler, Controller Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said: "In my opinion this is the most interesting and significant occurrence in real estate matters for a long time. It marks an entire change in the methods of financing large real estate mortgages in the City of New York.

"I think the great banking institutions that have initiated this business deserve the congratulations and co-operation of all who are interested in the real estate business of our city. There can be no question as to the absolute security of carefully placed mortgages on New York City real estate, and such investments are not subject to many of the difficulties which attend investments in securities of public service corporations of all descriptions.

"Nor are such securities, in my opinion, likely to be subject to the fluctuations in price that many other investments are constantly showing. I believe there are a great many small investors in this city who feel confidence in something that they can look at and examine themselves, and form their own conclusions as to values, rather than attempt to figure very elaborate and complicated statements which can be understood only by experts in various lines.

"Real estate is a commodity and investment of such universal interest and knowledge that I can but believe the public will take this and similar offerings readily, and that when financial matters are in an easier shape issues can be made at lower interest rates than are now possible."

136 DWELLINGS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS IN HOMEWOOD COLONY, BROOKLYN

A new record in real estate transactions has been established by the City and Suburban Homes, which has just completed the sale of 136 private dwellings in three weeks.

In each and every sale the buyer is an investor who has never before owned the property he occupied.

The dwellings sold, contracts for which were delivered to the buyers yesterday, are located in what is known as the Homewood Colony in Sixteenth to Eighteenth Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Seventy-fourth Streets, Brooklyn. They are two-story frame structures built in rows and contain six rooms and bath, which were rented at about an average of $27 a month. They were sold to tenants for $3,200 each on terms that made it easier to buy than to pay rent.

Discussing this remarkable transaction in the annual report of the City and Suburban Homes Company, President Allan Robinson says:

"It is manifestly wrong that the deficit of one property should be made up out of the earnings of another property, and wherever it is humanly possible to do so each separate property in a company of this sort, which depends for its income on rents from people of moderate means, ought to be self-supporting. Our suburban development at Homewood has, for various reasons, never been so successful as we should have liked.

"The houses were seventeen miles away from the main office, and the difficulty of conducting the property under these conditions increased each year with the age of the buildings. It was found to be a practical impossibility to keep the houses in the kind of repair which would reflect credit on the company without expending a very large amount of money. For example, last year the repairs on our Homewood houses cost the company more than the repairs in our largest Manhattan tenement.

"There were only 370 families in our Homewood houses and the investment is in the neighborhood of $800,000. In the Avenue A property there are 1,257 families and the investment is over $2,000,000. The only way in which we could keep on maintaining the Homewood property was either to raise the rents materially, or else make up the deficit with the aid of our Manhattan tenements.

"Neither of these plans was deemed advisable, and the alternative was to offer the Homewood houses for sale.

"On April 3 our houses in rows, numbering 136, were offered on easy terms to the tenants occupying them. Within two weeks' time 100 of these houses were taken by the tenants and, in another week the remaining thirty-six were sold to outsiders.

"To a tenant who had been paying $26 a month in rent we offered the house he occupied for $3,200, payable in quarterly installments over a period of ten years. When $1,200 has thus been paid, title will be transferred and a first mortgage of $2,000 will be taken back by the company. During the ten-year term the company retains title to the property, paying the land taxes, water rates and fire insurance and charging the tenant $22 a month for rent.

"Taking the quarterly and monthly payment together, the total cost to the tenant during the entire period is $32 a month. Under this arrangement the tenant undertakes to make the repairs. There is not much doubt that our houses in rows could have been rented for $35 a month, if we had cared to solve the problem that way. As a matter of fact, the prevailing rents in and around Homewood are in the neighborhood of from $30 to $40, so that in effect the company is selling its houses to its tenants for practically the same monthly amount they would have to pay for rent for other similar houses.

"The houses not taken by the tenants were sold to outsiders for $3,500. Besides the houses referred to above, there were twenty-one detached houses which the company built for sale several years ago, but was never able to sell. There were also thirteen houses which were put up by a speculative builder two years ago, the company taking a mortgage on each one. These houses the company was obliged to take over a short time later. All of the thirteen houses have been sold at fair prices and ten of the detached houses have been disposed of. The remaining detached houses will find a ready market as soon as they are offered to the public."

The report then goes on to predict an increased dividend and then takes up the rent situation of the present day:

"The rent question in New York is a burning one. The production of houses has been far below the normal for three years as a result of war causes. Similar conditions prevail to a greater or less extent throughout the entire country, but in the larger cities, and particularly in New York, the congestion of population and the consequent demand for homes has resulted in an abnormal condition which is reflected in high rents. It is probable that, in the coming Fall and Winter, the distress of tenants who are unable to meet the demand of landlords will be very great. It is true that the cost of operation has been greater this year than last, and greater last year than the one before, and landlords are entitled to an increase in rent, particularly in view of the fact that, as a general rule, tenants are getting higher pay than they received prior to the war. In our own case a rise of rents became imperatively necessary in December, 1918. The expenses increased in the last twelve months $42,038.76 over the twelve months immediately preceding.

"A number of schemes have been proposed for relieving the housing situation. I know of no way in which real relief can come except by providing more homes. This means new construction. With the present high construction costs it is hardly probable that new building can be expected through the ordinary agencies. The speculative builder, for example, will not enter the field of building construction unless he can see a larger return upon his money than now seems possible.

"A careful investigation was made with a view to ascertaining if this company can build at present construction costs, and promise a fair return upon the capital invested. I am convinced that it can do so not only in Queens, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, where land values are low, but also in Manhattan, and that capital invested by this company at these times can earn 5 per cent., with a sufficient reserve set aside to provide for the reproduction of the buildings so erected. In view of the record of achievement of this company, and its well-known social viewpoint with regard to the housing of wage earners, there ought to be no difficulty in securing substantial amounts from public-spirited citizens, if the latter can only be aroused to a realization of the situation. I am further convinced that if this company were put in a position where it could begin operations at once, the effect of such leadership would be to start up a general building movement."

The report shows that the net earnings of the company for the last year have been somewhat lower than those of the two preceding years, but this is accounted for by the enormous increase in expenditures for that period. The gross earnings for the year were $834,198.94, from which operating expenses of $491,641.48 and interest of $124,891.59 were taken, leaving a net income of $217,665.87. A 4 per cent. dividend of $167,860.59 was paid, leaving earnings in excess of dividend requirements amounting to $50,005.28.

The City and Suburban Homes Company is the most conspicuous example in the United States of a company engaged in the building and management of improved homes for wage earners. It houses over 15,000 persons in its various properties, and their welfare and comfort are matters of its immediate concern; but the company's most important work is the demonstration of the commercial success of its plan. The experimental stage in this demonstration has been passed and the company has emerged therefrom to occupy a unique position.

QUEENS RENTS TO INCREASE

A. F. Mathews of the G. X. Mathews Company, in testimony recently given before the committee of which Senator Lockwood is Chairman, which is investigating the housing problem, declared that rentals were regulated entirely by costs. He laid before the committee the record of cost and construction of Mathews's model flats, of which over 800 have been built in Brooklyn and Queens County. The record shows that the rentals have increased consistently since 1908, which was the low-water mark, having kept pace with the constant increase in cost of production, and represents an experience of about fifteen years in the Ridgewood section, Queens County.

The lowest rentals were offered in 1908, when five rooms and bath were furnished at $13 and $14. This low-water mark was due to low land values and indifferent transit. With the extension of rapid transit into Queens, land values and cost of production and labor also improved continually.

The record of rentals since 1908 for five rooms and bath charged for the Mathews model flats is as follows:

Year.	Rents	Yearly Income.	Value.
1908	$13 and $14	$884	$9,800
1912	14 and 15	1,035	10,000
1914	15 and 16	1,128	11,000
1916	16 and 17	1,200	12,000
1917	17 and 18	1,272	13,000
1918	18 and 19	1,344	14,000
1919	21 and 22	1,560	15,600
1920	23 and 24	1,704	17,000

The cost of new buildings always adjusts the rents. Based on present cost of production, the rents charged in Long Island City are exactly 50 per cent. above 1912.

The committee asked what the minimum price five-room apartment could be produced for under present costs, and Mr. Mathews replied at $23 and $24, based on land value, having excellent transit facilities. On this basis rooms would still rent at less than $5 per month, which is the minimum figure.

The committee also asked if in Mr. Mathews's opinion one and two family houses could not be properly and successfully built in the sections of Queens County served by transit, to which he replied that he did not believe it could be done, because land values were too high, and the ordinary one and two family building could not be erected at present costs and put within the reach of the masses. To increase the cost of production of a $4,000 house 75 per cent. meant too big a raise in the carrying charges.

When asked to give the benefit of his experience regarding the advisability of combining city departments and doing away with numerous inspections, Mr. Mathews replied that from twenty years' practical experience and constant study and intimate association with the subject, the Tenement House Department performed a most valuable and important function, and it would be a detriment to the housing standard of the future to interfere in any way with its scope of operation. The constant tendency should be for better and more up-to-date housing conditions. The reason that there are today in New York City actually 20,000 vacant apartments in old buildings with dark rooms, as Tenement House Commissioner Mann testified, proves conclusively that the people, no matter how badly pressed, do not want to live in the old, out-of-date and insanitary quarters. The tenement house law insists that every room must be light, airy, clean and sanitary, and it would be a step backward to saddle on the future tenement population of New York City anything reducing the present requirements and standards in housing. We live in an age of progress and the law should protect the tenants and give them every possible advantage.

Tenants in order to obtain up-to-date living quarters are willing to live in the outskirts of the city, where transit facilities sometimes are below par, and put up with many inconveniences rather than live in the old-style buildings. The only vacancies one ever sees in New York City nowadays are, as above stated, in old, dilapidated tenements. These should be torn down and rebuilt because they have outgrown their usefulness and are not humane places for people to live in. The Tenement House Department by all means should continue to safeguard the 4,500,000 people who are now compelled to live in this type of building in Greater New York.

"Shore Acres" at Auction.

"Shore Acres," a development consisting of 320 villa plots, each of about a quarter of an acre, situated on Long Island Sound, midway between Rye and Mamaroneck, will be offered at auction on the premises, Saturday afternoon, June 7, under the direction of George R. Read & Co. and Arthur C. Sheridan, agent and auctioneer.

REALTY HISTORY IN CHURCH SALE

Original Frontage on Fifth Avenue Was Sold in 1861 for $11,000 a Lot.

NOW VALUED AT $500,000

Civil War Caused Fifth Avenue Baptists to Use Forty-sixth Street Front for New Church.

In the sale last week of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, that congregation has parted with the last of its holdings on Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street originally acquired over sixty years ago. The history of its former property there, in view of the remarkable increase in values and the big commercial transformation in recent years furnishes some comparisons of more than ordinary interest.

It was just prior to the civil war that the congregation, later known as the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, having outgrown its old home in Norfolk Street between Broome and Grand Streets, made a big jump uptown by purchasing for its new edifice the three Fifth Avenue lots now known as 534 to 538 and fifty feet abutting on Forty-sixth Street surrounding the immediate southwest corner of those thoroughfares. At that time the site was far away from the active district of the city, as Fifth Avenue was not paved north of Fortieth Street and the Bull's Head Cattle Market was nearly opposite.

It was the original intention of the church to use the Fifth Avenue frontage for the new church and erect a fine chapel and parsonage on the Forty-sixth Street site. The outbreak of the war with its upset financial conditions caused a sudden change of plan, and in 1861 the trustees sold the three Fifth Avenue lots for $11,000 apiece, getting a total of $33,000 for the plot. In 1864 an additional fifty feet was bought in Forty-sixth Street and the church was erected on a frontage of eighty-five feet, reserving a fifteen-foot front for the parsonage.

The Fifth Avenue properties underwent several changes until 1883, when the Lotos Club bought the two lots at 536 and 538, fifty feet front, for $250,000, showing a big advance within thirty years over the price obtained by the church in 1861. Ten years later the club had an offer of $500,000 for its property, but the holding price was $600,000. It was reported, but never officially confirmed, that the offer came from John D. Rockefeller, who wanted to buy back the major part of the old church holdings and erect the new church which was then being seriously considered.

The Lotos Club held the site for a few years longer and when it did move to Fifty-seventh Street it got about $750,000 for its property. The buying syndicate soon after transferred it to the art firm of Knoedler & Co. for a price said to be slightly in advance of $800,000, and the present six-story building now occupied by the firm was completed in 1911.

In that year another important sale of the property was made, the purchaser being Daniel A. Loring, who paid the Knoedler firm more than $900,000 for the site, the art firm taking back an eighty-four year lease. In about fifty years, therefore, the lots which the church sold in 1861 for $11,000 apiece brought more than $450,000.

The Forty-sixth Street church site has been in the market for several years at a holding price of $500,000, and the new owner, Michael Dreicer, is said to have paid practically that price. Over two years ago John D. Rockefeller, Jr., bought a site on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street for the new church and plans were prepared for a structure to cost $500,000. Building operations have not been started, but work will undoubtedly begin at an early date, the church remaining in its present home until the completion of the Park Avenue edifice. Ultimately the old Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, which has been for years one of the influential religious institutions in the city, will be razed and the site utilized for a high-class commercial structure.

"Own-Your-Home" Exposition.

Inspired by the critical housing conditions that prevail throughout the country, particularly in the east and in the normally congested metropolitan districts, plans are being completed for the holding of an unusual display which because of its timeliness should prove of general public interest.

This is the "Own-Your-Home" Exposition which will be held at the 71st Regiment Armory from June 25 to July 2, at which will be gathered displays covering every factor that enters into the construction and equipment of modern homes. Following along the lines of the campaign now being conducted by the Department of Labor, which has adopted the "Own-Your-Home" slogan, the exposition next month in a measure will carry out the suggestion of Government officials. Only recently General Pershing approved the move to stimulate the erection of private homes and expressed the opinion that such a movement should have the whole-hearted support of America's returned soldiers.

In New York, where the prevailing high rents have developed a situation that is frankly admitted to be serious and which is expected to become even more acute next Fall, the "Own-Your-Home" campaign and any other steps toward solving the housing problem are being received with unstinted enthusiasm. Various investigations by municipal and State authorities have brought out the fact that the foundation of the situation lies in the shortage of housing facilities. Curtailment of building construction during the last few years has resulted in the demand for housing accommodations being greatly in excess of the supply.

The average person accustomed to living in the typical city apartment house has had an aversion to building his own home in the suburbs or less congested sections of the city because of the multitudinous details that usually are involved in the erection of a house. It is the purpose of the "Own-Your-Home" Exposition to simplify these details and to present in a comprehensive fashion all of the factors of home construction. It will not be merely an assemblage of real estate interests, but everything that enters into the selection of a building site, the financing of building operations, and the construction and furnishing of the modern home will form the basis of the exhibits.

Value of Plow Lands.

Plow lands in the United States are now worth $74.31 per acre as against $68.38 per acre a year ago and $58.9 three years ago.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and—warmer Monday; partly cloudy Tuesday, with showers and cooler at night.
For full weather report see Page 31.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,409. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

LONDON GIVES READ AND CREW OF NC-4 A GREAT RECEPTION

Commander Carried on Shoulders of Cheering American Soldiers and Sailors.

GUESTS OF ROYAL AIR FORCE

Hawker, Among First to Congratulate Read, Does "Stunts" for Visitors at Hendon.

RECEPTION AT AERO CLUB

British Cheer Admiral Plunkett When He Says America Shares Atlantic Crossing with England.

LONDON, June 1.—The crews of the three American naval seaplanes which started on the memorable transatlantic flight completed so gallantly by the NC-4 through her arrival at Plymouth yesterday, came to London this afternoon and had a typical American reception as their train stopped at Paddington Station. American sailors and soldiers who had been waiting for their arrival rushed for the car that contained Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, who brought the NC-4 safely across the Atlantic, seized him and bore him on their shoulders up and down the platform and then to an automobile for a parade.

One of the first to reach the NC-4's commander after he came from the train was Harry G. Hawker, who had attempted to start his congratulations as Lieut. Commander Read was being jostled about on the shoulders and heads of a score of men. The British aviator, who had wired his congratulations to the crew of the NC-4 at Plymouth, had arrived at the station half an hour before the train came in, as it was twenty minutes late. The huge crowd outside the station waiting to see the successful American fliers cheered him and Mrs. Hawker as they drove up in their car. When they were inside the station three cheers were suggested and led by an American officer and given by the American fighting men. They then gave three cheers for Mrs. Hawker.

The Royal Air Force officers joined with the American Navy men in arranging the welcome and took part in the procession to the Aero Club House, where Hawker was conveyed on his arrival in London. The Americans were lunched there and then went to the Hendon flying field to witness flying feats. Tonight they dined as guests of the Royal Air Force.

Speaking from the balcony of the Aero Club house Commander Read said: "I don't know what to say to you people. This is the biggest thing I have ever seen. All I want to is to thank you very much."

"Thank you very much indeed," was Mr. Hawker said, and then he disappeared.

"A great thing has been done," remarked Admiral Plunkett of the United States Navy, "but there are going to be bigger ones. But I say to you that we have with England the honor of having crossed the Atlantic, for if their man had taken our route and had had our designers he would not have failed."

This was received with loud cheers.

Lieut. Commander Read and the other naval airmen, accompanied by Rear Admiral Plunkett and his staff, had a rousing welcome from the vast crowd at the Hendon aerodrome. Hawker had arrived in advance of the party and was in the air doing a "stunt" when the Americans arrived.

Later the Americans and Mr. and Mrs. Hawker were driven round the aerodrome in automobiles. The party was greeted with vociferous cheering and flag waving.

The present plans of the American crews are incomplete. The commanders of the NC-1, NC-3, and NC-4 expect to receive orders to proceed to Paris, possibly tomorrow. What the other fliers will do is not known. It is understood that according to present arrangements the NC-4 will be dismantled at Plymouth within ten days and shipped back to the United States on board the U. S. S. Aroostook. None of the NC crews is anxious to participate in any flying here.

"It is a jolly fine effort and I am very glad they got across," was the comment of Harry G. Hawker when he learned of the arrival of the NC-4 at Plymouth. Immediately I learned the news I wired the crew my hearty congratulations on their splendid achievement. It was a splendidly organized flight. I am particularly glad it was the NC-4 because she had all the bad luck at the start.

Hearty Congratulations by the Press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, (Monday), June 2.—The Daily Express says this morning that all England will join in the glad welcome which Londoners gave to the American airmen. It goes on:

"They have put to the credit of their country a fine performance which will stand forever as the opening achievement in a new era of transpontine travel. That achievement is in no way lessened by the care which fostered its success. We should all love to see an Englishman dash across the Atlantic. We are none the less stirred to admiration by the cool, careful, plucky, and perfectly successful journey of the Ameri-

Continued on Page Ten.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

British Warships Again Rout Bolshevist Fleet in Baltic

HELSINGFORS, May 31, (Associated Press.)—A fifty-minute battle occurred this morning between a Bolshevist fleet, comprising the battleship Petropavlovsk (23,307 tons) and three other warships, which had been bombarding the coast west of Krasnaia Gorka, (fifteen miles west of Kronstadt,) and seven British warships. The Russians eventually fled to Kronstadt.

Saturday's encounter, which took place in the Gulf of Finland, was the second the British have had recently with Bolshevist naval forces which are trying to harry the Esthonian army approaching Petrograd from the west.

On May 18 a thirty-five-minute naval fight occurred not far from the locality of the one now reported. The Bolshevist fleet retired to Kronstadt, having, according to report, lost two battleships, the Novick, which was sunk, and the Andrea Pervosvanay, which was driven ashore after being set on fire. The British Admiralty announced that there had been no casualties to the British forces.

SEEK BRITISH 'ACE,' MISSING IN FLIGHT

Air Congress Orders Search of Berkshire Wilds for Captain Mansell R. James, R. A. F.

WAS LAST SEEN THURSDAY

Left Lee, Mass., Without Compass, for Atlantic City, After Winning Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 1.—Fear that Captain Mansell R. James, late of the Royal Air Force, in which he brought down ten enemy planes, is lost somewhere in the Berkshire Hills, following a forced landing during a return trip from Boston, has aroused officials of the Second Pan American Aeronautic Congress to enlist the aid of newspapers, police, and aero clubs to search the wilds of that section for him.

The last trace of Captain James is a telegram that reached the Contest Committee of the Air Congress from Pittsfield, Mass., which announced that Captain James left Lee, Mass., nearby, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning for Mitchel Field, L. I. He expected to refuel his machine at that point and then to continue to the Atlantic City airport.

He set out from Lee without a compass, it was learned. This has increased the anxiety felt for him, as he was unfamiliar with the map of the country.

The aviator made a remarkable flight to Boston last Wednesday, averaging 115 miles an hour against a head wind all the way. He made one stop of forty minutes in the 340-mile run. He used a powerful Sopwith "Camel" type scouting plane and his record won him three of the richest stakes of the aviation meet.

Officials were not worried until today. They thought he might have changed his plans and started for Toronto to win the "Ace of Aces" Trophy that would have gone to the first flier making Toronto from the shore. But when inquiry by telephone revealed no word of him there the search was decided upon. New York's aerial police has been asked to help in the quest.

It is not believed that Captain James carried food or water with him when he went into the air at Lee, because his flight to the shore could have been accomplished under three hours. His gas and oil would not have lasted him over two hours, because of the small carrying capacity of the plane, according to Lieutenant Alan Clark, a cousin of Captain James and his flying partner, who is here with a second Sopwith, anxiously awaiting word from him.

The two fliers came to this country from England with the Sopwiths on the Orduna three weeks ago. As soon as they could obtain credentials from their embassy at Washington they came to the shore and entered in the various contests. Although their time was limited, they decided to attempt a circuit flight to win some of the trophies of-

Continued on Page Ten.

ESCAPED BRITON TELLS FULL STORY OF AFGHAN PLOT

Late Amir's Murder Planned by Younger Son, Aminullah, Now Ruler, and War Party.

OFFICER MADE SCAPEGOAT

Usurper, Supported by Uncle, Denounced Guiltless Rightful Heir to Nobles as Coward.

BRITISH REPEL ATTACK

Hold Thal Against Assaults of Nadir Khan's Army—Took Baldak by Storm.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOMBAY, May 20.—J. W. McLoughlin of the Joust Engineering Company, who has been at Jelalabad, Afghanistan, since June, 1918, superintending an important electrical installation there, and who escaped from Afghanistan at the outbreak of hostilities, arrived here late Friday night.

In response to my invitation he gave me a full account of the progress of events in Afghanistan which led to the violation of British territory.

The first subject that Mr. McLoughlin dealt with was the assassination of the late Amir. This, he declared, had its origin largely in the discontent of a number of people who had been anxious that Afghanistan declare war upon Great Britain while her attention was fully occupied with Germany and her allies in Europe. These people formed themselves into a war party, one act of which was to prepare for and carry on a war against British India. The great obstacle to the carrying out of any plans which they might mature was, of course, the existence of the later Amir Habibullah Khan, and they decided to assassinate him quietly.

The leaders of the plot were Aminullah Khan, the present Amir, (a son of the assassinated ruler;) his uncle, Nasrullah Khan, and a number of officers of the bodyguard belonging to the powerful Shaiban family, of which the present commander in chief is the principal member.

When the death of Habibullah was compassed it was intended that Nasrullah should seize the throne, while Aminullah should become Governor of Khabul and use all his efforts to restrain any active discontent which the assassination might arouse.

Plot Suspected by Amir.

Meanwhile three officers of the bodyguard implicated had each been promised by Habibullah that he should marry one of the Emir's daughters by his favorite Queen, Ulli Hazrat. The fulfillment of this promise continually being deferred owing to continued procrastination on the part of the Amir, the conspirators surmised that he had suspicions of what was afoot. Accordingly they hastened the preparations for the crime and carried it out at an earlier date than was at first intended.

After the assassination of the Amir the details of which were published last March, Nasrullah proclaimed himself Regent pro tem. Naidullah, the late Amir's eldest son, had to acquiesce in this dispensation because all about him were supporters of Nasrullah and his gang.

The plotters later had the body of the murdered man taken to Jelalabad, and they proposed to bury it in a waste piece of ground trodden upon by every passing coolie and grazed over by every stray animal. At considerable personal risk his eldest son protested against this proposed indignity. A slight concession was made as the result of this protest, and the body was buried on the golf course. There was in this a certain grim irony. The

Continued on Page Four.

First Mrs. John Jacob Astor Is Wedded to Lord Ribblesdale in London Church

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor was married on Saturday to Lord Ribblesdale at St. Mary's Church, Branston Square, London.

They honeymoon is being spent at Lord Ribblesdale's country seat, Grisburne Park, near Clitheroe, Lancashire.

Mrs. Ava Willing Astor was the first wife of the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, who lost his life when the Titanic struck an iceberg in mid-Atlantic. She married Colonel Astor in Philadelphia, her native city, on Feb. 17, 1891. She received a final divorce decree from him in White Plains on March 4, 1910. Since that time she had lived most of her time in England. Mrs. Astor has two children, Vincent Astor of this city and Alice Muriel, aged 17, who is with her in England. Before her marriage Mrs. Astor was one of the noted beauties of Philadelphia. Since 1910 there have been many reports that she would remarry.

After he was divorced Colonel Astor married Miss Madeline Force of this city. They were returning from their honeymoon in Europe when the Titanic went down. Mrs. Astor was among the saved.

Lord Ribblesdale, who is a retired Major of the British Army, is 65 years of age and succeeded to his title in 1876. He was married in 1877 to Charlotte Monckton, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant. Lady Ribblesdale died in 1912, leaving three daughters. Lord Ribblesdale is the owner of an estate of 4,800 acres and is one of the best known sportsmen in England.

Pall Mall Famous Cigarettes, For the Discriminating—Plain Ends.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

German Party Visits Kaiser; One Thought to be Zimmerman

AMERONGEN, June 1, (Associated Press.)—Evident excitement was caused today by the arrival of a number of Germans at Amerongen Castle. The usual religious service was abandoned and the former German Emperor walked morning and afternoon in the garden with three other men, discussing in a loud voice some serious subject. The voices of the men were audible fifty yards away, but their words could not be understood. One of the former Emperor's companions apparently was Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, once German Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

It is reported that the delegation represented the all-German party. Confirmation of this or of other details of the visit have been unobtainable.

The full text of the peace terms of the Allies, printed in German, reached the former Emperor today.

PADEREWSKI ASKS AMERICAN INQUIRY

Tells Hoover He Will Request President to Send Commission to Poland.

DENIES POGROM STORIES

Premier Says Events as Represented at New York Meeting Never Occurred.

PARIS, June 1, (Associated Press.)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, made it known today that he had decided to ask President Wilson to name a commission of Americans to go to Poland and investigate the charges regarding the treatment of the Jewish population there.

The Premier's intention was revealed in the making public of a letter which he has written to Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Allied Food Relief Commission.

"I have been considering our discussion on the position of the Jews in Poland, and particularly the action of the recent meeting in New York in protest against the treatment of the Jews," the Polish Premier's letter reads. "The mis-statement through which that meeting was influenced have affected me profoundly, and as I and my colleagues in the Polish Government have nothing to conceal I have decided to request the President to appoint an American Commission to visit Poland and investigate. If it finds any case of transgression of the law where justice has not been done the Polish Government will undertake to administer it rigorously.

"Poland is absolutely cut off from the world by enemy territory, so the world knows little of Eastern Europe or its current events except rumors affected by enemy coloring. I can unhesitatingly state that the events as represented in the New York meeting have not occurred. There are in Poland Ministers of great governments—American, British, and French. Have any of them ever reported such events to their Governments, or have they ever asked a single question regarding them of the Polish Government officials who see them daily? Not to my knowledge.

"The world little understands that the Jews of Poland, ground for generations under the heel of our common oppressor, are in considerable part a people of misery, but that this misery is not the creation of the five months' old republic. New Poland has given the Jew every liberty of the Gentile. All today sit in the Congress together; all are devoted to the solution of the problems and meeting the dangers imperiling the new republic.

"You, yourself, know that in the gigantic problem of feeding 23,000,000 people, 13 or 14 per cent. of whom are Jews, the latter had equal consideration with the other elements of the population.

"The misery of the Jews in the old Russian Empire has created in them especially that fertile field from which Bolshevism has sprung. It is a melancholy fact that among the leaders and the intelligence of that destructive movement are today many chosen from these oppressed Russian Jews. It is the penalty Eastern Europe is paying for the mistreatment of Jews in Russia in the past.

"Poland today is the outpost in the defense of Europe and the world from the Bolshevist armies and their unspeakable wickedness and barbarity. Our sons are dying at this very hour to hold this thin barrier, now hundreds of miles long. In this fighting area Jews, Poles, Russians, Lithuanians, white Ruthenians, and Ukrainians have suffered terribly, but the fact of Jews being killed in the ranks of the Red army does not justify charges of Jewish persecution.

"I call attention to the event of Vilna. Our army captured the whole of the General Staff of the Bolshevist Army operating in that territory. Almost all of them were Jews. Some of these were tried and convicted of unspeakable barbarity and have been punished. Have not the leaders and the propagandists of Bolshevism published this incident as a pogrom? Furthermore, how many of these stories are there that have not come through German hands?

"I consider it of vital necessity that these accusations should be wiped out by the unbiased testimony of just men.

Continued on Page Four.

Corporations and Partnerships assisted in preparing Income Tax Return by Holton's Forms. At stationers or from publishers. BENJ. D. BENSON & SONS, INC., 11 Cliff Street, N. Y.—Advt.

RHINELAND REPUBLIC IS PROCLAIMED; NO REFUSAL TO SIGN IN FOE'S REPLY; BROCKDORFF INSISTS ON QUITTING

RHINE CITIES QUIT EMPIRE

Dr. Dorden Heads Provisional Government at Wiesbaden.

APPEALS TO CONFERENCE

And Addresses Message to Different Governments—People Welcome the Event.

NO GAIN BY BUFFER STATE

Scheidemann Says Allies Have Not Indicated It Would Bring Easier Terms.

MAYENCE, June 1, (Havas.)—The Rhine Republic was proclaimed today in various Rhine cities. The population welcomed the event with satisfaction and expressed the hope that it would put an end to the uncertainty prevailing in the Rhine provinces regarding the allied nations and Germany.

The new Government is headed by Dr. Dorden. It has been installed provisionally at Wiesbaden. Dr. Dorden addressed a message to the different Governments and to the Peace Conference.

BERLIN, June 1, (Associated Press.)—In an interview in the Rhenish Westfaelische Zeitung today Philip Scheidemann, the Chancellor, said the Imperial Government had received no hint or indication from the Entente that the establishment of a West German buffer State would lead to mitigation of the peace terms. The creation of such a State, Scheidemann added, would tend to the disruption of the empire.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Tageblatt explains the sub-currents that have long been tending to tear the Rhineland from the German empire.

There are two, he says. The first culminated recently in negotiations with the French General Mangin, having been agitated for weeks and months by the various leaders of the Centrist Party, headed by Herr Fronberger, editor of the Cologne Volkszeitung, who was born in Alsace and educated in France, and the head of the German branch of the Order of the White Fathers, who visited Switzerland in 1918 and went on record as saying that the outcome of the war must be a Rhineland republic, consisting of Alsace, Lorraine, the Palatinate, Rhenish Hessia, and the Rhine provinces. Even before the fall of the monarchy the project was common talk in Cologne financial circles.

The second project, involving Herr Frohberger and Herr Kastner and Herr Kuckhoff, who resigned from the Assembly yesterday, was a plan to create an independent Rhine state within the Empire, with the same rights as other German States, which would act as a barrier between Germany and France.

France was supposed to be willing to grant important concessions, including the renunciation of the Sarre territory, a long occupation of the Rhineland, and possibly a part of the indemnity. The movement was sufficiently serious to worry the Government and cause it to issue warnings.

Bremen and East and West Prussia are now talking of combining into an independent State. The same trend is to be observed elsewhere.

PRO-FRENCH FEELING IN RHENISH HESSE

Talk of Big Army in Silesia Scouted by Observer Recently There.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MAYENCE, May 31.—The people of Rhenish Hesse are not pure German at all in the ethnographic sense of the word. Fundamentally they are Celtic. There are very few real square heads here, and they are imported. They have a good deal of Latin blood, and some Gallic with, of course, a certain top-dressing of Prussian officialdom.

Before the war they made no bones of their hatred of Prussia and Prussianism; if they did during the war, it was from motives of caution. And now that the war is over and they can say what they like, they say it quite loudly. If the people of Mayence were asked to vote today whether they would remain under Prussia or join France, I have no doubt whatever what the answer would be, that is, if the vote had the property qualification.

French officers here do not agree with me, but my impression is that there is a good deal of communistic feeling among the poorer classes, which is being continually stimulated by the arrival of agitators from other parts of Germany. The bourgeoisie, however, are all for the French. The desire of one or two to whom I have spoken seems to be for a Rhenish Republic within the French customs union. Failing in that they would prefer to be altogether French.

All sorts of people are talking all sorts of nonsense about the German intentions to refuse the peace conditions and to take up arms in defiance of them. I personally do not know whether they will sign or not, but I am quite certain they will not do any more fighting.

I have read one extraordinarily silly article describing how enormous armies have been brought together in Upper Silesia, fully equipped with every kind of weapon from pickaxes to flammenwerfers, ready to strike as soon as steps are taken to enforce the peace terms. I spent some time in Upper Silesia recently and I know something of the facts, although there may be pickaxes there certainly are no big guns, unless the Germans have discovered means of making something out of nothing in the last few weeks.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST, WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Write for information. H. Albert, formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

Wilson Will Visit Belgium and Northern France; Probably Going to the Devasted Areas This Week

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 30—Although considerable doubt has existed as to whether President Wilson would carry out his intention to visit Belgium, it is now understood that he has decided to go there and make a tour of the devastated regions of Northern France and of Belgium. The plans being arranged contemplate the President's starting from Paris next week.

PREDICT VICTORY FOR THE COVENANT

League Supporters Figure That 49 Senators Will Vote for Plan as It Stands.

INCLUDE FOUR REPUBLICANS

Reed and Gore Counted as the Only Democrats Who Will Vote to Amend.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—With the Democrats of the Senate almost a unit in favor of the League of Nations and at least four Republican Senators counted upon as willing to vote for the covenant without change, advocates of the League were predicting today that the covenant would be ratified as a part of the Treaty of Peace, as adopted by the Paris Conferees.

The four Republicans put down by the covenant advocates as opposing amendment, rather than have the consummation of the Treaty of Peace indefinitely delayed, once it gets to the Senate, are McCumber of North Dakota, McNary of Oregon, Capper of Kansas, and Norris of Nebraska. Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, is willing to vote for the covenant, it is said, if he finds that the majority of the Senate are opposed to amending it.

Only two Democrats are known to be unalterably opposed to the league unless amended. Reed of Missouri and Gore of Oklahoma. Senators Myers of Montana, Kirby of Arkansas and Underwood of Alabama, who some time ago insisted upon amendments to the covenant to make it acceptable, are now put down as intending to vote for it, whether amended or not.

One of the advocates of the League predicted today that if a vote on the League covenant was taken within a week it would show at least 49 Senators in favor, with 47 against.

The Democrats of the Senate hold that they are not making a party issue of the covenant, but that they are supporting the President in his plea that the League of Nations must be adopted. If another world war is to be avoided. Some Republicans insist that the Democrats are playing politics, with an eye to the 1920 campaign and Wilson as candidate for President again.

Senator Lodge has asserted all along that the Republicans would not make the League a party issue, but some other Senate Republicans argue that as the Democrats, to their thinking, appear to have made it a party matter, their party ought to do likewise. Mr. Lodge's counsel, however, is expected to prevail, the Republicans being at liberty to vote as individuals.

Senator McCumber, who is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said today that he would vote for an amended League covenant or for the covenant as now drafted. He wanted some League plan adopted, he said, as a preventive of future world wars. The North Dakota Senator has not been counted upon by the Republican leaders as a League opponent at any time. The Committee on Committees in making up the Foreign Relations Committee discounted any opposition Mr. McCumber might make to the majority plan for amendments when it filled the committee with opponents of the League so as to give a working margin.

Even if Mr. McCumber voted with the Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee against changing the covenant, there would still be a majority of one on the committee in favor of changes.

When it comes to the floor of the Senate, however, the situation will be different, and according to supporters of the League, the opposition will be in the minority.

"I am intensely eager to have some League of Nations covenant adopted," said Senator McCumber today. "If amendments that would make it stronger, from the viewpoint of safeguarding American interests, can be made, I would vote for them. I am not sure, though, that it requires amendment.

"By the time the Senate has the

Continued on Page Three.

See James Gordon Bennett Estate Advertisement on Page 23. J. P. DAY, Real Estate Auctioneer.—Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

BROCKDORFF ASKS FOR HIS RELEASE

Says He Cannot Endure Humiliation of Signing the Allied Peace Terms.

SOME TALK OF BERNSTORFF

Berlin Said to be Contemplating His Appointment as Head of Versailles Mission.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—Information reaches Paris from Berlin through official intelligence sources that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation at Versailles, is insisting that his resignation from the Peace Commission be accepted. He takes the ground that he cannot subject himself to the humiliation of signing the allied peace terms.

The statement that the German Government is seriously considering the appointment of another plenipotentiary in Brockdorff-Rantzau's place comes from the same sources in Berlin. The German Foreign Office, it is asserted, is pressing for the appointment of Count Von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States. This causes surprise, as a plain intimation had been conveyed to Berlin by the allied Powers prior to the appointment of the German delegation that Bernstorff would not be received as a peace plenipotentiary.

The feeling against Bernstorff, who is a cousin of Brockdorff-Rantzau, is as strong now in allied circles as it was then, and it may be taken for a certainty that his appointment would be rejected indignantly.

American agents who have been in Berlin, bring information that Ersberger is anxious to be a member of the German Peace Delegation. No doubt seemed to exist in Berlin that he would sign any peace treaty the Allies might present.

In spite of Brockdorff-Rantzau's reputed attitude, there has been no lessening of confidence among the allied statesmen that the treaty will be signed by the representatives of the German Government on the date to be fixed by the Council of Four.

Whether the present German Peace Delegation will be the signatories, or a new delegation will be sent to take their places, is a matter of indifference to the allied statesmen. They are quite easy in their minds as to the ultimate outcome, and look for the conclusion of the treaty within three weeks at latest.

Whether material modifications will be made in the treaty before it is returned to the German plenipotentiaries in its final form is a matter that nobody is in position to state at this time. Undoubtedly there is a sentiment among some of the allied peace delegations in favor of revising certain provisions of the document. A strong belief prevails that, should the terms pertaining to the Sarre Basin, Silesia and reparations be modified and the treaty amended so as to give assurances of Germany's admission into the League of Nations within a measureable period of time, the German Government would cease its effort to create sentiment against the treaty and direct its plenipotentiaries to sign.

In the American delegation there is a disposition to give heed to the German objections to the Sarre and Silesian provisions. This disposition does not extend to willingness to let Germany retain control of these rich mineral areas, but it is felt that the treaty might be modified so as to permit the Germans to purchase coal and metal ores from the Sarre Basin and Silesia in sufficient quantities to enable them build up the industry necessary for the welfare of the country.

Our Attitude on Reparations.

The American attitude with reference to the German protests against the reparational terms of the treaty is that it would be better if the amount of reparation that Germany is required to pay should be definitely fixed in the treaty. The present provision leaves the total undetermined with the amount of each annual payment to be fixed annually for a period of thirty years.

When this portion of the treaty was

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

NOTE SENT TO CLEMENCEAU

Brockdorff Says German People Cannot Bear Terms of Allies.

"STAND AGHAST" AT THEM

Termed "Victorious Violence" as They Are Analyzed in Detail.

WOULD DIRECT COLONIES

Propose That Germany Take Mandate from League—Outline Softer Financial Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Germany's attitude toward the treaty of peace which the Paris Conference submitted to the German delegation at Versailles has been set forth in a note which Count Brockdorff-Rantzau transmitted to President Clemenceau of the Peace Conference on May 29, the text of which was made public tonight by Brecken-ridge Long, acting Secretary of State. At the same time Mr. Long made public two other notes in the exchanges between the Peace Conference and the German delegation, one being a note from Count Brockdorff-Rantzau to President Clemenceau on May 22, on international labor legislation, and the other the reply which President Clemenceau sent to the Germans on May 31.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's note of May 29 is another attempt to persuade the Peace Conference to enter into oral discussions with the Germans. After characterizing the program of the Allies as "the victorious violence of our enemies," Count Brockdorff-Rantzau asserts that "the more deeply we penetrate into the spirit of the treaty the more convinced we become of the impossibility of carrying it out." The document contains nowhere any real refusal to sign.

The note reads:

"Mr. President—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the observations of the German delegation on the draft treaty of peace. We came to Versailles in the expectation of receiving a peace proposal based on the agreed principles. We were firmly resolved to do everything in our power with a view to fulfilling the grave obligations which we had undertaken. We hoped for the peace of justice which had been promised to us. We were aghast when we read in documents the demands made upon us, the victorious violence of our enemies. The more deeply we penetrate into the spirit of this treaty, the more convinced we become of the impossibility of carrying it out. The exactions of this treaty are more than the German people can bear.

"With a view to the re-establishment of the Polish State we must renounce indisputably German territory—nearly the whole of the Province of West Prussia, which is preponderantly German; of Pomerania; Dansig, which is German to the core; we must let that ancient Hanse town be transformed into a free State under Polish suzerainty. We must agree that East Prussia shall be amputated from the body of the State, condemned to a lingering death, and robbed of its northern portion, including Memel, which is purely German. We must renounce Upper Silesia for the benefit of Poland and Czechoslovakia, although it has been in close political connection with Germany for more than 750 years, is instinct with German life and forms the very foundation of industrial life throughout East Germany.

"Preponderantly German circles (Kreise) must be ceded to Belgium, without sufficient guarantees that the plebiscite, which is only to take place afterward, will be independent. The purely German district of the Saare must be detached from our empire, and the way must be paved for its subsequent annexation to France, although we owe her debts in coal only, not in men.

"For fifteen years Rhenish territory must be occupied, and after those fifteen years the Allies have power to refuse the restoration of the country; in the interval the Allies can take every measure to sever the economic and moral links with the mother country, and finally to misrepresent the wishes of the indigenous population.

"Perpetual Slave Labor."

"Although the exaction of the cost of the war has been expressly renounced, yet Germany, thus cut in pieces and weakened, must declare herself ready in principle to bear all the war expenses of her enemies, which would exceed many times over the total amount of German State and private assets.

"Meanwhile the enemies demand, in excess of the agreed conditions, reparation for damage suffered by their civil population, and in this connection Germany must also go bail for her allies. The sum to be paid is to be fixed by our enemies unilaterally, and to admit of subsequent modification and increase. No limit is fixed, save the capacity of the German people for payment, for,

termined not by their standard of life, but solely by their capacity to meet the demands of their enemies by their labor. The German people would thus be condemned to perpetual slave labor.

"In spite of the exorbitant demands, the reconstruction of our economic life is at the same time rendered impossible. We must surrender our merchant fleet. We are to renounce all foreign securities. We are to hand over to our enemies our property in all German enterprises abroad, even in the countries of our allies. Even after the conclusion of peace the enemy States are to have the right of confiscating all German property. No German trader in their countries will be protected from these war measures. We must completely renounce our colonies, and not even German missionaries shall have the right to follow their calling therein. We must thus renounce the realization of all our aims in the spheres of politics, economics, and ideas.

"Even in internal affairs we are to give up the right to self-determination. The International Reparation Commission receives dictatorial powers over the whole life of our people in economic and cultural matters. Its authority extends far beyond that which the Empire, the German Federal Council, and the Reichstag combined ever possessed within the territory of the Empire. This commission has unlimited control over the economic life of the State, of communities, and of individuals. Further, the entire educational and sanitary system depends on it. It can keep the whole German people in arrears of ruination. In order to increase the payments due, by the threat, the commission can hamper measures for the social protection of the German worker.

"In other spheres also Germany's sovereignty is abolished. Her chief waterways are subjected to international administration; she must construct in her territory such canals and such railways as her enemies wish; she must agree to treaties, the contents of which are unknown to her, to be concluded by her enemies with the new States of the east, even when they concern her own functions. The German people is excluded from the League of Nations, to which is intrusted all work of common interest to the world.

"Thus must a whole people sign the decree for its own proscription, nay, its own death sentence.

"Germany knows that she must make sacrifices in order to attain peace. Germany knows that she has, by agreement, undertaken to make these sacrifices, and will go in this matter to the utmost limits of her capacity.

Counter-Proposals Made.

"1. Germany offers to proceed with her own disarmament in advance of all other peoples, in order to show that she will help to usher in the new era of the peace of justice. She gives up universal compulsory service and reduces her army to 100,000 men, except as regards temporary measures. She even renounces the warships which her enemies are still willing to leave in her hands. She stipulates, however, that she shall be admitted forthwith as a State with equal rights into the League of Nations. She stipulates that a genuine League of Nations shall come into being, embracing all peoples of good will, even her enemies of today. The league must be inspired by a feeling of responsibility toward mankind and have at its disposal a power to enforce its will sufficiently strong and trusty to protect the frontiers of its members.

"2. In territorial questions Germany takes up her position unreservedly on the ground of the Wilson program. She renounces her sovereign right in Alsace-Lorraine, but wishes a free plebiscite to take place there. She gives up the greater part of the province of Posen, the district incontestably Polish in population, together with the capital. She is prepared to grant to Poland, under international guarantees, free and secure access to the sea by ceding free ports at Danzig, Konigsberg and Memel, by an agreement regulating the navigation of the Vistula and by special railway conventions. Germany is prepared to insure the supply of coal for the economic needs of France, especially from the Sarre region, until such time as the French mines are once more in working order. The preponderantly Danish districts of Slesvig will be given up to Denmark on the basis of a plebiscite. Germany demands that the right of self-determination shall also be respected where the interests of the Germans in Austria and Bohemia are concerned.

"She is ready to subject all her colonies to administration by the community of the League of Nations, if she is recognized as its mandatary.

Offers 100,000,000 Marks.

"3. Germany is prepared to make payments incumbent on her in accordance with the agreed program of peace up to a maximum sum of 100,000,000 of gold marks, 20,000,000 by May 1, 1920, and the balance (80,000,000) in annual payments, without interest. These payments shall in principle be equal to a fixed percentage of the German imperial and State revenues. The annual payment shall approximate to the former peace budget. For the first ten years the annual payments shall not exceed 1,000,000 of gold marks a year. The German taxpayer shall not be less heavily burdened than the taxpayer of the most heavily burdened State among those represented on the Reparation Commission.

"Germany presumes in this connection that she will not have to make any territorial sacrifices beyond those mentioned above and that she will recover her freedom of economic movement at home and abroad.

"4. Germany is prepared to devote her entire economic strength to the service of the reconstruction. She wishes to co-operate effectively in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of Belgium and Northern France. To make good the loss in production of the destroyed mines in Northern France, up to 20,000,000 tons of coal will be delivered annually for the first five years, and up to 80,000,000 tons for the next five years. Germany will facilitate further deliveries of coal to France, Belgium, Italy and Luxemburg.

"Germany is moreover prepared to make considerable deliveries of benzol, coal tar and sulphate of ammonia, as well as dye-stuffs and medicines.

"5. Finally, Germany offers to put her entire merchant tonnage into a pool of the world's shipping, to place at the disposal of her enemies a part of her freight space as part payment of reparation and to build for them for a series of years in German yards an amount of tonnage exceeding their demands.

"6. In order to replace the river boats destroyed in Belgium and Northern France, Germany offers river craft from her own resources.

"7. Germany thinks that she sees an appropriate method for the prompt fulfillment of her obligation to make reparations exceeding participation in coal mines to insure deliveres of coal. [Official text.]

"8. Germany, in accordance with the desires of the workers of the whole She wishes to insure to them in the countries free and enjoying equal rights. She wishes to ensure to them in the treaty of peace the right to take their own decisive part in the settlement of social policy and social protection.

"9. The German delegation again makes its demand for a neutral inquiry into the responsibility for the war and culpable acts in conduct. An impartial commission should have the right to investigate on its own responsibility the archives of all the belligerent countries and all the persons who took an important part in the war.

"Nothing short of confidence that the question of guilt will be examined dispassionately can leave the peoples lately at war with each other in the proper frame of mind for the formation of the League of Nations.

"These are only the most important among the proposals which we have to make. As regards other great sacrifices, and also as regards the details, the delegation refers to the accompanying memorandum and the annex thereto.

Urges Oral Exchanges.

"The time allowed us for the preparation of this memorandum was so short that it was impossible to treat all the questions exhaustively. A fruitful and illuminating negotiation could only take place by means of oral discussion. This treaty of peace is to be the greatest achievement of its kind in all history. There is no precedent for the conduct of such comprehensive negotiations by an exchange of written notes only. The feeling of the peoples who have made such immense sacrifices makes them demand that their fate should be decided by an open, unreserved exchange of ideas on the principle: 'Quite open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly in the public view.'

"Germany is to put her signature to the treaty laid before her and to carry it out. Even in her need, justice for her is too sacred a thing to allow her to stoop to achieve conditions which she cannot undertake to carry out. Treaties of peace signed by the great powers have, it is true, in the history of the last decades, again and again proclaimed the right of the stronger. But each of these treaties of peace has been a factor in originating and prolonging the world war. Whenever in this war the victor has spoken to the vanquished, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, his words were but the seeds of future discord. The lofty aims which our adversaries first set before themselves in their conduct of the war, the new era of an assured peace of justice, demand a treaty instinct with a different spirit. Only the co-operation of all nations, a co-operation of hands and spirits, can build up a durable peace. We are under no delusions regarding the strength of the hatred and bitterness which this war has engendered, and yet the forces which are at work for a union of mankind are stronger now than ever they were before. The historic task of the Peace Conference of Versailles is to bring about this union.

"Accept, Mr. President, the expression of my distinguished consideration.

"BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

Note on International Labor.

The exchange of notes between the Peace Conference and the German delegation regarding international labor legislation, as made public tonight, consisted of the English text of a note dated May 22, from Count Brockdorff-Rantzau to President Clemenceau, and the allied reply from President Clemenceau dated May 31.

The note of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau of May 22 follows:

"Sir: In the name of the German delegation, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reply note, dated May 14, 1919, which has been given us on our note concerning international labor legislation.

"The German delegation takes note of the fact that the Allied and Associated Governments are of one mind with the German Democratic Government in believing domestic peace and the advancement of humanity to be dependent on the solution of labor questions. The German delegation, however, does not agree with the Allied and Associated Governments as to the ways and means of arriving at the solution. In order to avoid misunderstandings and false impressions, the German delegation deems it to be necessary to elucidate the fundamental conditions precedent underlying their note of May 10, 1919.

"In the opinion of the German Democratic Government, the final decision in questions of labor law and labor protection belongs to the workers themselves. It was the intention of the German delegation to give occasion, even while the negotiations of peace are proceeding, to the legitimate representatives of the working people of all countries of casting their vote on this point and bringing into conformity the draft of the conditions of peace, the proposal of the German Democratic Government and the resolutions of the International trade unions conference held at Berne from January 5 to February 9, 1919. Contrary to this proposal, the allied and associated Governments do not think necessary to call a labor conference at Versailles for this purpose.

"The International Labor Conference contemplated to be held at Washington, D. C., to which you refer in your reply note of May 14, 1919, cannot replace the conference demanded by us, because it is to be based on the principles which are established by the draft of the treaty of peace for the organization of labor. The latter, however, disregards the demands raised by the international trade unions conference in Berne in two material directions. The first difference is in respect to the representation of the workers. According to the proposal of the International Labor Conference at Berne one-half of the members of the conference entitled to vote must consist of legal representatives of the workers of each country, who are organized in trade unions. The German delegation has indorsed this proposal by transmitting the protocol of the International Trade Union Conference at Berne.

Representation of Labor.

"Contrary to this, the draft of the treaty of peace grants to the workers only one-quarter of the total votes at the International Conference, for, according to the draft of the allied and associated Governments, each country is to be represented by two Government delegates, one employer, and only one worker. The Governments are even in a position, according to Article 390 of the draft of the treaty of peace, to exclude the workers' vote by nominating an employer, and thus giving to Government bureaucrats the casting vote as against the representatives of practical life. This system is at variance with the democratic principles which to the present day have been upheld and fought for in common by the whole international work people, and will deepen the impression held among the workers that they are, as before, furthermore to be the object of legislation governed by the interest of private capital.

"The second divergence refers to the legally binding force of the resolutions of the conference. According to the resolutions of the International Trade Union Conference at Berne the International Parliament of Labor is to issue not only international conventions without legally binding force, but also international laws which, from the moment of their adoption, are to have the same effect (legally binding force) as national laws, (proclamations to the workers of all countries, adopted by the International Trade Union Conference at Berne, 1919, at the motion of Jousaux, the delegate from France). The draft of the German Democratic Government indorses this resolution and makes the passing of such laws depend on the assent of four-fifths of the nations represented. No such resolution can be passed by a conference which is called on the basis of Part 13 of the draft of the treaty, but only recommendations or drafts which the Governments concerned may adopt or repudiate, and for such non-obligatory proposals a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast is even required.

Essential to Social Peace.

"In so providing, the draft of the conditions of peace deviates to such an extent from the resolutions of the International Trade Union Conference at Berne that a discussion and decision by the organizations of labor, as part of the peace negotiations, is absolutely imperative. This would at the same time be in accordance with the demand raised by the International Trade Union Conference at Berne that the minimum claims of labor agreed upon be, already at the conclusion of peace, turned into international law by the society of nations. Moreover, a firm foundation for the peace of the world shall be erected by this means, whereas a treaty concluded by the Governments alone without the assent of the organized workers of all countries will never bring forth social peace to the world.

"The allied and associated Governments give no place to these considerations in their reply. As have above been illustrated, the resolutions of the International Trade Union Conference at Berne are in fact not taken into consideration by part 13 of the draft of the treaty of peace, so that the fears expressed by the German Democratic Government with regard to social justice are in reality not taken into account. This fact must be noted. If we are apprised by the reply note that the representatives of the trade unions of the countries represented by the allied and associated Governments have taken part in the elaboration of the clauses of the conditions of peace relating to labor, we must on the other hand make note of the fact that they have made no announcement of any kind notifying a change of their view on the resolutions of the International Trade Union Conference at Berne, much less of an abandonment of these resolutions which they sacredly have adopted.

"The German delegation again moves to call a conference of representatives of the national organizations of all trade unions before the negotiations of peace are terminated. Should this motion again be rejected, an utterance of the leaders of the trade unions of all countries be at least necessary. In moving this we desire to bring about that the provisions of the treaty of peace relating to labor may also have the approval of all trade union organizations.

"Accept, Sir, etc.?"

Text of the Allied Reply.

The following is the allied reply, dated May 31, signed by President Clemenceau, to the Brockdorff-Rantzau note of May 22 regarding international labor legislation:

"The President of the Peace Conference to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau.

"Paris, May 31, 1919.

"Sir: In the name of the allied and associated Governments I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your further note dated May 22, 1919, on the subject of international labor legislation. (Conditions of peace, Part 13.) The reply is as follows:

"1. The German delegation states the principle for the German National Government that to the wage-earners belongs the final decision in questions of labor law. The allied institutions hold it to be their duty to collaborate with labor in the formulation of such law. But the laws must be passed by representatives of the whole community.

"2. The allied and associated Governments draw attention to a misconception in the note to the German Government on May 22, 1919, namely, that the views and interests of Governments must necessarily be antagonistic to those of labor. Accredited labor representatives now form some part of the genuine democratic Governments of the world, and the assumed antagonism is not likely to be found anywhere save in the case of Governments which are democratic only in name.

"3. The Allied and Associated Governments fail to find in your letter any useful guidance as to how the principles involved could in any case find definite expression in the peace treaty. The labor organization which was submitted to representatives of labor can deal in a practical manner in any proposal put forward by any one of the affili members. It is not correct to say that the demands raised by the International Trade Union Congress at Berne are disregarded, inasmuch as the points raised in these resolutions as well as all other relevant considerations were discussed and carefully considered, and for the most part are embodied in the preamble of part 13 or in the general principles which are accepted to guide the League of Nations and the labor organization in the attainment of social justice. There is, therefore, no need for another conference to repeat those resolutions or to cause unnecessary confusion or delay by adding to or departing from them. The widest publicity has been given to the plan of labor organization and the responsible trade union leaders have been given an ample opportunity to formulate definite suggestions.

"4. The allied and associated Governments have already decided to accept the idea of early admission of German representatives, and to ask the Washington conference to admit them immediately thereafter to full membership and rights in respect to the industrial labor organization and the governing body attached thereto.

"5. While the resolutions passed by the Berne conference, February, 1919, gave expression to the wishes of the workers and defined their aspirations for the future, the Washington conference provides the means of giving effect to such of these aspirations as can be embodied in legislation without delay, and the labor organization will give opportunities for progressive expression to others, in accordance with the guiding principles already mentioned. The Labor Commission, moreover, all set up by the Peace Conference, envisaged all the points mentioned in your letter, as coming within the scope of the labor organization, including an international code of law for the protection of the seamen, to be especially drawn up with the collaboration of the seamen's union (copy annexed).

"6. It also adopted a resolution, (copy annexed,) in favor of the organization being given power as soon as possible to pass resolutions possessing the force of international law. International labor laws cannot at present be made operative merely by resolutions passed at conferences. The workers of one country are not prepared to be bound in all matters by laws imposed on them by representatives of other countries; international conventions as provided for under the peace treaty are therefore at present more effective than international labor laws, for the infringement of which no penal sanctions can be applied.

More Liberal Representation.

"7. In reply to the statement as to the divergence from democratic principles, the proposal of the allied and associated Governments, already pointed out, goes farther than that of the German proposition; for three-quarters of the delegates at the labor conference will directly and indirectly represent the wishes of the population generally, the two governmental delegates representing the people at large and the labor delegates, representing the workers directly; the employers of labor being granted a representation of only one-quarter. The theory of the German delegation that Article 390 of the draft may 'exclude' the workers' is wholly fallacious, as the so-called governmental representatives, at least those of the allied and associated powers, would be representatives of the people of those countries. It is to be remembered that in many countries a very large part of the workers are engaged in agriculture and that these workers are not generally united in industrial organizations, and it is therefore peculiarly apparent that their interests should be represented in labor conferences through the Governments.

"8. Furthermore, the proposal of the German delegation would permit the prevention of the most beneficient legislation if it was opposed by one-fifth of the Governments represented at the labor conference. It is of particular importance to notice that according to the proposal of the German delegation, each country in such a conference would have one vote, and that the vote of Governments representing perhaps only an insignificant minority of the workers of the world would be able to defeat any proposal whatsoever. In striking contrast with this autocratic idea is the proposal of the allied and associated powers, which not only permits voting in conferences to be by delegates and not by Governments, but also permits a definite proposal to be made by two-thirds of the delegates.

New Conference Unnecessary.

"9. At the present time active preparations are being made for the first meeting of the international labor organization in October. It is obvious, therefore, that no need exists for interposing a labor conference at Versailles. Moreover the suggestion of the German delegation that the peace negotiations should be delayed in order to permit of another labor conference is contrary to the interests of the workers throughout the world, who are more interested than any one else in a return to peace as a relief from the conditions produced by four years of German aggression. The Allied and Associated Governments, taking account of this most just desire, are endeavoring not to postpone, but on the contrary to hasten the conclusion of peace and to secure the adoption of those measures of social amelioration which would doubtless have been adopted ere this had it not been that the commencement of the war by Germany turned the efforts and thought of the world's population toward a struggle for liberty, during which time other ideals were necessarily subordinated to that of freedom itself. CLEMENCEAU.

"Annex One.—The commission considers that the very special questions to be accorded to seamen might be dealth with at a special meeting of the International Labor Conference devoted exclusively to the affairs of seamen.

"Annex Two.—The commission expresses the hope that as soon as it may be possible an agreement will be arrived at between the high contracting parties with a view to endowing the International Labor Conference under the auspices of the League of Nations with power to take, under conditions to be determined, resolutions possessing the force of international law."

U. S. TO ADVOCATE FORCE IN HUNGARY

Wants Order Established with a Government Capable of Arranging Peace Terms.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 1.—Things in Hungary are going from bad to worse. No Government appears to exist capable of sending delegates to the Peace Conference. The efforts of the Allies to send food supplies through Hungary are hampered.

In view of this situation the American representatives on the Economic Council, when the Allied associates tomorrow consider conditions in Hungary, intend to propose that Hungarian conditions be remedied through military force in the hope of establishing order and insuring a Government capable of arranging peace terms.

WHAT COMES NEXT? WORRIES GERMANS

Allied Hostility to the Counter-proposals Causes Much Pessimism,

EXPECT ACTION BY JUNE 15

Believe Government Will Refuse to Sign and That Peace Delegation Will Resign.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 31.—"What is going to happen now?" That is the question everyone is asking here, and now that the almost unanimously hostile attitude of the Entente press toward the German counterproposals is known, the answer is a very pessimistic one. It is generally believed that in about a week the Allies' answer to the German Government's offer will be given in the form of a refusal to meet the counter-proposals to such an extent as will satisfy Wilhelmstrasse. To that the German Government will respond that it must refuse to sign the treaty.

I find the Government here dead against the suggestion made by Lord Robert Cecil and others that Germany should sign and trust to time to persuade the Allies that alterations would be advisable.

The stage at which the German Government will give its definite answer is not expected to be reached until about the middle of June.

It would be hazardous to predict what will happen here. The peace delegation will doubtless resign, but what the Government itself will do is difficult to say. In some quarters it is reported there will be some sort of a reconstruction in an endeavor to save the situation at the last moment—endeavor, that is, to get together a new Government and another peace delegation, with the aim of reaching some conclusion or other, but no one yet has any very clear idea of the course the German ship of state will steer.

An interesting possibility, however, stands out; that is, that Maximilian Harden, who volunteered his services to the Government some time ago, will play a prominent part in the final and tragic act. Harden in the Zukunft is assailing the Government with far mightier blows than any he dared to aim at the old régime. But any plan he may have remains unknown.

Fear Internal Outbreaks.

Meanwhile the Government is taking what precautions it can to cope with internal disorders. Such disturbances are indeed not out of the question, so around Berlin there is a strong cordon of troops, and the city itself is well garrisoned. Noske, the Minister of Defence, is away on a tour of inspection and organization, arranging for his troops to be parceled out to the best possible advantage.

There will be no official opposition to any military action which the Entente may take, but the activity of domestic disturbing elements is taxing fairly severely the Government's powers of dealing with it. The occupation of several important towns, in order to prevent repetitions of the Munich tragedy has already been reported, and that must be taken as a sign of widespread Spartacide activity.

The Government believes it can rely absolutely on the army, but all the same there is a dangerous element within the army itself. It should be remembered that the present army, to a very considerable extent, is recruited from the hordes of the unemployed, and part of it might quite easily be won over for another cause than that for which it at present stands.

Food Situation Bad As Ever.

But throughout the country the situation looks anything but reassuring. The away from Germany movement in the Rhineland would appear to be growing. The Saxon Chief Burgomaster of Hanover, Herr Leinert, one of the members of the Versailles delegation, is greatly strengthening the separatist movement in the Province of Hanover by his strenuous opposition to it. Here and there strikes are in progress. Food conditions are as bad as ever. Unemployment is increasing at an alarming rate all over the country, and Noske has forbidden all open-air demonstrations in Berlin and put a police censorship over all other meetings.

Nor is the Government in general playing its cards very well. The people looked for some attempts at socialization, but all the Government has done is to point out how impossible socialization is in this or that direction. The scandal, for such it was, of the trial of those concerned in the murder of Karl Liebnecht and Rosa Luxembourg has done the Government infinite harm, and the escape of one of the chief prisoners, implicating several official persons, has made the matter very much worse.

All these things tend to draw support away from the Government and to throw it toward parties on the Right and Left. The worst of it is that all that support goes to the reactionaries, who dare not form a Government and to the Socialist-Spartacide and Communist extremists, who cannot form a Government.

Such is the general situation on the eve of the most momentous decision any nation was ever called upon to make. The horizon is heavy with the darkest storm clouds, and these may break into the lightning of war in the angry east when the final answer has been given, and it is hard to believe the deluge and chaos will not sweep over the rest of the country.

BROCKDORFF ASKS FOR HIS RELEASE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

under consideration the American representatives argued for a fixed total method, but were obliged to give way to the preponderance of allied opinion, which was influenced largely by political consideration. The American representatives found it impossible to overcome the potent influence exerted by the fact that the peoples of some allied countries had been assured by their statesmen that Germany would be compelled to pay the total costs of the war.

It was made apparent that Germany could not liquidate the allied war debt, even if she consented to economic slavery for several generations in order to be able to do so, and the embarrassing situation was adjusted through an arrangement under which Germany would pay as much as she was able every year for thirty years.

Although they realize the strength of the Allied opposition to fixing in the treaty the total amount Germany must pay, some American representatives haven't given up the idea that the reparational provisions may be modified to meet the American point of view. It is not known, however, that President Wilson shares this sentiment.

The main argument of the American revisionists is that, as France and Italy in arranging future credits will be dependent to a considerable degree on payments of damages by Germany, they will have difficulty in obtaining loans unless there is certainty as to the amounts they are to receive from their enemy.

But, to follow out the American argument, loans would be forthcoming without difficulty if the total amount Germany must pay and the terms of payment were contained in the treaty; thus making it clear how much financial security would be behind the credits obtained.

In their voluminous memorandum of observations, objections, and counter-proposals presented to the Council of Four this week, the German peace plenipotentiaries admit willingness to pay a fixed amount of reparational damages, not to exceed $25,000,000,000.

But the Germans desire to make payments without interest. This is contrary to the view of those in the American peace contingent who favor a fixed total for reparations. They hold that Germany must pay interest of, say 5 or 6 per cent. This would bring a tidy additional sum in any event, and particularly if the payments extended over a considerable period.

The German position, as set forth in the final memorandum, was summarized today somewhat as follows:

"We admit that we have done wrong. Our hands were bloody, but we have washed them clean. You should trust us now because we come to you with clean hands. So admit us to the League of Nations and take our suggestions for modifications of your terms, thus giving us a chance to exist, and we will live up to all the obligations the treaty imposes on us."

The American counter-position was described in this way:

"No, we cannot trust you yet, even if, as you say, the blood has been washed from your hands.

"You must prove to us that they are really clean. We may favor certain modifications, but if it is deemed unwise to make these you must accept the treaty as it stands, and if you show an inclination to lead a better life you may trust us to admit you to the League of Nations and make the treaty conditions more lenient in future."

In French official circles there is indisposition to put faith in the reports that President Wilson is inclined to modify the treaty. The French view is that the President, having agreed to the conditions imposed on Germany, intends to stand pat.

WON'T SIGN, SAYS DERNBURG.

Germans Will Bear with "Moral Dignity" Allies' Reign of Violence.

BERLIN, June 1, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Minister of Finance, writing in the Tageblatt, declares against the signing of the peace treaty:

"We will not give way," Dr. Dernburg says. "We will sincerely and honestly stand our ground for the sake of ourselves and our children's children. We will not allow ourselves to be intimidated by our enemies' invasion. We will bear their reign of violence with moral dignity.

"The honor of the German nation demands this. It is our primary moral duty to preserve that honor."

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Vain Regrets!

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For a time all seemed to go well. The income returned to the beneficiaries was satisfactory. They made no inquiry into the continued soundness of their principal.

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The reiteration in the public print of similar mismanagement is making foresighted men feel the need of definite safety measures for the protection of their heirs. With such men we are always glad to discuss—

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And how would they guard against depreciation of principal?

They would, of course, see that all investments were legal for trustees. Safety of principal would be further safeguarded by sound investment policies which would assure that a disturbance in one field could not affect the fund as a whole.

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All investments would be from time to time reviewed by this Board of Directors' investment committee. Naturally their mature judgment and wide experience equip them to glimpse the start of trends which from time to time might make advisable the sale and reinvestment of certain securities.

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FEAR WE'LL HEED GERMANS' APPEAL

French See Danger of Radical Yielding to Their Counter-proposals.

SEMI-OFFICIAL CRITICISM

Foreign Office Member Hints That Our Delegates Are "Frightened by German Sophistries."

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—One way of looking at the German counterproposals in French official quarters is that without their merits being considered at all they should be disregarded as a violation of the rules laid down for the German delegates when they received the allied peace terms at Versailles. They violate the rules, according to this theory, by the mere fact of being counterproposals, because no such contributions from the Germans were authorized.

In presenting the allied treaty Clemenceau told Brockdorff-Rantzau and associates that they would have the privilege of suggesting "amendments" which would be discussed only in writing.

The German delegates," a member of the French Foreign Office told me today, "have gone far outside the limits set for them in making their counter-propositions. They have gone to the foundation principles of the peace, with which they have nothing to do. The basis of this treaty was fixed and agreed to by all the Allies after many weeks' work. It was a question among the Allies only, in the discussion of which the Germans may have no part. But they have put an amazing interpretation on Clemenceau's word 'amendments.'

It would be only absurd if there were not an apparent inclination in some American quarters to take these counter-proposals seriously, as something worthy of examination. German propaganda, which we supposed had lost its capacity to deceive anybody, still seems effective with some Americans, who now think we should re-examine the very foundations of the entire treaty.

'Frightened by German Sophistries.'

They are frightened by German sophistries and attempts to misinterpret Wilson's Fourteen Points. Such Americans seem to forget that there is one man who knows more about those points than the Germans, and that man is Wilson himself. But he was a party to the framing of the treaty given the Germans at Versailles. He would not have been bound to sign the document if he had disapproved its clauses.

It is unfortunate to have this element of doubt injected into the situation at this time, for we know the Germans are prepared to sign our terms. We also know the fact that Erzberger, who is largely responsible for propagating the anti-peace feeling against peace in Germany and in neutral countries, has given it out that his case was hopeless. We also know for a fact that Brockdorff-Rantzau put in counter proposals because he was ordered to do so by Scheidemann. But that such a procedure was disapproved by the head of the German delegation himself, who said it would hurt more than help Germany in the end.

The 226,000,000,000 francs which Germany proposes to pay in a long term of years is absurd. If she is compelled to pay about double that, as demanded, the tax on her people will still be less per capita than upon ours. Her apparent frightfulness and anxiety are nothing more than what was expected. It simply makes another bad week or month for those who were quite reconciled to the treaty as formulated by the Allies because it meant the end of the war, and despite what the French considered its leniency, but the French public would not tolerate it being made more lenient.

Suggestion of Separate Treaties.

There is another possible solution of this peace making which has been tentatively considered and even advocated before the fighting ended, by which we would make peace with the separate German States—Bavaria, Baden, Wurttemberg, Hanover, &c. Why not? They were put together as the German Empire at Versailles in 1871; why not pull them apart at Versailles in 1919? Ever since 1871 Bavaria has maintained by constitution her rights of separate legations. There was a Bavarian Minister in Paris up to the beginning of the present war. In each of these separate German States there is a considerable element which distrusts and fears Prussia. It is easily conceivable that a separate peace proposition could be made advantageous to each of them. Each would be compelled to pay what we considered its share of war reparation, but it would be less than the proportion Prussia will make it pay under the general peace settlement by the German Empire as a whole. After separate settlements with the various lesser German States we would collect the balance due on the total from Prussia.

French Eyes on Wilson Now.

May 30.—The interest of the French Government is now centred on reports of what President Wilson may do rather than on the question of Germany's signing the peace treaty. The President yielded on several points to the presence of Premier Clemenceau, for the sake of harmony in the conference. Now the fear of the French is that the Americans will take the opportunity of Germany's counterproposals and the discussion of them to make the terms easier in several respects. Notably in the matter of the Silesian boundary and the question of admitting Germany to the League of Nations immediately.

The Germans assert that with the loss of both the Sarre Valley and Silesian coal fields they will not produce enough coal for their own needs, because the output of the Westphalian mines is not sufficient for the whole country. They want to retain the coal territory of Silesia, or at least have some guarantee of the privilege of getting coal there on easy terms.

The Americans are supposed to feel that there is some justice in this demand. Needless to say, it will be fought very bitterly in the conference by France and Poland, and there may be more delay ahead of us than was looked for twenty-four hours ago.

French Feeling Toward Austria.

As to letting Germany into the League of Nations, that is another matter. It is proposed that she be taken in at the end of one year, or even at the opening of the League scheduled to be held in Washington in the coming Autumn. Of course, this means that Austria would come in automatically at the same time—perhaps before, because, so far as the French attitude is concerned, the feeling today toward Austria is almost that of a friend as compared with Germany.

When I asked a member of the French Foreign Office today what he thought of letting Germany into the League of Nations now he replied ironically:

"Oh, bring them in! Bring them in! It will be one advantage to have them in close touch with President Wilson, so that he can really find out what they are, as we know them."

Loathing Felt for Germany.

Continuing more seriously he said:

"If we French as individuals did not hate and loathe the Germans as individuals I should see no objection to admitting them to the league, because I think it would be immaterial, neither good nor bad. But it is impossible for the French to feel toward them as one people can feel toward a former enemy after clean, civilized warfare. We can not feel toward them as toward the Austrians. France would not object to Austria coming into the league the minute she signed the peace treaty.

"Perhaps for the sake of harmony we would not object to the bitter end against Germany coming in after a year; for, as I say, it could do neither harm nor good."

I recalled the fact that Germany had a plan for a League of Nations of her own, which she might put into effect with Austria and Russia as fellow members if they were kept out of the big league, and asked if that would not be more dangerous in future than taking Germany and her allies into the existing league.

"We could prevent that," he replied, "as easily as we have prevented by the terms of the treaty the union of Germany and Austria. We would consider their forming an alliance in the form of a league or any other way as an act of war. But of course we are helpless to prevent their forming a secret alliance."

In reply to another question he said that taking Austria into the present League of Nations might help to remove her from the temptation of a secret alliance with Germany.

Accuse Wilson of Breach of Faith.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 30.—Throughout their final memorandum on the Peace Treaty Brockdorff-Rantzau and his fellow plenipotentiaries lay stress on the allegation that the allied terms are inconsistent with President Wilson's Fourteen Points, and his utterances on the subject of peace. The memorandum contains many extracts from the President's notes and addresses, all designed to show that the allied statesmen have not lived up to their promises in imposing peace conditions on Germany. It is apparent that the German delegates wish to create the impression that the allied peacemakers, and particularly President Wilson, have been guilty of a breach of faith.

What effect this memorandum is likely to have on the Big Four when they come to consider it in detail cannot be forecast, but there is no denying that a very strong sentiment exists among some of the allied delegations in favor of modifying some of the most severe conditions imposed upon Germany, particularly with regard to economic adjustments.

One significant feature of the situation is that the French estimate that eight days will be required by the Big Four for consideration of the memorandum, instead of five as originally estimated, is now regarded as fairly accurate. Although he is probably more inclined than any of his foreign colleagues in the Supreme Council toward making modifications in the treaty, President Wilson is represented as hopeful that it can be revised and presented to the German plenipotentiaries for signature within a week.

From all accounts, he is extremely anxious to leave Europe for America as soon as possible, and still clings to his tentative plan of departing by June 6 or thereabouts. This optimistic feeling is not shared even by the members of the American peace delegation, who believe June 20 is nearer the date on which the treaty will be signed.

The German delegates lay particular emphasis in their memorandum on the provisions of the treaty which compel Germany to relinquish her merchant shipping and all her colonial possessions. They contend that these provisions are inconsistent with the principles laid down by President Wilson and accepted both by the allied powers and Germany as a basis for peace. According to the view set forth in the memorandum, these provisions create the impression that the Allies intend to ruin Germany economically for all time.

In the American contingent in the Peace Conference there appears to be an opinion that, from the expert point of view, the German delegates have made out a strong case for more lenient treatment. It is not acknowledged, however, that the German arguments are sound, and there can be no matured opinion on the German countercase until full opportunity has been given to study it. But it would not be surprising if President Wilson suggested modifications of some of the economic terms.

The Germans are particularly anxious to have the treaty fix the exact amount of reparational damages they are required to pay, instead of leaving the amount undetermined, as provided now, with instalments to be fixed annually for a period of thirty years. They confess willingness to pay $25,000,000,000, and, in the opinion of American financial experts, this represents the total they will be able to turn over to the allied Governments unless the economic restrictions of the treaty are materially modified.

PREDICT VICTORY FOR THE COVENANT

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

League draft before it and has had opportunity to discuss it, I believe a way will be found to make it acceptable to the majority, if it is not already."

Senator McCumber does not favor separating the League covenant from the treaty and will vote against the resolution of Senator Sherman to that effect. That resolution is now before the Foreign Relations Committee and will not be reported, it is understood, until the complete text of the treaty is before the Senate.

Senator Capper, who took his seat with the new Congress, had been put in the ranks of the opponents of the covenant as now drafted. He is said to have informed Republican leaders, however, that, rather than have the League project defeated, he would vote for it without amendments. He favors some changes and will speak for them on the floor, but if they cannot be put through, he is understood to be willing to accept the covenant as it stands.

Senator Spencer, it is understood, is somewhat of the same mind, although he will hold out, it is said, for an amendment of Article X., regarding guarantees of the territorial integrity of nations in the League.

The debate on the covenant will be resumed to morrow when Senator Johnson will speak. He will try to obtain a vote this week on his resolution calling upon the State Department for the full text of the treaty.

BALKAN ALLIES REPROACH BIG FOUR

Say That the Racial Minorities Treaty Provision Makes for Internal Discord.

SEE SOVEREIGNTY IMPAIRED

They Assert That They Are Placed in a Category of National Inferiority.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—There have been threatening signs that the smaller nationalities in the Peace Conference would show vigorous resentment at the domination of the Big Four—Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando—in undertaking to adjust the affairs of the world; but it was not until the session of all the delegations was held behind closed doors this afternoon that the lesser nations voiced their indignation.

The session was held for the purpose of giving the smaller nationalities which have been at war with Austria-Hungary an opportunity to discuss the Austrian treaty, conditions drafted by the Big Four. A plenary session for the same purpose had been set for Thursday, but it ended in ten minutes after Bratiano the Rumanian Premier, refused to discuss the treaty until he and other representatives of the Balkans had had an opportunity to examine it in detail.

Between Thursday and today the indignation of these representatives has been smoldering. It burst into flame when the secret plenary session began this afternoon.

The main complaint by the delegates of the smaller Eastern European nations was directed to the provisions of the Austrian treaty to establish religious, racial and linguistic freedom in all countries affected by the treaty. Bratiano led the fight, seconded by Trumbich for the Jugoslavs. The Czechoslovak representative joined them, and Venizelos for Greece gave them mild support. The representatives of the Balkan countries charged that these provisions were an infringement of their sovereignty, in that outside Powers obtained a measure of control over the peoples of the Balkans.

Objections to "Outside Force."

They asserted also that the treaty sought to establish an outside force to which discontented elements of the Balkan States could appeal over the heads of their own Governments.

The third point of the protest was that the treaty practically established different classes of Governments, making some superior and placing others—in this case the Balkan nations—in an inferior position.

The Balkan States, their representatives said, were willing to carry out the religious, racial and linguistic principles enunciated in the treaty, but they preferred to carry them out themselves, without being under outside compulsion.

President Wilson made a response, in which he upheld the provisions that the smaller nations found objectionable. He and Premier Clemenceau, in stating the position of the Big Four, contended that the provisions were essential to establish an absolutely just peace. The mistreatment of minorities, they said, had been a frequent cause of war, and it was desirable to eliminate that cause. As the great Powers had made the greatest sacrifices in the world conflict, and had freed the smaller peoples, to whom they had ceded large territorial areas, the great Powers felt that they had a right to lay down certain fundamental principles which they believed necessary for the peace which the powers had won and intended to maintain.

At the conclusion of the discussion M. Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, gave assurance to the Balkan representatives that the Council of Four would take their protest into consideration.

Another flurry was caused when the delegates of the smaller Eastern European nations objected to the financial terms of the Austrian treaty. The discussion was cut short by Louis Klotz of the French delegation, who said that, as it would be impossible to include reparational conditions in that part of the treaty to be presented to the Austrians Monday the financial clauses might as well be omitted also in order to give the Council of Four further opportunity to consider them in the light of the objections raised.

Serbia Objects to Boundaries.

Serbia's representative made a protest against the northern boundaries of his country as fixed in the Austrian treaty. Complaint was made that Serbia did not get all the territory to which she was entitled, and the great powers—meaning the Big Four—were charged with violating the principles to which they had committed themselves.

For a time it looked as if there would have to be further postponement of the ceremony of handing the peace treaty to the Austrian plenipotentiaries. The time originally set for the ceremony was last Friday, but the protest of the Rumanian representative at Thursday's plenary session caused a postponement until Monday.

Although all that happened at this afternoon's meeting spelled delay, the Big Four decided against deferring the ceremony again, and they will endeavor to placate the Balkan representatives between now and Monday.

But the Austrian treaty will be far from completed when it is handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries. The Austrians would have been subjected to further delay if they had not complained of unfair treatment in that they were kept at St. Germain marking time. One of their specifications against the Allied chiefs was that St. Germain hotel rates were very high, and they were therefore anxious to get through with the peace exchanges as soon as possible.

Smuts to Return to South Africa.

LONDON, June 1.—General Jan Christian Smuts has not been approached on the subject of the British Ambassadorship to the United States, as reported from Washington, according to Reuters Limited. In any event, it is added, he would not accept, as he wishes to return to South Africa.



ALASKA
Juneau—Bank of British North America.

ARGENTINE
Buenos Aires—Banco Español del Rio de la Plata, Banco Frances del Rio de la Plata, Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, Banque Italo-Belge.

AUSTRALIA
Adelaide—Bank of New South Wales.
Brisbane—Bank of New South Wales.
Melbourne—Bank of New South Wales.
Perth—Bank of New South Wales.
Sydney—Bank of New South Wales.

ALGERIA
Algiers—Credit Lyonnais.

BELGIUM
Brussels—Banque de Bruxelles
Antwerp—Credit Mercantile.

BRAZIL
Rio de Janeiro—Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, British Bank of South America, Ltd.

CANADA (Continued)
Montreal (Que.)—Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Toronto, Merchants Bank of Canada.
Ottawa (Ont.)—Bank of Nova Scotia, Merchants Bank of Canada.
Quebec (Que.)—Bank of Nova Scotia, Merchants Bank of Canada.

CANADA
Toronto (Ont.)—Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Toronto, Imperial Bank of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada.
Vancouver (B. C.)—Bank of Nova Scotia, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada.

CANADA (Continued)
Winnipeg, (Man.)—Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Toronto, Dominion Bank, Merchants Bank of Canada.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
Cape Town—African Banking Corporation, Ltd.; National Bank of South Africa, Ltd.; Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

CHILE
Santiago—Banco de Chile.

CUBA
Havana—Banco Espanol de la Isla de Cuba (with branches throughout Cuba), Banco Nacional de Cuba, H. Gelats y Ca., Mendoza y Ca, Trust Company of Cuba.

CHINA
Hankow—Asia Banking Corporation, International Banking Corporation.
Harbin—Asia Banking Corporation.
Hongkong—Asia Banking Corporation.
Peking—Asia Banking Corporation, International Banking Corporation.
Shanghai—Asia Banking Corporation, International Banking Corporation, Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

EAST INDIES
Batavia (Java)—Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Singapore (Straits Settlements)—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, International Banking Corporation.

DENMARK
Copenhagen—Den Danske Landmandsbank, Private Bank of Copenhagen.

EGYPT
Alexandria—National Bank of Egypt (with branches throughout Egypt.)

FINLAND
Helsingfors—Kansallis-Osake Pankki.

GREECE
Athens—Banque Nationale de Greece (with branches throughout Greece), Banque d'Athenes.

ENGLAND
London—London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
London County, Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.
Morgan Grenfell & Co.
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
(With branches throughout England and Wales.)

HAWAII
Honolulu—Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.
Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd.

HOLLAND
Amsterdam—Amsterdamsche Bank, Hope & Company, Banque de Mendes Gans & Cie.
Rotterdam—R. Mees & Zoonen, Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging.

FRANCE
Paris—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Credit Lyonnais, Morgan, Harjes & Co.
Societe Generale.
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IRELAND
Belfast—Ulster Bank, Ltd. (with branches throughout Ireland.)
Dublin—The National Bank, Ltd.

ITALY
Genoa—Credito Italiano. All branches.
Milan—Banca Commerciale Italiana. All branches.
Florence—Hankard & Co., Ltd.
Rome—Banca d'Italia.

ENGLAND
Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
Martins Bank, Ltd.
Parr's Bank, Ltd.
Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

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Mexico City—Mercantile Banking Co., Ltd.

NEW ZEALAND
Wellington—Bank of New South Wales, Bank of New Zealand.

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Calcutta—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, International Banking Corporation.

JAPAN
Kobe—International Banking Corporation, Mitsui Bank, Ltd., Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
Tokio—Bank of Chosen, Industrial Bank of Japan, Mitsui Bank, Ltd., Yokohama Specie Bank.
Yokohama—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, International Banking Corporation, Mitsui Bank, Ltd., Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

SPAIN
Madrid—Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, (with branches in all principal cities of Spain), Credit Lyonnais.

NORWAY
Christiania—Centralbanken for Norge, Den Norske Creditbank.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Manila—Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, International Banking Corporation.

PORTUGAL
Lisbon—Credit France Portugais, The Bank of Portugal.

SWITZERLAND
Zurich—Credit Suisse (with branches in all principal cities of Switzerland), Societe de Banque Suisse.

URUGUAY
Montevideo—Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, Banco Frances del Rio de la Plata, Banque Italo-Belge.

SCOTLAND
Edinburgh—Royal Bank of Scotland (with branches throughout Scotland), British Linen Bank.

SWEDEN
Gothenburg—Aktiebolaget Gothenborgs Bank.
Stockholm—Aktiebolaget Gothenborgs Bank.

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PARIS PERTURBED OVER LEAGUE FIGHT

Peacemakers Fear Results Upon the World if Senate Amends the Treaty.

SEE DAMAGE AS FATAL

Treaty Could Not Be Reconstructed —Wilson Still Sanguine of Early Signing.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 29.—President Wilson's desire to bring the German peace exchanges to a conclusion within the shortest possible time is believed to be influenced largely by the reported state of public opinion at home. According to reports reaching Paris the opponents of the League of Nations and the German treaty itself are having things pretty much their own way, but with an inadequate news supply it is difficult at this distance to approximate just what is taking place in America with respect to the President's work in Paris. The impression is strong here, however, that the opposition to the treaty and the League covenant is gaining strength, with no adequate steps being taken by the supporters of these momentous compacts to counteract the activities of their critics.

No doubt exists that President Wilson is not responsible for the decision of the Council of Four to withhold publication of the complete treaty text. He is credited with a contrary inclination, but, as unanimous agreement is required in all such matters, he was unable to have his way against the views of the other members of the governing body; or even one other member, for the policy of preventing publication of the treaty is attributed to Lloyd George. It is stated that the reason for this policy is that changes are likely to be made in the treaty draft handed to the German plenipotentiaries on May 7—in fact, some have been made already. That the German newspapers are publishing the treaty draft in sections has not served to convince the allied powers that no necessity exists for further secrecy on their part. They have taken steps to prevent textual publication in allied countries, and that in their opinion is the main thing to be accomplished.

President Wilson evidently cherishes the hope that the German treaty will be signed in time to permit him to leave Paris on June 6. This hope, however, is not shared by the plenipotentiaries of the other allied powers, who are of the opinion that June 15 will be nearer the date of signature. There is some reason to believe that President Wilson, despite this more general view, still clings to his tentative plan of getting away in little more than a week from now. He has definitely decided to depart from Paris immediately after peace is concluded, and will not wait for the conclusion of the Austrian treaty, if the ceremony of signing it is delayed beyond that time.

All the dissatisfaction in America with certain features of the German treaty—notably the cession of the Shantung Peninsula to Japan—finds an echo in Europe. But most of those who have been participating, either directly or in an advisory capacity, in the arrangement of the settlement with Germany seem to be convinced that no better solution of the many embarrassing problems could have been reached without causing further disturbance in a world already too much disturbed. They contend that on the whole—taking into consideration all the complexities with which the peacemakers were confronted—the German treaty was the best that could have been drafted. The conviction is growing here that the peace—to quote Premier Clemenceau—will be a good peace. This is a rather remarkable admission from the leading French statesman, for one of the main difficulties of the representatives of the other allied Powers has been to satisfy France.

Apprehensive of Amendment.

In view of all the difficulties that have been encountered by the peacemakers in the effort to reach a harmonious understanding, there is considerable surprise shown here over the reports that the German treaty and league covenant are in danger of material amendment by the United States Senate. It is not going beyond the fact to say that the prevailing view in Paris is that if the treaty shall be so amended the work of the Peace Conference will receive such a black eye that its good effects will be lost and the world will suffer thereby. Europe looks to the United States to be a tower of strength for the prevention of future wars. In European opinion it will be a source of weakness to the whole peace structure built here within the last six months if America does not give the fullest support to what has been accomplished in the face of difficulties that at times have seemed almost insuperable. A rather general view prevails that there is no possibility of obtaining the assent of the other allies to any amendments of the German treaty or the league covenant. This might be comparatively easy if there were only two parties to these compacts, but, with practically the whole world involved, refusal of the United States to accept the terms arranged in Paris would leave America aloof—so allied Europe apparently believes—from participation in the great united effort to keep the world tranquil and prevent a recurrence of the bloody conflict which began in 1914.

It is evident, therefore, that the most discouraging outlook for the future, as viewed through European eyes and the eyes of those Americans who have shared in the arrangement of the peace terms and the formation of the League of Nations, arises from the determined opposition to both pacts in the United States. There are many Europeans of standing it is quite true, who feel that the League covenant is an imperfect document, providing merely for a doubtful experiment, but it is believed that, deep down in their hearts, the people of Europe look to the League to accomplish what it proposes to accomplish. Opportunity to perfect it is always open, it is argued, and even its most enthusiastic promoters look forward to having it perfected as time passes and experience shows where changes are desirable. Amendment of the covenant by the United States Senate would create a painful impression in Europe, which looks to America, where the League principle was conceived, to give it real strength and make it a going concern.

One Accusation Denied.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the accusation made in the United States that President Wilson is responsible for the provision in the German treaty that it shall become operative if ratified by any three of the great powers has no substantial foundation. The suggestion conveyed that President Wilson obtained the inclusion of this provision as a sort of trick which in some way would make futile the efforts in the Senate to amend the treaty is not borne out by information obtainable here. There seems to be no reason to doubt the assurance that the suggestion not only did not emanate from President Wilson, but was put forward and adopted without any thought of what the Senate's course might be. It is understood to have been intended primarily to counteract the danger that existed at one time that Italy and Japan might withdraw from the Peace Conference. This assurance comes from a high source.

Every effort is to be made to expedite the conclusion of the treaty with Austria. That the arrangement of the Austrian peace terms has been tediously slow is generally admitted, and the delay would have been greater if the allied statesmen had not felt the justice of the criticism, some which came from the Austrian plenipotentiaries themselves. After being notified to appear at St. Germain on a certain date, they were kept waiting there without any satisfaction being given to them as to when they might be expected to know the fate of their country through the presentation of the terms drafted by the Allies. It now comes to light that the Austrian representatives mustered up courage to kick over the traces. In the politest way, but with ill-suppressed indignation, they practically demanded to know when the treaty would be handed to them. They supported the demand with the statement that living at St. Germain was very expensive and they could not stand the expense for any considerable period.

The Austrian plenipotentiaries will receive the treaty at St. Germain on Monday. They had been notified that it would be handed to them tomorrow at noon, but announcement was made today that a postponement would be necessary because of inability to complete the draft. Several important features are still undetermined and the Council of Four is working hard to reach decisions on them.

Want to Make a Good Impression.

One amusing aspect of the Austrian peace situation is the solicitude of the Austrian emissaries to make a good impression on the allied representatives when the ceremony of presenting the treaty takes place. They have heard of the indignation over the failure of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau to rise when he addressed the allied plenipotentiaries on May 7 at Versailles and of the anger created by the character of his remarks, and they are anxious to avoid having any similar feeling directed against themselves. Frequent inquiries of American, French, British, and Italian officers who are attached to the Austrian delegation for liason purposes show the Austrians desire to put the best foot forward when they face the allied emissaries at the peace table.

Just why Brockdorff-Rantzau did not rise when addressing the allied delegations has never been satisfactorily explained. That he was weak from illness that day is rather generally believed, but it was thought he should have stated this as a reason for his failure to stand when he read his address. He has been credited with having said that, while his head was clear, he could not trust his knees, and was afraid they would give way if he attempted to speak on his feet. Now he is understood to have explained informally that he was so perturbed on this occasion that he was not aware just what he was doing, and actually forgot that the allied delegates, after having risen when the German delegation entered, would expect him to return the courtesy.

FRENCH CANNOT RATIFY TREATY BEFORE AUG. 24

Time Prescribed for Parliamentary Discussion Makes an Earlier Date Impossible.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 30.—The French representatives have informed the other peace delegations that it will be impossible for the French to ratify the German peace treaty before Aug. 24. This is important in its bearing on the provision in the treaty that it shall become effective when ratified by three of the great signatory powers. Under the French system the treaty must be considered by the delegates and by both Houses of Parliament, and the time allowed each of these several bodies for the purpose makes it certain, according to a French statement, that Aug. 24 is the earliest date on which ratification can be accomplished.

It is not likely, however, that the bulk of American and British troops will be held in the occupied areas of Germany after the treaty has been signed in case its ultimate ratification is taken for granted.

STILL EXAMINING GERMAN PROPOSALS

Allied Powers Will Deliver Their Answer by the End of This Week.

PARIS, June 1.—The Council of Four did not meet today, but the representatives of the great powers continued their examination of the German counter-proposals to the peace terms. The answer of the allied and associated powers will probably be delivered at the end of the present week.

On the Peace Conference program for tomorrow is the presentation of the peace terms to the Austrian delegation at St. Germain. Only the political, territorial, and military clauses of the treaty will be communicated to the Austrians, the financial clauses being withheld for later presentation.

Regarding the Adriatic problem, La Liberté says that its solution is being delayed by the opposition of the Jugo-slavs, not to the agreement reached regarding Fiume, but to the terms of the Dalmatian settlement.

Marshal Foch and his assistant, Major Gen. Weygand, conferred twice Saturday with Louis Loucheur, Minister of Reconstruction; General Tasker H. Bliss, Major Gen. Sir Henry H. Wilson, Chief of the British Staff, and General Diaz, the Italian Commander in Chief, on details of the military occupation of the Rhine region after the signing of the peace treaty.

PADEREWSKI ASKS AMERICAN INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

and therefore sincerely hope that the President, as the supreme arbiter of humanity and justice, will grant us the favor of appointing the committee for which I ask."

LEMBERG POGROMS WERE NOT BY POLES

Caused, Paderewski Says, by Ukrainians Who Opened Jails and Armed Criminals.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 28.—Paderewski, back in Paris from Warsaw, dismisses the reports of pogroms and persecution of the Jews in Poland as false tales circulated by German agents.

I told him of the great mass meeting in Madison Square Garden and of circumstantial reports of massacres in Poland being received by the Jewish committee in Paris.

"That means," he replied, "that German agents are still active both in New York and Paris to undermine the world's faith in the Polish State. I tell you there have been no pogroms in Poland to justify these reports or these charges against the Polish people.

"Many Jews have been killed and many Christians as well. Some of my dearest friends have been murdered in disturbances throughout the country. The sister of one of my ministers had her throat cut. In some towns on our border, where we are fighting the Bolsheviki, there has been nothing short of anarchy, with Christians as well as Jews being sacrificed."

I asked Paderewski about the Dinsk massacre early in April, when thirty-seven Jews were shot, the story of which I cabled on May 23.

"That case," he replied, "was a matter of pure Bolshevism. A few days before more than sixty of our Polish officers and soldiers had been killed at Pinsk by Bolsheviki. We executed the people responsible for that crime, and they happened to be Jews. They were not executed because they were Jews or in a spirit of revenge, but for the sake of discipline and self-defense. It was learned afterward that of thirty-seven shot, four were innocent. We regretted that bitterly, but we are in a state of war, and things of that sort are bound to happen. Many Christians also were killed by mistake.

"Reports also have been circulated about pogroms in Vilna. They are absolutely false. Nothing of the sort has happened there. That is a sample of the exaggeration German agents are giving to the situation to poison public opinion against us in America.

"There was a report that a pogrom was about to take place in Kalisch. I telephoned the Mayor for particulars. He informed me that Jewish Bolsheviki had tried to persuade a Christian foreman of a gang of bricklayers to take his men out on strike. The foreman refused, whereupon a Jew killed him with a knife. The Jew himself was killed by workmen, and there was great danger of serious trouble. That was the case as reported to me by the Mayor of Kalisch. I sent troops there at once, and order was preserved.

"In Kielce there was some trouble when a crowd in the street insulted Polish soldiers wearing the white eagle, emblem of our nation. The rioters called after them, 'White geese,' and in the trouble that followed a few people were killed, probably some of them Jews.

"There have been only two pogroms in Poland. That was last March, before I got there, in Lemberg. No Polish troops were there, but Ukrainians opened the jail and freed about 1,800 criminals, some of them Jews, some Christians. The freed criminals were provided with liquor and weapons, and many Jews were killed as well as several Christians in consequence, but the Poles in no way were responsible for that affair. The other pogrom was due to similar causes.

"But I would like to call attention to one real pogrom about which the American and European papers seem to know nothing. That was in the Russian town of Homel, beyond our frontier, where 2,200 Jews were killed last March."

JEWS PROTEST TO LANSING.

Accept Pogrom Stories as True and Ask Lansing to Stop Massacre.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 1.—The National Conference of Jewish Charities, inclosing its annual convention tonight, adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to strive to influence the authorities of Poland and Rumania to put a stop to the massacres of Jews in those countries and elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

Secretary of State Lansing was asked to institute an inquiry into the reported outbreak, and adopt necessary measures to obtain the safety and rights of the Jew in these and all other lands.

Messages of thanks were sent to Herbert Hoover for his work in supplying war stricken countries with food supplies, and Dr. Boris Bogan, who was Commissioner to Poland.

Felix M. Warburg, of New York, was elected president. Other officers were: Morris D. Waldman, of New York, First Vice President; Julius Goldman, New Orleans, Second Vice President; Louis M. Cahn, of Chicago, Third Vice President; Boris D. Boten, of New York, Secretary, and Sidney Fritz, of Cincinnati, Treasurer.

BAVARIAN PARTIES TO WORK FOR UNITY

Peasants' League Excluded from New Cabinet—Munich Unemployed Shun Work.

MUNICH, May 31, (Associated Press.)—Representatives of all the political parties in Bavaria, who met here yesterday, found themselves of one opinion, that the situation of the country was so serious that unity was the only means of its salvation and that the conciliation of the working people and the bourgeois circles was the first step toward acnieving this unity. This constitutes a working program, in support of which it is expected all the parties will pool their efforts, including the Centre Party, the Democrats, the Socialists, and the Independent Socialists.

The outward quiet and safety of Munich now seem assured, but the 20,000 unemployed in the city constitute a continuing danger. The number of the unemployed is not decreasing, largely because of their lack of a desire to work. It was impossible recently to procure twenty agricultural laborers who were wanted from the great number of idle people in the Bavarian capital.

Regarding the new Cabinet, the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger calls attention to the importance of the elimination of representation for the Peasants' League and the consequent exclusion of the revolutionary influence of the old Kurt Eisner group.

The Bavarian Army will soon be disbanded and the State will go over to the national volunteer defense system.

No direct advices have previously come from Munich regarding a change in the Bavarian Ministry. A Copenhagen dispatch on Saturday, however, quoted a message from Bamberg, Bavaria, stating that the Hoffmann Ministry had resigned and that it was expected a Ministry "on a broader basis" would be formed. The date when the message was sent from Bamberg was not given.

GERMAN INTRIGUERS BUSY.

Some Hope Felt in Berlin of Getting a Peace They Want.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, May 31.—Reports from Berlin and other parts of Germany lead to the belief that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues are not authorized to sign the peace treaty. The present negotiations by Germans are held to be merely to gain time and, according to German opinion, if these can only be protracted a little longer Germany will end by dictating peace.

Criticism of President Wilson by some American newspapers and politicians is interpreted in Germany as a sign that the American people are turning against him and the German leaders hope that if they can but hold out a little longer Wilson will be left in the lurch.

The German censorship does not allow any hint of these ideas to appear in the German press, but apparently even those Germans who toward the end of the war published books decrying Germany have changed their tune. Both Lichnowsky and Dr. Mühlon are now saying that Germany must not accept the Allies' terms, and a similar outcry is coming from others.

German agents and intriguers are busily carrying on propaganda under one form or another. Their work in Switzerland and neutral countries has taken on a new lease of life, while the counteracting allied propaganda has ceased to exist.

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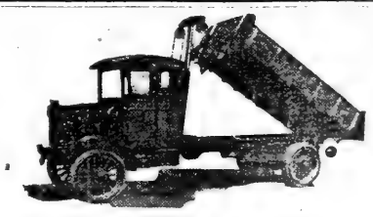
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AMERICA'S GREATEST BATTLE

The June number of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, has a semi-official account of the Argonne battle, over fought by American soldiers; also the official story of the British operations in France, by Field Marshal Haig, and other big features. On news stands. Adv.

BRITON'S STORY OF AFGHAN PLOT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

late Amir had been an enthusiastic devotée of golf. He played it constantly, and had insisted upon all the members of his court playing it also. To a man the courtiers detested the game like poison, and the fact that the late Amir's body lies buried on the golf course now makes the playing of the game impossible, for no one would dare to molest the last resting place of Habibullah with a brassy and niblick.

The body having been disposed of, Aminullah, according to program, gathered the nobles of Khabul together and announced the death of his father. He also told them his uncle, Nasrullah, must henceforth be looked upon as ruler of Afghanistan.

His audience not unnaturally asked why the uncle and not the late Amir's eldest son. Aminullah pretended ignorance, and the nobles then asked whether any steps had been taken by the eldest son and uncle to find the assassin. "None," replied Aminullah, to which the nobles replied: "The eldest son must be a coward." In this conclusion Aminullah acquiesced, and the eldest son having been dismissed in the minds of the nobles as a coward, they suggested to Aminullah that he was the proper person to be Amir. Aminullah jumped at this suggestion, and at once had himself installed on the throne.

McLoughlin's Narrow Escape.

During the days that followed both McLoughlin's escort and all his baggage disappeared. When he reached Dakka, which had become the advanced headquarters of the Afghan forces, they tried to detain him on the pretext of having a search made for the missing escort and baggage. He dissuaded them from this course and was enabled to continue his journey.

On the way down from Dakka to the Indian border McLoughlin was subjected to hostile demonstrations by crowds of Shinwaris and Afridis, who gathered at the roadside, and he was copiously, but inaccurately, sniped at from the hills. In the end, after eight hours of travelling from Dakka, he reached the British advanced post in the Khyber Pass, whence he was transferred to Peshawar. There he was received by Sir George Ross Keppel, and treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy.

While this had been going on at Khabul the soldiers at Jelalabad, who had been deeply attached to the late Amir, and, moreover, having been in charge of his person at the time of the assassination, felt that his death reflected upon their honor and that it was their duty to find and punish the murderer, held a soldiers' council, from which all the officers were excluded. At this council they examined, among others, the sentry who had been on guard near the Amir's tent on the day of his death, and on evidence obtained from this man they arrested the commander in chief and all the members of his family, which, as indicated above, is one of the most powerful in Afghanistan.

Aminullah, hearing what had been done and knowing his only chance of remaining in power lay in securing the liberty of the men arrested by the troops, telephoned to the soldiers, complimenting them on their zeal and requesting them to send all the prisoners for trial. After some demur, for they wanted to hang their prisoners out of hand, being satisfied of their guilt, they complied with Aminullah's request and sent off their prisoners, heavily ironed.

Prisoners Freed and Honored.

When the prisoners arrived at a place called Jiddalick, within the sphere of influence of the Khabul troops, who had by this time become attached to the fortunes of Aminullah, the irons were struck off the men, and they entered Khabul not as suspected murderers but as ill-used martyrs. Shortly afterward they received their entire liberty, and Aminullah paid them public calls and gave them 20,000 rupees, (over $6,500,) to be given in charity as a sign that they were guiltless in his sight.

Nasrullah, the uncle, finding that Aminullah had apparently firmly established himself on the throne, abdicated his claims, and signed allegiance to Aminullah, a course which was followed by Aminullah's elder brother. Nasrullah went to Khabul to pay his respects to the new Amir, and while there was arrested and thrown into prison on the charge of complicity in the murder of the Amir. Naidullah, the elder son, was also interned on the ground that he had made no effort to trace the murderers of his father.

Aminullah held a durbar at which he announced that the Colonel had been found guilty of the murder, which he had committed under instructions of Naidullah. The Colonel was there and then sentenced to death, taken outside and quietly bayoneted. Thus the Colonel owed his martyrdom to his supreme unimportance. He belonged to an uninfluential family which could not in any way retaliate.

The commander in chief, by virtue of his superior abilities and the needs of the moment, had now become virtual ruler of Afghanistan. All orders came through him and all policy owed its origin to him. As soon as possible he began a movement of troops through Jelalabad toward the frontier. He installed his headquarters staff at Jelalabad, and himself occupied Baghishahi.

Sought to Dissuade Army Chief.

After great difficulty, McLoughlin obtained an interview with the commander in chief, to whom he pointed out the absurdity of going to war with Great Britain when his army lacked all modern weapons of war, such as airplanes, armored cars, machine guns, and heavy artillery. The commander answered that all fighting would be at close quarters, at which the Afghans were superior to the British; that the British had no big guns at all; that they were tired of fighting and would not fight, and that the Indian troops would welcome the Afghans as rulers.

Nothing could shake his conviction that things would be as he said, and seeing the leader was determined on the suicidal policy of war McLoughlin decided to try to leave the country. On his application, horses were provided for his baggage on more than one occasion, but no sooner had he obtained them than officers would come along and commandeer them for war purposes. Eventually he obtained a very few horses and an escort of seven men instead of the regulation number of twenty-four, which is supposed to be the minimum number for safety in travelling in Afghanistan.

He also found at Peshawari a tonga driver who was even more anxious than McLoughlin to return to India. For the driver Mr. McLoughlin procured a passport and set out on his journey.

British Repel Attack on Thal.

LONDON, June 1, (via Montreal.)—The Afghan main offensive against Thal under General Nadir Khan, the Amir's Commander in Chief, is developing. The latest official information from Simla received on May 29 and 30 shows that all attacks on Fort Thal have been repulsed. The fort was bombarded throughout Wednesday last and the Afghans occupied the looted bazar outside the fort.

Air reconnaisance disclosed about 3,500 of the enemy near Thal. Their camps were effectively bombed.

At the capture of the Afghan fort of Baldak, opposite Chaman, Baluchistan, the British took 160 prisoners and killed 320 of the enemy. Smart work was displayed in the assault and capture. The guns made breaches in the walls and the fort was finally reduced by a flanking and frontal assault.

The garrison fought bravely but for the most part were killed or captured. It was the strongest fort in Afghanistan, having thick outer walls and bombproof shelters. Its fall has had a good effect in Kandahar and along the Chaman frontier, as showing the effect of high explosive shells.

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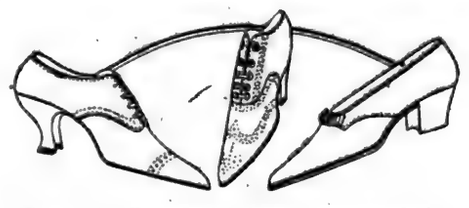
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For the Summer Months Nothing Is So Practical as a Silk Suit. We offer a splendid selection of

Women's Silk Suits

As shown in leading Paris shops

Today at $36 and $47.50

They are the last word in distinctive Summer Suit fashions, revealing a wealth of new style treatments of particular interest to those who would be individual in the selection of their Summer Suit. The styles are in

**Russian Blouse, Belted,
Tailored and Box Coat Effects**

faultlessly tailored in Taffeta, Soire, Satin, Silk Faille, Moire, Poplin, Pongee, and Tricolette, many with handsomely embroidered vestees. Splendid assortment of colors: Taupe, Navy Blue, Black, Beige, Wisteria, and Tan. Sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Bathing and Beach Suits at $5.95

the best in New York at the price

A really practical suit that will give splendid service. Made of Knit Worsted, in slip-on model, or with trunks attached, trimmed in contrasting color. Sizes to 46.



$12.95 *$12.95* *$9.95*

Today and Tuesday

An Exceptional Sale of

Misses' Summer Frocks

at very special prices

At $9.95—Youthful frocks of smart plaid or checked ginghams, Grandmother's Chintz, Voiles and Linene, in coatee, ruffled, straight line, and tunic effects. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One as *pictured.*

At $12.95—Stunning tucked, tunic, and draped frocks of unusual charm, beautifully fashioned of plain color, figured, and flowered Voiles, with collar and cuffs in contrasting color, trimmed with Swiss embroidery or contrasting color Voile. Obtainable in Pink, Navy Blue, Maize, and White. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Two as *pictured.*
Second Floor.

Beginning on the Third Floor Today!

A Sale of

Women's and Misses' Corsets

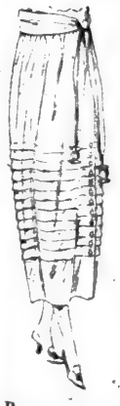
Regularly $3.50, $5 and $7

at $2.00, $2.45 and $3.65

These corsets are in the very best known makes, fashioned of fancy white and flesh color batiste, or silk broche, daintily trimmed.

Such values are rare—and will go quickly.

The New Street Skirts



are simply wonderful in their clever lines.

We offer a splendid collection today

at $14.50

Twenty-five styles, each featuring new and very charming treatments in pockets, belts, and smart tucking or shirring. The model *pictured* is developed in fine quality crepe de chine, neatly tucked, and finished with crushed sash. Other very charming styles are in:

Baronette Satin, Crepe de Chine, Fan-ta-si, Wash Satin, Queen Anne Satin, Silk Faille, Taffeta and Wool Plaids.
Sizes 25 to 36. *Fourth Floor.*

Inexpensive, but Highly Serviceable

Boys'

Outing Suits at $3.95

as pictured



Just the suit for vacation and camping, or any outdoor sports, consisting of blouse, knickers and belt. Carefully made of fine quality washable Khaki Drill. Sizes 8 to 16 years.



Children's Undertogs

in a special sale

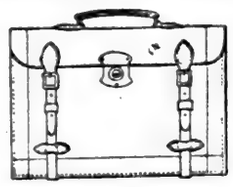
At 58 Cents

For boys and girls. Known as the three-in-one combination—shirt, drawers, and underwaist. Made of White Checked Nainsook, in sizes 3 to 9 years. Quantity limited.

Children's Summer Socks

At 35c Pair

Three Pairs for One Dollar. Made of fine mercerized cotton, in White, Tan, Black, Cordovan, Romper Blue, White, with fancy tops. Sizes 6 to 9½.
Second Floor.



On Sale Today!

Cordovan

Cowhide Brief Cases

Special

at $6.50

The ideal case for lawyers, insurance men, army officers and students. Fitted with two pockets and reliable extension lock. Size 11 by 16 inches. *Illustrated.*

Exceptional Value

Women's Moire Hand Bags

at $2.95

Fine liberty silver framed Bags in five distinct styles. Fitted with centre compartment and beautifully lined. Obtainable in Black, Navy Blue, Taupe, and Brown. *Main Floor*

An Extraordinary Purchase Makes Possible Today

A Remarkable Sale of

Women's Fashionable Dolmans and Capes at $29.50

That Sell Regularly at $39.50 to $59.50

These wonderful Wraps and Capes are the remaining surplus on hand of a well-known manufacturer's most successful models that have been selling regularly at $39.50, $45, $50, $55, and $59.50. The styles are in circular, coatee, Dolman, and full-flare effects, all lined with colored silks. Here are the materials:

Fine Quality Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Silvertone.
Sizes 34 to 48. *Fourth Floor.*

PROPHECY OR PROMISE?

The difference between a contractor who thinks he can finish your building on time, and a contractor who is absolutely sure about it, is the difference between a prophecy and a promise. We base our promises on our abilities, not on our anxiety for contracts.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

One Man Out of Seven Can't Get Life Insurance

They waited too long. You are healthy today. Don't take this chance. Act now while you can secure the protection you need and your family needs. For example

Saving for your advanced years while protecting your family—$10,000.00 at age 70.

Approximate average annual net premium:

Age 20	$131.30	35	$222.80
25	150.20	40	275.60
30	174.60	45	355.20

For a trivial additional payment till age 60 will waive all premium payments and pay the Insured till the maturity of the contract $1,000 annually in the event of his becoming permanently and totally disabled, either through disease or accident.

Write, Phone or Call
BRILL & SCOTT
516 Fifth Avenue
MURRAY HILL 1140
"Life Insurance on a Business Basis"

EDWARDS

Impressions

JUST as you size up an individual by the clothes he wears and the way he wears them—as his valuation of himself and the impression he cares to make upon the people he deals with—just so is your business stationery and literature to be valued.

If you are as particular about such things as you ought to be, if you are not satisfied with what you are using, there may be occasion for us to do for you what we are doing for other very particular business houses who send their business to us because they know our quality standards match theirs.

The Edwards & Franklin Co.
Distinctive Business Stationery
Youngstown, Ohio.
Merit Medal, London, 1914.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
MADE AT KEY WEST
GROSVENOR NICHOLAS & CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
14-16 South William St., N. Y.

The BRITISH MARKET
A well established London Commercial Manufacturing House
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT
General Importers, Merchants & Agents
INVITE PROPOSALS FOR
SOLE AGENCIES
from
AMERICAN HOUSES
desirous of opening up in Great Britain any line of Merchandise or Manufacture equally interesting.
Highest Commercial and Bank References
The principal will shortly be visiting the U. S. A. and would be glad to interview real live firms in this connection.
M. STEINGOLD & CO.
23 City Road, London, E.C.1.
or direct to the firm.

ORDER
Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW
GINGER ALE

ATROCITIES OF THE BOLSHEVIKI.

The British White Papers relating to the atrocities of the Bolsheviki in Russia are published complete in the June number of the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, together with other important matter relating to Russian affairs, and the campaigns that are going on there; 30 other big features. On news stands, 25c. Published by The New York Times Co.—Advt.

FIUME SOLUTION IS A BUFFER STATE

Italians To Have Largest Share in General Government—Jugoslavs in the Local.

FIUME MAY NOT ACCEPT

City Council Insists on Having Resolution for Annexation to Italy Carried Out.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 2.—The Italian and Jugoslav delegations at last seem inclined, albeit reluctantly, to accept a "buffer state" solution for the Fiume problem. The details are briefly as follows: The creation of an independent state is protected and guaranteed but not governed by the League of Nations. The Government is in the hands of a Council of Five—two Italians, one Jugoslav, one Hungarian, and one citizen of Fiume, chosen by the Italian, Jugoslav, and Hungarian Cabinets and the Fiume National Council, respectively.

The boundaries include Fiume and the Jugoslav suburb, Sussak, with a strip of the coast line southward and eastward. Westward the islands of Veglia and Arbe, facing the city, are included. To the north the line goes round the eastern section of Istria, known as Libournia, and includes the station of San Pietro, where meet the railroads to Trieste and Fiume from the interior.

The State is divided into four sections, to be administered by local municipal bodies, elected by popular vote. They are, first, the city of Fiume; second, the islands of Veglia and Arbe; third, Sussak, and the coast line up to the boundary of Libournia, which forms the fourth.

The total population is about 160,000, the Jugoslavs largely predominating, except in the Fiume section.

The Jugoslavs dislike the arrangement because, they say, it involves the subjection of their majority to a government in which Italians predominate. They are also dissatisfied because a pendant to the agreement assigns Sebenico to Italy.

Similarly, the Italians say that three-quarters of the new State will have local Jugoslav administration.

It remains to be seen whether eleventh hour trouble will not be raised by the National Council of Fiume itself, which yesterday informed the Italian delegation here of its determination to insist on the observance of the resolution voted by the city on Oct. 30 that it should be annexed to Italy.

Obstinacy on this point may have a regrettable effect on the attitude of 60,000 Italian soldiers now stationed in and around Fiume.

At the same time both sides think the decision to hold a plebiscite fifteen years hence to vote on continued independence or annexation to Italy of Jugoslavia contains the germs of a conflict which is likely to be envenomed by nationalist sentiment and propaganda as the date of the plebiscite approaches.

On the other hand, the fact that the solution completely satisfies neither side may be taken as good evidence of its intrinsic fairness and justice.

RESIGNED TO LOSS OF FIUME.

Italian Catholic Organ Hopes for Honorable Adriatic Compromise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 29.—The solution of the Adriatic question is not yet officially known, although everybody understands it to be a Solomon's judgment, the effect of which on the Italian people is difficult to foresee.

The Catholic Corriere says that Italy couldn't stake all her existence on Fiume, because that city had become politically and economically isolated from the whole world for many years. Thus, it argues, the inevitable compromise may be well received if it represents an honorable solution for the country, especially if other Italian interests are sufficiently protected. Naturally, it says, the solution will not be received with enthusiasm by the Italian public, nor with a spirit of gratitude toward Italy's allies.

The irreconcilable Nationalist organ, Idea Nazionale, urges the Government to leave the Adriatic question unsolved, as "Wilson is not eternal and in twenty-two months will no longer be President of the United States, Clemenceau is not eternal, either, and as Premier will have a shorter life than Wilson."

Another Decoration for Moffat.

The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon John Moffat, Chairman of the French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund and the National Allied Relief Committee, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, according to an announcement made yesterday. This is the fourth foreign decoration accorded to Mr. Moffat and the second time that the French Government has recognized his war relief work. The cross was delivered to him by Consul General Gaston Liebert

TWO AMERICANS LEAVE TO STUDY ASIA MINOR

But Other Members of the Allied Commission Are Still in Paris.

PARIS, May 30, (Associated Press.)—Henry Churchill King started today for Constantinople to join Charles R. Crane, the other member of the American section of the Inter-Allied Commission to Investigate Conditions in the Near East, and proceed to Smyrna and other points in Asia Minor.

The French and British members are still in Paris and there is nothing to indicate when they and the Italian members will go to Smyrna. Apparently there is not complete agreement among the Allies as to the desirability of such a mission, despite the fact that the French, British and Italian delegations in Paris gave their approval to the plan several weeks ago.

Italian and Greek military activities in Asia Minor have focused attention on that section of the world, and the failure of the Entente to agree on any disposition of Turkey which does not Intrust Constantinople and Armenia to the United States has caused the possibility of America's acceptance of the mandate to be one of the most widely discussed subjects in Conference circles.

Henry Morgenthau, former American Ambassador to Turkey, and other American experts on the Near East now in Paris, including representatives of Robert College and other missionary interests, favor acceptance of the mandate for Constantinople, Armenia and Anatolia by the United States on condition that the Sultan be transferred to some point in Asia Minor.

This plan is not accepted by the British, who for political and religious reasons wish the Sultan to remain in Constantinople, and they show no disposition to change their views.

Armenia has been so badly devastated that it is argued by advocates of United States participation in Near East affairs that it would be almost impossible to restore it without connecting it up with part of Anatolia and Constantinople, thus giving Constantinople considerable territory, which would support it, and on the other hand giving Armenia and Anatolia the benefit of a well established capital and commercial centre.

Years of effort and expenditure will be required to restore Armenia, in the opinion of experts on the Near East, but they have great faith in the results which could be achieved by giving the Armenians modern agricultural implements and teaching them modern farming methods.

ONCE RICHEST MAGYAR GETS 3,000 CROWN JOB

Esterhazy, Employe on His Own Estate, Allowed to Live in Three Rooms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, May 28, (via Geneva, May 30.)—Reports have reached here of the remarkable fate of the wealthiest Hungarian aristocrat, Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, owner of 100,000 acres, numerous castles, and inestimable art collections.

This entire property was sequestrated by the Bolsheviki, who assigned to him a three-room apartment in his magnificent castle of Eisenstadt, the scene of many grand festivities attended by monarchs.

The Prince, in order to support his family, was compelled to apply for office to the Bolshevist Administrator of his estates, who is a tailor by trade, and who appointed the Prince forest inspector of the Prince's forests at a monthly salary of 3,000 crowns.

The Prince's regular income amounted to several million crowns.

LAUDS RED CROSS LEAGUE.

President Poincare Sends Letter of Congratulation to H. P. Davison.

PARIS, June 1.—President Poincaré has written a letter to Henry P. Davison, President of the League of Red Cross Societies, on the formation of the league.

"I take pleasure in congratulating you on this successful result of your untiring efforts," says the letter. "The articles of the association of the league pay well-deserved tribute to the International Commission of the Red Cross for its achievement in the work to which the Board of Governors wishes to concentrate its efforts . . .

"I do not doubt that the organization in which you have taken the initiative will accomplish in the future the generous mission which it undertakes for the well-being of humanity. Clemenceau.

"I beg you, Mr. Chairman, to express my congratulations and best wishes to the five Red Cross societies, members of the League, and to believe in my sincere esteem."

Motorist Killed; His Son Hurt.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 1.—Eli Jacobs, 46 years old, of 164 Howard Street, Roxbury, died in a hospital here this afternoon from a fractured skull sustained in an automobile accident in Warren, where his car's steering gear broke. Mr. Jacobs's son, Harry, is at the hospital with a broken right shoulder.

MORGENTHAU FINDS FOE UNCHASTENED

Says the Rhine Germans Predict That Their Children Will Rule the World.

'CAN'T REMAIN CONQUERED'

"Will Blot Out the Stain, Resume Our Interrupted Work," Is the German Boast.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May. 31.—Stephen Lauzanne in this morning's Matin reports a talk with Henry Morgenthau, who, the writer says, has just brought back from the Rhine the same sort of threat from the German people that he heard from Wangenheim, the German Ambassador to Turkey, in 1915, when he himself was in Constantinople as American Ambassador. In 1915 Wangenheim said to Morgenthau:

"We know we cannot gain the war. We are ready to end it. Do you not wish to ask your country to intervene?"

"Perhaps," replied Morgenthau. "I'll say to my President that you renounce——"

"Yes," replied Wangenheim, interrupting the American, "we renounce for the moment. We need peace to recuperate. When we are rested we will resume."

And now, four years later, according to M. Lauzanne, Mr. Morgenthau, just back in Paris from a visit to Coblenz, has been hearing the same sentiment from Germans with whom he talked in the Rhine Valley.

"Yes," said Mr. Morgenthau to M. Lauzanne, "they have told me they wished to dominate the world because they thought themselves the best guides, constructors, organizers, and disciples of culture combatting anarchy."

Then, quoting the Germans directly, Mr. Morgenthau continued:

"We have miscarried, and all our forces are now too much overcome to continue. But our children will blot out the stain, resume our interrupted work. Germany cannot remain conquered. She will find victory again and dominate the world."

"Once more," comments M. Lauzanne, "Mr. Morgenthau has seen, understood, and repeated. What Wangenheim told him he has heard all along the Rhine. There are hundreds of thousands of German children who learn and repeat in their schools the same words the German Ambassador said in 1915 at the Golden Horn.

"But who will have time today to listen, to believe Morgenthau, returning from Germany, reported the truth? The poor Four! Poor Ten! The poor Forty! They see only mines, ports, accounts. They think that when they codified into formula a transaction half way between that of dreamers among clouds and men of earthly appetites they have created peace. They do not understand that the war has been made by the brutal will to dominate, and that we will have more wars unless that will is crushed. It is not by mandates or covenants that we can transform the soul of a race of prey.

"Poor Four! Poor Ten!. They have eyes, but do not see; ears, but do not understand. But they have tongues, and they talk—they talk!"

REORGANIZE LONDON TUBES

Sir Albert Stanley Outlines His Program to Improve Transit.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—Before sailing for America today after his severe illness, Sir Albert Stanley outlined a plan for the improved transit of Londoners by subway and omnibus. Sir Albert, who has just been appointed Chairman of these undertakings in succession to Lord George Hamilton, said that companies are in process of carrying out the following program:

To acquire as quickly as possible a large number of additional railway carriages.

To reconstruct the City and South London Railway so as to provide a new through north and south route through the city.

To redesign the carriages on the tube railways to make loading and unloading more rapid and convenient, and to construct and place on the streets a new and improved type of omnibus.

These improvements will cost several million pounds sterling.

ASKS ANTI-LYNCHING LAW.

"Delegate to Paris" Asks Wilson to Send Message to Congress.

PARIS, June 1.—William Trotter, "delegate to Paris and secretary of race petitioners to the Peace Conference," has written to President Wilson asking him in the name of the National Equal Rights League, in view of recent lynchings in the South, and for the sake of American negroes who gave their lives in the war, to send a message to Congress recommending that lynching be made a crime against the Federal Government.

May we prove to you that the value of creating a Trust is not Theoretical?



The New York Trust Company
FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE
5th Avenue and 57th Street

The New York Trust Company can submit an unbroken record of wisely and satisfactorily managed trusts extending through an existence of thirty years.

MAIN OFFICE
26 Broad Street

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE
5th Avenue & 57th Street

We desire to announce that our store will close at 5 o'clock from June 16th until September 2nd; closed all day Saturday, June 28th, and on Saturdays during July and August.

Best & Co.

MEN'S CLOTHES

"Made in Our Own Shops"

WHY do we keep the line "MADE IN OUR OWN SHOPS" at the top of our advertising? A reasonable question, and it deserves a frank answer.

We have already told you that few, if any, custom tailors have their own shops. They cut the cloth and "send it out" to be made.

Many factories do the same. They do business on the "contract plan"—taking orders from samples—and having the clothes made up by operatives who work at their homes—being paid by the "piece."

The more "pieces" they finish, the more money they earn. Naturally, they work in a hurry—and hurry work is usually poor work.

All our men's clothes are made right in our own shops, and we encourage our people to sew slowly, carefully, painstakingly—to neglect nothing.

That's why well-nigh perfection marks these suits and clothes at

28.50 34.50 37.50

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS—SPECIAL

First long trouser suits for young men 13 to 17 years, tailored in our own shops with the same care and of the same high quality fabrics as our men's suits. Regular 28.50 & 32.50 grades 24.50

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Men's Shop—Fifth Floor. Est. 1879 Entrance—1 West 35th St.
You Never Pay More at Best's

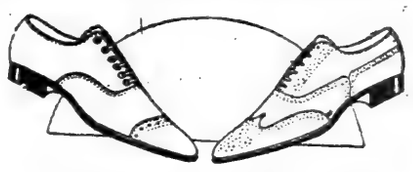
TRY A CUP OF
INSTANT POSTUM
next time you feel coffee disagrees.
No loss of pleasure but a great gain in health if you are susceptible to harm from coffee.
"There's a Reason"

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

THE matter of Style in our Golf Clothes is in the hands of men who know the game—and the matter of tailoring is in the hands of men who also know their game.

In Knee or Long Breeches or both
$35 UP

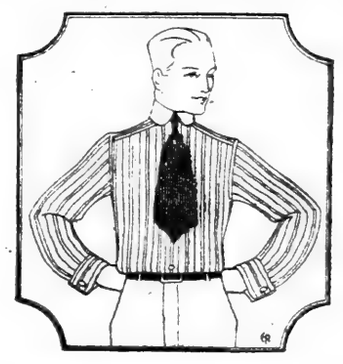
Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET



Beginning at Saks Today
A Remarkable Sale of
Men's Fine Oxfords
200 Pairs in Dark Tan Leather
Brogue Cut with Full Wing Tip
500 Pairs in Genuine Cordovan
At $7.85

A man need have no knowledge whatever of shoe values to realize the exceptional merit of these oxfords. They are made over the smartest lasts created for Summer, and the skillful character of the workmanship immediately inspires confidence. Values such as these should be taken advantage of immediately.

All sizes Fifth floor



A Treat for Men, at Saks To-day
New Summer Shirts
Of Fine Woven Madras
At $2.50

Every shirt made over our own measurements by men who constantly strive to produce the finest ready-for-service shirts in America—and they do it!

The patterns are of a very uncommon variety bright in coloring but not garish, and the cloths are light of weight but very substantially woven. If you would have shirts for Summer truly individual—this is your opportunity!

Sakseo Soft Collars
At 50c

Exclusive with Saks & Company. Without question the most practical soft collar made combining the smartness of a linen collar with the comfort of a soft-collar. Produced in imported Pique because nothing looks better or wears longer.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

THE SIGN OF SERVICE
SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

The dealers listed below carry So-CO-ny Motor Gasoline.

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

Manhattan and Bronx

Alexander Ave. 143d St., Alexander Ave. Garage.
Allen St. 59, Eldridge Allen Garage Co.
Amsterdam Ave. 133, Amsterdam Garage.
1361, Breens Garage.
Avenue A. 370, Interborough Delivery Co.
Avenue B. 300, Good Garage.
Avenue D. 89, Avenue D Garage.
Bailey Ave. 3129, J. Whalen's Garage.
3131, Whelan's Garage
Bainbridge Ave. 3619, Bahrenberg's Gas and Service Station.
Barrow St. 130, Barrow Street Commercial Garage.
Belmont Ave. 1827, Lion Garage, Inc.
Bergen Ave. 697, Bronx Co. Auto Co.
Boone Ave. 1433, Ferracca Garage.
Boston Road. 1015, The Speier Gar., Inc.
1262, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
1368, Jefferson Place Garage.
4061, Adolph Fehlhaven.
Broadway. 1910, Michael T. Watts.
2322, B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Cimotti Garage Company.
3251, Claremont Garage.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4350, The Arthur Garage, Inc.
4816, M. Blatt.
5015, Brickner's Auto Sup. Co., Inc.
Broadway and 54th St. Reo Motor Car Co.
Broadway and 65th St. Lincoln Sq. Gar.
Broadway and 70th St. Winton Company.
Broadway and 76th St. Aeon Garage.
Broadway and 130th St. 130th St. and Broadway Garage.
Broadway and 135th St. 135th Gar. Corp.
Broadway & 218th St. S. Buffo's Gas Sta.
Brook Ave. 212, Belmah Garage.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
Broome St. 23, Broome St. Garage.
Brown Place. 144, Dieterich-Edwards Co.
Castle Hill Ave. 1166, Estling's Garage, B.
Catherine St. 28, Catherine St. Garage.
Cherry St. 234, Sternaker Garage.
Chrystie St. 47-53 Metropolitan News Co.
Courtlandt Ave. 869, Courtlandt Garage.
Crotona Ave. 1987, Crotona Garage.
Daly Ave. 2070, Individual Garage, Inc.
Delancey St. 177, I. Sevin.
Division St. 185, K & B Division Garage.
Dyckman St. 244, Inwood Garage.
And B'way, McPartlins Gas Station.
E. 2d St. 79, Asens Garage.
E. 4th St. 31-35, Crest Garage, Inc.
E. 6th St. 311, Revere Garage.
E. 7th St. Cor. Lewis St., 7th St. Garage.
E. 8th St. 411, Eighth St. Garage.
E. 9th St. 216, New Royal Garage.
224, 9th St. Garage.
306, F. Collins.
366, S. F. Collins.
E. 10th St. 403, Benes Garage.
E. 11th St. 1778, Dry Dock Garage.
710, Minute Garage.
E. 12th St. 19, Cleric and Bambi.
E. 15th St. 525, Stuyvesant Garage.
E. 16th St. 148, Fred Dohrmann.
E. 19th St. 507, Good Service Garage.
E. 20th St. 230, Ford Service Co.
E. 21st St. 225, New Home Garage.
E. 24th St. 160, Reich Garage Co.
16, Pomer Garage.
E. 26th St. 319, East 26th St. Garage.
E. 31st St. 139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
412, Express Garage.
E. 37th St. 323, 37th St. Garage, McCook & Co.
E. 38th St. 218, East 38th St. Garage.
E. 40th St. 27, Murray Hill Garage.
32, McDermott Garage.
E. 41st St. Commonwealth Garage.
137, 41st St. Garage, Inc.
144, Republic Garage.
E. 43d St. 231, East 43d St. Garage.
E. 44th St. 323-331, Commodore-Biltmore Co., Inc.
E. 47th St. Biltmore Gar., Inc., 205 to 213.
322-28, 47th St. Garage.
E. 54th St. 218, Mercedes Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
E. 55th St. 419, C. W. Cavanagh.
E. 56th St. 215, Almo Garage Co.
229, Gothic Garage.
E. 57th St. 156, 57th St. Garage, John J. Quilligan.
E. 58th St. 15, Willett & Co.
E. 59th St. 416, Oleger's Garage, C. A. Oleger.
E. 61st St. 418, Central Garage.
E. 63d St. And Second Ave. Meadow Brook Garage.
114, Steele Garage.
E. 64th St. 269, Ritz Garage.
and 2nd Ave., Terrace Garage.
E. 65th St. 226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
245, Tuxedo Park Garage.
246, Rhinelander.
435, Delaware Garage.
E. 66th St. 118, 66th St. Garage.
E. 67th St. 221-223, Berwick Gar. Co., Inc.
Lord's Garage.
E. 70th St. 144, Cor. 3d Ave., Pinehurst Garage.
E. 72d St. E. River Auto Club of America.
E. 73d St. 152, Brooks Garage.
E. 76th St. 112, Urban Garage.
115, Spengler Auto Company.
E. 76th St. 423, Lind & Co., Gus.
E. 77th St. 159, Ardsley Garage.
E. 79th St. 406, Seventy-ninth St. Garage.
E. 80th St. 539, Manhattan Vehicle Co.
E. 81st St. 209, Avon Garage.
E. 84th St. 115, Belmont Garage.
157, 84th St. Garage Corp.
167, Onyx Garage.
E. 85th St. 223, Pershing Garage.
E. 86th St. 205, Yorkville Central Garage.
E. 88th St. 38, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
E. 89th St. 57, Niagara Garage.
E. 90th St. 431, Arfman's Garage.
and First Ave., 90th St. & First Ave. Garage.
E. 94th St. 306, 94th St. Gar. Co., Inc.
E. 96th St. Upton Garage.
E. 98th St. Cor. 5th Ave. Parkview Gar.
310, J. P. Garage.
326, Manhattan Garage.
E. 99th St. 51, Healy's Taxi Company.
E. 101st St. 423-427 Spotless Garage.
E. 102d St. 406, Wicke's Garage, A. C.
E. 104th St. 437, Market Auto Garage.
424, F. & L. Earle Garage
E. 105th St. Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
156, 105th St. Garage
E. 108th St. 57, L. Corsi Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
E. 110th St. 406, Aurora Garage.
E. 112th St. 159, M. Buda & Son's Garage.
E. 113th St. 205, White Star Garage.
E. 117th St. 236, Victoria Garage.
E. 120th St. 154, Strathmann Auto Co.
160-172, Arandi Garage, Inc.
E. 121st St. 327, E. 121st St. Garage.
E. 122d St. 418, Volunteer Garage.
E. 124th St. Carey Brothers.
E. 125th St. 327, Phenix Garage.
E. 126th St. 153-155, N. Y. & Saratoga Garage.
E. 127th St. 207, Traub & Linder.
E. 128th St. and Lexington Ave., J. J. Quinn.
E. 133d St. 447, Byrnes Garage
650, Bronx Bldrs. & Mach. Co.
21, Mrs. Mary Kelly.
E. 134th St. 22, Linwood Garage.
369, Willis Garage.
E. 137th St. 252, 137th St. Garage Corp.
E. 144th St. 255, Triangle Garage.
E. 145th St. Willis Ave., & 145th St. Willis Ave., Service Station.
E. 146th St. 547, Gordon's Garage.
E. 148th St. 425, 148th St. Garage.
E. 149th St. 437, Hub Gasoline Station.
E. 151st St. 245, Columbia Garage.
E. 152d St. Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
E. 158th St. 770, Trio Garage.
E. 163d St. 490, Melrose Gaarge.
E. 172nd St. 836, Supreme Garage.
E. 174th St. 440, Claremont Garage.
E. 176th St. 413, Hewson's Garage.
941, Coryell Garage.
E. 200th St. Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
E. 215th St. Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
Eastchester Road. And Boston Road, Jos. McCrain.
East. Blvd. & Pelham Pkwy. Frank Gent.
East Tremont Ave. 1876, Midway Garage, Inc.
2646, Bentley's Garage.
Eleventh Ave. 449, New York Herald Gar.
466-68, West Shore Garage.
Fifth Ave. Circle Gasoline Sta. at 110th St.
First Ave. 1108, Flynn Garage.
1293, Janovic, Emil.
1934, First Ave., Auto Garage, Inc.
Fordham Road. 561, White Bros., Inc.
565, Chas. L. Moore Sales & Service Sta.
630, Rialto Garage.
Forest Ave. 1015, Keller's Garage.
678, Forest Ave. Garage.
Fox St. 1157, Simpson Garage.
Freeman St. 1030, Freeman St. Garage.
Front St. 363-365, Reardon Garage.
Gerard Ave. Reo Motor Car Co., Gerard Ave. & Mott St.
Goerck St. 73, Eastern Garage.
Grand Ave. & E. Fordham Rd. Grand Ave. Garage.
Grand Concourse. 1542, Blue Ribbon Gar.
2110, Bergen Garage.
2408, Nolan's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
2468, Grand Concourse Garage.
Cor. 177th St., Mosler's Gas Stat., Wm.
Cor. 179th St., Grand Boulevard Garage.
Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Grand Concourse, cor. Echo Pl.
Grant Ave. 1624, St. Grant Ave Garage.
Greenwich Ave. 744-6 Greenwich Av. Gar.
12th St., Ja Koon Au Garage.
Hall's Pl. 4, Hall's Garage.
Hamilton Pl. 17, Kenned, Sales Co., No.
Harlem River & 132d St. I. J. Sobel.
Hudson St. 651, Sullivan & Dempsey.
Irving Pl. 59, Gramercy Park Garage.
Jackson Ave. 590, Shafron's Garage.
Jerome Ave. 1953, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 171st St. & Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
169th St., Stones Garage.
Kenmare St. 14, Kenmare Garage.
39, M. Shanzer.
69, Service Station.
La Fontaine Ave. 2062, La Fontaine Ave. Garage.
Lafayette St. 14, Ruggier Service Station.
363, Michael T. Watts.
392, L. Klingman.
Lawrence St. 90, P. Voelke.
Lewis St. 60, Lewis St. Garage.
Marcin St. 211, Broome St. Garage.
64, Heidenhauer Bros.
72, Heidenhauer Bros.
Metropolitan Ave. 371, Metropolitan Gar.
Monroe St. 153, Division Garage & Storage Co.
Morris Ave. 396, Murphy's Garage.
1535, H. J. Balter.
Morris Park Ave. Cor. Mulliner Av., Morris Park Garage.
Mott Ave. And 153d St., Longview Gar.
and 152d St., Walsh's Gasoline Station.
461, Dolphin Auto Wrecking Co.
Old Broadway and 130th St. Manhattanville Daylight Garage.
131st St., Bell Garage.
Oliver St. 64, Down-Town Garage.
122d St. & East River. Paladono Motor Trucking Co.
Park Ave. 481, Sanford Auto Company.
553, W. J. Foster & Co.
1591, Otis Bottiz.
4412, Place Garage.
4456, Liberty Garage.
4500, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
1224 St., Raymond St. Weitz.
153d St., Park Ave. Garage.
Pearl St. 375, J. T. Kelly.
PeRham Pkwy & Wmsbdge Rd. Morris Park Gasoline Station.
Plimpton Ave. Cor. 172d St., Conway's Garage.
Prospect Ave. 966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
1423, Day & Night Garage.
2152, Tiffany Garage.
Riverside Drive. 540, Fairview Garage.
Saint George Crescent. Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
Second Ave. 63d St. Schaurmaker.
St. Nicholas Ave. 231, Hurlberg Garage.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
441, College Garage.
611, S. Nicholas Garage.
1500, Panama Garage.
2044, I. Rosenthal.
Southern Boulevard. 1123, Peerless Boulevard Garage.
934, Soldman Gar., Inc.
1151, Union Garage.
1422, Winslow Garage.
1522, Auto Economy Accessories Co.
2053, Boulevard Auto Company.
2057, Parkview Garage.
Stanton St. 310, L. Neiberg.
Third Ave. Cor. 123d St., California Oil Works.
67, Brook's Garage.
402, Bronx Borough Garage.
4472, Third Ave. Garage.
Thompson St. 242, Greenwich Village Gar.
Tiebout Ave. 2244, Overlook Garage.
Tompkins St. 43, Heidenhauser Bros.
Tremont Ave. And Watson Ave., Valentine Garage.
907, West Farms Garage
Trinity Ave. 917, Trinity Garage.
Union Ave. 1046, Model Garage.
University Ave. 2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
University Ave. Garage, University Ave. and 176th St.
Vestry St. 66, Miller's Auto Express Co.
Washington Ave. 962, Yankee Boys Corp
1166, Washington Garage Corp.
Washington Sq. South. 73, Washington Square Garage
Washington St. 561, Washington Street Garage.
Water St. 58, Scammel Water Garage Co.
409-413, East River Garage.
602, Crikers, Sol.
Watts St. 155, Casino Garage.
Webster Ave. 1813, Economy Garage.
1369, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
2689, Tyrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, Stanley Garage.
3826, Webster Ave. Garage.
189th St., W. J. Boyd.
201st St., Merit Garage.
W. Broadway. 350, W. Broadway Gar.
W. End Ave. 74, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
87, Service Motor Truck Co.
102, United Garage.
W. Farms Rd. & 177th St. Junction Garage.
W. 10th St. 235, Village Garage.
W. 15th St. 420, Fifteenth St. Garage.
W. 18th St. 157, Chelsea Garage.
225, Italian-American Garage.
130, Reliable Garage & Repair Co.
W. 19th St. 423, Rich., Fitzpatrick.
W. 20th St. 140, S. & T. Garage, Inc.
820, Twentieth St. Garage, Inc.
W. 24th St. 140, City Delivery Co.
W. 27th St. 246, Develoy, J.
W. 30th St. 144, Penn. Terminal Garage.
W. 31st St. 140, Empire Garage.
143-146, Penn. Garage.
150, Keystone Garage.
W. 33d St. 259, Tremain & Frederickson.
W. 36th St. 256, 36th St. Garage.
W. 37th St. 137, R. E. Taylor Corp'n.
512, Peter White Garage.
W. 39th St. 146, Opera House Garage.
W. 40th St. 252, International Garage.
W. 41st St. 220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
W. 42d St. 248, 42d St. Garage.
621, Bradley Auto Packard Renting Co.
W. 44th St. 307, Astor Garage.
W. 45th St. 406, Interboro News.
W. 47th St. 257, L. & W. Garage.
W. 48th St. 215, Forty-eighth St. Garage.
W. 49th St. 132-134, Carlened Garage.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
W. 50th St. 162, Celia Garage.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
348, Clark & McKenna.
W. 52d St. 112, Joselyn Garage.
113, Calumet Garage.
115-117, O'Toole Motor Renting Co.
551, McNulty Bros.
630, Buick Motor Co., T. A. Cowan.
W. 53d St. 512, 53d St. Garage.
W. 54th St. 114, Broud, Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
167, Mallin Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
247, Auto Club of America.
W. 55th St. 139, Aero Garage.
411, Peerless Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
W. 56th St. 107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage.
127, Gem Garage Company, Inc.
153, Newport Trans. Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th Ave. Columbus Circle Gas. & Oil Co.
W. 57th St. 515, Clinton Garage.
605, Herrmann Motor Company.
621, White Company.
642, Van Cortlandt Vehicle Co.
57th and 12th Ave. W. I. B. Motor Truck Co.
W. 60th St. 30, Hochkiss Machine Co.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
W. 62d St. 3, Detroit Cadillac Motor Co.
W. 64th St. 203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage
Cor. West End Ave. International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
W. 65th St. 39, Kesbec Sales Co.
202, Riverside Garage.
214, Hudson River Garage.
218, Marie-Antoinette.
306, New York Auto Garage.
W. 67th St. 53, W. 67th St. Garage.
W. 68th St. 142, Joseph A. Ryan.
220, Modern Garage Co.
241, Ray Meade Garage.
252, Economical Garage.
302, Hirst Albert, Inc.
W. 69th St. 244, B. & B. Garage.
251-255, Pyramid Garage.
263, Continental Garage.
W. 70th St. 220, W. B. Thom.
336, Garrity Garage.
338, Mead Ray Co., Inc.
338, Bendich Garages.
W. 73th St. 207, 73th St. Garage.
W. 77th St. 200, D. F. D. Garage.
W. 80th St. 214, De Palma Garage.
W. 83d St. 147, Cedarhurst Garage.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
W. 87th St. 211, Up-to-Date Garage.
252, Bedford Garage.
267, Astor Garage.
W. 89th St. 133, Bailey Garage Corp.
137, Monterey Garage.
167, L. & K. Garage.
171, Champion Garage.
W. 90th St. J. B. & H. Garage.
W. 93d St. 55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
W. 95th St. 209, 95th St. Garage.
215, Royal Garage.
W. 96th St. 215, Thedford's Garage.
W. 100th St. 9-11, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
W. 101st St. 160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
W. 102d St. 204, Miller's Garage, J.
W. 105th St. 112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
W. 107th St. 102, Royal Gar., Branch B.
W. 108th St. 234, Manchester Car. Co.
W. 109th St. 254, Bona Vista Garage Co.
W. 110th St. 145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
W. 118th St. 65, Alhambra Garage Co.
W. 120th St. 207, Pieper Garage.
W. 125th St. 523, Martin Taxi Serv. Co.
W. 126th St. 404, Stollak Garage.
W. 127th St. 158, S & R successors to M & M Garage.
552, Olympic Garage.
W. 129th St. 302, The Ollcan.
W. 131st St. 573-77, Liberty Garage.
609, Armmak Garage.
647, Nehrings Garage.
W. 132d St. 163, Kingwood Garage.
W. 133d St. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros.
W. 135th St. 520, 135th St. Garage Corp.
W. 141st St. 48, 141st St. Garage.
307, Walsh & Kranz.
W. 142d St. Owen Magnetic Co.
221, Service Garage.
W. 144th St. 22, W. 144th St. Gar., Inc.
35, Dolphin Garage.
44, Blackfalls Garage.
W. 148th St. 239, W. 148th St. Garage.
W. 150th St. 457, Convent Garage.
and 7th Ave., Single Car Service Co.
W. 152d St. 461, May Garage.
W. 161st St. 512, The Ansonia Garage.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
W. 162d St. 528-540, Jumel Garage.
W. 167th St. 461, 167th St. Garage.
W. 168th St. 554, Washington Hgts. Gar.
W. 170th St. Cor. B'way, Kesbec Sales Co., No. 1
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Gar.
W. 174th St. 558, Reliable 174th St. Gar.
W. 181st, Bronx. 14, Mount Hope Serv. Station.
512, J. B. Beaver & Son
W. 209th St. 443, Black's Inwood Gar.
White Plains Ave. 3445, G. W. Benjamin.
3650, Ruff & Bird Garage.
White Plains Rd. 2231, Gasoline Stations, Inc.
Williamsbridge Rd. 1433, Thompson's Garage, J.
Ludwig Ave. (near Pelham Parkway), R. Manson & Son.

Brooklyn

Alabama Ave. 84, Alabama Garage.
Albany Ave. Albany Garage.
Arlington Ave. Dresden St., Norwood Garage.
Atlantic Ave. 237, Atlantic Garage.
259, W. S. Bridjetta.
430, Moll's Garage.
449, N. Fislow.
967, Lazar & Allen.
975, Diugnid Bros.
1348, Mohawk Garage.
1452, Albright Garage.
1480, Schmidt's Garage.
1549, Ajax Garage.
2732, C. J. Williams.
2814, Van Sicien Garage.
2018, I. J. Pfeuffer.
and Linwood St., K. Vendell.
and Warwick St., Warwick Auto Supply Co.
Avenue O. 1007, Irving Garage.
Avenue Q. 1007, Irving Garage.
Bainbridge St. 631, Bainbridge St. Gar.
Baltic St. 428, Baltic Garage.
Bay Ridge Ave. 245, Island Garage.
246, Mittnight Bros.
Beaver St. 86, Hotchkiss Garage.
Bedford Ave. 619, Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co.
754, Kraemer's Garage.
867, Bedford Auto Garage.
874, Weiner Fillin Station.
1149, O. Schwartz.
1365, I. C. Kirkham.
1505, Chevrolet Motor Co.
1546, Slocum Motor Service, Inc.
2006, Parkside Gasoline Station.
2038, Powell Garage.
2276, W. P. Keogh.
2390, Sam. Shaywitz.
and Wallabout St., H. Aronsonowitz.
Bergen St. 770, Victory Garage.
814, Service Garage.
900, Opperman & Daniel.
2130, Feldman Garage.
Berry & No. 1st Sts. Berry St. Gar., Inc.
Boerum Pl. 27, Boerum Pl. Garage.
Broadway. 153, Economy Garage.
Bushwick Ave. And Jefferson St., Deebach Garage.
363, Alvin Garage.
and Myrtle Ave., Richman's Garage.
Butler St. 224, Buick Motor Co.
269, O'Connell, McLoughlin Trucking Co.
Carroll St. 73, Columbia Garage.
118, Star Garage.
123, Arana Garage.
Canter St. 189, White Star Garage.
Central Ave. 346, Central Garage.
Church Ave. 37, Church Ave. Garage.
1616, Premier Garage.
2233, Church Auto Service.
2273, Flatbush Auto Repair Co.
Clarendon Rd. 2179, Dorchester Garage.
Clark St. 53, St. George Garage.
Clarkson St. 313, Alpine Garage.
Clermont Ave. 452, Clermont Ave Garage.
Clymer St. 161, Williamsburg Garage.
College Pl. 10, Brooklyn Heights Motor
12, Little Garage.
32, Serve U Garage.
Collier St. & Clifford Pl. Anderson Garage.
Commercial St. 70, E. G. Stache's Sons.
Coney Island Ave. 398, Parkside Gar., Inc.
445, Prospect Park South Garage.
Cor. Foster Ave., H. G. Rolston.
1201, Oakcrest.
and Ave. J., Economy Oil & Gas Co.
794, Delco Garage.
Cooper St. 288, Cooper Garage.
225, Martin G. Kerr.
1714, Cypress Garage & Repair Co.
Cook St. 163, Rose & Goldstein.
Cornelia St. 2219, Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp.
Cranberry St. 22, Pioneer Garage.
Crescent St. 200, Adelphi Garage.
Foot of, C. J. Weidman.
Cropsey Ave. 1907, Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co.
1305, A. E. Redfern.
1978, L. Epstein.
and Bay 17th St., M. Nobeletti.
De Kalb Ave. 796, De Kalb Garage.
417, Peper Bros.
813, Zwerlin's Garage.
886-890, Star Garage & Mach. Shop, near Bushwick Ave., Bennett Garage.
Decatur St. & Stuyvesant Ave. Seidenberg's Garage.
Decatur St. 1084, Decatur Garage.
2323, Gertler & Breitenbach Motor Car Co.
Dobbins St. Ormond Garage, W. L. Russel, Prop.
Driggs Ave. & So. 8th St. Eastern District Garage.
Duffield St. 60, Extension Garage.
160, Duffield Garage.
Eastern Parkway. 1700, I. Goodman.
1660, Benj. Robbins.
1176, Internat. Parkway Taxi Co.
and Sterling Place, Waltman Garage.
Cor. Sterling Pl., The Silverman Gar.
Underhill Ave., Damon Jones.
and Howard Ave., L. Servin.
E. New York Ave. 1730, E. E. Stewart.
E. 21st St. & Foster Ave. Chas. Freberg.
E. 28th St. 625, Glenwood Gar., W. O. Baur.
E. 29th St. 253, Clarendon Garage.
E. 92d St. And Flatlands Ave., Canarsie Fred A. Fleming.
Eckford St. 75, Eckford Garage.
Emerson Pl. 266, Victory Garage.
254, Willoughby Taxi Co.
Euclid Ave. 257, Euclid Garage.
Evergreen & Grove Sts. Linden-Grove Garage.
18th Ave. 4440, Kenmore Garage.
6209, Mapleton Garage.
8226, Earl & Doherty, Inc.
60th St., United Auto Serv. & Vulc. Co.
11th St. 473, Thomas Pitbladdo.
15th St. 127, 15th St. Garage.
13th Ave. 7515, Scalzo & Guarneri
31st St. 135, D. H. Smith.
82d St. 947, W. R. Bock.
1061, Iba Alvin.
54th St. 253, Reo & Seo Garage.
314, Sunset Garage.
55th St. 359, Bay Ridge Garage.
52th St. 1239, Blythebourne Garage.
Flatbush Ave. Cor. Plaza St., Bklyn Riding and Driving Club.
810, Monroe Segal.
1749, A. C. Winfield.
and Stephen's Court, H. F. Stephen's
Flatbush Ave. Extension. 81, Manhattan Bridge Garage.
89, Supreme Gas Station.
259, Supreme Gas Station.
294, J. Barbash
287, J. Medwedeske
341, Supreme Gas Station.
and Fulton St., Geo. A. Seedman.
Flushing Ave. 176, Market Garage.
and Marcy Aves., Superior Garage.
and Tompkins Ave., Smith & Weiner Motor Co., Inc.
Forest Ave. 47, Forest Ave Garage.
67, Plaia Bros.
Ft. Hamilton Ave. 4280, R. A. Hill.
Ft. Hamilton Pkwy. 3722, Ft. Hamilton Pkway Garage.
3436, Margaret Garage.
Foster Ave. 901, Liptrott & Allen.
3011, Chas. Froberg.
Fourth Ave. 210, G. Ferrigno.
456, Dr. J. F. Gillespie.
581, Ernest Bosson.
653, Salvatore Lombardi.
982, Meyer & Stevenson.
1003, Krieger & Gussman.
3902, J. J. McGarry.
5103, C. B. Templeman.
and Douglas St., Tony Zeppa.
and Douglas St., Supreme Gas Station.
14th Ave. Cor. 39th St., 14th Ave. Gar.
4422, Repairo Motor Car Co.
6614, Trocchia Garage.
40th St. 335, Ridge Garage.
44th St. 1343, W. End Gar. & Auto Co.
7516, Scalzo & Guarneri.
Freeman St. 243, Inter City Fuel Co.
Fulton St. 73, Geo. Pool & Son.
Opp. Lewis Ave., Fulton Park Garage.
Franklin Ave. 170, Franklin Garage.
Frost St. 59, Wittkins & Levine.
106, Frank Danato.
105, Reliable Garage.
Gates Ave. 614, Kaufman's Garage.
661, Elbram Garage.
and Myrtle Ave., F. H. Free Gar.
Greene Ave. 1005, Royal Garage and Machine Co.
Halsey St. 844, Halsey Garage Co., Inc.
Hamilton Ave. 125, Frank Sema.
485, McKay Bros.
Hancock St. 488, Pupki Auto Co.
and Cypress St., Hancock Auto Corp.
940, Broadway-Hancock Garage.
1710, Evergreen Garage.
Harmon St. 379, Harmon St. Garage
Henry St. 546, P. Cirina.
Hemlock St. 474, Henry Kelling, Jr.
Herkimer St. 542, Eureka Garage.
681, American Auto Service.
Highland Boulevard, Cor. Bushwick Ave., F. Siegman.
Hope St. 120, Nassau Garage.
Hughes St. 2272, Hughes Auto Repair Co.
Humboldt St. 53, Laskey Motor Co., Inc.
352, Orient Garage.
Huron St. 183, Oakland Garage.
Irving Ave. 25, Irving Avenue Garage.
Jackson St. 226, Rosenthal Engineering Co.
Jamaica Ave. 77, E. New York Taxi Co., Inc.
594-6, Uneeda Auto Repair Co.
803, Howell's Garage.
Jefferson Ave. 102, P. M. Marko.
462, Nienstadt Garage, Inc.
Junius St. 338-342 Junius Garage.
Belmont Ave., Uneeda Garage.
Kent Ave. & Taylor St. Wallabout Gar.
Kings Highway. 33, Geo. Doyle.
Cor. Snyder Ave., Walter R. Fellman Garage.
Knickerbocker Ave. 118, Knickerbocker Garage.
535, Bush Garage
Cor. Moffat St., Campbell's Garage.
Kosciusko St. 39, Mitchell Garage.
51, Steinberg & Tapman.
Lafayette Ave. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.
431, S. & M. Garage.
1100, S. Kleinman.
Lawrence Ave. 161, Chester Iba.
Lenox Rd. 21, Private Owners Garage.
Leonard St. 119, Leonard Garage, Inc.
483, Lawrence Garage.
Lewis Ave. 320, Fogler's Garage.
and Bainbridge St., Harm's Garage.
Lexington Ave. 259, L. A. Disbrow.
325, Lexo-Nostro Garage.
334, Walsh's Garage.
411, Lexington Garage.
795, Sanconert Garage.
1237, Broadway-Lexington Garage.
Liberty Ave. 1108, L. Milchman.
Little Nassau St. 24, Sachter's Garage.
Livingston St. 106, L. Kramer.
Lott Ave. Lott Ave. & Watkins St. E. M. Pilzer.
Lott St. 123, Chas. Froberg.
Madison St. 623, Sylvan Garage.
Manhattan Ave. 223, J. R. Pendgar.
and Driggs Aves., Greenpoint Auto Gar.
Marion St. At "L" Garage.
Marcy Ave. 623, Marcy Garage.
Maujer St. 262, Maujer Garage.
McDonough St. 406, McDonough Garage.
679, Borough Garage.
McKibben St. 158, Progress Garage.
Meeker Ave. Cor. Van Dam St., Spats Gasoline Station.
Metropolitan Ave. 109, Richard Schnibbe.
321, T. & R. Trucking Co.
751, A. Runkel.
1429, Neuman's Metropolitan Garage.
Montrose Ave. 24, Concord Garage.
Morgan Ave. Cor. Meserole St., Morgan Ave. Garage.
Moultrie St. 28, T. J. McManus & Sons.
Myrtle Ave. Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Auto Garage.
1054, Guardino Bros Garage.
Newell St. 193, Ward's Garage.
New Utrecht Ave. 5905, H. M. Dickover & Son.
Ninth St. 221, Dorlan Motor Corp.
Nostrand Ave. 1137, Hawthorne Garage.
No. 6th St. 127, Drago Garage.
Oakland St. 303, Oakland Garage.
358, National Garage
and Java Sts., Greenpoint Garage.
Ocean Ave. 2042, Ocean Ave Garage.
2156, Sheepshead Bay Garage.
Ocean Parkway. S. H. V. Berger.
Foot of, Shelbourne Garage.
4, Circle Garage.
208, Flatbush Battery Co.
2916, Lazarus Weiff.
3156, Sheepshead Bay Garage.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
and Neptune Ave., M. Levy.
Osborne St. 167-169, Central Garage.
Pacific St. 670, Portland Garage.
317, Pacific Garage.
712, Western Garage.
1807, Borough Park Garage.
Patchen Ave. 205, Marquis Garage.
Park Ave. 219, F. W. Huber.
520, Park-Walworth.
557, Park-Nostrand Garage.
756, Liberty Garage.
804, Park Ave. Garage.
and Clinton Ave., Park Ave. Gar.
Park Pl. 500, Elanel Garage.
Pennsylvania Ave. 45, E. New York Gar.
Penn. & Glenmore Aves. Penn-Glenn Gar.
Powell St. 271, Powell Garage.
Prospect Pl. 731, Healy Prospect Gar.
Putnam Ave. 100, United Motor Co.
79, Brooklyn Auto Delivery.
1726, Kohlmeyer's Garage.
Quincy St. 592, Center Garage.
Ralph Ave. 139, Ralph Garage.
Richards St. 143, Leonard's Garage.
Ridgewood Ave. 235, Cypress Motor Supply Co.
Reid Ave. 200, Putnam Garage.
Robinson St. 238, Robinson St. Garage.
Rockaway Ave. 536, Rockaway Ave. Gar.
Rodney St. 24, Mauger Garage.
44, Rodney-Keap St. Garage.
Roebling St. Division Ave., Quick Serv. Garage.
162, Roebling & Fillmore Garage.
and North 9th St., Roebling Auto Supply Co.
and So. 9th Sts., Pipoly Gasoline Station.
Rogers Ave. 1913, Empire Garage.
1213, Empire Garage.
1346, Flatbush Auto Service Co.
Rutledge St. 321, Rutledge-B'way Garage.
St. Mark's Ave. 739, Court Garage.
201, Marsh Garage.
339, Pratt, Hendricks Co.
598, Wolfman's Garage.
629, Werbe Realty Corporation.
St. John's Pl. 1682, B. F. & K. Garage.
Saratoga Ave. 19, Stucco Garage.
Scholes St. 143, Graham Garage.
Seneca Ave. 887, Seneca Garage.
Seventh Ave. 5703, Seventh Ave. Garage.
5016, Victory Garage.
17th St. 541, Prospect Pk. West Garage.
and Neptune Ave. 17th St. Garage.
Sheepshead Bay Road. 1787, Bayside Gar.
Sheffield Ave. 270, Sheffield Garage.
Siegel St. 135, Bushwick Terminal Gar.
6th St. 273, Berg & Benz.
60th St. 937, Fort Hamilton Garage.
1302, Louis Balestrino.
1501, New Premier Garage.
1535, 60th St. Garage.
63th St. 465, Louis Stackleroth.
16th St. 542, Unique Garage.
Snediker Ave. 287, Snediker Garage.
15, Atlantic Crossing Garage.
Snyder Ave. 2, Snyder Ave., Garage.
55, J. Snyder & Sons.
S. Elliott Place. 73, Elliott Garage.
Stagg St. 130, Stagg Garage.
Starr St. 1525, Sunset Garage, Inc.
State St. 203, Daniel F. E. Lear.
Stanhope St. 6, Stanhope Garage.
Sterling Place. 472, Colony Garage.
109, Boll's Garage.
474, Cath-Ellz Garage.
500, Crocker Garage.
Stephen's Court. 19,

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CAN SEE NO LIMIT TO AIRPLANE'S SIZE

Woodhouse Tells Atlantic City Convention 50-Ton Machine Is Not Far in the Future.

CONGRESS ASKED TO HELP

Urged to Provide Money for War, Navy, and Post Office Department Experiments.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 1.—A resolution urging Congress to grant the Army, Navy, and Post Office Departments funds for experiments on airplanes capable of crossing the Atlantic without stopping was adopted by the second Pan American Aeronautic Congress at its closing session here this afternoon. The resolution followed the report presented by Henry Woodhouse.

"The flight of the NC-4 has opened the way for nonstop transatlantic flights," said the report. "But it is evident that to make such voyages it will be necessary to revolutionize airplane construction.

"A flier capable of crossing from Atlantic City to Paris, for instance, will have to be three times as large as the NC-4. One of the most important features of the NC type machines is that the lift is thirteen pounds per square foot of wing surface, whereas the maximum lift per square foot of wing surface in airplanes heretofore has been only nine pounds to the square foot. These four pounds represent a great gain when it is considered that the NC weighs more than 25,000 pounds. This gain makes it possible to think of building an air liner capable of crossing from Atlantic City to Paris. But such an airplane will have to lift a load of over 100,000 pounds, including the commercial load, and therefore it will require not less than 10,000 square feet of wing surface.

"This can be done, although it will require a different arrangement of the wings from that now followed in airplane construction. A biplane which would do this would need a wing span of 171 feet and a chord of over twenty-eight feet. But these dimensions are unwieldy, and, any way, we are not going to stop with a machine that will lift fifty tons.

"The only way to get them is to have more planes or wings. Caproni has done this with his great triplanes. But is there any reason why we should stop with three wings? Why not have four, five, or a dozen? The idea of tandem wings was applied by Professor Langley in his plane many years ago, and therefore it is not new, nor is the idea of multiplanes. But to apply these ideas to the construction of large machines involves solving new problems.

"How are we going to construct a body or fuselage for this multiplane? We must provide spaces for cargo in such locations so as to make them readily accessible and at the same time to make the movement about the centre of gravity of the whole machine either comparatively small or else nicely equalized, in order to prevent undesirable flying defects. The problem of fuel storage is also present. The machine would be multi-motored, and the location of these motors and their fuel supply will involve a large amount of careful planning.

"Furthermore, if our plane is to be a passenger carrier, comfortable quarters must be provided. Here again we must try to emulate the standards of yacht and ship builders. We should try to locate our passengers so that they could obtain an unimpaired view, since this is one of the supreme joys of an air voyage.

"The type of multiplane will also involve problems. If it is to be a flying boat type, it must be made strong and seaworthy, and at the same time not unduly heavy. If we are planning a land machine the landing gear must be proportioned to withstand the heavy loads, with a good factor of safety, and yet not offer too much air resistance in flight.

"We recall that the Avron triplane at the Boston-Harvard meet, September, 1910, had the tendency to topple over at the least cause. That established a traditional prejudice against triplanes and quadruplanes. But the height of airplanes has gone up, and although the prejudice still remains, the height of airplanes is increasing year by year. The Porte triplane is over 27 feet 6 inches high; the Caproni triplane is over 19 feet high, the Gotha-Zeppelin is 21 feet high, the Voisin triplanes 18 and 19 feet high, the Handley-Pages are 18 to 20 feet high, and the NC type is 19 feet high.

"But there is a limit to the piling of one plane on top of another for the reason that you soon make the machine so topheavy that it is hard to fly and almost impossible to land without turning a somersault. So we have got to find some other way of arranging our extra wings if we are to have them. If we tried to build a triplane with 10,000 feet of surface it would have to be about fifty feet high, and I shouldn't like to be in it when it tried to land.

"But suppose we make it a quadruplane and instead of putting our four wings one above the other, we put one pair in front and another pair back of them. We can go on adding more wings at will, grouping them in sets so that we can increase the lifting surface beyond anything that is considered possible now and yet without making a topheavy machine. It is up to our aeronautical engineers to work out these problems, and I prophesy that they will do it in the near future.

"Congress should allow the funds necessary for the army, navy and Post Office to conduct the experiments necessary to develop these huge planes. To the navy these large planes will be regular flying torpedo boats, carrying several full-sized Whitehead torpedoes and going at 100 miles an hour. To the army it will mean having airplanes capable of carrying 5-inch guns, which would be most potential weapons for coast defense and for preventing the landing of enemy forces on American soil; to the Post Office it will mean delivering mail between New York and San Francisco and from the United States to England, France and Italy without stops. It is a most important development which should be supported by Congress. It will bring about commercial transportation by air on a large scale and will solve some of the most difficult problems of transportation."

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AIRPLANES COLLIDE; 2 AVIATORS KILLED

Wings Touch at 1,000 Feet Over New Haven and One Plane Falls to the Ground.

OTHER MAKES SAFE LANDING

Lieut. Kelleher, Pilot of Wrecked Machine, and Corp. Katzman, the Mechanic, Died Instantly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 1.—Melvin B. Kelleher, a first lieutenant stationed at Mineola, and Corporal-Mechanic Joseph Katzman were killed here at 1 o'clock today when their airplane collided with another plane, in which Kelleher's brother was the mechanic, at 1,000 feet in the air at the start of their flight to Mineola.

The two machines and a third one had been sent over Connecticut to perform aerial feats to stimulate interest in the Signal Corps recruiting campaign, and had yesterday given an exhibition over the Yale Bowl while the Yale-Princeton baseball game was going on.

Several hundred people saw the planes rise in the air from a point near the Yale Bowl. Over the village of Westville, the wings of two of the machines touched each other. One machine turned over and over and fell on the lawn of a private residence at Westville, the wings of two of the machines instantly. The other machine was damaged, but succeeded in making a landing near the Yale Bowl. The two occupants of this machine were shaken up when the crippled plane reached the earth, but not seriously hurt. The pilot of this machine was Lieutenant John P. Loullot.

Coroner Eli Mix at once started an inquest and invited Lieutenant Loullot to appear, but he declined on the ground of his military position and his obligation to report to his commanding officer before appearing in any civil proceeding. Coroner Mix insisted on his appearance at the inquest and formally served a subpoena upon him to appear at 10 o'clock this morning.

Coroner Mix has written to Colonel Miller, Commandant at Mineola, stating his position. It was stated that a previous unsuccessful attempt had been made by civil authorities in New Haven to obtain testimony from Lieutenant Loullot after his plane had been in an accident at Windsor, Conn.

Lieutenant Kelleher, who lived at Franklin, Ind., was 23 years old and had been in service about a year and a half. He was recently married. Colonel Miller, Commandant at Mineola, said that he was one of the most competent fliers at the field. He had recently taken part in a "flying circus" which was sent from Mineola to various cities in the Middle West. His wife is at Atlantic City.

Corporal Katzman lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Katzman, at 213 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. He enlisted in the Aviation Corps a few weeks before the signing of the armistice and was recently made an aviator mechanic.

THREE BRITISH TEAMS NEAR TRIAL FLIGHTS

Rivals at St. John's Are Likely to Have Their Machines Ready in a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 1.—A trial flight by the end of this week and a getaway on the transatlantic voyage just as soon thereafter as the weather permits was the prediction made tonight by Captain John Alcock, the Vickers-Vimy bomber pilot.

His hopes are based upon a careful survey of the work remaining to be done in assembling the biplane, which he is confident can be accomplished within a few days, provided the weather does not prevent construction work.

Two days of a steady downpour, during which nothing was accomplished, was succeeded tonight by clearing weather, which may continue during the few days which must elapse before the Vickers men can erect their hangar at the field selected on Lemarchant Road.

Ten men are to start erecting the hangar tomorrow and twenty-five others with plows and shovels are to be set at work converting the field into an aerodrome. More men will be employed if they are needed in order to have the aerodrome ready by the time the airplane is completely assembled.

Captain Raynham, pilot of the Martinsyde, was advised today that a new Rolls-Royce engine for his craft which crashed in attempting the transatlantic start two weeks ago should be here by the end of this week, by which time he hopes to have his plane rebuilt and all ready for installing the power plant so that a week from tomorrow may see him also ready for a trial flight.

The present outlook is that the Handley-Page will be ready about the same time as the other two, though there is not a little probability that their heavier and more complicated plane will require a little longer to get ready.

Decided Reductions
Cloth Coats
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Our sheer and beautiful "Queen Victoria" pure thread silk stocking is so fine that it can be drawn through a finger ring. Made in black, white and colors to match any graduation dress, $4.50 a pair. Others from $1.75 a pair.

A Dainty Gift

to one's daughter or sister, on graduation, is a box of *Peck and Peck* standard quality silk stockings.

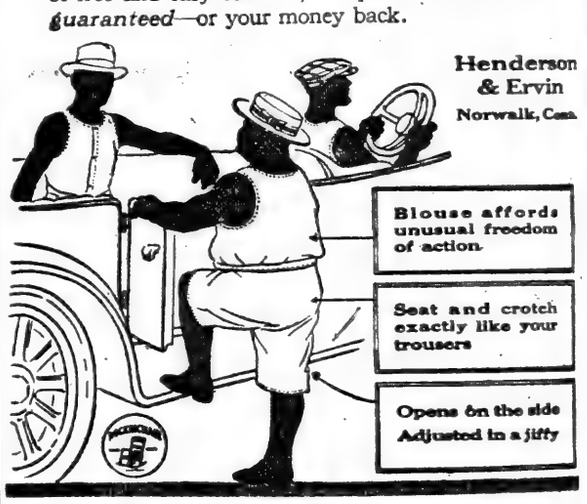
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Every model in this sale exhibits that fine precision and finesse of tailoring characteristic of every garment in our shop.

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"Anniped" shoes for boys and girls.

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A Suggestion That May Save You Disappointment

It is possible that you may find it temporarily difficult to fill your immediate requirements for Goodyear Tires.

While many Goodyear Service Station Dealers have fairly adequate stocks on hand, many other such dealers' stocks are very low.

We publish this information that you may have a true picture of the condition, and to save you if possible from unnecessary disappointment.

We publish it also in fairness to our dealers, who are in no way responsible for the situation.

With the cessation of war and the completion of our obligations to the government we set about the immediate readjustment of our factories.

We established a production schedule on Goodyear Tires by far the heaviest we had ever attempted—last week's output, for example, averaged the enormous figure of 24,449 finished tires per day.

Notwithstanding that our present production is the largest ever attained by any tire manufacturer—there still are hardly enough Goodyear Tires to go 'round.

The popularity of Goodyear Tires and the insistent and growing demand for them exceed our present volume by a considerable margin.

A great many Goodyear users have anticipated their needs in future by placing reservation orders with Goodyear Service Station Dealers.

We suggest that you do likewise and thus assure yourself an earlier delivery of Goodyear Tires than you might otherwise be able to effect.

Such action now will protect you against any possible disappointment and avert any inconvenience this temporary shortage might occasion.

We are employing every proper means to increase our daily output to the point where Goodyear Tires will be as easy to get as they are worth while to use.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

THREE NC-4 MOTORS MADE ENTIRE FLIGHT

Commander Read Sends Report of Voyage from Lisbon to Plymouth.

SIX-HOUR WAIT AT MONDEGO

Corrected Figures Show Seaplane Averaged 70.80 Miles an Hour for Total of 3,925 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In its historic flight across the Atlantic the NC-4 made the journey with three of the four motors that were carried when the plane left Rockaway on May 8. The other motor was installed at Trepassey. The voyage from Trepassey to Plymouth was made without change of motors.

Tonight the Navy Department received from Lieut. Commander Cushing Read a preliminary report of the flight from Lisbon to Plymouth.

Commander Read's report showed that his forced landing in the Mondego River was caused by a leak in his port engine. He landed to repair this leak, and on account of the tide conditions had to remain there for six hours and seventeen minutes, making it impossible to reach Plymouth the same day. Despite fog, rain, and squalls the voyage of 455 miles from Ferrol to Plymouth was made in six hours and fifty-nine minutes or an average rate of speed of 64.80 miles an hour.

After the receipt of Commnader Read's report it became possible to analyze the voyage more accurately. The report showed that the NC-4 flew from Lisbon to Mondego River in 112 minutes, or at an average rate of 52.80 nautical miles an hour; that the voyage from Mondego River 7:21 (3:21 A. M. New 139 minutes, or at an average speed of 60.80 nautical miles an hour. The rate of speed from Lisbon to Ferrol was 58.60 miles an hour, and from Ferrol to Plymouth it was 64.80 miles an hour, while the average for the whole run of 1[illegible] miles from Lisbon to Plymouth was 64.20 miles an hour.

The actual flying time from Lisbon to Plymouth was twelve hours.

A revised study of the official reports shows that the actual flying time of the NC-4 from Rockaway to Plymouth—a distance of 3,925 miles—was 55 hours and [illegible] minutes—or a total of 3,333 minutes in the air, after eliminating time for stops at Chatham, Halifax, Trepassey, Horta, Ponta Delgada, Lisbon, the Mondego River, and Ferrol. This means that if the NC-4 could have put its various "hops" together and gone over the route without any stops it would have covered the distance in 2 days, 7 hours, and 33 minutes.

Lieut. Commander Read's report was as follows:

"Left Lisbon 30 May, 5:29 forenoon, G. M. T. (1:29 New York time.) Weather normal except rain squalls, favoring wind. At 7:05 (3:05 A. M. New York time) leak discovered in port engine. Necessary land for repairs. Landed Mandego River 7:21 (3:21 A. M. New York time) and repaired leak. Necessary wait high tide about 2 afternoon. Impracticable make Plymouth same day. Left 1:38 P. M. (9:38 A. M. New York time) for Ferrol Harbor, Spain. Changes in course necessary dodging rain squalls. Otherwise uneventful. Landed 4:47 P. M. (12:47 New York time.) Two destroyers arrived to assist.

"Under way 8:27 next morning (3:27 A. M. New York time). Sighted only two destroyers account squally and thick weather. Circled over Brest 11:05 (7:05 A. M. New York time) Very thick in vicinity, frequent rain, headwind across Channel. Sighted Plymouth nearly ahead 1:12 P. M. (9:12 A. M. New York time), and landed 1:26 P. M. (9:26 A. M. New York time). Officially received by Mayor and Admiral Thursby. Personnel and seaplane in excellent condition. Three motors same as installed at Rockaway. Fourth installed at Trepassey.

READ."

at Trepassey.

The record of the NC-4 in detail follows:

	Distance. Miles.	Time.	Speed. Knots.
Rock'w'y-Chatham, (forced landing about 100 miles off Chatham.) May 8	300	5:45	52.0
Chatham-Halifax, May 14	320	3:51	83.0
Halifax-Trepassey, May 15	460	6:20	72.6
Trepassey - Horta, May 16-17	1,200	15:18	78.4
Horta - Ponta Delgada, May 20	150	1:45	86.7
Ponta Delgada - Lisbon - Mondego River, May 30	160	1:52	52.80
Mondego River - Ferrol, May 30	220	3:00	69.60
Ferrol-Plymouth, May 31	455	6:50	64.8

COMPLETE FLIGHT. ROCKAWAY TO PLYMOUTH.

Rockaway to Plymouth, May 8-31	3,925	55:33	70.20
Trepassey to Lisbon, May 16-27	2,150	26:47	80.3

The record of 3,925 miles in 55 hours and 33 minutes of actual flying time—especially when the long leg of 1,200 miles from Newfoundland to Horta is considered—is very gratifying to naval experts. It compares very favorably with some of the records established in the aerial mail route from Washington to New York. The record during the first year of aerial flying between New York and Washington is held by Mail Plane 38278.

This plane made a total run of 17,953 miles between New York and Washington, and its total actual flying time in making this run was 252 hours and 49 minutes. The average rate of speed was 70.80 miles an hour. The rate of speed of the NC-4—a much larger and heavier plane, carrying six men—was 70.20 miles an hour for 3,925 miles.

Two of the mail planes on the route between New York and Washington last year covered distances about equivalent to the run from Rockaway to Plymouth made by the NC-4. What they did, in comparison with what the NC-4 did, may be stated thus:

NC-4—from Rockaway to Plymouth—3,923 miles—covered in 55 hours and 33 minutes, at average speed of 70.20 miles an hour.

Mail Plane No. 38280—Made total run of 3,901 miles between New York and Washington in 52 hours and 36 minutes, at an average speed of 73.20 miles an hour.

Mail Plane No. 38362—Made total run of 3,988 miles between New York and Washington in 49 hours and 33 minutes, at an average speed of 80.40 miles an hour.

R-34 IS LOST IN AIR AND FLIES 21 HOURS

Fog Prevents Landing and Giant Dirigible Cruises All Night.

FOOD FAILS, CREW WEARY

Navigators Found Themselves 20 Miles Over North Sea After Losing Their Bearings.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—The airship R-34, after an adventurous trip in the sky extending over twenty-one hours, was able to descend safely at her destination at East Fortune, Haddingtonshire. It was expected that she would arrive at East Fortune within an hour or so, and food for the crew sufficient for only a short trip had been taken aboard. Two hours after the start the airship was over East Fortune, but owing to the haze, it was deemed expedient that it should remain aloft.

From the North Sea a thick fog developed, and during the night the officers realized that they were completely lost. At last they found themselves twenty miles over the North Sea. Subsequently they reached the aerodrome and cruised overhead all night in the hope of landing in the morning. But the fog prevented this, so eventually they steered south.

There being no sign of the airship in the morning, a smaller vessel went up in search of her. It was stated that the airship was found over Harwich. About 9 A. M. a wireless message was received from the R-34 notifying the watchers that she was in the vicinity of Bamborough Head, Northumberland. About an hour later a second wireless message gave her position as near May Island, just outside the Firth of Forth, and about thirty miles as the crow flies from East Fortune.

In the afternoon, when the fog lifted, the R-34 was able to descend at her destination. The crew, after twenty-one hours in the air, were in a state of exhaustion from the want of food. The most troublesome passengers were three dogs and a cat who were manifestly uncomfortable the whole time.

To Make Nonstop Flight.

Ormer Locklear, the aviator who transfers in mid-air from one airplane to another, sent a telegram to Secretary of the Navy Daniels yesterday in which he said that he desired to enter the list of those who would try to make a nonstop flight across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland. He informed the Secretary that he did not wish the aid of station ships, but desired to make the attempt under conditions such as existed when Hawker and Grieve made their effort which ended in mid-ocean where the aviators were rescued by the Danish steamship Mary.

SEEK BRITISH 'ACE,' MISSING IN FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

fered for flights to or from Atlantic City.

They had intended flying together to Boston, but the failure of mechanicians to get the second Sopwith assembled in time caused Captain James to fly alone. He expected to return the next day and pick up his partner for a run west. It was the first time either had flown in the United States, but Captain James had no difficulty in making Boston, after landing on Long Island for fuel. It is not known whether he obtained maps for a Canadian flight before he left Boston.

Lieutenant Clarke called up Deburg White, a friend of Captain James, in Toronto, last night and again today, hoping to obtain information about his cousin. The Canadian Air Ministry has started a number of planes to scour the country toward the border.

According to Lieutenant Clarke, Captain James was not in the habit of making flights without keeping in touch with him at every landing. They had been close friends for the last six years. They served in the war together, and afterward teamed up with the Sopwith machines for a tour of America. Captain James is 26 years old and unmarried. He made a splendid record on the French and Italian fronts, and was decorated for his work in the air. His father, brother and sister live in London. His home is in Watford, Canada.

The Contest Committee of the Air Congress tonight issued the following statement:

"Pending receipt of information regarding further flights made by Captain James, the Contest Committee has rendered a preliminary report of the results of the month's races as follows:

"Winner of the $5,000 Pulitzer Trophy, the $1,000 Boston Globe Prize, and the $1,000 New York Herald Efficiency Prize, Captain Mansell R. James, R. A. F., flying a 150-horsepower Sopwith biplane. Captain James, on May 24, flew from Atlantic City to Boston in a total elapsed time of four hours and seven minutes, covering a distance of 350 miles. He stopped at Mitchel Field, Mineola, forty minutes. This was the best flight made during the month.

"The second best flight for the Pulitzer Trophy and the Boston Globe Trophy and prizes was made by Melville W. Hodgdon, flying a Wittmoreham type biplane, with Ralph J. Dale as a passenger. He flew from Boston to Atlantic City on May 15 in five hours and twenty minutes elapsed time, stopping at Central Park, L. I., en route. He wins the second Boston Globe Prize of $500 and the New York Herald Prize of $250 for the best record made with an airplane of less than 100 horsepower.

"Frank Stanton, of Princeton, won the third Boston Globe Prize of $250. There were other remarkable flights made during the month for both the Pulitzer and Herald Efficiency Prizes.

"The committee will announce the winners of other prizes as soon as it has completed its records. It must be understood, however, that the formal award of any prize is not made until five days after the close of the contests."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, June 1.—Since Captain M. R. James rose from Tyringham Meadows Thursday nothing has been seen of him. Searching parties today scoured southern Berkshire County, northern Connecticut, and eastern New York. Captain James's compass was not working correctly, and he abandoned it at Tyringham. He had before he entered the plane that he would fly to the Housatonic River and follow it to Long Island Sound. Then he would cross to Mineola and take an airline for Atlantic City.



CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

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LONDON GIVES READ A GREAT RECEPTION

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

rin seaplane. They did it in stages, but they crossed from America to Britain by air, and they are the first. All honor to them and their country."

The Daily Mail says:

"No one in this country will forget the sympathy which Commander Read and the people of the United States manifested when the fate of Hawker and Grieve was in doubt. We appreciate the fine temper of sportsmanship it revealed. We should have rejoiced if the honor which has fallen to the United States and the NC-4 had been carried off by British airmen and the British Navy. Though it has not so fallen out we can take off our hats to the victors and congratulate them and the American Navy and people upon their courage, skill, and organization."

The Chronicle says:

"The ovation which the American aviators received in Plymouth and London was as sincere as that given a week earlier to Hawker. In the latter case the admiration extended to the man who risked to an[illegible] odds in an effort to put the first transatlantic flight to the credit of Great Britain; in the former case to the men who had actually pulled off the great sporting event. The congratulations of all Britain will go out to these plucky representatives of the United States."

SEAPLANES' FLIGHTS BIG AID TO AVIATION

Invaluable Data for Future Flying Gathered, Air Experts Believe.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1. Naval officers who have been in close touch with the American aircraft in the flight believe very many useful practical lessons may be learned from it which will bring the time when aircraft flights are everyday affairs perceptibly nearer.

In the first place it is learned that they are very well satisfied with the proofs of the practicability of navigating airplanes by the stars. All three of the American flights succeeded in keeping a direct course to the Azores, and those who are chiefly interested in aerial navigation as an art can congratulate themselves that the flights were accomplished without their aid.

This, of course, means that transatlantic pilots must have a seaman's training, and even the highly skilled ordinary aviator like Hawker needed a sailor like Grieve to keep him straight.

Secondly, the value of station ships as meteorological observatories has been clearly demonstrated. Up to the present weather forecasts for the mid-Atlantic have been almost valueless through the lack of means to record storms which do not happen to hit any of the regular land stations.

The experience of this flight shows that this difficulty could easily be surmounted by having a very few vessels cruising in definite areas and sending regular reports to a meteorological headquarters ashore.

It is suggested that some of the German warships might be used for this peaceful purpose.

Third, much gratification is expressed at the way the seaplanes that came down stood their Atlantic buffeting. Commander Towers's NC-3 rode out waves thirty feet high, and although he could not make a rising, stood the test all right.

Certain modifications will be made as the result of his experience, and it is confidently hoped that much more seaworthy seaplanes soon will be evolved.

Finally, it is evident that still larger planes must be developed in order to carry bigger stocks of gasoline so as to provide a greater margin of fuel.

When the fog difficulty was suggested to a naval authority he replied that it could be overcome by the development of direction by radio which has already been worked out for large craft, but is not yet sufficiently perfected for so small a vessel as an airplane.

It is also pointed out that, quite apart from the safeguards they provided for the crews of the naval fliers, the destroyers played a very important part in the great experiment. It has been possible, by their means, to test the value of a number of different kinds of wireless equipment, and many useful results will be gathered from their experience.

It is these lessons which, in the view of the naval officers, make the difference between the feats of Hawker and of Read and Towers. They express the fullest admiration for Hawker's pluck, but ask what would have been learned if he had got across, whereas the American flight has provided much information of the greatest value.

Moreover, in that all the American pilots aimed for small, definite objectives and obtained them, the task set for them was infinitely more difficult than Hawker's. He had only to land somewhere in the British Isles.

BIGGER PLANES NEXT TRIP.

And Flight Will Be to London via Newfoundland, Bellinger Says.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

LISBON, May 31, (Delayed.)—"Our next flight will be from New York to Newfoundland and London," declared Commander Bellinger of the crew of NC-1 just before departing for Plymouth, "and it will be in a craft beside which the present huge planes will be pigmies. We have proved the possibility of transatlantic flight. Now we want to show that it is practical."

According to Commander Bellinger and other members of the expedition, the next naval plane will have nine or twelve Liberty engines and wings with a spread of more than 190 feet. It will carry a deadweight load three times greater than the present largest ship and perhaps more, and will be capable of twenty-four hours' sustained flight.

A high official of the expedition, who asked not to be quoted, declared there was more room for development in the Air Service than in any other branch of naval operations.

"Everything we now are doing," he said, "has a practical end in view—that of making the American Naval Air Service supreme."

CREWS' OPINIONS VARY ON NC-4 HOME FLIGHT

PLYMOUTH, June 1, (Associated Press.)—A canvass last night among the members of the crews of all the American Navy's NC boats regarding the feasibility of a direct Atlantic flight by the NC-4 developed a wide divergence of opinion. No one would say it was impossible or even impracticable, but there was general agreement that much depended upon the direction of the wind, and that there was greater prospect of success in flying from Newfoundland to Ireland than the reverse.

Lieutenant E. F. Stone, pilot of the NC-4, was positive no attempt would be made to fly home by way of Ireland and Newfoundland. He pointed out that all the NC planes are still in an experimental stage and that none of them was built for a direct Atlantic flight. He thought the chance of a favorable wind from this side was too remote to make serious consideration of the project possible.

Advocates of the plan contended that if one or two members of the crew were dropped, enabling the plane to carry a greatly increased supply of gasoline, there was an excellent chance of success. They argued that the destroyers used to aid this flight could be stationed along the direct course to ensure the safety of the crew if the plane came to grief.

Machinist Christensen of the NC-1 thought it might be done with favorable wind and weather conditions and with a sufficient supply of gasoline for the longer trip.

Lieutenant David H. McCulloch of the NC-3, on the other hand, saw no possibility of a return trip to Newfoundland, calling attention to the prevalence of fogs and icebergs and adding that only airmen could appreciate the difficulties thus presented.

The opinions of the commanders of the three planes were not available as they have been ordered to attend a conference at Paris at which it is expected the question will be thoroughly discussed. Meantime orders are awaited from Washington regarding the disposition of the NC-4.

The message of congratulation from King George, forwarded through the American Embassy at London, said:

"The King wishes to congratulate his Excellency, the American Ambassador, on the safe arrival of the American seaplane and ask him if he will convey his congratulations to Mr. Daniels and the American Navy."

The King sent Sir Charles Cust, his equerry, personally to convey this message. It was relayed to President Wilson at Paris.

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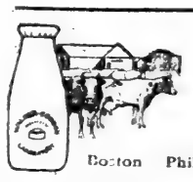
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is to supply the facts of what's worth knowing in all parts of the world to those who cannot find time to co-ordinate and analyze the news in the daily papers.

June Current History (on news stands 25 cts.) gives the important events of May in all the leading nations; everything sifted down to facts, derived from official sources; no comment.

Among the important special subjects—outside the history of May events in a score of nations—are the following:

General Haig's Official Review of the War.
The Semi-official Account of the Argonne Battle.
The Expiation of Germany.
A Circumstantial Account of the Peace Conference Proceedings and the Presentation of the Peace Terms.
The True Story of the Kaiser's Abdication.
The True Story of the German Revolution.
The Full International Charter of Labor.
The League of Nations Covenant as Revised.
The New Boundaries of Germany.
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And a Score of Other Features.

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JUNE CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE.

This Statement appeared in the Indianapolis News, May 31, 1919, the day of the 500 Mile Liberty Sweepstakes.
Stutz Motor Car Company, Harry C. Stutz, President

THE CAR THAT MADE GOOD IN A DAY
STUTZ

Chevrolet Special and Durant Special

Entered in today's 500 mile race, are the 300 cubic inch Stutz Special 16 valve racing cars, originally built and raced by Stutz Motor Car Company.

Below is a reproduction of a Bronze Tablet presented by the citizens of Indianapolis to the Stutz Motor Car Company in appreciation of the performances of these cars which are an Indianapolis product.

Clipping from New York Evening Telegram

That the No. 5 Stutz racer has been sold to W. C. Durant in California that the purchaser is R. C. Durant, son of W. C. Durant, president of one of the largest automobile concerns of the country, and that Mr. Durant has contracted with Eddie Hearne to pilot it.

It is understood that the sale of the famous racer to Mr. Durant will result in the world's champion Stutz racer being seen in the Indianapolis Liberty Sweepstakes on May 31. The racer made its début on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in 1915.

There is a rumor afloat that an attempt will be made to carry to victory on the radiator of the Stutz the name of a well known medium priced automobile.

Clipping from Buffalo Sunday Times, March 23

No. 5 Stutz Racer Still in the Ring

Word has just come from California that R. C. Durant, son of W. C. Durant, president of one of the largest automobile corporations in the country, has purchased the famous No. 5 Stutz racer and has contracted with Eddie Hearne as the pilot. This announcement will undoubtedly result in the return of the world's champion Stutz to the Indianapolis Liberty Sweepstakes race, May 31.

It is said by Western racing enthusiasts that this famous old car will be disguised under another name than Stutz, but it will be the same old No. 5 that made its début on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in 1915. A little tinkle of a rumor comes hot on the heels of the announced purchase of the Stutz that an attempt will be made to carry to victory on the radiator of this car the name of a well-known medium priced automobile, but at this time this rumor has not been confirmed.

Local race officials for the 500-mile Liberty Sweepstakes, May 31, at Indianapolis, believe that Durant will enter the revamped Stutz at Indianapolis, as it has been intimated that Hearne will campaign this car over the country this season.

THE CITIZENS OF INDIANAPOLIS PRESENT THIS TOKEN OF THEIR ESTEEM TO THE STUTZ MOTOR CAR CO.

WINNERS OF

CHICAGO AUTO CLUB TROPHY RACE
AUG. 20, 1915 300 MILE
FIRST AND SECOND PLACES

ELGIN NATIONAL TROPHY RACE
AUG. 21, 1915 FIRST AND SECOND
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Clipping from Baltimore American

FAMOUS STUTZ HAS NEW OWNER

R. C. Durant Purchases Racer and Signs Up E. Hearne as Pilot.

Word has just come from California that R. C. Durant, son of W. C. Durant, president of one of the largest automobile corporations in the country, has purchased the famous No. 5 Stutz racer and has contracted with Eddie Hearne as the pilot. This announcement will undoubtedly result in the return of the world's champion Stutz to the Indianapolis Liberty Sweepstakes race May 31.

It is said by Western racing enthusiasts that this famous old car will be disguised under another name than Stutz, but it will be the same old No. 6 that made its debut on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in 1915. A little tinkle of a rumor comes hot on the heels of the announced purchase of the Stutz that an attempt will be made to carry to victory on the radiator of this car the name of a well-known, medium-priced automobile, but at this time this rumor has not been confirmed.

Local race officials for the 500-mile Liberty Sweepstakes May 31 at Indianapolis believe that Durant will enter the revamped Stutz at Indianapolis, as it has been intimated that Hearne will campaign this car over the country this season.

The Indianapolis officials, naturally, feel that a purse of $50,000 will be too tempting to Eddie and his mount to be overlooked, especially as Hearne knows the Indianapolis course about as well as any driver in the country. With such a car and with Hearne's sure-heady driving this combination of old, seasoned veterans will undoubtedly offer stiff competition for those who hope to take home the big end of the Indianapolis purse with ease.

This famous racer has been in many other events, in which it made a good account of itself, and it is claimed that it never failed to finish any race except through accident. Will No. 4 Stutz repeat at Indianapolis May 31?

The Stutz Sales Company, 128-128 West Mount Royal Avenue, is local Stutz distributer.

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SETS NATION HUNTING WORK FOR SOLDIERS

Capital, Labor, Commerce, Industry, Officialdom, and Philanthropy All Are Busy.

LED BY COL. ARTHUR WOODS

States and Communities Pledge Cooperation in Speeding the Reabsorption of Service Men.

The building up of a great employment system to speed the reabsorption of soldiers and sailors into civil life is described in a report made yesterday on the work of the Emergency Employment Committee for Soldiers and Sailors headed by Colonel Arthur Woods, former Police Commissioner of New York, under the United States Council of Defense of which Grosvenor B. Clarkson is director.

The manner in which every large public agency of employment has been enlisted for this purpose since the committee was organized sixty days ago is told as follows:

"A telegram announcing the formation of the committee was immediately sent by the director of the council to the Governors of all States and to the Mayors of all principal cities asking the support of these officials in the work. Almost without exception every State and every community pledged its cooperation, and these pledges have been translated into actual acts which have contributed largely to the success which the work has had.

"It was at once apparent that the employers of the country as a class should be invited to participate in the work. An appeal was immediately sent to all Chambers of Commerce throughout the United States by Mr. Goodwin of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Everywhere today local organizations of this kind are either co-operating with such agencies as the United States Employment Service, or the Bureau for Returning Soldiers, or creating new bureaus, refinancing old ones, one way or another adding the full strength of their members to the fulfilling of the obligations of the nation to the returning army and navy. This was immediately followed by a similar appeal by the National Association of Manufacturers to its 5,000 members with a similar result.

"These appeals to employers and employment managers were followed by an appeal from Mr. Woll, representing labor on the committee, to all labor organizations, to individual members of labor organizations, and to the labor press. Mr. Woll called upon his constituency to support the work of the committee and the work of the office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War, and to assist the individual discharged from the service to readjust himself to peace-time conditions. The response received by Mr. Woll demonstrates that organized labor, which fought so valiantly in support of the boys who went overseas, does not consider its work finished and proposes to finish it with the same patriotic spirit which it maintained during the war.

"Through its individual members the Emergency Employment Committee has had the support of all the machinery of the various Government departments. Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior instructed the 15,000 employes of his department to be on the lookout for employment possibilities and report to Colonel Woods once a week. The Department of Agriculture, the Post Office Department, the Department of Labor, and the Navy Department are all assisting in the work of distributing literature. The American Red Cross, the War Camp Community Service, and the Army and Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities, realizing that this work is an important part of the work which they conducted during the war, have all made large contributions of money to pay for posters, booklets, and other publicity literature. In short, the purpose for which the committee was organized, to meet the emergency created by the rapid demobilization of the army, has been accomplished."

NEGRO SOLDIERS FIND WORK.

More Than 140 of Col. Hayward's Men Placed in Two Weeks.

More than 140 negro soldiers, most of whom served under Colonel William Hayward in France, have obtained places in the last two weeks through the Hayward Unit of the War Camp Community Service, it was announced yesterday. These jobs have ranged from actor to Pullman porter.

To fit service men for better jobs the Vocational Education Bureau of the Community Service has arranged a course of lectures. William P. Freeman will talk on "Salesmanship and Advertising" tonight at Public School 27, 212 East Forty-second Street. Other lectures will deal with the automobile industry, building industry, railroad transportation, agriculture, forestry, banking and finance, shipping and foreign trade, machinery, &c.

The free Sunday vaudeville shows for service men closed yesterday. Mabel R. Beadsley, head of the Amusement Department of the service, announced that a program for the hot Summer months would begin in the near future. Yesterday's bill was the seventy-sixth Sunday matinee given by the War Camp Community Service, marking the close of an unbroken run of a year and a half.

N. Y. U. TO HONOR VETERANS

Alumni and Students Who Served to be Guests at Celebration.

Alumni and students of the schools of New York University who have returned from service in the war, will be the guests of honor at the Alumni Day celebration at University Heights, Saturday. The occasion will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of University Heights.

The day's events will start at 10 o'clock in the morning with the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at the Faculty Club, Stevenson Hall. At 11 o'clock, the Founders' Day exercises will be held in the University Auditorium, with Dr. Godfrey R. Pisek, class of '94, presiding. Dr. John J. Stevenson, '63, will discuss "Personal Reminiscences of the University," and Lieut. Col. John J. Moorhead, '94, will address the assembly. College songs will be sung by the university choir, directed by William L. Wright, '15. From 12:15 to 1:30 o'clock luncheon will be served at the Y. M. C. A. hut on the campus.

In the afternoon the annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hut. There will be a roll call of classes, with speeches limited to three minutes each from representatives of the classes of '59, '69, '84, '89, '94, '99, '04, '09, '14, and '19.

Those who have returned from military or naval service will assemble in the auditorium at 2:40 o'clock. The alumni and faculty will escort them to the grandstand on Ohio Field. The procession will pass between lines of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Captain Henry Cook Hathaway, U. S. A., will be the Grand Marshal. Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown will deliver an address of welcome to the returned veterans. In case of rain, the events will be held in the auditorium.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps will pass in review before the veterans at 4 o'clock. Afterward a sham battle, drills, and mass athletics will be held.

Fire In Church During Mass.

Fire in the sanctuary of the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel at 187th Street and Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, was extinguished during high mass yesterday morning by firemen, who entered the building from the rear. The blaze was confined to the carpet and draperies within the sanctuary. Father Joseph Caffuzzi, who was celebrating mass, proceeded with the service uninterruptedly. The flames are supposed to have been caused by an altar boy, who is said to have struck a match too close to an acetylene tank used to illuminate the altar. The church is situated in the Italian district of Fordham.

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Commission Reports Good Progress on the 15-Mile Parkway Despite the War.

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Emphasize the Need for Continuing Task—Dredge and Rid Park Stream of Pollution.

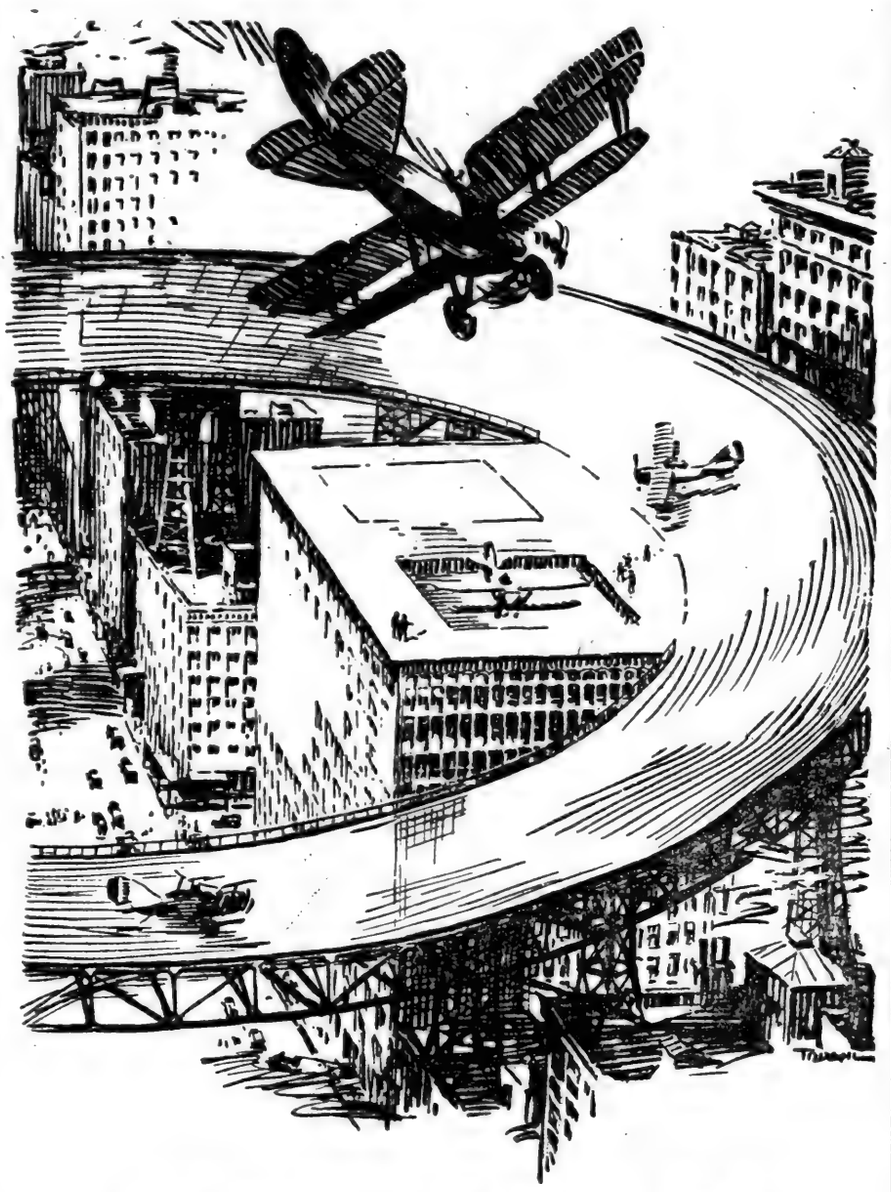
Wartime progress in the building of the Bronx River Parkway is recounted in the report of the Bronx Parkway Commission for 1918, which was made public yesterday. The Parkway, when completed, will extend fifteen miles northward along the Bronx River from the Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park to Kensico Dam, where it will connect with the principal highways of the State.

The work has now progressed to the point where it is no longer a financial burden, for the principal part has been accomplished, notably the acquiring and paying for the large amount of land along the route that was necessary in order that the beauty of the surrounding country be preserved as well as to allow the highway to be pushed forward. In view of this fact the Commission is of the opinion that the improvement as planned should be steadily proceeded with.

The report stated that a short section of the parkway drive immediately north of Bronx Park had been completed. At Bronxville, a section just west of the river has been graded. Another stretch of driveway from Scarsdale to White Plains has also been graded. The drive was planned not only to accommodate the large volume of traffic that will flow in and out of New York City, but also to display the principal features of the valley.

The work on the reservation thus far has been largely for the purpose of reclamation and restoration to natural conditions. But the commission's report showed that much river dredging, grading, planting, and construction has been done. During 1918 construction and development work was governed by war conditions, and engineering, clerical, and laboring forces were reduced to skeleton organization. Many of the employes entered either civilian or military branches of the Government service, but the report showed that notwithstanding this serious disruption, it was able, at small expense, to maintain the property and conserve the improvements already made.

A feature of the report is a set of five landscape plans, covering the entire reservation and showing the projected development, including the course of the driveway.



When You Fly to Your Work-

Where will our airplanes land when we shall all fly to our offices from the country? The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for June shows you the city-landing-roof of the future—the circular high-bank track mounted on stilts above office buildings. It is one of hundreds of new inventions in the June issue.

Do You Know

how to make your own ice at home—what to do with an old car—how airplanes can be thrown from slings—how to construct thermometers for the blind—how ships can be driven with gas instead of by steam or oil—what holds the stars together—the new inventions for saving sunken treasure—what's new in tools and machinery?

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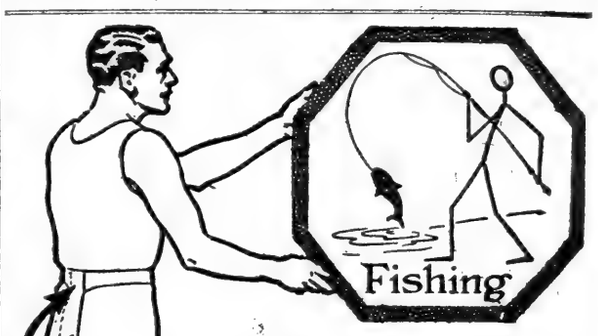
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means *hot weather comfort*—whatever you do—because it's thin, airy, cool.

The "split" belt gives more than ample seat opening yet closes tightly, snugly and without binding, pinching or bunchiness to cause discomfort.

Gibbs Split-Belt Union Suit is elastic. Muscular exertion therefore doesn't strain the garment or cause it to uncomfortably grip the muscles.

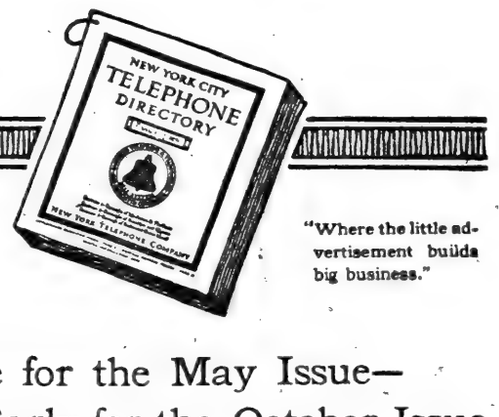
Made of fine, soft cotton *interlooped*, forming a thin, porous garment. Because it is cellular in construction and not a tight weave like muslin or nainsook, it gives far greater comfort than either of these.

Gibbs Split-Belt Union Suit is made to fit but fit loosely. As carefully made as a tailored suit. Low neck, short sleeves, knee length.

PAT. FEB. 24, 1914 Gibbs A SPLIT-BELT SUIT

Look for this label in the neck

Made by
Gibbs Underwear Co.
Philadelphia



"Where the little advertisement builds big business."

Too Late for the May Issue— Not too Early for the October Issue

JUST the other day a prospective advertiser, who found it was too late to insert his full page advertisement in the May issue of the "most used and most useful book in New York" called up and said, "But can't you print it on a separate sheet and paste it into each book later?"

It was impracticable, of course, considering the 1,110,000 circulation, but it was a mighty good illustration of the average advertiser's idea of the value of New York City Telephone Directory Advertising.

The point is this—quite a few prospective advertisers waited until too late to get their copy into the May issue so we are taking time by the forelock and suggesting that advertising arrangements for the October issue be made NOW.

The October issue will stay on the job alongside New York City telephones until it is replaced some time in February 1920. It will be consulted, according to conservative estimates, 3,000,000 times each day, and it will provide the same unusual publicity service that is bringing business today to hundreds of telephone directory advertisers, and that is causing these advertisers to renew their advertising issue after issue.

Telephone directory advertising should be of value to you. Why not turn to your telephone now and ask for particulars?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
Directory Advertising Department,
15 Dey St., N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 12000

Incomparable

THERE is nothing in the newspaper world to be compared with the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES—in quality of news—in pictorial features—in circulation—in advertising.

Its sale, in excess of 500,000 copies, gives to it one of the greatest Sunday circulations of any newspaper in the world. In five months of this year the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES excelled every other New York Sunday newspaper in volume of advertising.

The New York Times

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Ladies' Home Journal

The June Number is Another Two Million Edition

He Took the Prince of Wales' Dancing Partner Away From Him

His Royal Highness went to Coblenz to a Saturday Evening dance, picked the prettiest girl in the room and danced with her. A young second lieutenant "cut in" and took the Prince's partner away from him. But the Prince got her back. "Serves you right, sir," said the Prince. It is all told in a full-page, full-color painting in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL showing the laughing Prince and the lieutenant taking his pretty partner away from him.



A Popular Actress Who Went to College Daytimes and Acted Evenings

"It sounds easy," she says. But it wasn't. For two years she did it. It was the first step toward her present success as one of the most popular actresses on the modern stage. It is an unusual glimpse into the inner life of an actress' career that we get here: not the ordinary kind by any means. It is in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The Lord's Prayer 5 Times on a 10-Cent Piece

Can you imagine doing it? One man has, and there's a picture of the piece of paper the size of a dime in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The College Graduate's New View of Home

She has it. What is it? It is entirely different from that of her mother. She is the new-fashioned housekeeper, is this girl who comes out of the college this month. She tells what she is and what her new views are in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.



Buying a $15,000 Farm for $1500

That's all, and the municipality backs you for the rest. An expert farmer guides you as to what to grow and how to take care of your land. Your house is built for you by an expert architect. Electricity, running water, sewer—all are yours. It sounds like a dream. But it isn't. It is actually being done and is practical in any country. It is the new plan—the new way to buy a farm. The whole story is told in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The Greatest Peace Conference in the History of the World



You have often wondered what the conference looks like. Here you can actually see it exactly as it looked in a full-page painting showing the famous Clock Hall in Paris, the President of the United States speaking; with Clemenceau, the French Premier; and Lloyd George and the entire Conference listening intently to the President's words. It is a souvenir painting to treasure. Thousands will be framed. It is one of 6 colored paintings in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

A Girl on a 5th Avenue Bus Had a Cough

She sat down next to an aviator. The girl coughed and rasped and gasped. The "ace" stood it as long as he could, and then applied his cure. And it wasn't medical either. "Brutal," said the girl. "Climb down," said the ace. And you're in the midst of one of nine splendid stories in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Two illustrated in full color too: beautiful pictures.

We Must Know the World Woman Today

A woman has just traveled half round the world and gives you a picture of women that will surprise you. It shatters many a notion; upsets many a theory. You think you know women until you read "The World Woman." It is in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.



28 Men Sat in a Room

And the idea that they started there, is one that touches every man and woman who has a home. It is an actual solution of the high-price problem. It solves the high cost of living and is possible to every family in every community. It is not a dream. Millions of heads of families are already members of the plan. Buy the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, read the article "The Idea That 28 Men Started."

The 16-Year Boy Who Shot 30 Huns

The most marvelous "kid" of the war; the boy who is coming out of it as one of its greatest heroes. "Scotty" was his name and 30 Huns, in succession, dropped before the marvelous accuracy of his machine gun. And now in a beautiful painting the boy's memory is forever preserved. It shows Scotty with his arms around his beloved gun, just as they found him, shot by a sniper. It is a wonderful war painting: one of 6 full color paintings in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Just Try to Believe This

That when Mr. Hoover said bread would have to sell for so much a loaf, a bakery telegraphed him that if it had to sell bread at that high price it would make so much money it wouldn't know what to do with the profits. And read what the bakery did! It is in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.



Talk About a Detective Story!

Here is one: where the Secret Service was asked by London to find a woman whose name they didn't know; nor in what city she was, nor what she looked like. "Yet," said London, "you must get her." And the detectives did! Step by step this astonishing and actual piece of detective work is told about in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

One Article Alone

In the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Is Worth 15 Cents to You

It will tell you how thousands of women are actually solving the high cost of living problem. No theory. No guesswork. A practical idea that promises to sweep the country. Read the article "The Idea that 28 Men Started."

Would You Like Elsie Ferguson to Select Your Dress For You?

She will for she has. She selects the 14 prettiest of all the summer dresses she has seen in the New York shops and gives a picture of each in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Thus can you have one of the best-dressed women on the stage choose your dress for you. Miss Ferguson's taste in dressing is impeccable.

The 100 Heroes

The Secretary of War Asked General Pershing To Select the War's 100 Heroes

He called his Board of Generals together, and 100 outstanding acts of heroism by the boys in the American forces were carefully picked out. The list was then sent to the War Department.

The Government authorities in charge have now given to the editor of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL the exclusive magazine right to present to the American public this splendid roll of honor in its complete form.

The heroic deed of each soldier, his name, rank and organization, and, so far as obtainable, a portrait, are given in this assembly of flaming deeds which make the blood tingle as one reads of them.

The first installment of the roll of honor is given in the JUNE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL: 15 cents everywhere.

A New Way of Shopping

The war has brought it about. It has happened: it is upon us and we hardly know it. But every woman should. Do you know about it? Read "The Ideas of a Foreseeing Woman" in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

There are New Bridal Cakes

Entirely different from those that we have known before. They are pictured in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.



A French Girl and a Borrowed Son

When the world loaned its sons to France, the Frenchwoman said, "I will protect," while they, the homesick lads, oft sorely tempted, kept strong the faith in fact, though slippery the path. One such story of "A Borrowed Son," that charms and holds, is in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Can You Write 500 Words on a Postal Card?

It isn't easy. Now think of writing over 3000 words. And then 4700 words! And then, most amazing of all, 12,191 words on one postal, written with the naked eye and a pencil, too. All three postals are in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

A Village With Not a Man in It

A remarkable story of an English village that shows how deep the war went. A pen-picture that takes you into the very heart of English life where in a community, although there is not a man left, the women "live greatly: the village has grown and the once narrow highway has widened into a world." The war has not produced a more vivid picture than this story of an actual English hamlet in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.



When Pope Benedict Greeted President Wilson

One of the most colorful and impressive ceremonies of the President's visit to Europe is here forever preserved in a beautiful full-color painting. It shows the Pope greeting the President in one of the most beautiful halls of the Vatican, surrounded by the famous Swiss Guards in their costumes designed by Raphael. It is one of six color pictures in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Suppose You Spend $500 a Year in a Store: You Get $60 Back at the Year's End: When Your Husband Loses His Job, Your Bread Comes Just the Same Without Cost, The Doctor Comes, Smiles, But Takes No Fee

The nurse comes when the baby comes, stays a week and charges nothing. A dream? Not at all. It is actually happening to millions of women who have found the way out of the problem of high prices. An actual remedy. It's not a theory. It is being done. And any community can start it. Read about it in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. This article alone is worth the 15 cents you pay for the magazine.

As Buffalo Bill's Bride—Where?

The wife of the great Western scout tells, in her autobiography, of her strange honeymoon in the Far West; of her first sleepless night on the plains, waiting for dawn; her first experiences in a frontier saloon and her first baptism of fire. So thrilling a romance could not be told by any other woman. It is in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.



Carpets of Flowers Near the North Pole

It is almost unbelievable. Thousands and thousands of acres of buttercups, heather, bluebells, rhododendrons: flowers, flowers everywhere; literally carpets of them, with pigeons and trout and birds by the thousands, and all 12 degrees from the North Pole, in the most northern village in the world. It is hard to believe, but here are the photographs and the facts to prove it in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. And not a single flower has an odor!

How Can I Start a Community Kitchen?

Scores are asking this all over the country. For the community kitchen is coming. It is already here in scores of communities. Here is told the simplest way of starting one; 3 or 4 families as a beginning. Two home demonstration agents tell it in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

When One Woman Says Another Woman is "a Cat"



Every other woman seems to know what she means. Some men think they do, too, but they are wrong. It is too deep for the masculine mind, unless it gets the idea from a clever story of "The Cat That Got the Bird," which explains what it all means. But will women agree with what the story discloses? Read it in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. It is one of nine delicious bits of romance: all in one number.

They're All In The June Ladies' Home Journal

AND IT COSTS ONLY 15 CENTS

If there is no dealer in your town, send us $1.75 for a yearly subscription to begin with the June Number.

If your dealer is "sold out," he will accept your subscription at $1.75 the year, to begin with the June Number.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919.

OFFICES: [Telephone Bryant 1000.]
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem..2,109 Seventh Av., near 125th St.

Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....401 Fulton Street
Staten Island.....98 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Queens.....317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....250 Morris Av.
Hoboken.....Second and Bloomfield Sts.
Jersey City.....89 Montgomery Street
Newark.....810 Broad Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Washington.....Riggs Building
Chicago.....1302-1304 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....613 Globe-Democrat Building
Detroit.....408 Ford Building
San Francisco.....742 Market Street
Seattle.....1302 L. C. Smith Building
London.....12 Salisbury Square, E. C.
Paris.....Au Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière

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TWO CENTS in Metropolitan District (50 mile radius.) Three Cents within 200 miles. Four Cents elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents City; Seven Cents elsewhere.

	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
By Mail, Postpaid.			
DAILY & SUNDAY....$11.00	$6.00	$1.00	
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DAILY only.....	9.00	4.50	.85
One week, 30c.			
SUNDAY only.....	3.00	1.75	.30
SUNDAY only, Canada	6.00	3.25	.55

FOREIGN RATES.

DAILY & SUNDAY....$26.00	$13.30	$2.40	
DAILY only.....	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only.....	8.75	5.12	.90

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25. THE ANNALIST, (Mondays.) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50, other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25. TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1, Canada, $1.50, other countries, $2. TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 year, $3; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c. THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

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AMERICAN SHIPS FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

Speaking on Memorial Day at Hog Island, where five 7,800-ton cargo ships were launched in 48 minutes 15 seconds, Secretary DANIELS said that never again would the United States "be guilty of the folly of trusting its "foreign commerce to foreign. bot-"toms," and he added:

> We will not quit the shipbuilding industry. We will put it on a solid and firm and sound basis. We will build big ships and bigger ships. One of the chief compensations of the burden of the great struggle is the restoration of the American merchant marine, or, rather, its rebirth.

These are admirable sentiments, and if what Mr. DANIELS declared would be done is not done it will be because the American people, through their representatives in Congress, are not practical and wise enough to spend the money necessary to maintain the American merchant marine on the scale planned by the Government. The program was a war measure. If there had been no war America's foreign commerce would have been carried in foreign bottoms, chiefly British, for a period the end of which no man living could foresee. Mr. DANIELS was more hopeful than right when he said that "one of the chief compensations" of the war was the restoration of the American merchant marine. It has not been restored. The Government is building ships in great numbers and asking Congress what it is going to do with them. However patriotic merchants may be when America is at war, business is business with them when the war is over. If the British, the Norwegians, the Japanese, and ultimately the Germans, make it worth the while of American exporters to ship goods to Europe, South America, and the Orient, those goods will be carried in foreign bottoms, and so with the goods of the importers.

The American merchant marine must be in a position to compete successfully with its rivals, and it can be established in that position only by legislation very different from the law-making of the pre-war period. The new ships are built to be put into trade. They will never be laid up or scrapped. If Americans cannot or will not use them, they will be acquired by other nations. They must not fall into the hands of other nations in the proprietary and national sense; and as Government ownership and operation will not solve the problem, the new ships should be sold or "rented" to American companies on liberal terms of payment, partly given to them if necessary, a percentage of the cost being written off and sacrificed.

It may be necessary to recast shipping legislation on practicable lines. The American people must not shrink from overruling precedent, and traditions may have to be modified. They are going to have an enormous foreign trade, the greatest ever known, and they must be prepared to make a large investment on their prospects. Half measures will not serve. In ten years from now there will either be a great American merchant marine or the whole ambitious program will have collapsed.

WEST SIDE ROUTE TO BROOKLYN.

The complaints to the Public Service Commission that the west side route through Manhattan to Brooklyn is so operated as to cause inconvenience in making connections with the Long Island Railroad at the Flatbush station have more to support them than that. The trains which are run express from Chambers Street to South Ferry have to cross from the express to the local tracks in both directions. Grade crossings are objectionable when they are necessary, obnoxious when they are unnecessary. They are not dangerous when operated as they ought to be, but that is not always, and collisions between local and express trains would be serious.

There is an obscurity as to why trains are run express to South Ferry, for the traffic in the South Ferry trains is small, and the Brooklyn trains are crowded. There would be a better balance of train movement if there were more Brooklyn trains and fewer South Ferry trains. There is no gain for the small South Ferry travel in running South Ferry expresses, for all Brooklyn trains run express to Chambers Street. If there is a reason for the system, we trust that our esteemed contemporary The Subway Sun will state it, and that the Public Service Commission will consider it on its merits. Such details of operation are not well suited for control by the Commission, and yet it is desirable that the traveling public should not get the idea that it is neglected or inconvenienced by either the railway or the Commission.

CANADA'S PROBLEM.

In form it is a strike that is on in Canada. In intent it is revolution. The Government is inactive and seems powerless. Let us not be too quick to condemn the Government for inaction. Under the laws, Governments are not empowered to act unless there is violence. Without violence or disorder beyond such harmless things as hissing and booing, or tearing an emblem off somebody's lapel, the so-called strikers, directed by the Bolshevist or I. W. W. element, have paralyzed a large part of the West, and their assumption of the powers of government is spreading daily. There are no riots worthy of the name, the "strikers" simply assume the government of a town, the police and firemen join them, and there is no overt act of which to take cognizance.

Yet nothing is done in any of these cities except by permission of the local Strike Committee. In Winnipeg the milk and bread wagons run by such a permit. The Post Office employés join the strikers in one city after another, and the mails are delivered only as the Strike Committee permits. The police of Winnipeg joined the strikers at first, but when the Winnipeg authorities proposed to raise a new police force the regular one returned to work. This sounds encouraging until you hear the reason. They returned to work so that there should be nobody to interfere with the strikers, who as yet had committed no overt acts of disorder. In Calgary the mails are being distributed by volunteers, the regular postal force having quit. Volunteer fire departments are springing up through the West to take the places of the striking firemen. And all these strikes, even those of the Government employés, are sympathetic strikes.

The banks of Winnipeg have closed their doors because they cannot do business with the mail and telegraph services disrupted. "At the Fort Garry Hotel," says a correspondent, "meals are served only to women and children," perhaps by gracious permission of the Strike Committee. In consequence of the desire of some strikers to get something to eat, the Strike Committee granted a permit to several restaurants in Winnipeg to keep open. It also permitted some bakeries to reopen, on condition that they placed themselves under its jurisdiction.

Our own laws may be different from those of Canada. Certainly the sanctity of the mails would not be interfered with without civil war. But as things stand, the Dominion is faced with a problem which its laws seem powerless to avert. The House of Commons will debate the question today. Surely some way must be found by which a menaced Government may find a weapon with which to strike back and save itself.

RAILWAY WAGES AND PROFITS.

The Director General is asking Congress for $1,200,000,000 of tax money on account of the deficit in railway operation under Government management. A half billion of this will never be recovered from any source. The remainder possibly will be recovered in doubtful degree according to the settlement of accounts with the railway corporations, or to the success in causing the revolving fund to revolve. When the taxpayers and the Director General are in this predicament, and when there are wage demands still pending, it is singular to read the following extract from the Director General's address to the Conductors' Brotherhood:

> My own judgment is that, however this general railroad question shall be solved by the Congress, there will be a solution which will make sure in the future that the profits earned by the railroads will be so regulated as to prevent any undue share of the profits going to the owners of railroad securities.

That is easy. The mere making up of the accounts can assure that there shall be no profits, undue or otherwise, either for the companies or for the Government, and that the only "dividends" shall be levies upon the taxpayers. It is singular that the Director General should retain the old idea that the railways are making too much money, but he has the same idea of the steelmakers. The two cases illustrate how easily the idea of the regulation of rates slips into the regulation of profits, although it is necessary to regulate rates, and undesirable to regulate profits, if it were possible. It is necessary to regulate rates because if they were not regulated the railways could impose their own terms. It is undesirable to regulate profits, beyond what follows from the regulation of rates, because capital avoids any industry in which profits are unsatisfactory to the owners of free capital. There is nothing theoretical about this. Object lessons are too plenty. But it is odd to find the Director General as saying in his view on the price of rails as he is generous in his ideas about wages. There are those who agree with him. And yet perhaps the balance of opinion would favor more generosity on the prices of steel in regard for the wages of that industry and the general prosperity, and some restrictions on railway wages, at least until the industry shall supply the resources without help from tax money.

LONDON PRAETORIANS.

New Yorkers disturbed by fears of lowered morale in their own police force may at least be glad that they do not live in London. The police there are talking of a strike—although according to the latest dispatches they have postponed putting the talk into effect until peace is signed in Paris—which, if successful, will make Parliament a non-essential luxury. They have had promise of an increase in wages, retroactive so as to take in the two months past; but they want also recognition of the Police Union, with the right to go out on sympathetic strike with any other union, and the privilege of refusing to enforce laws that do not suit them. If these conditions are granted, it would obviously save time and money to let the Police Union make the laws of the British Empire.

The Praetorian Guard in Rome often controlled the choice of an Emperor, and at least once openly auctioned the throne to the highest bidder. The London system is more economical, for if it is adopted it will make King, Lords, and Commons so unimportant that nobody will pay any attention to them. But there is some hope. For one thing, there is the postponement of the strike, possibly under the influence of sober second thought. Also, the Home Office says that the Police Union contains only a few real policemen among a great many discharged policemen and professional agitators. And even if the whole force walked out a substitute might be improvised. A few years ago, when a pair of premature Bolsheviki shot up the police in Sydney Street, order was restored by calling out the Coldstream Guards, the artillery, and WINSTON CHURCHILL. There must be Englishmen who would be content to enforce the laws, even if other Englishmen made them.

PUBLIC OPINION ON GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

If the opinions of several thousand newspapers are in considerable degree an indication of the public wish and thought, then we are headed away from that form of socialism which prefers Government ownership and operation to private operation and capitalism. That is what may be deduced from a referendum to the newspapers of the country, or rather 3,000 of them, regarding their preferences as to public or private operation of the railways. About half replied, and the 5,922 replies have been tabulated and published. The replies from Republican and independent papers were about equal in number; the Democratic proportion was a little smaller, and there was a sprinkling of prohibition and labor sentiment.

Upon the question of return of the railways to private management there were 4,915 ayes; 4,431 based their replies on the desire for the restoration of "competition and facilities." On the general question of Government ownership 4,634 were hostile and 4,360 were against the extension of Government operation to five years. The lowest percentage of the adverse vote on any of these questions was 74, which makes analysis of the contrary replies superfluous. The sentiment of the country thus indicated is not unanimous, but it is more nearly unanimous than on almost any appeal to the ballot box. This is not news. Similar assertions often have been made. But this is the certification of certainty.

It is easier to believe that the politicians have been mistaken in their conception of public opinion and public interests as to utility regulation than that editors and newspapers are wrong by multiples of thousands. Politicians have so many irons in the fire that they survive and prosper on a smaller percentage of right guesses than Wall Street speculators. The percentage of lawmakers who are kept at their lawmaking despite the mistake in putting them at that task is a reproach to the voters rather than to the lawmakers. The utilities are ruined, not the regulators.

A PHILADELPHIA EXPERIMENT.

Law, calling her sister Science to her aid, thereby continues to make the innocence of 2¾ per cent. beer look milkier and more angelic. Distinguished physiologists and chemists of the University of Pennsylvania defend stoutly that calumniated virtue. Human and laboratory experiments have been made, and, of course, the human most interest mankind. Three medical students, in profaner days named "pills," of Dr. FRANKLIN'S University consented, for the advancement of knowledge, to subject themselves to the perilous test of swallowing as much 2¾ per cent. beer as they could contain.

Two of them drank four glasses of ten ounces each in ten minutes. The third, sipping normally and with no such fiery haste, obeying only his natural thirst, emptied about six glasses of the same size. No symptoms of evil appeared. Legs were of perfect steadiness, eyesight clear, mental powers undiminished. A "pressure on the stomach," so quantitatively tested, was the sole inconvenience that they felt, and that might be had as easily and be borne no more easily had food, not drink, been the matter of experiment.

Many men, many stomachs, it will be said; and one man's beer is another man's poison. True, but the point which might be regarded as settled, if anything can be settled in this unstable and fluid world, is that these three medical students can't hold enough "low-power" beer to disorient, or even to affect, them physically or mentally. Not a large or general conclusion, and skeptics will deny to it its seeming honest modicum of value when they look closely into the antecedents of the tested three. Were they chosen at random? Let the reader judge for himself. From the age of 3 to that of 6 to one of them "was given during the Winter "months, upon going to bed, one-"half a glass of beer about five times "a week, but during the Summer "months, which he spent on a farm, "he received no alcohol." Doubtless this rural respite saved his life; but was it fair, was it scientific, to select such a precocious vessel, so infantine a toper, as a subject of experiment? At 22 the resistances of his devoted youth, the habits of imbibition from 3 to 6, survive in and sustain him. He was brought up as an athlete against alcohol. Gifted he may be, average he is not.

His brethren are not much better. One "drank no alcoholic liquors until "he reached the age of 21, since "which he drank eight glasses of "beer seven times a year, each time "at a party." Can a man who never takes less than two quarts of beer be accepted as a witness in this great small beer controversy? Why, this is a trained inside, accustomed to quantity. Number Three is no better, either. An abstainer till 17, since that age he has taken "from eight to ten glasses of beer," evidently at one time, "in a month, and an average of one drink of whisky in the same time." Such a witness must be challenged peremptorily. His stomach has a bias. Accepting, as everybody accepts, the absolute good faith of the illustrious Doctors of Philadelphia, the record of these three young men is none the less singular. Were not their interiors necessarily, if unconsciously, committed to the wet side? The suggestion that there is anything intentionally waggish in their alcoholic history will be rejected at once by those who know the gravity of medical students.

ART AND COURAGE.

Mr. JOSEPH PENNELL is justifiably concerned about the terrible conditions in Philadelphia. "A crime against "the United States, its history and its "art" has been perpetrated. A grand stand has been erected in front of Independence Hall—temporary, to be sure, but still a grand stand. The Mayor's announcement that the stand will stay there all Summer is "a na-"tional peril, as well as an act of "treason to art and history." In short, life in Philadelphia is hard.

All of us may agree with Mr. PENNELL that Philadelphia is unworthy to have anything to do with Independence Hall; it ought to be in New York, where somebody would propose to remove it to Central Park, or in Chicago, where it would be concealed by a rampart of inspired statuary such as the Logan Monument. But when he proposes to remedy this state of affairs by having the United States become a mandatary for Philadelphia; patriotic but cautious Americans may well take thought. If we have to take over a mandate for the Turk, we shall have enough on our hands without making ourselves responsible for Philadelphia. Perhaps Mr. PENNELL foresees this, for he suggests as an alternative that the people of the United States should rise, "and rise at once."

Well, New York has risen—or at least Greenwich Village, which has no very distinguishable counterpart on the Schuylkill. But its rising seems to have been conceived in error and accomplished in misapprehension. The unusual occurrences on University Heights last Friday night have been represented in some quarters as connected with a desire to honor WALT WHITMAN by surreptitiously inserting his bust into the honored ranks of the tenants of the Hall of Fame. But this cannot be true; that a bust of the Good Gray Poet was so installed is undeniable, but it is doubtful if this was what the miscreants intended. It has long been recognized that the exclusion of WALT from the Hall of Fame tells more about the Hall of Fame than it does about WHITMAN. What our risen populace was undoubtedly trying to do was to install in the Hall of Fame a bust of CHARLES S. WHITMAN, "the intrepid leader who fell outside the breastworks" in the last assault on the Demon. We can afford to leave our ex-Governor to make proper refutation of this premature notice of his demise; as for his namesake WALT, he has got along so far without the Hall of Fame, and no doubt he will continue to be remembered even though some enthusiasts mistook his bust for that of the fallen chieftain of the Drys.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dropping from Airplanes In Parachutes.

Interesting demonstrations made at Atlantic City, last week, of what can be done by and for aviators were those revealing the practicability of descending from airplanes by means of parachutes. To say that this was the disclosure of something new would be untrue. Such descents have been made several times before in this country and many times abroad, but it is a humiliating fact that only the Germans, whose regard for the value of human life has not been what one would call particularly tender, were the first of all nations systematically to give their military aviators an added chance for life by equipping many of them, in the later months of the war, with these simple and inexpensive devices.

The result was that on not a few occasions German airmen, in conditions that meant sure death if it were not for their parachutes—when their machines, that is, were failing in flames and uncontrollable—were able to leap out at great heights and yet reach the ground in safety. And in instances at least as numerous, the fliers serving the Allies perished quite miserably, needlessly as it seems, simply because of a mysterious reluctance on the part of their Governments to learn a lesson from the enemy.

It is not at all difficult to find American aviators who, in their more confidential moments, will mention the name of one or another squadron companion who was killed for lack of a parachute to break his fall. None of them claims that the big umbrellas will always save the man whose plane has collapsed or been set on fire; what they do claim, and very plausibly, is that the parachute means survival from some aerial accidents that without it are inevitably fatal, and that is enough to make the wisdom of its use obvious.

All Wanted to Seem Originators.

A certain aviation officer—possibly more cynical and less reverent of his departmental superiors than he should be—when asked, the other day, why neither the American aviators nor those of the Allies were provided with parachutes, particularly after the Germans had proved their value, said the explanation was easy. It would have been done in time, he declared, but not until there had been available a parachute which could be described, truthfully or with a colorable excuse, as American, British, French, or Italian, but even as between the associated forces each would have been slow to adopt a device that was not its own, or so changed in detail that the national name could be affixed to it.

To accept this theory is not pleasant, but, after all, the peculiarity alleged is human rather than racial, and therefore its exponents are not to be too severely criticised. Perhaps they should not be criticised at all, as they only illustrated a characteristic, if not of the human species, at least of its military variants wherever they are found.

And the theory does fit in well with well-known facts as to airplane motors, machine guns, and light artillery. No army likes to take another's inventions, and usually will not, unless it can change them sufficiently to lighten the debt appreciably. That the Germans so often used in the war non-German ideas only shows how different they are from—should one say "human beings" or "other human beings"?

This Plea Deserves Consideration.

Lest it be said that THE TIMES has been unfair to the opponents of "daylight saving" and has not presented all the arguments they offer to support their contention, there must be given one argument made in an earnest and thoughtful letter on the subject that has just reached this office. Its writer evidently had not heard, when he sent it, that the chance of effecting a repeal of the law he hates by means of a "rider" in the Agricultural Appropriation bill has seemingly been lost, and that therefore the clocks of the United States will probably remain as they are till Fall. On the contrary, he assumes that they will soon be set back, and, "I fully expect," he adds, "that Great Britain will follow the example of this country and get rid of the curse brought on by that thing whose very foundation is untruth."

After that "we can look forward to all the European nations abolishing this wickedness and awakening as it were out of a nightmare of a species of blasphemy akin to the worship of Baal." If anybody clings to daylight saving after that he will be bold, but what shall be said if it is done after reading what follows: "When the Germans began the curse of 'daylight saving' they started on the course which ended in their great fall. They were ready and they did not care for GOD or man."

It is highly mystifying that this same correspondent never wrote to THE TIMES demanding its aid in fighting the system of "time zones" under which, for many years past, about 99 per cent. of all American clocks have been out of harmony with the sun, and therefore, according to his theory, morally as well as astronomically "wrong." As that is an all-the-year-round "curse," perhaps it, and not "daylight saving," which came so much later, is what really caused the war.

He Spoke a Little Carelessly.

Whether or not HAWKER, as he now says, was misunderstood by those who heard and reported his comments on the flight of the American seaplanes—that is a question of no great consequence. He has now made plain either what he meant to say or what he has come to realize he should have said, and to it there is no objection at all to be made.

And as he knew then exactly what he knows now, it is as easy as it is kind to accept his assurance that he intended no depreciation of the achievement of others. He is quite right in declaring that between what he attempted and what the Americans did there was only the likeness that in each case the crossing of the Atlantic was the end in view. The whole plan of operation was different—so different that the element of rivalry practically disappeared.

The glory HAWKER sought is still to be gained, by him or somebody else, and none will congratulate more heartily the man who wins it than the members of the crew of the NC-4.

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

Can It Be Brought Under Cultivation Again in a Year?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Allyn A. Young's statement at Ithaca, reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, May 31, that "the areas (of devastated France) which cannot be brought into cultivation within a year or so are exceedingly small," is, perhaps, the most irreappraisable expression of opinion I have yet read or heard of in respect to the war zone of the western front, and needs prompt and emphatic contradiction.

Take, for example, the Vimy Ridge battlefield, perhaps the most terrible spectacle not only in France but in the entire world, with its 500 cemeteries and 250,000 dead. The Ridge itself, a by no means inconsiderable stretch of country averaging perhaps from 500 to 600 feet in height, is battered out of recognition. Its sides and crests are torn open; craters 150 feet in diameter and 50 feet in depth and great ugly fissures rend the elevation from end to end. The surrounding landscape, once one of the fairest in all France, is obliterated; cities, towns, villages, woods, roads, civilian cemeteries have disappeared in the cataclysm. The ground is as broken and uneven as the surface of a wild and tumbling sea. The splendidly paved road that passes beneath the shadow of the Ridge was submerged in parts from four to ten feet in depth in battle débris. The elaborate trench systems, cavernous dugouts, gunpits, and innumerable shell holes render its restoration a labor of many years.

Vimy Ridge merges into the Arras battlefield, many miles in extent, desolate beyond description and entirely devoid of life save for the swarms of carrion crows. Throughout Arras and right through to Cambrai the same conditions obtain as at Vimy. The ground was fought over again and again; the soil is not only corrupted and destroyed by the action of gas and chemicals, but deeply infected with offal and resultant germs and vermin. Agricultural experts who have visited the Somme battlefield report that that particular locality cannot be restored within a hundred years, and parts of it not at all.

When I dug my pick into the open ground before Cambrai to level off a space to sleep a stagnant gas exuded and twice made me instantaneously and violently sick. Another man was sent to the hospital gassed through eating a strawberry.

From these evidences it is clear Professor Young knows very little of devastated France; but to those who have lived and fought in that hell and are familiar with its multitudinous horrors the prospect of it once again blossoming into fruitfulness, order, and contentment is far beyond the limits of the longest present lifetime.

Let us not forget the Huns destroyed 175,000,000 acres of France.

SUMNER A. BEESON,
Canadian Field Artillery.
New York, June 1, 1919.

Commissioner Howe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Riggs's letter in your issue of May 27 as to the activities of Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe is timely. Why should a Federal official feel moved to preside at a Bolshevist meeting, especially at a meeting where, according to the newspaper reports, the man who appointed him was vigorously blasted?

But one might go further and ask how it is that a man, even of Mr. Howe's great ability and versatile attainments, can find time to preside at meetings at Ell, to write books, to go almost constantly about the country giving lectures, and to furnish frequent interviews to the press.

His predecessor, a most able and competent official, found that it took his whole time to attend to his job at Ellis Island. It would be interesting to know just what proportion of his time Mr. Howe devoted to the office for which he is receiving a salary of $6,500 from the people. E. N. VERNON.
Boston, May 30, 1919.

The Church and the Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a few lines in appreciation of the way several churches in New York City treat soldiers while in town. One can never thank these churches enough, but perhaps through your paper you will let them know we really appreciate their services.

Is there anything better a church can do than to open its doors and let men in uniform in for a social hour and luncheon? We soldiers are a cosmopolitan, interdenominational sort of people, and to be invited in to St. Nicholas's Church is surely one of the best things a church can do. Fully two-thirds of the service men who attended last Sunday had less than $1 in their pockets. Is the work worth while? I'm sure I express the sentiments and thanks of all the boys and I hope you will publish this letter so the public may know how we feel regarding these things. W. E. S.
New York, May 26, 1919.

SCHEIDEMANN'S SOLILOQUY.

To sign, or not to sign—that is the question:
Whether 'tis wiser with submissive mien
To bend the neck beneath the hateful yoke,
And meekly bear the burden that we merit—
Or with a bold and blatant bluff stand forth
And hurl defiance at our conquerors?
If we submit, then are we doubly poor,
Despised abroad and sneered upon at home.
Methinks the bluff might serve. When all is lost
Save honor, we are destitute indeed.
This thing that men call honor! It shall be
A cloak to mask our fears, a trusty shield
To ward away the arrows of men's scorn.
Aye, we'll be bold! "Sirrah," we shall say—
Seated, to show the mete of our contempt—
"Sirrah, the terms are unacceptable!"
Yet cautiously withal, and with an eye
Keen to detect the measure of their patience;
For even men of honor may be roused.
Perchance a little hedging were discreet—
A disposition to admit the wrongs
Of Belgium, and reluctantly to pay
A modest reparation to the French.
In one thing only being adamant:
"We fought this bitter war in self-defense."
If still their looks be hostile, it were meet
With subtle ingenuity to depict
The starving millions in the Fatherland,
The weak and old, the helpless innocents.
Perchance the starting tear might play its part,
Hastily concealed—yet not too hastily;
A passing mention of blockades; a hint
Of counterpayments and indemnities.
Yea, verily, methinks the bluff might serve.
'Tis fraught with artful possibilities,
From frantic boast to innocence sublime.
We've nought to lose—the least we'll gain is time.

VILDA SAUVAGE OWENS.

FRIENDS OF GERMAN

Expect to See It Return to Its Place in the Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers may be interested in knowing the reaction of some teachers of German to my letter published in THE TIMES in which I advocated the abolishment of all instruction in German in schools supported by public funds. By indirect means (including anonymous letters) I have been informed by some of these teachers that the Germans would yet return to power in both politics and education in this country, and that they would see to it then that German was re-established in the schools; also that they would then deal with me, for they had friends at court and my letter "would cost me my job."

These messages arouse in me not the slightest perturbation; rather, they only strengthen me and others in the belief that the German element is still strong and still hopeful, and show us that we would act wisely in doing away with anything the Germans and pro-Germans want in this country, and they want, above all, to see German rehabilitated in the schools. They know what a powerful grip they obtained here before, largely by taking full advantage of that sympathy for a people which is always awakened by the study of that people's language.

The pro-German bloc desires to study and have others study German. Their children should not be grouped together in German classes. The bloc should be broken up, not more closely welded. Other children do not wish to study German. To persuade them to do so propaganda work would be necessary—and propaganda to that end would be dangerous, for reasons that require no elucidation.

LAWRENCE A. WILKINS, in Charge of Modern Languages in High Schools.
New York, May 30, 1919.

Latest Central Park Scheme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So now it is to be a bathtub!

"Wading Lagoon" of course sounds picturesque, but why not out with the real words for it?

And of course should you champion again the cause of poor old Central Park and point out that the natural effect of such an invitation to the overcrowded Borough of Manhattan would be a spectacle utterly destructive of every purpose of a real park in that borough, you will encounter the customary condemnation that would spike your guns with the accusation of being unsympathetic with the children of the poor, &c.

Please retell for the public's information, tiresome as the repetition may be for you, the different entirely laudable projects which in the past have sought to seize upon portions of the park for their fulfillment.

Aside from the facts that Central Park is of worldwide renown and that it adds an untold taxable valuation to the surrounding property, the intelligent electorate ought to know, if it does not, that the function of parks in large cities is unsurpassed in importance by the functions of hospitals, playgrounds, jails, or any of the other devices of government for the welfare of the community. We must have all of them—and at their individual best, each for its own purpose.

The advantages of a proper park are to accrue to all normally developed people, young and old, of both sexes, throughout their lives; and we of twenty, thirty, fifty, and seventy years, who have a due appreciation of the value of the verdant and flowering spaces associated with the tranquil moments of our lives, are with you heart and soul in any effort to save Central Park, without forgetting that once upon a time to splutter and splash noisily or take a swim would be of more immediate importance than the forming of twenty leagues of nations.

W. D.
New York, May 31, 1919.

Book Famine in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a terrible book famine in Russia. Men, women, and children—children in particular—are suffering from that peculiar famine. Only think, millions of children all over the immense country, about twice as large as our own, cannot learn to read and write and cipher simply because there are no A B C books and no paper to write upon. With chalk and charcoal and boards one cannot go far in schooling. And that is the present miserable situation in Russia, as explained to me by Dr. Kasimir A. Kovalsky, sent here by the Siberian authorities.

Under satanic impulse of their German masters the Bolsheviki have smashed everywhere the printing presses and paper mills. They wanted to kill the book in Russia, for it is easier to terrorize and master dark, ignorant masses of people than the enlightened ones. In Siberia, now almost freed from the Bolsheviki, they have started printing various text books, but the general demand infinitely surpasses the local supply. Therefore the Russians are making an ardent appeal to the American people to satisfy their spiritual hunger, to send them books. They do not appeal to charity, for they are ready to pay for every book furnished them. Therefore those of the American publishing houses which would undertake to print Russian books and export them to Russia would do not only a great, beneficent work, but also a very profitable business.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., May 26, 1919.

Presidential Electors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in your issue of yesterday does not fairly meet the point that the bills conferring upon women the right to vote for Presidential Electors passed by the Legislatures of the various States during the past two or three years are clearly unconstitutional and illegal.

The office of Presidential Elector (Congressman as well) was created by the Constitution of the United States and not by the Legislatures of the various States. The State Legislatures are merely directed by the Constitution of the United States (Article 2, Section 1) "to select the manner of appointing" these Presidential Electors. This they have all done. They directed that these Presidential Electors (and Congressmen) should be selected by the male electorates of the States. This manner of selecting Presidential Electors they embodied in their State Constitutions and specified that it should not be altered except by amendment duly submitted by the various Legislatures to the electorates of their respective States.

There is no quibbling about this. It is the plain reading of the language of the law. The various Legislatures have voluntarily placed beyond their own jurisdiction the power to pass Presidential Elector bills conferring electoral privileges upon women without first submitting to the electorates of the States an amendment to the State Constitution to that effect.

ARTHUR C. MACLAY.
Plainfield, N. J., May 26, 1919.

Australians Praise Read.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Australian traveling through New York and one who has been shown much kindness, it behooves me to say how very disgusted we are with Hawker, if he was correctly reported, with regard to his utterance re the NC-4's flight. We hope the American people won't take it as a consensus of Australian opinion. We feel that if Hawker did utter such words as appeared in THE TIMES he must have been carried away by the reception he got.

As for Commander Read, we're just bucked to hear of his success and wish he was an Aussie. THREE AUSTRALIANS.
New York, May 30, 1919.

THE COVENANTER.

The Assembly in the Plan of the League of Nations.

By William H. Taft, George W. Wickersham, A. Lawrence Lowell, and Henry W. Taft.

The Assembly is the larger organ of the League, the one in which all the members are represented by three delegates apiece if they please, so that if all the forty-five countries named in the annex to the covenant should join the League, and each of them should send its full complement of three, the Assembly would fill 135 seats. Since statesmen and others in all lands have a strong desire to be of service on such occasions it is probable that the delegates present will not be much less than this, a number well fitted for debate, but not for confidential interchange of opinions on delicate matters.

Actual Functions Limited.

The Assembly will, indeed, probably attract more popular attention than any other organ of the League; and yet its actual functions, which are to be found scattered through various articles of the covenant, are extremely limited. Besides regulating its own procedure and appointing its committees, it is empowered to select the four smaller States to be represented on the council, to approve of enlargements of the council, to confirm the selection of the Secretary General, to report upon disputes between nations referred to it by the council or by either of the disputants, to advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties that have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions endangering the peace of the world, and by a two-thirds vote to admit new members to the League. Except, therefore, for some definite powers relating to the organization and membership of the League, its authority in international affairs is confined to making a report in certain disputes, and giving some advice to the members.

What, then, is the meaning of the third clause of the article which provides that "the Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League, or affecting the peace of the world." Clearly this does not mean that it can deal, only with the subjects to which its authority extends by the provisions of the covenant, for that would reduce its field of discussion to almost nothing. Nor, on the other hand, does it mean that the Assembly can take action binding upon the members in all matters within the sphere of action of the League, because specific provisions are made for dealing with those matters, and the interpretation suggested would render all such provisions futile. The Assembly would have power to overrule them all. Moreover, Article V. declares that except where otherwise expressly provided decisions of the Assembly or council shall require the consent of all the members of the League represented at the meeting. But a unanimous decision of forty-five countries can never be attained where there is any serious difference of opinion, and where there is not it is needless. To authorize the Assembly to take unanimous action on any subject they pleased would, therefore, be simply conferring a power that cannot be used.

Importance of Discussion.

In view of the other specific provisions of the covenant the intention of the clause is perfectly clear. It means that the Assembly is authorized not to decide, but to discuss, all matters within the sphere of action of the League or that affect the peace of the world. In this it is the successor to the conferences at The Hague. Save for the very limited authority expressly vested in it the function of the Assembly is discussion, and that is of immense importance. The mere fact that any nation, however small, can bring its grievances and its aspirations before a general body of representatives gathered from all the free, orderly, and civilized peoples of the earth is of inestimable value. It is a fertile means of creating that enlightened public opinion on international questions which has been heralded as one of the chief objects of a League.

International distrust often arises from misunderstanding which can be removed by open conference; and points of contact are points of mutual comprehension. The influence of external public opinion may well tend to enlarge, and thus reduce what is bad in excessive chauvinism without lessening healthy patriotic spirit.

An Inquest of the World.

Disraeli once said that Parliament was the great inquest of the nation. The Assembly of the League may well become the great inquest of the world; the body where plans for the betterment of mankind are advocated, and where codes of international law are prepared and debated.

It may be observed that although each member of the League is entitled to send three representatives to the assembly the voting is by States. Some people have desired a great parliament of the peoples of the earth, but as yet that is utopian. The organization of the modern world is built upon nationality, and whatever a remote future may bring forth, at present peace and order, justice, progress, and liberty must be based upon a concert of free nations.

A Prix de Rome for Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently an article appeared in THE TIMES announcing that through the efforts of musical philanthropists a Prix de Rome for American composers will be established.

In my opinion this Prix de Rome plan is of such value to the American composer, in whose talent I have implicit confidence, that if the winner is given the opportunity of a residence of one year in France (I understand that country places its artistic resources at the disposal of the project) and three years in Italy, it will result in bringing forth works of the utmost importance to this country and establish the international recognition of American music.

I now wish to suggest that, in conjunction with the Prix de Rome, there be established at the American Academy at Rome a fellowship in memory of MacDowell for American composers residing in New York.

SIMON BUCHAROFF.
New York, May 27, 1919.

Literary Evidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In substantiation of Mr. Mott's contention that "The Raven" was written by Poe when he lived in the Brennan House about Eighty-fourth Street and Broadway, allow me to relate an incident that happened to me about 1884. I was riding on the front platform of one of the old Broadway horse cars, and when we reached Eighty-fourth Street the car driver (an Irishman) turned to me and said: "Did yo ever rade that illegant pome, 'The Aigle on the Rock'?" I said "no." "Well," said he, "that grand poet Richard [sic] Poe, when he lived in that ould house on the hill up there, wrote a pome and called it 'The Aigle on the Rock.'" "Oh!" I said, "You mean 'The Raven.'" "That's it," said he. "I knew it was some kind of an Amurrican burrd."

W. D. S.
Princeton, N. J., May 28, 1919.

PERSHING BIDS ADIEU TO OUR HEROIC DEAD

Delivers Memorial Day Address at the Graves of 9,000 Soldiers Killed in the Argonne.

FOCH ADDS HIS TRIBUTE

American Commander Says It Is for the Living to Make Fruitful the Sacrifices of the Dead.

ROMAGNE, France, May 30, (Associated Press.)—"Farewell, dear comrades," spoke here, under the clear skies on the hillside and amid the flowers-strewn fields of France, in the quiet hush of peace, we leave you forever in God's keeping." With these words General Pershing closed his Memorial Day address at Romagne, in the Argonne cemetery where more than 9,000 American soldiers are buried.

General Degoutte, representing the French Government, and Marshal Foch spoke briefly, mentioning the battles in which the Americans had participated and dwelling upon the everlasting memory in which those who had died for the cause of liberty, justice and civilization would be held by all France.

At the conclusion of General Pershing's speech four 75's of the Third Division artillery fired the national salute. The guns were ones which had been turned on the enemy at the Marne when last July the Germans started their last great drive toward Paris. Amid the booming of the guns a soldier sang "Lead, Kindly Light." After this a company of infantrymen from the Fifth Division fired three volleys off toward the hills over the graves. A bugler corps sounded taps, and all the flags were raised to mast top as the exercises were ended. Ten thousand troops, representing the divisions which participated in the Argonne fight, were present.

Intrusts Their Graves to France.

Speaking to an assembly of French officials at the Beaumont Cemetery, adjoining which General Pershing visited on his way to Romagne, the American commander said that today was probably the last time that Americans would assemble in detachments on the soil of France to render honors to American soldiers who had died fighting for freedom. In Beaumont, it is said, the general told the parents of the soldiers buried there that America was turning over the graves of these heroes to their own governments, and he felt France would be well able to care for them. Instead of the soldiers' liberal, he said, they had fallen [illegible]

Several French women and children [illegible] flowers upon the graves of the soldiers during the ceremony, and many of them shed tears as they thanked [illegible] for what he had done for them. The general and his staff then [illegible] shook hands with [illegible] of them and then [illegible]

[illegible] men had fallen [illegible] allied [illegible] and had lost [illegible] in righteous [illegible] and our armies [illegible] numbers vigorously [illegible] the Allies on [illegible] Roared in the [illegible] valiant men, ball [illegible] a crime willing to [illegible] the cause without de- [illegible] By their energy, their [illegible] of war turned, in- [illegible] free, and human [illegible] from destruction.

Died to Maintain Our Ideals.

[illegible] peoples which our forefathers fought to establish the heroic dead who [illegible] sought to maintain, and their [illegible] brought our gift to the Old World but beyond this, our own people [illegible] these sacrifices gained much [illegible] as individuals and as a nation. There is given to us a more lofty conception of the grandeur of human liberty and with it a distinct vision of a better world. To realize this fully, the [illegible] of society must be laid [illegible] the structure more firmly [illegible]

To us [illegible] of us clearness in thought [illegible] firmness in action. The solidity of our [illegible] institutions must be the bulwark against insidious and destructive [illegible]. The glory of our independence must remain the leaven and our flag the emblem of all that freemen love and cherish. Strengthened by the [illegible] of war, and with an abiding faith in the Almighty, let us be [illegible] upholding the integrity of [illegible] a guide to future gen- [illegible] and a beacon to all [illegible]

[illegible] given the soldier to [illegible] of liberty. Those [illegible] his tribute here to- [illegible] in the full vigor of [illegible] left their homes, [illegible] ones who re- [illegible] they went to battle [illegible] with a holy inspiration, [illegible] task and their ob- [illegible] country, and they [illegible] unfaltering stoicism and de- [illegible]

[illegible] sacrifices [illegible] enthusiasm and confidence [illegible] irresistible force. [illegible] victory and again at [illegible] St. Mihiel; and on [illegible] the decisive battle [illegible] again see them [illegible] and as they steadily [illegible] the rebellious field [illegible] they cheer and [illegible] a strong position to flight in the [illegible] ever onward [illegible] great victory. [illegible] over their graves [illegible] flesh and blood, [illegible] we are proud, [illegible] and our hearts [illegible] that we fought [illegible] the cause [illegible] of their [illegible] spot is consecrated as [illegible] future generations of [illegible] may come to do [illegible] for us to proclaim [illegible] silence speaks more [illegible] But it is for us [illegible] devotion of duty, honor, [illegible] they fought and [illegible] It is for us, the [illegible] toward their purpose [illegible] sacrifice.

[illegible] comrades, farewell. [illegible] restless on the green [illegible] flowering fields [illegible] quiet hush of peace, [illegible] in God's keeping."

AMERICANS APPLAUDED WILSON'S CRITICISMS

Attacks on Critics of League and on the Old Order in Memorial Day Address Pleased Audience.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 30.—Some remarks made by President Wilson in the course of his Memorial Day address at the American Military Cemetery at Suresnes are being construed as aimed at Senators who are opposing the League of Nations and perhaps at some of the allied statesmen, who, according to the inference drawn from the President's speech, placed national selfishness above world principles. These portions of his address received the most applause from the great crowd, composed mostly of Americans, which was gathered in the cemetery.

The President told the audience that they are aware that those who adhered to the standards of the old order were attempting to reassert themselves. These same standards, he contended, furnished the roots of the war. Any man who so counsels, he said, was an advocate of the renewal of the war.

The President sounded a note of confidence in permanent peace when he said that the people of the world were awake and in the saddle. What appeared to be a direct reference to the work of himself and the other members of the Supreme Council was suggested in his statement that if those who are making peace are not the servants of all mankind they are of all men the littlest and the most contemptible.

There has been much talk that this or that Government would withdraw from the Peace Conference and the League of Nations because it could not obtain material benefits, mainly territorial. The President is supposed to have had this in mind when he declared, to the evident satisfaction of his audience, that the nation which would draw out of the common agreement embodied in the League of Nations' covenant would be guilty of betrayal. The President in making this statement may also have had in mind the opposition to the covenant in America.

His whole discourse made a deep impression on his audience, which included Ambassador Wallace, Marshal Joffre, and Captain Tardieu, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Clemenceau Cabinet. Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wallace, and many other American women were also present.

High tribute was paid by the President to the attitude of the allied statesment toward the League of Nations. He found, he said, that predictions that they would oppose the League were baseless. But throughout the address there was a note condemnatory of those who sought to realize their own selfish ends through the treaty, or were endeavoring to defeat the League of Nations.

DAN HANNA HOME ROBBED.

Burglar Gets Jewels Worth $50,000 from Mrs. Hanna's Dressing Room.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 1.—A second-story thief entered the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dan R. Hanna, Isle Farm, last Wednesday night and carried off jewelry of the value of between $50,000 and $60,000. The robbery was discovered Thursday morning. Mr. Hanna immediately telephoned to New York to a private detective agency. Three operatives from the agency arrived in Lenox Thursday and have been working on the case since. State Officer Thomas E. Ilsy of Pittsfield was called into the case late last week.

While no list of the stolen jewels has been given out it is said that all of Mrs. Hanna's jewels—her diamonds, pearls, and other valuables—were taken. Entrance was made from the porch through a bathroom which connected with Mrs. Hanna's dressing room. From a solid gold jewel box, four by six by three inches, which was in her dresser, most of the jewels were taken. Mrs. Hanna's gold hair brushes and combs and the solid gold jewel box were left behind.

So quietly did the robbers work that there was no alarm. Marks of white paint were found on the rugs, and they were traced to the window. The thief entered in his bare feet and carried particles of chalky white paint into the house. Traces were found indicating where an automobile was parked not far from the Hanna house.

Mrs. Hanna, before her marriage in 1916 was Mrs. Mallie Covington Worden of New Jersey.

Miss Salter to Wed E. J. Greene.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Salter of Carnegie Hall have announced the approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Lillian Salter, to Edward J. Greene, associated with the travel lectures of Burton Holmes. The wedding will take place in Mr. Holmes's studio, at 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, on Wednesday, June 4, at noon, and the pair will go to Chicago and St. Louis, returning in the Fall. Miss Salter, who is a singer and pianist, was in Red Cross work with the New York Chapter and assisted in all the war drives. Her father has been connected with Carnegie Hall for over twenty-five years. Mr. Greene began with Mr. Holmes as a boy, and has assisted him in war propaganda work for the United States.

Ottman-MacGregor.

The marriage is announced of Frederick Leonard Ottman, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ottman of this city, and Miss Isabella S. MacGregor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. MacGregor of Schenectady. It took place at the home of Mrs. James A. Lynch, 333 West Seventy-eighth Street, on Wednesday. Mr. Ottman was honorably discharged last Monday from the service, having been a Sergeant in the Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, 325th Infantry, 82d Division.

Baylis-Dennison.

The marriage of Lieutenant Roger Vail Baylis of this city and Miss Lucia Jewett Dennison, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Robert C. Denpison and Mrs. Denpison, took place on Saturday evening in the United Church, New Haven, Conn., Dr. Dennison officiating. The best man was Mark Stratton of this city, and the ushers, including John Holmes Ballentine, were all New York men.

Coleman-Hirschman.

The marriage of Bernard S. Coleman and Miss Martha Hirschman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hirschman of 135 West 112th Street, took place yesterday in the Oheb Zedek Temple. Miss Sybil Hirschman attended her sister, as did the Misses Mildred Davidson, Minna Frank, Rae Lesser, Fanny Fendler, Florence Abrams and Paula Hirschman. Abram Coleman was his brother's best man.

JOIN IN DRIVE TO AID WAR-TORN CHURCHES

City Congregations Hold Restoration Sunday Services in $3,200,000 Campaign.

A TRIBUTE TO ALL CREEDS

Dr. Van Dyke Declares No Denomination Can Claim Pre-Eminence in the War.

Congregations representing nine Protestant denominations in this city took part yesterday in a series of special services in aid of the movement started several weeks ago throughout the country to raise $3,200,000 for restoring French and Belgian Protestant churches in the devastated districts, to provide help for their refugee congregations in the period of early reconstruction, and for the extension of financial assistance to the organizations of French and Belgian Protestants, whose resources have been greatly impaired by the war. It was said that substantial contributions and pledges of money had been received in a number of the churches, but the amounts were not reported.

The denominations co-operating with the Interchurch Committee in the drive are the Presbyterian Church, United Presbyterian Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, National Lutheran Council, Baptist Church, North, Congregational Churches, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, and the Disciples of Christ. William Sloane Coffin is the Chairman of the Campaign Committee, and George O. Tamblyn Director, with headquarters at 289 Fourth Avenue.

This general observance yesterday of "Church Restoration Sunday" was a part of the national campaign, and the keynote of the sermons was presented by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands, at the morning service at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, in the pulpit where he had served for many years as pastor.

"The wonderful thing about the world war," began Dr. van Dyke, "was the way in which it united the conscience and the religious faiths of men in resistance to the German paganism of unrighteous power. In his appeal for help to the people in France and Belgium he declared that only a "generous-giving Christian belongs to the true fold of Christ," and that a "selfish Christian is an infidel and a stingy Christian is a renegade. Dr. van Dyke referred to that "heavenly common sense" in support of the doctrine of beneficence as practiced by the prophets of Israel, culminating in the words of Jesus and continuing through the Apostles, and said:

"No religious creed can claim preeminence in this conflict," continued Dr. van Dyke. "Jews, Catholics, Protestants, stand on the same basis, the duty of those who believe in righteous peace, to fight and suffer for it."

Dr. van Dyke, telling of the destruction of homes and workshops, said the losses included damages of $2,000,000 to Protestant churches, 130 of which were subjected to enemy fire. He continued:

"You have heard of the shameful, wanton damage done to the Cathedral of Rheims—splendid monument of Christian architecture—by the venomous German fire, but have you heard of the humble Reformed Church of Rheims, deliberately destroyed by German incendiary bombs?

"In a tribute to the Catholics in France, Belgium, England, and America and their record during the war, Dr. van Dyke said:

"Cardinal Mercier and Cardinal Gibbons stand out as representing true patriotism and Christian feelings."

HONOR ST. LUKE'S HEROES.

Service Held in Memory of Boys from Parish Who Died in France.

Memorial services were held yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Convent Avenue and 141st Street, in honor of seven of St. Luke's parishioners who made the supreme sacrifice in the war—Lestern Kearn, Samuel Laverty, Alan M. McNaler, Roger A. Montgomery, Walter Stillman, Harold Osgood, and Daniel Pritchard. About three hundred friends and relatives and the mothers of the boys attended the services. Veterans of Company K of the 369th Regiment, 8th Ill., to which Roger Montgomery was attached, and veterans of the regiments the other boys were attached to, attended the services. The Rev. George A. Oldham of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, who was rector of St. Luke's Church at the time the boys left for France, made an address.

INTERBORO MEMORIAL DAY.

Employes Honor the Men Who Gave Their Lives in the War.

The Annual Memorial Service of the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employes was held yesterday afternoon at Hedley Field, 242d Street and Broadway. All grades of employes, conductors, motormen, towermen, signalmen, ticket choppers, and ticket sellers, gathered with their families to do honor to the men of the Interborough who had died during the year. The service this year took on especial solemnity, as in the year's list were twenty-five men who gave up their lives in the service of their country.

SCHOOLS PUSH STAMP SALE

Anning S. Prall Pledges Co-operation in Thrift Campaign.

Anning S. Prall, President of the Board of Education, announced yesterday that the board and the schools will co-operate with the War Savings Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District to promote thrift and the sale of War Savings Stamps in the schools.

"I am convinced that the adoption of thrift as part of the curriculum in the schools will prove a lasting benefit to the pupils and to the nation at large," said Mr. Prall. "I favor the encouragement by teachers in all classrooms of the War Savings campaign to make children savers of fixed amounts of money through the purchase of Government securities.

"I heartily indorse the penny school savings bank distributed by the School Bureau to the public schools and used by teachers to teach thrift. The W. S. S. thrift bank, in which children can deposit pennies during vacation, will help keep up the interest, so that they will need less encouragement in the Fall when again beginning to save through the war savings societies."

TO RETAIN MOTOR CORPS.

Women's Organization to be Kept Intact, Ready for Emergency.

When the Women's Motor Corps of America passes into reserve this week it will be left in command of a staff and will be retained an intact unit, ready for service in emergency. Announcement of this plan was made yesterday by Major Helen Bastedo, who has been the commanding officer and who will leave soon for Europe. A dinner to Major Bastedo is to be given in the Ritz tomorrow night.

Captain Margaret Little will be the chief of the staff in command of the corps. The other members are: Lieutenant Evelyn Peck, assistant executive officer; Lieutenant Ethel Cutler Freeman, adjutant; Lieutenant Adele Colgate, assistant adjutnt; Captain Bonnie Freeman, quartermaster; Captain Marguerite Ogilvie, head of the Brooklyn and Long Island corps; Captain Edna O'Brien, in charge of Westchester; Captain Rachael Robinson, in charge of New Jersey.

BISHOP GREER'S LIFE PRAISED AT SERVICE

Man of Great Executive Ability, Wide Interests and Patriotism, Says Dr. Barbour.

Memorial services for the Rt. Rev. David Hummel Greer, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, who died recently, were held yesterday morning in the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Street near Madison Avenue. A tribute to the memory of the Bishop was paid by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barbour, and the musical program was made up of favorite hymns and anthems of the Bishop. The hymn he liked best, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," was the recessional, and "Souls of the Righteous," by Tertius Noble, was the offertory.

The lesson read by Dr. Barbour containing the sentence, "In the eyes of the unwise, men seem to die," was one of faith in immortality and that good works of men of righteousness live after them, while they sleep in hope of the resurrection.

Dr. Barbour spoke first of Bishop Greer as a man of tremendous ability. "He was the kind of man," he said, "who would have gone to the front in any vocation he might have chosen. Those who were under his benign influence while at the head of the Diocese, had learned not only to love him but to admire and revere his gifts as a leader.

"It was right that the man at the head of the New York Diocese should be a man of distinguished ability and of broad humanity and insight into the workings of the mind of man. Bishop Greer was a man who came into intimate and forceful touch with all public questions of the day; his influence was widespread and not limited to his merely clerical duties.

"The people at large knew him best in the exhibition of his public spirit as leader of the diocese. Few understood his great administrative capacity, and fewer knew the heavy burden he carried in this field of labor. He was a man who never spared himself, and to this may in great measure the failure of his health."

Dr. Barbour said that many times in recent years he desired to lay some parochial matter before Bishop Greer, but realizing the enormous amount of administrative work the Bishop had to perform, he had felt constrained not to add to the burden. Continuing, Dr. Barbour said:

"Bishop Greer was a man of tender sensibilities. He felt extremely the horrors of the terrible war, and for a long time hoped America might not be drawn into it. When it became certain this country would have to intervene none was more vigorous in his desire to see that the war was prosecuted with all the power of the nation."

Dr. Barbour spoke of the Bishop's interest in the unity of all Christian people. "He believed one church to be possible," he said, and advocated continued effort to bring it about."

Dr. Barbour said that Bishop Greer's life work would live after him. "The rush of human life is such that his place must be filled at once. It is the call to go. The King is dead; long live the King. There can be neither stop nor stay in human life. None knew this better than he. He had hoped to live to see at least the nave of the cathedral finished. His life should remain an inspiration to those who survive him."

NEW ATTACK ON KLOTZ.

Paris Matin Contrasts Tax Projects with Wartime Promises.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 29.—Jean d'Orsay, with bitter satire, in the Matin this morning decries Finance Minister Klotz's plan to raise 1,280,000,000 francs by added taxes on necessities, and for the sake of contrast with this outlook on the still higher cost of living he quotes the promises that Premier Ribot, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau made in the course of the war, to the effect that Germany would be compelled to pay the entire cost of war cost, and that France would emerge from the contest as prosperous as before the war.

"We will pay, says d'Orsay, "but after the Germans pay. Let us first see the color of the iron money to be paid and punish the guilty pay first, for it is not the fault of France nor of French taxpayers that the victorious Allies have needed six months to put together the treaty, and if they have not learned since November 11 how to demand an accounting from Germany.

"Whatever sacrifice we may have for the League of Nations, we have not been able to suppress some anxiety as to the way it will work out. A recent leading English writer has asked the question: 'What guarantee have we that the nations of Europe in the arrangement might not split up into two almost equally balanced sides?' As thus stated, the proposals simply mean that every war will now be a world war—of a more awful character than we can imagine.

"There is just one thing that can prevent this. There must be a proper basic foundation for all international relations. If the League of Nations be administered on this principle, and the work of the world carried on in this spirit, it will be a step toward the fulfillment of Tennyson's ideal:

"'When the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle flags are furled
"'In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.'

"Though the complete realization of this ideal may be far distant, a significant advance toward it may at least be made. All nations may not be ready to co-operate in this. But two of the greatest—nay, the two greatest nations of the earth—the United States and Great Britain, are in a position such as they have never been before to take a strong lead in it."

The service was held in the university gymnasium at 4 o'clock. Candidates for degrees assembled by schools in the library, and at 3:40 o'clock the procession, composed of graduates, trustees, members of the various faculties, and university officers, including Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the President, started for the gymnasium. The music was under the direction of Prof. Walter Henry Hall. It included "A Song of Victory" by Percy E. Fletcher, and a short festal setting to celebrate the restoration of peace by Prof. Hall.

Commencement exercises will continue until Thursday, when they will close with a nation conference to discuss the proposed covenant of the League of Nations, under the direction of the Academy of Political Science in the Horace Mann Auditorium, Broadway and 120th Street. Today will be Class Day, and at 2 o'clock the graduating class of Columbia College will plant a tree near the School of Mines in memory of classmates who fell in the war.

SLEW SEVEN ANTI-SEMITES.

Munich Hostages Were Denounced by Red Leaders, It Is Said.

MUNICH, May 31 (Associated Press.)—The execution of hostages at Munich at the close of the Communist regime assumes new significance, it is declared, with the discovery that seven of the ten put to death belong to an organization known as the Thule Society, an anti-semitic association devoted to race improvement and cultural ideals. Their seizure is attributed here to denunciation by Bolshevist leaders of the government.

Members of the Thule Society who lost their lives were Walter Nauhaus, Friedrich Wilhelm von Seidlitz, Walter Deike, Countess von Westarp, Anton Darmenlang, and Karl Stichar, all of Munich, and Baron Teuckert of Regensburg.

C. P. Tower, Yachtsman, Dead.

Charles Putnam Tower, the yachtsman, Secretary of the American Power Boat Association, died yesterday at his home, 637 Springdale Avenue, East Orange, N. J., at the age of 65 years. He was formerly in newspaper work in New York and Boston, particularly as dramatic and musical critic, and for twelve years was editor of The Paper Mill. He was chairman of the regatta committee of the New Rochelle and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, and managed the Harmsworth motorboat races held at Huntington, L. I.

GRADUATION WEEK BEGINS AT COLUMBIA

Dr. Braithwaite, President of Canadian University, Preaches Baccalaureate Sermon.

GIVES THANKS FOR VICTORY

Urges Union for Peace Among English-Speaking Peoples—Exercises to End Thursday.

The one hundred and sixty-fifth commencement exercises of Columbia University began yesterday afternoon with the baccalaureate service, the keynote of which was thanksgiving for the re-establishment of peace and praise for the victory of the Allies.

Very different was the long academic procession which preceded the service this year from that of last year, when most of the students and many of the Faculty wore uniforms beneath their gowns. Last year determination to fight the war to a finish was the sentiment of preacher and listeners. Yesterday the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Edward Ernest Braithwaite, President of Western University, London, Ontario, expressed relief that the war had been successfully ended, and dwelt on the urgent need for reconstruction among the Allies.

Urging that changes be made in the relations between the United States and other English-speaking peoples, and that all nations no longer think of themselves as separate economic units, Dr. Braithwaite said:

"We must hereafter think in world terms. Some day we shall find that it is not only unbrotherly but also unprofitable for Canada to enact legislation which is considered from its own selfish standpoint alone, without relation to its bearing upon the other parts of the British Empire and the neighboring republic, and that the United States cannot profitably ignore the effect of its legislative enactments upon its neighbors, north and south, or upon other nations with which she has dealings.

"It may be that tariffs should not be abolished. It may be there should be certain restrictions upon the movement of people from one part of the world to another. But if mutual counsel were held in reference to these matters with a view to their effect upon the community of nations rather than upon any one by itself, the world's good-will would be immensely increased and the prevention of war immeasurably advanced."

Canada and the United States, as the English-speaking peoples of America, must work together for the upbuilding of the Western Hemisphere, Dr. Braithwaite said.

"Representing the great Dominion of Canada," Dr. Braithwaite said, "sparsely populated at present, but great in extent and natural resources, and with boundless opportunities for growth and development—similar, perhaps, to during this century to that which characterized you during the last century—representing also, as I may, in a sense, claim to do, the British Empire of which we up there form a part, you and we belong in reality to the same national family. We have the same language, the same literature, the same political institutions, and we must together seize the great opportunity the world crisis affords us; we must meet the tremendous responsibility the times place upon us in the spirit of united and unconquerable courage."

Dr. Braithwaite took as the text for the sermon Micah, 6:8: "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth Jehovah require of thee, but to do justly, and to love kindness, and to walk humbly with thy God?" He said this was a challenge to the world to follow the three most important rules of religion, righteousness, the Golden Rule, and service.

"The result of the war," he said, "places before us a challenge to adopt the Golden Rule as a practical matter of good politics and good business as well as of good religion and in the broadest application to international relations and world affairs."

Dr. Braithwaite said there was some doubt as to the successful working out of the League of Nations unless a basic foundation of self-sacrifice among all nations was established. He said:

"Whatever criticism we may have for the League of Nations, we have not been able to suppress some anxiety as to the way it will work out. A recent leading English writer has asked the question: 'What guarantee have we that the nations of Europe in the arrangement might not split up into two almost equally balanced sides?' As thus stated, the proposals simply mean that every war will now be a world war—of a more awful character than we can imagine.

"There is just one thing that can prevent this. There must be a proper basic foundation for all international relations. If the League of Nations be administered on this principle, and the work of the world carried on in this spirit, it will be a step toward the fulfillment of Tennyson's ideal:

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"'In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.'

"Though the complete realization of this ideal may be far distant, a significant advance toward it may at least be made. All nations may not be ready to co-operate in this. But two of the greatest—nay, the two greatest nations of the earth—the United States and Great Britain, are in a position such as they have never been before to take a strong lead in it."

The service was held in the university gymnasium at 4 o'clock. Candidates for degrees assembled by schools in the library, and at 3:40 o'clock the procession, composed of graduates, trustees, members of the various faculties, and university officers, including Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the President, started for the gymnasium. The music was under the direction of Prof. Walter Henry Hall. It included "A Song of Victory" by Percy E. Fletcher, and a short festal setting to celebrate the restoration of peace by Prof. Hall.

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MEXICANS DENY EXTORTION.

Cabrera Says English Bank Was Not Forced to Make Loan.

MEXICO CITY, June 1.—Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury, in a statement tonight denies an allegation said to have been made by William B. Mitchell, former manager in Mexico City of the Bank of London and Mexico, and now connected with a bank in New York City, that large sums of money were obtained from the bank in Mexico by the Government, through military force, or threats of death to Mr. Mitchell. Cabrera asserts that the money was obtained legally as loans.

The Secretary declares that the loans were for 17,500,000 pesos, instead of $20,000,000, as Mr. Mitchell says; that Mr. Mitchell was not arrested in connection with resistance to the Government officers, but on civil grounds; that the Government has made formal declarations that the loans were obtained from the Bank of London and Mexico in the public interest, and that the money will be repaid as soon as the Government's financial condition will permit.

William B. Mitchell, in the Federal Court in New York City, is seeking to restrain the New York attorney of the Commission Monetaria of Mexico from prosecuting a suit to obtain $140,000 deposited in the Bank of Montreal. In his allegation, Mitchell said President Carranza of Mexico had legislation drafted under which he seized $42,000,000 in gold, silver, and bullion, and drove the branch of the Bank of Montreal out of business in Mexico.

EXPLAINS EXCHANGE PLAN.

Not Necessary to Buy Food to Send Money to Eastern Europe.

Edgar Rickert, Joint Director of the American Relief Administration, issued a statement yesterday intended to correct misconceptions which have arisen as to the nature and operation of the exchange system recently inaugurated between the United States and the liberated nations of Central Europe.

The following rates went into effect yesterday until further notice: Poland, 14.25 marks per dollar; Finland, 9.65 finmarks per dollar; Czechoslovakia, 15.50 kronen per dollar; Austria, 24 kronen per dollar, and Jugoslavia, 23 kronen per dollar.

In his statement Mr. Rickard said that in many quarters the impression existed that it was necessary for foreign-born Americans to buy food here in order to transmit money to their relatives and friends in European countries. This impression, he said, was erroneous, for the American Relief Administration simply receives money orders through American banks which are payable in the currency of the countries to which they are sent upon arrival on the other side. Remitters deposit their American dollars in the banks here and the banks turn the money over to the American Relief Administration which sees that the orders are paid in currency to the persons to whom they are sent.

DEATH OF MANUEL KLEIN.

Brother of Lusitania Victim Suffered in London Zeppelin Raids.

Manuel Klein, who wrote many of the musical scores for the New York Hippodrome, where he was musical director general from 1904 until 1913, died yesterday in a private sanitarium at Yonkers. His home was at 112 East Seventeenth Street.

Mr. Klein was born in New York City forty-two years ago, and was a brother of Charles Klein, the dramatist, who was lost with Charles Frohman on the Lusitania, and of Herman L. Klein, a singing teacher of London. During the war Manuel Klein was at the Gayety Theatre, London, and his illness dated from the bombing of that playhouse by the Zeppelins.

Edward G. Burgess.

Edward G. Burgess, grain operator and President of the International Elevating Company of this city, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J., of heart trouble. He was 75 years old. Identified with the grain trade for many years, he went with the International at the time it was emerging from a small concern into a large enterprise, and in a short time he was head of the organization. Mr. Burgess had served both as President and Vice President of the New York Produce Exchange.

Hart Conway, Actor, Dies at 80.

Hart Conway, 80 years old, a retired actor and dramatic instructor, died yesterday after a long illness at the Home for Incurables. His home recently was at Montclair, N. J. Mr. Conway first appeared on the stage in England, where he was born, and later in this country at Daly's. He had a dramatic school in Chicago until ten years ago. He was the husband of Alice Brooks, an old-time actress.

Mrs. Bleecker Dies at 95.

Mrs. Alethea Hill Popham Bleecker, widow of L. Augustus Bleecker, died yesterday at her home, 86 Oakland Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J. She was 95 years old. The funeral will be held on Tuesday from her family's former home at Scarsdale, N. Y.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL J. FAOUR, head of D. J. Faour & Bros., said to be the only Syrian banking house in the United States, died Saturday at his home, 135 Amity Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Faour came to this country in 1891. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus.

HENRY DOERZBACHER, 78 years old, baker, died on Saturday at his home in Whitestone, L. I.

ANTONIUS C. SLUITER, 59 years old, a former Vice President of the New York State Retail Butchers' Association, died yesterday at his home in Flushing, L. I.

Miss SUSIE RUSSELL BAKER, Field Secretary of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Commission for the Blind, died on Saturday night at her home, 228 Walnut Street, Montclair. She was 35 years old.

HENRY FLESH, 82 years old, President of the Ohio Bankers' Association in 1903-1904, is dead at his home in Piqua, Ohio, where he was head of the Citizens' National Bank.

Born.

HARRIS—To Mr. and Mrs. Mark Harris, (nee Edwina Stern,) a daughter, May 31.

WEISKOPF—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Weiskopf, (nee Lucille Eisman), announce the birth of a son on June 1, 1919, at Lenox Hill Hospital.

Engaged.

RAPPAPORT—GREENE.—Mr. Meyer Greene announces the betrothal of his daughter, Birdie Ruth, to Mr. Frank H. Rappaport on Sunday, June 1, 1919.

Married.

KRAKOWER-DOROWSKY.—Jessie A. Dorowsky to Arthur Krakower, on May 29, by Rev. Dr. Tintner.

Died.

ALLEN.—Thomas. Lying in state. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St.

BACON.—On Thursday night, May 29, 1919, Robert Bacon, son of the late William Benjamin Bacon of Boston, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday morning, June 2, at 10 o'clock. Burial at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.

BACON.—THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, New York. Office of the Secretary. Committee appointed to attend the funeral services of our former Vice President and esteemed fellow-member, Colonel Robert Bacon, to be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday morning, June 2, at 10 o'clock:

Horace Porter,	Lucius W. McGarrah,
Chauncey M. Depew,	Frederic J. Middlebrook,
Elihu Root,	Nelson A. Miles,
Samuel W. Fairchild,	George T. Mortimer,
Charles E. Hughes,	Frank A. Munsey,
George F. Baker,	William A. Nash,
George F. Baker, Jr.,	Benjamin B. Odell,
Harrison K. Bird,	J. Van Vechten Olcott,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.,	Seward Prosser,
Bertram H. Borden,	Henry C. Quinby,
Theodore E. Burton,	Ogden Mills Reid,
Nelson S. Clark,	William H. Remick,
John Proctor Clarke,	Charles E. Rushmore,
Henry Clews,	James R. Sheffield,
Paul D. Cravath,	Charles H. Sherrill,
Charles A. Eaton,	William Howard Taft,
Charles H. Ernst,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Charles A. Fowler,	Frank A. Vanderlip,
William D. Guthrie,	Theodore N. Vail,
Job E. Hedges,	Thomas L. Watson,
John W. Herbert,	Albert H. Wiggin,
Theodore Hetzler,	James Wilkinson,
George W. Hodges,	George T. Wilson,
James Warren Lane,	Henry A. Wise.
James Joseph Lyons,	

BACON.—Col. Robert. HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY: Members desiring to attend the funeral of Col. Robert Bacon, '80, will meet in front of Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., New York City, Monday, June 2, 1919, at 9:45 A. M. Pews will be reserved.
FRANCIS ROGERS, '91, Secretary.

BAKER.—At his residence, 440 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, May 30, 1919, in his 83d year, Fisher Ames Baker, Colonel U. S. V., beloved husband of Catherine W. Baker. Funeral services private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

BAKER.—Suddenly at Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, May 31, 1919, Susie Russel Baker, in her 35th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 228 Walnut St., on Tuesday evening, June 3, at 8 o'clock.

BISCHOFF.—Entered into rest on Sunday, June 1, Martha C. Bischoff, (nee Chambers,) beloved wife of John Bischoff. Funeral services at her late residence, 14 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 3, at 8 P. M.

BLAKE.—Suddenly, at Taft School, Watertown, Conn., William Phipps, second son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Whitney Blake, Mill Rock, New Haven, Conn., in his seventeenth year. Notice of services later.

BLEECKER.—On Sunday, June 1, 1919, at her residence, 86 Oakland Av., Bloomfield, N. J., Alethea Hill Popham, in the 96th year of her age. Widow of L. Augustus Bleecker. Funeral will Tuesday, June 3, at Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 1:35 P. M.

BONHAM.—On Sunday, June 1, at St. Luke's Home, 2,014 Broadway, Phoebe G., daughter of the late Robert C. and Rebecca L. Bonham. Funeral services in chapel of St. Luke's Home, Broadway and 114th St., Monday, June 3, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Ridgewood, N. J.

CHANDLER.—At her residence, Elizabeth, N. J., on May 31, 1919, Louise, wife of Walter Chandler, and daughter of the late Thomas H. and Margaret Williams Buckmaster. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., at 4 P. M., on Monday, June 2, 1919. Interment Evergreen Cemetery at the convenience of family.

COCKEY.—Charles Rogers, of Ridgewood, N. J., passed away suddenly on May 31, aged 36, the beloved husband of Josephine D. Cockey and son of Edward T. and Anna E. Cockey. Funeral at the residence of his parents, 580 West 183d St., New York, Tuesday, June 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

CONWAY.—On June 1, 1919, Hart, beloved husband of Alice Brooks Conway. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., on Tuesday evening at 8 P. M. Interment private.

COZZENS.—At Carmel, N. Y., on May 31, Frank Hamilton Cozzens, son of the late Abram Cozzens. Funeral services on Tuesday at 2 P. M., at his late home in Carmel.

DODSON.—June 1, 1919, George J., beloved husband of Marianni Tinelli. Funeral from 206 West 125th St. on Tuesday, June 3, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Baltimore papers please copy.

ESSELSTYN.—George. Entered into eternal rest, after a distinguished and worthy life, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 27, 1919, George Esselstyn, in his 78th year. Funeral services were held at his late residence on Saturday, May 31, 1919. Interment Rhinebeck.

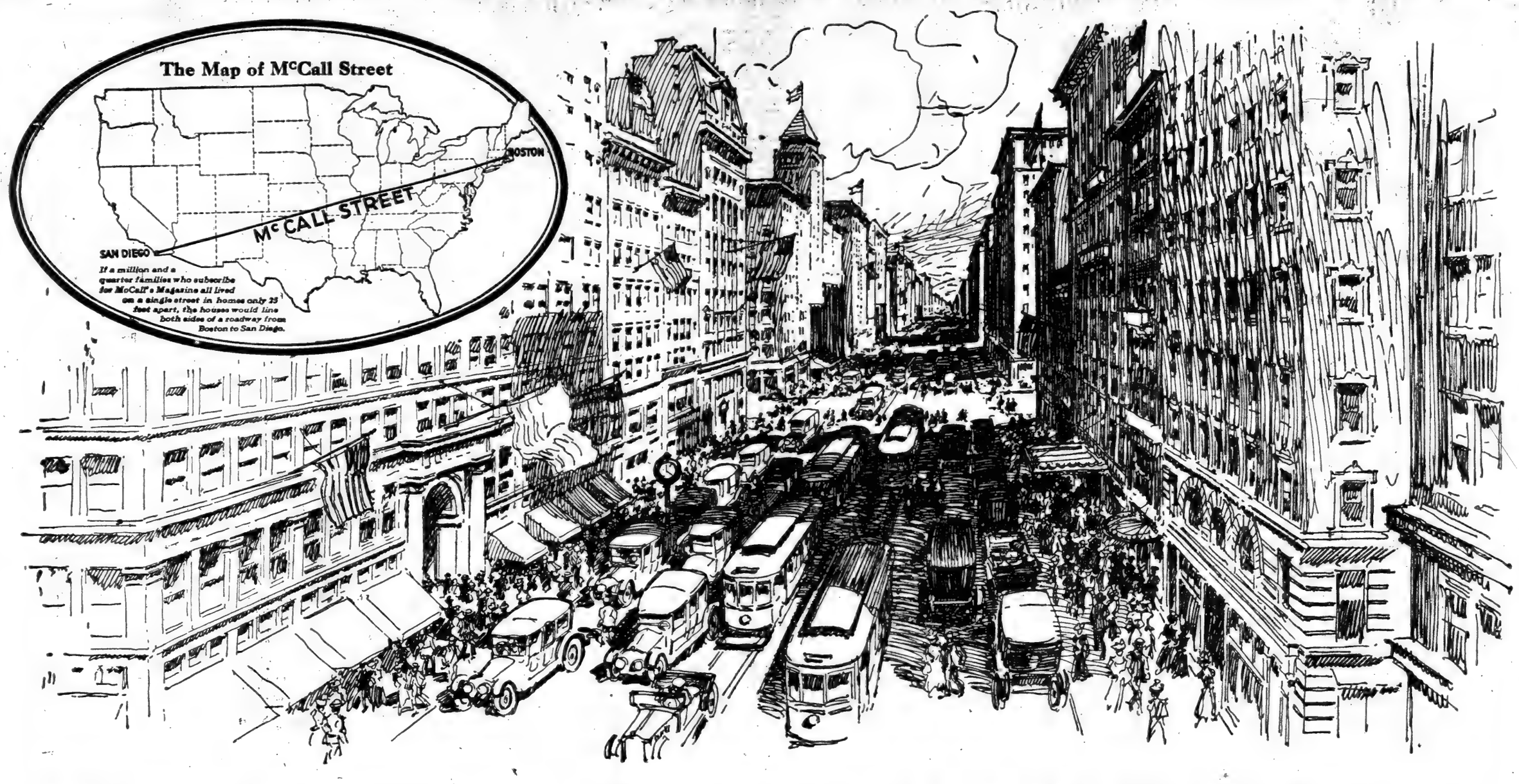
Died.

FAIRT.—Entered into rest, John G. Fairt, on May 30, in his 45th year. Funeral Tuesday, June 3, from his late residence, 1,218 52d St., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock; private.

FAOUR.—On Saturday, May 31, Daniel J., beloved husband of Philomena, at his residence, 135 Amity St., Brooklyn. Funeral services to be held on Tuesday, June 3, at 2 P. M., at Our Lady of Lebanon Church. Automobile cortege.

FLOOD.—On Sunday

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.



The Shopping Center of McCall Street

Suppose all the housewives of Euclid Avenue, in Cleveland; of Sheridan Road, in Chicago; of Beacon Street, in Boston; of Pacific Avenue, in San Francisco, were to go shopping together some morning.

It would be a remarkable assemblage of shoppers—a hundred thousand, perhaps. But it would be only a handful, compared with the women who buy in the Shopping Center of McCall Street!

For McCall Street has 1,300,000 homes—the homes of the 1,300,000 families who read McCall's Magazine every month. When the women folks of McCall Street go shopping, they spend, not thousands, nor hundreds of thousands, but MILLIONS of dollars a day!

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And, just as McCall styles and the McCall Patterns are the fashion guide of the women folks of McCall Street, so is McCall's Magazine their shopping guide.

Buy a copy of McCall's for June—out today—price ten cents. Its exceptional fiction, its authoritative fashions, its special articles of vital interest to every woman, will at once reveal to you why the wives, mothers and daughters of 1,300,000 American families read McCall's Magazine, and buy in the Shopping Center of McCall Street.

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CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO BOSTON ATLANTA TORONTO

ASK TO PRESENT IRELAND'S CASE

Walsh and Dunne Petition Wilson for Hearing Before Council of Four.

IRELAND FORMING SOVIETS

Unionists Notify Members of Parliament Bolshevist Movement Is Well Defined.

RYAN BACK FROM EUROPE

Reports All Political Factions Are United for Freedom from British Rule.

PARIS, June 1.—Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, representing American Irish societies, directed a letter to President Wilson yesterday, saying that their instructions provide that, if an opportunity were not given to regularly chosen representatives of Ireland to present Ireland's case to the Peace Conference, they should do so.

"We therefore petition you," the letter said, "to use your good offices to secure for us a hearing before the four great powers, so that we may discharge the duty imposed on us by the Philadelphia Convention."

The writers explain carefully that they do not hold, nor do they claim to hold, any authority from the people of Ireland that they are solely desirous of respectfully presenting the resolutions of the American Convention at Philadelphia which, they point out, although unofficial, had representatives present from every State in the American Union.

The letter concludes by asking an early reply, saying Mr. Walsh and Mr. Dunne are anxious to return home.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—A deputation from the Irish Unionist Alliance, representing Southern Irish Unionists, waited upon a recent conference in the House of Commons and reporting upon the spread of the revolutionary movement in Ireland said Soviet Councils had been established in town and country.

A large section of Irish labor has been captured by the International Bolshevist movement and is being organized by the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

Literature now being issued by the leaders of the movement has disclosed the fact that it is not only a complete separation that is aimed at, but also the overthrow of British civilization through the establishment of a Bolshevist state in Ireland.

The deputation stated that it was essential that the facts should be known and that the Government should deal firmly with the situation.

RYAN REPORTS ERIN EAGER FOR FREEDOM

American Who Went to Paris to Plead for Irish Delegate to Paris Returns to United States.

Michael J. Ryan, who with ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne and Frank P. Walsh, representing Irish-American societies, went abroad to plead with the Peace Conference to receive a committee appointed by the convention of the Irish Republic, returned yesterday on the French Line steamship Lorraine to report to his mission. He declined to talk details of the trip, but said he would make a public statement after he had conferred with the leaders of the Irish societies. He left for Philadelphia last night, but will return to New York today.

"Just before I left Paris I had an interview with Colonel House," he said. "It followed the presentation to President Wilson, asking that the Irish offices to obtain safe conduct from Dublin to Paris for President de Valera, Arthur Griffiths, and Count Plunkett, the three chosen representatives of the Irish people.

"It was personally known that our request would be refused, and it was decided that I return and present to the Executive Committee of the Friends of Irish Freedom a report on what had been done, with our successes and disappointments, so that a plan of action might be mapped out.

"I believe that, if an election were to be held now in Ireland under the British flag, at least five-sixths of the people would vote for a complete separation."

Mr. Ryan said the trip to Ireland, on which, he said, arrangements were made which increased the British peace delegation, was not contemplated when he and his colleagues left the United States.

"I found in Ireland a degree of enthusiasm which exceeded my fondest expectations," said Mr. Ryan. "All kinds and conditions of persons who formerly were divided into factions are now united and determined that Ireland shall not be a subject nation. Not a spot in the world where freedom is denied to the inhabitants.

Mr. Ryan said Mr. Dunne and Mr. Walsh would return on the Espagne, which sails for the United States this week.

FIND OLD PLATE IN BRITAIN.

Scotch Antiquaries Dig Up 4th Century Collection at Whittinghame.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EDINBURGH, May 31.—A search which Scottish Antiquaries of Scotland have been conducting for some time on Captain Sir Arthur J. Balfour's Whittingehame estate, resulted in one of the most remarkable archaeological discoveries ever made in Britain.

The excavators came upon a pit two feet deep and two feet wide filled to the brim with fragments of metal vessels. An examination has shown that these relics, although in a broken condition, form a rich collection of fourth century silverplate. Two tiny coins give the date. One was struck by Valens, who was Emperor of the East from 364 to 378, and the other by one of his successors, probably Gratian or Honorius.

The vessels found have decorations of amazing beauty. On the surface of one embossed cup is a representation of the fall of Man, and figures of Adam and Eve being shown standing by a fruit-laden tree with a huge serpent twined around the trunk. The same cup bears a representation of the Magi, and on another is depicted the miraculous draught of fishes.

More than one example of the Chi Rho monogram are among the inscriptions.

Will Start Textile Strike Today at New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 1.—A strike of all union textile operatives of this city in sympathy with striking mill engineers and firemen will start tomorrow morning. At separate meetings of the textile unions today it was voted to refrain from work until the manufacturers sign the wage agreement demanded by the engineers and firemen.

The mills have been closed for more than a week. The Building Trades Council voted today that in case the mills should start their machinery with strikebreakers building trades members would be ordered to cease work on all mill construction, whether employed by the mills or by contractors.

Nearly 35,000 operatives have been idle as a result of the strike of the engineers and firemen. The general 15 per cent. increase granted the operatives recently is scheduled to go into effect tomorrow morning.

LONDON POLICE POSTPONE STRIKE

Announcement Is Made at Meeting of 20,000 Malcontent Bluecoats in Hyde Park.

AWAIT PREMIER'S RETURN

44,539 Said to Have Voted in Favor of Walkout and 4,324 Against It.

LONDON, June 1.—London's threatened police strike, for which the members of the force voted by a big majority, has been called off for the present. At the demonstration in Hyde Park, which had been arranged for today by the police, it was announced that the executive committee of their organization had decided to postpone the strike until after peace was signed, or at least until the return of Premier Lloyd George from Paris.

The announcement also was made at the Hyde Park meeting that the official ballot of the policemen on the question of a strike was 44,539 in favor of and 4,324 against a walkout. Secretary Hayes of the Police Union, in giving out the figures, explained that the Strike Committee was not anxious to call a walkout if it could have the men's grievances redressed in any other way. He added that he desired to avoid the public inconvenience of a strike and to give Premier Lloyd George an opportunity of dealing with the matter personally.

"It was the Premier himself who gave us the understanding that the Government would recognize our union," said Mr. Hayes. "Through no fault of ours we have not been able to send a deputation to Paris and therefore will await the Premier's return to take up the matter of recognition with him. The men's decision on the ballot will be as effective then as now."

After Mr. Hayes's speech the gathering rapidly dispersed.

As a result of the last police strike in London, the parade of the policemen to the park was impressive by its orderly character. Half of London appeared to have turned out in the hot sunshine to witness the proceedings. The procession, which came from various assembling places, reached Hyde Park in regular military order at 4:30 o'clock, and the men ranged themselves round ten platforms from which addresses were to be made.

The proceedings lost much in interest as soon as the committee's decision to postpone the strike was learned.

It is estimated that 20,000 policemen, all of them in plain clothes, but escorted by comrades in uniform, marched to Hyde Park before 100,000 persons had gathered to take part in the demonstration. Many of the speeches delivered from the various stands were of a threatening character, warning the Ministers—Mr. Churchills, Bonar Laws, Macreadys, and Lord Lee—that the day at last was approaching when they would be swept from office. Some of the speakers referred ironically to the Government's disappointment at finding regiments of troops with machine guns and tanks prepared to deal with the strike would not be wanted.

"We shall strike when it suits ourselves," said Secretary Hayes in one part of his address. "The authorities may be itching for trouble, but we do not intend to play into their hands."

Other speakers indicated that the police executive had deferred calling the strike until after the "Triple Alliance" conference—representing the railway men, miners, and transport workers—which is to be held June 24.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—As was expected, there will be no immediate police strike.

The result of the ballot on the question was announced at a monster demonstration in Hyde Park this afternoon, the figures showing 44,539 in favor of the strike and 4,324 against, but the firm action of the Government caused the leaders of the police union to hesitate before taking extreme action. Also they know that if they called out the men the order would not be generally obeyed. In fact, a large number of men, especially in London, have resigned from the police union as a protest against the action of its Executive Committee.

Hayes, Secretary of the Executive Committee, addressing the Hyde Park demonstrations, admitted that many long service men had been "intimidated" by the Government warning the strikers that they would be dismissed from the service and lose their pensions. Hayes would go no further than to say that the police were ready to strike at any moment that suited them and when the authorities were not prepared.

"We are quite as artful as the authorities," he said. "They brought the Guards to London and got them ready to go into the police stations immediately we come out on strike. Sir Neville Macready will find he can no more rely on the Guards carrying out his orders than he can on the Union officials. They have already arranged for machine guns and tanks to be in various parts of London. We shall wait until they have removed them before we come out on strike. We are going to meet wile with wile."

200,000 PARISIANS GO ON STRIKE TODAY

Metal Workers Have 8-Hour Grievance—Subway Strike Threatened Tomorrow.

PARIS, June 1, (Associated Press.)—The Metal Workers' Union in the region of Paris has decided to strike Monday morning because of differences with the employers over the method of applying the new eight-hour law. Le Temps estimates that the strike will affect more than 200,000 workers.

The Secretary of the Subway Employes' Union announced today that all the underground lines in Paris would be tied up Tuesday, if, in the meantime, the companies did not grant all the demands of the union.

QUOTES SINN FEIN AS FRIENDS TO SOVIETS

Viereck in a New Magazine Aiding Bolsheviki and Irish Republicans.

PEACE TREATY IS ASSAILED

"Every German in the World," Viereck Declares, Will Dream of a Future War.

Advance sheets of the first issue of the Bolshevist weekly which is to be published in this country by the Trotsky-Lenin Government and of the June number of The American Monthly, of which George Sylvester Viereck, one of the most active German propagandists in this country, is the editor, were obtained yesterday. The Bolshevist paper is published by the Russian Soviet Bureau, of which Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the unrecognized Bolshevist "ambassador" to the United States, is the head.

The American Monthly indicates its sympathy with the Trotsky-Lenin régime by printing under the heading "Diplomatic Exchanges" the text of letters which have passed recently between Martens and Patrick McCarton, the last named the "Sinn Fein Ambassador" to this country. The letters are printed with the editorial announcement that "the following letters between the Ambassador of the Soviet Republic of Russia and the Ambassador of the Irish Republic will pass into history even if the United States fails to recognize officially the two Governments, created by the self-determination of their respective nations. We need not add that the daily press has taken no notice of this interchange of letters."

The Paris treaty is the subject of bitter comment in the forthcoming issue of the American Monthly. President Wilson is referred to as "a warrior" by Professor Edmund von Mach, a Congressional investigation of Admiral Sims is suggested, Ole Hanson is denounced as "a capitalistic Mayor" and as the maker of "incendiary speeches." Lincoln Colcord writes an article under the title, "Why Wilson Failed." Maximilian Harden is denounced as a writer who is not representative of German thought and ambitions, while a series of books recommended as suitable reading for people in America is made up almost entirely of books written by Germans and in defense of the Germany of the Kaiser, Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

The Martens-McCarton Letters.

The correspondence between Martens and McCartan as contained in the American Monthly follows:

RUSSIAN SOCIALIST FEDERAL SOVIET REPUBLIC—BUREAU OF THE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
110 West 40th Street, New York City
May 7, 1919.

Dear Dr. Patrick McCartan: My attention has been called to a statement in the newspapers, dated Washington, May 3, which purported to issue from the headquarters in Washington of the new Irish Republic, relating to the attitude of the Irish Republic toward the Soviet Republic of Russia. This statement, according to the report from Europe that the "Russian Bolshevist Council," whatever that may be, "had sent 250,000,000 rubles to the Sinn Fein Republican Party in Ireland," reads as follows:

"The Republican Government of Ireland neither wants nor asks any immediate financial aid from outside. The voluntary contributions it takes from its own people are supporting it now, as they provided it with a campaign fund last year.

"Moreover, there is nothing in common between the political system of Bolshevism, if it is as represented in the press of this country, and which means the domination of the proletariat, and the Sinn Fein Republican polity which has fused all classes in an amity that is not known either in America or in Russia."

I have no information that my Government had contributed any sums of money to the Irish Republic. In fact, I am of the opinion that no such funds have been contributed and that the story is part of that propaganda carried on by reactionaries in order to create prejudice against the Soviet Republic of Russia. Irrespective, however, of the story itself, it seems to me that the above statement carries in it a note of hostility toward the Soviet Government of Russia. Since the time I have been appointed representative in the United States of the Russian Socialist Fed-eral Soviet Republic, I have had overwhelming evidence that Irishmen in the United States, who strive themselves for political and industrial freedom, not only are not hostile toward Soviet Russia, but are ready to give proofs of their good wishes toward the aspirations of the Russian workers.

The Russian Soviet Republic on its part has been courageously championing the right of self-determination of peoples, and its attitude toward the cause of Irish political and economic freedom has been one of profound sympathy.

It is my understanding that you have been officially appointed by the government of the Irish republic as its envoy in America, and as such I assume that you are responsible for any official statement emanating from the headquarters in America of that Government. Since the sentiment expressed in the statement above quoted would seem to run contrary to the viewpoints of a great many Irishmen, I accordingly feel justified in asking you if this statement actually is, as it purports to be, an official expression of the attitude of the Irish republic toward the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. Respectfully yours,

L. MARTENS,
Representative in the United States of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

To Dr. Patrick McCartan, Envoy of the Republic of Ireland.

McCartan's Reply to Martens.

To this McCartan replied:

Republic of Ireland, Envoy to the United States of America.
Philadelphia, Penn., May 8, 1919.

Mr. L. A. Martens, Representative in the U. S. of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

Sir.—Allow me to thank you for calling my attention to the dispatch dated Washington May 3, which appeared in certain American newspapers.

The republic which I have the honor to represent is very conscious of the friendliness shown toward us by the people of Russia.

The unsigned dispatch to which you refer was written and published without my knowledge. There is as yet no headquarters of the Irish Republic at Washington. I am the only accredited representative of the Irish Republic in this country. No other individual here is empowered to speak officially for the Republic of Ireland. The statement was issued without authority, and is contrary to the spirit of the Republic of Ireland.

The 4,000,000 people of the Republic of Ireland in their struggle to free themselves from military subjugation by an Empire of 400,000,000, want and welcome the aid of all free men of all free peoples, and certainly of the free men of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

After the campaign of calumny waged against Sinn Fein the Irish do not believe that the Soviet Government is as represented by the Northcliffe press, and by its kin in this country. The Irish, mindful of the methods used to manufacture outrages in Ireland, by their Imperial and unique righteous enemy, can form their own conclusions concerning the outrages attributed to the Soviet Government by that same enemy and its accomplices, who meanwhile participate in and condone the butcheries of Kolchak, Denikine, and Mannerheim. The Irish who endured the rigor of the last great famine induced by England can gauge accurately the humanity of that power which, through the blockade, now cheaply, safely, quietly, and efficiently murders daily a great multitude of children, of aged and ailing noncombatants.

Hence, between the gallant, starving, isolated Russians, striving against allen enemies to found securely in Russia a government "of the people, by the people, for the people," and the Irish also isolated in their struggle against British armies of occupation to found securely the Republic of Ireland, there can exist only that sense of brotherhood which a common experience endured for a common purpose can alone induce.

Finally, it is unnecessary for me to state that the Republic of Ireland regards the political system adopted by the free people of Russia as a concern only of the Russians. Your obedient servant,

PATRICK McCARTAN,
Envoy of the Republic of Ireland.

In a reference to the counterclaim which Germany is reported as about to make on the Allies and the United States for an indemnity of $13,650,500, The American Monthly says that "it is difficult to see how the American Government can object to this claim because in our notes to the British Government we protested against the blockade as 'indefensible and unjust.'" This German counterclaim was prepared, it is asserted, under the direction of Bernstorff, who, during his stay in this country, was one of the most active of the supporters of Viereck's pro-German publications.

Discussing the treaty of Paris The American Monthly says that "even the most crudite, the most esoteric interpretation cannot square the treaty of Paris with the fourteen theses. The treaty of Brest-Litovsk was Jeffersonian in its democracy compared with the treaty of Paris. • • • Having fared forth to make the world safe for democracy, we cannot maintain our arms to make it safe solely for French, Japanese, and British imperialism, • • • Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau spoke in eloquent accents. He • • • spoke from the depths of his heart."

In another part of the Viereck publication the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France is assailed. The French provinces are referred to as peopled, with a few exceptions, by Germans who "dread French bureaucracy and French atheism."

"There is no question," it is added, "that Alsace-Lorraine, which was a thorn in the flesh of Germany, will be a poisoned arrow in the flesh of France."

Dreaming of Fture War.

From now on, according to a signed article by Viereck, "every German in the world" will be dreaming of the war that is to come for the redemption of the lands taken from the Germans."

Von Mach is the author of two articles. One of them is an effort to refute the truth of the accounts printed of German propaganda in this country, while the other is entitled "Woodrow Wilson the Warrior." In this article he complains because the President failed to heed a request, by von Mach, in the latter part of 1916 to have Congress appropriate money to send a cargo of milk to Germany.

Admiral Sims is attacked in an article in which the fable of a "secret alliance" between the United States and Great Britain is discussed. The article concludes with these words:

"It certainly seems that Congress, which devoted much time to the investigation of German "propaganda," should cite Admiral Sims and others before its tribunal to ascertain once and for all whether, in addition to the official policy of the United States, there has been a secret policy which predetermined our course of action in international matters."

In other articles Father Duffy, chaplain of the 165th Infantry, is quoted as saying that the Germans are "damned good fellows."

Under the title "Books We Recommend" is a "Life of Colonel Roosevelt," by Viereck; "Militarism," by Karl Liebknecht; "Central Europe," by Friedrich Naumann; "The Americans," by Hugo Münsterberg; "Reflection on War Death," by Sigmund Freud, and "America Under the Terror," which is described as "a portrait of America when free speech was forbidden, when vigilantes and other private agencies usurped the functions of government, etc., and various other books.

EIGHTY KILLED IN PANIC.

Women and Children Crushed in French Movie Theatre Fire.

VALENCE-SUR-RHONE, June 1.—Fire broke out today during the performance in a moving picture house here, and a large number of persons were killed or injured. Early this evening the list of dead had reached eighty, the bodies of fifty-three children and twenty-one women having been found at that hour.

One man succumbed to asphyxiation. The injuries of most of those taken from the building by firemen were slight. There were some one hundred of these.

Four thousand spectators were in the theatre, and when the fire broke out in the operator's cabinet there was a mad rush for the exits. Many children were thrown down and trampled on.

First

IN May The New York Times published 1,669,932 agate lines of advertisements, a greater volume than was ever published in one month by any New York newspaper.

In five months of this year The New York Times published 7,064,487 agate lines of advertising. No other New York newspaper prints so large a volume of advertising, notwithstanding that all advertisements in The New York Times are censored and many columns excluded. Compared with the corresponding period of 1918, the gain of 1,535,457 agate lines represents by far the greatest growth of any New York newspaper.

The net paid circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times is in excess of 500,000. Its daily sales surpass those of any other New York morning newspaper.

Baby Prisoner, Held 4 Years by Germans, Now a Boy of 5, Restored to Parents Here

Through the friendly interest of Jacques Langman, an exporter, living at 570 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Natchits of 25 St. Mark's Place were reunited last night with their five year old boy, Albert Natchits, whom they had long believed had been killed by the Germans. The boy, who had been separated from his parents since he was eight months old, having been with a nurse in that part of France held by the Germans from the early days of the war, was brought back by Mr. Langman on the French liner Lorraine, which arrived yesterday.

The boy's parents, who had not received a cable message sent by Mr. Langman announcing that he was bringing the boy to the United States, were overcome with joy when he walked into their home last night leading Albert by the hand. Mr. Langman told them how while in Paris he had learned that the boy had been returned to relatives there who desired that he should be brought to this country.

Mr. Langman said that Albert had been placed with a nurse by his parents when he was eight days old and taken to her home in Amiens. When the boy was eight months old he was taken to Paris for a one day visit to his parents, which was the last time they saw him until yesterday. Soon after that visit the war began and the Germans captured Amiens, so that further communication with the French capital was cut off.

"A few weeks ago Mme. Appolonie, the aged nurse, brought the boy to Paris to some distant relatives," Mr. Langman said. "I heard of the lad through my brother, and after seeing him decided to bring him back with me. On the way across he was the life of the ship. He is an unusualy bright chap and regaled the passengers with stories of the Germans. He said they gave him plenty to eat, and some of the German soldiers made toys for him."

Albert Natchits, the father, said that he came with his family to New York in 1914, after vainly attempting to get some word from their boy. The father is a native of Russia and served in the Russo-Japanese War.

CHURCHILL EXPLAINS STRIKE CIRCULAR

Asked in Commons About Questions as to Reliability of Troops in Emergency.

A MEASURE FOR SAFETY

Secretary Condemns Publication in Labor Paper as Designed to Cause Mischief.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—In the House of Commons tonight Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, had an opportunity of explaining a confidential army circular sent out to commanding officers asking in part for reports regarding the attitude which their men might be expected to adopt during strikes.

A copy of the circular was stolen and published some weeks ago in a labor newspaper, unexplained and shorn of its context. It was calculated to make a stir in the labor world, and has done so. The questions upon which the report was asked for were whether the troops would respond to orders for assisting to preserve the public peace; whether they would assist in strike-breaking; whether they would parade for draft overseas, particularly to Russia; whether there was any growth of trade unionism among them, and what effect outside trade unions had on them.

Mr. Churchill explained that the circular was issued at the beginning of the year. At that time there had been mutinies in the army and strikes and strike threats outside, involving services like the railways, electricity, and others, whose combined stoppage, apart from such effects as it might have on the employes concerned, would entail starvation of the public and the dissolution of society.

The circular, he said, had no political significance, but was a military document drafted by the military authorities in order to find out what would be the best way of dealing with such another situation. Mr. Churchill did not defend the reference to strike-breaking. That, he said, was not what was meant. To use soldiers for such a purpose was, he conceded, contrary to law, but it was the duty of the Government to prepare against another interruption of the vital services of the country, to see that the community was not subjected to distress and suffering.

Mr. Churchill quoted a report on the replies received to the circular which showed there was a strong feeling against using troops for strikebreaking, also that service in Russia was unpopular, chiefly owing to misrepresentations in certain newspapers and to failure to understand what the operations were about. Mr. Churchill condemned the publication of this confidential circular as having the deliberate object of causing trouble and mischief by provoking an outbreak in the army in the hope that it might be overturned and mutiny and a general strike be brought about.

SEES EARLY END OF RED RULE IN RUSSIA

Former Embassy Secretary Says Kolchak Will Win in Few Months if Allies Help.

ASSERTS ANARCHY IS DYING

But Predicts Many Horrors When Bolshevist Leaders See Their Control Slipping Away.

Colonel Andrew Kalpaschnikoff, who was Secretary of the Russian Embassy in this country from 1910 to 1914, and who arrived in this country three weeks ago after spending five months as a prisoner of the Bolsheviki in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in Petrograd, will nevertheless start for Siberia in a few days to aid Admiral Kolchak, whose movement to restore a central government in Russia he expects to be successful.

"I believe the forces with Admiral Kolchak will control Russia in a few months," said Colonel Kalpaschnikoff yesterday. "If unaided it may take longer. The Allies cannot aid effectively by intervention with troops, whose presence is resented by virtually all classes of Russians, but their sympathy and assistance in other respects can hasten the success of Admiral Kolchak. Each day that that event is hastened means the saving of many lives because the dying anarchy in Russia will produce horrors during the last days, as control slips away from those now in charge.

"Bolshevism is a disease which has about run its course. It has never been a political party or a set of political principles, but the mere anarchy resulting from the utter collapse of Government because of the exhaustion of the country and the loss of 7,500,000 lives, sacrificed in the cause of the Allies. The Bolshevist leaders have not represented principles. They have succeeded simply by encouraging the tendencies and passions of large masses of ignorant people who suddenly found no Government to control them.

"Bolshevism consisted really of a group of leaders encouraging and applauding every crime, and this course made them immensely popular. It is ridiculous to speak of Bolshevism as being founded on political principles or the Bolsheviki as being a political group. Bolshevism has been a terrible disease, the natural result of oppression, national exhaustion, and the destruction of authority.

Mistake of the Allies.

"In my opinion, the mistake of the Allies has been in conceiving the Bolsheviki to be a political group, with a will which it could exercise to create events. The truth is that events have produced dreadful conditions which have been commended and sanctioned by a number of men calling themselves Bolsheviki.

"When the Allies understand that Russia is a nation suffering from a disease, they will have a better realization of the condition, I think. Action from outside cannot prevent the disease from running through all stages. Russia is suffering from an abscess. Measures which prevent it from reaching a crisis are harmful. It must be allowed to burst.

"It is near to bursting now. Aid to Admiral Kolchak in the way of money, ammunition, and railroad supplies will help bring the disease to an end, and this, I believe, will be followed by a period of recuperation and reconstruction, which will produce in a few years a greater, more enlightened and more progressive nation.

"The presence of foreign soldiers in Russia does nothing but harm. If they were put into Russia in numbers great enough to accomplish anything it might be different. Sending a few regiments here and there does not injure the Bolshevist Government. It gives them the opportunity to say to the peasants: 'These French, English, and American soldiers are coming to take away the land that you have taken from your oppressors. You must fight them to keep what you have.' This is a strong argument and will keep men fighting with the Bolsheviki.

"The salvation of Russia will have to come from within, and it is coming, not from Siberia alone, where Admiral Kolchak is making rapid progress, but from the ranks of the Bolsheviki themselves. Although they disorganized the army, they find they now have some one to fight for them, and to have a real fighting force they must have discipline.

Disintegration Now Under Way.

"They have filled their ranks with trained officers, who have been compelled to join the Bolshevist armies by threats to kill their wives and families if they refuse commission. The leaders themselves have virtually eliminated the Soviets and have now with their armies so-called Soviet Commissioners, who are to see that the soldiers are properly treated. Any practical military man can see that if discipline is restored these Commissioners will be powerless, if they are allowed to live and stay with their armies.

"In civil and industrial life also, there are the beginnings of re-organization within the Bolshevist ranks. The Bolsheviki cannot last long after they give up their policy of applauding murder, robbery, idleness, and every kind of evil. The Bolshevist page of history is about to end. Kolchak's forces, which include cured Bolsheviki as well as educated and intelligent Russians, will hasten the end, which could otherwise come by a more lingering and bloody process.

"There is a new force for the restoration of order even among the peasants who have profited during this period of national disease and insanity. Take my word for it, this is a truth. They look forward to the day when order will come back, and they are eager for it. Personally, I believe the day of large landholdings is over. I want my property and all other large estates to go to the peasants who work them.

Peasants Fight for Kolchak.

"These very peasants, who have seized property and want to prevent it from being seized by a new crop of Bolsheviki, are among those who would welcome a victory by Kolchak. His army is largely made up of Siberian peasantry, who are small landholders and want a chance to develop peacefully. Kolchak is a great leader, and his chances for success are very good. One or two signal victories, I believe, will bring about the collapse of Bolshevism. I would not be surprised if the disease came to an end in a month.

"Wisdom should dictate liberal aid to Kolchak from the Allies. Evidence of friendliness to Russia now will be of great value to them later. This is especially true of America, which is so distant from Russia, and is not suspected of territorial or other selfish designs.

"The seeds already have been sown for a marvelous development in Russia when peace is restored. Even the overturn of everything has had one good effect. It has awakened the Russian masses. Before the war, Russia was 75 per cent. illiterate. Because of the tremendous rush of events the people have taken a greater interest in life, and millions in the last two years have learned to read and write. It is estimated that the percentage of illiterates is now 65 per cent.

"With the interest aroused in education, enlightenment will spread rapidly. Poor methods of agriculture will be swept away in favor of modern methods and implements in a short time. As soon as there is peace every village in Russia will demand a moving picture house. As for the educated and formerly wealthy classes, they need not weep over their lost possessions because the opportunities for men of education and ability will be boundless."

Will Take Mexican Editors North to Prove Stories False

MEXICO CITY, June 1.—The responsible heads of four daily newspapers in Mexico City have been detained by the military authorities in the capital for transportation under escort to the Northern States for ocular proof that the stories which have been printed by these periodicals regarding the military situation there are without foundation.

The papers are El Mañana Revolución, Omega, and the A. B. C.

U. S. ENGINEERS ESCAPE RED TRAP

British Rescue Party Meets Grinning Groups Returning Through Murmansk Forest.

BOLSHEVIKI ON THE RUN

Allied Troops Pushing South Welcomed by Villagers, Who Ask to Join Their Ranks.

By ARTHUR E. COPPING.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEDVEJAGORA, Near Lake Onega, Via Kem, on the White Sea, May 29.—With the first section of the relief force in North Russia, and with the Archangel fronts not merely held but strengthened, the Allies may well feel relieved. That disaster has been averted in the neighboring zone of Archangel is largely due no doubt to the vigorous, victorious offensive in this zone to the west and southwest of the White Sea. This offensive was rendered possible by the timely arrival in the Arctic port of the King's Royal Rifles and Middlesex men and sundry details.

I have accompanied the allied force on the advance southward along the railway. We are now 500 miles south of the Murmansk shore and 250 miles north of Petrograd. Our position giving access to Lake Onega, which having water communications with the Baltic for vessels of considerable draught introduces us to cultivated lands, developed towns, and such comparatively enlightened communities as have resulted from long established contact with the civilization of the south, I am able to tell now how at night the Middlesex men fired rifle grenades at a Bolshevist armored train which retired in a hurry.

Afterward, in the unusual circumstance of finding a stretch of unbroken track, we went cautiously forward in our own armored train. Nor had we gone more than a mile when there broke upon us some frivolous rifle volleys, to which we replied emphatically with a few 3-inch shells, whereupon the forest was given over once more to silence. Then another mile was taken, another mile of track till further progress was prevented by a wrecked bridge.

Next day yielded sundry excitements. News came that a King's Royal Rifle patrol had penetrated in the forest on a semi-circle of frontal and flank fire, but extricated themselves. As some American engineers were further ahead proceeding to the wrecked bridge, a rescue party of Middlesex men at once set off by train, but soon we found our way barred by another newly blownup bridge. As we advanced on foot, flights of bullets reached us from neighboring heights.

In his innocence the enemy doubtless counted upon bagging our advance parties, but by twos and threes after a heavy mêlée skelter through the tangled vegetation, the grinning Americans all reached us, just before showers of bullets ceased to arrive. This cessation of bullets from the heights happened as we found when the Bolsheviki had ceased sniping a Middlesex patrol creeping up to their position.

Not many hours had elapsed before both bridges were mended.

Now it was that airplane flights tempered our ignorance of the contour of the country and of the tergiversations of the railway ahead. For several hundred yards the railway track went west. Then it turned on a quarter-mile semi-circle and ran east, with dense forest between the east and west parallel lines of the railway. Here some one

The King's Royal Rifles had wandered into the bend of that horseshoe or hairpin formation, a position so strong that at dead of night we brought up guns for a proposed barrage to precede the infantry attack. But the Bolsheviki did not stay for that onset. On his side of the hairpin line great columns of smoke and flame climbed toward the heavens, signs of his old, childish tactics of wanton destruction.

Though they had little rest for three nights the troops nevertheless went forward to the Medvejagora, the Major and myself accompanying. Soon we came to some burning bridges, one of 150 feet span and 40 feet above the water course. Presently we found ourselves in a valley with the enemy on the neighboring heights and an enemy armored train advancing, so we temporarily retired to arrange for artillery action.

In a few hours the first group of English officers had entered Medvejagora, and when, during the evening, I entered the town it was firmly held by Serbians, Italians and marines.

Yet the most inspiring part of my story is that we have just joined hands with two Russian forces which, had advanced on our flanks. They report that at Povienetz, on the north shore of Lake Onega, and at other towns and villages they were cordially welcomed by the inhabitants, who came forward in batches requesting arms to grow with to make war on fleeing Bolsheviki.

TORONTO CAR MEN STICK.

Striking Unions Get Few Accessions Over Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, June 1.—Toronto street car men voted early this morning against joining the sympathetic strike called in support of the metal trades unions and this has put a damper on the hopes of the Strike Committee.

There were a few accessions to the ranks of idle men. The Marine Federation men in the shipyards voted to go out, although the Iron Shipbuilders Union in the same yards rejected the proposal. The latter are said to be the more numerous, but the action of the Federation men, it is said, will force them to strike, thus tying up ship construction here.

The street railway men may strike if their demands to the company, to be presented June 14, are not granted. From the West the news is still to the effect that the Winnipeg strike is a failure.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, June 1.—The real test of the strength of the strike is expected tomorrow, when it is planned to start the street cars running for the first time in two weeks.

Following the demand of the City Government that service be resumed, the street car company today ordered its employes back to work at 10 A. M. tomorrow. If they refuse, steps are to be taken to recruit a permanent force. Citizens have volunteered and returned soldiers are to have preference.

If partial operation is resumed without trouble the city officials think it will mean the breaking of the backbone of the sympathetic strike and that the industrial revolution will begin to collapse. If violence occurs affairs are in readiness to establish military rule at once. Eight thousand citizens are armed and drilled, more than half of them returned soldiers, and tomorrow they will be reinforced by 500 soldiers just from France, who, if necessary, will be put on riot duty.

G. O. P. CONVENTION GOING TO ST. LOUIS

Majority of National Committee Said to Favor It Rather Than Chicago.

AIMING AT 'PACIFIST' AREA

Leaders Think They See Strong Trend in West Back to the Party.

WANT TO HELP IT ALONG

Chicago Opposed Partly Because of 1916 Prices and Partly Because of Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Republican party will carry its fight in 1920 into the so-called pacifist area of 1916, according to the present plans of members of the Republican National Committee. The battleground will be the Far West and Pacific Coast States, they think and in accordance with this idea a majority of the National Committeemen are inclined to favor holding the next National Convention in St. Louis.

Chicago is opposed for several reasons. One is that the hotels of that city charged exorbitant rates in 1916. Another is to alleged foreign influences in Chicago and the attitude of its Mayor before the United States went into the war. In the opinion of a prominent member of the National Committee no influence will be able to get the convention to go to Chicago next year.

But, apart from these minor considerations, Republican leaders think they see a swing back to the Republican party in the Far Western States, which have tendencies and a desire for an united Republican party. Therefore, in the section of the country which gave Mr. Wilson a heavy vote and assured his election in 1916, the Republican contest will be carried and waged. The intentions of the Republican leaders is to have important headquarters next year in St. Louis and on the Pacific coast, with other headquarters in Chicago, New York, and Washington. Women committees will be organized and work with the regular forces at these headquarters.

Missouri, which showed Republican gains in the last Congressional election, such strongholds as Champ Clark's district almost swinging into the Republican column, will be the scene of a bitter contest in the Senatorial field. Two United States Senators are to be elected in Missouri in 1920, and Republicans are confident of re-electing Senator Spencer to defeat Senator Reed, the Democratic incumbent. To strengthen the fight of the Missouri Republicans in this Senatorial fight, and, if possible, win the Presidential electors, is one of the reasons influencing the Republicans toward St. Louis as the convention city.

Senator Penrose, who has keenly observed political trends, said tonight that the Republicans will not permit President Wilson or any organization to inject the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty into factional politics.

"International affairs have always been kept out of our domestic politics," he said. "President Wilson cannot make the League of Nations a political issue in 1920 if he should desire to do so, and I think he is too broad in his statesmanship and political outlook to try to do so. If he or his party should try it, the effect would be disastrous to the Democratic Party.

"The position of many Republicans is in favor of amending the League of Nations, to make more certain that it will be harder to start wars in the future, and, secondly, to protect American interests. Many Democrats hold the same view, and I cannot see how it can become a political issue. The Republicans may fail to get through the amendments which they believe are proper, but they will make every honest attempt to uphold American institutions and strengthen the League of Nations, and if there ever was a time when the country wants a document to stop wars, and the fight that many Republicans will make will be to strengthen the covenant in its weak places. If the Senators who hold such views fail they at least will have placed themselves on record, and will then await the League of Nations experiment."

INQUIRY AT ATLANTA ORDERED BY BURLESON

Leaders Continue Preparations for Telephone and Telegraph Strike Today.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Investigation of differences between the Southern Bell Telephone Company and its employes at Atlanta, Ga., which has led to the threat of a nation-wide strike of telegraph and telephone workers, was ordered tonight by Postmaster General Burleson, who said that information reaching him on the subject was conflicting.

"I have asked Union N. Bethel, Chairman of the wire operating board at New York, to find out exactly what the facts are," Mr. Burleson said. "While nothing has been said to me by union representatives, I understand their claim is that a number of telegraph girls were discharged by the Southern company because of membership in unions. On the other hand, the local company has reported to me positively that this is untrue, that they have not discharged any employe because of union, or anything else than inefficiency. My order of October 8, 1918, required all companies to refrain from discharging employes for any such reason. It seems to me that a discrepancy as to the facts is the only difficult point in the situation."

Union leaders continued, however, to go forward with preparations for a walkout sometime after noon tomorrow. S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, failed to reach Washington in time to interview Post Office officials on the

ROBINS WAGE FUTILE FIGHT AGAINST PHILADELPHIA THROUGH EIGHTEEN INNINGS

EIGHTEEN INNINGS AND DODGERS LOSE

Phillies Finally Get Winning Tally on Double by Luderus, Score Being 10 to 9.

PFEFFER GOES FULL ROUTE

Robins' Twirler Touched Twenty-two Times, Including Home Run by Williams—12,000 See Melee.

Brooklyn's leave-taking at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon was sad to behold. The dashing Dodgers, making their farewell appearance on the Flatbush baseball frontier, for they are going on foreign soil until June 24, went down in defeat before Jack Coombs's prancing Phillies, after an eighteen-inning tussle, by a score of 10 to 9. About 12,000 Sabbath fans witnessed the unexpectedly elongated melée, and the only consolation for a majority of them was that it took the Coombs tribe the length of two ordinary games to turn the trick.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn club could have attracted a lot more money to the box office if he had given advance information on the double-header. His thoughts probably ran along this track as he sat on his private grand stand watching the crowd pouring out of the big park.

The good right arm of Muley Watson and Fred Luderus's big war club were the chief causes of the Robins' downfall, although there were many other contributing factors. Watson relieved George Smith, the former Columbia and later Giant pitcher, in the ninth inning, after the tall, slim, erstwhile collegian had received an unholy pasting. Watson wasn't treated any too gently in the nine innings he held the hill, but he was dependable when it was necessary, and that it a whole lot for any pitcher.

Double by Luderus Wins Game.

Luderus rapped out a double to right centre in the eighteenth spasm which chased long Cy Williams home from second with the winning marker. This blow also sent home a lot of famished fans just when the sun was fading in the heavens. The rap came at six o'clock or thereabouts, after three hours of steady baseball entertainment, which went from the ridiculous to the sublime and back again frequently. Fred tried to win the ball game for Philadelphia in the sixteenth frame, when his single to centre chased home Whitted from second, but the Robins, with character and little tenacity, came right back in their half of the same stanza and tied the count for the fourth time during the afternoon.

Big Jeff Pfeffer had the twirling assignment for the Robins and he went the full route. Jeff wasn't right as right as he should be. The blond Robin hurler was touched for twenty-two solid smashes, including a home-run clout by Cy Williams, which came in the seventh inning and caused audible "O-oo-oh's" every time Williams touched a bat thereafter. It was Cy's second blow over the right field wall in Flatbush this season. He made his first May 6.

The Phillies took kindly to Pfeffer's service right at the start and had Jeff dazed with a quartet of singles which manufactured two ominous-looking runs. After Pfeffer threw out Whitted, Williams singled to centre and Meusel rapped a single to right. Luderus sent a grounder back of second which Ivan Olson just missed, and Williams went over the rubber, Meusel taking third. Cactus Cravath then drove a single to left, scoring Meusel.

In the second the Robins launched an offensive which ended with them on even terms with the invaders. Olson singled to centre and raced to third on Griffith's blow to right, after Magee had sliced to Cravath. Zach Wheat singled to right, scoring Olson, and when Cravath let the ball through him to the fence Griffith raced over the pan. In the fourth the Robins went to the front when Wheat hit the right field fence for a double, took third on Myers's sacrifice, and scored on Ed. Konetchy's thump to left.

Williams Makes Home Run.

The Phillies tied the count in the sixth when Pfeffer issued a pass to Luderus, and Cravath and Baird followed with singles, Luderus scoring on Baird's wallop. Then came the seventh when Cy Williams pumped a circuit drive over the right field fence, scoring Adams, who had previously singled to centre.

Two more Philadelphia runs went up on the scoreboard in the eighth. With two down, Baird got an infield single and took third on Pearce's blow to right. On an attempted double steal, Olson threw high to Krueger, trying to get Baird at the plate, and when the ball rolled into the grandstand Umpire Byron ordered Pearce to come home from second.

The Robins had a batting orgy of their own in their half of the eighth, which brought them into a tie and sent George Smith into oblivion. Olson started with a single to right and took second when Cravath fumbled the ball. Ivan went to third when Magee beat out a hit to Luderus and Griffith drew a pass, filling the sacks. Wheat bounced a single high in the air off Whitted's shins, scoring Olson, and Myers followed with a rap to centre which scored Magee and Griffith. Konetchy sacrificed and Mitchell, batting for Malone, drew a pass, again filling the base paths. Krueger forced Mitchell at second, Wheat scoring meanwhile, and then Smith fanned Pfeffer.

In the eleventh the Phillies added another on Adams's double, Wheat's muff of Watson's fly, and Magee's fumble on Meusel's grounder, but the Robins got the run back in their half of the same frame when Magee tripled and Griffith poled out a sacrifice fly.

A single by Whitted, Williams's sacrifice, and Luderus's single gave the Phillies another in the sixteenth, but the Robins again tied the count when they came to bat on singles by Griffith, Wheat, and Myers and an error by Adams. Then in the eighteenth Williams singled to right, and scored on Luderus's two-base thump to right-centre.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witted,2b	8	2	2	3	5	Olson,ss	9	2	4	6	7
Williams,cf	7	3	3	2	0	Magee,2b	9	2	3	6	4
Meusel,lf	9	1	2	3	0	Griffith,rf	6	2	3	1	1
Luderus,1b	8	1	4	20	0	Wheat,lf	9	2	5	4	0
Cravath,rf	9	0	2	7	0	Myers,cf	7	0	2	2	1
Baird,3b	8	1	2	3	6	Konetch,1b	7	0	2	21	6
Pearce,ss	8	1	1	0	7	Malone,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Adams,c	7	2	1	7	2	Schmandt,3b	4	0	0	3	3
Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	1	6	Krueger,c	6	0	0	10	2
Watson,p	4	0	0	0	2	Pfeffer,p	8	0	0	1	0
aCallahan	1	0	1	0	0	bMitchell	0	0	0	0	0
Total	71	10	23	54	29	Total	68	9	19	54	32

a Batted for Smith in ninth.
b Batted for Malone in eighth.
Errors—Pearce, Adams, Olson, 2; Magee, Wheat, 2.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1—10
Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0—9

Two-base hits—Luderus, Adams, Wheat, Konetchy. Three-base hit—Magee. Home run—Williams. Stolen bases—Baird, Pearce, Adams, Olson, Krueger. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Williams, Smith, Myers, 2; Konetchy. Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Double plays—Adams and Luderus, Magee and Olson. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 13; Brooklyn, 15. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; Watson, 4; Pfeffer, 3. Hits—Off Smith, 11 in 8 innings; Watson, 8 in 10. Struck out—By Smith, 3; Watson, 2; Pfeffer, 6. Passed ball—Krueger. Winning pitcher—Watson. Losing pitcher—Pfeffer.

Giants vs. Philadelphia today, 2 games. Polo Grounds, 1:45 P. M. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 9. (18 innings.)
Pittsburgh, 4; Cincinnati, 3. (First game. 10 innings.
Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburgh, 2. (Second game.)
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 8; New York, 2.
Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	22	8	.733
Cincinnati	19	14	.576
Brooklyn	17	13	.567
Pittsburgh	16	17	.485
Chicago	15	16	.484
Philadelphia	13	14	.481
Boston	9	18	.333
St. Louis	10	21	.323

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	24	8	.750
Cleveland	19	11	.633
New York	15	11	.577
St. Louis	15	14	.517
Detroit	14	16	.467
Boston	12	15	.444
Washington	9	19	.321
Philadelphia	6	20	.231

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Two games.)
(First game starts at 1:45 P. M.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
(Two games.)
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

REDS AND PIRATES DIVIDE.

Each Team Takes One Game of a Double-Header.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1.—After losing the first game to Pittsburgh by 4 to 3, Cincinnati batted Evans hard in the second game of the double-header here today, winning by 10 to 2.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	4	1	1	0	0	Rath,2b	4	1	2	5	3
Ferry,ss	4	1	1	1	5	Neale,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Stengel,rf	5	1	3	5	0	Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Boeckel,3b	3	1	1	0	2	Rousch,cf	4	0	1	2	1
Southworth,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Kopf,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	2	5	Daubert,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	1	13	0	Cueto,rf	3	1	0	3	0
Lee,c	4	0	1	5	0	Wingo,c	4	1	1	3	3
Adams,p	4	0	1	0	0	Fisher,p	3	0	1	0	4
Total	35	4	10	30	12	Total	34	3	6	30	19

Errors—Kopf, Wingo.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1—4
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Rath. Three-base hits—Wingo, Boeckel. Stolen bases—Bigbee, 2. Sacrifice hits—Boeckel. Sacrifice fly—Bigbee. Double plays—Groh and Rath, Cutshaw and Mollwitz, Cutshaw, Terry, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Hit by pitcher—Fisher, 2; Adams, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Fisher, 1. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; Adams, 4.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	4	1	1	1	2	Bigbee,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Neale,lf	4	2	1	5	0	Ferry,ss	3	0	2	1	1
Smith,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Groh,3b	4	2	2	1	3	Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Rousch,cf	3	1	2	0	0	Sworth,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Kopf,ss	3	1	2	2	4	Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	0	2
Daubert,1b	3	2	0	11	1	Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Cueto,rf	3	1	1	1	0	Sweney,c	3	0	0	3	0
Raridan,c	4	2	2	5	1	aLee	1	0	0	0	0
Ruether,p	4	0	1	0	4	Evans,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	10	12	*26	15	Total	33	2	7	24	8

a Batted for Sweney in ninth.
*Boeckel out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Reuther, Boeckel, Sweney.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	2	0	—	10	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	

Two-base hit—Stengel. Three-base hits—Groh, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Cueto, Raridan, Southworth, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Roush, Kopf, Daubert, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Cueto. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruether, 2; Evans, 3. Struck out—By Ruether, 5; Evans, 3. Passed ball—Sweeney.

VAUGHN'S ARM WORKS WELL

Stars in Pitching and Batting, Cubs Beating Cardinals, 3 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Vaughn's good pitching and timely hitting won for Chicago a 3 to 1 victory over St. Louis today, evening the series just concluded. Vaughn allowed six scattered hits and himself got three singles and a walk in four times at bat.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Shotton,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Kildiff,2b	4	0	0	0	2	Smith,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Hollocher,ss	3	0	0	1	1	McHenry,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Barber,rf	3	0	0	5	0	Stock,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Lear,1b	2	0	0	10	0	Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	1	0
Mann,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Paulette,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Deal,3b	4	2	2	1	2	Schulte,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Killefer,c	2	0	1	6	0	Miller,2b	4	0	2	2	4
Vaughn,p	3	0	3	0	0	aFlahburn	0	0	0	0	0
						Clemons,c	4	0	0	2	3
						Tuero,p	1	0	0	0	4
						bLavan	1	0	0	0	0
						Horstman,p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	30	3	7	27	5	Total	33	1	6	27	13

a Ran for Miller in ninth.
b Batted for Tuero in seventh.
Errors—Stock, Hornsby.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Stock. Stolen base—Shotton. Sacrifice hits—Killefer, Lear. Sacrifice fly—Flack. Double play—Clemons and Miller. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; Tuero, 3; Horstman, 2. Hits—Off Tuero, 6 in 7 innings; Horstman, 0 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Tuero, (Lear). Struck out—By Vaughn, 5; Tuero, 2. Losing pitcher, Tuero.

TIGERS WIN CLOSE GAME.

Get Decision Over Browns on Leonard's Sturdy Pitching.

DETROIT, June 1.—After St. Louis had tied the score in the sixth inning, Detroit won in the eighth on Hellmann's double, Flagstead's sacrifice and Ellison's long fly.

Leonard prevented defeat by splendid pitching in the pinches. Detroit tallied three runs off Sothoron in the first inning.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	2	2	4	1	Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Young,2b	3	1	1	2	2	Bronkie,2b	3	0	3	2	1
Jones,2b	1	0	0	0	0	Tobin,lf	4	0	0	3	1
Veach,lf	4	0	2	3	0	Sisler,1b	4	2	3	11	0
Heilmann,1b	4	1	2	7	2	Jacobson,cf	3	1	0	4	0
Flagstead,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Sloan,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Dyer,3b	3	0	0	2	1	Gerber,ss	3	0	1	2	3
aEllison	0	0	0	0	0	Koob,p	3	0	0	0	2
						bSevereid	1	0	0	0	0
						cMayer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	8	27	11	Total	33	4	9	24	13

a Batted for Jones in eighth.
b Batted for Billings in ninth.
c Batted for Koob in ninth.
Errors—Billings, Sothoron.

Detroit	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—5	
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4	

Two-base hits—Bronkie, Heilman. Three-base hit—Sloan. Sacrifice hits—Bronkie, Gerber, Flagstead. Sacrifice flies—Veach, Ellison. Double plays—Gerber and Sisler; Tobin and Bronkie. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6. Detroit, 6. First base on error—Detroit 1. Bases on balls—Off Sothoron, 2; Leonard, 1, Koob, 2. Hits—Off Sothoron, 2 in 1-3 inning; Koob, 6 in 7 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Jacobson.) Struck out—By Leonard, 3. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Losing pitcher—Koob.

GIANTS AND O'DAY LAY BRAVES AWAY

Hank Extracts Boston's Sharpest Teeth and McGraw's Men Get 2 to 1 Decision.

The sensitive umpire, Crank O'Day, was so annoyed in the second inning of the game between the Giants and the Boston Braves up at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon that he got overheated under the collar and stripped the Braves of their best talent. He chased Pitcher Art Nehf, Charley Herzog, and Rabbit Maranville out of the game. Even with these stars gone the Giants had a hard time in winning by a score of 2 to 1.

The umpire started to scatter his authority broadcast when the Giants had the bases full, with only one out in the second. Gonzales was at the bat and Nehf burned over a few twisters on the Cuban which looked like perfectly good strikes, but Crank decided that they were balls. Nehf protested mildly at the first two, but when he called the third one a ball Nehf took off his cap and tossed it into the air. Maranville threw up his cap and fell to the lawn, overcome with surprise. Herzog tossed his cap into the air and O'Day, with one grand sweep of his arm, ordered them right off the lot.

The cap tossing was contagious and even McGraw and Mathewson tossed their caps into the air. Matty won the cap tossing contest for he threw his up over thirty feet. Ray Keating, who used to be employed by the Yankees, succeeded Nehf on the mound. Lena Blackburne was shifting from third to short, Hawkings succeeded Herzog at second and Red Smith was pulled in from the outfield to his old station at third, while Joe Riggert filled up the gap in the outfield.

Clouds of blue vapor oozed from the corner of the Braves' bench occupied by Manager George Tweedy Stallings. The remarks that were passed about the umpire would have set flesh and blood burning, but O'Day never even smoked.

The sympathy of the crowd of 22,000 fans was with Boston. The fans were deprived of seeing three of the best Boston players in action, and they didn't like it at all. Tossing the cap on high has always been considered a mild and recognized form of expressing disapproval of a decision. If robbed of this vent for their feelings the players will have to resort to gnawing their coat sleeves.

After the rumpus Keating was pulled out of the hole by a brilliant double play. Remember, the bases were jammed, with one out. Gonzales hoisted a fly to Joe Riggert in centre field, and when Larry Doyle tried to score from there after the catch, Riggert shot the ball home, and Hank Gowdy plastered it on Larry for a double play.

It was Gowdy's first appearance here since he rejoined the Boston Club, and he got a warm reception. Hank was the first major leaguer to enlist, and consequently is a pretty popular ball player.

The episode narrated above saved the Braves a lot of embarrassment. Doyle had opened the inning with a double to right, and Kauff lifted a fly to Holke. Zimmerman got a hit to short and sent Doyle to third. Fletcher tried to sacrifice, but when Nehf fielded the ball he held it a second too long and lost the runner at first, the hit filling the bases. Then came the protest over O'Day's decisions on Nehf's tosses to Gonzales, and the game took on an entirely different complexion.

Heinie Zimmerman was the first of the Giants to solve Keating's offerings. With two out in the fourth he found a home run into the right field grand stand.

The Braves tied the score in the first of the fifth. Holke banged a single to centre off Benton, and Blackburne laid down a sacrifice, but Gonzales overstepped the ball in trying to field it. Riggert singled to left and sent Blackburne to third. As Gowdy was being thrown out at first by Fletcher, Blackburne scored.

In their portion of the same inning, the Giants introduced the winning run. Gonzales was tossed out at first by Keating, and Benton fanned. Burns got a pass and stole second. Young smashed a single to left and sent Burns home.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	2	1	1	1	0	Cruise,cf-lf	4	0	0	0	0
Young,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Herzog,2b	1	0	1	0	1
Chase,1b	4	0	1	16	0	Rawlings,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	1	3	Powell,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	2	0	Maranville,ss	3	0	1	3	1
Zimmman,3b	3	1	2	0	0	Holke,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	3	5	Rib'ne,3b-ss	4	1	2	4	2
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	3	1	Mag'ville,ss	0	0	0	1	0
Benton,p	3	0	0	0	1	Riggert,cf	2	0	0	1	1
						Gowdy,c	2	0	1	5	3
						Nehf,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Keating,p	3	0	0	2	2
Total	29	2	10	27	15	Total	30	1	7	24	13

New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Doyle, Fletcher, Gonzales. Home run—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Young, Burns. Sacrifice hit—Gowdy. Double plays—Riggert, Holke and Gowdy; Fletcher, Doyle, and Chase; Rawlings, Blackburne, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 3; Keating, 1. Hits—Off Nehf, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; Keating, 7 in 6 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Benton (Holke). Struck out—By Benton, 2; Keating, 3. Winning pitcher—Benton. Losing pitcher—Keating.

INDIANS' LUCKY SEVENTH.

Use the Ash Hard and Beat Chicago, 5 to 3—Speaker Suspended.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Cleveland went on a batting rampage in the seventh inning and, with the aid of errors, defeated Chicago 5 to 3. Tris Speaker and Chick Gandil, the players who participated in a rough and tumble fight during yesterday's game, today were notified by President Ban Johnson that they had been indefinitely suspended.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	1	2	4	0	Liebold,rf	4	1	1	1	1
Chapman,ss	5	2	2	1	0	Weaver,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Smith,cf	5	0	2	5	0	E. Collins,2b	4	0	0	3	5
Gardner,3b	5	1	2	1	3	Jackson,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Wam'gns,2b	3	0	0	2	4	Felsch,cf	4	1	2	0	0
Wood,rf	2	0	0	2	0	J. Collins,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	2	8	3	Risberg,ss	4	0	0	1	4
N'lmaker,c	4	0	2	1	0	Schalk,c	4	0	0	2	0
Bagby,p	4	1	2	3	0	Kerr,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	14	27	10	Murphy	1	0	1	0	0
						L'dermilk,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	3	7	b26	15

a—Batted for Danforth in seventh.
b—Wood out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Chapman, Wambsganss, Nunamaker, Liebold, Risberg.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—5	
Chicago	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Gardner, Bagby. Three-base hit—Felsch. Stolen bases—Weaver, E. Collins, J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Wambsganss. Sacrifice flies—Jackson, Wambsganss. Double plays—Risberg, E. Collins, and J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 5, Cleveland, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 2, Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kerr, 1, Danforth, 1. Hits—Off Kerr, 10 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh); Danforth, 3 in 1. Loudermilk, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Kerr, 2; Bagby, 1. Losing pitcher—Danforth.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

											R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5	9	2	
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	6	1	

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	—7	14	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3	6	1

AT READING.

Jersey City	7	4	0	1	0	0	4	0	—16	20	3	
Reading	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	—10	12	4	

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—5	12	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4	13	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	20	9	.690
Toronto	20	9	.690
Rochester	15	10	.600
Binghamton	15	12	.556
Buffalo	12	16	.429
Newark	12	20	.375
Jersey City	9	19	.321
Reading	8	18	.308

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
Jersey City at Reading.
Binghamton at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.

JOHNSON STOPS THE YANKS

Senators' Star Twirler Performs in His Quondam Style.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Walter Johnson decided this afternoon that the losing streak of the Senators had gone about far enough. He tried out the old right arm, found that it responded properly to all his demands, and then proceeded to toss the Yankees for their only setback in five games here. Griffith's team, hungry for victory after eleven straight reverses, won this game with plenty to spare. Johnson was always the master, and it is taking nothing in the way of due credit from the Yanks to say that they were lucky to score. The score was 6 to 2.

The hit column shows that Huggins's men ran a close second to the Senators in one respect, but it does not tell the true story. The blows of the visitors were well scattered, and more than half of them came in the eighth and ninth innings, when the game was all packed away in Clark Griffith's safe. The hits usually came early in the inning. Then Walter threw on the high-speed clutch, and the Yanks were left standing still.

In the fifth it appeared for a minute as if the Yankees might tie the score after the side should have been retired runless. They had a runner over the plate, another on second and two out. Walter sent three past Sam Vick that whistled into Agnew's glove, and the tie-score dream ended.

After the home team's fifth, which produced three runs, there never was any doubt about the losing streak being broken. In the eighth the Yankees made a slight flurry when Ruel got an infield hit to start the inning and O'Doul shot a sharp single into right that sent Muddy along to second. That was the limit of the Yankees traveling, however. Vick took his fourth strike-out, Ruel was picked off second and then Johnson set Fewster down on strikes. Walter fanned eight Yankees during the game.

Russell, who worked the first five innings for the New Yorkers, was a mark for the home hitters. Before he drew his early vacation he had yielded seven hits, including a pair of triples, and he had tossed in three passes.

The Senators finished their scoring before Russell ended his work. Nelson and Mogridge pitched the last three innings, the former going out for a pinch hitter. The home team did no damage to either boxman.

The Senators got two hits and a pass in the first inning and sent one run across. The first hit was wasted as Foster singled with one down and was out stealing. Menosky walked, beat a relay throw to second by Pipp when Russell threw to catch him off first, and scored on Sam Rice's single to centre.

A single by Shanks with one out in the second started another Washington run along. Agnew's infield out sent Shanks along to second, and McBride scored him with a hit to left. It was an ordinary single that bounded through Lewis and into the records as a triple. Lewis's failure to block the ball was not costly, as the run was in anyway, and McBride was left on third.

The Yankees were quiet up to the fifth, getting only one hit up to this point. In the same inning Pipp was safe when Johnson hit him on the back after fielding a roller near the base line. Pratt forced Pipp at second and hurried along to third on Bodie's single to right. Lamar lined to Rice for the second out, which should have been the third, and then Russell singled to left, Pratt scoring.

In the home half of the same inning Johnson singled to left with one gone. Judge's triple to right centre sent Walter in, and Joe followed after Foster had walked, on Menosky's single to right. Foster went from first to third on the hit, and scored when Vick's throw got by Baker, the play not being backed up.

The Yanks got their last run in the ninth. With one out Lewis singled to deep short and Pipp sent him to third with a double to centre. Pratt grounded to Shanks, who paid no attention to Lewis, throwing Pratt out at first base.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Judge,1b	4	1	1	7	0
Fewster,ss	3	0	1	2	4	Foster,3b	3	1	2	0	1
Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Menosky,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Ruel,c	4	1	2	2	0	Rice,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	11	1	Murphy,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	0	2	5	Shanks,2b	4	1	1	3	2
Bodie,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Agnew,c	3	0	0	8	1
Hannah,c	1	0	0	2	2	McBride,ss	3	0	1	3	1
aLamar	1	0	0	0	0	Johnson,p	3	1	1	0	1
Ruel,c	1	0	1	1	1						

PORES BREAKS TWO LONG-STANDING AMERICAN RECORDS

AMERICAN RECORDS ARE SET BY PORES

Champion Clips Nearly Two Minutes from Long-Standing Mark for Fifteen Miles.

BEATS HOUR'S RUN FIGURES

Exceeds Performance of Thomas in 1889 by Over 300 Yards—Lichtman Wins Pentathlon.

Charlie Pores, the sturdy little Millrose A. A. distance runner, performed the most notable feat of his career thus far yesterday afternoon at Macombs Dam Park, when in an especially arranged race he created two new American records, and slashed the recorded time for three other distances which are not recognized as eligible for record standards by the Amateur Athletic Union.

The little national five and ten mile running champion erased the fifteen-mile mark which has been on the A. A. U. books credited to Jim Crowley since 1909, when the Irish distance runner covered the distance in 1 hour 25 minutes 15 seconds. Pores bettered these figures by 1 minute 50 4-5 seconds yesterday, running fifteen miles on the uptown quarter-lap track in 1 hour 23 minutes 24 1-5 seconds.

In racing to his fifteen-mile record Pores eclipsed the American mark for one hour. This record was made by S. Thomas back in 1880, when the latter covered 10 miles 1,182 1-3 yards on the second of the clock. Pores's nimble legs carried him over 10 miles 1,492 yards in one hour's steady running, exceeding Thomas's performance by 309 2-3 yards.

Three Unofficial Records.

The marks for which Pores will not receive official sanction were those for twelve, thirteen, and fourteen miles. The Millrose A. A. star was clocked in 1:00:30 3-5 for twelve miles, 20 seconds faster than the time made by Crowley nearly ten years ago, and which has since been unofficially regarded as a record. For thirteen miles Pores's time was 1:12:07, 42 3-5 seconds faster than Crowley's unofficial mark, and for fourteen miles the watches in the hands of the timers showed 1:17:52, better by 1:04 2-5 than the time made by Crowley for the distance.

These times will not be accepted as records because the distances are not standardized by the Amateur Athletic Union. The marks will, however, be chronicled under American Noteworthy Performances, as the official resting place for unrecognized distance records is labeled.

A crowd of about 5,000 witnessed Pores's performance. Spectators jammed the little wooden grandstand recently constructed and stood several rows deep about the quarter-mile track on which the Millrose A. A. star was making the greatest effort of his career. Central Bridge, overlooking the track, also held its crowd of interested spectators, hundreds lining the railing to watch Pores, as he sped around the track.

Five rival distance runners opposed Pores when the gun held by John J. McHugh barked the start of the grind. John Scott, a Philadelphia entry, was the only starter to retire. He quit after covering seven miles. The others in the field were Villar Kyronen and Nick Giannakopulos, clubmates of Pores; Frank Titterton, the young Bronx runner, and George Kirkwood of the Paulist A. C.

Makes Pace Almost All the Way.

For the first mile Pores showed the way to his rivals, finishing the fourth lap in 5 11 with Nick Giannakopulos, the sturdy Greek runner, in second place and Kyronen third. The Greek distance man moved to the head of the field for the second mile, which was turned in in 10:44, Pores in second position and Kyronen third. At two and three-quarter miles Pores jumped to the van again and he never relinquished the leading position thereafter.

Pores lapped Kyronen at seven and one-half miles and lapped Nick the Greek at the eighth mile. At the tenth mile Kyronen passed Giannekopulos. At the thirteenth mile the little bronze-thatched Pores again lapped the lumbering Greek and thereafter Pores went off like the wind, with Kyronen increasing his stride as the finish neared in an effort to overtake his flying clubmate. Pores finished with an advantage of three-eighths of a mile on Kyronen.

Pores's intermediate times after the second mile were: Third, 16:18 2-5; fourth, 21:50 2-5; fifth, 27:26 1-5; sixth, 33:57 3-5; seventh, 38:31 3-5; eighth, 44:07 3-5; ninth, 49:33 2-5; tenth, 55:12 1-5; eleventh, 1:00:52 3-5; twelfth, 1:06:30 2-5; thirteenth, 1:12:07; fourteenth, 1:17:52; fifteenth, 1:23:24 1-5.

In addition to the fifteen-mile record run, the Metropolitan A. A. U. pentathlon championship was promoted, both events being conducted under the auspices of the Pastime A. C. Barney Lichtman won the pentathlon title with a total of 10 points. Jack Fritts, New York A. C., was second with 11 points, and Dan Shea, New York A. C., a former Dartmouth athlete, was third with 14 tallies.

The summaries:

Fifteen-Mile Run.—Won by Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; 1:23 24 1-5; Villar Kyronen, Millrose A. A., 1:28.57 2-5, second; Nick Giannakopulos, Millrose A. A., 1:31.32 3-5, third; Frank Titterton, unattached, fourth; George Kirkwood, Paulist A. C., fifth.

PENTATHLON CHAMPIONSHIP.

Competitors—Dan Shea, Pastime A. C.; Jack Fritts, New York A. C.; Bernard Lichtman, Pastime A. C.; Dan Shea, New York A. C.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Shea, Pastime A. C., with 19 feet 11 inches; Lichtman, 19 feet 11½ inches, second; Fritts, 18 feet 10 inches, third; Shea, New York A. C., 18 feet 6 inches, fourth.

Running the 220-Yard Dash.—Won by Fritts, with 30 feet 2 inches; Lichtman, 127 feet, second; Shea, New York A. C., 124 feet 5 inches, third; Shea, New York A. C., 118 feet 7 inches, fourth.

Shot Put.—Won by Shea, New York A. C., second; Lichtman, Pastime A. C., third; Fritts, fourth. Time—0:24 3-5.

Running the Hurdles.—Won by Lichtman, with 30 feet 10 inches; Shea, New York A. C., 30 feet 7 inches, second; Fritts, 30 feet 7 inches, third; Shea, Pastime A. C., fourth.

One-Mile Relay Run.—Won by Fritts; Lichtman, second; Shea, New York A. C., third. Time—3:31 3-5.

Point score—Lichtman, 10 points; Fritts, 11; Shea, New York, A. C., 14.

BAKER TO MEET SELLERS.

Well-Known Runners to Clash at 1,000 Yards in Meet June 15.

Hilmer Baker and Jack Sellers will match strides in a 1,000-yard handicap race on June 15, to be one of the main events at an athletic meet under the auspices of the employes of the Robins Dry Dock and Repair Co., to be held at Todd Field, Erie Basin, Brooklyn. Baker has declined invitations to race this Summer in England, Scotland and Sweden.

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. RACES

Regatta to be Held Next Saturday, with Many Classes.

The annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club will be sailed next Saturday. Rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will govern. The classes will be as follows: Class P sloops, New York Yacht Club 30-foot one design class, Sonder class, Class 2 sloops, Larchmont one-design inter-club class, Bayside Yacht Club 30-foot class, Star class, and several smaller classes.

MOHAWK A. C. WINS EASILY.

Takes Track Meet of Bronx Athletic League with 44 Points.

Athletes of the Mohawk A. C. romped away with the Bronx Athletic League handicap track and field meet, held yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park. The representatives of this organization gathered in a total of 44 points, easily leading the St. Anselm's A. C., whose athletes finished second with 18 tallies. The Ozanam A. A. was third with 8 markers.

J. Reicher and L. Reicher, brothers, were the leaders in the Mohawk A. C. success. Each athlete accounted for victories and scored point placements in other events in which they participated. In a program of seven events Mohawk A. C. athletes showed the way in five tests.

The summaries:

Running Broad Jump Handicap.—Won by J. Reicher, Mohawk A. C., (4 feet 6 inches,) with 23 feet 4 inches; H. Politzer, Mohawk A. C., (3 feet 6,) 21 feet 10 inches, second; H. Darby, St. Anselm's A. C., (4 feet 6 inches,) 21 feet 9½ inches, third; D. Politzer, Mohawk A. C., (scratch,) 21 feet 7 inches, fourth.

12-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by P. Courtois, Mohawk A. C., (12 feet,) with 50 feet 8 inches; J. Reicher, Mohawk A. C., (10 feet,) 50 feet 3¾ inches, second; L. Reicher, Mohawk A. C., (15 feet,) 47 feet 1 inch, third; W. Netter, Mohawk A. C., (12 feet,) 46 feet 2 inches, fourth.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by L. Reicher, Mohawk A. C., (2 inches,) with 5 feet 10 inches; R. Crowe, Bronx Church House, (6 inches,) 5 feet 10 inches, second; E. Benzinger, St. Anselm's A. C., (2 inches,) 5 feet 8 inches, third; H. K. Stermes, Pennant A. C., (2 inches,) 5 feet 6 inches, fourth.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Hill, Mohawk A. C., (20 yards;) W. Feisner, Bronx Church House, (50 yards,) second; L. Bennett, St. Anselm's A. C., (75 yards,) third; J. Carey, Mohawk A. C., (10 yards,) fourth. Time—2:04 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. Cohen, Mohawk A. C., (3 yards;) J. Brickman, Ozanam A. A., (4 yards,) second; W. Netter, Mohawk A. C., (3 yards,) third; H. Darby, St. Anselm's A. C., (3½ yards,) fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Klauss, St. Anselm's A. C., (225 yards;) C. Holl, Mohawk A. C., (150 yards,) second; T. Birch, St. Anselm's A. C., (225 yards,) third; F. Powers, Mohawk A. C., (125 yards,) fourth. Time—10:10.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Brickman, Ozanam A. A., (8 yards;) A. Levy, St. Anselm's A. C., (4 yards,) second; M. Reilly, Mohawk A. C., (scratch,) third; H. Darby, St. Anselm's A. C., (5 yards,) fourth. Time—0:33 2-5.

Point score—Mohawk A. C., 44 points; St. Anselm's A. C., 18; Ozanam A. A., 8.

AMHERST WINS N.C.A.A. TEST

Tops the List in Freshman Athletic Efficiency Competition.

Amherst College has won the freshman athletic efficiency test, conducted this year for the first time, and which will hereafter be an annual event. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, under the leadership of Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, President, conducts this event. Amherst will get a loving cup, to be held for one year.

Amherst scored 10.75 points. The next eight institutions ranked as follows: Oberlin, 9.98; Wesleyan, 9.67; Wooster, (Ohio,) 9.65; Case School, (Cleveland,) 9.64; Hamilton, 9.30; Oregon State Agricultural, 8.90; Williams, 7.53; Vanderbilt, 7.28.

The possible number of points was twelve. The contest required that 80 per cent. of the freshman class compete and the average of the entire 80 be counted.

The events and scoring used were those adopted by the National Collegiate Association as follows, spiked shoes being barred:

100-Yard Dash.—0:13, 1 point; 0:12 2-5, 2 points; 0:11 3-5, 3 points.

Running High Jump.—3 feet 6 inches, 1 point; 3 feet 11 inches, 2 points; 4 feet 3 inches, 3 points.

Running Broad Jump.—12 feet, 1 point; 13 feet 4 inches, 2 points; 14 feet 4 inches, 3 points.

Bar Vault—4 feet, 1 point; 4 feet 6 inches, 2 points; 4 feet 9 inches, 3 points.

The committee of the N. C. A. A. is in favor of the training of physical education teachers for colleges and high schools. A resolution adopted by the committee was as follows:

"The National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its executive committee, recognizing the accelerated interest in physical education in the legislatures, due to the rejection for military service of one-third of the drafted men and the marked leadership of the physically efficient men in the army, and realizing that an educated teaching force is a fundamental requirement of a practical physical education program, and that the American Physical Education Association is the national organization for promoting teacher training for physical education, requests that the American Physical Education Association put on at this time an extra campaign for the securing and training of teachers."

RANI VICTOR BY SECONDS.

Mallory's Racing Craft Leads Arrows at Indian Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 1.—In the race of Arrow class yachts, held off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club this morning, the Rani, owned by Clifford D. Mallory, which was the second to cross the line Friday and Saturday, a few seconds behind Richard M. Monk's Windward, was the winner by eighteen seconds.

The collision between the two yachts, Hiuhiuhee, owned by A. W. Lyon, and H. A. Sturgess's June Bug, of the Indian Harbor one-design class, resulted in a dispute as to which was the winner. The matter will be decided later. The Hiuhiuhee was in the lead at the time.

The summary:

Start, 11:10 A. M.

	H. M. S.
Rani, Clifford D. Mallory	12:13:36
Windward II., Richard Monks	12:23:33
Hawk, Ralph H. Slaven	12:24:33
Bubble, Robinson Leach	12:24:35
Snapper, Francis C. Page	12:34:18

MOVIES TO COACH OARSMEN

Were Used on the Seine at Paris, to Interest of the French.

American methods, introduced on the Seine at Paris, of coaching a rowing crew by use of moving pictures have been the subject of lively discussion among French athletes.

At the outset of their period of training for the International Rowing Regatta, promoted by the Rowing Club de France, the candidates for the American crew were directed along their course on the Seine by Coach Wiman, shouting through a megaphone protruding from the side of an ordinary flivver, which cougned madly along the river banks and occasionally dashed through three feet of water.

At the same time the coach had another ear busy, in which a squad of movie men were recording each stroke of the candidates. Lieutenant Wiman, coach, had the idea that the best way to correct an oarsman's mistakes would be to allow him to see himself in action, and the experiment proved highly valuable.

The A. E. F. crew were trained to use a stroke which can be described as a composite of the best known American university systems. Army and Y. M. C. A. athletic advisers aided in the process of developing a stroke made up of the best in the systems characteristic of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, California, and Washington. Its main features are the longest possible reach forward and a hard catch, accompanied by a heavy leg drive. This stroke accommodates itself admirably to the work of driving forward the eight-oared barge used in place of the ordinary shell in the recent rowing events at Paris.

Representatives of America in the rowing regatta included Sergeant Collis J. Doe, Yale; Royal Bird, Cornell; Lieutenand Howard McHenry, Yale; Captain J. Brinkerhoff, Cornell; Lieutenant J. A. Jefferies, Harvard; Captain Royal Pullen, Washington; Captain Harry Cabot, Harvard; Lieutenant H. S. Brooks, Cornell, and Lieutenant Guy Gale, California.

WILLARD REACHES SCENE OF BIG BOUT

Champion Pugilist Expected to Begin Training Today for Battle with Dempsey.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 1.—Wearied by his long, hot journey from California, Jess Willard, the world's heavyweight champion, arrived here late tonight to finish training for his championship contest with Jack Dempsey, to be decided in the Bayview Park Arena July 4.

The champion came from his home in Lawrence, Kan., where he spent Saturday with his wife and their five children. Willard and his party made a brief stop in Chicago this afternoon, leaving there for Toledo at 3 o'clock. After greeting Tex Rickard, promoter of the contest, and other friends, Willard hurried to a hotel for a refreshing sleep. He probably will be established in his living quarters within a day or two.

Tomorrow Willard intends to inspect the Casino, a clubhouse on the shores of Maumee Bay, where he will do his training, and is likely to loosen up his muscles a bit, although it is possible that he will defer doing any work until Tuesday.

Today was scorching hot, but the heat did not prevent a capacity crowd from jamming Dempsey's canvas-enclosed arena. After driving his punching bag from its moorings, and tugging at the weights, Dempsey boxed four bristling rounds. Jack Lavin, a Cleveland light heavyweight, and Soldier Santon of New York left the ring with their knees sagging from the punching the challenger handed them. Each boxed a round.

The Jamaica Kid, a 165-pound negro from New York, gave Dempsey the most spirited workout. He is a skillful boxer and a hard hitter, and revelled in exchanging punches with the challenger. Terry Keller faced Dempsey in the final round of the workout.

YALE EIGHT IS SETTLED.

Present 'Varsity, Lately the Second Crew, Will Meet Harvard.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 1.—Dr. Mather Abbott, the Yale crew coach, corralled his 'Varsity and freshman squads tonight for their first meal in their training camp on the Thames. An important announcement was made by the Yale rowing director immediately upon his arrival here. He said that the order in the 'Varsity eight is settled. He looks for no more changes during the season. Barring accident none will be made.

Smilingly, the Eli coach, who is the keenest of disciplinarians, told how he had stimulated enthusiasm in a lagging crew by placing it on a second eight basis and making it work its way back to favor and to form and speed.

"After the race with Princeton," he said, "we were face to face with the need for improvements. Yale's margin of victory in that race was not sufficient to encourage us for the best results in the race with Harvard, and a series of races between the two eights was started and the former 'Varsity crew was regarded as the second crew. The results have been excellent, and today I consider the crew as capable of giving an excellent account of itself."

The makeup of the eight which will, barring accidents, race Harvard in the four-mile event on the Thames is: Stroke, Peters; No. 7, Driscoll; No. 6, Payson; No. 5, Captain Mead; No. 4, Schieffelin; No. 3, Adams; No. 2, Hord; bow, Allen; coxswain, Carson.

AMERICAN CREWS TRAINING.

Army Eights Practicing Hard on the Seine for Henley.

PARIS, Thursday, May 29, (Associated Press.)—The American Army crews are training hard for the Henley race, practicing both morning and afternoon. The personnel of the first eight is as follows:

Stroke, Douglas Kingsland, Cornell; No. 7, Charles D. Wiman, Yale; No. 6, Sherman L. Rogers, Yale; No. 5, J. Amory Jefferies, Harvard; No. 4, Paul Withington, Harvard; No. 3, Louis Penny, California; No. 2, Royal Pullen, Washington; bow, Colles J. Coe, Yale; coxswain, Guy Gale, California.

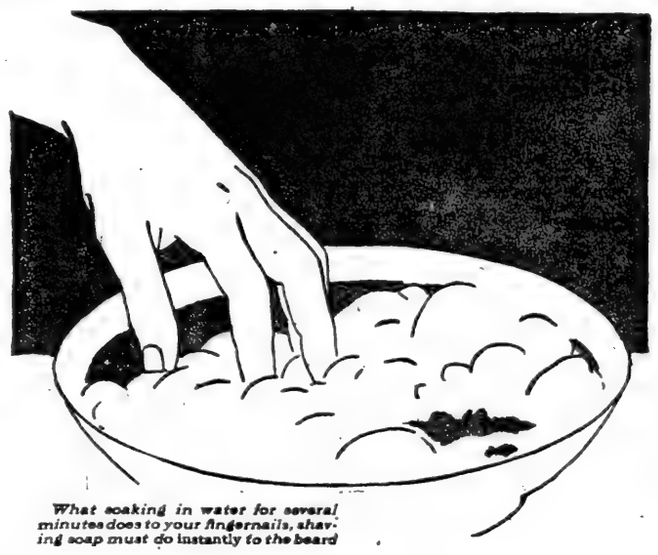
MARKSMEN OF NINE ARMIES TO SHOOT

Rifle and Pistol Competitions in France to Bring Together Crack Military Shots.

LE MANS, France, Thursday, May 29, (Associated Press.)—Nine armies have entered rifle and pistol teams and the full complement of individual competitors for the interallied small arms marksmanship match, which will open on the celebrated D'Avours range on June 23, it was announced today by Colonel Alexander J. McNab, U. S. A., who is making the arrangements. The entries are France, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Rumania, Portugal, and the United States. Another entry from the British Empire is possible, that of South Africa, and the indications are that the Italian and Greek armies likewise will compete.

The match falls into two categories, the team and the individual competitions. Each nation will be represented by two teams, a rifle team of twelve men and a pistol team of ten. There will be fifty individual competitors from each nation, twenty-five in the rifle and the same number in the pistol matches. The same marksmen may participate in both the team and the individual events. There is no limit on the number of alternates that a nation may bring to the match, but once a marksman starts a record score he must continue it unless physically incapacitated.

Undoubtedly one of the commanding features of the contests will be the rivalry between the American marksmen and those of the British Empire. As for the French, the Americans have never met them in an army competition, and while the French Army has never given the attention to individual training in marksmanship that the Americans have, the French service is not without its celebrated shots, who will be in evidence. The same may be said of the Belgians.



What soaking in water for several minutes does to your fingernails, shaving soap must do instantly to the beard

The most common reason why men cut themselves when they shave

SOME men cut themselves almost every time they shave.



Carelessness, you say. Yet you can, doubtless, remember many times when you have cut yourself in spite of the utmost care.

Neither does the trouble lie with the razor. The sharper the razor, the smoother the shave it will give you.

The fault is elsewhere. Your beard has not been properly softened. Your razor pulls, slips and you cut yourself before you know it.

What your shaving soap must do

The hair of the beard is composed of *keratin*, the same tough substance that gives hardness and sharpness to the nails.

Tiny oil glands supply each hair with a thin coating of oil. This oil film tends to repel moisture.

To make it possible to shave these hairs efficiently and without danger of cutting yourself, the oil film must be dissolved so that the lather can penetrate to the *keratin* to soften it.

The manicurist softens the *keratin* of the nails by soaking them for many minutes in warm water. Your shaving soap must accomplish the same result with the *keratin* of the beard almost instantly.

The right kind of a shave

If you cut yourself frequently, or if shaving is an uncomfortable, time-taking process, use the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick for tomorrow morning's shave. The creamy, thick-textured Woodbury lather dissolves the oil film almost instantly, and works quickly to soften the *keratin*. It will surprise you how quickly your beard is made ready for the razor.

From the first minute that the brush is applied you will experience a pleasurable sensation of lather comfort that you have never before enjoyed.

The after-effect on the skin will be a welcome surprise, for the face is left smooth and refreshed.

After your first purchase, it is entirely unnecessary to buy a container with each new stick. For that reason you will find that every druggist is ready to supply you with both the stick in the metal container at 35 cents and re-fills at 25 cents. The Andrew Jergens Company, New York, Cincinnati and Perth, Ontario.



The new Woodbury's Shaving Stick

The same cool green color as Woodbury's Facial Soap

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There are the wonderful New England seaside resorts from the Connecticut shore to Maine—Watch Hill, Narragansett Bay, Newport, Buzzard's Bay, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, Cape Cod, the North Shore, Old Orchard, Casco Bay, Rockland, Mt. Desert and a hundred other interesting beaches for everybody. Or the Berkshires and the White and Green Mountains for the golfer and automobilist. Or the lakes and woods of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont for the sportsman.

Titles of Booklets

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New England Shores South of Boston

New England Lakes and Mountains

Make your vacation pilgrimage to the world-famous places of historic and romantic interest—Plymouth Rock, Bunker Hill, Concord, Lexington—spots, with many others, dear to the hearts of every American from childhood—dearer today because of the inspiration they have been in our fight for Universal Freedom.

The United States Railroad Administration invites you to travel and offers Summer Excursion fares. For further information and descriptive booklet containing list of hotels, call at Consolidated Ticket Offices—64 Broadway, 57 Chambers St., 31 West 32nd St., 114 West 42nd St., New York; 336 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or write the nearest Travel Bureau, stating booklets desired.

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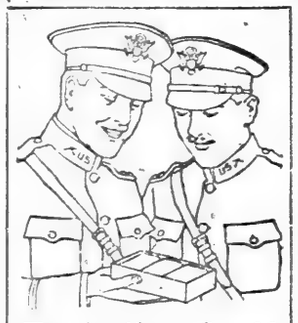
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Be sure and try Cuticura Talcum, an antiseptic, cooling dusting powder of fascinating fragrance. 25 cents of all dealers.

The True Story of the Kaiser's Abdication.
[illegible] of the Kaiser's at least [illegible] before unheard-of scenes [illegible] Revolution started are features of the June issue of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE. 40 other big features, including the drift of the International Charter of Labor. Published by The New York Times Co. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

AMERICA TO PICTURE LEADERS IN THE WAR

National Art Committee Is Formed and Artists Are Selected for Work Abroad.

HOPE TO ENLIST SARGENT

Painting of the Peace Conference and of Individuals Eventually to Form Collection in Washington.

The formation of the National Art Committee, to arrange for the painting by American artists of portraits of military, civil and religious leaders in the war, was announced last night by Herbert Pratt, Secretary and Treasurer of the organization, of which Henry White of the American Peace Mission, is Honorary Chairman.

The American mission has indorsed the project, and the portraits, together with a group painting of the peace conference, are to be exhibited in several leading cities, according to the announcement. Later they will be placed in the care of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, to be hung eventually in the new national portrait gallery if the building, for which an appropriation of $1,000,000 is now before Congress, is authorized.

The committee is endeavoring, according to Mr. Pratt, to induce John S. Sargent to paint one or more portraits for the collection, while commissions have been accepted by Cecelia Beaux, Jean McClane, Joseph de Camp, John C. Johansen, Edmund C. Tarbel, Douglas Volk, Irving R. Wiles and Charles Hopkinson.

Mr. De Camp is now in France at work on a painting of the peace conference. Mr. Johansen has had several sittings by Marshal Joffre, Mr. Volk has gone to Brussels to paint King Albert's portrait, and Miss Beaux will leave Paris for Malines next Tuesday to undertake a portrait of Cardinal Mercier. Mr. Pratt was advised by cable yesterday by Chairman White that Messrs. Tarbell and Hopkinson are on the way to Europe.

Some of the Portraits Proposed.

Portraits proposed for the collection, according to Mr. Pratt's statement, include those of President Wilson, General Pershing, Admiral Sims, Premier Lloyd George, Field Marshal Haig, Admiral Beatty, Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre, King Albert, and Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, General Leman, defender of Liege; Premier Hughes of Australia, Premier Borden of Canada, General Sir Arthur Currie, commander in chief of the Canadian Expeditionary Corps; Premier Orlando and General Diaz of Italy, Premier Venizelos of Greece, King Peter and Premier Pachitch of Serbia, Queen Marie and Premier Bratiano of Rumania, and a Japanese statesman yet to be named.

Associated with Mr. White and Mr. Pratt on the main committee are J. P. Morgan, Henry Frick, Robert W. de Forest, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman of New York, Mrs. W. H. Crocker of San Francisco, Guy Lowell of Boston, Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, Arthur Meeker of Chicago, F. B. Walker of Minneapolis, and Charles T. Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution. It was hoped, Mr. Pratt said, that Charles P. Taft, President of the Art Museum of Cincinnati, also would join the movement. It is planned to form sub-committees in the larger cities, each to raise a fund to finance the painting of a group of three portraits. The entire project, it is estimated, will entail expenditure of $200,000 to $250,000

Peace Mission to Help.

Seeking Government support, as well as financial backing, which he asserted was necessary to induce American and allied war notables to sit for portraits, Mr. Pratt said that the American Peace Mission, through Mr. White, had volunteered its aid, and that J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and other well-known citizens had agreed to contribute.

In a cable dispatch Mr. White said:

"It is the opinion of the American Mission that this work should be undertaken by the National Art Committee, not by the Government. The mission, however, will be pleased to lend its aid to painters selected by the committee."

Mr. Pratt interpreted this message to mean that President Wilson, General Bliss, Secretary Lansing and Colonel House, as well as Mr. White, were ready to assist the committee.

FLIP OF COIN ENDS STRIKE.

Lucky Toss Gives Workmen Rise of 15 Cents a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, June 1.—Union sheet metal workers, who have been on strike in Newburg and vicinity for four weeks, will return to work tomorrow as a result of settling a wage deadlock by the flip of a coin.

Members of the union announced today that good sportsmanship agreed upon by both employers and employes, after J. J. Downey, agent of the State Department of Labor, brought them together, settled the controversy. The strikers insisted upon $5.40 and the bosses on $5.25 per day. Finally they grew tired of debating and arguing the point and agreed to toss a coin. The strikers won the toss, and the hundred journeymen will be back at their work at the higher wage immediately.

NEW DATE FOR MILLENNIUM.

Russellites Now See It Coming on Earth in 1925.

"If Moses was to descend upon the earth today he could very probably solve most of the distressing problems of the day, but I have not the slightest doubt but that Moses would be clapped into jail, just as we were," said Alexander Hugh MacMillan, at the closing session of the convention of the International Bible Students' Association, yesterday afternoon in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The speaker said he wanted to warn all the sinners to prepare for the millennium, which is to arrive in 1925.

"Moses and Abraham will be here then," he declared, "and we shall be associated with the holy ancients when the Kingdom of God is upon the earth. These ancients will help to restore man to a proper civilized condition.

MUSIC NOTES.

Columbia University will tonight hold the first of its campus concerts by E. F. Goldman's Military Band, to which admission is free on written application.

The Institute of Musical Art, of which Frank Damrosch is Director, will hold its annual commencement concert this evening at 8:15 o'clock in Aeolian Hall.

A first audition for the Lewisohn Stadium concerts will be held in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday, from 12 to 2 o'clock. The singers may have an accompanist provided by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Guiomar Novaes, Fritz Kreisler, Serge Rachmaninoff, Jacques Thibaud, and Harold Bauer will be soloists for the New Symphony Orchestra's subscription season under Artur Bodanzky.

Charles M. Schwab has accepted the presidency of the newly organized Music Service League of America, with offices at 103 Park Avenue. The Vice Presidents are Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. C. H. Tilson, Mrs. Robert A. Franks, and Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin.

TAFT UPHOLDS JEWS' RIGHTS

Deplores Mistreatment in Poland, and Speaks for Homeland.

The Zionist Organization of America, 55 Fifth Avenue, gave out a statement yesterday in which ex-President Taft was quoted in regard to Poland and the Jews' share in the Peace Treaty, as saying:

"We are not sufficiently informed concerning the pogroms in Poland, but the little information which we have is enough to arouse every honest man. I can assure you that I have talked concerning them and written about them. I even have a letter from Paderewski's secretary in Washington, filled with protest and reproach.

"Persecution of the Jews is a serious crime of the nations. You undoubtedly know that when I was in the White House I broke off diplomatic relations with Russia because of its brutal treatment of the Jews. To be perfectly frank, I was at the outset opposed to that course because I feared that Russia would avenge itself by further outrages against the Jews. Later, however, I was glad we had broken off diplomatic relations, and as I contemplate now what has happened to Russia, I regard it as a punishment by Providence for its treatment of the Jewish people.

"I deplore the fact that because of the Japanese attitude at the Peace Conference there was no paragraph included in the Peace Treaty guaranteeing Jewish national rights in certain lands. But if you will study carefully the peace treaty you will see that the question has been left to the League of Nations. As far as I know Jewish rights will be secured, but great caution will have to be exercised concerning Poland and Roumania. Roumania has, in a shameful and dishonorable way, violated the treaty of 1874. In that document was included an express proviso that all citizens of Roumania have equal civil, political, and religious rights. Roumania did a very simple thing: it declared that the Jews, many of whom have lived in the land for centuries, are not citizens. We must now be on our guard that such devices shall be impossible in the future. I cabled to President Wilson about this only a few days ago."

200,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Policewomen, on Duty for the First Time, Find Little to Do.

Coney Island, favored with almost ideal weather, yesterday entertained a crowd of 200,000 persons, including a remarkably large number of uniformed men, many of them soldiers from a Western division now at Camps Mills and Merritt, awaiting transportation home. A large force of Provost Guards was on the beaches, but had little to do.

Yesterday for the first time the women police were on duty. Their task was to keep an eye open for flirtations, but they, too, had an easy time of it. Policemen, under Captain Byron R. Sackett, were detailed to keep bathers from wandering through Sea Side Park.

Crowds about the Municipal Baths at the foot of Fifth Street witnessed a quick rescue toward evening when five of a party of fifteen on the auxiliary sloop of Magnus Anderson, 4 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, tried to journey from sloop to shore in a canoe. The canoe began to take in water when fifty yards off the beach and one of the members, jumping overboard, upset it. Lifeguards brought the canoeists ashore. Mrs. Anderson, wife of the owner, required attention before she revived.

BRITISH SAILORS FINED.

Saved from Mob After Declaring Their Prowess Near Ninth Avenue.

Four British sailors, Sidney Mealy, aged 26, George Potter, 29, Thomas Smith, 29, and Cecil Andrews, 20 were found guilty of disorderly conduct yesterday in Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate Charles E. Simms and fined $10 each.

"They were in West Thirty-eighth Street, near Ninth Avenue, at 11 o'clock Saturday night, shouting that British sailors could whip Americans every time, and that Britain rules the world," said Patrolman James H. Parker. "They had been drinking and what they said started a small riot. When Patrolman Linker and I arrived all but Smith were down. But for our arrival they probably would have been killed. The assailants ran away."

The sailors pleaded guilty and admitted their mistake. They also admitted that Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue was an ill-chosen locality in which to voice the opinion of British invincibility.

QUEEN HONORS MRS. PAGE.

Wife of American Ambassador to Italy Makes Farewell Visit.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 31.—Mrs. Page, wife of the American Ambassador, leaving Rome on Saturday for England, eventually to sail for America, paid the Queen a farewell visit. The Queen, who was most cordial, showed true and sincere friendship and the greatest appreciation for the work accomplished, both by the Ambassador and Mrs. Page, while they were in Italy, to bring about closer and more intimate relations between the two countries.

The Queen presented to Mrs. Page signed photographs of the royal children, and also a miniature of herself with her autograph dedication. She asked Mrs. Page for her photograph, which was most unusual.

PERSIAN RUGS BRING $66,300

Pair Owned by Marchioness of Graham Bought by Duveens.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—A pair of Persian silk rugs, each thirteen feet by five feet, belonging to the Marchioness of Graham, excited keen bidding yesterday at Christie's. The opening bid was 1,000 guineas, and at 13,000 guineas the rugs were knocked down to the Messrs. Duveen.

A suite of Chippendale mahogany furniture, belonging to the Earl of Lovelace, sold for 4,000 guineas. Two oblong panels of Gobelin tapestry realized 2,800 guineas. For a suite of Empire furniture owned by the Earl of Camperdown 1,000 guineas were paid.

THE SCREEN

In an introductory subtitle, D. W. Griffith says that everything in his "True Heart Susie," at the Strand this week, has happened in real life. He might have said that the photoplay holds a mirror up to life, for in it is reflected what has happened, not once, but thousands and thousands of times, is still happening and will happen always.

By itself, however, this is not praise of "True Heart Susie," for a photoplay may be a "true story" and still be valueless. Many "true stories" are uninteresting, and many times literally real life as pictured on the screen does not seem real, and, of course, it is the seeming, rather than the being, that is important. It must be asked, therefore, whether the photoplay which has taken its story from life has selected something in life that is worth setting apart by itself, and, having selected something worth while, whether it has made its subject seem real on the screen.

Were the originals of its characters human beings deserving life in moving pictures, and do they live as pictured? These are the questions to be asked and, for "True Heart Susie," they are answered in the affirmative. This is the important fact about the photoplay. Once more, D. W. Griffith, ably assisted by Lillian Gish, Robert Harron, and Clarine Seymour, G. W. Gitzer as photographer, and others, has brought meaningful humanity to the screen, more nearly pure, less mixed with artificiality, than it has ever been in a motion picture play, except in other works of Mr. Griffith, with the best of which, considering its pretensions, it holds its own.

The story is simple. Susie is a country girl and William is a country boy. The girl loves the boy and will sacrifice anything to give him happiness and an opportunity to realize his ambitions. She makes sacrifices unknown to him and he rises, while she remains just a plain country girl. She puts him beyond her reach, and within the reach of another who is chiefly interested in making a "desirable" marriage. He marries the other, never dreaming of the final sacrifice that Susie makes. The ending is "happy," but this is unimportant. It might just as well have been "unhappy." The importance of the photoplay is in the humanness of its characters.

Susie is not perfect. A little worldly wisdom, without sophistication, would have saved her much suffering. The boy is not heartless. It was natural that he should love the physically attractive Betty rather than the plain Susie. And Betty, although selfish and calculating, does not deliberately rob Susie, and throughout her life is never more than "a little unfaithful."

These human beings, with their virtues and shortcomings, making their mistakes and going wrong blindly, are the essence of "True Heart Susie," and the environment in which they move, the rural scenes and characters of the background, have been represented with such care and faithfulness that the photoplay as a whole is a unit, harmonious throughout.

Lillian Gish as Susie has created another character of exceptional quality; Robert Harron as William is, it sometimes seems, better than he has ever been before, and Clarine Seymour fulfills every bright promise she made in "The Girl Who Stayed at Home" in "Where the Screen Trees Grows," an Outing Chester picture, is also on the Strand program. And, of course, the Topical Review.

"The Man Who Turned White," with H. B. Warner in the leading rôle, began an indefinite run at the Broadway yesterday. It is a Wild West rather than a Wild West melodrama. The scene is the Desert of Sanara, and Warner begins in the part of a white man who has turned Arab and become the leader of a band of bandits. When he meets "the girl" his resolution to hate his kind forever is broken, of course, and he turns white, morally as well as physically. There is much plot and plotting, fighting and narrow escaping, before everything is finally all right. Many of the desert pictures in the photoplay and some of the town scenes are unusually well done, and in his double rôle Mr. Warner has the grace and dramatic presence, sometimes too self-consciously, for which he is known. Barbara Castleton meets the requirements of her part as leading woman.

In addition to the Broadway Topical Review, a Hugo scenic, "The Sunset Trail," adds to the entertaining capacity of the program.

Tom Moore's genial countenance and expressive pantomime do more than anything else to make "One of the Finest," at the Rialto, enjoyable. The story is about the rather startling adventures of a policeman—there may be some precedent for them in California—but one is not too particular about what happens as long as it is happening to Mr. Moore. He is not only a pleasing person to have on the screen, but keeps his story from taking itself seriously, and thereby saves it from serious examination. A patrolman loves a millionaire's daughter, and finally marries her despite two villains, all sorts of interfering complications, and disregarded conventions. But then there are not many patrolmen like Tom Moore.

"Men I Have Met," one of the most entertaining Bruce scenics yet shown, is also on the Rialto program. Its motto is, "If thou wouldst know thy own brother, take him camping," and it shows many of the beautiful and picturesque places he might be taken to.

"The Red Lantern," with Mme. Nazimova, and the accompanying Chinese program presented at the Rivoli in the week of May 4, is there for a return engagement this week.

Throngs Visit Roosevelt's Grave.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 1.—Nearly 3,000 persons visited the grave of Theodore Roosevelt at Youngs's Cemetery today, among them a score of army officers and nurses from Camp Upton, who made the trip in a dozen automobiles. They brought wild flowers and strewed these about the grave of the former President of the United States. The stars and stripes now float over the cemetery daily from the top of a flagpole within a few yards of the Roosevelt plot. The flag was flown first during the Centennial, in 1876.

CHURCH HOLDS JUBILEE.

St. Jerome's Observes a Double Celebration.

St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, at 138th Street and Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, observed a double celebration yesterday. A golden jubilee celebration was held in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the church, and the fortieth anniversary of the ordination of its rector, the Rev. George T. Donlin.

A golden jubilee mass was celebrated by Father Donlin at 11 o'clock, the sermon being delivered by Mgr. Joseph R. Mooney. Father Donlin has been in his present post for sixteen years, and in the past thirteen years has cleared the church and church properties of a debt of $170,000.

There are 16,000 parishioners living in the immediate neighborhood. In the afternoon a parade was held in which all societies of the church participated, including the Auxiliary of the Red Cross and members of Century Chapter, Knights of Columbus. The music was furnished by the Clason Point Military Academy Band. Father Donlin held a benediction service in the evening, at which the sermon was delivered by Mgr. Lavelle.

A special military mass will be held at 9 o'clock this morning for former members of the parish who were killed in battle in France. This evening a meeting will be held at Ebling's Casino, 166th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, at which a purse will be presented to Father Donlin.

Monument for Fallen Soldiers.

Ground for a monument to the twenty-three soldiers from the Albany Heights district who lost their lives in France was broken in Bedford Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. William H. Good acted as Chairman, and as he read the names of the boys a member of each family placed a flag on the plot and laid a white flower on a mound in the centre. There was music by the naval band from Bay Ridge. The Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald of St. Gregory's Church and the Rev. George R. Andrews of St. Paul's Church took part in the services.

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HAMPDEN in HAMLET
THIS WEEK—104th TO 112th TIMES

Nora Bayes Th., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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ELIZABETH BRICE in "TOOT SWEET"
Great Musical Comedy Cast, including MAY BOLEY and WILL MORRISSEY AND BROADWAY'S PRETTIEST GIRLS

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2
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LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
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"TUMBLE IN"
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SOME TIME With Ed. Wynn
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Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce
PLEASE GET MARRIED
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"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times.
WILLIAM GILLETTE | LAST 8 TIMES | DEAR BRUTUS

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Crop-Moving Needs and Foreign Loans Promise Large Demands on Credit Market.

Speculation for the rise of prices played a greater part in the market drama last week than in any similar period since the armistice went into effect. In cotton even more than in stocks, perhaps, was evidence supplied of efforts to discount later days of satisfactory business as well as current improvement in the manufacture and movement of goods. Also, news of the real estate field denoted an increasing turnover of trades in the leading cities, stimulated by the pressure of inadequate housing facilities in many sections of the country. The stock market made progress into new high grounds for the year, and among railroad, industrial and public utility bonds a buying movement occurred which eclipsed the volume of many recent weeks. It is now a month since bankers and brokers began to utter words of warning to overzealous traders—at least traders who were thought to be overzealous in their desire for profits—and in that month there has been recorded one of the busiest periods that the Stock Exchange ever experienced. No full business day brought a total of dealings in stocks of less than 1,000,000 shares, and in one session the 2,000,000-share point was almost reached. While conservative leaders of the market place were disposed to preach caution, the speculative pace gathered fresh strength. While the situation at Paris was approaching the most critical phase in respect to the peace treaty, the markets were acting as though the German acceptance of the prescribed terms was a foregone conclusion. To a greater degree than before, sentiment about the future of American industry and trade either brushed aside consideration of things uncertain and unfavorable or stepped quickly past them in its forward stride.

A recitation of factors working to support the speculative movement would merely comprise those which have been mentioned so often as to be familiar to all. The grain crop prospects, the export trade figures, the slowly expanding demand for steel and the recovery of the copper market, the quickened distribution of textiles, the depletion of materials stocks in various lines and the prospect of their replacement at higher prices, and the relative ease and adequate supply of money—these have been credited by market observers as the basic influences in the current advance of securities. The trend of prices has been so persistently upward, without even the offsetting item of an occasional reaction of substantial extent, that it would seem as though stock market participants were deliberately ignoring some of the possibly adverse developments which hover over the edge of the financial horizon. Taking the money supply as one, call loan rates fluctuated mostly between 4½ and 5 per cent., with an occasional stiffening to 6 per cent. after the bulk of a day's business had been completed. Inquiry among the large lenders disclosed abundant funds on hand, but it was pointed out that the ease of this market was the product, in large part, of offerings from interior banks which stand between seasons in respect to their local demand, particularly those located in the major agricultural regions. Grain stocks carried over from last year have been rapidly liquidated, loans used in carrying them have been paid off, and the released funds have proceeded to New York. In three weeks or so the new crop movement will begin in the Southwest, to swing northward with the sun's heat, and then, if the practice of other years is followed, the banks which are lenders on the New York call market will be under necessity of drawing their balances back home. The signs at present point toward an expanding use for bank credit in the East for the handling of a large amount of new corporate financing, which may reach its peak for the year during the time when crop moving and storage demands are the heaviest. And, over and above this, stands the tremendous financing entailed in the reconstruction of European industry and in the exportation of raw materials and other necessities which is expected to follow closely after the signing of the peace treaty. A vast speculation in securities and commodities could be carried on, the credit needs of Europe could be met, the financing of stimulated industry and commerce could be accomplished through more credit inflation, but the far-sighted bankers are opposing such a step. They are advising, on the contrary, that gradual efforts be made to deflate credit. Through the proceeds of the crops and enlarged trade, now promised for the Autumn, they hope for the liquidation of debt entailed in the Government war loan subscriptions, and before this is accomplished it would not be surprising if restrictions upon credit appeared in certain directions.

Cotton has risen something like 12 cents a pound since March 15, last week's rise being more than 3 cents gross in several options. In terms of bales the advance in a little more than two months has been between $55 and $60 on future contracts, which spells the result of speculation based on the belief that the acreage devoted to cotton this season would be much reduced, as well as the product of extensive forward buying by spinning interests at home and abroad. It is clear that what has been going on in this market will find reflection in our foreign commerce figures, unless the expansion of exports looked for after the peace treaty is completed is to disappoint calculations. In this connection there is room for study of both current foreign exchange quotations and the partly formed plans for lending money to Europe for the purchase of raw materials. Certainly, the extraordinary depreciation of French and Italian exchange of recent weeks is not conducive to growing purchases of cotton, among other much needed products, in this country. When late in March the price of July cotton contracts was less than 20 cents a pound, the franc was worth 17 cents in the New York market and the lire was worth 14 cents. Now July cotton is around 30 cents and the franc is down to 15 cents and the lira to 12 cents. These exchanges have a smaller purchasing power in terms of dollars than in March, and a tinge of irony is brought into the situation by a sharp advance in the cotton price. This is an illustration of a highly adverse problem which must be solved if the ability of European consumers to absorb our goods is to be enhanced. The solution lies, apparently, in the early completion of a broad program whereby American banking resources and the surplus incomes of the people will be made available for credits and loans to Europe.

Senator Owen proposes a giant foreign trade corporation, of whose $1,000,000,000 the Government shall subscribe $250,000,000. He would have the banks take a similar amount and the public provide the balance. The Senator's purpose, and he has the support of a number of exporters and manufacturers, is to stimulate outward shipments by helping the foreign buyer to finance his purchases. The project would be aided, he holds, if the Government lent its material support. To this Secretary of the Treasury Glass objects, principally to the Government's part, for he maintains that the sooner enterprise is freed of all Government direction and influence the quicker will be the broad recovery of the country's trade. This attitude by the head of the Treasury is more far-reaching and significant than in its application to the foreign trade organization. It would seem to supply encouragement to bankers who originally planned to undertake the distribution of foreign securities and afterward were thrown into some doubt of the freedom they would have if the Government sought to assist. On the other hand, the Secretary's position is hardly of a sort to lend hope to holders of the $50,000,000 Russian 6½ per cent. bonds, floated in this country early in the war period, that the Treasury might intervene to protect their investment in a way similar to the measures taken by the British Government to insure owners of Russian bonds in Britain against loss. The issue falls due June 19 and sufficient funds to meet it are not believed to be available.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 31, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total Sales	6,805,774	106,755,036
Same period a year ago..	3,430,201	61,882,336

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	86.96	84.81	86.96	69.73
Same period a year ago.	70.72	68.36	74.22	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,000	ADAMS EXPRESS	61½	50	51	— 7
7,600	Advance Rumely	33¾	32	32⅞	+ ⅜
1,700	Advance Rumely pf	70	69¾	70	+ ⅜
7,200	Ajax Rubber	92¾	89¾	*90¾	+ 2⅝
4,300	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅞	3½	3¾	— ⅛
5,000	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
77,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	46¾	42¾	44½	+ 2¾
1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	95¾	94	95⅝	+ 1⅝
8,000	Am. Agricul. Chem.	110¾	106⅞	109	— 1⅝
200	Am. Bank Note	46	42	46	+ 5
15,900	Am. Beet Sugar	83¾	81	83	+ 2⅜
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	96	93	95	+ ⅝
18,800	Am. Bosch Magneto	103¾	97	100	+ 3½
97,300	Am. Can	61	56⅜	59	+ 2⅝
800	Am. Can pf.	104	102⅝	103⅝	+ 1
18,200	Am. Car & Foundry	104¾	102⅞	104	+ 1½
100	Am. Car & Foundry pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ⅛
25,400	Am. Cotton Oil	59½	55¾	59	+ 3¼
5,300	Am. Drug. Syndicate	13¾	12¾	13	— ⅛
200	Am. Express	103	101	101	— 1½
47,100	Am. Hide & Leather	37⅝	33¼	37⅛	+ 3½
8,700	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	124⅝	121½	123⅝	+ 1⅜
11,900	Am. Ice	60⅝	53½	60⅜	+ 4⅝
4,800	Am. Ice pf.	73½	70⅝	73½	+ 2½
74,500	Am. International	94¾	91½	92¾	— ¾
12,300	Am. Linseed	66⅝	62⅜	64¾	+ 3½
1,400	Am. Linseed pf.	96¼	85	96	+ 1
63,100	Am. Locomotive	86⅛	83	85⅝	+ 2⅜
400	Am. Locomotive pf.	107¾	106¾	106¾	— ¾
4,200	Am. Malting	4	3¼	3½	
400	Am. Malting 1st pf. cfs. of dep. stfs.	57	55¾	57	— ⅜
62,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84	80⅞	*82	+ 3½
500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	107¾	106⅞	107	
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	93¾	93½	93⅞	+ ⅜
200	Am. Snuff	120¾	120¾	120¾	— 4¾
79,400	Am. Steel Foundries	39	37½	38½	+ 1½
9,200	Am. Sugar Refining	133½	130¾	133½	+ 1½
200	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	118	118	118	— 1
16,400	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	111¼	107¾	109¾	+ 2⅝
21,175	Am. Sumatra Tob. rights	5¼	3⅞	4⅞	+ 1
200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	94¼	94	94¼	+ ⅛
10,800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	108¾	106	107	+ ⅝
2,300	Am. Tobacco	212	207¾	210¾	— ⅝
700	Am. Tobacco pf., new	100¾	100	100	
40,300	Am. Woolen	97⅝	87⅜	97	+10⅝
800	Am. Woolen pf.	103	102	103	+ 1
6,700	Am. Writing Paper pf.	46½	44	45¾	+ 1½
11,600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	18⅝	16⅝	18	+ 1⅝
2,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	57	56	53⅝	+ 4½
68,900	Anaconda Copper	71⅞	69½	70⅝	+ 1⅛
200	Ann Arbor	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6,200	Assets Realization	3	1½	2¼	+ ⅝
23,250	Associated Dry Goods	53⅞	50	54⅞	+ 5⅝
300	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	79	79	79	
520	Associated D. G. 2d pf.	75¾	75	75¾	— ⅜
1,800	Associated Oil	91	89¼	91	+ 1
37,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104	100	102⅝	+ 2⅝
3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88½	87⅜	87½	— ⅝
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	— ⅛
1,800	Atlantic Coast Line	107	104	107	+ 2
8,200	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	167	163	163	— ⅝
300	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
144,800	BALDWIN LOCO.	104⅝	100¼	103⅜	+ 2⅝
300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106¾	106	106¾	+ 2⅛
12,633	Baltimore & Ohio	55¼	54	54½	
1,700	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	58½	58¼	58¾	+ 1½
6,400	Barrett Co.	136½	133½	135¾	— 2¼
300	Barrett Co. pf.	118	118	119	+ 4
2,900	Batopilas Mining	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
1,600	Bethlehem Steel	80¾	78¾	78¾	+ 1½
96,600	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	81¾	79	80⅝	+ 2⅝
100	Bethlehem Steel, 7% pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
900	Bethlehem Steel, 8% pf.	112½	112	112	— ⅝
34,900	Booth Fisheries	23¾	21½	21⅝	— 1½
225	Brooklyn Edison Elec.	100	100	100	+ 2
27,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	29¾	28¼	28¾	+ 2
4,700	Bklyn. Rap. Tr. of dep.	26½	25	25⅝	
800	Brooklyn Union Gas	92	90	92	+ 3
300	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
23	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	60	60	60	
100	Buffalo & Susquehanna.	75	75	75	
100	Burns Brothers	151½	151½	151½	+ 1⅝
600	Butterick Co.	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
31,700	Butte Copper & Zinc	14⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
21,100	Butte & Superior	27½	24⅝	27	+ 2⅝
66,300	CADDO CENT. O. & R.	54¼	48¼	51	+ 2½
28,300	California Packing	69	65⅞	*68	+ 3
7,100	Cal. Petroleum	32⅞	31½	32⅜	+ ⅝
1,500	Cal. Petroleum pf.	80	79½	79½	
2,000	Calumet & Arizona	65¼	64	65¼	+ ⅝
100	Canada Southern	48	48	48	+ 2
7,200	Canadian Pacific	166¾	163¾	*164¾	
300	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	100	99½	100	+ ⅜
1,000	Central Foundry	26	22	23	— 2½
3,900	Central Foundry pf.	51	48½	49¼	— ¾
84,100	Central Leather Co.	86¾	83¾	85¾	+ 2½
100	Central Leather Co. pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
1,000	Certain-Teed Products.	43	40¾	43	+ 2¼
100	Certain-Teed P. 1st pf.	90	90	90	
12,200	Cerro de Pasco Copper	45⅜	44⅛	44¾	— ⅜
8,500	Chandler Motor	191⅜	184½	191	+ 4½
12,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	68½	67⅛	67¾	— ⅛
200	Chi. & Alton pf.	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
3,100	Chi. & Eastern Illinois	7⅜	6½	7½	+ ⅝
4,800	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	11⅞	8	9¾	+ 2
3,000	Chi. Great Western	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
700	Chi. Great Western pf.	30	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅜
20,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	47¼	45¼	46¾	+ ⅝
10,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	73	71⅜	72	+ ⅛
5,300	Chi. & Northwestern	105	102¾	104¼	+ ¾
700	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	132½	131¾	132	
27,350	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	80¾	29¾	30⅝	+ ⅝
1,700	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	83½	82½	83	+ 1
1,700	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	71	70¼	70¾	— ¼
300	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	75	73¼	75	+ 2½
73,400	Chile Copper	26	24⅝	25¼	+ 1¼
16,000	Chino Copper	40⅝	39	40¾	+ 2
1,100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	48	47½	47½	+ ⅜
400	Clev., Cin., C. & St. L. pf	70	70	70	— 1⅜
300	Cluett, Peabody	74¼	73	73½	+ 1⅝
18,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46	42	44½	+ ⅝
200	Colorado Southern	20¾	20	20	— ⅝
700	Colorado South'n 1st pf.	59	58	58	+ 3
100	Colorado South'n 2d pf.	51½	51½	51½	+ 1½
12,600	Columbia Gas & Elec.	54½	51¾	52¾	— 1
500	Computing Tab Record.	43	43	43	— 2⅜
2,900	Consol. Gas	102½	101	102¼	+ ¾
700	Consol. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Power, Baltimore	111¾	110½	111¾	
2,800	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	9¼	8½	8½	+ ⅛
17,200	Continental Can	86½	85	85⅝	+ ¼
300	Continental Insurance	72	71¾	71¾	+ ⅝
182,500	Corn Products Ref.	68¼	62⅜	67⅝	+ 4⅝
100	Corn Products Ref. pf.	107	107	107	— ⅛
100	Cresy Carpet	56	56	56	+ ⅜
80,900	Crucible Steel	84¼	77¾	84¼	+ 8¼
200	Crucible Steel pf.	100	100	100	+ 2½
31,550	Cuba Cane Sugar	36¾	35	35¾	
5,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	82¾	81¾	82¼	+ 1
1,800	DEL. & HUDSON	116	114¼	115¾	+ 2⅜
200	Del., Lack. & Western.	210	208	208	— 5¾
1,200	Den. & Rio Grande	8¾	7½	8	— ⅛
5,900	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	11⅜	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
8,000	Dome Mines	15¾	14¾	15½	+ ⅝
1,100	ELK HORN COAL	30½	29⅜	30¼	+ ⅝
10,700	Erie	19⅝	18¾	19	
6,200	Erie 1st pf.	31¾	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅝
700	Erie 2d pf.	22½	22	22	+ ⅛
14,200	FAMOUS PLAYERS-L.	114	110	113	
1,300	Federal Mining & Smelt.	17¼	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
1,100	Federal Mining & S. pf.	46¾	42¾	43¾	— 1
4,200	Fisher Body	82	79	80	+ 1
100	Fisher Body pf.	101	101	101	— ⅜
17,300	GASTON, WM. & W.	37¾	35½	36	— ½
100	General Chemical	195	195	195	+ 5
30,700	General Cigar	84¼	79⅝	82½	+ 1⅝
7,500	General Electric	168¾	166¾	168½	+ 2½
80,100	General Motors	210	197	209	+14½
2,588	General Motors pf.	91	90½	91	+ ¼
1,400	General Motors deb.	90¼	90	90	— ⅜
66,700	Godrich (B. F.) Co.	78¾	73	78	+ 5¼
1,500	Goodrich pf.	107¾	106	106	— 1¾
3,400	Granby Consol.	73¼	71¼	72	+ 1
24,900	Great Northern pf.	100¾	98¾	99¼	+ 1¼
19,000	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	47¾	46	46½	— ⅜
11,700	Greene-Cananea Copper	49⅜	47¾	48¾	+ 1⅜
6,200	Gulf States Steel	75¼	73½	74¾	— ⅜
100	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	95¾	95½	95¾	+ 1¼
200	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	11¼	11	11	
400	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf.	38	35½	38	+ 2⅜
800	HARTMAN CORP.	84¾	83	83	+ 3½
12,150	Haskell & Barker	58¼	57½	58¼	+ 1¼
1,515	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	104	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅜
51,400	Inspiration Copper	59⅜	58	58⅞	+ 1½
50,000	Interboro Consol.	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
50,025	Interboro Consol. pf.	29¾	23¾	29	+ 5
1,700	Inter. Agricultural	27	26	26	— ⅛
2,600	Inter. Agricultural pf.	86½	85	86	+ 1
12,600	Inter. Harvester, new	133¾	130	131½	— 1½
100	Inter. Harv. pf., new	118	118	118	— 1
158,200	Inter. Mer. Marine	50⅝	45	47¾	— 2¼
145,400	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	128¼	120¼	122¼	— 2¼
85,600	Inter. Nickel	28¼	27¼	28¼	+ 1⅝
100	Inter. Nickel pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	
37,000	Inter. Paper	57⅜	53¼	56⅝	+ 2⅝
500	Inter. Paper pf. stamped	77	76¾	77	+ ⅛
100	International Salt	54	54	54	— 3
200	Iowa Central	5	4¾	5	— 1
8,400	JEWEL TEA	41¾	28¼	29	+ ¼
1,100	Jewel Tea pf.	87¼	85⅞	85¾	+ ⅛
2,100	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
800	Kan. City South. pf.	57	56½	57	+ 1
100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	124	124	124	— 7
28,500	Kelly Springfield Tire	129¾	123	127	+ 4⅜
100	Kelly Springfield Tire pf	98	98	98	+ 1
1,100	Kelsey Wheel	59	56	56	— 3
700	Kelsey Wheel pf.	100	98½	98⅝	+ 1½
40,400	Kennecott Cop.	37⅝	36¼	37	+ 1⅜
22,300	Keystone Tire & R.	96	91¾	93¼	+ 2¼
100	Kress (S. H.) Co.	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ 1⅜
19,400	LACK. STEEL	84⅜	83	84½	+ 1⅜
1,800	Laclede Gas	69½	65¾	69	— ⅛
200	Lake Erie & Western	11¾	11	11	
300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	25	23½	23¾	+ 1⅛
5,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	35¼	33¼	34	— ¼
9,300	Lehigh Valley	60	59	60	+ 1
400	Liggett & Myers	215	210	215	+ 5
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	
2,200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	58⅜	57	58½	+ 1⅜
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅜
10,400	Lorillard (P.) Co.	181	165	180	+15
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	110	110	110	+ 1¼
200	Louisville & Nashville	122	121	121	
200	MACKAY COS.	79⅞	77	77	— 2⅝
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	65	64½	64½	
100	Manhattan Beach	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
500	Manhattan Elevated	87¼	87	87	+ ⅛
1,000	Manhattan Shirt	118¼	116½	*116¾	
100	Mathieson Alkali	40	40	40	+ ⅛
35,800	Maxwell Motors	51¼	46½	50½	+ 5¼
14,600	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	78¾	75¼	77⅝	+ 2⅜
9,900	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	40¼	39	39	+ 2¼
2,100	May Department Stores.	98	96	97	+ 1¼
137,500	Mexican Petroleum	189⅞	181½	186	+ 5¼
7,900	Miami Copper	28¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
94,500	Midvale Steel	53	48¾	53	+ 3⅞
1,600	Minn. & St. Louis, new	14⅞	14	14½	+ ⅜
300	Minn. St. P. & S. M.	98½	96½	98½	+ 3¼
5,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	9¼	9½	— ⅛
1,200	Mo. Kan. & Tex. pf.	22	20½	20½	— ¼
53,000	Mo. Pacific	33½	32¼	33	+ ¼
2,800	Mo. Pacific pf.	58½	56¾	57	+ ¾
100	Moline Plow 1st pf.	96	96	96	
9,000	Montana Power	79¼	74¼	76	+ 3½
9,000	NATIONAL ACME	38	36⅝	37½	+ 1⅝
1,800	National Biscuit	124⅝	123	124⅝	+ 4⅞
100	National Biscuit pf.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅜
300	National Cloak & Suit	83¼	82	83½	+ 1½
200	National Cloak & S. pf.	109½	106½	106½	— 1½
13,000	National Cond. & Cable	21¼	20¾	20⅞	— ¼
9,800	National Enam. & S.	69¼	66¾	69	+ 3⅝
200	National Enam. & S. pf.	104	104	104	+ 2
8,900	National Lead	81⅝	77⅝	80¾	+ 2¼
100	National Lead pf.	109	109	109	
1,100	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	10	9½	10	
5,300	Nevada Con. Copper	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
2,600	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	37½	35½	37½	+ 2¼
2,100	N. Y. Air Brake	124	120½	120½	— 3
36,000	N. Y. Central	83¾	81½	82½	+ ⅜
1,800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	32½	31½	32	+ 1
200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ 4¾
3,600	N. Y. Dock	33½	31½	32	— 1
500	N. Y. Dock pf.	54½	52½	52½	— 2½
11,050	N. Y., N. H. & H.	33½	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅝
700	N. Y., Ontario & West'n	23¾	22½	23	+ ⅛
400	Norfolk Southern	20	18⅞	20	+ 1
4,700	Norfolk & Western	112	109¼	*109⅝	+ ½
300	North American	60½	57	57	— 4¾
13,500	Northern Pacific	99⅞	98½	99¼	+ 1⅝
15,400	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	78¾	73½	78	+ 4
124,125	OHIO CITIES GAS	56⅝	53	54⅜	— ⅜
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	51	51	51	+ ¼
4,600	Ontario Mining	9¼	8¼	8⅞	+ ¼
57,900	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	12¾	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
2,200	Owens Bottle	56¾	53½	54	— 2
800	PACIFIC MAIL	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
400	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	27½	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
79,500	Pan Am. Pet. & T.	97¾	91¾	95	+ 3
200	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	163	163	163	— ⅞
2,300	Penn. Seab. Steel	39½	36¾	37	— ⅞
16,240	Pennsylvania Railroad	48	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅜
6,000	People's Gas, Chicago	57	54	54	— 2
500	Peoria & Eastern	12½	12	12	— ⅛
16,200	Pere Marquette	23½	22¾	23⅜	— ⅛
2,000	Pere Marquette prior pf.	62¾	62	62⅜	— ⅜
100	Pere Marquette pf.	46	46	46	— 2
8,900	Philadelphia Co.	41¼	40¼	40¼	— 1½
87,470	Pierce-Arrow	61⅜	53⅜	60½	+ 5¾
500	Pierce-Arrow pf.	110	109¾	109¾	+ 2¼
26,600	Pierce Oil	27	26¾	26½	— ⅜
300	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	59	57	57	— 1
36,300	Pitts. Coal	62¾	60¼	62¼	+ 1½
600	Pitts. Coal pf.	98	92	98	+ 8¼
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	— 1⅜
6,400	Pitts. & West Va.	39	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
500	Pitts. & West Vt. pf.	82	81	82	+ 1
1,600	Pond Creek Coal	18	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
10,700	Pressed Steel Car	81¾	80⅜	81¾	+ 1¼
100	Public Service, N. J.	82	82	82	— 2
3,200	Pullman Co.	128¾	126½	126¾	— 1⅝
2,000	Ponta Alegre Sugar	56¾	56	56	+ 1½
9,750	RY. STEEL SPRING	93¼	90¼	92⅝	+ 1⅜
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	100¼	100¼	100½	+ ½
15,300	Ray Consol. Copper	23	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅛
83,900	Reading	91	88⅝	90¼	+ 1⅜
100	Reading 1st pf.	37¾	37¾	*37¾	— ¾
21,500	Republic Iron & Steel	89½	87¾	89	+ 1

Our New Analysis Calls Attention to

California Packing Common Stock

This company at its incorporation acquired the business and assets of five Pacific coast food packing and canning companies of established reputation, conducting a business in essential products having a world demand.

Earnings for the year ended February 28, 1919, were equivalent to $9.20 per share upon the outstanding common stock and, for the past three years, $35 per share.

Write for Analysis C-110

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade, Associate Members of Liverpool Cotton Ass'n.

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Price to yield about 6%

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The bonded debt is very conservative, being less than 1⅜ times gross earnings.

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Circular B-1 containing detailed infomation sent upon request.

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Produc. & Ref. Com. & Pfd.
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Commissioner McChord Opposes Government Guarantees of Profits or Incomes.

TAKES UP ROADS' FINANCES

Sees No Basis for Assertion That Federal Operation Destroyed Credit.

FAVORS STATE REGULATION

Advises Caution, In Report to Congress, in the Matter of Territorial Consolidation.

In an analysis of the problems in the reversion of the railroads from Government to private control on Jan. 1, 1920, C. C. McChord, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, expresses the opinion, in a personal report prepared for submission to Congress, that the general prosperity of the country will be sufficient to prevent financial difficulties for the companies, and that no Government guarantees of profits or incomes are needed. The unofficial report, representing only the personal views of Commissioner McChord, probably will go to Congress this week.

Commissioner McChord declares that Government ownership or continued control in any manner would be unwise, and that the needs of the country and of the railroads themselves would be served best by the restoration of competition among them, subject to regulation by Federal and State agencies. He says he believes that "we should defer consideration of Government ownership, Government guarantees, and Government protection until broader and more effective regulation of privately owned carriers has been given a fair trial.

"When the railroads are returned, Congress, by appropriation of the necessary moneys, should provide for payment to them of the agreed sums to which they are entitled," continues Commissioner McChord's report. "It should return to them the money's taken from them by the Government; and restore them to their owners in the same condition as when taken over. When this is done, the railroads as a whole would resume their normal functions on a most prosperous basis."

Speaking of the financial problems, Commissioner McChord points out that "it is asserted that to return the railroads to their owners now would be to force many carriers into receiverships and imperil the financial stability of the nation itself." Another warning quoted in the report is "that a return of the carriers without some sort of guarantee of future earnings would result in the bankruptcy of at least one-half of them." Commissioner McChord's conclusion is that "examination of the facts is sufficient to dispel any illusion of the kind."

Favors Individual Effort.

"A guarantee of minimum earnings and a limitation of the amount of earnings have all the evils of Government ownership with none of the benefits," he asserts. "If we are to guarantee earnings we might as well enter upon Government ownership at once. A guarantee would destroy inspiration and individual initiative. * * * What is needed by the railroads is the return to that individual effort which is a spur to more efficient and adequate service. A guarantee of earnings would be to repeat the experiences of France. The guarantee system in that country has resulted in a steadily increasing demand on the public treasury."

In analyzing the aggregate income of the railroads the Commissioner says that "it is difficult to understand how there is in this situation anything that can form the basis for a claim that railroad credit has been destroyed by reason of Federal operation." He says also that the apparent decline in operating income is no doubt due in part to increased operating expenses, and that "revolution of management and operation" contributed to the effect. The report concludes that "the organization of the carriers is now equipped to handle a much larger business than is offered for transportation," and that "there is little doubt that decreases in operating costs can be effected."

"It is said that the wages of employes of railroads have been raised to such an extent as to absorb the increased rates initiated by the Director General," says the report, "and that unless there is some guarantee of increased rates on their return they will not be able to earn the same net income as they were earning when taken over.

"The figures submitted to the commission do not show that the carriers are suffering from lack of gross income. In January, 1919, the gross receipts of Class 1 railroads exceeded by $111,427,193 the receipts of the same month in 1918. In February, 1919, they exceeded by $81,924,037 those of February, 1918. It does appear that there has been a decline in operating income. This decline is no doubt due in part to increased operating expenses. How much of the increase is due to the fact that there has been a revolution of management and operation cannot be determined with accuracy. That this change has an important bearing on the matter there can be no doubt."

Financial reports of the railroads show that the companies have received in the last three-year period the highest average earnings in their history, according to the report, and that "the average yearly return on which payment is now made is approximately $938,000,000. Commissioner McChord also gives the following table to show the increased incomes of the companies, as compared to the three-year period preceding that selected as the basis for the Government guarantee:

	Operating revenues.	Income from operation.	Average income per mile of line.
1912	$2,906,415,869	$751,266,806	$3,644
1913	3,193,117,834	829,863,248	3,420
1914	3,111,396,422	704,885,079	2,869

"The average income for the three years was $761,938,378. For the year 1915 the operating revenue was $2,856,193,202, income from operation $727,546,101, and average income per mile of line $2,840. The following table gives the operating revenues, income from operation, and average income per mile of line for the calendar years 1916, 1917, and 1918:

	Operating revenues.	Income from operation.	Average income per mile of line.
1916	$3,691,065,217	$1,100,545,422	$4,277
1917	4,115,413,636	986,819,181	3,811
1918	4,995,582,925	732,064,301	2,780

"It will be observed that the average income for the latter three years is $939,809,635, about $3,009,000 more than the guaranteed income. The income from operation in the calendar year 1918 was $29,874,077, or 3.9 per cent. less than the average for the three years 1912, 1913, and 1914; $21,967,175, or 2.9 per cent. less than the average of 1913, 1914, and 1915, and $15,948,711, or 2.2 per cent. more than the average for 1914 and 1915, while the average income for the calendar years 1916, 1917, and 1918 exceeds that for the fiscal years 1912, 1913, and 1914 by $177,875,257, or 23.4 per cent.

"It is true there has been an increase in capital issues and property investment since 1912. From reports of the railroads to the commission the average percentage of operating income to the average outstanding capital for the three fiscal years 1912, 1913, and 1914 was 5.98, and to property investment 4.59. The average percentage of operating income to the average outstanding capital for the calendar years 1916, 1917, and 1918 was 4.75, and to property investment 5.08. This shows that the percentage of operating income to capital increased .77 per cent. and to property investment .49 per cent.

"From the returns already received, which include only a few of the roads of the country, it appears that the credit balances will be as large on Jan. 1, 1919, as on Jan. 1, 1918. During the year 1918 dividends were paid in substantially the same amount as during the previous year, while the roads were under private management. The guaranteed operating income for 1919 will be the same as received in 1918. Add to this the corporate income for the year, and the credit balance of the railroads as a whole will be substantially the same on Jan. 1, 1920, as on Jan 1, 1919.

"It is now asserted that the carriers of the country, during January, February, and March of this year, did not earn the Government guarantee by some $200,000,000. This assertion is on the assumption of an equal monthly accrual of the annual compensation which the Government must pay the roads. The early months of any year, however, are not equal in earning power to the average per month for the year."

Commissioner McChord expresses the opinion that, with the last Government loan floated, "there is no good reason for apprehension that after Jan 1 next the railroads may not secure from the public moneys to refund maturing obligations on to provide for improvements and betterments at reasonable interest rates."

"It has also been proposed that the Congress should provide for the consolidation or merger of all railroads in a given territory under a Federal charter," says the report, "all such merged roads to be operated as one. This is only a difference in degree from the national consolidation which now exists as a war necessity. We should go slow in the way of permitting or requiring the consolidation of the railroads of the country. The inevitable tendency in such consolidations is to level down the best in order to level up the poorest. * * *

Discusses Railroad Regulation.

"It were well enough, perhaps, to give authority to a regulating body to permit or require consolidation of railroads in the interest of the public, but the exercise of the power should be sparingly used and then only in a clear case that public benefit would result. A consolidation of a number of carriers in any region of this country will doubtless increase the cost of transportation to the public and at the same time produce the service nearer to a level of bare necessity.

"Among the things that should be provided in a regulatory statute should be control of securities of carriers, provisions for more adequate control of facilities and equipment, and terminals should be opened at junction points for service to carriers reaching those points to meet the requirements of the public, upon terms that shall be just as between the carriers. It is true that in most large cities of the country one or more railroads dominate the terminals, and refuse access to them, or charge exorbitantly for the privilege."

In his discussion of Government ownership Commissioner McChord expresses the opinion that it should be the last expedient in the effort to give the public efficient railroad service. One of his reasons is that the purchase of all the railroads by the Government, with their valuation of about $18,000,000,000, superimposed upon the war debt of $30,000,000,000, would increase the national debt to more than $450 per capita with 110,000,000 population. He points out that the interest on this debt would probably be about $20 a year for each resident and that "under Government ownership the public must pay the bills as under private ownership."

Problem of the Weak Roads.

"It is true that there are many small roads, and some large weak roads, which are not now in a position to meet large decreases in revenue that may result from a decrease in business due to transition from a war to a peace basis," continues the report. "But they would be in no worse condition than they would have been had there been no taking over by the Government, except only disorganized management, increased cost of labor and materials. Many poorly located or poorly managed or mismanaged railroads have never earned a return on the money invested in them. If they continue to operate the deficit must be borne by someone. Government ownership is a means of shifting the burden from the owners, where it belongs, to the general public, where it does not belong. Under wise and effective regulation many of the so-called 'weak sisters' in the railroad world may be fed and nurtured so as to restore them to some sort of transportation strength. If the protecting hand of the Government is placed on them they will make little effort to better their situation, but will settle down to a condition where they will be a continual drain on the public treasury. I have never been convinced that Government ownership of a losing railroad proposition will transform it into a gainful one."

Commissioner McChord says he believes that the States should retain their power to regulate rates and that "not less, but more efficient regulation is the demand that experience dictates." He thinks that the proposal for branches of the Federal Commission in various parts of the country would be expensive and unsatisfactory.

WANT ROADS TURNED BACK.

Newspapers Vote Overwhelmingly Against Government Ownership.

Results of a questionnaire on Government ownership of the railroads, announced yesterday by the Association of Railway Executives, showed the newspapers overwhelmingly against continued control. The questions were sent to 13,424 newspapers through the Press Service Company. The questions and the nature of the replies follow:

Does public opinion, in your judgment, seem to favor the return of the railroads to private ownership and operation as soon as this can be properly accomplished? Yes, 83 per cent.; no, 11 per cent.; doubtful or not voting, 6 per cent.

If so, is this opinion in part based on the desire to see competition in service and facilities restored? Yes, 75 per cent.; no, 6 per cent.; doubtful or not voting, 19 per cent.

What is the present sentiment in your community on Government ownership and operation of railroads? Seventy-eight per cent. estimated public sentiment against Government ownership; 11 per cent. for; and 11 per cent. doubtful and not voting.

What has been the feeling regarding the proposal to extend the period of Government operation five years? Against, 75 per cent.; for, 10 per cent.; doubtful and not voting, 16 per cent.

In the questionnaire the newspapers were instructed not to record their own opinions only, but to express the sentiment of the territory covered by their circulation. It was pointed out that the vote apparently was not affected greatly by the politics of the papers, both Democratic and Republican organs reporting overwhelming public opinion for speedy return of the roads to their owners.

FAVORS RATE INCREASE.

National City Bank Says Securities Must Be Safeguarded.

Asserting that outstanding railroad securities must be safeguarded because they are vitally concerned with the credit structure, the National City Bank in its June circular, advocates an increase in railroad rates. The circular says, in part:

"The restoration of the earning power of the railroads is of pressing importance, and a further increase in rates, much as it is to be deplored, appears inevitable. Outstanding railway securities must be safeguarded because they lie at the heart of the credit structure of the country and injury to them would react unfavorably on all business.

"New capital required for the expansion of the railroad plant will not be inclined to venture into the field unless the capital already fixed there is given what investors would consider a square deal. Therefore, if private capital is to continue to furnish transportation facilities, the legislation that Congress should adopt must aim to make that field inviting."

DECREASE $444,400,000.

Treasury Certificate Holdings Lowered by Victory Loan Payments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Following the first payment on account of the Victory Loan, the Federal Reserve Board's statement of condition on May 23 of 773 member banks in selected cities shows a reduction of $444,400,000 in the holdings of Treasury certificates, as against a net increase of $189,400,000 in other United States securities, besides an increase of $100,600,000 in loans secured by Government war obligations, including Victory notes.

For the member banks in New York City a reduction of $227,100,000 in certificates on hand is shown, accompanied by increases of $40,600,000 in United States securities and $31,700,000 in loans secured by United States war obligations. Pending the segregation of Victory notes in the weekly statement accurate figures of holdings of the newly-issued securities cannot be given, though it is probable that most of the banks have included these notes with Liberty bonds.

Other loans and investments of all reporting banks went up $86,600,000, possibly as the result of the inclusion under this head of Victory notes by some of the banks. For the New York City banks this item shows an increase of $40,100,000.

For all reporting banks the aggregate of United States war securities and war paper shows an apparent decline from $3,984,900,000 to $3,830,400,000, constituting 26.2 per cent. of total loans and investments, as against 27.1 per cent. the week before. For the New York City banks this ratio shows a decline from 30.9 to 28.6 per cent.

As against an increase of $193,100,000 in Government deposits there is shown a reduction of $200,800,000 in other demand deposits, (net.) For the New York City banks decreases are shown in both Government and other demand deposits, apparently as the result of large withdrawals from local depositories and the large drafts on these banks by country correspondents in connection with Victory Loan payments. In keeping with the fall in demand deposits other than Government deposits reserve balances with the Federal Reserve banks declined $19,800,000, all outside New York. Cash in vault shows a nominal decrease of $1,400,000.

MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

This statement shows the principal resource and liability items of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Branch cities, and in Federal Reserve branch cities, as of close of business May 23.

	New York.	Chicago.	All Fed. Res. Cities.
Number of reporting banks	65	44	255
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$39,227,000	$1,360,000	$103,712,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	290,616,000	52,982,000	492,738,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	695,080,000	125,546,000	1,146,692,000
Total U. S. securities	1,033,932,000	179,897,000	1,743,142,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	515,806,000	70,092,000	912,603,000
All other loans and investments	3,724,912,000	893,622,000	6,939,724,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	637,899,000	111,600,000	970,826,000
Cash in vault	106,721,000	38,411,000	298,022,000
Net demand deposits	4,457,409,000	842,406,000	7,347,010,000
Time deposits	222,353,000	164,556,000	702,459,000
Government deposits	132,548,000	47,188,000	401,737,000

TOTAL OF STATEMENTS FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

	Fed. Res. Branch Cities.	All Other Report'g Banks.	Grand Total.
Number of reporting banks	182	336	773
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$58,529,000	$107,974,000	$268,215,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	158,386,000	220,673,000	871,797,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	310,591,000	300,585,000	1,777,868,000
Total U. S. securities	527,506,000	629,232,000	2,917,880,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	131,747,000	136,386,000	1,180,738,000
All other loans and investments	1,612,203,000	1,963,169,000	10,515,096,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	156,861,000	170,321,000	1,298,008,000
Cash in vault	58,716,000	93,846,000	350,584,000
Net demand deposits	1,315,957,000	1,707,780,000	10,370,747,000
Time deposits	515,596,000	497,487,000	1,715,542,000
Government deposits	108,667,000	117,513,000	827,897,000

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Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing
$175,000	April 15, 1922	$175,000	April 15, 1926	$175,000	April 15, 1930
175,000	April 15, 1923	175,000	April 15, 1927	175,000	April 15, 1931
175,000	April 15, 1924	175,000	April 15, 1928	175,000	April 15, 1932
175,000	April 15, 1925	175,000	April 15, 1929	175,000	April 15, 1933
				1,400,000	April 15, 1934

$1,000 and $500 bonds in all maturities; $100 bonds in 1934 maturity only.

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Assessed Valuation (above issue included)		$1,298,048,920.00
Total Bonded Debt		68,457,838.48
Water Debt	$14,030,133.72	
Sinking Funds	8,262,297.04	
	$22,292,430.76	
Net Debt		$ 46,165,407.72

Ratio of net debt to assessed valuation about 3½%.

Population (1910 Census) 560,663
Population (1914 Police Census) 668,803

MATURITIES

$330,000 Dated Feb. 1, 1919	$1,990,000 Dated Mar. 1, 1919	$360,000 Dated Apr. 1, 1919
$ 2,000 Feb. 1, 1920-1921	$24,000 Mar. 1, 1920-1926	$120,000 Oct. 1, 1924
17,000 Feb. 1, 1922-1934	44,000 Mar. 1, 1927-1929	120,000 Oct. 1, 1925
15,000 Feb. 1, 1935-1941	94,000 Mar. 1, 1930-1939	120,000 Oct. 1, 1926
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Company Orders Combined Passenger and Cargo Steamships to Restore Fleet.

In the four and a half years of the war the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., and allied lines lost in all forty-five ships of a total of 389,858 tons, according to a summary of an address given at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors by Sir Alfred Booth, Bart., chairman of the board, made public yesterday at the local offices of the line. The chairman also made public for the first time since the beginning of the conflict with Germany the war record of the line.

"Now that the war is over it is possible to tell what has happened to the company during the last four and a half years," he said. "The losses during the war period have been very heavy.

"The Cunard Line has lost the Lusitania, Franconia, Laconia, Ivernia, Carpathia, Andania, Alaunia, Ascania, Ausonia, Ultonia, Veria, Caria, Thracia, Lycia, Pelaria, Folia, Flavia, Aurania, Valeria, Vandalia, Vinovia, and Volodia, 220,444 tons in all, or 50 per cent. of our pre-war tonnage.

"The Anchor Line has lost the Perugia, Caledonia, California, Cameronia, Tuscania, Transylvania, and Tiberia, 69,039 tons.

"The Commonwealth and Dominion Line has lost the Marere, Fort Nicholson, Port Adelaide, Fort Hardy, Port Campbell, Fort Curtis, and Fort Kembla, 47,250 tons.

"The Brocklebank and Well lines have lost the Assyria, Bangali, Camberwell, Iran, Istrar, Malakand, Matheran, Maizar, and Springwell, 55,158 tons.

"Thus in all we have lost forty-five ships of 389,853 tons.

"It will be noticed that the losses of the Cunard and Anchor lines have fallen most heavily on the best type of combined cargo and passenger steamers of moderate speed, and the first place in the building program has therefore been given to vessels of this class. The building of passenger vessels was not permitted during the war, but good progress is now being made with orders for the Cunard and Anchor lines. Meanwhile we have bought six standard ships of moderate size to help us to carry on in the Atlantic trade so far as cargo work is concerned, and we are also chartering as occasion offers to cope with the special demands.

"The Commonwealth and Dominion and Brocklebank lines were able to complete a certain amount of new cargo tonnage during the war, with the result that the lines are well equipped to meet the demands of their pre-war trades. The Brocklebank Line, indeed, is able to spare some tonnage to assist us on the North Atlantic.

"The Aquitania and Mauretania remain under charter to the Government for the repatriation of troops, but all the other steamers are now running on the company's account, free from requisition. The passenger steamers are, however, carrying troops back to their homes under contract rates, and we are also committed to carry quantities of Government cargo at contract rates which are substantially below the market level. There can be no full resumption of passenger business until the movement of troops draws to a close, nor can we do very much in the way of restoring our best ships to their proper condition as passenger carriers. We are, however, doing some passenger business in the space that remains at our disposal after meeting Government requirements, and it is evident that there will be a large business when the troop movement ends."

Sir Alfred told the Board of Directors that during the war the Cunard Line, apart from its associated companies, carried in its own and chartered ships, and ships placed under the management, more than 900,000 troops and 10,000,000 tons of cargo. At various times, he said, the vessels of the lines were employed as armed cruisers, hospital ships, transports, and prison ships. Continuing on the war record, he said:

"Under the liner requisition scheme we were called upon to manage and run in the North Atlantic trade on account of their owners, 180 different ships, while we have handled at our various port agencies on behalf of the Wheat Commission or the owners, no less than 350 vessels.

"At our engine works, besides dismantling our own steamers and refitting them for special purposes, we have fitted out seaplane carriers and other vessels for the Government.

"The branch engine shop in Rimrose Road, Bootle, purchased by the company in March, 1915, was converted later in that year into a shell factory, employing 1,000 people, of whom about 90 per cent. were women. The total output of the factory until it was closed down after the armistice amounted to 200,000 4.5-inch shells, 175,000 6-inch, and 34,000 8 inch shells. It is a cause of great satisfaction that we were able to help the country to some slight extent in a great emergency.

"We were associated from the start with the immense airplane factory at Aintree. The foundations were begun in October, 1917, and the first airplane was turned out in June, 1918, eight months later. By June the whole organisation was complete, deliveries of parts for which sub-contracts had been made were coming in, and the first machine was finished."

Speaking of the financial condition of the Cunard Line, Sir Alfred said that nine years ago the total assets were about £6,600,000 ($33,000,000,) while on Dec. 1, 1918, the assets amounted to £15,000,000, ($75,000,000.) On Dec. 31, 1909, the tonnage of vessels belonging to the company was 275,000, while today approximately 558,380 tons gross register were either controlled or owned, he said. The line had 426,800 tons under constructed for the various companies, Sir Alfred said.

The chairman said that nine years ago the subscribed capital consisted of 60,000 fully paid shares of £20 ($100) each, amounting to £1,200,000, ($6,000,000,) and 40,000 half-paid shares of the same nominal value, making £400,000, ($2,000,000,) or a total of £1,600,000, ($8,000,000.) The issued capital stock today, ordinary and preferred, he said, was £5,470,858, ($27,354,290,) while the mortgage debt was only £2,083,631, ($13,418,155.)

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 31, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$54,970,300	$1,367,777,939
Same period last year	36,998,500	608,996,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	78.99	78.72	79.01	76.60
Same period a year ago.	77.57	77.30	77.87	75.77

Range 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Change
67⅝	60	7	ADAMS EXP. 4s	67	65½	65½	— 2
70½	70⅛	27	Alb. & Susq. 3½s	70½	70	70½	+ 1
55	55	1	Alas. G. M cv 6s. A	55	55	55	..
56	56	1	Alas. G. M cv 6s. B	50	50	50	..
89½	87	8	Am. Cotton Oil 5s	89½	89	89	— ½
93	89½	55½	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	91	91	91	..
85¼	85¼	25	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	86¼	85¼	85¼	+ ½
104⅛	104⅛	320	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	104⅛	104	104⅛	+ ⅛
91	87½	8	Am.T. & T. conv 4½s	91	90¼	91	+ 1
94	90	91	Am. T. & T. c. t. 5s	93¾	92	92	— ¾
90¾	86½	1	Am. Wr. Paper ctfs.	89¾	89½	89½	— ¾
88¾	86	26	Armour & Co. 4½s	88¾	87½	88⅛	+ ¾
58	54⅞	2	Am. Agricul. 4s	55½	55½	55½	..
85⅞	81¼	3	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	85⅞	85¼	85¼	— ½
82½	75	7	BALT. & OHIO g. 4s	82½	82	82	— ½
92	77¾	20	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	90	89½	89½	— ½
89½	88	35	B. & O. pr. lien 4½s	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
80	73	117	B. & O. conv. 4½s	80	80	80	+ 1½
86¼	83	2	B. & O. S. W. div.	84½	84½	84½	— ½
94¼	90½	3	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	..
90	87	21	Beth. Steel ref. 5s	90	90	90	..
90¾	86	101	Beth. St. gur. 1st	90	90	90	+ ¾
97	92	70	Braden Copper 6s	97	96½	97	+ ½
86	77	151	B. R. T. 7s '21	83½	80¾	81	..
83	81	2	B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	83	83	83	— 1½
70	62	21	B. R. T. 5s	70	70	70	— ½
81	80	2	Bush Terminal 4s	81	81	81	..
74	69	12	CAL. & ARIZ. 1st 5s	74	74	74	— ½
97	97	1	Cal. Petroleum 5s	97	97	97	..
85	75	1	Central Foundry	80	80	80	..
80	75	25	Central Leather	80½	79½	79½	— ⅞
77	73½	7	Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	77	74½	74½	— ¾
95⅞	91	5	Cent. of Ga. 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	..
103⅛	102	7	Ches. & O. cv. 5s	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	..
94	92	2	Ches. & O. 4½s	94	94	94	..
91⅝	90⅛	597	Ches. & O. 5s	91⅝	90¼	91¼	+ ⅛
84½	77	77	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	84½	82½	82½	+ 1¾
85½	77	19	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	— ¾
75	72	2	Chi. & Alton 3s	75	75	75	+ ½
91	85	32	Chi. & Alton 3½s	91	91	91	..
85⅞	83	25	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	85⅞	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
96	95	2	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96	96	96	..
84	82	2	C. B. & Q. Ill. div. 3½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
92	90	20	C. B. & Q. ref. 4s	92	91½	91½	+ ⅛
75	72	10	C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	75	75	75	+ 1
77	77	1	C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	77	77	77	— 1
64	57½	7	C. & E. Ill. 5s	64	64	64	..
88	88	5	Chi. & W. Ind. 4s	88	88	88	..
85½	85½	1	C. M. & St. P. gen. 4s	85½	85½	85½	— ⅛
68	64½	7	C. M. & St. P. 4½s	68	67½	68	+ ½
60	57	3	C. M. & St. P. 4s '25	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
53	47½	16	C. M. & St. P. adj. 5s	52	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
74	70	1	C. M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	74	73½	73½	— ⅛
100	95	59	C. & N. W. gen. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	..
152½	95½	11	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	71	71	71	+ ½
93½	90	10	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	91½	91½	91½	— ½
77	75	46	C. R. I. & P. coll. 4s	76½	75¾	76½	+ ⅜
114	100	14048½	C. R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
87¾	82¾	5924	C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
83½	79½	30	C. & S. L. & N. O. gold 5s	90	90	90	— 2¾
107	105	7	C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	107	107	107	+ ⅝
97	91	1	C. St. P. & O. deb. 5s	95	95	95	+ 1
89	85	23	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ¾
85	81	4	C. & W. I. 1st 6s	84	84	84	— ½
121½	108	60	Chile Copper 7s	121½	119	119	+ 1½
93¾	81½	287	Chile Cop. conv. 5s	93¾	92¾	93¾	+ 2
118	108	118	Chile Cop. cv. 7s	118	116	116	+ 1½
107	105	1	C., St. P., M. & O. gen

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TO INTERCHANGE STUDENTS

Plan to Foster Friendship of America and Sweden.

For the exchange of scientific knowledge and the perpetuation of friendly relations between the United States and Sweden, twenty students will be interchanged between the countries next year, according to an announcement made yesterday by the American-Scandinavian Foundation. Ten Americans will go to Sweden and ten Swedish students will study in various American universities.

One scholarship provided for the American delegation was established by Ira N. Morris, United States Minister to Sweden and representative of the The foundation on June 15 will announce the names of the American students selected.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A syndicate composed of White, Weld & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Stacy & Braun, and the William R. Compton Co. is offering an issue of $2,600,000 public improvement 5 per cent. bonds of the city of Cleveland, Ohio. The bonds mature at various dates from Feb. 1, 1920, to March 1, 1960, and are being sold at prices to yield 4.5 per cent.

The firm of Cobe, Johnston & Pratt, newly organized, has opened offices at 82 Beaver Street, to engage in the investment banking business. The firm is composed of Ira M. Cobe, formerly of Cobe & McKinnon; H. A. Johnston, formerly connected with W. R. Craig & Co., and S. C. Pratt, lately Assistant General Solicitor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Robert W. Bolssevain has resigned as manager of the Department of Holland and the Far East of the Kerr Steamship Company, to join the Anglo-American Commercial Corporation.

A. K. Alford has retired from the Stock Exchange firm of Pouch & Co., to form an organization to deal in oil royalties.

Andrew A. Smith, Jr., formerly a partner of F. M. Dyer & Co., has become associated with Pouch & Co.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	May.		July.		Sept.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 26	1.80	1.77½	1.63¼	1.61¼	1.58	1.54
May 27	1.82	1.81	1.66⅞	1.65¼	1.59½	1.57¾
May 28	1.83¾	1.80¾	1.67	1.65	1.59	1.57
May 29	1.78	1.75	1.65¼	1.65	...	...
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	1.80½	1.72	1.67	1.63¾	1.59	1.58½
Week's range	1.83¾	1.72	1.67	1.61½	1.59¼	1.54

	May.		July.		Sept.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 26	68¾	68	67¾	66¾	64¾	62¾
May 27	70¼	68⅝	68½	67½	65¾	64⅛
May 28	71¾	69¼	68⅞	67¾	65¾	63¾
May 29	69⅝	68½	68	66¾	65¾	63⅜
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	69¾	68½	68½	66⅞	66	64⅜
Week's range	70¾	68	68⅝	66⅛	66	62⅛

Provisions.

	May.		July.		Sept.	
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 26	32.65	32.50	31.25	30.45	30.75	30.10
May 27	...	...	31.77	31.10	31.20	30.75
May 28	34.00	33.80	31.85	31.37	31.37	31.05
May 29	34.70	34.50	32.25	31.90	...	...
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	34.50	34.45	32.57	32.20	31.90	31.50
Week's range	34.70	32.50	32.57	30.45	31.90	30.10

	May.		July.		Sept.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 26	29.00	29.00	27.40	26.55		
May 27	29.55	29.55	27.75	27.02		
May 28	29.75	29.50	27.75	27.50		
May 29	30.00	29.95	27.75	27.62		
May 30	Holiday					
May 31	...	...	28.00	27.70		
Week's range	30.00	29.00	28.00	26.55		

			Sept.	
			High.	Low.
May 26			28.85	28.15
May 27			27.75	26.80
May 28			27.45	26.99
May 29				
May 30			Holiday	
May 31				
Week's range			27.45	26.15

	May.		July.	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 26	...	...	48.12	47.45
May 27	54.70	54.60	49.05	48.50
May 28	55.10	54.80	49.70	48.80
May 29	56.00	56.00	49.65	49.30
May 30	Holiday.			
May 31	...	...	50.25	49.55
Week's range	56.00	54.60	50.25	47.45

COTTON.

	July.		Oct.		Dec.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 26	32.80	31.30	32.20	30.75	31.85	30.40
May 27	32.40	31.45	31.50	30.00	31.25	30.30
May 28	32.70	31.65	31.70	30.68	31.95	30.30
May 29	31.80	31.18	30.90	30.19	30.50	29.85
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	Holiday.					
Week's range	32.80	31.18	32.20	30.19	31.85	29.85

	Jan.		Mar.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low
May 26	31.70	30.10	31.45	29.85
May 27	31.00	30.10	30.85	30.00
May 28	31.10	30.45	30.90	29.88
May 29	30.22	29.05	30.10	29.52
May 30	Holiday.			
May 31	Holiday.			
Week's range	31.70	29.85	31.45	29.52

SPOT COTTON.

	New York.	New Orleans.
May 26	34.00	*32.00
May 27	33.30	32.00
May 28	33.30	32.38
May 29	*33.15	32.38
May 30	Holiday.	
May 31	Holiday.	
Week's range	High. 34.00	High. 32.38

*Low in New York.
†Low in New Orleans.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended May 31, 1919.

STOCK. (SHARES.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	1,070,391	922,476	1,296,230
Tuesday	1,706,285	948,329	1,014,425
Wednesday	1,594,208	886,408	Holiday
Thursday	1,465,560	Holiday	1,217,135
Friday	Holiday	580,207	1,224,031
Saturday	Holiday	312,700	487,050
Total, wk.	6,805,474	3,430,201	5,239,079
Yr. to Date	106,755,036	61,882,536	83,995,718

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$12,546,500	$7,913,000	$2,213,500
Tuesday	13,598,000	9,005,000	2,477,000
Wednesday	11,790,500	6,094,000	Holiday
Thursday	17,235,300	Holiday	2,568,000
Friday	Holiday	11,349,500	3,149,000
Saturday	Holiday	2,637,000	1,235,500
Total wk.	$54,970,300	$36,998,500	$11,643,000
Yr. to date	1,367,777,939	608,996,000	435,708,800

To date last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	May 31, '19.	June 1, '18.	Increase.
U. S. & Fgn.	$18,087,000	$4,388,500	$13,699,000
Corporation	36,715,800	32,483,000	4,232,800
State	25,000	2,000	23,000
City	54,000	125,000	91,000
Total U. S.	$54,970,300	$36,998,500	$17,971,800

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY
Purchase Money Mortgage Six Per Cent. Fifteen Year Gold Bonds, Due 1925.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby notified that the undersigned Company has called for redemption on July 1, 1919, at principal and accrued interest, bonds bearing Serial Nos:

24, 27, 28, 225, 227, 244, 245, 263, 267, 270, 292, 301, 302, 389, 392, 393, 502, 504, 506, 522, 525, 533, 554, 576, 578, 589, 597, 851, 840, 700, 701, 712, 713, 724, 725, 748, 749, 756, 758, 759, 760, 780, 782, 851, 855, 856, 857, 860, 861, 868, 880, 895, 898, 901, 902, 905, 906, 909, 915, 921, 936, 942, 956, 960, 961, 972, 975

and upon such date, from the proceeds of the mortgage redemption fund provided with respect to said issue, the Bonds bearing such Serial Numbers will become due and payable at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, 16 Wall Street, New York City, upon surrender thereof, together with July 1, 1919 and all unmatured coupons. Thereafter interest will cease to accrue thereon. Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for the amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for redemption.

Dated June 2, 1919.
THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY.
By LEWIS T. WOLLE, President.

THE MEMPHIS STREET RAILWAY CO.
Two Year Collateral Gold Notes.

Funds to pay the May 1, 1919, interest on the above Notes have been deposited with The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York, together with interest at 6% for one month on the deferred coupon payment.

T. H. TUTWILER & FRANK S. ELGIN,
Receivers.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Thursday, June 19, 1919, for Contract 208, for the construction of the Gilboa dam, in the Town of Gilboa, Schoharie County, New York. The dam is part of the Schoharie Watershed development for the New York City water-supply, and is composed of two parts, an earthen masonry portion about 1,300 feet in length and having a maximum height of about 160 feet, and an earthern section approximately 1,000 feet long. At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, or the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of twenty dollars ($20) in cash, or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Chief Engineer, at the above address. JOHN F. GALVIN, President. CHARLES N. CHADWICK, L. J. O'REILLY, Commissioners, Board of Water Supply. BENJ. F. EINBIGLER, Secretary.

Announcement of Removal

TO MEET THE NECESSITIES of its constantly growing organization the American Foreign Banking Corporation announces its removal, on June 1, from 56 Wall Street to its new banking quarters at 53 Broadway, where it has leased the entire premises. While retaining all the old features for helpful service and co-operation to American business men seeking to extend their markets abroad, many new ones, made possible by its enlarged quarters, have been added.

It is the first desire of the organization that it meet to the fullest extent the necessities of American business for information and service in the foreign trade fields, and assist in any financial matters where a bank specializing in international banking may be of service. If you have any business having to do with foreign trade our officers will be glad to advise with you.

Brussels, Belgium
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Panama City, Panama
Cristobal, Canal Zone
Havana, Cuba
Port Au Prince, Haiti

American Foreign Banking Corporation
53 Broadway, New York

PROTECTION

EVERY investor should insist on the protection which our service provides. It costs him nothing and affords additional insurance as to the continuing worth of the security offered.

Financial institutions will not only protect their clients, but will increase the selling possibilities of securities, by having a complete independent engineer's report on the present and future value of the industry, as well as on the efficiency of the plant and equipment.

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Incorporated
Consulting Engineers
207 Broadway, New York

The Leading Corporation in America's Third Largest Industry

Purchasers of General Motors Debenture Stock enjoy a preferred participation in the leading corporation in America's third largest industry. This security is governed by exceptionally favorable provisions. It is backed by unusually large assets and earning power. At present prices it yields 6 2-3 per cent. It is exempt from normal Federal Income Tax.

Dominick & Dominick
(Members New York Stock Exchange)
115 Broadway
Established 1870. *Tel. Rector 2020.*

Municipal Bonds
Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

	MATURITY	YIELD
Niagara Falls, N. Y., Water 4¾%	1941-48	4.30%
Ashland, Kentucky, Water 5½%	1948	5.00%
Johnson County, Texas, 5%	1931-46	5.00%
Poinsett Co., Ark., R. Dist. 5½%	1939-41	5.50%

Descriptive circulars on application
THAYER, DREW & CO.
Municipal Bonds
111 Broadway, New York Telephone Rector 8418

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF SALE OF SECURITIES PLEDGED UNDER THE INDENTURE OF INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the Indenture, dated November 1, 1912, securing Collateral Trust Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of International Traction Company, has adjourned the sale of the securities pledged under said Indenture from May 28, 1919, to June 25, 1919, and that said Trustee will offer said securities for sale at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12.30 o'clock P. M., on June 25, 1919.

A description of said securities, and a statement of the terms of the sale are contained in the notice of sale heretofore published, of which copies may be obtained at the office of said Trustee, at 140 Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, May 29, 1919
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under the Indenture of International Traction Company, dated November 1, 1912.
By F. J. H. SUTTON,
Vice-President.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1919:

JUNE 2ND, 1919.
American Cotton Oil Co. Pref. Stk. Div. 3%.
American Cotton Oil Co. Com. Stk. Div. 1%.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne 7s.
Cleveland & Pitts. Rd. Co. Regular Guaranteed Stock Dividend (quarterly 1¾%).
Cleveland & Pitts. Rd. Co. Special Guaranteed Betterment Stock Div. (quar. 1%).
Marion County, Ind., 3½% Refund. Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Sewer & Street Improvement Bonds.
Randolph County, Indiana, Sinking Fund.
JUNE 3RD, 1919.
Marion County, Indiana, Funding 3½s.
JUNE 10TH, 1919.
Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 4s.
JUNE 20TH, 1919.
Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 3½s.
JUNE 30TH, 1919.
Indianapolis, Indiana, Refunding 4s.

COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st, 1919.

Akron & Barberton Belt R. R. Co. 1st 4s	Monroe, Ga., Water Works 5s
Asheville, N. C., School 5s	Monroe, La., Imp. 5s
Bellingham Bay & British Columbia R. R. 1st 5s	Montvale N. J., Funding 5s
Bergen Co., N. J., Road Imp. & Bridge 5s & Road 4½s	Mutual Elec. Lt. Co. 5s
Boonton, N. J., Water 5½s	Norfolk, Conn., Sewer 4s
Braxton, Ga., School 6s	Nor. Cal. Power Co. Cons. Refdg. & Ext. 5s
Butte Electric & Power Co. 5s	Nyack, N. Y., Water 4s
Camden Co., N. J., Road & Hospital 4½s	Oswego, N. Y., Water 4½s
Carroll Co., N. C., Ct. House & Jail 5s	Overpeck, Township, N. J. 5½s
City Gas Co. of Norfolk, Va. 1st 6s	Oxford, N. C., Refunding 5s
Consolidated Telephone Co. 5s	Pinellas Co., Fla., Court House Jail & Funding 5s
Dawson, Ga., Water Works 5s	Pineville, La., Pub. Imp. 5s
Edgewater, N. J., Refunding Series 4 5s	Prescott, Ariz., Water (June 15th) 5s
Edgewater, N. J., Sewer 5s (June 30, 1919)	San Francisco Napa & Calistoga Ry. Co. 6s
Elberton, Ga., Sewer (June 25th) 4½s	Scarsdale, N. Y., U. F. S. D. No. 1 4½s
Elyria, O., Water Works 4s	School City, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 4s
Englewood, N. J., School 4½s	South Orange, N. J., School 5s
Essex Co., N. J., Bridge 4s & 4½s	Spring Lake, N. J. 5s
Essex Co., N. J., Road Imp. 4½s	Sufforn, N. Y., Water 3½s
Essex Co., N. J., Park 4½s	Syracuse, N. Y., Local Imp. 4s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Road Imp. 6s	Tampa Fla., Refunding 5s
Greenwich, Conn., Borough of, Funding 4½s	Tampa, Fla., Park 5s
Griffin, Ga., City Hall & School 4½s	Tampa, Fla., Street Sewer & City Hall 5s
Henderson, N. C., Street (June 2nd) 5s	Tampa, Fla., Bridge 5s
Hillsboro Co., Fla., Bay Shore Spl. Rd. & Bridge Dist. 6s	Tampa, Fla., Imp. 5s
Huntington Land & Imp. Co. 6s	Tampa Fla., Sewer 5s
Key West, Fla., B. Judgment Funding 6s	Territory of Arizona, Bldg. 5s
Lake Erie Franklin & Clarion R. R. Co. Equipment Trust Series C 5s	Thomasville, N. C., Water Works & Sewer 5s
Lockport, N. Y., Water 4s	Toledo, O., Various 4s
Memphis, Tenn., Water 4½s	Township of Franklin, N. J., Road Imp. 4s
Millburn, N. J., Sewer & Town Hall 4½s	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Series "O"
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City R. R. Co. 5s	Washington Ry. & Elec. Co., Cons. 4s
	Wilson, N. C., St. Imp. 5s
	Woodbridge, N. J., Funding 4½s
	Yuba Elec. Power Co. 1st 6s

CHASE & FALK
59 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

The members of the firm have returned from the military service of the United States, and beg to announce that they have resumed their business in investment securities with offices at No. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Kenneth C. Wilson, who was formerly associated with the firm, has been admitted as a partner.

NEWTON G. CHASE
ELLIOT H. FALK
KENNETH C. WILSON

Telephone: Hanover 9267

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE JUNE 1ST, 1919, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

American Graphophone Co., Gold 6s	South Carolina Light, Power & Railways, 3 Yr. 7% Gold Notes
Atlanta Gas Light Co., 1st Mtge. 5s	Union Steel Co., 1st & Coll. Trust 5s
Auburn Gas Co., 1st Cons. 5s	United Light & Railways Co., 1st & Ref. 5s
Bay City Gas Co., Gen. Mtge. 5s	Western New York Utilities Co., Inc., 1st Mtge. 5s
Bridgeport Brass Co., 1st Mtge. 4s	DUE JUNE 15TH, 1919.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co., 1st Mtge. 5s	Erie Railroad Co., Equip. 6% Notes Ser. V
Caibarien-Remedios Water Works Co., 6% Gold Bonds	Metropolitan Edison Co., 6% Gold Notes
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Co., Equip. 5½s "B"	Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., 2 Yr. 6% Notes
Newark Plaster Co., 1st 10 Yr. Gold 6s	DUE JUNE 16TH, 1919.
The Olean Electric Light & Power Co., 1st 40 Year Gold 5s	Oneida Mines Co., 6% Gold Notes
Richmond & Washington Co., Coll. Trust 4s Series A. B. C. D. & E.	

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
135 Broadway, New York 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
Capital and Surplus, $1,200,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business
Interest Allowed on Daily Balances

Statement May 31st, 1919
(Opened for business January 27th, 1919)

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand and in Banks	$853,097.62	
Demand Loans (Secured by Collateral)	2,647,268.58	
		$3,500,366.20
U. S. Government Bonds & Certificates	626,087.82	
New York City Bonds	111,100.00	
Bonds & Mortgages	892,034.00	
Bills Purchased	27,000.00	
Time Loans (Secured by Collateral)	496,750.00	
Furniture and Fixtures	7,810.37	
Accrued Interest Receivable	26,148.34	
		$5,587,297.33

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	223,970.00
Deposits	$4,290,555.83
Certified Checks	42,459.69
Officers' Checks	18,780.16
	4,351,795.18
Accrued Interest Payable	9,532.15
	$5,587,297.33

Deposits February 28, 1919 (1st month) $2,103,705.88
Deposits March 31, 1919 (2d month) 2,622,520.03
Deposits April 30, 1919 (3d month) 3,581,443.94
Deposits May 31, 1919 (4th month) 4,351,795.18

DIRECTORS

WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-Pres. Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank.
EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney.
ORION H. CHENEY, President Pacific Bank.
BAYARD DOMINICK, Dominick & Dominick
STEPHEN B. FLEMING, Pres. International Agric. Corp.
FREDERICK B. FRANCIS, N. Y. Agent Canadian Bank of Com.
STANLEY P. JADWIN, O. H. Jadwin & Sons.
HARRY A. KAHLER, President.
FREDERICK D. MACKAY, Vice-President E. W. Bliss Co.
GEORGE T. MORTIMER, Pres. Equitable Office Bldg. Corp.
CHARLES J. OBERMAYER, Pres. Greater N. Y. Savings Bank.
JAMES A. O'GORMAN, O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, O'Brien, Boardman, Parker, Harper & Fox.
WILLIAM B. ROSE, Rose & Paskus.
LOUIS F. ROTHSCHILD, L. F. Rothschild & Co.
ELDRIDGE GERRY SNOW, President The Home Insurance Co.
DANIEL G. TENNEY, C. H. Tenney & Co.
GEORGE ZABRISKIE, Zabriskie, Sage, Kerr & Gray.

Preliminary Offering Subject to Change or Withdrawal

$1,500,000

Hale & Kilburn Corporation

First Mortgage Twenty Year 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1919 Due June 1, 1939
Authorized, $2,000,000 To be presently issued, $1,500,000
Callable in whole or in part, or for Sinking Fund, at 102½ and Interest
Interest Payable June 1st and December 1st
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 denomination, registerable as to principal
FIDELITY TRUST CO., of the City of Philadelphia, Trustee
Free of Pennsylvania State Tax and Normal Federal Income Tax up to and including two per cent. under present construction of the Law

From a letter addressed to us by W. W. Washburne, Esq., President of the Hale & Kilburn Corporation, a copy of which is printed herewith, we summarize the following:

1. The Hale & Kilburn Corporation, including its predecessor companies, has been in operation for over seventy years, and is engaged in the manufacture and sale of steam and electric railway car seats and certain automobile equipment, principally enclosed types of automobile bodies and various pressed-metal automobile parts and units.

2. The proceeds of the sale of these bonds will be used in paying off bank loans of the Corporation, an existing ground rent (principal $50,000), and in supplying additional working capital to handle its largely increased business.

3. The bonds will be secured by a first mortgage upon the plant of the Corporation, comprising about four acres of land, located at 18th Street and Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, directly on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the five modern manufacturing buildings erected thereon, the whole appraised by the American Appraisal Company, as of December 31, 1918, at $2,246,818.90, a valuation of approximately 50% in excess of the bonds presently to be issued.

4. Total Net Sales and Total Net Earnings of the present Corporation and its predecessor Company (before deduction of Federal Taxes) applicable to interest on these bonds, had they been outstanding, have been as follows:

	Net Sales	Net Earnings
Average for Seven Year period 1912-1918	$3,576,236	$339,582
Calendar Year 1918	4,476,552	685,253
Annual Interest on these Bonds		90,000

The average net earnings for the past seven years have been nearly four times the interest charges on these bonds and for the calendar year 1918 were over seven times the interest on these bonds. These net earnings over this seven year period, are after deducting over $1,000,000 for maintenance and depreciation.

5. The mortgage will provide for an annual Sinking Fund of $40,000 to be paid to the Trustee in cash or bonds at par, in equal semi-annual instalments. Cash payments to the Sinking Fund will be applied to the redemption of bonds at not to exceed 102½ and interest, the bonds to be drawn by lot at that price if they cannot be purchased at that price or less in the open market. The bonds so purchased by the Trustee will be kept alive and the interest applied to the Sinking Fund, which should produce a sum sufficient to retire all of the bonds at maturity.

6. The remaining $500,000 of bonds may be issued to the extent of not more than 75% of the cost of additional property, betterments, extensions, or permanent improvements to the property, and then only when earnings, applicable to bond interest, are equal to at least three times the interest on the bonds outstanding and those then applied for.

7. The mortgage will also provide that the Corporation shall not pay dividends on its capital stock that will reduce its net quick assets below one hundred per cent. (100%) of the amount of bonds at any time outstanding, exclusive of bonds in the Sinking Fund, and that its total physical assets exclusive of quick assets, shall be, at all times, at least one hundred and fifty per cent. (150%) of the amount of bonds outstanding, also exclusive of bonds in the Sinking Fund.

The audit of Messrs. Leslie, Banks & Company and the appraisal by the American Appraisal Company, made on behalf of the Corporation, have been checked by our engineers, Day & Zimmermann, Inc. The legality of the proposed mortgage and bond issue will be passed upon by Messrs. White & Case on behalf of the Corporation and by Messrs. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius and Messrs. Roberts, Montgomery & McKeehan on behalf of the Bankers.

If, When, and As Issued and Received by Us

Price, 96 and Interest

MONTGOMERY & CO.
133 SOUTH FOURTH ST., PHILADELPHIA
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK
137 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

FRAZIER & CO.
BROAD AND SANSOM STS., PHILADELPHIA
65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
19 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE

The above statements are based upon information obtained from official sources or from those which we regard as reliable.

STANDARD GAS

Recent acquisition of C. B. Schaffer properties marks new era in company's history.

A description of the extent of new property holdings and possibilities is outlined in current issue of our Weekly Review.

Among other issues treated are:

Sholan Co., Inc.
Commonwealth Petroleum
Sapulpa Refining
Aetna Explosives

In requesting copies ask for No. 36.

Sent Without Obligation.

M. S. WOLFE & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1906
41 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Phone—Broad 25

Int'l Motor Truck
Com., 1st Pfd., 2nd Pfd.

Kirby Lumber
Com. & Pfd.

Lone Star Gas
Stock & Rights

Midland Securities

Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
Stock & Rights

Wright-Martin
Preferred

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 4000 Cortlandt 50 Wall St., N. Y.

We Have Orders in

American Piano Com. & Pfd.
Babcock & Wilcox
Carbon Steel Com. & Pfd.
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Gen'l Baking Com. & Pfd. & 6s
Guantanamo Sugar
Hendee Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
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Niles-Bement-Pond
Wright-Martin Pfd.

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52 William Street, New York
Telephone: Hanover 7733

We have orders in

Hale & Kilburn
Rep. Motor Truck
Kirby Lumber Pfd.

Gwynne Bros.
Broad St., N. Y.

American Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Columbia Graphophone Pfd.
Fisk Rubber, All Issues
International Motor, All Issues
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
National Ice & Coal 1st & 2d Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	214,650	454,200	579,800	$273,500
Tuesday	202,700	541,050	488,495	147,000
Wednesday	172,750	448,475	524,250	418,000
Thursday	110,550	362,690	436,400	463,000
Friday	Holiday.			
Saturday	Holiday.			
Total	700,650	1,806,416	2,028,945	$1,301,500

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
117¾	65¾	12,200	*Aetna Explosives	113¾	103¾	108¾	— 1½
114	113¼	100	*Aetna Exp. 3 cfs.	113¾	113¾	113¾	
65	54	500	*Air Reduction	60	59	60	+ 1½
190½	181¼	2,300	*Anglo-Am. C. C.	183¼	181¼	181¼	
30	22½	400	B.-Am. Tob., coup.	24	23½	23½	— 4½
5½	5	3,300	B.-Am. Tob., rcts.	5½	5	5½	
155¾	1	97,000	Chalmers Motors	153¾	125¾	125¾	+ ¾
40¾	35¾	7,500	*Cit. Ser. B.T. sh.	39¾	35¾	39¾	+ 3¾
74	61	800	*Con. Cigar	61	61	61	+ 2½
97	87	1,200	*Con. Cigar pf	97	87	97	+ 6
137	82	4,000	*Cramp Shipbldg.	137	125	135	+11
3	2	1,150	Emerson Phono	3⅛	2	3⅛	+ 1
67	50	400	*Fairbanks Co.	61½	60	61½	+ ½
109	46	15,500	*Fam.Play.-Lasky	100	94½	100	+10
60	52½	38,500	*Farrell Coal	57½	55	57	— 1
55¾	54	9,500	*Fisk R. T. pf.w.i.	55¾	54	55¼	+ ½
76½	59	25,700	*Gen Asphalt	76½	67	76	+ 8
114	87	4,200	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	114	106	114	+ 9
⅞	⅝	1,800	Grape-Ola	⅞	¾	⅞	
1¼	1⅛	2,800	Grape-Ola pf.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
8	4	6,800	*Hall Signal	8	6	7¾	+ 1¾
19	15	1,650	*Hall Signal pf.	19	15	19	
9¾	6	1,400	*Hayden Chem.	8¾	7⅞	8¾	+ ⅞
108¾	45¾	60,000	Hupp Motor Car	103¾	95¾	98¾	+ ⅞
173¾	143½	200	*Im. Tob.of G.B.S.	153¾	153¾	153¾	+ ⅞
104¾	103¼	24,400	Inter. Rubber	53	28¾	32	+ 3½
28	22	200	Jones Bros. Tea	24½	24½	24½	
56	108¼	1,900	*Lack Co. Coal	22	15	15	— 1
34½	19½	1,400	*Libby, McN.&Lib.	32	30	32	
56	27½	1,750	Lima Loco	53	50	51	+ ⅛
30¼	30	1,100	*Man. Shirt w.i.	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
5¾	4	13,000	Marconi of Am.	5¾	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
40	24	9,500	*Nat. Anil. & Ch.	39½	34½	36½	+ 2½
71½	47	7,800	*Nat. Coal & Ice	71½	65	71¼	+ ⅝
11¾	10	3,400	News Print Recl.	11¾	10	11¾	
8¾	5½	3,000	*N. Mex. & Ari. L.	4¾	4	4¾	
60	50	8,100	*N. Y. Savoid Tire	57	55	55½	— ½
47	16	4,900	N. Y. Shipbuilding	47	42½	47	+ 6¾
19	10	100	N. Y. Trans.	17	17	17	+ 1
⅞	½	11,500	Ner. A. P. & P.	5⅞	½	5⅝	+ 1⅛
69	63	1,300	Pac. Dev. Corp.	69	66	68	+ ½
3¾	⅞	3,100	Pearson Coal	3¾	⅞	3½	— ⅛
1¾	½	50,000	Perfection T. & R.	1¾	½	1	— ⅛
14	7	18,000	*Phillip Morris w.i.	13	12	12½	+ ½
82	47¾	6,750	*Penn. Tobacco	79	76	76½	+ 1½
41	39½	400	*Santa Cecelia Su.	40	39	39	+ 2
64	24	15,200	*Savoid Tire	60	56	57¾	+ 2
11½	9¾	2,500	*Simpson Coal	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
44½	29½	1,900	*Standard G. & E.	41½	39½	39	— 2
49¾	49¾	50	Stan. G. & E. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	
18	10	19,500	Submarine Boat	17½	16	16¾	+ ½
65½	40½	1,000	*Swift Int. w. i.	61	59	60	+ ½
1½	⅞	2,800	Triangle Film	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3	1½	2,000	*U. S. L. & H.	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
	⅛	57,000	Un. Profit Sh.				
3	2	44,000	U.S. Steamship Co.	3¼	2⅝	3¼	+ ½
52	42½	1,400	*Warren Bros.	51	47¾	50	— 1
4½	3⅝	3,000	*Wayne Coal	4	3½	3½	
7	3	51,000	*Wright-Mar. Air	7	5	5	— ½
85	65	200	*Wright-Mar. pf.	85	85	85	+ 2
18¾	16¼	3,800	Weber & Holbrod	17¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

226	173	4,000	Anglo Am. Oil	225	214	214	— 12
197	162	30	Ill. Pipe Line	197	194	197	+ 2
404	376	20	Ohio Oil	391	390	391	+ 2
217	203	10	Prairie Pipe Line	208	208	208	+ 5
294	282	20	South Penn Oil	290	285	285	+ 2
440	360	5	Stand. Oil of Ky	440	440	440	+40
761	668	6,711	Stand. Oil of N. J.	761	668	761	+ 57
395	306	30	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	390	388	390	+ 2
141	107	10	Union Tank	136	136	136	+ 4
490	246	105	Vacuum Oil	454	442	448	+ 4

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

4⅝	⅝	16,055	*Allen Oil	4	3⅝	4	
7¾	4¼	6,150	*Alliance Oil & R.	7¾	5	5	— ¾
8¾	8¾	500	Alamo Dyke	8¾	8¾	8¾	
2¾	1¾	56,500	Amal. Royalty	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10	4	180,000	*Am. Ventura Oil	10	4	5	
⅝	⅜	16,000	*Barnett Oil	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	1	29,600	*Boone Oil	1⅝	1	1	— ⅛
6¾	1⅜	61,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	6¾	1⅜	1⅜	
55	55	10,000	*Cal.Gen'l Pet.	55	55	55	
24	1	21,500	*Con. Am. O. & R.	1¾	1	1	
18¾	8¾	57,000	*Continental Ref.	16	12	16	+ 3
125	65	65,700	*Cosden Oil	125	100	115	+ 4
		20	*Crystal Oil & R.			7	
17½		300	*Crome Petr.	17½		17½	
1⅝	1¼	2,000	*Eagle-Lee Royalty	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
1¾	1	10,250	*Efiore Oil	1	1	1	
9	8	8,800	*Elk Basin Pet.	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¾
1¾	1	21,200	*Enid Oil	1¾	1	1	— ⅛
42	4	34,000	*Esmeralda Oil	20	18	19	— 1
4	4	44,700	*Federal Oil	4	3¾	3¾	
3¾	3½	21,400	*Glenrose Oil	3¾	3½	3½	
38	22	33,500	*Gulfport O. & R.	28	22	22	— 5
128	116	1,415	*Gum Cove Oil	125	122	125	+ 2
11	9	5,500	*Here Fet. Cl. A.	11	10½	11	+ ½
40	18	20,200	*High Grade	20	20	20	— 2
64	40	59,000	*Homa Oil Co.	58	55	57	— ½
19	10	14,200	*Home Oil & Ref.	18	17	18	+ ½
144½	75	5,700	*Houston Oil	144½	130½	130½	—11½
75	75	13,000	*Houston Oil pf.	75	75	75	
3¾	2¾	3,100	*Hudson Oil	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
3¾	3¾	2,900	*Inter. Pet.	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
23	9¾	22,500	Island Oil & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25½	1¾	11,300	*Ky. Oil & R.	25½	24	24	+11
		222,200	Kentucky Pet.			3	
2¾	1¾	18,000	*Lance Creek Roy.	1¾	1¾	1¾	
44¾	23	2,800	*La. Oil & R.	42	41	41½	— 1½
	21	11,000	*Merritt Oil Corp.	25	20¾	21¾	+ ¾
2¾	2¾	15,000	Met. Pet.	2¾	2¾	2¾	
114	9	11,700	Mex. Panuco Oil	114	105	113	+ 8
2¾	1¾	15,000	*Middle States Oil	2¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
198	125	4,275	*Midwest Ref.	198	187	188	— 7
1⅝	1⅛	19,300	*Midwest Tex. Oil	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5¾	4¾	25,800	*Morton Pet., w.i.	4¾	4½	4¾	
1¾	1	1,350	*National Oil	1¾	1	1	
70	44	8,000	*Northwest Oil	67	61	66	+ 2
1¾	1⅛	25,600	*Ohio Ranger	1¾	1	1¼	
60		14000	*Okla. & Tex. Oil			60	
64	16	55,000	Omar Oil & Gas	64	60	64	+ 3
9	1¾	8,900	*Orient O. & G.	9	8	8	— ½
3	2	42,000	*Osage N. Oil Sp.	3	2	2	
17¾	11¼	11,200	*Penok Oil	17	16	16	+ ½
1	¾	10,500	*Pitts. Texas	1	¾	¾	
1	1	28,800	*Queen Oil	1	1	1	
1¾	⅝	10,500	*Rangebumett Oil	1¾	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8¾	1¾	8,600	*Ranger Gulf	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ 6
2¾	2¾	25,000	*Ranger Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1¾	⅝	12,000	*Ranger Home Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	
20	7¾	9,400	*Rickard Texas	18¾	16	18¾	+ 2¾
1		5,000	*Rock Oil	1		1	
2¾	2¾	2,000	*Royalty Prod.	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	1¾	44,000	*Ryan Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	
62	58	10,950	*Salt Creek Prod.	57	55	56	+ ¼

Range, 1919

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
9¼	7	5,450	*Sapulpa O. & R.	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
⅞	½	9,100	Sequoyah O. & R.	⅞	½	¾	
51	44½	14,500	*Sholan Oil. w. i.	50	44½	47¾	— 3
65	22	36,500	Sinclair Gulf	62¾	59½	60¾	— 1⅝
52	50	43,000	Southwest Oil	52	46	52	+ 4
4	4	23,000	*So'west P. & R.	6⅝	5¾	6	— ⅝
1¾	⅝	23,500	*Stanton	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
20	4½	14,800	*Sterling O. & R.	20	12	20	+ 7⅝
1⅝	⅞	19,700	*Texas Nat. Pet.	1⅛	⅞	1	— ⅛
6¾	2¾	38,900	*Texas R. O. & R.	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	11	17,100	*Texana O. & R.	55	48	50	+ 2
8½		20,500	*Texas P. & R.	8½	7	8¼	+ 1¼
1¾	⅛	17,200	*Texas Steer Oil	⅝	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
	⅛	144,000	*Texas O. & T.	1	⅛	⅛	
3½	1⅝	16,000	*Tyopa Oil	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅝	27,800	*Texas York Prod.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	2⅝	43,000	*Tri-State O. & R.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
9¼	6¾	400	Valverde Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾	— 1¼
2¼	⅝	1,500	*Vera. Con. Pet.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6	2½	6,800	*Victoria Oil, new	3½	2½	3	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	18,000	*Virky Tex.O.& G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		6,600	*West Va. Pet.	⅛	⅛	⅛	
38	7⅞	11,500	*W.St.O. & L.,new	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅝
1½	.87	19,770	*W. T. Oil & Gas	1¼	⅛	1¼	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS

34	8	10,200	*Adelphia M. & M.	30	22	26	— 2
1⅝	.33	103,300	Alaska-B. C. M.	1⅝	⅜	⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	½	58,900	*Alaska Mines	⅞	½	⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	6,400	*Alaska Z. & C.	⅞	⅝	⅝	
1¼	.66	9,600	*Allied Gold	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
1⅛	⅝	18,000	*America Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1	1	1,200	*Am. Hond. Min.	1	1	1	
82	36	7,300	*Ariz. Butte	167	60	65	— 2
1¼	⅜	25,700	*Arizona Silver	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
6	3½	3,500	*Atlanta	4½	4½	4½	
1⅜	1	21,600	*Atltic Ores & R.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
¾	⅝	13,800	Big Ledge Copper	¾	⅝	¾	
	½	20,700	*Berber Corp.	½	½	½	
26	9	5,500	*Boone	10	10	11	+ 1
78	42	9,500	Boston Montana	72	70	72	+ 6
	1¼	2,300	Buffalo Mines	¾	¾	¾	
6	2	15,000	Butte-Detroit	3	3	3	— 1
¾	½	300	Butte-N. Y.	¾	½	½	— ⅛
40	27	17,000	*Caledonia Min.	39	36	38	+ 2
	½	5,000	*Calumet & Jer.	½	½	½	
2¾	1¾	5,900	Canada Copper	2	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
1¼	52	75,550	*Candelaria Silver	1¾	175	1¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1¾	15,300	*Cascade Sil. M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	
150	5	9,000	Cashboy	10	9	9½	— ½
1¾	1	12,200	*Cerbat S.M &M.	5¼	4	5	+ ⅛
	1⅛	3,700	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
5	4¾	1,500	Con. Cop. Mines	5¾	5¼	5¼	
5¾	4¾	9,200	Cresson Gold	5¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
42	33	17,700	*Crown Croesus G.	35	34	34	— 1
1¾	1¼	450	Crystal Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	
	20	35,700	Denbigh Mines	⅞	¼	¼	+ ⅛
28	20	5,000	*Divide Charter	25	20	23	— 1
20	15	2,500	*Div. Syn. of Nev.	16	16	16	
2¾	1⅜	17,500	El Salvador Silver	4½	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	7,300	*Eureka Cross. M.	2¾	1⅞	2	— ⅛
8¾	5	3,000	*Flagg Tunnel M.	8	7½	7½	— 1⅝
80	52	6,800	*Florence Silver	80	80	80	+ 2
80	25	45,300	*Fortuna Cons.	80	75	80	+20
27	17	5,400	*Gold Zone Divide	1⅜	177	84	— 4
26	15	10,200	Goldfield Cons.	118	17	18	+ 1
4¼	2½	34,100	*Golden Gate Ex.	4¼	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
8	4	200	*Gold Merger	4	4	4	— 1
1¼	5⅛	1,000	*Hamilton M.&S.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
44	15	27,300	*Harmill Divide	125	15	20	
47	17	225,150	*Hasbrouck Divide	23	17	20	— 4
3¾	⅛	2,845	Ilecla Mining	5⅜	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
5	4¼	7,300	Howe Sound w. i.	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
4	50	5,500	*Jim Butler	38	37	38	+ 1
16	12	1,000	Jumbo Ext.	13	13	13	— 1
20	17	57,000	*Knox Divide	20	17	19	— 1
		100	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	
40	13	59,000	*Liberty Bell Dev.	16	13	16	
20	5	47,500	*Low Star Con.	10	8½	8½	— 1½
	⅛	4,500	Louisiana Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7	62	25,400	*Mammoth Divide	70	65	70	+ 5
1¾	1¾	1,000	*Mary Ellen	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	1¾	1,000	*Mary Ellen Ext.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Sells flat. ‖Special. ¤Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation May 31, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	82	88
A. W. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	66	70
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st '41	5	June & Dec.	74	77
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	84	88
Ark. V. R., L. & P., '26	7	Jan. & July	96½	99½
Asbev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Elec., '35	5	June & Dec.	87	45
B. Rouge El. 1st ref. '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	81	87
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	96½
Do deb., '22	6	Feb. & Aug.	103¼	104
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July		88
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July		88
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	78	86
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	94	95¼
Cent. Power & Lt., '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	96½	
Charleston Con. Ry. G. & E., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	90
Cit. Serv. Jers. Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	140	141
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	94½
Coto. Power 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	87	89
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	82	86
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd. 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	75	80
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	75	80
Cons. Elec. (Balt.) '54	5	Jan. & July	85	88
Do 1939	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Cons. Gas Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balto.) gen. '3	5	Jan. & July	84¼	84½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	
Do 1st, '56	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st '49	5	June & Dec.	84	87
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	
Do deb., '36	5	Jan. & July	84	
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	96
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '58	5	June & Dec.	93	75
El. Plain. & C.N.J. '50	5	June & Dec.		80
Eliz. & Trenton, '27	5	Apr. & Oct.		80
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	86	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & El. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	80	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. El. 1st, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '52	5	Jan. & July	45	55
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	85	86
Harwood Elec. 1st, '29	5	Jan. & July		
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	90	
Houston Elec. 1st, '37	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	97
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
Jersey City, Hob. & P. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	91	97
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	85	85½
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	87	88½
Knoxville Trac., '52	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	
Met. Ed., '20	6	June & Dec.	94	97½
Middle West Util., '26	6	Jan. & July	90	93½
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	79	80
Mobile Electric 1st, '48	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	93
Nash.R & L. 1st cons.	5	Jan. & July	92	98
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	90	93
New.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Newark Pass Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	91
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	58	61½
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	64	67
Nag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	91	95
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Norf. & Ches. Trac., '36	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	92	94
N. Ont. Lt. & Pr., '31	6	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
Nor. States Power, '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	89½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	73	77
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '55	5	Jan. & July	72	77
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	90	98
Ottaw. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	88	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	95
Paterson Ry. gen., '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	
Penn. El. coll. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	78
Por. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	93½	96
Do cons., '38	5	Jan. & July	92½	93
Public Service refg., '49	6	May & Nov.		85
Riverside 1st, '60	5	June & Dec.		75
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L. H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	82	85
Salmon Riv. Pwr. '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	July & Jan.	82	83
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	88
Stand. Gas & El. '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	84½	87½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	75	
Syracuse Lt. & P. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	73	76
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	87	92
Tampa Electric 1st, '37	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Twin States Gas & El 1st & ref., '37	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	80
United El. of N. J., '48	4	June & Dec.	70	72
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	88	91
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	88	91
United Lt. & Ry., '23	7	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do '20	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '46	4	Mar. & Sep.	73	74
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	June & Dec.	54¾	55¾
Unit. Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	80	87
Wash. H. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	80½	81½
Washington Gas, '30	5	May & Nov.	96½	97½
Wash. R. & El. cons., '51	4	Jan. & July	68	69½
W. St. Gas & El., '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July		83
*Flat.				

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation May 31, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Sh. & Fy., '52	5	Mar. & Sep.	99½	102
American Ice, '25	5	Apr. & Oct.	94½	
American Ice, Installing, '26	5	June & Dec.	97	100
Barrett Mfg., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	96
Buf. & Sus. Iron 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Cent. Iron & Steel, '23	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	
Chi. Pneu. Tool, '26	5	Jan. & July	99½	
Du P. de Nem. deb., '36	4½	June & Dec.	94	100
Eastern Steel, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	
Gen. Asphalt deb., '25	6	Apr. & Oct.	95	
Internat. Silver, '48	6	June & Dec.	99	101
Lack. Iron & Steel, '26	5	Feb. & Aug.	83½	
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	96	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	88	91
Nat. Cond. & Cable, '27	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	92
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Punta Al. Sug. cv., '31	6	Jan. & July	98	100
Remington Typ. cv., '26	6	Jan. & July	93¾	100
Rep. Iron & Steel, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	96¾
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 31, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*12½	Q	May 15,19	232	
American Chicle	1	Q	May 1,19	110	111
Do pf	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	82	85
American Mfg.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	137	
Do pf	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	88	90
Amer. Typefounders	3	Q	Apr 15,19	43	46
Atlas Powder	1½	Q	Jun 16,19	146	153
Do pf	1½	Q	Jun 16,19	90	93
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	118	122
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,19	107	109
Do pf	1½	Q	Mar 15,19	98	102
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	May 20,19	116	118
Calumet & Hecel	12½	S	Apr 15,19	100	110
Do 1st pf	3	S	May 31,19	100	110
Do 2d pf	6	A	Jul 30,18	68	75
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf	3½	Q	Apr 1, 19		80
Celluloid	2	Q	Mar 31,19	138	140
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	195	198
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Apr 15,19	79	82
Chi. Ry. Equipment	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	102	104
Childs	1½	Q	Sep 10,18	64	65
Do pf	1½	Q	Mar 10,19	98	100½
Columbia Graphophone	12½	Q	Apr 1, 19	316	318
Do pf	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	96	96½
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	95	97
Do pf	1½	Q	Apr 15,19	96	100
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	3½	Q	Apr 15,19	175	185
Draper Corp	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	128	132
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Apr 15,19	75	79
Do pf	1½	Q	Mar 15,19	92	97
Eastman Kodak	a2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	179	183
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	May 1, 19	100	103
Federal Rubber 1st pf	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	98	100
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	May 1, 19	107	111
Do pf	1½	Q	May 1, 19	107	111
Gillette Safety Razor	h32	Q	May 31,19	170	172
Guantanamo Sugar	3½	Q	Apr 1, 19	59½	60½
Hercules Powder	4	S	Mar 25,19	227	233
Do pf	1½	Q	May 15,19	107	110
Ingersoll-Rand pf	3	S	Jan 1, 19	100	103
Int. Silver				29	40
Do pf	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	80	87
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	May 31,19	68½	70
Lima Locomotive				49	52
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Jun 2, 19	107	110
Do pf	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	93	96
Mathieson-Am.				5	12
Do pf					80
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Mar 31,19	146	96
Merrimac Chem. (¤50)	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	83½	86
Nat. Candy	1½	S	Mar 12,19	82½	83½
Do 1st pf	3½	S	Mar 12,19	106	108
Do 2d pf	3½	S	Mar 12,19	102	102
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Apr 2, 19	123	126
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	May 10,19	258	262
New Niquero Sugar pf	3½	S	Jun 2, 19	170	185
Niles-Bement-Pond	2½	Q	Mar 20,19	117	119
Do pf	1½	Q	May 20,19	65	69
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	Apr 15,19	84	87
Do pf	1½	Q	Apr 15,19	87	91
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	May 15,19	695	705
Remington Typewriter				76	79
Do 1st pf	1½	Q	Apr 5, 19	93	97
Do 2d pf	1½	Q	Apr 5, 19	94	98
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Mar 31,19	140	170
Do pf	1½	Q	Mar 31,19	97½	98½
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	64	66
Santa Cecilia Sugar				39	40½
Do pf	3½	S	Feb 1, 19	75	80
Semet Solvay	2	Q	May 20,19	180	187
Shredded Wheat	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	125	
Do pf	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19		90
Singer Mfg	2½	Q	Mar 31,19	204	208
Stollwerck Choc. pf	3½	Q	Apr 1, 19	100½	102½
Texas & Pacific Coal	b1½	Q	Mar 31,19	1800	1900
Valvoline Oil	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	106	108
Waltz & Bond pf	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	102	103½
Warren (S. D.) pf	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	102	103½
Yale & Towne Mfg	b2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	250	260

*And 3% extra. †Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. ††Includes one-half share Irving Trust Co. stock. §And 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 2% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 31, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 19	345	
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	a7	S	May 1, 19	235	
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3½	Q	Apr 1, 19	195	
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jan 2, 19	180	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	203	210
Bowery	250,000	*3	Q	May 1, 19	425	
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000				135	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	150	160
Bronx Boro	150,000				125	130
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	8		Jul 1, 18	30	33
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 19	450	
Ch. Ex. Nat.	3,500,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 19	412	422
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 19	100	115
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3½	B	May 1, 19	515	
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	240	250
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	3	S	May 1, 18	440	440
Coal & I. N.	1,500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	250	
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	400	
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	175	180
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	300	405
Commonw'th	400,000	5	S	May 1, 18	220	230
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	248	253
Contin'l ($76)	1,000,000	3½	Q	Feb 1, 19	120	122
Corn Exch.	4,250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	390	400
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2		Jan 1, 19	150	
Europe	150,000	8		Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	12½	Q	Apr 1, 19	1700	2100
Fifth Nat.	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	220	235
First Nat.	10,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 19	390	
Garfield	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	190	200
Gotham Nat.	500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	188	200
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 19	375	
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 19	780	785
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 19	335	380
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,000,000	12	S	Jan 2, 19	555	
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 19	†1350	360
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Apr 1, 19	650	660
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 19		290
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	†32½	Q	Apr 1, 19	210	220
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	300	305
Mer. Nat.	2,000,000	2	S	Jan 2, 19	225	240
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 2, 19	190	200
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	375	400
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 19	205	215
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	440	
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	145	145
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 15,19	375	395
Pacific ($50)	500,000	‡82	Q	May 1, 19	150	
Park Nat.	5,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 19	705	
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 10,19	135	140
Public	1,250,000	3	Q	Mar 31,19	270	285
Seabd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	250	
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	450	500
Sherman Nat.	200,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	135	
State	2,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	135	140
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	150	
United States	1,000,000	4	S	Jul. 1918	165	175
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	190	200
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	275	
Westch'r Av	100,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 19	165	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Mar 31,19	310	325

*And 5% extra. †Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. ††Includes one-half share Irving Trust Co. stock. §And 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 2% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 31, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	421	426
Brooklyn	1,500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	500	510
Cent. Union	12,500,000	3½	Q	Apr 1, 19	455	465
Columbia	5,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31,19	540	545
Commercial	500,000				105	110
Empire	2,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,19	295	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,19	480	
Far. L. & Tr.	5,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 19	460	470
Fidelity	1,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,19	220	225
Franklin	1,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31,19	250	255
Fulton	500,000	*3	S	Jan 2, 19	270	285
Guaranty	25,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,19	412	418
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 19	260	265
Hudson Tr.	2,000,000	2	Q	Mar 31,19	135	145
Irving Trust	2,250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19		
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	May 1, 19	650	700
Law. T. & T. C.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 19	140	145
Lincoln	1,000,000			May 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	2		Apr 1, 19	160	
Merc. T. & D.	1,000,000				100	
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,19	360	370
New York	3,000,000	8	S	Mar 31,19	605	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,18	785	800
People's Tr.	1,200,000	4	Q	Mar 31,19	275	285
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	3			73	75
Title G. & T.	6,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,19	160	165
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	910	925
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,19	443	450

*And 2% extra. †See Irving Nat. Bank

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	250
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Mar 31,19	65	70
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4		May 15,19	255	265
City of N.Y.	600,000	8	S	Dec 31,18	115	120
Commonw'lth	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	2½	S	Jan 8, 19	71	72
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 8, 19	480	485
Globe & Rut.	700,000	*10	Q	Apr 30,19	950	
Great Amer.	5,000,000	16	Q	Apr 15,19	385	387
Hanover ($20)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	80	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	†9	S		550	580
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	2		Apr 1, 19	135	140
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾		Mar 3, 19	93	97
Nat. Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10		J. & J.	155	165
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 19	250	265
N.Y. T. & M.	2,000,000	18	Q	Apr 1, 19	110	
Niagara ($30)	1,000,000		S	J. & J.	173	
No. River ($25)	600,000		S	A. & O.	39	42
Pacific ($25)	400,000	a3	S	Jan 22,19	45	60
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,19	95	105
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3		Jan 1, 17	50	60
Weste'r ($10)	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 19	37	39

*Incl. 5% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡And 5% extra. a—62½% extra, payable April 16.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bkr. St. & F. Ferry stock	$800,000	7	S	J. & J.	21½
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	40
Bn. C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½c	Q	Apr 15,19	10¾
Ch. & 10th St.	650,000	2		Jan 1, 19	50
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4		Jan 15,18	120
42d St & G.St.	748,000	4½		Feb 1, 19	
Ninth Av.	600,000	2		Jan 15,19	
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾		Mar 20,19	

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ARTEX Wanted.—Taupe, Bisque, Mummy-brail's. Hanauer & Arnstein, Madison Square 1888.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All makes and colors, 48 and 54 inch; large quantity. Madison Square 7017.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. 118, 110, brown, reindeer, and navarre. Chelsea 4088.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Tans, pekin, and copen. Sternberg Bros., 39 West 18th.

CAPES, Dalmans, suits, coats, dresses, waists, skirts, silk underwear; wanted.—Surplus; best grades; cash. National, Tel. Canal 4822.

CARACUL Wanted.—Black; all kinds. Hutner, 44 West 25th.

CHILDREN'S COATS Wanted.—Will look at samples of children's coats all week. 9th floor, 118-124 West 22d.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Raritan 127 and 1273 gray. Hanauer & Arnstein, Madison Square 1888.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall; also pile fabrics. 9th floor, 8 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 37 West 28th St., 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at suits and coats. Jobber, 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Wide wale, white, any quantity, cash. Silverman & Puchs, 520 Broadway. Spring 8481.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—White, 27-31-36 inch, narrow wale and wide. 1430 Times.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Wide wale, white and colors. Sternberg Bros., 38 West 18th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Serpentine crepe in large quantities; immediate or future delivery; submit samples. 118 West 22d St., 14th floor. 3480 Chelsea.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods; also seconds and remnants; especially gray goods. C 339 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Cheap white gabardines, piquet, &c. Heynman, 19 West 21st.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Fine nainsooks or cambrics for at once or future delivery, will pay cash, large quantities preferred. Address Cotton, Box 156 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—3,000 voiles, organdies, ginghams, linens, georgettes, satins, taffetas, spot cash, all quality; jobs only. 4th floor, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES wanted; jobber placing large orders on snappy styles of tricotine, serge, satin and georgette. Call all week. 26 W. 31st St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on Fall serge, tricotine, satin, and charmeuse dresses; snappy models. L. & R., 129 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall dresses of serge, satin, tricotine, and georgettes. 5 East 20th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges, tricotines, satins. Call with samples all week. 25 West 27th, Room 302.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade tricolette, tricotine, satin and serge dresses. 37 West 29th, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed on Fall models. Call with samples immediately, Undersailing Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at tricotines, serges, and satins, snappy styles. 12 West 32d, 12th Floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Open for all kinds of silk and satin dresses, for cash. 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted — Job of satins, taffetas, and georgettes, for spot cash; any quantity. 319 5th Av., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs of silk and cotton; quantity no object. Undersailing Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for Fall tailored tricotines, serges, also satins. 303 5th Av., Room 512.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in silks and cottons, also placing stock orders on Fall styles. 11th floor, 114 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash, jobs of georgette, satin, taffeta, and cotton dresses. 153 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, voiles, silks, georgettes; placing bulk orders; all materials 4-8 all week; 1st floor 36 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders Fall dresses. 153 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES, WASH, Wanted.—Jobber open for large quantity. 114 West 29th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Fall; jobbers looking samples serges and silk. 114 West 29th, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges and silks; open for large lots; jobs. 114 West 29th, 1st floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes, Wash Sk.—Highest grade; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall dresses. Room 815, 1133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 dresses, all materials; cash; ready for Fall. Greeley 3535.

FLANNELETTE DOMET Wanted.—Can use a quantity of striped 36-inch flannelette, state qualities you have to offer and quote lowest price for cash. M. M., 850 Times Downtown.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Florence, Bigelows, or 1101 cloth for cash. Alert Shirt Co., 112 Franklin St.

FROST-GLOW Wanted.—Bachmas or similar. Farr, 2864.

FUR COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week at fur coats 6th floor, 6 West 32d.

GABARDINES AND PIQUE Wanted.—Large quantities at a price. 37 5th Av., 7th floor.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy, all makes Modern Square 4038.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids, stripes, checks, percales light and dark, for cash. Subin, Chelsea 7408.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted, for cash. Madison Square 8870.

GROS DE LONDRES, chansealle, or good quality taffeta wanted about $1.75 yd. Sp

BUILDERS ACT ON FORWARD BUYING

Construction Era Gets First Real Start—Yards Under-Supplied—Prices Firm.

SHORT LABOR PACTS URGED

Contractors Fear Workers' Demands Will Check Next Year's Building.

With builders and supply men of the metropolitan district increasing their forward buying the post-war construction era seems to have finally got its stride.

The change has been particularly noticeable to the trade within the last ten days, although the plasterers' strike, with its involved principles of minimum work for maximum pay is as a lingering cloud on some of the larger projects.

There are, however, so many counteracting influences operating in favor of the investor who can get into the market for his materials this month that this drawback is being discounted for the reason that the plaster work on a building does not figure as an immediate deterrent on a new building operation. The fact that basic structural materials, like steel, cement, brick, rough plumbing, and hollow tile fireproofing, with their supplemental materials like reinforcement metals, are all in an advantageous position with regard to immediate orders on present prices and supply is combining to foster prompt procedure with building plans.

The volume of work that is actually ready to proceed is greater than was expected in the light of price levels now ruling, but the freer improvement in buying is attributable to the investigations recently made by investors, architects, and building material distributors of the actual conditions of supply in manufacturers' hands and at distributing centres, private detective agencies having been employed in some cases to obtain for prospective purchasers the actual conditions at producing centres. In each case where such recourse has been made for confirmation of facts, complete confirmation of market reports has resulted. In consequence forward buying even at present price levels has notably increased with more to follow promptly, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Nothing threatens the elements conspicuously controlling the future building market is the attitude of the heavy contractors toward labor agreements. There is a strong inclination toward short term wage contracts, some only for the remainder of this year, while others insist upon contracts on wage scales and labor conditions terminating on Jan. 1, 1921. There seems to be an increasing feeling that the Presidential election will have a bearing upon the labor and wage situation as a whole, and that if the readjustment comes at all it will come next year.

Building trade employers have been conferring on the matter. There are many interests, however, which desire no change in the longevity of the wage agreements between labor and employers.

This trend of events, believed by many in the building trades here and elsewhere in the country to be responsible for the sudden turn for the better in building activity, the impression seeming to gain ground week by week that those who contemplate big building work will operate to their own advantage better if they begin work at once.

In the New York market this turn has become so pronounced as to have had an effect upon the pulse of some material prices although actual gains so far are few. Common Hudson brick of the best grades probably will be nearer $15.50 a thousand wholesale before long. Quotations for ordinary Hudson brick are still $15, with the usual additional charge for cartage, handling and distributing charges. Plaster prices are verging on an upward change. Linseed oil, affecting paints, is actually advancing in price.

In the early part of the year when white and red lead manufacturers guaranteed existing prices against decline to July 1 many were of the opinion that a reduction must be made, as at that time pig lead was selling in St. Louis at $4.75 and the spread between raw material and finished product was too great. While the trade is non-committal regarding the price movement of this important paint ingredient after July 1, it is explained that there is not now as good a reason existing for a price decline in consideration of the upward changes in pig lead prices of late. St. Louis prices on Thursday were $5.65.

Portland cement mills reflect the recent change. While it is too early to quote the May statistics, the belief is general that May will show the biggest volume of orders and shipment since the same month in 1917, with production still behind potential orders and with limited stocks on hand.

Lumber orders from twenty-five associated mills will show approximately 115 per cent. of orders over 1918, with shipments about 70 per cent. and production about 70 per cent., according to trade estimates Saturday. Fabricated steel mill capacity under order in May will probably be in the neighborhood of 32 per cent.

More orders and larger specifications are being placed with the big mills. Open markets are talked of, but stable prices are more to be expected even though the mills are hungry for business. Cases are known where orders have been refused rather than make concessions by both large and small mills. Nobody knows what costs will be when labor is as restless as it is, and steel manufacturers are holding firm at safe levels.

Chain interests are preparing to get back into the building business promptly, an important conference toward this end being scheduled for today. There is to be a nation-wide drive for greater use of cast-iron pipe, columns and sewer conduits. Some radiator adjustments have been made.

The schedule on radiation remains unchanged, but as a bid for big business orders from 7,500 to 12,500 square feet are allowed an additional 5 per cent. Another firm in the hot-water heating line dropped its prices approximately 7½ per cent. with usual terms and deliveries.

Freight movements are approximately 20 per cent. below what they were at this time last year, when war demand and shipments were at their heaviest. With crop moving to be figured and increased congestion as mills resume buying raw materials, building investors are cautioned to get their purchases on the road as promptly as possible to avoid delays and possible embargoes when building gets fairly under way.

CREDIT MEN TO MEET.

National Association Will Convene in Detroit on June 10.

J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, made public last night the program of the twenty-fourth annual convention, which will be held in Detroit, June 10-13. Mr. Tregoe expects 2,000 members to attend.

Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; R. F. Maddox, President of the American Bankers Association; Paul M. Warburg, former member of the Federal Reserve System; Edward James Cattell of Philadelphia, Julius Henry Cohen of New York, and W. H. Booth, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, are to discuss business matters.

There will be special dinner conferences by the Presidents and Secretaries of local Credit Men's Associations and the charter members of the National Association and the delegates who attended the Detroit convention of 1898.

On the afternoon of the 13th the membership trophy will be awarded. There will be a forum of report and resolutions, report of Committee on Resolutions, nomination and election of President and Vice Presidents, and action on unfinished and miscellaneous business.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

North Carolina—Local thunder-showers Monday, and probably Tuesday; not quite so warm Monday in southwest.

South Carolina and Georgia—Local thunder-showers Monday and probably Tuesday.

Florida.—Thunder-showers Monday and Tuesday.

Alabama—Local thunder-showers Monday and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday in interior.

Mississippi—Local thunder-showers Monday, Tuesday, showers and cooler.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Thunder-showers and cooler Monday in west and Monday or Monday night in south. Tuesday, showers and cooler.

Indiana—Thunder-showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday; unsettled and much cooler; probably locale showers.

Lower Michigan—Thunder-showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday, probably fair, except showers and cooler in southeast.

Upper Michigan—Showers and much cooler Monday. Tuesday, probably fair.

Ohio—Thunder-showers and cooler Monday afternoon or night. Tuesday, showers and cooler.

Illinois.—Rain and thunderstorms Monday, much cooler. Tuesday cloudy, cooler.

Wisconsin.—Unsettled; cooler Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Minnesota.—Fair Monday and Tuesday. Warmer Tuesday.

Iowa.—Unsettled Monday, showers and cooler; East and central Tuesday fair, warmer.

North Dakota and South Dakota.—Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer.

Nebraska.—Cloudy Monday, warmer. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Kansas.—Cloudy Monday, cooler. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Louisiana—Monday clearing, cooler; Tuesday fair.

Arkansas—Monday clearing, cooler; Tuesday fair.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. Muhlfelder; F. Muhlfelder, millinery; Commodore.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks's Sons; Charles Marks, coats, suits, waists; 6 West 32d; Flanders.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Mark's Sons; Carl Mark, dress goods, silks, millinery, infants' wear; 6 W. 32d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; H. G. Bass, rugs, upholstery goods; J. P. Flynn, dress goods, silks; J. McNair, domestics; P. A. Sheram, notions, jewelry; 1,150 B'way; Latham.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss A. M. Gallegher, coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. R. Kling, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear, children's coats, dresses; 1,180 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; L. Phillips, laces; 1,150 Broadway; Collingwood.

BOSTON—L. Wadman & Co., Inc.; A. Goldman, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

BOSTON—Butler's: Miss Fanning, jobs waists; 1,150 Broadway.

CATSKILL, N. Y.—H. L. Broughton & Co.; Mrs. H. L. Broughton, china, glassware; Miss M. Deady; Continental.

CHICAGO—H. Graff; Fall suits; 242 5th Av.; 2d floor.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt; J. S. Rosenberg, silk, cotton waists; 1,182 Broadway; R. 403.

CHICAGO—H. Freund, Spring coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway; R. 500.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. Price, linings; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; H. A. Jennings, ginghams; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; M. C. Goldman, dresses, suits; 368 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Philipsborn Co.—Z. Dicker, J. N. Rosenthal, misses', ladies' Fall dresses, suits; M. H. Marcus, Fall millinery; H. F. Philipsborn, Fall middies, cotton, silk waists; 912 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. F. Browning, E. Michaud, representing; F. L. Taylor, men's, boys', clothing; 1,107 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Daniel J. Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Sherman Square.

CHICAGO—Kahn Bros. & Co.; L. Kahn, knit underwear; 377 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Williams, women's neckwear; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Zock, notions, gloves, laces; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; L. Liberman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Henry Geiershofer Clothing Co.; L. Adler, trimmings, 235 6th Av.

CLEVELAND—Haile Bros. & Co.; Miss M. Koch, art needlework; 230 5th Av.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; J. Davis, boys' clothing; 19 East 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Berwald Bros.; H. Berwald; ready-to-wear; Breslin.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike Kumler Co.; Miss M. Maher, laces; Miss E. Schumacher, ladies' underwear, corsets; 225 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—May Co.; A. G. Morse, boys', girls' clothing; 37 W. 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Harris, Emery Co.; L. DeWitt, ready-to-wear, basement; 1,150 Broadway; Breslin.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Sheuerman Bros.; M. A. Sheuerman, dress goods; 684 Broadway; Breslin.

DETROIT—The Emporium; Miss Fitzpatrick, waists, corsets, children's, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; F. Frey, coats, suits, waists, millinery, infants' wear; Miss McCarthy, waists; 200 5th Av.

EL PASO, Texas—Haymon, Krupp & Co.; E. G. Krupp, shirts, collars; 395 Broadway.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss S. Newman, coats, suits; 401 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—John D. Brosnan Cloak and Suit Co.; J. D. Brosnan, dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, suits; Catholic Club.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss J. McKamey, millinery; Miss J. C. Vickery, skirts, 116 W. 32d.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; M. Schwartz, B. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 1,181 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; J. Bernstein, hdkf's, laces, embroideries; 377 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufmann, Strauss Co.; H. Marcus, domestics, blankets; 220 5th Av.

LYNN, Mass.—F. B. Magrane; C. Bixby, silks, dress goods, linings; Commodore.

MEMPHIS—Bry, Block Merc. Co.; E. B. Weismer, jobs dresses, waists, basement; 470 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Blumenfeld, Locher Co.; F. Hoehl, flowers, feathers; 640 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; J. Gollush, men's, boys' clothing; 1,133 Broadway.

MIAMI, Fla.—F. T. Budge & Co.; F. T. Budge, furniture; Monticello.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge Co.; W. Dalgarno, linens; 48 Leonard.

NASHVILLE—M. Milder Co.; M. Milder, jobs wash, silk dresses, skirts, blouses; 230 5th Av.; R. 910.

OMAHA, Neb.—Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.; P. E. Brown, carpets; Latham.

PETERSBURG, Va.; A. Rosenstock & Co.; Miss Farling, ready-to-wear, furs; 44 E. 23d.

PLYMOUTH, Penn.—Shapiro & Rosenbaum; M. Shapiro, jobs spring coats, suits, dolmans; 1,170 B'way, R. 500.

PHILADELPHIA—Hy-Grade Waist Co.; M. Clair, silks; 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—The Benguyer Corp.; B. Gross, sport suits, summer dresses; Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. F. McDermott, hosiery, toilet goods; Miss L. Wirth, leather goods, umbrellas; 384 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss B. Meyer, dresses; I. Seder, gen'l mdse. mgr.; 384 5th Av.

PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, coats, suits, millinery; 404 4th Av.

POTTSTOWN, Penn.—Ellis Mills; Miss J. Geiger, ladies' ready-to-wear; Prince George.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troupe; W. H. Hatch, coats, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Ellis Mills; F. M. Wentzel, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. A. Olsan, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; Miss M. Finger, dresses; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; Miss Moriarty, jobs wash skirts; Miss Smith, jobs corsets; 470 4th Av.

SACRAMENTO—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; C. W. Kuchman, children's dresses, kimonos, house dresses; 220 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; T. F. Cahill, basement dept.; 141 Madison Av.; Latham.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A. Kahn; dry goods; Penn.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; Miss R. Levy, millinery; 15 East 26th.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; J. Rierstein, men's furn goods; 1,150 B'way; Brozlel.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs women's silk, cotton dresses, silk, cotton waists; 37 West 26th.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith & Co.; H. F. McGee, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Collingwood.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—F. L. Liles Co.; F. L. Liles, men's, boys' clothing; 25 West 32d.

SPOKANE—Culbertson, Grote, Rankin Co.; R. C. Thompson, upholstery goods, draperies; 116 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; E. Herzog, silks; 874 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS.—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. J. Schmiske, coats, suits, muslin underwear; 58 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; P. Treuman, domestics; 377 B'way.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; L. D. Graham, women's ready-to-wear knit goods; 42 Leonard.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son.; D. M. Edwards, general mdse.; Commodore.

TACOMA, Wash.—Rhodes Bros.; J. R. Thompson, furn. goods, clothing; 1,150 Broadway.

TOLEDO, O.—F. W. James Co.; F. W. James, silks, velvets; Breslin.

UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, laces, millinery, hats, flowers; 320 5th Av.; Somerset.

VALDOSTA, Ga.—Ashley & Co.; Mr. Ashley, J. J. Hays; notions, dry goods; 260 Church.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburg & Bro.; L. Lansburg, mdse. mgr.; Mrs. B. Mills, wash dresses, pile fabric coats; 220 5th Av.; R. 1009.

WILKESBARRE, Penn.—Charles Casper Sons; L. Casper, dry goods; Penn.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—David Spencer, Ltd.; C. B. Spencer, jobs silk dresses; 1,133 Broadway; R. 526.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Miss B. Goldman, trimmings; Mrs. M. G. Holtt, neckwear; Mrs. H. G. Shute, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss C. Wenner, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Einstein Bros.; A. Einstein, notions, general mdse.; Woodstock.

PROPOSALS. | PROPOSALS. | PROPOSALS.

PUBLIC SALE OF LEATHER

VALUE OVER $3,000,000

First Public Auction Sale of Leather in the United States

to be held at

Zone Surplus Property Office

21ST AND OREGON AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cleared by the Director of Sales

Starting 1 P. M., June 9, 1919, and Continuing Daily Thereafter AT 10 A. M. UNTIL STOCK IS SOLD

RUSSET STRAP LEATHER BACKS—Grade A and B—3½ to 10½ oz.
RUSSET STRAP LEATHER IN SIDES—Grade A, B and BB—5½ to 8 oz.
RUSSET HARNESS LEATHER BACKS—Grade A, B and C.
SOFTENED SOLE LEATHER BACKS.
RAWHIDE CALFSKIN IN WHOLE SKINS.
FULL GRAIN AND BUFFED RUSSET BAG LEATHER SIDES.
Grade A and B full grain—5 and 6 oz., Grade A and B buffed—5 and 6 oz.

Tanned by the following well-known tanners:

England & Walton Co.
Gutmann & Co.
Eagle Ottawa Leather Co.
Pfister & Vogel Leather Co.
Barbour Leather Co.
Hans Reese & Sons
Alexander Bros.
General Leather Co.
J. G. Curtis Leather Co.
N. R. Allen & Sons Co.
Leas McVitty Co.
Woelfel Leather Co.
Richmond Leather Co.
Griess Fleger Tanning Co.
The Howell-Hinchman Co.
W. W. Mooney & Sons
W. D. Byron & Sons
F. W. & F. Carlisle

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

1. Bids to be made at an advance of not less than one-half of one cent per pound or foot.
2. The highest bidder to be the purchaser, and if any dispute should arise between the bidders for any lot, it shall be decided by the Auctioneer. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
3. Leather will be offered by tannage. No Bid will be received for less than 1,000 pieces, (unless quantity is below that amount), which bid will carry an option for the entire tannage of lot offered, which must be immediately exercised.
4. Foot Leather will be sold according to marked footage as accepted by the Government. Pound Leather will be determined at time of delivery, making an allowance of one pound per roll for wrappings, if wrapped in paper. No claim will be allowed after removal.
5. Sale without recourse as to quality, grade or designation.
6. The acceptance of the bids will be determined at the time the offer is made and all Leather must be removed from the Government Warehouse within thirty days.
7. The Government carries no insurance and all Leather left in the Government Warehouse after purchase will be left at the risk of the purchaser.
8. Terms cash f. o. b. Warehouse, 21st and Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
9. A deposit of $1,000.00 (certified check or cash) will be required before participating in the bidding, which deposit will be returned after the sale has closed if no award has been made to depositor.
10. Leather can be seen and inspected at Inland Warehouse, M-5, Section G, Philadelphia, Pa., ten days prior to sale on application to Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Address all communications to Zone Surplus Property Office

21st and Oregon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Auctions.

Clarke's
5 West 44th St
(ONLY ADDRESS)
NOW ON VIEW
an attractive collection
English XVIII. Century Portraits
including a fine example by
THOMAS SULLY,
also portraits by SPANISH, FLEMISH, DUTCH and ITALIAN masters, a number of
Beautiful Old Flower Panels,
to be SOLD by AUCTION in settlement of an Estate
FRIDAY, JUNE 6, AT 3 P. M.
Catalogues on application.
The sale will be conducted by
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE

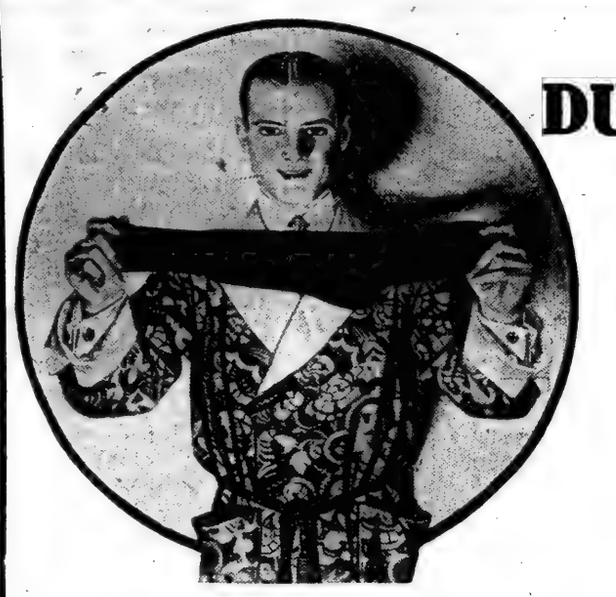
Wilmerding, Morris, & Mitchell
Auctioneers, 470 Broome St., cor. Greene St.
Wednesday, June 4th
Promptly at 10 o'clock
Wool and Worsted
Dress Goods, Suitings, Coatings
For men's and women's wear.
Silk Goods
Plain & Fancy Cotton Goods

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
599 & 601 Broadway, New York.
Tuesday, June 3, at 10:15 o'clock.
475 Pcs. Woolens, Worsteds, etc.
65 Pcs. Serges, Suitings and Flannels
43 Pcs. Gabardines a/c of Concern

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway, Series 2348.

DURABLE DURHAM HOSIERY



Made Strongest Where the Wear is Hardest

DURABLE DURHAM TRADE MARK HOSIERY

Made Where Working Conditions Are 100 Per Cent. Right

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

May 27th, 1919

Mr. J. S. Carr, Jr.,
Durham Hosiery Mills,
88 Leonard St.,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Carr:-

I have today reviewed all the rest of your pictures, with the exception of one scene which will be ready tomorrow morning and I am staying over purposely to see it.

I have no hesitation in saying that this is the best industrial picture that has ever been taken by anyone. I am very anxious to have you send an order to Mr. Lovey to let us have a print at once to show to Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, Senator Kenyon, the new chairman of the Senate Committee of Labor and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia.

I am very anxious to have the Government give its unqualified endorsement to this picture and have it featured in connection with a nation wide campaign about to be inaugurated to allay the unrest in labor conditions. It will be wonderful to show it in contrast with the unwholesome conditions under Bolshevism and radical Socialism, which pictures are now being made. The wholesome conditions in your factory and the whole environment will appeal to the masses, who will see these pictures under Government auspices in the great centers of industry which will be reached and I know that your public spirit will prompt you to respond heartily to the suggestion which I make herein.

May I hope for an early action in this behalf?

Cordially yours,
Francis Holland

DURABLE-DURHAM Hosiery is made in mills that aid and encourage better workmanship. We have ten modern mills in North Carolina. All are clean, well lighted, with best of sanitary conditions. No child labor is employed. Average working day is only 8 hours and 15 minutes. Best of all, there is a real spirit of co-operation between workers and management in the Durham Hosiery Mills. The employes constitute an industrial democracy with a practical interest in the quality of product.

This letter from the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Economics testifies to the splendid working conditions in the Durham Hosiery Mills, as shown in a series of moving picture film just completed—made at the request of this Government Bureau.

DURHAM HOSIERY MILLS, Durham, N. C.

Sales Offices: 88 Leonard St., New York

208 So. La Salle St., Chicago
582 Market St., San Francisco

Export Selling Agents
Amory Browne & Co., 62 Worth St., N. Y.

Coat--Suit--Skirt Trade

Sample line English Novelties in Tweeds, Suitings, Gabardines, Tricotines and Velours now being shown by

Debenham, Gardiner & Co., Ltd.
16 East 40th Street.
Phone 9226, 9227, 9228 Murray Hill.

Cotton Goods

We offer for spot and future deliveries full line of FLANNELS, PERCALES, GINGHAMS, BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED GOODS
ALSO REMNANTS, Short Lengths and SECONDS
WE EMPLOY NO SALESMAN.
Calbro Mills
CALEF BROS.
546-548 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
Phone 814 Spring.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF COTTON FABRIC

The Government, through the Material Disposal Section of the Air Service, Washington, and its District Offices, will offer for sale a quantity of Cotton Fabric as follows:

Item No. 1—Cotton Airplane Fabric, 36 in. wide, weight about 4 yds. to the pound.

Item No. 2—Cotton Balloon Cloth, 36 in. to 48 in. wide, 5 to 7 yds. to the pound.

Item No. 3—Airplane Tape, from ⅝ in. to 3¾ in. wide.

Full information regarding constructions, cut-ups, etc., also samples showing these goods finished, printed and dyed for commercial use, can be obtained from the following District Offices:

New York, N. Y.....360 Madison Ave.
Boston, Mass.....Little Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.....1550 Woodward Ave.
Chicago, Ill.....1216 Consumers Bldg.
Buffalo, N. Y.....2500 Elmwood Ave.
Dayton, Ohio....810 Mutual Home Bldg.
San Francisco, Calif..504 Postal Tel. Bldg.

Communications should be addressed to the DISTRICT MANAGER, Air Service, Finance Division, Material Disposal Section.

FULL FASHIONED SILK HOSIERY
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
FIRST QUALITY
CASE LOTS ONLY
CHAS. L. BIRKHAHN CORP.
407-409 Broadway
CANAL 1570.

BROADWAY BRAND
Black and Colors Velvet Ribbons All Widths
4346 Greeley. MAX FEIST 82-84 W. 38th St.

Puritan Underwear Mfg. Co.
352 Fourth Ave., New York.
Silk, crepe-de-chine and wash-satin underwear.

NEXT TUESDAY
There are three Ford Deliveries, one Overland Delivery and one White Panel Delivery, varying in price from $200 to $600, at the Colt-Stratton Commercial Car Department, that will be shown to business men between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, Tuesday, June 3.
E. P. NEWINS,
100 West 64th St.
Tel. Columbus 7100.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS G. GROS & CO., 10, Avenue de Saint-Remy, Saint Denis. Having the best connections and references in the world of Chemical Industry in France, wishes to represent a large firm of utensils for Industry or Chemical Products.

WORMSER & CO.
Commercial Bankers
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuy. 3360
Accounts Financed.
Advances on Merchandise.

LOANS TO MERCHANTS ON ACCOUNTS
At Very Reasonable Rates.
M. S. PERLSTEIN, 95 FIFTH AVE.



A Short Cut to the Goods You Want

THERE is no need for a frenzied search from manufacturer to manufacturer or from jobber to jobber, when you are in a big hurry to find some special lot of merchandise.

You can find it right away, without wasting time in hunting, if you announce your needs in the "Buyers' Wants" column of

THE BUSINESS PAGE OF
The New York Times

Even though you live at some distance, delay is unnecessary. For you can *wire* your announcement, then take the next train to New York, and, when you arrive in the morning, the response to your advertisement will quickly show exactly where to buy the goods you want.

New York buyers find it an enormous help when quick buys are necessary—when there is no time to waste in calling on those who cannot supply the necessary lines.

The rate is reasonable and the response immediate.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

Myers<...al & Express
Silverman<Gilchrist.
Sumner<Parr.
Jacoway<Falk Tob Co
Niles Normalizing M Co, Inc<Ross.
Perimutter<Simon.
Ault & Wiborg Co<Kruse.
J M Shock Absorber Co<Welland.
Farr<No Am Watch<Carmen<Fox Film.
Hahn<Klahn Instrument Co.
Everard<J. Everard's Breweries.
Penn Steel Co<NYC Rys.
Hughes<Corn Prod Ref Co.
Boston Pencil Pointer Co<Auto Pencil Sharpener Co.
Fair & Carnival Sup Co, Inc<Samet.
Beck<Wilson.
Juenger<Sheridan Iron Wks.
Sause<Hill Pub Co.
Lamb's Christmas Sav Club Co<Bankers Service Corp.
Traun Rubber Co<Dodi Corp.
Trent<Trepp.
Piel Co<Gen Auto Sup
Tompkins-Hawley-Fuller Co<Holden.
Richardson<Richardson-Harris Bank.
Bruce<Dukas.
Am Metal Co, Ltd<Reiss.
Allenberg<Cosmopolitan Bank.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 233, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Clarence W Giesen.
J F Sneath.
Rabinowitz Davis.
Streit & Berger.
Giovanni Farisi.
Fete Venture.
John A. Bennett.
Benjamin Lellowitz.
Henry Harris.
Alice J. Mann.
Isaac Kapiene.
Clarence V Fanning.
Jacob and Harry Diamond.
Istore Wordkowitz.
Under objection:
Morris Frank:
Adjourned cases:
Max Goldman.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

John Solomon, (2.)
Mohammed Khalid.
Sam Young.
Julius Nahaaf.
Najeeb Gannam.
Toufic Gannam.
Harry Baumgarah.
Elias J Malick.
George Lappas
Joseph Hanna.
George Solish.
S B Hamade.
Nackli Aboukir.
James Aickel.
Tom Simon.
Mansur J Azar.
Nick Shahyr.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 331, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

Adolph C Pedersen and Adolph E Pedersen.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

US<R Kapper et al, (for call.)
Admiralty
L I Large Co<Van Idersten Co.
Home ins Co<same.
Eastud<SS Undin.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

US<West Disinfectant Co. (for pleading.)
US<E Thompson and A Ingracia, (appeal only.)

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

US<G T McQuade et al, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Re Boense, Donnelly, Vogt<Champlin, Gotham Silk Co<Schwarz<Rosenburg Co<Rosenwald & Weil<Rosenwald, L & W Ill<Dieckmann<Lackawanna Steel Co.
Krug<Bliss.
42d St, &c, Ry<same, (4.)
Union Ry<same, (8.)
Whitridge<same.
3d Av RR<same, (4.)
Wingabride Ry<same, (4.)
Matz<Matz.
Friedman Con Co<8th St. Garage.
General Calendar:
Herrman<Hartwood Holding Co.
Riley<McGee.
Golden<Sullivan.
Dwyo<Deyo.
Cummi...s<B'dway-94th ... Rty Co.
Bernhard<Bernhardt.
Edinborough<Edinborough.
Gibbons<Gibbons.
Powers<Powers.
Coffin<Chapman.
Mallne<Mandelbaum.
Ferley<Shubert.
NY San Util Co<NY Disposal Corp.
Lowell, Lamb & Co<Herskovits.
Drummond<Drummond.
Horan<Sweeny.
Farish Co<Webb Co.
Flinn<Flinn-O'Rourke Co.
Booth & Flinn, Ltd<O'Rourke Eng & C.
O'Rourke Eng & Co<Booth & Flinn, Ltd.
Knickerbocker Fireproofing Co<Gerry.
Shevlin<Shevlin.
Markbreiter<Markbreiter Co.
NY Pneu Serv Co<E Smith Con Co.
Levy<Rosenthal.
Merritt<Merritt.
Lange<Doerr.
Man Ry<Rose Hold Co
Isman<Schwab.
Nolte<Coetjen.
Posner<Posner.
Spiro<Simonette.
McClure<McClure.
Wolff<Kashowitz.
Hammond<McKay.
J Early Wood, Inc<Krause.
Pierce<Pierce.
Gordon<Sealich.
Frank<Reis & Bro, (2)
Colasuanno<Harbater
Rose<Rose.
Chatham & Phenix N B<Cuprite Sulphur.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lone<Cleindinst.
Kommisaroff<Grand Tool & Mach Wks
Warnock Uniform Co<Krakower.
Brandlee<Biglo.
Benedorf<Goodman.
Unger Bros—Standard Aero Corp.
Greenblatt Co<Hattenberger.
Casas<Bos General Corp of Amer.
Blum<Turck.
Steu...r<Epstein.
O'Brien<Berry.
Calder<Stern.
Hammer<Einhorn.
Commercial Credit<Crow Mot Sales Co.
Mashat Rubber Mfg<Moore.
Arhus<Baird.
Deman Bros & Co<Hotchkiss.
Dart<Wolf.
Conveying Weigher Co<Moore.
Hoku Knitting Mills<Quitman.
Jandruhewich<Corwall Kaolin Co.
Stevens Linggett Co.
Solomon<Reiff.
Band<Int R T.
Greenberg<Jackson.
J A Jones<Kennard.
J Jones, Jr<same.
Barger<Tronmer's Evergreen Beverage.
Most<Kleinschmidt Magnesia Co.
J Most<same.
Collins<Solomon.
Feldman<Kosmo Elec.
Gallaly<Rotti
Stauffer<Jackson.
Yesner<NY Rys.
Hamer<NY City Interborough Ry.
Braunstein<C I & Bkn RR.
Wilkinson<Murphy.
Meddis<NY Cons RR.
Sargiorio<Kallach.
Hightower Co<Hightower.
Havenstein<42d St, &c, Ry.
Finegan<Int R T.
Goldstein<Kraisman.
Maroney<Totten.
Lapidus<Int R T.
Hyde<Riker.
Lefkowitz<Warhelt Pub Co.
Ellis<Josephson.
Peters & Co<Int Ry Co. (2)
Goodrich<Quinn.
Mechanic<Cunard SS Co. Ltd.
Bauman<Norf & Wn Ry.
J Joseph & Bros Co<Levy.
Premier<Bausch.
Bonn<Int 23d St Ferry Co.
Rosenstein<Women's Wear Co.
Lazer<Herzberger<C RR of N J.
Smith<Int R T.
Rosenstroch<NY Cons RR.
Rohner<Arcadia Ry.
Margolies<Bellmont (2)
Sullivan<Krouse.
Binder<Cleary.
Pergamon<Hirst.
Daly<Int R T.
Dacey<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Mullins<C & N R RR.
Matthews<Cunard SS Co.
Bishop<NY Times Co.
Schwarz<Rubin.
Wade<Penn RR.
Wilson<same.
Fentress<Fentress.
Rudin<Schleminger.
Dabour<Van Valin.
Bouranos<Bouranos.
Herpe<Herpe.
Richardson<Neimster
John<John.
Mufson<Markel.
Relas<Carter.
Madden<Weeks.
Del Basco<Daly.
Fortale<Sorriero.
Nicoletti<Nicoletti.
Gudenkauf<Gudenkauf.
Ring<Ring.
Newison<Odell.
Spatz<Fogel.
Goldfarb<Goldfarb.
Freedman<Bachrach Sons Co.
Kedrovsky<Archbishop, &c, Russian Greek Catholic Ch.
Consolidated Engine Stop Co<U-Ess Mfg.
Neifert<Neifert.
McMullen<McMullen.
Benedict<Benedict.
Bartel<Bartel.
Peck<Donough.
Whelan<Wood.
Moore<Moore.
Madison Lunch<Olenik.
Wilds<Lanahan.
McGratty<CNY.
Lit Brothers Mach Co<Practical Clothing.
Liebman<Liebman.
Heapy<Heapy.
Bright<Bright.
A Kastner, Inc<Westin.
Field<Lessing Rty.
Pollack<Goldstein.
Talamo<Talamo.
Sanchez<Sandoval.
Nicholas<Mayou.
Pechi<Hughes.
Lazarowitz<Schwartz.
Schonfeld<Schonfeld.
Lefkowitz<Washburn Wire Co.
Shankroff<Doerner.
Heifler<Heifler.
Octagon Films, Inc<Grossman.
Lustgarten & Co<Rty Redemption Co.
Lysle<Color Pro} Co.
Horowitz<Horowitz.
Conway<Conway.
Bernhelmer&Schwartz Brew Co<Cryan.
Ehrlich<Spiro.
Steiner<Steiner.
Belden<Belden.
Clear.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lone<Cleindinst.
Kommisaroff<Grand Tool & Mach Wks
Warnock Uniform Co<Krakower.
Brandlee<Biglo.
Benedorf<Goodman.
Unger Bros—Standard Aero Corp.
Greenblatt Co<Hattenberger.
Casas<Bos General Corp of Amer.
Blum<Turck.
Steu...r<Epstein.
O'Brien<Berry.
Calder<Stern.
Hammer<Einhorn.
Commercial Credit<Crow Mot Sales Co.
Mashat Rubber Mfg<Moore.
Arhus<Baird.
Deman Bros & Co<Hotchkiss.
Dart<Wolf.
Conveying Weigher Co<Moore.
Hoku Knitting Mills<Quitman.
Jandruhewich<Corwall Kaolin Co.
Stevens Linggett Co.
Solomon<Reiff.
Band<Int R T.
Greenberg<Jackson.
J A Jones<Kennard.
J Jones, Jr<same.
Barger<Tronmer's Evergreen Beverage.
Most<Kleinschmidt Magnesia Co.
J Most<same.
Collins<Solomon.
Feldman<Kosmo Elec.
Gallaly<Rotti
Stauffer<Jackson.
Yesner<NY Rys.
Hamer<NY City Interborough Ry.
Braunstein<C I & Bkn RR.
Wilkinson<Murphy.
Meddis<NY Cons RR.
Sargiorio<Kallach.
Hightower Co<Hightower.
Havenstein<42d St, &c, Ry.
Finegan<Int R T.
Goldstein<Kraisman.
Maroney<Totten.
Lapidus<Int R T.
Hyde<Riker.
Lefkowitz<Warhelt Pub Co.
Ellis<Josephson.
Peters & Co<Int Ry Co. (2)
Goodrich<Quinn.
Mechanic<Cunard SS Co. Ltd.
Bauman<Norf & Wn Ry.
J Joseph & Bros Co<Levy.
Premier<Bausch.
Bonn<Int 23d St Ferry Co.
Rosenstein<Women's Wear Co.
Lazer<Herzberger<C RR of N J.
Smith<Int R T.
Rosenstroch<NY Cons RR.
Rohner<Arcadia Rty.
Margolies<Bellmont (2)
Sullivan<Krouse.
Binder<Cleary.
Pergamon<Hirst.
Daly<Int R T.
Dacey<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Mullins<C & N R RR.
Matthews<Cunard SS Co.
Bishop<NY Times Co.
Schwarz<Rubin.
Wade<Penn RR.
Wilson<same.
Coulter<Fleischer.
Manashaw<Fidelity & Plate Glass Ins.
Ohio Sav & Trust Co<Hill.
Sloan<Berger.
Driscoll<Kennedy Cont Co.
Miller<Campbell.
Lichten<Vahen.
Spivak<Arkell & Douglas, Inc.
Sperling<Cuff.
Katz<Travers Twin Cordage Co.
Conner<Conner.
Sterling Motor Truck<Herrman.
Kintner<Amer Ed Alliance.
Stark<Masonic Life Assoc.
O'Neill Bros Co<Almada Sug Ref Co.
Garbynski<Butsch.
Navarra<Paraskovopoulos.
Kroder<Miller.
Surut<Henig.
Clear.
Chatfield, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Rhode<Scow<Dorothy. (trial continued.)
Dunphy<Tug Lester
A Forsyth.
Feltman<Feltman.
Re Thorne.
Hunter<Hutchinson.
Golden<Golden
Hyman<Audubon Sanitarium.
US Surety Co.
Co<Owen.
Int R T Subway (Const.
McNamara<Int R T.
Melton<NY Cons RR (2.)
Spitzer<Childs Co.
James Hotchwood Rty.
Hara<Carbone.
Dunn<Int R T.
Pagano<I Davego, Jr, Inc.
Lipovinsky<Glucklin.
Gelsser<Int R T.
Green<CNY.
Laykind<Blooming-dale.
Toon<CNY.
Glse<Clark.
Hillcrest Bay Coach.
Sparber<Sheffield Farms Co.
Blank<Zurich Gen Accident, &c, Co.
Lisanti<Kirwin Bros.
Knaack<Kenny.
Da Forno<Salvador.
Lawyer<Chasanoff.
Rosenthal & M.
Hauser<Int R T.
Marando<same.
George<Nass El RR.
Bergstein<same.
Kronthal<Ranger.
Tinnsfeld<Casallo Auto Supply Co.
Tarshes<Shearman.
Goldstein<Int R T.
Wolff<same.
Wren<Rudin.
Sacco<same.
Weil<same.
Cohen<NY Rys (2.)
Crack Trucking Co<Rich Light & Pow.
Jacoby<3d Av RR.
Nadler<Katz.
Ohiaver<Powers.
Pergamon<Hirst.
Daly<Int R T.
Dacey<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Mullins<C & N R RR.
Matthews<Cunard SS Co.
Bishop<NY Times Co.
Schwarz<Rubin.
Wade<Penn RR.
Wilson<same.
Thorpe<Converse
Northern Warproofg<Grenshaw Eng & C.
Mahoney<Lane.
Ascenzi<Mach & Metals Sales Co.
Sane<Sconzo.
TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar for the various parts for trial.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Katz<Bklyn & N R RR
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Healey<Cons RR<Nicholas<Kelly.
PART V.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.
Long<Int R T Co.
PART VI.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M.
McCabe<Quigley.
PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cahill<Taylor.
PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Casler<Cafe de-Paris.
PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cash<42d St, &c, RR.
PART X.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Will<Harris.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Negga Palace Amuse Co<Cahill
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Palermo<CNY.
Krausz<Heinlein & Beglin.
PART XIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
McDonough<Koch.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Johnstons<Butler.
PART XVI—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Oliva<Birch.
PART XVII—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pendergast<Frawley.
PART XVIII.—Luce, J.—At 10 A. M.
Beaty<Bacon.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Beasle Burke.
Edward N Bond.
Francesca Orsillo.
Harry D Gill.
Marie S M Hong.
Roy Wolfer.
William Neil Crahne.
Catherine Taylor.
Richard Stahl.
Francis B Cannock.
Mabel Farner.
John Burns.
Lorenzo Coppola.
Dominick J Cardasal.
Julia K Willet.
Kate Foley.
Sarah J O'Rourke.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Manowitz, M & L<Sper-Mel Cloth'g Co.
Salas<Zaillo.
Hecht<Fairview Mills.
Mann<Sacdella-Galante Co.
Sheffield<Hopkins.
Samuels<Sklar.
Wolfe<Hoff.
Colni<Saenger.
Rurian<Balsam Co.
Grossman<Otter.
Sussen<Artistic Hosiery Co.
Greenberg<Hoetzler.
Katz<Seller.
Olney<Standard Aircraft Co.
The Harris Co<Bluh.
Imp Player Roll Co<Freifeld.
Finsilver, S & M<Estrin.
Kerin & Dunn<Lucey.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rubenstein<Adam Co.
Van Ballin<Shongood.
Katz<Japan Trad Co.
Schwartz<Feigenbaum.
Gillard<Mason. (2.)
Patrick<Kinderman & Sons.
Goldman<Bloom.
Neiman<West Side Cloak Co.
Ulterale<Weil.
Rendine<S F A.
Taub<Spiegelman.
Neidecker<NY Rys (2)
Clark<Black & White Cab Co.
Leff<NY Rys.
Green<Barrett.
Leoni<B H RR.
Grubman<Baldwin.
Sergutz<Themper.
Rubenstein<Watterson
Kossoff<Flex.
Friedman<Friedman.
Kent<La Jotte.
Trehaft<42d St Taxi Cab Co.
Levy<Kaplan.
La Cedia<Kahn.
Brown<Miller.
Schneider<Straus.
Greenberg<Silverman.
Flaherty<R T Subway Const Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Silverman<Barrett.
Miller & Sons Co<Sergeant & Co.
French Overseas Co<Flyno.
Skinner<Davis.
Wiesenberg<Enterprise Lunch Co.

PART III.—Smith, Short Cause—Bennett<Atwell.

PART III.—J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Est Max<Herrman, Mary Fox.
Annie Rogers.
Meyer Friedenberg.
Henry R Onderdonck.
Louise Ordwein
Wills for probate:
Hannah Marx, Annie Tittle.
Sophie Neidhart.
Henry Keck.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.

Contested Wills:
Sarah L Gardner.
John J Carr.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewing Co<United Bohemian Soc of Bronx et al.—Virginia M Mollenhauer.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly, and Jaycox, JJ. Nonenumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Steinberg<Dreher.
Timmons<Russell.
Re McGrath.
Re Kensico Reservoir Highways.
Garrison<Lanser.
Ellsberg<Fried
Bourke<Bourke.
Nelson Bros<Hudson Mills.
Feld<Raab.

Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Pinea<Traktman.
Wallach<same.
Re Com of Prisons.
People<Calangelo.
Sharkey<Flood.
Moenig<NY Cen RR & Tarrytown.
Duffy<same.
Bushel<same.
Baldenti<same.
Mulsea<same.
Cushman<same.
Whalen<Bush Term.
Oghinsky<Gumberg.
Stoddard<Edwards.
Repe<Quaritius (3.)
Martin<same.
Reilly<Int R T.
Greenblatt<Greenblatt.
State<Hartigan & Oehler.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Krasnowitz<Krashowitz.
Harrison<Hogan.
McCormack<McCormack.
Re Freidman, (Sergt.)
Weiner<Weiner
Mayor<Mayor.
Charnes<Charnes, (3.)
A. Campbell<same.
Re Liberty Av, (Mort. No. 471.)
Jonas<Bochen.
Yetter<Yetter.
The Emig Indus Savgs Bank<Quigley.
Brucht<Edison Illuminating Co.
Daly<Daly.
Barbour<Barbour.
Re U S Fid & G Co, (Assor.)
Abbott<Kinneman.
Collins<Johnson.
Morse & Burt Co<McDonald.
M A Wilbur<CNY.
C A Wilbur<same.
Northwestern M Life Ins Co<Fordham.
Wheeler<Wheeler.
Kohl<Kohl.
Morrison<Schmidt.
E B'klyn Sav Bank<Freedman.
Reid<Kasputys.
Schuler<Voit.
Dilopoulo<Barbour.
Kings Co Trust Co<Will
Cohn<Muller.
Russianoff<Willner.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Walsh (demurrer)<Farrell.
Moskowitz<Davidson.
Schriever<Cevaro.
Kaufman<Mooney.
Mahoney<Abramson.
Sharp<Sharp.
Mainzer<Avril.
McNulty<Kenney.
Marsh<Marsh.
Krugman<Krugman.
Veyhl<Veyhl.
Jordon<CNY et al.
Xanthos<same.
Powers<same.
Pasqualino<same.
Neville<Doherty.
Lawrence<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Brown<Chase.
Smith<Smith.
Abo<Abo.
Peo ex rel Kimball Road Op Corp<Purdy et al commrs (8.)
Same<Cantor et al, Commrs.
Same<Bush Term Co
Knapp et al, Commrs.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1730.

Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gaines<Huyler.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Clark, J.; Part II., Ketcham, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.; Part VIII., Fawcett, J.

Charlton<Taylor.
Wylie<Canavan & Felberg<Melslin.
MacLean<Young.
Maly<Nassau RR.
Peo ex rel Wierzeski<MacStay.
Garvey<Johann & Sons.
Kuck<St Nicholas Ice Rink.
Snyder<Robins Dry Dock Co.
Tuite<Belt Line Ry.
Kaplan<Nassau RR.
Chalfin<Kronengold.
Cosenza<CNY.
Strumpf<Larlie.
Ciofft<Pisani.
Cohen<Altman Furniture Co.
Gerard<Queal.
Lang<Westreich.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

O'Neill<B H RR & Bennett<Met Tob Co.
Eckdahl<Elliger.
Larkin<Composite Metal Lath Co.
Piano<Fleischmann Piano Co.
Pollock<CNY.
Richards<Kronshage.
Blank<Con Wafer Co.
Matteo<CNY.
Lotocki<Franklin Brewery Co
Hogarty<Nassau RR.
Mazanowski<Tisdale.
Ratz<Hummerich.
Cohen<Bailey.
Manzi<B H RR.
Cohen<Friedman & Co.
Enterprise Brewery<Vorn Bernuth.
Plunkitt<Mahnken Estates.
Cohen<Starrett.
Vandermark<Ehrenberg & Co.
O'Connor<B H RR.
Regan<CNY.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8100.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Israel Rubinstein.
Kate Murphy.
James Armstrong.
Robert C Martin.
Wm Green.
Wm Conway.
Lorenzo O'Connor.
Sarah Henriques.
Santa Pellegrino.
Louis Potthoff.
Emma L. Maas.
Michael Nicholson.
Bridget Gildea.

Administration of:
Emma Wolferty.

Accountings of:
Bridget McMahon.
Bertha Grill.
Alfred G Belden.
Mortimer Cogswell.
Estates of:
Sarah McCarthy.

Catherine Johnston.
Anna Rung.
Johanna Hauer.

Contested calendar:
Claudine Eckert.
Caroline Hopkins.
Ellen Dolan.
Wm. A. Coleman.
Barbara Bayard.
Henry Rosner.
Christina Dower.
Rachel Harris.
Elizabeth Sims.
Gilbert Merritt.
Sophie Jaeger.
Augusta Etter.
Lewis J Potter.
Rosie E Blamw.
Patrick J Farrell.
Catherine Ostrander.
Jennie W Crone.
Andrew C Davison.
Louis Potthoff.

County Court.

PART V.—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.

Burns<H H RR.
Fogg<Nassau El RR.
Grillo<B H RR.
Crivel<same.
McCarrell<same.
Johanson<Naa El RR.
Vale<Atl Steve Co.
Carlin<Maurer.
Maxwell Motor Sales Co<Andersen.
Wanamspring<Cohen.
Doyle<Clause.
Kronengold<Klein.
Highest number reached, 1468.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Almirante Steamship Corporation, owner of the Steamship Almirante, has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the said Steamship Almirante and the Steamship Hiakis, on or about September 8, 1918, value of vessel and freight $35,848.08; and all persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry M. Hewitt, Commissioner, at his office, 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—John Wanamaker, New York, against Steamship "St. Paul."

Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for supplies, $523.09. Process returnable before me on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear, or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.

HEDGES, ELY & FRANKEL and DUNCAN & MOUNT, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Overseas Sales Corporation against Steamship "St. Paul," &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract, $18,307.80. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
Southern District of New York.

HUNT, HILL & BETTS, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, we have seized and hold Ten bottles of a drug known as "Prescription 1000 Internal." Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 9th, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 29th, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Addison Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Blandford<Bassford.
Rich<Nussbaum.
Murphy<Hutchinson.
Wolfe Lane Imp Co<Lawlor.
Schaefer<Loewe.
Decker<Iona Home Co
Hunter<Hunter.
Town of Mt Pleasant<General Water Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Leary<Geller, (5.)
Farmers Loan and Tr Co<Salvatore Prince Francesca.
Dederick<Dederick.
McCarter<Vill of Rye.

Also for the hearing of motions and ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J. At 9:45 A. M.

Mahoney<Great Atl & Pacific Tea Co.
Stark<Lord & Taylor.
Myers<Kaufman.
Valentine<Sterling Piano Co.
Stanley<Held.
Yeljan<Pike.
Webb<Dale & Cain.
Smelofski<Bartko.
Levine<Int R T Co.
Von Storch<City of Yonkers.
Smith<Yonkers RR.
Reilly<N Y C RR Co.
Elmendorf<Elmendorf.
Barnes<Almy.
Burdick<Holden.
Power<Power.
Fox<Deutchman.
De Pasquale<Burdick.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Horton<Quimby.
Moto<Brundage.
Enholm<Lang.
Vena<Pitman, (2.)
Shriver<N Y C RR Co.
Kelly<Pfister.
Miller<Moto, (2.)
Brunkovich<Slavonian Coal and Supply Co.
Woloss<Yonkers RR.
Luikert<Stern.
Auer<Teschner.
Pennette<West St RR.
McGuire<Pierce.
Napaer<City of Yonkers.

Highest number reached on call 1048.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Slater, S.

Contested wills:
Margaret Walsh.
Edward F. Beddall.
L. A. Fuhrmeister.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Brennan<Peekskill Transfer & Storage Co.
A. Hupfel's Sons<Bachman
Flinn<Springsteel.
Leuzzi<City of Yonkers.
Ericson<Rock.
Clark<Freuss.
Champer<Zeltek.
Fiske<Levine.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Hupfel's Sons<Caputo.
Cooper<Johnson.
Jacobs & Co<Schreiber.
Robichek Co<West Elec Supply Co.
Miller<O'Reilley.
Frasse & Co<Renford Mfg Co.
Chambers<Keesler.
Melzer<Nyberg.
Russo<Benkart.
Wright & Co<Mulhall.
Harant<Schulze.
Weirich<Weirich.
St. Teresa's Church of Tarrytown<Sprout Cons Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Hayes<Hayes.
Page<Turner.
Young & Halstead Co<Wiest.
Hewes<Castle.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J. At 9:45 A. M.

Mahoney<Great Atl & Pacific Tea Co.
Stark<Lord & Taylor.
Myers<Kaufman.
Valentine<Sterling Piano Co.
Stanley<Held.
Yeljan<Pike.
Webb<Dale & Cain.
Smelofski<Bartko.
Levine<Int R T Co.
Von Storch<City of Yonkers.
Smith<Yonkers RR.
Reilly<N Y C RR Co.
Elmendorf<Elmendorf.
Barnes<Almy.
Burdick<Holden.
Power<Power.
Fox<Deutchman.
De Pasquale<Burdick.

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Horton<Quimby.
Moto<Brundage.
Enholm<Lang.
Vena<Pitman, (2.)
Shriver<N Y C RR Co.
Kelly<Pfister.
Miller<Moto, (2.)
Brunkovich<Slavonian Coal and Supply Co.
Woloss<Yonkers RR.
Luikert<Stern.
Auer<Teschner.
Pennette<West St RR.
McGuire<Pierce.
Napaer<City of Yonkers.

Highest number reached on call 1048.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Slater, S.

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County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Brennan<Peekskill Transfer & Storage Co.
A. Hupfel's Sons<Bachman
Flinn<Springsteel.
Leuzzi<City of Yonkers.
Ericson<Rock.
Clark<Freuss.
Champer<Zeltek.
Fiske<Levine.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Hupfel's Sons<Caputo.
Cooper<Johnson.
Jacobs & Co<Schreiber.
Robichek Co<West Elec Supply Co.
Miller<O'Reilley.
Frasse & Co<Renford Mfg Co.
Chambers<Keesler.
Melzer<Nyberg.
Russo<Benkart.
Wright & Co<Mulhall.
Harant<Schulze.
Weirich<Weirich.
St. Teresa's Church of Tarrytown<Sprout Cons Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Hayes<Hayes.
Page<Turner.
Young & Halstead Co<Wiest.
Hewes<Castle.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J. At 9:45 A. M.

Mahoney<Great Atl & Pacific Tea Co.
Stark<Lord & Taylor.
Myers<Kaufman.
Valentine<Sterling Piano Co.
Stanley<Held.
Yeljan<Pike.
Webb<Dale & Cain.
Smelofski<Bartko.
Levine<Int R T Co.
Von Storch<City of Yonkers.
Smith<Yonkers RR.
Reilly<N Y C RR Co.
Elmendorf<Elmendorf.
Barnes<Almy.
Burdick<Holden.
Power<Power.
Fox<Deutchman.
De Pasquale<Burdick.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Horton<Quimby.
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Shriver<N Y C RR Co.
Kelly<Pfister.
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Brunkovich<Slavonian Coal and Supply Co.
Woloss<Yonkers RR.
Luikert<Stern.
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Pennette<West St RR.
McGuire<Pierce.
Napaer<City of Yonkers.

Highest number reached on call 1048.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Slater, S.

Contested wills:
Margaret Walsh.
Edward F. Beddall.
L. A. Fuhrmeister.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Brennan<Peekskill Transfer & Storage Co.
A. Hupfel's Sons<Bachman
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The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

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Melzer<Nyberg.
Russo<Benkart.
Wright & Co<Mulhall.
Harant<Schulze.
Weirich<Weirich.
St. Teresa's Church of Tarrytown<Sprout Cons Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Hayes<Hayes.
Page<Turner.
Young & Halstead Co<Wiest.
Hewes<Castle.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, June 4, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, the steamships "Huron," "Minneapolis," and "St Paul," their engines, &c., said steamships to be sold at U. S. Marshal's office, Room No 307, third floor, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y. The steamships "Huron" and "Minneapolis" lie at Red Book Flats and steamship "St. Paul" lies in the lower bay.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Dated, New York, May 27, 1919.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—No. 26347.—In Bankruptcy.—ABE ROSENBLOOM and FAITH ROSENBLATT, individually and as copartners, trading as Rose Leaf House.

Bankrupts.

Abe Rosenbloom and Paul Rosenblatt, individually and as copartners, trading as Rose Leaf House, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on May 21st, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on June 12, 1919, at 11:30 A.M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—No. 26847.—In Bankruptcy.—YEE HONG X. FOOK, Bankrupt.

Yee H. Fook, also known as Yee Hong X. Fook, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on May 21st, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on June 12th

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Desk room to let; stenographer's service. 34 Pine St., Room 1107.

Brooklyn.

Entire 2d floor, 585-587 Fulton St., Brooklyn Junction Fulton St. and Flatbush Av.; 5 rms., bath on both streets; high ceilings, electric lights, steam heat; every modern improvement; low rent. Inquire Jerome Property Corporation, 319 6th Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to rent, space in up-to-date garage for a limousine car, from 45th to 60th Sts., west side; state price per month. F 878 Times Annex.

Manufacturing, brick repair or service shop, 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; at least 3,000 required on ground floor; immediately; New York, Brooklyn or Long Island City. 394 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

11TH, 250 EAST, (near Stuyvesant Park.)—Four rooms, bath; elevator.

19TH, 146 EAST. — 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; window boxes; garden; 6 mo. Gramercy.

19TH, 142 EAST.—Gramercy section; to Oct. 1, two or three rooms and bath; southern exposure; moderate.

30TH, 1 East Lexington Av., (183d).—Apartment for ladies exclusively for women; corner suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath, completely furnished, $12 weekly up; appointments unexcelled.

30TH, 114 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment of unusually large rooms, 2 large bedrooms.

48TH ST., 19 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, immediate possession; elevator service; $80 month.

40 EAST 31ST ST.

Attractively furnished one, two, three room apartments by month or year; meals.

67TH, 45 EAST.—Large rooms and bath; hall service; immediate possession. H. Cowan.

85TH, 47 EAST.—1 room, 2 baths, grand piano, $150, all or part. Piper, Plaza 4:30.

86TH ST., 37 EAST. Sublet, June 15th to Oct. 1st, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, completely furnished, linen, silver, cooking utensils, piano, telephone; near Madison Ave.; $55. Plaza 4:30.

86TH ST., 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, facilities for cooking breakfast, will give long lease to right party; rate low for Summer. Tel. Murray Hill 9363, or Supt.

LEXINGTON AV. AND PARK AV.—Corner apartment, 6 rooms and bath; $150 per month. Apply Harris & Vaughan, 589 5th Av.

60 E. 12 EAST.—2-4 rooms, elevator apartment.

ATTENTION!—Apartments furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $15 weekly, and up; also one room and bath; 4 beautiful corner apartments, 3 large rooms and bath, $20 weekly; rooms from subway. Hotel St. Leger, 24 East 32d St., or Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

CONDO-SITE, 2,861.—4 high; rooms, bath; Bronx, Apt. 54, Fordham 2254.

MADISON AV., 1,070, (61st St.)—Tastefully furnished, antique, 7th floor, corner, three master's rooms, bath, maids' bath, to responsible party, to November. See Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 182, (34th St.)—Studio living room, dining room, kitchenette & bath; July to September, $90; August, $100 monthly. Roust, Telephone 2451 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 182, (34th St.)—Extra large studio room, dining room, bath; to sublet July and August, $80 monthly. Roust, Telephone 2451 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 780.—Two rooms, bath, attractively furnished and very airy; rent low; caretaker on premises.

PARK AV., 1,135.—Fifth floor, handsomely furnished, 10 rooms, 4 baths, particulars. R. Du Forest, 402 Madison Av.

PRIVATE HOTEL APARTMENT TO RENT. To rent at 30 East 60th St., only one and one-half blocks from Park and Central Parks, private, elegant apartment consisting of 7 rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths and parlor, all large rooms, elegantly furnished. Will rent from July 1 to November 1, at $500 per month, which is about one-half regular rate.

W. C. ESTES,
552 Fifth Av., near 44th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 250 WEST.—Apartment 3 rooms, bath; extra room furnished; sublet. Chelsea 2548. Evarts.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette, no cooking; reasonable; highest references. $35-$55 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, two and three rooms, bath; $80 to $100. Summer concessions.

PAYSON M-L MERRILL CO., INC.
9 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8800.

47TH, 10 WEST.—Attractive, large room, convenient; conveniences, $75-$80.

48TH, 10 WEST.—Elegant large room, bath, entirely newly furnished; reasonable.

52D, 43 WEST.—Two rooms, bathroom, kitchenette, $100; also one room, bathroom.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 3 rooms and bath, $28 a week; special monthly rates.

56TH ST., (off 5th Av.)—For rent to Oct. 1 at $250 per month, four-room apartment, including kitchen, elegantly furnished; maid, valet, and restaurant service if desired; exclusive apartment house. Telephone Circle 4721 for appointment.

66TH, 250 WEST.—Attractive 4-room apartment, summer months; $100. Cooper, City 4427.

68TH, 208 WEST (Hotel Thorndyke).—Exceptionally attractive two-room suite, with private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rate.

67TH ST., 340 WEST.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 134.
$18 WEEKLY AND UP.

Two, three-room suites, private bath, modern improvements; elevator; neatly furnished; maid service; references absolutely required; owner managing.

67TH, 200 WEST.—SKYLINE APARTMENT, 16th floor, delightful Robin Studios, breezy Summer apartment; 3 rooms, real kitchen, with cold storage for full housekeeping; 4 windows opening on roof garden with fountain; 7th Av. bus stops at door; about $175 month. Telephone 3580 Circle.

67TH ST., 130 WEST.—Sublet attractive furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; rent reasonable; reference required. Circle 1441, Extension 12.

68TH ST., 140 WEST.—Summer sub-lease; three rooms and bath; eleventh floor; southwest exposure. Apt. 11-A.

68TH ST., 47 WEST.—Non-elevator, 2 rooms, kitchenette, exquisitely decorated, $60.

69TH ST., 10 WEST.—Corner apartment, over-looking Park, 3 rooms, grand piano. Mason, Plaza 4:30.

69TH ST., 55 WEST.—Airy furnished apartment, complete floor, double bedroom, sitting room, dining room, large closets, two baths, two toilets, three washstands with hot and cold water, hot and cold; $90 per month from now to September 30. Call Mr. Hervey, Hanover 6080, during business hours.

71ST, 7 WEST.—ONE OF THE NICEST SMALL APARTMENTS IN THE CITY; GOOD SERVICE. PHONE 8055 COLUMBUS.

71ST, 110 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED 2-ROOM KITCHENETTE SUITE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRIC LIGHT; WEEKLY, MONTHLY; SPECIAL RATES.

71ST, 140 WEST.—Suites, kitchenettes, private baths and large room; improved rates.

72D ST., 57 WEST.—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished, to Sept. 20, $150 per month.

72D, 266 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Exclusive house, one room and bath; newly furnished, phone, electricity.

72D ST., 65 WEST. — Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; comfortable; complete; remodeled; $60.

72D ST., 30 WEST. — Four rooms, June 15 to Oct. 1st.

73D, 200 WEST.—Attractive light 5-room front apartment, 2 bedrooms; cool, airy; $75 a month; reference in Apt. 73.

73D ST., 140 WEST.—Duplex; 1st floor, west, 3 rooms, bath; $70 monthly; also evenings. Janitor.

73D ST., 147 WEST.—3 elegant large rooms; kitchenette, bath; $80 monthly.

73D ST., 250 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, 3 rooms with piano and kitchenette.

100TH, 314 WEST.—Most desirable Summer apartment; southern exposure; 8th floor; between Riverside Drive and West End; 7-room bath, special concession on lease; June 1 to October. See Superintendent.

100TH ST., 314 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment; seven large rooms, two baths; overlooking Riverside; sublet June-November; rental less than unfurnished. Fountain, Riverside 6539.

102D, 305 WEST.—Six rooms, 2 baths, grand piano; reasonable. Sub-Columbus 1278.

102D, 307 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished five-room, high-class private house, every convenience, electric, gas free, maid service or couple.

102D, 311 WEST.—Private dwelling, close to river; exceptionally furnished, 1 2 3 rooms, bath; most recent improvements throughout; $80 to $120 monthly. Schuyler 7542.

104TH, 304 WEST.—2 rooms and bath, high-class furnished apartment; sublet monthly; apply premises, or Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone Academy 1847.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

109TH ST., 360 WEST, S. W. COR. B'WAY.
JUNE 1ST TO OCT. 1ST; $180.
Seven rooms, bath. Completely furnished; all outside rooms; piano and Victrola; reliable party only. Phone Academy 31.

110TH, 214 WEST, (Half Block Broadway.)—High-class five-room apartment; cool, bright. Tel. Academy 636, Apt. 123.

111TH, 532 West.—Exceptional outside 3-room kitchenette apartment; June-October. Apartment 43.

113TH, near Broadway.—Two rooms, bath; electric light; maid service; rent $70. Three rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McKintee Co., 546 West 113th. Tel. Cathedral 7483.

113TH, 550 WEST.—Six exceptionally large, handsomely furnished rooms, front, elevator apartment; June 15 to Sept. 1; $150 monthly; references. Call mornings, Apt 8A.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Attractive high-class, 5 rooms, sublet immediately. 1 West.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Apartment 67; 3 rooms, bath; June-October; $65.

115TH ST., WEST, (between Columbia University and Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms and two baths, newly decorated throughout; entire apartment faces south and west, with unobstructed Hudson River view; 9th floor, fireproof building; three elevators; will rent for 4 or 12 months. Telephone Morningside 8562.

118TH, 210 WEST.(Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable suite, 2 rooms with private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Five rooms; beautiful view; June-October; $150.

122D, 416 WEST.—Eight rooms, two baths; pay view; $150; Summer concession. Cushman.

127TH, 600 WEST.—Newly furnished outside apartment, living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen; attractive.

135TH, 519 WEST.—Furnished 6-room apartment for July and August. Phone 7680 Audubon. Douglass.

143D, 619 WEST.—6 rooms, second floor, rear; walk up. $25. Francks.

148TH, 506 WEST.—5-room apartment, piano, victrola. June-October; $50. Arnold.

152D, 464 WEST.—Until November completely furnished modern 5 rooms; $60. Bath.

157TH, 515 WEST.—Modern, 3-room, front apartment, furnished, piano; must sacrifice, reasonable; June-September. Apt. 6.

171ST, 720 WEST.—Furnished 4-room apartment; adult family; $55 month; convenient subway and bus lines. Apply 4up.

171ST, 720 WEST.—Furnished four-room apartment; convenient to subway and bus line. Rent $55 per month.

181ST ST.—Elevator apartment, six sunny rooms, half block from subway. Summer $95. Phone St. Nicholas 2812, Apt. 52.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT three outside rooms, $12 weekly; special rate by month. Volz, 207 Dyckman St., near West 198th. 2230 St. Nicholas.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences at Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av.
Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly.
2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $55-$60.
3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway subway and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

ATTRACTIVE newly furnished seven-room apartment, all light and airy rooms, and all have view of the Hudson River, windows facing north, south, and west; fully equipped for housekeeping; handy to 181st St. subway station. Telephone 2354 Riverside.

ATTRACTIVE, spacious, newly furnished suite in Fifties, near 5th Av; moderate terms for Summer. K 97 Times.

A VERY LARGE, neatly furnished 2-room suite for one or two gentlemen; bath, linen, if desired; exclusive apartment; maid service if desired; exclusive apartment; extremely cool; most desirable location. Telephone Circle 3612 after 11 A. M. and no Times.

BROADWAY AND 77TH ST.—Hotel Hellenic, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; suites, $65.—Apartment to sublet to Oct. 1, three light, airy rooms, with bath, reasonable.

BROADWAY, 8,089, (122d).—2-3 nicely furnished rooms; elevator; low price Summer.

CAPITOL.
107 West 109th. Academy 1611.
ST. AZAZAH.
215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1710.
Two and three room, beautifully furnished apartments in elevator building; $42-$75 two and three room apartments in non-elevator building, $40-$75 monthly; also weekly rates. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED cool apartment, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Gainsborough Studios, Apt. 32.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 158 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

HANDSOMELY, newly furnished 7-room apartment, one door from Riverside Drive, handy to 96th St. subway station, all rooms light and airy; plenty of sun; fully equipped for housekeeping. Telephone 2553 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—SEVEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT; TWO BATHS; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; VERY GOOD GRAND PIANO; ORIENTAL RUGS; CHICKERING PIANO; SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE HUDSON. TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 4320.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (corner 85th.)—Six furnished rooms; adults only; immediate possession; 4 months, $125 monthly. Apt. 3 South, Sunday, all day. Telephone 5990 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Sublet for Summer 4 months, well furnished 7-room apartment, two baths, all outside rooms; $125 a month, beautiful view of Hudson. Box F 868 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Seven-room apartment, well furnished, piano, Victrola, and linen; wonderful river view; very reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Eight rooms, 3 baths; 5th floor front, $125. Columbus 1277.

SUMMER RATES
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included; $2 to $5 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $50 to $150 a month, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 96th St.; Subway to 96th St. two blocks up and one block west.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENT, 2d floor private house, all improvements, kitchen, dining room in basement, to let, with service, for Summer. $200 monthly. Tel. Schuyler 1168, mornings.

WEST END AV., (68th St.)—High-class furnished 5 rooms, 2 baths; June 1-Sept. 15; $150 monthly. Graham, 76 Madison Av. Madison Square 5962.

WEST END, (Cor. 98th St.)—6-room apartment; beautifully furnished; screened. Phone 6450 River, before 11 A. M.

WEST END AV. 934, (106th.)—Six rooms; corner. Apt. 5W. Academy 1340.

790 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—5 beautiful rooms. Oriental rug, fireless cooker, vacuum cleaner (a wonderful home), may have same from June 1st-Sept. 30th, or one year later, in a fireproof building one block from the subway and stage. A. J. Odell, Audubon 1400.

3-4-5 ROOMS, completely furnished; rent reasonable. J. S. Maxwell, 3,422 Broadway.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

Two attractively furnished apartments; whole part; Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; 2 and 3 rooms with baths; light and cool; very desirable; June 15-Sept. 15; references. Phone Main 9837 before 10 A. M. or after 6.

Three beautiful rooms and garage in private house, near all trains. 28 Middletown St. Jamaica, L. I.

Unfurnished—West Side.

49TH, 29 WEST.—Two rooms, bathroom; excellent location; $75; bachelor preferred.

51ST, 215 WEST.—High class light, cool front apartment, 5 rooms; bargain to Oct. 1 or longer. Circle 4666.

106TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside.)—High class two rooms, kitchenette; $66-$125 month.

107TH, 322 WEST, (overlooking Riverside). Handsome private residence; spacious 2-8 rooms; bath; suite $80-$125; every convenience.

110TH, 501 WEST, (Cathedral Parkway.)—High-class 7-room elevator corner apartments; $1,800 and $2,100.

122D ST., 528 WEST.—Six large, light rooms; rent $65. Inquire Superintendent, on premises, Apt. 1.

151ST, 555 WEST, (cor. B'way.)—Six light, large rooms, elevator apartment, to sublet until Oct. 1 or more; $60; immediate possession. Apt. 53. Apply Superintendent.

CLIFF DWELLING. — High-class 12-story apartment hotel at 240 Riverside Drive is receiving applications for a few two and three room suites, $100 and up.

CONVENT AV., 110.—Select three room apartment, all modern improvements. Weinberg. Call Janitor, 8730 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 256.—6-room apartment, overlooking river; unfurnished; until October 1920; possession June 1. Telephone Riverside 2157.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260, (99TH).—SEVEN ROOMS; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT; $2,000.

WASHINGTON SQ., 41.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms and bath; latest improvements; lease.

WEST END AV., 567, (near 87th.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $80; four rooms, $100; each entire floor fronting avenue; very light; immediate possession; lease; desirable environments. Telephone Schuyler 3068.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

Borough Park.—8 rooms and garage; all modern improvements. 1,233 47th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Three to five room housekeeping apartment; modern building between West 72d and West 90th; June 15 to Oct. 1, 1919; not over $100. W 551 Times Downtown.

Wanted, on Long Island, three to five furnished rooms for light housekeeping; must be reasonable; permanent; state price and details. Z 234 Times Annex.

Two business women desire small furnished apartment, about $50, below 96th. W 532 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment wanted; bachelor; two or three rooms and bath; not over $40. J 94 Times.

Unfurnished.

Three to five room housekeeping apartment in modern building, between West 72d and West 90th, from July 1st; not over $100. W 550 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

25TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV. — Hotel Belmore; attractive Summer rates; every room with electric fan; $5 weekly and up.

30TH ST., (Corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women; $7 weekly and up, with use of bath; $12 weekly and up, with private bath; cozy, cool, comfortable; service unexcelled; rooms en suite; special Summer rates.

34TH, 143 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath; kitchenette privilege.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Unusually large room and bath; attractively furnished; private house; references.

39TH, 126 EAST.—Newly decorated, large, airy parlor; also room on second floor.

41ST, 337 EAST.—Large newly decorated back parlor, water; housekeeping; suitable two.

46TH ST., 24 WEST.—Sublet 2 rooms, bath, attractively furnished, 6th floor front; phone service, electricity, elevator, valet service; catering if desired.

54TH ST., 162 WEST. (Apt. 7E.)—Cool, airy three-room apartment furnished in the modern way; ivory and pastel shades, rugs, from June 12 to Oct. 1. Circle 1941.

55TH, 116 EAST (Park Av.)—Large, airy room and bath, for one or couple, $55 monthly; also larger room, bath, $40 monthly; telephone; maid service; all conveniences. Plaza 7-8.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Nice front parlor, refined house; electricity, piano, telephone; private entrance; private bath.

70TH ST., 200 WEST.—Six outside rooms and bath, ready to live in, south, east, and west exposures. Superintendent or Thornton Earle, 38 Park Row.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Back parlor, also other rooms, for tourist or permanent.

93D, 31 EAST.—Large front room, private house, select neighborhood.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 E. 21st St.)—Room suitable 2 or 3, also single room, running water; park privileges; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (76th St.)—Large double front room; conveniences; breakfast; gentleman; references.

MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th St.)—Large front room, private bath, $15 week; single room, $6. Ed. Kech.

West Side.

13TH, 135 WEST.—Front parlor and bedroom to let; nicely furnished.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Large front parlor; electricity; telephone; reasonable; excellent location.

44TH ST., 67 WEST.—Rooms with bath; small rooms; all modern conveniences.

47TH, 29 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms. Summer rates; excellent location; references. Bryant 6206.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private baths, electricity, elevator; southern exposure; references.

56TH ST., 44 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, room and bath, conveniences; reference.

57TH, 103 WEST.—Large, well furnished, running water, electricity, telephone; suitable for two. Quinn.

57TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, cleanly kept, private bath, electricity; references exchanged.

57TH, 561 WEST.—Spacious front parlor, bedroom; electricity, running water; closets, references.

66TH, 62 WEST.—Large cool room, kitchenette, bath, for two; refinement; references.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; private bath; electricity; gentleman; reference; $14 week.

71ST, 61 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; SUMMER RATES.

71ST ST., 53 WEST.—Large room, bath; also beautifully furnished room, dressing room, lavatory.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Hudson; shower, piano, elevator; Summer rates. Bernal.

71ST, 351 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished room; light housekeeping. Roxlau.

73D, 110 WEST.—LARGE LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

73D, 118 WEST.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette privileges; other rooms. Columbus 4135.

73D, 164 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, well-kept house; electricity. Columbus 1031.

78D, 242 WEST.—Large room with private bath; refined surroundings.

74TH, 41 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM; ONE FLIGHT; BAY WINDOW, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Most delightful rooms adjoining bath, first and second floors; electricity.

75TH, 102 WEST.—One, two large quiet outside rooms, double windows, running water; no other roomers; Protestant family. Morris, Apartment 61. Columbus 8384.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant parlor; private bath, sunny, basement, electricity, phone, kitchenette privilege.

76TH, 744 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool back parlor; kitchenette privileges; electricity; reasonable.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean large and small rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone.

76TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity; rooms, $5, $7, $10. Phone.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable furnished room with private bath.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, front parlor, running water, electricity, gentleman preferred.

77TH, 159 WEST.—Large second floor front rooms; electricity; private house; newly renovated.

78TH, 161 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; private bath; kitchen privileges; cleanliness assured.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room, running water; private home; reference.

79TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; private house. Schuyler 4003.

80TH, 134 WEST.—LARGE ROOM; REFERENCES.

82D, 33 WEST.—Third, front room, suitable two; back parlor; separate beds.

84TH, 301 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished double room; references.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Large well furnished room, light housekeeping; electricity, telephone; others.

85TH, 40 WEST.—Large front room, kitchenette privileges, bath, electricity; private house, $8-$9.

86TH ST., WEST, (very near the Drive.)—Furnished bedrooms and bathrooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only, in an apartment. Telephone Schuyler 5710.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, private bath; modern conveniences; references.

86TH, 53 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful front parlor, piano, electricity, running water; $12.

87TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant rooms adjoining bath; electricity; suitable two gentlemen; reference.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Large sunny room; good for couple; also small room; new, elegant furniture; piano, electricity, bath; near subway; private family. Gutierres.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished, three-room suite, kitchenette privilege, elevator; restaurant.

89TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; running water; adjoining bath; private house.

90TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, furnished, private bath; all conveniences.

93D, 151 WEST.—Beautiful large and medium room; running water; adjoining bath.

93D, 234 West.—Double room, private bath, shower; owner's residence. Riverside 9170.

95TH, 317 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Beautiful light front room; elevator; $8. Nobla.

107TH, 322 WEST, (overlooking Riverside.)—Handsome residence, spacious floor; three beautifully furnished rooms, bath; every convenience; moderate rate single room.

110TH, (Broadway.)—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

110TH, 501 WEST, (Apt. 10.)—Comfortably furnished room; breakfast if desired.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Furnished room to rent in modern apartment; gentleman.

118TH, 417 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Exclusive bachelor rooms; newly decorated; elevator service, terms reasonable.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large front room, two medium connecting rooms. Apt. 21.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished rooms, opposite Teachers College; double, $8-$10; single, $4.25-$7; kitchen privileges. Finch.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; also single rooms; light, cool, attractive, Apt. 61.

123D, 416 WEST.—Single, double suite; park view; conveniences; artistic; $6-$10. Cushman.

152D, 590 WEST.—Large furnished room; everything up-to-date; cool and homelike; Summer rates; must be seen to be appreciated. Walker.

172D ST., 700 WEST, (Corner Fort Washington Av.)—Business woman wishes to rent large front room in high-class apartment; beautiful view; excellent opportunity for business woman; references exchanged. Apt. 1C. Phone St. Nicholas 4360. V to 8 P. M.

BROADWAY, 3,880, (Apt. 61.)—Elevator, nicely furnished rooms, large, small. Morningside 9740.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407, (100th.)—Room, facing park; also small room; elevator; special Summer rates. Painter.

CONVENT AV. 411.—Owner will rent handsomely furnished front rooms; all conveniences.

LARGE, beautiful outside room and bath, facing Columbia University; suitable for 1 or 2. Call Morningside 7586.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Cool, Summer quarters for business or professional women; delightful location; artistically furnished. Telephone Morningside 8905, Apt. 82.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (block from 157th subway.)—Large room, adjoining bath, fully furnished, southern exposure, view of Hudson River; suitable for two; reasonable. Telephone Audubon 229 for my private phone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 868.—Desirable room, business gentleman; references. Audubon 8100. Fifth Floor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (near 79th.)—Beautiful rooms, all conveniences; $12.50-$18.

UNUSUAL, BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; BEST LOCATION; REFERENCE; APPOINTMENT. CALL CIRCLE 479.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large room, adjoining bath, refined home.

WEST END AV., 965.—Large front room; private bath; telephone.

Westchester County.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Two sunny bedrooms for gentlemen, 28 min. 42d St. & Fletcher Av., or phone 146-W.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH, 5 EAST.—Three single rooms, sunny; electricity, kitchenette; baths.

57th, 36 East.—Single room; living or business; electricity; seen Monday, Tuesday, 10.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young business man wants a clean, furnished room, outside of city, within commuting distance from New York. W 549 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires room, refined private family; modern home; references. J 59 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room adjoining bath, also small room; meals served.

80TH, corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Single rooms with meals, $14 weekly and up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; women exclusively.

LEXINGTON AV., 307, (38th.)—Rooms with board; conveniences.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Double and single rooms, private baths, switchboard, refined service.

47TH ST., 42 WEST.—Double room, with bath; single room; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, single and double; private baths; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large comfortable rooms, with board; references.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths; table and service unexcelled.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD. COL. 6396.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; single room; electricity; references required; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive large sunny; bath adjoining; excellent table; single room.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Old-established house, large room, front, hot and cold water; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Medium sized room; all conveniences; good home cooking; table guests.

85TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private bath; French; homelike; references.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two-room suite, private bath; room, meals for two, $28 weekly; single rooms, $12.

102D ST. 244 WEST.—Large, small rooms, handsomely furnished; table guests; elegant table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Single room; excellent Jewish table. Brody. Morn. 2123.

THE GRAYMORE, 124 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. COOL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE. TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 4326.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts, country sports; private baths; saddle horses, instructor; picturesque bridle paths; 45 min. from 42d St.; $14 up; capacity 150. Phone 1163 White Plains.

Long Island.

Refined Hebrew family having well appointed house, Long Beach, will cater to few select guests who will pay for exceptional accommodations. Write or call B. J., 247 West 102d.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y. Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $17 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet. Ten Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

New Jersey.

Board.—Can accommodate few boarders Summer months on my farm; good table; pleasant surroundings; fine shade; reasonable rates. Mrs. M. V. Appleget, Hightstown, N. J.

Hollywood Lodge is open for guests for Summer; few minutes walk to ocean. For terms address Box 304, Sea Girt, N. J.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

New York State.

Retired New York physician, living alone on a farm 100 miles from New York, would like gentleman to join him; share expenses or pay board; no objection to semi-invalid. The Farm, Palenville, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

Couple desires board, commuting; farm preferred; bathing near. Dressler, 5 Cortlandt St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BILLING CLERK, asst. bookkeeper, 8 years' experience; (Underwood;) salary $18. E 262 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, high school graduate, with seven years' experience, desires connection with a firm requiring an energetic and capable worker; can keep full set of books; knowledge of controlling accounts, stenography; references; salary $30 per week. F 227 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—LARGE CORPORATION DESIRES TO FIND POSITION FOR BOOKKEEPER; COMPETENT, CONSCIENTIOUS; ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF BOOKS; RELEARE DUE TO REDUCTION IN STAFF; MINIMUM SALARY $25. J 63 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, with knowledge of stenography; bright, accurate, and willing to assist bookkeeper and do any office or clerical work; moderate salary, because beginner. M. L., 119 Rivington St. Phone Forsyth 9515.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 4 years' experience, competent; $22. Ruth Hornick, 732 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate; four years' experience; knowledge stenography and typewriting; excellent references; salary $25. F 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, competent, thoroughly experienced, initiative and ability; A1 references. F 216 Times.

BOOKKEEPER experienced controlling accounts, trial balance and take full charge; no Saturdays. M. A., 506 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Conscientious; $20. Mrs. Steinfeld, 2 East 127th. Tel. Harlem 1852.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience; salary $25. Doris Silverman, 43 East 7th St.

CLERK.—Conversant with office work and typist. F 415 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DICTAPHONE operator and stenographer; 1,313 East 27th St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Midwood 4074-W.

GIRLS, two, wish position together; country; cook; also chambermaid, waitress; small private family; excellent reference furnished; wages $60. Rowan, 310 West 59th St.

HOUSEWORK wanted by a competent and reliable woman; $60 a month. Address Clark, 801 4th Av., Brooklyn.

LADY wishes to place her governess, child; French, German, Spanish, music; 3 years' reference. 3627 Columbus. Call Monday after 11.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, fake wash home or out; open air drying; references. Mrs. A. White, 54 West 99th.

MASSEUSE, licensed, facial. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 8275.

NURSERY GOVERNESS desires position; 4 years' experience; exceptional references; 1 or 2 children over 3 years; will go for appointment; wages $60. Nurse, 473 Central Park West, care Gruenberg.

NURSE, graduate, 7 years' experience; excellent testimonials; resident school nurse. J 76 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, high school graduate, 2 years' experience, several years' experience, thoroughly familiar with all office details; can assist bill clerk; salary $18. Z 250 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, thoroughly competent, initiative, confidential assistant, executive ability, tactful correspondent, personality; highly recommended. $30-$35. T 742 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, number of years' experience, possess initiative and executive ability; not afraid of responsibility; A1 references. F 226 West 110th St.

SECRETARY, expert, legal, technical, stenographer, desires responsible position. M 666 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable and efficient young lady, presently employed, desirous of making a change; salary expected, $18 weekly. Box 25, 1,515 3d Av., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, 18 months' experience; understands office work; reference; $15. C 790 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, knowledge of bookkeeping; night beginner; $10 to start. L. K. 115 East Houston St. Orchard 6277.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—Five years' experience; efficient, reliable; salary $20. J 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate typist; no clock watcher; A-1 references; salary $12. D. K., 1871 Prospect Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER. — Assistant bookkeeper, bright beginner, accurate, willing, $12. Cowen,

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2.)
accurate, neat; $18-$20

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER,
one familiar with advertising terms; typist; Mac.; dependable person, with initiative, $20-$25.

TYPISTS, (3.)
or inexperienced stenographers; this is an excellent opportunity for girls recently out of school; $12-$15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, (2.)
Good education; accustomed to advertising terms; $20-$23.

Our offices, located between Grand Central Station and Times Square, are pleasant to work in; hours are 8:45 A. M., 5 P. M.; 12:30 Saturdays. G. M., R 268 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and BILL CLERK.—Underwood machine; must be bright, active, cheerful worker; carefulness and accuracy desired more than dictation speed; must be familiar with figuring; good opportunity for right person; answer, own handwriting, stating salary expected at beginning; Christian concern. R 362 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for service station office automobile manufacturing concern, situated near 11th Av.; desire neat worker; applicant must be conscientious and energetic; salary to start, $16; give full particulars. R 399 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Over 5 years' experience; must be competent to handle rapid dictation and transcribe accurately; do not apply unless you are capable of filling all the requirements busy office; good salary. Phone Gramercy 1360 (Mrs. Moore) for appointment.

STENOGRAPHER.— Manufacturing concern downtown desires services of high-class stenographer of fine personality, preferably one familiar with export business, although not essential; state full particulars, references, and salary. L 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you realize its many charges; inquire Miss Charash, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. (Spanish.)—Bright beginner for stenographic work wanted by high-class export concern; $12 start; advancement as deserved. Suite 3405, Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, FOR DEPARTMENT HEAD IN HOTEL; APPLY FREE HOTEL EMPLOYMENT DEPT., 405 LEXINGTON AV., ROOM 216.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, willing to assist with other office work; large office near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; state age, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box 40, Station T, Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; References; experienced. Woman's Club, 133 East 40th St.

TYPISTS.
Several fast typists, good operators, can earn from $15-$20 per week; also some beginners. See Miss Abramowitz.
RAPID ADDRESSING, 21 WEST 22D.

TYPISTS.—TEN; COME READY FOR WORK. ANDREWS, 14 CHURCH ST.

TYPIST-DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Good speller; evenings, 6 to 10. Telephone Lenox 9295.

TYPIST and experienced office assistant; $15 to start; permanent; advancement. Call Monday. Wm. Gray, 13 Park Row.

THE NEW TELEGRAPHY.

A PERMANENT PROFESSION FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

A SYSTEM BY WHICH A MESSAGE TYPEWRITTEN ON A SPECIAL MACHINE IN NEW YORK APPEARS IN CHICAGO TYPEWRITTEN ON A TELEGRAPH BLANK, ALL READY FOR DELIVERY.

EASIER TO LEARN THAN THE OLD SYSTEM.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
GOOD SALARY.
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO $1,200 A YEAR.

INQUIRE OF
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER STREET,
ROOM 1702.
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

TWO MASSEUSES.—For position at summer health resort, N. Y. State; state age, qualifications and salary expected. J 85 Times.

[illegible] — competent; willing to go to seashore, must be highly recommended. Answer by letter to K. H., Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WARDS MAID—Apply Flower Hospital, 64th St. and Avenue A.

WOMEN
OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE
TO OPERATE
OR LEARN TO OPERATE
DRILL PRESSES,
MILLING MACHINES,
PUNCH PRESS,
LATHE AND
LIGHT BENCH WORK
GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING.
48 HOURS;
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS.
STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN, 25 to 35 years of age, for telephone, telegraph positions; short course, permanent employment, and advancement to $1,200 a year. Inquire all week, Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (near Canal and Broadway.)

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, between 22 and 35, to have charge of mailing department of a fire insurance company; salary $60 per month. G 414 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for general office work; must be experienced stenographer and clerk at figures; state age, experience, and salary. K 99 Times.

YOUNG LADY as checkkeeper in first-class printing house, please state fully your experience. K 53 Times.

YOUNG GIRL to attend door and telephone in nose and throat specialist's office 138 West 86th St.

$9.00-$11.00; GIRLS OVER 18
Work is on paper patterns; light, clean; half day Saturday; skilled workers on fold ng earn $25-$28 per week, no dull season. Apply to
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
84 West 25th St.,
McCreery Building, 3d floor.

Instruction.

BE A FILE CLERK.

You can get a good salary when you complete our course in filing, indexing and cataloging. Thorough instruction taken only 4 weeks. You get actual practice work with complete filing systems. Our graduates in big demand. Get our free booklet—it tells all about the big opportunities for file clerks. Afternoon and evening classes. Write today or phone Franklin 2261 for full information.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
80 Franklin St.

WHILE YOU ARE READING "WANT ADS" OVER THREE THOUSAND OF OUR GRADUATES "ARE" DRAWING SALARIES OF from $15 to $35 per week.
One month prepares you for the position. Day, evening, and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, cor. 28th St.,
Formerly Singer Bldg.
Telephone 6207 Madison Square.
Branches—Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for success as stenographer, secretary, bookkeeper, salesman, executive, building, vocabulary enlargement, reports and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone Cortlandt 1453, for free booklet, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 56TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M. to the Drake Business School for Speed Club (no 175 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English. Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 2723 for our new catalog.

$15
Monday, June 2, Day or Night, Pays for Complete Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Positions guaranteed. Established 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 38th St., near 5th Av.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; graduates registered. Summer rates June 1st. 35 West 42d Street. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Employment Agencies.

Established 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
Registration Free.
STENOGRAPHERS, Legal, Banking, Brokerage, Export, Automobile, Publishing, Technical, &c. Exceptional Opportunities, $18-$27. Several beginners and Juniors, $12, $15, $18. Bookkeeper-Stenographer, $25, Bookkeepers, $22; Typists, $12-$18; Office Assistants, $12-$16; Billing Clerk, $18.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
98 Nassau St. 489 Fifth Av.
STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clerks. Many high-class openings. No charge until placed

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY, ROOM 507.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Many excellent positions now open.

STENOGRAPHER for New York City and Havana; salary $125-$150 per month in Havana; position assured. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Building.

Lang Agency, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, typists, clerical, multigraph, dictaphone, call immediately.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1009 Tribune Building. Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers. Dictaphone. $10-$25.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, (27-35.) POSSESSING SOUND TECHNICAL TRAINING, SUPPLEMENTED WITH AT LEAST FIVE YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN FACTORY OFFICE, PREFERABLY PAINT MANUFACTORY OR CONVERTING PLANT; EXPERIENCE IN CONSTRUCTIVE AND ANALYTICAL COST ACCOUNTING; TACT, INITIATIVE, AND ABILITY TO INSTRUCT OTHERS ESSENTIAL REQUISITES. STATE FULL QUALIFICATIONS, NATURE OF WORK WITH LAST THREE EMPLOYERS, AGE, WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE, RELIGION, AND SALARY EXPECTATIONS. T 752 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATION WRITER.—Side work; experienced country houses; hourly price. J 103 Times.

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT.—Must be highly recommended; state age, experience, and salary required. K 101 Times.

A PROMINENT NEW YORK RETAIL MERCANTILE CORPORATION WISHES TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN IN ITS LEGAL AND CONTRACT DEPARTMENT; ONE WHO HAS HAD GENERAL EXPERIENCE IN A LARGE LAW OFFICE AND IS FAMILIAR WITH THE METHODS AND SYSTEMS OF SUCH AN OFFICE IS DESIRED; FOR THE PROPER MAN THERE IS PRESENTED AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO EVENTUALLY BECOME AN IMPORTANT UNIT IN A STRONG ORGANIZATION. ADDRESS WITH ALL AVAILABLE DETAILS, G 806 TIMES ANNEX.

BENCH HANDS
FOR ASSEMBLING WORK;
ALSO FILERS
AND CHIPPERS.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
OPEN-SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, between 9 and 12 A. M., ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

BLOTTER CLERK wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; also a Clearing House sheet clerk; must be experienced and come well recommended. O 704 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Must be thoroughly experienced; good position to right party; state experience, salary, references. Densen Corrugated Co., 163 39th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER,
experienced, for manufacturing concern; splendid opportunity. State full details as to experience, Joseph Anderson & Co., 568 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; one who is not afraid of work; accustomed to handling large number of accounts; salary $25. P. O. Box 43, Station W, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced; permanent position; hours 9 to 6. Callan's Dept. Store, 3d Av. and 121st St.

BOYS
who seek a good opportunity for advancement along electrical engineering lines; must be 16 years of age or over. Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HELPERS,
With previous machine shop experience,
To run drill presses, hand millis and punch presses.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED,
STANDARD WAGES,
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, between 9 and 12 A. M., ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

BOYS, 14 to 18 years, for office and inside messenger positions; permanent employment and advancement. Apply all week, Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

BOY Wanted.—Advertising agency wants boy for office and errands; fine opportunity for bright, energetic boy to learn the advertising business from the bottom up. Apply Room 1605, 79 8th Av.

BOY, by large advertising agency, opportunity to learn the advertising business unusual chance for advancement. Call or write, Room 712, 381 4th Av.

BOYS wanted for night work in newspaper composing room; hours, 7 P. M. to 3 A. M.; salary, $12 per week. Apply 4th floor, 229 West 41st St., after 6 P. M.

BOY FOR MESSENGER SERVICE—On large daily newspaper, hours 8:30-5:30, salary to start, $8, excellent opportunity. Apply 229 West 43d St., second floor.

BOY WANTED, by net house for errands and make himself generally useful; good pay and opportunity for right boy. John Heathcoat & Co., 73 5th Av.

BOYS wanted by dry goods commission house. Write, in own handwriting, state religion, salary expected, C 760 Times Downtown.

BOY FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; GOOD REFERENCES REQUIRED. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, 241 WEST ST.

BOY WANTED, with knowledge of Spanish for export office; state age and salary expected; give references. S 117 Times.

BOYS, active, under 18; old-established firm; good salary and advancement. Apply Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St.

BOY WANTED, MESSENGER. APPLY P. O. BOX 1228 CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

BOY.—General office work and errands; state age, references, salary. L. H., 250 Times.

BOY for ledger work in accounting office large publishing house. Dutton, 681 5th Av.

BOY, student, Manhattan employment 6:40-7:40 A. M. News Agency, 293 West 41st.

BUTLER-VALET.—Scandinavian, Swiss, or German descent, married; for country estate; house furnished. In applying, give age, experience, and size of family. Box G 435 Times Downtown.

BUYER of experience in printed matter for advertising department; must be thoroughly familiar with printing and paper business; state age, nationality, and complete record; correspondence confidential. F 276 Times

CHAUFFEUR wanted for Locomobile, 6-38 limousine. Hours, 11 A. M. to 3 A. M.; state mechanical experience, reference, and salary desired. PERMANENT. G 453 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Family and wholesale liquor experience; good wages. Goldberg, 108 8th Av.

CLERK.—Young man, about 18, in office as clerical assistant, apply by letter only. Empire Lavatory Supply Co., 218 East 87th St.

CORRESPONDENT, male or female, for Serbo-Croatian language; apply at 173 E. 83d St., 2d Floor.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CAPABLE SALESMAN WANTED.

A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION FINDS A LARGER SELLING ORGANIZATION NECESSARY BECAUSE OF RAPIDLY EXPANDING BUSINESS. EIGHT GOOD POSITIONS ARE OPEN IN NEW YORK AND PITTSBURGH FOR MEN WITH SELLING APTITUDES AND EXPERIENCE.

The man should be between thirty and forty years old, should have active minds; good health, energy, tact, enthusiasm, and good command of English.

No traveling, and experience in financial business not necessary.

When writing, BE SURE to give details as to age, selling experience, religion, former positions held, and salary expected; state also whether you think you will succeed best as face to face salesman, telephone salesman, or correspondent, and why. Your letter will be treated confidentially.

R 394 Times.

COLLECTION ASSISTANT, thoroughly experienced, to take complete charge of city collection department of a busy commercial law office; must be a fluent and forceful letter writer, possess initiative, able to handle matters from inception to final consummation, and be thoroughly acquainted with Greater New York; splendid opportunity for advancement for right man; state experience, past and present connections, age, and initial salary desired. O 762 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Wife cook, husband handy man around the house; one who can drive auto preferred; 6 months in the city, 6 months in the country; splendid position for right couple; state full particulars, qualifications, and references. Write S. A. M., 1,358 Broadway.

COUPLE wanted in country; man to act as houseman; woman to care for four rooms in garage; must furnish good references; no family; salary and unfurnished cottage; state salary required and nationality. G 458 Times Downtown.

DENTAL LABORATORY MECHANIC.—Good salary and permanent position in Providence. Z 256 Times Annex.

DESIGNER WANTED—Experienced Metal body designer familiar with latest construction and designs or enclosed and open bodies. State experience, age, and salary expected. References required. Knox Motors Co., 58 Wilbraham Road, Springfield, Mass.

DESIGNER, FOR HIGH-GRADE, HAND-EMBROIDERED WOMEN'S NECKWEAR. GOOD SALARY. STEADY POSITION FOR MAN OF IDEAS. ADDRESS R. H. 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN.—Detailers and checkers, with at least 4 years' experience in press and automatic sheet metal working machinery; to receive consideration, state in reply age, experience in detail, nationality, and salary expected; do not reply unless past experience will stand complete investigation; permanent position to live American with an old-established firm in new, up-to-date factory. Address P. O. Box 40, Station T, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN,
MACHINE AND TOOL DESIGNER.
For large manufacturing plant; permanent position, good salary, advancement.
AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS
of the
NATIONAL CARBON CO.,
Thomson Av. and Orton St., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN, familiar tenement house work. Goldmer & Goldberg, architects, 391 East 149th.

DYESTUFF CHEMIST.

Advertiser requires experienced dyestuff testing and matching chemist capable of taking charge of laboratory; compensation in harmony with ability. Z 237 Times Annex.

ENGRAVERS: ornamental and enamel cutters on jewelry, emblem rings, jewels; good wages, steady work, in flrst-class shop throughout the year; 44-hour week. Wendell & Co., 25 West 45th.

ERRAND BOY to deliver packages. Call seventh floor, 103 5th Av.

PACKERS
IN MACHINE SHOPS,
STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP.
Apply immediately, between 9 and 12 A. M., ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

EXPORT MANAGER, experienced in auto tire line, to take charge of export department for a leading manufacturer; give experience, age, references, and salary expectations. T. B., 264 Times.

First-class
BOATBUILDERS,
CABINET MAKERS,
or
FIRST-CLASS SHOP MEN
for
AEROPLANE WORK.
Apply or write,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

GRINDERS (SURFACE).
STEADY WAGES,
HIGH CLASS CONDITION.
OPEN SHOP.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
Apply immediately, between 9 and 12 A. M., ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

HELPERS,
With previous machine shop experience,
To run drill presses, hand millis and punch presses.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED,
STANDARD WAGES,
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, between 9 and 12 A. M., ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

HAIRDRESSER WANTED.
A splendid position is open for an expert man hairdresser, who is thoroughly skilled in marcell waving, hair dyeing and high-class beauty parlor work; salary and commission; call or write; correspondence confidential.
SOPHIA HAIR STORES CO., INC.,
124 EAST 23D ST.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY, GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

KNITTING MILLS.
located in Philadelphia, making bathing suits, want experienced manager for finishing department; must have held similar position; must possess exceptional qualifications to handle female help, write details. Manager, Z 155 Times Annex.

KITCHENMAN. — Apply Flower Hospital, 64th St. and Avenue A.

LABORERS
IN MACHINE SHOP.
STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP.
Apply immediately, between 9 and 12 A. M., ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

MACHINISTS,
OPEN SHOP.
PREVAILING WAGES OF BEST SHOPS.
MACHINISTS,
TOOLMAKERS,
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
DRILL PRESS HANDS,
BENCH HANDS,
SURFACE GRINDERS,
LATHE HANDS,
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS,
LABORERS,
PACKERS.
GOOD WAGES.
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS;
48 HOURS; STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.
MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MARKER ON BOYS' BLOUSES AND SHIRTS; EXPERIENCED ONLY. ROYAL NOVELTY, 702 BROADWAY.

MASSEUR, for position at Summer health resort, New York State; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. J 86 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS,
All around.
ALSO LATHE HANDS,
For heavy and light work.
PLANER HANDS.
STEADY POSITION.
GOOD SURROUNDINGS.
First-class men only need apply.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Standard rate of pay prevailing.
Apply immediately, between 9 and 12 A. M., ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

MECHANICS,
ASSEMBLERS,
VISE HANDS,
CHIPPERS,
FLOOR WORK,
BENCH HANDS,
for one of the best local shops; top rate and steady work, with real chance for advancement.
OPEN SHOP.
Call immediately, Monday, between 9 A. M. and 12 M., ready for work.
Mr. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, WITH NOT LESS THAN 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN LAYING OUT, CHECKING OR DESIGNING; PREFER MEN WITH EXPERIENCE ON ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, (SWITCHES, CIRCUIT BREAKERS, CONTROLLERS, AND MOTORS;) CAN ALSO USE SEVERAL GOOD DETAILERS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR RIGHT MEN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED—High grade mechanical draftsman on auto gas engine and parts design; broad experience essential; state age, experience and salary expected. Reference required. Knox Motors Co., 58 Wilbraham Road, Springfield, Mass.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS, two experienced, wanted for growing department; good salary and opportunity for fast setters; advancement assured to right parties. Apply in person, Stationery Department, Chevrolet Motor Company, 1764 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY, 16-18, in downtown office of established engineering concern; good opening, with bright prospects for advancement. G 452 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, of good character; good opportunity; salary to commence $10. T 763 Times Downtown.

PATTERN CUTTER,
experienced on fine dresses; good position, steady work to right party.
S. FLOERSHEIMER & BRO.,
141 MADISON AV., AT 31ST ST.

PORTER.—Apply Flower Hospital, 64th St. and Avenue A.

PRINTERS TO WORK IN OPEN SHOP.—JOB PRESSMEN, $23; LINOTYPERS, FOR OUT-OF-TOWN NEWSPAPER, $31.50; CYLINDER FEEDERS, $21; ADVERTISING COMPOSITORS, $31.50; JOB COMPOSITORS, $28.50; JOB FEEDERS, $16.50; ALL UNION SCALE; FARE REFUNDED. WRITE OR CALL ROOM 53, 81 FULTON STREET, CITY, FROM 9:30 TO 12.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS Wanted.—One first-class stone man, one first-class job man, one forwarder, or finisher, or apprentice, anxious to advance; one ruler; union shop, largest in Middle West, with fine working conditions; will pay more than scale. Walker Brothers, Fargo, N. D.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.
Wages steady, work guaranteed.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, between 9 and 12 A. M., ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—A few middle-aged men wanted by real estate concern; opportunity afforded to earn a substantial amount each week; liberal commission. Call Room 301, 277 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, familiar business property; state experience, salary; confidential. D 857 Times.

REPORTER.—Young man, hustler, experienced in reporting local happenings. Apply to Evening Sentinel, South Norwalk, Conn.

SALESMEN.
A security house of unassailable integrity, handling only issues of demonstrated merit and high potential earning capacity, can use the services of clean-cut, energetic men who have sales experience and are susceptible to training.
Such men can earn commissions up to $15,000 per annum in a clean business that brings them in contact with people of the highest standing. Full particulars requested in application.
T 760 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
North or South American, who speaks Spanish, and knows South American trade, to travel for one of the largest export and import houses in the United States. Must have unquestionable reputation, experience, and success behind him, and initiative to go after new business. Replies will be considered confidential. Include references and address; salary. Box Z 185 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—The Altex Petroleum Company, Dallas, Texas, officered by competent men, highly endorsed by financial institutions, paying monthly dividends, can use a few high-class men to commission basis to sell shares of its treasury stock; good leads furnished reliable salesmen. Call Suite 407, 220 5th Av.

SALESMEN wanted; factory rebuilt tires are in great demand; attractive proposition submitted upon application; requires an automobile; estimated commissions about $100 weekly to start; territory assigned men who can produce; only hustlers need apply. Call in person Eastern Rubber Works, Inc., 213 West 40th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—If you can close business in a quick, forceful manner, selling securities on commission, we have an opportunity that will net you at least $25 on every sale. A sale a day is possible. Confidential interviews if you are already employed. E. H. S., 160 Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMEN wanted in connection with a national industrial organization where possible to make $4,000 a year and up; commission; if you are a live, active, experienced stock salesman call at 633 Knickerbocker Building, 116 West 39th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Co-operation and assistance given men without selling experience; liberal commission; our men are making $25 to $75 weekly on THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial. Call before 10, after 3, 215 West 43d St.

SALESMEN.—We have opening for two live men to renew contracts and secure new business on established business service to business men only; commissions; also two men to travel. Mr. Milburn, Room 617, 290 5th Av.

SALESMAN or woman wanted to sell typewriter ribbons and carbon paper; excellent opportunity, on commission basis. Call Room 821, Tribune Building, 9 and 10 mornings.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced carbon paper; established line; salary and commission; give experiences and references. F. V. Sandin, 417 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity for salesman, understand doll trade, with Japan doll maker; state proposition; salary or commission; appointment by letter. T. J. H., 1,000 Adelphi St.

SALESMAN, traveling, calling on department stores; carry side line popular priced infants' and children's headwear or coats; 10 per cent. commission. C. H., 821 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Music roll manufacturer has a good proposition to offer salesman for side line; commission basis; write, giving territory and other particulars, to C. A. Boyle, 29 Central Av., Orange, N. J.

SALESMEN.—To call on office people with an attractive saving bank device, best proposition in city for solicitors; salary or commission; money every night. Hartman, Room 1013, 1,476 Broadway.

SALESMEN
for our newsstands in and out of town, as agents and assistants; salary basis. Employment Department, 105 Reade St.

SALESMAN to handle silk lamp shades; splendid opportunity for man with good following; salary or commission. G. F. 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—One for Brooklyn and one for New York; gas governors on rental; salary and commission. National Gas Governor Co., 56 West 45th.

SALESMEN with trade by a trimming manufacturer for the Middle West; salary and commission. Reply with references. A. S., 312 Times.

SALESMAN, familiar with trucking, hauling, to handle established motor truck attachment on commission. Write, giving references. H 150 Times.

SALESMAN.—Hosiery and underwear, for State of Jersey; must know the line; commission. Call S. J. Levey & Son, 476 Broadway.

SALESMAN experienced in automobile supplies, retail. Richards Auto Supply, 231 West 54th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN
AND SALESMANAGERS.
LISTEN.
The men occupying the BIG POSITIONS today in any national sales organization are the men who connected with that organization at the right time.
This is the RIGHT TIME to make a connection with this organization—destined to be one of the largest office appliance Corporations in the United States.
Our products, which are fully protected by patents, are manufactured for us under contract by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Colt's contract for deliveries during 1919 and 1920 aggregate nearly $5,000,000 of merchandise. In order to finance this merchandise we are selling a limited amount of our Preferred Stock, accompanied by a substantial bonus of Common Stock.
If you are a REAL PRODUCER, and that is the only kind of a man we have room for in our organization, you can make more money this year selling this stock than you ever made before, and next year, if your work has been satisfactory, you can step into a permanent position as District Manager in our Merchandising Department, which will pay you from $10,000 to $30,000 annually the remainder of your active business life.
Stock selling experience helpful but unnecessary. We instruct you. Many of our representatives, working through us ONLY, have introduction which we furnish, are earning over $500 a week in commissions.
If you think you can qualify; if you want to connect with one of the livest and fastest growing sales organizations in New York, call MONDAY ONLY, between 12 and 2:30 P. M., Suite 414, 50 East 42d St., New York.
The doors of our sales organization are closing. This may be your last opportunity to get in, on the RIGHT BASIS, so don't miss it.

SALESMAN. — Commission to sell men's wear; can earn $50 weekly. W 647 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for sideline; bathrobes; out-of-town; commission. O 761 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell paper to consumers; commission basis; state age and experience. K 48 Times.

SALESMEN for complete line of men's neckwear; city or road; exclusive or side line; good commission. Z 255 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER
To busy executive; must be rapid stenographer and experienced, not less than six years; salary $2,000 per year. Applications should state age, nationality, and complete record. Correspondence confidential. F 274 Times.

SECRETARY, French, capable of using typewriter, English and French, for six months or year in Africa. H 193 Times.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
HAND AND AUTOMATIC.
Must be able to
Set up their own jobs.
STANDARD RATE OF PAY.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, between 9 and 12 A. M., ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
Exceptionally attractive utilities and oil proposition, on good earning and dividend-paying basis; high-grade men identified with it; indorsed by thirty biggest banks in New York, Chicago, and other cities; chance to make from $500 per month up, with permanent connection; strictly commission basis. Riehell & Co., Suite 1606, 220 West 42d St.

SHIPPING CLERK, competent, export house, capable handling and managing shipments to South and Central American markets; good opportunity for right party; state full particulars, references, salary. O 758 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted; must be capable in handling women's trade; liberal salary. Write; state experience. S. Jacoby, Patchogue, Long Island.

SODA DISPENSERS.—Five neat young men. 1,084 Boston Road, (166th.)

STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced young Spaniard, with clerical ability to handle English and Spanish correspondence. Opportunity for advancement. Write Maney Milling Company, Omaha, Neb.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, one who is not afraid of work; accustomed to handling large number of accounts; salary $25. P. O. Box 43, Station W, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; good chance for advancement; give full particulars, including salary expected. P. W., 370 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMAN of character and ability wanted to sell stock of operating high-grade Gold Placer Mine; commission basis. Call or write Room 2206, 170 Broadway, New York City.

STOCK CLERK wanted by wholesale ribbon house; must be thoroughly familiar with the line, also thoroughly familiar with packing. Apply 8 A. M. Monday, G. Mendelson, 37 East 28th St., N. Y.

STOCK CLERK for pharmaceutical house; only with experience in similar line need apply; state age, experience, and salary. K 100 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.
Telephone experience only; salary and commission; permanent position. J. M. Grant, 1,482 Broadway, Suite 200, Dept. 4.

STOCK CLERK for wholesale notion house; one with experience preferred; good opportunity. Address Capable, H 155 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.
A MAN TO ACT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF A FACTORY MANUFACTURING RUBBER AUTOMOBILE TOP FABRICS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH COMPOUNDING THE RUBBER, CALENDERING, COMBINING, SPREADING, AND EMBOSSING; GOOD SALARY OFFERED TO START; MUST BE UNDER 40 YEARS OF AGE AND FULL OF AMBITION. ADDRESS REPLY TO Z 190 TIMES ANNEX.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, small plug board, and for general office work; bright, ambitious; offer good opportunity, moderate salary to start; state salary and experience. G 421 Times Downtown.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY NEEDS THREE MEN FOR EXPORT ADVERTISING.
WE NEED A MAN WHO KNOWS SPANISH, ONE WHO KNOWS PORTUGUESE, AND ONE WHO KNOWS FRENCH.
WE WANT INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN OF GOOD EDUCATION, FAMILIAR WITH MERCHANDISING CONDITIONS IN COUNTRIES WHERE THESE LANGUAGES ARE USED.
WE WILL TEACH THEM ADVERTISING.
MEN WHO ARE NOT MORE THAN TRANSLATORS WILL BE OF NO VALUE TO US.
REPLY IN ENGLISH AND IN SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, OR FRENCH.
ADDRESS ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO.

TOOL MAKERS,
First-class men only.
STANDARD RATE OF PAY.
STEADY JOB.
GOOD SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, between 9 and 12 A. M., ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

TYPIST.—We are in need of a neat, rapid typist to do detail work. One who can apply common sense to the work in hand will find a good opportunity at the Federal Advertising Agency, 6 East 39th St.

TYPIST, dictaphone operator; good speller; evenings, 6 to 10. Telephone Lenox 9295.

WANTED IN BOSTON.
A half tone and color preseman; one who is familiar with make-ready and register on color half tones and tint plates; permanent position; exceptionally good wages; labor trouble exists. Address Wright Engraving Co., 210 High St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WATCHMAKER of high class wanted by large New York City retailer; a position worth investigation. Apply with references to A. L. Brown, 66 Nassau St.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Wanted, for a live Penn. town, an experienced window dresser and card writer; one who has knowledge of advertising preferred; apply Nathan Schwartz, Hotel Mcalpin, Tuesday evening, between 7 P. M. and 9 P. M.

WINDOW DRESSER and salesman wanted for general dry goods store; best opportunity for a live wire; must be competent and efficient to run sales. N. Steinberg, 616 Newark Av., Jersey City. Montgomery 1439.

YOUNG MAN, IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF CHECKING AND EXAMINING OFFICE; ONLY THOSE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. R 883 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, age 17 to 20, in office of publishing house; splendid chance for right party to learn selling, mfg., &c.; must be live wire, snappy; answer in own writing, stating age, salary expected at beginning; Christian concern. R 861 Times.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with piece goods, for dry goods commission house sample department. Write, stating experience, religion, and salary expected, C 761 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stock clerk; good chance for advancement; salary to start $12. P. O. Box 43, Station W, Brooklyn.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone Cortlandt 1453, for free booklet, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?
Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone Chelsea 6064 for Booklet K. Mertoh Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN.—Positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay; fine living, splendid opportunities for advancement; send for free illustrated book, "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

BOOKKEEP

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—The District of [illegible] Chemical Supply Co. against Steamship [illegible]; her engines, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for libel filed in court, amounting to $20,000.00. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
HASKE CORENTHAL, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company against Barge [illegible] &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, &c. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
MACKLIN, BROWN, PURDY & VAN WYCK, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Standard Contract and Finance Corporation against [illegible] "St. Paul," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract $3000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
ORDEMAN, BATTLE & VANDIVER, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—James J. MacNamara against Steamship "Binghamton," &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract $312. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
ARTHUR LOWENBERG, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—James J. MacNamara against Steamship "Minneapolis," her engines, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract $3,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
ARTHUR LOWENBERG, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Michel Lee against Steamship "Minneapolis," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for wages, &c. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
HUNT, HILL & BETTS, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Peter Rinaldi against Steamship "Huron," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for Supplies, $48.35. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
ARTHUR LOWENBERG, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Tietjen & Lang against Steamship "Minneapolis," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for Repairs, $1,116. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
MACKLIN, BROWN, PURDY & VAN WYCK, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Peter Rinaldi against Steamship "Huron," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for Repairs, $1,116. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
HASKE CORENTHAL, Proctor for Libellant.

FOR SALE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, June 3, 1919, at noon, the steamship [illegible] engines, &c., said vessel being now in the port of 18th Ward, New York City, N. Y., and to be seen and inspected there.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District, S. D. N. Y.
New York, May 26, 1919.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Kizo Shipping Co. against Steamship "Binghamton," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, &c. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
ARTHUR LOWENBERG, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Philip Carlin against Steamship "Binghamton," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for wages, &c. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
CROWELL & ROUSE, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—John L. Bliss against Steamship "Huron," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for supplies, $270.50. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
CROWELL & ROUSE, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—James J. McNamara against Steamship "Huron," her engines, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on Contract $324. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
MACKLIN, BROWN, PURDY & VAN WYCK, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—James J. McNamara against Steamship "St. Paul," her engines, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on Contract $1,262.50. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
ARTHUR LOWENBERG, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Lee's Towing Line, Inc., against Steamship "Minneapolis," &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract $149.12. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
P. W. PARK, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—John L. Bliss against Steamship "Huron," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for supplies $270.50. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, May 28th, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. McDONALD & SON against Steamship "MINNEAPOLIS," &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on Contract $1,262.50. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered. Dated New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
MacFARLAND, TAYLOR & COSTELLO, Proctors for Libellants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—PETER RINELLI, et al. against STEAMSHIP "ST. PAUL." Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel, filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for Repairs, $827.66. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court, House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919
THOMAS D. McCARTHY.
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
MACKLIN, BROWN, PURDY & VAN WYCK, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JAMES J. McNAMARA against STEAMSHIP "ST. PAUL," her engines, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on Contract $324. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919
THOMAS D. McCARTHY
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
ARTHUR LOWENBERG Proctor for Libellant.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A trough of low pressure extends from East Texas to the upper Mississippi Valley, with high pressure to the northwestward and showers and thunderstorms continued generally in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys. There were also showers in the plains States, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Elsewhere the weather was fair. Temperatures remain high over interior northern districts from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward, and very low for the season in the plains States, the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

Showery weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the East Gulf, and South Atlantic States, and the western lower lake region, extending by Tuesday night into the Middle Atlantic States and New England. In the upper lake region showers Monday will be followed by fair weather Tuesday, except in southeast lower Michigan. Temperatures will fall with the coolness of the showers, and they will be considerably lower Tuesday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and East Gulf States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly southeast and south, fair weather; Middle Atlantic, gentle to moderate, mostly southeast, generally fair, and South Atlantic, moderate east and southeast, except variable off the South Florida Coast, showers; East Gulf, moderate, mostly east, occasional showers.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday, thundershowers and cooler by night; Tuesday, showers and much cooler.

Western New York—Fair, continued warm Monday; showers and cooler late Monday night and on Tuesday.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday, warmer in eastern portion; Tuesday, partly cloudy, showers and cooler by night.

Southern New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; no decided temperature change.

New Jersey—Fair Monday, slightly warmer in west; Tuesday, partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler at night.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
8 A. M.	70	66	4 P. M.	67	89
6 A. M.	69	66	6 P. M.	64	89
9 A. M.	68	69	9 P. M.	60	86
12 M.	71	81	11 P. M.	—	83

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64, at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 1:20 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 10 A. M. Humidity, 50 per cent. at 8 A. M., 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M.		Loss.
3:15	—1,422 St. Nicholas Av.; Wieman Cafe	Not given
3:20	—104 Charles St.; U. S. Army	Not given
4:15	—685 8 Av.; J. Dobman	Slight
5:06	—1160 Madison St.; S. Friedman	Slight
10:30	—98 Morningside Av.; Porter & Co.	Slight
11:00	—531 Jackson Av.; W. De Salvo	Slight
11:30	—627 E. 187 St.; M. Carmel Church	Slight
11:46	—131 St. and Harlem River; Sam Fenk	Slight
P.M.		
12:30	—330 E. 9 St.; Max Ochlander	Slight
12:30	—651 Courtlandt Av., Bronx; M. Parnobia	Slight
1:10	—503 W. 51 St.; A. Barnat	Slight
1:30	—1,987 3 Av.; Frank & Adler	Not given
1:50	—2,129 Madison Av.; J. Sabio	Slight
2:00	—346 Canal St.; Joseph Weber	Slight
2:40	—182 St. and Highbridge Park; The City	Not given
5:30	—4,509 3 Av.; Catherine Curry	Slight
6:10	—1,498 5 Av.; Enterprise Grocers,	Not given
7:50	—101 W. 112 St.; Saul Hyams	Not given
8:15	—23rd St. and Broadway, N. Y. C. R. R.	Slight
9:05	—1,467 Minford Pl.; Geo Gross	Slight
9:50	—21 Gold St.; Greenfield Rex Co.	Slight

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—American Trading Co. against Steamship "Minneapolis," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract $2,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.
STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold ten bottles of a drug known as "Prescription 1000 (External)."

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 9th, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, May 28th, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. McDONALD & SON against Steamship "MINNEAPOLIS," &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on Contract $1,262.50. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
MacFARLAND, TAYLOR & COSTELLO, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—PETER RINELLI, et al. against STEAMSHIP "ST. PAUL." Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel, filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for Repairs, $827.66. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court, House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919
THOMAS D. McCARTHY.
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
MACKLIN, BROWN, PURDY & VAN WYCK, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JAMES J. McNAMARA against STEAMSHIP "ST. PAUL," her engines, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on Contract $324. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919
THOMAS D. McCARTHY
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
ARTHUR LOWENBERG, Proctor for Libellant.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....5:27 | Sun sets.....8:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:46	....	5:43	6:04
Governors Island	....	12:35	0:19	6:34
Hell Gate	1:30	2:15	8:24	8:39

Arrived—Sunday, June 1.

SS Lorraine, Havre, May 24.
SS K. I. Luckenbach, Bordeaux, May 17.
SS Lancaster, Bordeaux, May 16.
SS Onawatomie, Plymouth, May 18.
SS Bovic, Manchester, May 17.
SS Dorothy, Plymouth, May 11.
SS Erik H., Sagua, May 25.
SS Rita, Tarragona, April 28.
SS Wyandotte, St. Nazaire, May 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Saranac	Barry	May 14
Cape Henry	Jamaica	May 10
Borinquen	Plymouth	May 9
Kiowa	Barry	May 15
Johanna	Falmouth	May 8
Nordic	Shields	May 13
Yosemite	St. Nazaire	May 15
Mobile	Brest	May 30
Arnoy	Barry	May 15
Hudson Maru	Gibraltar	May 19
Benevente	Antwerp	May 15
Canada	Marseilles	May 15
West Zucker	Queenstown	May 15
Georgia	Gibraltar	May 16
Arundo	Cardiff	May 17
Polar Sea	St. Nazaire	May 9
Norwich City	Gibraltar	May 17
Norfolk	Bordeaux	May 18
Graf Waldersee	Brest	May 20
Luca d'Aosta	Marseilles	May 22
St. Louis	Brest	May 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Troy	Brest	May 22
Patricia	Brest	May 23
Parthian	Fayal	May 28
Invincible	London	May 20
Mormugas	Lisbon	May 19
Frederick	Brest	May 23
Argentina	Marseilles	May 17

DUE WEDNESDAY

Panhonia	Marseilles	May 23
Idaho	Hull	May 21
Strinda	Antwerp	May 20
Wallowa	Bordeaux	May 21
Rion	Fayal	May 25
City of Benares	Gibraltar	May 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Santa Paula, Brest	....	12:00 M.
Tiger, Brest	....	12:00 M.
El Sol, Brest	....	12:00 M.
Princess Matoika, Brest	....	12:00 M.
Cape May, Brest	....	12:00 M.
Julia Luckenbach, Brest	....	12:00 M.
H. R. Mallory, Brest	....	12:00 M.
Imperator, Brest	....	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Otsego, Brest	....	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Brest	....	12:00 M.
Arizonian, Brest	....	12:00 M.
Huntington, Brest	....	12:00 M.
K.I. Luckenbach, Brest	....	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Brest	....	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12 00 M.
Serbian Prince, Santos	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alunsomo, Brazil	12:00 M	2:00 P.M.
Europa, Gibraltar	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gorden Mendl, Lisbon	9.00 A.M.	12:00 M
Philadelphia, Turks Island	9.30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Saxonia, Plymouth	8.00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lorraine, Havre	8.30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Shonca, Liberia	....	12 00 M.
Tocantins, Santos	7.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, Egypt, and British India—Close at 6 A. M. June 4, SS Cedric.
France, Algeria, and Tunis—Close at 6:30 A. M. June 4, SS La Lorraine.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 6 A. M. June 3, SS Europa.
Liberia—Close at 6 A. M. June 4, SS Shonga.
Portugal—Close at 8 A. M. June 3, SS Gorbea Mendi; 8 A. M. June 7, SS Milwaukee Bridge.
Belgium and Luxemburg—Close at 8 A. M. June —, SS Lancastrian.
Union of South Africa—Close at 10 A. M. June 5, SS Clan Macquarrie.
Sweden—Close at 10:30 A. M. June 5, SS Stockholm.
Iceland—Close at 10 A. M. June 5, SS Lagarfoss.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M daily.
Hawaii and specially addressed letters for Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—SS Tenyo Maru.....June 6
Samoan Islands, Australia, and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—SS Ventura.....June 5
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—SS Moana.....June 25
Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies close at 5:30 P. M. daily. These mails are forwarded to the Pacific Coast for dispatch to destination at the best opportunity.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Patton announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, April 22; Sydney, April 24; Auckland, May 2; Wellington, May 3—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Falcona, were dispatched east on May 29 are due in New York today.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 2061 and 3082 R. S. U. S., and Act of November 21, 1918, I have seized and hold One Ford Motor Truck. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building Manhattan, New York, on June 9th, 1919, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 22, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—The Lazard-Godeaux Co. of America, Inc., against Steamship "St. Paul," her engines, &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract $38,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY.
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
HUNT, HILL & BETTS, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—American Steel Export Company against Steamship "Minneapolis," &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract, $20.—. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919 at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY.
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
BURLINGHAM, VEEDER, MASTERS & PEAREY, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—N. Lazare et al. against Steamship "St. Paul," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on Contract $40 000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY.
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
CHARLES SIEGEL LEVY, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—P. Alger against Steamship "St. Paul," her engines, &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for wages $149.10. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY.
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
JACOB O. BILDER, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Teigra Katano et al. against Steamship "Huron," her engines, &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for wages. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY.
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
SILAS B. AXTELL, Proctor for Libellant.

PAGEANT OF THE NATIONS.

In the June CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE will be found the official facts and important happenings in May in the different nations of the world, presented impartially, without comment—information indispensable to intelligent men and women; also the revised Covenant of the League of Nations with explanatory notes; the Charter of Labor as incorporated in the Peace Treaty, and 30 other big features. Published by The New York Times Co. On news stands, 25c.—Adva.



Ideal Vacation

2000 MILES 8 Days on the Water — $68.52 and up—according to stateroom selected — All Expenses Included On Steamers

Don't miss this most delightful, exhilarating and economical 8 to 11 Day Trip

From New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

The trip includes 1650 mile cruise along the Atlantic Coast, permitting shore visits at Charleston—famous homes of old Southern Aristocracy, Cathedrals, Forts Moultrie and Sumpter of confederate fame, Navy Yard, etc. At Jacksonville—Metropolis and Gateway to enchanted land of Ponce de Leon, Ostrich farm, curio shops, sight-seeing trolley and automobile trips, beaches, etc. Also 400 miles of luxuriant scenery by daylight and searchlight.

On the Beautiful **St. Johns** The American Nile

The most fascinating and interesting inland water trip in America, with glimpses of alligators, tropical birds, marvelous water foliage and quaint native settlements. Every convenience and comfort in ocean travel: social halls, music room; open air shelter, sun parlor, wide promenade decks; incomparable dining service with party tables for two, four or eight persons, meals being served during hours at passenger's convenience. Drawing Room accommodations, consisting of large bedrooms with twin beds and private bath; Rooms with double bed and private bath; Rooms en suite or singly, without bath, but with private lavatory; may be obtained at moderate additional cost or you may select a more modestly appointed—but none the less comfortable—stateroom or berth without additional room charge.

EXPENSES

The right day trip can be made on certain steamers without necessity of stopping over at any point, for $68.52 including transportation, meals and minimum priced stateroom accommodations in both directions—although higher priced rooms are available if desired. On other steamers there is a stop-over of one to three days at Jacksonville—dependent upon schedule; in which case shore expenses are to be borne by the passenger; but in any event, cost of the entire trip of from eight to eleven days may be kept well within $100 per person. All fares are subject to 8 per cent. war tax.

Uptown Ticket Office, 489 Fifth Avenue
Opposite Public Library — At 42nd Street — Phone Vanderbilt 3871

Clyde Steamship Line
Pier 36 North River, New York City



Up the Hudson

There's no better place than the Hudson for outdoor recreation—Spring is the ideal time for the trip. Big, comfortable steamers. Beautiful scenery. Music and Restaurant.

IDEAL ONE-DAY OUTINGS

In a single day from New York you can visit one of a number of popular resorts. The through sail to Albany covers 150 miles. Make it a part of your next journey North, East or West. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Leave Desbrosses St. daily including Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:00; W. 129th St., 9:20; Yonkers, 9:50; stopping at *Bear Mountain, †West Point (except Sunday), †Newburgh, †Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point (connecting daily with the Ulster & Delaware R. R.), Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

†Return steamer same day from points marked †.

On Saturday, June 7, and Sunday, June 8, special trips to Bear Mountain, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St. Pier, leaving Desbrosses St. 10:00 A. M.; West 42d St. 10:20 A. M.; West 129th St. 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers 11:10 A. M.

Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier — Tel. Canal 9300 — New York

Vacation Trips by Coastwise Steamers

No better way to put mind and body in perfect health. Exhilarating days and balmy nights. A restful and invigorating voyage. Fares include meals and stateroom berth. Excellent rail connections to and from all Southern points.

OLD DOMINION S. S. LINE, for Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond, Va., and all points South. Leaving daily except Sunday from Pier 25, N. R., New York.

OCEAN S. S. LINE, Mondays and Thursdays at 3 P. M. from Pier 35, N. R., New York, for Savannah, Ga., and other Southern points.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC S. S. LINE, Wed. and Sat. at 12 noon from Pier 48, N. R., New York, for New Orleans, La., Gulf Points and Pacific Coast.

For passenger information and reservations apply to companies' offices or Consolidated Ticket Offices, 64 Broadway; 57 Chambers St.; 31 West 32d St.; 114 West 42d St. Phone (all offices) 6700 Bryant. Or write

J. J. BROWN, G. P. A., Coastwise Steamship Lines, Pier 49, N. R., N. Y.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
Director General of Railroads

Jamaica Panama Colombia

by the

GREAT WHITE FLEET

S.S. ABANGAREZ sails from New York about June 10.

S.S. TURRIALBA about June 17.

Connection at Cristobal for West Coast of South America.

Further information about passenger and freight service on request.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
Traffic Departments
17 Battery Place
Uptown Ticket Office
1354 Broadway (Hotel Imperial)

New Jersey Central

SUNDAY EXCURSION
$3.24
Children, $1.62
War Tax Included
TO
BALTIMORE or
WASHINGTON
AND RETURN
SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919

Special train leaves New York, Liberty Street, 12.01 A. M. Saturday night preceding above date.

Returning leaves Washington (Union Station) 6:00 P. M., Baltimore (Camden Station) 5:00 P. M. date of excursion.

Tickets on sale at Consolidated Ticket Offices, 1 New York, 489 Broadway, 57 Chambers St., 31 West 32nd St., 114 West 42nd St., Liberty St. and Jersey City Stations.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—FRANCE
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
Company's Office 19 State St., New York. Phone Bowling Green 7300.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Viele, Blackwell & Burk against Steamship "Minneapolis," &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract $25,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Manhjin Tuonye et al., against Steamship "Minneapolis," her engines, &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for wages, $1,658.56. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919 at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
SILAS B. AXTELL, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—The General Commercial Co., Ltd., against Steamship "Huron," &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract $15,938.07. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 9, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY.
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
HUNT, HILL & BETTS, Proctors for Libellant.

POSTPONED SALE

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Monday, June 2d, 1919, at 12, the following vessels, the steamships "Huron" and "Minneapolis," and "St. Paul," their engines, &c., said steamships to be sold at U. S. Marshal's office, Room No. 207, third floor, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y. The Steamships "Huron" and "Minneapolis" lie at Red Hook Flats and steamship "St. Paul" lies in the lower bay.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
Dated, New York, May 26, 1919.

CUNARD ANCHOR

Pass

POLICE HONOR THEIR DEAD AT MEMORIAL

3,500 Members of Force, Headed by High Officials, at Service in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

TOLD TO FIGHT BOLSHEVISM

Hear Sermons by Mgr. Lavelle and Chaplain Coogan of the Department.

The annual memorial services for members of the New York Police Department who have died in the line of duty were held in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon. The Cathedral was crowded, and the Police Department was represented by its highest officials and by more than 3,500 members of the uniformed force. The introductory address was made by Mgr. Lavelle, Rector of the Cathedral, who urged the police to combat Bolshevism and other "isms." The sermon was preached by the Department Chaplain, the Rev. Father John J. Coogan of St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church at Alexander Avenue and 138th Street. The music was by the Police Band, the Police Glee Club and the Cathedral Choir.

The police marched down Fifth Avenue from Fifty-seventh Street, the band playing "Onward Christian Soldiers" as the men entered the Cathedral, the words rising in a chorus in which every policeman in line joined. After the uniformed men were seated, Police Commissioner Enright, accompanied by Deputy Commissioners William J. Lahey, Augustus D. Porter, and Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady, entered the edifice and took their places in the pew nearest the chancel, and in front of the part of the Cathedral reserved for the members of the Department.

After the singing of the vesper services, Mgr. Lavelle made the introductory address. He said that of all the organizations that annually visit the Cathedral none is more cordially welcomed than the men of the Police Department. The personnel of the force, he added, was never higher than it is at present.

"Today," he said, "the police force upholds the highest ideals of our civilization and it is to you men that we are indebted for our security of life and home, and our earthly possessions, and I want to say that the perfection to which our police force has come is one of the marvels of our time.

"Today the policeman must be, in every sense of the expression, an all-round man. He must have the physique and the constitution of a trained athlete. He must be a Beau Brummel in dress and appearance. He must be a Chesterfield in courtesy, an encyclopedia of knowledge, he must be doctor, lawyer, nurse, and good friend; lastly, and most important, he must be a man who stands ready to die, if necessary, in the performance of duty.

"The terrible war, now ended, has taught the world many things. It has, for one thing, made you men of the Police Department more capable of service, and it is your privilege to put your shoulders to the wheel and aid in making this city a garden spot of happiness and law and order. You must put down Bolshevism and Socialism and every one of the other detestable 'isms' that crop up in our midst, and in place of them put religion into the hearts and minds of the people.

"Frame in their minds the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. It was that detestable theory that 'might makes right' that brought about this horrible war. Aid, I ask you, in the extermination of evil doctrines and instill into the hearts of the people the golden rule, which is the epitome of the Ten Commandments."

Chaplain Coogan took as his text, "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" In part he said:

"We have assembled in God's temple today to honor the heroic dead and revere the memory of those who have succumbed from sickness and disease, and who gave the best part of their lives in the department for the protection of life and property and the enforcement of the law. It is a wholesome and commendable manifestation of friendship and gives proof that we do not forget our dead, and that we keep their memory green in the fertile fields of our souls.

"Before death gripped their hearts, they probably had a different view of life than they have now. They now view life from God's perspective. The reason was that they were so engrossed in the pleasures of life that they did not regard life as a stage and the people actors, governed by certain rules or religious principles called the Ten Commandments.

"Today those memories speak out of the tomb and make us pause to consider the real lesson of death, ere it become too late. Life passes away like vapor. Flesh falls from our body and crumbles to dust, and the flesh falls from the skull, leaving grinning jaws. Remember, 'Man, thou art dust, and to dust thou shalt return.'

"One thought remains—our immortal soul. We must consider what the soul is. Man is a composite being. He is made of a superior and inferior body. The superior body is the immortal soul, made to the image and likeness of God.

He then reviewed the theological proof of the immortality of the soul, and urged the members of the department to hearken to words that come from the great beyond. In conclusion, he told them to go from the Cathedral with renewed courage and serve the city.

"You have enemies," he said. "Even the fair name of God has been besmirched. Go forward despite what besets your path. Our city was never cleaner than it is today. The department was never more efficient. Why fear your enemies? Even if they besmirch the fair escutcheon of your department they can do you no harm. Stand behind your leader, who arose from your ranks, and who has knowledge and ability to lead you."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Michigan Central Railroad Company Stock Certificate No.58,083 for two (2) shares, issued March 11, 1915, in name of Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., was lost about the year 1918 pending administration of the estate of said deceased and, so far as the undersigned are aware, was not endorsed at the time of its loss. The public is warned against buying this certificate. Transfer has been stopped. Alice Lee T. Stevenson, Morris [illegible] St more, Md., Executors of Douglas H. Thomas, late administrator of Douglas H. Thomas, Jr.

LOST—Lady's red leather handbag; liberal reward for return of red leather handbag containing lady's jewels and coin; from machine en route from Newark to Belmar, Friday, between 12:0 P. M. and 2 P. M. Communicate with F. S. Simonson, 859 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Certificate No. NY-603126 for twenty shares common stock Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in the name of Oliver J. Beyer. Finder please return to the company at East Pittsburgh.

LOST in April. Lady's wrist watch; platinum and diamond setting; liberal reward; no questions asked; if pawned, will redeem with bonus. Joseph Godwin, 75 Duane St.

LOST—Opal pin, surrounded by diamonds, either in front of 51 Willow St., Brooklyn, or Pierre's restaurant, East 46th St., New York, Friday evening; liberal reward. Prentis, 51 Willow St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Overcoat on Boston Post Road, near Greenwich, Conn.; Notify M. L. Glonskin, 1,058 Chapel St., New Haven. Liberal reward.

LOST—Cherry wood cane, covered with carved names, including Major Torrey; please return to H. H. Jennings Co., One Broadway, New York City. Liberal reward.

LOST—Sunday morning at Carnegie Hall; platinum bracelet set with diamonds and sapphires; liberal reward. B. M. Leyine, care Burby, 714 5th Av. Tel. Circle 2455.

LOST—Or stolen, bank book No. 47345, on the State Bank, 5th Av. branch, payment stopped, cancellation applied for. Please return book to bank.

LOST—Saturday, wrist watch, ladies' square platinum diamond, between 121-102 Broadway, West End, liberal reward. Lieb, 501 West 121st. Phone 4887 Morningside.

LOST—$100 reward, diamond pin, oval, between Stern's, 5th Av. and 52d St. Return to Biltmore Hotel.

LOST.—Bunch keys Thursday, Enrico & Glotto's (Cohan's Theatre, Marlboro Grill. Reward. Silverman, 118 West 47th. Farragut 0402.

LOST.—Decoration morning, 86th-86th Sts., Central Park West, platinum circle pin (pearl, diamond); reward. Rose, 2 West 86th. Phone 9280 Riverside.

LOST—Saturday morning, brown envelope, containing Swedish passport. Reward for immediate return to Mrs. F. J. Steneberg, Murray Hill Hotel.

LOST.—Palisades Park, (Decoration Day.) gray fox fur; liberal reward offered; return to Mrs. F. O. Huse, 120 West 81st St. Schuyler 9024.

LOST—Saturday, diamond bar pin, between my address and 157th and Broadway; reward. Milliken, 611 West 156th St.

LOST—$100 reward, diamond pin, oval, between Stern's, Giddings', Hollander's Fifth Av. and 42d. G. 807 Times Annex.

LOST.—Small blended sable neckpiece, Friday morning, 59th-66th, Broadway or taxi 66th-82d Sts.; reward. Schuyler 3710.

LOST—Single skin sable scarf; main restaurant, Pennsylvania Hotel, Saturday evening; reward. Mary Lockwood, The Biltmore.

LOST.—Fisher fur, between West 140th-Manhattan Bridge; reward. Return D. B. Hays, 148 West 23d St., Room 266.

LOST—Child's black straw hat, on 5th Av. bus or Franklin Simons; reward. Mrs. Wolf, 423 West 120th.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of a man's Cartier wrist watch, left on the window sill in the men's washroom at Tumble Inn at about 8 o'clock Decoration Day evening. R. W. Brixey, 45 East 62d St., New York City.

Found.

FOUND—Silk purse, near Pennsylvania Depot; prove. Barton, 109 South 3d St., Philadelphia.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Thursday, Persian male cat; reddish yellow; reward. Lansing Tevis, 13 Gramercy Park.



The Family Wash

Wallach's Laundry offers a much needed service to housekeepers. It is called—

"SEMI-READY DRY STARCH WORK"

—which takes "wash-day" out of the house.

The average family of four uses about 20 lbs of wash per week—Wallach's charge is 11 cents per pound, hence about $2.20 for the family wash, including the ironing of all flat work. FIGURE OUT FOR YOURSELF THE SAVING IN MONEY AND ANNOYANCE.

Telephone Plaza 185 for further particulars

Wallach Laundry

330-332 East 59th Street.

"A Branch Store or Route Man always near your home."

DOWLING WILL RUSH BROADWAY REPAIRS

Orders Continuous Work in Response to Complaints of Open Trenches in the Street.

MANY AID IN THE CAMPAIGN

Broadway Association Will Endeavor This Week to Quadruple the Membership.

So helpful were the thoughts that were given to Broadway last week at the Broadway Association, and so successful was the membership drive in which the Association doubled its numbers, that a second phase will be begun tomorrow with a view to quadrupling the membership. Every type of interest has been brought into co-operation.

In response to complaints regarding the continual tearing up of the pavement, so that Broadway has at times resembled a section of the trenches in France, Borough President Dowling has issued an order that work hereafter must continue twenty-four hours a day on all trenches opened in heavily traveled parts of the street. This means not overtime work for one gang of trench diggers, but three shifts of gangs in every twenty-four hours. Mr. Dowling figures that by this method the time of construction work will be reduced by one-third. At the present time Mr. Dowling has six applications to tear up Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-eighth Street. He intends to grant them, but will insist that the work proceed for twenty-four hours a day until the cuts are closed again. To insure compliance with the order he has directed a special force of inspectors to supervise and hasten the work.

Among those who joined the Broadway Association last week were the Liberty National Bank, the New York Life Insurance Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Scandinavian-American Line, the Empire Trust Company, the United States Realty and Improvement Company, William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants Association; the Chatham and Phenix Bank, the Gotham National Bank, the Metropolitan Bank, the Chase National Bank, the Goodyear Rubber Company, the Scandinavian Trust Company, Adolph Lewisohn, the Union Theological Seminary, Willys-Overland Company, Locomobile Company of America, Keystone Tire Company, American Exchange National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, Hotel Pennsylvania, and sixteen of the leading theatrical interests, including Lee Shubert, Marcus Loew, and Adolph Zukor.

WILSON'S AGED COUSIN, WAR HEROINE, IS HOME

Miss Cunningham, Whose Bravery in Courtrai Gibbs Described, Back in Native Ireland.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—Miss Mary Cunningham, whose heroic life in Courtrai was described in THE NEW YORK TIMES by Philip Gibbs after the recapture of the city last year, has now returned to Belfast. She is a native of Ulster and is nearly 80 years of age.

Her grandmother was a Miss Kimmins, **sister of President Wilson's great-grandmother.**

Going forward with Haig's men when the great sweep that cleared the Courtrai region southeast of Le Cateau was in progress, Philip Gibbs went into Courtrai on the morning of Oct. 21, 1918, and the next day his dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, telling of what he witnessed there, contained this:

"I found an old English lady in the city, or rather an Irish lady, named Miss Mary Cunningham. She is over 70 and has lived in Courtrai for twelve years, at first in well-to-do circumstances, her father being a flax spinner, but afterward she was obliged to earn her living by teaching French and English to Flemish pupils.

"Even that failed her after a while, because French and English did not seem much good to people surrounded by Germans. So Miss Cunningham is poor now and lives in a tiny house opposite the Cathedral, with a cooking stove in her parlor and not much to cook on it, poor soul! But she received us as a great lady of the old school with the most beautiful dignity, undisturbed by the noises without, ominous crashes close at hand, and sounds of breaking glass. She made only one remark showing that she noticed these things.

"'Do you mind shutting the door?' she said, 'I don't like those bombs coming in.'

"I noticed that the bombs, as she called the German shells, had already broken the front part of her little parlor, and she was very close to the danger point of hostile shell fire, ranged by the belfry of Courtrai. She did not say much about the war except when she spoke of the Germans as highway robbers, but her mind went back to Ireland and old friends there and her old people.

"Her grandmother was a Miss Kimmins, sister of President Wilson's great-grandmother. She told us that as a passing thought, but I was startled by her words and thought how queer it was that I should be sitting with President Wilson's cousin in a little front parlor of Courtrai, with the Germans not far away and under their shellfire.

"I do not know President Wilson, but I should be glad if he could hear of this old lady, so brave, so gracious in her poverty and danger, with such a gallant spirit."

SON OF MRS. F. T. TOWNE HURT AFTER ELOPING

Loses Finger While Working in Detroit, and Mother Joins Him and Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 1.—Mrs. Frederick T. Towne, whose 19-year-old son, Joseph Meredith Towne, eloped with and married Sarah Raven, an 18-year-old Jewish girl he had met while she was working at a bench in the factory of his grandfather, Henry R. Towne, in Stamford, Conn., is now at the little flat of her son and his wife at 241 Lemay Avenue, Detroit, nursing Joseph, who lost a finger in an accident at the factory where he was working, and trying to persuade the boy and his bride to go to college.

When young Towne left home he was ready to go to college, having studied at preparatory schools and under tutors. The marriage upset the plans his mother had made for him, and it appears that having married without consulting her he is desirous of continuing to support himself and his wife.

According to the parent of Mr. Towne's bride, the former Miss Raven is anxious to have her husband go to college and is quite willing herself to undertake a college course so as to fit herself to be, if possible, even more of a companion to him than she now is. Meanwhile as soon as Mr. Towne recovers from his injury, it is likely that he will leave with his bride and mother on a vacation trip.

Young Mr. Towne has a small fortune of his own left to him by his grandmother. He is said to care little for money and less for social position. Training in military schools and nine months on a New Mexico ranch had no effect in changing his views of life.

In a letter to his father-in-law, who is a ladies' tailor here, he says:

"I am very glad you like me. I am very happy with Sarah and she is with me. The reason we were married quietly was because we did not want any fuss made. Write to me often, as I am always glad to hear from you."

OIL FIND SATISFIES EXPERTS

But F. G. Kellaway Warns Commons Against Sanguine Expectations.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—Frederick G. Kellaway, Deputy Minister of Munitions, referring in the House of Commons to the discovery of oil at Chesterfield, said it would be a mistake to base too sanguine expectations on the discovery, but experts have expressed themselves as satisfied with the prospects of the first serious attempt in this country to bore for oil.

The Chronicle's Chesterfield correspondent has seen a sample of the oil. It is of a light brown color, and experts say it is of much purer quality than that found in American wells and that it will cost less to refine.

The fact of the oil rising to a height of 400 feet immediately after the strata were pierced gives good reason for believing that the quantity will also be satisfactory. Experts are so confident that they are plugging the well so as to prevent waste, and will only continue sinking when they are ready to conserve the oil in whatever quantity it comes forth.

In October last the search for oil began in Derbyshire, largely owing to the initiative of Lord Cowdray. Reports of his American engineers had convinced him some years ago that oil might profitably be prospected for in this country, and at the time of the outbreak of the war he was negotiating in likely areas for the right to drill. But for the war Messrs. Pearson & Son would doubtless have acquired a monopoly of the production of oil in Great Britain.

"I had expected," he told the House of Lords in November last, "a Rockefeller fortune."

He was prepared to risk £500,000 on the venture. In June, 1917, however, when the oil shortage became acute, Lord Cowdray placed all his data, plans and information at the disposal of the Government and offered the free service of his firm, with a view to immediate operations.

Eleven Delegates Go Home.

PARIS, June 1.—Herr Urbig, financial member of the German peace delegation, with Counsellors Arnem and Himmelsbach and eight others, left Versailles last night for Germany.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"



This splendid blood maker, appetiser and general tonic puts new color in pale cheeks; new strength in feeble bodies, and new vigor in weak nerves.

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Manufacturing Chemists
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SAYS SOLDIERS FAVOR PROHIBITION REPEAL

Gallivan Predicts Congress Will Heed Their Demand for Light Wines and Beer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Representative James Gallivan of Massachusetts, author of a bill to repeal war-time prohibition as affecting wines and beer, in accordance with President Wilson's recommendation, today expressed the opinion that the great body of returning soldiers favored repeal.

"What the returning soldier has to say will determine the action of Congress on the subject," said Mr. Gallivan. "As fast as the troops are landed here they are heard from," he said, "and already the effect of this sentiment is noted here.

"I have seen the statement made that it was a dry army which defeated the Germans," he added. "The fanatical friends of prohibition have not hesitated to misrepresent the facts. Every one knows that our boys in France were given light wines and beer. It is quite true that some busybodies tried to deprive them of even this light indulgence, but, as such an order would have meant changing the laws and customs of France, they did not get very far.

"Father Duffy, the beloved priest of the Rainbow Division, who went into the trenches with the troops, while the fanatical prohibitionists, sitting in swivel chairs and drawing fat salaries, were trying to take wine away from the boys, has this to say: 'There was very little drinking among the men, and what there was did them no harm; it did them goods When they came out of the trenches, dirty and muddy and grouchy, I thought many times the money of the Knitatees' fund could have been put to no better use than in rolling a keg of wine down every company's street.'

"Our own troops in the Massachusetts Division are overwhelmingly opposed to prohibition of light wines and beers. This is not guesswork. I know whereof I speak. Between 11,000 and 12,000 of them have signed a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature, saying that the national prohibition amendment was put over without considering them, and asking that the legislature legalize the sale of 4 per cent. beer. Of all those 12,000 soldiers, then in Camp Devens, only one man refused to sign. One man out of twelve thousand—think of that!

"The chief difficulty that the circulators of the petition experienced was in preventing men outside of Massachusetts from signing. In this they were not altogether successful. About 240 men from other New England States and from New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Florida—yes, even from the arid and bone-dry State of Kansas—signed the petition."

GOVERNORS FOR DRY LAWS.

Heads of Twenty-six Prohibition States avor Its Extension.

BOSTON, June 1.—Twenty-six out of twenty-eight Governors of prohibition States, in interviews made public for the first time today, unanimously declare that prohibition has benefited their States and favor its extension. Only one Governor, O. A. Larrazolo of New Mexico, opposes prohibition.

The interviews were obtained by the committee to secure testimony for the verdict as to whether prohibition has been a failure or a success. The committee consists of Lemuel H. Murlin, President of Boston University; John L. Bates, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; George W. Coleman, President of the Open Forum National Council, and Henry I. Harriman, former President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

DAY FOR BALTIMORE 'WETS'

Expect 25,000 to March in Parade Against Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—More than 25,000 men are expected to take part in the parade of the wet forces tomorrow to protest against the wartime prohibition measure and the prohibition constitutional amendment. Large numbers of discharged soldiers have signified an intention of taking part in the parade, according to Judge Kiecka, head of the Maryland branch, Anti-Prohibition League. Labor organizations will send large delegations and thousands of men are expected to March merely to show their individual disapproval of the dry measure.

Red roses will be worn by every marcher and flags will be carried. Seven bands have been engaged. Floats showing evils said to exist in "dry" territory have been secured. All saloons will be closed between noon and three o'clock while the parade is in progress.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL STAMPS

Will Be Sold in Various Countries to Provide Rebuilding Fund.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 1.—A scheme initiated in Denmark to sell special stamps like the well-known Christmas stamps for the purpose of procuring money to rebuild Rheims Cathedral as a monument to lasting peace is being put into operation. Committees already have been formed in different countries. In Denmark the Honorary President of the committee will be Princess Margarethe, in France Mme. Poincaré; England, Queen Alexandra; Sweden, Princess Ingeborg, and Finland, General Mannerheim.

The stamp will be printed and distributed from Denmark. The first edition of 400,000,000 is expected to bring in 20,000,000 crowns. The stamp, with a picture of the cathedral, bears the inscription, "Pax, Veritas, Libertas, Justitia," and a motto for the different countries.

$75,000 VAUDEVILLE BENEFIT

Elsie Janis, in a Box, Gets Hippodrome's Biggest Ovation.

The National Vaudeville Artists, who annually outdo the efforts of all other organizations at the Hippodrome from a financial standpoint, last night realized approximately $75,000 from their benefit performance at that playhouse. This sum was made possible in part by program advertising, and in part by the sale of unredeemed seat orders to vaudevillians all over the country. The receipts will be devoted to the club fund.

Practically every vaudeville player of consequence now in the city took part in the entertainment, and in addition George M. Cohan and other graduates of the varieties also appeared. Elsie Janis, who sat in a box, was pointed out to the audience by Leo Carrillo, but, although there were insistent demands that she take the stage, Miss Janis contented herself with a few words of thanks for the ovation.

"BELL AND WING"

By Frederick Fanning Ayer

READ WHAT THESE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG

"Cloud splendors on the mountain-top of achievement." *Leyton District Times, England.*

"Power and originality." . . . *Cork Examiner (Irish).*

"The rarest verses of the time. Grip us hours after reading." *World Wide Bureau, England.*

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"Genuine aspiration and power." . . *Occult Review, England.*

"Transports us to another hemisphere." *Montrose Standard, England.*

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New York

NAGASAKI

Japan's great shipbuilding centre

ONE of the earliest ports in Japan visited by foreigners and the only place they were allowed to settle and trade during the time Japan was isolated from the rest of the world. The population is 162,000, of which 1,200 are foreigners. The vessels of all the important steamship lines stop at Nagasaki.

The total imports and exports in 1915 were 12,469,191 Yen ($6,234,595). The principal exports are dried fish, rice, sweet potatoes, mushrooms, tea, coal, charcoal, wax and vegetable oil, paper and porcelain. Nagasaki is famed for its tortoise shell work. Other industries are embroidery, lacquer ware, umbrella and fan manufacturing, shipbuilding, iron works and collieries.

The climate is ideal. The city is very popular as a summer resort, people coming regularly from China, India and the Philippines. The residence portion of the city on the heights presents a scene of calm restfulness in a strong contrast with the bustle and activity of the business section below.

If interested in Japan, whether for trade, investment, travel or study, communicate with the Japan Society. Here you will find the information and advice you have been seeking. This Society of 1,400 Americans places at your disposal its Trade, Travel and Service Bureaus, its News Service, Publication Department, and its Trade Bulletin.

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Mill Pond Titles

This Company is now prepared to insure the titles in the old Harlem Mill Pond on the upper east side provided possession can be shown for more than twenty years and the title is otherwise good.

This insurance is issued at our regular rates and without any increase for the extra risk that may be involved.

We shall be very glad to receive applications for insurance from owners or purchasers of property in this district.

The mill pond covered property in the neighborhood of 107th Street and Third Avenue.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

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WOMAN LEAPS TO DEATH.

Hundreds See Her Throw Herself Under Elevated Train.

In view of hundreds of persons standing on the Fifty-ninth Street platforms of the Third Avenue elevated line an unidentified woman about 35 years old threw herself in front of a northbound Bronx Park train last night and was killed. Three front cars of the train passed over her. Passengers were hurled from their seats as Motorman William Fenkeiner applied the emergency brakes. Several women who saw the suicide fainted.

Witnesses told the police that the woman had been walking back and forth on the east platform for some time before her jump. Her lips were moving as though she were talking to herself. Patrolman Frank Mannion of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station sent a call to Flower Hospital for an ambulance, and Dr. Schumacher pronounced the woman dead after her body had been taken from under the wheels of the fourth car of the train by firemen from Truck No. 12 Firehouse on East Sixty-seventh Street and the Elevated Company's emergency men. Traffic was tied up thirty minutes.

The woman was described as apparently of Italian birth or parentage. She was 5 feet 4 inches tall, and weighed approximately 110 pounds. She had black hair and brown eyes and a gold tooth in the upper jaw. She wore pearl earrings and a black fur neckpiece, a black chiffon hat with a red rose, blue suit, black underskirt, and black shoes and stockings. She had a black handbag which contained $1.60 in cash, a handkerchief and a powder puff.



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Two Reasons for a Label

One reason Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes enjoy national popularity is because any man can find just what he wants—a brisk novelty or a quiet style of standard design.

The other reason is that Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes are honest—honest all-wool fabrics—honest tailoring—integrity to a rigorous standard of clothes making that each season comes a little closer to the ideal.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes

$30, $35, $40, up to $65

Some of the most popular styles which the Hart Schaffner & Marx label identifies this season are the smart double breasters with waist seams and without. Special values at $35, $40, $45 and $50

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THE Prince George Hotel is "a friendly hotel"—and admits it.

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Also it's a pleasure to *smoke* at the Prince George. Just ask for mild Robt. Burns—the girl at the "lounge" cigar-stand—or the waiter in the Tap Room!

Robt. Burns adds to the friendliness of this friendly hotel—and to the friendliness of all New York hotels, clubs and cafes that carry his *full Havana filler*. Try a Robt. Burns today.

Robt. Burns

3 National Sizes—10c to 15c

ROBT. BURNS *Invincible* 2 for 25c (13c for 1)

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JAPANESE-CHINESE CONTROVERSY.

Japanese claims with relation to Shantung and China's counterclaims are given in detail in the June issue of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, together with 30 other big features, among them the official report of Field Marshal Haig, reviewing engagements of the campaigns of the British troops during the war in France; 282 pages. Published by The New York Times Co. On news stands, 25c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and continued warm Tuesday; unsettled and somewhat cooler Wednesday; south winds.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,410. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 500 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

MIDNIGHT BOMBS FOR OFFICIALS IN 8 CITIES; BOMBERS DIE AT ATTORNEY GENERAL'S HOUSE; TWO VICTIMS AT JUDGE NOTT'S HOUSE HERE; BOMBS IN BOSTON, CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH

WRECK JUDGE NOTT'S HOME

Man and Woman Killed May Have Been Bomb Setters.

MRS. NOTT IN THE HOUSE

She and Caretaker's Family Escape, Though Front of Building Was Shattered.

JUDGE NOTT IN THE COUNTRY

Police Rush Guards to Homes of Officials and Judges Throughout the City.

A man and a woman were blown to pieces at 12:55 o'clock this morning when a bomb exploded prematurely as it was about to be placed on the stoop of the home of Judge Charles Cooper Nott, Jr., of the Court of General Sessions, at 151 East Sixty-first Street. Judge Nott was away at his country home in Connecticut, but Mrs. Nott was asleep on the top floor of the house. She was not injured.

The bomb, declared by Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles to be one of the most powerful he had ever seen, judging by the havoc it wrought, tore out the entire front of the first and second stories of the four-story brownstone dwelling. The explosion was heard for blocks in all directions, and scarcely a window in the block between Lexington and Third Avenues escaped the force of the concussion.

Some idea of the power of the infernal machine was gathered from the fact that both persons whose lives were destroyed in the outrage were torn to tatters. The street was covered with fragments of their bodies mingled with the glass shaken from the houses.

Acting Inspector Perrott and Inspector Egan [illegible] with a large staff of assistants were at the scene endeavoring to gather material upon which to work in the chase for the perpetrators, the entire machinery of the Police Department was set in motion to protect prominent citizens and city officials, for no one knew at what moment there might be more explosions.

Child's Amazing Escape.

In an interview Mrs. Nott described the wrecking of her home and told of a narrow escape of a child who scampered to safety downstairs just before the stairway crashed down, awakened by the force of the blast.

Almost directly across from the Nott home is an officers' club, maintained by the War Camp Community Service at 158 East Sixty-first Street. Most of the soldier guests had either departed or were asleep when the windows crashed in.

Those who went to the front windows found the window frames dotted with pieces of a pinkish substance, and it was not until the window ledge yielded a tiny piece of cloth with a button attached that the soldiers realized the gruesomeness of their find. Looking about them they found the floor of the room contained other evidences of the tragedy.

John J. Schmitz, a soldier attached to Western division now awaiting transportation home, was just turning the corner of Lexington Avenue on his way to the club when the explosion occurred. He said later that a sharp flash sprang from the top of the stoop of the Nott home and that he was thrown with great force against a railing.

Stairways Fall.

A description of the results of the explosion in the interior of the home was supplied to a TIMES reporter by Mrs. Nott. She declared that a few minutes after the shock of the explosion had torn her home the stairways leading from the main hall to the first floor and from there to the second story of the four-story brown stone building had collapsed and that she had been practically imprisoned in the third floor.

"I was asleep at the time of the explosion," she said, "and by the force of the terrible thing I was thrown from the bed to the floor. I did not know what was the matter and I was deafened by the sound. As I lay upon the floor, almost too frightened to breathe, I smelled smoke, and I realized that the house must be afire. I got up and tried to find a match, and not succeeding I went into the hall and threw on the electric light. I had not done that before because I thought that the crash must have smashed everything in the building."

"Oh, yes," she added, excitedly, "there was a child, the daughter of Mr. Vorkins, the caretaker, on the second floor, and I remember that she ran out in the hallway and darted down the stairs only a second before they sagged and dropped into the main hall. I was horrified by the little girl's narrow escape. We finally, all of us, managed to go down the fire escape at the back of the house and, after reaching the ground floor, we got out through the back yard."

Other Houses Shattered.

Next door at 149 East Sixty-first Street is the home of Richard D. Lydon, a lawyer. The windows of Mr. Lydon's home were blown out and vases were toppled from their places. On the other side of the Nott home is the residence of Dr. John McKew, and there also great damage was done. At 155 East Sixty-first Street is the home of Professor Samuel Tucker of the faculty of Columbia University. At none of these homes were there any casualties.

After Inspector Owen Eagan had examined the damage done by the machine he declared that it was without doubt the most powerful contrivance that he had ever seen at work. He pointed out that the front of the Nott home from the basement to the beginning of the third floor was a void, and declared that the full force of the explosion had been upward. For this reason, he declared, he was unable to tell offhand what had been used in charging the bomb.

Going over the ground, after the crowd had been pushed back and lines established, Eagan succeeded in obtaining pieces of metal which he believed had been part of the infernal machine. These he carefully preserved, and will make a thorough examination of them today.

Judging from the direction of the explosion, Eagan and police officials declared that the man who set the bomb apparently had tried to put it down on the doorstep of the Judge's home. Eagan said that he had apparently got to the top of the short flight leading to the front door when the machine went off. Two iron rails which had been at the sides of the stoop were blown from their stone supports, and one was found almost at the corner of Lexington Avenue.

Officers at the soldiers' club at 158 East Sixty-first Street declared that the work of the bomb exceeded any devastation done by one shell from a German big gun that they had witnessed in France. Lieut. A. H. Martin, one of those asleep on the second floor of the clubhouse, said that he had been awakened by the roar of the explosion and found "a great piece of a human body on the floor."

Later the police announced that they had gathered together at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station parts of clothing which, they said, had belonged to the man who was killed when the bomb went off unexpectedly. These clues included a piece of a red flannel shirt and parts of a pair of gray trousers. The police, after examining the gray texture of the trousers, were inclined to a theory that the man killed might has been a watchman employed by the Holmes Protective Agency and that he had noted the package or bundle on the steps of the Judge's home and had investigated.

Later the police found in a nearby doorway the sleeve of a gray uniform. It bore three gold stripes, indicating, said the police, that the wearer had been employed for a certain perior by a private street patroling agency. The detectives learned that the Manhattan Protective Agency had William Boehner stationed in the East Sixty-first Street block, while the Holmes Protective Agency had Michael Higgins there. Both men were garbed in gray uniforms, and the police late this morning were searching for the men in order to check up on the sleeve. At the office of the Holmes Agency it

Continued on Page Two.

See James Gordon Bennett Estate Advertisement on page 6. J. P. DAY, Real Estate Auctioneer.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

ATTACKS IN 6 OTHER CITIES

House of Boston Justice Who Sentenced Reds Is Shattered.

BOMB TO PITTSBURGH JUDGE

Cleveland Mayor's House Damaged—Attempt on Philadelphia Church.

PATERSON SCENE OF ATTACK

House of a Legislator in the Bay State Is Badly Wrecked.

BOSTON, June 2.—The house of Justice Albert F. Hayden of the Roxbury Municipal Court at 11 Wayne Street, was severely damaged by an explosion of unknown origin shortly before midnight tonight. No one was in the house at the time, the Judge and his family being at their Summer home at the seashore.

The explosion was evidently internal, as there was little exterior damage. The interior was badly wrecked and all windows were broken. There was no fire.

The police said that if a bomb had been planted, it was probably done as a result of Judge Hayden's decisions in the recent Roxbury riot cases.

Walter E. Wedger, Inspector of Explosives of the State police said, after a hasty examination, that the explosion had probably been caused by a bomb three or four inches long. Pieces of iron, some an inch thick, were found embedded in the walls of the Hayden house and the adjoining residence of E. S. Kelley. Others were found in the cellar of the Hayden house.

The portico of the Hayden residence was smashed to bits, leading the police to think that a bomb had been planted under it. Most of the damage was in the front part of the house. Windows in several nearby residences were shattered.

Superintendent of Police Crowley, who arrived at the house soon after the explosion, said that he heard it at his home, two miles away. He took charge of several copies of a printed circular, headed "Plain Words" and bearing the signature "The Anarchist Fighters," which were found on the grounds of Justice Hayden's residence.

Justice Hayden's son, Malcolm, was returning home and was a short distance from the house when the explosion occurred. Immediately afterward he saw an automobile coming down the street at high speed. The police tonight thought it possible that the persons who planned the supposed bomb might have escaped in this car.

Justice Albert F. Hayden is widely known as a foe of Bolshevism and is the judicial officer who a few weeks ago sentenced William James Sidis, known as the "Harvard Prodigy," to six months in the Roxbury District House of Correction and to an additional year in the same prison for assaulting a police officer during a radical celebration in Roxbury on last May Day. Sidis is the man who graduated from Harvard at the age of 15 years, and is the son of Dr. Boris Sidis, a psychologist.

During his trial before Judge Hayden, Sidis admitted that he had carried a "red flag" in the May Day parade, and in answer to another question said that he believed in the Russian soviet form of Government. When Justice Hayden asked the prisoner if he believed in what the American flag stands for, the young man, who is now 21 years old, replied "In certain ways."

Eleven other men, all sympathizers with Bolshevist theories, were arraigned before Justice Hayden at the same time as Sidis. They were also sentenced to serve terms in the House of Correction. All of the men appealed from the decision of Judge Hayden.

LEGISLATOR'S HOME DAMAGED BY BOMB

NEWTONVILLE, Mass., June 3.—The home of Representative Leland W. Powers, son of ex-Congressman Samuel L. Powers, was partly wrecked by a bomb soon after midnight this morning.

Mr. Powers, with his family, was on the second floor, and no one was injured.

The bomb was placed against the outside of the house to the rear, and tore through the walls, wrecking the first floor interior and smashing windows.

Mr. Powers said the only reason he could assign for the attempt against him was his activity in support of the Anti-Anarchy bill that was recently passed by the Legislature.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODED IN PHILADELPHIA

Attempts to Destroy Catholic Church and Residence in Different Sections.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Two bomb outrages were perpetrated in West Philadelphia between 11 o'clock and midnight tonight. One was at the rectory of Our Lady of Victory Parish, Fifty-fourth and Vine Streets, the other at the private residence of a business man, Louis Jajicky, 244 South Fifty-seventh Street.

Reports of bomb explosions at other Catholic churches were current, but none was verified. Every Catholic church in West Philadelphia and many in other parts of the city were searched by the police as a measure of precaution.

The police were unable to give any theory as to the motive for the outrages, though there was an obvious connection in point of time with the bomb outrages in Washington and Boston tonight.

Soon after 11 o'clock two bombs exploded under the porch of the rectory of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory within a few seconds of each other, wrecking the stone pillar of the porch, shattering every window in the rectory and those in the basement of the church. Several stained glass windows in the church were also broken.

The Rev. J. F. Graham, pastor of the church, was asleep in the front second story room of the building. He was almost thrown out of bed by the concussion, the bed being covered with glass. None of the four occupants of the house, however, was injured.

A search by the police disclosed some copper wire and percussion caps, which leads them to believe that the explosion was effected by time bombs. It was rumored that somebody had seen an automobile pass the rectory just a few minutes prior to the explosion, and it is said that it appeared as though something had been thrown from the machine toward the building.

The Jajicky home was badly wrecked. Jajicky, his wife, and mother were asleep on the second floor at the time. The mother, an aged woman, was injured by the shock and taken to a hospital. The interior of the house was completely demolished, only the four walls standing. It is thought that the bomb exploded on the outside of the house. A party of motorists passing at the time assisted in releasing Jajicky and his wife and mother from the débris and then summoned the police. Jajicky is a jeweler.

A woman and a girl who were passing the church at the time of the explosion were slightly injured.

PITTSBURGH HOMES DAMAGED BY BOMBS

Apparently Intended for Federal Judge Thompson and Immigration Inspector Sibray.

PITTSBURGH, June 2.—A bomb explosion, which occurred two doors from the residence of United States District Judge W. H. Thompson, late tonight, damaged the residence of the jurist and other houses in the vicinity.

The homes of three prominent business men of the city were damaged by the force of the explosion, which occurred on the porch of C. J. Cassady's residence in the fashionable Highland district.

Mr. Cassady is an official of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. His wife and four children were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion, which shattered the windows in Judge Thompson's residence.

The homes of F. B. Lincoln, Vice President of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and W. P. Withrow, Vice President of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railway and Coal Company, were damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Police found pieces of shrapnel in the vicinity. No arrests have been made.

Just before midnight and a few minutes after the Highland district explosion another bomb explosion occurred in the West End district. Residences were badly damaged, and W. W. Sibray, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Immigration here, was thrown from his bed.

The Sibray residence is located across the street from where the explosion occurred, and police authorities express the belief that the bomb was intended for the Inspector, who has been active in the deportation of enemy aliens.

Detectives who rushed to the scene of the Highland explosion reported to headquarters that they believed the bomb was intended for Judge Thompson's home.

The West End explosion occurred on the porch of the home of H. E. Joseph, a train dispatcher. Mrs. Joseph and her three children were thrown from their beds. The house was damaged to the extent of $3,000. Other residences in the vicinity were damaged, one home, next door to that of Joseph's, was shot full of holes, indicating that a shrapnel bomb was used.

EXPLOSION AT HOME OF CLEVELAND MAYOR

Part of House Wrecked by Bomb —Police Report Nobody Was Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2.—A bomb exploded at the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis of Cleveland tonight.

Continued on Page Two.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

Remember—"EPOCA Pure Havana Cigars." Remember—"None Better Made."—Advt.

When You Think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER
Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

Senator King Demands Removal of F. C. Howe for Having Presided at Soviet Meeting

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Removal from office of Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, has been demanded by Senator King of Utah, on the ground that Commissioner Howe presided at the Pro-Bolshevist meeting at Madison Square Garden in New York last week.

Senator King, who is a member of the Overman Sub-Committee, which investigated Bolshevism last winter, communicated his demand direct to Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, but was told that Mr. Caminetti had no power to remove Mr. Howe, who was a Presidential appointee. Senator King said today that, if Mr. Howe were not displaced, a resolution insisting upon his removal and seeking an investigation of his conduct would be introduced in the Senate.

Other members of the Overman Sub-Committee, which was a sub-division of the Senate Judiciary Committee, expressed indignation that Mr. Howe should preside at the meeting. Senator Nelson of Minnesota, one of the most vigorous participants in the Overman investigation and the new Chairman of the Judiciary Committee said:

"If the meeting was of the character described by The New York Call, the Socialist newspaper, and any Government official presided, I certainly think it was highly improper. Ellis Island, of all places, should be free from any taint of Bolshevism or Socialism, and there should be no official there who would be willing to give Bolsheviki coming from Europe the glad hand."

Senator King said he assumed that Mr. Caminetti would communicate his demand for the removal of Mr. Howe to President Wilson.

"However, if that is not done," said Senator King, "I shall see that the President gets the information, and, if Mr. Howe is not put out of office, I will introduce a resolution in the Senate ordering an investigation of his conduct and specifying that he must go. I don't think a man who has sanctioned Bolshevism, as he did by presiding at that meeting, is fit to remain in office. If there is any hint of Bolshevism at Ellis Island, through which the immigrants of the world pour into the United States, it must be wiped out."

"I have long known of Mr. Howe's doctrines, but I am astonished that he or any Government officer should have presided," said Senator Overman. "I should think a Government officer, instead of remaining at such a meeting, would have immediately left the room, when such radical sentiments were expressed."

PALMER AND FAMILY SAFE

On Second Floor When Explosion Wrecked Lower Part of House.

TWO MEN BLOWN TO BITS

Parts of Bodies of Bombers or Passersby Projected Through Windows Across Street.

RED LITERATURE FOUND

Defiance of Authority and Acclaim of the Social Revolution Voiced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3.—An attempt to blow up the residence of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General of the United States and former Alien Property Custodian, was made at 11:15 o'clock last night when a bomb, which had been placed on the front doorstep exploded, blowing in the lower front of the house and also wrecking windows, or otherwise damaging, homes of other well-known persons living in the same part of the fashionable northwest section of the city.

Attorney General Palmer and his family were just retiring and being in the upper part of the house escaped injury. Apparently two men who may have been placing the bomb were blown to bits by the explosion, which seemingly was premature.

That the attempt was made by anarchists or Bolsheviki was evident from the fact that anarchist literature and leaflets were scattered around the street in front of the wrecked home of the Attorney General, at 2,132 R Street, N. W. The literature was in the form of leaflets.

All the front windows of the residence of Franklin D. Roosevelt, at No. 2,131, just across the street from the Palmer residence, were blown in, and Mr. Roosevelt, from whom some of the details were obtained by telephone by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent soon after midnight, said that he was standing on glass while talking over the telephone.

Palmer Family's Narrow Escape.

When communicated with also over the telephone Attorney General Palmer said:

"The explosion took place about 11:15 o'clock. I had been in the library on the first floor, and had just turned out the lights and gone upstairs with Mrs. Palmer to retire. I had reached the upper floor and undressed, but had not yet retired.

"I heard a crash downstairs as if something had been thrown against the front door. It was followed immediately by an explosion which blew in the front of the house. The door against which it was thrown leads into the library in which we had been sitting, and the part of the house blown in was in front of the library.

"The police and other agents who hurried to the residence to make an investigation found in the street in front of the house the limbs of a man who had been blow to pieces by the bomb. No papers were found and no evidence has yet been uncovered to indicate his identity, and it is not yet known whether the limbs were those of the person who threw the bomb or of a passerby. I hope sincerely that they were not portions of the body of some innocent person passing the house.

"No one inside the house was injured by the explosion. It cracked the upper part of the first story of the house, blew in the front of the lower floor, broke windows, and knocked pictures from the walls. The damage done was chiefly downstairs."

Fragments of Bodies Widely Scattered.

As has been mentioned, portions of the bodies of two men were found in various parts of the neighborhood. Mr. Roosevelt said that from the kind of socks worn by the men they appeared to be poorly dressed. While it is not known whether the fragments and dismembered parts formed the bodies of passersby or of the principals in the outrage, it appears to be the idea of the police that the bomb was prematurely exploded, and that it may have resulted in the death of those who placed it on the front doorstep of the Palmer house.

A fragment of one of the bodies was blown across R Street and was found on the doorstep of the Franklin D. Roosevelt residence. Another part of a body also blown across the street, went through a front window of the residence of Helmer H. Bryn, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Norway to the United States, who lives at No. 2,137. This fragment fell near a cot on which a baby was sleeping.

Senator Claude A. Swanson, who lives at 2,136, two doors down the street from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, found the front windows of his house blown in, and a fragment of one of the bodies was found in front of his house.

Representative Ira C. Copley of Illinois, who lives at 2,201 R Street, also had the front windows of his house smashed to smithereens. This showed the force of the explosion, for Mr. Copley lives in the block between Twenty-second Street and Sheridan Circle, while the Palmer house stands in the block lower down, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets.

The residence of Edgar L. Hill, at 2,133 R Street, adjoining that of Mr. Roosevelt, was considerably damaged.

The home of James R. Ellerson, at 2,134, next to that of Attorney General Palmer's residence, was almost as badly damaged as that of Mr. Palmer.

The neighborhood, which was at once roped off by the police on their arrival, is in what is known as the West End of Washington, between Dupont and Sheridan Circles, where there are many fine mansions, in which live officials, army and navy officers, society folks, diplomats, and members of Congress.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who was interviewed again later, said:

"The bomb or infernal machine—there was hardly enough left of it found so far to indicate its character—was in a dress suit case. Perhaps it was the intention to place it against the entrance of the door of the Attorney General's house, but it appears from the examination so far made of the scene, that the suit case had been placed on the third step of the front door steps.

"This was a heavy stone step. The force of the explosion blew it downward. It was the only one of the steps blown downward. The front door to the house was blown in and the façade is a wreck. The front sitting room, or library, was badly shattered.

"I had just placed my automobile in the garage and walked home when the explosion took place. It happened about three minutes after I had entered my house. I went over to the Attorney General's immediately after the explosion and was very much gratified to find that no one had been injured despite the terrific wreckage of the front of the house. Blackhand literature and dodgers were found among the wreckage of the neighborhood. These dodgers had been blown around the street."

Major Pullman, the Chief of Police, his Chief Inspector, Acting Captain Stall of the Tenth Police Precinct, and special agents of the Department of Justice were soon upon the scene and the reserves were ordered out throughout Washington for the protection of the homes of other officials.

As Attorney General Palmer was one of the members of the Cabinet to whom bombs found in the New York City Post Office on April 20 were addressed, and the attempt to blow up his house bore every evidence of having been the work of anarchists or Bolsheviki, it was suspected attempts would be made to place bombs in front of the homes of other officials.

The Anarchist Document.

About fifty of the anarchistic dodgers were found. They measured about six by ten inches in size, were printed in black ink on pink paper, and read as follows:

"PLAIN WORDS.

"The powers that be make no secret of their will to stop here in America the worldwide spread of revolution. The powers that be must reckon that they will have to accept the fight they have provoked.

"A time has come when the social question's solution can be delayed no longer; class war is on, and cannot cease but with a complete victory for the international proletariat.

"The challenge is an old one, O 'democratic' lords of the autocratic republic. We have been dreaming of freedom, we have talked of liberty, we have aspired to a better world, and you jailed us, you clubbed us, you deported us, you murdered us whenever you could.

"Now that the great war, waged to replenish your purses and build a pedestal to your saints, is over, nothing better can you do to protect your stolen millions, and your usurped fame, than to direct all the power of the murderous institutions you created for your exclusive defense, against the working multitudes rising to a more human conception of life.

"The jails, the dungeons you reared to bury all protesting voices, are now replenished with languishing conscientious workers, and never satisfied, you increase their number every day.

"It is history of yesterday that your gunmen were shooting and murdering unarmed masses by the wholesale; it has been the history of every



Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, Whose House in Washington Was Bombed Last Night

IMPERIAL GRANUM the unsweetened FOOD for beauty—rich in the vegetable protein that strengthens tissues and muscles.—Advt.

Balto. & Washington Sunday Excursion via New Jersey Central, June 8, $2.25 round trip. Leave foot of Liberty St. Saturday, midnight.—Advt.

six (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Write for information. H. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

day in your régime; and now all prospects are even worse.

"Do you expect us to sit down and pray and cry? We accept your challenge, and mean to stick to our war duties. We know that all you do is for your defense as a class. We know also that the proletariat has the same right to protect itself. Since their press has been suffocated, their mouths muzzled, we mean to speak for them the voice of dynamite, through the mouths of guns.

"Do not say we are acting cowardly because we keep in hiding; do not say it is abominable; it is war, class war, and you were the first to wage it under cover of the powerful institutions you call 'order,' in the darkness of your laws, behind the guns of your bone-headed slaves.

"No liberty do you accept but yours; the working people also have a right to freedom and their rights. Our own rights we have set our minds to protect at any price.

"We are not many, perhaps more than you dream of, though, but are all determined to fight to the last, till not a man remains buried in your bastiles, till not a hostage of the working class is left to the tortures of your police system, and will never rest till your fall is complete, and the laboring masses have taken possession of all that rightly belongs to them.

"There will have to be bloodshed; we will not dodge; there will have to be murder; we will kill, because it is necessary; there will have to be destruction; we will destroy to rid the world of your tyrannical institutions.

"We are ready to do anything and everything to suppress the capitalist class; just as you are doing anything and everything to suppress the proletarian revolution.

"Our mutual position is pretty clear. What has been done by us so far is only a warning that there are friends of popular liberties still living. Only now we are getting into the fight; and you will have a chance to see what liberty-loving people can do.

"Do not seek to believe that we are the Germans or the devil's paid agents: you know well we are class-conscious men, with strong determination and no vulgar liability. And never hope that your cops and your hounds will ever succeed in ridding the country of the anarchistic germ that pulses in our veins.

"We know how we stand with you and know how to take care of ourselves.

"Besides, you will never get all of us * * * and we multiply nowadays.

"Just wait and resign yourselves to your fate, since privilege and riches have turned your heads.

"Long live social revolution! Down with tyranny!

"THE ANARCHIST FIGHTERS."

An Italio-English dictionary was found in the street near the leaflets, but the police think this may have been dropped as a ruse.

The police sent for twenty large searchlights, which have been placed in the street in front of the Palmer and other residences of that neighborhood, to enable more careful search for evidence in addition to that which has been taken by Major Pullman for police headquarters for study.

Up to 1:30 this morning, careful search of the neighborhood had failed to bring to light a head of a man. The butt end of a shattered automatic revolver was found, as also was an Arrow Brand collar, which had been apparently ripped from the man's neck. It was size fifteen and bore a Chinese laundry mark. Part of a rubber heel was also picked up. Fragments of body showed that a black suit with a green pin stripe in it had been worn, and also Winter underclothing. The foliage of the trees in front of the house on both sides of the street was bespattered with blood and fragments of human flesh.

One clue to the identity of the man who was blown to pieces was a soft brown fedora hat, which seemed to have been newly bought. The inner band bore in gold letters the name of De Luca Brothers, hatters, 919 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. The Philadelphia city directory gives Anthony and Michael De Luca as members of this firm.

The man, according to the fragments of clothing found, was wearing brown socks and brown garters.

His suit of clothes also seemed new. The black cloth of the suit was of an expensive grade. The green pin stripes in the cloth were about one-quarter of an inch apart. If the suit bore a marking the police have not disclosed it.

The suitcase was of the 98-cent variety, made of cloth-mounted pasteboard. It was black, about 18 inches long, with cheap brass clasps and a black leather-covered handle. The inside lining was of striped cloth, resembling shirting cloth. It looked as if it had been newly bought. The bottom and sides of the case were intact, but the top and ends were blown out.

Senator Swanson has a theory that in his efforts to throw the bomb or infernal machine or to place it in front of the door, or perhaps after placing it on the steps, the man, in some way tripped over an iron bar near the steps, fell, and was caught by the explosion before he could get away. It may have been his plan, the Senator thinks, to plant a bomb in front of the Palmer house and hasten with the suitcase and other bombs to other parts of the city to commit similar outrages before being killed by his own petard.

One piece of the man's body had been blown more than two blocks and struck against the wall of a private school. The fact that the head of the man was apparently destroyed was taken as further evidence that he stumbled as he was about to make the lower step of the house and plunged forward, thus exploding the bomb, before he was able to place it where it would have done even more damage.

The situation is considered by the police, however, too dangerous a one to assume that the man who placed this bomb was killed and the authorities are not going on the theory that the perpetrator of this particular one of the series of bomb explosions throughout the country tonight is out of the way.

Major Pullman stated at an early hour this morning that he was satisfied that only one man had been killed by the explosion. When the few parts of the body which had been found were assembled, he said, there was little to substantiate the earlier theory that two men had been mixed up in the bomb outrage.

The police believe that nitro-glycerine was used in the composition of the bomb. When the first of the detectives arrived on the scene there was a strong odor which suggested this. There was not enough left of the bomb, however, to make definite analysis possible.

That the anarchists in the plot have Pennsylvania connections is the view of the authorities just as it was the opinion of the postal inspectors who worked on the New York Post Office bomb case.

It is recalled here that the three bombs unearthed in the New York Post Office on April 30 were addressed to Pennsylvanians, one to Governor Sproul at Chester, another to Attorney General Shaffer of Pennsylvania, a third to T. Lary Dyra of Chester. Dyra is a wealthy employer of labor.

Laid to the April Plotters.

WASHINGTON, June 3, (Associated Press.)—Coming on the heels of the nation-wide May Day plot, secret service officials could only interpret explosion following explosion throughout the country as an organized outburst, doubtless planned by the same groups of radicals as engineered the outrages perpetrated in April and May.

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer was appointed Alien Enemy Property Custodian by President Wilson on October 22, 1917, under the authority granted the President by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy act, a post he held until he was appointed to his present berth in the Cabinet early this year.

He was born in Moosehead, Penn., in 1872 and was graduated from Swarthmore College in 1891 with the highest honors ever won at that institution. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and formed a partnership with the late John B. Storm. This continued until 1901, when the future Attorney General branched out for himself.

He shortly afterward entered politics and was a member of the Sixty-first and the Sixty-third Congresses. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee since 1912. For a short period in 1915 he sat upon the bench of the United States Court of Claims. His home is in Stroudsburg, Penn.

Almost as soon as he took office as regulator of the holdings of enemy aliens in the United States, he began the sequestration of property running into the billions. It was his task to delve into the German and Austrian control of many lines of industry, operate it, and, finally, as the war drew to a close, to dispose of the enemy holdings in open market. His report, recently issued, disclosed the vastness of the task which he assumed when he accepted the President's offer.

In his work, Mr. Palmer came upon evidences that German merchants, even while the war was on, planned to recapture the trade lost through the struggle and to make this country their headquarters in the campaign. He traced this plot down to its source and last August gave out a statement in which he exposed the attempt of German chemists to tighten their grip on the market and shut off American and other competition after the war.

HOLDS UP SENATE ACTION ON PALMER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—An investigation into the conduct of the office of the Alien Property Custodian when it was under the control of A. Mitchell Palmer, now the Attorney General of the United States, was decided upon today by the Senate Judiciary Committee, after Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey had lodged a formal protest with the committee against its reporting to the Senate at this time upon the nomination of Mr. Palmer to be Attorney General.

Mr. Palmer was appointed Attorney General last February, but the Senate did not confirm him owing to the filibuster conducted at the end of the Sixty-fifth Congress. The President named him as an ad interim appointee after March 4, and Mr. Palmer has been holding office, without confirmation by the Senate, since that time.

Senator Frelinghuysen repeated former charges, and asked for an investigation of Mr. Palmer's conduct of the office of the Alien Property Custodian on the ground that he had "made a political machine" of the office.

Mr. Frelinghuysen further maintained that Mr. Palmer was in contempt of the Senate in having failed to submit a complete report of the transactions of his office of Alien Property Custodian, together with salary lists and other data. This had been demanded in a resolution introduced by Senator Calder adopted by the Senate in February, while Mr. Palmer's appointment as Attorney General was pending before that body.

RECALLS APRIL PLOT TO KILL THROUGH MAILS

The officials of the various Federal secret service agencies in New York who could be reached early this morning, said that pending further information from the Department of Justice in Washington and the headquarters of the United States Secret Service in the same city, they were not prepared to discuss the bomb outrages committed last night in New York, Washington Pittsburg, Paterson, Cleveland and Boston.

They did not deny, however, that at first sight there appeared to be a connection between last night's efforts to kill Attorney General Palmer, United States District Judge Thompson, Judge Hayden, and Mayor Davis, and the wholesale bomb conspiracy which was hatched in April last to assassinate prominent men in all parts of the country by bombs mailed to them by parcel post. It was recalled last night that one of the public officials to whom bombs were mailed was Attorney General Palmer.

While local Secret Service officials refused last night to make any detailed statements regarding the latest outrages, the fact that at 1:15 o'clock this morning the Secret Service agencies in the city were all at work indicated a country-wide search for those responsible for the latest series of efforts at wholesale assassination.

That the crimes are of Bolshevist and I. W. W. origin is the opinion of some of the agents best posted on present extreme radical conditions in this country. Several local judicial officials who have been prominent in cases involving the crimes of anarchists, Bolshevists, I. W. W. agitators, and other radical trouble makers, are already under police and Federal protection.

The nation-wide mail-bomb conspiracy was discovered in the parcel post room of the General Post Office early in the morning of April 30 last, when Charles Kaplan, a young clerk, after reading the account in the newspapers of the receipt of a bomb in the home of ex-Senator Thomas W. Hardwicke at Atlanta, remembered that he had seen several packages in the parcel post room which resembled the published description of the package which contained the bomb that was sent to ex-Senator Hardwick.

As was the case last night, those against whom the murderous attempts of the radicals were directed included many men who have been prominent in opposition to the activities of anarchists, I. W. W. agitators, and other radicals in this country. Among these men were United States Senators Overman and King, who were members of the Senate committee which investigated Bolshevism; Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, who settled in true Western fashion the I. W. W. outbreaks in that city in the Spring; William H. Lamar, Solicitor General of the Post Office Department, who directed the enforcement of the war-time regulations against the sending of seditious and treasonable matter through the mails; District Attorney Charles H. Fickert of San Francisco, who prosecuted the Mooney case; Richard Cunha, who was Mr. Fickert's assistant in the Mooney case; Police Commissioner Enright of this city, who has been active in suppressing radical outbreaks in this city; Mayor Hylan, who recently wrote a letter denouncing Bolshevism; Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis of Chicago, who sentenced Haywood and other I. W. W. agitators to long prison terms for crimes involving the safety of the United States in time of war; Governor William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania, another foe of extreme radicalism; Postmaster General Burleson, under whose direction Mr. Lamar acted in suppressing the anti-American press during the war; Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration, who approved the deportation sentences in the case of several alien agitators; J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, another of the most active opponents of Bolshevism in America; W. J. Shaffer, Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Congressman John K. Burnett, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, and Frederic C. Howe, who is Immigration Commissioner on Ellis Island.

Since the discovery by Kaplan of the mail bombs every agency of the Government, aided by the police organizations of every city in this country and in Canada, has been at work, trying to find clews which will lead to the lair of the conspirators who made and mailed the bombs. Several times the agents have thought they were on the right trail, but each time the scent proved false.

Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation in the New York District, arrived in New York after a five-day trip to the West late last night. Early this morning he said that his men had never let up a moment in the effort to land the mail bomb conspirators.

"Just at present I cannot make any statement," said Captain Offley. "I think you can understand why it would be unwise as well as untactical for me to say anything just now. I have not yet had a chance to confer with other agents of the Government, and until I do I will not have anything to say for publication."

That just such crimes as were committed last night were liable to happen has been the contention for months of some of the ablest secret service men in the employ of the Government. More than a year ago William J. Flynn, then Chief of the United States Secret Service, stated that the I. W. W. was the most active and dangerous radical organization in this country. This organization has openly advocated sabotage and other crimes, and while this country was at war some of the men prominent in the organization were concerned in such plots as the burning up of wheat fields in the West, wrecking mines, and other violent crimes. All of the conspiracies were unearthed as a result of the country-wide Secret Service investigation which preceded the indictment of scores of the I. W. W. agitators in all parts of the country.

The report of the Overman Committee which investigated Bolshevism will be shortly presented to the Senate, and the most drastic law ever framed for the control of anarchists and other agitators is expected to be introduced. The preliminary report of Major E. Lowry Humes of Pittsburgh, who was counsel of the Overman Committee, was handed by Major Hines to Senator Overman last week.

Members of Congress recognize that the espionage act seems ineffective at the present time, and already members of the House Judiciary Committee and Senators who investigated German outrages and Bolshevism are preparing bills to deal with peace-time movements against the Government and society.

It is indicated that, acting on the expected recommendations of the Overman committee, and perhaps on suggestions from Attorney-General Palmer, the espionage act will be modified to fit peace-time conditions, and that the law providing for the licensing of the use and sale of explosives will be continued, with more latitude.

ATTACKS IN OTHER CITIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

A part of the house was wrecked, but no one was injured.

Mayor Davis issued this statement:

"After a brief investigation, we are certain that it was a dynamite bomb placed at a cellar window by two men, who were seen near the house an hour before the explosion.

"Chief Smith and I expected this for some time. We received several anonymous letters threatening me, but did not give them serious consideration.

"Chief Smith was fearful, however, and placed a detail at my house the day after the Bolshevist demonstration, May 1. I am glad no one was hurt.

"It is evident I was one of the seven the Bolshevists picked at their meeting in Chicago recently."

PATERSON EXPLOSION WRECKS GOLD HOME

Silk Manufacturer's Neighbors Shaken for Block Around—Police Say None Hurt.

PATERSON, N. J., June 3.—An explosion which the police believe to have been caused by a bomb wrecked the house of Max Gold, a silk manufacturer, at 331 East Thirty-first Street, at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

The explosion also partially wrecked an adjoining house and broke the front door and windows of a dwelling across the street.

Most of the houses within a radius of 200 feet had windows broken.

Captain Ryan of the Paterson police declared it his belief that a bomb was planted in a driveway close to Gold's home.

No one was injured, the police said at the time.

WILSON SENDS MORRIS TO TALK TO KOLCHAK

Recognition Will Await Result of Inquiries at Omsk by Ambassador to Japan.

PARIS, June 1, (Associated Press.)—Until Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, reaches Omsk from Tokio, it seems improbable that further steps toward extending recognition to the Kolchak Government will be sanctioned by President Wilson, as he is anxious to have a report from Mr. Morris after he has fully discussed the situation with the Kolchak Cabinet and has investigated conditions at Omsk. Because of slow communications over the Trans-Siberian route, it is probable that it will be another week before Mr. Morris reaches Omsk.

While it is generally believed that Admiral Kolchak will accept the majority of the conditions under which the Entente nations and the United States offer recognition, it is likely the Omsk Government will seek modifications of the section providing for Russia's recognition of the Baltic, Trans-Caspian, and Trans-Caucasian Governments as autonomous and stipulating that any differences which may arise between them and the Kolchak Government shall be referred to the League of Nations.

The Russian commission in Paris, which is supporting Admiral Kolchak, holds this section to be prejudicial to a reunited Russia, for which a struggle is being made. The Trans-Caspian and Trans-Caucasian sections contain Russia's chief cotton and petroleum supplies, and the provisional governments there are largely creations of the British Army, it is said. Consequently their recognition as autonomous would, in the opinion of Russians, make Turkestan and Trans-Caucasia, virtually British zones of influence.

A. F. Kerensky, the former Russian Premier, and his sympathizers in Paris are strongly opposing the extension of recognition to Admiral Kolchak, on the ground, chiefly, that they believe him to be monarchical and have no faith in the pledges he may make to the Entente.

WRECK JUDGE NOTT'S HOME

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

was said that Higgins lived at 202 East Seventy-third Street.

He had been fifteen years a Holmes watch, wearing a stripe for each five years. The Holmes Agency reported that he had been due in the Nott block at the time of the explosion.

Judge Nott was at his country home at Black Point, Conn., and the only persons in the house besides Mrs. Nott were the caretaker, Vorkins, his wife and daughter. None of them was hurt in any way, aside from shock.

The exact time that the bomb exploded was 12:55 o'clock this morning. The fixing of the time was through the stoppage of every clock in the Nott home right on the dot of the minute. This fact was ascertained by a TIMES reporter who succeeded in getting into the house before the police cordon was established.

All Police Agencies Active.

The report that the plotters were at work in this city flashed into Police Headquarters a few seconds after the explosion and set every agency of the department to work. Extra men were put on the big switchboard at headquarters and the news was flashed to every station in the five boroughs. Men were hustled out to guard the homes of prominent citizens and city officials.

A short time after the work of precaution was under way, the police learned of the attempts to kill Attorney General Palmer in Washington and prominent men in other places. Apparently realizing the full force of the widespread conspiracy, extraordinary measures were undertaken.

According to persons near the Nott home the force of the explosion was extremely heavy. Milton Blaer, a watchman employed in the Seventh Regiment Armory at Park and Lexington Avenues, Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Streets, declared that the explosion was so strong that at first he thought some of the ammunition stored in the big building had detonated.

"It seemed to strike near the corner at Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue," he said, "and I saw far down Lexington Avenue—I was standing at the door of the armory, mind—two lamps shaking on their posts. I knew then that the explosion was somewhere down the avenue."

Crowds Hamper Police.

Within a few minutes after the explosion had shaken the houses in the neighborhood and awakened the occupants the streets near by began to fill. The reserves from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, already at the scene, soon had to cope with a new situation, for a crowd estimated at 1,000 quickly flocked to the scene. Many of the persons, seeing the throngs trooping through the streets and not knowing just what had happened, did not stop to throw on much more than dressing gowns, and in some instances bathrobes.

There was no evidence of nervousness, however, for all the haste to see the havoc wrought by the bomb. But the crowd hampered the police work for some time and it was not until nearly forty minutes had elapsed that the police were able finally to determine that the body discovered on the sidewalk badly mangled was that of a woman, instead of a man, as at first thought.

According to an ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital, who responded to a call, the woman apparently was about 60 years old. The police, abandoning their theory that the dead woman might have had some share in the planting of the bomb, declared that she had apparently been passing by the house on her way home when the bomb went off. The surgeon declared that she must have been struck by a part of the brownstone wall of the front story, which was thrown in small pieces almost clear across the street.

Judge Nott's Public Career.

Judge Charles Nott, Jr., upon whose life an attempt was made by means of a bomb placed in the cellar areaway of his home at 151 East Sixty-first Street shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, was for eight years an Assistant District Attorney on the staff of William Travers Jerome. He was held over when Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman succeeded District Attorney Jerome and prosecuted many of the first degree murder trials that took place while Mr. Whitman held the post.

At no time in his public record has Judge Nott come into contact with the radical element, and for this reason, the police quickly came to the conclusion that the Reds had mistaken their intended victim for somebody else.

The similarity between the names of Federal Judge John C. Knox, who has handled many cases against the reds, was recalled, and the police expressed the opinion that the Federal official may have been the person aimed at.

In April, 1916, Judge Nott was married to Mrs. Mary Porter Mitchell, a daughter of the late James Warren Mitchell of Providence, R. I. He was graduated from the Williams College and Harvard Law School and shortly after obtaining his law's parchment came to this city to practice. He is a member of the University and Republican Clubs. He was elected to the Court of General Sessions in November, 1913.

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JUNKERS REBUKED BY SCHEIDEMANN

Chancellor Warns Against Taking Another 'Gambler's Chance' to Oust German Cabinet.

PLOT FOR DICTATOR FEARED

Reactionaries Aim to Give Noske Supreme Power Temporarily, It Is Suspected.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 1.—At last it is pretty generally recognized here that the reactionary elements are beginning again to assume a threatening attitude and that their violent opposition to the Government's counter proposals of peace serves mainly as a vehicle for a partisan movement. Just as the Independent Socialists advocate peace at any price in opposition to the regular Socialists and Democrats, who insist on modification of the treaty before signing.

Thus the extreme Right and Left, though professing quite opposite views, meet again on a common battleground against the existing Government, which both would like to overthrow, only to fly immediately at each other's throats and perhaps to continue a civil war to self extermination.

In the Vorwärts Chancellor Scheidemann warns of the danger. He writes:

"The Pan Germans are astir again. They see another gambler's chance of resuming their old dominant position. After having made a timely termination of the war impossible by exorbitant demands, and instead of having brought about the nation's utter exhaustion and collapse, they now try to prevent peace by discrediting the Government's counterproposals.

"Again they use the old methods. Characterizing the advocates of negotiations as criminals, again they unload their hatred on certain personages, and I consider it an honor to be one of these. They say that the result of the negotiations based on our counterproposals will be a Scheidemann peace.

"With that same phrase they used to ridicule or damn our efforts during the war for a peace of conciliation without compensation. would not those Pan Germans be mighty glad if we still could get such a peace? Would not they give thanks on their knees for it, though twelve months ago they laughed derisively or damned it.

"Count Reventlow, who for years heaped the vilest slander on President Wilson, writes today: 'Germany can only hope to find friends and help if she does not destroy herself by signing any treaty not strictly based on Wilson's fourteen points.' These reactionaries ignore the fact that I, in the name of the whole Cabinet, declared solemnly that the Versailles treaty was unacceptable. They also ignore our counterproposals, which incontrovertibly state our position.

"With their clamor about a Scheidemann peace, they merely wish to divert public attention from those who are alone responsible for our complete military collapse. At a time when the whole tortured nation is thoroughly exhausted they are filled with the bitterest hatred.

"It is a preposterous demand of the Pan Germans that the present Government shall take the responsibility for their criminal conduct before and during the war. We assure them that they have not heard the last of the question of guilt. If the Entente accepts our ideas regarding a neutral court they will have a chance to prove their innocence there. If not, a German State court will do its duty. Before that court it will be proven to all the world that a great, innocent people are reaping what the Pan German cliques sowed, namely, a peace of destruction."

If this warning from the first official of the German republic is not followed by a more vigorous policy of the Government toward reactionary intrigues, the Pan Germans will care little. Since their leader, Hergt, in the Prussian National Convention openly threw down the gauntlet they have resumed a very lively agitation against peace, and have even staged a congress of delegates of all the volunteer military forces of Germany, which passed a resolution against the Versailles treaty, especially emphasizing the assertion that "no German soldier can find it compatible with his honor to extradite his old leaders." This was done despite the fact that the organizers of the new German forces pledged themselves never to meddle in politics, but to serve only the Government.

Doubtless the Government has lost much of its hold on these volunteers, whose Generals, independent of the Berlin civil authorities, are preparing for all kinds of eventualities in the east, issuing, for instance, lists of queries to subordinates and even to influential private persons known as Pan Germans, to find whether certain classes could be selected in case of a resumption of the war.

"The White Guards," says the Freiheit, "are moving toward the front. They are tired of waiting."

One of the most significant incidents took place a few days ago, when a strange individual appeared in the barracks of certain Berlin troops who had become suspicious of the intrigues of high officers and had avowed that they would never help the old régime to return. This individual, whose name is kept secret, confided to the loyal troops that officers at headquarters at the Eden Hotel had entered a conspiracy to overthrow the Government and make General von Lettow Vorbeck dictator. The military authorities immediately denied the statement, but curiously enough admitted that some agent provocateur might have tried to fool the soldiers.

Die Freiheit ventures the opinion that if the reactionary militarists' plans should be realized they would try Noske first as an intermediate dictator before returning finally to despotism.

BIG FOUR DISCUSS GERMAN PROPOSAL

PARIS, June 2, (Associated Press.)—The Council of Four discussed today the reply to the German counterproposals. The Council will not meet tomorrow, but President Wilson will confer with the American experts representing all the different commissions who are working on the reply.

The attitude of Premier Clemenceau appears to be absolute hostility to any modification in the terms, while Premier Lloyd George is understood to favor concessions. Premier Orlando is neutral, and President Wilson is declared to be inclined to leave the decision to the British and French.

The reply of the allied and associated Governments to the German counterproposals, the Echo de Paris says, will be handed to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau on Friday, and will be a rejection. The Germans, the paper adds, will be told that they must either accept or refuse the allied conditions before June 25.

Brockdorff Still Defiant.

LONDON, June 2.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, when asked by a representative of the European Press Bureau whether he believed the German counterproposals would lead to negotiations, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Wireless Press, said he had cured himself of the habit of believing in such things. The chairman of the German delegation added:

"I will do what I think right and await results. The French press began the game of asking: 'Will they sign?' We on our part should reply today with another question: 'Will they negotiate?'

"According to an article in the Temps on Wednesday, our opponents seem to assume that the German counterproposals go beyond the limits within which they want to grant us a discussion. If this article interprets the view of the enemy leaders, I hardly see any prospect of an understanding."

Asked whether he considered unbridgeable the gulf between the allied demands and the German offers, the Count replied:

"This question itself is based on a controversy of principles, on which no agreement can be reached. It is possible to be of different opinion about the resources of Germany, but there exists no agreement about the question whether this nation is to do penance as a criminal or to fulfill its obligation as a party to the treaty.

"If, in October, 1918, an avowal of its aims had been laid before the German nation for its acceptance instead of a preliminary treaty regarding the foundation of peace, it would have continued to fight. At present Germany cannot fight any more, but she can still say 'No.'"

After declaring that if he were in the position of President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau or Premier Lloyd George he would be afraid of "assuming an equality with God," Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau continued:

"At the moment when the moral cloak of penal justice is removed from the peace document, it becomes bearable for Germany to a certain extent that we, as the vanquished, must make sacrifices in power and goods. We realize this, but we decline to agree like criminals to our removal into a second-class position among the nations."

"There is in the draft an astonishing amount of mental work which could be used usefully if the stipulations which were formulated in the most blunt one-sidedness in favor of our opponents were to change to a point of view which would correspond with a peace of justice. It is true that such a work would possess many bones of contention which would have to be done away with in some other manner, but the first condition for the establishment of a peace of understanding would have been fulfilled by it."

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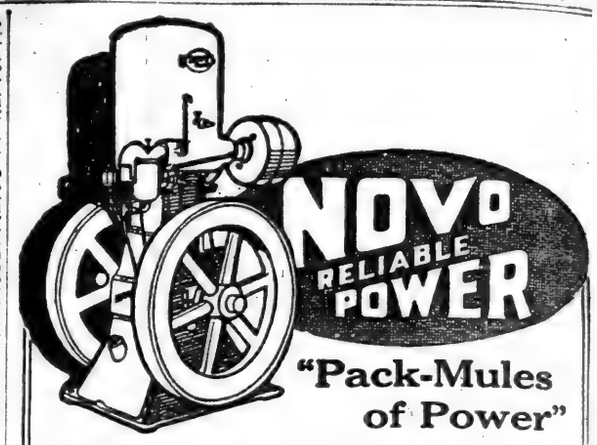
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FRED STERRY
Managing Director

GERMANYS EXPIATION
Colorful details of the historic ceremony of the handing of the Peace Treaty to the German delegates, the preliminary notes, and the sentiment regarding it, form one of 30 big features in the June CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Co. On news stands, 25c.

RENNER RECEIVES AUSTRIAN TREATY; ADMITS CRIMES

ut Wants the Republic to Expiate Only Its Share in the Hapsburgs' Guilt.

AKES HIS REPLY IN FRENCH

ustrian Chancellor's Courtesy and Moderation Produce a Favorable Impression.

15 DAYS TO STUDY TREATY

ctions Presented by Clemenceau Are Only Part of Terms to be Submitted.

T GERMAIN, June 2, (Associated ss.).—The representatives of the van-ished Austrian Nation met the victors today's ceremony in the fifteenth ury château of St. Germain to ap-l for grace and just and kindly atment. No trace of the arrogant it, with which Count von Brockdorff-tzau, head of the German delegation empted at Versailles to arraign the ed powers as jointly responsible for war and demanded participation in negotiations on equal terms, marked speech of Dr. Karl Renner, the strian Chancellor, who replied to orges Clemenceau, the President of Conference.

The Austrian plenipotentiary, speaking French as a concession to his audi-e, did not seek to extenuate the guilt the former Austro-Hungarian Govern-t for "the horrible crime of 1914." e asked only that full weight of the ishment should not fall on the little public, which was all that was left of ce mighty Austria, but that it be ded as only one of eight new re-s which the old monarchy had to fairly enough it be made to pay more-than-the penalty than it could

Renner even went out of his way praise the generous relief work un-taken by the Allies. The tone of speech evidently made a most favor-impression on the assembled pleni-tiaries. President Wilson listened the closest attention, resting his or his head

The delegates of Poland, Czechoslo-ia and Jugoslavia alone evinced dis-ent at those parts of the speech in the Austrian chief by implica-attempted to assign to them a pro-rtionate share of reparations.

was evident, however, that Dr. Renner had been carefully studying the proceedings of the inter-allied confer-ce, and that he had adapted his utter-ces to the situation

Ceremony Marred by a Mishap.

The mishap of a photographer, who in middle of Dr. Renner's speech fell, a crash of shattered glass, into one the museum cases, and the blunders the French official translator, who de during the German translation of speech went astray, causing gasps of gh d horror and amusement, also im-ed the formal dignity of the scene.

was the same setting as in the Trianon Palace Hotel at Versailles, al-

Japanese and Chinese delegates e the first to arrive in the stone-room and take their places at ble. They were closely followed ier Clemenceau, who came early that all arrangements were in

ers filed in rapidly several e-fore two, and all the pleni-ies were in their places except Wilson and Colonel House. Chairs were cast at the empty s, those leading plenipotentiaries passed beyond the hour

official was sent to the m to find out if anything had hap-President appeared at 12:12 s sent after a brief colloquy Clemenceau. Word was im-t to the headquarters of

e by one ten minutes at the rear of the usher of the Foreign his silver chain, an-arrange of the Austrian

was calm and assured, as ke to the house. He walked at motioned his places. The entire ad risen upon the ans, seated itself. ed a brief enforced stand-ly an instant's pause

were eagerly strained to Mr. Clemenceau some striking the origin of the war or and guilt, punishment were ed. The "Tiger" refrained political allusion in his short merely outlined the procedure gotiations and explained that of the treaty was ready. He ed to replies of observations parts of the treaties as were ed before the Austrians be sub-writing within fifteen days.

Renner spoke in an easy, con-ional manner, befitting such routine and at the end called for trans-n. In this occasion were Italian, as well as German and

French official who attempted the ceremony by addressing legates of the Republic of Ger-Austria. He was immediately ed, and the diplomatic blunder in ed recognition of the Ger-attributes of the new republic cor-

translator was now so nervous ently he was caught telling the ce that their replies must be oral written.

Renner rose to reply at the of the translation, but M. Clemen-ed him to his seat to permit ista, Secretary of the Confer-to place before him the text of the draft of the treaty. The Aus-legate then rose and read his He caused considerable sur-by choosing French as the medium s remarks.

ased by Renner's Use of French.

Clemenceau and Marshal Foch, the lting with the French delega-were obviously pleased at the of the language. As Dr. Renner ded with his discourse, revealing of moderation and absence of ation or boasting, the strain had been apparent among the ntiaries relaxed, and all set-down to calm and reasoned appre-of the Austrian plea.

Renner read his speech through and without any attempt at ora-torical embellishment, though speaking with deep earnestness and sincerity.

Austrian Chancellor's Speech.

Dr. Renner opened with a complaint at the delay in the presentation of the peace terms. He appealed to the principles of President Wilson, on which the armistice was asked and granted, and alluded to the present sufferings of Austria. It was only thanks to the generosity of the Hoover Commission, he said, that the lives of the Austrian population had been saved.

Dr. Renner asked for a peace of right and justice, and for assistance to tide over the trouble. He said he would examine the terms of the Allies loyally, and do his best to work out a peace on such a basis.

The new republic of Austria was free from the old, unfortunate tradition of the Hapsburg monarchy, and "from the horrible crimes of 1914," Dr. Renner said. He declared that Austria desired to take her modest part in the work of the League of Nations.

The Chancellor said that commissions had been formed in Vienna to regulate the division of the public property of the monarchy among the new States.

"We hope to explain to you here this status of Austria and its States of the old monarchy," he added.

"Our State rests in your hands," said Dr. Renner at one point in his speech, "and we hope to free the conscience of the world that the Allies will not abuse this power."

Dr. Renner concluded his address at 12:50 o'clock. It was translated into English and Italian.

The Austrian Chancellor stood while reading his speech, and his attitude, like that of the entire delegation, was extremely courteous, contrasting sharply with that of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and the other Germans at Versailles. The conciliatory tones of Dr. Renner apparently created a good impression on the allied delegation. The general atmosphere seemed quite friendly.

The English translator rose as the Austrian finished, and furnished the version to which President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and Henry White listened closely.

The attention of the assembly wavered as the proceedings passed into Italian. This version was listened to only by the Italian delegates, many of the other representatives indulging in a subdued discussion of the Austrian plenipotentiary's thesis.

Almost before those assembled realized it, the Italian translator reached the end of his labors. M. Clemenceau rose on his feet and put a quick question—"Any remarks? Then the session is closed."

Dr. Renner and his colleagues, accompanied by the secretaries and Austrian correspondents, filed out of the door. Other delegates, waiting only until they had left the room, departed by the opposite portal.

M. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, was the first prominent figure to arrive today at the meeting at which the terms of peace were presented.

Secretary Lansing and Henry White were the first American representatives to arrive for the function. They were followed by Arthur J. Balfour, Premier Orlando of Italy, and Premier Paderewski of Poland.

Colonel E. M. House was the only one of the American delegation not present at the session.

In addition to the conference representatives of the allied and associated powers there were present many distinguished persons, including Marshal Foch, General Bliss, Admiral Benson, and Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador to France.

At 12:10 o'clock President Wilson had not arrived, and the ceremony of presentation was delayed somewhat. The President, however, reached St. Germain at 12:14 o'clock. A puncture in the tire of his automobile had held him up on the way.

President Wilson's automobile mishap occurred at St. Cloud. While the punctured tire was being mended an army car passed. It was commandeered by the President's party, and the President and Rear Admiral Grayson drove at high speed on to St. Germain.

The Austrian representatives arrived at 12:22 o'clock, entering the chamber by a rear entrance. The delegates were attired in conventional morning dress. They were escorted in by an Italian officer.

On their arrival, at 12:22 o'clock, the session was formally opened by announcement of the head usher. Premier Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, immediately began his address. M. Clemenceau spoke for only three minutes.

The hall was densely packed, many of the secretaries having been admitted to the chamber, and the denseness of the throng detracted somewhat from the impressiveness of the ceremony.

Scant Room for the Ceremony.

The room selected for the ceremony, although the largest in the chateau, provided scant room to give an effective setting to such a function as that of today. The room, known as the Stone Age or Pre-Historical Hall, was almost entirely occupied by the conference table, arranged in a hollow rectangle, leaving little space for the tables of the Secretaries crowded against the wall, and cramped quarters for a limited number of correspondents. Chairs were set for President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George at the head of the table, flanked on either hand by places for the other delegates, which ran around three sides of the rectangle, as in the ceremonial at the end called for transaction. In this occasion were Italian, as well as German and

French official who attempted the ceremony by addressing legates of the Republic of Ger-Austria. He was immediately ed, and the diplomatic blunder in ed recognition of the Ger-attributes of the new republic cor-

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British Cabinet Meets in Paris to Discuss Moderating Terms

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
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By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 1.—The entire membership of the British Cabinet has arrived in Paris, having been summoned by Premier Lloyd George for the purpose of considering the advisability of advocating modifications in the German peace treaty.

It is understood that the main purpose of calling the Cabinet together is to ascertain the character and strength of Liberal Party sentiment for making changes. Reports from England indicate that this sentiment is widespread in the Liberal ranks, and of such a nature as to justify attention on the part of the British peace delegations.

The Liberal sentiment with reference to the treaty corresponds largely to that prevailing in the American Peace Commission. The British Cabinet, with a full membership present, held a meeting today, and sessions will be held daily until the policy with respect to the changes is determined upon. The whole situation indicates that the treaty may be revised in several important particulars, which will insure its approval by the German Government.

STRINGENT TERMS MADE FOR AUSTRIA

Boundaries Fixed by Allies Leave a Nation of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 People.

NEW STATES RECOGNIZED

Whole Navy to be Surrendered and War Offenders Given Up for Trial.

ST. GERMAIN, France, June 2.—The conditions of peace of the allied and associated powers, as handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries today, omit military, reparations, financial, and certain boundary clauses. These are not yet ready for presentation, but will be delivered as soon as possible, the Austrians in the meantime having the opportunity to begin work on most of the treaty, in an effort to facilitate a final decision.

The Austrian treaty follows the same outline as the German, and in many places is identical, except for the change in name.

Austria is left by the treaty a State of from 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 people inhabiting a territory of 5,000 to 6,000 square miles. She is required to recognize the complete independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State, and to cede other territories which previously in union with her composed Austria-Hungary with its population of more than 50,000,000 people.

Austria agrees to accept the League of Nations convenant and the labor charter, renounce all her extra-European rights, demobilize her naval and aerial forces, admit the right of trial by the allied and associated powers of her nationals guilty of violating the law and customs of force and accept detailed provisions similar to those of the German treaty as to economic relations and freedom of transit.

The preamble is more detailed than in the German summary and reads as follows:

Whereas on the request of the former Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government an armistice was granted to Austria-Hungary on Nov. 3, 1918, by the principal Allied and Associated Powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded, and

Whereas the Allied and Associated Powers are equally desirous that the war in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly, against Austria, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914, by the former Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and in the hostilities conducted by Germany in alliance with Austria-Hungary should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, and

Whereas, The former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has now ceased to exist, and has been replaced in Austria by a republican Government, and

Whereas, The principal allied and associated powers have already recognized that the Czechoslovak State, in which are incorporated certain portions of the said monarchy, is a free, independent and allied State, and

Whereas, The said powers have also recognized the union of certain portions of the said monarchy with the territory of the Kingdom of Serbia as a free, independent, and allied State, under the name of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and

Whereas, It is necessary, while restoring peace, to regulate the situation which has arisen from the dissolution of the said monarchy and the formation of the said States, and to establish the Government of these countries on a firm foundation of Justice and equity,

For this purpose the high contracting parties, duly named,

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

"From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate.

"Austria is recognized as a new and independent State under the name of the Republic of Austria.

"From that moment, and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations will exist between the Allied and Associated Powers and the Republic of Austria."

Summary of the Terms.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following summary of the Austrian peace terms was made available here today by the Bureau of Public Information:

The Frontiers of Austria.

"The northern frontier facing Czechoslovakia follows the existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of Upper and Lower Austria, subject to certain minor rectifications, notably in the regions of Gmund and Feldsberg and along the River Morava.

"The frontier with Italy begins at the Reschen Pass on the Swiss frontier and follows in general the watershed between the basins of the Inn and the Drave on the north and Adige, Plave, and Tagliamento on the south. This line, which runs through Brenner Pass and the peak of the Signori (Dreiherrenspitze) includes in the Italian frontiers the valley of Sachsen and the basin of Tarvis.

"East of the Tarvis region the Austrian frontier follows the Karawanken Mountains to a point southeast of Villach, then runs north of the Wortherzee, the towns of Klagenfurt and Volkermarkt, thence along the north of the Drave in such a manner as to leave to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State Marburg and Radkersburg, just to the north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier.

"The disposition of the Klagenfurt basin, which lies to the south of this line, will be determined by a plebescite to be held within six months from the coming into effect of the treaty, the Austrian authorities to be withdrawn. In case a majority of the population votes for union with Austria, the southern frontier of Austria will continue along the Karawanken Mountains to a point southeast of Eisenkappel, thence northeast, passing east of Bleiburg, traversing the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant, then rejoin the frontier already traced.

"The western and northwestern frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged.

Political Clauses.

Europe.—The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and the Czechoslovak State as at present, or as ultimately determined. Austria renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her which, though outside the new frontiers of Austria, have not at present been assigned to any State undertaking to accept the settlement to be made in regard to these territories.

The Czechoslovak State.

Austria recognizes the complete independent Czechoslovak State, including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians, in conformity with the action already taken by the allied and associated powers. The exact boundary between Austria and the new State is to be fixed by a field commission of seven members, five nominated by the principal allied and associated powers and one each by Austria and Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary to protect racial, religious or linguistic minorities and to assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

"Austria similarly recognizes the complete independence of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and renounces her rights and titles. A similarly appointed field commission, including a member nominated by the Serb-Croat-Slovene States is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the basin of Klagenfurt is reserved. The Serb-Croat-Slovene State agrees to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

Rumania.

"Rumania agrees to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

Russia.

"Austria is to recognize and respect the full independence of all the territories which formed part of the former Russian Empire. She is to accept definitely the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and of all treaties or agreements of all kinds concluded since the revolution of November, 1917, with all Governments or political groups on territory of the former Russian Empire. The Allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Austria on the principles of the present treaty.

General Arrangements.

"Austria is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral State, and her frontier fixed, and to accept in advance any convention with which the Allies may determine to replace them. Austria adheres to the abrogation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and accepts in advance all international agreements as to it reached by the allied and associated powers.

"Austria accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria, with reference to any rights, privileges or interests claimed in these countries by Austria or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere. Austria accepts all arrangements with the allied and associated powers made with Germany concerning the territories whose abandonment was imposed upon Denmark by the treaty of 1864.

Protection of Minorities.

"In a series of special clauses: Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern over which the League of Nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria, without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, together with the right to the free exercise of any creed. All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language or religion are to be equal before the law.

"No restrictions are to be imposed on the free use of any language in private or public and reasonable facilities are to be given to Austrian nationals of non-German speech for the use of their language before the courts. Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities are to enjoy the same protection as other Austrian nationals, in particular in regard to schools and other educational establishments and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident; facilities are to be given in schools for the instruction of children in their own language and an equable share of public funds is to be provided for the purpose.

"These provisions do not preclude the Austrian Government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They are to be embodied by Austria in her fundamental law as a bill of rights and provisions regarding them are to be under the protection of the League of Nations.

Austrian Rights.

"Outside Europe, Austria renounces all rights, titles and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the allied and associated powers, and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the principal allied powers in relation thereto.

"The clauses as to Egypt, Morocco, China, and Siam are identical after the necessary modifications with those of the German treaty except that, especially in the case of China, there is not need for so great detail. The portions of the German treaty as to Liberia are not included owing to the fact that Austria was not at war with Liberia.

Military, Naval, and Air Clauses.

"The military clauses are reserved.

"All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines, and vessels of the Danube flotilla are declared to be finally surrendered to the principal allied and associated powers. Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships. All warships and submarines under construction in ports which belong or have belonged to Austria-Hungary shall be broken up, the salvage not to be used except for industrial purposes and not to be sold to foreign countries.

"The construction or acquisition of any submarine even for commercial purposes is forbidden. All naval arms, ammunition and other war material belonging to Austria-Hungary at the date of the armistice shall be surrendered to the Allies. The Austrian wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for naval, military, or political messages relating to Austria or her late allies without the assent of the allied and associated Governments during three months, but only for commercial purposes under supervision. During the same period Austria is not to build any more high power wireless stations.

Air Clauses.

"Austria may have no military or naval air forces, including dirigibles, must demobilize all existing forces within two months, and must surrender to the principal powers wide categories of aviation material.

General.

"Austria agrees not to accredit or send any military, naval, or air mission to any foreign country, nor to allow Austrian nationals to enlist in the army, navy, or air service of any foreign power.

"The section on penalties is identical with the German treaty except for the omission of any provision similar to that calling for the trial of the ex-Kaiser of Germany and the addition of a provision requiring the new States to help prosecute and punish any of their nationals so guilty.

"The section on reparations is reserved.

"The financial clauses are reserved.

Economic Conditions Accepted.

"Economic clauses are, except in certain details, such as shipping, similar to those of the German treaty. Special provisions are added, however, for former Austro-Hungarian nationals acquiring an allied nationality, similar to those in the German treaty relating to the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. Their contracts are maintained subject to cancellation by their Governments. Austria undertakes to recognize any agreement or convention made by the Allies to safeguard the interests of their nationals in any undertakings constituted under Austro-Hungarian law which operates in territories detached from the former Austrian Empire and to transfer any necessary documents and information in regard to them.

Freedom of Transit.

"The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same in the Austrian as in the Germany treaty except for the omission of provisions affecting Germany alone and the insertion of specific clauses granting Austria transit privileges through former Austro-Hungarian territory in order to assure her access to the Adriatic.

"These privileges are to be amplified by special conventions with the States concerned.

"Miscellaneous provisions are, after the necessary alterations, identical with those of the German treaty, binding Austria to accept any agreements made by the allied and associated powers with Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, to abandon all pecuniary claims against any power signing the treaty and to accept all decrees of allied or associated prize courts. Austria also agrees to accept any conventions adopted by the Allies as to traffic in arms, and the Allies in turn agree to continue the missionary work of any mission property failing to them.

"The treaty is to come in force when signed by Austria and three of the principal powers, and to be effective for the individual States on the deposit of their specific ratifications."

Haig and Beatty Get Honors on King George's Birthday

LONDON, June 2.—The King's birthday honors list, issued tonight, includes the Order of Merit conferred on Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty.

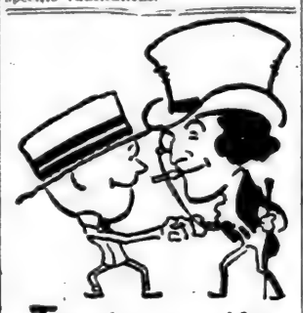
SEES ORLANDO'S PLEDGE KEPT.

Epoca Says Fiume Will Be Allowed to Live as an Italian City.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 31.—All Italy is hanging on the decision from Paris. The newspapers are full of interminable messages from the French capital, described the minutest events, and any phrase heard at the Hotel Crillon which may indicate which way the wind blows. Taken as a whole, the population is glad at the proposed solution of the Adriatic question, feeling relieved at the idea that any further struggle is avoided and peace at last restored, making it possible to return to profitable earnest work, of which the country is much in need.

The sentiment of bitterness which remains is that the enormous sacrifices of all kinds sustained by Italy, which the people here assert were proportionately greater than those of the other Allies, were not sufficiently appreciated in Paris.



Just mention my name—

My friend the gourmet says "The appetite comes with the eating." Egad, Good Sir, I *smoke* by the same motto—my cigarettes are superfine and seemly. They're private stock, but, well go to a United Store and *just mention my name*—

Beau Brummell
The DANDY CIGARETTE
TWENTY FOR 17c
only at UNITED CIGAR STORES

CROYDON white flannel trousers worn with a dark sack coat will give you an extra outfit—Ready Tailored.

Croydon Garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET
Next to Delmonico's



C. Kenyon Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Higginson, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

If a shortage of labor and materials are coming because of a revival in building, will prices go up or down?

Better start your building now.

TURNER Construction Co.



6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substitutes

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ORANGE LAKE PARK
NEWBURGH, N.Y.
THE PLAYGROUND of the HUDSON
accessible by all Hudson River Steamboats
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Phone Vanderbilt 4527 for full information

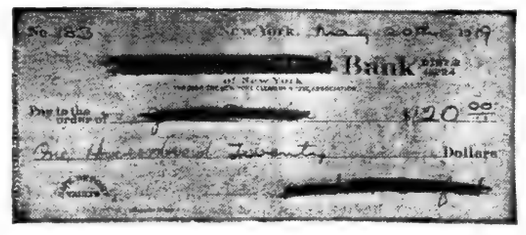
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY



Somebody's Heir!

An unbusinesslike incident which hints at possible large money-losses later on

Here is a check which a friend of ours received recently. We have eliminated the names.



Our friend wrote the woman a letter in which he demonstrated how the check in the hands of an unscrupulous person might have caused her a serious money loss.

This is but one of the ways in which people, inexperienced in business, show their innocence when called on to cope with large financial matters.

We list below nine other everyday business errors.

DIRECTORS

CHELLIS A. AUSTIN
President of the Company
ELLIOTT AVERETT
Vice-President
United Cigar Stores Co.
EARL D. BABST
Pres. Am. Sugar Refin. Co.
EDWARD J. BARBER
President
Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.
HENRY S. BOWERS
Goldman Sachs & Co.,
Bankers
HARRY BRONNER
Pres. Mo. Pacific R. R. Co.
FRANK N. B. CLOSE
Vice-Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
J. S. COFFIN
Chairman
Franklin Ry. Supply Co., Inc.
DELOS W. COOKE
Associate Director
The Cunard S'ship Co., Ltd.
C. G. DU BOIS
Vice-President
Western Electric Co.
FRED'K P. FITZPATRICK
President
The Ry. Steel Spring Co.
WILLIAM GIBLIN
President
Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.
HARVEY D. GIBSON
President
The Liberty National Bank
THOMAS HILDT
Vice-Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
ALFRED R. HORR
Financial Vice-President
Equitable Life Assur. Soc.
HERBERT P. HOWELL
Vice-President
National Bank of Commerce
N. D. JAY
Vice-President
Guaranty Trust Co.
ELGOOD C. LUFKIN
President The Texas Co.
JOHN McHUGH
Vice-President
Mech. & Metals Nat. Bank
THEODORE F. MERSELES
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
National Cloak & Suit Co.
ALBERT G. MILBANK
Masten & Nichols, Lawyers
SAMUEL H. MILLER
Vice-President
Chase National Bank
SHERBURNE PRESCOTT
Vice-President
Anglo-Am. Cot. Prod. Corp.
JOHN J. RASKOB
Vice-President
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
JACKSON E. REYNOLDS
Vice-President
First National Bank
CHARLES S. SARGENT, Jr.
Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bankers
EUGENE V. R. THAYER
President
Chase National Bank
EDWARD R. TINKER
Vice-President
Chase National Bank
F. T. WALKER
Agt. Royal Bank of Canada

9 everyday business errors

1. Neglecting to get receipts when bills are paid in cash.
2. Neglecting to keep receipts where they can be located.
3. Neglecting to check up items in current bills.
4. Inability to keep checkbook balanced.
5. Too easy optimism in starting credit accounts.
6. Careless handling of valuable business papers.
7. Signing documents without knowing their contents.
8. Tendency to establish living expenses which would exceed income and eat into savings.
9. Tendency to invest money on dangerous hearsay—without proper knowledge of facts.

OUR estate-handling service insures for your property, after your death, sound business management.

We have instituted a permanent TRUST COMMITTEE, whose business it is to pass judgment on trust investment matters in the interest of heirs.

With this TRUST COMMITTEE, whose members are selected from the Board of Directors by the directors themselves, the President of the Company serves in an ex-officio capacity.

We shall be glad to explain the details of such business arrangement to any who will communicate with us.

Interest paid on checking accounts

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY
Member of Federal Reserve System

A NIP OF White Rock GINGERALE 10¢



Don't feel clammy just because it's hot. Being knit, not woven, a

P-Q-A Union Suit

The Original Quality Union Suit of Pique, made by The Pique Hosiery Company

WILL ABSORB YOUR PERSPIRATION AND KEEP YOU COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

Claflins Inc.
Worth & Church Sts.
Sole Distributors for Greater New York

FEDERAL CONTROL OVER RATES UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT

Federal Government Declared Supreme Over Both Intrastate and Interstate Tariffs.

AFFECTS ROADS AND WIRES

Decisions as to War Powers Dispose of Vast Mass of Litigation by the States.

PEACE-TIME PLAN IN BILL

Gives Commerce Commission Sweeping Authority Over Roads, Wires, and Other Carriers.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Complete control by the Federal Government over railroad, telegraph, and telephone rates, intrastate as well as interstate, under the war powers conferred by Congress, was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in decisions rendered today.

As if corollary, a permanent peace-time policy for common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, including railroad, telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio companies, was presented to Congress in a bill drafted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and introduced by Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio, and Representative Esch, Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. The bill would give the Commission sweeping authority over rates, service, consolidations, extensions, security issues, and virtually all physical operations, including traffic priority, pooling, and joint use of physical property. Under the measure, the Commission would have power to continue the present regional plan of railroad operation and also extend it to oil pipe lines, express, and all interstate wire companies.

Of Sweeping Importance.

The opinion in the wire cases was regarded of sweeping importance, in view of the fact that suits involving similar questions have been instituted in about twenty-five States, with the result that in South Dakota, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Michigan decisions against the Government have been rendered in the State courts, while in the Federal courts of Florida, Indiana, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and North Dakota, as well as in the State courts of Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Oklahoma, the right of the Postmaster General to fix rates has been sustained. In addition, litigations have also been instituted in other States, among them being Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and California.

The decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the matter of the railroads specifically upheld freight and passenger rate increases made by the Railroad Administration last June. North Dakota Supreme Court decrees enjoining the Northern Pacific Railroad and Director General Hines from enforcing an order of the Railroad Administration increasing rates in that State were reversed. The court also set aside lower court decrees which held that under Section 15 of the Railroad Control act pre-existing intrastate rates remained in effect as lawful police regulations.

The court held that the authority conferred by the resolution and the act were war powers conferred on the President, and that the power of the Federal Government was "supreme and exclusive." The opinion was unanimous.

"No elaboration," Chief Justice White said, in rendering the opinion, "could make clearer than do the act of Congress of 1916, the proclamation of the President exerting the powers given, and the act of 1918 dealing with the situation created by the exercise of such authority, that no divided but a complete possession and control were given the United States for all purposes as to the railroads in question.

"But, if it be conceded that, despite the absolute clarity of the provisions concerning the control given the United States, and the all-embracing scope of that control, there is room for some doubt, consideration of the general context completely dispels hesitancy. How can any other conclusion be reached, if consideration be given the comprehensive provisions concerning the administration by the United States of the property which it was authorized to take, the final obligations under which it came, and all the other duties and exactions which the act imposed, contemplating one control, one administration, one power for the accomplishment of the one purpose, the complete possession by governmental authority to replace for the period provided the private ownership theretofore existing? This being true, it must follow that there is no basis for the contention that the power to make rates and enforce them, which was plainly essential to the authority given, was not included in it.

"Conclusive as are these inferences they are superfluous, since the portion of Section 10 in express terms confers the complete and unlidivided powers to fix rates.

"A brief consideration of the contentions relied upon to the contrary will at once show the mistaken premises upon which they rest. Besides, the presumption in question but denied the power exerted in the adoption of the statute and displaced by an imaginary hypothesis the dominant presumption which arose by operation of the Constitution as an inevitable effect of the adoption of the statute, as shown by the following:

Indisputable Propositions.

"(A) The complete and undivided character of the war power of the United States is not disputable. On the face of the statutes it is manifest that they were in terms based upon the war power, since the authority they gave arose only because of the existence of war, and the right to exert such authority was to cease upon the war's termination. To interpret, therefore, the exercise of the power by a presumption of the continuance of a state of war limiting and controlling the national authority was but to deny its existence.

"(B) The elementary principle that under the Constitution the authority of the Government of the United States is paramount when exerted as to subjects concerning which it has the power to control, is indisputable. This being true it results that, although authority to regulate within a given sphere may exist in both the United States and in the States, when the former calls into play constitutional authority within such general sphere the necessary effect of doing so is that, to the extent that any conflict arises, the State power is limited, since in case of conflict that which is paramount necessarily controls that which is subordinate.

"Again, as the power which was exerted was supreme, to interpret it upon the basis that its exercise must be presumed to be limited was to deny the power itself.

"Thus, while admitting that the power which was conferred to initiate rates, when considered in and of itself, included all rates, it is nevertheless said that such power must be presumed to be limited to the only character of rates which under the prior law the Interstate Commerce Commission had the power to consider, that is, interstate rates, because the new rates, when initiated, were to be acted upon by that body. As, however, the statute in terms gives power to the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider the new rates in the light of the new and unified control which it creates, the error in the contention becomes manifest, even putting out of view the fact that by the effect of the duty imposed and the new control created the new rates applying to the new conditions were within the purview of the power which the Interstate Commerce Commission previously possessed.

"The relief afforded against the officer of the United States proceeded upon the basis that he was exerting a power not conferred by the statute, to the detriment of the rights and duties of the State authority, and was subject therefore to be restrained by State power within the limits of the statute. Upon the premise upon which it rests, that is, the unlawful acts of the officer, the proposition is undoubted, but in view of our conclusion the acts of the officers complained of were authorized by the law of the United States."

Decision in Wire Cases.

In the wire decision, increased telephone and telegraph rates put into effect last Jan. 21 under an order of Postmaster General Burleson were sustained. The court held that under the joint resolution by which the wire systems were taken over by the Government, there was authority for interfering with intrastate rates.

The court set aside South Dakota Supreme Court decrees enjoining the Dakota Central and three other telephone companies from increasing intrastate toll rates in compliance with the Postmaster General's order. Federal court decrees permanently restraining the Postmaster General from charging increased telegraph rates in Illinois were dissolved. Massachusetts decrees dismissing the State public service injunction were affirmed, and original proceedings brought by Kansas were dismissed.

Justice Brandeis gave the only dissenting opinion.

"That under its war power," Chief Justice White said in deciding the wire cases, "Congress possessed the right to confer upon the President the authority which it gave him, we think needs nothing here but statement, as we have disposed of that subject in the North Dakota railroad rate case. And the completeness of the war power under which the authority was exerted and by which completeness its exercise is to be tested suffices, we think, to dispose of the many other contentions urged as to the want of power in Congress to confer upon the President the authority which it gave him.

"The proposition that the President in exercising the power exceeded the authority given him is based upon two considerations: First, because there was nothing in the condition at the time the power was exercised which justified the calling into play of the authority; indeed, the contention goes further and assails the motives which it is asserted induced the exercise of the power. But as the contention at best concerns not a want of power, but a mere excess or abuse of discretion in exerting a power given, it is clear that it involves considerations which are beyond the reach of judicial power. This must be, since, as this court has often pointed out, the judicial may not invade the legislative or executive departments so as to correct alleged mistakes or wrongs arising from asserted abuse of discretion."

Plain Misconception of Terms.

"The second contention, although it apparently rests upon the assertion that there was an absence of power in the President to exert the authority to the extent to which he did exert it, when it is understood, amounts only to an asserted limitation of the power granted based upon a plain misconception of the terms of the resolution of Congress by which the power was given. In other words, it assumed that by the resolution only a limited power as to the telephone lines was conferred upon the President, and hence that the assumption by him of complete possession and control was beyond the authority possessed. But, although it may be conceded that there is some ground for contending, in view of the elements of authority enumerated in the resolution of Congress, that there was power given to take less than the whole, if the President deemed it best to do so, we are of opinion that authority was conferred as to all the enumerated elements and that there was hence a right in the President to take complete possession and control to enable the full operation of the lines embraced in the authority.

"Inherently, the power of a State to fix rates to be charged for intrastate carriage or transmission is in its nature but derivative," the opinion adds, "since it arises from and depends upon the duty of those engaged in intrastate commerce to charge only reasonable rates for the services by them rendered, and the authority possessed by the State to exact compliance with that duty. Conceding that it was within the power of Congress, subject to constitutional limitations, to transplant the State power as to intrastate rates into a sphere where it, Congress, had complete control over the telephone lines, because it had taken possession of them and was operating them as a governmental agency, it must follow that in such sphere there would be nothing upon which the State power could be exerted except upon the power of the United States—that is, its authority to fix rates for the services which it was rendering through its governmental agencies."

BILL IN TO SOLVE RAILWAY PROBLEM

Gives Commerce Board Wide Powers Over Rail, Water, and Wire Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Identical bills calling for strict regulation of railroads and other common carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission, after the carriers are returned to their owners, were introduced in Congress today by Representative John J. Esch, Republican, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio.

The bill does not provide for Federal incorporation or the creation of regional systems under sub-commissions. It does not guarantee a fixed return on valuation or book cost. It does provide that in reaching its conclusion as to the justice and reasonableness of any rate, fare, charge, &c., the Interstate Commerce Commission "shall take into consideration the cost of labor and other operating costs in so far as they become material in any case under consideration."

The level of interstate rates prescribed under Federal control will continue after such control terminates, subject to increase or reduction by the commission.

"The prohibition imposed by the Panama Canal act upon railroad-owned vessels," said Mr. Esch tonight, "is modified to permit such vessels to continue in service, even when competition may be excluded, prevented, or reduced, if the commission finds such service in the public interest.

"The commission can order docks and tracks of carriers to be connected and suitable docks to be constructed by either the rail or water carrier and determine the sums to be paid by either.

"To prevent destruction of inland water transportation and for other purposes, the commission is given power to prescribe 'joint rates or maximum or minimum or maximum and minimum' joint rates, and also proportionate rates.

"The commission is authorized to fix the division of rates between carriers. Under the exercise of this power it will be possible for weak lines or so-called independent short lines to receive such share of the joint rate as will enable them to live.

"The period of suspension of schedules of rates is shortened. A common complaint against delay in suspension cases was due to the fact that ten months was allowed under the act. The bill allows not more than 120 days.

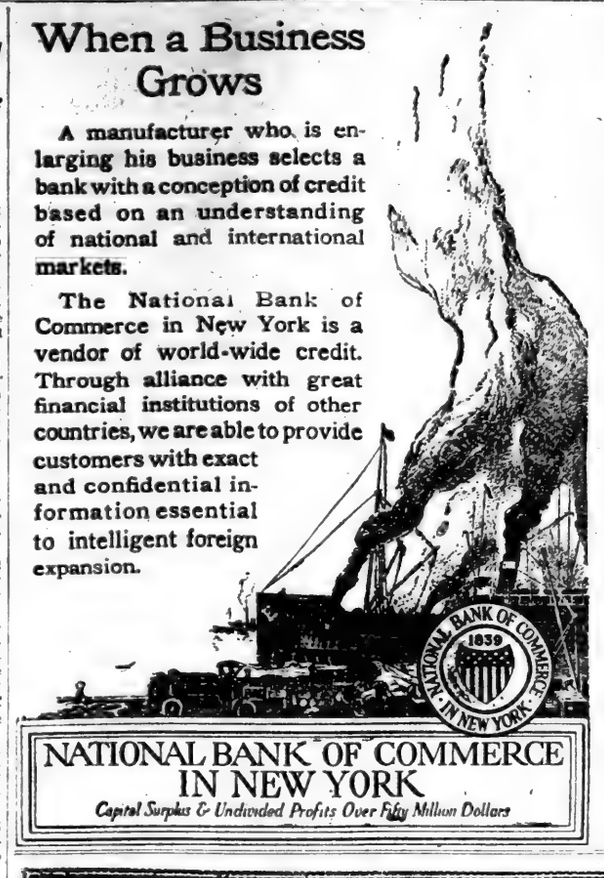
Said Whitman, Not Wilson.

In the report of the centennial celebration of Walt Whitman's birth, published in THE TIMES on Sunday, James Waldo Fawcett, editor of The Modernist, was quoted as attacking the Poetry Society "for its lack of sincerity in praising Wilson." The statement should have read "Whitman" instead of "Wilson." Mr. Fawcett confined his remarks to what he called the society's insincere celebration of the poet's birth.

When a Business Grows

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We call it our "Profit-Sharing" Contract because it saves you 2% to 5% on your building costs. It just saved L. A. Dreyfus Co. $1,500 on a $20,000 job.

Going to build a factory or warehouse? Phone Bryant 2908.

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Industrial Construction
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To cut our story short—we are the largest shirt specialists in America.

We cut our shirts from fabrics of our own weaving.
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The service and guarantee are the same in all of our 23 shops.

Today we are featuring a beautifully mercerized fine quality shirt, with color guaranteed fast and with collars to match, in the widest range of patterns.

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417 Broadway	1402 Broadway
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339 Nassau St.	Near 42d St.
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334 Delancey St.	201 W. 125th St.

BROOKLYN SHOPS
367 Fulton St. 431 Fulton St.
NEWARK SHOP, 170 Market St.
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CHINA

LONG before you were born, Ovington's were well established as a china house where smart designs and reasonable prices went hand in hand.

To-day it is known throughout America as the pre-eminent place to buy smart gifts, but Ovington's china is still equaled by few in variety and beauty and by none in value.

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"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
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TELEPHONE BRACKETS

Revolve to Any Turning Four Ways



Great variety of styles—raising, collapsible, swinging—to meet any condition in office or home.

Representative will call to demonstrate. No obligation to purchase.

INSTALLED ON TRIAL FOR ONE WEEK

Circulars of All Styles on Request.

SCOFIELD & CO.
Tel. Beekman 4411 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

First and Final *Clearance of Entire Stock*

Commencing Tomorrow, Wednesday

THIS is the initial announcement of this season's clothes being disposed of at marked reductions. None have been sold. Full assortments await the early buyer.

GOWNS : SUITS : WRAPS
in three special groupings
$65.00 $95.00 $125.00

MILLINERY
in two special groupings
$7.50 and $10.00

Henry Collins

9 East 57th Street
NEW YORK

SAFETY AND PROTECTION

FURS — COLD DRY AIR STORAGE — Expert Furrier in Charge

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE Co

SILVERWARE — STORED IN SPECIAL VAULT

Lexington Ave. and 42nd St. Telephone Murray Hill 2084.
Seventh Ave. and 42nd St. Telephone Circle 1700.

Partnership Tax Reports

Numerous inquiries received by this office relative to partnership tax reports, lead us to publish this announcement.

ALL businesses conducted under partnership form irrespective of size are required to file on or before June 15 with the Internal Revenue Department a report of their partnership operations for the year 1918.

This report sets forth in detail every item of income and expenditure during the taxable year 1918, and is required from every partnership in addition to individual returns already filed—even if the transactions of the partnership have resulted in a loss.

The report must be filed whether or not a form is received. The obligation is upon every partnership to secure such a form and file the same before the expiration of time.

SEIDMAN & SEIDMAN
Certified Public Accountants
41 PARK ROW
Branch Office—GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

BETTER PRINTING

Printing that stands out from the ordinary as a Frans Hals overshadows the other canvases, printing that is characterized more by fine restraint than by elaborate decoration, printing that rings true because of honest craftsmanship and the use of honest material—this is the kind of printing we are prepared to produce for you.

PUBLISHERS PRINTING CO.
219 WEST 25TH STREET
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Kangaroo Is The Shoe For You!

THE best Under Standing is found in our justly famous Shoes of Australian Kangaroo. The soft comfort of Kid; the constant service of Calf; and the polished dressiness of Patent Leather combine incomparably in this rare imported Leather.

Their soothing resiliency, that passes rather than pounds over hard city pavements, letting your feet expand and contract naturally, accounts in part for the Kangaroo's great vogue as a smart street-wear Shoe.

It is not surprising that, although we carry the same distinctive models in all other fine Leathers, our name is especially associated by particular wearers with these inimitable 'bout-town Shoes of Kangaroo.



KANGAROO SHOES FOR WOMEN—There are four styles of them in this dressiest of Leathers waiting for your measure at our 42nd Street Shop.

THE Edwin Clapp SHOE
ESTABLISHED 1853

Two Convenient Shops

Up-Town	Down-Town
6 East 42nd Street	Woolworth Building
3 Doors from 5th Ave.	Broadway at Barclay St



Seen under a powerful magnifying glass, a dull razor blade looks like a saw edge



Stropping keeps these tiny teeth in perfect alignment, provides a smooth keen edge for every shave

The after-smart of shaving—its remedy

STRETCHING the skin over the face or shaving up represent the attempt to make a dull blade cut through the beard.

After-smart inevitably results.

The remedy lies in using a razor that provides a keen edge for every shave.

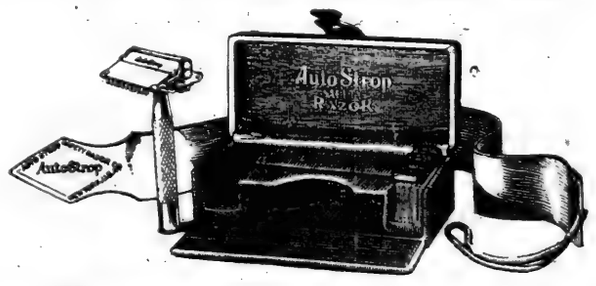
The AutoStrop Razor gives you a cool, comfortable shave every time, irrespective of coarse beard or tender skin. Its sharp, rightly tempered blades cut clean.

You don't need to use a new blade each time to insure a keen blade. To give you maximum service from every dozen blades, the razor is made self-stropping.

This patented stropping feature enables you to keep a keen edge on your blade for every shave.

The AutoStrop Razor is the only safety razor that *sharpens itself, shaves and cleans without removing the blade.* Ask your dealer about the 30-day free trial plan.

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY
New York Toronto London Paris



AutoStrop Razor—*sharpens itself*

500 clean, comfortable shaves from every dozen blades guaranteed

RUSSEK'S
BETWEEN 54TH & 55TH STREETS
FIFTH AVENUE
FURS
OF the Best
Even though good furs are uncommon and better furs very few and far between.
ADVANCE MODELS
BROADTAIL WRAPS
TRIMMED WITH
CHINCHILLA
Are Now on View

FOR MEN
OF BRAINS
Cortez
CIGARS
MADE AT KEY WEST
GROSVENOR NICHOLAS & CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
14-16 South William St., N. Y.

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful
Frederic N. Whitley, Inc.
Engineers and Contractors
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
20th FIFTH AVENUE
Broadway at 16th

The Firm of GIUSEPPE MAURI,
Via Monte Napoleone 24, Milan (Italy)
FURS—RAW & FINISHED GOODS
(Established 1897)
technical experts, with up-to-date tanning establishment, and large clientele, would represent
AMERICAN DEALERS IN SKINS

MANITOBA PREMIER ASKED TO RESIGN

Winnipeg Strikers Again Carry Their Demonstration Into the Provincial Legislature.

SEIZE TRADE BOARD SIGN

Toronto Firemen Withdraw Strike Plan, Declaring Leaders Are "Red" Sympathizers.

WINNIPEG, June 2.—Premier Norris of Manitoba and his Cabinet were publicly called on to resign by speakers of the delegation of returned soldiers, strikers, and strike sympathizers, who took possession of the Provincial Legislative Chamber today for the third time.

The Premier told the crowd that he would not give up his office, but that he would use every effort to obtain legislation which might tend to improve industrial conditions in Manitoba.

After speakers in the crowd had de-sory.

The crowd told the Premier that they "would be back tomorrow for his an-manded Norris's resignation "on the ground of incompetency to deal with the strike situation," other speakers de-manded that the Premier and his Cabi-net arrange for a special session of the Provincial Legislature to pass laws making collective bargaining compul-sawer."

The paraders then marched across the Red River to St. Boniface to interview the Mayor and City Council there. Some of the city employes of St. Boniface have been on strike.

Tear Down Trade Board's Sign.

Hundreds of strike sympathizers and strikers, parading the downtown streets of Winnipeg, tore a sign placed by the Citizens' Committee from the Board of Trade building. Policemen and detec-tives prevented the crowd from forcing its way into the building.

The street demonstration occurred shortly after executives of the Railway Brotherhoods met this morning in their attempt to mediate some of the ques-tions involved in the Winnipeg strike. A crowd of returned soldiers and other strike sympathizers, numbering several hundred, gathered in front of the City Hall.

They told Mayor Charles F. Gray they were going to visit Parliament for the third time, and that they "would visit the Board of Trade and newspaper of-fices on their way."

Mail service to and from Winnipeg was again close to normal, Postmaster P. C. McIntyre said today. Two hun-dred employes have been hired to take the places of clerks and other handlers of mail who went on strike.

A few of the commercial telegraphers who have been on strike returned to-day.

Toronto Firemen Go Back.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, June 2.—The city firemen withdrew their ultimatum this morning and announced they were not going on strike. The decision was reached at a special meeting with the City Controller at noon.

The firemen refused to associate them-selves with the strike leaders on account of the strikers' "Red" tendencies, they declared.

Union labor apparently has declined to support the sympathetic strike movement launched on Friday morning.

Any hopes of a tie-up have been roughly dispersed with the action of the street railway employes, the plumbers and steamfitters and the great North-western Telegraph Company's operaters.

The main result of the strikers' all-night meeting which terminated at 3 o'clock yesterday morning was that three of their own men resigned.

The opinion that the strikers are not strikers in fact, but plotters against the present social system, is gaining among the more level-headed workmen.

Strikers After Political Power.

One striker told frankly what the plan really means:

"We want control of the Government, and the Labor Party in power," he said, but would not admit that it was Bolshevist doctrine. "Bloodless revolu-tion is what we are after," he con-tinued, "just like they had in Aus-tria."

The strike committee of fifteen as-serted today that the strikers here num-bered 20,000, but, according to carefully revised lists, the total does not exceed a doubtful 10,000.

General opinion is that the great strike, which never grew to be general, is dying out as quietly as it began on Friday morning.

Government Sees Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, June 2.—Official reports here say the strike situation is improv-ing throughout the West generally. In Saskatchewan strikes affected the han-dling of mail, express, and freight and the shipment of cream, butter, and milk throughout the Provision. Some trains on branch lines were cancelled.

In Medicine Hat the strike call was only partially successful, the Leth-bridge situation was improving, while at Fort William, Ont., the chances of a general strike had vanished, it was said.

Hamilton, Ont., reported a significant call for postal employes in Ontario to go to Winnipeg to aid the situation there in replacing strikers.

PREDICTS UNREST PERIOD.

Manley Says We Are About to Have Bitter Industrial Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2.—Ad-dressing the annual convention of the National Conference of Social Workers, Basil Manley, Joint Chairman of the National War Labor Board, warned that a period of unrest and strikes, which would overshadow all previous disturb-ances, was about due in the United States.

"We are about to enter a period of the most acute industrial unrest and the most bitter industrial controversy that the American nation has ever known," he said. "Unless effective and radical steps are taken to bring about a better understanding between labor and capital and to establish an equitable basis for orderly industrial progress, we are cer-tain to see within the next year strikes and mass movements of labor beside which all previous American strikes will pale into insignificance. Since the sign-ing of the armistice we have had a large number of small strikes and a few great spectacular strikes. But these have been so limited in comparison with the labor upheavals in other countries that there has been a public disposition to regard the industrial situation with compla-cency and to assume that, having passed through the first part of the pe-riod of transition without serious indus-trial disturbance, we were about to enter an era of industrial peace.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 31st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 20.25 cents per pound.—Advt.

WADSWORTH'S FOES TO SOUND PUBLIC

Plan Secret Steering Committee to Test Sentiment on Re-election Throughout State.

BEGIN TO MUSTER FORCES

Opposition to Senator Within the Republican Organization, However, Lacks a Candidate.

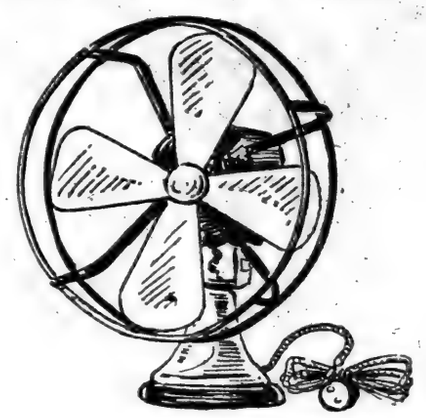
Opposition to United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who recently made formal announcement of his inten-tion to become a candidate for renomi-nation in the Republican Fall primaries next year, is beginning to crystallize within the Republican State organiza-tion. It seems certain now that there will be one and possibly more candi-dates to contend with Senator Wads-worth for the nomination.

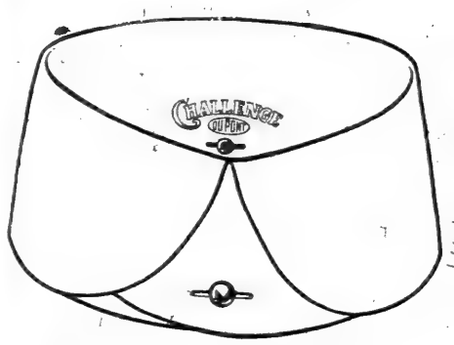
The latest move on the part of Sena-tor Wadsworth's opponents became known yesterday when it was learned that suggestions for the appointment of a secret Steering Committee to sound sentiment throughout the State with a view to determine whether Senator Wadsworth could muster sufficient sup-port to insure his re-election for a sec-ond term, had been discussed at infor-mal conferences of leaders opposed to the Senator. It became known, too, that an effort had been made to get Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Repub-lican National Committee, to indorse this plan. The proposal was made to Chairman Hays a few hours before he started on his present Western tour. Mr. Hays, it was learned, positively de-clined to take sides in a local fight.

The opposition to Senator Wadsworth's renomination among the suffragist ele-ment of the Republican women owing to his consistent refusal to support the Federal suffrage amendment in the United States Senate and the fight against his re-election for a second term that is being made by William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, have afforded his enemies within the Republican organization the ground for their opposition.

There is not the slightest likelihood that Senator Wadsworth will get out of the race. His friends are at work perfecting an organization throughout the State. Former Republican State Chairman William Barnes has been active in this movement. To offset the opposition against the Senator among the women who were contenders for woman suffrage, an organization of Republican women opposed to suffrage is being built up. The headquarters of this movement is in Albany, the political bailiwick of Mr. Barnes.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOE OF AMERICA"
FIRST SALES
OF THE SEASON
Tailored Suits $45—$65
Formerly to $125
Gowns and Dresses $50—$65
Formerly to $125
Coats, Capes, Wraps $50—$75
Formerly to $125
Street and Sports Hats $10—$15
Formerly to $30
IMPORTED MODELS, consisting of GOWNS — WRAPS — SUITS AND HATS are now reduced to about ONE-HALF their former prices.

Gimbel Brothers
31ST ST.-BROADWAY-33RD ST.

500 "Artic Wind" Electric
FANS
$3.95
This popular 8-inch fan will keep you cool at a cost of one cent for 6 hours. Operates on direct or alternating current, $3.95.
Gimbels Are Fan Headquarters
Scooped the country the last two years, and the indications are to do it again this year. The goods are here. The prices right.
Other Good Fans
"Polar Cub"
The famous 6-inch fan with two-speed control switch. Operates on direct or alternating current.
$4.95
Meyer & Robbins Electric Fans
16-inch oscillating, 3-speed switch. In alternating and direct current
$32.50
"Witching Waves"
The oscillating fan that is a distinct hit. Operates up and down; makes a complete revolution, or can be used a direct breeze. 10 inch. Three-speed switch in alternating and direct current.
$17.50
GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES


CHALLENGE CLEANABLE COLLARS
Save Laundry Dollars
THEY give summer comfort. Perspiration wont wilt them They always keep their dull, linen-like, freshly laundered appearance because they are instantly cleanable and immediately wearable. They save from $15 to $25 a year in laundry bills and collar upkeep costs because they are Py-ra-lin stiffened instead of starched. The "RESOLUTE" above is one of the
Many Popular Styles and Sizes
35 Cents each

SOLD BY THESE DEALERS
If you are elsewhere, send us 35 cents for sample collar, stating your size and style wanted. We will send it promptly with name of nearest dealer.
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Gimbel Brothers, 6th Ave. & 33rd St.
Tam a McCreery & Co., 34th St.
Saks & Co., Broadway & 34th.
J. P. Carey & Co., Grand Cent. Term.
Terminal Shirt Shop, 79 Cortlandt St.
Kennedy's, 12 Cortlandt St.
Silver & Hedan, 109 Park Row.
Herman Koff, 224 Greenwich St.
H. Davis, 201 Greenwich St.
Morris Fine, 156 Eleventh Ave.
H. B. Singleton, 6th Av. cor. 12th.
Lane's Men's Shop, 3680 3d Av., nr. 135th
N. Greenbaum, 376 East 138th St.
Gellert's Men's Shop, 138th St., cor. Ann Ave.
H. Kerring, 1456 3d Avenue.
H. Lowenthal, 1910 3d Avenue.
S. Sax & Son, 2172 Second Avenue.
Harry Lieberman, 2086 2d Avenue.
M. Alexander, 2563 3d Avenue.
C. Allen, 214 3d Avenue.
Arnold & Loughran, 560 3d Avenue.
H. Gassner, 865 3d Ave.
J. H. Fermier, 383 6th Avenue.
L. Feinstorer & Co., 258 3d Avenue.
Julius Goldwater, 522 3d Avenue.
Morris Goodman, 785 Tenth Ave.
Hahn Bros., 19 Park Place.
Louis Heller, 1426 Third Avenue.
I. Hess, 25 Dey St.
Wm. Infield, 180 Greenwich St.
Nat Lewis, 1380 Broadway.
J. Malamud, 141 8th Ave.
J. Mechanic, 3219 3d Ave.
The Men's Wear Co., 106 Liberty St.
Paramount Shirt Shops, Inc.:
201 West 125th St.
3d Ave., cor. 125th St.
D. Rapf, 99 8th Ave.
L. W. Randell & Co., 358 3d Ave.
Rothschild & Co., 34 W. 14th St.
H. Silberman, 249 Willis Ave.
Stern & Greenberg, 867-8 Columbus Av.
Morton E. Weber, 780 Seventh Ave.
Sam Kohn, 38 East Houston St.
J. Deretchin, 1779 3d Ave.
B. A. Prince, 586 9th Ave.
Geller's Men's Shop, 803 8th Ave.
"Rosens," 2355 3d Ave.
Glaser Bros., 1807 Second Ave.
Glaser Bros., 925 Second Ave.
BROOKLYN.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
A. I. Namm & Son, Fulton & Hoyt Sts.
H. J. Bergener, 1477 Fulton St.
Mark Berliner, 973 Pacific St.
J. F. Cristensen, 5th Ave. & 39th St.
P. J. Hart, 1536 Flatbush Ave.
Jennings & Pearce, 1401 Broadway.
Walter Jessop, 119 Court St.
Newman's Dept. Store, 305 Fulton St.
B. Pfeffer, 1359 Fulton St.
W. K. Tripler, 407 Fulton St.
S. Rosenthal, 1555 Fulton St.
I. Meseritz, 857 Flatbush Ave.
Zach L. Levy, 251 Columbia St.
J. H. Tomkins, 1171 Bedford Ave.
J. S. Bailey Co., 302 Fulton St.
Richard Zindel, 269 Columbia St.
J. Kaufman, 321 Washington St.
L. Meltzer, 15 Atlantic Ave.
STATEN ISLAND.
Geo. L. Egbert, 48 Arietta St., Tompkinsville.
W. A. Eppinger, 227 Main St., Tottenville.
MT. VERNON.
M. Hirshkind, 32 S. 4th St.
NEW ROCHELLE.
I. B. Cohen, 281 Main St.
PORT CHESTER.
Elias Tunick, 9 North Main St.
TARRYTOWN.
J. Newman, 53 Orchard St.
M. Cohen & Co., 59 Orchard St.
YONKERS.
W. M. Dick & Co., 25 Main St.
Jacob Fox, 23 Palisade Ave.
A. Klein, 63 Riverdale Ave.
H. Luchansky, 230 Ashburton Ave.
L. Luchansky, 173 Ashburton Ave.
Gideon H. Peck, (Peck Shop,) 17 N. Broadway.
JAMAICA.
N. Y. Clothing House, 371 Fulton St.
LONG ISLAND CITY
H. Fox & Co., 388 Jackson Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.
B. Maxwell, 314 Market St.
Samuel Bellizy, 169 Market St.
St. Lifers Men's Shop, 182 Market St.
I. Fernsmith, 436 Orange St.
Bendzlee & Hildebrandt, 232 Market St.
L. J. Rosenstrauch, 112 Market St.
Max Waxman, 170 Springfield Ave.
C. H. Harrick, 171 Clinton Ave.
Susskind & Sons, 229 Springfield Ave.
Adolph Levy & Son, 196 Market St.
L. S. Plaut & Co., 707 Broad St.
Goerke Co., 700 Broad St.
Henry Green, 151 Springfield Ave.
Minor Rubber Co., 841 Broad St.
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Louis Goll, 906 Washington St.
Wearbest Co., 202 Washington St.
S. Teitelbaum, 132 Washington St.
H. Tannenbaum, 115 Hudson St.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Max Rabin, 379 Grove St.
Guarantee Outfitters, 58 Newark Av.
UNION HILL, N. J.
Bonnewitz & Solz, 107 Bergenline Av.
I. Simon, 280 Bergenline Ave.
A. Holthausen, Inc., 113 Bergenline Av.
C. J. Lemonier, 16 Bergenline Ave.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Du Pont Products Store.
THE ARLINGTON WORKS,
Owned and Oper. by E. I. Du Pont le Nemours & Co., Inc.,
21 East 40th Street, New York.
DUPONT

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets
Unusual Summertide Underthings
For Misses and the Junior Miss
(Sizes 12 to 20 years)
IN a shop set apart is assembled an array of unusual underthings, especially planned for the Summer vacation needs of the Miss and the Junior Miss.
And we use the word UNUSUAL advisedly. Pains-taking care, coupled with experience and skill enter into the making of every garment. To enumerate some of the points of unusualness: the patterns are drafted on youthful lines in correct proportions to fit immature figures—the designs and embellishments are noteworthy for their simplicity and refinement, while the materials are dainty and fine in appearance, they are serviceable in wearing and tubbing qualities and as for the work-manship it is up to the Franklin Simon standard.
Feminized Pajamas
OF COTTON CREPE
OF NAINSOOK
OF COTTON PONGEE
OF SILK CREPE DE CHINE
1.95 to 16.50
Princess Slips
OF NAINSOOK
OF BATISTE
OF WASHABLE SATIN
OF CREPE DE CHINE
1.95 to 12.75
Envelope or Step-in Chemises
OF NAINSOOK—OF WASHABLE SATIN—OF CREPE DE CHINE
1.95 to 18.50
Dainty Nightgowns
OF SHEER NAINSOOK OF CREPE DE CHINE
1.45 to 19.75
Youthful Petticoats
OF NAINSOOK OF WASHABLE SATIN
OF HABUTAI SILK
1.95 to 15.75
Full Cut Bloomers
OF CREPE DE CHINE OF WASHABLE SATIN
OF CORDED MADRAS OF NAINSOOK
1.45 to 5.95
MISSES' and JUNIOR MISSES' UNDERWEAR SHOP
Balcony Floor


Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY
ONE of the comforts that we derive from making the finest clothing in America is that it takes us out of that mad whirlpool of competition that rages all over town.
$30 UP
Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
OTHERS are IMITATIONS

Authorized Exchange Dealers
for
NEW & USED
BUICKS
Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 58th St.
One door East of Broadway.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Read This Cable—It Tells the Truth

THIS message was received last Wednesday by the Lithuanian National Council from a New York newspaperman now in Paris and closely in touch with the international situation.

RF Z CN—2136 LTR A HP PARIS
LITHUANIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL
NEW YORK

Advices received here in Paris state that the Bolsheviki assembled a large force against Vilna and bombarded railway station and city. The Polish troops treat brutally the Non-Polish population of Vilna especially the Lithuanian intellectuals. They pillage money and jewelry in streets. Persons without Polish passports are held up, especially Lithuanians, their pockets are emptied and money stolen. The newspaper Nepriklausmosoi Lietuva published in Vilna names prominent persons on whom levies were made, also Lithuanian Policlinic. At Grodno the Poles mistreated a Lithuanian officer leaving him half dead.

In districts occupied by Poles the population forced to speak Polish. Lithuanian authorities at Kovno according to wishes of Allies proposed to Poles joint action against Bolsheviki. Poles refused. Polish forces occupying Vilna perpetrate massacre of Jewish population. 1200 dead and wounded up to May 5th reported by Jewish Committee constituted to inquire into casualties. Material damage done by Poles figured at 60 million francs.

Polish authorities make leading Jews sign declaration that Jewish population was not disturbed after occupation of Vilna by Poles. Many prominent Jews refused signature.

Poles decided annex not only occupied Lithuanian territory but all Lithuania. Lithuanian government decides resist with all its force. Bolshevik menace serious.

END CN 2136 LTR A SPECIAL SANDEBORNE 189 WDS HP

One Million American Citizens of Lithuanian Origin
Six Million Lithuanians In Their Oppressed Homeland

PROTEST
Polish Imperialism *and* Jewish Massacres

Lithuania

LITHUANIA, a republic on the Baltic of 6,000,000 inhabitants and geographically larger than Switzerland and Denmark combined, asks for its recognition as a free nation on the basis of the declared war aims of the Allies and of the United States.

Lithuania, a distinct ethnic group, neither Slav nor Teuton, has never renounced its independence, despite the fact that it has been subjugated by Germany and by Russia since the Thirteenth Century. In the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and partly the Sixteenth centuries it was the largest state in Europe. Since 1792 it has been subjected to partitionment by Prussia and Russia. It was declared independent under the Brest-Litovsk treaty, but protested against Germany's freedom to exploit it economically.

Since that date, Lithuania's fight against Russian, and German aggression has been continuous. Lithuania has received promises of British recognition, and is now appealing to the people of the United States for like treatment.

Area in square miles: approximately 47,000.

Race, Lithuanian (neither Slav nor Teuton).

Form of Government: Republic.

Economic state: principally agriculture, stock raising and forestry.

Principal crops: rye, oats, barley, potatoes.

Mineral wealth: amber, chalk, ceramics, clay, radium.

Americans of Lithuanian extraction in the United States, over one million.

Help stop these Jewish massacres and the invasion of a free country by writing your Congressman to urge the immediate recognition of Lithuania as an independent and autonomous state.

Mr. Henry Moscowitz, Secretary
American Committee for the Defense of Jews
in Poland and Eastern Europe

Sir:

The Lithuanian National Council, representing one million American citizens of Lithuanian descent and six million Lithuanians in their ravaged homeland, offers you, on behalf of all its constituents, sincerest wishes for success in your work.

Your cause is our cause as well. The cause of all oppressed people the world over strikes a responsive chord in our hearts, but you have in common with us the additional fact that your oppressors are also our oppressors.

Using Bolshevism as a pretext, Poland has invaded, and is now occupying, large parts of Lithuania. Its troops are there indulging in atrocities so horrible that the entire liberal opinion of the world stands aghast and raises the query once more whether Poland can really be trusted with the powers of self-government.

Our sympathies go out to you in this hour of distress. Lithuania, since Mediaeval times a haven of refuge for the Jews of Europe, has always appreciated the high qualities of its Jewish citizenry and has consistently granted them complete equality of treatment. May the enlightened Powers of the world soon put a stop to these outrages against those common fundamentals of humanity for which millions have shed their blood on the battlefields of Europe.

LITHUANIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

Poland in Lithuania

IN 1386 a dynastic intermarriage, engineered by Poland's rulers, united Poland and Lithuania. The Lithuanian people never wanted the union. Their oppression by the Polish nobility, who quickly reduced them to the status of complete serfdom, confirmed the Lithuanians in their initial opposition to the union between the two countries.

For four hundred years the Poles enforced this union against the will of the Lithuanian people. They imposed it upon them by virtue of their superior strength. During every year of that time Poland oppressed and persecuted the Lithuanian people in a vain effort to denationalize them.

In 1772 Poland had become so weak, thanks to the incompetency and selfishness of its rulers, that it was partitioned by Russia. In 1793 Poland was again partitioned, and once more in 1795, the last time by Russia and Prussia together. On all these occasions the Lithuanian people suffered the same fate as their erstwhile oppressors.

Never during all this time did the Lithuanians for one moment accede to the destruction of their national life. They have remained steadfast in their national aspirations and their hope for the ultimate restoration of their freedom. To-day their opportunity is come to emerge as a free European Republic.

But Poland refuses to allow it. She refuses her weaker neighbor the freedom for self-determination that the world has shed its blood to win. Poland seems headed to-day for the very rocks upon which it was battered to pieces a century and a half ago.

How long will the world allow this latest disciple of Prussian frightfulness to work its mad will in the new Europe?

WRITE TO LITHUANIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
FOR "THE CASE FOR LITHUANIA" SENT FREE.

This advertisement is inserted in the Cause of Humanity and Justice by the Lithuanian National Council

Real-Fruit Desserts

Jiffy-Jell is flavored with fruit juice essences in liquid form, in vials.

A wealth of fruit juice is condensed to flavor each dessert. So it brings you true-fruit dainties, healthful and delicious, at a trifling cost.

Simply add boiling water.

Compare it with the old-style gelatine desserts. It will be a delightful revelation.

Get the right kind—

Jiffy-Jell

10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's
2 Packages for 25 Cents

614

Wright & Ditson Tennis Guide for 1919 Officially Adopted by U.S.N.L.T.A.

EDITED BY IRVING C. WRIGHT

Ranking of players, championships and tournaments throughout United States and Canada, photographs of the champions, rules of the game, and dates for the season; how to build and mark out courts.



Price by mail, 25 cents

For Sale by all Dealers of standard Goods.

Wright & Ditson

344 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Make Yourself ... Life Insurance ... for the ... Rate of Time ... Age ... Amount ... Annual Premium ... Age 21 ... $10.00 ... Age 41 ... $46.90

M. E. FOOTE AND ASSOCIATES Stevenson 7967 BANKERS TRUST BLDG.

Expert Captain

Wanted for 65-ft. power boat. Must be familiar with waters of Long Island Sound and Narragansett Bay. Reference from Yacht Club member required. Apply by mail only to Mrs. W. P. Stewart, Haverford, Pa.

To Shipping Agents

French firm importing large quantities of foodstuffs desires to associate itself with first-class U. S. shipping agency connected with manufacturers, apt to secure advantageous freight rates on land and sea, which shall act as the U. S. office of the company. Give details and bank references to

Cie Franco-Indo-Chinoise,
23, rue de la Pepiniere,
PARIS (France)

Cash the Nut Man

"If It's a Nut I Have It."

Down South they call them "Goobers"; here they are Mammoth Peanuts. I fresh-roast them twice daily.

"Nuts in the Diet" on request.

CHAS. S. CASH, 223-225 Fulton St., N. Y. Half Block West Hudson Terminal.



Clear Your Scalp and Skin With Cuticura

After shaving and before bathing touch dandruff or irritation, if any, with Cuticura Ointment. Wash all off with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap best applied with the hands. One Soap for all uses, shaving, shampooing, bathing. Finally dust shaven parts with Cuticura Talcum. The Soap, Ointment and Talcum 25c. each at all dealers.

INCOME AND LIVING COST. Record of efforts to maintain an economic balance with prices soaring, in The Annalist this week. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

ASSAILS 2.75 BEER UPON 13 GROUNDS

District Attorney Files His Appeal from Federal Judge Mayer's Decision.

HEARING SET FOR JUNE 17

Circuit Court Promises to Act as Quickly as Possible on Wartime Prohibition.

The appeal of United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey from the decision of Federal Judge Mayer restraining him and Acting Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Richard J. McElligott from attempting to enforce the War Prohibition law against brewers of beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol, was filed yesterday.

The Circuit Court has agreed to hear the argument on June 17 and to decide the matter as promptly as possible. In the event the decision is against the Government the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court for a final decision, but if the brewers lose a prompt trial of the issues involved will be urged. This step has been decided upon because the brewers prefer to have the matter entirely free of lower court entanglements before going to the highest court.

Mr. Caffey's appeal specifies thirteen grounds, on which he alleges the lower court had erred. The appeal states that the court was wrong in holding that the cause held any ground for complaint against him, or that it had the power to restrain a threatened misconstruction of a constitutional statute. It states further that the court erred as follows:

"In construing Subdivision 4 of the act of Nov. 21, 1918, to mean that the only kind of beer referred to was intoxicating beer.

"In holding that beer having an alcoholic content of not exceeding 2.75 per cent. by weight is in fact not intoxicating.

"In holding that any threat or danger of invasion by these defendants of the company rights of the complainants was shown.

"In holding that there has been any threat of invasion by the defendants of any property or legal rights, and that the bill of complaint as amended, and the affidavits submitted in support of the application for a preliminary injunction by the complainant in the light of the denial of the defendant, Francis G. Caffey, and other affidavits submitted by the defendants in opposition to said application shows such a case of fact or of law in connection with the property to justify the issuance of a preliminary injunction in consequence of action of the defendants.

"In holding that the Attorney General of the United States is without power to enforce the law against the manufacture of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol.

"In holding that the complainants have shown by the facts alleged in the bill of complaint and by the affidavits submitted by them that they would be irreparably injured by the enforcement of the law against the manufacture of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol.

"In holding that the complainants have shown by the facts alleged in the bill of complaint and by the affidavits submitted by them that they would be irreparably injured by the enforcement of the law against the manufacture of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol.

"In holding that the complainants have shown by the facts alleged in the bill of complaint and by the affidavits submitted by them that they would be irreparably injured by the enforcement of the law against the manufacture of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol.

Mr. Caffey also sets forth in the appeal papers that the court erred in [illegible] and in holding that it had jurisdiction to restrain officers who carried no duties in connection with the stamping of beer barrels, and in holding that the court could order them to affix stamps on barrels of beer. It similarly erred in enjoining Mr. McElligott, and in holding that it could have released Mr. McElligott from enforcing the war prohibition law. The appeal papers are signed by William Fitts, assistant to the attorney general, who will represent the Government in the argument.

The chief argument for the brewers will be made by Elihu Root.

KILLS CLERK IN HOLDUP.

Shot Down as He Attempts to Defend Himself in United Cigar Store.

Louis Klein, a clerk in the United Cigar Store at 838 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, was murdered last night [illegible] who act[illegible] to rob the store. Klein was shot once in the right side [illegible] he tried to draw a pistol. He was taken to Lincoln Hospital, where he died soon after [illegible].

The shooting took place shortly before [illegible] a woman was entering to [illegible] when she saw two men standing before the counter, one of them with a pistol pointed at Klein. She screamed and a second later a shot was fired. The two robbers ran out, passing the woman again, and turned north in Prospect Avenue.

Policeman William Wubbenhorst of the Simpson Street Station heard the shot and started in pursuit. He fired a shot into the air, which caused one of the men to stop. The prisoner gave his name as Joseph Soros of 775 Brook Avenue, an ex-soldier. He said that he had been out of work for some time, and had met his companion in the store only yesterday afternoon. This man, whose name the police have, Soros said, suddenly drew a pistol and shot the clerk without warning.

This was the second time that Klein had been held up. On the other occasion, two men entered the store, bound him and then waited on customers themselves. Last night there was $170 in the cash register, which the robbers failed to get. A loaded pistol was found on the floor of the store, which the police think is the one that Klein tried to use when he was shot.

FRENCH MINERS TO STRIKE.

Department Store Employes in Paris Also Vote to Walk Out.

PARIS, June 2.—A Bethune dispatch to Humanité says that the union miners in the Pas de Calais Department have called a general strike for this morning, and that it is expected the miners of the Anain coal field and that of the Nord Department will join the movement in two or three days. The employes of one of the principal department stores in Paris voted to strike this morning.

These movements, it is said, are caused by either dissatisfaction with the employers' offers of increased pay to meet the increased cost of living, or their methods of applying the eight-hour day law or both.

Different and Better than other corn flakes says Bobby



POST TOASTIES

The Paine Business School
1931 Broadway or 116 West 65th St.

Teaching Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, etc., by OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED METHOD and INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION QUICKER, EASIER AND MORE THOROUGH Day, Eve. All Summer. Students Starting Now.

ATLANTA TELEPHONES CRIPPLED BY STRIKE

Konenkamp Denies Attempt at Present to Make the Trouble Nationwide.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2.—Atlanta's local and suburban telephone service was crippled this afternoon when, according to the Telephone Operators' Union, 372 operators and 150 of the office force walked out, leaving thirteen girls to work the lines in the five exchanges.

Officials of the company declared that at the main exchange there were seventy local operators on duty at 3 o'clock, and fifty went out, while in the long distance room there were forty operators, and only nine went out.

The strikers later asserted that 780 operators had quit. Of this number, they said 650 were members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, and 130 were members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The strike received the sanction of S. J. Konenkamp, International President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, according to C. F. Mann, Third International Vice President, in charge of the local situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—No nation-wide strike of telegraph and telephone operators will be called at the present time, according to S. J. Konenkamp, who arrived in Washington today from Montreal. As to the Atlanta strike, he said:

"I talked with Atlanta this morning and was informed that every official of the union there has been discharged. Previous reports had been made of the discharge of union members for alleged inefficiency.

"The Atlanta situation is to be kept purely local, at least for the present. A nationwide strike may come later, but no date has been set."

We do not seek to exercise any jurisdiction over the silverware we sell, but we want you to get the full benefit of the silverware you buy.

And the only way you can do that is to use it to its fullest extent. That is what it is made for.

Buy it to use

THE GORHAM CO.
SILVERSMITHS & GOLDSMITHS
Fifth Avenue at 36th Street
17-19 Maiden Lane

One of Our Trustees Said:

"I enjoy being a trustee of the Franklin Trust Company because the institution is constantly trying to find ways to serve its customers along progressive lines while still working in harmony with the soundest banking principles."



You will find a spirit of co-operation at this office, and a full realization of the mutual interest between the Company and its depositors.

Madison Avenue Office

Franklin Trust Company
Established 1888

Madison Avenue and 40th Street
46 Wall Street

BROOKLYN
166 Montague St. 569 Fulton St.
1001 Wallabout Market



IMPORTERS SINCE 1866

LONDON *Build Now* PARIS

McGibbon & Co.
3 WEST 37TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

SUMMER COMFORT BEDSPREADS

IMPORTED lightweight SPREADS of ENGLISH DIMITY in COIN SPOT or FLORAL DESIGNS. ALSO ENGLAND'S FAMOUS ARIEL SPREADS in charming FLORAL patterns.

SINGLE BED size.....$5.00 to $7.50
DOUBLE BED size.....$6.75 to $10.00

RUGS

KLEARFLAX LINEN RUGS—Standard sizes and colors. MOST SATISFACTORY rugs for every room—possessing such valuable features as being

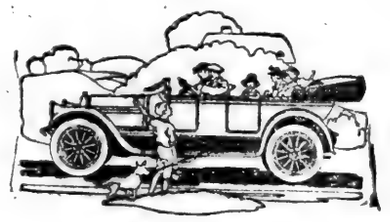
MOTHPROOF, REVERSIBLE, NON-SLIDING and MOST MODERATELY PRICED.

STORE OPEN 9 A. M. TO 5:30 P. M.

McGIBBON FOR QUALITY

PIERCE ARROW

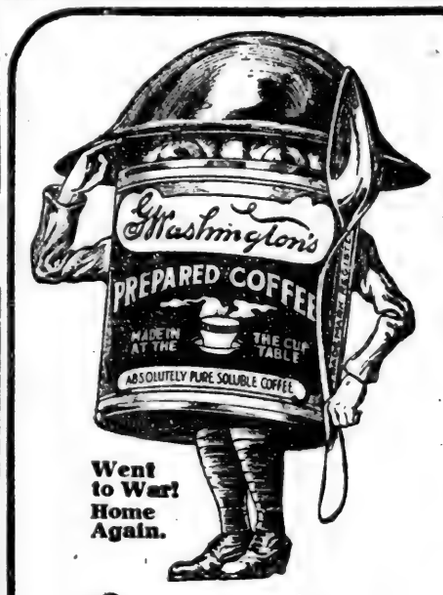
DUAL VALVE SIX



THE Dual Valve Engine has intensified every quality that in the past made the Pierce-Arrow swift, responsive, comfortable and safe. This it has done by giving the Pierce-Arrow greater power. Power intelligently applied means something more than speed. It means responsiveness, ease of manipulation—a keener, finer, instrument of pleasurable transportation.

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.
233-239 West 54th Street
New York, N. Y.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.
416 Central Avenue
Newark, N. J.



Went to War! Home Again.

"MADE IN THE CUP AT THE TABLE" —INSTANTLY—

Washington's COFFEE

Is pure coffee. It is nothing but coffee. It is the coffeeness of coffee, with the waste and woody substance discarded. Also makes delicious iced coffee.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Electric Power is the live man's power!!



C. O. HALL MOTORS
147-9 West 35th St.
New York
Phone Greeley 4040-1-2

Our engineering experience in the installation of power equipment in manufacturing plants—and particularly our equipping of many war plants has invariably proven that meeting the manufacturer's requirements with just the right equipment and arrangement is a most valuable service to the user, and one that is appreciated. When right, electrical power is most satisfying, and economical in upkeep.

We are always glad to talk these matters over with people seeking Electric Motor installation—or adding more units to their equipment.

Write or call up.

A Complete Stock of MOTORS ALWAYS ON HAND

PARIS GARTERS

NO METAL CAN TOUCH YOU



always give you long and satisfactory service. To insure receiving the utmost garter value, take the time to ask distinctly for Paris Garters.

35¢ 50¢ 75¢

A. STEIN & COMPANY
Makers Children's HICKORY Garters
Chicago New York

IMITATIONS - AT ANY PRICE COST YOU TOO MUCH

Have you kept pace with the development of the Farm Market for Merchandise?

What the greatest Farm Merchants have learned

"We have known for years that the farmer has exactly the same tastes as the city man," says an official of one of the largest mail order houses.

A study of the catalogs of this and other big mail order concerns is a striking confirmation of this statement.

And a comparison of the 1919 catalogs of these houses with those of ten years ago, as shown at the right, gives the most vivid picture that could be drawn of the change that has taken place in the life of the American farmer in the last decade.

His horizon not at the end of the cornfield

Many forces, in addition to the automobile, have been at work to better conditions on the farm and create new standards of thought and living.

In a recent survey of a typical Iowa rural section the Agricultural College of that state found nearly 95% of the farmhouses taking daily newspapers.

In 79% of these same homes there were libraries averaging 106 books each. The kind of books bought by farm homes may be seen in the catalog comparison chart.

Eighty per cent of all the moving picture houses in America are in the rural districts. A theatre manager in Clinton, Iowa, who runs one night stands of two-dollar shows says that 50% of his patrons are farmers.

Statistics of a transcontinental railroad for through ticket purchases in towns of different sizes indicate that the farmer is traveling as much if not more than the city man.

In short, today the farm family has as many sources of information on what is what in the world as has the city family, and their tastes have developed with their prosperity.

A magazine that has kept pace with this development

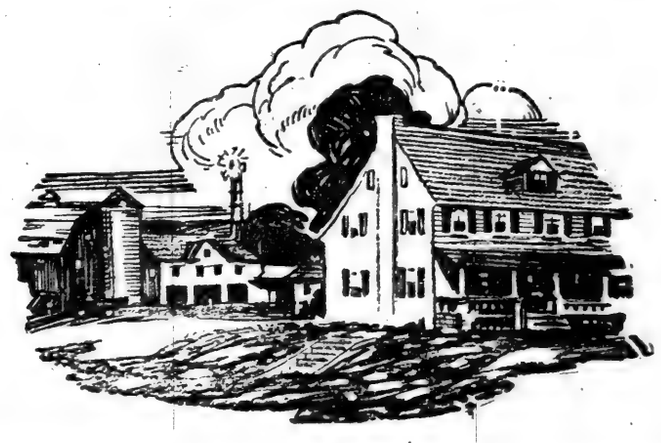
FARM AND FIRESIDE recognizes that today the farmer and his family are interested in many things besides the business of farming, just as you are interested in many things besides your business.

Mary Pickford's curls, and the League of Nations, Mrs. Wilson's gowns and Bolshevism have a place, along with the special farm interests, in FARM AND FIRESIDE'S editorial policy.

No wonder it holds a unique place in more than 600,000 better farm homes.

The Crowell Publishing Co.

Farm and Fireside Woman's Home Companion
American Magazine



HOW THE FARMER HAS CHANGED IN A DECADE

MUSIC



In 1909 a leading mail order catalog displayed ten pages of pianos from $87 to $195; ten organs from $34 to $59; eight talking machines from $7.95 to $18.75 and six pages of records. There was little classic music and no records from prominent singers

In 1919 there are seven pianos from $112 to $327; three player pianos from $398 to $462; five organs from $57 to $92; nine styles of phonographs from $9.95 to $160, with two pages of grand opera records

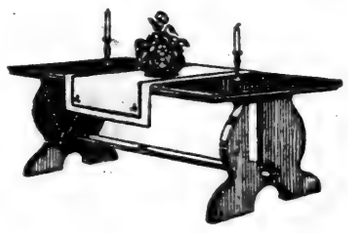
CLOTHING



Comparisons on clothing are difficult to make because of change in styles. Most of the big mail order houses issue special spring and fall clothing catalogs. A study of these shows the same styles and merchandise seen in the average city shop. Note the amount of silk hosiery, silk underwear, etc.

The manufacturer of a well-known brand of clothing, advertised nationally, says: "The country trade demands quality and design equal to the city in every respect"

FURNITURE



In 1909 Mission was the only "style" furniture named and there was only one-half page of that. The rest was homely and ornate. In 1919 William and Mary, Colonial, Louis XIV, Adams and Mission are the prevailing styles in the larger catalogs

ATHLETIC GOODS



In 1909 one catalog showed a page of tennis goods, one and one-half of baseball, a half page of track gear and basket ball

In 1919 one page went to tennis, two pages to baseball goods, two pages to football and basket ball, and one page to golf

BOOKS



In 1909 these catalogs featured only the older books such as Adam Bede, Robinson Crusoe, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and books by Mary J. Holmes, E. P. Roe, etc.

In 1919 the war books were prominently featured together with novels by Robert W. Chambers, H. G. Wells, Zane Grey, Arnold Bennett, and other modern fiction writers

TOILET GOODS

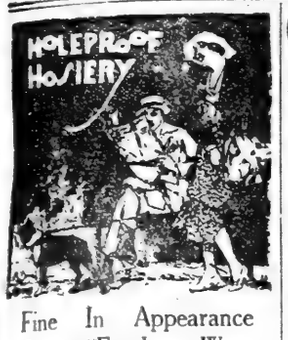


In 1909 toilet goods were not considered a serious matter and no special department of the catalogs was devoted to it. A few perfumes and creams were scattered here and there among bargain goods

In 1919 an assortment of perfumes that would rival any city department store is shown, along with six pages of other toilet articles, including rouge and eyebrow pencils

FARM & FIRESIDE

The National Farm Magazine



Fine In Appearance
Famous For Long Wear

HOLEPROOFS offer you just as much fit, finish, fine appearance, shapeliness and style as any other hosiery similarly priced, and—almost twice as much wear. In new summer colors now.

For Women—$3.30 to $13.50 the ½ dozen.

For Men—$2.00 to $6.60 the ½ dozen.

Brill Brothers

529 B'way — 47 Cortlandt St.
1456 B'way — 14 E. 14th St.
1619 B'way — 125th St. at 3d Ave.
Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

CALLS HAROLD KEYES LENIN SECRET AGENT

Federal Department Gives Out a Bolshevist Commission Signed by Soviet Premier.

FOUND IN RAILWAY STATION

Martens, Bolshevist Envoy, Says He Never Heard of Keyes and Does Not Believe Document Genuine.

An official statement given out yesterday by one of the Federal Departments in New York told of the finding of a wallet bearing the name "Harold C. Keyes," and containing what purported to be an official Bolshevist commission issued to Keyes by Nicholai Lenin, Premier of the Bolshevist Government of Russia. At the local office of the Bolshevist Government, 110 West Fortieth Street, C. A. K. Martens, the official representative in this country of Lenin and Trotzky, said he had never heard of Keyes and did not believe the commission was genuine.

The statement as given out follows:

An innocent looking leather wallet found by a woman in the Grand Central Terminal yesterday disclosed startling letters of credit and a commission as personal agent of the Soviet Government of Russia in America. The documents bore the name of Harold C. Keyes and were signed by Nicholai Lenin, Premier of the Russian Soviet Republic. They were in the Russia and English languages, and the commission reads as follows:

Petrograd, April 11, 1918.

The bearer, Harold C. Keyes, is a trusted friend of the Government of Russian Soviets. He is personally intrusted with an important secret mission in the United States. It is my wish that he neither communicate nor reveal his official secret mission to any one of the existing organizations now working in the interest of the Soviets in America. He has been instructed not to use this letter of credit and commission except in an emergency. All concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) NICHOLAI LENIN.

Keyes became known to the public during the war when, as secretary of the conscientious objectors—the Young Democracy—that organization was raided by the Department of Justice and he was arrested. For some unknown reason Keyes was dropped from the Young Democracy, and several rumors were given out, one that he was in the employ of the German Government, and another that he was too extreme in his radicalism and a source of danger to the pink tea type of Bolsheviki who made up the executive group of the organization.

He is known to receive a tremendous amount of mail from every section of the country, and there is a strong belief that he has been conducting, through paid agents, a campaign of Bolshevist propaganda among the laboring bodies in this country.

Keyes was formerly a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, but for some unknown reason was forced out of that patriotic organization. He is also a member of the I. W. W., and has written several articles for their paper. The Government has not been able to fasten anything on this individual, owing to the fact that the Lenin Commission which was found contains nothing that gives even a vague idea of just what he has received instructions to do. It is considered very unfortunate that no law exists which can reach him for having this document in his possession. However, the Government is watching him closely.

Efforts to find Keyes last night were unavailing. His address, known to Federal officials, was refused. The understanding is that he is still in New York

TRAFFIC CASES JAM COURTS.

Nearly 300 Offenders Arraigned Before Three Magistrates.

Continuing their crusade against motor law violators the police yesterday had nearly 300 cases in the Traffic Court and almost as many in the courts of other boroughs. The National Highway Protective Association's monthly report disclosed increased fatalities for May, and the Mayor denied that he had issued the "nab five a day" mandate.

Both Magistrates Cobb and House were in the Traffic Court yesterday, and most of the defendants answered to charges of speeding. George W. Reis of 171 Newell Street, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to operating a U. S. mail truck at high speed in Fifth Avenue. He was sentenced to serve five days. Joseph J. Ciaccio of 534 West Thirty-fifth Street pleaded guilty to the same offense and was fined $35. Harry A. Cornelius of Rosyln, L. I., was fined $30 for speeding on the Queensboro Bridge.

Both Magistrates were compelled to work at high speed all day, and shortly after 3 o'clock Magistrate House, presiding in Part I., announced that he was feeling faint and left for home. Magistrate Alexander Brough took his place.

The Mayor, after declaring that he had not issued the order speeding up the police on traffic arrests, said:

"The killing of people by reckless automobilists must stop in this city. I am determined that the man who develops the speed mania, who drives through congested streets as he would along a race course, does not deserve liberty. His proper place of abode is behind steel bars. He is suffering from an ailment quite as dangerous as that of the lunatic who runs amuck in a crowd with a knife. If he doesn't crush out a young life today he will run down an aged man or woman tomorrow. It's only a question of time."

ADVERTISEMENT.

CHOOSE, NOW, THE TEETH YOU WANT!

To prevent decay is more important than to repair the tooth

Your dentist can *repair* a decayed tooth if you have not neglected it too long. You should see him twice a year at least.

But to *prevent* decay is more important than to *repair* the tooth.

You have found that teeth *will* decay and *will* get yellow in *spite* of the constant use of ordinary dentifrices. This is because there are crevices between your teeth and under the thin edges of the gums which remain untouched even after a vigorous brushing.

Thousands of people have discovered the "one best way to prevent decay" is to use McK & R Calox. This new-day dentifrice contains real oxygen, Nature's refreshing, life-giving and purifying gas. Without the oxygen in the air we would die. Although invigorating to the teeth, oxygen stifles germs. The oxygen is freed in the mouth and permeates into every crevice between the teeth, quietly gassing the dangerous decay-germs into harmlessness.

Choose today whether you will use McK & R Calox and prevent decay and thus assist your dentist to preserve your health, or whether you will use an inferior dentifrice and take chances. Twice a year to your dentist and twice a day with McK & R Calox spells safety.

A-152

McK & R
CALOX
McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.
FULTON STREET NEW YORK

DRAMA

By John Corbin

In the Key of Grape Juice.

SCANDALS OF 1919, a revue in two acts and eighteen scenes; book and lyrics by Arthur Jackson and George White; music by Richard Whiting.

PRINCIPALS—George White, Ann Pennington, Mabel Withee, Yvette Rugel, La Sylphe, Ethel Delmar, Dorothy St. Clair, Lois Leigh, Ona Munson, George Bickel, Ed Lee Wrothe, Lester Allen, Al Sexton, Bennett and Richards, Lowell B. Drew, Larry Beck, James Miller.

It would be a hard fate if, after *der Tag* actually comes, the inhabitants of this parched earth should have to look back upon a year of truly Bacchanalian hilarity. The mirage in the desert would be no more cruel. It was, perhaps, this kind thought that prevented George White from picturing the Scandals of 1919 in colors too alluring. His satire glances at the bedroom farce and the courtroom drama, the shaking shimmy, and the overcrowded hotel—but, on second thought, "glances" is far too light a word. The satire fairly pounds one on the head. Wit is what this new show lacks, and an abounding sense of the absurd in incident and character. It is too bad, for most of the other ingredients of the successful Summer show are present in full measure.

The chorus is of unusual pulchritude, and disports itself in a dazzling variety of gorgeous costumes. The scenes are numerous and quite brilliant, if not substantially beautiful. The principals in the cast are all tried and true favorites from vaudeville. It is, in fact, as vaudeville that the show makes its principal appeal. George White and Lester Allen repeat several of their familiar turns and add some new ones. Bennett and Richards shine in their grotesque and agile coon dances, and permit themselves several passages of dialogue in which they are not quite so happy.

There are positively three leading ladies—three. The diminutive Ann Pennington dances bewitchingly and displays her shapely knees. Mabel Withee sings a little and dances a little more—both with distinct personal charm. Yvette Rugel makes the most of a voice that has several really rich and fetching notes in it. And then there is "La Sylphe," who does amazing contortionist dances amazingly well. If one has a mind for scandals without allure and satire without point, the show will do very well for a Summer evening.

One of the scenes showed a bibulous houseboat out in the ocean, beyond the three-mile limit; and for a moment hope sprang immoral in the human breast—hope that the Scandals of at least the latter part of this dread year might have some kick in them. But it was only for a moment. By and large, the only kick occurred in the acrobatic dancing of La Sylphe. She was the solitary raisin in the bottle of grape juice.

Veterans Honor Gen. O'Ryan.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the New York Guards, was made a companion of the Society of American Wars yesterday afternoon at a brief ceremonial in his headquarters in the Municipal Building. The medal of the order was pinned on his blouse by Captain Richard Henry Greene, a veteran of the civil war. Twenty members of the order were present.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evens. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times.
WILLIAM GILLETTE | LAST 8 TIMES | DEAR BRUTUS

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"A riot—they ate it up."—Times.
LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce.
The Foolishest Girl Chorus in Town

Globe. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat., Tom'w
Memorable Roof—Always Comfortable
"BEST MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN."—Sun. | CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S MERRY BIT
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
A Colossalized Opera Comique.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE
7th Month B'way and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
John Cort's Musical Comedy
LISTEN LESTER!

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. The Best Show In Town. Pop. Mat. Tom'w. 2:30.
The Better 'Ole
with MR. & MRS. COBURN

LIBERTY Thea., West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. First Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15.
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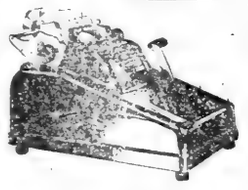
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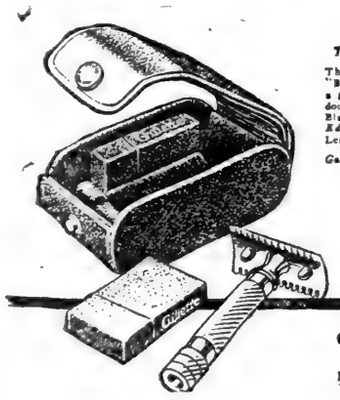
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John Barleycorn is in the death house awaiting execution and Lady Nicotine is up for her preliminary hearing before the bar of public opinion. You are not asked to condemn her for legal execution, but every man interested from personal or social motives owes it to himself to learn the scientific truth about the tobacco habit. These scientific facts, as interpreted by a physician, are given in full in the June issue of PHYSICAL CULTURE. If you are a smoker, reading this article may decide you to swear off. But how to do it? To help you here there is a symposium by seven men; six of them sworn off tobacco and the seventh decided that quitting wasn't worth while. These seven men give seven very distinct experiences as no two followed the same method of quitting. These experiences will help you decide whether you want to quit tobacco or not, and some of them will fit your own needs if you decide to get a divorce from the Vaporous Vampire of Smoke.



How I Keep My Voice
ENRICO CARUSO

Caruso has been in grand opera for twenty-five years and the critics say he sings better every year. How does he do it? "By sweat," says Caruso, "not perspiration, that is too polite, sweat is the word." Yet at one time he was lax with his method and took on forty-five pounds of excess weight; but he sweat it out again. Now he weighs 180, all solid muscle, for he is chested like Hercules. In this interview Caruso tells us of his daily regime of living, his physical and mental exercises, his habits and his hobbies. No, he isn't a tin angel by any means. He isn't even a total abstainer from the vintage of Italy—and cigarettes he smokes in profusion, but they are specially prepared and have had eighty per cent. of the nicotine steamed out of them. Read what he says about himself in June PHYSICAL CULTURE.

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How much exercise do I need to keep me fit? What kind? How often? These are questions that every man should be able to answer for himself—but how many can? You know in a general way that you should indulge in a certain amount of exercise. But just what kind and in what doses you, personally, require are questions you probably can't answer. In June PHYSICAL CULTURE these questions are answered and illustrated for your benefit in a splendid article, "How Much Exercise Do I Need?" by Carl Easton Williams. Read it by all means.

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GIANTS VICTORS IN TWO SLUGGING BEES

McGraw's Men Overcome Early Lead of Phillies in Both Games by Spirited Rallies.

CAUSEY BATTED FROM BOX

Pat Ragan Makes Successful Debut as Giant Hurler After a Poor Start in First Clash of Double Bill.

Two separate and distinct slugfests unloosed by the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon accomplished the downfall of Jack Coombs's Philadelphia clan in two separate and distinct games in the shadow of Coogan's Bluff.

The first clash, witnessing the début of Don Carlos Pat Regan as a Giant hurler, ended with our neighbors from Quakertown resting comfortably on the small end of a 7 to 4 score. An inquest at the end of the second skirmish disclosed the Phillies, with the exception of Manager Coombs, snowed under by 9 to 7. Coombs got frisky with Umpire Lord Byron in the third inning of this exciting tussle and was shooed to the clubhouse to cool off.

The game will live long in the memory of the 10,000 coatless and hatless fans who sat through the sweltering weather for the twin bill. More excitement was crowded into the nine innings before the Phils were expunged than is furnished in three ordinary games.

Cecil Algernon Causey, the sorrel-topped Giant pitcher, started this game for what he intended would be his eighth straight victory. Unfortunately, Causey was the innocent victim of a fusillade of Philadelphia wallops in the opening inning which chased him to the shelter of the showers. Cecil didn't have a chance to warm to his task before he was shuffling off the field, humiliated. But luck was with him in the shape of the Giants' heavy artillery, and the day ended with Cecil's record of victories still unscathed.

Young's Lone Hand in Double Play.

Six large and juicy runs were hammered in by the visitors in their first inning outburst before Jean Dubuc stepped in, and with the assistance of Ross Young stopped the onslaught. Young produced one of the most unusual plays in baseball annals in this frenzied Quaker soiree when he made both putouts of a double play which ended the inning. The Quakers had about as much success against Dubuc for six innings thereafter as Umpire Byron had in pronouncing the French twirler's name. Manager McGraw found it expedient to rehash his lineup, however, in a volcanic eighth-inning rally, and in the process five pitchers' names crept into the box score, one of them as a pinch hitter. The strategy worked, so nobody cared in the enthusiasm of the moment how many pitchers McGraw called on.

The Giants got two runs in their half of the first on Burns's double, Young's sacrifice fly, Chase's double, and Kauff's single, and in the fourth Kauff drove a home run into the right field stand for another marker. In the sixth the McGrawites got another tally on passes to Chase and Doyle and an attempted double steal which completely upset the Phillies while Chase scampered across the rubber. In the seventh McGraw lifted Dubuc for pinch-hitter Smith, but nothing resulted. Pol Perritt retired Philadelphia in the eighth.

Then came the Giant rally which brought about a victory. Hogg started by walking Doyle and Kauff. After Zimmerman skied to Meusel, Doyle raced to third. Fletcher singled to centre, scoring Doyle, and when Williams fumbled the pill Kauff took third and Fletcher second. Exit Hogg, enter Mister Jacobs. McCarty batted for Gonzales and pushed a hit through Baird's legs, scoring Kauff and sending Zim to third. Barnes batted for Perritt and lifted a sacrifice fly to Cravath, scoring Fletcher with the tying run. McCarty stole second and scored on Burns's double to left. Burns took third on a wild pitch, and after Young had walked, scored on the double steal with the Giants' eleventh run.

Philadelphia's seventh marker was made in the sixth when Cy Williams propelled the sphere into the right field stand, making his second circuit clout in two days. Jess Winters pitched the closing frame for the McGraw clan.

Ragan Off to a Bad Start.

In the first game Don Carlos Pat Ragan got off to a shameful start when errors by Kauff and McCarty paved the way for three Quaker runs. Whitted walked starting the first inning and scored when Kauff let Williams's single through him. In the second singles by Baird and Pearce, with another error by Kauff and one by McCarty, and a double steal, gave Philadelphia another brace. The visitors were quieted after that until the sixth, when a pass to Cravath, Baird's single, Pearce's sacrifice, and Fletcher's fielder's choice resulted in another run.

The Giants fell on Gene Packard in the fourth when singles by Chase and Doyle, Cravath's ludicrous error, Zimmerman's triple, and a single by Fletcher resulted in three runs. In the fifth two more were added on a pass to Ragan, Young's double, Chase's sacrifice fly, and Doyle's double. For good measure the Giants added two more in the eighth on a pass to Zimmerman and singles by Fletcher, McCarty, and Ragan.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Whitted,2b	4	1	1	6	1
Young,rf	5	1	2	2	0	Williams,cf	3	0	2	3	0
Chase,1b	3	1	1	9	1	Meusel,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	2	5	2	Luderus,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	3	1	Cravath,rf	2	1	0	1	0
Zim'man,3b	3	2	1	2	2	Baird,3b	3	1	2	0	3
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	1	4	Pearce,ss	3	1	1	0	4
McCarty,c	4	0	1	8	3	Cady,c	4	0	0	2	1
Ragan,p	3	1	1	0	2	aWhaley	0	0	0	0	0
						Packard,p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	33	7	12	27	15	bCallahan	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	4	7	24	14

a Ran for Cady in ninth inning.
b Batted for Packard in ninth inning.
Errors—Kauff, (2,) Fletcher, McCarty, Whitted, Luderus.

New York	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	x		7
Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		4

Two-base hits—Young, Doyle. Three-base hit — Zimmerman. Stolen bases — Baird, Pearce, Williams. Sacrifice hit—Pearce. Sacrifice fly—Chase. Double play—Kauff and Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 6; Packard, 4. Struck out—By Ragan, 3; Packard, 1.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	2	4	4	Whitted,2b,1b	4	1	0	3	0
Young,rf	3	0	0	3	1	Williams,cf	4	2	3	6	0
Chase,1b	3	2	1	12	1	Meusel,lf	5	0	1	3	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	0	2	3	Luderus,1b	2	1	1	11	0
Kauff,cf	3	2	2	1	0	Sicking,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	1	4	Cravath,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	2	6	Baird,3b	5	1	1	1	2
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	2	0	Pearce,ss	3	1	0	3	2
McCarty,c	1	1	1	0	0	Cady,c	4	0	1	1	2
Causey,p	0	0	0	0	0	Hogg,p	4	0	2	0	1
Dubuc,p	2	0	1	0	2	Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0						
Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0	Total	37	7	11	24	8
bBarnes	0	0	0	0	0						
Winters,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	32	9	11	27	17						

a Batted for Dubuc in seventh.
b Batted for Perritt in eighth.
Errors—Williams, Sicking.

New York	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7

Two-base hits—Cady, Burns, (2,) Chase. Home runs—Kauff, Williams. Stolen bases—Burns, (2,) McCarty, Young, Cravath, (2,) Sacrifice flies—Young, Burns. Double plays—Young, Chase, Fletcher, and Young; Fletcher, Doyle, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Base on balls—Off Causey, 2; Dubuc, 2; Winters, 1; Hogg, 4. Hits—Off Causey, 4 in 1-3 inning; Dubuc, 7 in 4 2-3; Perritt, 0 in 1; Winters, 0 in 1; Hogg, 9 in 7 1-3; Jacobs, 2 in 2-3. Struck out—By Dubuc, 2; Hogg, 1. Wild pitches—Hogg, Jacobs. Winning pitcher—Perritt. Losing pitcher, Jacobs.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 4. (First game.)
New York, 9; Philadelphia, 7. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 1. (First game.)
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 1. (Second game.)
Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 0. (First game.)
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. (12 innings—second game.)
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 0. (First game.)
New York, 10; Philadelphia, 5. (Second game.)
Washington, 4; Boston, 0.
Detroit, 5; Chicago, 3. (First game.)
Detroit, 2; Chicago, 1. (Second game.)
Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	24	8	.750
Cincinnati	20	14	.588
Brooklyn	18	14	.563
Chicago	17	16	.515
Pittsburgh	16	19	.457
Philadelphia	13	18	.448
Boston	10	19	.345
St. Louis	10	22	.312

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	24	10	.706
Cleveland	20	11	.645
New York	17	11	.607
St. Louis	16	15	.500
Detroit	16	16	.500
Boston	12	16	.429
Washington	10	19	.345
Philadelphia	6	22	.214

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
(Two games.)
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.

DODGERS WIN AND LOSE.

Defeat Boston 3 to 1 in First Game and Drop Second 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 2.—The Robins started their long trip away from home this afternoon by dividing the first double header of the season with the Braves. The Robins took the first game by a count of 3 to 1 and lost the second half of the bargain day affair by a score of 5 to 1. The loss of the second game broke the visitors' winning streak against Stallings' team, Brooklyn having won the first seven games played with the Boston outfit.

Burleigh Grimes started on the mound for the Robins in the opener, but he pitched only one round, as he was put out of the game in the second session when he disputed a decision made on him at first base by Umpire Quigley. Leon Cadore took up the pitching burden and in the eight rounds he worked he kept seven Boston hits well scattered. Before Grimes was chased to the showers in the second inning the Robins batted in two runs off the curves of Al Demaree. Myers singled, Koney doubled, and Myers scored on Malone's sacrifice fly. A double by M. Wheat scored Koney.

The Robins scored again in the eighth when Olson reached first on a muff by Cruise, took second on Herzog's error, and tallied on Griffith's single.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Olson,ss	4	1	1	3	3	Cruise,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Magee,2b	3	0	0	4	4	Herzog,2b	3	0	0	0	0
Griffiths,rf	4	0	1	4	0	Powell,rf	3	1	0	5	0
Z. Wheat,lf	4	0	2	5	0	Smith,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Myers,cf	3	1	1	0	0	Holke,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	8	1	Blackb'ne,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Malone,2b	3	0	1	1	1	Maranv'le,ss	3	0	1	0	4
M. Wheat,c	4	0	2	2	2	Wilson,c	4	0	1	1	2
Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	0	Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	0
Cadore,p	3	0	0	0	2	aScott	1	0	0	0	0
						Fillingim,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	3	9	27	13	bThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	7	27	16

a Batted for Demaree in seventh.
b Batted for Fillingim in ninth.
Errors — Cadore, Cruise, Herzog, Holke, Wilson.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		1

Two-base hits—Konetchy, M. Wheat. Three-base hits—Myers. Sacrifice fly—Malone. Double play—Olson, Magee, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 4. Hits—Off Grimes, 0 in 1 inning; off Cadore, 7 in 8; off Demaree, 7 in 7; off Fillingim, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Cadore, 2; Fillingim, 2. Winning pitcher—Grimes. Losing pitcher—Demaree.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Cruise,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Olson,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Herzog,2b	2	0	0	0	0	Magee,2b	4	0	1	2	1
Rawlings,2b	1	0	1	0	3	Griffith,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Powell,rf	3	1	0	3	0	Z. Wheat,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Smith,lf	4	1	2	4	0	Myers,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Holke,1b	4	0	2	13	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Blackb'ne,2b	3	0	0	0	1	Malone,2b	3	0	1	0	2
Maranville,ss	3	2	1	4	7	Miller,c	3	0	2	5	1
Wilson,c	3	0	1	1	1	Cheney,p	2	0	1	0	4
Northrop,p	3	0	1	0	3	aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
						Mitchell,p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	30	5	9	27	15	Total	32	1	9	24	10

a Batted for Cheney in eighth.
Error—Griffith.

Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0		5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		1

Two-base hit—Holke. Stolen bases—Smith, (2,) Rawlings. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Northrop. Double plays—Maranville and Holke; Wilson and Maranville; Rawlings, Maranville, and Holke, (2.) Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 3; Mitchell, 1. Hits—Off Cheney, 7 in 7 innings; Mitchell, 3 in 1. Struck out—By Cheney, 3; Mitchell, 2; Northrop, 1. Losing pitcher—Cheney.

Giants vs. Philadelphia today, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BODIE MAKES ONE PAIR OF HOME RUNS

Wins Second Game for Yanks, Who Get 10 Runs to Athletics' 5—Yanks Win First, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Two examples of the discharged athlete coming back to defeat his old-time club were flashed at Shibe Park this afternoon when the Yankees and Mackmen opened a four-game series with a double-header. Bob Shawkey, sold by Connie Mack to the Yankees, blanked the minions of McGillicuddy in the curtain raiser, and Ping Bodie, who figured in a similar transfer, batted the Athletics into submission in the closing engagement of this sultry afternoon. The scores were 7 to 0 for the opener and 10 to 5 in the final.

Bodie, a whale with the stick since the season opened, outdid all past performances in his work against four Mack pitchers this afternoon. Ping's motto is, "A good night's rest, and I fear no pitcher," and his slugging spree today would indicate that he crowded about fifteen hours of slumber into that night. Two home runs, two two-baggers, and a pair of singles in eight visits to the plate is the story which the scorebook tells of Ping tonight. He got both home runs, a double, and a single in the second game, driving in six of the Yankees' ten runs.

Neither team had scored a run up to the time Bodie hit over Walker's head in the second inning of the second game, with Pipp on second base. That clout put the Yanks in front, and Bodie added to the score with a single in the fourth that also drove Pipp home from second. But with all this hitting the Yankees fell behind in the seventh inning, and an even break appeared likely to be their portion. In the eighth a little rally and two errors put the Huggins boys one run in front, and then Ping hit into the bleachers, with two on bases, and took all doubt out of the battle.

Thormahlen, the shutout specialist, had a difficult time getting the ball past the bats of the home players, and the Yankees probably would have gone down to defeat but for Bodie. Huggins finally derricked the southpaw, after the home team had forged to the front in the seventh inning, Witt's double to left driving two runs over the plate. Nelson, who is looming up as a star rescuer, stopped the hitting as soon as he went into the box.

The first game was a walkover for the New Yorkers. Shawkey was in his best form, and only twice did the home team threaten to score.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Fewster,2b	4	0	0	1	2	Witt,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Pratt,ss	0	3	0	1	4	Shannon,2b	4	0	1	4	2
Baker,3b	5	0	0	1	3	Roth,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Lewis,lf	5	1	1	0	0	Burns,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Pipp,1b	5	1	1	12	0	Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Vick,rf	5	1	1	2	0	Dugan,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Hales,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Thomas,3b	4	0	2	0	2
Bodie,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Perkins,c	4	0	1	2	2
Hannah,c	3	1	2	8	1	Seibold,p	3	0	0	0	2
Shawkey,p	4	0	1	0	0	Naylor,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	9	27	10	Total	32	0	4	27	10

Errors—Fewster, Shannon, Dugan, Thomas, Perkins, Seibold.

New York	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0		7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Two-base hits—Lewis, Vick, Bodie, Witt, Burns. Three-base hit—Hannah. Stolen bases—Fewster, Peckinpaugh. Double play—Dugan (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 2; Seibold, 5; Naylor, 1. Hits—Off Seibold, 8 in 7 1-3 innings; Naylor, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Seibold, (Fewster.) Balk—Seibold. Struck out—By Shawkey, 7; Seibold, 3. Losing pitcher—Seibold.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Fewster,2b	3	0	1	3	3	Witt,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Pratt,2b	2	1	1	1	0	Grover,2b	3	0	0	4	3
Peckp'gh,ss	5	1	1	1	3	Roth,rf	4	2	2	3	0
Baker,3b	5	1	1	0	4	Burns,1b	4	0	2	9	1
Lewis,lf	5	1	1	2	0	Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Pipp,1b	5	2	2	7	0	Dugan,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Vick,rf	3	1	0	2	0	Thomas,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Bodie,cf	5	2	4	6	1	McAvoy,c	3	1	0	4	2
Thormahlen,p	3	0	1	0	0	Rogers,p	2	2	1	0	4
aO'Neil	1	1	0	0	0	Kinney,p	1	0	1	0	1
Hannah,c	1	0	0	5	0						
Nelson,p	1	0	0	0	0	Total	35	5	10	27	17
Total	34	10	9	27	13						

Errors—Baker, Burns, Dugan, (2,) McAvoy.

New York	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	5	1		10
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0		5

Two-base hits—Dugan, Roth, Bodie, Witt, Pratt. Three-base hits—Roth, Fewster. Home runs—Bodie, (2,) Rogers. Stolen bases—Pratt. Sacrifice hit—Sick. Double plays—Fewster, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Baker, Fewster, and Pipp; Dugan, Grover, and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rogers, 2; Thormahlen, 2; Kinney, 1; Nelson, 1. Hits—Off Thormahlen, 0 in 1 1-3 innings; Nelson, 1 in 2 2-3; Rogers, 7 in 7 (3 batted, none out in eighth); Kinney, 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—Rogers. (Pipp.) Struck out—By Rogers, 1; Thormahlen, 2; Kinney, 1; Nelson, 2. Wild pitch—Rogers. Winning pitcher—Nelson. Losing pitcher—Rogers.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT READING.

				R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	5	14	1
Reading	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	12	1

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	11	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	7	8	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	20	9	.690
Toronto	20	10	.667
Rochester	18	10	.643
Binghamton	18	12	.571
Buffalo	13	17	.414
Newark	12	20	.375
Jersey City	10	19	.345
Reading	8	19	.296

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Reading at Jersey City.
Newark at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Binghamton.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 5; Nashville, 0.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 5; Hartford, 0.
Springfield, 8; New Haven, 2.
Waterbury, 10; Providence, 1.
Bridgeport, 4; Pittsfield, 0.

TWO VICTORIES FOR CUBS.

Alexander Wins First Game of the Season Against Pirates.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Chicago won both games of a double-header from Pittsburgh today, 7 to 0 and 2 to 1, going twelve innings in the latter contest.

Lear's home run in the first game with two men on bases practically clinched the game for the locals. It was Alexander's first victory of the season. The second game was a pitching duel between Cooper and Douglas.

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	4	0	0	5	0	Bigbee,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Kilduff,2b	3	1	1	2	3	Terry,ss	4	0	1	0	2
Hollocher,ss	3	1	0	2	4	Stengel,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Barber,rf	3	1	0	2	0	Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Lear,1b	3	2	2	14	1	Bo'worth,lf	4	0	1	5	0
Mann,lf	4	2	1	0	0	Cutshaw,1b	4	0	5	1	2
Deal,3b	4	0	2	1	2	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Killefer,c	3	0	1	2	0	Lee,c	4	0	1	1	1
Alexander,p	4	0	1	0	1	Mayer,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	31	7	8	27	11	Total	35	0	9	24	9

Errors—Terry, Boeckel.

Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2		7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Two-base hits—Cutshaw, Alexander, Lee. Home run—Lear. Sacrifice hits—Killefer, Lear. Double play—Lear and Hollocher. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Mayer, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Kilduff.) Struck out—By Alexander, 1; Mayer, 1.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	5	0	0	2	0	Bigbee,cf	5	0	0	7	0
Kilduff,2b	3	0	1	2	1	Terry,ss	5	0	1	1	1
Alexander	0	0	0	0	0	Stengel,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Pick,2b	1	1	1	0	1	Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	0	4
Hollocher,ss	4	0	0	7	4	Southw'th,lf	3	1	1	4	0
Paskert,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Cutshaw,2b	5	0	2	2	3
Lear,1b	4	0	0	10	1	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Blackwell,c	4	0	1	5	1
Deal,3b	3	0	1	2	2	Cooper,p	4	0	0	0	4
O'Farrell,c	4	0	0	8	4						
Douglas,p	4	0	0	0	0	Total	41	1	5	24	13
Total	36	2	6	33	20						

*One out when winning run scored.
a Ran for Kilduff in ninth.
Errors—Kilduff, Hollocher, Paskert, Lear, Blackwell.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1

Two-base hits—Cutshaw, Paskert, Deal, Southworth. Stolen bases—Kilduff, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Deal, Hollocher. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 4. First on errors—Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 2; Douglas, 1. Struck out—By Douglas, 7; Cooper, 5. Wild pitch—Douglas.

Algase is C. C. N. Y. Tennis Captain.

The election of Benjamin "Bibby" Algase captain of the tennis team of the College of the City of New York for the 1920 season was announced yesterday. Algase is a sophomore, and has played two years with the Lavender team. C. C. N. Y. loses the services of Harold Kweit, 1919, by graduation this term. The rangy Lavender player was captain of last year's tennis team.

St. John's Prep Nine Wins.

The St. John's Prep. School baseball team of Brooklyn defeated the Newtown High School nine here yesterday in a closely contested game by the score of 3 to 2. A sixth inning rally by the winners, netting three runs, decided the game.



THE purpose of these stores isn't subject to revision.

Always will we center our merchandising activities upon a definite policy—that of providing Correct Apparel of Metropolitan Character.

*Satisfactory Wear Gua

MRS. BARLOW HAS LOW SCORE FOR THE FIRST DAY OF WOMEN'S EASTERN TITLE GOLF TOURNEY

MRS. BARLOW LEADS IN TITLE TOURNEY

Turns In Card of 88 for First Day of Women's Eastern Golf Championship at Apawamis.

MRS. STOCKTON IS SECOND

More Than Fifty Start and Forty-one Return Cards—Boston Contingent Falls to Appear.

Displaying the same quality of play that has carried her successfully through so many tournaments, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Merion, with a score of 88, led the field at the end of the first eighteen-hole round of the Women's Eastern Golf Association championship tournament at the Apawamus Club yesterday. In order to head the list the Philadelphia woman had to finish with a "bird" 3 at the nine hole. Otherwise Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley, with an 89, would have at least tied with Mrs. Barlow.

There were fifty-odd starters for this championship, the first since 1916, and forty-one returned cards. Another eighteen holes is on for today, conditions stipulating that the winner of the title will be the contestant with the lowest total for thirty-six holes.

The field yesterday was made up almost entirely of metropolitan and Philadelphia women, the Boston contingent not putting in an appearance. Miss Mildred Caverly, runner-up in the national meeting several years ago, was a big present. On the other hand, Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, a former title-holder, finished third with a 90, followed by Mrs. G. Henry Stetson of Huntingdon Valley, with 92. Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Baltusrol, the Eastern winner in 1916, got a 93, along with Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn.

Except for a 9 at the long ninth hole, 407 yards, and the Philadelphia woman mentioning. The length of that hole is 400 yards, and the Philadelphia woman began badly by topping her drive. After that, nothing went right, but even so, her total to the turn read 46

Coming back, the figures reeled off by the Merion woman would have done credit to any man player, her worst lapses being a 7 at the long seventeenth hole. A fine drive from the eighteenth tee enabled Mrs. Barlow to use a mashie for her second shot, and she did that so cleverly as to stop the ball within a club's length of the flag. A neat putt then enabled her to get the hole in 3, so that her inward half was made in 42 strokes. The card read as follows:

Out	6	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	—46
In	4	5	4	4	6	5	4	5	5—42—88

Mrs. Stockton always drove a long ball, but her putting failed her at several points while at the short fifth hole, the Raritan Valley woman flubbed to a trap and took 5. She played with Mrs. Vanderbeck, who got a 2 at the fifth, bringing off a putt of about ten feet. That helped the former national champion to go out in 41, but a 7 at the fourteenth and 6's at the last two holes helped send her inward half up to 48.

Neither Mrs. Gavin nor Miss Bishop was putting up to standard, while Miss Eleanor Chandler of Huntington Valley might have been several strokes better than 96 if she not gone to pieces at the home hole, where a topped drive and an approach to the bunker cost her dear.

The scores [illegible] as follows:

	Out.	In	Total
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	46	42	88
Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Val.	45	44	89
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Phila. Cricket	41	49	90
Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Val.	46	46	92
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Baltusrol	46	47	93
Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn	47	46	93
Miss Eleanor Chandler, Huntingdon	48	46	94
Mrs. A. K. Merrow, Gt. Neck	46	49	95
Mrs. J. Paul Pope, Hunting- [illegible]			
Mrs. [illegible]	47	49	96
Miss H. Pennock, Fairview	48	48	96
Mrs. [illegible] M. Hewsler, Piping [illegible]	46	51	97
Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook	49	48	97
Miss Beatrix Longstreth, Bedford	51	46	97
Mrs. J. D. Bayes, Piping Rock	49	49	98
Mrs. J. H. Alexander, Piping [illegible]	51	48	99
Mrs. T. Kennedy, Phila. Cricket	49	51	100
Mrs. [illegible] Hedges, Forest Hill	47	53	100
Miss S. A. Hoffay, Fairview	51	49	100
Mrs. [illegible] McKeefe, Merion	50	51	101
Mrs. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow	49	52	101
Miss [illegible] Anne, Richmond	52	49	101
Mrs. A. S. [illegible], Century	54	49	103
Mrs. [illegible] F. [illegible], Merion	58	47	105
Mrs. I. D. Chapman, Greenwich	54	52	106
Mrs. [illegible] Cobb, Metacomet	51	56	107
Mrs. I. Stevenson, Piping Rock	55	53	108
Miss Isaac Hecker, Richmond [illegible]	55	53	108
Miss Kate Beckman, Plainfield	55	55	110
Mrs. Wm. Ogilvie, Ironwoodle	54	56	110
Mrs. [illegible] A. Parr, Piping Rock	58	52	110
Mrs. [illegible] Waters, Apawamis	54	56	110
Mrs. J. H. Vanderlip, Phila. [illegible]	58	56	112
Miss [illegible] Boston Spring Lake	56	56	112
Mrs. [illegible] M. Fairview	56	58	114
Mrs. W. Dyer, Siwanoy	54	61	115
Miss A. Wolff, Sagwood	57	58	115
Mrs. W. E. Iler, Sleepy Hollow	59	57	116
Mrs. [illegible] Robeson [illegible]	57	59	116
Mrs. J. [illegible] Thomson, Siwanoy	61	60	121
Mrs. [illegible] son, Chestnut [illegible]	61	60	121
[illegible]	58	66	124

PLAY FOR STATE TITLE.

Throckmorton Wins Two Matches in Montclair Net Tourney.

Fifty-four of the leading tennis players of the Metropolitan district began play yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club for the State championship of New Jersey, which has this year for the first time in its history been made an open event. Among the winners of the opening round were Harold Throckmorton, former national junior champion; Peter Ball, of Yale, a semi-finalist in this year's indoor event, Alfred Hammett, Allen Behr, L. Roysing, the Danish champion, Fred Anderson and his son Frank, the new Metropolitan junior champion, and Edward Oelsner of Chicago, a newcomer in eastern tournaments, but a player of high rank, who at once gave clear evidence of his ability.

Each of the day from Joseph W. Fox, the sets running to 2—6, 7—5, 6—3. The one-sided defeat of Alex Iler by Peter Ball was something of a surprise.

The summary:

NEW JERSEY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles—First Round—Percy L. Kynaston defeated N. Hewitson, by default; Philip [illegible] Jr. defeated T. Balch, by default; [illegible] S. Leavell won from C. Donaldson, by default; A. Bragaw defeated G. A. [illegible], 6—4, 6—4; T. M. Pope defeated D. Moorhead, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4; R. [illegible] defeated H. Norton, 6—4, 6—2; R. Brubans defeated F. L. MacWattie, 6—3, 6—2; F. Sellers won from T. Woodford, by default; G. Gilmore defeated V. Carrington, by default; Edward Oelsner defeated M. Clement, 6—1, 6—0; George Dixon defeated Cecil Donaldson, by default; George Groesbeck defeated Harry Sachs, 6—2, 6—2; A. Oakley defeated N. Widner, 6—4, 6—3; Fred Anderson defeated M. T. Aspinwall, 6—1, 7—5; R. Kirkland defeated J. D. Keyes, 6—4, 6—0; Harold Throckmorton defeated M. Dorman, 6—2, 6—1; M. Soper defeated A. Spencer, 6—4, 6—2; Lindsey Dunham defeated H. Pope, 6—3, 6—1; E. Laudau defeated C. Boocock, by default; L. Reysing defeated Gwynne Brooks, 8—6, 6—7, 6—3; Allen Behr defeated Joseph W. Fox, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3; L. D. [illegible] Jr., defeated S. Neubauer, 6—2, 6—4; H. Farrington defeated Ingo Hartman, by default; Frank Anderson defeated S. Overman, by default; R. Glenn defeated H. Throckmorton, by default; A. Hammett defeated G. Hayden, 6—2, 6—3; Peter Ball defeated J. Beekman, 6—1, 6—2; Alex Iler defeated Gardiner Colby, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round—R. P. Bennett defeated T. M. Pope, 6—3, 6—2; S. Brubans defeated [illegible] Sellers, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5; E. Oelsner defeated Gilmore, 6—1, 6—1; H. Throckmorton defeated Kirkland, 6—2, 6—4; Frank Anderson defeated Farrington, 6—2, 6—1; A. Hammett defeated R. Glenn, 6—0, 6—1; Peter Ball defeated Alex Iler, 6—3, 6—2.

VEACH'S BAT IS EFFECTIVE.

Outfielder's Hitting Helps Tigers to Take Two from White Sox.

DETROIT, June 2.—Detroit took both games from Chicago today by opportune batting and better pitching. The scores were 5 to 3 and 2 to 1. Veach scored the winning run in the first game with a home run and made two triples in the second game.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	5	6	Leibold,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Young,2b	4	1	0	5	3	Weaver,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Cobb,cf	4	1	0	2	0	E. Collins,2b	2	1	0	3	3
Veach,lf	4	2	2	2	0	Jackson,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Heilmann,1b	3	0	1	6	4	Felsch,cf	3	1	1	2	1
Flagstead,rf	3	0	1	0	0	J. Collins,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Jones,3b	3	0	1	1	2	Risberg,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Ainsmith,c	2	1	1	5	1	Schalk,c	3	0	0	2	2
Ehmke,p	2	0	0	1	1	Faber,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Schel'bach,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aMurphy	1	1	1	0	0
						bMcMullin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	5	6	27	17	Total	31	3	8	24	15

a Batted for Faber in ninth.
b Batted for Schellenbach in ninth.
Errors—Young, Heilman, Ainsmith, (2,) Schalk, Faber.

Detroit	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Ainsmith, Heilmann. Three-base hits—Jones, Felsch. Home run—Veach. Stolen bases—Ainsmith, Felsch, E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Ehmke, Heilmann. Double plays—J. Collins, Risberg, and J. Collins; Bush, Young, and Heilmann. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Detroit, 4. First on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 4; Ehmke, 4. Hits—Off Faber, 4 in 6 innings; Schellenbach, 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Flagstead.) Struck out—By Faber, 1; Ehmke, 2. Losing pitcher—Faber.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	3	5	Leibold,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Young,2b	4	0	0	2	5	Weaver,3b	3	0	3	0	1
Cobb,cf	4	0	2	2	0	E. Collins,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Veach,lf	4	0	2	7	0	Jackson,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Heilmann,3b	3	0	0	1	2	Felsch,cf	3	0	0	6	0
Flagstead,rf	3	1	1	2	1	J. Collins,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Jones,3b	3	0	0	0	2	Risberg,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Stanage,c	1	1	0	0	0	Flynn,c	3	0	0	4	0
Boland,p	1	0	0	0	0	Williams,p	2	0	1	0	0
						Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
						bVeach,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	5	27	16	Total	31	1	6	24	5

a Batted for Williams in eighth.
b Batted for Cicotte in ninth.
Errors—Bush, Cobb, (2.)

Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Leibold, Weaver. Three-base hits—Veach, 2. Home runs—Stanage, Flagstead. Sacrifice hit—J. Collins. Double play—Bush to Young. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Detroit, 5. First on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 2; Roland, 4. Hits—Off Williams, 4 in 7 innings; Cicotte, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Williams, 3. Losing pitcher—Williams.

CLEVELAND BEATS BROWNS.

Indians Make Triple Play in Winning by 6 to 3.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Cleveland knocked Davenport from the box today and defeated St. Louis, 6 to 3. Cleveland made a triple play in the fourth inning. With the bases filled, Gerber sacrifice flied to Wood, scoring Sisler. Chapman intercepted Wood's throw and both Jacobson and Sloan were trapped and run down.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Austin,3b	3	1	1	0	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	1	1	2	Bronkie,2b	4	0	2	1	5
Smith,rf	3	1	2	2	0	Tobin,lf	5	0	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	1	0	5	Sisler,1b	4	1	1	10	1
Wambsg'ss,2b	4	0	0	4	4	Jacobson,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Wood,cf	4	2	2	3	1	Sloan,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Johnston,1b	4	1	1	8	2	Gerber,ss	3	0	1	5	3
O'Neill,c	3	1	1	4	2	Severeid,c	3	0	1	2	4
Coveleskie,p	1	0	1	0	1	Davenport,p	2	1	0	0	2
Ulrich,p	2	0	1	2	0	Weight,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aThomas	1	0	0	0	0
						bDemmitt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	13	27	17	Total	34	3	9	24	10

a Batted for Wright in ninth.
b Batted for Coveleskie in fourth.
Errors—Gerber, Chapman, Wambsganss, Wood, Johnston, O'Neill.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Austin, Johnston. Three-base hits—Wood, Uhle. Stolen bases—Chapman, Wambsganss. Sacrifice hit—Bronkie. Double play—Davenport, Severeid and Sisler, Gerber and Sisler, Bronkie and Sisler. Triple play—Wood, Chapman, Gardner and Wambsganss. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Davenport, 2; Uhle, 3; Wright, 2; Ulrich, 1. Hits—Off Davenport, 10 in 5 innings; none out in 6th; Wright, 2 in 3; Coveleskie, 5 in 4; Uhle, 4 in 5. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; Uhle, 2. Winning pitcher—Uhle. Losing pitcher—Davenport.

TWO HORSES LOWER SAME TRACK RECORD

Trompe La Mort and Princeps Each Clip Corn Tassel's Mark in Successive Races.

Two different horses breaking the same record in successive races gave a touch of novelty to the sport at Belmont Park yesterday, where a large crowd was present to cheer the sensational performances. To make the occasion unique in turf history so far as known, J. E. Widener's Trompe la Mort, in winning the Searingtown Handicap, and S. C. Hildreth's Princeps, in capturing the claiming race that followed, each ran the mile and a sixteenth in the same time, 1.44 1-5, which clipped a fifth of a second from the track mark made by R. T. Wilson Jr.'s Corn Tassel last Wednesday.

It was a day of speed revelry on a course that was lightning fast for in the second race at a mile the Brookside Stable's King Plaudit galloped home in 1.36 4-5, the fastest mile of the meeting, and only a fifth of a second slower than the track record made by Stromboli in 1914. King Plaudit's fractional times were remarkable, as he reached the half mile in 46 3-5, and the three-quarters in 1.10 3-5, the latter figures being nearly a second faster than the record for the main course. King Plaudit, after taking a long lead, was eased up in the stretch, or he might have been added officially to the list of record breakers.

Of all these brilliant performances Trompe la Mort's stood out, for the imported four-year-old carried 118 pounds and gave away weight to the three horses opposed to him. He made his own pace all the way, and stepped along so lively that he also reached the half mile in 46 3-5. There he was five lengths in front of his field, and Fairbrother eased him so that he reached the three-quarters in 1.11 2-5. In the stretch the Beach Stable's Pastoral Swain made a bid for victory and Fairbrother had to shake up Trompe la Mort. He responded so easily that it was hard to believe that he had set such a killing pace, and at the finish Fairbrother had a steadying hold on his head as he breezed over the line three-quarters of a length ahead of Pastoral Swain.

The victory of Princeps was in the nature of a surprise, for though he opened favorite he went back in the betting because of a strong play on ch. c., by Verwood-Marsa, owned by J. E. Widener, trained by T. Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.

For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Princeps, 4	104	Taplin	8-5	1-2 1st
Benevolent, 4	105	Stalker	20-1	8-1 2d
Bolster, 4	104	Wessler	4-5	1-3 3½
Daddy's Choice, 6	108	Metcalf	7-1	8-5 4
Miss Bryn, 4	99	Callahan	30-1	8-1 5
N. K. Beal, 3	110	Corey	15-1	5-1 6

Time—1:44 1-5.

Start good; won easily. Princeps, ch. c., by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, owned and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; purse $700. Five furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Leviathan, 2	115	Knapp	3-1	6-5 1st
King's Champ'n, 2	115	Buxton	11-5	even 2d
Benevolent, 2	115	Lyke	20-1	8-1 3½
*Devildog, 2	113	Wallis	20-1	8-1 4
Simpleton, 2	115	Enger	5-1	2-1 5
Lady Brighton, 2	112	Metcalf	20-1	8-1 6
Glen Light, 2	115	Bullwell	10-1	4-1 7
Suttitute, 2	115	Ambrose	20-1	8-1 8
*American Boy, 2	115	Rice	20-1	8-1 9
Penelope, 2	112	Shuttger	60-1	20-1 10
Carmine Chick, 2	112	Kelsay	3-1	2-1 11

*Coupled as Quincy Stable entry.

Time—1:36 1-5.

Start good; won handily. Leviathan, ch. c., by Whisk Broom II.-Greyhound, owned by H. P. Whitney, trained by James Rowe.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile. *Uncle's Lassie, 108 pounds; Jack Leary, 108; Come Ci, 110; *Tenders, 106; St. Quentin, 107; *War Zone, 111; Teddy Roosevelt, 111; Star Realm, 112; *Wyndolet, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for maidens, 4 years old and upward; about two miles. The Dean, 140 pounds; Decisive, 137; Garry Waters, 135; Tudor King, 145; Mohab, 137; Full Cry, 145; Saundersfoot, 24, 145; Candle, 145; King Fortune, 145; Scudivarius, 145; Mr. Ned, 137; Wingold, 148.

THIRD RACE.—The Westbury; handicap; for three-year-olds; six furlongs, straight. Joyful, 106 pounds; Equiman, 102; Star Hampton, 106; Cirrus, 122; Youneed, 107; War Mask, 115; Ballystrade, 112; Thunderstorm, 108; War Drive, 115; Purchase, 126; Crystal Ford, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bouquet; selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs, straight. Ghoul, 104; Sunnyside, 107; Yellow Hill, 104; Sand, 106; Homely, 106; C. S. Grason, 106; Paul Jones, 112; Flying Orb, 105; Copyright, 107; Sandy Mac, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Celto, 105 pounds; Fell Swoop, 110; Tarascon, 104; *African Arrow, 104; N. K. Beal, 115; Basin, 110; Poacher, 109; Bar of Phoenix, 117; Hickorynut, 105; *Dan, 107; Millrace, 104; *Alma B., 107; Pieing, 109; *Comme Ci, 97; Jumqu'au Bout, 109; *Tantalus, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies 2 years old; conditions; four and a half furlongs; straight. Indiscretion, 108 pounds; Gloria Prance, 115; Betty J., 112; Folysanda, 108; Northern Belle, 108; Marie Antoinette, 108.

WOMEN STARS BEGIN PLAY FOR NET TITLE

Large Field Cut to 15 in Opening Contests—Miss Zinderstein Wins Three Matches.

A field of sixty feminine tennis players entered for the women's metropolitan championship was cut down to 15 by yesterday's play on the fine turf courts of the West Side Club, Forest Hills, L. I. Two rounds were completed and one match was played in the third, the irrepressible Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston reaching the bracket before the semi-finals through a trio of easy victories, losing only three games on the way. Other contenders of prominence to advance were Miss Eleanor Goss, the winner of last week's Pelham invitation event; Mrs. George Wightman, the national indoor champion; Miss Margaret Taylor, Mrs. D. C. Mills, Miss Helene Pollak, Miss Gertrude Della Torre, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston, and Miss Florence Ballin. The last named, who recently scored a victory over Miss Marie Wagner, added to her laurels yesterday by defeating Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, later disposing also of Miss Winifred Aydelotte.

The summary:

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.—First Round—Mrs. Percy Wilbourne defeated Miss Allee Bayard 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. W. H. Pritchard defeated Miss Abbey Morrison, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Josie Gett defeated Mrs. N. Dain, 6—3, 6—4. Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Muriel Parker defeated Miss Ceres Baker, 6—3, 8—10, 6—4; Mrs. D. C. Mills won from Mrs. H. F. Morse by default; Miss M. Mulqueen won from Mrs. Barger-Wallach by default; Miss Helene Pollak won from Miss Clare Cassell by default; Mrs. Mabel Straffin defeated Miss Edith Guller, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. H. Hirsch, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. Ingo Hartman won from Mrs. Rawson Wood by default; Mrs. M. Tusher won from Mrs. De Forest Candee by default; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Bertha Sexton, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. J. S. Sohst defeated Mrs. J. S. Taylor by default; Mrs. Harcourt won from Mrs. Frankel by default; Miss Martha Bayard won from Miss Paula Metzner by default; Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Miss Florence Pond, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. E. H. Thompson won from Mrs. E. T. Rice by default; Miss Eleonora Sears defeated Mrs. A. E. Ranney, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. Eberhardt defeated Mrs. R. A. Weil, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. W. H. Brown, 4—6, defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, 6—8, 6—2; Mrs. S. F. Waring defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Eleanor Goss won from Mrs. L. G. Morris by default; Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. Alex. Chisholm, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. Joshua Brush defeated Mrs. T. Blum, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Edward Duble defeated Mrs. H. I. Loewenthal, 6—2, 5—6, 6—4; Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Winifred Aydelotte defeated Mrs. L. B. Bailey, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round—Mrs. George Wightman defeated Miss Helen Simpson, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. W. H. Pritchard defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, 6—2, 4—6, 7—3; Miss Taylor defeated Miss Gott, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Mills defeated Miss Parker, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Pollak defeated Miss Mulqueen, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Della Torre defeated Mrs. Straffin, 6—2, 10—8; Mrs. Tusher defeated Mrs. Hartman, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Le Roy defeated Mrs. Sohst, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Bayard won from Mrs. Harcourt by default; Miss Zinderstein defeated Mrs. Eberhardt, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Brown defeated Mrs. Warring, 7—5, 6—7, 6—5; Miss Goss defeated Miss Handy, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. Brush defeated Mrs. Duble, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Ballin defeated Miss Aydelotte, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Penelope Davies defeated Mrs. S. V. Zinderstein, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round—Miss Zinderstein defeated Miss Martha Bayard, 6—0, 6—1.

SENATORS BLANK RED SOX.

Shaw Holds Visitors to Three Hits in Opening Game of Series.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Washington defeated Boston, 4 to 0, today in the opening game of the series. Shaw held the visitors to three scattered singles, while the locals bunched hits off Mays, four of which were for extra bases.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	2	12	1	Hooper,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Foster,3b	4	1	1	2	1	Shean,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Menosky,lf	4	1	2	8	0	Barry,2b	0	0	0	2	6
Rice,rf	4	1	2	4	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Murphy,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Ruth,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Shanks,2b	2	0	0	1	5	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Picinich,c	3	0	0	1	1	Schang,c	2	0	0	5	1
McBride,ss	3	0	0	1	4	McNally,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Shaw,p	3	0	0	0	4	Scott,ss	2	0	0	0	2
						Mays,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	27	4	7	27	12	Total	29	0	3	24	11

Errors—Shanks, Shaw.

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Rice, Foster. Three-base hits—Rice. Judge. Stolen bases—Ruth, Schang. Sacrifice flies—Murphy, (2.) Double plays—Shanks, McBride and Judge. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Shaw, 4; Mays, 2. Struck out—By Mays, 5. Wild pitch, Shaw.

COLUMBIA TRIMS SYRACUSE.

Local Nine Easily Wins Class Day Game by 14 to 2.

Columbia routed Syracuse to the tune of 14 to 2 in the annual class day game on South Field yesterday.

The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	SYRACUSE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schnaars,1b	4	0	1	10	0	Allen,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Houlihan,lf	5	0	1	2	0	Ackeley,ss	2	0	0	2	2
Hauck,p	3	1	0	0	2	Frestew'd,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Farrell,p	1	1	0	0	2	Malone,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Buonoguro,ss	3	3	1	1	4	Brown,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Goodman,rf	5	1	1	3	0	Coughlin,3b,p	3	0	0	0	0
Lane,c	3	2	1	8	1	cf	4	0	2	3	1
Meany,cf	5	3	3	1	1	Rannon,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Weinstein,2b	5	2	2	2	1	Lowe,1b	3	0	1	6	0
Canapery,3b	3	1	0	1	1	Schlonsky,c	2	0	1	5	0
						Kernan,p	1	0	0	2	0
Total	37	14	10	27	14	Kulinert,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Dixon,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Benson,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	2	6	24	10

Errors—Hauck, Lane, Ackeley (3,) Schlonsky, Kulinert.

Columbia	0	4	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	—14
Syracuse	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Home run—Meany. Two-base hit—Lowe. Stolen bases—Lane (2,) Weinstein, Meany. Double play—Buonoguro, Weinstein, and Schnaars. Struck out—By Hauck, 4; Farrell, 2; Kulinert, 5. Bases on balls—Off Hauck, 2; Farrell, 2; Kulinert, 2; Coughlin, 2; Dixon, 1; Benson, 1. Left on bases—Columbia, 6; Syracuse, 5. First base on errors—Columbia, 4; Syracuse, 2. Passed balls—Schlonsky (3,) Kernan. Hit by pitcher—By Coughlin (Meany.) Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connelly.

REDS POUND TWO PITCHERS.

Take First Game at St. Louis by Score of 7 to 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Cincinnati rallied in the eighth, forced Meadows's retirement, and drove May, who relieved him, from the box, making enough runs to beat St. Louis in the first game of the series, 7 to 4.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	4	2	3	3	1	Shotton,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Neale,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Smith,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Groh,3b	4	0	1	1	3	Schulte,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Roush,cf	5	1	2	2	0	Stock,2b	4	0	2	2	2
Kopf,ss	5	1	2	1	4	Hornsby,3b	4	0	2	1	1
Daubert,1b	3	0	1	11	0	Hatthcote,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Cueto,rf	4	0	0	3	1	Miller,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Wingo,c	2	1	2	3	1	Lavan,ss	4	0	0	4	6
Eller,p	2	1	1	0	2	Hilbert,c	4	0	0	2	0
Bressler,p	2	0	0	0	2	Snyder,c	1	0	1	2	0
						aFishburn	0	0	0	0

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THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

There is little in the summary of the treaty presented to the Austrian delegates which has not already been foreseen. The clauses on reparations are still reserved; no doubt, the full amount of the indemnity to be exacted from the remains of Austria—and it cannot be very large—will not be determined until there is final agreement on the payments to be made by Germany, and their distribution. So with the military clauses; the new Austria is smaller than her Czechoslovak and Jugoslav neighbors, and could offer no menace to them, still less to Italy, if left alone. But the French opposition to any union of Austria with Germany—an opposition, we believe, based on misapprehension, and eventually likely to disappear—probably has controlled the conference in these matters; care is to be taken that German Austria shall have no army which could appear as a useful reinforcement to her neighbor in case of a new war.

Accordingly, the summary of the treaty says that "Austria agrees not "to accredit or send any military, "naval, or air missions to any foreign "country, nor to allow Austrian na"tionals to enlist in the army, navy, "or air service of any foreign Pow"er"; and it is reported that a clause of the German treaty obligates Germany to respect the independence of Austria as inalienable, except by consent of the League of Nations. In this provision the way is left open for an ultimate reunion of Austria with the rest of the German States, if the Germans ever give any indications of having become trustworthy.

Austria, of course, recognizes the independence of Czechoslovakia and of the portions of other States which were formerly her territory; some of the boundaries remain to be delimited, but the treaty rather gives the advantage, in disputed cases, to the subject nations. It must be noted, however, that this appears to be the case only in regions which have been forcibly Germanized in comparatively recent years.

By compelling Austria and the States which have profited at her expense to give reciprocal guarantees of cultural freedom to national minorities the Conference has made a praiseworthy attempt to set a backfire against one of the most persistent sources of trouble in Eastern Europe. It is easy to say that the provisions of the treaty perpetuate conditions of racial conflict, but it is hard to see what else could have been done. The intermingling of races even after the most accurate boundary delimitations is a fact which has to be faced; history shows that minorities cannot be denationalized by force except to a very limited extent; the best hope of enduring peace is to see that the Governments treat them with leniency and do what they can to win them over as willing converts to the new allegiance.

Austria is to assent to whatever arrangements the Allies may make to replace the "guaranteed" neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg. If the Hapsburgs were still at Vienna this would be a severe shock to their pride, for they once ruled in those countries; but the Hapsburgs have fled to Switzerland; they had already outlived their empire. The treaty is no more than formal recognition of facts already accomplished, of the collapse of a great Power which once rendered an important service, but which worked unending trouble when it tried to pretend that the Middle Ages were still with us in the twentieth century.

IF THEY MEET AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis is the second best convention city in the United States, Chicago being the best. It seems likely that Chicago will lose both conventions next year, despite her eminent qualifications, because neither party will want to run the political risk of seeming to ignore the attitude toward Germany, the hostility to France, and the antagonism to the war which Chicago's Mayor, WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, displayed both before and during our participation in that struggle. So long as THOMPSON had nothing but a pre-war election to justify him in pretending to represent Chicago, other cities merely pitied her; but when she ratified him and his doings and sayings by re-electing him, she made herself responsible for him. The note to be struck next year will be that of loyalty to the Union and pride in the achievements of our men, and therefore, despite the splendid record of Chicago's soldiers, the two parties shrink from offering a compliment to the city that elected and then re-elected THOMPSON.

The Republicans, according to our Washington dispatches, are likely to offer the compliment to St. Louis. St. Louis used to be regarded as a poor town for political conventions, because of the big, hot barn in which she jammed her visitors, the impossibility of seeing or hearing anything unless one stood or sat directly beneath or alongside the orator, and the scattered hotels, each some distance from the convention hall. But St. Louis has now built the best convention hall in the United States, the only one of which it can be said that everybody in it can see and hear. The Democrats tried it in 1916 and found it to be nearly perfect for comfort and for the acceleration of work.

The political reason given for choosing St. Louis is that the Far West is now fighting ground. The election of 1916 was a revelation. It showed that the balance of power was inclining westward, and the turning of the scale by California was the final proof of it. Of course, St. Louis is not very far west. Most Pacific Coast people regard it as being about as eastern as New York. Easterners have a way of regarding the Mississippi River as the centre of the country, but it is far east of the centre, and the time is coming when Illinois and Indiana will no longer be called Middle Western but Eastern States; when to establish the fact that you are a Middle Westerner you will have to live in Omaha, or at least Des Moines. However, St. Louis is the westernmost city that is equipped to hold a convention. Denver, with the best intentions in the world, proved its unsuitability, and so did Kansas City. If the convention does not go to Chicago, which has forfeited it, then it may well go to St. Louis.

TRANSATLANTIC AVIATION.

At its closing session the Pan American Aeronautic Congress at Atlantic City adopted a resolution urging that funds be provided by the Government for the building of airplanes powerful enough to cross the Atlantic. In a report that preceded the resolution it was contended that the Government was vitally interested, because the flight to Portugal and England of the NC-4 had demonstrated that the mails could be transported through the air, and because the army and the navy must both have airplanes of the greatest radius for defense and attack; therefore, the Government should not wait for private capital to blaze the way in aeronautical progress.

For naval aviation Secretary DANIELS has proposed an appropriation of $45,000,000, and the army should profit by the lesson that it learned during the war. As to carrying the mails overseas, private enterprise would probably supply the airships for the purpose, just as it supplies steamships to carry the mails now. But, of course, it must first be demonstrated that a regular service is practicable. Private enterprise is certainly equal to the effort.

It must be apparent by this time that when the Government is called upon to do what private enterprise might accomplish a stupendous appropriation is asked for. To this it will be rejoined that capital is rather shy of investing in aeronautical experiments, and particularly when the hazard includes transatlantic flying; that, therefore, if the United States is ever to take the lead in the air, the Government must be prepared to plunge with big appropriations. There is merit in the argument, but a beginning had better be made in a modest way. Uncle Sam is not made of money.

THE COVENANT WILL PASS.

There need be no alarm about the League of Nations covenant failing to pass the Senate. That careful constructor of sentences, Mr. PENROSE, has made the future as plain as day. He says that the Republicans will not permit President WILSON to make a political issue of the League, and he goes on to talk as if the League were the one thing for which the Republicans long had sought and wept because they found it not—as if, indeed, it were their personal possession. The only trouble with the League, in his mind, is that it is not leaguish enough. He would strengthen it, fill in all the vague or blank spaces. "The position of many Republicans "is in favor of amending the League "of Nations to make it harder to "start wars in the future, and, sec"ondly, to protect American inter"ests."

That is to say, amendments will be introduced and debated. "Many Democrats hold the same view." It must be remembered that Senator PENROSE is careful with words, and you must study him when he says anything. "The Republicans may "fail to get through the amendments "which they believe are proper, "but"—and so on. The Republicans are in a majority, and "many Democrats" agree with them, yet they "may fail to get through" these amendments. "If the Senators who "hold such views fail they will at "least have placed themselves on "record."

This is as plain, frank, and encouraging a statement as could be desired. So far as Senator PENROSE speaks for the Republican majority, it will offer amendments which will make the party's position plain on the record. It expects these amendments to fail. The Republicans will then vote for the covenant and make their political issue, as they have a right to do, on the differences of policy between themselves and the Democrats regarding the rejected amendments. Mr. PENROSE cannot speak for all Republicans, but he speaks for the majority of those in the Senate as surely as Senator LODGE could do—Senator LODGE, who never yet has uttered a word indicating that he will vote against the covenant. It is enough. The covenant will pass, whatever Mr. BORAH and his kind may do. Not for the first time, we may pay tribute to the wisdom of Senator PENROSE, his clear view in regard to public questions, and the lucidity of his utterance.

THE PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

The importance of the second Pan American Commercial Conference, which met in Washington yesterday, need not be emphasized in a period of reconstruction following the great war. The trade of the countries of Latin America has suffered very much more than that of the United States during the four years of conflict. If not cut off from Europe, they have exchanged comparatively few cargoes, and a scarcity of shipping has interrupted their relations with this country. Domestic business has been dull, and high prices have ruled. It is essential to the prosperity of our neighbors to the south that they shall have free communication with the United States and Europe, and when their credit is dislocated, as has been the case for some time past, they make meagre progress. In some branches of trade they did little more than mark time during the war, and they have been obliged to depend upon the United States for many products that were formerly imported from Europe.

During the five days that the conference is to be in session, the economic needs of Latin America, including Mexico, Cuba, and Haiti, will be discussed by representative men who have expert knowledge of the commercial situation. It is obvious that the United States must be prepared to do more for the welfare and development of Central and South America than it has been called upon to do, or has found the opportunity to do, in the past. Germany, which had a large trade with their countries, is no longer a factor, and it will be some time before the old relations with other exporting nations in Europe, Spain excepted, can be resumed; indeed, the matter of credits is going to be a serious obstacle. The United States had a profitable commerce with Brazil, Argentina, Chili, and Peru before the war, and now they will turn to American merchants and bankers more and more to supply what they want.

It results that shipping and banking will be paramount questions before the conference. The United States has the ships and the financial resources necessary to the expansion of trade between South and North America. In the past the United States has been rather a poor third to Great Britain and Germany in extending credits to South America, and its steamship lines have been inadequate. In fact, not enough attention was paid to commercial opportunities in that part of the world. All this will be changed now. The United States, which will take the lead in manufacturing over all its rivals, must have wider markets. A closer study will be made of trading methods and requirements. The field of South American trade will be intensively cultivated for mutual benefit. There will be ships enough for the exchange of goods. The fortune of war has made the United States the country of supply, whether of goods or money, for all the nations to the south, a condition that they understand and appreciate. The second Pan American Commercial Conference is therefore of transcendent importance.

PULPIT POLITICS.

It is gratifying to find preachers and politicians—or some of them—abreast and in agreement on some of the leading questions of the day, respecting which politicians are customarily the more advanced. Thus the President of a Canadian University, the Rev. Dr. BRAITHWAITE, who delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Columbia, asserted that the issues of the war resulted in a challenge to the nations "to adopt the Golden Rule as a prac"tical matter of good politics and "good business, as well as of good "religion." The same sentiment was expressed by the Chairman of our Tariff Commission but a little while ago. "Whatever tariff system we "adopt, we should aim to apply "it without discrimination to all "comers; whatever system another "country adopts, we should wish that "country to apply it to ourselves on "the same terms and in the same way "as to others." That has not been the way of the world, and particularly not the way of the United States. It is timely to consider this new way now, because commercial treaties have been canceled wholesale as the result of the war, and there must be care in their renewal. The world's nerves are ragged, and there is talk of all sorts of commercial warfare, ranging from boycott to retaliation and exclusive customs. It would be a great gain if the discussion could proceed in the tone of the preachers rather than of the ultra-patriots who find it so easy to rally the thoughtless to the cry of the national interests above all others.

Commerce may be competition, but it should be reasonable competition, conducted in neither the language nor the manner of war. Any step toward an exclusionist tariff on our part would confirm and exaggerate that tendency, and would react against our own interests. "Mutual counsel," in the words of the Canadian preacher and the sentiment of our Tariff Commission, is better policy, both more moral and more profitable—"good business and good religion." Our own interest favors this more than it ever did before. The entire situation is altered by the statement of policy by BONAR LAW that "the most vital "vested interest in the country is "high wages." The lowest cost and so-called free trade country has become one of the high cost countries; and this country, which has based its tariffs on LAW's sentiment regarding high wages, has become one of the low cost countries. This is no time for us to practice restriction of trade by tariff shackles.

It is singular to find the pulpit preaching on the tariff; it is less surprising to find it taking an early stand on the issue of humanity by robbery. Dr. VAN DYKE said that all the teachings of the Bible, from the earliest prophets of Israel to JESUS, are "at "the opposite extreme from the crazy "theories of the Bolsheviki and an"archists who, deny GOD, degrade "man, and destroy that which they "propose forcibly to divide." That pulpit utterance accords with the sentiments of such labor politicians as our Federationists and the Canadian Minister who says not of all the Winnipeg strikers, but of the Winnipeg Bolsheviki, that they "are all revolutionists "of various degrees and types, from "crazy idealists to ordinary thieves, "with the bigger part perhaps of the "latter type." There are some clergymen still deceived by the professions of humanity uttered in defense of many current agitations. Whatever their merits, they are not advantaged by procedure in either the German, Russian, or Winnipeg manner, and it is well to have the pulpit so declare itself betimes. There is a new sense of humanity abroad, but, as Dr. VAN DYKE says, it is at the opposite extreme from such activities.

A HOOSIER HOLIDAY.

Once more the great automobile sweepstakes have been held at Indianapolis, in the presence of about 125,000 cheering enthusiasts. The casualties were only three killed and two severely injured. Says a news report:

> The race was one of the most sensational run here. Broken steering knuckles, the loss of wheels, two cars turning over without injury to their occupants, and the fatal mishape kept the crowd on edge from start to finish. • • • The accident to THURMAN did not cause the drivers to diminish their speed. • • • It was not long afterward that LECOCQ skidded and turned over. The gasoline tank exploded, covering him and his mechanician with burning gasoline; strapped in their seats, they were burned beyond recognition. In the meantime the rest of the contestants continued their mad whirl around the track. The flaming gasoline was picked up by some of the racing cars and carried to several parts of the Speedway.

But this is nothing to the old strong-hearted days when no race was considered complete unless some car leaped the wall, while going at a hundred miles an hour, and plowed its way through the crowd. Thus the man who paid for his ticket bought with it the certainty of seeing somebody killed, the probability of seeing some fellow-onlookers killed, the possibility of seeing his near neighbors killed, and a pleasurably titillating chance of being killed himself.

The blameless Hoosiers have read with proper disapproval of Rome and her gladiators; they look down upon the bullfights of Spain. And no wonder; to a race hardened to such tempestuous entertainment the mere spectacle of a Christian engaging a lion would have been dull. After all, Indiana is a dry State, and while Presidential elections furnish enough excitement while they last, there has to be something to kill time in the off years.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Showed No Signs of Confusion.

Latest of the explanations why Count VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU did not rise when he first addressed the Peace Conference is one that has the charm of kindliness—a peculiarity due, perhaps, to the fact that it is the one now given "informally" by himself. In substance, it is to the effect that when the moment for him to speak arrived he was so perturbed that he did not know just what he was doing and forgot that he would be expected to show the same courtesy that had been shown to him by all the allied delegates when he entered the room and by the French Premier in the address with which the meeting began. There is a certain plausibility about this theory, and it has the good feature of implying recognition of the need of an explanation—a recognition that amounts almost to an apology. At any rate, it is better than the explanation first made, which was that the Count at the time was so ill that he was unable to stand. If that had been the case, a word or two would have been enough to render the maintenance of a sitting posture free of offense, and even to gain something of sympathy from men not much inclined to feel that emotion with respect to a representative of Germany. Those few words the Count certainly was not too ill to speak, for he delivered a speech of considerable length with no apparent difficulty, and with at least sufficient force when he defended the Germans by accusing their enemies.

But as he then exhibited, except by his pallor, no special signs of physical weakness, so he was free from any marks of mental confusion. That his words were impolitic, from the German point of view, proved nothing as to his condition either of body or of mind; it only proved that he was German—an angry and unrepentant German seizing his first opportunity to express his resentment that such as he should have been subjected to the humiliation of defeat.

Obligations Felt by Supermen.

After considering all the explanations which this curious episode has produced, the almost inevitable conclusion is that none of them is true—that the little affront was deliberate and intentional on Count VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU'S part, and that the subsequent efforts to palliate it resulted from a belated appreciation of a tactical mistake, regretted because of its consequences, not because of its discourtesy. A chance to win a little good-will by a display of good-will was lost. Nobody, however, was surprised at that; it had happened so many times before as to be taken almost as a matter of course.

Real supermen probably would be notably courteous in all circumstances, but it is quite different with those who only think themselves supermen. They feel under a constant obligation to demonstrate their unlikeness to other men, and the most convenient way for them to do it is by arrogant manner and insolent speech. Apparently it is the only way known to these particular claimants to the title they so much admire.

To Restore Rheims Cathedral.

As the whole civilized world shares with France her grief because of the injuries done to Rheims Cathedral by the German shellfire, and the hope of France that the once majestic monument may be restored to something like its former condition, the proposal to issue and sell a special stamp to pay the cost of repairs will everywhere receive sympathetic attention. Indeed, it seems probable that considerable sums thus could be raised in many countries, and the French would not feel, or have any need to feel, any hesitation about accepting such contributions toward the performance of a truly pious task.

Before the execution of the plan is attempted, however, the practicability of restoration should be demonstrated authoritatively, and this question would raise other problems than those of mason work. The cathedral was a product of times widely different from these, and many lamentable experiences have taught that the safest, if not always the wisest, course to take with the ruin of an ancient edifice is not to attempt its restoration, but to protect it from the elements as far as possible and be content with that. A "restored" Rheims Cathedral certainly would not be in all respects what the cathedral was before the war, and it might be a very sorry piece of incongruous patchwork. The danger of that might be less in France than in most other countries, yet it would be real.

And, besides, the cathedral as it stands serves a high and useful purpose—as a reminder of past events and future possibilities. Whoever sees it in its present state will be guarded against forgetfulness of what should be long and well remembered.

He Earned One Sort of Respect.

Because a man once had an income running up into the millions is not the best of reasons why that man's fall into what for him is poverty should excite a kind and amount of pity never bestowed on him who has succeeded in attaining only such an income as that to which the millionaire has been reduced. Still, there must be some cause for pitying him whose wealth has been changed to comparative indigence, for everybody does feel it, more or less—everybody, that is, who does not regard, or pretend to regard, wealth as criminal and its loss deserved.

Prince NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY has suffered the deprivation of his enormous estates and is now working for a petty monthly wage, and his case is the more pathetic because his present employers are the Bolshevist persons who confiscated his property. As a great Magyar noble the Prince probably did not take pains to make himself loved and respected by all who felt his power, but over here there will be some inclination to be sorry for him if only because he, almost alone of his kind, has a name that at least looks as if it were easy to pronounce.

Probably we pronounce it incorrectly, but the ability to pronounce it at all is so pleasing, by contrast with other Hungarian names, that the inclination to share his sorrow is only a decent expression of gratitude for favors received.

EDITH CAVELL.

The Maytime burgeons on the English fields,
Hawthorn and daisies nod upon the breeze,
The skylark rises, pouring out his song
And Nurse Cavell is home from overseas.

The Dover Cliffs salute her coming home
As proudly rides her warship to the pier,
And London with uncovered head salutes
As in Westminster stands the funeral bier.

At last, beneath the Norwich sod she sleeps,
And every English-speaking land is glad
That splendid woman has come home at last,
Edith Cavell, who dared a world gone mad.

The German rifles closed her life at dawn.
One helpless woman, all the Kaiser's might,
But that immortal death told round the earth
Fanned into flame the glowing wrath of right.

Men died in trenches, murmuring her name;
Men sank in icy seas, but kept their hearts;
Men flamed to fiery doom adown the skies
Nor faltered as they played their ghastly parts.

Now shattered lies the Hohenzollern dream;
But daisies blow upon the English breeze,
The hawthorn spreads its sweetness through the land,
And Nurse Cavell is home from overseas.

JOHN CALVIN BISHOP.

COLUMBIA SENIORS OBSERVE CLASS DAY

Plant Tree in Memory of Seven Members Who Lost Lives in the War.

TWO HONORS ARE AWARDED

Alumni Prize Goes to Frederick Dehls and Raiker Prize to Thomas J. Farrell.

The Class Day Exercises of the Class of 1919 of Columbia College were held yesterday afternoon on the lawn between Earl Hall and the School of Mines Building. Thomas J. Farrell, President of the class, gave an address and the Class History was read by Lee K. Frankel. Herbert E. Hawkes, Dean of the college, also addressed the class.

The Alumni Association Prize of $50, which is awarded annually "to the most faithful and deserving student of the graduation class" and which is maintained by the Alumni Association, was presented to Frederick Dehls; the Charles M. Raiker, Jr., Prize, consisting of "the income of a fund which is annually awarded to the member of the graduating class deemed by his classmates the most worthy of special distinction as an undergraduate student," was presented to Farrell, the class President.

The following were named to the Phi Beta Kappa Society: Herbert Sebastian Agar, Nathan Bernard Cohen, Solomon Caplan, Joseph Leon Freedman, Adolph Gillis, Stanley E. Glauber, Alexander Greenberg, Willard F. Greenwald, John William Grimminger, Franklin Hollander, Sigmund M. Kempner, Israel Hyman Marcus, Ralph Sanford Marcus, Lionel S. Popkin, Victor Robert Schachje, Jesse Stickel, David Tiplitsky, Milton Turk and James Donald Young.

The class planted a tree in memory of its seven members who lost their lives in the war. These were Maxwell Chamberlin, Henry R. Guiterman, Frederic Hettling, Herbert P. Moeller, Rexford Shilliday, James O. Vedder and Ralph O. West.

WINS $500 PULITZER PRIZE.

Milwaukee Journal Receives Medal for Public Service.

Following a meeting of the board of trustees of Columbia University, yesterday, it was announced that the Joseph Pulitzer Prize, consisting of a gold medal valued at $500, offered "for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year," had been awarded to The Milwaukee Journal, because of its vigorous campaign against pro-Germanism in Wisconsin.

The paper was recommended for the prize by a jury from the School of Journalism, composed of Talcott Williams, director; Professor Walter B. Pitkin, Professor Roscoe C. E. Brown, and Robert E. MacAlarney. The recommendation was adopted by the advisory board of the school.

The Pulitzer prize of $1,000 "for the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood," was awarded to "The Magnificent Ambersons," by Booth Tarkington. The award was made by a jury composed of Robert Grant, Chairman; William Morton Payne, and William Lyon Phelps.

In announcing the award of the prize to The Milwaukee Journal, the advisory board in a statement said:

"The Milwaukee Journal was one of the first newspapers of the United States to recognize the absolutely uncivilized methods employed by the German Government in its war against civilization. It was the first newspaper of the country to employ an editor for the sole purpose of following German propaganda. It made thousands of translations from the German language press of the country to show how thoroughly Germanism was intrenched in the hearts of the editors of these newspapers. It now holds in its vaults almost 5,000,000 words of original translation of propaganda and other pro-German matter."

GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

Trustees Announce List of Presents to University.

Announcement of the following gifts to the University of Columbia was made at the monthly meeting of the university trustees:

$1,000, from Mrs. James Talcott, for the Department of Agriculture.
$500, from Dr. Walter B. James, to be applied toward the cost of additions to the Medical School buildings.
$500, from Arthur P. Van Gelder, for two annual scholarships in the Schools of Mines, Engineering, and Chemistry.
$293, from members of the Columbia University Club, for the Columbia Service Bureau in Paris.
$200, from the Wawepex Society, for the John D. Jones Scholarship.
$120, from Professor Wendell T. Bush, for the Philosophy Reading Room.
Painting entitled "Victory," by Will H. Low, commemorating the achievements of our fighting men, particularly those who gave their lives for their country, presented by John O. Agar.
Twenty-five autographic letters written by Daniel Webster in the years 1829-1837, presented by Professor Benjamin W. Wells.

The appointment of the following as William Bayard Cutting Fellows was announced:

From Columbia College: John Strittmatter, Greek and Latin; J. Donald Young, Classical Archaeology.

From the Graduate Faculties: Carlisle Reginald Barnett, International Law; Joseph Wood Krutch, English; Leslie Spier, Anthropology; Mark Albert Van Doren, English.

TELLS OF HOUSE SHORTAGE.

Elkus Says Expenditures in U. S. Would Not Solve Problem Here.

In a statement issued yesterday Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the State Reconstruction Commission, said that if the total expenditures for housing in the United States, as reported by the Department of Labor for the week ended May 16, were expended in New York City, it would hardly begin to meet the actual housing shortage here.

Referring to the housing conference called for Friday at the City Hall by State Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the Legislative Committee Investigating Housing, Mr. Elkus said: "It is gratifying to note how promptly the Legislative committee has indorsed the plans of the State Reconstruction Commission in regard to the housing situation in New York City. Our commission has already conferred with the Governor and suggested the formation of a joint committee with the Governor at its head, to request relief from Congress for New York State.

"It is really a serious situation that we face in this community. If the report of the Labor Department issued as of the week ending May 16 is considered carefully, it shows that expenditures contracted for building in New York amount to only $10,000,000. The total as stated in this report for all of the cities, if all of it were built in New York City and all were tenement construction, would hardly begin to meet the actual housing shortage here.

"Public-spirited citizens are urged to subscribe to our building fund. Homes can only be completed in time for occupancy this Fall if construction is undertaken immediately.

"The Merchants Association has indorsed the plan of the Reconstruction Commission, and the legislative committee is calling a conference on Friday morning to appeal to the representative people in the city in the same manner that the commission has already done."

The Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering received a complaint yesterday from a tenant in a thirty-five-family house on upper Fifth Avenue, saying that the landlord who had been in possession two months had increased the rent from $55 to $77.

OPPOSE A JOINT MANDATE.

Armenians Object to Control in Connection with Turkish Territory.

The Press Bureau of the Armenian National Union of America, established here recently, with Vahan Cardashian as director, sent to the newspapers last night a statement opposing the proposal that the United States accept a joint mandate for Armenia, Anatolia and Constantinople. The Armenian objection is based on the view that such a mandate would "keep the butcher and the sheep together." Here is the statement:

Henry Morgenthau, Dr. Gates of Robert College, and the Turks advocate that America accept a joint mandate for Armenia, Anatolia, and Constantinople. The proponents of this scheme differ in their motives, but the scheme is essentially a Turkish one. It has been known for some time past that Mr. Morgenthau will defend himself, as he now does, to a project designed to preserve the administrative unity of Turkey whereby to promote a personal ambition. To the Turks the scheme of a joint mandate is a subterfuge as a means of continuing their hold on Armenia under some makeshift arrangement. If Armenia were to be detached from Turkey tomorrow it is certain that the Turks will abandon their scheme of advocating the designation of a mandatary for themselves.

The position of the Turks is a natural one, and one that is easy to understand, but it should be stated with the deepest regret that the position Mr. Morgenthau and Dr. Gates take is un-American and anti-American. It is un-American because the adoption of a scheme which can please the Turks only will be like rewarding the Turks for their crimes and punishing the Armenians for their fidelity to the faith and the cause of America. It is anti-American because, looked at from every possible angle, the assumption by America of a mandate for Constantinople and Anatolia is a most dangerous entanglement which America will be unable to disentangle itself at will.

Constantinople is the centre of intrigue in Europe. If America were to accept a mandate for Constantinople, America must organize a government of its own and maintain a considerable standing army against the whole world; and America must remain there indefinitely, since there is no native race to which the machinery of the Government may be turned over after the lapse of a specific period.

In the case of Anatolia, where the Turks predominate, again America must remain for an indefinite period, because the present Turkish generation is undeniably unfit for self-government and will be reluctant to submit to the influences of modern civilization. It is, therefore, to be regretted that a few Americans, actuated by private interests, should advocate that America commit itself to so monstrous and dangerous an international entanglement.

Any one who is acquainted with the history of the Armenian-Turkish relations of the last six hundred years, knows the precise reasons why these two races have been unable to get along together. Briefly stated, these reasons are that the Armenian and the Turk have nothing in common with each other. In origin, in faith, in language, in morals, in customs, and in ideals they differ from each other as night from day. A joint mandate cannot possibly dispose of or overcome these differences.

The Armenians desire that America help them to organize their Government. The help that they require is largely of an advisory and economic character, and that for a very short period only. They desire that America help them to do these things because they naturally look toward the social and political ideals of America. Having lived the major portion of my life in America, I do not believe that the American people can be induced to enter into a covenant with the Turks. I do not believe that the American people would like to see the butcher and the sheep kept together. I feel that if the Turks really want a mandatary they should address themselves to a nation that has a stronger stomach than America.

ALEX. WOOLLCOTT HOME.

Former Critic's Work in France Closes with The Stars and Stripes.

Alexander Woollcott, who was dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES when he went to war in 1917, and has been for more than a year on the staff of The Stars and Stripes, returned yesterday on the Fabre liner Canada from Marseilles in company with three others who belonged to the original Executive Council of the official paper of the A. E. F. The other three are Harold W. Ross, managing editor of The Stars and Stripes, formerly of The San Francisco Examiner; J. T. Winterich of Springfield, and C. Le Roy Baldridge, chief cartoonist.

Sergeant Woollcott said that The Stars and Stripes would go out of existence with its big Fourth of July souvenir issue. The paper's greatest period of prosperity came after the armistice, and early in this year, when it reached a circulation of 550,000 copies, sold at 10 cents a copy. Since then the circulation has declined steadily as the number of American soldiers in France has been reduced.

In spite of the rapid decline in circulation it was decided to keep the paper going until July 4 in order to cover the Olympic games in France.

NEWBERRY MEN LOSE CASE.

Supreme Court Sustains Contempt Judgments Against Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In contempt proceedings in New York growing out of the Ford-Newberry Senatorial election contest in Michigan, the Supreme Court today sustained contempt judgments against Newberry's campaign managers.

The court in unanimous opinion by Justice Pitney held that the witnesses had no right to raise a Constitutional question regarding the Corrupt Practices act and that to answer as witnesses is a public duty, providing witnesses are summoned lawfully.

The proceedings grew out of the refusal of Frank W. Blair, Allan A. Templeton and Thomas P. Phillips to answer certain questions by a Federal grand jury investigating the primary campaign expenditures of Mr. Newberry.

HONOR COL. SEWELL.

French Decorate the Commanding Officer of Our Base at Antwerp.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 2.—The French Government has conferred the honor of Commandant of the Legion of Honor on Colonel J. S. Sewell, commanding officer at the American base at Antwerp, and the honor of Officer of Honor on Colonel Charles C. Weybrecht, commanding officer of the Rotterdam base.

The decorations will be bestowed in Brussels on June 3, when the French will give a luncheon in honor of the bestowal of the decorations.

NEW BRITISH LOAN VOTED.

Will Raise £250,000,000 to Meet Deficit and for Financing.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons today a resolution was passed authorizing the Treasury to raise a loan of £250,000,000 to cover the estimated deficit for the year and any sum required for the repayment of maturing securities and the creation of a sinking fund.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said it had been decided to make the issue immediately after Whitsuntide. Whit Sunday is June 8.

SIMS WOULD RETAIN UNDERSEAS CRAFT

Emphasizes Scouting Value of Submarine in Opening the Naval War College.

COURSE TRAINS PLANNERS

Great Waste of Effort, Material, and Lives in Great War from Lack of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 2.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who as Vice Admiral commanded the American naval forces in European waters during the war, took up cudgels in behalf of the submarine as a weapon of warfare, in opening the Naval War College today as President, when it resumed its work suspended by the war.

Addressing the opening class of thirty officers, including Rear Admirals, Captains and Commanders, Admiral Sims was emphatic in indorsing the submarine, thereby taking a position contrary to the proposal made to the Peace Conference in Paris for the abolition of the underseas boat as an engine of war.

He pointed out particularly the value of the larger underwater craft, those with a cruising radius of two or three months. For scouting purposes he considers such a craft a dangerous weapon against other types of scout vessels. He said destruction of enemy submarines in the late war was most effective by allied submarines, England especially being successful in this way.

Discussing the purposes of the Naval War College, Admiral Sims said in part:

Waste From Lack of Training.

"There has been wasted during this war a great deal of effort, much valuable material, and even many valuable lives because of the lack of training necessary to reach logical decisions based upon the well-known immutable principles of war. The constant prayer of those who bear great responsibility in time of war is that they may be spared the results of the decisions of the so-called practical officers who are ignorant of the art of war and who have not been trained to think straight—that is, who have not been trained to make a logical estimate of a situation.

"It should be clearly understood that the college—does not propose to establish a code by which naval warfare can be conducted. It does not propose rules for meeting various situations. This would be wholly impossible because of the infinite variety in the character of the conditions and situations. Each problem must be dealt with on its merits, in accordance with certain general principles which it is the object of the college to develop and to teach.

"That is, the college aims to supply principles, not rules, and, by training, develop the habit of applying these principles logically, correctly, and rapidly to each situation that may arise.

"The college does not claim to show what should be done in particular cases, but hopes that the college training in the application of the principles of warfare to problems based upon modern conditions will enable you to reach acceptable solutions in any case that may arise.

"As there sometimes arises the impression that the college is, or should be, the plan-making branch of the navy, it may be well to repeat the explanation of its proper function that has been given by former Presidents.

"It is true that the college could supply plans as required if it was provided with a special staff for this purpose many times larger than its present staff, but as the data essential for this work are necessarily continuously accumulating in the various branches of the Navy Department, it is manifest that such a planning section should not be located here.

Supply Not Plans, But Planners.

"It would be wholly impossible for the teaching staff to undertake planmaking in addition to its own work. It is for this reason that the college does not assume, and cannot undertake, any administrative functions. Administration involves action, and the essential function of the college is not action but training for action. While we cannot supply strategic plans required by the Navy Department we hope to supply officers who can formulate such plans.

"Similarly, we cannot supply tactical battle plans to fit all conditions that may arise in the fleet; but if the College course proves successful it will supply Commanders in Chief and fleet staff officers competent to prepare and carry out such plans. If the college should be required to do planning work it would cease to be a teaching institution and become a part of the General Staff, with the duty of supplying plans instead of officers trained to prepare plans.

"Some officers have admirable knowledge and experience but fail in the quality of military character. They are honest, loyal, zealous, and devoted. They know the principles of warfare, but do not always exercise the will and self-control to apply them. They understand the principle that in extensive organizations work should be divided according to specialties and the head of each section given full responsibility and authority, but they do not apply it—hesitating to allow authority, even in minor matters, to pass out of their hands. This subject will be taken up in due course. Its importance is due to the fact, often demonstrated, and particularly so in the Great War, that not infrequently officers of quite exceptional ability, knowledge, experience, and energy failed to succeed because they did not understand, or did not apply, the principles of military character."

ASKS INCREASE IN FARE.

Brooklyn Independent Line Seeks Right to Charge Four Cents.

Application was filed with the Public Service Commission yesterday by the Van Brunt Street & Erie Basin Railroad Company for permission to increase its rate of fare from 3 to 4 cents. The distance traversed by the line, from Ham

SAYS PADEREWSKI CONCEALS TRUTH

Committee for Defense of Jews in Poland Issues Answer to His Statement.

TELLS OF MANY POGROMS

And Insists They Have All Taken Place in Poland Since He Has Been Premier.

The Committee for the Defense of the Jews in Poland, of which Nathan Straus is Chairman, and under whose auspices the demonstration against Polish atrocities took place recently at Madison Square Garden, issued yesterday the following concerning recent pogroms in Poland in reply to the statement made by Mr. Paderewski, denying all reports about pogroms in Poland during his incumbency as Prime Minister:

Up to April 19 the city of Vilna was in the hands of the Bolsheviki. The Jewish population, consisting mainly of merchants, manufacturers, and craftsmen, and men of liberal professions, was opposed to Bolshevist rule. Cash in possession of Jewish business men and goods stored in Jewish business establishments were violently confiscated by Bolshevist commissaries. Instances of personal insult of the Jewish "bourgeoisie" by Bolshevist authorities were not infrequent. The Jews were looking aground for means of escaping Bolshevist domination. Many fled to Kovno, and a sub rosa line of communication was established between the Jews of that city and Vilna, in defiance of Bolshevist orders.

"On April 15, a train from Lida arrived in Vilna carrying 400 Polish troops and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The Bolshevist Soviet church immediately arrested Bolshevist commissaries were immediately arrested. Arms were distributed among the Polish inhabitants of Vilna. No arms were given to the Jews. A series of skirmishes in the streets for the city ensued between the Polish troops and the Bolsheviki.

Pogrom Started by Mob.

"Simultaneously, a mob started a pogrom on the Jews. Houses and stores were looted, cash and valuables taken, goods were loaded on wagons and carried off. The pogrom began near the railroad station and spread rapidly into the following streets: Zavalna, Niemiecka, Bolshata. The greatest devastation was caused in the suburb of Stopiszki, which is inhabited by a poor class of the Jewish population. This pogrom lasted three days, April 19, 20, and 21.

The robberies were accompanied by the customary killing and wounding of men, women, and children. Acts of brutal cruelty were recorded. The Jewish community of Vilna has so far published the names of fifty-five persons, victims of the pogrom, who were killed by the Jews. A number of others were buried by the Poles. One of the names mentioned is that of Meyer Reichman, who was compelled to dig his own grave before he was shot. Joel Kapicky and Ber Kapicky, father and child, were tortured to death. The dead body of Lina Wachs was in the street unburied for four days. The number of wounded totals several hundred. The Polish troops participated in the pogrom. The Polish authorities did not interfere.

The case of the well-known Jewish author and editor, A. Welter, deserves particular attention. Welter was a cultural worker among the Jewish people. He was a strong opponent of Bolshevism. He was an admirer of Polish literature and Polish culture, and in his Jewish writings often referred to the creations of the Polish genius. He was one of the few highly educated and gifted aesthetics among the Jews. He was killed by the Polish authorities without trial on the charge that he was a Bolshevik. Everybody in Vilna and abroad who read Welter's works knows that he was far from sympathizing with Bolshevism.

After a series of house-searchings, accompanied by confiscation of property, some three thousand Jews were arrested by the Polish authorities and taken to Lida, where they were imprisoned. Others were taken to prisons in Bialostok. The prisoners are being brutally treated. Some of them have died of starvation and disease. Among the prisoners were two Jewish writers, the famous critic, S. Niger, and the poet, Jaffe. They were subsequently released at the request of the English representative in Warsaw.

Poles Also Blamed Bolsheviki.

Another explanation given of the Vilna atrocities is that the pogrom was made by agitating Bolsheviki. The Polish authorities even demanded that the Chief Rabbi of Vilna, Rubinstein, make a statement to the effect that the pogrom was of Bolshevist origin. For refusing to sign such a statement Rubinstein was imprisoned, but afterward released. The co-operation of the Polish troops with the mob, the distribution of Polish arms among the masses of the Polish population and the arrest of Jews by the Polish authorities leave no doubt as to the authors and executors of the pogrom.

Between April 20 and May 1, pogroms took place in the towns of Pinsk, Stolin, Zelec and Neblicz, Jewish houses were pillaged. The sacred scrolls were, torn and defiled in the synagogues. The inhabitants of the towns were treated in the most cruel fashion.

"On May 2 and 3 a pogrom occurred in Kslasi Wilki. Sixteen Jews were wounded, among them Mendel Horowitz, Joseph Horowitz, Mendel Rosmatimit, with wife and child. The damages amounted to a large sum. On the insistence of the local priest the militia finally interfered and stopped the pogrom.

"On May 4 a pogrom took place in Kolbuszow, organized by Polish troops and peasants. The pogrom lasted for three days. Zalman Schnup, Pesach Lichtman, Sarah Blitzer, Martha Silber, and Marcus Kirschbaum were killed; Sara Heni Natowitch, Hirsch Bienstock's wife, and two other persons were wounded. The goods pillaged in the pogrom were openly carried away in wagons. Polish legionaries participated in the looting.

"Pogroms also took place in Strzyzow, where the Jews Schafer, Rath, Pinkus, and Strahl were killed and sixteen severely wounded; in Sutiez, in Wysoko, Linku, and a number of other towns pogroms were recorded. In all these instances the troops were either actively engaged in the robberies and murder or permitted the mobs to act with complete impunity. The town of Jolowa suffered a succession of eight pogroms.

"On May 12 Polish Legionaries attacked the Jews in Warsaw, in the neighborhood of the Kovel Railroad Station. There was plundering and destruction of property. Several scores of Jews were wounded and taken to the hospitals. The city authorities were notified of the attacks, but failed to send an adequate police force to protect the Jews.

Paderewski Premier During Attacks.

"All these pogroms, and many others, took place at a time when Mr. Paderewski was Premier of Poland. Yet Mr. Paderewski officially declares 'there has not been a single occurrence of this sort' since he became Premier.

"The fact is that the murdered Jews had nothing to do with war activities, and were in no way dangerous to the Polish rule in Pinsk. They were peaceful, harmless inhabitants of the town of Pinsk, assembled to distribute American relief supplies, and their execution was an act of cold blooded murder. This has now been proved beyond any doubt."

POLE ENVOY DENIES MASSACRE OF JEWS

Newly Appointed Consul General Says He First Heard of Pogroms on Arrival Here.

Constantin Buszczynski, the newly appointed Polish Consul General to New York, and other official representatives of Poland forming the Polish Economic Mission to this country, arrived yesterday on the Fabre Line steamship Canada, and denied there had been any pogroms or persecutions of Jews in Poland.

Mr. Buszczynski said that the first he had heard on the subject was on his arrival here. He said that before leaving Poland, late in April, he had had business relations with scores of Jews and had never heard from them or any one else any reports of the killing of Jews. He was more optimistic about the economic condition of Poland than Americans who recently have reported the country without farm animals or farm machinery, with thousands facing starvation. He said:

"There is enough ground under cultivation in Poland to feed the population after the harvest, for the ensuing year, provided the crop is of reasonably good quality. I hope to see Poland able to feed itself after this crop, but it is too early to be sure, because you cannot tell yet how good the yield will be.

"The first thing Poland needs from the outside world, next to food, are farm implements, especially tractors, railroad equipment, and motor trucks.

"The talk of a Bolshevist revolution in Poland we also hear for the first time. We heard nothing of it in Poland."

STARTS HEARING ON POGROMS.

House Committee to Get Result of Official Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee started hearings today on several resolutions looking to action against the alleged Polish outrages against Jews in Poland, Galicia, and Rumania. William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, appeared, and promised to inform the committee as to the result of investigations made in Poland by Hugh Gibson, United States Minister to Poland.

Representatives Siegel, Goldfogle and La Guardia are authors of resolutions which, in effect, request the American peace delegates to inform the new Governments that the United States cannot feel any friendship to the newly organized Governments which do not grant equal religious and civil rights to all regardless of religion, race, or nationality." These Congressmen appeared and each urged the committee to favorably report his resolution.

POLISH TROOPS RESTRAINED.

Ordered Not to Engage in Anti-Semitic Demonstrations.

PARIS, June 2.—Dispatches from Warsaw say that general orders have been issued to the Polish troops to refrain from anti-Semitic demonstrations.

Joshua A. Simmons.

Joshua A. Simmons, who was for many years identified with the men's neckwear industry in this city and in late years in the wholesale dry goods business, died yesterday at his home, 356 West 180th Street. At the time of his death he was President and Treasurer of the Roberts Sales Company, Inc., 611 Broadway, and Treasurer of the United Hands Mutual Benefit Society of New York. He was a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association, and was for more than thirty years a member of True Craftsman's Lodge, 451, F. and A. M., in which he was born in this city fifty-eight years ago. He left a widow, one son, Arthur J. Simmons of Columbus, Ohio, and one daughter, Miss Eileen V. Simmons, formerly assistant editorial auditor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Charles Whitman Wetmore.

Charles Whitman Wetmore, whose home was in this city and Washington, D. C., died yesterday in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Wetmore was President of the Billings and Eastern Montana Power Company, President of the Madison River Power Company and Director of the Edison Illuminating Company and the Peninsula Electric Light Company.

F. Thompson Operated on Again.

Frederic Thompson, the theatrical manager, who, since May 15, has undergone several minor operations at St. Vincent's Hospital, was operated upon as the hospital yesterday morning for a large ventral hernia. His condition last night was satisfactory.

Looking Forward

MANY TRUSTEES remember now the sensation experienced in the latter eighties when from time to time, in the performance of their duties, they took from the safe deposit box certain six and even seven per cent. high grade railroad bonds. For many years it was impossible to invest trust funds at better than about four per cent, and much of the time at only 3½ to 3⅞ per cent.

These high yield securities were a relic of the great Civil War—they were historical documents. Such conditions were not expected to occur again.

A warning and a lesson should be taken. In our judgment, as sure as rain falls and snow melts, the present rates for capital must sooner or later drop. We advise Investors not to consider the present extraordinary rent for capital in a perfunctory manner. Now is the time to get capital leases signed up in sound securities for long terms.

The Investor should have as many of these historical documents as possible for the next generation to ponder.

Our experience of over seventy years is available.

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co

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NOTED MEN AT BIER OF COL. ROBT. BACON

Simple Rites, With No Eulogy, at Funeral Conducted by Bishop Brent of Overseas Force.

THRONG AT GRACE CHURCH

Senator Lodge and General Wood Among Pallbearers—Three Sons, All Majors, With Their Mother.

With simple ceremony the funeral of Colonel Robert Bacon was held yesterday at 10 o'clock in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, in the presence of a distinguished throng who came to pay tribute to the former Secretary of State and former Ambassador to France and who, early in the war, was one of the foremost advocates of military preparedness.

Following the services conducted by Bishop Brent, senior chaplain of the American Expeditionary Forces, the body was taken to the Grand Central Station for transportation to Cambridge, Mass., where the interment will be today in Mount Auburn Cemetery. The assisting clergymen were Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church; Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, and the Rev. Sherrard Billing of the Groton School.

Throngs gathered in Broadway long before the hour set for the funeral in the hope of catching glimpses of the distinguished persons and a cordon of mounted police under Inspector O'Brien held the crowd in check.

The flag-draped coffin was borne from the rectory, where the procession formed, and carried to the foot of the flower-banked altar. It was followed by Mrs. Martha Bacon, widow of the Colonel, on the arm of her son, Major Robert L. Bacon. Then came Mrs. George Whitney, the Colonel's only daughter, and Major and Mrs. Gaspar G. Bacon and Major and Mrs. Elliot Bacon. The sons, all of whom served in the war, were in civilian attire.

These were followed by the honorary pallbearers, who were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Elihu Root, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University; Robert Perkins, President of the Harvard Club of New York; Francis R. Appleton, former President of the Harvard Club; J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Steel, Henry P. Davison, Richard Trimble, Treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation, and Dr. Henry Jackson.

Delegations were present from the Union League Club, the Harvard Club, the National Security League, the French War Veterans, and the Alsace-Lorraine Committee. The Union League Club, of which Colonel Bacon was formerly Vice-President, appointed the following to represent it at the funeral: Horace Porter, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel W. Fairchild, Charles E. Hughes, J. Sinclair Armstrong, George F. Baker, George P. Baker, Jr., Harrison K. Bird, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Bertram H. Borden, Theodore E. Burton, Nelson S. Clark, John Proctor Clarke, Henry Clews, Paul D. Cravath, Charles A. Eaton, Joseph H. Emery, Charles A. Fowler, William D. Guthrie, Job E. Hedges, James Warren Lane, James Joseph Lyons, Gates W. McGarrah, Frederick J. Middlebrook, Nelson A. Miles, George T. Mortimer, Frank A. Munsey, William A. Nash, Benjamin B. Odell, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Seward Prosser, Henry C. Quinby, Ogden Mills Reid, William H. Remick, Charles E. Rushmore, James E. Sheffield, Charles H. Sherrill, William Howard Taft, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frank A. Vanderlip, Theodore N. Vail, Thomas L. Watson, Albert H. Wiggin, and Henry A. Wise.

The National Security League was represented by Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, President; Lawrence F. Abbott of The Outlook, Charles D. Orth, Henry L. Stimson, Colonel Franklin Q. Brown, Colonel Creighton Webb, and Frederic R. Coudert.

AMPORITA FARRAR WEDS.

Concert Singer Marries Captain Goodrich T. Smith, M. C., U. S. A.

The wedding of Captain Goodrich Truman Smith, M. C., U. S. A., of New York, and Miss Amporita Farrar, concert singer, and a daughter of Mrs. Louis Farrar of 82 Washington Place, this city, was celebrated at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the North Presbyterian Church, West 155th Street, near Broadway, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Mackay, performing the ceremony. The bride in an ivory satin brocade gown, with a long train, wore a point applique veil, also worn by her maternal grandmother, and her mother when they married, and carried roses and valley lilies. She was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Victor C. Farrar, and by Mrs. John J. Corkey, in pale blue georgette and leghorn hats and carrying old time nosegays.

Captain Smith's best man was Albert Aston, and the ushers were Dr. C. C. Coryell, Dr. Stanley J. Keyes, Dr. Charles F. A. Locke, and Roger Mundy. An informal reception followed in the chapel, and a wedding dinner for the bridal party was served at the home of Mrs. Farrar. On their return from their motor honeymoon trip in the White Mountains Dr. Smith and his bride will live at 251 Fort Washington Avenue, New York.

Mrs. Smith is a Californian. She went overseas as a Y. M. C. A. entertainer during the war, and her singing was temporarily interrupted by influenza. It was then she met her future husband, who treated her, he being a surgeon in the army. She studied in London and Berlin before the war began, and before becoming a concert singer she appeared in light opera.

Dr. Smith was graduated from Yale in 1908 and was formerly assistant surgeon in the Lutheran Hospital.

WEDS LIEUT. FAHNESTOCK.

Miss Edith L. Smith a Bride in Philadelphia—The Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany was the scene at noon today of one of the most attractive of the early Summer weddings, when Miss Edith Louise Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Eugene Smith, became the bride of McClure Fahnestock, Lieutenant, United States Engineers, son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fahnestock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David M. Steele, rector of the church.

The bride's father gave her in marriage. The bridesmaids included Mrs. Robert Sturgis Ingersoll, Miss Mildred W. Lee, Miss Charlotte Fahnestock, Miss Mary Fahnestock, Mrs. George Jasper Harding, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Chatham Adams, Miss Frances Ross, Miss Elizabeth Ross, Miss Edith Sullivan and Miss Lydia A. Scott. Miss Gertrude V. Scott, and Mrs. Arthur H. Sulzberger of New York.

Edward U. Thatcher of Toledo, Ohio, acted as best man for Mr. Fahnestock, and the following as ushers: William Platt Pepper, Walter Hemsley Avery, George Jasper Harding, Jr., John Howard Whelen, Snowden Samuel, R. Sturgis Ingersoll, George E. Bartol, Jr., E. Baldwin Edwards, and William B. Rudd, all of this city; Edward B. Whitman of Baltimore, Douglas Wooley of Shelden, and Morris Fahnestock Sheldon of Cambridge, Mass.

A breakfast followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

Langfeld-Schmoll.

The marriage of Clarence M. Langfeld of Baltimore and Miss Renée Schmoll, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Schmoll of 219 West Eighty-first Street, New York, took place yesterday at 12:30 at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Pereira Mendes officiated. Miss Martha Schmoll attended the bride and Irving Kohn of Baltimore was the best man. The honeymoon will be spent in the Canadian Rockies and afterward Mr. and Mrs. Langfeld will live in Baltimore.

Mrs. Smith to Wed Capt. Levis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The engagement is announced of Mrs. Gladys F. Foulkey Smith, formerly of Philadelphia, to Captain Marcel Levis of the French Army, now serving with the French High Commission in Washington. The wedding will take place Tuesday, June 17, in Philadelphia, in the presence of a small family party to include the bride's daughters.

Bodanzky Off for Maine.

Arthur Bodanzky of the Metropolitan, who is to lead the next season of the New Symphony Orchestra, is starting today for Seal Harbor, Me., where he will spend the Summer. He will take with him more than 100 musical scores from which the ten pairs of programs to be played will be selected.

ASTOR MARRIAGE SECRET.

Bride's Household Ignorant She Was to Wed Lord Ribblesdale.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 2.—The wedding of Lord Ribblesdale and Mrs. Ava Willing Astor on Saturday was kept secret to all but intimate friends, even the members of Mrs. Astor's household in Grosvenor Square being unaware of the event until after the ceremony.

Mrs. Astor drove in her car to St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, where the ceremony was performed with the greatest simplicity by the rector. Lord Ribblesdale was not accompanied by a best man, and there was no music. Only a small party assembled at the church, and no one in the neighborhood had any inkling as to the identity of the persons who arrived without the usual ceremonial of a society wedding.

Friends of the rector signed the register as witnesses.

MRS. ASTOR'S SETTLEMENT.

Speculation on Whether Remarriage Will Affect Her Interest.

There was some speculation as to what effect the marriage of Mrs. John Astor, the first wife of Colonel John Jacob Astor, who lost his life when the steamship Titanic was sunk by an iceberg in mid-Atlantic, would have on any interest she might have in the estate of Colonel Astor. According to a cable announcement from London, she was married at St. Mary's Church, Branston Square, London, Saturday, to Lord Ribblesdale.

When the Astors were divorced in 1910, there was much talk of alimony granted, and of various sums that Colonel Astor had settled upon her, but nothing came out officially. The matter was private, it was said, and any agreement that existed was made before the final decree was handed down and did not figure in the proceedings.

One report at the time had it that Mrs. Astor received $360,000 a year, and that $10,000,000 had been set aside for her. A later report fixed the amount she received at $50,000 a year. There also was a report that she had received $100,000 a year alimony. According to accounts given out at the time of the appraisal of the Colonel's estate, the first Mrs. Astor had lost her dower.

It was not until the filing of the will that it was known how much was involved in the Astors' ante-nuptial settlement. The property turned over for the support of Mrs. Astor under this agreement was appraised at $787,397. According to the appraisal of the Inheritence Tax Appraiser, this amount was taxed as a direct legacy to William Vincent Astor, her son. The reason for this was that the trust was for Colonel Astor's life, or Mrs. Astor's widowhood. In the eyes of the law, she was not his widow when he died, as he left a second wife.

It was not known yesterday what arrangement, if any, had been made by the heirs regarding the Mrs. John Astor. At the office of the Astor Estate in West Twenty-sixth Street, no one could be found who could speak with authority on the subject.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE L. McKIE, 44 years old, an engineer, died on Saturday at his home, 544 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

STERLING S. SMITH, Vice President of the Gauvin Insurance Company, in Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 173 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year.

JAMES JOSEPH McGLYNN, steward of the Juanita Democratic Club in Brooklyn for the last fifteen years, died at his home, 71 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

THOMAS GARETTY, for many years a trainer in the racing stable of the late William C. Whitney, and later employed as caretaker of the Whitney estate, died at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday of heart disease. He was 70 years old.

JOHN GEORGE FAIST, a collector of internal revenue under William H. Edwards, died on Saturday at his home, 1,218 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, aged 44 years. Mr. Faist was secretary of the Brooklyn Yacht Club and a member of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club and the Pensacola Democratic Club.

CARL A. LANGE, a retired business man, died suddenly yesterday at the Roosevelt Hospital in his seventy-sixth year. His home was at 301 West 108th Street.

EDWIN N. WHITFIELD, 40 years old, a retired lawyer of Gainesville, Ala., who recently had lived with his father-in-law, Dr. J. W. Nelson, at 159 West Sixty-eighth Street, died suddenly last night in the Lincoln Square Theatre, 1,947 Broadway. Mr. Whitfield was a son of General Francis Whitfield of the Confederate Army.

ERNEST J. KALTENBACH, formerly head of Kaltenbach & Stephens, silk ribbon manufacturers in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 2,404 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. Mr. Kaltenbach had been prominent in Republican politics in the old Twenty-eighth Ward in Brooklyn.

Major JAMES V. LAWRENCE, veteran of the civil war and for more than fifty years a business man of Yonkers, died Sunday at his home in Yonkers in his seventy-seventh year.

JOHN JOSEPH DOYLE, 28 years old, inventor of a time lock, and President of the Automatic Time Lock Company, died Sunday at his home, 142 East Eighty-third Street.

Police Sergeant JOHN LAW, a member of the Police Department for twenty-four years, and Lieutenant-elect of the Eighty-third Precinct in Brooklyn, died at his home, 674 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 51 years old.

Mrs. THOMAS C. EASTON, wife of the pastor of the First Reformed Church at Spotswood, N. J., died yesterday at her home in that place at the age of 61.

FRANK BURNETT CONDON, who was connected with the Munson Steamship Line in the city, died yesterday. He lived at 35 Claremont Avenue.

VICTOR LARSON, a New York undertaker and for many years sexton of Calvary Episcopal Church, died Sunday at his home in Mount Vernon. He was 62 years old.

JOSEPH WEBB, 57 years old, for twenty-five years an agent in Chicago for the New York Life Insurance Company, fell dead in his office at 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, yesterday, supposedly of heart disease aggravated by the heat.

TYLER PARKER, 81 years old, who set type with Mark Twain in Hannibal, Mo., sixty-six years ago, and said to be the oldest printer in the United States in point of continuous service, died Sunday at his home in Montgomery, Mo. He was a friend of Speaker Clark, who helped to secure for him a pension a few years ago, through a special bill through Congress signed by President Wilson.

Born.

DAVIS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Davis, (nee Rose Berman,) a son, at Flower Hospital, June 1.

MARKOWITZ.—To Mr. and Mrs. Irving Markowitz, (nee Rose Ross,) a son on May 29.

Confirmations.

FRAZIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Frazin of 321 West 92d St. beg to announce the confirmation of their son, Alfred Benjamin, Wednesday, June 4, at the West End Synagogue, West 82d St.

ROSENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rosenthal, 530 West End Av., announce the confirmation of their daughter, Selma, at Temple B'nai Jeshurun, 257 West 88th St., Wednesday morning at 10.

VANDER BEUGLE.—Mrs. Jacob J. Vander Beugle announces the confirmation of her son, Emanuel, at Mt. Neboh Temple, Wednesday, June 4. At home Sunday afternoon, June 8, 790 Riverside Drive.

Engaged.

MILLER—FRIEND.—Dr. and Mrs. Walter M. Friend have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Kitchen Friend, to Leon Wilbur Miller of Columbus, Ohio. Miss Friend is a graduate of Packer Collegiate Institute and has been actively engaged in war work, having served as a volunteer army student nurse in the base hospital at Camp Devens. Mr. Miller, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Miller, was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, and is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, and served as a Lieutenant in the army during the war.

YOUNG—HEFLICH.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Heflich, 5,566 14th Av., Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter Martha to Mr. Felix Young. Reception at home June 15, 2 to 6. No cards.

Married.

ANDERSON—O'CONNOR.—At the Little Church Around the Corner, on Monday, June 2, Eleanora O'Connor to Franklin De Witt Anderson of Brooklyn.

HERMAN—HIRSCHFELD.—Jerry C. Herman to Minnie Hirschfeld, (nee Hutkoff.) No cards.

KRAMER—SMITH.—Mrs. L. Kramer announces the marriage of her daughter, Bertha Kramer, to Hyman Smith, Sunday, June 1, 1919.

LANGFELD—SCHMOLL.—Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Schmoll of 219 West 81st St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Renee, to Mr. Clarence M. Langfeld, on Monday, June 2, by Rev. H. Pereira Mendes.

LAWRIE—MERSEREAU.—Mrs. Edward Lion Mersereau of 84 Lenox Av., East Orange, N. J., announces the marriage of her daughter Aldene to Oswald Andrew Lawrie of East Orange, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, June 2, 1919, Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton officiating.

LEWIN—PRENSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Frensky of 878 Longwood Av., Bronx, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Ella, to Mr. Felix Lewin.

NETTER—EINHORN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Einhorn of 315 West 94th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Berenice, to Joseph N. Netter, on May 31, 1919.

Our chief interest is not "How much you can afford to spend on a funeral," but "How much service we can give you for what you can afford to spend." 1939 Madison Av. Phone Harlem 3713. Day or night.

Married.

BELINKA—LUXENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Luxenberg of 137 West 11th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Sadye, to Mr. Milton N. Belinka, on Sunday, June 1, at Chalif's, 57th St., by the Rev. Dr. Tintner.

SHELTON—FISH.—At 89 Victoria Road, Asheville, N. C., May 28, 1919, by Rev. Malcolm S. Taylor of Derryville, Va., Edith Blodgett Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dean Fish of Hempstead, N. Y., was married to Thomas Lowry Shelton of White Rock, N. C.

Died.

ALLEN.—Thomas. Lying in state, CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St.

BAKER.—Suddenly at Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, May 31, 1919, Susie Russel Baker, in her 35th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 229 Walnut St., on Tuesday evening, June 3, at 8 o'clock.

BATES.—At Bronxville, N. Y., June 2, Helen B., wife of Walter Bates. Funeral services at her late residence, Lawrence Park, Wednesday, 3:30.

BLEECKER.—On Sunday, June 1, 1919, at her residence, 66 Oakland Av., Bloomfield, N. J., Aletheia Hill Popham, in the 96th year of her age. Widow of L. Augustus Bleecker. Funeral on Tuesday, June 3, from Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 1:35 P. M.

BRAND.—Suddenly, June 2, Adolph Brand, aged 58, beloved husband of Lillian Meyers and beloved father of Muriel and Herman Brand. Funeral from Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., on Thursday, June 3, at 2 P. M. sharp. New York County Medical Society, Academy of Medicine, Columbia and Cornell Medical Societies, Philadelphia, Washington and Cleveland papers please copy.

BURGESS.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York. Members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Edward G. Burgess, at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Montclair, N. J., Wednesday morning at 10:15, upon arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 9:30.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

CASEY.—At Catskill, on Sunday, June 1, Katherine Dubois Casey, aged 71. Funeral from her late residence, Tuesday, June 3, at 4 P. M.

CHRISTIE.—Maria Devoe, at her residence, 238 Fort Washington Av. Funeral service and interment private.

CLEAVELAND.—On May 29, at the home of his nephew, Mr. Manning Cleaveland, 96 South Hamilton Street, Poughkeepsie, Henry William, son of Nehemiah and Abby Manning Cleaveland, in his 92d year.

COCKEY.—Charles Rogers, of Ridgewood, N. J., passed away suddenly on May 31, aged 36, the beloved husband of Josephine D. Cockey and son of Edward T. and Anna A. Cockey. Funeral at the residence of his parents, 580 West 183d St., New York, Tuesday, June 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

CONDON.—On Monday, June 2, 1919, after a brief illness, in his 32d year, Frank B., dearly beloved husband of Millie Berls, and father of Janet Louise, residence, 35 Claremont Av. Funeral notice later. Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

CONWAY.—On June 1, 1919, Hart, beloved husband of Alice Brooks Conway. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., on Tuesday evening at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

DAVIES.—On June 2, 1919, Mrs. Margaret R. Davies. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 175 Steuben St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening at 8 P. M.

FERRES.—On Monday, June 2, 1919, William T. Ferres, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at 14 East 39th St., on Wednesday, June 4, at 10 A. M.

FLOOD.—On Sunday, June 1, at her residence, 575 West End Av., Victorine L., beloved wife of George S. Flood and mother of Thomas E. Forrest. Solemn high mass at the Church of the Ascension, 107th St. near Broadway, Wednesday, June 4, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

FRIEND.—Robert, a brother of Henry and Julius of Chicago, Ill., passed away Monday, June 2.

GOLDFINGER.—June 1, Abraham, son of Martha, brother of Samuel, Essye Greenbaum, Rose Goodman. Funeral Tuesday, June 3, 10 A. M., 911 Simpson St., Bronx.

GOLDSMITH.—On June 2, Adolph Goldsmith, 76 years of age, beloved husband of Thekla and father of Sigmund and Alfred Goldsmith. Funeral private.

GOREY.—Suddenly, on June 2, Martin E. Gorey, beloved husband of Jennie Winklemeyer, 267 East 118th St. Notice of funeral later.

GUION.—Maria H. Guion, June 1, at her residence, 37 West 49th St. Services Tuesday, 11 o'clock, at 14 East 39th St. Private.

HEFFERNANN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Lillian Heffernann, beloved wife of Joseph Heffernann. Funeral from 684 5th Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 3, at 2 P. M. sharp.

HOAGLAND.—At White Meadow, June 2, 1919, Evelyn E., wife of Thomas H. Hoagland. Funeral services at her late home Wednesday, June 4, at 3 o'clock.

KALTENBACH.—On Sunday, June 1, 1919, Ernest J. Kaltenbach, in his 61st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,404 Foster Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 2 P. M. Interment private.

KENNY.—On Monday, June 2, 1919, Elizabeth Gorman Kenny, (nee Duffy,) native of the Parish of Kilmore, County Cavan, Ireland, dearly beloved mother of John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Joseph, and Francis. Notice of funeral later.

KLEIN.—Manuel, Sunday, June 1, 1919. Funeral services will be held at the Frank E. Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th St., on Tuesday, June 3, at 2 P. M.

KNOX.—On June 1, 1919, Charles Edwin Knox, beloved husband of Hortense Baisley, in the 48th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 3:30 P. M. Tuesday, June 3.

LANGE.—Suddenly, at Roosevelt Hospital, Monday, June 2, Carl A., beloved husband of Emelie E. Lange, father of Florence L., Mose, and Dora Lange, in his seventy-sixth year. Funeral at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

LARSON.—Victor, after a long illness, on June 1, at 133 South 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Funeral service at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., New York City, Wednesday, June 4, at 10:30 A. M.

MARTIN.—Sunday night, Donald, beloved husband of Isabella Mustard. Funeral services at his late residence, 460 Manhattan Av., Tuesday evening, June 3. Interment at Woodlawn, Wednesday, 3 P. M.

MIELATZ.—On June 2, 1919, Charles F. W. Mielatz. Notice of funeral later.

MUNSON.—At Atlantic City, on Friday, May 30, Hatley J. Munson, Sr. Funeral from the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. William A. Hallenbeck, at Port Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 3, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Greenwich Union Cemetery, Rye, N. Y.

REYNOLDS.—On June 1, 1919, Kathleen W., beloved daughter of James and Margaret Reynolds, (nee Mahon,) native of Castle Pollard, Mead, Ireland, at her residence, 6 West 103d St. Funeral on Thursday at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Ascension at 10:30. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

RILEY.—Suddenly, June 1, 1919, Abram M., husband of Jessie D. Riley, (nee Stalker) of 38 William St., Orange, N. J. Services at Orange Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Av. and Day St., Wednesday, June 4, at 4 P. M.

SANDERSON.—At St. Mary's Hospital, Sunday, June 1, 1919, Annie Louise, eldest daughter of William Sanderson and the late Matilda Medlicott. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Church, Kent and Willoughby Avs., Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

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FLORAL DESIGNS a specialty; moderately priced at $1.00 and up. BLOOMINGDALE BROS. 59th St. and 3d Av.

Died.

SCHAAR.—June 1, Herman H. Schaar, aged 42, beloved husband of Martha Schaar, at his residence, 43 East 128th St. Funeral services at Lutheran Church, 88th St. and Lexington Av., June 3, at 2 P. M.

SCHRECK.—On Sunday, June 1, Caroline Schreck, (nee Dieckman,) beloved mother of Elizabeth Calucci and Minnie Schreck, in her 77th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 63 Charlton St., on Tuesday, June 3, at 8 P. M.

SHERWOOD.—At Newport News, Va., on May 30, 1919, Carlton Burr, aged 1 year, son of Elsie Burr and Philip Hyde Sherwood.

SIMMONS.—Joshua A., at his residence, 556 West 180th St., on June 2, beloved husband of Nellie Kimball Simmons, devoted father of Arthur and Eileen, brother of Sara Simmons Levy and Rose Simmons. Funeral from Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Thursday, June 5, at 10 A. M.

STONE.—Sally English, dearly beloved wife of the late Charles Francis Stone, at her residence, 435 Central Park West, on Saturday, May 31, 1919. Funeral services will be held at All Souls (Unitarian) Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., on Tuesday morning, June 3, at 10:30. Interment at convenience of family. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

STONE.—Mrs. Bertha, wife of J. Stone and mother of Bernard, Ruth, Saul, and Nathan Stone, Sunday, midnight. Funeral Tu

Revillon Frères
Russian Sable
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For Summer Wear
Cloth Coats
For Motor and Traveling
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1376 BROADWAY at 37th St.

GOVERNOR TO WORK WITH SERVICE BOARD

Takes Office with New Commissioners to Aid in Solution of Transit Problems.

WILL CALL THERE WEEKLY

Approves Decision That Deputies Should Be Able Executives with No Concern for Politics.

Governor Smith intends to take an active interest in the work of the Public Service Commission, not by long range from Albany, but from an office in the headquarters of the commission at 49 Lafayette Street, which he intends to occupy at least once a week. He is interested in the working of the new law which legislated out of office the commission of five members and replaced it with two members.

While Commissioner Lewis Nixon, who has charge of all regulatory problems, and John H. Delaney, in charge of rapid transit construction, were working on Saturday on plans for division of work, they were surprised by a visit from Governor Smith. Both Commissioners talked with the unusual visitor for a few minutes, and then escorted him through the twelve-story building. It was the first time in the twelve years' history of the commission that a Governor had made a personal inspection.

Meets Members of Staff.

The Governor was greeted by the heads of the various branches of the commission, and many of the workers in the offices. While he was making this tour the question of an office for him, in close touch with the Commissioners, was discussed. Any place large enough to hold a desk would be enough for him, he said, but it was decided to give him one of the offices vacated by one of the former Commissioners. He was assured that he could have all the privacy he desired, as well as all the help necessary to do any work he might desire. During his week-end trips to the City Hall he was so beset by visitors that he was not able to do much work.

New Appointments Discussed.

When the Governor left, Commissioner Nixon went with him to the street, where they stood on the curb for ten minutes talking earnestly. It was learned that the Governor was in accord with both Commissioners in their desire to appoint deputies for their ability to do the work expected of them instead of for their importance as political factors. Mr. Nixon is still looking for fifty-thousand-dollar-a-year men to fill the three places as deputies at $7,500 a year, and Mr. Delaney also would like to get a man of proved executive ability to serve as his deputy.

Among the callers on the Commissioners yesterday was Thomas J. McManus, a Tammany man, who would not object, it was said, to have the refusal of one of the deputyships. He was informed that the Commissioners were not yet ready to make any appointments or to replace any of the old employes with new men in any of the bureaus.

PLEAD FOR DAYLIGHT LAW.

Merchants' Association to be Represented at Hearing Today.

Earnest request for continuation of the hearings on the proposed repeal of the daylight saving law has been made of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by the Merchants' Association.

A telegram was sent by the association yesterday to Representative John J. Esch, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, as follows:

Several bills are pending before your committee for repeal of the daylight saving law. We earnestly protest against such repeal, experience having shown the law to be of great public benefit by permitting better utilization of the hours of daylight and promoting the public health through providing a greater time for recreation.

We have received from our members hundreds of letters advocating the continuance of the present law, and have received similar letters from business organizations in all parts of the United States.

We understand that a hearing has been set by your committee for today and tomorrow. It is impossible, by reason of inadequate notice and the short time allowed, to provide for proper representation at such hearing, at which the objections to the repeal may be presented and emphasized. We therefore earnestly request that the hearings be continued and that a day be named for the middle or latter part of next week.

Postponement was granted till today.

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Because of the well defined division of departments in the Liggett Stores you receive professional attention at our Drug and Prescription Departments.
Excepting in rare emergencies our Registered Pharmacists do nothing but compound prescriptions and sell medicines.
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Send the coupon below and see for yourself how Pepsodent cleans teeth

A Tooth Paste
Based on Pepsin—Without Soap
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A Film Ender

Dental authorities say that soap should not be used on teeth. Yet most tooth pastes have it.

They say that film—that slimy film—is the great tooth destroyer. And that, to save teeth, it must be combated.

Film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

That's why millions find that brushed teeth discolor and decay. The film clings to them. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it.

Dental science, after many years, has found a film combatant. It is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. It is now employed by a million people and by leading dentists everywhere.

We ask you to learn, by a free home test, how much it means to you.

See How Teeth Whiten

Make a few days' test of Pepsodent and see how your teeth look. That will tell the story. Compare your present method with this new one. You will be amazed.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

That seems simple, but it isn't. Pepsin must be activated. The usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. It was never possible until science discovered a harmless activating method. It is that method, used in Pepsodent, which brings this new dental era.

For five years able authorities have proved Pepsodent in scientific ways. Its results are beyond any question. Pepsodent is now regarded as the one great film combatant.

We urge you, for your own sake, to see what it does in ten days.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S. The New-Day Dentifrice

Clip This Coupon
Send it for a 10-Day Tube. Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. It will be a revelation.

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COAST-TO-COAST FLIGHT IN 2 LAPS

Martin-Bomber Will Leave Mineola in a Few Days for San Francisco.

WILL RIVAL NAVY'S RECORD

Schedule Calls for a 2,750 Mile Trip in 31 Hours and 4 Minutes with One Stop.

CAPT. FRANCIS TO COMMAND

Plane Is Equipped with Two Liberty Motors and Will Have a Crew of Four or Five.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Major General Charles T. Menoher, Director of the Army Air Service, today announced that plans had been completed for a transcontinental flight, in which an attempt will be made to fly from New York to San Francisco in two successive days, if the plans for this venture in airline navigation from coast to coast succeed the army will have established a record in aeronautics almost as great as that of the navy's transatlantic flight.

General Menoher announced that the start would be made from New York City in the next few days in an American Martin bomber. The flight will be at San Francisco by a circuitous overland. The total distance to be covered is computed to be 2,550 miles, which it is intended to cover, if possible, in two successive days of flying. The first and only stop contemplated will be at North Platte, Neb., giving a first leg of 1,502 miles. The final leg, from North Platte to San Francisco, will be 1,248 miles.

What resembles a regular train schedule has been prepared for this proposed remarkable flight, dependent on wind conditions. It calls for departure from Mineola, L. I., at 3:30 o'clock on the morning of the flight. Seven minutes later the big bomber is scheduled to pass over New York City. The plane will be due to cross Chicago at 11:42 o'clock in the morning, Council Bluffs, Iowa, at 5:08 the same afternoon, and land at North Platte, Neb., at 8:09, that night, covering the first leg in 16 hours and 56 minutes. In order to do so the bomber must maintain an average rate of speed of ninety miles an hour from Mineola.

The following morning at 3:30 o'clock the plane is scheduled to leave North Platte for the Pacific Coast, crossing by way of the Salt Lake City and Reno route to San Francisco. The schedule calls for the arrival of the bomber at San Francisco at 3:38 o'clock that afternoon. The schedule time for the leg from North Platte to San Francisco is 14 hours and 28 minutes. To meet this requirement the plane must average 85.8 miles an hour. The total scheduled flying time for the whole journey of 2,750 miles is 31 hours and 4 minutes.

To Carry Crew of Four or Five.

The pilots will be Captain Roy N. Francis and First Lieutenant Edmund A. Clun of the Army Air Service. They will be assisted by two or three mechanics. The Martin bomber will be equipped with two twin Liberty-twelve motors, aggregating 800 horsepower. The route passes over thirteen States in a nearly direct airline from New York to San Francisco. From New York it passes over the northern part of New Jersey, Central Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Southern Iowa, Central Nebraska, Southern Wyoming, Northern Utah, Nevada, and California. The large cities on the route are New York, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, and San Francisco. The highest land elevation will be about 8,000 feet.

The condition of the territory passed over will be tabulated from the standpoint of good land landing ground, and valuable information as to meteorological conditions is expected to be gained. The reliability and the durability of the Liberty motors will also be tested.

This will be the third transcontinental flight under the auspices of the army, but will be far more spectacular and important than the first, which was a one-way flight from San Diego, via Florida, to New York City by four planes, made in January, in fifty-five hours for a distance of about 4,200 miles. The last transcontinental flight made by the Army Air Service was that of Major Thomas D. McCauley, who doubled the Eastern transcontinental route from San Diego, Cal., to Jacksonville, Fla., between April 12 and 18, a distance of 4,642 miles in 2,6[illegible] minutes flying time. He made several stops en route. His eastern flight, with the benefit of a western wind, was made in 10 hours and 15 minutes flying time. He used a De Havilland-4 plane with a Liberty motor.

Has Two 400-H. P. Liberty Motors.

The Martin bomber selected by Captain Francis to attempt the one-stop transcontinental flight was originally designed for day or night bombing or long-distance photography.

Its power is supplied by two Liberty motors of 400 horsepower each, mounted in the wing gap on each side of the body. The body is well designed and commodious. At the nose is the cockpit for the front gunner, who has access to a passage through which he can go aft to handle the rear lower gun or sit beside the pilots on a folding seat. The pilots sit in a cockpit amidships, but not in placed on the middle third side of the body and well up, so that his range of vision is the best possible. He is provided with a wheel-type control and has a splendid view of the instrument board. Behind the pilots are the three main gasoline tanks. To the rear is a mount for the lower gun, which commands a large field of fire to the rear, below and to both sides.

The wing structure is very light. The designer was particular to observe the principles of stream line, rigidity and strength. The total wing and control area is 1,425 square feet. The span of the upper and lower wings is 71 feet 5 inches and the depth of each wing is 7 feet 10 inches. The distance between the wings is 8 feet 6 inches. The length over all is 46 feet and the height over all 14 feet 7 inches.

Reliable in All Emergencies.

The undercarriage is four 800x150 millimeter wheels. The axles are hung on the usual rubber cord suspension, but have a great amount of freedom, not only vertically, but in the other two directions. All of the lateral forces are taken up by the centre trussing under the body. The two outside struts are free to swing laterally, and hence only to absorb the vertical component of the landing shock. A single wheel and pilot's cockpit. There are four equal bearings for the maintenance of lateral stability. The tail services are of steel and wood construction. The elevator is one piece, and with its generous area and ease of operation forms a positive control to be relied upon in any emergency.

Two balanced rudders working in synchronism permit the pilot to control his direction under any conditions with ease. In fact, when flying with one engine dead, the amount of rudder necessary to correct the offsetting force of the other engine is surprisingly small.

Marine War Risk Division Made a Profit of $17,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Operation of the Marine and Seamen's Division of the War Risk Bureau, which will be discontinued, now that the dangers from submarines and mines are over, resulted in a profit of more than $17,000,000 to the Government without impairment of the $50,000,000 sinking fund provided by Congress.

The division will return to the Treasury more than $67,000,000.

WILSON WAS FIRM FOR JEWISH RIGHTS

Backed Clemenceau in Insisting on League Protection for Racial Minorities.

PADEREWSKI IN ACCORD

Polish Premier Refused Support to the Rumanian Complaint Over "Invaded Sovereignty."

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 1.—Wilson and Clemenceau were perhaps more closely in accord at yesterday's secret plenary session than on any other occasion since the beginning of the Peace Conference. The American President was as vigorous as the French Premier in declaring to the representatives of the small nations that they must accede to terms which would safeguard peace. Among other things President Wilson said he often wished he was the representative of a small nation himself, so that his views might be accepted as more disinterested.

This session was called to hear the protests of the representatives of the small Eastern European States, notably Premier Bratiano of Roumania, against the clauses of the Austrian treaty and the supplementary treaties which each of them will have to sign, providing for the protection of racial and religious minorities within their borders.

The outcome of the session was a diplomatic defeat for Bratiano and those who supported him, but it was a great victory for the Jewish and other minorities living in these small Eastern States. As a matter of fact, yesterday marked the greatest advance that has been made so far on behalf of the Jews to protect them against persecution in Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia.

Other minority races also have as a result of yesterday's session assurance for the future—for example, the Ruthenians or Ukrainians in Poland and the Magyars in the Transylvania district but numerically, at least, the chief advantage safeguarding ethnic minorities [illegible] for the Jews, of whom there are 10,[illegible] in the four countries chiefly concerned.

Specifically the clause of the Austrian treaty to which Bratiano objected was that providing that the protection of minorities should be under supervision of the League of Nations, and not left entirely to the Governments of Poland, Rumania, and other countries. Clemenceau met the situation with much the same argument that he had used at the opening of the Peace Conference, when the small nations protested against leaving the making of peace to the four big powers. As he told them then, the French Premier told them yesterday that the big powers had won the war and suffered practically all the losses and sacrifices; that it was for them to make peace, and that the small nations should be grateful for being asked to participate in the conference.

Bratiano and others expected that from Clemenceau, but hoped for something different from Wilson. It seems to be a fixed habit of mind in this Peace Conference for a plenipotentiary of a small nation to assume that Wilson will back him because of the mere fact that his nation is small, regardless of everything else.

The Rumanian Premier was evidently suffering from that illusion yesterday when he protested against the League of Nations having any supervision over his country's treatment of Jews on the ground that it was an insult to the integrity of Rumania and an infringment of her sovereignty. He based his argument on the Fourteen Points, and appealed to Wilsonian principles to justify the leaving of the welfare of Jews and other minorities to minorities to be cared for by the governments of the small nations, without any interference by the League of Nations.

But Wilson took the same position as Clemenceau. He said that the great powers were responsible for the peace treaty and for the future peace of the world, so they must also have the right to provide against what might be a grave menace to peace unless there was some power of control outside the protesting nations.

Another surprise of this secret session was the attitude of Premier Paderewski of Poland, from which country come so many reports, even now, of massacres of Jews. Paderewski did not support Bratiano; on the contrary, he is reported as having said that Poland would gladly acquiesce in such terms as the great powers thought fit for the protection of ethnic minorities.

Poland is already committed to such an arrangement by the clause of the German treaty which says that such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic or religious minorities shall be laid down in subsequent treaties between the five allied and associated powers and Poland. That clause in the German treaty does not affect Rumania or Jugoslavia, but a similar clause in the Austrian treaty does; hence the opposition of Bratiano. Poland, of course, in this respect has an interest in the Austrian as well as the German treaty.

NC-4 WILL NOT FLY BACK.

Secretary Daniels Announces That Seaplane Will be Dismantled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—No attempt will be made to fly the naval seaplane NC-4 back to the United States from Ireland. Secretary Daniels announced tonight that the NC-4 would be dismantled and placed on board the steamer Aroostook to be shipped back.

This decision was reached after Secretary Daniels had consulted the experts in the Navy Department and had been advised that the plane would run into head winds nearly all the way westward, that this would hold back its speed, cause it to use more power, and that the sentiment of officers in the department qualified to give an opinion on the matter was in favor of following the original plan.

The department has been very strongly urged to take steps to preserve the plane and have it placed on permanent exhibition in the National Museum in Washington. There it would be exhibited alongside of the original Langley flying machine, the Buzzard. No decision in this matter has been reached, but the suggestion has many advocates here and is understood to be under consideration by the Navy Department.

HAWKER IS BLAMED FOR HEATED ENGINE

British Pilots Say the Filter He Installed Clogged the Circulation System.

EXPECT VIMY TO 'HOP' NEXT

Alcock, It Is Said, Can Start Under Conditions Unfavorable to the Handley-Page.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 2.—Was Harry G. Hawker directly responsible for the mechanical failure which ended his transatlantic flight in midocean?

The men most familiar with the Rolls-Royce engine and water cooling systems which are used to prevent them from overheating in aviation service, expressed themselves quite positively that the filter, in the form of a piece of heavy gauze, which Hawker put into this system was "unnecessary." The pump which circulates the water in this and similar systems is of the centrifugal and similar systems leaves plenty of room for discharging grit.

Hawker first put this bit of gauze in use before his trial flight on April 10, and upon examination of it at the conclusion of that flight discovered that quite a collection of fine dirt had accumulated on his improvised filter. He cleaned this, and no doubt the radiator and pipes as well. But subsequently after a ground trial of the engine he once more found dirt had accumulated on the gauze. It was then that he decided to leave the gauze in place during the transatlantic flight, a decision he confided to some of his associates with the explanation that he feared that otherwise the water system would become clogged and useless, and that overheating of his engine would result.

As it turned out, so far as the facts are known, it was precisely the use of this filter that did result in stopping the water circulation, overheating the engine, which necessitated the ending of the flight far short of success, and only narrowly missed causing the death of the pilot and the navigator, Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, as well.

Interest in the transatlantic venture, which shifts here almost as rapidly as does a Newfoundland weather-vane on what the natives describe as a pleasant day, just now centres in the Vickers expedition. This is due to a general belief, for which there appears to be some justification, though conditions and prospects may change over night, that the Vickers men, Pilot Captain John Alcock and Navigateor Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, will be next away on the big hop.

Vickers Men Expect to Start First.

The Vimy bomber men and the Handley-Page men at Harbor Grace thus far have made about equal progress in the work of assembling their biplanes, but the Handley-Page, being more ponderous and complicated, is regarded as likely to require a materially greater amount of time for those finishing touches of wiring, tuning, and adjustment which are necessary before any airplane safety may be taken aloft. Added to this advantage, which just now seems to be with Vimy, there is the prospect that the machine being lighter, not only in actual weight but in load as compared to lifting capacity, will be able to get off the ground with a light wind in either one of two directions, while the Handley-Page men have little hope of being able to rise with a transatlantic load except into a very strong wind in one direction.

Again, of all the machines which have arrived here for the transatlantic flight, the Vimy is the most strongly constructed, to an extent seldom seen in airplane construction.

Vimy Is Built Largely of Steel.

From the Vimy's nose to well behind the wings, steel has been used for struts and braces, and the framework of the rudder as well as the built up of a doped fabric over a steel frame. The wing frames themselves are likewise of steel.

Another structural feature of the Vimy is the use of multiple tanks for fuel storage instead of a single tank such as employed by the Sopwith and the Martinsyde. These two machines were not only fitted with a single tank, but this one tank was braced with only two or three baffle plates. Captain Alcock, convinced after rough weather and the surge and splash of the gasoline might make the plane behave like a vessel in a rough sea, thus spoiling the control, has his storage capacity well divided into units and each unit well braced with interior surge plates. He placed one tank well forward in the fuselage in order that the craft might be as trim as possible, and so arranged the feeding system that all the tanks except the small one on top would empty simultaneously, thus maintaining the even keel on which he relies largely for making the job of piloting as simple and unstraining as possible.

This top tank holds but seventy gallons of gasoline, and would be empty within two hours after the Vimy starts the long journey, and thus emptied it is designed to serve as a life raft, and will be fitted in advance with ropes for hand holds. The tank is of a quickly detachable kind, though the fabric placed over it in order not to interrupt the streamline construction must be slashed before the tank can be sent into the water.

All the tanks are built of light steel, except the rear half of the one which forms the front wall of the pilot's cockpit, in order not to affect the compass.

Wireless May Affect Compass.

There remains some danger, none the less, that the introduction of the wireless equipment may affect the compass, this being one of the dangers aviators have not yet learned how to avoid with certainty.

Captain Alcock's control is of the wheel type, instead of the stick more generally used, and he has equipped it with rubber fasteners in such a manner that he can secure a much as a marlinespike to the wheel of a vessel, thus relieving himself and affording an opportunity to use his hands in making adjustments.

Alcock and Brown will carry parachute flares, Very pistol lights, and a complete sending and receiving wireless in a compact, excellently built form, which is a standard with the Royal Flying Corps. They are not using the directional wireless, as they are convinced that while this offers excellent development possibilities for the future it is not yet sufficiently perfected to be of definite advantage on a long flight.

Can Fly Plane with One Engine Bad.

Alcock, who, like Brown, is frankly optimistic as to the Vimy's chances of winning the race and capturing The Daily Mail's £10,000 prize, which he and Brown expect to divide, lays particular and repeated stress on the advantage of his twin-engine power plant. On a bombing expedition which ended in his being taken prisoner by the Turks, he flew seventy-six miles in a Handley-Page bomber after one engine had gone bad, and he is confident that, with the present plane, once the altitude is gained, he could maintain it a long time on one engine, finishing the flight if near the goal or starting on a possibly extended search for a ship at sea if he found himself forced to descend before a great while.

Work on the Vimy aerodrome got well under way today and is to be pressed to completion, so that the starting field will be ready just as soon as the bomber itself is fully assembled. The weather, good for the first time in many days, promises good progress for all the contestants now in the building stage.

Prince of Wales to Attend Dinner In Commons for Fliers of the NC-4

LONDON, June 2.—The Price of Wales will attend a dinner at the House of Commons on Thursday in honor of the crews of the American NC seaplanes. Major Gen. J. E. B. Seeley of the British Air Ministry will preside.

The crews of the three American naval seaplanes, who are being entertained in London, were guests at a luncheon given by the American Naval Headquarters Staff today. This function completed the entertainment program for the present.

Commander J. H. Towers, the leader of the Atlantic flight enterprise; Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, who brought the NC-4 across from America; Lieut. Commandar P. N. L. Bellinger, commander of the NC-1, and Lieut. D. H. McCullough, pilot of the NC-3, will leave for Paris tomorrow. They will return on Wednesday night, when the official British official reception to the naval airmen will be held.

PARIS, June 2.—Commander J. H. Towers, Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, and Lieut. Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, the officers in charge, respectively, of the American Navy seaplanes NC-3, NC-4, and NC-1, accompanied by Rear Admiral Plunkett, will come to Paris tomorrow to confer with Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N., Chief of Naval Operations. It is presumed that the conference will deal with the recent flight of the NC planes across the Atlantic.

STRIKES ON RHINE AGAINST REPUBLIC

People of Mayence, Wiesbaden, and Mannheim Show Opposition.

COBLENZ TO BE CAPITAL

Allies Aloof from Move, Which Is Called Anti-Prussian, but Not Separatist.

BERLIN, June 2, (Associated Press.)—The inhabitants of Mayence and Wiesbaden began this morning a twenty-four-hour strike in protest against the attempted coup in proclaiming an independent Palatinate Republic.

It is also reported that pro-German Palatinatists at Mannheim declared a general strike, and that the inhabitants of the Palatinate, notwithstanding threats by the French of court-martial, are everywhere tearing down the posters proclaiming the Republic.

Assembly to Meet at Coblenz.

PARIS, June 2.—Coblenz will be the capital of the new Rhine Republic, which was proclaimed yesterday in several Rhenish cities. The new Government and its National Assembly will meet there, but the Provisional Government will sit at Wiesbaden.

Portions of the proclamation have been telegraphed to the Echo de Paris from Metz by Maurice Barres. One significant section follows:

We declare the autonomous Rhenish Republic to be founded in the bosom of Germany. It is a pacific republic which is composed of the Rhenish provinces, Old Nassau, Rhenish Hesse, and the Palatinate. The foundation rests on the following bases:

1. The frontiers will remain the same, including Birkenfeld.

2. Changes in frontiers can be made only with the approval of other nations interested as established by a plebiscite.

3. The Provisional Government of the Rhenish Republic is exercised by the undersigned delegates of the people.

4. Elections for the Rhenish National Assembly will be held without delay according to the methods of the German National Assembly.

Coblenz is to be the capital of the new Government and the National Assembly will meet there. The Provisional Government will sit at Wiesbaden. Local authorities will continue to exercise control for the time being. The Provisional Government will take the place of the central Government and the Prussian, Bavarian, and Hessian Governments.

RHENISH-HESSIAN-NASSAU COMMITTEE.
PALATINATE COMMITTEE.
June 1, 1919.

Movement Is Anti-Prussian.

Another passage shows the movement not to be separatist, but anti-Prussian. It says:

Violence from whatever side must disappear. The Rhenish people honestly and sincerely wishes peace based on a reconciliation of all peoples. This is why it separates itself from the institutions which are the bases of so many wars, feudalism and militarism. It thereby eliminates an obstacle standing in the way of a genuine peace.

M. Barres says that Dr. Dorden, the President of the new republic, is the soul of the movement. He is from Bonn and before the war was a magistrate. During the war he was a German officer.

"He is one of those idealist Rhinelanders who have never been reconciled to the subjection of the left bank of the Rhine to brutal exploitation by Prussia," M. Barres writes. "We are in the presence of the reappearance of the old Germany with which our fathers were able to enter into agreements and sometimes to entertain friendships. This happy event became possible only through the admirable conduct and political sense of the allied armies."

The allied forces of occupation will take no part in the movement for the establishment of a Rhine republic, the Journal says. The Allied Powers will observe an attitude of watchful waiting.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER OUT, PARIS HEARS

Vienna Advices Say the Cabinet Headed by Herr German Replaces Soviet Government.

PARIS, June 2.—Vienna dispatches received here through Basle, Switzerland, say the Bolshevist régime in Hungary is nearing an end.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says a Cabinet headed by Herr German, who was Minister of Commerce in the Cabinet headed by Count Michael Karolyi, has replaced the Soviet Government, and that Herr German has been invited to Versailles to confer with the Entente representatives in regard to the Hungarian situation.

AIR SEARCH FOR JAMES.

Frost and Miller to Scan Connecticut Wilds for Missing Aviator.

In an effort to locate Capt. Mansell R. James, the British ace, who has been missing since last Thursday, when he started from Lee, Mass., on a flight to Atlantic City, N. J., an airplane will start from here this morning to scour the Berkshire hills, in the wilds of which it is feared Captain James has been forced to land. The Aero Club of America obtained the consent of Colonel Archie Miller at the Government flying field at Mineola for the use of one of the army machines for the search. It will be piloted by Lieutenant Jack Frost, late a squadron commander in the American service at Mineola.

Belgian Line Gets 50 Ships.

Joseph A. Nash, American manager of the Lloyd Royal Belge, announced yesterday that the steamship line had completed its first half hundred of ship purchases in its campaign for Belgian world trade. The number of ships in service at present is fifty, with an aggregate tonnage of 304,000, he said, but several more vessels are still on the ways in British shipyards.

RYAN SEES NO HOPE FOR ERIN AT PARIS

Irish-American Envoy Says 'Buzzards of World' Are Gathered at Peace Conference.

DENOUNCES THE LEAGUE

Justice Cohalan Calls Proposed Compact an "Anglo-American Alliance."

Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia, who, with ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois and Frank P. Walsh, went to Europe to plead the cause of Irish independence, and who sought to gain a hearing for De Valera and other Sinn Fein leaders before the Peace Conference in Paris, told, in part, the story of his sojourn in France, England, and Ireland last night.

Mr. Ryan, who arrived from Europe Sunday, said that four-fifths of Ireland was now behind the Sinn Fein movement, but that he was pessimistic as to the outlook, so far as the Peace Conference in Paris was concerned. He said the buzzards of the world are gathered together in Paris," and that the League of Nations covenant and the peace treaty that are to be given to the world are bedcided there by five men. He mentioned no names.

The occasion of Mr. Ryan's speech was a meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom in the Waldorf-Astoria. The meeting was by invitation, and was presided over by Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, who said that in addition to working for the freedom of Ireland, the Irish in America are charged with the duty of preserving the traditions of the American Republic. Mr. Ryan denounced the League of Nations as an alliance, which, as he said they termed British supremacy. Justice Cohalan went a step further, and referred to it as an Anglo-American alliance.

Mr. Ryan said that during the visit of Governor Dunne, Mr. Walsh, and himself to Dublin, there was a great open air demonstration, which followed a military demonstration directed against a meeting of Sinn Fein officials. The soldiery, he said, sought the arrest of the Sinn Fein Secretary of the Treasury, a Dr. O'Malley, and a Captain Barton. The attitude of the people became so threatening, he said, that the officer commanding the English troops sent for the Irish-American delegates and asked them to assist in quietly dispersing the populace.

A rumor, he added, that Governor Dunne, Mr. Walsh and himself had been arrested started, and Mr. Ryan said he afterward addressed 1,000 many American soldiers and sailors, who were in Dublin at the time, were ready to attempt their rescue when the trouble was settled and the English troops withdrawn.

Mr. Ryan told of meetings of the Sinn Feiners who were elected to Parliament, but who refused to sit in London and, instead, are "functioning in Ireland." He described these men, who number seventy-three, as of the highest intelligence and representing all classes and conditions of Irish life. He paid a glowing tribute to the leadership of De Valera and Count Plunkett. Everywhere in Ireland, he said, one sees the Stars and Stripes displayed alongside the tricolor of the "Irish Republic."

He said the number of English troops now in Ireland is about 140,000, including infantry, artillery and cavalry. Armored cars and tanks are ready for service, he said.

"No League of Nations ought to be approved by the people of the United States and ratified by the Senate that gives the lie to everything for which this country went to war, and which places Great Britain over the pedestal of super-lord of earth," said Mr. Ryan.

"We ought to take the high position to engage only in wars when we feel that right justifies might. As I interpret Clause 10 of the Constitution of the League of Nations, the United States would have to send its soldiers to fight the Australians and the Canadians in case these two dominions should decide to free themselves from the British Empire.

Says Pledges Are Ignored.

"The Fourteen Points are being frittered away one by one each day," he said. "I attended a session of the House of Commons on May 24, and at that time the representatives of the British people had not yet received a full text of the treaty. When a member demanded it, Bonar Law said the House would receive copies after the Germans had signed the treaty.

"A League of Nations means above all else forever the power of the British Empire as it stands today. As an American, I do not believe this great nation of ours should tie itself to nations and peoples with whom we have little in common, or that it should be called upon to send my boys to fight battles in which America has no control and no concern."

Justice Cohalan said that if the League of Nations is ratified it will mean the undoing of the American Revolution.

Mgr. McGoldrick of Brooklyn also spoke, saying that from now on the Irish motto must be "trust in God and keep your powder dry."

LADY DIANA MANNERS WEDS.

Royalty at Her Marriage to Lieut. Duff Cooper at St. Margaret's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 2.—Derby week, now that the menace of the police strike is removed, promises to bring a revival of London's social life on a scale which, though far below the apogee of pre-war years, will be well above the nature of war times. From a popular point of view the week will be even more striking as a renewal of old-time gaiety.

The wedding of Lady Diana Manners at St. Margaret's, Westminster, today might well be described as being a popular rather than a society function. This daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland is among the best-known of England's young women. With a handsome face and attractive personality she has been an unflagging worker at war charities and an one of her friends puts it has also done much real war work as a nurse at her mother's residence, which was turned into a hospital. Popular fancy was further caught by the story that the man of her choice, Lieutenant Duff Cooper, who is now in the Foreign Office, is a young fellow with more brains than money, and that she stuck to him despite a certain amount of parental opposition.

At today's wedding the bridegroom's best man was Sidney Herbert, son of the former Ambassador to Washington and Lady Herbert, who was some years ago reported engaged to Lady Diana. Royalty was present at the church, and the crowds outside were as great as at the recent weddings of Princess Patricia to Commander Ramsay and Miss Asquith to Prince Bibesco.

Every day of the week shows a full program of social or spectacular events.

WALSH AND DUNNE EXPLAIN REQUEST

Stress in Letter to President That They Have No Mission to Represent Irish People.

ONLY THE CONFERENCE HERE

Wish to Present to Powers Its Resolutions and Make Brief Argument in Support.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 1.—Messrs. Walsh and Dunne, as members of the committee appointed by the Irish Race Convention held in Philadelphia in February, who are now here, have abandoned the effort to obtain a safe-conduct from Ireland to France for Professor de Valera, Griffiths, and Plunkett, the delegates of the Convention of the Irish Republic, in order that they may present Ireland's claims to independence to the Peace Conference. In a letter to President Wilson, Walsh and Dunne say that their information is that the British Government has definitely denied a safe-conduct to the Irish Republic delegation. They request the President to use his good offices to permit the American committee to present Ireland's case, but make it plain that they appear in an unofficial capacity and in no sense represent the people of Ireland or their representatives, but merely desire to present the resolutions adopted at the Philadelphia convention, with a brief argument in support of them.

The letter of the American delegation reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"We beg to advise you that in pursuance of a commission given to us by the Irish Race Convention held in the City of Philadelphia on Feb. 22, 1919, and following our letter to you of April 16, every effort has been made to obtain a hearing for the delegates selected by the people of Ireland to represent them at the Peace Conference. Our information is that the Government of Great Britain has definitely denied safe-conducts to these representatives, and hence they cannot appear before the Peace Conference or any committee thereof.

"The resolutions and instructions under which we are acting provide that if an opportunity be not given to the regularly chosen representatives of Ireland, we should ourselves present her case; her insistence upon her right of self-determination and to international recognition of a republican form of government established by her people.

"We therefore beg to ask you to use your good offices to secure a hearing for us before the special committee of the four great powers, so that we may discharge the duty imposed upon us by our convention.

"In order to avoid misunderstanding, we desire to state, and would thank you to convey the information to the other members of your committee, that we do not hold or claim to have any commission or authority from the people of Ireland or their representatives, but desire solely and respectfully to present the resolutions of the American convention, with a brief argument in support thereof.

"May we also point out that, while the convention which we represent was unofficial and while we have no official authority in the Government sense, nevertheless it was a convention composed of 5,132 delegates, democratically selected, representing every State in the Union, and the individuals who composed it may fairly be said to have been men and women of all shades of political opinion, of all religious sects, and of practically every trade, profession, and avocation which go to make up our national life.

"We think it is likewise fair to state that this convention acted for many millions of our fellow-citizens, who in this representative way respectfully urge you to give a favorable response to the request of this petition.

"We will deeply appreciate it if you will be good enough to give us an early reply to this letter, as the matter of our departure for home is pressing us.

"With considerations of our continued great respect and esteem, we are sincerely, "FRANK P. WALSH,
"E. F. DUNNE."

CITES MEXICO AS AMERICA'S PROBLEM

Speaker Gillett Stirs the Pan American Conference by Frank Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—With Vice President Marshall asserting that the future peace of the world might depend on the establishment of a real working comradeship between the republics of the Western Hemisphere, and with Speaker Gillett urging that it was the duty of the republics to do something to end present conditions in Mexico, the second Pan-American Congress opened here today. Twenty-one republics and fully 900 delegates and visitors are present.

This message from President Wilson was read to the delegates:

"The President desires me to convey to you the following message: 'Please greet the members of the Second Pan-American Conference in my name and convey to them the following message:

"'It is with genuine regret that I find myself unable to attend the conference and greet you in person. I am sure that the members of the Government of the United States in Washington will make you feel abundantly welcome, but I should have wished to express that welcome in person. We attach the highest importance to this conference. Our hearts are set upon a perfect understanding between the Americas and the development of relations which will be mutually beneficial not only, but will contribute to the sort of relations which promote peace and good-will as well as prosperity. Pray accept my most cordial good wishes for the success of the conference.' LANSING."

In his speech Mr. Gillett said in part:

"It seems to me that it would be unfortunate if in such a Congress as this no public allusion was made to what must be in the mind of every man—the attitude of Mexico. Security is essential for trade expansion. No merchant will seek for profits when his principal will be safe. Protection from either a regular or a bandit Government only by paying for it is not civilized.

"For a nation to refuse protection to its own citizens located in another country or to advise them to flee therefrom is not dignified. For some years the property, and often the lives, of foreigners in Mexico has been unsafe, and as a necessary corollory foreign trade, which this conference is called to promote, is most precarious. I do not wish to open any political question or throw any apple of discord, but it seems to me a Congress, gathered to confer on the commercial possibilities of this hemisphere, ought not to refuse to consider what we all know is the greatest impediment existing to satisfactory relations.

"Mexico stretches over vast areas in the very middle of our hemisphere, and has enormous trade possibilities. They can be made most enriching for her and helpful for us all. The United States chances to be most interested because of contact and investment. We have towards her no feeling of hostility, or lust of conquest. But I think our business interests and our patriotic instincts, like yours, wish established there conditions which would restore to Mexico the prosperity she has lost, and give to foreign commerce the security to which it is entitled. Such a consummation would be of advantage to us all, but its great blessing would go to Mexico."

Vice President Marshall said in part:

"Whether we shall or shall not have a League of Nations is not for me to say, for that is on the knees of the gods. (If the Republican Party is the gods,) but there has been enough discussion about the Monroe Doctrine to clarify it in the minds of the people of South America."

Francis P. Garvan Promoted to Assistant Attorney General

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, has been selected as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Bureau of Investigation.

No announcement has been made as to Mr. Garvan's successor as custodian.

CECIL ASKS AMERICA NOT TO MAR RECORD

Says Nations Must Sacrifice Something for a League to End World Anarchy.

PRAISES OUR CO-OPERATION

Highest Interest of All States Now Is Peace, for Which We Strove Generously and Gloriously.

PARIS, June 2.—Referring to opposition in the United States to the League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil of the British Peace Commission said today it would be deplorable if at the end of the Peace Conference something should happen to mar the glorious record of America in the war.

"I see it suggested in some places," said Lord Robert, "that the United States should not accept membership in the League of Nations because it might involve some sacrifice of national sovereignty. It would be foolish to deny that if nations are to make any organization for peace each of them must be content to modify in some degree, however slight, its liberty of action. That is the inevitable result of co-operation, and I do not wish to underrate the sacrifice involved.

"But after all nothing that is worth doing in this world can be done without sacrifice, and if any real change in the present international anarchy is to take place it can only be because the nations of the world are so convinced of the horrible evils of war that they are ready to risk something to prevent its occurrence in the future.

"Those who have seen the devastated districts of France and Belgium, or have read of the wholesale massacres in every part of Europe and Asia, and the famines which threaten the health and lives of millions of those who are least responsible for the war, will not doubt that some drastic change in international relations is essential to humanity and civilization.

"I have been concerned, as you know, solely with the League of Nations section of the Peace Conference, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to me to know that throughout the whole of that task the British and American delegates have worked in the closest sympathy and co-operation.

"The same is true of the Supreme Economic Council, which, strictly speaking, is not a peace body, since it is not concerned except indirectly with the terms of peace, but rather with such big questions as the relief of the starving populations of Europe, and an attempt to repair the economic ravages caused by the world war.

"In that vast and vitally important labor, America has necessarily borne the leading part, but we have worked closely with her representatives and, I hope, have been of some service. I have no reason to doubt, speaking generally, that the co-operation between the two countries has been equally close in other parts of conference work.

"There is another thing I should like to say. The United States and some peoples are never interested in coming us, came into the war at a comparatively late period, and, though she threw her whole heart into the struggle and spared no effort to victory, it necessarily followed that the actual sacrifices, both in men and material, were less than fell to the lot of some of her associates. On the other hand, she declared at her entry that she sought no profit, either territorial or otherwise, and that declaration she has fulfilled.

"I doubt if there is any example in history of a nation which has taken part in a struggle of comparable magnitude which has at the end asked for no direct national reward. Yet America may feel that she has done this.

"That her national interests in the widest sense have been neglected is not true, for the greatest national interest of every civilized State is peace. America has striven for peace, but it has been peace without material reward. She has sought no territorial aggrandizement and no financial advantage.

"That is a glorious record, of which, if envy between our countries were possible, I should be envious. It would indeed be deplorable if, at the end of the conference, something happened to mar this record."

DENIES BULGAR OUTRAGES.

Alliance in Switzerland Suggests a Commission of Inquiry.

By Cable to The Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 2.—In regard to the alleged Red Cross report of Bulgarian treatment of the Greek population, extracts of which were given in your paper, we beg to say its assertions do not reat on facts. In the Seres and Drama region, according to Greek statistics, the number of the Greek population never exceeded 60,000. During the war only 26,000 were interned, 14,000 of their own accord because of lack of food in their district, which is mostly tobacco land.

The number of dead in the course of two years was below 2,000, due largely to the grip, &c., lack of medicine and proper quarters. The mortality, however, among the Bulgarian population was not less. In Plovidv, with 50,000 population, 1,404 people died during the first half of 1918. The death rate in Greece proper during that period was far higher.

It is untrue that interned Greeks were killed by starvation. They usually received 400 grams of bread per day, a fact admitted by the Greek paper Journal des Hellènes, while in Saloniki under their own Government the Greeks received only 256 grams. Even the former Greek Ministers were victims of the dire conditions prevalent in Greece during certain periods of the war, according to the testimony of the Echo de Grèce.

It is also untrue that the Greeks were maltreated. The native population suffered the same hardships, privations and official treatment. The railroad difficulties were due to the lines being occupied mainly by the Allied forces and the precedence given to military transportation. Bulgaria did her best to facilitate the repatriation of those interned.

International Red Cross representatives and missionaries who were in Bulgaria during the war are the best eyewitnesses of Bulgarian tolerance considering the circumstances. The President of the Bulgarian Red Cross several times demanded the constitution of an international inquiry commission to investigate the conduct of the Balkan belligerents. Bulgaria's neighbors to this day are unwilling. The Bulgarian Government has officially requested the formation of such a neutral commission in order that the facts in the Balkans be investigated and the guilty ones punished.

Bulgaria is again isolated and her enemies take advantage by blackening her before the world and thus win favor at the Peace Conference. Their aim, as The London Times once said, is to besmirch her with so much mud, hoping some of it would stick.

Yes, Bulgaria is earnestly awaiting another Carnegie Inquiry Commission.

Bulgarian Alliance in Switzerland.
President M. MICHELIS.
Secretary M. PETROFF.

JOHNSON ASSAILS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Californian Calls It a "Gigantic War Trust" in Speech to Senate.

SEES AMERICA SWALLOWED

Declares the Monroe Doctrine Is Left to the Interpretation of Foreign Nations.

FEARS VOTES OF ENGLAND

Senator Attacks the Shantung "Secret Treaty" and Plan to Protect France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Asserting that the League of Nations is a "gigantic war trust," Senator Hiram Johnson of California in a speech today called upon the Senate to throw out the League covenant when it came before that body.

He said that the covenant

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Advance of Motor and Steel Stocks Marks Another Active Session.

The plunging advance of a dozen stocks in yesterday's market session reflected the concentration of speculative effort in a few groups, while the greater share list displayed merely a moderately strong front. The motor issues, leather, and a number of steel stocks were bid upward with vehemence of the sort which had hardly been seen since the big boom days of 1916, but it was a question whether a greater impetus was supplied by public buying than through the operations of strong pools. Among the favorite shares mentioned net gains ran from 6 to nearly 17 points. One or two oil stocks advanced with considerable force. It was noticeable that the railroad department was largely neglected, and where advances occurred they were limited mostly to fractions. A bright feature of the day in the bond market was the rise of the Victory 4¾ per cent. notes to a level slightly above par, the final quotation being 100. The 3¾ per cent. notes, representing conversions of the Victory 4¾s, made their first appearance, opening at par.

Very likely much of the day's purchases of the stocks which have been particularly prominent during the last fortnight represented the replacement of speculative lines which were let go prior to the Memorial Day recess. This was evidenced in the first half hour of business, when an accumulation or orders, largely from out of town, caused a number of abrupt advances. Business reopened under more favorable auspices than many traders had thought possible last week in view of the possibility existing then that a crisis might arise over the peace treaty during the holiday. The situation at Paris being unchanged and the economic surroundings of the market being the same as last Thursday, the opportunity for substantial profits in the active stocks seemed as inviting as before. If the Street had not possessed the precedents established in the war market, considerable concern might have been aroused over the extraordinary rise of the motor stocks. Prior to 1916 it occasionally happened that a frenzy of buying of a few shares worked to unsettle the entire market structure, precipitating reactions which carried prices downward a long distance before being checked by natural forces. As it was, brokers renewed yesterday their cautions to overzealous customers to go slow, but the fact that maximum prices were established late in the day seemd to show that the warnings had small effect.

The call money market was slightly firmer than last week's average position, the rate of 6 per cent. being quoted all throughout the day. Also late bidders for bank accommodation who offered collateral consisting of industrial securities alone had to pay as high as 8 and even 9 per cent. for funds. Should the activity in stocks and the broader demand for bonds continue on the present scale or on a greater scale, it would not be surprising if money rates stiffened noticeably in the near future. Inquiries among the banks show, however, that offerings of demand funds are large, and whatever repressive efforts are being directed against the speculative campaign are not yet making their appearance in the money market.

The new week opened without any new developments in business or politics to influence security market operations. It appeared from news dispatches that some time might elapse before the Germans signified their intentions in respect to the treaty, but the drift of comment coming from Paris emphasized sentiment that the document would be accepted in due course. The foreign exchange market stood about where it was on Saturday, with the exception of Italian rates, which made a strong movement forward from 8.10 for check to 7.84⅜ for remittances by sight draft. Quite likely the covering of short contracts had a part in the advance, but it may be that the advance of lire and the marked recovery of both lire and francs last week had a more intimate connection with the expectation of foreign bankers over the results of the peace treaty than is now evident.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 8
Low 6	Low 8
Renewals 6	Renewals 6½
Last 6	Last 8

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 5½	Sixty days 5¾
Ninety days 5½	Ninety days 5¾
Four months 5½	Four months 5¾
Five months 5½	Five months 5¾
Six months 5½	Six months 5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5 @5¼
4 to 6 months	5 @5¼
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4 63⅝	$4.62	$4.62¾	— .01
Cables	4.64⅛	4.63	4.63¾	— .01
Francs—				
Demand	6.30	6.31½	6.21	
Cables	6.28	6.30	6.20½	— 00½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.86.5 London	$4.82¾	$4.82¾
5.18.1 Paris	6.31	6.20½
5.18.12 Belgium	6.46	6.44
China—		
Hongkong	53.00	53.10
Shanghai	123.00	123.25
Peking	151.00	151.25
40.20 Holland	39.00	39.125
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.30
32.44 India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
5.1813 Italy	7.84⅜	7.82¼
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
19.30 Spain	20.02	20.05
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.40	25.60
Christiania	25.15	25.35
Copenhagen	25.30	25.50
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.125
32.44 Rio	27.75	27.875
5.1813 Switzerland	5.17	5.14
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	12.15	12.20
500 rubles	12.00	12.10

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for dealings in which it is the exclusive authorized agency:

	Per Dollar.
Germany	*12.64
Poland	*14.25
Austria	24.00
Jugoslavia	23.00
Czechoslovakia	15.50
Finland	19.85

*Marks per dollar. †Kronen per dollar. ‡Finmarks per dollar.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Demand.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
Sterling	$4.83¾	$4.81¾	$4.81
Nominal		$4.58½	$4.57¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $489,565,019; balances, $69,728,857. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,160,341; Federal Reserve credit balance, $53,276,556.

Domestic Exchange.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $27.50.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 53¾d; in New York, $1.09⅝; Mexican dollars, 84 @ 88c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$19,548,186	$162,129,118
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	49,304,812	2,045,778,495
Miscellaneous	110,854,797	1,160,171,854
Miscellaneous rev.	87,382,021	585,543,734
Total receipts	$267,089,817	$3,953,623,201
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	608,994,088	10,223,570,706
Exc. of total receipts over total disb.	205,958,838	225,414,175
Expenditures	$876,082,906	14,177,193,907

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,766,235	737,988	615,070
Year to date	108,521,271	62,620,324	84,610,788

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51	54	300	Adams Express	54	54	51	51	...
33½	34	2,500	Advance Rumely	33¾	33¾	32¾	33½	+½
70¾	73	700	Advance Rumely pf	69½	75	69½	75	+5
...	...	800	Ajax Rubber	91½	91¾	91	91	+ ⅜
3¾	3⅞	100	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
2¾	2⅞	2,000	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
43	44½	5,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	43¾	46¾	43¾	45	+ 1⅝
95	96½	400	Allis-Chalmers pf	95	96½	95	96	+ ⅝
112	112¼	8,100	Am. Agri. Chemical	109¾	112¾	108¾	112	+3
100¾	101¼	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	102¼	102¾	101¼	101¾	— ⅛
44	47	100	Am. Bank Note	...	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
86	86½	12,600	Am. Beet Sugar	84	86¾	83¾	86½	+3½
93	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93	95	95	95	...
103	104	6,200	Am. Bosch Magneto	101	104¼	101	104	+4
58¾	59	8,000	Am. Can	58¾	59¼	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
104	105	100	Am. Can pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+1½
105¾	106	8,100	Am. Car & Found	103¾	106¾	103¾	106	+2
116¾	117	200	Am. Car & F. pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	...
60	61	13,600	Am. Cotton Oil	59¾	61½	59	60½	+1½
12¾	13	1,400	Am. Drug Synd	12¾	13	12¾	13	...
89	93	700	Am. Express	90	91	90	91	— 8½
38¼	38⅝	15,000	Am. Hide & Leath	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	+1¾
125¾	126½	8,300	Am. Hide & L. pf	124	127¼	124	125¾	+2
63¾	64½	7,700	Am. Ice	61½	64	61½	63¾	+3¾
74½	74¾	1,400	Am. Ice pf	74	75	74	74¾	+1
...	...	200	Am. Internat. cash	92	92	92	92	...
112	112¼	10,400	Do 80% paid	113	113¾	110¾	112	—1½
66½	67	1,900	Am. Linseed	66¾	67½	66¾	66¾	+ ⅝
95½	96½	500	Am. Linseed pf	96	96	96	96	...
86½	86¾	13,500	Am. Locomotive	86¾	87¼	85½	86¾	+ ⅛
3¾	3¾	700	Am. Malting	3¾	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
59	60	100	Do 1st pf. of d.	58	58	58	59	+1
82¼	82¾	7,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82¼	82¾	81¾	82½	+ ⅜
106	106¾	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅜
93	94	180	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	94	94	94	94	+ ⅜
37½	38½	14,000	Am. Steel Found	39	39	37¾	37¾	— ⅞
132¾	133	3,700	Am. Sugar Ref., ex d	133½	133½	132¾	132¾	+2¾
108¼	109	3,200	Am. Sumatra Tob	109½	109½	106	106¾	—1¾
4¾	4¾	3,600	Do rights	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
107½	108	5,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	107	107¾	106¾	107¾	+ ⅝
211	212	400	Am. Tobacco	211¾	211¾	211¾	211¾	+1¾
110¾	111	11,500	Am. Woolen	105	111	105	111	+13¾
105	106	900	Am. Woolen pf	103	105½	103	105	+2
46½	46¾	1,500	Am. Writ. Paper pf	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ⅜
18¾	18¾	2,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
53	54½	1,000	Am. Z., L. & S. pf	54¾	54¾	53½	53½	— ⅞
71¾	71¾	14,700	Anaconda Copper	71¾	71½	70½	71¾	+ ⅝
55	55¾	3,500	Associated Dry G	54¾	55¾	54	55¾	+ ⅝
75	79	100	Assoc. D. G. 2d pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ⅝
...	...	20	Do old St	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
89½	90	400	Associated Oil	89½	90	89½	90	—1
102½	103	4,500	At., Top. & S. F	103	103	101¾	102¾	+ ⅝
87½	88	400	At., Top. & S. F. pf	87¾	87¾	87½	87½	—1
...	...	400	Atlantic Coast Line	107	107	106	106	—1
163	164	1,500	At., Gulf & W. I	162¼	163	162	163	...
71	74	1,100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72¾	73¼	72¾	72¾	—2¼
105¾	106	36,700	Baldwin Locomot	104¾	106¾	103¼	105¾	+2⅝
54½	54¾	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	55	54½	54½	...
58½	59½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	59	59	59	59	— ⅜
134	136	1,000	Barrett Co	136	137	135¾	135¾	+ ⅜
1¾	1⅞	500	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
83¾	84	1,200	Bethlehem Steel	81	82¾	80¾	82	+2¾
84⅞	83	48,800	Beth. Steel, Class B	81¾	85	81¼	84⅞	+4
100	103	100	Beth. Steel 7% pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+2½
112	112½	200	Beth. Steel 8% pf	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	+ ⅞
21½	22	2,800	Booth Fisheries	22¾	22¾	21½	22	+ ⅝
98	101	100	Brook. Edison Elec	99	99	99	99	—1
...	...	25	Do cons. lot	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
28½	28¾	7,000	Brook. Rapid Trans	29¾	29¾	28¾	28½	+ ⅛
25½	26	100	Do cfs. of dep	25½	25½	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
90	92½	200	Brown Shoe	92	92	92	92	...
9	10¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
71	76	200	Buffalo & Susq	76	76	76	76	+1
26½	28	600	Butterick Co	28	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
13¾	13¾	1,200	Butte Copper & Z	13½	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
31	31½	22,100	Butte & Superior	28	31½	27¾	31¼	+4⅜
51¾	51¾	6,200	Caddo Oil & R	52½	52½	50½	51¾	+ ⅝
68	68½	8,300	California Packing	68¼	69	68	68½	+ ⅜
32½	33¼	2,500	Cal. Petroleum	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	—1¼
79¾	79¾	300	Cal. Petroleum pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅜
65¾	67	800	Calumet & Arizona	67¾	67¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅝
165	165½	1,000	Canadian Pacific	163¾	165¼	163½	165	+ ⅞
23¼	24¾	600	Central Foundry	22	24¾	22	24¾	+1¾
49½	51	3,000	Central Foundry pf	50½	51¼	49⅝	51¼	+1⅝
101½	102	51,900	Central Leather Co	97	102¾	96¾	101¾	+4
43	47	100	Certain-Teed Prod	44½	44½	44½	44½	—1½
44¼	44½	3,200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	44¾	45¾	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
200	201	5,200	Chandler Motor	190	200	190	200	+9
67⅝	68	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	68	68¼	67½	67⅞	+ ⅝
10	10¼	800	Chi. Great Western	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
29	29½	1,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29	29¾	28½	29¾	+ ⅛
46¾	47¼	2,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	47	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
71¾	71½	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	72	72	71½	71½	— ⅝
103⅜	104	900	Chi. & Northwest	104	104	103½	103¾	— ⅛
30¾	30½	2,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	30¾	31	30½	30¾	— ⅛
83¼	83½	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
70¾	70¾	600	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅝
75	77	100	C., St. P., M. & O	75	75	75	75	...
25¼	27⅝	4,700	Chile Copper	25¼	27⅝	25¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	41¾	2,800	Chino Copper	41¼	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅝
47½	48	100	C., C., C. & St. L	48	48	48	48	...
72	74	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	72	74	72	72	+2
74	74½	100	Cluett, Peabody	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
10,200	49¾	10,200	Colorado Fuel & I	49¼	50	48¾	49¾	+2
28	29	500	Col. & Southern	29	29	29	29	...
54	54⅝	4,400	Columbia Gas & El	53½	54¼	53	54⅜	+1⅝
101½	102	300	Consolidated Gas	101¾	102	101¾	102	— ⅛
8¾	9	700	Con. Interst. Mal.M	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
86½	86¾	2,400	Continental Can	86½	86¾	85¾	86¾	— ⅛
71	71¼	100	Continental Insur	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅞
67¾	68	14,300	Corn Prod. Ref	68	68¾	67½	67¾	— ⅛
107¼	108	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅞
91	95½	32,100	Crucible Steel	87	97½	86¾	95½	+11¾
100½	101	200	Crucible Steel pf	100	100	100	100	...
36⅜	36½	4,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	36⅜	36½	35¾	36½	+ ¾
81⅜	82¾	300	Cuba Cane S. pf	82⅝	82¾	81⅜	82¼	...
115	116	300	Delaware & Hudson	115	115	115	115	— ⅞
11	11¼	1,300	Denver & Rio Gr.pf	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
15	15	1,800	Dome Mines	15⅜	15⅜	14⅜	15	— ⅛
30½	30½	2,500	Elk Horn Coal, ex d	30½	31⅜	30¼	31	+1½
29	31	300	Emerson Brantingh	29¾	29¾	29	29¾	...
19¾	19¾	4,100	Erie	19¾	19¾	18¾	19	...
30½	31	1,000	Erie 1st pf	30½	31½	30½	31	+ ⅛
115	117	11,000	Fam. Players, Lask	115	117	113½	116	+3
13	14	100	Fed. Mining & Sm	14	14	14	14	—2½
43½	44	100	Fed. Mining & S.pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
81	81½	1,900	Fisher Body	81	81½	79½	80	...
36¾	37	3,000	Gant., Wms. & Wig	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
197	197	100	General Chemical	197	197	195½	195½	+ ⅝
82¾	83¼	7,700	General Cigar	82¾	83¼	81¾	81¾	— ⅝
169¼	169¾	800	General Electric	169¼	169¼	168¾	169¼	+ ⅝
210	220	21,400	General Motors	210	220	210	220	+11
91	93	2,400	General Motors pf	91	93	91	92¾	+1⅞
90	90¼	500	General Motors deb	90	90¼	90	90	+ ⅛
78⅜	78⅝	11,100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	78⅜	78⅝	76¾	78¼	+ ¼
106	106	100	Goodrich pf	106	106	106	106	...
72¼	72½	300	Granby Consol	72¼	72½	72¼	72¼	+ ½
98¾	99½	2,600	Great Northern pf	98¾	99½	98¾	99¾	— ⅛
46¾	47¼	3,800	Gt.No.cts., ore prop	46¾	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ⅛
43½	43¾	900	Greene Cananea Cop	43½	43¾	42¾	43¼	—1
74½	81	5,200	Gulf States Steel	74½	81	74½	79¾	+6½
59⅜	59⅝	1,700	Haskell & Barker	59⅜	59⅝	58¾	59	— ⅜
102	102	800	Inllinois Cent., ex d	102	102	101½	101½	— ⅜
59	59½	21,900	Inspiration Copper	59	59½	58¾	59	+ ⅜
98¾	99	15,000	Interboro. Consol	98¾	99	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
30	30½	9,300	Interboro Con. pf	30½	30½	29¾	30	+1
27	27¼	2,900	Int. Agricultural	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
85½	86¾	500	Int. Agricultural pf	85½	87¾	84	85¾	— ⅝
131½	132½	3,900	Int. Harvester, new	132½	132¾	131	131½	...
44½	44¾	38,700	Int. Mer. Marine	45	45¾	42	44¾	—1
122½	123	26,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	124½	124¾	120	122¾	...
28½	28¾	16,600	Int. Nickel	28⅝	29¼	28¼	28¼	...
59¾	59¾	16,000	Int. Paper	59¾	59¾	56¾	59½	+2¾
76½	77	300	Int. Paper pf., sta	77	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
39¾	39¾	2,000	Jewel Tea	39¾	39½	38¾	39¾	+ ⅛
85¾	86	600	Jewel Tea pf	85¾	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
23½	24	600	Kansas City South	23½	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
125	125	100	Kayser (J.) & C	125	125	125	125	+1
127¾	128	1,800	Kelly Springf. Tire	127¾	128	127	127	...
56	56	200	Kelsey Wheel	56	56	56	56	...
99½	99½	200	Kelsey Wheel pf	99½	99½	98½	98½	+2½
36¾	37	6,400	Kennecott Copper	36¾	37	36¾	37	...
93¾	94½	2,200	Keystone Tire & R	93¾	94½	93¾	94	+ ⅜
85	85¾	7,300	Lackawanna Steel	85	85¾	84	85¼	+1
68	68	300	Laclede Gas	68	68	66¾	67¾	+1¼
11⅜	11⅝	100	Lake Erie & West	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
34¼	34	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	34¼	34¼	34	34	...
60¼	60¾	3,300	Lehigh Valley	60¼	60¾	60	60¼	+ ⅛
219¾	220	100	Liggett & Myers	219¾	219¾	219¾	219¾	+4¾
112¾	113	1,400	Liggett & Myers pf	112¾	113¼	112¾	112¾	+1
58½	61	2,900	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	58½	61	58	61	+2½
182¼	182¾	2,800	Lorillard (P.) Co	182¼	182¾	173¼	173¾	—4¼
121	121	100	Louis. & Nash	121	121	121	121	...
118¼	118¾	100	Manhattan Shirt	118¼	118¾	118¾	118¾	+1⅝
52	58	12,200	Maxwell Motors	52	58	52	58½	+6
78¾	79¾	4,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	+1⅝
40	45	8,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	40	45	40	43	+6
97¾	98	500	May Dept. Stores	97¾	97¾	97	97	...
202	203	62,800	Mexican Petroleum	189	204	188¼	202	+16
108	108	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	108	108	108	108	+ ⅜
27¼	27½	1,180	Miami Copper	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	...
99	99	100	Michigan Central	99	99	99	99	...
53	53⅜	16,300	Midvale Steel	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	14⅜	100	Minn. & St. L. new	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
98	97	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	98	97	94	94½	...
20½	20¾	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20½	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
33½	33½	10,700	Missouri Pacific	33½	33½	33	33¾	+ ⅛
57	57¼	300	Missouri Pacific pf	57	57¼	57	57	...
77	79	1,200	Montana Power	77	79	76½	79	+3
37¾	38	500	Nat. Acme	37¾	38	36¾	37¾	+ ⅛
122	124½	100	Nat. Biscuit	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ½
14,200	21	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	21	22½	20¾	22	+ ½
69	69½	800	Nat. Enam. & St	69	69½	68¾	69½	+ ½
4,700	81½	100	Nat. Lead	81½	83	80¾	83	+2¾
110	110	100	Nat. Lead pf	110	110	110	110	— ½
18	18	100	Nevada Con. Cop	18	18	18	18	...
37½	38	1,200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	37½	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
124	125	500	N. Y. Air Brake	121¾	124	121¾	124	+3½
83¼	83¾	3,700	N. Y. Central	83¼	83¾	82½	82½	— ⅝
32	32½	300	N. Y., C. & St. L	32	32	32	32	...
32	32	100	N. Y. Dock pf	32	32	32	32	...
52¾	53	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	52¾	53¾	52¾	53¾	+ ¼
32½	32½	5,500	Norfolk Southern	32½	32½	32	32½	+ ⅜
19¾	20	100	Norfolk & Western	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
108½	110	1,000	North American	110¾	110¾	109	109	— ⅝
56	58	100	North Pacific	56	56	56	56	—1
99	99¾	1,800	Northern Pacific	99¼	99¾	98	99¾	+ ⅛
94	95	11,400	Nova Sc. Steel & C	82¾	97	81¾	96¾	+16⅜
53½	54	26,500	Ohio Cities Gas	53½	56	54½	55½	+ ⅞
51	52	400	Ohio Fuel Supply	51	52	51	52	+1
9	9¼	1,300	Ontario Mining	9¼	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	11,660	Okla. Prod. & Ref	12	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
55	56	300	Owens Bottle	55½	58	55½	56	+2
97⅜	97½	18,000	Pan-Am. P. & T	97	97¾	96¾	97¼	+2½
166	170	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	167	167	167	167	+4
38½	39	2,200	Penn. Seab. Steel	37¼	39	37	39	+2
47¼	47¼	3,900	Penn. R. R	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
54¼	54½	500	People's Gas, Chi	55	55	54	54½	+ ½

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OPPOSES SHIP SALE TO GREAT BRITAIN

Stockholder Says International Mercantile Marine Will Lose Heavily by Deal.

FRANKLIN MAKES DENIAL

Annual Report Shows That Olympic Rammed and Sank Submarine During War.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company, yesterday, in Hoboken, John O'Connor, a stockholder, opposed the sale of the company's British tonnage, and asserted that if the ships were retained they would earn enough in two years to provide the stockholders with $100,000,000 more in profits, even if they were sunk at the end of that time, than would accrue if the proposed deal were carried through. He said it looked as if the company was selling at a loss.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the company, replied that the company was selling liquid assets, cash, and vessels, less some outstanding debentures, for $75,000,000, and 703,000 tons of ships at $80,000,000 which would work out at about $82 a ton. Explaining the process which would be adopted if shareholders ratify the recommendations of directors for the sale, and subsequent dissolution of the company, he said:

"In the event of liquidation, present shareholders will receive the stock of the International Navigation Company, a British corporation, and it will be up to them to hold that security or convert it into cash and stand the loss of transmitting the funds from Europe to this country and also the American taxes."

He brought out that the British portion of the company will be free from all taxes in that country, and the Marine company itself will be free from taxes here.

The agreement will come up for ratification at a stockholders' meeting June 16.

The annual report of the company for 1918, which was issued at the meeting, showed a profit, after taxes and fixed charges, amounting to $12,940,552, as against $15,175,853 in 1917. This, after the deduction of depreciation, left a surplus of $9,659,026, which was equal to $18.63 a share earned on the $51,725,500 preferred stock. In 1917 $22.12 a share was earned on the same stock.

After deductions were made to pay the British excess profits taxes, gross earnings of the company were $30,551,508, as compared with $31,001,208 in the preceding year. Cash on hand as of Dec. 31 is now $15,443,566, as compared with $11,076,248 in 1917, while surplus increased from $26,611,856 in 1917 to $36,561,

Forty-three steamships, of 400,967 gross tons, were sunk during the war. The report brought out that in May, 1918, the passenger steamship Olympic, loaded with American troops, sighted a German submarine. The undersea boat was fired upon and in quick work at the helm of the big liner rammed the enemy craft, which, its crew were killed or drowned, destroyer took [illegible] just after the Olympic [illegible] English Channel.

[illegible] to stockholders. President [illegible] says in the report:

[illegible] it will be desirable [illegible] to purchase and operate [illegible] vessels will [illegible] adopted by the [illegible] the sale of its tonnage [illegible] credit as surrounding [illegible] American flag to [illegible] Mediterranean [illegible] Baltic ports. The [illegible] operate the successful [illegible] American flag [illegible] important [illegible] Mediterranean [illegible] Baltic ports."

[illegible] show that [illegible] following were [illegible] preferred [illegible] Bros. & Co., 6,000 shares; J. S. Bache & Co., 2,000 shares; Franklin J. Berry, 3,000 shares; D. C. Cate, 2,700 shares; Dominick & Dominick, 6,665 shares; Herbert W. Morse, care of the New York Trust Company, 28,211 shares; Percy H. Hill, 2,000 shares; Hayden, Stone & Co., 255 shares. Frank A. Vanderlip is also owning one-sixth of the capital stock in the National City Bank, or 20,000 shares.

Among the holders of common stock were Howard Willcox, one of the [illegible] New York Stock Exchange, 2,000 shares; Edward Townsend Stotesbury, of [illegible] 2,000 shares; Percy H. [illegible] 2,000 shares; Frank A. Vanderlip, 20,000 shares; Edward T.

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PLAN FOR RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUST

Railway Executives and Bankers Discuss Financing of Material Already Ordered.

TO OFFER SECURITIES

$300,000,000 May Be Realized Immediately and Remaining $100,000,000 to be Paid Later.

Plans for financing the $400,000,000 of railroad equipmentt ordered and mostly paid for by the Railroad Administration and partially allocated to the railroads now under control of the Government are maturing. No formal meeting of the special bankers' committee, appointed last week by T. DeWitt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, has as yet been held, but bankers and railway executives have discussed the matter and a tentative plan has been outlined. The plan will have to be approved by the Railroad Administration, and it is hoped that this will be done in the very near future.

The plan, in its tentative form, provides for the formation of a $300,000,000 equipment trust. This is approximately 75 per cent. of the cost of the equipment, and represents about the proportion of the gross cost bankers are usually willing to finance on such operations. The equipment trust, it is expected, will bearranged so that a public offering of securities will be possible and the proceeds of the offering will go to reimburse the Railroad Administration for $300,000,000 of the $400,000,000 advanced by it.

The balance of $100,000,000, over which there has been a great deal of dissention, it is purpposed to work out by having the Railroad Administration lease the equipment to the railroads, and under the tentative plan this would be accomplished during the life of the equipment trust, which will probably mature in fifteen years. Thus, the Railroad Administration would get back 75 per cent. of its investment in cash at the start, and would receive the remainder in instalments running over a period of upwards of fifteen years. At the end of that time, the equipment, having been paid for, would revert to the railroads.

An earlier plan proposed suggested that the Government do in this case what it did with the ships which the Shipping Board ordered constructed; which is to say, the Government write off about 25 per cent. of the cost of the equipment, which was contracted for at a time when prices were very high. This, representatives of the Government refused to accede to under any circumstances, and as an alternative it was proposed that it accept payment part in cash and part in installments, as above explained.

There will probably be a meeting of the bankers' committee today or tomorrow, and it is expected that the plan as outlined will be thoroughly gone over and a report made to Mr. Cuyler, which will be forwarded to the Director General of Railroads for his approval, and if this approval is granted, plans for the flotation of the $300,000,000 in equipment trust certificates will be undertaken. Bankers believe that it will be possible to market these securities if Washington takes prompt action, but are fearful of success if the matter is allowed to hold over very long, as it is feared that the market will not be so favorable in two or three months as it is now.

Nothing was said yesterday as to rates and other terms for the proposed securities. These are matters which will have to be taken up and decided when the first part of the plan is sanctioned.

Expect to Reopen Belgian Credit.

The Belgian acceptance credit for $50,000,000, which was negotiated by a syndicate of American banks with a consortium of Belgian institutions, and which expired on Saturday, has not been formally extended, but bankers said yesterday that they contemplated no difficulty in renewing the agreement as soon as the present misunderstanding is adjusted. This difference has to do with the control of the funds raised, which arose after it had been thought by the American managers that all details had been completed.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Armour & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 14
Barrett Co.	2	Q	July 1	June 16
1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Bucyrus Co. pf.	1	Q	July 1	June 20
Ches. & Ohio	2	S	June 30	June 13
International Salt	1½	Q	July 1	June 14
N. Y. Transit	$4	Q	July 15	June 21
Owens Bottle Mach.	75c	Q	July 1	June 21
1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 21
T. & P. Coal & Oil	1½	Q	June 30	June 19
1st	1½	Sp.	June 30	June 19
Union Trac., Phil.	$1.47½	—	July 1	June 9
Yale & Towne	2½	Q	July 1	June 20

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 2.—Seventy new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $3,179,500 were chartered today. They include.

Abb Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; J. C. Apfel, R. E. Billig, I. J. Blaukopf, 948 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Bennet and Sigerson, Inc., Manhattan, autos and accessories, $5,000; H. and N. A. Bennet, E. R. Sigerson, Yonkers.

Lorraine Underglik Co., Manhattan, women's underwear, $50,000; I. Shapiro, B. F. Schwartz, J. Rubin, 226 Broadway.

W. T. C. Holding Co., Manhattan, $5,000; D. A. Wels, H. Turek, H. Cohen, 1,520 Broadway.

A. H. Fischer Features, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $25,000; M. Schwartzberg, I. Schmal, B. A. Braham, 116 Nassau St.

Three-Mark Shoe Co., Manhattan, shoes, hats, and haberdashery, $50,000; J. Kauder, H. Triebitz, M. Marcus, 260 East Houston St.

Young Holding Corp., Manhattan, realty, $40,000; H. Young, H. C. Price, H. B. Josephs, 3,605 Broadway.

New Bedford Woolen Co., Manhattan, $5,000; G. D. Bogart, W. S. Holsky, W. Berndorf, Carpenter Av., Queens.

The Drama Forum, Inc., Manhattan, encourage artistic, literary, and intellectual efforts, $25,000; J. and T. Bell Ranske, F. Barker, 162 West 74th St.

Walder Realty Const. Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; D. and H. Greenwald, A. Abramson, 15 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn.

Samuel Weingarten & Co., Manhattan, furs, $50,000; M. Deibel, J. and S. Weingarten, 601 West 156th St.

Charles J. Hirsch & Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $50,000; C. J. Hirsch, E. R. Singer, L. S. Ehrlich, 225 Broadway.

Henry J. Davison, Inc., Manhattan, construction and decorating, $100,000; H. J. Davison, J. M. Curtis, F. Gottfried, 50 East 59th St.

Hyda Const. Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; B. Levi, I. and H. Davis, 316 East 164th St.

The Prospect Engineering and Welding Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; F. J. and J. A. Wasilkowski, W. H. Johnson, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

The House of Brothers, Inc., Brooklyn, merchant tailoring, $10,000; T. I. and L. M. Cohen, J. Salzberg, 782 East 175th St.

Regis Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; S. and H. Shack, M. L. Aiken, 96 Monroe St.

Delmare Service Corp., Brooklyn, metal containers and caps, $150,000; L. R. N. Carvalho, I. S. Kutch, T. F. Thornton, 100 Broadway.

The Rapid Freezing and Refrigeration Corp., Manhattan, cold storage and ice business, $100,000; A. D. Smith, L. W. Stotesbury, B. F. Goodspeed, 344 West 72d St.

Jelcovich-Reck Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $50,000; T. C. Delfrich, A. F. Beck, B. C. Elliott, 1,400 Broadway.

Hill & Co., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and merchandise, $10,000; G. Hill, D. Wallace, I. M. Katz, 982 East 180th St.

The Chase Change, Inc., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and merchandise, $100,000; H. W. Chase, G. C. Towne, C. R. Freeman, 489 5th Av.

Nat Lebenson & Co., Manhattan, silks and textiles, $25,000; J. M. Schoenfeld, W. J. Ryder, J. Ritter, 870 East Fordham Road.

Benjamin Stationery Co., Manhattan, $9,000; S. and E. and J. Benjamin, 475 Central Park West.

Greenbush Realty and Building Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; S. Samowitz, H. E. Passman, J. Green, 655 Barbet St.

Masonville Creamery Co., Masonville, Delaware County, $20,000; C. E. Hulbert, N. E. Wilcox, C. H. Beach, Masonville.

U. S. Plastic Art Works, Inc., Manhattan, 600 shares common stock no par value, active capital $300,000; A. L. Feinstein, H. Cohane, W. Reelbaum, 31 Union Square.

Summerfield Realty Co., Queens, $10,000; M. Rabengezm, F. Nueske, L. Davidson, 2,391 Myrtle Av., Queens.

Valco Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; H. Glasser, J. Harris, G. Weiss, 291 Broadway.

Ideal Bakers Supply Co., Manhattan, $30,000; I. Grunstein, S. Zasuly, L. Lerner, 80 2d Av.

Teltz Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; B. Struckeer, B. and A. Teltz, 35 West 115th St.

The Atlanpac Co., Manhattan, food products, $25,000; H. Rothenberg, J. R. Brodsky, H. Fieldsteel, 366 Fort Washington Av.

Superior Hat Lining Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. H. Arond, M. Sternfield, J. Greenberg, 98 South 10th St., Brooklyn.

Linport Realty Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; T. Mersky, J. M. and E. Rappaport, 814 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Cooper & Wilkes, Inc., Manhattan, men's and women's clothing, $10,000; D. and C. Cooper, S. Wilkes, 123 West 45th St.

Associated Commission Co., Manhattan, wholesale dry goods, $25,000; R. A. MacLean, H. M. Olney, G. F. Jebbett, 120 Sherman Av.

North End Auto Livery Co., Troy, $5,000; W. D. and L. M. Abbott, D. T. Bailey, Troy.

Elre Realty Co., Rochester, $5,000; L. E. Lazarus, H. Liberman, F. E. Regan, Rochester.

Henderson-Paige Motor Co., Buffalo, $40,000; F. A. Henderson, J. A. C. Allan, P. J. Kopper, Buffalo.

Fitzgerald Agency, Inc., Mineola, realty, $10,000; P. D. Stoddart, J. J. and L. M. Fitzgerald, Mineola.

Rochester Liederkranz Holding Corp., Rochester, realty, $15,000; G. C. Staub, J. Zick, M. Steinman, Rochester.

Strauch Cigarette Tube Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Rothschild, S. Berzak, M. Shenker, 200 Fifth Av.

Keppler Bros., Ltd., Manhattan, hardware, plumbing and auto supplies, $24,000; J. and H. and M. Keppler, 164 West 24th St.

Simon Hat Co., Manhattan, millinery, $5,000; L. Simon, S. Haimerahlag, M. Keller, 285 East Houston St.

Canepa Bros., Inc., Manhattan, bakery business, $12,500; J. and A. and P. Canepa, 159 Sullivan St.

Cup Prodiging Corp., Manhattan, theatricals, $15,000; H. S. Hechheimer, M. Oppenheim, I. Bernstein, 220 West 42d St.

Con-Wels Producing Corp., Manhattan, same as preceding.

Hirschman-Ross Corp., Manhattan, make men's clothing, $30,000; I. and L. Hirschman, D. Ross, 842 Kelly St., Bronx.

Sherman Building Co., Manhattan, $5,000; N. Lipes, A. A. Arvintz, D. Klein, 52 Broadway.

United Butchers By-Products Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; H. A. Mossler, I. Goldstein, C. S. Rosenschein, 320 West 174th St.

Herscovitz Bolke & Co., Inc., Manhattan, women's and children's wearing apparel, $12,000; J. C. Herscovitz, S. Bolke, B. Schechner, 14 Livingston Place.

Kamarga Hotel Corp., Watertown, $500,000; D. M. Anderson, D. D. Kleff, F. A. Empaal, Watertown.

Marder & Scoll Realty Co., Jamaica, $5,000; E. Marder, L. E. Scoll, A. Herzog, Jr., Jamaica.

Elmira Tobacco Co., Elmira, $10,000; E. and H. Lagonegro, E. W. Layton, Elmira.

R. W. Lillie Corp., Manhattan, electrical contracting, $25,000; R. W. Lillie, L. Skipwith, R. J. Knoeppel, 8 Beekman St.

Dalriada Realty Co., Manhattan, 2,500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $250,000; J. Tannebaum, H. A. Osgald, A. Knight, Bronxville.

Columbia Mattress Co., Manhattan, $7,000; E. C. McCue, I. E. Berriman, L. L. George, 164 West 141st St.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., White Plains, realty and insurance, $25,000; C. B. Griffen, M. M. Kretts, H. W. Hustis, White Plains.

Goldreyer Theatres Corp., Manhattan, $940,000; S. S. Bodbe, J. A. Byrne, J. J. Gallagher, 14 Wall St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Bank of East Aurora, East Aurora; $75,000 to $100,000.

Reliable Stamping Co., Inc., Brooklyn; $20,000 to $40,000.

Gibraltar Children Shoe Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn; $2,000 to $15,000.

Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo; $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

Robinson Amusement Co., Manhattan; $75,000 to $250,000.

Norwich Wire Works, Inc., Norwich, $125,000 to $500,000.

Union Oil Works, Rochester; $35,000 to $200,000.

French-American Marble Co., Inc., Manhattan; $10,000 to $24,000.

Henry C. Griffin & Co., Kerhonkson; $10,000 to $25,000.

The Belcanto Co., Manhattan; $25,000 to $150,000.

John David, Inc., Manhattan; $75,000 to $200,000.

Hommel Mercantile Co., Floral Park; $10,000 to $25,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Everlasheston Flooring Co., Rochester, $150,000 to $5,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Burdick-Stafford Electric Corp., Lancaster, to Burdick Reynders Electric Co., Inc.

Schnitter-Green Lumber Co., Brooklyn; to B. Green Lumber Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Herschell-Spillman Motor Co., Massachusetts, $1,750,000; representative, B. W. Burtsell, North Tonawanda.

New York International Trade Corp., Delaware, importing and exporting, 5,000 shares common stock no par value, begin with 15 shares; representative, H. A. Rudkin, 115 Broadway.

Lent Traffic Co., Delaware, shipping and transportation, $10,000; representative, A. J. Cooper, 17 Battery Place.

Edmund E. Robert, Inc., Delaware, watches and jewelry, 1,000 shares preferred stock $100 each, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital 2,000 shares, representative, E. E. Robert, 3 Maiden Lane.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Rubin-Schumann Co., Inc., Manhattan.
New York Cut Stone Co., South Dover.
Nambis Corp., Manhattan.
Samurai Perfume Co., Queensburgh.
Sickels-Beedon Co., Albion.
Gillespie Realty Co., Albany.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 2.—Charters filed: Lafayette Iron Works, Inc., Jersey City, $1,500; David Marshak and Israel Marshak of Bronx, N. Y., and Samuel Katz of Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 2.—Charters filed: Stanley Co. of America, to conduct exchange for leasing motion pictures, &c., $16,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger, of Wilmington.

New England Guaranty Corp., to deal in and with securities, $4,000,000; M. C. Kelly, M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, of Wilmington.

Dominion Oil Corp. of Oklahoma, $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger, of Wilmington.

Koken Companies, jobbing business, $985,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger, of Wilmington.

Flexible Steel Shoe Co., $700,000; incorporators same as above.

Mid-West Oil Operators, Inc., $500,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly, of Wilmington.

The Mexico Co., stocks and bonds, &c., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger, of Wilmington.

Telatour Beverage Corp., $500,000; incorporators same as above.

Roberts & Oaks of Iowa, Inc., meats and poultry, &c., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger, of Wilmington.

Oil City Silica Sand Co., $800,000; George C. Magee, Elizabeth Magee, Albert W. Kauffman, all of Oil City, Penn.

Central West Petroleum Co., $250,000; C. C. Roberts, Graham P. Jones, Winchester, Ky.; Frank F. Thompson, Lexington, Ky.

Know America Association, to carry on propaganda for the betterment of agriculture, &c., $200,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly, of Wilmington.

Central Cort Co., to conduct places of amusement of all kinds, $160,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger, of Wilmington.

Underwood Touriscope Service, Inc., to import and export moving picture films, &c., $150,000; incorporators same as above.

Mid-Caddo Oil Co., $130,125; S. Schlossmann, Waukesha, Wis.; M. S. Winthrop, Joseph Schlossmann, all of Milwaukee.

Land Improvement and Supply Co., building materials of all kinds, $120,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger of Wilmington.

The First Mortgage Co., stocks, bonds, securities, &c., $100,000; A. E. Jacks, A. S. Ford Todd, E. F. Mittwede, all of Hartsville, Ala.

Leopold Bromer & Co., to acquire notes, bonds, mortgages, &c., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger of Wilmington

Penn Indiana Oil Co., $50,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Manoll Petroleum Corp., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger of Wilmington.

The Gillette Tire Co., $50,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Donald Butler's Airplane Co., $50,000; Archibald G. Donald, William A. Butterman, Clifford G. Schlitz, all of Minneapolis; Harry W. Davis of Wilmington.

Birmingham Fruit Beverage Co., $25,000; Herbert Johanknocht, C. K. Duncan, V. J. Newbitt, all of Birmingham, Ala.

Fifty-fifty Corp., beverages, edible, and portable products; $20,000; Adolf Lieberman, Carl E. Lieberman, Paul Herzog, Harry Balfe, all of New York.

Highland Taxi-Cab Co., $10,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Franklin Oil and Gas Co. to Franklin Oil and Refining Co. of Kansas City, Mo., and increasing capital from $300,000 to $2,000,000.

Lenni Steel Co., Philadelphia, from $600,000 to $1,000,000.

American Super-Steel Corp., Duluth, Minn., from $10,000 to $125,000.

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Gillette Saf. Raz. Stk. & Nts.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
Western Power
Amer. Gas & Elec.
City Investing Co.
Midland Securities
Stern Brothers Pfd.
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June Coupons and Amortization Payments

FIRST mortgage serial bond issues, safeguarded under the Straus Plan, are amortized, and the amortization payments must be provided for by monthly deposits by the borrowing corporation. Each deposit is one-twelfth of the total amount of principal and interest due on the bonds during the year. Funds, therefore, are ready to meet all June coupons and serial principal payments due at our offices as listed below:

INTEREST AND FINAL PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS DUE, PAYING THE ENTIRE ISSUES IN FULL

Oliver Hotel Co. (South Bond)....1st 6's	Jackson Park Bldg. (Chicago)....1st 6's
Parkway Hotel (Chicago).....1st 6's	Luxembourg Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's

INTEREST AND SERIAL AMORTIZATION PAYMENTS DUE

Norman Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's	Linwood Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's
Park View Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's	Hartley Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's
Carlton Ct. Bldg. (Chicago)....1st 5½'s	Mail Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's
Ogren Motor Works (Chicago)...1st 5½'s	Montrose Ave. Bldg. (Chicago)..1st 6's
Kedvale Annex Bldg. (Chicago)...1st 6's	Doanbrooke Bldg. (Cleveland)....1st 6's
Bowen Ct. Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's	Van Buren Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 5½'s
Boulevard Ct. Bldg. (Chicago)...1st 6's	Irvington Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's
Cremidan Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's	Newport Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's
Prairie Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's	Simonden Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's
Oakwood Blvd. Bldg. (Chicago)..1st 6's	Ezekiel Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's
Garland Annex Bldg. (Chicago)..1st 6's	Canada Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's
Parsons Bldg. (Detroit).....1st 6's	Wrightwood Bldg. (Chicago)....1st 6's

INTEREST COUPONS DUE

Kaufmann Dept. Stores (Pittsburg).....1st 6's	Academy Park Bldg. (Chicago)..1st 6's
Kallsboro Bldg. (Chicago)....1st 6's	Cliffwood Ct. Bldg. (Chicago)..1st 6's
South Shore Bldg. (Chicago)...1st 6's	Brentwood Ct. Bldg. (Chicago)..1st 6's
Grand Oak Hotel (Chicago).....1st 6's	Minerva Ave. Bldg. (Chicago)...1st 6's
Manhattan Ct. Bldg. (Chicago)..1st 6's	Stanley Block (Chicago).....1st 6's
Ansonia Bldg. (Los Angeles, Cal.).....1st 6's	Monroe Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's
Ridelyn Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's	Austin Park Bldg. (Chicago)....1st 6's
Harper Ave. Bldg. (Chicago)...1st 6's	Manor Bldg. (Chicago).....1st 6's
Park Terrace Bldg. (Chicago)...1st 6's	Altnile Ct. Bldg. (Chicago)....1st 6's
Bitting Bldg. (Wichita, Kans.)..1st 6's	Brisbane Bldg. (New York)....1st 5½'s
	Colonial Courts (Bridgeport, Ct.) 1st 6's
	Finch Bldg. (New York).....1st 6's

Coupons due in June should be sent to our office for payment at once. Every investor should post himself on the Straus Plan of amortization. It permits the purchase of $1,000 and $500 bonds coming due in any year from two to ten years. Write for our "Questionnaire for Investors" and ask for

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8,000	5%	5 & Cellar	Brick	Business	1,700	14,000

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Scandinavians Find Liquid Investments for Surplus Funds.

Scandinavian bankers and merchants, it was learned yesterday, have been investing heavily in high-grade securities and acceptances rediscountable at the Federal Reserve banks. One Scandinavian interest recently purchased a large block of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, and a short time ago bought a substantial amount of New York City bonds. Purchases of high-grade commercial paper and acceptances have also been heavy recently for these same accounts.

It was explained that some of the Scandinavians have been doing this with their accumulated balances rather than to convert the balances into their own funds, which just now are selling at a discount, after having been at a heavy premium for most of the war period. The balances, which have become very large, are being kept in most liquid form, with the idea of converting them back into cash as soon as trade conditions improve and goods resume their normal flow between the European countries and the United States. For this reason, the Scandinavians are said to be showing a marked preference for acceptances, which either mature within a short time or may be rediscounted at the Federal Reserve Bank.

The demand for these investments by the Scandinavians has greatly encouraged bankers who are working on plans for the rehabilitation of the European belligerent countries, as it is believed that when the time comes to offer securities for the rehabilitation the neutral countries will be able to furnish substantial assistance in the flotation. It was said yesterday that no official conferences of bankers for the creation of a plan for aiding the belligerents had been held thus far, but it was expected that such conferences would take place in the very near future.

Bankers evinced no apprehension over the German delay in signing the peace treaty, most of them expressing the firm belief that Germany would sign before long and that the whole matter would be closed within a few days, or weeks at the most. As soon as this is done plans for the economic and financial rebuilding of the countries damaged by the war will be taken up, and it is expected will be in working form within a short time.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov...5		May 15,'20	99¼	99½	6.75
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.5		Apr., 1921	98¼	98⅝	5.75
Dom. of Can.5		Dec., 1923	95¾	96⅛	5.85
Gov. of N. S.5		July, 1919	99⅜	99⅞	5.40
Norway Gov..6		Feb., 1922	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.5		Apr., 1920	98	98⅝	5.95
Russian Govt.6½		June, 1919	83	85	
Do rubles..6½		Feb.14,'28	115	120	
Russian Govt.5½		Dec., 1921	53	55	
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	99¼	100¼	5.40
War F. Corp..5		Apr., 1920	99⅝	99⅞	5.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mar..6	Jan.,21-22	100½	101½	6.15
Am. Cot. Oil..7	Sep., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.80
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Sep., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	94	98	7.80
Am. Thread..6	Dec., 1928	101¼	102	5.75
A., T. & T...6	Feb., 1924	100	100⅛	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.7	Nov., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.7	Nov., 1920	102	102⅝	5.35
Am. Tob. Co.7	Nov., 1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.7	Nov., 1922	103⅜	103⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.7	Nov., 1923	103⅞	104⅛	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry..					
L. & P...6	July, 1919	98	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.7	July15,'19	100	100⅛	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.7	July15,'20	101	101⅜	5.55
Beth. S. Corp.7	July15,'21	101⅞	102	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.7	July15,'22	102⅜	102⅝	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.7	July15,'23	102⅞	103⅛	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar., 1924	100⅛	101¼	5.75
Cen. Arc Rys.6	Feb.,1927	92	93	7.16
Chi. Pn. Tool.6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi., R. & Q.4	July19,'21	95⅜	96	6.15
C., R. I. & P.6	Feb., 1922	98½	99	6.35
Chi. Pn. Tool.6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	6.20
Con.G.&P.Bal.7	Aug., 1922	100⅜	101¼	6.50
Cub.Am. Sug.6	Jan., 1920	99⅝	100⅜	5.40
Cub Am. Sug.6	Jan., 1921	99⅞	100⅜	6.75
Cudahy P. Co.7	July15,'23	102⅜	103	6.10
Del. & Hud.5	Aug., 1920	99	99⅛	
Duq. Lt. Co..6	July, 1924	98⅞	100⅜	5.75
Fed. Sug. R..5	Jan., 1920	98⅜	99⅛	5.50
Gen. Electric.6	July, 1919	100¼	100⅜	5.50
Gen. Electric.6	July, 1920	100⅜	100⅝	5.40
Gt. A. & P...6	June, 1921	98½	100	6.00
Gt. Nor Ry..5	Sep., 1920	99	99⅛	5.75
Hocking Val.					
R. R. C..6	Mar., 1924	98⅜	99⅛	5.80
Interbor. R. T.7	Sept. 1921	91	92	
L. G. & E...7	Sep., 1920	97½	99½	8.60
Lackwde Gen.6	Jan. 1939	100⅜	100⅝	5.90
Met. Edison..6	Dec., 1920	94	97½	10.75
N. Y. Cent...5	Sep., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.25
Okla. G. & E.7	Apr., 1920	99⅜	99⅝	7.70
Ore. Ry. & L.7	Dec., 1920	95	99	9.10
Ott. Ry. & L.					
1st & reg...5	June, 1924	88	91	
Pac. G. & E.7	Apr., 1920	97	99½	8.80
Penn. Co.....4½	June 1,'21	97⅛	97½	5.80
Phila. Co....6	Feb., 1922	97	97½	7.10
Pitts.& S.R.R.6	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	5.15
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1920	100⅞	101⅛	5.15
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1921	102	102⅜	5.60
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1922	103⅛	103½	5.90
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1923	103⅝	104⅛	5.80
Pub. S. Corp.7	Mar., 1922	97¼	97⅝	7.70
Roch. R. & L.7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
San Diego C.					
G. E. Co...6	Dec., 1922	91	96	8.10
Shawing W...6	Dec., 1919	108	109	
St.G. & E.sec.7	Sep., 1921	97	99	7.90
Southern Ry..6	Mar.,1922	99	99⅜	6.15
Stude Corp...7	Jan., 1921	100¼	101	6.25
Swift & Co..6	Aug. 15,'21	100¼	100⅝	5.25
United Lt. &					
Ry. Sec...6	May, 1920	97	99	8.10
U. L. & R.sec.7	Apr., 1923	96	99	7.70
Utah S. Corp.6	Sep. 15,'23	91	92½	8.20
W. E. & M..6	Feb.,15,'20	100¼	100⅝	5.65

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July ...$1.59⅝	$1.58¼	$1.59¼	$1.86⅛	$1.51½
Sept... 1.60¼	1.58⅜	1.59⅝	....	....

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July 68⅜	67⅛	68⅜	67⅜	65½
Sept. .. 66⅜	65⅛	66¼	65½	....

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 79½@80c; No. 2 white, 80½c; No. 3 white, 79@79½c; No. 4 white, 78½@79c; ordinary clipped, 78½@79½c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
July 33.12	32.35	33.07	32.50	24.27
Sept. 32.45	32.00	32.40	31.90	24.50
Ribs—				
July 28.35	27.15	28.32	27.95	22.00
Sept. 27.90	27.00	27.85	27.30	22.45
Pork—				
July 51.05	50.25	51.05	50.25	40.75
Sept. 48.75	48.50	48.75	48.75	40.85

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	18.41	18.11	18.20	18.17
July	....	....	18.25	19.25
August	18.95	18.95	18.95	18.85
September	19.13	18.95	18.95	18.89
December	18.65	18.41	18.40	18.39

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	1.52¾	1.50½	1.52¾
September	1.49¼	1.47⅜	1.49½

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 29,614 packages. Prices declined ½c on fresh table grades under excessive supplies and very moderate outlet. Ladies also a little easier, but packing stock holds up pretty well. Creamery, higher than extras, 92 score, 64½@65c per pound, 65¼@66c; extras, 92 score, 64½@65c; firsts, 83 to 91 score, 63@64c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 61@62½c; lower grades, 49@60c; unsalted, higher than extras, 68½@69c; extras, 67½@68c; firsts, 66@67c; seconds, 51@54c; State dairy tubs, finest, 64@64½c; good to prime, 61½@63½c; common to fair, 48@61c; refrigerator, firsts, 50 @ 52c; lower grades, 46@48c; ladies, current make, firsts, 47½@49c; seconds, 46c; lower grades, 44@45c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46c; No. 2, 45c; lower grades, 40@44½c.

EGGS.—34,973 cases. The market has fallen into a demoralized condition under continued heavy receipts, the scarcity of storage room, warm weather and strong pressure to sell. The surplus is far beyond current trade needs and receivers feel the necessity of opening wider consumptive outlets. Sales reported indicate a general decline of 2½@3½c per dozen and the market is not yet in a position of stability, values closing more or less nominal in the ranges quoted. Nearby white eggs show less dull and offering lower. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 45½@46c; storage packed, extra firsts, 44@46c; storage packed, firsts, 43½@43½c; gathered, extra firsts, 42½@43½c; firsts, northern, 41@42c; southern, 41@42c; southern sections, 40½@41½c; seconds and poorer, 37@40c; dirties, No. 1, 38@39c; No. 2 and poorer, 35@37½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 32½@33½c; under grades, 32@34c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 49@50c; ordinary to prime, 45@48c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@48c; western and southern, gathered whites, 44@46c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 45½@47½; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@46c.

Membership in the Consolidated Exchange. Sale price. Address G 813 Times Annex.

GARY DENIES PRICE-FIXING.

Says Conferences on Stabilization Were Requested by Government.

Charges that the steel companies had apparently agreed to submit uniform bids for the order of 200,000 tons of steel rails placed by the Railroad Administration, brought forth a sharp denial yesterday from Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation. He said that, since the meeting of the steel manufacturers and representatives of the Railroad Administration at the Hotel Plaza on May 8, held by request of the Director General, "there has been no discussion whatever between manufacturers concerning prices nor will there be any unless by request of the Government officials, which is not expected."

At that meeting the representatives of the Railroad Administration refused to accept the stabilization figures for steel as agreed upon between the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce and the steel manufacturers. The meeting with the Railroad Administration officials was the last effort of the Industrial Board to bring about a solution of the stabilization question.

It was pointed out yesterday that the threat of action by the Government under the Sherman law involved complex questions. The conferences on stabilization were all arranged at the request of the Government, it was pointed out, and urged by Secretary Redfield, author of the stabilization plan, which was later approved by President Wilson.

Confirms Purchase of Ore Field.

J. Leonard Replogle, Chairman of the Board of the Wharton Iron & Steel Company, confirmed the report that the Thomas Company of Easton, Penn., has purchased a 400 acre iron ore field near Wharton, N. J. The purchase price was not divulged, but it is understood that the property involved in the deal was isolated from the other workings of the Wharton Company.

Montreal Exchange Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., June 2.—The following were the quotations on the local Exchange today:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Ames Holden	42¾	43
Asbestos Comp	72½	74
Atlantic Sugar	20½	21
Bell Tel. Co	115	120
Brompton Paper	62½	63
Brazilian	59¼	59⅝
Canada Car	20½	21
Canada Car pf	90	90½
Canada Cement	70	71
Canada Cement pf	101¼	....
Canada Cotton, Ltd	....	85
Canada Converters	55	57
Canada Forgings	195	198
Canada Gen. Electric	....	115
Canada Locomotive	103½	....
Canada Locomotive pf	98	....
Canada Steam	48	48¼
Canada Steam pf	87	....
Con. Mining & Smelt	28¾	29
Det. United	106	106½
Dom. Bridge	....	114¾
Dom. Steel	63	63½
Dom. Steel pf	....	100
Dom. Tex. Co	115¼	116
Dom. Glass	54½	55
Goodwins, Ltd	12¾	....
Howard Smith Paper	70	72
Howard Smith pf	98	....
Laurentide Paper	223¾	224
Llall Con	....	69
McDonald	26¾	27
Maple Leaf	167¾	....
Mont. Power	90	....
Mont. Cotton	....	80
M. Tram. Debs	74	75
Mont. Teleg. Co	120¾	....
Nat. Breweries	130	131
N. S. Steel & Coal	93¾	94¼
Ogilvie Mill Com	253	....
Ont. Steel Prod	....	35
Penmans, Ltd	94	....
Price Brothers	193½	....
Quebec Ry	18½	19
Riordon Pulp	125	130
Shawinigan	124	....
Spanish River	20½	20¾
Spanish River pf	104¾	105
Steel Co. of Can	69¾	69¾
St. Law. Flour	110	110½
Tuckett	....	40
Wabasso Cot	87½	....
Wayagamack	47¾	48¾
Winnipeg Ry	....	48

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.85	5.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1919-'33	4½@5-6	5.25	5.45
Canadian North.	1919-'23	4½@5-6	5.25	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'23	4½	5.90	5.80
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.95	5.70
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.85	5.25
C., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'37	4½@5	6.35	6.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.80	5.35
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-'21	6	7.30	6.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.20	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1919-'22	4½	5.75	5.30
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.35	5.85
Illinois Central	1919-'28	4½@5	5.65	5.80
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.70	5.30
Michigan Central	1919-'32	5 @6	5.90	5.55
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.35	6.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'23	....	6.90	6.00
Mo. and Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.35	5.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.85	5.50
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	5.90	5.70
Norfolk & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.65	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@5-6	6.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.60	5.30
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.40
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.50	5.90
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	6.75	6.45
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.70	5.35
Southern Railway	1919-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.65
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.00	5.50

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF CHEMICAL PLANT EQUIPMENT AND CHEMICALS.—Edgewood Arsenal, Chemical Warfare Service, headquarters McCoy Hall, Baltimore, Md. Niagara Falls and Buffalo Plants of Edgewood Arsenal will be sold at public auction. Sale of Niagara Falls Plant, situated adjacent to Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., will commence 10 A. M., June 4, 1919. Plant consists of Buildings, Heating Installation, Laboratory Apparatus, Catalizers, Condensers, Refrigerating Plant, Transformers, Miscellaneous Tanks, Motors, Electrical Equipment, Chemicals, etc. Sale of Buffalo Plant, situated adjacent to Contact Process Co., south of Abbott Rd., Buffalo, N. Y., will commence 10 A. M., June 5, 1919. Plant consists of Buildings, Boilers, Ethylene Furnaces, Laboratory Apparatus, Refrigerating Machinery, Tanks, Chemicals, etc. Either sale may be adjourned from day to day until all property herein advertised is sold. For full particulars and information apply Commanding Officer, Edgewood Arsenal, either at Niagara Falls or Buffalo. Terms of Sale: United States reserves right to reject any and all bids. Successful bidder in any sale will be required to deposit cash or certified check for 20% of amount of purchase at time of sale, and balance within 48 hours thereafter. Purchaser must remove material within 60 days after date of sale.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, June 19, 1919, for Contract 202, for the construction of the Gilboa dam, in the Town of Gilboa, Schoharie County, New York. The dam is part of the Schoharie Watershed development for the New York City watersupply, and is composed of two parts,—an overfall masonry portion about 1,300 feet in length, and having a maximum height of about 180 feet, and an earthern portion approximately 1,000 feet long. At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of twenty dollars ($20) in cash, or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Chief Engineer, at the above address. JOHN F. GALVIN, President, CHARLES N. CHADWICK, D. J. O'REILLY, Commissioners. Board of Water Supply, BENJ. F. TINGLEY, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM of LUBIN & BOGENSBERGER of 12 East 37th Street, New York City, has been dissolved and that all the assets have been transferred to and liabilities assumed by the continuing partner, LOU L. LUBIN, trading at the same address. Yours, etc.,

DAVID GEIGER,
Atty. for LUBIN & BOGENSBERGER, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the

ROJAS, RANDALL & COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 21st day of May, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal.] of Albany, this 21st day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between DAVID WAINER and OLIVE EAGAN, of 5,633 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of WAINER AND EAGAN, was dissolved on May 29, 1919, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said David Wainer, at 5,633 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and all demands on the partnership are to be presented to Olive Eagan, at 1,418 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., for payment.

DAVID WAINER,
OLIVE EAGAN.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Todd Shipyards Corporation.

To the Holders of outstanding notes of the issue of $1,500,000 6-year 7% Convertible Gold Notes of Todd Shipyards Corporation issued under the Indenture dated June 15, 1916:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION by resolution of its Directors has elected to call for redemption on June 15, 1919, all of the notes of the issue above mentioned now outstanding. Interest on all such notes will cease June 15, 1919, and the owners and holders thereof are required to present the same for redemption and payment unless exchanged for stock as hereinafter provided. The noted should be presented with the coupon due June 15, 1919, and all subsequent coupons at the office of Brooklyn Trust Company, No. 3 Wall Street, New York City, during business hours, on the 14th or 16th days of June, 1919 (the 15th day being Sunday), at which time payment will be made by said Brooklyn Trust Company of 107½ of the principal amount of the notes so presented and also the amount of the coupon due June 15, 1919.

In accordance with the provisions of Article Three of the indenture above mentioned, the holders of the notes called for redemption as above set forth have the right, at any time before June 15, 1919, upon giving at least two days' written notice to said Brooklyn Trust Company, to exchange such notes for stock of Todd Shipyards Corporation without nominal or par value at the rate of ten (10) shares of such stock for each one thousand dollars ($1,000) face amount of notes, the holders of such notes being entitled upon such exchange to receive the amount of interest accrued upon the notes to the date of such exchange and thereafter to share in all dividends upon the stock of Todd Shipyards Corporation payable to holders of record on and after the date when the stock exchanged for notes shall be transferred.

New York, May 2, 1919.
TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CARL R. RIEDEL, Secretary.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

To the Holders of the
7% Prior Lien "A" Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Coupon Number 8 in respect of the interest due and payable on the 1st of June, 1919, on the 7% Prior Lien "A" Bonds of the Company will be paid on and after the 2nd June, 1919, at the Bank of Scotland, 30 Fishopsgate, London, England, and as their Agents, at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 23 King St. West, Toronto, and at The Agency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 16 Exchange Place, New York.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1919.

For BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LTD.
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON. First Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1909.

The Trustee has $30,674.96 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds, for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon Monday, June 16, 1919.

Proposals should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, May 29, 1919.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.
Charles E. Schaff, Receiver.

Coupons for interest matured December 1, 1918, on Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company First Mortgage 4% Bonds, due 1990, will be paid upon presentation at the office of Agent for Receiver, 61 Broadway, New York City, on and after May 31, 1919.

J. B. BARNES, Agent for Receiver.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING.
New York, May 22nd, 1919.

To the Shareholders:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Special meeting of the shareholders of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank of the City of New York, a national banking association under the laws of the United States, is hereby called and will be held at the banking house of said association, No. 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York on June 10th, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider, act and vote upon the question of increasing the capital stock of said bank from the sum of Three million five hundred thousand ($2,500,000) dollars, divided into Thirty-five thousand ($5,000) shares of One hundred ($100) dollars each, to the sum of Seven million ($7,000,000) dollars, to be divided into Seventy thousand (70,000) shares of One hundred ($100) dollars each; such increase to be made by the issue of Thirty-five thousand (35,000) additional shares of the par value of One hundred ($100) dollars; said additional shares to be issued at the price of Two hundred ($200) dollars per share and also to provide for the issue, sale and disposition of said additional shares in accordance with law; also to consider, act, authorise, vote upon and approve any change or amendment to the articles of association of said bank made necessary by any such increase of its capital stock; and the doing of all other matters and things whatsoever in order that the foregoing purpose may be fully carried out and completed, and also for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
LOUIS G. KAUFMAN,
President.
B. L. HASKINS,
Vice-President and Cashier.

WESTINGHOUSE Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice of Annual Meeting to Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the chief office of the Company in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 11, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of four Directors, to serve for a term of four years, for the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors of the Company since the last annual meeting of stockholders, to take action authorizing the amendment of the articles of incorporation of the Company so as to confer upon the Directors thereof power to convey real estate, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22nd day of May, 1919, at three o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.
Dated May 22, 1919.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of THE MANHATTAN SHIRT COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 243 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of June, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition to increase the number of shares into which the capital stock shall be divided without increasing the amount of such capital stock, so that hereafter such capital stock shall be divided into 80,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, and 200,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $25 each, in place of the present authorized capitalization of 80,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, and 50,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each.

Dated, New York City, May 21st, 1919.
ABRAHAM L. LEEDS, Vice President.
LOUIS B. TIM, Secretary.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE INC.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 39 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, June 18th, 1919, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Polls will remain open for one hour. Stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1919, until the opening of business on June 19th, 1919.

May 26th, 1919.
R. H. LEE MARTIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Howard Estates Development Company, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the principal office of the Company, 61 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Dated New York, May 21st, 1919.

MARTHA G. HARRISON, Asst. Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

THE BARRETT COMPANY (N. J.)

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of The Barrett Company, New Jersey, and a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable on July 15, 1919, to Preferred stockholders of record as at the close of business June 30, 1919, and on July 1, 1919, to the Common stockholders of record as of June 15, 1919.

ROBERT J. STEVENS, Treasurer.

Announcement

After June 1, 1919, the business of Mellor and Allen, General Agents of The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, will be continued under the name of Sigourney Mellor, General Agent.

The sales branch at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue will be under the management of Mr. V. Francisco Valdes.

Both main and branch offices will be devoted to life insurance only.

Sigourney Mellor
General Agent
The Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia
149 Broadway, New York City
Sales Branch, 501 Fifth Ave.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois
(Underlying Securities)
& Receivers Ctfs.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Evansville & Terre Haute
(Underlying Securities)
Bought—Sold—Quoted
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7160-1-2 Broad

Hale & Kilburn
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Indian Refining
Columbia Graphophone
Bought & Sold
DAWSON & Co.
40 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

"Comments On Oil Securities"
Copy Sent on Request
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220

Hale & Kilburn
Common & Preferred
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Payable in New York City
at 92 and Interest paying about 4.50%
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Clinchfield Coal Corp. Com.
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Great. Amer. Ins.
Standard Oil Stocks
Midwest Refining
Salisbury, Leslie & Co.
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1046

WANTED OFFERINGS
Kirby Lumber
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J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 26 Wall St., N. Y.

Valvoline

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. TOOLE and DOUGLAS HENRY, individually and as copartners, trading as TOOLE, HENRY & CO., Bankrupts. 851A.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the FRANKLIN TRUST CO., LEVY BROS., L. SCHEPP CO., and KEAN, TAYLOR & CO., with whom the above named bankrupts pledged certain securities as collateral for loans made to them by the above named, sold sufficient of such securities to satisfy their respective claims, and have delivered to EDWARDS H. CHILDS, as Receiver, the following:

From Franklin Trust Co.:

Cash	$1,977.21

Securities:

$2,000	Southern Ry. Co. 2 yr. 5% notes due 8/2/19, No. M15449/50, with 8/2/19 coupons attached.
1,000	St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. 1st Term Unifying 5% Mtge Bond due Jan. 1, 1962, No. M3543, with July 1, 1919, and subsequent coupons attached.
1,000	The Adams Express Co. Collateral Trust 4% due 1947, No. 2631, with June 1, 1919, and subsequent coupons attached.
1,000	Erie R. R. Co. Conv. 4% due 1953, No. 18714, with April, 1919, and subsequent coupons attached.
1,000	4th L. L. 4½% bonds due 1928, No. 1758123, with Oct. 15, 1919, and subsequent coupons attached.
5	Shares Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. Ctft. 235739 in n/o Levy Bros.
80	Shares The Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry Co. 6% Pfd Ctfs., No. D4068, in s/o Toole, Henry & Co.

Coupons.

2	Southern Pacific Co. due 3/1/19, $20, ea., $40.00
3	Baltimore & Ohio due 3/1/19, $22.50, ea. $67.50.
1	Lake Shore & Mich. Ry. due 3/1/19, $20.00, ea. $20.00.

From Levy Brothers:

Cash	$4,238 64

Securities:

20	Amer. Smelting & Ref. No. A135766
100	Amer. Smelting & Ref. No. 183054
50a	Alaska Brit. Col. Metals Nos. 9431 to 9435
100	Alaska Brit. Col. Metals No. 9142
200	Alaska Brit. Col. Metals Nos. 9144 to 9152
700	Alaska Brit. Col. Metals Nos. 9154 to 9160
500	Alaska Brit. Col. Metals Nos. 7569 to 7573
500	Alaska Brit. Col. Metals Nos. 9436 to 9440
1,000	Alaska Brit. Col. Metals Nos. 9421 to 9430
1,000	Alaska Brit. Columbia Metals No. 225
1,000	Alaska Brit. Col. Metals No. A7-0
1,000	Alaska Brit. Col. Metals No. A7-29
25	Broadway Central Bank No. 199
100	Central Leather No. C40765
10	Con. Gas E. L. & P. of Balt. No. N Y 087
10	Dupont Chem. Pfd. No. 2435
50	Empire Steel Pfd. No. 38-1680-1260
20	Gen'l Motors Debenture Stk. No. 03874
300	Glenrock Nos. N Y 9467, N.Y.9469-70
25	Glenrock No. 2nd Pfd. No. A2367
50	Havana Tobacco No. A2730
40	Havana Tobacco No. A2730
10	Havana Tobacco No. A 2050
200	Island Oil Nos. T7144, T18259
50	Island Oil No. T18259
5	Maxwell Motor No. C 02427
20	Pan American P. & T. No. 01366
10	Quicksilver No. 2247
100	Rock & Texas No. 166
50	Reo Motor No. 1-0 7260
50	Reo Motor No. 1-0 7261
50	Reo Motor No. 1-0 6184
10	Reo Motor No. 1-0 6185
1,000	Tuapam Star No. T19214
23	U. S. Steamship No. 10132
20	U. S. Ind. Alcohol No. 15257

$46,000 Green Bay & W Deb. R., Certificate Nos. as follows

1135	969	5700
5718-19	6987	1534
5720	1658	1663
6033-34	1672	5699
2014	2054	2059
6035	4210	6880
4549	4638	4783
5171	5212	5051
5184	5642	5441
5172	5173	5192
1890	2038-37	2053

$100 U. S. Liberty 1st 4% No. 83018
$50 U. S. Liberty 4th 4¼% No. 1464546
$3,000 Equitable Gas Light 5s Nos. 6263-6269
$100 Dominion of Canada No. A083126
$2,000 Cedarhurst 6% 1st Mtge Bonds
$5,000 Van Pan Nos. 4827-8, 173055, 1177440-41

From L. Schepp Co.:

Cash	$1,543.41

Securities:

100	Shares West Point Rico Sugar Pfd., Cert. Nos. A60, A62
100	Shares Empire Steel & Iron Co., Cert. Nos. 1910, 1810, 1862
80	Shares Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, Cert. No. D17117
20	Stromberg Carburetor Co. of America, Cert. No. T10744
100	Shares Assets Realization Co., Cert. No. NY 1822
8,000	Pan Japanese 5% Bonds, 41822, 41823, 41824
$1,000	Commonwealth Light & Power 1st Mtge. Bonds 6% due 1947, Cert. No. M144
$4,000	Cosden & Co. 1st Mtge. Sinking Fund Gold 6% due 1926, Cert. Nos. D387, D3864, D388, D389, D388, D387, D3884, D3885

From Ivan Taylor & Co.:

Cash	$8,018.10

Coupons:

City of Lyons 6s due November 1918, 1 at $30, No. 10765; 1 at $30, No. 1365	
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific First & Refunding 4s due April, 1934, 1 at $20, No. 76580; 1 at $20, No. 64802; 1 at $20, No. 18077; 1 at $20, No. 15579; 1 at $20, No. 11595	
Lackawanna Steel Co. 1st 5s due April, 1919, 1 at $25, No. 10207	
Northern States Power Co. 6% note due April, 1919, 1 at $30, No. 6536	

A list of the collateral held by the Franklin Trust Co., Levy Bros., L. Schepp Co., and Kean, Taylor & Co. may be inspected at the office of the undersigned attorneys.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that orders were made by the Hon. Augustus N. Hand on the 16th day of May, 1919, on the petitions of Edwards H. Childs, which said petitions and orders are now on file with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, directing all persons, firms and corporations having any claims against any of the securities pledged with the Franklin Trust Company, or Levy Bros., or L. Schepp Co., or Kean, Taylor & Co., or the said Edwards H. Childs, which said petitions and orders are now on file with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, directing all persons, firms and corporations having any claims against any of the securities pledged with the Franklin Trust Company, or Levy Bros., or L. Schepp Co., or Kean, Taylor & Co., or the said Edwards H. Childs, to present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned Receiver at the office of Messrs. Rosenberg & Ball, his counsel, No. 74 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within ninety days from the date of said decree, namely, on or before June 27, 1919.

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that said decree contains a further provision as follows: "Decreed that all such creditors as shall fail to file their claims with said Receiver as herein provided, and within the time herein fixed, shall be debarred from any share in, or lien upon, the properties of said defendants, and shall not be entitled to receive any share thereof, or of the proceeds thereof."

Dated, New York, March 28th, 1919.

Yours, &c.,

MAURICE L. SHAINE,
Receiver.

Office & P. O. Address,
220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENBERG & BALL,
Solicitors for Receiver,
74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GEORGE B. FRANCIS,
Solicitor for Complainant,
11 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JONAS J. HEGT,
Solicitor for Defendant,
32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New York.—TECUMSEH BRASS & COPPER COMPANY, INC., Complainant, against MACHINERY & METALS SALES COMPANY, INC., OF NEW YORK, Defendant.

To the Creditors of Machinery & Metals Sales Company, Inc., of New York, the above named defendant:

TAKE NOTICE that I have been appointed and have qualified as Receiver of the above named defendant, pursuant to a decree made in this cause on the 29th day of March, 1919, and that said decree contains a provision as follows:

"Decreed that all such creditors of the defendant be, and they hereby are directed to file with the Receiver of such office and place of business as said Receiver may designate, and within ninety days from the date of this order, a statement and statement of all or any such claims as they, such creditors, may have or assert against the defendant, and such statement shall be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the State where said claim is verified, and such statement of claim shall, where the same is evidenced by any written instrument, have such written instrument attached thereto."

You are required, pursuant to the said provision of said decree, to file your claim with the undersigned Receiver at the office of Messrs. Rosenberg & Ball, his counsel, No. 74 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within ninety days from the date of said decree, namely, on or before June 27, 1919.

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that said decree contains a further provision as follows: "Decreed that all such creditors as shall fail to file their claims with said Receiver as herein provided, and within the time herein fixed, shall be debarred from any share in, or lien upon, the properties of said defendants, and shall not be entitled to receive any share thereof, or of the proceeds thereof."

Dated, New York, March 28th, 1919.

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11 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JONAS J. HEGT,
Solicitor for Defendant,
32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	102¾	103	102¾
4½s June, 1965	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s Mar., 1965	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s Nov., 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s May, 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s 1924-1922	99½	..	99½
4½s 1919-1923	99¾	..	99¾
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97¼	97½	97¼
4½s Mar., 1964	97¼	97½	97¼
4½s Mar., 1962	97¼	97½	97¼
4½s Mar., 1963	97¼	97½	97¼
4½s Sept., 1960	97¼	97½	97¼
4s May, 1959	92¾	93¼	92¾
4s Nov., 1958	92¾	..	92¾
4s Nov., 1957	92¾	93	92¾
4s Nov., 1956	92¾	93	92¾

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4s Nov., 1955	92½	93	92¾
4s Nov., 1936	94¼	..	94¼
4s Nov., 1955	83	..	83
4s Nov., 1954	83¼	..	83¼
4s May, 1954	82	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.40 4.50
4½s	1920-1927	4.85	4.40 4.55
4½s	1940-1963	4.80	4.37 4.50
4½s	1936-1938	4.55	4.37 4.50
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.37 4.50
4½s	1919-1921	4.60	4.37 4.50
4s	1960-1990	4.65	4.40 4.55
4s	1910-1925	4.60	4.43 4.60
4s	1926-1930	4.55	4.40 4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
$60	Cities Service	379	377	380	
2,400	Cities Service pf	80¾	80	80	80¾
$33,500	Cities Service deb. B	7s..140¾	139	139	141
$2,500	Cities Service deb. C	7s..102½	101¾	101¾	102¾

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14¾	16	Miss River Power	10	12
Am Elec Power pf	72½	76	Miss River Power pf	62	66
Am Gas & Electric	163	168	Northern Ohio Electric	21	22
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	46	Northern Ohio Elec pf	60	62
Am Light & Traction	269	272	Northern Ont Lt & P	11	15
Am Light & Trac pf	99	100	Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf	40	60
Am Power & Light	66	67	Northern States Power	73	73
Am Power & Light pf	74	77	Northern States P pf	90	93
Am Public Utilities	10	15	Northern Texas Elec	52	56
Am Public Utilities pf	34	40	Northern Tex Elec pf	75	78
Am W W & El	57¼	57¾	Pacific Gas & Electric	87	88
Am W W & El 1st pf	60	63	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	88	90
Am W W & El partic	15	17	Puget Sd Trac, Lt & P	16	17
Carolina Power & L	39	40	Puget Sd Trac Lt & P pf	63½	67½
Colorado Power	23½	25½	Rio de Janeiro Tram	39	40
Colorado Power pf	97	101	Republic Ry & Light	19	21
Columbus Electric pf	70	75	Republic Ry & Lt pf	59	60¾
Com'w'lth Pow, Ry & Lt	27¾	28	Southern Cal Edison	87½	89
Com'w'lth Pow, Ry & Lt pf	58¾	60	Southern Cal Edison pf	95¾	96¾
Consumers Power pf	87	88	Standard Gas & Elec	36	38
Eastern Texas Electric	58	..	Standard Gas & Elec pf	47	48½
Eastern Texas Electric pf	73	75	Tampa Electric	113	115
El Paso Electric	95	100	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow	4½	5
Electric B & S pf	92	95	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf	20½	21½
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75	United Light & Rys	46¾	48
Federal Light & Trac	10	11¼	United Light & Rys pf	72¾	74
Federal Light & Tr pf	46½	48¼	Western Power	72	74
Galveston-Houston Elec	18	18	Western Power pf	72	74
Galveston-Hous El pf	65	68	West, Church & Kerr	60	65
			West, Church & K pf	80	86

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	61	60	Gt West Power 6s	97	91
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77	Middle West 1st 6s	90	95½
Arlzon Edison Pow 1st 5s	73	75	Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s	78¾	79¾
Central P & L 6s	90	95	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	83	86
Cin Gas & Elec 5s	96	91	Nor States Pow ds '26	94	95½
Cities Fuel & P 5s	100	100	Nor States Pow 5s '41	96½	97½
Cities Fuel & Pub Ut 5s	97	97	Ohio Edison 6s	91	92
Col Power 5s	83	87	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 5s	99¾	100¾
Conn Power 5s	86	89	So Cal Edison 5s	89	90
Dallas Electric 5s	92	93	S W Power 5s	90	93
East Tex Elec Co 5s	88	90	Tenn R & L 5s	83	85
East Tex Elec 1st 5s	91	98	Un L & R 1st 5s	87½	88½
El Paso Elec Co 5s	86	90	Un L & R deb 6s	98½	90½
Empire Gas & F 6s	93	96	Un Util ev 6s	90	91
Empire Refining 6s	97	98	U S Pub Ser 6s	89	91
Gt West Power 5s	86½	86¾	Utah Securities 6s	92	93½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Ala Co	89½	87	89½	100	Mt Vernon	23	23	23
30	Con Power	111	110¼	111	50	Do pf	90	90	90
100	Con Coal	86¾	86¾	86¾	100	Nat Bk Balt	206	206	206
900	Elkhorn	87¾	86	86	100	Superior Water	88	88	88
400	Davison	95¾	95	95	140	Wash B & A	29	29	29
50	Houst O pf	94	94	94					

Bonds.

$21,000	Cons Gas 6s	101¾	101¾	$4,000	Un Rys r 5s
21,000	Do B	102¼	102¼	1,000	W B & A 5s
1,000	Elkhorn Pow 5s	98½	98½	1,000	Elkhorn 6s
1,000	Un Rys 4s	53¾	53¾	10,000	Con Pow 5s

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Adventure	1¾	1½	1½	1,150	Michigan	¾	¾	¾
245	Allouez	76½	76	76	7	Mohawk	63¼	63¼	63¼
10	Alumet & F	40	40	40	200	New Arcadian	3	3	3
50	Ariz Commercial	71	71	71	925	New Cornelia	20¼	20	20¼
305	Ariz Copper	14	13¾	14	50	New River pf	20½	20½	20½
2,400	Big Ledge	1¾	1¼	1¼	1,050	North Butte	14¾	14¾	14¾
500	Bingham	3	2¾	2¾	1,100	Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Calumet & Hecla	645	635	635	70	Old Dominion	63¾	63¼	63¼
10	Calumet & Hecla	410	405	410	17	Osceola	56	56	56
10	Carson Hill	13¾	13¾	13¾	300	Pond Creek	14	14	14
400	Cop Range	48¾	48¼	48¾	150	Seneca	24¾	24¾	24¾
50	Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾	80	Shannon	3¾	3½	3¾
4,625	Davis-Daly	7	6¾	6¾	150	South Lake	2	2	2
2,400	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾	45	St Mary's	59	57	59
200	Franklin	3	3	3	550	Superior & Boston	5	5	5
10	Granby Con	42¾	42¾	42¾	2,615	Sup & Bost	4	3¾	4
850	Hancock	6	5¾	6	540	Trinity	3¾	3¾	3¾
825	Helvetia	4	4¾	5	150	Tuolumne	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Indiana	1	1	1	4,250	Union Land	2	2	2
150	Island Creek	50	50	50	110	U S Smelting	69½	68¾	68¾
195	Isle Royale	32	31	31	30	Do pf	50	49½	49½
135	Kerr Lake	6	5¾	6	1,220	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾
630	Keweenaw	2	1¾	2	50	Utah Con	10	10	10
625	La Salle Copper	6¾	6¾	6¾	1,200	Utah Metal	3	2¾	3
560	La Salle pf	4	3¾	4	1,050	Victoria	4¼	3¾	4¼
575	Macon Val	3¾	3¾	3¾	400	Winona	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Mass Con	6¼	6¼	6¼	180	Wolverine	22	20¾	21¾
8,865	May Flower	12¾	11¾	12	25	Wyandot	1	1	1

Railroads

5	Bost & Alb	135½	135½	135¾	
54	Boston Elev	74	73½	73½	
80	Boston & Me	33½	33	33	
6	Do pf	48	48	48	

Miscellaneous.

25	Am Ag Ch	110	110	110	445	Mass Gas	83	82	83
255	Do pf	101½	101¼	101¼	10	Mex Nat pf	96	96	96
125	Am Rosebery	104	100	104	235	N E Tel	94	94	94
50	Am Inter	112¾	112	112¾	20	Punta Sugar	56	56	56
300	Am Pneu S	1¼	1¼	1¼	38	Pac Mills	178	177	178
25	Do 2d pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	15	Reece Button	15	15	15
10	Am Sug pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	20	Plant pf	98	97¾	98
518	Am T & T	107¾	106¾	107¾	67	Stewart	47¾	47¾	47¾
25	Am Woolen	110¾	110¾	110¾	730	Swift	134¾	133	133¾
183	Do pf	105	105	105	260	Swift Int	59½	59¼	59¼
140	Atlantic Gulf	120	120	120	110	United Drug	123	123	124
20	Do pf	81	81	81	28	Do 1st pf	55	54½	54½
405	Cent Steel	14½	14	14¾	30	Do 2d pf	123	121½	123¼
400	Du Pont Chem	16	16	16	23	United Fruit	136	135	136
45	Edison Elec Ill	157	156	157	1,490	United Shoe	53¾	53¼	53¾
20	Fairbanks	61	61	61	122	Do pf	98	97½	97¾
45	Gorton	34	33¾	33¾	1,015	Ventura	15	14¾	15
125	Gray Davis	47¾	47¾	47¾	839	Waldorf	165	164	165
15	Hood Rubber	93	93	93	50	Walworth	29	29	29
225	Island Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾	30	Warren	56	56	56
1,445	Libby	52½	51⅝	52	5	Do 1st pf	70	70	70

Bonds.

$5,000	Alaska 6s	31	31	31	$4,000
1,000	Alcorn 6s	82¾	82¾	82¾	2,000
1,000	Am Ag Ch 5s	109	109	109	2,000
7,000	A G & W I 5s	83½	83½	83½	1,000
1,000	West Tel 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am Ship	132	132	132	760	Do pf	3	3	3
854	Armour pf	104	103¾	103¾	25	M Ward pf	111	111	111
810	Booth Fish	22	21¾	22	165	Mitchell	47¾	47¼	47¾
225	Do pf	80	80	80	350	Page Wire	87	87	87
75	Chic C & C	5¾	5¾	5¾	195	Reo Motors	51¼	50¾	51
265	Do pf	10	10	10	550	Repub Tire	54	53¾	53¾
70	Chic Pneu T	75¾	73¼	75¾	250	Sears-Roeb	202	199¾	200
750	Cudahy	120	119	120	70	Shaw	140	140	140
400	Com Edison	112	112	112	4,450	Stewart-W	105	99½	105
2,195	Cent Motors	91¾	91	91¾	800	Int Switch	55¾	55¾	55¾
50	Ingere pf	90	90	90	1,750	Swift & Co	139¾	137¾	139¾
185	Fair, Pub	113¾	113	113¾	1,245	Do rights	7¾	7¾	7¾
60	Hart S & M	88	87½	87½	2,950	Un Carbide	70½	70	70½
270	Harman	85	84	84¾	100	Un Paperb'd	24½	24	24½
6,320	Libby	52¾	51⅝	52	100	Western St	61	61	61
2,352	Lindsay Lt	22½	21¾	22¼	50	Wilson	91¼	91	91¼

Bonds.

$5,000	Alaska 6s	31	31	31	$4,000
1,000	Alcorn 6s	82¾	82¾	82¾	2,000
1,000	Am Ag Ch 5s	109	109	109	2,000
7,000	A G & W I 5s	83½	83½	83½	1,000
1,000	West Tel 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am Roll M	53½	53½	53½	255	Okla Gas	38	37¾	37¾
420	Am Sewer P	25	24½	24½	175	Pgh Brewing	7	7	7
325	Am W G M	88	85¾	86	50	Pgh Coal	63¾	63¼	63¼
10	Do pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	3,500	Pgh Jerome	22	19	22
100	Arkansas Gas	50	50	50	1,000	Pgh Mid Coal	37	37	37
50	Columbia G	53½	53½	53½	1,858	Pgh Oil & Gas	16¾	16¼	16¼
320	Ind Brewing	5	4¾	4¾	4,700	Riv East O	2¾	1¾	2¼
40	Ind Bwg pf	12	12	12	2,300	Do pf	4	4	4
100	La Belle Ir	106	106	106	3,500	San Toy	10	10	10
170	Mfrs L & H	55½	55¼	55⅜	75	U S Glass	34	34	34
560	N. Fireproof	10¾	10¼	10¾	165	U S Steel	110	109	110
215	Do pf	19¼	19	19	15	West. Air B	113¾	113¾	113¾
185	Ohio Fuel	59	57¾	59	455	West. Elec	58¾	57¾	58
2,250	Ohio Fuel S	52¾	51¾	52¼					

Bonds.

$9,000	Cen D T 5s	95½	95¼	$1,000	P Mck&C 5s

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
87	Alliances Inv	22½	22¼	22¼	5	Phila Co	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	Am Milling	9	9	9	80	Do cum pf	38	38	38
50	Elec Storage	47	47	47	580	Phil Electric	25¾	25¾	25¾
134	Elec Storage	75	74	74½	1,533	Phil R T, Lt & P	27¾	26¾	27¼
100	Gen Asphalt	76½	76	76	10	Phil Traction	69	68	68
41	Do pf	113¾	112	113¾	30	Tonopah Be	3¾	3¾	3¾
350	Lake Simon	20¾	20½	20½	150	Tonopah Min	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Lehigh Nav	71	70	70	85	Union Trac	40½	40¼	40¼
85	Lehigh Val	60¾	60	60	191	Un Gas Imp	70	69¾	70
6	Little Schuyl	41	41	41	15	Unit Co N J	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Penn Ry Invest	2¼	2¼	2¼	100	W J & Sea	43	43	43
10	Penn Salt	82	82	82	60	W. Cramps	137	136½	136½

Bonds.

$2,000	Keystone 5s	85	85	85	$1,000
5,000	NatProp 4-6s	39½	39½	39¾	5,000
1,000	Leh Val 5s	102½	102½	102½	1,000
10,000	Phil E 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	16,000
1,000	Elec & P 4s	69	69	69	1,000

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd. £	23	23½	24
Atlantic Refining	1410	1430	1400
Borne-Scrymser	490	510	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	102
Chesebrough Mfg	320	340	320
Continental Oil	630	650	630
Crescent Pipe Line	30	39	38
Cumberland P L	220	240	220
Eureka Pipe Line	170	175	170
Galena Signal Oil	123	127	123
Do pf, new	105	115	105
Do pf, old	115	130	115
Illinois Pipe Line	185	190	184
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	102
Int Pet Co, Ltd	31	32	31¼
National Transit	23½	24¼	23½
New York Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	113	117	113
Ohio Oil	384	388	383

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
Penn-Mex Fuel	71	73	71
Prairie Oil & Gas	770	780	770
Prairie Pipe Line	304	308	305
Solar Refining	385	395	375
Southern Pipe Line	168	173	168
South Penn Oil	335	340	334
S W Penn Pipe Line	106	112	108
Stand Oil of Cal	280	285	278
Stand Oil of Ind	810	820	810
Stand Oil of Kan	600	625	600
Stand Oil of Ky	435	450	430
Stand Oil of Neb	540	560	540
Stand Oil of N J	750	755	745
Stand Oil of N Y	390	392	388
Stand Oil of Ohio	515	525	515
Vac Oil	440	450	440
Union Tank Line	136	138	136
Vacuum Oil	447	452	445
Washington Oil	40	44	40

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
Am Cigar	135	141	138
Do pf	88	94	88
Conley Foil	235	245	240
Geo W Helme Co	155	162	155
Do pf	108	111	108
J S Young	130	140	130
Do pf	100	107	100
MacA & Forbes	197	202	197

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
MacA & Forbes pf	95	100	95
P R-Am Tobacco	135	145	135
R J Reynolds, A	410	440	410
Do B	370	382	370
Do pf	111¼	113¾	112
Weyman-Bruton	167	172	167
Do pf	106	111	106

DIVIDENDS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted—Banker or broker of reputation and financial responsibility to underwrite or sell stock of new company formulated to manufacture product in large demand. Up to $300,000 required; over period 6 months; to $30,000 opportunity. Investigation of proposition and prospectus invited before action. Z 285 Times-Annex.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Will make moderate investment, with active services, in paying established standard business; young man; state details. F 449 Times Downtown.

Successful salesman would like to connect with manufacturer making children's dress or ladies' waists; will invest capital. Address J Downtown.

Will invest $5,000 in manufacturing ostrich feathers; seek partner with equal amount; can have control and take active part; estimate E 280 Times.

Business man with capital and time seeks good legitimate business connections. D 995 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Party wanted with $3,000 to become actively engaged in the manufacture of an economical and indispensable electric sign which is universal demand; investment under my own control; when answering state past business experience. K 104 Times.

FIRST MORTGAGE $150,000 ON A NEW LAKEWOOD HOTEL WANTED FOR THREE YEARS; PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT REPRESENT INVESTMENT OF OVER $400,000. APPLY BENJ. FRINDEL, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or can you use capital for extending established business? See Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Vanderbilt 5, or Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 2854. Booklet mailed upon request.

Investment of $5,000 obtains substantial interest in well established and staple business; well established and profitable. Trial allowed responsible party. Address Times Harlem.

Silex Contractor—Designer, with own shop, wishes party with capital to manufacture Silex parts with own material. J 138 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

MANCHURIA AND SIBERIA.—Wide-awake manufacturers are looking to foreign trade for the consumption of their products; for those seriously desiring to develop their export trade the FAR EAST offers UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES; the representative of a big importing establishment doing a large business in MANCHURIA and SIBERIA is at present in this country for the purpose of negotiating connections with American manufacturers. Address Z 251 Times Annex.

Italian gentleman now ready for return to Europe wishes to represent American concerns; staple articles, trade specialties, labor-saving devices; will introduce and push any article of merit; is experienced in American and European custom house and ocean and rail transportation formalities; speaks and writes Italian, French, Spanish, and English; best financial references in Europe and America. D 556 Times.

Prominent Cuban attorney, representing interests of several wealthy clients to the extent of $500,000 is desirous of meeting two or three American gentlemen willing to invest a similar amount in the formation of a private banking business in this city of Havana; unquestionable references; principals only. L. MacLean Peters, Hamilton Building, New York, or Havana, Cuba.

Wanted—Machine work, any description, quantity preferred; highest grade mechanical machining all kinds instruments, or special parts, electrical apparatus; experimental work, also die and tool work; japanning department and plating department, new finishes developed; optical department, any kind of precision instrument developed. Georgen Corporation, 35 Steuben St., Brooklyn.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER DEVICES WANTED.—AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY WANTS TO BUY APPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER DEVICES. WHAT HAVE YOU GOT? SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO MASS. SPRINKLER, POWER AND SANITARY ENGINEERING CO., 1 WASHINGTON STREET NORTH, BOSTON.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE.—After executive management large Government contracts in New York am returning to Pacific; am sales and sales manager of long experience, 37 years of age, best of references, want to represent well-known concern of unquestioned banking and manufacturing facilities. K 106 Times.

Party with established office and extensive retail sales organization located heart of automobile district, good window display, room for attractive proposition to market product or accessories of proven merit for this territory; highest credentials only. E 146 Times.

Man with executive credentials, going on business trip to Chicago, Omaha, Denver and Pacific Coast cities, can attend to business interests of others in these cities for part or all time along the route. Call Sunday, N. E. West Hotel McAlpin.

Man with capital desires business connections; particulars first letter. D 98 Times.

Agent engaged in Italy for chemical products. Write Frank Bacchetti, 219 West 14th St.

Agent for N. Y. for any promising article for the jobbing firm now handling notions and trade. W 290 Times.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—to settle estate, an established bakery business of $100,000 year; complete equipment for retail and wholesale business; sale value of real estate and stock, no goodwill. Box 263 Saugerties.

For sale—proposition: excellent location on Broadway, 7th Av subway; rental case 3 years; electricity worth $1,000 buys a quick buyer sellers absolutely must leave city. L 75 Times.

For Sale—Hotel known as Oakley Beach; has fifty rooms, dancing pavilion 30x40 ft., bathhouse and all necessary outbuildings. Apply J. Richard Smith, Cambridge, N. Y.

For Sale—on account of illness, a tea room and catering business; a beautiful attractive business, one of the best locations in New York. F 308 Times.

Sales embroidery plant pantograph, 17-inch and 24-inch machine with bobbin and tambouring machine; ready immediate operation. Address Swiss, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOSQUE COUNTY, TEXAS.—Free oil maps of Bosque County, showing all wells, locations, drilling blocks. Write L. B. Tennison, Secretary Bosque County Chamber of Commerce, Texas.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Solid mahogany 72-inch flat top desk, swivel chair, two arm chairs, $190. Luxurious equipment for fine offices. Three very fine mahogany single pedestal roll top desks, real quartered oak; like new. Can't be duplicated under $75 each. Price, $40 each. Room 904, 366 5th Av.

Steel beds, upper and lower berths; have 200 bargain for construction or any company with transient requirements or camps; ridiculously cheap. Miller, 559 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

COMPTOMETER adding and calculating machine bargain at $75; guaranteed 1 year. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 1011.

Player Piano, almost new; about 50 rolls given to purchaser; reasonable. Schleigher & Sons, 37 West 14th. Chelsea 4270.

Furniture.

Sacrifice magnificent Italian marqueterie bedroom suite of seven pieces appraised value $12,000. Write Estate, 388 Times.

Office furniture, practically new, offered at good terms. Phone Murray Hill 3890.

Willow furniture; big reductions, bargains. Long Beach Willow Co., 229 East 41st.

Purchase or Exchange.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
NONVISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $5.
VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 UP.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 280 Broadway at Worth St. } Tel. 5408
30 East 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } Franklin.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
96 Barclay St. Tel. 4730 Barclay.

PAWN TICKETS, DIAMONDS BOUGHT, SOLD, LOANED. NO WAITING.
JOS. ROSE & SON,
DIAMOND CUTTERS,
9 Maiden Lane, 6th Floor, Phone 212 John.

Furniture Wanted.—Pay full value contents apartments, houses; pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University place, Stuyvesant 3703.

Motor wanted, D. C. 2 or 3 horse power; good condition. Farragut 9135.

Time clock; second hand. Hecht & Pfotzky, 17 West 24th.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 3061 and 3062 R. S. U. S., and Act of November 21, 1918, I have seized and hold One Ford Motor Truck. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial in the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 9th, 1919, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods, or not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 22, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

POSTPONED SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Monday, June 23, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, the steamships "Huron," "Minneapolis," and "St. Paul," their engines, &c., said steamships to be sold at U. S. Marshal's office, Room No. 307, third floor, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y. The steamships "Huron" and "Minneapolis" to be sold "as they float" at Flats and steamship "St. Paul" in the lower bay.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
Dated, New York, May 26, 1919.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5@5¼ p. c. for the best names
Saturday .....5@5¼ p. c. for the best names
The quotations are for six months paper.

Veilings Are Active.

The demand for veilings, nettings, and chiffons in black, navy, brown, and tan have shown special activity of late. Exclusive patterns in elastic veils have been taken very freely by the retail trade, and reorders in some cases have been even larger than the original bookings. In designs the hand-run butterfly and spray effects have met with very satisfactory results.

Silk and Mohair Caps Favored.

The cap manufacturers are finding present business very brisk. The increased number of men who go in for sports, now that there is a little more time after business to do so owing to the daylight-saving law, has meant a corresponding increase in the demand for caps. Those of the light silk variety appear to have the call at the present time, although a satisfactory business is being done on other goods, including mohairs, silk mixtures, and even paper.

Percentage of Raw Silk Cost.

An investigation among manufacturers by the Silk Association of America to get definite figures on the cost of raw silk represented in a manufactured article brought various replies. It was stated that in some cases the raw material represents 40 per cent. of the total manufacturing cost. One manufacturer estimated the average as running between 30 and 75 per cent., while another reported the highest average to be 72½ per cent., this being in piece-dyed all-silk goods grege construction in the raw, and the lowest 30 per cent. in the schappe filled shirtings. The association is continuing its inquiry.

A Combination Petticoat.

An envelope petticoat, which combines the camisole, drawers, and petticoat in a single garment, has been successfully marketed by a concern in the undergarment business. Although the garment described answers the purpose of three, it is sold almost as cheaply as any one of them. One of the advantages claimed is that it eliminates the usual bulging around the waist and prevents the camisole from drawing up. It is made in flesh and white lingerie.

Lecture on Packing for Export.

An illustrated lecture on the subject of "Packing for Export" will be given by Captain H. K. Moody, in charge of Government export packing during the war, in the auditorium on the ninth floor of the Bush Terminal Sales Building at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Export Forum, of which Edwin Martin of the National Paper and Type Company is Chairman. The committee comprises the following: Maximilliano Aviles of Richards & Herschfeld; O. M. Goge of R. H. Ingersoll & Brother, Benjamin La Bree of the American Paper Products Export Corporation, and O'Reilly of the Irving National Bank, and Dr. E. E. Pratt of the Overseas Products Corporation.

New Silk Equipment Last Year.

Broad silk looms, including only those of 41 to 70 inches reed space, to the number of 5,108 were installed in 1918, as against 4,178 in 1917, which included 20 looms of 40 inches and under reed space and 8 over 70 inches. The comparison between ribbon looms delivered shows 156 for 1918 and 426 for the year before. There were fewer orgaguine throwing spindles and more tram and crêpe delivered in 1918 than in 1917. A considerable falling off was also shown in the additions of accessory spindles supplied to the industry. For 1918, 183,550 throwing spindles were delivered, against 192,222 for 1917. There were 96,624 accessory spindles delivered in 1918, as compared with 133,537 for the previous year. The figures were compiled from reports sent in to the statistical department of the Silk Association of America.

Lull in Gray Goods Trading.

A very decided lull after the holiday was the feature of the local gray goods market yesterday. Most of those interested in trading in the merchandise were disposed to be inert while taking account of the situtlon. No transactions of any note were reported, but there were some sales of odds and ends by second hands at prevailing prices. First hands have withdrawn from selling. Their operations in general rarely go beyond November delivery. The strike of operatives at New Bedford, which began yesterday, aided in unsettling matters and added to the disinclination to do further business for the time being.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Wadsworth Co.: I. H. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.: J. D. Martens, domestics, linens, white goods; 37 W. 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.: R. G. Yeager, silks, dress goods, toilet goods, leather goods, ivory; W. A. Armstrong, linens, white wash goods; W. B. Gardner, silverware, jewelry; Waldorf.

ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sporborg: H. M. Sporborg, millinery; 622 B'way.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Fashion: Mr. Epstein, jobs cotton, silk dresses; 37 West 26th.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.: E. Klingbury, draperies; 23 E. 26th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—C. S. Robinson Furniture Co.: F. W. Duffee, rugs; Imperial.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ginsburg, Kirshorn & Ginsburg, jobs silk dresses; 8 W. 20th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Fox's Boys' Shop: J. B. Fox, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Brothers Co.: G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions; J. S. Andrews, dry goods; 6 West 32d; Gregorian.

AURORA, Ill.—G. W. Eade & Co.: G. W. Eade, dresses, costumes; 200 5th Av.; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.: E. T. Thiele, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Lurie & Co.: M. Levy, jobs cotton, silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House: G. V. Schort, dry goods; 354 6th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. Freudenthal & Son: Carl Freudenthal, tailors' trimmings; Penn.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Cobrias Co.: Miss Solomon, jobs bathing suits; Penn.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House: H. Mesmerrmith, ready-to-wear; 504 6th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.: M. Hochschild, representing; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—The Hub: A. P. Clarke, men's hats, traveling goods; 53 W. 14th; Sherman Square.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Brothers: J. E. Berk, muslin underwear, waists, children's wash dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.: Mrs. M. Lannon, waists, negligees, underwear, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.: Miss A. M. Brauer, millinery; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.: M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—S. Cohen & Sons: L. M. Cohen, jobs cotton, voile, beaded georgette dresses; Penn.

BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson: J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. Pulitzer, men's, women's clothing; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Hasking: H. W. Gillette, domestics, blankets; 44 East 23d; Collingwood.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.: G. F. Johnson, furs; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; G. F. Johnson, furs; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—C. E. Osgood Co.: H. B. Schofield, rugs, house furn. goods; Maria Antoinette.

BOSTON—L. & M. Rose: H. W. Shimelovich, men's fleeced underwear; Continental.

BOSTON—Karpas Cloak Co.: J. Karpas, jobs dress goods; 1123 B'way.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.: Mr. Campbell, rugs, linoleums; Mr. Downes, silks, dress goods, basement buyers; Mr. Cohen, suits, dresses, coats; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, infants' wear, aprons; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.: Miss Gilman, children's, juniors', girls' dresses, misses' skirts; Miss Andrews, Japanese silks; Miss Hickey, negligees; Mrs. Bogle, silk, muslin underwear; Mr. Long, men's hats; basement buyers; Miss Hickey, corsets; Miss Sweeney, millinery. Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Mr. Gelchion, men's furnishings; Miss Pollard, ladies' misses' dresses; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Miss Williams, hosiery; Mr. Quinn, men's, boys' clothing; 225 5th Av.

BOSTON—Kaufler Co.: J. Kaufler, Mr. McCarthy, silk, cotton waists; J. A. Keough, men's hats, clothing, youths' clothing; Miss G. D. Hurtibise, women's suits, (basement); Miss Rose, E. Kelly, misses' dresses, suits, dresses; C. L. Wentworth, stationery, leather goods, music; F. A. Burdick, women's cloaks, skirts, bathing suits; D. E. Walsh, linings, wash goods; Miss Kendall, women's costumes; F. A. Fuller, furs; G. L. Snyder, stationery; R. D. Watters, chinaware, housefurnishings; P. J. Keefe, misses' coats, skirts, bathing suits; Miss A. Boyle, house dresses, women's dresses; R. J. Trimble, women's, children's cotton underwear; S. M. Averill, lamps; A. W. Anderson, men's furn. goods (basement); W. G. Titus, optical goods; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howkland D. G. Co.; H. D. Johnson, toys, sporting goods; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.: Miss M. Dooley, corsets, waists, muslin underwear; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Brinton, ready-to-wear; Miss Pelloth, Miss Howes, misses' wear; 2 West 37th.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.: M. H. Courtney, dresses, skirts, waists; Grand.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Piedmont Clothing Mfg. Co.: P. Chatham, piece goods; Brokstell.

CHICAGO—Theo. Ascher Co.: J. D. Nesser, flowers, feathers; A. Caspary, ribbons, hats; F. Niemyer, novelties; 520 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.: J. E. Hill, rubbers; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.: Miss L. Griffin, waists; 42d 4th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Siegel & Co.; L. H. Siegel, women's suitings, Latham.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—A. Stein & Co.: W. Brodkorb, children's dresses, muslin underwear, boys' blouses, B. Stark, cotton piece goods, ribbons, fancy ildies curtain materials; 256 Church.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.: H. E. Farrish, silks, dress goods; G. A. Dawson, linens; R. Kucera, dress cottons; L. H. Dyer, white goods; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.: P. E. Shay, furs; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store: Miss H. Nichol, fancy goods; 44 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.: R. W. Galbraith, laces; G. Hill, wash dress goods; C. G. Neumiller, laces, robes, chiffons; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Isman Bros. & Salm: Mr. Isman, Fall suits, coats, dresses; 42 W. 37th, Room 301.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward Co.: C. W. Johnston, boys', youths' clothing; 500 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss Griffin, waists; Miss Goodman, corsets, brassières; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; H. M. Anning, ginghams, outings; H. H. Anning, linens; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.: J. M. White, men's, boys' clothing; E. J. Burke, lace curtains; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Hubbard, Smith & Co.: F. E. Smith, notions, furn. goods; Somerset.

CHICAGO—Oxford Hand Tailoring Co.; A. H. Mansheimer, clothing; Amsonia.

CINCINNATI—Reiss & Meier; I. Reiss, notions, knit goods; 17 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—The Fair Store; E. H. Sheldon, millinery; 23 E. 26th; Cumberland.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.: W. E. Ulmer, men's, boys' furnishing goods; 366 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; A. L. Stix, domestics, ginghams, prints; 477 B'way.

CINCINNATI—The Fair Store Co.; E. H. Sosaman, millinery, waists, sweaters, furs; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; C. Kneupfer, laces, ribbons, silks; W. G. Otte, notions; 356 B'way.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss M. A. Larson, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss N. Muller, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.

CLEVELAND—H. Kaplan, woolens; Commodore.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; G. Bryce, millinery, basement; 37 W. 28th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; B. Knippenberg, boys' clothing; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Adler's Stores; G. Adler, jobs skirts, waists; 1,170 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; J. D. Knight, furs; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Kaplan, Mr. Tyroler, ready-to-wear, basement; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Colonial G. & G. Co.; I. Gogolick, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 1,293 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, jobs dresses; Miss Cohen, silk, georgette dresses; 470 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse, Martens Co.; Paul Springer, cotton piece goods; 6 W. 32d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Mrs. M. Bentley, georgette, cotton waists; 223 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Dunn, Taft Co.; Miss S. Reynolds, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway; Prince George.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; L. Davis, mdse. mgr.; Mr. Doody, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Coles, Miss Morferia, men's furn. goods, hats; E. A. Schneidemain, basement, shoes; 225 5th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; H. T. Hooson, negligees; 480 Sixth.

DALLAS, Texas—Duke, Neal & Ayres; N. Ayres, general mdse.; Bristol.

DALLAS, Texas—Dallas Jobbing House; B. Aronoff, clothing, furn. goods; Pennsylvania.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—B. & H. Abrahams; B. M. Abrahams, coats, suits; 303 6th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; W. Rike, dress goods, silks; 225 5th Av.

DAYTON—Rike, Kumber Co.; B. Sharts, men's furnishing goods, hats; E. D. Eads, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, hats; 225 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris Emery Co.; Mr. Dewitt, jobs wash dresses, skirts, women's, children's coats, suits; Broadway.

DETROIT—The Emporium; R. A. Fitzpatrick, waists, children's coats, dresses; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—Kline's; J. Alexander, millinery; Miss Fessenden, women's dresses; R. J. Trimble, women's, children's cotton underwear; S. M. Averill, lamps; A. W. Anderson, men's furn. goods (basement); W. G. Titus, optical goods; 432 4th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; F. M. Rose, furs; 200 5th Av.; Woodward.

DETROIT—O. E. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Commodore.

DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; J. H. Krolik, blankets, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Penn.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss Wood, dressmakers; Mrs. F. Bauman, dresses; Mrs. E. Ward, waists; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; C. A. Bland, millinery, laces, infants' wear, ribbons, leather goods; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, muslin underwear, silk, cotton hosiery, men's shirts, kimonos; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT Co.: Miss Osborne, cotton dresses; Miss L. Schull, waists, sweaters; R. H. Merschell, jobs sweaters, bathing suits, children's, juniors' wear; 225 5th Av.

EL PASO, Texas—Haymon, Krupp & Co.; J. M. Frazier, notions, hosiery, laces; 205 B'way.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie Dry Goods Co.; Miss K. Hoffman, jobs talking machines; 432 4th Av.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; Miss A. E. Fitzpatrick, hosiery, underwear; 4-8 4th Av.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Frank Dry Goods Co.; A. A. Avery, coats, suits; Collingwood.

[illegible]—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's trousers, suits; Mr. Mulhatto, men's trousers; G. Harris, boys' wash suits, boys' clothing; M. Rosenthal, jobs silks, wash goods, basement; H. C. Frankston, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; 400 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; C. S. Cleasby, boys' clothing; Miss Zewitz, misses' wear; 404 4th Av.

[illegible]—Isaac Fair & Wakelin; W. Wakelin, dry goods; Penn.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Welkin Co.; J. J. Reardon, toys, housefurn. goods; umbrellas.

INDIANAPOLIS—William H. Block Co.; Mrs. Lewis, misses', juniors' serge wash dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. Hayres & Co.; Mrs. M. Mansfield, misses', children's wear; Mrs. M. Lewis, misses', children's wear; 225 5th Av.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; A. J. Lacasse, shoes; 225 5th; Aberdeen.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros; F. H. Slattery, carpets, rugs, linoleums, mattings; Broslin.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—J. Greenberg & Co.; Mr. Greenberg, plush coats; 1,123 B'way, Room 409.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord-Townsend Co.; W. D. Kidwell, prints, ginghams; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss H. Raphael, waists, petticoats; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. Fink, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. D. Kidwell, domestics; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; A. Weinberg, jobs wash dresses; 23 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer Co.; H. J. Koenig coats, suits, skirts 23 Madison Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Leinbach & Co.; D. Book, domestics; 6 W. 32d; Breslin.

LEBANON, Ind.—Adler & Co.; M. Adler, coats, suits; 1,170 B'way; Cumberland.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Gold & Co.; M. Gold, laces, hosiery, underwear; 17 East 22d.

LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; D. J. Whalen, stationery, toilet goods; 92 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—McComas D. G. Co.; F. B. McComas, dry goods; S. C. Rosenberry, piece goods, ribbons, laces; 256 Church.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Falls City Clothing Co.; D. V. Whayne, woolens; Imperial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; C. J. Oelgeve, waists; 1,261 B'way.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Finkel & Schewel; A. M. Schewel, ready-to-wear; 25 West 32d; Grand.

MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; S. A. Jacobs, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 1,123 Broadway.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Dry Block Mercantile Co.; Mr. Haas, silk, wool skirts; 1,140 B'way.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Dry Block Mercantile Co.; E. Greenblatt, coats, suits; 1,140 B'way.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Burk & Co.; C. Rothschild, men's, boys' wear; Breslin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Brown Co.; Mr. Brown, Spring coats; 1,123 B'way, Room 409.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Dry Block Mercantile Co.; E. B. Weisner, jobs, dresses, waists; 470 4th Av.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Crawer, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Latham.

MILWAUKEE—Bitker Cloak and Suit Co.; J. L. Bitker, coats, suits; Penn.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; H. Hood, rugs, upholstery goods; 2 W. 37th.

MOBILE, Ala.—D. R. Dunlap Mercantile Co.; D. R. Dunlap, representing; 350 B'way.

NASHVILLE—M. Friedman, coats, waists, suits, dresses; 1,270 Broadway.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cain, Sloan & Co.; W. C. Tinsley, dry goods; Pennsylvania.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Greenspan Bros.; A. Greenspan, man's, women's wear; 350 B'way; Penn.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; P. T. Fay, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Kreeger's; Mr. Kreeger, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufmann Co.; C. M. Kaufmann, coats, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Kram Co.; M. Mayer, children's dresses, muslin, knit underwear, infants' wear, women's wear; 41 Leonard.

NORFOLK, Va.—Carr & Mears; J. J. Carr, clothing, furn. goods; Commodore.

NORFOLK, Va.—Greenberg Bros.; L. Greenberg, jobs silk, georgette dresses; 1,170 Broadway.

NORFOLK, Va.—Shapiro & Rosenbaum; I. Greenberg, wool, cloth skirts, jobs georgette dresses; 1,170 Broadway, Room 500.

NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 106 Grand; York.

NORRISTOWN, Penn. — Hydeman's Dept. Store; M. Hydeman, general mdse.; Penn.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, wash goods; 470 4th Av.; Continental.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammar D. G. Co.; T. C. Byrne, domestics, flannels, blankets; W. E. Maloney, cloaks, sweaters, muslin underwear; 41 Leonard.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Miss T. Kohn, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss F. E. Grimes, infants' wear; H. H. Boyd, men's furn. goods; B. Jacobson, dry goods; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Leopold, millinery; Penn.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Mr. Hirschl, jobs children's capes, white gingham dresses; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Weiss, tub silk petticoats; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. Goldman, ladies' coats; Broadway and 33d.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss M. Ash, suits; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Corrsin's Fashion Shop; H. C. Corrsin, jobs dresses, waists, skirts; 1,170 Broadway, Room 610.

PHILADELPHIA—L. R. Foggen; shirtings; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; S. Silverman, notions; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Blumenthal, woolens; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Fuhrman, woolens; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Reinheimer & Bros.; A. D. Reinheimer, M. Reinheimer, woolens; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mrs. Shaw, dresses, basement; Mr. Rains, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Hall, georgette, wash dresses; Mr. Kamhois representing, silks.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; D. S. Scott, men's furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; E. Bohn, leather goods; Mrs. M. Harrison, trimmed millinery; B'way and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shamberg, furs, misses' wear; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss F. Greenfield, waists; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Samuel Weinhaus Co.; R. Fryer, notions, leather goods; Brostell.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Portno, children's wear; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; D. E. Minogue, hosiery, gloves; R. C. Clark, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; A. J. Troupe, dresses; J. Winters, skirts, sweaters; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Keystone Jobbing Cloak and Suit Co.; M. Steinbach, skirts, waists, dresses, Fall coats; 1,170 Broadway, R. 610.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; F. L. Mc-Dermott, leather goods, hereltiers; A. J. Seder, jobs underwear, hosiery, millinery, corsets; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furn. goods; Mr. Keim, men's, boys' hats, caps; Mr. Ferber, millinery; Mr. Karel, fancy silverware, leather goods; Mr. Hershkowitz, upholstery goods, draperies; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's trousers, suits; Mr. Mulhatto, men's trousers; G. Harris, boys' wash suits, boys' clothing; M. Rosenthal, jobs silks, wash goods, basement; H. C. Frankston, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; 400 4th Av.

[illegible]—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Main—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; J. Strong, upholstering goods; 1,123 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastern Bros & Bancroft; Mrs. A. C. Bailey, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. Hinkly, notions; Miss W. G. Coyne, jewelry; 432 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; J. Smith, suits; 230 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; M. Isaacs, coats, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. D. Moulton, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 41 Leonard.

READING, Penn.—Kline, Eppihimer Co.; J. S. Tobias, upholstery goods; Brostell.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, serge, tricotine dresses; 37 W. 26th.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Engler, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.; Brostell.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; F. C. Pfeffer, talking machines; J. Engler, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss Salinsky, jobs waists; Miss McWilliams, jobs children's dresses; W. B. Stewart, domestics, linens; H. L. Banks, wash goods; T. Rauch, general merchandise; Miss Moriarity, jobs wash skirts; Miss Smith, jobs corsets; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. O'Neil & Co.; C. Hass, china; 15 East 26th; Latham.

SAN FRANCISCO—Golden Gate Co.; Mr. Silverman, serge, tricotine dresses; 37 West 26th.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich.—D. K. Mesee & Co.; Mr. Ellasoff, domestics; 205 Grand.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, serge, tricotine dresses; 37 West 26th.

SHAMOKIN, Penn.—Burd & Rogers Co.; W. S. Hampl, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—Alther Style Shop; F. Alther, ready-to-wear; 33 West 34th; Penn.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Knot & Rountree D. G. Co.; J. H. Rountree, dom

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—W. Herbert Asams, Lyttleton Fox, Nicholas M. Goodlett, all of New York City, and Bertha J. Shreenman of Buffalo, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

331—Northern Pac. Ry. Co. et al., plains., v. Puget Sound and Willipa Harbor Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

590—Minerals Separation, Ltd., et al., pets. v. Butte and Superior Mining Co., designated as Butte and Superior Copper Co., Ltd.—Decree reversed in part and affirmed in part; and cause remanded.

778—P. D. Camp et al., pet., v. M. V. Gress.—Judgment as to J. M. Camp reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the suit as to him. Judgment as to P. D. and P. R. Camp affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

715—E. O. Benedict, aplt., v. C. N. Y.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

708—The U. S., aplt., v. C. S. Babcock; and 915—Same v. H. B. Hayden.—Judgments reversed, and causes remanded.

816—The Washington Post Co., pet., v. J. A. Chaloner.—Judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded with instructions to grant a new trial.

318—C. L. Williams, as receiver of the First Nat. Bank of Bayonne, N. J., plain., v. M. A. Vreeland.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

820—The U. S., plaint., v. Colgate & Co.—Judgment affirmed.

30, Original—Ex parte in matter of the U. S., pet.—Rule to show cause discharged, and petition for writ of prohibition and mandamus discharged.

52—Lincoln Gas and Elec. Light Co., aplt., v. the City of Lincoln et al.—Decree modified and affirmed, with costs.

301—T. S. Ross, Inc., Claimant of the Scow "6-S," aplt., v. the U. S.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

185—W. Blair, plain., v. U. S.; 784—A. A. Templeton, plain., v. same, and 785—T. F. Phillips, plain., v. same.—Judgments affirmed.

786—F. W. Blair, aplt., v. the U. S. et al.; 787—A. A. Templeton, aplt., v. same, and 788—T. F. Phillips, aplt., v. same.—Decrees affirmed.

874—E. A. Rumely, aplt., v. T. D. McCarthy, U. S. Marshal for South. Dist. of N. Y. et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

373 and 563—G. E. Parker et al., &c., aplts., v. E. Richard et al., co-administrators, &c.—Decrees severally reversed, with costs, and causes remanded.

322 and 323—The Denver & Rio Grande Rd. Co., plain., v. the City and County of Denver et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

276—R. H. Dana, individually, plain., v. R. M. Dana, executor of will of Edith L. Dana et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

910—E. Chandler, aplt., v. E. Coleman.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

431—The Brainerd Shale & Hail Quarry Co., plain., v. W. B. Brice as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Henry Van Schaick, deceased, et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

308—Capital Trust Co., admr., &c., plain., v. C. Calhoun.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

976—The Northern Pacific Ry. Co. et al., plains., v. the State of North Dakota ex rel. W. Langer, Attorney General.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

258—Public Service Co. of North Ill., aplt., v. S. B. Torbert, Jr., as Commissioner of the Calumet Ditch.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

967—Dakota Central Telephone Co. et al., plain., v. the State of South Dakota ex rel. B. F. Payne, Attorney General, et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

31 Original—The State of Kansas, comp., v. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General et al.—Bill dismissed.

1,006—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General, aplt., v. T. E. Dempsy et al., constituting the Public Utilities Com. of Ill., et al.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

927—F. J. Macleod et al., &c., pets., v. New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

776 and 777—The U. S., plain., v. A. Ferger et al.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded.

The Chief Justice also announced that the following orders of the court:

340—D. Donahoe, plain., v. the People of the State of Illinois—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

240—J. D. Fagon, plain., v. Civil Township of Lalile, Benson Co., N. D.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Original—Ex parte in the matter of W. Gordon McCabe, Esq., and W. W. Gray—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus denied.

S. R. Robinson v. Chicago City Ry. Co.—Motion submitted herein denied.

32—Original—The Commonwealth of Penn., complainant, v. the State of West Va., and 54—original—The State of Ohio, complainant, v. same.—Motions for preliminary injunctions in these cases to restrain the enforcement of the statute of the State of West Virginia in controversy severally granted, and the injunctions will issue accordingly.

565—W. S. Norris, aplt., v. the U. S.—Motion to remand this case for further finding granted.

959—S. H. P. Pell et al., pets., v. W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., et al.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on Oct. 13 next.

926—A. Lapman, pet., v. A. Slimmer, Jr., et al.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

965—Mineral Development Co., pet., v. Kentucky Coal Lands Co.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

997—C. A. Snow, pet., v. A. H. Snow.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

1,001—Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co., pet., v. Mrs. E. B. Carpenter, admx., &c.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

1,000—Granby Mining & Smelting Co., pet. v. Chatham and Phenix Nat. Bank of the City of New York.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

1,013—Renaselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co., pet. v. the Delaware & Hudson Co., impleaded with R. Irwin, Collector, &c.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

1,018—D. Appar, pet., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

1,014—P. F. du Pont et al., pets., v. P. S. du Pont et al.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

B & C Elect Constr Co—Owen.
Jenne—Franklin's Ins.
Tunney—Empire State Liquor Co.
Markovich—Buffalo & Lake Erie Trac Co.
Perfect Coat Front Pad Co—Marshall Field & Co.
Bennett—Bay 88 Co.
Premier Spec Mach Co—Edgar Allen & Co.
Union Trust Bank et al.—Grubb, Jr., et al.—Room 337, Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Blackmore—Eastman Kodak Co, (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty:

Bleakley—Stug J D Dalley, (on trial.)
Gonsales—Maryanns.
Anderson—Karfarll.

Criminal calendar for June 3:

For trial:
U S—Harry Yellin.
Same—Joseph Pines.
Same—Geo Opperman.

For call:
U S—Thomas Conway.
Same—Nicholas Kraus.
Same—Patrick McIver.
Same—John J. Kelly and Frank Accardi.
Same—J J Kelly, (2.)
Same—J J Kelly and Edward Fee.
Same—F Accardi, (2.)
Same—N. Y. L. Bk. Note Co. and Paul Levine.
Same—Maurice Sachs.
Same—H Schriebman and B Walker.
Same—F Mihlo.
Same—Susan Hamilton
Same—Samual Epstein
Same—Joseph Gitter.

Equity calendar for June 4:

Cochrane—Palmer.
McMahon—People's Nat Bank.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—In Room 812, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

U S—G T McQuade et al, (on trial.)

State.

Court of Appeals.

B & C Elect Constr Co—Owen.
Jenne—Franklin's Ins.
Tunney—Empire State Liquor Co.
Markovich—Buffalo & Lake Erie Trac Co.
Kelsch—Nas Elec RR Co
Smith et al—Smith et al.
Fox—B & O RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clark, P. J.; Laughlin, Smith, Philbin, and Merrell, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Fuss—Comp Zama De Nav Socied Anon.
Dickerson—Menschel.
Gen Chem Co—Cantor.
Beutin—Crawford.
Brad—Erlanger.
Sherwood—Holbrook.
Reaver—Guilliard.
Clare—Kelly.

APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Bijur, and Mullan, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from orders of the City Court and appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Mugrman—Lambly.
Levinson—Levinson.
National Mfg Co—Stone.
City Real Estate Co—Rogers.
Goldberg—Goldberg.
Fowler—Alvarez.
City Real Estate Co—Rogers.
Fidelity Atlantic Coast Line Ry.
First Zubliowtower Cong—Grief.
Spagna—Katigiri
Brun—Brun.
Sherman—Chaloner (2)
Suret—Suret.
Carleton—Carleton.
Peo ex rel N Y G E L H & P Co—Chelney.
Cohen—Cohen.
Jacks & Co—Udell.
Halpern—Halpern.
Reichlin—Kaplan.
Same—Russian Art Film Co.
King—King.
Sidney—Sidney.
Keller—Keller.
Brody—Brody.
Schwartzler—Nathan.
Ward—Anderson & Co.
Fuchs—Fuchs.
Lenahan—Coffey.
Lusk—Lusk.
Allen—Cons Guar Co.
Cohen—Milford Holding Co.
Mcallograph—Arma Eng Co.
Scolaro—Katz.
Diamond Shoe Co—Forest B & L Co.
Rettig—Fox.
Rubin—Saltz.
Khoury—Hurtig.
Com Credit Co—Crow Motor Sales Co.
Dable—Manonery, (2.)
Goodman—Goodman.
Isaac—Clim.
Re Diederich, (Rhinelander Av.)
Belden—Belden. (2.)
Indelli—Fish.
Smith—Smith.
Trumbull—Mansbach
Kirkpatrick—Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse Co.
Burk—Buchanan.
Barriera—Universal Steel Export Co.
Nestler—Rubin.
Wagenhauser—Levy.
McCarthy—Wood.
Bunker—Bunker.
City Real Estate Co—Murphy.
Ship—John Wanamaker, (2.)
Sternberg—Sternberg.
Rainess—Rainess.
Hobart—Buhman.
Klimlass—Fink.
Sass—Order United Com Travelers.
Kedrowsky—Carbishaop & Consistory of the Russian, &c.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Ainsley—Power
Kaiser—Kaiser.
Friedman—Rodstein.
Kelly Dental Co—Consl Dental Mfg Co.
Negrin—Negrin.
Rubiman—Horowitz.
Medina—Medina.
Carpenter—Le Parmentier Shipbldg Co.
Preferred cause:
Maldonado & Co—Gordon.

General calendar:

Riley—McGee.
Golden—Sullivan.
Bernhard—Bernhardt
Horan—Kennedy.
Farish & Co—Webb Co.
Flint—Flint.
O'Rourke—
Booth—Flint Ltd.
Sherman Eng & C.—Bridgeport Eng & Co.
Bendix—Bendix Ltd.
Kaufman—Kaufman.
Mercantile Co—Gerry.
Carpenter—Marks.
N Y Dent Serv Co—Eisenstadt Co.
Le Rosenthal—Rosenthal.
Lesser—Feaner.
Mc Farlane—McClure.
Ely Easy Weed, Inc—Krause.
Frank—Rea & Bro (2.)
Cranham & Phenix Nat Bk—Chapin Sulphur.
Schwartz—Schwartz.
Fentress—Fentress.
Bourasse—Bourasse.
Herpe—Herpe.
Mufson—Markel.
Madden—Weeks.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kommanoff—Grand Toul & Mach Wks
Steuer—Epstein.
Dinner—Dinner & Co.
Hot—Hot.
Dark—Wolf.
Hekon Knitting Mills—Quinn.
Coulter—Fleischer.
Manashaw—Fidelity & Plate Glass Ins.
Simon—Simon.
Driscoll—Kennedy
Cont Co.

PART III—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Solomon—Reiff.
Baird—Baird & T.
Dunn—Emmett.
J. A. Jones—Kennard.
Jones—Jones.
Barge—Transportels Exergreen Brewery.
Most—Schmachtlidt
Magnolia Co.
Mc Manus—Mc Manus.
Collins—Solomon.
Gallaher—Bell.
Havens—Heirs 42d St. & Ry Co.
Bridenbaker—Bridenbaker
Bauman—Nort & Wn Ry.
Nesbitt—Int 23d St Ferry Co.
Galligan—Brouse
Rudge—Sears.
Berger—Belden
Shaplen—Shaplen & Weir.
Hand—Hand.
Dunn—Int R T.
Layland—Blooming-dale.
Lisanti—Kirwin Bros.
Marando—Int R T.
George—Nass El RR.
Goldstein—Int R T.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Davis—Depew.
Riemann—American Ts.
France Fire Eng.
Amer Surety Co of N Y—Crawford Co.
Wangner—Hilmoff Machine Co.
Gerli & Co—Talcott, Inc.
Schlanger—Heyman.
Hillebrand Co—Seiler-Blanchard Co.
Cohen—Flaster.
Booklovers Sales Co—Pictorial Review.
Punell—Malsel.
Cavallaro—Hall & Co.
Boylston—McGuire.
Griffin—CN Co.
Antioquia Comm Cp—Brady.
Shea—Dillon.
Butterick Pub Co—Ny Fashion Co.
Losaynsky—Lewinsohn.
E Boston Coal Co—A McNeil & Sons Co.
Colgate & Co—Wels & Sons.
Geiger—Langhorst Bros Co.
Selden—Bernstein.
Potts—City of Hornell.
Eastman Mach Co—Weinstein.
Potts—City of Hornell.
Altman & Co—Mc-Clurg.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.
PART VI.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Morgan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inquest—Sinabeimer & Superman.
PART X.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bull Comm'l Elec Sign Co.
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to June 4.
PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—Luce, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:

Harold L Colton.
Edward H Graham.
Edwin P Hamlin.
John W McClellan.
Kate O'Kane.
Catherine E. Taylor.
Gilbert Rosenblum.
Daniel Zitter.
Sarah D Ashley.
Gussie Ader.
Margaret Barry, infts.
Barry infants.
Vincent Berna.
Simon Bienstock.
John King.
Reuben H Weaver.
Ellen B Kennedy.
Herman H F Fischer.
Michael Bell.
Peter Dalmasso.
Giuseppe Longo.
Frank P Sheehy.
George Finch.
Alexander Clarke.
Charles P C Kuper.
Katrin P Kutska.
Arabine R Nye.
Clinton W Bird.
Peter Heiel.
David McMurtrie.
Oscar B Livingston.
Lottie Bell.
Lydia A Fullick.
Richard A Renner.
Mary Masin.
Sarah Cotton Walker.
Josephine O Krotel.
Louise E Jones, &c.
Frederick Nathan.
Florence J Farley.
Anna Koci.
Margaret I Campbell.
Max Glattstein.
Joseph Celtin.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on:

Wassily G Schedko.

Contested wills:

Margaret L Kinsley, Jane E Barney.
Wilhelmina Gindler, (No 1.)

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Friedlander—Davidson.
Simon—Lindeo.
Paterson—Md Surety.
Schwartz—Herling.
Denzer—Scheinhous. Bros.
Goldberg—Geo A Lamb & Co.
Rosenblum—Richman.
Brown—Fearing.
Whiton & Co.
Levie—Duke Co.
Mail & Express Co—Exmoitors Booking Syndicate.
Millialden—Paper.
Gordon—NY Life Ins.
Russell—Johnson.
Gladstone—Schwarz.
Welch—Kiss Burglar.
Cohen—Cutton Larson.
Hawkeye Pearl Button—Schlesinger & R.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Taub—Spiegelman.
Clark—Black & White Cab Co.
Friedman—Friedman.
Chisholm—Sumnick.
Ins Co of N A—Cook.
Brown—Third Av RR.
Goldman—Bloom.
Steinam—West Side Cloak Co
Uferale—Well.
La Cedis—Kahn.
Brown—Milliard.
Berman—Holbrook.
Cabot & Rollins Crp.
Wanger—Wohlfeld.
Rutkawitz—Zimmerman.
Yarborough—Int R T.
D'Aniello—Proctor's Theatrical Enterp's.
Goodman—Goodman.
V. Halper Drug Corp—A & F Brown Co.
Hollister—Husselton.
Enterprise Brewery—Hupfel Brew Co.
Riggio—Levine.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Trial Contested.

Skinner—Davis.
Miller & Sons Co—Sargeant & Co.
Richardson—Musical Blue Book Corp.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Brain—Sonefeld.
Becker—House and Home Co.
Brodsky—Stramiello.
Stuart—Stuart.
Ordnance Corp.
Abeel—Slawson.
Rosenberg—O'Brien.
Lionel Corp—Webster.

PART II—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Re Kearney—James A Lynch. Re Thorne—Elek J Ludvigh.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. William Reichman (Leo W Vogel et al. (Act 1)—Arthur Ofner. Same (same, (Act 2)—William Peters.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.

Hagopian—Vermuel.
Murphy—Green's Auto Van & Express Co.
Wolder—Wolder.
Blaisdell—Rich.
Hanisch—Hanisch
Bloch—Bloch.
Jacobs—Schneider

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.

Vitale—Cottone.
Ginsberg—Ginsberg.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.

No day calendar.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III—
Trial Term, Part I.—Cases to be sent from

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business. Accounting—Est. of Theresa Schaeffler.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—Contested wills.
William Gudenrath. | John J Carr.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL—NOTICE FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Mills, Rich, Putnam, and Blackmar, JJ.—At 1 P. M.

People—Maurilla.
People—Connelly.
Re Humphrey.
Re Murray.
Ireland—Baylis.
Clark—Hedges.
Cutler—NY Cent RR.
Irish—Sance.
Bates—McQueeney.
Re Rogardus.
Schriever—Cerase.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Rehearings.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Werth—Werth.
Budin—Abrens.
Delury—Johnson.
Kronheim—Gabel.
M Hock—Schaffer.
J A Hock—same.
Policastro—Lefante.
E Bernadio—Daltenheim.
L Bernadio—same.
James—Peppard Rty.
Hoeng—Merrill.
Tanovitch—Pierson.
Thompson—Thompson
D'Esterre—D'Esterre.
Graham—Merwin & Co.
Smisinsky—Smolensky.
Van Wyck—Strong.
Maxwell—Scoville.
Mahon—Schevill.
City Island Lbr—Cull
Macy—Christensen.
Wilhelm—Wilhelm.
Re Fernuki (Calcul.)
Becker—Salomon.
Ponserant—Cart Metal Const Co.
Carrol—Hernandez.
Rosenblum—Bettel.
Marsh—Consumers Park Brew Co.
Goldstein—Larsen.
O'Donnell—People's Trust Co.
Globe Home Prov Co—Klein (2.)
Anderson—NY Herald.
Wade—Maynard.
Black—Elevator S & R Co.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brown—Chase.
Abo—Abo.
Bush Terminal Co—Knapp et al. Com'rs
Peo ex rel Kimball—Road, &c. Purdy et al. Com'rs, (2.)
Same—Cantor et al, Comm'rs, (2.)
Levy—Levy.
Schriever—Cevaso.
Abramson—Abramson.
Gans—Cantor et al, Commissioners.
Shapiro—Stone Av Const Co
Highest number reached on the regular call, 1720.

TRIAL TERM—Part I, Clark, J.; Part II., Ketcham, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.; Part VIII., Fawcett, J.

Tutt—Belt Line Ry.
Kaplan—Nassau RR.
Chalfin—Kronengold.
Strumpf—Lurie.
Cohen—Fleischman Furniture Co.
Gerard—Israel.
Redmond—Carrier.
Moulton—Merry & ano.
Siomka—Nassau RR.
Bellarino—Harenblatt
Salvatore—Nassau RR
Blain—Reina.
Corcoran—Scheinman
Johansen—76th St & Park Av Co.
Gardner—Courtney & Co (1 & 2.)

The balance of the day calendar stands over until June 4.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8100.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Matilda Hintz,
Fred'k Schwenbrand,
Thomas Malone,
Maria Flesh,
Joseph Lisk,
Sarah Cunningan,
William Green.

Accountings of:
Harry Hoagland.
Selma Schaffer.
Carl De Silver.

County Court.

PART V.—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—Merdinger (Ginsberg)
Kornblum—Cohn.
Fogg—Nassau El RR.
Gridley—H RR.
Crivo—Crivo.
Norrell—same.
Carlin—Maurer
Wasserspring—Cohen.
Daniel—Glaser.
Kronengold—Klein.
Mc Gill—Sherman.
Mandrigin—Gulnan (Corp'n).
Wilkens—Futeransky
Gargullo—Nas El RR
Bauman—NY Cons RR
Smith—Rubel.

Wagreck—Travelers Ins Co.
Re Kingbell.
Levine—Silbermanschampain Co.
Levy—Jacobs.
Robinson—Haubold.
Kearney—Ferrandino.
Basso—Clark & Son.
Re Glantis.
Annello—Turner & B.
Levitt—Levin.
Pools—Good.
Re New Utrecht Av (Goldberg.)
Hoeffler—Rummel.
Harsch—Harsch.
Beck—Zion Hosp.
Re Smith (Taret.)
Carson—Smith.
Reihlen—Triangle Card & Paper Co (2.)
Deutsch—The Charles William Stores.
Wagreck—Travelers Ins Co.
Williams—Hendrickson.
Re Terhune (Kimpton.)
Barbour—Barbour.
Seraph Holding Co—Schuilt.
Said—Barnes.
Springstead—K & S Bag Co & S Co.
Brenner—Hammerschlag.
Zemons—Larson.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lazitch—Lazitch.
Nikolaus—Easterly.
Welsch—Lawyers Mtg Co.
Shapiro—Shapiro.
Sahl—Sahl.
Breslow—Berota.
People's Trust—Boyd.
Hardin—Hardin.
Frontiers—Frontiers.
Anderson—Anderson.
Faron—Thorn.
Larkum—Larkum.
Schon—Schon.
Kelly—Rosanelli.
Smith—Furst.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1730.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Clark, J.; Part II., Scudder, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.; Part VIII., Fawcett, J.

Morschauser, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Valentine—Sterling Plaza.
Yoklan—Pike.
Webb—Dale & Caln.
Smith—Yonkers RR.
Ellendorf—Ellendorf.
Buster—Power.
De Pasquale—Burdick
White Plains Motor Co—Hubby.
McClennan—C RR of NJ
Cleeone—Hollender.
Schreiber—N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Miller—Trumbull
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Kelly—Prister.
Miller—Moto, (2.)
Yonkers—Venetian Coal and Supply Co.
Woloz—Yonkers RR.
Lukert—Stern.
People—City of Mt Vernon et al.
Ambrosia—same.
Cunningham—West Elec RR Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1046.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Flinn—Springsteel.
Nelson—Hegeon.
Cunningham—Chatsworth Heights Rity.
Mehlstedt—Lumber and Coal Co—Locked.
Walsh—Moultrie Catering Co.
Feigenspan—Reznutti.
Lupp—Jewett—Tripodi.
Cooper—Johnson.
Jacobs & Co—Schreiber
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Greenfield—Yonkers RR. et al.
Bellofatto—Lyman.
Xavier—West Co Brew
Bedford—Flint Motor Sales Co.
Goldberg—Smith.
Campana—Mertz.
Neale—Chatham, &c.
Palmer—Castle.
Koch—Burrell (2.)
Lurken—Cherry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 790.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Slater, S.

Wills for probate:
Gallina Gaudenkian,
Mary Duffy.
Dora Freudenheim,
Henry C Kear.
Louise M Winkler,
Thomas Duncan.

Executor's accounting:
Mary Koch.
Charles S Ware.

AT YONKERS on Wednesday.

Will for probate:
Bessie Sherman.

Adolph Powell,
Francis White,
Henry Dunning.

Estates of:
Ulrich Huberty,
Alexander Sachs,
Charles Ingram.

Contested wills of:
Caroline Hopkins,
Ellen Dolan,
Barbara Hayard.
Rosalie Stamm.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

As a site for a thirty-one-story annex to its present building, the Bankers' Trust Company yesterday purchased from William Waldorf Astor the adjoining seven-story office building at 8 and 10 Wall Street, running through to 9 Pine Street, just off Broadway, which is assessed by the city at $1,750,000. Plans for the new building have already been filed and work will be begun at the expiration of current leases in the old building.

Negotiations for the sale of the property, which was transacted by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, have been pending for several months, as the prospective buyers first had to be assured that certain requirements could be met for their improvement, which probably accounted for the filing of plans for the new structure by Architect Charles E. Birge last February, the estimated cost being placed at $1,500,000. The building is one of a half-dozen properties conveyed by Lord Astor to his son, Capt. John Jacob Astor, four years ago, as another comprising the northerly half of the former Astor House property, at Broadway and Barclay Street.

The Wall Street parcel just sold is known as the Astor Building, and is one of the oldest office structures in the financial district. It has a frontage of 66 feet on Wall Street and measures 44.8 feet on Pine Street, the average depth being 195 feet and the site containing approximately 11,300 feet. It is directly opposite the Mortimer Building, at Wall and New Streets, bought recently by the New York Stock Exchange for the erection of an extension to its home.

The Bankers' Trust Company does not own the site of its present building on the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, which is less than ten years old. In 1909 Adele Livingston Stevens bought the old Gillender Building, which formerly occupied the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, and subsequently leased it, together with adjoining property, to the Bankers' Trust for twenty-one years, with renewal privileges. The Bankers' Trust Building was started the same year. When the addition is completed the trust company will control a frontage of 100 feet on Wall Street, north half of the block between Nassau Street and Broadway.

Adds to Broad Street Plot.

The Alliance Realty Company bought the plot with a fifty-foot frontage and of irregular depth, at 49 and 51 Broad Street, from the 49 Broad Street Corporation, through Frederick Southack and Edward Morgan. The plot is just north of the property recently acquired by the Seaboard National Bank at the north corner of Broad and Beaver Streets, and adjoins the large plot recently purchased by the Alliance Company at 43 and 47 Broad Street. The Alliance Company now owns a plot of about 12,000 square feet occupied by four-story buildings, for which it has paid approximately $1,000,000.

Synagogue Buys Site.

As a site for a new synagogue the Chebra Agudas Achim Chesed Shel Emeth bought from William Lustgarten & Co., 536 to 563 Grand Street, running through to 403 to 407 Madison Street, five old two and one-half story brick and frame buildings. The plot, which is irregular, has a frontage of fifty-six feet on Grand Street and fifty feet on Madison Street.

Left Building Sold.

The Leberatan Corporation bought from James H. Cruickshank the six-story loft building, on plot 25 by 95, assessed at $24,000 and renting for $5,500, at 177 Prince Street, for all cash over a mortgage of $18,000. Charles E. Moore was the broker.

Uptown Apartment Sales.

The Circle Concrete Corporation, Henry Mandel, president, sold two apartment houses on combined plot 75 by 149 irregular, held at $225,000, at 292 and 294 West Ninety-second Street, to an investor represented by Max Pearlman. The transaction, which was for cash, was negotiated by Nassoit & Lansing and Eisemann, Lee, Corn & Lewin, attorneys, represented the sellers.

Joseph Shenk sold to a client of Jacob M. Marcuson the three five-story apartments at 322 to 326 West 111th Street, just east of Lenox Avenue, held at $325,000. They cover a plot 262.10 by 72, and return an annual rental of $45,000.

Mr. Shenk also bought from Frederick Correll the six-story elevator apartment, 53 by 100, at 515 West 124th Street, held at $110,000.

David Lion sold for A. Ellinger to a client of Isidor Frederman, 247 West 111th Street, a six-story apartment house, 37.6 by 100.

The New York Life Insurance Company has sold the three five-story apartment houses at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 127th Street, held at $110,000. The property is assessed at $117,000 and returns a annual rental of $13,500. The two southerly houses each measure 40 by 100 and the other is 20 by 100.

Private Dwellings.

Kathryn G. Desmond bought the four-story and basement dwelling on lot 17.5 by 100.5, at 60 West Forty-ninth Street, and took in exchange a ground lease for about fifteen years. The buyer will occupy the building with her business. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the sale.

A. C. and H. M. Hall Realty Company sold the three-story brown stone dwellings at 263 and 267 West 131st Street, to Laura E. Walkes through Porter & Co.

Norman S. Riesenfeld bought four three-story dwellings, on plot 66.6 by 100.5, at 145 to 151 East Fifty-second Street, from John McKee.

The F. A. Jackson estate has sold the dwelling, 18 by 100, at 555 Madison Avenue, adjoining the old First Reformed Episcopal Church property at the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street.

Leon H. Kronthal bought from the Clark estate the five-story dwelling, 15 by 84, at 138 East 71st Street.

Tenement Deals.

Samuel Krosner sold to I. Bloch, 145 West 117th Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Meyer Ellenbogen has sold for the Church of the Holy Communion to Adolph Teitlebaum, 120 Essex Street, a three-story tenement, on a lot 20 by 100.

Frederick Brown resold the plot 371 by 100, fronting the entire block on the east side of Concourse, between 171st and 172d Street, to Martin Silberman and Hyman Fassloff, builders, who will improve the entire plot, 100 by 160, and one inside plot, 85 by 100, with two five-story apartments. The property, which was part of the tract recently purchased from Vincent Astor, was sold through Leitner, Brener & Starr.

M. L. & C. Ernst sold a three-family house at 849 Wheeler Avenue to Louis Wesler through Leitner, Brener & Starr.

Isaac A. Benequist bought the three-story brick house at 922 East 165th Street from Paul Hansen through S. Sann.

A client of I. Lincoln & Ide bought the two-family house at 1,917 Davidson Avenue for occupancy.

Mrs. C. Henderson sold to Martin Turaoino, represented by Albert Rosenthal, 260 La Fontaine Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on plot 37 by 100, held at $40,000. The E. A. Polak Realty Company were the brokers.

The Nelson Holding Company sold to an investing client of B. Schoen and A. Wright the two five-story apartment houses, with stores, on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and 185th Street. The structures occupy a plot 100 by 100, and were held at $112,000.

Mrs. Sterling has sold 901 Ogden Avenue, northwest corner of 161st Street, a five and one-half-story apartment house, on a plot 75 by 95. The property was held at $100,000.

Heller & Sussman have purchased from a Mr. Fallon the four-story apartment house, 50 by 60, at 1,976 Honeywell Avenue, for about $24,000.

John A. Steinmetz sold for Valentine Holch the three-story apartment 915 East 178th Street to Isaac Wiederhorn.

John A. Steinmetz sold for the Emigrant Savings Bank to Benjamin Rutchik the plot, 48 by 150, at the northwest corner of Marmion Avenue and 178th Street.

Brooklyn.

The Chester Drug Company sold the two-story one-family house on lot 20 by 103 at 1,638 Union Street, between Troy and Schenectady Avenues, to an investing client of the Bulkley & Horton Company.

The Bonert estate sold the three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100 at 546 First Street, near Prospect Park, through Henry Pierson & Co., Inc. The same brokers sold the three-story house at 589 Second Street to C. M. Bishop.

The Real Home Real Estate Corporation bought the property at 225 and 227 Bay Thirteenth Street from the Seidbach Realty Corporation, and the property at 1,633-1,637 Cropsey Avenue from Joseph T. McMahon.

Louis Gold, builder, bought fifty lots on East Twenty-second Street and Avenue M, in the East Midwood section, and will immediately begin the construction of twenty-five private dwellings.

J. R. Martin sold to S. Fitzgerald the property at 1,733 East Sixteenth Street through R. S. Fisher, Inc. The same brokers sold the premises at 1,495 East Twenty-eighth Street for E. Williams.

Borough of Richmond.

Joseph Massa bought the property at 96 Monroe Avenue, Tompkinsville, from Eleanor Hosie through Moffat & Schwab.

Catherine McCarthy bought the residence of the late John Bonner and a large plot of ground on Elm Street, West New Brighton, through W. S. E. Hall. The same broker sold for Ellen Clifford a cottage on Post Avenue, West New Brighton, to Edward F. McCourt, and for Julia Vaughn a cottage on Drake Avenue, Castleton Hill, to Joseph A. Goodrich.

Queens Borough Sales.

Francis J. Conroy sold the one-family dwelling on plot 25 by 100 at 25 State Street, Flushing, to John P. Mahar through J. Albert Johntra.

The Kissena Realty Corporation sold to a private investor the following properties at Flushing: Eight lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Smart Avenue, 400 feet south of Forest Avenue; three lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Bowne

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 54.4 ft n of 74th St, 20x100; Amalie and Daniel Katz to Maximilian F. Ettelbach, 8,766 106th St, Richmond Hill, all liens, May 29; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co, 135 Broadway.....mtg $8,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,810-14, s w corner of 150th St, 80x100; E. A. Hurry et al., exrs., to Lamakis Realty Co., 898 8th Av., all liens, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, 247, n e corner of 177th St, 50x100; Barclay Holding Corp. to Riverside Drive and 93d St. Corp., 9 East 59th St., mtg $150,000, all liens, May 29; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BAINBRIDGE AV, s s, 100.10x93.1, S. A. Stephen Bank to A. P. Mayning and Stanley Jordan, 2d Hoe Av, New Brighton, S. I., all liens, $1 attorney, I. St. John, 27 Cedar st.....Feb. 4.....$9,000

BATARI ST, ss, 200x225, Rosalie and Batari St. Corp. to Israel Weschauski, 1,682 Riverside Drive.....mtg $14,600 April 29.....$100

BAYARD ST, s s, 100.10x93.1, S. A. Stephen Bank to A. P. Mayning and Stanley Jordan, 2d Hoe Av, New Brighton, S. I., all liens, $1 attorney, I. St. John, 27 Cedar st.....Feb. 4.....$9,000

BROADWAY, 3,510 ft n of 74th St, 26.1x irregular, Amalie A. w s, 54.4 ft Ettelbach to Maximilian F. Ettelbach, 8,766 106th St, Richmond Hill, all liens, May 29; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co, 135 Broadway.....$1

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER CENTRE AND WALKER STS., 8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG., 100,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE. S. H. STONE, AGENT, 135 BROADWAY, OR ANY BROKER.

OFFICES—3,650 SQUARE FEET FIRST-CLASS OFFICES FOR RENT FROM JULY 1ST. LIGHT ON 3 SIDES. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

LOFT, SEVEN THOUSAND SQ. FEET, SENT FOR STORAGE; HAS FREIGHT ELEVATOR; LIGHT ON ALL SIDES. PREMISES, 306-310 E. 47TH ST., OR BRYANT—3473. JOHN McKEE.

Basement to let, 25x100; cement floor; sprinkled. Apply Sloane & Moller, 316 East 60th St.

Dry cellar, 38x95, for storage only; $75 per month. 223 West 19th St. Apply H. Fischer & Co., Inc., 100 Franklin St. Brooklyn.

Entire 24 floor, 585-587 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Junction Fulton St. and Flatbush Av.; windows on both streets; high ceilings, electric lights, steam heat, every modern improvement; low rent. Inquire Jerome Property Corporation, 310 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY BUILDING.

Near New York City, wanted to rent, with option to buy; at least 5,000 square feet floor space; must be brick building with good steam boiler in working order, electric power connection, water and sewer system, railroad siding or on water front; lot must have ample room for building enlargement. Reply at once to Joseph Dick, 198 Broadway, New York.

Wanted to rent, space in up-to-date garage for a limousine car, from 45th to 60th Sts., west side; state price per month. F 878 Times Annex.

Four motor truck repair or service shop, 5,000 to 8,000 square feet; at least 3,000 required on ground floor; immediately; New York, Brooklyn, or Long Island City. V 394 Times.

Wanted, Loft.—One or two floors for printing establishment; 12,000 to 15,000 square feet, in zone 14th St. to 30th St. K 127 Times.

Light space, about 350 feet, in modern building; coat showroom. Write full particulars. Spieler, 448 Linwood St., Brooklyn.

Wanted to rent, 1,200 to 2,000 square feet for dress manufacturing, 23d-36th St.; will consider part of loft. K 134 Times.

Showroom space wanted, about 700 feet, for women's garments, or will share space. J 105 Times.

One or two private offices, about 300 to 400 square feet wanted. J. W. Taylor, 156 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

9TH ST., 49 EAST.—Unusually attractive studios, one large or two rooms; private bath, kitchenette, roof garden, sleeping porch; restaurant in building; $50-$75 monthly.

16TH, 139 EAST.—Homelike studio apartment, charmingly furnished, $75 monthly. Telephone 2588 Gramercy.

17TH, 206 EAST, (near Stuyvesant Park).—Four rooms, bath, elevator. Apt. 10.

19TH, 146 EAST. — 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; window boxes; garden; 6 mo. Gramercy 8078.

30TH ST., Corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Apartment hotel exclusively for women; corner suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath, beautifully furnished, $17 weekly up; appointments complete.

33D ST., 7 EAST.—Two rooms and bath apartments, furnished, all conveniences. Hotel Durham.

35TH ST., 106 EAST.—Two apartments, well furnished, for Summer or longer. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

37TH ST., 17 EAST.—Furnished studio; also 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; special antiques. Phone Murray Hill 9828.

54TH, 7 EAST.—Attractive two-room apartment; immediate possession; service; breakfast; cheap. Superintendent.

60TH ST., 37 EAST.—Sublet, June 15th to Oct. 1st, 2 rooms and bath, completely furnished, linen, silver, cooking utensils, piano, telephone; near Madison Ave.; $55. Phone Plaza 1190.

60TH ST., 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; facilities for cooking breakfast; will give long lease if desired; $100 with low rate for Summer. Tel. Murray Hill 9083, or Supt.

61ST ST. AND PARK AV.—Corner apartment, 6 rooms and bath; $150 per month. Apply Harris & Vaughan, 568 5th Av.

69TH, 23 EAST.—2-4 rooms, elevator apartments.

75D ST., at Madison Av.—Cool apartment overlooking Central Park; two rooms and bath; $25 weekly; also private house, 10 rooms, $10 weekly, up; board optional; excellent cuisine. Hotel Ashton.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

East-west side, long, short leases. APARTMENT RENTING COMPANY, 176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED, EAST AND WEST SIDE. STANLEY S. WOOLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 2874.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $15 weekly and up; full hotel service; a beautiful corner apartment, 5 large rooms and bath, $25 weekly; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 25 East 27th St.

GRAMERCY PARK Section.—Duplex apartment, private house, 5 rooms, 2 baths, for Summer; reasonable. Call afternoons, 140 East 22d.

GRAMERCY PARK, 13.—Charming studio, overlooking park; three rooms, housekeeping. Gramercy 4871.

GRAMERCY PARK, 20.—4 room and bath apartment, furnished, $130 per month. Call 8 days. Superintendent.

LEXINGTON AV., 740, (Southwest corner 59th St.)—To sublet, furnished, second floor, two rooms and bath, June 15 to Sept. 15; $75.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,264.—3-4 rooms with kitchen (private), from June 15 to Oct. 1. Phone Lenox 8077.

MADISON AV., 1,070, (81st St.)—Tastefully furnished, antique, 7th floor, corner, three master's rooms, bath, maids' bath, to responsible party, to November. See Superintendent.

MRS. WILSON'S HOME RENTING COMPANY. TEL. PLAZA 6385. 444 PARK AV. EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS. FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

PARK AV., (at 56th.)—Housekeeping apartment, for Summer months, until Nov. 1; 7 rooms, including 2 master's bedrooms; $225 per month; high-class references required. Telephone Plaza 1570.

PARK AV., 815.—Very attractively furnished apartment, the large living room, alcove, kitchenette, and bath; for Summer months; rent reasonable. Agent on premises.

PARK AV., 815, (75th.)—Newly furnished, seven rooms and three baths, June 15 to October; $350 per month. Also 9 rooms, wonderfully cool. Tel. Ishineland 3642.

PARK AV., 1,155.—11th floor; handsomely furnished, 10 rooms, 4 baths; particulars, R. De Florez, 402 Madison Av.

PARK AV., 940, (81st St.)—Attractive, cool, six rooms, bath, until October, immediately; $125 monthly. Phone Lenox 8055.

PRIVATE HOTEL APARTMENT TO RENT. To rent at 30 East 60th St., only one and one-half blocks from 5th Av. and Central Park, private hotel apartment; consisting of 3 rooms, 2 baths and parlor; all large rooms; elegantly furnished. Will rent from July 1 to November 1, at $350 per month, which is about one-half regular rate

W. C. ESTES, 382 Fifth Av., near 34th St.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. Sublet bargain, one, two, three rooms, bath, to October; regular rates after.

SIX room apartment for remainder of lease, East 73d; moderate rent; cool, convenient subway. Rolander 3866, after 9.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH ST., (5 Patchin Place.)—Sublet until Sept. 1, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone; $25; immediate possession. Regester.

167TH ST., 125 WEST.—Choice five-room apartment; cool, light; June 15 to Sept. 15; $150. Chelsea 8000. Apartment 167.

59TH, 52 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; telephone, electric light, linen, maid service; immediate possession; seen any time.

40TH ST.—Woman will share furnished kitchenette apartment with lady; $50 month; ref. exchanged. Z 267 Times Annex.

130TH ST., 700 WEST.—Attractively furnished 5 room apartment; elevator; moderate rent. Cor. 8.

43D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

46TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $35-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartment, two and three rooms, bath, $80 to $100; Summer concessions. PAYSON McL. MERRILL, CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8800.

47TH ST., WEST, (between 5th and 6th Av.)—To rent, fully furnished, for three months, two large, cool rooms with private bath and kitchenette; central location; references required. F 317 Times.

53D, 224 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Elevator apartment, top floor, consisting of two large front rooms, tile bath and kitchen; elegantly and completely furnished, including player piano; to let until October. Apartment 32. Phone Circle 4331.

59TH, 43 WEST.—Two rooms, bathroom, kitchenette; $100; also one room, bath; cool.

59TH, 26 WEST.—Cool, attractive two room apartment; private phone; bath, kitchenette; maid; $125 monthly. Murphy, 3613 Circle.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $35 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

54TH ST., 162 WEST, (Apt. 7E.)—Cool, airy three-room apartment furnished in mahogany, ivory and Oriental rugs, from June 12 to Oct. 1. Circle 1941.

55TH ST., (off 5th Av.)—For rent to Oct. 1 at $200 per month, four-room apartment, including kitchen, elegantly furnished; maid, valet, and restaurant service if desired; exclusive apartment house. Telephone Circle 4781 for appointment.

56TH, 25 WEST.—Sublet June to October, small apartment, gas, electric light, maid service included, $85; select neighborhood. Phone Circle 8110.

57TH ST., 236 WEST, (Kenwood Apartments, near Broadway.)—Two and three rooms; housekeeping, elevator, steam, electricity, telephone; $15 up.

57TH, 208 WEST (Hotel Thorndyke).—Exceptionally attractive two-room suite, with private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rate.

57TH, 200 WEST, (opp. Carnegie.)—Skyline apartment; 15th floor; delightful Rodin Studios; breezy Summer apartment; 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, with cold storage for full housekeeping; 4 windows opening on roof garden with fountain; 5th Av. bus stops at door; about $175 month. Telephone 3560 Circle.

57TH ST., 340 WEST. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 194. $18 WEEKLY AND UP.

Two, three-room suites, private bath, modern improvements; elevator; neatly furnished; maid service; references absolutely required; owner managing.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Sublet attractive furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; reference required. Circle 8000, Extension 12.

58TH, 47 WEST. — Non-elevator; 2 rooms, kitchenette; exquisitely decorated; quiet; exclusive.

58TH, 33 WEST. — Artistically furnished, sublet to October, $150; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Henry Miller Apartment.

58TH, 38 WEST.—Sublet, bargain, to Oct. 1, $125; 3 handsomely furnished rooms, bath, kitchenette; regular rate after. La Mothe.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Corner apartment; overlooking park; 3 rooms; grand piano. Mason.

59TH ST., 38 WEST. Sublet, facing park, 2, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, to October; regular rates after.

60TH, 18 EAST.—3 large corner rooms, luxuriously furnished; tenant sailing. Callish.

67TH ST., 2 WEST.—Duplex studio apartment; north light; one bedroom and bath; for rent furnished for Summer. D, 6th floor.

70TH ST., 200 WEST.—Six outside rooms and bath, ready to live in, south, east, and west exposures. Superintendent or Thornton Earle, 38 Park Row.

70TH ST., 220 WEST. (Apartment 2-D.)—Cool, quiet apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; telephone. 8206 Columbus.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Suites; kitchenettes, private baths; also large room; improvements; Summer rates.

75TH ST., 37 WEST.—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished, to Sept. 20; $150 per month. Apt. 41.

77TH, 66 WEST.—Sacrifice for unfurnished rental, 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, $95; immediate possession. Apt. 2, A. B.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive one, two, three rooms, with or without kitchenette privileges.

79TH, 230 WEST.—ELEGANT FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT, 2 BATHS. SCHUYLER 9616. De LEON.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Handsome, completely furnished 7-room apartment. Schuyler 9016. Chapman.

81ST, 158 WEST.—Five beautiful rooms, new and convenient. Apartment 44.

81ST, WEST.—Sublet furnished, 4 rooms and bath. Tel. Schuyler 7189.

82D, 66 WEST.—Handsome large front room, bath; ground floor; private house; furnish d or unfurnished; to business lady.

82D ST., 35 WEST. — Two rooms, bath, kitchen; comfortable; complete; remodeled; house service.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive light 5-room front apartment, 2 bedrooms; cool, airy; immediate possession; reasonable. Apt. 7B.

86TH, 257 WEST.—Duplex, 1st floor, west. Jupe to October, $200 monthly. Hutton.

88TH, 70 WEST.—Three large, light rooms, bath; private house, suitable three, $75 month, including gas, electricity. De Muth.

88TH, 72 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms, comfortably furnished; electricity. Inquire janitor.

91ST, 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, one and two rooms, with bath, maid service, $25-$50.

92D, 204 WEST.—Six rooms, 2 baths; attractively furnished; now to Sept. 15, $135 monthly. Apt. 44.

93D ST., 309 WEST.—Unusually light, sunny, cozy front six rooms; complete; all improvements; reasonable. Segall. 'Phone 6206 River.

98D ST., 151 WEST.—3 elegant large rooms; light, airy; kitchen; $80 monthly.

94TH, 321 WEST, (near Riverside.)—4 rooms. Summer months. Apt. 1 Northeast.

97TH, 310 WEST.—Attractively furnished 6-room apartment for immediate possession; linen, silver included; cool, southern exposure; near Riverside Drive; until Oct. 1; $150 a month. Lockwood.

100TH, 314 WEST.—Most desirable Summer apartment; southern exposure; 8th floor; between Riverside Drive and West End; 5 rooms, bath; special concession on lease; June 1 to October. See Superintendent.

100TH ST., 314 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment; seven large rooms, two baths; overlooking Riverside; sublet June-November; rental less than unfurnished. Edouardine, Schuyler 6558.

101ST, 607 WEST.—Sublet for Summer or longer, attractive 8-room front apartment near Drive. Bates. Audubon 9185.

101ST ST.—6 rooms, 2 baths, grand piano; bargain; $100. Columbus 1277.

102D, 240 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished floors, high class private house; every convenience; electric, gas free, maid service optional.

103D ST., 250 WEST.—Cheerful, cool suite, parlor, chamber, bath; sublet June-October; $75 month; maid service; phone Balzac, 2066 Broad or 10421 Riverside; references.

104TH, 304 WEST.—2 rooms and bath, high-class furnished apartment; sublet monthly; apply janitress or 215 Manhattan Av. Phone Academy 1647.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Rent or sell 8 rooms; electric; substantially furnished. Beidler.

106TH, 246 WEST.—6 outside cool rooms; Summer; $70. Academy 2206. Sharp.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Three rooms, attractively furnished, $85 until September. Apt. 1.

111TH (Broadway).—Desirable seven rooms, complete; attractive terms; lease renewable October; furnished or unfurnished. Holmes, 547 West 110th (Broadway).

111TH ST., 528 WEST.—To let from June 20 to Sept. 10, seven-room elevator apartment, elegantly furnished; reasonable; references required. Apartment 6T.

113TH ST., 517 WEST, suitable.—Cool, airy five-room modern housekeeping apartment; high-class house; artistically furnished; completely appointed and clean; elevator and telephone; sublet until September 15th, substantial reduction. Immediate possession.

113TH, near Broadway.—Two rooms, bath; electric light; maid service; rent $70. Three rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McEntee Co., 546 West 113th. Tel. Cathedral 1483.

113TH ST.—Attractive 5 rooms; complete; immediate; reasonable. Holmes, 547 West 110th, (Broadway).

117TH, 622 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished six-room elevator apartment, second door from Riverside Drive, reasonable to reliable tenants. Cathedral 7830.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Apartment 6T; 3 rooms, bath; June-October; $85.

115TH ST., WEST, (between Columbia University and Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms and two baths, newly decorated throughout; entire apartment faces south and west, with unobstructed Hudson River view; 9th floor, fireproof building, three elevators; will rent for 4 or 12 months. Telephone Morningside 8562.

115TH, 422 WEST.—Five artistically furnished rooms; all outside; near Columbia University; piano; can be seen forenoons and evenings; $60 to Oct. 1, Apt. 9. Cathedral 7834.

115TH, 612 WEST.—7th floor; 5 outside rooms, completely furnished; cool and comfortable; $100 monthly. Davidson.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable suite, 2 rooms with private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

119TH, 419 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure; near Columbia; maid has elevator house; nicely furnished; piano.

120TH ST., 425 WEST.—For Summer, attractive housekeeping 4 nice rooms, kitchenette. Call afternoon; opposite Columbia College.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

121ST, 421 WEST.—5-room apartment, neatly furnished, piano; June to October, November; maximum price $60. See supt.

122D, 502 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath; near Columbia; possession; lease if required; refined surroundings; electricity, phone; $60.

122D, 531 WEST.—Furnished four-room elevator apartment; bath; electricity; reasonable. Superintendent.

122D, 113 WEST.—Four rooms, elevator apartment, Washington Heights. June-October; $70. Telephone 473 Morningside.

122D, 416 WEST.—Eight rooms, two baths; park view; $180; Summer concession. Cushman.

126TH, 519 WEST.—Furnished 6-room apartment for July and August. Phone 7886 Audubon. Douglass.

142D ST. near Drive.—$55; 5 rooms rear; second floor. Vanderbilt 2477.

140TH, 544 (at Broadway.)—Complete, beautifully furnished six-room apartment, second floor; until Oct. 1 or longer. Seen after 11 A. M. Nichols.

156TH, 515 WEST.—Modern, 3-room, front apartment, furnished, piano; must sacrifice; reasonable; June-September. Apt. 8.

158TH, 545 WEST.—Must dispose of contents of 6-room apartment at a sacrifice. Inquire any evening between 7:30 and 8. Apartment 63.

160TH ST., WEST.—Five rooms and bath in modern apartment house; immediate possession; reasonable rent; private. Phone Audubon 8508.

164TH, 600 WEST.—Five high, cool rooms, H. dson views. Audubon 8730. Lake.

171ST, 720 WEST.—Furnished 4-room apartment; adult family; $55 month; convenient subway and bus lines. Apply Supt.

171ST, 720 WEST.—Furnished four-room apartment; sublet; convenient to subway and bus line. Rent $35 per month.

172D, 749 WEST.—6 nicely furnished outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator; June-October. Apartment 53.

190TH, 599 WEST.—Refined people, corner apartment, 5 large nicely furnished rooms facing streets; high class elevator house; silver, linen. Superintendent.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.

Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.

THE WILSONIA. 233-239 WEST 98TH ST.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Spring and Summer bargain opportunities consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 158 West 72d. Col. 830

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av. Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath, $55-$60. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 815 for further information; linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential

BARROW ST., 51, Sheridan Square.—Duplex studio apartment in a little old-fashioned house; cool, picturesque; every modern convenience; four or sixteen months; references; 10 to 7.

BROADWAY, 2020.—Beautifully furnished, 9 rooms, 4 baths; all outside rooms; immediate possession; until Nov. 1 or longer. Seen any time.

BROADWAY, 3,080, (125d.) — 3 beautiful rooms, bath; Peerless cooker; front; $45; Summer.

CAPITOL. 107 West 109th. Academy 1611.

ALCAZAR. 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1710.

Two and three room, beautifully furnished apartments in elevator building; $45-$70 monthly; also two to six room apartments in non-elevator building, $40-$75 monthly; also weekly rates. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50.—Furnished, from June 6 or 15 until Sept. 15; living room 35 ft. 3 in.; three exposures, and five windows; dining room, two master's rooms, maid's room, kitchen, two baths; all rooms outside; sixth floor; views of Central Park and Jersey; $300 per month; can be seen after 10 A. M. Apply manager.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (97th St.)—The Three-room housekeeping apartment, exquisitely furnished; southern exposure; sacrifice Summer $80. Apt. 808. River. 8862.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col 1077.

CLAREMONT AV., 124.—To sublet for year or longer, five-room apartment, attractively furnished, $60 to Oct. 1, $70 thereafter. Ludlow.

CLAREMONT AV., 180. (Apt. 61.)—Three or four room and kitchenette apartment all outside rooms; near Riverside; references exchanged.

CLAREMONT AV., 128.—Six-room apartment, furnished, to Oct. 1, 1919, $100; no children. See Superintendent.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED two-room and bath apartment, sublet to Sept. 15; hotel, 71st St., near West End Av.; responsible party. J 134 Times.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable corner apartment, facing the Drive; 7 rooms and foyer, all outside rooms, attractively furnished, including baby grand piano, Victrola, etc.; rent $175 per month. Apply 227 Riverside Drive, southeast corner 95th St.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 286, (172d St.)—5 room, elegantly furnished, corner; immediate possession; Summer only. Phone Mad. Sq. 6469.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 416.—Elevator; 4 attractive rooms, very reasonable; seen 11 to 4. Phone St. Nicholas 8040. Hanson, 36.

JUNE 15-SEPT. 30.—2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished, linen, electric grill, electric iron, elevator; and room service; Gramercy neighborhood; $85. K 135 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—SEVEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT; TWO BATHS; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; VERY GOOD LIBRARY; ORIENTAL RUGS; CHICKERING PIANO; SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE HUDSON. TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 6328.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Sublet for Summer months well furnished seven-room apartment, two baths; all outside rooms; $125 a month; beautiful view of Hudson. G 817 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227. (Corner 96th.)—Six furnished rooms; adults only; immediate possession; 4 months; $125 monthly. Apt. 3 South, Sunday, all day. Telephone 5990 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780.—Beautiful six-room apartment overlooking Hudson; ready to move into; good for returning officer for Summer and possibly Winter; $140. Croy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 113th.)—Delightful 6, 7 room apartment; immediate possession; bargain for Summer or longer. Cathedral 7967.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 435.—A desirable five room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; screens; large rooms; cool. Telephone 2518 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (135th St.)—Cool, attractive apt., 5 rooms; all facing Hudson; piano, linen, silver; willing to lease at sacrifice, until October. Littlefield.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. 725.—Five rooms, front apartments, furnished, June-October. $100; could stay if desired. Phone Audubon 6958.

RIVERSIDE — Tastefully arranged five rooms, two bedrooms; sacrifice; Summer, $100. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—8 rooms, 3 baths; 8th floor, front; $125. Columbus 1278.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 606.—Very cool and light apartment, four rooms, bath; completely furnished; $65. Call Rector 73. Wall.

SUBLET 6-room apartment; light, airy; facing Columbia; piano, Victrola; $125 month from June 21-Sept. 20; references required. Telephone Cathedral 7078.

SUMMER RATES.

Apartments of two, three, five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included, $2 to $5 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $50 to $150 a month, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 96th St.; Subway to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS, 65th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid service; references required.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,445.—4 rooms, overlooking Washington Bridge; June to September; two adults. Phone Tremont 2280, Apt. 81.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Will sell contents 4-room apartment and lease; take possession July 1; contents $400; rent now $47.50; Oct. 1 $57.50. Appointment by phone Audubon 3010. Apt. 56.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 128, (Apt. 2D.) Washington Square—Studio apartment 3 rooms, bath; sublet June to October; references.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENT, 24 floor private house, all improvements, kitchen, dining room in basement, to let, with service, for Summer, $200 monthly. Telephone 1168.

WEST END AV., 788, (corner 96th.)—Five light, outside rooms, bath, and store room; newly furnished; Sonora, library, &c.; northern and southern exposure; June 15 to Oct. 15; $75. Call 9-11 A. M. or 6-8 P. M. Rehr. Tel. Riverside 2585.

WEST END AV., (80's.)—Bargain; five exquisitely furnished rooms; private apartment; sacrifice for Summer, possibly longer. Columbus 9974.

WEST END AV., (88th St.)—High-class furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths; June 1-Sept. 15; $175 monthly. Graham, 70 Madison Av. Madison Square 8062.

WEST END AV., (99th ST.)—6 rooms, 2 baths, newly furnished; two or three months; adults only. Telephone Riverside 109.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furniture—West Side.

WEST END, (Cor. 96th St.)—8-room apartment; beautifully furnished; screened. Phone 6450 River., before 11 A. M.

5-6 ROOMS, completely furnished; rent reasonable. J. S. Maxwell, 5,422 Broadway.

Furnished—Westchester County.

TONKERS.—Will rent for Summer, attractively furnished apartment, 5 rooms, all outside; overlooking Hudson; near Glenwood Station; $30 month. D 847 Times.

Elegant furnished 8-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, 9 minutes Greystone station, Scott, 1 Odell Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Furnished—New Jersey.

ASBURY PARK, 6 rooms cottage $600; share $350; would care rundown guest. Osteopath, 439 Broome. Phone Canal 8068.

Unfurnished—East Side.

30TH, 120 EAST.—Eight rooms bath, elevator apartment, three open fireplaces.

APARTMENTS OF THREE-ROOM AND BATH APARTMENTS ON 59TH ST. NEAR FIFTH AV. RENT $1,200. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

HOFFMAN ARMS. 640 MADISON AV., COR. 59TH ST. 6 to 10 Rooms—Moderate rents. One Desirable Skylight Studio Apartment.

SIX room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, for remainder of lease; moderate rent; East 73d; cool, convenient subway. Rolander 3866, after 9.

Unfurnished—West Side.

127TH ST., 125 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen and bath; immediate possession; every latest improvement. Apply on premises.

28TH, 9 WEST.—Three large rooms, bath, telephone; closets; electricity; 1 flight. Stilwell.

40TH ST., 31 WEST.—Unfurnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; newly finished; reasonable rental; immediate possession. Tel. Circle 8860.

81ST, 215 WEST.—High class light, cool front apartment, 6 rooms; bargain to Oct. 1 or longer. Circle 4060.

84TH ST., 201 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, new, modern; wish to dispose of lease. Apply Mrs. Price, Apt. 8 B.

84TH, 1 WEST, (Harperly Hall, Apt. 11C.)—To sublet from Oct. 1; reasonable. For particulars, Rector and Flores, 402 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 7084.

92D ST., (Broadway.)—Eight rooms desirable for doctor; immediate possession. Phone 668 Riverside.

107TH, 822 WEST, (overlooking Riverside). Handsome private residence; spacious 8-9 rooms; bath; suite $50-$135; every convenience.

110TH, 501 WEST, (Cathedral Parkway.)—High-class 7-room elevator corner apartments; $1,800 and $2,100.

115TH ST., 406 WEST.—Sixth floor, elevator apartment, 5 rooms and bath. Call or phone Rector 6868.

123D ST., 526 WEST.—Six large, light rooms; rent $65. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

123D, 435 WEST.—6 outside rooms; elevator; southern exposure; all overlooking park; possession Oct. 1; no Columbia; references.

151ST, 555 WEST, (cor. B'way.)—Six light, large rooms, elevator apartment, to sublet until Oct. 1 or more; $80; immediate possession. Apt. 5B. Apply Superintendent.

172D ST., 718 WEST.—6 outside rooms, southern exposure; elevator. Apt. 53.

231ST, (3,061 Bailey Av.)—Broadway subway; choice 4-5-room apartments.

226 WEST 178TH ST.

4 rooms, elevator apartment, $63 to $80.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d.)—5 beautiful rooms; elevator; decorated suit; immediate occupancy; reasonable.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385.—8-room elevator apartment, airy, clean; rent $1,400 year; June rent free; beautiful location. Apply afternoon or evening. Mrs. Higgins.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 480.—Apartment 5 rooms and bath; elevator and telephone service; ready for occupancy; $75 monthly.

CLIFF DWELLING. — High-class 12-story apartment hotel at 340 Riverside Drive is receiving applications for a few two and three room suites, $100 and up.

ONE room, bath, kitchenette; outside exposure; furnished, unfurnished; reasonable. Phone Schuyler 2838.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—6-room apartment, overlooking river; unfurnished; until October, 1920; possession June 15. Telephone Riverside 2157.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260, (96TH).—SEVEN ROOMS; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT; $2,000.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, elevator, modern building; immediate possession; $80 to $100. Apply premises.

THREE EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS TO SUBLET UNTIL OCT. 1; LEASE CAN BE RENEWED. APPLY 67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE BETWEEN 71 AND 72 STS. OCT.

THREE rooms, bath, private house (adults); select Chesterhill section, Mount Vernon; roomy porch and grounds; $65 monthly. Schotz, 471 5th Av. 4091 Murray Hill.

WAVERLY PLACE, 164-6. (Greenwich Village.)—Large, light 5-room apartment, 5th floor, to lease; all improvements; rent $50 per month.

WEST END AV., (Overlooking Park.)—Elegant 7-room apartment, 3 baths; immediate possession; long lease. Phone Academy 2853.

WEST END AV., 661.—Two rooms and bath; maid service; $65 monthly.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

JEROME AV., 1,864, (176th "I" station.)—Seven rooms, bath, three-family house; all improvements; hard wood floors; electricity, heat, hot water; adults only; $50; no increase. Coyle.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

Borough Park.—8 rooms and garage; all modern improvements. 1,233 47th St.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

Newark, N. J., Roseville Av., 220.—Three-room apartment, all modern conveniences; 2 blocks to Roseville station, (D., L. & W.); 25 minutes to New York. Tel. 4026 Branch Brook.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Regular army officer on one month's leave family four adults, desires furnished apartment in city, June 10. Telephone Caldwell, N. J., 847.

VERY REFINED COUPLE DESIRE TWO ROOM APARTMENT; JUNE ONLY; STATE TERMS. J. B., 197 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

25TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.—Hotel Belmore; attractive Summer rates; every room with electric fan; $5 weekly and up.

30TH ST., (Corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women; $9 weekly and up, with use of bath; $12 weekly and up, with private bath; cozy, cool, comfortable; service unexcelled; rooms en suite; special Summer rates.

35TH, 156 EAST.—Newly decorated, large, airy parlor; also room on second floor.

41ST, 237 EAST.—Large, newly decorated back parlor, running water, housekeeping; suitable two; clean, quiet house.

56TH ST.—Cool, beautiful room in quiet residence, overlooking river. J 107 Times.

61ST, 186 EAST.—Nice front parlor, refined house; electric light, telephone; private entrance; private bath.

64TH, 133 EAST.—Nice furnished room, bath, telephone; gentleman only. Carlson.

66TH, 150 EAST.—Private house, very desirable room, next bath; professional or business men; references.

83D, 31 EAST.—Large front room, private house, select neighborhood.

GRAMERCY PARK, (two to five, 21st St.)—Rooms suitable 2 or 3, also single room, running water; park privileges; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th St.)—Large double front room; conveniences; breakfast; gentleman; references.

MADISON AV., 725, (corner 64th St.)—Large front room, private bath, $15 week; single room, $6. Ed. Kechl.

MADISON AV., 1,275, (81st St.)—Parlor floor and other rooms, every convenience. Telephone 1089 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 768, (68th St.)—Beautiful room, all improvements, refined. Hoben, Plaza 8518.

PARK AV., (Near 85d St.)—One or two rooms, shower bath, private family; no children. Phone Lenox 6868.

West Side.

5TH AV., 2,049, (126th St.)—Bedroom and living room, facing 5th Av.; bath, elevator, electricity, phone, subway; reasonable business women or gentlemen; no other roomers. Apt. 11.

12TH ST., (22 7th Av.)—Attractive large room; continuous hot water; business man; reference; reasonable.

14TH, 243 WEST.—Fine old mansion, large front parlor, telephone privileges. Chelsea 654.

22D ST., 254 WEST.—Furnished room for gentleman; well furnished, all conveniences.

45TH ST., 24 WEST.—Sublet 2 rooms, bath, attractively furnished, 6th floor front; phone service, electricity, elevator, valet service; catering if desired.

44TH ST., 67 WEST.—Rooms with bath; small rooms; all modern conveniences.

48TH, 151 WEST.—New throughout; high-class, double room; private bath; electricity.

48TH, 13 WEST.—Small room, near bath; elevator, electric light; references.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private baths, electricity, elevator; southern exposure; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

50TH, 228 WEST.—Exceptional, cool rooms; electricity, elevator. Circle 6411; 7th floor.

51ST ST., 219 WEST.—Comfortable front room, suitable couple; electricity, elevator. Apt. 2S.

52D, 61 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths and toilets; $11 up, $13.

54TH, 345 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or double, running water, electric light, private house.

55TH, 234 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Kenwood Apartments; nicely furnished rooms, 'phone; elevator, steam, telephone, electricity, private.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Spacious front parlor; bedroom; electricity, running water; closets; references.

57TH, 230 WEST.—Medium room, lavatory, electricity, closets, $5. Park apartment, gent

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line.	Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c)	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	47c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 55c)	50c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	45c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 55c)	50c
For Sale (Sunday 55c)	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 55c)	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	47c
Situations Wanted	35c

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BROKERAGE house, five nights weekly; bank chief yeoman desires experience so as to qualify in this line when released in July; familiar change list, quotations; ten years' general clerical, bookkeeping; excellent record, references. J 104 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes position with private family; 12 years' experience on foreign and domestic cars; 6 years in last position; best of references. C L. 175 Manhattan St. Phone Morningside 9021.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Japanese, 15 years' experience, city and country; sober, honest, careful driver; lately Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Locomobile, Cadillac, Mercedes; best city recommendation, Makoto, 146 West 54th. Telephone before noon, Columbus 5115.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC; FOURTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; LONG TERMS; CITY REFERENCES. TELEPHONE INTERVALE 2058 SHANNON, 1,157 JACKSON AV.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, with more than average ability, careful driver, excellent references as to repairs, courteous, obliging; moderate reasonable salary. Telephone [illegible] 4053.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, age 29, single, 10 years' experience as chauffeur and mechanic; wishes position; city or country; own repairs on any make. E. Nordin, 865 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes steady position with private family; good mechanic, 4 years' reference. Phone Forest 9207. M. Trusiak, 210 Avenue B.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married, skillful driver; mechanic, private position, city or country; references, 10 years experience. J 81 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position; best of references, any car; married. Address J. Times, 11 Gates Av., Rockville.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, 14 years' experience, seeks permanent position; city, Locomobile, Cadillac, 1705 Columbus Av., care Eggers.

CHAUFFEUR, white; careful driver and good mechanic, wants driving job with private family; best references; will go long or anywhere. J 144 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, expert, single, desires private family. Kelly, 727 Lexington Av. Phone 6632 Plaza.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 31, drive and repair car; wife housework; wishes country place; best references. Write Mr. Flint, 2,876 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, married, drove Packard seven years; mechanic. Campbell, 60 Prospect St., Englewood.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 2 years experience; willing go country. Fred Meyer, 345 East 70th.

CHAUFFEUR, Lady wishes to place her chauffeur, competent, reliable man, in all respects desirable. L 160 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 14 years' experience, 8 years in last employ, wishes position; best of references. J 128 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, eight years' experience, wishes private position. Edw. Bachel, Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, seven years' experience, honorably discharged from Motor Transport. Z 260 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, married, driving experience, at present employed, wishes position; salary $25. Larsson, 110 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, 5 years driving good cars. 8 Chandler, 216 West 59th.

CHEMIST (26), capable and initiative, excellent experience in plant and laboratory, desires position immediately. L 76 Times.

CHEF Alsatian, wishes position in small club or private family. F 304 Times.

CLERK, age 22, little experience, intelligent, wishes position with excellent references. H. von Bargen, 256 Hudson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLLEGE STUDENT, 3 years' medical training, wishes knowledge automobile mechanics, desires position for Summer. J. Alle, 145 Madison Av.

CONTRACTOR, young man, a little experience, good education, salary secondary. G 676 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, assistant sales manager, 12 years' mail order, general sales and office experience, forceful and convincing, sound judgment, capable handling important work, own initiative, reasonable salary. F 299 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, versatile, experienced, college education, seeks position with unlimited opportunities. F 432 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, without children, wishes position as country house man, wife maid or housekeeper; references, private family, hotel, chickens, garden, &c.; wife housework. L 186 Times.

COUPLE, Finnish, chauffeur, woman cook, housework, country. Call Palisade 501 West 169th, Audubon 6271.

COUPLE, Dane chauffeur, gardener, wife cook, housework. A. Korhonan, 117 [illegible] 125th St., care Lehti.

CREDIT MAN—OFFICE MANAGER.

Expert bookkeeper, controlling accounts, capable correspondent; ten years' experience credit, collection line, desires to connect with live wire concern appreciating initiative and executive ability; highest references. F 287 Times.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR, young man, well educated, good experience, salary secondary. M 693 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, technical, four years' mechanical and plant experience; neat worker. D 376 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, (27,) detailer, electrical or machine shop; 8 years' experience prior to war; draft exempt. J 384 Times.

ENGINEER, 24, technical graduate, with four years varied construction experience, proven record as an executive; available immediately. D 362 Times.

ESTIMATOR, college graduate; 8 years engineering, drafting, and estimating experience desires position in builder's or contractor's office; excellent references. $45 a week. 376 Times.

EXECUTIVE, Army officer, graduate engineer, 20 years' engineering and executive experience, forceful correspondent, keen judge of human men. O 656 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 7 years' experience in motor truck field, desires permanent connection with reliable concern. Advertiser, 1,055 Virginia Av.

EXPORT, Young Chinese, university graduate, desires connection with exporting or importing concern; best references. Yuin M. Yen, 104 Morningside Drive.

EXPORT—Young man, thoroughly familiar with banking, export details, complete command Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, possesses initiative and business abilities, desires position of trust, full charge department, permanent position. M 680 Times Downtown.

FARM WORKERS. Three high school boys, 16, desire connections with up State farm, references, farm work July and August. Carlos Feaser, 605 West 158th, city.

INTERPRETER with foreign languages, so-cial secretary, extensive commercial experience, seeks inside or outside position. G 666 Times Annex.

JAPANESE cook, butler, also experienced housekeeper wishes position; reference. B., 462 East 57th. Phone Plaza 4928.

MAIL CLERK, 22, desires position, experienced, best references. M 683 Times Downtown.

MAN age 35, with 18 years' general merchandise experience, has just arrived in this country and wishes to establish connection in the capacity of salesman with some American house desirous of building up a business in Great Britain; highest references from well-known British manufacturers. D 358 Times.

MAN, (24,) seeks connections insurance, steamship or stock broker, wishes learn business; good handwriting, correspondent. W 656 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, American, (34,) experienced executive, thoroughly familiar business administration, formerly sales manager textile industry, unquestionable credentials. F 301 Times.

MASSEUR, licensed, electrical treatments, gentleman's residence. Nicholson, 112 West 125th St. Morningside 6046.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wishes to do work in spare time. M 681 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL AUDITOR, 25, experienced timekeeper, long experience on largest Government construction jobs, desires position as head timekeeper with large manufacturing or construction concern, willing to go anywhere; references. J 96 Times.

PHYSICIAN, office suburbs, desires partnership position with corporation or clinic, also professional work; trained in N. Y. hospitals, recently Captain in army. F 311 Times.

SALESMAN AND ASSISTANT MANAGER, higher references, age 33, wants to connect with progressive organization. Sidney Lee, 225 West 177th.

SALESMAN, producing ability, desires connection with progressive concern, city or road. H 194 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN (24) desires position. Mr. Business Man, if you need an experienced salesman, who is a conscientious worker and a pleasant, convincing talker, then drop me a line. I have worked as salesman in retail and wholesale line. I want a position where hard work will net me a moderate salary. I have had a good education, and am neat in appearance. O 780 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Well-known muslin underwear salesman, established following among large retailers, jobbers, and mail order houses throughout the country, would associate with reliable manufacturer as copartnership or profit-sharing proposition; business past year over $300,000; would make small investment if necessary. F 281 Times.

SALESMAN AND EXECUTIVE.

Several connections from organization running under own name, wishes to connect with progressive concern to travel in Mid-West or New England. D 379 Times.

SALESMAN, willing to start with moderate salary in new line; interview will demonstrate qualities that will be asset to firm employing, must be good future. D 373 Times.

SALESMAN covering South and Middle West would like to change from present line and connect with manufacture or wholesale offering; good proposition. F 309 Times.

SALESMAN.—Well-educated young man, 27, with valuable selling experience, desires profitable connection where ability and integrity will assure a future. F 295 Times.

SALESMAN—A really progressive concern can certainly use me to sell their goods; now in Government employ; age 30; forceful, convincing talker. B 100 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Young, energetic, experienced trader, wishes to connect with position; drawing account or salary basis; excellent references. M 685 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 35, eight years' business experience, desires to connect with manufacturer; will make good; A1 references. D 369 Times.

SALESMAN, covering entire country, wants pocket side line, must be quick seller. Telephone Chelsea 5382 for appointment for Wednesday.

SALESMAN, been selling Manhattan grocers; 12 years same concern. B 1085 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, capable large following, wishes connection cloak and suit house. G 815 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, EX-LIEUTENANT, (25,) full of pep, proven ability, seeks position; any capacity. D 374 Times.

SALESMAN, 27, ten years' business experience, desires to connect with manufacturer; considered live wire. D 370 Times.

SALESMAN desires line for city and office trade. Christian, 35, good appearance; small salary and commission. F 259 Times.

SALESMAN, 27, desires position, any line, experienced in men's shirts. D 361 Times.

SALESMAN, commission; willing to travel continuously. D 378 Times.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, 32, broad, constructive experience as stenographer, corresponding secretary and manager; capable organizer and systematizer; accustomed to handling subordinates and producing results, seeks position requiring unusual executive ability; $3,000 per annum upward. M 682 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, 21, experienced, high class cloaks, suits and dresses; competent and efficient; can take entire charge of shipping and books. J 122 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 23, ex-soldier, five years experience, foreign and domestic shipping, excellent references. F 290 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 21, would prefer selling position; experienced, good references. J 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, clean-cut age 25, academic education, versed up-to-date methods; 6 years construction, mechanical engineering experience, good habits, efficient correspondent, excellent grammarian, mathematician; accurate; secretarial training, about average in intellect. Christian, $25. O 692 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, correspondent, office manager, high-grade man, 13 years' experience, desires responsible position, American, age 29; salary $35-$40. O 774 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate, thoroughly competent, reliable, experienced, references. O 778 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 20; 4 years' experience, competent, energetic, and reliable; highest references. C. Meicher, 342 East 149th, city. 3958.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) expert, 4 years' experience, desires lucrative position; $23. W 554 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, good correspondent, familiar with office details; salary $22. M 708 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary 28, assist to executive; 5 years' experience, technical. M 710 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SALESMAN seeks position with reliable firm, salary and commission. M 669 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English translator Spanish, French, highest references; $30 week. M 678 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, competent, willing worker, desires position. B 1078 Times Harlem.

STEWARD first class, hotel, club experience, open, city or out. J 121 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced executive, mechanic, desires change June 15, apartments or office building. Doyle, 233 West 85th St.

TRANSLATOR, commercial English to Spanish and vice versa; American young man, desires position part or whole time. Telephone Stagg 3107. E. Shuloff, 182 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

TUTOR.—Young man graduate of Princeton this year, desires position as tutor in private family; record unexceptionable; willing to travel. Address Z 173 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 27, released naval officer, desires position presenting future; splendid manufacturing, clerical, and sales experience, executive opportunity to secure services of unusual ability and integrity; efficient, capable assistant; salary secondary to future. F 444 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) recently discharged Army Corps, desires permanent position paying substantial salary and with good prospects for the future; technical college education and six years' business and sales experience. Box W. E., 74 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, technical and engineering experience, also purchasing and sales experience machinery, desires position as engineering salesman, &c., with reliable concern. Herbert Roehm, 10 Acorn St., Elmhurst, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, honorably discharged, ten years' experience wholesale lace, embroidery, handkerchief line, holding responsible position, desires same or similar line. F 288 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, quick and intelligent, 3 years high school and now employed as stock clerk in millinery house, wishes position in similar line which offers good future. F 1224 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 21, two years' college education, experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, and detail man, seeks responsible position. J 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) general all-around man; eight years' experience mercantile line, including selling; highest references. D 360 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, splendid references, capable, alert, efficient, other qualifications, desires position where initiative merits advancement. D 381 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,), desires position with mercantile or manufacturing concern 5 years' experience, gilt edge references Lewis 437 West 124th.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes position as office man, 8 years' experience as clerk, bookkeeper, correspondent. Kenny, 852 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MAN, 23, married, 4 years' clerical experience, ledger, billing, payrolls, typist, desires good connection; $20. M 688 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, clean cut, intelligent ambitious desires position where future and advancement are offered. M 674 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) college graduate, wishes opening with future, manufacturing, mercantile concern; will start at bottom. F 250 Times.

YOUNG MAN, EX-LIEUTENANT, (25,) business experience various capacities, seeks position at anything, anywhere. D 373 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, Christian, 8 years' practical office experience; ledger, correspondence, typist, also importing; excellent references. D 382 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, with 3½ years' general office experience, desires position with firm offering opportunities of advancement. Box 114, 852 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MAN, (26,), with literary ability and broad grasp of politics and economics, national and international, wants suitable work, part time or evenings. F 290 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 4 years' practical business experience, good typist, knowledge of stenography; can keep accounts. J 146 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position with reliable house; best references; salary secondary. Jewelry Store, 136 Rivington St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position assistant bookkeeper, charge clerk; reference. J 126 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, four years' effective business and office experience. B 1085 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 3 years' business experience, desires position with future; best references. C 796 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, wishes position in chemical laboratory. F 286 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) university training, accounting, selling experience; best references. F 285 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 28, one year overseas, educated, desires connection with wholesale house; best reference. M 631 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position at anything with advancement, references; not afraid of work. F 296 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school education, thoroughly familiar with office detail, accurate and reliable. B 1077 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) energetic, administration, and salesmanship ability, wishes position. D 315 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30, speaking French, from France, would like responsible position. J 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, college graduate, recently discharged, general clerical experience, wishes position as a beginner. F 314 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced in woolen and cotton piece goods, desires to connect with a reliable house. J 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position silk, embroidery line; selling experience; references. J 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position in office; 6 years' experience. M 684 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) hustler, desires entering selling line; anything. W 556 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) as clerk, assistant bookkeeper; preferably manufacturing line. L 62 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position office work; salary $14 per week. J 124 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, experienced in hosiery stock, seeks position. F 283 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, experienced in real estate line, seeks position. F 282 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position as stock clerk in silk house. F 435 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, competent, willing worker, desires clerical work. B 1079 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 30, capable, wishes outside position; chance for future. F 324 Times.

Employment Agencies.

300 JAPANESE, shipped, cook, butler, Agency, Kurihara, 804 6th Av. Bryant 7951.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT to take full charge of books and cost system in first-class printing house, please state fully your experience, confidential. K 52 Times.

ADDRESSERS—ACCURATE, good handwriting, $2 daily; no work given out. Mc Mi, 256 West 37th.

BABY'S NURSE, experienced, for nine-months-old boy in family of 2 adults; only one who is willing to assist in light housework; position permanent; exceptional remuneration; best references required. K 116 Times.

BILL and ORDER CLERK on Royal No. 10 14-inch carriage typewriter; must be rapid, experienced, and come well recommended. Stenography desirable but not essential; advancement will depend upon ability. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Large Corporation. "J. A." 255 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—In textile house, state age experience, qualifications and salary desired. N. G., 807 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced and thoroughly competent double entry worker, not under 24 years; good position for woman who is quick worker, adaptable, and who appreciates good surroundings. F 293 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, at least 2 years' experience, double entry, trial balance controlling accounts, permanent with good chances for advancement, $16 to start. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience, religion, and reference. K 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF OFFICE. WHOLESALE MILLINERY. S SCHILLER, 42 WEST 38TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER, must thoroughly understand controlling accounts; Christian firm; wonderful opportunity; applications must state full particulars regarding experience and references. Motor Car, K 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER to take entire charge of office; salary commensurate with ability; only those having long experience need respond. G. L., 805 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT experienced, in concern offering unusual opportunities for advancement. State age qualifications and salary. A N 456 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, one with long experience; must understand controlling accounts and trial balance; bring reference Robt. Findlay Mfg. Co., 100 Lexington Av., near Franklin, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Capable young woman for keeping advertising contract records. Write full particulars, also salary. O 791 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, competent, to keep double entry books, must operate typewriter; bring references. A. Frank Co., 53 West 36th.

BOOKKEEPER.

Experience essential; must understand to check payments. Sherr Bros., 646 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — LEDGER AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK; EXPERIENCED AND ACCURATE. LORIMIER GREENBAUM, 894 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER to take full charge of books, double entry, steady work, Christian house. Call Tuesday morning, 159 East 54th.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, wanted, for wholesale shoe house; experience absolutely necessary. Lazarus Fried & Sons, Inc., 114 Union St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, AND TYPIST. LION SHOE CO., 108-110 DUANE ST.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and general office assistant; mail only. D. M., 133 East 16th.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, experienced, manufacturer, State age, experience, references and salary. G 476 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; $20 TO START. 225 WEST 39TH. 9TH FLOOR.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in ready-to-wear cloaks; capable of taking full charge of office. Neugass Bros., 71 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, must be good penman; specialty clothing house. Wald Walker & Co., 2 Astor Place.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced for cloak and suit house; good position. Lowndes.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; must be neat and accurate; salary $18. K 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry and controls. K 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, Kenney Co., 226 West 26th.

CASHIERS WANTED.

Excellent salary for competent young women with tube room experience; also bright young women over 18 years to learn cashiering; good salary.

ADAMS-FLANIGAN CO., 150th St. and 3d Av., Bronx.

CASHIER, experienced; steady position, good pay. Wallach Bros., Broadway, cor. 29th.

CASHIER and Office Clerk—One who will address envelopes; salary $12 to start. P. O. Box 43, Station W., Brooklyn.

CASHIER and bill clerk; must be accurate, steady and experienced; state salary, references, and if ever under bond. K 131 Times.

CASHIER, competent, preferably one who has worked in furniture store. See Mr. Schiff, care of Bauman Co., 1524 81st.-3d Av.

CASHIER and Assistant Bookkeeper.—One with executive ability; bond required. Albert Ehlers, 224 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wages, $35 and room, $40, room out; hours 8-4. Broadway Central Hotel Broadway and 3d St.

CLERICAL WORKERS,

ASSORTERS,

ORDER EXAMINERS,

TELLERS

TABULATORS

AND TYPISTS.

Girls and women, over 16 years of age, quick, accurate and energetic, wanted for above.

EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.

We will give you a good business training, advance you as rapidly as your ability warrants and pay you liberally while learning.

Working conditions are the best, surroundings and associations congenial.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,

207 WEST 24TH ST.

CLERKS.—The New York Telephone Company can place a number of young women clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20, in the Revenue Accounting Department; hours 9 to 5, half holiday Saturday all year round. Apply, between 1 P. M. and 4 P. M., to New York Telephone Company, Room 502, 25 Church St., New York City.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to TO 661 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERK, rapid at figures, legible writer; state references and salary. K 130 Times.

COOK, competent, also chambermaid in family of three, to go also to country, near New York; good home, good wages. Call 301 West 91st St., Tuesday morning, between 9:30 and 12, or phone River 2230.

COOK.—To do washing in family of three; two others in help; colored. Write P. K. R., Lindenholm, Irvington, N. Y.

COUPLE.—Man to act as chauffeur, woman for general housework. H. Zmlowsky, 1,127 E. 17th St., Brooklyn.

COUPLE.—Cook and gardener, handy man; good wages. Telephone 3823 Cortlandt or 9450 Woodmere.

DEMONSTRATORS

for drug and department stores; city and traveling position. Write or call in person, Sterno Canned Heat, John and Gold Sts., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER'S ASSISTANT

ON HIGH CLASS DRESSES

Exceptional opportunity for competent person; salary no object.

C. K., 853 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER,

experienced on silk and serge dresses; must have good references. 11th floor, 70 Madison Av.

DESIGNER FOR GOOD LINE SILK UNDERWEAR CALL IMMEDIATELY OR PHONE GRAMERCY 4287. H. R. UNDERWEAR CO., 40 EAST 22D.

DESIGNER; for high-grade, hand-embroidered men's neckwear; good salary; steady position for woman of ideas. A. V., 257 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—One who is experienced and capable of doing accurate work. Apply H. W. Gossard & Co., 354 4th Av.

DIETITIAN—Apply Flower Hospital, 64th St. and Avenue A.

EMBROIDERY DESIGNER.

If you have had long experience with 5th Av. dressmakers in designing, perforating, and stamping, a splendid opportunity awaits you

HARRY COLLINS,
9 EAST 37TH ST.

FILING CLERK, to take charge of elaborate filing system in an export house, only those with previous experience need apply. Carmel Co., 309 Broadway.

FILE CLERK wanted in large law office, must be thoroughly experienced. Call Room 714, 2 Rector St.

FILE CLERK. — Intelligent girl, willing worker; state age, experience and salary. "N. A.," 208 Times.

FORELADY

FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF ALL BRANCHES OF MANUFACTURES; ABILITY TO TURN OUT QUANTITY WORK OF HIGHEST QUALITY; SALARY NO OBJECT; PERMANENT POSITION. M- 660 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FORELADY, experienced, for medicinal house to supervise packing, preparing medicinal preparations; state age, salary and experience K 102 Times.

GIRL

PACKER

We require the services of young woman to examine and pack fine costumes; only one having had long experience with first-class dressmaker is desired.

HARRY COLLINS,
9 EAST 37TH ST.

GIRL.—Common-sense girl or woman for general housework for family of 4 adults; small country house near New York; one of the better type, whose wish is to find a good home with comfortable quarters and surroundings rather than extraordinary wages; state reference and salary received. M. C. 93 Times.

GIRL.—ABOUT 16, to assist at plug switchboard; experience unnecessary; take charge of callers and make herself generally useful around office in large dress house; excellent opportunity and salary for bright girl.

J. W. GOETZ,
10 EAST 32D.

GIRLS WANTED.—FOLDING, STAMPING AND MAILING; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. APPLY 354 4TH AV., 19TH FLOOR.

GIRLS FOR OFFICE.

Bright beginners for large publishing house; $8 start; excellent chance for advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

GIRLS, bright, to work in stock; steady work and good pay. Apply Berliner, Strauss and Meyer, 28 West 23d.

GIRL to operate Pollard Ailing stencil cutting machine for large publishing house; hours 8:30 to 4:30. Leslie Judge Co., 225 5th Av.

GIRLS—MESSENGERS

For office of large publishing house.

APPLY ALL, 236 WEST 37TH.

GIRLS five, for clerical work. Apply Miss Connolly, Menter Co., 45 East 17th.

GIRLS FOR LIGHT FACTORY WORK. Q R. S. COMPANY, 518 WEST 57TH.

HAIRGOODS SALESWOMAN

wanted for high-class department store; good salary, permanent position; call or write; correspondence confidential.

SOPHIA HAIR STORES CO., INC.,
12 EAST 22D

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl or woman, white; no laundry, good wages. Far Rockaway for Summer. Call until noon, Apt. 33, 240 West 102d St.

HOUSEWORKER wanted. F. Hogan, 148 Morningside Road Nepperhan Heights, New York. Phone Yonkers 555W.

HOUSEWORKER and mother's helper, colored, young, experienced; sleep out; $12. 75 East 59th St.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, lady, small place, for physician. J 108 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—Must be a good sewer and know something of hairdressing and have personal reference and state nationality. L 97 Times.

LEDGER CLERK in wholesale butter house; salary, $18. Nollman & Co., Apply 141 Reade St.

LINEN ROOM WOMAN—Apply Flower Hospital, 64th St. and Avenue A.

LUNCHROOM WORK.

Young women, by New York Telephone Company, for general work in girls' lunchroom; pleasant surroundings; good wages; eight-hour day; permanent positions; salary $12 to $14, according to length of service. Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. City.

MAID wanted with board, white, $12 a week; call Monday night, 7 and 8 o'clock. L. Lanins, 535 West 150th St.

MENDER, experienced on holes in clothing, to work in Philadelphia; good wages. First Art Weaving Co., 711 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

MILLINERY FORELADY.

MOST PROMISING POSITION TO EXPERIENCED WORKROOM MANAGER. ONLY TO CONDUCT LARGE UP-TO-DATE WORKROOM MAKING HIGH-CLASS MERCHANDISE MAY APPLY.

TENNE, 5 WEST 37TH.

MILLINERY DESIGNERS on ladies' smart trimmed hats; permanent position. Apply, stating experience, reference, and salary. Confidential, Apt & Co., 721 Arch St., Philadelphia.

MILLINERY.—MAKERS AND IMPROVERS IN HIGH-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. RHEA BRUMMER, 44 WEST 57TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
NEAT, ATTRACTIVE; COSTUME HOUSE.
LAHM & CO.
150 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SIZE 38.
Permanent position; high-class wholesale house.
ROTH COSTUME, 33 EAST 33D.

MODEL.—SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE, REFINED YOUNG LADY FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSES. PATTULLO, INC., 16 EAST 33D.

MODEL, SIZE 38, IN EXCLUSIVE FUR CONCERN. B. BLOSVEREN'S SONS, 36 WEST 37TH ST.

MODELS.—Pretty girl babies, also children, 2 to 6, for photographic work. Stone, Van Dresser Co., 229 4th Av.

MODELS, 36 to 38, attractive, for dresses. Posner & Marinace, 44 East 32d.

MOTHER'S HELPER for family of two adults and one baby; small house 30 miles from New York; light housework. Call Bronxville 1294.

NECKWEAR FORELADY

EXPERIENCED ON MEN'S NECKWEAR TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF BOXING DEPARTMENT; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HELD SIMILAR POSITION NEED APPLY.

I. ISAAC & CO.,
880 BROADWAY, COR. 19TH ST.

NURSE, infant's, thoroughly experienced or trained, one willing to go to Greece in the Fall and stay one year; good English essential; position open July 1; will have care of 3-year-old child; with infant in the Fall; references investigated. 1 West 45th St. Apt. 13C; call mornings, before 12 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSE wanted (competent) for two children, 4 and 8 years; good references required; seashore for Summer; carfare paid; good wages to right party. Call all day Tuesday, Apartment 7-C, 845 West 179th St.

OFFICE GIRLS.

Not under 18 years of age, to do light messenger work in office; advancement assured. Employment office open 9 to 4.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING; SALARY TO START $14. APPLY WITH WRITTEN APPLICATION. ZIMMERN & ZIMMERN, 826 BROADWAY.

SALESWOMEN.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
34TH STREET WEST.

Require experienced

SALESWOMEN

in the following Depts.:

HOSIERY.
WOMEN'S DRESSES.
WAISTS.
SWEATERS.
and
MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

Permanent positions at good salaries. Apply Supt.'s office.

SALESWOMEN

with experience,

NOTIONS,

LACES,

NECKWEAR,

VEILINGS,

SWEATERS,

AND DRESS GOODS

AT WANAMAKER'S

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMAN,

experienced, in stock room of a stock dress house; must understand dresses and have ability and personality; exceptional references required.

CHAS SOLOMON & CO.,
20 West 33d St.

SALESWOMEN, experienced in magazine or book selling, to solicit subscriptions for new publication among N. Y. City garment manufacturers, very liberal commission basis. Apply by letter to Room 1693, 1,182 Broadway.

SALESLADY. — Photographer gaining solicitor for position; 100% of high-class studio, liberal compensation; state age, experience, salary desired, and phone number. S. W., Box 281 Times.

SALESLADY, smart looking, refined personality. At location; $30 week salary; commission; also exceptional opportunity; permanent. De Luxe, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESWOMAN.—Corsets, experienced, and knowledge of fitting required. Apply 3d floor, Lane Bryant, 28 West 38th.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER.

Must be rapid stenographer with not less than six years' experience. Salary $30 per week or more according to ability. State age, nationality and complete record. F 275 Times.

SECRETARY for Christian physician's office; office and medical literary experience, stenographer, college graduate, under 35; apply by letter only, stating age, education, and experience in detail; $120 monthly if thoroughly experienced. Apt. 1D, 104 East 40th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, with export experience; able to take dictation in French and English. $35 if competent. Call 4th floor, 67 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER for Latin American department of prominent New York newspaper; knowledge of Spanish essential. Address Editor, Box 1756, General Post Office, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.

Competent, young lady for position with a Wall St. bank; liberal salary, bonuses, and lunches; in answering please state age, schooling, and experience. G 478 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BILL CLERK.—Underwood machine; must be bright, active, cheerful worker; carefulness and accuracy desired more than dictation speed; must be familiar with figuring; good opportunity for right person; answer, own handwriting, stating salary expected at beginning. Christian preferred. R 362 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—To assist at stenography and typing; good opportunity for beginner; salary $12 to start. Apply E. & J. Bass, Inc., 618 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER

Large investment company requires young woman, about 22; accurate; one who will appreciate an excellent opportunity; Underwood operator; salary, $20; state experience. O 770 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Manufacturing concern downtown desires services of high-class stenographer; personality absolutely; only one familiar with export business, although not essential; state full particulars, references, and salary. L 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, BY LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY FACTORY AND FEATHER CONCERN; $20 START; MUST UNDERSTAND OFFICE DETAIL. B. G. BEHRMAN & CO. 53 WEST 36TH.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; permanent position with large corporation; good opportunity; employes' lunchroom and rest room, hours, 8:30 to 5; Saturdays, 12:30. Apply Mr. Monahan, 151 5th Av., 9th floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate young lady, familiar with general office routine; good opportunity for bright, conscientious worker; state age, experience, and salary desired. K 37 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office of manufacturing concern; must have at least two years' experience; hours, 8:30 to 5, half day Saturday; steady position, with advancement. Pyrene Mfg. Co., 410 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by a large cotton converting house; experienced, one with clerical experience preferred; state qualifications and salary expected. E. P. 817 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Advertising manager trade periodical wants capable assistant with advertising experience; write full particulars, mention salary. O 790 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, in publishing house, capable of translating advertisements from English into Spanish, excellent opportunity; state experience; salary according to ability. F 277 Times.

STENOGRAPHER or dictaphone operator wanted by Christie Inn; must be intelligent and reliable, with good knowledge of English; pleasant working conditions; hours, 9 to 5; salary starts at $15. K 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, by large manufacturing concern; hours 9-5, Saturdays 10 o'clock; salary, bonus. Apply Federal Sign System, 25 West 45d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, neat appearance, with some experience, wanted by Christian firm. Call Room 211, Wilson Bldg., 1,270 Broadway, between 10:30 and 4.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Remington No. 10 machine; one with mature and long experience and give full particulars and salary desired. K 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—An experienced, capable girl for permanent position where future advancement is assured; publishing house. William B. Curtis, 131 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, for publication office; Dictaphone operator preferred. Call after 9:30, Room 607, 171 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for department head in hotel. Apply Free Hotel Employment Dept., 406 Lexington Av., Room 216.

STENOGRAPHER and office ass

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted by wholesale linen, cotton goods house to work in stock and make himself generally useful; one just out of school preferred; salary $10 week to start. O 779 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; Christian firm; good opportunity for ambitious and willing worker. "M. A." 236 Times.

BOY WANTED, with knowledge of Spanish for export office; state age and salary expected; give references. S R. 117 Times.

BRASS FINISHERS, (3); experienced on screw machines, finishing and fapping brass castings; write giving full particulars, relative to experience, previous employment and salary desired; permanent position to sober, steady workers. Q. A. 569 Times Downtown.

BUYER of experience in printed matter for advertising department; must be thoroughly familiar with printing and paper business; state age, nationality, and complete record; correspondence confidential. F 276 Times.

CAPABLE SALESMAN WANTED.

A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION FINDS A LARGER SELLING ORGANIZATION NECESSARY BECAUSE OF RAPIDLY EXPANDING BUSINESS. FOUR GOOD POSITIONS ARE OPEN IN NEW YORK FOR MEN WITH SELLING APTITUDE AND EXPERIENCE.

The men should be between thirty and forty years old, should have active minds, good health, energy, tact, enthusiasm, and good command of English.

No traveling, and experience in financial business not necessary.

When writing, BE SURE to give details as to age, selling experience, religion, former positions held, and salary expected; state also whether you think you will succeed best as face to face salesman, telephone salesman, or correspondence; and give your letter will be treated confidentially.

K 109 Times

CHEF—First-class chef, must be clean and neat; no objections to couple, must have good references, two in family; for nearby country place. Call Room 2150 Woolworth Bldg., 11 o'clock Tuesday

CIGAR CLERK, experienced; references; live wire. Call 1222 Broadway.

CLERK, experienced in billing or profit dept. of some wholesale grocery house; must understand the way goods are packed, average prices, &c; state salary desired and nationality. Address P. O. Box 688 City Hall Station, New York.

COLLECTOR—Experienced; neat appearance; New York and Brooklyn; salary $25 and carfare expense. O 783 Times Downtown.

COOK AND HOUSEMAN.

Two Japanese or Chinese wanted for country place, Long Island, two hours from New York; state wages and reference. G 479 Times Downtown.

COPYWRITER—Preferably a practical advertising man of newspaper training with overseas experience or waiting to learn foreign advertising; please give full particulars, first of all, in writing. K 120 Times.

CORRESPONDENT—Young man, 18 to 20, to take charge of claim adjustment in one of our departments, must be wide awake and ambitious, and have some experience in correspondence. Madison Square, Box 426.

CORRESPONDENT, male or female, for Spanish-German language, apply at 173 E. 83d St., 2d Floor.

COUPLE, reliable man, chauffer and gardener; wife good, plain cook and houseworker; a family good home to right people. Apply between 10 and 2. Leonard Miller, 15 Whitehall St.

CUTTER, also strong pouch man as artificial-flower and show-paper cutters; references. 28 Beekman.

DESIGNER WANTED: Experienced Metal body designer familiar with latest construction and designs as enclosed and open bodies; apply, men selected will be well paid; references required. Knox Motors Co., 58 Wilbraham Road, Springfield, Mass.

DESIGNER, CLEVELAND MANUFACTURER WANTS AN EXPERIENCED DESIGNER TO DESIGN AUTOMOBILE STATE EXPERIENCE, ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. K 132 TIMES.

DESIGNER FOR HIGH GRADE, HAND-FINISHED CARS; PERMANENT WORK AND GOOD SALARY. STEADY POSITION FOR MAN OF IDEAS. ADDRESS R. H. 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL.

Capable and experienced, to make up to date shop drawings from models of instruments and design necessary tools for the production of frames, state age, experience, and salary expected. C. E. 814 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN—MEN EXPERIENCED ON MECHANICAL AND FACTORY WORK; THIS IS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IN A GROWING AUTOMOBILE FACTORY ORGANIZATION. CHEVROLET MOTOR CO. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, experience on machine and tool work; 44-hour week; state salary expected. P. O. Box 72, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN—Architectural, with experience, good all-around man; references. K 98 Times.

DRUGGIST wanted, for outdoor work, by large pharmaceutical concern; must be young and wide awake. K 13 Times.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR with references, $50 month. Superintendent 957 Madison Ave., 72d.

EMBROIDERY EXPERT, to place work with contractors and supervise inside details; exceptional opportunity; good salary, replies confidential. K 119 Times.

EMBROIDERY EXPERT, to place work with contractors and supervise inside details; exceptional opportunity, good salary, replies confidential. K 119 Times.

ENGINEER—Wanted for one of our clients a man who has had training in export commission work, particularly the selling and purchasing departments, familiarity with electrical and South American markets and a knowledge of Spanish desirable; a splendid opportunity for an aggressive, ambitious man. Apply by letter to J. William Schulze & Co. (Inc.), Management Engineers, 52 West 42d St.

EXPERT HOUSE, with wide foreign connections, has immediate opening for well qualified executive; must be responsible man, between 30 and 40, accustomed to shifting in management of large export office staff; salary expected, and give fullest particulars. K 781 Times Downtown.

GRINDERS (SURFACE).

STEADY WAGES.
HIGH CLASS CONDITION.
OPEN SHOP.

STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

HAIRDRESSER WANTED

A splendid position is open for an expert man hairdresser who is thoroughly skilled in marcel waving, hair dyeing and high-class beauty parlor work; salary and commission; call or write, correspondence confidential.
SOPHIA HAIR STORES CO., INC.,
10 East 22d St.

HARNESS MAKER, experienced hand stitcher on leather goods; good salary; splendid opportunity; agreeable surroundings. Federal Tool Co., Whitestone, L. I. Phone Flushing 707.

HELPERS—House Departments, boys about 16, good chance advancement. M 686 Times Downtown.

HELPERS,

With previous machine shop experience,

To run drill presses, hand mills and punch presses.

STEADY JOB GUARANTEED, STANDARD WAGES.

OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

INSTRUMENT MAKER, surgical; good on repairs and individual work; steady employment. Kny Scheerer Corporation, 404 West 27th.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES. STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

KITCHENMAN. — Apply Flower Hospital, 64th St. and Avenue A.

LABORERS
IN MACHINE SHOP.

STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.

OPEN SHOP.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS,

OPEN SHOP.

PREVAILING WAGES OF BEST SHOPS.

MACHINISTS.
TOOLMAKERS.
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
DRILL PRESS HANDS.
BENCH HANDS.
SURFACE GRINDERS.
LATHE HANDS.
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS,
LABORERS,
PACKERS.

GOOD WAGES.
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS;
48 HOURS; STEADY WORK.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AVENUE HALL ST.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MACHINISTS,

All around.

ALSO LATHE HANDS.

For heavy and light work.

PLANER HANDS.
STEADY POSITION.

GOOD SURROUNDINGS.
First-class men only need apply.

OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.

Standard rate of pay prevailing.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

MARKER ON BOYS' BLOUSES AND SHIRTS; EXPERIENCED ONLY. ROYAL NOVELTY CO., 1400 BROADWAY.

MAN wanted, import custom house, only man with experience that can make own entries and knows all details of custom house need apply. Address K 103 Times.

MAN, middle-aged, must be active and have powerful voice to act as companion for boy and girl of like minded boy. J 127 Times.

MAN WANTED FOR PERFORATING DEPT. Q. R. S. CO., 518 WEST 35TH ST.

MECHANIC

ASSEMBLERS,
VISE HANDS,
CHIPPERS,
FINISH WORK,
BENCH HANDS.

for one of the best local shops; top rate and steady work, with real chance for advancement.

OPEN SHOP.

Call immediately, with tools, ready for work
Mr. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WITH NOT LESS THAN 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN LAYING OUT AND DESIGNING MACHINERY FOR MEN WITH EXPERIENCE ON ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, SWITCHES, CIRCUIT BREAKERS, CONTROLLERS AND STORAGE BATTERIES; ALSO SEVERAL GOOD DETAILERS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR RIGHT MEN. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MFG. CO. EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED—High grade mechanical draftsman on auto gas engine and parts design, broad experience essential; state age, experience and salary expected. References required. Knox Motors Co., 58 Wilbraham Road, Springfield, Mass.

MECHANICAL FOREMAN wanted; one who understands repair of auto trucks, especially auto cars, and able to take charge of small shop; give experience and salary expected. K 124 Times.

MOTORCYCLIST—Good opportunity for young man owning motorcycle to earn $70 to $75 a week calling across afternoons from 4 to 6.30; state age and salary expected. Z 257 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with experience; must be quick and accurate and thoroughly familiar with office routine; must know bookkeeping. Write Box 145, 1,464 3d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Give experience, education, age, and salary expected. A 949 Times Harlem.

OFFICE BOY.

Clean-cut young man, 15 to 16, for office of Christian firm; good wages and opportunity for advancement; public school graduate preferred. For interview, call Tuesday or Wednesday before 1 or after 4.30 o'clock; 12th floor, 470 4th Av., (corner 32d St.). Ask for Mr. Phifer.

OFFICE BOY for downtown law office; we'll give full particulars as to age, experience, salary expected. G 475 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY—By manufacturing company; $10 week start; quick advancement. Apply Charles A. Schieren Co., 38 Ferry St., New York.

OFFICE BOY over 16, wanted in large mercantile house. Call Republic Textile ... 22 West 22d.

OFFICE BOY for law office. F. A. Pease, 120 Broadway, Room 2802.

OFFICE MAN Wanted.—High grade, intelligent office man, who understands accounting and is capable of managing office with staff of clerks; this is the man we engage will have to spend the necessary time at each desk to thoroughly learn all office details after receiving this education, must be agreeable to transfer to one of our branch house in one of other cities to assume responsible position; state age, experience, and salary expected; all replies strictly confidential. G 480 Times Downtown.

PACKERS
IN MACHINE SHOPS.

STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.

OPEN SHOP.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

PASSEMENTERIE FOREMAN, capable of taking charge, also understands the machinery, good business opportunity, must be prepared to leave New York, state age, experience. G 365 Times.

PORTER wanted by wholesale woolen jobber, one familiar with handling piece goods. Address J 142 Times.

PORTER.—Apply Flower Hospital, 64th St. and Avenue A.

PRINTERS TO WORK IN OPEN SHOP—JOB PRESSMEN, $36; LINOTYPERS, FOR OUR NEWLY EQUIPPED PLANT, $47.50; CYLINDER FEEDERS, $21; ADVERTISING COMPOSITORS, $23.50; JOB COMPOSITORS, $28.50; JOB FEEDERS, $18.50; ALL UNION SCALE. FARE REFUNDED. WRITE OR CALL ROOM 53, 81 FULTON ST., CITY FROM 9:30 TO 12.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS Wanted—One first-class stone man, one first-class job man, also a number of first-class apprentice, chances to advance. One cylinder union shop largest in Middle West, with fine working conditions will pay more than scale. Wetzel Brothers Fargo, N. D.

PUBLICITY MAN—Highest calibre man wanted who has promoted newspaper circulation with premiums or merchandise through canvassing crews; unusual opportunity. F 318 Times.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS

Wages steady work guaranteed
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work
MR. GEORGE
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted who can obtain production orders for machine shop; good compensation to right party, salary or commission. Z 261 Times Annex.

SALESMEN MOTOR TRUCKS.

Complete line; salary and commission to experienced men. Apply Sales Manager, 221-223 West 64th.

SALESMAN, experienced, for knit goods store, on Fulton St., Brooklyn; state experience; references expected. G 491 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, caning delicatessen and lunch room trade, to sell home-made doughnuts as a side line, on commission. Call at 252 West 49th.

SALESMEN, calling art needlework and department stores, to take real novelty, children's stamped aprons, as side line; Middle West, South; commission. P. S. 144 Times.

SALESMAN, to sell toilet preparations, one with experience in this line; salary and commission. Monte Christo Cosmetic Co., 13 East 20th.

SALESMAN wanted for sideline, bathrobes, out-of-town; commission. O 761 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell paper to consumers; commission basis; state age and experience. K 48 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—Men accustomed to earning $5,000 yearly and upward; let us show you the big earnings for part time of a number of our men who are coming with us were experienced salesmen but trained by us for our special work, interviewing men of affairs and securing their names as references and then co-operation in the great publicity campaign we are now conducting for a well-known publishing house, with international connections; only those giving information concerning previous experience and salary considered; references at interview. I. S., 119 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Exceptional opportunity offered to men of ability to connect with an automobile tire concern whose references are several first class banks; object, expansion of business on account of great demand for their product; this is the greatest offer ever made to men who have confidence in their ability; commission basis. Call between 9:30-10:30 A. M., at 1,834 Broadway, (50th St.,) N. Y. Room 270.

SALESMAN.

North or South American, who speaks Spanish, and knows South American trade, to travel for one of the largest export and import houses in the United States. Must have unquestionable reputation, experience and success behind him, and initiative to go after new business. Replies will be considered confidential. Include references and address; salary. Box Z 185, Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

Salesman capable of interviewing and selling The New York Times War Volumes; leads and inquiries furnished; we require clean-cut, honest men on our sales force, no other need apply. men selected will be the earnest co-operation; large commission. Apply The New York Times, (War Volumes Dept.) 215 West 43d St.

SALESMEN.—$60 to $100 a week would appeal to you, with an opportunity to make several times as much after learning the work, and you have real ambition, push and determination, this is the chance of a lifetime; limited line of clientele contracted and strictly high grade securities; commission basis. Room 305 225 Fifth Av.

SALESMAN—Toilet soap salesman wanted, (not) merely an order taker, to represent Western manufacturer in New York City and closely adjacent territory; must have had experience in similar line and be well known both in regular jobbing and export trade; satisfactory salary and commission to a producer. Z 262 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—The Altex Petroleum Company, Dallas, Texas, offers good proposition to men, backed by financial institutions, paying monthly dividends, can use few high-class men on commission basis to sell shares of its treasury stock; good leads furnished reliable salesmen. Call Suite 407, 220 Broadway.

SALESMEN, high-grade, experienced in food, drug bakers, and confectioners' supplies, to sell saucepans; good salary and commission to good men. Call after 10 A. M., Room 540, Macanlle Bldg., 15 East 22d. Also missionary men for retail trade on salary and commission.

SALESMEN TAKE NOTICE.

Wanted three men for permanent positions large financial house, where earnings are from $50 to $300 in commissions per week; must be live wires; quick promotions to right men. Phone Cortlandt 4681 for appointment.

SALESMEN.

An opportunity for two high-grade salesmen to connect with a two-million-dollar concern, the proposition is educational and men of proven assets only will be considered; only men accustomed to earning $100 weekly or more need apply; commission basis. Room 917 Tribune Bldg., between 10 and 12.

SALESMAN and general assistant by prominent interior decorater; only man with proven ability to secure and execute decorative contracts with fine clientele need apply; opportunity for man evidencing capacity. Salary and commission. F 313 Times.

SALES. Wanted; factory rebuilt tires are in great demand, attractive proposition submitted on application; requires an automobile; also desirable territory assigned men who can produce; only hustlers need apply. Call or address Fisk Rubber Works, Inc., 213 West 40th St., New York.

SALESMAN—If you can close business in a quick forceful manner, selling securities on commission, we have an opportunity that will net you at least $25 on every sale. A sale is possible in 3 out of 5 interviews if you are already employed. E. H. S. 160 Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMEN, (Security.)—Clean-cut salesmen of proven ability can make profitable connection with well established house; high $200 weekly, no canvassing; straight commission, no advance, but fullest co-operation given. See Mr. O'Brien, Suite 702, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMAN for perfumery wanted, by progressive and rapidly growing house; applicant must have experience in selling high-class perfumery or kindred line, good opportunity for clean cut young man, references essential; salary and commission. F 439 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A top-notch security salesman with clean record and capable of earning over $100 a week for himself, wants high-class work, permanent, city and suburbs, commission basis, a man big enough for early promotion to paragraship. Call Room 1207, 25 Broad St., Monday, after 9 A. M.

SALESMEN, self-educational courses, with a proud record; able to furnish references and bond, strong closers, commission basis, $100 a week upward, leads. Write, giving phone and time best reached. American Language Institute, 156 5th Av.

SALESMEN

Specialty men to call on retail drug, hardware and department stores, state age, experience and salary expected. Apply by letter only. Stormo Canned Meat, John & Gold Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—We have opening for two live men to route contracts and secure new business on established business service to business men only; commissions; also two men to travel. Mr. Milburn, Room 617, 280 5th Av.

SALESMAN—Man who is now selling at least $10,000 of buttons or kindred line to city dress and waist manufacturers wanted by largest house in line; state age, present connection, employers, and earnings; confidential. G 518 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, for gun and fishing tackle department; retail; good salary with commission on sales; state full particulars; give references and salary desired. Apply Koenig's Sporting Goods Store, 873 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN to sell our popular line of men's and women's leather coats; a big money maker for live wire men; commission and drawing account. A. B. 800 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN Wanted.—A few high-class salesmen to sell securities of a large financial corporation located in Wall St. district, will furnish leads; commission basis. O Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or woman wanted to sell typewriter ribbons and carbon paper; excellent opportunity, on commission basis. Call Room 821, Tribune Building, 9 and 10 mornings.

SALES MANAGER of financial corporation desires to establish business with a live man for its Newark branch, (commission basis); call 601 Prudential Building, Newark or phone Market 4362.

SALESMAN traveling West or South to carry strong line of embroidered pillow cases and lace trimmed fancy linens; commissions advanced, good opportunity for right man. F. K. 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and solicitor to sell and solicit orders for language equipment; middle-aged gentleman preferred with good education and good address, salary and commission. Cortina Academy, 12 East 46th.

SALESMAN, visiting paint and hardware trade, roofers, paint manufacturers, &c., to sell coal tar products; commission basis. Hammer Engineering Supply Co., 39 Cortlandt St.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced carbon paper; established line; salary and commission; give experiences and references. F. W. Sandin, 417 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

SALESMAN to call on hospitals and institutions with a full line of pharmaceuticals, cotton gauze, bandages, adhesive plaster, and surgical dressings; state experience and salary expected. K 114 Times.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity for salesman, understand doll trade, with Japan doll maker; state proposition; salary or commission. Appointment by letter. T. J. H. 500 McAlpin.

SALESMAN, traveling, calling on department stores; carry side line popular priced infants' and children's headwear or coats; 10 per cent commission. C. H., 821 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Hosiery and underwear, for State of Jersey; must know the line; commission. Call 8. J. Levay & Son, 476 Broadway.

SALESMAN, real estate, familiar with business; salary and commission. Call Suite 42 to 46, 1 East 42d St.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
HAND AND AUTOMATIC.

Must be able to
Set up their own jobs.

STANDARD RATE OF PAY.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.

OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER
To busy executive; must be rapid stenographer and experienced, not less than six years; salary $2,000 per year. Applications should state age, nationality, and complete record. Correspondence confidential. F 274 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, with expert experience; able to take dictation in French and English; $35 if competent. Call 4th floor, 27 Wall St.

SECRETARY, French, capable of using typewriter, English and French, for six months or year in Africa. H 198 Times.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

Exceptionally attractive utilities and oil proposition, on good earning and dividend-paying basis; high-grade men identified with it; indorsed by thirty biggest banks in New York, Chicago, and other cities; chance to make from $500 per month up, with permanent connection; strictly commission basis. Rishell & Co., Suite 1908, 220 West 42d St.

SECURITY TELEPHONE SALESMEN.

A-clean-cut, fast selling, high grade security; salary and commission to experienced live wire. G 487 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING MANAGER, to take entire charge of shipping department; best of references required. M 686 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man experienced in dress house; references required. Write Boz B 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SHOE SALESMEN.

Retail shoe salesmen of ability and ambition will find the right opening with us.
MELVILLE SHOE CORP.,
131 DUANE ST.

SHOEMAN, A1, experienced at women's shoes; good salary. 2,858 3d Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER

Young man, 17-20 years of age; must be competent and capable of progressing; state age, schooling and experience if any. G 477 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, for secretarial position with large mail order concern; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping, and be able to furnish first-class references. Apply by letter, stating age, past experience, salary desired, and references. D 383 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of handling sales office details; desirable opportunity for advancement in electrical industry; state age, past experience and salary desired. O 777 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced young Spaniard, with clerical ability to handle English and mercantile correspondence. Opportunity for advancement. Write Maney Milling Company, Omaha, Neb.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, one who is not afraid of work; accustomed to handling large number of accounts; salary $25. P. O. Box 43, Station W. Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, one experienced with manufacturing cost work preferred; state age, salary, and full particulars. G 488 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, must be rapid, accurate and not afraid of work. Address stating age, experience, reference and salary desired. G 482 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, reliable beginner for New York office; give age, qualifications and salary expected at the start. O 773 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office, some selling experience preferred. Telephone Bryant 1734 11-12.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English; give experience. Address Box C-14, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER.—To do typewriting in spare time; state age, experience. J 117 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN.

How much are you worth? Has war affected your business? Then call us, we have an extraordinary and easy selling proposition; developed by a manufacturing business of an essential line of hardware, two factories running, with more business than they can handle, big commissions, payable weekly, or drawing account if desired; the demand has forced us to advertise for 50 live salesmen and six trained executives with assured large income. For a conference call Market 9178.

STOCK SALESMEN, experienced, to sell dividend paying oil security, which has production in Texas, over telephone, salary $15 per week and commission. Call Room 902, Park Row Bldg.

STOCK CLERK for pharmaceutical house, only with experience in similar line need apply; state age, experience, and salary. K 100 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—17 years of age, high school boy; permanent position, rapid advancement. Clark & Gibby, 343 Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER WANTED

for live national weekly; must have exceptional executive ability and initiative; $1,300 guarantee for three months' work if party makes good; write qualifications. D 385 Times.

SUBSCRIPTION SALESMEN.—Experienced magazine or book men to solicit subscriptions for new publication among N. Y. City garment manufacturers, very liberal earnings on commission basis. Apply by letter to Room 1065, 1,182 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

A MAN TO ACT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF A FACTORY MANUFACTURING RUBBER AUTOMOBILE TOP FABRICS, MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH COMPOUNDING THE RUBBER, CALENDERING, COMBINING, SPREADING, AND EMBOSSING; GOOD SALARY OFFERED TO START; MUST BE UNDER 40 YEARS OF AGE AND FULL OF AMBITION. ADDRESS REPLY TO Z 199 TIMES ANNEX.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY NEEDS THREE MEN FOR EXPORT ADVERTISING

WE NEED A MAN WHO KNOWS SPANISH, ONE WHO KNOWS PORTUGUESE, AND ONE WHO KNOWS FRENCH.

WE WANT INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN OF GOOD EDUCATION, FAMILIAR WITH MERCHANDISING CONDITIONS IN COUNTRIES WHERE THESE LANGUAGES ARE USED.

WE WILL TEACH THEM ADVERTISING.

MEN WHO ARE NOT MORE THAN TRANSLATORS WILL BE OF NO VALUE TO US.

REPLY IN ENGLISH AND IN SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, OR FRENCH.

ADDRESS ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO.

TIRE SALESMEN.

One of New York's leading manufacturers of widely advertised tires requires high class salesmen who have a record of successful experience with large tire concerns.

To men well qualified we offer an extraordinary opportunity; earning power limited only by your capacity.

Applications treated in absolute confidence. State salary expected. K 40 Times.

TYPIST in advertising department of a large daily newspaper; hours 3 P. M. to 10 P. M.; salary to start, $15; excellent opportunity, state age and experience. G 311 Times Annex.

TOOL MAKERS.

First-class men only.

STANDARD RATE OF PAY.

STEADY JOB
GOOD SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
Room 207, 621 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERERS wanted, first-class, on couches, (chairs and suites); good opportunities for right men; steady employment guaranteed. Ideal country living conditions. Address Eastern Lounge Co., New Milford, Conn.

WAITER.—Neat American to work evenings and Sundays. F 306 Times.

WANTED IN BOSTON.

A half tone and color pressman; one who is familiar with make-ready and register or color half tones and tint plates; permanent position; exceptionally good wages; labor trouble exists. Address Wright Engraving Co., 216 Hicks St., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wanted to operate typewriter; hours 8:30 to 5; salary, $12 a week. Apply in person to H. J. Masterson, Room 451, 44 Whitehall St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, with some experience of clerical work in the office of printing and stationery business; state experience and salary expected. O 785 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, strong, about 18, useful helpers; shipping department. M 699 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bookkeeping in large office; good opportunity. G. M., 304 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, by wholesale dry goods house, splendid opportunity to learn the business. F 320 Times.

YOUNG MAN as stock clerk in wholesale hardware house; $12; good opportunity. K. O. 418 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Active, jobbing dress house, who knows materials and familiar with handling contractors. O. A. 210 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN with some bookkeeping experience to work on running inventory and do other clerical work, and to use weigh jug; to be received; hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. during Summer season; conventional office hours during Winter season; must be strong physically and of good habits; $30 per week. Address, stating age, experience, religion, and references, J 141 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, alert, honest, about 23 years, to assist me in selling and publishing business; first-class stenographer and typewriter; thorough knowledge cuts, reading proof, make-up, technical publication; hustler only can realize the future this vacancy offers; give details education, experience, age, salary, references; Christian firm. M 690 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for hosiery, underwear, and notions house; must understand merchandise and capable taking stock; splendid opportunity for thoroughly honest and ambitious young man; state age, experience, salary to start. Honest, 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to assist office manager in service station of automobile manufacturing concern; applicant must be energetic and willing, but above all, one that can be depended upon; knowledge of automobile parts and terms required; state full particulars; salary to start, $20. K 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY; HIGH-SALARIED POSITIONS AWAIT PICTURE FOR YOUNG MAN OVER 18 WITH PLEASING PERSONAL APPEARANCE; $12 PAID WHILE LEARNING; INCREASED AS YOU PROGRESS. APPLY MARCEAU, 824 5TH AV.

YOUNG MEN who wish to learn the banking business and are willing to start at the bottom, may obtain liberal salary, bonuses, and duties for services. See Mr. Metz, 48 Wall St.

YOUNG MAN, age 17 to 20, in office of publishing house; splendid chance for right party to learn selling; mfg. acct; must be live wire, snappy; answer in own writing, stating age, salary expected at beginning; Christian concern. R 381 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, 30 years of age; must write plain, legible hand for office clerical position; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply personally, with references, 122 Morgan St., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN, fair typist, quick and accurate with figures as assistant to stock clerk; chance for advancement to this position; state experience, salary expected; reply by letter to office manager, 481 Washington St.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with piece goods, for dry goods commission house sample department. Write, stating experience, religion, and salary expected, C 761 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18-19,) for office detail work; knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred; chance for advancement. D 386 Times.

YOUNG MAN for sample room in boys' clothing, good opportunity. Call A. Sherwin & Bros., 715 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, stock clerk; good chance for advancement; salary to start $12. P. O. Box 43, Station W, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN.

Good opportunity for advancement.
WALLACH BROS., B'WAY AND 20TH.

Instruction.

TRY FOR JUNIOR ACCOUNTANCY, OCTOBER, 1919.

AND FOR SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, OCTOBER, 1920.

October 15 to November 15 is the period during which one fourth of the year's business changes, readjustments, and building up of staffs are made.

If you have a faculty for figures and the crude stuff for the making of an accountant, crude yet you will be surprised how, now and October 15 this year for you, thru suitable intensive training—during your spare hours at home—to qualify for a Junior Accountancy position that will pay at least $35 a week.

And apace thus to qualify, before October, 1920, for position of Senior Accountant, auditor, or comptroller, at a salary of at least $75 a week—with possibilities of more than twice that amount.

It is only a question of raw ability and industry, a resolute purpose to devote five spare home hours a week to intensive training in accordance with the most successful home-training system for men, under the tuteiage of a corps of eminent Certified Public Accountants who are renowned as practical teachers.

We have given hundreds of ambitious, earnest men and women the start that has put them over the top, and have their records to point to with pride. What we can do for you if you are made of the right stuff. It is worth your while to investigate.

WRITE OR TELEPHONE FOR AN OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

E. A. MANCHESTER, 110 WEST 40TH ST.
Telephone Bryant 1261.

MEN WANTED
EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.

Take advantage of this great reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; brilliant future; for ambitious men of all ages to rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited possibilities; individual instruction by actual work; no books study; 3 months' course; our methods perfected through 27 years' experience, recognized as best, day and evening sessions; easy payments. Equipment free. Call or write for Booklet C.

BODEE Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N.Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free bulletin, "Your English." Lessons and Criticisms. Ask for details of early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?

Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and point out in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone Chelsea 4064 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

ESTIMATORS.

Big building boom coming.
Splendid opportunities are waiting for men skilled in blue print reading and shop mathematics.
Practical Courses.
3 evenings for 10 weeks.
Call, write, or phone for pass to Y. M. C. A. School of Drafting.
157 East 86th St., New York. Lenox 6061

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY

and take advantage of the peace-time opportunities now offered in executive, industrial, and public accounting. Our large staff of C. P. A.'s will teach you by HOME STUDY in a few months this highly interesting and profitable work. Low tuition, easy terms, simple methods. For particulars write, phone, or call. INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY, 309 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Fulton St., New York.

EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.

Big demand NOW for Motion Picture Commercial and Portrait Photographers; 3 months' practical course covers all branches. Individual instruction, day or night. Easy terms. Call or write for free catalog. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.,
No Registration Fee.

BOOKKEEPER, Wall St.	$50
BOOKKEEPER, mfg.	$35-$40.
STENOGRAPHERS	$30-$25
DRAFTSMEN, architectural, line	$40
SHIPPING CLERK	$14
OFFICE BOYS	$12

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
Wall St. Specialist, 74 Broadway.
Highest-salaried brokerage positions in New York for bookkeepers, assistant bookkeepers, ticker and general brokerage clerks; clearinghouse board boys, bank bookkeepers and tellers, $1,500-$3,600; marine insurance placer, $75; secretary, $40; many others; register free.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE
415 BROADWAY. (Near Wall St.)
C. F. HARSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Pres. Genl. Mgr.

BERNICE A. DRYER, 18 EAST 40TH.
Technical graduates for electrical and mechanical testing; architectural and mechanical draftsmen.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY.
Experienced Switchboard Operator, $80. Stenographer, Bookkeeper, and Clerical.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONA

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Brackett, Col. E. G. detailed with American Red Cross, this city.
Richards, Col. R., and Frank, Lt. Col. C., to Walter Reed Hospital.
Foss, Maj. K. A., to Boston.
Foster, Maj. J. R., will report to Surg. Gen.
Gilbert, Maj. A. G., hon. discharged.
McHenry, Maj. A. G., hon. discharged.
Weaver, Maj. W. to Hosp. No. 22, at Philadelphia.
Leech, Maj. W. F., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Dix.
Archer, Maj. W. M., Jr., and Munly, Capt. W. C., to France.
Piper, Maj. S., to Ft. Hamilton, with 51st Art.
Hulen, Maj. W. H., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of West. Dept.
Lemon, Maj. A. E., and Aimone, Capt. V. A., to Hoboken.
Simonson, Maj. L. M., will report to Cmdg. Gen. East. Dept.
George, Maj. J. C., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.
Johnson, Maj. S. S., and Lipshutch, Capt. G. W., to Camp Meade, to accompany regts entering overseas.
Brinkerhoff, Maj. D. B., and Barker, Capt. H. W., to Schuyler, with 56th Art.
Beach, Capt. J. L., and Guthrie, Capt. J. R., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of Cent. Dept.
Lewis, Capt. M. B., to Hosp. No. 20, at Whipple Barracks.
Harrington, Capt. J. J., to Hosp. No. 43 at Hampton, Va.
Griffin, Capt. H. A., and Berge, Capt. C. A., to Hosp. No. 34 at Carlisle.
Long, Capt. W. W., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of South. Dept.
Bridges, Capt. C. E., to Letterman Hosp.
Ashman, Capt. I. L., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Lockhart, Capt. J. B., to Camp Bowie as a member of the Board of Medical Examiners.
Rockwell, Capt. W. S., to Picatinny Arsenal.
Sisk, Capt. D. E., to Camp Grant.
Sonnes, Capt. M. S., to Camp Sherman.
Moorman, Capt. E. M., to Hosp. No. 25 at Fort Harrison.
Woody, Capt. W. W., to Hosp. No. 41 at Fox Hills, N. Y.
Leach, Capt. R. G., to Camp Custer.
Dow, Maj. J. A., Conroy, Capt. F. D., and Watson, Capt. C. J., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen., Northeastern Dept.
Maxcy, Capt. S. R., to Camp Dodge.
Henderson, Capt. E. L., Rankin, Capt. W. B., and Solomon, Capt. A. L., to Camp Taylor.
Meade, Capt. F. J., to Camp Eustis.
Brinley, Capt. A. A., Palmer, 1st Lt. J. Batterdan, 1st Lt. E. A., Bush, 1st Lt. M., Calvelli, 1st Lt. A. P., and Wann, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Bowie as members of the board of medical examiners at that camp.
Beach, 1st Lt. P. B., to Camp Shelby.
Irwin, 1st Lt. E. L., to Hosp. No. 40 at Newport, R. I.
Kerby, 1st Lt. R. S. and Condon, 1st Lt. V. J., to Camp Meade, to accompany regiments overseas.
Dunlap, 1st Lt. G. E., to Hosp. No. 43 at Hampton, Va.
Barnard, 1st Lt. E. and McGeachy, 1st Lt. K. A., to Boston.
Foote, Maj. J. R., will report to Surg. Gen.
McHenry, Maj. A. G., hon. discharged.
Weaver, Maj. W. to Hosp. No. 22, at Philadelphia.
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Ashman, Capt. I. L., to Ft. Sam Houston.
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Rockwell, Capt. W. S., to Picatinny Arsenal.
Sisk, Capt. D. E., to Camp Grant.
Sonnes, Capt. M. S., to Camp Sherman.
Moorman, Capt. E. M., to Hosp. No. 25 at Fort Harrison.
Woody, Capt. W. W., to Hosp. No. 41 at Fox Hills, N. Y.
Leach, Capt. R. G., to Camp Custer.
Dow, Maj. J. A., Conroy, Capt. F. D., and Watson, Capt. C. J., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen., Northeastern Dept.
Maxcy, Capt. S. R., to Camp Dodge.
Henderson, Capt. E. L., Rankin, Capt. W. B., and Solomon, Capt. A. L., to Camp Taylor.
Meade, Capt. F. J., to Camp Eustis.
Brinley, Capt. A. A., Palmer, 1st Lt. J. Batterdan, 1st Lt. E. A., Bush, 1st Lt. M., Calvelli, 1st Lt. A. P., and Wann, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Bowie as members of the board of medical examiners at that camp.
Beach, 1st Lt. P. B., to Camp Shelby.
Irwin, 1st Lt. E. L., to Hosp. No. 40 at Newport, R. I.
Kerby, 1st Lt. R. S. and Condon, 1st Lt. V. J., to Camp Meade, to accompany regiments overseas.
Dunlap, 1st Lt. G. E., to Hosp. No. 43 at Hampton, Va.
Barnard, 1st Lt. E. and McGeachy, 1st Lt. K. A., to Boston.
Gould, Capt. R. F., to report to Cmdg. Gen. South. Dept.
Green, Maj. C. N., to Hosp. No. 12 at New York.
Brooks, 1st Lt. C. H., to Ft. Bayard.
Lovell, 1st Lt. J. M. and Dangerfield, 1st Lt. G., to Camp Taylor.
Lowe, 1st Lt. F. P., to Hoboken.
Bell, 1st Lt. J. E., to Hosp. No. 42 at Spartanburg, S. C.
Bruce, 1st Lt. G. B., to Camp Bowie, Hoboken with the Hosp.
Brown, 1st Lt. S. A., from the Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Dix for duty.
Shipley, 1st Lt. M. H., to Hosp. No. 28 at Fort Sheridan.
Brown, 1st Lt. DeW. C., to Camp Travis, for duty, then to Ft. Sam Houston.

Quartermaster's Corps.

Heidt, Cpl. G. V., to New York as asst. to the Zone Supply Off.
Barnard, 1st Lt. W. L., and Kane, Capt. E. M., to Washington as asst. to Chief of Const. Division.
Douglas, Maj. J. N., to Washington in the Motor Vehicles Div.
Briggs, Maj. E. W., to Ford Hosp. No. 26 at Detroit as utilities officer.
McDonald, Maj. J. J., will assume duty as constructing Q.M. for acquisition of cantonments at the project.
Ayers, Maj. W. E., to Hosp. No. 4, at Ft. Porter, as Supply Off.
Thorndike, Maj. L. M., to Manila and report to Chief Q.M. Philippine Dept. at Western China, as Disburse. Off., relieving Capt. E. C. Morton, Q. M. C.
Barth, Maj. W. F., will report to the Zone Transp. Off., Jeffersonville, Ind., as his Asst.
Payne, Capt. W. J., will report to Zone Supply Off., at St. Louis.
Jones, Capt. C. H., to Sub Chaser No. 95.
Clough, Capt. C. H., to Marfa, Tex., as Utilities Off. for Marfa and Big Bend District, Tex.
Horton, Capt. E. C., to the United States and report to the Adjt. Gen. by telegraph for instructions.
Hughes, Capt. R. E., to Wash. in the Clothing and Equipage Div.
Brode, Capt. G. E., to Camp Benning.
Gessinger, Capt. L. W., and Jones, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Travis, as Asst. to the Const. Qm. for Mexican border project.
Sherwin, Capt. J. M., to New York and report to the Zone Supply Off.
Weston, Capt. S. H., to Hoboken, in office of Port Transportation Off. at 45 Broadway, New York City.
Pond, Capt. J. W., to Chicago and report to the Zone Finance Off.
Grimwood, Capt. R. E., to Hosp. No. 4, at Ft. Porter, as Asst. to Supply Off. there.
Older, Capt. C. W., to Camp Bragg, as Asst. to Utilities Off.
Erwin, Capt. J. L., will assume duty as Disbursing Off. for additional Art. Storage facilities, at Aberdeen Proving Ground, in addition to his present duties.
Hubbard, 1st Lt. E. F., to Hosp. No. 3, at Augusta, N. J., as Asst. to Utilities Off.
Bald, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Lee, with the Camp Finance Off.
Proctor, 1st Lt. C. S., to Washington as asst. to Chief of Const. Div. He will relieve Capt. J. L. Irwin, Q.M.C., at Aberdeen, Md.
Hagen, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Custer as asst. to Utilities Off. Aux. Remount Depot.
Wetherell, 1st Lt. T. J., to Camp Grant, as asst. to Cmdg. Off. Aux. Remount Depot.

Infantry.

Smith, Col. A., to Camp Kearny for assignment to 32d.
Cook, Lt. Col. E. H., to post hospital, Columbus Barracks, sick, and also report as to his further disposition.
Foster, Col. A. F., to Fort Douglas, Ariz., for duty.
Mann, Maj. A. Jr., and Marshburn, Maj. H. B., to France, then return to United States and resume their duties at the Military Academy at West Point.
Walker, Maj. S. C., and White, Capt. J. W., to Richmond, Va., recruiting.
Meade, Maj. R., to Camp Travis.
Goodwyn, Maj. H. C., to Hoboken.
Tate, Maj. C. F., to Camp Dix with 50th.
Wells, Maj. W. F., will report to Cmdg. Gen. West. Dept. for discharge.
Fiske, Maj. H. O., detailed as asst. Prof. of Mil. Science at Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Phillips, Maj. B. W., transferred to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Bowen, Capt. H., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at Burleson College, Greenville, Texas.
Brown, Capt. C. G., hon. discharged.
Wilson, Capt. R. M., to Base Hosp., Camp Upton.
Anderson, Capt. J. M., to Camp Pike.
Mayo, Capt. W. H., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Smith, 1st Lt. B., transferred to Letterman Hosp.
Meeker, 1st Lt. R., to 63d at Potomac Park, D. C.
Ferguson, 1st Lt. L. J., and Schucker, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Sherman for discharge.
Gallagher, 1st Lt. C. E., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Lodge.
Marshall, 1st Lt. N. C., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science at the Chicago Public High Schools.
Long, 1st Lt. J. B., transferred to Hosp. No. 20, at Sheridan, sick.
Morrow, 1st Lt. F. E., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at Little Rock College, Ark.
Lorrig, 1st Lt. B. F., to Hosp. No. 40, at St. Louis, sick.

Coast Artillery.

Brigham, Col. C. E., and Blood, Maj. K. T., to France.
Wales, Lieut. Col. C. W.; Jordan, Capt. R. C., and Rutledge, 1st Lt. P. W., to Ft. Hamilton.
Curtis, Lieut. Col. W. P., to Ft. Barrancas.
Carey, Capt. J. L. D.; Babbitt, Capt. J. H.; Reasoner, Capt. J. H., and Meade, Capt. E. J., to Ft. Wright.
Fay, Capt. J. W., to Ft. Washington.
Murphy, Capt. C. P. A.; Glasheen, Capt. R. E., and Feeney, Capt. C. S., to Ft. Moultrie.
Barker, Capt. O. M., to Ft. Williams.
Greff, 1st Lt. F., to Ft. Hancock.

Field Artillery.

McGee, Maj. T. C., hon. discharged.
Curtis, Capt. J. A., will report to Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.
Timmerman, 1st Lt. F. H., assigned to 81st at Camp Bragg.
Hadaller, 1st Lt. J. A., to Letterman Hosp.
Hendricks, 1st Lt. T. N., hon. discharged, as 1st Lt. only.

Cavalry.

Waterman, Col. J. C., retired from the service after more than 41 years.
Cameron, Col. G. H., to Ft. Riley as Cmdt. of the Mounted Service School, in addition to his duties as Cmdg. Off.
Cameron, Col. G. H., will report to Chief of Staff for temp. duty.
Williams, Col. R. W., 6th, detailed as Inspector Instructor of National Guard of Texas and will take station at Houston.
Meacham, Capt. L. B., detailed as asst. prof. of military science, Harvard Univ.

Engineers.

Mears, Col. F. W., and Dugan, Capt. R. E., will report to Chief of Engrs.
Green, Maj. C. N., will turn over to his successor, Maj. J. J. McConnell, Qm. C., all funds, files, and records pertaining to acquisition of cantonment site project.
Waldron, Capt. L. D., promoted to be a Maj.
Foote, 1st Lt. F. B., to Washington.
Simpson, 1st Lt. W. J., to Camp Humphreys.

Air Service.

Harmon, Lt. Col. M. F., Jr., will report to Director of Air Service, this city, for temp. duty.
Magoffin, Capt. P. P., will report to Chief of Staff for duty with the Historical Branch of War Plans Div.
Harmon, Capt. H. G., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Carroll, Capt. W. F., to Wash., with the Geographic Branch of the Mil. Intelligence Div.
Clune, 1st Lt. E. A., from Washington to New York, by rail, thence by airplane to San Francisco, to take part in transcontinental flight and will return by airplane to Washington, D. C.
Chapin, 1st Lt. F. J., transferred to Hosp. No. 19 at Queen, N. C., sick.
Clayton, 1st Lt. A. J., promoted to be a Capt.

Ordnance Department.

Johnson, Maj. J. C., to Augusta, Ga., as asst. to the Zone Supply Off., relieving Capt. Averill.
Schaller, Capt. W. F., detailed as mil. observer while on duty inspecting the Skoda Art. works at Pilsen, Bohemia.
Diffenderfer, Capt. H. W., to Pennsylvania Gen. Ord. Depot, Va., as asst. to Cmdg. Off.
Foss, Capt. C. M., to Washington.

Miscellaneous.

Following are discharged as Brigadier Generals only.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Munson, E. L.	Parsons, W. Kerr, J. T.
Learnard, H. G.	Winter, F. A.
Wilkins, H. E.	Peirce, W. S.
Taylor, H.	Walcutt
Nugent, G. A.	
Rahnet, W. M.	

Following to France.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

McCammon, W. W., Inf. | Elliott, E. G., 5th Cav.
Considine, J. A., Cav.

MAJORS

Rals, W. T., 16th Cav.	Harnum, E. M., 13th Cav
Longstreet, J., 4th Cav.	McDonald, J. W.,
McNally, R. E., 11th Cav	12th Cav.
Dillingham, A. R., 6th Inf.	Tate, J. S., 8th Cav
Rogers, F. C. Inf.	Mann, W. R., 3d Inf.

CAPTAINS.

Carruth, G. H., 16th Cav.	Weishaar, H. T. J., 22d Inf.
Joyner, R. L., 16th Cav.	Patterson, R. W., 22d Inf.
Lawrence, R., 7th Cav.	Lowenberg, M. A., 12th Cav.
Shipp, F. B., 3d Cav.	
Cornell, W., 10th Cav.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Johnson, L. S., M. C.	Elsea, I. T., 1st Cav.
Tucker, J. L., 3d Inf.	Newell, O. C., 7th Cav.
Munday, H. F., 7th Cav.	Patterson, R. W., 22d Inf
Marsh, F. T., 22d Inf.	Gunn, K. B. 83d Inf
Warren, G. S. Cav.	Atkins, A. B., 5th Inf.
Wray, C. A., 22d Inf.	

Dunn, Col. G. M., Judge Adv. Gen.'s Office, retired, he having reached the age of 62 years.
Hornsey, Brig. Gen. O. C., hon. discharged.
Bingham, Brig. Gen. T. A., retired, relieved from active duty.
Hardeman, Col. L., U.S.A., hon. discharged as Col. Q.M.C. only.
Cole, Maj. W. M. Cav., and Russell, 1st Lt. A. J., Inf., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science at the College of the City of New York.
Hershler, Lieut. Col. F. W., hon. discharged as Lt. Col. only.
Hetshler, Maj. F. W., hon. discharged as Major only.
Ruehl, Maj. V. E., and Blackburn, Maj. F. E., Inf., report to Dir. of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.
Radd, Capt. A. G., relieved from further active duty.
McNeal, Capt. J. W., relieved from further active duty.
Kelly, Capt. A. E. Higgins, 1st Lt. Air service, and Saddler, 1st Lt. L. Inf., Depot Corps, to France to participate in the Inter-Allied Athletic Games at Paris.
Bell, 1st Lt. H. 9th Machine Gun Bat., to Ft. Jay, with 22d Inf.

Resignations.

Corlett, C. H., as Temp. 1st Lt., Sig. Corps, and Capt. Inf. (Reg. Army.)
Ogilvie, S. J., C. A. C., as Temp. Capt., and Prov. 2d Lt.
Walker, C. R., Jr., C. A. C., as Temp. 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.
Emerson, Prov. 1st Lt. W. A., C. A. C.
Schlesinger, A. L., F. A., as Temp 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.
Corry, F. E., Inf., as Temp 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.
Newbury, C., Cav., as Temp. 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.
Fishback, C. F., F. A., as Temp. 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.
Kemp, E. P., Inf., as Temp. 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.

Leaves.

Hearn, Brig. Gen. C. C., 17 days' extension.
Johnson, Col. H. H., M. C., 14 days.
Dresser, Col. J., Inf., 21 days.
Ryan, Col. J., Cav., 30 days.
Lucas, Lt. Col. H., Sig. C., 10 days.
Ballard, Lt. Col. D. R., 14 days.
Whipple, Lt. Col. C. W., 1 month.
Wildrick, Lt. Col. E. W., 1 month.
Ewell, Lt. Col. G. W., Inf., 10 days.
Simpson, Lt. Col. C. V., 15 days' extension.
Greacen, Lt. Col. W. S., Inf., 1 month.
Hoover, Maj. H. M., 1 month.
Bates, Maj. C. F., Inf., 10 days.
Campbell, Maj. B. N., C. A. C., 1 month.
Hodgen, Maj. J. T., M. C., 1 month extension.
Wells, Maj. W. M., Inf., 15 days.
Thomas, Capt. R. E., M. C., 15 days' extension.
Carroll, Capt. J. H., Inf., 14 days.
McDonald, Capt. H. L., Corps of Engrs., 10 days' extension.
Gordon, Capt. T., Philippine Scouts, 1 month extension.
Kinzey, Capt. B. Y., 153d Depot Brig., 10 days.
Utzinger, Capt. O. E., M. C., 14 days.
Hartner, Capt. J. F., Sig. Corps., 15 days.
Glasheen, Capt. R. E., C. A., 1 month.
Hazell, Capt. J. W., C. A. C., 30 days.
Tucker, Capt. B., (retired,) 12 days' extension.
Lacey, Capt. T. B., M. C., 20 days.
Rehnish, 1st Lt. H. E., F. A., 2 months.
Delahunt, 1st Lt. E. N., C. A. C., 30 days.
Anderson, 1st Lt. J. M., Inf., 15 days.
Sanborn, 1st Lt. C. R., M. C., 2 months.
Robertson, 1st Lt. J. A., M. C., 10 days.
Mitchell, 1st Lt. J. W., M. C., 12 days.
Verwohlt, 1st Lt. H. W., Air Service, 2 months.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Bureau of Navigation issued the following orders today:

Carpenter, Capt. D. N.; Williams, Lt.Cmdr. L. C., and Janeway, Lt. F. L., to Naval Academy.
Cole, Capt. W.—C., reported from headquarters at London.
Densmore, Cmdr. C. W., to headquarters at London.
Forster, Lt.Cmdr. O. M., to Base No. 7.
Platt, Lt.Cmdr. C. B., to the Olympia.
January, Lt.Cmdr. G. T., and Phillips, Lt. R., to the Imperator.
Haislip, Lt.Cmdr. H. S., to the Bancroft.
Gross, Lt.Cmdr. R. F., to the O'Brannon.
Rose, Lt.Cmdr. S. E., to the Nevada.
Fox, Lt.Cmdr. H., to Bridgeport, Conn.
Meigs, Lt.Cmdr. J. F., Jr., to First Naval Dist.
Gromer, Lt.Cmdr. J. G. R., to Quincy, Mass.
Wellings, Lt.Cmdr. C. M., and Porter, Lt. Cmdr. H. H., to Philadelphia.
Bruce, Lt.Cmdr. B. H., to Fourth Naval Dist.
Cameron, Lt.Cmdr. C. E., to San Diego, Cal.
McDonald, Lt.Cmdr. H., to Los Angeles, Cal.
Hennerich, Lt. W. E., to Rockaway Beach.
Charlton, Lt. C. W., and Wood, Lt. J. O., to Boston.
Hesford, Lt. A., to the Kroonland.
Kittrelle, Lt. R. L., to Pensacola, Fla.
Huffman, Lt. A. D., to the Oklahoma.
Winton, Lt. C. H., to Sub Chaser No. 95.
Clough, Lt. H. A., to the Dreadnought.
Pomeroy, Lt. R. E. A., to Base Hosp. No. 5
Haviland, Lt. W. B., to Langley Field, Va.
Davis, Lt. J. N., to New York.
Lambert, Lt. R. E. A., to the Minnesota.
Stearns, Lt. R. H., to Charleston, W. Va.
Carver, Lt. F. W., orders May 8 revoked.
Arnold, Lt. C. H., to the Mayflower.
Brewer, Lt. S. B., and Moore, Lt. S. G., to the Babbitt.
Callahan, Lt. M. W., to the Bancroft.
Moore, Lt. A. J., to ex-German submarine U-148.
Webster, Lt. F. F., to the Birmingham.
Mahnken, Lt. H. C., to Sixth Naval Dist. Hosp.
Werum, Lt. P. D., to Fourth Naval Dist. Hosp.
Brodhead, Lt. W. F., to Quantico, Va.
Walker, Lt. A. S., to Ward's Island, New York.

Will for Probate.

WHITLOCK, WILLIAM, 40 West 45th St. (May 5.) to his sister-in-law, Emily O. Whitlock, and 24 Gramercy Park, he bequeathed $5,000, and to William Parkin of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, $1,000. The widow gets the income from the estate for life and is also made the legatee of all his household property, books, art works, &c., to dispose of as she pleases. On the death of the widow the estate is divided into three equal parts for the decedent's two nephews and one niece, Bache McEvers Whitlock, of 161 East 79th St., Frederick Sinonds Whitlock of 24 Gramercy Park, and Jeanette Emmet Reshaw of 24 Gramercy Park.

Estate Appraised.

SCHMOLL, EDMOND, (Dec. 20, 1917.) total estate $1,369,264; assets, cash, $11,818; personal, $547,456; stocks and bonds, $134,690; interest as special partner in Schmoll Fils & Co., Basle, Switzerland, dealers in furs and hides, with branches in Paris, Havana, and 30 Spruce Street, New York, $615,929. The estate is left to his wife, Emma Schmoll, who received $625,624; his sons, Armand, $137,657, and Robert, $137,657, and his daughter Theresa, $137,657.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 2.—High temperatures for the season continue over the central and northern districts east of the Mississippi River, while to the westward as far as the Rocky Mountains they are much below the seasonal average, with a further decided fall in Iowa, Western Missouri, and the West Gulf States.

There will be showers Tuesday and Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and Tuesday night or Wednesday in the lower Lake region in the upper Lake region showers Tuesday will be followed by fair weather Wednesday. Temperatures will be somewhat lower over the district, where showers are indicated but in the Middle Atlantic States and New England they will remain high.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday—North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, moderate winds, mostly south, fair weather.

Moderate east winds, except variable off the south Florida coast, showers, probably thunder squalls; East Gulf, gentle to moderate shifting winds, showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New England—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware —Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
3 A. M.	76	4 P. M.	92	88
6 A. M.	76	6 P. M.	86	90
9 A. M.	82	9 P. M.	83	84
12 M.	85	11 P. M.	83	81

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75, for the corresponding date last year it was 84; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 83. Maximum temperature, 92 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 2:45 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
1:10—145 Perry St.; Genda Garlos	Slight
9:45—410 W. 40 St.; J. Stern & Sons	Slight
10:20—429 W. 38 St., Rose Ricardi	Slight
11:30—328 E. 113 St.; Mary Bolengo	None
11:30—5-7 Mercer St.; World W'house	Slight
P.M.	
12:25—72 St. and E. R.; Ward Towing Co.	Not given
12:55—693 Freeman St., the Bronx; not given	Slight
2:30—59 St. and 7 Av.; (tar.) 34 Av. Ry.	Slight
3:25—107 W. 25 St.; United Electric Wire Co.	Not given
3:40—Rivington St. and E. R.; Genuine N. Y. City	Slight
5:25—64 W. 144 St.; not given	Slight
6:25—401 W. 47 St.; C. Chess	Slight
6:40—53 Mercer St.; De Syana & Co.	$5,000

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Applications for full pay approved while on sick report: Patrol M. J. Gavigan, 115th Precinct, from 11:35 P. M., May 22, during disability. While under suspension: Harry Vogel, 22d, from 2:30 A. M., Nov. 1, to 10 A. M., Nov. 9; Francis Reilly, 103d, from 1:45 P. M., July 19, to 1:46 P. M., Feb. 4, 1919.

Fire Department.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence, to take effect 8 A. M., June 4, they having been discharged from the service: Fireman 2d grade, J. F. Callahan, H. & L. 15; fireman 2d grade, G. V. Kammerer, H. & L. 3; fireman 3d grade, M. A. Rowan, Engine 229.

The following will report at the School of Instruction, 157-159 East 67th St., Manhattan, on Thursday, June 5, at time specified, for a period of thirty days, for test as prescribed by rules: 9 A. M.—W. McDonough, Eng. 2; J. R. Deacon, Eng. 24; M. J. Lawler, Eng. 201; Otto Liebig, Eng. 207; R. D. Miller, Jr., Eng. 208; F. A. Rogers, Eng. 209; Patrick Sullivan, Eng. 210; Michael Quirke, Eng. 216; E. J. O'Connor, Eng. 221; Thomas Finnigan, Eng. 234; C. J. Herdt, Eng. 279; G. A. Kebrich, H. & L. 5; O. W. Merk, H. & L. 8; Frederick Storms, H. & L. 14; J. A. McCabe, H. & L. 20; J. E. Fagan, H. & L. 24; Roderick Johnston, H. & L. 21; W. C. N. Pedersen, H. & L. 26; F. J. Mahon, H. & L. 101; F. J. Liehr, H. & L. 105. H. H. Schnibbe, H. & L. 146. 1 P. M.—H. G. Schneider, Eng. 9; Alfred Hitz, Eng. 12; Thomas Kelly, Eng. 15; R. O. Severin, Eng. 25; C. J. O'Keefe, Eng. 65; F. F. Crochan, Eng. 76; J. Dolan, Eng. 205; A. L. Muller, Eng. 208; Charles Markey, Eng. 211; Ermando Cassamassa, Eng. 226; E. R. Holder, Eng. 228; M. J. Shaughnessy, Eng. 274; John Daly, H. & L. 3; F. W. Wittenbecker, H. & L. 9; M. J. Kelly, H. & L. 12. J. F. Graham, H. & L. 21; M. E. Burns, H. & L. 26; Denis Herlihy, H. & L. 34; J. A. Fay, H. & L. 106; B. Anderson, H. & L. 119; Barth. McSweeney, H. & L. 131.

Special leaves of absence firemen 1st grade, Joseph Rheinish, H. & L. 81, for 12 hours from 10 A. M. June 3. Fireman 4th grade T. W. Donigan, Eng. 16, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M. June 3.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises.....5:27 | Sun sets.....7:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:04	12:40	6:34	6:51
Governors Island	12:38	1:22	7:12	7:32
Hell Gate	2:30	3:10	9:22	9:53

Arrived—Monday, June 2.

SS Canada, Marseilles, May 15.
SS Esperanza, Havanna, May 29.
SS Graf Waldersee, Brest, May 30.
SS Nyland, Plymouth, May 13.
SS Hans Maersk, Philadelphia, May 31.
SS Lake Lindon, Cardiff, May 15.
SS Waukau, Wilmington, May 31.
SS Vestnorgem, Fort Antonio, May 25.
SS Frederick, Brest, May 24.
SS Alexander Kjelland, Nantes, May 18.
SS Western City, Malaga, May 17.
SS Smaragd, Fort Antonio, May 25.
SS Lake Desha, Antilla, May 27.
SS Brandywine, Havre, May 18.
SS Glenaffric, Santos, May 2.
SS Herbert G. Wylie, Tampico, May 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Saranac	Barry	May 14
Cape Henry	Immingston	May 10
Boringuen	Plymouth	May 13
Kiowa	Barry	May 15
Johanna	Falmouth	May 6
Nordic	Shields	May 13
Arnoy	Barry	May 15
Hudson Maru	Gibraltar	May 16
Benevente	Antwerp	May 15
Canada	Marseilles	May 15
West Zacker	Queenstown	May 17
Arundo	Cardiff	May 17
Stavangerfjord	Bergen	May 24
Polar Sea	St. Nazaire	May 9
Norwich City	Gibraltar	May 18
Norfolk	Bordeaux	May 18
Duca d'Aosta	Marseilles	May 22
Troy	Brest	May 22
Parthian	Fayal	May 26
Invincible	London	May 20
Mormugas	Lisbon	May 19
Argentina	Marseilles	May 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Pannonia	Marseilles	May 23
Idaho	Hull	May 21
Strinda	Antwerp	May 20
Wallowa	Bordeaux	May 21
Rion	Fayal	May 28
Patricia	Brest	May 23
St. Louis	Brest	May 23
Chicago	Bordeaux	May 25
City of Benares	Gibraltar	May 21

DUE THURSDAY.

West Haven	Bordeaux	May 17
Santa Ana	Bordeaux	May 24
Eurana	Bordeaux	May 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Otsego, Brest	——	12:00 M.
K.I. Luckenbach, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Roma, Marseilles	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seattle, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Cape May, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Arizonian, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Kingston	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seriach Prince, Santos	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alunsome, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Europa, Gibraltar	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gordon Mendi, Lisbon	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Turks Island	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Saxonia, Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lorraine, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Great Northern, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Huntington, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Rhonda, Liberia	——	12:00 M.
Tocantins, Santos	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

RAIL THURSDAY.

Carmania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Clan McQuarrie, Cape Town	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lake Benton, Jamaica	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lagarfoss, Reykjavik	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Kroonland, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Pastores, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Lancaster, Brest	——	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bayamo, at Lisbon, May 28.
SS Persian Prince, at Santos, May 20.
SS Re d'Italia, at St. Michaels, May 31.
SS Appleby, at Antwerp, May 31.

Sailed.

SS Lake Garsa, from St. Nazaire, May 26.
SS Canopic, from Naples, May 29.
SS Leon XII., from Cadiz, May 30.
SS Havo, from Barry, May 30.
SS Mentone, from Dartmouth, May 30.
SS Hatteras, from Port Talbot, May 31.
SS Lake Lillian, from Cardiff, May 31.
SS Von Steuben, from Brest, May 28.
SS Mauretania, from Liverpool, June 2.
SS Oscar II., from Christiania, May 28.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, Egypt, and British India—Close at 6 A. M. June 5, SS Cedric.
France, Algeria, and Tunis—Close at 6:30 A. M. June 4, SS La Lorraine.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 6 A. M. June 5, SS Europa.
Liberia—Close at 6 A. M. June 4, SS Shonga.
Portugal—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, SS Gorbea Mendi; 8 A. M. June 7, SS Milwaukee Bridge.
Belgium and Luxemburg—Close at 8 A. M. June —, SS Lancastrian.
Union of South Africa—Close at 10 A. M. June 5, SS Clan Macquarrie.
Sweden—Close at 10:30 A. M. June 5, SS Stockholm.
Iceland—Close at 10 A. M. June 5, SS Lagarfoss.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.
Hawaii and specially addressed letters for Philippine

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Lady's red leather handbag; liberal reward for return of red leather handbag containing lady's jewels and money, from machine en route from Newark to Belmar, Friday, between 12:30 P. M. and 2 P. M. Communicate with F. S. Simonson, 889 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Friday, 30th, West Shore Station, New York or Weehawken, or 11.15 train to Highland Falls, diamond necklace, 8-stone pendant, from a pin platinum chain. If found, address H. D. Tracy, Highland Falls, N. Y. Liberal reward.

LOST—Ladies' platinum top pin, 2 sapphires and one diamond setting, in Subway between Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue, or in Long Island Station; reward to finder. Miss A. O'Neill, 11 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City.

LOST—At Hippodrome Theatre, squirrel stole, lined with blue and white printed chiffon. Liberal reward to finder if returned to Helene Feigenbaum, 137 West 110th St.

LOST.—Opal pin, surrounded by diamonds, either in front of 51 Willow St., Brooklyn, or Pierre's restaurant, East 45th St., New York, Friday evening; liberal reward. Prentis, 51 Willow St., Brooklyn.

LOST—GOLD BAND RING; $10 REWARD. Hexagonal shape with four crests, one motto and one initials, at Delmonico's or vicinity, Saturday night, May 31. F 326 Times

LOST—Cherry wood cane, covered with carved names, including Major Torrey; please return to H. H. Jennings Co., One Broadway, New York City. Liberal reward.

LOST—Saturday evening, pigskin handbag, containing identification papers, &c. Finder communicate Brown, 61 West 24th St.; suitable reward.

LOST—Stolen, Ford license No. 10-240 N. Y. liberal reward, no questions asked. 1st Hardman's Shoe Co., 988 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Friday evening in Manhattan Hotel or at 55th, between Lexington and Madison Avs., a wrist watch; reward. F. M. Kelly, 242 West 130th St.

LOST—Mink fur piece Saturday evening between 81st St. and Broadway and Goldsmith, 1477 St. Lawrence Av., Bronx, N. Y.

LOST.—Palisades Park, (Decoration Day,) gray fox fur. Liberal reward offered, return to Mrs. F. O. Huse, 120 West 81st St. Schuyler 9024.

LOST—A diamond platinum pin, in Knickerbocker Hotel last Tuesday night, liberal reward. Return to Theodore Kohn & Son, 321 5th Av.

LOST—$50 offered will be given for the return of Zeiss gold glasses, lost last Saturday on the 5:47 Plant Park train. Joseph Brandt, 366 Fifth Av., New York City.

LOST—Saturday, wrist watch, lady's square platinum diamond between 121-102 Broadway, West End, liberal reward. Lieb, 501 West 161st. Phone 4887 Morningside.

LOST—Saturday night, taxi around Times Building, 44th St., silver cigarette case, monogram back; reward. Gertz, 127 East 84th St., garage.

LOST—Saturday, between 25th and 50th Sts., platinum bar pin, diamonds and pearls prized for associations; suitable reward. Gertz, 127 E. 84th, Providence, R. I.

LOST—Brown fur neckpiece, about 4 inches wide, fox head, under please please please. Reward $25, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. reward.

LOST—On or from Broadway car, gray squirrel scarf between Mrs. Freed, 419 West 119th St. Academy 636.

LOST—Thursday, Altman's ladies' washroom, gold vanity case, finder may keep money, return case. Inquire F 303 Times.

LOST—French purse, lost Columbus car at 100th St. please keep money, return purse. 11 West 87th St.

LOST—Brown fox fur, vicinity 110th st. subway station 12 P. M. Reward. Sears, 725 Lenox Ave.

LOST—Sapphire ring, diamond pin, oval; between Gerstenberg & Goldings, Holander's Fifth Av. and 2. G 307 Times Annex.

LOST—Platinum pin with four rubies, between Carnegie Hall Sunday night. Kindly phone Harlem 7557, Ext. 12; reward.

LOST—Automobile papers consisting of passport, issued at White N. Zervos, 317 West 41st St.

LOST—8:30 P. M., Weehawken boat Rochester, Russian fur cape, reward. Call after 6 P. M., Offer, 440 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Thursday, sable fox neckpiece, liberal reward. Call 4-0086.

LOST—Short set of Arthrite or on car between 34th and 42d Streets.

LOST—Pocketbook, Bond Exchange to Wall Street to 7th Av. bus. Reward. Phone Chelsea 7.

LOST—Silver purse yesterday 5th Av. bus, Penn. reward. Chelsea 7.

LOST—Small, red rubber band, 5th Av. bus, Penn. reward. Chelsea 7.

LOST—Gold fraternity pin, diamond in center, reward. 120 Broadway, Room 1031.

LOST—Book of checks, Corn Exchange Bank, Grand Central Station. Wm. E. Boone, 2,228 5th Av.

$25 REWARD for gold cigarette case, initials J. A. S., diamond clasp, lost Friday or Saturday. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$10 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of a small gentleman's wrist watch, left on the washstand in the men's washroom at Temple Inn at about 8 o'clock Decoration Day morning. R. W. Briney, 45 East 62d St., New York City.

Found.

FOUND—In the Piccadilly Tea Room, sapphire and pearl pin, owner may have same upon proof of ownership. 172 West 72d St.

FOUND—Book of pin, owner give full description. G 308 Times Annex.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Italian greyhound at Old Westbury, L. I. Reward offered. Please return same. Mrs. Thomas J. Regan, Old Westbury, L. I. Phone Columbus 2358

LOST, Pomeranian, dog, color and name Sable. Liberal reward. Gaynor, 24 Wooster St.

THE ONLY

Original Worcestershire Sauce is manufactured solely by Lea & Perrins. Refuse imitations. They are inferior in quality to the famous

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

to which has been given a world wide reputation.

AIR SHIP

Ocean steamer and any one wishing to transport Wines, Liquors, Cheeses, etc., will find good supplies at

H. MOUQUIN, Sr.,
Seventh Ave. & 38th Street.
Telephone Greeley 3980.

"YUM YUM"
Try Some—
Salto Nuts
Wholesome—Toothsome
Hatch
He pays the Parcel Post
35th St. at Herald Sq. B'way at 30th way at 45th

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

OILS WINDLE INQUIRY TO BE NATION-WIDE

District Attorney Will Investigate All Phases of Questionable Transactions.

PROMOTERS' BIG PROFITS

Dooling Says Two Firms "Cleaned Up" $855,000 In One Stock-Selling Campaign.

Investigation by the District Attorney's Bureau of Commercial Frauds, of stock promoting and the manipulation of worthless securities and swindling stock jobbing, developed toward a national inquiry yesterday when the authorities decided to delve into the affairs of foreign corporations doing business here or represented by selling agents. The District Attorney has decided to trace questionable stock transactions and place responsibility by investigating all the ramifications involved in stock promoting that is called to his attention.

Assistant District Attorney John J. Dooling began an inquiry into the affairs of an oil stock selling campaign, which, he said, concerned two promoters in the financial district who had got 300,000 shares of an oil company in Texas at 15 cents a share and had sold them for from 40 cents to $6 or more each.

The profit on this deal, based on an average of $3 a share, would reach near to $855,000," said Mr. Dooling. "I am informed that approximately $160,000 was spent by the promoting concerns in advertising and selling these shares. The people who bought stock, in my opinion, did not know that most of their money went to the promoters. The, supposed it went into the treasury of the oil company. All the company got out of the transaction was $45,000.

The company was incorporated for $1,000,000, with a million shares at par of one dollar.

According to Mr. Dooling, the promoters had an option on additional shares amounting to $400,000. It is not known whether they have exercised the option. Both promoters have been indicted by the Federal Attorney's office. Several officers of the company were arrested in front of today.

One advertisement, Mr. Dooling said, announced that a producing company was about to be acquired by the share-issuing company, and a statement purporting to be for the year 1918 showed oil production of 325,000 barrels, $791,000 net earnings, $1,126,000 equipment and plants, and seventeen acres of producing territory.

This advertisement appeared two days after the managers of the [illegible] issuing company—that is, the 15 cent shares—had decided not to attempt to buy the other company's right," said Mr. Dooling.

Mr. Dooling produced a letter which he said had been signed by one of the promoters and sent to a man at Yonkers. It read:

"We are assured by the management of the company that the company possesses some of the most valuable leases in the Burnett field. The properties are surrounded on all sides by producing pools and by numbers of wells, some of which are gushers producing 5,000 to 5,000 barrels of oil daily. We are further told that the best geological advice the company has been able to obtain convinces them these properties are likely to bring in some sensational wells. We regard ——— at prevailing quotations, 50 cents, as the best all stock purchase on the New York Curb and we can confidently urge you place your orders with us immediately."

The letters, it was said, by the Vice-President of the oil company, proved to the promoters, in spite of their advertising and the profits they had made. On letter head:

"You are not tieing up and paying for the treasury stock, on which you have an option, consistent with your advertising. The company is in need of immediate funds. Let me hear from you."

In subsequent letters, the officer of the company wrote to the promoters the following:

"Our attention has been called to advertising in daily papers in which the name of our company is featured, which advertising is reported to come from you. We would prefer that you would not use the name of the company or any of its officers in any advertising you may issue, unless you submit a proof copy for our approval which will be given to you in writing if it shall be proper so to do. We do not intend to have this company appear before the public in any other light than that desired by its officers."

Being unfamiliar with stock transactions and its many manipulations, regard your price of stock entirely too high, and have told you so many times, even when the stock was selling around 60 and 70 cents. I thought then that all treasury stock should have been sold, considering the low price of your option."

Rumely Loses His Appeal.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Dismissal by Federal Courts of habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Edward A. Rumely, former publisher of The New York Mail, to prevent his extradition to Washington from New York to answer indictments charging violation of the Trading with the Enemy act, was upheld today by the Supreme Court in disposing of appeals brought by Rumely. As a result of this action, Rumely must come here for trial.

Du Pont Stock Suit Appeal Falls.

WASHINGTON, June 2. — Federal Court decrees in the so-called du Pont stock suit, dismissing proceedings brought by Philip F. du Pont against Pierre S. du Pont and eleven directors of the du Pont Powder Company to declare invalid the purchase of $14,000,000 from T. Coleman du Pont of stock having a market value of $57,000,000, were in effect sustained today by the Supreme Court, which refused to review the case.

FIRGHT FOR LEBAUDY MONEY

Sister of "Emperor of Sahara" Files Suit to Revoke Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 2.—A suit to revoke the letters of administration of Mrs. Jacques Lebaudy, who was released by the Grand Jury after killing her husband, the "Emperor of the Saharas," Jan. 11, on the ground that she acted in self-defense, was begun today in behalf of Maria de Fels of Paris, a sister of Lebaudy.

The papers in the case were filed by Major Henry A. Uterhart, who returned to this country a month ago, after serving as an observer with the Italian Army. They assert that Mrs. Lebaudy never was lawfully married to the eccentric Frenchman, and that she is a drug addict and therefore unfit to manage the property. It also is asserted that 13-year-old Jacqueline Lebaudy is not Lebaudy's daughter.

The letters of administration were issued to Mrs. Lebaudy twelve days after the killing, on her assertion that she was Lebaudy's lawful wife. The question as to the legality of her status was not raised in court proceedings at the time, but it was asserted in her behalf that a legal marriage had taken place.

25,000 PARADE FOR "WETS."

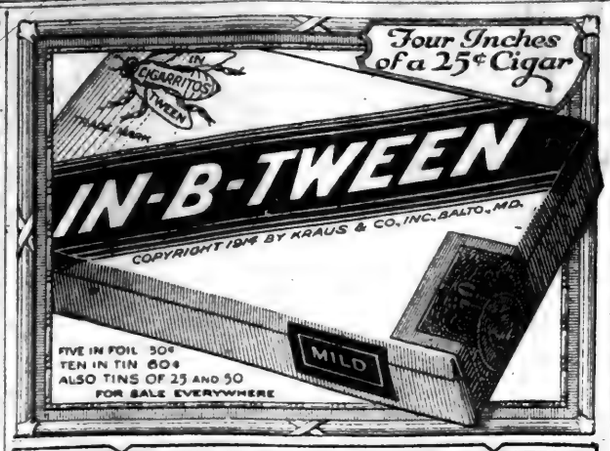
Baltimore March Includes Soldiers and Women in Automobiles.

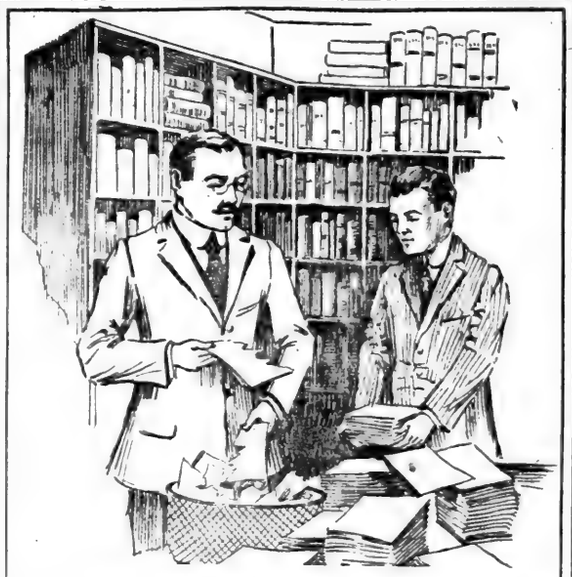
Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—"Our legislators drink wet, talk wet, and vote dry," was one of the slogans displayed today on banners of a parade of 25,000 men and women, including many discharged soldiers, in protest against the prohibition amendment and war-time prohibition.

Over 100,000 persons lined the route for three hours, while the paraders marched in a strong sun, with the temperature at 94 degrees. Nearly 200 of the 1,000 decorated automobiles and trucks were filled with women. In response to a request of the league, all saloons and bars were closed during the afternoon.

Acting Mayor Bryant reviewed the parade at the City Hall. A number of anti-prohibition labor union men from New York came down to see the demonstration and, it is said, will plan a similar one in New York.





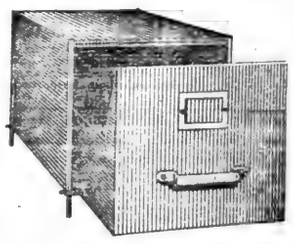
"Never Destroy a Record"

Said the efficiency expert. Transfer all old records to

Security STEEL

Transfer Cases

There they will be safe and accessible. The superiority of these cases is due to these distinctive features:



1 Built of steel.
2 Rigid steel case encloses drawer.
3 Drawer has filing cabinet features—low sides—may be fitted with compressor and rod.
4 Steel rollers provide easy operation of drawer.
5 Tiers of cases vertically interlocked at top and bottom by bars and sockets.
6 Stacks are bound together by horizontal lock.
7 Stacks set up from floor on bottom connection bars. Shoes provided when requested.
8 "Dust lip" fits tightly along top of closed drawer to protect contents against dust, moisture and rodents.
9 Made in letter, legal and bill sizes.
10 Fitted with brass index holders.

STEEL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

Makers of the Full Line of Security Steel Office Equipment and Security Supplies

25 West 45th Street, New York

Telephone Bryant 6785

Security STEEL DISTRIBUTED BY MANY DEALERS Security STEEL

Large Factory Property FOR SALE

Montreal, - Canada

LAND—1,110,000 square feet. Buildings cover approximately one-third of the land area. Extensive railroad siding on the property. Convenient to harbor front for Transatlantic shipping. In centre of very good labor market.

BUILDINGS—Erected in 1916 and 1917. Factory proper one story, steel and brick, saw-tooth roof. Factory includes many modern improvements. Floor area 280,000 square feet. One section 260 x 60 feet with monitor roof 37.3 feet above floor suitable for foundry or forge shop. Separate administration office building.

Land and buildings with improvements cost over $1,600,000. Will be sold at a very attractive figure to prompt purchaser.

Plans and full particulars will be furnished by the undersigned.

The Crown Trust Company

145 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA

Have you tried Clarke's Virgin Peanut Oil? It has a flavor all its own—not like that of roasted peanuts or any other peanut product you've ever eaten.

It has a tempting flavor—a delicately delicious flavor that blends perfectly with other foods.

Convince yourself of this fact today with a trial bottle of

CLARKE'S VIRGIN PEANUT OIL

"The choicest oil in all the world"

Make a salad dressing with it to-night. If you find that it does not make finer tasting salads than any you ever had before, your full purchase price will be refunded.

Sold by Park & Tilford—Charles & Co. Chas. M. Decker & Bros.—Aaron Ward & Sons and other good stores.

Half pint bottle—35¢ Also quarts and gallons
THE E. CLARKE COMPANY
New York Office 105 Hudson St. Telephone Franklin 928

MARINE ROOF

HOTEL BOSSERT, Brooklyn
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON
DINING AND DANCING IN THE OPEN AIR, 6 P. M. TO CLOSING
MOST UNIQUE ROOF AND VIEW IN AMERICA
Motor over the Manhattan Bridge, take first turn to the right and south on Hicks Street, or Subway to Borough Hall.
Complete Protection from the Weather
MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STREETS

Burton F. White, Proprietor. F. D. Bay, Jr., Manager.

BROADWAY ENTRANCE—NOW OPEN
NEW LUNCH AND GRILL ROOMS
TABLE D'HOTE LUNCH 75c
Janssen want to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
30th Street and Broadway
EXCELLENT MILK FED SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER $1.75
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
MUSIC AND DANCING DURING LUNCH, DINNER AND SUPPER
A PRIZE IS GIVEN EVERY NIGHT DURING DANCE.

VOISIN
Park Ave. at 53d St.
Restaurant Voisin.
New Yorkers who are schooled to look for the best in Cuisine, Service and Atmosphere, will find Restaurant Voisin a real delight.
A modern and highly desirable expression of New York's demand for the best in dining places.
Confiserie of the kind only obtainable in Continental Europe.

Hotel THERESA
7th Ave., 124th to 125th Sts.
One block from "L" and Subway Sta. Trolley and bus lines at door.
A Refined Family and Transient Fireproof Hotel
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES
Dining Room
At Top of Building
Special Table d'Hote or A La Carte Meals
Tel. 7680 Morningside.
R. P. LEUBE, Manager

SUMMER RATES
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchens, completely furnished. Maid service; gas, electricity, kitchen equipment; linen, etc., included
$3.00 to $5.00 a day.
$18.00 to $30.00 a week.
$50.00 to $130.00 a month.
In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY.
Hotel Schuyler Arms
307-311 West 98th St.
Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

HOTEL SAN REMO
A House with a Distinctive Atmosphere
Central Park West
74th-75th Streets
Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake. Appealingly attractive to transient and residential patronage. Phone, Columbus 6760.
Desirable Suites Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.
Ownership Management,
Edmund M. Brennan.

Aotel Bretton Aall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
NEW YORK
Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath
$4 & $5 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day
Also Suites 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths, with exceptionally large closets, to rent on yearly lease, furnished or unfurnished.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

THE HOUSE OF SUNSHINE
HOTEL HAMILTON
73D STREET
Just East of Broadway
An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

14
EAST SIXTIETH ST.
A luxurious Residential Hotel. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park.
Apartments, single or en suite, for any desired period.
EAGER & BABCOCK
New York City

HOTEL ALBERT
11th St., Near 5th Av.
Single rooms and meals for 1, $2.50 per day; weekly rate, $17. Double rooms with meals for 2, $6 per day; weekly rate, $34.
Under Knott Management.
E. D. FOWLER, Manager.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 Broadway, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day.
Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
Phone 3256 Riverside

Cuchow's
14th Street near Fourth Ave.



Why it is called "Commencement"

Graduation is the beginning of a new life—a man emerges from the chrysalis of boyhood. It is the right of a man to wear men's clothes.

Hart Schaffner & Marx 'Prep' Clothes are designed for the lithe athletic figures of graduates.

In every respect they represent Hart Schaffner & Marx' standards of scrupulous tailoring, good all wool fabrics and smart styles.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Smart 'Prep' Clothes
(*Boys' Long Trousers Suits*)
$25, $28, $30, $35, $38, $40

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave. cor. 122d



He is wearing
ZELWOOD

IT'S a THINTEX Collar, the happy medium between a stiff collar and a soft one—admirably suited to the new style of up-turned points.

E&W
EARL & WILSON
Collars

day in and day out—

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

—*"always fresh"*

Serve It With All Your Salads
Nineteen Nineteen Pressing

Sold Everywhere

SALES MANAGER
Wanted

A concern manufacturing and selling a single product through department stores, druggists and the hardware trade wishes a sales manager.

Preferably the man should be about 30. A knowledge of advertising and a thorough appreciation of the relationship of advertising to selling are essentials. The opportunity is an unusual one. The man we have in mind may now be an assistant sales manager working with a big sales executive.

Applications should state entire experience from the age of 15 years to date, with what salaries the applicant has received

Address K 113 Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued warm Wednesday and probably Thursday; moderate winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,411. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PITTSBURGH BOMBER'S NAME GIVEN TO POLICE; NATION-WIDE SEARCH RESULTS IN 67 ARRESTS; RIOTERS KILLED, TOLEDO ASKS FOR TROOPS

MODIFIED TERMS FOR GERMANS GAIN SUPPORT IN PARIS

Proposal to Lessen Severity of Economic Requirements Is Receiving Consideration.

REPARATION CHANGE URGED

Particularly Commutation of Indemnity to a Fixed Total of $25,000,000,000.

FAVORED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Wilson Sympathetic, but Inclined to Let European Allies Make the Decision.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 2.—Surface appearances indicate that the German peace treaty will be modified. Sentiment in favor of lessening the severity of the economic terms is increasing. There is also a decided opinion in allied Peace Conference quarters that provision should be made for Germany's admission into the League of Nations.

Whether the changes proposed will be made at once or after the treaty has been accepted by the German plenipotentiaries has not been determined. Lloyd George is represented as the foremost advocate of modifications to meet the strong British Liberal Party sentiment in that direction. It is admitted that his object in calling his Cabinet to Paris was to discuss the German treaty, and there seems good reason to believe that he has been impressed with the desirability of conforming to the views of the Liberal leaders.

The attitude of President Wilson is not fully disclosed. That he is in accord with the almost general desire among his Peace Conference advisers to have the treaty modified is not questioned; but the President is credited with taking the position that the terms having been determined after long and exhaustive negotiations between the allied statesmen, it is not for him to advocate changes at this late hour. In other words, the President as his position was described today, is standing on the sidelines watching the efforts of some of his European associates to soften the provisions of the German treaty. He has, of course, a sympathetic interest in these efforts—no other deduction is possible from his prior attitude—but withholds the expression of his views until definite suggestions of changes have been brought forward.

Lloyd George is understood to be concentrating his efforts on Clemenceau. The fact that he drove away from St. Germain with Clemenceau after the session of Saturday, settling the peace terms to be laid before the Germans, was looked upon as significant of the earnestness and his desire to have the matter adjusted without delay. The conference itself is not disclosed to be proceeding in any definite way. He is reported willing to concede the advisability of many modifications, but that they may be deferred until after the treaty has been accepted. That, according to reports, appears to bear the interpretation that represents the situation with respect to the proposed modifications and conditions imposed by which Lloyd George wants to be satisfied before the final draft of the treaty is submitted to the enemy delegates for their signature. Lloyd George would prefer to compel Germany to swallow the whole treaty embodied in the present draft, but the gentleman's agreement with the statesmen that [illegible] be made immediately.

Treaty Changes Suggested.

Among the changes of those who advocate modification of the treaty the particular changes they deem desirable are well defined. They may be stated as follows: (1) The admission of Germany into the League of Nations at an early date; (2) the total of the pecuniary reparations exacted from Germany to be definitely fixed instead of requiring annual payments to be determined annually for a period of thirty years; (3) provision that Germany shall be able to purchase food from the Swiss Basin sufficient [illegible] not to carry on her industries; (4) the modification of the composition of a reparations commission, so that this body will not be in a position practically to control the German financial earnings for thirty years, as the present treaty draft provides. Settlement of the American contingent

Continued on Page Four.

Corporations and Partnerships assisted in preparing Income Tax Returns by Holton's Forms. At stationers or from publishers. HENRY D. BENSON & SONS, INC., 13 Chatham Street, N. Y.—Advt.

Bearded Kaiser Unrecognizable Broken in Spirit as by Big Loss

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 2.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that the ex-Kaiser is no longer recognizable, having grown a beard. Some one who spoke to the former monarch recently said: "He looks like a man who had lost everything on the Stock Exchange."

Although the plans for the ex-monarch's departure from Holland continue, it is possible that he will decide to remain here, should the Allies relinquish their demand for his extradition.

SAY TREATY TEXT IS IN NEW YORK

Lodge Tells Senate He Examined a Copy Given Out by "Wilson's Followers."

LABOR SECTION STARTLING

Said to Create an International Body with Right to Enforce Its Rulings Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate today that while in New York yesterday to attend the funeral of Robert Bacon he had examined a copy of the full text of the proposed treaty of peace with Germany. He knew, he added, that there were at least six copies of the full text in New York.

The Massachusetts Senator did not disclose where he saw the copy. It had been offered to him, he said, to bring to Washington, but he declined to accept it.

"I would not take it unless I could make it public," explained Mr. Lodge. "It was a secret copy."

Before Mr. Lodge made his disclosure Senator Borah of Idaho told the Senate that he had been informed that several copies of the treaty text were in the hands of "special interests in New York." This information, he told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent later, was conveyed to him over the telephone by a New York lawyer, whose name he declined to reveal. The lawyer told him, Senator Borah said, that financial interests in Wall Street, which had obtained copies were using them to advance their own projects abroad. The lawyer in question, Mr. Borah said, had sat in conferences with Directors of a Wall Street corporation at which a copy of the treaty text was at hand and freely discussed.

The disclosures made by Mr. Lodge and Mr. Borah created a stir in the Senate. Opponents of the League of Nations covenant, who have loudly demanded the full text of the treaty, expressed amazement that financial interests should be able to obtain the text while the Senate had been denied it.

Investigation Discouraged.

Administration Senators, led by Mr. Swanson of Virginia, insisted that if any copy of the treaty text had been circulated privately in New York, it had been done without the knowledge of President Wilson and that the Foreign Relations Committee ought to investigate the matter. To this Senator Lodge replied that investigation would accomplish nothing, that the President would allow the Senate to have the treaty only when he saw fit.

Senator Lodge had been reliably informed, he told the Senate, that the copies in New York had come from Paris. Pressed by Senator Swanson to tell who had sent them, Mr. Lodge replied that he was not in possession of that information, but he supposed it must have been "agents of Mr. Wilson." Although the Senate could not get the treaty text, Mr. Lodge said, copies of it were being sold on the streets of Berlin.

After the uproar in the Senate a conference of Republican leaders was held in Senator Lodge's office, at which the secret circulation of the treaty text was discussed. Besides Mr. Lodge the conferees were Mr. Borah, Mr. Knox, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. McCormick, and one or two others. None of the conferees would say after the meeting what action, if any, was to be taken as a result of the disclosures.

Senator Borah, when he arose in the Senate to tell of the information imparted to him, did not know that Senator Lodge also was aware of the circulation of the secret copies of the treaty text. Mr. Borah had arisen to speak on the Johnson resolution calling on the State Department for the text of the treaty. When the Idaho Senator referred to the existence of the secret copies Mr. Lodge's countenance took on a look of amusement.

Mr. Lodge said tonight that he read the copy of the treaty text for an hour and a half after it was handed to him. It comprised, he said, 208 pages of printed matter. His informant had another copy and showed it to Mr. Lodge.

Continued on Page 8ix.

See James Gordon Bennett Estate Advertisement on Page 26. J. P. DAY, Real Estate Auctioneer.—Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers Daily. Reservations—The Plaza.—Advt.

MAYOR OF TOLEDO CALLS FOR TROOPS TO SUPPRESS RIOT

Tells Columbus He Is Forced from His Home and Unable to Cope with Situation.

GUARDS SHOOT AT WORKERS

Two Dead and Six Injured in Clashes Between Ex-Soldiers and Strikers.

WOMEN JOIN IN MELEE

Mob Attacks Employes of the Willys-Overland Plant with Sticks and Stones.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, June 4.—At midnight tonight Mayor Cornell Schreiber of Toledo wired Governor Cox saying, "Send troops immediately."

The Mayor said all available Deputy Sheriffs had been sworn in but that he was "unable to cope with the situation."

At 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Morris said he talked with Mayor Schreiber at Toledo on the telephone. He said the Mayor told him that rioters had driven him from his home by threats, and that he was under guard in his office at the City Hall.

The Mayor told Mr. Morris that no attempt would be made to operate the plant today.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 3.—Two are dead, another is dying, and five are seriously injured at St. Vincent's Hospital as a result of a riot of Overland workers here shortly before midnight tonight. Polish Overland workers were gathered together discussing the strike situation when some one sent in a riot call for soldiers. A squad of soldiers rushed out. They were hooted by the foreigners, and some one started throwing bricks. The soldiers fired a volley and six foreigners fell; two were dead and four were rushed to hospitals. The crowd scattered when their comrades fell.

Early in the evening there had been a pitched battle between 150 active wreckers and a crowd of 300 at the Central Avenue gate of the Willys Overland plant. The workers planned to board two coaches coupled to a train adjoining the plant. Both factions were armed with stones, and missiles were exchanged.

Three ex-soldier guards were felled as the rioting assumed serious proportions at 4:30 this afternoon with deep cuts on their heads. Sixteen mounted ex-soldiers and three truck-loads of emergency police swept into the crowd near the Central Avenue gates. They were armed with repeating rifles. The three who were knocked down, however, were not carrying firearms.

One man in the crowd was shot in the leg as the fighting increased. He was taken away in a police ambulance. Three shots were fired into the air by the soldiers, and one of these is believed to have struck the striker.

Despite the presence of Police Chief Herbert and policemen, strikers at 6:10 o'clock stoned a street car loaded with workers as it crossed the Lake Shore tracks adjoining the Overland plant. Practically every window in the car was shattered. The passengers, in a panic, fought for the exits, and many were cut.

Chief Herbert occupied an automobile directly behind the street car.

Fred Gebhardt, 60, an iron worker, was assailed by another crowd, members of which boarded a street car at Central and Scottwood Avenues. A girl seated near the Overland employe was bruised during the assault. Gebhardt's nose was broken and his forehead cut.

Patrolmen George Bach and Joseph Fruechey rescued him and dispersed the mob.

Cars were also stopped at Detroit and

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Poison and Bombs Shown in Pro-German Zurich Plot

ZURICH, June 3.—The trial of twenty-eight alleged pro-German agents, of whom twenty-four are said to be Italo-Swiss anarchists, began here today.

The prisoners, including two Hindus, are charged with plotting revolutions in Switzerland and Italy, the murder of ex-Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino, the blowing up of banks in Rome and Milan, and the destruction of the Simplon and other tunnels. The tables in the court room were loaded today with bombs, grenades and revolvers of German origin, also poison and bacteria tubes.

In the house of the German Consul General here, it is alleged, were found 500 grenades, 100 revolvers, and thousands of cartridges.

SEE PHILADELPHIA AS A PLOT CENTRE

That City Is Searched to Find Washington Bomber's Antecedents There.

POLICE ROUND UP I. W. W.'S

Reputable Residents of Italian District Aid in Disclosing Anarchist Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Steps were taken today by city and Federal investigators to establish the fact that the anarchists who last nigh exploded bombs in eight eastern cities received their instructions from a secret general headquarters of the I. W. W. in Philadelphia.

The investigators had one tangible clue with which to start. That was a partial description of the anarchist who was blown to bits in Washington by the bomb with which he attempted to wreck the home of Attorney General Palmer.

This man, it was said, was known to have boarded a train at the Baltimore and Ohio Station, at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, which would have taken him to Washington just in time to place the bomb. Also he wore a hat that had been bought in a downtown store, indicating that he was at least a temporary resident of this city.

Investigation of the three bombs set off in Philadelphia—two in the rectory of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, at Fifty-fourth and Vine Streets, and one outside the home of Louis Jagielky, a jeweler, at Fifty-seventh and Locust Streets—had up to tonight revealed nothing of importance.

Experts in the employ of the Department of Justice visited the wrecked buildings today to determine just what explosive was employed.

Halls and buildings in scattered parts of the city known to be meeting places for anarchists and "reds" were placed under surveillance and extra guards stationed near churches, public buildings, and other structures likely to be selected for further attack. A search was begun by the police to ascertain whether any members of anarchistic groups, all of whom are known to the authorities, have left the city.

According to one official, particular attention was directed to the investigation in and near the Italian settlement, in the southeastern part of the city, for the reason that the meagre evidence now in hand indicated that the man killed by the bomb in Washington was a frequenter of that district.

Stolen Car Used by Bombers.

An automobile found abandoned in Fairmount Park early this morning was identified by the police as the car in which four men were seen riding away from the scene of the explosion at the rectory of Our Lady of Victory. The machine had been stolen early Monday evening by several young men, who had been acting suspiciously in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Columbia Avenue, where the owner, Max Lang,

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PITTSBURGH CLUE TO PLOT

Name of Bombmaker Given by I. W. W. Associate, Seized After Fight.

HE HIMSELF IS IMPLICATED

Woman Says She Saw Him Place a Package on Porch Opposite Sibray Home.

HE TRIES TO KILL DETECTIVE

Twenty Other Men Arrested—Forty-five Are Seized in Cleveland Raids.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 3.—The arrest of the man who manufactured the bombs which exploded late last night near the homes of Federal Judge W. H. S. Thompson, and W. W. Sibray, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Immigration, is expected soon by the authorities who are investigating the outrages.

Police officials said tonight that they had secured the name of the bomb maker from John Johnson, 35 years old, President of the I. W. W. organization in Pittsburgh, who was arrested today after a gun fight with officers. The authorities refused to divulge the name of the bomb maker, but said that detectives are searching for the man, who is alleged to have come to Pittsburgh about ten days ago from Cleveland.

In addition to Johnson a score of alleged radical agitators were arrested today and are being held for investigation. Johnson, according to the police, told the name of the bomb maker after he had been confronted by evidence furnished by Miss Florence Becker, who gave the police a description of two men who, she says, placed a package on the porch of a house across from Inspector Sibray's home just before the explosion occurred. Miss Becker described Johnson, even to his manner of dress, as one of the men, according to the police.

Johnson was trapped by a posse of city detectives in an office in the Apollo Building at noon today. He fired point blank at Detective Jacob Isler when told he was under arrest. Isler saw the automatic in time and jumped, a bullet passing through his sleeve. The detective leaped at Johnson, and with the assistance of three other detectives who rushed in, overpowered him. He was handcuffed and taken to jail. It is said that he came to this country from Ireland twelve years ago and is not a citizen of the United States.

A large amount of I. W. W. literature was seized in the office. Earlier in the day the rooms of Michael Zelasto were raided by the police, who discovered keys to the headquarters of the organization in the Apollo Building as well as to Moorhead Hall, where meetings are held.

A watch was set at all the railroad stations and suburban roads leading out of the city, and by 5 o'clock this afternoon fifteen men, all dangerous characters according to the police, had been jailed.

At the scene of last night's bomb explosions pamphlets were discovered, signed "The Anarchist Fighters," giving warning that there is going to be "bloodshed and murder because it is necessary to suppress the capitalist class." The pamphlets were similar to those found after the explosion at the Palmer home in Washington.

Agents of the Department of Justice, with the co-operation of the city's combined police and detective forces, had spread a dragnet this afternoon with which they declared they expected before nightfall to apprehend the terrorists responsible for the explosions last night.

Wholesale arrests of Russians, I. W. W., and Bolshevist sympathizers began early today, soon after the explosions which wrecked the homes of Judge W. H. S. Thompson of the United States District Court and W. W. Sibray, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Immigration, and damaged nearby houses.

The first explosion occurred next door to Judge Thompson's home. It wrecked one house and damaged other residences, including that of the jurist.

Shortly after this outrage a bomb was exploded in the West End district, on the porch of a house directly across the street from Inspector Sibray's home. Mr. Sibray was thrown from his bed by the force of the explosion, which damaged many near-by residences. No one was injured in either instance.

What the police declare is one of the most important arrests was made near the scene of the Sibray explosion, when an Austrian, who gave his name as Louis Bachui, 30, was taken into custody. The man, according to the police, was carrying a small black bag which was empty. The police say he was unable to account for having the bag, which, they believe, had been used to carry one of the bombs. Bachui was turned over to the Federal authorities this afternoon.

The papers and I. W. W. literature

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST, WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Write for information. A. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

Attorney General Palmer Warns the Anarchists That Bomb Attacks Only Increase His Activities

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Attorney General Palmer tonight issued the following statement as his answer to the bomb outrages:

The outrages of last night indicate nothing but the lawless attempt of an anarchistic element in the population to terrorize the country and thus stay the hand of the Government. This they have utterly failed to do.

The purposes of the Department of Justice are the same today as yesterday. These attacks by bomb throwers will only increase and extend the activities of our crime-detecting forces.

We are determined now, as heretofore, that organized crime directed against organized Government in this country shall be stopped.

Plotter Here Hid Trail Skillfully; His Victim Was a Night Watchman

Police Study Anarchistic Handbills Adroitly Placed by the Conspirator—Expert Declares Bomb Held Twenty-five Pounds of Dynamite.

After twenty-four hours' investigation of the bomb outrage that wrecked the home of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of General Sessions, at 151 East Sixty-first Street, at 12:55 o'clock yesterday morning, killing a night watchman and destroying thousands of dollars' worth of property in the block, the police yesterday were compelled to admit that they had no clue to the criminal or criminals concerned in the plot here. There was a possible clue in Paterson, it was said, where a bomb also was exploded, as two girls told the police that they had seen an Italian standing before the house on East Thirty-first Street, in the New Jersey city, shortly before the explosion occurred.

From the time of the explosion at Judge Nott's house, continuing all day yesterday, police detectives, aided by Department of Justice agents and United States Secret Service men, worker around the scene of the explosion. The results of those investigations are these: The man who was killed, blown to pieces by the bomb, was identified by members of his family as William Boehner, of 871 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, a night watchman who had for the last eighteen years patrolled the block, and 200 copies of a handbill left on the premises by the persons who set the bomb were found and are being studied by the authorities.

There is not a trace of the bomb left to show the smallest detail of its construction, and no person, so far as can be learned, saw any one near Judge Nott's house when the bomb exploded. Some documents taken by the Department of Justice in recent raids on I. W. W. and anarchist headquarters in New York and Paterson, it is hoped, will shed some light on the mystery.

Thinks Bomb Contained Dynamite.

Inspector Owen Eagan, head of the Bureau of Combustibles of the Police Department, said yesterday that in his opinion the bomb was made of dynamite, containing probably 25 pounds of the explosive. In his entire experience Eagan said he had known of only two or three bombs which were more powerful. The bomb placed by the plotter yesterday tore away the stone stairway leading to Judge Nott's house, smashing the great slabs as if they were pasteboard, and hurled, shattered, and twisted bits of the iron railing a hundred feet in every direction. Inspector Eagan was of the opinion that the materials of which the bomb was made were obtained by its manufacturers from the munition plants of the country, probably through theft. This fact, he pointed out, would make it all the harder to trace the criminals.

All day yesterday the police held back a crowd of curious sightseers from the scene of the explosion. No one except on the plea of the most urgent business was permitted to approach the wreckage. Heads of the Police Department were on the scene early yesterday morning, and Inspector Faurot personally led in investigations in the cellar and hallway of the house.

The same persons who a few weeks ago mailed bombs broadcast to prominent men in every part of the country were responsible for this last outrage in the opinion of the various agencies both of the municipal and Federal Governments working on the case.

The bomb was set to explode near midnight. The actual time of the explosion was 12:55 o'clock. Mrs. Nott, who happened to be in town, for a few days, and who has been staying with friends, by the merest chance was in the house when the explosion occurred. The caretaker, John Bjorkens, his wife, and seven-year-old daughter Agnes, also were in the house. None of them was injured. They were waked from a sound sleep by the crash of the bursting bomb and the falling of ceilings and walls. Mrs. Nott herself was brought down a ladder in the rear of the house by the police. The caretaker and his family were dug out of the basement by firemen, who had to clear away the wreckage of the steps and the front walls of the hallway before they could get to the imprisoned persons.

The police believe that the person who placed the bomb carried the handbills which were found, and laid them deliberately in a spot underneath the steps where the force of the explosion would not disturb them. Then he took the suitcase, box, or what is more probable, the plain paper bundle containing the bomb and started up the steps with it.

He, it is thought, saw and was probably seen by Boehner the watchman, turning the corner a half block away. At any rate, the criminal never waited to carry out a more thorough method of wrecking the house by putting the bomb inside the hallway door, but simply laid it on the steps and walked quickly away from the scene.

The watchman may have noticed the dark shadow of a man hurrying away. The police believe that he came on until he saw the bundle on the steps. There he stopped, and the police say probably walked up the steps to investigate more closely. The police believe that he had picked it up or was stooping over it when the explosion came.

Boehner was shattered to bits. Fragments of his body were hurled as far away as the second story of houses across the street. Two pieces of his skull were picked up in the basement of the Nott house. There was great confusion in the neighborhood following the explosion and the police for some hours believed that at least two persons had been killed, one of them a woman.

It was not until several hours later that it was definitely established that Boehner was the only victim. A key ring and a bit of gray cloth, such as was the uniform worn by the watchman, and a piece of a flannel shirt were identified in the East Sixty-seventh Street station yesterday morning by Frederick and William Boehner, sons of the watchman. They said that he had left home at 7 o'clock on Monday night as usual for his tour of duty.

Windows All About Shattered.

The force of the explosion shattered the windows of about half the houses in the block, and all day yesterday employes of the householders were busy sweeping up the debris. The property damage was estimated last night at $90,000. If the bomb had been placed squarely inside the vestibule, it is said, it would have done infinitely more destruction to the Nott home in addition to rendering it practically impossible for anybody in the house to escape death.

As it was, the lower floors of the house yesterday presented a complete picture of ruin. The explosion, tearing its way through stone and mortar, wrecked the wooden supports of the staircase on the inside, so that the stairs collapsed. The ceilings came down in great masses of plaster, as did the walls. The floors were torn up. In the drawing room, a massive clock stood almost untouched, its hands pointing to the hour of the explosion. Nearby, by some curious freak, a mirror was untouched. On the walls the pictures were knocked askew. Glass in the frames was shattered, while many oil paintings were knocked down and torn amid the devastation on the floor. A piano, with its legs smashed, lay in one corner, many of the wires of the sounding-board broken.

The damage on the upper floor was comparatively slight, being confined to windows, walls, and ceilings. In the basement, where the stones from the steps were hurled as well as the smashed joints and girders, the destruction was complete. The explosion tore its way through the partition walls between the Nott house and the home of Dr. John McKew, next door, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage there.

Inspector Eagan, in commenting upon the case yesterday said:

"It is my belief that Boehner came along just as the bomb exploded. I am certain that the explosive used was dynamite, and that there were twenty or twenty-five pounds of it used. I know that they are trying to say that it was TNT, but I don't believe it. Look at that great hole it tore downward into the stone step on which it rested. You can't tell me that anything but dynamite ever acted like that.

"I don't know whether there'll be other bomb outrages or not, but we're going to be on the job. You see that whoever has been making these bombs has had plenty of opportunity to get the

Continued on Page Three.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON

Officials Determined to Run Red Plotters to Earth at All Costs.

FREE HAND GIVEN TO FLYNN

Former Head of Secret Service Accepts Appointment by Attorney General Palmer.

IMPORTANT CLUES FOUND

Bomber Who Was Blown to Bits Had Come from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The anarchist conspiracy revealed by yesterday's bomb attacks in this and other cities has failed to terrorize the officials of the Government or to stay their hands. On the contrary, it strengthened their determination to run down the revolutionaries who declared war against the constituted authorities and simultaneously opened active hostilities.

Attorney General Palmer, who escaped death by such a narrow margin last night, devoted the entire day to conferences with Federal and local police officials and began making plans for dealing with the situation. One result of these conferences was the announcement that William J. Flynn, former Chief of the United States Secret Service, had been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, with carte blanche to deal with the situation throughout the country in his own way.

Attorney General Palmer's courage was praised on every hand. He will have the full support of Congress in any legislation considered necessary to strengthen the hands of the Department of Justice or other agencies of the Government. The attitude of official Washington was well expressed in a statement in the form of a defiance to bomb throwers, which the Attorney General issued late in the afternoon.

Leaders of Congress declared their readiness to support the Attorney General to the full limit in his campaign against the revolutionary enemies of the Government. The Senate Judiciary Committee, which has investigated Bolshevist activities in the country, took steps to rush through legislation which might aid in checking anarchistic and similar activities, while the House Immigration Committee began preparing for legislation for more rigid control over undesirable immigration into the country.

Pending the arrival of Chief Flynn, Major Raymond Pullman, Chief of the Washington police force, and the Post Office Department, the United States Secret Service, the Bureau of Mines, and other Federal agencies were in conference with the Attorney General in an effort to co-ordinate the activities now under way for ferreting out the perpetrators of the bomb outrages.

Evidence Furnished by Dead Man.

What is regarded as the best evidence so far obtained is that developed in the effort to discover the identity of the man who was blown to bits by the bomb which exploded in front of Attorney General Palmer's residence last night. It leads the authorities to believe that this man came to Washington from Philadelphia, arriving over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at 9:30 o'clock last night, that he put his detonating bomb together after reaching Washington, and that the organized bands of Reds involved in this conspiracy to assassinate public officials and terrorize the nation are operating from the vicinity of New York, Philadelphia, and Paterson.

Here are some of the clues in the possession of the Washington police:

The right thumb of the man who placed the bomb and finger prints of this thumb.

The laundry mark "K. B.," which may be the man's initials, on the collar and handkerchief of the terrorist.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad check for ticket from Philadelphia to Washington.

Two revolvers, one a Colt .32, blown apart; the other a Smith & Wesson .32, and the numbers on each weapon.

Two hats, one a new gray-black soft, intact, bought of De Luca Brothers, Philadelphia; the other, torn by the explosion, the remnants of a black derby hat, including the hat band with name of its manufacturer.

Parts of the blown-off head of the anarchist, with a large section of the scalp, covered with thick, curly black hair, and portions of the skull, which are being put together in an effort to reconstruct the facial and cranial physiognomy of the man.

Two legs with the torn brown low shoes or sandals, brown socks, and the shredded clothing worn by him.

Obtaining real clues was very difficult last night. The darkness of the neighborhood, despite the fact that

500,000 on Strike in France and Move Spreads; Paris Subways Tied Up at Morning Rush Hour

PARIS, June 2.—There are at present 500,000 persons on strike in France, according to an estimate by the newspaper La Verte. Of these 200,000 are in the metal trades in the Paris region.

The Paris subway employes at a meeting lasting all last night voted unanimously for a strike, and this morning Parisians found the doors of the subway stations closed and the lines not operating. In sympathy with the subway workers, the chauffeurs and conductors of the autobus lines have also stopped work.

Meanwhile the strike in the metal trades, which includes the automobile industry, is steadily growing. There are also strikes on at sugar refineries, the house painters and dressmakers are striking, and the strike declared in the coal mines of Northern France has already brought out 50,000 men.

Strikes of more or less importance are reported in other parts of France.

The employes of the Printemps Department Store in Paris are striking for an eight hour day with Saturday afternoons off and no discharges except by decision of a disciplinary committee consisting of three representatives of the employes and three of the management. The organizations of employes in the other department stores of Paris are supporting the strikers financially.

twenty large searchlights burned there from the moment the police arrived until daylight, made it hard to find the necessary evidence. No part of the head was found until after daylight, when it became possible for the police and firemen to make a careful search. It was not until shortly after 7 o'clock that firemen, with a hook and ladder truck, assisted the police in recovering the scalp and a large part of the man's head from the third-story cornice of a mansion more than a block north of the explosion.

Firemen clambered over the roofs of the houses of Senators, diplomats and society folk, and recovered bits of flesh, parts of bones, clothing and other evidence which Federal and municipal experts are studying in their effort to obtain definite clues to the identity of the organized ring of reds engaged in the plot.

Detective Guy E. Burlingam of the Washington police force was asent to Philadelphia today to interview the hatters whose name appears on the inner band of the gray-black soft hat which the police found in front of the Palmer residence, and to run down other clues.

Description Sent to Chiefs of Police.

Major Raymond Pullman telegraphed to the chiefs of police of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh and other large cities this description of the man and his effects, so far as it could be determined from the bits of evidence now in hand:

"Unidentified man blown to bits while placing bomb at door of Attorney General's house here carried Italian-English dictionary and anarchist literature entitled 'Plain Words' and signed 'Anarchists Fighters' printed on pink paper.

"Parts of body indicate man was heavy set, probably from 180 to 200 pounds. Wore black worsted suit with narrow green stripes; white cotton shirt with narrow stripes of various colors, tan sandals of low shoes with red rubber heels. Arrow brand collar, size 15 or 15½, laundry mark K. B., also white linen handkerchief same laundry mark, wore black derby hat, carried new gray-black hat, size 7¼, bought of De Luca Brothers stores, corner 8th and Montrose Streets, and 8th and Passyunk Avenue, cheap ribbed underwear and brown socks; carried black paper fiber imitation leather bag which perhaps contained the bomb, a 6.35 a .32 calibre automatic Colt, No. 276422, and Smith and Wesson blue steel 32 calibre, No. 265332 revolver.

"Thought left Philadelphia 6 P. M. for this city on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Make investigation of bomb suspects your city. Advise if identified and if any of his associates are known. Almost certain he is a member of some gang that set bombs in other cities tonight. R. W. PULLMAN,

"Superintendent of Police."

Dr. Charles E. Munroe, who is regarded as an authority on high explosives, informed the representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight that he was confident, after a very careful study of the case, that the bomb was put together in Washington; that it was probably a dynamite detonating bomb, although TNT may have been used. Dr. Munroe did not think cordite was employed, and pointed out that this bomb was different from some of the others used in different cities last night. He was confident, from the character of the damage done and the evidence in the neighborhood, that the bomb was of the detonating type, not one that would explode by being thrown. The damage to the Palmer house and neighborhood, he said, was identical with that done in the Senate wing of the United States Capitol Building on the night of July 2, 1915, by a bomb placed there by Frank Holt, a German sympathizer, who afterwards shot J. P. Morgan and committed suicide.

Dr. Munroe was called into the case by the Federal authorities at daylight this morning. He is always consulted by the Federal Government in cases of this character. He is consulting expert on explosives to the United States Bureau of Mines, and is Chief of the Explosives Investigating Committee of the National Research Council.

"I feel quite well assured," said Dr. Munroe, "from all the evidence which could be gathered at Attorney General Palmer's house, that the man had two parcels of explosives. There is every indication that he had a main bomb which was exploded over the second step of Mr. Palmer's front porch, and that there was a second parcel of high explosives which went off in an explosion of influence caused by the explosion of the main bomb.

Bomb Exploded in Man's Hand.

"I feel quite certain that the main bomb went off prematurely and that it exploded in the man's hands. This explosion tore his hands and arms to pieces, blew off his face, and threw the greater part of his shattered skull and scalp a distance of an entire square to the roof of a house in Decatur Place. I think the bomb was probably composed of sticks of dynamite stuck together, and that there was a small glass vial containing acid which was supposed to eat through a time cork for the detonation. Perhaps the cork was a bad one and the acid ate through quicker than intended. It is also possible that the man was several minutes late in reaching the doorstep of the Palmer house and was in this way caught in the explosion of the bomb before he could place it in the vestibule.

"The explosion of the main bomb not only tore the man to shreds and broke the front doorsteps, besides wrecking the neighborhood, but detonated the second parcel of explosive which the man probably had in his satchel. The explosion of this second parcel is what made the crater in the sidewalk and pitted the wall with holes between the Palmer house and the adjoining residence.

"I feel assured that the second parcel, which may have been in the satchel, was composed of material left over from the making of the first bomb, and this makes me think that after arriving here the man put his bomb together in the neighborhood, attaching the acid vial to the sticks of dynamite. This was what Frank Holt did when he came here to blow up the Capitol. He went to a hotel, tied his sticks of dynamite together, attached the vial, with time cork, and placed it in the Capitol.

"There is no evidence yet that this bomb was like those thrown in Philadelphia from automobiles. They were percussion bombs. Nor is there any evidence of a time fuse having been used nor trace of the bomb having been covered with metal. If dynamite was used, as I think was the case, the sticks were probably tied together just with string. The damage was probably caused by not more than six sticks of dynamite or its equivalent in TNT. Frank Holt used only three sticks of dynamite in his outrage at the Capitol."

Some of the residents of the neighborhood spoke of having detected a very acid odor shortly after the explosion. This led some to believe the explosive used was nitroglycerine or cordite. Dr. Munroe is confident this was not the case.

"Cordite is not good for bomb attacks of this sort," he said. "And, furthermore, it is more easy for bomb plotters to obtain dynamite, by breaking open cars, or from mining camps. What the residents of the neighborhood described as an acid odor was probably caused by the burning of the man's flesh in the intense heat of the explosion which was great enough to burn the leaves off the trees in front of the Attorney General's house."

The Connecticut Avenue cars run direct from Union Station to the section of the city in which the Attorney General lives. The police believe that the man arrived from Philadelphia at 9:30 o'clock and went to the neighborhood on a Connecticut Avenue car, and that in the neighborhood he put the bomb together. There is a vacant lot adjoining the Palmer house where this could have been done. Moreover, on Twenty-second Street, within two blocks of the house, is a wooded lot where the man could have operated without being observed.

C. S. Briggs of Marion, N. C., who is in the city temporarily, informed the police that he had seen a man answering to the general description of the bomb's victim alighting from a street car at Connecticut Avenue and R Street a few minutes before the explosion. The man had a black satchel, rather similar to the one now at Police Headquarters.

Major Pullman tonight issued a statement in which he declared that as a combined result of the various investigations now under way, "there should be results produced within the next three days in finding out the perpetrators of the bomb crimes."

The statement reads:

"The police investigation of the explosion in front of the home of Attorney General Palmer, which has been conducted during all of last night and today, has been made with a view of gathering in every bit of evidence on the scene, and in securing information concerning the activities of men such as the one who committed the crime in Washington.

"The police have made very satisfactory progress in gathering bits of the shattered remains of the bomb carrier and it is believed that it will be possible to make an identification of the man through parts already discovered. Almost the entire scalp has been found and the hair, because of its peculiarity, is such that it was perhaps one of the man's principal features in his physical makeup.

"All articles of clothing have been photographed and examined with the greatest care today, and they should go a long way in helping to make identification possible. If the man who committed the crime here can be identified, or if any one of the men who committed the crime in any of the other cities can be identified, it is believed that all of the crimes will be solved by the one identification, because it is evident that an organized body of men to terrorize the country committed them. Telegrams have been received today from various police departments informing us that the literature found by them is worded the same as that found in front of Attorney-General Palmer's home.

"So satisfactory has the progress been in getting information from this end today that Inspector Grant has sent to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities where bomb plotters have been active, Detective Sergeant Burlingame will confer with local police officials and Department of Justice representatives in an effort both to clear up the Washington crime and to co-operate with them. We are in telegraphic communication with the authorities of all the other cities where these crimes have been committed and with Department of Justice officials and the combined investigations should produce results within the next three days."

FRUIT OF IMMIGRATION POLICY, SAYS MORRISON

Labor Leader Ascribes Bomb Outrages to Lack of Education in Americanism.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in a statement on the bomb outrages today declared the country was reaping the result of its immigration policy.

"The attempted destruction of life and property should cause calm reflection, rather than hysteria, on the part of every American," said he.

"I can understand why the Nihilist of Russia used bombs, but this method can have no place in American institutions. And when it is used it is our patriotic duty to inquire why.

"For years the trade union movement has urged the restriction of immigration, but the workers were opposed by steamship companies, the Steel Trust, and other employers of labor who stimulated immigration at the rate of 1,000,000 persons a year. Many of these immigrants were herded in large cities or other industrial centres. They were encouraged to use their own language and to perpetuate traditions of their mother country. At election time, in innumerable instances, they were voted en bloc, and further would organize a trade union, or suspended work to stop exploitation they were enjoined, clubbed, and jailed. This is an old story in West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere.

"What can Americanism mean to those people? They do not even understand our language. To them Americanism means a petty boss and low wages. They know nothing of our theory of government. This country is now reaping the result of its immigration policy—or lack of policy—during all these years.

"Bomb throwing is always a challenge to organized society and should be met in that spirit. But the question must be traced back to its root, and treated accordingly. Americanism must be more than a shibboleth. It must mean education, opportunity, and social justice for all. We must vitalize our declarations and our beliefs that injustice has no place on American soil. In this soil, bomb throwing will wither and die."

ARREST 2 IN BOSTON AS BOMB SUSPECTS

One Later Released—Judge Hayden, Back on Beach, Defies Plotters.

BOSTON, June 3.—Two men, suspected of being concerned in the explosions last night at the homes of Judge Albert F. Hayden in the Roxbury district in this city, and State Representative Leland Powers at Newton, were arrested by the Boston police today. One was released after an examination but the other, Ernest Graudet, was held pending further investigation.

Meanwhile, extra guards were placed about the court houses, the state house, city halls and other public buildings and a thorough search of all these buildings was made for hidden explosives.

Graudet was arrested as a result of the Roxbury investigation. The police asserted that he was concerned in the Roxbury May Day riot for which Judge Hayden subsequently sentenced many persons to imprisonment. He will be brought before Judge Hayden tomorrow on a riot charge.

The Brookline police were notified tonight that a threat had been made over the telephone that the residence in that town of an Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court would be blown up tonight.—The Justice and his family are away. Relatives who have been staying in the house said that a man telephoned to them today and asked whether the Justice was at home. They said that when they inquired why the house was to be blown up, the man replied:

"Do you think I am fool enough to tell you?"

When Judge Hayden took the bench in the Roxbury Municipal Court today, he expressed his sorrow that his neighbors' property was damaged by the explosion. Referring to the fact that he had recently sentenced many persons for connection with May Day rioting, Judge Hayden added:

"If any one feels that he wants to harm me he has every opportunity throughout the day. I am sitting on this bench six days a week and should there be any more such cases as we had last month, I shall certainly fulfill my duty and still preside. I have nothing to fear.

"While the plot was probably directed against me, it was also carried out for the purpose of terrorizing the people, and it was against law and order. The recent anti-anarchy bill which came before the Legislature gives some latitude. It does not reach far enough. There should be a clause giving the judges the right to issue search warrants so that the police could take active steps toward ridding the community of these meeting places where such plots are hatched. Courts have a right to issue certain search warrants, but the law does not cover warrants covering the search for seditious literature."

SAY RED RAID SAVED CHICAGO.

City Oddly Exempt in Bomb Plot, Following Deportation Order.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Possibility that some of the alleged radicals taken in a raid here several days ago were concerned in the widespread bomb plot was advanced today by detectives as the reason why no explosions took place here last night, such as occurred in Eastern cities.

Of the score of men arrested in the raid eight now are awaiting deportation.

Following a warning last night from Federal officials, Chief of Police Garrity remained in his office until early this morning directing the work of warning public men to be on guard at their homes and also in receiving mail.

Among the first public men to receive warning were Federal Judge K. M. Landis and United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne.

In the downtown district precautions were taken to protect the Federal and County Building, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph buildings, and the leading social clubs.

FLYNN TO DIRECT SEARCH FOR REDS

Former Head of the Secret Service Accepts Appointment by Palmer.

WILL HAVE A FREE HAND

Garvan and Creighton to Assist Palmer in Bomb Cases—Federal Bureaus Co-operate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Convinced that the nation faces an organized campaign of anarchy and terrorism which calls for heroic action, the Department of Justice and other branches of the Government today took steps which it is believed will effectively put an end to the plot.

William J. Flynn, former head of the Secret Service, was summoned to take charge of the fight against the anarchist bands as Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. At the same time Attorney General Palmer gave instructions to Francis P. Garvan, the Alien Property Custodian, who becomes Assistant Attorney General in charge of the investigation, and John T. Creighton, who becomes special assistant to Mr. Garvan.

The Secret Service of the Treasury, of which William H. Moran is the head, was directed to co-operate with the Department of Justice and, through its thousands of special agents, to provide all available information and aid.

The Post Office Department instructed George M. Sutton, its Chief Inspector, to rouse all of his agents and work with the Department of Justice and the Secret Service.

The Bureau of Mines has placed at the disposal of the men who are directing the search for the anarchists its full force of experts to aid in determining the nature of the explosives used, in the hope that further information which might lead to the detection of the bomb throwers might be unearthed.

Palmer Organizes Fight.

Attorney General Palmer had been considering changes which would strengthen the Bureau of Investigation of his department, and as soon as he reached his office this morning he summoned before him Mr. Garvan and Mr. Creighton, who has been associated with the War Trade Board and the Alien Property Custodian's office as an investigator.

Mr. Garvan, who during his occupancy of the Alien Property Custodian's office has shown vigor in running down German spy plots, was asked by Mr. Palmer if he was ready to accept at once the post of Assistant Attorney General in charge of investigation, and help unearth the bomb throwers. He accepted without a moment's hesitation. Mr. Creighton was then offered the position of Special Assistant to Garvan and pledged himself to put his best efforts into the work.

It is understood that Mr. Palmer suggested the selection of "Big Bill" Flynn as head of the Bureau of Investigation of the department. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm by Messrs. Garvan and Creighton, and then a long-distance telephone call was put in for Flynn, who was in New York City. The Attorney General got Flynn on the wire within a few minutes and asked him to get into the fight as soon as he could reach Washington for a conference. After a brief conversation Flynn accepted.

Flynn Has Free Rein.

From what could be learned here, Flynn is to have carte blanche in his activities, although he will in a measure be under the direction of Garvan. It was recalled after the announcement of Flynn's selection was made that when the famous detective resigned as Chief of the Secret Service in 1917 it was a common story that he made this decision because he had been interfered with in his work.

Attorney General Palmer, it is reported, is thoroughly in accord with a policy that will give Chief Flynn the right of way in all practical matters pertaining to this work, and in this attitude Mr. Garvan joins with enthusiasm. The officials immediately took up a discussion of ways and means of lending their best efforts to the work which they propose to do. Mr. Palmer made this statement:

"I am able to announce today the plan of reorganization of the Investigation Service of the Department of Justice which has recently been perfected. Francis P. Garvan of New York will become Assistant Attorney General, to have general charge of all investigation work and special criminal prosecutions of the Department of Justice. John T. Creighton becomes special Assistant Attorney General, to act as Mr. Garvan's assistant in the direction of this work.

William J. Flynn, former Chief of the United States Secret Service, and recently Chief of the Secretary Service and police of the Federal Railroad Administration, becomes Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice."

Selection Pleases Washington.

The selection of Flynn, with his long record of successes, was received with enthusiasm in Washington. A general belief was that he would not have accepted without assurances that he would be unhampered in his plans to run his bureau. Flynn has a vast amount of knowledge of anarchist activities as a result of his many years in the service as a master detective.

Flynn has a worldwide reputation as a detective who never gives up, and he demonstrated his ability and tenacity many times as head of the Secret Service.

PALMER WELCOMES INQUIRY BY SENATE

Wants the Country to Know How Alien Property Was Handled in Emergency of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Attorney General Palmer came back at Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey with a challenge today. Yesterday Senator Frelinghuysen had succeeded in having the Judiciary Committee of the Senate hold up Mr. Palmer's nomination as Attorney General on the ground that Mr. Palmer while Alien Property Custodian had not conducted his office properly.

This afternoon Mr. Palmer issued a statement asking for immediate investigation of the charges at a public hearing.

The statement reads:

"I shall be very happy to meet the so-called charges of Senator Frelinghuysen at the very earliest opportunity which the Judiciary Committee of the Senate will give me for that purpose, and I am hopeful that the committee will see fit to make this a public hearing.

"I understand that Senator Frelinghuysen alleges some malfeasance in office while I was Alien Property Custodian. The truth will be a complete answer to all his allegations. I welcome the fullest investigation of the work of Alien Property Custodian.

"I not only have nothing to conceal, but I take such great pride in the splendid work which was done by that organization that I shall count it a privilege to be able to tell the Senate Committee, and the country, of the splendid achievements of that office during the great emergency, and to explain and defend any or all acts of my associates and myself in that work."

A sub-committee consisting of Senators Dillingham, Sterling, Overman, Fall, and Walsh of Montana was appointed from the Judiciary Committee yesterday to determine whether an inquiry should be held of the charges.

Lost and Found Advts. on Page 18.

GIRL TELLS OF ITALIAN NEAR BOMBED HOUSE

Passed Man Lurking in Shadows 15 Minutes Before Explosion in Paterson—Saw Auto Also.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 3.—What is believed to be the first clue to at least one of the perpetrators of the organized attempt to blow up the homes of prominent men early this morning was obtained here late this afternoon by detectives from the New York Police Department, co-operating with the Passaic County force. It was learned this evening that the police have a good description of an Italian who was observed standing in front of 331 East Thirty-first Street just before an infernal machine blew up the frame dwelling.

The clue to the man was furnished to Detective Charles J. Hammond of the New York Bomb Squad by Miss Nellie Taylor of 455 East Thirty-first Street. At midnight Miss Taylor and a girl friend were walking down Thirty-first Street, returning from a theatre. The street is lined with trees and wide, and after 10 o'clock at night is usually deserted. As the two girls, hurrying because of the lateness of the hour, came opposite the building which later was practically torn apart by a bomb, they observed a man standing quietly in the shadow of a tree.

The young women came upon the stranger suddenly and when he saw them he started. In the instant of exchanged glances that followed, Miss Taylor noted that he was tall—nearly six feet in height, she thought—of olive complexion and with a thin face, of the hatchet type, with sharply accentuated features. Observing the stare of the girls, the man stooped quickly and pretended to tie his shoelace.

Auto Nearby Also.

Aside from a random thought of why he should be loitering there at the hour, the girls paid no further heed, continuing to their homes. They did notice, however, said Miss Taylor, that a battered automobile with engine running, stood at the curb four doors away from the man.

At 12:12 o'clock, or approximately fifteen minutes after the girls had passed the solitary stranger, the explosion shook the east side section, the city's finest residential district. The building was located at 331 East Thirty-first Street, one of a series of five two-story wooden houses. The first floor was tenanted by Isaac Cohen, a jeweler, who was not at home. Above, on the second floor, Henry Morris, saloonkeeper and owner of the property, was asleep.

Judging from what the police established later, the bomb of a type believed to be identical with that set off at the home of Judge C. C. Nott, Jr., in New York, was placed against the basement wall and directly under a bay window. It tore a hole about five feet wide through the four-foot concrete basement wall and, most of its force being directly upward, thoroughly wrecked the Cohen apartment.

The theory that TNT was used in charging the bomb was supported to some extent by the scope of the explosion—which, after rising a distance, seemed to spread. Thus, the home of Harry Kolts, member of the Executive Board of the Silk Manufacturers' Association, was badly damaged, as was the apartment of Max Gold, another silk man, who lives above Kolts. No one was injured, however.

Aimed at Fitzgerald.

In investigating the explosion the police announced a theory that the bomb was placed to kill John J. Fitzgerald, Secretary of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce. The police pointed out that Fitzgerald had been especially active for the employers in the recently settled strike of silk workers, and that radicals in the workers' ranks or friends might have taken this method to avenge themselves on Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald until May 1 lived in the apartment house where the bomb was exploded. He has since moved to 777 Anderson Avenue, in another part of the east side section.

Asked about the report in circulation in Philadelphia that two officials of that city were coming here to question an "anarchistic plotter" said to be under arrest here, Lieutenant Sautter said:

"There is no anarchist plotter under arrest, and I know nothing of any Philadelphia detectives coming here."

SEE PHILADELPHIA AS A PLOT CENTRE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

keeps a store. Lang saw the men driving away and called to them to stop, but they put on speed and made their getaway.

The police were working on the theory that the occupants of the machine committed both outrages, speeding from the Lady of Victory rectory to the home of the jeweler, Jagielky, a distance of ten blocks, where the second explosion followed the first by fifteen minutes.

Lang described the men who stole the car as of good appearance, smooth faced, and around 22 to 25 years old, far from the usual description of Bolsheviki, he declared.

Philadelphia Perhaps Centre of Plot.

Todd Daniel, Superintendent of the Philadelphia District of the Federal Department of Justice, is directing the investigation in this city. Following a conference with Superintendent of Police Robinson today, Mr. Daniel discussed the investigation.

"It is apparent," he said, "that the terrorist movement is national in scope, and it is not impossible that its headquarters is located in this city. So far we have only the partial identification of the anarchist killed in Washington upon which to base this theory, but his full identification may establish the fact definitely.

"In addition to this, we have the known fact that there are so many anarchists in this city, and so many places used by them for meeting places. So far as we have gone now, indications are that the perpetrators of the Philadelphia outrages were members of the I. W. W.

"It is my belief that the bombing of the jeweler's house was a mistake on the part of some uneducated person who got his instructions mixed. There would be no conceivable reason for picking this man's house for an attack. It looks as though whoever threw the explosive had instructions to bomb some other place and simply became confused. Either this, or he had reason to dispose of the thing in a hurry, and threw it, not knowing or caring where it struck.

"I know of no explanation for the bombing of the Church of Our Lady of Victory other than the well known hatred on the part of anarchists for established religion. They are all atheists, and take great pleasure in wrecking churches. However, at this stage of the proceedings we can deal only in theories and generalities. We must wait for further developments before we can make any definite assertion."

Attacks on Society, Says Bishop.

Bishop John J. McCort of the Catholic Church does not believe that the anarchists have any designs on Catholic institutions.

"I think these things are simply attacks upon organized society," he said this evening. "I know of nothing that would indicate that there is any particular attack upon our churches. However, as a measure of precaution, extra guards will be stationed in all churches in the city at all times."

Special investigators arrived here from Washington early yesterday. Their work apparently was being conducted independently, as they were not co-operating with Mr. Daniel or the local police.

The first step in the investigation, it was said, would be the identification of the anarchist killed in Washington. His hat bore the name of De Lucca Brothers, hatters, 919 Sooth Eighth Street, Philadelphia."

There are three brothers in the De Luca firm. They all said they had sold many hats of the description worn by the dead anarchist, but were unable to recall distinctly any one of these sales. They said the hat must have been purchased at least a month ago, because in recent weeks they have been dealing almost exclusively in straw hats.

Importance was attached to the statement of the three De Luca brothers that most of their business is done with Italians, and the style of hat now in possession of the Washington authorities is worn by many men of that nationality. It is of steel-gray, soft felt, with a curled brim and a two-inch black bow.

A further indication that the dead man was an Italian was the discovery of an Italian-English dictionary that had been in his possession. In his pockets were found copies of the anarchistic circular, printed on pink paper, and headed, "Plain Words." Identical circulars were found near the Church of Our Lady of Victory. He also had in his possession a circular headed "Anarchist Fighters."

Italians Aid I. W. W. Search.

Italian residents of good standing in the southeastern part of the city frankly described their section as being "full of" I. W. W.'s and other radicals, and regarded as plausible the theory that somewhere in the district there might be a secret headquarters from which bomb outrages of broad scope were directed.

The Washington police, it was announced, were searching for the hands of the dead man there in order that fingerprints might be taken. Difficulty has been had in getting a good description because of the badly mutilated condition of the body. From what has been found, however, he is described as having been slender, swarthy, and dark complexioned, wearing a black suit with green stripes, a white shirt with green and yellow stripes, White underclothing, and socks of tan lisle. His collar, bearing a laundry mark which might be of use in making the identification, was also found. It was said the man carried two pistols.

The city detectives wired the Washington authorities for full and quick information in order that the identification might be made with the least possible delay. Identification of this man, it was believed, would lead to a discovery of the entire group.

Police Connect Up Former Plots.

The local police believed the Monday night outrages were perpetrated by the same group which planted bombs near the homes of three prominent Philadelphians on Dec. 30 last, and who used the mails in an attempt to kill many men of national prominence as a "May Day" demonstration.

While the city was being swept from end to end for the perpetrators of Monday night's bomb outrages, the Socialist bookstore at 1,330 Arch Street remained open, and patrons there asked for "the latest I. W. W. literature," carrying out with them such sheets as The Liberator, The New Solidarity, The Class Struggle, and various others.

All of these publications were named by Solicitor Lamar of the Post Office Department when he appeared before the Senate Committee that investigated the Bolshevist movement in the United States.

Mr. Lamar then declared that these sheets were inciting to revolution in the United States that would bring violence of the worst type.

BILLS TO PUNISH REDS WITH DEATH

Senator King Is Sponsor for Drastic Measures Prompted by Bomb Outrages.

MILDER BILL INTRODUCED

Walsh Proposes Heavy Fine and Imprisonment—Committee to Report Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Aroused over the bomb outrages, leaders of Congress took steps today looking to legislation to suppress anarchism and Bolshevism. Senator Overman of North Carolina, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Propaganda, called a special session of the committee for Thursday, when finishing touches will be put upon a report of the committee's investigation of last Winter into the activities of Bolshevist and other anarchistic organizations. Drastic legislation to strengthen the Government in putting an end to revolutionary propaganda will be urged upon Congress.

Senator Walsh of Montana offered a bill to provide heavy penalties of fines and imprisonment for displaying the red flag or distributing literature advocating violence against the Government or Government officials.

"The tragic events recorded in the newspapers of today supply ample evidence of the necessity for prompt enactment of legislation to curb anarchy," said Mr. Walsh in offering the bill. "I hope Congress will not delay in passing legislation that will enable the Government to deal with offenders."

Senator King of Utah began preparing a bill to make it a capital offense to transport a bomb in interstate commerce. This, he believed, was necessary if the Department of Justice was to be able to stamp out shipment of death-dealing bombs through the mails. He believed it necessary, too, that the States strengthen their laws and enforce them rigorously against anarchistic movements.

Another bill to be drawn by Senator King would make it a capital offense to belong to an organization advocating the overthrow of the Government. Other measures are being prepared by Senators for the deportation of anarchists.

"It is difficult for the Federal Government to act effectively without vigorous co-operation of the States," said Senator King. "For this reason the State Governments ought to act with the utmost haste to stamp out anarchistic tendencies wherever they exist within their own borders."

Senator Edge of New Jersey offered a bill to create a commission to devise a policy of closer co-operation between employers and employes. This, he said, would go a long way toward solving perplexing labor problems, out of which comes the poison of prejudice against employers. The commission would be known as the Joint Economic Commission, comprising eight members, none of whom would be connected with the Government.

"The bill is designed to put into effect in a national, comprehensive way a policy already in successful operation in many industrial concerns and, in a larger way, in the State of New Jersey," said Mr. Edge. "Such co-operation between employer and employe, I believe, would be the best antidote for the poison of unrest which runs to such extremity as developed in the deplorable attempt, last night, to take the life of Attorney General Palmer in the nation's capital, and the lives of other eminent persons in other parts of the country."

GUARD BALTIMORE CATHEDRAL

Attempted Bombing of Philadelphia Church Spurs Police Activity.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—Upon learning of the attempt to bomb a Catholic Church in Philadelphia, police Marshal Carter last night dispatched a squad of police to guard the Catholic Cathedral and Cardinal Gibbons's residence.

Police were detailed to watch all public buildings and the homes of the principal Government and municipal officials here.

MUST EXPLAIN RADICALISM.

School Examiner's Words at Whitman Meeting Raise Objections.

Dr. George J. Smith, a member of the Board of Examiners, will be called upon by the Board of Education to defend his conduct as toastmaster at the Walt Whitman Fellowship Meeting at the Hotel Brevoort on Saturday evening last.

Dr. Smith, it is alleged, called upon George Sylvester Viereck to speak, although his name was not on the program, and later read a telegram from Emma Goldman and Kate Richards O'Hare, who are in the Federal prison at Jefferson City, Mo., prefacing the reading with the remark that "she is a woman known to all of you, and who is admired, I think, by all who know her."

Dr. Smith has been asked to appear before the Committee of the Whole of the Board of Education at today's meeting.

PITTSBURGH CLUE TO PLOT

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

found in the radicals' headquarters where Johnson was captured were expected by the police and detectives to contain evidence which will be valuable in running down the persons responsible for the terrorist plot.

The police said this afternoon that unless the bomb throwers left the city within a few minutes after the explosions last night the dragnet had been so stretched that escape now would be impossible.

The theory that the anarchists who placed the bombs came from another city gained ground today, the police pointing out that they apparently were unfamiliar with Pittsburgh. The Thompson bomb was placed under a porch next door and the Sibray explosive across the street, locations apparently mistaken for the homes of the intended victims.

Johnson was sent here from Phillipsburg, Penn., by the I. W. W. and has been here two weeks. He gave that town as his address. Others who gave addresses outside of Pittsburgh are Demter D. Dobridoff, Granite City, Ill., and John A. Booret, chemist, Brooklyn, N. Y..

Of the men under arrest two are Croatians, one is a Hungarian, two are Irish, one is a citizen of the United States, and the rest are Russians.

All the city police and detectives are on duty tonight to prevent a repetition of last night's outrages and it is believed that a general round up of all I. W. W. sympathizers will be made before morning.

ARREST 45 SUSPECTS IN CLEVELAND RAIDS

Police Find Red Banner and Pictures of Bolshevist Leaders in "Automobile School."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—Police tonight began to follow up new clues in connection with the dynamiting of the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis last night. Positive information, detectives say, has been received, that two nationally known I. W. W. agitators, one from Philadelphia and the other from New York, arrived here yesterday after spending a week in Philadelphia. These are two of the men for whom the police say they are searching.

About forty-five men were captured by police tonight in several raids.

In an east side hall a dozen men were taken, and a red banner, forty-five pictures of Russian Bolshevist leaders and group pictures of leaders in the Russian revolution were seized. Part of an automobile and an engine also was found. The men claim to be students in an automobile school. The prisoners were held for investigation. Two have taken out first citizenship papers.

The Mayor and Mrs. Davis were called to the Central Police Station this afternoon, but failed to identify two foreigners answering the description of suspicious persons seen loitering near the Davis home shortly before the bomb exploded.

Three other men, one believed to have been present at the Chicago convention, were picked up later by Detectives John Shibley and George Moore and held for questioning.

A conference of the Mayors of the largest cities in the country, especially those cities known as hotbeds of radicalism, was suggested to Mayor Davis today as a means of concerted action being taken to rid the United States of avowed anarchists and suspects.

The Mayor said he was heartily in favor of such a conference being called, but that he did not care to take the initiative.

"I think such a conference," he said, "might well be called by Mayor Thompson of Chicago, especially as Chicago has been mentioned as the city in which the plot was hatched."

MYSTERIOUS LETTER MAY BE CLUE TO PLOT

Cincinnati Police Have Missive Addressed from East to Anarchist Suspect There.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The accidental discovery of a letter addressed to a man in Cincinnati suspected of being a pro-German and an anarchist, started an inquiry, late today, which Federal officials say may lead to a connection with the bomb plots in the East. The letter is now in the hands of Special Agent C. S. Meakley of the Department of Justice. It reached Cincinnati a few days ago, and was addressed to a concern on Broadway which formerly employed the suspect.

The letter contained a single sheet of paper on which was printed the calendar for the month of June. A red line was drawn around Wednesday, the 11th, and extended to the margin where the word "Prepare" was written. The letter was sent to Cincinnati from Chicago, and bears no other identification marks.

Federal officials learned that the man to whom the letter was addressed left the Broadway firm some time ago. The belief was expressed by Federal officials that the bomb plot may have been arranged in weekly cycles with the first series this week, the second in the Middle West next week, and a third in the Far West the following week. They believe that the day, June 11, as indicated on the calendar, is to be of some special significance in Cincinnati.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Manufacturer's Executive Is Available

SINCE graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology I have had 12 full years of constructional and administrative experience with nationally known organizations. In one of these I applied myself to problems relating to construction, equipment, repairs, leases, etc. A subsequent connection with a great industrial plant involved purchasing, inspecting and expediting shipments; working out technical problems in the shops; co-operating with the Vice-President and General Manager in the offices. Incidentally, I have bought and sold iron, steel, metals, machinery. I have assembled equipment, managed men, and worked in an advisory capacity with Captains of Industry. Old enough in experience to be responsible, young enough in years to be pliable. I am ready to talk business. Address S. S., Box Z 284 Times Annex.

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Concerns of size and age value most the creation of permanent customers.

The motto of the old-time circus was "Get their money and get them off the lot."

The difference in the point of view is a matter of "repeat orders."

We know a manufacturer of shoe-blacking whose first appropriation was $7,000 for a year's advertising. Within five years his annual expenditure of earned money had increased to $367,000.

To insure the success and permanent growth of its customers, if for nothing else than self-interest, great newspaper and magazine publishers recommend the services of competent advertising agencies.

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Heretofore piece-work made the cost of family wash done outside of the home prohibitive. The WALLACH LAUNDRY has introduced a new service—

SEMI-READY DRY STARCH WORK

which takes wash-day out of the house at a cost less than you would pay a laundress. WALLACH calls for the wash, cleanses, starches, dries it, ironing flat work—all at 11 CENTS PER POUND. TRY IT NEXT WEEK AND FIGURE THE SAVING.

Telephone Plaza 185 for further particulars.

Wallach Laundry
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"A Branch Store or Route Man always near your home."

Investment To Settle Estate

20-story Mercantile Building, 5th Avenue, must be sold.

This is not for a speculator but an investor. Principals only. F 337 Times.



Sloan's Liniment
Keep it handy



BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no dangerous or deleterious substances

SEE REIGN OF TERROR AS AIM OF PLOTTERS

Officials Suspect Same Group Which Engineered Mail Conspiracy in April.

UNCOVER NO CLUE HERE

Explosives Made by Experts and Filled with Dynamite or TNT.

The nationwide bomb plot, which late Monday night and early yesterday morning resulted in ten explosions in eight cities, killing three persons and causing thousands of dollars in damage, was, in the opinion of one of the highest officials of the Federal Secret Service in this part of the country, an effort by a group or groups of agitators, mostly alien, to start what he termed "a reign of terror in the United States." That outrages such as the mail bomb case late in April, and the series of explosions long have been planned is the virtually unanimous opinion of men on whom falls the task of bringing the criminals to justice.

New York City is generally believed to have been the headquarters of the conspirators who mailed bombs to more than a score of prominent citizens in April. Federal agents say the latest attempt at wholesale assassination was the work of this same group, or of persons of similar sympathies and affiliations. Whether New York is the headquarters from which was directed the latest murder conspiracy is a question that Federal and local officials did not answer yesterday.

There are more than 20,000 persons of extreme radical views in this city, according to data in possession of the Government. Most of these are aliens or American citizens of foreign birth. Some, a Federal official said, are dangerous; others, as he put it, are merely "noisy and troublesome," while still others are soapbox orators and braggarts who are not trusted even by the higher-up agitators they profess to scorn.

That the bombs used in the effort to murder Attorney General Palmer in Washington, Judge Nott in this city, Mayor Davis of Cleveland, and prominent citizens and officials in other cities, were made by men expert in the manufacture of infernal machines is the conviction of every man at work on the case. The fact that the explosives mailed in the former plot also were the work of experts, seems to confirm the theory that both conspiracies are of the same origin.

Federal officials do not believe the bombs were loaded with dynamite. Dynamite, when exploded, they said, barks downward, while TNT, it was explained, drives in all directions. Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles believes dynamite was used. He bases his theory on the fact that the force of the explosion appears, in the case of Judge Nott's house, to have been straight downward. The view of the Federal officials is backed up by army officers who were in the Officers' Club, opposite Judge Nott's house, at the time of the explosion. Army officers in the club said the force of the blows was distinctly of a new kind.

Police Find No Clue.

It was frankly admitted last night that so far as the Nott explosion is concerned, virtually no clues had been secured that gave hope of aiding in the solution of the crime and the detection of the criminals. Captain Offley of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation said the most promising clue appear to be in the possession of the Washington authorities. All officials concerned in the investigation agreed that the arrest or positive identification of one of the conspirators would go far toward clearing up the whole case.

That the plot was entirely of anarchistic origin is antheory by no means accepted by agents working on the case. A Federal anarchist group in the United States, it would seem, could count out, numerically at large. The I. W. W. group of agitators, on the other hand, are numerous by the thousands. As for the Bolshevist theory, the authorities doubt that Bolshevism, although they point out that at present all the various extreme radical elements in the United States are carrying on a common agitation in behalf of the Bolshevists of Russia, and in favor of the substitution of a Bolshevist system for the American system of government.

Behind the groups that openly or secretly are working against the Government are sources of newspapers, most of them printed in foreign languages. These papers reach the homes of thousands of aliens and great numbers of citizens of foreign birth or parentage. The I. W. W., for instance, is publishing fourteen magazines and newspapers, four of them in English, two in Finnish, and one each in Hungarian, Spanish, Swedish, Jewish, Russian, Bulgarian, and Italian languages. More than a ten anarchist papers are published in various parts of the country, and the names of papers supporting the I. W. W. and Bolshevism are numbered by the score.

[illegible] is published in this city a paper [illegible] circulated under the name Free[illegible] was arrested some [illegible] ago, charged with conspiring to [illegible] with the success of the Vic[illegible]. This paper was barred [illegible] mails, but despite this, it was [illegible] secretly into thousands of homes [illegible] in New Jersey, New York, [illegible] New England. It is pronounced [illegible] Federal authorities as represen[illegible] the latest type of radicalism [illegible] country, the type that seeks the [illegible] by any means of the Govern[illegible].

Editorial Defies Government.

Here is an editorial in a recent issue of Freedom:

"How long are we going to tolerate the [illegible] anarchists of this country? How long are we going to stand silently by while our comrades are being thrown around the [illegible] day after day we see [illegible] of law and order [illegible] the agitators, leaders, and [illegible] revolutionary movement. [illegible] innumerable number [illegible] are being mutilated in the [illegible] capitalism, while at the [illegible] thousands lie nullified. [illegible] are a few grades in the fight; they [illegible] the idea, viz., 'the [illegible] present order.' Their [illegible] are with them! [illegible] that it is essentially the [illegible] masses to overthrow [illegible] the maintenance of [illegible] fifth of the population [illegible] used as stool-pigeons, [illegible] and black-hand gangs? [illegible] that will provide [illegible] hearts with more congenial [illegible] exploitation of man by man must [illegible] and in using this to a speedy [illegible] action we shall carry on our tireless [illegible] action despite the moan[illegible] and terrorism on the part of Govern[illegible].

"Answer to you and your laws is as [illegible] as ever. We are anarchists, and [illegible] we will propagate the philosophy [illegible] anarchism until the establishment of [illegible] society is assured. Your laws do [illegible] us—the more laws you make, [illegible] weaker becomes your position [illegible] threaten us with deportation; we [illegible] accept your challenge—what's more, [illegible] are ready, no matter where we go—[illegible] are anarchists just the same. Governments are Governments, no matter [illegible] they exist—and it is the duty of [illegible] anarchist wherever he may be, to [illegible] for the abolition of such. We look [illegible] to meetings in the face and challenge [illegible] to deport us."

Organizing Radical Elements.

In the latest issue of the I. W. W. monthly publication, a magazine of more than sixty pages, there appears the report of the Provisional General Executive Board of the I. W. W. This discloses the extensive efforts under way in this country to organize radical elements in the foreign population. This is one phase of the situation that is receiving the close attention of the Government. In nearly every instance, with the organization of a group of foreigners, a newspaper is started for their benefit. That part of the report which tells of the organization of the radical elements reads:

> The proletarian revolt in Europe has had its reflex in our organization work in this country. As the workers of Europe have become revolutionary, their fellow workers in America have responded in a large measure. As a result, four Russian, three Ukrainian and three Finnish Industrial Union branches have been organized, and a direct result of the Russian revolution is a movement for industrial organization among the Polish and Lithuanian workers.
>
> The Bulgarian upheaval has contributed to the establishing of a Bulgarian paper and a strong movement for the I. W. W. among these workers. The Hungarians have awakened and have a powerful Hungarian weekly and seven growing Hungarian branches. The Swedish workers are falling into line and the German fellow workers have started a campaign of organization among themselves.
>
> As the revolution grows in Europe, the movement for industrial freedom advances in this country, indicating that the economic industrial conditions peculiar to this land of highly developed machine production have so ripened the workers that a mere spark from the revolution on the other side immediately stimulates organization so necessary to the final emancipation. In fact, a revolution in any part of the world helps the workers toward freedom in all parts of the world. Thus, the Chinese revolt had its reflex in a demand, by a Chinese organization in New York, for more industrial freedom and better conditions.
>
> Russian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian organizers have been active among the workers of these nationalities. The Swedish and Finnish workers are carrying on an intensive propaganda in their own language, and the Jewish workers are becoming more conscious of the need of industrial unionism. Among the Latin workers, the Italian and Spanish press is doing good work, while among the English-speaking workers industrial unionism seems to be the watchword of the day. The foreign-speaking workers are now quite generally asking for industrial union charters, indicating a decided trend away from mass action toward industrial action.

Circulate Incendiary Pamphlets.

While the I. W. W. propagates as a rule through the circulation of its magazines and papers, anarchists and smaller radical groups use pamphlets, which are scattered in the foreign sections of cities and towns, particularly of the East and Middle West. Printed in secret, it is not often the authorities find the places from which these pamphlets and posters come. Only a few days ago, there were in circulation in Paterson, N. J., where one of Monday night's bombs was exploded, scores of incendiary pamphlets, purporting to be of anarchist origin. Several came into the possession of the Department of Justice Bureau of Information. The Bolshevist taint is seen in reference to the organization of "anarchist soviets."

The circular announces that anarchist Soviets have been organized in several of the larger cities. It says two have been organized in New York and one each in Pittsburgh and Washington.

In East Fifteenth Street, not far from Fifth Avenue, stands a building once the home of a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. It is now the home, among other things, of a school where radicalism and Bolshevism are taught to men and women, young and old. On the first floor is a bookstore, where can be had all the published anarchistic, Bolshevist, and other radical publications. This place is a rallying spot for some of the most extreme radicals in New York. There are on sale many song books, the verses of which are of the most incendiary nature. One song is called "The Red Flag," a verse of which runs:

> With heads uncovered, swear we all,
> To bear it onward till we fall.
> Come dungeons dark, or gallows grim,
> This song shall be our parting hymn.

Another song calls for an uprising of the proletariat, the seizing of all property until, as the song ends, "the grand red flag is flying in the workers' commonwealth."

ARGENTINES HOLD 800 REDS.

Intern Aliens in La Plata Estuary, Others in Terra del Fuego.

BUENOS AIRES, June 2.—The majority of the 800 agitators who have been under detention on board two transports are now interned on Martin Garcia Island, at the northwest end of La Plata estuary, awaiting deportation to their respective homelands.

The deportation of Argentinian agitators to Terra del Fuego continues.

Deny Habeas Corpus to Reds.

BOSTON, June 3.—Habeas corpus petitions of nine alleged anarchists ordered deported by the immigration authorities were denied by Judge Edgar Aldrich in the Federal District Court today.

Counsel for the petitioners had contended that the acts of Congress of Feb. 5, 1917, and Oct. 16, 1918, empowering the Secretary of Labor to deport undesirable aliens, did not cover "philosophical" anarchists who did not believe in acts of violence.

PLOTTER HERE HID TRAIL SKILFULLY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

materials from munition factories, and I think they have improved that chance. I would give a good deal for a piece of that bomb, so that I could get a chance to study its composition. It was scientifically made; that much is certain."

Handbills Studied by Police.

The handbills that were left by the man who set the bomb were taken to Police Headquarters yesterday to see if by chance it would be possible to get any clue from them. The bills were similar to those that were left at Attorney General Palmer's house in Washington, where a bomb was thrown on Monday night.

The bill is about five inches wide and twelve inches long and is pink in color. The police say that the type used, as well as the way in which the matter is presented, and the typographical and grammatical errors make it evident that the bill is similar to the tons of anarchistic and Bolshevist literature that have flooded New York in the last few months. The bill is headed "Plain Words," and is signed "The Anarchist Fighters." In the body of the bill it is declared that the class war is on and that it is a fight to the death. The last paragraph reads:

> "We know how we stand with you and know how to take care of ourselves. Besides, you will never get all of us, for we multiply nowadays. Just wait and resign to your fate, since privileges and riches have turned your head. Long live social revolution and down with tyranny."

Hylan Consults Enright.

Mayor Hylan announced yesterday that he had had a telephone conversation with Commissioner Enright on the subject of the outrage.

"It really wasn't necessary for me to call up Commissioner Enright," said the Mayor, "for I knew that he and his men were on the job and doing everything possible in the light of these last outrages. My object in talking to him was to let him know that I was pleased with his efforts and felt certain that he and his department were doing all they could under the circumstances. From what I can learn the New York City Police Department has been very busy obtaining evidence against Anarchists for some time, with the valuable aid of the bomb squad. I hope the identity of the perpetrators of the very latest outrage against society will be run to earth and given fitting punishment."

The Mayor said that he himself was not fearful for his own safety, and that he would not let the bomb outrages stop him from pursuing the routine course of his duties in connection with his office.

Every facility of the District Attorney's office was put at the disposal of Commissioner Enright yesterday morning by Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, who took the step in the absence of District Attorney Edward Swann. Commenting on the crime, Mr. Talley said:

"Any person who may be arrested and indicted for the perpetration of the outrage will be prosecuted under the second provision of the law defining murder in the first degree. The law says plainly that the killing of a human being is murder in the first degree when it is committed by an act imminently dangerous to others or evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without premeditated design to effect the death of an individual."

Police officials long on the force were yesterday bemoaning the fact that the present Police Commissioner had seen fit to disintegrate the bomb squad formed for Arthur Woods under Captain Thomas J. Tunney and Sergeant George Barnitz.

Under Commissioner Woods Captain Tunney had a squad of twenty-two specialists who knew all the dangerous radicals in the United States. His men themselves became affiliated with various groups of anarchists and I. W. W.'s, reporting their activities to Captain Tunney. So successful was the squad that Tunney himself was made an inspector.

When America went to war with Germany Inspector Tunney and his men were taken over by the Federal Government, from which service they returned to the Police Department when the Government got the pro-German elements well in hand. Commissioner Enright last November undertook to organize a bomb squad under Sergeant James Gegan, but failed to appoint to it any of the men trained by Tunney. When the latter returned to the force in November the Commissioner sent him to hunting pickpockets. The Inspector promptly returned to Federal service. When peace came he reported again for duty, but has been on the sick list ever since.

Sergeant Barnetz went into the Naval Intelligence Service and was commissioned a Lieutenant. He came back to the Police Department last January and was assigned to the homicide squad to investigate murders. His request for a chance to use his experience to hunt anarchists, according to his friends, was refused. Thereupon he resigned.

Another member of the bomb squad, Detective John C. Sterritt, came back to the force with a recommendation from the Army Intelligence Service and was put out on patrol as a uniformed policeman.

Emil Polignani, also of Tunney's squad, was reassigned to his former duty yesterday. He has been on other work ever since his return from Federal service. It was Polignani who at Inspector Tunney's orders became a member of the Gaetano Breschi Club, in East 108th Street and was admitted to the inner secrets of the plot to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral. Arbano and Carbone, the men who made the attempt, were arrested on the evidence furnished by Polignani.

NOTT WOULD INFLICT DEATH ON BOMBERS

Judge Knows No Other Penalty Adequate for Plotters Who Endanger Women and Children.

TOUCHED BY GUARD'S DEATH

Can Recall No Act In His Career That Might Be Expected to Win Anarchist Enmity.

Judge Nott, who was on his vacation in Connecticut when the attempt was made against his life early yesterday morning by blowing up his house, declared yesterday upon his return to the city that any penalty the law might impose upon the conspirators would be far too light for men who would set bombs where the lives of innocent women and children would be imperilled.

"If I outlined my idea of punishing such criminals, most of whom are undoubtedly alien anarchists, probably it would not be considered printable," he continued. "My idea is that any punishment is far too light for any coward, whatever his motive, who places explosives in dwelling houses where children or women are sleeping. Lingering punishment or death would be far too good for such criminals.

"I was not in the house when the bomb exploded. I was miles away and a thousand pounds of dynamite could have inflicted no physical injury upon me. The same is true in all the attempts in this apparently widespread plot of alien terrorism over the American judiciary and upholders of the law of this country.

"The men whose lives the plotters apparently were seeking escaped uninjured. Suffering was inflicted upon others. A private patrolman whom I and my neighbors have known for many years for his faithfulness and honesty was killed in front of my house, apparently while he was trying to frustrate the attempts of the plotters. Only by a miracle a woman and a child in my house, the family of the caretaker, escaped death. Before moving to the upper floor of the house only a few days before the explosion they had slept in a basement room that was completely demolished by the explosion. The destructive effects of the explosion reached even to the room where my wife was sleeping, and I am unable to understand how she escaped serious injury.

Not a Personal Attack.

"I do not consider the effort of these plotters as a personal attack upon me by any means. I consider it a concerted and criminal alien plot of Bolshevist and I. W. W. sympathizers, and probably of allied radical organizations to terrorize the judiciary, public officials, and the upholders of law and order throughout this country. Death would be too good for these criminal plotters."

Judge Nott was deeply affected by the death of the private patrolman killed by the miraculous escape of his wife and of the seven-year-old daughter of the caretaker. His feeling was intensified by the sight of the havoc spread through the house owned by him and his sister in partnership, and the destruction in the adjoining buildings. When he learned that the damage for blocks throughout the neighborhood, to say nothing of the anxiety caused to hundreds of families, probably would amount to more than $50,000, according to the estimate of the Building Department, he characterized the crime as "more than criminal."

In a backward glance at his experience in prosecuting criminals and in sentencing them to prison as a Magistrate, Judge Nott said he could recall nothing that would indicate that the crime was a personal attack upon him. While he was Assistant District Attorney and chief of staff under William Travers Jerome he received three threatening letters, but nothing of the sort in the last ten years.

One of the political acts of Judge Nott that was discussed by the police was his sentencing to ten-year terms of the two men who attempted to explode a bomb in St Patrick's Cathedral in 1915 while a service was being held with hundreds of attending. It was considered extremely unlikely by the police that these men or their friends had anything whatever to do with the plot, but a few men were assigned to this branch of the investigation. Although Judge Nott has been outspoken in his opinion of plots and organized lawlessness of anarchists, it is not the belief of the police that this had received so much notice that the Reds would have learned more about his views than about similar opinions held by many other Judges.

Mrs. Nott's Cool Courage.

Inspector Owen Eagan, Captain Wall of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, and scores of other detectives, policemen, and firemen who entered the Nott home immediately after the explosion declared that they had never seen more calm courage in either man or woman than that displayed by Mrs. Nott.

She was alone in the house with the caretaker's family when the bomb wrecked it. She was thrown violently from her bed while she was asleep, and the main stairway was so completely wrecked that no one could descend. Smoke and dust filled the house, but she had completely attired herself by the time the police arrived and was able to aid them in their preliminary search of the house. She did not become hysterical. One of her first thoughts was to ascend from the third to the fourth floor to see that the caretaker's family was safe.

After the preliminary search was finished the police suggested that Mrs. Nott leave the wrecked house. She demurred, but they pointed out that it would be impossible for anybody to sleep even in the upper floors because of the work to be done by the firemen and the policemen. It was a long time before she would consent to leave the caretaker's wife and small daughter, who insisted that they wanted to remain in the house. The child refused repeatedly the pleas of Mrs. Nott that she go with her to the home of Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng at 50 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Before her marriage to Judge Nott in 1916 Mrs. Nott was Mrs. Mary Porter Mitchell of Providence. She had divorced her husband, James L. Ward, three years previously. For several years she has been a soloist and member of the choir of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

BOMB SCHOOL UNEARTHED.

Buffalo Police Seize Drawings for Making Infernal Machines.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—A school for instruction in the manufacture and use of bombs has been discovered here, the Buffalo police believe. No arrests have been made, but a number of drawings, alleged to be designs of infernal machines, have been seized.

Police Chief Higgins said today that as a result of an inquiry by detectives and Department of Justice agents, guards had been placed at Mayor Buck's residence and extra detectives and police detailed to City Hall.

SAYS BOLSHEVISM IS GROWING FAST HERE

Head of Legislative Committee Puts Number in This City at Hundreds of Thousands.

Monday night's bomb outrages in eight American cities moved members of the legislative joint committee created to investigate Bolshevism to hasten their inquiry. Chairman Lusk, after conferring with Speaker Sweet, Senate Leader Walters, and Attorney General Charles D. Newton, who will act as counsel for the committee, announced last night that the committee would begin to hold public hearings some day next week, probably Tuesday or Wednesday.

"Facts already before the committee show that a considerable number of men and women are actively engaged in advocating radical doctrines in New York State," said Senator Lusk. "This propaganda is being carried on by means of a large number of newspapers and other publications, printed in different languages, and by means of constant public meetings. It is no longer carried on spasmodically by a few half demented anarchists, but is being handled systematically by shrewd, capable men and women who seem to be co-operating in their efforts and who have been so successful that today their followers and sympathizers in New York City are numbered by the hundreds of thousands.

"It seems to me that the committee should at its first hearings find out, and the public generally should know, just what these radicals are advocating and just what they propose to accomplish. If the movement is simply political, if this radical effort is simply for the purpose of lawfully bringing about a greater measure of justice to the working class, then the work of this committee is at an end except in so far as the committee can co-operate with them in enacting legislation to bring about these results. If, on the other hand, this movement is seditious, if it aims at the unlawful, violent, and forcible overthrow of our institutions, if its purpose is to violently destroy the Constitution and legal protection to personal liberties and to bring about the forcible seizure and confiscation of property, then the committee will make such further investigation and take such action, both preventive and constructive, as seems necessary for the protection of our institutions and the persons and property of the citizens of the State.

"If the latter situation is found to exist, we shall ask for, and have already been assured, the full co-operation of the State and city police. We shall ask for and expect the full co-operation of the different departments of the State, county and city governments, and of the Federal investigation bureaus. The committee is bipartisan. Its work will be carried on with an absolutely open mind and without regard to politics or personalities and solely with the view of ascertaining the facts and affording such protection to the people of the State as seems necessary in view of such disclosures as the investigation brings forth."

Attorney General Charles D. Newton, asked last night if he contemplated any action in connection with the bomb outrages, under a law enacted in 1917, said:

"I am debarred from taking any official action in this matter unless I am specially directed to do so by the Governor. That is the law."

TIRADE BY BERGER ROUSES WASHINGTON

Socialist Who Is Now Barred from House Says "Ruling Class" Here Throttles Freedom.

HE PREDICTS A CATACLYSM

Many House Members See in Bomb Outrages Plot to Terrorize America Every Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Victor Berger of Milwaukee, convicted of disloyalty, but who is seeking admission to the House of Representatives as an elected member, issued a statement today on the bomb outrages which has caused general indignation as well as surprise.

Berger charged that the outbreaks resulted from the throttling of "free speech and a free press." Some members expressed the view that his statement was as revolutionary as the proclamation found in the effects of the terrorist who was killed by the bomb which wrecked Attorney General Palmer's house, and that it could not fail to prejudice his case.

"The bomb outrages of the anarchists are insane, of course," said the statement by Berger, who is occupying an office in the House office building pending a hearing before the Election Committee, "but this insanity is the natural result and the logical answer to the insane outraging of the free press and of free speech by the ruling class.

"Everybody who knows anything at all knows that socialism and anarchism are direct opposites in theory, principle, and tactics. However, all true democrats will agree with them in the demand for a free press and for free speech.

"Just now the plutocrats believe they can quell all new ideas by passing special legislation, by employing spies, and by using all the force available. The capitalists by tyrannical legislation and force may thus retard Socialism, but they will surely get Anarchism. They invite a cataclysm such as the world has never seen before—a cataclysm in which their class will be simply wiped out in the end.

"This is a warning, not a threat, because Socialists do not want the change to come that way. We prefer progress by evolution, and we want Socialism, not Anarchism or Communism. But force will not prevent progress in the end.

"Remember, less than a year ago the Kaiser was one of the most powerful men in the world. Less than three years ago the Czar was the autocrat of 170,000,000 people. Where are they today?

"It is true our capitalists rulers may form a League of Nations. It will be but an alliance of plutocratic governments against the communistic nations of Europe. Such a league will be no relief against armaments, high taxes, and wars. On the contrary, there will be more armaments than ever. And our country will lead in this respect.

"And since ideas cannot be excluded by bayonets and by prisons the Communists will eventually win and the present civilization may be lost entirely. The good in it will go down with the bad. And a terrible retribution will be meted out to the capitalist class.

"There is only one way to combat this—make this a free country again. Liberate speech, liberate the press and release the political and economic prisoners. Give everybody the right to express his opinions as in the past, and rest assured that the best arguments will win. In short, make the country a free country in fact—and you will not fear Anarchists.

"Russian methods are sure to bring Russian results. There is only one cure for all ills in a democracy, and that is more democracy."

The continued outrages of Anarchists beginning with the sending recently of bombs through the mails, appears to many members of the House as a plot which has as its purpose the terrorizing of America every thirty days.

Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee, said:

"These outrages are not aimed at individuals but designed to spread a reign of terror and increase class consciousness at which all Socialists aim, no matter what wing of the party they are members of. I would expel from the country all these revolutionary agitators and the only way to keep control of them is to compel all aliens to register."

Representative F. W. Mondell, Republican leader of the House, said:

"These widespread organized attempts to terrorize the country and public officials will not have the effect they seek. The officers whose duty it is to enforce the law will not be swerved from the performance of their duty but rather spurred on to great activities."

Lost and Found Advts. on Page 18.

MAYOR OF TOLEDO CALLS FOR TROOPS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Central Avenues and at Central and Kimball Avenues.

An unidentified Overland worker was knocked down and beaten in front of the Chevrolet plant. He was placed in an emergency patrol and hurried away from the neighborhood. The clothing of several policemen was torn as they rushed the crowd.

What was estimated by union pickets stationed at the Union Depot as being between sixty and seventy imported workers for the Willys Overland plant arrived at 2:30 P. M. today from New York City.

The men were immediately loaded into automobiles and driven away. Shortly after their arrival about fifty men from Machinists' Union Headquarters arrived on the scene, but they were too late to talk with the newcomers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 3, (Associated Press.)—The shooting of strikers tonight occurred in front of a fire station near the automobile plant, where a discharged soldier guard, with a woman companion, had sought refuge from a threatening crowd. The guard had been walking through a residential district of employes of the automobile company and fled to the fire station when a crowd of men hooted him and made menacing remarks.

Calls for assistance brought two motor truck loads of soldier guards from the automobile plant. When they arrived at the station, one of them fired a pistol into the air. The guards then fired their rifles and pistols into the crowd.

Mayor Cornell Schreiber, under whose direction the ex-soldiers, still wearing their Overland military uniforms, are guarding the plant, issued a statement in which he declared that no more violence would be tolerated, and that "every one who starts trouble will be dealt with forcibly and in the manner which the occasion demands." The former soldiers are armed with rifles supplied at the direction of the Mayor. There are 500 of them acting as emergency police.

The Mayor's statement warned those who have no business at the plant to remain away and instructions were issued not to permit crowds to congregate.

The house adjoining the Mayor's was stoned tonight and its windows smashed, presumably by sympathizers of the striking automobile workers, who apparently mistook the house for the Mayor's residence. Police were stationed to guard the Mayor's residence after the incident.

John J. Quinlivan, business agent of the Central Labor Union, said that so far as he could ascertain no members of organized labor were connected with the rioting. The union men, he said, had been instructed not to resort to violence.

There were hundreds of women workers, including wives of the idle machinists, involved in the early rioting at the plant. They aided men in throwing bricks and missiles; attacked the workers with their fists.

The seriously injured included Otto Bullis of Battle Creek, Michigan, a discharged soldier, whose skull was fractured. Physicians say that he may not survive.

Rumanian and Polish Armies Linked

WARSAW, June 2, (French Wireless Service.)—The Polish troops in Galicia have formed a junction with the Rumanian forces in Bukowina, the Polish General Staff announced today. This movement followed the Polish capture of Stanislau.

FRANKLIN SIMON

Banister Shoes for Men

$10 to $12

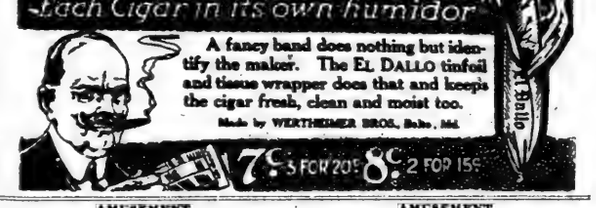
Any shoe will hold the feet. These particular Banisters will also hold their shape, for they are built on the right lines, and will not easily bulge over the welt as millions of shoes habitually do. Yet they have style, too. Bless you, yes! But it is the style of refinement which lasts, rather than the style of novelty which palls. In narrow, medium, or broad toe, with plain or fancy tips, and the custom look in their well-proportioned lines.

High and Low Models—All Leathers
Buckskin Tops—Wing Tips
Same Prices

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Men's Shoe Shop, 2 West 38th Street
LOCATED ON STREET LEVEL

EL DALLO
"Each Cigar in its own humidor"



A fancy band does nothing but identify the maker. The EL DALLO tinfoil and tissue wrapper does that and keeps the cigar fresh, clean and moist too.
Made by WERTHEIMER BROS., Baltimore, Md.

7¢ 3 FOR 20¢ 8¢ 2 FOR 15¢

AMUSEMENT. AMUSEMENT. AMUSEMENT.

do you believe in dramatic critics?

Here Is a Composite Review of a New York Production, Written by the Foremost Dramatic and Motion Picture Critics of New York—The Greatest City in the World.

It is not too much to say "Broken Blossoms" is the most artistic photoplay yet produced (*Evening Sun*). It is as if Dickens had spoken by means of the camera. Moreover there is a glamour here as if Pierre Loti or Victor Hugo had joined forces with Mr. Griffith. Is it any wonder that "Broken Blossoms" is a masterpiece of the film (*Evening Telegram*).

It is a thing of rare and haunting charm (*Evening Post*). Mr. Griffith should think of a new name for his work, along with a new synonym for the words "photo play," because his productions are so different from those of other directors that they require a separate classification. The lights and shadows seem to come out from the screen, rather than to have been projected upon it (*Herald*).

Such art, so real one can think only of the classics, and of the masterly paintings remembered through the ages; so exquisite, so fragile, so beautifully and fragrantly poetic is "Broken Blossoms" (*Morning Telegraph*). It is the most beautiful motion picture we ever have seen or ever expect to see. When it was over, we wanted to rush up to every one we met and cry: "Oh, don't miss it, don't miss it!" For the last two years we have seen at least one picture a day, yet with "Broken Blossoms" we sat on the edge of our seat, one hand grasping the arm, the other crushing a wet handkerchief, and trembled and grew hysterical over what we saw before us (*Tribune*).

Not a movie melodrama with an unhappy ending, but a sincere human tragedy, that is what Mr. Griffith has had the capacity and the courage to produce. All his mastery of picture-making, the technique that is pre-eminently his by invention and control, the skill and subtlety with which he can unfold a story, has gone into the making of "Broken Blossoms." It is a masterpiece in moving pictures (*Times*).

The drama moves with the cumulative sense of the inevitable handed down from Euripides; told with the emotional flourish and real artistry of this producer. It is a notable achievement in motion pictures (*Sun*).

Mr. Griffith has given the incidents of Mr. Burke's story more reality, more adequate expression than could have been found in any form of stage presentation. All the fine skill of Mr. Griffith's technique, all the subtlety of his art, have answered his command, in the building of this picture drama. His story moves forward with the force and suspense of a Greek tragedy. "Broken Blossoms" is the art of the photoplay revealed at the hand of the master of that art. It is Mr. Griffith's greatest triumph (*Evening Mail*).

It is a gem and Mr. Griffith acquires new laurels as a producer virtuoso. This photoplay marks a new epoch in moving pictures, and no one who is interested in the higher art of the screen should fail to see "Broken Blossoms" (*Evening Sun*).

Mr. Griffith has added strangely appealing touches that make the child akin to Little Nell. It is the simple pathetic incidents of the story—incidents like that never-to-be-forgotten smile of the girl—that make "Broken Blossoms" a great picture.

He has far exceeded the power of the written word. It would be impossible for the greatest master of languages to picture the emotions as Mr. Griffith has perpetuated them (*N. Y. Call*).

"BROKEN BLOSSOMS" is now in its fourth week at the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre, and is presented every afternoon at 2:40 and every evening at 8:40, including Sundays.



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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

CHILDS IN NO MAN'S LAND

There was a ruined village out in No Man's Land, towards which both sides sent out patrols every night. Whichever patrol reached it first possessed it for the night.

One night the Boches beat the Americans to the village and the next night the Yankees found over the door of a moss-covered café a sign, "Hindenburg Rathskeller".

They immediately removed the sign and replaced it with a board on which a New Yorker had daubed with mud, "CHILDS RESTAURANT".

One of the last places our boys visited before going "OVER THERE", and one of the first places they visit when they return, is CHILDS.

Typically American restaurants, serving typically American food—they are symbols of culinary excellence.

If you visit Coney Island or Atlantic City this summer, you will find the cool, comfortable CHILDS restaurant an oasis of nourishment and delight.

Childs

RENNER'S ADDRESS PLEASED SERBIANS

Vesnitch's Commendation Voiced the Sentiments of Most Allied Delegates.

NO THREATS OR WHINING

Matter and Manner of Austrian Leader's Speech Contrasted with Those of Germans.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 2.—It was Austria that fired the first shot in this war. Serbia was the first victim. So today, after the Allies had presented the terms of peace to the Austrian delegation at St. Germain, and Dr. Renner, chief of that delegation, had replied, the comment of Dr. Vesnitch, the Serbian plenipotentiary, was of more than ordinary interest. On the way out of the château I asked the Serbian statesman what he thought of the ceremony.

"It was splendid," he replied. "What Renner said was good in content, good in the manner and spirit in which it was said. He stood up to say it. There is no comparison whatever between the ceremony we have just witnessed and that of May 7, when the treaty was presented to the Germans at Versailles."

What Dr. Vesnitch said was what all the other delegates apparently thought. So far as a trifling incident could furnish the key to the spirit of the affair, it was in the mere fact that Renner stood up to reply to Clemenceau, whereas there had been much adverse comment when Brockdorff-Rantzau did not stand up at Versailles. Neither was there the slightest trace in Renner's reply of anything that could be called a threat or a whine. He accepted for Austria-Hungary responsibility for the guilt of beginning the war, and he said that the Austrian Republic which he represented was ready to do the will of the victorious Allies, although the Hapsburg rule was dead forever, and the world was rid of the fatal dualism of the old Empire.

The ceremony was in the ancient château of St. Germain, once a castle of kings, now a natural history museum, where children of French workmen may roam at will, gazing at prehistoric stone implements, stuffed birds and pictures or strange extinct animals. The hall set apart for the sessions was that devoted to specimens of the cave man period. Perhaps at the long tables of the delegates of many nations there was here or there a plenipotentiary who still belonged to the cave period of politics and diplomacy, but the tone of the whole thing was modern. It was the most inspiring session of the Peace Conference since that first plenary meeting, when the League of Nations was born, before the differences among friends had arisen.

The time set for the session was noon. President Wilson arrived fifteen minutes late. He had come out from Paris by the long road through Versailles to avoid the rush of traffic on the more direct route to St. Germain, and on the way his automobile had a blowout. Before repairs were made a United States Army car with no passengers came along, took the President aboard, and rushed at full speed to St. Germain. But it had been rather a tense quarter of an hour in the Cave Period Hall of the château, with the delegates in their places wondering what was keeping the American President away so long. Colonel House was not there at all, but Henry White, who more than any of his American colleagues reveals in a big occasion, was a bit nervous, as if he was responsible for this quarter of an hour wait for his country's chief. He seemed barely to listen to what Secretary Lansing was saying to him, and for five consecutive minutes White piano-drummed on the green table with his fingers.

One turned to see what Paderewski was doing with his fingers. He was tearing a card to fine bits. His Polish colleague, Dmowski, who is a biologist when he is not making peace or building a new State, seemed absorbed in the pictures of the queer animals on the wall opposite him. Balfour, the philosopher, was counting the great oak rafters of the ceiling. Venizelos gazed at a map of France dotted with red squares showing the location of the prehistoric holes in which the cave men had dwelt in the same region where civilization began digging its trenches in 1914. Orlando busied himself with writing, at work, perhaps, on a new Adriatic solution. The Jugoslav and the Czechoslovakian plenipotentiaries sat as if fascinated, like children watching. A few minutes later their former masters, but now the beaten Austrians, were to come to learn their fate.

And so on throughout the list of delegates who were left off their guard, so to speak, with nothing official to do in this fifteen minutes' gap in their program caused by an automobile mishap on the Versailles road. Each man seemed a little more like an ordinary human being in this quarter of an hour recess with his own thoughts.

The instant President Wilson finally came in, laughing over his own mishap and apologizing to Clemenceau as he took a seat beside him, the word was given to usher in the seven Austrian delegates to the seats provided for them at the foot of the table. Dr. Renner led his colleagues in and took the middle chair. As they entered the room all the allied delegates, at a signal from Premier Clemenceau, stood in recognition of their presence. Then the French Premier, addressing the enemy delegation as representatives of the "Austrian Republic," spoke for not more than two minutes, announcing that the Austrian treaty was not yet complete, but that such terms as were ready were about to be presented to them. He enumerated the completed clauses, and said that the Austrians would have fifteen days in which to consider them and that in the meantime all communication on the subject between the Allies and the Austrians would have to be in writing.

The next move was for M. Dutasta, the Secretary General of the Conference, to walk down the long room betwen the rows of delegates and hand the peace terms to Dr. Renner. There was a thrill in what under other conditions would be a mere commonplace of politeness, when this Frenchman and this Austrian bowed to each other without a word from either.

Dr. Renner delivered his response in French. He emphasized in the beginning that he and his colleagues represented a republic, and that the ancient Hapsburg monarchy had ceased to exist on Nov. 1, 1918; that from its ruins new nations had come, one of which he represented. And, "We are before you," he said, "as one of the parts of the vanquished empire, ready to assume our share for the consequences of the war, ready to accept each and every proposition you make to us. But we ask you to listen to us as well as to our neighbors concerning our economic needs." Dr. Renner had hardly got started on the reading of his speech when an uneasy British photographer, in trying to adjust his camera, jammed his knee through a case of stone spear heads and axes from the Valley of the Somme. Even Clemenceau did not escape the nervous shock that ran through the room at the ominous sound of crashing glass.

The Austrian plenipotentiary's address was repeated in English by an interpreter of his own delegation. Then an allied interpreter repeated it in Italian, but there was a sharp contrast between his delivery and the impressive reading by the Austrian. The Italian made it an exercise in speed, apparently thinking that the Italian translation was only for the benefit of Orlando, and that oratory, one way or another, did not make much difference, so far as the feeling of the Italian for Austria was concerned. There had been another flaw in the interpreting early in the session, when an allied secretary, reading and translating the Clemenceau speech into German, had referred to the Austrian Empire instead of the republic.

At the end of the final translation of Dr. Renner's speech M. Clemenceau declared that if there was nothing else to be said the session was at an end. And there was nothing else that could be said.

HARDEN TO FILM KAISER.

Exposer of Eulenberg Camerilla to Picture the Emperor's End.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 3.—Maximilian Harden has entered the ranks of "film composers." Harden has chosen a novel subject, with which he is amply qualified to deal interestingly, ex-Kaiser William.

He has drawn up a scheme for a great moving picture entitled "Kaiser William's Reign and His End." The film will contain several sensational and realistic scenes from the life of the former Emperor.

Few persons knew the outside of court life in Berlin better than did Harden.

His long duel with the Eulenberg Camarilla, which surrounded the throne some years ago, as a result of which the Kaiser had to change his entourage, will form one of the chief scenes in the promised film.

One of Germany's most famous film actors will play the role of Kaiser Wilhelm.

FRANCE LIFTS EXPORT BARS.

Cabinet Approves Removal of Nearly All Restrictions.

PARIS, June 3.—The French Cabinet today approved steps taken to remove nearly all restrictions on exports from France.

Minister of Commerce Clementel told the other members of discussions he had had with representatives of allied and associated countries regarding imports and exports.

REPORT PETROGRAD TAKEN BY ANTI-REDS

Esthonian and Finnish Forces Have Entered Russian Capital, Copenhagen Hears.

SOVIET PLOT IN FINLAND

Discovery Leads to Many Arrests—Finnish Reds Negotiating to Surrender.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 2.—A telegram to the Politiken from Norway states Petrograd has been taken by an army composed principally of Esthonians and Finns. The paper added that the report must be accepted with great reserve.

The Berlingske Tidende this evening publishes a message from its Berlin correspondent, saying that a wireless message has been received in Budapest from Lenin in which he states that the unavoidable loss of Petrograd would not shake the Bolsheviki's confidence in ultimate victory. This dispatch was telegraphed from Budapest to Berlin.

OMSK, May 26, (Russian Wireless Service.)—A Bolshevist wireless dispatch from Moscow, dated May 24, gives the text of a proclamation of the Executive Committee of the Bolshevist party as follows:

"The Petrograd front until recently was for us a matter of secondary importance. During the last days the situation has changed entirely. The enemies of Bolshevism have decided to take Petrograd, and the Finnish and Esthonian White Guards, as well as troops of General Udenich, Colonel Belokhovitch and General Rodzianko are moving against the city.

"This unexpected attack has brought about great demoralization in our ranks. Every minute counts. All of us must rise to defend the Red Petrograd."

HELSINGFORS, June 3.—Representatives of the Finnish Reds have arrived at Reval and begun negotiations there with Finnish Government delegates, the British Consul participating in the discussions. The Red negotiators were expected to come to this city on board a British warship, but plans were changed and Reval was chosen instead for the meeting.

LONDON, June 3.—A Russian Bolshevist plot on a wide scale has been discovered in Finland, and many arrests have been made, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says.

Several million marks have been smuggled into Finland preparatory to a contemplated revolution, the telegram states, and a Bolshevist representative at Helsingfors had distributed more than 3,000,000 of this. Quantities of weapons had been given out among the unemployed, but the coup d'état that was planned was postponed owing to developments in Russia.

REDS RETAKE KHERSON.

Occupy Town Northeast of Odessa After Fierce Fighting.

LONDON, June 3.—A Russian wireless message received here from Moscow says that Kherson, on the Dnieper, northeast of Odessa, was occupied by the Reds on Friday after fierce fighting.

The Bolsheviki have been faced with an insurrection in the southern Ukraine and the force defeated at Kherson probably were Ukrainians who had revolted against the Soviets. It was reported last week that a counter-revolt had been begun in the Odessa region by Grigorieff, a former Bolshevist General.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK WON'T JOIN BLOCKADE

Will Stay Neutral if Germany Refuses to Sign Peace Treaty.

PARIS, June 3.—Sweden and Denmark have notified the Peace Conference that they will not join in a blockade of Germany in the event of a German refusal to sign the peace treaty. They state that a blockade could be made effective without their violating their neutrality.

Four of the neutral nations now have given notice that they will not take part in a blockade should a German refusal to sign the peace terms lead the allied powers to decide upon such a step. Switzerland and Norway have already made known their decision.

RENNER STARTS FOR HOME.

Going with Three Colleagues to Lay Terms Before His Government.

ST. GERMAIN, June 3, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace mission, accompanied by three of the leading members of the mission and two secretaries carrying sixty copies of the allied peace treaty in German, French, and Italian, left St. Germain for Paris at 6:15 o'clock this evening. In Paris they will take a train for Innsbruck, there to meet members of the Austrian Government.

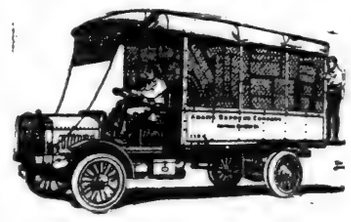
Dr. Renner will arrive at Innsbruck Wednesday evening and probably will return to St. Germain Saturday.

WILSON'S SHIP GETS ORDERS.

Must Be Ready to Sail on 12 Hours' Notice After Midnight June 5.

BREST, June 3.—The liner George Washington, in which President Wilson has three times crossed the Atlantic, has been ordered to be ready to sail on twelve hours' notice at any time after midnight, June 5.

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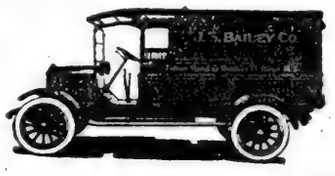
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CHANCES IN JUGOSLAVIA.
Advantages Americans possess in trading with the new Jugoslavic nation described in The Annalist this week. Published by The New York Times Company. 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail. Advt.

MODIFIED TERMS GAIN SUPPORT

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

connected with the Peace Conference favors extending leniency with reference to mineral products so as to enable Germany to obtain minerals from the Silesian fields which by the treaty are ceded to Poland. It is going too far to say that a considerable number of Americans contend that the economic features of the treaty are unworkable. They believe that the Allies will benefit in the end by modifying these provisions. France and Italy, they argue, will be able to obtain, better credits if Germany's liability for reparational payments is definitely fixed and Germany gets a chance to earn money with which to liquidate her pecuniary obligations to her enemies.

A British Change of Front.

Lloyd George's reported course in urging modifications signifies an important and to some extent a surprising change of attitude. The whole British official position with reference to the economic conditions imposed upon Germany has been dominated by the widespread demand in the British Isles for compelling Germany to pay the entire cost to which the Allies have been put in conducting the war. This demand became a campaign issue in the Parliamentary elections last Winter and the British Prime Minister gave a promise that Germany would be required to bear the financial burden which the war has imposed upon her enemies. But after Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau had discussed the situation, for many weeks it became apparent that it would be a ludicrous subterfuge to compel a Germany reduced to almost economic impotence to pledge herself to pay an amount which she would be utterly unable to pay.

It was out of that conclusion that the allied statesmen evolved the scheme of requiring Germany to liquidate the allied reparation claims by annual payments determined annually for periods of thirty years. Now, after the German plenipotentiaries have had peace terms for nearly four weeks, the conclusion has been forced on some allied peacemakers that this scheme is of doubtful practicability and may result in more harm than good.

But in France sentiment is strong for exacting from Germany the last penny that the war torn country is able to pay. The compromise arrangement for annual payments was a keen disappointment to the French people, who had clung to the hope that the total amount France had expended for war purchases would be obtained from Germany.

French Opposition to Leniency.

While the sentiment in favor of requiring Germany to bear the French pecuniary war losses seems materially lessened, there is a large and strong element, including many popular military leaders, which would not be satisfied with any further leniency toward the Boche. This condition is believed to be mainly responsible for the reported hesitation on the part of French statesmen to assent to any material modification in the reparations section of the treaty now. To show willingness—very reluctant willingness to make amendments after the German representatives have formally accepted the present treaty draft is another matter.

Efforts have been renewed to have the German treaty disposed of quickly. Everything today in conference circles goes to show that a desire exists to have the treaty revised within the next few days, and the final draft presented to the German plenipotentiaries by the end of this week. There is also a growing feeling, which President Wilson is understood to share, that the Germans should have a very brief period—four days is suggested in this connection—within which to determine whether they will sign. Should these optimistic aspirations be fulfilled the treaty would be signed about June 10, instead of June 20, which was the date most generally mentioned in the estimates of last week.

President Wilson is extremely anxious to return home, and the earliest possible conclusion of peace with Germany is being advocated by him.

Council Considers Proposed Changes.

PARIS, June 3.—Two changes in the German peace terms, one territorial and the other financial, are being considered by the Council of Four.

The financial question is the possibility of the acceptance of the German proposal to pay an indemnity of $25,000,000,000, which would involve dissolution of the Allied financial commission, to which the Germans strongly object. It is understood that this proposal has strong support in some quarters.

The second proposal is for a plebiscite in Silesia and a guarantee to Germany of a coal supply from the Silesian mines.

The proposed economic guarantees regarding Silesia in the form which is considered possible of acceptance would not change the Polish frontiers, but merely give to the Germans a written guarantee that they would obtain coal, grain and other commodities, which it is expected will flow naturally to the old markets in Germany, despite the territorial change. This assumption has been at the base of the interallied determinations regarding Poland.

Experts of the United States, France, Great Britain, and Italy, on the invitation of the American Peace Commissioners, are expected to meet as soon as possible to exchange views regarding the answer to the German counterproposals. The rôle of the Americans will be that of mediators.

Great Britain favors several concessions, while France remains firm in her stand to make no concessions.

At the suggestion of President Wilson the Italian delegation held a meeting today to discuss the German counterproposals. French experts also were in session.

The commissions on various subjects, such as Reparations and Economics, probably will meet within thirty-six hours to report to their respective delegations.

It is believed that as a result of the steps taken today the reply to the German proposals will be ready within forty-eight hours.

It is understood that the Americans are not adverse to minor concessions, but not to the extent favored by the British.

Wilson Meets Our Experts.

President Wilson met the American experts at the Hotel de Crillon this morning and discussed with them the question of the replies to be made to the German notes on reparations and the economic phases of the peace terms. The meeting later developed into a general conference of the full American delegation on the German counterproposals.

Brig. Gen. George H. Harris, chief American military adviser regarding German affairs, arrived today from Berlin. It is believed that his visit is for consultation regarding the military measures to be taken in the event of a German refusal to sign the peace treaty.

Brockdorff Says He Will Not Yield.

BERLIN, June 2, (Associated Press.)—Rumors in circulation in Germany that he is willing to sacrifice parts of German territory threatened by the peace terms if the counter-proposals are accepted are denied by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, in an interview with the Versailles correspondent of the National Zeitung. The Count's attention was drawn to the feeling in Danzig that Germany was ready to sign peace at the expense of that city if the Allies made concessions regarding Upper Silesia, the former colonies, and the merchant marine.

The Count said that all interests would be represented equally. Great financial sacrifices could be made by Germany, he added, only on condition that the German counterproposals were looked upon as a co-ordinate entity. He declared that it was impossible to except important features without bringing disaster to the whole proposition.

The head of the German peace delegation said he was eager for a better opportunity to convince the Allies of Germany's honesty and honor than was offered by the interchange of notes. He said he hoped, if he received the opportunity, to establish a basis for the co-operation of all peoples.

GERMANS INVADE POLAND.

Successful Resistance Offered, Paderewski Is Informed.

PARIS, June 3, (Associated Press.)—Premier Paderewski of Poland today received a telegram saying that the Germans crossed the Polish boundary from Lyck to Rygrod at 3 o'clock last Saturday afternoon.

The message added that the Poles were resisting the Germans successfully.

It indicated that the number of Germans who crossed into Poland was comparatively small.

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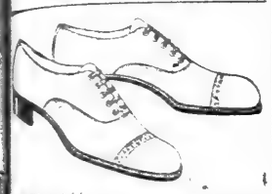
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RHINE REPUBLIC FITS FRENCH POLICY

Its Formation Thought Symptomatic of Her New Influence in European Politics.

SECESSION SEEMS NATURAL

French Diplomat Cites Historical and Religious Grounds for Separation from Prussia.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 2.—The formation of the new Rhine Republic is in great measure symptomatic of one of the striking changes in European politics. This change is the new and energetic foreign policy of France. During the last half century France, after her 1870 defeat, occupied herself chiefly with "cultivating her own garden," in Voltaire's phrase, and simply built up the Russian alliance as a defense against the German danger. Beyond that her European policy was passive, today it is active.

There is a tendency in certain American and English quarters to speak of France being bankrupt through the war, exhausted and impotent. Such a view fails to take into account the amazing resilience of the French people, their intense patriotism, their political clairvoyance, and, above all, the stimulus given them by victory. What is more—and here is the most interesting feature of the situation, as it concerns all Europe east of the Rhine—the French interests, right from the old frontier of Alsace-Lorraine to Warsaw, are in the hands of men of the new school, war victors, Generals like Mangin and Humbert, as soldiers and diplomats clear-sighted, bold, strong, and successful.

Mangin, who is the supreme French commander on the Rhine, is a man of the school of Gallieni and Lyautey. Under them he received training, not only military but administrative, of the type which enabled Lyautey to hold just-conquered and half-rebellious Morocco in 1914 with a handful of old Territorials and scattered groups of raw native levies. Mangin's administration, like his strategy, is based on foundations that have been proved right since the days of Caesar. One of them is the old Roman maxim, "Divide and rule." Toward Germany it is the counter-application of Bismarck's watchword that union is strength.

As long ago as last July a French General of the same school, then commanding the army, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that France would never be safe against German aggression unless she succeeded in splitting up the Prussianized bloc which Bismarck had formed. Since then the possibility that a lonely German-Austria might swing into the Prussian orbit has lent point to his words and stimulated French activities. There has even been talk of an attempt by France to reconstruct Austria, in order to avert this augmentation of Prussian strength, by the formation of a new Danubian federation. Not only would this be a policy resented bitterly by Italy, but it is next door to impracticable, owing to internal differences between the States concerned, Bohemia, Jugoslavia and German-Austria.

To split the Prussians by fostering separatist tendencies in the Rhine Provinces and on the part of Bavaria was a wiser and far easier policy. The only wonder is that it was not attempted before.

France Favors the New Republic.

The word "fostering," however, does not mean artificially creating something which [illegible] THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent [illegible] the subject [illegible] who has the [illegible] days of having spent several years of his boyhood on the Rhine, he does not know the situation [illegible]

If the new Rhine is wholly artificial, if it is a hothouse plant, it will not last, but will wither in the first cold wind. I see no object in pretending that France does not regard the project with a good deal of sympathy. But if it is not based on the genuine will of the inhabitants or at least a considerable part of them no amount of sympathy on our part will keep it alive. Personally, I believe that such a desire for independence does exist, for the three following reasons:

"First, it is a historical fact that this territory has always been more or less resentful of the Prussian yoke, especially in the country districts, as distinct from the Prussianized towns like Cologne, which I do not believe will join the movement.

"Second, these people are strongly influenced by the Catholic Church, which is an active political force and which favors independence as a result of the anti-clerical policy of Hoffman and others in the German Parliament.

"Third, of all Germany the Rhine territory has been historically the most subject to French influence. After 1870 it was held to Prussia by self-interest as a result of the commercial expansion following Prussia's victory. Now, on the contrary, allegiance only means that they will have to share Prussia's burden, and, as one of the richest sections of Germany, will carry a mighty heavy share at that.

"Their interest now bids them to swing toward victorious France and, with access to a share of the coal and Lorraine iron, on which their industries are based, turn their commercial activities westward instead of eastward. I do not imply that the new movement means absolute separation from Germany, but I do suggest that it will be, politically at least, equivalent to the creation of a sort of buffer State, with sufficient autonomy, as far as Prussia is concerned, to weaken, if not wholly demolish, all the hopes of revenge that Prussia may entertain. And it will provide one of the best and safest preventives of future war."

MEXICO FLOUTS LEAGUE.

MEXICO CITY, June 3.—The Mexican Government has not asked, nor will it request, to be admitted to the League of Nations, according to a statement made today in a bulletin issued to the Mexican newspapers by the Department of Foreign Relations, signed by Salvador Diego Fernandez, in charge of the department.

Lost and Found Advts. on Page 18.

BERLIN PROTESTS RHINE REPUBLIC

Sends Note to Allies Charging French Support for New Government.

ORDERS LEADERS' ARREST

Dorten and Others Accused of High Treason—Americans Break Up Strike.

BERLIN, June 3. (Associated Press.)—The German Armistice Commission has handed to Marshal Foch a note for the allied powers protesting against French support of the proclamation of a Rhenish republic as high treason against the Empire, and complaining of Colonel Pinot's threats and actions at Wiesbaden. The note concludes:

"This action on the part of the French occupation authorities is in sharpest contradiction to the armistice conditions and represents the grossest violation of obligations legally undertaken. The German Government makes the sharpest protest against this behavior."

In response to Dr. Dorten's notification of the proclamation of a republic, the German Chancellor, Philipp Scheidmann, has ordered the prosecution of Dorten and the other members of his Government for high treason, and has declared all the official acts of the new Government void.

Dorten Asks Allies' Help.

WIESBADEN, June 2, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Dorten, a former States Attorney, and head of the provisional government of the Rhenish Republic, yesterday forwarded two telegrams to the allied peace delegation at Paris. In one he announced that the delegates of the Rhenish Republic had assembled at Wiesbaden and proclaimed the republic, adding:

"They do not propose to shirk the obligations connected with the work of restoration in Belgium and Northern France. They implore the protection of the French authorities against their opponents and beg the privilege of coming to Paris for negotiations."

The second telegram was as follows:

"Everything is quiet in Mayence. The majority of the population is with us."

Protest to French Commander.

Colonel Pinot, the French Commander at Wiesbaden, yesterday received a delegation representing the opponents of the Rhenish Republic. The delegates, who represented all parties except the Clerical, presented a memorial requesting the French Commander not to permit himself to take one-sided information on the subject.

The Commander asked the purpose of the petition, and was told that the entire population was opposed to the formation of a republic and desired that the French authorities inform themselves with respect to the state of public opinion either through open meetings or conferences with representatives of the various parties. Colonel Pinot, it is said, replied that it was too late for such a procedure.

A German court official who was a member of the delegation, asked Colonel Pinot whether he was aware that he was aiding and abetting high treason against the German Government. Colonel Pinot is said to have replied that the cities which refused to conform with the new order would be cut off from food supplies. The French Commander is alleged to have turned out the German official, telling him to go home and await his passports, as he was to be expelled from the city.

Dorten Appeals to Americans.

COBLENZ, June 2, (Associated Press.)—Telegrams intimating that recognition of the Rhenish republic is desired have been sent to the commanders of the armies of occupation along the Rhine. They bear the signature of Dr. Dorten, said to have been named President of the new republic, but the officials of the American Third Army have not received any official notification of any such action by the new Government.

Dr. Dorten asserts that delegates of Rhenish Prussia, Old Nassau, Rhenish Hesse, and the Palatinate, after meetings in Aix-la-Chapelle, Mayence, and Wiesbaden, had declared the autonomy of the Rhenish republic from June 1. After stating that the republic is willing to conclude immediate peace, the telegram says that the people of the Rhineland have no desire to escape their war obligations, as far as reparation is concerned, and that they are seeking recognition at the Peace Conference. The identity of Dr. Dorten is unknown to Americans here.

The Americans say that there are no indications that the Germans generally desire a republic, and attribute the movement to a handful of intriguers, but they are unwilling to permit the American area to be used as a battle ground for rival factions.

The American authorities decided today that there was no foundation for a charge of high treason against inhabitants of the American occupied area, so far as the German Government was concerned. They reached this conclusion as the result of a message sent by Berlin warning civilians not to promote the establishment of the Rhenish Republic. The promoters of the movement were warned that they would be guilty of high treason if the republic should be established.

The Americans contend that this is an attempted interference on the part of Berlin and, in a question of this kind, an invasion of the rights of the occupying army, which is in complete control of all affairs here.

A general strike throughout the American occupied area was declared by Germans at 9 o'clock today as a protest against the launching of the new republic. It was very brief, being only four hours in duration, the workmen returning to their labors at 1 o'clock this afternoon, after being warned of the consequences by the American military authorities.

The principal strikers were the railway employes, and the street car workers at Treves and Coblenz. When the news of the strike became known, the Americans sent word to the labor leaders that unless the Germans returned to work by 1 o'clock, the leaders and all the other strikers would be deported into sections of Germany unoccupied by American troops. The Interallied Railway Commission reported this afternoon that all the workers had returned to their jobs.

Newspapers in Coblenz printed stories today denying the birth of the republic at Wiesbaden and asserting that the report was an effort on the part of certain Germans to mislead the population of the Rhineland. By order of the American authorities the Coblenz Volkszeitung has been suspended for two days for publishing an article asserting that the French had a hand in the movement for the secession of the Rhine province and that the French were responsible for the activity of Germans who have been fathering the separation of the province from Prussia.

VERSAILLES, June 3.—Herr Proft, a Socialist member of the German Peace Delegation, has gone to Berlin to protest against the formation of the Rhenish Republic. He is a deputy from the Rhineland.

The President of the new Rhenish Republic is probably Dr. H. A. Dorten of Oberkassel, near Bonn. Earlier cabled advices regarding Dr. Dorten stated that he was from Bonn and held a civilian office before the war. Dr. H. A. Dorten is listed in a pre-war German directory as an assessor at Oberkassel.

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Outing Shoes of white canvas, with leather trimmings and heavy rubber soles.
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SAY TREATY TEXT IS IN NEW YORK

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Four other copies, Mr. Lodge's informant said, were known to be in New York.

Mr. Borah, in referring in the Senate to the inability of the upper body to obtain the full text of the treaty, said the Senate had been ignored by the President, while copies of the treaty had been "secretly supplied" in New York.

In Hands of "Certain Interests."

"I wish to say that it is now an established fact that this treaty which this resolution is calling for is public to all the people of Europe, including the enemy with whom we were lately engaged," said Mr. Borah. "It is also true that this treaty is now in the possession of certain interests in New York City, and, while the Senate is asking for a treaty with which it will ultimately have to deal, and while the American people are asking for a treaty by which they will ultimately, in all probability, be bound, certain interests in the city of New York have the treaty. They are dealing with it and discussing it, while we are deprived of it."

Senator Swanson interrupted to say that he had seen a statement in newspapers of an understanding between the parties making the treaty that it should not be officially given out.

"If Germany or German interests have broken that promise and given it out the responsibility is with them," said Mr. Swanson. "The question is whether, if that statement is true, we shall officially ask the President to break faith and give out a treaty which, according to press reports, it is understood will not be given out. I see it stated that the French Premier has refused to give it out and Lloyd George has refused, on account of this understanding. If there is such an understanding it is reasonable to presume that there was some substantial reason why the treaty should not be officially given out. We had no partisanship in this matter."

"The treaty is in New York," interjected Senator Lodge. "I had a copy of it in my hand yesterday, and I heard of several other copies. I was offered a copy to bring on here and show my colleagues. I said that no copy could come into my hands without being made public. Therefore it was not given to me, but it is there in New York.

"I heard of four copies in existence there in New York. How many more there may be in the country I do not know, but, so far as I can make out, the only place where it is not allowed to come is the Senate of the United States."

"I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if he has not seen newspaper reports to the effect that the treaty is on sale on the streets in Germany at fifteen cents a copy?" asked Senator New.

"Yes, I have seen it stated in the papers, and I have no doubt it is quite true," assented Mr. Lodge.

Senator Swanson remarked that "the issue is whether we shall officially ask the President to officially give out a treaty which it has been stated he has agreed not to give out."

"Who stated that he agreed not to give it out?" demanded Mr. Lodge.

"The Associated Press and reputable newspapers," replied Senator Swanson. "I understand the Premier of France has said—"

"The Senator's understanding of what the Premier of France said is not entirely convincing," said Senator Lodge.

"Nothing is convincing to the Senator on this or any other question appertaining to the League of Nations," retorted Mr. Swanson. "The only position we have advocated is that it has been customary in delicate foreign affairs to refer matters to the Foreign Relations Committee. If it is true, as stated, that our representatives agreed that it would be unwise and improper to give us the treaty officially, why should the Senate ask the President to do something that he has agreed not to do? All we ask is that the Foreign Relations Committee ascertain the reason why the treaty has not been given out and ascertain what is proper in this delicate situation and report its conclusions to the Senate. The Democrats do not control this committee."

Senator Borah interposed that it had been reported by the Associated Press that Mr. Clemenceau and Lloyd George were willing that the treaty should be made public at this time, but that President Wilson had "put his veto on it."

Senator Thomas remarked that one of the New York papers on Sunday announced that the President had said he had "reluctantly consented to withhold the text of the treaty, but had yielded to the importunities of Lloyd George, Clemenceau and his other associates."

Senator Jones of New Mexico alluded to Senator Lodge's statement that the United States Senate was "the only place where this treaty has not been allowed" to come.

"I said, 'appears,' or 'apparently,'" said Senator Lodge.

"I assume there is some information which the Senator from Massachusetts has that makes it apparent that somebody allowed this treaty to get into the hands of other sources," said Senator Jones. "The implication must be based on information which he has withheld from the Senate, or else it is unfounded."

Stopped Giving Out Copies.

"Is it open to me now," asked Senator Lodge, with a smile, "to extricate myself from the extraordinary dilemma which the Senator from New Mexico has presented? If it is, I will say that the copies of the treaty to which I have referred were given out. It was found that many of them were going to America, and an order was issued from our headquarters in Paris that no more were to be permitted. They were given out by the representatives of the United States."

"What representatives?" demanded Senator Swanson.

"I suppose some of the President's followers," replied Mr. Lodge. "I do not suppose that he gave them out himself."

"What followers?" insisted Mr. Swanson. "They are not representatives. I have understood that they do not represent the United States."

"There are no representatives over there except the President's personal agents," replied Mr. Lodge.

"There is nobody authorized to give out foreign affairs under the Constitution except the President," declared Mr. Swanson.

"Very well, then. They were given out by his order," replied Mr. Lodge.

"Does the Senator make that statement on his own responsibility?" asked Mr. Swanson.

"No, I do not know whether he ordered it or not," answered Mr. Lodge.

Senator Swanson repeated that the Foreign Relations Committee ought to inquire into the matter to ascertain the facts. Senator Lodge replied that the matter in question was whether the Senate would be supplied with the full text of the treaty.

"There is no prerogative here," he said; "for the Foreign Relations Committee to go through this farce, in order to be told what we already know is useless. This is a request for a document which has been given out, in part, officially in a summary. A wretched summary and imperfect. Other fragments of it, like the one about the process verbal and others, have come dribbling out from time to time. The whole treaty is here in private hands. The people who have received it were given those copies abroad. We know as well as we know anything that they are on sale in Berlin."

"All I ask you to do is to refer this resolution to the Foreign Relations Committee and allow the Committee and to appear before the committee and make a statement about the circumstances," remarked Mr. Swanson.

"Frankly, I have too much respect for the committee to go through all that nonsense," said Senator Lodge.

"Of course the Senator does not want the information," replied Mr. Swanson. "He does not want the reason."

Senator Borah understood, he said, that the copies of the treaty in New York did not come from Germany.

Under a Confidential Promise.

"I think the Senator from Virginia will find that they came under a confidential promise," said Mr. Borah, "but nevertheless they are in New York, being discussed and considered by a great many people who are interested in the question, but not interested as is the Senate. They are representing themselves, while we are representing a constituency."

"The Senator gives reason why the committee should investigate," interrupted Mr. Swanson.

"No, I don't want any investigating," returned Mr. Borah. "I want the President to know that those people in New York have copies and are using them in a public way which will inform all of those who are interested with them as to the contents. I shall not assume until the facts have shown to the contrary that when this fact is brought to the attention of the President he will withhold from the people the text of the treaty.

"If the President has made any agreement with others with whom he is associated in the Peace Conference that the peace treaty shall not be given out, there is no reason why he should not communicate that fact to us, but, even if that agreement has been made, nevertheless a number of copies have gone into the hands of special interests in this country. This I am sure would relieve the President from any obligation, so he might give the treaty to the people."

Senator Swanson observed that the Secretary of State, to whom the Johnson resolution is directed, was in Paris.

"Who is here?" demanded Senator Poindexter of Washington. "Is there anybody left in the executive departments at all?"

Senator Borah declared tonight that it was obvious that Wall Street was being favored by some one in touch with the Administration, who was anxious that the special interests should be fully informed as to the complete provisions of the treaty of peace.

"The trail of the treaty of peace," he commented, "runs from Paris to Wall Street, and the thread will be taken up by financial interests in Washington and so on to the Senate. It is an amazing spectacle."

Stir Over Labor Addendum.

Senator Lodge said today that he had had opportunity to give the peace treaty text as he saw it in New York only the most casual inspection.

"It is obviously impossible," he said, "to study a document 208 pages long in an hour and a half. Those who have studied the document," he continued, "some of whom are recognized authorities in international law, inform me that some of its features, thus far entirely unknown to the people of the United States, will create a sensation when made public here."

The section of the treaty which has created the most pronounced stir in New York circles, according to Senator Lodge's informants, is the so-called labor addendum, which is described as being quite as long as the covenant of the League of Nations. This feature of the document, it was predicted, will create a sensation in both labor and employer circles.

It is described as virtually a scheme to internationalize labor. It provides for a permanent labor conference composed of four delegates from each of the signatory nations. Two of these delegates are to be governmental representatives, one a labor representative, and one a representative of the public. Under this arrangement the United States will have four delegates to Great Britain's twenty-four. It was asserted here that, as the labor clauses of the treaty are being interpreted in New York, it would create a virtual supergovernment, with wide powers to regulate labor conditions the world over. Under its terms the permanent labor conference created in the treaty, it is added, has authority to investigate, for example, the treatment of negro labor in the South, the administration of child labor laws, or any other question of labor conditions in the United States. The labor conference then would have power to enforce a remedy.

H. P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., asked whether he had brought with him from Europe a copy of the peace treaty, said: "Why do you ask me that? I have no copy of the peace treaty."

MAYOR'S ICE COMMITTEE

Moves to Meet Prospects of a Shortage This Summer.

Mayor Hylan, in a letter to Chamberlain Philip Berolsheimer, declared yesterday that the city was about to face an ice shortage, and asked the Chamberlain to organize a committee to devise means for supplying ice to the poor. This is the Mayor's letter:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
June 2, 1919.

Philip Berolsheimer, Esq., Chamberlain, Municipal Building:

Dear Mr. Berolsheimer: New York City is about to face an ice famine. This will bring great discomfort to all of our people, but it means absolute misery and death to the women and children of the very poor unless something is done to help them.

There is no time to be lost, and I am going to again impose upon your good nature and ask you to organize a committee of public-spirited, generous men and women of New York to devise ways and means of supplying ice to the poor. Some of our people are so very poor that ice will have to be given them without charge; others will only need a little help. You are hereby appointed Chairman of such a committee.

It may be that the way we handled the coal famine of last year, whereby the relief was distributed through a sub-committee of good-hearted women who were representative of the different religious denominations, in combination with the Salvation Army, who represented everybody in general, might be a good plan to follow in a general way in this case.

Inclosed please find my own contribution of $100 to start the ball rolling. With full confidence in the generosity of the people of New York to pick you up in this crisis, I am, sincerely yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Commissioner Berolsheimer expects to announce the personnel of the committee within a few days.

FORD SUIT WITNESSES ADMIT TELLING LIES

Women Said They Needed Husbands' Support to Free Them from Army.

Special to The New York Times.

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., June 3.—Three wives of Ford employes who enlisted for border service in 1916 testified today in the Ford-Chicago Tribune libel suit that although they had sworn that they had sufficient funds to support them in the absence of their husbands they had later signed affidavits in order to get them out of the army, that they were absolutely dependent on the men for support.

Mrs. Norman M. Baker said she told the Patriotic Fund and Ford investigators that she was amply able to take care of herself without accepting what they call "gratuities" in the Ford Educational Department.

But when it came to getting her husband out of the service, which did not seem to be getting him anywhere, and since there was a newly arrived son, who needed his attention—that was different.

"And you say you never needed any help while your husband was away?" she was asked.

"Yes, Sir."

"And yet, when you swore to this exemption affidavit you stated that it was necessary for your husband to come home to take care of his family."

"Well, I don't know," parried Mrs. Baker. "In order to gain some fair advantage you occasionally have to do a lot of—well, lying. Uncle Sam don't always tell the truth himself."

Stephen Reardon, investigator of special cases among dependents of employes for the Ford Educational Department, was asked in detail about several of the fourteen cases relieved by Ford funds.

"Did you counsel any of these wives to have their husbands stay in their country's service? Did you tell them that the Ford Company would care for them so that their husbands could fight?" he was asked.

"No, Sir."



DINNER FOR AVIATORS.

94th Aero Squadron and Miss Janis Guests of Flying Club.

The members of the 94th Aero Squadron, which returned from France on Saturday, were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the American Flying Club last night at the club house, 11 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Major James Meissner, Captain Edward Rickenbacker, and Captain Douglas Campbell, former members of the squadron who had already returned home, were on hand to greet their comrades. Miss Elsie Janis and her mother were also guests of honor. Impromptu speeches followed the dinner.

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Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Telephone Orders Filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk

June Sale of Blouses

Presenting the Most Attractive Values of the Season

At Far Less Than Their Actual Worth



Printed Georgette Crepe Blouses—Exceptional at $3.95
An unusually effective Model (centre illustration) in navy blue Georgette, patterned in bisque or white; simple but very smart with youthful round collar and cuffs; Valenciennes lace edged.

Dainty Voile Blouses
Sheer quality flesh or white Voile; tucked and hemstitched model; the vestee, collar and cuffs Valenciennes lace frilled. Illustrated at extreme left..... $4.95

Net Tablier Blouses
Fine meshed white Net, in the new apron front effect, the long panel tucked and Valenciennes lace frilled. Body is net lined. Illustrated at left of centre..... $7.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses
A charming Midsummer Blouse, in flesh or white, with deep pleated collar and cuffs Valenciennes trimmed; black ribbon tie. Illustrated at right of centre..... $9.75

Georgette Crepe Blouses
A simple, but delightfully effective model, in white, navy or black; short sleeved, and with round collarless neck; hand embroidered in heavy rope silk. Illustrated at extreme right $9.75

Third Floor

Gidding

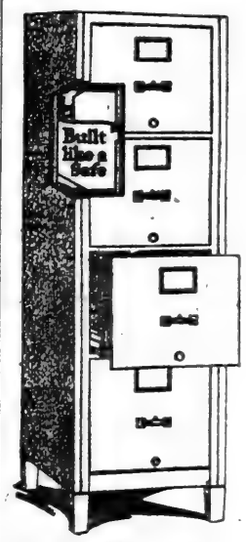
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

FIRST SALES OF THE SEASON

Tailored Suits	Formerly to $125	at $45—$65
Gowns and Dresses	Formerly to $125	at $50—$65
Coats Capes Wraps	Formerly to $125	at $50—$75
Street and Sports Hats	Formerly to $30	at $10—$15

Prices Reduced—*Temporarily* on "Y and E" Filing Cabinets



One of 4,000 "Y and E" Products

A steel cabinet built like a safe and sold at the price of an ordinary cabinet. Has double walls, asbestos interlining all around, safety drawer latches and the famous "Y and E" frictionless drawer slides.

Take advantage of substantial reductions to re-equip your office with files and desks that will improve appearance and raise efficiency.

Visit our store or call in our representative—let us show you how "Y and E" can help perfect your filing and record-keeping at reduced prices. But you must act now—for prices are certain to be raised to normal very soon.

It will pay you to ask for our New Booklet.

YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.
360 Broadway, New York City
Telephone Franklin 3634
Makers of "Y and E" Filing Devices and Office Systems



Pull, Pucker And Pin-Proof! Indestructo Scarfs Introduced By John David

THE ordinary Scarf *wears out* like the ordinary Scarf it is. The extraordinary Indestructo Scarf *outwears* three ordinary Scarfs. From its spirally twisted weave (exclusive) tying wrinkles and pinholes bounce off as threats to kill him bounce off from a baseball umpire.

The *seamless band* from end to end (exclusive) prevents the Indestructo Scarf from being pulled out of shape. It knots as serenely smooth the fifteenth time as the first time.

An *extraordinary* Scarf at the price of the *ordinary* Scarf—$1.50 and $2.00, with a far-flung range of *100 Plain Colors* to tally with any shade.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street



In design and for the money "Obviously the Best"

OLUS

the only COAT CUT UNION SUIT

A union of comfort and convenience

Silk or Cotton GUARANTEED FABRICS

One Dollar and up

Chain Shirt Shops
LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

Hotel Commodore

Hotel Pennsylvania	Hotel Imperial
317 Broadway	1407 Broadway
26 Cortlandt St.	1484 Broadway Near 42d St.
139 Nassau St.	
110 Chambers St.	62 E. 14th St.
134 Delancey St.	204 W. 125th St.
Brooklyn Shops	367 Fulton St. 4315 Fulton St.
Newark Shop.	170 Market St.
Bridgeport.	Waterbury. Scranton

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Made in Heaven

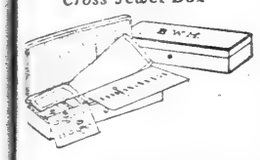
If you really "approve of the match," show it —by sending a wedding gift from MARK CROSS.

Cross Hand Bag



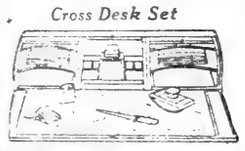
Morocco leather, in black or colors, moiré silk lining, complete with celluloid fittings. Sizes: 14, 15 inch $42.13, $44.33
Black grained patent leather bag, complete with white celluloid fittings. Sizes: 14 inch $36.63, $38.28
Gold-plated monogram to order, size each $3.68

Cross Jewel Box



Fitted with instruments: one pair scissors, 3½ inch, with long pointed blades; two pairs nail clippers, Morocco case, silk lining, size 11¼ x 5¼ inches, nail stamped $14.00

Cross Desk Set



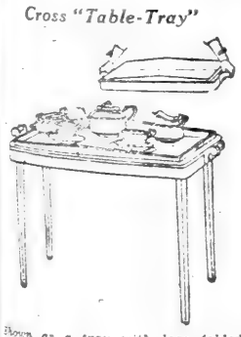
Fitted with stationery throughout, including Remembrancer with blotting pad underneath, pen brush, paper clip, letter knife and blotter, etc. Fold-over opening at front. Of glazed calf-leather, pastel shades, border of gold tooling, complete $65.00

Bride's "Victoria" Bag



Morocco leather bag, in black or colors, moiré silk lining, complete with celluloid fittings. Sizes: 14, 15 inch $42.13, $44.33
Black grained patent leather bag, complete with white celluloid fittings. Sizes: 14 inch $36.63, $38.28
Gold-plated monogram to order, size each $3.68

Cross "Table-Tray"



Shown as a tray with legs folded under and out-of-sight, and as a table with legs fully opened and self-locked, sturdy and portable. When through using, fold in a slight direct pressure downward on spring handles, released by pressure outward, folds legs up in place, and the table-tray is carried away as a tray again!

Table-Tray of solid mahogany throughout, unfitted $18.75
Service, as shown, "Tea for Two," delicate Allerton china, flower decoration, tray, sugar basin, creamer, two cups and saucers, service plate. Specially priced, set $5.75

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York

604 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Boston, 145 Tremont St. — London, 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

TELLS OF EARLY LIFE OF COL. ROOSEVELT

Former President's Sister Depicts How He Fought to Gain Physical Strength.

HIS ANT "DISCOVERY"

Makes Plea for Roosevelt House as a Typical Americanization Centre.

Anecdotes of the early life of Theodore Roosevelt, showing how he grew from puny childhood to vigorous manhood, were related yesterday afternoon by his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, at the session of the Roosevelt Memorial Exhibition at Columbia University. Mrs. Robinson was formerly Miss Corrinne Roosevelt, and she told of the nursery days in the Roosevelt home at 28 East Twentieth Street, which is to be purchased and restored as a memorial to her brother.

"A little, dainty, narrow-chested boy in the nursery, suffering so that he could hardly breathe and propped up always with pillows—that was Theodore Roosevelt, who became the first American citizen," said Mrs. Robinson.

"He never said a word, never uttered a complaint, yet we all knew he suffered intensely. His asthma tormented him every moment, but there he sat quietly, thinking, writing, smiling. When I was 9 years old my father built an [illegible] porch, so that Theodore could live out doors, and fitted it up with all kinds of gymnastic devices. 'You have got the mind, but you haven't got the body, you have got to make your body strong enough to do all that your mind wants to do,' he told my brother.

Mrs. Robinson told several amusing anecdotes of Theodore's nursery life, one of them recounting a lecture he delivered once on the "foregoing ant." He was always reading animal story books, and in one of them he read the phrase, "and also the foregoing ant," which referred to an ant previously mentioned. Theodore immediately thought he had discovered a new species of the ant family and he gathered the family together to listen to an address on "the foregoing ant." He was fond of making up fascinating stories and telling them to his older brothers and sisters.

WOMAN LEAPS TO DEATH.

Mrs. Whitehouse, Broker's Wife, Despondent After Breakdown.

Mrs. Ruby Whitehouse, who lived with her husband, Guell Whitehouse, and their four-months-old infant son on the twelfth floor of the apartment house at 640 Riverside Drive, jumped late yesterday afternoon from a window of her home to a courtyard. Mrs. Whitehouse was still living when William Beagle, Superintendent of the building, reached her side, but she died in a few minutes.

The woman was fully dressed and clutched a small black handbag, indicating, the police thought, that she had resolved upon her act just as she was about to go out. In the handbag the police found this note, hastily written:

"I don't want to live any longer. Am doing this myself. I couldn't keep it up any longer. I love you, Guell."

A small amount of money and a license to operate a motor car, issued to Mrs. Whitehouse, were also in the handbag.

It was said by the police that Mrs. Whitehouse had been in ill-health for some time due to a nervous breakdown. Several trips into the country had apparently failed to help her, and of late she had brooded much over her condition. Her husband is a broker at 111 Broadway.

SUICIDE IN WOMAN'S HOTEL.

Victim Shoots Herself with Rifle in the Martha Washington.

Failure to respond to the telephone yesterday led to the discovery of the body of Miss Frances E. Emery, 23 years old, of Tyrone, Penna., in her room on the fourth floor of the Hotel Martha Washington, 30 East Thirtieth Street. According to the police the young woman committed suicide some time Monday night by putting a .30 calibre rifle to her left side and pulling the trigger.

ASSAILS STATE LABOR LAW.

National Social Workers Discuss Remedies for Truancy.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 3.—Agents of the New York Department of Labor who prevent schoolboys from running errands to aid their widowed mothers were denounced by Edward B. Shallow, Associate Superintendent of the New York City schools, here today. Dr. Shallow spoke before the National Conference of Social Work on remedies for preventing truancy and crime among school children.

"I want to express my disapproval of a narrow interpretation of the New York labor laws as it is often applied to the school children of the cities of that State," he said. "I have in mind the action of many agents of the State Department of Labor who report school boys as violators of the law when such boys are attending school regularly because they accept a money compensation for delivering merchandise on Saturday or doing errands."

Alexander Zelinko, Managing Director of the Russian Co-operative Union, told the convention that the hope of Russia lies in the co-operative society. "Russia will emerge from the present civil war one of the strong nations of the world," he said. "The co-operative society is the backbone of community life in 50,000 Russian centres."

The Government will come to the assistance of charitable institutions by helping them to meet the cost of living, Major H. G. Johnson, representing the Government Sales Manager, Washington, D. C., informed the convention. He said that the Government now has nearly 162,000,000 pounds of meat which it is prepared to sell to these institutions below the market value.

2,000 ORPHANS VISIT CONEY.

Children from Brooklyn Asylums Taken on Day's Outing.

About 2,000 children from Brooklyn orphan asylums visited Coney Island yesterday, spending the day in Luna Park. The pilgrimage of the children is an annual event, and this year they were taken down by a committee of which Mrs. Charles G. Cluff is Chairman.

All of the resort's features were free to the children. The trip to the island was made in automobiles donated by prominent Brooklynites. The institutions the children came from were Home for Destitute Children, St. John's Home, St. Vincent's Home, Ridgewood Day Nursery, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Brooklyn Baptist Orphanage, and the Kallman Scandinavian Orphanage.

WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS DEAD.

Capitalist and Yachtsman Dies at His City Home at 78 Years.

William Proctor Douglas, capitalist, Director of the North River Insurance Company, and stockholder in a number of banks and other enterprises, died yesterday at his home, 12 West Seventy-sixth Street, in his seventy-seventh year. His office was at 257 Broadway.

Mr. Douglas, who was born in this city in October, 1842, inherited from his father a large estate at Douglaston, L. I. He was widely known for his defense of the America's Cup against British challenges. Mr. Douglas was a member of the Union, New York Yacht, Westminster Kennel, and Tuxedo Clubs and the St. Nicholas Society. The funeral will be held from the residence Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

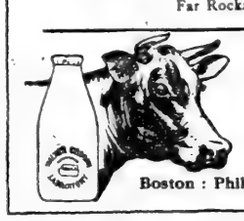
Walker-Gordon
Just as it comes from the Cow
Natural **Milk** Clean

Your summer milk supply

YOU know that it is necessary to be particularly careful about the milk you use during the summer. For this reason, you will appreciate Walker-Gordon Service, supplying you with milk produced under exceptional conditions of cleanliness. Our barns are scrubbed daily; cows are cleansed and re-cleansed; milkers wash their hands before milking each cow; constant laboratory tests are made to check its purity.

Customers leaving town can have Walker-Gordon Milk shipped to them in specially constructed refrigerator cases at a small extra charge. We have distributing depots at the following places where milk will be delivered without extra charge.

Atlantic City, N. J. — West End, N. J.
Lakewood, N. J. — Point Pleasant, N. J.
Far Rockaway (L. I.), N. Y.



Also cream, buttermilk and modified milk

Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company
501 Madison Avenue, New York
Telephone, Plaza 2205
Boston : Philadelphia : Baltimore : Washington

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

The Best Men's Clothes from the Best Makers in America---At Gimbels

Gimbels do not make clothing! That is a highly specialized business, better done by exclusive tailoring concerns than by big retail stores.

Gimbels do not indulge in freak ideas to attach elusive, imaginary virtues to clothes and make advertising cover a multitude of sins.



Gimbels do not ride clothes hobbies and lay stress on any one particular clothes feature.

The business of this store is to please, not merely one class of men, but all men, from the very youthful college man and the broad-chested proud A. E. F. hero, to the very dignified business man who shuns the youthful models.

The Gimbel Idea Is VARIETY and We Search the World to Get It

The finest clothes in America are here—under our own labels, but made by the tailors you know.

The three-store buying power of the Gimbel Stores is a leverage in the markets and we use it to give New Yorkers such a varied selection as they could only find by shopping around in ten or a dozen other stores.

And three-store buying means prices based on immense volume so that "price" is as much a Gimbel inducement as are style, quality, workmanship and immense variety.

Men's and Young Men's Clothing From the 25 Leaders of America

At $35, $40, $45, $50, $55 and $60

New double breasted models, great variety
New waist line models, great variety
New 1, 2 and 3 button models, great variety

Literally hundreds of different patterns to choose from and wide selections in plain blues, striped effects, checks and fancy mixtures.

A June Special in Men's Summer Suits, $28.75

Single and Double Breasted Models, the 2-Button English Model, and the more Conservative Model. Plain Blue, Brown, Green, Light and Dark Shades, and the much wanted Plain Blue Serge. All sizes.

Men's Separate Trousers, Specials, $5.75, $6.75 and $8.50

Men's Flannel Trousers, White and Striped $7.50 and $10.00

Men's Auto Dusters $2.85, $3.95, $5.75, $8.50, $10, $12, $13.50 and $15.

Men's Office Coats $2, $2.50, $3.25, $5, $7.50, $8.50 and $10

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suit, Coat and Trousers $12.50 and $15.00

Plain Tan and Grey and Many Dark Striped Effects. All Sizes. Regular, Longs and Stouts.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor



Fashion Asks Much or Little of The Brims of This Distracting

SUMMERTIDE MILLINERY for the RESORT SEASON

THE last minute style news flashed by cable from Paris is—that mid-season hats must have very wide drooping brims or they must have tiny little brims or no brims at all!

The French Millinery Shop is in such close touch with Paris that simultaneously with the appearance of a new millinery mode on the Bois, it is duplicated or adapted here.

HATS for INFORMAL and FORMAL WEAR

An array of millinery so wide in scope, so diversified in materials, colorings and trimmings that the gamut is run from taffeta sailors with little upturned brims for travel, to the big, drooping, transparent hats which add to the decorative effect of the garden parties or *al fresco* dinners.

ORGANDIE HATS — TAFFETA HATS
GEORGETTE HATS — DOTTED SWISS HATS
MALINE HATS — LEGHORN HATS
HORSEHAIR HATS — FLOWER HATS

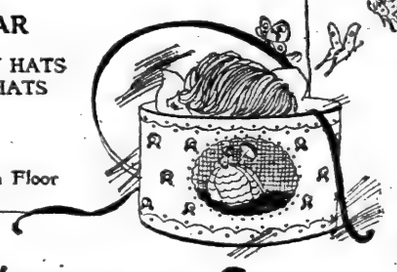
18.00 to 210.00

HATS FOR SPORTS WEAR

TAFFETA HATS — FELT and STRAW HATS
ANGORA HATS — ROUGH STRAW HATS

18.00 to 25.00

FRENCH MILLINERY SHOP—Fourth Floor



Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Health in the Morning Dish



When you eat

Grape-Nuts

for breakfast you combine a dish of great enjoyment with solid food value.

Grape-Nuts is a builder of brain and brawn— a real food: scientifically prepared to meet the modern demands of efficiency.

"There's a Reason"

GERMANY'S EXPIATION.

Colorful details of the historic ceremony of the handing of the Peace Treaty to the German delegates, the preliminary notes, and the sentiment regarding it, form one of 30 big features in the June CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Co. On news stands, 25c.

POLAND PROMISES TO PROTECT JEWS

American Minister Assured of Strong Measures to Prevent Persecutions.

CONFERENCE ASKED TO ACT

Lithuanians Want Allied Commission to Investigate Alleged Pogroms and Polish Occupation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The State Department issued an official announcement today to the effect that the Provisional Government of Poland had given assurances that it would not tolerate the persecution of Jews in Poland, and had given strict instructions to preserve order.

"The Provisional Government of Poland," the State Department announcement reads, "has given the American Legation at Warsaw positive assurance that it is opposed to anti-Jewish activities, and that it will not tolerate persecution of Jews in that country. It will take strong measures at once to protect all Jews in Poland, the legation was advised. This statement reported in a dispatch from Warsaw to the Department of State today was in reply to instructions from the department to the legation to ascertain the true situation and to inquire into the attitude of the Polish Government.

"The American Minister reported in the dispatch today that he had called upon General Pilsudski, President of the Polish Government, and that General Pilsudski had advised him he not only is opposed to persecution of Jews, but has given strict instructions to maintain order and to protect the Jews at Chenstokhov, that he had warned the army in peremptory orders that the persecutions will not be tolerated, that officers will be responsible for any such acts on the part of their men, and that severe punishment will be meted out to offenders. The situation in Chenstokhov is said to have been investigated personally by the Polish Minister of the Interior.

"President Pilsudki expressed indignation that reflections had been brought upon the country by anti-Jewish activities. He stated that the persecution of the Jews brought shame upon the name of Poland, and could only harm the country. He pointed out that the Jews, of whom there are millions in Poland, are going to remain in Poland and that the Polish people will live in close contact with them. He said that both the Government and the best element of the Polish people are strongly opposed to any persecution, knowing as they do that discord among elements of the Polish population must be eliminated in order that the country may settle down to peaceful development, and for the public welfare the Government will suppress with an iron hand anti-Jewish activities."

Lithuanians Want Investigation.

PARIS, June 3.—In a memorandum addressed to the Peace Conference the Lithuanian delegation has requested the Supreme Council to appoint an inter-allied commission of inquiry to investigate alleged pogroms by Poles in parts of Lithuania occupied by Polish forces, and other brutal and illegal acts alleged to have been committed by the Polish Army of Occupation.

If the charges are verified, the Supreme Council is requested to order the Polish troops withdrawn from the occupied parts of Lithuania. If the withdrawal were ordered, it was set forth, the Lithuanian Government would undertake to defend Lithuania against the Bolsheviki, if the Lithuanians were furnished with war supplies.

"According to official information," the memorandum states, "Polish armies in occupied parts if Lithuania have created conditions extremely hard and humiliating for the population. They have indulged in pillaging, seized securities and valuables, robbed museums, organized wholesale requisitions, arrested employes of the Lithuanian Government, imposed the use of the Polish language, and, finally, have committed wholesale pogroms against the Jewish population, whose dead and injured already count up an imposing number."

The memorandum declares that the Polish Government and its troops, in their "invasion" of Lithuanian territory, were and are far more interested in paving the way for the incorporation of purely Lithuanian territory with Poland than in fighting the Bolsheviki. It says the presence of the army is merely an encouragement to Bolshevism, since the Polish policy is directed to the protection of the rich Polish landholders against the poor masses.

HOLD 3 FOR STORE MURDER.

Police Say All Have Confessed Part in Bronx Holdup.

Giovanni Puglise, known also as John Egan, of 243 West Thirty-eighth Street, and his two half-brothers, Joseph and Frank Sorace, were arraigned before Magistrate Tobia, in the Morrisania Court, yesterday, charged with suspicion of homicide, and were held without bail for a hearing on June 10. The men are suspected by the police of implication in the killing of Louis Klein, 51 years old, of 878 Longwood Avenue, a clerk in the United Cigar Store at 836 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, who was shot on Monday night and died yesterday, after a holdup in which three men took part.

Joseph Sorace was arrested after the shooting as he was about to board an elevated train. The police say he admitted the holdup. While the police were questioning Joseph his brother, Frank, appeared at the Simpson Street Station, and he was put under arrest.

Acting on information received the police called on Puglise, who admitted his part in the holdup and who showed four empty shells, the police say, alleging that he had fired the bullets from them at his wife on May 13. "She is now at Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition," he said, according to the police. They alleged that he also admitted complicity in two other cigar store robberies. Assistant District Attorney Hatting obtained full statements from the Sorace brothers.

Alleged Bank Murderer Extradited.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn received word yesterday from Assistant District Attorney Albert Conway, who is in Tacoma, Wash., that the extradition of Gordon Fawcett Hanby, alias Jay B. Allen, indicted for the murder of two officials of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, has been signed by the Governor of the State of Washington.

SHERRY SALE NOW $38,000.

Crystal and Bronze Louis XVI. Chandelier Brings $1,150.

Returns from the sale of the furnishings of Sherry's were brought up to $38,000 yesterday. Contents of the restaurant, summer garden, palm room, tapestry ballroom, red and blue dining rooms, Mr. Sherry's apartment, &c., were sold. There were crowds at the sale most of the day. A magnificent pair of crystal and bronze Louis XVI. electric chandeliers brought the highest price of the day, going to Freeman Brothers for $1,150.

A parlor suite from the green reception room, Louis XVI., carved, gilt, with Aubusson tapestry, went to W. H. Clouny of Philadelphia for $500; an inlaid rosewood Louis XV. library table with leather and bronze mounts went to Lans Curiosity Shop for $820; a carved and gilded Louis XV. Aubusson parlor suite from the blue reception room to Frederick Rose for $900; Miss Lillian Webster paid $480 for a Steinway baby grand piano from the small ballroom, and Milton M. Wolfe $800 for a kingswood inlaid bronze and marble Louis XV. commode. Mrs. Tripp paid $300 for a Carrara marble garden seat and $400 for two Carrara marble vases.

An interesting lot of pictures will be included among other things in the final sale today. The sale commences at 11 A. M. The pictures will be sold in the afternoon.

Grip Killed 196,500 in Paris.

PARIS, June 3.—Statistics compiled by Dr. Dubief of the French Health Department show that 196,500 persons died in Paris from October 1 to February 28 from influenza and diseases resulting therefrom. When the influenza epidemic was at its height, in November, 37,637 deaths were recorded.



ATROCITIES OF THE BOLSHEVIKI.
The British White Papers relating to the atrocities of the Bolsheviki in Russia are published complete in the June number of the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, together with other important matter relating to Russian affairs, and the campaigns that are going on there; 30 other big features. On news stands, 25c. Published by The New York Times Co.—Advt.



THE DUO-ART PIANO

Greatest Musical Entertainer in the World

APPRECIATE what it would mean to sit down in your favorite chair in "the cool of the evening"—casting aside strenuous day pleasures and duties for the time being—and let the Duo-Art Piano entertain you.

All you have to do is to insert the record-roll and touch a small lever. You may hear Paderewski's famous Minuet as only the great Polish master himself can play it. You may hear a tremendous Liszt Rhapsodie as played by the inimitable Josef Hofmann or the charming folk-music of Percy Grainger characteristically played by the composer—or latter-day waltzes and musical comedy hits if you prefer them, while you sit and dream the dreams that only wonderful music can summon!

THE Duo-Art is a pianoforte of highest quality for hand playing. Steinway, Steck, Stroud or famous Weber, in either Grand or Upright form. It is also a Pianola providing you a perfect technique should you wish to play the regulation 88-note music-roll yourself. Prices from $975. Convenient monthly terms. Your present piano taken in part exchange.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion—the Greater Phonograph

In MANHATTAN 29 W. 42nd Street ▼ In THE BRONX 367 E. 149th St. ▼ In BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Ave. ▼ In NEWARK 895 Broad St.

The House of Kuppenheimer Clothes in New York



Having the Goods

IS just one of the assets of this business—it's the thing that makes satisfaction in clothes buying a certainty for you in Brill Stores and insures your good will for us.

Then, the style, fabric-quality, patterns, workmanship, and value, are all, the kind you are justified in expecting for the price you pay—for we offer you the Famous

Kuppenheimer CLOTHES

The finest type of ready-to-wear clothing made. Offered only in Brill Stores, in New York; selected especially for Brill customers—and sold to you with the Brill guarantee of satisfaction or money back—at, from $30 to $65.

Palm Beach Suits $12.50 to $22.50—Silk Suits $25 to $40—Cool Cloths $15 to $25

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 44 East 14th St. | Broadway, at 49th St., 1456 B'way, at 42d St. | 125th St., at 3d Ave., 47 Cortlandt Street | 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Call, Write or Phone for the New Kuppenheimer Style Book

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

At Attractive Rates

Dodge 1919 Touring—Full coverage—all hazards—garagedinGreater N. Y. $197.78. Write for quotation on YOUR CAR.

CHESTER M. CLOUD
Insurance Manager to Corporations, Firms, Individuals
37-39 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK



Scothe Your Troubled Skin With Cuticura

All druggists: Soap, 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of 'Cuticura Dept. 6 L, Boston'

"Turner for Concrete"

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVENUE
Broadway at Leonard - Broadway at 22nd.

Next Time—Buy

FISK TIRES



NON-SKID FABRIC
30 x 3½ - $19.15
35 x 4½ - $45.35
Other Sizes in Proportion

BIG TIRES—EXCESS MILEAGE

For Sale by Dealers

Camel Cigarettes



What you pay out your good money for is cigarette satisfaction—and, my, how you do get it in every puff of Camels!

EXPERTLY blended choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos in Camel cigarettes eliminate bite and free them from any unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste or unpleasant cigaretty odor.

Camels win instant and permanent success with smokers because the blend brings out to the limit the refreshing flavor and delightful mellow-mildness of the tobaccos yet retaining the desirable "body." You may smoke them without tiring your taste, too! Camels are simply a revelation any way you consider them!

For your own satisfaction you must compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price. Then, you'll realize their superior quality and the rare enjoyment they provide. Camels certainly are all any smoker ever asked.

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance for Manufacturers, Contractors and Public Utilities

How These Big Concerns Buy Their Compensation Protection

MORE than 4,000 big business concerns are now buying their Workmen's Compensation Insurance on a "cost-plus" basis.

Such concerns as the General Electric Co.; United Shoe Machinery Co.; American Pulley Co.; United States Glass Co.; and others in various lines.

These concerns get the fullest possible protection—without having to pay agents' commissions, stockholders' profits.

They are getting their protection at the actual cost of claims paid out, plus the net cost of administration by expert insurance men with long experience in insurance and safety promotion.

The Liberty Mutual is saving practically a fourth of their yearly premiums.

Does this practical way of buying insurance appeal to you? Then write today for complete details.

What Does *Quick Service* Mean in Settling Claims?

LIBERTY Mutual protection means much more than the prompt payment of claims.

It means that when an employee is injured, all *you* need do is to notify the Liberty Mutual, and they relieve you of *all* responsibility.

They deal with the injured employee in a kindly spirit—the way you want your employees treated.

And Liberty Mutual service means still more. It means *prevention of accidents.* The suggestions of our safety experts have reduced the number of accidents in many instances from 20 to 50 per cent.

This service begins the moment you become a Liberty Mutual policyholder.

If prompt service—saving in labor turn-over—reduction in time-loss—as well as the dollars-and-cents saving in cost—appeal to you, send coupon today for details.

The Things That Give the Liberty Mutual Its Great Strength

NOT alone in its ample financial strength and legal reserves, but also in the *character of its policyholders* lies its strength.

And there is an *added* strength. For Liberty Mutual carries *reinsurance in Lloyds* against catastrophe losses. Thus eliminating the bugaboo of assessment.

Over $2,500,000 has been *paid back* to Liberty Mutual policy-holders—cash returns of 30 per cent. of yearly premiums.

Why Pay High For Your Automobile Liability Insurance?

YOU can also secure your automobile liability insurance without paying agents' commissions. You can buy it without paying stockholders' profits.

You can buy it *direct* from the Liberty Mutual at actual cost of protection.

Liberty Mutual Automobile policies have *always paid cash returns of 30% of the yearly premium.*

Buy your liability insurance on this *strict business basis.* Fill in the coupon and mail it now.



STRONG

LIBERTY MUTUAL

Established 1912

INSURANCE COMPANY

30 EAST 42d STREET, NEW YORK HOME OFFICE · BOSTON

Request for Information

Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., 30 E. 42nd St., New York
I would like full information regarding Liberty Mutual Policies.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION:

Nature of Business..... No. of Employees.....

AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY:

Make of Car..... Pleasure or Commercial.....
Model..... List Price.....
Car garaged (in town).....
Name.....
Address.....
See Mr.....

HEC

TOTAL CASUALTIES NOW UP TO 295,429

War Department Gives Out Another List for the Army Containing 310 Names.

INCLUDES FIFTEEN DEAD

Thirteen Missing Also Named—Marine Corps Issues a List Containing Ten Names.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—One army casualty-list was given out by the War Department today, containing 310 names, bringing the total for the army up to 289,416. The total for the army includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps and returned to the American Expeditionary Forces.

A Marine Corps casualty list, containing 10 names, also was given out today. The total previously reported for that arm was 6,013. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 295,429.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. June 3.	Total.
Killed in action	32,495	3	32,498
Lost at sea	733	..	733
Died of wounds	13,513	3	13,516
Died of accident	4,719	5	4,724
Died of disease	23,194	4	23,198
Total	74,654	15	74,669
Wounded (85% returned to duty)	206,368	282	203,650
Missing and prisoners (not incl. prisoners released and returned)	3,550	13	3,563
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	289,106	310	289,416

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgt.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died from Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BALUNAS, J., 172 Hope St., Brklyn.(WL)
BUTTACAVOLI, D., 566 East 71st St.(WL)
CAILLO, A. F., 68 N. Moore St.(WL)
CHAMBERLAIN, W., 274 Putnam Av., Brooklyn (WS)
CURRAN, J., 2,096 8th Av.(WU)
DANNHAUER, P., 757 Seneca Av., Brooklyn (MA)
FAUER, S., 1,023 Hoe Av.(WS)
GOLDEN, G., 775 East 165th St.(WS)
GORDON, A. D., 125 East 4th St.(WS)
HEER, L. J., 151 Read St.(WS)
JOHNSON, R. A., 1,821 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, Corp.(W)
JONATHAN, A. T., 41 Van Buren St., Brooklyn (WS)
LOYKE, V., 527 East 14th St.(WS)
McDERMOTT, T. F., 232 East 46th St.(WS)
MASON, H. C., 612 10th St., Brooklyn, Lt.(WL)
MUSILLO, F., 60 Baxter St.(W)
NOVELLO, S., 337 East 109th St.(W)
OLESKI, T., 310 132d St.(WU)
OSTERMEIER, J. J., 472 Brook Av., Corp.(W)
PYKE, J. A., 48 Amsterdam Av. Wgn.(WS)
RECCHIO, J., 2,404 Crotona Av.(WS)
ROANE, S. C., 30 Amsterdam Av., Lt.(WU)
SMITH, W. G., Brooklyn.(WU)
SULLIVAN, J. J., 154 Huron St., Brooklyn, Corp.(WS)
WEINECKE, M. O., 771 Union Av.(WU)
WUNSCH, J. J., 321 18th St., Brklyn.(WS)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

CORRIGAN, A. H., North Pelham.(WS)
LOWD, B. J., Buffalo—Sergt.(WU)
LUROCHER, J. L., Pleasantville.(WU)
REPPHARUT, R., Buffalo.(WS)
ELLIS, B., Antwerp—Sergt.(WS)
FERRIS, C., Elmira.(WU)
GERWITZ, G. F., Orchard Park.(WU)
LOTEJOY, J. E., Troy—Sergt.(WL)
McGRATH, C. H., Liberty.(WS)
MALINOWSKI, L., Patchogue—Corp.(WL)
MARKOWSKI, A., Schenectady.(WU)
MARLER, G., Katonah—Mch.(WU)
MATTER, P., Niagara Falls.(WS)
MAYES, F. G., Woodhaven.(WU)
MORRISON, L. M., Edwards.(WU)
PERKINS, J. H., Sherman.(WS)
PERKINS, M. J., Buffalo—Sergt.(WS)
REBMER, A. C., Tonawanda—Sergt.(WS)
ROMAN, J. V., Astoria.(WU)
ROSELER, E. P., Buffalo—Corp.(WS)
ROSTRON, W. F., Woodhaven.(WU)
SEMETTIS, F., Piermont.(WS)
SKINNER, A. M., Richmond Hill.(WS)
TIBBETT, W., Norwich.(WS)
WHITE, W. L., Mooers Falls.(WS)
WRAY, R. M., Altona—Sgt.(DW)

NEW JERSEY.

BASILE, P., Cliffside.(WL)
COMNEGA, V., Burlington.(WL)
CZERNIWSKI, B., Fieldfield.(WS)
FALLER, E. A., Jersey City.(WU)
FEDDMAN, H., Merchantville—Sgt.(WU)
FINNERTY, T., Glen Ridge.(WU)
MACLESBY, L. A., Midland Park—Lt.(WU)
METZNER, C. A., Guttenberg.(WU)
REGHN, R. L. A., Audubon.(WA)
SCHOTKA, S., Somerville.(WU)
STEIN, C. A., Hoboken.(WU)
YOUNG, J. J. L., Newark—Lt. Col.(WL)

Connecticut.

CURRAN, R. S., Manchester.(WL)
FISH, K., Seymour.(WU)
HOFFMAN, W., New Haven—Sgt.(WS)

Other States.

CHRISTENSEN, C., Marblehead, Mass.(DD)
CONNELLY, J. A., East Liverpool, Ohio—Corp.(DW)
DORSON, L. M., Oak Creek, Col.(DA)
FALLON, H., St. Paul, Minn.(DA)
GARRETT, F. B., Gatesville, Texas—Lt.(KA)
KELLOG, E. L., Santa Ana, Cal.(DA)
KELLY, C. J., San Francisco, Cal.—Lt.(KA)
McNEIL, E. F., New Albany, Pa.(DW)
PATTERSON, F. H., Los Angeles—Sgt.(KA)
REILLY, V. J., Montreal, Canada.(DA)
ROTH, E. J., Chicago, Ill.(DA)

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
GOLDBERG, R., 204 Lavonia Av., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
IVERS, C., 626 Sterling Place, Brooklyn—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
KLEIN, W. H., 225 High St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
ROACH, J. F., 634 53d St., Bkn.	(KA)	(D)

Other Parts of New York State.

BLANCO, C., Hinsdale.(KA) (MA)
CHARNIN, N., Jamaica.(DW) (D)
SCHILLING, F. F., Averill Park.(KA) (D)

NEW JERSEY.

BAINES, F., Gloucester—Sergt.(WU) (MA)
BURT, J. F., Rahway.(KA) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

ALFONSO, A., Fairbank, Penn.(D) (MA)
ANDERSON, A. E., Coal Valley, Ill.(KA) (WU)
BARNES, R. E., Akron, Ohio.(KA) (MA)
BARNUM, C. L., Mica, Idaho.(D) (MA)
BARROW, H. J., St. Francisville, La.—Corp.(DU) (KA)
BARTON, J. H., Chetopa, Kan.(KA) (MA)
BEADOIN, V., Augusta, Me.(KA) (MA)
BEAL, G., Gary, Ind.(KA) (MA)
BEARD, A., Barton City, Mich.(KA) (D)
BLACK, R. C., San Francisco.(KA) (MA)
BROWN, G., Rector, Ark.(KA) (MA)
COLLINS, R., Fredericksville, N.S.(KA) (MA)
COMO, E., Seattle, Wash.(KA) (MA)
DAILEY, H. J., Scottsburg, Ind.(KA) (MA)
DUMAS, J. O., Suttons Bay, Mich.(KA) (MA)
FOKWEILER, B. J., North Ft. Pa.(RD) (KA)
FRISCAN, A., Louisville, Ky.(KA) (MA)
FRYE, L. L., Oakland, Cal.(KA) (MA)
FULLER, M. F., Missoula, Mon.(KA) (MA)
GALLOWAY, T., Montreal, Can.(KA) (MA)
GARDINER, E. H., Boston, Mass.—Lt.(KA) (D)
GAYNOR, R. N., Plain Dealing, La.(KA) (M)
GOYFAN, P., Toledo, Ohio.(KA) (D)
HAWKINS, C. E., Coulterville, Ill.(DW) (D)
HENDRICKSON, J., Big Fork, Minn.(RD) (DW)
JONES, O. L., Richmond, Va.(DW) (D)
KEARNEY, T. J., Memphis, Tenn.(KA) (D)
KELLEY, M. E., Covington, Va.(KA) (D)
KLEMAN, R. H. D., Browns-ville, Tex.—Corp.(KA) (D)
KOSCHAK, N., Scranton, Penn.—Wgn.(RD) (KA)
LARSEN, E. L., McAllister, Wis.(KA) (D)
LATAK, C., Blue Island, Ill.(KA) (D)
LUCAS, J., Melville, La.(KA) (D)
McMILLAN, J. A., Emmett, Mich.(KA) (D)
NICHOLS, C., Cambridge, Okla.(KA) (WU)
O'BOYLE, E., Cleveland, Ohio.(KA) (MA)
PICKERING, C. E., Augusta, Kan.(KA) (MA)
PRIMERANO, N., Johnsonburg, Penn.(KA) (D)
REEVES, L., Marion, Mo.(KA) (D)
ROCKWELL, W. F., Rockwell Springs (D) (M)
RUSSO, J., Catania, Italy.(KA) (D)
REYNOLDS, L. E., Big Island, Va.(KA) (D)
SCHWIND, W., Philadelphia, Penn.(KA) (D)
SKINNER, A. G., Kibble, Mich.(D) (MA)
SMITH, C. R., Tennessee, Ill.(KA) (D)
STEDRY, J., Chicago, Ill.(KA) (D)
TORGERSON, A., Austin, Minn.(KA) (D)
TUNISON, J. B., Malvern, Iowa.(KA) (D)
UPTON, L., Laingsburg, Mich.—Corp.(KA) (MA)
WELCH, O., Rockwall, Texas.(KA) (D)
YOUNG, W. F., Ratliff, Miss.(D) (MA)

Marine Corps Casualty List.

NEW JERSEY.

DECKER, E. F., Orange.(DW)

OTHER STATES.

DAVIS, C. B., Asheville, N. C.—Sergt.(DW)
ELNSON, W. M., Harrod, Ohio.(DW)
HAUGSTEN, N. O., Two Harbors, Minn.(DW)
ZEMATIS, M. L., Baltimore, Md.(KA)

Revised Casualties.

NEW YORK STATE.

MEYERS, L. F., Troy.(RD) (MA)
NEARY, P. J., Buffalo.(DW) (KA)
WHITMAN, R. F., Mechanicsville (DW) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

McDONALD, H., Randolph Mass.—Sergt. (DW) (MA)
THRASHER, D. B., Chicago, Ill. (DW) (MA)

Conservatives Win in Spain.

MADRID, June 3.—Virtually complete returns on the election held Sunday show that the Conservatives will have 221 out of 422 seats in the lower house of the Spanish Parliament. The Liberals will have 129 seats, the Regionalists (Catalonian autonomists) 22, Republicans 19, and 31 scattering.

10,000 SAIL FROM FRANCE.

Five Transports in Government List Bringing More Troops Home.

BREST, June 3.—The Mount Vernon, with 6,000 regulars from the 6th Division, under command of Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon, sailed this morning for New York.

The Siboney and the **Orizaba**, each carrying 4,000 men of the 81st Division, sailed last night for Newport News.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Expected transport arrivals announced today included:

Duca d'Abruzzi, New York, June 15; 153th and 25th balloon companies; 16th Photograph Section, 143d Company, Transportation Corps, base hospital 10; 228th and 248th Military Police; evacuation hospital 21.

Cap Finisterre, New York, June 11; headquarters 81st Division; headquarters 156th Field Artillery Brigade; headquarters main reconstruction park; 301st and 302d motor transport repair unit; 23d engineer train; Companies B and C, 309th Engineers; detachment of 111th Engineers; 221 casual officers, including Brig. Gen. Andrew Moses, commanding 156th Brigade.

4,000 GIRLS IN FIELD MEET.

Public Schools Hold Park Fete at Fordham University.

The fourth annual park fete of the girl's branch of the Public Schools Athletic League was held at Fordham University yesterday, with 4,000 girls from forty-two schools participating.

The program included twenty-one events. The lawn of the university was roped off and was dotted with May poles. The program was under the direction of Miss Caristine Dobbins, inspector of athletics; Miss Emily O'Keefe, Executive Secretary, and Mrs. Ella O'G. Stanton, Bronx Chairman of the league. Music was by the Police Department Band and Police Captain John Ivers patroled the field, with the aid of the Boy Scouts.

Following the recitation of the pledge of allegiance to the flag, the pupils went through various folk dances, calisthenics, drills, singing, and marching. The pupils were addressed by Borough President Henry Bruckner, Park Commissioner Joseph P. Hennessey, and Miss Catherine S. Leverich.

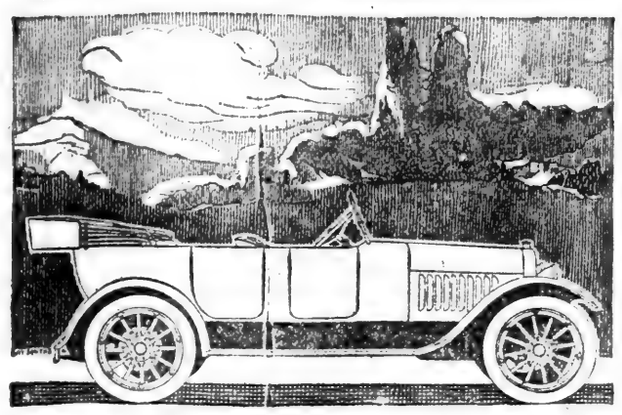
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE

Tonic food for motors-a powerfull "kick" in every drop . . . . .

See Monday's issue of the New York Times for a list of dealers who display the SoCOny sign.

WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The sign of a reliable dealer and the world's best Gasoline



A Hot Spot Chalmers Holds Every Drop of Gas to Account

It takes gas to move weight. And in a car like the Hot Spot Chalmers, which is 300 pounds above the "light-weight" class and 300 pounds under the "heavy-weight" class, gas has more than passing attention.

The trick is to move this weight at the minimum effort. Therefore, the Hot Spot and Ram's-horn play a great part in the Chalmers.

Hot Spot holds every drop of gas to account.

It "cracks up" into a "dry vapor powder" the raw gas just as the gas enters the Ram's-horn and the latter dispatches the "pulverized" fuel to the cylinders with lightning like rapidity.

The result is that when the spark plugs "touch it off" every drop (finer by far than the naked eye can detect) turns itself into power de luxe.

There's little waste—well nigh none. And remember that this Hot Spot engine of the Chalmers is the most modern automobile engine of the day.

It has made Chalmers one of the few great cars of the world.

Quality First.

Chalmers Motor Car Company
New York Branch, 1808 Broadway
Corner 59th St., New York City
Phone Circle 5550 OPEN EVENINGS
BRONX BRANCH, 175th Street and Grand Concourse

NOTICE TO MOTOR TRUCK USERS

Announcing the establishing of a new type of service and sales agency for New York and vicinity.

IF you ever owned a motor truck you appreciate the importance of prompt and efficient service; if you ever intend owning one, you cannot overestimate the vital need for such a service.

Briefly put, we know what will add the greatest value to an already famous truck, and now that war conditions are no more, we're ready to deliver *a type of service so complete as to set a new standard in the motor truck field.*

The unusual organization in charge of this service is located in the heart of the trucking district and will operate under the name of

SANDOW SALES & SERVICE CO.
Under the Personal Supervision of H. RASKIN, Pres.
RASKIN BROS. AUTO SALES CORP.
331-333 East 103rd St., New York
Telephones: Harlem 1972-1973

Mr. Raskin and his staff of experts are famous throughout the City as leaders in the commercial vehicle field and as experts in motor truck service. For years these men have studied and catered to the needs of motor truck users. Now they are prepared to devote their entire time and energy to giving Sandow Truck owners *the most efficient delivery service in the world.*

Their large building, especially well equipped for INSPECTION, CONSTRUCTION and REPAIR work, includes the following departments:—

MOTOR REPAIR	BODY BUILDING	WHEELWRIGHTING
REBUILDING	BLACKSMITHING	TIRES (Solid & Pneumatic)

In addition to this, a fleet of specially outfitted emergency trucks awaits your call for immediate service on the road, day and night.

The SANDOW TRUCK feels proud of this new organization and sincerely urges you to avail yourself of every facility these big stations offer. The SANDOW SALES & SERVICE CO. is intended for your use and convenience. It's the home of the SANDOW TRUCK. Learn to visit it often. Investigate the four exclusive SANDOW features that make for lower operating cost, lower depreciation and greater service. See the new models; from 1 ton to 5 tons, at the new Showroom or ask for demonstration.

SANDOW MOTOR TRUCK CO.
Chicago, Ill.

SEND FOR THIS BOOK—We have just published a booklet that "Every truck owner and every prospective truck owner should study and keep." It is called "Valuable Motor Information," and will be mailed to you free promptly upon request.

Dealers—Get in touch with our New York Distributors: They've a proposition for you.

We are Calling

Your attention to our Service Department which exists for the purpose of helping you in the proper preparation of your advertising-printing

Let's talk it over—no obligation—just phone us

STETTINER BROS., INC.
424-38 W. 33d St. Chelsea 8090

France Will Import Direct from Factory

Glucose, Oils, Soaps. Canned goods (lobster, vegetables, meats, milk, etc.) Lard. Dried and preserved fruits. Jams.

Agencies for France solicited from manufacturers directly only. Temporarily give prices c.i.f. France and for large quantities. Later, prices at factory. Write, giving rating and bank references at once, Cie

Franco-Indo-Chinoise,
23, Rue de la Pepiniere,
PARIS, (France).

The Call of Colorado and Utah Rockies

Spend your vacation this summer in the heart of the Rockies.

The climatic, scenic and recreational advantages of this outing region annually attract multitudes of summer visitors.

Smooth motor roads lead to high mountain passes; and trails lead to woodland glades "where the ground was never trenched by spade, and flowers spring up unsown."

Lakes and rushing streams full of game fish.

Here are two National Parks, six National Monuments and more than twenty million acres of National Forests.

Summer Excursion Fares

Ask for the booklets you want. They describe Colorado and Utah Rockies, the two National Parks—Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde—also the six National Monuments.

Ask the local ticket agent to help plan your trip—or apply to nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address nearest Travel Bureau, United States Railroad Administration, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago; 143 Liberty Street, New York City; 602 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
CONSOLIDATED TICKET OFFICES
64 Broadway 57 Chambers Street
31 West 32nd Street 114 West 42nd Street
336 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

TO SEEK MORE LIGHT ALONG BROADWAY

Committee Named in "Thought Survey" to Improve System of Illumination.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

Wallis Declares That What Is Done for Broadway Is Done for Good of the City.

With the purpose of bringing about reforms in the inadequate lighting system from which Broadway has suffered, and which was brought forcibly to the attention of the Broadway Association in its "thought survey," the Association has definitely taken up the matter. The president, Jefferson du Mont Thompson, has appointed a committee to make a study of the situation, to make recommendations for the consideration of the Association, and to present the results to the proper city authorities. Each of the five Broadway districts will have representation upon the committee in order that all parts of the street may be included in the plan.

The members of the committee are: J. C. Carrie, Vice President of the Marmon Automobile Company, representing the automobile district; James Churchill, of Churchill's Restaurant, the Longacre Square district; E. M. Biggs, of Brokaw Brothers, of the central district; Walton P. Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, from the downtown district; Captain Charles A. Du Bois, of the Eastern end of the island; [illegible] Bates, of the United Electric Light and Power Company, and Charles [illegible] Edison Company, experts on street lighting.

The membership campaign was resumed yesterday with a luncheon at [illegible] which drew a larger attendance than that [illegible] previous luncheon in the series given in the first part of the [illegible] week. Many new members were handed to the committee [illegible] Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, laid stress upon the fact that the members had gotten together to do things for "old Broadway and for the city."

"Some of you heard what Commissioner Nixon said the other day," he said, "about definite plans for the solution of the problem of the Times Square subway. I come from Kentucky, but let me tell you that Mammoth Cave has nothing on the subway at Times Square. Talk about 'Fatman's Misery,' —it's right here. Out in Mammoth Cave there are fish without eyes. One might as well have no eyes as try to follow the 'green line' at Times Square. Commissioner Nixon told you the other day that this problem would be settled within a few months. He also promised to meet in a favorable way any reasonable proposal backed by the Broadway Association.

"There are other Broadway questions. The Police Department is moving heaven and earth to improve traffic conditions, in which you are interested. When the lights were turned out the other night, it could truly be said that the people of Israel never found themselves in greater darkness. The people in Longacre Square had no pillar of fire to guide them. Take the main buildings off from Broadway and you would have a western town. What you do for Broadway is for the good of the entire city."

TO JAIL FOR CONTEMPT.

Court Commits Balinky and Refers Case of His Attorney.

In proceedings in the City Court between the Beechhill Distilling Company and the American Alcohol Company, Justice Allen yesterday committed Abraham Balinky, Vice President of the American Alcohol Company, to jail for contempt, and directed that the record of the case be sent to the District Attorney and the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association because the court believed that Max Schenkman, Balinky's attorney, permitted him to swear falsely about an agreement of which the attorney was cognizant.

Balinky was questioned concerning an agreement between himself and his corporation wherein he was alleged to have guaranteed to save the company from loss due to any act of his own. He denied that there was such an agreement, but proof to the contrary was furnished to the court. Attorney Schenkman told the court that he read the agreement, but did so carelessly, and did not remember enough to know whether or not his client was telling the truth. The court decided that the attorney "fully knew that he was swearing falsely and was willing to have him swear falsely."

The suit was brought for damages for breach of contract to deliver 100 barrels of alcohol.

TO CALL DEMPSEY'S CASE.

Prosecutor Lewis to Move for Trial for Tunnel Wreck.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he would move for trial on next Monday the case of John J. Dempsey, General Manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, charged with manslaughter as a result of the Malbone Street tunnel wreck in which almost a hundred persons lost their lives. The case will be called in the Supreme Court at Mineola, in Nassau County, before Justice David Manning.

Two trials in connection with the Malbone Street wreck held at Mineola resulted in the acquittal of Antonio Luciano, the motorman of the wrecked train, and of Thomas E. Blewett, Division Superintendent of the Brighton Beach road. Others under indictment are Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T.; John H. Hallock, President of the New York Consolidated Railroad, and William Menden, Chief Engineer of the B. R. T.

BOND ROBBERY BALKED.

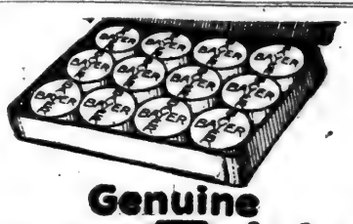
Wall Street Messenger Frustrates Holdup Man by Screams.

An attempt at another bond robbery below the dead line was frustrated by detectives of the Wall Street district shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Victor Reining, a 15-year-old messenger boy employed by the firm of C. J. Lawrence & Sons, 15 Wall Street, was approached outside of his office by a stranger who grabbed at his satchel containing a number of valuable bonds.

The boy's screams brought detectives on the run, and they arrested a man who described himself as Otto H. Sandman, 22 years old, of 248 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. He was locked up in the Old Slip Station pending an investigation.

French Admit Women to Civil Posts.

PARIS, June 3.—M. Autrand, prefect of the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, which includes Paris, has decided to admit women to the next competitive examination on equal terms with men. Up to this time women have been admitted only to subordinate posts.



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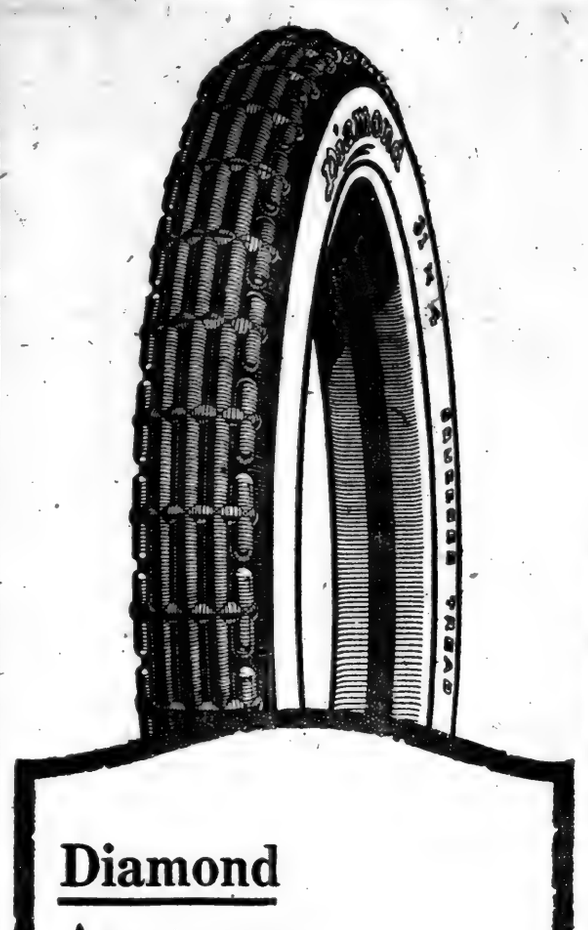
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PHILADELPHIA OVERCOMES GIANTS' EARLY LEAD AND EMERGES VICTORIOUS BY AN AMPLE MARGIN

SCHUPP AND TONEY EASY FOR PHILLIES

Quakers Make a Dozen Hits Off McGraw's Pitchers and Beat Giants by 7 to 4.

WOODWARD AIDS OWN CAUSE

Not Only Holds Leaders Safely, but Makes Three Hits—Cady Banished by Umpire Harrison.

The Phillies took a tumble out of the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday, spanking Fordie Schupp and Fred Toney for a dozen hits, and winning the game by a 7 to 4 score. The only serious effect of the heat was when Catcher Cady of the Phils and Umpire Pete Harrison had a vocal altercation in the sixth inning, which resulted in Cady being sent out of the game. Cady took exception to Harrison's idea of a pitched ball to Heinie Zim. Taking exception to any umpire at any time, in any place, is bad business in this land of the free. Cady should know better.

After Schupp's great performance on Memorial Day morning against Brooklyn, the fans looked for him to keep up the good work yesterday. Fordie was slammed so hard in the fourth that he was taken out, and Toney went to work. The big fellow held them safe until the ninth, when three singles gave the Phils their last run.

Woodward pitched for Jack Coombs's outfit, and aside from the first inning he had the Giants badly fooled. Woodward not only worried McGraw's men with his flinging, but he raised the Old Ned with his bat. In four times up he got three hits and a pass, one of the rare being a three-bagger in the fourth. Woodward got stronger as the game went along, and the usual concentrated attack of the New York bats failed to concentrate as usual.

Start Pounding Schupp.

Whitted opened up on Schupp in the first with a single to right. Williams singled to the same territory and sent Whitted to second. Meusel sent them along a station with a sacrifice. Baird's sacrifice fly to Kauff scored Whitted.

The Giants started out in the first as if they were going to bury the Phillies under a shower of runs. Burns doubled to left and went to third on Cady's passed ball. Young walked, and as Hal Chase fanned Young stole second. The Phils made a big kick over this decision with Byron, but one chilly look from Bill and they were quiet. Larry Doyle whacked the ball into the lower deck of the right field stand, sending Burns and Young home ahead of him. The Phils got another in the second. With one out, Sicking walked and Cady filed out to Burns. Woodward walked, and Whitted's single through Zim scored Sicking. They tied the count in the third. Meusel singled to right and was forced by Baird. Cravath walked and was forced by Pearce. Doyle took the ball from Fletcher to make the force out, but when he threw low to Chase trying to complete a double play the ball got away and Baird scored with the tieing run.

The Phils banged Schupp hard in the fourth. Sicking opened with a single and Cady sacrificed. Woodward tripled to left centre scoring Sicking. Then came the play which gave the game to Philadelphia without further argument.

Whitted Hits Home Run.

Whitted smashed a hit to centre. Benny Kauff played it badly by coming in before the bound, and when the bound came Benny was so far in that it hopped high over his head, and rolled to the fence for a home run, Woodward leading the way home. Whitted played first base in place of Luderus. He got three hits out of four times up and Luderus went into bat for him in the ninth and made a single, which figured in the Phils' last run.

New York got their last run in the fifth. Burns doubled when his fly dropped safely because the sun bothered Meusel so badly that he didn't even touch the ball. Young hit a long fly to Cravath, after which Burns went to third. As Sicking was tossing Chase out at first, Burns connected.

In the ninth with one out, Woodward got his fourth hit. Luderus, batting for Whitted, singled to right and sent Woodward to third. After Williams fanned, Meusel singled to centre, scoring Woodward.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Whitted,lf	4	2	3	3	0
Luderus,1b	1	0	1	10	0
Williams,cf	5	0	1	4	0
Meusel,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Baird,3b	4	1	0	1	1
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Pearce,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Sicking,ss	3	2	1	1	2
Cady,c	2	0	0	2	0
Adams,c	1	0	0	0	0
Woodward,p	3	2	3	0	2
Total	34	7	12	27	8

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	2	1	2	0
Young,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Doyle,2b	4	1	1	6	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	1	5
Zimmerman,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Perry,c	4	0	1	5	1
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Toney,p	1	0	1	0	1
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	6	27	14

a Batted for Schupp in fourth.
b Batted for Toney in ninth.
Errors—Meusel, Doyle, Zimmerman.

Philadelphia	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	—7
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Burns. Three-base hit—Woodward. Home runs—Doyle, Whitted. Stolen bases—Young, Kauff, Baird. Sacrifice hits—Meusel, Cady. Sacrifice fly—Baird. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 3; Woodward, 4. Hits—Off Schupp, 7 in 4 innings; Toney, 5 in 5. Struck out—By Schupp, 2; Toney, 2; Woodward, 1. Passed ball—Cady. Losing pitcher—Schupp.

CUBS GET THIRD STRAIGHT.

Shut Out Pirates In Great Battle of Twirlers.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Chicago made it three straight from Pittsburgh today by shutting out the visitors, 1 to 0, in a pitching duel between Martin and Miller.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Kildu'ff,2b	3	0	0	0	4
Hollocher,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Barber,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Lear,1b	3	0	0	16	0
Mann,lf	3	1	0	0	0
Deal,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Killifer,c	3	0	1	7	1
Martin,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	27	1	3	27	16

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bichee,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Terry,ss	4	0	0	0	3
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Keckel,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Southworth,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	13	0
Blackwell,c	3	0	0	4	1
Miller,p	2	0	0	0	1
aSaier	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	3	24	10

a Batted for Mollwitz in ninth.
Errors—Cutshaw, Mollwitz.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—Cutshaw. Double play—Mollwitz, unassisted; Blackwell and Cutshaw. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Chicago, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Martin, 5. Struck out—By Martin, 5; Miller, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

		R.	H.	E.
Reading	0 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	6	10	1
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	4

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	3 3 3 0 0 0 1 5 —	18	18	3
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 3 —	7	10	5

AT BINGHAMTON.

Binghamton	1 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 —	5	10	2
Rochester	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 —	3	10	0

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 —	2	12	0
Buffalo	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	2	8	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	21	9	.700
Toronto	21	10	.677
Rochester	16	11	.593
Binghamton	17	12	.586
Buffalo	12	18	.400
Newark	12	21	.364
Jersey City	10	20	.333
Reading	9	19	.321

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Reading at Jersey City.
Newark at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Binghamton.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 7; New York, 4.
Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 3.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Philadelphia, 9.
Boston, 4; Washington, 3.
Detroit, 7; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 14; Cleveland, 6.
(First game.)
Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 5.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	24	9	.727
Cincinnati	20	14	.588
Brooklyn	19	15	.559
Chicago	18	16	.529
Philadelphia	14	16	.467
Pittsburgh	16	20	.444
Boston	11	20	.355
St. Louis	10	22	.312

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	24	11	.686
Cleveland	21	12	.636
New York	13	11	.621
Detroit	17	16	.515
St. Louis	16	16	.500
Boston	13	16	.448
Washington	10	20	.333
Philadelphia	6	23	.207

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
(Two games.)
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.

EVEN BREAK FOR DODGERS..

Lose First Game to Braves, but Capture Second Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 3.—The Robins and Braves split even in the second doubleheader of their series here this afternoon. The Braves had to go ten innings before they won the first contest by a score of 2 to 1, and the Dodgers annexed the second by a score of 4 to 3.

Burleigh Grimes and Arthur Nehf were the opposing boxmen in the second game, and in the third inning the Robins scored three runs on Olson's single, a sacrifice, Wheat's double, and a home run by Myers. After he circled the bases he reeled over and fell on his way to the bench. He was replaced by Jimmy Johnston. The Robins last run was scored in the sixth on a single by Johnston, a sacrifice, a stolen base, and an infield out.

Smith and Rudolph pitched the first game and the Robins' only run was scored in the fourth when, with the bases filled, Rudolph made a wild pitch. Powell's triple and Holke's single in the ninth tied the score, and in the tenth singles by Riggert and Powell and a pass to Herzog, coupled with Zack Wheat's poor throw, accounted for the winning run.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Riggert,cf	5	1	3	1	0
Herzog,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Powell,rf	5	1	3	4	0
J.Smith,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Holke,1b	4	0	1	12	1
Blackburne,3b	3	0	2	2	3
Maranville,ss	3	0	0	0	7
Gowdy,c	2	0	0	5	3
Rudolph,p	2	0	0	1	1
aThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Wilson,c	1	0	0	2	0
bTregloan	1	0	1	0	0
Keating,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	12	30	18

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	5	3
Magee,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Z.Wheat,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Myers,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Johnston,cf	2	1	1	2	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Malone,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Miller,c	4	0	2	6	3
Grimes,p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	7	27	11

a Batted for Blackburne in ninth inning.
b Batted for Powell, Blackburne.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Two-base hits—Wheat, Nihart. Three-base hits—Maranville, Holke. Home runs—Myers. Stolen base—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Konetchy, Maranville. Double plays—Miller and Olson; Magee, Olson and Konetchy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 3. Struck out—By Grimes, 4; Nehf, 3. Passed ball—Miller.

COBB ROBS FOE OF RUNS.

Sparkling Catches by Tiger Fielder Fatal to White Sox.

DETROIT, June 3.—By bunching hits in the third inning and taking advantage of two errors, Detroit won today's game from Chicago, 7 to 3, and made it three straight.

Cobb made two sensational catches, with men on bases and two out, robbing the visitors of three runs. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	2	1	1	0	5
Young,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	5	1
Veach,lf	4	2	1	2	0
Heilmann,1b	3	2	2	15	1
Flagstead,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Jones,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Ainsmith,c	4	0	1	1	0
Dauss,p	4	0	1	1	3
Total	32	7	10	27	14

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Liebold,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Weaver,3b	5	0	0	2	3
E.Collins,2b	5	0	2	4	6
Jackson,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	1	0
J.Collins,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Risberg,ss	4	1	1	1	2
Schalk,c	3	1	1	3	1
Danforth,p	1	0	1	0	1
Lowdermilk,p	1	0	1	0	0
aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
bMcMullin	1	1	1	0	0
Total	38	3	11	24	13

a Batted for Lowdermilk in fourth.
b Batted for Danforth in ninth.
Errors—Young, Jones, Leibold, Risberg.

Detroit	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Risberg, Danforth. Stolen bases—Schalk, Lowdermilk. Sacrifice fly—Jones. Double plays—Weaver, E. Collins and J. Collins; Cobb and Young. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lowdermilk, 2; Dauss, 2; Danforth, 1. Hits—Off Lowdermilk, 4 in 3 innings; Danforth, 6 in 5. Struck out—By Lowdermilk, 2; Danforth, 1. Losing pitcher—Lowdermilk.

Bay State Tennis Title Won.

NEWTON, Mass., June 3.—R. B. Budwell and William Rand won the State doubles tennis championship today by defeating R. C. Seaver and U. Wheelwright, on the Brae Burn Country Club courts, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, 9—11, 6—3.

Eastern League.

Hartford, 5; Pittsfield, 1.
New Haven, 4; Worcester, 2.
Waterbury, 5; Providence, 11.
Bridgeport, 8; Springfield, 3.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 4; Mobile, 3.

YANKEES VICTORS IN BATTING ORGY

Defeat Athletics, 10 to 9, in Slugfest Which Calls Seven Pitchers Into Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—A parade of pitchers passed in review at Shibe Park this afternoon while the Yankees and Mackmen put on a ball game that brought back memories of the chariot races under the circus tent. First one and then the other would go to the front, but Huggins put on the final drive and his entry nosed out Mack's team by a score of 10 to 9.

Grevell, a local boy, did well until he developed a wild streak in the sixth. Bob Geary was bounced off the pitching peak in the eighth when the Huggins artillery cut loose to break down a three-run lead on hitting, and Kinney finished the game. He was officially out of the pastime when taps were sounded, as he gave way to a pinch runner in the home half of the ninth.

Huggins called on four pitchers. Quinn was the original nominee, but Joe Dugan drove the veteran out of the picture in the sixth with a home run. Then came Mogridge, who was pounded harder than Quinn in the two innings that he labored. Ernie Shore was next, and he could not hold a tie through one innings, the Mackmen getting to him for the run that put them in the lead.

The finish saw Bob Shawkey's dependable right arm swinging on the hill. He succeeded but had a close call.

The Yankees led from the first inning to the fourth, when the Mackmen went ahead, and in the fifth Huggins's maulers again took the lead. The sixth and seventh innings produced seven hits and five runs for the home team and the eighth opened with the New Yorkers three runs behind. It appeared to be a lost cause when Grover threw out Halas after a fine stop. Then O'Doul drew a walk and scored when Vick hit a double to left field. Peck's single sent Sam home. Baker came through with a single to centre and Peck hurried over the plate with the tieing run, making the score 8-8.

Huggins sent in Ernie Shore to hold the home team back until the Yankees could win, but Ernie allowed a run. With one out in New York's ninth Ruel walked and Ward lined a single to centre. The ball got through Walker and rolled to deep centre, allowing both Ruel and Ward to cross the plate with the runs that tied and won the game.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	3	2	2	0	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	3	3	1	3	4
Baker,3b	5	1	1	0	4
Lewis,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	5	0	1	10	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Bodie,cf	5	0	0	4	0
Hannah,c	3	0	1	4	2
aHalas	1	0	0	0	0
Ruel,c	0	1	0	2	0
Quinn,p	2	0	1	0	1
Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
Shore,p	0	0	0	0	0
cWard	1	1	1	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	10	11	27	11

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,lf	5	0	2	4	0
Grover,2b	4	0	1	2	1
Roth,cf	3	2	2	1	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	6	0
Walker,rf	4	1	0	2	0
Dugan,ss	4	2	2	1	4
Perkins,c	4	2	2	4	1
Gravell,p	2	0	0	0	3
Geary,p	2	0	2	0	1
Kinney,p	0	0	0	0	1
dKopp	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	9	13	27	14

a Batted for Hannah in eighth.
b Batted for Quinn in ninth.
c Batted for Shore in ninth.
d Ran for Kinney in ninth.

New York	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	—10
Philadelphia	1	0	0	4	0	3	0	1	—9

Two-base hits—Vick, Hannah, Dugan, Perkins. Home run—Dugan. Stolen bases—Pipp, Roth, Perkins. Double play—Pratt, Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 13. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 2; Mogridge, 3; Shore, 2; Shawkey, 1; Gravell, 6, Geary, 1; Kinney, 3. Hits—Off Gravell, 6 in 5 2-3 innings; Geary, 4 in 1 2-3; Kinney, 1 in 1 2-3; Quinn, 5 in 6 innings; Mogridge, 6 in 2 2-3; Shore, 1 in 1; Shawkey, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Quinn, 3; Mogridge, 2; Shore, 2; Geary, 1; Kinney, 1. Wild pitch—Gravell. Winning pitcher—Shore. Losing pitcher—Kinney.

BROWNS WIN AND LOSE.

Divide Double Header with Cleveland by 14 to 6 and 8 to 5.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—Cleveland and St. Louis broke even in a double header here today, St. Louis winning the first game 14 to 6 after overcoming a five-run lead, and Cleveland taking the second, 8 to 5. Both were free hitting contests, with errors numerous.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin,3b	5	1	2	0	2
Bronkie,2b	4	1	1	5	0
Tobin,1b	5	2	0	9	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Wiggs,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Wood,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Johnston,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Severeid,c	4	2	2	6	0
Hamilton,p	2	1	1	0	2
Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSevereid	1	0	0	0	0
bEarl Smith	1	1	1	0	0
Total	43	14	13	27	6

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	4	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	3	1
J. Smith,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Wilkins,2b	4	1	2	1	1
Jacobson,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Sothoron,p	2	0	0	0	0
Morton,p	1	0	1	0	1
Chapman,p	2	0	0	0	0
bThomas	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	11	27	5

a Batted for Davenport in eighth.
b Batted for Morton in fourth.

Cleveland	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	—8
St. Louis	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Bronkie, Sisler, Earl Smith, Chapman. Three-base hits—Wood, O'Neill. Stolen bases—Johnston (2). Sacrifice hits—Demmitt, Wood, Johnston. Sacrifice fly—Graney. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Cleveland, 4. First on errors—St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 2. Hits—Off Sothoron, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; Davenport, 5 in 5 2-3; Wright, 3 in 1; Morton, 4 in 4; Enzmann, 7 in 5. Struck out—By Sothoron, 1; Davenport, 2; Morton, 4; Enzmann, 1. Wild pitch—Wright. Winning pitcher—Enzmann. Losing pitcher—Davenport.

Date for O. F. Entries Extended.

In order to give the district's leading harriers a further chance of entering for its centennial five-mile handicap road race to be held on June 14, starting and finishing at Floral Park, West Hoboken, N. J., the Odd Fellows announced yesterday that the day for the closing of entries had been deferred until June 9. Originally it was planned to close the entry lists yesterday. Attractive prizes, including silver cups and gold, silver, and bronze medals, are being offered to the successful competitors in the race.

Night Bicycle Races at Newark.

Night bicycle racing under fifty flaming arc lights, which make the track almost as light as day, will get under way at the Velodrome in Newark tonight, when the first of a series of twelve races to decide the professional championship of America will be contested under the rules of the National Cycling Association.

HARVARD BOWS TO BROWN.

Crimson Nine is Outhit and Loses by 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 3.—The Brown University baseball nine beat Harvard, 6 to 2 today, making it two straight for the season's series. Toward the end of the game the Providence boys did some fine hitting, and broke a 1 to 1 tie. A hit by Hallowell, Emmons's sacrifice, an out, a pass to Knowles and then a double steal gave Harvard its lead in the first inning, and in the sixth Weeks tied the score with a home run.

Brown scored at least one run in every inning after that, pounding Hardell hard and also Washburn.

Harvard's chances looked good when Knight filled the bases by passing three men in the eighth. Knight was replaced by Eteson at this stage and the latter stopped Harvard short.

The score:

BROWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Porter,ss	5	0	0	6	4
Peckham,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Boody,rf	0	1	0	0	0
Coulter,2b	4	0	1	0	3
Weeks,1b	4	2	2	10	0
Hall,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Knight,p	3	0	0	1	3
Eteson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Samson,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Nelson,3b	5	1	2	1	2
Erickson,c	3	0	1	6	1
Total	37	6	12	27	13

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hallowell,cf	5	1	3	1	1
Emmons,ss	3	0	0	2	1
aJones	1	0	0	0	0
Perkins,3b	4	0	1	4	0
Knowles,lf	3	0	0	5	1
F'th'am,rf	5	1	2	1	0
King,1b	3	0	1	8	1
bMeehan	0	0	0	0	0
Bigelow,1b	0	0	0	1	0
Blair,c	2	0	0	2	0
cEvans	0	0	0	0	0
Gammack,c	0	0	0	0	0
McLeod,2b	4	0	3	1	2
Hardell,p	2	0	1	2	0
Washburn,p	0	0	0	1	2
dBond	0	0	0	0	0
eGross	0	0	0	0	0
Felton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Bullard,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	2	9	27	16

a Batted for Emmons in ninth.
b Batted for King in eighth.
c Batted for Blair in eighth.
d Batted for Washburn in eighth.
e Batted for Bond in eighth.

Errors—Weeks, Samson, Emmons, Perkins, King, Hardell.

Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3—6
Harvard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Home run—Weeks. Three-base hit—Weeks. Two-base hits—Hallowell, Perkins. Sacrifice hits—Erickson, Coulter, Knight, Blair, Emmons. Stolen bases—Hallowell, Knowles. Sacrifice fly—Meehan. First base on errors—Brown, 5; Harvard, 1. Left on bases—Brown, 10; Harvard, 11. Hits—Off Knight, 0 in 7 2-3 innings; Eteson, 0 in 1 1-3; Hardell, 8 in 6 2-3; Washburn, 3 in 1 1-3; Felton, 1 in 1-3; Bullard, 0 in 2-3. Bases on balls—By Knight, 6; Eteson, 1; Hardell, 1; Washburn, 1; Felton, 1; Bullard, 1. Struck out—By Knight, 4; Hardell, 1. Balk—Felton. Wild pitches—Washburn, (2) Felton, Knight. Time—2 hours 22 minutes. Umpires—McLaughlin and Barry.

PLAN ANNIVERSARY SPORTS.

Knollwood Country Club Arranges Attractive Program.

The Knollwood Country Club of White Plains, N. Y., has arranged an attractive program with which to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. The program of events will extend from June 25 to July 25, and will include competition at golf, tennis, polo and baseball.

The feature event will be the women's twenty-fifth anniversary golf tournament, which will be played the first day. The best selected score for two rounds will count.

The tennis tournament will bring out some of the real stars of the game. Among those entered are Vincent Richards, William T. Tilden, 2d., Beals Wright, Ichiya Kumagae, Craig Biddle, Harold Taylor, Harold Throckmorton, Leonard Beekman, W. Merrill Hall, Lyl Mahan, Alrick H. Man, Jr., Theodore R. Pell, Arthur Cragin, and Holcomb Ward.

Giants vs. Philadelphia today, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds Adm. 50c.—Advt

FORDHAM KEEPS UP ITS FURIOUS PACE

Maroon Nine Tallies Ninth Successive Victory, with Syracuse as Victim.

The Fordham baseball team won its ninth straight victory yesterday, defeating the Syracuse men in a fast game at Fordham Field by the score of 7 to 5. Kuhnert, the visitors' twirler, allowed only seven hits, but he had a tendency to be wild and was ineffective in the pinches.

Fordham came from behind in the third frame and tied the count by scoring three runs on singles by McLaughlin and Kenigh, Halloran's double and two infield outs.

The Bronx collegians took the lead in the fifth inning. McLaughlin drew a base on balls, advanced to second on Kenigh's sacrifice, and completed the circuit on Halloran's single. Halloran then stole second, third, and home in succession, thereby adding another tally to the Maroon nine's total.

The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McL'hlin,1b	2	2	1	9	1
Kenigh,lf	3	1	1	3	0
Halloran,rf	3	3	2	1	0
Prisch,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Burkley,cf	3	0	1	5	0
Finn,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Lefevre,3b	2	0	0	2	1
Sweetland,c	3	0	0	2	1
Dugan,p	1	0	0	0	0
MacN'ara,p	2	0	1	1	1
Total	27	7	7	24	12

SYRACUSE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Allen,2b	5	1	2	3	2
Ackley,ss	5	1	1	1	1
Fenwald,3b	4	2	2	2	3
Malone,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Brown,cf	4	0	2	0	0
Kernan,c	3	0	1	8	3
Hannon,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Coughlin,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Kuhnert,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	36	5	10	24	11

Errors—Kcough, Lefevre, Kernan.

Fordham	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0—7
Syracuse	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Syracuse, 3; Fordham, 5. Two-base hits—Fenstergwald, Halloran. Sacrifice hits—Keough. Sacrifice fly—Hannon. Stolen bases—McLaughlin, Frisch, (2,) Burkley, Brown, Halloran, (2.) Left on bases—Fordham, 4; Syracuse, 8. Double play—Kernan and Allen. Struck out—By Kuhnert, 5; MacNamara, 2. Bases on balls—Off

MRS. R. H. BARLOW CAPTURES WOMEN'S EASTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

MRS. BARLOW WINS GOLF TITLE EASILY

Leads Field in Eastern Championship Tourney, with Mrs. Vanderbeck Second.

VICTOR'S MARGIN 4 STROKES

Consistent Rounds of 88 and 89 Bring Merion Player Coveted Laurels on Apawamis Links.

Even though she needed a stroke more for her second round than for the first, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Merion won the championship tournament of the Women's Eastern Golf Association over the Apawamis links yesterday by a wide margin. The seven times Philadelphia champion had an 88 for the first eighteen holes on Monday, and supplemented that with an 89 yesterday, for a total of 177, which gave her a lead of four strokes over her nearest opponent, Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, erstwhile national champion. Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the Baltimore woman who won the Eastern title in 1916, the last time it was decided, finished third, her total being 183.

Another Quaker City golfer, Mrs. G. B. Stetson of Huntingdon Valley, finished fourth, with totals of 92 both days, and Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley, with a stroke more, was fifth. Mrs. Stetson had a 96 yesterday, seven worse than on her first round on Monday.

As a natural rule, the scores yesterday were higher than on the previous day of the meeting. For instance, Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook girl, who won the title a few years ago, [illegible] for the first round on Monday, while Mrs. G. M. Hecksher of Piping Rock, shaved seven strokes off her score for Monday. She had 97 and 99, for a total of 196. Miss Thomas Hucknall, the Forest Hills woman winner of the Red Cross tournament over the same course a year ago, was playing better yesterday. She had [illegible] and 95, her first eighteen holes scoring her a 190.

On the other hand, Miss Eleanor Chandler of Huntingdon Valley, playing with Miss Hollins, needed 94 for yesterday's round, [illegible] Monday, while Miss Beatrice Lounsbery of Bedford had 97, 98—196. Miss Lounsbery gets a fine distance from the tee, but is rather weak [illegible] and putting. Mrs. [illegible] another Philadelphian, had 96 and 97 for her two rounds, a total of 193.

Mrs. Barlow was paired with Miss Lounsbery, and the former reached the [illegible] hole, her partner, Up [illegible] point the Philadelphia champion [illegible] more than sixes to her [illegible] maintained this pace until the seventeenth was reached, where [illegible] to be rough. She [illegible] and at the home hole, [illegible] a "birdie" 3 on Mon[illegible]. This gave her a 46 [illegible] outward half, to 48 for Miss [illegible]'s card follows:

Out [illegible] 6 5 5 5 4 6—43
In [illegible] 4 5 6 5 3 7 5—46—89

During the afternoon the Women's Eastern Golf Association held its annual meeting at the clubhouse, and decided to make one innovation in the Fall in the way of four-ball championship. This will be open to women's teams, not necessarily from the same district, and will probably be over some course near Boston. The association also voted to contribute a large proportion of its funds to the Red Cross fund, consisting of five $100 Liberty bonds. American golf professionals who have been wounded in the war. The same officials were re-elected to serve another year, as follows:

President, Mrs. [illegible]; Vice-President, Mrs. F. W. Mc[illegible]; Secretary, Mrs. G. H. Stetson; Treasurer, and Mrs. L. Swift, Jr.

The three-day totals in the Eastern championship were as follows:

	First Card	Two-Day Total	
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	88	89	177
Mrs. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia	91	92	183
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Baltimore	93	90	183
Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley	92	92	184
Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley	89	94	183
Mrs. G. M. Hecksher, Piping Rock	97	99	196
Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook	97	92	189
Miss E. Chandler, Huntingdon Valley	94	97	191
Mrs. [illegible], Philadelphia	98	93	191
Miss M. Bishop, Brookhaven	98	93	191
Mrs. [illegible], Philadelphia	94	97	193
Mrs. [illegible], Philadelphia	100	95	195
Miss [illegible], Philadelphia	97	100	197
Mrs. E. Morris, Great Neck	99	99	198
Mrs. Edgar Arnold, Richmond Co.	101	98	199
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century	101	98	199
Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow	101	99	200
Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock	98	103	201
Mrs. [illegible] Rhoads, Phila. Cricket	100	101	201
Miss McNeely, Merion	101	106	207
Mrs. P. Stevenson, Piping Rock	100	108	208
Miss Glenna Collett, Metacomet	107	107	214
Mrs. Isaac Harter, Richmond Co.	108	107	215
Miss C. Robeson, Knollwood	116	100	216
Mrs. T. H. Vetterlein, Phila. Co.	112	105	217
Mrs. S. Wylie, Fairview	114	105	219
Mrs. C. N. Fair, Piping Rock	110	110	220
Miss A. M. Wolf, Norwood	115	108	223
Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow	116	108	224
Miss Sylvia Highton, Hacke'k	121	109	230
Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Chest. H.	124	109	233

TILER AND CROLEY VICTORS.

Reach Doubles Final in Quaker Ridge Net Tourney.

Alex Tiler and Leon Croley reached the final round of the Quaker Ridge doubles at the New Rochelle Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, when they defeated the local team of the North brothers by the one-sided score of 6—3, 6—0. At the same time Elliott H. Binzen and Dr. William Rosenbaum advanced on the other side of the draw, first defeating Lowell Lamb, Jr., and A. Hoskins, another local combination, 6—0, 6—1, and then engaging Ingo Hartman and Wylie C. Grant in a hot battle for the final bracket, which could not be finished before darkness made further play impossible. The summary:

Quaker Ridge Championship Doubles—
Fourth Round—Alexander Tiler and Leon Croley won from George Groesbeck and C. G. Wagner by default; Elliott H. Binzen and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Lowell Lamb, Jr., and A. Hoskins, 6—0, 6—1.
Semi-Final Round—Tiler and Croley defeated Norton brothers, 6—3, 6—0.

REACH FINAL IN DOUBLES.

Hall, Voshell, Inman, and Harran Survive in Tourney.

The invitation doubles tournament of the Country Club of Westchester progressed yesterday to the final round, the winners of the semi-final matches being Walter Merrill Hall and S. Howard Voshell, and Fred C. Inman and Major T. B. Harran. The former pair won a hard three-set battle from Harry C. Johnson and George W. Wightman of Boston by scores of 3—6, 6—0, 6—3, while the latter eliminated William Alex Myrick of the West Side Club at 6—4, 6—4. The finals will be played this afternoon.

Hall and Voshell proved again yesterday that they are one of the best doubles combination of the season, their work showing constant improvement, with Hall's steadiness complementing the brilliant service and volleying of his left-handed partner. The Boston pair looked threatening when they captured the opening set, but once started the New Yorkers had things their own way and rushed ahead to a decisive victory. The summary:

COUNTRY CLUB OF WESTCHESTER INVITATION DOUBLES.
Semi-Final Round.—Walter Merrill Hall and S. Howard Voshell defeated Harry C. Johnson and George W. Wightman, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3; Fred C. Inman and Major T. B. Harran defeated William Alex Campbell and Julian Myrick, 6—4, 6—4.

STAR HAMPTON WINS DASH.

Captures Westbury Handicap from Balustrade and War Drive.

There was a lull in the record-breaking campaign at Belmont Park yesterday, as no really first-class performers were entered in the two events held on the main course, where the experience of the present meeting has proved the old marks are most vulnerable. The races were well fought out, however, and in the last race Mrs. E. M. Brown's Gloria France stepped four and a half furlongs in 0:52 1-5, the fastest time made this season, while Walter M. Jefford's Star Hampton ran six furlongs in 1:11, only a fifth of a second slower than Billy Kelly accomplished in winning the Toboggan last Saturday.

Star Hampton's success came in the Westbury Handicap, which, though not the feature of the card, provided by far the most exciting contest, a not unusual happening when the weights are adjusted by Handicapper Vosburgh. The Westbury was confined to three-year-olds, and, with the Hildreth pair, Purchase and Citrus, scratched, was a very open event, with War Drive, Crystal Ford, and Star Hampton the most heavily supported of the eight starters.

It was a stirring contest throughout the short dash, and when the leaders came into full view half a dozen were so well up that any one of these had a chance for victory. Star Hampton was the first to show clearly in front, but the riders of Balustrade and War Drive never gave up the struggle, so that Star Hampton was ridden out to the last ounce to nose out Balustrade, which was a neck in front of War Drive.

Rai Farr's Paul Jones was an overwhelming favorite for the Bouquet Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds at five furlongs, but the son of Sea King scarcely had the walkover that the betting indicated. G. D. Widener's Flying Orb kept Paul Jones extended in the early stage of the race, and when he was disposed of Robert L. Gerry's Shoal and E. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Yellow Hand loomed up to give stirring contention. This pair closed very fast, so that Paul Jones only had a length to spare, while Shoal was three-quarters of a length in front of Yellow Hand. The time of 0:59 2-5 has only been beaten once since the stake was run at Belmont Park, Osgood winning in a fifth of a second faster time last year.

Maiden steeplechasers furnished a spectacular event, with the ultimate winner R. L. Ahless's Wingold.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds; selling; purse $1,518.68. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
War Zone, 3	111	Hamilton	8-1	2-1 1½
Star Realm, 3	112	Haynes	6-1	2-1 2½
Wyndover, 3	100	Wessler	9-5	7-10 3½
Comme Ci, 3	110	Rice	18-5	7-5 4
St. Quentin, 3	107	Shuttinger	8-1	3-1 5
Dundeara, 3	108	Fator	12-1	5-1 6
Teddy Rousseau, 3	111	Troxler	12-1	5-1 7
Jack Leary, 3	108	Kelsay	12-1	5-1 8

Time—1:38 2-5.

Start good; won easily. War Zone, b. g., by Dorando-Boco, owned by Mrs. C. H. Starr, trained by J. H. McDonald.

SECOND RACE.

Steeplechase, for maiden four-year-olds and upward; purse $700. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Wingold, 5	140	Keating	4-1	2-1 1½
Mr. Ned, 4	137	Franklin	3-1	6-5 2d
Candle, 6	145	Campbell	9-2	3-1 3d
Bull Cry, a	145	Bush	7-1	8-1 4
Declative, a	137	Cheyne	5-1	3-1 5
King Fortune, 6	145	Blake	15-1	6-1 6
Saundersfoot II., 6	145	Hughes	5-1	3-1 7
Garry Water, 4	137	Kennedy	15-1	6-1 8
Mohab, 4	137	Burrows	15-1	6-1 9
Tudor King, a	145	Fennessy	15-1	6-1 10
The Dean, 5	140	Taylor	20-1	8-1 *

*Lost rider.

Time—4:12 3-5.

Start good, won driving. Wingold, b. h., by Bryn Mawr-Bobbin, owned by R. L. Ahles, trained by S. Veitch.

THIRD RACE.

Westbury Handicap, for three-year-olds, by subscription of $10, with $1,318.60 added. Six furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Star Hampton, 3	109	Ambrose	16-5	6-5 1st
Balustrade, 3	112	J. Collins	10-1	4-1 2d
War Drive, 3	115	Knapp	2-1	4-5 3d
Youneed, 3	107	Nolan	15-1	6-1 4
Esquimau, 3	107	Shuttiger	12-1	5-1 5
Thunderstorm, 3	106	McAtee	12-1	5-1 6
Crystal Ford, 3	112	A Collins	12-5	even 7
Joyful, 3	107½	J. Wims	20-1	8-1 8

Time—1:11.

Start good, won driving. Star Hampton, ch. c., by Star Shoot-Dorothy Hampton, owned by Walter M. Jeffords, trained by M. Daly.

FOURTH RACE.

Bouquet Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $25, starters to pay $25 additional. Five furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Paul Jones, 2	112	Rice	11-20	out 1st
Shoal, 2	107	Shuttinger	5-1	6-5 2½
Yellow Hand, 2	106	Ambrose	20-1	5-1 3d
Who Cares, 2	105½	Butwell	40-1	10-1 4
Copyright, 2	108	Kelsay	12-1	3-1 5
Flying Orb, 2	105	Nolan	7-1	8-5 6
C. S. Grason, 2	107½	Corey	40-1	10-1 7
Sandy Mac, 2	102	McAtee	50-1	15-1 8

Time—0:59 2-5.

Start good; won handily. Paul Jones, br. g., by Sea King-May Florence, owned by Dr. Parr, trained by L. Garth.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of three races since May 14, 1919, claiming; purse $1,518.69. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Fell Swoop, 5	116	Butwell	9-5	7-10 1st
Hiawatha Bour, 4	111	Burns	11-5	4-5 2d
Celtic, a	105	Wida	15-1	5-1 3d
Militaire, 4	105	Kummer	25-1	10-1 4
Tarascon, 3	105	Johnson	20-1	8-1 5
African Arrow, 4	105	Fator	3-1	even 6
Sasin, 6	110	Metcalf	15-1	6-1 7
Hickorynut, 5	105	Carroll	50-1	20-1 8
Tantalus, 3	92	Coltiletti	13-1	6-1 9

Time—1:43 2-5.

Start good; won easily. Fell Swoop, br. h., by Star Shoot-Oketau, owned by W. T. Wilkinson, trained by L. Garth.

SIXTH RACE.

For two-year-old fillies, non-winners of two races, other than selling; purse $1,518.69. Four and one-half furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Gloria France, 2	115	Ambrose	11-5	7-10 1st
Betty J., 2	112	Troxler	7-1	1-2 2d
Polysanda, 2	108	Burwell	5-1	8-5 3½
Northern Belle, 2	108	Kelsay	25-1	7-1 4
Marie Antoinette, 2	108	Burton	4-1	6-5 5
Indiscretion, 2	108	J. Collins	50-1	15-1 6

Time—0:52 1-5.

Start good; won easily. Gloria France, ch. f., by Pataud-Handzaretta, owned by Mrs. E. M. Brown, trained by W. S. House.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming, five furlongs straight. Link Boy, 107 pounds, Hampden, 107, Incinerator, 104; Sand River II., 107; *Our Maid, 95; *Merry Sinner, 95; Frenzela, 104; Brynhild, 107; Pokey Jane, 107; Sadie D., 104.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; selling; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Gold Bond, 136 pounds; Rhomb, 141; *Glory Belle, 131; Kintore, 141; New Haven, 149; *Sea Lord, 136; Whist, II., 146; Early Light, 141; *Carter, 136; Meshach, 141.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies 3 years old; conditions; one mile. Herodias, 109 pounds; War Kiss, 113, Ballet Dancer II., 100; Marchesa II., 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Douglaston Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. *Natural Bridge, 97 pounds; Roamer, 127; Omar Khayyam, 125; Crimper, 107; Over There, 107 Minto II., 100; Henry G., 109.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hempstead Handicap; selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs; main course. *Whimsy, 104 pounds; Minto II., 108; Syrdarya, 93, The Portuguese, 106; Crumpsall, 102; *Cobalt Lass, 104; *Frederick the Great, 100; Arrah Go On, 146; *Woodtrap, 100; Abadane, 116.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; four and a half furlongs straight. Fredor, 107 pounds; Rover, 107; Ormbel, 107; Game Chick, 104; Wildair, 116; Raiso, 110; Black Hackle, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

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WOMEN NET STARS IN EASY VICTORIES

Mrs. Wightman, Eleanor Goss, and Helene Pollak Among Winners in Title Tourney.

Hot weather had no terrors yesterday for the women tennis players competing for the Metropolitan title at the West Side Club, Forest Hills, L. I., the third round of the singles and seven matches of doubles being completed quite as though climatic conditions were of the pleasantest. The eight players who meet today for the semi-finals are, in the order of the draw, Mrs. George W. Wightman, Mrs. D. C. Mills, Miss Helene Pollak, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Miss Eleonora Sears, Miss Marion Zinderstein, Miss Eleanor Goss, and Miss Florence Baillin.

Practically all the victories through which these stars advanced were one-sided, Miss Goss being the only one to have as many as four games in a set charged against her. Mrs. Joshua Brush caught the national runner-up in an erratic mood at the start of their match, and promised to make things interesting, but faded away in the second session before the hard driving and puzzling service of the West Side girl.

The elimination of Miss Margaret Taylor by Mrs. D. C. Mills was accomplished more easily than had been expected, the sets going at 6—2 and 6—3.

With some famous tennis names added for the doubles draw, the team event yesterday produced more excitement than did the singles. Mrs. Barger-Wallach, a former national champion, paired with Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver, disposed of Mrs. Alex Chisholm and Mrs. Edward C. Dubie in straight sets.

A closer struggle was staged when Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss Gott and Mrs. S. F. Waring, both sets running to 9—7. Miss Goss and Miss Zinderstein, the present national champions, won their opening match without the loss of a game, but Miss Sears and Mrs. Wightman found more opposition in Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer.

The summaries:

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.—Third Round—Mrs. George W. Wightman defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Mrs M. Tusher, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Eleonora Sears defeated Mrs. William H. Brown, Jr., 6—1, 6—0; Miss Eleanora Goss defeated Mrs. Joshua Brush, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Florence Baillin defeated Miss Penelope Davies, 6—0, 6—1.

Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. L. E. Bailey and Miss Mulqueen, 6—2, 6—0.

Second Round—Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. E. V. Lynch defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Adele Cragin and Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, 6—4, 6—3, Miss Eleonora Sears and Mrs. George Wightman defeated Mrs. Cassebeer and Miss Handy, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Miss McAuslan and Mrs. McAneney, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver defeated Mrs. Alex Chisholm and Mrs. Edward C. Dubie, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss Gott and Mrs. S. F. Waring, 9—7, 9—7. Mrs. Brush and Miss Curry defeated Miss Penelope Davies and Mrs. Maude Straffin, by default.

INTERCITY TENNIS MATCH.

New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Teams to Compete.

BOSTON, June 3.—Edwin Sheafe of the Longwood Cricket Club announced today that the Philadelphia and New York tennis teams would play six singles and three doubles matches at the Longwood Club on June 13 and that the winner would play Boston on June 14, in the intercity tournament for the George Meyers Church cup.

Nathaniel W. Niles will captain the Boston team and Mr. Sheafe said he expected that R. Norris Williams, 2d, formerly national tennis champion, would resume competition, after his service overseas, in the intercity matches.

WILLARD'S BODY IS IN FINE CONDITION

Champion's Great Frame Looms Up with Muscles Firm as He Begins Training.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 3.—Jess Willard began four weeks' of intensive training today for his heavyweight championship contest with Jack Dempsey here July 4, and the five hundred persons who watched him in his first public workout since leaving California left his canvas enclosed ring surprised at the apparently excellent condition of the champion.

There was little, if any, extra weight on his huge frame, his wind was good, and his skin glowed with health. He settled down to his training grind good-naturedly, which indicated, according to experts, that he had been constantly training for several weeks. When Willard appeared in the ring attired in a light gymnasium suit, it was noted that the rolls of fat he packed some months ago had been completely wiped out by hard exercise.

After tugging at the weights and doing some shadow boxing, the giant boxed three rounds with Jack Lavin, veteran light heavyweight from Cleveland. Willard snapped over a left hook in the second round that sent Lavin reeling through the ropes. After the workout Lavin, who has boxed with Dempsey also, said he was stung by the punch, although Willard "pulled" most of his blows.

Willard boxed with surprising skill and speed, blocking punches to his mid-section with his elbows and fore arms, and slipping his head away from dangerous blows to his chin. Sergt. Walter Monahan, who trained Willard for his championship match with Jack Johnson at Havana, arrived in camp tonight, and with Jack Hempel, the coast heavyweight, will work with the champion tomorrow.

High Schools to Meet on Track.

Representatives of twenty-one high schools will compete in the sixteenth annual high schools outdoor track and field championship meet which will be held Saturday at the City College Stadium under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. Great rivalry exists between the leading high school athletes. Embryo stars of De Witt Clinton, Commerce, Manual Training, Erasmus Hall, and Stuyvesant High Schools are expected to furnish an interesting battle for the team supremacy.

ANDERSON IS ELIMINATED.

Veteran Meets Unexpected Defeat in Title Tennis Tourney.

Fred Anderson, one of the greatest of tennis veterans, was eliminated from the New Jersey State championship at the Montclair Athletic Club yesterday afternoon by A. Oakley, an unknown among tournament players, the scores being 4—6, 6—4, 11—9. It was a long-drawn battle, and only lack of endurance caused the eventual defeat of Anderson, who was a "first ten" man back in 1905, and is now outstripped on the courts by both his sons.

Aside from the Anderson-Oakley match, the features of yesterday's play at Montclair were the defeat of Gerald Emerson by Lindsey Dunham in straight sets, Peter Ball's victory over Alfred Hammett, also without the loss of a set, and the steady advance of Cedric Major and W. McBurney, the present New Jersey champion, both of whom had delayed their start until the second day of the tournament. Edward Oelsner of Chicago again won in impressive style, his victim being George Dixon.

The summary:

NEW JERSEY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.—First Round—Cedric Major defeated H. Randall, 6—1, 6—1; Gerald Emerson defeated C. McLean, 8—6, 6—4; Hofman Nickerson won from Alrick Man, Jr., by default; W. McBurney defeated R. Seabury, 6—3, 7—6.

Second Round—R. Leverich defeated Allen Bragaw, 6—4, 6—4; George Dixon defeated George S. Groesbeck, 7—5; 6—1; Cedric Major defeated A. Soper, 6—1, 6—2; A. Oakley defeated Fred Anderson, 4—6, 6—4, 11—9; Lindsey Dunham defeated Gerald Emerson, 6—3, 6—4; W. McBurney defeated H. Nickerson, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; L. Royaine defeated L. Randall, 7—5, 6—1.

Third Round—R. P. Bennett defeated S. Brubans, 6—4, 6—4, Edward Oelsner defeated George Dixon, 6—1, 6—2; Peter Ball defeated Alfred Hammett, 6—4, 6—2

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE BOMB CONSPIRATORS.

Has the gift of skill and genius in ferreting out criminals been denied to our present-day detectives? It is astonishing that they should fail to identify and apprehend the criminals who have attempted so many assassinations by bombs, when the conspiracy is so widespread, obviously involving so many persons, and when clues appear to be so abundant. Five weeks ago a large number of packages containing explosives were deposited in the Post Office in this city for transmission through the mails to Judges, public officials, and other persons who had incurred the hostility of the conspirators. The nature of the attempt, the character of the packages, in respect to container and contents, furnished so many clues that the public confidently expected the prompt detection and arrest of the persons who had prepared them. Some three weeks ago it was given out that the detectives were "sure of their men," that they could put their hands on them at any moment, they were waiting only for some further evidence that would insure conviction, then arrests would be made. Evidently that statement was the fruit of overconfidence or was given out to inspire the public with illusive hope. So far as is known, none of the conspirators engaged in that early attempt is known to the authorities.

Other assassinations through the use of violent explosives were attempted on Monday night. Again the conspiracy was widespread, for bombs were placed in eight cities, including New York and Washington. The attempt was even more daring than the first, and again the victims selected were for the most part officials who have been identified with proceedings undertaken to bring to account violent agitators and enemies of the Government. It was to be expected that the conspirators would repeat their attempt. Certainty of detection and punishment is the greatest deterrent of crime. In their case this deterrent was quite inoperative. Weeks had passed, all efforts to seek them out and bring them to account had failed; it was natural that they should be emboldened to further bloody endeavors by their success in eluding detection. In their latest plot they attempted to take the life of Attorney General PALMER. When the head of the Department of Justice of the United States is singled out for assassination, it is time for the Federal Government to employ every resource at its command to find out who these venomous miscreants are, to trace them to their hiding places, to destroy them. If the Secret Service men of the Post Office Department, if the police and detectives of the cities where these outrages have been committed, have to confess their inability to run down the authors of them, the effect of their failure upon the public mind will be appalling.

The motive of the conspirators is disclosed by the station and public activities of the persons they select for their victims. They belong to that class of agitators and enemies of society and of Government who have been treated with altogether too much leniency and indulgence in this country. These crimes are plainly of Bolshevist or I. W. W. origin; it is unnecessary to make any distinction between agitators who import their principles from Russia and those who have carried on a like propaganda in this country. Their works, their professions, their intentions are identical in character. Their ideas are altogether evil, they have no redeeming trait, for they are the avowed enemies of society, of the human race. Labor has no worse enemy in the world, and of that fact American labor is very well aware. It has faithfully striven to resist all encroachments upon its ranks by the Bolshevist and I. W. W. agitators.

"In all conscience, it would seem that here is enough material for the detective mind to work with. The motive of the crimes is all-sufficiently disclosed, hundreds or thousands of men active in the "Red" propaganda are known to the authorities, a conspiracy operating in so many cities must include many persons, and the materials and destructive agencies they employ necessarily imply purchases and preparations that must leave innumerable clues open to the discovery of any detective who has the genius to go about finding them in the right way. The number of persons involved necessarily increases the chances of detection. Is it not evident, moreover, that in the search for these criminals the detectives do not have to cope with a very high order of intelligence and cunning? They have not been skillful enough to accomplish their intended purpose in any single instance. Human lives have been taken, but of persons quite accidentally exposed to the danger. Degraded beings who attempt assassinations by bombs are cowardly by nature; certainly, they are not of that resolute type who would brave all danger to protect their accomplices. In fact, the plot, for the simultaneous attempts made at so many widely separated points indicate one central group of conspirators, appears to be of a kind which Secret Service men are expected to be able to uncover through all its ramifications, and to apprehend without fail most, if not all, of the criminals engaged in it. There will be widespread public disappointment and disquietude if the Federal Government, aided by local police effort, does not bring these bomb conspirators to justice.

There is public disquietude already, and even alarm, at the large latitude and freedom allowed to Bolshevist and I. W. W. agitators and their aiders and abettors. They have been allowed to preach their doctrines openly. In various parts of the country they have instigated strikes and labor disorders. In speech and in writing, they are trying to persuade those who will listen to them to hate the Government and its flag, to seek the overthrow of the one and to insult the other. They openly assail the Government, they preach the destruction of property and its owners, they demand revolution and the establishment of a rule of their own kind, with such certain consequences as we see in Russia. The sober common sense and solid law-abiding character of the American people reject these disciples of destruction and all their doctrines, but there are certain publications issued in this and other cities of the country by persons presumed to be intelligent which give aid and encouragement to the depraved Bolshevist element by continual praise of their works, by dissemination and approval of their doctrines, and by heated protests against attempts by law or its enforcement to restrain their poisonous activities. Everybody knows the names, the character, and the teaching of these periodicals. Some of them have the backing of wealth, although directly or indirectly they preach the destruction of wealth and of society. Furthermore, it is to be noted that the old German propaganda, pretty effectually silenced while we were in the war, is again heard in the land, speaking by the same voices that came under the ban of the law a little more than two years ago. The old work is taken up where it was abandoned, a peace "satisfactory to Germany" is advocated, and here, too, the Bolsheviki, recognized as useful German tools, are openly encouraged. In Washington itself there has been too much of this Bolshevist and Socialist devilment. Now there is need that the Federal Government and the people of the country should clearly understand what all these things mean. This is a free country, very free, but the founders of the Government never intended that freedom of speech and of the press should cover and coddle attempts to destroy it. Nor is it the present opinion of the people of the United States that their Constitution should be permitted to become the bulwark of defense of a lot of miscreants, foreign born or foreign bred and taught, who seek the overthrow of American institutions and of American society.

FAIR PLAY FOR MEXICO.

It was not as a Representative in Congress, but as Speaker of the House, that FREDERICK H. GILLETT was invited to address the Pan American Commercial Conference in Washington on Monday. If Mr. MANN of Illinois had been chosen Speaker, he, not Mr. GILLETT, would have been asked to say something about Pan American relations; that is to say, something appropriate to the occasion. The Speaker of the House might have talked about trade expansion, credits, or transportation, but it is significant that his subject was really, if not exclusively, Mexico, although, as he admitted, the delegates "had gathered "to confer on the commercial possi- "bilities of this hemisphere." He did not wish "to open any political ques- "tion or to throw any apple of dis- "cord." He did both. Among other things the Speaker of the House said:

> To get protection from either a regular or a bandit government only by paying for it is not civilized. For a nation to refuse protection to its own citizens located in another country, or to advise them to flee therefrom, is not dignified. For some years the property, and often the lives, of foreigners in Mexico has been unsafe, and as a necessary corollary foreign trade, which this conference is called to promote, is most precarious. * * * I think our business interests and our patriotic instincts, like yours, wish established there conditions which would restore to Mexico the prosperity she has lost and give to foreign commerce the security to which it is entitled. Such a consummation would be of advantage to us all, but its great blessing would go to Mexico.

Speaker GILLETT may express the devout wish that the Mexicans would realize the "consummation" themselves; he may protest that furthest from his thoughts was the idea of the United States flourishing the Big Stick and invading Mexico to put her house in order. How significant is the conclusion: "But its great blessing would go to Mexico!" What can that mean but that Mexico would be the beneficiary of friendly intervention, of benevolent coercion? Has Mr. GILLETT heard that an election for President is to be held in Mexico next year, and that there are several candidates for the succession to CARRANZA, who is not a candidate himself? Among those candidates are soldiers and civilians, men of distinction and ability, who can at least be credited with honorable intentions and loyalty to Mexico.

Mr. GILLETT is aware, of course, that CARRANZA is not a bandit President, but a constitutional Executive, with some pretensions to statesmanship. It is true that disorders are not infrequent in some parts of the country, and that in the north the Villistas are said to be active and threatening. How much truth there is in reports of their local successes cannot be determined, but apparently propaganda magnifies them. President CARRANZA has maintained himself in power for more than two years since his inauguration, and he has the support of General ALVARO OBREGON and General PABLO GONZALES, both of whom are candidates for the succession. They seek election by the people, and their interests would be served by the continuance of CARRANZA at the seat of Government. It is not conceivable that they can sympathize with the guerrilla warfare in Chihuahua. The security desired in Mexico by Speaker GILLETT may, come with the election a year hence of one of the several candidates for the Presidency. It would probably be long deferred if Mexico were rent by civil war again in the interval.

The Constitutionalists should be encouraged to persevere in their efforts to complete the pacification of the country and to hold a national election at the appointed time. Veiled suggestions that an American policy of intervention is desirable can only encourage the Villista propagandists. It would be the part of wisdom, to say the least, to regard President CARRANZA as a sincere lover of his country and as a leader of capacity enough to maintain himself in office until the national election, when the strong man desired by Speaker GILLETT may appear. Certainly Mexico should have the benefit of the doubt.

SENATOR WADSWORTH.

Mr. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.'S, term as a Senator in Congress doesn't end until March 4, 1921, but he has watchful and vocal enemies who for a year or two have been planning his defeat. He has been a useful and a patriotic Senator. He has held bravely to his convictions. He could not be cajoled or bulldozed by the oligarchs of the Anti-Saloon League and of woman suffrage. Impervious to wheedling and to threats, invulnerable to the card index system, Mr. WADSWORTH stirs a peculiar wrath in the celestial bosoms of the chiefs of New York feminism. Shall this rash man be allowed to disobey those orders to which the generality of politicians is so submissive? Can a Senator who isn't duly meek and feeble-kneed be re-elected? Are sincerity and courage qualities to be tolerated under the enlightened if severe discipline of the suffragists?

These are questions interesting to the whole people of New York and not merely to the Dry and the Feminist regencies. There are a good many anti-suffrage women in New York; it is possible enough that a majority of the women of New York were opposed to woman suffrage before its triumph. Mr. CHARLES S. WHITMAN knows to his cost how strong the prohibition Republican vote is not. Presumably a majority of voters, men and women, have moderate, sensible views. They cannot understand and they will not support that fanaticism of opinion or that thirst for power which makes an honest opposition the unpardonable political sin.

Is Mr. WADSWORTH to be punished for his integrity and his independence? Is a renomination which he has deserved from the Republicans to be withheld at the demand of the coteries of one idea? Not unless the harmless thunders of the Anti-Saloon League and the as harmless comminations and fulminations of a few feminist leaders count more than popular good sense.

A NEEDED INQUIRY.

The United States Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, Mr. FREDERIC C. HOWE, presided at a "Justice to Russia" meeting in Madison Square Garden, May 25. According to the report in THE TIMES, there were cheers for the policies of LENIN and TROTSKY. The Russian policy of Mr. WILSON was attacked. One of the speakers classed him among statesmen "who hold themselves re- "sponsible, in the last analysis, not to "the peoples whose names they take "in vain, but to the powerful capital- "ists of the earth." Another speaker said that "the Allies were hostile not "to what the Bolsheviki had done, but "that the real fact was they were "afraid that if a thorough-going "economic revolution ever got started "it would mean the downfall of every "capitalistic system in the world."

That an officer of the Government should preside over a meeting where the head and the policies of that Government are attacked is obviously improper. That a Commissioner of Immigration should be a patron of or sympathizer with Bolshevism is especially intolerable. How can such a Commissioner be trusted to shut the gates on those alien enemies of free and ordered government, of equal political privilege, those desperate plotters of class war of whom there are too many already in the United States?

Mr. HOWE'S private opinions are one thing. As a public official he is bound to put a restraint upon them; nor can the utmost charity of license cover his patronage or sanction of, or even his acquiescence in, such assaults upon the Government as are said to have been made at Madison Square Garden. If they were made, he should have checked them or left the meeting; if the meeting was for the encouragement and profession of Bolshevism, what defense can be made of his presence there?

Senator KING of Utah, a member of the Senate subcommittee that investigated Bolshevism last Winter, says that if Mr. HOWE is not removed a resolution to investigate his conduct will be introduced into the Senate. "I don't think," says Mr. KING, "a "man who has sanctioned Bolshevism "as he did by presiding at that meeting is fit to remain in office. If "there is any hint of Bolshevism at "Ellis Island, through which the im- "migrants of the world pour into the "United States, it must be wiped "out." Mr. HOWE has long been known for the "liberality" of his doctrines. That should not and will not prejudice the proposed investigation. Possibly the sentiments uttered were different from those reported. At any rate, a Bolshevist sympathizer as a Commissioner of Immigration is impossible.

RAILWAY REMEDIES.

Representative ESCH acquired his prestige as a railway fixer from the active part he took in giving effect to the railway ideas of President ROOSEVELT, who in his message of 1905 urged that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have power to fix any rate named by the railways as a maximum rate. Said President ROOSEVELT, "It "would need only one or two such de- "cisions by the Commission to cure "railroad companies of the practice of "giving improper minimum rates." Such methods of competition were sometimes called rebates, and they ruined both the railways which gave them and shippers who used them as unfair methods of competition with their trade rivals. The idea that there could be a proper minimum rate, below which nobody should be allowed to reduce rates, was there, but nobody saw it, and there was no provision for the naming of minimum rates by the Commission. The House promptly passed the Esch-Townsend bill, and in the next year the Hepburn bill as a substitute became law. After thirteen years of experience of the statute which was to remedy the evils experienced since the enactment of the Interstate commerce law in 1887, Representative ESCH tries again. His effort now is as remarkable for what it does not do as for what it does. He has selected Senator POMERENE for his present collaborator, and together they reject most of the proposals of others. They do not care for Federal incorporation, nor for a Cabinet officer in charge of transportation. They do not propose regional systems of railways under subcommissions of an enlarged Interstate Commission. They do not propose a guarantee of earnings on valuation, or book value of the railways, now working at a deficit of a billion more or less, according to the calculator. But, generally speaking, what they do, or try to do, is to correct the errors of regulation by both the Interstate Commerce Commission and Congress.

It would be a triumph of hope over experience to indulge in excess of confidence of efficacy in this correction of errors, without formal confession, or even conviction of inequality to an impossible task. The new attempt is described as evolutionary, rather than revolutionary. It is evolution by retraction, by progress in the manner of a crab. At first glance the proposal seems to be progressive in the direction of increasing the powers of the Interstate Commission. Indeed, the bill is ascribed to the Commission's inspiration, and once more, after having received what it has heretofore asked, it would acquire enlarged jurisdiction not only over railways, but also over water transportation and wire services, and even acts of State commissions. But progress in this direction is turned into reaction by the instruction that the Commission shall not proceed as it hitherto has done in the execution of Congress's mandate. The "pooling of freight and earnings," formerly so abhorrent, is authorized and may be ordered by the Commission. The pooling of facilities is also provided for, as though it is likely that the resources which have been created in the hope of profit from them would be provided hereafter for the sake of profit to others than those who provide them. The exclusion of railways from the ownership of steamship lines is reconsidered. The division of joint rates between weak and strong lines is put under Commission control, and rate decisions must be in 120 days instead of ten months, as though railway business would be fast enough if the regulators took as many months for decisions as other businesses take days or hours.

The Commission's rate orders hereafter "shall be observed, any act, "decision, or order of any State or "State authority to the contrary not- "withstanding." Surely here at least is progress beyond cavil by those with doubts that regulation is at last in the hands of regulators who have learned their business. But on the same day that this bill is published the Supreme Court decides that the Federal power is supreme over the State power for purposes of making war. It may be added that it is equally so for the constitutional purpose of regulating interstate commerce. When Congress and the Commission have acted the State commissions have no right to act to the contrary. The solution of this struggle between broad and narrow interests is not to be found in regulation or compulsion of any sort. What is necessary is freedom of action, inspired and controlled by reasonableness and patriotism as superior to selfish supremacy. There were no State commissions until after the Interstate Commission was appointed. The State commissions were appointed because the Interstate Commission undertook too much in the way of benevolence by law. Better citizenship on the part of individuals in all their economic and political combinations is a truer remedy than more law. It is a generation since one of the first and ablest of Interstate Commissioners said that human intellect was not able to control the operation of all the railways. They were infants then compared to what they are now, and yet the regulators do not yet recognize their inadequacy to their task.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Right and Wrong Speculation.

So hard is it to draw a clear line between legitimate and illegitimate speculation in oil "prospects" and stocks based thereon, that while it will be easy enough for the District Attorney's Bureau of Commercial Frauds to prove that many people have lost much money through buying securities that turned out to be worthless, it will not be at all easy to prove that the enthusiastic prophecies of the promoters were knowingly and intentionally deceptive.

Peculiarities in the prospectuses issued that ought to be a warning to those urged to buy stock in undeveloped oil properties—that are warnings to the wiser part of the public—can always be found. The cheapness of the stock is one of them, for when certainty, or an approach to certainty, of dividends exists oil stocks are never cheap. Another is the placing of great emphasis on the fact that the new company's land is near producing wells. That in itself means nothing one way or the other, or, rather, as much one way as the other, for while success sometimes has followed attempts to extend a known oil field, at least as often the attempts have failed.

The risks involved in boring for oil on new territory can properly be taken by men who know just what the risks are and who can afford to spend money on the chance of multiplying it many times if fortune favors them. That is a business like another. Its uncertainties do not in themselves condemn it, and they are no greater than those necessarily taken in the search for any of the earth's hidden treasures. To those who have taken them in the past the world is much indebted, and they have had their reward in the shape of great fortunes. But most surely it is not a business in which anybody should engage merely because of the bright pictures of profits to come that are painted in alluring circulars by men whose only interest in oil is that of selling oil stocks to the uninitiated.

Not All Are Widows and Orphans.

While it is entirely right for the District Attorney to do what he can toward limiting the activities of ruthless stock swindlers, too much sympathy should not be wasted on the folk whom they exploit. Some of the victims may be the often mentioned widows and orphans that are supposed to be the favorite prey of "Wall Street," but far more often they are simply persons with an eager desire to get something for nothing, or much for a little, which is about the same thing, and their misfortunes are the natural and inevitable result of that desire and the credulity it inspires. They are the lambs predestined to pass under the hands of the shearer, and to protect them efficiently is almost or quite an impossible task.

Perhaps it is because most of them work so hard for the money they have that they part with it so easily and foolishly. They are tired of working for small returns—so tired that they experiment in the field where most frequently, for such as they, there are no returns at all. The exceptional cases, and there are exceptional cases, only show that there is a rule—prove it, according to the common locution.

Another Crime of Capital.

Representative KING of Ohio has made the remarkable discovery that the contest over "daylight saving" is one between the common people and the great financial interests, and he warns all and sundry capitalists to be careful lest this particular outrage have a dreadfully dangerous effect in the way of causing revolutions and things.

Exactly how Mr. KING arrived at this curious conclusion as to the purpose of setting ahead the clock hands in Summer, and as to the identity of those who favor and oppose it, he does not clearly reveal in the impassioned oration on the subject delivered by him before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. So far as can be gathered from his words, however, he attained final conviction that his belief was true when he learned that "Wall Street" likes the time-changing plan because it brings the daily period of its activities more nearly synchronous with those of London, where also "daylight saving" is in vogue. His blood boils at the thought of anybody calling himself an American paying any attention to what the English do in this or any other matter, and so not only is he for repeal of the wicked law, but he knows that it will be repealed.

Apparently Mr. KING has not informed himself as to the attitude of "labor" all over the country with respect to "daylight saving," or perhaps he assumes that the only work done in the United States is that performed by the farmers and their hired men. He has forgotten, too, that the farmers, as a class, are themselves capitalists and employers, and that, if the I. W. W. of the West are to be trusted, they are capitalists and employers not notably tender in their treatment of the labor group with which they come in contact. If Mr. KING did not hold the high and honorable position of Representative in Congress, one would be tempted to declare his theory as to "daylight saving" sufficiently absurd to be amusing. But, of course, that wouldn't do. It is enough to say gently that he is mistaken—that to the rich the extra hour of daylight leisure is a matter of comparative indifference, while to millions of "common people" it adds very appreciably to the joy and value of life.

AMENDMENT PROCEDURE.

Constitutional Questions Which Need Clearing Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Supreme Court of the State of Washington is reported to have decided that a legislative resolution purporting to ratify on behalf of the State the prohibition amendment may, under the State's Constitution, be submitted to a referendum. If, then, a petition for referendum be duly signed and filed, the "ratification" of Washington, which has been deposited with the Secretary of State, will be in suspense until the Fall election in 1920, unless, peradventure, a way be found to bring the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, and this court be convinced of its right and duty to set aside the State decision. Meanwhile, if petitions for referendums are still in order in a sufficient number of States to leave the amendment without the complete ratification of the necessary two-thirds, there is an opportunity to halt it.

Discussion of the prohibition amendment advertises the fact that, since the Supreme Court, in 1798, held that the President's approval is not required for a proposed amendment, this court has not been called on to define the procedure for amending the Constitution. Anticipating that the discussion will search every nook and cranny of a question whereon enlightenment is greatly needed, and noting that the history of amendments proposed and amendments ratified, including those of the civil war era, does not present a clear political usage, which might go far toward commanding the respect of the Supreme Court as for an established precedent, I make a broad comment on a point suggested by the Washington decision.

Article V. of the Federal Constitution declares that an amendment thereof, duly proposed in Congress, shall be valid "when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof," as the one or the other mode may be proposed. For the prohibition amendment Congress has proposed ratification by the Legislatures.

Is a Legislature nothing more or less than the body of representative lawmakers in vogue at the time of the adoption of the Constitution? Suppose a State should eliminate this body and make a popular initiative and referendum its sole lawmaking agency, would it, then, be without a "Legislature" in the sense of Article V. and therefore unable to participate in amending the Federal Constitution in accordance with the heretofore favored mode? An emphatic negative is based upon the freedom of each State to choose its political institutions so long as it maintains a "republican form of government," and so we establish the wholesome proposition that the "Legislature" is whatever body enjoys at the time the power to make laws—in this case the representative Assemblies plus, on occasion, the body of voters.

As for the contention that a "joint resolution" of a State Senate and Assembly approving a Federal amendment is not a "law" upon which the people may demand a referendum, it is pettifoggery. What act of legislation outranks the rare and momentous participation in revising the organic law of the Republic? If any court has gone wrong on the question it cannot too quickly welcome a rehearing. If any State has expressly excluded Federal amendments from a referendum it cannot too quickly repair its blunder.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.
New York, May 31, 1919.

Ending the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his contribution published in this morning's TIMES Henry W. Taft seems to imply that the war may be legally terminated only by the ratification of a treaty of peace with Germany. Such a doctrine might produce curious results. The President, who is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and a majority of both branches of Congress, which declares war and maintains the forces necessary for its prosecution, might desire peace and yet be unable to obtain it because a third of the Senate plus one Senator were contrary minded. Or the war might have resulted in the conquest and extinction of our antagonist, who would therefore be unable to enter into a treaty with us.

A treaty of peace is sufficient evidence of the termination of a war, but so also is a declaration by Congress to that effect. The following passage from Cooley's "Principles of Constitutional Law" is pertinent:

> "Over political questions the courts have no authority, but must accept the determination of the political department of the Government as conclusive. Such are the questions of the existence of war, the restoration of peace," &c. (P. 157, 3d Edition.)

Nor need the fact that two different bodies have authority to produce the same legal results cause any confusion, for as soon as either has acted the result is produced.

EDWARD S. CORWIN.
Princeton, N. J., May 30, 1919.

THE RETURN OF THE PILGRIMS.

From Plymouth town they started,
A loyal Pilgrim band:
In faith and hope stout-hearted
They sought a promised land.
Their frail bark rode the tempest
And far across the foam
They founded their "New England"
And builded their new home.

The fires of faith still burning,
Adventure high their aim,
Today, their sons returning,
Back to "Old England" came.
Their frail bark rode the tempest
Of all the winds that blow;
They found the quaint old city
Their grandsires used to know.

The dead in fields Elysian
Smile that this thing should be:
"Dear Lord, Thy wise decision!
We tender thanks to Thee
That these our sons proved worthy—
These Pilgrims of the air—
Another world to conquer
And in our glory share."

CAROLYN McLAIN.

COUNTESS WITTE ARRIVES.

Widow of Ex-Premier Was Forced to Flee from Russia.

Countess Marie Witte, widow of Count Witte, former Russian Premier, arrived yesterday on the Norwegian-American liner Stavangerfjord, which docked in Brooklyn. She said she fled to Finland, and thence to Copenhagen, Denmark, after her estates in Russia had been confiscated or destroyed by the present Government. She came to the United States, she said, to write the memoirs of her husband. While in New York she will stay at the Ritz-Carlton.

"Russia is in a state of chaos," she said. "Affairs are going from bad to worse. The only salvation for my country is the help of the Allies to bring about a stable government."

Nicholai Totrovsky, who said he was an engineer and general manager of a vitriol works in Western Siberia, accompanied by his wife, was another passenger on the Stavangerfjord. He said he was arrested by order of a Soldiers and Sailors' Council, on the ground that he was responsible for many deaths in the war by his manufacture of vitriol.

"I was placed in jail but escaped and fled to Petrograd, where my wife joined me," he said. "We disguised ourselves as peasants and did all kinds of heavy menial work."

When it became dangerous to remain longer in Petrograd, Mr. Totrovsky said, he went to Finland. His wife remained behind, disguising herself as a nurse, until she could rejoin him.

Governor J. W. A. Robertson of Oklahoma, Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman, Senator Owen of Oklahoma, and Congressmen Jones and Sumner of Texas, were at the Hoboken piers to greet 5,868 soldiers of the 36th and 90th Divisions which returned on the transport Troy. The 141st Infantry numbered more than 250 Indians on its roster. The red men, according to Lieut. Col. Joseph Atkins, commander of the regiment, more than once filled the Germans with terror by their Indian yells when going over the top. The regiment suffered more than 900 casualties.

A "pal" of Michael Gilhooley, the 14-year-old Belgian stowaway, now on Ellis Island awaiting the action of the immigration officials after his third attempt to get into the United States, was discovered as a stowaway on the transport Argentina, which also docked. He is Roger Jobey, 13 years old, and according to his tale is a schoolmate of Michael.

Jobey told officers on the transport that a Sergeant Frederick Montoine, of the 308th Machine Gun Battalion, a manufacturer of automobiles, of Chicago, smuggled him aboard the Canada, on which his friend was returning. He was found and put off the ship before it sailed, he said. Then he hid on the Argentina, which sailed the following day.

Major L. A. Fagan, of the 6th Marines, troop commander on the Argentina, said he sent a wireless message to the Canada while at sea and confirmed the lad's story. Soldiers on the transport collected $150 for him. He was taken to Ellis Island until immigration officials ascertain if his friend, who is at Camp Dix, wants to take steps to allow him to remain in the United States. At Ellis Island Roger was welcomed by Michael.

The Argentina brought back 1,185 officers and men, nearly all casuals or discharged soldiers.

HAD $9,401,778 IN BANKS.

Figures on Mrs. Hetty Green's Deposits Are Made Public.

The amount of Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green's bank deposits in this city at the time of her death was $9,401,778. Besides these she had interest-bearing certificates aggregating $4,230,504.

These figures became known for the first time yesterday when State Controller Travis asked the Surrogate to hold that these sums were used in her business in this city and consequently are subject to a tax. The aggregate amount which the Controller contends is taxable is $36,610,369.

When the Green estate was appraised the appraiser ruled that they were exempt from tax. The Appellate Division later held that the State Controller was entitled to information concerning money held by Mrs. Green in this State.

In addition to items standing in Mrs. Green's name, there were large funds to the credit of the Westminster Company, which was formed by her as a holding concern for her investments. The books of the company, with credit entries in favor of Mrs. Green, showed:

Deposits—Seaboard National Bank, $3,145,634; special deposit in same bank, $1,386,927; Colonial Bank, $359,753, and National Park Bank, $350,374; certificates of deposit, $5,141,649; loans on collateral, $6,781,690; mortgages on real estate, $5,812,000. The Controller contends that all these items should be taxed. The estate has admitted liability to a tax aggregate of about $6,000,000.

WOMEN WORK FOR LEAGUE.

Association Formed Here to Crystallize Sentiment.

A League of Nations Association was formed at the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon. Miss Elisabeth Marbury, who originated the idea, presided. The association will aid to crystallize in the minds of the American people the value of the league. Officers were elected and a series of meetings will be held where the League of Nations will be discussed.

The organization's propaganda is to be carried on largely by women and children, but its President is Judge Martin T. Manton. Miss Marbury is to be Chairman at Large, as she sails for France today, where her first work will be at a meeting to be held at the house of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in Paris.

President Wilson and ex-President Taft are to be made honorary Presidents of the association and among the Vice Presidents, the list of which is not completed, are Miss Ida Tarbell, Mrs. William D. Sparburg, Miss Alice C. Carpenter, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Jasper Bayne, Miss Olive Jones, Miss Elsa Maxwell, Charles Harwood, Lauren Carroll and Judge William H. Wadhams. William G. McAdoo is to head the Advisory Board. Cards of membership at $1 a year are being issued by Mrs. George F. Kerr, at the Hotel Manhattan.

SEEK POST FOR L. W. ROSS.

Name is Urged for United States Attorney in Eastern District.

United States Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer is ready to take up the appointment of a United States District Attorney for the Eastern District, it became known in Brooklyn yesterday. John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings, will visit Washington to submit a name for appointment.

It is understood that Colonel James D. Bell, the present prosecutor, is not a candidate for the place. Mr. McCooey will submit the name of Leroy W. Ross, who is on the Law Committee of the Democratic General Committee and formerly was Assistant District Attorney of Kings. During the war he was a Captain in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

It was reported that Bernard Rothberg, Deputy Register and an Independence League leader in Kings, is to be nominated for Register and that Register Richardson Webster is to be named for Sheriff.

DEBT NOW $25,921,151,270.

National Obligations Increased $1,096,640,750 in May.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The nation's public debt reached a new high mark of $25,921,151,270 at the end of May, an increase of $1,096,640,750 during the month, resulting from new issues of certificates of indebtedness and payments on Victory Loan subscriptions.

Ordinary disbursements in May amounted to $907,492,920, only slightly less than the $1,068,203,020 in the same month last year.

EUROPE MUST BUY STILL MORE GRAIN

Hoover Estimates Next Year's Import Need at a Minimum of 700,000,000 Bushels.

PEOPLE TIRED OF RATIONS

Bars May Be Let Down, Thus Increasing Demand—American Export 470,000,000 Bushels.

PARIS, June 3.—A preliminary survey of the import necessities of Europe, except Russia, shows that the area will need 700,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye at a minimum, or 850,000,000 bushels as a possible maximum, Herbert C. Hoover, head of the allied relief organization, said in a statement issued today. The export surplus of wheat and rye from the larger exporting countries indicates that the needs of Europe can be met. Mr. Hoover estimates the exports of the United States at 470,000,000 bushels.

"Through our organization and in cooperation with the various Governments," the statement says, "we have completed a preliminary survey of the food prospects of Europe and the import necessities, outside Russia, for the harvest year beginning Aug. 1 and the world's supplies available to meet these needs. We estimate the total prospective European yield of wheat and rye, outside Russia, as of May 1, after deducting seed, at 1,550,000,000 bushels. This indicates a crop of about 77 per cent. of pre-war normal. The pre-war consumption, outside of seed, was about 2,500,000,000 bushels, indicating a net import of about 950,000,000 bushels if consumption were normal next year. The somewhat diminished populations and the diminished buying power militate against full normal consumption, but the least possible consumption with the maintenance of public health we estimate at 2,250,000,000 bushels, or an import on a minimum basis of about 700,000,000 bushels.

"The consumption will necessarily be to a great degree a factor of the financial recuperation, and ability to pay for imports, and is also influenced by the tendency to eat more bread and less of the more expensive meats and fats. Restriction of consumption will require continuation of the rigid control of distribution. People everywhere are sick of rations, and every State will make a supreme effort to get away from under this blight. Some countries, therefore, will get away from the minimum, so that an import demand of 850,000,000 bushels is possible.

"The present stocks and crop conditions in the larger exporting countries would indicate that there should be in the coming harvest year an export surplus of wheat and rye of from 870,000,000 to 900,000,000 bushels, but of this other countries than Europe require about 100,000,000 bushels, leaving a supply of from 770,000,000 to 800,000,000 bushels available for Europe.

"The consumption in the United States has increased to an extraordinary degree in a year. From the 1918 crop of wheat and rye we will export about 270,000,000 bushels, and, as the 1919 crop promises to be at least 200,000,000 bushels larger than 1918, it seems that we can export at the present rate of consumption about 470,000,000 bushels. The minimum export surplus from Canada, Argentina, Australia, and minor countries may be estimated at 400,000,000 bushels, while Russia and India may be considered out of the export list next year."

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BACON.

Gen. Hanotaux Writes of Former Ambassador's Devotion to France.

PARIS, June 3.—Gabriel Hanotaux, former Foreign Minister and President of the French-American Committee, in paying tribute to the late Robert Bacon in an article in Figaro, says that when the war broke out the first telegram he received from America was from Mr. Bacon, who had been Ambassador to France. It read:

"France at war. I am coming in haste."

M. Hanotaux says he met Mr. Bacon at Havre on the eve of the first battle of the Marne and found him anxious to go the front at once. Mr. Bacon obtained a powerful motor car and hurried to the battlefield, where he aided in removing the wounded. This was the beginning of his service to France during the war.

"The sudden death of Mr. Bacon," M. Hanotaux adds, "was a shock to all the friends America has in Paris. He had been with us during the whole war. We had always found him so brave, so devoted, so full of life. Victory fulfilled his most cherished hopes. He was a friend of France, and she will never have another like him. Such devotedness as his flourishes only in times of trial."

BRITISH GREET DR. PESSOA.

President-Elect of Brazil Welcomed by Prince of Wales.

LONDON, June 3.—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, the President-elect of Brazil, arrived in London today from Paris. He was welcomed at the Victoria Station by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the King. A large crowd which had gathered at the station cheered the Brazilian statesman as he alighted, with his wife and daughter.

Andrew Bonar Law and Earl Curzon welcomed the visitor on behalf of the Government. Others present were the Earl of Derby, British Ambassador to France; Admiral Wemyss, First Sea Lord, and General Sir Henry Wilson. A guard of honor was drawn up on the platform, while a band played the Brazilian national anthem.

FRENCH HONOR VENIZELOS.

Succeeds Roosevelt as Member of Political Science Academy.

PARIS, June 3.—Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, has been elected a foreign member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science to succeed the late Colonel Theodore Roosevel

COLUMBIA TO GIVE DEGREES TO 1,925

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler Will Preside at Commencement Exercises Today.

VISCOUNT ISHII TO SPEAK

Ambassador from Japan Will Deliver Address at Alumni Luncheon in Gymnasium.

One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five students of Columbia, Barnard, and Teachers College and the various graduate schools of Columbia University will receive degrees at the Commencement Day exercises of the university at 10:30 this morning in the gymnasium, Broadway and 119th Street. Of these degrees 937 will be awarded to students of Columbia College, 141 to members of the senior class of Barnard College, and 332 to Teachers College students.

The commencement exercises, which will be presided over by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, will begin at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, with a procession of the candidates for degrees and members of the various Faculties. Candidates for degrees will be presented to President Butler by the Deans of their respective schools.

Following the commencement exercises a luncheon to the alumni will be held in the gymnasium at 1 P. M., at which the speakers will be Viscount Ishii, Ambassador from Japan; General Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General of the United States; Edward P. Mitchell, editor of The New York Sun, and George Arliss, the actor. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will preside at the luncheon.

The following prizes, medals, and honors have been awarded for the year of 1919, it was announced at the university:

The Butler Medal in silver in recognition of his work in educational administration as Director of Educational Work in the American Army in France, to John Erskine, Ph. D., Professor of English in Columbia University.

The Pulitzer Prize in Letters of $1,000 for the best American biography of the year to "The Education of Henry Adams" by the late Henry Adams.

Class of 1892 Residence Hall Scholarship, consisting of the use of a room in Hartley Hall endowed by the Class of 1892, to Edward McGourgle Healy, Jr., of the Class of 1922 of Columbia College.

The Emerson Prize of $200 to Chunein Gabriel Chang of Shanghai, China, for having done the most original work in American diplomacy.

The Philolexian Centennial Prize, a duplicate of the bust of Washington by Houdon, to Archie Gowan Dawson, 1921, for the delivery of an original patriotic address.

The Philolexian Oratory Prize to James Broderick Gibson, 4920 Law, of New York City.

The Elsberg Prize of a medal and $50, awarded for excellence in modern history to a student in Columbia College, Schuyler Crawford Wallace, 1919, of New York City.

The Van Amringe Prize, consisting of the annual income of $5,000, awarded to the candidate for an academic degree in Columbia College who passes the best examination in analytical geometry, calculus, and such other subjects as may be prescribed by the Department of Mathematics, to Israel Koral, 1920, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Honorable mention was made of Alexander Greenberg, 1919, of New York City.

The Ordronaux Prize, the annual income of $3,000, awarded to a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws for general proficiency in legal study, to Avrom Meyer Jacobs, 1919, of Albany, N. Y.

The Tappan Prize of $250, awarded to a member of the School of Law or School of Political Science who passes the best examination on a paper prepared by the Professor of Constitutional Law, to Caspar Gelston Affleck, Jr., 1919, of Yonkers, N. Y., and George Loring Hubbell, Jr., 1919, of Garden City, L. I.

The Montgomery Prize, the income of $1,000, awarded to the member of the graduating class of the School of Business who is adjudged most proficient in all courses, to Dorothy Marie Barker, 1919, of Wilkes Barre, Penn.

The Junior Memorial Graduate Fellowship, $500 in value, awarded to that member of the graduating class of Barnard College who shows most promise of distinction in her chosen line of work, to Elizabeth Stuart Gatewood, 1919, of Newport News, Va.

The Gerard Gold Medal, awarded annually to the student of American birth in Barnard College who most profoundly affects American Colonial history, to Lucile Wolf Heimbringer, 1919, of New York City.

The Hamilton Prize of $50, awarded to the graduate student, undergraduate or graduate of Barnard College, to Gertrude Bevelander, 1919, of Sterling-on, N. Y.

The Kan Prize of $50, awarded annually to a senior in Barnard College for excellence in mathematics, to Lucy Julia Hayner, 1919, of Troy, N. Y.

The Reed Prize, consisting of the income from $1,000, awarded in recognition of special study by a student in Barnard College in the subject of the origin of Christianity and early Church history, to Hortense Marguerite Barten, 1920, of New York City.

The Speranza Prize of $50, awarded annually to an undergraduate of Barnard College for excellence in Italian, to Theresa Tusa, 1919, of New York City.

The Tatlock Prize, consisting of the income from $1,250, awarded annually to the undergraduate of Barnard College most proficient in Latin, to Laura Francis McDaniel, 1919, of Patchogue, N. Y.

The Von Wahl Prize, consisting of the income from $1,300, awarded annually to that member of the graduating class of Barnard who has rendered the highest type of service to the college, to Dorothy Brockway, 1919, of New York City.

The Cartwright Prize of the School of Medicine of $500, awarded biennially for the best medical essay, submitted in general competition, upon any subject the writer may select, to Abraham Leon Garbat, M. D., Cornell, 1908, of New York City.

The Breitenbach Prize of the College of Pharmacy of $200, given annually for the highest proficiency in the final year of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Course, to Moritz Adolph Dittmar of Jersey City, N. J.

The Kappa Psi Prize of the College of Pharmacy, a gold medal presented annually for the highest proficiency in the entire course, to Elizabeth Louise Kish of Trenton, N. J.

The Seabury Scholarship of the College of Pharmacy, providing tuition during the junior year of the University course, to Elizabeth Louise Kish of Trenton, N. J.

The following departmental honors were awarded in Barnard College:

CHEMISTRY.

Elizabeth Stuart Gatewood, final honors. Lucy Carter Lee, third year honors; Mimosa Hortense Pfaltz, third year honors.

ENGLISH.

Ruth Evelyn Henderson, third year honors; Bertha Hilla Mann, final honors.

FRENCH.

Jeanne Elise Ballot, third year honors; Constance Lambert, final honors.

LATIN.

Laura Frances McDaniel, final honors; Ruth Alexandra Morrison, final honors; Elinore Wright Taylor, final honors; Theresa Tusa, third year honors.

MATHEMATICS.

Dorothy Brockway, final honors; Helen Elizabeth Fredrickson, final honors; Lucy Julia Hayner, second year honors; Janet Duncan Meneely, third year honors; Mimosa Hortense Pfaltz, second year honors; Eudora Isabel Smith, third year honors; Jessy Emilie Young, second year honors.

PHYSICS.

Lucy Julia Hayner, third year honors.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Dorothy Goldsmith, third year honors; Dorothy Ruth Morgenthau, third year honors.

ZOOLOGY

Vivian Tappan, third year honors.

Columbia College.

The following students will receive degrees from the university:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Bernard, Edward.
Bloch, Charles.
Blum, Robert J.
Brewster, W. H.
Brown, David H.
Brown, William B.
Burns, Alan E.
Burstein, Elliot M.
Buttenwieser, B. J.
Callahan, Walter S.
Abrahamian, Henry B.
Aebli, Rudolph.*
Agar, Herbert S.
Aronoff, Jacob B.
Beer, Laurence H.
Batten, A. G. H.
Beller, William C.
Bellows, F. M.
Calloway, Charles W.
Caplan, Solomon.
Cohen, Harold B.
Cohen, Joseph H.
Cohen, Morris B.
Cohn, Joseph.
Cowan, Percival E.
Darmstatter, Leo.
Davis, Malcolm G.
Debis, Frederick.
De Murla, E. H.
Dickie, George W.
Dillon, Thomas F.
Duskis, Leopold.
Everett, Guerra.
Felstin, Max.
Felstiner, William.
Fineberg, Bernard J.
Fishberg, Arthur M.
Fowlkes, Floyd E.
Franklin, Sidney G.
Frant, Samuel.
Freedman, J. L.
Friess, Horace L.
Gerard, F. E.
Gillis, Adolph.
Goldey, Nathan.
Grimminger, J. W.
Grodin, Max.
Hammer, A.
Hawkins, R. C.
Katzen, Julius.
Kempner, S. M.
Kimball, F. T.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Bonirpe, R. G.
Brandstein, J. S.
Burdick, P. D.
Dahman, W. W.
Davis, W. E.
Dean, George.
Di Lorenzo, Costabile
Druss, J. G.
Feldman, R. H.
Glauber, S. E.
Goerlich, E. A.
Greenberg, Alexander.
Greenwald, W. F.
Harrison, E. E.
Hollander, Franklin.
Joseph, Henry.
Kelly, G. H.
Knox, I. W.
Kunhardt, Kingsley.
Levy, Emil.
Lippmann, R. K.
Marcus, I. H.
Morris, Leon.
Nelson, John, Jr.
Neuhaus, Herman.
Oppenheimer, G. D.
Orloff, Louis.
Paley, Charles.
Petschek, W. J.
Pinski, Henry.
Reichle, H. S.
Rosen, J. M.
Rosenfeld, Samuel.
Satlin, G. N.
Schaaf, W. L.
Scofield, L. S.
Seidlin, S. M.
Sherwin, S. A.
Shirk, D. A.
Slawson, John.
Standard, Paul.
Steinschneider, R.
Sucoff, M. C.
Thomashefsky, M.
Ullman, Leon.
Wacht, Jesse.
Wechler, H. F.
Westerbeke, W. H.

BACHELOR OF ARTS CERTIFICATE.

(For academic record and national service.)

Joseph Marion Aimee, 2d Lieut., Air Service, U. S. A.
Nelson Newton Alexander, Quartermaster, 3d Class, U. S. N. R. F.
Leonard Stanley Alton, Seaman, U. S. N. R. F.
Leonard Woolsey Bacon, Jr., 1st Lieut., 307th Inf., U. S. A.
Julius Batlin, Pvt., Med. Detachment, 67th Inf., U. S. A.
Paul Ainsworth Berkey, 1st Lieut., 309th Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Eric Heywood Bradley, Gunner's Mate, U. S. N. R. F.
Maxwell Eugene Chamberlin, Pvt., 46th U. S. Marine Corps.
William Newman Chew, Cpl., Canadian Expeditionary Forces.
Eben Stevens Cleveland, Sergt., Automobile Service, U. S. A.
Ronald Muirhead Craigmyle, Royal Flying Corps.
Albert Alexander Cree, Field Ambulance Service, U. S. A.
George Gerald Day, Pvt., M. G. Bn., 27th Div., U. S. A.
William Arthur Dietz, Cpl., 7th Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Arthur King Doolittle, 1st Lieut., Air Service, U. S. A.
Carlos De Vere Emple, 2d Lieut., 312th Inf., U. S. A.
John Atkinson Erneman, Pvt., 307th Inf., U. S. A.
Henry Feller, Pvt., 121st M. G. Bn., U. S. A.
Frank Currier Ferguson, Sergt., Med Corps, U. S. A.
Walter D. Fletcher, U. S. Naval Flying Corps.
Royal Bruce Freas, Ensign, U. S. N.
Joseph Edward Geisler, Sergt., 102d Field Sig. Bn., U. S. A.
Aaron Nathan Golby, 2d Lieut., 307th Inf., U. S. A.
Grey Martel Hall, Lieut. (j. g.), U.S.N.R.F.
Joseph Coles Hegeman, Pvt., Med. Corps, U. S. A.
James Drummond Herbert, Lieut. (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F.
Philip Sidney Herbert, 1st Lieut., 106th F. A., U. S. A.
Stanley Gray Horan, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.
Fletcher Gillespie Illman, Cpl. Med. Corps, U. S. A.
Maclear Jacoby, Lieut. (j. g.), U.S.N.R.F.
Harry Kalman, 2d Lieut., A. S. S. R. C.
Ellwood Wadsworth Kemp, Mil. Intell. Div., Gen'l Staff, U. S. A.
James Lewis Kempthorne, Sergt., 1st Class, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Thomas Francis Keogh, Engineering Corps, U. S. A.
Frederick Corning Knote, Cpl., General Hospital No. 1, British Exp. Forces.
Louis Kowarsky, Pvt., Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.
Kwang-liu Kwong, Secy., Chinese Y. M. C. A. (Chinese Labor Battalions).
George Harold Lawrence, Cpl., 11th Engineers, U. S. A.
Leon Emile Leighton, Yeoman, U.S.N.R.F.
John MacKay Lott, Ensign, U. S. Naval Aviation.
Thomas Everett McCracken, U. S. Naval Aviation.
Donald Walter McIlhiney, Air Service, U. S. A.
Joseph John Mooney, Seaman, U.S.N.R.F.
Alan Morris, Capt., 52d C. A. C., U. S. A.
Henry Shaw Newman, Cpl., 152d Depot Brigade, Camp Upton.
Theodore Ernst Obrig, Pvt., Field Ambulance, Sect. No. 616, U. S. A.
Louis Christian Raegner, Jr., Coxswain, U. S. N. R. F.
Henry Louis Gustave Rau, Capt., Inf., U. S. A.
Alfred Francis Richardson, Jr., Chief Quartermaster, U. S. N. A.
Donald Gilman Robinson, Air Service, U. S. A.
Walter Scott Robinson, Seaman 1st class, U. S. N. R. F.
Francis Walker Rogers, Pvt., 1st class, 1st Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Everett De Witt Russell, Pvt., 1st class, Ambulance Sect. No. 577, U. S. A.
Rexford Shilladay, Cadet, Air Service, U. S. A., (died in service).
George Gaynel Sullivan, Cpl., 4th C. A. C., U. S. A.
Arthur Lesesne Tait, 2d Lieut., Air Service, U. S. A.
Lansing Smith Van Houten, Pvt., 107th Inft., U. S. A.
Harmon Hawthbee Vedder, Sergt., 107th Inft., U. S. A.
James Outwater Vedder, Pvt., 107th Inf., U. S. A.
Walter Grey Webster, Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Jerome Weldon Welch, Seaman, 1st class, U. S. N. R. F.
Paul Fiske Willard, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Benjamin Albertson Willis, U. S. Marine Corps.
Chester Buttle Winans, 1st Lieut., 101st Inf., U. S. A., (killed in action Sept. 12, 1918).

ADDENDA IN 1918.

James Harlan Cleveland, 1st Lieut., 306th Inf., U. S. A.
Clifford Hollander, Pvt., General Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

Barnard College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Adams, Eileen Rose.
Alfus, Adele.
Anthony, Marion E.
Archibald, Mary L.
Ballot, Jeanne E.
Baranoff, Helen.
Benedict, Marion J.
Birdseye, Dorothy C.
Blake, Dorothy.
Boas, Gertrude M.
Brandt, Ina Rose.
Brittain, Esther.
Brockway, Dorothy.
Bunger, Anna G.
Campbell, Mary E.
Carr, Electa Fryer.
Clark, Marjorie L.
Conway, Dorothea E.
Cookman, Gertrude.
Curnow, Eleanor L.
Curtiss, Leah K.
Cutler, Kathryn V.
Delia, Verena.
Dewey, Lucy Alice.
Diehl, Viola M.
Doehterman, Eliz. F.
Ferguson, Margaret.
Foley, Helen C.
Frederickson, Helen E
Garber, Rose.
Geer, Gertrude M.
Gillespie, Margaret.
Goebell, Alice.
Goldsmith, Dorothy.
Gower, Susan V.
Gray, Rose Rant.
Gross, Anna G.
Gross, Selma.
Guggenheim, Bea. C.
Gulbrandsen, Lenore K.
Gunther, Erna.
Gutmann, Mabel.
Hall, Dorothy.
Hein, Clara M.
Hayner, Lucy J.
Heimerdinger, Lucile.
Henderson, Ruth E.
Hennessy, Helen M.
Herod, Elizabeth N.
Herrmann, Gretchen.
Heyman, Freda.
Hoffman, Mildred E.
Jacobs, Estelle.
Jarvis, Ruth F.
Johnson, Catharine R
Johnson, Edith P.
Kammerer, Mildred K
Klopman, Vera Viva.
Koch, Elga.
Kohnstamm, Myra E.
Konovitz, Leah M.
Koster, Lucetta M.
Lahiff, Aileen T.
Lambert, Constance.
Lee, Lucy C
Lewy, Ruth L.
Lichtenstein, Julia V.
Lind, Ernestine M.
Lowenstein, Edith S

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Carey, Cornelia L.
Gatewood, Eliz. S.
Pfaltz, Mimosa H.
Potter, Dorothy L.

School of Law.

BACHELORS OF LAW.

Abrahams, Morton.
Affleck, J. C., Jr.
Alzamora, Isaac, Jr.
Atwood, K. C., Jr.
Be Beer, Samuel.
Browne, Rollin.
Chang, Chuancin K.
Edelman, Irvin A.
Foley, Martin.
Forster, W. F. L.
Gardner, Frederic W.
Herman, Harry G.
Hubbard, George L., Jr.
Jacobs, Avrom M.
Jame, Joseph.
Kane, Ralph F.
King, Ralph H.
Knox, John P.
Lake, Edward C.
Leerburger, B. A.
Lerner, Julius.
Levie, Mortimer J.
Levy, Milton F.
Manges, Horace S.
Mann, Harvey T.
Mannheimer, Albert.
Mattison, Sidney.
Moss, Murray.
Newman, Jerome A.
Orleans, Ho L.
Ostrow, Emanuel M.
Pike, Morris.
Reinheimer, H. E.
Schwartz, Louis S.
Shepard, Royal F.
Spooner, George L., Jr.
Stone, George H. W.
von Bernuth, A. F.
Ward, Peter T.
Warbasse, Joseph.
Wiener, Mervin G.
Wise, Raymond L.
Wood, Orville W.
Zeiger, Samuel.
Adding, Arthur J. 1918:
Kashden, Harlan A.

School of Medicine.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Alderman, Irving S.
Alding, Eric L.
Almour, Ralph.
Anderson, Elmer L.
Asrarhan, Morris.
Astrowe, Philip S.
Baldwin, Louis C. B.
Barach, Alvan L.
Barsky, Edward.
Bauman, Samuel M.
Baxter, Raymond H.
Beck, Robert D.
Blaustein, Clarence.
Bloor, Edwin G.
Blum, Karl A.
Breakstone, Raphael.
Bridges, Milton A.
Brown, Matthew S.
Busch, Irving.
Butler, Vincent DeP.
Campbell, Meredith F.
Carpenter, Frederick.
Cashman, George A.
Chandler, Fremont A.
Chasan, Isaac.
Clarke, Edward W.
Cohen, Aaron.
Cohen, Samuel L.
Coles, Bradley L.
Dann, David.
Davis, David D.
Dickie, George W.
Dinegar, Robert H. F.
Donohue, Francis McG
Dullois, Robert O.
Eagle, Max.
Ehrlich, David E.
Eichner, Benjamin B
England, Kay.
Feinberg, Sydney G.
Fox, Walter G., Jr.
Furman, Martin A.
Gerrish, John H.
Gilmore, Charles M
Gingold, Thomas L.
Ginzburg, David.
Gluroff, Harold.
Goldberg, Simon P.
Goldblatt, David.
Goldstein, Max M.
Golembe, Harry.
Goodfriend, Milton.
Gordon, Robert K.
Gregor, David G.
Haeger, Daniel R.
Haight, Vincent W.
Hamilton, Harry H.
Harrison, Blake.
Harvey, Ralph L.
Hayden, Edwin F.
Hebald, Sellan.
Heck, Edson B.
Heyl, James H., Jr.
Hill, William F.
Hillman, Morris.
Hodges, Alfred B.
Howard, James W.
Howell, John T., Jr.
Hughes, Frank E.
Hutchens, Don K.

Schools of Engineering.

ENGINEER OF MINES.

Ho Ng, Sydney S.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Brodie, Nathaniel L.
Cripas Evangelos, J.
Schenck, Cornelius F.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Bloomaburg, Rolph A.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER.

Abrahamson, E. M.
Acosta, Julian A., Jr.
Barsky, George.
Buchman, Louis.

BACHELOR OF LITERATURE IN JOURNALISM.

Bauerberg, Leda V.
Bowie, Edwin W.
Cohn, Elizabeth M.
Cooley, John L.
Debower, Morris.
Ginzburg, Benjamin.
Herman, Alexander C
Hill, Nina G.
Karch, Joseph A.
Ketterlinus, Eugenia.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Argue, Laura.
Armstrong, Elida.
Ayusawa, Iwao F.
Baker, Elizabeth F.
Bancker, Marion.
Bantine, Janet T.
Barton, William G.
Becker, Charlotte W.
Bell, Lucille.
Benham, Rhoda W.
Bennett, Julia C.
Black, Forrest R.
Bliven, Emma A.
Borgess, Stanley T.
Bradley, Eustace U.
Breiting, Rose L.
Brown, Elizabeth L.
Butler, Elizabeth R.
Caldwell, Mary L.
Caldwell, Ruth E.
Callan, Gertrude.
Chandler, Anna H.
Chang, Yao C.
Chang, Yun.
Cheatham, Ivy.
Chen, Cun-Yang.
Chen, Ting-Hsi.
Chen, Yu Soo.
Chirgwin, Henry C.
Christie, Annie M.
Chung, Kocheng C.
Clark, Florence R.
Cook, Margaret E.
Coffin, Dorothy H.
Cohn, David J.
Collinson, Marjorie C.
Lambert, Paul G.
Lewis, Edwin C.
Mills, Raymond T.
Murphy, Thomas V.
O'Toole, Edward, Jr.
Riseley, Joseph H., 3d.
Stanton, Augusta E.H.
Topping, Ella F.
Vernon, Annalee H.
Wright, Mildred B.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Cook, Grace B.
Costello, Harold L.
Coulter, Marion M.
Cover, John H.
Crane, Elle E.
Curt, Walter E.
Dafoe, Helen I.
Davis, Jerome D.
Davison, Charlotte I.
De Barritt, Mildred L.
Dilley, Maude E.
Dixon, Virginia.
Dorset, Helen.
Donchian, Eugenie.
Durfee, Lucy J.
Eastland, Jeanne B.
Eaton, Mary Pearl.
Ely, Mary Lillian.
Evans, Lucy B.
Everett, Edith M.
Fanelli, Rocco.
Fateh, Mostafa K.
Feldman, Aaron.
Fichter, William L.
Fisher, Helen V.
Foster, Lois F.
Fowler, Anne L.
Franklin, Adele.
Franzen, Raymond H.
Fraser, Frances M.
French, Irma.
Freygang, Mildred I.
Friedman, Sol B.
Frost, Elizabeth Dee.
Garnaud, Harry J.
Gatch, Elizabeth I.
Garland, Natalee.
Gill, Bennington P.
Gilman, Mary A.
Gluck, Florence.
Goeggel, Adolphe L.
Goldberg, Benjamin.
Goldblatt, Laura V.
Goldstein, Florence.
Grandin, Frances.
Guernsey, Ruth E.
Gutmann, James.
Hamada, Ikujiro.
Handy, Sydney S.
Hanhart, Eunice H.
Hartwig, Carl E.
Hawkins, Lillian M.
Heaney, Andrew J.
Heenan, Caroline.
Henry, A. S. G.
Hidley, Clarence A.
Hilderman, Clara.
Hill, Charles E.
Hitchcock, David I.
Hornbeak, Kath. G.
Hornbeak, Louise S.
Hou, Te-Pang.
Hoyt, Mary Eloise.
Hsu, Shih-Chen.
Hsu, Shuhsi.
Hughes, Richard H.
Hume, Mary B.
Hung, William.
Hunton, Ella G.
Iacuzzi, Alfred.
Ickis, Marguerite G.
Jacobs, Sara J.
Jaffe, William.
Johnston, Marie L.
Katz, Milton J.
Kempf, Anna M.
Kilpatrick, Irene B.
Kinsella, Alfred.
Koester, Ruth A.
Kondon, Frank N.
Kresson, Harry L.
Krumpovsky, Vera V.
Lacey, Alexander.
La Reau, Eva M.
Leedy, Edna M.
Leerburger, Alice B.
Leerburger, B. A.
Leon, Rosa.
Licht, Herbert O.
Lichtenstein, Morris.
Ligo, Ida L.
Lincoln, Alfred R.
Lindamood, Katharine
Littell, Louise P.
Locke, Gladys L.
Long, Eleanor T.
Long, Mayme D.
Lovering, Maud.
Lyder, Ernest E.
McCain, Rea.
McEntee, Georgianna.
McKay, Bessie F.
McLaughlin, Isabel C
Macdonald, Wilson.
MacGregor, Mary I.
Magan, Ernest J.
Mangels, Norfolk S.
Mariano, John H.
Markey, Frances L.
Mendenhall, Edith W.
Mengel, Arthur R.
Mercer, Flora T.
Miller, Edith M.
Minrow, Maude E.
Morse, Katherine.
Mott, Frank L.
Musgrave, Edith.
Nakao, Yoshito J.
Norton, Winifred Q.
Odell, Jean L.
Odell, Louis S.
Owaki, Masamichi.
Packard, James R.
Paddock, Alice J.
Palmer, Maud A.
Penn, Pei-Hsin W.
Perati, C. G.
Petersen, Elsa M.
Pierce, Charles E.
Pieters, Aleida J.
Post, Emil L.
Randolph, J. F., Jr.
Reed, Rachel.
Reinheimer, H. E.
Rivelaud, Lena V.
Roberts, Helen H.
Rothschaeck, Louise.
Rogers, Isabel C.
Romanoff, Margaret S.
Ryan, Teresa M.
Salom, Ruth.
Sargent, Margarete L.
Sawyer, Harold E.
Schaffer, Ida S.
Scharfstein, Rose.
Schenck, Henry.
Schenck, W. H.
Schlauch, Margaret.
Schotland, J. H.
Selman, Frances.
Shaw, Mary J.
Shaw, Ruth O.
Sinclair, G. M.
Snider, Adda L.
Soules, D. C.
Southworth, Emma R.
Spahr, Margaret.
Staples, Jane G.
Steele, Edith C.
Stoddard, Lothan F.
Suzuki, Seiji.
Swain, Millicent A.
Swanton, R. L.
Takegoshi, Isaido.
Takei, Daisuke.
Taketomo, Torao.
Taylor, Edith B.
Teague, Ethel M.
Thornton, Jeannette.
Tokuyama, Sotaro.
Tooker, Katherine E.
Townsend, Florence D.
Trausil, O. J.
Tsen Tsai, C.
Tuholski, A. W.
Tulchen, Lena.
Turner, Dora C.
Valls, J. A.
Vassardakis, E. C.
Villen, Jeanie H.
Voegeli, Martha.
Wade, Ira O.
Wadepuhl, Walter.
Wakefield, R. H.
Waldhorn, Anita C.
Wallace, Mary M.
Wan Wang, K
Weber, Paul G.
Webster, E. J.
Welleck, Mary N.
West, Eva McK
Westcott, Penelope S.
Whitesell, Ira E.
Widenmann, H. A.
Wilkinson, W. J.
Williams, S. J
Wilson, A. C. M.
Winston, Donald.
Wood, O. W.
Woods, Ella.
Wright, Luella M.
Wunderlich, Eva M.
Ching Young, G.
Young, John P
Ching Yuan, P
Abbott, Marie J.
Alexander, Marie C
Allen, Bernice.
Anderson, Grace M.
Atchinson, Grace I.
Atterbury, Marguerite.
Bair, Frederick H.
Baldt, Laura I.
Banks, Mollie L.
Barnes, F. S.
Barnewall, Marie A.
Baylor, Adelaide S.
Bear, Kate L.
Beckwith, Betty B.
Best, Sarah.
Billie, Florence G.
Birdsong, Nellie W.
Bjelke, J. L.
Bosworth, M. Blanche.
Bowen, K B
Bowers, W. R.
Bragdon, C. S.
Brockett, Elisabeth G.
Bucks, Olive
Burns, Robert L.
Bussert, Edgar C.
Carleton, Mary E.-G.
Carll, Florence S.
Carney, Mary V.
Carpenter, Mary F.
Case, Adelaide T.
Chang, Stella.
Clark, Elaine H.
Cleveland, Ambrose G.
Cobb, Edna I.
Coburn, Mildred L.
Collins, Albert V.
Converse, Sarah.
Coulton, Thomas E.
Crabtree, Rebekah T.
Craft, Morgan T.
Crouse, Walter S.
Dailey, Mrs. J. F. D.
Danes, James T.
Davis, Lowry.
Davis, Minnie L.
Deas, Sarah.
De Camp, Mary A.

MASTER OF LAWS.

Kang, Shih-Min.
King, Wunsz.
Smith, Joseph C. (Killed in action.)

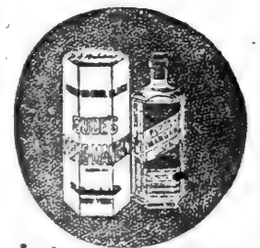
MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Baker, Margaret M.
Currier, Grace M.
Dressler, Martha E.
Dunphy, Mary.
Eckman, Rena S.
Hupper, Marjorie A.
Maxwell, Mirdyaleen.
Mousigian, M. D. H.
Storms, Lillian B.
Beal, Thomas A.
Chang, Ju Shen.
Galloway, James R.
Ihata, Masayoshi.
Kedera, Yoshikazu.
Shen, Yuen Ting.
Wang, Hwa.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Ames, Flora R.
Anger, Henry L.
Belting, Paul E.
Berkson, Isaac B.
Boehmke, M. J. W.
Caldwell, Wallace E.
Carman, H. J.
Clark, Ruth S.
Cohen, Louis.
Cornell, Ethel L.
Cumming, Charles G.
Davidson, Joseph G.
Dodge, Martin H.
Drury, Charles W.
Franke, Elizabeth C.
Pandeburg, Julia.
Garnier, Horatio K.
Gowen, John W.
Gowin, Enoch B.
Graham, Walter J.
Granger, Frederic S.
Higby, Chester P.
Huang, Feng-hua.
Hutchinson, Emilie J.
Jenison, Elsie S.
Jennings, Irwin G.
Jordan, Arthur M.
Kastler, Roy B.
Klein, Philip.
Leo, Shoo Tse.
Lewis, Ida Belle.
Lowe, Boutelle E.
McClees, Helen.
Morgan, Jerome J.
Murchison, C. T.
Murdoch, Katharine.
Noonan, Margaret E.
Oakes, Earle T.
O'Brien, Francis P.
Pattee, Julia.
Salzman, Marcus.
Schleiter, Frederick.
See, Chen Su.
Sheldon, Addison E.
Gummey, George, Jr.
Thurston, Henry W.
Toutos, Frank G.
Twiss, Wilfred C.

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For fifty years makers of fine knit underwear for men, women and children

MISS PEABODY WED TO JOHN A. TALBOT

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody a Bride in Church of Heavenly Rest.

SISTER IS MAID OF HONOR

Bridegroom Served Overseas as First Lieutenant in Field Artillery —Bride in Junior League.

The wedding of John Alden Talbot, a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Talbot of Ridgefield, Conn., and Miss Priscilla Peabody, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody of New York, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Herbert Shipman officiating.

The bride, wearing a white satin gown draped with old point lace, the flounces on it being lace that belonged to her great-grandmother, and a point lace veil, was attended as maid of honor by her sister, Miss Emma Peabody, in orchid colored chiffon and satin embroidered in white and topped by a hat to match. The other attendants were Mrs. Shepard Kreeh and the Misses Gwynn Kavanagh, Augusta D. de Forest, Harriet McKee, Jeannette Olyphant and Sylvia Holt. They were gowned in the colors of sweet peas, each in a different shade, with picture hats to match, and carried sweet peas matching their frocks.

Mr. Talbot's brother, Adrian B. Talbot, was his best man, and the ushers were George Peabody, a brother of the bride; William Prescott Wolcott, Morris Kinney, William Ryle, John Le Roy Glover, Frederick Cook MacDonell, and Herbert Neal, the latter two being cousins of Mr. Alden. None except relatives were asked to the small reception which followed at the home of the bride's parents, 30 East Fifty-fourth Street. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Talbot will live in Philadelphia. Mrs. Talbot made her debut a few years ago and is a member of the Junior League.

Mr. Talbot was graduated from the Stevens Institute in 1911, and entered the Officers' Reserve Corps at Fort Myer, Va. Later he was a Lieutenant in the Field Artillery and went over with the A. E. F. He returned some time ago and was honorably discharged. The wedding was a small one owing to mourning.

Born.

LEAVITT.—Mr. and Mrs. Moe Leavitt, (nee Freda Zavodnik,) 1,217 Union Av., Bronx, announce the birth of a daughter, Irene Rosalind, June 2, 1919.

MARKOWITZ.—To Mr. and Mrs. Irving Markowitz, (nee Rose Roth,) a son, on May 29.

Confirmations.

EPSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Phil Epstein, 220 W. 110th St., announce the confirmation of their daughter, Florence, at Temple Ansche Chesed, 7th Av. and 114th St., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

FEIG.—Mr. Gustave Feig of 62 Hollywood Av., Far Rockaway, announces the confirmation of her son, Sydney A., to be held June 4, Temple Israel of Harlem.

FRAZIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Frazin of 321 West 92d St. beg to announce the confirmation of their son, Alfred Benjamin, Wednesday, June 4, at the West End Synagogue, West 82d St.

PIANCO.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Pianco announce the confirmation of their daughter Mabel on June 4 at Temple Beth-El, 76th St. and 5th Av.

ROSENTHAL.—Dr. and Mrs. M. Rosenthal, 100 West 121st St., announce the confirmation of their daughter, May, and their son, Emanuel, on June 4, 1919, at Temple Israel of Harlem. At home, from 3 to 6.

SINAL.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Sinai of 316 West 93d St. announce confirmation of their son Arnold A. at Temple Israel. Home Sunday, June 8.

Engaged.

COHEN—LURIE.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lurie announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Lurie of 53 East 103d St.; to Mr. Herbert E. Cohen, son of Mrs. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen of 605 West 112th St.

Married.

BOETLEMANN—YOUNG.—The announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Maude Dorothy Young to Mr. Louis John Boetlemann, on Monday, June 2, at St. Andrew's Church, New York.

CHANCEY—RUXTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ruxton of 24 Remsen St., Brooklyn, announce the marriage of their daughter, Louise Antrinet, to Mr. Chauncey, on June 3, 1919, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by the Rev. C. F. J Wrigley.

KLIPPER—LAWRENCE.—At the home of her sister, Mrs. C. Mayer, 527 West 110th St., on Tuesday, June 3, Bertha Lawrence to Max Klipper. After an extended honeymoon in Canada Mr. and Mrs. Klipper will live in Jersey.

KRAKOWER—BOROWSKY.—Jessie A. Borowsky to Arthur A. Krakower, on May 29, by Rev. Dr. Tintner.

RANDOLPH—SANKEY.—In the City of New York, on Tuesday, June 3, by the Rev. Dr. William Thomas Manning, Frances Wann Sankey to Lothrop Randolph.

SELINKA—LUXENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Luxenberg of 157 West 111th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Sadye, to Mr. Milton N. Selinka, on Sunday, June 1, at Chalif's, 57th St., by the Rev. Dr. Tintner.

Died.

ALLEN.—Thomas, lying in state CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St.

BATES.—At Bronxville, N. Y., June 2, Helen B., wife of Walter C. Bates. Funeral services at her late residence, Lawrence Park, Wednesday, 3:30.

BLAKE.—Suddenly at Taft School, Watertown, Conn., William Phipps, 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Whitney Blake, in his 17th year. Funeral service will be held at the home of his parents, Mill Rock, New Haven, Conn., on Thursday morning, June 5, at 10:30. Interment in Woodlawn, N. Y., at 2:45 P. M.

BRADY.—On June 2, Mary F. Brady, (nee McCaughey,) beloved mother of Joseph R. Brady. Funeral from her late residence, 110 Westervelt Av., New Brighton, Staten Island, Thursday, June 5, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Peter's Church.

CONDON.—On Monday, June 2, 1919, after a brief illness, in his 35d year, Frank B., dearly beloved husband of Millie Berls, and father of Janet Louise. Funeral from his late residence, 35 Claremont Av., Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway, at 11 o'clock. Interment strictly private. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

Died.

BYRON.—Eve, wife of Sidney R. Ellis, at her residence, 19 Mowe Av., Crestwood, N. J., Tuesday, June 3. Services at home Thursday at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

DOUGLAS.—William Proctor, at his residence, 12 West 76th St., on June 3, 1919, in his 77th year. Funeral service from his late residence Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

FAY.—At Wellesley Hills, Mass., May 25, 1919,

OBSERVE BIRTHDAY OF ENGLAND'S KING

Daughters of the British Empire Give a Victory Dinner Here.

SEE TIES BETWEEN NATIONS

Many Distinguished Guests at Women's Celebration of George V.'s 54th Anniversary.

The Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire in the United States, held a victory dinner at the Hotel Commodore last night in celebration of the fifty-fourth birthday of King George V. Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff, national President and founder of the order, which has been in existence ten years and which numbers 10,000 members, presided. More than 800 members were present. Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., read the invocation.

The speakers included Mrs. William Henry Loomis of the Colonial Dames of America, who responded to the toast, "Women of America"; Captain Arthur Hunt Chute of the Canadian Army, who responded to the toast, "Canada"; Sir Thomas Hughes, representing the British Embassy in Washington; T. Kennard Thomson, who spoke on the hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain; Colonel Norman Thwaites of the British Embassy at Washington, and Rustom Rustom-jee, an Indian scholar, who spoke on "The Spirit of India in the war."

Rev. Dr. William C. Carter read an original poem, written especially for the occasion. Ivor Novello, composer of "Keep the Home Fires Burning," sang that melody and other songs. When the diners entered the grand ballroom, where the dinner was served, before seating they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." The room was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack, and evergreens.

Just before the conclusion of the dinner a large birthday cake, surmounted with a replica of the British crown, and with fifty-four lighted candles on it, was brought in. The diners arose and applauded until the cake was placed on the Speaker's table, then all joined in singing "God Save the King."

Mrs. Langstaff welcomed the diners in a short address. Mrs. Loomis spoke of the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain, and said that the war has only made the ties closer.

Captain Chute related incidents which came to his attention in the war and spoke of the part Canada took in the struggle. He said he sometimes had misgivings about the League of Nations, but added that there is a league of nations now in existence among the English speaking people of the world which promises to be the world's greatest influence in the future.

WANT SHARE IN LANE FARMS

Civil and Spanish War Veterans Ask to be Included In Project.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars asked today that they be included in Secretary Lane's project for farms for soldiers and sailors. When the subject was broached informally last week Secretary Lane told the House Public Lands Committee, conducting the hearing, that to take in veterans of other wars would invite opposition.

There was no estimate of the number of civil war veterans who might seek farms, but Daniel B. Chisholm, representing the Spanish war veterans, estimated that about 20 per cent. of the 390,000 members might apply for homestead privileges. Members of the committee, however, said this was too high, their estimates running around 1 and 2 per cent.

HOWE DENIES RALLY WAS PRO-BOLSHEVIK

Replies to Senator King's Demand for Investigation of Madison Square Meeting.

REGRETS RED OUTBURST

Immigration Commissioner Calls Demonstration by Radicals In Audience an 'Unfortunate Incident.'

Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, made the following statement yesterday in regard to the demand of Senator William H. King for an investigation of his presiding at a "Justice to Russia" meeting at Madison Square Garden last week:

"The meeting in question was not pro-Soviet, not a pro-Bolshevist meeting. It was called as a "Justice to Russia" meeting. There was no demand even that the Soviet government be recognized. The Bolshevist color of the meeting issued from demonstrations by the audience over remarks of one of the speakers. It was played up, to the exclusion of the real nature of the meeting.

"The meeting was called to urge that Russia be permitted to buy food, and that the United States should not recognize the Czar or old monarchistic régime. These are what the resolutions called for; this was the purpose of the meeting. It is regrettable that so grave a question as the starvation of millions of people, (and they are said to be starving at the rate of 200,000 a month,) and America's attitude to Russia, should have been blanketed by unfortunate incidents which are likely to occur at any meeting and which are usually passed over as incidental.

"I believe that Russia should be permitted to buy food. I believe it is not the business of the United States to create or impose upon the Russian people the form of government they shall have. These are not un-American doctrines, as has been suggested. Quite the reverse. Mr. Hoover has urged that Russia, including Soviet Russia, be fed, and that food be distributed to Russia through Scandinavian sources. I believe the American mission in Paris has been urging that this be done. We are feeding Germany and Austria. Russia has given 2,000,000 of her men to this war; certainly she should not be left to starve. Even aside from humanitarian considerations, starvation is a very serious thing.

"It may mean the utter dissolution of all self-restraint in a country three times the size of the United States. It may conceivably breed a plague that will sweep over Europe and exact a death toll greater than that of the war. Russia is as entitled to be fed as are Germany, Austria, Poland, Rumania, Bohemia, and the Czechoslavs. America has never been willing to see another people starve, no matter what their wrongs may be.

"As to the right of Russia to self-determination, that, too, has every sanction that the American Government can give. For this policy the Administration has stood steadfast for two years. In his Metropolitan Opera House speech over a year ago President Wilson said that nonintervention in Russia was the acid test of the Allies' good faith toward Russia. This was reaffirmed only four months ago at the time of the Prinkipo conference, with the approval of the allied Governments, which insisted that Russia should work out her own problems in her own way.

"Up to the present time this is the official policy of America. The right of peoples to determine their own form of Government was the basic principle on which we entered the war. This, too, has every sanction of American tradition. We insisted on it for ourselves in 1776. We repeated it again in 1812. We reaffirmed it during the civil war. This is a right that we are about to extend to the Filipinos.

"I do not believe that the United States should recognize any Government in Russia—whether Soviet, Kolchak, or Cossack—until the Russian people have themselves settled this question. I do not believe it is the business of outside Governments to force governments upon peoples against their will.

"These were the questions the Madison Square Garden meeting was called to discuss. I believe both these demands are just; that they are in keeping with American traditions. Until they are disavowed they are the official American policy. And the Russian situation, not to Russia alone, but to the world, is so grave that these issues ought to be discussed. They ought not to be blanketed by the cry of 'Bolshevism!' as they have been in this instance. For I can conceive it to be possible that a starving Russia or a reactionary Russia might exact a terrible toll from the world."

Lost and Found Advts. on Page 18.

WADSWORTH STAYS IN RACE

Senator Undisturbed by Talk of Rival Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Senator Wadsworth of New York is not in any way disturbed, he said today, over the effort under way to defeat him for renomination for the Senate at the expiration of his term. He had read the report that a steering committee of the Republican State Committee was seeking another candidate in his stead.

"I am still a candidate for renomination," said the Senator. "I intend to stay in the race. It is not hard to imagine the forces that are at work against me. I am not disturbed over it."

Criticism Invited

We want criticisms when deserved, and would also appreciate information concerning conspicuously good service.

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Jamestown, New York
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If it doesn't bear this trade-mark it isn't Art Metal

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Just touch a lever with your foot—

—Instantly every drawer is locked securely, protected from fire, water, dust and theft.

The illustration above shows only one of the various combinations to meet individual requirements for expanding business—built up from these interchangeable units. Finished to imitate natural wood, or in standard olive green.

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12 to 2:30—Music—$1.00

Vaudeville—brisk, bright, snappy—during dinner and after until 1 A. M.

A limited quantity of original CHARTREUSE, $50 per bottle

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A la Carte Also Obtain—After-Theatre Specialties.
No Admission Charge. B'way at 47th Street.
5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.50 Per Cover.
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Catering to Families and Ladies Alone.
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SUB-RENT TO OCT. 1.
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SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
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When you're thinking of summer underwear, just ask to see this improved union suit. Then, since it's guaranteed to please or money back, try a couple of suits. Bend over and stretch in it. You'll find a new brand of summer *Comfort*.
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Blouse affords unusual freedom of action
Seat and crotch exactly like your trousers
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Transacts all Trust Company Business

VANDERLIP QUITS AS CITY BANK HEAD

Will Devote His Energies to Financial and Industrial Problems.

HE WANTS A LONG REST

Denies Friction with Stillman, Who Succeeds Him as President.

LONG SOUGHT TO RETIRE

Became Interested in Large Land Projects in California and May Make His Home There.

Frank A. Vanderlip resigned yesterday as President of the National City Bank and signified his intention of devoting his major efforts hereafter to financial and industrial problems which have grown out of the war. After accepting his resignation the bank Directorate elected James A. Stillman as President to succeed Mr. Vanderlip. Mr. Stillman retired from the office of Chairman of the board, which he had held for the last year, and it is understood that the latter office will remain vacant for some time.

Mr. Vanderlip's withdrawal from the City Bank did not come altogether as a surprise, as rumors had foretold his retirement in order to attend to personal affairs. These rumors became frequent after the banker went to Europe late last Winter for a survey of conditions resultant from the war, and were extended into gossip that friction between Mr. Vanderlip and Mr. Stillman over internal affairs of the bank was the impelling cause. Mr. Vanderlip denied with emphasis yesterday that there was any basis for the talk, and it was learned from others that the Directors had accepted his decision to withdraw with much regret. Mr. Vanderlip said that he would continue in the Directorates of the various corporations and banks with which he has been affiliated for many years, but that his primary purpose at the moment was to take a long vacation as soon as his speaking engagements in various cities had been completed.

First Wants a Good Rest.

"I shall be active in various undertakings," said Mr. Vanderlip, "but a good rest is what I am thinking about now. The time is coming when many things must be done, and I hope to be of help. I shall never again assume such an executive burden as is entailed in the presidency of the National City Bank, but then it must be said that there is no such load elsewhere as in this office. I am going to take a vacation, and have not set a date for my return. Present plans provide for taking my children away out into the West and really getting acquainted with them."

Mr. Vanderlip became President of the National City Bank in 1909. Previously he had been Senior Vice President, after coming to New York from Washington, where he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He took up a great deal of the work previously handled by the late James Stillman, the founder of the bank, who shortly began to spend much of his time in Paris. During Mr. Vanderlip's incumbency of the office of President, the City Bank's deposits have grown from approximately $215,000,000 to nearly $700,000,000.

It is understood that it was at Mr. Vanderlip's suggestion that the bank established branches in foreign countries which now number, together with those of the International Banking Corporation, more than twenty, including agencies in various South American cities, Cuba, the Far East, and in Russia. On his recent trip to Europe the banker put some time with the Spanish representatives of the City Bank on work preliminary to establishing branches in Madrid and Barcelona. The debacle in Russia upset the bank's calculation and it is understood that considerable loss was entailed in the seizure of bank property by the revolutionary forces.

Retirement Long Contemplated.

Rumors have said that when the late James Stillman returned from Paris three years ago to resume activities at this city, he found fault with Mr. Vanderlip's policy in opening branches in Russia as well as with the general policy of spreading out rapidly in other countries. Friends of Mr. Vanderlip have denied that friction rose over these matters and it is known that for four years or more Mr. Vanderlip has desired to retire from the bank. It was about four years ago that he became interested in large land projects in California and he was quoted as saying to his friends then that he hoped ultimately to make California his home.

The withdrawal of the President of the National City Bank emphasizes the position which James A. Stillman has taken in the local banking field. When he took his father's place as Chairman of the Board of Directors, in April of last year, it was believed by many persons in the financial district that he would permit much of the burden of the bank management to rest upon the other officers. Quite the contrary development has occurred. In quarters where Mr. Stillman's activities are well known it is said that he has been the driving force of the institution, especially during the many weeks when Mr. Vanderlip was absent abroad and while Charles E. Rich, Vice President and Executive Manager, was away on a protracted vacation in Florida. Mr. Vanderlip's statement puts additional responsibilities on Mr. Stillman, which may be added to later. Mr. Rich, it is known, also desired to withdraw from banking, and presented his resignation as Vice President to the Directors last January. It was not accepted, and all efforts have been made since to have him continue his work. Horace M. Kilgour, one of the Vice Presidents, resigned several months ago.

Mr. Vanderlip's first engagement on the speaking tour which he arranged some time ago will be today before the Merchants' Association. It is understood that he plans to impress upon the business men and bankers of the country the great needs of European countries, amplifying the views he expressed on Monday night of last week before the Economic Club. He said yesterday that he would have no office downtown for some time, and would not decide upon a business address until his vacation had been completed late in the Summer.

DIRIGIBLE C-8 DELAYED.

Arrives at Cape May from Akron, Ohio, Two Hours Late.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 3.—The dirigible balloon C-8, from Akron, Ohio, arrived here at 6:15 o'clock this evening, two hours later than expected, due to running short of gasoline.

Majority of Yale Students Favor League Ratification

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—In a ballot of Yale undergraduates, polled by The Yale Daily News, 838 voted for immediate ratification of the present League of Nations, while 398 opposed it.

Of the 398, 256 favored some other league, while only 142 were recorded as opposed to any league.

SUFFRAGE VICTORY TODAY PREDICTED

Senate Expected to Take Final Vote on Constitutional Amendment.

DEBATE DELAYS ACTION

Amendment to Limit Equal Suffrage to White Citizens Rejected by Vote of 58 to 17.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Final action in the Senate on the House resolution for submission of the Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage constitutional amendment was prevented today by debate, principally by suffrage opponents, and by discussion of the peace treaty. The resolution was made the unfinished business, and it is believed that before adjournment tomorrow the last rollcall will be reached, with adoption apparently assured.

When managers of the resolution, which was adopted by the House two weeks ago, 304 to 89, gave up hope of a vote today, Chairman Watson of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee announced that he would insist upon holding the Senate in session tomorrow until the final vote was reached.

Senator Watson spoke less than a minute in support of the resolution. Senator Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin, also urged its adoption. Senators Reed of Missouri and Underwood of Alabama, Democrats, and Borah, Republican, of Idaho, made the principal addresses against the measure.

The Senate rejected, 58 to 17, an amendment by Senator Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, limiting benefits of the proposed equal franchise to white citizens. An amendment by Senator Underwood, left pending when the Senate adjourned, would provide that popular State conventions, instead of State Legislatures, should act on the proposed addition to the constitution.

Speakers against the resolution took as their argument that the franchise measure would abridge State rights and impair popular Government. Senator Lenroot, in replying to Senator Borah, denied that popular Government would suffer, and asserted that it would be promoted instead.

In opposing the resolution, Senator Reed denounced it as an "outrage upon our form of government."

"This is as undemocratic a thing as ever was attempted," said the Missouri Senator.

Senator Borah brought up the negro question and declared that, even with adoption of the resolution, negroes in the South would not be allowed to vote and that the constitutional amendment, therefore, would be "a solemn lie."

Senator Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi, said the amendment would not become effective in the South, but denied that negroes were discriminated against at Southern polls.

ADVANCES SENATE BILL TO END WIRE CONTROL

Interstate Commerce Committee Orders a Favorable Report on Kellogg's Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A favorable report on the bill of Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota, for the immediate return of the telephone and telegraph wires to private ownership was ordered today by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee after the measure had been amended so as to continue existing telephone rates for sixty days after final action by Congress. The vote of the committee was unanimous.

No provision was made for continuing telegraph rates which were recently increased by order of Postmaster General Burleson, whose action was sustained yesterday by the Supreme Court. Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, in recent letters to members of Congress urging immediate return of the wires, promised a 20 per cent. decrease in rates by his company.

Most advocates of the return of the wire properties had urged that a specific date be set, with July 1 suggested by representatives of the companies, but the committee decided to adopt Senator Kellogg's plan for return "forthwith."

Chairman Cummins announced he would call the bill up in the Senate as soon as possible, with the hope of securing its passage late this week.

The committee also by unanimous vote ordered favorably reported a bill introduced by Chairman Cummins to restore immediately the rate-making powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The bill amends the Railroad Control act so as to give the commission complete authority to set aside, change or modify all rates, fares, classifications, and regulations initiated by the President during the period of Government control.

No provision is made, however, relative to regulation of intrastate rates by State Commissions.

EVERYBODY WANTS A PENNY.

Mints, Working Night and Day, Make 90,000,000 a Month.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Every mint in the United States has been put to work by Director Ray Baker turning out one cent pieces in an effort to keep pace with the enormous demand for the nation's least valuable coin. Instituting a 24-hour day, the output has been pushed to 90,000,000 cents a month.

"There have been approximately 3,500,000,000 one-cent pieces coined in this country," Mr. Baker said today, "but where they have gone is a mystery nobody seems able to solve. The subtreasuries are inundated with orders from banks which keep issuing the copper coins for use in payment of odd cent taxes and street car fares, but the demand continues."

The May output of the mints was 64,984,000 coins, of which 60,073,000 were one-cent pieces. Nickels also were in large demand, 643,000 being coined, the remainder of the production being 822,000 half dollars, 176,000 quarters and 370,000 dimes. The money value of the output was $1,233,880. All of the pennies being made are of the Lincoln design.

MAKE ATLANTIC CITY AIR SCHOOL CENTRE

Aero Clubs Select Resort as Site for Development of Flying Activities.

PLAN TESTS FAR AHEAD

Preparations Made to Receive British Dirigible R-34 After Its Ocean Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 3—The Atlantic City air port has been designated by the Aero Club of America, the Aerial League of America, and the Aerial Coast Patrol as the official centre of the flying activities of those organizations. An extensive program of aerial events is scheduled to begin immediately, looking toward scientific and practical aircraft development.

Tests of new safety devices will be held during this month, and in July the aero clubs will stage events with lighter than air vessels. The expected arrival of the British dirigible, R-34, within the next few weeks has quickened interest in the big balloons among experts. Should it dock on schedule time, the facilities now being prepared for it will be utilized for smaller craft when it departs.

GRIEVE REFUSES OFFER TO FLY WITH RAYNHAM

Martinsyde Pilot in Dilemma for Navigator—Weather Report Service Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 3.—Frederick P. Raynham's brightest hope of finding a new navigator for his second attempt to fly between the new world and the old in the Martinsyde biplane which crashed on its first start has turned to disappointment. Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, who appears to have been so successful in navigating the Sopwith biplane up to the time mechanical failure compelled its descent in mid-ocean, has refused Raynham's request that he return to Newfoundland and try the transatlantic voyage once more, this time in the only single-engined rival of the machine which failed that has thus far appeared at the "hopping off" place.

Raynham's request was tacked on to a cable he sent to Grieve congratulating him upon his personal safety and the gallant attempt when the news that Grieve and Hawker had been picked up reached here, and though Commander Mackenzie pilot said today that he was but half in earnest in making the offer, he quickly added, "there is nobody I would rather have."

While Raynham's search for a navigator goes on and he and the Vickers men with the Vimy bomber, and the Handley-Page outfit with their four-engined giant, are all busy assembling their planes for the next heat of the transatlantic race, the weather, which for weeks seemed to dominate the whole situation, has not been forgotten.

It will be recalled that the early arrivals here, the Sopwith and the Martinsyde men, complained bitterly of the weather information service, rather lazily organized by the British Air Ministry. Then for a brief period this service was reinforced by the United States Navy, which made all the data gathered for the seaplanes available for the British landplane flying men. Now that service, of course, has passed out of existence, but Lieutenant Lawrence L. Clements, the local meterological officer of the Royal Flying Corps, still has the services of the two United States Navy "noncoms," who are expert wireless men, and the Air Ministry, in response to persistent prodding, seems to have beenfreed itself into giving more competent help.

One of the principal causes of complaint here was that the semi-daily reports compiled in London did not reach here usually until eight, often ten, and sometimes twelve hours after the aerographer there had charted them. The result was that many times the weather had changed so radically in the meantime that the reports were useless.

Today reports are being received within six hours after the London compilation, and if the progress in aerograming for their transmission is improved at the hope-for rate by the time any one is ready to fly, this time will have been reduced to two hours, making the information of very real service.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 3. (Associated Press.)—Wireless messages sent out by German and Italian land stations nearly 4,000 miles away were picked up here today by the Handley-Page biplane which is being assembled at Harbor Grace for the transatlantic flight.

Reports of the test made today of the plane's wireless receiving apparatus while the plane was on the ground were brought here tonight by citizens of St. John's, who with the airmen encamped here celebrated King George's birthday by going to Harbor Grace to inspect the Handley-Page. They said the German and Italian messages could be heard only faintly, but that signals from the station at Clifden, Ireland, were picked up easily. It is expected fully as satisfactory results will be obtained from the air.

SEES BROCKDORFF BARRAGE

German Diplomatic Drive Recalls Effort of a Year Ago.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERSAILLES, June 1.—Just a year ago the Allies stopped the Germans at Château-Thierry. On the Paris-Metz road the American troops drew a line across the boche path and stood.

One who was there remembers that day. You could not see the Germans, but you knew they were there from the rat-tat-tat of their machine guns and their barrages of shells. On that day a year ago the allied officials were guessing what the Germans would do next.

Today the Germans are at Versailles, on a new offensive. You cannot see the Germans, for French guards attend to that; but you can tell they are there by the rat-tat-tat of their typewriters and their barrages of notes. One may wonder today when those typewriters will be stopped and when those notes will cease. On this day, too, the allied officials are guessing what the Germans will do next.

There is every indication that a fresh avowal of a determination not to sign will be coming from the Germans. They think that their "diplomacy of squealing" has gained them much, and they will stick to that policy so long as the allied delegates exhibit their present willingness to listen.

From talks with Germans in the occupied area and in Frankfort, and from talks with others coming from all parts of Germany, I am convinced that the German Government appears to be adamant in its decision not to sign, but that this does not represent the feeling of the vast majority of the German people. Furthermore, it is the belief of the highest allied circles in Paris that the Germans will sign at Versailles after exhausting every effort of the Brockdorff-Rantzau diplomacy.

Chilean Submarine Sinks, Imprisoning Crew; All Saved When Water Is Up to Their Necks

VALPARAISO, June 3.—The crew of the Chilean submarine No. 33 had a narrow escape from death today when the underwater craft sank in nine meters of water while manoeuvring in Talcahuano Bay.

The submarine was entirely flooded, with the exception of the torpedo room, where the crew took refuge. Here the men remained for several hours in the dark, with the water up to their necks, until the submarine was hoisted, bow upward, by a powerful crane. Some of the men were half suffocated when taken out of the hold.

The cause of the sinking of the craft, which was constructed in the United States at Quincy, Mass., is not known. After the men were rescued the vessel was towed into a dry dock, where an investigation of the accident is being conducted.

The submarine No. 33 is probably one of the six constructed for the Chilean Government at Quincy, Mass., in 1917-18.

These submarines were taken over by the British Government when the United States entered the war, and later were transferred to Chile by Great Britain in part payment for the Chilean warships which were under construction in British yards in August, 1914, and which were commandeered for the British Navy on the outbreak of the war.

FIVE ARMY PLANES HUNT LOST AVIATOR

One to Look for Capt. James on Mount Riga, New York, Today.

THREE COMB CONNECTICUT

Squadron of Airships Starts from Mineola to Aid in Search in Three States.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 3.—Three army airplanes from Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., arrived here this afternoon and began a search of the wooded country lying between Winchester and Newfield and Lake Wonksunkmonk on West Hill and New Hartford, for Captain Mansell R. James, who disappeared Thursday in a Sopwith biplane and is now believed to have been lost in the woods somewhere in northwestern Connecticut.

Up to tonight the search had been fruitless. The Southern New England Telephone Company, at the request of the Government, is co-operating with the fliers in the search for the lost aviator. "All telephone subscribers in the country districts was asked if any airplane had been seen over their respective communities on Thursday. Norfolk and Winchester, as well as Platt Hill, reported yes, and all agreed that the plane was traveling on a southeasterly course.

Second Lieutenant D. D. Ashley, Jr., son of Dr. Ashley of 346 Lexington Avenue, New York City, who spent twenty-one months with the aerial forces overseas, six months with the French, and fifteen months with the British Royal Air Forces, being associated with the English when they took Cambrai, was at the Ashley summer home in Winchester Centre Thursday when Captain James passed over that section of the town.

"The plane was in view for five minutes, said Lieutenant Ashley today, and disappeared in a southeasterly direction while flying at an altitude of about 5,000 feet. He was making good headway, the northwest wind being at his back and his motor running without a miss.

The fact that no telephone subscriber saw the airplane pass Newfield prompted a search of that locality by airmen, who flew as low as they dared over the vast stretches of woodland. Charles Avery of Winchester said that Captain James was east of Torrington and headed for Harwinton when he passed out of sight from his place. Frank Blakeslee, a Torrington farmer and his daughter reported that they saw an airplane flying morning between 6 and 7 o'clock east of Torringford and going south.

The possibility that Captain James may have been forced to descend on Mount Riga, Lakeville, N. Y., was indicated in reports received here yesterday by officials of the Aero Club of America from the army fliers who left Mineola.

Mount Riga is virtually equi-distant from Millerton and West Cornwall. Yesterday P. G. Grant of Fort Washington, N. Y., who was spending the week-end in West Cornwall, informed Aero Club officials he had heard an airplane motor Sunday, presumably grounded in woods nearby. He did not know then of Captain James's disappearance. Others also heard the same sounds.

PLEAD FOR MODIFIED WARTIME PROHIBITION

Labor Leaders Urge Wine and Beer for Workingmen Before House Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Modification of the war time prohibition law so the workingman may have light wines and beer was urged today by representatives of organized labor at the first of the hearings by the House Judiciary Committee upon liquor measures.

Speaking as the representative of thirty-eight miscellaneous trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, J. J. Manning said he could not conceive of intelligent and sincere men taking up the "no beer, no work" slogan, but he could conceive of their indignation at the Government's refusal to let them have something they wanted that was not hurtful.

Edgar Wallace, representing the United Mine Workers, and describing himself as a man who had worked thirty-five years underground, told the committee miners had found a light stimulant "with a kick in it" distinctly beneficial after lauoring all day, and that in dry territory many of such people had turned to bitters and extracts.

"The best majority of the men in my organization enjoy a drink," he said, "and it does them good."

Officers of the Anti-Saloon League said they would file briefs and ask to be heard later.

FREDERIC THOMPSON WORSE

Little Hope for Recovery of Theatrical Producer After Operation.

There was a turn for the worse yesterday afternoon in the condition of Frederic Thompson, the theatrical producer, who has been ill at St. Vincent's Hospital for several weeks, following a minor operation early in May and a major operation a few days ago, and it was said late last night that there was but little hope for his recovery. Mrs. Thompson, and his sister, Mrs. T. W. Hamlin, and her husband were constantly at the hospital all day and last night, but Mr. Thompson's condition was such that none was permitted to see him. It was said shortly before midnight that his temperature, which had been very high all afternoon and evening, was a little lower.

The attending physician said that the heat of the last few days probably caused a turn for the worse. Two nurses are constantly in attendance on the patient.

Mr. Thompson, who was born in Nashville, Tenn., forty-seven years ago, has made many big theatrical productions. He built "The Trip to the Moon," at the Buffalo Exposition, having Elmer S. Bundy as a partner, and later built Luna Park and the Hippodrome.

NAVY TO GIVE UP 12 HISTORIC SHIPS

Famous Oregon and Others Will Go to Scrap Heap—Some May Be Used as "Forts."

40 DREADNOUGHTS REMAIN

Navy Department Plans to Resume Construction of Six Greatest Cruisers Ever Designed.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Twelve pre-dreadnaught battleships will be relieved of active duty with the fleet, placed out of commission, and probably eventually broken up for junk or used as targets by more modern vessels, under plans now being worked out by the Navy Department. The ships are of the mixed battery type and are not considered to be of any value against the latest type of fighting craft.

Four of the battleships, the historic squadron comprising the Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts, have already been relegated to the scrap heap. The remaining eight, apparently doomed to the same fate, are the Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama, Wisconsin, Maine, Missouri, and Ohio.

The twelve vessels, built between 1893 and 1901, represent a total expenditure for hulls and machinery alone of more than $90,000,000. When placed out of commission they will release for other duty approximately 10,000 enlisted men and nearly 400 officers.

The ships long ago outlived their usefulness as combatant units in a fighting fleet, although when they were built they were among the most formidable battle vessels afloat. All of them were used during the war with Germany as training ships or coast defense units. Slow of speed, with small coal capacity, inferior ordnance equipment, and insufficient protection against present-day projectiles, the ships, if kept in commission, would be more of a liability than an asset, in the opinion of naval experts. They are armed with old-type 12 and 13 inch guns in the main batteries and 8-inch in the second defense.

The question of what to do with so many practically useless battleships after they have been placed out of commission is before the department at this time. The historic old Oregon has been offered to the State of Oregon, to be used as the State sees fit for memorial purposes, and probably will be accepted.

The Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts probably will be broken up for the metal that is in them, these three ships containing an immense amount of valuable copper and brass. The remaining eight will very probably be used as targets for experiments in the effects of modern gunfire, as was the old Texas.

It has been suggested that a number of the vessels could be well utilized as coast-defense units by sinking them in shoal water at the entrance to the more important harbors, making them veritable forts. It is possible that four of them will be used for this purpose.

With these twelve ships stricken from the navy register, the fleet will comprise forty dreadnoughts and pre-dreadnoughts, twenty-nine of them of the most modern type and eleven of slightly older class, but still formidable units, all of them of the "all-big-gun" type of construction.

Included in the dreadnought class are the ships from the Michigan and South Carolina class through the new Colorado and Massachusetts class, not yet completed. Eight of the ships are armed with twelve-inch guns, two with fourteen-inch, and the remaining ten are being equipped with sixteen-inch turret guns, the most powerful naval batteries afloat.

The older vessels to be retained are the Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Louisiana, Vermont, Kansas, Minnesota, and New Hampshire. All of them have composite battleships of twelve and eight inch guns, displacing tonnage from the Virginia class of 16,000 tons to the New Hampshire type of nearly 18,000 tons.

In addition to this powerful fleet of forty battleships there are now authorized and under-suspended construction six cruisers planned on a scale never before attempted by any navy. They will be 850 feet in length, with an estimated displacement of 35,000 tons, and will mount eight sixteen-inch guns. The contract speed of these cruisers is 33 knots. Secretary Daniels has recommended that construction be immediately resumed on these ships.

NEW COLUMBIA TRUSTEE.

Archibald Douglas Is Chosen for University Post.

Archibald Douglas of the legal firm of Douglas, Armitage & McCann, was chosen Trustee of Columbia University yesterday at the annual nominating convention in the Library of the University. Mr. Douglas, who was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1896, will succeed ex-Judge George D. Ingraham, whose term of six years expires.

Mr. Douglas was born in 1871 at Tarrytown, N. Y. He attended the Rutgers College Grammar School at New Brunswick, N. J. He entered the School of Mines at Columbia University in the class of 1896, and finished his sophomore year in that course. Later he entered the Law School. He was President of his class, managing editor of the Spectator, the Columbia daily newspaper, and editor of the Columbia Literary Monthly. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi law fraternity.

Mr. Douglas began the practice of law in the office of Shipman, Lacoeuc & Choate in 1896. A year later he began the independent practice of law in association with Julius Seymour. In 1903 he became a partner in the firm of Chrystie, Brightman & Douglas. After this firm dissolved in 1910, he entered partnership with Paul Armitage. Later Charles E. T. McCann was admitted to the firm.

Douglas was active in forming the Columbia University Club in 1900 and 1901, and is now a Governor of the club. He was a member of the Columbia Service Bureau Committee, organized to care for Columbia University men in France during the war.

Mayor Mitchel appointed Mr. Douglas a member of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. He is counsel for the New York War Camp Community Service, Secretary of the Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer, and was many years Director of the Hahnemann Hospital. He is also Chairman of the Committee of Welcome Home to the Returning Soldiers of Northwestern Bronx and Marble Hill. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society, the Union League, Lawyers, St. Andrews Golf, Adirondack League, and Columbia University Clubs, the Bar Association, and the Sons of the Revolution.

ASQUITH IMPUGNS FRENCH'S VERACITY

Replies in Speech to Liberals to Field Marshal's Attack in Newspapers.

DENIES MUNITION SHORTAGE

Quotes General Against Himself—Declares French's War Plans Caused Consternation.

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LONDON, June 3.—Surrounded by members of his former Cabinet and in the presence of 200 cheering supporters, former Premier Herbert Henry Asquith today gave what, in our rough American way, we should describe as the lie direct to Field Marshal Lord French.

Declaring that Lord French had used private and confidential documents in his newspaper serial attacking Premier Asquith's conduct of the war, the former Premier himself read private and personal letters from both Lord Kitchener and Lord French which contradicted some of the Field Marshal's charges and roused the assembled Liberals to bursts of laughter and cheers.

Despite his more than 70 years, the great Liberal leader is still a most impressive and commanding figure. At a luncheon given for him today—a sort of informal and unofficial meeting of Parliament—he used all the resources of his polished oratory. He ridiculed Marshal French's claim that he had anything to do with the fall of the Liberal Government and declared that Lord French himself was largely responsible for the lack of high explosive shells in the early months of the war, and brought his audience cheering to its feet when he read a letter from Lord French written after the Coalition Government had succeeded the Liberal Government—which Lord French claims to have destroyed—in which Field Marshal French, writing from British Headquarters in France, expressed his conviction that in all the history of warfare no commander in the field had been so ably supported and aided by a head of Government as he had been by Mr. Asquith.

"Romantic Travesty of History."

Mr. Asquith said that Lord French was not the only Field Marshal on the active list, but occupied one of the most important positions in the civil service of the empire. In the time of Queen Anne it was said that the trouble with the position of the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was that business was not sufficient to keep the occupant awake, but too much to allow him to sleep in peace. Today that could not be said. Today Ireland was the blackest spot, not only in the British Empire, but in the whole world. Yet Lord French finds time to write a pictorial and romantic travesty of history which is now appearing in newspapers all over the world.

Mr. Asquith went on to say that the British expeditionary force which went to France in the late Summer of 1914 was splendidly equipped. It took with it ammunition for its field guns much ampler than the highest estimates of the British experts. It took shrapnel and not high-explosive shells because that was the decision of the experts of the War Office, of which Sir John French had been for some years the chief, and was chief then.

Within two or three months of the outbreak of the war high-explosive shells were manufactured and sent to France for test and report. The report was that the future manufacture should be half shrapnel and half high explosive. But within a week a telegram came from British headquarters in France, where Sir John French presided, asking that the proportion of high-explosive shells be cut down to 25 per cent. of the total.

With his big, smooth-shaven face arrayed in long white hair, Mr. Asquith's appearance is almost leonine. As he approached each of his decisive points he shrugged his shoulders high on either side and stooped forward as if about to spring.

The Ammunition Record.

Lord French, said Mr. Asquith, declares his growing alarm at the inaction of his apathetic and supine Government. The Premier himself is pictured as lolling in an armchair. Yet within six months after the beginning of the war his Government is making as much ammunition for field guns in three days as was made in a whole year before. By the time the army—growing as incredibly fast as it did grow—had reached three or four times its original size the amount of field gun ammunition manufactured had been multiplied by nineteen. The truth is nobody in any belligerent country had any idea of the vast quantities of ammunition which would be required.

It was Mr. Asquith's speech delivered at New Castle in April, 1915, which Lord French says finally convinced him, there was no use hoping that Asquith's Government would rise to the emergency. That decision forced him to take the step which resulted, as he claims, in the fall of the Asquith Government.

A statement in the speech on which Lord French chiefly relies is that up to that point the progress of the British Army had not been hampered by the shortage of ammunition for field guns.

Before he made that speech, Mr. Asquith said, he had instructed Lord Kitchener to call Lord French over from France and get from him an exact statement of the situation. Then the former Premier drew from its envelope a letter which he said might become historic document. It was in the handwriting of Lord Kitchener and in it Lord Kitchener said that he had had a conference with Lord French, and the Field Marshal had authorized him to tell the Prime Minister that the ammunition then on hand was more than his troops could use in the next forward movement.

In the battle about Neuve Chapelle, the British Army had used more ammunition for its field guns than in the whole Boer war. Where did they get it if the Liberal administration did not furnish it? In the speech in the House of Commons the day after his own Newcastle speech Lloyd George had confirmed and emphasized everything that he had said.

Until he read Lord French's articles he had never dreamed that Lord French had had anything to do with what he called the fall of the Asquith Ministry. In the Coalition Ministry which succeeded both he and Lord Kitchener held the same positions as in the Liberal Cabinet. It was not until six months later that Sir John French was relieved of the command of the British armies in the field, and for that step he wished to assume the entire responsibility.

He formed the coalition Ministry on April 17, 1915. Three days later he received a personal letter in Sir John French's handwriting from which he read the paragraph quoted above declaring that no commander in the field has ever been so ably supported by a Prime Minister.

It is predicted that the bitter controversy between Asquith and French may hasten the return of the Liberals to power.

Plans Caused Consternation.

LONODN, June 3, (Associated Press.)—Herbert H. Asquith, British Premier at the outbreak of the war, replying in a speech today to criticisms made by Viscount French, the first commander of the British forces in France, in his book concerning the Government in the early days of the war, said that, prior to the visit to France of Earl Kitchener, the intended movements of Lord French had filled the Cabinet with consternation. The movements, the ex-Premier added, would have had, in the judgment of the Cabinet, the effect of leaving the French Army in the lurch in the moment of supreme need. This consternation, Mr. Asquith declared, was shared by the French Government.

Western Union Telegraphers in Atlanta Will Strike Today

ATLANTA, June 3.—A strike of union Morse and multiplex operators at the Western Union offices here in support of the striking employes of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company was voted tonight by the local council of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, it was announced by Charles F. Mann, Vice President of the union.

The strike will begin at 11 A. M. tomorrow. Mr. Mann announced the union's action had been authorized by S. J. Konenkamp, International President of the Telegraphers' Union. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company will not be affected.

Warning the striking employes of the telephone companies that strikes were not permissible in the Government service, Postmaster General Burleson today ordered J. Epps Brown, President of the Southern Bell Company, to take whatever steps might be necessary to operate the service.

SEEKS AMERICA'S AID IN CUBAN DISCORD

Dr. Ferrara Advocates Assistance to Obtain a Peaceful and Fair Election.

TELLS OF CORRUPTION

Government Agents, He Declares, Have Abused Privileges Rising Out of the War Emergency.

Dr. Orestus Ferrara, a member of the Cuban Liberal Party, and formerly Speaker of the House, in an interview yesterday commented on the Cuban situation and its relation to the United States. He referred to the investigation being conducted by General Crowder into Cuban affairs and said that the Liberal Party was willing to abide by the judgment of the United States in this matter.

Dr. Ferrara spoke of the alleged arbitrary assumption of power by President Menocal, more than two years ago, after he had conceded defeat at the elections. He held that the only solution of the Cuban constitutional problem was a fair election and said that if the United States aided Cuba to obtain a peaceful and fair election the other problems in the island would be on the way to solution.

The other great problem that confronts the Cubans, according to Dr. Ferrara, is the condition of administration corruption. During the war the Government had taken over a monopoly of flour, shoes, fats, and other necessities, and this, he asserted, had led to great abuses by Government agents.

"There is no real social problem in Cuba," continued Dr. Ferrara. "The recent strikes were purely political and were due to the unpopularity of the Government which has no authority to speak for the people because it was not elected. The strikes were the work of foreigners, mainly Spaniards, who directed the political discontent of the people into the methods of Bolshevistic action. But there is no feeling of Bolshevism among the masses of the Cuban people."

The sugar and tobacco crops are going to be among the greatest grown in Cuba, according to Dr. Ferrara. The sugar crop will be more than 4,000,000 tons, valued at $500,000,000, and the tobacco crop will be valued at about $150,000,000. High prices for these products caused a stimulation of production.

When President Menocal disputed the elections, said Dr. Ferrara, the case was taken before the Supreme Court, and the Chief Justice decided in favor of the Liberal Party. The President, however, dismissed the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and placed his own counsel in the post. It was shortly after the court verdict that Dr. Ferrara was sent here by his party to lay their case before President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.

TELLS OF SEA TRAGEDY.

Campbell Testifies Against Pedersen, Accused of Causing Seaman's Death.

John W. Campbell, a high school student with a liking for the sea, was one of the crew of fifteen on the barkentine Punko, whose Captain and second mate, Adolph C. and Adolph E. Pedersen, father and son, are being tried before Federal Judge Hough on an indictment charging them with having caused the death of Axel Hansen, an able seaman. The alleged crime occurred when the Punko was six weeks out from Cape Town, South Africa, whither she was sailing with a load of lumber on the three-months' trip from Victoria, B. C.

It is alleged that Hansen, driven desperate because of short rations and cruel treatment, leaped into the sea on Aug. 6, 1918. Campbell told the story of the tragedy. It was 4 o'clock in the morning. A high wind was blowing from the northwest and Hansen was sent aloft by the second mate to loose the royal sail. The deck was high with lumber, chained fast, and the hold was filled with it, which made the vessel logy and slow to respond to her rudder.

"When Hansen came down," testified the witness, "I saw him and the mate talk together for a few minutes and then I heard a report and saw the mate slap Hansen in the face. Hansen ran down the deck toward the stern with the mate in pursuit. Reaching the starboard side near the stern, he slipped under the rail and jumped overboard. The mate was within eight feet of him when he jumped."

Then the witness said that Jack Joe, who was at the wheel, was ordered by young Pedersen to bring the vessel about, and Pedersen lent a hand at the wheel to hurry the movement. The witness, peering over the rail, saw that Hansen had clutched the log line and was clinging to it. Captain Pedersen was summoned, and he came on deck and took charge. According to the witness the Captain was not deeply concerned over the situation. He asked the steersman who ordered him to bring the vessel about, and Joe replied:

"The mate. There's a man overboard."

Then, testified the witness, the Captain retorted, "To hell with the man overboard. Put the vessel back on her course."

Several of the seamen were standing about, and the Captain, said the witness, sternly ordered them to go along and take care of their sails. The witness and a seaman named Riley didn't move quickly enough, Campbell testified, and the Captain picked up a tiller pin and started for them, whereupon they quickened their movements.

"As I started forward," the witness continued, "I looked back in the sea and saw Hansen struggling at the end of the log line and I heard him cry three times for help. But the vessel continued on her course and Hansen was left to perish in the sea."

Campbell had signed a statement exonerating the Captain and his son from any responsibility for Hansen's death, and swore to it before R. A. Lee, a Justice of the Peace at Cape Town. When he was asked about this he explained that he signed and swore to it under duress.

MEXICO PROTESTS GILLETT'S SPEECH

Charge Rojo Complains to State Department About Allusion to Plague Spot.

"HOSPITALITY IS VIOLATED"

Tells Pan American Congress Mexico Is Not Sole Obstacle to Commerce.

FLETCHER REMAINS AWAY

Ambassador Fails to Preside at Conference—Delegates Discuss Trade Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The address delivered by Speaker Gillett of the House of Representatives, before the second Pan American Commercial Conference yesterday, in which he alluded to Mexico as a plague spot which must be cured if proper relations were to be established between the two Continents of the Western Hemisphere, created a sensation in Central and South American diplomatic circles today and brought from Dr. Juan B. Rojo, counselor and chargé d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy, a rejoinder in which he accused Mr. Gillett of violating the hospitality of the conference by injecting politics into the proceedings.

There were other developments which attracted much attention, and one of them was the failure of Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, who was scheduled to preside at this afternoon's session of the conference, to put in an appearance. It was reported at the conference rooms that Mr. Fletcher had requested that he be permitted to withdraw.

The protest against Mr. Gillett's address was made by Dr. Rojo both to the State Department and to the Pan American Conference. He also denied that Mr. Gillett's speech was founded upon fact. Dr. Rojo's statement follows:

"Yesterday I protested before Acting Secretary of State Phillips, Acting President of the governing board of the Pan American Union, against the remarks made by Speaker Gillett.

"I considered that the Speaker violated the rules of the conference, as politics were excluded from the discussions, and I was surprised that he accepted the hospitality of the Pan-American Union to offend one of the States of this union.

"The statement made by Mr. Gillett that Mexico is the only obstacle to international commerce is not based on facts. The statistics available at the Pan American Union show that the commerce between Mexico and the United States increases every day and also that Mexico's commerce with Central and South America is beginning on firm steps.

"I should have desired that the Speaker had expressed his ideas with more frankness as regards the procedure he suggested for remedying the ills of Mexico. I interpreted his idea as meaning intervention in the internal affairs of Mexico.

"This statement was presented by me to the acting President of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in order to make form

LAMBS' AUCTION, $12,000.

Many Pay Premiums for Seats for Public Gambol Sunday Night.

The Lambs, as is their custom, preceded their annual public gambol with an auction sale of seats yesterday afternoon at the Hudson Theatre, obtaining nearly $12,000 in premiums. A delegation of Lambs paid $1,000 for first choice of boxes, and a premium of $210 was paid by Henry Scott. Other purchasers who paid premiums of $100 or over were Charles B. Dillingham, R. M. Burnside, Percy Williams, and William Collier. Mr. Collier, Robert, Emmet Keane, and Ed Wynn were among the auctioneers.

The remaining seats will be placed on sale this morning at the Hippodrome and the Manhattan Opera House. The only New York performance of the gambol will take place at the latter theatre next Sunday night.

SUZANNE CAUBET APPEARS.

French Singer Is Applauded at Her Debut on Century Roof.

A new French singer made her American début in the early hours of yesterday morning on the roof of the Century Theatre, in the person of Suzanne Caubet, who is credited with being a protégé of Sarah Bernhardt. Miss Caubet has the distinct advantage of being a striking brunette and displayed in addition qualities which promise to make her popular in the musical comedy field if she chooses to develop her talents in that direction.

Her program on Monday night consisted of one song in French and two in a highly accented English, and at their conclusion she was wildly applauded by the audience. The new singer can hardly be said to show to her best advantage in the lofty atmosphere of the roof, but with a trifle more of assurance and a quiet auditorium she should do more than well.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF SOLID PAVED DIAMOND PLATINUM ROUND PENDANT WATCH; LOST BETWEEN 61ST ST. AND MADISON AV. AND 46TH ST., EAST OR WEST OF 5TH AV. RETURN TO LAMBERT BROS., 3D AV., CORNER OF 58TH ST.

LOST—On 23d St. or 5th Av., an envelope, (marked outside G. Schirmer,) containing some manuscript music, paper marked "Tackle" and some University of Toronto examination papers. The finder please communicate with George A. Wilson, 141 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

LOST—June 1 on train to Long Beach from Jamaica, 9:28 A. M. or about Long Beach station platform, gold leather wallet containing army discharge of owner, an important letter, notes, sum of money and associations. S. E. Osterkamp, 255 Bayside Av., Flushing, L. I.

LOST—Friday, 30th, West Shore Station, New York or Weehawken, or 11:15 train to Highland Falls, diamond necklace, 8-stone pendant, from a pin platinum chain. If found, address H. D. Tracy, Highland Falls, N. Y. Liberal reward.

LOST—A hand-made beaded bag, Broadway, between 135th-130th Sts., containing keys and tickets from Merrils Brothers, tailors. Finder please return to Martin's drug store, 150th St. and Broadway, New York City. Phone Audubon 650. Reward.

LOST—Ladies' platinum top pin, 2 sapphires and one diamond setting, in Subway between Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue, or in Long Island station; reward to finder. Miss A. O'Neill, 11 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook belonging to poor girl; contents, 2 small keys on ring and separate key, large sum of money; lost between Jersey City ferry and Park Row; reward. Diamond, 236 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, platinum and gold, 74th-86th, Broadway, Amsterdam Av.; reward. Metter, 215 West 88th. Riverside 3796.

LOST—Purse, containing three diamond rings, money, telephone booth Washington Cortland Streets; reward. Meyer, 405 Main St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

LOST—By old lady, Monday evening, gold pin set three diamonds in black enamel; reward. 209 West 58th St., Apt. 11B. Circle 1360.

LOST—Cherry wood cane, covered with carved names, including Major Torrey; please return to H. H. Jennings Co., One Broadway, New York City. Liberal reward.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of black velvet gold-mounted coronet bag, possibly lost Gates Av. car, Brooklyn. Return 108 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Mink fur piece, Saturday evening, 167th St. and Concourse to 181st St. and Broadway; reward. Goldsmith, 1,477 St. Lawrence Av., Bronx, N. Y.

LOST—Two-skin sable neckpiece, between Times Square station and Knickerbocker Hotel, or in taxi to 21 West 45th; liberal reward. Bryant 1921.

LOST—Bunch of keys, at entrance of Pennsylvania Station, 32d St. side. Reward if returned to W. Young, 14 John St. Phone 480, Cortlandt.

LOST—Friday, May 30, boat leaving Tarrytown 11:30 for Nyack, a sum of money; finder please return to 308 A World Bldg. Reward.

LOST—Diamond buckle pin, between Holland House and Tiffany's, Tuesday, $50 reward. Return Holland House cashier, 5th Av. and 30th St.

LOST—Tuesday, fraternity pin, diamond shaped, set in pearls, initials M. B., between 192d and 30th Sts. Apartment 3B, 560 West 192d.

LOST—Light gray fox neckpiece, Tuesday, about 6 P. M., vicinity Fifth Av. and 33d St. Reward for return to M. O'C., 84 Gramercy Park.

LOST—Monday, at Columbia band concert, small purse containing gold watch, liberal reward. Return Room 110 Columbia University.

LOST—White fox terrier, (female), run over Sunday, 64th St. Central Park West; disappeared from fright; name, Bianca; reward dead or alive. Rabell, Columbus 7500.

LOST—Friday evening in Martinique Hotel or in taxi to Club de Montmartre, black wallet containing lady's wrist watch; reward. F. M. Kenny, 242 West 130th St.

LOST—A diamond platinum pin, in Knickerbocker or taxi, last Tuesday night; liberal reward. Return to Theodore Kohn & Son, 321 5th Av.

LOST—Fur neckpiece, brown fox, Café de Paris, between 11:30 and 1 o'clock Saturday night, Mayfair reward. 4618 Stuyvesant.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, vicinity 5th-Lexington Avs., possibly 42d, Tuesday; reward. Lafayette Vanderbilt 1383, Ext. 16.

LOST—Set of sable scarf in taxi cab leaving Hotel Marseilles, June 2, about 9 o'clock, reward. Hotel Marseilles.

LOST—Ring, diamonds and rubies, set all around. Liberal reward. Chas. Hirsch, 19 West 45th, after 6 P. M.

LOST—Fur neckpiece, Lord & Taylor's ribbon counter, reward. Berdie, 3,665 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, small and large diamonds, Monday, June 2; liberal reward. B. L. S., 14 East 59th St.

LOST—An embroidered double skirt; reward; no questions asked. Apt. 3-E, 307 West 98th St.

LOST—Saturday, bunch of keys with name and hotel tag; reward if returned J. R. Davidson, 161 W. 74th St.

LOST—Sapphire diamond ring at Hotel Commodore, Monday evening; reward and no questions asked. Phone Prospect 8628.

LOST—On G. from Broadway car, gray squirrel scarf.—Return Mrs. Freed, 214 West 110th St. Academy 636.

LOST—$100 reward, diamond pin, oval; between Stern's, Giddings', Hollander's, Fifth Av. and 52d. G 807 Times Annex.

LOST—Russia hip wallet, containing $35, pawn tickets, cards; reward. Prospect 4989.

LOST—Cameo pin, oval shape, gold setting; reward. Phone Audubon 6587.

LOST—Blue fox neckpiece, Friday, I A. M., taxi; reward. 226 West 112th.

LOST—Lady's wrist watch, monogram "A. F." Endel, 251 West 98th St.

LOST—Thursday, taupe fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Circle 2303.

LOST—Sum, tied rubber band, 5th Av. bus; liberal reward. Chelsea 788.

LOST—Gold fraternity pin, diamond in center, reward. 129 Broadway, Room 1531.

$150 REWARD.

No questions asked, return diamond ring and bracelet and watch which was in pocketbook lost May 28. I. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

$50 REWARD—Return of black suitcase lost in taxicab Thursday night, Grand Central Station. M. E. Fortier, 19 East 52d. Plaza 7420.

$50 REWARD)

return gold watch, initials T. S. C. on back, lost May 28. Dreier & Co., 560 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Purse, Stern's Monday; owner may have same upon identification. S 152 Times

FOUND.—Small purse on 6th Av. L train 59th St. Station; owner see elevator man at 129 W. 41st.

FOUND.—Class or fraternity pin, name, date on back. Tel. 6574 Bedford.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Italian greyhound at Old Westbury, L. I.; reward offered. Please return same, Mrs. Thomas J. Regan, Old Westbury, L. I. Phone Columbus 2958.

2 KILLED BY HEAT, 8 PROSTRATIONS

Maximum Temperature at 1:20 o'Clock, When Official Thermometer Touched 91.

ONE DEGREE BELOWMONDAY

Elevator Operator Tries to Drown Himself—Beaches and Parks Are Thronged.

Yesterday's heat reached the maximum at 1:20 o'clock, when the official thermometer at the Weather Bureau stood at 91 degrees, and then suddenly the wind shifted to the southeast with slightly increased velocity, bringing cooling breezes from the lower temperatures that prevailed over the ocean. In an hour the temperature had gone down to 80 degrees. But at 3 o'clock the mercury began to ascend again, moving up to 85, and at 4 o'clock it had gone back to 82, to again go to 83 at 5 o'clock. The weather man late yesterday afternoon held out no encouragement for today, which he said would be about the same as yesterday, but he promised cooler weather by tomorrow.

Two deaths were reported as result of the heat. Private Raymond Lam, 27 years old, of Company K, 63d Infantry, collapsed in Provost Guard Barracks on Pearl Street in the afternoon and died a short time later at Bellevue Hospital. It was said at the hospital that he had probably died of heart disease, superinduced by the heat. He was inoculated with typhoid antitoxin for the second time yesterday morning at Astoria, L. I. He was a native of Presidio, Cal. An autopsy will be performed to officially determine the cause of death.

Heart trouble, aggravated by the heat, is believed to have caused the death of Edward Sanders, 70 years old, who died suddenly last night in his room on the second floor of the Elks' Club, 108 West Forty-third street. For forty-seven Mr. Sanders was employed as a traveling claim adjuster for the American Express Company, but had recently retired.

The following prostrations were reported:

GERITY, BERNARD, of 102 Clinton Avenue, Maspeth, L. I., was overcome by the heat in front of 20 Whitehall Street. After treatment, he was able to go home unattended.

KELLY, EDWARD, of 128 One Hundredth Street, was overcome in front of 421 West Thirty-first Street, and was able to go home unaided after receiving medical attention.

JACOBSON, MATHILDA, of 879 Third Avenue, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, a victim of the heat. She was overcome in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

DU LEANY, MARIE, of 219 East Sixty-ninth Street, was prostrated in front of 305 Mercer Street, but was able to go home unassisted after treatment.

REILLY, MATTHEW, 23 years old, of 413 West Fifty-sixth Street, was overcome at Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

SIENTO, FRANK, 28 years old, of 231 Duquesne Avenue, Jersey City, was overcome at Canal and Lafayette Streets and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

RAFFIS, EMMANUEL, 30 years old, of 33 West Thirty-seventh Street, who was overcome in front of 46 Madison Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SCHURIER, HARRY, 55 years old, a porter, of 389 East Eighth Street, who was overcome in front of 170 Greene Street, was able to go to his home after treatment at St. Vincent's Hospital.

The heat is said to have been responsible for the attempt at suicide by drowning in the North River early last evening of Pasquale Aneriock, 28 years old, who lives at 515 West Forty-eighth Street. He is an elevator operator, and on reaching home told his wife, Marie, that he had suffered intensely all day from the heat, and asked her to go with him for a walk. They walked down Twelfth Avenue to Forty-fourth Street dock, where Aneriock doffed his coat and plunged into the river. John Hencke, employed on the dock, dived in after him.

The tide was running heavy and Aneriock offered strong resistance. A blow on the head caused the half-drowned man to desist in his struggles, but on account of the heavy tide both were in imminent danger when Patrolman McIvany of the West Forty-seventh Street Station went to the rescue with a rope, bringing them ashore. Aneriock was taken to Bellevue Hospital and a charge of attempted suicide made against him.

The possible explanation of why yesterday seemed to be so much hotter than Monday, said the Weather Man, was that the hot spell had run for several days now and that with each succeeding day the resistance was lessened and also because of the fact that there had been an accummulation of heat in the pavements and in the buildings during this period. The humidity, he said, was practically the same on both days. The shady side of the streets took on their Summer-time popularity, while the soda fountains have not been so popular any day this Summer. Hundreds sought refuge at the beaches and in the parks.

The hot wave has been general east of the Rocky Mountains. Cooler weather over the Rocky Mountain States on Monday resulted in a lowering of temperatures over Texas, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and upper lake region yesterday morning, but it was generally warmer everywhere else. The coolest spot in the United States at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was Cheyenne, Wyo., which had a temperature of 28 degrees, while Buffalo at the other end was the hottest, with 80 degrees. New York City was 2 degrees under Buffalo.

CARS CRASH, INJURING SIX.

Street Car Runs Down 145th Street Hill Without Motorman.

Six persons were slightly injured last night when a car of the New York City Railway Company crashed into a car of the Union Railway Company on a steep hill on West 145th Street, between St. Nicholas and Edgecomb Avenues. Harry Sullivan, 54, of 280 West 147th Street, motorman of the New York City Railways car, was locked up in the West 152d Street Police Station charged with felonious assault.

At the time of the accident street car traffic was held up in 145th Street. According to the police, Sullivan and Archie Grant, his conductor, went to the assistance of a disabled car in their absence, it was said, the brakes on their car gave way and the car started downhill, crashing into the Union Railway car, a short distance away. Patrolman Hughes saw the car start downhill and sent in a hurry call for an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital. The injured received treatment and went to their homes.

AIRPLANE KILLS GUARD.

Pinkerton Man Is Hit While Keeping Belmont Race Crowd Back.

Thousands of racegoers watched the descent of Dunn Steele, a passenger-carrying aviator, as he circled down over the infield at Belmont Park track just after the last race yesterday. As Steele, who makes a living taking race patrons aloft, neared the grass of the inclosure many of the watchers rushed forward to obtain a closer view of the descending machine. Fearful that some of the spectators might be injured, William J. Pape, 30 years old, a Pinkerton special patrolman, hurried over to keep the crowd back.

Intent on his job, Pape lost track of the machine, and before he could respond to Steele's cry of warning the nose of the machine's fuselage struck him on the shoulder. The tip penetrated his right lung and he died almost instantly. After an investigation the Coroner of Nassau County announced his opinion that the death had been accidental, and Steele was not held. A search of the Pinkerton records at the track failed to disclose his address.

NO VOTE ON CLOSED SHOP.

Actors' Equity Denies a Threat Was Made to Bring Managers to Terms.

The Actors' Equity Association, in a statement issued yesterday by their Executive Secretary, Frank Gillmore, defined their position with reference to the recent contract claims made upon the managers, and said that it never had been the intention of the actors to endeavor to enforce their demands by the threat of the closed shop.



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Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
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MARKET TUMBLES IN WILD SESSION

Speculators Get Most Serious Setback Witnessed Here Since Dec. 21, 1916.

TURNOVER IS 2,199,235

Stocks Decline from 1 to 20 Points—Call Money Bid Up to 11 Per Cent.

The speculating public, and particularly that element which in recent days has plunged into the stock market despite warnings from conservative quarters, received its most serious setback in three years yesterday, when the market broke sharply, with declines ranging from 1 to more than 20 points, and paper profits of several days went by the board in as wild a session as has been witnessed since Dec. 21, 1916, when more than 2,000,000 shares of stock changed hands. Yesterday the turnover was 2,199,235 shares.

The break followed the warning against continued speculation which the Federal Reserve Board issued in its June review. This served to create nervousness among the big traders, and when call money rates were bid upward quickly to 11 per cent. in the afternoon, heavy selling immediately began, with large blocks of stock being offered and price quotations dropping from ½ to 1 point between sales. This brought about widespread offerings by the 100 and 200 share trader—the stock market has been referred to again and again in recent days as a 100-share market—and there was little supporting buying in evidence.

The rush to sell stocks was so great that the ticker service could not carry the burden, and at times was more than twenty minutes behind the actual floor sales, and many customers who placed orders to sell at the market found at the end of half an hour or so that the best their brokers could do for them was from one to three points below the market when the order was put in.

The National City Bank sent several millions of dollars to the big board to loan at 6 per cent., and while it was subsequently estimated that about $12,000,000 had been put out at that rate it did not serve to check the selling momentum to any appreciable extent. In fact the losses recorded by many of the more spectacular issues came in the closing forty minutes of trading and call money closed for the day at 10 per cent. with renewals at 6 per cent.

While attention was drawn to the fact that yesterday the banks paid one of their heavy installments on the Victory Loan notes, there was a feeling in many quarters that this item alone was not enough to cause so severe a tightening in the money market, but that the banks were inclined to put a blanket on overextension in the stock market and were not inclined to loan their funds to the speculators, who, on Monday, bid some of the favorite issues to higher levels than they have touched for many months. It was also suggested in some circles that the banks would probably frown upon any repetition of similar wild speculation.

At the opening there was little to show that the publication of a digest of the Federal Reserve review warning against increasing speculation had had effect, nor was there anything to show that the repeated warnings of brokers to their customers were carrying any weight. Call money opened and ruled for some time at 6 per cent., and many brokers who foresaw a stiffening in the rate later in the day secured their requirements at this rate in the early hours. And there was little if any letup in the manner in which speculative favorites were bid upward.

In the morning, buying of those issues continued, and Studebaker, Mexican Petroleum, American Woolen, United States Industrial Alcohol, and other specialties were moved into much higher ground, with their advances being most spectacular. Some uneasiness developed in other and less active issues, however, and when the actual break came it found the market in poor condition to withstand the deluge of selling that followed immediately.

Among the stocks which suffered most severely in the break were those shown in the following table. The open quotations, the range from the high of the day to the low, net changes, and closing prices are also presented.

	Open.	R'ge High to Low.	Net Ch'ge Yes'day.	Close.
Am. Woolen	112	20	+ 1¾	112¾
Chandler Motor	201	20	— 8	192
Mex. Petroleum	201-200	16¾	—12¾	187¾
Studebaker	122	10¾	—17¾	104
Texas Co.	282	8¾	— 5¾	276¼
Maxwell	58¾	7¾	— 3	53¾
Do 2d pf	46¾	9¾	— 8	37
Goodrich	78	9¾	+ 2¾	80¾
Gen. Motors	223¾	16¾	— 4	216
Indi Alcohol	164¾	9¾	— 8	156¾

While several of the issues which lost ground as the result of the decline showed net gains for the day, many of the other stocks which closed at higher figures were dealt in only to the extent of from 100 to 500 shares. The favorite specialties were the heaviest losers from their high prices for the day, but more conservative issues, both among the industrials and rails, also participated in the reaction.

United States Steel, the market leader, closed for the day with a net loss of more than 2 points, selling down as low as 105¾, before there was a recovery to the closing price of 107⅞. Atchison, which opened at 102¾ and sold fractionally higher, declined to 99¾ and closed at 100, while Southern Pacific, which sold as high as 113⅝, broke sharply at the close to 109¼.



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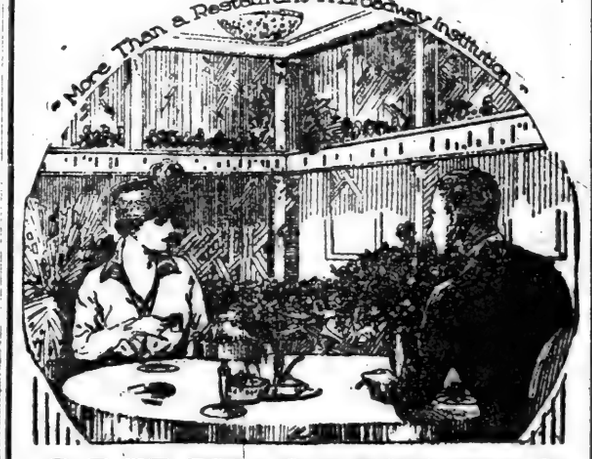
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SUNDAY DINNER

Cookery and conversation are practical and traditional arts, because man is a conversing and dining personality.

Amusements, such as pleasant music for dancing and the cabaret, are necessary adjuncts for making a dinner good. But at no time should these be so obtrusive as to interfere with the more genuine recreation of conversing. You will find an ideal repast in the

SPECIAL SUNDAY
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THE COLORFUL CABARET,
7:15 AND 11:15
DANCING ON A PERFECT FLOOR.



CHURCHILL'S

BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH ST.

PLUTO WATER

AMERICA'S PHYSIC

FORESEES A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE

Judge Mack Believes Peace Council Will Also Solve Problem in Eastern Europe.

HE TELLS OF ATROCITIES

Asserts That Allied Powers Are Investigating Pogroms in Poland and Elsewhere.

The Peace Conference will satisfactorily solve the Jewish problem in eastern Europe and likewise gratify the aspiration of the Jew for the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine, according to assurances given by Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, in a statement issued yesterday on his return from Paris. Judge Mack, who went abroad in behalf of the American Jewish Congress, of which he is chairman, was elected in Paris head of a committee chosen from the Jewish delegations at the Peace Conference. This committee presented to the Peace Conference a memorandum setting forth the conditions of the Jews in Poland and Rumania and the demands of the Jews for civil, political, and religious rights in the new States to be created under the Peace Treaties.

"When I left Paris on May 18," said Judge Mack, "our Government, as was also some of the Associated Powers, was investigating the terrible pogroms which have been taking place not only in Poland but in other countries in the East. Authentic information confirmed all that was reported at the great mass meeting here in New York May 21. Denials are worse than useless; they only emphasize the facts and the intentional suppression of the truth. The Polish affair was worse than the ordinary pogrom; a military commander executed thirty-seven young men without any trial on the mere and ungrounded suspicion that they were Bolsheviki. Since my departure, Mr. Louis Marshall has presented the whole story of this and other outrages in a personal interview to President Wilson, who has the pogrom situation under serious consideration in all of its aspects."

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AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. Carnival of Travesty. 2 Acts, 16 Scenes. "The world's greatest entertainment."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World. MONTE CRISTO, JR. Astonishing Assemblage of Artists. A Diamond Mine of Entertainment. Most Beautiful Women in the World

48th ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. WM. LE BARON'S BRILLIANT FARCE I LOVE YOU

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10 Sharp. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. LAST 6 PERFORMANCES. HAMPDEN in HAMLET

Shubert 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last 6 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE

Nora Bayes Th., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. Elizabeth Brice in "TOOT SWEET" Coolest Theatre. Breeziest Show in Town.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8800. MIDNIGHT WHIRL

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. A BREEZY, BUOYANT, BUBBLING MUSICAL COMEDY OUTBURST! World: "It has effervescence, gayety and sparkle." THE LADY IN RED. Charles Darnton, Eve. World. "It is full of pep." BRISTLES WITH MIRTH. RADIATES VITALITY. MOVES UNFLAGGINGLY

Real Comedy at the COMEDY Theatre 41st St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. MATS. TOM'W & SAT., 2:30. TOBY'S BOW with NORMAN TREVOR

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. A Little Journey. With Cyril Keighley and Ethel Dane.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S, W. 39th St. Evgs. 8:30. Tea for 3 The Comedy Hit. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. Better than "The Boomerang." 25 Degrees Cooler Than the Street. LOVE LAUGHS

44th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:10. Breezy Musical Show. "Take It From Me"

Plymouth 45th, W. of B'way. Bryant 4283. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:10. JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST."

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. THE WOMAN," ROOM 13

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. WILLIAM GILLETTE | LAST 6 TIMES | DEAR BRUTUS

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. "A riot—they ate it up."—Times. LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce. The Fetchingest Girl Chorus in Town. Globe, Eve. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Today. Removable Roof—Always Comfortable. "BEST MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN."—Sun. CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S MERRY HIT. SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. The Royal Vagabond. Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." A Cohanized Opera Comique.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. 7th Month. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. John Cort's Musical Comedy. LISTEN LESTER!

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Pos. Mat. Today, 2:20. The Best Show in Town. The Better 'Ole with MR. & MRS. COBURN

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Gertrude HOFFMANN, Dooley & Sales, Harriet Rempel & Co., Officer Yokes & Ben and Emma Carus. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE Irene Franklin, Harry Watson, Jr., Elinore & Williams, Al Herman, Mignon, and others. B'way & 96th St.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. MARION WEEKS, Adrian, Welch, All Seats Mealy & Montrose, 6 others. In Reserved Theatre, "For Better, for Worse." 25, 35, 50

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK OPP. WEST 129 ST. FERRY. SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. Pop. Prices. PEEK-A-BOO All-Summer Show

MOTION PICTURES.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE B'way, 43rd St. ICE-COOLED THEATRE FANNED BY THE FANCIES OF ORIENTALISM. D. W. GRIFFITH Presents the Art Sensation "BROKEN BLOSSOMS" Mat. Every Day at 2:40. Every Eve. at 8:40. All Seats Reserved.

B. S. MOSS' Broadway Broadway & 41 St. H. B. WARNER "The Man Who Turned White" New American Symphony Orchestra. Continuous Performance Noon to 11:30 P.M. Popular Prices.

RIVOLI RIALTO B'way, 49th St. Times Square. NAZIMOVA in "The Red Lantern" Bolm Ballet, Scenic. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA. TOM MOORE in "One of the Finest." Scenic, Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA

PARK 59th St. Cont. 1 to 11 P. M. AFT. 20-30c. NIGHTS, 30-60c. Rothapfel Unit Program. The Quality Entertainment of the Screen.

PLAZA Madison Ave., 59th St. PAULINE FREDERICK In Cosmo Hamilton's Intense Drama "ONE WEEK OF LIFE"

STRAND B'way at 47 St. D. W. GRIFFITH'S "True Heart Susie" Soloists, Comedy. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

81 st St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. A BACHELOR'S WIFE with Mary Miles Minter. Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. ZIEGFELD 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic. LIGHTNIN. GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Matinees Today. SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES. 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 MAT. TODAY $1.00

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. David Belasco presents a Comedy of Irish Life. Dark Rosaleen

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

LONGACRE West 48th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. Greatest Mystery Play Ever Written. Three Faces East. With Emmett Corrigan & Violet Heming.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. & 7th Ave. Last 3 Farewell Performances. ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS & GEORGE COPELAND (PIANIST). JUNE 10, 12, 8:30, & SAT. AFT., JUNE 14. Tickets 50c to $1.50, at Box Office.

STEEPLECHASE FOR FUN. CONEY ISLAND.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. NAZIMOVA, "The Red Lantern."

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CLOVER TEA SHOP 640 Madison Ave. Corner 59th St. Established 1912. Closed Sundays. Breakfast, 40-50c; Lunch, 60-75c; Dinner, $1.25. Under Same Management as the ROSE GARDEN.

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ORANGE AND BLACK 47 West 40th. Circle 4381. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Chicken Dinner Thursday & Sunday, 6 P. M.

THE PICCADILLY 220 West 72d Street, near Broadway. Special Chicken and Waffle Dinner every Monday & Thursday. Delicious home cooking.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. SPECIAL. Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

OLD CHELSEA, 51 West 16th Street. Out-of-Doors Restaurant. Luncheon 50c.; Dinner 85c. $1.00. (Sunday 1-3:30.)

THE TALLY HO 20 East 56th St. Opposite Altman's. Luncheon; Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner $1.00.

THE GREEN WITCH 49 East 19th Street. An artists' rendezvous. LUNCH, 50c. (Closed Sundays.) DINNER, 65c.

THE BILLY ANN 293 Madison Avenue, near 41st St. STRICTLY HOME-COOKED LUNCHEON, 50c.

HEATHERDELL 15 East 49th Street. Sunday Dinner, 75c. LUNCHEON : AFTERNOON TEA : DINNER

RUSSIAN INN SUNDAY 6 to 9. Chicken Dinner 8:30 P.M. $1.25. 57 W. 37th St.

SAMOVAR 8 EAST 39TH STREET. Waffles, 2 to 8. CHICKEN, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

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Public Utility Earnings

Reports of Public Utility Companies for 1918 show that in a great many cases because of increased rates and efficiency of operation net earnings have been increased. We have compiled some facts and general statistics regarding public utility earnings which we will be glad to send on request.

Send for Circular No. 123

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Fall Sharply as Call Money Rises to 11 Per Cent. —Record Dealings.

The predictions made from time to time during the last two months by conservative bankers and brokers came true yesterday in a violent break of prices of stocks. A total of transactions in excess of 2,000,000 shares on the Stock Exchange recorded the tremendous scale of the day's operations, and proof that a top-heavy speculative position had been corrected, partially at least, was supplied in many recessions at the close extending from 5 to 17 points. The net changes did not describe the full force of the selling, however, as the gross declines when the market was weakest were considerably greater than the final results. The motor stocks, steel, and leather issues, certain of the oil shares, a number of railroad stocks and miscellaneous specialties suffered under an outpouring of offerings which was expanded as a vast volume of stop-loss orders were uncovered. As a "shaking-out" process the day's business surpassed anything seen since the heavy reverses which occurred during the war boom on the receipt of unfavorable news of events on the high seas or on the battlefronts.

Technically, the market sold down sharply because of the vulnerable position of certain stocks which had advanced lately in headlong fashion despite the warnings of brokers. The movement seemed to gain its initial impetus from the suggestion contained in the Federal Reserve Board's June letter that efforts be made to curb speculation, and was carried along by a sharp rise of call money to 11 per cent. An indication of coming restrictions on the supply of demand funds was presented the day before, when bidders for moderate amounts late in the session had to pay 8 and 9 per cent. on all industrial collateral. This appeared to be ignored when the money market opened with a 6 per cent. rate for loans based on mixed securities, and the rise above this level after much of yesterday's borrowings had been arranged appeared to take speculators by surprise. The later fluctuations of the lending rate were sharp. From 11 per cent. the market dropped to 8 per cent. around 2 o'clock, when one of the large banks offered several millions on the Stock Exchange, but this supply was quickly absorbed, and the quotation afterward rose to 10 per cent., and stood there at the close of business. There appeared to be no intention among the banks to exercise any arbitrary restriction on loans, and estimates of the money market situation dealt with the influence of local requirements entailed in Victory note and certain tax payments as media for limiting loanable funds for the time being. As a corrective factor on speculation the rise of call money was not altogether unwelcome to bankers who have been concerned over the tendency of the times in respect to commodities as well as stocks. It was significant of the current loan situation that cotton declined almost as precipitately as stocks; certain future contracts falling from $7 to $9 a bale. The markets concerned themselves mostly with internal matters. The possibility of concessions in the peace terms in favor of Germany which was hinted at in dispatches from Paris, passed pratically unnoticed in the hurly-burly of falling prices. The receipt of some $6,000,000 in gold from Canada, and the promise of further moderate receipts, became known, but was not interpreted as a factor to increase the country's credit resources. Inasmuch as the attention of a large part of the financial community was centred on the money market, it is worth while to record that during the time when the cost of stock market credit was advancing bankers were meeting for a preliminary discussion of means to extend great credits to Europe and to co-ordinate industry for the purpose of facilitating shipments of necessities abroad.

The once familiar result of gold imports was not disclosed in sterling quotations, as the demand rate moved down from $4.62½ to $4.60½ during the morning, later recovering practically all the recession. Paris exchange was inclined to shade off at 6.30 for checks, while lire lost coonsiderable of the previous day's recovery in a decline to 8 lire to the dollar.

Trading Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 3.—There was heavy trading on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 61 francs 50 centimes; exchange on London at 29 francs 73 centimes, and the five per cent. loan at 87 francs 95 centimes. The dollar was quoted at 6 francs 36½ centimes to 6 francs 41½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L — ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 11 — High 11
Low 8 — Low 6½
Renewals 6 — Renewals 6½
Last 10 — Last 10

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L — ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 5¼@5⅜ — Sixty days 5⅜@6
Ninety days 5½@5⅝ — Ninety days 5⅝@6
Four months 5⅝@5¾ — Four months 5¾@6
Five months 5½@5⅝ — Five months 5⅝@6
Six months 5¼@5⅜ — Six months 5⅜@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5 @5¼
4 to 6 months 5 @5¼
Other Names
4 to 6 months 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling— Demand	$4.62½	$4.60½	$4.82¼	..
Cables	4.63½	4.61½	4.63¼	..
France— Demand	6.37	6.41	6.39	—.08
Cables	6.35	6.39	6.37	—.07½
Lire— Demand	8.00	8.15	8.00	—.15¼
Cables	7.98	8.13	7.98	—.05¾

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand	Close.— or Checks.	Cables.
Sterling London	$4.62¾		$4.63¼
5.1813 Paris	6.80		6.37
5.1813 Belgium	6.50		6.47
China— Hongkong	83.00		83.10
Shanghai	123.00		123.25
Peking	131.00		131.25
40.23 Holland	38.75		38.9375
19.30 Greece	19.25		19.30
32.44 India— Bombay	40.00		40.25
Calcutta	40.00		40.25
49.85 Japan— Kobe	51.50		51.75
Yokohama	51.50		51.75
19.30 Spain	19.98		20.03
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	49.50		49.75
26.80 Scandinavia— Stockholm	25.30		25.50
Christiania	25.10		25.30
Copenhagen	23.35		23.55
South America— Buenos Aires	44.00		44.125
Rio	27.75		27.875
5.1813 Switzerland	5.20		5.18
51.46 Russia (currency)—	Bid.		Asked.
100 rubles	12.15		12.25
500 rubles	12.10		12.15

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for dealings in which it is the exclusive authorized agency:

	Kronen Per Dollar.
Germany	*12.64
Poland	*14.25
Austria	24.00
Jugoslavia	23.00
Czechoslovakia	15.50
Finland	19.65

*Marks per dollar. †Finmarks per dollar.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.58¾	$4.57¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $1,060,327,717; balances, $66,325,280; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $855,323; Federal Reserve credit balance, $38,307,006.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $27.50.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 53¾d; in New York, $1.09½; Mexican dollars, 84@86c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	2,199,235	734,800	Holiday.
Year to date	110,720,506	63,355,124	84,610,788

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
45	50	500	Adams Express	50	50	50	50	—1
32½	33	6,400	Advance Rumely	34	35¾	33	33	— ⅛
70	72	900	Advance Rumely pf	74½	74½	73½	74	—1
..	..	8,000	Ajax Rubber	90¾	93	90	90¾	— ⅛
3½	3⅝	400	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
2½	2¾	600	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
43¾	44	8,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	45¾	45¾	43	43¾	—1½
96½	97	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	96½	96½	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
108½	110	2,900	Am. Agricul. Chem	111¾	111¾	109½	109¾	—2¼
99½	100¼	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100⅝	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅝
82½	83	10,000	Am. Beet Sugar	87	87¾	82¾	82¾	—4
98½	100	4,400	Am. Bosch Magneto	104¾	105	99	99	—5
57	57½	31,800	Am. Can	58⅝	60	57	57¾	—1½
104	103	400	Am. Can pf	104	104¼	103½	104¼	+ ⅛
104	104⅜	5,300	Am. Car & Fdry	106¼	106¼	104½	104¾	—1½
56	58	3,600	Am. Cotton Oil	60¾	60½	57¾	57¾	—3½
12⅝	12⅞	2,700	Am. Drug Stores	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
82	89	300	Am. Express	90	90	90	90	—1
107	108	100	Am. Locomotive	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
3⅜	3⅝	500	Am. Malting	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
59	60	400	Am.M.1st pf.c. of d.s.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+1½
80	80¼	9,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82	82¾	80	80	—2¾
106	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅜
93	94	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	— ¾
..	..	25	Do. odd lot	94	94	94	94	..
126	123	200	Am. Snuff	124	124	122¾	122¾	+2¼
36	36⅝	11,700	Am. Steel Fdries	37	38⅜	35½	36¼	—1⅝
129½	130	5,500	Am. Sugar Ref	132	132	129½	129½	—3¼
107	107⅜	3,100	Sumatra Tobaccos	108½	108⅝	106½	107¼	— ⅜
4⅜	4¾	2,025	Am. Sumat.T.rights	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
106	106½	3,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	108	108	106	106½	—1½
209½	211	1,500	Am. Tobacco	211½	211½	210	210	—1½
100¼	100½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
112	113	18,800	Am. Woolen	112	130	110	112	+1
107	108	1,300	Am. Woolen pf	106	106	106	106	—3
43⅞	44¼	2,000	Am. Writing P. pf	46¾	46¾	44	44	—3⅝
16½	16¾	7,800	Am. Zinc, L. & S	19¼	19¼	16¾	16¾	—2¼
52	53	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf	53	53½	52½	52½	—1
69⅜	69⅝	15,200	Anaconda Copper	71⅝	71⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—1⅝
..	..	100	Ann Arbor	37	37½	37	37½	— ⅛
53¾	54	2,800	Asso. Dry Goods	55¾	55¾	54	54	—1¼
75	79	200	Asso. Dry Gds. 2d pf	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
90¾	91	200	Associated Oil	90	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅛
99¾	100	10,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102½	102⅞	99⅝	100	—2¾
87	87½	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	88	88	87	87	— ⅜
9	11	100	At., Birm. & At.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	—1
..	..	600	Atlantic Coast Line	103	105	104½	104⅞	—1½
161	162	7,300	At., Gulf & West I.	165	168	160	162	—1
102	102¼	53,400	Baldwin Loco	106	107⅜	101½	102¼	—3½
53¼	53⅝	3,600	Baltimore & Ohio	55	56	53⅜	53⅜	—1
58	59	400	Baltimore & O. pf	59½	59½	59¼	59¼	—1
132	134	1,100	Barrett Co	134	135¾	132½	132½	—3½
1⅛	1⅞	500	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
82	83¾	3,100	Bethlehem Steel	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+1¼
82½	83	42,300	Beth. Steel, class B	85¾	85¾	82	82¾	—2¼
112	113	500	Beth. Steel 8% pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	—2½
21½	22	2,800	Booth Fisheries	21¾	22	21½	21½	—2½
26¼	27	3,700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	28⅜	28⅜	26¾	26¾	—2¾
..	24⅞	300	Do. cfs. of dep	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
91	93	200	Bklyn Union Gas	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	+ ⅜
90	92	100	Brown Shoe	92	92	92	92	..
100	101¼	300	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	—1
8½	10	500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
75	76½	100	Buffalo & Susque	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
151½	152	200	Burns Brothers	151	151¾	151	151¼	+ ¼
27	27¾	200	Butterick Co	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
12⅜	13¼	2,600	Butte Cop. & Zinc	13⅜	13⅜	12⅞	13	— ⅛
27½	28	15,200	Butte & Superior	31	31⅜	27½	28	—3
49⅞	50	9,300	Caddo Oil & Ref	51½	52¼	49	50	—1¾
67⅞	68	12,900	California Packing	68½	69¾	67¾	68	—1
33⅜	33⅝	11,100	California Petrol	34¾	34¾	33	33	—1¾
79	80	2,600	California Pet. pf	80	81½	79	79	+ ⅛
65⅝	67	200	Calumet & Arizona	66	66	65¾	66	—1½
163	163½	1,300	Canadian Pacific	165	165	163¼	163¼	—1¾
98½	99½	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	—1¼
22	24	100	Central Foundry	24	24	24	24	..
40	50	500	Central Foundry pf	50	50	50	50	—2
99¼	99¼	76,500	Central Leather Co	102¼	103⅝	98	99½	—2
110	111¼	100	Central Leather pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ¼
43¼	43½	1,600	Cerro de Pasco Cop	44¾	44¾	43	43	—1
190	192	2,300	Chandler Motor	201	204	191	192	—8
67	67½	5,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	68⅜	68¾	67	67	— ⅝
8⅞	9¼	300	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	9	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
10	10	200	Chi. Great Western	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
28¾	29	200	Chi. Great West. pf	29½	29½	28¼	28½	—1¼
45¾	45½	3,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	47¾	46¾	45¾	45½	—1¾
70	70½	2,500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71¾	71¾	70	70	—1½
102¾	103¼	1,100	Chi. & Northwest	103⅞	103⅞	101	102¼	—1½
130	133	300	Chi. & Northw. pf	132	132	130	130	—2
29⅜	29⅝	4,200	Chi., Rock. Isl. & P.	30¾	30¾	29¼	29¾	— ⅝
82¼	82¾	1,300	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	83¾	83¾	82¾	82¾	..
70⅝	70⅝	1,000	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	70⅝	71	70½	70½	..
24½	24⅝	11,800	Chile Copper	25¼	25¼	24¼	24½	—1¾
38¾	40	2,900	Chino Copper	41	41¾	39¾	39¾	—2¼
46	48	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	—1
70¾	72	300	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	72½	72½	71	71	—1
72	74½	200	Cluett, Peabody	74½	74½	74½	74½	..
49	49½	21,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	50	52	49	49	— ½
28	29	200	Col. & Southern	29	29	29	29	..
58	58¾	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	58	58	58	58	..
51¾	52	3,100	Columbia Gas & El	53¾	54⅜	51⅜	51⅜	—3
45	47	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	46	46	46	46	+1
100½	101	500	Consolidated Gas	100¾	101	101	101¼	—1
8⅝	8⅞	600	Con. Int. Cal. Min	9	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
87½	88	17,200	Continental Can	86¾	89⅞	85¾	88	+ ⅛
72	74	300	Continental Insur	71¾	72	71¾	72	—2¼
64⅜	65	23,500	Corn Products Ref	67⅝	67⅝	64½	64⅞	—2¼
107	108	250	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
90¾	90⅞	37,900	Crucible Steel	95½	96¾	89¾	90½	—3
..	..	400	Crucible Steel pf	100	100¾	100	100¾	+ ¼
34⅜	35	8,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	36¾	36¾	34	34⅜	—1⅜
82	82½	1,400	Cuba Cane S. pf	82	82½	81½	81½	—2
113½	115	800	Delaware & Hud	114¾	115	114¾	114½	— ½
7⅞	8	100	Den. & Rio Grande	8	8	8	8	..
10	11¾	1,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11¾	11¾	10	10	—1¼
14½	15	1,100	Detroit Mines	15	15	14½	14½	—2¾
34	35	8,100	Elk Horn Coal	35¾	36½	34¼	34¾	+3½
28	29	100	Emer.-Brant'ham	29	29	29	29	..
18¾	18¾	2,700	Erie	19¼	19¼	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
30¼	30½	400	Erie 1st pf	30⅞	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
..	..	8,300	Famous Play-Lasky	115	116¾	112¼	114	—2
14½	16½	100	Federal Min. & S.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	+1
42¼	44	400	Federal M. & S. pf	43¾	43¾	42½	42½	—1
76	80	2,500	Fisher Body	80¾	83	77	77	—3
34⅜	35	5,700	Gaston, W. & W	36	36	34¾	34¾	—1⅝
79⅝	80	5,000	General Cigar	81	81¼	79	79½	—2
167	167½	1,700	General Electric	169¾	169	166¾	167	—2¼
215½	217	29,100	General Motors	222½	225¾	215	216	— 4
93	95	1,900	General Motors pf	92¾	95	92¾	93	+ ⅛
90	90¼	400	General Motors deb	90	90	90	90	..
80¾	80½	49,800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	78	87¾	77¾	80½	+2¾
71	73½	100	Granby Consol.	72	72	72	72	..
97⅞	98	2,800	Great Northern pf	99	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
47¾	48¾	9,600	N. Ore ctfs. for B. P.	47¾	47¾	45¾	45¾	—1¾
42¾	43¼	100	Greene-Can. Cop.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
75	76	2,700	Gulf States Steel	77¾	78¾	75¾	75¾	—4
10¼	11	100	Gulf, Mob. & North	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	—2
57½	58	2,300	Haskell & Barker	59¼	59¼	57½	57½	—1¼
101¾	102¼	300	Illinois Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
56¼	57	10,900	Inspiration Copper	59	59	56¾	56¾	—2¼
7⅝	7⅝	5,300	Interboro Consol.	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	—2¼
27	27½	3,800	Interboro Con. pf	29	29	27	27¼	—4
24½	25¼	500	Int. Agricultural	26	26	25	25	—1¼
87	87	400	Int. Agricultural pf	86¼	87¾	86¼	87¾	+2
130	131	1,100	Int. Harvester, new	132¼	132½	130¼	130¾	—1
44	44¾	23,300	Int. Mer. Marine	44	46¼	43	44½	—½
119½	119⅞	20,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	122	122⅝	118¾	119⅞	—2¾
27⅞	28	10,100	Int. Nickel	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
97	97	25	Int. Nickel pf	97	97	97	97	..
59¼	59¾	10,800	Int. Paper	59¼	59¼	56¼	56¾	—2¾
76½	77	100	Int. Paper pf. sta.	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
38¾	39	500	Jewel Tea	39¾	39¾	38½	38½	— ⅛
23½	23¾	600	Kansas City South	23½	23¾	23½	23½	..
56½	56¾	100	Kansas City So. pf	56½	56¾	56½	56½	— ½
127¾	129½	10,500	Kelly Springf. Tire	127¾	129½	123	123	—4
53	56	100	Kelsey Wheel	53	53	53	53	—3
98	98	100	Kelsey Wheel pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
37¾	38	10,700	Kennecott Copper	37¾	37¾	35¾	36	—1
92¾	93	9,600	Keystone Tire & R.	93½	93¾	91½	92	—2
84½	85	9,200	Lackawanna Steel	86¾	86¾	84½	84½	— ⅝
66	68	100	Laclede Gas	67	67	67	67	— ⅝
11¼	12	100	Lake Erie & West	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
23	25	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅝
33⅝	34½	7,700	Lee Rubber & Tire	33⅝	37	33½	35⅝	+1¾
58½	59⅝	2,000	Lehigh Valley	60	60¼	59½	59½	— ¾
62⅜	63¾	3,700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	62⅜	63¾	61	61	..
170	179	800	Lorillard (P.) Co	170	179	174½	175	— ½
64¼	64¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
117	118	700	Manhattan Shirt	117	117	116½	117	—1¼
56½	58¾	11,500	Maxwell Motors	56½	58¾	51	53½	—3
79	79	3,500	Max. Motors 1st pf	79	79	76½	76½	—2¾
38	40	5,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	46¾	46¾	37	38	—7
92	97	200	May Dept. Stores	96	96	95	95	—2
110	110	200	May Dept. St. pf	110	110	110	110	..
189½	189½	78,400	Mexican Petroleum	201	206½	188	189½	—12½
27	27¼	680	Miami Copper	27½	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
51¾	51⅞	21,700	Midvale Steel	54	54½	51⅜	51⅜	—1⅞
13¾	14	700	Minn. & St. L. new	14½	14½	13¾	13¾	—1
9	9¼	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¾	9¾	9	9¼	— ⅜
19	19	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	—1¼
33¼	33¾	8,800	Missouri Pacific	33¾	33¾	31¾	31¾	—1⅝
57¼	57¾	1,100	Missouri Pacific pf	57¾	57¾	56	56	—1
76½	76½	200	Montana Power	76½	76½	76½	76½	—2½
..	..	100	Do., cash	77	77	77	77	..
37¼	37¾	1,500	Nat.-Acme	37¼	37¾	36¾	36¾	—1¼
124	124	100	Nat. Biscuit	124	124	124	124	—1
22¼	22¾	5,800	Nat. Conc. & Cable	22¼	22¾	20¾	20¾	—1¾
69¼	70¾	4,500	Nat. Enam. & St.	69¼	70¾	69¼	69¾	+ ¼
81¼	82	2,200	Nat. Lead	81¼	82	78½	79½	—3½
90	94	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	90	94	90	90	— ½
18	18	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	18	18	17¾	17¾	—1
37¼	38¾	2,000	N. O., Tex. & Mex	37¼	38¾	37¾	38	+ ¼
121¼	121¼	100	N. Y. Air B. pf. x d	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	— ¼
82¾	82¾	3,900	N. Y. Central	82¾	82¾	81¼	81¾	— ¼
32	32	100	N. Y. Dock	32	32	30½	32	..
52	52	100	N. Y. Dock pf	52	52	52	52	— ⅝
32¼	32¼	3,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	32¼	32¼	31½	32	— ⅝
23½	23½	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
19¾	19¾	300	Norfolk Southern	19¾	19¾	19	19	— ¾
109¼	109¼	500	Norfolk & Western	109¼	109¼	108¾	108¾	— ¼
57	57	300	North American	57	57	56	56	—1
98⅞	98¾	3,500	Northern Pacific	98⅞	99¼	98	98	—1⅝
94	94¼	7,900	Nova Scotia S. & C.	94	94¼	87	87½	—7
55¼	57	70,600	Ohio Cities Gas	55¼	57	54¼	54¼	—1
52	52½	800	Ohio Fuel Supply	52	52	52	52	..
..	..	600	Ontario Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
11¾	11¾	14,600	Okla. Prod. & Ref	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
56	57	600	Owens Bottle	56¾	56	55½	56	..
38	38	300	Pacific Mail	38	38	36½	36½	—1
98¼	100	90,500	Pan-Am. P. & T.	98¼	100⅝	95½	98¾	—1
175	175	900	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	175	175	175	175	+8
38	38	100	Penn. Seab. Steel	38	38	38	38	—1
47½	47½	2,300	Penn. R. R.	47½	47¾	47¼	47¾	— ⅛
52¾	53	800	People's Gas, Chi	54¾	54¾	52	52	—2½
21	21¾	6,900	Pere Marquette	22¾	22¾	20¾	21	—1½
61½	62	200	Pere Marq. prior pf	62	62	62	62	..
39¼	40	1,000	Philadelphia Co

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A TIMELY ISSUE

Industrial investments are, the order of the day. Nearly all the activity in the security markets during the past three months has been in the field of industrial enterprises.

The New 1919 Edition of our annual Red Book, analyzing thousands of industrial companies, and rating all their stock and bond issues, is unusually timely. This new edition is now nearing completion and will be ready for delivery in a few days.

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Southern Ry.	6s,	1922
Ralston Purina	6s,	1923-25
Laclede Gas Lt.	7s,	1924

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VANCOUVER UNIONS ISSUE STRIKE ORDER

Sympathy Movement in Support of Winnipeg Workers Draws Slow Response.

HOLIDAY HOLDS UP ACTION

Winnipeg Police Board Withdraws Ultimatum to Men—Ex-Soldiers Turn Against Aliens.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 3.—A general strike was called here at 11 A. M. today, but the expected general walkout did not follow the strike call. At noon it was reported that the only workers on strike were the seamen on British Columbia coastwise vessels, together with the workers in five shipyards, the union longshoremen, and the men employed in the Northern Iron Works.

The order for a strike of organized labor in Vancouver, in sympathy with the Winnipeg strike, was decided upon at a mass meeting last night. Exemptions from the order were made in the cases of firemen and police, bakers and bakery salesmen, milk wagon drivers, theatre employes, hospital employes, laundries, hotels, and restaurants. There were also specified ten civic employes to act as gravediggers, as well as six caretakers for the city waterworks and drivers of ice wagons for hospital, hotel, and restaurant delivery only.

Today was a public holiday, so the proportions the strike might assume would not be definitely known until tomorrow. The local newspapers ascertained that they would be able to publish for the present, unless the strike should affect the supply of power.

So far the executive of the street railway men has not indorsed the strike order, and may refer the issue to the members. Most of the linemen, however, are out, and the power-house men are expected to strike at midnight.

The Victoria Strike Committee claims a 60 per cent. vote so far in favor of a general strike, but has deferred the call until Wednesday.

Winnipeg Police Board Backs Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 3.—The Police Commission of Winnipeg today withdrew its ultimatum that the police force sign up an agreement not to affiliate with any organization that might call it out on a sympathetic strike in the future. The men who were allowed until this afternoon to sign had refused point blank.

The commission adopted a resolution to discharge the whole police force, but at once backed up and accepted an understanding that the police would not participate in the present sympathetic strike.

One feature of the day was the growing resentment shown by an attack of the returned soldier-strikers upon the straggling crowds of aliens who insisted on marching behind them on their daily procession to the Parliament buildings.

Before the strike was called, feeling had been running high between the returned soldiers and the aliens, who are said to number more than 25,000 in Winnipeg.

Toronto Men Told to Go Back.

TORONTO, June 3.—With an appeal today by the Metal Trades Council that other workers who had inaugurated a sympathetic strike in their behalf return to their jobs, indications tonight were that Toronto's proposed general strike soon would collapse.

The metal workers' appeal came out of a clear sky. If it is obeyed, only 5,000 to 7,000 men of this craft, with perhaps carpenters, who are carrying on a strike of their own for higher wages and shorter hours, will be idle.

MRS. GOULD IN MOVEMENT.

Is an Incorporator of the Woman's Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould is one of the incorporators of the Women's Chamber of Commerce, National and International, formed yesterday with the approval of Supreme Court Justice Tierney, which aims to encourage women to become investors and proprietors of enterprises everywhere, including, among other things, "to engage in navigation by the water and air." Other incorporators are: Mabelle L. Walker of 207 West Eighty-seventh Street, Rose Sachs, 1,046 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, and May A. Duval, 1,080 King Street, Brooklyn.

The organization intends to "encourage, guide, and aid women to the attainment of economic independence" by inducing them to take standard tests to discover the specific occupations for which they are fitted. The organization will distribute information concerning vocational opportunities for women in commerce, agriculture, the industries, and the professions, and advise schools for them to attend.

Vanderbilt Quits Reading Board.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—William H. Vanderbilt today resigned as a Director of the Reading Company, which position he assumed a year ago. Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad, succeeded him.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads..	87.90	86.79	86.89	—1.00
25 industrials	109.98	104.32	105.01	—3.97
50 stocks.....	98.58	95.55	95.95	—2.18

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
June 2.....	98.66	96.46	98.13	+1.35
May 31.....	Holiday			
May 30.....	Holiday			
May 29.....	96.96	95.61	96.78	+ .99
May 28.....	96.54	95.22	95.96	+ .60
May 27.....	96.70	95.27	95.96	— .06

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

June.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919.	98.66 June 2	95.55 June 3	98.93
1918..	78.37 June 27	68.74 June 1	72.47
1917..	84.45 June 13	81.11 June 20	82.31
1916..	89.60 June 12	82.56 June 28	86.09
1915..	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919.	98.66 June 2	69.73 Jan. 21	98.93
†1918.	74.22 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	70.20

Full Years.

1918..	80.16 Nov. 13	64.12 Jan. 15	73.39
1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	67.43 Dec. 20	82.62
1916..	101.53 Nov. 20	80.61 Apr. 22	94.35
1915..	94.13 Oct. 23	58.90 Feb. 24	91.23

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues.....	78.97	—.08	+1.98	+4.73

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

June 2...	79.05	+.06	May 28...	78.73	..
May 31...	Holiday		May 24...	78.72	+.04
May 30...	Holiday		May 23...	78.68	+.15
May 29...	78.99	+.17	May 22...	78.53	—.01
May 28...	78.82	—.02	May 21...	78.54	+.08
May 27...	78.84	+.12	May 20...	78.45	+.02

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919.	79.01 Jan. 3	76.00	Mar. 31	78.97
†1918.	77.87 May 24	73.77	Apr. 5	77.24

Full Years.

1918..	82.36 Nov. 12	73.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917..	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916..	89.18 Nov. 27	86.10	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

HINES IS OPPOSED TO HIGHER RATES

Tells House Committee That More Funds to Meet Railroad Expenses Are Urgent Need.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Only by increased rates can the Government controlled railroads meet operating expenses, Director General Hines of the railroad administration today told the House Appropriations Committee. He is opposed to an increase at this time, however, because it might advance the cost of the necessities of life.

Mr. Hines, who appeared to ask for $1,200,000,000 additional for the Railroad Administration's revolving fund for the remainder of this calendar year, stated that while wages of railroad employes had been increased 51 to 52 per cent. under Government control they were now only "reasonable and fair." He said that he could see no prospect of reducing them.

The present wages were based on corresponding rates in industry, Mr. Hines said, and while the increases were in part responsible for the Government loss in operating the lines, part of the loss was represented in increases of from 55 to 70 per cent. in equipment costs.

Reduction of equipment prices, he said, depended principally upon wages paid in industry and consequently were problematical.

In explaining the railroad requirements Mr. Hines said that the Government's loss in 1918 and the first three months of this year was about $486,000,000. The replacement in this amount in the administration fund was requested as a part of the new appropriation, together with increased working capital of $425,000,000. Proposed loans to railroads, he said, were likely to be increased to $775,000,000, including sums advanced last year, with $14,000,000 being used for inland waterway development.

NEW DAYLIGHT SAVING MOVE

Leader Mondell Wants Repeal Bill Reported Without Recommendation.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Representative Mondell, the Republican floor leader, asked the House Interstate Commerce Committee today to report without recommendation, the bill repealing the Daylight Saving act. He said since there was such a widespread interest in daylight saving, members were entitled to the privilege "of thrashing the matter out for themselves."

The request was opposed by members of the committee who declared such action would be a "relinquishment of their delegated rights." Representative Webster, Republican, of Washington, declared the Republican floor leader "had no right to make such an unusual request."

Opponents of the Daylight Saving act made another unsuccessful effort today to include in the 1920 Agricultural Appropriation bill an amendment providing for the repeal of the act.

BANKERS DISCUSS PLAN TO AID EUROPE

Name Committee to Report on Proposals to Restore Trade in War-Devastated Nations.

NEED COMBINED RESOURCES

Tentative Program Provides for Co-operation of All Business Interests in Country.

The first conference of bankers on the drafting of a plan to furnish financial and economic assistance to European countries was held yesterday at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. About twenty representatives of leading banks and banking firms were present, and a Committee of Five was appointed to study the problem and report to a larger committee to be formed later. The personnel of the Special Committee was not divulged. The definitive committee will be announced later.

The plan tentatively offered is to coordinate America's financial resources, and, if possible, its industrial resources, in such a way as to give the greatest degree of assistance with the minimum expenditure of effort. It is realized that the task ahead of the United States is tremendous, and will require the most efficient efforts of all interests financial, industrial, and commercial. To this end, it will be necessary, it was explained, to insure perfect co-operation between bankers and producers of all commodities.

Meetings similar to that of yesterday will be held in the leading financial centres of the country, with the idea of forming ultimately one American committee representing the banking and industrial interests in all parts of the United States. Stress was laid on the importance of having manufacturers and merchants, mining interests, grain and cotton growers, food animal producers, &c., assembled with the bankers in the general scheme. Without them, it was said, no comprehensive plan could be formed.

It was also said that Europe would have to co-ordinate its demands. The European countries are expected to form central groups, which will collect information as to their national needs, and will forward this to the American group. In this way, it is hoped to bring the producer in America and the consumer abroad into closer touch, promote efficiency in the handling of trade, and return commercial relations to something approximating a normal basis as early as possible.

European neutrals, which have accumulated great gold supplies and are said to be richer than ever before in their histories, probably will organize along lines similar to those adopted in this country. Central committees, formed after the fashion of the one proposed for America, are expected to be brought into being. One prominent banker yesterday expressed the opinion that at some time in the future, possibly quite soon, an international committee might follow as a natural development. Such a committee probably will not develop until plans in the individual countries reach a more advanced state.

Whatever is done, it was explained, will be undertaken with the knowledge and sanction of the various Governments, but it was stated emphatically that the program now being considered does not provide for Government participation in the sense that any Government will make money advances or will participate in any financial syndicate. It may be, it was said, that arrangements will be made between Governments which, to a certain extent, will supplement what is done by private interests.

READING CO. SHOWS GAINS.

1918 Surplus Was $10,794,437, a Million-Dollar Increase.

The annual pamphlet report for last year of the Reading Company, which is the holding company for the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and affiliated interests, shows that the receipts were $16,906,707, an increase of slightly more than $1,000,000 over the figures for 1917, which were $15,814,239. After deductions of $6,902,513 for interest charges, rentals, taxes and the like, there was a surplus of $10,794,437 as compared with $9,780,242 in the preceding year.

The surplus last year was equivalent to $11.42 a share on the common stock after the deduction of preferred dividends. In 1917, the amount available for the common stock was $9.97 a share. The report of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, from which the largest income of the Reading Company is derived, has not yet been published.

In regard to Federal control, Agnew T. Dice, the President, says: "Although the compensation payable by the Railroad Administration to the Philadelphia and Reading Company and seventeen affiliated companies, aggregating $17,130,659, had been properly certified by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, only $6,000,000 thereof had been received by these companies at Dec. 31, 1918. In addition, the Railroad Administration directed sundry additions and betterments to be made under its supervision of the properties, but at the companies' expense. These called for expenditures much in excess of any similar expenditures previously undertaken in a similar period."

The report of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for last year shows that the income from sales of anthracite was $54,218,911, an increase of more than $6,000,000 over the preceding year. Total receipts amounted to $56,386,938, as compared with $49,896,906 in 1917. The operating profit was $4,640,162, a decrease of nearly $2,000,000 from 1917. After fixed charges, taxes and interest, the net profit was $4,160,162, as compared with $5,436,633 in the year before.

PLEAD GUILTY IN TAX CASE.

$1,500,000 Offered to Government by Indicted Wool Firm.

BOSTON, June 3.—William A. English and John H. O'Brien, members of the firm of English & O'Brien, Inc., wool merchants, pleaded guilty in the Federal Court today to an indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the Government in the filing of Federal income tax returns. The men were indicted last July, since which time they have been at liberty on $25,000 bail each.

It was said in court today that the defendants were prepared to pay $1,500,000 to the Internal Revenue Department. The court continued the case without sentence until Thursday, when evidence will be presented as to the amount involved in the charge.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, June 3, (via London.).—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued May 23 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion decreased	199,183,000
Gold decreased	196,373,000
Treasury notes increased	301,172,000
Notes of other banks increased	945,000
Bills discounted decreased	2,762,463,000
Advances increased	13,543,000
Investments decreased	573,000
Other securities decreased	40,011,000
Notes in circulation increased	439,627,000
Deposits decreased	2,831,752,000
Other liabilities decreased	194,465,000
Total gold holdings	1,361,481,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	98⅛	98⅜
Anglo-French 5s	97⅝	97⅞
Argentine 5s	84	86½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	97⅛	98⅜
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	96⅝	96¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97⅜	97¾
Chinese Government 5s	69½	71
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	90⅝	..
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	91⅝	92
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	84½	84⅝
Dominican Republic 5s	91	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	99¼	99⅝
City of Lyons 6s	99⅛	99½
City of Marseilles 6s	99	99½
City of Paris 6s	97⅝	98
Japanese 4½s	91	91⅜
Japanese 4½s, second series	91½	..
Japanese 4s	79½	80⅜
City of Tokio 5s	..	80⅝
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅞	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98⅞	99
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	99½	99⅝
United States of Mexico 5s	68	71
United States of Mexico 4s	52	59
Russian Government 4s, 1904	29	..

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	99¼	99⅜	Pan 2s, c. 1938	98⅜	..
2s, c. 1930	99¼	99⅜	Pan 5s, r. 1961	99	99
3s, r. 1946	89	92	Pan 5s, c. 1961	99	99
3s, c. 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c. 1961	89	92
4s, r. 1925	106	106½	P I 4s, '24	90	94
4s, c. 1925	106¼	106⅝	P I 4s, '25	90	94
Pan 2s, r. 1936	98⅜	99⅛	P I 4s, '26	90	94
Pan 2s, c. 1936	98⅜	..	Dist of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, r. 1938	98⅜	99⅛			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Aib & Sus.	..	185	Barrett Co pf	117½	119
Am Bk N	48½	50⅝	Beth S 7% pf	100	..
Am B Sug pf	92	96	Booth Fish pf	40	..
Am Br Sh.	91	95	Buff & S pf	50	53
Do pf	165	171½	Buff & S pf	50	53
Am C & F pf	116¾	117	B'klyn Ed.	98	100½
Am Coal	45	..	B. R & P.	60½	64
Am Lin pf	95½	96½	Do pf	90	..
Am Shipb.	114	132	Burns Bros pf	99½	113
Am Sm pf	95	100	Bush Ter	80	100
Am Sug R pf	117	119	Canada So	45½	48
Am Sum T pf	92½	96	C R R of N J	205	225
Am T & C	59	65	C & S A	..	..
Ann A pf	12	30	Cal Pet pf	100	116
Assets R	2¼	2½	C'tain-teed pf	42	45
Asso D G 1st pf	72	76	Do 1st pf	88	90
A, G & W I pf	72	75	Chi & Alton pf	8½	11
Bald L pf	107	113	Do pf	13½	15½
B'ch Crk	30¾	..	C & E Ill. pf	5	8
			Cl & Pitts pf	87½	80
			Do spec	98	..

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
C. St. P. M & Om	74	77	N C & St L	117	120
Do pf	105	115	Nat C & S	81⅝	82½
Clu-P. pf	104½	108½	Do pf	105	106½
Col F pf	105	125	Nat En pf	101	104
C & S 2d pf	4	6	Nat L pf	109	110
Crex Carp	47	52	Nat Rys of M 1st pf	16	25
Crex Carp.	54	60	N Y, C & L	31	32
C-Am Sug	180	190	Do 1st pf	68	70
Do pf	104	107	Do 2d pf	52	53
D & Co pf	97¾	99	N. Y. L & W	208	210
D, L & W	208	210	West	92	123
Det Ed	120	125	N & W pf	75	78
Det & M	..	85	Nor Cent	87	..
Det U Ry	103	104	Owens B pf	102	104
D, S S & A	4	5½	Pac Coast	42	48
Do pf	6	10	Do 1st pf	70	100
Em E pf	94	100	Do 2d pf	50	80
Elec S B	65	75	Peo & E	11½	12½
Elk Horn C pf	..	47	Pere M pf	48	49
Erie 2d pf	20½	22	Pet-Mull	30	46
Erie 4 pf	7	10	Do 1st pf	98	102
Fisher Bdy pf	100	101	P, C, C & St L	80	82
Gen Chem	96	98	Pitts C pf	94	97
Do pf	102¾	104	P., Ft W & C pf	131¾	139
Gen Cig pf	105	110	Pitts S pf	90	96
G'drich pf	106½	107¾	Pr Su Car pf	108	106
G, M & N pf	38	40	Pub S, N J	82	86
Gulf St Stl 1st pf	84½	88	R R Sec. I	..	..
Hartman	81	85	C stk c	75	..
Hock Val	1	..	Rdg 2d pf	84	85½
Homestake	86	97	Rep I & S pf	104¼	104⅝
I Harv pf	116	..	Rep S pf	29	33
I Paper pf	96	105	St L S F pf	32	37¾
Int Salt	..	54	St L S W pf	60	62
Iowa Cent	5	6	Savage A	10	10½
Jewel Tea pf	84	87	Sears A	20½	21¼
K C, Ft S & M pf	59	65	Do pf	118	120
Kayser (J)	117	125	Sears-R pf	170	185
Do 1st pf	103	120	So P R S	111	120
Kelly S T pf	96	100	Do pf	130	144
K & D M	4	6	Std Mill	90	94
Do pf	13	30	Do pf	102	105
Kresge (S)	180	188	Sup Stl 1st pf	107	109
Do pf	107	109	T, St L & W	9	10
Kress (S H)	72	..	Do ctfs	8¾	9
Do pf	106¾	..	Do pf	19	20
Libg & M	216	220	Tex P L	14	18
Do pf	111¾	112	Twin C R T	61	124
Loose-W B 1st pf	101	106¼	Und T pf	111	130
Do 2d pf	110	115	Un Cig Sts pf	112	117
Lorill'd Co pf	110	112	Do pf	100	111
M'kay Cos	76½	78	Va I, C & Coke	70	72
Man Beach	4	8½	Va R & P	45	48
Marlin R	74	76	Wab pf. B	22¾	24
Man Elev	87	88	W F Exp	67½	68
Math Alk	31	36	W Md	28	..
Mich Cent	100	105	Do pf	22	26
M. St. P & S S M	92	98	West A B	113¾	114½
Do pf	104	110	W & L E pf	20	30
Do 1st pf	88	98	Wis Cent	38	40
Mo P 1st pf	94	96	Woolworth	130	135
Mont P pf	105	..	Do pf	116½	..
Mor & Es	70¼	74	Wor Pump pf. B	75	90
Nat B pf	117	119½			

Service In Export Banking

Service and convenience are two cardinal points to look for in your bank, whether at home or abroad. Our wide organization, with thirty-seven affiliated banks in thirty-four cities of the United States and Canada, enables us to afford direct personal foreign banking service to our clients, wherever located. Branches in Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, Panama and Canal Zone.

Our officers will be glad to advise with you on your import and export business problems.

American Foreign Banking Corporation
53 Broadway
New York

The Importance of Foreign Bonds

From an economic standpoint it is important that Americans invest in foreign securities. We have prepared a pamphlet which explains why, and discusses opportunities for investment offered by leading foreign government bonds. A copy will be sent on request.

Herrick & Bennett
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
66 Broadway New York
Rector 9060

The *New* New York State Income Tax

We have in preparation the complete Digest of the new Income Tax of the State of New York as it will affect incomes during 1919. Of special interest at this time to Investors, Banks and Corporations.

As the issue is limited we suggest early filing of application for copy of this Digest.

Issued Free on Request

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This sketch is adapted from one of the Mural Decorations in the Banking Room of The National Park Bank

AIDING THE COMMERCE OF RECONSTRUCTION

In the solution of financial problems which arose following the Civil War, The National Park Bank exerted a helpful and constructive influence in the rebuilding and development of the industries and commercial enterprises of the North and the South.

We now approach another period of reconstruction, with problems civic, social and financial.

This institution has confidence in the future. With greatly increased facilities and enlarged resources it will be our purpose to offer every aid in contributing to the upbuilding of our own country and of the commerce between nations.

The inquiries of exporters, importers and merchants regarding financial questions are invited.

The NATIONAL PARK BANK of New York

NEW ISSUE

$1,000,000

Province of New Brunswick
Canada

5½% Gold Bonds

Dated May 15, 1919 Due May 15, 1922

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in gold, May 15 and November 15, in New York City, or at the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, at the option of the holder

$1,000 denomination, in Coupon form, with privilege of registration as to both principal and interest

Financial Statement
(as officially reported)

Total Funded Debt, including this issue		$18,163,089
Less St. John & Quebec Railway Debentures	5,950,000	
Less Sinking Fund	1,045,160	6,995,160
Net Funded Debt		$11,167,929

Population (1911 Census), 351,889

The bonds are direct obligations of the Province at large and are issued to provide funds for construction of permanent bridges and highways.

Assessable Valuation of property, 1917	$129,179,111
Assets of Province on Oct. 31, 1918	20,981,800
Crown Lands owned by Province, 7,000,000 acres, valued at	42,000,000

Area of Province, 27,965 square miles

The legality of the issue has been approved by Messrs. Brown, Montgomery and McMichael, Montreal.

Interim debentures of the Province will be furnished pending delivery of the engraved bonds.

Price 99½ and accrued interest yielding about 5.70%

United Financial Corporation, Limited Montreal

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Above statements, while not guaranteed, are official or founded on information we regard as reliable. They are the data upon which we purchased these securities.

Great Britain Plans Oil Supply

To provide for a regular supply of fuel for its ships in all parts of the world, Great Britain is reported to be preparing to supplement or displace her chain of coal bunkering stations around the world by oil bunkers. This important step by a great commercial nation is one of the many indications showing the great future through increased demands in new directions.

We invite inquiries on securities of established and recognized oil companies having a record of earnings and an established market.

J.R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York
Telephone 2841 Rector

Selected Investment Securities

We own and offer subject to previous sale and change in price a part of the

$300,000
Keith Railway Equip. Co.
6% Equipment Trust Gold Certificates

Dated May 1st, 1919. Due serially 1920-1926.
Denominations $500 and $1000
Legal details have been approved by Chapman, Cutler & Parker of Chicago.
PRICE TO NET ABOUT 6½%
Partial Payment Plan when desired
Descriptive circular and list of other securities sent on request
Bankers Mortgage Company
Capital $2,000,000
Chicago Des Moines, Iowa New York
122 West Adams St. 512 Fifth Ave.
Randolph 5700 Vanderbilt 2712
Write the nearest office.

Central Petroleum Com. & Pfd.
Gillette Saf. Raz. Stk. & Nts.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
Western Power
Amer. Gas & Elec.
City Investing Co.
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Telephone: Rector 6020.
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24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector.
Boston New Haven

Jones Bros. Tea
McCLURE, JONES & REED
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Broadway 'Phone 7662 Rector

New York, June 1, 1919.
We hereby give notice that
MR. LOUIS LIVINGSTON
this day retired from membership in our firm. Mr. Livingston will make his headquarters in our New York office.
CHANDLER BROS. & CO.,
24 Pine St., New York.

FIRST BRITISH GOLD SINCE 1917 ARRIVES

J. P. Morgan & Co. Receive shipment of $6,300,000—$11,700,000 More on the Way.

COMES BY WAY OF OTTAWA

Believed Sum Is Intended to Place England's Financial Agents In Funds.

The first large gold shipment from Great Britain to the United States since early in 1917 was received yesterday, when $6,300,000 reached J. P. Morgan & Co. The gold came by way of Ottawa. It was said the movement involves approximately $18,000,000. The balance is expected within a few days. The metal is for the account of the British Government and was received by the Morgan firm as agents for Great Britain.

Bankers expressed some surprise over the transaction, and it was believed that Morgan & Co. had not been advised much in advance of its arrival that it was coming. In some quarters it was thought the gold was being sent to meet a special obligation, but this was denied. It was said to be more likely that England is sending the metal to place her agents in funds in anticipation of the exhaustion of the $10,000,000,000 which Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to lend to countries associated with the United States in the war. Of this amount $9,370,300,000 has been loaned, of which Great Britain received $4,236,000,000.

It is believed Great Britain has accumulated a considerable amount of gold in Canada in the last two years. It has been reported from time to time that the production of the British gold mines in South Africa and Australia has been sent to Ottawa and placed in charge of the Canadian Minister of Finance as agent for the British Government. Some bankers estimate this accumulation at more than $200,000,000.

The Bank of England has been accumulating gold, especially since the signing of the armistice. In November the Bank of England held about $370,000,000 in gold. In its most recent statement the amount listed was about $430,000,000.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

Company.	Rate.	Per.	Payable.	Books Close
Am. Car & Fdry.	2	Q	July 1	June 13
Am. Car & F. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 13
Am. Graphaphone	$2.74	—	June 5	June 4
Am. Graph. pf.	*1-10%	—	June 5	June 4
Am. Sme. Sec. pf A.	1½	—	June 23	June 13
Am. Sme. Sec. pf. B.	1¼	—	June 23	June 13
Cities Serv. Bkrs.	Sh. 42 ¢	M	July 1	June 15
Ind. Pneumat. Tool.	$5.00	—	July 1	June 20
Kelly Spring Tire pf.	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 16
Mex. Petroleum com.	†2.00	Q	July 10	June 14
Mex. Petroleum pf.	$2.00	—	July 1	June 14
Packard Mo. Car pf.	1¾	Q	June 16	May 31
Pan. Am Pet. & T.	*$1.25	Q	July 10	June 14
Pan. Am. Pet & T. pf	$1.75	Q	July	June 14

*Payable in stock of the Columbia Graphophone Co.
†Payable as nearly as possible one-half in cash and one-half in Liberty Bonds of the fourth issue.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Bloss	33	45
Amer Oil	1	1⅛	Iron Cap	10¼	11
Boston Ely	2	2⅛	Jer Verde	65	70
Bost Mont	75	77	Majestic	20	21
Bohemia	1¾	1⅞	Mex Mets	20	21
Butte & Lon.	16	20	Moj Tung	18	20
Champion	2	3	New Baltic	1½	2
Calaveras	1¼	..	Nat L & Z.	12	13
Chief	⅝	¾	Nixon	30	31
Con Cop	⅝	⅝	Nev. Doug	16	18
Cortez	12	20	Omeco	75	1¾
Crystal	13	14	Onondaga	25	50
Crown Res.	35	45	Rainier	80	85
Earle Eagle	2	3	S W. Miami	3	5¼
Eagle B B.	2⅛	2⅜	Seven Mets.	32	35
Fortuna	3	6	Texans	55	60
Houghton	1	1¼	U V Exten.	39	40
Hona	45	47	Victoria	1	1⅛
La Rose	40	50	Yukon	75	90

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 3.—Fifty-nine new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $3,143,150, were chartered today. They include:

Will Morrissey Producing Co., Manhattan, theatrical and motion pictures, $50,000; W. Morrissey, H. Green, H. Downes, 342 West 50th St.

Unity Consolidated Oil and Refining Co., Manhattan, $1,000,000; S. For, S. J. Glaser, M. Berger, 600 Beech Terrace.

Textile Embossing and Jubbon Co., Manhattan, $15,000; W. A. Tiedemann, G. F. Hoormann, G. E. Luders, 170 Bay St., Brooklyn.

Morton Novelty Co., Manhattan, novelties and art goods, $5,000; I. S. Melansky, G. Ungar, A. Auerbach, 575 Broadway.

Paul Littlehein Corp., Manhattan, jewelry and optical goods, $20,000; P. H. Faulkner, A. C. Travis, L. W. Harran, 43 Cedar St.

Miller and Lindenbaum Co., Manhattan, paper bags and twine, $10,000; S. Linden baum, J. and M. Hiller, 16 East 7th St.

Standard-Marsel Co., Salamanca, heating and vacuum cleaning systems, $10,000; D. J and N. S. and E. Y. Kilby, Salamanca.

Harry Leyser Co., Manhattan, millinery, $50,000; H. Leyser, E. Olsen, R. Wolff, 55 East 118th St.

Buffalo Cut Sole Co., Buffalo, $25,000; E. F. Meisler, J. K. and W. H. Walker, Jr., Buffalo.

Jonas B. Oglaend, Inc., Manhattan, autos and agricultural implements, $75,000; J. B. Oglaend, M. M. Lloyd, R. E. Shortall, 27 William St.

Olean Park Amusement Assn., Inc., Olean, water construction and public works, $40,000; J. H. Bradner, F. L. Bartlett, F. C. Olds, Olean.

George F. Fish Arms, Inc., Middletown, Orange County, $200,000; L. H. and H. H. and J. H. Fish, Middletown.

Niagara Appie Products Corp., Wilson, Niagara County, $50,000; J. B. Scovel, A. H Hinchcliffe, R. G. Tuzwell, Wilson.

Foster's Wearing Apparel, Inc., Brooklyn, general department store, $25,000; D. C. Levin, H. and F. Zeitz, 501 Fulton St.

Exchange Service Station, Inc., Buffalo, garage and repair shop, $5,000; T. J. Crotty, G. Strasser, F. W. McIntyre, Buffalo.

Ranger Realty Corp., Manhattan, $48,000; S. Kamlet, S. and B. Klar, 1,164 47th St., Brooklyn.

Fantirl Hat Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. F. Dworsky, H. H. Straus, M. Silberman, 940 Simpson St.

American Partition Co., Manhattan, store and office partitions and fixtures, $5,000; L. Horowitz, J. Karpel, J. Lieberman, 18 West 21st St.

Ritholtz Realty Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; S. Ritholtz, M. Ginsburg, B. Ginsburg, 1,260 47th St., Brooklyn.

Martin-Morse Corp., Manhattan, coal, coke, wood, and hardware, $50,000; W. and A. S. Martin, H. A. Morse, 667 East 10th St., Brooklyn.

The Alumo Board Co., Manhattan, aluminum pressing boards, $200,000; M. Forbes, M. M. Stapleton, C. F. Klee, 980 East 22d St., Brooklyn.

Consolidated Radio Call Book Co., Manhattan, books and pamphlets, $5,000; L. S Haggerty, H. H. Ramsay, A. S. Marso, 120 Broadway.

Burtis Grand Theatre Co., Syracuse, $10,000; A. Cohen, F. Bassin, A. J. Lane, Syracuse.

The E. W. Wilcox Co., Buffalo, restaurant, wines and liquors, $50,000; W. E. Kastener, E. W. and J. H. Wilcox, Buffalo.

KOREKT-BILT SHOE CO., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. H. Smith, A. Rubinson, A. Laken, 4,292 S. Marks Av., Brooklyn.

ZWIEBEL-DRILLICH CO., Manhattan commission merchants, $5,000; M. Zwiebel, L. and J. Drillich, 771 East 185th St.

Canyon Pictures Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Weinberg, J. M. and C. Goldstein, 544 West 157th St.

Workmen's Circle Co-Operative Association, Manhattan, $50,000; H. Graff, S. Bernstein, J. Walters, 2,186 Valentine Av.

Vino Medical Co., Manhattan, $60,000; C. I. Prisky, H. Van Emden, J. H. Kohan, 309 Broadway.

Gus Edwards Theatrical Enterprises, Inc., Manhattan, $200,000; G. Edwards, O. W. Richards, S. Ecker, 1,379 Lexington Av.

E-J Realty Co., Manhatan, $10,000; P. Friedberg, I. I. and B. Wolf, 1,905 Marmon Av.

Lilly Butter and Egg Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. and W. and D. Cohen, 2,426 Broadway.

Palter and Calchman, Inc., Manhatan, hats and caps, $5,000; F. Palter, J. I. Calchman, M. Brinkin, 435 East 138th St.

Paerdegap Amusement Co., Brooklyn, $350,000; N. Palmer, P. Cuyler, A. M. Hicks, 548 Ninth St., Brooklyn.

Empire Cabinet Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; S. Halber, H. Rubin, M. Weisman, 327 East 101st St.

Gasoline Vaporizer Sales Corp., Brooklyn $10,000; W. H. Krafft, C. J. and R. J. Fortsburg, 213 West 40th St.

Engel Costume Co., Manhattan, $50,000; S. Blumenfeld, M. Yonkers, S. E. Speig, 1 Madison Av.

Albany Auto Co., Albany, $30,000; S. H Law, G. N. Knapp, H. J. Goldberg, Albany.

E. Stern, Inc., Manhattan, loan money on personal property, $100,000; H. and M. and B. Stern, 516 6th Av.

Fells, Lent & Cantor, Inc., Manhattan, general contracting, $14,000; N. and R. Fells, M. J. Lent, 847 West 172d St.

The Sonny Blouse Co., Manhattan, $20,000; C. Eagle, B. Bodenheimer, G. Nestor, 1,161 Forest Av.

R. L. Riccamboni & Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $50,000; R. L. Riccamboni, W. Matthews, J. Hegt, 42 Broadway.

Triangle Overall Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Warshawsky, H. and J. Glasser, 1,382 Lafayette Place, Brooklyn.

Sportzing Utilities Sales Corp., Manhattan, auto accessories, $20,000; R. Burns, G. Johnston, R. S. Sloan, 60 Wall St.

The U. S. Victor Fountain Pen Co., Manhattan, $30,000; H. Tresaprich, G. P. Foulke, N. Pecora, 38 Park Row.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Wald Electric Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

Kis-B. Pulverizer Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $50,000.

Dayton Cloak House, Inc., Manhattan, $4,000 to $10,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

M. Stone Mfg. Co., Manhattan, to Perfect Boss Wash Suit Co., Inc.

Victory Malt Extract Mfg. Corp., Fort Jervis, to Dimex Malt Extract Co., Inc.

World-Wide Forwarding Co., Del., to Hart, Miller & Lucey, Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

Biddle Motor Car Co., Del., $1,500; rep., H. S. Gould, 27 Wall St.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

The Pantosote Co., West Virginia.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Curtis Confection, Inc., Saratoga.

Abramson & Stein, Inc., Manhattan.

Emkey Realty Co., Brooklyn.

Zwick Robbins Chemical Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 3.—Charters filed:

Auto Sales and Repair Co., Jersey City, $50,000; George H. Wells, Jr., and T. H. Glogk, both of Jersey City, and C. Landry of Newark.

Chelsea Tire and Repair Co., Atlantic City, automobiles, &c., $10,000; N. E. Daily and J. J. Daily, Atlantic City, and E. F. White of Chester, Penn.

Charles T. Gunn Co., Newark, real estate, $25,000; C. T. Gunn, A. F. Gunn and W. B. Seidver, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 3.—Charters filed:

National Reserve Acceptance Corp., to deal in securities of all kinds, $4,000,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, all of New York City.

Vulcan Oil Co., $2,500,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Rid-Oil Chemical Corp., $250,000; Samuel C. Wood, Arthur W. Brody, Chicago; L. B. Phillips, Dover, Del.

Aftole Coal Corp., $250,000; A. B. Bain, C. H. Walters, New York; F. B. Shirley, Pittsburgh.

The Consolidated Dental F-Ray Laboratories, Inc., $140,000; Charles F. Elfeld, R. M. Barber, Chicago, George P. Sellers, Milwaukee.

Tiptop Oil Co., $100,000; M. M. Lucey, Ferris Gillis, C. Hellig of Wilmington.

Vanunberg Co., to analyze ores, metals, &c., $100,000; Charles Vanunberg, Jesse L. Richardson, Rufus Davis, all of Tacoma, Wash.

Poland American Co-operative Supply Corp., to deal in and with all kinds of goods, wares, and merchandise, $100,000; Charles B. Bishop, A. S. Bishop, A. M. Fox of Wilmington.

The Alexander Coal Co., $65,000; Steve Pasquth, R. E. Sanders, John A. Sanders, all of McKeesport, Penn.

Alfred J. Ruby, Inc., boots, shoes, and footwear of all kinds, $75,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, R. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Store At Your House Co., food supplies, $25,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. Dowdell of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Dyke Tire Shoe Machinery Co., Washington, D. C., from $150,000 to $300,000.

Federal Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio, $4,000,000 to $6,500,000.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	3	May 15,'20	99⅝	99⅞	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98½	98¾	5.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	95¾	96¼	5.65
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99⅞	5.40
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	99¾	5.45
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	63	65	..
Do rubles	6½	Feb.14,'26	115	130	..
Russian Govt.	6½	Dec., 1921	53	55	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100¾	5.40
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	99⅞	5.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag.	7	Jan.,21-22	100¾	101½	6.15
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¾	100¾	4.80
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101½	102	5.75
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	100	100¾	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	102	102¾	5.85
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	102¾	5.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103¾	103¾	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	104¼	104¾	5.95
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99¾	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	100	100¼	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	101	101¾	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	101¼	101¾	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	102¼	102¾	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	102¾	102¾	6.20
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100¾	101¼	5.75
Chir Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 1,'21	95¾	96	6.15
C. R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	95½	99	6.35
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	6.20
Con. G. & P.	7	Aug., 1923	100¾	101¾	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.40
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99½	100¾	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	102¾	103	6.10
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99	99¾	..
Dug. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	99¾	100¾	5.75
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.50
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100	100¾	5.80
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100¾	100¾	5.85
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	99	99¾	5.75
Hocking Val. R. R. C.	6	Mar., 1924	98¾	98¾	5.80
Interbor. R.T.	7	Sep., 1921	90	91	..
Lacede G. Co.	7	Jan. 1929	100¾	100¾	6.85
Met. Edison.	6	Dec., 1920	94	97	10.75
N. Y. Cent.	6	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.25
Okla. G. & E.	7	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	7.70
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	9.10
Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	88	91	..
Pac. G. & E.	7	Apr., 1920	97	99¼	8.80
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	97½	97½	5.85
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	97	97½	7.10
Pitts. & S.R.R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.75
Prof. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¾	101¾	5.13
Prof. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102¾	5.60
Prof. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¾	103	5.90
Prof. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104¼	5.90
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	97¼	97¾	7.70
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
San Diego C. G. & E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	8.10
Shawing W.	6	Dec., 1919	108	109	..
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	97	99	7.90
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99	99¾	6.15
Studie Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100¾	101	5.25
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15,'21	100¼	100¾	5.25
United Lt. & R.	6	May, 1920	97	99	8.10
U. L. & R. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	98	99	7.70
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	91	92½	8.20
W. E. & M.	6	Feb.,19,'20	100¼	100¾	5.45

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.40	5.50
Buff. Roch. & P.	1919-'33	4½@5-6	5.85	5.50
Canadian North.	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.30	6.00
Canadian Pacific.	1919-'28	4½	5.90	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.90	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.65	5.23
C., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.37	5.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.85	5.40
Chikasaw Ref.	1919-'21	6	7.50	6.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.35	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.75	5.40
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.85
Illinois Central	1919-'28	4½@5	6.45	6.20
Louis & Nash.	1919-'23	6	5.75	5.35
Michigan Central	1919-'32	5 @6	5.90	5.65
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.35	6.00
Mo. Kan. & T.	1919-'23	5	7.10	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'22	5	6.75	5.75
Mob. & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.30	5.70
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.80	5.45
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	5.90	5.70
Norfolk & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.70	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Flight.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.60	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.35
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.50	5.95
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	6.75	6.45
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.75	5.35
Southern Railway	1919-'24	4½@5	6.05	5.65
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.00	5.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

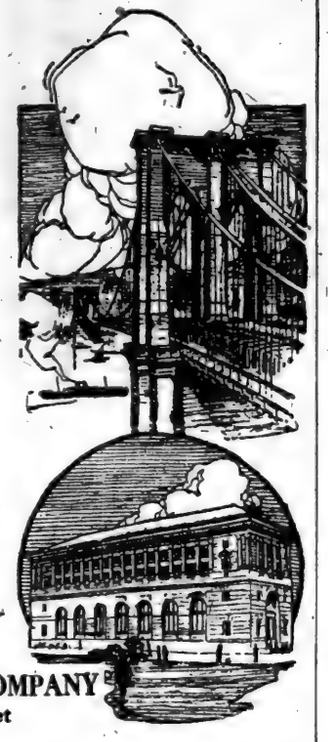
These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked
Lead	5.12½	5.20	5.07½	5.22½
Spelter	6.40	6.60	6.40	6.70
Antimony	8.12½	8.37½	8.12½	8.37½
Quicksilver	$92.00	....	$92.00	....
Aluminum	32.00	33.00	32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	31.90	....	....	31.90

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	79 5 0	79 15 0
Copper, futures	79 10 0	80 0 0
Tin, spot	235 0 0	236 0 0
Tin, futures	231 10 0	231 0 0
Spelter, spot	35 10 0	35 10 0
Spelter, futures	35 15 0	35 15 0
Lead, spot	22 15 0	22 15 0
Lead, futures	23 0 0	23 0 0

Successful Experience of More than Half a Century



Founded in 1866, the Brooklyn Trust Company is qualified by the accumulated experience of more than fifty years, by a strong organization and ample resources to give you a high type of financial service. To attend to:

Your banking requirements as depository for funds, subject to check, or in the making of loans on approved security.

Management of trust funds, taking care of your financial affairs under a Trust Agreement, or as Custodian or Agent — a safeguard to family welfare.

Settlement and Administration of your estate, as Executor or Trustee under a will.

We shall be glad to confer with you regarding your financial requirements or problems.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY
177 Montague Street
BROOKLYN

Bedford Branch: Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue
Manhattan Office: Wall Street and Broadway

IT is our privilege to report to our friends who made their subscriptions to the Fifth Liberty, or Victory Loan, through this Company, that the total amount of subscriptions entered by us for ourselves and clients is, for the fourth successive Government loan, the largest entered by any single institution, totalling $124,714,550. This subscription is the largest made through any single agency to any of the war loans, excepting only that made through us to the fourth loan, which totalled $132,049,700.

Subscriptions entered by this Company to these five War Loans aggregated more than half a billion dollars.

We are gratified at this expression of public spirit and co-operative interest by the clients of this Company, who have throughout the war given the fullest support to the country's financial needs and stood ready at all times to contribute "the last measure of service."

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

New Loan. $400,000
Hartje Paper Manufacturing Co.
First Mortgage 6% Serial Gold Bonds
Maturing Annually May 1, 1920 to 1929

Massachusetts Income Tax Refunded.
Federal Income Tax of 4% Paid.

Earnings 4¾ times interest charges.
Net assets three times bond issue.
An Absolute First Mortgage.

Price to yield 6¾%
Now Open to Subscription

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of Hoster-Columbus Company, Inc.

Take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of Hoster-Columbus Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, June 19, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon a resolution duly authorized by the vote of a majority of the directors of said company at a meeting held on the 9th day of May, 1919, to amend its Articles of Incorporation so that the purposes for which said corporation is authorized to do business will include "The operation of an industrial distillery and the doing of all things and business incident thereto.

HOSTER-COLUMBUS COMPANY, INC.,
By CARL J. HOSTER, President.
(Seal.) JOHN ZUBER, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½% on SAVINGS
Dating from July 1st
Paid many years by the conservative
FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
84 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Mailed Free—"The Promise of Franklin."

$8,000,000
Central of Georgia Railway Company
Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Bonds
due June 1, 1929
Interest payable June 1 and December 1

A. R. Lawton, Esq., President of Central of Georgia Railway Company, in a letter dated May 27, 1919, writes in part as follows:

"Central of Georgia Railway Company has outstanding $15,000,000 Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock and $5,000,000 Common Stock, all of which (except Directors' qualifying shares) is owned by Illinois Central Railroad Company. The $15,000,000 Preferred Stock was subscribed and paid for in cash at par, by the Illinois Central Railroad Company as of July 1, 1912, and the proceeds used to acquire Central of Georgia Bonds, which have been cancelled. Continuously, since July 1, 1912, the Company has paid dividends of Six Per Cent. per annum on its Preferred Stock and Five Per Cent. per annum on its Common Stock.

The Central of Georgia Railway Company owns all of the shares (except Directors' qualifying shares) of Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, which operates steamships between Savannah, Georgia, and New York and Boston.

The Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds are to be secured by the deposit of $11,000,000 face value of Six Per Cent. Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds, Series "A," of Central of Georgia Railway Company hereinafter described.

The principal of the Ten-Year Bonds will be payable on June 1, 1929, and they will bear interest from June 1, 1919, payable semi-annually on December 1 and June 1. They will be redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole, but not in part, upon sixty days' notice on June 1, 1924, or on any interest date thereafter, upon payment of a premium of ½ per cent. for each six months between the date of redemption and the date of maturity thereof.

The operation of the Company's rail properties, as well as of the property of the Ocean Steamship Company, was taken over by the United States Railroad Administration as of December 31, 1917. Both of these Companies have executed contracts with the Director General of Railroads, under the terms of which Central of Georgia Railway Company is to receive a compensation of $3,450,903 annually, and Ocean Steamship Company $1,048,782 annually, a total of $4,499,685 for the two Companies. To this should be added the other income of the Companies amounting, after deducting corporate expenses, etc., to about $433,212, making a total of $4,932,897, while the annual fixed charges of these Companies, after the issuance of the $8,000,000 Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Bonds and the application of their proceeds, will amount to only about $2,855,606.

For the calendar year 1918, as reported by the Railroad Administration, the net revenues from the operation of Central Georgia Railway Company's properties exceeded by about 23 per cent. the compensation payable to the Company.

The Bureau of Valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission has completed its tentative report of the cost of reproduction, new and depreciated, of this Company's owned and leased lines as of June 30, 1915, using prices as of June 30, 1914, the lowest price basis of the past twenty-five years. This tentative report is based on drastic depreciation and is an irreducible minimum which the Company hopes to increase.

This depreciated value exceeds the aggregate gross capitalization of these owned and leased lines as of the same date by approximately 20%.

Pending the engraving of the new bonds, temporary bonds will be issued.

Application will be made to list the Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange."

For further information as to this issue of Bonds and as to the Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds to be deposited as security therefor reference is made to the above mentioned letter, copies of which may be obtained from either of the undersigned.

The undersigned offer the above bonds, subject to previous sale, at 99 per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery, temporary bonds deliverable if, when and as issued.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
THE NATIONAL CITY CO.

New York, June 3, 1919.

All of the above bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

4,450,000
State of South Dakota
Five Per Cent Bonds

Dated June 1, 1919. Maturing June 1, 1924 to 1939. Principal and semi-annual interest June 1 and December 1. Payable at Chicago or New York City. Coupon bonds of $1,000 denomination, registerable as to principal.

Eligible as Security for Postal Savings Deposits
Legal for Savings Banks in New York and Connecticut
Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

Financial Statement
(As officially reported)

Assessed valuation for taxation	**$1,598,544,562**
Bonded debt including these bonds	**17,875,000**
Population, 1915, 582,000	
Total debt less than 1¼% of assessed valuation	

These bonds are the general obligations of the State of South Dakota. $4,000,000 are rural credit bonds, $200,000 are land settlement bonds and $250,000 are highway bonds.
The bonds are offered subject to approval of legality by our attorneys for delivery on or about June 18.

Price to Yield About 4.70%

Harris, Forbes & Co New York
The National City Co New York
Halsey, Stuart & Co New York
Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank Chicago

We have prepared a circular of

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

which we shall be glad to send on request.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
17 Wall St. New York

PRICHITT & CO.

MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

SIXTY-BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

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Trinity Building New York

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Bid Wanted
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Also Mortgage Certificates $50 and Up
Legal Investment for Trust Funds
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Eastern Steel Common
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GEO. A. HUHN & SONS
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Bought & Sold On Order.
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WireWheel Corp. of Amer.
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
Telephone Bowling Green 9840.

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Metropolitan Trust Company of New York
60 Wall Street. 716 Fifth Avenue

CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO.
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5th Avenue at 60th Street
Madison Avenue at 42nd Street
5th Avenue at 38th Street
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $30,000,000

Exceptional Facilities for Manufacturers and Exporters in Scandinavian Countries
Scandinavian Trust Company
56 Broadway New York
Capital and Surplus.....$2,500,000

A Banking Opportunity
For rent, premises suitable for Bank or Trust Co., in district adjoining City Hall. This section needs banking facilities. E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row, New York.

COTTON PRICES GO DOWN 160 POINTS

Heavy Selling, Following Advance at Opening, Is Cause of Violent Crash.

MAKES SLIGHT RECOVERY

New Orleans Was First to Sell Heavily—Big Exports Have Not Materialized.

Another violent break occurred in the cotton market yesterday when, following an advance of 35 to 40 points shortly after the opening, heavy selling, mostly of the profit-taking variety from the South, aided by a good deal of professional selling and the uncovering of many stop-orders, sent the market crashing down 140 to 160 points from the early high figures and, for a time, utterly demoralized the trading. The low prices were scored shortly after midday, and in the afternoon the market recovered 45 to 50 points, so that the net changes on the day were not so bad as they appeared. They were quite bad enough, however, ranging from 60 to 67 points, and leaving the trade in a rather unsettled and uneasy condition.

The early firmness was due to the unexpectedly strong showing at Liverpool, where apparently the activity and strength of the goods market at Manchester offset the bad break here on Monday. The Liverpool cables came in yesterday morning considerably better than due, and this, added to the unfavorable weather report, which showed more rains over many parts of the belt, encouraged local operators to buy on a moderate scale. First prices were up and in the first half hour the market acted well, going to 31.90 for July, 31.00 for October, and 30.60 for December. These prices represented gains over the previous day's closing of 35 to 38 points. March was up to 40 points, and the market seemed to be going along nicely.

Then New Orleans began to sell in heavy volume and this attracted selling from other parts of the South. The Wall Street and Western speculators, sensing the movement, also hurried to sell, and, with buyers very scarce, the market fell precipitately.

As has been pointed out on other recent days, the technical position of the market has been steadily weakened for some time past by the gradual elimination of the short interest and by the complete discounting of the Government's condition report. Now, following the breaks of yesterday and the day before, it is believed that a good deal of readjustment of the technical position has been accomplished, and last night experienced traders thought that the market was potentially stronger than at any time in the past week or two.

The failure of big exports to materialize has been a disappointment to many observers. The reports two weeks ago were to the effect that shipments would go forward rapidly over the end of May and early in June. Thus far the export movement has been relatively small, yesterday's clearances showing only 6,652 bales, while on Monday the total was 8,215, and over the week end it was 7,141.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	31.85	31.90	30.44	30.91@31.00	31.55
Oct.	30.95	31.00	29.40	29.97@30.02	30.62
Dec.	30.55	30.60	29.20	29.59@29.60	30.25
Jan.	30.40	30.42	29.00	29.45@29.46	30.05
March	30.18	30.20	28.68	29.20@29.21	29.80

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 60 points lower at 32.20c for middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Augusta, 31.25c; Memphis, 32c; Little Rock, 31c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	31,194	20,437	15,337
Exports	6,652	26,992	3,845
Exports, season	4,316,417	4,227,563	3,540,424
N. Y. stocks	101,392	105,038	146,792
Port stocks	1,326,671	1,275,200	1,203,713
N. Y. arrivals	5,033	7,500	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was fairly active at 20.36d for middling. Sales, 8,000 bales, of which 7,000 were American. Imports, 17,000 bales; 11,000 American. Futures opened steady, 1 to 7 points lower, and closed irregular, 1 to 17 points up on the day. Prices: June, 20.24d; July, 19.71d; September, 18.83d; October, 18.52d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were in good demand.

South Dakota Bonds Offered.

Harris, Forbest & Co., the National City Company, Halsey, Stuart & Co., and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago are offering $4,450,000 State of South Dakota 5 per cent. bonds, maturing June 1, 1924, to 1938, at a price to yield about 4.70 per cent. The bonds, which are general obligations of the State, consist of $4,000,000 rural credit bonds $200,000 land settlement bonds, and $250,000 highway bonds.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.71⅛	$1.68⅞	$1.71	$1.69¾	$1.35⅝
Sept.	1.62⅝	1.59½	1.61⅝	1.60	...
Dec.	1.44	1.41¾	1.44	...	...

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	69	67⅝	68⅝	68⅝	67⅛
Sept.	66⅝	65¾	66⅛	66¼	...
Dec.	67⅞	66¾	67⅜	...	...

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 80@80¾c; No. 2 white, 80c; No. 3 white, 79½@80c; No. 4 white, 78½@79½c; ordinary clipped, 79@80c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	33.20	32.92	33.07	33.07	24.50
Sept.	32.50	32.27	32.32	32.40	24.70
Ribs—					
July	28.50	28.02	28.15	28.32	22.25
Sept.	27.72	27.55	27.60	27.85	22.75
Pork—					
July	51.20	50.65	50.70	51.05	41.15
Sept.	49.20	48.50	48.60	48.73	41.35

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing Close.	Prev.
March	18.30	18.19	18.16	18.20	
July	19.35	19.25	19.20	19.25	
August	...	...	19.00	19.04	
September	19.00	18.90	18.88	18.93	
December	18.52	18.39	18.38	18.40	

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	1.55½	1.53	1.55
August	1.53	1.51	1.52½
September	1.52¾	1.52	1.52¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 18,861 packages. Market lower for all grades of creamery, with excessive supplies and very moderate trading. Ladies and packing stock lean more in buyers' favor. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 54¼@55c; extras, 92 score, 53½@54c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 52@53c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 50@51½c; lower grades, 48@49c. unsalted, higher than extras, 57½@58c; extras, 56¼@57c; firsts, 54@56c; seconds, 51@53c; State dairy tubs, finest, 53@53½c; good to prime, 51@52½c; common to fair, 47@50c.; renovated, firsts, 50@51c; lower grades, 46@48c.; ladles, current make, firsts, 47@48½c.; seconds, 46c.; lower grades, 44@45c.; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46c.; No. 2, 44½@45c.; lower grades, 40@44c.

EGGS.—83,987 cases, not including 400 cases in transit for export. Arrivals are very heavy, large stocks have accumulated, storage room is scarce and not sufficient to take care of the surplus offering, the weather continues hot, and the market continues in demoralized condition, with strong pressure to sell. The moderate business reported is at lower prices, but values close irregular and not clearly defined. Nearby eggs have been dragging heavily and holders who have any considerable stocks on hand would accept any reasonable offers to move them. Values more or less nominal as quoted. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 44½@45c; storage packed, extra firsts, 43@44c; firsts, 41@42½c; gathered, extra firsts, 41@42½c; firsts, northern, 40@41c; southern, 39½@40c; seconds and poorer, 36@39c; dirties, No. 1, 37½@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 34@37c; checks, good to choice, dry, 34@36c; under grades, 30@33c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; ordinary to prime, 43@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 40@46c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 40@46c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by, hennery browns, 45½@46c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 40@45c.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON for April—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$294,417	$336,916	$48,501
Def. after tax	47,847	24,136	23,711
Net oper. def.	57,480	46,435	11,045
4 mos. gross	1,199,332	982,679	$216,654
Def. after tax	345,826	234,635	*83,208
Net oper. def.	263,024	400,706	*142,082

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN for April—

Gross	194,780	179,216	15,575
Def. after tax	48,642	†31,388	80,030
Net oper. def.	47,355	†45,592	92,947
4 mos. gross	768,433	731,498	*36,035
Def. after tax	122,012	†132,093	254,804
Net oper. def.	118,297	†176,101	294,398

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for April—

Gross	351,595	114,594	*82,999
Bal. after tax	72,289	105,634	*33,333
Net oper. inc.	51,008	156,466	*78,458
4 mos. gross	1,096,714	1,306,472	*209,758
Def. after tax	136,203	†172,211	308,414
Net after def.	118,295	†326,787	445,081

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for April—

Gross	1,147,678	1,261,812	*113,634
Bal. after tax	88,222	430,210	*341,988
Net oper. tax	87,119	392,749	*305,629
4 mos. gross	4,658,411	4,777,743	*119,333
Bal. after tax	233,031	1,450,291	*1,217,259
Net oper. inc.	154,491	1,316,652	*1,162,161

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for April—

Gross	725,653	795,627	*69,974
Def. after tax	30,751	†105,186	135,887
Net oper. def.	33,387	†86,550	120,437
4 mos. gross	2,712,267	2,978,204	*265,928
Def. after tax	255,714	†221,861	†517,575
Net oper. def.	291,099	†191,707	482,806

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for April—

Gross	618,902	683,274	*64,282
Bal. after tax	103,484	224,952	*121,483
Net oper. inc.	84,159	184,615	*100,457
4 mos. gross	2,256,714	2,216,055	40,659
Bal. after tax	240,989	377,409	*131,419
Net oper. inc.	186,935	269,037	*42,101

WESTERN PACIFIC for April—

Gross	830,828	850,628	*27,796
Def. after tax	13,595	†256,847	270,242
Net oper. def.	18,798	†264,850	283,648
4 mos. gross	3,191,941	3,224,159	*32,218
Def. after tax	65,423	†842,300	907,723
Net oper. def.	107,433	†844,084	951,607

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for April—

Gross	962,184	955,101	7,084
Bal. after tax	74,155	111,620	*37,465
Net oper. inc.	83,883	39,000	44,883
4 mos. gross	3,046,637	3,205,289	*158,651
Def. after tax	282,448	†138,838	521,286
Net oper. def.	352,266	126,321	225,946

*Decrease. †Income.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for April—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$469,632	$343,928	$14,704
Bal. after tax	67,785	138,675	*72,890
Net oper. inc.	70,607	147,724	*77,117
4 mos. gross	1,810,368	1,497,729	312,637
Bal. after tax	123,280	213,334	*90,045
Net oper. inc.	135,708	290,451	*154,745

BOSTON & MAINE for April—

Gross	5,484,928	5,549,897	*64,969
Bal. after tax	241,547	794,234	*552,687
Net oper. inc.	259,304	514,018	*254,714
4 mos. gross	20,320,396	18,714,085	1,606,314
Def. after tax	497,119	†14,951	512,070
Net oper. def.	572,494	978,491	*405,997

*Decrease. †Income.

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO for April—

Gross	446,074	347,105	98,979
Bal. after tax	27,145	97,207	*70,061
Net oper. inc.	53,682	133,807	*80,125
4 mos. gross	1,796,088	1,360,053	436,035
Bal. after tax	282,669	384,347	*101,679
Net oper. inc.	223,418	501,757	*278,139

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for April—

Gross	952,938	834,768	118,170
Bal. after tax	183,357	210,749	*27,192
Net oper. inc.	124,873	191,946	*67,273
4 mos. gross	3,529,240	2,788,740	740,500
Bal. after tax	453,481	249,337	204,144
Net oper. inc.	215,061	77,799	137,262

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS for April—

Gross	5,279,820	5,235,300	44,430
Bal. after tax	920,202	1,465,347	*545,145
Net oper. inc.	782,024	1,333,380	*551,356
4 mos. gross	20,725,110	18,234,908	2,490,204
Bal. after tax	2,078,409	3,405,473	*427,064
Net oper. inc.	2,041,007	2,895,129	*254,122

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for April—

Gross	2,236,386	2,332,560	*96,173
Bal. after tax	160,033	590,578	*430,545
Net oper. inc.	190,993	681,328	*490,335
4 mos. gross	9,140,272	9,004,592	85,680
Bal. after tax	740,440	1,922,652	*1,182,206
Net oper. inc.	989,857	2,185,514	*1,255,627

DETROIT & MACKINAC for April—

Gross	109,287	135,470	*26,233
Def. after tax	28,035	†18,254	56,560
Net oper. def.	55,059	†29,314	84,813
4 mos. gross	452,984	435,751	17,233
Def. after tax	137,439	5,188	132,251
Net oper. def.	151,231	†27,831	179,062

*Decrease. †Income.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for April—

Gross	706,788	745,549	*38,761
Def. after tax	51,541	†165,744	217,285
Net oper. def.	68,127	†135,799	203,926
4 mos. gross	2,829,733	2,858,614	301,141
Def. after tax	10,478	†402,988	392,509
Net oper. def.	120,900	†215,440	334,249

†Income.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for April—

Gross	1,007,539	959,774	47,765
Def. after tax	85,898	119,501	202,988
Net oper. def.	86,022	167,689	253,702
4 mos. gross	3,810,740	3,631,047	179,693
Def. after tax	495,193	316,946	812,124
Net oper. def.	602,823	474,840	977,663

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for April—

Gross	3,101,747	2,544,320	557,427
Bal. after tax	223,049	223,813	764
Net oper. inc.	173,249	314,145	*140,896
4 mos. gross	12,131,330	9,079,974	3,051,356
Bal. after tax	797,990	364,554	433,436
Net oper. inc.	483,460	634,097	*150,637

SEABOARD AIR LINE for April—

Gross	3,359,084	3,047,549	311,535
Bal. after tax	191,770	610,234	*418,464
Net oper. inc.	206,049	522,168	*316,119
4 mos. gross	13,766,771	11,375,151	2,391,620
Bal. after tax	731,168	1,852,227	*1,121,061
Net oper. inc.	832,016	1,507,989	*675,973

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for April—

Gross	901,029	966,812	*65,603
Def. after tax	52,906	†37,110	90,015
Net oper. def.	67,091	†56,666	123,757
4 mos. gross	2,306,615	2,396,271	*89,656
Def. after tax	292,124	118,502	173,622
Net oper. def.	357,119	64,131	292,988

†Income.

TEXAS PACIFIC for April—

Gross	2,708,394	1,901,034	807,170
Bal. after tax	284,479	440,998	*156,519
Net oper. inc.	173,537	440,689	*267,152
4 mos. gross	10,400,501	7,707,796	2,692,505
Bal. after tax	144,035	1,625,301	*1,480,346
Net oper. def.	288,137	1,435,868	1,704,005

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for April—

Gross	1,798,195	1,681,233	116,962
Bal. after tax	96,543	440,946	*344,403
Net oper. inc.	74,742	387,004	*312,262
4 mos. gross	7,336,040	6,569,363	766,677
Bal. after tax	1,252,573	1,960,269	*707,696
Net oper. inc.	915,628	1,534,181	*618,553

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

KANSAS GAS & ELECTRIC for April—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$212,122	$173,005	$39,117
Net after tax	58,880	53,720	4,940
Sur. after chg.	14,239	24,018	*9,779
12 mos. gross	2,335,026	1,798,361	536,665
Net after tax	754,496	524,556	229,940
Sur. after chg.	335,132	216,773	119,359
Bal. after pf. dividends	201,163	82,773	118,390

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN for March—

Gross	49,159	42,253	6,906
Net after tax	14,034	15,042	*108
Sur. after chg.	688	3,621	*2,933
3 mos. gross	140,960	118,422	22,538
Net after tax	41,112	36,739	4,373
Sur. after chg.	†5,513	2,677	*8,190

&Decrease. †Deficit.

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM for March and three months to March 31 compare as follows:

Gross	185,807	164,940	20,867
Net aft. taxes	43,631	43,398	233
3 mos. gross	551,677	447,637	104,039
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,843	7,170	433
Net aft. taxes	116,294	99,437	16,857
Sur. aft. chgs.	8,461	*9,214	17,675

*Deficit.

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC CORPORATION and subsidiary companies (inter-company items eliminated), compare as follows for April and four months ended April 30—

Gross	201,775	187,764	44,011
Net after tax	120,752	88,825	31,927
Sur. aft. chgs.	*35,281	†10,855	24,426
4 mos. gross	700,998	646,766	54,212
Net aft. taxes	399,622	356,514	43,108
Sur. aft. chgs.	*77,765	*63,054	14,711

*After appropriation for redemption of bonds.

TEXAS POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY for April—

Gross	219,377	220,127	29,250
Net aft. taxes	77,742	74,765	2,577
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,343	22,445	1,898
12 mos. gross	3,353,830	2,805,671	548,159
Net aft. taxes	1,046,888	1,031,036	48,952
Sur. aft. chgs.	408,251	442,504	*24,253
Bal. aft. pf. dividends	159,751	194,879	*35,128

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO. for April—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$890,970	$541,064	$149,906
Net oper. rev.	421,878	327,301	94,577
Total income	520,730	428,288	92,442
Bal. after int.	252,683	*184,462	68,201
4 mos. gross	2,837,808	2,127,908	709,899
Net oper. rev.	1,547,813	1,143,477	404,336
Total income	1,946,984	1,563,291	383,673

*Available for depreciation.

Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA SALES—

4 weeks to May 17	1,274,395	1,183,788	90,607
20 wks. to May 17	6,394,062	5,900,720	493,342

SEARS-ROEBUCK & CO. sales—

May	17,484,350	13,726,668	3,757,682
5 months	88,985,325	72,746,413	16,238,912

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION for the three months ended March 31—

	1919.	1918.
Gross earnings	$1,177,664	$833,466
Operating expenses	320,032	188,279
Prev. surplus	817,812	825,187
Surplus	550,248	822,821

STANDARD SCREW CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Net profit after dep. and tax	$1,187,613	$1,313,789	*$126,176
Dividends	†849,548	585,418	64,130
Surplus	338,065	728,371	*190,306
Prev. surplus	6,977,847	6,249,476	728,371
P. & L. surplus	7,315,912	6,977,847	338,065

*Decrease. †Comprising 6 per cent. "A" preferred and 24 per cent. on common.

The Importers & Exporters Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK
17 South William Street

STATEMENT AS OF APRIL 30, 1919

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$168,785.86	Loss Reserve	$803,238.71
U. S. Liberty Bonds	543,800.00	Premium Reserve	282,201.79
Other Securities	1,015,743.87	Tax Reserve	49,209.53
Cash in Bank	355,727.00	Miscellaneous	45,288.65
Agents' Balances	376,034.64	Capital Stock	700,000.00
Miscellaneous	9,068.25	Surplus	704,261.74
TOTAL	$2,384,200.42	TOTAL	$2,384,200.42
Resources	$2,384,200.42	Surplus to Policyholders	$1,404,261.74

DIRECTORS

LEON SCHINASI, President.

FRANK N. B. CLOSE, Vice-President Bankers Trust Co.
S. SCHINASI
GEORGE L. STORM, Vice-President Tobacco Products Corp.
M. L. HEIDE, Treasurer
C. W. MacBRIDE, Treasurer Arkell & Douglas, Inc.
CONVERSE D. WEST, Secretary
G. HERMANN KINNICUTT, Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
JOHN B. STANCHFIELD
J. VALENSI, Vice-President
J. FLETCHER FARRELL, Treasurer Sinclair & Oil Refining Corp.
MAURICE S. AMADO, Vice-President
JESSE SPIER, Vice-President

HAROLD KNOX, Asst. Secretary

Metropolitan District Agents

FIRE DEPARTMENT
Central Fire Office, Inc.
60 Maiden Lane
Brooklyn Branch, 151-3 Montague St.

MARINE DEPARTMENT
Trans-Marine Underwriting Agency
17 So. William St.
New York City

A Tax Reserve Fund

Far-sighted corporations, as well as many large individual investors; are setting aside regularly a part of their earnings as a tax reserve fund to meet next year's Federal Tax requirements.

Because of its coincidence of maturity with the tax payment date, its assured safety, its ready salability and valuable tax exemption features, we recommend the following issue as an investment ideally suited to the safe and profitable employment of such a fund.

War Finance Corporation 5% Bonds
Due April 1, 1920. Price 100 and interest.

These bonds are a first charge on all the Corporation's assets, reported March 19, 1919, as well over one and one-half times all bonds outstanding.

The issue is exempt from State and Local taxes as well as Normal Federal Income taxes. It is also exempt from Income Surtaxes when held in amounts not exceeding $5,000. An investment in this issue of over $5,000 may be included in computing invested capital.

Because of its early maturity and wide distribution the issue is assured of an active market.

A complete description of the issue will be sent upon request for Circular NA-9

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CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON ST. LOUIS
DETROIT MILWAUKEE

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.

To Depositors under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated March 14, 1918:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the undersigned will apply to Hon. Julius M. Mayer, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at Room 227, Old Post Office Building, New York City, New York, on June 10th, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for consent to and approval of an amendment of the Plan of Readjustment of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., dated March 14, 1918. Said application will be made pursuant to Article VIII. of said Plan and paragraphs Third and Eighth of said Agreement. Copies of said Plan as amended to contain the changes proposed to be made pursuant to said application, may be had at the office of the undersigned.

The principal amendments to said Plan, for consent to and approval of which the undersigned will apply as aforesaid, are substantially as follows:

1. Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds will be entitled at their option,

(a) to receive for each $1,000 bond and unmatured coupons $850 and accrued interest in cash; or

(b) to exchange their present bonds, par for par, for Series A Six Per Cent. Bonds of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., maturing January 1, 1931; one-twelfth of the issue of Series A Bonds to be retired each year commencing with the year ending July 1, 1920;

2. Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Preferred Stock of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., will receive for each share of preferred stock $20.75 in cash and $75 par value in a Six Per Cent. Series B Bond of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., maturing January 1, 1931; one-twelfth of the total issue of Series B Bonds to be retired each year commencing with the year ending July 1, 1920; Series B Bonds will be secured in like manner, but will be junior in lien to Series A Bonds;

3. The Common Stock will be returned to the holders of Certificates of Deposit therefor, upon surrender for cancellation, duly endorsed, of such Certificates of Deposit, and without being required to contribute toward any expenses or charges in connection with the Plan of March 14, 1918, or the Amended Plan.

Dated, New York, June 4, 1919.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Readjustment Managers under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., dated March 14, 1918, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To Holders of

Cities Service Company

Convertible Gold Debentures Series B, Seven Per Cent.

Holders of the above Debentures will be permitted to convert, on or after June 1st, 1919, ten per centum (10%) of the aggregate principal amount of Series B Debentures owned by them respectively on May 1st, 1919. Conversion may be requested by such owners at any date after June 1st, 1919, and upon delivery by them of the Debentures so desired to be converted (properly endorsed if registered) to Messrs. Henry L. Doherty & Company, Fiscal Agents, such Debentures will be converted into Cities Service Company Preferred and Common stocks on the basis set forth in said Debentures, certificates for which stocks will be issued and transmitted to such owners in the amounts respectively due. Similar privileges of partial conversion were extended to holders of Debentures of record December 1st, 1918, January 1st, 1919, February 1st, 1919 and April 1st, 1919.

Henry L. Doherty & Company
Fiscal Agents for Cities Service Company,
60 Wall Street, New York.
Dated, June 2d, 1919.

VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY

Proposals for Bonds.

The undersigned Trustee, under the First Mortgage of the Van Buren Bridge Company, dated Sept. 1st, 1914, having received the sum of $3,687.84, available for the purchase of bonds, will accept tenders of bonds issued under said mortgage to an amount sufficient to exhaust said sum.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on June 18, 1919.

The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Ohio Light & Power Company.
First Mortgage 30-Year 5% Gold Bonds, Due May 1, 1944.

Notice is hereby given that the amount of funds now in the Improvement Fund provided for in the First Mortgage made by The Ohio Light & Power Company, dated May 1, 1914, available for the purchase of bonds, is Twelve thousand fourteen dollars and eighteen cents ($12,014.18) and that the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under said mortgage and pursuant to Article IV. thereof, will receive at its TRUST DEPARTMENT, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, June 18th, 1919, sealed proposals for the sale to it of bonds secured by said mortgage in such amounts as will exhaust the Improvement Fund moneys in hand, at the lowest prices at which said bonds shall be offered for sale, but not exceeding 105% of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest. The right is reserved to reject any or all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated May 5, 1919.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Sinking Fund Purchase Convertible Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Agreement executed December 1, 1911, by the Standard Gas and Electric Company to the undersigned, as Trustee, to secure an authorized issue of Thirty Million Dollars Convertible Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, maturing December 1, 1926, the undersigned hereby gives notice that it now has on hand the sum of seventy-four thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-nine cents ($74,615.59) in the Sinking Fund provided by said Trust Agreement, and that it is its intention to apply said sum, under the provisions of said Trust Agreement, to the purchase of said bonds. Offers of said bonds are invited, at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and 5 per cent. premium. Sealed tenders should be addressed to the Philadelphia Trust Company, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Standard Gas and Electric Company, 415 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, designating the denomination of bonds tendered, and will be received until 3 P. M., Thursday, July 3, 1919.

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN C. WALLACE, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, June 4, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Ohio Light & Power Company.
First Mortgage 30-Year 5% Gold Bonds, Due May 1, 1944.

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GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated

SAPULPA REFINING

Discussion of the 1918 report of Sapulpa Refining and the proposed increase in capitalization is contained in current issue of our Weekly Review.

Among other issues treated are:

Sholan Co., Inc.
Commonwealth Petroleum
Standard Gas & El.
Aetna Explosives
Glenrock Oil

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WANTS ALL TURKEY UNDER A MANDATE

Dr. Gates, Here from Constantinople, Sees Danger in Limiting It to Armenia.

REGRETS DELAYS AT PARIS

Head of Robert College Favors an English Protectorate Next to American.

The danger for the United States in taking a mandate for Armenia while the rest of Turkey is left to the Turk is so great that this country should either take all of the Ottoman Empire under its protection or else leave Armenia to the British, according to Dr. Caleb F. Gates, President of Robert College in Constantinople, who has just returned to this country from Turkey, on his first visit to this country since 1912. He has spent thirty-eight years among the people of the Near East.

"If the United States attempts to bring order and enlightenment to Armenia—and by Armenia is meant that vast territory claimed by the Armenians, and which seems a somewhat extravagant claim—we shall be under the handicap of trying to control a territory which will be next door to a section of Turkey that is bound to be embittered as well as misgoverned, and the near presence of discontented millions is bound to be a constant menace," said Dr. Gates. "If the United States should also take a mandatary over Constantinople, the danger would be heightened, as the turbulent section would be sandwiched in between the two American-controlled territories. In the event that the people of this country should not care to take part in the working out of the destinies of all of Turkey, or for any other reason that project should not seem expeditious, then since Great Britain will control Mesopotamia, which lies next to Armenia, it would be well for her to take in Armenia as well.

"The great difficulty in establishing an Armenian State is that if all the Armenians are brought back to their own territory there will be no more than a million of them at the most, while among them will be three or four million Turks and Kurds. The problem is a big one and a serious one, and the only incentive for the United States to attempt to solve it would be a desire to do something big for humanity. The Turks have a tremendous respect for the Americans, while the diplomacy of many of the European powers has made them extremely suspicious of those countries. Moreover, the fine, sincere, and intelligent work of Ambassadors Morgenthau and Elkus has meant much in showing them that Americans are disinterested. Above all, I feel that it would be a fatal mistake to partition Turkey.

"While much could have been done last February, the situation has by this time grown tense, and it will not be easy to harmonize the discordant elements. The French, for instance, made a serious mistake in landing troops at Adan in Cilicia. They put Armenians in French uniforms, and when the Turks saw this they naturally concluded that the Entente intended to use force upon them, and consequently they began to arm.

"The plight of the Armenians at the present time is pitiable. In the Caucasus there are probably 350,000 of them living in extreme destitution. They are starving, but they cannot come back to their own country, because there is no security. In and around Aleppo in the South, the British are taking care of 100,000 more, whom they will not send into the interior as long as they cannot send British soldiers to accompany them. Unless they can be got back to their homeland immediately they will not be able to raise food, and so they will starve next Winter. This should have been one of the first tasks of the Peace Conference. While they have been debating in Paris, a tragedy has been in the making, in Turkey.

"During the entire war we kept Robert College going. It was difficult, for at various times both the Germans and the Turks wanted the buildings for military purposes. On five different occasions the Turks sent soldiers to take possession, but each time I notified Talaat Pacha, the Grand Vizier, who called off the troops. He promised me that as long as there was no actual declaration of war by the United States, the college would be unmolested."

REPORTS SMYRNA QUIET.

Greek Headquarters Says Stories of Disorders Were Exaggerated.

SALONIKI, June 2.—Greek General Headquarters here announces that there has been no disorder in Smyrna since May 6, and that the Greek occupation is welcomed, not only by the Greeks, but also by the Moslems. The announcement from headquarters says that reports of disorders and pillage in Smyrna have been exaggerated.

During the fighting with Turkish troops incident to the Greek landing at Smyrna, it is said, two Greek soldiers were killed and eight wounded, while the casualties among civilians aggregated 150.

In the name of the people of Smyrna, the Metropolitan and the organizations of the city have addressed to General Paraskevopoulos, the Greek Commander in Chief, a message declaring that the residents of Smyrna feel great pride that a Greek and a former irredentist, Premier Venizelos, contributed to their deliverance from the Turks.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$20,986,614	$163,077,577
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	50,614,120	2,047,067,820
Miscellaneous	115,200,001	1,164,582,148
Miscellaneous rev.	92,426,548	589,988,260
Total receipts	$278,802,424	$3,964,735,807
Excess of ord. disb., over ord receipts	628,690,499	10,243,267,117
Exc. of total receipts over total disb.	263,585,490	268,807,524
Expenditures	907,492,923	14,208,002,925

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Belmont	3.50	Monawk	.10
Cash Boy	.09	Mspur	.22
Gipsy Queen	.03	Nevada Divide	.10
Great Western	.04	North Divide	.08
Jim Butler	.30	Operator	.19
MacNamara	4.00	Ophir	.11
Midway	.37	Rewert	.50
Mizpah	.10	Rosetta	.19
Monarch Pitts	.06	Rosst	.19
North Star	.10	Silver Divide	.27
Rescue	.17	Silver King	.25
Tonopah Exten	2.80	Syndicate	.11
West End	2.10	Tonopah	.30
West Tonopah DIVIDE	.19	Tonopah Divide	8.70
		Tono Dividend	.38
Allied	.17	Triby	.06
Alto	.53	Verdi	.48
Annex	.10	Western	.18
Apex	.11	Wilson	.07
Belcher	.30	Wonder	.10
Belcher Exten	.02	Zone	.04
Ben Hur	.25	GOLDFIELD.	
Brougher	1.25	Atlanta	.04
Butte	.11	Booth	.09
Charlot	.08	Combjack	.04
Consolidated	.27	Daisy	.02
Divide City	.15	Florence	.43
Divide Exten	.26	Jumbo Extension	.04
East Divide	.35	Goldfield Cons.	.19
Eureka	.08	Great Bend	.03
Florence	.22	Jumbo Extension	.12
Gold Reef	.45	Kewanas	.03
Gold Wedge	.09	Lone Star	.68
Grimes	.21	Merger	.04
Hasbrouck	.73	Silver Pick	.07
Henessy	.25	Speerhead	.07
High Divide	.16	THER DISTRICTS.	
Jim Extension	.08	Gold Circle	.50
Homestake	.13	Manhattan Cons.	.04
Horseshoe	.14	Jayflower	.06
Hull City	.06	Nevada Hills	.05
Jim	.21	Packard	.20
Junior	.10	Rand	.19
Keystone	.13	Rochester	.20
Koenig	.25	Round Mountain	.39
TONOPAH		Simon	4.00
Liberty	.05	White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Oregson	4¾	4¾	Isabella	3⅞	5¼
Dr. J'pot	3⅝	4⅜	McKinney	7¼	8½
Elkton	57	61	Portland	98¼	100
El Paso	18	20	R. Gold A	15¾	16⅝
Golden Cye.	167	170	Vindicator	32	40
Granite	14	25	Rose Nicol	15¼	14⅞

Fewer Commercial Failures.

Only 531 commercial failures were reported during May, with liabilities of $11,936,651, according to statistics compiled by R. G. Dun & Co. The defaults were nearly 40 per cent. less than in May of last year. With the exception of March, when there were 27 more failures than in the shorter preceding month, there has been a progressive reduction in the number of insolvencies during the year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Callaway, Fish & Co. are offering $1,898,000 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, 6 per cent. equipment trust certificates, maturing annually June 1, 1920, to June 1, 1927, at a price to yield from 5½ to 5.85 per cent., according to the maturity.

Stacy & Braun are offering $300,000 City of Toledo 5 per cent. improvement bonds at 105.30, and interest to yield about 4.50 per cent.

The receiver of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has announced that he was unable to pay the interest due June 1 on the 5 per cent. improvement bonds. It is expected that before the sixty day period of grace allowed by the mortgage has expired the receiver will have been placed in funds by the passage of the Appropriation Bill by Congress. In the meantime the Equitable Trust Company will purchase the coupons of holders who desire to sell, for the account of the Western Pacific Railroad.

The period for subscribing to the increased common stock of the Houston Oil Company has been extended from June 4 to June 5 because the formerly date has been declared a State holiday in Maryland.

Frank J. Mulligan, formerly with the Continental Guarantee Corporation, has become associated with L. D. Noll & Co.

Newburger, Henderson & Loeb have opened a branch office at 22 West Thirty-third Street.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	102½	102⅝	102⅜
4½s June, 1965	102½	102⅝	102⅜
4½s Mar., 1965	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜
4½s May, 1957	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜
4s 1924-1932	99⅝		99⅝
4½s 1919-1923	90⅝		90⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-90	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜
4½s Nov., 1962	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜
4½s Mar., 1966	97⅜	97½	97⅜
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜
4s May, 1959	92⅜	93⅛	92⅜
4s Nov., 1958	92⅜	93⅛	92⅜
4s Nov., 1957	92⅜		92⅜
4s Nov., 1956	92⅜	93	92⅜
4s Nov., 1955	92⅜	93	92⅜
4s Nov., 1936	94⅝		94⅝
4s Nov., 1955	83		83
4s Nov., 1954	83¾		83¾
3½s May, 1954	83¾		83¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.40 4.50
4s	1920-1923	4.55	4.40 4.55
3½s	1949-1963	4.50	4.37 4.50
3½s	1920-1938	4.50	4.37 4.50
3½s	1922-1952	4.50	4.37 4.50
3½s	1919-1921	4.60	4.37 4.60
3s	1940-1953	4.55	4.40 4.55
3s	1910-1925	4.60	4.45 4.60
3s	1926-1930	4.55	4.40 4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
795 Cities Service	379	377	377	380
4,785 Cities Service pf.	80¾	80	80	80½
$38,500 Cities Service deb. B 7s	141	139	139	141
52,000 Cities Service deb. D 7s	102⅜	101⅜	101⅜	102⅜

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14⅜	16
Adiron Elec Power pf	75	77
Am Gas & Electric	163	167
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	45
Am Light & Traction	269	272
Am Light & Trac pf	99	100
Am Power & Light	67	...
Am Power & Light pf	74	75
Am Public Utilities	70	75
Am Public Utilities pf	34	40
Am W W & Electric	6½	7½
Am W W & El 1st pf	60	63
Am W W & El partic	16	17
Carolina Power & L	34	40
Colorado Power	24	25½
Colorado Power pf	97	101
Columbian Electric pf	70	75
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	28	29½
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	60	62
Conn Power pf	75	...
Consumers' Power pf	83	88
Eastern Texas Electric	58	...
Eastern Texas Elec pf	75	78
El Paso Electric	95	100
Electric B & S pf	92	96
Empire State Elec	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	10	11½
Federal Light & Tr pf	46½	48½
Galveston-Houston Elec	16	18
Galveston-Hous El pf	65	68

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	65	68	
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77	
Arizona Power 6s, '33	82½	85	
Central P & L 6s, '46	90	95	
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91½	93½	
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99½	100	
Col Gt & E deb 5s, '27	78	80	
Col Power 5s, '53	87	89	
Colin Power 5s, '51	86	88	
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	92	96	
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88	
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98	99	
El Paso Elec col 5s	90	92	
Empire Gas & F 6s	98¾	100	
Empire Refining 6s	94	96	
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84½	85½	
Gt West Power 6s, '25	91	94	
Middle West U 6s, '25	90	90½	
Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s	78¾	79¾	
Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	83	85	
Nor Ont Lt & P 5s, '26	84	85½	
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	88	89½	
Pac Gas & El 6s, '31	88	89	
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	99¾	100¾	
So Cal Edison 5s, '39	90	91	
S W Power 5s, '43	81	84	
Twin S G & E 5s, '53	75	80	
Un L & P 1st 5s, '32	87½	88½	
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	88¾	90	
Un Util cv 6s, '43	80	87	
U S Pub Svc 6s, '27	80	91	
Utah Securities 6s, '22	91½	92½	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,150 Atl Pet	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	150 Davison Ch	38	38	38
1,400 Arundel S & G	41½	41	41½	150 Mt Vernon Mills	54½	52	52
570 Ala Co	92	89½	90½	50 U n Rys	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
5 Cons Power	111	111	111	300 Wayland Oil	4	4	4
2,400 Cosden	12	11⅜	11⅜	150 Wash. B & A	29	29	29
600 Co pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	37 Do pf	37	37	37
150 Con Coal	87⅛	86⅝	87				

Bonds.

$7,000 Cos&Co6s.A	102	101⅜	102	$40,000 Elkhorn 6s	99	99	99
15,000 Do B	102	101⅜	101⅞	4,000 UnRylsStn	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Am Zinc	19	18⅞	18⅞	500 New Cornwa	21	19⅜	19⅜
6 Amazon	76⅜	76	76	200 New Idria	10	10	10
10 Arcadian	58	58	58	155 New Silver	29	29	29
2 Calumet	40	40	40	214 Do pf	80	80	80
10 Ariz Com	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	450 Nipissing	12	11⅛	11⅛
50 Ariz Com'l	14⅛	14	14	340 North Butte	14⅜	13⅝	14
1,150 Bin Hill	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	50 North Lake	96	96	96
350 Binghan	35	35	35	500 Ojibway	3½	3	3
700 Butte & Bal	60⅝	60	60⅝	e 25 Old Dominion	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
225 Calu & Ariz	67	65½	65½	210 Pond Creek	18⅜	18	18
5 Calu & Hec	405	400	400	15 Quincy	68	67	68
10 Centennial	13	13	13	117 Shannon	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40 Chino	40¾	40¾	40¾	5 Seneca	24¾	24¾	24¾
340 Cop Range	50	48	48	800 South Utah	23c	23c	23c
820 Davis-Daly	2	2⅛	2⅛	200 South Lake	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,200 East Butte	14⅛	13⅜	13	20 Superior & P	3	3	3
1,270 Franklin				1,225 Super & Bos	3⅜	3¼	3¼
asst paid	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	150 Trinity	4½	4⅛	4⅛
560 Hancock	6⅞	6	6⅛	1,000 Tuolumne	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
430 Helvetia	24	23⅝	24	425 Union Land	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50 Island Creek	50½	50	50½	385 U S Smelt	60½	57½	57½
644 Isle Royale	32½	31	31⅜	20 Do pf	50	49⅝	49⅝
30 Kerr Lake	2	2	2	125 Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 La Salle	4⅛	4	4⅛	50 Utah Con	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
33 Mason Val	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	925 Utah Metals	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6,750 Mayflow-O C	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	25 Utah Copper	82¾	82¼	82¼
125 Mercur	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	1,190 Victoria	4¼	4	4¼
15 Mohawk	64⅜	64¼	64⅜	1,125 Winona	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
550 New Arca	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	45 Wolverine	22	21½	21⅝
				109 Wyandotte	1.00	.95	1.00

Railroads.

1 Bos & Alb	135½	135½	135½	80 New Haven	32½	32	32
245 Bos Elev	74	73	73	46 West End	46	46	46
7 Do pf	93	93	93	12 Do pf	56	56	56
106 Bos & Me	33	33	33				

Miscellaneous.

200 Am Agr Ch	110⅞	110⅛	110⅞	125 Mass Gas	83	82½	82¾
20 Do pf	100¾	100½	100½	5 Do pf	67	66	66
45 Am Bosch	104¾	104	104⅜	3 Me&w 1st pf	96	96	96
20 Amoskeag	120	120	120	2 Pa Mining	175	175	175
20 Do pf	82	81	82	15 Punta Sugar	57¾	57	57
30 Am Pneusery				4,650 Stewart	46⅞	47⅛	48½
25 pf	100½	100½	100½	155 Swift	138⅜	137	137
340 Am C & T	56	56	56	465 Do Int'l	58⅜	58	58
75 Am Woolen	109	109	109	150 Tri-Service	4¾	4¾	4¾
25 Do pf	105¾	105	105	7 United Drug	124	120	124
10 Booth	22	22	22	25 Do 2d pf	125	124½	124½
720 Cities Service	14¼	14	14	120 United Fruit	136½	135	135
730 Cities Service pf	79	78¼	78¾	1,420 United Shoe	52¾	52¼	52¾
20 Edison	157	156½	157	16 Do pf	28	27¾	27¾
810 Fairbanks	62½	61	61	425 Ventura	15	14	14
50 Fisher Body	105½	105½	105½	1,150 Waldorf	16⅜	16	16⅛
106 Gillette Safe	42½	42	42	480 Walworth	43⅝	43	43⅜
70 IntPort Cem't	8	8	8	645 Warren	50⅜	49	49½
540 Island Oil	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	3 Do 1st pf	70	70	70
275 Libby	32	31	31				

Bonds.

$5,000 A. G&W I 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾	$14,000 U S Sm 6s	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4,000 MassGas 4½s	86	86	86	1,000 US Steel 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000 Swift 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	2,000 Ventura 7s	145	145	145

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Am Radiat	305	305	305	25 M Ward pf	111	111	111
16 Am Ship	131½	131½	131½	10 Mid Util pf	64	64	64
25 Armour	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	375 Packard Mtr	59	59	59
225 Booth Fish	22	21½	21½	20 Public Serv	92	92	92
205 Bu Ltd	80	80	80	10 Do pf	92	92	92
240 Chi Elev	75	75	75½	275 Reo Motor	51¼	51	51
125 Chi Pneu T & T	27½	27½	27½	200 Sears Roeb	202	202	202
225 Cudahy	129	119½	119½	215 Shaw	140	140	140
110 Com Edison	112	112	112	240 Stew Mfg	49¼	48	48
1,850 Cont Motors	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	5,225 Stew Warn	106⅜	103	104
30 Deere & Co pf	98	98	98	1,370 Swift Int	51⅝	51	51⅜
25 Diamond Match	115	115	115	2,350 Swift & Co	138½	135⅞	136½
60 Herman	84¾	84¾	84¾	2,586 Do rights	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
5,025 Libby	32¾	31¾	32¾	7,250 Un Carbide	70¾	69⅝	69⅝
2,057 Lindsay Lt	25	22¼	23½	10 Un Paperbd	23	23	23
1,459 Do pf	88	87	87½				

Bonds.

$1,000 Chi Tel 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	$1,000 Wilson 1st 6s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
5,000 Morris 1st 4s	88	88	88				

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
7 Am Ins	22½	22½	22½	262 Phila Elec	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
5 Am Res pf	68½	68½	68½	3,131 Phila R T	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜
510 Elec Storage	74½	72⅜	72⅜	50 Tono Bel	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Gen Asph	75	75	75	380 Tono Min	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20 Key Tel pf	49	49	49	45 Un Trac	40½	40¾	40¾
1,405 Lake Sup	20½	20	20	152 Un Gas Imp	69¾	69¼	69½
5 Lehi Nav	70	70	70	153 Welsbach Co	53	52½	52½
240 Lehi Valley	60¾	60¾	60¾	Stamp & Sons	137	133	133
4 Penn Salt	82	82	82	10 York Rys	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
20 Phila Co pf	30	30	30				
40 Phila Co pf	35¾	35¾	35¾				

Bonds.

$5,000 Key Tel 5s	80	82	82	$3,000 Nat P 4-8s	39½	39½	39½
1,000 Leh Val 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	15,000 Phil El 5s	98	98	98
1,000 LehVCoal5s	100	100	100	1,000 Read gen 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150 Am Sewer P	24½	24½	24½	130 Pit Brew pf	16	16	16
145 Am W O'l M	85½	85	85¾	30 Pitts Coal	62¾	60¾	60¾
10 Do pf	85	85	85	35,000 Pit Jer Cop	20	20	20
487 Arkan Nat	55	55	55	1,500 Pit Mishawa	38	38	38
570 Col G & E	54	53¾	53¾	1,525 Pitts O & G	16⅝	16¼	16⅜
50 Con Ice	7¾	7¾	7¾	20 Pitts Pl Gl	110½	110½	110½
10 Con Steel pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	8,370 Riv East Oil	3	2⅞	2⅞
10 Fayette Gas	95	95	95	1,000 Do pf	4¼	2⅞	3
10 Lone Star G	262	262	262	150 Riv West Oil	12	12	12
170 Mrs L & H	55¾	55	55	2,000 San Toy	10	10	10
295 Nat Fireprf	10¾	10¾	10¾	895 U S Glass	36⅜	34⅜	36
455 Pat Fuel	10¾	10¾	10¾	150 U S Steel	108⅝	107	107
100 Ohio Fu Oil	28½	27½	28¼	10 W P T & W pf	66	66	66
5,000 Ohio Fu Sup	52¾	51¾	52	305 West Air B	113	113	113
484 Ohio Gas	37⅞	37½	37⅞	640 Westing El	58⅛	57	57
20 Penn R R	47¾	47¾	47¾	50 Willys-Over	39	39	39
100 Pan Am Pet	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜				

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd. £	24½		24½
Atlantic Refining	1400	1415	1410
Borne-Scrymser	490	510	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	102
Chesebrough Mfg	320	340	325
Continental Oil	630	650	630
Crescent Pipe Line	36	39	36
Cumberland P L	215	250	220
Eureka Pipe Line	120	125	120
Galena Signal Oil	118	123	123
Do pf, new	105	115	105
Do pf, old	115	130	115
Illinois Pipe Line	183	188	185
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	102
Int Pet Co, Ltd	31	32	31
National Transit	23	24	23½
New York Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	113	117	113
Ohio Oil	383	386	384
Penn-Mex Fuel Co	72	74	71
Prairie Oil & Gas	760	770	770
Prairie Pipe Line	300	305	304
Solar Refining	385	395	385
Southern Pipe Line	168	172	168
South Penn Oil	333	338	335
S W Penn Pipe Line	108	112	108
Stand Oil of Cal	277	280	280
Stand Oil of Ind	825	835	810
Stand Oil of Kan	600	625	600
Stand Oil of Ky	435	450	435
Stand Oil of Neb	545	565	540
Stand Oil of N J	740	750	750
Stand Oil of N Y	397	400	390
Stand Oil of Ohio	515	525	515
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank Line	135	137	136
Vacuum Oil	445	450	447
Washington Oil	43	48	40

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Urgent liquidation in large volume, which was caused by an increase in the money rate to 10 per cent., brought about an excited final hour's trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. This wave of selling extended to every group and was succeeded by wide recessions, on which the numerous early gains were not only overcome but comparative net losses affecting the entire list ensued.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
120 Ajax Rubber	94⅝	91	93¾	140 KeystoneTire	85¾	82	82
100 Alaska Jun	2½	2¼	2½	50 Lack Steel	84½	84½	84½
750 Allis-Chalm	43¾	43¾	43¾	550 Lee Rubber	37⅞	33⅝	35⅛
570 Am Bt Sugar	87⅛	85⅜	86⅛	80 Lehigh Val	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
3,820 Am Can	60	57	57	2,360 Maxwell Mot	58	51¼	51¾
90 Am C & F	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	9,550 Mexican Pet	200⅝	189¾	189¾
250 Am Cot Oil	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	150 Miami Cop	27⅜	27	27
10 Am Druggists	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	1,300 Midvale Steel	53

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

United States.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

Silverman (Gilchrist, Sumner Rehr.
Ault & Wilborg (Sc Kruse.
Hughes (Corn Prod Ref Co.
J M Shock Absorber Co (Welland.
Carmen (Fox Film.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Newcomb (Burke.
U S (1 Packard Auto.
Lloyd (NY C RR.
Re Empire List Co.
Bilt Well System (Am Chicle Co.
U S (Santini.
Lasar (New Eng SS.
M M Ford Corp (Am Merchant Line Co.
Nat Exp & Imp Co (Yokohama Spec Bk.
Copeland (Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 353, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

Trials:
John Solomon et al.
Howard C. Goetz, Ju-Nigh et al.
Abraham Wolkind.
Leo Fong.
John Kelly.
Louis Applebaum.
W P Bernagozzi et al.
David M Brown.
Fred Beck et al.
Grace Fuller et al.
H Saltzberg et al.
Cornelius Fox.
E Kaufman et al.
Bernard Wessels.
Henry Harris.
Leopold Hargis.
G Perillo et al.
Joseph Frelich.
L Harris et al.
Gustave Duffau.
Frank Curtiss.
L Volante et al. (2.)
L Roumagnac et al.
G L Gower, Jr. et al.
Solomon Cohen (2.)
Strong Mach Co.

Last day to withdraw pleas, &c.:
Bernard Pitt.
Cyrus Jones.
T E Hodgskin et al.
Louis Falk et al.

Pleadings:
William McHugh.
James Sheridan.
Lawrence Monahan.
Abraham Levy.
William Weightman.
Stephen Boyle.

Cases to be set for trial:
A Fusch et al.
N Gamanos et al.

Sentences:
Antonio Petraglia.
G Williams et al.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

Shallow (Juteopolis Chapelle (Applebaum Karnaki et al (Dyscher et al.

Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M. For trial:
U S (Harry Tellin
Same (Joseph Pines
Same (Geo Opperman.

For call:
U S (Thomas Conway.
Same (Nicholas Kraus
Same (Patrick Mclver
Same (John J. Kelly.
Same (Frank Accardi.
Same (J J Kelly. (2.)
Same (J J Kelly and Edward Fee.
Same (P Accardi. (2.)
Same (W Lusk Libertle and Paul Levine.
Same (Maurice Sachs.
Same (H Schlesinger and B Walker.
Same (F Minkel.
Same (Susan Hamilton
Same (Samuel Epstein
Same (Joseph Gitter.

Equity calendar:
Cochrane (Palmer. McMahon (People's Nat Bank.
Wehrenberg (Palmer. Cohen (Zubow.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—In Room 412, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
U S (G T McQuade et al, (on trial.)

Dayton Eng Laboratories Co (Delco Repair Co.
Same (Abraham, Minnie and Annie Gitter
Same (W F Hudgings.
Same (Jos Rutherford et al, (contempt of Hudgings.
Same (E Boker.
Same (A Guando.
Same (Angelo Guando.
Same (George Rang.

For pleading:
U S (H Zuckerman.
Same (I Dorfman.

For sentence:
U S (P Walling.

Appeal; bond:
U S (Isabelle Feder and M Polsky.
Same (John Fitter.

Bonds:
U S (Carl Rosenthal
Same (L A Markowitz

Staywell (Union Ry.
Bennett (Belt Line Ry.
Wolfson (3d Av Ry.
Turle (Seuder.
NY Rdg & Imp Co (Newbold.
Fidelity & Cas Co (P Rearuon, Inc.
Bensen (Panning.
Conroy (Malloy.
Jones (Heine.
Markowitz (42 E 11th St Hotel Co.
Mutual Life Ins Co (Norwood.
David Schwartz Co (Lima.
NY Rys Co (Walker.
Parker (Parker, (3.)
Ralkind (Levine.
Nat Gum & Mica Co (Gen Com Co, Ltd.
Hanley (Hanley.
Greenberger (Greenberger.
Re McKay, (McAdoo.)
Wheeler (Wheeler.
Siegel (Siegel.
Levy (Epstein.
Rezzin Co (Zeions.
Zipkind (Hull.
Harbach (Harbach.
Newman (Nathanson.
Re Muir (Burbank.
Romano (Rossig Bros. (2.)
O Smith & Sons Co (Comio Exp & Trad.
Huggins (230 5th Av Co.
Morgan (Edwards, (2.)
CNY (Gen Acoustic Co.
Same (Ebstein.
Chanler (Aldrich.
Ferrell (Lindsay.
Mullin (B & N R RR.
Matthews (Cunard SS Co.
Blahop (NY Times Co.
HART NIX.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inquest-Schieffiin Co (Morris Drug Co.
Lifter (Wachtel.
Hausman (American La France Fire Engine.
Cavallaro (Hall.
Knief (Rogers.
Gratz (Abrash.
Aber (Young.
Cashriel (Hirsch.
Menash (Woodenware Co (Cashner.
Muller (Kiles.
Paone (Soler.
Perpignan (Nicola Cop-per.
Cassidy (Norwich Un Fire Ins Co, Ltd.
Kobre Assets Corp (Strauss.
Rogers (CNY.
Dearborn (Am Star Line, Inc.
Beresky (Nelson.
Wilmot (Commercial Newspaper Co.
Ochs (Aksai Mach Corp.
Carlin Const Co (Woods Const Co.
Rice (Kircher.
Accordion Pleating Dress House.
Synthetic Chem Co (Alexandria Fire Ins.
Taylor (Nat Surety.
Hartnett (Lester.
Hartman-Blanchard.
Quenzer (Lipschitz.
Fuhrmann (Child & Hatch Knitting Co.
Coudersport Mangle Roller Co (Baldwin Shipping Co.
Rosenthal (Michaelis & Co.
Herwitz (Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co.
Crossley & Sons (Crossley Carpet Co.
Murphy (Smith.
Van Castel (Mayher.
Colonial Toy Mfg Co (Unidentified.
Calhoun (Brandes.
Am Pressing Iron Co (Christman Plano.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 40 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART X.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Bull (Comm'l Elec Sign Co.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Krauz (Helmlein & Berlin.

PART XIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Wilbraham (Murphy.

PART XVIII.—Luce, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Labriola (NY Con RR.
Breese (Strouse.
Ettinger (Leeshuts.
CNY (Bethill.
Marmon Auto Co (Stewart Sand.
Rosenbluth (Sultan.
Marston (Milliman.
Summit Bk (Eichler.
Dane (Am & British Mfg. Co.
Re Steffens, (East Chester Road.)
Hunan (North Rdge Supply Co.
Fowler (Powers.
Cantor Printing Co (Zippert.
Kaiser (Kaiser.
Cantor Printing Co (Zippert.
De Grazia (Zuckerman
Tirrell (Tirrell.
Stein (Chandler.
Peo ex rel Longo (Local 738 Scow, &c. Un.
Peo ex rel Marcellino (same.
Peo ex rel Bentembo (same.
Reiner (Lesser.
Murphy (Reeves, Inc.
Miller Co (Bonded Warehouse Co.
Linden (Constandinidi.
Diamond Shoe Co (Forest E & L Co.
McCarthy (Wood.
Rathen (Vanness.
Schechter (Bulkley.
CNY (Post.
Cornell Univ (Trow D Print & B B Co.
Metropolitan Petroleum Co (Leverring.
Gersheff (Horowitz.
Moller (London.
Allen (Rhodes.
Cohen (New Jersey Fld & Plate Glass Ins.
Re Cedarhurst County Club (Hoffman.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
La Vigne (Boyer.
Hardman Tire, &c. Co (Hardman Tire, &c.
Willard (Masonic Prot Assn.
Ziffer-blatt (Ziffer-blatt.
Jones (Jones.
Melrose Plumbing Co (Wilard.
Bay (Bay.
Rosenthal (Schuessler
Perez (Perez.
Perfect Cleaning House (Maldonado & Co (Gordon.

General calendar:
Riley (McGee
Golden (Sullivan.
Bernhard (Bernhardt
Horan (Sweeny.
Flinn (Flinn.
O'Rourke Co.
Booth & Flinn, Ltd (O'Rourke Eng & Co.
O'Rourke Eng & Co (Booth & Flinn, Ltd.
Knickerbocker Fireproofing Co (Gerry.
NY Pneu Serv Co (E Smith Co.
Levy (Rosenthal.
Posner (Posner.
McClure (McClure.
J Early Wood, Inc (Krause.
Frank (Reis & Bro. (2)

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Blum (Turck.
Kommisaroff (Grand Tool & Mach Wks.
Steiner (Epstein.
Manashaw (Fidelity & Plate Glass Ins.
Kaye (Travers Twin Cording.
Nicholas (Paraskovopoulos.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Dunn (Emmeth.
Barger (Trommer's Evergreen Brewery Galiali (Scott.
Bauman (Norf & Wn Rl.
Blank (Zurich.
Barker (Belden.
Kirshenbaum (Weir.
O'Hara (Cole.
Dunn (Int R T.
Lawland (Blooming-dale.
Liesert (Kirwin Bros.
Marando (Int R T.
George (Nass El RR.
Goldgeier (Int R T.
Wittsame
Wren (Fudlin.
Sanders (same
Weil (same
Lindsay (Cd Rv RR.
Oblaser (Powers.
Pergamo (Wuest.
Daly (Cosgrove.
Mullin (B & N R RR.
Matthews (Cunard SS Co.
Bishop (NY Times Co.
HART NIX.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inquest-Schieffiin Co (Morris Drug Co.
Lifter (Wachtel.
Hausman (American La France Fire Engine.
Cavallaro (Hall.
Knief (Rogers.
Gratz (Abrash.
Aber (Young.
Cashriel (Hirsch.
Menash (Woodenware Co (Cashner.
Muller (Kiles.
Paone (Soler.
Perpignan (Nicola Cop-per.
Cassidy (Norwich Un Fire Ins Co, Ltd.
Kobre Assets Corp (Strauss.
Rogers (CNY.
Dearborn (Am Star Line, Inc.
Beresky (Nelson.
Wilmot (Commercial Newspaper Co.
Ochs (Aksai Mach Corp.
Carlin Const Co (Woods Const Co.
Rice (Kircher.
Accordion Pleating Dress House.
Synthetic Chem Co (Alexandria Fire Ins.
Taylor (Nat Surety.
Hartnett (Lester.
Hartman-Blanchard.
Quenzer (Lipschitz.
Fuhrmann (Child & Hatch Knitting Co.
Coudersport Mangle Roller Co (Baldwin Shipping Co.
Rosenthal (Michaelis & Co.
Herwitz (Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co.
Crossley & Sons (Crossley Carpet Co.
Murphy (Smith.
Van Castel (Mayher.
Colonial Toy Mfg Co (Unidentified.
Calhoun (Brandes.
Am Pressing Iron Co (Christman Plano.

Surut (Honig.
Vincent (Koneke.
Acanford (Forest.
Downes & Co (Thayer, Inc.
Star Mfg Co (Seifter.
Hamilton (Permans.
Kintner's American Educational Alliance Clear.
Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Schwarz (Kuhn.
Smith (Brown.
Puskey (Bush Term Co
Weber & Heilbronner (Heilbronner, C & R.
Kontsouralis (Holzwasser & Co.
O'Connor (Thompson.
Holmes (Pinney
Abes (Smith
Bernstein (5th Av Coach Co.
Seelig (C E SS Co.
Totton (Herold.
Kingston (Columbia Graphophone Co.
Walsh (Int R T.
Tompkins (Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Lutz (Stern
Levine (Levine, (2.)
De Vort (CNY.
Bonnano (Neuman.
Goldschmidt (Jones.
Same (Brown.
Same (Bracefield.
Healy (Hallenbach-Hungerford Ry (2.)

Richards (Kronsbarg.
Leitch (Franklin Brewery Co.
Mazurowski (Tisdale.
Ratz (Hummerich.
Manzi (B H RR.
Cohen (Friedman & ano.
Ring (Beckert.
Lascara (Walsh.
Enterprise Brew (Von Bernuth.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until June 5.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3100.

Plunkitt (Manhan Est
Cohen (Starrett.
Vandermark (Ehrenberg & ano.
O'Connor (B H RR.
Regan (CNY.
Becal (Newman & Carey Co.
Ciancimino (Century Machine Co.
Rosenblum (Rosenhill Ry Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Louis Rapone,
Edward Satowisk,
Geo Gatchell,
Delia Kenny,
Dortha Brown,
Robt Wheelan.

Accountings of:
Caroline Brummer,
Nathan Davis,
Joseph Jones.

Transfer tax of:
Pat'k Burns.
Minnie Schneider,
Carl Bertram.
Carrie Krugul,
Nora Clark,
Mary Burns.
Catherine Scutta,
Daniel Hauter,
Caroline Vogell.

Estates of:
John Muehler,
Daniel Hunter,
Edw Lang.
Henry Posner,
Albert Newmeyer,
Marie Duffy.
Morgan Stoughton,
Theo Wenslik,
Anthony Landazzo,
Rebecca Jones,
Hallie Mears,
Ida Mix.

Contested wills of:
Caroline Hopkins,
Ellen Dolan,
Barbara Bayard,
Rosalie Lamm,
Wm Oleman.
Eliza Venus.

County Court.

PART V.—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wasserspring (Cohen.
Kronengold (Klein.
Gilhuly (B H RR.
Trivello (same.
Negri (Sasha.
Doyle (Clause.
Mandrygin (Guinan Cont'g Co.
Willen (Feversanky.
Garguilo (Nas El RR.
Bauman (NY Cons RR.
Heintz (Rand.
Frisina (NY Cons RR.
Barbara (Lanzafame.

Sales Co.
Neale (Pateman, &c.
Fisher (Castle.
Koch (Borgia, (2.)
Lurken (Cherry.
Bruner (Inwood Dairy
Meyer (Bastine
Macri (Kenefick.
Magnotte (Jones.
Goodwin (City of White Plains.
Carlo (Castle.
Ebrusk (Seibrecht & Son.

Highest number reached in regular order 2,541.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions—Estates of: Camille Bedell, Ida Lubasch.
Abraham S Shufro.
Louis De Mayo, (9.)
Rosanna Flanagan.
William J Bingham.
Samuel Baumann.
Meyer Meyerstein.

Wills for probate:
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.
Ella G Prentice.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Re Greenblatt.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Mills, Rich, Putnam, and Blackmar, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. At 1 P. M.
Re McGrath.

Enumerated:
Wilson (Curran.
Clarke (Stumpf.
Societa Italiana (Vicchiarielle.
Sodarbury (Laurelton Co.
O'Neill (Lake Champlain Transportation Co.
Homan (Kent.
Wright (Martin.
Falk (Kent.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Flake (Pidgeon.
Albrecht (B H RR Co.
Empire Surety Co (Benjamin.
Gesualdi (Preis & Co. (2.)
H Getting (B H RR.
T. Getting (same
C. Volkommer (same.
L. E. Volkommer (same.
I. H. Volkommer (same.
D'Ambra (Rhinelander
Hinton (B H RR Co.
Nichols (same.
Peppard Realty Co (James.
Merrifield (C I & B R R Co.
Edwards (Abraham.
Smith (Ford Motor Co.
McGahan (McGahan.
Meakin (Nichols Copper Co.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces.

Loose.
Small.
Votypka.
Hastings.
Naparstek
Fleischmann.
Johnson.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bird (Stone Av Const Co
Frontera (Frontera.
Kelly (Rosanelli.
Schriever (Cevaso.
Larkum (Larkum.
Fritzsche (Lindon.
Beck (Beck.
Shimovitch (Sophrin.
Acinapura (Acinapura.
Adler (NY Life Ins.
Schwartzman (Shapiro
Foerster (Riley.
Alleun (Alleun.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1731.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Clark, J.; Part II., Ketcham, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.; Part VIII., Fawcett, J.

Tuite (Belt Line Ry.
Kaplan (Nassau RR.
Chaifin (Kronengold.
Slomka (Nassau RR.
Salvatore (same.
Blain (Reiss.
Corcoran (Scheinman

Wolfs Lane Imp Co (Lawlor.
Hazen (Hunter, &c.
Nationl Biscuit.
Butter (Robins & ano.
Doerrer (Weismantel.
McDevitt (B H RR.
Broderick (B. Q Co & Sub RR Co & ano.
Hagerty (B H RR.
McCann (L Y Coal Co et al.
Kowalsky (Elsen.
Slevin, as admr, &c (Riverside Tail Serv Co & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Consalvo, an inf, &c (Mansfield et al.
Letzer, an inf, &c (Ocean Elec Ry.
Printz (Fairwhite.
Nicolls (B H RR.
Randall (Blumstein.
Miller (Jordan.
Weidman (same.
Bucklemen (B H RR.
Cosman (B. Q Co & Sub RR.
Hirth (B H RR.
Reilly (Int R T.
Flynn (NY Con RR.
Rourke (same.
Peo ex rel McCahill (Cantor et al.
Lukasreisky (Int R T.
McManus (L I RR.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 2715.

Miller (Trumbull Tank Co.
Curtis (Grizzlo Stowell Mfg Co (Wichman.
Persick (Penn & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Horton (Quimby.
Motor (Brundage.
Vona (Petrosino, (2.)
Shrive (N Y C RR Co.
Surak (Chepio
Rudolph (Holden

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Muzzey (Yonkers RR.
McShane (City Steam Laundry.
Municipal Ry Co of Yonkers
O'Connor (Webber.
People (Tompkins
Petitte (NY Central.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Flinn (Springsteel.
Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Co (Cook.
Luppinacci (Tripodi.
Cooper (Johnson
Jacobs & Co (Schreiber
Marguilo (Magnolia.
Bradford (West Side RR Co
Duffy (Duffy.
Lynch (Pendorf, (2.)
Greenfield (Yonkers RR Co
Belfatto (Lorgan
Beal (Pelican Motor

Highest number reached in regular order 1046.

PART II.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions—Estates of: Camille Bedell, Ida Lubasch.
Abraham S Shufro.
Louis De Mayo, (9.)
Rosanna Flanagan.
William J Bingham.
Samuel Baumann.
Meyer Meyerstein.

Wills for probate:
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.
Ella G Prentice.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Re Greenblatt.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL, TERM—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kraus (La admx, Hoger Ankener.
&c (National Biscuit.
Benes (Oakes Mfg Co et al.
Butter (Robins & ano.
Doerrer (Weismantel.
McDevitt (B H RR.
Broderick (B. Q Co & Sub RR Co & ano.
Hagerty (B H RR.
McCann (L Y Coal Co et al.
Kowalsky (Elsen.
Slevin, as admr, &c (Riverside Tail Serv Co & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Consalvo, an inf, &c (Mansfield et al.
Letzer, an inf, &c (Ocean Elec Ry.
Printz (Fairwhite.
Nicolls (B H RR.
Randall (Blumstein.
Miller (Jordan.
Weidman (same.
Bucklemen (B H RR.
Cosman (B. Q Co & Sub RR.
Hirth (B H RR.
Reilly (Int R T.
Flynn (NY Con RR.
Rourke (same.
Peo ex rel McCahill (Cantor et al.
Lukasreisky (Int R T.
McManus (L I RR.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 2715.

Kinzle, as admr, &c (same.
Dauphin, as admr, &c (same.
Lugmayer (Litzenberger & ano.
Heffernan (Nobis.
Heinicke (Canning.
Allen (Rosenberg.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1046.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Addison Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Whitney (Cohs Inv Co.
Whitson (Whitson

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Redway (Cedarhurst.
Slade (Slade.

Also for the hearing of motions and ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Reilly (N Y C RR Co (Ogden (Pic.
Webb (Dale & Cain.
Elmendorf (Elmendorf.
De Tiaqualo (Burdick
White Plains Motor Co (Hubby.
McGennan (C RR of NJ.
Cicione (Hollender.
Schreiber (N Y & Stamford Ry Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Kelly (Pfister.
Miller (Main, (2.)
Brunswick (Sebastian Coal and Supply Co.
Wolcez (Yonkers RR.
Tuskern (Stern.
Pennetto (West St RR.
Ambrosia (same.
Cunningham (West 11th RR Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1046.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Flinn (Springsteel.
Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Co (Cook.
Luppinacci (Tripodi.
Cooper (Johnson
Jacobs & Co (Schreiber
Marguilo (Magnolia.
Bradford (West Side RR Co
Duffy (Duffy.
Lynch (Pendorf, (2.)
Greenfield (Yonkers RR Co
Belfatto (Lorgan
Beal (Pelican Motor

Highest number reached in regular order 1046.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions—Estates of: Camille Bedell, Ida Lubasch.
Abraham S Shufro.
Louis De Mayo, (9.)
Rosanna Flanagan.
William J Bingham.
Samuel Baumann.
Meyer Meyerstein.

Wills for probate:
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.
Ella G Prentice.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Re Greenblatt.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

PROPOSALS.

We Jacobus will sell at public auction for account of Zone supply Officer, 108 Massachusetts Av, Boston, Mass., salvaged material from the sunken S. S. Jefferson, at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, Mass at 10:30 A. M., June 18, 1919, and continuing until all goods are sold, when all of original cargo of following articles which are salvaged will be offered: 642,000 undershirts, wool, Winter; 236,900 drawers, wool, Winter, 205,975 jerkins, leather; 80,328 pr. boots, rubber, Winter; 7,700 pr. stockings, wool, heavy weight; 28,400 pr. gloves, heavy leather; 500,460 pr. laces, shoe; 3,640 pr. trousers, oilskin; 200,400 belts, waist web; 2,186 reels of oakum, 1165 ft. to 50 lbs. in each reel.; 1,500 fire extinguishers, (2½ gal. Badger); 140,800 lb. candles, lantern; 119,600 lb. candles, issue; 200,160 cakes wool hand soap; 3,520 tins dubbin, shoe; 1,000 cases writing paper, (24 ream); 70 cases envelopes, 5,000 lb. nails. Samples may be seen at Adjutant's office, 28th Church St, New York City, and at offices of Zone Supply Officer, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, and Jeffersonville. Government reserves right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Further information on application to Zone Supply Officer, 108 Massachusetts Av, Boston, Mass., or to Auctioneer.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets New York City, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, June 19, 1919, for Contract 203 for the construction of the Gilboa dam, in the Town of Gilboa, Schoharie County, New York. The dam is part of the Catskill Waterway development for the New York City watersupply, and is composed of two parts,—an overfall masonry portion about 1,800 feet in length, and having a maximum height of about 180 feet, and an earthern section approximately 1,000 feet long. At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings, can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of twenty dollars ($20) in cash, or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Chief Engineer, at the above address. JOHN F. GALVIN, President. CHARLES N. CHADWICK, Jr. J. O'REILLY, Commissioners, Board of Water Supply. BENJ. F. EINBIGLER, Secretary.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED (NEW) CURRY COMBS.—100,000, all steel, closed back, 4-inch large, (4¾ lbs.) cast, lacquered, black enameled handles, bread shanks extending through handles and riveted, similar to No. 900, weight about 13 oz., and No. 814, 11 ozs., c. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind. Sealed bids will be opened 10 A. M., June 16, 1919, at War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Instructions and official forms can be obtained at above Office or Zone Supply Offices, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C., May 27, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 511, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., June 10, 1919, for the construction of the substructure for the Rock Creek Pumping Station of the Sewage Disposal System, District of Columbia. Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. LOUIS BROWNOW, W. GWYNN GARDINER, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR EAST WING OF GUN Shed and Wings for Artillery and Cavalry Barracks. Office of Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., June 30, 1919, and then opened, for construction of East Wing of Gun Shed and Wings for Artillery and Cavalry Barracks. Information on application to

Government and Public Utilities.

Travis H. Whitney, Chairman of the War Committee of Railway and Public Utilities Commissioners, foresees national supervision of all public utilities, in an article, in this week's Annalist. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Adv.

OLD BUSHMILLS IMPORTED WHISKEY

Over 11 years in wood. Like a fine old SCOTCH with less smoky taste. A good stock available.

WE ALSO OFFER, SUBJECT TO PREVIOUS SALE,

DUFF GORDON SHERRIES, COCKBURN PORTS, FINE MADEIRAS, COGNACS, RUMS AND SPECIAL COUVEES OF NATURAL AMERICAN WINES, WHITE AND RED, STILL AND SPARKLING.

ALEX D. SHAW & CO NY

The Highest Standard of Quality.

12 Stone St., N. Y. *Tel. 8070 Bowling Green*

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOTANY YALAMA Wanted, and Duvet de Laine; any mill. Call Murray Hill 9722.

Harry Rosenberg & Co., 31 East 32d.

BROADCLOTH wanted.—Pekin, castor, Copenhagen, Burgundy and brown; will pay cash, Farragu: 2857.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Pekin, Copen, and rose. Sternberg Bros., 38 West 18th.

CAMBRICS, Nainsooks, Flannels, Percales Wanted.—At low figure. M. Berzer Co., 534 Broadway. Spring 4586.

CAPES, Dolmans, suits, coats, dresses, waists, skirts, silk underwear wanted.—Surplus; best grades; cash. National, Telephone Canal 4222.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted. — Raritans 1272, any weight and brown. Stuyvesant 1641.

CLOTH Wanted.—McKenney A-1-22, Ottaquechees 12345 and 11115, or similar cloth in navy only. Chelsea 9749.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy styles coats, suits and cloth dresses. Call with samples all week, 8 West 19th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on Fall lines. Call all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats and suits of better kind all week. 12-14 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade coats and suits. Call all week, 48 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade; call with samples. Epstein & Meyer, 27 West 27th.

COATS wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade fall coats; call mornings all week. 16-W. 20th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Will place stock orders on smart looking coats. 9 West 35th, 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall. Room 1502, 1140 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at suits and coats. Jobber, 7th floor, 55 West 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 37 West 26th St., 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Fall samples; better grade 122 West 28th, 10th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White and colored wide wale. Sternberg Bros., 38 West 18th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—50,000 yds. blue chambray; Catlin's Attala or Amoskeag's preferred; will pay cash for right goods at once. H. Oppenheimer, 1170 Broadway, Room 710.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods, also seconds and remnants; especially gray goods. C 3526 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Good quality printed voile; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d. 3850 Chelsea.

CREPES Wanted.—Open for quantity of thread crepe de chines, flesh and white. Freeman, 423 6th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three-thread flesh, white; also good quality wash satins, spot cash. Morningside 8154.

DRESSES Wanted—Manufacturers! Here's your opportunity to connect with quantity buyer of good style well-made dresses for the Fall season; call mornings any day this week with samples. Mr. William Bloom, Buyer, Third Floor, Bush Terminal Sales Building, 133 West 42d St.

DRESSES wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on both popular and high grade satin tricolette, georgette and evening dresses, an opportunity to contract now as material and labor are starting; submit samples, 9-5 daily. Wiener, 20 W 35d.

DRESSES wanted; jobber placing large orders on snappy styles of tricotine, serge, satin and georgette. Call all week, 25 W 31st St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, tricotine, satin, silk; Fall models; jobbers placing orders; bring samples each morning. 256 5th Av., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Fancy voile dresses for immediate delivery; bring samples with stock list and best prices 53 floor, 129 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Voile gingham, Georgette, satin; large or small lots, jobs, spot cash. Room 718, 1123 Broadway. Farragut 2690.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on snappy styles of tricotine serge and satin. Call all week, A. Cohen, 34 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall dresses in serge, tricotine and satin; also stout sizes. 11th floor, 129 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will buy for cash jobs taffeta, satin, georgette, and wash dresses, samples. Daily 9-5, Wiener, 20 West 35d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on charmeuse, satins, georgettes, tricotines and serge dresses. Apply all week, 6 West 22d, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted. Jobbers placing orders on satin georgettes, tricotines, and tricolette; bring samples Room 1706, 1182 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on satin and serge for Fall. Call with samples, 43 West 27th, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade serge, tricotine, satin and serge dresses. 37 West 28th, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed on Fall models. Call with samples immediately. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for all kinds of silk and satin dresses, for cash. 129 W. 28th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job of satins, taffetas, and georgettes, for spot wash, any quantity. 310 5th Av., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs of silk and cotton; quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for Fall tailored tricotine serges; also satins. 256 5th Av., Room 512.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash, jobs of georgette, satin, taffeta, and cotton dresses. 153 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade serge, tricotine, satin, tricolette dresses. 279 5th Av., first floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for Fall on satin, georgette, taffeta; serge; bring samples. Freeman, 15 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted; jobs, voiles, silks, georgettes; placing Fall orders, all materials. 4-6 all week, 1st floor 30 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Tricotines, serges, satins; jobbers placing orders all week. Room 809, 3 W. 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in silks and cotton; also placing stock orders on Fall styles. 11th floor, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to place orders on satin, georgette, serges, and tricotine. 1st floor, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, tricotines, satins, georgettes and other Fall models. 38 East 30th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders Fall dresses. 153 West 27th, 5d floor.

DRESSES, WASH, Wanted—Jobber; open for large quantity. 114 West 26th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted, Fall, jobbers looking samples serges and silk. 114 West

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted to lease small Summer hotel; about fifty rooms; commuting distance. W 659 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

$5,000 to $10,000 with services to invest in a legitimate business which must stand rigid examination, age 29, 8 years' experience in business, highest references given and required; principals only. O 799 Times Downtown.

AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE MAN, WITH SOME CAPITAL, CAN MAKE PROFITABLE CONNECTIONS IN FOOD MANUFACTURE WITH NEW YORK CONCERN. F 357 TIMES.

Will invest, with services, $5,000 in going manufacturing or retail business; can finance high-class, congenial connection; references exchanged; confidential. F 847 Times.

Young man, splendid executive, with capital and hard work, to invest; is seeking to connect with manufacturer, or an interest in a going concern. Ambitious, Z 621 Times.

Successful salesman would like to connect with manufacturer making children's dress or ladies' waists; will invest capital. Success. 849 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

$10,000 to $25,000 additional capital for factory and equipment to manufacture article real merit required in practically every dwelling; good profit; very large field; investor acquires liberal interest; may control expenditures to large extent, and investment will be amply secured. Really excellent opportunity for alert executive, active, energetic, successful record, preferably sales manager, superintendent. S 112 Times.

Lady wanted with $5,000 to become actively engaged in the manufacture of an economical and dispensable electric sign which is in universal demand; investment under your own control when answering state past business experience. S 104 Times.

FIRST MORTGAGE $150,000 ON A NEW LAKEWOOD HOTEL WANTED FOR THREE YEARS; PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT REPRESENT AN INVESTMENT OF OVER $300,000; 1 MILE FROM BEACH, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Two first-grade salesmen, with established trade for high-grade paint specialties at large profits, require capital and manufacturing facilities to enable paint specialties manufacturing; a well-known chemist. G 495 Times Downtown.

Investment of $5,000 obtains substantial staple business; well established and profitable. Principal should responsible party. S 996 Times Uptown.

Woman wanted as business partner, able to make small investment; active interest. K 151 Times.

Partner wanted for established automobile spring repair business, $5,000 required. Mechanic preferred. N 995 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

A Cleveland, Ohio, man with excellent selling ability, and with a thorough knowledge of Middle Western business conditions, wishes to establish an agency in Ohio for a New York manufacturing concern; only a live wire, growing firm wishing to take advantage of this opportunity to extend its trade to the great Middle West and ready for immediate business there need consider this. A good staple popular-priced hosiery, underwear, and knit goods line is preferred, but other good selling lines would be favorably considered. Men's fancy dress shirts, overall's morning pants, neckwear, hats, or ladies' shirtwaists. For further particulars address Mr. Chapin, 1513 Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

Italian gentleman now ready for return to Europe wishes to represent American companies adapting trade specialties, labor-saving devices; will introduce and push any article of merit; experienced in American customs, custom house and ocean and rail transportation formalities; speaks and writes Italian, French, Spanish, and English; best of personal references in Europe and United States. Y 1 Times.

Owner of a large tract of land in South America desires to associate himself with two or three persons in order to develop same; personal participation desired. For further particulars address Mr. Charles, 214 West 15th St., City.

Canadian manufacturer's agent in desirous of securing Canadian agency from American firms for a bakery, waists, and underwear line in New York shortly. Z 210 Times Annex.

Advertising agency, former Government executive, investigates, supervises, depreciates, and reports; strictly reasonable terms. Tobey, 1123 Madison Square.

General manufacturing business manufacturers' agent, a new proposition for Toronto (Canada) district; Canadian soldier has educational, personality, and ability. F 344 Times.

GERHINS HOTEL BROKERAGE CO., HOTELS EVERYWHERE. LONG ACRE BLDG., 1480 BROADWAY, CORNER 42D ST.

FOR SALE.

Women's specialty shop for sale in one of the largest New England cities; high-grade business; excellent reason for selling; details upon request; lease very valuable. Z 289 Times Annex.

For Sale—Hotel, known as Oakley Beach; has fifty rooms, dancing pavilion 30x40 ft. bathhouse and all necessary outbuildings. Apply J. Richard Smith, Cambridge, Md.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MAKE LARGE PROFITS MONTHLY in a rental agency business. Our wonderful new Barker Self-Rating Rating System is operating in 142 cities and towns in all parts of the United States, making unheard of profits on an investment of between $4,000 and $6,000. Go and watch them take the best bread and rolls you ever ate, fresh from the ovens every thirty minutes. We still have a few good openings in the State of New Jersey and some New England cities, also Southern cities. Absolutely no experience in this line of business necessary as our Service Department starts your store. We have actual stores on our books that show a net profit of over $2,400 per month. Call or write and get the whole story. BARKER ORIGINAL BAKERIES SYSTEM INC., 1170 Broadway, Johnston Building New York.

A TRIP A DAY RUNNING FROM N. Y. TO TRENTON AND PHILADELPHIA EACH WAY. SPECIAL RATES ON CONSIGNED TRAFFIC. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE YOUR FREIGHT DELIVERED QUICKLY AT CHEAP RATES. SERVO TRANSPORTATION CO., 100, 102, 104 CLINTON PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.

PATENTS.—Over 70 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for rush applications. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 611 Woolworth Building, New York.

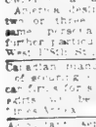
LEGAL NOTICES.

WINIFRED PRICE CHADWICK vs. CHARLES CHADWICK.—Supplemental Order of Notice.—State of Connecticut, County of New London, ss. May 29th, 1919. Upon the complaint of the said Winifred Price Chadwick claiming for the reasons therein set forth a divorce, now pending before this Court, having been returned thereto on the first Tuesday of April, 1919;

It appearing to and being found by this Court that Charles Chadwick the said defendant is absent from this State and dwelling in Brooklyn, New York, and that notice of the pendency of the complaint was given as required by order of notice heretofore issued, and now the plaintiff asks for a further order of notice in the premises

Therefore ordered, that notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing this order in the New York Times, a newspaper printed in New York, New York, once a week for two weeks successively, commencing on or before the 10th day of June, 1919, by order of court.

HIBBERD R. NORMAN,
Assistant Clerk of the Superior Court for New London County.



BUY GUARANTEED ELECTRIC FANS
Direct From Factory Distributors
SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT

Size.	Actual Price.	Our Price.
8 in.	$12.50	$7.50
12 in.	23.50	13.25
16 in.	28.00	20.25

Electrical & Engineering Corp.
716 8th Ave., (45th) N. Y. Bryant 6873

Auctions.

SAMUEL MARX, Auct'r
Sells by Public Auction
Without Reserve,
Today, Wednesday,
At 11 o'Clock A. M., on the Premises,
of The Elmore Studios
25 West 51st Street, City,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;
BALANCE OF THE EXCEPTIONAL COLLECTION OF
ANTIQUES
And Reproductions of
ITALIAN MARBLE
TERRA COTTA & WROUGHT IRON
TAPESTRIES AND FURNITURE
SHEFFIELD SILVERWARE
FAMOUS BRIC-A-BRAC
Bronzes and Old English Brasses
WITH SELECTED ADDITIONS FROM
The Elmore 28th Street Studio
Auctioneer's Office 115-117 West 23d St.

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers
7 AND 9 GREENE STREET
Thursday, June 5, at 10:30 o'clock
FOR ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS OF CONCERN
72 Packages Unclaimed Freight, &c.
38 Cases Electrical Transformer Sheets.
1 Reel Galvanized Wire Rope.
At 11:30, 25 Bales Burlap.
40 Bales Bags and Scrap Bagging.

DAY WILL ANSWER CITY RENT CRITICS

Commissioner of Markets Will Explain Increases at Legislative Hearing Today.

OTHER OFFICIALS TO APPEAR

Corporation Counsel Will Tell of the Legal Phases of the Housing Problem.

Dr. Jonathan Day, City Commissioner of Markets, will appear today before the State Legislative Committee investigating the housing situation to explain the accusations of rent profiteering hurled at the city by merchants occupying spaces at the city's markets. It is understood that provision dealers and others in Wallabout and West Washington Markets have complained that their rent has been raised recently from 33⅓ to 100 per cent., and in some cases 150 per cent. Dr. Day is in charge of the city's markets.

In meeting with some of the merchants recently, Dr. Day showed figures which he said proved that the city was running behind in the revenue derived from the markets. In West Washington Market, he said, the deficiency was $37,000.

Other city officials who will appear today at the City Hall where the State Legislative Committee will be in session are Controller Craig and Corporation Counsel Burr. Mr. Burr will be asked to explain the legal aspect of the proposition of city aid in housing. In addition to these witnesses there will be others including several representatives of large title companies.

Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, reported additional settlements yesterday between tenants and landlords. The settlements affected more than 200 tenants in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and were effected by Walter S. Kennedy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and the members of the Law Committee.

The principal cases were those of the Central Madison Realty Company, which adjusted a dispute with seventy-two tenants; S. Solomon, owner of housed on East 111th Street, and Mrs. Lena Levy of East New York Avenue. Commenting on the meeting called by Senator Lockwood for Friday at the City Hall for the purpose of discussing Federal aid in housing, Mr. Hirsch said yesterday:

"I am very glad that Senator Lockwood, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee which is investigating housing conditions, has arranged a conference to be attended, among others, by Governor Smith and Senators Calder and Wadsworth, to discuss the question of Federal aid. I have urged this method of relief from the start of the investigation by the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, for not as a remedy for the immediate situation. This can only be met by other methods."

Thomas Adams of Ontario, Canada, will address a conference on housing called by the State Reconstruction Commission for June 9 at 2 in the afternoon in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall. Invitations are being sent out by the Reconstruction Commission, and it was said further plans of the commission would be discussed at the meeting.

SUES CITY PHYSICIAN.

Mrs. Edith Riggs Asks $50,000 for the Death of Her Husband.

Dr. Max Ghertler of 50 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan, of the staff of the New York City Board of Health, is defendant in an action for $50,000 damages, brought before Justice Stephen Callaghan in the Queens County Supreme Court at Long Island City yesterday. The plaintiff is Mrs. Edith Riggs of Forest Hills, widow of William Riggs, formerly of the Mason & Hamlin Piano Company, who died in February, 1917.

According to the testimony given yesterday, a pet dachshund in February, 1917, bit both Mr. and Mrs. Riggs. They notified the Board of Health and were directed to report to the clinic in Manhattan for treatment. After having received fourteen injections of the serum provided by the Board of Health Washington's Birthday intervened, on which the city clinic was closed. Mr. Riggs, according to the testimony, did not want to interrupt the treatment and so he persuaded Dr. Ghertler to treat him at his home. Six days later Riggs died from blood poisoning. The allegation is that his death was due to the manner of his treatment on this occasion.

Dr. Ghertler has entered a general denial to the allegations, and as the treatment was given in his official capacity he is being defended by Assistant Corporation Counsels Robert J. Culhane and H. S. Johnston. The case will go to the jury today.

GRAIN MOVEMENT REPORT.

74,489,000 Bushels of Wheat in Storage and Mills on May 23.

Wheat stored in country elevators, mills, and terminal elevators in the United States on May 23 amounted to 74,489,000 bushels, as compared with 29,117,000 bushels on that date a year ago, according to a statement issued last night by the Food Administration Grain Corporation. A decrease of 8,798,000 bushels from the previous week was shown. Receipts from farms for the week were 2,505,000 bushels, as against 2,230,000 bushels a year ago.

Production of flour from July 1, 1918, to May 23, 1919, amounted to 112,144,000 barrels, as compared with 108,700,000 for a similar period a year ago. In the week ending May 23, 2,378,000 barrels were produced, as against 1,663,000 barrels for the same week in 1918.

All persons or concerns engaged in importing, manufacturing, storing or distributing cottonseed products have been released from license by a proclamation signed by President Wilson last Saturday, according to an announcement yesterday by the United States Food Administration. The Food Administration announced Saturday it had canceled all rules relating to the cottonseed industry, including price regulations, but it was necessary for the President to issue a proclamation in order that the industries might be released from license.

TRAFFIC CASES DECREASE.

Four Magistrates Able to Handle All Presented in Traffic Court.

A total of 225 traffic violators were tried yesterday in the Traffic Court by Magistrates McAdoo, Brough, Cobb and House, the number summoned showing a marked decrease from last week. Very few of the offenders escaped heavy fines, due to the fact that the police presented only cases that involved serious violations.

It was announced at Police Headquarters that seventy-five men of the Traffic Division had been sent with roving commissions to watch for violations of the traffic ordinances. Many of the men took post besides motormen and caught many violators of the eight-foot stop rule, which requires that motorists halt that distance back of any surface car not in motion.

NO 8-HOUR DAY FOR FIREMEN

Aldermen Refuse to Take Resolution Out of Committee.

The question of establishing a three-platoon system in all the firehouses of the city came before the Aldermanic Board for discussion yesterday and an effort to have a resolution providing for such a system reported out of the General Welfare Committee, so that it could be acted upon, was defeated by a vote of thirty-seven to thirteen. Similar resolutions had been introduced by Alderman Beckerman, Socialist, and Alderman Haubert of Brooklyn, Democrat.

Alderman William T. Collins, Chairman of the General Welfare Committee, objecting to the motion, declared that while the Fire Commissioner had no definite plan for a three-platoon system he had estimated that to put such a plan into effect would mean the appointment of 900 per cent. more men, while the cost for the first and second years would amount to $4,432,950.

"Firemen who have talked to me," said the Alderman, "expressed themselves as satisfied with the present system. The Fire Commissioner of New York can install any system he wants. It's only a question of going to the Board of Estimate and asking for the men and the money."

Alderman Haubert declared that the firemen were entitled to the same hours that policemen have and that the board should take immediate action, one way or the other.

"No one here objects to giving the firemen all that other departments have, providing they safeguard the people and the property of the city," said Alderman Quinn. "The Fire Department has to be looked upon as an army, and what would happen if the army worked only eight hours a day? It's the younger men in the department; not the old men, who want a change."

"The firemen of the city ought not to be satisfied with the twelve-hour day, that the Board of Estimate has given them," declared Alderman Algernon Lee, head of the Socialist group in the board. "The trouble is that the Chairman of the Committee on General Welfare is trying to uphold the administration as well as the statesman who sits in the other end of the City Hall suite."

"What did you call him?" asked several Republicans.

"I said 'statesman,'" replied Alderman Lee and the answer was greeted with a laugh from the Republicans. Aldermanic President Robert F. Morgan ended the discussion by declaring that the Aldermen were trying to play politics and "sparring for the sympathy of the firemen."

FORCES CASE TO GO ON.

Magistrate Declines to Dismiss Complaint Against Alleged Abductors.

Giuseppe Garifo, 21 years old, of 328 East Sixty-third Street, and August Kenny, a chauffeur of the Black and White Taxicab Company, of 34 West Sixty-fifth Street, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Kochendorfer, in Long Island City, for examination on a charge of abduction. Garifo, it was alleged, on Saturday engaged a taxicab from the Black and White Company and Kenny was sent to answer the call. Garifo directed him to drive to Long Island City, where, according to the charge, he lay in wait for Antonette Labeta, 16 years old, of 264 Ely Avenue, when she was on her way to work. Garifo and another man, according to the police, put her in the taxicab and took her to Manhattan and secreted her. Both defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge and are held in $1,000 bail.

When the case came up yesterday, attorneys representing the defendants told Magistrate Kochendorfer that the parents of the girl wanted to withdraw the charge.

"Many people in this city," said the Magistrate, "make a loud protest when the police do not make arrests after complaints have been made to them, and then when arrests are made they come in and ask to have the defendants dismissed. This practice has to stop, and there is no place better to begin than right here. I not only will not dismiss this complaint, but I propose to hear the charge against these defendants unless the District Attorney of Queens comes here and asks that the case be discontinued. The police and detectives have considerable more to do than spend time making arrests where the complaint is to be withdrawn."

Magistrate Kochendorfer then set the examination down for today. The defendants were sent back to jil in default of bail

WARNS OF IMPOSTORS.

Ex-Ambassador Gerard Says Solicitors Are Using His Name.

Former Ambassador James W. Gerard gave out a statement last night in which he denied that he had authorized collectors to go about the city seeking funds "for dinners in the district Democratic clubs of the city in an effort to educate the laboring classes as to the real motives behind the I. W. W. and Bolshevist ideas."

Mr. Gerard said he had been informed that two subscriptions of $100 each had been obtained, and that a number of lesser donations had been turned over to the impostors. He added that he had placed one case in the hands of District Attorney Swann, and advised that anybody approached by the bogus collectors should communicate either with him at the Ritz-Carlton or with Mr. Swann.

BUSINESS WORLD

Salesmen Are Jobbers.

Speculation in the dress-goods market has reached a point where it was stated by one mill representative yesterday that every other salesman is a jobber. More mills than ever have found it profitable to purchase and sell other lines than their own, and the return in such instances is said to exceed in some cases what is made through the sale of goods manufactured expressly for the selling agent. Ten cents a yard profit is considered very conservative, as the dress-goods jobbers, with conditions all in their favor, do not as a rule stop to figure below 20 or 30 per cent.

Navy the Big Seller.

In going over their order books for the Fall, the dress goods houses find that navy by far was the largest seller in colors for the coming season. One mill representative stated that, in the business taken by his concern, the comparison ran as high as 500 pieces of navy to 200 pieces of any other color, even though the rest of the line was considered one of the most attractive brought out by the mill.

Tariff Legislation Ill Timed.

A woolen man, commenting on the resurrection of the tariff issue, stated yesterday that coming at this time such talk of keeping out imported goods is especially ill-timed. The parity of prices in some cases and the increased values of foreign goods in others, he said, makes hurtful competition a thing of the past. "These woolen men who are talking tariff," he said, "ought to be glad if some foreign piece goods come along to help fill the orders that the domestic houses cannot take. It means more satisfaction all around."

Renew Fight on Luxury Tax.

The discussion accorded the luxury tax by Congress last week brought out the point that the legislators are anxious to hear more from consumers on the subject before going ahead with their consideration of the repeal of the measure. While the bill introduced for the repeal of the tax has not been definitely tabled, it has been temporarily laid aside. This has spurred up the merchants to renewed effort. The fight against the law which is being waged by the National Retail Dry Goods Association as a focal point will endeavor to enlist the more active support of the consumer by pointing out that the law has not accomplished what it was designed to do, namely, restrict the purchase of luxuries, and, furthermore, is a source of constant irritation.

Why They Need New Clothes.

A dealer in clothing, in speaking yesterday of the good business he had been receiving from returned soldiers, said there had been more of it than he had been expecting. "Like a great many other persons," said he, "I naturally supposed that when the boys came home and took off their uniforms they would promptly get into their old clothes again. Doubtless some of them did this, but there seem to be a number of cases where one trial was sufficient to send them to stores like mine to refit, and the reason for it must be apparent to any one who saw the raw recruits going into camp for training, and afterward saw the same youngsters in the victory parades. A year or more out in the open has broadened them and expanded their chests so that the old clothes do not fit. That's one great reason why they have to get new ones."

Think Well of Strike Agreement.

The opinions on the recent strike settlement effected in the coat and suit trade seem to concur in the belief that the agreement will bring several needed benefits to the trade. The representative of one of the best results will be the stabilizing of the business and the prevention of "wildcatting" as he called it. He explained that under former conditions it was a frequent practice for a house to find that one of its best styles was being produced in cheaper material and workmanship before an opportunity was afforded the originator to make his sales. He sees the end of this evil in the measures of protection now adopted.

TO FREE BOHEMIAN SCIENCE.

Czech Professor Wants Emancipation from German System.

PARIS, June 3.—Bohemian science must be emancipated completely from the German, Dr. Emanuel Radl, a professor at Prague University, declares in an article in Le Temps.

"First of all," Dr. Radl says, "we must provide a solid basis for Czech science, which is now concentrated at Vienna under German direction, and we must replace the erroneous conception of the German scientific system by a more just, more human, and more democratic one.

"I believe that in the coming years the Czech scientists will study British and American science and become acquainted with their most illustrious representatives."

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

ALPHA LITHOGRAPH CO., Inc., of 263 Ninth Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by Rosenberg & Ball, attorneys for these creditors: Perkins Goodwin Company, over $10,000; Wilson C. Brainard, over $10,000, and Nicholas O'Connor, $10 Preferential payments are alleged. Judge A. N. Hand appointed James A. Brady receiver with a bond of $5,000. Liabilities are $140,000, and assets $40,000.

BENNIS & HIMMEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Leo Binnis and Max Himmel, contractors on dresses, at 511 Sixth Avenue, by two creditors: L. Janower, $425, and V. H. Schwartz, $125.

BELLOS & KATZ.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Morris Bellos and Morris Katz, comprising the firms of Bellos & Katz, dealers in dress goods at 868 Union Avenue, Bronx, by these creditors: Jack Mitchell, $200; Morris Seidman, $295, and Esther Wiener, $342; and by M. H. Schwartz, $3,000; L. Janower, $4,000, and R. Weinstein, $738. They also made an assignment to Joseph Ollecker. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Jesse Eisenberg receiver. Liabilities were stated to be $40,000. Assets were $20,000 a few weeks ago, but they have been taken away, so that now the assets are about $1,000.

ALFRED LA ROSA, dealer in crockery at 240 Sullivan Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Bronner Harris & Co., Inc., $1,000; Harris & Bro., $154, and Solomon Horowitz, $222.

Abe FLUM, of 274 West Nineteenth Street, formerly a theatrical manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,000 and no assets. The principal creditors are the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, $3,506; Leo Harrison, $1,500, and Joseph Lubits, $1,000. Hurley & Bro., $154, and Solomon Horowitz, $222.

Abe FLUM, of 274 West Nineteenth Street, formerly a theatrical manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,001 and no assets. The largest creditor was the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, $4,513 deficiency judgment, and August Ruff, $2,250 on a bond and mortgage.

COUNTRY MILK CO., Inc., of 308 Fifth Avenue.—The petition in bankruptcy filed on April 28 against this company has been dismissed by Judge A. N. Hand on motion.

DANIEL CAHN, ladies' hats, at — Broadway, has made an assignment to Walter J. Rosenthal. Mr. Cahn resides at 860 Riverside Drive.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—H. Rondine.....$545.24
Adelson, William, and Lincoln Reimer—
Edward J. Noble Co.....$4,348.23
Autuori, Anthony, by guardian—U. Ursone, costs.....$109.90
Bera, Joseph, and Aaron Bera, (Bera & Co.—Erie R. R. Co., costs.....122.11
Bloomin, Harry—A. Bichler.....771
Berger, Emil—Jacob Doll & Sons.....364.93
Clark, McCarthy & Co.—Berger Mfg Co.423.42
Carley, Edward B.—Thomas T. Hopper & Co.....747.85
Crucible Steel Co. of America—S. W. Traylor.....209,427.22
C. H. McCarthy & Co.—Berger Mfg. Co.....123.42
Dietz, Samuel—National Surety Co..3,009.30
De Ridder, Stanislaus P. H. O.—A. Tilden.....395.57
Electric Car and Locomotive Corp.—
Simmons Boardman Pub. Co.....1,109.58
Frink, George S.—H. W. Merchant.....453.20
Feinberg, Max, by guardian—B. A. Ottenberg, costs.....106.90
Goldman, Nathan, and Samuel Klasky, (G. & K. Cloak Co.)—J. Blumberg...301.68
Goldin, Abraham—S. Hausman et al...604.30
Gold, Bernard—A. Buchman.....2,131.50
Guaranty Trust and National Safety Co.—People, &c.....500.00
Glassberg, Manny J.—N. Pickel.....446.67
Goldstein, Rosie and Samuel—S. Friedland.....250.00
Gray, Olin D.—N. Y. & Pennsylvania.....318.43
Hershfield, Henry G.—M. F. Kane.....112.14
Herreshoff, J. B. Francis—E. D. L.....937.76
Horn, Shulein and Friedman, Inc.—I. S. Tittelman et al.....420.00
Holbert, George B.—Tribune Association.....296.20
Jacobs, Jules, and Esther Fernbind—Musical Courier Co.....290.82
Kettell, Y. Erie R. R. Co., costs.....114.60
Kelly, Mary Jane—Jacob Doll & Sons...945.85
Laying, James D., Jr.—Tiffany & Co..145.21
Machinery & Metal Sales Co.—M. E. Baird.....784.80
Mason, Lillian B.—T. O'Connell.....196.80
Nashawitz, Harry, and Charles Rubin—People, &c.....500.00
O'Donough, Mildred T.—Julius Jorgensen & Son.....120.84
Peppler, John G—Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank, costs.....100.72
Pressner, Israel and Samuel (Pressner & Hollander).....1001.05
Phillips, Special Providential Realty & Investing Co., Inc.....150.20
Reed, Charles S.—G. C. Patton.....642.20
Reiner, Israel—J. Kreinces.....900.00
Thomson, Alfred L.—Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.....108.20
Thamun, Paul—M. G. Palliser.....113.15
Tower, Press, Inc.—M. Turtz.....488.85
United Roofing Works, Inc.—Barrett Co.....550.20
Voss, John M.—R. A. Lavene.....1,173.23
Voss, John M.—A. Sockolof.....234.38
Weichester County Brewing Co.—I. Goldowotz.....298.47
Yeager, Walter M.—C. Hilker, et al...190.81

In Bronx County.

Castiglia, Nicola—Union Railway Co...$13.70
Hickox, Sidney B.—F. Kahnt et al.....551.50
Logan, William H., and William H. Logan, Jr.—2d Ward Banking Co.....81.48
McArdle, Elsie G.—H. Swan.....134.42
Parrotta, Nicola—F. Alberti et al.....94.20

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that on which the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Aschner, Isidor and Nathan—F. G. Lamberman, June 11, 1918.....$376.40
Popper, Walter F.—M. P. Altman, May 1, 1918.....361.94
Hopaltrun Realty Co.—F. Cahen, June 20, 1919.....2,106.00
Cavanaugh, John J.—F. P. Mermod et al., May 26, 1919.....1,538.32
Hassett, Edmund J.—A. A. Darragh, Aug. 30, 1917.....342.91
Solar, Peter A.—Mail and Express Co., April 18, 1919.....134.28

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.: E. Glass, coats, suits, infants' wear; 37 West 26th.
AKRON, Ohio—Kirk Co.: L. D. Freiberg, floor coverings; Pennsylvania.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. A. Whitney & Co.: H. L. Bartlett, silks; G. Lamy, domestics, trimmings, dress goods; A. J. Palmer, rugs; 1,133 B'way.
ALEXANDRIA, Va.—D. Bendheim Sons: Miss Mary, ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Adams Co.: R. B. Heilenbach, coats, suits; Imperial.
ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Blutsker, hosiery, furn. goods; Cumberland.
AMSTERDAM, Holland—A. Grollenberg, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, P. D. Shaul, furs; 1,370 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. P. Allen & Co.: J. P. Allen, ready to wear; 1,261 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co., A. M. Crigler, neckwear, shirtings; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. F. Krastel, mfg. dept., shirts, overalls; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cohn, Cohleng & Co.; E. G. Colwill, silks, domestics; Herald Square; J. E. Flessl, millinery; Penn.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.: Miss I. H. Goldstein, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. & Bro.; M. Strouse, trimmings; 212 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, misses', infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; 37 West 34th.
BALTIMORE—Abrahams Bros.: H. Abrahams, clothing, men's furn. goods; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauber; L. Kramer, waists; 1,182 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Maas & Kemper; J. Kemper, neckwear, dress trimmings; Penn.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernhard, ready-to-wear; Miss Brauer, millinery; 2 West 37th St.
BAYTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; H. M. Schwartz, linens, white goods, domestics; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—S. Ginsberg Co., S. Ginsberg, woolens; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co., Miss A. Heintz, ladies' hosiery; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Florence W. McCarthy Co.; H. Ritter, notions; 906 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. Lewis, infants' wear; Miss Jackson, muslin underwear, negligees, Miss P. Brinton, coats, suits, dresses; S. J. Bradshaw, wash, dress goods; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.: Miss Dooley, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, negligees, H. P. Bartlett, ready-to-wear, bathing suits; Miss Nellson, furs; S. Intrater, shoes; E. Karl, men's furnishing goods; J. A. Taylor, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 2 West 37th.
CANTON, Ohio—Globe Furniture & Carpet Co.: J. J. Joseph, carpets; Penn.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger Co.; H. C. Andrews, rugs; 105 Grand.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.; L. A. Doxey, dress goods, silks, notions, corsets; Penn.
CHICAGO—Lamm & Co.; A. H. Lamm, piece goods; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; H. G. Martin, jobs white wash skirts; 277 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. H. Stahl, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—G. W. Liedtke & Co.; K. W. Liedtke, dresses; Hammond House.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Brothers; P. E. Shay, fur coats; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO — L. Klein, Inc.; H. Michelson, dress goods; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Iseaman & Engel; N. Engel, hosiery, underwear, shirts; 55 White.
CHICAGO—H. M. Paradise, cloaks; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 320 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. E. Clarke, upholstery goods; 1,103 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; A. J. Hoelscher, coats, suits, skirts; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—J. F. Farwell Co.; J. Long, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—L. Siegel & Co.; L. H. Siegel, cloakings; Latham.
CHICAGO—The Fair; H. A. Levy, jobs wash dresses, silk waists; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. Felsenthal, baby merchandise; 115 Fifth Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers, Miss Hondle, millinery basement; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; N. L. Markus, linens; Miss Stevens, lamps, shades; E. M. Michard, men's hats, caps; C. M. Nash, chafing dishes; T. R. Bonsart, underwear; L. H. Greene, colored dress furs; Mr. Silver, men's leather, fur coats, basement buyers—Mr. Winchester, waists; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Dutch, children's, juniors' and girls' coats; Mr. Goldberg, furnishings; Miss Dartt, infant's wear, house dresses, kimonos; Mr. King, misses', women's dresses; Mr. Rafeld, children's, juniors' and girls' dresses; Mr. Hahn, infants' goods, trunks; Miss Hickey, corsets; Mr. Goodhue, gloves; Miss Callahan, ladies' underwear; Miss McGrail, misses', women's coats; Miss Williams, hosiery; Mr. Whipple, Mr. Cooper, general merchandise; 225 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; H. Johnson, toys, sporting goods; Miss F. M. Simons, millinery, underwear; J. S. Greening, men's furnishing goods; C. R. Tippert, jewelry, novelties; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 400 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent, J. G. Edwards, wash goods; 220 5th Av., Holland House.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Taylor, laces, neckwear, E. Karl, men's furn. goods; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Mrs. F. C. Mellon, infants' wear; Miss Jackson, muslin underwear, negligees, Miss P. Brinton, coats, suits, dresses; S. J. Bradshaw, wash, dress goods; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss Dooley, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, negligees, H. P. Bartlett, ready-to-wear, bathing suits; Miss Nellson, furs; S. Intrater, shoes; E. Karl, men's furnishing goods; J. A. Taylor, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 2 West 37th.
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BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; H. Johnson, toys, sporting goods; Mi

REAL ESTATE FIELD

In one of the largest transactions of the year the National Biscuit Company yesterday purchased from the Bradish Johnson estate all of the property which it occupies on West Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, between Ninth and Eleventh Avenues, a group of six, eight, and ten story buildings, assessed by the city at $3,308,000. The deal, which was all cash, was negotiated by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

The property includes the new ten-story building which covers the entire block between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, with frontages of 282.5 feet on Sixteenth Street, 182.7 on Fifteenth Street, 221.4 on Eleventh Avenue, and 206 on Tenth Avenue. The plottage between Ninth and Tenth Avenues fronts 206 feet on Tenth Avenue and 225 feet on both Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, almost the entire block, and is covered with six and eight story buildings. The entire plot involved in the sale contains forty-two lots.

The National Biscuit Company has held the land under lease from the Johnson estate and has improved it for its own use.

Operators were active on Washington Heights yesterday when several large apartment houses were disposed of.

The Morgenroth-Brofka Syndicate, which has figured in a number of large transactions recently, made two purchases. From the Hamilton Terrace Company through Michael Cohn and Henry I. Cooper, involving Richill Court and Hamilton Terrace, two six-story structures at 36 to 75 Hamilton Terrace, covering a frontage of 276 feet and housing 100 families, with rentals of $80,000 and valued at $500,000.

The second purchase involved Westbourne Court, a seven-story elevator apartment, 150 by 100, at the southeast corner of Broadway and 140th Street. This property accommodates fifty families, paying $55,000 per annum, and was held at $365,000. Sale of the latter was negotiated by Henry J. Kantrowitz.

New Company Invests $700,000.

In the Fort Washington section the recently organized Mount House Realty Corporation purchased the Armidale, a six-story elevator structure, 145 by 213 by 224, at the south corner of Riverside Drive and 169th Street, and the Highcourt, a similar structure, 110 by 177 by 100 by 223, at the north corner of Riverside Drive and 181st Street. The properties were sold by the builders, the Melvin Construction Company, through Harris Meltzer. They house ninety families at rentals aggregating $95,000 and were held at $700,000.

The Kinghaven Resold.

The Dempsey Realty Company, William S. Dempsey, President, purchased the Kinghaven, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 182.3 by 114 by 188.4 by 99.11, at 445 West 153d Street, adjoining the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, from the Union Chemical Glassware Company and A. H. Levy. The property contains sixty suites, renting for $60,000 per annum, and was held at $350,000. John P. Peel and Leitner, Bruner & Starr were the brokers.

Elizabeth Van Nostrand sold the five-story quadruple apartments, on plot 58.5 by 100, known as the Kingsleigh, at 712 and 714 West 180th Street, to a client of John R. Davidson and William S. Baker.

Private Dwellings.

O. Harpoponlan bought the dwelling at 162 West Ninety-Seventh Street from a Mrs. Fielding through the Real Estate Management Company. The same house sold for the Union Theological Seminary the dwelling at 213 West 122nd Street to A. Aspergen.

The Lawmor Realty Company, Inc., sold, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 17.8 by 50 by 100, at 4 West 81st Street, to Maybell McAdoo through Shaw & Co.

Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim sold the five-story American basement dwelling at 15 East Seventy-second Street, on a lot 20 by 102.8, located between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The house was held at about $170,000.

Sarah L. Johnson has sold the four-story dwelling at 24 East Sixty-third Street, between Madison and Park Avenues.

Phillip Steele sold 556 East Eighty-Seventh Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on lot 23 by about 60, adjoining the southwest corner of East end Avenue, to Helen Hill for occupancy. F. J. Feuerbach negotiated the sale.

Clara Dellac sold the three-story and basement dwelling, at 554 West 183d Street, on a lot 18.9 by 101, to Caris & La Mont through McDowell & McMahon.

Joseph P. Day sold the three-story dwelling, 20.10 by 99.11, at 241 West 126th Street, to John Crowley.

William A. White & Sons sold for Maurice Wertheim 143 East Fifty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, 17 by 100.

Tenement Deals.

Irene I. Rothwell sold three five-story flats, 27 by 100 each, held at $100,000, at 557 to 561 West 149th Street, to Charles Wynne through Knap & Wasson and Max Blau.

James H. Cruikshank sold to the Ritz Realty Corporation the six-story new law tenement of 403 East 101st Street, on plot 50 by 100. Mr. Cruikshank took as part payment the vacant lot at 51 East 112th Street, 25 by 100, which is assessed by the city at $10,000. Harry Sugarman was the broker.

Frederick Reifel sold the five-story double flat, 25 by 100, at 258 West 115th Street, to an investing client of Joseph F. Feist & Co.

Max Korner resold to the Lenox Realty Corporation the six-story apartment house, on a plot 50.11 by 84, at the southeast corner of 108th Street and Fifth Avenue, held at $100,000. Mr. Korner acquired the property a few weeks ago from Margaret Griffin.

Effie Watterson sold to the Denwood Realty Co., B. Benenson, President, the six-story elevator apartment, on plot 100 by 100, held at $150,000 and renting for about $25,600, at 103 to 109 West 141st Street, through Clarence E. Hutchinson. The building is occupied by colored tenants.

The Bronx Market.

E. Sharum bought from the H. Jacob Construction Company, builders, the five-story apartment house, 39.5 by 129, at 1,024 Boston Road, just north of 165th Street.

E. Glauber sold a five-story apartment house on plot 37.4 by 95, at 865 Prospect Avenue, to an investing client of Peter Tisch.

The Nelson Holding Company sold two five-story apartment houses, on plot 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and 158th Street, held at $112,000, to an investing client of Bessler Schoen and Abraham Weiss.

David Harris sold the five five-story apartment houses covering the block front on the west side of 163d Street, between Kelly and Tiffany Streets, held at $75,000. There are three houses on 163d Street, containing stores, having a frontage of 200 feet. The houses on Kelly and Tiffany Streets have a frontage of 125 feet each.

William Fagan bought from Ida Berliger 1,503 Edgewater Road, a dwelling, on lot 20 by 75, irregular, through F. J. Feuerbach.

Frederick Brown resold to Philip Weinstein the block front on the west side of Wilson Parkway, between Hawkstone Street and Mount Eden Avenue, two vacant plots having a frontage of 234 feet on Wilson Parkway, 147 feet on Hawkstone Street, and 90 feet on Mount Eden Avenue. The buyer plans to erect two five-story apartment houses, to cover the entire plottage. The property was recently acquired by Mr. Brown from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. M. I. Strunsky was the broker.

Isidore Zimmer and Samuel Reznick have sold to Hyman Wolf and William Shaffer, in a cash deal, 775 Jennings Street, northwest corner of Prospect Avenue, a five-story apartment house, with three stores, on a plot 40 by 90, renting for $8,000 and held at $55,000. M. Goodman was the broker in the deal.

Brooklyn.

William McElroy bought the two-story and brick basement dwelling at 238 Seventh Street from The Real Estate Company of Brooklyn through F. C. Sauter.

Alexander W. Irvine sold the three-story and basement dwelling at 740 Union Street, near Sixth Avenue, through the John Pullman Real Estate Company, Inc.

The Prudential Mortgage Company sold the two five-story double flats at 34 and 36 Elliott Place through Charles A. O'Malley.

Sigmund Weshsler bought a dwelling on plot 140 by 96.8 at 8,642 Bay Parkway, near Benson Avenue.

L. Brown sold the two-story and cellar one-family dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 262 Ninetieth Street, to a client of the Bulkley & Horton Company for occupancy.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold a two-story one-family brick house at 1,672 Eighty-third Street, to a client for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Interstate Land Holding Company sold the block front on the north side of Ely Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, Long Island City, a plot comprising 35,000 square feet, to the Factory Building Company. Foundation work has been started on a four-story factory building which the same brokers have sold to a New York corporation.

Suburban Sales.

Mitzi Hajos, musical comedy star, bought the Burling place at Gedney Farms, White Plains, N. Y., through Charles Griffith & Eugene Moses & Co., and Nelson B. Erhardt.

Gertrude L. Stile sold a residence on Forster Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., held at $35,000, to Lee Bach through the Cooley Realty Co.

Miss Ricka Lowy purchased from the Amsterdam Development and Sales Co. a plot of four lots 80 by 100 at the corner of Ogden Terrace and Riveria Court, Malverne, L. I., as a site for a high class dwelling.

Realty Notes.

New York Title and Mortgage Co. has made a building loan of $110,000 on a building to be erected on the east side of the Grand Concourse, 50 feet south of 192d Street, plans for which were filed a day or two ago by the Henlee real Estate Co., Louis Wolf, President.

E. E. Smathers is the buyer of the two-story "taxpayer" at 2,124 Broadway, and the abutting five-story flat at 304 Amsterdam Avenue; also the five-story flat at 306 Amsterdam Avenue, sold recently by Leopold Weil for Donul Katz and Robert Powers. These properties adjoin the group of one-, five- and six-story buildings covering the southerly frontage on West Seventy-fourth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, which Mr. Smathers bought recently from Frank Bradley and others. His holdings at this point now have a frontage of 131 feet on Broadway.

Commercial Leases.

Isers n Brothers leased the property at 32 to 40 West Thirty-third Street for a long term to Sam Weinberg. Robert M. McMarsh, trustee for Lydia H. Kane, through Oliver Lakin. The lessees plan to improve the property, now occupied by three amalle buildings, with a large modern structure. Abraham J. Herrick was the attorney for the lessees.

The United Cigar Stores Company leased the property at 125 Third Avenue, corner of Fourteenth Street, and will occupy the corner store, leasing the balance of the space.

The United Cigar Stores Company also leased the property in the Nevada Apartment House at the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventieth Street, and the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventieth Street. It will occupy the corner store and sublet the balance of the space.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

141st St, 527 West, n e corner Edgecombe Av, 25.1x90.8;25x93.5, five-story flat and stores; Cath Ernst against Regine Dinkelspiel et al; Lowitt receiver, attorney, doc. $26,... 157 suits, &c., $1,750; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

122d St, 150 West, s s, 50 ft e of Lenox Av, 14.8x66.11; three-story and basement dwelling; Met. Savings Bank against F. L. Hanna et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $7,722.47; taxes, &c., $38; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Henry Brady.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s w side, intersection n w corner Eagle Ave, Lots 19, 20 and 21, 200x irreg; $417 against M. McGuire et al; action L. Sullivan & Co.; attorneys due, $3,850.72; taxes, &c., $1,274.80; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Monroe Av, s s, Lots 20 and 21, 50x100, also Bronx and Pelham Parkway, w s, Lot 20, 20.4x185.6x25x177.1, J. J. Tierney against C. M. McGuire et al, per J. Sullivan's & C.; attorneys, due, $10,916.16, taxes, &c., $461.34, to the plaintiff for $8,890.

By Samuel Marx.

57th St, 539 West, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, three-story tenement and stores; General Synod of the Reformed Church in America against Hall, Stilwell; C. V. Palister, attorney, due, $15,815.80; taxes, &c., $432.70; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

40th St, 15 and 17 West, for a ten-story offices, 33x100, Dourlas L. Elliman & Co., 11 Madison Av, owner; Cross & Cross, 681 5th Av, architects; cost, $175,000.

Court Av, s s, 134 ft e of 182d St, three two-story frame dwellings, 21x53.3, one-story frame garages, 17.1x17; Wm. J. Diamond, 1,616 Monroe Av, owner and architect; total cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

6th Av, 821 to 829, to a three and four-story stores, restaurant, &c., Manhattan Fee Co., 17 West 42d St, owner; J. H. Scheler, 25 West 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

93d St, 161 West, to a four-story dwelling; E. S. Gerard, Howitt N. Y., owner; Stirer & Wolfe, 569 5th Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

85th St, 223 West, to a two-story garage and store; Randolph Realty Co., 253 Broadway, owner; Alfred E. Mercil, 30 Church st, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, 170 to 174, eighteen story offices, stores, &c., Broadway-Maiden Lane corp., 170 Broadway, owner; Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $75,000.

145th St, 445 51, nine-story concrete garage, 99.7x96; Mary Moser, on premises, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Av, 2,151-65, two-story brick factory, 132.2x180.2; Rudolph Schreiber, 1,140 Broadway, owner; Louis Fitzgerald, 1,456 West 40th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Claremont Av, 90, to a five-story dwelling; Union Theological Seminary, 120th St. and 9th Av, owner; Allen & Collens, Boston, Mass., architects; cost, $10,000.

5th Av, 528, to an eleven-story offices, R. E. Dula, premises, owner; W. Bosworth, premises, architect; cost, $6,000.

12th St, 40 East, to an eight-story lofts, W. H. Hohns, 507 West 170th st, owner; J. Hecht, 507 West 170th St, architect; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, 19.6 to e s 177th St, x100, Lombardy Realty Co., 30 E 42d St, mtg $250,000; 870 Long-wood Av, Bronx, n e $250,000, all liens, attorneys Morrison & Schiff, $220 B'way, $100

BROADWAY, 5,109, n w corner of 12th St, 100.11x100.11x irreg, Fraternal Realty Co., 220 Broadway, mtg $155,000, all liens, May 31, attorneys Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway, $100

BROADWAY, 3,472, s w 69 ft s of 152d St, 19.11x70, Fraunau Inc., to Clay Hook Corporation, 2,875 Broadway, mtg $13,000, all liens, June 2, attorneys McLaughlin & S., 15 William St, $100

BROADWAY, 3,117-31, w s, 160.11 ft s of 125th St, 140.11x100, Belford Realty Co., to Gard Mulliner, 424 West 120th St, mtg $147,000, all liens, May 31, attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $100

BROADWAY, 69-73, s w corner of Rector St, 78x214, to Charles H. Sabin, 20 Broad St, $223.11; O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., to Seventy-one Broadway Corporation, 71 Broadway mtg $2,000,000, 5 and 6 and all liens, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of 152d St, 99.11x100, Pocono Realty Corpn. to Nagle Av Const. Co., 140 Cedarh St, attorneys, Foster & T., 141 Broadway, $100

BROOME ST, 480, n s, 25x100, Greenwich Savings Bank to Theklo Todirus, 1,190 Franklin Av, mtg $30,000, May 28, attorneys Goldmark & Co., 55 Nassau St, $100

SAME PROPERTY, Theklo Todirus to Jerome Tanenbaum, 215 Central Park West, part, mtg same, May 28, attorney, Isidor Forster Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and 15 Boerum Pl, 25 East 10th St, one-half part, mtg $30,000, May 28, attorneys same, $100

BROOME ST, 457-9, s s, 50.8x95.9, 179 E. Alfred E. White house to John C. Gallagher, Ridgewood, N. J., mtg $45,000; attorney, Arthur Mayer, 261 Broadway, $1

SAME PROPERTY, John C. Le Brun Parsons to Hortense Le Brun Rhinelander, her daughter, $50 Park Av, mtg $21,000; attorney same, $100

BUTLER ST, 267, s s, 21.2x42.6x20.6x42.7, Christina B. to Charles Kiener, 436 E 6th St, quitclaim, May 31; attorney, Jos. M. Adrian, Jr., 1 Broad St, $2,750

ELIZABETH ST, 228, s s, 25x48.8, Jno H. Curry, 31 Clarke Pl, to Angelo Cangelosi, 226 June 2, attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $1

GRAND ST, 125-7, s s, 50 ft e of Clinton St, 50x80, Bank for Savings in City of New York to Mary Moser, on premises, owner; Alfred Salschutzer, 2,058 Creston Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Av, 2,151-65, two-story brick factory, 132.2x180.2, Rudolph Schreiber, 1,140 Broadway, owner; Louis Fitzgerald, 1,456 West 40th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

GRAND ST, 125-7, s s, 50 ft e of Clinton St, 50x80, Bank for Savings in City of New York to Mrs. Mary Moser, on premises, owner; Alfred Salschutzer, 2,058 Creston Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

HAMILTON PL, 2, s e corner of Convent Av, 50x80, Bank for Savings in City of New York to Mrs. Mary Moser, on premises, owner; Alfred Salschutzer, 2,058 Creston Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Av, 2,151-65, two-story brick factory, 132.2x180.2, Rudolph Schreiber, 1,140 Broadway, owner; Louis Fitzgerald, 1,456 West 40th St

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

! 100 ACRES !

of groves, mountain springs; residence, improvements; 25-mile vista, unequaled! Asa Francis Smith, Temple Bar, Brooklyn. Phone 1280 Main.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Fifteen Minutes by rail from Penn. Station. Also Grand Central

Beautiful Home on Long Island Sound

Salt Water Bathing and Boating—Sandy Bathing Beach

Only 20 minutes by motor from heart of New York; convenient communication. On 100 foot boulevard on North shore of Long Island. Eleven large rooms, all modern conveniences; two baths, gymnasium and board walk; cement tennis court, dock, boat house, summer house, garden, fountain and fruit trees. Will sell on easy terms

JOHN N. GOLDING, Real Estate, 9 Pine St., or 1 East 45th St., N.Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GEDNEY FARM

A community of attractive homes; beautifully situated in the high, healthful Westchester Hills At the very gateway of White Plains.

City water, sewers, gas, electricity and wonderful macadam roads. Cold and Country Club on property. Convenient distance to Long Island Sound.

38 minutes from 42d Street by unexcelled express service.

BUILDING PLOTS

Are now offered at very reasonable terms. We shall be glad to lend every assistance to Home Builders.

WOOD, DOLSON CO.
SALES AGENTS,
Broadway, cor. 80th St.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

PELHAM MANOR
HERE'S A BARGAIN.

Owner going to Florida will sacrifice attractive cottage, 6 rooms, bath; 10 minutes from station; built only three years, contains fine large living room, dining room, tiled hall and kitchen on first floor, three bedrooms, dressing room and bath on second floor; attic and cellar; modern conveniences, including hot water heat, hot water boilers and gutters. Price for quick sale, $7,000. Nothing like it for the money. Call for photo.

Prince & Ripley.
437 Fifth Avenue, 39th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone Murray Hill—555

Westchester Acreage

In a tract now on the market, well graded streets having water, well, electric lights, telephone connection, on the property; for building sites; easy terms; also a great variety of building sites, $250, $400, $500 each. For particulars A. C. TODD, 32 Spring St., corner B'way, N. Y. C.

New Dutch Colonial Cottage

Attractive 8 rooms 2 baths, garage; high elevation; restricted; Forest Heights; all improvements; gas, electricity, sewers; near depot; 9 minutes to city; Central; reasonable sale price; one month's rent; terms. Particulars, H. E. Northrop, Tribune Bldg.

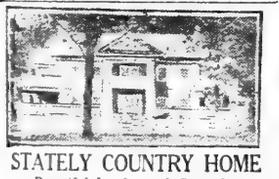
LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG BEACH WEST

6-room cottage, new, modern improvements, $2,550; $1,000 cash, a small cottage for rent, $300. See me personally.

T. J. WALSH.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



STATELY COUNTRY HOME

Beautiful Landscaped Grounds.

Easy Commutation to New York City.

WILL SACRIFICE FOR $17,500.

Much less than cost today; year around home; tastefully decorated and ready for immediate occupancy; contains 13 rooms, three tiled baths, open fireplaces and all modern conveniences; exclusive, refined surroundings, country and golf clubs available; fishing and boating rights on privately owned lake run with the property; splendid views; 900 feet elevation; a wonderful bargain, nothing like it near city. For details, plans and photographs, information by mail only. R. L. KILBY, 645 Madison Ave., New York City. Apartment 33.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY HOMES
$500 TO $1,000 CASH

balance monthly less than rent, buys beautiful new suburban house, 25 minutes from New York; on plot 60x115, 6 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast room and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built with masonry walls, panelled dining room, tiled bathroom with sunken bathtub, built-in set, together with shower, finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enamelled woodwork, parquet floors, extra room for floor lamp, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures, large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

GARAGE IN BASEMENT OF HOUSES.
NUMBER OF PLANS TO SELECT FROM.

PRICE $6,000-$8,000
American Home Builders
Corner 138th St. & 3rd Ave., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 722.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.

200 houses sold, 50 more new homes for sale, $5,000 to $6,800, some cheaper, some more expensive. Terms $500 to $900; balance monthly less than rent. 6 and 7 rooms, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas and electric, paved streets, sewers, all improvements; superior neighborhood, near station, 28 minutes N. Y. City, 6 cents rapid transit.

John A. Baldwin
30 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Telephone John 5047.

BARGAIN? YES, a Big Bargain to a Quick buyer. Owner going to Texas, will sell his exceptionally attractive house (plot 100x200) on "GRAND BOULEVARD" in Court End of Nutley, N. J.

First floor, parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, second floor, 4 spacious bedrooms and tiled bath, third floor, three airy chambers, east and southern exposure; easy walk to Erie and trolley, 3 minutes from Erie depot and Nutley Field Club. This $12,000 house for $9,000; will leave mortgage bearing 5% if desired. Further particulars, James R. Hay, Opp. Nutley Station, Nutley.

THE PRUDENT CITIZEN

insures his Real Estate Titles. How else can he secure in his home? We are specialists in Bergen County Real Estate Titles. Write for Booklet A. "Safety First Investors" are buying our guaranteed mortgages.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.
HACKENSACK, N. J.

THIS IS OPPORTUNITY

65 ACRES; ONE HOUR MANHATTAN. Fine elevation, magnificent views; 50 acres superior land, 12 acres woodland; 2 brooks; 50 apples, 400 peaches, all bearing; 1,500 qts. small fruits. Attractive bodies, 400 ft. pack; extensive boxwood, shrubbery, shade; farmer's cottage, big barn; 2 poultry houses; only $15,000.

ALLABOUGH & SON 135 BROADWAY. Phone 4069 Cort.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A cotton broker having moved to Memphis permanently will sacrifice his Jersey suburban home to quick buyer for $18,000; $2,500 cash, balance easy terms, takes it; the plot is 150x248 ft.; the house is of the most modern architecture, complete in every detail and ready to move into now; not an extra dollar need be spent on it; it has 13 rooms, a sleeping porch and 3 tiled baths, beautifully fitted; there is a 2-car garage, steam-heated, with chauffeur's room and bath; the grounds contain many fine old trees and are planted with flowers and shrubs for coming Summer; this property cannot be duplicated today for $25,000, and is only three years old; built by day's labor and in apple-pie condition; a bargain for some one. For details write COTTON, P. O. Box 529, City Hall Station, N. Y. C.

BERGEN COUNTY ESTATE

About 10 acres. Superb bargain; only 15 miles New York. All excellent automobile roadways; near express station and good town; house 250 ft. back in most sumptuous setting of rare trees; extensive shrubbery; beautiful home, spacious rooms; 5 master rooms, 3 baths; only $20,000. Matchless opportunity. Photos.

ALLABOUGH & SON 135 BROADWAY. Phone 4069 Cort.

AT DEAL BEACH—FOR SALE

All-year-round residence; ten rooms, three baths; every modern improvement; large garage, chauffeur's quarters; plot 140x300; five minutes to station. Must sacrifice.

CHARLES L. YOUNG, Owner,
6 Wall St., New York

JERSEY COAST

DEAL, ALLENHURST, SPRING LAKE
165 B'way. JOHN D. MINER 527
N. Y. C. Cort.
LOCAL OFFICE: SPRING LAKE, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.

BUNGALOWS, CABINS, SHACKS AND CAMPS

for the season or by the month. All privately owned and beautifully furnished in ROXMOR, an exclusive and restricted colony, in Woodland Valley, Catskills. All sports. Garage accommodations. $200 to $500 for season. 90 miles from N. Y. C. Write, phone or telegraph for immediate accommodation. E. B. Miller, Woodland, N. Y., Ulster Co.

FURNISHED HOUSE.
WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Fine modern house, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths, overlooking lake and golf course. Garage, tennis court. For season, $1,500.

About 100 feet from the ocean; among the trees; 9 bedrooms, 4 baths. Garage, large grounds. For season, $1,000.

Both ready for occupancy; offers considered

HENRY M. FITCH,
1622 Amsterdam Ave., Audubon 8418.

RESIDENCE PARK

Rough stone and shingle, 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage, fruit, flowers; water blocks; rare location; concrete porch.

$600 SEASON

Dr. Paul R. Stillman, 61 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle. Phone 2754 New Rochelle.

FOR THE SUMMER

Among the treetops, high and cool, nicely furnished home, eight rooms and two baths; easy distance station, $250 season.

EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.,
Opposite Station, White Plains. Phone 413.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Store To Let

A-1 Location for FLORIST

Located in the heart of rapidly growing, live city; business centre of Greenwich Village, at junction of five car lines, Penn. Station and Hudson Tube.

Also admirable location for Tea Room, Stationery or Bookstore

Steam heat and wired for electricity.

MODERATE RENT.

Inquire JOHN S. LUTER, Manager
66 WEST 9TH STREET.
Stuyvesant 4875.

860 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500 to $1700

Elevator apartment, possession. Apply Superintendent on premises, or

McDOWELL & McMAHON,
1438 St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 182d St.

Offices to Rent

in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

PARK AVE., IN THE 70'S

Attractive 8 room and 3 bath apartment; conveniences immediately; concessions for summer months; to October or longer.

M. P. CROOKE.
10 East 43rd St. Murray Hill 8484.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Riverside Apartment

Beautifully Furnished seven-room apartment with Oriental rugs; Chickering piano and good library; to be sublet for Summer months; light sunny rooms, all outside; two baths; fine view of the Hudson. Near Subway and on Omnibus route. Telephone Morningside 6326.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV. CORNER.

For Sale at a Bargain,

5-story limestone front private house; ideal home or convertible at small expense into bachelors' apartments.

MENDES, 678 West End Av., or 12 John St.

Until Oct. 1, small Colonial house, French panelling and furniture, all modern improvements; ready for housekeeping; large yard with shade trees. 63 West 9th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 5170.

Washington Heights.—Small house, elegantly furnished. Summer or longer; suitable for doctor or dentist. St. Nicholas 2986-T, evenings.

84th St., East.—Small house, furnished complete, from June 15 to Oct. 1. Full particulars, F 323 Times.

For Sale.—Private house near 62d and 3d Av. F 328 Times.

Brooklyn.

BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.

Up-to-date two-family bungalows and detached houses in East Midwood, Fiske Terrace, Nottingham Park, Ocean Av., Prospect Park South; prices, $7,000 to $50,000. See us. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Prospect Av. Kenmore 6238.

BUNGALOW, $18,000.

Two screened and glass porches; eight rooms and bath; every improvement; restricted neighborhood; private garage; worth $20,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Prospect Av. Kenmore 6238.

HOMES IN FLATBUSH.

Exclusive sale of 10 fine houses, 1 and 2 family, $12,000 to $25,000; also lots at $525 each. Knowles Realty Co., 925 Ocean Av. Tel. Flatbush 955.

City Houses Wanted.

Want one or more, (unfurnished,) east side, between 34th and 64th Sts.; price about $40,000 each. Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 E. 48th.

Four-story house, about 20 rooms, large parlor; give full details. G 493 Times Downtown.

Cuban family wants furnished house; Summer, $200 a month. Vanderbilt 1456.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Long Island.

Gentleman's country home within stone's throw of electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; exceptional environment; corner plot 100x210; beautifully landscaped; eight-room house; cost $13,000; will take $9,000 for quick deal. For photographs and particulars write Mr. McIntosh, Room 604, 1,239 Broadway.

Country residence on North Shore, nine rooms, 3 baths, handsomely decorated; two-car garage; beautiful trees and shrubbery; half hour from city; near yacht, golf and tennis clubs; price $17,000. Owner, C 726 Times Downtown.

Delightful suburban home, 2 minutes from electric station, forty minutes from Broadway; eight rooms and bath; improvements, garage, beautiful shrubbery; $7,000; terms. Mr Garlock, Room 604, 1,239 Broadway.

House, seven finished rooms and bath, separate greenhouse, complete heating arrangements, in Richmond Hill, L. I. For full particulars communicate with Wm. Vander Koogh, 38 Park Row. Phone 2629 Cortlandt.

Kew Gardens House,
on N. E. Corner Lefferts and Metropolitan Avs., on ½-acre plot; 6 bedrooms; every improvement, large garage; price $25,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

FLUSHING HOUSES
on North Parsons Av. and Washington Place; prices $18,500, $13,000; immediate possession. HORACE G. KNOWLES, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

BELLPORT HOUSE.

8½ acres, 12-room house, modern improvements, garage. Must sell to settle estate. Price $10,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

Fort Washington House.
5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; every improvement; garage and gardens; right of way to bathing beach. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Beautiful private residence on waterfront, north shore, 20 miles from New York; 14 rooms, all improvements; rent furnished or unfurnished, with privilege of buying. G. Elmore, 307 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

MALBA HOUSE.
Overlooking Sound; plot 100x200.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New Jersey.

AT BOGOTA.

An ideal home, the choicest location in town; 7-room hollow tile stucco house, large sun porch, tile bath and kitchen; all up-to-date improvements; convenient to trains, trolley, and school. Price $10,000.

JOSEPH WEHRMAKER.
Tel. 1812-M Hackensack. 98 Palisade Av.

At Chatham, N. J.—Three-acre farm, two miles D., L. & W.; quaint old house, good condition; high, healthful location; houses for 500 chickens; ample fruit in variety; price $5,500. Phone 3516 Hunterspoint.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
HOMES FOR SALE, FROM $6,000 TO $35,000. FOR RENT, FROM $50 UP; FOR THE SEASON. FURNISHED, FROM $300 UP. MISS H. C. KLINTRUP, MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J., OR PHONE BOONTON 273J.

BUILT FOR OWN USE.

7 room house, all modern improvements, on large plot; beautiful section of Plainfield, near station, $5,000, on terms. J. Stein, Tribune Building, Beekman 5960.

Desirable house to sublet, $1,600 annum; 12 rooms, 4 baths, steam heat, electric lights; garage; ten minutes' walk Mountain Station; shown by appointment. Henry, 311 Hartford Road, South Orange. Phone 893.

Leonia, N. J., 11-room House.—Best place in Leonia, large; convenient for train and trolley; improvements, barn; all kinds of fruit, very reasonable. Charles Kroner, 1,628 3d Av., New York.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row. N. Y. Phone Barclay 8169.

Lake Hopatcong.—Beautiful home, 12 rooms; half price; great sacrifice. Bryant 8208.

New York State.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME.

Built six years ago with most discriminating thoroughness as regards care of detail, this beautiful modern home, with garage and grounds, overlooking the Hudson, an hour by train or motor, is offered by the widow of the late owner. The price, $30,000. Photographs. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2596 Beekman.

Massachusetts.

In Berkshires.—New cottage; electric lights, running water, fireplaces; dining and sleeping porches; lake, mountains, fishing. Write owner President F. E. Jenkins, Piedmont, College, Demorest, Ga.

Country Houses Wanted.

Thomas S. Burke, real estate broker, of the Flagg Building, Getty Square, 160 South Broadway and Valentine Lane, Phones 5060 and 5600 Yonkers, wants to have listed in his office all Yonkers property of the better class that is for sale or for rent.

House, six, seven rooms, yearly, unfurnished, near bathing, commuting distance, privilege buying later, three adults; reasonable. F 446 Times Downtown.

Wanted—House, ten rooms, two baths, in Westchester County, near station, for two months; will pay $300. Z 277 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

To sub-rent, furnished, corner house, Greenwich, Conn., grounds and garden; thirteen rooms and three baths, best section; five minutes from station, ten minutes from water and yacht club. 104 Field Point Road. Phone 825 Greenwich.

Yonkers.—8-room modern house until September, $150. Tel. Burt, 4320 Bryant.

Long Island.

Well-furnished house, thirty minutes rail or motor; one block from Sound; unobstructed view; most exclusive residential section; four master's bedrooms, each with sleeping porch; 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths; acre of lawns, fruit, flowers, vegetables; private beach; garage; $950 per month, $4,000 per year. Mrs. Hare, Boulevard and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I. Tel. Flushing 1027.

Forest Hills Gardens.—4-room apartment, with two main outside bedrooms, completely and beautifully furnished; low rent of $125 per month to desirable tenant. Apply Supt. of "The Gardens Apartment." Tel. Forest Hills 6346, or Schuyler 8747.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED HOUSES—BARGAINS.

Twelve rooms, two baths; bungalows, 8 rooms, bath; near Northport. Dr. Enright. Telephone Bushwick 122.

Long Beach, (West.)—Bungalow for sale, attractively furnished, ready to step right in; reasonable. Bennett. Phone 4820 Worth.

Long Beach, (West End.)—Bungalow, attractively furnished, reasonable. Bennett. Phone 4820 Worth.

Long Beach.—Five-room bungalow, block from ocean. June only. P 94 Times.

New Jersey.

Mountain View Cottage to let, June-October; well furnished, six rooms (farmhouse), bath and improvements; $400 for season. George W. Johnson, Mountain View Cottage, Spring Valley R. F. D., New York.

Furnished house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; adjoining two lakes; now until October, $350; stable, quarter mile. William Taylor, Mountain Lakes; inquire Post Office, Kohlmorgan Property.

32 Miles out; 9-room house, all improvements, all newly decorated; garage; about acre of land; garden; large porch; season, $500. Carlton A. Dobbins, Morris Plains, N. J.

Beautifully furnished houses for Summer season, $400 up; all outdoor sports, fishing, swimming, tennis, &c. Write or phone Mrs. H. C. Klintrup, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Locust Point, Near Navesink.—Furnished house on high land; ocean view; six masters, three servants' rooms, three baths. Tel. Plaza 8871.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Attractive furnished dwelling, season, or months; boating, bathing, fishing; fine view. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8169.

New York State.

Margaretville, Delaware County.—1,800 ft. elevation; handsome, modern, furnished house, 5 master's bedrooms, spacious grounds, tennis, trout fishing; season $1,200. W. Finn, 165 Broadway.

Bungalow—Six large rooms, bath; all improvements; furnished complete; at head of beautiful Greenwood Lake; $500 season. Address J. G., 627 63d St., Brooklyn.

Connecticut.

For rent, furnished, delightful ten-room house, five master's bedrooms; near beach, country, and depot; fifty minutes to New York; Stamford's best section. Address W. J. O., 187 Greyrock Place, Stamford, Conn. Phone 1703, ring 3.

Will rent my 8-room corner stucco house and garage at Greenwich, Conn., until Oct. 1; 50 minutes from New York and 5 minutes from station; very reasonable. C. J. Boyle, 260 5th Av.

New Hampshire.

Beautiful, healthful New Hampshire; Colonial house, standing high, ideally situated amid fine old trees and lawns; facing lake; 10 acres; entrancing views from large porches; fine fishing, boating, bathing; house well and artistically furnished; 6 fireplaces; 2 baths; hot-water heater; motor pump; garage; stable; boat; season, $600. Telephone before 1 Cathedral 9117. Write Room 612, 19 Liberty St.

Miscellaneous.

Cottage, block from beach; modern dining and sleeping porches. Curtis, Columbus 8537.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, a bungalow in Catskills for July and probably August; preferably in vicinity of or connected with a hotel; state price. O 620 Times Annex.

Wanted, at Lawrence, L. I., a furnished house from July 1 to September, containing five bedrooms and two baths on first sleeping floor. G 816 Times Annex.

Cottage, furnished, four bedrooms and maid's room; family of three adults, July 1 to Oct. 1, $75 to $100 monthly; near water preferred; commuting distance. D 161 Times.

Furnished house wanted by two bachelors, either Westchester or Long Island; summer or longer period. J 92 Times.

Furnished cottage in country for Summer; state full particulars. T., P. O. Box 62, Wall St. Station, New York.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New Jersey.

BUNGALOW, five rooms and bath, unfurnished; every city convenience; Jersey hills, forty minutes out; season, year; two, three persons. O 784 Times Downtown.

Summer Homes Wanted—Unfurnished.

Wanted to rent, house in refined section New Jersey within easy commuting distance of New York; elevation preferred. Charles R. Wittemann, 305 Academy St., Jersey City, N. J. Phone Bergen 6611.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Apartment House Bargain.
Wadsworth Av. at 180th St.
8-story; 20 apartments; price $55,000.
HORACE G. KNOWLES,
52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

West side, five-and-a-half-story tarpie flat, 8-ins, baths, hot water supply; asking $24,000; rents about $4,200; terms to suit. J. S. Maxwell, 3,422 Broadway.

50x87.6, in Orchard St., near Hester; good 5-story buildings; very busy section; sale or lease. H. Nelson Flanagan, 23 Union Square West.

Park Av. Investment.—Have one of choicest sites for duplex apartments; additional capital needed for remodeling. Lucille Pugh, attorney, 135 Broadway. Cort. 5,94.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal plot, 50x100, for sale in Morris Park, Matthews Av.; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, C 731 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FLATBUSH AND BROOKLYN APARTMENTS.

Investors' opportunity, 6 to 40 families; choice location; good income; prices $12,000 to $250,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Prospect Av., Kenmore 6238.

BAY RIDGE BARGAIN, $7,750.

Brick, eight rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electricity; most attractive suburban section. 420 79th St., Brooklyn.

Three-family new stucco, 40x100, in Flatbush; 18 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat, parquet floors, electricity; near car and subways; owner lives free. B. Seyman, 141 Broadway. Cort. 1885.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Owner will sell beautiful 8-room house on plot 60x100; fine location; 30 minutes to Penn. Station; everything about the place is first-class; one of the best lawns and gardens in the section; $9,500; this is an ideal place at a very low price. W. V. Champlin, 7 Henley Road, Hillcrest Park, Jamaica, L. I.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

The time was never more opportune than now to select your home site and build your own home; let me show you how you can own your own home in attractive surroundings with all city improvements at Larchmont, within a few minutes' walk of the station and 40 minutes of New York. SYLVESTER FROHOCK.

Madison Av., N. C. 2377 Gramercy.

WATERFRONT.

Attractive stucco house, 12 rooms, 4 baths, double garage, man's quarters; 1½ acres; 100 feet private beach; large trees. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 9526 Murray Hill.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Broadway, Flushing.—For sale, practically new shingle house; corner plot, 50x80; 7 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 minutes to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 42 South St., Greeley 6896.

Port Washington Estates,
on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $2,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.

2½ lots on Greenway South, in best section; price $4,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

"SALT AIRE" BUNGALOW PLOTS.

Desirable plots near ocean for sale. Would build bungalows to order. Phone Gerard 9, 1 P. M. Greeley 3400, 9 A. M.

Bargain—Broadway-Flushing.
Six lots on Eighteenth Street, near State Street.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Newsrisk River property; 2 ten-room houses with barn and boat houses, built to convert to dwelling; whole property capable of a fine river development; splendid Summer home. Address M. & R., 46 Beaver St., New York.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Hudson River Estate, complete, hundreds of acres, highly improved, modern 22-room house, old trees, drives and gardens. For further particulars, H. Hatchmann, 505 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Litchfield Farm in Berkshire Hills; 284 acres, part woodland; large house; hardwood floors, bath, &c.; good barns; price $11,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted, on Long Island, within 20 miles of city, modern house with grounds 100x100 or more, garage, suitable for all-year residence; give full particulars and lowest price. F 329 Times.

3-family brick, in Flatbush section, with up-to-date improvements; for investment. D. M., 150 Times Downtown.

Brick, 2-family and store; choice location of Flatbush; must be up to date. L. C., 110 Times Downtown.

Wanted to rent private garage, personal use; will pay well. F 890 Times Annex.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

HILLTOP FARM.

Southeastern exposure, 40 acres, partly cultivated, some timber, good stream, extensive view, dry air, house 8 rooms and bath, barn, apple orchard; 25 miles out; ideal country home; good farm.

S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Storage space, 5,000-25,000 feet by floors; high ceilings, superb light, freight elevator; owner's management; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Apply 410-412 West 52d. Columbus 514.

LOFT, SEVEN THOUSAND SQ. FEET. RENT FOR STORAGE; HAS FREIGHT ELEVATOR; LIGHT ON ALL SIDES. PREMISES, 306-310 E. 47TH ST., OR BRYANT—3473. JOHN McKEE.

TO LEASE, 25 SPRING ST.

Building 75x115, 5-story, large basement, electrical elevator; suitable for storage, stabling. Apply W. A. Edwards, 81 Maiden Lane.

OFFICES.—3,650 SQUARE FEET FIRST-CLASS OFFICES FOR RENT FROM JULY 1ST; LIGHT ON 3 SIDES. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

43-45 West 39th St.—Attractive front offices; fine light; very reasonable rent; best location for light business. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

Light loft, electric freight elevator, steam heat, $1,200; also private offices, first floor, $35 month each. Empire, 71 Barclay St.

For Rent.—One-story building, 22x125, concrete floor, all open; suitable for garage or any business. Owner, 611 East 158th St.

To Let.—Seven-room apartment, all light, facing Stuyvesant Square, $1,200 yearly. Telephone Stuyvesant 1921 between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fine office sublet quiet tenant; vestibule and corridor door; first-class downtown building; exceptionally located. W 540 Times Downtown.

Lofts, buildings, 42d St. district; business, restaurant. See me for business space anywhere. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 129th.

Basement to let, 25x100; cement floor; sprinkled. Apply Sloane & Moller, 216 East 83d St.

Dry cellar, 25x25, for storage only; $75 per month. 223 West 19th St. Apply B. Fischer & Co., Inc., 190 Franklin St.

Fine light loft, 5,000 feet; heat, sprinklers, elevators, watchmen service. F. E. Allen, Bryant 810. 607 West 42d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Mail privileges; $8.00; excellent service; telephone attendant. Deans, 200 Broadway, Suite 807.

Part of parlor store, suitable for offices or dentist parlor; good light. Wallace, 9 West 46th St.

Desk room for rent; desirable party. 500 Broadway, Room 210.

Desk room in office; mailing privilege. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Lofts, 78x70, suitable manufacturing; elevator service and heat. 453 West 16th.

A few choice offices, new Capitol Theatre Building, 1,639 Broadway. 8500 Circle.

Sublet part of established store; financial district. W 548 Times Downtown.

Prospect Av., 701.—7 rooms and bath, all improvements; suitable for dentist.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to rent, space in up-to-date garage for a limousine car, from 45th to 46th Sts., west side; state price per month. P 878 Times Annex.

For motor truck repair or service shop, 5,000 to 8,000 square feet; at least 3,000 required on ground floor; immediately. New York, Brooklyn, or Long Island City. V 394 Times.

COAT SHOP.

Want to buy factory equipped to make 500 or more coats weekly. Write Box 209, 1619 James Building.

Wanted to let or sublet, loft, about 2,500 sq. ft., for dress mfr. A. Buckhalter, 60 West 46th St.

Wanted to rent, 1,200 to 2,000 square feet for dress manufacturing. 23d-36th St.; will consider part of loft. K 134 Times.

Wanted immediately, upwards of 500 sq. ft. office space in Wall St. section. F 468 Times Downtown.

Loft or part of loft, 20x30, up-to-date building. Reo Embroidery, 147 West 22d.

Office wanted, 200 to 400 square feet. E 305 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 743.—Elegantly furnished apartment; two rooms, bath, buffet-kitchenette; service included. Plaza 2480.

19TH, 142 EAST, (Gramercy section.)—2 or 3 rooms and bath, southern exposure, balcony. Miss Brownell.

19TH, (Gramercy.)—High-class apartment, 7 rooms, bath, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

35TH ST., 42 EAST.—For three months, two rooms and bath; cool; maid service.

39TH ST., Corner Lexington Av. (163.)—Apartment hotel exclusively for women; corner suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath, beautifully furnished, $17 weekly up; appointments complete.

42D ST., 7 EAST.—Two rooms and bath apartments, furnished, all conveniences. Hotel Durham.

43D AND MADISON AV.—Two large rooms, cool and comfortable; reasonable for the Summer. Seen by applying to Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th.

45TH ST., 17 EAST.—Furnished studio; also 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; special antiques. Phone Murray Hill 9828.

48TH, 31 EAST.—Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Murray Hill 8485, furnished and unfurnished apartments.

50'S.—Small house with garden, one block from 5th Av.; owner will rent for Summer private residence, $900 month; fully decorated, antique furniture; $300 a month; references must be satisfactory. Phone Plaza 4090, or address J. B., 111 Times.

50 EAST 51ST STREET.

Attractively furnished one-, two-, three-room apartments by month or year. Plaza 2480.

54TH, 7 EAST.—Attractive two-room apartment; immediate possession; service; breakfast; cheap. Superintendent.

55TH ST., 28 EAST.—Airy corner apartment, well furnished 2 or 3 rooms, bath and kitchen; Summer. Torrance, Plaza 9862.

57TH, EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Charmingly furnished apt., consisting of large living room, bedroom, dining room, bath, and large kitchenette; antique furniture and rugs, elevator; restaurant in building. $250 Summer months; references required. R. De Florez, 402 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 7084.

68TH ST., EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Exquisitely furnished 6-room apartment, $200 per month. Phone 228 Rhinelander.

69TH ST., 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, facilities for cooking breakfast; will give long lease if desired; $100 with low rate for Summer. Tel. Murray Hill 9363, or Supt.

81ST ST. AND PARK AV.—Corner apartment, 6 rooms and bath; $150 per month. Apply Harris & Vaughan, 589 Fifth Av.

87TH, 22 EAST.—2-4 rooms, elevator apartments.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED, EAST AND WEST SIDES. STANLEY S. WOOLLET, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 2674.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $15 weekly and up; full hotel service; a beautiful corner apartment, 3 large rooms and bath, $25 weekly; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

CHARMING AND COOL

eight, large, lofty rooms; artistic fire places; antique mahogany, wicker, chintz, grand piano. Floor lamps, shower. Stuyvesant 4426.

Gentleman to share gentleman's apartment opposite Fordham University; reasonable terms. S 138 Times.

GRAMERCY SECTION, 105 E. 15th; Apt. 41; handsomely furnished 3-room apt.

HOTEL BAYOT, Apartment 229.—Summer months, large parlor, alcove bed room, bath; overlooking park; with adjoining room and bath if desired; materially under hotel rates

JUNE 15-SEPT. 30.—2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished, linen, electric grill, electric iron; elevator and room service; beautiful view, always breezy; references; $100. Chelsea 9351.

LEXINGTON AV., 363 (40th.)—Entire floor, furnished, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; now to Oct. 1; cool and attractive; $65 month. Hammell, Murray Hill 7436.

LEXINGTON AV., 807 (Studio Apt.)—Living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; cool; exclusive. Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 1,070, (61st St.)—Tastefully furnished, antique, 7th floor, corner, three master's rooms, bath, maids' bath, to responsible party, to November. See Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 1,292, (92d.)—Seven cool, comfortable rooms; elevator. Inquire Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 529, (54.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, kitchenette, private bath, electricity, telephone.

NEAR PLAZA HOTEL.—Lady, much absent during Summer, wish to share my large, sunny, delightful, 7th floor, cheerfully decorated apartment, overlooking park, with refined, cultured woman; highest references required. W C 180 Times.

14th Av., 815, (75th.)—Newly furnished, seven rooms and three baths, June 15 to October, ninth floor, four exposures, wonderfully cool. Tel. Rhinelander 3643.

PARK AV., 1,155.—11th floor; handsomely furnished, 10 rooms, 4 baths; particulars, R. De Florez, 402 Madison Av.

PARK AV., $40, (81st St.)—Attractive, cool, six rooms, bath, until October, immediately; $125 month. Phone Lenox 8858.

PRIVATE HOTEL APARTMENT TO RENT. To rent on 50 East 90th St. a select one and one-half blocks from 5th Av. and Central Park, private hotel apartment; consisting of 3 rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths and parlor; all large rooms; elegantly furnished. Will rent from July 1 to November 1, at $250 per month, which is about one-half regular rate.

W. C. ESTES,
362 Fifth Av. near 34th St.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.

Sublet bargain, one, two, three rooms, bath, to October; regular rates after.

SIX room apartment for remainder of lease, East 73d; moderate rent; cool, convenient subway. Rhinelander 8665, after 9.

TO RENT from June to September, 2 rooms and bath, furnished, with maid service; rent $75 per month. Apply 780 Madison Av., near 68th St., Apt. 4D.

TWO ROOMS and bath, non-housekeeping, southwest exposure, 7th floor; modern fireproof building; Park Av. section. In the Sixties; apartment may be rented for Summer or longer period. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 100th St., furnished apartment department. Telephone Academy 1600.

WARRINGTON HOTEL, Madison Av., between 82d and 83d Sts. Attractively furnished suites; breakfast served; excellent service.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV. AND 45TH ST., (The Lorraine.)—Two-room apartment, parlor, bedroom and bath; seventh floor; southeastern exposure; will be sublet for term of three months; June 15-Sept. 15. Apply at office of the Lorraine.

10TH ST., 57 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, kitchenette, $70 per month. Apply on premises.

10TH, 60 WEST.—

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH, 108 EAST, (Gramercy Park Section.)—Attractively furnished suite, twin beds, bath, piano; Apt. 72. Phone 120 Stuyvesant.

25TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.—Hotel Belmore; attractive Summer rates; every room with electric fan; $5 weekly and up.

30TH ST., (Corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women; $7 weekly and up, with use of bath; $12 weekly and up, with private bath; cozy, cool, comfortable, service unexcelled; rooms en suite; special Summer rates.

34TH, 143 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; kitchenette privilege.

39TH, 128 EAST.—Newly decorated, large, airy parlor; also room on second floor.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Nicely furnished 3 rooms, electricity, telephone; $60; excellent location.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nice room, running water; large room, private bath; references.

46TH, (near Lexington.)—Bright, attractively furnished, clean; refined business woman; A1 references. Murray Hill 2184 after 6 P. M.

57TH, 25 EAST.—Large front room, private bath; telephone, electricity; $35.

59TH ST.—Cool, beautiful room in quiet residence, overlooking [illegible]. J 107 Times.

61ST, 156 [illegible]—Large front parlor, refined house; [illegible] piano, telephone; private [illegible] private bath.

63D, 124 EAST.—Large front room, private house; best neighborhood.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 E. 21st St.)—Room suitable 2 or 3, also single room, running water; park privileges; references.

LEXINGTON AV., (31st.)—Elegant room, bath, electricity, phone, private family, homelike; gentleman, references. Madison Square 4138, evenings.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (76th St.)—Large double front room; conveniences; breakfast; gentleman; references.

MADISON AV., (corner 64th St.)—Large front room, private bath, $15 week; single room, $6. Ed. Kechl.

PARK AV., (Near 85th St.)—One or two rooms, shower bath, private family; no children. Phone Lenox 6658.

TWO rooms and bath; attractively furnished; private house; for gentlemen; vicinity Madison Av. and 55th St. reference. Plaza 5114.

West Side.

14TH, 245 WEST.—Fine old mansion, front parlor, private bath, parlor, kitchenette privilege. 6854 Chelsea.

44TH ST., 67 WEST.—Rooms with bath; small rooms, all modern conveniences.

45TH, 13 WEST.—Small room, near bath; elevator, electric light, references.

50TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptional cool rooms; electricity, elevator. Circle 6411, 7th floor.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—2 room suite, bath; handsomely furnished; gentleman.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, room and bath; reference; conveniences.

81ST, 11-13 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large and small. Circle 458.

84TH, 247 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or double, running water, electric light; private house.

85TH, 103 WEST.—Large, well furnished, running water, electricity, telephone, suitable for two. Quinn.

85TH, 361 WEST.—Spacious front parlor, bedroom; electricity, running water; closets; reference.

85TH, 253 WEST.—Medium room, lavatory, electricity, closets, $9. Park apartment, gentleman. Langdon.

90TH, 28 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; electric light, telephone, other rooms; gentlemen.

97TH, 50 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished basement front; running water; kitchenette privileges.

98TH, 63 WEST.—Large cool room for two; private bath, kitchenette privileges; references.

99TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, $8-$15, kitchenette privilege, private bath; gentlemen, business couple.

99TH, 215 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite, electricity, telephone, private.

107TH, 134 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; private bath; also large front; phone.

113TH, 811 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, THREE WINDOWS, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

113TH, 62 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; ONE FLIGHT; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; ELECTRICITY, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

117TH, 342 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Hudson, shower, piano, elevator; Summer rates. Bernat.

118TH ST., 277 WEST.—Desirable, large, cool room; 2-private baths; electricity, telephone.

118TH, 222 WEST.—Large, attractive, second-story room, bath, electricity.

121ST ST., 111 W.—Refined room, French private house, $10, others $15, near Central Park, between L. subway.

123D, 110 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED, DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, ADJOINING BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; ELECTRICITY. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

123D, 130 WEST.—Newly furnished double room and bath; $18 a week; special Summer rates; large private residence; quiet; [illegible] light; immediate [illegible] Phone Morningside 6153.

123D, 43 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BAY WINDOW, ELECTRICITY, ADJOINING BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

124TH ST., 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, suitable for 2 or 3 bachelors; excellent service.

124TH, 5 WEST, (near Park)—Large furnished room, private bath; first-class house; table board; electricity; telephone.

124TH ST.—Sunny room, 1-2 floors, adjoining bath; suitable for 2 gentlemen; reference.

125TH, 2 WEST.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; ELECTRICITY, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; SUMMER RATE.

125TH, 17 WEST.—Very fine second floor, private bath, other rooms private; exceptional.

125TH, 19 WEST.—Large, cheerful parlor, bath; also dressing room, bath; electricity, phone.

125TH, 247 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; electricity, telephone.

126TH, 163 WEST.—Charming room, private bath; electricity; kitchenette privilege.

126TH, 46 WEST.—Cool, large room, private bath; electricity; gentleman preferred; $14.

126TH, 133 WEST.—Unexcelled, clean large rooms, private baths, electricity, small room, reference.

126TH, 144 WEST.—Large desirable room; 3d floor; bath, electric light, telephone.

127TH, 110 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; kitchenette privileges; exceptionally clean.

127TH, 120 WEST.—Double parlor bedroom; second floor front; dressing room; modern.

127TH, 141 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations business people; newly furnished; home comforts; references.

127TH, 142 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, adjoining bath; phone, electric.

128TH, 172 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, private bath, lavatory; refined surroundings, $12.

128TH, 161 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, twin beds; private bath; breakfast privileges optional.

129TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; private house, Schuyler 4003.

131ST, 239 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private house; all conveniences, telephone.

131ST, 216 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, front room, running water, bath, same floor.

132D, 175 WEST.—3 rooms, complete housekeeping; business women. Schuyler 6806.

132D, 150 WEST.—Attractive, cool, large room, private bathroom; electricity; breakfast privilege.

140TH, 134 WEST.—LARGE ROOMS; REFERENCES.

141ST, 149 WEST.—Single room; cool, peaceful, artistic; every convenience; American household.

141ST, 29 WEST.—Facing parks; breezy rooms, adjoining bath, running water; $35 monthly.

142D, 62 WEST.—Private family; private house; all improvements; references required.

142D, 115 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, private bath, southern exposure; housekeeping.

142D, 319 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large room, beautifully furnished; southern exposure.

144TH, 301 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished double room; references.

145TH, 537 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, with Steinway grand piano; my home, no rooming house, near Riverside.

147TH ST., WEST, (very near the Drive.)—Furnished bedrooms and bathrooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only, in an apartment. Telephone Schuyler 5710.

150TH, 140 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, private bath; modern conveniences; references.

153D, 341 WEST.—Elegant room adjoining bath; electricity; suitable two gentlemen; reference.

156TH, 125 WEST.—Large front room, bath, electricity; also parlor suitable for studio.

157TH, 159 WEST.—Large, furnished room, all conveniences; telephone. Summer rates.

160TH, 1 WEST.—Top floor, furnished or unfurnished with kitchen; also large front room, private house, telephone.

161ST, 547 WEST.—Large front room; running water; electricity, telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Beautiful room; hot, cold water; $10 weekly; private house.

92D ST., 30 WEST.—Large room, private bath; kitchenette, telephone; electricity.

93D, 254 West.—Double room, private bath, shower; owner's residence. Riverside 9170.

93D, 48 WEST.—Medium sized, clean, comfortable room; moderate. Murphy.

95TH, 316 WEST, (at Riverside).—Medium-sized room; refinement, gentlemen. Apartment 32.

97TH, WEST.—Room, two meals, private home, elevator, $11. Phone Riverside 1624.

98TH, 316 WEST.—Beautifully furnished three-room suite, private bath; $140 month, can be divided; ideal Summer location.

99TH, 218 WEST, (on Broadway.)—An absolutely first-class, large room, appointed for comfort; adjoining bath, two closets, running water, for permanent gentleman, private family. Apt 6E.

99TH, 308 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—High-class apartment; cool, comfortable room; private family; convenient subway, bus; references, 5 W.

100, 263 WEST.—Summer rates; cool, attractively furnished rooms, private bath, kitchenette privileges; by week or month. Carpenter.

104TH, 308 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, exceptionally large front room, near Riverside, $12.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front rooms, reasonable; elevator. Apartment 31.

107TH, 322 WEST, (overlooking Riverside.)—Handsome residence, spacious floor; three beautifully furnished rooms, bath; every convenience; private; single room.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large housekeeping room; $8-$12; phone; references; near Broadway.

110TH, (Broadway.)—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9888.

110TH, 501 WEST, (Apt. 19.)—Comfortably furnished room, breakfast if desired.

111TH, 603 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom, facing street; high-class elevator apartment; private family. Sanders.

112TH ST., RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large, single room attractively furnished, running water, adjoining shower, private family. Phone Cathedral 7967. Apt. 2F.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two rooms, front suite, southern exposure, 6th floor, elevator apartment; quiet home; gentlemen. Apt. 30.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Cool front room, well furnished; reasonable; gentleman. Mrs. English.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Medium sized, homelike room, bath adjoining, gentleman. Apt. 3.

113TH ST., 521 WEST.—Second floor, large, airy room extension bath, near Riverside.

115TH, 410 WEST.—One, two rooms, refined private family, skylight, running water, shower, telephone; immaculately clean; reasonable. Harmon.

115TH, 400 WEST.—Room; Christian family of two adults; no other roomers.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room, private house; electric light, telephone; reference.

121ST ST., 201 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive location, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures, one to five windows, some suitable for three persons, some with alcove, some with 2 beds, $5 to $10 a week; owner, superintendent; offers attractive social life, references required; Broadway subway, elevated, surface. Riverside bus. Hostesses—Mrs. Young, Miss Williams. Telephone Morningside 4866.

121ST, 323 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; also single rooms, light, cool, attractive. Apt. 6I

122D ST., 258 WEST.—South American lady wishes to rent 2 light, large rooms, $4 $6; gentlemen; water.

122D, 6 WEST.—Large, airy, outside room; every comfort, private; gentleman. Frede.

124TH, WEST.—For Summer, business woman having apartment desires to rent large room, 3 windows, elevator in house; business woman preferred. $8. E 311 Times.

126TH ST., 129 WEST.—Free rent, heat, light for small family of adults in private house of physician; no lower, no children in exchange for services as working housekeeper.

126TH, 607 WEST.—Large double room, for light housekeeping; kitchen use, in block between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Inquire Apartment 10.

130TH, 571 WEST.—Attractive furnished room; conveniences; congenial private family. Apartment 4.

140TH, 501 WEST.—Large front room; exclusive use of kitchen; apartment 27.

145TH, 10314 Broadway.—Large, outside sunny room, all modern conveniences, private. Mayer.

152D, 520 WEST.—Large furnished room; everything up-to-date, cool and homelike; Summer rate; must be seen to be appreciated. Walker.

184TH, 601 WEST.—Large, airy room, facing Hudson, elevator apartment; no other roomers; references. Phone Audubon 4720, Apt. 2B.

709 WEST 179TH STREET.
ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.

BROADWAY, 2428.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms, telephone and bath connecting; also well-equipped studio at 74th St. Inquire Mr. Kelly, janitor, 2412 B'way.

BROADWAY, 2,980, (212th.)—Large, cool room, adjoining bath. Apt. 8. Phone Cathedral 7990.

BROADWAY, 3,080, (Apt. 61.)—Elevator; nicely furnished double; large, small room; reduced rates.

CLAREMONT AV., 116th St. and Riverside Drive.—Beautiful large, cool front room, bath adjoining; private family. Phone Morningside 7388.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 403 West 115th.—Cool, large room, single, connecting; kitchenette if desired.

RALEIGH HALL,
100 West 47th Street,
a residence for men, with the comforts and convenience of home, and the atmosphere and companionship of a club; attractively furnished rooms $5-$7 a week and upwards.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Cool suite from 1st floor; subway, elevated, adjoining, private family furnished; 2 rooms, reasonable. Riverside 9581, Apt. 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 322.—Handsome room, private bath; perfect appointments; view of Hudson; also single rooms. Riverside 9581, Apt. 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 345.—Every desirable medium room, superior surroundings, business gentleman preferred. Audubon 8100, Apt. 5 F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 290, (96th.)—Want refined gentleman to share seven-room, well furnished apartment with young couple; $55. Phone Mr. Turner, Plaza 5283.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (cor. 80th.)—Magnificently furnished room overlooking Hudson, elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (cor. 104th St.)—Rooms with bath, single or in suites, meals optional.

To Lease.—Exceptional basement store, Broadway and 86th St., southwest corner, opposite Automobile License Bureau; good location for auto accessories or other business. Inquire Hartford Lunch Co., 304 West 34th St.

UNUSUAL, BEAUTIFUL, FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; RIVERSIDE LOCATION; REFERENCE; APPOINTMENT. CALL CIRCLE 479.

WEST END AV., 284.—Delightful room, 3 windows, overlooking Schwab's and Hudson; also small room; exceptional. Columbus 4156.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select, house; cool front parlor; appointments first class; electricity.

WEST END AV., 374, (77th St.)—Large double room, with privileges.

WEST END AV., 285.—Large front room; private bath; telephone.

WEST, 301 AV., 764.—Floor apartment, 1-2 rooms, private bath, $15 weekly.

Brooklyn.

72D ST., 534, Brooklyn, (2 blocks to subway.)—Beautifully parlor floor, 2 or 4 rooms, bath; piano; modern neighborhood.

Westchester County.

Furnished room to let, beautiful country place; all conveniences to city; middle-aged gentleman preferred. Telephone Rye 718-R.

Long Island.

Averne, L. I.—Refined Hebrew family, private house, will rent 3 rooms; exclusive section; 1 minute from station and beach. 7 South Beach 67th St.

SHERIDAN BLVD., 1357, (Far Rockaway.)—Elegantly furnished large room, five minutes station and beach; garage optional; private family.

ELMHURST, L. I.—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; 79 minutes from Grand Central; golf, tennis, bowling. Phone before 12, Newtown 2321. Apt. 41.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH, 8 EAST.—Three single rooms, sunny; electricity, kitchenette, baths.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Room with use of bath by gentleman who is absent from home frequently, no children, must be car distance from subway or elevated, between 76th-120th Sts. Write Room 533, 47 West 42d St.

Young man away great deal wants a pleasant room with refined private family permanently, or will share a small apartment with young man; prefer west side; references exchanged. J. F. D., 17 West 31st St.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Airy, light room and bath for Summer (3 months); east side or west side, below 96th; best of care and references; not over $10 weekly. Adams, Murray Hill 1753.

Young man desires room in private house in good community offering facilities for golf and tennis; references exchanged. R. E. Coate, Room 1,100, 25 West 44th St.

Gentleman wants light room; lavatory connected, if possible; private family, without babies; state price, particulars. G 610 Times Annex.

Wanted, two furnished rooms with kitchen privilege, by Japanese couple; West 157th St. up. M 715 Times Downtown.

Business woman, Christian Scientist, desires room west of Amsterdam. E 503 Times.

Cool and quiet room in private family by man working nights. S 148 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

30TH, corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Single rooms with meals, $14 weekly and up; good home cooking, hotel service, elevator, telephone; women exclusively.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room adjoining bath, also small room; meals served.

LEVALID, convalescent, or elderly couple may have large bedroom, private bath, and spacious cool parlor, 5th Av. location; no other boarders; owner's farm supplies chickens, squabs, eggs, and vegetables; limousine for trips to beaches and country included; rate $35-$45 weekly person, according to attendance required. E 318 Times.

West Side.

34TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, single and double; private baths, references.

47TH ST., 42 WEST.—Double room, with bath, single room; table board.

60TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large comfortable room; board, references.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive room, bath, parlor, excellent table; personal supervision.

72D, 320 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with or without bath.

72D ST., 127 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD. COL. 6396.

79TH, 114-116 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; [illegible] lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, quiet, steam heat; references; table guests, booklet.

85TH, 5 WEST.—Rooms and good table board.

86TH, 170 WEST.—Medium sized room; all conveniences, good home cooking, table board.

87TH, 321 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, airy rooms, all improvements; overlooking Hudson, fine surroundings; nice private home, suitable for 1 or 2 persons, board optional.

92D, 80 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, private washroom, bath adjoining, and meals for two; $25 weekly up; single, $12 up; Summer rates now.

102D ST., 244 WEST.—Large, small rooms, furnished; table guests; elegant table.

107TH, 1 WEST.—Single room; excellent [illegible] Brody Mann 2123.

WEST, 301 AV., (74th.)—Large double room, private baths; meals, one flight, single's, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

THE GRAYMORE, 46 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. COOL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE. TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 4326.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED American young business lady, returned from Red Cross service in France, seeks attractive home; no trouble; small room will suit; highest references, state price; [illegible] W 557 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Gentleman, alone during July and August, offers to board and room in his home at New Rochelle to responsible business man; garage accommodations. Apply S 127 Times.

RIVERHAVEN, home of invalids and elderly persons; beautiful location, 584 North Broadway, Yonkers; $10 up weekly. Phone Yonkers 1964.

Harrison—Board for home for nervous, convalescent, invalids and aged; rates moderate; send for booklet. Write Orlando Av., Rye.

Home School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers, N. Y., open all year; moderate terms. Phone 4079 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Refined Hebrew family having well appointed house, Long Beach, will cater to few select guests who will pay for exceptional accommodations. Write or call B. J., 24 West 102d.

Easthampton—Two people—college girls preferred—to rent Long Island, semi-cottage, beautiful bungalow, farmer, fine place, best of care, highest references required. Mr. Huntington [illegible] Easthampton, L. I. Mr Kelly, 70 [illegible] City.

Staten Island.

THE MAN LODGE
[illegible] Windows
[illegible] standard.
[illegible] Downtown N. Y.
Private Entrance and Service.
Phones, Water View.
Week, $17 up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Office Hours Under One Management.
ST. GEORGE, S. I.

New Jersey.

Weehawken, N. J.—Private house has a few rooms, ideal place for [illegible] three minutes from [illegible] bathing, boating, and [illegible] adults only. [illegible] Weehawken, N. J.

Summit, N. J.—Grand Road, So Orange, [illegible] Lackawanna and [illegible] and verandas; home [illegible] South Orange.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. [illegible] colonics and rheumatic diseases. Booklet.

LAKEWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

New York State.

Retired New York physician, living alone on a farm, 75 miles from New York, would like a young man to join him; share expenses or pay board; no objection to semi-invalid. The Farm, Valentine, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

Family of three adults and two children desire board and board for Summer with references; small or small hotel, Long Island or vicinity; commuting distance to New York. Write full particulars, E 328 Times.

Couple, Jewish, wants two rooms and board with refined family having modern conveniences, first-class accommodations, on Long Island. Give particulars and price. E 325 Times.

Country board wanted; one double room, Far Rockaway, Long Beach, or vicinity, for [illegible] state terms. Seixas, 141 West 75th St.

Young gentleman desires first-class accommodations, commuting distance, preferably bungalow place where only few gentlemen reside. F 484 Times Downtown.

Country board wanted for 2 adults and 4 children for Summer, state full particulars. T. B. C., Box 82, Wall St. Station, New York City.

Young lady desires room and board in country [illegible] no noisy place. Write E. [illegible] Avenue A.

Young business man desires room and breakfast, private family, at Great Neck or Bayside; excellent references. F 619 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER and Accountant.—Expert; twelve years' experience in office management; [illegible] credentials. Miss Gowen, 410 West 115th.

BOOKKEEPER, executive ability; 10 years' experience; best references; $30. E 308 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, Summer hotel; mountains, by young woman of pleasing personality. L 323 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, typewriting, full charge office; four years' experience. E 315 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, good qualifications, 7 years' experience, accurate; $25. E 419 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, 7 years' experience in general office work. E 296 Times.

COMPANION. — Young American school teacher will care for children, or be generally useful as companion to lady; any light duties, not a servant's position desired. Tel. 7112 Waverly. A. L. Connell, 97 Gustman St., Newark, N. J.

COLLEGE GIRL desires position companion to lady, nursery governess during Summer months. Address Box 919, 1000 Island Park, N. Y.

COMPANION TO LADY, assistant in home; excellent sewer; refined American; reference. Tel. Sunset 8666, 342 52d St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION AND MAID.—Two Spanish girls, refined, to lady. Lopez, 149 Vermont St.

COOK wishes position, all round; private or [illegible] house; references. S 155 Times.

GOVERNESS, refined, experienced, neat, prefer sleeping home. Care Kary, 144 East 17th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined widow, boy 9 years, position with small family going to seashore or mountains for Summer; expert cook of good, plain food; no cleaning; no washing or ironing desired; expert care of children, sewing; Frait graduate; excellent references; treated as member of family. Address H. S., 180 Park Av., East Orange, N. J., or Tel. Orange 5865-M.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION.—Experienced practical nurse; willing real service. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle aged, wishes position, small family; good cook, economical; $50. Write Box 16, 1,508 2d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young white woman with child 8 years old, desires position city or country. Phone Cypress 4691.

HOUSEWORKER.—Woman; two adults; no laundry; $50 monthly; reference. B 1080 Times Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman, with boy, 5½; good plain cook; small family; seashore or country. F 466 Times Downtown.

MAID.—Lady wishes to place first-class young maid. Phone Rhinelander 11. Call 927 5th Av., eleventh floor.

MASSEUSE, licensed, facial. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 6275.

NURSE, graduate, to take charge of first aid room and general hotel nursing; country preferred. Z 271 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Girl, 18 years of age, just finished business school course and comptometer operating, desires position; small salary to start if opportunity for advancement. Miss Johanna Fasbach, 1,009 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, with knowledge of typewriting. F 333 Times.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.— Wanted by widow of 52, position as secretary and stenographer; letter writing without dictation a specialty; five years' experience as newspaper correspondent; thoroughly capable of native State, NOT LOCAL ITEMS; best references; wishes to make New York permanent residence. Address G., 3421 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY - CORRESPONDENT. — Well educated and thoroughly efficient all-around secretary, stenographer, and correspondent; possess executive ability; trustworthy; $30 to $35 Times.

SECRETARY fair stenographer, Christian, 25 years; 7 years' experience, high school graduate; capable of assuming responsibilities; salary $25; splendid references. Hanover 2166.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 9 years' careful training, tact, initiative, desires position mornings; please state salary. U 782 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, general office assistant, 19, desires position where faithful service will be appreciated; moderate salary. E 403 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, neat; 8 years' experience; best references; $16-$18. B 1090 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER with two years' experience, best references. Miss L. 568 Barbey St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, available for afternoon work, commercial or technical. Address E 301 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, experienced, competent; accustomed to responsibility; salary $23. F 347 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial post; graduate; ambitious beginner; liberal salary. K., Box 1569, N.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience, capable, desires permanent position; $22 per week. E 313 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, reliable, American; best references; $18. M 893 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20 months' experience; understands office work; references; $14. O 747 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 3½ years' experience, ambitious; references; salary $18-$20. U 307 Times.

TYPEWRITER wants home work; neat, speedy, accurate. S 147 Times.

TYPIST wishes home work; experienced manuscripts, plain, legal, scenarios. C. G., 3,725 Broadway.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2 years' experience, efficient and reliable. F 404 Times Downtown.

WIDOW with child, desires country situation; competent cook, good housekeeper. M. White, 521 West 112th, Apartment 51.

WOMAN, to go to country or seashore, to do plain cooking or laundry work or care children. F 465 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Situation for a young lady as teacher of French in private school or as governess in family. Excellent references furnished as to character and experience from schools of high standard in Paris. Is fond of out-door sports; has taught children. Mlle. Yvonne Bagot, 9 Rue Joseph Sauveur, Rennes, (Ille et Vilaine,) France.

YOUNG LADY, well-educated and refined, desires position as office clerk with reliable house; experienced; knowledge bookkeeping and typing. O 794 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, school teacher, desires a position as companion, or governess, for July and August, with family going to the mountains or seashore. L 798 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced servants; excellent cooks, investigated references, seeking places; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 5168. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 30th St.

AMERICAN, (20,) desires resident position as social secretary, hostess or chaperone in, out-of-town or city; private or commercial; dancing for children and adults. L. H., The Lee Avenue Nursery, 5030.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.— First class servants. 2,415 Broadway.

COLORED HELP.—City, country references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av., Harlem 6949.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, WITH PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION AND GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION IN WHICH ACCOUNTING EXECUTIVE ABILITIES ARE REQUIRED; GOOD BUSINESS SENSE BACKED BY EXPERIENCE. E 407 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert cost and general accountant desires position with progressive manufacturing concern; take charge of; 10 years' counting; highest references; salary $65 per week. C 778 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements flans without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened, systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 1-2 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7360.

ACCOUNTANT.—Reliable, reasonable; books opened, audited; financial statements, systems, special bookkeeping accommodations, $2.50 weekly. Phone Murray Hill 1191.

ACCOUNTANTS, auditors, systems, audits, examinations; weekly or monthly arrangements. McDonald & Kerr, 1405 Times Building. Telephone 7579 Bryant.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 25, Christian, experienced, desires permanent connection with public accounting firm. Box 851, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, factory cost; four years' experience; university graduate; can install system and take charge; $35. Telephone Montgomery 2085.

ACCOUNTANTS, auditors, systems, audits, examinations; weekly or monthly arrangements. McDonald & Kerr, 1405 Times Building. Telephone 7579 Bryant.

ACCOUNTANT, public, desires work several days weekly. G. R. Cooper, 115 West 104th St.

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—Appraisals, inventory, record, installment; expert senior cost accountant, good executive. F 343 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, general, (28,) experienced, now employed, seeks better opportunity; references. F 455 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER, correspondent, 25, college graduate, experienced, legal training, desires position. M 679 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING. — Spanish-English-speaking man, 24 years old, desires employment as assistant advertising manager New York exporting firm; writes good Spanish and English copy; Spanish-English stenographer, private secretary and Spanish house organ (only in Porto Rico) editor; of artistic temperament, having had varied general business experience; Le Baldt Extension University Business Administration Course student. Roberto M. Rosa, 16 Colomer, Santurce, Porto Rico.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Idea man who develops merchandising advertising plans that sell; his letters and circulars brought initial and repeat orders; experienced in writing trade and consumer copy, bulletins, catalogs; age 28; salary $40. E 414 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Army officer, recently returned from overseas, 23 years old, Harvard graduate, desires to make connections with large and progressive advertising agency. Address F 278 Times.

AMERICAN TUTOR, experienced, university trained, instruct in English, grammar, composition, literature, history, algebra, geometry and trigonometry; best references. Tutor, 227 East 86th St. Telephone Lenox 4406.

ASSISTANT to executive; college graduate in engineering; 15 years' experience along legal, engineering, and business lines; now personal assistant to a Colonel in the army; seeks a new connection in progressive business organization; excellent references; available on two weeks' notice. X, care of H. Segal, 16 West 111th St., New York City.

ASSISTANT to executive, 29; five years with present high-grade selling organization, as correspondent, statistician, stenographer-secretary; initiative, capable, clean-cut personality. F 449 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Young man, (22,) intelligent, capable and responsible executive, systematic, efficient, with original ideas. J 152 Times.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY MAN, 15 years' experience as buyer and sales manager in above, desires position with reliable concern or export house; have first-class references; willing to travel. E 331 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, ACCUSTOMED TO LARGE RESPONSIBILITIES, WANTS POSITION WITH COMMERCIAL HOUSE; SALARY $50. J 123 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, accountancy student, thoroughly experienced, corporation controlling account, references, trial balances, financial statements; moderate compensation. P 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, or Assistant.—Young man 18; graduate high school; one year college; very good knowledge typewriting, stenography. Weiner, 690 East 38th. Telephone Mel. 4389.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 27, general ledger, credit man, financial statements, income tax, correspondent; 9 years' commercial experience; $35. M 706 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, correspondent, credits; 8 years' experience; all office routine; energetic, capable; references; $35. M 894 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, typist; one year's experience; on complete set; accountancy student. S. Wald, 501 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) seven years' experience; general sales, purchase ledgers; $25. E 408 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' sales, purchase ledger, pay roll experience. Efficient, 312 West 114th St.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, [illegible] full charge; $25 or better to start. F 456 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, expert, (24,) desires responsible position. S 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) conscientious worker, double entry, full charge or assistant. S 130 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) experienced double entry, controlling accounts, financial statements. E 302 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, trial balances, statements, seeks position with progressive concern. D 399 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires position with small concern; salary $18; references. J 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced general ledger, controlling accounts, &c.; capable. J 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT-SALESMAN, (28) solicits connection with growing concern; salary $40. M 680 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, employed, desires change; controlling accounts, double entry; $35. L 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, young man, 18, high school education, desires position with a reliable firm. M 706 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience, good education, reference. Box 86, 2,121 8d Av.

BOY, (18,) high school graduate, desires position; capable; salary $12. O 795 Times Downtown.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT wishes position; 8 years' experience on suburban homes and bungalows; best reference. C. Jacobson, 235 Washington Av., Newark.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes position with private family; 13 years' experience on foreign and domestic cars; 6 years in last position; best of references. C. L., 175 Manhattan St

HELP WANTED—Female.

GOWN HANDS.

TEST & CO.,
[illegible] AV. [illegible] 35TH ST.,
require

EXPERIENCED GOWN HANDS ON [illegible] SUITS AND DRESSES.

Light [illegible] excellent working [illegible] continuous work.

Employment Entrance, 7 West 35th St.

FASHIONABLE SALESWOMAN wanted for high-class department store; [illegible] permanent position; call or write for correspondence confidential. SOPHIA HAIR STORES CO., INC., 12 EAST 22D.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for small hospital in Philadelphia, Pa.; only applicants with hospital experience will be considered; [illegible] full particulars and salary required. [illegible] 272 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORK, with institutional experience; boarding school near New York; [illegible] to July; $80 and home. E [illegible]

[illegible] plain cooking, light work; [illegible] trustworthy person. Bungalow, South Orange, N. J.

[illegible] experienced, with knowledge of nursing for boys' boarding [illegible] New York, September to June; [illegible] and maintenance; Summer [illegible]

[illegible] WAITRESSES.—Wanted, two good general waitresses to do the work for two [illegible] in country; good references. [illegible] Mrs. French, Lydecker St., Englewood.

[illegible] SECOND GIRL.—Refined woman, housework, [illegible] sleep in; state salary, references. [illegible] St., 8,201 Broadway.

[illegible] COOK WANTED, good plain cook, small [illegible] laundry out; references; $40. [illegible]

[illegible] 14 mother's helper, colored, experienced, sleep out; $12. [illegible]

[illegible] GIRL wanted apt.; plain cooking; [illegible] 221 West 128th.

JAMES McCREERY
requires a number of
SALESWOMEN
who are desirous of working
two or three days a week.
EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, [illegible] St. employee's entrance.

LADIES, energetic, women to [illegible] of homes in Mount Vernon; [illegible] in certified milk; [illegible] splendid proposition; liberal [illegible] drawing account; traveling [illegible] morning before 12, Mrs. [illegible] Broadway, 25th

LADY CASHIER.—EXPERIENCED, RAPID, ACCURATE; PERMANENT POSITION WITH WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE; STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. PENNSYLVANIA STATION, NEW YORK.

LADY for [illegible] installment experience. [illegible] start. W. H. Wise & Co., [illegible]

LADY for wholesale butter house; [illegible] Stellman & Co., Apply 141 Reade St.

LUNCHROOM WORK.
Young women, by New York Telephone Company, for general work in girls' lunchroom; pleasant surroundings, good wages, eight-hour day, permanent positions; salary $12 to $14, according to length of service. Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. City, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAID for light housework and plain cooking; [illegible] in family. Call with references, Apt. 2C, 670 Riverside Drive.

MATRON, [illegible] middle-aged woman [illegible] in charge of [illegible] in [illegible] established investment house; [illegible] and cooking and be able [illegible] small kitchen, serving hot [illegible] or tea each noon; a woman [illegible] knowledge of first aid [illegible] splendid position, hours, [illegible] to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 [illegible] noon; good salary; references [illegible] Apply W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, between 2 and 4 [illegible] Thursday. Ask for Mr. [illegible] Room 41.

NEAT SALESWOMAN, in [illegible] department; [illegible] in examining work; $15 [illegible] ZIMMERN & ZIMMERN, 825 [illegible]

NEEDLEWOMEN AND IMPROVERS [illegible] DRESS ESTABLISHMENT. [illegible] 44 WEST 37TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
NEAT ATTRACTIVE COSTUME HOUSE. [illegible] BROADWAY.

MODELS, 36, 18, ATTRACTIVE, REFINED YOUNG LADY FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSES. PATTULLO, INC., 16 EAST [illegible]

MODELS, SIZE 16.
Permanent position, high-class wholesale [illegible] COSTUME, 33 EAST 33D.

MODEL, REFINED YOUNG LADY, SIZE [illegible] HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE; [illegible] SITION. HELLMAN & BLOTTA, [illegible]

MODELS, SIZE 16, IN EXCLUSIVE FUR [illegible] BLOSVEREN'S SONS, 36 [illegible]

MOTHER'S HELP, [illegible] Apply girl babies, also children, [illegible] stenographic work. Stone, Van [illegible] 40th Av.

NURSE, [illegible] Apply S. L. Gellis, 151 [illegible]

NURSE to assist in the care [illegible] girl; seashore for the [illegible] position. Good home. [illegible] between 9 and 5.

NURSE, [illegible] work experience, for [illegible] 2 children, ages 5 to 11; [illegible] from New York. Mrs. [illegible]

NURSE for family of two [illegible] small house 50 miles [illegible] housework. Call [illegible]

NURSE, [illegible] thoroughly experienced or [illegible] to Greece in the [illegible] good English essential; will have care of [illegible] infant in the Fall; [illegible] Wood-8th St. [illegible] mornings, before 12 o'clock.

NURSE, [illegible] lady to care for baby [illegible] occasional evening; ref- [illegible] Colonial 2905

NURSES, graduates, for general hospital [illegible] of hospitals. Melrose [illegible]

NURSE, baby, full particulars; [illegible] E 408 Times Downtown.

NURSERY GOVERNESS FOR TWO CHILDREN; REFERENCES REQUIRED. CALL [illegible] A. M. OR AFTER 6 P. M., MRS. [illegible] WHITE, 384 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

OFFICE GIRLS.
Not under 16 years of age, to do [illegible] messenger work in [illegible] department; assured. [illegible] office open 9 to 4.
W. STRAUS & ELECTRIC CO., INC., [illegible] BETHUNE ST., Near West [illegible] 6 blocks south of 14th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—General office assistant; [illegible] and simple bookkeeping [illegible] salary. K 158 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Refined girl for general [illegible] Levy, 714 5th Av.

PART TIME POSITION,
[illegible] 4 to 8; no Sundays. Pedagogical [illegible] 7 East 15th St.

REPRESENTATIVES.
[illegible] use of unassailable integrity, [illegible] of demonstrated merit [illegible] financial earning capacity, can use [illegible] refined, well-bred women who [illegible] business experience or are successful [illegible]

SALESLADY, [illegible] can earn commissions up to [illegible] in a clean business that [illegible] contact with people of the [illegible] full particulars requested [illegible] Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN for pastry counter; wages [illegible] Balleran's Restaurant, 216 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESLADIES.

MARTIN'S,
Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn
Require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswomen in the following departments:

DRESSES,
HOSIERY,
BLOUSES,
SKIRTS,
BAGS.

SALESLADIES,
PART TIME,
experienced, for our various departments, one to three days weekly; best salary. Martin's, Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY.—Photographer wants saleslady for reception room of high-class studio; liberal compensation; state age, experience, salary desired, and phone number. S. W., Box 281 Times.

SALESLADY, smart looking; refined personality; A1 position; $30 week salary, commission; silks; exceptional opportunity; permanent. De Luxe, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN.
LORD & TAYLOR
HAVE OPENINGS FOR SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN AS SALESWOMEN IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.
THESE POSITIONS OFFER UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUNG WOMEN OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT WHO DESIRE TO ENTER COMMERCIAL LIFE.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
9TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN.
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH STREET WEST.
Require experienced
SALESWOMEN
in the following Depts.:
HOSIERY.
WOMEN'S DRESSES.
WAISTS.
SWEATERS.
and
MISSES' DEPARTMENT.
Permanent positions at good salaries. Apply Supt.'s office.

SALESWOMEN
with experience.
NOTIONS.
LACES.
NECKWEAR.
VEILINGS.
SWEATERS.
AND DRESS GOODS.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMEN.
BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.
PAY HIGHEST SALARIES WITH COMMISSIONS.
Children's Shoes,
Shirt Waists,
Silk Underwear,
Knit Underwear,
Ladies' Suits and Dresses,
Hosiery.
Employment Entrance, 7 West 35th St.

SALESWOMEN wanted, experienced and competent for notion dept. and for hosiery dept.; permanent position. Drake's 5th Av. at 50th St.

SALESLADIES, experienced, for ladies' cloak and suit store. Summer resort; salary and commission. Apply at 9:30, 1,161 Broadway, Room 402.

SALESLADY, EXPERIENCED, FOR GOWN SHOP. STEADY POSITION, GOOD SALARY. MADAME LEONA, 2,285 BROADWAY, CORNER 81ST.

SECRETARY for Christian physician's office; office and medical literary experience, stenographer, college graduate, under 35; apply by letter, giving age, education and experience in detail; $120 monthly if thoroughly experienced. Apt. 1D, 104 East 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, for purchasing department of large Christian training corporation; an alert, quick-witted girl of neat appearance; must be good grammarian and have had successful experience in large purchasing office; no one can jeopardize her present position by answering this advertisement, this is a first-class position for a first-class girl; salary $26 a week. E 427 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Competent young lady for position with a Wall St. bank; liberal salary, bonuses, and lunches; in answering please state age, schooling, and experience G 478 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BILL CLERK.—Underwood machine; must be bright, active, cheerful worker; carefulness and accuracy desired more than dictation speed; must be familiar with figuring; good opportunity for right person, answer, own handwriting, stating salary expected at beginning; Christian concern. K 562 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—LARGE COMPANY DESIRES STENOGRAPHER FOR STRAIGHT STENOGRAPHIC WORK; GOOD EDUCATION ESSENTIAL; PERMANENT POSITION; ADVANCEMENT. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 710 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER for tabulating work, excellent opportunity for accurate worker possessing attractive personality; experience in tabulating statements more essential than stenographic ability; pleasant surroundings, Christian firm; salary $20-$25. E 409 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Manufacturing concern downtown desires services of high-class stenographer of fine personality, preferably one familiar with expert business, although not essential; state full particulars, references and salary. L 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, quick, accurate, willing, export department of large cotton goods house; export experience preferred, but not essential; long hours, but good opportunity for right party. Apply 8:30 A. M., Taylor, Clapp & Reall, 109 Worth St., Export Dept.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Thrasher, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export house; willing and with enough general experience to do satisfactory work; must have good knowledge of English and disposition to do work painstakingly and neatly. Z 282 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by export and import concern; pleasant, permanent position, with every chance for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, F 474 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY; large (Christian) corporation, expert stenographer, with initiative; good opportunity. Answer, references, salary wanted, M 724 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in export work, tabulating and invoicing; no others need apply; state salary and experience. Underwood operator desired. M 718 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST with experience, able to operate simple switchboard, $18; permanent position; mention age, experience, education, and telephone number. K 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, with at least two years' experience, capable, operate monitor switchboard; good chance for advancement; state particulars and salary. K 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Advertising manager trade periodical wants capable assistant with advertising experience; write full particulars, mention salary. O 790 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with Christian firm; permanent position; good wages. Apply National Cigar Stands Co., 352 4th Av., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of taking charge of small office; $18 and advancement; state experience in own handwriting. K 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, MUST BE COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED. APPLY PAUL WENGER CO., 35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, well educated; must be experienced; salary start about $18; write full particulars about yourself. P. T. 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, neat and accurate; salary commensurate with ability; experienced only need respond. G. C. 806 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be neat, accurate, and reasonably rapid; $15. Address in own handwriting, Importer, E 422 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, for large mercantile concern; excellent opportunity for capable and experienced young lady. Call or write, 212 Fifth Av., 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, competent, educated young woman as publisher's assistant. Write full particulars, education, experience, also salary. O 792 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; fine opportunity for right girl; give experience and salary expected. K 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER,
neat; Christian firm; must be experienced and good typist; $13-$16 start. Apply R. Hoe & Co., 2 Sheriff St., corner Grand.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young girl, school graduate preferred; experience unnecessary; good chance for advancement. Box K 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must be experienced, operate dictaphone occasionally and relieve at switchboard; salary to start $20. K 179 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced young woman wanted, by stock brokerage firm; preferably one familiar with Wall St. Apply Room 1508, 30 Broad St., after 11:30 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—One who understands billing preferable; Christian firm; fine opportunity; state age, salary, experience. G 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by wholesale dry goods house; some experience necessary, give references and salary expected. K 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be quick and accurate and have at least three years' experience; apply, stating experience and salary desired, Madison Square Lock Box 190.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, neat, well bred, experienced; salary begin $22. Write only, give telephone, United Motors Section, 34 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; $75 per month. Apply 10 to 11 Wednesday, American Social Hygiene Association, 105 West 40th.

STENOGRAPHER with good education; permanent position with large corporation; hours 9-5, Saturdays 9-1; good opportunity; state full particulars and salary. K 164 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office, must be thoroughly experienced; reply, stating salary, references, age, and nationality. G 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY,
well educated, energetic, possessing initiative and tact, and preferably advertising experience. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must have legal experience; salary $25 to start; state age, references, education, and nationality. G 505 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with law experience. Call Room 2252, 120 Broadway, after 1 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, preferably one with knowledge of bookkeeping Call 8451 Main.

STENOGRAPHER in advertising dept. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, Continental Paper Bag Co., 800 Whitehall Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; permanent position; Christian firm. Apply Room 1035, Marbridge Bldg., 1,328 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant in publishing firm; $16. Bowker, 241 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Must have experience, salary $20 to start; state age, experience, etc. H. L., Box 94, 128 East 34th.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; EXPERIENCED. DIX BROS., 6 WEST 18TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER, $50 monthly and meals. Lebanon Hospital, Jackson Av. subway station, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be capable, thoroughly experienced; state references and salary. E. A. 61 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; $30 to 6; $18 start. Abel Brothers & Co., Inc., 38 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, permanent position; state experience. Apply Gans Bros., 417 East 76th.

STENOGRAPHER, good knowledge of English and Russian. Room 7, 32 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wholesale hosiery house, 393 5th Av., Room 501.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, no beginner. Call 462 Water St.

STENOGRAPHER, ONE EXPERIENCED CLERICAL WORK. SIMON, 44 EAST 32D.

STOCK GIRLS
for dresses; good salary; steady.
RUSSEK'S, 362 FIFTH AV.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERKS. — Young women, experienced in knowledge of filing, billing, financial subscription records, adjusting complaints; etc.; please reply, giving age, experience, education. K 169 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR IN A LARGE DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS IN WRITING ONLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, MILLER & WRIGHT PAPER CO., 67 DUANE ST.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, one who can use typewriter and do light office work, good position, with chance for advancement. J. S. Hoffman Co., 181 Franklin St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, refined, wanted by real estate office. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 70 East 42d St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and file clerk for large mercantile concern; write, stating experience, salary desired. K 146 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR who is also an experienced file clerk, for export office. M. T. Stark, Inc., 377 Broadway.

TEACHER for Havana, Cuba; one who is energetic and reliable; experienced in Isaac Pitman shorthand and able to teach grade school subjects. Reply, stating age, education, experience, salary expected. F 515 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, small plug board, and for general office work; bright, ambitious; offer good opportunity; moderate salary to start; state salary and experience. G 421 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—One also operating telephone switchboard; good opportunity for bright young woman; state references and salary. K 241 Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, for office of large manufacturing company; state age, experience, salary expected. F 458 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and typist wanted; chance for advancement; state salary desired, experience; reply in own handwriting. G 511 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, refined, intelligent, central and switchboard experience. 1547 Lexington Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, clerical worker, 510 East 22d, 6th floor.

TYPIST, experience, record and [illegible] education work; permanent position and advancement. Apply Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St. (near Canal and Broadway.)

TYPIST.—Quick, accurate, willing to do filing in art department of large cotton goods house, hours are long, but opportunity is good; state experience and salary desired. Apply in own handwriting, G 512 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, $18,
to take dictation from dictaphone; steady; Queensboro tube to 11th St. station. Metal Stamping Co., 13th St. and East Av., Long Island City.

TYPIST, experienced in office detail, accurate at figures, and able to operate typewriter rapidly; accustomed to billing and extending prices; state age, experience, and salary required. K 139 Times.

TYPIST.—Quick, accurate typist, who can do clerical work also; write, stating religion, salary, and experience; state when free. Z 259 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—No stenography, good position with advancement, with Christian concern; address, giving age, reference and salary desired. K 183 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, with billing experience; state age, nationality, education, experience, and salary wanted; give telephone number. M 721 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, knowledge of stenography; must be good at figures; to dealer; general office work; state experience; salary $12, start. Box J S, 1819 St. James Building.

TYPIST, office assistant, preferably knowledge of stenography; congenial surroundings; salary to start $12. L. Worthheimer, 62 West 125th St.

TYPIST experienced at billing; permanent position; $20; mention age, education, experience, telephone. K 170 Times.

TYPIST.
Large publishing house, must be accurate and capable. McCall, 236 West 37th.

TYPIST experienced, acquainted with circular work; good pay. Phone Gramercy 5060.

TYPISTS.
$20 a week; hours, 5 P. M. to 11 P. M. 31 Chambers St., Room 701.

TYPISTS experienced. Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

WAITRESS, experienced, four in family, country; wages $60-$80; reference required. Telephone 678 White Plains; phone mornings.

WAITRESS.—Experienced, references, sleep out, woman's club, 123 East 40th St.

WOMAN, reliable, to take charge of two-room apartment; and do plain cooking for two adults. Call evenings, 63 Hamilton Terrace, Apartment 3.

WOMAN to edit woman's page on small newspaper; write qualifications, experience, and wages wanted. B 1093 Times Harlem.

HELP WANTED—Female.

THE NEW TELEGRAPHY.
A PERMANENT PROFESSION FOR YOUNG WOMEN.
A SYSTEM BY WHICH A MESSAGE TYPEWRITTEN ON A SPECIAL MACHINE IN NEW YORK APPEARS IN CHICAGO TYPEWRITTEN ON A TELEGRAPH BLANK ALL READY FOR DELIVERY.
EASIER TO LEARN THAN THE OLD SYSTEM.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
GOOD SALARY.
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO $1,200 A YEAR.
INQUIRE OF
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER STREET,
ROOM 1702.
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

WOMAN.—Middle-aged woman to take care of elderly lady, not an invalid; references. Apply 20 East 54th.

WOMEN
OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE
TO OPERATE
OR LEARN TO OPERATE
DRILL PRESSES,
MILLING MACHINES,
PUNCH PRESS,
LATHE AND
LIGHT BENCH WORK.
GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING.
48 HOURS;
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS.
STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN, 25 to 35 years of age, for telephone, telegraph positions; short course, permanent employment, and advancement to $1,200 a year. Inquire all week, Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (near Canal and Broadway.)

YOUNG LADY
who has had experience in taking care of special order department in large wholesale dress house, one familiar with detail work; only one with above qualifications need apply. Rentner, 2 West 33d.

YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN OPERATING MOON-HOPKINS BILLING MACHINE; STEADY POSITION. A. STEINHARDT & BRO., BROADWAY AND 17TH ST.

YOUNG LADY to do factory clerical work, must be good penman and correct at figures; state age and experience; $10 to start, with rapid advancement. K 139 Times.

YOUNG LADIES, clerical workers, typists, file clerks. Call 133 William, 12th floor.

YOUNG LADY in art department. Dennison Mfg. Co., 220 Fifth Av.

YOUNG LADY, about 17 years old, for stock books of large silk house. S 139 Times.

YOUNG LADY to assist in trimming department. J. Goldwasser, 158 West 27th.

YOUNG WOMAN, white, not over 35, as cook in employes' lunchroom for girls; lunchroom or tea room experience, good working conditions, 8-hour day; salary $14 per week to start. Box O 786 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN—Advertising experience; young woman who has checked ads, doing general office work, typewriting, &c., to work for manufacturing firm; salary $12 to $15. Give full particulars. Address J 147 Times.

YOUNG LADY for clerical position, accurate at figures; high school education preferred, state experience and salary expected. G 507 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to take care of samples of glassware; eight hours; $10 weekly. G. Dorflinger & Sons, 36 Murray St.

YOUNG WOMAN to learn proofreading in a newspaper office; necessary to have a good education. E 425 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

WHILE YOU ARE READING "WANT ADS" OVER THREE THOUSAND OF OUR GRADUATES ARE DRAWING SALARIES OF from $15 to $35 per week.
One month prepares you for the position. Day, evening, and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, cor. 28th St.,
Formerly Singer Bldg.
Telephone 6407 Madison Square.
Branches—Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Gramercy 2465) for free booklet: "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BE A FILE CLERK.—Get good salary; you can learn QUICKLY; we teach complete course and give actual practice work; last class of season soon starting, prepare now for good position. Telephone Franklin 2361; write or call. National Training School for Filing, 60 Franklin St., N. Y. C.

$18.
Wednesday, June 4, Day or Night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; position guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required. All year.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

Employment Agencies.

PARK ROW
PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 PARK ROW.
STENOGRAPHER.—Large oil company, experienced; $25-$28.
CORRESPONDENCE CLERK.—$18 and bonus.
ELLIOTT-FISHER BOOKKEEPING OPERATOR.—$18 and lunches.
SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — College woman; advertising experience; $35.
STENOGRAPHERS.—High school graduates with some experience; $18.
STENOGRAPHER. — Advertising experience; $25.
STENOGRAPHER.—Brokerage; $25.
STENOGRAPHERS.—(3) oil, $20-$22; (1) rubber, $20; (1) advertising, with a few months' experience; $22; (1) advertising, $20; (1) technical, $25.
TYPIST.—Billing on long carriage machine; $15.
TYPIST.—(3,) $15-$16.
TYPIST wanted to learn dictaphone; salary commensurate.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—Beginners, $9-$10. No Registration Fee.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE.
115 BROADWAY. (Near Wall St.)
THE LEADING EXCHANGE FOR FEMALES.
ABSOLUTELY NO CHARGE UNTIL WE SECURE YOU A POSITION.

BARKER & MACCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 Broadway.
Bookkeeper-Stenographer, charge of office; College graduated secretary; legal, commercial, brokerage and insurance stenographers. French stenographer; Spanish stenographer; Dictaphone operators; Bookkeepers, several; Clerks; File clerks; Typists; Elliott-Fisher operators; Billing machine operators; Registry free.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY, ROOM 807.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

FRENCH Stenographer	$25
SECRETARY, Dictaphone	$23 to $25
BOOKKEEPER, Brokerage	$25
STENOGRAPHERS	$18 to $22
Switchboard, Typists, Dictaphone, Clerical.	

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY.
52 Nassau St., 480 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHERS	$18-$25
BOOKKEEPERS	$18-$25
TYPISTS	$18-$20
DICTAPHONE, Switchboards, Billers.	
NO CHARGE UNTIL PLACED.	

Established 1907.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 356 BROADWAY.
Registration Free.
STENOGRAPHERS, various lines, $18-$25; several beginners, $18-$16; also bookkeepers, typists, office assistants, switchboard and dictaphone operators, &c.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
No Registration Fee.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, downtown export house, $30-$35.
STENOGRAPHER, detail clerk, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, knowledge French, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, coffee concern, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, advertising, $25-$30.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown steel concern, $25.
STENOGRAPHER-SECY., uptown, small office, $25-$30.
STENOGRAPHER, insurance, $30.
STENOGRAPHER, patent law, $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, numerous law positions, $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, hundreds positions open, 1-3 years' experience, $20-$18.
BEGINNER Stenographers, $18-$14.
BOOKKEEPERS-STENOGRAPHERS, $25.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, small concern, $20; assistants, $18-$15.
TYPIST, knowledge stenography, $20.
TYPIST-BILL CLERK, $18-$15; copyist, $13.
TYPIST, insurance office, $60 per month.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$12.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR-TYPIST, office, $10. Numerous positions open.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS—
Brooklyn, uptown, downtown, positions open, $18-$15, beginners, $12.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR-TYPIST, $20.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, $18.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $18-$20-$25.
FILE CLERKS, $12.
LEARNERS, $9.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
50 Broad, PRIVATE AGENCY, Room 1023.
Efficient and prompt service given refined, ambitious applicants. Positively no charge unless placed. Call immediately.

G. W. EVELYN AGENCY,
299 BROADWAY.
Plenty of temporary work due to vacations; registration free.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1009 Tribune Building. Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone, $10-$25.
MANY excellent opportunities—Stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; $10-$25. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, typists, clerical, multigraph, Elliott-Fisher, call immediately.

UNDERWOOD and Fischer billing, $50; typist, $15. Mercantile Reference Agency, 150 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, with executive ability, who can assume the responsibilities of office manager for an uptown banking institution; applicant must show a record of successful experience as accountant and as executive in charge of others; applications must show chronological record of employment, education, age, nationality, and salary expected. S. 156 Times.

ACCOUNTANT to take charge of books in automobile body equipment concern; office of automobile equipment concern; state age, previous experience and full particulars first letter. K 181 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager, (25-35;) must be experienced hotel man; state full qualifications, nature of work last five years, age, whether married or single, religion and salary expectations. K 138 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Wanted, capable men, with experience, with certified public accountants; reply, giving particulars. E 412 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT SALESMAN
To sell theatre curtain advertising in New York and other territories; commission basis and drawing account. Call between 11 and 12 Wednesday, Lee Lash Co., Longacre Building.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of experience in trade paper, trade directory or specialty advertising of any kind which has brought him into contact with business houses in standard lines, will find attractive opening; commission and drawing account; call 10-11:30 and 2:30-4 only. R. L. Polk & Co., Mr. Maxwell, 125 Church St.

ADVERTISING.—Actually experienced business manager for snappy, successful, growing trade weekly; clerk and pay-day watchers keep off; salary $35 and percentage with rapid advancement on results. Address S 151 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN to solicit financial advertising for a weekly publication; good opportunity for man who can produce business. Give age, experience, and salary desired. G 812 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Experienced men for high-class publication; commission basis. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Mr. Ehrig, Room 511, Hotel Hermitage.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Men with ability for a large Italian daily newspaper, on a first-class proposition; commission basis. 145 West 28th, store.

AISLE MANAGERS
GIMBEL BROTHERS
33D ST. AND BROADWAY
Require clean cut, well educated young men to act as aisle managers; those with department store experience preferred.
Apply Employment Office, 5th floor.

AISLE MAN, experienced, tall, good appearing, for men's clothing and furnishings K 167 Times.

AN
ASSISTANT
SALES
MANAGER.
Somewhere in a big national organization there is a young man fired with ambition to succeed in a big way. Where opportunity does not permit him to go into business for himself, but where he feels that his training along sales lines, both in the field and in the office, assisting in sales managing, warrants a big opportunity; he should be nearly thirty years of age; he should know how to handle men tactfully; handle complaints and a mass of detail; he should be capable of running a fast growing sales department; he should be able to write a cracker-jack sales letter and his experience should show that he has succeeded in all these various qualifications. As we said, we may be in a large corporation where immediate chance for advancement seems too long for him to wait. If you are this man, then just such a good letter from you that we will be interested in arranging an interview. Salary, K 180 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE. L. E. DENSLOW, 44 WEST 18TH.

ARTIST, by a large sign manufacturer; only men experienced designing sketches for electric signs need apply. K 122 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND BILLING CLERK.—Bright young man who understands bookkeeping and can operate Elliott-Fisher billing machine; write fully, stating age, experience, and salary expected. G 494 Times Downtown.

AUTO MECHANIC
for night work, experienced on repairing Hurlburt trucks; hours 4 P. M. to 2 A. M.; no Sunday or holiday work; wages $30 week; to [illegible] capable, steady man with chauffeur's license. Apply at 9 A. M., 745 Water St., Manhattan.

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT.—Must be highly recommended; state age, experience, and salary required. K 101 Times.

AUTOMOBILE painters, varnish rubbers, rough stuff rubbers. Harrold's Motor Car Co., Pierce-Arrow, Freeman, 5th and 6th Avs., Long Island City.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, A1 men; must understand motor and rear-end work; good pay and steady work. Apply Mr. Bailey, 1,420 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE body trimmers; first-class man only. Harrold's Motor Car Co., Pierce-Arrow, Freeman, 5th and 6th Avs., Long Island City.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, first class; highest wages paid. F. B. Stearns Co., 413 West 55th St.

BATTERY MEN, competent, experienced, on Exide and Willard storage batteries; steady positions at good wages. Apply Harrold's Motor Car Co., Pierce-Arrow, Freeman, 5th and 6th Avs., Long Island City.

BENCH HANDS
FOR ASSEMBLING WORK;
ALSO FILERS
AND CHIPPERS.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
OPEN-SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
240 Sullivan St.

BILL CLERK.
Young man about 20 years with some experience in billing from call; must be rapid penman and familiar with office details; $14 week; state experience. Bill Clerk, P. O. Box 84, Station A, New York City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BILL CLERK.
Reliable young man, experienced in wholesale grocery line; quick and accurate; steady position with large concern; salary $18. Write, giving age, experience. K M 309 Times.

BILLING CLERK on typewriter, and general office assistant; exceptional opportunity with large corporation; state full particulars and salary. K 165 Times.

BILL CLERKS.—First-class Elliott-Fisher operator for temporary position; must have at least 5 years' experience. H. Lissner & Co., 36 West 22d.

BLOTTER CLERK wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; also a Clearing House sheet clerk; must be experienced and well recommended. O 791 Times Downtown.

BOND SALESMEN.—A few high class men wanted on commission for evening work, to follow up leads on most fascinating, sound, and remunerative proposition on the market; "The Portional Purchase Plan" applied to apartment houses; our land salesmen are too busy to follow up the many Portional Purchase Plan inquiries we are receiving; college men holding regular positions preferred; call between 9 and 11. Wm. E. Harmon & Co., Inc., 261 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.
Must be thoroughly experienced with double entry system and controlling accounts, capable to furnish monthly trial balance; bond required; excellent opportunity for right party. Apply by mail, state references and former experiences. Delmonico Market, 273 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly familiar with general ledger, trial balance, controlling accounts; must be quick and accurate at figures; also understand prepaid and unearned accounts; good opportunity for ambitious young man to develop; state age, experience, references, nationality, religion, and salary expected; reply strictly confidential. K 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Ambitious man desiring position where hard work and close att

HELP WANTED—Male.

MECHANICS,
ASSEMBLERS,
VISE HANDS,
CHIPPERS,
FLOOR WORK,
BENCH HANDS,
for one of the best local shops; top rate and steady work, with real chance for advancement.

OPEN SHOP.

Call immediately, with tools, ready for work.

Mr. GEORGE,
240 Sullivan St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, WITH NOT LESS THAN 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN LAYING OUT, CHECKING OR DESIGNING PROPER MEN WITH EXPERIENCE ON ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, (SWITCHES, CIRCUIT BREAKERS, CONTROLLERS, AND MOTORS;) CAN ALSO USE SEVERAL GOOD DETAILERS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR RIGHT MEN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED—High grade mechanical draftsman on auto gas engine and parts design; broad experience essential; state age, experience and salary expected. References required. Knox Motors Co., 58 Wilbraham Road, Springfield, Mass.

MEN'S CLOTHING FITTER.

A RETAIL CLOTHING SHOP FOR MEN, CATERING TO FIRST-CLASS TRADE, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERT FITTER FOR READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES. MAN WITH CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING DESIRED. GOOD SALARY. ADDRESS "FITTER," BOX 220 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MERCHANDISE
MANAGER.

This important position will be filled except by only a man of broad experience in the intensive merchandising of leather goods, toilet articles, stationery, and merchandise ordinarily classed as smallwares.

Address, in strictest confidence, Z 274 Times Annex.

MOTORCYCLIST.—Good opportunity for young man owning motorcycle to earn money by calling on agents afternoons from 4 to 6:30; state age and salary expected. Z 257 Times Annex.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.
MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED.
APPLY MR. HAWES, BLDG. SUPT.,
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.,
57TH AV. AT 46TH ST.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man to act as office assistant and messenger with long-established export manufacturing corporation; prompt advancement. Reply, giving age, experience, and schooling, to Z 294 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, working up records of power plant operation; good opportunity for young man with some technical training; $25 week. M 713 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER having thorough experience as bookkeeper and credit man; state salary expected and references. F 838 Times.

OFFICE BOY.

BRIGHT LAD FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, HOTENBERG & CO., 34-42 WEST 14TH.

OFFICE BOY wanted, to make himself generally useful; answer in own handwriting stating age, experience, education, and salary desired. E 424 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, for large corporation; good advancement; hours 8:30 to 5; Saturdays 12:30; salary $9. Apply Mr. Monahan, 151 6th Av., 9th floor.

OFFICE BOY for downtown law office; write giving full particulars as to age, experience, salary expected. G 475 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—By manufacturing company; $12 week to start; quick advancement. Apply Charles A. Schieren Co., 38 Ferry St., New York.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, intelligent boy wanted in law office; excellent opportunity. F 463 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, by a banking house; salary $9; please state age and references. E 418 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, bright; must be neat and ambitious. Apply Room 501, 160 Broadway, Woolworth Bldg.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, neat appearing; state age, salary expected. G 502 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, in export concern; salary commensurate with ability; phone only. John 846.

OFFICE BOY for law office. F. A. Pease, 120 Broadway. Room 2822.

OFFICE MANAGER, having thorough experience as bookkeeper and credit man; state salary expected and references. F 838 Times.

PACKERS
IN MACHINE SHOPS.

STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.

OPEN SHOP.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
240 Sullivan St.

PORTER wanted by wholesale woolen jobber; one familiar with handling piece goods. Address J 142 Times.

PRINTERS TO WORK IN OPEN SHOP.—JOB PRESSMEN, $26; LINOTYPERS, FOR OUT-OF-TOWN NEWSPAPER, $38.50; JOB FINDER FEEDERS, $21; ADVERTISING COMPOSITORS, $31.50; JOB COMPOSITORS, $28.50; JOB FEEDERS, $16.50; ALL UNION SCALE; FARE REFUNDED. WRITE OR CALL ROOM 53, 81 FULTON ST. CITY, FROM 9:30 TO 12.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS Wanted.—One first-class stone man, one first-class job cylinder, one floor or finisher, one apprentice, anxious to advance; one ruler; union shop, largest in Middle West, with fine working conditions; will pay more than scale. Walker Brothers, Peru, Ind.

PRINTING LAYOUT MAN, experienced, to lay out booklets and other material, in active printing plant. G 503 Times Downtown.

PUBLICITY MAN.—Highest calibre man wanted, who has proved newspaper circulation with premiums or merchandise through canvassing crews; unusual opportunity. F 318 Times.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.

Wages steady, work guaranteed.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
240 Sullivan St.

READERS AND EXAMINERS
OF TITLES.

The present real estate boom is making it necessary for us to add to the personnel of our Examining Department. At the present time we would consider applications for five or six attorneys who have had extended experience in reading titles. Applicants please apply by letter only to our Brooklyn Office, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR and manager; experience essential; familiar with repairs; $16 and opportunity for commission; state age and experience and references. Address Opportunity, 96 Times.

SALES MANAGER.

SALES MANAGER WANTED BY A NEW CORPORATION MANUFACTURING A SAFETY GAS DEVICE; SHOULD HAVE EXPERIENCE ALONG GAS APPLIANCE LINE, BUT NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; EXECUTIVE ABILITY ESSENTIAL.
AMERICAN SAFETY GAS BURNER CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SALESMAN wanted, intelligent, for photo bromide postal card on commission; must have experience and good reference. Italica Art, 101-103 West 42d St.

SALESMAN for largest syndicate cut service; choice exclusive territory, with full protection; drawing account and liberal commissions. Address K 177 Times.

SALESMAN, familiar with truck-ing, hauling, to handle established motor truck attachment on commission. Write, giving experience. H 150 Times.

SALESMEN for 2-in-one shoe polishes, New York and vicinity; salary and commission; call between 10 and 11. F. F. Dalley Corp., Ltd., 16 East 42d.

SALESMEN, CLOTHING; SALARY. MOE LEVY & SON, 119 WALKER ST.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Prominent financial organization with large sales force has a few permanent positions for experienced salesmen who have demonstrated their ability; prefer men with canvassing training, who have sold books, magazines, household articles, office appliances, or other similar lines.

Men will sell stock on drawing account and liberal commission basis, but need have no special experience in selling stock; in fact, the average type of stock salesman is not desired; rigid training under sales plan, which has proved exceptionally successful, and hard work assure substantial remuneration.

Only men of highest type whose record will stand strict investigation and desire to be permanently associated with one organization need apply. Write fully by letter only and give full details of all business accomplishments. Replies treated confidentially. Johnson & Hopkins Co., 398 5th Av., N. Y. C.

SALESMANAGER WANTED.

Somewhere in this city is a broad-guage man who has had experience selling securities through the "one call" method, who believes that his present connection does not offer a sufficiently large field.

If this man can convince me that he has managerial ability, is of good moral character, $15; can finance himself until he has organized a sales force, I will place him in charge of our New York office, where his earnings should be from $10,000 to $15,000 yearly. Reply in strict confidence, giving phone, stating your qualifications for this position, and give details of what you have done for past two years to F 350 Times.

SALESMEN.

Experienced men throughout the United States, acquainted with confectionery trade, grocers, etc., to sell through jobbers our line of fountain syrups and non-alcoholic cordials, and special syrups direct to bottlers; salary and commission; personal application will not be considered; write full particulars as to experience, territory covered, references, etc. Chas. Jacquin et Cie, Inc., 227 Front St., New York.

SALESMEN.

A security house of unassailable integrity, handling only issues of demonstrated merit and high potential earning capacity, can use the services of clean-cut, energetic men who have sales experience and are susceptible to training.

Such men can earn commissions up to $15,000 per annum in a clean business that brings them in contact with people of the highest standing. Full particulars requested in application.

T 769 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Exceptional opportunity offered to men of ability to connect with an automobile tire concern whose references are several first class banks; object, expansion of business on account of great demand for their product; this is the greatest offer ever made to men who have confidence in their ability; commission basis. Call between 9:30-10:30 A. M., at 1,834 Broadway, (50th St.,) N. Y. Room 702.

SALESMAN.—The manufacturers of an internationally known mailing machine desire to get in touch with an experienced office appliance salesman, with the view of appointing him general agent of the metropolitan territory; the proposition, which is purely commission, offers an opportunity such as is seldom equaled; in your reply, which will be held in strict confidence, state your age, nationality, and your past experience. Z 180 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

North or South American, who speaks Spanish, and knows South American trade, to travel in the state of New York, export and import houses in the United States. Must have unquestionable reputation, experience, and success behind him, and initiative to go after new business. Replies will be considered confidential, include references and address; salary. Box Z 165, Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

Salesman capable of interviewing and selling The New York Times War Volumes; leads and inquiries furnished; we require clean-cut, honest men on our sales force; no other need apply; men selected will have earnest co-operation; large commission. Apply The New York Times, (War Volumes Dept.,) 215 West 43d St.

SALESMEN.—If $60 to $100 a week would appeal to you, with an opportunity to make several times as much after learning the work, and you have the ambition, push, and determination, this is the chance of a life time to build up a clientele on investigated and strictly high grade securities; commission basis. Room 305 225 Fifth Av.

SALESMAN, CLOTHING, RETAIL: WE HAVE SEVERAL GOOD OPENINGS IN OUR CHAIN OF 40 HIGH-GRADE CREDIT STORES FOR CAPABLE SALESMEN; ALSO MEN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY AS MANAGERS; GOOD SALARY AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. BERMAN STORES CO., 311 SIXTH AV.

SALESMAN.—Cotton goods converting house, one of the largest in their line, requires the services of a first-class salesman, on commission basis, to call on coats; give full and direct manufacturers in this city; must have an established trade and following; wonderful opportunity offered to right party. Address "Confidential," Z 160 Times.

SALESMAN.—Toilet soap salesman wanted, (not merely an order taker) to represent Western manufacturer in New York City and closely adjacent territory; must have had experience in similar line and be well known both in regular city and export trade; satisfactory salary and commission to a producer. Z 262 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted; factory rebuilt tires are in great demand; attractive proposition submitted upon application; requires an automobile; estimated commissions about $100 weekly to start; territory assigned men who can produce; only hustlers need apply. Call in person, Eastern Rubber Works, Inc., 213 West 40th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—One who has a full knowledge of the wholesale grain and feed line and trade; must travel principally within New Jersey; let reply state qualifications and salary wanted, with references and a record where previously or now employed. Address Progress, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—If you can close business in a quick, forceful manner, selling securities on commission, we have an opportunity that will net you at least $25 on every sale. A sale a day is possible. Confidential interviews if you are already employed. E. H. S., 160 Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMEN, (Security.)—Clean-cut salesmen of proven ability can make profitable connection with financial house; should make $200 weekly; no canvassing; straight commission; no advance, but fullest co-operation given. See Mr. O'Brien, Suite 702, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMEN.—A top-notch security salesman with clean record and capable of earning over $100 a week for himself; high-class work permanent; city and suburbs; commission basis a man big enough for early promotion to manageraship. Call Room 1707, 32 Court St., Brooklyn, after 9:30 A. M.

SALESMAN.—A large vending machine corporation offers exceptional opportunity to man capable of producing results; commission basis, drawing account to right man. Apply 9 to 3, Millard's Corporation, 486 Broadway, cor. Grand.

SALESMEN.

Specialty men to call on retail drug, hardware and department stores; state age, experience and salary expected. Apply by letter only. Sterno Canned Heat, John & Gold Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Old established, high grade paper concern is looking for thoroughly experienced salesman, accustomed to calling on N. Y. jobbing trade; mention experience, age and other qualifications; salary and commission. D. A., 317 Times.

SALESMAN.—A young man, intelligent and industrious, for printing and advertising service business; interesting work and a real opportunity; salary basis. Grolier Craft Press, 229 West 28th St.

SALESMEN, to sell our popular line of men's and women's leather coats; a big money maker for live wire men; commission and drawing account. A. B., 809 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN traveling West or South to carry strong line of embroidered pillow cases and lace trimmed fancy linens; commissions advanced; good opportunity for right man. F. K., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for an established high-grade auto accessories line, to call on jobbing trade; unusual opportunity and good salary to experienced man; replies confidential. T 5 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced carbon paper; established line; salary and commission; give experiences and references. P. V. Sandin, 417 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

SALESMAN to call on hospitals and institutions with a full line of pharmaceuticals, cotton gauze, bandages, adhesive plaster, and surgical dressings; state experience and salary expected. K 114 Times.

SALESMEN, travelling; two factory lines toys and novelties; first-class opportunity; commission. Suite 2303, 220 West 42d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN FOR THE CITY. HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN TO HANDLE A LINE OF FINE DRESSES; MUST COMMAND A FOLLOWING; COMMISSION BASIS. N. K., 907 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, traveling, calling on department stores; carry side line popular priced infants' and children's headwear or coats; 10 per cent. commission. C. H., 821 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for metropolitan district for popular line of stamped goods; 200 lits accounts; commission basis; call at once. Julian Art Embroidery Co., 179 Wooster, city.

SALESMAN wanted who can obtain production orders for machine shop; good compensation to right party; salary or commission. Z 261 Times Annex.

SALESMEN MOTOR TRUCKS.
Complete line; salary and commission to experienced men. Apply Sales Manager, 221-223 West 64th.

SALESMAN, traveling, Middle West, Pacific Coast, Canada, to take line wrought iron fireplace goods; commission basis. N. Y. Ornamental Iron Works, 317 East 22d.

SALESMAN.—Smart junior indoor salesman with household linen experience; good prospects for suitable man; apply by letter to Walpole Bros., 373 5th Av., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN wanted; experienced and competent, for domestic dept.; permanent position. Drake's, 8th Av. and 22d St.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
HAND AND AUTOMATIC.

Must be able to
Set up their own jobs.

STANDARD RATE OF PAY,
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.

OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
240 Sullivan St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—We want a bright, alert, energetic man to help busy executive; must be able to take care of all details, engage and direct his staff; good opportunity for right party. Publisher, S 129 Times.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

Exceptionally attractive utilities and oil proposition, on good earning and dividend-paying basis; high-grade men identified with it; indorsed by thirty biggest banks in New York, Chicago, and other cities; chance to make from $500 per month up, with permanent connection; strictly commission basis. Rishell & Co., Suite 1906, 220 West 42d St.

SECURITY TELEPHONE SALESMEN.
A clean-cut, fast selling, high grade security; salary and commission to experienced live wire. G 487 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted, by publishing house; splendid opening for young man, intelligent, ambitious, and careful worker; only applications giving references, details of education, experience, age, salary expected, will be considered. K 170 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, efficient and experienced, for dress factory. Apply 8:30 A. M. R. L. Davis, 31 East 32d.

SHOE SALESMEN.
Retail shoe salesmen of ability and ambition will find the right opening with us.
MELVILLE SHOE CORP.,
121 DUANE ST.

SODA DISPENSER wanted; good pay; steady job. Apply at soda fountain, centre of Hudson Terminal Concourse, 30 Church St.

STATISTICIAN, man of long experience in investment and brokerage house, capable of analyzing financial conditions, earning power and prospects of all classes of securities; must be capable of handling correspondence relating to stocks and bonds; no interviews unless experience, salary and references are stated. G 500 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young man, 17-20 years of age; must be competent and capable of progressing; state age, schooling and experience if any. G 477 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, quick and accurate, willing; export department of large cotton goods house; export experience preferred but not essential; long hours but good opportunity for right party. Apply 9-9:30 A. M., Taylor, Clapp & Beall, 109 Worth St., Export Dept.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by leading export and import concern; permanent position for right party; state salary expected. Address, stating salary and full particulars, F 475 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced young Spaniard, with clerical ability to handle English and Spanish correspondence. Opportunity for advancement. Write Maney Milling Company, Omaha, Neb.

STENOGRAPHER, quick, active young man in corporation office; must have about one year's experience, not afraid of work; accuracy essential; give full details. G 496 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, must be rapid, accurate and not afraid of work. Address stating age, experience, reference and salary desired. G 482 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English; quick, accurate; excellent opportunity; good salary. Call Taylor, Clapp & Beall, 109 Worth St., Export Dept.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, with experience; good chance for advancement. Apply Wednesday, 10-12 A. M., 122 East 25th St., Room 303.

STENOGRAPHER with slight knowledge shipping preferred; good opportunity. Answer in detail, stating age, minimum salary, &c., G 492 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer, with new export house; willing to learn the business. Call Gramercy 5742 at once.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, willing to assist on accounts; give particulars; state salary. Manufacturer, G 498 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English; give experience. Address Box C-14, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER, in advertising department; state age, experience, salary, and references. F 545 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, hours 8 to 5, $18 weekly Write W. R., 1,515 3d Av.

STOCK CLERK for pharmaceutical house; only with experience in similar line need apply; state age, experience, and salary. K 100 Times.

STOCK CLERK, automobile tires; address, giving age, experience, reference, and salary desired. K M 263 Times.

STOCK RECORD CLERK.—A stock exchange house wants young man thoroughly familiar with stock records and able to assist bookkeeper; state expectations and experience. Address E 426 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Self-respect is essential to success in any undertaking. You cannot maintain your self-respect and offer a beautiful, delightful value, and without it you are less than 50% efficient as a salesman. We offer an 8% Preferred Stock with a 40% bonus of Common Stock, and our Company is an established, dividend-paying, manufacturing industry operating two factories in New York City. Its products adopted by both the United States and Canadian Governments, and in use by nationally known manufacturers. A gentleman can offer our proposition to his friends—whether they be bank presidents or Wall Street magnates—without the loss of self-respect. Large sales, liberal commission.

TITAN AUTOMATIC TOOL COMPANY,
25 West Broadway, New York City.

STOCK SALESMAN, experienced, to sell oil refinery stock which controls the output of entire field, over the telephone; salary $15 per week and good commission. Call Room 1 Park Row Building.

STOCK SALESMEN.—5 live wires, to complete sales force; men with pep, who have to make $200 per week on commission, preferred; call between 3 and 4, Room 703, 42 Broadway.

STUDENTS.—Eight high school students, 18 years, as waiters in boys' camp in Maine; transportation, full maintenance, and $50 for nine weeks; athletes not desired; only strong, serious-minded applicants write, giving references, to E 297 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

A MAN TO ACT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF A FACTORY MANUFACTURING RUBBER AUTOMOBILE TOP FABRICS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH COMPOUNDING THE RUBBER, CALENDERING, COMBINING, SPREADING, AND EMBOSSING; GOOD SALARY OFFERED TO START; MUST BE UNDER 40 YEARS OF AGE AND FULL OF AMBITION. ADDRESS REPLY TO Z 190 TIMES ANNEX.

SUPERINTENDENT for printing department of a medium size plant doing high-class color work; if your record will stand thorough investigation, write, giving full particulars of your experience and salary required. K 160 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, young man, in office of club; salary $40 and meals. 139 West 47th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY NEEDS THREE MEN FOR EXPORT ADVERTISING.

WE NEED A MAN WHO KNOWS SPANISH, ONE WHO KNOWS PORTUGUESE, AND ONE WHO KNOWS FRENCH.

WE WANT INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN OF GOOD EDUCATION AND FAMILIAR WITH MERCHANDISING CONDITIONS IN COUNTRIES WHERE THESE LANGUAGES ARE USED.

WE WILL TEACH THEM ADVERTISING.

MEN WHO ARE NOT MORE THAN TRANSLATORS WILL BE OF NO VALUE TO US.

REPLY IN ENGLISH AND IN SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, OR FRENCH.

ADDRESS ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO.

TOOL MAKERS,

First-class men only.

STANDARD RATE OF PAY.

STEADY JOB.
GOOD SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
240 Sullivan St.

TYPIST in advertising department of a large daily newspaper; hours 3 P. M. to 10 P. M.; salary to start, $15; excellent opportunity; state age and experience. G 311 Times Annex.

TYPIST, office downtown publishing house; opportunity for advancement; salary start $11; more if qualified. E 410 Times Downtown.

WANTED IN BOSTON.
A half tone and color pressman; one who is familiar with make-ready and register of color half tones and tint plates; permanent position; exceptionally good wages; labor troubles exist. Address Wright Engraving Co., 216 High St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED AT ONCE.
One electrical draftsman, one mechanical draftsman, one civil engineering draftsman. Apply Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, H. A. Hageman, Plant Engineering Department, Bethlehem, Penn.

YOUNG MAN to learn newspaper business in high-class trade journal office; must be willing to make himself generally useful; careless, lazy clock watchers keep off; permanent position with rapid advancement where ambitious and willing personality appear; $12 to begin. Address in own handwriting, S 140 Times.

YOUNG MEN.
Wholesale fancy goods house has opening for 2 progressive young men, 18-21, as correspondent and assistant buyer; these are unusual opportunities for aggressive, ambitious young men who have had good education and practical business training. G. C., 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN for hosiery, underwear, and notions house; must understand merchandise and capable taking charge of stock; splendid opportunity for thoroughly honest and industrious young man; state age, experience, salary to start. Honest, 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to assist office manager in service station of automobile manufacturing concern; applicant must be energetic and willing, but above all, one that can be depended upon; knowledge of automobile not necessary; state salary required; state particulars; salary to start, $20. K 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Large export house wants young man with experience in hardware and household goods lines; must be energetic, well educated, good address, and have initiative; export experience desirable, but not essential. F 476 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 17 to 20, in office of publishing house; splendid chance for right party to learn selling, mfg. &c.; must be live writer, have selling ideas; quote salary, stating age; salary expected at beginning; Christian concern. R 361 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to make himself generally useful; salary $12 per week to start. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. M 719 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN OR BOY, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING, IN AN OFFICE. APPLY MANUFACTURER, 1133 B'WAY.

NEAT, WILLING AND AMBITIOUS; GOOD CHANCE; STATE SALARY, AGE, &C. K 148 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 24, 30 years of age; must write plain, legible hand for office of clerical position; good opportunity for advancement. Apply personally, with references, 122 Morgan St., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN, fair typist, quick and accurate with figures; must not be stock clerk; chance advancement to this position; state experience salary expected; reply by letter to office manager, 481 Washington St.

YOUNG MAN to make himself useful in stock room of a dress house; must understand dress and the handling of stock, and must have exceptional reference. Chas. Solomon & Co., 20 West 33d.

YOUNG MAN, bright, experienced in making express packages; must have best references; state age, experience, salary. K 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $15; steady position; apply 106 Reade St., Employment Department, 4th floor.

YOUNG MEN, strong, about 18, useful helpers; shipping department. M 600 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bookkeeping in large office; good opportunity. G. M., 204 Times.

YOUNG MAN as clerk in broker's office. Apply Room E, Coakley, 270 Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y., between 3 and 4 P. M.

YOUNG MAN wanted, by wholesale dry goods house, splendid opportunity to learn the business. F 320 Times.

YOUNG MAN as stock clerk in wholesale hardware house; $12; good opportunity. K. G. 413 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Active, jobbing dress house, who knows materials and familiar with handling contractors. O. A. 210 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, as typist and file clerk; $15 to start. E 301 Times.

TRY FOR JUNIOR ACCOUNTANCY, OCTOBER, 1919.

AND FOR SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, OCTOBER, 1920.

October 15 to November 15 is the period during which one-fourth of the year's business changes, readjustments, and building up of staffs are made.

If you have a faculty for figures and the crude stuff for the making of an accountant, there is just about time between now and October 15 this year for you, thru suitable intensive training—during your spare hours at home—to qualify for a Junior Accountancy position that will pay at least $35 a week.

And ample time to qualify, before October, 1920, for position of Senior Accountant, Auditor, or Income Tax Expert, at a salary of at least $75 a week—with possibilities of more than twice that amount.

It is only a question of raw ability and industry, a resolute purpose to devote five spare home hours a week to intensive training in accordance with the most successful business-training system ever devised, under the tuteluage of a corps of eminent Certified Public Accountants who are renowned as practical teachers.

We have given hundreds of ambitious, earnest men and women the start that has put them over the top, and have their records to point to with just pride. We can do as much for you if you are made of the right stuff. It is worth your while to investigate.

WRITE OR TELEPHONE FOR AN OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

E. A. MANCHESTER, 110 WEST 40TH ST.
Telephone Bryant 1961.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free bulletin, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SIX WEEKS.

In this time we can train you for a splendid outdoor job paying a big salary. Call, write, or telephone for free pass to
Y. M. C. A. TRACTOR SCHOOL,
157 East 86th St., New York.
Telephone Lenox 6051.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?
Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone Chelsea 4064 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN.—Positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay; fine living, splendid opportunities for advancement; send for free illustrated book, "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 18 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 305 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Instruction.

AN INTELLIGENT, responsible, and skilled speaker has more power than a newspaper in forming public opinions and producing results; few realize the power of speech; learn to speak well in public; be a leader; class and private instruction in all forms of speech and art; special Summer classes; society and club instruction. Frank Crane, 23 Washington Pl., East Orange, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

Wednesday, June 4. Day or Night, pays for Complete Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Positions guaranteed. Established 1884. Gaffey's School, 25 East 23th St., near 5th Av.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE.

115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)

C. P. HASSON, Pres. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Gen'l Mgr.

The following openings we are anxious to fill at once. They are only a small percentage of those we have open:

BUYER: Experienced buying auto accessories for wholesale jobbers; $2,500.
INK SALESMAN: Who can develop sales organization; $50 week drawing.
OFFICE MANAGER: Dairy farm. Middle aged married man who is good bookkeeper and desires to get out in country. Good salary.
STENOGRAPHERS, (4): Willing to go to South America for one year at least. English only. $1,800.
SALESMAN: Man who has sold dry goods or allied lines to dry goods counter. Up to $45 week and expenses.
BOOKKEEPER: Warehouse in Jersey City; $25 week.
BOOKKEEPER: General ledger. Large packing house; $40 week.
PURCHASE AND SALES LEDGER CLERKS, (2): For brokerage house; $25.
ORDER CLERK: For tire company; must be experienced in auto tires; $25 week.
STENOGRAPHERS, (2): One for Jersey City, who will have some outside investigating work. One in Elmhurst, L. I., for manufacturing concern; $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, (4): In S. S. companies and in export house. One as assistant to executive; $18-$22.
NIGHT AUDITOR: Hotel, $90 month.
CLERK: Do ledger work, publisher; $18.
LEDGER CLERK: Experienced and rapid; $22.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER: Wall Street experience; $20 up.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER: For export house; $17.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.,
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, $35, $25, $20.
BOOKKEEPER, $30, $25, $20.
BOOKKEEPER, Brooklyn; $20.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, TYPIST, $20.
CLERKS, $65 monthly.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR-TYPIST, $15.
MIMEOGRAPH OPERATOR, $15.
SHIPPING CLERK, $14.

BARKER & MACCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 Broadway.
Bookkeepers, Margin, Blotter, purchase and sales, also Clearing house clerks; quotation board runners; Semi-Senior Accountant, Middle aged; Bank men; Construction Draftsmen; Civil engineer; Marine insurance bookkeeper; Salesmen for Summer months only; Legal stenographers; Spanish stenographers; General stenographers; Mail Clerk; Code Clerk; Junior Clerks; Traffic man, iron and steel experience. Registry free.

500
WALL STREET CLERKS!
FOR EVERY BRANCH OF
THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS.
WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES;
SALARIES $25 TO $50.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
REGISTRATION FREE.
WALL ST. AGENCY, 20 BROAD ST.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, $25. Underwood typist, $25. Mercantile Reference Agency, 1502 Nassau St.

MIGHILL, Flatiron Building—Bookkeepers, accountants, (senior); many others; high grade applicants only.

TUTOR, French or speaking French, $75-$100.
HOPKINS, 507 5TH AV.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for our new dollar a month accident and health policy. Including natural death benefit, 2 men and women, all occupations. Steam commission. National Accident Society, 212 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MEN, high class, can make large profits representing our goods, must be able to finance themselves. Kendalite, 1,667 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
OF USED PIERCE-ARROWS,
ALL FULLY GUARANTEED.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. Conv. Road.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. Brougham.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p. Town Brough.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. 5-pass.tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p. 2-pass. Road.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p. 6-pass. Sedan.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h. p. 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1916, 48 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 48 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1916, 48 h. p. Lim. Land.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h. p. 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 66 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE,
G. R. RUCKERT, President.
1,765 Broadway, Cor. 57th St. Circle 167-8.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER, sport model.
BIDDLE brougham 1917, collapsible.
CADILLAC 1917 touring, demountable.
CADILLAC 1917 and 1915, touring.
DISBROW SPECIAL 1918, speedster.
STUTZ SPECIAL 1917, 7-passenger.
MERCER 22-72 1917, 7-passenger.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 1582.

BIDDLE 1918 ROADSTER.
BIDDLE 1918 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER.
HUDSON 1918 RUNABOUT LANDAU.
HUDSON 1918 LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON 1918 SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, 4-PASS.
MARMAN 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 TOURING.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2185.

BRETEY, LOUIS.
303-5-7 West 59th St. Columbus 270.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 7-TOUR.; almost new.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 Fleetwood Limousine.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 Fleetwood Brougham.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 TOURING, 7-PASS.
PACKARD 1917 2-25 LANDAULET, 7-PASS.
PACKARD 1917 2-25 FLEETWOOD.
PACKARD 1916 1-25 Runabout, wire wheels.
PACKARD 1917 1-25 CHUMMY, 4-PASS.
MARMON 1917 CHUMMY, 4-PASS.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSEN

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Col. H. H., to Hosp. No. 21 at [illegible].
M. A. W., to Ft. Leavenworth Service Schools.
R., to Gen. Hosp. at Ft. [illegible] sanitary inspection.
to Walter Reed Hosp.
Capt. Custer, [illegible] will report to Surg. [illegible].
R. G., to Hosp. No. 28 at [illegible].
Pollock, Capt. J. K.; [illegible] and Davis, 1st Lt. A. [illegible].
Bowie, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
H. B., to Hosp. No. 20 at [illegible].
to Ft. Totten and report to [illegible] 44th Art.
Davenport, Maj. U. [illegible] Lt. and Elmendorf, Maj. [illegible] to France.
W., to Camp Bowie.
and Compton, (San. [illegible] Camp Meade, to accompany overseas.
to Hosp. No. 24 at [illegible].
to Camp Sherman.
to Hosp. No. 30 at [illegible].
and Mann, 1st Lt. [illegible] to Hosp. No. 42, at Spartanburg, S. C.
Lt. D. to Camp Dix.
to Camp Bragg.
will report to Surg. [illegible].
transferred to Hosp. [illegible].
discharged.
to Camp Pike for [illegible].

Quartermaster Corps.

transferred to Hosp. [illegible].
Capt. C. F., [illegible] detailed as [illegible] to investigate and report [illegible] building taken [illegible] use at At[illegible].
transferred to Letterman [illegible].
to San Francisco and [illegible].
W. F., hon. discharged.

Field Artillery.

1st Lt. M. assigned for Transp. [illegible].
to Ft. Wright [illegible] to Hosp. No. 19, at [illegible].
will report to Director [illegible] and Traffic.
assigned to 20th Brig., [illegible].
to France.
detached to Gen. Staff [illegible].
to Camp Knox, [illegible].
transferred to Hosp. No. [illegible].
received from duty [illegible] Oregon Agricul. College.
Lewis, 1st Lt. L. T., [illegible] Camp Bragg.
to Walter Reed Hosp.,

Coast Artillery.

W., to Washington with [illegible].
to Ft. Totten.
and Hamilton.
to Ft. Washington.
to Ft. Williams.
to Ft. Warren.
to Ft. Wright.
to Ft. Caswell.
to Ft. Rodman.
to Ft. Wrden.
to Ft. Stevens.

Infantry.

hon. discharged as Col.
assigned to war plans div.
J. M., Jr., detailed as [illegible] Univ. of Georgia.
Capt. G. P., Noyes, Col. O. R., [illegible] Gen. R. L., to France.
W., to Camp Shelby for [illegible].
A., hon. discharged.
to Hoboken, and upon [illegible] report to Cmdg. Off., 58th [illegible] accompany that brig. for [illegible].
H. P., hon. discharged as [illegible].
V. N., hon. discharged as [illegible].
F., assigned to 29th, at [illegible].
and Turner, Capt. [illegible] to 45th [illegible].
discharged.
Porto Rico Inf., hon. [illegible] as Capt only.
Capt. G. L., to recruiting service [illegible].
Thomas, [illegible].
E. T., detailed as asst. to [illegible] Attache at Warsaw.
to Camp Grant.
assigned as athletic [illegible].
J. H., hon. discharged.
A. D., 45th and Hewitt, [illegible] Brooklyn, to handling of [illegible] Sperial Depts.

Air Service.

Capt. Philippine Scouts, [illegible] as Major, U. S. A.
from Honolulu to Wash[illegible].
1st Lt. F. R., to Hazelhurst Field.

Dental Corps.

1st Lt. H. L., to Philippines as [illegible].
to Hoboken for transport [illegible].
to France.

Miscellaneous.

1st Lt. to Camp Kearny and [illegible].
upon arrival in [illegible] Camp Travis and assigned [illegible].
upon arrival in Ft. Totten and assume [illegible] Middle Atlantic Coast Art. [illegible].

Leaves.

Hathaway, Col. L. M., M. C., 15 days.
Collins, Col. E. W. C., A. C., 1 month.
Wood, Lt. Col. R. R., U. S. A., 10 days.
Parker, Lt. Col. G., C. A. C., 2 months' extension.
Hodges, Maj. J. T., M. C., 1 month's extension.
Huntington, Maj. E. V., 14 days.
Alexander, Maj. W. D., F. A., 10 days.
Borleski, Capt. S. E., Corps of Engs., 15 days.
Brophy, Capt. T. D'A., C. A., 14 days.
Munly, Capt. W. C., M. C., 10 days.
Myers, Capt. D. A., M. C., 10 days.
Mochrie, 1st Lt. R. C., A. C., 30 days.
Houston, 1st Lt. F. DeS., Vet. C., 10 days.
Andrews, 1st Lt. C. A., M. C., 2 months.
Sutton, 1st Lt. D. C., M. C., 10 days.

Strong, Maj. Gen. F. S., to San Fran. and assume command of the South Pacific Coast Art. Dist.
Barrette, Brig. Gen. J. D., to Charleston, S. C., and assume command of the South Atlantic Coast Art. Dist.
Bunker, Brig. Gen. H. W., upon arrival in U. S. to Camp Travis.
Johnson, Brig. Gen. A.; Whitworth, Brig. Gen. F., and Jamerson, Brig. Gen. G. H., upon arrival in U. S., to Camps Custer, Lee, and Travis, respectively.
Haynes, Brig. Gen. I. A.; McNeil, Brig. Gen. C. H., and Hearn, Brig. Gen. C. C., are hon. discharged as Brig. Gens. only.
Weigel, Maj. Gen. W.; Hodges, Maj. Gen. H. F., and Strong, Maj. Gen. F. S., are hon. discharged as Maj. Gens. only.
Van Natta, Lt. Col. T. F., Gen., to Morocco, in company with the American Ambassador to Spain, for temp. duty.
Tipton, Lt. Col. A. C., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., will report to Cmdg. Gen. 1st Cav. Div.
Cosgrove, Maj. J. J., Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept., appointed an additional member of the Board of Appraisers.
Wright, Maj. J. E., to Charleston, S. C., as asst. to the Southeastern Dept. Adjt.
Cocroft, Maj. R. B., C.A.C.; Potts, Maj. A. M., C.A.C.; Rafferty, Capt. J. W., F.A.; Chapin, Capt. W. M., C.A.C.; Harrison, Capt. W. K., Jr., Cav., and Ridgway, Capt. M. B., Inf., to France to take an intensive course in French. They will be returned to United States in time to resume their duties as instructors in the U. S. Mil. Academy.
Wagner, Capt. J. F., Chem. War Serv., to Baltimore and report to Cmdg. Off. at Edgewood Arsenal.
White, Capt. E. B., Ord. Dept., to Camp Meade to accompany replacements overseas.
Barclay, Capt. E. E., to Camp Meade.
Kelly, Capt. A. B., Inf.; Higgins, 1st Lt. J., Air Serv., and Scudder, 1st Lt. L., Dent. R.C., to France to participate in inter-allied athletic games at Paris.
Jervey, Capt. W. St. J., relieved from further active duty.
Gass, 1st Lt. L. W., to Ft. Sheridan as off. in charge of Penal Disp. Hosp. No. 28.
Martin, 1st Lt. F., Tank Corps, to Camp Meade.
Houston, 1st Lt. F. De S., Vet.C., to Ft. Apache.

Resignations.

Hest, Frov. Capt. S. T., Eng. Corps.
Jackson, P. F., Inf., as Temp. Capt. and Prov. 1st Lt.
Garnjost, A. H., Inf., as Temp. 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.
Wheeler, J. R., C. A. C., as Temp Capt and Prov. 1st Lt.
Croff, Prov 1st Lt. E. J., Inf.
Hartis, Prov. 1st Lt. M. W., Inf.
Hooven, W. T., Jr., Inf., as Temp. 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.
Lewis, 1st Lt. S. J., Dent. Corps.
Mitchell, A. B., Inf., as Temp.—1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Morgan, Capt. C. B., to command the Imperator.
Carpenter, Capt. J. S., to aid for supply of 1st Naval Dist.
Eberle, Cmdr. W. E., to command the Baltimore when commissioned.
Higgins, Cmdr. J. S., to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for inst.
Baxter, Lt. Cmdr. T., to command the Palmer.
McCaughey, Lt. Cmdr. S. D., to Dist. Communication Supt. 12th Naval Dist.
Stephenson, Lt. Cmdr. O. S., to Naval Hosp. at Wards Island, N. Y.
Simorpietri, Lt. Cmdr. W. Z. F., to the Pittsburgh as Supply Off.
Sandlin, Lt. Cmdr. H. T., to the Imperator as Supply Off.
Clarkson, Lt. Cmdr. C., to the Lake Michigan.
Sutton, Lt. T. L., to Naval Hosp. at Charleston, S. C.
Peiffer, Lt. A. G., to the Recruiting Station at Detroit.
Fischer, Lt. C. O., to the Santa Elena.
Goff, Lt. O. B., to N. T. S., Hampton Roads as Army Supply Base.
Huestis, Lt. A. L., and Harker, Lt. E. F., will report to Cmdr. of Destroyer Force as Div. Supply Offs.
Duryea, Lt. J. A., to Navy Yard at Boston.
Short, Lt. J. T., to Base No. 29.
Best, Lt. W. A., to Venice.
Aldrich, Lt. G. F., to Inverness to report sub-chaser detach., Northern Russia.
Beebe, Lt. J. L., to the Imperator as Navigator.
Arcelli, Lt. M., to New York Navy Yard.

Education Notes.

The Association of Assistants to Principals' Eighth Ward met at 4:15 P. M. today in the Pacific Street branch of the Public Library, Brooklyn.

The teachers of the first year classes in the Morris High School will meet at 4:30 P. M. on Friday, the Principals and graduating class teachers of the Bronx elementary schools in the high school library. There will be an informal discussion of the six-type course.

Members of the New York Principals' Association will have a dinner and meeting at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association plans a great development of social and educational activities.

The Board of Education will confer with the representatives of the various labor organizations at 2 P. M. on Friday on its attitude toward the Teachers' Union.

High school teachers are issuing with the cooperation of the Health Board a monthly bulletin of high points in the work of the high schools.

The Richmond Hill High School on June 12 and 13 will give a pageant in honor of the boys and girls who have been in any form of national service.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Warm weather continues in the Ohio Valley, Lower Michigan, the lower Lake region, the Middle Atlantic States and New England, with temperatures equaling or exceeding the previous June record in portions of Southern New England, Northeastern Pennsylvania and Western New York. Some of the high temperatures recorded Tuesday were 96 degrees at Boston, Philadelphia and Scranton, 94 degrees at Baltimore, Harrisburg, Albany and Hartford, and 94 degrees at Buffalo.

There has been a general rise in pressure over the east portion of the country and a fall over the western portion, with a moderate disturbance over the lower Missouri Valley. As a result, showers continued in the Southern States, the Mississippi and the Southern States, the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the Plains States, but did not extend further eastward except into Indiana and lower Michigan during Monday night. The weather was also fair in the extreme West.

Local showers will continue Wednesday and probably Thursday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and occasional showers are also probable in the lower Ohio Valley. In the Lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, fair and warm weather will continue Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday—North and Middle Atlantic, moderate south winds and fair weather. South Atlantic, moderate east winds except mostly southeast off the Florida coast, partly cloudy weather; East Gulf, gentle to moderate shifting winds, fair south, showers north portion.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Western Pennsylvania, western New York, Ohio, West Virginia—Partly cloudy, continued warm weather Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Eastern New York, New England, eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued warm Wednesday and probably Thursday.

New Jersey, Delaware—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; continued warm in the interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
3 A. M.	76	75	4 P. M.	82	83
6 A. M.	72	77	7 P. M.	80	79
9 A. M.	81	77	9 P. M.	83	76
12 M.	88	80	11 P. M.	78	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 82, for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 65.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77, at 8 P. M. it was 85. Maximum temperature 91 degrees at 1:20 P. M.; minimum 72 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 49 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy and showers Wed., fair Thurs.

S. Car., Fla. and Ga.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.

Ala., Tenn. and Miss.—Thundershowers Wed., fair Thurs.

Ky.—Cloudy and showers Wed.; showers Thurs.

Ind.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.

Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Wed.; showers Thurs.

Ohio—Cloudy and warm Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.

La., Neb. and Kan.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.

Wis. and Minn.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and showers Wed. and Thurs.

S. Dak.—Showers Wed., cloudy Thurs.

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
3 25—5	E. 28th St.; Theodore Kahn.	Slight
6 15—328	8th Av.; James Cassasa.	Not given
6 10—37	Broome St., T. Morris Sovitsky	Slight
8.20—	Jeanette St. and Coenties Slip, South Power House.	Slight
P. M.		
1.30—	Morton St. and 7th Av.; Frank Maintelro	Slight
1.35—	154 W. 68th St.; Agnes Murphy	Slight
1.45—	6 W. 130th St., Morris St. Ice	Not given
3:00—	214 W. 115th St., Elizabeth Thompson	Slight
3.55—	755 Westchester Av.; Henry Seffert	Slight
5:50—	456 Bonox Av., J. H. Haber.	Not given
6 25—	153d St. and Brook Av. (auto.), H. Wascott	Slight
6.50—	100 Bleecker St., Hyman Baskow	Slight
8.55—	575 Prospect Av., A. Bleacher	Not given
9 25—	694 Beck St., H. Hockstein.	Not given
10 15—	210 E. 12 St., S. Thater.	Slight

Estate Appraised.

FRASER, Mrs. LINA APPLETON, 36 East 64th St. (Nov. 13, 1918.) Total estate $2[illegible]; and her interest in the trust fund from the estate of Caroline A. Appleton, $3[illegible]; real estate, the home at 36 East 64th St., $25,000; cash, $5,316; personal, which is the contents of the home, $8,567; stocks and bonds, $203,084. Her husband, William A. Fraser, of 36 East 64th St. receives $10,000 in cash, her daughter, Mrs. Catherine E. Mumford, of the Hotel Chatham, $220,927, her granddaughter, $20,283; her sister, Emilie A. Anderson, of 520 West 179th St. $2,000, and her maid, Kate O'Loughnane, of 36 East 64th St., $2,000.

SUMMER CAMPS.

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Phone Bryant 8980

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Accountancy
Opening Lecture
Tuesday, June 10, 6 P. M.

You are invited to attend this lecture without obligation. Write, or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for further information.

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Summer Term Begins June 23

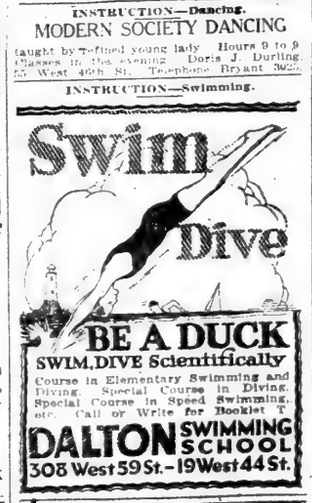
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Ninth St. at Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J.
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SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
[illegible] Year. Sessions continue through summer.
37 WEST 39TH STREET, N. Y.

PRATT WOOD'S SCHOOL, 62 West 45th Street. Secretarial training individual instruction. All year. BUSINESS SCHOOL, FIFTH AV. and 125TH ST. 39th Year. 40,000 Graduates.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.
MODERN SOCIETY DANCING
taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 9. Classes in the evening. Doris J. Durling, 55 West 46th St. Telephone Bryant 3025.

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Children, $1.62
War Tax Included
TO
BALTIMORE or
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AND RETURN
SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919
Special train leaves New York, Liberty Street, 12:01 A. M. Saturday night preceding above date.
Returning leaves Washington (Union Station) 4.00 P. M., Baltimore (Camden Station) 5.00 P. M. date of excursion.
Tickets on sale at Consolidated Ticket Offices, New York, 64 Broadway, 57 Chambers St., 31 West 82nd St., 114 West 42nd St., Liberty St. and Jersey City Stations.
Central Railroad of New Jersey

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
via Plymouth & Boulogne-Sur-Mer
S. S. ROTTERDAM.....June 12
S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM....July 3
S. S. NOORDAM.....July 16
For Rates and Further Information Apply General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

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AGWI LINES Steamship service—Florida, the Carolinas, Cuba, Texas, California, Mexico, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo. Information, reservations, tickets, 489 Fifth Ave.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.
[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....5:28 | Sun sets.....8:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:04	1:35	7:28	7:48
Governors Island	1:33	2:29	8:05	8:31
Hell Gate	3:38	4:25	10:22	10:56

Arrived—Tuesday, June 3.

SS Argentina, Gibraltar, May 21.
SS Troy, Brest, May 22.
SS City of Hankow, London, May 22.
SS Phidia, Liverpool.
SS Ponce, San Juan, May 28.
SS Suriname, Port Limon, May 25.
SS Byron, Bahia, May 19.
SS Ortav, Calbarien, May 29.
SS Port Nicholson, London, May 21.
SS Lancastrian, Antwerp, May 11.
SS Stavangerfjord, Bergen, May 24.
SS Glen White, St. Lucia, May 29.
SS Guantanamo, Barry, May 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Saranac	Barry	May 14
Cape Henry	Immington	May 10
Borinquen	Plymouth	May 9
Kiowa	Barry	May 15
Panama	Falmouth	May 9
Nordic	Shields	May 13
Arnoy	Barry	May 15
Hudson Maru	Gibraltar	May 16
Benevente	Antwerp	May 15
West Zucker	Queenstown	May 17
Arundo	Cardiff	May 17
Norwich City	Gibraltar	May 17
Norfolk	Bordeaux	May 18
Parthian	Fayal	May 20
Invincible	London	May 20
Mormugao	Lisbon	May 19
Pannonia	Marseilles	May 23
Idaho	Hull	May 21
Strinda	Antwerp	May 20
Wallowa	Bordeaux	May 21
Patricia	Brest	May 25
St. Louis	Brest	May 23
Chicago	Bordeaux	May 25
City of Benares	Gibraltar	May 21

DUE TOMORROW.

West Haven	Bordeaux	May 17
Eurana	Bordeaux	May 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Duca d'Aosta	Marseilles	May 23
Rambler	Brest	May 21
Madawaska	St. Nazaire	May 23
Santa Ana	Bordeaux	May 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lake Benton, Jamaica	———	3:30 P.M.
Great Northern, Brest	12:00 M.	
Huntington, Brest	12:00 M.	

SAIL TOMORROW.

Carmania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Serbian Prince, Buenos Aires	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tocantins, Santos	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giorgio, Naples	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cape May, Brest		1:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lagarfoss, Reykjavik	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Kroonland, Brest	———	11:00 M.
Pastoree, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Lancaster, Brest	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Caberon, Buenos Aires	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Shonga, Seconder	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adonis, Haiti	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Clan McQuarrie, Cape Town	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Mobile, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Sierra, Brest	———	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Romario, at Lisbon, May 28.
SS Clan McPhee, at Port Natal, May 25.
SS Western Belle, at Falmouth, June 1.
SS Celtic, at Liverpool, June 2.
SS Cabo Mayor, at Barcelona, May 28.
SS Regina d'Italia, at Genoa, May 28.
SS City of Pueblo, at Antwerp, May 29.
SS Patria, at Lisbon, May 29.
SS Espagne, at Havre, May 30.

Sailed.

SS Siboney, from Brest, June 2.
SS Mount Vernon, from Brest, June 3.
SS Canopic, from Naples, May 31.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, Egypt, and British India—Close at 8 A. M. June 5, SS Cedric.

France, Algeria, and Tunis—Close at 6:30 A. M. June 4, SS La Lorraine.

Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 6 A. M. June 5, SS Europa.

Liberia—Close at 8 A. M. June 4, SS Shonga.

Portugal—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, SS Gorbea Mendi; 8 A. M. June 7, SS Milwaukee Bridge.

Belgium and Luxemburg—Close at 8 A. M. June —, SS Lancastrian.

Union of South Africa—Close at 10 A. M. June 5, SS Clan McQuarrie.

Sweden—Close at 10:30 A. M. June 5, SS Stockholm.

Iceland—Close at 10 A. M. June 5, SS Lagarfoss.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.

Hawaii and specially addressed letters for Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—SS Tenyo Maru.....June 6

Samoan Islands, Australia, and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—SS Ventura.....June 5

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco)—SS Moana.....June 25

Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies close at 5:30 P. M. daily. These mails are forwarded via the Pacific Coast for dispatch to destination at the best opportunity.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Patton announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 5; Hongkong, May 8; Shanghai, May 10, and Yokohama, May [illegible], which arrived per Steamer Russia, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 30, and are due in New York today.

DAY LINE

Up the Hudson

There's no better place than the Hudson for outdoor recreation—Spring is the ideal time for the trip. Big, comfortable steamers. Beautiful scenery. Music and Restaurant.

IDEAL ONE-DAY OUTINGS

In a single day from New York you can visit one of a number of popular resorts. The through sail to Albany covers 150 miles. Make it a part of your next journey North, East or West. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Leave Desbrosses St. daily including Sunday, 8.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9.00; W. 129th St., 9.20; Yonkers, 9.50, stopping at †Bear Mountain, †West Point (except Sunday), †Newburgh, †Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point (connecting daily with the Ulster & Delaware R. R.), Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
†Return steamer same day from points marked †.

On Saturday, June 7, Sunday, June 8, and Monday, June 9, special trips to Bear Mountain, (West Point Saturday and Monday,) Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St. Pier, leaving Desbrosses St. 10:00 A. M.; West 42d St. 10:20 A. M.; West 129th St. 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers 11:10 A. M.

West Point Horse Show is on Monday, June 9.

Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier Tel. Canal 9300 New York

CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services.
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON
Saxonia.....June 4
NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL
Carmania.....June 5
Vasari.....June 14
Vestris.....June 21
Royal George.....June 24
Orduna.....June 28
Caronia.....July 1
Carmania.....July 5
NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania.....June 14
Aquitania.....June 28
NEW YORK to PIRAEUS
Pannonia.....June 18
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Olympia.....June 25
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
AMERICAN
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Haverford.....July 10
LEYLAND
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL
Only One Class Cabin
Winifredian.....June 19 | Bohemian.....July 12
Winifredian.....July 19
WHITE STAR
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Adriatic.....June 18 | Baltic.....June 30
Lapland.....June 21 | Celtic.....July 5
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—FRANCE
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
Company's Office 19 State St., New York. 'Phone Bowling Green 7300.

Honolulu—JAPAN—China—Philippines
Small party sailing from San Francisco October 11th, per S. S. Korea, 18,000 tons. Japan in Chrysanthemum season. Booklet on request. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, N. Y. City.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
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All the way by water. Always in sight of land
To BOSTON
via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and
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Daylight through the Canal both ways.
Leave Pier 19, Foot of Murray Street, Daily (Sundays included) at 5:00 P. M. Fare $3.00 (including War Tax). Tickets and information at Wharf. Telephone Barclay 5000.
Meals. Staterooms. Always the Best.

Fall River Line
To BOSTON
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH LINE). Str. lv. Pier 40, N.R., Houston St., wk. days only, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pr. 70, E. R., 224 St., 6 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE. Str. lv. Pr. 27, E. R., wk. days, 1 P. M. Pr. 70, E. R., 1:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M.
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.97
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00 to $8.24.
Boat Leaves Pier 39, North River, Daily and Sunday at 5:30 P. M. Phone Spring 9491.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Schedule Subject to Change Without Notice.
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:40, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:20, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30. Coney, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.
Telephone Rector 873.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., weekdays, 6 and 7 P. M.; Sundays and Holidays, 8 and 9 P. M. West 125th St., half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

RED BANK LINE
FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEANIC and RED BANK
Weekdays: Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:45 A. M., 2:45 P. M. Battery Pier, 8:55 A. M., 3:15 P. M. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30, Battery 8:55 A. M.

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NEW YORK.



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Bluff Point-on-Lake Champlain

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NOW OPEN.
Stop and enjoy good golf on the well-kept, sporty course adjoining the inn. A pleasant place to spend a week-end or a season. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. 88 miles from New York. Booklet and road map on application.
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Proprietor Hotel La Salle,
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MOUNTAINLAKE LODGE and Bungalows, 2 hours Grand Central; Southern Berkshire Hills, 1,000 feet altitude, dry, healthy climate; beautiful lake, water sports, tennis, dancing; excellent table; refined, homelike, comfortable, simple life; sanitary plumbing. Mrs. Florence Miller, Lake Ellis, Wingdale Post Office, New York.

LAUREL HOUSE Laurel House Sta., Haines Falls, N. Y.
Accomm. 200. 15th season. Reasonable rates. Garage. Write for booklet.
A. INGLESSI.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; saddle horses, instructor; picturesque paths; 45 min. from 42d St.; $14 up; capacity 150. Phone 1165 White Plains.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
OPEN ALL YEAR.

MOHEGAN INN
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NEW YORK—Long Island.
CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE, Freeport, L. I. Commuting distance to New York; large rooms; tennis, bathing, fishing; season bookings.

HOTEL LORRAINE
EDGEMERE, L. I.
NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

SARANAC INN
In the Heart of the Adirondacks.
CERTIFIED MILK.
A SUMMER RESORT of the highest character; superb cuisine; an environment socially desirable.
Located on the shore of the WONDERFUL UPPER SARANAC LAKE. Excellent State roads. Good golf. All sports and amusements at their best. BOOKLET. Address
HARRINGTON MILLS, Manager.
JAMES E. GALBREY, Associate Manager.
UPPER SARANAC, N. Y.

Grafton Hotel
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European Plan, $2 per day upward.
American Plan, $5 per day upward.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Proprietor.

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Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 24TH. Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
All out of door Adirondack diversions. Circular.
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Lake Placid, N. Y. Adirondacks. American Plan. Best French Cuisine. All outdoor sports. $20 to $35 per week. Open May 1 to Nov. 1. B. E. de Murg, Prop.

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GRAND UNION HOTEL Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Opens June 21. H. P. BURNEY, Manager.

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Hotel Beechwood
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Five minutes from depot. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn.
OPEN ALL YEAR.

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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY

The Monmouth BY THE SEA
Spring Lake, N. J.,

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Street & Finney

Have Developed a Method that Takes the *Guess* Out of Advertising

We all spend lavishly on accounting systems—
Devise elaborate cost systems—
Pay small fortunes for advice of production engineers—
And for experts in every branch of science—
All to take the *guess* out of our business.

But when we commence to advertise—
We *commence* to guess.
Guess what merchandise will sell—
Guess what package will make a hit—
Guess what media will sell our merchandise—
Guess what advertisements will attract most and sell most—
Guess about everything—prove nothing.

Street & Finney have developed a method that takes the guess out of advertising.

We would like to discuss this method with a few manufacturers who, like Charles Schwab, long to see their "chimneys across the entire continent—all smoking!"

PRODUCTS ADVERTISED BY STREET & FINNEY, Inc.

Shaw-Walker Steel Letter Files *"Built Like a Skyscraper"*	Educator Shoe *"Bent Bones" vs. "Straight Bones"*	Beech-Nut Ginger Ale *"Great"*
Liberty Mutual Insurance *"Strong"*	New Era Checkwriter *"You See What You Write as You Write it"*	Rexall Orderlies *"They Work Naturally and Form no Habit"*
Talc Jonteel *"Perfumed with the Costly New Odor of 26 Flowers"*	Liggett's Chocolates *"The Chocolates with the Wonderful Centers"*	Beech-Nut Jams, Jellies, Marmalades *"Foods of Finest Flavor"*
Beech-Nut Peanut Butter *"Foods of Finest Flavor"*	Sweet-Orr Overalls *"Clothes to Work in"*	Street & Finney *"Pay-as-you-enter" Advertising*
Boys' Dubbelbilt Clothes *"Guaranteed for Six Months' Service"*	Beech-Nut Bacon *"Hear that Sizzle—Get that Aroma"*	Klenzo Dental Creme *"That Cool, Clean Klenzo Feeling"*
Gorton's Codfish Cakes *"Ready to Fry"*	De Long Hook & Eye *"See that Hump"*	Kantleek Hot Water Bottle *"It Can't Leak Because it's Made in One Piece"*
Stafford's Commercial Writing Fluid *"The Ink that Absorbs Moisture from the Air"*	Beech-Nut Mints *"The Handy Candy"*	Fleisher Yarns C/B a la Spirite Corsets
Underwood Deviled Ham *"Taste the Taste"*	Loton H. Slawson Company *"Wanted"*	La France Laundry Tablet Comet Rice
	Penn Adjustable Razor *"With the Double Bevel Blades"*	

Street & Finney, Inc. *Established* 1902 Advertising Agents 171 Madison Avenue, New York

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, continued warm Thursday and probably Friday; moderate winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,412. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

SUFFRAGE WINS IN SENATE; NOW GOES TO STATES

Constitutional Amendment Is Passed, 56 to 25, or Two More Than Two-thirds.

WOMEN MAY VOTE IN 1920

Leaders Start Fight to Get Ratification by Three-fourths of States in Time.

DEBATE PRECEDES VOTE

Wadsworth Explains His Attitude in Opposition — Resolution Signed with Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—After a long and persistent fight advocates of woman suffrage won a victory in the Senate today when that body, by a vote of 56 to 25, adopted the Susan Anthony amendment to the Constitution. The suffrage supporters had two more than the necessary two-thirds vote of Senators present. Had all the Senators known to be in favor of suffrage been present the amendment would have had 64 votes, or two more than a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate.

The amendment, having already been passed by the House, where the vote was 304 to 89, now goes to the States for ratification, where it will be passed upon in the form in which it has been adopted by Congress, as follows:

Article—, Section 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2.—Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

Leaders of the National Woman's Party announced tonight that they would at once embark upon a campaign to obtain ratification of the amendment by the necessary three-fourths of the States so that women might have the vote in the next Presidential election. To achieve this ratification it will be necessary to hold special sessions of the Legislatures which otherwise would not convene until after the Presidential election in 1920. Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Woman's Party, predicted that the campaign for ratification would succeed and that women would vote for the next President.

Wardmen thronged the Senate galleries in anticipation of the final vote, and when the outcome was announced by President Pro Tem. Cummins they applauded deafening applause. For several minutes the demonstration went on, Senator Cummins making no effort to stop it.

The Vote in Detail.

The roll call on the amendment follows:

FOR ADOPTION—56.

Republicans—36.

[illegible]

Democrats—20.

[illegible]

AGAINST ADOPTION—25.

Republicans—8.

[illegible]

Democrats—17.

[illegible]

Paired.

[illegible]

Absent and Not Paired.

Messrs. Robinson, and Smith of Georgia.

The vote came after four hours of debate, during which Democratic Senators succeeded in the amendment filibustered to prevent a roll call until their absent colleagues could be protected by pairs. They gave up the effort finally as futile.

Changes Defeated.

Before the final vote was taken Senator Underwood of Alabama called for a vote on his amendment to submit the suffrage amendment to Constitutional conventions of the various States, instead of to the Legislatures, for ratification. This was defeated by a vote of 47 against to 24 in favor.

Senator Gay of Louisiana offered an amendment proposing enforcement of the suffrage amendment by the States, instead of by the Federal Government. Senator Gay said that from a survey of the States he could predict that thirteen States would not ratify the amendment, enough to block it. His amendment was defeated, 62 to 10.

During debate, Senator Wadsworth of New York, who has been an uncom-

Continued on Page Four.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. HAMILTON PARK HOTEL. Write for information. H. Hamilton Barnes, Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD [illegible] Advertisement on Page 2.—Advt.

Reform for Ireland Promised to President, London Hears

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily News prints the following from an Irish correspondent:

"There has been a vast amount of speculation regarding the intentions of the Government toward Ireland, and the prevailing idea is that the Government intends to embark on a larger policy of repression.

"I have reason to know from an authority of very high standing in regard to Irish politics, but whose name I am not in a position to disclose, that the prospect of a large measure of reform for Ireland is very bright.

"As a return for his attitude with regard to the claim of Ireland to be heard at the Peace Conference, the authority to whom I allude states that President Wilson has obtained a very definite undertaking from the Prime Minister that a wide measure of reform for Ireland will at once be taken in hand."

ASKS INQUIRY ON TREATY TEXT LEAK

Hitchcock, in Resolution, Seeks Light on Copies in Hands of "Interests" Here.

LODGE AND BORAH FOR IT

Latter May Get Text and Read It Into Record — One Copy Sent to New York, Says Polk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—An investigation of the manner in which secret copies of the full text of the treaty of peace with Germany reached persons in New York, as alleged by Senators Lodge and Borah, was demanded today in a resolution offered in the Senate by Senator Hitchcock, Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Without debate the resolution, at the suggestion of Senator Lodge, went to the Committee on Audit. Later Mr. Lodge told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he would not oppose an investigation, but expected the "whole matter to be cleared up within a few days," intimating that an inquiry would not be necessary.

Mr. Hitchcock's resolution was interpreted by Republican Senators as an effort to embarrass Messrs. Lodge and Borah by forcing them to divulge the names of the persons who revealed the existence of the treaty text in New York. Mr. Hitchcock is anxious, it was stated, to have Senator Lodge tell who it was that showed him a copy of the text in New York on Monday, and offered to allow him to take it to Washington to show to his colleagues. From Mr. Borah, the Nebraskan is understood to want information as to the person who talked with him over the long-distance telephone from New York, telling him that "special interests" in that city had copies of the text.

Both Lodge and Borah stated tonight that they had obtained their information as to the existence of the copies of the treaty in confidence and would not be privileged, without permission, to reveal the identity of their informants. Both insisted that they were eager to have an investigation of the manner in which the secret copies reached New York.

Hitchcock Consults Polk.

Mr. Hitchcock's resolution was offered at the end of the day, after the Senator had conferred with Acting Secretary of State Polk and had been told that, so far as the State Department knew, no copies of the peace treaty had been distributed in New York. After leaving Mr. Polk, the Nebraska Senator, in an interview, stated that if the individuals or corporations referred to by Senators Lodge and Borah had copies of the treaty, the copies "must have been stolen."

When Senator Lodge heard of this suggestion he said that this was not so, but that, from the word conveyed to him, they had come from Paris. It appeared, as he told the Senate, Mr. Lodge said, that they had been supplied by "agents close to the President."

Meanwhile Senator Borah allowed it to become known that he was expecting a copy of the treaty text from the lawyer who talked with him over the telephone from New York. If he received it, he said, he would at once

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CONFERENCE HAS DAY OF ANXIETY OVER PEACE TERMS

But Hope Grows of Settlement of Differences Over Concessions to Foe.

NO SWEEPING CHANGES

But Alterations in Details of Sarre and Silesian Questions May Be Made.

WILSON IN MEDIATOR'S ROLE

Working for Anglo-French Agreement—Consents to Germany's Exclusion from League.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 3.—In American Peace Headquarters this evening today was described as the most critical of the entire conference. The remark was not developed by the authority who made it, but he admitted that the new and most difficult situation was due to the sudden British change of mind and the recently discovered desire to make the terms easier for the Germans.

France bitterly opposes this, of course, and America, playing her usual rôle as mediator, is now confronted with the task of getting an agreement between France and England.

The American delegation did not start this eleventh-hour move to soften the terms. It is purely a British project, although Americans, and not necessarily the plenipotentiaries, sympathize with it.

England at first steadily opposed naming a fixed amount for reparation in the treaty because Lloyd George was afraid it would have to be too small to back up his promises to the English people, but now England wants to insert a definite figure. America has desired that from the outset. Some of the French want a definite figure, but not at the expense of tearing the treaty to pieces to get it in.

Advocates of the British plan to make radical changes now argue that such action would gain time in the end because it would bring about quicker signing by the Germans. This argument apparently leaves out of account the fact that allied troops are ready to march further into Germany if the treaty is not signed.

President Wilson and the other American plenipotentiaries had a long session this morning with the corps of American experts to discuss the situation. It is now planned to have a joint session of the experts of the four big powers to tackle the problems raised by England's change of front.

Going Back to Wilson's Position.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 3.—All the interest among the allied peace plenipotentiaries centres in the proposals advanced by Prime Minister Lloyd George for a modification of some of the most important features of the German peace terms.

President Wilson, broadly speaking, is occupying the rôle of spectator, leaving Lloyd George and Clemenceau to find a way to meet the situation that will be mutually satisfactory to their Governments.

Any modification agreed upon by the British and French Premiers would be satisfactory to the President, as the very proposals that are now advocated were advanced by him while the treaty was in the making.

Without taking any active part in the current oral exchanges between Lloyd George and Clemenceau, President Wilson has indicated to those close to him that, before the modifications were drafted, he would like to be assured that they will so satisfy the German plenipotentiaries as to insure the German signatures to the treaty.

The President's caution in this respect has a hearty echo among his advisers.

"What reason would there be for showing leniency toward our enemies," they ask, "if that leniency would be futile?"

Some of those close to the President see in the situation a danger that the

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Urge Turks to Massacre All Greeks in Thrace

SALONIKI, June 4.—A proclamation inviting the Turks to massacre the Greeks in Thrace has been distributed at Adrianople. The text of the proclamation is published here.

General Herbert, commanding the Third French Army, has arrived here on a special mission. He has conferred at length with General Paraskevopoulos, the Greek Commander in Chief.

FINDS DANZIG SET AGAINST TRANSFER

Correspondent Is Told by Burgomaster That the City Will Resist to the Last.

MIGHT CONCEDE TO POLES

But Project of a Free State Is Strongly Opposed—Silesian Germans in Ferment.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DANZIG, June 1.—The east of Germany is angry. Down in Silesia that wrath bubbles at the brim. It is the wrath of a people who have long provided some of the best regiments for Germany. It has made them throw away their red flags. It has driven them back from socialism to nationalism again, but while Silesia may fight Poland and Versailles, Danzig will resist passively. It will resist. Let there be no mistake.

The people who built this sternly picturesque city have left to those who now dwell in it a heritage of stubborn pride, of sullen defiance. One does not need to talk to the inhabitants of this proud Hanseatic city in order to gauge their characteristics. Those are here for one to read in all the stern warnings voicelessly uttered by the patient, time-worn stones enshrined here. It would seem to be harbored and held in check until the proper time should come. You feel it almost oppressively as you look upon the ancient walls, high-thrown churches, narrow ruelles with the mood of the centuries in them—great riverside buildings upon which the Teutonic Knights looked, quaint houses with their marvelous carvings, all with their stern spirit out of a time when the world was young and daring. You feel it all as the wrath of ages cloistered in stone and the heart.

Today I lunched in a wonderful old rathskeller and as I entered I noticed above the door Danzig's coat of arms, with its crosses from the Crusades and in Latin its motto, "Neither rashly nor fearfully."

Burgomaster Threatens Revolt.

A little later I talked with the Chief Burgomaster, Herr Sahm, in the historic Hall of the City Fathers, and there over the fireplace my eye caught another motto in Latin, the English of which is, "Do not stir the fire with the sword."

On those two mottoes Danzig will act if she must, and in them she warns the world. "Is the smoldering fire here going to be stirred with the sword?" I thought, for it is merely idle to believe all those millions of Eastern Germans can be handed over to Poland without trouble.

"We do not want to be a free State," said Herr Sahm to me, "and still less do we wish to become Polish subjects. We shall not allow ourselves to be separated from Germany. I am fully aware of the seriousness of what I say when I declare that should Berlin sign the terms which throw us out of the Fatherland we shall not regard ourselves as bound by them. Does England consider it her duty and her task to separate us against our wills from our co-nationals? At least, nobody can pretend that there is any policy of liberation in that.

"As citizens of the German Republic we have the freest right of vote. By forcing us against our will into the so-called Free State of Danzig, the right to share in parliamentary government is taken from us; we lose the right to vote, and we are placed at the mercy of a foreign-born Commissioner speaking a foreign language, as though we were a tribe of African natives.

Want Britain to Mediate.

"Now, we have always regarded it as a typical English characteristic that an effort should be made to settle serious matters by the principle of mediation and reconciliation. We ask, then, for a settlement of our question by consent of the governed. We should like England to be the mediator between us and the Poles, because that is the only way to avoid a serious conflict. We wish to help the Poles and make every possible concession, but we are not going to be Poles; for that is what we are threatened with. We refuse to be dealt with as so many cattle. We shall only submit when the last stubborn and resisting heart is overcome."

I strolled out through the city streets, so typically German, indeed, that I could only find one Polish building in it, a church near the birthplace of Schopenhauer—that markedly German mind. Then I went down that waterway which long ago the Baltic Sea threw out to grasp the city and give it its history and its trade. There was the vast, completed liner Columbus, finished during the war, with its maiden voyage still to make.

Here and there were scattered old battleships which never smelt powder save at battle practice. A little further on a great cruiser was being dismantled. Now and again one saw British and

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Baltic & Washington Sunday Excursion via New Jersey Central, June 8. $3.24 round trip. Lve Liberty St. Saturday midnight.—Advt.

PHILADELPHIA FINDS TRAIL OF RED WHO DIED IN WASHINGTON EXPLOSION; FLYNN BEGINS NATION-WIDE SEARCH

QUESTION RADICALS HERE

Police to Investigate Activities of 20,000 on Their Lists.

SEEK FOR BOMB CLUES

Detectives Visit Russian People's House and Question Supporters of Soviets.

POLICE AID OTHER CITIES

Detectives Go to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Paterson to Hunt for Conspirators.

Balked in their efforts to obtain clues which might lead to the discovery of the criminals responsible for the bomb outrage which wrecked the home of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of the Court of General Sessions, at 151 East Sixty-first Street, early on Tuesday morning, the police, co-operating with Federal agents, are going to make a searching investigation into the recent activities of every man and woman of known radical tendencies in New York City.

This fact became known yesterday when members of the United States Secret Service accompanied by detectives from Police Headquarters visited the rooms of the Russian People's House, at 133 East Fifteenth Street and questioned Sergius Roumshanoff, Secretary of the Russian All-Colonial Convention, the chief organization, with quarters in the building.

By request of William J. Flynn, formerly the head of the Federal Secret Service, who has been appointed by the Government to direct the fight against the bomb plotters in every part of the United States, New York City police will act in concert with the Federal agents and with the police in other cities. Members of Sergeant Gegan's bomb squad have been sent to Philadelphia, Paterson, and Pittsburgh to aid the authorities there in running down clues which may lead to the arrest of men well known in New York City's radical circles.

While neither the police nor Flynn's men will discuss the steps they are taking to make headway against the "Anarchist Fighters" and those who exploded the bombs in eight cities of America last Monday, it is known that disclosures already made by Reds arrested since Monday in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Chicago give the Government officials hope they will be able to go straight to the centre of the anarchist web.

20,000 Radicals Indexed.

At the office of the Department of Justice here yesterday it was admitted that there are card indexes with the names of more than 20,000 persons of radical views living in this city alone. The majority of these men and women have been long considered harmless, but now every one of them will come in for a searching examination as to where he has been and what he has been doing for the past three months. It is believed now that the fact that they were able to get explosives in fairly large quantities by thefts at the various munition plants first led the Reds to plan a series of outrages. That was several months ago. The plan then, the police think, was to send the bombs through the mails. When this was frustrated by the merest accident and the quick wit of a postal clerk the anarchists determined on placing the bombs in various cities by hand.

All this the authorities say took time. Money had to be obtained for printing literature as well as for travel expenses. The headquarters of the organization is believed to be in New York City, the mailing point of the other bombs. To find that headquarters is the objective of Chief Flynn and his men.

At the Russian People's House yesterday, the police questioned Roumshanoff about the reported presence of John Johnson, President of the I. W. W., in Pittsburgh, who was arrested there on Tuesday, in the rooms of the organization a week or so ago. The secretary denied all knowledge of Johnson.

Advocates Soviet Government.

"We have been in the building since last December," he said. "Before that we were at 320 East Ninth Street. Our organization is not political, but we favor the Soviet form of Government and Soviet councils in industrial plants. As for John Johnson, no such man has been in this building so far as I know. Neither has William Haywood, (the head of the I. W. W.)"

Roumshanoff went on to say that other organizations shared the building, and that both Haywood and Johnson might have come and talked to gatherings without his knowledge. Answering a question, he said:

"We do not advocate bomb throwing. It is hard on us. I think this bomb-throwing is a frame-up. I believe they were planted by the police. I am an experienced man in Russian affairs, and that is the way they used to do in Rus-

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Leader of 750,000 Workers Condemns Bomb Throwers and Bolsheviki at Convention

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4.—John H. Donlin of Chicago, the official leader of 750,000 workers, today denounced bomb throwers and Bolshevism in his annual address before the International Building Trades Federation, of which he is the National President. The organization today began sessions preliminary to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is expected to formulate here a reconstruction policy. The American Federation's convention will begin next Monday with Samuel Gompers in the chair. Federation chiefs early on the ground decried talk of an insurgent movement to oust Mr. Gompers.

"They may start something of that sort, but they will never succeed," said William J. Spencer of Washington, National Secretary of the Building Trades Department. "Gompers today is stronger than he ever has been. Unionism under the spur of Gompers's close relations with the Government gained 2,000,000 during the war."

Leaders today told of the cancellation of cards of union workers in Akron, Ohio, and other cities who, in union investigations, were tried and found guilty of spreading the creed of the Soviets and other radicals. In some cases agents of the Department of Justice were called on to furnish the information required to convict the accused of un-American conduct.

PITTSBURGH THINKS PLOT BEGAN HERE

Police Believe Bolshevist Conspiracy Is Back of the Bomb Explosions.

IRISHMAN MADE BOMBS?

House of I. W. W. Secretary Is Minutely Searched by the Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 4.—Department of Justice agents today had accumulated sufficient evidence to indicate that emissaries of the Bolshevik leader Lenin had framed the bomb explosions here and in other Eastern cities. Washington today sent to Pittsburgh two of its most expert Secret Service operators, detailed one the case because of their experience in trailing Bolshevist leaders in this country.

They are seeking to connect John Johnson, Secretary of the Local I. W. W. organization, arrested yesterday in the Apollo Building with Harold C. Keyes, alleged to be Lenin's chief agent in America for spreading Bolshevist propaganda and directing inner circle activities. Keyes is said to be under the surveillance of the police in New York.

The police and detectives today redoubled their efforts to catch an Irishman, aged 35 years, said to be the maker of the bombs which nearly wrecked the homes of a half dozen prominent persons in Pittsburgh, on a tip furnished by Johnson. Detectives visited the home of the Irishman. He was absent, and has not been there since. His house has been under surveillance. A search of the house yielded nothing incriminating, but the police found a picture of the man they sought. They also learned that the Irishman's wife is ill in a local hospital, and in the belief that he might attempt to see her before leaving town a guard was placed over her room.

According to the police, this Irishman was the collector of dues for the I. W. W. and was employed in a machine shop where, it is believed, the bombs were fashioned out of pipe in spare moments. Investigation at the wrecked homes show that the bombs had been filled with slugs. The compilation today of a list of men known to have evinced interest in I. W. W. and other anarchistic meetings and suspected of sympathy with the "Red" movement resulted in scores of places and homes being put under police surveillance, and orders are out to arrest every agitator found.

Action was taken by the Chamber of Commerce on Bolshevist activities here in the appointment of a standing Committee on Home Defense. This committee will co-operate with the authorities in any way they may be of assistance. The committee includes General A. J. Logan, Chairman; Homer D. Williams, Vice Chairman; Theodore Ahrens, Mayor E. V. Babcock, Councilman Robert Garland, Sheriff W. S. Haddock, Councilman John S. Herron, A. L. Humphrey, William Larimer Jones, Coroner Samuel C. Jamison, Colonel J. P. Kerr, Stephen C. Mason, Councilman H. J. McArdle, Director of Public Safety Charles B. Prichard, and District Attorney H. H. Rowand.

Edgar K. Speer, chief of the Pittsburg Bureau, Department of Justice, today declared that Mike Zelasto, whose arrest led to the capture of John Johnson, supposed to be the master key to the situation, is Secretary of the Russian Soviet in this district. Although the reports from New York are that the police there do not believe that the conspirators came from the Russian headquarters on Fifteenth Street, Mr. Speer is convinced that they did, and claims that when all the evidence now collected is made public it will show that the bomb outrages here were plotted by I. W. W. and Bolsheviks.

Mayor E. V. Babcock said every effort would be made to stamp out I. W. W. tendencies in this city, and Sheriff W. S. Haddock served warning that he

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CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

DRAGNET FOR REDS ALL OVER COUNTRY

Entire Crime-Hunting Agencies of Government Placed at Chief Flynn's Orders.

PRESIDENT CABLES PALMER

Expresses Deep Thankfulness That Attempt to Kill the Attorney General Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—With the newly appointed Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, William J. Flynn, former head of the Secret Service, directing the case, the Department of Justice's dragnet for the Reds responsible for the bomb attacks on the homes of Attorney General Palmer and other officials throughout the country was rapidly being spread today in the most determined war on anarchy the Federal Government has ever undertaken.

Chief Flynn was in conference with Major Raymond Pullman, Chief of Police of Washington. Department of Justice officials and others engaged on the case went over the evidence at Police Headquarters and visited the scene of the crime at Mr. Palmer's house. Chief Flynn then left Washington, but it was not desired that his destination become known. There will be no interference with him in his conduct of the hunt for anarchists.

Major Pullman is working in full harmony with Chief Flynn in that part of the investigation which is being made under the auspices of the local police, and agents of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, which is under the direction of William H. Moran, have been instructed to co-operate in every way with the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

Chief Flynn will have at his command all the crime-detecting agencies of the Government. While these are under the jurisdiction of the Departments of Justice, Post Office, Treasury, War and Navy, and each has its own function and jurisdiction, Chief Flynn is looked to as the leader of the campaign against anarchy.

Two of the best detectives of the bomb squad of the New York City police, who are familiar with the ways of anarchists, particularly the Italian anarchists of the metropolitan district, came to Washington this morning for conferences with Federal and police officials in connection with the case. They are Joseph Correll and Anthony Polignani. It was Polignani who bared the anarchist plot some time ago to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. The men responsible for the attempt to destroy the Cathedral were traced and arrested by Polignani and tried before Judge Nott, whose house in New York City was the scene of a bomb attack the same night that the bomb was exploded in front of Attorney General Palmer's house, and it is suspected that the men who made the attack on the Judge's residence were affiliated with those he sentenced.

Detectives Correll and Polignani brought with them copies of the same kind of pink dodger, headed "Plain Talk" and signed "The Anarchistic Fighters," which was found in front of Attorney General Palmer's house and whose use in different cities convinced the authorities that all the bomb attacks this week were undertaken by men in an organized conspiracy. They also brought a portfolio containing numerous finger prints and photographs of dangerous anarchists and radicals.

The New York experts were in conference for some time with Major Pullman and Chief Inspector Grant, and after examining the effects of the man who was killed by the bomb which exploded in front of the Palmer house, they went to the morgue to view the remains of the man. The New Yorkers expressed great gratification at the evidence possessed by the Washington police.

William P. Eno, Director of the Home Defense League in Washington, issued the following statement today:

"The bomb outrage of Monday night indicates that every Home Defense League member should be on his guard and be on the outlook at all times.

"All persons acting suspiciously should be immediately reported to Police Headquarters.

"All statements and literature that are in any way un-American should be forwarded to Police Headquarters, giving names and addresses of persons handling same.

"Constant vigilance is necessary at all times."

The following cablegram was received by Attorney General Palmer today from President Wilson:

"My heartfelt congratulations on your escape. I am deeply thankful that the miscreants failed in all their attempts."

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

SAY THEY HAVE RED'S NAME

Philadelphia Police Await Confirmation of Dead Man's Identity.

WIDE INQUIRY BEING MADE

Replies from Cities Are Expected to Clear Up Any Doubt as to Criminal.

EXPECT ARRESTS TO FOLLOW

Associates Will Be Rounded Up —Twelve Radicals Now Under Surveillance There.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 4.—The name of the anarchist who threw the bomb that blew up A. Mitchell Palmer's home in Washington, and who was killed in the explosion, is, they believe, known to the local authorities here. Definite confirmation is anticipated within forty-eight hours and is expected to lead to the arrest of the accomplices of the man.

Telegrams are being sent broadcast throughout the country to the authorities of the various cities asking them whether the man in question was in their city lately. In this way the identity of the man is expected to be established beyond any doubt.

While the number of radicals within the country is very large, nevertheless the trusted members of the inner circle, who are intrusted with the bomb-throwing and torch-bearing tasks, are comparatively few. These firebrands, moreover, are known to the authorities all over the country, and every move they make is closely watched.

The dead man's name was discovered by the local authorities, and before taking further steps they are endeavoring to make sure that they have not picked out the wrong man. By a process of elimination, they are locating the members of the bomb-throwing squad. When the various men, and even women, in some cases, are located, the name of the dead bomb-thrower will be announced.

His associates will then be taken into custody and the unraveling of the entire conspiracy is expected to follow. Of course, if it is found that the authorities have been mistaken in their solution of the mystery, the entire process will start over again. The replies to the telegrams from the various cities will be checked against the known list of anarchists, and this is expected to determine the name of the bomb-thrower. The authorities said that the men were not Philadelphians, but were rather of the roving type of anarchist.

Twelve radicals well known to the police of many cities are in Philadelphia and are under constant surveillance as suspects in the bomb throwing in this city. They are known to have made trips out of the city on unknown business, but always a telegram from the local authorities preceded them, with the result that when they arrived at their destination, usually a seaboard town, they were met by a reception committee of the police authorities of the place visited. They are supposed to be comrades of the man who was killed in Washington when he attempted to bomb Mr. Palmer's home.

This was one of the many developments of the day in the investigation. Other developments were:

The fact that investigation tended to prove the bombs were thrown by amateurs.

The appearance in this city of more Washington detectives and Department of Justice men, the former bringing the effects of the man killed in the Washington explosion, and the latter endeavoring to establish a connection between the various bombings.

Todd Daniel, in charge of the Federal investigators in this city, declared that his investigators had knowledge of the whereabouts of the twelve radicals and had them constantly under surveillance. The agents, however, have not yet accounted for the action of the men on the night of the bombing, and, therefore, no arrests have been made.

Sergeant of Detectives Burlingame brought with him from Washington photographs of portions of the dead man's body. The greater portion of today he spent in Little Italy in quest of the man's residence.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Activity on the part of Federal and city detectives investigating the bomb plots, following the widespread explosions on Monday night, resulted today in the arrest of Paul E. Fritsche, 32 years old, a navy yard employe, on suspicion, chiefly because he was found to have explosives in his room.

He is the son of an Indianapolis clergyman, and the police were inclined to believe his story, that his only purpose in having explosives was to experiment in an effort to become an ordnance expert.

Later the police released Fritsche.

Suspicion that the bomb plots originated in this city, or that the headquarters of the anarchists was in Philadelphia, was scouted by Sergeant Burlingame, a Federal detective from Washington. His investigation has furnished, he said, no proof that the bomber blown

Report American Marines Land in Costa Rica; Daniels Unadvised of Naval Action in Revolt

SAN SALVADOR, June 4.—American marines have been landed at Punta Arenas and Port Limon, Costa Rica, because of the revolution against the Government headed by General Tinoco, according to despatches printed in newspapers here.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 4.—After the recent defeat of the revolutionists under the Mexican General Manuel Chao, near the Jobo Farm, in the vicinity of the frontier, the would-be invaders of Costa Rica disbanded, crossed the frontier and entered Nicaraguan territory. They are now camping at Cardenas, on Lake Nicaragua.

It is assumed here that if General Chamorro, President of Nicaragua, disarms the revolutionists, the movement will be ended and Costa Rica will be free from any further danger of invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—No information regarding the reported landing of American naval forces in Costa Rica has reached either the Navy or State Department, and Secretary Daniels said today he doubted that any landing had been made. If any men were sent ashore, it was said, they were sailors, as the only marine detachment in the vicinity is the legation guard in Nicaragua, and officials said that it could not be moved without specific authority from Washington.

The revolution in Costa Rica has been going on for two months, and has been attracting considerable attention in Central American countries for four weeks. Forces said to have been recruited from political exiles formed bands along the Nicaraguan frontier near Lake Nicaragua and advanced southward, clashing on several occasions with forces commanded by Joaquin Tinoco, Costa Rican Minister of War.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

See James Gordon Bennett Estate Advertisement on Page 22. J. P. DAY, Real Estate Auctioneer.—Advt.

Remember—"EPOCA Pure Havana Cigars." Rememier—"None Better Made."—Advt.

to pieces in Washington was a Philadelphian.

"The fact that the hat of the man was sold by a Philadelphia hatter is no proof that the man was a resident of Philadelphia," Burlingame said. "Even the train check found in his hat is no verification of his having boarded a train here. He may easily have gone from New York to Washington. I firmly believe New York is the centre of the bomb conspiracy."

CLEVELAND PROPOSES TO DEPORT ALL REDS

Thirty Suspects Arrested Give No Clue to the Bombing of Mayor Davis's Home.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—Mayor Harry L. Davis, one of the intended victims of Monday night's dynamitings, has taken the lead in urging immediate enactment of legislation to curb the menace of Bolshevism by deporting all foreign-born residents who fail to become American citizens under the naturalization laws.

The Mayor's plea for laws "giving the United States power to free herself of the cancer which is gnawing at her political life" is addressed to Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio. Copies have been forwarded to Governor James M. Cox, both houses of the Ohio Legislature, and the City Council.

Grilling of more than thirty radical leaders picked up by police and Federal agents have convinced the authorities that the attempt to assassinate Mayor Davis was not the work of any known Cleveland Bolshevist, and that no plant exists in the city for the manufacture of infernal machines.

"Some of the men now held, however, are Bolshevists of the most dangerous type, clever, cunning, and unscrupulous, and certainly should be deported," Detective Inspector Charles N. Sterling declared last night. "They are products of the Lenin-Trotzky school," he added. "Only two of them have any intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and frankly admit that they intend to return to Russia to take part in the Bolshevist Government of that country."

Captain John E. Washer of the United States Secret Service, with J. Arthur Fluckey, head of the Immigration Department in Cleveland, and Bliss Morton, special agent of the Department of Justice, today assisted the police in grilling the men held for investigation, and took part in conferences with Chief of Police Frank W. Smith concerning the disposition of the suspects.

All of the men now held will be handed over to the immigration authorities tomorrow. This step was decided on when it was ascertained that most of the aliens had entered the United States by way of Canada, and probably were guilty of evasions of immigration laws.

Chamber of Commerce Directors discussed the menace of Bolshevism at a meeting today. They considered offering a substantial reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the Cleveland outrage. No agreement has yet been reached on the sum to be offered.

Mayor Davis and Chief of Police Smith adhere to their original belief that small rewards are useless, and that it will require a bait of something like $50,000 to induce any one on the inside to come forward with information of real value to the police.

TRACE CIRCULARS IN CHICAGO.

Police Are Told That Russian Gave Order for Leaflets Used in Plot.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Feueral agents today searched every known rendezvous of radicals in Chicago for clues which may lead to the arrest of the person responsible for the nation-wide bomb outrage.

Evidence indicating that some of the radical literature used by the conspirator had been printed in Chicago led officials to believe that the entire plot may have been formed in this city.

The proprietors of twelve radical printing shops were taken in custody and questioned by Federal agents. One of the printers confessed that a Russian, whose name he said he did not know, but whom he could identify, went to his shop recently and gave the order for the radical circulars found in connection with the wholesale murder program. The suspect also told of other literature of the same character having been turned out by other shops. Later the printers were released but they will be closely watched.

Federal agents questioned other suspects taken in raids on headquarters of radical groups last night.

From Daniel Colzin, arrested several days ago, it was said that information had been obtained indicating connection of Chicago radicals with others in the East in a bomb plot of wide ramifications. Colzin, said to be an Italian, speaks seven languages and is a bookkeeper. According to the police, he admits having been an anarchist for four years. He came here from New York.

Officials asserted tonight that they had discovered evidence of a projected bomb plot in this city. Further information was refused.

The bombs prevention campaign started by city police and Department of Justice officials yesterday after the explosions in eight Eastern cities has resulted in the gathering of much information to be used as the basis for wholesale deportation of leaders of radical groups, who are believed to be linked with the Eastern plotters.

The I. W. W. as an organization is not thought to be involved. The Italian anti-clergy or education propaganda group is believed to hold the secret of the Eastern explosions.

Police and Government agents are investigating a mysterious explosion in a north side street early this morning in which a large automobile was wrecked. Three sticks of dynamite and fifty feet of fuse were found in a vacant lot within several hundred feet of the wrecked car. No trace of the occupants of the car could be found.

The police said that the license tag on the car had been issued to Cornelius T. Shea, former President of the Chicago Teamsters' Union, and prominent in organized labor circles ten years ago. Shea is being sought by the police.

BOSTON FINDS BOMB SOURCE.

Branch Red Group Had Dynamite Stolen from Contractor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 4.—The anarchist bombs which spread destruction in eight cities on Monday night were manufactured from the dynamite stolen from a contractor's shanty in Boston, according to officials now at work investigating the explosions in Boston and Newton.

While the authorities were inclined to think that the headquarters of the Reds had been in Philadelphia, they were also quite certain that a powerful branch of the organization was active in Greater Boston.

The police were assisted in their investigation by Department of Justice agents and members of the State Police, but no new arrests were made. There are a score of persons under surveillence by police now, including a woman.

Ernest Gaudette, the Russian arrested on Tuesday, was arraigned in the Roxbury Court and the hearing was put over another day.

Several suspects were brought before Captain Perley Skillings at the Dudley Street Station yesterday, but none was held. The Captain intimated, however, that several arrests would soon be made in Boston.

The police have traced the two mysterious automobiles noticed near Judge Hayden's home in Roxbury about the time of the explosion, but they refused to divulge the findings.

Captain Skilling's men located the plant from which they believe the Red literature was circulated throughout the United States and Canada. The plant is said to be Roxbury. This information was secured through letters found on one of the men examined in the case.

A new meeting place, hitherto unknown to the police, has been discovered and is now under guard. This place is in addition to the two meeting places in Roxbury and the one in the South End.

Governor Coolidge will probably offer a reward for the apprehension of those responsible for Monday night's explosions. He can draw on the Governor's contingency fund for this purpose if necessary.

ANARCHISTS LOSE APPEAL.

New England Group of Italian Reds Will Be Deported.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 4.—A group of leading New England anarchists lost their fight today against being deported when Judge Aldrich in the United States District Court denied their petitions for writs of habeas corpus. The men to be deported are:

Luigi Galleanunni of Wrentham, editor of an anarchist paper in Lynn; Giuseppe Frizzetti of Bridgewater; Ernesto R. Penella of New London, Conn.; Giuseppe Solari of East Boston; Togardo Montanari of Hyde Park; Vincenzo de Lecce of Athol; Francisco de Santis of Boston; Globbe Sanchini of New Britain, Conn.; Alphonse Fagotti of Boston; Raffaelli Schinini of Lynn, and Irma Sanchini of New Britain, Conn.

Galleanunni is said to have been arrested under the Enemy Trading act and fined $250. Schinini was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for failing to register under the Selective Draft act.

The men admited, it is said, that they were anarchists, but asserted that they did not advocate violence against organized government. They were termed "philosophical anarchists" by their attorneys.

Judge Aldrich said:

"The point is taken by the petitioners' counsel that they are only philosophical anarchists who do not teach violence, but this point only goes to the degree of offensiveness and cannot be accepted as an answer to the authority of the executive branch of the Government to deport."

ASK RISE TO OFFSET I. W. W.

Weavers Make Demand, Fearing Trouble by Red Element.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 4.—Albert Wyman, Secretary of the Paterson Silk Employers' Association, received a letter from John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers of America, today, stating that the silk weavers had decided to demand a wage increase of 15 per cent. The demand states that a reply will be expected from the manufacturers by Friday.

It was said by representatives of the organization in Paterson, N. J., that this urgent appeal was made in order to avoid more serious trouble through the workings of the radical element, including the I. W. W. The increase is asked for silk weavers only, who constitute approximately one-half of the 28,000 silk workers in Paterson. It is expected that the demand will be laid before the manufacturers at a meeting tomorrow.

TOLEDO MORE CALM, FEELING STILL TENSE

Soldiers on Guard Ordered to Shoot to Kill at Next Outbreak.

ARMY WITHHOLDS TROOPS

Mayor Calls on War Department Through Governor, There Being No State Guards.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 4.—After a night of rioting, during which two men were shot to death and twenty-five injured, two probably fatally, the industrial situation tonight was quiet at the plant of the Willys-Overland Automobile Company, which for five weeks has been affected by labor disturbances involving 13,000 workers.

Governor Cox of Ohio was in telephonic communication with Mayor Schreiber, officials of the motor company, and representative citizens today, but would authorize no public statement in regard to the recommendations he would make to the War Department for troops requested by the Mayor. The Governor said he had investigators here trying to get to the bottom of the trouble. He said they were working both among the workers and employers.

With the Overland plant closed, order was maintained today in the vicinity of the factory which last night was the scene of clashes between 5,000 idle workers and loyal employes, and a later clash between Polish citizens and discharged soldiers, acting as guards at the motor plant. It was in the latter clash that the killings occurred.

The number of injured increased from nineteen to twenty-five. Of the wounded, eleven were shot and the remainder struck by rocks, bricks, clubs, and other missiles. Discharged soldiers, still acting as emergency police, kept the crowds from congregating today. There were occasional jeers from the ranks of the idle workers, but no violence. Mayor Schreiber said every available policeman and deputy had been sworn in and that order would be maintained at "any cost."

Colonel Howard, in command of the soldiers guarding the plant, said the men had been instructed to shoot to kill, if necessary, and that peaceful tactics in dealing with the situation would no longer be followed.

Mayor Schreiber at noon today issued a statement in which he said:

"I regret to say that I can say that any one had to be hurt in the affairs of yesterday and last night. It was necessary for the soldier police to use their guns. It was the only way to disperse the mob. I have done everything that I can. I have requested the Governor of the State to send troops, but as yet have received no answer."

Colonel Howard issued a warning for all curious persons to remain away from the plant.

"Although it is hoped that innocent persons will not suffer injury, I think it prudent to warn women and children and bystanders from the Overland plant," Colonel Howard said. "I know it is awful to shoot into a crowd, but peaceful tactics will not be followed any further. It may be necessary for the men to shoot. They have been given orders to shoot."

Coroner Walter Hartung has promised an investigation into the deaths in an effort to establish responsibility for the rioting.

The dead men, it is said, were not involved in the labor dispute and were never employed at the Overland plant. They were in the crowd which congregated about a fire station when the discharged soldiers guarding the plant arrived in response to a riot call.

Mayor Schreiber had received no word from Governor Cox concerning his plea for troops, and fearing that an attempt might be made to harm him, spent the night in a hotel instead of his home. The house adjoining the Mayor's was stoned and its windows smashed last night by sympathizers of the idle automobile workers, who apparently mistook the residence for the Mayor's. After this police were placed on guard around the house.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and former Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, has intimated he will arrive here by Thursday morning to confer with both union labor leaders and employers of the allied automobile factories whose workmen are on strike, claiming a lockout.

The visit of Secretary Wilson comes in response to an invitation sent to him at Akron, Ohio, by labor leaders that he use his good offices in adjusting the labor differences existing here.

These differences reached a climax today in the appeal of Mayor Cornell Schreiber to the Governor of the State to send troops here. He was notified that none were to be had without appeal to the War Department as there were no State troops available. Up to a late hour tonight he had received no official answer from the United States War Department to the appeal he had made through Governor Cox of Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, June 4.—For the present at least no troops will be sent to Toledo to intervene in the strike of employes of the Willys-Overland Automobile Company. While no statement was made by Governor James M. Cox, this is understood to be the position that will be assumed. It is reported that the request for troops made under the stress of incidents of last night has not been renewed.

BUENOS AIRES STRIKE SUSPENDS 30 PAPERS

City of 1,500,000 Left for a Week Now Without Any News of the World.

BUENOS AIRES, June 3.—This city of more than 1,500,000 inhabitants, and with more than thirty daily newspapers in many languages, has been without newspapers, or even news bulletins, for six days, bringing back the pioneer days when the population awaited the arrival of sailing ships to learn what was going on elsewhere.

The people appear to accept the situation complacently as merely another phase of the many labor troubles which have beset the city in recent months.

Fifteen of the principal publishers decided last Thursday to close down their plants indefinitely after the refusal of union printers to set the advertisement of a boycotted department store. The smaller papers were forced to suspend publication because they could no longer use the presses of the larger papers.

Determined that they should not be the only sufferers, the publishers stopped posting news dispatches on the bulletin boards.

The boards are covered with this notice:

"This paper has suspended indefinitely because of the united fight for the liberty of the press."

The publishers say they will resume when all the papers have been able to train new non-union composing room crews.

Out-of-town newspapers are not circulated in Buenos Aires, the publishers maintaining an attitude of "hands off" in the local fight. Occasionally newsboys offer for sale some Socialist newspaper with much propaganda but little news.

The newspaper readers apparently have reconciled themselves to not knowing for the time being what is going on elsewhere. The local situation is the principal topic of conversation, resulting in many alarming rumors as to what is going to happen.

The strike of street car employes, which has been in progress for a week, apparently is causing more inconvenience than lack of newspapers. Comparately few cars are running and, during the rush hours, the cars are jammed beyond their capacity, many persons even riding on top of the cars or hanging out of the windows.

The lack of disorder, in spite of the unusual situation, is noticeable. The fact that the public does not know what is going on elsewhere, such as the strikes in Paris and the bomb outrages in the United States, appears to have relieved the tension somewhat. Public officials and the newspaper publishers are making a special effort to suppress incendiary news.

Business generally is greatly unsettled. Two hundred firms are said to be faced with differences with their employes.

Congres is debating the situation daily in the hope of finding a solution of the labor troubles, and at the same time avoiding outbreaks and preventing possible general suspension of business of which some employers are fearful.

ONE SECRET SERVICE BUREAU.

Reported That Government Agencies Will Be Consolidated Under Flynn.

That the various secret service agencies of the Government were to be consolidated into a single bureau, with William J. Flynn as the chief, was a report current in Federal circles yesterday. Such a bureau would consolidate the present Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation and the regular Secret Service, the last named now being under the direction of the Treasury Department and charged principally with the guarding of the President and the detection of counterfeiting. For several years there has been an influential group of Federal officials who have argued that the interests of the country demanded the consolidation of the two principal secret service organizations of the Government, and several times plans for the consolidation have been drawn up.

During the war there were many instances in which the two secret service organizations ran counter to each other, the result being that the two services would be at work on the same case without either knowing the other's plans of operation. There is a story told of the arrest of a Secret Service agent by a Department of Justice agent, who had been trailing the Secret Service man on the supposition that he was a German spy. In the end, as the story goes, the German who was sought got away and only the Secret Service man went to jail.

Chief Flynn is expected to arrive in New York within the next few days, and until he does no information, it is said, will be given out as to the possible reorganization of the New York bureau of the Department of Justice Secret Service. It is known that the entire personnel of the New York office is at work on the bomb case.

School Art Shown in Exhibition.

Class work of public school pupils in decorative design is being shown in an exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The drawings and designs were made under regular class teachers under the direction of Frank H. Collins, in charge of art instruction in elementary schools. The exhibits include designs for wall papers, rugs, laces, embroideries, costumes, printed and woven fabrics, cartons, boxes, and baskets.

BREAK IN TIEUP OF PARIS TRANSPORT

Subway, Street Car, and Autobus Lines Able to Operate Limited Service.

NO DISORDERS REPORTED

Military Authorities Take Possession of Power House That Supplies Versailles with Electricity.

PARIS, June 4.—Paris walked to work this morning, no subways, tramcars or auto buses being in operation because of the strike here. In the afternoon, however, conditions improved somewhat, a number of street cars and auto buses being run by strike breakers. The subway companies also succeeded in running a few trains, but they were able to serve only one station in four.

The electrical workers in the power station at Vitry joined in the strike yesterday afternoon, stopping the street cars in Versailles and closing down all industries using electricity in the district. By evening, however, the military authorities had taken possession and the current was turned on again.

A meeting of the employes of the street car and motor bus organizations, held at 1 o'clock this morning, confirmed the action of their committee in joining the strike of the subway workers and passed a resolution declaring that the workers would remain out until full satisfaction was received for their demands for the proper application of the eight-hour-day act and for wages in keeping with the increased cost of living.

According to the Echo de Paris, the Government does not contemplate requisitioning the Metropolitan nor any of the other general transportation systems, but will make an effort to conciliate all the conflicting interests and protect the interests of the workers.

Reports this morning seemed to indicate that the strike was showing a tendency to gain in all trades where there are outstanding differences between the employers and men, even sometimes against the judgment of the strike leaders. Everything is proceeding with the most perfect calm, however, and there have been no untoward incidents.

Among classes of employes considered most likely to be affected by the spread of the strike movement are the restaurant and cafe employes, the insurance clerks, who already in many cases are carrying on a "folded arms" strike; the electricians, the moving picture operators, the men in several branches of the building trades, and the gas workers. The latter have called a big meeting for tonight. The railroad men also are showing signs of agitation. They are to meet at the Labor Exchange on Friday.

According to authoritative information received here this afternoon a strike in one factory was declared to have been traced to the influence of Bolshevist agents.

LILLE, June 4.—There was no change today in the strike situation in the Pas de Calais mining district. There has been no disorder. The firemen at the electrical plant at Bruny have gone on strike, with the result that that town as well as a number of other towns and villages which get current from the plant are without light and water. They also have no bread, as the bakers in the district use machinery driven by electricity.

RED STORY ABOUT SEMENOFF.

Say General Has Been Proclaimed Grand Duke of Mongolia.

LONDON, June 4.—General Semenoff, leader of the Cossacks in Eastern Siberia, has called a congress which has declared the autonomy of Mongolia, according to a Russian wireless dispatch from Moscow. The congress, the Bolshevist message adds, elected Semenoff "Grand Duke of Mongolia."

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Copies of a telegram received by Admiral Kolchak, dictator of the Omsk Government, from Colonel Semenoff, chief of one of the leading factions arrayed against the Bolsheviki, announcing the latter's adherence to the Omsk Government and recognition of that Government as the supreme authority in non-Bolshevist Russia, were made public today by the Russian Embassy here.

"In recognizing and submitting entirely and unconditionally to the Russian Government, headed by you as its supreme governor," said Colonel Semenoff's telegram, "I report that I and the troops entrusted to me, with continuous, ardent and patriotic love of country, will continue our unselfish work under the leadership and direction of our supreme commander in chief."

Former Minister Besada Dead.

MADRID, June 4.—Gonzalez Besada, former Minister of the Interior and Minister of Finance, is dead.

WINNIPEG SOLDIERS SPLIT ON STRIKE

Rival Demonstrations by Men in Uniform Take Place Around Parliament Building.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 4.—Factions of returned soldiers, divided over the question of approving the general strike in progress here, today held separate demonstrations.

The soldiers who refused to approve the strike massed some 2,000 strong around the Parliament Building, which had been the scene of previous daily demonstrations.

The other parade moved up Portage Avenue and passed within four blocks of the Parliament Building.

Hundreds of men in workmen's clothes were in the parade which first visited the Parliament. With British and Dominion banners flying, and the marchers whistling a military tune, this parade moved through the downtown section without opposition.

One banner said: "To hell with the alien enemy; God save the King." Others read: "Down with Bolshevism," "We uphold our duly elected Constitutional Government," and "Deport the enemy alien."

Several officers addressed the men and denounced the demonstrations of the past few days.

"If aliens and other demonstrators attempt to interfere with this orderly demonstration, we will act as true Canadians should," said one speaker.

Later the parade of strike sympathizers arrived at the Parliament Building. After a brief halt there, this parade continued to Victoria Park for a mass meeting. The two parades did not meet.

Executives of the Great War Veterans' Association have declined to recognize the action of about 700 members, who passed resolutions last night approving the sympathetic strike of unions. There are about 10,000 members of the Winnipeg association, and an overwhelming majority of the members declined to attend the gathering.

A number of returned soldiers were seen on the streets this morning wearing Canadian flags on their coats. Strike sympathizers who figured in the recent parades objected to the wearing of the Dominion emblem and forcibly tore flags from the coats of several men.

Despite the tenseness of the general situation reports were received from several places that small groups of employes who had been on strike were returning to work.

A number of operators at the commercial telegraph offices reported for duty. Commercial business was being accepted by the telegraph companies and some press dispatches were handled.

Railway officers announced that a considerable number of machinists and carmen had returned to work, "despite intimidation by pickets and strike agents."

Union engineers in Winnipeg bakeries and creameries were called out this morning by the Central Strike Committee. Most of the men obeyed the order.

Demand Reforms in Toronto.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, June 4.—A great mass meeting of sympathizers with the metal trades was held this afternoon at Queens Park, and decided to request Premier Hearst to have legislation passed immediately to enact a forty-four-hour week and legalize the principle of collective bargaining.

The strike referendum vote will be taken immediately following Thursday night's session of the Trades and Labor Council, if the metal trades champions can influence the council to this end.

May Suspend Vancouver Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 4.—R. J. Cromie, publisher of The Vancouver Sun, who was in Montreal today, received a telegram intimating that the printing trades demand a censorship of the news and editorially with regard to the strike.

The probability is that the Vancouver papers will close rather than submit to such control.

TROOPS RETURN 'SORE,' GENERAL WOOD ASSERTS

He Tells Churchmen to "Go After the Elements of Disorder."

CHICAGO, June 4.—One of the missions of the present day church is militantly to "go after the elements of disorder and the red flag," Major Gen. Leonard Wood said tonight in an address to Episcopal clergymen and laymen at the opening of a national conference to discuss the church's nation-wide campaign.

"These are the days when the forces of disorder are abroad and strange doctrines are being preached in high places," said the General.

General Wood asserted that America's returning soldiers "are coming home more bitter than it is possible to imagine a victorious army being." He warned that those returning service men whom he described as "sore and disgruntled" would have a potent influence in the nation's life and that they must have more than an "empty parade" as a welcome.

TO HOLD PALMER HEARING.

Senate Sub-Committee Is Against a Public Session.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Objections of Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, of New Jersey, to the confirmation of Attorney General Palmer's appointment, because of some of his former official acts as Alien Property Custodian, were considered today by the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee in executive session, but Chairman Dillingham said no action was taken.

Another meeting is planned on Friday. Members said that an open hearing, suggested by Mr. Palmer, was unlikely.

ARREST MAYOR FOR DOUSING A RADICAL

Rahway Executive and Three Firemen Held for Turning Hose on Socialist Orator.

WOMEN LISTENERS WETTED

Council Had Refused Permission for Speaker to Hold Soap-Box Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 4.—Mayor David H. Tramely was arrested this afternoon and held to appear before Supreme Court Justice Bergen in Elizabeth next Tuesday on a charge of assault and inciting to riot growing out of the cold water treatment administered to a Socialist orator who attempted to harangue a crowd last Saturday afternoon. At the same time warrants were served on Joseph Mohr, Harry Cooper, and William Langdon, members of the Fire Department. The firemen will be arraigned at the same time as the Mayor.

Last Saturday evening Frederick Harwood, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, arrived in town from his headquarters in Newark. He took up a post near the railroad station and undertook to assemble a crowd for an address. He had come to the city earlier in the week, and had made formal application for permission to speak on the corners, but the city authorities, after a lengthy debate, refused the application. In so doing, the Town Council did not make public the reasons that prompted them to decide socialistic doctrines were not wanted in Rahway.

Getting under way, Harwood had gathered together a large crowd, principally from the factory district, when the clang of a fire engine was heard. There were many women in the crowd around the Socialist orator. Instead of passing the meeting, the fire apparatus halted at a hydrant, and Harwood, it was said, was asked to check his oratory.

It was understood that he refused, and, after a few shouts of warning, the hose was turned upon him. He was liberally doused, but some of the water, it appeared later, struck the women. Tonight the Town Council appeared to be waiting for papers in suits against the town for damages to their clothes.

According to some versions of the affair, the Mayor himself handled the nozzle of the fire hose. The meeting was quickly dispersed, the crowd for the most part taking the incident as a joke. A few men in the crowd were inclined to argue the point, and went away after declaring that legal action would be brought.

The action that resulted in the arrest of the Mayor and the three firemen followed a session of court held by Justice of the Peace Gustave Theimer of 323 Rahway Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. He opened a court of inquiry in the office of James B. Furber, a Socialist. The accounts of those who saw the dousing of the meeting were heard and the order to make the arrests was issued.

Mayor Tramely, asked tonight about the action of the police, declined all comment.

ASSERTS LABOR UNIONS PROTECT ANARCHISTS

Representative Blanton of Texas Tells Congress Organizations Must Drop Such Individuals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In a fiery speech in the House of Representatives this afternoon Representative Blanton of Texas asserted that "anarchists find harbor and succor and protection" in the labor unions of the country. He asserted that he realized fully that there were thousands of good men, loyal and patriotic citizens, in the labor unions who did not approve of anarchistic teachings, and then gave "warning," as he put it, that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor should "purge" labor unions of anarchy and disregard of law.

Mr. Blanton spoke bitterly of the fact that union men were addressed in Washington by Mrs. Rena Mooney the very night that the bomb was placed on Attorney General Palmer's doorstep. He also insinuated that the death of the late Representative John L. Burnett, former Chairman of the Immigration Committee, was hastened by the effect of the bomb mailed on May Day.

"Time and again I have warned this House that these anarchistic tendencies were harbored by a group of men in an organization," said Mr. Blanton in his speech, "I noticed in the papers a denial that the organization to which I refer had any connection with deadly bombs placed in front of the home of a Cabinet officer of the United States in the dead of night. Would you expect a murderer to admit his crime?

"I realize that although organizations harbor such things there are thousands of good men, loyal and patriotic citizens, even members of Congress, who are members of organized labor unions and who do not approve of such actions. But I have warned Congress heretofore that no matter how many good men there are in unions, the fact remains that it is in the unions of this country, among organized labor, that anarchists find harbor and succor and protection.

"Here in the nation's capital on May Day eve a meeting was held, under the auspices of the fur workers' union and others, in the presence of Secret Service men of this Government, when a bunch of anarchists, nearly every one of whom were members of unions, sang the Red Flag anthem and preached revolution openly against this Government and against the flag and you men in Congress have never opened your mouths about it. Why?

HONORS SEDITIONISTS.

Ole Hanson's Substitute as Mayor Attends Wells-Sadler Banquet.

SEATTLE, June 4.—Councilman W. D. Lane, Acting Mayor during Mayor Ole Hanson's recent absence in the East, and 300 men and women prominent in labor circles attended a banquet here last night in honor of Hulet M. Wells and Sam Sadler, on the eve of their departure for the Federal penitentiary to serve a two-year sentence for sedition. The banner of the electrical workers was hung over the face of a large American flag used as a decoration. Red carnations were used as table decorations and worn by many of the banqueters.

Wells was a former President of the Central Labor Council.

PITTSBURGH THINKS PLOT BEGAN HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

would go the limit in crushing it in Allegheny County. It is believed in official circles that the Sheriff will call on the Government for the assistance of troops, if it becomes necessary, to arrest every man suspected of I. W. W. leanings.

PITTSBURGH, June 4, (Associated Press).—Evidence that anarchists responsible for bomb explosions at the homes of Judge W. H. Thompson of the United States District Court, and W. W. Sibray, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Immigration, Monday night, were operating under orders from Russian radical headquarters at 133 East Fifteenth Street, New York, was in the hands of the police here today.

According to an announcement this morning by Superintendent R. J. Alderdice of the Bureau of Police, John Johnson, President of the local I. W. W. organization, who was arrested yesterday after a fight with detectives in a downtown office building, came to Pittsburgh from New York two weeks ago at the instance of "No. 1001." William Haywood, President of the National I. W. W., according to Mr. Alderdice, bears the pass number 1001.

Johnson, who the police say was the directing genius of the bomb plot in this city, was held in jail today with a score of other alleged anarchists, who were arrested yesterday. Bail was refused in each case. In a confession, made to the police late yesterday, Johnson is said to have named a Cleveland man as the maker of the bombs exploded here.

This man, whose name the police withheld, also is said to have operated under orders of the radical headquarters in New York and is believed to have gone to Chicago after the explosions here. A search for him was being made in that city today.

Among the important suspects arrested last night was Mike Bielesta, also known as Zuchetti, said by the police to be Secretary of the Russian Soviet organization in Pittsburgh and a delegate from the Petrograd Council of Workmen and Peasants, sent to this country to spread Bolshevist propaganda. A large quantity of I. W. W. and anarchistic literature was found on the suspected men, which the police turned over to agents of the Department of Justice.

Four new arrests were made today, but fourteen of the prisoners taken yesterday in connection with the case were turned over to the Department of Justice. A number of them have been marked for deportation, according to the police. Johnson was among those turned over to the Federal authorities.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—Local police know nothing of a Cleveland man said to be the maker of the bombs exploded in Pittsburgh Monday night. It is believed that John Johnson, I. W. W. organizer, now under arrest in Pittsburgh, was in Cleveland about two weeks ago.

Of twoscore foreigners rounded up in raids by detectives last night and questioned in connection with the bombing of Mayor Harry L. Davis's home Monday night, only two had applied for first citizenship papers, and a number of them admitted entering the United States by evading immigration authorities at the Canadian border.

QUESTION RADICALS HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

dia. If they wanted a law passed, they bulldozed the people. I think the police framed this up to get more stringent laws passed."

The headquarters of the Russian All-Colonial Convention was raided last March and 164 men and women were arrested. All except three were allowed to go after short detention, among them Koumshanoff. The three men detained, Peter Blanky, Arthur Ketzus, and Marcus Orazorky, were turned over to the Federal authorities for deportation. Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke, who examined them, said that all three men admitted to him that they were in favor of anarchy and Bolshevism.

Mr. Rorke declared that they said that they believed absolutely in force and violence. He said that after the one examination he had taken the matter up with Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe, but that the Commissioner told him he was too busy with other matters just then and let the men go on surety of $1,000 each, furnished by their attorney.

"It's my opinion," asserted the Assistant District Attorney, "that those men should be sent to jail or deported."

Discussing the disposition of the three radicals released on bail, Commissioner Howe said last night that he had no responsibility in the matter.

"The law division of the bureau was ordered by long distance telephone from Washington to proceed with those cases," said Commissioner Howe. "The hearings continued for two or three days, and then the question of bail came up, and the division said that it had authority to release the men on bail. This was done. I called up two or three times since and was told that no further orders in respect to the cases had been received. The official in charge of them was ordered from the city on an investigation into I. W. W. activities out West and has been away ever since."

Studying Seized Documents.

The Department of Justice is in possession of documents taken from the Russian People's House which are being studied now. In one of the recent issues of a revolutionary journal there are several articles advocating extreme personal liberty and declaring in favor of any means to attain it. A paragraph from an editorial entitled "Our Point of View" reads:

"Anarchism is the goal we are striving for. Therein lies the solution of the social problem, and to solve the social problem to the advantage of all there is but one way. To expell the Government by revolutionary means, to expropriate the holders of social wealth, abolish private property, putting everything at the disposal of all, entrust all public service, which will then embrace all social life, to the spontaneous, free, unofficial and unauthorized operation of all interested and willing volunteers."

At the house of Judge Nott, where the bomb explosion killed a night watchman and destroyed nearly $100,000 worth of property, detectives of the Bomb Squad as well as Secret Service men sifted among the wreckage in the hope that some tangible bit of evidence might be found. A bit of steel that was found in the fragments of the body of the watchman was examined by the experts in the hope that it would give a clue to the mechanism of the bomb, but later it was asserted by the police that the piece of metal was from the shattered railing of the house.

Mrs. F. G. Muckensturm, who lives at 152 East Sixty-first Street, told a story to the police yesterday that may lead to further development. According to Mrs. Muckensturm, she saw two women seated on the steps where the bomb exploded from 10:30 o'clock on Monday night until 12:30 o'clock. The bomb went off at 12:55.

"I might have thought they were the daughters of Dr. McKew, who lives next door to Judge Nott," said Mrs. Muckensturm.

"But I saw the doctor's daughters, whom I know quite well, go into their house shortly after ten, and I knew these people were on the Judge's steps. It was my impression that they were housemaids trying to get a breath of cool air, and I didn't pay much attention to them. One was dressed in a white shirt waist and dark skirt. The other I think wore black. They sat close together, and for two solid hours they never moved from the top step."

The story has been investigated by the police and they are still maintaining an open mind toward it, but it is believed that there is not much chance that Mrs. Muckensturm saw anyone connected with the outrage sit for two hours on the Judge's steps. The police point first to the fact that no woman, or man either, would be likely to maintain close proximity to an infernal machine for any length of time. Then, they say, that events proved that William Boshner, the watchman, was on his beat that night, and he would never have allowed two strangers to occupy the premises for two hours without questioning them.

The police are not inclined to think that the bomb at Judge Nott's was placed there because of his activity in sending the Cathedral bomb plotters, Carbone and Sabano, to prison. In the first place, neither man is free yet, and, in the second, the exploding of bombs on that night in other cities is fairly conclusive proof in the minds of the authorities that the whole thing is a well co-ordinated and well devised country-wide plot.

Members of Sergeant Gegan's bomb squad were inclined to resent the fact yesterday that the newspapers criticised the composition of the squad. One of them said yesterday that they were hampered in this instance by the total lack of clues.

"If we had as much as a collar button belonging to the man who set the bomb off we could take some line and follow it to a logical conclusion," said this detective, "but it is we are only to adopt a slow, persistent method of investigating the records of every anarchist in the city. We'll get them sooner or later, make no mistake about that. It may take us six months or it may take us a year, but mark what I say, the man or woman it who had a hand in putting this bomb on those steps will be answering the questions of a desk Lieutenant sooner or later."

It was learned yesterday that Mayor Hylan had had his brother-in-law, Irving O'Hara, a first grade detective who has hitherto been the Mayor's personal body guard, assigned to the bomb squad. In connection with the appointment it was pointed out that one of the bombs discovered in the mails was addressed to Mayor Hylan. It was intimated that the Mayor might be taking this way of finding out just what methods the men of the bomb squad were taking to solve the recent bomb outrages.

Swann Pledges Assistance.

District Attorney Swann notified Police Commissioner Enright yesterday that his office would assist the police in every possible way in the bomb conspiracy case.

"I feel that the police are doing everything they can to discover and apprehend the offenders," said Mr. Swann. "The District Attorney's office has no tabulated list of known Anarchists. We have to refer to the Bureau of Criminal Identification at Police Headquarters to get the records of offenders. I once urged Inspector Faurot to enlarge the scope of the bureau during a luncheon attended by Colonel Arthur Woods, who was then Police Commissioner; Chief City Magistrate McAdoo, Inspector Faurot, and myself.

"It would be well if it were enlarged so as to include not only those who have committed crimes but potential criminals of all kinds. These would include gangsters, with tabulated lists of names and addresses of these gangsters and the names of the gangs to which they belong. The potential criminals would include every person suspected of advocating the use of dynamite and bombs to further their purpose.

"We need men of radical opinions. Our whole government structure is built upon compromise. We have too many financial and industrial Bourbons who want to grab more than their share, and who act on the principle of taking all they can get now with the idea that after them the financial and industrial deluge. Brooding over these things, these crack-headed men, not knowing how to right a wrong, set about it in their criminal way and try to right it through what they call 'direct action,' which is nothing more than villainous criminal action of the worst nature which no normal mind can justify on any theory."

GOVERNOR TO START ROUNDUP OF REDS

Comes Here to Confer with Attorney General Newton, but Misses Him.

Governor Smith announced late last night at the Biltmore that the State was prepared to lend vigorous co-operation to the Federal authorities in their efforts to ferret out and bring to justice the perpetrators of recent bomb outrages. The Governor came to this city last night for the express purpose of conferring with Attorney General Charles D. Newton on measures to be adopted and for the purpose of vesting him with the necessary power to proceed.

The Governor arrived on the Empire State Express and was much chagrined to learn that the Attorney General had left on a late train for Buffalo, where official business was said to require his presence. Before leaving Albany Governor Smith said that he had made repeated attempts to reach Attorney General Newton over the long distance telephone and, failing to do so, had sent him a telegram to await his arrival. Before this telegram was received by the Attorney General he had made preparations to go to Buffalo.

"I came here for the purpose of conferring with the Attorney General with a view of initiating some adequate line of action in co-operation with the Federal authorities," said the Governor.

"The Peace and Safety Act which was passed by the Legislature in 1917 vests in the Attorney General and the Governor joint authority to proceed when there appears to be reason to believe that the peace and security of the State are threatened at the hands of individuals or organizations engaged in seditious activities. In my opinion, the time for vigorous action under that law has now arrived and that was what I wanted to see the Attorney General about."

Attorney General Newton had left for Buffalo only half an hour in advance of the Governor's arrival. Before leaving he told a Times reporter at the Hotel Biltmore that he had left instructions for First Deputy Attorney General Jerome F. Cheney, who was due to arrive and did arrive on the same train as Governor Smith, to take the matter up with the Governor. Governor Smith said last night, however, that he regarded the business before the State authorities of sufficiently grave and pressing importance to call for the attendance of Attorney General Newton in person.

The Governor last night sent a telegram to the Attorney General which will reach him upon his arrival in Buffalo this morning, urging him to return to the Capitol in time to confer with the Governor some time this evening. Governor

ALY WAS IGNORED IN APRIL TREATY

Glimpse of the Document Shows That Peace Would Have Been Effected Without Her.

TEXT OF VITAL ARTICLES

Provisions on Left Bank of Rhine That Failed to Satisfy the French.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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PARIS, June [illegible]. As scarce as are copies of the Peace Treaty in Paris there is still a rarer document in the form of the treaty as it was drawn in the latter part of April, when the Italian delegates temporarily withdrew to Rome. I had a glimpse of this April treaty and found in it proof that Wilson, Lloyd George meant what they said in declaring that the peace terms should continue as drawn. Orlando came back or [illegible]. Much of this lies in the fact that the volume of 205 pages, entitled "Conditions of Peace," in both French and English languages, was [illegible] at that time without any reference to Italy. The text of the treaty, as prepared [illegible] the Italians were absent, [illegible] United States of America, the British Empire and Japan. [illegible] being described in the text [illegible] as the principal allied [illegible] associated powers.

[illegible] Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, [illegible] Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, [illegible] Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, [illegible] Panama, Peru, Poland, [illegible] Rumania, Serbia, Croatia, [illegible] Siam, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay.

"The Powers constituting with the principal Powers mentioned above the United and Associated Powers of the first part and Germany of the other part."

A detailed description of the per[illegible] representation of the high con[illegible] parties. Wilson was classified [illegible] The President of the [illegible] of America, by the Hon[illegible] Woodrow Wilson, President of [illegible] United States, acting in his own [illegible] and by his own proper authority."

Clauses Affecting the Rhine.

[illegible] they stood in April the treaty pro[illegible] concerning the left bank of the [illegible]

[illegible] 3—The left bank of the [illegible]

[illegible]cle 42—Germany is forbidden to [illegible]ain or construct any fortifications [illegible] on the left bank of the Rhine or [illegible] the right bank to the West of a line [illegible] kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

[illegible]cle 43—In the area defined above, [illegible] maintenance and the assembly of [illegible] forces, either permanently or [illegible]orarily, and military manoeuvres [illegible] of kind, as well as the upkeep of all [illegible] works for mobilization, are [illegible] same way forbidden.

[illegible]cle 44—So long as the present [illegible] is in force Germany undertakes [illegible] separate in an inquiry which the [illegible] of the League of Nations, acting [illegible] to be by a majority, may deem [illegible]

[illegible] all there was concerning the [illegible]ex of the Rhine in the treaty as [illegible] a week over a month ago. It [illegible] satisfactory to France because [illegible] was made against Germany [illegible] any of the three articles printed [illegible] But in the treaty, as finally [illegible] the Germans at Versailles, this [illegible] section was strengthened by the [illegible] that in case of violation by [illegible] "she shall be regarded as [illegible] a hostile act against the [illegible] of which the present treaty, and [illegible] having to disturb the peace of the [illegible]

[illegible] following addition was also made [illegible] section:

[illegible] "The stipulations of the present treaty Germany undertakes to [illegible] and to respond to any [illegible] explanation which the [illegible] of the League of Nations may [illegible] to address to her."

Restoration of Relics, &c.

[illegible] at least one part of this long treaty [illegible] thousands of words, concerning [illegible] financial and economic condi[illegible] there is one section which, by [illegible] almost might be described [illegible] popular reading. It is Section 1 [illegible] special provisions, reading as [illegible]

[illegible]ecial Provisions. Article 245.—[illegible] six months after the coming [illegible] force of the present treaty, the Ger[illegible] Government will restore to the [illegible] Government trophies, archives, [illegible] bibliographical works of art car[illegible] away from France by the German [illegible] in the course of the war of [illegible] and will return to this last war, [illegible] which will be [illegible] the French Gov[illegible] particularly French flags [illegible] the war of 1870-[illegible] and all pictorial papers taken by [illegible] authorities on Oct. 10, 1870, [illegible] Bismarck of Germay, near Lerunoy [illegible] belonging at that time [illegible] formerly Minister of [illegible]

[illegible]cle 246—Within six months from [illegible] coming into force of the present [illegible] Germany will restore to his Maj[illegible] the King of the Hedjaz the original [illegible] of the Koran of Othman, which was [illegible] from Medina by the Turkish [illegible] and is stated to have been [illegible] to ex-Emperor William II. [illegible] same period Germany will [illegible] to his Britannic Majesty's Gov[illegible] a shell of the Sultan Okwa[illegible] was removed from the pro[illegible] of German East Africa and [illegible] to Germany. The delivery of the [illegible] above referred to will be effect[illegible] place and in such conditions [illegible] as may be fixed by the Government [illegible] they are to be restored.

[illegible]cle 247—Germany undertakes to [illegible] to the University of Louvain [illegible] three months after request is [illegible] and transmitted through the [illegible] of the Reparations Commis[illegible] manuscripts, prints, maps, and ob[illegible] of a collection corresponding in [illegible] and value to that lost in the [illegible] by Germany of the Library of [illegible]. All details regarding such re[illegible]ment will be determined by the [illegible] Commission.

[illegible]rmany undertakes to deliver to [illegible] through the Repatriation Com[illegible] within six months of the coming [illegible] force of the present treaty, in order [illegible] Belgium to reconstitute her [illegible] artistic works: First, the [illegible] of the triptych of the Mystic [illegible] painted by the Van Eyck broth[illegible]erly in the Church of St. Bavon [illegible] now in the Berlin Museum. [illegible] the leaves of the triptych of the [illegible]pper, painted by Dierlich, both [illegible] in the Church of St. Peter at [illegible] two of which are now in the Berlin Museum and two in the former Pinakothek at Munich."

China's Interest in April Draft.

Members of the Chinese delegation who have seen this April printing of the treaty take melancholy interest in the fact that it left Italy out altogether. The night it was decided that the Shantung decision must be in favor of Japan and against China in every detail a representative of President Wilson went to the Chinese to express the President's regret for the action he had been bound by circumstances to take.

This representative told the Chinese that yielding to Japan had been necessary in order to keep that country in the Conference and the League of Nations. This was particularly a shock to the Chinese inasmuch as it came very soon after President Wilson had appealed to the Italian people and sent his ultimatum to Orlando concerning Fiume and Dalmatia.

On that night of their great disappointment they asked Wilson's representative how the repudiating of Japan's claims could break up the Conference, and if it would be any more serious to the Conference or the League of Nations to have Japan withdraw than to have Italy out. The Chinese also said to Wilson's representative that the Asiatic question could not break up the Conference unless England herself should decide to break with America in order to stand by Japan. Wilson's representative was then asked by the Chinese if it were within the range of possibility that England would or could take any such course. The representative had no answer.

ADRIATIC COMPROMISE NEAR?

American Delegates Hopeful After Conference with Italians.

PARIS, June 4, (Associated Press.)—Italy's Adriatic claims, which have been overshadowed and practically overlooked for several days, because of the discussion over the proposed changes in the German treaty, were, at the suggestion of the Italians, again considered today in private conferences between the Italian and American delegations.

The Americans this evening expressed the belief that a compromise formula would be speedily found.

GERMANS NOW WANT AMERICA AS PROTECTOR

Talk of Partnership in Which We Would Control—Cities Ask Peace Modification.

BERLIN, June 3, (Associated Press.)—There seems to be a widespread demand on the part of Germans that efforts be made to induce America to enter into a sort of limited alliance with Germany or take a protectorate over this country, giving Germany financial aid and protection and taking in return the lion's share of the profits of the country's industrial activities. This sentiment, which first made its appearance last December, appears to have become stronger very recently.

Privy Councillor Bergmann, formerly a partner in the German Edison companies and one of the largest electrical magnates here, suggests a German-American partnership, with America the senior and controlling partner.

The magistrates of 200 German municipalities, with populations totalling 30,000,000, have signed an appeal on behalf of German cities to the American people, protesting against the peace terms and demanding "a peace of justice" on the basis of President Wilson's principles.

A number of American-born women who have become German subjects by marriage are signing a similiar appeal to the women of America. This appeal protests also against the continuance of the blockade.

NEW GERMAN DEFENSE PLEA.

Reply to Allies Seeks to Put Blame for the War on Russia.

BERLIN, June 3, (Associated Press.)—Professor Hans Delbrück, General Count Max Montgelas, and Professor Weber, German experts at Versailles, have drawn up a long memorandum on the question of responsibility for the war, which will be presented as a reply to the Entente commission's report on the subject.

The memorandum argues the necessity of submitting the question to an impartial commission for investigation, and denies that there was any secret plot between Berlin and Vienna to destroy Serbia. It says that the German Government could not accept the efforts of Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1914, who offered to mediate, because it doubted his powers to check the warlike aspirations of Russia.

"Czar Nicholas's proposal to refer the dispute to The Hague also failed, it is said, because on the same day that the proposal was made the mobilization of thirteen army corps was ordered. Russia's imperialistic policy, the memorandum argues, made war with Germany inevitable. It says that Germany's war against France was one of defense and admits that Germany's naval policy was of such a nature as to arouse the distrust of Great Britain.

TEUTON-JAPANESE CONFAB.

Paris Said to Have Word of Secret Conferences Going On.

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PARIS, June 4.—British and American diplomats have information that Japanese and German emissaries are in conference at several neutral places, principally the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland. The English and American peace delegations view the situation with gravity, owing to the possibility of Japan declaring herself in alliance with Germany. In some quarters it is believed that a secret understanding will be agreed upon between Tokio and Berlin regarding a military alliance, to be fulfilled when the time is ripe.

A member of the Chinese peace delegation told me several weeks ago that the Germans and Japanese were holding secret conferences at Copenhagen regarding the future of Shantung. I am told upon the highest authority that Shantung was sacrificed to Japan only after Chinda, Makino, and Mitsui had made an open threat that refusal would throw Japan into a Teutonic alliance.

MORE SLAYERS OF REDS OUT

Berlin Hides Escape of Liebknecht Culprits in Fear of Uprising.

BERLIN, June 3, (Associated Press.)—It is learned on good authority that not only did Lieutenant Kurt Vogel, convicted in the Liebknecht murder case, escape from prison by means of a false release order and get to Holland with a false passport, but that Captain Helts von Pflug-Hartung and Lieutenant Liebman, convicted in the same case, also escaped at the same time and in the same way.

News of the escape of the two last named officers has been suppressed in the German newspapers, because of fear that it might cause a serious uprising against the Government. Sentiment has been bitter against the Government over the laxness which enabled Vogel to escape.

The Government is known to be planning quietly and secretly to combat a violent Spartacide uprising, started, perhaps, because of the escape of the convicted officers or, more likely, in connection with the outcome of the peace negotiations, but which will actually be another attempt to overthrow the Government.

It is expected that the centre of the revolt will be Berlin, with the Chancellor's office and the Foreign Office as the chief points of attack. Precautionary plans for protecting these buildings have been made.

REPORT AUSTRIA BALKS AT TERMS

Cabinet in Session to Consider Them—Vienna Bourse Is Closed for Two Days.

PRESS COMENT ANGRILY

Declare Their Country Betrayed—Forecasts Early Union With Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, June 3.—The terms of the peace treaty are creating profound disappointment in all classes in Vienna, who were led to expect more lenient treatment owing to the statements and assurances by the foreign missions.

The conviction is now overwhelming that in view of the hardness of the terms, a separate political and economical life is impossible an dthat before long Austria will be compelled to join Germany.

VIENNA, June 4, (Associated Press.)—The Austrian Government has decided unanimously that the peace terms presented at St. Germain on Monday are unacceptable, the Neues Abendblatt says.

The newspapers denounce the peace terms. They had not prepared the public for such territorial losses as are involved in the terms, and had led the people to believe that Austria would be treated better than Germany. A meeting of protest has been called for Friday. There is recurrence of the talk of a Bolshevist regime.

Much anger is shown against the Italians, French, Czechs and Jugoslavs. The loss of Marburg and Klagenfurt are taken especially hard.

The Arbeiter Zeitung says:

"All has been taken from us without respect to President Wilson's Fourteen Points, which is cruel and provoking."

The Reichspost says:

"The conditions could not have been worse."

Der Tag carries a cartoon showing the Council of Four crucifying peace, with French soldiers cheering in the background.

Dr. Edward Treichl, Director of the Anglo-Hungarian Bank, said:

"The terms are worse than I had supposed, although I reserve my full opinion until I see the financial terms. But it would appear that the terms wish to make the people of Austria bear the whole weight of responsibility, letting off scott free the Jugoslavs, Czechs and others who fought to the last, just as we did.

"The only thing for the Austrian people is to say: 'We might as well join with Germany, as we are companions in misfortune. We have nothing to lose by doing so.'"

The Cabinet met yesterday to consider the peace terms and was in session until late at night. Printed copies of the summary of the terms have been given out to all members of the National Assembly, which will be convened when the full text is available.

The first news that the Peace Treaty reduced the frontiers of the once mighty empire of Austria came at 10 o'clock Monday night to Vienna by way of Amsterdam in a news agency dispatch, and the official text of the treaty in German arrived at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning.

PRAGUE, June 3.—The Czech press appears well satisfied with the conditions imposed in the Austrian treaty. The Narodi Nilisti says: "Vienna's star is waning; Prague's is mounting."

BASLE, June 4.—A Vienna dispatch dated Tuesday says that owing to the depression due to the peace conditions the Bourse Council decided to close for two days.

PARIS, June 4, (Associated Press.)—There is little expectation that the Austrian treaty can be completed this week. The presentation of the missing clauses, which will probably continue well into next week, will be by note. There will be no further meeting between the Austrian representatives and those of the allied powers.

CONFERENCE HAS DAY OF ANXIETY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

German Government and its delegates at Versailles will obtain the impression that the allied peacemakers are sharply divided over the problem of revising the treaty.

Should the enemy representatives get such an impression and attempt to profit by it, they simply will be furnishing another example of that Teutonic stupidity which was exhibited so many times just prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 and during the period of the war.

There is no quarrel in progress among the allied powers that be. On the contrary, they are seeking a solution in a harmonious spirit, albeit France may find it difficult to see the advantage to be gained from showing consideration for Germany at this late day.

Premier Clemenceau is represented as being agreeable to modifying certain features of the treaty if the modifications are to be made after Germany has accepted the conditions laid down in the treaty draft as it now stands. But there has been no confirmation of the report to that effect and nothing of an authoritative character from any allied source has been furnished on the subject of Clemenceau's position.

Clemenceau Fears General Revision.

A statement that seems to bear more genuine marks of reliability is that the French Premier's opposition to making changes is based mainly on the general ground that any effort to revise the treaty might lead to an attempt at general revision, with all that would mean in delay and dissatisfaction.

Clemenceau is said to have taken the position that if any revision is decided on it should be made under the hard and fast agreement that it will be confined exclusively to the reparations sections, which include the provisions for payment by Germany of a fixed cash sum within two years and annual payments to be determined annually by the Reparations Commission, whose authority over the German national finances would last for thirty years.

A tremendous (no other word appears to express it) compliment has been paid to President Wilson and his economic and financial advisers by the eleventh-hour proposals for revising the treaty, advanced by Lloyd George. The President, it is suggested, may be excused for smiling over the situation now at hand. The very things which he desired to put in the treaty, and which were not acceptable to the allied associates, are now brought forward with the plea that they are necessary for the world's peace.

In conforming to a widespread sentiment in the British Isles for changes in the treaty, Lloyd George is merely following the opinion that has been generally held in American quarters in Paris for some time.

This opinion is that it is poor statesmanship to impose conditions on a vanquished enemy which will become a festering sore and produce an intense hatred, likely or even certain to lead to future world conflict.

Besides, there is a strong feeling that some of the conditions imposed may be impossible of fulfilment by a Germany rendered economically weak through the wastes of war and the exactions of her victorious enemies.

If the German Government and its peace plenipotentiaries would understand that this is the spirit in which the possible modifications of the treaty are being discussed—a spirit born of the desire to make the peace of Paris a permanent peace—they would be better able to appreciate how little they should be encouraged to display arrogant egotism over the situation.

President Wilson seems to have foreseen this state of affairs, for in answer to the German plenipotentiaries' first note—an answer which he drafted—he pointed out that, when it came to the machinery for executing the treaty terms, the Allied Governments might be able to make some revision, as long as it did not touch upon any vital principle.

The exchanges now taking place among the Allies are being conducted to that end—to modifying the conditions for carrying out the treaty principles, instead of modifying the principles themselves.

An example of this attitude is furnished by the desire of the American delegation that the amount of reparation which Germany must pay shall be fixed in the treaty, instead of being worked out year by year for a period of thirty years. This change contemplates a modification of time instead of a modification of principle.

In ultimately adopting this view, the British plenipotentiaries have been influenced by a public opinion which has become convinced that whatever amount is obtained from Germany will not nearly meet the entire allied costs of the war, (some $120,000,000,000, and that it is just as well to face the truth now without holding Lloyd George responsible later on for failure to collect the full indemnity.

While the French have not indicated that they are willing to agree to a fixed total of reparational damages, the belief prevails that they will ultimately assent to that proposal, subject, however, to the understanding that the change in the machinery advocated does not mean reconsideration of the entire treaty.

Would Help Steady Finances.

One main argument in favor of asking a fixed indemnity is that by agreeing to pay a definite amount Germany gives teh Allied Governments something tangible in a pecuniary way on which to count in making up their budgets, carrying out the argument a fixed sum limits the German liability instead of leaving it vague and uncertain.

By this means, it is contended, the Germans will be able to improve their credit situation, as it enables Germany's creditors throughout the world to know the worst. Germany will be able also to arrange her economic interests in a definite way, as it gives her a better basis for credit.

One of the most pointed contentions is that fixing the amount of Germany's liability now does away with the necessity of a Reparations Commission, whose proposed virtual control of German finances for thirty years has intensified, and would continues to intensify, in the German mind the idea that this commission was intended as an inquisitorial terror to impose legislation on Germany and all German States.

The Germans even conceived that the commission would invade every home and attempt to regulate all the internal affairs of the country. While it is denied in Allied quarters that this was the intent of the treaty makers, the admission is made that reading the text of the provisions concerning the Reparations Commission, without understanding its purpose, justified the Germans in exaggerating the dangers of the commission's functions.

This is regarded as evidence that she will assent to paying a larger amount with interest if the amount is definitely fixed in the treaty. An arrangement of that character would be in accord with the proposal advanced by the American peace delegation in late February.

Plea.

Germany's objections to the disposition which the treaty makes of Upper Silesia are regarded as based entirely on economic considerations, and there is the opinion in the American delegation that these questions can be adjusted with German assent by drafting a formula that will enable Germany to obtain coal by purchase from the Silesian fields.

To the German suggestions regarding more lenient terms with respect to the Saar basin, also there is no disposition on the part of the Allies to agree, as the feeling is strong among them that Germany must pay the price of her wanton destruction of the French coal fields.

The plea of the German delegates for a reduction in the period the allied armies are to occupy the Rhine provinces, (fifteen years,) meets with a sympathetic response among the British. It has been well understood that the United States Peace Commission would not object to reducing the period.

The British believe the period should be two or three years, and while there seems little likelihood that the treaty provision can be changed now, the feeling exists that the French who are apprehensive of German aggression may soon come to realize that long occupation is unnecessary in a country militarily impotent.

This is a matter than can be arranged at any time by diplomatic negotiation after the treaty is in effect.

Should Germany be admitted into the League of Nations, as she desires, and as America and Great Britain believe she should be, an arrangement for withdrawing the army of occupation would automatically follow, as the purposes of the League do not contemplate having any of its members treated as a conquered enemy in time of peace.

From this approximation of the situation the difficulties produced by the British proposals to modify the treaty do not appear to be as great as first impressions seemed to warrant.

A very decided view exists among many representatives of the Allied Governments that free discussion on the part of the Allied peacemakers will bring assent to such modifications as will insure acceptance of the treaty by the German Government.

Both Treaties in the Balance.

PARIS, June 4, (Associated Press).—This has been an anxious day in Peace Conference circles, with both the German and Austrian treaties in the balance, and every effort is being made to obtain early and united action.

The Council of Four considered the Austrian treaty in the morning for the purpose of completing the military and reparations terms, which were omitted when the document was delivered Monday. Later the Council turned to the German counter proposals and called in experts.

In the meantime, reports reaching the Conference show the urgency of an early conclusion. General G. H. Harries of the United States Army, who has arrived from Berlin, voices this view. One highly significant private report reaching allied officials is that the German Minister of Defense has made a tour of the German coast defenses and has directed the forces there to be prepared for emergencies in case of the resumption of naval operations.

BERLIN PUBLISHES FULL TERMS TO NEUTRALS

Government Is Circulating Treaty Text, in Three Languages, in Neighboring Countries.

COPENHAGEN, June 4.—The German Government is circulating the full text of the peace terms throughout the neighboring neutral countries. The volumes, carrying the text in German, English, and French, are prominently displayed in Scandinavian bookstores. They were issued by the German Admiralty printing establishment. The text of the original received by the German delegates is also in an exact copy by photolithographic process.

The text makes a volume of 415 pages.

Denies Report of Serbian Revolt.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Washington, June 4, 1919.

The report of the Bolshevist revolt in Serbia, state of siege at Belgrade, and bloody encounters between soldiers and population, cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Milan, Italy, and published on June 1, is absolutely without foundation.

S. Y. GROUITCH,
Minister of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

FIRST OF OUR TROOPS LEAVING ARCHANGEL

1,600 Men of 339th Infantry Thanked by British Commander Before Embarking.

PETROGRAD NOT CAPTURED

Bolsheviki Report Successes Against Esthonian and Russian Forces Advancing on Capital.

ARCHANGEL, June 3 (Associated Press).—A contingent of the American infantry which has been serving in Northern Russia boarded a transport today for the journey to the United States. These are the first American troops to sail for home. They will go to Brest.

Six companies of the 339th Infantry, aggregating 1,600 men, or approximately one-third of the American force on the Archangel front, comprise the first detachment to leave. They embarked at Economia, the Winter port of Archangel.

Other infantry companies will sail as soon as transports are available, but it is probable that the 13th Engineers will remain here several weeks longer. Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, the American commander, expects to maintain his headquarters at Archangel a considerable time after the departure of the troops.

Before boarding the transport the Americans were reviewed by General Ironside, the British commander; General Miller, the Russian Governor General, and General Richardson. General Miller thanked them for the "assistance rendered us and for the hardships suffered during the hard Winter months," and wished them a happy and safe return home.

LONDON, June 4.—Bolshevist propaganda was being transmitted today from the wireless station at Tsarskoe Selo, indicating that the report yesterday from Copenhagen thaat Petrograd had been occupied or surrounded by the Esthonian and Finnish troops was unlikely. Tsarkoe Selo is fifteen miles from Petrograd.

Moreover a Russian wireless message received here today claims that the Bolsheviki have successfully undertaken a counter offensive against the Esthonians and the North Russian troops advancing on Petrograd along the Gatschina railway.

The Soviet troops occupied several villages forty-five miles west of Gatschina, the statement adds, and also are advancing in the Narva sector. (Gatschina is thirty-five miles south of Petrograd).

The Bolsheviki also claim to have gained some successes against the Kolchak forces in Eastern Russia.

WOULD HOLD TROOPS OF ALLIES IN RUSSIA

Kolchak Representative Says Military Support Is Needed, as Well as Supplies.

Professor N. A. Borodin, who was a member of the Russian Extraordinary Mission to the United States in 1917, and who recently arrived from Siberia as a representaative of the Omsk Government, outlined in a statement, yesterday, the needs of the Provisional Government under Admiral Kolchak in supplies, troops, and diplomatic and financial support. He strongly opposed the withdrawal of allied troops from Russia.

"The allied forces in Murmansk, Archangelsk, on the shores of the Finnish Gulf, and at Odessa, Sebastopol, Kerch, and Novorossiysk," he said, "are bound to take a much more important and active part in the fight against Bolshevism, which is threatening Europe.

"The plans to withdraw the allied troops from Northern Russia and to evacuate Odessa are detrimental to the campaign against the Bolsheviki, means, first of all, the transfer into the hands of the enemies of civilization of enormous Russian and allied military and strategic resources (Archangelsk, Murmansk). It means also the surrender of important bases accessible to war vessels. In this instance, the help of France, England, and America is earnestly needed, in the sense that their naval units should occupy and hold these ports, and, with the aid of the troops of Generals Udenitch and Maynard, take Petrograd.

"Summarizing, we may say the Russian requests of the Allies in the fight against the Bolsheviki are:

"1. The supplying and intensifying of aid in the form of technical military materials and the equipment of the existing and constantly forming army units, (the Siberian, General Denikine's, General Udenitch's armies.)

"2. The continuation and development of the reconstruction of the Transsiberian Railroad.

"3. The retention in Siberia of the allied military detachments.

"4. The retention and considerable reinforcement of the allied detachments at Murmansk and Archangel. The immediate dispatch of allied naval forces to occupy Riga, Reval, and Petrograd in the north, and Odessa, Sebastopol, Kerch, and Novorossiysk in the South.

"5. The organization of an allied financial commission co-operating with the All-Russian Government to bring about the uniformity and stability of Russia's currency.

"There is another condition, without which the establishment of firm relations between Russia and the Allies is difficult of attainment. I have in mind the recognition, until the complete unification of Russia, of the Provisional Russian Government organized at Omak and headed by Admiral Kolchak.

WORLDWIDE PLOTS TRACED TO BUELOW

Swiss Trials Disclose German Schemes for Murders, Riots, and Revolutions.

ZURICH, June 4, (Associated Press.)—The further the trial of the twenty-eight alleged pro-German agents proceeds the more evidence is produced to show that German secret diplomacy has been at work throughout the world.

Two of the prisoners, Hindus, are charged with plotting revolutions in Switzerland and Italy, the murder of former Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy, the blowing up of banks in Rome and Milan, and the destruction of the famous Simplon and other tunnels.

The examination of the accused thus far has indicated that they were only pawns in the hands of Prince von Bulow, once German Chancellor, and Baron von Stockhammer, who from Lucerne, directed the movements of the revolutionists and riots in America, Europe, India, Egypt, and North Africa, the German Government supplying unlimited funds.

The Hindu anarchist Lala Har Dayal, who was brought to Berlin by the Germans, was sent to Zurich and then to Constantinople in order to foment a holy war among the Mussulmans, using the German Embassy at Constantinople as his office, according to testimony adduced today.

It was further testified that all the money for use by the conspirators was sent from Berlin to Berne in the German diplomatic pouch. From some of the testimony it would appear that German activity has not yet ended.

WILSON SENDS KING BIRTHDAY WISHES

Hopes He May Rule Long Over Empire Playing a Great Part in World Justice.

PARIS, June 3.—This message was sent today by President Wilson to King George of England:

"His Majesty Georve V., London, England:

"May I extend to your Majesty my warm congratulations on your birthday, and express the hope not only that you may see many more birthdays, but that each one may reveal a world growing steadier and more resolute in the pursuit of justice and of the true prosperity which proceeds from justice, and that the great empire over which you preside may always continue to play a great part in the process.

"Mrs. Wilson joins me in warmest personal regards.

"WOODROW WILSON."

LEADS IN SHIPBUILDING.

Our Yards Doubled Output of Great Britain in March.

LONDON, May 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The United States was building on March 31 twice as much shipping as was Great Britain, according to the figures given by Lloyd's Register for the first three months of 1919. The total amount of all shipping under construction on that date in allied and neutral countries was given as 7,706,266 tons. Great Britain's share of this was 2,254,845. The United States was then building 4,183,523 tons.

ASKS INQUIRY ON TREATY TEXT LEAK

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

have it spread on the record. The Idaho Senator would undertake the task, he said, of reading the text himself.

The impression at the Capitol, however, was that Senator Borah would be spared the pains of reading the treaty to the Senate and that it might be forthcoming from the State Department within a few days. This, it was intimated, was being considered.

Text of the Resolution.

Mr. Hitchcock's resolution follows:

Whereas, the Senator from Idaho, Mr. Borah, has stated in the Senate that certain interests in the City of New York have secured copies of the peace treaty, while the American people have been unable to secure it; and

Whereas, the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, has stated in the Senate that he knows of four such copies of said treaty of peace with Germany now in New York, and that the only place where it is not allowed to come is the United States Senate; and

Whereas, the Senator from Idaho, Mr. Borah, has stated that the interests now having possession of said copies of said treaty are peculiarly interested in the treaty; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized and directed to investigate the matter with the view of ascertaining the facts and particularly to ascertain and report to the Senate the names of the persons, corporations, or interests which have secured copies of said treaty and from whom they were secured and by what method, and also to ascertain and report to the Senate in what manner and to what extent said interests are "particularly" interested in said treaty.

Mr. Lodge said, after adjournment of the Senate:

"If you want to call it by the pompous name of 'investigation,' I would say that I am not at all opposed to it. Let the investigation come. I would welcome it. The Senate ought to know how the secret copies came to be distributed in New York."

Senator Lodge spoke of other copies of the treaty being on their way to New York from Norway, having been mailed from Germany. The copy he read in New York, however, came from Paris, he said, and apparently had trickled from official channels. He would like the Senate to ascertain just how it happened, he said.

"Let them investigate," said Senator Borah. "If Senator Hitchcock wants the facts, so do I. It appears more than strange that secret copies were distributed to special interests in Wall Street while the Senate could not get them. The Senate committee might be able to throw on the light."

Known Copies in America.

Mr. Hitchcock's conference with Mr. Polk lasted some time, the Nebraskan asking the Acting Secretary to inform him as to what copies of the treaty of peace had reached this country. After the conference it was stated that Mr. Polk had said that the State Department got one copy, that another had been brought by steamer to New York, and that a third had gone to the Japanese Embassy here by courier. The latter copy, which arrived within a few days, was forwarded to the Foreign Office at Tokio.

Who received the copy that went to New York was not divulged. No intimation was given that it had reached persons associated with "special interests."

Mr. Polk told Mr. Hitchcock that he did not want to challenge the word of Senator Lodge that he had read a copy of the treaty. He furthermore said the State Department would undertake no investigation as to how the copies mentioned by Senators Borah and Lodge got to New York. Mr. Polk, it might be understood, regarded the information that six copies were in this country as wrong.

After the conference Mr. Hitchcock said:

"I have not seen the text of the peace treaty nor do I possess any evidence at present that a copy of the text is in the possession of anybody outside of the State Department. I know nothing of copies of the treaty being in New York. If copies are there I believe they were stolen.

"I am convinced that Mr. Polk possesses no knowledge of the peace treaty having reached New York and I am sure that no copies have been given out by the State Department here.

"Of course, Senator Borah will do as he pleases with regard to making the treaty public if it comes into his possession. The attitude of the Senate in regard to the matter may change if it becomes apparent that the treaty has leaked out through some means. In that case it may no longer be considered necessary to withhold the treaty from publication, but we must be shown that the treaty really has got into circulation."

Senator Hitchcock said that as fourteen nations had been furnished with copies of the treaty, it was "not unnatural to suppose that the text of the document might have leaked into hands which had no business with it."

SECRET TEXT STILL SECRET.

Wall Street Bankers Deny Any Knowledge of Treaty Copies.

Senator Lodge's declaration that he had seen a copy of the peace treaty New York occasioned comment in banking circles yesterday, but inquiry in Wall Street failed to elicit any information regarding the document and brought emphatic denials that the bankers interviewed had or had seen any copy. One prominent financier pointed to the assertion that copies were being freely circulated abroad, and said that with ten ships a week coming here from Europe it was phenomenal that the city was not flooded with them.

J. P. Morgan, other members of his firm, and the heads of most of the large downtown banks denied that they seen anything more than the summary of the treaty published in the newspapers. At the same time, there was no disposition to discredit Senator Lodge, and it was the general belief that he had seen something which he was convinced was an authentic duplication of the treaty.

Frank A. Vanderlip, asked if he knew anything about secret copies of the treaty, said: "I don't know anything about it. I have never seen any such copy, and I never heard of one being over here until I read Senator Lodge's speech."

FINDS DANZIG SET AGAINST TRANSFER

GERMANS SHOW PESSIMISM.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Berlin Papers Talk of Allies Making Signing Impossible.

BERLIN, June 3, (Associated Press.)—The correspondents at Versailles of most of the Berlin newspapers write pessimistically today under the impression that the Allies will answer the German counter-proposals with an ultimatum which will make it impossible for the Germans to sign the treaty.

The correspondent of the Tageblatt summarizes the situation by declaring that Premier Lloyd George has shown no inclination to yield ground after the meeting of the British Cabinet, while President Wilson is offering the strongest opposition to any concessions. It would be well, he concludes, to count on no modification of importance.

The German delegation, the correspondent adds, will probably go to Berlin or Spa at the end of this week for a conference with the German Government.

BASLE, June 4.—Members of the German peace delegation, who have returned to Berlin from Versailles, will remain in the German capital subject to the call of their Government until the allied and associated powers declare themselves disposed to negotiate on the peace terms, the Nachrichten of Frankfort says.

The German Cabinet, it adds, has not yet taken any decision as to its attitude in case the Allies refuse to negotiate and demand that the Germans sign the terms as presented.

Americas flags on food-bearing ships. Factories making yeast from sawdust, or fodder from straw, tell how Germany has lived during the world struggle.

Then I drove through pleasant lands with their clean-cut German villages, to Marienburg, where there towers up on high the huge fortress and home of the Teutonic Knights seeming, in its greatness, to be so typical of the rise and fall of the German Empire.

And all this is to go to Poland. It is an astounding and sudden blow which the people of town and country here do not yet fully grasp. It is something they cannot yet believe will take place. Few are the Poles one can come across. In Danzig they form only 1 per cent. of the people. So it will, indeed, be a heavy, politically indigestible mass which will be cut off from Germany. tLook, for instance, at the press of this region. It its forty-four towns you will find sixty-two newspapers, of which fifty-five are German and seven Polish.

Such are some of my first experiences and impressions in Danzig, and words fail to describe things as they are in what seems to be destined soon to be the storm centre. Away to the south guns will often be heard, muttering fitfully. Sometimes a peasant will fall dead on his field here and there. At times patrols will skirmish at long distance, or shells will fall into a peaceful village. It is not yet war, but it is something very like it. Here, unless something is done, will be the next war, and you may as well know it.



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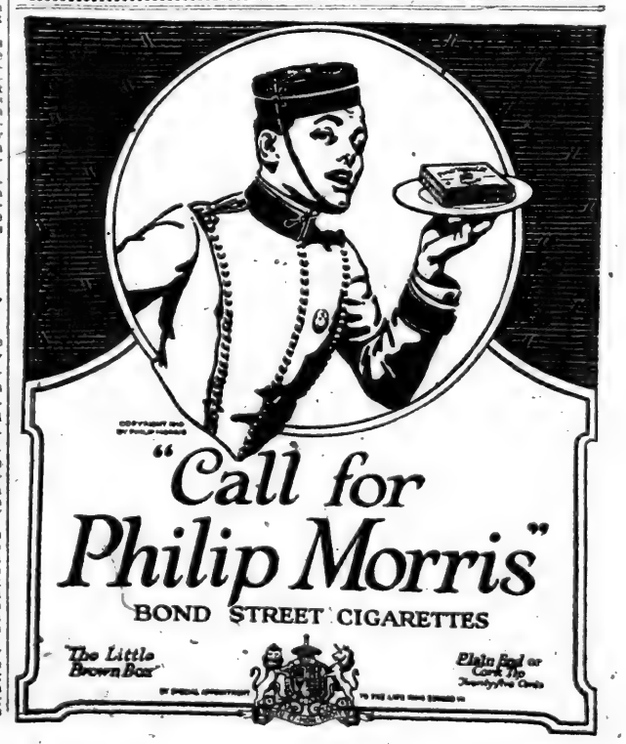
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LAY RHENISH BREAK TO CHURCH STRUGGLE

Foes of the New Republic Assail Roman Catholic Influence and Call a Big Strike.

FRENCH SUSTAINING DORTEN

American Intelligence Department Sees Little Prospect of the Movement Succeeding.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, June 3.—Popular disfavor toward the Rhineland Republic has quickly manifested itself, and in some centres a general strike has broken out as a form of protest. Opponents of the Republic assert that the whole movement is due to Roman Catholic influences.

Early this morning in Mayence and Wiesbaden there were distributed thousands of leaflets headed, "The Popish Republic," and reading:

"Citizens, Laborers and Officials: Without the knowledge of the general public, certain persons have proclaimed a Popish Republic. You must protest by general strike, lasting twenty-four hours. Workers, leave your factories. Traders, close your shops. Officials and clerks, leave your offices and businesses. All restaurants must be closed. Parents, tell your children, soon as the schools assemble, to leave immediately and return to their homes, where they must stay for safety."

A message from Frankfort states that a strike began at 10 o'clock this morning in Mayence and Frankfort, but news regarding its extent is unavailable.

Say Triumvirate Rules Republic.

BERLIN, June 3, (Associated Press).—Dispatches from Frankfurt received here regarding the setting up of the so-called Rhenish provisional government at Wiesbaden state that the Government took up its headquarters in the provisional Administration building.

Three men comprised the administrators: Dr. Dorten, the head of the movement; Klaus Kraemer, a grammar school teacher, and Captain Krekel, a provisional officer. They were received coldly, the advices state, but were not harmed because they were accompanied by French officers.

Kraemer and Krekel are not known in Berlin, and the three workingmen's organizations whose names were attached to the proclamation of the republic are unknown in labor circles here. The organizations are believed here to have been created for the purposes of the new movement.

According to word from the Rhineland, the genuine labor organizations are already striking and holding meetings of protest against the republic. The workmen of Ludwigshafen are reported to have held meetings attended by thousands, and other advices say that the citizens of Coblenz have entered stormy protests against the movement.

The French authorities, the advices add, issued an order that Dr. Dorten must be obeyed in his new capacity, and a strike movement against the change was quickly broken up when French orders against it were issued.

At Mayence the French authorities are said to have published an official announcement of the proclamation.

Americans Neutral on Move.

Authorities of the American, British and Belgian armies of occupation regard activities looking to the establishment of a Rhenish republic as a result of French intrigue and are themselves taking a strictly neutral attitude, according to the Elberfeld correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger.

"It is believed that France is trying to gain by roundabout means what she was unable to force President Wilson to concede—the annexation of the left bank of the Rhine," the correspondent writes. "The Americans and British, however, are freely permitting counter-efforts on the part of Germany, which are not permitted in districts occupied by the French.

The Upper Rhine district would not know of the existence of a new republic but for the Centrist newspapers at Aix-la-Chapelle and Crefeld. There is no desire for a republic from Bingen northward, and the whole northern section of the Rhine province is completely loyal to Germany."

Find Strong Opposition.

COBLENZ, June 3, (Associated Press.) Regarding the reports received here of the launching of the Rhenish Republic, today's summary of intelligence issued by the American Third Army says:

"The events of the last few days which have culminated in a definite attempt at Wiesbaden to proclaim a Rhineland republic, independent of Prussia, but nevertheless part of the German Federation, might be regarded as in the nature of comic opera were it not for the fact that they involve the deliberations at Versailles to a certain extent. To the impartial observer the importance of the movement consists chiefly in the opposition which has developed against it.

"One sees no concerted, hilarious greeting of this proffered freedom from Prussian rule, but one does see and hear much to the contrary. It would seem that if in the course of events the Rhineland is to become independent of Berlin, it will require a set of German apostles better known than those who hitherto have been fathering the movement."

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SEAPLANE COMMANDERS

Congratulates Them in Paris on Their Transatlantic Flight—They Return to England.

PARIS, June 4.—President Wilson received Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, commander of the American naval seaplane NC-4; Commander John H. Towers, commander of the NC-3 and in charge of the flight of the three American seaplanes which attempted to fly from America to Europe, and Lieut. Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, commander of the NC-1, this morning. He congratulated them and expressed pride in what they accomplished during the flight.

President Wilson told Commander Towers and his companions that he was glad to shake hands with them. He was very proud of them, he said, and was sure their fellow officers in the navy and, in fact, all Americans were proud of them also. The President asked them about their trip, and remarked that he was glad to see they could keep their heads on land as well as on water and in the air.

The reception by the President was brief and informal.

The American airmen also were received during the morning by Georges Leygues, the French Minister of Marine. They were accompanied to the Ministry by Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N., chief of naval operations. The aviators left at noon to return to England.

VIMY TRANSOCEAN TEAM NOT AFRAID OF NO. 13

So-Called Unlucky Number Prominent in Pilot's Career—May Abandon Porte Expedition.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 4.—This is a story of thirteen and of two prospective transatlantic fliers who are so unsuperstitious that they have even the hardihood to accept the third flight of a single match which, any aviator can testify, is the very last word in defying the evil powers of darkness.

The Vickers-Vimy bomber is the thirteenth airplane of its type to be built at the Vickers works in Weybridge, England. It was shipped to Newfoundland on May 13, and on that same 13th Captain Alcock and Lieutenant A. W. Brown, its pilot and navigator, landed in St. John's. With them came eleven mechanics and two principal mechanics, making thirteen in all. A rechecking of the weight of the airplane shows it nearer to 13,000 than 14,000 pounds, as was at first calculated.

The Vimy has a wing spread of sixty-seven feet and the digits of that number added together make thirteen.

The Vimy carries 870 gallons of petrol, which is sixty-seven times thirteen.

Is all that unlucky? Not according to Captain Alcock.

"If only we are lucky enough to get away by the full moon on the 13th," is his way of putting it, and he adds the explanation that if there is anything at all in this thirteen thing then thirteen always has been his lucky number. When, as a boy, he embarked on the career that was to commit his life to flying he held check No. 13 in the Empress Motor Works, and it was in 1913 that he won his first flying competition, and it was in that same year that he flew the first night cross-country flight with a passenger.

On that occasion he flew from Brooklands to Weybridge, to Walton, to Staines, to Working, and back to Brooklands. When Alcock was taken prisoner by the Turks after his machine had been brought down as it was returning from a bombing raid he was released after thirteen months.

But while Alcock and Brown were laughing this morning over the thirteen coincidence they really are not relying on anything like luck. Rather they believe in filtering their petrol and things like that.

Major Arthur Partridge, who has been here two months as official starter for the Royal Aero Club, has been ordered to report back to the Air Ministry, and leaves next Monday. Major Partridge, who was for three years on the staff of Lieut.-Col. Porte, really was sent to Newfoundland as the advance officer for the Porte expedition, which was to have attempted the transatlantic flight with a Porte super-baby flying boat. His recall is understood here as indicative of the Air Ministry's definite decision to abandon the Porte project, a decision which already had been broadly intimated.

BRITISH BLIMP ALMOST READY.

R-34 Expected to Start Across the Atlantic Next Week.

LONDON, June 4.—Final preparations for the flight across the Atlantic of the British airship R-34 are being made at North Berwick, according to the Evening Star, and it is expected that the ship will leave next week.

A squad of skilled mechanics already has left England on the way to Atlantic City, N. J., where it is expected the ship will land.

WOULD EXHIBIT THE NC-4.

Atlantic City Aero Club Extends Invitation to Crew Also.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels was today invited to send the transatlantic flier NC-4 to the Atlantic City airport to be placed on public exhibition. Albert T. Bell, President of the Aero Club of Atlantic City, and Samuel P. Leeds, President of the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce, who are cooperating with the Aero Club of America, the Aerial League of America, and the sixty-two clubs affiliated with these organizations, have extended the invitation.

Mr. Bell also extends, through Secretary Daniels, a hearty invitation to Commander Read, Lieutenant Stone and the other members of the NC-4 crew to come to Atlantic City.

MENOHER ASKS $4,220,000.

Army Air Service Director Recommends Buying Two Plants.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Major Gen. Menoher, Director of the Air Service, recommended to the House Military Committee today that an appropriation of $8,260,000 be included in the 1920 Army Appropriation bill for the purchase of the Dayton-Wright field at Dayton, Ohio, and for general experimental work, and $960,000 for the purchase of the Curtiss-Elmwood plant at Buffalo, where much of the equipment already is owned by the Government.

These two plants, the general said, together with the engine construction plant at Long Island City, now owned by the Government, would be sufficient to take care of all work required in peace time.

Plans for the construction of more than 1,500 airplanes at a cost of $29,000,000 and the purchase from Great Britain of one of the newest type of dirigibles for use as a model were also included in the program outlined by General Menoher.

He said the dirigible to be purchased from Great Britain would be 629 feet long and have a gas capacity of two million cubic feet. He asked for $3,375,000 for the development of lighter than air craft.

Under the appropriation asked for, he said, 750 airplanes would be built with Hispano-Suiza motors, and 650 with Liberty motors, while pursuit planes for the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and the Pacific Coast would be provided at a cost of $5,375,000.


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PARIS IS WATCHING NEW REPUBLIC

Thinks It Looks as if Made to Order—Only the French Like the Move.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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PARIS, June 2.—The declaration of a Rhenish Republic at Wiesbaden yesterday was greeted with enthusiasm in French circles, but did not arouse the same enthusiasm in American or British circles, which attached much less importance to this move by Rhenish politicians than the French press does.

Among Americans who have kept in touch with the situation on the Rhine there is a feeling that the new "republic" bears the marks of being made to order. Many American officials do not believe that any such move represents the wish of the majority of the people.

The French newspapers, in editorials, speculate on whether this new move will lead to a separation of the Rhineland from Germany, and one reads between the lines the hope that it will. Many French statesmen have seen in the breaking up of Germany into independent States the best possible protection against a repetition of August, 1914.

Those who do not believe that the new Government amounts to anything real point out that the Catholic party, which dominates Rhineland politics, is part of the present German Government. They also point out that the inhabitants of the Rhineland have time and again avowed their determination to remain a part of Germany, and they recall the fact that in February the leaders of the Rhenish Provincial Assembly, which was prevented from meeting at Düsseldorff by the refusal of Marshal Foch to allow delegates from the occupied territory to attend, had prepared a resolution protesting against separation by the terms of the peace treaty.

Four days ago a premature announcement was made that the Rhenish Republic had been proclaimed at Coblenz. On the night the meeting was to have taken place the American military authorities made many arrests in Coblenz. Next day came the announcement that the news of the proclamation of the Republic was premature. Today comes word that the Republic is proclaimed.

The movement to bring about a separation of the Rhineland has found no encouragement from the American military authorities at Coblenz. There is reason to believe that the allied military authorities at Wiesbaden did not look at the situation in the same light.

That may be taken as an explanation of why the Republic was not proclaimed at Coblenz.

The arguments that have been spread among the Germans of the Rhineland urging the advisability of cutting loose from the rest of Germany are several. One dwells on the possibility of a trade alliance between an independent Rhineland and France. It is pointed out that Germany proper will be burdened with taxes for many years, from which the Rhenish Republic, exhibiting "repentance" might partly escape.

It has been stated that coal and iron ore, much needed for Rhineland industries, could be bought from the allied nations, perhaps, if Germany withheld it. It has been argued that many advantages would accrue to the Rhineland from a trade alliance which could be free from some of the restrictions that might hamper the trade of Germany proper.

The majority of the Germans of the Rhineland do not want to cut loose from Germany now. But they might be "educated" in five, ten, or fifteen years.

In considering Rhineland politics, the differences between the Catholics of that district and the Prussian Protestants are important. These differences date from before the war. The Catholics hear that the new German Government will separate Church and State.

The Rhineland holds that it pays too large a proportion of taxes and gets too few political positions. The Rhineland has never been in sympathy with the Social Democratic-controlled Government, and many leading men there have advocated the Catholic Party's withdrawal from the Ebert Government.

The Rhineland also generally favors signing the peace terms. Erzberger, the political idol of the region, quit the Peace Commission because he and Brockdorff-Rantzau differed on that policy.

NEW CHILD WELFARE PLAN.

Westchester Women to Combine Public and Private Charities.

Women prominent in society and in philanthropy who have large estates and country homes in Westchester announced yesterday a new movement for the care and protection of every child in Westchester County in connection with the campaign for members of the Westchester County Children's Association.

The plan provides for the combining of public and private charities in the care of dependent, neglected, delinquent, and defective children, with the object, among other things, of preventing duplication in work.

Mrs. F. H. Bethell, Chairman of the membership drive, is widely known as an organizer and leader. Members of the Board of Directors of the association include Mrs. George D. Barren, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Herbert L. Baker, Mrs. Herbert McCoy, and Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN THE SENATE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

promising opponent of woman suffrage, explained his attitude as being actuated by the motive of preserving to the States the right to determine the question, each State for itself.

"No vote of mine cast upon this amendment would deprive any of the electors of my State of any privilege they now enjoy," said the Senator. "I feel so strongly that the people of the several States should be permitted to decide for themselves, that I am frank to say that, if this amendment, instead of being drafted to extend woman suffrage all over the country, were drafted to forbid the extension of the franchise to women in the States, I would vote against it. Even though one might be opposed on general principles to the extension of the franchise to women, one cannot logically object to the people of a State settling that question for themselves.

"It seems to me that it is incumbent upon a Senator in considering his attitude on this matter to regard the nation as a whole and to give consideration to the wishes of the people of the various States which have expressed themselves from time to time."

Overriding State Votes.

Senator Wadsworth spoke of the results in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Louisiana, Texas, Wisconsin, and other States where woman suffrage was defeated at the polls.

"Now the question is," he resumed, "whether the people of these States are competent to settle the question for themselves. There is no tremendous emergency facing the country, no revolution or rebellion threatened, which would seem to make it necessary to impose on the people of these States a thing they have said as free citizens they do not require or desire. Is it contrary to the spirit of American institutions that they shall be left free to decide these things for themselves?

"My contention has been, with respect to an amendment to the Constitution, that, if it be placed there, it should command the reverence and devotion of all the people of the country. The discussion here yesterday makes it perfectly apparent that, in part at least, in a certain section of this country, this proposed amendment will be a dead letter. No pretense is made that it will be lived up to in spirit as well as in letter. That same attitude has been manifest in the discussion of the last amendment to the Constitution, ratified last Winter. Today there are thousands of people all over the United States who are attempting to contrive ways by which the prohibition amendment can be evaded. This attitude shows an utter lack of appreciation of the Constitution as a sacred instrument, a lack of realization of the spirit of self-government."

Senator Smith of South Carolina, opposed giving women the right to vote, he said, because to allow it would induce "sectional anarchy."

Signing of the Resolution.

Immediately after its passage by the Senate the Suffrage Amendment was signed. In appreciation of the fifty-year campaign of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the guests were limited to representatives of that association and members of Congress, and the gold pens used was presented to the national association. The women chosen to represent the national association were Mrs. Wood Park of Massachusetts, who for two years has been in charge of the association's Congressional work; Mrs. Helen Gardener of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Ida Husted Harper of New York, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, Miss Mary G. Hay, and Miss Marjorie Shuler of New York.

Besides Speaker Gillett, who signed the bill, the members of the House present were Frank W. Mondell, majority leader; Champ Clark, minority leader and ex-Speaker, under whom the amendment first passed the House, and John E. Raker, Chairman of the committee which won the suffrage victory in the House last year.

The Senators present at the signing of the bill for the Senate were Albert B. Cummins, President Pro Tempore, who signed the measure; James E. Watson, Chairman of the Suffrage Committee; Charles Curtis, Republican whip; A. A. Jones, Chairman of the Suffrage Committee in the last Congress; Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, Morris Sheppard, Joseph E. Ransdell, and Reed Smoot.

To celebrate the passage of the amendment the national association will give a reception next Tuesday evening at its Washington headquarters to the members of the House and Senate who voted for the resolution and to their wives. These will be the only guests.

Miss Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, issued a statement, in which she said: "There is no doubt of ratification by the States. We enter upon the campaign for special sessions of Legislatures to accomplish this ratification before 1920 in the full assurance that we shall win.

"The last fight of the fight is to obtain ratification of the amendment so women may vote in the Presidential election in 1920," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the association. "This we are confident will be achieved. The friends of woman suffrage in both parties have carried out their word. In the result we can turn our backs upon the end of a long and arduous struggle, needlessly darkened and embittered by the stubbornness of a few at the expense of the many. 'Eyes front' is the watchword as we turn upon the struggle for ratification by the States."

Prospects of Ratification.

Suffrage leaders say quick ratification is assured in twenty-eight States in which women now have full or Presidential suffrage. These States are Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Kansas, Arizona, Oregon, Montana, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska, Rhode Island, North Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Nevada, and Texas.

Legislatures now in session are: Illinois, will adjourn late in June; Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, adjourn end of June or first of July; Wisconsin, Florida, in session until June 1, cannot ratify, because an election must intervene between submission of amendment and ratification.

Legislatures to meet comparatively soon, or with prospects of meeting soon, are: Michigan and Texas, extra sessions called in June; Georgia, to meet this month; Alabama, to meet in July; Louisiana, possibility of extra session before September; New Jersey, movement for extra session soon; Maine, special session in October; Iowa, special session in January; Kentucky, South Carolina, and Mississippi, meet in January; Virginia, meets in February; Maryland, meets during 1920; Ohio, meets in June.

Today's victory for suffrage ends a fight that really dates from the American Revolution. Women voted under several of the Colonial Governments. During the Revolution women demanded to be included in the Government. Abigail Adams wrote her husband, John Adams, "If women are not represented in this new republic there will be another revolution." From the time of the Revolution women agitated for suffrage by means of meetings and petitions. In 1848 a woman's rights convention was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., arranged by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton as the first big suffrage demonstration. From 1848 to the civil war efforts were made to have State laws altered to include women, and Susan B. Anthony became leader of the movement.

For five years after the civil war suffragists tried to secure interpretation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments which would permit them to vote. In 1872 Miss Anthony made a test vote at the polls, was arrested, and refused to pay her fine; but was never jailed. In 1875 Miss Anthony drafted the proposed Federal amendment, the same one that was voted on today. In 1878 the Amendment was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sargent of California. It has been voted on in the Senate five times, including today. In 1878 the vote was 16 yeas to 34 nays; in 1914 it failed by 11 votes, in 1918 it failed by two votes, and on Feb. 10, 1919, it failed by one vote. It has been voted on three times in the House. It failed there in 1915 by 78 votes. In 1918 it passed the House with one vote to spare. On May 21, 1919, it passed the House with 14 votes more than the necessary two-thirds.

Foreign countries or divisions of countries in which women have suffrage are: Isle of Man, granted 1881; New Zealand, 1893; Australia, 1902; Finland, 1906; Norway, 1907; Iceland, 1913; Denmark, 1915; Russia, 1917; Canada, Austria, England, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Scotland, and Wales, 1918; Holland and Sweden, 1919.

WESTERN WOMEN ACTIVE.

Begin Work for Early Ratification of Suffrage Amendment.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Illinois women tonight were jubilant as a result of passage of the equal suffrage amendment by the United States Senate. Some of the leaders were doubtful that ratification by thirty-six states could be obtained in time for the women to vote in the next Presidential election. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Evanston lawyer, said there was no doubt about Illinois, and that an effort would be made to have the Legislature the first in the country to ratify.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—No sooner was the word flashed here that the Senate had passed the Woman Suffrage Amendment than the Indiana Woman's Franchise League had its President on the way to the State Capitol to urge Governor Goodrich to call a special session of the Legislature to ratify the Federal amendment. Although not fully satisfied with the answer of the Governor, the women have not given up hope of a special session.

Governor Goodrich said that he was heartily in sympathy with the cause, and if it became necessary to call a special session to hasten woman suffrage he would do so.

Ohio May Adopt Early.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 4.—Ohio may act early on ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Assembly will return here on June 16 and will act at that time. Ratification is certain, but it is still to be determined by the courts whether there can be a referendum on this and on national prohibition. Ohio attempted to make such provision and the issue is pending in the courts.

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ISHII CALLS JAPAN FRIEND OF CHINESE

Tells Diners That Provisions of Treaties Have Been Misrepresented In America.

NO GRABBING OF TERRITORY

Says China Will Get Back Land Eighty Years Earlier Than If Germany Had Won War.

Viscount K. Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador who was recalled recently by his Government with the announcement that he had been summoned to consult with the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday gave out a statement deploring the entry of China into the war. The statement formed the basis of an address made by the Ambassador at a dinner given in his honor by the Japan Society at the Metropolitan Club, last night.

The Ambassador recalled a newspaper dispatch to the effect that Japan prevented China from entering the war in 1915 because she apprehended the moral awakening of the 400,000,000 of China.

"There was then no disposition shown by the Chinese Government to participate in the war," he continued. "On the contrary, Yuan-Shi-Kai was strongly pro-German, and always believed in the final victory of the Central Empires.

"In spite of my statement and in the face of these facts, there are Americans, some of them sufficiently well known, who still believe, or pretend to believe, that Japan, for a selfish motive, curbed China's desire to enter the war on the allied side in 1915. I do not propose to make in the impossible task of answering those biased or paid [illegible]

"In the Shantung settlement it was [illegible] in the newspapers that the whole province of Shantung, with its 40,000,000 population, had been given to Japan. This is the most mischievous way of putting the matter. It is not the province of Shantung, but an infinitely small part of that was in question, [illegible] square miles that Germany extorted from China in 1898 and which fell to Japan's hand as a fruit of the war.

"This leased territory Japan, from the beginning, had declared her intention of restoring to China. That intention had been translated into a diplomatic document which is now the famous treaty of [illegible]. According to this, China is to have her leased territory of Kiao-chau restored about eighty years earlier than under her treaty of 1898, supposing Germany would live up to her engagement and not treat her pledge to return the territory after ninety-nine years as a scrap of paper.

"The question of territorial sovereignty, therefore long ago had been settled as far as concerned Japan and China. The only question that remained was Japan's right of succession to the economic interests which Germany had acquired. Because Japan's good-will [illegible] was far to [illegible] a [illegible] from the railway zone [illegible] Kiao-Tsinan Railway was [illegible] Japan and China [illegible] absolutely foreign [illegible] as it was under German [illegible].

"That was the purpose of the accord of September, 1918. Thus, China is to [illegible] the Treaty of 1915 the restoration of her entire territorial sovereignty, [illegible], and by the accord of 1918 she is to acquire participation in the administration of the former German railway from Kiao-Chau to [illegible].

"The Ambassador said he believed foreign agents were [illegible] in the present [illegible] and [illegible] influence exerted by America in the settlement of international problems. He added that 'Japanese propaganda in this country has been conspicuous by its [illegible].'

NEW DIGNITY FOR COMMONS.

Speaker of the House Gets Promotion in "Order of Precedence."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—An Order in Council was issued tonight assigning to the Speaker of the House of Commons a place in the order of precedence above Dukes, Marquises, and Earls. The Order in Council states that it has been represented to King that the Speaker should receive a place "in accord with the great dignity and importance of the high office to which he is called."

It is ordained that he shall henceforth enjoy precedence immediately after the Lord President of the Council. Therefore in the order of precedence after royalty the only persons ranking higher than the Speaker are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Prime Minister, the Lord High Treasurer, and the Lord President of the Council.

Bolling Statue for Greenwich.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 4.—A special town meeting tonight voted to accept the offer of a prominent citizen to erect a statue in memory of Colonel Raynal C. Bolling, who was killed near Amiens. A committee of six was appointed to select a site.



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ATTORNEY FOR FORD ACCUSES THE TRIBUNE

Asserts That It Favored War on Mexico to Gratify Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., June 4.—"We want to get the boys out of Mount Clemens by Christmas."

Weymouth Kirkland, attorney for The Tribune, relieved the hot weather tedium of the Ford-Tribune libel suit with this sally this afternoon in objecting to one of the exhibits offered by William Lucking of the Ford counsel.

The exhibit was a pro-German article in the Chicago paper, April 9, 1916, headed, "The Idiotic War," by Edward Goldbeck, a friend of Maximilian Harden, and formerly private secretary to Prince Hohenlohe.

"That article cannot fairly be presented to the jury alone," Mr. Kirkland objected, "because it is only one side of an argument for which The Tribune gave a forum. It was printed on the weekly 'highbrow page' and on the opposite side of the page was an equally partisan article from a pro-ally standpoint. If we should read all the pro-ally articles used to balance the pro-German articles on that page during the time the country was neutral we'd have this trial drag along three years."

Then he paraphrased Mr. Ford's famous peace ship slogan about getting the boys out of the trenches.

Mr. Lucking repeated an earlier declaration that the Tribune favored a war of conquest of Mexico in 1916 for private motives and to gratify Germany, and it wished to destroy Mr. Ford because he stood in the way of that policy.

"And they seek to show the policy of a journal by what its contributors write," retorted Mr. Stevenson, of Tribune counsel. "They have looked in vain for any editorial in which the Tribune urged grabbing Mexico, or favoring a strong hand policy except for the sake of putting it in order as we did in Cuba."

DROWNS HIMSELF TO ESCAPE THE HEAT

Unidentified Youth Leaps Into East River from Crowded Recreation Pier.

7 PROSTRATIONS REPORTED

Official Thermometer Registers a Maximum of 92 Degrees—Humidity Increases.

New York City in common with all of the central district of the North Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and the Central New England States continued yesterday to suffer from the heat wave that has prevailed throughout this territory for the last four days. In New York the temperature reached Monday's record of 92 degrees and because of the increased humidity, the maximum being 50 as compared with 33 on Monday, the heat was more keenly felt generally throughout the city than on any previous day this season. Heat prostrations were fewer yesterday.

Seeking relief from the heat, several hundred persons, chiefly women and children, crowded last night onto the recreation pier at the foot of 112th Street and the East River. A woman's scream and her pointing arm caused the crowd to watch the rapid flight of a man down the pier jutting out from the street below—a shirt-sleeved man, who darted the length of the wharf and dove into the river.

Policeman Wiseman of the East 104th Street Station, followed by many from the recreation pier, reached the pier-end minutes after the man had made his jump. Wiseman found James Dupoid, of the United States Naval Station at Bay Ridge, sitting on the string-piece. Dupoid informed the policeman that the suicide, a man about 18 years old, had a belt of weights about him, and that he had not reappeared after striking the water. A launch from Harbor A was searching for the body last night.

The following prostrations were reported:

KAPLAN, ISIDORE, 19 years old, of 1,532 College Avenue, the Bronx, overcome at 408 Lafayette Street, but after being attended, was able to go home.

JONES, ALFRED, 19 years old, of 31 Main Avenue, Jersey City, overcome at Maiden Lane and Nassau Street, was taken to the Volunteer Hospital.

FRENCH, FANNIE, 73 East Twenty-seventh Street, overcome at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, was taken home.

CLARK, MARY, 60 years old, of 508 West Forty-ninth Street, overcome in front of 658 Tenth Avenue.

FREEMAN, FRIEDA, overcome at her home at 507 East Seventeenth Street.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, apparently a Russian, overcome in front of 850 East 156th Street, the Bronx, was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 32 years old, overcome at 12 West Third Street.

In the early hours yesterday morning the prospects seemed good for the coolest day this week, the temperature at 8 o'clock being 74 degrees. Rising steadily from that hour it was 78 degrees at 9 o'clock, 86 degrees at 11 o'clock, 90 at noon, and after hesitating for a brief period, dropped back to 89 at 1 o'clock, to push up to 91 at 2 o'clock. At 3 o'clock it had reached 92 degrees, with an increase in the humidity of 10 degrees in three hours. It was 5 o'clock when the temperature began to descend again, and at 6 o'clock it was at 86. A further drop of two degrees was reported at 8 o'clock, but it remained exceedingly warm throughout all of the early evening.

The prediction for today is continued fair, with a slight decrease in temperature, and moderate winds, mostly from the east and south. The Weather Bureau says that the rain area is nearly stationary and may not reach this section before Friday. The coolest spot in the United States yesterday morning at 8 o'clock was Modena, Utah, with a temperature of 38 degrees, while Boston, Miami, and Key West divided honors for the highest temperature at that hour—80 degrees.

Last night heat sufferers, especially in the poorer districts of the city, poured out into the streets. Parks were crowded to overflowing and there was a general exodus to the beaches. Excursion boats plying the river and bay were crowded throughout the day and until late last night. Battery Park, Mulberry Park, City Hall Park, and other places in the lower part of the city where there was a plot of green grass or a bench to sit on, were crowded. Blankets and mattresses were thrown on the ground for beds by many who planned to spend the night in the open.

In Battery Park were many soldiers in uniform who had removed their coats and were getting the benefit of a light breeze which had come up over the bay. Many men removed their shoes, and there was evidence that many were preparing to spend the night in the park.

Dunne and Walsh Visit Rheims.

PARIS, June 3.—Ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois and Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Mo., delegates sent to Paris by Irish societies in the United States, visited Rheims early this week, accompanied by Gavan Duffy. After being welcomed by Dr. Langlot, the Mayor, they were escorted about the cathedral city by Cardinal Lucon, visiting the civilian hospital, the Cathedral and the Church of St. Remys. The Americans were deeply moved by the sight of the ruins.

TO ENTERTAIN DOCTORS.

Foreign Physicians to Attend Meeting of American Association.

The delegation of foreign doctors who are spending four days in New York on their way to the Victory Session of the American Medical Association to begin on June 9 at Atlantic City, will end their stay in New York tonight with a dinner at the Hotel Commodore to be given by the local Reception Committee, of which Dr. J. Bentley Squier is Chairman. Yesterday they visited a series of complimentary clinics while the women of the party attended a luncheon at the Colony Club and later a matinee performance of "The Royal Vagabond." The clinics were held in the following hospitals: Bellevue, New York Post Graduate, Ruptured and Crippled, Roosevelt, St. Francis, St. Luke's, Harlem, Mount Sinai, Lying-In, Manhattan Eye and Ear, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Central Neurological, and the Rockefeller Institute.

The visitors were invited through the State Department at Washington, and include General Mellis, Professor Duesberg, Colonel De Page, Dr. P. Wolf, and Captain Vande Velde, all of Belgium; Dr. Juan Guiteras, Dr. Emilio Martinez, Dr. Julio Carrera, and Dr. Francisco M. Fernandes of Cuba; Dr. Ernest W. Hey Groves, Sir St. Clair Thomson, Major General Sir Bertrand Dawson, Lieut. Col. Sir Shirley Murphy, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, Sir Arthur Newsholme, Dr. Arthur F. Hurst, and Colonel W. T. Lister of England; Dr. Asajiro Kamimura, Dr. Senichi Uchih, and Dr. Ryuzo Kodama, of Japan; Dr. John Constate, Dr. G. Gavaris, Dr. Carcouleo, and Dr. Alex Alexicu of Greece; Dr. Alejandro Acha of Peru, Dr. Pedro Chuto of Argentina, Dr. Peter F. Holst of Norway, Dr. Israel Holmgren and Dr. Sven Ingvar of Sweden, Dr. C. Mullen, a woman of the French War Department, and Dr. Heitz-Bower of France.

Dr. Alexandra Acha of New Rochelle, Peruvian delegate to the Allied Congress of Physicians, which will open in Atlantic City June 9, and Dr. Cary Eggleston, a Brooklyn physician, were injured in an automobile accident while on their way to West Point Tuesday, although not seriously. The machine skidded and threw the occupants out. They are at the Tuxedo, N. Y., hospital.

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Fine double-tipped Milanese Silk Gloves, made by one of America's leading manufacturers, known the country over for the splendid quality of his merchandise. They are in two-clasp style and may be had in Black, white, Grey or Pongee color with self or contrasting embroidered backs.

Main Floor.

Exceptional Values!

Women's Cool Crepe de Chine Frocks

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at $18.50



Fashion has created no frock more charming than the one pictured at right.

It is semi-tailored in effect, showing smart tunic and tucks, and so beautifully made it sets a new standard of value in Summer frocks at this price.

Obtainable in flesh color, white, navy blue, and black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Very Practical, Yet Inexpensive!

Cool Cotton Summer Frocks for Women

The daintiest of Summer Frocks, light as a breeze and full of novel style treatments, beautifully fashioned of foulard-patterned dark voiles, with smart collars, vestees and cuffs in contrasting color. Also a host of new styles in ginghams, linen and voile combinations. Very easily "tubbed," and priced remarkably low—

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Fourth Floor.

For the Seashore and Street Wear—

Washable Summer Skirts



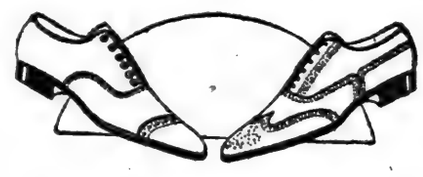
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In combination with a dainty lingerie Blouse they make a complete, very practical, yet inexpensive costume. The styles are all new, displaying a wealth of new style treatments. Beautifully made of

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Fourth Floor.



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Men's Summer Oxfords

In dark tan leather, brogue cut with full wing tip, and in genuine cordovan

At $7.85

Nothing like them in New York at the price. Made over two very graceful lasts, as pictured, the character of the workmanship being frankly unusual in footwear at anything near this price.

All sizes *Fifth floor*

Saks & Company

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38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Today—A Timely Sale

Women's Capes

Smart Summer Models

Exceptional Values

$19.50

Navy blue Serge, fine of texture, light of weight, in models that are especially designed for warm weather wear.

Unlined Capes, with the swing, the dash, the picturesque effectiveness so essential in Summer outergarments. Braid bound to emphasize the swagger lines and featuring surplice draped or straight coat fronts and novel collars.

An Unusual Opportunity to Purchase a Decidedly Modish but Inexpensive Cape

Third Floor

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Printing that stands out from the ordinary as a Frans Hals overshadows the other canvases, printing that is characterized more by fine restraint than by elaborate decoration, printing that rings true because of honest craftsmanship and the use of honest material—this is the kind of printing we are prepared to produce for you.

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UNTERMYER ASSAILS BIG CORPORATIONS

Tells Rent Committee Investment Concerns Hold Key to Housing Problem Here.

SAYS THEY WITHHOLD LOANS

Declares Insurance Heads Dispense Holdings Without a Dollar of Personal Risk.

In a letter to Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, made public yesterday, Samuel Untermyer declared that the attitude of the great life insurance companies, savings banks and other investment corporations in abandoning their former practice of making loans on improved real estate was the most important obstacle to the solution of the housing problem. The next most important obstacle, he said, was the abnormal cost of building material "due to the suppression of competition through secret arrangements and understandings that constitute criminal conspiracies that ought to be and can be exposed, suppressed and punished."

In his letter Mr. Untermyer charged that the officials of mutual life insurance companies "that are mutual only in name," who are in control, are "self-perpetuating officials who have not a dollar of personal financial risk, interest, or investment at stake in the billions of other people's money that they dispense with a power quite as despotic and far more reckless and almost as free from real responsibility as though it were their own.

Millions of dollars of policy holders' money have been lost, he said, through the delay of the insurance companies in getting rid of their railroad stock and other bonds on which the time limit for their sale, according to the law of 1906, expired in 1911. So far as he knew, the New York Life Insurance Company was the only one that complied with the requirements of the law.

Acting on Mr. Untermyer's suggestion that there be an immediate investigation of the situation by an appropriate official body vested with power to compel attendance, Mr. Hirsch announced that an arrangement had been made with the General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen, William T. Collins, Chairman, for such an investigation to begin this afternoon at the City Hall. Mr. Untermyer will be the first witness, and Frank Moss has volunteered to act as counsel for the committee.

Asks Capitalists' Aid.

When Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the State legislative committee investigating housing, heard of Mr. Untermyer's statement, he disclosed that his committee had appealed to a group of capitalists to build in outlying districts one and two family houses and sell them at cost on the amortized payment plan to the workers of the city who stood ready and willing to buy, as evidenced by every expert who had appeared to testify before the committee.

"What we want are ten men who will undertake tom-big operations along lines such as planned by Otto Eidlitz and Mr. Atterbury, to build houses in units of 100 on a fabricated system such as is in use on a more expensive scale by the Russell Sage Foundation and such as the buildings at Youngstown, Ohio, built by a big industrial corporation," he said.

In his letter Mr. Untermyer said that the responsibility for the present housing situation rests with "the abuses of entrenched wealth and power." Present housing conditions he referred to as a "disgrace to a civilized community." In speaking of a number of the plans recently suggested to deal with the situation, he said:

"One is almost tempted to suspect from these widely advertised suggestions that there is a deliberate effort to put us on a false scent and that our chief handicap to relief comes from the selfish interests of a handful of powerful men who are standing behind and influencing the action of those who have undertaken to furnish relief, but who instead of addressing themselves honestly to their problem are trying to shield the powers that would be adversely affected by a fearless, unselfish and public-spirited attitude."

Gives Loan Figures.

"At the end of 1918 there were fifteen insurance companies, with total assets of $3,197,029,627. Of this sum they held in mortgages on real estate a total of $708,312,568, while their holdings in railroad and other bonds and stocks reached the appalling aggregate of $1,855,189,585, which was more than two and a half times their holdings in real estate mortgages.

"Of the four great New York life insurance companies, the proportion of mortgage loans to stock and bond holdings on Dec. 31, 1918, was as follows:

Company.	Loans on Real Estate.	Stocks and Bonds Owned.
N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	$166,055,804	$660,717,288
Equitable Life	110,496,768	370,753,021
Mutual Life	100,310,000	444,284,808
Metropolitan Life	277,967,316	381,461,025

"Other life insurance companies in New York State, but outside the City of New York, have pursued a different policy and apparently with success to the policy holders. For instance—

Company	Loans on Real Estate.	Stocks and Bonds Owned.
Guardian Life	$25,577,117	$14,716,025
Postal	1,206,118	1,058,195
Security Mutual	2,920,877	2,856,867

"The situation with respect to the fire and casualty companies is still more significant and alarming. The Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York has total assets of $36,500,594. On Dec. 31, 1918, it had invested in stocks and bonds $30,071,278, whilst its total loans on bond and mortgages were $2,700.

"Perhaps the most glaring case of all, comparatively, is that of the Home Insurance Company, which on Jan. 13, 1919, had total assets of $50,291,005, of which it had invested in railroad and other miscellaneous bonds and stocks over $28,000,000. Of this amount its investments in railroad stocks amounted to $9,600,490, and in miscellaneous stocks $4,440,350, whilst its total investments in bond and mortgage on real estate aggregated the munificent sum of $5,500."

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Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins
The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

TO LAY NEW CABLE TO SOUTH AMERICA

Western Union Will Construct Line from Miami to Connect at Barbados.

Plans were announced yesterday for the establishment of a new cable link between the United States and Brazil and thence down the east coast of South America. The arrangements for the cable were completed by the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Western Telegraph Company of Great Britain.

Laying of 3,200 miles of new cable, which may be accomplished within six months, it was said, will connect Miami, Fla., with Belem, Brazil, by way of Barbados, the termini of the new system meeting the Western Union land lines at Miami and the coastal cables of the British company extending from Belem to Rio Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and the principal cities of South America's eastern seaboard.

Though the contract between the Western Union and the Western Telegraph Company for mutual operation of the new service has not yet been signed, Newcomb Carlton, President of the American company, said yesterday that he believed it would be in the near future. The Western Union, he added, already had an option on materials required for its part of the construction undertaking, from Miami to Barbados, the British concern having arranged to extend its South American lines from Belem to Barbados.

Mr. Carlton said it had been decided to route the Western Union link in the intercontinental cable direct from Florida to Barbados instead of utilizing the present line to Cuba in order to provide service without delay between the two Americas.

Completion of the new line, he said, not only would bring the United States in wire contact with eastern South America, but by utilizing overland and cable routes aleardy in operation would provide communication also with the Western South American coast cities.

While the Western Union has a concession from the Brazilian Government permitting laying of a cable from Rio Janeiro along the eastern and northern coast line, Mr. Carlton declared the arrangement with the British cable owners, which would guarantee non-discriminatory service to America, offered a prompter and more economical means of instituting the North and South American connection. He said that no decision had been reached as to disposition of the concession.

Construction of the Miami-Belem line will be about evenly divided between the American and the British companies, each taking practically 1,800 miles. The American lines will skirt the northern shores of Cuba and Haiti, thence following the passage between Haiti and Porto Rico and running direct to Barbados. Mr. Carlton said the Western Union was ready to proceed with construction as soon as the contract with the overseas corporation was signed. He was confident the work, together with that of the British company, could be finished in six months, and possibly in less time.

EXPLAINS NEW WAR DEVICE.

Princeton Professor Tells of Locating Guns by Sound Photography.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 4.—Details of the "sound ranging service" in the overseas army by means of which the location and calibre of enemy guns were recorded and a photographic chart finished one minute after enemy artillery activity commenced were made public here today by Professor Augustus Trowbridge of the physics department, until recently Lieutenant Colonel in the engineers corps and chief of the sound and flash ranging service of the Second American Army.

In recognition of his work at the head of this branch of the expeditionary forces, Professor Trowbridge was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the British Government. Central stations located in dugouts or shattered buildings along the front recorded photographically the arrival of sound from German batteries. These instruments in addition developed and fixed photographic charts automatically in less than a minute after the arrival of the sound of firing. In one minute more, information as to the exact position, target, and calibre of enemy artillery could be telephoned to waiting Amircan batteries.

Local American Legion Incorporated

The New York Branch of the American Legion, composed of veterans of the war in Europe, which held its national meeting in St. Louis recently, was incorporated yesterday with the approval of Supreme Court Justice Tierney. The incorporators were Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Major Cornelius Wickersham, Col. Wade H. Hayes, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Colonel William J. Donovan, Colonel J. Wesley Kincaid, and Colonel Hamilton Fish, Jr.

L. M. BOOMER LEASES PHILADELPHIA HOTEL

Proprietor of McAlpin and Waldorf Acquires Management of Bellevue-Stratford.

GENERAL DU PONT IN DEAL

Hostelry Was Built by George C. Boldt and Represents Investment of $10,000,000.

Lucius M. Boomer, proprietor of the Hotel McAlpin and the Waldorf Astoria, announced last night that he had acquired on a long-term lease the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia, and will at once enter upon its management. Associated with Mr. Boomer, it is said, is General T. Coleman du Pont, who became one of the largest hotel proprietors in the United States when he purchased the Waldorf-Astoria early last year.

Mr. Boomer is President of the company and its manager. The terms of the lease were not made public, but unofficially it was said it carried with it the right of renewal. The property represents an investment of about $10,000,000.

J. P. A. O'Conor, who for some time has been identified with Mr. Boomer's hotel enterprises, will be Mr. Boomer's representative in Philadelphia, and will manage the new property. He left last evening to begin at once the new régime.

In making the announcement, Mr. Boomer said the new management plans no radical changes in either the personnel or policies of the hotel. He said that it rather was the intention to follow the best traditions of the Philadelphia establishment, and the ideals of its founder will control the policies of the new proprietorship. Some changes will be necessary to conform with the ideas of the new proprietor, but these will be made gradually, and will affect management more than personnel, it was said.

The Bellevue-Stratford is the best known hotel in Philadelphia, and one of the most widely known in the country. It was the crowning hotel achievement of the late George C. Boldt, who personally built and controlled it. While negotiations were pending for some time, Mr. Boomer said no brokers had part in the transaction. Mr. Boldt's heirs, George C. Boldt and Mrs. A. Graham Miles, were represented by their attorneys.

Mr. Boomer and his associates now control, besides the McAlpin and the Waldorf, the Claridge Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street; the Cafe Savarin, in the Equitable Building, and the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, and recently they purchased a $1,000,000 candy manufacturing plant on Long Island. Mr. Boomer began life as a hotel clerk and he is now, with John McE. Bowman, proprietor of the Commodore and the Biltmore, one of the largest hotel managers in the country.

The construction of the Bellevue Stratford was begun in 1901, and the opening took place in September, 1904. George C. Boldt about thirty-five years ago bought the old Brunswick Hotel at Broad and Walnut Street in Philadelphia and renamed it the Bellevue. In December, 1888, he leased the Hotel Stratford, on an opposite corner, where the Bellevue-Stratford now stands. Success in operating the two hotels led him to venture to build the palatial hostelry now standing there. The property is assessed at $5,000,000.

Despite the construction of a number of new hotels since the Bellevue-Stratford was opened, its popularity has been on the increase.

MEN TO JOIN BOY SCOUTS.

Business Organizations Pledge Support of 100,000 Adult Members.

Business men and representatives of corporations pledged upward of 100,000 adult Boy Scout members at a luncheon held yesterday in the Bankers' Club, marking the close of the preliminary activities prior to the opening of the drive for members at the Hippodrome next Sunday night. A. B. Leach presided and the speakers included William Edwards, Chairman of the campaign; former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, and Mrs. Paul Foerster, Chairman of the Women's Committee.

Mr. McAdoo praised the Scout movement and declared that the continuation of the organization, which was an educational enterprise, would render impossible bomb outrages such as have just occurred. "Big Bill" Edwards said that the war record of the Boy Scouts entitled its members to consideration.

A meeting of the team captains was held yesterday morning in the Custom House, at which James E. West presided. Referring to Bolshevism, Mr. West said that this menace could be nipped in the bud if boys were given the proper training, and no better agency existed for doing this than the Boy Scouts.



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From The Kirschbaum Tailoring Shops

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WOOLENS of this reliable quality, style of this individual type, tailoring of this high standard — all these usually are not seen below $37.50 and $40. Our marking is extraordinary close.

Kirschbaum Suits in Pure Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Flannels, Cheviots and Cassimeres.
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MEN'S SECTION — THIRD FLOOR
Convenient Roomy Sun-Lit



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The Mission of Swift & Company

Swift & Company has become one of the large businesses of the world through continuing to meet the growing needs of a nation and a world.

Society has a right to ask how the increasing responsibilities and opportunities for usefulness which go with such growth are being used by the men who direct its affairs—and the men have the right to answer:

To promote the production of live stock and perishables and increase the food supply;

To reach more people with more and better meat;

To make a fair competitive profit, in order to reimburse the 25,000 shareholders for the use of their capital, and to provide for the future development of the business;

To reduce to a minimum the costs of preparing and distributing meat and to divide the benefits of efficiency with producer and consumer;

To live and let live, winning greater business only through greater usefulness, with injury to nothing but incompetency, inefficiency, and waste; to deal justly, fairly, and frankly with all mankind.

These are the purposes and motives of the men who direct the policies and practices of Swift & Company.

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A SWIFT DOLLAR WHERE IT GOES
12.96% Expenses, Taxes, Profits
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Waves breaking on the white beaches; —joyous shouts of bathers! Don't those picturesque, rocky shores call to you, with all their interesting, colorful life of the seaside in summertime?—Dancing, tennis and golf—health, sunshine and youth! Seven hundred miles of ocean shore appeal—Watch Hill, Narragansett Bay, Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard, Cape Cod, Massachusetts Bay, Old Orchard, Casco Bay, Mt. Desert!

OR is it the scenic beauties of great stretches of mountains—wonderful outlooks—magnificent roads—golf, charming society, freedom from care? The Highlands of New England, the White and the Green Mountains, for yours!

OR the deep woods, hidden lakes and rivers, where game fish rise to the fly and guides paddle silently over still waters? Get away to the woods of Maine!

Of course, *you've got to take a vacation!* It remains only for you to decide—where?

The United States Railroad Administration invites you to travel and offers Summer Excursion fares. For further information and descriptive booklet containing list of hotels, call at Consolidated Ticket Offices.—64 Broadway, 57 Chambers Street, 31 West 32d Street, 114 West 42d Street, New York; 336 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or write the nearest Travel Bureau, stating booklet desired.

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New England Shores South of Boston
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The Original Quality Union Suit of Pique made by The Pique Hosiery Company

Still leading after over 30 years.

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In Peace and War Use
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

A prominent British Government officer, in a speech about the war to a group of business men in N.Y. City today said, "After the tired soldier returned from a 12 mile tramp, his swollen and aching feet, is there a girl, who, if she knew, would not stand and get some Foot-Ease to send him?"

People everywhere should realize the comfort derived from Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes. It takes the friction from the shoe and gives instant relief to tired, aching, sweaty, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their Shoes each morning. Try it yourself and if you have a son, brother or friend in the army or navy, why not mail him a package now. Sold by druggists and dep't stores everywhere.

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THE ORIGINAL
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Advertising Records Beaten. From Jan. 1 to May 31, this year, The New York Times published 7,084,487 lines of advertisements, a gain of 1,000,000 lines over the first five months of 1918, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

CROKER VISITS CITY, TALKS OF OLD TIMES

Former Tammany Chieftain Comes from Palm Beach—Sails Today for Ireland.

MISSES HIS OLD FRIENDS

Discusses Prohibition, Profit Sharing, Racing, and Prize-fighting.

Richard Croker, who retired as leader of Tammany Hall in 1901, was "at home" to friends, new and old, in his suite at the Hotel Savoy yesterday. With Mrs. Croker the former Tammany leader arrived Tuesday from Palm Beach, where he makes his home while in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Croker will sail today on the steamship Carmania of the Cunard Line for Liverpool on his way to his Irish estate at Glencairn, four miles from Dublin. He will return to America in October.

Mr. Croker, who is 76 years old, is the picture of health. His face wears the deep tan of outdoors, and he appears full of physical vigor. Few of his old friends would recognize him should they chance to meet him on the street. The stubby beard, familiar from his old pictures, has disappeared. In its stead he wears a short, bristling mustache.

Mr. Croker received some of his old newspaper friends at the hotel last night and chatted freely with them for a long time. He seemed willing to discuss anything except American politics and the Irish question. Prohibition, profit sharing, racing, and prizefighting were among the topics not taboo. He talked with animation and smiled with pleasure as he recalled political happenings of years ago. Once the smile faded. That was when he was asked if any of his old Tammany friends had called to pay their respects.

"I haven't any old friends left," he answered. "They are all dead."

"But there must be many left?" one of his auditors suggested.

"In my house in Ireland," Mr. Croker replied, "I still keep the menu of a dinner I gave at this very hotel eighteen years ago, just before I retired. With it is a list of the two hundred guests who attended. Every year I have been going over that list and scratching out the names of those who have died. When I go over this time I will have to scratch off ten or twelve names. How many do you think there are left? Guess."

Someone guessed that seventy-five would still be among the living.

"No," said Mr. Croker. "There are just thirty left."

"Did you meet Mayor Hylan at Palm Beach?" he was asked.

"Ye-es," he said, somewhat quizzically. "How is he doing?"

"That's what we intended to ask you," he was told.

"Well, I will have to interview you about that," said Mr. Croker. "Down at Palm Beach he seemed to be an active and a very democratic fellow."

"'Al' Smith is doing pretty well, isn't he?" Mr. Croker asked. "From what I have read he seems to be making good and to be well liked by the people, and well posted on many subjects. I do not think I know him. He came into politics after I got out. But I do know that a fellow who began as 'Al' Smith began and worked his way up to the position he holds deserves much credit."

The talk drifted to the high cost of living. Mr. Croker admitted that it was costly to live, but said there was a reason for it, the increased cost of labor.

"And," he added, "I think the workingman will suffer no harm if they let him have his glass of beer or wine. This bone-dry business, in my opinion, is all wrong, and I never was a drinking man."

A question whether he would continue to take an interest in racing brought lament from the former Tammany chieftain over the death, last Fall, of his great Derby winner, the stallion Orby.

"Orby was a great horse," he said. "He supported my whole racing establishment at Glencairn with his get. I won some prizes last year with Orby stock. I have some horses over there and will race them after I get across."

"Who will win the world's championship fight?" he was asked, as the reporters were preparing to leave.

"Jack Dempsey," was the response, quick as a flash. "He will win it in quick time, too. Dempsey is the most wonderful fighter I ever knew. If I were in this country, I would go to Toledo myself to see that fight. If you have any money to bet, put it on Dempsey."

Los Angeles Mayor Loses at Polls.

LOS ANGELES, June 4.—Ex-Mayor Meredith P. Snyder was elected Mayor by a plurality of more than 20,000 over Frederick T. Woodman, present Mayor, according to returns compiled early today from two-thirds of the vote in yesterday's municipal election. Mayor Woodman was recently acquitted of a charge of receiving money to protect vice.

Will Soon Abolish Provost Guards.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Military provost guards maintained in all cities adjacent to army camps are to be materially reduced by June 15, the War Department announced today, and will be discontinued entirely as soon as possible.

HONORS FOSDICK AND MOTT.

War Department Gives D. S. M. Also to J. J. Burke.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Raymond B. Fosdick, a New York lawyer, who served as Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities during the war; John P. Mott, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association War Work Council, and John J. Burke, Chairman of the Special Committee of the National Catholic War Council, received Distinguished Service Medals today from Secretary Baker.

At the same time the Secretary presented the Distinguished Service Cross to Miss Isabelle Stambaugh of the Army Nurse Corps for bravery in action. She was wounded by fire from German airplanes near Amiens while serving with a surgical unit during the great German drive in March, 1918.

Mr. Baker also presented to Lieut. Col. Amos A. Fries the Order of Commander of the Legion of Honor, awarded by the French Government.

Distinguished Service Medals were awarded to Major P. A. Curry of the British Army for his work as director of transports at New York and to the following American officers:

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, (posthumous;) Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill, Colonels Frederick F. Russell, Golden L. H. Ruggles, Max Clayton Tyler, James B. Dillard, Richard Park, John M. Dunn, Fulton C. Gardner, George K. Wilson, William H. Welch, and F. B. Wells, and Lieut. Col. T. Edward Hambleton.

MERCIER TO ARRIVE IN FALL.

Belgian Cardinal Sets Date for His Visit to America.

Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium, the heroic prelate who defied the Germans to arrest him when they invaded Belgium, will arrive in New York in September for a brief visit, according to a cable message received yesterday by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 42 Broadway. Through the commission the Cardinal sent the following message to America:

This will be my first trip across the Atlantic, but to me it seems that I am going to visit old friends. From the beginning of the war I realized that Americans were friends of Belgium. American public opinion in those early days saved Belgium even greater suffering than that which she had to endure. When Mr. Hoover established the Commission for Relief the people of occupied Belgium had real evidence of America's friendship. If it had not been for American foodstuffs the United States Army would upon arrival have found in Belgium only bones of starved women, children, and old men, a monument to the cruelty of an enemy of God and man. Belgians have much to thank the American people for, and I view it as an honor that I am to have the opportunity to thank America in person for all, for her military aid, for the food and clothing she sent us, for the men she had in our country as her representatives, men who were never overawed by crimes and threats of the invader.

As soon as he arrives here Cardinal Mercier will go to Baltimore, where he will be the guest of Cardinal Gibbons.

NURSERY GETS BOBBY ASHE.

Agreement to Return Foundling Still Legal, Rules Justice Tierney.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney denied yesterday the plea of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Finebloom of 78 West Eighty-second Street for the custody of Bobby Ashe, the foundling so named because he was picked up in an ash can in Mt. Vernon when he was abandoned by his mother, and directed that the child be returned to the New York Nursery and Childs Hospital, from which the Finebloom took him for adoption five months ago.

Justice Tierney held that since the Finebloom had not adopted the boy, although they believed they had signed the preliminary papers, and since they had agreed to return the child to the custody of the institution within twenty-four hours after the boy was demanded, he must direct that the boy be delivered to the institution. The Court declared he had no doubt of the respectability and financial standing of the Finebloom, but the question was not before him. The testimony in the proceedings before Justice Tierney showed that while the infant, who was abandoned at the age of one month, bore a card stating that he was a Christian, the Finebloom are Christian Scientists. They believed that no objection should be made to their adoption of the boy on religious grounds.

SAY POLES BOYCOTT JEWS.

Reports of Atrocities in Poland Arouse Feeling in Jersey City.

Feeling between the Poles and Jews in Henderson Street, between Sixth and Ninth Streets, Jersey City, has become so intense because of the reports of atrocities against the Jews in Poland that Captain James F. Rooney of the Seventh Street Police station has detailed a squad of patrolmen there to keep order.

The Poles resent the stories of cruelty by their countrymen as slanders and are boycotting stores kept by Jews. A Polish woman, so the police were informed, was dragged by a number of Polish men from a drug store kept by a Hebrew. Other Poles have been doused with water as they left Jewish shops.

Director Charles F. X. O'Brien of the Department of Public Safety has instructed the police to prevent violence between Poles and Jews, but to be strictly neutral.

Kunwald, Freed, to Leave Country.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 4.—Dr. Ernest Kunwald, former leader of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, who was interned at Fort Oglethorpe a year ago as an alien enemy, was released today. He left for New York, whence he will sail for Austria.

Get Yours Today



and have a treat for tomorrow's breakfast.

"Nothing like them in corn flakes" says Bobby.

POST TOASTIES

A superior flaked food made of corn in only one quality — *the highest.*
A product that cultured American taste has made America's foremost corn food.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

SUMMERTIDE and PLAYTIDE
BLOOMER DRESSES and ROMPERS
For Babies and Small Children

FOR those golden, sunshiny outdoor hours when every moment is crowded with play, bloomer dresses and rompers just seem to fit in with the scheme of things.

They must, however, be comfortable, roomy and of sturdy cool fabrics to withstand the rough and tumble sports of active youngsters. And Franklin Simon sees to it that they are correctly proportioned with no skimpiness to hinder the pursuit of adventure—no harsh seams to chafe tender skins.

BLOOMER and BEACH ROMPERS

There are types especially designed for babies learning to crawl and for the older children; with hand embroidery, hand smocking, organdie frills, sashes or belts. Sizes 1 to 4 years.

OF COTTON CREPE OF CHAMBRAY OF SOISETTE
OF DIMITY OF SEERSUCKER

1.95 to 6.95

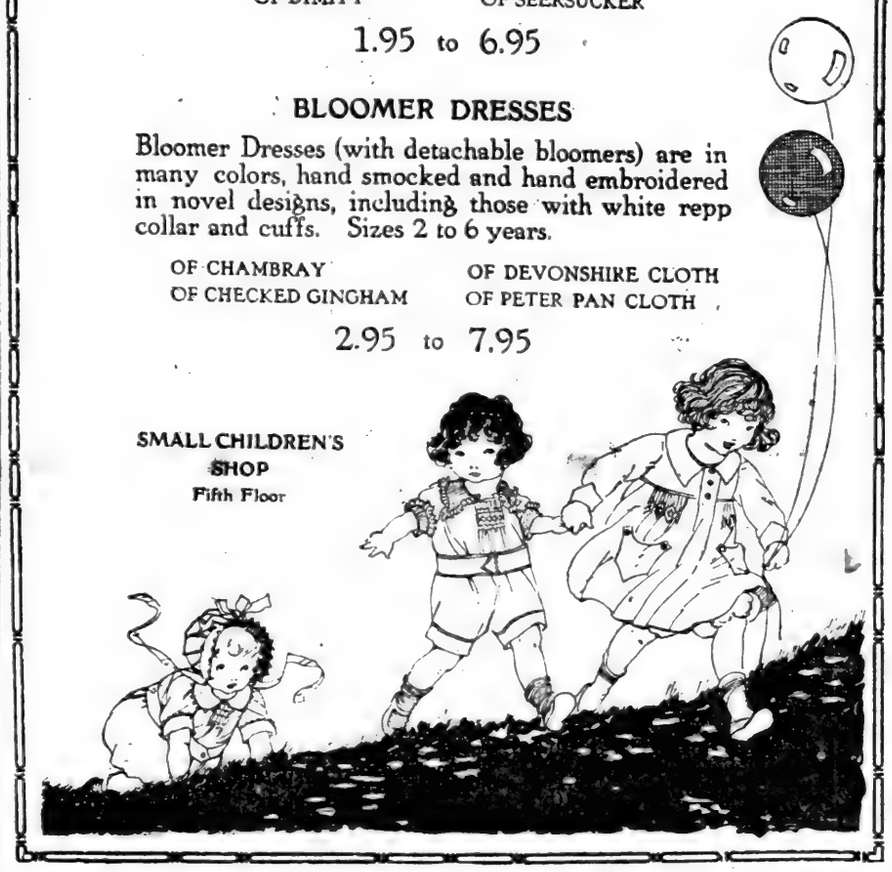
BLOOMER DRESSES

Bloomer Dresses (with detachable bloomers) are in many colors, hand smocked and hand embroidered in novel designs, including those with white repp collar and cuffs. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

OF CHAMBRAY OF DEVONSHIRE CLOTH
OF CHECKED GINGHAM OF PETER PAN CLOTH

2.95 to 7.95

SMALL CHILDREN'S SHOP
Fifth Floor



Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

Remarkable Sale of
ARTISTIC ORIENTAL RUGS

Excellent assortments of Persian, Turkish and Chinese Rugs Radically Reduced to effect an Immediate Disposal.

Embossed Room Size Chinese Rugs
At Reductions of About One-Fourth!

Superior quality hand-woven Rugs of pure wool yarn in colorings that harmonize with modern decoration; will give excellent service.

Average size 6x9 feet	$92.00,	98.00,	117.00,	124.00
Average size 8x10 feet	135.00,	147.00,	164.00,	192.00
Average size 9x12 feet	162.00,	178.00,	218.00,	228.00

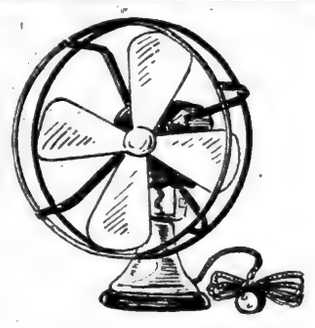
Large Size Persian and Turkish Rugs

Besides the rugs listed below are fourteen other sizes at proportionate saving

15½x10½ft.;	reg. $325.00	$225.00	17½x13ft.;	reg. $550.00	$395.00
20x10½ft.;	reg. $385.00	274.00	21½x12½ft.;	reg. $575.00	455.00
15x11ft.;	reg. $395.00	315.00	18x14ft.;	reg. $675.00	485.00
16½x12½ft.;	reg. $500.00	325.00	19½x12½ft.;	reg. $685.00	495.00

22½x13½feet; regularly $850.00, at $575.00

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.-BROADWAY-33rd St.
NEW YORK



500 "Artic Wind" Electric
Fans $3.95

This popular 6-inch fan will keep you cool at a cost of one cent for 6 hours. Operates on direct or alternating current, $3.95.

Gimbels Are Fan Headquarters

Scooped the country the last two years, and the indications are to do it again this year. The goods are here. The prices right.

Other Good Fans

"Polar Cub"
The famous 6-inch fan with two-speed control switch. Operates on direct or alternating current.
$4.95

'Witching Waves'
The oscillating fan that is a distinct hit. Operates up and down; makes a complete revolution, or can be used as a direct breeze. 10 inch: Three-speed switch in direct current.
$17.50

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor



It is time to think of Oxfords

ALL the famous Emerson models are made in low cut shoes — from the smart fashionable flat English lasts to the medium toe, stylish conservative shapes. In all leathers too —white washable Kid, Palm Beach Cloth and in soft glove-like Tan and Black leathers.

I never liked for myself an oxford that gaped around the top. After years of designing I perfected Emerson Oxfords so that they fit absolutely snug round the ankle.
John O. Emerson
Founder

The wearing quality and actual retail value of Emerson Shoes are guaranteed to you because we brand our trade-mark and the price, based on net factory costs, on the soles of every pair in the process of manufacture.

We cordially invite you to call and look over our wide variety. You will find just the shoe you wish at the price you wish to pay.

From $5.00 to $10.00 per pair

EMERSON SHOE STORES

133 Nassau St.
**1431 Broadway
**1433 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
**333 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN
*317 Broad St.
NEWARK
*Open Saturday evening.
**Open every evening.

FOR Holiday, Vacation and Season-round City wear—and for sports of all sorts. Cool, Summer-time clothes economically priced at Brill stores.

Kuppenheimer Air-o-Weave Suits	$20.00 to $35.00
Tropical Worsteds	25.00 to 35.00
Silk Suits	25.00 to 40.00
Cool Cloths and Mohairs	15.00 to 25.00
Genuine Palm Beaches	12.50 to 22.50

Straw Hats, $2.50 to $6.00

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway
279 Broadway
Broadway at 49th Street
2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
125th Street at 3d Avenue
44 E. 14th Street
47 Cortlandt St.

Authorized Exchange Dealers for NEW & USED
BUICKS
Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 58th St.
One door East of Broadway.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVENUE
Broadway at Leonard—Broadway at 22nd

Personal Trusts

Would you like to provide for your wife or children before you die—by a personal trust?

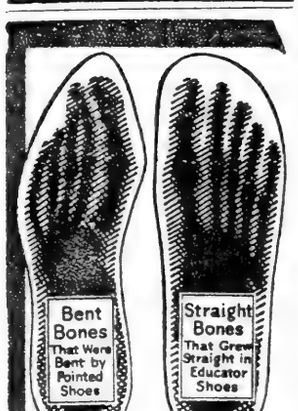
Not a will operating after death but something you can see at work while you live.

Write or call to see our Trust Officers.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Capital $5,000,000
Surplus $11,000,000

176 Broadway · 137 W. 125th St. 370 E. 149th St.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn
380 Fulton St., Jamaica 67 Jackson Ave. L.I.City
90 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island



Army Feet for Civilian Life

THOUSANDS of men will bring "army feet" back to civilian life—feet that have been freed from the corns, callouses, bunions, twisted toes and other foot ills caused by narrow, pointed "stylish" shoes.

And they will *keep* their feet free. For they can put them into Educators and have all the roomy comfort of army shoes, together with the conservative "good looks" which all men appreciate.

So insure the future comfort of *your* feet—get into Educators today. Get them for the whole family—for your children especially, because they let the feet grow as they should.

MADE FOR MEN WOMEN *and* CHILDREN

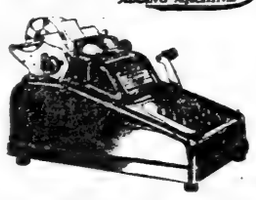
Always look for EDUCATOR stamped on the sole. There is no protection stronger than the famous Educator trademark. It means that behind every part of the shoe stands a responsible manufacturer. Rice & Hutchins, Inc., Boston.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE



Children's and Infants' Oxford Educator also with Low Heel for Misses

Sundstrand ADDING MACHINE



SUNDSTRAND small size enables you to carry it to the figure work, wherever the figure work may be.

SUNDSTRAND has only 10 figure keys. You add, multiply, subtract, divide—easier, faster and more accurately. "Touch" system figure writing is made a true reality.

Ask for demonstration in your office.

New York Sales Office
101 Park Ave.
Tel. Vanderbilt 8823-3324

VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The famous Zouaves, bearing their old flags and marching up Riverside Drive on Memorial Day, make a pathetic little picture in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Adv.

VANDERLIP URGES INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Declares Nation That Harmonizes Labor and Capital Will Dominate World.

SEES MONEY CENTRE HERE

Financier Tells Merchants' Association America Has Greatest Opportunity to Take Lead.

Frank A. Vanderlip, who spoke at the luncheon of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday, took the subject "America's Opportunity" and described what he considered America's great chance to help Europe out of its present situation, which he described in gloomy terms in his address at the dinner of the Economic Club on May 26.

Mr. Vanderlip did not soften his picture of Europe, but declared himself an optimist with respect to America's ability not only to help Europe, but to forge ahead at a tremendous rate, by very reason of its effort to aid Europe. He argued that the foundation of prosperity for this country and for reconstruction abroad must be laid in justice to labor and in the good-will of labor.

"The nation that dominates the world," he said, "is going to be the nation that brings about harmonious relations between capital and labor."

The condition producing labor unrest in Europe and in this country, in spite of high wages, he described in these words:

"It is not altogether hunger and want because you find the present order of society question, and questioned by a considerable minority in every European country, including England. There has come to be a suspicion of the efficacy of higher wages in the minds of a great many workers. They organize, they strike, they get advances, and they find they have no more comfort than they had before.

"The cost of living has risen in many cases more rapidly than even the rapidly rising wages, and there is a great suspicion in the minds of a great body of workers that there is some legerdemain, there is something by which you can apparently hand them higher wages, but so manipulate the value of what they pay the wages, in that they are worth no more to the man who earns them; and with that suspicion in the minds of men, there is always inflammable material."

Sees Chance for Cure.

After summarizing his view of Europe, without modifying the startling assertions of his Economic Club speech, he continued:

"Let me simply say that what I am telling you is true about the European situation, but I believe there is a good chance to cure it, to start Europe back toward a normal life. I think somebody ought to get this thing started pretty soon. It isn't a thing to wait about, but I believe it can be done, and let us suppose it can be done. And then what of America? Some people have been calling me a pessimist, but if you could share my opinion of the opportunity that America is going to have in the world, the opportunity of service, of responsibility, and of recompense, if you could share my opinion, you would be the most optimistic crowd of men that was ever gotten together under a roof.

"Now all that is based on the supposition that Europe is going to gather herself together and start back toward a normal life under the present capitalistic system of society. Remember I am not sure that Europe is going to do that, but if Europe does then our position is the most favored that any nation in any time in history ever had. We are going to be the financial centre of the world, I think. I don't think either that that's going to come easily or as a matter of course.

"London has been the financial centre of the world in modern times, and has well discharged her obligations to the world in that respect. But to be the financial centre of the world, no matter how well worn the channels of world business are, the world financial centre must be able to pay its bank balances in gold if international depositors want it so paid.

"England is off the gold basis for a good while to come. A bank balance in England is payable in bank notes or currency notes, and as a practical matter, those are not freely redeemable. A balance in New York is going to be a gold balance, and is going to be probably the only gold balance that the banks of any great centre can permanently offer. Today Spain is on a thoroughly sound gold basis; Japan is, too, I suppose, and a number of other countries, but broadly speaking, it seems to me that with our command of gold, the leadership in world finance is likely to come to this city, providing we are prepared to receive it,—and you know, the average English banker believes that we are not prepared to receive it, because we have not men enough trained in the international business and in international finance to at once, at least, discharge our obligation.

"I think there is a good deal of truth in that, too, and for my part, I shall be glad to see that centre move very slowly, for England is laboring under very great difficulties. She is presenting a courage that is as tremendously fine today as it was during the saddest days of the war, when she had her back against the wall.

"He we have got the greatest richness of both, and back of that, our manufacturers have a condition that is unmatched and never was matched in all the world. They have got this great homogeneous market of America, 105,000,000 people, who wear the same kind of hats, and the same kind of shoes, who haven't a tariff barrier, who have no barrier. You have got this vast market in which you can build up mass production as it cannot be built up anywhere else in the world, and then overflowing from your domestic production you can go into the markets of the world, and I believe be invulnerable.

"I can see no other way. Why, today we are making steel in the United States $20 a ton cheaper than it is being made in England. The high cost of coal, the nigh cost of transportation, the advance in wages, have all culminated there in raising the cost of production. Just think of that simple market statement, $20 a ton cheaper production of steel in the United States than in England.

Predicts Nationalization.

"Think of themealning of just that simple little market statement, $20 per ton cheaper production for steel in the United States than in England. What effect will that have on the great shipbuilding industry? What effect will it have on placing rails in the neutral markets?. Why, the changes that have come into the industrial situation in England, that have come with the rising wages, with the nationalization of industries—for that has well started. I have no doubt whatever but what the coal industry will be nationalized, and in all probability the railroads. Oh, that is going to mean higher cost. It is costing England 100,000,000 pounds a year more to run the railroads than in the years just prior to the war. The advance in wages and other costs of poreation increased that cost $500,000,000.

"Now, I believe these rises in wages in England have been absolutely necessary. I think England's differential in the industrial markets of the world has been underpaid labor, and I believe she has lot that differential because she must now better pay labor. But there is a lesson we might well take home. We cannot have underpayment of labor here either. The nation that dominates the world is going to be the nation that brings about harmonious relations between capital and labor.

"Labor is pretty clear that it has not been playing the fair game, and I was astounded to see the agreement with that view on the part of many of the large employers of labor in England.

"Some of those employers have a vision of industrial peace that to me was a very great vision, a vision that such an understanding can be brought about that will enlist not only the brains of labor—not only the back of labor, but the brains of labor on the job—the brains and the sentiment and the good will of labor; and I believe that we can make a short cut to industrial peace just as we have made a short cut to a peace that has freed us from militarism. I believe the greatest question in the world today is this adjustment of differences between capital and labor."

Describes Chinese Struggle.

William C. Breed presided at the dinner. David Yui, who was the Secretary of the High Commission sent to this country by China in 1915, was the only other speaker. He criticized Japan and described the struggle which China had made in the last (wo years to establish her Republic.

FOUR TRANSPORTS SAIL.

More of Troops Leaving France Are to Land in the South.

WASHINGTON, June4.—Expected arrivals of transports announced today included:

Orizaba, Newport News, June 11, 212th Engineers, 17th Machine Gun Battalion, 245th Military Police, Veterinary Hospitals 8, 5, 19 and 20; Motor Transport Corps, Detachment 475; Bakery Company 345, Veterinary Section 8, Base Hospital 113; Evacuation Ambulance Company 12; 6th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop.

Arcadia, Newport News, June 11, Company D, 304th Service Battalion; Company C, 510th Engineers Service Battalion, and medical detachment; 54th Company, Transportation Corps; Evacuation Ambulance Companies 20, 53, 38, and 74; three casual companies.

Suwanee, Newport News, June 14, 344th Field Artillery, less Companies G to M; eight casual companies.

Henderson, New York, June 14, detachment, Fourth Army Corps Headquarters Troop; headquarters detachment, medical and supply detachment, Companies A, B, and C, 319th Field Battalion; headquarters, medical and supply detachment, and Companies D and E, 405th Telegraph Battalion; Mobile Veterinary Section 301; Bakery Company 319; two convalescent detachments; seven casual companies.

Organizations assigned to early return today included:

The 22d Service Company, 20th Engineers, Company B, 546th Engineers; Field Remount Squadron 309; Company A, 545th Engineer Service Battalion; 13th Depot Service Company, Companies A and B, Headquarters, and Sanitary detachment, 430th Engineer Service Battalion; 248th Military Police, 49th Company, 20th Engineers; 56th Pioneer Infantry (formerly 1st Maine Infantry).

British Royalty Receives Pessoa.

LONDON, June 4.—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, Presidential-elect of Brazil, who reached London yesterday from Paris for a few days' visit to England, was received by King George at Buckingham Palace today. Dr. Pessoa was accompanied to the Palace by his wife and daughter. In addition to the King the Brazilian visitors saw Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary. The President-elect and his party later visited Dowager Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal family.

Liverpool University Calls Col. Adams.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—Colonel John George Adams of McGill University has been appointed Vice Chancellor of Liverpool University.

TWO HURT BY BURSTING TIRE

Rim Is Hurled Across Park Row, Shattering Perry's Window.

Two men and a horse were injured, a plate glass window in Perry's drug store was smashed, and considerable excitement was caused on Park Row, near the Brooklyn Bridge, yesterday afternoon when a tire with an iron rim attached flew off with a deafening explosion from the left rear wheel of a large touring car operated by Herman Detels of 210 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, and owned by John F. Coleman, 282 Warren Street.

In its flight across Park Row the tire and rim struck and knocked down Joseph Oliver, of 189 Hester Street, and William H. Hinkin, 2658 Suburban Place, the Bronx. It also cut the leg of a horse attached to a wagon owned by the Beakman Stable, 418 East Eighteenth Street. A physician from Volunteer Hospital attended Oliver and Hinkin for lacerations and contusions of the neck and forehead, after which they left for home. When the heavy tire with its attachment bounded through the glass window of Perry's drug store there were a score or more women at the soda fountain in the front of the store. Several fainted, but none was hurt.

Brazil Strikers Attack Police.

RIO JANEIRO, June 3.—Several persons were wounded in a fight today between police and strikers. Order was re-established after the fight, but the strikes continue.

The disease germ is more dangerous than the mad dog

If a foaming-mouthed, wild-eyed maniac of a mad dog charged at a crowd of children, you know what you would do.

Every ounce of chivalry in your being would be in the quick spring that would land you between the children and danger.

But how about the *unseen* menace—more threatening—more fatal—more cruel—than a million mad dogs—the disease germ.

The danger spots in the home—places where germs positively will breed unless these places are regularly disinfected, are garbage cans, cuspidors, toilets, sinks, drains, dark, sunless corners and wherever flies gather or breed.

You can make the danger-places in your home completely germ-proof by the regular use of

Lysol Disinfectant

for no germ can live in its presence.

Lysol is invaluable for Personal Hygiene.

Lysol is economical; a 50c bottle makes 5 gallons of powerful disinfectant, enough to last for months; a 25c bottle makes 2 gallons. Get a bottle today—use it regularly—you will then make a better fight against disease than disease can make against you.

Remember, there is but one true Lysol—the product made, bottled, signed and sealed by Lehn & Fink.

Lysol Toilet Soap
Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream
Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound), guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

"OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND"
Lehn & Fink

Three roads to decay

—the three avenues to tooth-decay



There are *three* causes—not one—for tooth-decay—three "avenues" down which tooth-decay drives at break-neck speed unless checked by the faithful use of the proper dentifrice.

Study the picture above.

Decide whether the dentifrice you are now trying *will* prevent decay from all *three* sources.

If you are absolutely certain that it will—continue to use it persistently. If it will not—if it is designed to take care of *one* cause *only*, you will pay the price in the long run.

A dentifrice that only remedies *one* of these causes cannot prevent teeth from decaying or turning yellow—in spite of consistent use of it. Your big problem in choosing a dentifrice is:—Will it check *all three* avenues to tooth-decay?

Now comes McK & R Calox—one of the marvels of modern science. McK & R Calox *will* check all three avenues to tooth-decay.

In contact with the mouth-fluids or the water on the brush, this scientific dentifrice has the peculiar property of releasing the three most valuable substances for protection and improvement of the teeth—oxygen, peroxide of hydrogen and lime-water.

1. **How McK & R CALOX Destroys Decay Germs**
McK & R Calox forms fresh, active peroxide of hydrogen in your mouth every time you wash your teeth. Peroxide is a harmless substance used by doctors to prevent infection. Peroxide cannot possibly harm the most delicate tissues of the mouth in the quantities formed at each tooth-toilet.
Peroxide in contact with decaying food particles gives off OXYGEN—real, simon-pure oxygen—Nature's own purifying, refreshing gas. This oxygen penetrates to every part of the mouth—between the teeth and under the thin edge of the gums—and quietly "gasses" the dangerous decay-germs into harmlessness.
2. **How McK & R CALOX Prevents Acid-Mouth**
In contact with the mouth fluids McK & R Calox also creates lime-water, or "milk of lime," in just the proper quantities to insure perfect freedom from acid-mouth. Lime-water is the simple, harmless, but efficient product used by doctors and mothers for years for acid-mouth—and acid-stomach.
3. **How McK & R CALOX Removes Tartar**
When peroxide and lime-water mix, a combination is formed which dental authorities agree is most valuable in first dissolving, then loosening and finally removing and washing away the accumulated crust of tartar or "film." McK & R Calox whitens the teeth by removing this tartar as well as through the mild effects of peroxide of hydrogen.

McK & R Calox is a simple, snow-white product, deliciously flavored. You can never know what McK & R Calox will do for your teeth until you use it. Regardless of what dentifrice you are now trying, get a package of McK & R Calox and begin to use it tonight. Know how a germ-free mouth feels. Watch your teeth whiten under its agreeable influence.

McK & R Analax
McK & R Milk of Magnesia
McK & R Pinetol
McK & R Stearate of Zinc
McK & R Cocoanut Oil Shampoo

ONE OF THE McK & R HEALTH HELPS

McK & R CALOX
McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.
91 FULTON STREET NEW YORK

BACK of every product bearing the McK & R oval trademark are 86 years of experience. This mark is our pledge of excellence of formulas and quality of ingredients.
McKesson & Robbins

he can't reach Domino

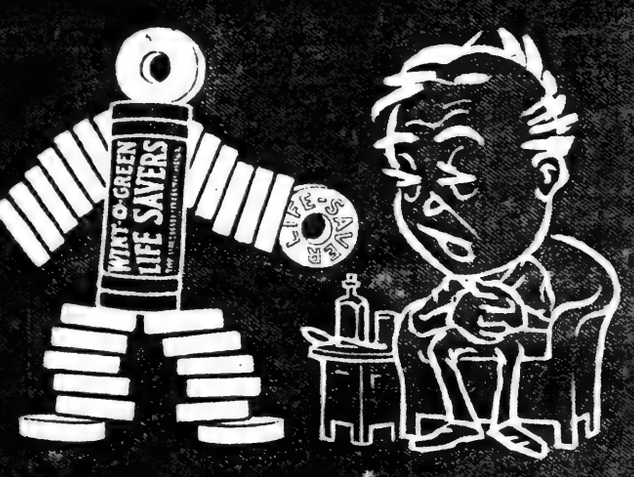


If there is only one loose grain of sugar in the room, a fly will find it! That is why Domino Cane Sugars are packed in sturdy cartons and strong cotton bags—no flies, ants nor dust can reach them.

American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup, Kanelasses



Domino Cane Sugars

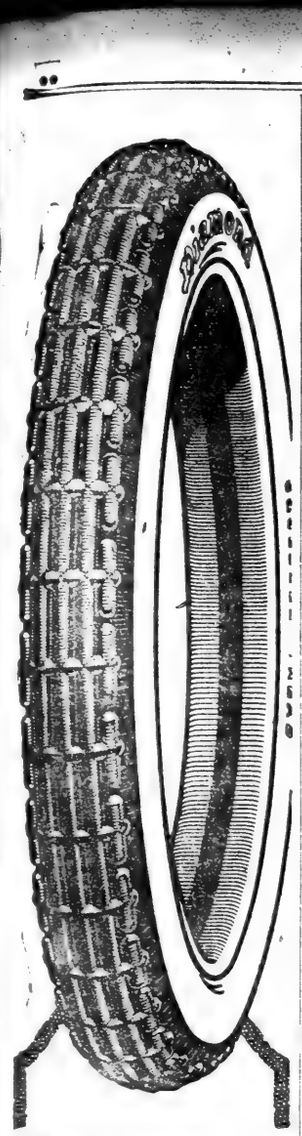


Don't nurse a grouch. Life Savers are first aid to jaded dispositions. 5¢

LIFE SAVERS
THE CANDY MINT WITH THE HOLE

SURVIVORS OF THE MAINE.

Photographs of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee and Mgr. John P. Chidwick, respectively commander and chaplain of the U. S. S. Maine when blown up in Havana Harbor, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.



Diamond
SQUEEGEE TREAD
Tires

Every Tire some day must "Go West"

It will have run its course—have lived its life.

Men are measured by their deeds, nations by their accomplishments, and a brand of tires by its Great Average Mileage.

That's how we chose Diamonds. It isn't only the spasmodic burst of big mileage, but the steady, persistent rolling up of 5,000, 6,000 and 8,000 miles that keeps our customers happy.

When Diamonds "Go West," they say: "I've had my money's worth. Give me another like it." That's what keeps us in business. Our stocks are always complete.

The
Diamond
Rubber Co.
Incorporated
Akron, Ohio



SAYS MODERN PLAY WOULD SHAME DEVIL

Chicago Minister Declares the Stage Will Bring Downfall of Nation Unless Checked.

UNDRESS CHIEF ATTRACTION

Social Workers Criticise Public School System as Having Too Many Fads.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4.—Flesh and the devil, as exemplified on the modern stage, are causes of the unrest and discord of the present day, and will bring the downfall of this nation unless checked, according to the Rev. William Burgess of Chicago, Director of the Illinois Vigilance Association, speaking today at the Conference of Social Work.

"The modern stage is set for hell," he said. "With a few worthy and notable exceptions of legitimate drama, the stage reeks with moral filth and sensual exhibits which might make devils blush. Art, music, beauty, gross and grotesque ugliness, are woven into scandalous revels, libels upon the name of dance or ballet.

"No hug step or wriggling monstrosity is too strong for the stage of so-called burlesque and vaudeville. They parade on the stage, down the aisles or on raised platforms of auditoriums, over the heads of men in their seats. The chief attraction of this class of shows and of many of the more expensive priced theatres is a display of semi-nudeness, employed chiefly as setting for improper song, dialogue or action, which it is a libel to call comedy."

Disagreement developed in discussion of the responsibility of the public schools for delinquencies. Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies for New Jersey, said the schools had fulfilled their obligations as well as possible, but had been handicapped by "fads." He added:

"Application of the army group intelligence test shows the percentage of illiteracy and grades of ability revealed by that test are about the same among inmates of our State prison and our reformatory and among drafted men generally.

"The American school of yesterday is functioning imperfectly because it never has been properly organized. It is a sort of crazy quilt composite which, until recently, has never been welded into a unified system. Fads were more or less the result of unintelligent attempts to utilize new ideas and new systems by simply adding to them courses of study which already had been enforced."

The public school system was criticised by Calvin Derrick, Director of the Division of Parole and Education, of Mr. Lewis's department. He said:

"The school system is at fault. It is just as fundamentally wrong as a public educational agency as the institutional school is wrong as a correctional agency. I am not unmindful of the recent development of social and vocational training. I am keeping in mind that the public school is making a splendid effort, through the night school work, to do its duty by the foreign population.

"The fundamental reason for the failure of the public school system has been its inability to recognize the intellectual inferiority of a large percentage of the children sent to it."

SEEK MISSING AIRMAN IN WOODED WILDERNESS

Army Aviators Continue Search for Captain James in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 4.—Captain Mansell R. James, who left Lee, Mass., for a flight to Atlantic City in a Sopwith scout plane last Thursday morning and has not been heard from since, is believed to have landed in the woods south of Harwinton on the outskirts of Bristol, where densely wooded territory still remains unexplored tonight in the search for the missing airman.

It was understood tonight that the searching airmen will concentrate their efforts tomorrow in combing the wilderness lying between Harwinton and Bristol with the aid of powerful glasses.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 4.—Three of the army aviators who left Hazelhurst Field yesterday morning to search for Captain Mansell R. James, the British ace, have failed to get any trace of him, according to the latest information reaching the officials at the field here.

One of the machines returned to the field late this afternoon, after having been engaged in the search in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Word was received at the field this afternoon from Colonel Archie Miller that he had not discovered any trace of the missing "ace" on his flight up the Hudson River as far as Albany. Colonel Miller said he would continue the search among the Berkshires and might return to Hazelhurst Field tomorrow. A third machine is flying in the upper part of Massachusetts and is expected to return tomorrow.

F. Thompson's Condition Critical.

Frederic Thompson, the theatrical producer, who is ill at St. Vincent's Hospital, following several operations, rallied some yesterday morning, after having spent a night in which little hope was held out for his recovery, and he was better in the afternoon, but late last night it was announced at the hospital that the intense heat yesterday had affected him very much and that his condition continues critical.

Heat Causes Seven Plays to Close.

The heat, which is having an adverse effect upon theatrical attendance throughout the city, will cause seven Broadway attractions to bring their runs to an end this week. "Pretty Soft" was withdrawn from the Morosco Theatre last night, and plays which will conclude their engagements on Saturday are "Tea for Three," at the Maxine Elliott; "Dear Brutus," at the Empire; "Three Faces East," at the Longacre; "Good Morning, Judge," at the Shubert; "Hamlet," at the Thirty-ninth Street, and "Some Time," at the Casino.

Spanish Light Opera for the Cort.

Light opera in Spanish will be resumed in New York on June 16, when a company, including many of the singers recently seen at the Park Theatre, will begin an engagement at the Cort. They will be under the direction of L. Mosquera, and the first production will be "The Merry Widow" in Spanish. Among the company will be Adelina Vehi, Isabel Marqueti, and Manuel Noriega.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Jest" will terminate its engagement at the Plymouth Theatre on June 21 and will resume at the same house in the Fall, with John and Lionel Barrymore again in the leading roles.

"All the King's Horses," a drama by Louis K. Anspacher, will be produced next season by Mr. and Mrs. Coburn. De Wolfe Hopper will continue to appear under their direction in "The Better 'Ole."

"Civilian Clothes," a comedy by Thompson Buchanan, will be produced by Oliver Morosco in Los Angeles this Summer.

Stan Stanley has been engaged for "Biff Bang, Boom," soon to be produced at the Nora Bayes Theatre.

TO JAIL FOR SPEEDING AUTO

Brooklyn Magistrate Refuses to Grant Alternative of Fine.

William Kelk, a wool merchant of 209 Lefferts Avenue, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, was sent to jail for five days yesterday by Magistrate Thomas Doyle in the Flushing Police Court after he had been convicted of recklessly driving his automobile along Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst. Kelk was not given the alternative of a fine and made a protest, declaring that it was his first appearance in court, but the Magistrate was unmoved.

In both the Flushing and Long Island City police courts yesterday the magistrates disposed of a number of cases. The number of violators, however, was estimated at 50 per cent. under that of last week. This dropping off in the number of persons haled to court was noticeable also in the Manhattan Traffic Court and led to the belief that the police had been called off in their crusade.

In all, there were only eighty cases for Magistrates House and Brougph to dispose of, as compared to 247 last Wednesday. There were thirty-eight speed charges as against ninety-one on the corresponding day last week.

Officers at the court ascertained yesterday that Police Captain John D. Ormsby of Subdivision C, of the Traffic Squad, the official who issued the "nab five a day" edict, is busy trying to find who it was that gave out the text of his order. It was said that he had demanded that every man under his supervision produce the typewritten order and that every man was able to produce it.

WANTS A CHURCH THEATRE.

London Clergyman Says It Is a Vital Necessity of the Times.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—The establishment of a theatre in London exclusively for the Christian Church, through which the message now given from the pulpit might be amplified was advocated by the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields today. He said the theatre was essential to the welfare of people, especially those in such places as East London. They liked good things; they did not, any more than himself, want bedroom scenes—not because they or he were shocked by them, but because such scenes were an insult to their intelligence.

He was convinced, he said, that the chief reason why the church did not count as it ought to was that its leaders had not the courage to realise that such a venture as he proposed was absolutely essential for the welfare of Christianity in England.

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48th ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30. WM. LE BARON'S BRILLIANT FARCE I LOVE YOU

Shubert 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last 4 Times. Last Matinee Sat., 2:15. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE. Beginning NEXT TUESDAY—Seats Now. LEW FIELDS in a new musical comedy A LONELY ROMEO

GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1522. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. Great Dramatic Triumph. JOHN FERGUSON

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8500 MIDNIGHT WHIRL

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. A BREEZY, BUOYANT, BUBBLING MUSICAL COMEDY OUTBURST! 24th Month. World: "It has effervescence, gayety and sparkle." THE LADY IN RED. Charles Darnton, Eve. World: "It is full of pep." BRISTLES WITH MIRTH, RADIATES VITALITY, MOVES UNFLAGGINGLY

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10 Sharp. Last Matinee Sat., 2:15. HAMPDEN in HAMLET LAST 4 TIMES

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. A Little Journey. With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Better than "The Boomerang." 25 Degrees Cooler Than the Street. LOVE LAUGHS

PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Evenings at 8:30. ALICE BRADY in FOREVER AFTER

Nora Bayes Th., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Elizabeth Brice in "TOOT SWEET" Coolest Theatre. Breeziest Show in Town.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN HITS. BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH. "TUMBLE IN." BELWYN. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT. "Somebody's Sweetheart." CENTRAL. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MOVES TO THE CASINO NEXT MONDAY. MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE. SOME TIME With ED. WYNN. LAST WEEK—LAST 4 TIMES. CASINO. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Saturday.

Real Comedy at the COMEDY Theatre 41st St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. MATS. TODAY & SAT., 2:30. With NORMAN TREVOR. TOBY'S BOW

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S, W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 4 TIMES. Tea for 3. The Comedy Hit. Last Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

44th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. Breezy Musical Show. "Take It From Me"

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Plymouth 45th, W of B'way. Bryant 4783. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:10. JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

ELTINGE WEST 42d ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

FULTON, West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce. PLEASE GET MARRIED. with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. LAST MATINEE SAT., 2:30. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. WILLIAM GILLETTE | LAST 4 TIMES | DEAR BRUTUS

LIBERTY Thea., West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. "Refreshing as an Ocean Breeze." GEORGE WHITE'S Scandals OF 1919

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. "A riot—they ate it up."—Times. LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce. The Fetchingest Girl Chorus in Town

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McGRAW'S TOP-O'-THE-HEAP TEAM IS ONCE MORE SOUNDLY BEATEN BY COOMB'S MEN



Penalties That Go With the Removal of the Waistcoat.

This is man's moulting season, and his feathers are his waistcoat. The male biped does not shed this garment because he dislikes it of itself. It is a useful thing, handier than a pocket in a shirt. He takes it off because of the heat, and not without regret. The waistcoat holds so many things. The upper left hand pocket was made for pencils and fountain pens and cigars. Since the top of the ear was discarded as a pencil holder there has been nothing half so good as that pocket. The opposite upper pocket is just the place for the memoranda book. The watch sleeps alone in one of the lower pockets, across from the home of the man's knife or matchbox. The inside pocket of the waistcoat is peculiarly adapted to carrying money. A thief cannot get it without cutting.

When the waistcoat is hung up for the summer its working contents must be put elsewhere. The coat, already overloaded with handkerchiefs, wallets, letters, cigarette cases and commutation tickets, is asked to take up what the turf reporters call a staggering impost. The trousers, with their standard burden of money and keys, can make little room for the articles evicted from the waistcoat. So every June the man wonders whether he shall tether his watch to the lapel of his coat and let it joggle around in his breast pocket or whether he'll try it once more in the waistband pocket of his trousers and look upon its face only after an exhibition of gymnastics. Shall the fountain pen be attached to the coat pocket or laid away until autumn?

Man suffers for a while. He finds himself without matches when he has a cigar or without a pen when he has a check book. His watch spoils the fit of his coat. His memoranda book gets lost in the bottom of his coat pocket. He is all at sea, and merely because he is not the efficient creature that woman is. She puts all her junk and all her worries in the faithful handbag. Fashions change in clothing and in bags but the mess of small belongings is always carried in the same way. If man would ape woman in this respect he would be more comfortable. He need not carry a silken reticule; a canvas sack would do, with a strap to go over the shoulder. Perhaps some of the fellows who carry brief cases are secretly taking a lead from woman's book. AL SMITH once said that if you held up a reformer and looked in his brief case you would find sandwiches in it, not great public documents. A brief case would hold cigars, pencils and handkerchiefs. Maybe in time all men will carry these leather cases just as all women carry bags.

—*New York Sun.*

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PHILLIES DISPOSE OF GIANTS AGAIN

Drive Barnes from Box with Timely Hits and Win Easily by Score of 8 to 2.

McGRAW IS AFTER SICKING

Seeks Return of Player He Loaned to Quakers, but Manager Coombs Now Opposes Transfer.

Before the baseball season opened Jack Coombs and his Phillies were unanimously elected to eighth place in the National League race without crowding anybody, but the old Kennebunk Express is laughing up his sleeve, and is already knocking at the back door of the first division. The Phils laid the Giants out cold again yesterday, taking two out of the series of four games. The count was 8 to 2, and Jess Barnes, one of McGraw's most dependable boxmen, and Pol Perritt were jolted when Coombs ordered runs.

The Giants' sorry showing may have been due to the fact that the Chicago White Sox were among the spectators. The White Sox had a day off before opening here today, and as it is quite possible that these same Sox may crash into the Giants next October under the same conditions as obtained two years ago, Manager Kid Gleason told the boys to take a run up to Harlem and look over the Giants and report to him this morning. Gleason didn't attend the game himself, and said that whatever his players think about the Giants goes for the manager, too.

Aside from the meeting of the ball clubs on the field, there was also a meeting between President Baker and Manager Coombs on the one side, and President Stoneham and Manager McGraw on the other. It seems that player Eddie Sicking was the subject of contention. A few weeks ago, when the Phils were hard up for players, the Giants let Sicking go to the Phils to help them out. Now it seems the Giants want the player back, inasmuch as the Phils are back on both feet and taking regular nourishment. But the Phillies do not seem disposed to give Sicking up, so like as not a big kidnapping case may break out almost any time.

Sicking has been playing pretty good ball against the Giants, and Manager McGraw argues that if Sicking, being the property of the New York Club, is going to beat any one, it has got to be some one besides the Giants. In short, McGraw objects to Sicking biting the hand which feeds him. There was some lively conversation flying around Mr. Baker's box when the conference was on, and from a vocal standpoint, the clash looked like a good draw.

The Phils got a run in the first. Pearce singled to right and Williams filed to Kauff. Meusel walked and Young rattled Ludera's fly, filling the bases. Pearce scored as Cravath forced Luderus at second. New York took the lead in the second. Zimmerman doubled to right and scored on a single by Fletcher, Arthur going to second on the throw-in. He went to third on Gonzales out at first and scored on a sacrifice fly by Barnes.

The Phillies knocked Barnes out of the box in the fifth. Pearce walked and went to third on Williams's single. Meusel singled, scoring Pearce. Luderus singled and sent Williams home. Then Pol Perritt took up the pitching duty. Cravath bunted to the box, but Chase foozled the ball trying to make a quick pick-up. This filled the bases. Baird singled and scored Meusel, and Sicking's hit scored Luderus and Cravath.

The Phils tallied their last run in the eighth. Adams singled and so did Jacobs. Pearce sacrificed and Adams scored on a sacrifice fly by Williams. The Phillies were pleased and so were the Sox.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pearce 2b	3	2	1	2	3
Williams,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Meusel,lf	3	1	2	1	0
Luderus,1b	5	1	3	16	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Sicking,ss	4	0	1	0	1
Adams,c	4	1	2	4	0
Jacobs,p	3	1	1	0	4
Total	36	8	12	27	12

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Kilduff,2b	3	0	1	3	6
Hollocher,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Paskert,cf	2	0	0	4	1
Lear,1b	3	0	0	7	1
Mann,lf	3	0	2	0	0
Deal,3b	4	0	2	3	2
Killefer,c	3	0	0	8	2
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	1
aBarber	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	30	12

a Batted for Mann in tenth inning.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Stengel. Stolen base—Bigbee. Double plays—Hamilton, Terry, and Mollwitz (2); Hollocher, Kilduff, and Lear (2); Stengel, Mollwitz, and Hamilton. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 3; Vaughn, 1. Hits—Off Hamilton, 3 in 3 innings, (none out in tenth); Adams, none in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, (Kilduff.) Struck out—By Hamilton, 4; Vaughn, 6. Wild pitches—Vaughn, 2. Winning pitcher—Hamilton.

COMMERCE BEATS MORRIS.

Batting Rally in Seventh Settles Game in P. S. A. L. Series.

The High School of Commerce baseball team defeated the Morris High School nine yesterday afternoon on the Catholic Protectory grounds in Westchester, by the score of 7 to 4. A seventh inning fusillade, netting five runs, gave the winners a lead too big for Morris to overcome.

Karp pitched a strong game for the victors, striking out ten batters.

The Commerce team is now P. S. A. L. champion of the Bronx, Manhattan and Richmond, but has yet to play the Brooklyn and Queens winners.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Commerce	0 0 0 2 0 0 5 0 —7	10	1
Morris	0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 —4	9	3

Batteries—Karps and McLaughlin; Scoville and Caulway.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 1; Atlanta, 0.
New Orleans, 1; Chattanooga, 6.
Birmingham, 4; Memphis, 3.

RACING AT BEAUTIFUL BELMONT PARK TODAY

$2,000 GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE—3 MILES THE BALDWIN HANDICAP and 4 Other Fine Contests

BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. Special Cars Reserved for Ladies. Course also reached by trolley.

Grand Stand & Paddock, $3.30. Ladies $1.65. Including War Tax.

REIS UNION SUITS

REIS

MAN'S CLOSEST FRIEND

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 8; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 8; Boston, 3.
(First game.)
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
(Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 0.
(10 innings.)
St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Philadelphia, 7.
Boston, 8; Washington, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	24	10	.706
Cincinnati	20	15	.571
Brooklyn	20	16	.556
Chicago	18	17	.514
Philadelphia	15	16	.484
Pittsburgh	17	20	.459
Boston	12	21	.364
St. Louis	11	22	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	24	11	.686
Cleveland	21	12	.636
New York	19	11	.633
Detroit	17	16	.515
St. Louis	16	16	.500
Boston	14	16	.467
Washington	10	21	.323
Philadelphia	6	24	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

ROBINS BREAK EVEN AGAIN.

Divide Last Double-Header of Series with Boston Braves.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—The Robins and Braves divided another double-header here this afternoon, the Robins winning the opener by a score of 8 to 3 and losing the second game by a margin of 6 to 3. In the second game the Braves found Al Mamaux for timely hits and his wildness also aided the home club. He gave way to a pinch hitter in the seventh inning and Larry Cheney finished the game.

The Braves scored one run off the veteran. Jack Scott proved to be too much for the visitors, and two of the three runs they scored off him in the second inning were due to an error. During the last seven sessions he allowed only three hits.

The Robins won the first game in the fourth inning when, after two were out, they pounced on Dana Fillingim and scored five runs on five consecutive hits and a hit batsman. Bill James relieved Fillingim in that round and checked the rally. It was James's first appearance of the season on the mound.

Rube Marquard was in great shape and fanned ten batters. He eased up in the ninth and the Braves scored two runs.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	0	1	2	0	1
Magee,2b	3	2	1	3	2
Griffith,rf	5	1	2	0	0
Z.Wheat,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Johnston,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Myers,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Hickman,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Malone,3b	5	1	2	1	3
Krueger,c	4	2	2	10	1
Marquard,p	0	1	1	0	0
Total	42	8	15	27	6

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rigney,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Powell,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Smith,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Holke,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Powell,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Barrows,ss	4	1	2	0	6
Howley,c	4	1	2	4	1
Fillingim,p	1	0	0	0	1
aJames,p	0	0	0	0	0
bTragessor	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	3	11	27	16

a Batted for James in ninth.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	—8
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Magee, Krueger, Konetchy, Malone, Rawlings. Three-base hits—Griffith, Gowdy. Stolen bases—Olson, Herzog (2). Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Boston, 9. Base on balls—Off Marquard, 1; Fillingim, 1; James, 2. Hits—Off Fillingim, 9 in 3 2-3 innings; James, 3 in 3-3. Struck out—By Fillingim, (Krueger.) Struck out—By Marquard, 10; Fillingim, 2; James, 2. Wild pitch—Marquard. Passed ball—Gowdy. Losing pitcher—Fillingim.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rigsert,cf	2	2	2	4	0
Herzog,2b	3	1	1	4	5
Powell,rf	1	1	1	3	0
Cruise,lf	3	0	0	3	1
Holke,1b	4	0	1	7	1
Rawlings,ss	4	0	1	2	8
Barrows,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson,c	3	1	1	4	0
Scott,p	4	1	1	1	2
Total	31	6	9	27	12

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Magee,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Griffith,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	0	5	0
Myers,cf	3	1	0	1	0
Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	7	0
Malone,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Mamaux,p	2	0	1	0	2
aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	2	7	19	10

a Batted for Mamaux in seventh.

Boston	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	—6	
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Malone, Rigsert. Three-base hits—Rigsert, Powell. Sacrifice hits—Malone, Herzog. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 4; Cheney, 1. Hits—Off Mamaux, 7 in 6 innings; Cheney, 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, (Myers.) Struck out—By Mamaux, 4; Cheney, 2; Scott, 2. Passed ball—Miller. Losing pitcher—Mamaux.

CARDINALS OVERCOME LEAD

Rally in Seventh Gives Them Victory Over Reds.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—St. Louis sent two runs over the plate in the seventh inning today and won a see-saw game from Cincinnati, 4 to 3. The score.

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	3	1	0
Miller,1b	4	0	0	19	0
Smith,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Hornsby,3b	4	1	1	2	1
Heathcote,rf	4	1	2	1	0
McHenry,cf	4	1	0	0	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	0	4
Clemons,c	3	0	1	2	2
J.J.Smith,p	3	0	1	0	0
Snyder,c	0	0	0	1	1
Goodwin,p	2	0	1	0	3
eSchultz	1	0	1	0	0
Tuero,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	39	4	9	27	15

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	4	0	1	0	0
aReuther	1	0	0	0	0
Neale,lf	4	0	1	0	1
Groh,3b	4	0	2	4	2
Roush,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Kopf,ss	4	1	1	3	1
Daubert,1b	2	1	0	2	0
Cueto,rf	3	1	1	1	1
J.L.Smith	0	0	0	0	0
Wingo,c	4	0	1	3	3
Salles,p	3	0	1	0	0
bRariden	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	8	24	9

a Batted for Rath in ninth.
b Ran for Cueto in ninth.
c Batted for Salles in ninth.
d Ran for Clemons in seventh.
e Batted for Goodwin in seventh.

Errors—Stock, Lavan, Goodwin, Groh, Daubert, Wingo.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Groh, Clemons. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Cueto, McHenry, Rariden. Sacrifice fly—McHenry. Double play—Tuero, Snyder, and Hornsby. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Salles, 1; off Goodwin, 1. Hits—Off Goodwin, 8 in 7. Struck out—By Goodwin, 1. Winning pitcher—Goodwin.

YANKS REVISE SCHEDULE.

Arrange for Sunday Games at the Polo Grounds.

The Yankees announced their schedule of Sunday games yesterday. On Sunday, June 8, the White Sox will play at the Polo Grounds and the other Sunday dates are as follows: June 15, St. Louis; June 22, Boston; June 29, Boston; Aug. 3, Detroit; Aug. 10, Cleveland; Aug. 31, Philadelphia; Sept. 14, St. Louis; Sept. 21, Detroit.

The Yankees will open their home stay with the White Sox this afternoon after one of the most successful road trips they have enjoyed in years. The United States Marine Band of Washington will give a concert, beginning at 2:45 P. M. The band is touring the country to stimulate naval enlistment.

Baseball To-day, 3.30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

YANKS FINISH TRIP WITH EASY VICTORY

Take Mackmen Into Camp by 10 to 7 and Set Tour Record at 13 Won, 7 Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The Yankees finished a long road jaunt here this afternoon by making it four straight over the Mackmen in a game marked by many long hits. After Peckinpaugh had hit a home run into the left field bleachers, with two on bases, in the fifth inning, the Yankees were never seriously threatened, but the home team on on a flurry in the eighth. The final score was 10 to 7. On the tour that closed today the Yankees played twenty games and won thirteen.

Luther Nelson started his first major league game, and got along well up to the eighth inning. Five scattered hits was his allowance up to this time, but in the eighth the Mackmen hit him for a home run, a triple and two singles. Though his team was far out in front Huggins decided to make a change, and he called in Allen Russell to finish the game.

Roth's hitting was the feature. He knocked two tremendous smashes to left field for home runs; one high into the bleachers, the other outside the seats, but far beyond the wall. He also got a double and single, and stole two bases.

The Yankees began their scoring in the second frame. Lewis drew a pass, ambled along to second on Pipp's grounder which was fumbled by Dugan and both runners crossed the plate on Bodie's hit to left for two bases. Hannah got a double in the same inning, but Ping had gone out stealing before the smash arrived.

The home team drew up on even terms in the fourth. Roth hit to right for two bases and scored when Walker's hit to left bounded over Lewis's head for two bases. An infield out put Walker on third and he scored when Thomas's grounder got away from Peck.

The Yanks quickly forged to the front again. A pass to Hannah and a single by Vick set the stage for Peck's home run into left field. The ball hit in front of the bleachers and bounded over the wall. Three runners registered on the smash.

In the sixth an error by Roth on Pratt's line drive, a single by Bodie, and Hannah's double to right added two more runs for the Yanks. The Mackmen got one in their half on Roth's single, his thefts of second and third and an infield out.

The seventh was also productive for the Yankees. Baker walked and Lewis scored him with a triple between Walker and Roth. Pipp hit for the altitude record and the ball dropped safely in the infield while three Philadelphia players looked on. Pipp got to second before the ball was fielded, and Lewis carried another run over the plate.

In the eighth Bodie reached first on Thomas's fumble, and scored through hits by Hannah and Vick. The Mackmen got two in the same inning on Roth's homer, Walker's triple and an infield out. After Dugan and Thomas had singled, Huggins took Nelson out and sent Russell in. He yielded two runs in the ninth. Witt walked, was forced by Grover and Roth hit into the bleachers for another home run, scoring Grover ahead of him.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	5	1	3	1	0
Pfpaugh,ss	5	1	1	4	2
Baker,3b	4	1	0	0	1
Lewis,lf	3	2	1	0	0
Pipp,1b	5	1	1	6	1
Pratt,2b	5	1	1	0	1
Bodie,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Hannah,c	3	1	2	5	0
Nelson,p	0	0	0	1	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	10	12	27	7

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Grover,2b	5	1	1	2	1
Roth,rf	5	4	4	0	0
Walker,cf	5	2	2	3	0
Dugan,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Thomas,3b	4	0	2	3	1
McAvoy,c	4	0	0	7	2
Hoffman,p	2	0	0	0	2
Naylor,p	0	0	0	0	1
aKinney	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	7	10	27	15

a Batted for Naylor in ninth.

New York	0	2	0	0	3	2	2	1	0	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	—7

Two-base hits—Pipp, Bodie, Hannah, (2.) Roth, Walker. Three-base hits—Lewis, Walker. Home runs—Peckinpaugh, Roth, (2.) Stolen bases—Roth, (2.) Struck out—By Rogers, 3; Naylor, 1; Nelson, 5. Base on balls—Off Rogers, 3; Naylor, 1; Nelson, 2; Russell, 1. First on error—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Double plays—McAvoy and Grover; Naylor and Grover. Hits—Off Rogers, 8 in 5 innings; Naylor, 4 in 3; Nelson, 3 in 2-3; Russell, 1 in 1 1-3. Winning pitcher—Nelson. Losing pitcher—Rogers.

RED SOX CAPTURE ANOTHER.

Make It Two Out of Three from the Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Boston made it two out of three from Washington today, winning the final game of the series, 8 to 3.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Shean,2b	1	2	0	4	7
Strunk,cf	5	1	1	3	0
Ruth,lf	3	2	1	0	0
Mclnnis,1b	4	1	2	13	2
Schang,c	4	0	1	1	1
Witt,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Scott,ss	4	0	1	0	3
McNally,ss	0	0	0	1	1
James,p	3	1	0	1	4
Total	31	8	9	27	20

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	0	11	0
Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Menosky,lf	3	1	1	1	1
Rice,rf	4	0	3	0	0
Murphy,cf	4	0	2	0	0
Shanks,2b	4	1	0	2	3
Agnew,c	1	0	0	2	2
aHarrity,c	2	0	1	4	1
bBridges,ss	1	0	0	1	3
Robertson,p	1	0	1	0	2
bThompson	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	3	8	27	17

a—Batted for Agnew in fifth.
b—Batted for Robertson in fifth.

Errors—Shean, Foster, Menasky, McBride.

Boston	0	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	—8	
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3	

Two-Base Hit—Rice. Three-Base Hit—Ruth. Stolen base—Shanks. Sacrifice hits—Shean (2,) McInnis, Foster. Double Plays—Shanks, Judge and Agnew; James, Scott, Shean, and McInnis; Gharrity and Judge. Left on Bases—Washington, 8; Boston, 6. First Base on Errors—Boston, 2. Base on Balls—Off Robertson, 4; James, 3; Thompson, 1. Hit by Pitcher—By Thompson (James, Ruth.) Struck Out—By Robertson, 3; James, 2; Thompson, 2. Passed Ball—Schang. Losing Pitcher—Robertson.

FORDHAM WINS SLUGFEST.

Defeats Lafayette, 15 to 14, in Eleven-Inning Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., June 4.—The Fordham baseball team won its tenth straight victory by defeating the Lafayette nine in an exciting eleven inning battle here today by the score of 15 to 14. After the visitors had apparently clinched the contest in the ninth inning by chasing five runs across the plate, the home aggregation staged a rally and tied the score by tallying seven runs.

The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McLoghlin,1b	4	2	2	9	0
Keough,lf,3b	7	1	2	3	1
Halleran,p,lf	4	1	0	0	4
Frisch,ss	4	4	5	2	0
Burkley,cf	5	3	4	2	0
Finn,2b,p	6	1	3	5	5
Lefevre,3b,p	4	1	3	1	2
Sweetland,c	4	1	1	6	2
Donovan,rf	6	1	2	2	0
Total	47	15	21	33	16

LAFAYETTE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wolbach,cf	1	3	1	2	0
Keating,lf	7	2	1	3	0
Martin,2b	5	1	1	4	2
Chilson,1b	5	3	4	9	0
Welles,rf	4	1	1	1	1
Tamborlini,ss	6	0	1	2	0
Bieber,as	6	2	3	3	2
Beuchner,c	5	1	2	8	2
Polinick,p	2	0	0	1	3
Moyer,p	3	1	0	0	0
Total	44	14	14	33	9

Errors—Lefevre, Sweetland, Keough, (2,) Frisch, (2,) Beuchner, Moyer.

Fordham	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	5	3	1—15
Lafayette	2	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	7	5	0—14

Earned runs—Lafayette, 8; Fordham, 13. Two-base hits—Beuchner, Donovan, Lefevre, Frisch. Three-base hits—Burkley, Lefevre. Home runs—Sweetland, Frisch, Chilson. Sacrifice hits—Wolbach, McLaughlin, Burkley, Halleran, Martin. Sacrifice flies—Lefevre, 2. Stolen bases—McLaughlin, Frisch, (2,) Burkley, (3,) Beuchner, Bieber, Wolbach, Lefevre. First base on errors—Lafayette, 2. Left on bases—Fordham, 8; Lafayette, 8. Double plays—Frisch and McLaughlin; Welles and Martin; Lefevre and Finn; and McLaughlin. Struck out—By Polinick, 2; Halleran, 3; Moyer, 5; Lefevre, 1; Finn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Polinick, 2; Halleran, 2; Lefevre, 5; Finn, 1; Moyer, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Halleran, (Wolbach. Passed balls—Sweetland, Beuchner. Hits—Off Halleran, 11 in 8 1-3 innings; Lefevre, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; Polinick, 12 in 9 innings; Moyer, 4 in 2 innings; Finn, 0 in 1 inning. Umpire—McBride.

PENN IS DEFEATED BY COLUMBIA NINE

Local Team Comes Through with Winning Run in Ninth, Score Being 7 to 6.

Columbia opened up the season's record with Pennsylvania yesterday and incidentally banished a Commencement Day jinx when it defeated the Quakers in a long-drawn-out baseball game on South Field by a score of 7 to 6. The game was played before a fair-sized graduation day crowd and was the first such contest that the Columbians had won since 1908, when they defeated the Quakers in a memorable game at the Polo Grounds.

The Blue and White used up one Pennsylvania pitcher, Mitchell, before he had retired more than one man in the first inning, but, though they piled up a total of six runs in that frame, they were unable to reach the plate again until the ninth, when, by a spirited rally, they scored the run that won the game. Shefy, who followed Mitchell, was steady as a church once he settled down, until he began to weaken in the closing stanzas. Cy Meany pitched the full route for Columbia.

The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schnaars,1b	4	1	3	7	0
Houlahan,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Hauck,2b	2	1	1	2	0
Buonogurro,ss	3	1	0	2	3
Goodman,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Lane,c	4	1	2	12	2
Weinstein,cf	3	1	0	1	0
Canapery,2b	4	1	1	0	1
Meany,p	4	0	0	0	8
Total	38	7	7	27	5

PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schan,2b	4	1	1	3	3
Straus,2b	1	1	2	0	4
Sweeney,ss	3	0	1	1	4
Warwick,c	4	0	1	7	3
McNichol,1b	3	1	3	9	0
Mouradian,cf	4	1	0	3	1
Peters,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Carmach,rf	2	2	1	0	0
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Sheffy,p	2	0	1	0	0
Total	35	6	10	25	14

a One out in ninth inning when winning run was scored.

Errors—Buonogurro, (3,) Sweeney, (3,) Mouradian.

Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—7
Pennsylvania	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Three-base hit—Hauck. Sacrifice fly—Warwick. Sacrifice hit—Peters. Stolen bases—Lane, (2,) Goodman, Weinstein, Buonogurro, McNichol, (2,) Mouradian. Struck out—By Meany, 1; Sheffy, 6. Passed balls—Lane, 2; Meany, 4; Sheffy, 3; Mitchell, 2. Hits—Off Mitchell, 2 with one out in first inning; Sheffy, 5 in 8 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Meany, (Straus, Behan.) Left on bases—Columbia, 4; Pennsylvania, 10. First base on errors—Pennsylvania, 3; Columbia, 4. Time—2 hours 30 minutes. Umpire—Connolly.

COLGATE TRIMS TIGERS.

Eighth-Inning Rally Made by New York Collegians—Score, 6 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

A. L. WALKER, JR., TOPS LIST IN MEDAL ROUND OF METROPOLITAN GOLF ASSOCIATION TOURNEY

WALKER GETS MEDAL IN TITLE GOLF TILT

Columbia Player Leads Field in M. G. A. Qualifying Round on Brooklawn Links.

GARDINER WHITE IS SECOND

Nassau Star, with a 152, Trails the Winner by Two Strokes—Reekie and Stearns Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 4.—A. L. Walker, Jr., the young Columbia College player, showed the way to a high class field in the qualifying round of the Metropolitan Golf Association championship tournament at the Brooklawn Country Club today. The Richmond County representative, with rounds of 76 and 74 for a total of 150, led Gardiner W. White of Nassau by two strokes.

Belated entries had raised the total number of starters to sixty-eight, and nearly all stuck to their guns despite the heat. Incidentally the scoring of the players was better than the committee had expected; some of the earlier predictions being that 156 would be low.

Following White came William M. Reekie, the Scotch golfer from Upper Montclair, with a pair of 77s for a 154, while John N. Stearns, 3d, of Nassau came to life after an 82 in the morning by working in a 73, going the double round in 155.

Faulty driving throughout the early hours bothered Max Marston somewhat, but even so the Baltusrol man placed two 78s to his credit for 156.

The only 6 on Walker's card in the morning was made at the eleventh hole, where he pulled his drive to trouble. Thereafter it was a case of par golf. His worst hole in the afternoon was the first, when he got a 6 after being take in the rough.

A good putt enabled him to get a "2" at the fifth, and he came within an ace of getting a sensational 3 at the seventh. This hole is 557 yards, and his second shot landed his ball to within 15 feet of the pin. The try for a 3 failed by a fraction of an inch. A longish putt gave Walker a "bird" 3 at the ninth, while another 10-footer at the tenth netted a 2 there. A 4 at the home hole would have meant a 73 and a total of 149, but he played safely, being content with a 5.

The card was as follows:

Out	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	—39
In	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	—37—76
Out	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	5	—40
In	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	—39—74—150

White played all his good golf in the morning. Starting off like a champion, he reached the turn in 35. That included a stroke lost through his ball being buried after the tee shot at the second hole. Coming back he got into trouble later at the short fifteenth and took 5, but finished the round in 75. In the afternoon his driving was not up to standard and prevented him from getting better than 79.

Stearns showed a big reversal of form in supplementing an 82 with a 73. There was W. Parker Seeley, the local star, with 82 and 75 for 157. That good score was due chiefly to a 9 at the third hole.

Neither Oswald Kirkby, the M. G. A. champion from Englewood, nor D. E. Sawyer of Siwanoy was able to play anything like normal form. The first named gave himself a lot to do by taking 78 to go out in the morning.

After all the cards had been posted it was found that those with 174 or better had made the championship divisions. The draw was then made calling for the men to meet in the first round as follows:

Seeley vs. Gwaltney, Fenn vs. Marston, Proal vs. Sullivan, Rice vs. White, Anderson vs. Kerr, Walker vs. Chapman, Hoyt vs. Ward, Carhart vs. Abbott, Hollander vs. Benton, Ladd vs. Newton, Rhett vs. Hubbard, Kirkby vs. Delnsette, Smith vs. Stoddard, Reekie vs. Parrish, Stearns vs. Sawyer, Topping vs. Dixon.

The scores:

Championship Division.—A. L. Walker, Jr., Richmond County, 76, 74—150; Gardiner W. White, Nassau, 78, 74—152; W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair, 77, 77—154; J. N. Stearns, Jr., Nassau, 82, 73—155; Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, 78, 78—156; W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn, 82, 75—157; F. C. Newton, Richmond County, 80, 77—157; Frank H. Hoyt, Engineers, 78, 82—160; J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 77, 83—160; H. B. Stoddard, Brooklawn, 81, 83—164; Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, 84, 82—166; H. J. Topping, Greenwich, 84, 82—166; D. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy 83, 83—166; G. A. Dixon, Jr., Nassau, 84, 82—166; J. M. Ward, Garden City, 77, 91—168; J. Thubbard, Brooklawn, 86, 82—168; H. Hoyt, Sullivan, Garden City, 87, 82—169; C. V. Benton, Hudson River, 89, 80—169; V. A. Proal, Deal, 82, 88—170; A. F. Poinsette, New York Newspaper, 86, 84—173; H. B. Fenn, Ridgewood, 82, 88—170; William Ladd, Rockaway Hunt, 85, 86—171; H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 85, 86—171; W. B. Rhett, Garden City, 93, 88—172; G. B. Carhart, Greenwich, 84, 88—172; Robert Abbott, Brooklawn, 83, 87—172; Grantland Rice, Englewood, 88, 84—172; J. G. Parrish, Jr., National, 86, 87—173; S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy, 84, 89—173; C. Smith, Jr., Ardsley, 88, 86—174; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 86, 88—174; R. H. Gwaltney, Baltusrol, 83, 91—174.

Other scores—S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 90, 85—175; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 87, 88—176; E. H. Coy, Rockaway Hunt, 92, 85—177; A. J. Mendes, Siwanoy, 89, 88—177; E. Barry, Marine and Field, 90, 87—177; G. T. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 92, 85—177; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Greenwich, 79, 99—177; C. Van Clief, Richmond County, 89, 89—178; J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, 90, 88—178; J. J. Grout, Brooklawn, 96, 84—180; J. T. Adams, Cherry Valley, 93, 88—181; E. W. Nash, Rockaway Hunt, 86, 95—181; Samuel J. Graham, Greenwich, 80, 96—182; G. L. Forman, Brooklawn, 93, 89—182; Carl Simpson, Rockaway Hunt, 86, 99—185; A. Holmes Weeburn, 95, 90—185; Ellis Adams, Essex County, 93, 93—186; E. L. Bloodgood, Cherry Valley, 95, 91—186; Wilmot Broadlawn, 100, 86—189; S. H. Dixon, Cherry Valley, 96, 93—189; A. E. Russell, Brooklawn, 98, 91—189; J. Field, Brooklawn, 93, 94—80; S. Kerins, Brooklawn, 94, 96—190; J. Bertram, Wykagil, 93, 96—191; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 96, 93—191; C. H. Brown, St. Andrew's, 93, 98—191; F. Raymond Holland, Weeburn, 93, 98—191; R. L. Ellis, Brooklawn, 95, 98—193; J. R. Reyburn, Brooklawn, 95, 98—193; A. H. Confield, Brooklawn, 97, 97—194; A. H. Fogson, Fox Hills, 101, 100—201; A. Werum, Brooklawn, 93, 107—202; G. Gerrish, Brooklawn, 106, 97—203; S. Stoddard, Brooklawn, 105, 100—205.

PHILADELPHIA WOMEN WIN.

Defeat Boston in Griscom Cup Golf Match, 12 to 3.

As a result of the first inter-city golf match for the Griscom Cup over the Apawamis Links yesterday, the Boston women are scheduled to meeet the metropolitan team today. In yesterday's match, Philadelphia defeated Boston, 12 to 3. Conditions called for fifteen players on a side, singles only, instead of the customary singles and foursomes.

Only fourteen women were available for the Boston lineup and as a result, Mrs. T. H. Vetterlein won a point for Philadelphia. Tomorrow the final match between teams representing Philadelphia and New York will be brought off.

The summary:

PHILADELPHIA.		BOSTON	
Mrs. R. H. Barlow	1	Mrs. E. W. Daley	0
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck	1	Miss L. E. Wells	0
Miss M. Travers	1	Mrs. H. M. Gardiner	0
Mrs. G. H. Stetson	1	Mrs. C. F. Rowley	0
Miss E. T. Chandler	1	Miss E. Stevens	0
Mrs. C. P. Fox	1	Mrs. R. Stelnert	0
Miss F. Griscom	1	Mrs. R. F. Kimball	0
Miss F. McNeely	1	Miss E. W. Allen	0
Mrs. F. H. Fitler	0	Mrs. G. B. Johnson	1
Mrs. C. MacCam	1	Miss M. Young	0
Mrs. W. Fox	0	Mrs. L. Q. White	1
Mrs. S. Hamilton	0	Miss G. Collett	1
Mrs. F. Kincaid	1	Mrs W. C. Johnson	0
Mrs. W. Page	1	Mrs W. P. Arnold	0
Mrs. T. H. Vetterlein	1	Default.	
Total	12	Total	3

GOOD FIELD AT BRAE BURN.

Many Prominent Golfers to Meet for National Open Title.

If all those who have entered for the national open golf championship over the Brae Burn links, begining on Monday next, put in an appearance, the cream of the professional talent will be seen as well as the best of the amateurs. In the list of entries issued by Howard F. Whitney, secretary of the United States Golf Association, last night, names of many former champions are included.

Charles Evans, Jr., present title-holder, has evidently reconsidered his decision, and has entered for the tournament, as has Jerome D. Travers, former national champion, and Francis Ouimet, winner in 1913. Jim Barnes of Sunset Hills will be on hand, as well Louis Tellier, Tom McNamara, Jock Hutchinson, Bob McDonald, Mike Brady, Gil Nicholls, Pat Doyle, Fred McLeod, Douglas Edgar, present French champion; Peter O'Hara, Walter Hagen, Wilfrid Reid, and other prominent players.

All in all, the list contains 135 names, of which twenty-five are amateurs. The first pair will leave the tee at 9 o'clock and the last at 2:30, at intervals of five minutes.

MRS. WIGHTMAN WINS AT TENNIS

Reaches Semi-Final in West Side Club Tourney by Defeating Mrs. D. C. Mills.

Class met class at the West Side Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, and as a result the four semi-finalists for the women's metropolitan title are Mrs. George W. Wightman, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Miss Marion Zinderstein, and Miss Eleanor Goss. The doubles also reached the semi-final round yesterday. The four brackets being occupied by Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Helene Pollak, Miss Eleanora Sears and Mrs. George W. Wightman, Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein, and Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Caroma Winn.

Two of yesterday's single matches went to three sets, and only one victory was really one-sided, Mrs. Wightman defeating Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6—0, 6—0, and keeping up her remarkable record of not losing a single game in three rounds of actual play. The national indoor champion meets Mrs. Robert Le Roy today, the latter having come through a terrific battle of endurance against Miss Helene Pollak yesterday. After losing the first set at 6—1 Mrs. Le Roy began a successful campaign of pure steadiness, getting everything in sight, and gradually driving Miss Pollak into errors. Mrs. Le Roy lost a lead of 4—2 in the second set, but eventually managed to pull it out at 7—5. The rubber was desperately fought, and after the games had gone again to deuce, Miss Pollak was once within a point of the match. Luck was against her, however, in the crucial stages, and after nearly three hours of play, Mrs. Le Roy was finally returned the winner at 9—7.

The summaries:

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Fourth Round.—Mrs. George W. Wightman defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Helene Pollak, 1—6, 7—5, 9—7; Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Miss Eleanor Sears, 4—0, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles—Second Round.—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Winifred Aydelotte and Mrs. N. Dain, by default; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Helen Pollak defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. E. V. Lynch, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Eleanora Sears and Mrs. George W. Wightman defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Margaret Taylor, by default; Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Mrs. S. Fullerton, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Caroma Winn defeated Mrs. Joshua Brush and Miss Curry, 7—5, 6—4.

VOSHELL AND HALL VICTORS

Win Final Match in Doubles Tennis Tournament.

Walter Merrill Hall and S. Howard Voshell won the invitation doubles tournament at the Country Club of Westchester yesterday afternoon, defeating Frederick C. Inman and Major G. B. Harran of the British army in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. As the scores indicate, the losers were very slow in getting under way, and did not make a good showing until near the close of the match, when it was too late for them to break through even to the extent of a set. Inman's left-handed driving is still effective on grass, and his partner played with plenty of style, but without the volleying "punch" that distinguishes the American doubles game. Voshell and Hall, however, were moving along at a faster pace than they have yet shown this season and their team work was almost perfect. On the turf of the Westchester courts, the southpaw service of Voshell was exceedingly effective, and he also made good use of his short, well-placed chops across court, as well as of his deadly overhead kills. Hall was, as usual, reliable in all departments of tennis and made few mistakes of stroke or of generalship.

The invitation singles tournament of the Country Club of Westchester begins today with an all-star entry list.

The summary:

COUNTRY CLUB OF WESTCHESTER. INVITATION DOUBLES.

Final Round.—Walter Merrill Hall and S. Howard Voshell defeated Frederick C. Inman and Major G. B. Harran, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

N. E. TITLE PLAY ON JUNE 9.

Championship Will Be Contested on Courts at Hartford.

Play for the tennis championship of New England will begin at the Hartford Golf Club, Hartford, Conn., on June 9. Fifteen clay courts will be used.

The events will be men's singles and men's doubles, and there will also be a consolation event in men's singles.

AMERICANS BREAK FRENCH RECORDS

Set Eight New Marks in Track and Field Meet of American Expeditionary Force.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 3, (Associated Press.)—Enthusiastic comment has been aroused in the French press by the fact that eight French track and field records were broken in the American Expeditionary Force meet which ended on Sunday.

The French records surpassed by the Americans were the 120 high hurdles, by Ames, who made the distance in 15 2-5 seconds; the 220 low hurdles, by Renick, 25 seconds; 220-yard dash, by Teschner, 22 1-5 seconds; shotput, by Leversedge, 44 feet, 11 3-8 inches; discus throw, by Byrd, 143 feet, 4¾ inches; pole vault, by Floyd, 12 feet 4 inches; 880-yard run, by Eby, 1 minute 56 1-5 seconds, and hammer throw, by Ryan, 166 feet. Teschner already held the French 100-yard dash record, which he made in 10 seconds.

A special train carrying 150 athletes, 40 administrative officers, and 50 horses left Bucharest on June 1 for Paris. Prince Carol, heir to the Rumanian throne and President of the General Committee, did not accompany the team, but is expected later.

Heffelfinger Elected Captain.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4.—Frank P. Heffelfinger of Minneapolis, Minn., has been elected Captain of the Yale University track team for 1920.

Lamont is Tiger Crew Captain.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 4.—Rogers Sullivan Lamont of Newark has been chosen to Captain the 1920 Princeton varsity crew. He is now a junior.

ARMY ATHLETES GO ABRAOD.

Forty-eight Men Leave for Inter-Allied Games in France.

With much of the acclaim and cheering which in the past have marked the departure of American Olympic teams, a team of forty-eight soldier athletes got away from the United States Army transport piers at Hoboken yesterday on board the U. S. S. Great Northern, bound for France and the Interallied games, which will be held in the Pershing Stadium at Joinville-le-Pont, a short distance from Paris, June 22 to July 6. In the team were some of the best of this country's track and field, swimming, wrestling, boxing, and tennis talent. The team will augment the United States athletes already in France.

The trip to the Hoboken pier was made amid constant cheers in three sightseeing automobiles. The cars traveled rapidly to the pier, where considerable delay was encountered. First it was found that the passports held by the members of the team were not properly vised, and an appeal had to be taken to the commander of the pier. Then, this matter remedied, it was found that provision had been made for only forty-one athletes, General Pershing having cabled Colonel Joseph H. Thompson, in charge of the team, that there was no need for boxers, wrestlers, or tennis players. Frederick W. Rubien got in touch with General Peyton C. March at Washington, and over the long-distance telephone it was finally arranged that the seven athletes unprovided, for should make the trip as civilian passengers.

The ship is expected to dock in France in eleven days. This, according to Captain H. E. Potter of the State Department at Washington, who supervised the issuance of passports, would give the athletes about nine days of training for the meet. Colonel Thompson, who is the proud possessor of the Croix de Guerre and who exhibits four wound stripes on his right sleeve as mute testimony of his activity with the 110th Infantry, 28th Division, on the Vesle and Argonne fronts, is confident the team will defeat all opposition.

"France's athletes have shown formidable form up to the present," said Colonel Thompson, "but this team, with the athletes already abroad, will sweep everything before them."

ANDERSON DEFEATS BEHR.

Wins in Straight Sets in New Jersey Tennis Tourney.

Most of the fourth round of singles, as well as a number of doubles matches, reached a decision yesterday at the Montclair Athletic Club, in the open tournament for the State championship of New Jersey. Features of the afternoon's play were the straight-set victory of young Frank Anderson over Allen Behr, the easy defeat of Lindsey Dunham by Cedric Major, and the hard three-set battle waged against the present New Jersey title holder, W. McBurney, by the Danish champion, L. Roysing. The latter held his opponent to a 9—7 rubber, after winning the opener by the same score, and several times threatened to provide a real upset. Roysing's court presence is entirely unconventional, but his strokes are good, with a particularly effective backhand drive.

Harold Throckmorton and P. L. Kynaston advanced through the fourth round by one-sided victories, although the latter was previously carried to three hard sets by Philip Van Deventer, difficulty in eliminating Keyes and Farnam. The Andersons, father and son, combined successfully in defeating Seabury and Schenck.

The summaries:

NEW JERSEY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.—Third Round—P. L. Kynaston defeated P. Van Deventer, 9—7, 4—6, 6—3; Allen Behr defeated L. B. Dalley, Jr., 6—4, 6—2.

Fourth Round—P. L. Kynaston defeated H. Leverich, 6—2, 6—2; Harold Throckmorton defeated A. Oakley, 6—2, 6—2; Cedric Major defeated Lindsey Dunham, 6—1, 6—1; W. McBurney defeated L. Roysing, 7—9, 6—1, 9—7; Frank Anderson defeated Allen Behr, 6—4, 7—5.

Doubles.—First Round—E. and H. Randall defeated Brauer and partner by default; E. Oelsner and G. French defeated J. D. Keyes and H. Farson, 6—0, 1—6, 6—2; Harold Throckmorton and Lindsey Dunham defeated Oakley and E. Glenn, 7—5, 6—1; Kirkland and Van Deventer defeated Brubans and Widner, 6—4, 6—4; Alrick Man, Jr., and Cedric Major defeated Groesbeck and Wagner by default; Otto Hinck and W. McBurney defeated Pope and Cartmell, 6—2, 6—0; MacWaters and Boocock defeated Colby and Kingman, 6—2, 6—3; G. McLan and G. Dixon defeated Ackerland and partner by default; Fred and Frank Anderson defeated W. Seabury and F. Schenck, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

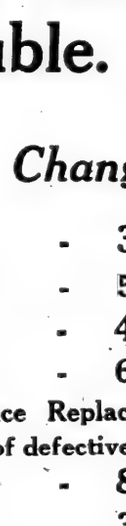
MAN AND GILL IN FINAL.

Will Meet for West Side Tennis Club Title.

Alrick Man, Jr., and Commander C. G. Gill of the United States Navy are the finalists in the Class A singles for the West Side Hennis Club championship by virtue of their victories yesterday afternoon, the former defeating Frank J. Ross in straight sets, 6—2, 10—8, and the latter taking a hard three-apt match from J. C. Winkler at 5—7, 6—2, 6—2. The strong fight put up by Ross against the former Yale tennis Captain was a surprise to those who were unfamiliar with the effectiveness of his steady, chopping game. By sliding the ball softly down the side lines he completely upset the combination of speed and form on which Man depends, and was twice within a point of squaring the match, losing the second set only by errors at crucial points.

Commander Gill and Winkler had a ding-dong session of careful and accurate play, a slight superiority in steadiness eventually giving the navy man the victory. E. W. Mecabe and H. C. Worth won an impressive victory in the doubles over Lyle E. Mahan and G. O. Wagner.

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No.	Driver	Car	Speed
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2	Hearne	Durrant Special	86.64
3	Goux	Peugeot	85.51
4	Guyot	Ballot	84.85
5	**Alley**	**(Bender Special)**	**81.26**
6	DePalma	Packard	81.04
7	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac	80.69
8	Vail	Hudson Special	80.08
9	G. Chevrolet	Frontenac	79.95
10	Thomas	Ballot	71.63

Record of Tire Changes

No.	
1	3 changes
2	5 "
3	4 "
4	6 "
5	Right Rear Wheel Twice Replaced. No change made on account of defective tires.
6	8 "
7	3 "
8	Data incomplete
9	"
10	"

Tom Alley, the driver who finished fifth in the world's greatest automobile racing classic rode in safety on Mason Non-Skid Cord Tires.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Secretary MORRISON of the American Federation of Labor expressed the view entertained by all sane representatives of American workingmen when he denounced the crimes of the bomb conspirators. A resort to bombs by Russian Nihilists in the days of autocracy may be understood, says Mr. MORRISON, "but this method "can have no place in American "institutions." That is indisputable. The attempt to assassinate judges, public officials, or private citizens by bombs is a crime of alien origin and suggestion, for which the assassinators can plead not the slightest provocation through injustice or a denial of rights.

But when Mr. MORRISON declares that in the bomb outrages we are "reaping the results of our immigration policy" his reasoning stands in need of correction. The total exclusion of immigrants would no doubt have kept out of the country nearly all of the anarchist, Bolshevist, and I. W. W. disturbers of the peace, from whose ranks the bomb throwers have come. Mr. MORRISON would hardly have advocated that extreme measure. But selective and restrictive immigration is no safeguard against the admission of undesirables. The Dominion of Canada has for years had the benefit of admirable immigration laws, much sounder than our own. The Immigration Commissioners were able to pick and choose those they would admit; they admitted most often farmers and artisans of whom there was need. They excluded anarchists, so far as they were able; EMMA GOLDMAN upon one occasion was met at the border and sent back to the United States. But during the past fortnight there have been general strikes in a score of Canadian cities, causing untold loss and disturbance. Officers of the Dominion and Provincial Governments declare that the motive of these strikes in many cases is not the betterment of labor conditions, but actually revolution, the very thing our own bomb throwers are aiming at, save that the Canadian method is not so violent and cowardly. It is evident that restricted immigration, even when as rigidly applied as in Canada, does not exclude all the enemies of society.

Mr. MORRISON takes a sound American position when, perhaps without a full understanding of his own words in their broad reach and import, he says:

> But the question must be traced back to its root and treated accordingly. Americanism must be more than a shibboleth. It must mean education, opportunity, and social justice for all. We must vitalize our declarations and our beliefs that injustice has no place on American soil. In this soil, bomb throwing will wither and die.

Bomb throwing is in truth a matter in which social justice is deeply involved. We make bold to affirm that the bomb throwers and their kind have had too little social justice, but we mean this in a way to which these plotters of assassination would never assent, with which Mr. MORRISON, we hope, would, after all, agree. They should have been put away or sent away, their plotting stopped long ago. So long as they are allowed to preach and plan the destruction of the Government and of society, so long as they are openly encouraged by miscalled "intellectuals" who maintain weekly newspapers for the advocacy of their doctrines, and so long as the Government treats them with sloppy sentimental indulgence, giving them free opportunity to translate their fiery words into "direct action," the whole body of sober-minded, respectable, and law-abiding American people are the victims of flagrant social injustice. Public officials, property owners, all private citizens, the whole decent population of the country, have a right to be protected against bomb throwers. The denial of that protection is the form of social injustice which just at this moment is uppermost in the thoughts of the American people.

The "social injustice" of which the Bolshevist, I. W. W., and anarchist bomb throwers complain is an imaginary thing, born of their ignorance, of their incurable perversity, and of the false teachings to which all their lives they have listened. Mr. MORRISON understands that and points it out when he says that Americanism "must "mean education, opportunity, and "social justice for all." An understanding of American institutions, of the great foundation fact that this is a land of liberty protected by law, has been shut out from the minds of these agitators by reason of the fact that their heads are full of the doctrines of hate emanating from KARL MARX and his disciples, insomuch that there has been no room for any real apprehension of the nature of this Government and of the society in which they live. Many of them, their leaders especially, never would come to this understanding; they have resisted it, fought against it. They are born enemies of society, they are the kind who should have been sent away or put away. We will admit that social injustice has been done to a multitude of the followers of these men in permitting them to live apart from the communities in which they dwell, practically shut off from all teaching of real Americanism, reached only by the preachers of false social doctrines. There are multitudes of persons in every great American city who have not the faintest idea of what is going on about them in this Republic. They get their instruction from the advocates of revolution, from foreign language newspapers which tell them every day that they are the victims of oppression, that capitalism is their enemy, that our Government is a tyrant. Social injustice has been done to these unfortunates by allowing this thing to go on year after year with little effort to substitute the light of truth and reason for the continual incitements to discontent and violence to which they are exposed.

We are altogether in agreement with Mr. MORRISON in the opinion that if it was our policy to admit 1,000,000 immigrants a year, the Government and society should have bestirred themselves to see to it that the newcomers were protected against false and dangerous leaders, that they should have a fair chance to become good Americans. The advocates of revolution who speak in halls and from soap boxes, the foreign language newspapers that every day teach the doctrines of class hatred, and the periodicals printed in English which have notoriously aided and abetted in the dissemination of revolutionary doctrines are a thousand times more directly responsible than our policy of immigration for the state of mind which has borne its natural fruit in these attempted assassinations by bombs. Congress besti rs itself about new laws when none are needed. The Government becomes suddenly active for the apprehension of the criminals after they have done their work. Certainly, there should be the utmost diligence in running the miscreants to earth and by deportation or other effective means putting them where they will do no further harm. But the lasting cure of the evil is to be sought in measures that, in Mr. MORRISON'S words, will give aliens who come to this country education and an opportunity to substitute a real understanding, of American institutions for the false notions they bring with them from other lands. We have given the utmost freedom of speech to the revolutionary agitators who are the worst enemies of the immigrants; means must be found to shut off the cease'ess flow of falsehood and to teach truth.

SECURITY PRICES AND COMMODITY PRICES.

There is gratification that food costs are falling with the beginning of the most bountiful harvest in all our history, and there is equal gratification that most commodity prices are strengthening with the coming of trade on a scale which will enable us to satisfy the wants of other lands. THE ANNALIST'S curve of the food cost of living shows a decline which has yet far to go to reach last year's level. This is confirmed by the Labor Bureau's report of retail prices of food, which were at their high point in December. Retail prices indicate the cost of living, but wholesale prices indicate the course of trade, and the wholesale prices are rising, according to Dun's Review. The meaning of that is that the reduction of trade due to the ending of war orders is giving way to increase of peace orders. Even the Federal Reserve Board has taken note of the upward trend of business during May:

> Practically uniform reports from all Federal Reserve agents point to a Summer and Autumn of unusual activity, with many indications of business prosperity, especially in agriculture and merchandise, and to some degree in manufacturing.

Retail trade is at a maximum, showing unimpaired buying power and confidence in the maintenance of the wage scales. Such fundamental trades as building and iron and steel are reviving on a scale which indicates readiness to do business on the existing level of prices instead of waiting for profits on the basis of savings in costs rather than in activity. This tendency is noticeable even in countries in worse condition than we. For example, the cable brings the price index of The London Economist, now 66 points above March. These signs of stability in the commodity markets are confirmed by such economic observers as Professor FISHER, such practical observers as OTTO KAHN, and such merchandisers as the great chain store managers.

These are the conditions reducing the importance of the fall in the security markets, which receives so much more attention. The commodity markets have no such press agents as Wall Street, which spread the security prices by telegraph, while the commodity prices must be hunted up on the business page. After a month of boiling security prices an interval for consolidation of the price level is necessary if it is to be maintained. Those who find meaning in the economic relation of security and commodity prices naturally have a preference for those prices which have some reason for moving together. For example, it takes a year or two to raise meat and hides, and a year to raise most crops. In such commodities there is no prospect of almost unlimited and comparatively speedy increase of production, as in those goods which increased factory capacity can turn out promptly and in any quantity which can be sold. Securities representing natural products such as foods, and manufactures of products such as shoes and clothing, and the means of producing them, are more likely to withstand the market decline than other securities which are greater speculative favorites.

In any case, the softening of the speculative shares is rather favored than resisted by bankers who are called upon to finance it. The margins required on the quick movers are raised, and there is so much more money for commercial borrowers. That is a: it should be, and there is no grief over the security market's fall outside of those directly concerned in it.

TWO AND THREE-QUARTERS BEER.

It seems to be sure, or sure enough, that the innocent or wicked beer containing 2.75 per cent. by weight of alcohol may be vended, uttered, emitted, sold, or sipped all through the Summer. Presumably the Uni d States Supreme Court will have to pass finally upon the innocency or the guilt; and counsel for the brewers at least seem to think that the case will be heard in Washington in the Fall. Of course, they will exhaust all their rights and remedies in the matter of stays and injunctions and appeals; and rich should be the ways and means of protracting a controversy so noble.

The superstitious will notice with pleasure or pain, according to their predilections, that the Government appeal in the Federal District Court against the temporary injunction granted to a brewing company sets forth thirteen errors. Equal good or ill augury may be found in the date set for the hearing on the appeal, June 17, an illustrious date. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of worthy sociologists are willing to study, if either side will pay their expenses, the physiological, mental, and moral effect, or non-effect, of 2.75 per cent. beer; and in these and divers other regions of the heathen the prospect that even this sort of beer will continue to flow, if may be for months and it may be for ever, will be greeted with temperate satisfaction, if not with rapture.

TREATY MODIFICATIONS.

In Paris there is talk of tempering the wind to the shorn wolf. The treaty may be modified; LLOYD GEORGE is said to be eager for it, Mr. WILSON views the proposal with sympathy, even Mr. CLEMENCEAU approves in principle, but he would prefer to force the Germans to sign it as it stands and then mitigate the terms as an act of grace. So is the rumor, of which, as of all stories arising in Paris just now, we can only say that some of it may be true.

There is some practical reason for making modifications here and there. If the present German Government resigns it will take time to get another, and the whole tedious business of negotiation must be gone through with again; and from the point of view of the rest of the world the present German Government is perhaps the least undesirable that could hold office in Germany just now. And no doubt there is in the Conference the desire to make such modifications as may leave the Germans satisfied with the justice of the treaty, purged of the longing for a war of revenge.

The whole world would like to see that sort of a treaty, but there is little chance of getting it. A treaty that would satisfy the Germans today would not satisfy anybody else. They are holding out for a peace without victory, which would leave the undevastated assailant at least as well off as the nations whose territory it has overrun. The specific modifications talked of in Paris are four. First is the early admission of Germany into the League of Nations. Germany will thus be guaranteed by the League against unjustified aggression; if she shows signs of arming for another war after that, we shall recognize her purpose at once. It is also proposed to fix definitely a total sum due in reparation; and most probably the sum in mind is the hundred billion marks mentioned as a beginning in the treaty terms, and which BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU is willing to pay provided no more is asked.

There is some reason in this, too, for we are not likely to get much more than that out of the Germans in any event. The German counter-proposals on these points are not quite met by the suggested modifications, for they want immediate admission to the League, and longer terms for the indemnity and no interest. But negotiation on these details could probably bring BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU around. It is further suggested that the Germans be allowed to buy coal from the Sarre basin, and that the Allied Reparations Commission should not be empowered to exercise the absolute dictatorship over German economic life which BROCKDORFF pictured with so much emotion and so little plausibility.

Will these concessions satisfy the Germans? Not if they mean what they say. Their counterproposals demanded the return of the colonies under a mandate to Germany from the League; a neutral commission of inquiry into the origin of the war, instead of an admission of German guilt; a pool of the world's shipping instead of the surrender of the German merchant marine; a plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine, and the retention by Germany of West Prussia, the Allenstein district, and Upper Silesia—the bulk of the territories likely to go to Poland. Coupled with this was a demand for a plebiscite for the Germans of Austria and Bohemia.

BROCKDORFF repeated only a day or two ago that Germany's willingness to pay an indemnity depended on the counterproposals being regarded as "a co-ordinate entity." If he means it, these modifications will not satisfy him or his people; they may sign, they probably will sign, but they will be as unregenerate as ever.

His own counterproposals must be wholly unacceptable to the Conference; at least, they should be. But while nobody is likely to favor giving back German colonies or German ships, or letting a commission picked from the small nations around Germany pontificate on the origins of the war, there are disquieting reports that LLOYD GEORGE and others are in favor of leaving Upper Silesia to Germany. Perhaps it is not true; perhaps Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S opposition to the Poles on the question of Danzig has stimulated conjecture in this matter. But here is a point on which there should be no compromise. Everybody knows that the German interest is now concentrated on the eastern frontier. However much they may talk of plebiscites, they have given up Alsace-Lorraine; but they have not given up the Polish districts of West Prussia and Upper Silesia. As time passes they may be expected to yield on non-essentials, but to hold out to the last for every point that could weaken Poland. If the Conference wavers in this argument, the world may pay a high price for its irresolution.

Modify the treaty, yes, as a practical measure; provided we do not surrender any essential interest, and provided that modification brings some compensation worth while. But it would be an unforgivable blunder to surrender vital guarantees of safety in order to get a peace that will satisfy the Germans. We could have had a peace that would satisfy the Germans, a peace by surrender, at any time in the last three years. And the Germans have shown us clearly enough that they are still the same Germans, that a peace which suited them would betray the peoples who have given millions of lives to defeat Germany.

COMMISSIONER HOWE.

Mr. FREDERIC C. HOWE, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, is far from happy in his attempt to defend himself and the so-called "Justice to Russia" meeting at Madison Square Garden, his presiding over which has been so severely and justly criticised by Senator KING and Senator OVERMAN. He seeks to show that "the Bolshevist color of the "meeting consisted in demonstra- "tions made by the audience." It was not a pro-Bolshevist meeting, he says. Then why was the audience Bolshevist? He carefully avoids defending, for it cannot be defended, the impropriety of the presence of a Federal official at a meeting where the President of the United States was classed by one of the speakers among the men "responsible in the last "analysis not to the peoples whose "names they take in vain, but to the "powerful capitalists of the earth." Even if there had been no mention of Russia at the meeting, it was his duty to protest against such an insult to the President. Repeating and misusing the phrase "self-determination," as if in the mouths of LENIN and TROTZKY it had any other meaning than the denial of real self-determination and of the will of the majority of the people, Mr. HOWE says:

> As to the right of Russia to self-determination, that, too, has every sanction that the American Government can give. For this policy the Administration has stood steadfast for two years. In his Metropolitan Opera House speech over a year ago, President WILSON said that non-intervention in Russia was the acid test of the Allies' good faith toward Russia.

It was not in the Metropolitan Opera House speech, but in his address to Congress on Jan. 8, 1918, that Mr. WILSON said that "the treatment ac- "corded Russia by her sister nations "in the months to come will be the "acid test of their good-will, of their "comprehension of her needs as dis- "tinguished from their own interests, "and of their intelligence and unself- "ish sympathy." This is the conclusion of the Sixth of the Fourteen Points. There is nothing in it about non-intervention.

LENIN and his friends are thoroughly in favor of non-intervention and of "self-determination." Like the Madison Square Garden resolutions, they have always shuddered at "counter-revolution." Many throats have been cut in that name. It is impossible to resist the impression, made not by the cheers but by the speeches at the Madison Square Garden meeting, that it was an assemblage of people in sympathy not only with Russian Bolshevism, but with the overthrow of the present economic system everywhere. Last of all people should a Commissioner of Immigration have been found in that galley.

Of Mr. HOWE'S attitude toward the I. W. W., that dangerous and destructive accomplice and ally of Bolshevism in the United States, testimony has been given by a distinguished witness, quoted in an article on Bolshevism in yesterday's World. The witness is MAX EASTMAN, who says in attacking the idea that the bombs deposited in the Post Office were sent by radicals:

> One [bomb] was addressed, for instance, to the Immigration Commissioner, FREDERIC C. HOWE, obviously in revenge of the deportation of I. W. W.'s, but everybody even remotely in touch with the matter knows that FREDERIC C. HOWE did everything in his power short of resigning his office to prevent those deportations.

So fond a friend of the I. W. W., a so sympathetic President of a Bolshevist meeting, so liberal a thinker, so singular a Commissioner of Immigration!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Demand Fully Warranted.

It cannot be said with truth—though it can and probably will be said without it—that the Board of Education has shown an excessive amount of curiosity in calling upon Dr. GEORGE J. SMITH, a member of its Board of Examiners, to explain what he did as toastmaster at the meeting of the Walt Whitman Fellowship last week. If the demand had been for a justification instead of an explanation it would not have been without good reason, for Dr. SMITH, by calling upon one of the city's best known, and far too well known, German propagandists for a speech, though his name was not on the program, certainly showed a strange disregard for what ought to be held the proprieties at this time by anybody connected in any capacity with the Board of Education. Still stranger was it for him to read telegrams from two notorious women anarchists now in jail after conviction of felony, and to preface the reading by the statement as to one of these women—the most notorious of the two—that "she is known to you all and is admired, I think, by all who know her."

One can hope that the assembled devotees of the dead poet remembered that WHITMAN was a good American and a good patriot, and that he would have been about the last to listen with patience to a German propagandist, even when the propagandist wasn't propaganding. His own anarchism was strictly confined to the field of prosody. He never blew up, or, so far as known, wanted to blow up, anything more essential to the public safety than the established rules of rhyme and rhythm. One's hope of this, however, is a bit stronger than one's belief, for it is not recorded that the Whitmanites made any audible protest against the assumption as to their tastes and preferences that Dr. SMITH had evidently made.

Hence is it lamentably probable that they were not offended, but that only renders it the more desirable that the investigation purposed by the Board of Education should be thorough.

Whitman No Boudoir Bolshevik.

WALT WHITMAN was a revolutionist of a sort, but it was a sort quite different from the varieties current in these days. Only because of failure to recognize this fact—and most others—have our modern revolutionists, especially those of the parlor, boudoir, and Greenwich Village types, started a Whitman cult of their own. There is something of wisdom in their action, though it is so highly irritating for the older appreciators of WHITMAN'S work—those who value it for its merits and not for its faults. Yet the benefits they expect to derive from their belated worship will come to them only from the thoughtless people who cannot see a fallacy in the old argument: Some good and great men have been savagely criticised in the past; therefore all men who now are savagely criticised are great and good, and in due time will be recognized as such.

Possibly Dr. SMITH will resort to that argument after the Board of Education has acted on the explanation for which it has asked.

Astonished Over the Inevitable.

Why so much of surprise and indignation should be shown by certain Senators over their discovery of the presence in this country of copies of the treaty offered to Germany—that is a phenomenon hard to understand. Indeed, so mysterious is it that there is temptation to see or suspect in it something of insincerity or pretense. For these eminent gentlemen were not born yesterday or the day before, and unsophistication is not among the charges that have been made against them by the critics they, as public men, all have.

They know that copies of that treaty passed into many hands in Paris, and that the Germans, for reasons of their own, took care to have many copies of their copies made and put on sale in all the German cities. Was it moral or honorable for the Germans thus to disclose a document which they had received with full knowledge that the other members of the Conference to which they were admitted had agreed to withhold from present publicity? The question, asked in regard to German politicians, is rather academic, but it is interesting, as are all questions with more answers than one and susceptible to endless discussion.

Right and honorable, in the circumstances permissible or not, they did it. Hence followed the certainty that copies of the treaty would be brought to this country, either from Paris or from Germany.

That the copies have been but narrowly circulated here is a fact that might be variously explained, but the kindest theory is that the possessors kept the document to themselves because of reluctance to do what the allied members of the Peace Conference held it unwise or undesirable to do.

The surprised and indignant Senators seem to have had something of the same feeling, for one of them certainly, and most of them probably, could have borrowed or bought a copy of the treaty weeks ago if he or they had chosen, and could have used it at discretion.

This Maze Has So Many Clues!

Latest of New Yorkers variously eminent to expatiate on the difficulties of finding one's way through the "mazes" of the Times Square subway station is Deputy Police Commissioner WALLIS. He says that to traverse the Mammoth Cave without going astray is easier, and, being from Kentucky, he ought to know.

But does he? It is true that the Times Square subway station is not exactly simple, but neither is it so dreadfully complex that any fairly intelligent traveler will have real difficulty in solving such of its problems as concern him or her. The hundreds of thousands who use the station daily long since forgot that it puzzled them at first, and have relegated the task of finding their way to the subconscious, where it belongs. The stranger cannot do this, but he can follow the black or green line, with its explicit revelation of destination, or, if that be beyond his capacity, he can ask the uniformed guides who abound in this subterranean world, and are usually kind as well as helpful to lost sheep.

More and very much better maps of the whole subway system would make welcome ornaments to this station, and to all the others, for that matter, on both the subway and elevated lines. Some day, perhaps, they will be provided.

THE SISSON DOCUMENTS.

New Evidence for Their Authenticity Found.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The importance of the Sisson documents in determining the part played by the German General Staff in the Bolshevist revolution in Russia is recognized by all. It is not strange, therefore, that Bolshevist sympathizers in this country should denounce them as forgeries, and continue to do so in spite of the fact that unbiased and competent Russian scholars in America have, after careful examination and study, pronounced them genuine. More recently Hans Vorst, the ablest of German correspondents in Russia, has likewise declared them genuine, a declaration that does credit to his honesty and conscientiousness, since it was for him a particularly disagreeable conclusion to arrive at.

I have just come across an interesting piece of corroborative evidence of their authenticity. A letter has just been received from Ossendovsky, a well-known Russian journalist, who managed to escape from the Bolsheviki and make his way to Siberia. He was formerly editor of the Vechernie Vremia of Petrograd. After his paper was stopped, he remained for a time in the city and finally made his escape. In the meantime, however, he was subjected to numerous searches.

The most striking feature of the Sisson documents was the desire of the German General Staff to get back incriminating evidence of their activities and thereby cover their tracks. The following quotation from Mr. Ossendovsky's letter gives full corroboration of this démarche:

> "In March, the first search of my premises was carried out, and the last in the middle of May, the 18th, and in connection with these they sought every time evidence of my acquaintanceship with German activities in Russia. Lieutenant Blagonravov forgot and left on my desk the order for the search. Pinned to this was a communication from the German General Staff on a form of the Nachrichten Bureau (Intelligence Bureau), requesting the commission against counter-revolution to make a search at the home of the editor of the Vechernie Vremia, Ossendovsky, and to seize all documents showing his knowledge of German agents and their activities in Russia." JEROME LANDFIELD.

New York, June 1, 1919.

Answers Mr. Smulski.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his cable to President Wilson John F. Smulski, President of the National Polish Department, states that the Jewish Anti-Pogrom Movement in this country "is exceedingly well financed, while the Polish Department has but scanty resources." It is not my purpose to make clear the unworthy insinuations contained in a statement of this kind. I wish, however, to state, as the Treasurer of the Committee for the Defense of the Jews in Poland, under whose auspices the mass demonstration at Madison Square Garden took place, that up to date all the contributions to our fund came from popular donations. A goodly part was made up from collections of dimes and quarters in shops and factories, while the bulk was donated by fraternal, religious, and labor organizations contributing from $5 to $5 each. Only one donation of $300 was received. Many small contributions came from out-of-town places, as far as Indiana, Kentucky, and California. Dr. J. HALPERN.

New York, May 27, 1919.

FOR A LEAGUE OF PEACE.

Half as a task at school, I read a play
By an old prophet of Humanity
(Euripides, the lover of our common clay)
Athenians saw, once, sitting by the sea:
And as it must have stirred them, it stirred me.

For I stood with them, looking out to sea
(As one can look, above the actor's head,
In their fair amphitheatre, the skies
Burning to purple as the sun burned gold;
Then with them I was raised up from the dead,
And with them lost on mortal things my hold
As I beheld that glorious hope arise—
The gods require not human sacrifice!

Two thousand years have passed, two thousand years
Of hate and conflagration drowned in blood,
Of strong men's broken lives and women's tears
And now today I stand as then I stood,
And a great vision lifts, again, again—
The splendor of its rising blinds my eyes—
A League of Peace (God grant it come to be!)
That shall assuage War's pestilential reign
And bring its healing to Humanity—
Euripides' old hope in its new guise—
The gods require not human sacrifice!

HELEN MACAFEE.

THE COVENANTER.

Functions of the League's Council and Effect of Its Actions—Responsibility of the Great Powers.

One of a series of letters by William H. Taft, George W. Wickersham, A. Lawrence Lowell, and Henry W. Taft. The authors of the individual letters are not identified.

The Council is the principal organ of the League; for while its functions are almost entirely confined to supervision and the making of recommendations, the sphere in which it can do this is large.

Now, the responsibility for carrying out the objects of the League rests upon the five larger nations. On their co-operation its effectiveness depends. Without them it would be powerless. They must be kept constantly in close touch with one another, and hence in the small body which meets most frequently and in which the most intimate conference takes place they must always be present. But although that body possesses no legal authority to direct the action of the members, yet if it were composed exclusively of the representatives of the five largest nations those five could, if they agreed together, exert such an influence as practically to rule the League, and in fact the whole world. It is important, therefore, that the smaller States should be represented on the Council, and that the States having seats there should not always be the same. To accomplish this result the Assembly is empowered to select from time to time the States that shall send representatives; and since in the Assembly the small States will far outnumber the large ones, and each State has one vote, the States to have seats will practically be selected by the smaller members of the League. In order, moreover, that important action affecting any smaller State may not be taken in its absence it is further provided that in such a case the State shall be specially invited to attend. Thus effectiveness by the presence of the larger States is combined with fair consideration for the smaller ones.

No "Executive" Power.

It is noteworthy that in revising the draft of the covenant the name of the Executive Council was changed to Council, because it is not in fact intrusted with executive power. Apart from matters relating to the organization of the League—such as the appointment of the Secretary General and of permanent commissions, and the naming, with the approval of the Assembly, of additional members of the Council—its functions are almost wholly advisory or supervisory. Thus it is to formulate plans for reducing armaments, to give advice on restricting the private manufacture of arms and on the means of resisting aggression upon the integrity of a member of the League, to propose steps to give effect to an arbitral award, to formulate plans for a permanent court of justice, to endeavor to effect the settlement of disputes between two members of the League, to conduct inquiries in such cases, to publish facts and recommendations if it fails to reach an effective decision of a dispute, to recommend military contingents in case of an attack upon a member of the League, to make recommendations to prevent hostilities between nonmembers, and finally to supervise the prohibition of trade in white slaves, opium, &c., and the administration of international bureaus.

When Its Action Binds.

The only cases in which the Council has power to take action that has a binding effect of any kind upon the members of the League are three. First, if a plan for a reduction of armament is voluntarily accepted by the members, no one of them can exceed it during the period for which it has been adopted without the consent of the Council. Second, if in case of an inquiry into a dispute the Council makes a recommendation which is unanimous (except for the parties thereto) no member of the League can attack another member that complies with it. And third, if a member chooses to accept a mandate over a backward territory it must do so on the terms agreed upon by the members of the League or fixed by the Council. In two other cases the Council has power to take action that has a binding effect, but not on the members of the League. It can determine conditions on which an outside power may join the League, either for the purpose of settling a particular dispute, or permanently, and in this last case it can regulate the military equipment the new member may possess.

Not a Super-Sovereign.

We may observe that only in matters of procedure and appointment, and in publishing facts and recommendations in a dispute where it cannot make a report with any binding effect, can the Council act by majority. In all other cases, even where it only gives advice, its vote must be unanimous. The only exception is that in deciding a dispute the votes of the parties thereto are not counted. The United States might thus be prevented by act of the Council from attacking a member of the League when all the other members of the Council thought we were in the wrong. Save in that case no action of the Council, which must be unanimous, even the making of recommendations, can take place unless the United States concurs. The fear, therefore, of a super-sovereign, a loss of our national sovereignty, or a Council that rules the world, is the result of inattentive reading of the documents or of an overheated imagination.

A TURKISH MANDATE.

Armenian Objections to the Proposals of Dr. Gates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Gates of Robert College, in a statement which appeared in today's TIMES, again advocates that America accept a joint mandate for Armenia, Anatolia, and Constantinople, and he further makes the assertion that if all the Armenians were to be brought within the boundaries of Armenia they would not number over a million, while among them will be three or four million Turks and Kurds.

The Turks, like Dr. Gates, want America to take a joint mandate for Armenia, Anatolia, and Constantinople. To the Turks the scheme of a joint mandate is a subterfuge as a means of continuing their hold on Armenia. If Armenia were to be detached from Turkey tomorrow, then it is certain that the Turks will reject the idea of the designation of a mandatary for their portion of Turkey.

Constantinople is the centre of intrigue of Europe. If America were to accept a mandate for Constantinople, it would devolve upon America to create its own machinery of government, and remain there for an indefinite period. Anatolia, where the Turks predominate, is so backward in civilization that it would require several generations before its people were fitted for self-government. It is very difficult to understand why a missionary should look at things from the point of view of the interest of his calling only, and commit his country to so dangerous an entanglement.

In 1913 the population of Turkish Armenia was estimated at 3,100,000. Upon this estimate was based the decision of the Ambassadorial Conference at London in 1913. Out of this number 1,425,000 were Armenians, and the balance Turks, Kurds, and others. If the Turks have destroyed one-half of the Armenians who lived in Turkey in 1913, then we shall have over a million Armenians surviving in Turkey. We have, according to an official census taken in 1912, 1,296,000 Armenians in Caucasus Armenia, which number has been increased by over a quarter of a million by emigration from the other parts of Russia. In addition to them, we have still over half a million Armenians in other parts of Russia, and about three-quarters of a million Armenians in other parts of the world, the majority of whom will return to Armenia. The Armenians have perished as the result of the Turks' barbarity. But the Turks, according to German reports, have suffered even in larger number, as the result of involuntary emigration, privation, and disease. In the Provinces of Erzerum, Van, and Bitlis, where the Turks and Kurds numbered 581,000 in 1914, we now find 97,000 Turks and Kurds. A carefully statistical table prepared by the Armenian National Delegation shows that the number of Turks, Kurds, and Tartars within the boundaries of Armenia-to-be will not exceed 1,000,000, as against a minimum of 2,500,000 Armenians.

I have before me an official note presented by the Delegation of Integral Armenia to the Peace Conference, in which note the representatives of Armenia declare that the Armenians now have in Caucasus Armenia a sufficient number of troops to occupy non-occupied parts of Turkish Armenia, provided these troops are given proper equipment. Armenia is asking America to help her to organize herself. The help that Armenians thus require will be largely of an economical and advisory character, and that for a very short period only. Given the necessary facilities and opportunity, Armenia will be quite able to take care of herself against the "embittered and discontented Turks and Kurds."

VAHAN CARDASHIAN.

New York, June 4, 1919.

The Talk of Nations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A very great obstacle to the League of Nations is the fact that the tongue hangs so freely and easily in the human mouth.

By consequence Britain is shouting from John o' Groat's House to Land's End, Italy is shrieking and ejaculating from the Alps to the tip of the toe, Germany is howling fit to wake the dead, and the United States Senate is making elaborate preparations for endless talk. Let us possess our souls in patience. It is but a worldwide demonstration of the truth of Bishop Butler's wise words: "A large part of speech is merely an exercise of the tongue, no other human faculty hath aught to do with it."

C.

Plainfield, N. J., May 24, 1919.

ROBERT BACON.

Work in France in the Early Days of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

It is a fact not generally appreciated by the American people that the late Colonel Robert Bacon perhaps did more for Franco-American friendship before the war than any other one individual of the present generation. He was esteemed and beloved by the French as no other American Ambassador of recent times, though Myron T. Herrick ran him a close second.

On Aug. 6, 1914, I was sent to Europe on a Government mission. After passing through England, Holland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Switzerland, I came into Paris two days before the first battle of the Marne. There for the first time I met Colonel Bacon. There was a very anomalous situation. Mr. Herrick was the actual Ambassador. Mr. Sharp was on the ground to take his place, but the crisis was such that Mr. Herrick was retained in office for the time being. America presumably was neutral, though through Mr. Herrick's official discretion there constantly shone the sympathy of America for France. But with Colonel Bacon there was no restraining reserve of official responsibility, and in those critical days he was a real, though unofficial, Ambassador of the spirit of America to the French nation. He was everywhere. One day he was consulting with allied officials in Paris. The next day he was racing to various points of the front, following the operations and encouraging his many friends in the French and British armies. His very presence radiated encouragement and spoke to the French and English the moral support of America which had not as yet been translated into official expression.

It was difficult for the civilian to get outside the lines of Paris. Colonel Bacon had a high-powered car and knew France as intimately as he knew New York City. During several days of the first Marne we went together in the wake of the French and British armies and witnessed, among other events, the difficult crossing of the Marne by the British at La Ferte-sous-Jouarre. In the darkest hours he was full of confidence and faith. Full of love for France, he was enraged at the cruel wrong done her by Germany. He was filled with a desire to strike a blow with his own hand. And though long past the normal age of military service he was found shouldering a rifle at the Plattsburg training camp and applying immediately for service in the army upon America's entrance into the war. During our participation he applied to the greatest practical result his profound knowledge of all things and all persons French and rendered most valuable service as liaison officer between General Pershing's headquarters and the French Army. In his death our country loses a devoted soldier, an accomplished diplomat, and a true patriot.

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE

Washington, June 2, 1919.

Direct Per Capita Tax for Education

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I enclose a letter from a [illegible] State of Massachusetts, one of [illegible] tinguished scientific men in [illegible] Dr. J. A. Allen, senior curator of the American Museum.

Dear President Osborn:

I have read in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this date your communication on [illegible] Education Overdone." Your advocacy of "a direct per capita tax for schools is in every respect most commendable," and I add that when I came to New York to live, one of the greatest surprises was not to be called upon to pay a poll tax, as I had been accustomed to do in Massachusetts.

I trust your excellent presentation of this important matter will be weighed carefully by the citizens of New York and will have the influence it justly merits.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. ALLEN

It is interesting to observe that the State of Massachusetts has built up its wonderful educational system by the development of its original theory of taxation. It is noteworthy that our own State, New York, stands, at first, as it should, but thirtieth, in its per capita appropriations for purposes of education. The City of New York, according to the last census, stands not first, as it should, but tenth among the cities of this country in the appropriations which it makes for its free museums.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN.

New York, May 29, 1919.

MISS KORTRIGHT IS ONE OF DAY'S BRIDES

Daughter of Late Gouverneur Kortright Marries S. H. Witherbee in St. Bartholomew's.

MISS SALLY DUNLOP WEDS

The Bride of Capt. J. D. Eddy in St. Thomas's Chantry — Nuptial of Lieut. Ralston and Miss Gordon.

The wedding of Silas Hemenway Witherbee, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Witherbee of Ledgetop, Port Henry, N. Y., and Miss Ada Gouverneur Kortright, the daughter of the late Gouverneur Kortright by his first wife, Miss Phipps, was solemnized yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks.

Mr. Witherbee's best man was Reed Kilpatrick and the ushers were Oliver Bird, Jr., Seth Barton French, Mason Pascalan Brown, Rae Murdock, and George G. Bourne. A small reception followed at the residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Ada Phipps, 279 Lexington Avenue, with whom she has made her home since her mother's death. Mr. Witherbee was graduated from Yale in 1911 and later went into the service and became a Lieutenant in the United States Army. Mrs. Witherbee made her debut several years ago and is a member of the Junior League.

Capt. Eddy Marries Miss Dunlop.

Captain Joseph Dickson Eddy, U. S. A., who returned from overseas service in March with the 27th Division, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Eddy of Valley View, Normandie Heights, Morristown, N. J., and 30th Park Avenue, this city, and Miss Sally H. Dunlop, the second daughter of Mrs. Archibald M. McCrea by her first husband, the late David Dunlop of Petersburg, Va., were married yesterday at 5 o'clock in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Sturges of Providence officiating.

Lieut. Ralston Marries Miss Gordon.

The marriage of Lieutenant Byron Brown Ralston, U. S. N., a son of Mr. and Mrs. William McCamas Ralston of Fostoria, Ohio, and Miss Lucy Virginia Gordon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Riely Gordon of 214 Riverside Drive, this city, was celebrated at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Robert S. Wood, rector of St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo, and a cousin of the bride, officiating.

Lieut. Commander L. C. Williams, U. S. N., was best man, and the ushers were Lieutenant Arthur Wallace Dunn, Jr., Lieutenant Charles Baltimore Calvert Sarey, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Gordon Whympers Nelson, U. S. N.; Lieutenant George Barry Wilson, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Martin Griffin, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Walter Alexander Hicks, U. S. N. A small reception followed.

Lieutenant Ralston was graduated from Annapolis in 1914 and did overseas duty attached to the New York. He is now stationed at Annapolis, where he will take his bride to live.

Miss Rabasa Weds A. de la Torre.

In accordance with the Spanish rituals and customs of the sacrament of matrimony, Miss Isabel Rabasa, daughter of Dr. Emilio Rabasa of 548 West 112th Street, and Augustin de la Torre, the son of Maria Concepcion de la Torre of Nueva Cijy, were married yesterday morning by the Rt. Rev. Alvin Shauffler in the Spanish Church of Our Lady of Hope.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin and chantilly lace of sister Mrs. Leonard de Villafranca, who was married last week in the same church, was in moire georgette crepe of blue pastel shade. The Misses Concha Rabasa, Rosa and Christina Donantes, and Conchi Guzman, the bridesmaids, were in cream chiffon and Brussels lace. Little Señorita Mercedes Barranca was the flower girl. Emilio Rabasa, a brother of the bride, acted as best man.

After a three weeks' honeymoon trip the couple will reside in Mexico City.

Miss Lillian Salter, Singer, Weds.

Miss Lillian Salter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Salter of Carnegie Hall, and Edward J. Greene, associated with travel lectures of Burton Holmes, were married yesterday at noon in Mr. Holmes's studio in West Sixty-seventh Street. The bride is a singer and pianist and has been actively identified with the New York Chapter of the Red Cross. The couple will return to this city in the Autumn after a stay in St. Louis and Chicago.

Chopin-Hubbard.

Miss Aileen Hubbard, daughter of Dr. Samuel Dana Hubbard of the Board of Health, was married last evening at 8 o'clock to Harry Alexander Chapin, son of William Grover Chapin of Brooklyn, at the home of her father, 143 West 103d Street. Mr. Chapin is a graduate of Cornell, class of '14, and is a mechanical engineer.

Miss Elsa L. Rudolph a Bride.

Miss Elsa Louise Rudolph, daughter of Henry Rudolph of 363 West 119th Street, and Fred Henry Bilhuber of Maywood, N. J., were married in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church last evening by the Rev. Floyd S. Leach. Following the church ceremony a large reception was held at the Hotel St. Regis.

Wed to J. Victor P. di Zerega.

Miss P. di Zerega, a son of Louis Antoine di Zerega, a cotton broker of this city, and Miss Agnes Canfield of Boston, a sister of Garrett Canfield, married quietly yesterday at their home, 60 West Sixty-seventh Street, the residence of a friend of the bride. The Rev. George C. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration officiated. Mr. di Zerega is a member of the old shipping family of this city and has been at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, also lives.

Linnes—Pendergast.

Miss Ruth Pendergast, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Pendergast of 90 West Eighty-first Street, was married to Leonard B. Linnes yesterday morning at the Church of the Holy Name, the Rev. Joseph Nolan officiating. A breakfast was served afterward at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Linnes is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and formerly belonged to the 7th Regiment. He served as a member of the Legal Advisory Board of this city during the war.

COL. KALPATCHNIKOFF WEDS

Diplomat Who Was Imprisoned by Bolsheviki Marries Miss Higgins.

The marriage of Colonel Andrew Kalpatchnikoff, who was Secretary of the Russian Embassy from 1910 to 1914, and who arrived here recently after having been imprisoned by the Bolsheviki for five months in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and Miss Celia Higgins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Campbell Higgins, of Philadelphia, took place yesterday afternoon at the Russian Church of St. Nicholas.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Mrs. H. J. Slocum, 131 East 66th Street. The couple left for Siberia last night. Colonel Kalpatchnikoff is going to assist Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk Government.

Among those present at the wedding and reception were: Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Campbell Higgins, Mrs. E. H. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Gillmor, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Coleman du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Vladimir M. Rogevine, John McGregor Grant, Peter Rudisky, Russian Consul; Vladimir Poretsky, Russian Vice Consul; Mme. Ughet, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Roosevelt.

HIGH PRICES AT BOOK SALE.

Part of Thompson Collection of Rare Manuscripts Sold at Sotheby's.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—High prices were realized at Sotheby's today when a part of the famous Yates Thompson collection of illuminated manuscripts and books was sold. Thirty manuscripts and books, disposed of in an hour, brought $52,000. Among the manuscripts was an Evangelistiarium Graecum," a fine specimen of Byzantine art of the Twelfth Century, which fetched £3,450.

When the Hamilton Palace Library was sold in 1882 the German Government acquired a large number of manuscripts. Bismarck made a protest, and seventeen years later several of these purchases, including the "Evangelistarium Graecum," were sent back to London for resale.

For a Fourteenth Century vellum, "La Sainte Abbaye," £4,200 was paid. A part of the original book is in the British Museum, and the auctioneer, at the instance of Messrs. Quaritch, said the book would go to the British Museum.

A "Book of Hours" by Pesanne, second Queene of Navarre, a Fourteenth Century manuscript, was bought for £11,800 by Quaritch.

MISS JORDAN BETROTHED.

Contralto to Wed Col. C. C. Cresson of Judge Advocate Department.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Jordan announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Mary Jordan of 500 West End Avenue, to Lieutenant Colonel Charles Clement Cresson of the Judge Advocate Department, U. S. A., now stationed in Washington, D. C. Miss Jordan is a contralto, formerly of the Century Opera Company, and at present soloist of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn and of the Temple Emanu-El of this city.

Charles Cresson, the son of the late Colonel Cresson, 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., and Adelia Van Derlip of San Antonio, Texas. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of '95 and of the New York Law School, class of '97.

JOSEPH E. JACOBS DEAD.

Veteran Post Office Inspector Noted for Captures of Criminals.

Joseph E. Jacobs, for thirty years one of the best-known Post Office Inspectors in New York City, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 150 Wilson Avenue, Flushing, L. I. Mr. Jacobs, who was the second oldest Inspector in New York in point of service, had been in declining health for a year, but was able to be in his office for a few days around May 1. He was known to Police Department heads throughout the country and was famous in this city as having put behind the bars some of the most daring yeggmen and expert embezzlers in the country.

The last notable coup of Inspector Jacobs recalled by his associates was the clearing up of the theft of $350,000 worth of bonds stolen from a Post Office delivery wagon crossing on the Weehawken ferry about a year and a half ago. After months of untiring work he recovered the property and secured the conviction of all connection with the theft.

Inspector Jacobs was born in this city sixty-eight years ago and entered the service in December, 1880. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Clara Woods, Mrs. Finnigan and Mrs. Chauncey C. Brainerd, whose husband was formerly city editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, now Washington correspondent of that paper. The funeral services will be held privately Friday morning.

ROBERT H. ROBERTSON DEAD

Architect of Many Prominent Buildings Here Dies in Adirondacks.

Robert Henderson Robertson, for many years a prominent architect, having designed and built some of the most important buildings in this city, including a number of churches, died Tuesday at Nahasane, Adirondacks, according to word received here last night. The funeral will be held Friday morning at 10 o'clock at the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, and interment will be at Southampton, L. I.

Mr. Robertson was born in Philadelphia April 29, 1846, a son of Archibald Robertson. Among the buildings he had designed and built in this city were the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, St. James's P. E. Church, N. Y. U. Building, Church of the Holy Spirit, Phillips Presbyterian Church, Park Row Building, American Tract Society Building, Academy of Medicine, St. Paul's Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, Mohawk Building, Corn Exchange Bank Building, Mendelsohn Hall, Charles Yerkes's residence. His home was at 117 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Charles F. W. Mielatz, Etcher.

Charles Frederick William Mielatz, prominent artist, whose home was at 422 West 160th Street, died Monday afternoon after a short illness of a complication of diseases. Mr. Mielatz was a Juryman of Awards for engravings and etchings at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904. He was Associate of the National Academy of Design and a former Secretary of the New York Etching Club.

COLUMBIA HONORS ISHII AND CROWDER

Eight Honorary Degrees in All Conferred at the Commencement Exercises.

ALUMNI THRONG CAMPUS

Many Graduates Visit the University for the First Time Since the War Began.

The 155th Commencement of Columbia University, known as "Columbia's Victory Commencement," was celebrated at the university yesterday morning. Never before in the history of Columbia University has there been a greater number of alumni and visitors at a commencement than that which assembled to witness the conferring of degrees and diplomas upon 1,924 students of the five colleges and various schools of the university and to hear the commencement address of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the university.

Alumni who had not revisited their alma mater since graduation attended in large numbers and graduates who had been in military service were there for the first time since the beginning of the war. Eight honorary degrees were conferred by the university. Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Major Gen. Enoch Herbert Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, received the degree of Doctor of Laws; Maurice Francis Egan, former Minister of the United States to Denmark, and Edward Page Mitchell, editor of The New York Sun, received the degree of doctor of letters; Rev. John Timothy Stone, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, received a degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology, and George Arliss, actor and playwright; Dr. Walter Jarvis Barlow, and Captain Ralph Hodder Williams, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, received degree of Master of Arts.

Promptly at 10:30 o'clock the academic procession, headed by the members of the graduating class of Barnard College, descended the steps of the University Library, and, closely followed by the Columbia College graduating class and the other candidates for degrees, turned toward the gymnasium. President Butler and the University Trustees marched in the rear of the procession. Conspicuous in the Columbia College section of the procession were sixty-four members of the graduating class in uniform, upon whom were conferred bachelor of Arts certificates for academic record and national service.

After the procession reached the gymnasium President Butler delivered the commencement address on "Discipline." Dr. Butler said that the war had taught a new respect for discipline. It had shown, he said, that the organized discipline of the German people and the lack of discipline at the beginning among the Allies had enabled the Central Powers to carry on the issue of the war hang so long in the balance.

"Until the Allies obtained discipline," he said, "amazing courage, limitless sacrifice, and unbreakable will sustained the shock of battle against overwhelming odds. When discipline was obtained the war was speedily won, for the self-imposed discipline of free peoples was certain to be immensely superior to the arbitrarily imposed discipline of the Germans, even though cheerfully assented to.

"The unrest and dissatisfaction which so many of the brave returned soldiers feel is due in no small measure to the fact that after this striking experience, with its revelations of their own value to the world, they are sent back on briefest warning to a life in which their part and place are by no means so definite and clearly defined, and in which they see disorganization and wasteful process seeming to usurp the place of discipline.

"A self-disciplined nation made up of self-disciplined men and women, training its youth through discipline to self-discipline, is a nation that is building on a surer foundation not only for prosperity, but for that progress, that usefulness and that satisfaction which give to prosperity its real significance. To aid in that accomplishment has been the aim and the purpose of Columbia University in the twenty-five years of its existence. May your memories of the days spent in Columbia's halls be ever bright and welcome, and may both success and satisfaction accompany you as you do your part in the work of the world."

As the candidates for degrees and diplomas had been presented to President Butler by the heads of the respective schools and colleges and Mr. Butler had conferred the degrees upon them, the candidates for honorary degrees were presented to the President by Cassius Jackson Keyser, Adrian Professor of Mathematics and university orator.

Praise for Ishii.

In conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Viscount Ishii President Butler said:

"Viscount Ishii, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States; scholar, orator, and statesman, welcome representative of a great people who, during the past fifty years, have laid the sure foundation for notable service not only to the advancing civilization of the Orient, but to the peace and good order of the world, I gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws in this University."

When he conferred the same honor on General Crowder President Butler said:

"Enoch Herbert Crowder, graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1881; Major General Judge Advocate in the Army of the United States; having an exceptional record of varied and important service in all parts of the world, whose legal knowledge, diplomatic skill and administrative genius as Provost Marshal General played so great a part in the swift creation of that army of free men which gave the military autocracies of Central Europe their final blow, I gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws in this University."

Presenting the diploma of Doctor of Letters to Mr. Egan President Butler said:

"Maurice Francis Egan, man of letters and diplomat; wearing easily many honors received in many lands for personal and literary performance and distinction, serving with marked success as Minister to Denmark, both in time of peace and during troubled years of war; winner of an assured place in American literature, I gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Letters."

In presenting a diploma of Master of Arts to Mr. Arliss, who is the first member of his profession upon whom a degree has been conferred by Columbia, Dr. Butler said:

"George Arliss, actor and playwright; presenting with subtle skill and artistry many types of human character, making such diverse personalities as those of Alexander Hamilton and Benjamin Disraeli to walk about among us and to speak to us with living voices, I gladly admit you to the degree of Master of Arts."

The exercises ended with the singing of "America," followed by a benediction by Chaplain Knox of the University. Among the guests present in addition to those upon whom degrees were conferred were Señor Tudela, the Ambassador from Peru; M. Casanave, French High Commissioner; Colonel William Barclay Parsons, commander of the 11th Engineers, A. E. F.; William J. Donovan, commander of the "Fighting 69th"; Captain Ferdinand Baldsperger of the French Army; Major Arthur S. Dwight, 11th Engineers; Major Herbert C. Earnshawe, formerly commander of the Columbia Students Army Training Corps, and Chaplain Duncan H. Brown, D. S. C., 77th Division.

EDWARD BUSH DIES AT 89.

Dean of Brooklyn Teachers Was Principal of School 58 Years.

Edward Bush, dean of Brooklyn schoolmasters, died on Tuesday at his home, 289 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, after a short illness. On last Thursday Mr. Bush was seized with a chill which developed into broncho-pneumonia, and because of his advanced age he did not respond to the medical treatment. He was in his ninetieth year.

Mr. Bush was the oldest schoolmaster in this city, if not in the whole country, for up to the time of his retirement in 1912 he had been in active service for sixty-eight years, fifty-six of which he was Principal of Public School 18.

Born in this city, Mr. Bush spent his early years principally in studying, and in 1844, when he was 14 years old, he was appointed junior monitor at a salary of $50 a year. His duties combined those of janitor, teacher, and pupil. After five years of this monitorship he went to Public School 8, afterward 18, in the City of Williamsburg, as second assistant teacher to Principal Thomas W. Field. When Brooklyn and Williamsburg were consolidated Mr. Field became Superintendent of the public schools of Brooklyn, and in 1854 Mr. Bush succeeded him as Principal of Public School 18, where he remained until 1912. For a quarter of a century he was also Principal of the Williamsburg Evening High School.

Mr. Bush had taught many men who in later years became leaders of the community, and who gathered annually to pay tribute to their old Principal. Among his "boys" were the late Justice Samuel J. Maddox of the Kings County Supreme Court, Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham, Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell, Judge A. H. Goetting, Judge Lemon, and Edward G. Riggs, executive assistant of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and who is President of the Public School 18 (The Edward Bush School) Alumni Association.

Mr. Bush was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association in 1874, and two years prior to that he also helped to organize the Brooklyn Teachers' Life Assurance Association, and later the Brooklyn Teachers' Aid Association. He served for five years as President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association.

Mr. Bush is survived by a daughter, Miss Grace Bush, and a son, Edward Bush. The funeral services will be held at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue, tomorrow evening at 8:30.

Major Davison Ill; Wedding Put Off

The marriage of Miss Amy Adele Forbes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Forbes of 176 West 87th Street, and Major F. McKenzie Davison, 17th Field Artillery, which was set for yesterday, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the illness of Major Davison, who is at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Dr. William G. Farlow, Botanist.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 4.—Dr. William Gilson Farlow, 74 years old, professor of cryptogramic botany at Harvard University for forty years, died yesterday at his home here. Born in Boston, he was graduated from Harvard in 1866 and from the Medical School in 1870, after which he studied in Europe for several years. He had been connected with Harvard since his return to this country. A member of the American Academy of Sciences, he was its Vice President in 1887 and 1888 and President in 1905. He was also a member of the American Academy of Sciences and was the author of a number of books on botany.

Dr. Warren Schoonover.

Dr. Warren Schoonover, 81 years old, said to have been the oldest practising physician in this city in years of service, died Tuesday night at Broad Street Hospital. For more than thirty years his office had been at 115 East Fifty-ninth Street. Born in Honesdale, Penn., Dr. Schoonover was graduated from the Union College of Pennsylvania in 1861 and then took a post-graduate course at the College of Physician and Surgeons. He began practicing here in 1864. He was house physician of Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island from 1866 to 1868 and was for many years Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary. Dr. Schoonover was a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the Academy of Medicine and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ADA BLANCHE DUNN, wife of Frederick H. Dunn, a carpenter, died on Tuesday at her home, 403 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, aged 33 years.

CHARLES LOUIS DATZ, a foreman printer, for thirty-nine years with W. S. Walton & Co., in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 1985 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Boston, Mass., sixty-three years ago, and was an old member of Yew Tree Lodge, F. and A. M.

JOHN F. BENNETT, an accountant and President of the Irish-American Society of Brooklyn, died in St. Catharine's Hospital on Monday after an operation for appendicitis. He was 34 years old, and lived at 1,041 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AGNES GIBB MUIR HILL, 65 years old, widow of William Muir Hill, who was an inspector of buildings in Brooklyn, died at her home, 809 Henlock Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

CLARENCE J. YOUNG, employed in the Bureau of Highways and prior to that in the Tax Department for eighteen years, died yesterday in the Holy Family Hospital. He was 45 years old and the son of the late Deputy Police Commissioner John S. Young. His home was at 119 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Dr ADOLPH BRAND, a specialist in diseases of the skin and the eyes, with offices at 24 East Forty-eighth Street, died Monday at his home, 3,647 Broadway, at the age of 70. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine.

ADOLPH GOLDSMITH, pioneer jeweler in this city, died Monday night at the Hotel Alexandria, at the age of 78. Born in Hungary, he came to this city in 1864. He was head of the firm of Adolph Goldsmith & Sons, diamond importers, at 68 Nassau street.

GEORGE F. MOSHER, 67 years old, who practiced law in this city and in Saratoga before he bought a gold mine in California, died Monday at his home, 52 West Seventy-sixth Street. He was educated at De La Salle and St. Francis Xavier College.

The Marquise D'HAFRINCOURT, 100 years old, is dead in Paris. She was born when Napoleon was planning his last effort in the Island of Elba. The Germans ransacked her chateau in 1870 and again in 1914.

Mrs. ISABEL DOMINICK LOCKWOOD MILLER, wife of Frank Du Puy Weller, died Tuesday night at her home, 601 West 110th Street. She was the daughter of William Benedict Lockwood and Janet Isabel Dominick Veiller of this city, and a graduate of the Spence School.

Miss JESSIE S. RICHARDSON, President of the Teachers' Association of Middlesex, N. J., died yesterday at her home in that place. She had been active for years in educational work.

ANTHONY DONOHUE, for the last fourteen years employed in the composing room of The Evening Telegram, died yesterday at his home, 425 West Forty-third Street, of pneumonia. He was 42 years old, and was formerly a member of the Executive Committee of Typographical Union No. 6. He was also for two terms Vice Chairman of the Herald and Telegram Chapel. Mr. Donohue was a brother of Minority Leader C. D. Donohue of the Assembly.

CLYDE W. RIGBY, 42 years old, theatrical manager, died Tuesday night at Youngstown, Ohio. He was at one time business manager of the Century Theatre in this city and previous to that was with Charles Dillingham as auditor. He was manager of the production "Watch Your Step," starring Mrs. Irene Castle.

Lieutenant JOHN KINNE of the New York Fire Department died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital. He left a wife.

MISS TAFT HEADS COLLEGE.

To be President of Bryn Mawr in Miss Thomas's Absence.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., June 4.—Miss Helen Herron Taft, daughter of former President Taft, has been chosen by the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College to serve as acting President of that institution next year, Dr. M. Carey Thomas having received a year's leave of absence for a trip around the world.

Miss Taft has been dean of the college for two years.

Born.

ALEXANDER.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Alexander, (nee Mildred Kaufman,) announce the birth of their son, June 3, 1919.

LIPPINCOTT.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lippincott of 108 East 94th St. are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Lippincott was Miss Dorothy McCord.

NATHAN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Nathan, (nee Birdie Clark,) 23 Beach 74th St., Arverne, L. I., announce the arrival of a son, June 3, 1919.

Engaged.

COHEN—LURIE.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lurie announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Lurie of 55 East 95d St., to Mr. Herbert S. Cohen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen of 605 West 113th St.

Married.

BIRDSEYE—DIXON.—At Maplewood, N. J., June 3, Effie May Dixon to Lieutenant Roger Williams Birdseye, D. C. M., by Rev. Dr. C. L. Walworth.

CHAPIN—HUBBARD.—Miss Aileen Monell Hubbard, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Dana Hubbard, was married Wednesday evening, June 4, 1919, at 8 P. M., to Mr. Harry Alexander Chapin, at her home, 143 West 103d St., by Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Knipkin, pastor of West End Presbyterian Church.

CLARK—KIDD.—At the Central Presbyterian Church, Wednesday, June 4, 1919, Lillian W. Kidd to Nelson Sherwood Clark. Washington papers please copy.

DI ZEREGA—CANNON.—Mr. Garrit Cannon announces the marriage of his sister Agnes to Mr. Victor di Zerega on Wednesday, June 4.

LAWTON—PEAK.—In the City of New York, on Monday, June 2, by Deputy City Clerk Michael J. Cruise, Elizabeth May Peak to Oliver B. Lawton, U. S. S. Great Northern.

PERKY—DE SELDING.—On Monday, June 2, Katharine de Selding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel S. de Selding, to Scott H. Perky.

SCHELL—BAKER.—On Tuesday, June 3, at All Saints' Episcopal Church, by the Rev. John W. Williams, Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Julius Baker of Holyoke, Mass., to Edward Paul Schell of New York City.

Died.

ATTERBURY.—At Chicago, Ill., on June 3, George Stone, husband of Lizzie Reynolds, and son of the late Elisha Boudinot and Josephine Kirby Atterbury, in his 67th year. Interment Saturday at Paterson, N. J. Private.

BLAKE.—Suddenly at Taft School, Watertown, Conn., William Phipps, 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Whitney Blake, in his 17th year. Funeral service will be held at the home of his parents, Mill Rock, New Haven, Conn., on Thursday morning, June 5, at 10:30. Interment will be in Woodlawn, N. Y., at 2:45 P. M.

BUSH.—Peacefully fell asleep on Tuesday, June 3, Edward, at 289 Hewes St., Brooklyn, in his 90th year. Funeral services Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock, at Lafayette Church, Bedford and Division Avs., Brooklyn. Interment at the convenience of the family. Monroe (N. Y.) and Warwick (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BUTLER.—Mrs. Edmond J., (nee Quigley.) Requiem mass Friday morning at Church of Holy Spirit, Unionport, Bronx, 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CHASE.—A. Clinton, aged 31 years, beloved husband of Gladys Best Chase and father of David A. Chase, at the Orange Memorial Hospital, June 4. Funeral services at 8:30 P. M., Thursday, June 5, at Grand Army Hall, 36 East Main St. Train leaves Hoboken on D., L. & W. R. R. at 5 P. M. to Brick Church Station.

CONDOY.—On Monday, June 2, 1919, after a brief illness, in his 33d year, Frank B., dearly beloved husband of Millie Baris, and father of Louise. Funeral from his late residence, 35 Claremont Av., Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at Church of the Ascension, 107th St. and Hawthorne Av., at 11 o'clock. Interment strictly private. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

COWEN.—At his home, 126 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 4, 1919, John Cowen, in his 78th year. Funeral services conducted by U. S. Grant Post 327 at its headquarters, 489 Washington Av., on Friday, June 6, at 8 P. M.

CUSHMAN.—At Franklin Park, N. J., on June 4, 1919, Dora K., daughter of the late David and Julia M. Cushman. Funeral service at her late residence, Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

DECKER.—Kathryn Browne, Colombo, Ceylon, Feb. 18, 1919. Funeral services will be held at The Little Church Around the Corner, 1 East 29th St., Friday morning, June 6, at 11 A. M. Interment private, Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown.

DONOHUE.—Anthony P., beloved husband of Mamie (nee Rowan) and father of Edna and Gladys. Funeral Friday, June 6, 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 425 West 43d St., Manhattan. Requiem mass 10 A. M., Holy Cross Church, 331 West 42d St.

DOUGLAS.—William Proctor, at his residence, 12 West 76th St., on June 3, 1919, in his 77th year. Funeral service from his late residence Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

ELLIS.—Eva, (nee Byron,) wife of Sidney R. Ellis, at her late residence, 15 Knox Av., Gramtwood, N. J., June 3. Service at her late home tonight at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

FAY.—At Wellesley Hills, Mass., May 25, 1919, of heart disease, Edward Henry, son of Sarah Abbott and the late William Piekman Fay.

FECHHEIMER.—On June 4, 1919, Ella Stadler. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., on Friday evening at 7:30 P. M. Interment private.

FILIPACHI.—On June 4, 1919, Paul P., beloved husband of Melpomine Filipachi, in his 67th year. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

FORD.—On Tuesday, June 3, at Huntington, Long Island, Angeline Levitt, widow of Chester G. Ford, in her 88th year. Funeral at Chatham, N. Y.

GABRIEL.—In profound sorrow we announce the death of our father, Dr. M. Simbad Gabriel, on June 3, 1919. The funeral services will be held at the Beera Khaeh, Holy Cross Church of Armenia, corner Clinton Av. and Angelique St., West Hoboken, N. J., Friday, June 6, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GODDARD.—On Wednesday, June 4, at his residence, 694 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Ira Goddard, beloved husband of Mary Loomis Goddard, in the 80th year of his age. Services will be held on Friday evening at 8:15 o'clock, at Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Throop Av. and Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREY.—On Wednesday, June 4, Olivia McDowell, beloved wife of Daniel H. Grey. In her residence, 34 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLRAN.—On Tuesday, June 3, 1919, Rosa A., widow of Thomas H. Holran and mother of Rev. Edward H. Holran. Funeral from her late residence, 582A Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 6, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Stephen's Church, Summit and Hicks Sts., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

HURLEY.—At East Orange, N. J., June 4, 1919, Maggie J. Livingston, widow of the late Peter Hurley. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her niece, Mrs. B. A. Crone, 59 North Maple Av., East Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, June 5, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery on Friday.

JACOB.—Robert, in his 54th year, beloved husband of Sarah Jacob and father of Morris, Philip, and Harold, after long illness. Funeral from his late residence, 504 West 158th St., June 5, at 1 P. M.

JACOBS.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 4, 1919, Joseph E., husband of Julia A. Jacobs. Funeral services at his late residence, 150 Wilson Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Thursday, June 5, 1919, at 8:15 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KINNE.—June 4, 1919, in his 45th year, Lieut. John J. Kinne of the New York Fire Dept., beloved husband of Margaret Kinne. Funeral services 14 East 30th St., Thursday evening, June 5, at 8:15 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—At Norwalk, Conn., June 3, Carrie Ayres, wife of the late Frederick M. John Lockwood, in her 75th year. Funeral services from her late residence, 103 East Av., Norwalk, Conn., Thursday, June 5, 1919, at 3 P. M. Interment Riverside Cemetery.

LOEWENSTEIN.—Entered into eternal life on Tuesday, June 3, Fannie Loewenstein, aged 77, widow of the late Max Loewenstein and mother of Albert Loewenstein, Mrs. A. Rosenstock, and the late Dora Loewenstein. Funeral Friday morning, June 6, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 17 West 106th St.

LOMAS.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 4, Susie, wife of Edward H. Lomas. Funeral services at her late residence, 132 Cottage Av., Friday, 2:30.

LONGSTREET.—At Matawan, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 4, at 1:35, Myra B., beloved wife of Henry H. Longstreet. Funeral from her late residence on Friday, June 6, at 3 P. M. Trains leave Pennsylvania Station 12:20 and Central Railroad of New Jersey 1:20.

LOVE.—On Tuesday, June 3, 1919, Joseph Love. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 217 West 134 St., tonight, (Thursday,) June 5, at 8:15. Interment at convenience of family.

McCARTHY.—Members of THE CATHOLIC CLUB of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of the late John McCarthy on Thursday morning, June 5, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Name, Amsterdam Av. and 96th St.

THOMAS F. FARRELL, President.
EDWARD A. ARNOLD, Secretary.

MARONY.—On June 3, 1919, Ellie C. Brennan, widow of the late John L. Maroney, and mother of Walter D., Robert J., and Helen E. Nagle. Funeral from her late residence, 426 East 134th St., Friday, 9 A. M. Requiem St. Jerome's Church 9:30 A. M.

MOORE.—At Austin, Texas, on May 29, 1919, Thomas Moore, son of the late Colonel James and Catherine Maurice Moore of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Evergreen Cemetery Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, June 6, at 4 o'clock.

MOORHEAD.—Samuel, suddenly, at Park Hospital, June 3. Funeral private.

PAINE.—At Willsboro, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 4, in her 54th year, Maud Eustis, wife of Augustus Gibson Paine, Jr. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAUBITSCHEK.—Ferdinand R., on June 3, in his 74th year, beloved father of Rudolph, Richard, and Robert. Funeral from his late residence, 1,458 Lexington Av., Thursday, June 5, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

RAUBITSCHEK.—FRANKLIN LODGE NO. 447, F. & A. M., Brethren: You are hereby notified to attend the emergent communication of our lodge for the purpose of paying the last Masonic honors to our late brother, Ferdinand Raubitschek, at his late residence, 1,458 Lexington Av., on Thursday, June 5, at 2 o'clock.

ISAAC J. WOOLF, Master.
LOUIS C. MOSS, Secretary.

ROBERTSON.—Robert Henderson, suddenly, on Tuesday, June 3, at Nahasane, Adirondacks, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services at the Brick Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., on Friday, the 6th of June, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Southampton. Special car attached to train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 10 A. M.

ROSENTHAL.—Mitchell, aged 23, dearly beloved son of Harris Rosenthal and brother of Israel H., Mrs. Mark Lewis, Mrs. I. L. Phillips, Mrs. Phil Katz, Mrs. Joseph Freeman, Mrs. B. Scharlin, and Mrs. William Fraser. Funeral private from his late residence, 21 West 111th St., Thursday, 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SAFFORD.—On June 2, 1919, Elizabeth M. Safford, widow of Truman H. Safford, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Rutherford Place, New York City, on Thursday, June 5, 1919, at 10 A. M. Interment at Williamstown, Mass.

SCHAAR.—June 1, Herman H. Schaar, aged 42, beloved husband of Martha Schaar, at his residence, 43 East 128th St. Funeral services at Lutheran Church, 88th St. and Lexington Av., June 3, at 2 P. M.

SCHOONOVER.—AMITY CHAPTER, NO. 180, R. A. M.—Companions: It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death of Excellent Companion Warren Schoonover. You are requested to attend fune

PERSHING REPORTS 329 NEW CASUALTIES

Brings Total Thus Far Announced by War Department Up to 289,397.

56 DEAD IN LATEST LIST

8 Missing and 270 Wounded Also Named—No List for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—One army casualty list was given out by the War Department today, containing 329 names, bringing the total for the army up to 289,397. The total for the army includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps and returned to the American Expeditionary Forces. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 6,013. The total for the army and navy is 295,410.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. June 4.	Total.
Killed in action	32,819	6	32,825
Lost at sea	733	..	733
Died of wounds	13,534	1	13,535
Died of accident	4,604	24	4,628
Died of disease	23,191	25	23,216
Total	74,881	56	74,937
Wounded (85% returned to duty)	206,680	270	206,950
Missing and prisoners (not incl. prisoners released and returned)	2,973	3	2,976
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	289,068	329	289,397

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died from Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

AMBROSINI, L., 522 2d Av.....(WS)
BACCI, S., 171 Houston St.....(WU)
BEHRENDT, J., 444 West 57th St.....(WU)
BOCK, A. F., 225 East 93d St.....(WU)
FAIR, H. L. 2d, 882 Union St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
FRIEDMAN, R., 518 West 151st St—Lt.(WS)
GARVEY, W. R., 438 East 138th St—Sgt.....(WS)
JOHNSTON, C. W., 711 Henry St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
LOUDEN, F. F., 334 West 41st St.....(WU)
McCAULEY, J., 245 East 31st St.....(WS)
McLAUGHLIN, T. J., 4,860 Broadway.(WS)
MEENAGH, A. F. A., 41 Prospect Park Southwest, Brooklyn.....(WS)
RISCH, F. C., 137 West 86th St.....(WS)
ROSSI, A. L., 1,879 3d Av.....(WU)
SCHMIDT, G. F., 206 Lincoln Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
STEVENS, F. J., 49 Concord St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
VAN WEBB, J., 196 East 109th St—Cook.....(WU)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

CRANE, W. B., Dover Plans.....(WS)
DOLAN, J. W., Hudson.....(WU)
FRAZER, F., Peekskill.....(WS)
Gradale, S., 107 North Roosevelt Av., Endicott—Corp.....(WU)
HAGGERTY, H. P., Cortland.....(WS)
HAMPSON, T. H., Yonkers.....(W)
HYATT, L., Batterwille.....(DD)
JONES, J. T., Bellport—Corp.....(WS)
KORDA, S. P., Buffalo.....(WS)
NRAMOUSKI, W., Buffalo.....(WL)
RATHBUN, G. T., Nunda.....(WU)
REILLY, J. G., Kingston.....(WS)
CHARLEY, F. S., Syracuse.....(WS)
SIEFERT, F. E., South Ozone Park.....(WS)
SINGLETON, J. W., 1,315 East Fayette St., Syracuse—Sgt.....(WS)
WALTERS, C. F., Oswego—Corp.....(WS)
YORKER, H., Camillus.....(DA)

CONNECTICUT.

BROPHY, F. J., Norwich.....(WL)
DOEHR, W. F., Wallingford—Corp.....(WS)
HUDOBENKO, C., Waterbury—Corp.....(WS)
RODOWSKI, P., New Britain—Mch.....(WL)
SKRZESKOSKI, J., New Haven.....(WL)
SMITH, C. W., Torrington.....(WS)

NEW JERSEY.

BRAMMAN, W. M., Hoboken.....(WU)
BRENNAN, J. M., Jersey City.....(WL)
DORCEY, I., Long Branch.....(WS)
DEVINE, W. F., Summit—Sgt.....(WU)
DISBROW, J., Trenton.....(DD)
DOW, J. S., Bloomingdale.....(WS)
FAVINO, G., East Orange.....(WU)
HASBROCK, T. A., Jersey City.....(WS)
JOHNSON, H., Newark.....(WS)
LOHSEN, J. A., Belford.....(WL)
MATHIS, G. W., Medford.....(WU)
MORE, J., New Brunswick.....(WL)
QUINTAN, J., Glenbrook—Corp.....(WS)
RING, C. J., Jr., Kearny.....(WU)
ROBERTSON, A., East Orange—Corp.(WS)
ROMANOWICS, M., Bayonne.....(WS)
TOTH, J., Newark.....(WL)
WILCKE, C. A., Jersey City.....(WU)

OTHER STATES.

COLLINS, G., Elmore, Ala.....(DA)
CREWS, S., Winston Salem, N. C.....(DA)
DAVIS, J. A., Locust Grove, Ga.—Corp.(DD)
DICKSON, S. R., Bascom, Ga.....(DD)
DIEMUCKE, H., West Point, Miss.....(DD)
DOLIBE, P., Jr., Albemarle, La.....(KA)
EDWARDS, C., Walstonburg, N. C...(DD)
FIELDS, S., Cawood, Ky.....(DA)
FLAKA, P. L., Iron Mountain, Mich..(DA)
FOSTER, C. I., Ericson, Neb.....(DA)
FOY, M. J., St. Paul, Minn.—Corp....(DA)
FROST, E., Cordesville, S. C.....(DD)
GAY, M., Pamcoa, Ala.—Sgt.....(DA)
GORDON, J., Florence, S. C.....(DD)
HAYES, O. E., Wellsville, Mo.....(DA)
HEDDLESON, O. C., Caldwell, Ohio....(DA)
HENKELS, W. J., Spechbs Ferry, Iowa.(DA)
HILLEGUS, C. A., Chetopa, Kan.....(DD)
IKARD, A., Ikrie, Miss.—Sgt.....(DD)
JOHNSON, A., Philadelphia, Penn.....(DD)
JOHNSON, A. R., Comfrey, Minn.....(DD)
JOHNSON, E. R., Athens, Ga.—Maj.....(DD)
JOHNSON, T. J., Minneapolis, Minn....(DD)
KELLEY, R. G., Methuen, Mass.....(DD)
LEGORE, M. T., Cyrione, Mo.....(DD)
MANEHUM, J. C., Grand Rapids, Mich..(DA)
MEVERA, P. C., Blond, La.....(DA)
MILLER, J., Valdosta, Ga.....(DD)
MILLER, G. E., Gordon, Penn.....(DA)
MILLER, J. E., North Visalia, Cal....(DA)
MIGEL, L. H., Waterman, Ill.....(DD)
MOSER, I. F., Drumright, Okla.....(DA)
MOWRY, G. L., Knoxville, Tenn.—Wgn.(DA)
MULCAHY, G. B., Logansport, Ind.—Lt.(DD)
OIEN, J. J., Boyd, Minn.....(WU)
PARKER, L. C., Milliport, Ala.....(DD)
PIER, J., Crowley, La.....(KA)
PIPES, H. J., Madison, Ill.....(KA)
POWELL, J., Lumpkin, Ga.....(DD)
RICH, L. T., Nunda.....(DD)
RIHELE, F., Cincinnati, Ohio.....(DD)
SCHAFFER, W., Portland, Ore.—Corp.(KA)
SELWAY, R. A., Harrisburg, Penn.—Lt.....(DD)
SHOOK, G. C., Abilene, Kans.....(DA)
STOLTZ, C. O., Somerville, Texas.....(DA)
TREGO, M. M., Woodward, Okla.....(DA)
TUCHE, A., New Orleans, La.—Sgt.....(DD)
WATSON, C. A., Columbus, Ohio—Lt.....(DD)
WATTS, A. E., Casey, Ill.....(WS)
YOUNG, W. S., Baldwin, Fla.....(DD)
KOONOMOU, G. A., Biacia, Greece.....(DA)
MARTENY, R., no address given (civilian).....(DD)

Revised Casualties.

ANUZIELLO, D., Rochester, N. Y.....(RD) (MA)
CASSENS, W. W., Sterling, Ill.—Corp.....(D) (MA)
COLLINS, R. A., Mogtroce, Ark.(KA) (MA)
COOK, C. B., Stonewall, Ga.....(D) (MA)
DANCY, C., Norfolk, Va.....(DW) (D)
DOBRY, C., Baldwin, Mich.....(KA) (MA)
GASS, D., Pilmore, Ills.....(KA) (MA)
GOODWIN, A. T., Oakes, N. D..(KA (MA)
GREENSTONE, S., 463 2d Av., New York.....(RD) (MA)
GRIFFITH, G. D., Clarksburg, W. Va.....(KA) (MA)
HARRALL, J. C., Indianapolis, Okla.....F., (KA) (MA)
HUNDLEY, L., Carlisle, W. Va.(KA) (MA)
JUDGE, L. R., Cecil, Ga.....(KA) (D)
KEELING, E., Jr., Newcastle, Penn.....(KA) (MA)
MATAROZZO, J., Paterson, N. J. Bug.....(RD) (MA)
NORTHUP, G. K., New Haven, Conn.....(KA) (MA)
PAEPKE, A. H., Milwaukee, Wis.....(KA) (M
PEARSON, V. S., Morristown, Penn.....(D) (MA)
PHELPS, H. A., St. Cloud, Wis.(WL) (KA)
PUTMAN, G. L., Berdon Springs, Ala.....(KA) (MA)
SHOEMAKER, H. C., Bridgeton, N. J.....(KA) (D)
SIEBS, J. C., Eembury, Miss.....(KA) (D)
SMITH, W. J., Rosco, Mich.—Bug.....(KA) (MA)
STOCKTON, ., Montevideo, Minn.(RD) (KA)
TUTHILL, E. L., Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.....(RD) (MA)
WAENY, J. B., Auburn, Miss.....(KA) (D)
WIENER, Haynesville, Mis.....(KA) (D)
WILLIAMS, P. P., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.....(KA) (D

COLONEL W. J. DONOVAN HONORED BY PERSHING

Gets Oak Leaf Cluster with War Cross for Leading Old 69th Over the Top.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The War Department today gave out a list of citations which contains the following names:

COLONEL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, 165th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Landres and St. Georges, France, Oct. 14-15, 1918. Colonel Donovan is awarded a Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster, to be worn with Distinguished Service Cross awarded Aug. 23, 1918. He personally led the assaulting wave in an attack upon a strongly organized position, and, when our troops were suffering heavy casualties, encouraged all near him by his example, moving among his men in exposed positions, reorganizing decimated platoons, and accompanying them forward in attacks. When he was wounded in the leg by a machine-gun bullet he refused to be evacuated and continued with his unit until it withdrew to a less exposed position. Home address: Mrs. Ruth Ramsey Donovan, (wife,) 734 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILBUR W. WHITE, Jr., (deceased.) Air Service, 147th Aero Squadron. For the following acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Toul, France, Oct. 10, 1918. Lieutenant White is awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross awarded him on Oct. 23, 1918. In command of a patrol of four planes, which were attacked by five German Fokkers, he attacked the enemy plane which was hard pressing a new pilot. The German Fokker had gotten at the tail of the American plane and was overtaking it. Lieutenant White's gun having jammed, he drove his plane head-on into the German Fokker, both crashing to earth, 500 meters below. Next of kin: Mrs. W. W. White, Jr., 541 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

SERGEANT MICHAEL J. McAULIFFE, Co. D, 165th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Landres-et-St. George, France, Oct. 15, 1918. Volunteering for the mission, he exposed himself in the open to heavy shell and machine-gun fire, to obtain ammunition for his company, after all on hand had been exhausted; he made repeated trips over the battlefield, gathering ammunition from the bodies of the dead, until his entire company had been supplied. Home address: Mrs. Mary E. Tennyson, (sister,) 264 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATE GEORGE J. CUDDY, (deceased,) Co. F, 107th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918. Shot through both cheeks and the throat, he refused to be evacuated and continued to advance through intense machine-gun fire. Later he fell, mortally wounded by a third bullet. His heroic conduct was an inspiration to those near him. Home address: Mrs. Hanna Cuddy, (mother,) 141 West Tenth Street, New York City, N. Y.

Other awards are:

Capt. Arthur E. Hamm, (deceased,) 126th Infantry, France; Capt. Harry R. Chadwick, 132d Infantry, Chicago; First Lieut. David E. Putnam, (deceased,) Air Service, 139th Aero Squadron, Boston, Mass.; First Lieut. Charles H. Andre, 305th Machine Gun Battalion, Detroit, Mich.; Second Lieut. Charles B. Allen, 137th Infantry, St. Louis, Mo.; Second Lieut. Kirby P. Stewart, (deceased,) 328th Infantry, Bradentown, Fla.; Sergt. James B. Powers, Co. I, 131st Infantry, Houghton, Mich.; Sergt. Jesse V. Williams, Co. F, 167th Infantry, Lanett, Ala.; Sergt. F. Holts, (deceased.) Co. C, 307th Infantry, Buffalo, N. Y.; Corporal James I. Waters, Co. C, 131st Infantry, Antioch, Ill.; Corporal Ferd D. Smith, Co. D, 4th Engineers, Antioch, Cal.; Corporal Quincy Adams, C. O. 320th Machine Gun Battalion, Limestone, Me.; Corporal Gus W. Palubsack, Co. H, 131st Infantry, St. Louis, Mo.; Private Charles Disalvo, (deceased.) Co. B, 354th Infantry, St. Louis, Mo.; Private George Brown, Headquarters Co., 98th Infantry, Moundsville, W. Va.; Private Joseph Lingowski, Co. L, 60th Infantry, Winona, Minn.; Private Charles J. Love, (deceased.) Co. M, 60th Infantry, Reconville, N. Y., and Private Sam Goldberg, Headquarters Co., 138th Infantry, St. Louis, Mo.

RUMANIA HONORS VOPICKA.

Serbs Also Recognize War Service of American Minister.

BUCHAREST, May 14.—Charles J. Vopicka of Chicago, American Minister to Rumania, has received from King Ferdinand the Grand Cross of the Star of Rumania as "a recognition of his devotion to the allied cause and especially to Rumania during these trying times."

The King, in presenting the Cross, expressed the hope that the American Government would permit Mr. Vopicka to accept this decoration, which is the highest order in Rumania.

The American Minister has also been the recipient of a high decoration from the Serbian Government. Prince Regent Alexander having conferred on him the Grand Cordon of the White Eagle, First Class, as "a recompense for service he has rendered Serbia."

Mr. Vopicka has asked permission from the State Department to accept these decorations.

Old Age

Your Tooth Brush will attain it if bought at Liggett's. Good bristle brushes are becoming increasingly scarce.

We still have a good supply and guarantee the better grades.

If bristles come out we give you a new one.

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They Greatly Outwear Their Guarantee

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Made by master workmen, expert eyes watching each stage of the making, rigidly inspected by automatic devices intelligently controlled and rejecting every imperfection. Everything humanly possible combines to make the Perfection Tire PERFECTION.

Every tire is properly balanced, every tire is just resilient enough to afford the greatest comfort in riding for the most wear, and the most wear for the greatest comfort in riding.

A prime luxury at the cost of a staple necessity.

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Low Cost of Packard Reserve Power

Here is a scientific principle many a motorist overlooks. No matter how fast or how slow you want to go, you cannot go right unless your car has reserve power—rightly applied. Until a man has driven the Packard Twin Six he will never know exactly what that means.

WITH everybody reading about motors, talking about motors, swapping motor experiences, you might suppose that the basic facts of motor engineering would be generally known by this time.

Yet even such a fundamental principle as the economic value of reserve power is not understood by one motorist in ten.

Some car owners take years to wake up to what it is costing them to compromise in the matter of power.

Why should a man have to wear out one compromise car after another before he learns that it costs more to operate such a car than a car of high reserve power?

The man who has been through it all knows that the very reason why the Packard is good for 75 miles an hour is the reason why 25 miles an hour day after day costs less from the Packard than from the car of lower power.

In the Packard—the power is there—in reserve.

It costs you nothing unless you use it.

You call on it when you want it—and not unless you do want it.

The Packard Twin Six engine is a motor of *live moving parts*. Power is used only in moving the car—not in excess merely to keep the engine turning over.

The basic design of the Packard Twin Six motor has been wonderfully justified during the past few years of both peace and war work, so that any changes that may be made from time to time will be merely in the nature of refinements.

The Packard people are transportation experts. They have more to tell you on this subject than any other organization in the world. You can ask them to discuss your car problem without obligation. It is to your interest and profit to do so.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

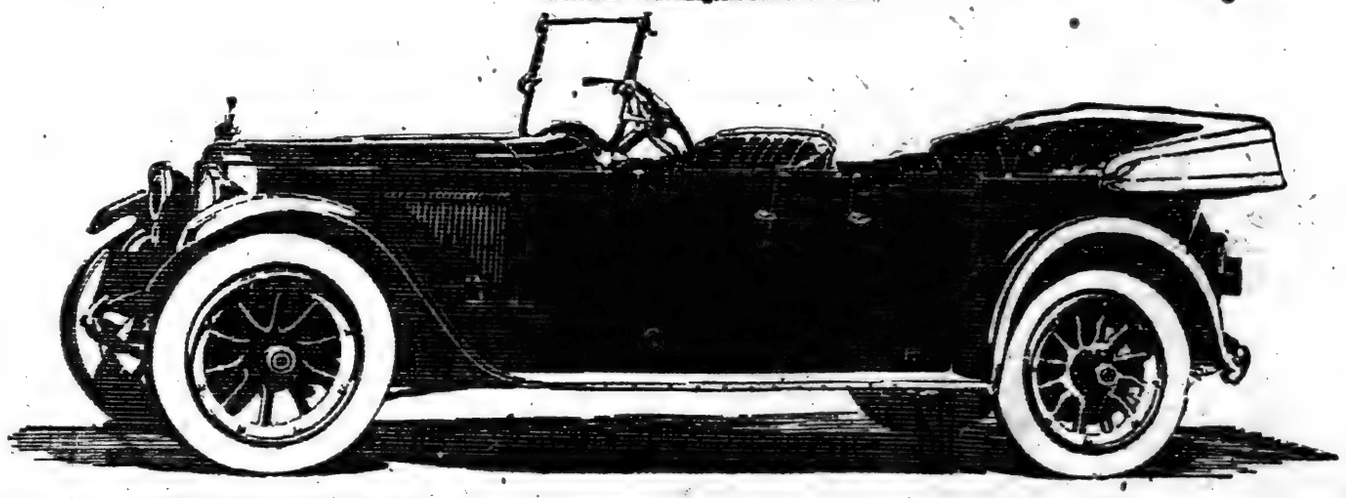
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makes possible salads that are absolutely free of the least suggestion of objectionable "oiliness." It blends perfectly with the other ingredients and adds immeasurably to the deliciousness of the salad.

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"The most complete and satisfying narrative of a war aviator that has yet appeared."—*N. Y. Sun.*

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HOUSE UNANIMOUS FOR WAR INQUIRY

Campbell Uses Word "Political" in Defending Resolution When Democrats Attack Motive.

GILLETT TO NAME BODY

Proportion of Ten Republicans Against Five Democrats Called Unfair.

MONDELL DEFENDS INQUIRY

Asserts Expenditures of $16,000,000,000 Should Be Audited Irrespective of Party in Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—By a vote of 361 to 0 the House agreed today to make the investigation of the War Department's expenditures proposed by Representative Graham, Republican, of Illinois. The Democrats voted with the Republicans, the minority party taking the stand that the inquiry would show, as Representative Cantrell, Democrat, of Kentucky, said, that "the war was won gloriously."

Democrats chided Republicans with attempting to make campaign material out of the investigation. Mr. Mondell, floor leader of the Republicans, denied this and was supported by other Republicans. When Representative Garrett, Democrat, of Tennessee made the point that never but once in the history of Congress had there been a proportion of two of the majority to one of the minority upon a committee, as the present resolution provides, Representative Campbell, Republican, of Kansas, Chairman of the Rules Committee, replied:

The steel, sugar, Mulhall, and money trust investigations were connected with industrial activities of the country rather than political * * * "

The Democrats burst into a roar of laughter and the House was thrown into complete disorder by Mr. Campbell's admission that the proposed investigation would be "political" in its aspect. Mr. Campbell hastily added, "or Governmental" and attempted to explain his words by saying that anything connected with Governmental activity was of a political character. He hurried to say that the inquiry was not started by party motives. Representative Longworth, Republican, of Ohio, interjected that the words "political" and "governmental" were synonymous when used in the way Mr. Campbell had employed them.

Representative Pou of North Carolina led the Democratic fight against having a committee made up of ten Republicans and five Democrats. He endeavored to have the membership changed to nine Republicans and six Democrats. Before he could present an amendment to this effect Representative Campbell used a parliamentary club and moved the previous question. By a strict party vote of 197 to 155 the Republicans defeated Mr. Pou's attempt.

The resolution authorizes the Speaker to appoint a "select committee" of nine member who will investigate "all contracts and expenditures" made by the War Department during the war. The committee has broad powers as to the calling of witnesses and the production of papers, books, &c. Speaker Gillett said, after the vote today, that he would appoint the committee tomorrow. Representative Graham said the investigation would take six months.

Representative Campbell opened the debate by saying the country expected a thorough investigation "of the War Department and "had a right to expect it. We do not intend that any guilty shall be protected, but do intend that any guilty person shall be exposed," he told the House.

"Do you expect to find anything?" asked Representative Caldwell, Democrat, of New York.

"I certainly think it possible," replied Mr. Campbell. "Great sums have been expended since the armistice and the items have not had the approval of members who studied the situation."

There is no objection on the part of the minority to this investigation," said Representative Pou. "If there has been waste there is more in favor of exposing the rascal than the minority can find. We were told that this was a non-partisan investigation. We find that the committee is to be made up of ten Republicans and five Democrats."

"The country not only expects but demands it," Representative Burton of Ohio said. "Such an investigation is not a new thing. It is made after at least two years after the war in which this country has been engaged. If there has been extravagance it could not be avoided, and they will probably excuse it. If it has been divided the country will not be alone to show that the purpose of the investigation was not alone to assure economy but to assure, if extravagance would not be found, that the Federal Reserve Board (Government expenditures at $1 thousand) and this six months after the war and this is to be continued. * * * if expenditures continue that rate until the end of the year we will have used up all available funds from both borrowing and tax sources. On Jan. 1 we will have a deficit of $3,000,000,000 to six months still to be accounted for. Every one knows that persistently determined effort is being made to maintain purely war agencies after the theory that the country will suffer if they are discontinued.

"Republicans are to be put on the committee from Democratic districts, the controlling body will almost certainly divide itself into five sub-divisions. It could not be so divided if the proportion was nine to six without putting more members on two of the subcommittees. It would be unwise to make a committee unduly large—say, a committee of twenty-five members—for the investigation must go on almost continuously. The work is simply tremendous. We can't see the end of it."

The House "thoroughly understood" the real purpose of the investigation, declared Representative Cantrill, Democrat, of Kentucky. "The Republicans will not publicly admit that they are by this investigation, to dig up campaign material for next year, but I know it," he said.

Representative Mondell in taking up the challenge said that since the country began paying the War Department had spent $10,000,000,000. Whether Republicans or Democrats were in Congress, these expenditures ought to be audited, examined, and investigated into," he said. "We propose to do more than the Democrats would have done if controlled the House. We are taking the matter in a spirit not to make political capital, but to make such demanding suggestions which have been made to that effect, but we are going into it because it is our duty."

Representative Garrett, who followed Mr. Campbell, said: "Great sums have been expended since the armistice and the items have not had the approval of members who studied the situation."

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Representative Garrett, who followed Mr. Campbell, advised new House members were about to see "methods" and "gas" by the Republicans. He dilated on the fact that never since the Democrats came into control eight years ago had investigating committees been busy with the proportion of two to one in favor of the majority. He gave the proportion of the steel investigating committee of five to four, of the investigating committee as to the "Mulhall" investigating committee as four to three. He said the "money trust" investigation was carried on by the standing committee on Banking and Currency, instead of by a "select committee."

Enlisted Man Is First in Annapolis Senior Class

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4.—Announcement of the scholastic standing of the members of the graduating class of the Naval Academy was made today. First honors went to Wesley McL. Hague of San Diego, Cal., who was appointed to the academy from the enlisted personnel of the navy by Secretary Daniels.

Hague also won three of the principal prizes for excellence in professional branches.

SAY SAILOR LEAPED TO DEATH IN FEAR

Members of Crew Testify That Captain's Brutality Made Seaman Jump Into Sea.

FORCED TO SIGN STATEMENT

Witness Declares Master of Puako Threatened Him with Revolver After Drowning.

The story of why Axel Hansen threw himself into the sea on Aug. 6, 1918, while the barkentine Puako was six weeks from Cape Town, South Africa, was told by members of the crew yesterday. The seamen came from the four quarters of the world, having been picked up at Victoria, B. C., whence the bark sailed on the voyage that has ended in the trial of her Captain, Adolph C. Pedersen, and his son, Adolph E., the second mate.

Federal Judge Hough, who is trying the two men on an indictment charging murder on the high seas, sits until 6 o'clock every evening and then locks the jury up until the trial is resumed the next morning. The witnesses for the Government yesterday were John W. Campbell, the school boy from Iowa, who began his testimony on Tuesday; Jack Joe, a native of Hawaii; James Campbell, a British subject hailing from the Province of Ontario; Fred Grielen, William Jones, Willian Matteson, and Edward Reilly, from England, Wales, the United States and Ireland.

On the bench was a model of the Puako, with all sails set and drawing as if a stiff breeze were on her quarter.

Reilly, the Irishman, testified with some passion and on several occasions he became so filled with emotion that he had to stop to recover himself. The scene on board the vessel at 4 o'clock on the windy morning of Aug. 6 when, it is alleged, Hansen jumped into the sea to get away from the treatment meted out to him by the Captain and his sons, and when the Captain is alleged to have, refused to hear his cries for rescue and left him to drown was described by the witness with a great deal of picturesque detail.

He said he was standing near the foremast on top of the lumber which the vessel was carrying when he heard the second mate shout to Hansen to go aloft and let go the royal sail. Hansen hastened to the work, but the second mate, seeing idleness, called at him to move faster and called him vile names. Hansen called back: "I am doing my best, sir," but the mate yelled for him to return to the deck and berated him with oaths.

Says Mate Used Knuckles.

"When Hansen came down from aloft," testified the witness, "the second mate called to him to come to where he was, and when Hansen approached him the mate clenched his right fist. On his hand was a knuckle duster."

Asked to explain the term the witness replied that a "knuckle duster" meant brass knuckles. With these, the witness said, the second mate struck Hansen on the right temple, felling him to his knees. He got up and was knocked down again.

"Hansen," continued the witness, "started to walk down the deck and the second mate followed, kicking him on the way. Hansen broke into a run, with the mate after him, and when Hansen got to the rail he jumped into the sea."

This story followed the story of John W. Campbell, told on Tuesday, describing how the mate ordered the steersman to bring the vessel about of the coming on deck of Captain Pedersen, who ordered the vessel back on her course, and of how Hansen, clinging to the log rope and crying for help, was left to drown.

"Out of the sea," testified Reilly, "came smothered cries of Oh, save me! Oh, save me!' I told the Captain Hansen was clinging to the log line, but he grabbed a tiller pin and came at me with an oath, and I and the others who were standing near went forward:"

Forced to Sign.

Then, Reilly said, the Captain and his two sons, first and second mate, went to the cabin the next day, where the Captain dictated a statement of how Hansen died, which the second mate wrote down. The witness said he was asked by the Captain about the death of Hansen and when he told it the Captain replied that such a statement would get him into trouble. When the statement was finished the Captain, according to the witness, asked him to sign it and when he refused to sign it he was threatened and forced to put his name to it.

Relative to the treatment Hansen received before he jumped into the sea, the story of all of the witnesses practically agreed. From their testimony it appeared that Hansen was put in irons and imprisoned in the lazaretto from July 30 to Aug. 6, the day of his death. The witnesses told of the beatings he had received and described his appearance, his face, it was said in the testimony, was so discolored that it was unrecognizable.

SAYS IRISH ARE DRILLING.

Undergoing Voluntary Military Discipline, Writes F. P. Walsh.

In an article to be published this week in America, the Catholic review in this city, Frank P. Walsh, one of the three delegates sent to Paris by Irish societies in this country to ask for the reception at the Peace Conference of the delegates from the so-called Irish Republic, says: "The Irish Nation is undergoing voluntary military discipline.

"In Cork we were followed by a long procession, probably 3,000 men, all, so far as could be seen, just plain civilians, forming part of an ordinary street crowd," writes Mr. Walsh.

"Suddenly one of my colleagues in the carriage with me said: 'Listen,' and I listened. The street crowd was walking absolutely in step, the clack, clack, clack, in perfect marching time, resounding from the pavement. Not a man of the 3,000 could have been arrested for anything—but drilling. And this is going on all over. The Irish nation is undergoing voluntary military discipline."

The review also has an article by E. de Valera, head of the Sinn Fein party and president of the "Republic," who says, "Ireland's complete liberation must follow upon the application of America's principles."

SEIZED SHIPS TO PLY TO LATIN AMERICA

Hurley Announces That the Ex-German Liners Will Supply a Fast Service.

BIG FLEET FOR BOTH COASTS

Pan American Conference Stirred by Prospect—Our Selling Methods Assailed.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board aroused enthusiasm at the Second Pan American Commercial Conference today by asserting that it was the intention of this Government to furnish shipping for travel and trade with Latin-American countries on a scale that would bring about the closest and most favorable trade relations.

Mr. Hurley went at length into the plans of the Shipping Board and made the important announcement that included in the fleet which would ply between North and South America would be three of the large German ships which were seized in American ports and will be retained by the United States.

A fast passenger and mail service would be established, he said, about Nov. 1, and it was his intention to send on the first ship, the Mount Vernon, formerly the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, a delegation of Government officials and American business men with the object of promoting a closer relationship.

"Combining imports and exports," said Mr. Hurley, "one finds that the total value of the trade between the United States and Latin America grew from $800,000,000 in 1914 to $1,750,000,000 in 1918. This vast growth of nearly $1,000,000,000 in only four years puts the United States not merely at the head, but made its Latin-American trade greater than the Latin-American trade of all the rest of the world put together.

Fast Liners to South America.

"Before the war, the best ships in direct service from the United States to the eastern ports of South America made only fifteen knots, offered only fortnightly sailings, and took twenty-four days for the trip from New York to Buenos Aires. Compare this with the service to be expected in the immediate future. Three magnificent ex-German liners, the Mount Vernon, the Von Steuben, and the Agamemnon, are to be remodeled for South American trade.

"These ships make 22½ knots, so that the trip from New York to Rio de Janeiro can be made in ten days, and that to the Argentine capital can be made in fourteen days. There will thus be a saving of at least a month's time on the round trip, as compared with the present or pre-war service.

"The United States Shipping Board is laying its plans to respond appropriately to this call. Already 223 ships of 863,334 deadweight tons have been allocated to Latin-American trade. What is more important, the board is now surveying the situation in order to promote the establishment of new American lines between the United States and South America. These will compare favorably with the former services of the European lines, and will even surpass them.

Service to West Indies.

"Contemplated plans call for at least two lines from New York to serve the West Indian trade, one of them covering the Eastern Caribbean and the other the Western Caribbean, with canal connections at Colon.

"To serve the swelling commerce of the west coast, a line will be maintained connecting Valparaiso and other western ports with Mobile or New Orleans. We have, today, a passenger service from New York to Valparaiso which is nine days shorter than existed one year ago. As soon as the army returns our American transports, we will have a weekly service from New York to Valparaiso on fine passenger liners through the Panama Canal.

"Finally, and most important, there will be a line from New York to the ports of Brazil and the River Plate. Modern ships of the passenger-cargo type operated over these lines will connect the great centres of trade, and to them will flow commerce from many intermediate points."

Condemns Selling Methods.

A plain talk to American business men was made by Carlos Arellano, a leading merchant of Mexico.

"Many of the American manufacturers, accustomed to dispose of their goods in their vast market," said Señor Arellano, "have paid little attention to the suggestions made to them by the Latin-American purchasers. When the latter ask for a small change in a certain kind of goods, in order to adjust them with the price, or to comply with local habits or tastes, the former ordinarily reply briefly: 'This is what we produce and this is what we sell.' If it is asked of them to make some practical change in packing, according to the exigencies of the consuming market, they also refuse to take it into consideration."

The delegates also discussed the Webb-Pomerene act recently enacted by Congress, under which firms may combine for exporting purposes, and Pan American adoption of the metric system. An address was made by Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the American Metric Association.

Air Mail to Panama Projected.

Otto Praeger, Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of the airplane mail service, told the delegates to the conference tonight that the Post Office Department was prepared to start the operation of an air mail service extending from Boston to the Panama Canal within one year after Congress granted an appropriation necessary for the construction and operation of a fleet of seaplanes which would cover the last leg of such a flight from Tampa, Fla.

Mr. Praeger said that such a program was entirely feasible, and he referred to the flight of the NC-4 across the Atlantic to Plymouth as a practical demonstration of what could be accomplished.

The Post Office Department, Mr. Praeger said, already had sufficient money for the establishment of an air mail service between Boston and Tampa. This part of the route would be overland. The route proposed is from Boston to New York to Tampa to Key West to Havana, and on to the Panama Canal.

It would be entirely possible, Mr. Praeger said, to extend the service so that it would go directly to important centres in the South American countries. Accomplishments in this direction, he said, would depend upon the attitude of Congress toward appropriations.

BOY KILLS 3 WEEKS BABY.

Raymond Peeper, Aged 5, Throws Child from Window.

BOSTON, June 4.—The Body of Leroy P. Smart, a three weeks old baby, was found in the cellar of his parents' home in East Boston today. The murderer, according to the police, is Raymond Peeper, a five year old boy. The police said the boy confessed he threw the baby from the window of its home, while the mother was at a store, and then dragged the body to the cellar. Peeper was found beneath a bed in his home.

The circumstances will be presented in court tomorrow, but Police Captain James F. Hickey said that he doubted if any legal action could be taken because of the boy's age.

Post of British Ambassador to America Is Offered to Herbert A. L. Fisher

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily News parliamentary correspondent says that the position of Ambassador to Washington has been definitely offered to Herbert A. L. Fisher, and that he is inclined to accept it.

At present there are difficulties in the way, but it is hoped and believed that these will be overcome.

The name of Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher, educator, scholar, linguist, and historian, and Minister of Education, has for several months been coming up in both the Liberal and Unionist press as a possible successor to Lord Reading.

Mr. Fisher, who is fifty-four years old, is not a politician and is said to have no political ambitions. A bye-election in the Hallam District of Sheffield in 1916 thrust him into the House of Commons, where his maiden speech obtained much more attention than that of the usual newcomer, and he was almost immediately invited into the Government as President of the Board of Education.

With Lord Bryce he was a member of the Committee on German Outrages in Belgium.

When the Premier reorganized his Cabinet on Jan. 10, 1919, after the last election Mr. Fisher became Minister of Education.

As to his purely ministerial duties, he took a prominent part in the debate on the British School Laws of 1918, in the course of which he cautiously praised certain phases of American education and said that in both the United Kingdom and the United States the war would do much toward clearing away the dry-rot from education. He dwelt upon Britain's debt to American universities in shaping world opinion during the first two years of the war.

Mr. Fisher visited this country in 1909, principally as Lowell Lecturer at Boston. He was then known as a distinguished graduate of New College, Oxford, of Paris, and of Göttingen; a Fellow of the British Academy, and a trustee of the British Museum. He is the author of several historical and biographical works and an accepted authority on Napoleonana.

His wife is a woman of keen intellect and high social graces. She is the daughter of Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Clerk of the House of Commons since 1902. The Fishers have one daughter.

FACULTY SETS ASIDE ELECTIONS AT N. Y. U.

Victories of "Bolshevist" Faction in Student Contests to be Scrutinized.

HINT AT BALLOT STUFFING

More Votes Cast Than There Were Voters, Says Professor Theodore F. Jones.

The annual elections of class and student organization officers at New York University were set aside yesterday by the Faculty Committee on Student Organizations because of alleged irregularities in the balloting.

Many of the offices were carried after heated contests this week by the "outs" or "Bolsheviki," as they are called on the campus. The "outs" are composed largely of radicals and Socialist students. After the elections, according to Dr. Theodore F. Jones, a member of the faculty and chairman of the Committee on Student Organizations, it was discovered that in some cases the number of ballots cast exceeded the number of voters. Dr. Jones sent the following letter yesterday:

June 4, 1919.

Mr. Max Marin, Secretary Student Organization.

Dear Mr. Marin: At a meeting of the Faculty Committee on Student Organizations, held this afternoon, it was voted that, pending a full investigation by that committee, all the actions recently passed by the Student Organization and the election recently held under its auspices, about which there is any dispute, be suspended.

Pending the result of that investigation the committee will consider that the present members of the Student Council will continue to serve, save that for the year 1919-20 Mr. Swan shall serve as President, and that the present officers of the various classes shall also continue in office. THEODORE F. JONES.

Chairman Committee of Student Organizations.

Dr. Jones said the Committee's investigations would be completed in a few days, and that new elections might be held.

DECISION FAVORS CATHOLICS

British House of Lords Rules That Bequests for Masses Are Legal.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—The House of Lords decided yesterday that bequests for the saying of masses for the dead were legal according to the law of England. The Lord Chancellor and Lords Atkinson, Buckmaster, and Parmoor agreed to this decision, but Lord Wrenbury dissented. In giving his judgment the Lord Chancellor said that if his view was well founded, citizens of this country had for generations mistakenly held themselves precluded from making these dispositions.

"I cannot conceive that it is my function as Judge of the Supreme Appellate Court of this country," he continued, "to perpetuate an error in a matter of this kind. The proposition, crudely stated, really amounts to this: That because members of the Roman Catholic faith wrongly supposed for a long period of time that a certain disposition of their property was unlawful, and have abstained from making it, we, who are empowered and bound to declare the law, should refuse to other members of that Church the reassurance and belief to which our view of the law entitles them. I cannot, and will not be a party to such a proposal."

The judgment, said the Lord Chancellor, would make the English law on this point correspond with the law of Ireland, of the Dominions, and of the United States.

BRITISH LORD TO SELL OUT.

Cannot Pay War Taxes and Upkeep on Famous Swansea Abbey.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—Lord Swansea is selling his ancestral home, Singleton Abbey, a beautiful residence overlooking Swansea Bay, because he is unable to afford the cost of its upkeep. To keep it in proper order, he stated today, would mean the expenditure of $10,000 yearly, and in view of the raises, taxes, and increased costs, there was nothing for him to do but to sell.

The mansion is sumptuously furnished and contains fine works of art. Together with the whole estate it will soon be auctioned.

WINS POINT IN GAS FIGHT.

Court Allows Appeal in City's Attempt to Intervene.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday granted the application of Corporation Counsel William P. Burr to allow an appeal from the order of Judge Julius M. Mayer denying the City of New York the right to intervene as a party defendant in the 80-cent gas rate case. The court set June 10 to hear argument.

"This is of great importance to the city," said Mr. Burr, "as otherwise the appeal could not be heard until October. Meanwhile, the city would be out of the case. Under the order made by Judge Mayer the trial is to proceed July 17, and would be finished by October."

Law Fields Has Twin Grandchildren

Lew Fields, the comedian, may be congratulated upon two grandchildren, both boys, and his first. They were born about 2 o'clock yesterday morning to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Marcus at their home, in Far Rockaway, at 232 Grand View Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus have been married about five years, but these twins, named Raymond and Lawrence, are their first children.

SAVES WOMAN FROM HIGH-WINDOW LEDGE

Fireman, Dropping by a Rope, Hurls Mrs. Canda Inside to Safety.

HAD THREATENED TO JUMP

Sufferer from Nervous Disorder Left Home and Was Traced to Hotel Room in Brooklyn.

Firemen yesterday morning saved a woman who, supposedly suffering from a nervous disorder, was threatening to jump from a ninth story window of the Hotel Bossert, at Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn. Spectacular methods had to be employed to reach the woman, sitting on the window ledge, as she had warned her would-be rescuers that she would jump if they attempted to break down the locked doors of her room.

The woman was Mrs. Lillian Canda, the wife of M. M. Canda, a dealer in building material, living at 121 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. For some time Mrs. Canda had been suffering from a nervous ailment. She left her home on Monday and took a room on the ninth floor of the Hotel Bossert. She was traced to the hotel by her husband and other members of her family yesterday morning, but refused to admit them to her room, threatening to jump from the window if they attempted to enter.

Convinced of her earnestness, and unable to devise other means of rescue, the family telephoned to the Fire Department for help. Assistant Chief Joseph B. Martin and Deputy Chief F. W. Gooderson went with the men of Engine Company 224 and Hook and Ladder Company 118 to the hotel. Realizing, after much persuasion and argument, that to attempt to enter her room would mean that Mrs. Canda would take the threatened leap, the firemen finally resorted to a ruse.

The window, on the ledge of which Mrs. Canda sat, overlooked on areaway, or inside court. A life net was first spread by the firemen across this areaway at the eighth story, and then Engineer Timothy Fitzpatrick of Engine Company 224 volunteered for the rescue work. While firemen on the ninth floor, by talking and by knocking on the door of her room, kept Mrs. Canda's attention, Fitzpatrick, with a Fire Department life belt buckled around him and a rope attached thereto, held by a dozen of his comrades, dropped from a window on the tenth floor, immediately above that of Mrs. Canda's room. Swinging in, after the drop, Fitzpatrick toppled the surprised woman from the window ledge to the floor of the room, where, with immediate slack given to the rope by the holders on the floor above, he was enabled to seize her and hold her until the firemen in the corridor could enter by means of a pass key.

Mrs. Canda, who seemed to be in an extreme state of nervousness, was taken to a hospital for temporary treatment. Fitzpatrick escaped injury.

GILLETT REPLIES TO ROJO.

Mexican Controversy May Be Put Before Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The controversy over the Mexican situation, which Speaker Gillett started on Monday at the opening session of the second Pan American Commercial Conference by referring to Mexico as "a plague spot," was continued today and may be carried shortly to Congress.

Dr. Rojo, the Mexican Chargé d' Affairs, protested yesterday to the State Department against the charges which had been made.

Mr. Gillett came back today with the assertion that he felt longer delay in handling the Mexican situation was a mistaken policy.

"I thought it would be preposterous," he said, "in a discussion of the commercial conditions on this continent, to have no allusion made to Mexico, whose persistent failure to observe her international obligations and protect foreigners engaged in commerce has been notorious and is the most flagrant obstacle to commercial intercourse and growth in our hemisphere.

"I believe that every nation should be alert to guard its citizens wherever they may be, and I trust our South American friends hold the same opinion and will co-operate with us in asserting and enforcing it."

ELSIE JANIS GETS A MEDAL.

Gen. O'Ryan Presents It as Tribute from His Men Entertained Overseas.

Men of New York's 27th Division, who, as members of the American Expeditionary Force, were entertained by Elsie Janis overseas, gathered at the Globe Theatre last night to present the actress with a medal in appreciation of her services. The presentation was made by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan between the acts of "She's a Good Fellow." General O'Ryan told of Miss Janis's braving the dangers of the firing line to provide entertainment for American soldiers.

On the medal was the inscription, "To Captain Elsie Janis, in loving and grateful appreciation from the New York boys of the A. E. F." The units represented at the presentation were all branches of the old New York National Guard. Lieutenant Leonard Grant of the old 69th, and Lieutenant James H. Doyle of the 14th Infantry, Brooklyn, were among the leaders in the plan to honor the actress.

FINDS IN PRISONER HIS WAR 'BUNKIE'

Patrolman Upton, Back from German Prison, Forced to Arrest Army Comrade.

WAS WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Albert Jensen, Held as Burglar, May Be Sent to Hospital for Observation.

Albert Jensen and Frank Upton were in the battle of Château-Thierry together. They were both wounded as they fought side by side, and they were together when they were captured by the Germans.

That was last Summer.

Yesterday there was a commotion at 65 Central Park West. John C. Bogue, a watchman, had seen a man crawling through the ground floor window at that address. He had called Patrolman Thomas McNamara to his aid. Patrolman Frank Upton saw the commotion and came upon the scene a few minutes later.

The intruder came out of the apartment window, throwing a fur neckpiece and clock to the pavement before he jumped.

Last Summer was a long time ago, but Private Jensen remembered Corporal Upton.

"Hello, Corporal. How's everything," he said to Patrolman Upton.

Patrolman McNamara interrupted.

"This man is a burglar," he said.

The way of the law led to the West Side Court. Meanwhile, however, policeman or not, Upton could not help asking his prisoner about "Mut," the mascot of the 11th Engineers, rescued by Private Jensen once on the other side.

The prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Edgar V. Frothingham. The story told to him was:

During the early stage of the battle of Château-Thierry Jensen and Upton were repairing one of the props of a small bridge with three other American soldiers. They were taken prisoner by a German machine gun squad. All five had been gassed and Jensen received a severe wound in the head. They were interned in a German prison camp, where they remained for eight months until the armistice was signed.

Patrolman Upton told the Magistrate that Jensen had been an "excellent soldier, and a pal" and "Mut" rescued by Jensen. When the 11th Engineers sailed from France, five weeks ago, an order was issued forbidding mascots to be brought home. Farewells were said to goats, cats and dogs and the ship pulled away from their dumb friends.

When three days out "Mut" mysteriously appeared on deck. There was great rejoicing to see again the little dog which had been wounded in the leg and long since been removed from service as a trench runner. The Colonel said that the dog must be thrown overboard. According to the policeman, Jensen stepped forward and said that if the dog was thrown over he would go after him. Jensen was thought to have been affected because of the wound he had received, and the Colonel allowed the dog to debark with his friend in New York.

While questioned at the court, Jensen appeared to be still suffering from shell shock or from the effect of the bullet wound he had received in the head. A large scar on the forehead and he said that he did not remember robbing the house, but said that he would plead guilty because "I must have done it if all these people say I did." He was placed under $1,000 bond, but it was said at the court that he would probably be sent to a hospital.

The apartment robbed was occupied by Mrs. Matilda de Rivaria.

CENTURY THEATRE SUIT.

Action Is Filed to Foreclose a Mortgage of $1,750,000.

A suit to foreclose a mortgage for $1,750,000 on the Century Theatre and for the appointment of a receiver of the New Theatre Corporation's property pending the sale of the theatre and land in the block between West Sixty-second and West Sixty-third Streets on Central Park West, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Equitable Trust Company, trustee of the bond issue. A lis pendens was filed against the property at the same time.

The complaint says that the trust company is trustee under the issue of ten-year 4½ per cent. gold bonds authorized in 1909. The bonds became due on Feb. 1, at which time interest of $39,375 was unpaid. The holders of the bonds, among whom are Otto H. Kahn, Clarence H. Mackay, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., authorized the trust company on May 22 to take steps to enforce their rights under the mortgage. The complaint says that the property will bring more if sold in one parcel than if broken up into lots.

The New Theatre, as it was named originally was planned to be the American prototype of the Comedié in Paris and was to produce classical and modern plays and give two nights of opera a week. Among those interested with Mr. Kahn and Mr. Vanderbilt in the construction of the theatre, on which more than $2,000,000 was spent, were the late J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Harriman, George F. Baker, H. C. Frick, Jacob H. Schiff, and Colonel John Jacob Astor.

SAYS INDIA NEEDS FOOD.

Returned Missionary Found Bolshevists a Small Minority There.

Deaths are occurring in India in appalling numbers because of failure of the crops, according to Rev. Dr. R. A. Hume, who has served the National Missionary Council of India for forty-two years and who arrived here yesterday on his first furlough in eight years. He brought with him a message from the Viceroy to President Wilson.

"There will be little relief until the next harvest, three or four months hence," Dr. Hume said. "The British Government is distributing food with all the resources at hand, but outside aid is imperative."

The missionary declared that Bolshevist and anarchist activities in the empire, though persistent enough to give the authorities considerable trouble, were engineered by a small minority. The great mass of the population, he asserted, was satisfied with the gradual liberalization of the Government carried on by the British.

Dr. Hume plans a campaign among students of American universities with the object of inducing larger enrolments in the Indian missionary service.

VOLPLANES 30,000 FEET.

Capt. Fonck 1,000 Feet from Altitude Record When Engine Freezes.

ISSY LES MOULINEAUX, France, June 4.—Captain Rene Fonck, the famous French ace, attempted this morning to break the airplane altitude record of 31,000 feet made by Adjutant Casale on May 28.

The aviator ascended rapidly until he had attained a height of 30,000 feet. There, however, his motor froze and he was forced to make a thrilling volplane with his engine stopped. He finally landed in safety at the Airdrome at Toussus-le-Noble.

Orders Naval Personnel Cut to 250,000 Men by July 1

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary Daniels today ordered reduction of the naval personnel to 350,000 men or less by July 1. Commandants of all shore stations and districts were directed to discharge immediately every man who could possibly be spared without impairing the efficiency of the navy.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that he ordered a similar reduction before he left recently for Europe, and officials inferred that the former order was not carried out with the alacrity the Secretary had expected.

On June 1 there were approximately 277,000 men in the navy, of whom about 125,000 were at shore stations.

CURB TO PUT BAN ON BOGUS STOCKS

Association Will Ask Its Members to Cease Trading in Blacklisted Issues.

TO AID DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Calls for Statements from Those Promoting or Advertising New Securities.

The New York Curb Association is preparing to check the flotation of fraudulent securities by means of a blacklist, according to an announcement which was made yesterday. It was said that no particular stocks were in view, but that the General Welfare Committee of the association which was recently appointed, consisting of John V. Dunne, N. P. De Mauriac, William J. Gerity, and C. C. Kerl, would investigate conditions carefully, and, if cause for action was found, it would advise members of the Curb Association to cease trading in the stocks which are placed under the ban. Furthermore, a request will be made to the newspapers printing curb quotations that they cease to publish prices for these stocks.

It is admitted by the Curb Association that there have undoubtedly been instances of companies being formed with no other object than that of fleecing the public. The present plan will be to call for a prospectus or statement from members promoting or advertising any new unlisted securities, and if this is found satisfactory the stock may be traded in by members of the association. On the other hand, there will be a spirit of co-operation with the District Attorney's office in bringing to light fraudulent organizations.

A letter sent out by the association reads as follows:

NW York June 4. e

To the Members of the New York Curb Market Association.

Gentlemen: Complying with request of the District Attorney's office at New York relative to certain transactions in securities traded in upon the New York Curb Market, we beg to advise you that at a regular meeting of the Board of Representatives held May 28, 1919, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That members before promoting or advertising any new unlisted securities are instructed to file a prospectus or statement giving all information in their possession relating to such company with the Secretary's office, and any violation of this resolution shall be deemed an act detrimental to the interests and welfare of the New York Curb Market Association."

Very truly yours,

A. B. FORGES, Secretary.

Contrary to a somewhat general belief, the New York Curb Market Association cannot absolutely control transactions on the Curb market. It can hold away only over its members. The present move, it is hoped, however, will do much to clear away trading in securities which do not have the approval of the association. The first attention, it is understood, will be directed toward the oil companies, of which there have been a large number launched since the first of the year. About 90 per cent. of these are not listed with the Curb Association. It is not the intention, however, to discriminate against all unlisted securities, for the Standard Oil issues come in this class and are among the highest priced stocks traded in on the Curb. The endeavor will be simply to separate the chaff from the wheat, so that the public may be protected against the fraudulent companies.

SEEKS STOCK INDICTMENTS.

District Attorney to Put Swindle Evidence Before Grand Jury.

The District Attorney will ask the Grand Jury to aid him in his investigation of fake stock-selling campaigns and the activities of promoters who have invaded the financial district to unload worthless securities, many of which have been issued with no other property values back of them than a prospect, "and a pretty poor prospect, too, in hundreds of cases," said Assistant District Attorney Dooling, yesterday.

"We expect to go before the Grand Jury within a few days, probably tomorrow, depending upon the time necessary for preparing our evidence, and will seek to get at least two indictments," he said. "Our evidence will tend to show that misrepresentations have been made to induce the public in certain cases to buy stock that has undergone some peculiar manipulation. None of the men involved is connected with any exchange. They are simply outsiders in the Wall Street district. We also expect to make a charge of forgery in one case."

Mr. Dooling and Assistant District Attorney E. P. Kilroe, who have succeeded Mr. Brogan in the management of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds in the District Attorney's office, issued a large number of subpoenas yesterday in connection with their general inquiry into speculative oil shares. The District Attorney is getting confidential reports from the oil fields to use in checking up the sales of stocks here.

SHOW FOREIGN HANDICRAFT.

Twenty Nationalities Represented in Art Alliance Exhibition.

There opened yesterday in the galleries of the Art Alliance of America, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, an interesting exhibition of foreign handicrafts, the work of over twenty different nationalities being shown. None of the work has been recently imported and some of it is now being done, and all by the people of the different nationalities who have long made their homes in this country. The idea of the exhibition is reconstruction work at home, to make Americans see the beauty they have at their doors and give them the opportunity to make good in a way that is best worth while for them and for the country.

There are many interesting old costumes, the beautiful peasant gowns worn for holy days and holidays, wonderfully embroidered wedding aprons, pillow cases and bedding; there are Swedish and Danish textiles and metal works, looms on which the weaving is going on; jewelry is being made; a pretty Italian girl is doing reticella work; there is Armenian lingerie and table wear and charming Czechoslovak pottery; all sorts of beautiful Russian things, and Spanish and Portuguese gold embroidery. Much of the work comes from different settlements in the neighborhoods where the people of different nationalities have formed groups. Different workers at the exhibition are in national costume. The exhibition will continue until June 21.

PLAN EARLY END OF FOOD CONTROL

Need Will Pass with the Harvest, American Members of Economic Council Hold.

WORLD'S FOOD WILL SUFFICE

Grain Margin Is Narrow, but Meats Will Hold Out, Despite Europe's Great Losses.

VIEWS OF HOOVER HOPEFUL

With Peace and "

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

Trinity Buildings Corporation
of New York
20-year 5½s

FIRST mortgage security on two of the most valuable office buildings and ground in heart of financial district.
An attractive obligation which we recommend.
To yield about 5½%
Circular upon request for AG-238
The National City Company
Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: Fifth Ave. and 43rd St.
Correspondent Offices in 50 Cities

Free from All Federal Income Taxes
DUPLIN COUNTY 5½s
North Carolina
Due serially 1920 to 1944 inclusive
Prices to yield
5%
Duplin County lies to the southeast of the central part of the state is of an agricultural character, and is growing steadily in population and wealth.

Assessed Valuation, est.	$10,500,000
Net Debt, incl. this issue	115,000
Population, 1910	25,442
Present population, est.	33,000

Send for descriptive circular
E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Philadelphia Chicago
San Francisco Denver Los Angeles

Tilney, Ladd & Co.
Railroad Bonds
New York

SHORT TERM SECURITIES

Wilson & Co.	6s,	1928
Armour & Co.	'6s,	1919–24
Studebaker & Co.	7s,	1921–29
Peerless T. & M.	6s,	1925
Duquesne Light	6s,	1921
Southern Ry.	6s,	1922
Ralston Purina	6s,	1922–25
Laclede Gas Lt.	7s,	1924

Inquiries Invited.

Exempt from Federal and New York State Income Taxes
North Tonawanda 4s
New York
Due March, 1934
Westchester County 4½s
New York
Due July, 1937
Hamilton, N. Y., 4s
Due October, 1924
Middletown, N. Y., 3½s
Due July, 1921
To Yield 4.35%
Blodget & Co.
24 PINE ST., New York — 60 STATE ST., Boston

Investment Suggestions
Glidden, Davidge & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
5 Nassau St., New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover from Preceding Day's Depression, Some Advancing Sharply—6% Money.

The rebound of stock quotations which naturally followed the break of Tuesday gathered force yesterday when the call money market opened with the rate back at 6 per cent. and before midafternoon the plugging tactics of the more vigorous speculators were again in evidence. A number of issues, lately among the leaders, assumed the position abandoned during the one-day reaction, and net gains were recorded by them extending from 4 to 9 points. The sugar stocks, several of the automobile and rubber shares and a number of well-advertised specialties stood in the forefront of action. Considered broadly, the day's business hardly indicated that the leaders in the speculative campaign had been chastened by the setback of the preceding session, and in banking quarters the view was expressed that if the market became really "foolish" again there would probably be further drastic movements of loan rates.

The trend of speculation indicated that the money situation was the prime factor behind operations, as comment of the market place failed to disclose other influential matters of business and finance ranking in esteem above the single question of adequate or inadequate bank credit for future trading. Call money was in sufficient supply to meet all demands at 6 per cent. during the period when most loans were being made or renewed, and afterward the rate eased to 5½ per cent. It was probably the case that the advance to 11 per cent. the day before had attracted heavy offerings from the interior, and at the same time the large Victory loan payments of Tuesday presumably went into bank deposits and were temporarily available for lending on call. Whether or not the return of the call rate to a level considered normal in recent weeks was deceptive as a forecast for the next few days remains to be seen. Income tax bills for the second instalment have gone out from the Treasury, accompanied by the request that as much as possible of the remaining portion of this tax be paid on June 15, which would indicate a possible flurry of money quotations around that date. Although rather remote from immediate consideration of potential demands on credit, it is worth noting that the unusually warm weather of the present extends well over the country, according to Government reports, and may result in hurrying forward the wheat harvest in the Southwest where abundant crop prospects point to a need for larger credit facilities than in recent years. A practical factor of more weight than supposition is the attitude of some of the influential bankers who stand opposed to further excessive speculation, and desire to see proper precautions taken to insure plenty of credit for the reconstruction program, without recourse to measures likely to promote inflation.

Among stocks where orderly dealings were in evidence yesterday the tone was strong and the railroad issues were by no means neglected. The day's news was of the constructive order, without minimizing certain departments of industry where considerable improvement could be hoped for. The steel trade periodicals reported a gradual betterment of business, which must still be viewed more in the light of coming events than those current. The iron making industry is still pointed toward contraction, the May output being some 370,000 tons under that of April while more furnaces were blown out during the month. The grain crops, as described in the weekly Government bulletin on weather conditions, apparently recovered something of the delay caused by previous rainy and cold days. The news dispatches foretold Austria's early acceptance of the treaty, with its probably beneficial effect in stimulating industry in parts of the Central European nations.

The foreign exchange market recorded another movement against Paris, with the other exchanges showing little change for the day.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
High	6	High	6½
Low	5½	Low	6
Renewals	6	Renewals	6½
Last	5½	Last	6

Call Loans on Acceptances.
Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	5¾@6
Ninety days	5½@5¾	Ninety days	5¾@6
Four months	5¼@5¾	Four months	5¾@6
Five months	5½@5¾	Five months	5¾@6
Six months	5¼@5¾	Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4A@4¼
Nonmembers and private bankers, eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5½

Commercial Paper.
30 to 90 days ..... 5 @5¼
4 to 6 months ..... 5 @5¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.61¾	$4.61¼	$4.61¾	—.00¼
Cables	4.62¾	4.62¼	4.62¾	—.00¼
Francs—				
Demand	6.42	6.45	6.43	—.06
Cables	6.40	6.43	6.43	—.06
Lire—				
Demand	8.04	8.04	8.04	—.04
Cables	8.02	8.02	8.02	—.04

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.61¾	$4.62¾
5.1813 Paris	6.45	6.43
5.1813 Belgium	6.63	6.60
China—		
Hongkong	83.00	83.10
Shanghai	123.00	123.25
Peking	131.00	131.25
40.29 Holland	38.75	39.00
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.30
32.44 India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
19.30 Spain	19.98	20.04
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.30	25.50
Christiania	25.00	25.20
Copenhagen	25.30	25.50
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.125
32.44 Rio	27.75	27.875
5.1813 Switzerland	5.22	5.20
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	12.10	12.25
500 rubles	12.00	12.15

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for dealings in which it is the exclusive authorized agency:

	Kronen Per Dollar.
Germany	*12.65
Poland	*14.25
Austria	24.00
Jugoslavia	23.00
Czechoslovakia	13.00
Finland	19.65

*Marks per dollar. †Finmarks per dollar.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.58¾	$4.56¾

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House exchanges, $1,601,135,779; balances, $80,882,196; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $379,973; Federal Reserve credit balance, $38,797,265.

Domestic Exchanges.
Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $28.125.

Silver Quotations.
Bar silver in London, 51¼d; in New York, $1.09¾; Mexican dollars, 84@85c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, June 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$814,983	$163,392,500
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	727,178	2,047,814,999
Miscellaneous	2,860,601	1,167,451,750
Miscellaneous rev.	1,251,600	581,339,951
Total receipts	$5,703,404	$3,970,499,211
Excess of ord. disb.	111	111¼
over ord. receipts	66	69
Exc. of total disb. over total receipts	22,057,012	19,265,854,130
Expenditures	27,820,416	14,235,922,342

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,546,653	412,045	1,006,959
Year to date	112,267,159	63,767,169	85,617,747

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
49	51½	200	Adams Express	50½	50½	50½	50½	+1½
34	34½	3,300	Advance Rumely	34	34½	33⅝	34½	+1½
73	74	400	Advance Rumely pf	74	74	74	74	...
91	92	2,100	Ajax Rubber	91¼	92⅝	91¼	91⅝	+1⅝
3⅛	3⅜	100	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	2½	200	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
43⅝	44	3,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
109⅜	110¼	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	109¾	110⅛	109	110	+ ⅝
99⅜	101	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅜
46½	50¾	100	Am. Banknote	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	—2⅝
86⅜	87	11,500	Am. Beet Sugar	84⅝	87	84⅛	87	+1½
99⅜	100½	1,900	Am. Bosch Magneto	99	100⅜	98½	100⅛	+ ⅞
57⅜	57⅝	9,500	Am. Can	57⅛	58⅜	56⅝	57⅞	+ ⅜
107½	107⅝	12,700	Am. Car & Fdry	104⅞	107⅝	104⅛	107⅝	+3¼
58½	59⅜	2,800	Am. Cotton Oil	57⅞	59	57⅝	58⅝	+1¼
12⅝	13	700	Am. Druggists	13¼	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	...
86	89	100	Am. Express	86	89	89	89	—1
35¼	35⅞	10,400	Am. H. & Leather	36⅜	36⅜	35¼	35½	—½
123	125⅜	4,700	Am. H. & L. pf	123	125¼	122½	125¼	+2¼
68¼	68½	9,300	Am. Ice	67	68¾	64¼	68¼	+3¼
74	74½	1,800	Am. Ice pf	73¾	75	73¾	74½	+2¼
107⅝	107⅞	23,700	Am. International	104⅝	108⅜	103	107⅞	+2½
66⅜	67¾	3,300	Am. Linseed	67	67⅞	66⅜	67	— ⅝
95½	96	200	Am. Linseed pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	—1½
84⅜	84⅝	9,100	Am. Locomotive	83½	84⅝	82⅝	84⅝	+2¾
2⅝	2¾	3,100	Am. Malting	3⅛	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
60½	61¾	1,100	Am.M.1st pf.c.of d.s.	60	62	60	61	+1½
80¾	80⅝	13,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80¾	81⅝	80¾	80⅝	+ ⅝
103	106	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106½	106½	106¼	106½	...
93¼	94	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	...
124½	124⅞	100	Am. Snuff	123½	123⅞	123½	123⅝	—1½
97⅞	98	12,800	Am. Steel Fdries	96	98⅜	96	98⅛	+1⅝
135	135¾	13,600	Am. Sugar Ref	131½	135¾	130¾	135	+3½
106⅜	107	3,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	106¾	107½	106¾	106½	—1
...	...	1,800	Do. rights	4⅛	4⅜	3⅞	4	— ⅛
106⅜	106⅝	1,900	Am. Tel. & Tel	106½	106⅝	106¼	106½	...
120	120½	15,300	Am. Woolen	114½	120	114½	120	+6
100	110	1,800	Am. Woolen pf	100	100	100	100	+1
44½	45	1,300	Am. Writing Paper pf	44	44¾	44½	44½	+½
18⅝	19	7,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S	18¾	19⅜	17⅞	17⅝	+ ⅛
53½	55	1,600	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	53	55	53	54½	+2
69⅞	70	12,400	Anaconda Copper	69½	70⅛	69¼	69⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	2	100	Assets Realization	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
53¾	53¾	3,900	Asso. Dry Goods	54	54½	53	53½	— ⅛
74	70	200	Ass. Dry. Gds. 1st pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	—4½
...	...	41	Do. odd lot	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	...
88½	89½	100	Associated Oil	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
101¼	101⅞	4,050	Atch., Top. & S. F	100	101⅝	100	101⅝	+1⅜
86½	87	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	87	87	87	87	...
...	...	200	Atlantic Coast Line	103½	105	103½	105	+ ½
162¾	163	1,000	Atl., Gulf & West I	162	163¼	162	162½	+ ⅛
103½	103⅞	22,400	Baldwin Loco	102	103⅞	101⅜	103⅞	+1⅝
54	54¼	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅜	54⅛	53½	54	+ ⅛
132½	134	200	Barrett Co	134	134	133½	133½	+1
1⅝	2	1,300	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
83	84	100	Bethlehem Steel	82	83	82	83	+ ⅛
82⅝	83½	17,500	Beth. Steel, class B	81⅛	83½	81⅛	83⅜	+ ⅝
21⅜	21⅝	1,000	Booth Fisheries	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	28⅛	3,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	27	28	26⅞	28	+1⅝
99	101	100	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	...
8¾	9½	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	...
50	54	100	Buffalo & Sus. pf	53	53	53	53	+3
151	152	100	Burns Brothers	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼	...
28	29	1,700	Butterick Co.	27½	29	27½	29	+1¼
12⅞	13¼	2,100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	...
20	20½	17,100	Butte & Superior	27⅜	30⅞	26	29¼	+1¼
46⅜	50	2,700	Caddo Cent. O. & R	50¾	50¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
69¾	69¾	6,200	California Packing	67¼	69¾	67¼	69¾	+1½
33½	34½	5,400	California Petr.	33¾	34¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	700	California Pet. pf	70⅜	80	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	2,800	Calumet & Arizona	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
47	48	100	Canadian Pacific	47	48	47	48	+ ⅛
64½	65	7,000	Central Leather Co	64¼	64½	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
111½	112	200	Central Leather pf	111¼	112	111¼	111¾	+ ⅝
43½	44	1,700	Cerro de Pasco Cop	43½	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
193	193	2,900	Chandler Motor	190	193	189	193	+3
67½	67¾	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	66⅞	67¾	66⅞	67¾	+ ⅝
9	9¾	700	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	9	9	9	9	...
9⅜	10	300	Chi. Great Western	9⅜	10	9⅜	10	...
28¼	28¾	100	Chi. Great West. pf	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
45½	45¾	3,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45	45¾	45	45	+ ⅛
70¾	71⅛	700	Chi., R. I. & P.	70¾	71⅛	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
102	102	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
29¼	30	3,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	29¼	30	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
82	83	300	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
70	70⅝	1,000	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	70	70⅝	70	70¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	2,900	Chile Copper	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	40	2,400	Chino Copper	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
47	48	100	Clev., Cin. & St.L.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
49½	50½	7,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	49½	50½	48¾	49¾	+ ⅝
28	28	100	Col. & Southern	28	28	28	28	—1
51½	53⅜	3,700	Columbia Gas & El	51½	53⅜	51½	53¾	+2¼
101	102	200	Consolidated Gas	101	102	100	102	+ ⅛
⅝	⅞	200	Con. Int. Cal. Min	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞	— ⅛
89⅝	92	14,000	Continental Can	89⅝	92	89½	92	+4
64½	65⅝	23,000	Corn Products Ref	64½	66	64½	65⅝	+ ⅛
50	56	100	Crex Carpet	54	54	54	54	—2
92⅛	92⅝	20,400	Crucible Steel	90⅜	92⅝	90⅜	92¾	+1⅝
100	101	100	Crucible Steel pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	...
36¼	36¾	8,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	34⅞	36⅝	34⅞	36⅝	+1⅝
82	82½	800	Cuba Cane S. pf	81½	82⅜	81½	82½	+ ⅞
98½	99	100	Deere & Co. pf	99	99	99	99	...
113¼	114½	400	Delaware & Hud	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¼	—1½
...	...	100	Del., Lack. & West	208	208	208	208	...
⅞	1	800	Den. & Rio Grande	⅞	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
14½	14⅞	800	Denver Mines	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...
36½	37½	7,300	Elk Horn Coal	36½	37½	36	37	—3
18⅝	19	1,000	Erie	18⅝	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	500	Erie 1st pf	30¼	30¾	30½	30¾	...
29	29	200	Emer.-Brantham	29	29	29	29	...
114¼	115¼	3,000	Famo's Play-Lasky	114¼	115¼	114¼	114¾	+ ⅜
43	43	100	Federal M. & S. pf	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
81	81⅞	600	Fisher Body	81	81⅞	79	79	—2
34⅝	35	2,100	Gaston, W. & W	34⅝	35	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
80	82⅜	6,700	General Cigar	80	82⅜	79½	81½	+2
168	168	4,700	General Electric	168	168	167⅞	167⅞	+ ⅝
216	220	15,000	General Motors	216	220½	216	216	—4
94	94	2,600	General Motors pf	94	94	93	93¼	+¼
82	85	22,800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	82	85	81	83	+2¾
72⅞	73	100	Granby Consol.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+1⅝
97⅞	98¼	2,400	Great Northern pf	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼	+ ⅜
45⅝	46¼	2,700	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅝
42⅝	43	400	Greene-Can. Cop.	42⅝	43	42⅝	42⅝	—3⅛
68⅜	68⅞	8,200	Gulf States Steel	73	76	65½	65½	—6½
57⅜	58¼	1,200	Haskell & Barker	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	58¼	+ ⅝
102	102	100	Illinois Central	102	102	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
57⅝	57¾	6,100	Inspiration Copper	56½	58	56½	57¾	+ ⅝
8	8	5,000	Interboro Consol.	8	8	8	8	...
27⅞	29	2,500	Interboro Con. pf	27⅞	29	27⅞	27⅞	+1½
25	28½	200	Int. Agricultural	25	25	25	25	...
87	87	600	Int. Agricultural pf	87	87	86	87	...
132½	132¾	2,000	Int. Harvester new	130¼	132½	130¼	132½	+2
47¼	47⅝	58,700	Int. Mer. Marine	43¼	48¼	43¾	47¾	+3
121¼	121⅝	18,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	118⅞	123	118¼	119½	+1⅝
27¾	27¾	9,100	Int. Nickel	27⅜	28	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
98	98	100	Int. Nickel pf	96½	96¾	96½	96½	— ⅛
58⅝	58⅞	14,600	Int. Paper	56½	58⅝	56½	58⅝	+2
78	78	600	Int. Paper pf., sta.	76½	77	76½	77	— ⅛
38⅜	39	400	Jewel Tea	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	— ⅛
22⅜	23	1,000	Kansas City South.	23⅜	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛
125	125	2,100	Kelly Spring Tire	123	126⅜	123	124	+1
36⅞	36⅞	6,634	Kennecott Copper	35⅝	37	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
93	93	2,900	Keystone Tire & R	92⅜	93⅝	92⅜	92⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	136	136	136	136	—1
85⅝	85⅞	4,600	Lackawanna Steel	85⅝	86¼	84½	85	+ ⅛
67	68	100	Laclede Gas	67	67	67	67	...
34½	35	1,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	34½	35¼	34½	34⅝	—1⅛
56¼	56¾	13,400	Lehigh Valley	59⅜	59⅜	56⅜	56⅜	—3½
112¼	112½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	112	112	112	112	—2½
59½	60	2,100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	60⅞	64	60⅞	63¼	+2½
103⅝	104	100	Loose-W. B. 1st pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+2⅝
176	180	1,100	Lorillard (P.) Co	176	180	176	180	+5
120	120	100	Louis. & Nash	120	120	120	120	—1
117	117½	500	Manhattan Shirt	117	117½	117	117½	+ ⅛
74	74	200	Marlin-Rockwell	74	74	73	73	—4
53½	53	5,600	Maxwell Motors	53½	53	51¼	53	— ⅛
75⅞	76	1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	75⅞	76	75½	76	— ⅛
39	45	3,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	39	45	39	43	+5
190	194½	50,300	Mexican Petroleum	190	194½	188¼	190	+1
27	27	700	Miami Copper	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	52½	8,200	Midvale Steel	51⅝	52½	51½	52	+ ⅛
14½	15½	6,400	Minn. & St. L. new	14½	15½	14½	15½	+1⅝
9¼	9½	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¼	9½	9	9	— ⅛
19	19½	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
32	33¼	12,500	Missouri Pacific	32	33¼	31½	32⅝	+1⅛
56	57¼	4,100	Missouri Pacific pf	56	57¼	56	57	+1
117	117	100	Nash., & St. L.	117	117	117	117	—2½
36⅜	36⅝	200	Nat. Acme	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
122	122	300	Nat. Biscuit	122	122	122	122	—2
21	21⅜	2,500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
70	70	9,900	Nat. Enam. & St.	70	70	69½	70½	+5⅝
80	81⅜	1,300	Nat. Lead	80	81⅜	80	81⅛	+1⅝
109	109	100	Nat. Lead pf	109	109	109	109	—1
17⅜	17⅝	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	...
38½	39⅜	2,300	N. O., Tex. & Mex	38½	39⅜	38	38½	+ ⅛
81¾	81⅝	4,800	N. Y. Central	81¾	81⅝	81	81⅜	+ ⅛
30½	30¾	500	N. Y. Dock	30½	30¾	30½	30½	—1⅞
31⅜	32	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
22½	23	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
19	19½	100	Norfolk & Western	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
109	110	100	Norfolk & Western pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
98	98½	1,500	Northern Pacific	96⅝	98¼	97⅛	97⅝	— ⅛
91	92	6,600	Nova Scotia S. & C.	87	92	87	90½	+3
57⅜	57⅝	82,500	Ohio Cities Gas	55½	57⅝	54⅝	57⅜	+2⅞
51½	51⅝	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	51⅜	51⅝	51½	51½	+ ⅛
8½	8½	800	Oneida Mining	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
11⅛	11¾	16,700	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	11⅛	11¾	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
55⅝	56	300	Owens Bottle	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	37⅜	400	Pacific Mail	36⅜	37	36⅜	37	+ ⅛
98¼	99	28,400	Pan-Am. P. & T.	97½	100	97½	99¼	+3
35	38	400	Penn. Seab. Steel	36⅝	37	36½	37	—1
47⅛	47¼	2,200	Penn. R. R.	47⅛	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	...
53	54	100	People's Gas, Chi.	52⅜	53	52⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
21½	21¾	3,000	Pere Marquette	21½	21⅝	20¾	21	...
60	62	300	Pere Marq. prior pf	62	62	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
46	49	100	Pere Marquette pf	48	48	48	48	—1
39	39½	3,400	Philadelphia Co	39½	39½	39	39⅜	— ⅛
93⅝	94	22,800	Pierce-Arrow	93¾	94⅜	93¼	93¾	+2⅜
25⅜	25⅝	4,500	Pierce Oil	25¾	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
57	57	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	58½	59	58½	58½	+2
61¾	61	9,800	Pittsburgh Coal	61¾	63⅜	60½	63⅜	+3½
92	95	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
40⅜	40⅞	28,800	Pitts. & West Va	37⅜	40⅜	37	40⅜	+3½
83¼	84	1,300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	82¾	83⅞	82¾	83⅞	+ ⅝
17⅛	18	100	Pond Creek Coal	18	18	18	18	...
83	83½	4,100	Pressed Steel Car	82	83¼	82	83¼	+1⅜
102	106	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	104	104	104	104	+2
127½	128	400	Pullman Co	127¼	127⅞	127¼	127⅝	+ ⅝
58½	59

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General Motors Places Great Order with the United States Steel Corporation.

SEE BETTER CONDITIONS

Trade Publications Report Continued Improvement Throughout Industry, with Much Activity.

An order for 345,000 tons of steel has been placed with the United States Steel Corporation by the General Motors Corporation. This is one of the largest individual orders placed in the steel industry since the signing of the armistice, being nearly double in tonnage the order for steel rails placed by the Railroad Administration. For some time it has been asserted that the automobile industry was the heaviest consumer of steel. The present order is diversified through a number of steel products, the exact tonnage for each not being available yesterday when confirmation of the order was made by Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation.

The trade publications continue to report a betterment of conditions throughout the steel industry, the stabilization price figures continuing to rule in the majority of cases where sales have been completed. It is understood that the stabilization prices govern in the sale to General Motors by the Steel Corporation.

In discussing conditions the Iron Age says:

"The activity in the steel market continues in an encouraging way, without broadening to any marked degree. Mill operations are on a slightly increased scale. Some phases have been overrated, particularly the amount of third quarter and second half buying, which is quite moderate. Price irregularities continue, but the schedule of March 20 holds its place as the market standard. The concessions are in sheets, hot rolled strips, steel bands and some other of the lighter products.

"Export demand grows and the business is mode dependable, in contrast with the mass of duplicated inquiries from which there was relatively small result in a number of preceding weeks. There are signs that foreign buyers who were waiting to get their cue from the action of domestic consumers are now coming forward."

The Iron Trade Review says:

No week since the armistice has embraced such large or diversified buying of iron and steel products as the seven day period just past. Confidence plainly is being strengthened in virtually all branches of consumption, and forward contracts are being negotiated freely. In fact, in several lines buyers show a desire to engage tonnage at ruling prices to a more forward point than producers care to entertain. The railroad trade remains the weak factor and were this not restricted to such subnormal proportions by the present control, the tone of the situation would be universally cheerful and expectant. Some large tonnages are figuring in the present business."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday:

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

17 shares Goetz Silk Manufacturing Co. of Holyoke, Mass., 245.

28 shares Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp. common, 12.

$25,000 Second Avenue R. R. 1st consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1948, Guaranty Trust Co. certificates of deposit, $1,000 lot.

$25,000 Beaver Mortgage Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. 5-year gold bonds, due March, 1920. Interest March and September. March, 1916, coupon on. $300 each. $30 lot.

900 shares United Copper Co. preferred. Central Trust Co. certificates of deposit. Two assessments paid 30c and 20c. $14 lot.

10 shares American Zinc & Slate Co. preferred, $100 each; 10 shares American Zinc & Slate Co. common, $100 each; $2 lot.

250 shares Butterworth-Judson Co. preferred, $100 each, 80.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Bloss	.38	45
Amer Oil	6¼	7¼	Iron Cap	10¾	12
Boston Ely	1⅝	2	J. Verde	.65	70
Bost Mont	.75	77	Majestic	.27	30
Bohemia	15⅞	15	Mex Mets	.20	21
Butte Lon	.16	20	Mol Tung	.15	19
Champion	2	2¾	New Baltic	1⅝	2
Calaveras	2¾	3	Nor L & Z	12	13
Chief	3⅝	3⅞	Nixon	.27	30
Con Cop	5¾	5⅞	New Doug	.15	19
Cortez	20	25	Oneco	.75	1
Crystal	13	15	Onondaga	.25	50
Crown Res	.30	40	Rainier	.80	85
Earle Eagle	3	3⅛	S W Miami	.6	6¼
Eagle B B	3¼	3⅜	Seven Mets	.35	36
Fortuna	3	6	Texana	68	69
Houghton	.90	1¼	V Exten	.39	39¼
Homa	.40	45	Victoria	1¼	1⅝
La Rose	.40	45	Yukon	.75	90

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	96½	96⅞
Anglo-French 5s	97½	98
Argentine 5s	84	86¼
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98⅝	98¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	98¼	98⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97½	97⅝
Crinese Government 5s	68½	71⅝
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	99⅝	92
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	91⅞	
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	85¾	85
Dominican Republic 5s	91	
City of Bordeaux 6s	99½	99⅝
City of Lyons 6s	96½	96⅝
City of Marseilles 6s	99½	99⅝
City of Paris 6s	97⅜	98
Japanese 4½s	91	91⅜
Japanese 4½s, second series	91¼	92¼
Japanese 4s	80	
City of Tokio 5s	79⅝	80⅜
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅞	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99	99¼
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	99¼	99⅝
United States of Mexico 5s	67	71
United States of Mexico 4s	52	56⅝
Russian Government 4s, 1894	20	

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	99¾	Pan 2s, c, 1938	98¾	
2s, c, 1930	99¾	99¾	Pan 3s, r, 1961	89	92
3s, r, 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c, 1961	89	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92	Pan 4s, r, 1961	90	92
4s, r, 1925	106	106⅜	Pan 4s, c, 1961	90	92
4s, c, 1925	106⅜	106⅞	Pan 2a, r, 1936	98¾	99¼
Pan 2a, r, 1936	98¾	99¼	Pan 2a, c, 1936	98¾	..
Pan 2a, r, 1936	98¾	99¼	P 4s, '34	90	92
			P 4s, '35	90	92
			P 4s, '36	90	92
			Dist of C 3-65s	97	100

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ach & Sus.	..	185	Beth S 7% pf	99	..
Alla-Ch M pf	95½	96	Do-8% pf	112¼	118
Am B N	44	47	Booth Fish pf	80	..
Am B Sug pf	92	95	Buff & Sus. pf	75	77½
Am Br Sh.	91	95	B'klyn Ed	98	101
Do pf	165	173½	B U Gas	90	98
Am C pf	103	106	B, R & P. pf	60¼	64
Am C F pf	80	..	Do pf	90	..
Am Cot Oil pf	116⅜	117	Burns Bros pf	99¾	115
Am Coal	45	..	Bush Ter.	80	100
Am Cot Oil pf	98½	..	Canada So	45⅞	48
Am Ex pf	106⅛	107¼	Cent Fdy. pf	22	34
Am Shipb	114	142	C R R of N J	208	225
Am Sm pf	95	96	C S & A	90	..
Am Sug R pf	117	119	Tel	110	116
Am Sum T pf	92¾	98	C'tain-teed pf	42	45
Am T & C	60	65	Do 1st pf	80	90
Am Tob	210	211	Chi & Alt. pf	5¾	11¼
Do pf	100	100¾	Do pf	14	15¼
Ann Arbor	3½	5	C & N W pf	130	138
Anso D G pf	75	80	C, St. P, M & Om	74	77
A. H & A	9	11	Do pf	106	115
A. G & W I. pf	72	75	C, C, C & St. L. pf	71	73¾
Bald Loc pf	107	112	Cl & Pitts. pf	87½	90
B & O pf	58	59	Do spec.	88	..
Barrett Co pf	117½	119	Cin-Peab. pf	74	84½
B'ch Cr'k	80½	..	Do pf	104½	107½
			Col P pf	103	113

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
C & S 1st pf	58	58¾	Nat Rys of M 1st pf	16	25
Do 2d pf	50	54	Do 2d pf	9¾	10
Comp T R	45	47	N Y A B	118	121
Cont C pf	109	115	N Y, C & St L	30	32
Cont Ins	72	74	Do 1st pf	58	70
Corn P R pf	107	108	Do 2d pf	50	53
C-Am Sug	185	199	N Y Dock pf	51	52
Do pf	104	107	N Y L & West	92	123
D & R G pf	104½	104¾	N & W pf	75	78
Det Ed	117½	123	North Am	56	58
Det & M	85	..	Nor Cent	87	..
Det U Ry	102	105	Owens B pf	102	104
D. S S & A	4½	5	Pac Coast	42	48
Do pf	6	10	Do 1st pf	70	100
Em B pf	94	100	Do 2d pf	80	88
Elec S B	74	76	P T & T	24	27
Elk Horn C pf	47	..	Do pf	82	90
Erie 2d pf	21	22	Peo & E	11¼	12½
Erie & P	70	..	Pett-Mull	30	35
F M & S	12	16½	Do 1st pf	90	102
Fisher Bdy pf	100	101	Pierce-A pf	100	103¼
Gen Chem	180	186	P, Ft W & C pf	121½	130
Do pf	102½	104	Pitts S pf	90	98
Gen Cig pf	105	110	Pub S, N J	83	86
Gen M deb	90	90¼	R R Sec, I C stk	c..	75
G'drich pf	106½	107	Ry Sti Spr pf	110	113
G, M & N pf	8¾	11	Rdg 1st pf	87	88
Do pf	38	40	Do 2d pf	37	40
Gulf St. 6% 1st pf	93	98	Rep I & S pf	104¼	104½
Hartman	82	84	St L S F pf	30	33
Homestake	86	97	St L S W	21	22
Int H pf	116¼	..	Do pf	32	36
I Paper pf	93	106	Savage A	60	62
Int Salt	..	54	Sears-R pf	117⅞	120
Iowa Cent	4½	5⅜	S-S S & I pf	90	92
Jewel Tea pf	85	87	Sp P R	170	185
K C, Ft S & M pf	59	65	Do pf	111	120
Kan C So pf	55	57	St'd Mill	132	144
Kayser (J)	118	125	Do pf	90	94
Do 1st pf	103	120	Studeb Co pf	98	100
Kelly S T pf	96	100	T P L T	405	500
Kelsey Wh	53	57	T, St L & W	5	9
Do pf	98	101	Do pf	5¾	9¼
K & D M	4	6	Do pf	10	20
Do pf	13	30	Do pf	14	18
Kress (S H) pf	107	..	T C R T	53	58
Kress (S H)	73	..	Do pf	81	124
Do pf	106¼	112	Und Type	180	185
L E & W	10¾	12	Do pf	111	120
Do pf	32½	33¾	U Cig Stores pf	90	94
Lig & M	218	230	Un Cig Sts pf	112	117
Loose-W	80	100	U D 1st pf	84	85
Do pf	112	115	Do 2d pf	116	120
Lorill'd Co pf	110	112	U Rys Inv	11¼	13¾
McKay Cos.	78¾	80	U S C I P pf	64	68
Do pf	94	95	U S Ind'l A pf	99¾	100
Man B'oh	8	10	U S Sm pf	40	49¾
Man Elev	87	89	Va I, C & C pf	72	..
Math Alk	81	87½	Va R & P	46	48
M Dep Sts	90	99¼	Wab pf, B	22½	24
Do pf	100	110	W Md	21	23
Mex P pf	100¼	106	W E & M 1st pf	67	70
Mich Cent	100	105	W & L E	10½	10⅝
M, St P & S S M	62	66	Do pf	20	23
Do pf	106	112	W-Ov pf	97⅛	98
Mo P 1st pf	84	86	Wis Cent	38	41
Mor & Ess	76¾	78	W'w'th pf	116¼	..
Nat B pf	118	119¼	Wor Pump pf, A	86	90
Nat C & S	81	82¾			
Do pf	106	106¾			
Nat En pf	100	103			

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	67.35	66.53	67.02	+.18
25 industrials	107.03	104.86	106.39	+1.35
50 stocks	87.18	85.69	86.59	+.74

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 3	88.58	85.55	85.95	−2.18
June 3	89.06	86.46	88.13	+1.35
May 31	Holiday			
May 30	Holiday			
May 29	86.96	83.61	86.78	+.97
May 28	86.54	85.22	85.88	+.08

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

June.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	88.60	June 2	83.55	June 3	86.59
1918	73.37	June 27	68.74	June 1	72.47
1917	84.45	June 13	81.11	June 20	82.31
1916	89.90	June 12	83.56	June 26	86.03
1915	72.22	June 22	66.43	June 1	70.41

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	88.60	June 2	69.73	Jan. 21	86.59
†1918	74.23	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	70.09
Full Years.					
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916	101.52	Nov. 20	80.81	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 Issues 78.92	−.05	+1.77	+1.62

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

June 3	78.97	−.08	May 27	78.84	+.12
June 2	79.03	+.06	May 26	78.72	..
May 31	Holiday		May 24	78.72	+.04
May 30	Holiday		May 23	78.68	+.15
May 29	78.99	+.17	May 22	78.53	−.01
May 28	78.82	−.02	May 21	78.54	+.09

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919	79.01 Jan. 3	78.00	Mar. 31	78.92
†1918	77.87 May 24	73.77	Apr. 5	77.10
Full Years.				
1918	82.36 Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	99.18 Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

TO TENDER BELGIAN BILLS.

First Block of $10,000,000 Will Be Offered in Open Market Today.

The differences which have existed between the group of American banks and the Belgian syndicate over the terms of the $50,000,000 Belgian acceptance credit have now been adjusted and the first block of the bills, totaling $10,000,000, will be offered in the open market today. The remaining $40,000,000 will be offered, it is expected, within the next fortnight. The bills are now in transit and the American syndicate managers expect to receive them shortly.

The first allotment of $10,000,000 comes from the four original members of the American group, which are the Guaranty Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the National City Bank, and J. P. Morgan & Co. This money was called about a month ago. The remaining $40,000,000, which is to be supplied by the 138 banks which participated in the original agreement, has also been called and will be available as soon as the bills arrive from abroad.

To Offer $5,600,000 Power Bonds.

Harris, Forbes & Co. have purchased and will shortly offer $5,600,000 first mortgage, thirty-year, 5 per cent. bonds of the Nebraska Power Company. This company furnishes most of the electric light and power for the City of Omaha, and supplies the electric energy for the company serving Council Bluffs, Iowa. The net earnings of the company, it is said, are in excess of two and one-half times the interest charges on the bonds, which are secured by a first mortgage on the company's entire property.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Cigar pf	1¾	Q July	1	June 14
Am. Tobacco pf	1¾	Q July	1	June 14
Associated Oil	$1.25	Q July	15	June 30
Cent. States Elec pf	1¾	Q July	1	June 10
Cel. & South. 1st pf	2	Q June	25	June 14
Continental Can	1¼	Q July	1	June 20
Do. pf	1¾	Q July	1	June 20
El.St.Bat. com. & pf.	1	Q July	16	July 1
G. W. Helme	2¼	Q July	1	June 18
Do. pf	1¾	Q July	1	June 18
Hercules Powder	2	Q June	25	June 14
Do.	2	Ex June	25	June 14
Lehigh Valley	1¾	Q July	5	June 14
Do. pf	2¼	Q July	5	June 14
Michigan Central	2	SA July	29	June 30
Nat. Bank Commerce	2½	Q July	1	June 20
N. Y. Central	1¾	Q Aug.	1	July 9
P. Lorillard Co	3	Q July	1	June 14
Do. pf	1¾	Q July	1	June 14
Weyman-Bruton	2½	Q July	1	June 16
Do. pf	1¾	Q July	1	June 16
Willys Overland pf	1¾	Q July	1	June 30

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked
Lead	5.05	5.20	5.12½	5.20
Spelter	6.45	6.50	6.40	6.60
Antimony	8 12½	8 37½	8.12½	8 37½
Quicksilver	$92.00	..	$92.00	..
Aluminum	*32.00	33.00	*32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	....	$1.00	....	$1.00

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Previous Day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	78	15	0	79	5	0
Copper, futures	78	0	0	79	10	0
Tin, spot	234	0	0	235	0	0
Tin, futures	231	0	0	231	10	0
Spelter, spot	35	10	0	35	10	0
Spelter, futures	35	15	0	35	15	0
Lead, spot	22	15	0	22	15	0
Lead, futures	23	0	0	23	0	0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 4.—Forty-seven new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $4,295,700 were chartered today. They include:

The R. R. Appleton Co., Manhattan, dry goods and notions, $100,000; F. O. Glenn, R. R. and R. R. Appleton, Jr., 146 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.

Midwest Tire Products, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Maller, H. Muesner, G. Adrian, 1,360 Jefferson Av., Bronx.

Oriel Hat Works, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $30,000; B. Holskin, J. Solomon, W. Pousner, 3,892 Third Av., Bronx.

Stockton Tea Room, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; W. Scott, B. L. Grimes, A. L. Ross, 605 West 160th St.

Stockton Chambers, Inc., Manhattan, realty and construction, $60,000; same as preceding.

Inorganic Chemistry Co., Manhattan, mining and make goods, ware and merchandise, $25,000; C. F. Stillman, M. Samuelson, L. M. Nicoll, 182 East 74th St.

Trojan Middy Co., Manhattan, $20,000; M. A. Schlesinger, J. J. Lazarus, H. M. Hirschler, 511 West 138th St.

New Kirk Investing Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; R. Delevante, H. V. Leonard, S. D. Vinegrad, 345 East 60th St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Lamp Works, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Burkelman, C. F. Leberthon, F. R. Geering, 44 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Clover Blouse Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; M. Deutchman, I. Kirschbaum, J. Ripp, 2,123 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Viser Realty Co., Brooklyn, $25,000; M. Leff, J. W. Newman, M. C. Becker, 891 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Sunrise Printing Co., Buffalo, $10,000; J. M. Guenther, M. Koch, F. J. Pagel, Buffalo.

The Artificial Fruit Co. of America, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Evers, B. G. Behrman, E. E. Rosenheim, 4 West 86d St.

James W. Hamblet, Inc., Manhattan, groceries, $25,000; W. A. Livingston, E. Duzenberry, J. W. Hamblet, 168 West 105th St.

Tri-State Baking Co., Manhattan, $1,710,000; L. F. Sanger, R. Tunia, J. H. Boyle, 502 West 180th St.

Landesman & Carp, Inc., Manhattan, photography and deal in works of art, $10,000; H. Carp, L. and T. Landesman, 185 Washington St., Brooklyn.

W. F. George Chemicals, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; W. F. George, F. C. Nickerson, C. B. Hughes, 41 South Washington Square.

Whistle Bottling Co., Manhattan, $150,000; C. E. Culpeper, P. Engiander, E. Reitman, 111 Broadway.

Halle & Stern, Inc., Manhattan, importing, exporting, and warehousing, $25,000; W. C. Lilienholm, M. A. Blank, L. Boehm, 306 West 94th St.

Oliver Trading Co., Manhattan, $50,000; A. Oliver, H. J. Deutz, A. S. Ortenberg, 2 West 33d St.

Hygrade Lighting Fixture Corp., Brooklyn, make and construct metal works, $10,000; H. Cohn, H. S. Axelrod, P. L. Woodward, 115 Broadway.

Metropolitan Stationery Corp., Brooklyn, $9,000; F. J. Lucas, A. I. Goldberg, M. Tuman, 1,250 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Armande, Durante, Inc., Manhattan, underwear, $5,000; A. F. Cassidy, K. E. Roche, E. S. Wheeler, 141 Broadway.

C. and T. Tire and Supply Co., Manhattan, $20,000; G. P. Casey, M. M. and E. J. Carroll, 135 West 49th St.

Neil Pearce & Co., Manhattan, insurance brokerage, $100,000; P. L. Woodward, J. H. Fitzpatrick, H. P. Heath, 160 West St.

Rochester Liederkranz Holding Corp., Rochester, realty, $15,000; C. C. Staub, J. Zick, M. Steinman, Rochester.

Charles Ward Hall, Inc., Larchmont, construction and engineering, $10,000; C. W. Hall, J. T. Brady, T. Mahoney, 1,182 Broadway.

Morse Clothing Co., Cohocton, $20,000; H. L. Jacobson, H. W. Pollock, I. Berger, 74 Broadway.

Second Portional Apartment Corp., Manhattan, realty, $25,000; W. E. Harmon, L. Kever, J. F. Downes, 637 Avenue J, Brooklyn.

The Globe Export Corp., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $25,000; H. and B. S. Greenblat, H. S. Berk, 634 Broadway.

Cameo Mfg. Co., Manhattan, metals and metallic compounds, $25,000; B. Schnee, L. Pollak, D. M. Pompan, 53 Jay Street.

Anti-Corrosion Eng. Co., Manhattan, $60,000; C. A. Meier, A. G. Quinn, J. M. Stoddard, 128 Broadway.

Smith's Port Publishing Co., Manhattan, publish shipping guide, $5,000; P. F. Wiese, C. D. Durke, A. R. Smith, Grasmer, S. I.

Suprise News Co., Manhattan, $50,000; A. Kinsley, J. J. and L. J. Robinson, 464 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Byolf & Hart, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $50,000; C. Byolf, C. S. Hart, L. R. Thomas, 6 West 48th St.

Itkin-Worber Leather Coal Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Worber, R. and D. Itkin, 850 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

N. Radus & Sons, Inc., Manhattan, groceries, furniture, and utensils, $100,000; N. and H. and M. Radus, 1,048 424 St., Brooklyn.

Nelson Export Corp., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, exporting, and importing, $25,000; J. J. Sullivan, F. R. Deaton, N. V. Rothenberg, 35 Nassau St.

914 Union Street, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; D. J. Welch, R. S. Walker, P. A. Benson, 185 Crown St., Brooklyn.

B. Biglin, Inc., Manhattan, baggage express and warehousing, $25,000; B. Biglin, F. J. Markey, W. H. Dixon, 31 Nassau St.

Thacher Propeller and Foundry Corp., Albany, $1,200,000; H. S. Bell, T. C. and G. H. Thacher, Albany.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

New York Album and Card Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000

Owl Wet Wash Laundry Co., Bronx, $5,000 to $20,000.

Walter H. Kewell Motors Co., Inc., Bronx, $8,000 to $15,000.

Scobel & Day, Manhattan, $75,000 to $200,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Otto Erler, Inc., Manhattan, $280,000 to $100,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

American Foreign Service Corp., Del. shipping and forwarding, $200,000; rep., A. C. Gundlach, 55 Broadway.

The Old Securities Corp., Del., 25,000,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 25,000,000 shares common stock, no par value; rep., T. McVeigh, Jr., 509 5th Av.

Southern Cross Products Co., Del., 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; rep., T. B. McGovern, 60 Broadway.

The Gates Co., Inc., Wyo., autos, $25,000; rep., S. R. Perry, 60 Wall St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Cloak and Skirtmakers Building Assn., Manhattan.

Frank G. Curtis Co., Jamestown.

Beig Brewery Apparatus Co., Manhattan.

W. S. Rittenhouse, Inc., Manhattan.

Phil Feldman Co., Manhattan.

Buffalo Transparent Products Co., Buffalo.

Cee-Ess Sales Co., Manhattan.

O'Brian, Potter & Co., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 4.—Charters filed: J. List & Son, Garfield, lumber, &c., $100,000; Nicholas Boon of Montclair, Jacob Boon of Passaic, and Jacob List of Garfield.

International Export and Import Co., Camden, $100,000; Wray C. Arnold, Mellott and F. J. Riera, Jr., all of Philadelphia.

Florence International Corp., Elberon, to hire automobiles, &c., $10,000; L. N. Stotesburg and B. Fischel of New York, and E. L. Baker of Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 4.—Charters filed:

United Iron Works, Inc., $2,500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

The Superior Tractor Co., $2,500,000; George B. Peterson, Cleveland, Ohio; W. C. Husted, Niles, Ohio; George T. Fellers, Warren, Ohio.

Gold Star Divide Mining Co., $1,000,000; John J. Finan, Jr., Irving Tana, Anna Ramrus, all of New York City.

Cinema Art Productions, Inc., $1,500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Fentex Oil Corp., $1,500,000; Paul E. Britsch, New York; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

Amerada Petroleum Corp., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Pe-Tex Petroleum Co., $1,000,000; E. E. Blake, A. T. Boys, B. D. Shear, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Rural Mines, Inc., $1,000,000; L. B. Phillips, M. Jacobs of Dover.

Engineers' Petroleum Co., $1,000,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey.

Oklahoma and Kansas Oil and Gas Co., $600,000; George B. McLeod, Lamberton, N. C.; Robert H. McNeill, Silver Springs, Md.; Walter F. Eller, Washington, D. C.

Little Banjo Oil and Gas Co., $600,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Pacific Loan and Investment Co., $300,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

The All-Automatic Centrifugal Co., $300,000; F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; N. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, Camden, N. J.

Hichborn, Ulmar & Co., Inc., to deal in and with securities and investments of all kinds, $125,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Tennessee By-Products Coke Co., $100,000; W. W. Beatty, G. M. Granden, Warren, Penn.; C. Marshall, A. R. Phillips, W. H. Turner, Tide Oil, Penn.

Guaranty Oil and Development Co., $300,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey of Wilmington.

Parsons Packing Co., $50,000; William H. Parsons, John B. Hurley, William T. White, Benjamin B. Broadway, all of Seaford, Del.

Valley Motor Co., $50,000; E. M. Rearis, Rural Valley, Penn.; L. W. Boyer, New Kensington, Penn.; O. L. Boyer, Yatesboro, Penn.

American Auto Club, $25,000; F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; F. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, Camden, N. J.

The Aldine Chimney Co., to erect brick chimneys, $10,000; Michael Armendinger, Jr., Woodhaven, L. I.; Henry Hesse, Jersey City, N. J.; Hugh F. Derp, New York.

Frances-American Purchasing Co., $10,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

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DISCUSS SHIP SALE TO BRITISH CONCERN

Talk in Financial District of Opposition to the Mercantile Marine Company's Plan.

NET EARNINGS INCREASE

Circular Sent to Shareholders Tells of Greater Income from Operation Under Normal Conditions.

As the time draws near for the special meeting of stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company when they will vote for or against the proposed sale of the company's British ships and assets to a British syndicate with a subsequent liquidation of the company, substantial opposition seems to be creeping in. It has been heard among stockholders themselves and in the banks where the possibilities for the creation of an American Merchant Marine are held to be promising, that it would seem an error to eliminate from that upbuilding the largest, and certainly one of the most powerful, American shipping concerns.

This feeling has not yet been expressed in an official way, but it was emphasized yesterday when the company sent to its shareholders a circular in which it was said that estimated combined net earnings for the month of April were sufficient to indicate that combined net earnings of the company in 1919 would be from 25 to 50 per cent. greater than the average net earned in 1917 and 1918. This would mean, assuming that the increase will be 37½ per cent., that 1919 combined net would be in the neighborhood of $16,300,000, which would be equal to about $29.57 earned on the preferred stock, as compared with $18.63 earned on the same stock in 1918, and $22.72 in 1917. The earnings for the common stock would be proportionately greater as well.

In quarters where the sale of the ships is not approved, it is held that the operation of the ships themselves in the next three years would probably pay as much to the company as the 27,000,000 pounds sterling offered by the British syndicate. That there were those who believed this to be true before the issuance of the statement in regard to estimated earnings for the current year was generally considered significant yesterday. The statement which accompanied the minutes of the company's annual meeting last Monday follows:

To the Shareholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company:

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the International Mercantile Marine Company; held at Hoboken, N. J., June 2, 1919, there is inclosed herewith a copy of the minutes of that meeting, to which your attention is invited.

Referring to the remarks herein regarding earnings, the Directors wish to advise that they have today received a report of the estimated combined net earnings for the month of April, 1919, during which, for the first time since the war, the majority of your properties have been operated under more nearly normal conditions, and that these earnings show a decided improvement, indicating that the combined net earnings of your British and American properties for the year 1919 will probably exceed by not less than from 25 to 50 per cent the average net earnings of the years 1917 and 1918, which were, respectively, $12,171,541.74 and $11,483,074.77.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EMERSON E. PARVIN, Secretary.

As yet there has been no announcement that the opposition to the disintegration of the company has taken the shape of a request for shareholders' votes against the proposed measure, but at the same time attention has been generally directed to the fact that a two-thirds vote by the stockholders must be obtained before the liquidation may be started.

It is apparent that some of the large stockholding interests favor the proposed dissolution, but it was also asserted yesterday that as yet the necessary two-thirds vote had not been obtained.

To be Australian Commissioner.

Announcement was made here yesterday by Henry Y. Braddon, Commissioner for Australia in the United States, that he will be succeeded here in that capacity by Mark Sheldon, a prominent Sydney business man. Mr. Braddon said he had overstayed his stipulated time and would leave June 21 to resume his business in Australia. His successor is director of an important Sydney mercantile concern, Chairman of the Australian Bank of Commerce, and Vice President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Frank J. Nelson, formerly connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroads has become associated with J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co.

W. W. Gardiner, Daniel J. Ferry, A. Freeman Gray, and Lawrence E. Brown have formed a partnership under the firm name of Gardiner, Ferry & Gray. The firm will conduct a printing business at 79 Pine Street.

Frederic W. Seymour, formerly of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, has become associated with the bond department of Faine, Webber & Co.

The National City Bank has opened its third branch in the City of Havana, Cuba, giving that institution now twelve branches in Cuba.

Clark, Dodge & Co. and the First National Bank are offering at 86½ and interest $1,500,000 Great Northern Railway first and refunding 4½ per cent. bonds. The yield at this price is more than 5 per cent.

Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, was elected a Director of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Asphalt Company, held Tuesday, the resignation of Avery D. Andrews as Vice President and Director was accepted. James Lewis Rake was elected to succeed Mr. Andrews, and Charles W. Bayliss and Arthur L. Rodinson were also elected Vice Presidents. Frank Seamans, formerly assistant to the President, was elected Secretary, succeeding Mr. Rake.

A quotation record of active unlisted securities has been issued by Stone, Prosser & Doty.

The Columbia Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent of the preferred and common stock of the Chickasaw Refining Company.

Linwood E. Clarke, formerly with Hemphill, Noyes & Co., has become associated with Sutor & Kimbley.

William P. Malburn, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was yesterday elected a Vice President of the American Exchange National Bank.

A. Whelpley, head of the Whelpley Agency, has been made manager of the automobile department of the Importers and Exporters Insurance Company.

SMITH EXPLAINS TO BOARD.

Denies That He Was Correctly Quoted at Whitman Dinner.

George J. Smith, a member of the Board of Examiners, was called upon by the Board of Education yesterday to explain his remarks at the centennial celebration of the Walt Whitman Fellowship International on Saturday last at the Hotel Brevoort.

Mr. Smith denied that his remarks had been correctly reproduced in the public press. As toastmaster he called upon Vlereck to speak. He did not know, he said, that Vlereck would make the remarks that he did make.

"I am a member of the Poetry Society," he said, "and voted to expel Vlereck from it because of his pro-Germanism, and the fact that he had received money for his activities. I think that my voting to expel him for his pro-German views is enough to show how I stand in that matter.

"As to my remark concerning Emma Goldman, it seems not to have been reported with entire accuracy by the press. As Chairman or toastmaster, it was my part to introduce the various speakers or contributors in courteous or appropriate words. In prefacing Emma Goldman's message to the meeting, I intended to convey, and I believe I did convey to those present a notion that she is believed by those who know her to have certain personal and intellectual qualities worthy of admiration. I did not express then nor have I at any time or place expressed the slightest approbation of her reputed political or social doctrines or views, for the simple reason that I have never had any sympathy with them, so far as I have known what they are."

After Mr. Smith's cross examination was finished and he had left the room, the board authorized President Prall and City Superintendent Ettinger to continue the investigation of Mr. Smith's utterances.

WANT HIGH RATES LONGER.

Independent Telephone Companies Object to 60-Day Limit.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—F. B. McKinnon, representative of the National Association of Independent Telephone Companies, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee today that many of the independent companies would suffer disastrous losses unless provision were made for retaining for at least six months the higher rates put into effect by the Postmaster General. The bill reported out by the Senate committee allows only sixty days for readjustments of rates to be made. Mr. McKinnon said the independent companies would oppose vigorously any changes in exchange rates, but would be willing to make reductions in toll rates.

The bill of Senator Kellogg of Minnesota proposing immediate return to private ownership of telephone, telegraph, and cable lines was reported to the Senate late in the day and was placed on the calendar with a view to early action.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

MONTREAL, Que., June 4.—Following were the transactions on the local stock exchange today:

Stock.	Close	Sales.
Ames	45	210
Do pf	87	900
Asbestos	72	508
Brazilian	59	205
Brompton	64¾	5405
Can Cottons pf	90	5
Can Car	31½	20
Do pf	89½	145
Can Cement	69	325
Can S S	43¾	455
Do pf	86¾	855
Can Loco	73	310
Can Smelters	27½	410
Macdonald	27½	415
Dom Bridge	113½	139
Dom Steel	67½	11381
Dom Textile	116	16034
Laurentide	222	116
Maple Leaf	169	3985
Montreal Power	90½	271
Que Rly	19½	135
Riordun	128	95
Shawinigan	124½	219
Spanish Riv	29½	1635
Do pf	104	220
Steel of Can	69	3457
Do pf	97½	125
St. Law Flour	111	40
Dom Glass	53	215
Do pf	92½	206
Wayagamack	48	75

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.10	Gould & Curry	.05
Andes	.23	Jacket	.04
Best & Belcher	.12	Mexican	.49
Bullion	.05	Occidental	.10
Caledonia	.16	Ophir	1.05
Con Imperial	.10	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con Virginia	1.70	Union Con	.34
Exchequer	.10		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Keystone	.13
Cash Boy	.09	Kernick	.22
Gipsy Queen	.03	Liberty	.07
Great Western	.03	Myra	.20
Halifax	.20	North Divide	.07
Jim Butler	.35	Operator	.08
MacNamara	.06	Reno	.01
Midway	.19	Revert	.47
Mizpah	.10	Rosetta	.19
Monarch Pitts	.06	Royal	.18
North Star	.10	Silver Divide	.23
Rescue	.13	Silver King	.28
Tonopah Extens	2.85	Smuggler	.17
West End	1.95	Toggery	.20
West Tonopah	.17	Tono Div'n d	.44

DIVIDE.

Allied	.17	Tono Divide	.8.37½
Alto	.30	Victory	.44
Annex	.10	Verdi	.45
Apex	.08	Western	.17
Belcher	.48	Wilson	.05
Belcher Extension	.27	Zone	.84
Ben Hur	.19	GOLDFIELD	
Brougher	1.25	Atlanta	.04
Butte	.10	Booth	.08
Calumet	.40	Crackerjack	.04
Chariot	.08	Daisy	.03
Consolidated	.22	Florence	.40
Divide City	.15	Fraction	.04
Divide Extension	.12	Goldfield Cons	.10
East Divide	.31	Great Bend	.03
Eureka	.06	Jumbo Ext	.12
Florence	.21	Kewanna	.03
Frisco	.06	Lone Star	.08
Gold Chief	.44	Merger	.04
Gold Wedge	.08	Silver Pick	.07
Grimes	.15	Spearhead	.07
Hasbrouck	.07	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Hennessy	.20	Comb	.47
High Divide	.15	Manhattan Cons	.05
High Extension	.10	Mayflower	.06
Homestake	.17	Nevada Hills	.05
Hyder Shoe	.12	Packard	.20
Hull City	.06	Rand	.10
Jims	.14	Rochester	.19
Junior	.09	Round Mountain	.39
		Simon	2.00
		White Caps	.20

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Cresson	4	4¼	Isabella	4¾	5¼
Dr J'pot	3	5	Mary McK	7½	8½
Elkton	4¾	5	Portland	94	101
El Paso	18	20	Un Gold M.	15¼	17
Golden Cyc.	168	170	Vindicator	35	36
Granite	14	25	Rose Nicol	14¼	14¾

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

ROANOKE, VA., 4½s
Due May 1, 1944
To Yield 4.60%

PORTLAND, ORE., 4s
Due Sept. 1, 1939
To Yield 4.65%

SEATTLE, WASH., 4s
Due Apr. 1, 1929
To Yield 4.70%

MEMPHIS, TENN., 4½s
Due July 1, 1944
To Yield 4.70%

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Redemption of Bonds of the Dominican Republic, Issue of 1918.

As required by law and in accordance with the terms of Paragraph 5 of Executive Order No. 183, dated August 2, 1918, notice is hereby given that on this date there was held the drawing required as of May 1, 1919, to determine the numbers of the bonds of the Dominican Republic, issue of 1918, to be redeemed on July 1, 1919, and I hereby declare that said bonds, of Series C, denomination one hundred dollars ($100.00) numbers one (1) to one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (1875) inclusive, were designated for redemption July 1, 1919.

All interest upon said bonds of series C, denomination one hundred dollars ($100.00), numbers one (1) to one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (1875) inclusive, shall cease from and after July 1, 1919, the date designated for their redemption.

Both the principal and interest of said bonds will be paid either in Santo Domingo City, at the principal office of the International Banking Corporation of New York, Designated Depositary for the Dominican Republic, or at any of its branch offices in the Dominican Republic, or at its office in the City of New York.

Santo Domingo, R. D., May 7, 1919.
J. H. EDWARDS,
Encargado de la Contaduria General de Hacienda.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company

To holders of temporary Prior Lien Mortgage 6% bonds, series C:

The definitive engraved Prior Lien Mortgage bonds, series C, of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company will be ready for delivery upon surrender of the temporary bonds at the office of Central Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, New York City, on and after Monday, June 9th, 1919.

Definitive bonds will be issued in the same denominations as the temporary bonds surrendered.

Definitive bonds of $500 and $100 denominations can, however, be exchanged in amounts aggregating $1,000 for bonds of $1,000 denomination.

No definitive bonds of any denomination can be exchanged for bonds of smaller denominations.

As the temporary bonds do not bear any coupons, they should be exchanged on or before July 1st, when semi-annual interest is payable.

Temporary bonds forwarded by mail (or express) should be accompanied by instructions as to the method of returning the definitive bonds. In the absence of such instructions, the definitive bonds will be returned by express at their full market value, charges collect, to the person from whom the temporary bonds are received.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

Underwriters Building Company

Five Per Centum First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) First Mortgage Five (5) Per Cent. Bonds of Underwriters Building Company, numbered as follows, have been selected in the manner provided in Article Fourth of the Mortgage securing the same to be redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 1st day of July, 1919, to wit:

4	97	247	309	357	
22	147	270	317	342	
41	148	280	320	383	
50	198	285	326	394	
51	246	297	336		

Conditioned on the deposit with the undersigned of the required funds, said bonds shall cease to draw interest from said date; and will be redeemed at the aforesaid price on presentation and surrender thereof with all unpaid coupons attached on and after the said date at the office of the undersigned, 26 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
Dated May 22rd, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice of Annual Meeting to Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the chief office of the Company in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 11, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of four Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, for the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors of the Company since the last annual meeting of stockholders, to take action authorizing the amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company so as to confer upon the Directors thereof power to convey real estate, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22nd day of May, 1919, at three o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.
Dated May 22, 1919.

Tex-Ken Oil CORPORATION
Full Information on Application
TRIPPE & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
15 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
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ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
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MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
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Amer. Cyanamid
Boston Mexican Pet.
Carib Syndicate
Columbian Emerald
Columbia Graphophone
Federal Sugar
Gulf Oil Co.
Mexican Eagle Oil
Ernest Smith
20 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 6157

Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Wright-Martin Pfd.
Gillette Safety Razor
L. V. Coal Sales
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7160-1-2 Broad

American Chicle
Boston Mexican Petroleum
Carbon Steel
Lima Locomotive
Lone Star Gas Stk. & Rts.
Midland Securities
New England Fuel Oil
DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephones 8300-16 Hanover.

Central Petroleum Pfd.
Carbo-Hydrogen Pfd. & Com.
Magnolia Petroleum
Bought and Sold
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.

To Depositors under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated March 14, 1918:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the undersigned will apply to Hon. Julius M. Mayer, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at Room 227, Old Post Office Building, New York City, New York, on June 10th, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for consent to and approval of an amendment of the Plan of Readjustment of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., dated March 14, 1918. Said application will be made pursuant to Article VIII. of said Plan and paragraphs Third and Eighth of said Agreement. Copies of said Plan as amended to contain the changes proposed to be made pursuant to said application, may be had at the office of the undersigned.

The principal amendments to said Plan, for consent to and approval of which the undersigned will apply as aforesaid, are substantially as follows:

1. Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds will be entitled at their option,

(a) to receive for each $1,000 bond and unmatured coupons $850 and accrued interest in cash; or

(b) to exchange their present bonds, par for par, for Series A Six Per Cent. Bonds of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., maturing January 1, 1931; one-twelfth of the issue of Series A Bonds to be retired each year commencing with the year ending July 1, 1920;

2. Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Preferred Stock of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., will receive for each share of preferred stock $20.75 in cash and $75 par value in a Six Per Cent. Series B Bond of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., maturing January 1, 1941; one-twenty-fifth of the total issue of Series B Bonds to be retired each year commencing with the year ending July 1, 1920; Series B Bonds will be secured in like manner, but will be junior in lien to Series A Bonds;

3. The Common Stock will be returned to the holders of Certificates of Deposit therefor upon surrender for cancellation, duly endorsed, of such Certificates of Deposit, and without being required to contribute toward any expenses or charges in connection with the Plan of March 14, 1918, or the Amended Plan.

Dated, New York, June 4, 1919.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Readjustment Managers under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., dated March 14, 1918, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY, of Los Angeles, California.

Pursuant to the terms of Article Nineteen of the First and Refunding Mortgage of The Edison Electric Company, dated September 1, 1902, said Company hereby gives notice that the following bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed and paid at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on September 1st, 1919, viz.:—Bonds numbered 1317 to 1350, both inclusive, and 1352 to 1418, both inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease with September 1st, 1919.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY.

New Issue

Tax Exempt in New Jersey
Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

$468,000

CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

4¾% School & High School Bonds

Dated May 1, 1919. Denomination $1000 Due Serially
Coupon Bonds, registerable as to principal, or fully registerable.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut

Assessed valuation 1918 ..... $23,719,725
Net Debt (ratio 6.15%) 1,456,923
Population 1910—23,388; 1915—[illegible]

MATURITIES

14,000 Annually May 1, 1921-1935 — 10,000 Annually May 1, 1940-1949
15,000 " " 1, 1936-1938 — 11,000 " " 1, 1950-1958
14,000 on May 1, 1939

To Yield 4.40%

Legality approved by Messrs. Caldwell & Masslich of New York City.

WHITE, WELD & CO. KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.
STACY & BRAUN WM. R. COMPTON CO.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MARINE TRUST COMPANY OF BUFFALO
Sixty-ninth Year of Service
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

Mitchell Motors
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Todd Shipyards
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FRACTIONAL LOTS

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Sound 8%
Preferred Industrial Stock
carrying bonus Common offered on attractive terms. Unusually good chance for small investors seeking an interest in something live, profitable, dependable and which THEY CAN SEE.
E 341 Times.

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Copy Prepared, Estimates Furnished
Frank Kiernan & Co
Telephone Cort. 1234 135 Broadway, N.Y.

Boston Mexican Petroleum Co.

owns or controls through stock ownership 69% of the stock of the Boston Mexican Leasing Company, which is entitled to take not less than 69% of the output of the Harmon Well located in Panuco, Vera Cruz, and which has an estimated capacity of 50,000 barrels a day.

The Boston Mexican Leasing Company has made arrangements to sell a minimum of 150,000 barrels a month, and a maximum under certain conditions of 470,000 barrels a month, at a price which should return a net yield of 7 cents a barrel. Should the total annual output be sold at the same figure, net earnings of the Boston Mexican Petroleum Company should be at the rate of approximately 250 per cent. (or say $25) per $10 share.

Under these circumstances I feel that Boston Mexican Petroleum stock should prove to be an attractive speculative investment.

Subject to prior sale I offer a limited amount of shares at $48 each

ERNEST SMITH
20 Broad Street, New York. Tel. Rector 6157.

The above information, while not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources which I believe to be reliable.

1819 1919

One Hundredth Anniversary

Mr. William B. Clark, the President, on behalf of the Officers and Directors of the Ætna Insurance Company, hereby extends an invitation to all the Stockholders of said Company, to all who are engaged in the business of Fire and Marine Insurance, and to all its friends who may find it convenient to meet the Officers and Directors of the Company at its office in Hartford on Thursday, June 12th, 1919, at three o'clock and until five o'clock, P. M., to extend to each other congratulations and felicitations on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the formation of the Company and its great success during the past century.

Dated at Hartford this 5th day of June, 1919.

WILLIAM B. CLARK,
President.

Free From All Federal Income Tax

$200,000

Cameron County, Texas

5½% Bonds

Maturing 1949—Optional 1929

Assessed Valuation, 1918 ..... $17,117,406
Total Bonded Debt 406,000
Population Estimated 30,000

Legality approved by Hon. Chas. B. Wood

Bolger, Mosser & Willaman
Investment Bankers
29 So. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

DEFICIT OF RAILROADS $41,146,000 IN APRIL

While Federal Rental Is $300,000,000 Deficit So Far in 1919 Is $234,196,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Information obtained from sources independent of the Railroad Administration shows a deficit in earnings of approximately $41,146,000 in the operation of the railroads under Government control during April, as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is somewhat of an improvement as compared with the situation in March, when the deficit was $57,409,000. The deficit in January was $37,830,000 and in February $37,828,000.

After the payment of taxes and other minor charges the deficit for the four months of 1919 is $174,412,000 as compared with the standard return in the pre-war test period of three years. The deficit is now $234,196,000 so far in 1919 as compared with the Governmental rental of $300,000,000.

Increased wages and other expenses continued as the factor in bringing about a heavy deficit as the operating revenues in April were about $389,357,000 as compared with $371,205,000 in April, 1918, showing a gain of 4 per cent. There was a falling off of 24 per cent. in the freight traffic as compared with a year ago, but the higher tariffs made for a slight increase in the revenues involved.

The following table gives a comparison with average for April in the three-year test period 1915 to 1917:

	April, 1919.	3-Year Average.	Change.
Operating revenues	$389,375,000	$278,240,000	$110,417,000
Operating expenses	348,501,000	185,912,000	149,589,000
Net operating income	26,143,000	67,255,000	41,182,000

Earnings and traffic for four months of 1919 compared with the test period average are given in this table:

	1919.	Test Period.	Change.
Ton miles of freight	113,692,000,000	115,952,000,000	2,258,000,000
Operating revenues	$1,514,835,000	$1,066,885,000	$447,950,000
Operating expenses	1,377,711,000	765,914,000	611,797,000
Net operating income	65,804,000	240,216,000	174,412,000

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 2:30 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, June 19, 1919, and then opened, for the maintenance of a restaurant and furnishing food to detained immigrants and others at the Ellis Island Immigration Station for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919. Particulars as to conditions governing bidding may be obtained upon application to the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, New York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR EAST WING OF Shed and Wings for Artillery and Cavalry Barracks. Office of Quartermaster, Barracks. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., June 30, 1919, then opened, for construction of East Wing of Gun Shed and Wings for Artillery and Cavalry Barracks. Information on application.

Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
National Sugar
General Development
Mexican Investment

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York.
Private telephones to Boston and Philadelphia.

Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
Stock
Kirby Lumber
Com. & Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck
Com., 1st Pfd., 2nd Pfd.
Lone Star Gas
Stock & Rights
Midland Securities
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Preferred
J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Members N.Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges
Direct Wires to Boston and Philadelphia
Tel. 6560 to 6570 John. 37 Wall St., N. Y.

WE DEAL IN
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
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Sinclair Central American Oil
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'Phone 5304-7 Broad
CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

Valvoline Pfd.
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Cuba R. R. 5s, 1952
COWEN & CO.
67 Exchange Place Tel. Rector 2364

LIBERTY BONDS
All denominations bought for cash
Based on the closing we pay today
Bond, 57 Coupons
Bond; 1 Coupon
Bond, 2 Coupons
Bond, 3 Coupons
Victory Loan
PURDY & CO.,
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

WANTED
Standard Coupler
Common
Gwynne Bros.
[illegible] B'way, N. Y.

We Offer for Profitable Investing
PYRENE COMMON
To Yield About 7%
AMERICAN TOBACCO
Dividend Scrip
Bought Sold Quoted
A. HICKS LAWRENCE
10 Wall St., New York.

Arizona Power 6s, 1933
Central Sugar Corn. & Pfd.
Clinchfield Coal Corp. Com.
Dayton Pow. & Lt. Com.
Freeport Texas Co.
Int'l Cp. Nor. Stk. (Texas)
National Fuel Gas
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. Pfd.
St. L. Spring & Peoria 5s
Hanson & Hanson
74 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rector 2721

We Offer for Profitable Investing
PYRENE COMMON
To Yield About 7%
AMERICAN TOBACCO
Dividend Scrip
Bought Sold Quoted
A. HICKS LAWRENCE
10 Wall St., New York.

COTTON PRICES CONTINUE TO DROP

For the Third Consecutive Day the Market Broke Sharply.

FALLS 90 TO 115 POINTS

Opening Was Heavy, with South Supplying Orders Overnight.

For the third consecutive day cotton broke sharply, yesterday's fall, at its extreme, being 90 to 115 points from the previous day's closing. The maximum loss was in January, while March lost an even 100 points on the day. This decline took all options below the 30-cent level, with July, the highest, selling at 29.98c. At today's low prices, cotton is down 250 to 285 points from the high prices of Monday; in other words, the staple has depreciated in the New York market $12.50 to $14.25 a bale in three days, and $15.75 to $17 a bale from the high prices for the season, made on May 26.

The market was heavy at the start, despite weather reports of more rain over Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas, and parts of South Carolina. The Liverpool market was lower than due and Liverpool houses were moderate sellers here. Also, there was some more profit-taking by local operators and the South supplied selling orders in the overnight communications. New Orleans, which was closed yesterday, was a seller here, and the only buying of any consequence came from foreign accounts, which picked up some cotton around the low levels. This buying, while not great in volume, was mildly pleasing to bulls who have been figuring extensively on foreign buying to hold up values.

The reported rains, as [illegible] developed later in the day, were only light, for the most part, and the predictions were for a decided improvement from now on. As this is the time of year when the weather generally improves and the crop comes along well, the bulls are losing confidence in the weather as a pertinent factor in helping them maintain their position.

After the low prices had been reached the market rallied and closed the day at net losses ranging from 45 points in October to 63 points in January. The spot market was quoted at 31.70c, down 50 points on the day, and off 110 points from Monday.

Yesterdays' qoutations follow:

COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	30.50	30.76	29.98	30.40@30.46	30.91
Oct.	29.80	29.90	29.05	29.50@29.53	29.95
Dec.	29.30	29.56	28.65	29.12@29.17	29.60
Jan.	29.20	29.35	28.30	28.82@28.85	29.45
March	29.05	29.20	28.20	28.60@28.70	29.20

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 50 points to 31.70c for middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.50c; New Orleans, 32c; Savannah, 31.50c; Augusta, 30.50c; Memphis, 32c; Houston, 31.25c; Little Rock, 30.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	42,589	30,994	7,206
Exports	10,174	22,074	706
Exports, season	4,328,791	4,259,644	3,741,129
N. Y. stocks	161,187	166,058	147,561
Port. stocks	1,355,331	1,271,205	1,213,642
N. Y. arrivals	5,775	100	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 19.85d for middling. Sales, 7,000 bales, of which American, 6,000. Imports none. Futures opened irregular, 41 to 60 points off, and closed easy 68 to 100 points off on the day. Prices: June, 19.24d; July, 19.50d; Sept., 18.03d; Oct., 17.80d. Manchester: Yarns were firm and cloths were in good demand.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Forecast:

N. C.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.

S. C. and Ga.—Showers Thurs.; fair Fri.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ala. and Extreme N. W. Fla.—Showers Thurs.; fair Fri.

Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn. and Ky.—Showers Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ind.—Showers Thurs.; fair Fri.

Mich.—Cloudy Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ohio—Cloudy Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ill., Wis. and Ia.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.

Mo. and Kan.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Minn.—Unsettled Thurs.; cloudy Fri.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Unsettled Thurs.; cloudy Fri.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.71½	$1.68½	$1.70½	$1.71	$1.32¼
Sept.	1.62	1.60½	1.61¼	1.61⅝	.....
Dec.	1.44⅝	1.42¾	1.43	1.44	.....

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	86⅝	85¾	85¾	86⅜	66¾
Sept.	68¼	67¼	68¼	68⅝	.....
Dec.	67¼	66¼	66¾	67¼	.....

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 80@80½c; No. 2 white, 80½c; No. 3 white, 79½@80c; No. 4 white, 78½@79½c; ordinary clipped, 79@80c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	$35.20	32.62	33.17	33.07	24.32
Sept.	32.80	32.02	32.30	32.82	24.57
Ribs—					
July	28.15	28.00	28.15	28.15	22.97
Sept.	27.60	27.40	27.45	27.60	22.80
Pork—					
July	50.75	50.25	50.75	50.70	41.80
Sept.	48.40	48.10	48.25	48.60	41.70

COFFEE.

Range of prices	High.	Low.	Closing Prev. Bid.	Close.
March	18.18	18.15	18.18	18.16
July	19.85	19.80	19.80	19.20
August	.....	.....	.....	19.00
September	18.95	18.90	18.82	18.88
December	18.48	18.35	18.40	18.38

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	1.55	1.52¾	1.54½
September	1.51	1.50	1.51¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,748 pkgs. Market abundantly supplied with all grades of creamery and prices lower and unsettled. The trade passing is unsatisfactory and there is pressure to sell. Ladies and packing stock have declined, with trade dragging. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 52@53c; extras, 92 score, 51¾@52c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 50@51½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 48@49½c; lower grades, 46@47c; unsalted, higher than extras, 53@53½c; extras, 92@93 scores, 52@53c; seconds, 49@51½c. State dairy tubs, finest, 51@51½c; good to prime, 49@50½c; common to fair, 45@48c; renovated, firsts, 49@50c; lower grades, 45@47c; ladles, current make, firsts, 46@47½c; seconds, 45c; lower grades, 42@43c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 44½@45c; No. 2, 44c; lower grades, 40@43c.

EGGS.—31,306 cases. The market shows further declines and closes unsettled. There is more or less speculative demand for car lots of desirable stock on the part of a few dealers who have any storage room available but most of the trade can get no accommodations and are buying only for current use. There is still a large surplus on the market, the weather is hot, stock tends to deteriorate with holding and there is generally strong pressure to sell except the fancier selected goods, of which the greater part is still going to the warehouses to fill space previously engaged. Values for these are more or less nominal at the moment and there is a fair demand for them for current use. Nearby white eggs are not in large receipt, trade is very dull. Jewish holidays keeping that class of trade off this week at present, and prices show further decline. Surplus here could be readily sold if sufficient storage room were available. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 42½@43c; storage packed, extra firsts, 41@42c; firsts, 38½@40c; gathered, extra firsts, 38½@40c; firsts, northern sections, 37@38c; southerly sections, 36½@37c; seconds and poorer, 30@36c; dirties, No. 1, 33@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@33c; checks, good to choice, a dry, 32@33c; under grades, 28@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@46c, ordinary to prime, 40@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 40@44c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 38@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 43½@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@43c.

URGES EMPLOYMENT FUND.

Without It, Says Woods, Service to Soldiers Will End June 30.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Insertion in the Sundry Civil bill of an appropriation of $4,600,000 for maintenance of the Federal employment service during the next fiscal year, was urged by Colonel Arthur Woods, Assistant to the Secretary of War on employment of discharged soldiers, in letters received today by Chairman Warren of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and Chairman Good of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

"If the Federal employment service were to go out of business on the first of July," wrote Colonel Woods, "the interests of the returning soldiers and sailors would suffer to an extent which it is difficult to overestimate."

$995,000 for Malting Co.

The sale of the plants, real estate and appurtenances of the American Malting Company of New Jersey to the American Malt and Grain Company of Delaware, was approved by Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City today. The price is $995,000. The Malting Company owns brewery plants at Buffalo, Milwaukee, Chicago, Watertown, Wis., Syracuse, N. Y., and Hamilton, Ohio.

FOUND BY THE TIMES.
Articles lost in the streets or places of amusement are frequently recovered next day by an advertisement in The New York Times Lost Column. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	102¾	103¼	102¾
4½s June, 1966	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s Mar., 1963	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s Nov., 1967	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s May, 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s 1924-1932	99½	..	99½
4½s 1919-1923	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97¼	97¾	97¼
4½s Mar., 1964	97¼	97¾	97¼
4½s Mar., 1962	97¼	97¾	97¼
4½s Mar., 1966	97¼	97¾	97¼
4½s Sept., 1960	97¼	97¾	97¼
4s May, 1959	92¾	93¼	92¾
4s Nov., 1958	92¾	93¼	92¾
4s Nov., 1957	92¾	..	92¾
4s Nov., 1956	92¼	93	92¼
4s Nov., 1955	92¼	93	92¼
4s Nov., 1938	94¾	..	94¾
4s Nov., 1935	83	..	83
4s May, 1964	83	..	83¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s 1920-1923	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s 1924-1963	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1920-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1919-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60
4s 1940-1960	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s 1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1928-1930	4.65	4.40	4.55

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Easier rates for money aided the tendency toward higher prices for numerous of the food, motor, oil, and rail issues, and also many of the specialties, in the trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. The loaning rate averaged but a small fraction above the figures which had prevailed for weeks past.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Ajax Rubber	92	90⅞	90¾
810	Allis-Chalm.	43¼	43	43¼
870	Am E Sug.	87¼	84¼	86⅝
390	Am Can	58⅜	57¼	57⅜
450	Am Can pf	107¼	106¾	107¼
70	Am Cot Oil	58¼	57¼	57⅜
150	Am H & L	36¾	35	36
210	Do pf	125	123¾	124½
750	Am Ice	67¾	64¾	66
1,580	Am Int	108	106⅝	108
30	Am Linseed	67½	67½	67½
450	Am Loco	84¾	82¾	84¼
460	Am Sm & R	87¾	87¾	87¾
750	Am Sm & R.	81¾	80¾	80¾
200	Am Sm Sdfys	38¾	36	37
200	Am Sugar	135	132	134⅝
80	Am Tob	107¾	106¾	106¾
60	Do rights	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞
25	Am T & T	107¼	106	106
820	Am Woolen	127	114	120
250	Am Zinc	19⅝	18¾	18¾
700	Anaconda Cop	70¾	68¾	69¾
250	A. T. & S. F	101½	100¾	101¼
1,950	Bald Loco	103¾	101½	103⅝
75	Balt & Ohio	35⅝	33¾	33¾
510	Beth Steel B	83	82	82
240	B'klyn R. T.	27⅞	27	27⅞
750	Butte & Sup.	30⅝	27¾	30
60	Butte C & Z	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
50	Caddo Cent	50¼	50	50¼
40	Cal Pack	68¾	68¾	68¾
950	Cal Pet	34⅝	33½	33⅝
20	Can Pac	163¾	163¾	163¾
1,380	Cent Leather	102	99⅜	101
70	Ches & Ohio	67¾	66¾	66¾
370	C. M & St. P	45¾	45	45¾
110	C. R I & P.	29¾	29¼	29¼
250	Chile Cop	24¾	24¾	24¾
80	Chino Cop	40¾	40	40¾
40	Chi Gt Wn	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
350	Col F & I	50½	48¾	49¾
100	Cont Can	91½	91½	91½
250	Corn Prod	66¾	64¾	65¾
800	Crucible Steel	74	72¾	73¾
765	Cuba Cane 8	36½	34¾	36½
40	Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾
30	Do 1st pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
180	Gen Am Tk	113¾	113¾	113¾
100	Gen Cigar	82¾	79¾	81¾
105	Gen Motors	218¾	215½	218¾
1,215	Goodrich Co	85	81½	81½
50	Gt Nor pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
40	Gt Nor Ore	46	45¾	46
310	Insp Cop	57¾	56¼	57¼
1,240	Int Mer Mar	48	44¼	47¾
570	Do pf	123¾	119¾	123¾
185	Int Nickel	28¾	27¾	27¾
350	Int Paper	58¾	58¾	58¾
40	Int Con pf	29	28	28
30	Kan City So	22¾	22¾	22¾
10	Kelly S Tire	123¾	123¾	123¾
40	Kenne Cop	36¾	35¾	36¾
120	Keyst Tire	93⅝	91¾	92⅝
10	Lack R'kaw	84½	84½	84½
110	Leh Valley	59½	56¾	56¾
300	Max Motor	34	33¾	33¾
2,750	Mex Petrol	194¼	186	190¾
20	Miami Cop	27¾	27	27
350	Midvale Stl	52¾	51¼	52
20	Mo, Kan & T	9¾	9¾	9¾
810	Mo Pacific	33	31½	32¾
210	Nat Conduit	38¾	34¼	34½
70	Nat En & St	75¾	73¾	76⅝
50	Nat Lead	79¾	79¾	79¾
85	N Y Central	81¾	81¾	81¾
15	NY, NH & H	31¾	31¾	31¾
50	NY, O & W	22¾	22¾	22¾
20	Nor & West	108¾	108¾	108¾
3,845	Ohio Cit Gas	57¾	53	57¾
200	Ohio Cities	8¾	8¾	8¾
4,440	Okla Oil	11½	11	11
1,940	PanA P & T	99¾	97¾	99¾
88	Pennsylvania	47¾	47	47¾
30	Phila Co	33¾	33¼	33¾
325	Pierce Oil	28	26¾	25¾
1,010	P A W Va	40¾	38½	40¼
20	Pressed S C	83¾	83¾	83¾
20	Ry St Spg	91¾	91¾	91¾
3,140	Reading	91¾	88¼	91
130	Rep I & Stl	88½	88¼	88½
60	R Dutch, Am	114½	113¾	113¾
750	R Dutch, NY	114¾	113	113¾
50	Saxon Motor	12¾	12¾	12¾
170	Sinclair Oil	66⅞	65¾	66⅜
2,040	So Pacific	111¾	110	110⅝
180	Southern Ry	31	30¾	30¾
12,520	Studebaker	112¾	107	111½
50	Stromb Motor	59¾	57¾	58¾
55	Tenn Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Texas Co	275¾	275¾	275¾
2,790	Texas & Pac	24¾	23¾	24¾
10	Tidewater	22¾	22¾	22¾
70	Tob Products	96¾	95¾	95¾
40	Un Pacific	134	133¾	133¾
80	Un Cig Strs	134¾	133¾	133¾
1,130	U Fruit	106	104¾	104¾
300	U S Ind Alc	158	157	157
780	U S Rubber	114¾	111¾	112
13,340	U S Steel	109¾	104¾	106¾
150	Utah Copper	81¾	80¾	80¾
70	Va-Car Ch	77¾	73¾	73¾
60	Wab pf, A	35¾	35¾	35¾
850	Westing El	51¾	50¾	50¾
100	Willys-Ov Co	96	91¾	92¾
1,690	Willys Ovld	38	37	37¾

LIBERTY BONDS.

$100	4th 4½s	95.00	95.00

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am Zinc	19	18¼	19
280	Ahmeek	76¾	75½	76
50	Alaska	3¾	3¾	3¾
640	Allouez	42	39½	42
80	Ariz Com	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Ariz Com'l	13¾	13½	13¾
550	Big Hearit	11	10½	10¾
110	Butte & Bal	50	50	50
780	Cal & Ariz	65¾	63¾	64½
520	Carson Hill	14¾	13¾	14¼
70	Chino	39½	37½	37½
1,240	Cop Range	50¾	47¾	50¾
400	Davis-Daly	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Daly-West	27	27	27
10,140	East Butte	18¼	13	15¾
325	Franklin	4¾	4¼	4½
100	Hancock	65¾	65¾	65¾
5,305	Helvetia	6¼	4¾	6¼
10	Inspiration	57¼	57¼	57¼
220	Island Creek	50	49¼	49½
1,010	Isle Royale	34¾	31¼	34¾
200	Ker Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
350	Lake Cop	6	5¾	5¾
200	Mason Val	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Mass Con	6	6	6
100	Mayflower	10½	9¾	10¼
20	Miami	27¾	27¼	27¾
100	Michigan	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Mohawk	65¾	63¾	65¾
450	New Arc	4	3¾	3¾
1,250	New Cornelia	21	19½	20¾
380	Nipissing	11¾	11¼	11¼
155	New Rlv pf	90	90	90
585	North Butte	14¼	14¼	14¼
138	Old Dom	37	36¾	37
30	Osceola	56	53¾	55¾
50	Pond Creek	18¾	18¾	18¾
75	Quincy	68	67½	68
100	Ray Con	22¾	22¾	22¾
125	Seneca	24	23¾	23¾
275	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	South Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	South Utah	20c	20c	20c
10	St Mary's L	60	58	58
680	Sup Cop	31¾	31	31¾
510	Sup & Bos	3¾	3¾	3¾
465	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tuolumne	1¾	1¾	1¾
215	Union Land	2¾	2¾	2¾
29	U S Smelt	67¾	67¾	67¾
64	Do pf	49¾	49¾	49¾
500	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Utah Con	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Utah Metal	4	4	4
150	Victoria	4¼	4	4
300	Winona	1¾	1¾	1¾
65	Wolverine	22	21¾	21¾

Railroads.

85	Boston Elev	73	72¾	72¾
14	Do pf	95	95	95
165	Bos & Me	33¼	33	33
10	Fitchburg pf	52¾	52¾	52¾

Miscellaneous.

22	Am Ag pf	100¾	100	100¾
10	Am Bosch	100¾	100	100¾
30	Amoskeag	110	110	110
120	Dom Sug pf	81	81	81
190	Am T & T	107	106¾	106¾
83	Am Wool	122¾	114	118¾
712	Do pf	100¼	100¼	100¼
450	Cent Steel	14¾	13¾	14¾
300	Cuban Port	16½	15¾	16¾
27	East S S	10	9¾	10
160	Fairbanks	62	61¾	61¾
160	Gorton	34	33¾	33¾
10	Gen Elec	166¼	166¼	166¼
70	Gray-Davis	46¾	45	46¾
10	Int Products	53¾	53¾	53¾
450	Island Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
207	Libby	31¼	30¾	31
20	Loew's	9	9	9

Bonds.

$1,000	Am Ag 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
2,000	A. G & W 15s	85	83	83

CHICAGO.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Radia	310	310	310
95	Am Shipb'g	129	129	129
15	Armour pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
150	Booth Fish	22	21¼	21¾
150	Do pf	79½	79	79
125	Chi C&C Rys	¾	¾	¾
100	ChiPneuTool	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	Cudahy Pkg	139	139	139
30	Com Edison	112	112	112
1,635	Cont Motors	5¾	5¾	5¾
15	Deere&Co pf	99	99	99
50	Dia Match	115	115	115
100	Hart, S & M	87½	87½	87½
80	Hartman	84½	84½	84½
1,615	Libby	31¾	30¾	31¾
1,710	Lindsay Lt	24¼	23	23¼
250	Do pf	85	85	85
50	M Ward pf	112	112	112
30	Nat Carb pf	121	121	121
50	Page Wire	75	75	75
35	QuakOats pf	102	102	102
65	Rex Tire	52	51½	51½
130	Sears-Roe	203	202	203
74	Shaw	140	140	140
225	Stewart Mfg	49¾	49	49
1,100	Swift Int'l	106	105	106
786	Swift Int'l	58¾	57¾	58¾
700	Swift & Co	136¾	136¼	136¾
614	Swift rights	7¾	7	7¾
9,985	Union Carb	78	76¾	77
10	Va-Car Ch	77¾	73¾	73¾
50	Wab pf, A	35¾	35¾	35¾
850	Westing El	51¾	50¾	50¾
100	Willys-Ov Co	96	91¾	92¾
1,690	Willys Ovld	38	37	37¾

LIBERTY BONDS.

$100	4th 4½s	95.00	95.00	95.00

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s	1920-1923	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s	1924-1963	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1920-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1919-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60
4s	1940-1960	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s	1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s	1928-1930	4.65	4.40	4.55

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
34	Am Gas	71	71	71
50	Am Rys pf	60	60	60
15	Buff & Susq	52	52	52
10	Cambria	40	40	40
280	Elec Storage	73¼	72	73¼
230	Gen Asphalt	74	73½	74
310	Gen Asph pf	111¼	111	111¼
570	L Sup Corp	20	19¾	20
25	Lehigh Nav	70	70	70
1,596	Leh Valley	59½	56	56¼
1,800	Penn Trac	2¼	2¼	2¼
193	Penn Salt	82	82	82
5	PhilCocump	73¾	73¾	73¾
543	Phila Elec	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	Phila Rap T	27¾	27¼	27¼
1,600	Phil R T cfs	28¾	26¾	28¼
50	Phila Trac	69¼	69¼	69¼
500	Ton Belmont	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Tono Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾
572	Union Trac	40¾	40¾	40¾
348	Un Gas Imp	69¾	68¾	69¾
10	Warwk I & S	85	85	85
100	W Cramp & S	133¾	133	133

Bonds.

$2,000	El & PeoTrac	69½	69¼	69¼
2,000	Key Tellet5s	89¾	89¾	89¾
2,000	Leh'y gen 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾
$1,000	Peo PasRy4s	78	78	78
6,000	Phil Coconfs	87¾	87¾	87¾
4,000	Phil El 1st 4s	96	96	96

PITTSBURGH.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
145	Am Sewer P	24½	24	24
160	Am W G M	85½	85	85½
25	Do pf	85	85	85
100	Am Smelting	81	81	81
280	Ark Gas	55	55	55
155	Columbia G&E	53¾	53¾	53¾
118	Lone St Gas	264	260	260
180	Mfrs L & H	53¾	53¾	53¾
165	Nat Fireprfg	10¾	10¼	10¼
50	Do pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
190	Ohio Fuel Oil	29½	29	29½
565	Ohio FuelSup	51¾	51¼	51¾
480	Okla Gas	37¾	37¼	37¾
870	Pitts Brew	6¾	6¼	6¼
55	Do pf	15¾	15¼	15¾
100	Pitts Coal	61¾	61¼	61¼
9,000	Pitts Jerome	19	17	17
4,442	Pitts O & G	17¼	16	17
1,580	Riv'sideEast	2¾	2¼	2¾
260	Do pf	4	3¾	4
93	Riv'sideWest	12	12	12
105	Do pf	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	ShattuckAriz	14	14	14
12	Un Nat Gas	133¾	133¾	133¾
1,000	San Toy	9	9	9
50	U S Glass	36	36	36

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LEATHER NOVELTY COATS
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BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5@5¼ p. c. for the best names
Tuesday .....5@5¼ p. c. for the best names
The quotations are for six months paper.

Airplane and Balloon Fabric.

When definite word is received from Washington as to quantity, it was stated yesterday at the Material Disposal Section of the Air Service that the offering of cotton airplane and balloon cloth on which the Government is asking bids will amount to some 3,000,000 yards. The airplane cloth is 36 inches wide and in weight about 4 yards to the pound, the balloon cloth being 36 to 48 inches wide and 5 to 7 yards to the pound. Samples at the Material Disposal Section show attractive designs carried out in both fabrics. Cretonnes, stripes and flower designs are among those included in the samples. No time has yet been set by Washington for the opening of the bids.

Dull Day in Gray Goods.

Dullness marked the course of things in the local gray goods market yesterday. Transactions were few in number and none was of especial note. As on the previous day, first hands kept aloof and what business passed was with second hands. The latter were disposed to let go their holdings at prices lower than those quoted generally. In the printcloths 39-inch 68-72s sold at 18 cents for quick delivery, and could have been had at a quarter cent less for later delivery. 38½-inch 64-60s went at 15 cents for practically the remainder of the year. In sheetings there were sales of 5.50s at 12½ cents and of 5-yard goods at 13½ cents. Sateens were less in demand and prices could be shaded by from one-quarter to one-half cent.

Demand for Drugs and Chemicals.

Buyers are in the market for larger supplies of drugs and fine chemicals. Drug and Chemical Markets will say today. Botanicals are in good demand and export business improves from day to day. There have been very few price changes in pharmaceutical products. Citric acid is weak, carbolic acid is stronger, and camphor is firm. Among essential oils, bergamot is lower and lemon oil is easier owing to large imports. In dyestuffs the foreign demand is improving, particularly from South America, Japan, and China. Consumers are buying heavy chemicals in small lots only, and a conservative tendency is noticeable.

Expect No Dress Goods Openings.

The dress goods trade is not looking for many advertised openings of Spring lines this season. While the first two weeks in August usually see such openings well under way, it was said in the market yesterday that production has been sold up to such an extent that the mills will not find openings necessary. There is already talk of the fabrics that will be featured for the new season. While this would ordinarily be called premature, the reason is put down as sold up condition on Fall fabrics. There are certain large buyers now, it was explained, who appear willing to talk business for the new season.

Fur Buyers Here in Force.

Retail buyers of furs have flocked to the market this week, and the business they are handing in to the manufacturers is one that is considered the most satisfactory the trade has ever had. One feature of present sales is the large amounts being taken by retailers in sections that never before were great consumers of furs. The manufacturers state that the demand is well distributed with foxes, fisher, and the various makes of seals occupying a prominent place. Garments are following the style tendencies that were evident some little time back, the popular priced goods being made up on lines resembling the dolman models. Flare cuffs seem in better demand than the fitted designs.

Increased Use of Ostrich.

Dealers in ostrich plumes and trimmings believe that the present situation in their trade follows the rule that what is scarce is wanted. With supplies somewhat hard to get, business in this line has been picking up at a rapid rate. Plumes are finding an increased sale and trimmings are wanted in large amount by the garment manufacturers and milliners. Burnt effects are still leading in the trimmings division.

Dress "Jobs" Not So Numerous.

One feature of present operations in the dress industry is the comparatively few "jobs" to be found in the market. Where such are found, it was stated yesterday, the prices asked in a great number of cases put them outside the classification. This situation is regarded as a particularly encouraging sign of future prospects of trade by the manufacturers. Operations for Fall, now under way, indicate that there will be an unusually heavy call for merchandise and the manufacturers have found that, while even the large retailers are anticipating their needs to a great extent, the small houses are trying to get in their full quotas for the season.

Calling In Clothing Salesmen.

From the way orders are coming in from salesmen now on the road for the wholesale clothiers, the local manufacturers will soon have all the business they can handle for Fall. A number of the more prominent houses have already started to call in their salesmen. With high prices making the volume of business so much greater from a dollar and cents viewpoint, it was said by one clothing representative yesterday, the manufacturers feel that it is better to do only what they are able and do it well rather than accept further orders for goods that can only be turned out in a careless manner because of too much bulk.

GARFIELD THANKS REQUA.

Praises Work of Subordinate Who Has Just Resigned.

M. L. Requa, whose resignation as Director General of the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration has just been accepted, has received a letter from Dr. H. A. Garfield, head of the administration, in which he says:

I appreciate that your work has now reached a stage at which it is reasonable for you to ask, as you have done, that I accept your resignation presented some months ago.

I do so with regret, and yet with pleasure, for, while it marks the conclusion of our joint services in connection with the Fuel Administration, I am glad to believe that it is the beginning only of an acquaintance which I trust may extend usefully over many years.

In accepting your resignation, permit me not only to express my appreciation of the devotion and ability which you have brought to the tasks and the achievements which are fairly yours, but also to say what I know is in your own mind, that the Administration of the Oil Division owes much to the hearty and efficient co-operation rendered by the National Petroleum War Service Committee, organized as a result of your activities in the office.

In your new association with the Sinclair petroleum interests I hope you will find time to continue your advocacy of the necessity for co-operation in the petroleum industry between capital and labor, and between the industry, as a whole, and the Government along the lines frequently discussed by us.

Mr. Requa is a consulting engineer on petroleum to the Bureau of Mines and a Vice President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

JACOB M. BIERMAN, manufacturer of waists at 1,175 Broadway.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against him by these creditors: David H. Berman, $660; Rae Flock, $1,500, and Edward Rees, $1,000, and by Celia Conovitz, $847; Daniel Getz, $530, and F. Neider, $50. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Percival Wilde receiver. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $4,000.

NORTH AMERICAN LEATHER GOODS CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David H. Zeh, doing business as the North American Leather Goods Co. at 532 Broadway, by these creditors: Herman Adelman, $560; Isaac Blumberg, $255, and Abraham Friedman, $40. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Morris Frank receiver. He manufactured leather goods novelties.

ANTONIO GAROFALO, a grocer at 2,161 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,737 and no assets. The largest creditor is the Foreign Export Co., $7,372 judgment for breach of contract.

DENNIS & HIMMEL, contractors on dresses at 511 Sixth Avenue.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed A. Welles Stumpf receiver. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000.

ALBIO LA ROSA, dealer in crockery at 240 Sullivan Street.—John L. Lyttle has been appointed receiver by Judge A. N. Hand. $1,200 is in the hands of the Sheriff.

ABRAHAM H. HIGGERMAN, shoe dealer at 376 Seventh Avenue, has made an assignment to Paul M. Kaminsky.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Altman, Julius—J. Phillips.....$135 40
Blum, Jacob L.—N. F. Calhoun.....290 05
Berlear, Simon—B. Hartmann.....575 36
Bauman, Joseph L.—H. A. Wilkus.....446 56
Canetti, Edgar, and American Surety Co. of N. Y.—People, &c.....1,000 00
Cannon, Wm. P.—Mechanics Bank.....622 86
Daab Hyatt—F. Holman.....170 53
Davis, Samuel—Woodlawn Cemetery..2,000 00
Dix, Samuel—C. Horowitz.....117 40
David, Geo. M.—F. F. Skinner.....1,354 98
Epstein, Abraham, and Louis Rosenblett—Lorraine Dress Co.....1,305 63
Esposito, Anthony—City of N. Y.....170 20
Empire Lighting Fixture Co.—S. Cutler et al. costs.....110 07
Feinblatt, Minnie—H. A. Samwick.....106 74
Fruedsam, Henry—M. Schwartz, costs..124 10
Fried, Joseph—W. J. Leverage.....100 41
Gould, S. Charles—Lewis Pub. Co.....115 50
Greer, Christopher M.—B. Altman & Co.....
Hahr, Felix J.—Manila Anchor Brewing Co.....1,618 61
Joice Co.—Standard Properties Corp. 1,068 94
Jackson, Daniel H.—E. R. Fritz Mauice.....
Lowitz, Elise M.—U. Y. Edison Co.....446 94
Lahey, Frank P. J.—Black and White Taxicab & Co. costs.....110 45
Lee, David—Brockway Motor Truck Co.124 40
Miser, Leroy R.—J. W. Samuel, Inc...264 20
Miller, Arline—F. H. Stoddard.....124 05
Natino, Ernie A.—A. C. Asche.....117 00
O'Brien, Edith—F. S. Young.....119 50
Overseas Shipping Co.—J. Wertendyke.1,483 00
Peters, Frank L.—Progressive Dairy Lunch Co.....111 90
Prudential Knitting Mills, Inc.—D. Sandler.....277 03
Pasquerillo, Fello, adm.—William Kennedy Const. Co., costs.....129 67
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Coal Co. and London and Lancashire Indemnity Co. of America—Public Nat. Bank of N. Y.....4,127 78
Spaulding, Sarah K.—G. Kahn et al...348 83
Schiff, Samuel—L. Traub.....352 72
Solomon, Morris—F. Collins.....1,135 54
Stevens, May W.—Louis K. Liggett Co. Costs.....109 54
Taylor, George C., Pres.—D. Cahill...3,886 93
Trains, Anthony—A. M. Hellbrun.....1,271 02
Vendel, Szabo—N. Memeth.....188 65
Volck, Morris R.—B. Altman & Co...1,307 42
Waller, Nathan—D. Santimauro.....353 02

In Bronx County.

Finkelstein, Jeanette—Emanee Film Co.$73 72
Hirschkowitz, Benjamin—D. Greenberg..40 72
Kellerman, Arpad—Cosmopolitan Bank.24 22
Klein, Isidor—A. Klein.....87 54
Martini, William—F. Schulz.....1,881 64
Newman, Jennie, and Samuel Newman—Cosmopolitan Bank.....1,976 20
Rudy, Charles—National Cash Register.871 10
Schoenmaker, Anna L.—J. Enright...2,136 80
Smith, Max—S. Gerstein.....117 32
United Roofing Works—Barrett Co...1658 20

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Crandall, Fred W.—H. Blau, April 22, 1919.....$633 00
Connelly, Wm. F., and Eugene—W. Spielman, April 16, 1919.....260 65
Clement, Josephine—Waldorf Mortgage Corp., April 29, 1917.....100 00
Delaware & Hudson Co.—K. S. Weld et al., Sept. 24, 1918.....429,153 60
Hulse, John W., and Franklin W. Allen—Rotospeed Co., March 14, 1918...451 84
Linder, Herbert J.—Mfrs. Record Pub. Co., March 24, 1915.....208 09
National Folding Box & Paper Co.—Rosenthal Paper Co., June 3, 1916..2,617 27
Wiesner, Herman—A. R. Dehill et al., Jan. 13, 1919.....340 91
Van Alstyne, Percy W.—G. T. Callanan, July 11, 1919, released.....1,723 02
W. & S. Job & Co.—N. B. Cook Oil Co., Oct. 19, 1918.....100 10
Uris, Harris H.; Adolf Hirshfeld, and Emanuel M. Krulewitch—S. E. Techt et al., Dec. 9, 1914.....12,056 37
Same—Same, June 3, 1914.....11,687 64
Morrow, Hugh B.—P. H. Senior, Sept. 24, 1915.....437 81
Gillman, George—Hahlo Co., April 30, 1919.....470 72
Holland House Co.—E. B. Schmalhofs et al., April 9, 1919.....1,349 80
Estate of I. B. Krinisky, Inc.—National Folding Box Co., May 24, 1919.....1,398 90
Martin, R. H. Lee—J. Mayers, June 13, 1912.....124 51
Johnson, Henrietta, and Ambrose Braid Co.—Senor & Wernheim, Jan. 19, 1918.....326 88
Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.—Lieberman & Sanford Co., May 18, 1917.....1,496 38
Galewski, Charles—Harlem Savings Bank, June 19, 1918.....870 39
Ritz Realty Corp.—W. J. White, Oct. 15, 1918.....786 22
Mulry, Catharine A., and Benjamin H. McGlynn—Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., Jan. 29, 1919.....3,179 08
Bergstrom, Oscar B. and Henry A. Taylor—Banque Franco-Americaine, March 17, 1916.....24,105 42
Same—Same, March 10, 1919.....142 57
Tull, Edna S.—B. Graham, April 12, 1919.....425 08

In Bronx County.

Ascher, Philip, and Max Iskowitz—A. Freedman, May 11, 1918.....$204 53

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss A. B. Dalton, silk dresses; 37 W. 20th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Heiser-Muhlfelder Co.; L. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Commodore.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney Co.; G. Lange, domestics, dress, wash goods; R. Fleming, linens; Miss Wagner, ready-to-wear, furs; 1,135 B'way.
ALBANY, N. Y.—William Whitney & Co.; T. F. Hickey, white goods; 1,135 B'way; Breslin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Ira A. Watson & Co.; F. O. Watson, clothing; Penn.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; A. B. Breslau, shoes; 103 Grand St.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. M. Eytinge, millinery, ribbons; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Mirvis & Small; B. Mirvis, hosiery, underwear; Penn.
BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; A. J. Willar, domestics; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Strauss Bros.; J. Strauss, domestics; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Carmel & Goodman; B. Goodman, middy blouses, middy suits; 1,182 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Caton & Co.; J. K. Smith, notions; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; M. J. Weisman, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—O'Neil & Co.; P. A. Dennison, domestics, linens; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Cobiens Co.; G. E. Griffith, upholstery goods; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; E. A. Barnum, millinery; 621 Broadway.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, ladies' suits; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss Hornstein, furs; C. Durant, men's clothing, boys' furn. goods; Miss Plummer, ribbons; Miss Minahan, girls' dresses; basement buyers; A. Cohen, wash skirts, girls' wear; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. D. C. Mfg. Co.; R. Forman, coats, suits, skirts; Latham.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's, Sons & Co.; Miss McKevitt, misses' inexpensive dresses; basement buyers, Miss Hickey, corsets; Mr. Dutch, children's capes; Miss Golding, waists; 225 5th Av.
ERIE, Penn.—Osborne-Norman-Zahniser Co.; Miss Knaff, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; J. Lewis, carpets, rugs; 105 Grand St.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair-Rooney Co.; A. B. Sinclair, millinery; 621 B'way; Pennsylvania.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Whitney & Co.; T. F. Hickey, white goods; 1,135 B'way; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; J. V. Swanz, upholstery goods; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; J. A. M. Coll, millinery; 621 Broadway; Latham.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, men's clothing, shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Caplan Bros.; L. Fantell, general mdse., Fall; 1,170 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; R. E. Bernard, men's, boys' furn. goods; 300 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; V. J. Burt, domestics, white goods, flannels; M. L. Friedman, misses, children's dresses, 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Younger, boys' clothing; 303 6th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. F. Brockman, house furn. goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Hendle, millinery, basement; 13 East 22d St.
CHICAGO—North Shore Fashion Shop; B. Neiger, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Drexel Men's Shop; G. W. Fleming, men's furn. goods; Marlborough.
CINCINNATI—H. H. Ingue Co.; W. L. Foster, coats, suits; 366 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Mrs. H. E. Richardson, dresses; Miss H. T. Krug, waists; 225 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; H. S. Moorehouse, representing; Miss K. Metzger, fancy linens; Miss M., Kelly, knit underwear; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. Oram, coats, suits; Mrs. P. Kayes, misses' wear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Smith, jobs men's straw hats; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. Stahl, millinery; 37 West 26th St.
CLEVELAND—Fries & Schuele; G. Schuele, hosiery, underwear; 105 Grand St.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss Redmond, Summer suits, dresses, furs; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBIA, S. C.; Globe D. G. Co.; C. L. Jones, W. H. Monckton, dry goods; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; C. Melancon, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; T. Zlock, ladies' suits; 396 B'way.
DAYTON, Ohio—Stern Hat Co.; S. H. Stern, hats, caps; Pennsylvania.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Mr. Randall yard goods, bedding; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets; H. J. Adler, furniture; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—ide Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; Cumberland.
DETROIT—The Emporium; Miss R. Fitzpatrick, infants', children's coats, dresses; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—S. Zuteback; J. L. Zuteback, ladies', children's ready-to-wear; general mdse.; McAlpin.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; P. Lavine, muslin underwear; 377 Broadway.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Fitzgerald, Hays & Roach; J. Fitzgerald, clothing, furn. goods; Longacre.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—M. J. Doran Co.; T. A. Sullivan, jewelry, laces, notions, millinery; Commodore.
FORT DODGE, Iowa—Tuecke Co.; L. Charron, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Monnig Dry Goods Co.; H. R. York, men's clothing, furn. goods, 256 Church St.; Bristol.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—A. M. Schrago, dry goods; Pennsylvania.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; A. W. Day, mdse. mgr.; 29 E. 20th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, waists; 230 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; J. E. Morris, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks, suits; 141 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—C. Dillon & Co.; J. E. McCormack, ready-to-wear; Belmont.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; C. Henry, rugs, upholstery goods; 230 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss O. M. Daws, furs, skirts; Miss E. Rolston, infants' wear; E. Allen, gen'l mdse.; W. J. Britt, H. A. Palmer, representing; 404 4th Av.
HAWKINSVILLE, Ga.—Sommer-Fountain Co.; A. T. Fountain, E. Sommer, general mdse.; Martinique.
HOUSTON, Texas—Pincus & Jarrett Co.; R. Jarrett, men's furn. goods, hosiery; 243 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; G. A. Gay, dry goods; 230 5th Av.
ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Imperial.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. H. Almond Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Almond, domestics, linens, flannels; 141 Madison Av.
LYNN, Mass.—Spalding D. G. Co.; W. B. Watson, cloaks, furs, hosiery, waists, petticoats, umbrellas; Brostell.
MEMPHIS—Bry, Block Merc. Co.; E. B. Weisman, jobs silk dresses, waists; 470 4th Av.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; L. Rothenberg, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; E. Hirsch, millinery; Broadway and 32d St.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Healer Bros.; L. Resler, clothing; Commodore.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; F. S. Mayer, mdse. mgr.; Miss Byrnes, dresses; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; Mrs. Smith, coats; Miss Walsh, misses' ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
MONTREAL—Dupuis Freres, Ltd.; L. A. Jannard, hardware, electric fixtures, toys, china, 116 West 32d St.; Breslin.
MONTREAL—T. Simond & Sons; William Simond, ladies' knit underwear, cotton hosiery; Wallick.
MONTREAL—Greenshields, Ltd.; W. A. Mattinson, wash goods, Manhattan.
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Lahoma D. G. Co.; Mr. Becker, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. Cummings, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; J. C. Miner, notions, jewelry; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shafter & Robinson; J. A. Foy, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
NEW LONDON, Conn.—Hirsch & Co.; H. Hirsch, clothing, men's furn. goods, hats; Commodore.
NEW ORLEANS—Williams-Richardson Co.; A. G. Tebo, domestics; 43 Leonard.
NORFOLK, Va.—Ames Sample Store; M. Manheimer, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Bristol.
NORFOLK, Va.—Altschul's; B. Altschul, dry goods, notions, millinery, furn. goods; Penn.
NANTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; M. J. Rosenblatt, house furn. goods, china, toys, glass; D. D. Newman, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—"Stewart's"; Miss Goldberg, georgette dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Feldman, jobs cotton dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Cross, jobs georgette, cotton waists; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Reis & Smith Mfg. Co.; M. Smith, mohair silks; Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; Mrs. Platow, jobs silk dresses; Miss O'Brien, jobs wash skirts; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; P. L. Cohen, Miss Lippett, Miss F. Hobson, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store.; Mr. Hyman, dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; S. Finkelhor, silk cloth, skirts; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Keystone Jobbing Co.; H. A. Steinbach, Fall coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway, Room 610.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss L. Wilson, misses', children's coats; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; F. Campbell, men's, boys' clothing, leather goods, notions, jewelry, toilet goods; 404 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; O. F. Hunt, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Stanley & MacGibbons Co.; Mrs. M. E. Washburne, organdie, voile dresses; 1 W. 36th.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; Miss L. Thompson, coats, suits; 200 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; Miss E. C. Thompson, linings, notions, buttons, patterns, ribbons, toilet goods, hair goods, jewelry; 1,150 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—The Cohen Co.; J. B. Cohen, women's ready-to-wear; Miss H. Engelberg, furs; 1,150 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—J. Lewitt & Sons; J. C. Lewitt, dry goods; Wellington.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; Miss J. Haley, hosiery, embroideries; 1,150 B'way.
ROANOKE, Va.—J. Spigel, ready to wear; 1,161 Broadway.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. H. Rollett, wash goods; H. A. Dutton, silks; G. C. Kemp, gloves; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Forman Co.; Miss Cohen, underwear; Miss M. Epstein, cotton dresses; Miss J. Epstein, Miss Goldblatt, infants' wear; Mr. Herman, basement dresses; Miss Ryan, waists; 225 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; N. Ernstone, jobs infants' wear, children's dresses; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; M. H. Lang, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.
SACRAMENTO—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; C. Kuchman, Fall waists, petticoats, children's dresses, house dresses, sweaters, middies; 220 5th Av.
SALEM, Ore.—E. T. Barnes, gen'l mdse.; Herald Square.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; C. A. Dietrick, women's garments; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prussia Co.; J. J. Hinkel, coats, suits, gowns, skirts; 1,261 B'way.
SCRANTON, Penn.—N. Suravitz & Co.; H. Suravitz, domestics, flannels, white goods, dress goods, blankets, notions, dry goods; Pennsylvania.
SEATTLE—The Bon Marche; A. McIntosh, rugs, draperies; 225 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Brigham Co.; M. J. Fox, ready-to-wear; Commodore.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; Miss B. Clifford, trimmings, bdkfs., ribbons, gloves, umbrellas; 404 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; H. J. Donnelly, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 105 Grand.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Steinfeld, furs; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. Borck, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
SYRACUSE—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. A. Marbes, men's furn. goods; 15 West 34th; Herald Square.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Stanley & MacGibbons Co.; Miss F. Curtis, georgette dresses; 1 W. 36th.
SYRACUSE—L. Vinney Clothing Co.; C. Lenhardt, children's wear; Park Av.
TACOMA—People's Store Co.; F. T. Berk, fabrics, dress goods; 225 E. 20th.
TOLEDO—La Salle & Koch Co.; Mr. O'Connor, wash dresses; 225 5th Av.
TROY, N. Y.—R. C. Reynolds; W. M. Savage, furniture; Commodore.
TROY, N. Y.—Stanley & MacGibbons Co.; Mrs. E. R. Clark, wash dresses; 1 W. 36th.
UTICA—Fabric Fur Cloak Co.; W. E. Mercres, mfrs. underwear, cloaks, men's clothing; Breslin.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; Mr. Rosenstein, boys' clothing; 19 East 24th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. B. Moses & Sons; C. E. Pingree, linens, bdkfs., wash goods, art needlework; Prince George.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; J. H. Boyce, domestics, blankets; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lisner; Mrs. M. E. Davison, jewelry, silverware; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Elseman Bros.; J. Elseman, dry goods; Imperial.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. L. Frank, jobs women's wash dresses, skirts, 1,140 Broadway.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—L. Rosenthal, men's clothing; Pennsylvania.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; C. Sjorberg, notions, gloves, hosiery, laces, ribbons; 23 E. 26th.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, laces; 6 W. 32d; Holland House.
WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.—Myers Bros.; H. Myers, men's furn. goods, clothing; Pennsylvania.
WILMINGTON, Del.—W. P. Jorde & Co.; W. P. Jorde, women's muslin underwear, hosiery, waists, skirts, petticoats, kimonos, neckwear, bdkfs.; Breslin.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; W. L. Frankenstein, dry goods; 404 4th Av.; Brostell.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; O. D. Sheets, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

Piece Goods Still Slow.

In the men's wear piece goods market the mill agents are still coaxing along deliveries. Appeals direct to the mill seem to have no effect as far as deliveries are concerned. It was thought a short time back that once wages and hours were settled, production would again assume its normal figure. This does not seem to be the case, and there are organizations reporting now that only half of their usual amount of goods can be turned out at present. With the late beginning to contend with, in addition to this slowing up of the manufacturing, there are predictions being made that this will be the longest season on record.

Training Salesmen Applicants.

As a means toward reducing the turnover of employes, a concern has inaugurated the training of salesmen applicants. The school is held after business hours, so that applicants who are holding other positions may continue to do so and yet qualify themselves for the new work. When the schooling is completed the firm is then in a position to take on a new man who has been thoroughly trained in the work he is to do, and not a green hand whose mistakes are very liable to lose new business, or, what is more expensive, an old account.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted.—Machine work, any description, quantity preferred; highest grade mechanical machining all kinds instruments, or special parts; electrical apparatus; experimental work, also die and tool work; japanning department and plating department, new finishes developed; optical department, any kind of precision instument developed. Kollmorgen Corporation, 85 Steuben St., Brooklyn.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER DEVICES WANTED.—AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY WANTS TO BUY APPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER DEVICES. WHAT HAVE YOU GOT? SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO MASS. SPRINKLER TOWER AND SANITARY ENGINEERING CO., 61 WASHINGTON STREET NORTH, BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted, Executive with experience in mail order correspondence school routine; must have ability and know the fundamentals of physiology, anatomy, hygiene; fine prospect for proper party with opportunity of becoming interested in prospering firm of long standing. Address full particulars, A. L., Room 1,605, 171 Madison Av., New York City, New York.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associates with extra capital for expansion? See Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851. Booklet mailed upon request.

Jobber on dresses is open for a man who understands the line; wants a live wire who has initiative and ability, and is familiar with the jobbing end; when answering state amount of capital. K 218 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Capitalist of high financial standing is interested in hearing from any reliable manufacturing concern desirous of raising additional capital; will also finance reorganizations or purchase outright any manufacturing business; no proposition under $25,000 considered; will be pleased to furnish bank and commercial references. Write M 741 Times Downtown.

$5,000 to $10,000 with services to invest in a legitimate business which must stand rigid examination; age 29; 5 years' experience in business; highest references given and required; principals only. O 799 Times Downtown.

Successful salesman, splendid executive with capital and hard work to invest in going manufacturing business. Write L. O., 8 525 Broadway.

$500 to $1,000 and services, established business; partnership considered. Friedrich, 4,883 Richardson Av.

Have $5,000 and services for legitimate business proposition; strictest investigation. E 337 Times.

Will invest $2,500 and services, flower and feather jobbing, with experienced salesman with same capital. H 286 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Going concern making large profits on its present volume of business, which is now local, wishes to obtain additional capital in order to branch out; business is virtually a monopoly and we are selling some of the largest institutions and concerns in N. Y. C., and have only scratched the surface. An interesting and profitable proposition is offered to one or two responsible parties having about $5,000 to invest. Services not essential, but could use good man. Write M 740 Times Downtown.

FIRST MORTGAGE $150,000 ON A NEW LAKEWOOD HOTEL, WANTED FOR THREE YEARS; PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT REPRESENT AN INVESTMENT OF OVER $400,000. APPLY BENJ. FRUNDEL, 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Partner wanted in established manufacturing business; excellent opportunity; subject to any investigation; only those willing and able to invest need apply, must be thorough business man. M. A. 408 Times Downtown.

I am putting out a distinctly new boxed confection to sell for 10 cents; one of the very best things made; is assured of success; would like to meet man with capital for partnership. K 186 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Business man, to invest $4,000 to $7,000, can get controlling interest factory in good running shape with

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

WANT TALAMA Wanted, and Duvet de ...ine; any ...ntity. Call Murray Hill 9722. ...ED ROSENCRANZ & Co., 31 East 32d.

WANT TALAMA Wanted, and Duvet De ...ine; any quantity. Spraycraft & Marks, ...ines, Ave. and 18th St., Bayonne, N. J. ...West 20th St., Chelsea 6753.

...CLOTH Wanted.—Serges, velours, ...es, silvertone, tricotine, all grades ...ssed quantity. B. A. Wechsler Co., ...Broadway, Chelsea 804.

...CLOTH Wanted.—Brown 315, velour ...ine, 3 shades, piece dyed satins ...ed. Brooks Co., 37 West 20th St.

...CLOTH Wanted.—Silvertones, all ...es for cash. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West ...

...Delpons suits, coats, dresses, ...ks, silk underwear wanted.— ...best grades; cash. National, Tel. ...

...MOUSINE Wanted.—Quantity black and ...charmeuse. 104 West 37th St., 7th ...

...ON VELVETS Wanted.—Cheney's ...y, 3 shades. 3,313 Madison ...

...MILLA Wanted.—Raritana 127 in ...ray and brown. Chelsea 7545.

...d Wanted; McKenney A-1622, Otta...Decker 2-3-5, and 11115, or similar ...ity. Chelsea 9249.

...s Wanted—Jobber placing stock or...n staple styles coats, suits and ...dresses, with samples all week, ...and floor.

...KAN CLOTHS Wanted.—Jobber placing ...ders on Fall lines. Call at ...th floor, rear elevator, 151 West ...

...Suits & Skirts Wanted.—Jobber placing ...now, Fall styles. 31 West 31st St.

...AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing ...dress coats and suits. ...ses, 3 West 20th st., fourth floor.

...SILKS Wanted.—Jobber placing ...orders for Fall. Room 1502, 1,140 ...

...Wanted.—Jobber placing ...ith samples; better grade.

...Wanted.—Cash; any quantity ...and flowing.

...FOX Wanted.—Open to buy all ...s. Also seconds and ...gray goods. C 526 ...

...Wanted.—Bartians or Slazer's ...also wish any quantity. Farragut ...

...CLOTH Wanted.—Bartians 1272 and ...Farragut 2080.

...Wanted.—Manufacturers: Here's ...opportunity to connect with quantity ...of good styles and well-made dresses ...Panamas, any day ...Broadway, Room 1500, Terminal Sales ...

...Large jobber placing ...with popular and high ...orders for browning ...for contractor using ...already placed. ...Wanted, 39 W. 32d.

...Wanted.—Placing large ...quantities of tricotine serges ...all week. A. Cohen, 64 ...

...Wanted.—Open for cotton ...large quantities; must ...floor. 22 West ...

...Wanted.—Jobber placing ...tricotine and ...

...Wanted.—We will buy for cash ...Georgette, and wash ...daily 9-5. Wiener, 20 ...

...Wanted to buy for cash, ...lots of the better ...East 20th, Madison ...

...Wanted.—Jobber placing ...printed voiles, or...Georgette, foulards ...quantities; jobs only. ...Farragut 3154.

...Open for Fall line ...dresses. Louis Kess...

...Wanted.—Small cotton ...cash; also silks and ...West 20th.

...Wanted.—Cotton dresses in big ...cash; also placing orders on ...33d St., 5th floor.

...Wanted.—Jobber placing large ...and tricotine dresses. Nor...navy. 1407 Madison Square 3670.

...VERY Wanted.—Orders placed on Fall ...with samples immediately. ...Co., 118 West 22d St.

...Job of satins, taffetas, ...for spot cash; any quan...ter.

...Wanted.—Placing orders Fall ...Serge, also satin. 7th ...

...Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Fall ...serge, also satin. 7th ...

...Wanted.—Natural, from three to ...cheap for cash. Chelsea 7669.

...Wanted.—Fine quality white ...by L. Finkelstein & Son, 696 Broad...

...ROOL AND PANTA SI Wanted.— ...light colors. J 153 Times.

...Wanted.—All colors. Store, ...

...LA CORD Wanted.—Cotton; ...any amount at 75c a gross; cash. ...Broadway.

...CYNDES —Georgettes, plaids ...after 11:30 a.m. Room 1,414, 303 5th Av. Mad. Sq. ...

...Wanted.—Any size and grey striped ...Berger Co., 524 Broadway ...

...Wanted.—Jobs; must be ...white wash skirts. Milder, ...

...Wanted.—For cash, 50 pieces, Po...and any quantity baffin ...

...Will buy any quantity ...Batiste and, also 40-40, or any ...Madison Square 2138.

...SEAL Wanted.— ...Zimmerman, 127 West 28th.

Buyers' Wants

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—American 15033, all shades. Chelsea 9039.

POM POM Wanted.—American 12075, gray. Chelsea 7345.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for large quantity of Susquehanna fine lustre poplin in plum, navy and black. Bloch & Schiller, 142 West 20th. Farragut 8899.

POPLINS Wanted.—American cotton warp, navy, black. Williamsburg Manufacturing Co., 1,133 Broadway, New York.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy and brown; American or Stevens, Knobel and Bloom. 145 West 30th.

RAINCOATS Wanted.—Style 806, all colors. Farragut 738.

SATIN Wanted.—Washable, flash; contracts or immediate delivery for cash. Newmark & Kaufman, 141 West 29th St.

SATINS Wanted.—Cotton backs, large quantity, in black; will pay cash. Madison Square 3670.

SECO AND JAP SILK Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, 11433 Botany and United States, Botany tricotine or similar, for cash. Parisian Mfg., 31 East 31st. Madison Square 2740.

SERGES Wanted.—838 or similar; also tricotine, any quality for cash. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SERGES Wanted.—7126, 54280, WFX, 6120, 8056, 7008, 7312, 7512, 900, other qualities; cash. Gramercy 7052.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity, all makes. Gramercy 7058.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. X., spot cash. Phone Farragut 4330.

SERGES Wanted.—0936 or similar, will pay cash. Farragut 4481.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity 54280 serge. Tel. Farragut 5748.

SILK Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silk, satin, taffeta, Georgette, printed foulard, novelties of velvet and velveteen, also crepe and tender silk. Md. Sq. 2652.

SILKS Wanted.—Cash; any quantity satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, etc.; also odds, ends. Madison Square 2630, extension 51.

SILKS Wanted.—Georgette and crepe de chine; also georgine, for cash. Gramercy 5397.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — Botany, U. S., Brightwood, Scotia, Adrosa, Andrews, or any kind, for cash. Gramercy 588.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, U. S., Garfield, Paterneck, 319 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Georgette, crepe de chine; also georgine; for cash. Gramercy 5397.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders, skirts, separate and novelties. 114 West 26th, 1st floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Manufacturer open to buy suits and coats in any quantity for cash, also looking at fall samples. Jobber, 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on novelty suits and coats. 129 West 29th, third floor, Mr. Husik.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at fall samples. Call all week, 14th floor, 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy misses suits and coats. Call mornings, 4th floor, 142 West 26th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley and Cohen, 458, brown and taupe, quantity no object; cash. Greeley 2080.

SILVERTONES AND COATINGS Wanted.—Men and ladies wear, any quantity. Farragut 6456.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Velour de laine In Pail shades; will pay cash. Madison Square 4780.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American, 15030, all colors; spot cash. Victor Everett. Farr. 2620.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, all colors. Farragut 9342.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity of wash skirts. A. G. Balin, 9 West 20th St.

SWEATERS, Bathing Suits Wanted.—Surplus stocks sold on commission or bought outright. Spring 8711.

TAFFETA and light weight sateens wanted in black and white; will buy for cash; any quantity. Phone Greeley 4236.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Changeables. Store, 22 West 32d St.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—36 inches wide, all colors; also Poulettes. Store, 22 West 32d St.

TRICOLETTES Wanted, in the raw, quantities. Phone 3513 Madison Square.

TRICOLETTES Wanted in the raw, quantities. Phone 512 Madison Square.

TRICOLETTES Wanted, 7-1 Grant, 6694.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open to buy 300 pieces for cash. Louis Duberg Co., 12 West 20th.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, Garfield, U. S., and other makes, cash. Madison Sq. 8568.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes, for immediate and future deliveries. Chelsea 7950.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—In all makes, in navy. Call Madison Square 3670.

TUB SILK Wanted.—White; will pay highest cash price. Phone Farragut 3289.

TUSSAH CLOTH Wanted.—Silk and cotton, tan or by can use a quantity at a price. Julius D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wool and cotton warp; Deep-Pom 12075; must be reasonable. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 7332 4.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will exchange K 544 green, for burgundy, also exchange 0380 taupe, plum, and burgundy, for brown and reindeer, dress. Eastern.

VELOURS Wanted.—Eastman and Hoffman, botany, velours, Rothstein and Pitofsky, 112 Madison Av. Madison Square 6354.

VELOURS and KERSEYS Wanted.—In black, Myer Gans, Sons & Co., Inc., 151 West 25th St.

VELOUR Wanted, K 344, 11030, Brownbuff, must be reasonable. Chelsea 4814.

VELOURS AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032, 544 or similar. Chelsea 4616.

VENETIANS Wanted.—White; open for big lot. S. S. Erdrich, 1,170 Broadway, Room 307.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber wants silk and cotton waists for July delivery. Call Room 1206, 116 West 32d St.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, Fall numbers, cotton, Georgettes, crepe de chines. 114 West 26th, 1st floor.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on georgette, crepe de chine. Room 805, 180 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Large quantities at a price, call with samples. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

ZIBELINE Wanted.—Julliards' 6717, reindeer and brown, also 4040 plush. Chelsea 9536.

Contracts Wanted.

ATTENTION to clothing jobbers and manufacturers. Manufacturer of men's pants with plant of 50 machines is ready to take any proposition in cut, make and trim $1.00 and up, good work and quick service guaranteed. Ehrenreich, 191 Chrystie St., 5th floor. Tel. Fordham 2121.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ARCTIC FOX FUR PELT. Sidney Blumthal, phone Mad. Sq. 3313.

BEAVER.—Blumenthal's Napher; reasonable; also Pointex. Chelsea 4814.

BROADCLOTHS. SERGES. — Light and heavyweight velours. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Serges, Oxfords.—Quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

BROADCLOTHS, CAPES.—Tan, Buds, Juilliards and Parisian Mfg. 31 East 31st. Madison Square 2740.

CAPES.—300 serge foulard silk-lined, suits, 100 Poiret twill gabardine, serge, navy, black; also light shades, closing out prices. Shapiro-Davis, 29 West 35th.

CAPES.—$4.75, pur. worsted, men's wear, navy blue serge; assorted sizes, 200 to close out. Freedman Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

CAPES, coatees, dolmans, satin and velveteen, to close out. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CAPES.—All-wool serge, $5.75, velour dolmans, $10; closing out. A. Jacobs, 30 West 32d.

CAPES, COATS, DOLMANS.—Closing out; large assortment, immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st St.

CAPES, Coats, Dolmans, all Spring garments, to close out at a large sacrifice. Freed & Rapkin, 106 West 26th.

CAPES.—Jobs to close out at sacrifice price. Mohawk, 41 Division St. Orchard 7074.

CAPES, COATS.—2 to 6, 3 to 14, to close out at sacrifice. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th.

CAPES.—Silk and cloth, to close out. Morris Waldman, 17 West 28th.

CAPES, DOLMANS.—Closing out stock. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, silks and voiles, $2 up; snappy models, biggest values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 244 5th Av.

CHINCHILLA, Plaglers, brown and oxfords; Saith's seal skin fur, Blumenthal brown back. G. M. Harmon, 220 5th Av.

COATS.—All sizes, ready for jobbers; broadcloth, silvertones and plush; are working. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Velvet coatees and jackets for immediate delivery. Zimmerman & Karner, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—Children's, 500 garments at a sacrifice. 11 Kenton Co., 3 East 17th.

COATS.—Fall coats, to close out. J. Dubin, 51 West 13th St.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES. — Reorganised; our only salesman value; if it costs us 95c you get it for $1—a 5% profit. Comparison is the world's greatest argument. Modern, 15 West 26th.

COATS.—Polo, sport, auto, aviation, for immediate use; coats and capes; close sacrificing prices. Meszritsky & Stollerman, 29 West 27th St.

COATS, capes, dolmans, taffeta suits, to close out. Blumenson & Co., 56 West 22d St.

COATS, Capes, Dolmans.—All Spring garments to close out at a large sacrifice. Freed & Rapkin, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Straight line and capes; better grade; closing out, reasonable. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 11 East 31st.

CORDUROYS.—36 inch white and high shades. Phone Madison Square 8644.

COTTON GOODS.—Ginghams, prints suitable for house dresses and bungalow aprons; large assortment; stock delivered. Solar Textile Co., 27 East 22d.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; also remnants and seconds, bleached and unbleached goods; special lot of blue poplins. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Gingham prints, suitable for house dresses, and bungalow aprons; large quantity; spot delivery. Solar Textile Co., 27 East 22d.

COTTON GOODS.—100 pieces voile, white and colored; also print organdies and John Schubert's woven goods. Madison Square 8357.

COTTON GOODS.—White and colored organdies and voiles to close out. Maury Textile Co., 621 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Jeans, right quality; also other cotton goods. Farragut 5767.

COTTON PLUSH.— Plain and striped; also Plushes fancy, 27 inch corduroy. Chelsea 9038.

DOLMANS.—Straight line; 75, close out at sacrifice. Alex. Kogut, 40 West 27th St.

DOTTED SWISS.—Imported desirable colors. Farragut 3646.

DRESSES.—Come, consider, criticise, and compare the values of our cotton dresses for special June sales; $3.75 to $6.75; excell them? Impossible! Equal them? Try! Satins, $6.75 up; wonderful values. If you need dresses for sales you need M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Come right over and see our most remarkable close-out jobs of printed Georgette dresses at $9.75; other Georgettes from $9 up; crepe de chine, $6; taffeta, $5.75. 3,000 dresses ready for immediate delivery. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—New Fall serge and satin dress lines, now ready for out-of-town jobbers; wonderful models; extraordinary values; sorces have gone up considerably; our prices same as last year—$5.50 to $16.75. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Mr. Out-of-Town Jobber, our new Fall line of satin, serge, and tricotine dresses ready; you'll find it's the conquering line of invincible leadership for jobbers; $5.50 to $22.50. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—5,000 wash dresses for immediate delivery from $2.50 to $6.75; also big assortment of silk dresses on the racks; prices ranging from $5.75 to $7.75. Pan-American Dress Co., 12 West 21st.

DRESSES, 5,000, to close out; large variety Georgettes, printed Georgettes, satins, crepe meteors, crepe de chines, taffetas, &c. M. Linesman, 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 newest models, printed voiles, organdies, linens; slaughtering prices, several jobs very cheap; taffetas closing prices. Emanuel, 48 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Dainties flowered voile, unique styles, $4.75-$6.75; newest satins, serges, jerseys, tricotines, georgettes, $7.75-$15.75. Jobs, Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, satins, crepe de chine; snappy styles; $6.50 to $10.50; best values in town. Immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 110 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Beaded and printed georgette, taffeta, foulard and crepe de chine of the better kind to close out. Bon Ray Dress Co., 510 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Beautiful new Summer dresses in high-grade georgette; also taffeta, to close out at a price. Klif Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES, gingham and voile; large and beautiful assortment, for immediate delivery, $4.75 to $8.75. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Several thousand cotton and Georgette; immediate delivery; exclusive models; popular prices. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Girls' white graduation dresses; immediate shipment. Miss Metropolis Dress Co., 153 West 23d. Farragut 5696.

DRESSES. — Georgettes, beaded, assorted sizes, colors, to close, $8.50. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs to close out at sacrifice price. Mohawk, 41 Division St. Orchard 7074.

DRESSES.—Wash, voile, gingham, organdies; immediate shipments; $3.50 up. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Ginghams and voiles, $3.75 up; wonderful values; immediate delivery. Kalish & Co., 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Better grade voiles and ginghams, splendid assortment; $3-$15; also georgettes and sport silks. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs Georgette beaded and trimmed crepe de chine, taffetas. Paragon, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES wash, 5,000 to close; sacrifice prices. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Georgette, satin; washable, at sacrifice price. Chic Made, 23 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton dresses to close out. Highgrade, 39 East 19th St.

DRESSES.—Wash, 1,000 to close out. Morris Waldman, 17 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, jobs to close, assorted; $5. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffetas, satins, Georgettes, $3.50. Lauretta, 3 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Georgette satins, taffetta, to close out. Seid, 32 East 31st.

EDGING.—Chase's 3-inch tipped edging, 8 strips to yard. I. Arbus & Son, Farr. 2304.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Assortment. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8871.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' thread silk, full fashioned first and seconds; mixed; approximately 25 dozen. Gross & Mack, 621 Broadway.

MIDDIES.—500 dozen smocks, regulation, on hand; right prices; serge for Fall. G. & L. Middie Blouse Co.

PANAMA, half wool, Whitman 1306, close out below market price. Chauffer, 137 West 27th St.

PAULETTES.—All silk and silk and cotton; all shades. Phone Mad. Sq. 3313.

POINET TWILLS, Poplins, Tricotines, Flannels, Cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

POPLINS.—9610 black. Dover Woolen Co. Madison Square 8797.

RIBBONS.—300 plaids and stripes to close out. N. Y. A. 1.

SATEENS, fancies and plain, for sale by manufacturer. Chelsea 7152.

SATEENS.—Duplan 2922, black and navy; also Duscol 2500. Farragut 9090.

SEED.—Jap silks and all kinds of lining. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8871.

SERGES.—M. F. C., G. L., Amoskeag, 7512, 7516, 7520, 7524, N. 1404, Juilliards 4061, 4468, Cleveland 812, S. B. G. L., S. K. W., R. P. N. L., P. N. A., S. P. A., Juilliards Kersey 2002, in all shades; also big variety of fancy cheviots, plaids and stripes. Henry Gutman & Co., 36 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—54280, 6120, 4061, 4406, 54289, 1464, 41 1/2, 2000, 3687, 1057, 1069, W. S. L., W. F. X., 7120, 7512, 1248, also mannish serge, black. Cleveland's plaids and Suspenders, poplins 171 Joseph H. Morris & Co., 31 St., Gramercy 2744.

SERGES in large quantities; 54289, WFX, 7520, WF, 4061, 0936, 4121, 7002, VSL, SIGNAL, 1464, 8056, also Panama; all makes. Lloyd Mills, 29 East 21st. Gramercy 4475.

SERGES.—7120, 7512, 6120, 7301, 6301, 4040, Gilbert's 2090, Scotia, tricotine, 8153, S. B. 31, 1248, Amoskeag, Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 7356.

SERGES.—Contract awarded; no more immediate deliveries; also 7301, 7014, 7512, 7120, Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 28th St.

SERGES.—1120, 104, 11433, 7120, 6120, 7512, 780, 54280, and all makes in tricotines. Gramercy 4158.

SERGES.—7120, 7 01, 6002, W. F. X., 4061, 54280 and tricotine. Lahn & Jackson, 229 4th Av. Stuyvesant 8038.

SERGES.—All lands 54280, 12 pieces for cash. Empress Dress Manufacturing Co., 15 West 18th St.

SERGES, tricotine 11433, 800, 104, 54289, 1464, 4632, also five quality tricotines and gabardines. Gramercy 1809-6726.

SERGES.—54289, W. F. X., 7120, 7512, 104, 7014, 0936, 00070, Poplins, FPL, 8158, Stuy., 6823.

SERGES.—7301, 25 pieces navy 1464, 50 pieces navy, reasons. Farragut 6454.

SERGES.—1210-6 inches, 6 navy, 9 copenhagen to close out. 238 6th Av. Room 22.

SHEPHERD CHECKS, all constructions, 54-inch, immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 6260.

SILKS.—Crepe de chines, 3-thread, all colors; also pean de cygnes, gray, brown; close out. 6 East 32d. 404 4th Av.

SILK SKIRTS.—Susquehanna, high lustre, 3 threads, silk poplin skirts, $2 up. Harrison 38 West 21st. Farragut 3860.

SILKS, georgette, crepe de chine, and satin for your immediate delivery. Ben I. Solomon, 404 4th Av.

SILVERTONES, Velours, Kerseys.—American 15030, 15031, all colors, 15033, all colors. Gramercy 1809 and 6729.

TIMES CALL FOR THRIFT.

Credit Men So Told in Comments on Few Recent Failures.

Commenting on the failure record of April, the smallest ever contributed by that month since the beginning of agency records, J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, in a letter to the members of that organization, says that it is because the nation is in a period of prosperity, enjoying a wonderful purchasing power, with prices generally firm. "It is comparatively easy for the untrained merchant under such conditions to survive," writes Mr. Tregoe. "Yet we insist that it would be unwise for the grantors of commercial credit to fall asleep under these conditions and take it for granted that we had entered upon a credit millennium and that old conditions had passed out not to return.

"In our judgment we are experiencing conditions that suggest the same degree of care as when the situation is more complex and involved, and we are to pay a penalty, beyond peradventure, if the smallness of the present bad debt loss lulls us into sleep and we go ahead with our credit extensions, throwing off the care and skill which should always be exercised in the making of our credits.

"During the past month commercial traffic began to take on a perceptible forward movement, where hesitation had previously controlled. Even building construction, one of the slowest moving of all classes of enterprises during the war period and since, is starting to meet the demands so evident on every hand for business and living accommodations.

"The lavish use of our purchasing commodity, which is our credit currency as represented in our bank deposits, gives us a situation that calls for careful watchfulness.

"Again, continuing demands for high wages in the industries make more difficult the lowering of prices and, though we cannot reasonably anticipate that prices will indefinitely hold close to those of the pre-war period, yet in maintaining their upward trend with an extension of our credit currency, we undoubtedly have a danger, which if not handled intelligently may give us eventually a big bill for our improvidence.

"Thrift in our personal affairs, a more moderate buying of luxuries, and the use of our purchasing power for the legitimate needs of commerce, will help us immensely in handling the situation, and this is something which not alone the grantor of credit should study and treat intelligently, but every individual in the nation. The soundness of our credit structure will spell our continuing happiness and success not only commercially but socially and politically.

"We must exert our influence to curb improvidence, work against extravagance, get to be a nation of savers, and use our resources for the building up of the nation's commerce at home and abroad."

WANTS POTASH PROTECTED.

New Industry Moves for License to Limit Purchases Abroad.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Western potash producers, representing that shipments of potash from Alsace and other points in Europe already are being brought to the United States, have obtained the promise of Chairman Poindexter of the Senate Committee on Mines to give early consideration to legislation designed to protect the industry from foreign products.

Licensing of imports so as to permit importers to bring in quantities in proportion to their purchases in the domestic market was proposed as the foundation for committee action.

Offerings to Buyers

SILVERTONES, American.—15032, 15007 Arthur Joel's, Holmes's Ottaquechee and others, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 636 Broadway; Spring 5872.

SILVERTONES.—American 15030, also 0036 serges. Farragut 5759.

SKIRTS.—Silk; 10,000 novelty skirts in stock at lowest prices; best styles and assortment; poplins, $1.40 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, new address, 244 5th Av.

SKIRTS.—Fine lot, including sample line assorted materials; (450); to close out. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SKIRTS, wash, for manufacturers and jobbers; immediate delivery; $9-$45 dozen. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins to close, $1.87½ up. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins to close, $1.87½ up. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Wash, gabardine, $9 dozen up. Nivel, 114 West 26th St.

SKIRTS.—100 all wool skirts to close out at a price. Arthur G. Bahn, 9 West 20th St.

SKIRTS, wash; large jobs to close; $9 up. Queen, 114 West 26th.

SUITINGS.—Kunhardt for sale at opening prices. Spring 808.

SUITS.—Middy suits for children, grown-ups, in various washable fabrics; immediate delivery; also in serge for Fall. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 30 West 21st St.

SUITS AND COATS.—To close out, excellent values in cloth and silk. Waxman, 22 West 18th.

SUITS, CAPES.—Blue, black serge. Theodore Weiss, 25 West 27th.

SUITS, Coats, Capes, Dolmans.—To close out. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

THREAD, SILK.—Finish gold cross, left twist; 1,000 tubes black, white, and colors; prices $1.25, $1.15, $1.80 per 12,000-yard tube. Phone Farragut 8289.

TRICOLETTES AND FAULETTES.—Immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 8644.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, all popular makes. Madison Square 1620. 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

TRICOTINE.—Cotton warp, 56-inch, navy, black, Sanna. Chelsea 5358.

TRICOLETTE.—Any quantity, color plain or fancy; $3.50; best value. F 887 Times.

UNIFORMS, military; all wool serge and gabardines ready on hand for immediate delivery. Metropolitan Uniform Co., 77 East 20th St.

UNIFORMS.—For immediate delivery. Riker Uniform Co., 779 Broadway. Stuyvesant 3367.

UNIFORMS.—Military serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. U. S. Uniform, 98 5th Av.

VELVETS.—Lyons black and Panne; chiffon velvets, all colors; velveteens, all colors. Phone Madison Square 3313.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine and georgette; also cotton; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Robinson Co., 688 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Georgette to close out; only big buyers. Ideal Waist, 142 West 24th.

WAISTS.—Cotton waists; quick delivery, low prices. S. Schlein, 1,270 Broadway.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' and children's silk and serge dresses, also stouts; bring samples. Call all week, I. B. Skudowitz, 129 West 29th.

CONTRACTORS on dresses, only those making high-class dresses need apply; bring samples. Bruman Bros., 8 West 32d St.

CONTRACTORS on high-class skirts; bring samples. Superb Dress Skirt Co., 1,400 5th Av.

CONTRACTORS.—Cheap wash skirts; cut or uncut work. Seyman Co., 19 West 21st.

JOBBER who look at silk, cloth, and cotton dresses all week, 22 West 27th St., third floor.

Allied Industries.

Knit goods commission house, Broadway address, open for manufacturer's line to jobbing and export trade. P. S., 88 Times.

Wanted.—Use of cutting table, white goods cutting; lease considered. E 850 Times.

Help Wanted.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—None but experienced need apply. K 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced in ready-to-wear line, understands handling contractor accounts; one not afraid of work. Write, stating experience and salary expected. K 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, must be experienced, and capable of taking full charge of office. Famous Waist Co., 98 Green St.

COLLECTOR, publishing concern, high school graduate preferred. Apply 223 5th Av., Room 1147.

MODEL.—Experienced sample coat model, 36 bust. Apply Holsten, Young & Co., 54 West 27th. Phone Farragut 2687.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced salesman wanted by reliable hosiery and underwear jobbing concern, to call on retail trade around New York City; will give the right man at least 100 active house accounts from whom business can be gotten immediately; excellent opportunity for right man; salary and commission. G 520 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, to sell our popular line of men's and women's leather coats; a big money maker for live wire men; commission and drawing account. A. B., 809 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN, competent, who understands Madeira filet laces, high-grade kimonos, and underwear; must have reference and experience; good opportunity for right party. Call Riverside Quality Shop, 2,364 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK, efficient and experienced, for dress factory. Apply 8:30 A. M. R. L. Davis, 31 East 32d.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, one to make herself generally useful, who has been in mercantile line; $15 start. Call 9 o'clock, Samuel Gordon, 1,265 Broadway.

Situations Wanted.

MAN, (31,) discharged soldier, wants position; speaks English, French, Italian, Armenian, and Turkish; United States or abroad. H. Meghrian, 138½ Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Well-known muslin underwear salesman, established following among large retailers, jobbers, and mail order houses throughout the country, would associate with reliable manufacturer as copartnership or profit-sharing proposition; business past year over $300,000; would make small investment if necessary. F 281 Times.

SALESMAN, silk, Philadelphia resident, formerly with large silk house, desires to connect with domestic or Japanese silk house; commission basis. Z 200 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 24, clean-cut, educated, desires connection with silk house and eventually sell; salary secondary. H 240 Times.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Thursday, June 19, 1919, for Contract 203, for the construction of the Gilboa dam, in the Town of Gilboa, Schoharie County, New York. The dam is part of the Schoharie Watershed development for the New York City watersupply, and is composed of two parts,—an overfall masonry portion about 1,800 feet in length, and having a maximum height of about 180 feet, and an earthern section approximately 1,000 feet long. At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings, can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of twenty dollars ($20) in cash, or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Chief Engineer, at the above address.

JOHN F. GALVIN, President.
N. CHADWICK, L. J. O'REILLY, Commissioners, Board of Water Supply, BENJ. F. SPINGLER, Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1919. Sealed proposals for the erection and completion (except mechanical equipment) of a building to be used as a United States post office garage, to be located at First and G Streets, NE., Washington, D. C., will be received at the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., until 2 P. M., on the 19th day of June, 1919, at which time specifications will be furnished to bidders upon application to the First Assistant Postmaster General. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1919. Sealed proposals for the furnishing and installation of the mechanical equipment, including plumbing, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, and interior lighting fixtures for the United States Post Office Garage, to be located at First and G Streets, NE., Washington, D. C., will be received at the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., until 2 P. M., on the 19th day of June, 1919, at which time specifications will be furnished to bidders upon application to the First Assistant Postmaster General. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Columbia County Woman's Society, incorporated, held at 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., on the 28th day of May, 1919, and adjourned to June 2d, 1919, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the name of this corporation be and the same hereby is changed from The Columbia County Woman's Society, Incorporated," to "The Daughters of Columbia County Historical Society, Inc."

ROSE C. FRAZER, Vice President.
EMILIE V. D. MacDONALD, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

Munnatawket Hotel
On Beautiful Fisher's Island
Always Cool—Seashore and Country
Mansion House Management
Excellent table—Milk, eggs, poultry, vegetables fresh from our own farms, fish and lobsters from adjacent waters. Music, boating, bathing, golf, tennis. Lovely white sandy beach.
Nice Cool Rooms, facing water, $25 week
Rooms, with Bath, $35 week,
including meals
M. T. WYATT, Asst. Mgr.
18 W. 23d St., N. Y.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
KAATERSKILL, N. Y.
Spend your Summer in the Switzerland of America. Table and Service equal to the Best N. Y. City Hotels.
Opens June 1st. Parents & Richards, Inc.
BOOKING OFFICE, HOTEL MAJESTIC, WEST 72D ST. Phone 1900 Columbus.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Hotel BRIGHTON
LONG BEACH, L. I.
Directly on Boardwalk.
NOW OPEN.
Phone Long Beach 201.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Opens June 28th. Shore and Country. All Sports. Acc. 300. Booklet B.
Special July 4th Week-end.
Booking office, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y.

SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR, BROOKLYN.
Furnished rooms, kitchen privileges; also suites of 2 and 3 rooms. May's Cottage, Sea Gate and Cypress Ave. Prices moderate; beautifully situated; near the ocean.
CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE, Freeport, L. I. Commuting distance to New York; large rooms; tennis, bathing, fishing; season bookings.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

HOTEL MARION
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
76 Miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.
Capacity, 300 Guests—White Service. With or without Private Baths.
Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage. Booklet Free. JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

WHITEFACE INN
LAKE PLACID, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 16.
Modern in all its appointments.
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New York office, 8 West 40th St.
Phone Vanderbilt 2280
Winter—Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C.
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ADIRONDACK INN
Opens July 1. Elevator; garage; grill-room; steam heat; orchestra, dancing; boating, bathing, tennis; State roads. Golf. Write for booklet. N. Y. Office, 18 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 8900. J. T. BUTTERFIELD, Mgr.
Centre of All Adirondack Attractions.

STEVENS HOUSE
LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK
NOW OPEN. Extensively Improved.
STEVENS

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two high-class private dwellings were sold yesterday for occupancy, one in the Carnegie Hill section of the upper west side, and the other on Washington Square, where there has been several recent purchases for investment in this class of realty. The east side transaction involves the five-story American basement dwelling at 9 East Nineteenth Street, which was sold by George L. McAlpin to a client of Pease & Elliman. The structure occupies a plot 26 by 100 and was held at $250,000. Its side windows overlook the garden surrounding the home of Andrew Carnegie.

In the Washington Square section Julia Marlow, who in private life is Mrs. E. H. Sothern, purchased from W. K. Post, the three and a half-story dwelling, 21 Washington Square North. The land on which the building stands is owned by the Rhinelander estate, which holds title to considerable property in this vicinity.

Home for Labor Union.

Edward S. Savage sold to the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders' Union of the Atlantic and Gulf, 70 South Street, south corner of Depeyster Street, a five-story building, 26 by 60, valued at $60,000. The purchasers pay all cash for the property. They were represented by Silas Blake Axtell, attorney.

The union is now located at 47 Battery Slip. The new premises will be extensively altered. The location is close to the Atlantic and Gulf piers. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the sale.

Private Dwellings.

Dr. Francis H. Weismann sold the four-story English basement dwelling at 218 East Seventeenth Street to a client of Innes & Center for occupancy.

James H. Cruikshank resold the three-story dwelling, on plot 18 by 100, at 38 West 115th Street, to the Harlem Hebrew Day Nursery through George W. Brettell.

Norman S. Riesenfeld resold the four three-story dwelling on plot 66.6 by 100.5 at 145 to 151 East Fifty-second Street, which he purchased last week, to James E. R. Carpenter and associates. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

The Doudge estate sold the four-story dwelling, 19 11 by 60, held at $10,000, at 2,004 Madison Avenue, between 127th and 128th Streets, to a client of J. V. Graham.

The James Harvey Realty Corporation sold the four-story dwelling, 20 by 50, held at $50,000, at 40 East Fifty-eighth Street, to Dr. Henry Coggeshall, who has been a tenant of the house for fifteen years. The Durosa Company negotiated the sale.

Brown Sells Chelsea Market.

The Chelsea Public Market at 171 to 175 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Nineteenth Street, a substantial five-story building, has been resold by Frederick Brown to a client of F. W. Sharp, who plans to remodel the property and occupy it for his business.

It has a frontage of 70 feet on the avenue and 104 feet on the street, and is assessed at $130,000. The property, which is at present used as a warehouse, was acquired by Mr. Brown from the Christman estate last April.

Benenson Company in Big Trade.

The Purdy estate sold to the Benenson Realty Company, 77 East 125th Street, a four-story building, on a lot 22 by 99.11, located near Park Avenue, and 1,783 Amsterdam Avenue, a three-story building, on a lot 25 by 100, located near 148th Street. These properties, together with the business building at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and 126th Street, previously announced, and a number of lots in the Bronx, were taken in part payment by the Benenson Realty Company for the Pleasant View apartment house at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 190th Street, held at $275,000, sold Monday.

Interior Buys Apartment.

Simon S. Friedberg sold the five-story apartment, on lot 37 by 87, at 374 Manhattan Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of 116th Street, held at $40,000, to an investing client of Fiechter T. Backus of the Guardian Holding Company.

Tenement Deals.

Joseph G. Abramson sold to Joseph Ruffino through J. S. Maxwell and J. Shulz, 245 East 123d Street, a five-story double flat, assessed at $25,500, which is the price at which it was held. The transaction was for all cash.

The Frebos Realty Company has sold to an investor the six-story flat on a lot, 23.1 by 100.11, at 6 West 117th Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues.

Y. W. C. A. Buys Dormitory.

The Young Women's Christian Association has purchased from Lillian H. Dean the five-story apartment house, with stores, at 322 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of 137th Street, on a plot 22.5 by 100. The building will be extensively altered and fitted up as dormitories, clubrooms, &c.

The Bronx Market.

The John J. Tully Company sold the two five-story apartment houses, each 88 by 100 and each carrying a mortgage of $23,000 and held at $29,000, at 1,105 to 1,117 Findlay Avenue, to a client of W. J. Zimmermann. The same broker sold the four-story apartment, 86 by 100, at 266 East 165th Street, for a Mr. Wattenberg. The building was held at $27,000 and was sold for all cash above a mortgage for $17,000.

E. Sharum sold to Sadie Glatstein two three-story frame buildings, 25 by 92 each, at 790 and 792 Courtlandt Avenue.

The 210 West Fifty-sixth Street Corporation sold the three-story dwelling, 25 by 97, at 511 East 165th Street, to a client of Schwab & Co. The same brokers sold the three-story loft building, 50 by 105, on the north side of 151st Street, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, and the two five-story new-law apartments, 50 by 100, at $130,000, at 2,380 to 2,386 Grand Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Prager sold the five and one-half-story brick tenement at 1,060 and 1,062 Kelly Street, to an investing client of Modie Harris.

The estate of S. Ornstein and M. Perets sold to Goldgraben & Pfeferblum, the Feral Photo Theatre, a moving picture house, at 1,348 and 1,350 Southern Boulevard. The sellers were represented by Joshua Shapiro and the buyers by Modie Harris, as attorney.

Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation resold to Mr. Feral, 641 East 176th Street, a five-story apartment house, 40 by 110, held at $45,000. Max Alexander was the broker.

Benenson Realty Company sold for all cash to a client of A. Glickman, 1,451 Prospect Avenue, a six-story thirty-family apartment, 47 by 107, facing Crotona Park.

Bedford Holding Company sold to Raymond Rubin 2,471 and 2,473 Davidson Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, 75 by 100 and 50 by 100, just north of Fordham Road; rent for about $25,000 and were held at $175,000. H. Johnson and Leitner, Brener & Starr were the brokers.

I. Lester Wood sold the one-story taxpayer at the southeast corner of Intervale Avenue and 165th Street. The purchaser gave in part payment a plot of lots on Teller Avenue. Harry Levy was the broker in the transaction.

Morris Sax sold for the W. Jenotta Building Company the five-story new-law apartment house at 3,207 Hull Avenue, on plot 50 by 100, to an investor.

Morris Sax sold for Mrs. S. Geern the six-story double flat 1,128 Findlay Avenue, on plot 38 by 100, to an investor.

The Purdy Estate, Inc., sold to Joseph Shenk the four five-story new-law apartment houses, each on plot 50 by 100, held at about $300,000, at 2,246 to 2,250 and 2,526 to 2,530 Grand Concourse, through George W. Brettell.

Brooklyn.

Elsie P. Cruickshank sold the two-story two-family house at 348 Seventy-second Street through Martin H. Oakwood.

Henry Neumann bought the two-story frame one-family dwelling, on plot 40 by 100 at 269 Eighty-second Street, through the Bulkley & Horton Co. for occupancy.

Samuel Palatnik bought the three-story and basement brick dwelling, on plot 25 by 100, at 223 Penn Street from a client of Otterbourg, Steindler & Houston, attorneys.

The Real Home Real Estate Corporation sold the property at 100 Bay Twenty-fifth Street to Esther Helfant, through Kleiner & Kleiner, attorneys.

Queens Borough Sales.

William Mooney bought the dwelling, on plot 50 by 100, at 14 Kalmia Street, Flushing, from Thomas Thibault, through J. Albert Johntra. The same broker sold the dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100, at 46 Murray Street, Flushing, to Frederick J. Bang, for Philip J. Bang.

C. C. Dunker purchased from A. Kreyer a plot 100 by 400, on the east side of Clinton Street, north of St. Mark's Avenue, Jamaica. The property is to be developed.

J. Meser sold to J. McDonald a plot 40 by 100 on the west side of 25th Street, south of Cypress Avenue, Flushing.

The Queens County Trust Company sold to P. Hoesten a plot 40 by 100, on the east side of Dakota Avenue, north of Metropolis Avenue, Jamaica, South.

Suburban Sales.

J. Allen Townsend sold his residence and ten acres of land at Ardsley Park, N. Y., held at $125,000, to Joseph K. Cass, through Nichols & Hobbie.

Howard M. McCulloch bought the property at 23 Forest Road, Madison, N. J., held at $7,500, through Allabough & Son.

Frederick Brown resold the four three-story frame cottages at Ridgefield Park, Ridgefield, N. J., which he recently acquired in a trade involving the loft building at 37 West Nineteenth Street. The houses have been purchased by Samuel E. Hendricks, C. P. Green, E. Berger and M. Soissmann. Theodore Hill was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Huberth & Huberth leased the store at 7 Central Park West, in the American Circle Building, to Donald M. Kingsley. S. S. Delano, C. A. Chandler, and Richard Suydam, metropolitan agents for the new "Aircool" Holmes motor car.

O. D. & H. V. Dike leased for Rutgers Le Roy and H. L. Lewis the entire store and basement at 17 and 19 East 125th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By J. H. Mayers.

Rivington St, 308, n s, 25.1 ft e of Lewis St, 27.11x100, six-story tenement and stores; action 1; Francis Asbury Palmer Fund against Chas. Casazza et al; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $29,195.87; taxes, &c., $780; adjourned to June 18.

Rivington St, 312, n s, 53 ft e of Lewis St, 27.11x100x27.10x100, six-story tenement and stores; action 2; same against same; same attorney; due $29,205.27; taxes, &c., $815; adjourned to June 18.

By Joseph P. Day

170th St n w corner Townsend Av, 100.1x282.4, vacant; Realty Operating Co against Adroit Bldg. Co. et al; F. L. Durland, attorney; due, $21,214.08; taxes, &c., $1,075.50; adjourned to June 18.

Monroe Av, w s, 5 ft s of 174th St, 75x95, vacant, City of N. Y. against E. T. Hallinan et al. W. P. Burr, attorney; due, $10,146.43; taxes, &c., $1,087.06; adjourned to Aug. 6.

Tinton Av, 527, w s, 125 ft s of 149th St, 22x100, three-story and basement dwelling; City of N. Y. against J. I. Charleton et al. W. P. Burr, attorney; due, $3,539.62; taxes, &c., $390.41; to George A. Chambers for $3,610.

By James J. Donovan.

Eastburn Av, w s, 238.4 ft n of 174th St, 50x95, vacant; J. A. Woolf against Emily Schmitz et al; Deering & Ilsley, attorneys; due, $3,561.33; taxes, &c., $479.50; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

98th St, 12 East; for a five-story school, 25x 81.5; St. Bernard's School, 4 East 98th St, owner; Clinton D. Foster, 126 East 38th St, architect; cost, $70,000.

Jackson Av, s w corner of 149th St; one-story brick garage, 12x21, John Gribbin, on premises, owner; Pasquala Trotta, 720 East 149th St, lessee; A. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $2,000

College Av, e s, 100 ft n of 168th St; two five-story brick tenements, 50x86.11; George Hoffman, 1,071 Washington Av, owner; Bruno W. Berger & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; total cost, $100,000.

Boston Road, e s, 138.9 ft n of Tremont Av; one-story brick garage, 20.8x27.31; Affinity Realty Co., Philip Wattenberg, 448 East 167th St, President, owners; Irving Margon, 355 East 149th St, architect; cost $50 000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

5th Av, n e corner of 40th St; to a ten-story loft; G. L. Slawson et al., 162 West 72d St, owners; Godley, Haskell & Sedgwick, 244 Madison Av, architects; cost, $21,000.

734 St, 303 West; to a six-story dwelling; C. M. Schwab, premises, owner; E. Osterland, 1,139 Clay Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

40th St, 145 West; to two-story and basement store and cellar, G. Ruggiero, 153 West 48th St, owner; P. Bardes, architect; cost, $5,000.

Madison Av, 73 to 75; to two four-story and basement, stores, and lofts; J. Frankenfelder, premises, owner; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 2 Columbus Circle, architects; Cost, $7,500

20th St, 23 West; to a five-story lofts; Seaman's Savings Bank, 14 Wall St, owner; A. E. Nast, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $3,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 92, e s, 25x75; Jos. Solomon to Morris Weisbart, 1,244 Garden St, Hoboken, N. J; mtg $17,000, all liens, June 3 ..... $100

BROADWAY, 1,237-39, w s, at former n s Stewart St, at point 104.9 ft n of 30th St, runs w 74.6 ft, n 6 ft 4 in, e 73.6 in, s 42.2 x e 248.3 to Rway, at point 64.8 ft n of 30th St, x n 40 to beg; Thos. T. and Mary C. Hopper, individ. and exrs., Isaac A. Hopper, exr. Arthur F. Smith, Larchmont, N. Y. et al., q. c. March 20, 1919; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co, 160 Broadway. $800

SAME PROPERTY; Geo. B. Hopper and W. Lloyd Hopper to Florence F. Colby, 645 Lexington Av, a. t., q. c., May 21, attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Florence F. Colby to Jno. F. Donovan, 124 So. Oxford St, Brooklyn $10

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur F. Engel to same, q. c. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Morris P. Altman to same, q. c., May 24; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Jere F. Donovan to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $937,500, May 29; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, n e cor 151st St, 99.11x150; Saguenay Realty Co. to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $248,750, all liens, June 3; attorneys, Morrison & Sch., 320 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Arrow Holding Corp. to Samuel Klar, 1,164 47th St, Brooklyn, mtg $275,000, June 3; attorney, same $1

BROADWAY, 100, n e cor of 123d St, 100.11x irr, Penman Realty Co. to Shenk R & C. Co., 118 West 120th St, mtg $179,000, June 4; attorneys, Morrison & Sch., 320 Bway $100

BROADWAY, 3,110, s w corner of 124th St, 100.11x100; same to same, mtg $174,000, June 3; attorneys, same $100

BROADWAY, 3,180, n e corner of 177th St, 91.2x115.9x89.10x100.6; Holding Co. to Shenk R. & C. Co., 118 West 120th St, mtg $170,000, June 3; attorneys, same. $100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 70.1 ft n of 109th St, 25.1x100; L. Lowenfeld to Blanche F. his wife, 1 West 102d St, all liens, Jan. 23, 1917; attorney, R. B. Ittelson, 160 B'way. $1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 89th St, 75x 100; Ethel Corp. et al. to Realty Co., 1,398 Park Av, mtg $75,000, all liens, June 2; attorney, B. Roenigsberg, 99 Nassau St $100

ELDRIDGE ST, 179, w s, 50x25.7x irregular; Joseph Solomon to Morris Weisbart, 1,244 Garden St, Hoboken, N. J., all liens, mtg $24,500, June 3 ..... $100

FORSYTH ST, 69, w s, 24.5x100, foreclosure, May 26, 1919, John Mullaly, referee to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorneys, Shearman & S., 55 Wall St. $24,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, 47, w s, 17.1x64.3, J. Ginsburg to Mollie Silverstein, 348 Madison St, mtg $9,000, all liens, June 2; attorney, S. Mandelbaum, 277 Broadway $1

HENDERSON PLACE, 10, e s, 17.10x48; M. Campbell et al. to Annette P. Tisch, on the premises, May 20; attorney, John J. Weiss, 233 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 43d St, 25.3x 85; N. Y. Exchange for Woman's Work to Oceanic Investing Co., 49 Wall St., attorneys, Masten & N., 49 Wall St. $350,000

MANHATTAN AV, 374, e s, 25.11 n of 116th St, 36.3x87; Simon B. Friedberg to Sarah P. McCoun, 78 West 85th St, mtg $23,000, all liens, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

200th St, 24 West; to a five-story lofts; Seaman's Savings Bank, 14 Wall St, owner; A. E. Nast, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $3,500.

27TH ST, 321 West, n s, 22x98.9; Louis Lowenfels to Blanche F., his wife, 1 West 102d St, mtg $2,300, all liens, Jan. 23, 1917; attorney, R. B. Ittelson, 160 Broadway. $1

33D ST, s s, 215 ft west of 3d Av, 20x98.9; A. O. Salter to Joseph P. Zaria, 187 East 33d St, mtg $7,000, all liens, June 3; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

46TH ST, 147 West, n s, 18.9x100.5; Alex Davidson to Hannah, his wife, 147 West 46th St, Mtg $6; attorney, Joseph Oatman, 1,556 Broadway $100

58TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 90.4; James Harvey Realty Corpn. to Hy T. Coggeshall, 40 East 58th St, mtg $20,000, May 29; attorney, Jno. H. Merwin, Utica, N. Y. $100

61ST ST, 245 West, n s, 25x100.5; Henry K. Bogert to Richard Carroll, 205 West 137th St, all liens, April 17; attorney, H. L. Bogert, 99 Nassau St. $1

61ST ST, 249 West, n s, 25x100.5; same to same, all liens, April 17; attorney, same. $1

62D ST, 241 East, n s, 17x100.5, foreclosure, May 29; Wm. T. Van Alstyne, referee, to Frederick Gauss, 89 Horton St, City Island, Bronx, June 4; attorneys, Carrington & St, 280 Broadway $7,375

65TH ST, 134 East, s s, 20x100.5; Morris Franklin to Helen McMahon, 130 North 20th St, Flushing, Borough of Queens, mtg $14,000, June 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

70TH ST, 154-6 East, s s, 40x100.5; Grace V. Q. Brown to Maitland F. Griggs, Irvington, N. Y., mtg $120,000, all liens; Attorneys Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St. $100

79TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Laura D. O. Roosevelt to Adele V. Allen, 116 West 122d St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

97TH ST, 50 East, s s, 17x102.2; Lucy E. Hoffman to Albert L. Hoffman, 58 East 79th St, b and s; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St. $1

86TH ST, 59 West, n s, 20.6x100.8; C. H. Tietjen et al, exrs., to I. S. Goldstein, 362 West 23d St, mtg $20,000; attorney, R. S. Ittelson, 160 Broadway $1

PARK AV, 1,060, e s, 50x100; Goldstein to Pauparck Power and Timber Corpn., 208 West 33d St, mtg $25,000, all liens, May 28; attorney, same $1

88TH ST, 130 WEST, e s, 17.6x100.8; Sarah H. Johnson to Wm. F. Pullman, 2,147 7th Av, mtg $10,000, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

90TH ST, 25 WEST, n s, 17x100.8; Julius Tishman & Sons to Marguerite G. Greeff, 24 West 91st St, mtg $14,000, May 27; attorney, H. Bischoff, 271 West 125th St. $100

93D ST, s s, 80.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.2x 100.8; Jacob J. Tabolt to Mary B. Ryan, 320 West 45th St, mtg $12,000, May 31; attorney, J. J. Tabolt, 751 Courtlandt Av. $100

94TH ST, 157 East, s s, 19.11x100.8; I. & J. Bachrach, executors, to Francis S. McGrath, 153 East 74th St, mtg $19,750, all liens, June 3; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $41,000

112TH ST, 31 West, n s, 25x100.11; Pocomo Realty Corp. to Annie Barnstein, 65 Fort Washington Av., and another, mtg $17,000, June 3; attorney, Geza Eichhorn, 309 Broadway $100

113TH ST, 32 West, s s, 25x100.11; Chas. Garfiel to Jennie Rosenfeld, 367 West 119th St, mtg $18,000, June 3; attorney, Ben. M. Levy, 38 Park Row $1

120TH ST, 38 West, s s, 18.4x100.11; Emma Newmark to Morris Williams, 110 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $8,500, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

122D ST, 239-243 East, n s, 91.11x46.10x irregular; Jacob Sheenki to Israel Cohen, 727 East 58th St, mtg $37,000, all liens, May 24; attorney, Adolph Cohen, 220 Broadway $100

122D ST, 123 West, n s, 18.9x100.11; Mary Haas to Monmouth Holding Co., 120 Liberty St, mtg $24,000; attorney, Henry M. Flateau, 51 Chambers St. $1

123D ST, 245 East, n s, 27x100.11, Pocomo Realty Corp. to Fox & St. John Corp., 30 Church St, mtg $12,400, all liens, June 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

124TH ST, 243 East, n s, 27x100.11; Pawnee Realty Corp. to Fox and St. John Corp., 30 Church St, mtg $12,400, all liens, June 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

125TH ST, 28 East, s s, 17.6x99.11; Franklin Savings Bank to Hilda Sullivan, 155 West 105th St, c. a. g., all liens; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St. $5,000

134TH ST, 129 West, n s, 25x99.11; Sarah Altman to Nathan Hamman, 68 7th Av, mtg $13,500, June 2; attorney, B. E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St. $1

135TH ST, 232 West, s s, 18.5x99.11; Dormond Realty Co. to Isidor Paynes, 237 West 135th St, and ano, all liens, June 3, mtg $4,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

136TH ST, 111 West, n s, 16.8x99.11, Colets De Lemue to Jno. Arnold, 147 West 136th St, mtg $4,800, all liens, June 3; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway $100

138TH ST, 241 West, n s, 17x99.11; Richard A. Monks et al. to John and Lina Bardonald, 2,653 Decatur Av, ¾ tenants, mtg $5,000, June 2 ..... $100

DE WITT AV, n s, 68.2 ft. west of Pell Pl, 68.2x128x86.8x115, Viola Inv. Co. to Emanuel Greinert, 647 E. 242d St, mtg $7,200, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

EASTBURN AV, s s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 100x95; Metz & Bloham, extrs., to John O'Leary, 2,218 University Av, mtg $5,250, June 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $7,000

FAILE ST, 900, e s, 25x100; Charles F. Kelly to Mortimer Metzger, 808 Faile St, mtg $4,000, May 28; attorney, Mortimer Metzger, 808 Faile St. $100

FAILE ST, 907, w s, 25x100; Minerva Fix Macy to Frederick C. Arnold, 111 East 168th St, mtg $6,200, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way. $100

FINDLAY AV, e s, 74.4 ft s 167th St, 39.4 x 100; Sophie Goerew et al, to Adolf Haushmann, 342 East 86th St, mtg $26,500, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FINDLAY AV, w s, 148 ft n of 168th St, 88x100; Tully Building Co. to Marcus Singer, 1,611 University Av, mtg $38,000, June 3; attorney, M. A. Rabinwitch, 280 Grand. $1

FOREST AV, 1,111, w s, 20x87.6; Sarah Block to Joseph Aronauer, 1295 Washington Av, mtg $7,000, June 3; attorney, A. Herrick, 99 Nassau St. $100

FREEMAN ST, s s, 88.8 ft w of Longfellow Av, 47x90.4; Hawk-Eye Realty and Security Corp. to John D. Kroog, 1,496 Vyse Av, June 3; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway $200

GRAND AV, 2,404, e s, 16x92.11x18x94.3; Lewis H. Woods, Inc., to Samuel Shapiro, 86 West 119th St, mtg $4,500, May 29; attorney, M. Monfried, 299 Broadway. $100

HOLLAND AV, 1840, 25x100; Bertha Kovarick to Louis Kramer, 469 Sneidiker Av, Bronx, and another, mtg $23,000, June 3; Attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

HOME ST, 1,002, s s, 50.4x100; Anna M. Doty to Stebbins Realty and Construction Co., 901 Elton Av, mtg $33,000, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Stebbins Realty and Construction Co. to Celia Schleisinger, 1,779 Weeks Av, mtg $41,500, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HULL AV, e s, 75.7 ft n of 207th St, 18x 75; Olga F. Bumpus to Mary A. McGovern, 475 East 139th St, mtg $3,000, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HULL AV, 3,307, n s, 50x100; W. J. Bldg. Corp. to Hy. Mohrmann, 782 Union Av, mtg $31,000, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

KINGSBRIDGE AV, s s, 18 ft w of Morris Av, 16x80; Terraces Construction Co. to Julia Herzog, 2,498 Valentine Av, mtg $5,200, June 2; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,074, e s, 39x80; 173d St. Realty Co. to Isidore Cuba, 976 Kelly St, and another, mtg $23,500, June 3; attorney, H. Hertig, 277 Broadway $100

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,074, e s, 39x80; 173d St. Realty Co. to Isidore Cuba, 976 Kelly St, and another, mtg $23,500, June 3; attorney, H. M. Fertig, 277 Broadway $100

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,082, e s, 39x80; 173d Street Realty Co. to Isidore Cuba, 976 Kelly St, and another, mtg $23,350, June 3; attorney, H. M. Fertig, 277 Broadway $100

MARVIN PLACE, s w corner of 4th St, 100x 25; also Marvin Place, s s, 100 ft w of 4th St, 22.8x75; John Mager to Julius Laub, 386 Ford St, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MONROE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 25x 100; Metz & Bloham, extrs., to John O'Leary, 2,218 University Av, mtg $5,250, June 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $7,000

NORTH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jerome Av, 40x100; Nathan S. McNamara to Thos. J. Bannon, 2,040 7th Av, mtg $23,000, May 31; attorney, Thos. J. Bannon, 2,040 7th Av. $1

PILOT, begins 195 ft w of White Plains Road, 870 ft n along same from Morris Park Av, w 100x n 25x e c100x s 25 to beg; Samuel Krinsky to Frances A. Schano, 1,810 Amethyst St, June 2, installs, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St. $16,000

PROSPECT AV, 1,815, w s, 50x100; Charles F. Mueller to Ida Taubin, 1,815 Prospect Av, June 3, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

ROGERS PL, 963, e s, 25x90; Emma Wecke to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

TIFFANY ST, 1,070, e s, 25x100; John Vikete to Bronx National Realty Co., 882 Prospect Av, prior mtg $5,250, June 3, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, D. Mintz, 882 Prospect Av. $500

VAN BUREN ST, 1,716; Fannie Goldberg to Samuel Schwartz, 1,707 Unionport Rd, June 3, installs, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St. $5,500

VINCENT AV, e s, lot 209 and part lot 210, map Lopbauer Co.; John Sallerno to Ontario Verxando, 641 East 221st St, June 3, 5 yrs, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St. $3,500

WALTON AV, 2,332, e s, 37.6x99.6; Anna Holding Co. to Charles M. Rosenthal, 677 West End Av., prior mtg $23,000, May 28, 4 yrs, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $5,750

WALTON AV, 2,336, e s, 37.6x99.11, same to same, prior mtg $23,000, May 29, 4 yrs, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $5,750

WEBSTER AV, e s, 91.10 ft s of 190th St, 20.11x105.4; Filippo Clemente to Marie L. Scherzinger, 3,162 Decatur Av, June 2, installs, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, corner of Barretto St, 100.9x124.1; L. & B. Construction Co. to Frederick Johnson, Oyster Bay L. I., and another, trustees, June 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Levine, 30 E. 42d St. $19,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 62, north store, &c.; Charles D. Young et al to Philip Dueming, 63 Amsterdam Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1919; attorney, Otto A. Deffas, 3,015 3d Av $1,440

CHERRY ST, 385 and 389, s e corner of Scammel St, all; Cherry-Scammel Garage Co. to Reubin Rothman and another, 316 Rivington St, 15 years, from June 1, 1919; attv., Sam S. Isaacs, 115 Columbia St. $8,400

WEST BROADWAY, s w corner of Barclay St, store and part of basement; Ficken & Haaren to Meyer Aronowitz, 87 Barclay St, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; address, 14 West Broadway $5,750

187 AV, 2,306, store; Nicola D'Alessandro to Francesco Angullo, 449 East 116th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Teitelbaum & J., 209 Broadway. $540

220 AV, 1,168, south store; Lucy M. Canzani to Peter Fappas, 3,168 2d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1919 ..... $396

SD AV, 963 and 965, all; Herman Joveshof to Hugo and Gustav Kiel, 963 3d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1920; attorneys, Jaburg Bros, 30 Leonard St; same terms as lease of May 19, 1919.

8TH AV, 2,141, south store and part of basement; Paul Schultze to James Lekacos, 212 5th Av, Brooklyn, 5 years, from March 1, 1919; address John Lekacos, 2,147 8th Av. $1,200

14TH ST, 112 West, parlor floor, basement store, and cellar; Sarah J. W. Bent to Raphael Morris & Co., 3 years, from June 1, 1918; attorney, S. Greenbaum, 63 Park Row $2,000

42D ST, 251-325 and 250 West, all; Phillip Darmstadt to Nathan Jaffe and another, 355 West 57th St, 10 years, from June 1, 1918; attorney, S. Rabin, 299 Broadway. $8,800 to $9,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 62, north store, &c.; Charles D. Young et al to Philip Dueming, 63 Amsterdam Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1919; attorney, Otto A. Deffas, 3,015 3d Av $1,440

CHERRY ST, 385 and 389, s e corner of Scammel St, all; Cherry-Scammel Garage Co. to Reubin Rothman and another, 316 Rivington St, 15 years, from June 1, 1919; atty., Sam S. Isaacs, 115 Columbia St. $8,400

WEST BROADWAY, s w corner of Barclay St, store and part of basement; Ficken & Haaren to Meyer Aronowitz, 87 Barclay St, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; address, 14 West Broadway $5,750

187 AV, 2,306, store; Nicola D'Alessandro to Francesco Angullo, 449 East 116th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Teitelbaum & J., 209 Broadway. $540

220 AV, 1,168, south store; Lucy M. Canzani to Peter Fappas, 3,168 2d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1919 ..... $396

SD AV, 963 and 965, all; Herman Joveshof to Hugo and Gustav Kiel, 963 3d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1920; attorneys, Jaburg Bros, 30 Leonard St; same terms as lease of May 19, 1919.

8TH AV, 2,141, south store and part of basement; Paul Schultze to James Lekacos, 212 5th Av, Brooklyn, 5 years, from March 1, 1919; address John Lekacos, 2,147 8th Av. $1,200

14TH ST, 112 West, parlor floor, basement store, and cellar; Sarah J. W. Bent to Raphael Morris & Co., 3 years, from June 1, 1918; attorney, S. Greenbaum, 63 Park Row $2,000

42D ST, 251-325 and 250 West, all; Phillip Darmstadt to Nathan Jaffe and another, 355 West 57th St, 10 years, from June 1, 1918; attorney, S. Rabin, 299 Broadway. $8,800 to $9,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

68TH ST, 62 West; Adolph Federa against Emily S. Wood, owner; Mary Robert French, lessees and contractors.

SATISFIED MECHANICS LIENS.

Manhattan.

100TH ST, 313 West, Hyman Zeg against Oscar Scherer et al, April 5, 1919.

SAME PROPERTY; Hyman Zeg against Oscar Scherer et al., April 5, 1919.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w cor of, 200.10x225x irregular. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. against New Theatre et al.; foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Murray, Prentice & Howland.

SCAMMEL, ST, e s, 36 and 38½, Savings Bank against Yetta Weiner et al. (foreclosure of mtg.); attorneys, Shearman & Sterling.

Bronx.

UNION AV, e s, 36.4 ft n of 156th St, 106.5; Louise Harper against George Spert et al., (partition suit.) attorney.

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President of the Real Estate Board of New York, 1912 to 1918.

To. Mr. McGuire credit must be given more than to any single individual for the movement of what we call the big money interests turning their attention to real estate financing. He stated yesterday that in his judgment the James Gordon Bennett Estate absolute auction sale of 500 Washington Heights lots would give the public a rare opportunity.

You only need a small capital to buy at your own price these 500 lots, each sold separately, located on Broadway, Fort Washington avenue, Bennett Avenue, Pinehurst avenue, Northern avenue, Riverside Drive, just north of 181st street, at the absolute auction sale of the James Gordon Bennett Estate, Tuesday, June 10, at 12 noon, in the Exchange salesroom, 14 Vesey street. The terms are most liberal. 50% at 4½%, 60% at 5% or 70% at 5½% may remain on mortgage for three years. Savings Bank books, also Liberty Bonds at market value, will be taken as deposit at this sale.

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The Big Week Begins on June 25th,
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Opens in 71st Regiment Armory

One hundred thousand homelovers will be able to obtain free tickets to see the building exhibits, hear the lectures, and learn how to go about planning and paying for a home.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS AT THE EXPOSITION

Both government and city are preparing educational exhibits that will aid in the housing movement. Attractive building sites in the city and suburbs will be featured. Architectural plans, sketches, and building models will be shown. Manufacturers of building materials of all kinds, heating, plumbing, ventilating and kitchen equipment will have comprehensive exhibits.

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6 Four-Story Brick Apartments
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Situated in Port Washington, reached by rail from Pennsylvania and Grand Central Stations, also from Flushing. Private salt water bathing beach, boat house, tennis court, grapevines, fruit and shade trees. Modern house of 10 rooms and bath, with all latest improvements, large porches, two baths, billiard and dancing room, open fireplaces, hot water heat. Will sell on easy terms.

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200 houses sold, 50 more new homes for sale, $5,250 to $6,500; some cheaper, some more expensive. Terms $500 to $900; balance like rent; 6 and 7 rooms, tile bath, sleeping porch, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas and electric, paved street, sewer, all improvements; superior neighborhood, near station, schools, stores; two rail roads and trolley; 20 minutes N. Y. City, 8 cents commutation fare.

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Telephone John 5046.

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25 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Kew Gardens Construction Co. is
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Handsome Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.
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The advantages of Owning a Home were never more evident than now. The opportunity for so doing was never more favorable. Rents are high and promise to go higher. Property values are increasing.

SCARSDALE
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The Finest Suburb Near New York

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Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp.,
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[illegible] bedrooms, 4 baths, [illegible] garage, lodge, natural 10-acre [illegible] photographs at our New [illegible]

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co
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At Lake Mahopac
CALIFORNIA BUNGALOWS
[illegible] beautiful section, near New York. Only [illegible] permanent water rights. [illegible] minutes from New York. [illegible] a bungalow where you can [illegible] Columbus 1000. [illegible] 2747.
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[illegible] home, expensively [illegible] 3-car garage, [illegible] shaded grounds; wonderful [illegible] highly restricted; near depot and city. Particulars
ALSTED REALTY CO.,
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N-E-W R-O-C-H-E-L-L-E
NORTH AVE. SECTION. A lovely white house, 5 years old, in perfect condition; 2 baths, hot water heat, large sunny porch. Immediate possession. A good purchase, $11,500.
H. M. OLCOTT 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 2328.

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Little home, 3 baths, nice order. Price $7,450.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Opposite Station White Plains. Phone 413.

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LYNBROOK, L. I.
One of the most beautiful all-year residences in town; 2 baths; one acre ground, 210 ft. frontage, with garage, outbuildings, shrubbery, fruit trees, etc.; will be sold cheap on easy terms. Immediate possession. Levy Bros., 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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One to Ten Acre Plots
Adjoining the Lasdenburg Estate and ten minutes from golf courses, &c.; will be sold cheap on easy terms. Immediate possession.
CHARLES CROSBY, 47 West 34th St., Room 1010.

LONG BEACH
A most attractive bungalow, near ocean, containing 7 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, $2,450; easy terms. Also several other desirable homes for sale. Apply to owner, 1 Church St., N. Y., or 1 Long Beach.

LONG BEACH WEST
6-room cottage, new, modern improvements, $2,350; $1,000 cash; a small cottage for rent, $300. See me personally.
T. J. WALSH.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Two weeks hence I sell for the Orient under contract for at least eight years service; before leaving I must sell my home, quaint, delightful, very well constructed piece of unusual individuality and charm, the result of three years of thought and intelligent care; the plot is 150 feet by 150 feet, with beautiful shade trees and many flowers and shrubs; also a vegetable garden; the first floor has a conservatory, living room, dining room, library, pantry, and kitchen; the second floor contains four splendid bedrooms, a bath and sleeping porch; the property is only 6 minutes' walk from an express station on the D., L. & W.; fine commuting service; in Jersey's most beautiful and exclusive residential section; will take $9,250, most of which can remain on mortgage; it has cost me considerably more than this, and presents an unusual opportunity for any one desiring a suburban home. More details can be obtained from my agent, Box 508 Times Downtown.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY HOMES
$500 TO $1,000 CASH

balance monthly less than rent, buys beautiful new suburban house, 25 minutes from New York; on plot 60x115; 6 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast room with sunken bathtubs built in wall, together with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enamelled woodwork, parquet floors, extra plugs for floor lamp, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures, large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.

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Estate instructs immediate sales of delightful, fine, Colonial house in Bergen County. Half way between Ridgewood and Westwood. Ten minutes by motor from Ac-cor Golf Club. Estate comprises 18 acres beautiful high, rolling land with pretty brook flowing through it. The particularly charming house, built mainly of cut brownstone, is on an attractive knoll, insuring good breezes, abundant lawns, great variety of fine shade trees; electric lights, open fireplaces and beautifully decorated. Large barn. Three bathrooms. (Mott fixtures.) Steam heat; electric lights. Less than 15 miles from New York City, via all good auto road; seven minutes from two good towns. This is a rare opportunity at a tempting price. Phone

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TWELVE MODERN HOMES
for year round living ready for occupancy now, $7,750, on easy terms, buys a 6-room house with 2 baths and tile, also $11,000, a 12-room house with 2 baths, garage and 2-3 acre. Many prices sizes and designs for sale; commutation to N. Y. 40 min. Direction. A little cash and your rent buys it. MOUNTAIN LAKES, INC.
170 Bway., N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cortlandt

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Every House, Shore Property, Old Farm, Estate, Ravine, Brook, Hill (400 ft.) Lake here about that's for sale.

Several NOT Listed with Other Brokers.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

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Until Oct. 1, small Colonial house, French paneling and furniture, all modern improvements; ready for housekeeping; large yard with shade trees. 63 West 9th St. Phone Stuyvesant 6193.

Business compels me to sell my beautiful three-story and basement dwelling, west side, in the 80's. Woolens, Box D 407 Times Downtown.

Washington Heights, small house; elegantly furnished; Summer or longer; suitable for dentist or doctor. St. Nicholas 2906. J. evenings.

For sale, five-story house, ten family; 105th St., near 5th Av. Particulars, apply owner. Address 542 West 160th St.

84th St., East.—Small house, furnished complete, from June 15 to Oct. 1. Full particulars, F 351 Times.

For sale at great bargain, 5-story and 6½-story tenement houses in Harlem. A. Pinkowitz, 148 West 112th.

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Bronx.

Private house, all improvements; S. W. Cor. 182d St. & Valentine Av., on 4 lots. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Brooklyn.

BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.

Up-to-date two-family bungalows and detached houses in East Midwood, Fiske Terrace, Nottingham Park, Ocean Av., Prospect Park South; prices, $7,000 to $35,000. See Mr. H. H. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Prospect Av., Kenmore 6238.

New one family 6-room and bath stucco house, 1,011 Lancaster Court; one block from Neck Road and Coney Island Av.; improvements, electric lights and gas fire; $4,800 or $50 month, owner on premises. Residence, 2,521 East 6th St. Telephone 2246 Coney Island.

BUNGALOW, $18,000.

Two screened and glass porches; eight rooms and bath; every improvement; restricted neighborhood, private garage; worth $20,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Prospect Av., Kenmore 6238.

HOUSE BARGAIN.

Near Shore Road and Crescent Club; 11 rooms, 2 baths, plot 75x100; must be sold. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Two family brownstone house, half block from subway, $8,250 E 443 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Fine investment, beautiful house in restricted park, New Rochelle, corner lot, 60x104; first floor, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; second, three rooms, kitchen, bath; third, two large bedrooms, laundry, toilet in cellar, second floor rented now furnished, $65 monthly; $5,000 cash, balance mortgage; immediate possession. 153 Liberty Av. Phone 452 R.

An elegant and a most unusual 3-story 2-family stucco house, large corner plot, South Yonkers, can be bought for $25,000; worth $28,000. Thos. S. Burke, Flagg Bldg., Getty Sq.; also South Broadway and Valentine Lane. Phone 5080 and 5030 Yonkers.

Mount Vernon.—Ten-room house for sale; all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from Columbus Av. station; lot 75x100; restricted neighborhood; can be seen any time. Owner, 200 Garden Av.

Scarsdale, attractive, well furnished; garage; sale with furniture, $8,500; rental unfurnished, $100 monthly; furnished, $125; reduction for entire year. Mrs. Kling, 288-M Scarsdale.

To rent by the year, unfurnished house, Hawthorne section, Port Chester, N. Y., finest residential section, grounds and garden; ten rooms; all modern conveniences; $100 per month. Tel. Port Chester 253.

Scarsdale—Eight-room house, all improvements, garage, $8,500; for rent, furnished, $150 monthly; unfurnished, $100 month. Telephone Scarsdale 288-M. M. D. Kling.

Why pay rent? Elegant 1, 2, 3 family houses must sacrifice; easy terms. Gardner 91 Elliott Av., Yonkers.

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GEORGE HOWE,
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Colonial dwelling, Great Neck; seven rooms, furnished or unfurnished; 3 baths; large screened porch, garage; latest improvements; rent for Summer $600; yearly $1,200; price $15,000; easy terms. Address Attorney, 165 Broadway, Room 502. Telephone Cortlandt 5337.

Country home on 3-acre plot; 600 feet frontage on macadam road; 30 miles from electric station; 40 minutes out; eight rooms; chicken run and barn; fruit and shade trees; restricted neighborhood, $5,800; terms. Mr. Sauderman, Room 604, 1,209 Broadway.

Bargain, $9,500, 45 minutes out, new 9-room Colonial dwelling, 100x225, all improvements, electricity, sun parlor; near station; beautiful section, immediate occupancy. Henry Bergen, owner, Maple Av., east of Ellison, Westbury.

Broadhaven L. I., on water, Great South Bay, completely furnished 10-room house, 2 baths, open fireplaces; garden planted; fine garage and trees; near all principal motoring highways, always ocean breezes. C. E. Irish, Hempstead, L. I.

Kew Gardens House,
on N. E. Corner Lefferts and Metropolitan Aves., near trolley; rent moderate. Improvement, large garage; price $25,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

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Speed quick for this one; 7 rooms and bath; gas, electricity; $3,200; easy terms. E. J. Carroll, 34 South Grove St., Freeport. Phone 278. Open Sundays.

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Fronting on L. I. Sound; wonderful view; a real waterfront home; large plot, 100x200; price $42,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

BULLDOZER HOUSE.

85 acres, 12 room house, modern improvements; garage; will sell to settle estate; price $10,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

Long Beach (West End.)—Bungalow, attractively furnished; reasonable. Bennett, Plaza 4820 Worth.

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Riverside Apartment
Well Furnished seven-room apartment with Oriental rugs; Chickering piano and good library; to be sublet for Summer months; light sunny rooms, all outside; two baths; fine view of the Hudson. Near Subway and on Omnibus route. Telephone Morningside 6326.

The New George Washington Hotel, 116 West 72d St.
Two rooms and bath, summer rate, 15th floor, $140 per month or $30 per week. One room and bath, 18th floor, $75 per month or $18 per week.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

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Port Washington House.
8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; every improvement; garage and gardens; right of way to bathing beach.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Plot, 100x100; house, 9 rooms, with all improvements; garage; price $7,800; terms $700 cash, balance monthly. For information, call 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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An ideal home in select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath; parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $16,000 up; 12 per cent. cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

ORANGE, AT BOGOTA.

An ideal home, the choicest location in town; 7-room hollow tile stucco house, large sun porch, tile bath and kitchen; all up-to-date improvements; convenient to trains, trolley, and school. Price $10,000.

JOSEPH WEHRMAKER.
Tel. 1812-M Hackensack. 98 Palisade Av.

NEW BUNGALOWS, $1,400.

Towaco, N. J., 4 and 5 rooms; lot 80x100; commuting 40 minutes express service; four minutes to Lackawanna Station, water sports, club; churches, school. $1,400 and up; $400 cash.
Homer Co., 88 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

A Ridgewood, N. J., home; highest section; plot, 80x185; garage, modern house, rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors and trim, open fireplace; 5 mins. to station. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 535.

5 Acres—6-room house, furnace heat; ¾ mile express station; commutation service; $5,200 to close estate promptly.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 535.

At Chatham, N. J.—Three-acre farm, two miles D., L. & W.; quaint old house, good condition; high, healthful location; houses for 500 chickens; ample fruit in variety; price $5,500. Phone 3516 Hunterspoint.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent, see to appreciate, must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 18 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8169.

HACKENSACK, N. J.: 7-room house, hot air heat, good condition; price only $4,700. SHAFFER, 725 Main St., Hackensack.

$7,500; country house, near Manhattan; large plot. Owner, 1,254 Boston Road, Bronx.

New York State.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME.

Built six years ago with most discriminating thoroughness and care of detail, this beautiful modern home, with garage and grounds, overlooking the Hudson, an hour by train or motor, is offered by the widow of the late owner. The price, $30,000. Photographs. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2586 Beekman.

Connecticut.

NORWALK HOUSE.

Twelve rooms every modern improvement, 2 acres of land, garage; wonderful bargain; must be sold; price, $9,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

For Sale—$5,500 freehold, country house, non-basement; easily run; rural surroundings; nearly 4 acres grounds; near Hoehampton and Richmond Park, Surrey, (England;) 4-5 receptions, 11 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms; all large and airy; bay windows; hot-water radiators; electric light, gas; company's water; good stabling, garage, living rooms over lodge; gravel on sand soil. "B," care of Dorland Agency, 16 Regent St., London, S. W. 1.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted.—To rent, with privilege of later buying, 7 or 8 room modern house with 5 to 50 acres of good land; must be within 50 minutes of New York; state particulars, rent, price, and terms for buying. W. C. Kiesel, 6 West 104d St., New York.

Detached house of eight or nine rooms in suburban section wanted for occupancy in September. Price not to exceed $10,000; all cash. Prefer to deal with owners. Send full particulars to Z 161 Times Annex.

Thomas S. Burke, real estate broker, of the Flagg Building, Getty Square, also South Broadway and Valentine Lane, Phones 5080 and 5030 Yonkers, wants to have listed in his office all Yonkers property of the better class that is for sale or for rent.

Wanted, by three adults, small bungalow or 3 rooms and kitchen, within commuting distance; 45 minutes of New York; bathing near. Apt. 46, 600 West 142d, N. Y.

A bungalow in Catskills wanted for July and probably August; preferably in vicinity of or connected with a hotel; state price. G 822 Times Annex.

Wanted—House, ten rooms, two baths, in Westchester County, near station, for two months; will pay $300. Z 277 Times Annex.

Will rent nine-room modern house; plenty of ground; garage; within 45 minutes of New York; must be cheap. K 207 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Richmond.

Furnished house in desirable part of Staten Island; 7 rooms, kitchen, bath, and, all conveniences; near trolley; rent moderate. E 431 Times Downtown.

Seven rooms, improvements, on water; bath; $125 month R. N., 253 West 70th.

Brooklyn.

$250 for whole Summer, June 15 to Sept. 15; furnished, cool 12-room frame house; all improvements, 30 windows, screens; yard 130 by 130 feet, trees, lawn, flowers, garden; 15 minutes from Wall Street, 22 minutes from Coney Island; convenient to all stores; best section. 1,273 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

In Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, 3 blocks from shore road, detached house; large rooms, modern improvements; for rent furnished for three months to American family of adults; arrange for instruction by telephone. Bay Ridge 7732.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Ten room house; fine shady grounds; 10 minutes from station; house has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large maid's room, gas range, gas hot water heater, electric light, extra large rooms, fine porches, all hardwood floors, open fireplaces; small garden planted; rent from July 1 to Sept. 15, $150 per month. Address David Lamb, 400 West End Av., N. Y., or phone Bronxville 383.

Charming home in Westchester County; 55 minutes from city; fine view and grounds; fruit trees, garden, garage; roomy house; liberal concession in rental for Summer. Telephone 791 Rector. E 363 Times.

Bronxville—8-room stucco house; beautifully furnished, just redecorated; large, cool porch; attractive shaded grounds; $150 per month; July and August. Call Bronxville 278-J.

Yonkers—8-room modern house until September $150. Tel. Burt, 4320 Bryant.

Long Island.

Will rent for Summer on Long Island, four miles east of Northport, one-half mile from Long Island Sound, with private bathing beach, gentleman's attractive old-fashioned farmhouse, remodeled, with modern improvements, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, living room, dining room, kitchen, and laundry; comfortably furnished; electric light, telephone, and artesian well; large shade trees; tennis court; also three-room cottage and room for two cars; golf and yacht clubs near by; rental $1,000, drive from Northport station to Fort Salonga and ask for Tremaine house. P. W. Schr, 29 West 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 7260.

Forest Hills Gardens.—4-room apartment, with two main outside bedrooms, completely and beautifully furnished; low rent of $125 per month to desirable tenant. Apply Supt. of "The Gardens Apartment," Tel. Forest Hills 6545, or Schuyler 9747.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED HOUSES—BARGAINS.

Twelve rooms, two baths; bungalows, 5 rooms, bath; near Northport. Dr. Enright. Telephone Bushwick 122.

Long Beach.—Directly on board walk; will sublet 3-room furnished apartment until Oct. 1; immediate possession. 'Phone Hanover 7885, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Long Beach, (West.)—Bungalow for sale, attractively furnished, ready to step right in; reasonable. Bennett, Phone 4820 Worth.

Great Neck.—Attractive cottage, furnished; all improvements; garage; abundance fruit, shade. Great Neck 153-W.

Furnished house, $350 to Oct. 15; 7 rooms; all improvements; most desirable. 94 Smith St., Freeport.

New York State.

Farmhouse for rent, furnished; 7 rooms, with bath; garage; 4 miles from Newburg ferry; 1 mile from trolley; rent for season, $150. Alice E. Robbins, R. D. 1, Newburg, N. Y.

Taconic Lake, N. Y., 2,000 feet elevation; beautiful spot for rest and recreation; tennis, bathing, fishing; seven rooms; $175 season. Wolfe, 23 Burchfield Av., Cranford, N. J.

Mountain View Cottage to let, June-October; well furnished six-room farmhouse, bath and improvements; $400 for season. George W. Johnson, Mountain View Cottage, Spring Valley, R. F. D., New York.

Taconic Lake, N. Y., 2,000 feet elevation; restful Summer home; tennis, bathing, fishing; 7 rooms; $800. Wolfe, 23 Burchfield Av., Cranford, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

MAGNIFICENT HOME—BARGAIN.

Must sell my 12-room house, in first-class condition, Mill Section, Passaic, N. J.; on large plot, 100x175; fine old trees and beautiful lawns; abundance of fruit; five minutes' walk to Lackawanna or Erie Station; price, $10,500; cash required, $2,500; balance on mortgage. Apply to the owner, 18 Park Row, Room 1234. Tel. Barclay 8085.

Beautifully furnished house for Summer season, $400 up; all outdoor sports, fishing, swimming, tennis, &c. Write or phone Mrs. H. C. Klintrup, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Locust Point, Near Navesink.—Furnished house on high land; ocean view; six master's, three servants' rooms, three baths. Tel. Plaza 8871.

Cranford, N. J.—9 rooms, 3 porches, beautiful garden; refined neighborhood; $100 monthly for July, Aug.; commutation to N. Y. Wolfe, 23 Burchfield Av., Cranford, N. J.

For rent, July-August, $100, furnished cottage; improvements; commuting, grounds, garage, 1½ Mt. Vernon St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Attractive furnished dwelling for Summer months; boating, bathing, fishing; fine view. W. L. Sawyer, 18 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8169.

Connecticut.

Will rent my 8-room corner stucco house and garage at Greenwich, Conn., until Oct. 1; 50 minutes from New York and 5 minutes from station; very reasonable. C. J. Boyle, 250 8th Av.

Litchfield farm, in Berkshire Hills; 284 acres, part woodland; large house, bath, &c.; good barns; price $11,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

New Hampshire.

Beautiful, healthful New Hampshire; Colonial house, standing high amid fine old trees and lawns; 14 rooms, 3 baths; 16 acres; entrancing view from large porches; fine heating, bathing, bathing; house well and artistically furnished; 6 fireplaces; 2 baths; hot-water heater; garage; stable; boat; season, $800. Telephone Cathedral 9117. Write Room 612, 19 Liberty St.

Lake Sunapee, 5 minutes' walk from Hotel Granliden, cottage, 14 rooms, two baths; garage, filled icehouse; 11 acres; lakefront. Further particulars Mrs. J. R. Nilsen, 1 West 93d St.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Small cottage or bungalow for season, furnished, near water; Staten Island, Westchester County, or Long Island, within commuting distance; moderate rental. H 121 Times Bronx.

Wanted, at Lawrence, L. I., a furnished house from July 1 to September, containing five bedrooms and two baths on first sleeping floor. G 816 Times Annex.

Immediately, small furnished cottage or bungalow by two adults; commuting distance; references. G. L., 665, N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

Suburban home, stucco or brick; modern; 7 rooms; price moderate; studio desirable. H 230 Times.

Furnished bungalow seashore Jersey or Long Island; 1½ hours New York; two months; reasonable. E 476 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$25,000 wanted first mortgage 5 story corner; near 140th St.; rental $3,800; principals only. T. B., 312 Times Bronx.

$375,000 to loan Manhattan, Bronx; will divide, also bldg loans. Duross, 156 B'way.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Elevator and walkup apartments; bargains; Manhattan, Bronx; good, clean investments; list your property with us; apartments leased; rented; managed; satisfaction assured. East 117th; factory single, 4-story double, Park Av.; will sell or exchange. Harris's Exchange, Times Bldg. Bryant 310.

Apartment House Bargain.
Wadsworth Av. at 180th St.
5-story; 20 apartments; price $35,000.
HORACG G. KNOWLES,
52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

West side, five-and-a-half-story tarpie flat, 3-4s, baths, hot water supply; asking $24,000; rents about $4,200; terms to suit. J. S. Maxwell, 3,422 Bryant.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FLATBUSH AND BROOKLYN APARTMENTS.

Investors' opportunity, 6 to 40 families; choice location; good income; prices $12,000 to $250,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Prospect Av., Kenmore 6238.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Owner will sell beautiful 8-room house on plot 60x100; fine location; 30 minutes to Penn. Station; everything about the place is first-class; one of the best lawns and gardens in Queens County; price $8,500; this is an ideal place at a very low price. W. V. Champlin, 7 Henley Road, Hillcrest Park, Jamaica, L. I.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

The time was never more opportune than now to select your home site and build your own home; let me show you how you can own your own home in attractive surroundings with all city improvements at Larchmont, within a few minutes' walk of the station and 40 minutes of New York.
SYLVESTER FROHOCK,
Madison Av., N. Y. C. Tel. 2577 Gramercy.

WATERFRONT.

Attractive stucco house, 12 rooms, 4 baths, double garage, man's quarters; 1½ acres; 100 feet private beach; large trees. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 9326 Murray Hill.

White Plains.—Finest property, over 600 lots; sale to builders or developers. Riser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York City.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, breakfast porch, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas, 6 minutes to station; garage for automobile. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 8896.

Port Washington Estates,
on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees, plot 100x150; price $2,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

SALT AIRE BUNGALOW PLOTS.
Desirable plots near ocean for sale. Would build bungalows to order.
Phone 5073 Greeley. B. C. Bell, 47 West 34th.

Bargain—Broadway-Flushing.
Six lots on Eighteenth Street,
near State Street.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Newsink River property; 2 ten-room houses with barn and boat houses, built to convert to dwelling; whole property capable of a fine river development; splendid Summer home. Address M. & R., 46 Beaver St., New York.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Hudson River Estate, complete, hundreds of acres, highly improved, modern 22-room house, old trees, drives and gardens. For further particulars, H. Hatchmann, 505 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Litchfield Farm in Berkshire Hills; 284 acres, part woodland; large house; hardwood floors, bath, &c., good barns; price $11,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted to buy or rent, private house, 3 stories and basement, between 72d St. and 110th St., Columbus Av. to river; must be in good condition and modern. Doctor. H. 1686 Times Harlem.

Wanted for immediate occupancy, building, near North River, south of 40th St., with 20 to 50 rooms, appropriate for lodging house. Box 6, Station K, New York.

Park Av. Investment.—Have one of choicest sites for duplex apartments; additional capital needed for remodeling. Lucille Pugh, attorney, 135 Broadway. Cort. 5984.

Wanted to rent private garage, personal use; will pay well. F 809 Times Annex.

FARMS.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts; 80 acres, with 10-room house, furnished; rent, sell, exchange. Bryant 310.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm wanted, within commuting distance of N. Y.; 10 to 15 acres; no objections to old house that can be rebuilt; trees and shrubbery essential; barn, garage, etc., desired; must be bargain; quick action; send full description. K 210 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Basement to let, 25x100; cement floor; sprinkled. Apply Sloane & Moller, 216 East 45th St.

Mail privileges, $3.00; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 507.

Part of parlor store, suitable for offices or dentist parlor; good light. Wallace, 9 West 46th St.

Desk room in office; mailing privilege. Suite 806, 51 East 42d St.

Light, [illegible] suitable manufacturing, electrical [illegible] 1½ [illegible]

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

90,000 square feet factory building, new, modern construction; not less than 5,000 square feet to a tenant; location forty minutes from Hudson Terminal in large New Jersey city; railroad sidings, steam or electric power; sprinkler system; 45c. per square foot. Room 1514, 501 5th Av.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.
8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG.,
75,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

OFFICES—3,650 SQUARE FEET FIRST CLASS OFFICES FOR RENT FROM JULY 1ST; LIGHT ON 3 SIDES. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Storage space, 5,000-25,000 feet by floors; high ceilings, superb light, freight elevator; owner's management; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Apply 410-412 West 52d. Columbus 514.

Light loft, electric freight elevator, steam heat, $1,200; also private offices, first floor, $35 month each. Empire, 71 Barclay St.

For Rent.—One-story building, 25x100, concrete floor, all open; suitable for garage or any business. Owner, 611 East 156th St.

To Let.—Seven-room apartment, all light, facing Stuyvesant Square, $1,200 yearly. Telephone Stuyvesant 1921 between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Splendid business corner, 6th Av., bet. 50th-59th Sts.; four-story building; store area 2,000 square feet; very reasonable. Room 1514, 501 5th Av.

500 Fifth Av., at 42d St.—Third floor, 3,000 square feet; possession July 1. F. J. Gulfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

OFFICES—2,500 SQUARE FEET; GOOD LIGHT; CLOSE TO GRAND CENTRAL. ON 42D ST. $4,000 PER ANNUM. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 E. 42d ST.

A STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
Long lease and good will for sale;
30,000 square feet; near Broadway.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., 2,040 Broadway.

About 1,000 square feet floor space and balcony 350 feet to let at 51st Broadway. Write E 453 Times Downtown.

Fine light loft, 5,000 feet; heat, sprinklers, elevators, watchmen service. F. E. Allen, Bryant 510. 607 West 43d St.

Lofts, buildings, 42d St. district; business, restaurant, dance; business space anywhere. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 125th.

Warehouse, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors, elevator; 53x184. Apply Estate John C. Brookkman, 165 Broadway.

Office Wanted, about six hundred square feet, in good office building on or near Broadway; immediate possession; will assume lease. 408 World Bldg.

Wanted, to let or sublet, about 1,000 or 2,000 square feet office space in first-class building, downtown. Send particulars to M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., 206 Broadway.

For motor truck repair or service shop, 5,000 to 8,000 square feet; at least 3,000 required on ground floor; immediately; New York, Brooklyn, or Long Island City. Y 394 Times.

COAT SHOP
wants to buy factory equipped to make 500 or more coats weekly. Write Box 200, 1,619 St. James Bldg.

Small building wanted, on or near West St., between Battery and Chambers St., by expert engineer. S 463 Times Downtown.

Wanted, to let or sublet, loft 2,500 sq. ft., dress mfg. A Buckhalter, 60 West 46th St. Bryant 6998.

Wanted immediately, upwards of 500 sq. ft. office space in Wall St. section. F 468 Times Downtown.

Accountant will exchange services for desk room space. H 238 Times.

Loft or part of loft, 20x30, up-to-date building. Reo Embroidery, 147 West 22d.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

PARK AV., 940, (81st St.)—Attractive, cool, six rooms, bath, until October, immediately; $125 month. Phone Lenox 8955.

PARK AV., 73.—Apt., 7 rooms, two baths, to let furnished or unfurnished; rent reasonable. Write M., 1,153 3d Av.

PARK AV. SECTION.—Desirable apartments, various sizes; now or October, season, year; information. Miss Van Vleck, 146 East 49th.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet bargain, one, two, three rooms, bath, to October; regular rates after.

TO RENT from

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50.—Furnished, from June 6 or 15 until Sept. 15; living room 35 ft. 3 in.; three exposures, and five windows; dining room, two master's rooms, maid's room, kitchen, two baths; all rooms outside; sixth floor; views of Central Park and Jersey; $300 per month; can be seen after 10 A. M. Apply manager.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Exquisitely furnished, exceptionally cool 6-room corner apartment; newly decorated; new modern building; Columbia Heights section; convenient to popular Summer evening musical concerts, Columbia campus; one block to all surface and subway lines; elevator; $130. Tel. 4773 Morningside. Superintendent.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, near Riverside apartment 1.—Attractive seven large, light rooms, well furnished, July 1 to Sept. 15; $130 a month. Morningside 5158.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Artistically furnished two rooms and bath. Phone Mrs. Unger, $100 Morningside, Apt. 5.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; elevator. Apartment 3C.

EIGHT ROOMS.—All but one facing Central Park; well furnished; for rent for three months; apply Superintendent, The Barnard, 106 Central Park West.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable corner apartment, facing the Drive; 7 rooms and foyer, all outside rooms, attractively furnished, including baby grand piano, Victrola, etc.; rent $170 per month. Apply 227 Riverside Drive, southeast corner 96th St.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 416.—Elevator; four attractive rooms, June to Sept. 15, reasonable. Telephone St. Nicholas 8940. Hanson, 98.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 66.—Five room apartment, desirable, completely furnished; cool; all improvements. Apartment 35.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS COOL, AIRY; REASONABLE RENT; IMMEDIATELY TO OCT. 1. CALL ROANE, (OWNER,) MONTGOMERY 3944.

FOUR ROOMS.—Period furniture, baby grand, victrola; convenient neighborhood; $85. June 15-Oct. 1 or longer. Cathedral 6028.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—2 to 8 rooms in the best locations in the city, at reasonable rentals. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 103d St.

High-grade, 4-room apartment, beautifully, expensively furnished, very desirable neighborhood; for four months, rent very reasonable to desirable party. Saddlemire, Tremont 1241, Apartment 9.

LADY, going country, having well-furnished apartment, near Drive-111th St., 6 rooms and foyer, will rent immediately, by month to desirable tenant; linen, silver. Telephone before 4 o'clock, 5117 Cathedral.

NAGLE AV., 184, (half block from Dyckman St. Subway Station.)—Five extra light and extra large rooms to sublet until Oct. 1, $48; possession on July 1; most desirable apartment in the house; to Apt. 8-E, or telephone St. Nicholas 2774.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—SEVEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT; TWO BATHS; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; VERY GOOD LIBRARY; ORIENTAL RUGS; CHICKERING PIANO; SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE HUDSON. TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 6326.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 660. (Apt. 61.)—Suites of three, four, five rooms; kitchen; all facing drive; grand piano, Victrola; elevator; convenient subway; good breeze; refined couple; references; $25, $30, $35 weekly. Carneal.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Sublet for Summer months well furnished seven-room apartment, two baths; all outside rooms; $150 a month; beautiful view of Hudson. G 817 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (135th St.)—Cool, attractive apt., 5 rooms; all facing Hudson; piano, linen, silver; willing to lease at sacrifice, until October. Littlefield.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, 9—10 rooms, 8 baths; magnificent; furnished, $200 month. Summer, $500 month after October. Vanderbilt 1452.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575.—Six light, airy rooms overlooking Hudson, comfortably furnished; $120 month. June 15-Oct. 1. Apartment 65. Morningside 2796.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Immediate possession, 5 rooms nicely furnished elevator apartment; reasonable rent. Phone Audubon 1910.

RIVERSIDE, (137th subway.)—6 rooms, 2 baths; big opportunity; $125 month to October, 1920; handsomely furnished. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE — Tastefully arranged five rooms, two bedrooms, sacrifice. Summer, $100. Columbus 3574.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 464.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; $125 per month. Apt. 2. 8455 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 295.—Cool 5 rooms and bath, well furnished; sublet until Sept. 15; reference. Phone 3885 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Seven rooms, 2 baths, bargain, $125. Phone Columbus 1278.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,324 (176th St.)—Three beautifully furnished rooms and small kitchen; complete housekeeping; immediate possession; reasonable. Apply Supt.

SUBLET; adults only, South Yonkers; desirable location; six rooms, bath, porch, sun-parlor, piano, telephone; $75 monthly. F 503 Times Downtown.

SUMMER RATES

Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included; $2 to $6 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $50 to $130 a month, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 207-211 West 95th St.; Subway to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS,

58th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid service; references required.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,433.—5-room apartment, June to October, overlooking Harlem River. Apply Superintendent. Telephone Tremont 851.

WALTON AV., (or 177th St.)—Four rooms, up-to-date, restricted neighborhood, adults, $35 up.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 63, (Greenwich Village).—Five rooms, June 15 to Sept. 15, $50. Norah McLaren.

WAVERLY PL., 164-6, (Greenwich Village.)—Five large light rooms; apartments to lease; 8th floor; all improvements; rent $50 per month.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 128, (Apt. 9D.) Washington Square.—Studio apartment 2 rooms, bath; sublet; reference. $60.

WEST END AV.—6 rooms, 3 baths; handsomely furnished; bargain. Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th) (Apt. 1.)—Beautiful, exceptionally clean 5-room corner apartments. Telephone Academy 786.

WEST END AV., 817.—Exceptionally furnished, six large light rooms, 2 baths; elevator apartment, all improvements; splendid service; river view. Apt. 11C.

WEST END AV., (850-6.)—Bargain; five exquisitely furnished rooms; private apartment; sacrifice for Summer, possibly longer. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., (88th St.)—High-class furnished 5 rooms, 2 baths; June 1-Sept. 15; $150 monthly. Graham, 76 Madison Av. Madison Square 5952.

WEST END AV., (96th).—Owner remodeling; doctor, dentist, bachelor, plans; information. Riverside 8570.

Will share well appointed apartment of four rooms and bath, upper west side, near subway, with business woman; highest reference exchanged; reasonable. F 370 Times.

4-5 ROOMS, completely furnished; rent reasonable. J. S. Maxwell, 3,422 Broadway.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

Two attractively furnished apartments; whole, part; Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; 2 and 3 rooms with baths; light and cool; very desirable; June 15; reference. Phone Main 9637 before 10 A. M. or after 6.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment to rent to Oct. 1, five rooms, bath; cool and airy; one block from park. Phone 7782 South or apply F. C. Fauler, 431 5th Av., Brooklyn.

FULLY FURNISHED, 5 outside rooms and bath; elevator; block from Brooklyn Clark St. subway; reasonable. Main 472-R.

KEW GARDENS, L. I.—Best located four-room apartment, elegantly furnished, solid mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, &c., for rent from 10 to Sept. 15. Phone 1713 Richmond Hill.

Furnished—New Jersey.

Three large pleasant rooms for light housekeeping for couple; convenient to Hudson Tubes. 906 Park Av. Hoboken, N. J.

Unfurnished—East Side.

19TH, (Gramercy.)—High class apartment, 7 rooms, bath. $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

149TH, 120 EAST.—Eight rooms, bath, elevator apartment, three open fireplaces.

57TH, EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Charmingly furnished apt., consisting of large living room, bedroom, dining room, bath, and large kitchenette; antique furniture and rugs, elevator, restaurant in building; $250 Summer months; references required. R. De Flores, 402 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 7034.

59TH, 22 EAST.—2-4 room elevator apartments.

APARTMENTS—THREE-ROOM AND BATH APARTMENTS ON 59TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AV., RENT $1,200. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

A TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $65; new, modern; maid service included. 469 4th Av., between 31st and 32d Sts. Apply Albert B. Ashforth, 949 Park Av., 222 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

HOFFMAN ARMS,

660 MADISON AV., COR. 59TH ST.

5 to 10 Rooms—Magnificent Suites.

One Desirable Skylight Studio Apartment.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 125 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen and bath; immediate possession; every latest improvement. Apply on premises.

137TH ST., 128 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, and shower; high-class elevator house; $47.50 month, including gas and electricity; immediate possession.

15TH.—3 light rooms, bath; modern improvements; rent $42. Chelsea 5386.

28TH, 9 WEST.—Three large rooms, bath, housekeeping; closets; electricity; 1 flight. Stulwell.

49TH ST., WEST, (Between 5th and 6th Avs.)—Unusual apartment; entire floor; 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; several large closets; $125 month. Phone Circle 5372.

49TH, 28 WEST.—Two rooms, bathroom; excellent location; bachelor preferred; $65.

55TH, 48 WEST.—Fine parlor floor, remodeled, attractive room, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished.

64TH, 1 WEST, (Harperly Hall, Apt. 11C.)—To sublet from Oct. 1; reasonable. For particulars, Rafael de Flores, 402 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 7034.

68TH, 140 WEST, (Spencer Arms).—Three large rooms and bath; July 1 to Oct. 1; can renew lease; $125 monthly, with service. David Spero.

75TH ST., 108 WEST.

Unfurnished apartment, remodelled, attractive, extra large living room, bedroom, dressing room, kitchenette, shower bath, electricity, gas, steam heat; concession to October 1. Telephone Columbus 2294.

106TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside.)—High-class two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125 month.

107TH, 322 WEST, (overlooking Riverside). Handsome private residence; spacious 2-8 rooms; bath; suite $80-$125; every convenience.

106TH ST., 3 WEST.—Attractive 6-room elevator apartment; electric light, telephone, steam heat, hot water; parlor and dining room have southern exposure; 3 large, sunny bedrooms; large, light kitchen; $1,200 per annum; possession June 15; one door from Central Park West. See Superintendent, on premises.

112TH, 611 WEST, (Riverside).—Sublet for immediate occupancy attractive 6-room apartment; $55.

122D, 502 WEST.—4, 5, 6 rooms; elevator; refined house; near Columbia; lease from Oct.; $50 to $78.

122D, 502 West.—3 rooms, kitchenette; bath; phone; electricity; near Columbia; $60

172D ST, 715 WEST.—Six outside rooms, southern exposure; elevator. Apartment 5S.

AUDUBON AV., 450.—Very desirable 6 room corner apartment for immediate occupancy; rent $70. Apply Superintendent.

BROADWAY, (924.)—8-room apartment, suitable for doctor; immediate possession. Riverside 653.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 50, (corner 110th and Manhattan Av.)—Six all light rooms and bath; front; $85.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478.—Two high-class rooms, bath, small kitchen, $80; 3, $90; suitable doctor, dentist, couple. Navard; Academy 1386, mornings only.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—Desirable 5-room apartment. See Supt.; occupancy June 15.

CLIFF DWELLING. — High-class 12-story apartment hotel at 240 Riverside Drive is receiving applications for a few two and three room suites, $100 and up.

ELEGANT corner apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; convenient location; West Harlem; $42.50. Levitt, 2,036 5th Av.

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. — Five rooms; beautiful view; immediate possession. Call Morningside 6228.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—6-room apartment, overlooking river; unfurnished; until October, 1920; possession June 15. Telephone Riverside 2157.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, elevator, modern building; immediate possession; $50 to $100. Apply premises.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 930.—Immediate possession, beautiful five-room apartment overlooking Polo Grounds; all rooms light and large; convenient to bus lines, elevated, and subway; can be seen days and evenings. Apply superintendent. Webster, Telephone 4333 Audubon. Apt. 2A.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 748. (147th)—15 months' lease; 7 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat; electric light; best residential section; public subway, elevated express stations; $80 month; immediate possession. Cliffe, Apartment 72.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 935, (Cor. 157th.)—Modern six rooms, elevator; from July 1; lease expires October, 1920. Apply Superintendent.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted by three adults, modern, furnished apartment, about three or four rooms and bath, for Summer months, close as possible to 42d and Broadway; best of references furnished. H 229 Times.

Wanted, by two girls attending Columbia, one or two rooms, kitchenette and bath; west side, between 50th and 70th S's from July 1 to Aug. 15; must be reasonable. Phone Audubon 1910, Apt. 63.

Wanted by professional gentleman and wife, no children, small modern, fully furnished apartment for Summer; take best care and pay moderate rental; references. E 434 Times Downtown.

For Summer months, near Riverside Drive, by young couple without children; state rental; give description; references exchanged. D 397 Times.

Five or six rooms, housekeeping, cool, west side, 75th to 116th St., 3 adults, June 10 to July 10; three beds, piano, references given. 138 Stuyvesant.

Furnished apartment, three ladies; June 28 to Oct. 6, $40 to $50; below 116th. 2,528 Broadway. Room 726.

Business woman desires small, furnished apartment, kitchenette, about $40 monthly. S 124 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, 6 or 7 room apartment, west, between 51st St. and 110th St., will pay $— to $— per month, for grown-up family possession between now and July. F 348 Times.

From Oct. 1, 5, 7 rooms, sunny, fireplaces, no walk-up, below 59th St., near 5th Av. Tel. Hotel Wolcott, Room 518, morning or evening.

WANTED.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, BATH, UNFURNISHED; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; MURRAY HILL SECTION PREFERRED. REPLY WITH DETAILS. G 821 TIMES ANNEX.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

27TH AND LEXINGTON AV.—Light, airy room, modern apartment, full privilege large kitchen and bath; business women or couple, independent entrance. Madison Square 1490. Apt. 23.

30TH ST. (Corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women, $7 weekly and up, with use of bath; $12 weekly and up, with private bath; cozy, cool, comfortable; service unexcelled; rooms en suite; special Summer rates.

50TH, 125 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two gentlemen; two beds; references.

54TH ST., 120 EAST.—Three cool rooms, with kitchenette; elevator; telephone, housekeeping. Apartment 9.

60TH, 5 EAST.—Nicely furnished 3 rooms, electricity, telephone; $80; excellent location.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nice room, running water; large room, private bath; references.

55TH, 116 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large airy room, bath; telephone; maid service; $40 monthly. Plaza 7315.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Large studio furnished as bedroom, and bath, for Summer months, or by the year. Apply Circle 990. Wilson.

57TH, 25 EAST.—Large front room, private bath; telephone; electricity; $65.

58TH ST.—Cool, beautiful room in quiet residence, overlooking river. J 197 Times.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st St.)—Rooms for one, two, or three; with or without baths; park privileges; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (76th St.)—Large double front room; conveniences; breakfast; gentleman, references.

MADISON AV., 701.—Three cool corner rooms, Hotel Leonori, from June 15; suitable for office. Friedman. Apt. 47. Call mornings.

MADISON AV., 768 (68th.)—Cool room, all improvements; refined. Hoban, Plaza 8518.

PARK AV., (Near 53d St.)—One or two rooms, shower bath, private family; no children. Phone Lenox 6400.

TWO rooms and bath, attractively furnished, private house, for gentlemen; vicinity Madison Av. and 53th St.; reference. Plaza 8514.

West Side.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—Quiet, cool, comfortable house, service, electricity; references.

44TH ST., 67 WEST.—Rooms with bath; small rooms; all modern conveniences.

47TH ST., 100 WEST, (Raleigh Hall.)—Refined, comfortable residence for men; hotel service; $8.25 up weekly; free use bath; private bath $10.50 up; transients invited.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—2 room suite, bath; handsomely furnished; gentleman.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, room and bath; references, conveniences.

51ST, 11-13 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large closets; elevator service.

54TH, 245 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or double, running water, electric light; private house

[illegible] Apartments, newly furnished rooms, $7 up; elevator, steam; telephone, electricity.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Medium room, lavatory, electricity, closets, $9. Park apartment, gentleman, Langdon.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

60TH, 24 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; electric light, telephone; other rooms; gentlemen.

65TH ST., 139 WEST.—Beautiful furnished parlor; convenient to subway, elevated; special Summer rate.

68TH, 50 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished basement front; running water; kitchenette privileges.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large, cool room; suitable two; kitchenette privileges; bath; references.

69TH, 118 WEST.—Large double room, with private bathroom; gentlemen.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, $8-$18; kitchenette privilege; private bath; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, (2,025 Broadway.)—Double front room, facing Broadway; exclusive. Apt. 1B. Col. 6247.

70TH, 215 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; electricity; telephone; private.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, ONE FLIGHT, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Hudson; shower, piano, elevator; Summer rates.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; all modern improvements; references.

71ST, 824 WEST.—Spacious, cool 2-room suite; private bath; service.

71ST, 222 WEST.—Large, attractive, second-story room; bath, electricity.

72D, WEST.—Newly furnished double room with private bath, $15 a week; special Summer rates; large private residence; cool, quiet location; elevator, electric light; immaculately clean. Phone Columbus 6153.

73D, 110 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, ADJOINING BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; ELECTRICITY; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

73D, 155 WEST, (near Broadway).—Large, pleasant second floor front room, with lavatory, also hallroom; moderate; electricity.

73D, 260 WEST.—Large double front room, $12 private bath, kitchenette privilege; $17.

74TH ST., 132 WEST.—Well furnished room for gentleman; electricity, private bath; references.

74TH ST., 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, suitable for 2 or 3 bachelors; excellent service.

74TH, 5 WEST, (near Park.)—Large furnished room, private bath; first-class house; table board; electricity; telephone.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant parlor, bath, large room, kitchenette privileges; bath, electricity, telephone.

75TH, 227 WEST, (at Drive.)—Charming rooms; private bath, electricity; kitchenette privileges.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive large room, running water, electricity, $16-$18; also skylight.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large, cool, double room, private bath, twin beds; electricity.

75TH, 246 WEST.—Cool, large room, private bath, electricity; gentlemen preferred; $14.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable furnished room, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, adjoining bath; 'phone, electricity.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive one, two, three rooms, with or without kitchenette privilege.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Cheerful room; bath adjoining, private house. Telephone Schuyler 4093.

78TH, 232 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private house, all conveniences, telephone.

79TH, 315 WEST.—Well furnished cool room, convenient to bath, overlooking Hudson; near subway; gentleman only. Apt. 6B. Schuyler 1548.

80TH, 134 WEST.—LARGE ROOMS; REFERENCES.

81ST, 29 WEST.—Facing parks; breezy rooms, adjoining bath, running water; $35 monthly.

82D, 62 WEST.—Private family; refined house; all improvements; references required.

82D-BROADWAY.—Large bedroom, modern apartment, $10 weekly; gentlemen; references Schuyler 4206.

82D, 319 WEST.—Elegant back parlor, bath, kitchenette privilege. also large front room.

82D, 114 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with kitchenette; also single room; telephone.

84TH ST., WEST, (very near the Drive.)—Furnished bedrooms and bathrooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only, in an apartment of exceptional quality. Apt. 1.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, and private bath; handsomely furnished; also small room and bath. 40 Schuyler 5550.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; electricity, elevator, shower; $8; gentleman. 6 West.

86TH, 244 WEST.—Elegant room adjoining bath; electricity; suitable two gentlemen; reference.

88TH, 10 WEST.—Newly furnished room, bath adjoining, electricity; refined home; breakfast.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house; parlor and bedroom; running water, electricity.

90TH, 230 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite two rooms, bath; other rooms; private; electricity, telephone.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Large front room; running water; electricity, telephone.

92D, 150 WEST.—Especially attractive, large room, parquet floor, unusual closets; private house.

93D, 306 WEST.—Outside room, southern exposure.

94TH, 56 WEST.—Two large rooms, well furnished and high class house. The Georgia.

94TH, (700 West End Av.)—2-room suite, 5 windows; water pans, shower; gentleman; $6 weekly. Britten.

95TH, 200 WEST. (Apt. 2D.)—Two front parlors, separate, en suite; high class apartment.

95TH, 300 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—High-class apartment, cool, comfortable room; private family, convenient subway, bus, references. W.

100TH, 200 WEST.—Communicating rooms; private home; elevator apartment; convenient to subway, elevated; suitable to gentlemen. Steiger.

102TH, 822 WEST, (overlooking Riverside.)—Handsome residence, spacious floor; three beautifully furnished rooms, bath; every convenience; moderate; single room.

106TH, 322 WEST.—Beautiful, cool room; running water; 7th floor

110TH, (Broadway.)—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 6380.

111TH, 662 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom, facing street; high-class elevator apartment; private family. Sanders.

112TH, 512 WEST.—Overlooking Hudson, room; high-class apartment; refined family, Cathedral 6380.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, overlooking Hudson River. Apt. 10.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; quiet home; gentlemen; $25.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Second floor, large, airy room, extension bath, near Riverside.

115TH, 410 WEST.—One, two rooms; refined private family; sunlight, running water, shower, telephone; immaculately clean; reasonable. Harmon.

115TH ST., 415 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath. Apt. 21.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Comfortable room for business woman; very reasonable. Call between 7 and 8:30 P. M., Thursday and Friday.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room, private house; electric light, telephone; references.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive location, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures, one to five windows, some suitable for three persons, some with alcove, some with kitchen, $5 to $18 weekly; shower; refined home; dancing; attractive social life; references required. Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Riverside bus. Hostesses: Mrs. Young, Miss Williams. Telephone Morningside 4686.

140TH, 503 WEST.—Nicely furnished cool room; private family. Reid, Audubon 1211.

145TH, (2,344 Broadway.)—Large outside sunny room; all modern conveniences; private. Mayer.

146TH, 504 WEST, (at Broadway).—Complete, beautifully furnished six-room apartment, second floor; until Oct. 1 or longer. Seen after 11 A. M. Nicholas.

152D, 600 WEST.—Large furnished room; everything up-to-date; cool and homelike; Summer rates; must be seen to be appreciated. Walker.

BROADWAY, 3,131.—Cool, comfortable room, adjoining bath. Apt. 31. Phone 5805 Morningside.

CLAREMONT AV., (corner 116th St. and Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful, large, outside room, bath adjoining; private family. Phone Morningside 7386.

LADY living alone in 6-room apartment, near Columbia College, would rent good-sized room adjoining bathroom to lady, occupied during the day; references. J 154 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 272.—Handsome suite, 2 windows, overlooking Hudson; room with private bath; also singles. Riverside [illegible] Apt. 5A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 838.—Very desirable medium room; superior surroundings; business gentleman; references. Audubon 8466, Apt. 5 E.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 84th.)—Large front room, adjoining bath. Telephone Telephone 1548.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (cor. 80th.)—Magnificently furnished room overlooking Hudson; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 250, (cor. 104th St.)—Room with bath, single or in suites; meals optional.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 801, Apt. 54.—2 rooms, clean, cool; together, separate; business couple, gentleman; modern elevator house; all conveniences; references.

UNUSUAL, BEAUTIFUL, FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; BEST LOCATION; REFERENCE; APPOINTMENT. CALL CIRCLE 470.

WEST END AV., 841.—Two fine connecting front rooms; running water; single if desired. Lewis. Riverside 8313.

WEST END AV., 854, (100th).—Exclusive bachelor accommodations, with, without bath; references.

WEST END AV., 944.—Select house; cool front parlor; appointments first class; electricity.

WEST END AV., 952, (76th.)—Nice, cool, front room; private house.

WEST END AV., 954, (77th St.)—Large double room, with privileges.

WEST END AV., 954.—Large room, dressing room; running water; adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 1,283.—Large front room; private bath; telephone.

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV., 909.—Large front room, private house; ideal location; porch, terrace, lawn, garden; adjoining L and subway.

Long Island.

ELMHURST, L. I.—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; 19 minutes from Grand Central; golf, tennis, bowling. Phone before 12, Newtown 3321, Apt. 41.

Furnished rooms to let, season or week, 47 North 86th St., Hammels, Rockaway Beach.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

80TH, 17 WEST.—Large; electricity; parquet floor; exclusive house; overlooking Park; $50 monthly.

157TH, 145 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants light room; lavatory connected, if possible; private family, without babies; state price, particulars. G 810 Times Annex.

One or two rooms with bath; convenient to subway; state all details fully. F 940 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

80TH, corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Single rooms with meals, $14 weekly and up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; women exclusively.

West Side.

64TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, single and double; private baths; references.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large comfortable rooms, with board; references.

72D, 318 WEST, (RIVERSIDE.)

Exclusive house; large front room overlooking river; private bath; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with and without bath.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD. COL. 6396.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large room, en suite, private bath; excellent meals; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 251 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D ST., 9 WEST.—Rooms and board; table guests, excellent table.

88TH ST., 316 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty.

89TH, 321 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, airy room, all improvements, overlooking Hudson; fine surroundings; nice private home; suitable for 1 or 2 persons; board optional.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, private entrance, bath adjoining, and meals for two; $28 weekly up; single, $12 up; Summer rates now.

104TH, 320 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Handsome large, cool room; refined house; electricity.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight; single; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

THE GRAYMORE, 46 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. COOL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE. TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 4306.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Children's teacher; take groups of little girls to country home. Summer; care, training. Davis, 135 West 104.

New York State.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Heyden 8592.

Tompkins Cottage, Fleischmann's, Del. Co., N. Y.; boating, bathing, fishing, excellent home cooking; terms. Apply Mrs. G. Rohrbacher.

Westchester County.

Ardsley-on-Hudson.—Private family, comfortable old home; can accommodate gentlemen or couple for summer; $35 a week; references given and required. Address Mrs. Geary, Ardsley-on-Hudson.

Having a beautiful home in Westchester County, with grounds, within commuting distance, will rent out a few rooms, with excellent board. 47 Lincoln Av., Hudson Heights, N. J.

Gentleman, alone during July and August, offers board and room in his home at New Rochelle to responsible business man; garage accommodations. Apply S 125 Times.

RESTHAVEN.—Care of invalids and elderly persons; beautiful location. 594 North Broadway, Yonkers; $10 up weekly. Phone Yonkers 1964.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL & COTTAGES. Few desirable rooms for Summer. 134 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.

Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y. Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly, $17 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet. Ten Years Under One Management. TI CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

Broadway, Flushing; best section; large grounds; own vegetables, eggs, &c.; use of garage; good rooms $20 per week up. Phone Flushing 489.

New Jersey.

Linwood farms, Ridgewood, N. J., accommodate few adults seeking quiet, healthy place, good board, modern house; $15 weekly.

Bradley Beach, N. J.—Villa Pauline, 408 Burlington Av.; ideal, cool, summer home; reasonable; home cooking; electricity. Richard Ritter.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

Connecticut.

Exclusive Southern home in Berkshires; accommodate few guests; near lakes; couples or gentleman; rate, $25. M. H. R., Taconic, Conn.

Country Board Wanted.

Board and care wanted June 15 to Aug. 15 for girl 11 years, well bred, near Sound Beach, in high-class home with one or two little girls of own; mother commuting. Z 298 Times Annex.

2 ladies desire accommodations for Summer with adult family on farm, bungalow, or country home; references required and given; write, giving rate and full particulars. Mr. Willard, 237 West 27th.

Refined Christian couple desire accommodation for Summer as paying guests in private residence; commuting distance; beach preferred; give full particulars. Write Board, 2,387 Broadway.

Young gentleman desires first-class accommodations, commuting distance, preferably homelike place where only few gentlemen taken. F 454 Times Downtown.

Healthy, middle-aged Gentile bachelor, lawyer, wants Summer accommodations within commuting distance; Long Island coast preferred. G 826 Times Annex.

Young bachelor wishes room and good meals in refined surroundings; within one hour downtown; convenient tennis, etc., desired, moderate. Box 457, 2 Rector St.

Young couple want room and board, entire season, with private family or small hotel; commuting distance; close to beach; Long Island Sound preferred. O 83 Times.

Long Beach.—Christian gentleman, 35, wishes room with board, refined family; best references; replies treated confidentially. E 372 Times.

Board for two ladies, vegetarians, room and bath; commuting distance; country surroundings; state particulars. Z 253 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT in doctor's, dentist's office; experienced understands typewriting, other position of trust; highest credentials. Chelsea 4237.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.—Position wanted in public library. Write Z 197 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Efficient both; entire charge, receiving accounts, trial balances, credits, collections; trustworthy; references; $30-$35. E 429 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER.—Over twelve years' experience financial statements, controllings; examine credentials; Christian. F 505 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—6 years' experience, trial balances, cost clerk; salary $30. E 460 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Eight years' experience; refined personality; salary $25. E 440 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; extensive experience; executive ability; office manager; correspondent; $30. E 456 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, lengthy experience; high school graduate, college; best references. J 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; experienced; double entry; dental line preferred. Box 86, 2,121 3d Av.

COMPANION or governess tutor for children by educated young woman. Telephone Hamilton 183, or write Z 291 Times Annex.

ENGLISH LADY, young, wants position as companion to lady or child; highest references. 19 Ward 88th.

GOVERNESS, French nursery, wishes entire charge; care one or two children over 3 years; physical care; excellent references. Write or call O. M. French House, 233 West 59th St. Please give details.

HOUSEKEEPER, 40, refined, good plain cook, seamstress, with daughter employed in Wall St.; city, country, small family; best reference. Audubon 1800. Winslow, 545 West 143d.

HOUSEWORK.—Refined Christian young woman desires position with small family; plain cooking; no laundry. Z 295 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, thoroughly reliable; good cook; take entire charge of small home, country, city; references. F 511 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young white woman with child 8 years old, desires position city or country. Phone Cypress 4691.

MASSEUSE, licensed, facial. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 8270.

MASSEUSE, licensed facial, desires patients. Nielson, 1,180 Broad, Newark, N. J.

NURSE.—Widow, 48, wishes charge of infant or small child in family where efficiency and refinement are appreciated; experience acquired by assisting with grandchildren; $30. Mrs. Bailey, 504 West 171st.

NURSE, who just finished six months' case, open for engagement; previous experience covers hospital and doctor's office assistant work; prefers position in doctor's office. Z 317 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESSES.—Two refined young ladies would like positions as nursery governesses; two friends in country; seashore preferred. D 901 Times Harlem.

NURSE, trained, companion to lady, 27 years old, wishes resident position; agreeable, pleasant disposition; reasonable salary; references exchanged. D 1095 Times Harlem.

NURSE, graduate, 7 years' experience; excellent testimonials; resident school nurse. J 76 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FILE CLERK who can also operate switchboard; state experience and salary desired; give references. M 711 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK, experienced in handling card system and follow up reports; Underwood typewriter operators; state age, all experience and salary desired. R 5 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, small family; no washing; good wages; address 122 East 76th. Telephone Rhinelander 1273. Car fare and telephone paid. Call up, 9 to 1 or 5 to 7 o'clock.

GIRLS,

16 years of age or older for wrapping light packages; no previous experience necessary; permanent position; with good opportunity for advancement.

SALARY TO START, $12, WITH AN ADDITIONAL BONUS.

Apply on balcony, between 9 and 10. NATIONAL'S OUTLET STORE, 119 West 24th St.

GIRLS FOR BANK.

Opportunity for several girls, 17-20, for large bank; downtown; salary $40-$60; lunches and other benefits; permanent positions; state age, schooling, experience, and salary. E 469 Times Downtown.

GIRL, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF LAMP SHADE STUDIO. LAMP SHADE SEWERS AND LEARNERS. CALL THURSDAY, 35 WEST 32D, 5TH FLOOR.

GIRLS FOR OFFICE.

Bright beginners for large publishing house; $8 start; excellent chance for advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

GIRLS WANTED—FOLDING, STAMPING AND MAILING; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. APPLY 354 4TH AV., 15TH FLOOR.

GIRLS to check on invoices; large corporation; pleasant surroundings; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary expected. G—116 Times.

GIRL to operate small monitor switchboard, to do filing, and to make herself generally useful. De Forest Radio, 1,391 Sedgwick Av., Bronx.

GIRLS for light work in bindery printing establishment. Wilbert Garrison Co., 82 Beekman St.

GIRL for information and mailing desk; permanent place; pleasant surroundings; advancement. F 497 Times Downtown.

GIRL to file papers and general office work; small office downtown, Manhattan; salary to start $10. F 480 Times Downtown.

HAIRGOODS SALESWOMAN wanted for high-class store; good salary; permanent position; call or write; correspondence confidential.

SOPHIA HAIR STORES CO., INC., 12 EAST 22D.

HOUSEKEEPER, to do housework and simple cooking for 2 ladies; small modern cottage in country; no laundry, good wages; references. Sahler, 226 West 58th St., Thurs. 8-6.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for small hospital in Philadelphia, Pa.; only applicants with practical hospital experience will be considered; state full particulars and salary required. Address Z 272 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER, general, willing to go to shore for 3 months; five in family; light work, no washing; must have good references. Telephone Schuyler 4371.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Woman for general housework, small family; good wages. Apply Superintendent, 1,850 Grand Concourse, corner 167th St. Bell. Tremont 3920.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, for business couple; Westchester County; one hour from New York. M 734 Times Downtown.

ITALIAN STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, wanted by banking office; good opportunity for right party; state experience, education, salary and references to E 448 Times Downtown.

JUNIORS, several, for office work; state experience, if any, and general qualifications, age, salary, age and religious belief. F 499 Times Downtown.

LADIES.—Several live, energetic women to call on select list of homes in Mount Vernon to interest mothers in certified milk; pleasant work; splendid proposition; liberal commission and bonus also to those selling during next week; call this morning before 12. Mrs. Rogers, 1,770 Broadway, 55th St.

LAUNDRESS, expert; long references, steady position; good wages; Summer Long Island; call between 9 and 10 A. M., Mrs. J. C. Ayer, 270 Park Av., city.

LAW STENOGRAPHER. — Siegel, Corn & Siegel desire the services of an experienced law stenographer. Call 51 Chambers St., Room 411.

LEDGER CLERK, must understand trial balance; permanent position; salary $12. Albert Ehlers, 224 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

LUNCHROOM WORK.

Young women, by New York Telephone Company, for general work in girls' lunchroom; pleasant surroundings; good wages, eight-hour day; permanent positions; salary $12 to $14, according to length of service. Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. City, or 91 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MATRON.—A middle-aged woman to take charge of girls' rest room for old-established investment house; must understand cooking and be able to run small kitchen, serving hot coffee or tea each noon; a woman with slight knowledge of first aid preferable; splendid position. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Saturdays, 9 A. M. to noon; good salary; references desired. Apply S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, between 8 and 4 P. M. Thursday. Ask for Mr. Ellis, Room 41.

MILLINERY—MAKERS AND IMPROVERS IN HIGH-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. RHEA BRUMMER, 44 WEST 57TH ST.

MILLINERY.—Experienced designer and specialty on ladies' trimmed hats. N. Weyman, 598 Broadway.

MODELS wanted, stylish young women who wear size 5A shoe to pose in Shoe Style Show. Apply at Information Desk, Bush Terminal Sales Building, 130 West 42d St., N. Y.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

NEAT, ATTRACTIVE; COSTUME HOUSE. LAHM & CO. 150 MADISON AV.

MODEL—SIZE 18. ATTRACTIVE, REFINED YOUNG LADY FOR HIGH CLASS DRESSES. PATTULLO, INC., 16 EAST 33D.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

Permanent position, high-class wholesale house.

BOTH COSTUME, 33 EAST 33D.

MODEL.—Experienced sample coat model, 36 size. Apply Holsten, Young & Co., 34 West 27th. Phone Farragut 2685.

MODEL, tall, size 18, fine appearing young lady, for high class dresses, steady position. Julew Samuels, 6 East 46th.

MOTHER'S HELPER to assist in the care of twins 16 months old; seashore for the Summer; permanent position; good home. Phone Harlem 7148 between 9 and 5.

MOTHER and daughter to take entire charge of house and children of business couple; Westchester County; one hour from New York. M 736 Times Downtown.

MOTHER'S HELPER for family of two adults and one baby; small house 30 miles from New York; light housework. Call Bronxville 1294.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, PERMANENT POSITION IN LARGE CORPORATION; UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT, GOOD HOURS, HIGHEST RATES, LUNCHEON, ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS MULTIGRAPH, 521 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NURSE, infant's, thoroughly experienced or trained, one willing to go to Greece in the Fall and stay one year; good English essential; position to start July 1; will have care of 3-year-old child, with infant in the Fall; references investigated. 1 West 85th St., Apt. 12C; call mornings, before 12 o'clock.

NURSE FOR TWO CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY; EXCELLENT SALARY; CALL BETWEEN 1 AND 4 FRIDAY AND MONDAY. MR. A. COHEN, 255 WEST 90TH ST. PHONE 5218 RIVERSIDE.

NURSE, white, to take care of 2 small children at Monmouth Beach, N. J. Call Thursday afternoon or Friday morning, Bates, 48 West 73d St.

NURSES; undergraduates, for general hospital; $10 month and maintenance. Superintendent of nurses, Melrose 3285.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, steady position. Apply Kip Brush Co., 468 Greenwich St., corner Desbrosses St., 9th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be quick, correct at figures, address in own handwriting with salary expected. Importer, J 178 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright young woman; stenographic experience necessary, give full particulars. F 505 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced on Monitor addressing machine; Gordon, 1402 Times Building.

PATTERN CUTTERS,

experienced cutting original paper patterns of ladies' outer garments from illustrations in fashion magazine; good opportunity; steady employment for experienced and willing workers. Fashionable Dress, 170 8th Av.

SALESLADY.—Photographer wants saleslady for reception room of high-class studio; liberal compensation; state age, experience, salary desired, and phone number. B. W. Box 281 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMEN.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO., 34TH STREET WEST,

Require experienced

SALESWOMEN

in the following Depts.:

HOSIERY,
WOMEN'S DRESSES,
WAISTS,
SWEATERS,
and
MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

Permanent positions at good salaries. Apply Supt.'s office.

SALESWOMEN

with experience,

NOTIONS,

LACES,

NECKWEAR,

VEILINGS,

SWEATERS,

AND DRESS GOODS.

AT WANAMAKER'S.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESLADIES.

MARTIN'S,
Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

Require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswomen in the following departments.

DRESSES,
HOSIERY,
BLOUSES,
SKIRTS,
BAGS.

SALESLADIES.

Experienced, for our ladies' apparel and infants' departments; young married women preferred; part time work will be considered, steady, all year round position. Apply

LANE BRYANT, 24 W. 38TH, 3D FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN.

Splendid opportunity for high-class saleswomen, selling a 7 per cent. dividend paying preferred stock of a fully industrial unique in its line; liberal commission basis; experience not necessary; we will give all possible assistance in closing prospective clients; leads furnished if desired. H. O. Feste & Company, 116 Nassau St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN wanted to sell exclusive fashion book to dressmakers; must have experience; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. Apply French-American Fashion Publishing Co., 210 5th Av.

SALESLADIES,

PART TIME,

experienced, for our various departments, one to three days weekly; best salary. Martin's, Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY, EXPERIENCED, FOR GOWN SHOP; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY. MADAME LEONA, 2,265 BROADWAY, CORNER 81ST.

SALESLADY, smart looking; refined personality; A1 position; $30 week salary, commission; silks, exceptional opportunity; permanent. De Luxe, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN, experienced and competent, for notions department and for hosiery dept. Drake's, 8th Av., 22d St.

SALESWOMAN, competent, who understands Madeira filet laces, high-grade kimonos, and underwear; must have reference and experience; good opportunity for right party. Hall Riverside Quality Shop, 2,364 Broadway.

SECRETARY

THE BEST SECRETARY IN NEW YORK IS WANTED BY A BUSY EXECUTIVE; ONE EXPERIENCED, POSSESSING TACT, INITIATIVE, AND UNQUALIFIED PERSONALITY. MUST BE AN EXCELLENT CORRESPONDENT. SALARY OF SECONDARY CONSIDERATION TO THE SUCCESSFUL APPLICANT; WRITE, STATING PAST RECORD. E 377 TIMES

SECRETARY for Christian physician's office; office and medical literary experience, stenographer, college graduate, under 35; apply by letter only, stating age, education, and experience in detail; $120 monthly if thoroughly experienced. Apt. 1D, 104 East 40th St.

SHOPPER.—Must have experience with either dressmaker or high-class manufacturers; must be willing and confident. French Model Importing Co., 10 East 39th St.

STENCIL CUTTER wanted; special work from 10th week. Metropolitan, 432 4th Av., New York, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.

Excellent opportunity for young lady in large silk manufacturing concern; must be experienced on Underwood machine and able to take rapid dictation; preferably girl living in Brooklyn; salary to start $18; apply in person between 10 and 12 A. M., Room 219, 621 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, for purchasing department of large Christian mining corporation, an alert, quick-witted girl of good appearance; must be good grammarian and have had successful experience in large purchasing work; no one can jeopardize her present position by answering this advertisement; this is a first-class position for a first-class girl; salary $28 a week. E 427 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS

WITH EXPERIENCE

AT WANAMAKER'S.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

STENOGRAPHER.—More than average opportunity for above the average stenographer with downtown chemical and engineering concern; must be experienced, rapid, and accurate. Apply by letter in detail, giving experience and nationality, age and salary. G 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—BANK.—Large downtown bank offers excellent opportunity for young women under 25 years; good typing ability desired; good salary and lunches; state age, experience, education, and salary. F 468 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant to department head; accuracy and attention to details more important than speed, but must be rapid (split), salary $18; resident Washington Heights preferred; state age and experience. K 208 Times.

STENOGRAPHER WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; NEAT, EFFICIENT, EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY ESTEN, BLUM & SEMON, 89 FRANKLIN ST.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in publication office near Grand Central; applicant must be energetic and have sufficient education to enable her to advance; state experience, education, religion, and salary. Address K 191 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate, with some experience preferred; state salary expected, age, nationality, qualifications. E 462 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (Underwood,) possessing high school or college education and accustomed to specification or engineering work, as well as clerical work; state age, experience and salary. F 492 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office near Times Square; good opportunity for bright beginner; give full particulars regarding education, religion, and salary. Address K 192 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, familiar with billing and general office work, small manufacturing concern downtown; when writing give experience, religion and salary desired. E 456 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, MUST BE COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED. APPLY PAUL WENGER CO., 25 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, competent, and good appearance; good position for right party. Call before 10 A. M., Room 303, 1,182 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, neat and accurate; salary commensurate with ability; experienced only need respond. G. C. 896 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted by wholesale dry goods house; some experience necessary; give references and salary desired. Address Wholesale, 1,619 St. James Building.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted by export house; state experience, references, salary expected. G. M. 727 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER for vacation relief; position to commence July 7 and continue about ten weeks; pleasant surroundings; give age, experience, religion, references, and salary desired. E 442 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—One who understands billing preferable; Christian firm; fine opportunity; state age, salary, experience. K. O., 233 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for downtown export office; must be neat, accurate, well educated and have several years' experience; salary $20. Call Room 3044, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, willing, exceptional surroundings, salary $15; permanent; excellent opportunity. Adams Chester, 141 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSIST. ANT, at least 6 months' experience; state age, qualifications and salary expected. T. M., 614 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well educated, energetic, possessing initiative, tact and preferably advertising experience. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, capable, accurate and rapid; apply in person with letter of application, George B. Herzig, Co., 41 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, one to make herself generally useful, who has been in mercantile line; $15 start. Call 9 o'clock, Samuel Gordon, 1,265 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, must have at least 3 years' experience; permanent. Apply Industrial department, 7th floor, 1,600 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER with export experience; competent and accurate; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call 1,182 Broadway, Room 1501.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, quick and accurate; American; replying, state age, experience, salary expected. E 467 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young lady, in export department of wholesale hardware firm. Address with particulars, F 511 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, experienced office worker; give particulars, religion. Address "Accurate," 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be capable, thoroughly experienced; state references and salary. F. G. 61 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, take charge office. Smith & McCrorken, 407 East 18th St., City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer, with new export house; willing to learn the business. Call Gramercy 5742 at once.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable girl, for permanent position where future advancement is assured; a publishing house. Call Wm. B. Curtis, 151 East 25th.

STENOGRAPHER.—One not afraid of work; salary $18 to start; write, stating previous experience. K 190 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—$15-$16 to start; rapid advancement; experienced; patent law office. Inquire Room 1514, 220 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, with accurate, not fast, and exact practical training. Arte Press, 67 Spring St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One not afraid of work; salary $10 to start; write, stating previous experience. K 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced; neat appearance; state salary and full particulars. 728 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; salary $20; permanent position. Catskill Evening Line, Pier 42, North River.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; permanent position; state age, salary, and experience. E 441 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, for large installment house; one residing in Bronx preferred. Apply Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, good typist. Call Lesher, Whitman & Co., Inc., 881 Broadway, Manhattan.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply Atlas Stationery Corp., 82 Duane St.

STENOGRAPHER; also general office work. 113 4th Av., 8th floor.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and file clerk for large mercantile concern; write, stating experience, salary desired. K 146 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and file clerk. Apply personally or by letter, Chas. Kohlmann & Co., 40 Thomas St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and reception-ist. The Binger Co., 53 West 23d.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERK.—Technical journal requires experienced subscription clerk; knowledge of filing, billing, making of subscription records, adjusting complaints, &c.; permanent position; hours 9 to 5, Saturday, 12:30; please state age, education, and experience. K 213 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—One also operating telephone switchboard; good opportunity for bright young woman; state references and salary. R. L., 24 Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, reference, experienced women's club. 133 East 40th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; salary $15. Nathan, 55 5th Av.

TYPIST.—Experienced record and tabulation work; permanent position; hand and machine. Apply Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St. (near Canal and Broadway.)

TYPEWRITER - OPERATOR. — Experienced young woman for copying manuscripts, and other general typewriting; must have high school education; permanent position; hours 9 to 5, Saturday, 12:30; in answer please state age, experience, and education. K 216 Times.

TYPIST, $18,

to take dictation from dictaphone; steady; Queensboro tube to 11th St. station. Metal Stamping Co., 13th St. and East Av., Long Island City.

TYPIST.—Quick, accurate typist, who can do clerical work also; write, stating religion, salary, and experience; state when free. Z 258 Times Annex.

TYPIST Wanted.—Experienced and rapid typist wanted; references required. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., Madison Dress Co., 21 East 57th.

TYPIST.—No stenography, good position with advancement, with Christian concern; address, giving age, reference and salary desired. G 483 Times Downtown.

TYPIST by large drug house; permanent position; state age, experience, religion, and salary. K 190 Times.

TYPIST, knowledge of bookkeeping, English, and Italian; state salary. W 562 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS,

large publishing house, must be accurate and capable. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

THE NEW TELEGRAPHY.

A PERMANENT PROFESSION FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

A SYSTEM BY WHICH A MESSAGE TYPEWRITTEN ON A SPECIAL MACHINE IN NEW YORK APPEARS IN CHICAGO TYPEWRITTEN ON A TELEGRAPH BLANK ALL READY FOR DELIVERY.

EASIER TO LEARN THAN THE OLD SYSTEM.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT. GOOD SALARY. WITH ADVANCEMENT TO $1,200 A YEAR.

INQUIRE OF WESTERN UNION, 24 WALKER STREET, ROOM 1702, NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

WAITRESS-CHAMBERMAID, (white;) three in family; private house; $45; personal references required. Apply Thursday, 9:30 to 12:30, 2:30 to 4:30, 365 West End Av., (87th St.)

WAITRESS, experienced; references; sleep out; women's club. 123 East 40th St.

WOMEN

OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE

TO OPERATE
OR LEARN TO OPERATE

DRILL PRESSES,
MILLING MACHINES,
PUNCH PRESS,
LATHE AND
LIGHT BENCH WORK.

GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING.

48 HOURS;
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS.

STEADY WORK.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, PARK AV. AND HALL ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN, 25 to 35 years of age, for telephone, telegraph positions; short course, permanent employment, and advancement to $1,200 a year. Inquire all week, Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (near Canal and Broadway.)

WOMAN OF REFINEMENT TO ACT AS ASSISTANT AND CASHIER IN A DINING ROOM; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; APPLY, STATING SALARY EXPECTED. K 208 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMAN, reliable, to take charge of two-room apartment and do plain cooking for two adults. Call evenings, 62 Hamilton Terrace, Apartment 5.

WOMAN to wash and cook for small family; Summer in city; can sleep in or come by day. Call Thursday evening, 8 to 9, Apartment 6, 1,326 Park Av.

WOMAN.—Pleasant, fond of children, to care for children of business couple; country. M 735 Times Downtown.

WOMEN, clerical work; beginners; age from 20 to 40 desired. Apply Mr. Roberts, 346 Broadway, 3d floor front.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Also young girl for upstairs work, and to assist in the care of children. Montclair, N. J. Reference required. Apply by telephone, 4158 Montclair.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for elderly lady; no washing. 327 West 92d.

YOUNG WOMAN, well educated, enterprising, conscientious, to carry on service department of large Protestant organization; ability to manage others, to handle detail accurately and efficiently, essential; experience in executive work required; technical knowledge of multigraph, typewriter, and addressograph preferable; salary $1,800. J 174 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, about 30 years of age, must be well educated, of refined personality with pleasant speaking voice over phone for publicity work; excellent opportunity, state age, education, business experience and salary. K 205 Times.

YOUNG LADY for repair department in office of watch importer; experienced only apply; excellent opportunity. J. Bulova Company, 2 John St.

YOUNG LADY in office of large concern to work on stock reports and do general office work; knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred, but not essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. E 445 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN OPERATING MOON-HOPKINS BILLING MACHINE; STEADY POSITION. A. STEINHARDT & BRO., BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

YOUNG LADY,

to take charge of boxing department in waist house; good opportunity; address mail only. T. M., 133 East 17th St.

YOUNG LADY, good swimmer, 18 to 25 years, for part in new moving picture film; experience unnecessary; good salary. Film, E 300 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, bright, to fill shopper's position; congenial work; good opportunity; permanent position. Revillon Freres, 670 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY typist, also to answer telephone and do filing (Christian firm;) salary $15 to start; must have at least one year's experience. K 208 Times.

YOUNG LADY, to make up bank deposit and assist in office of wholesale woolen house; state age, reference and salary expected. F 467 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to cook and help with housework; eight hours a day, six days a week; sleep home. Apply by letter only, J 166 Times.

YOUNG LADY, about 17 years old, for stock in large silk house. S 139 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to learn proofreading in a newspaper office; necessary to have a good education. E 425 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL to go to seashore, light housework and care of child. Dr. Kelly, 200 West 72d. Phone Columbus 1934.

YOUNG LADIES, clerical workers, typists, file clerks. Call 135 William, 12th floor.

Instruction.

BE A FILE CLERK.

You can get a good salary when you complete our course in filing, indexing, and cataloging. Thorough instruction takes only 4 weeks. You get actual practice work with complete filing systems. Our graduates in big demand. Get our free booklet—it tells all about the big opportunities for file clerks. Afternoon and evening classes. Write today. Or phone Franklin 2261 for full information.

National Training School for Filing,

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GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free bulletins, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

HOTELS need trained women; positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay, fine living; splendid opportunity for advancement; send for free illustrated book "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Bldg., Washington, D. C.

BE INDEPENDENT—EARN $5,000 YEAR or more as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet C.

N. Y. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 4,68.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M. to the Drake Business School for Speed Club (80 to 120 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English. Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 2721 for our new catalog.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL—Summer courses; stenography, bookkeeping, secretarial; convenient hours; (day, evening.) 500 5th Av., 42d St. Telephone 7389 Murray Hill.

Movie star offers opportunity for private coaching and picture appearance. Address Movie Star, Room 611, Pulitzer Building, N. Y. City.

BECOME AN EXPERT!—Study spare time for business and secretarial positions. The Emerson Institute, 234 5th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 56TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Increase your speed and earning power. Write for "Flying Fingers," free. Rose 19 Fritz School, 334 5th Av.

SPANISH, FRENCH taught by young Spanish lady inexpensively. 460 West 150th St., Apt. 42.

Employment Agencies.

ACME AGENCY, 145 NASSAU.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT, ROOM 620.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
(23) STENOGRAPHIC POSITIONS.
SALARIES, $18 TO $23.
BEGINNERS, $10, TO $12.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, $12 TO $18.
OFFICE CLERKS, $10 TO $16.
TYPISTS, SEVERAL, $10 TO $15.
NEW POSITIONS DAILY.
CALL AND INVESTIGATE.

ESTABLISHED 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
REGISTRATION FREE.
STENOGRAPHERS: Almost every line $18-$25. Several beginners. Bookkeeper-stenographer; also bookkeepers, typists, office assistants, switchboard & dictaphone operators, &c.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)

ABSOLUTELY NO CHARGE UNTIL WE SECURE YOU A POSITION.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY, 93 Nassau St., 489 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHERS .....$12-$25
BOOKKEEPERS .....$12-$25
TYPISTS .....$12-$20

DICTAPHONE, Switchboards, Billers. NO CHARGE UNTIL PLACED.

Rose E. Boyd, 29 Liberty St.
Secretary-Stenographer, capable of correspondent & executive; Young stenographers for secretarial positions; Superior positions for beginners in stenography; Camptometer Operator ($25); Typist expr. Statement work $23; File clerks.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; typists, $10-$18; office assistants, $10-$12; bookkeeper, $12-$22; bookkeepers stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, $12-$22; New York and Brooklyn positions. Doyle Agency, 29 East 42d; 134 Nassau, or 215 Montague st.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 200 BROADWAY, ROOM 507. NO REGISTRATION FEE.

FRENCH Stenographer.....$25
SECRETARY, Dictaphone.....$23
STENOGRAPHERS.....$18 to $23
Bookkeepers, Dictaphone, Typists, Clerks.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 NASSAU ST.
Hundreds of positions, $15 to $25.
BOOKKEEPER TYPIST, $25.
BOOKKEEPER only, $20-$16.
Numerous typists, filers, clerks' positions.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau St. MISS GRIFFIN.
Stenographers $14-$25; unusual opportunities, typists, several $18-$20; others $15; Clerks.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St., Cortlandt 4589.

3 PARK ROW.
PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 PARK ROW.
No Registration Fee.

BOOKKEEPERS, $20-$25, brokerage, export. Stenographers, $23-$15; Typists, $18-$15; billing, dictaphone. Atlas Agency, 122 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
Established 1909.
20 Church St., N. Y. C.
Department for Women.
We require for immediate consideration, experienced women for the following positions, which represent only a few of the thousands listed with us.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of Double Entry, $25.00.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for downtown concern, food products, $25.00.

LAW STENOGRAPHER; want girl with some legal experience, $25.00.

BOOKKEEPER for general work in accountant's office. Prefer one with some college training to proof-read manuscripts, reports, etc. $23.00.

STENOGRAPHER for stenographic department, downtown bond house. No secretarial work. $24.00.

STENOGRAPHER for general work. Want good, progressive type of girl. $22.00 to start.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for uptown commercial association to take charge of office; good advancement to stenographer good at figures. Downtown all concern. $20.00.

BILL CLERK AND TYPIST, rapid and accurate; good education. Fifth Avenue commercial house. $20.00.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, D. E., to take off trial balance. Downtown manufacturing concern. $20.00.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER, one who can assume responsibility of small set of books and office detail. Downtown manufacturing concern. $18-20.

STENOGRAPHER, for downtown export house. Will consider beginner with some H. S. education. Good chance for advancement. $15.00.

GENERAL CLERKS. Several good openings, both uptown and downtown for inexperienced girls. Absolutely no previous business training necessary. Salary while being taught, $30.00 monthly.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
No Registration Fee.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, advertising; $30.

STENOGRAPHER, architect's office, uptown; $23; prefer college woman.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge French; $25.

STENOGRAPHER-BILL CLERK, uptown; $25.

STENOGRAPHER, downtown, (steel,) $25.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) export; $23.

STENOGRAPHER, automobile concern, $25.

STENOGRAPHER, small office, uptown contractor's office; $22.

Numerous positions, $22-$20-$18. Beginners, $15.

BOOKKEEPERS, Brooklyn, $25. Manufacturing, $22-$20. Assistant Bookkeeper, automobile concern, $20-$18.

TYPIST-BILL CLERK, $15-$18. Copyists, insurance, $60 monthly. Typist, general assistant, $15.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS-TYPISTS, $15.

TELEPHONE OP., office, (3,) uptown positions, $15.

TEL. OP., (Monitor,) uptown, $12.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, Brooklyn, $18-$15.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, uptown, $15. Beginner, $10.

FILE CLERK, (Bank,) $14-$12.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $25-$20. ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, $20.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1009 Tribune Building. Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone, $10-$25.

MANY excellent opportunities stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, clerks, $10-$25. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, with executive ability, who is conversant with factory costs and capable of taking charge of cost department of large manufacturing concern; applicant must show record of successful experience, both as cost accountant and executive with chronological record of employment, education, age, nationality, and salary expected. E 470 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, with executive ability, who can assume the responsibilities of office manager for an uptown banking institution; applicant must show a record of successful experience both as an accountant and as executive in charge of others; applications must show chronological record of employment, education, age, nationality, and salary expected. S. 156 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Christian firm; one with executive ability and manufacturing experience who is not afraid of hard work or long hours; must be able to furnish unquestionable references, both as character and ability; state details regarding experience, salary desired, and when available. G 527 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Wanted, capable men, with experience, with certified public accountants; reply, giving particulars. E 412 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN.

EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR TEN QUICK, CLEAN-UP SOLICITORS ON THEATRE CURTAINS FOR A SIX WEEKS' CAMPAIGN, COMMISSION BASIS. BEST MEN WILL HAVE CHANCE OF PERMANENCY. CALL THURSDAY, 2 to 5 P. M.

LEE LASH STUDIOS, LONGACRE BUILDING.

ADVERTISING MAN to solicit financial advertising for a weekly publication; good opportunity for man who can produce business. Give age, experience, and salary desired. G 512 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Men with ability for a large Italian daily newspaper, on a first-class proposition; commission basis. 145 West 28th, store.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—Monthly publications; commission. Call afternoon. United Travel Publications, Tribune Building.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE. L. E. DENSLOW, 44 WEST 18TH.

ASSISTANT EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in shipping to South America; some knowledge of Spanish essential; write fully as to age, qualifications, and salary desired. Opportunity, M 725 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for a large installment house; steady position; one residing in Bronx preferred. Apply Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—None but experienced need apply. K 197 Times.

AUTOMOBILE painters, varnish rubbers, rough stuff rubbers. Harrold's Motor Car Co., Pierce-Arrow, Freeman, 8th and 6th Avs., Long Island City.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, A1 men; must understand motor and rust-end work; good pay and steady work. Apply Mr. Bailey, 1,630 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE body trimmers; first-class man only. Harrold's Motor Car Co., Pierce-Arrow, Freeman, 8th and 9th Avs., Long Island City.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, first class; highest wages paid. F. B. Stearns Co., 115 West 55th St.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC, experienced; no amateur or chauffeur; responsible position. 121 West 42d St.

BATTERY MEN, commercial, experienced, on Exide and Willard storage batteries; steady positions at good wages. Apply Harrold's Motor Car Co., Pierce-Arrow, Freeman, 8th and 9th Avs., Long Island City.

BENCH HANDS

FOR ASSEMBLING WORK;

ALSO FILERS AND CHIPPERS.

STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.

OPEN-SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work. 217 Bowery.

BILL CLERK.

Young man about 20 years with some experience in billing from call; must be rapid penman and familiar with office details; $15 week; state experience. Bill Clerk, P. O. Box 24, Station A, New York City.

BILL CLERK.

Reliable young man, experienced in wholesale grocery line; quick and accurate; steady position with large concern; salary $18. Write, giving age, experience. K. M 305 Times.

BOND SALESMEN.—A few high class men wanted on commission for evening work, to follow up leads on most fascinating, sound, and remunerative proposition on the market; the Portional Purchase Plan; applied to apartment houses; our land salesmen are too busy to follow up the many Portional Purchase Plan inquiries we are receiving; college man holding regular positions preferred; call between 9 and 11. Wm. E. Harmon & Co., Inc., 261 Broadway, New York City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED.
Wanted by Stock Exchange house; state age, salary, and qualifications. G 530 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by publishing house; must be thoroughly experienced, capable of assuming full charge of general books, and intelligently direct assistant; splendid opening for ambitious and competent man

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE MANAGER having thorough experience as bookkeeper and credit man; state salary expected and references. F 338 Times.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, neat appearing; state age, salary expected. G 502 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by import house; one with experience in downtown steamship lines preferred. F 482 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, in export concern; salary commensurate with ability; phone only. 38th 846.

OFFICE BOY, by large corporation; good opportunity; state nationality. Auditor, P. O. Box 1148, City Hall Station, New York.

OFFICE BOY for general office work by large insurance company; state reference and salary. G 522 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, clean habits, willing to learn office detail; salary start, $35 monthly. Room 910, 165 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, energetic; 16 years; excellent opportunity. Wallace Tieman, 340 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY for law office. F. A. Pease, 120 Broadway, Room 2822.

OFFICE BOY, good position for bright boy. Apply 63 5th Av., 2d floor.

OFFICE MANAGER, having thorough experience as bookkeeper and credit man; state salary expected and references. F 338 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for settled married man who has had experience in handling help and appreciates an opportunity of growing up with a new concern, give telephone number. X A 307 Times.

PACKER
IN MACHINE SHOPS.
STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
217 Bowery.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS Wanted.—One first-class stone man, one first-class job man, one forwarder, or finisher, or apprentice desirous to advance; one ruler; union shop largest in Middle West, with fine working conditions, will pay more than scale. Walker Brothers Fargo, N. D.

PRINTING HOUSE.
Man with thorough knowledge of estimating, paper and type faces; exceptional opportunity; state age, experience, salary. F 304 Times Downtown.

PRINTING LAYOUT MAN, experienced, to lay out booklets and other material, in active printing plant. G 503 Times Downtown.

PUBLICITY MAN.—Highest calibre man wanted, who has promoted newspaper circulation with premiums or merchandise through canvassing crews, unusual opportunity. F 518 Times.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.
Wages steady, work guaranteed.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately with tools, ready for work.
217 Bowery.

READERS AND EXAMINERS
OF TITLES.
The present real estate boom is making it necessary for us to add to the personnel of our Examining Department. At the present time we would consider applications for five or six attorneys who have had extended experience in reading titles. Applicants please apply by letter only to our Brooklyn Office, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York, 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RECEIVING CLERK.
Experienced man; good opportunity; state age, experience, salary expected. S. S., 811 Times Downtown.

ROOTER for nine auto trucks making deliveries in the metropolitan district, familiar with docks and terminals, also knowledge of territory to efficiently route deliveries to customers; Lafayette, Troughton, Atlantic and Woodhaven Avs., Woodhaven, Long Island.

SALESMEN
We now have openings for two more salesmen to handle productive territory. Securities offered are first mortgage bonds bought largely by banks, trustees, and private investors for permanent investment. We have specialized in this one type of security for 37 years without loss of principal or interest to any investor.
Investment experience not essential. Young men possessing natural sales ability and experience in other lines will be considered.
Real opportunity and permanent connection with unlimited future for young man with right qualifications. Drawing account and expenses paid.
Give full experience, age, &c., and drawing account desired. All communications strictly confidential until after personal interview by appointment. Address Mr. Arnott, care S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN.
Experienced men throughout the United States, acquainted with confectionery trade in grocery &c., to sell through jobbers our line of fountain syrups and non-alcoholic cordials, and special syrups direct to bottlers; salary and commission; personal application will not be considered; write full particulars as to experience, territory covered, references, etc. Chas. Jacquin et Cie, Inc., 227 Front St., New York.

SALES MANAGER.
SALES MANAGER WANTED BY A NEW CORPORATION MANUFACTURING A SAFETY GAS DEVICE; SHOULD HAVE EXPERIENCE ALONG GAS APPLIANCE LINE, BUT NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; EXECUTIVE ABILITY ESSENTIAL.
AMERICAN SAFETY GAS BURNER CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SALESMAN acquainted with the manufacturing confectionery trade in New England States; to a salesman with a successful record in selling this trade a splendid opportunity is offered for a permanent position with a high-class, well-established manufacturer; salary or commission; give full particulars in first letter which will be held strictly confidential. Write B. R., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN
North or South American, who speaks Spanish, and knows South American trade, to travel for one of the largest export and import houses in the United States. Must have unquestionable reputation, experience, and success behind him, and initiative to go after new business. Replies will be considered confidential. Include references and address; salary basis Z 185, Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced salesman wanted by reliable Broadway hosiery and underwear house to call on retail trade around New York City; will give the right man at least 100 active house accounts from whom business can be gotten immediately; excellent opportunity for right man; salary and commission. G 519 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN
Salesman capable of interviewing and selling New York Times War Volumes; leads and inquiries furnished; we require clean-cut, honest men on our sales force; no other need apply; men selected will have earnest co-operation, large commission. Apply 1164 Times Annex. (War Volumes Dept.) 215 West 43d St.

SALESMAN.—Toilet soap salesman wanted, (not merely an order taker) to represent Western manufacturer in New York City and closely adjacent territory; must have had experience in similar line and be well known both in regular city and export trade; satisfactory salary and commission to a producer. Z 282 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Shoe salesman with following among retailers of New York and Brooklyn for high-grade line of men's and women's fine footwear; commission, with drawing account. Call Worth 6139 for appointment.

SALESMEN wanted; factory rebuilt tires are in great demand; attractive proposition submitted upon application; requires an automobile; remunerative salary and $100 weekly to start; territory assigned men who can produce; only hustlers need apply. Call in person, Eastern Rubber Works, Inc., 312 West 46th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—LARGE CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE OPEN FOR FIRST-CLASS RESIDENT SALESMAN, WITH OFFICE IN CHICAGO, ALSO BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, AND COAST MAN; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE WIRE; COMMISSION. APPLY TO R. A. WECHSLER CO., INC., 1,199 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—If you can close business in a quick, forceful manner, selling securities on commission, we have an opportunity that will net you at least $25 on every sale. A sale a day is possible. Confidential interviews if you are already employed. E. H. S., 160 Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMAN.—A thoroughly experienced traveling salesman to represent a paint manufacturer of national reputation; unlimited opportunity for advancement; salary and expenses. Z 293 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, (Security.)—Clean-cut salesmen of proven ability can make profitable connection with financial house; should make $200 weekly to canvassing; straight commission; no advance, but fullest co-operation given. See Mr. O'Brien, Suite 702, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMAN.—Bright young man to travel as itinerary man; one who has had experience selling to the retail drug trade preferred; excellent opportunity; salary and expenses. Apply Dugas, Hundley Corp., 29 West 34th, ask for Mr. Lachman.

SALESMEN Wanted.—A few high-class salesmen to sell securities of a large financial corporation located in Wall St. district; will furnish leads; commission basis. G 490 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A large vending machine corporation offers exceptional opportunity to man capable of producing results; commission basis, drawing account to right man. Apply 11—6, Millard's Corporation, 498 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—A top-notch security salesman with clean record and capable of earning over $100 a week for himself; high-class work permanent; no yard work; commission basis; man big enough for early promotion to managership. Call Room 1707, 32 Court St., Brooklyn, after 9:30 A. M.

SALESMEN, to sell our popular line of men's and women's leather coats; a big money maker for live wire men; commission and drawing account. A. B. 809 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell exclusive fashion book to dressmakers; must have experience; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. Apply French-American Fashion Publishing Co., 210 5th Av.

SALESMAN for an established high-grade auto accessories line, to call on jobbing trade and unusual opportunity and good salary to experienced man; replies confidential T 5 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced carbon paper; established line; salary and commission; give experience and references. F. Seidlin, 417 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

SALESMAN to call on hospitals and institutions with a full line of pharmaceuticals, cotton gauze, bandages, adhesive plaster, and surgical dressings; state experience and salary expected. K 114 Times.

SALESMAN; prominent seed growers need salesman to sell country merchant trade; need experience and reference; no others handle. F. Seidlin, 417 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

SALESMAN wanted who can obtain production orders for machine shop, good compensation to right party; salary or commission. 1164 Times Annex.

SALESMEN MOTOR TRUCKS
Complete line; salary and commission to experienced men. Apply Sales Manager, 225 West 64th.

SALESMAN, traveling, Middle West, Pacific Coast, Canada, to take line wrought iron fir place goods, commission basis. N. Y. Ornamental Iron Works, 317 East 226.

SALESMEN, calling art needlework and department stores, to take real novelty, children's stamped aprons, as side line. Middle West, South; commission. F. S., 144 Times.

SALESMEN making over $100 weekly consistently selling line of high-class specialties assigned to men who can produce. Call after 10, Liberty Rubber Company, 450 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted, to sell cutlery in New York City on commission basis; state references. F 488 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for flavoring extracts to bakers, confectioners and ice-cream manufacturers, must state well with trade; salary or commission. E 461 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, acquainted with New York or Brooklyn trade to handle drug specialty as side line; commission basis. Write or call Phoenix Drug Co., 1,837 Park Av.

SALESMAN, desirable position, furniture and rugs; $200 per week guaranteed to installment trade; write salary and references. P. O. Box 45, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Side line or regular, telephone information service, business man's proposition, commission. Room 1201, 116 West 32d St.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced and competent for domestic department, permanent position. Prattes, 8th Av. and 22d St.

SALESMAN experienced, for men's and boys' hats and caps; commission basis. U. C. 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Secure engagements audits systems, tax service for public accountants, commission. F 445 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN familiar with retail millinery trade, to sell jobbing orders and connections. American Hatting Co., 225 West 39th.

SECRETARY.—Good opportunity for bright young man as secretary to busy executive, state age, experience, and references, salary to commence $35 per week. F 336 Times.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
Exceptionally attractive utilities and oil propositions; high grade; dividend-paying basis; high grade men identified with it indorsed by thirty biggest banks in New York, Chicago, and other cities; chance to make from $500 per month up, with permanent connection; strictly commission basis. Rishell & Co., Suite 1906, 220 West 42d St.

SECURITY TELEPHONE SALESMEN.
A clean-cut, fast selling, high grade security; salary and commission to experienced live wires. G 387 Times Downtown.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, HAND AND AUTOMATIC.
Must be able to
Set up their own jobs.
STANDARD RATE OF PAY.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
217 Bowery.

SAILORS, SOLDIERS, MARINES.
to sell history, salary $25 and bonus. 8 Hours. 307, 35th and Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, for wholesale automobile accessory house; must be capable of taking entire charge of shipping room, including export shipments. Apply in own writing giving age, exp rience, salary desired, and when available. F 385 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted, by publishing house; splendid opening for young man, intelligent, ambitious, and careful worker; only applications giving references, details of education, experience, age, salary expected, will be considered. K 170 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, efficient and experienced, for dress factory. Apply 8:30 A. M. R. L. Day, 21 Avenue 326.

SHIPPING CLERK, Assistant.—Must be accurate and quick at packing; give salary desired and name of last employer. K 212 Times.

SODA FOUNTAIN SALESMAN.
Soda fountains and specialties to the jobbing trade only; salary commensurate with ability; must know construction of fountain, composition and confectionery supply jobbers an opportunity to connect with house in connection give experience in full, short letters will not be considered, replies strictly confidential. C. K., 827 Times Downtown.

SODA DISPENSER, good wages; steady job. Apply soda fountain, foot of Hudson Terminal Concourse, 30 Church St.

SODA dispenser wanted. Apply, The Chalfonte, 2,601 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, youth, for desirable opening in corporation office; good opportunity, must be good speller and able to read his own shorthand; state to start; reply in own handwriting, giving age and experience. H 238 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, wanted in traffic department of large manufacturing corporation; one with experience in handling freight claims preferred, salary to start $20 $25 per week, according to experience. Reply stating experience &c. K 209 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced young man wanted, with special ability to handle English and Spanish correspondence. Opportunity for advancement. White Maney Milling Company, Omaha, Neb.

STENOGRAPHER, quick, active young man in corporation office; must have about one year's experience, not afraid of work; accuracy essential; give full details. G 496 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with slight knowledge shipping preferred; good opportunity. Answer in detail, stating age, minimum salary, &c., G 492 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, willing to assist on accounts, give particulars; state salary. Manufacturer, G 498 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER Spanish-English; give experience. Address Box C-14, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

STOCK SALESMAN.
How much are you worth? Has war affected your business? Then call us, we have an extraordinary and easy selling proposition, developing a manufacturing business of an essential line of hardware; two factories running, with more business than they can handle; position is permanent, not seasonable offense. The great demand for our goods has forced us to advertise for 50 live salesmen and six trained executives with assured large income. For a conference call Market 9178.

STOCK MESSENGERS.—New York Stock Exchange firm desires the services of three experienced stock messengers; apply before 10 o'clock or after 2 to Simmons and Blade, 5 Nassau St., New York.

STOCK SALESMEN, (2,) wanted by prominent security house; men trained in the La Rue Jay Sargent system preferred; for high-class oil and industrial propositions; liberal commission; live leads and co-operation; opportunity for couple of high-grade men to form desirable connections. Phone Broad 7237 for appointment.

STOCK CLERK, automobile tires; address, giving age, experience, references, and salary desired K M 288 Times.

STOCK RECORD MAN wanted by wire house; one who can take complete charge; salary $40; only those stating experience need apply. L. J., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

STOCK SALESMEN; 5 live wires, to complete sales force; men with pep, who have to make $200 per week on commission, preferred. Call, between 3 and 4, Room 709, 42 Broadway.

STOCK EXCHANGE firm can use four or five men familiar with the business for evening work; good pay. Address E 433 Times Downtown.

STOCK RECORD CLERK wanted by wire house; only those stating experience need apply; salary $20. L. J., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.
A MAN TO ACT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF A FACTORY MANUFACTURING RUBBER AUTOMOBILE TOP FABRICS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH COMPOUNDING THE RUBBER, CALENDERING, COMBINING, SPREADING, AND EMBOSSING; GOOD SALARY OFFERED TO START; MUST BE UNDER 40 YEARS OF AGE AND FULL OF AMBITION. ADDRESS REPLY TO Z 190 TIMES ANNEX.

SUPERINTENDENT.
A VERY PROGRESSIVE STORE IN PHILADELPHIA HAS AN OPENING FOR A COMPETENT EXECUTIVE WHO HAS KNOWLEDGE TO QUALIFY FOR POSITION OF STORE SUPERINTENDENT. WRITE, STATING AGE, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER wanted to run Paige car for the Summer months; must have experience in New York City driving; good references. M 1, 505 Times.

STUDENTS to work in retail business for the summer months; must have good references. A 1,000 Times.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR wanted by New York Stock Exchange house for Summer hotel office in Green Mountains from July 5 to about Sept. 1. G 521 Times Downtown.

TOOL MAKERS.
First class men only.
STANDARD RATE OF PAY.
STEADY JOB.
GOOD SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
217 Bowery.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. — Position now open with large export firm for thoroughly qualified New York traffic man, familiar with rail traffic and also with ocean shipping; good salary to right man; send full particulars of past experience and salary expected. D 464 Times Downtown.

TUTOR, coastel, English, by Japanese, 6 to 8 hours daily; state particulars, 24 floor, 227 Fulton.

WANTED IN BOSTON
A linotype and color pressman; one who is familiar with make-ready and register or rough and tones and tint plates; permanent position; exceptionally good wages; labor trouble settled. Address Wright Engraving Co., 218 High St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED AT ONCE.
One electrical draftsman, one mechanical draftsman, one civil engineering draftsman. Apply Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, H. A. Hageman, Plant Engineering Department, Bethlehem, Penn.

WANTED—Experienced folding box estimator. National Folding Box Co., New Haven, Conn.

WANTED, Automobile mechanics and young man as assistant service manager. Mr. Halliday, 1,920 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN of good address, with selling qualifications, wanted by a well-established insurance brokerage office as solicitors; men with college education or who qualified for officers' commissions in army or navy preferred; selling experience preferred but not essential; course of training for work given; unusual opportunity for energetic young men who can qualify; state age, experience, education, and general qualifications. Address F 491 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for hosiery wholesale; notions house; must understand merchandise and capable taking charge of stock; splendid opportunity for thoroughly honest and ambitious young man; state age, experience, salary to start. Honest, 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to assist office manager in service station of automobile manufacturing concern; applicant must be energetic and willing, but above all, one that can be depended upon; knowledge of automobile parts and terms required; state full particulars, salary to start, $20. K 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—WE HAVE AN OPENING IN OUR STOCK ROOM FOR A YOUNG MAN, ONLY ONE WHO DESIRES A PERMANENT POSITION NEED APPLY. CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., 385 4TH AV.

YOUNG MAN, 24, 30 years of age; must write plain, legible hand for office clerical position; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply personally, with references, 123 Morgan St., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN having mechanical or inventive experience for experimental and development work with large concern, opportunity for advancement; give previous experience in reply. K 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, hair typist, quick and accurate with figures as assistant to stock clerk, chance advancement to this position; state experience, salary expected; reply by letter to office manager, 481 Washington St.

YOUNG MAN, 20-25, MUST BE BRIGHT AND GOOD APPEARANCE, APPLY SALES DEPARTMENT WHOLESALE HOUSE, GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY EXPECTED. R. K., 103 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN wanted by wholesale silk house as stock and assistant shipping clerk, $12; good opportunity. Address Silks, 1619 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG MAN.—To take charge of mail and assist in office of wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. F 516 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, intelligent, about 18, 19, for office work; must be good penman and highly recommended; good chance for advancement. Baumgart, 318 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN.—Splendid opening in mercantile credit department for intelligent young man; state salary, references, active. K 184 Times.

YOUNG MAN to make up bank deposit and assist in office of wholesale woolen house; state age, reference, and salary expected. E 438 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for general office work in Christian concern; knowledge of typewriting desirable; $16 to start. E 235 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 18, for color laboratory; state nationality and salary; experience in full. F 490 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, strong, about 18, useful help, in shipping department. M 699 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, about 18, in law office; moderate salary. Address in own handwriting, Counselor, E 485 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bookkeeping in large office; good opportunity. G M 304 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, in skin department; good opportunity for right party. Kaufman & Oberfelder, 29 West 30th St.

YOUNG MAN, hustler, for clerical work, a few evenings weekly; state salary; opportunity. Write S., 1,784 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, bright, as office assistant; must have knowledge of bookkeeping; good opportunity. K 210 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Active, jobbing dress house, who knows materials and familiar with handling contractors. O. A. 510 Times.

$10,000 TO $20,000 SALESMEN.
If you are an active producer and can prove it, if you are managerial material and can show it, if you want an increased income commensurate with natural selling ability, and want an opportunity to get it, we offer the opening you have been looking for.
The Pittsburgh Tin Plate & Steel Corporation is looking for two more managers in its fiscal department for the metropolitan district. To men who can qualify by high immediate production in the field these positions will go. We are marketing direct to the public $1,000,000 of 8 per cent. preferred stock, par value $10, $5 per cent. temporary bonus of common stock. There is no better proposition before the public today.
If you desire a commission connection that means more than anything you have been with in years, write today for appointment. M Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Movie star offers opportunity for private coaching and picture appearances. Address Movie Star, Room 643, Pulitzer Building, N. Y. City.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

TRY FOR JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, OCTOBER, 1919.

AND FOR SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, OCTOBER, 1920.

October 15 to November 15 is the period during which one-fourth of the year's business, changes, readjustments, and building up of staffs are made.

Now you have a faculty for figures and the crude stuff for the making of an accountant, there is just about time between now and October 15 this year for you, thru suitable intensive training during your spare hours at home—to qualify for a Junior Accountancy position that will pay at least $25 a week.

And ample time to qualify, before October, 1920, for position of Senior Accountant, Auditor, or Income Tax Expert, at salary of at least $75 a week—with possibilities of more than twice that amount.

It is only a question of rate ability and industry, a resolute purpose to devote five spare home hours a week to intensive training in accordance with the most successful business-training system ever devised, under the tutelage of a corps of eminent Certified Public Accountants who are renowned as practical teachers.

We have given hundreds of ambitious, earnest men and women the start that has put them over the top, and have their records to point to with just pride. We can do as much for you if you are made of the right stuff. It is worth your while to investigate.

WRITE OR TELEPHONE FOR AN OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

E. A. MANCHESTER, 110 WEST 40TH ST. Telephone Bryant 1061.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free bulletins, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking, now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?
Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

MEN WANTED
EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Take advantage of this great reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; brilliant opportunity for ambitious men of all ages to rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited possibilities. Individual instruction by actual work; no book study; 3 months' course. Our method, perfected through 27 years' experience, recognized as best; day and evening sessions; easy payments. Equipment free. Call or write for Booklet C.
BODEE Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 16 W. 44th St., N.Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY
and take advantage of the peace-time opportunities now offered in executive, industrial, and public accounting. Our large staff of C. P. A.'s will teach you by HOME STUDY in a few months the highly interesting and profitable work. Low tuition, easy terms, simple methods. For particulars write, phone, or call. INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY, 564 Broadway, N.Y. Gilt.

Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL FOR DRAFTING.
Skilled draftsmen earn big money and are in constant demand; drafting taught in all its branches in the only completely equipped day and evening drafting schools in Manhattan, special ten weeks' course just starting. Call, write, or telephone today for free plans.
157 East 86th St., N. Y. Lenox 8051.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn $2,500 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pulitman Bldg., New York.

EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
Big demand NOW for Motion Picture, Commercial and Portrait Photographers; 3 months' practical course covers all branches. Individual instruction, day or night. Easy terms. Call or write for Catalog 7-T. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for free booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
Established 1909.
30 Church St., N. Y. C.
CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.
BOOKKEEPER—Thoroughly experienced, for export house; must be familiar with foreign exchange; going firm; exceptional opportunity; $30 week.
VALUATION CLERK—For railroad corporation; should be experienced in valuation of rolling stock or motor equipment; $110 to $125 a month.
CASHIERS AND CHECKERS—Long hours, but light work; two meals furnished; mature men only; Coney Island establishment; seven-day week, bonus and vacation.
LEDGER CLERK—Married, for moving picture company; active, competent, and not afraid of hard work; $20 a week.
TYPIST—Young man, accurate; fine chance for advancement; Brooklyn auto trucking firm; start $15-$18.
SPANISH TYPIST.—To make out manifests and shipping documents for large steamship company; $100 month to start.
SPANISH STENO.—For trading company; dictation in English; transcribe in English and translate into Spanish, $20-$25 week.
ENGLISH STENO.—(1) Steamship Co., $18-$20; (1) exporters, $18-$20.
STENO. AND SECRETARY.—For President of brokerage firm; well-appearing, competent, brainy young man only; start $30.
STENO. AND CLERK—Railroad office; work largely clerical; need not be a fast steno., if accurate; $87.50 month start.
STENOGRAPHER.—For steamship company; knowledge of German essential, $20 start.
STENOGRAPHER—Fine opportunity widely known industrial firm, Jersey City, $20-$22.
STENOGRAPHER—For one of the strongest banks in the world; lunches furnished; liberal profit-sharing plan; $1,100-$1,200.
STENOGRAPHER—(6) with short experience, but accurate and careful, for downtown firms; exceptional opportunities for young men who mean business; $16-$18.

PARK ROW
PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 Park Row.
AUDITORS for three years' service abroad; high-grade men, with about 10 years' cost public accounting experience; traveling and living expenses paid; if married, wife's transportation paid.
BOOKKEEPER for Newark; simple set of books; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, $20.
Many splendid positions with first-class houses for bright, reliable young men and boys.
If you are not satisfied with your present position, don't fail to register with us. You will later appreciate our service.
No Registration Fee.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
No Registration Fee.
STENOGRAPHER — BECY CORRESPONDENT—Sales position, $35.
STENOGRAPHERS—Uptown, downtown positions, $25-$20; Bronx, $20.
BOOKKEEPER—Wall St., $30-$40.
BOOKKEEPERS—Manufacturing; $25-$30.
Numerous positions open.
CORRESPONDENT—(Hosiery line,) $25.
TYPIST—$15.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE
115 BROADWAY. (Near Wall St.)
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Prest., Genl. Mgr.

Rose E. Boyd, 29 Liberty St.
Foreign Exchange Clerks, Superior position for young stenographer, Railroad or shipping expr.; Young stenographers for secretarial position; Export Clerks, Bookkeepers. Clerk for Passaic, N. J., ($20-22).

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY. ROOM 507.
BOOKKEEPER, assistant, ... $35
CLERKS AND OFFICE BOYS.

TYPISTS, for continuous night work, 6 to 10; 50c. an hour. Odell Agency, 639 6th Av. Greeley 4064.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER, sport model. BIDDLE brougham 1917, collapsible. CADILLAC 1917, 4-passenger. CADILLAC 1917 and 1918, touring. DISBROW SPECIAL 1918, speedster. STUTZ SPECIAL 1917, Victoria top. MERCER 2-12 1917, 4-passenger.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 1562.

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The New York Times

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AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
OF USED PIERCE-ARROWS,
ALL FULLY GUARANTEED.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. Conv. Road.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. Brougham.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h. p. 7-pass. Road.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p. 6-pass. Sedan.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h. p. 6-pass. Tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h. p. Brougham.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 48 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h. p. Limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 66 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 66 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
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1918 WINTON Touring.
1918 STUTZ Touring.
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1918 CHANDLER Touring.
1918 STUDEBAKER Cabriolet.
1918 PAIGE Touring.
1918 FRANKLIN Chummy Roadster.
1918 FRANKLIN Touring.
1917 MARMON Chummy Roadster.
1917 CADILLAC 7-Passenger Touring.
1917 MERCER 4-Passenger, Sport Model.
1917 OVERLAND Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Roadster.
1916 LOCOMOBILE "38" Touring.
1915 SIMPLEX "38" Touring.
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BIDDLE 1918 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
HUDSON 1918 RUNABOUT LANDAU.
HUDSON 1918 LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON 1917 SUPERIOR, 4-PASS.
MARMON 1917 "34" CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" SEDAN.
MAIMON 1917 "34" TOURING, 7-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING, 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
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BUICK 1918 ROADSTER.
COLE 1918 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1918 SEDAN, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC 1918 TOURING, 7-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 Special Fleetwood Roadster.
PACKARD 1918 7-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA, 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC 1917 TOWN CAR, 7-PASS.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
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BUICK, 1917, 6-cylinder coupe; a bargain; $1,250. J. Mortimack, 211 West 58th St. Circle 2261.
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BUICK Sedans, 1918 and 1917; act quickly, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.
BUICK 1918 roadster; excellent condition. 1778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.
BUICK.—1918 touring; newly painted; in perfect condition. Marr, 210 West 76th St.

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CADILLAC 1919 4-PASS. PHAETON.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
LOCOMOBILE 1918 "38" 4-PASS. SPECIAL.
DANIELS 1919 SEDAN, NEW.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE.
DANIELS 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
DANIELS 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 IMPERIAL.
PACKARD 1917 LANDAULET, 7-PASS.
PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, "38," Series 4.
CHANDLER 1918 TOURING.
HUDSON 1919 SPORT.
HUDSON 1919 TOURING.
MERCER 1917 4-PASS.
MERCER 1916 4 & 6 PASSENGER.
MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1919 8-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 6-PASS. TOUR.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 ROADSTER.
LANCIA 1917 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI 1917 4-PASS. Special.
FIAT SEDAN. Latest importation.
FIAT 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD. Latest imp.
FIAT 1918 LIMOUSINE, 7-PASS.
FIDANZA 1919 TOURING, NEW.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way, Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
CHANDLER 1919 SEDAN, ALMOST NEW.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 ROAD., WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, 7-PASSENGER.
WHITE 1916 LIMOUSINE, 36.
CUNNINGHAM 1916 TOURING.
MERCER 1917 4-PASS. SPORTS. (3.)
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, SPECIAL.
HUDSON

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Col. G. L., to Washington for consultation then to San Francisco as West Dept. Surg.

Col. E. A will report to Surg. Gen. for duty.

Col. E. B., to Camp Kearny.

Col. A. S. McNabb, Maj. P. E.; Capt. J. Johnston, Capt. M. Shortenburgh, Capt. R. C. M., and Capt. Cal E. B., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Lieut. Lt. Col. G. H., to Camp Kearny as Surg., relieving Lt. Col. H. F. Carter.

Maj. Maj. H. G. Durham, Maj. H. A., and Edwards, Capt. C. M., to Ft. Riley.

Maj. Lt. C. will report to Cmdg. Gen. of South. Dept.

Maj. Maj. T. J., to Camp Grant as member of board of medical examiners.

Maj. Maj. E. C., and Thompson, Capt. J. C., to Hosp. No. 42, at Spartanburg.

Maj. Maj. W. will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of Cent. Dept.

Maj. Maj. H. Moulton, Capt. W. B., Naland Capt. S. T., Camfau, 1st Lt. G. Foran, 1st Lt. F. L., Harkney, 1st Lt. J. and Jan Derwerker, 1st Lt. E. C., to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks.

Capt. Capt. J. A., to Camp Shelby.

Capt. Capt. J. L., to Hosp. No. 3, at Ft. McHenry.

Capt. Capt. G. B., to 63d Inf., at East Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Capt. C. A.; Fitzgibbon, 1st Lt. E. J., and Van Derwerker, 1st Lt. E. E., to Hosp. No. 1, at Fort Dix.

Capt. Capt. W. F., to Camp Meade.

Capt. Capt. L. H., to Hosp. No. 36, at Otisville.

Capt. Capt. H. J., and Ghering, 1st Lt. R. L., to Hosp. No. 29, at Ft. Snelling.

Capt. Capt. R. S. K., Coleman, 1st Lt. C. L., and Annis, 1st Lt. S. B., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. Northeastern Dept.

Capt. Capt. C. C., to Hosp. No. 4, at Ft. Oglethorpe.

Capt. Capt. J. F., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of East. Dept.

Capt. Capt. W. H. to Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May, N. J.

Capt. Capt. E. N., to Hosp. No. 43, at Otisville.

1st Lt. J. E., to Ft. McHenry.

1st Lt. J. F., to Ft. Clark.

1st Lt. C. B., to Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. Sheridan.

1st Lt. C. P., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.

1st Lt. De N. Brosnal, 1st Lt. [illegible] and Reilly, 1st Lt. W. H., A.E.F., are promoted to be Captains.

1st Lt. W. will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of South Dept.

1st Lt. J. L., to Camp Sherman.

1st Lt. A. L., to Letterman Hosp.

1st Lt. W. S., to Army Med. School.

Engineers.

Maj. Maj. A. M., will report to Chief of Engrs.

Scott, Maj. W. McK., will turn over to his successor Maj. H. M. George, Inf., all books, &c., pertaining to construction work at Camp Lee.

1st Lt. B. J. promoted to be a Major.

1st Lt. A.E.F., promoted to be a Major.

Capt. K. F. Mallory, Capt. P. H.; Capt. F. C. Thorn, Capt. L. G. C. Underwood and H. E. McFadden, Capt. [illegible] Capt. H. F., and Joyce promoted to be Majors.

Capt. Capt. Chicago and report to Camp Supply Off.

Capt. Capt. C. will turn over to his successor Lt. H. A. Fish, all funds, &c., pertaining to construction work at Camp Sevier, S. C., to Columbia and Ft. Oglethorpe.

Capt. Capt. W. M., to Marfa, Tex., as asst. to Constr. Qm. for Mexican border project.

Capt. Capt. E. Monaghan, Capt. E. Shortenburgh, Capt. L. E., and Browne, Capt. G., to Chief of Const. Div. as asst.

Capt. Capt. H. M., to Denbigh, Va.

Lieut. Capt. G. W., will turn over to his successor 1st Lt. L. W. Gass, Engs., all funds, &c., pertaining to construction work at Camp Hosp. No. 28, at Sheridan.

Capt. Capt. B. M., to Wash. as surplus property off.

Capt. Capt. J. M., to Camp Humphreys as asst. to Constr. Qm.

Lieut. Capt. M. H., to Caldwell, N. J., as asst.

Capt. Capt. A. J., to Nogales as Utilities Officer.

Capt. Capt. E. G. to duty as asst. to Chief of Const. Div. He will turn over to his successor, 1st Lt. C. S. Proctor, all funds, &c., pertaining to construction work at Walter Reed Hosp.

Major. Capt. J. L., will proceed in arrest, to Ft. Ringgold.

Capt. Capt. W., to Camp Bragg as asst. to off. charge of utilities.

Chaplain Lt.-Col. R. W. to Chicago and report to the Supply Off.

Capt. Capt. H. A. will assume duty as asst. to Chief of Coast defenses of the Columbia station at Washington, D. C.

Capt. Capt. B. to Chicago.

Capt. Capt. H. to Camp Boyle.

Capt. Capt. M. will assume duty as asst. to Constr. Qm. for Ft. Crockett and St. Philip and Jackson Barracks, with station at Washington, D. C.

Capt. Capt. H. V. Wilkins to Camp Custer.

Lieut. Lieut. J. F. Columbus N. M., as asst. to Constr. Qm. for Mexican border project.

Lieut. 1st Lt. E. P. transferred to Army Hosp. at Hot Springs Ark., sick.

Capt. 1st Lt. C. S., will assume duties as Const. Qm. for Walter Reed Hosp.

Following are promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lacy G. J. Reynolds J. H. Cox Winkle.
Shellorne J. E. Cox Wilson, W. H. Jr.
Pierce L. W. Potteiger C. R. Simonds C. A.
Horn H. Watt R. M. Cole D.
Sumpter J. E. Brandon V. J. Linville R. K.

Air Service.

Following to Rolling Field:

Hartz, Lt.-Col. R. W. H. Jr.
Cesari, Maj. W. M., Jr.

CAPTAINS.

Frank C. Stebbe F. Crosse C.
Schuster R. R. Reed H. E.
Shepard J. E. Goldblatt B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dunn R. B. Smith L. A. Post L. F.
Fred M. C. Rogers S. Lamborn C. W.
Eb [illegible] F. H.

Connelly, Maj. M., to Hazelhurst Field.

Wheeler, Capt. C. F., to Washington, not to exceed 60 days, thence to Hazelhurst Field, thence to San Diego, thence to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippines.

Ma[illegible] Capt. J. A., to Dayton, Ohio.

Vaughan, 1st Lt. H. R., to Hosp. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.

Prosser, 1st Lt. E. N., to Ft. Sill.

Hawkes, 1st Lt. J. D., A.E.F., promoted to be a Capt.

Field Artillery.

Whitaker, Col. W. D., to Washington, in charge [illegible]

Loughry, Lt.-Col. H. K., A.E.F., promoted to be a [illegible]

Brown, Maj. J. H. attached to Motor Transport Corps, in office of the Chief.

McPherson, Maj. H. L., detailed as asst. to American Military Attache at The Hague.

Brown, Maj. J. H., to Camp Normoyle.

Jackson, Capt. N. B., A.E.F., Clark, Capt. A., A.E.F. and Evans, Capt. B. F., A.E.F., promoted to be Majors.

Smith, 1st Lt. C. L. and Doolittle, 1st Lt. J. W., A.E.F., promoted to be Capts.

Hughes, Maj. R. J., and Whelan Maj. J. A., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.

Warren, 1st Lt. N. S., to Camp Meade with the permanent cadre Overseas Replacement Depot.

Chamberlain, Lt. F. I., to Camp Dodge for discharge.

Virden, 1st Lt. T. K., to St. Louis as asst. to Zone Supply Auditor.

Infantry.

Pritchard, Col. G. B. Jr., transferred to Hosp. No. 28 at Ft. Dodge, sick.

Harris, Lt.-Col. W., Brandreth, Maj. J. H., Carson, Maj. M. B., Hiland, Capt. J. J. and Eames, Capt. L. W., to New York for recruiting duty.

Hodges, Maj. C. B., A. E. F., promoted to be Lieut.-Col.

Bird, Maj. J. H. hon. discharged.

George, Maj. E. M., to Camp Lee as Const. Qm.

Hobson, Maj. W. E., to France.

Wirth, Maj. T. F., Scherf, Capt. L. F., and Reid, Capt. W. E., to Hoboken.

Sweet, Capt. W. W. Hunter, Capt. F. A., Nicholas, Capt. E. L. and Turner Capt. J. A., A. E. F. promoted to be Majors.

Andres, Capt. H. A., to Standard Steel Car Co. plant at Hammond, Ind.

Card, Capt. H. V. Wall to Camp Holabird.

Quinn, Capt. L. R., to Camp Meade for instruction.

Loughry, Capt. R. C., to Washington.

Brandt, Capt. N. S., to Service in the C. O. M. and will proceed to Jefferson Bks., Ind.

Bonner, Capt. A., to Camp Taylor for discharge.

Seiferr, Capt. F. X., to the Presidio of San Francisco.

Law, Capt. E., hon. discharged as Capt. Only.

Greenston, Capt. R. G., to Camp Funston for discharge.

Fowler, Capt. D. G., to Camp Shelby, with 20th Div.

Harrison, Capt. C., to Hoboken re handling rations on commercial liners.

Wise, Capt. H. A., to Camp Lewis, convalescent camp, sick.

Ensign 1st Lt. C. C., to Hosp. No. 31 at Arcadia, Penn., sick.

Carpenter, 1st Lt. T. E., to Camp Taylor.

Lewis, 1st Lt. S. to Ft. Jay, with 22nd Engrs.

Sprigg, 1st Lt. J. H., and Rheame, 1st Lt. R. A. hon. discharged.

Judge, 1st Lt. S. C., Jr., and Foster, 1st Lt. A. E., A. E. F., promoted to be Capts.

Marshall, 1st Lt. H. A., promoted to be a Capt.

Field Artillery.

Whitaker, Col. W. D., to Washington, in charge [illegible]

Loughry, Lt.-Col. H. K., A.E.F., promoted to be a [illegible]

Brown, Maj. J. H. attached to Motor Transport Corps, in office of the Chief.

McPherson, Maj. H. L., detailed as asst. to American Military Attache at The Hague.

Brown, Maj. J. H., to Camp Normoyle.

Jackson, Capt. N. B., A.E.F., Clark, Capt. A., A.E.F. and Evans, Capt. B. F., A.E.F., promoted to be Majors.

Smith, 1st Lt. C. L. and Doolittle, 1st Lt. J. W., A.E.F., promoted to be Capts.

Hughes, Maj. R. J., and Whelan Maj. J. A., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.

Warren, 1st Lt. N. S., to Camp Meade with the permanent cadre Overseas Replacement Depot.

Chamberlain, Lt. F. I., to Camp Dodge for discharge.

Virden, 1st Lt. T. K., to St. Louis as asst. to Zone Supply Auditor.

Infantry.

Pritchard, Col. G. B. Jr., transferred to Hosp. No. 28 at Ft. Dodge, sick.

Harris, Lt.-Col. W., Brandreth, Maj. J. H., Carson, Maj. M. B., Hiland, Capt. J. J. and Eames, Capt. L. W., to New York for recruiting duty.

Hodges, Maj. C. B., A. E. F., promoted to be Lieut.-Col.

Bird, Maj. J. H. hon. discharged.

George, Maj. E. M., to Camp Lee as Const. Qm.

Hobson, Maj. W. E., to France.

Wirth, Maj. T. F., Scherf, Capt. L. F., and Reid, Capt. W. E., to Hoboken.

Sweet, Capt. W. W. Hunter, Capt. F. A., Nicholas, Capt. E. L. and Turner Capt. J. A., A. E. F. promoted to be Majors.

Andres, Capt. H. A., to Standard Steel Car Co. plant at Hammond, Ind.

Card, Capt. H. V. Wall to Camp Holabird.

Quinn, Capt. L. R., to Camp Meade for instruction.

Loughry, Capt. R. C., to Washington.

Brandt, Capt. N. S., to Service in the C. O. M. and will proceed to Jefferson Bks., Ind.

Bonner, Capt. A., to Camp Taylor for discharge.

Seiferr, Capt. F. X., to the Presidio of San Francisco.

Law, Capt. E., hon. discharged as Capt. Only.

Greenston, Capt. R. G., to Camp Funston for discharge.

Fowler, Capt. D. G., to Camp Shelby, with 20th Div.

Harrison, Capt. C., to Hoboken re handling rations on commercial liners.

Wise, Capt. H. A., to Camp Lewis, convalescent camp, sick.

Ensign 1st Lt. C. C., to Hosp. No. 31 at Arcadia, Penn., sick.

Carpenter, 1st Lt. T. E., to Camp Taylor.

Lewis, 1st Lt. S. to Ft. Jay, with 22nd Engrs.

Sprigg, 1st Lt. J. H., and Rheame, 1st Lt. R. A. hon. discharged.

Judge, 1st Lt. S. C., Jr., and Foster, 1st Lt. A. E., A. E. F., promoted to be Capts.

Marshall, 1st Lt. H. A., promoted to be a Capt.

Engineers.

Following to France upon completion of work they will return to United States in time to resume their duties at Camp Humphreys, on Oct. 1.

COLONELS.

Peterson V. L. Lyman, A. K. B. North, E.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Crawford, R. C.

CAPTAINS.

Guebler, E. E. Smith, F. S. H. Bishop, H. S., Jr.
Adcock, C. L. Agnew, P. A. Casman, M. L.
Caffey, E. M. Case, H. J. Grenata, A. C.
Clay, L. duB. Elliott, R. H. Kramer, H.
Hamilton, L. E. Kern, T. F. Marshall, C. C.
Lorence, W. F. McKee, C. E. Moore, A. T. W.
Matthews, A. G. Mielens, L. E. Ross, L. T.
Nelson, A. M. Rice, K. Sturgis, S. D., Jr
Shaw, J. S. Stengel, B. Whitaker, R.
A. B., Jr. Ward, C. S.
Tansey, P. H. Hastie, F. B.

Peirce, Col. A. E., is hon. discharged.

Payne, Lt. Col. E. V. R.; Eastman, Maj. H. T.; Pratt, Capt. N. F.; Callahan, 1st Lt. S. J., and Stephenson, Capt. E. B., will report to Chief of Engrs.

Compton, Maj. R. K., and Gray, Maj. W. B., to Washington as Asst. of Chief of Const. Div.

Townsend, Capt. H. E., hon. discharged.

Boggs, 1st Lt. C. E., A. E. F., promoted to be a Capt.

Cook, 1st Lt. E. R. to Camp Dodge for discharge.

Hood, 1st Lt. J. P., to Hosp. No. 2 at Fort McHenry.

Dental Corps.

Graham Lt Col G. D., and Buermann, Capt. C., to No 28, at Ft. Des Moines, sick.

Baker, Capt. J., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of West. Dept.

Behney, Capt. B. S., will report to Cmdg. Off. of Hosp. No. 31, at Carlisle, Penn.

Sheppard, 1st Lt. V. L., to Camp Jackson.

Coast Artillery.

Collins, Col. R. W., to Ft. Winfield Scott.

Schwabe, Col. A. H., transferred to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg, N. Y., sick.

Guthrie, Col. S. H., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science at Univ. of Cincinnati.

Shipman, Maj. W., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics, Northwestern Univ.

Wright, Capt. H. M., will reportt to Cmdg. Gen., Port of Embarkation, at Hoboken.

Markham, Capt. H. R., to Ft. Warren.

Malone, 1st Lt. J. A., to Ft. Du Pont.

Ordnance Department.

Goddard, Maj. E. C., will assume command of 105th Ord. Depot, Camp Lee, during absence of Lieut. G. E. Davenport.

Rikard, Capt. F. A., to Old Hickory Powder Plant at Nashville, Tenn.

Corgnati, 1st Lt. E. T., will report to Chief of Ord.

Signal Corps.

McQuillin, Maj. R. E., to Camp Dodge with cavalry rifle team.

Campbell, Capt. Fred G., to Camp Holabird in Motor Transport Corps training school.

Thornton, Capt. E. B., to Ft. Houston.

Lee, 1st Lt. J. W., to Ft. Bliss with 7th Field Sig. Bat.

Lawrence, 1st Lt. C. S. relieved from detail in Sig. Corps.

Cavalry.

Hathaway, Capt. C. E., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Republic of San Fran.

St. Clair, 1st Lt. P. E., A. E. F. promoted to be a Capt.

Matz, 1st Lt. A., to Hoboken.

Sanitary Corps.

Brueckner Capt. L. J., to Camp Dodge for discharge.

Stokes 1st Lt T. M., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Miscellaneous.

Following to Camp Meade for assignment to the Overseas Replacement Depot:

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Kirby, W. Hutchinson, J. M.

MAJORS.

McCook, G. Miller, E. F. Roberts, F. S.
Clegg, J. W. Riley, P. C.

CAPTAINS.

Woodward, J. M. Costello, J. M. Connell, R. M.
Salisbury, S. T. Conley, C. Coleman, S. T.
Cheney, J. P. Cannon, F. P. Gale, A. C.
Bush, A. V. Abel, E. C. Baker, R. O.
Barnes, G. T. Beavers, G. G. Bell, H. S. S.
Blair, G. G. Bowe, E. G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Battley, J. F. Fromont, Ghiselin, R. G.
Grady, J. L. E. H.
Boone, H. A. Hudson, G. B.

Following to France:

COLONELS.

Christian, J. B. Forse, W. Newton, H. W.
Matson, J. Mauldin, F. G.
Williams, J. M. Hatch, E. R.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Baker, L. D. Donovan, R. Edwards, R. O.
Hall, R. P. Moose, W. L., Jr Tilton, R. L.

MAJORS.

Blauvelt, N. F. Ford, E. L., Jr. Haw, J. C.
Jones, A. M. Kennard, J. Knight, S.
Olmstead, B. R. Phillips, T. R. Silkman, E. F.
Sturges, L. A. Thompson, E. H. Vose, R. E.

Brett, Brig. Gen. L. M., to Camp Lee

Horn, Brig. Gen. T. N., to Camp Bowie.

Heard, Brig. Gen. J. W., will return to Honolulu for temp. duty, then to Manila for assignment to 20th Div.

McAlexander, Brig. Gen. U. G., to Camp Funston.

O'Neill, Brig. Gen. P. P., to Ft. Russell.

Darrah, Brig. Gen. T. W., hon. discharged as Brig. Gen. only.

Wood, Col. N. E., Armistead, Col. C. F., Charles, Col. O. J., McBride, Col. J., Jr., Mitchell, Col. W., White, Col. G. P., Rivercomb, Col. R. P., Averill, Col. N. K. and Starkey, Col. J. R., hon. discharged as Colonels, N. A. only.

Cubbison, Col. D. C., F. A., and Cross, Col. M. A. C. A., detailed as members of Gen. Staff Corps.

Kelton, Col. Hunter, C., Gen. Staff, relieved from detail as a member of the Gen. Staff Corps.

Garlington, Col. C., relieved from detail in Gen. Staff Corps and will report to Chief of Engrs.

Landon, Lieut. Col. E., C. A., to Ft. Rosecrans.

Neal, Lt. Col. W. C.; Johnson, Lt. Col. J. F.; Rutherford, Lt. Col. R., G. S.; Fairfax, Lt. Col. J. C.; Coburn, Lt. Col. H. D., Pridgen, Lt. Col. W. E., are hon. discharged as Lt. Cols., U. S. A., only.

Hallett, Lt. Col. R. H., hon. discharged.

Roe, Lt. Col. J. L., to Newport News.

Koehler, Lt. Col. H. J., Master of the Sword, to France, then to duty at the Military Academy, West Point.

Hammond, Lt. Col. T. W., promoted to be a Col. in Inf.

Following are hon. discharged as Majors only:

Bullock, H. B. Morehouse, W. Smith, E. W.
Hardin, T. F. E., Jr. Morrissett, D. G.
Rigbie, B. F. Vestal, M. P. Fooks, H. C.

Nicholls, Maj. J. K., promoted to be a Lt. Col. in Inf.

Whissett, Maj. G. P., A.E.F., promoted to be Lt. Col.

Hill, Maj. A. D., A.E.F., promoted to be a Lt. Col. in Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept.

Lovett, Maj. N. F., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., is hon. discharged.

McKay, Maj. N. P., to Washington for temp. duty.

Following assigned to Real Estate Serv.:

Kenney, Maj. R. S. Taylor, Maj. F. E.
Miller, Maj. C. S. Morgan, Capt. F. A.
Hughes, Maj. J. H., Jr. Powell, Capt. R. E.
Carson, Maj. B. Pennell, 1st Lt. A. B.
Sheppard, Maj. W. W. Lent, 1st Lt. P. B.

Allin, Maj. G. R., relieved from detail as a member of the Gen. Staff Corps.

Stallings, Maj. A. R., to Washington re work of the War Dept. Board of Appraisers.

Following hon. discharged as Capts. only:

Davison, F. Fields, L. D. Perrin, R. S.
McK. Hilton, H. H. Kibbe, L. A.
Flint, M. H. Hamilton, W. F. Hopkins, G. L.

Fernbach, Capt. O. H., Corps of Interpreters, A.E.F., promoted to be a Major.

Cockrell, Capt. G., Mil. Police Corps, A.E.F., promoted to be a Major.

Brewer, Capt. J. A., and Hugus, Capt. W., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., A.E.F., promoted to be Majors.

Parker, Capt. T., to New York for recruiting duty or in Recruiting Publicity Bureau.

Ashmore, Capt. J. N., to Washington to assist in organizing athletic work in this city.

Turner, Capt. J. L., U. S. Guards, to Chicago.

Smith, 1st Lt. P., assigned to 16th Cav., at Brownsville, Tex.

Vonschaussen, 1st Lt. D. L., Inf., and Bull, 1st Lt. W. T., S. A., from duties as assts. to the Mil. Attache, Berne, Switz., to Wash. for discharge.

Wakeman, 1st Lt. C. L., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., A. E. F., promoted to be a Capt.

Resignations.

Carter, Capt. B. E., F. A.

Esteve, Capt. I. R., Inf.

Carr, Lieut. Col. C. A. C., as Temp. Capt. and Prov. 2d Lt.

Levison, H. C., C. A. C., as Temp. Capt. and Prov. 1st Lt.

Mooney, Capt. J., Inf., as Temp. Capt. and Prov. 1st Lt.

Law, Prov. 1st Lt. E., Inf.

Wilson, G. A., C. A. C., as Temp. 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.

Miller, F. J., Inf., as Temp. 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.

Leaves.

Anderson, Col. A. V. P., Inf., 28 days.

Hatch, Col. E. E., Inf., 10 days' extension.

Townsend, Col. G. L., 2 months.

Stokey, Col. W. P., Corps of Engs., 15 days.

Elliott, Lt. Col. C. B., Inf., 1 month's extension.

O'Loughlin, Lt. Col. W. J., Inf., 1 month.

White, Maj. J. M., Air Service, 1 month.

Foote, Maj. A. E., Inf., 14 days.

Randall, Maj. S. J., Dent. Corps, 2 months.

Deuel, Maj. T., Aero Ser., 16 days' extension.

Byers, Maj. E. G., F. A., 15 days.

Flynn, Maj. H. L., Cav., 10 days.

Bryson, Maj. J. H., Cav., 14 days.

Loveland, Capt. J. W., C.A., 21 days' extension.

Peterson, Capt. J. C., C.A.C., 1 month.

O'Hara, Capt. J. J., C.A.C., 14 days' extension.

Wilson, Capt. J. F., Jr., M.C., 10 days.

Landis, Capt. G. E., F.A., 14 days.

Margus, Capt. S. M., M.C., 2 months.

Joyner, Capt. R. L., Cav., 15 days.

Bean, Capt. J. H., Sig.Corps, 15 days; then he will report to the Director of Air Service for discharge.

Curran, 1st Lt. R. E., Inf., 10 days.

Atkins, 1st Lt. A. B., 3d Inf., 1 month.

Cook, 1st Lt. E. R., Corp of Engs., 15 days.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(1) This character means verses or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

Nisbet<Perkins.
Ault & Wiborg Co< Kruse.
Hughes<Corn Prod Ref Co.
J M Shock Absorber Co<Weiland.
Carmen<Fox, Films.
Jaenzer<Sheridan Iron Wks.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, Post-Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Newcomb<Burke.
USC<Packard Auto.
Nat Exp & Imp Co< Yokohama Spec Bk.
Re Empire List Co.
Bilt Well System<Am Chicle Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

John Kelly.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

Caliaditis Pucers et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 831, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

Trial:
Howard Goetz.

Pleading:
William Weightman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

US<G T McQuade et al, (on trial.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clark, P. J.; Laughlin, Smith, Merrell, and Philbin, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Mullaney<Century Steel Co.
Barrone<Fish.
Scherr<NY Rys.
Eisman & Co<Kugelman.
Re Connell. (2.)
Talsky<Wolf.
Schwartzreich<Basch.
Rikard, Capt. F. A., to Old Hickory Powder Plant at Nashville, Tenn.
Corgnati, 1st Lt. E. T., will report to Chief of Ord.

Signal Corps.

McQuillin, Maj. R. E., to Camp Dodge with cavalry rifle team.

Campbell, Capt. Fred G., to Camp Holabird in Motor Transport Corps training school.

Thornton, Capt. E. B., to Ft. Houston.

Lee, 1st Lt. J. W., to Ft. Bliss with 7th Field Sig. Bat.

Lawrence, 1st Lt. C. S. relieved from detail in Sig. Corps.

Cavalry.

Hathaway, Capt. C. E., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Republic of San Fran.

St. Clair, 1st Lt. P. E., A. E. F. promoted to be a Capt.

Matz, 1st Lt. A., to Hoboken.

Sanitary Corps.

Brueckner Capt. L. J., to Camp Dodge for discharge.

Stokes 1st Lt T. M., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Miscellaneous.

Following to Camp Meade for assignment to the Overseas Replacement Depot:

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Kirby, W. Hutchinson, J. M.

MAJORS.

McCook, G. Miller, E. F. Roberts, F. S.
Clegg, J. W. Riley, P. C.

CAPTAINS.

Woodward, J. M. Costello, J. M. Connell, R. M.
Salisbury, S. T. Conley, C. Coleman, S. T.
Cheney, J. P. Cannon, F. P. Gale, A. C.
Bush, A. V. Abel, E. C. Baker, R. O.
Barnes, G. T. Beavers, G. G. Bell, H. S. S.
Blair, G. G. Bowe, E. G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Battley, J. F. Fromont, Ghiselin, R. G.
Grady, J. L. E. H.
Boone, H. A. Hudson, G. B.

Following to France:

COLONELS.

Christian, J. B. Forse, W. Newton, H. W.
Matson, J. Mauldin, F. G.
Williams, J. M. Hatch, E. R.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Baker, L. D. Donovan, R. Edwards, R. O.
Hall, R. P. Moose, W. L., Jr Tilton, R. L.

MAJORS.

Blauvelt, N. F. Ford, E. L., Jr. Haw, J. C.
Jones, A. M. Kennard, J. Knight, S.
Olmstead, B. R. Phillips, T. R. Silkman, E. F.
Sturges, L. A. Thompson, E. H. Vose, R. E.

Brett, Brig. Gen. L. M., to Camp Lee

Horn, Brig. Gen. T. N., to Camp Bowie.

Heard, Brig. Gen. J. W., will return to Honolulu for temp. duty, then to Manila for assignment to 20th Div.

McAlexander, Brig. Gen. U. G., to Camp Funston.

O'Neill, Brig. Gen. P. P., to Ft. Russell.

Darrah, Brig. Gen. T. W., hon. discharged as Brig. Gen. only.

Wood, Col. N. E., Armistead, Col. C. F., Charles, Col. O. J., McBride, Col. J., Jr., Mitchell, Col. W., White, Col. G. P., Rivercomb, Col. R. P., Averill, Col. N. K. and Starkey, Col. J. R., hon. discharged as Colonels, N. A. only.

Cubbison, Col. D. C., F. A., and Cross, Col. M. A. C. A., detailed as members of Gen. Staff Corps.

Kelton, Col. Hunter, C., Gen. Staff, relieved from detail as a member of the Gen. Staff Corps.

Garlington, Col. C., relieved from detail in Gen. Staff Corps and will report to Chief of Engrs.

Landon, Lieut. Col. E., C. A., to Ft. Rosecrans.

Neal, Lt. Col. W. C.; Johnson, Lt. Col. J. F.; Rutherford, Lt. Col. R., G. S.; Fairfax, Lt. Col. J. C.; Coburn, Lt. Col. H. D., Pridgen, Lt. Col. W. E., are hon. discharged as Lt. Cols., U. S. A., only.

Hallett, Lt. Col. R. H., hon. discharged.

Roe, Lt. Col. J. L., to Newport News.

Koehler, Lt. Col. H. J., Master of the Sword, to France, then to duty at the Military Academy, West Point.

Hammond, Lt. Col. T. W., promoted to be a Col. in Inf.

Following are hon. discharged as Majors only:

Bullock, H. B. Morehouse, W. Smith, E. W.
Hardin, T. F. E., Jr. Morrissett, D. G.
Rigbie, B. F. Vestal, M. P. Fooks, H. C.

Nicholls, Maj. J. K., promoted to be a Lt. Col. in Inf.

Whissett, Maj. G. P., A.E.F., promoted to be Lt. Col.

Hill, Maj. A. D., A.E.F., promoted to be a Lt. Col. in Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept.

Lovett, Maj. N. F., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., is hon. discharged.

McKay, Maj. N. P., to Washington for temp. duty.

Following assigned to Real Estate Serv.:

Kenney, Maj. R. S. Taylor, Maj. F. E.
Miller, Maj. C. S. Morgan, Capt. F. A.
Hughes, Maj. J. H., Jr. Powell, Capt. R. E.
Carson, Maj. B. Pennell, 1st Lt. A. B.
Sheppard, Maj. W. W. Lent, 1st Lt. P. B.

Allin, Maj. G. R., relieved from detail as a member of the Gen. Staff Corps.

Stallings, Maj. A. R., to Washington re work of the War Dept. Board of Appraisers.

Following hon. discharged as Capts. only:

Davison, F. Fields, L. D. Perrin, R. S.
McK. Hilton, H. H. Kibbe, L. A.
Flint, M. H. Hamilton, W. F. Hopkins, G. L.

Fernbach, Capt. O. H., Corps of Interpreters, A.E.F., promoted to be a Major.

Cockrell, Capt. G., Mil. Police Corps, A.E.F., promoted to be a Major.

Brewer, Capt. J. A., and Hugus, Capt. W., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., A.E.F., promoted to be Majors.

Parker, Capt. T., to New York for recruiting duty or in Recruiting Publicity Bureau.

Ashmore, Capt. J. N., to Washington to assist in organizing athletic work in this city.

Turner, Capt. J. L., U. S. Guards, to Chicago.

Smith, 1st Lt. P., assigned to 16th Cav., at Brownsville, Tex.

Vonschaussen, 1st Lt. D. L., Inf., and Bull, 1st Lt. W. T., S. A., from duties as asst. to the Mil. Attache, Berne, Switz., to Wash. for discharge.

Wakeman, 1st Lt. C. L., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., A. E. F., promoted to be a Capt.

Resignations.

Carter, Capt. B. E., F. A.

Esteve, Capt. I. R., Inf.

Carr, Lieut. Col. C. A. C., as Temp. Capt. and Prov. 2d Lt.

Levison, H. C., C. A. C., as Temp. Capt. and Prov. 1st Lt.

Mooney, Capt. J., Inf., as Temp. Capt. and Prov. 1st Lt.

Law, Prov. 1st Lt. E., Inf.

Wilson, G. A., C. A. C., as Temp. 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.

Miller, F. J., Inf., as Temp. 1st Lt. and Prov. 2d Lt.

Leaves.

Anderson, Col. A. V. P., Inf., 28 days.

Hatch, Col. E. E., Inf., 10 days' extension.

Townsend, Col. G. L., 2 months.

Stokey, Col. W. P., Corps of Engs., 15 days.

Elliott, Lt. Col. C. B., Inf., 1 month's extension.

O'Loughlin, Lt. Col. W. J., Inf., 1 month.

White, Maj. J. M., Air Service, 1 month.

Foote, Maj. A. E., Inf., 14 days.

Randall, Maj. S. J., Dent. Corps, 2 months.

Deuel, Maj. T., Aero Ser., 16 days' extension.

Byers, Maj. E. G., F. A., 15 days.

Flynn, Maj. H. L., Cav., 10 days.

Bryson, Maj. J. H., Cav., 14 days.

Loveland, Capt. J. W., C.A., 21 days' extension.

Peterson, Capt. J. C., C.A.C., 1 month.

O'Hara, Capt. J. J., C.A.C., 14 days' extension.

Wilson, Capt. J. F., Jr., M.C., 10 days.

Landis, Capt. G. E., F.A., 14 days.

Margus, Capt. S. M., M.C., 2 months.

Joyner, Capt. R. L., Cav., 15 days.

Bean, Capt. J. H., Sig.Corps, 15 days; then he will report to the Director of Air Service for discharge.

Curran, 1st Lt. R. E., Inf., 10 days.

Atkins, 1st Lt. A. B., 3d Inf., 1 month.

Cook, 1st Lt. E. R., Corp of Engs., 15 days.

Newkirk<Am Sparkler
Dwane<Peter Cooper Walsh
Shea<Paterson
Shehab<Steese.
Vorhaus<City Nat Sec
Williams<Corrand
Blair Co<Telegraph Co of Am.
Robinson<NY. Life Ins
David<White;
Reinas<Reiss Ins Co.
Altmark<Crabtree.
Cohen<Boegel.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar for the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Call on.

PART VII.—Wagner, J.—(May term continue)—At 10 A. M. Receivers.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART X.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Shultz<Sale; Mitchell<Sign Co.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Wein<Fudim. Wolf<same.
Sager<same.

PART XIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Luce, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 11 A. M.
Estates:
Christ Tsitouris.
James Cassidy.

Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Mannsell<Field.
Ellen Murray.
Eliza Dean.
Augusta Jacobus.
Wilhelmina Schlenck.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills: Estate:
Margaret L. Kinsley, Mary I. Hart.
Jane E Barney.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Albanese & Naizis<Goetz.
Same<Brenner & Co.
Grinnell Litho Co<Miller.
Metropolis Woolen Co<Nemcof.
Siracuso<Hauer.
Season Cotton Hosiery Co<Earle.
Wm. Alloyed Metals

LOST AND FOUND.
Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On 23d St. or 5th Av., an envelope, (marked outside G. Schirmer.) containing some manuscript music, paper marked "Tackle" and some University of Toronto examination papers. The finder please communicate with George A. Wilson, 141 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

LOST—June 1 on train to Long Beach from Jamaica 9:28 A. M. or about Long Beach station platform old leather wallet containing army discharge of owner, an important letter, notes, sum of money and associations. S. E. Osterkamp, 253 Bayside Av., Flushing, L. I.

LOST—Friday, 30th, West Shore Station, New York or Weehawken, or 11.15 train to Highland Falls, diamond necklace, 8-stone pendant, from a pin platinum chain. If found, address H. D. Tracy, Highland Falls, N. Y. Liberal reward.

LOST—Ladies', platinum top pin, 2 sapphires and one diamond setting, in Subway between Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue, or in Long Island Station; reward to finder. Miss A. O'Neill, 11 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City.

LOST—A hand-made beaded bag, Broadway, between 139th-150th Sts., containing keys and tickets from Merrils Brothers, tailors. Finder please return to Martin's drug store, 150th St. and Broadway, New York City. 'Phone Audubon 655. Reward.

LOST—Platinum and diamond bar pin, 11 stones, between Leopold's, Nostrand and Bergen Sts., Brooklyn, and 738 St. Mark's Av., between 12:30 and 2:30, June 3; liberal reward, no questions. H. R. Tompkins, 953 President St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Near Washington Market, open face gold watch and pin; watch engraved "N. R. B." monogram; reward. N. R. Brockman, Fort Wood, New York Harbor. Telephone Broad 7870.

LOST—In Central Park, between 59th and 63d Sts., or near boat pavilion, Wednesday afternoon, $50, 3 bills—2 twenties, 1 ten; poor boy's savings; reward. Harry Mager, care of Netherland Hotel News Stand.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, platinum and gold, 74th-86th, Broadway, Amsterdam Av; reward. Metter, 215 West 88th. Riverside 3706.

LOST—By old lady, Monday evening, gold pin set three diamonds in black enamel; reward. 299 West 56th St., Apt. 11B. Circle 1589.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of black watch or gold mounted cornet bag, possibly lost Gates Av. car. Brooklyn. Return 108 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond buckle pin, between Holland House and Tiffany's, Tuesday; $50 reward. Return Holland House cashier, 8th Av. and 30th St.

LOST—Naturalization papers of the Supreme Court No. 695775, issued to Simon Gins. Reward paid when returned to Gins Bros., 109 West 28th St.

LOST—In last few days, diamond bowknot pin, with fancy dozen; liberal reward. Gaertner, 312 West 101st. Phone Riverside 2137.

LOST—Monday, at Columbia band concert, small purse containing gold watch; liberal reward. Return Room 110 Columbia University.

LOST—Stolen, Ford, license No. 10-240 N. Y.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Dr. Hoffman's Shoe Co., 988 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Reward, no questions, return pocketbook containing notebook, $50 bill; money urgently needed. Hovenden, 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A diamond platinum pin, in Knickerbocker Grill, last Tuesday night; liberal reward. Return to Theodore Kohn & Son, 521 5th Av.

LOST—Ring, diamonds and rubies, set all around; liberal reward. Chas. Hirsch, 19 West 35th, after 6 P. M.

LOST—$100 reward; diamond pin; oval; between Stern's Giddings', Hollander's, Fifth Av. and 32d. 17 807 Times Annex.

LOST—Ladies' wrist watch, in black wallet, Martinique Hotel or taxi to Club De Montmartre; liberal reward. Morningside 7406.

LOST—Fur cape papers, vicinity 57th, Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, $25 reward. F 265 Times.

LOST—In vicinity of 11th St. and 6th Av., gray parrot, red tail; reward $10. Janitor, 45 West 11th St.

LOST—Diamond barpin, large, small diamonds, vicinity 6th Av. or taxi; liberal reward. B. L. S., Plaza 3500.

LOST—Pearl and diamond bracelet, in ladies' dressing room of the Cascade Biltmore Hotel. Reward. Fox, 17 East 95th St.

LOST—Yesterday, black brief case, in taxi or West St. re ferry; reward. Edward Hungerford, Bowling Green 7460.

LOST—Gold and platinum cuff link on Broadway between Howard and Broome Sts. $5 reward. 460 Broadway.

LOST—Mink scarf, June 3, 81st St. Theatre or neighborhood; reward. Miss M. Vogille, 2 504 Broadway. Schuyler 8385.

LOST—Fur scarf left in taxi from Columbia Theatre. Return Mrs. Furcell, 10 West 57th St. Reward.

LOST—Fur neckpiece, Lord & Taylor's ribbon counter; reward. Berdic, 4065 Broadway.

LOST—Blue fox left in taxi, Little Club to 228 West 112th; liberal reward. Cathedral 8281.

LOST—Thursday, taupe fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Circle 3303.

LOST—Sum, tied rubber band, 5th Av. bus; liberal reward. Chelsea 758.

LOST—Fur stole, 3d Av. car, southbound, Monday night, 9-10 o'clock; reward. Mrs. S. Simmons, 16 Sherman St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold bracelet, 2 diamonds, 4 sapphires; liberal reward. Ring, Acad. 2286.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for return of black folio containing papers, left in taxicab about 3:20 P. M. June 2, between 24 Broad St. and Hudson Terminal Station, no questions asked. Return to 24 Broad St., ninth floor.

$150 REWARD.

No questions asked. Return diamond ring and bracelet and watch which was in pocketbook lost May 28. I. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

$100 REWARD for return of platinum and diamond brooch, lost Tuesday between 47th St., 5th Av., and 45th St. Charlton Co., 634 5th Av.

$50 REWARD—Return of black suitcase lost in taxicab Thursday night, Grand Central Station. M. E. Fortier, 19 East 57th. Plaza 7429.

$25 REWARD; no questions asked, for return of diamond platinum and pearl bracelet. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Avenue.

$20 REWARD—LOST—Wallet, containing bills, passport, vicinity Church St. F 363 Times.

$50 REWARD

return gold watch, Initials T. S. C. on back, lost May 28. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—small black Pomeranian dog, on West End Av.; reward. Please return to Mrs. R. Block, 300 West End Av. Columbus 8470.

LOST—Italian greyhound at Old Westbury, L. I.; reward offered. Please return same. Mrs. Thomas J. Regan, Old Westbury, L. I. Phone Columbus 2238.

HATCH originated 'em. Everybody likes 'em.
SALTO NUTS
Munch them daily — a healthful habit.
Hatch
He pays the Parcel Post
35th St. at Herald Sq
B'way at 30th
B'way at 45th

NOW READY
Official
N. Y. State Form
No. 101
Required By All Employers in New York State Under the
NEW INCOME TAX LAW
Copies of this form may be obtained free of charge by application to
PRENTICE-HALL, INC.
N. Y. State Tax Department
70 Fifth Ave. Phone Chelsea 9498

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez Cigars
MADE AT KEY WEST
GROSVENOR, NICHOLAS & CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
14-16 South William St., N. Y.

NAME INTERSTATE TUNNEL ENGINEERS

State Commissions Agree on Consulting Board to Aid in Tube Construction.

HOLLAND TO HEAD WORK

Provision Is Made for Staff to Gather Data and Prepare Estimates of Cost.

Conferences between the New York Bridge and Tunnel Commission and the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, resulted in the appointment yesterday of engineers to begin the preliminary work of connecting the two states by tunnel. Clifford M. Holland was appointed chief engineer at a salary of $10,000 a year, his duties to begin on June 15.

It was also announced that a board of consulting engineers had been named, consisting of J. V. Davies, Colonel Henry W. Hodge, Colonel William J. Wilgus, Major John A. Bensel, and Prof. William H. Burr.

The duties of the chief engineer are to organize an office and field staff sufficient to gather data concerning physical conditions of site, to make the necessary surveys, to prepare estimates of cost and to decide upon the type, size and location of the proposed tunnel. After this work is completed the work of drawing plans and preparing specifications in detail so that contractors may bid will be taken up.

The consulting engineers are to paid at the rate of $10,000 a year, for all of the time they devote to the work. Edward A. Byrne, chief engineer of the Department of Plant and Structures, will serve as a member of the board without compensation. It shall be the duty of the board to report and to advise with the two commissions, to follow the progress of the work, and to report progress every three months. The board must hold regular meetings bi-weekly or oftener, if necessary until the type of the tunnel to be constructed is agreed upon, and then it shall meet at stated intervals to be determined by the commissions.

BRITISH TARIFF TEMPORARY.

Chancellor Explains to Liberals That War Reasons Still Hold.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer today received a deputation from the Liberal Parliamentary party, who laid before him their views on the import restrictions, imposed in 1915 and continued in the present finance bill. Sir Henry Norman said on behalf of the deputation that they wished to know whether it was the policy of the Government in embodying in the budget 33 1-3 per cent. duties on motor cars, watches, cinema films, musical instruments, &c., [originally introduced by McKenna in 1915 to maintain foreign exchange, and to restrict the purchase of articles of luxury] to change a temporary war policy into a basis of a permanent peace policy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said:

"The restriction of imports and the maintenance of exchange remain as strong an argument as ever. We do not load ourselves with a dollar of debt for any article we can without loss avoid buying. The duties are purely temporary. They will stand or fall according to whether they form a part or not of the trade policy of the Government. They are annual. They cannot merely be left to stand. They must be voted by the House of Commons. They will have to be made to conform, whether by remission or by reduction, to our trade policy as a whole."

Make $5,000 Loans to Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Straight loans to soldiers and sailors, of not to exceed $5,000 for the purchase of farms, have been proposed to the House Public Lands Committee by Representative Garner of Texas, as a substitute for Secretary Lane's project for farms for service men. While he favored generally the Lane plan, Mr. Garner said he regarded it as an attempt to deceive the soldier by offering him something which was simply a reclamation scheme. He gave notice that he would offer his plan as an amendment in the House.

Visit of Prince of Wales Not Certain

LONDON, June 4.—Asked in the House of Commons today whether the Prince of Wales would visit the United States after his forthcoming visit to Canada, Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said he had no information on that subject.

IMPERATOR IN COLLISION.

Fog Causes Crash with Agwidale—Both Proceed to Port.

The giant steamer Imperator, the second largest vessel in the world, collided with the Agwidale, a 7,200-ton ship, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at a point forty-eight miles northeast of Nantucket, according to a wireless message received at the Port of Debarkation, Hoboken. The bow of the Agwidale was crushed in but the damage was not serious enough to prevent the steamer from continuing on her way to this port. The damage to the Imperator was very slight.

The message was sent by the U. S. S. Tiger, which stated that she was standing by to render any aid. The accident occurred in a heavy fog which hung over the coast early yesterday morning. Both ships were sounding their fog horns and running at reduced speed, according to a later report made by the Tiger. When the Captain of the smaller vessel saw the Imperator loom up, he tried to veer off, but too late to prevent being hit on the bow. The Tiger, which was close by, sent out a general S O S call, later recalled. The three boats stopped while an examination was made of the Imperator and Agwidale. When it was found that the Agwidale was in no danger the Imperator proceeded on her way.

The Imperator, which is making her first trip with American officers, sailed from Hoboken for Brest on Monday, under command of Captain Casey B. Morgan. Until her trip here last week with American troops on board, the steamer has laid idle in the harbor of Hamburg since the beginning of the war. She has on board more than a hundred American officers who are on their way to France to take up administrative work with the Army of Occupation.

The Agwidale is operated by the United States Shipping Board and left Rotterdam on May 22.

UPHOLDS DISPOSSESSION.

Court Denies Injunction Application by Joseph H. Hoadley.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney denied yesterday an application by Joseph H. Hoadley and his daughter, Mrs. Grace Hoadley Wade, for an injunction restraining Arthur B. Westervelt, owner of the house they occupy at 18 East Eighty-second Street, from dispossessing them for nonpayment of rent. The papers showed that the Hoadleys were dispossessed on May 15 last and that Mr. Westervelt is now in possession of the property.

Mr. Hoadley alleged that his wife, who died recently as the result of inhaling illuminating gas in the house, and whose death was the subject of an investigation, owned the property, and when it was sold under mortgage foreclosure Westervelt became the owner at the request of Mrs. Hoadley in order that the property might fall into friendly hands. Hoadley said it was understood that his family would pay no rent. Mr. Westervelt denied this, and said that the eviction of the Hoadleys was directed last September, but that the order was held in abeyance because Mrs. Hoadley was in poor health.

4,000 TROOPS ARRIVE.

Returning Soldiers Reach Port on Two Transports.

Four thousand troops arrived yesterday on the transports Patricia and St. Louis, which docked at Hoboken. The St. Louis brought back thirty-two ambulance companies recruited from various parts of the country. Most of the men had been in France more than a year. Nearly half the officers and enlisted men wore decorations awarded for bravery in action.

The most decorated man on the St. Louis was Private Albert Sydney Harwell of 64 East Third Street, who wore on his breast the Distinguished Service Cross, the Medal Militaire, and the Croix de Guerre with four stars. He is 21 years old.

The Patricia carried 2,847 troops of the 36th Division, a Texas and Oklahoma contingent. The troops included 150 full-blooded Indians, who were engaged chiefly in scout work, according to officers. A Congressional delegation, headed by Governor J. C. A. Robertson, met the troopship at the pier and greeted the Oklahoma men. This was the first trip the Patricia, a former German vessel, has made to New York since the war.

Gen. Pershing Inspects Brest.

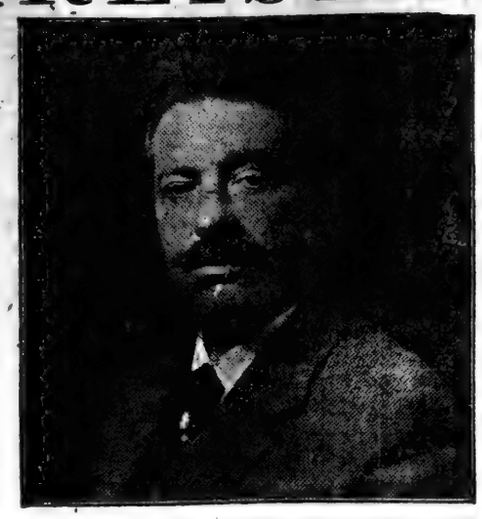
BREST, June 4.—General Pershing inspected the naval and military base at Brest this morning. During the afternoon the General reviewed some units of the 6th Division of the regular army before their embarkation for the United States on the transport Leviathan, late in the day.



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And he'll give you a breeze in any direction you wish—motor can be adjusted to any angle. He stands just 8 inches high with 6-inch blades; weighs only 3 pounds 8 ounces, and comes fully equipped with cord and plug ready for instant use.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers Friday or Friday night and probably Saturday; slightly cooler Friday.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,413. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan Districts 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

EUROPEAN REDS MAY HAVE SET BOMBS; FRENCH WALLET FOUND AT PALMER'S HOME; ALLEGED BOMBMAKER HELD IN PITTSBURGH

ASK FRENCH TO INVESTIGATE

Police Believe Man Who Blew Up Palmer's House Came Here Recently.

FIND CLUE IN PHILADELPHIA

Passerby Examined Bomb at the Jagielky House Five Minutes Before the Explosion.

WAS IN WOODEN CONTAINER

Government Explosive Experts Leave for New York—Radical Arrested in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 5.—The search in this city for bomb throwers continued today with intensity when evidence from Washington gave an international tinge to the conspiracy. The latest developments indicate that French, and possibly Italian, international anarchists were imported into this country to take part in the outrages of Monday night.

Other points brought out today are:

1. The conclusion reached by the authorities that the bombs placed in this city consisted of a plain wooden box filled with explosives and set off by a chemical.

2. The investigation by the Department of Justice agents into the enemies of Louis Jagielky, the jeweler whose home was blown up, who were responsible for malicious rumors about Jagielky during the war, causing a Government investigation of his actions.

3. The uncovering of Edward Hammond, 5723 Spruce Street, who is supposed to have picked up the bomb in front of the Jagielky home five minutes before it exploded. This discounts the theory that Jagielky's home was blown up by mistake.

4. The departure of Government explosive experts for New York to investigate the explosions there.

5. The release of Lloyd E. Leslie, who was arrested as a plot suspect on the night of the explosions here.

Find Wallet at Palmer's Home.

The investigation took an international tinge as the result of the discovery of a wallet on the lawn of Mr. Palmer's home the day following the explosion. This is supposed to be the property of the dead man, and in it were scraps that had the authorities to believe that the man had recently arrived from France and that he was a member of an anarchistic organization of Europe, beginning operations in this country.

A messenger boy who called at the Palmer home discovered the wallet Tuesday afternoon. It was immediately turned over to the authorities. Investigation of the contents revealed a note written in French, supposedly by the dead man, saying:

"I am—(here the name which the authorities refused to divulge was filled in). I arrived here on the—"(here the name of a French vessel plying between New York and France was inserted).

In the wallet were French, Italian, and American postage stamps. The nationality of the dead man has not been determined, but the authorities believe that he came to this country a short time ago. The wallet, when taken to another experts, was declared to have been made in France.

A picture of a boy about 9 years old was found in the wallet and is supposed to be the son of the dead man. The hair of the dead man and that of the boy are of similar color.

The French Ambassador in Washington and the French Consulate in New York have been asked to look up the sailing list of the steamer in question, to determine whether the information in the wallet is correct.

A search for the dead man's relatives and comrades in European countries will then be made. At present it is said that he arrived in New York and then started for Washington with the bomb in his possession.

Just how the hat from Philadelphia dealers got into his possession is a mystery, unless, as some investigators believe it was handed to him to enable him to make a quick escape by a change of hats after the hurling of the explosive.

Said to Have Worn Gray Derby.

The hat, bought at De Luca Brothers in this city, was a new gray one, and was found near the scene of the explosion. The authorities say that the man wore a derby hat when he approached the house of the Attorney General and laid the other on his person.

The sifting of the débris at the jeweler's home and the rectory in this city revealed nothing to date. No trace of any metallic casing of a bomb was found, and this led to the belief that the explosives were put in wooden boxes, which when exploded left no trace of their make-up. The detectives said that they believe the wooden container was filled with sawdust or sand, which, sat-

Continued on Page Four.

See James Gordon Bennett Estate Advertisement on Page 22. J. P. DAY, Real Estate Auctioneer.—Advt.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to USE THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

Washington to Deport Fifty Alien Agitators; Many More Caught in the Dragnet May Also Go.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Many of the aliens now being caught in the dragnet thrown out by Federal and municipal police as the result of the bomb outrages last Monday night may be deported. It became known today that records in the case of all those arrested who cannot be connected directly with the bomb plot are being turned over to the Department of Labor.

Deportation of at least fifty alien agitators is understood to be pending, but officials of the Immigration Bureau decline to discuss the cases. Some of the men are said to have taken out their first citizenship papers.

IRISH I. W. W. CHIEF HELD IN PITTSBURGH

Police Believe E. J. McGurty Made the Bombs Used on Monday Night.

HAD A MYSTERIOUS MAP

Many Places in West Virginia Were Marked with Pencil Dots—Reds Committed to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 5.—The police captured the mysterious being who was supposed to have been the manufacturer of the bombs which caused explosions in eight cities on Monday night. His name is E. J. McGurty, an Irishman, of 1411 Woodbourne Avenue, Brookline, the Nineteenth Ward of the city, where he was arrested. Captain Clyde Edeburn, of the city detective force, said tonight that he had been convinced for several days that McGurty was the man they needed to get nearer the solution of the crimes, and the police were put on his track.

He is a clean-cut-looking chap and a neat dresser. According to Captain Edeburn, McGurty said he was a member of the I. W. W. and proud of it. He told the Captain that he had lived here for five years, coming from Chicago.

When the detectives entered his home today he met them at the inside door and said:

"I know that you have been looking for me for several days."

He said his wife was sick in a private hospital and that he has been looking after her while the detectives were searching for him. He has three children.

In a traveling bag which the police secured during the search of the house on Tuesday afternoon there was a large map of West Virginia, liberally marked with dots. Also in the bag were letters from I. W. W. leaders in various parts of the country pertaining to organization and meetings. There were numerous pamphlets containing the preamble and the constitution of the I. W. W., with the caption, "Labor is entitled to all it produces."

John Johnson and the other fourteen suspects taken since Monday night were arraigned before Magistrate J. J. Sweeney in Central Station Court today and committed to jail. The men will be taken before the local immigration inspector sometime this week, and it was said tonight that at least six of them will be deported.

Johnson was asked by the magistrate if he did not make a specialty of mingling with foreigners in spreading I. W. W. propaganda, and he replied that nationality did not "cut any ice" with him, and that foreigners and Americans looked alike to him.

HOLD RADICAL IN CHICAGO.

Alleged to Have Said President Had Better Be Out of the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—George Markstall, husband of Lucy Parsons, whose first husband, George Parsons, was hanged for his participation in the Haymarket riots, was seized today by Government agents, charged with having made threats against the life of President Wilson, characterizing him as a "grafter" and suggesting that he had better be out of the way.

When the Secret Service men, who arrested Markstall, started with him for the Federal Building in a street car, after the car was well filled, the prisoner got up and began to harangue the passengers in soap box fashion.

"The anarchists will soon run the country," he said. "The American people can't stop us."

The detectives stopped Markstall, however, and he was held in $10,000 bail.

Federal and city officials announced today that they are ready to begin deportation proceedings against every anarchist leader in Chicago and the Middle West at the first bomb explosion or any act of sabotage.

The warning to the "Reds" is the result of the Eastern bomb outrages and the discovery of plots, hatched in Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary, to kill Judge Landis and to wreck buildings and factories in and near Chicago.

Facts regarding the plots were obtained by a Federal agent who obtained the confidences of I. W. W. members and anarchists, allowed himself to be sent to Fort Leavenworth with them and was intrusted by them with a letter said to have given him authority to arrange the carrying out of the plan to kill Judge Landis, dynamite Federal buildings, and cause deaths and damage in all parts of the country.

NEW BOMB THREATS SENT IN A LETTER

Communication to the Family of the Slain Watchman Predicts Further Outrages.

HOLD CONFERENCE HERE

Federal and Local Detectives Plan for United Efforts to Reach the Conspirators.

A letter predicting further bomb outrages was received yesterday by the family of William Boehner, the watchman who was blown to pieces by the explosion of a bomb at the house of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of the Court of General Sessions, at 151 East Sixty-first Street, early on Tuesday morning. Notwithstanding the fact that the police assert they do not regard the matter as important, it was known that they, as well as the Federal agents, are studying the letter with the hope that it may possibly give some clue to the identity of the bomb plotters.

The letter was signed either "John Roe" or "Jane Doe," the signature being barely legible. Its complete contents are withheld by the police, but it is understood that the letter declared that more bomb outrages were to be expected as a "protest against the capitalistic class."

The members of the Boehner family were warned not to be misled by the "capitalistic press," for the letter declared that in reality it was not the anarchists who set the bomb off that killed the watchman, but the capitalists. The letter concluded:

"A poor man may expect these things unless we rise up and protest against capitalism."

Detectives said yesterday that the letter might show the way out of the blind alley in which the police now are in the matter of the crime, so they will make every effort to learn the identity of the sender. The letter was mailed in this city.

Conference at Headquarters.

To co-ordinate the efforts which the New York police and the agents of the Department of Justice in this district are making to round up the Reds implicated in the recent bomb outrages, with the work now being done elsewhere by detectives, a conference was held at Police Headquarters yesterday. Among those who attended were Inspector Faurot and Sergeant James Gegan, who have charge of the activities of the bomb squad, Inspector Burlingame of the Washington Police Department, and officials of the Department of Justice, who represented William J. Flynn, recently appointed to direct the Government's force in the conflict with the "anarchist fighters."

Maintaining the noncommunicative policy which the police officials here have in regard to the steps taken to break up the plotters' organization, those present would not discuss what occurred at the conference. Chief Flynn's whereabouts was not revealed, although it was reported last night that he was in Pittsburgh, where the police have arrested John Johnson, President of the local I. W. W., suspected of having knowledge of radical activities. It is expected that Chief Flynn will arrive in New York today or tomorrow to undertake in person the task of tracing the bomb conspirators' headquarters. Following the dispatch of members of the New York Bomb Squad to other cities to help run down the anarchists, or I. W. W.'s, who have been active here, police detectives from these cities, in turn, will be sent here, as it is thought that there will be a rush of radicals from all points to New York. In dealing with this situation it will be imperative that the local police be aided by those familiar with the Reds from outside.

Those attending the conference yesterday had an opportunity to examine the pieces of cloth that were discovered near the house of Attorney General Palmer in Washington after the bomb explosion. The Federal officials who brought these bits of evidence are of the opinion that they are the fragments of the garments worn by the criminal who set the bomb.

Photographs of another piece of evidence found in Washington, which with

Continued on Page Four.

Corporations and Partnerships assisted in preparing Income Tax Return by Holton's Forms. At stationers or from publishers. BENJ. D. BENSON & SONS, INC., 11 Cliff Street, N. Y.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

Brockdorff Protests Aid to Rhine Republic; Berlin Sees Danger to Peace Negotiations

PARIS, June 5, (Associated Press.)—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, has sent a formal letter of protest to the Peace Conference, asserting that the armies of occupation in Germany are arbitrarily protecting and favoring the individuals who are attempting to establish a Rhenish republic.

The protest says that the armies are also preventing loyal Germans from manifesting counterfeeling.

BERLIN, June 5, (Associated Press.)—The German peace delegation yesterday entered a formal protest against alleged French machinations in the Rhineland, pointing out the danger of disturbance of the peace negotiations, since Germany will be unable to meet her obligations if the Rhineland district is lost.

Hence, it was declared, the situation must be cleared up before the signing of the peace terms could be contemplated.

New posters have appeared in the Palatinate, indicating persistence in the propaganda for the separation of the Rhineland from the empire. Handbills posted in Ludwigshafen asserted that by remaining in the German empire the inhabitants of that region would have no raw materials and no employment at high wages, and that they would be required to forfeit their property in order to pay the allied indemnity.

The advantage of an independent republic was sketched in the handbills as an opportunity to exploit the Palatinate mines, to be assessed only 15 per cent. of the indemnity, and to be given free trade west and east, with protection of the Palatine wine trade and other advantages.

ALLIES TO REFUSE REPARATION LIMIT

Council of Four Decides Against Germany's Proposal to Fix Sum.

NEAR AGREEMENT ON REPLY

Economic Concessions in Silesia Discussed—New Nations Permitted to Arm.

To Answer Germans Monday; Decision Made on Reparation

PARIS, June 5, (Associated Press.)—Such progress was made by the Council of Four today, that it is hoped that by working through Sunday the reply to the German counter-proposals on peace may be ready for delivery on Monday.

The Council has decided to refuse Germany's request that a fixed sum for reparations be indicated in the treaty.

It is thought certain that comparatively few changes will be made in the text of the treaty.

The reply will consist, first, of a short letter answering Brockdorff-Rantzau's introduction, and then a memorandum taking up the counter-proposals.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 4.—Hopes are held out that the Council of Four will reach an agreement on revision of the German Peace Treaty by tomorrow, but the logic of the situation points to greater delay.

Everything known on the subject indicates Lloyd George has not yet succeeded in convincing Clemenceau that the changes which the British Premier proposed this week were advisable. Experts of the allied powers are working on the British proposals and the German requests with a view to reporting their opinions, and it is understood that some discussion of the problems involved in revising the treaty took place this afternoon at the session of the Big Four.

Nothing has yet appeared to show a disposition on the port of the French to consent to any material amendment of the treaty terms, even where it is proposed only to touch the machinery for carrying out the treaty and not interfere with its principles.

The situation apparently remains as it was described in my dispatch on Tuesday. President Wilson occupies the position of spectator on the side lines, leaving Clemenceau and Lloyd George to work out the solution.

The French continue to insist that the President is standing pat on the treaty terms as drafted, but prior sympathetic interest of the President in every amendment that is now advanced by the British delegation affords promise that he will agree to amendments designed to give Germany a chance to improve her economic condition and to lessen the hatred which some members of the American delegation believe is likely to result from certain features of the existing treaty draft.

Paderewski Heard on Silesia.

PARIS, June 5, (Associated Press.)—Peace Conference circles are somewhat relieved by assurances from high quarters that the Council of Four is nearing an accord on the reply to the German counter-proposals.

Considerable difference of opinion prevails as to the prospect of presenting the reply at an early date. In American circles the hope is strong that the work will be finished so that the reply may be acted upon by the Big Four not later than Monday. French circles are less optimistic, the belief prevailing there that the reply will not be ready for presentation before Thursday.

Premier Paderewski of Poland appeared twice before the Council of Four today to protest against the proposed plebiscite in Upper Silesia and against suggested changes in the Polish western frontier which, though comparatively small as to territorial area, were most important strategically and from the viewpoint of railway communication.

The council had appointed a commission yesterday to outline a new western frontier of Poland, which would have excluded from Poland the eastern tip of the province of Pomerania, having a frontage of about eight miles on the Baltic, twenty-five miles deep, and would also have restored to Germany the important railway junction of Schneidemuhl and the districts of

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

WOULD LYNCH RHENISH LEADERS

Berliners Propose to Form a Secret League to Punish the Separatists.

FEAR BREAK IN HANOVER

Government Hastening to Remove Prussian Officials in the Afflicted Districts.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 4.—The separatist movement in the Palatinate and the Rhenish Provinces has aroused so much indignation elsewhere in Germany that political leaders of all parties hasten to disavow any connection with it.

The men mentioned as leaders of the movements are unknown, not only in Berlin, but even to some extent at the scenes of their activity. This may account for the fact that a thrashing was applied to some innocent strangers in Speyer, who had been pointed out to excited people as leaders of the Separatist movement.

In Berlin various indignation meetings have been arranged for next Sunday. It is feared that the French military authorities in the occupied districts will not permit the German Government to punish those responsible for the Separatist movements, which prospect serves to increase the embitterment and hatred.

Some persons in Berlin declare quite openly that they are about to organize a league for the punishment of those held to be guilty of high treason after the fashion of the mediaeval secret courts, whose members when they agreed on a death sentence, bound themselves also to execute it, no matter what danger they might encounter. This threat is not to be taken lightly.

Junkers Said to Back Movement.

The laboring classes in the regions named, according to the Berlin view, are united against separation from Germany. The demonstrative strikes called in the respective districts are cited as proof of this. It is suspected here that the men who thus far have lent their names to the movement were backed secretly by a few members of the landed aristocracy and some captains of industry, who thus hope to escape the reckoning which may be awaiting them.

The Separatist movement in Hanover is not taken quite so seriously, because it is said here to be inspired by only a few aristocratic families belonging to the old Welfen elements, which do not wish to separate from Germany but only from Prussia. Indeed, there was a time when the present Government did not seem opposed to such separation, but then merely a republic of Hanover was thought possible, and a separate kingdom was not proposed. Even now the "Hanoverian Committee" is only considering the establishment of a separate republic, but one of its principal leaders, Baron Arnswarld, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"If, as we Royalists expect, republicanism should prove impracticable in Germany, we shall ask the Duke of Cumberland or the Duke of Brunswick to resume the crown. We do not conspire against the German Republic, but we want our own way in Hanover. We want no Prussians to govern us."

Removing Prussian Officials.

Though aristocratic circles, despite their professions of loyalty to the present Government, do everything possible to pave the way for the return of royalty, the Berlin Government seems to take the movement lightly, and doubtless the Hanoverian masses have no use for a new king, but some fine morning they may read in the newspapers that by God's grace the irrepressible Georges have returned to resume rule over their loyal people. It is by no means certain that the Junker leaders of Noske's Guards will march against George's Junkers to avoid further disaffection in the endangered districts.

The Berlin Government is now hastening to replace the Prussian high officials in the Rhenish and other provinces with men born in those districts and enjoying the people's confidence, such as a former Centrist member of the Reichstag to whom has been offered the Governorship of the Rhenish province. Some native Democrat will probably be appointed Chief of the Government at Wiesbaden, because von Meister, one of Wilhelm II.'s favorites, resigned at the first sign of trouble with the French, who played the Separatist Dr. Durten against him as chief of the new Government.

The papers are very much incensed against von Meister, who, they say, should have remained until he was forcibly ejected by the French. The impartial conduct of the American Army of Occupation toward the Separatist movement is highly praised by the whole press.

A Baby fed on IMPERIAL GRANUM, the UNSWEETENED FOOD, shows a wholesome, normal development.—Advt.

BURLESON RETURNS OPERATING POWER TO WIRE COMPANIES, HOLDS RATE POWER; STRIKE ORDER FOR 11 STATES FOLLOWS

Merely Restores a Few Officers, Says Deegan; Postal Secretary Wants Kellogg Bill Passed

After reading last night the order of Postmaster General Burleson, William J. Deegan, Secretary of the Postal Telegraph system, said:

"This order does not change the situation in the least as far as we can see, except that it restores Mr. Mackay as President, Mr. Cook as general counsel, Mr. Reynolds as General Manager, and Mr. Richards as General Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company. It apparently prevents our cutting off the 20 per cent. increase in the telegraph rates. We trust that the order will not cause Congress to delay the passage of the Kellogg bill for the immediate restoration fully and completely of the telegraph and telephone lines to their owners without any restrictions or prohibitions or any control whatsoever over them by the Postmaster General.

"Practically the order does not amount to anything, because our officers have actually been in control of our business anyway, excepting the above mentioned officials. Apparently this order of Burleson's is designed to stop the act of Congress.

"As to the statement of First Assistant Postmaster General Koons that the Postal Company strangled Government business during the war, that charge is absolutely false and was answered fully by our General Manager before the Senate and House committees last week. We did everything possible for the prompt transmission of Government business and carried all the Government business offered us, and went so far as to put a special cable at the disposal of the State Department between New York and Paris, something which was never done before. It is also a few weeks ago that we received a letter from the War Department thanking us for our co-operation during the war. Mr. Koons has been especially antagonistic to us ever since the lines were taken over by the Postmaster General, while, on the other hand, he has been particularly friendly with the Bell and Western Union."

FULL CONTROL NOT GRANTED

Present Rates and Wages to Remain Unless Changed by Congress.

UNION WORKERS PROTECTED

Koons Tells Committee That $1,000,000 Deficit Could Be Met by Federal Control.

DEEGAN SEES NO CHANGE

Elmquist Contends Pre-War Rates Are in Effect if Companies Are Returned to Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Postmaster General Burleson startled Washington late this afternoon with the sudden announcement that he had ordered the return of the actual "control of operations" of the wire systems to the companies owning them.

Immediately after the action taken by the Postmaster General had been brought to his attention, S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, issued orders extending the Atlanta wire strike to cover the entire southeastern district of the country. A few hours later he announced that the strike would later be extended all over the Western Union system.

Postmaster General Burleson gave out the text of his order for the return of the "actual control of operations" of wires to the companies and also issued a statement in which he explained that the order given by him today does not affect questions of rates and finance with which Congress may determine to deal.

The decision of the department was seemingly reached suddenly. Only a few hours before Mr. Burleson made his announcement the First Assistant Postmaster General, John C. Koons, Chairman of the Wire Control Board, testifying before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, had suggested that June 30 would be a good date for turning over the properties to their owners. He urged, however, that the companies be notified as early as possible of the date they would receive their properties so that they could have time to prepare for reassuming control.

Postmaster General Burleson in his prepared statement does not return full control over their properties to the wire companies, and this was emphasized by officials of the department, who pointed out that it merely returned to the companies the "control of operations" of the wires. In his statement, Mr. Burleson asserted that rates now in force and the financial relations between the Government and the companies "will continue unless Congress, in its wisdom, may decide to change them or the 'emergency' is terminated by the proclamation of peace."

Postmaster General Burleson's statement follows:

The President having recommended the return of the wire systems and the control of the owning companies with certain legislation designed to stabilize their operation, and the Senate committee having taken action looking to their immediate return, and the House committee in its hearings on the proposed legislation having indicated concurrence in the suggested immediate return with or without legislation so recommended, I feel it my duty to now return the actual control of operations to the companies. Some days ago I directed the necessary orders to be prepared to accomplish this and have today issued same. These orders do not affect questions of rates and finance with which the Congress may determine to deal. The rates now in force and the financial relations between the Government and the companies, and the order of Oct. 2, 1918, prohibiting discrimination because of union affiliations, will continue unless Congress in its wisdom may decide to change them or the "emergency" is terminated by the proclamation of peace.

By the action now taken, however, the wire companies resume actual control of operations of their respective properties and are free to formulate and put into effect their own policies unrestricted by Government control, which is to continue in any case a few weeks and thus be able to prepare themselves for a complete resumption of the management of their properties. It will be necessary for each company to keep its accounts during the continuance of Government control that its books may be closed on the day Government control ends, in order that a full and accurate statement may be promptly made when it is called on for same.

Mr. Burleson's reference to the action of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is to the favorable report upon a bill by Senator Kellogg returning the land wires "forthwith," but continuing present telephone rates for sixty days afterward. No mention was made in the bill of continuing telegraph rates, which were recently increased 20 per cent. by the Postmaster General, and

STORM OF DEBATE OVER TREATY LEAK

Hitchcock Asserts "Monstrous" Lodge-Borah Charges Were Made to Hurt Peace.

LODGE WON'T GIVE NAMES

Denies "Interests" Showed Him Copy He Saw—Wants Polk's Statements Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The controversy over the copies of the treaty of peace with Germany which have found their way to private hands in New York, as stated by Senators Lodge and Borah, raged in the Senate today for nearly four hours.

At the end of the day the resolution offered yesterday by Senator Hitchcock, calling for an investigation of the revelations made by Messrs. Lodge and Borah, was taken up by the Committee on Audit, of which Senator Calder of New York is Chairman. The impression prevailed that the committee would report to the Senate tomorrow favoring the inquiry, and that the investigation, if made, would be confined to an attempt to ascertain who it was that obtained copies in Paris and contrived to get them, as Mr. Borah alleges, into the hands of "special interests." Mr. Lodge plainly stated during the debate that he would not reveal the name of the person in New York who showed him a copy of the treaty.

Senator Lodge related to the Senate the circumstances of his coming upon the copy of the treaty text. He resented an insinuation that the person showing it to him was affiliated with "privileged interests." Later Mr. Lodge, in a talk with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, said he would stand upon his privilege as a Senator not to testify before the Senate Committee. The Massachusetts Senator was anxious, he declared, to have the Senate ascertain how the copies of the treaty reached New York. He hoped, he said, that the committee would start the inquiry at once, and expressed the belief that it would do so.

Senator Borah waited all day in vain for the copy of the treaty which, he said, some lawyer in New York had spoken of sending to him, so that he might be able to put it into the record. The copy did not appear.

Denial by Secretary Polk.

During the Senate debate Senator Lodge referred to a newspaper report of an interview with Acting Secretary Polk in which the latter was quoted as saying that special interests had managed to get copies of the treaty. Mr. Polk, in a statement tonight, asserted that he had made no such statement. He said:

"My attention has been called to a statement that appeared in the newspapers on the morning of Wednesday, June 4, and was quoted by Senator Lodge in debate today, to the effect that I had stated that certain parts of the peace treaty were in the hands of financial interests in New York. I made no such statement. I was asked by a representative of the press on June 3 whether I knew of the existence of a copy of the treaty in New York, referring to that day by Senator Lodge and Senator Borah.

"I said I did not know of the existence of any copy of the treaty in the United States other than those in my possession, but that it was possible that those Senators had reference to separate clauses relating to reparation and finance, as I understood there were some copies of reports on those sections in this country. I did not say that these sections of the treaty were in the possession of financial interests in New York and I made no mention whatever of financial interests in New York. As far as I know, the copies of financial and reparation sections are not in the hands of unauthorized persons."

The Senate debate on the Hitchcock

Continued on Page Three.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

ORDERS OUT UNION MEN IN 11 STATES

Konenkamp Extends the Telegraph Strike When He Hears of Burleson Order.

MAY EXTEND IT FURTHER

Asserts That Postmaster General Is Trying to "Pass the Buck."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Postmaster General Burleson's order for the return of "control of operations" of the wire systems to the companies owning them was quickly reported to S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, who at once issued orders extending the Atlanta wire strike to cover the southeastern part of the country. Later he stated that the strike would be extended to the entire Western Union system and would probably involve the other telegraph companies and the telephone companies later.

Postmaster General Burleson's action was like waving a red flag at a bull in its results upon Konenkamp, who had been in Washington several days endeavoring to prevent a strike by obtaining concessions from the Postmaster General, and it was through the Postmaster General and Konenkamp alone that this could have been accomplished. But the moment that Konenkamp heard of the action taken by the Postmaster General he waited only verification of that action by obtaining a copy of the order before ordering the extension of the Atlanta strike to Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

"Burleson," asserted President Konenkamp tonight, "when he saw trouble coming through the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and the Electrical Workers, decided to 'pass the buck' back to Newcomb Carlton, the President of the Western Union Company, and our enemy. Mr. Burleson was confronted with the demand of the unions for recognition of the principle of collective bargaining and the right to organize, and when he saw it was that or a strike, rather than make concessions to the unions to avoid this trouble, he passed the situation along to Carlton. By turning back operation of the wires, the operators and other employes are no longer employes of the Government and therefore we are not striking against the Government."

"We are told when they say to the Postmaster General that we want the right to organize and the establishment of the principle of collective bargaining to 'See Mr. Carlton,' and who is Mr. Carlton? Mr. Carlton is the union workers' enemy. Mr. Burleson, confronted with recognition of the union as the agent of the Government, turns the wires back to Mr. Carlton to operate and gives him a free hand to deal with us as he likes. And how will Carlton deal? It was because of the fight between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the unions that the wires were thrown into Government control, and you can put it down right now that it is because Burleson has thrown operations back upon the Western Union Company that this strike is ordered.

"Carlton is the man who said that he would not permit a man who belonged to a union to work for the Western Union Telegraph Company. What, then, was there for us to do when we are told by the Postmaster General, in effect, to go and see Carlton with our demands. We had to strike.

"The local strike at Atlanta had been on for several days, with the prospect of its being extended unless we could get action through Burleson to help our cause. I was in a local office of a press association this afternoon when the flash came in that Burleson had turned back the wires. I only waited until I saw a copy of the official telegram, and then I

Continued on Page Two.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

were upheld in the Supreme Court on Monday. The House interstate Commerce Committee is now holding hearings on a bill by Representative Esch which provides for turning back the wires immediately.

The Postmaster General has been insistant that there must be legislation before the wires are returned. He says that this is necessary for the "protection" of the companies, for the reason that, unless there were safeguarding laws, the various State Commissions might reduce rates to an extent that would damage the companies materially.

Clarence Mackay of the Postal, however, recently circularized Congress, saying that if the wires were sent back to the owners at once, without legislation, he would promise a 20 per cent. cut in rates.

The "Order No. 1783" to which Mr. Burleson makes rererence in the opening paragraph of his return order reads in part:

"Until further notice the telegraph and telephone companies shall continue operation in the ordinary course of business through regular channels. Regular dividends heretofore declared and maturing interest on bonds, debentures, and other obligations may be paid in due years, and the companies may renew or extend their maturing obligations unless otherwise ordered by the Postmaster General. All officers, operators, and employes of the telegraph and telephone companies will continue in the performance of their present duties, reporting to the same officers as heretofore and on the same terms of employment. Should any officer, operator, or employe desire to leave the service, he should give notice as heretofore to the proper officer, so that there may be no interruption or impairment of the service to the public."

Here is the full text of the Burleson order:

Order No. 3178. All telegraph and telephone companies, including individual and partnerships, whose properties were taken over by the President under authority of the joint resolution of the Congress, approved July 16, 1918, will hereafter operate and manage their properties during the remainder of the period of Federal control, as under Order No. 1780, free from direct Federal operation, upon the following conditions:

(1.) Contracts or awards fixing just compensation for the use of any telegraph line or telephone line or system shall remain in effect until the termination of said period of control.

(2.) Companies with which compensation contracts have been made or to which compensation has been awarded shall continue to collect the service connection and other charges specified in Order No. 1931 as modified by Order No. 2352, the toll rates specified in Order No. 2495 as modified by Order No. 2979, and any exchange or other rates or charges which may have been specially approved by the Postmaster General, and also the rates specified in Order No. 2940; and said companies shall also continue to observe these provisions of Order No. 2067, intended to prevent discrimination against employes because they do or do not belong to any particular labor organization.

(3.) Companies operating telephone systems falling within Class D. I. C. C. classification, which have waived their claims for compensation under the terms of Order No. 2080, and all companies accepting the award made in pursuance of Order No. 3175 shall be released from any obligation to observe conditions Nos. 1, 2, and 3, as set forth in Order No. 2080; and mutual or co-operative companies shall be released from the obligations set forth in Order No. 2411.

(4.) Orders No. 2479 and 2534 are hereby revoked and the operating board created thereby is hereby relieved of its operating duties and ordered to complete or refer to proper persons all matters now pending before it and is directed to prepare and submit a full report of all its proceedings in connection with a comprehensive statement of all expense of said board incurred during its existence, and thereupon to dissolve not later than June 14, 1919.

(Signed) A. S. BURLESON.

Charles E. Elmquist, President of the National Association of State Railway Commissions, in his discussion of rates before a House committee today, asserted that the moment the wires companies are returned by the Government to private operation the rates imposed by the Postmaster General must end, and that the rates in effect at the time the Government took the companies over, will prevail. The rates," said Elmquist, "were imposed under the war power and, in my judgment, can remain in force only so long as the Government exercises the war power by retaining control."

The law under which the Government took control of the wire systems as passed July 15, 1918, was as follows:—

"That the President during the continuance of the present war is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise or to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace."

Order Surprises Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, June 5, (Associated Press.)—Members of Congress, who have been interested in wire control, especially members of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees, expressed great surprise when they learned of the Postmaster General's action. Congressional leaders had been proceeding on the theory that no action would be taken toward return of the wires to their respect until legislation had been enacted.

With this in view, Congress early in the session which began two weeks ago began consideration of such legislation. In the Senate a bill for the return of the wires, with existing rates in effect for sixty days after the return, was prepared by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, and has been reported favorably by the Interstate Commerce Committee. Arrangements had been made to call the bill up tomorrow in the Senate. The House Interstate Commerce Committee closed hearings on a similar measure just a few minutes before Mr. Burleson made his order public.

Congressional leaders said that the order was somewhat confusing, in that it returns physical operation of the systems but retains actual control. For that reason they were reluctant tonight to express an opinion as to the legislation that would be necessary.

"This may make our bill for repeal of the telephone and cable law unnecessary," Chairman Cummins of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee said, "but we shall meet tomorrow to consider what action is necessary."

Mr. Burleson probably knew the repeal bill would be passed immediately," Senator Kellogg said. "I would not care to say until after studying the matter whether the repeal will be necessary or not."

The order issued by the Postmaster General abolishes the Wire Operating Board, of which Union N. Bethel of New York is Chairman, but the Wire Control Board, consisting of John A. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General W. H. Lamar and the statistical and legal staff will continue to exercise the control retained by the order until the Government's connection with the wire systems is ended.

Contracts for compensation and awards by State commissions remain in effect under the order as well as the increased toll rates, service connection charges and special exchange rates recently authorized by the Postmaster General. Special arrangements are provided for compensating mutual and co-operative companies.

WIRE DEFICIT A MILLION UNDER FEDERAL RULE

Continuance of Present Rates by Congress Advised—Koons Attacks Postal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—That Government operation of the telegraph system has cost at least $1,000,000 to the taxpayers was admitted by inference when J. C. Koons, Chairman of the Wire Control Board, testified today before the House Interstate Commerce Committee that if Government control of the telegraph systems were continued until Aug. 1 the million-dollar deficit would be absorbed and that the deficit connected with the operation of the telephone systems would be wiped out if Government control of this utility continued until the end of this year.

Mr. Koons made a frank statement of the Government's operation of the systems and offered a number of suggestions for the incorporation of protective legislation into the resolution restoring the wire systems to their owners. His chief recommendation was that the increased rates made by the Government should be continued for one year after the properties are returned to their owners and that these rates finally should be passed upon by a national body, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission. He suggested that there should be a national commission, which, hereafter, should pass upon wage increases, and when wage increases were made that the rates should be increased.

Mr. Koons entered into the disputes which the Government has had with the Postal Telegraph Company and read a number of letters from the General Manager of that company to the Washington manager, the purport of which was to the Washington manager to avoid Government business as far as possible.

"Facts have come to us regarding the action of the Postal Telegraph alone, in handling Government business at crucial periods, which would have justified the taking over of these properties," testified Mr. Koons.

"Had other companies assumed the same attitude the Government would have been strangled in the conduct of the war. The policy of the Government is to divide the business between the two companies, but the Postal did everything possible to shunt their share over to the Western Union. Investigation made shows that the Western Union carried twelve times more business out of Washington than did the Postal. In 1917 the Postal's Government business amounted to $61,000; the Western Union was paid $219,000. In 1918 the Postal Government business was $152,000, while the Western Union's amounted to $1,074,000. In 1918 the Government paid for the cable service of the Postal $344,264, and the Western Union received $504,834, while in 1919 the Western Union's cables carried $1,191,000 of Government business and the Postal $482,000.

"The only reason I have gone into the details in this matter," added Mr. Koons, "is because I desire to make a suggestion to the committee, which will require all companies doing interstate business to accept all kinds of business and compel them to carry their proportion of unprofitable business.

Mr. Koons said the telephone business in December last had increased 6 per cent. and in January 13 per cent., and that the abnormal increase in business, together with the increased rates, would make it possible for the companies to maintain their financial stability after their return if the present rates were continued.

"In our judgment," he said, "it would be an unfortunate mistake if the telegraphs and telephones are turned back without protective legislation. To turn them back and compel them to charge the pre-war rates would make it impossible for most of them to do business. Some such protective legislation is necessary, and it appears to us that the increased rates should remain in effect for one year, unless modified by a regulatory body having jurisdiction. This would work no injustice to the public, or to the owners of these utilities. June 30 appears to be the best date on which to return the properties to their owners."

In conclusion, Mr. Koons suggested that there should be some national board, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, to control the rates and wages and that for any increase in wages there should be an increase in rates. He said that the rate increase made by the Government amounted to $30,000,000, that the wage increase amounted to $34,000,000, and that it was necessary for the companies to absorb $4,000,000 in economies.

Charles E. Elmquist, President of the National Association of State Railway Commissions, discussed the situation which he thought would develop as to rates when the lines were returned to their private owners.

"The moment that the wire companies are returned by the Government to private operation the rates imposed by Postmaster General Burleson must end," he said, "and the rates that were in effect at the time the Government took the companies over will prevail. The rates were imposed under the war power and, in my judgment, can remain in force only so long as the Government exercises the war power by retaining control. The war power ceases when the properties go back to private operation."

"You mean, then, that if Congress concludes to extend the wire rates imposed by the Postmaster General it must do so under the commerce clause of the Constitution, and not under the war power?" asked Representative Montague, Democrat, of Virginia.

"Precisely," said Mr. Elmquist. "Otherwise Congress will be in the position of enforcing intrastate rates."

"Would it not be advisable for Congress to extend the rates, say for thirty to sixty days?" he was asked.

"I do not believe it would be necessary," said Mr. Elmquist, "because the State Commissions will act promptly upon the rate question anyway and the effect will be the same in the end."

"What objection is there to Congress extending the rates?" he was asked.

"The principal objection, in my judgment, is that it probably would mean a long period of enforcement of rates imposed by the Postmaster General that are higher than rates that would be granted by local regulatory bodies," replied Mr. Elmquist. "Litigation would ensue to continue the high rates and the cases would be carried from one court to another, and it might be years before the question was finally passed upon by the Supreme Court. In the meantime the companies would enjoy the fruits of the high rates.

"Furthermore, if the Burleson rates are extended as is provided in the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce known as the Kellogg bill, the 'zones' would apply both to toll and to exchange rates. The American Telegraph and Telephone Company does most of the toll business and the effect of extending the Burleson rates only to toll rates would act as a discrimination in favor of that company. Congress ought not to indulge in discriminations."

NOT AFFECTED, SAYS CARLTON.

Asserts Less Than 400 W. U. Employes Are in Union.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, declared last night that the strike of Western Union employes in ten States, ordered tonight by S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, would have virtually no effect on the Western Union.

"Of more than 40,000 Western Union employes eligible for membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union," he said, "only about 700 are members of the organization. In the territory covered by Mr. Konenkamp's order less than 400 of our employes re members of that union."

ORDERS OUT UNION MEN IN 11 STATES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

fired a telegram to our Third Vice President, at Atlanta, to extend the strike at once to the whole Southeastern Division, including Louisiana and New Orleans.

"As soon as this strike is under way it will be extended all over the Western Union system. As for other telegraph companies, I cannot state positively what the situation will be, but they probably will be involved before this is over."

The telegram ordering extension of the Atlanta strike reads:

Washington, D. C., June 5, 1919.

C. F. Mann, Third Vice President Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Atlanta, Ga.:

This is your authority to extend the strike of the entire Southeast at once in so far as it affects the Western Union Telegraph Company. Include New Orleans in your district.

S. J. KONENKAMP, President.

The States included in the Southeastern Division are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia. Louisiana belongs to another division, but was included in the order. Union telegraph operators in this district were estimated by Mr. Konenkamp at about 3,000. Fifteen hundred are in the principal cities of these States and about 1,500 in the smaller towns. The cities immediately affected by the strike are Richmond, Columbia, Charlotte, Charleston, Nashville, Memphis, Savannah, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Augusta, Birmingham, Louisville, and New Orleans.

A strike of the electrical workers against the Western Union Telegraph Company has already been set for June 16, and it was reported tonight that this date may be advanced in the Southeastern Division, because of the immediate extension of the telegraphers' strike to that territory. President Konenkamp also called attention tonight to the fact that the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers at their convention in St. Louis two weeks ago adopted a resolution to the effect that in the event of a strike of commercial telegraphers no commercial telegraph business would be handled in railroad telegraph offices.

"I just want to speak of this," said Konenkamp, "and to say that more than 25,000 Western Union Telegraph Company offices in the United States are in railroad offices. That means that no business will be handled in those offices when the strike is extended all over the country, as it will be within a few days."

A few minutes after President Konenkamp had sent his telegram to Third Vice President Mann, he received a telegram from James L. Key, Mayor of Atlanta, urging that a local arbitration committee be appointed to settle the local strike of telegraph and telephone employes in Atlanta which grew out of the discharge of telephone operators who had joined the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. Mayor Key said because the trouble threatened to expand into a nation-wide wire strike, he thought a local arbitration committee should be named at once in an effort to settle the difficulty.

Konenkamp had not had time to reply to Mayor Key when seen tonight, but he indicated what the nature of his reply would be when he said:

"Inasmuch as the Bell Telephone policies are dominated from New York and inasmuch as the telephone operators affected at Atlanta are Bell employes, I am very much afraid that a local tribunal at Atlanta would be failure."

Just how soon the order would be issued to extend the strike to other divisions against the Western Union, Konenkamp said he could not tell, but he advised all inquirers to be assured that it would be soon, probably within a day or two.

STRIKE ORDER MEETS WITH WEAK RESPONSE

Few Telegraphers Heed It—Not Even Received in Some Cities.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—Extension of the strike here of telegraph and telephone employes belonging to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America to all members of the union employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in the ten Southeastern States had no effect on the local situation, and company officials said tonight that the order for the walkout had had no noticeable effect on telephone and telegraph service throughout this section of the country.

P. G. Fenville, President of the Atlanta Council of the Telegraph Union, however, asserted that dispatches were being received hourly from cities of the southwest showing that members of the union were obeying the order as rapidly as it reached them.

"I cannot see that we will be seriously affected," said H. C. Worthen, General Manager of the Southern Division of the Western Union. "The union was stronger here than in any place in the South, and that is why they made their first show here. We brought into Atlanta sixty-nine operators from New York today and may send some of them to other Southern cities if necessary."

Mayor Key of Atlanta telegraphed today to Postmaster General Burleson and S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Telegraphers' Union, asking creation of a local committee to arbitrate the strike. The walkout began Monday, when telephone operators affiliated with the Telegraphers' Union left work, claiming that the Southern Bell Company had discharged several employes for union activity.

CHARLESTON, W. V., June 5.—The strike order, issued tonight by S. J. Konenkamp, will have little or no effect in West Virginia. Western Union Telegraph Company operators in this State are practically all affiliated with the Western Union Employés Association, a beneficial organization, and are not members of the union. According to company officials here, there are no members of the Commercial Union in this city. Reports from the northern section of the State, including Fairmont, Parkersburg, Clarksburg, Grafton, and Morgantown, say that the strike order will not result in a single operator leaving his work.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—L. M. Wilkerson, night manager of the Western Union Offices here, stated tonight that not an employe in Louisville, and only a few in the State were members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, and, therefore, there would be no strike here.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 5.—Eight out of seventeen of the night force of Morse operators in the local office of the Western Union went on strike tonight, the night traffic manager stated. Union leaders declared all but three went out.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 5.—Local Western Union officials said tonight they had heard nothing of the order for a strike.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 5.—Commercial telegraphers affected by the strike order will walk out at 8 A. M. tomorrow.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 5.—Employes of the Western Union tonight declared that as a body they would not join the strike.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Orders for a strike of Western Union Telegraph employes will not affect telegraph service in New Orleans, company officials said tonight. They estimated that about 10 per cent. of the employes here belonged to the union.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 5.—The Western Union Telegraph Company here stated tonight that no order regarding a strike had been received and that all of the employes would remain at work.

ASSERT FOCH GAVE RHINELAND PLEDGE

Declared Berlin Control Barred Permanently on Left Bank, According to Baden Paper.

PROMISE TO SEPARATISTS

Freedom from Indemnity Said to Have Been Offered and Big French Fund Used.

MANNHEIM, June 4, (Associated Press.)—When the project of the Rhenish republic was first broached, Marshal Foch, Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, was approached through occupation officers and asked whether the Rhinelanders could work for a republic without the risk of being disciplined by Germany, according to the Neue Baden Landeszeitung.

The newspaper states that Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau of France conferred on the subject and sent a reply to the Rhinelanders that "the German Government would never again have anything to do with the left bank of the Rhine, and, hence, the propagandists could not be punished."

In publishing these statements the newspaper tells of a conference held by Herr Richter and Herr Hofmann, German members of the National Assembly, with General Gerard of the French Army, on March 8. It is said that General Gerard was told that the people of the Rhine province were overwhelmingly in favor of an independent State, but were unable to work for its promotion because of their fear of the German Government.

Allege Promise to Lift Indemnity.

The project was then, it is said, taken up with Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau. Marshal Foch is quoted as having said, in addition:

"The population of the left bank of the Rhine may say and think what it likes, but the establishment of one, and possibly several, independent States is inevitable and, above all, the Germans will not be permitted to have anything to say about the left bank of the Rhine."

It is further suggested that finance will help the new republic economically so as to lighten the financial indemnity chargeable to the Palatinate. Marshal Foch has notified the Centrist members of the National Assembly, according to the newspaper, that he would relieve their electors from the necessity of paying indemnity.

Report French Propaganda Fund.

BERLIN, June 4, (Associated Press.) The French have a propaganda fund amounting to 10,000,000 francs with which to further the movement for the establishment of the Rhenish republic, says the Karlsruhe correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger.

This sum, he says, is being used principally in the Rhineland and the Palatinate, and it is being partly distributed to those favoring an independant republic at Landau, Mayence, Cologne, and Wiesbaden, who, without doubt, he adds, "have been bribed."

Dr. Dorten, who was named on June 1 as the President of the new republic, has not been seen since his appointment, but has issued two decrees to workers and to "officials of the Rhenish republic," it is said. The correspondent states that all the political parties except the Centrists have united in protesting to the French against any violation of their right to self-determination, and demanding the suppression and expulsion of the disturbers of the peace.

General Mangin Forbids Strikes.

A proclamation by General Mangin, commander of the French Army of Occupation at Mayence, forbidding strikes against the Rhenish republic, and threatening the leaders of any such movements with expulsion, is published in the Frankfurter Zeitung.

"The Rhinelanders have been discussing the interests of their fatherland for the past six months without disturbing public order," the proclamation says, "but now the German Government threatens them with imprisonment. They have created a republic within the German Empire, and have sought the right of election in which they will have complete freedom. There is nothing in their procedure which might occasion protests or strikes which disturb order and economic life."

LAUNDRY WORKERS JOIN STRIKERS IN PARIS

PARIS, June 5.—There was a further increase in the number of strikers in the Paris district today when the Laundry Workers' Union declared a strike in the capital and the suburbs. Transit facilities, however, were improved over yesterday, and a greater number of subway trains were running. The subway stations are still guarded by soldiers.

M. Colliard, the Minister of Labor, has summoned to Paris the directors of the mines in the Pas de Calais and delegates of the miners for a joint meeting.

Through the efforts of the Government the employers and men in the metal industries have come to an understanding on some questions at issue.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted an order of the day declaring that it relied on the Government to settle the strike of sugar refinery workers and to guarantee a supply of sugar, particularly for family consumption. The motion was made by Deputy Poirier de Narcay, after the situation had been explained by Victor Boret, the Food Minister.

The Minister said that he had had conferences with the managers and the workmen concerning the strike at the sugar refineries. He said there was some shortage of sugar which was hampering the negotiations, and that measures had been taken to import 130,000 tons. A local strike on the Reunion Islands had prevented the loading of sugar for the refineries. The Minister said if it was necessary he would resort to requisition.

ALLIES TO REFUSE REPARATION LIMIT

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Guhrgau and Rawicz, south of Posen, on condition that the railway from Rawicz to Lissa be left to Poland.

Vigorous Protest in Silesia.

The council had also virtually decided on Premier Lloyd George's insistence on a plebiscite to determine the ownership of the rich mining and agricultural districts of upper Silesia, containing the important towns of Gleiwitz, Oppeln and Ratibor, and the mines of the Kattowitz and Beuthen districts. This solution contemplated that if the plebiscite awarded the district to Poland, Germany would be awarded facilities to obtain her pre-war proportion of the output of the lost mines and would be given guarantees against forced liquidation of German-owned properties.

The Polish rejoinder admitted that the frontier as originally determined included a certain number of Germans, but on the contrary left in Germany the districts of Filehne, Omst, Grosswartenburg, and Mapualau, the population of which, it was declared, was predominantly Polish, the Boundary Commission having been forced to ignore these minor objections in order to draw a practicable frontier. The rejoinder added that if changes were made they should not be one-sided. A plebiscite for upper Silesia was asserted to be unacceptable for Poland.

The Poles fear that the influence of the German Catholic clergy in the agricultural region constituting the western half of the disputed area, would give a pro-German result to the plebiscite there, leaving the mining region of Kattowitz and Beuthen exposed on the frontier of Poland, as Briery was in France in 1914.

They also raise another strategical argument against the allocation of upper Silesia to Germany. It is pointed out that even the frontier as originally drawn left a deep slice of German territory cutting in between Poland and Czechoslovakia, and that the addition of Upper Silesia would extend this area from which the German armies could operate effectively between the two new States.

The experts presented tables showing that the treaty cession of Silesia and the Saare region would result in reducing Germany's coal by 31 per cent., her iron by 74 per cent. and her zinc by 90 per cent. It is to offset these reductions that it is proposed to establish an economic exchange, without modifying Polish political control.

The general situation within the Council is described as tending more toward modification of the details of the German treaty, without affecting the fundamentals. M. Clemenceau's position in this respect is believed to be approaching that of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, as M. Clemenceau's close associate, M. Loucher, has been conferring with the British and American experts concerning the provisions on which modifications have been proposed.

President Wilson has told friends that he hoped to go to Brussels early next week, but he could not say definitely, as everything depended on getting the reply to the Germans completed before making the trip.

Small Powers Allowed to Arm.

The small powers have won a victory in their opposition to the limitation of armaments of the new States created from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, as incorporated in the Austrian peace treaty. The Council of Four has decided to eliminate the provisions for such limitation.

Behind the successful protest against the limitation of armaments lies the story of Jugoslav jealousy of Italy and apprehensions on the part of all the small Entente powers in Eastern Europe that the League of Nations may not, after all, prevent future wars.

Although a general principle incorporated in the covenant of the League of Nations provided that the limitation of the armaments of the allied and associated powers should be a matter for subsequent examination by the League, the Council of Four fixed in the Austrian treaty the various strengths of the armies which all the States inheriting parts of the Hapsburg monarchy should maintain.

This evoked one of the principal protests at last week's plenary sessions of the Peace Conference. The Jugoslavs in particular asserted that it was unfair to limit their armaments and leave their great rival, Italy, with complete freedom in this respect. The Poles, who are firmly convinced that they may be compelled at no distant date to wage war for the purpose of defending their independence, do not wish to see themselves and their natural allies restricted in the means of defense, and also demanded the elimination of the provision.

JAPAN DISCIPLINES AMERICAN MISSION

Presbyterian School in China Suspended and Principal Banished for Anti-Japanese Activities.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, June 4.—Considerable excitement has been created throughout China by the report that the Japanese authorities at Tsing-tao have closed the American Presbyterian Mission School and banished the Principal for anti-Japanese activities. It is understood the ban is to be lifted in a day or two.

The boycott movement is spreading. Shops selling Japanese goods in Canton have been attacked. In other cities a similar feeling is displayed.

President Hsu-Shih-Chang has given, through the American Bible Society, a comprehensive message to be read at the missionary centenary in Columbus on June 29, on the moral value of the Bible in China.

PEKING, June 4, (Associated Press.)—The anti-Japanese boycott, which is being fostered by the National Students' Organization in Peking, is spreading throughout China. The authorities are unable to check the movement and the Minister of Education and the Vice Minister have resigned.

Demonstrations were resumed today in Peking, where thousands of workmen are on strike. The university has been closed and converted into a military camp. The Government authorities do not wish to arrest the students, who enjoy public sympathy, and the police and gendarmes experience great difficulty in handling the youthful street orators.

A mandate issued by the President yesterday ordering the students to return to their studies has not been obeyed. The students of Nehinghua College appear to be leading the anti-Japanese movement.

AUSTRIA MOURNS TODAY OVER PEACE TERMS

Cannot Be Accepted, Ministers and Press Say—Treaty May Be Signed, Nevertheless.

COPENHAGEN, June 5, (Associated Press.)—Austria will mourn tomorrow. Black flags will be flown throughout the country, according to dispatches reaching here, as an expression of the feeling of the population over the peace terms handed to Austria.

BASLE, June 4.—The Grand Council of German Austria, which met on Tuesday under the chairmanship of President Seitz, adopted the report of Dr. Otto Bauer, the gist of which was that the peace terms presented to German Austria by the Allies meant "the death sentence of the Austrian republic," according to Vienna advices received here.

President Seitz, Foreign Minister Bauer, and Vice President Fink have left Vienna for Feldkirch, to confer with Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and head of the Austrian peace mission at St. Germain.

VIENNA, June 3, (Associated Press).—The Cabinet is undecided whether to accept or reject the peace terms so far as they have been received. President Seitz, Dr. Bauer, and other members of the Cabinet, however, are joining the newspaper chorus which declares that the terms are not acceptable. There are indications, on the other hand, that this attitude has been adopted for public purposes only.

SETTLEMENT NEAR ON FIUME QUESTION

Italy May Get Dalmatia and Jugoslavia the Port of Sebenico, It Is Said.

PARIS, June 5.—Premier Orlando of Italy had a conference with Premier Clemenceau today on the Adriatic problem.

La Liberté says that indications were today that a settlement of the Fiume question was near. The full claims of the Jugoslavs, it adds, will probably not be met. The paper says that Dalmatia will go to Italy, while the Jugoslavs will get the port of Sebenico.

The Czechoslovaks are satisfied with the principal territorial points of the Austrian peace treaty, M. Benes, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, informed the Temps.

The territorial clauses, he said, showed that the Council of Four had decided in favor of the Czechoslovak claims to the historic frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia. He said he hoped that the Jugoslavs, Rumanians and Poles would be equally satisfied with their frontiers.

KOLCHAK'S TROOPS CAPTURE URALSK

Petlura Takes Two Railroad Centres from Bolsheviki in Western Ukraine.

HARD FIGHT FOR PETROGRAD

Esthonians Moving on Capital Repel Fierce Attacks—Swedish Story of Great Victories by Reds.

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—The Bolsheviki acknowledge defeat by the Siberians and Cossacks on the Ural River, according to a Helsingfors dispatch. The Bolsheviki have been forced to evacuate the town of Uralsk, capital of the territory of Uralsk.

BERNE, June 4.—Troops of the army of General Simon Petlura, the anti-Bolshevist peasant leader in the Ukraine, have captured the railway centres of Proskurov and Berdicheff, in western Ukraine. This announcement is made by the Ukrainian Press Bureau.

Denial of the report that the Bolsheviki had captured Czernovits, the capital of Bukowina, was made today by the Rumanian Press Bureau here.

COPENHAGEN, June 5.—A report from Esthonian headquarters on Tuesday says that vigorous Bolshevist counterattacks west and northwest of Gatschina continue, but have been going on without decisive results.

Nothing is known at Esthonian headquarters regarding the reported advance of Finnish troops against Petrograd from the north.

West of Luga the northern corps of the Esthonian army is engaged solely in repelling attacks. Southeast of Riga Esthonian forces continue to advance toward Kreitzburg, according to the report.

The Swedish Socialist paper Folketsdagsblad, which is said to be in close communication with the Russian Bolshevist Government, has received a telegram from Petrograd reporting that the forces of Admiral Kolchak of the Omsk Government have been defeated in the south and centre, while the northern front is shaking. The Soviet troops are said to have captured 40,000 prisoners, 100 guns, and much war material.

The Esthonian offensive against Petrograd, the telegram adds, has been stopped and the anti-Bolsheviki are retiring in the direction of Jamburg. The telegram continues:

"The British Navy attempted to force the Finnish Gulf, but retired.

"The revolutionary movement against the Soviet has been broken and the Soviet is stronger than ever."

ENGLAND FACES HIGH COAL PRICES

Smaller Output, Due to Reduced Working Hours, Foreshadowed in Statement in Commons.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 5.—A reduced output of coal and higher prices to the consumer are forehadowed. Sir Auckland Geddes in the House of Commons said today that he regretted to inform the House that the position was serious. As far as it is possible to judge, he said, the estimated output for the twelve months from July, 1919, after the reduced hours come into force, is between 214,000,000 and 217,000,000 tons a year, compared with 287,000,000 tons in 1913. The consumption of coal for inland purposes and bunkers, which was 210,000,000 tons in 1913, had fallen to 196,000,000 tons for 1918. Exports in 1913 were 77,000,000 tons, and in 1918 were 34,000,000 tons.

In order to preserve approximately the same quantity for inland consumption and bunkers from July, 1919, all present restrictions on consumption must be fully maintained, and, in addition, exports must be reduced from 34,000,000 tons to 23,000,000. After guaranteeing profits to the owners at the rate of 14 pence a ton, the estimated deficiency on the working of the industry would amount to £46,600,000. This meant an increase to the consumer of about 4 shilling 6 pence a ton.

DUTCH TERRITORY TO STAND.

Holland May Grant Waterways Rights to Belgium.

PARIS, June 5.—In the revision of the treaty of 1839, dealing with the status of Belgium, including her boundaries as affecting Holland, the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Peace Conference has adopted the principle that Holland shall not have to make territorial concessions.

It appears that Holland is willing to grant certain rights the Belgians are demanding. These rights have to do with waterways.

ANDRASSY URGES HELP BY ALLIES IN HUNGARY

Says It Is Necessary if Nation Is to Have Chance to Decide Its Future.

VIENNA, June 3, (Associated Press.)—Allied intervention in Hungary was urged by Count Julius Andrassy, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in a statement today. The Count, in company with other exiled Hungarians, is attempting to put down the Hungarian Communist Government.

"The only way left for us is allied help," the Count said. "It is useless to treat with the Communists. Every day's delay means greater ruin for us and a loss for the whole world. It will be fifty years before we can undo the waste caused by the Communists. Every bank is bankrupt, very rich man impoverished, and every industry ruined.

"The Communist Government will accept any frontiers proposed by the Peace Conference and then will spend its energies in propaganda among the neighboring countries. It was a terrible mistake of the Karolyi Government to destroy the army and permit only the proletariat to have rifles. His Government was ruled by eight men, self-appointed.

"There has been no chance for self-government in Hungary during the last seven months. What we wish is special intervention, so that the nation may have a chance to decide its future. If intervention comes quickly and the Communist leaders are made responsible for the lives of the hostages there will be no shedding of civilian blood."

THE REVIEW

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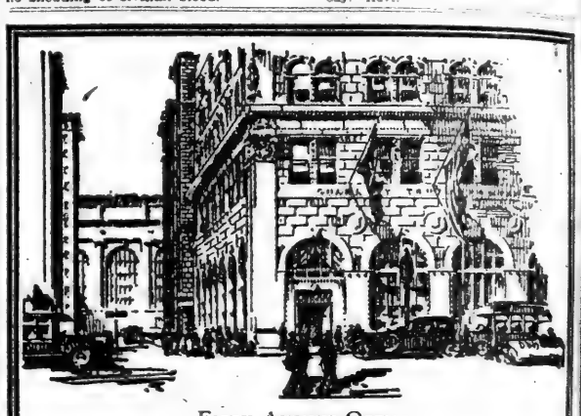
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NC-4.

Photograph of the American seaplane NC-4 in the harbor of Ponta Delgada, shown in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.



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BORAH SAYS LEAGUE BETRAYS AMERICA

He Accuses the President of Drawing This Country Into Tangle of Nations.

INSISTS TAFT KNOWS TERMS

Senator Cites Editorial Comment in New York, Where "Interests," He Says, Got Secret Copies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Assailing the League of Nations covenant in the Senate today, Senator Borah of Idaho called it a "betrayal of American sovereignty into the hands of foreign-ers." The league, as conceived by the Paris Conference, he said, would be dominated by Great Britain. He attacked President Wilson for allowing America "to be drawn into such a compact of nations."

Mr. Borah disclaimed any personal feeling against the President, but said that "so far as he may be attempting a betrayal of the independence and sovereignty of the American people into the hands of foreigners, I will not spare the President at the request of any Senator or individual. I will do all possible, intellectually and physically, to frustrate such a treacherous scheme to betray the American people.

"If that be treason," he added, "make the most of it."

Senator Borah urged that the resolution of Senator Johnson of California, calling on the State Department for the full text of the Peace Treaty, should be adopted. He characterized it as "absurd" that the treaty was available in other countries, while America was "kept in the dark."

"I would have been satisfied to let the treaty be distributed at the pleasure of the President if the action of the Peace Conference had been confined to the business of making a treaty," he said. "But when the Conference assumed to make something more than a treaty, it became a matter of the utmost concern to the American public to know just what kind of a super-Government is proposed. We are facing such a situation as never confronted us before. While making a treaty, we are changing the entire structure of our Government.

Says Taft Knows Treaty Terms.

"The League of Nations is being discussed from one end of the land to the other. Our people are being told that the treaty and the League are inseparable, and that peace cannot be restored until both are accepted. Not a night passes that former President Taft does not allight from his special train and expound the treaty, although it has not been made public. This presupposes that Mr. Taft is familiar with the treaty.

"I heard Mr. Taft make several speeches," interrupted Senator Hitchcock, "and he confined himself to the League of Nations; he never discusses any other features of the treaty."

Mr. Taft said the machinery of the League must make the treaty operative, said Mr. Borah. "This compels the belief that Mr. Taft knew all the details regarding the treaty. I do not know how the treaty can be made effective by the League of Nations. It is utterly useless for that purpose. Its only effect will be to produce more wars instead of ending them.

"When going away, the President advised the people that the League of Nations would be so interwoven with the nations that its opponents would not be able to untangle them. We now have the League of Nations, but not the unity and no means of knowing how we are interwoven. Are we not entitled to have the instrument and to know precisely how we are to meet the situation? I say the people of the United States are entitled to know."

Senator Borah alluded to President Mason's Memorial Day address at Suresnes, in which he had declared that those who were opposing the League of Nations covenant now would some day be ashamed of their attitude.

This language, in its tone of criticism, cannot be equaled," said Mr. Borah. "The hour has struck, and time must determine who has been disloyal to the American public."

The Idaho Senator adverted to an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the treaty of peace.

"A great New York newspaper, perhaps the greatest newspaper in America," the Senator declared, "said that the United States Senate must ratify the peace treaty for the same reason that the Germans had to sign it. This is in line with the purpose of Mr. Taft and his associates—to bring such pressure to bear as would place the Senate in the same situation as Germany. Here this great newspaper speaks within a few hundred feet of where secret copies of the treaty of peace are being distributed to special interests."

Mr. Borah declared that Mr. Taft, Mr. Hitchcock and others of the advocates of the League of Nations covenant were trying to "whip the Senate into approving the treaty."

Senator Reed of Missouri interrupted Mr. Borah to say that Chairman Cummings of the Democratic National Committee and Mr. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, are "committing the Democratic Party to the League of Nations, although the treaty has not yet been given to the American people."

Senator Borah of New Mexico asked if opponents of the League were not equally active in arousing public sentiment against it.

Cecil's Appeal to America.

Senator Borah alluded to advices from Great Britain that the United States should not falter in making sacrifices for the League of Nations.

"What sacrifices has Great Britain made in this League?" demanded Mr. Borah. "Of course, Great Britain would like the United States to make sacrifices. We are the only nation that is doing it.

"'Freedom of the seas,' he continued, 'has not been mentioned since the Versailles Conference met. Great Britain is left with her great naval power to dominate the entire world and the League of Nations. England has made no sacrifices. America has surrendered all its traditions and policies of a century and a half to enter the war. The policies of Washington and Monroe, of national sovereignty, must be sacrificed if we enter the League of Nations."

Senator Hitchcock interrupted to bring up Mr. Reed's statement of a few days ago that the League will be dominated by seventeen small nations of color."

Mr. Hitchcock asked what Mr. Borah thought about that, and the Idaho Senator replied:

"These nations will dominate the League, but Great Britain the nations."

Senator Borah said there was a "conduit" between the League to Enforce Peace and the Peace Conference at Paris. He suggested an investigation of the League to Enforce Peace.

"Call some of the leaders of the League to Enforce Peace," he said, "and you'll find out who is paying for the special train on which they are going around the country telling the people how to save themselves."

Says "Third Party" Will Oppose League.

The Democratic Party, Mr. Borah charged, had definitely made the League of Nations a party issue. He spoke of Chairman Cummins's statement extolling the League as the Democratic Party's greatest achievement.

"My only objection to that is that it takes too much credit away from Mr. Taft," said Senator Borah. "We hear high praise for Mr. Taft from the Democratic party these days. They pay him the same attention as when they stop traffic in the streets to let the dead pass by."

Mr. Borah predicted the formation of a third party unless the Republican Party took a decisive stand against the League.

"There is no way to prevent the League being an issue in the next election," he declared.

"If the Democratic Party indorses it, and the Republican Party indorses it or remains silent, there will be a party that will represent the American people and American institutions," he said. "Stop camouflaging. Let men line up. Let the parties take a stand."

HAVE RIGHT TO FOE SHIPS.

Bonar Law in House of Commons Concedes American Position.

LONDON, June 5, (Associated Press.)—Andrew Bonar Law, spokesman for the British Government, expressed in the House of Commons today his opinion that the United States was within her rights in holding the interned German ships.

He was asked under what international law the United States retained the German ships driven into her ports by the British Navy. He replied that he believed it to be a fact that in the case of a country going to war and having enemy ships in her ports it was the custom by international law that she had the right to retain them.

RIDICULES LODGE IN LEAGUE DEBATE

Political Academy Speaker Says Every One Knew of Labor Provisions Except Senator.

ARGUES FOR THE COVENANT

Labor Law Secretary Asserts Industrial Program Will Removes America's Handicap.

Senator Lodge was ridiculed for exhibiting an alleged ignorance of widely published current information yesterday by John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, who asserted at the semi-annual conference of the Academy of Political Science that the Republican Senate leader had expressed astonishment at finding in the covenant of the proposed League of Nations an international labor platform which had been generally printed and discussed for weeks.

After discussing the labor legislation provisions of the covenant, and quoting President Wilson, Samuel Gompers, and several foreign statesmen in their favor, Mr. Andrews, who said he was a Republican, continued:

"Senator Lodge apparently learned for the first time of these provisions, and announces that when employers and employes in this country learn of them, there is going to be something in the nature of a sensation."

Mr. Andrews argued that the labor legislation provided for in the covenant would be of advantage to all nations in the world, and of especial advantage to the United States, particularly to employers in this country. He said the adoption of improved labor standards internationally would wipe out the handicap against American industry in selling in competition with the products of "cheap foreign labor," because it would do away with the differential against the United States, which has resulted from higher standards of wages and working conditions.

On the other hand, he asserted, this movement for the internationalization of high labor standards would make possible legislation for the benefit of American workingmen. He said the greatest obstacle which social workers and labor leaders now face in getting legislation for labor through State Legislatures and Congress is the argument that such reforms would add to labor costs and place American industries at a disadvantage in competing with nations whose labor standards are lower.

J. P. Chamberlain, Columbia University's expert on drafting legislation, argued that the labor program embodied in the covenant would become the supreme law of this land, and that legislation affecting hours of labor, the labor of women and children and similar topics, would be imposed on this country when adopted by the international organization created by the League.

Citing a number of precedents to prove that treaty agreements supersede State laws, he described as the most conclusive precedent the history of the migratory bird legislation. The first bill on the subject, passed by Congress in 1913, was set aside by the Supreme Court as an undue interference with State rights. A later bill, passed to give effect to a treaty with Canada, was held to be constitutional, although it overrode State rights in the same manner.

George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia attacked the League of Nations as the resignation of governmental authority by this and other countries in favor of a combination of powers. He said that, whereas the League purported to keep clear of domestic questions, it was in the power of the League to decide what was domestic and what was not, so that it could take control of our affairs by deciding against our contention that they were matters which concerned us solely.

"In our case," he said, "take the question of immigration. We might say that is purely domestic, while the country that raised the protest might say it was not. Then it is up to the Council to decide. If the decision were against us we would have to submit to the finding or break our covenant, which would mean that we would have to fight, not one nation, but the armed forces of all the nations that had decided against us.

"In the same way such questions as the protective tariff, coastwise trading, and the Panama Canal eventually might be put up to the Executive Council of the League and be decided unfavorably to us. The only good feature of the entire document is the three months' cooling off period it allows before a decision is made.

Mr. Pepper spoke of the attempt made a few years ago to pass a treaty guaranteeing the territorial integrity of all the nations of the Western Hemisphere, which, he said, was buried in the Senate.

"This is now taken and inserted in the covenant in Article X., and we are told it is merely an extension of the Monroe Doctrine. Yet, all the dangers that made the former treaty impossible are contained in this article. The Monroe Doctrine guarantee in the League covenant is meaningless. The wording leaves it to the Council to decide whether such treaty can tend to promote the peace of the world, which the Monroe Doctrine was never intended to do. The Monroe Doctrine is not preserved in the covenant."

Mr. Pepper characterized the League Council as an international voting trust, perpetual in character, and an offensive and defensive political alliance contrived to place forever in the hands of a dominant group of the great powers control of international politics.

"They are bound to decide questions on the expediency of the moment," he added.

Senator Key Pitman of Nevada defended the League of Nations in an address, in which he said:

"The chief attacks made in the United States upon the covenant of the League of Nations are not based upon its lack of power to prevent or defer war, but upon the alleged grant to the League of jurisdiction and power to interfere with the vital interest of our Government.

"What are the vital interests that we submit to the League under the covenant? There is not in the document a single prohibition or limitation upon our right to defend our territory or our citizens against attack. Our domestic affairs and our Monroe Doctrine are expressly excluded from jurisdiction of the League. It is granted no control over our army or our navy. It is granted no power to determine our armaments, but only the authority to recommend a plan looking to the reduction of armaments in all nations.

"The adoption or rejection of any proposed plan would be exclusively within the authority of our Congress. The covenant is purely a creature and agent of the contracting Governments. Members of the League are only obligated to submit to arbitration, under Article 13, 'disputes as to the interpretation of the treaty; as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach.'

"If we, the leader of democracy, the most ardent advocate of peace and the bitterest opponent of militarism, are unwilling to submit such international disputes, equally with all other civilized nations, to the unanimous verdict of the world, then, indeed, all is hopeless."

Dwight W. Morrow, advisor to the Allied Maritime Transport Conference, said:

"The fundamental principle of both the first and second draft of the League of Nations is that people must be frank with each other. Had there been a Secretary of War in Hague Conference this war would not have happened. I hope the covenant will be adopted because I look upon it as an organized Hague Conference with advisory powers. I believe there should be full debate, and if anyone tries to stop debate in the Senate, he is going to do a grave injustice."

George W. Wickersham made an elaborate analysis of labor proposals at the Peace Conference and of official labor organizations in this country and in France.

WILSON'S VISIT DELAYED.

Trip to Belgium Postponed Because of Queen's Illness.

BRUSSELS, June 5.—Owing to the illness of the Queen of the Belgians, President Wilson's visit here has been postponed until the end of next week. Queen Elizabeth is suffering from hay fever.

King Albert will meet President Wilson in Dunkirk, and on the day following his arrival a reception will be given by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and M. Favreau, President of the Senate, and Paul Hymans, Foreign Minister, will deliver addresses. The program also includes a luncheon at the American Legation, a visit to Louvain, which was burned by the Germans in 1914, and a dinner at the King's palace.

DEFENSE IN FORD SUIT TO BE HEARD TODAY

Direct Presentation of Plaintiff's Case Against Chicago Tribune Nearly Concluded.

DAY OF MUCH READING

Editorials and Cartoons Introduced —Witnesses from the Southwest Restive.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., June 5.—Witnesses who came here four weeks ago from Texas and New Mexico to testify for the Chicago Daily Tribune, which is being sued by Henry Ford for $1,000,000 damages on a charge of libel, and who have been growing restive, were cheered today by information that in all probability their testimony would be called for tomorrow.

Reading of the deposition of Edward Goldbeck, who was a special writer for the Tribune in 1916, was concluded this morning. Mr. Goldbeck, who resided in Evanston, Ill., was asked why he so seldom visited the Tribune office in Chicago.

"I dislike very much to say so, but Chicago is the dirtiest city in the world and I visit it as seldom as possible," he answered.

Counsel for the plaintiff introduced depositions, editorials, and even cartoons for the purpose of showing that specific malice lay behind the Tribune editorial of June 23, 1916, in which the Detroit manufacturer was called an anarchist. At adjournment Attorney William Lucking said he had but one brief deposition to read tomorrow, and two witnesses whose testimony probably would be short. This, he said, would complete direct presentation of the plaintiff's case.

Attorney Weymouth Kirkland of counsel for The Tribune stated that the border witnesses would be the first called. All have business interests which they say demand their early return to their homes. Mr. Kirkland said that a serial story of Mexican outrages all along the border on American soil would be unfolded by succeeding witnesses, beginning with those in the Brownsville, Texas, district, and working west through the Big Bend district and El Paso, to Columbus, N. M., scene of the most serious of the raids. This story having been told, the defense plans to enter Mexico itself with tales of murdered foreigners, robberies, and vast properties idle while their American owners, in fear of their lives, were secretary of War of United States. It is estimated that six weeks will be required to complete the case.

Counsel for The Tribune objected to all of the evidence introduced today, most of it on the ground of remoteness to the issue on trial. Desks were piled high with bound volumes of The Tribune, and lawyers, to save their throats, relieved one another in reading editorials. The cartoons were pertinent to the editorials. They were introduced by plaintiff to support his charge that The Tribune urged war against Mexico to divert supplies from the enemies of Germany, and that specific malice arose in the breasts of the publishers against Mr. Ford because he opposed the use of force in the country south of the Rio Grande.

Depositions read included those from officials of the International Harvester Company and the Standard Oil Company. They were designed to show that a relationship between the families of Colonel R. R. McCormick, one of the publishers of The Tribune, and Harold F. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company, and certain property interests influenced The Tribune's Mexican policy. The Harvester Company gets large quantities of sisal, used in binder twine, from Yucatan, while the Standard Oil Company imports crude oil from another part of the republic.

Judge Tucker said that the relationship established seemed very remote. Harold F. McCormick is a second cousin of Colonel R. R. McCormick. The depositions showed that Mrs. Katherine Medill McCormick, mother of Colonel McCormick, owns 500 shares of Harvester stock of a par value of $50,000, and that Colonel McCormick has 165 shares. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Colonel McCormick's sister-in-law, was said to have 79 shares of the stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, quoted at $625 a share; Harold F. McCormick had 20 shares, and his wife, Edith Rockefeller McCormick, 1,120 shares of the same stock.

HOW TO PERPETUATE PEACE

British Labor Leader Said to Plan Broad Strike Against War.

According to an article which appeared yesterday morning in The New York Call, J. H. Thomas, M. P., Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain, who is ostensibly in this country to regain his health is really here as an agent of the "Triple Alliance" of British railwaymen, miners, and transport workers to put through an agreement with workers in similar crafts in this country looking to a general strike of 5,000,000 workers of both countries should there ever be a threat of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Thomas was not quoted in the article, but the facts, it was said in the story, were given by John G. Jones, an organizer of the British Labor party who assisted some months ago in the formation of the American Labor Party of New York.

According to the statement of Jones, Thomas is to be followed here by Robert Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; Frank Hodges, Secretary of the British Miners, and Robert Williams, Secretary of the National Transport Federation. Thomas, according to Jones, is to confer with the heads of the four railroad brotherhoods of the United States and the other men will meet the representatives of the miners and marine workers. "In view of the attempt of rival imperialists of Great Britain and America for the world's trade, the Triple Alliance is working to prevent the next war before it has a chance to begin," the article said.

SOUTH AFRICANS APPEAL.

Nationalists Call Upon Premier Lloyd George in Paris.

PARIS, June 5.—A deputation of eight members of the Nationalist party in South Africa called upon Premier Lloyd George today.

Their call was in advocacy of the independence of the Union of South Africa.

The party of South African Nationalist representatives was in New York early in April en route to England and France. After its arrival in England the delegation, which is headed by General J. B. M. Hertzog, sent a request to Premier Lloyd George for a hearing. It was stated in London at the time that it was understood the British Government would be guided in dealing with the South African question by the advice of General Louis Botha, the South African Premier, and his colleagues.

LAMAR CONVICTION UPHELD.

Court Sustains Charges of Conspiring with Germans.

The Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the conviction of David Lamar, sometimes known as "The Wolf of Wall Street," and Henry B. Martin, a member of the organization known as Labor's Peace Council, on an indictment charging them with conspiring with German agents to obstruct the shipment of munitions to Europe. Other defendants tried at the same time escaped through the disagreement of the jury, but Franz Rintelen, one of the notorious representatives of the German Government, was also convicted. He did not appeal and is now serving out his sentence in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

It was shown at the trial that the defendants sought to discourage the manufacture of munition by causing strikes in munition plants, and by stirring up labor to the point of refusing to take part in any work that might benefit anti-German forces. Each of the convicted men was sentenced to serve one year in prison.

Lamar has already served eighteen months in prison for falsely representing himself to be A. Mitchell Palmer, then a Congressman, in an attempt to obtain money from the United States Steel Corporation and J. P. Morgan & Co.

FIND $20,000 LOOT STOLEN FROM NAVY

Police Arrest Three Men in Raid for Thefts at Pelham Bay Training Station.

GAVE PLAYS FOR SAILORS

One Prisoner Admits Silver and Other Goods Were Removed in Motor Truck.

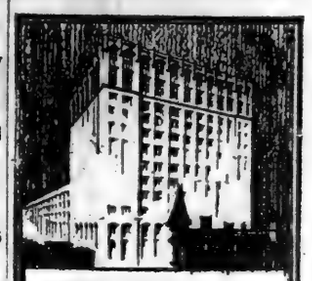
Silverware and other property valued at $20,000, stolen from the Naval Training Station at Pelham Bay Park, were recovered by the police last night, following a raid on basement rooms in the house at 131 West Fifty-third Street, where three men were arrested for receiving stolen goods.

The prisoners arraigned at the West Forty-seventh Street Station by Detectives Fitzgerald and Dennison described themselves as follows: Frank May, 33 years old, theatrical producer, 540 West Thirty-sixth Street; Edward Chrisman, 523 West Forty-third Street, and Max Cooper, 205 West 118th Street, both actors.

According to the detectives, the property includes, besides the silver, copper, and glassware and a quantity of rope, which was taken from officers' quarters at the training station within ten days, May had been producing vaudeville shows at the station for the entertainment of the sailors. He provided his last performance on May 17. The police said he admitted complicity in the theft of the goods, which had been moved in a motor truck he had hired and marked "Pelham Trucking Company."

For several weeks preparations have been made to abandon the training quarters, and materials of all kinds have been shipped to naval stations. Because of this the truck attracted no attention from the guards.

The police said it was reported that a petty officer or some other person connected with the camp had helped the men under arrest get the property away. Captain Timmons, in charge of the training station, said he had not been able to prove that any one connected with the station had any part in the thefts.



Bush Terminal Bldgs., 9 and 10, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(23 buildings for this client in 15 years)
William Higginson, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

The greatest speed of construction consistent with the highest standard of work is Turner's way of giving you an economical building.

TURNER Construction Co.



6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no dangerous or deleterious substitutes.

GREAT RESULTS.

Despite the exclusion of many thousands of lines of advertising, The New York Times published a greater volume of advertisements in the first five months of 1919 than any other New York newspaper, and gained 1,585,457 agate lines over the corresponding period of 1918. Total, 7,064,497 agate lines in five months.—Advt.

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Made of fine quality flannels, finely tailored, hanging straight and loose from the hips to a point just off the shoes, and giving those free and easy lines so becoming in flannels, and so effective in conjunction with a hand-tailored sport coat.

$9.00 $11.00 $12.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
LOCATED ON STREET LEVEL

STORM OF DEBATE OVER TREATY LEAK

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

solution was the most spirited that ... body has had in many a day. ... thing else seemed to occupy the minds ... Senators but the assertion that individuals and corporations had been supplied with copies of the treaty, while the ... had been unable to obtain the ..., even in confidence.

... Democratic leaders of the Senate were ... sistent that the charges of Senators ... dge and Borah be investigated. The ... Republicans appeared equally determined that the inquiry should go on. ... the Democrats hoped to put the Republicans in the position, it was said, of not ... being able to substantiate their charges, ... the Republicans asserted that the ... charges were true and that inquiry ... would show a trail, as one put it, "from ... to Wall Street."

... Senator Hitchcock, in the absence of ... Senator Martin of Virginia, the Democratic floor leader, who is ill, led the ... Democratic forces in demanding the inquiry, the Nebraskan being involved in ... frequent clashes with Senators Lodge, ... Borah, and other Republicans. The Nebraskan Senator insisted that, in bringing the charge that "special interests" had been supplied with copies by agents of the President," the Republicans had practically accused the President of playing into the hands of those ... treaty.

... Hitchcock expressed amazement ... the Republicans had not initiated an ... inquiry themselves, if they actually ... wanted an impartial investigation to get ... the facts. During the debate Mr. ... Borah jocosely asked Senator Hitchcock ... to get so "violent."

After the Hitchcock resolution had been ... adopted and been sent back to the Audit ... Committee, the resolution of Senator ... Johnson of California, calling on the ... State Department for the full text of ... the treaty, which has been before the ... Senate as the unfinished business for ... a week, was again taken up. Senator ... Hitchcock wanted to know from Senator ... Johnson how long he expected to keep ... the resolution before the Senate.

"I intend to keep calling it up until ... it is adopted," replied Mr. Johnson. "If it takes a day, or a week, or ... longer."

"The majority of the Senate is said to favor the Johnson resolution, and a vote on it is expected tomorrow.

"In bringing up his own resolution, Mr. Hitchcock said he "assumed there would be no very substantial objection" to adopting it.

"It seems to me to be a matter of the most tremendous urgency," said Senator Hitchcock, "that an investigation should be had of the charges made, and the responsibility of two Senators ... that copies of the peace treaty ... with Germany have fallen into the ... hands of New York interests while being withheld from the Senate. The demand for an investigation should have been made by the Senators who lugged into the Senate this very serious charge. They do not appear to have appreciated either the gravity of their own statements or the embarrassing position in which they place themselves by not demanding an investigation.

"These Senators declared in effect that the President withholds copies of this treaty from the Senate, and they insinuate, very broadly, that he permits copies to go to business concerns in New York. These concerns, they say, have particular interest in the treaty."

Senator Lodge interrupted to say he would take all the blame that could be placed upon him by Senator Hitchcock.

"I wish he would not say 'they,'" said Senator Lodge. "I said nothing about 'financial interests' whatever."

"I assume," replied Senator Hitchcock, "that when the Senator from Massachusetts, leading the main body of Senators on the other side, and the Senator from Idaho, leading the other faction of the party, concur on the same day in making their charges and insinuations against a co-ordinate branch of the Government that they are in accord and that what one of them says is indorsed by the other."

Senator Borah remarked that Senator Lodge had not said anything about special interests, or anything of that sort.

"I was sorry he did not, but he did not," added Senator Borah.

"Well, it is possible the Senator from Massachusetts is in a slightly different attitude than the Senator from Idaho," returned Senator Hitchcock. "They concurred, however, in their attack. Apparently these special New York interests having 'an interest in the treaty' did not permit the Senator from Idaho to examine it while in their possession, while the Senator from Massachusetts appears to have been particularly favored.

"These New York concerns, they say, have particular interest in the terms of the treaty. This involves an attack upon the President of the most scandalous character. It appears to be a new chapter in the attack upon the treaty itself, a new chapter in which both of the Senators concur. It conveys to the public mind the idea that there is a secret combination between the commission, headed by the President in Paris, and the business interests in New York, by which the latter are to be given advance information, withheld from the Senate, a monstrous charge.

"Men who make such a charge owe it to the public to demand an investigation, and they would have demanded an investigation if they had been making a charge in the public interests, and not merely for the purpose of injuring the great treaty and postponing the establishment of peace.

"Personally, I have no knowledge of this matter, I have never seen the treaty, nor asked to see it. I do not know the New York interests that have copies. If any of them have, they evidently have closer communication with the enemies of the treaty than the friends of the treaty. I want to know how those New York interests got these copies, if they have them; the country wants to know; the Senate must find out."

Senator Hitchcock went on to say that Senator Lodge had stated that he had a copy of the text of the treaty in his hands in New York and read it for an hour and half. He referred to Senator Lodge's statement that he would not accept the copy of the treaty to bring to Washington and show to his colleagues unless he could make it public.

"I do not know any great moral advantage of such a treaty coming into the hands of the Senator from Massachusetts and being withheld from his associates," said Senator Hitchcock. "I can see no great moral boast in that. If he held the treaty in his hands, he held stolen goods, goods probably secured by bribery; goods which the President of the United States and other international representatives in Paris had promised should not be made public for public reasons and in order that the negotiation of the treaty might not be interfered with."

Senator Hitchcock quoted Senator Lodge as having said on the Senate floor that he had heard of four copies of the treaty being "in existence in New York."

"The Senator is very well advised, evidently," commented Senator Hitchcock, "of these nefarious interests concerning which the Senator from Idaho has made some rather strong insinuations."

Mr. Hitchcock quoted Senator Lodge as saying of the treaty, "as far as I can make out, the only place where it is not allowed to come is the Senate of the United States."

"That is a pretty strong statement for a Senator to make," declared Mr. Hitchcock, "that the President is withholding copies from the Senate, and permitting it to go everywhere else, to concerns that have special interests in the treaty. How a Senator could have believed such a thing and not have demanded an investigation I do not understand."

Senator Fall of New Mexico asked what information Senator Hitchcock had that the President was withholding the treaty from the Senate.

"My information is of various character," replied Senator Hitchcock. "It is a matter of world-wide notoriety that the nations which made this treaty through their representatives agreed, for the public interests, and in the interests of an early peace, to withhold the publication of the copies until a result had been secured with Germany, just as has always been the case in the negotiation of treaties."

"That is my understanding of the general situation," commented Mr. Fall, "that is, that there should be no publicity given the treaty. But I have no information leading me to believe that the President has refused to give it to the Senate, because a treaty is given to the Senate in confidence and is not given publicity except by the consent of the President or the Senate. We, on this side, have no information that the President would decline to give the treaty to the Senate, but we have proof that the Senator from Nebraska is leading the opposition to an inquiry of the treaty."

"When we come to the question of whether the Senate should break into Presidential negotiations and demand the tentative copy of a treaty before it has been signed by the enemy," replied Senator Hitchcock, "the Senator is going into a field in which he will find no precedent whatever for the Senate making any such meddlesome demands."

Senator Williams of Mississippi interpolated that Senator Fall was "going into a field where George Washington denied the Senate had to right to enter."

"Absolutely," assented Mr. Hitchcock.

Senator Borah asked why Senator Williams quoted George Washington.

"You have repudiated all his doctrines," remarked the Idaho Senator, turning to the Democratic Senators.

Senator Hitchcock, insisting that the Senate ought to investigate the charges of Senators Lodge and Borah, said that Mr. Lodge had "almost flatfootedly" stated that representatives in Paris, under the control of the President, had given out copies of the treaty.

"Now, I say the time has come for an investigation," insisted Senator Hitchcock. "I want to know what interests the Senator from Massachusetts has been talking about. I want to know what interests these are which are denounced by the Senator from Idaho as having special interests in the terms of the treaty. I want to know how those interests got possession of copies of this treaty and hold them in New York, at this time, and confidently discuss them with Senators."

"Mr. President, I wish the Senator from Nebraska would not talk in such a violent way," interposed Senator Lodge with a smile. "He frightens me. He frightens the Senate when he gets so violent."

"I hope the Senate will not construe as violent what is simply a robust voice gathered upon the plains of the West," protested Mr. Hitchcock.

"I do not know where it was gathered," commented Mr. Lodge. "I want to say to the Senator that we are not asking for instructions from the President or his instructions to his representatives. We are simply asking for a public document, and he can refuse it if he sees fit.

"Now, I shall be delighted to have an investigation ordered. If I had had my way we would have adopted this resolution and begun the investigation at once. The Senator finds fault that we did not carry on an investigation in New York. I am not aware that we had any authority to carry on an investigation.

"Now let me state all that the committee can possibly find out from me. I will state it now. It will save time.

"I was shown a copy of the treaty with Germany by a friend of mine who is connected with no interests, entirely a private citizen. How it came into his hands I did not inquire. He is a man of the utmost uprightness of character. If I were at liberty to mention his name, which I am not, the whole country would know that there never was a more outrageous suggestion than to suppose that anything could have come into his hands by corruption. It came to him. I have not any question, in a perfectly legitimate way; I have no knowledge how.

"That copy I had an opportunity to examine, at least one article of it. The text of the treaty covers 208 folio pages. The whole treaty, French and English, text, both, covers 415 pages. The only part that I acquired any sort of familiarity with was an article at the end which seemed to be a sort of addendum to the body of the treaty with Germany because it had nothing to do with the peace with Germany. This established at great length—I think it is as long as the League of Nations article—a great and permanent organization for the internationalization of labor, a very interesting article.

"I was afterward told by another gentleman, wholly unconnected with any great business or financial interests in any way, that he also had a copy which he would allow me to take and examine at length. I told him I preferred not to take any copy to bring here, because any copy that was put into my hands I should feel it my duty to make public. Now, it was this gentleman who said to me that he knew of four copies in New York. That is merely hearsay. I know personally of only two.

"I saw nobody representing a financial interest. I did not go within two or three miles of Wall Street. Therefore I cannot bear testimony as to the possession of copies of the treaty by financial interests. But this was stated by the State Department when they were explaining what I have said and what I have seen, although the State Department was not with me when I saw it. They said that they thought I must have seen parts of the treaty which were in the hands of financial interests in New York. I suggest that when you begin to investigate you investigate your own State Department at the start. They said that publicly.

"Nobody has denied the presence of those copies here or in New York. Of course, there is a copy here in the State Department, and I have no doubt that Senators more favored than I have seen it. Those copies which the State Department says are in the hands of financial interests must have come from Paris."

Senator Hitchcock asked who in the State Department had made the statement mentioned by Mr. Lodge.

"Mr. Frank Polk made it to the press," replied Mr. Lodge. "Now I have told the Senate all I can give in the way of testimony. It would be a gross breach of faith on my part to state the names of the two gentlemen, who are friends of mine, who told me they had copies. There is no question that copies of the treaty with Germany are in this country. There is no question that they are on sale in neutral countries. Now I see no good reason why we should not have from the State Department the official copy of the text of a treaty which the rest of the world has no difficulty in procuring."

Senator Williams declared that from the beginning of the discussion of the treaty in the Senate there had been a "plain, palpable, and obvious effort to nag, worry, and bedevil the President."

"Every possible step has been taken," declared Senator Williams, "to create in foreign countries the impression that his own people are not behind him. Instead of leaving him to the unconstitutional functions, and then considering what he has done, after he has done it, and brought it here, you have constantly nagged, worried, and bedevilled him, and you are up to it now."

"The Senator from Massachusetts talks as if the treaty had been completed. It has not been completed, but we are in negotiation with Germany right now about modifications in certain respects.

"I will undertake to wager a doughnut or two that when we come to find out who has these copies of the treaty we will find that they are Republicans, and that the man who first brought back a copy, or several copies, was a Republican or a high financial magnate in the Republican Party."

Senator Borah had no doubt whatever, he said, that copies of the treaty of peace were "in the hands of special interests in New York." He would not suggest, he said, that the President had caused these copies to be delivered to them.

"There are many people in Paris," said Mr. Borah. "Some of them are as much intertwined with the business interests of New York as the League of Nations will be found intertwined with the German peace treaty. We have all seen, heretofore, how millions have been made in Wall Street by advance information.

"I have no way of knowing how the special interests obtained their copies. I have no interest in the matter except to know that the text of the treaty is in circulation everywhere throughout the world except in this country."

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, supporting the effort to get the full text of the treaty before the Senate, said an insistent demand was being made in his State and elsewhere throughout the country by professional men, business men, and those engaged in international commerce, so that the complete terms of the treaty be made known.

"Men anxious to shape their international financial policies along the lines of the treaty want to know what to expect," said Mr. Frelinghuysen. "To many of these men the summary issued through the State Department has become an object of suspicion and actual distrust. If this summary is honest, why should not the entire treaty be made public? What reason is there for withholding it?

"Why should the President disregard his promise and make this a secret covenant, secretly arrived at? I insist that if the President made a compact with delegates of other nations in Paris not to make the treaty public now, he ought to take back that agreement and keep his word with the American people."

"If the President says he made that agreement with respect to the treaty," declared Senator Walsh of Montana, "then no matter whether he acted wisely or not in doing so, I think he ought to abide by it."

"Let the President tell the Senate if he made such an agreement," insisted Mr. Frelinghuysen. "Why does he not take Congress into his confidence? Why this secrecy? The day will come when the American people will resent the secrecy of these proceedings at Paris. It is plainly our duty to remind the President of his obligation to the people and of his promise solemnly made to them."

White House Asked Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 5, (Associated Press.)—It was stated authoritatively today that Senator Hitchcock introduced his resolution for a treaty investigation at a request from the White House after a conference yesterday with Secretary Tumulty. President Wilson is being kept fully advised of the situation in the Senate, but, so far as has been made known, has not indicated whether he would authorize the State Department to furnish the treaty text to the Senate in the event of the passage of Senator Johnson's resolution.

In the debate today Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado paid a tribute to the President, who, he said, had borne the greatest burden ever placed upon the shoulders of any man, a burden which had made it necessary for him to act in some cases as an "arbiter of some of the greatest problems that ever existed since civilization began."

Senator Thomas accused the Republicans of playing politics with the treaty. He declared that since the death of Theodore Roosevelt, whose demise was "publicly mourned, but privately rejoiced at," by some of his party, many Republican Senators had been ploughing in the field of international politics, "each hoping that his particular plowshare would turn up the Presidential grub."

At the suggestion of Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, Senator Johnson changed the wording of his resolution so that the treaty text would be requested only "if not incompatible with the public interest." Senator McCumber also favored addressing the resolution to the President, instead of the Secretary of State.

Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota, denouncing secret diplomacy, stated that he would support the Johnson resolution.

New Jersey Commuters



Thousands of you pass our office in the Singer Building every day. The next time you are in this vicinity, stop in and discuss with us the opening of a checking account. We are conveniently located, there is a cordial spirit here, our requirements as to balance are not burdensome, and you may enjoy some added prestige and other advantages by drawing your checks on a New York banking institution.

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Charleston Navy Warehouse.

You hesitate to build a factory or warehouse on the usual cost-plus-percentage basis. You feel there are too many loopholes, with you running all the risk.

Our "Profit-Sharing" contract is in plain English: It defines clearly what constitutes "costs," and tells which costs are subject to a percentage of profit and which are not. It puts overhead where it belongs, so that it comes out of our fee. It makes it to our mutual advantage to build for less than the estimate, *but penalizes us if we exceed it.* This contract usually saves owners 2 to 7½ per cent.

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MADE of left-over roast beef—it can be more delicious than it was yesterday if into it you put a tablespoon ful of that rich, Frenchy

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UNPRECEDENTED.

The New York Times published a greater volume of advertisements in May than any other New York newspaper.

WINNIPEG SOLDIERS WOULD END ANARCHY

4,000 War Veterans in Mass Meeting Give Pledge to Maintain Law and Order.

THEIR UNION THE UNION JACK

Dominion Executive Body in Session at Ottawa Also Sends Offer of Mediation.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 5.—More than 4,000 Winnipeg veterans of the great war, including scores of officers and hundreds of men, after standing at attention in the Auditorium here today and singing "God Save the King," pledged themselves and their resources to maintain law and order in Winnipeg and to stamp out Bolshevism and anarchy from the forces of Winnipeg labor.

Resolutions were passed demanding that the authorities immediately arrest and punish all persons responsible for the strike situation in Winnipeg, who have attempted to overthrow constitutional government. Deportation of "all undesirable aliens" also was urged.

The soldiers cheered a remark that "the only 'big union' which Canadian soldiers would recognize was the Empire; flag, the Union Jack."

Mayor Charles F. Gray addressed the meeting and said the city wanted 2,000 special constables from the ranks of returned soldiers "to protect honest labor from intimidation, to provide food for all classes, and to safeguard every branch of municipal and civil life."

A roaring response, "We are at your service," followed the Mayor's request. The city will pay the constables $6 a day.

The mass meeting decided to appoint a committee to visit the strike headquarters in the Labor Temple and demand that the strike leaders immediately announce their stand on the local food situation and the alien question.

It was intimated that if the strike leaders' reply was not satisfactory, the delegation of returned soldiers "would take things into their own hands."

Hundreds of returned soldiers had gathered at the mobilization point shortly before 10:30 o'clock this morning. Every branch of the Dominion service was represented.

While the mass meeting was in progress a parade of strikers passed, a block away.

It was rumored that the Central Strike Committee was considering the advisability of calling off the sympathetic strike in view of the impending action by war veterans.

The strike situation seemed to be completely reversed. Labor leaders, who have publicly and aggressively attempted to combat every Federal, Provincial, and municipal attempt to restore tranquillity in Winnipeg, were asking "for protection," it was learned at the City Hall.

The city took over the distribution of milk and was arranging to provide for bread distribution if necessary. Mayor Gray said that milk stations would be opened in all public school buildings and that "adequate protection would be furnished."

Ottawa Sends Mediation Offer.

OTTAWA, June 5.—Heads of the Great War Veterans' Association, in session here today, offered to act as mediator in an effort to effect a settlement of the Winnipeg strike.

The following message was sent to all parties concerned in Winnipeg:

"The Dominion Executive of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, now in executive session at Ottawa, representing the great majority of returned soldiers in Canada, and having the best interests of all Canadians at heart, do hereby invite representatives of all conflicting interests in Winnipeg and district to accept this our offer to act as mediators to settle the strike situation in the best interests of all Canada. Please wire reply if acceptable."

Vancouver Walks to Work.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 5.—Vancouver walked to work today, the union street car men having voted to join the local strike here in sympathy with the Winnipeg walkout.

Opens Germany to Food Messages.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that cable messages in plain English or French will be accepted for all parts of Germany when relating to foodstuffs. Such messages are subject to censorship.

EATING PLACES IN ROME ARE CLOSED BY STRIKE

Crowds in Streets at Midday Beg of Proprietors—Get Chunks of Bread and Cheese.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 4.—All restaurant and inn frequenters were aghast this morning upon learning that during the night all the hotel, restaurant, inn, café, and bar personnel had decided to strike. The consequence of this decision is that all the eating and drinking places in the Eternal City, so famous throughout history as a gastronomic centre, are shut today on account of the lack of waiters.

All the people who are passing through the town, or business men who have no families, and therefore are in the habit of taking their meals in restaurants, are confronted with a grave problem where to procure their meals today.

At midday when the clerks of the different ministries left their offices crowds could be seen begging the proprietors of different restaurants to give them a bite of food to eat, but in vain. It ended up by buying a chunk of bread and cheese, or a bunch of cherries, there being no other way out of the difficulty.

The striking mania seems to have become even more infectious than the Spanish influenza, as a day does not pass without some new class of laborers quitting work. This to a certain extent is natural, as they see that whatever they ask they obtain in the long run, if they only show themselves sufficiently determined.

The press is loudly crying for reform in the cost of living, but so far the citizens have shown themselves patient, when one day they are confronted with the lack of transportation, another with closing of all eating places, and still another with a strike of the scavengers.

LAUNCH 137 SHIPS IN MAY.

136 Finished Craft Delivered and Keels Laid for 80 More.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Construction of shipping by the Emergency Fleet Corporation showed a large increase in May, when 136 vessels, aggregating 511,014 gross tons or 708,025 deadweight tons, were completed and delivered to the Government. During the same month 137 vessels, aggregating 470,634 gross tons, or 705,958 deadweight tons, were launched, and the keels laid for eighty more vessels, totaling 397,032 gross, or 595,958 deadweight tons.

With the establishment of such a record, the Shipping Board is confident that not less than 4,000,000 gross tons of shipping will be constructed during the calendar year if conditions governing the supply of labor and materials continue favorable.

The report of Vice President Ackerson of the Emergency Fleet Corporation shows that contract steel ships constitute the great bulk of launchings and deliveries for April and May, whereas in the corresponding months of last year the deliveries were almost exclusively of requisitioned steel ships and the launchings were chiefly of requisitioned steel ships and contract wood ships.

In April, 1918, the total delivery was thirty-one ships, aggregating 114,774 gross tons, and in May, 1918, it was forty-three ships of 169,608 tons. Launchings in April, 1918, totaled forty-six ships of 150,152 tons, and in May of the same year seventy-four ships of 243,502 gross tons.

The deliveries for May, 1919, were classified as follows:

Requisitioned steel—Nine ships, 46,066 gross or 70,800 deadweight tons.

Contract Steel—79 ships, 349,419 gross or 524,125 deadweight tons.

Wood—47 ships, 111,066 gross or 166,600 deadweight tons.

Composite—2 ships, 4,686 gross or 7,000 deadweight tons.

Of the 137 ships launched in May, but five were requisitioned steel ships, while 85, aggregating 344,808 gross tons, were built on contracts awarded by the Shipping Board. Of the eighty keels laid in May, but two were for requisitioned ships, while seventy-eight were for ships to be built under Shipping Board contracts.

Munich Communist Chief Arrested.

BERLIN, June 4, (Associated Press.)—A dispatch from Munich announces that Ernst Toller, a student leader in the recent Communist insurrection there, has been arrested.

Ernst Toller was a director of the Soviet Government in Bavaria. When Munich was taken by Bavarian Government troops early in May, it was reported that he was among those killed in the fighting. This report was never confirmed.

ASK FRENCH TO INVESTIGATE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

urated with nitroglycerine, would make a powerful explosive. They believe it was set off by a powerful acid eating its way through a metal container until it reached the explosive.

This theory was supported by Edward Hammond of West Philadelphia, who said that he believed that he held in his hands the bomb that exploded at Jagielky's home five minutes before it exploded. Hammond said that he was walking in front of the Jagielky home Monday night when he noticed a package. Thinking that it was a package which had fallen from a delivery wagon he picked it up, but he says that when he heard a rustling as if ashes or sand were in it, he concluded that it was a boy's prank and put it down. It was tied with paper and string, he says, and was at the side of the house. He had gone but a block further when he was startled by the noise of the explosion at the Jagielky home.

With this information, the Frankford Arsenal authorities will reconstruct a bomb of the size described by Mr. Hammond, and by setting it off try to determine the ingredients used in the bomb. This will be compared with the result of investigations in other cities where bombs were exploded, to determine whether all of the explosives used were of the same type and manufactured at one point.

These disclosures lead the authorities to think that the bomb was intentionally placed by the "Reds" instead of the jeweler being an accidental victim. The Federal officials recalled an occasion during the war when they were informed anonymously that Jagielky was a draft evader. Investigation proved that he had fulfilled all his obligations.

The Government explosive experts, who on Wednesday visited the scenes of the explosions in this city, left today for New York to continue their investigations.

Lloyd E. Leslie was released from custody today by Magistrate Harris, after having been arraigned as a bomb suspect on Monday night. He was arrested at the scene of the explosion. He was later held in $500 bail for a further hearing, but, as there was no evidence to connect him with the bombing, he was released.

MATE GIVES HIS SIDE OF SEAMAN'S DEATH

Testifies at Trial for Murder That Storm Prevented His Rescue.

GOVERNMENT RESTS CASE

Young Officer's Statement Says Crew Was Unruly and Would Not Obey.

The Government rested yesterday afternoon in its prosecution of Adolph C. and Adolph E. Pedersen, father and son, and Captain and second mate of the barkentine Puako, who are charged with murder on the high seas. Opening for the defense, Dudley Field Malone indicated that an effort would be made to prove the crew was unruly, that it was necessary to keep several in irons, and that his clients were brought from Cape Town, South Africa, at their own request.

Mr. Malone said that when Axel Hansen jumped overboard, Aug. 6, 1918, there was a squall that forbade attempt at rescue. It is believed the defense will try to show that Hansen was melancholy and committed suicide. The ship's cook committed suicide by springing overboard.

Before the opening motions were made by the defense to have the indictments dismissed, Judge Hough said he would charge the jury not to find the defendant guilty of any greater offense than murder in the second degree. This was because of the belief that it would be impossible to prove the Pedersens acted with premeditation.

The Government sought to show that the Pedersens could have rescued Hansen while he was clinging to the log rope and crying for help despite the bad weather conditions. Captain John Duffy, U. S. N., master of the American transport Luckenbach, was called to present the proof.

He took the full-rigged model of the Puako and set it on the floor. It was pointed the way the ship was heading when Hansen sprang into the sea, and Captain Duffy, on his knees, showed how the wheel might have been turned, the sails trimmed, and the vessel brought up all standing while a rescue was made. The jurors and the Judge stood up to view the exhibition.

Adolph E. Pedersen, second mate of the Puako, 18 years old, was called to testify. A statement signed by him before R. A. Lee, a Justice of the Peace at Cape Town, was introduced. It recited that the Puako sailed from Victoria, B. C., April 27, 1918, with an inexperienced crew, and that the witness, with his brother, Leonard, the first mate, were instructed by their father, the Captain, to instruct the crew.

June 23, the witness, according to the statement, heard the man aloft cry that the cook was overboard. He said he saw John Henry Stewart, the cook, floating off the starboard rail. He said he threw a line to Stewart, who made no attempt to seize it, but, instead, began swallowing water.

The statement said the crew would not answer orders; that when sent aloft they did the opposite of the thing they were ordered to do. On the day Hansen died, the statement said, Hansen, who had been at the wheel, was ordered to go aloft and take in the royal sail. He obeyed, and when he returned the witness called to him. Then read the statement:

"I asked him a question and he made no reply. I saw he had a funny look in his face. He turned his back to me and started to walk away. When he got a short distance he started to run, and I shouted: 'Where are you going?' He ran to the starboard rail, ducked under the life line and leaped into the sea."

The statement related that the witness ordered the steerman, Jack Joe, to put the wheel over. The witness said he called to his father, who came on deck in slippers, but by that time Hansen had disappeared. The statement said the cook had put dishwater and soap in the food, and ground glass in the hot cakes.

The witness said it sometimes was necessary to turn the hose on members of the crew because they would not keep themselves clean. A seaman named Jorgensen, he said, wore thirteen shirts in a temperature of 80 degrees.

NEW BOMB THREATS SENT IN A LETTER

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

the bits of cloth, forms the only tangible clue in the whole country to the perpetrators of the bomb outrages, are also to be used by the police of New York. These photographs picture the collar that, it is believed, was worn by the conspirator. Several of the photographs of the collar were received at police headquarters yesterday from Major Raymond Pullman, Chief of Police in Washington. In a communication that accompanied the photograph, Major Pullman suggested that it might be possible, from the mark on the collar, to trace the laundry patronized by the bomb conspirator.

The collar bears the letters "K" and "B." At headquarters there is no elaborate index of laundry marks as was instituted under Commissioner Woods, but the police assert that they have run down clues even less tangible than a laundry mark before and with something definite to go on, it is hoped the inquiry may be speeded up.

No Clues at Nott House.

At the home of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., at 151 East Sixty-first Street, where a bomb early last Tuesday morning killed a night watchman and destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property, the contractors have been told to go ahead with repairs. Up to yesterday noon, detectives and Secret Service men would let nobody interfere with the wreckage which they were searching for evidence. It was admitted last night that the most minute scrutiny of every part of the house as well as a large portion of the adjacent street had yielded no evidence of value. Rumors about women and men seen running from the scene just before the explosion have been investigated and the police say nothing tangible has been learned.

On the block yesterday the crowds of curious still lingered to gaze at the shattered entrance of the house, while automobiles stopped at the curb every few minutes to question the policeman on guard.

The funeral of William Boehner, the watchman, was held yesterday at his home, 871 Brooks Avenue. In the morning Judge Nott called to express his sympathy with the family. Letters and telegrams of condolence by the hundred were received, including messages from Elisabeth Marbury, Martin W. Littleton, and Mrs. Townsend Martin, all of whom lived at one time in the district Boehner had guarded for so many years.

Because of threats received that the gas tanks belonging to the Public Service Corporation in Passaic and Paterson, N. J., would be destroyed, police guards were ordered out yesterday, but up to a late hour last night nothing of a suspicious character was noticed.

WOULD COMPENSATE VICTIMS.

Governor Wants Massachusetts to Pay for Damage by Bombs.

BOSTON, June 5.—Governor Coolidge, in a special message to the House today, urged that the Legislature make provision to compensate Judge Albert F. Hayden and Representative Leland Powers for damage done to their homes by the explosion of bombs on Monday night. The Governor said that in each case the attack was due to the fact that the owners of the property had done their duty as public officials, and for that reason he believed the public should compensate them for their loss.

Ernest Gaudet, under arrest for rioting, was held for the Grand Jury by Judge Hayden in the Roxbury District Court today after the Judge, at the request of the prisoner's counsel, Francis J. W. Ford, a city councillor, had disclaimed jurisdiction.

Gaudet is charged with having taken part in the rioting on May Day, but he was not arrested until after the bombing of Judge Hayden's house.

Occupants of an apartment house in the Back Bay district had a bomb scare early today when the janitor's wife reported that she had overheard a conversation of two men in an alleyway near the building. She said she heard one of the men say, "It will go off about 3 o'clock." The police made an inspection of the premises, but found nothing to confirm the suspicion that a bomb had been placed there.

HOLD SUSPECT IN CLEVELAND.

Citizens Offer Reward of $25,000 for Men in Bomb Plot.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 5.—Detectives tonight arrested a suspect who occupied rooms at two different homes on the east side. Several bottles containing acids and a quantity of I. W. W. literature were found. The suspect, according to the police, admits evading immigration requirements. He will be turned over to the Federal authorities tomorrow.

A $25,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the men who on Monday night blew up the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis was offered today by a group of Cleveland citizens. An additional $25,000 was raised to be used by the police in searching for the criminals.

Copies of the reward announcement are being sent broadcast and Federal and civic authorities are being asked to co-operate with local authorities in bringing it to the attention of foreign-born residents of all cities and townships.

If more than $50,000 is needed, Mayor Davis said he has authority to announce that it will be forthcoming.

Two indictments were returned by the County Grand Jury today charging three Socialist leaders with assault to kill for their connection with the May Day riots here. C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary of the Socialist Party; Tom Clifford, and Julius Gerber were each named in the two true bills.

LAYS BOMBS TO IGNORANCE.

Ex-Secretary McAdoo Says All Must Be Educated in Americanism.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo spoke at the noonday luncheon of the Rotary Club on the roof of the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, yesterday. Although Mr. McAdoo's purpose was to interest the club in the Boy Scout drive that is to begin on Monday, he referred to the bomb explosions in various cities recently.

"I want to say to you men," said Mr. McAdoo, "that this attempt on the lives of the Attorney General of the United States, an eminent Judge of this city, and other distinguished citizens is all, in my opinion, due to the fact that the men responsible for it are uneducated, that they have not a proper training or knowledge of the ideals and privileges of American citizenship.

"The remedy, to my way of thinking, lies in the education of these men to a proper conception of what this country means. If there is any element among us which thinks that it can substitute the bomb for the ballot in securing reforms in our system they have come to the wrong place, for if they try to establish their methods we are going to show them that they are mistaken."

SUPPRESS BAYONNE REDS.

Police Ordered to Prevent Any Radical Demonstration.

The Bayonne police have been instructed by Director of Public Safety Robert J. Talbot to take every precaution against an outbreak of Bolshevik or I. W. W. sympathizers. Yesterday the police received strict orders to arrest every suspicious person and to prevent any meetings of foreigners.

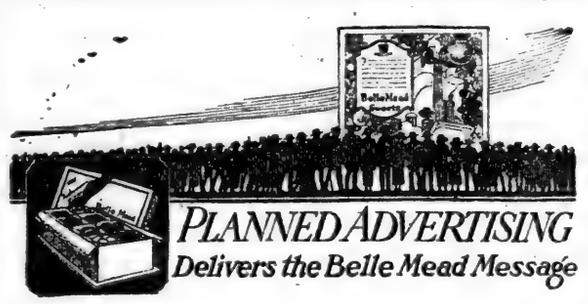
Many Red sympathizers are known to be in the city. Special attention will be given by the police to the Centreville and Constable Hook neighborhoods where there are thousands of foreigners, many of whom are employed in the big oil plants.

PROPOSES AID FOR JEWS.

Relief Commission Asks for Continued Contributions to Fund.

The Joint Distribution Committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers yesterday issued a report made by Morris Engelman, special Commissioner abroad, recently returned to this country, giving the results of his observations, and recommendations made by him for aiding the Jewish victims of the war. In his report Mr. Engelman said that the American contribution to Jewish relief should be a permanent expression of American good-will rather than a temporary distribution of doles that produced no lasting effect. Money was relatively plentiful in Europe, he said, but food, clothing, and opportunities for self-respecting employment were scarce.

Among the recommendations the Commissioner made were that loans should be made to communities, and that the Jews of America should advance food and clothing credits, to be repaid, in the course of time, as the communities became self-supporting. One method of solving the clothing question, Mr. Engleman said, was for experts to buy salvaged cloth from the War Department and ship it to the communities affected, thus enabling them to manufacture their own clothes. He also proposed that the Jews of America send the names of their relatives abroad, together with the contribution intended for them, to the Joint Committee. He said that it was very difficult for Jews abroad to trace their relatives on this side.



PLANNED ADVERTISING
Delivers the Belle Mead Message

THERE are two ways in which an advertising agency may solve a manufacturer's problem. The first, and easiest, is to recommend those things that it knows the manufacturer wants to do. The other is to investigate, study, analyze—and from the conclusions drawn, *plan* a logical campaign exactly fitted to the business's needs.

The Belle Mead Sweets Makers came to Hoyt's Service, Inc., feeling that they should do something. They had no preconceived notions as to what it should be. Should they advertise to the consumer or do intensive dealer work? If advertise—should it be national, local or territorial?

We had no ready-made plan to offer them. But we did know that, through Planned Advertising, we could solve their problems. We were engaged to prepare a plan

Investigation proved that their product and policies were right. We found that they had a real message for lovers of good candy. Its interpretation called for the most skilled art treatment and the most perfect form of mechanical reproduction. So, finally, our plan recommended the use of large space in the rotogravure and color sections of newspapers in such populous centers as New York and Philadelphia. The advertising is appearing now.

Hoyt's Service, Inc., has virtually no salesmen other than its half hundred satisfied clients. Through them it secures practically all of its new business. If you are interested to learn what some twenty clients of Hoyt's Service, Inc., think about it, write for "*Placing the Advertiser on the Witness Stand.*" Sent to interested executives who write for it on their letter heads.

Hoyt's Service, Inc., is more solicitous in serving its clients than in impressing prospects. That is why, perhaps it has been able to retain its business year after year and refer unhesitatingly to those organizations with which it has relations.

A member of our firm would be pleased to explain our methods. Appointments in any of our offices or in that of the inquirer.

Hoyt's Service, Inc.
PLANNED ADVERTISING
116 West 32nd Street, New York

80 Boylston St., cor. Tremont, Boston, Mass.
Leader-News Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Great Shaves!



6 for 40c

TYPEWRITERS RENTED



Immediate Deliveries!
Low Rates!
All Makes!

THE enormous number of typewriters we rent testifies to the satisfactory service we render.

Whether you want one machine or more—we can fulfill every requirement in any model you select!

Initial Payment applied if purchased. Phone for rates NOW.

Take a CORONA with you on your Vacation!

CORONA SALES Co
Agents for Corona Typewriter
531 FULTON ST.
BROOKLYN
At Hoyt St. Subway Station
Phone 9272-3 Main

Buy Direct from Wholesaler

COFFEE
Freshly Roasted—Bean or Ground
Pound **35c** in 5-Lb. Lots or More

Better coffee for less money because you save middleman's profit.
Delivered in Manhattan and Brooklyn. 35c a lb.; elsewhere, 38c.

GILLIES COFFEE CO.
133-139 WASHINGTON ST., N. Y.
Bet. Park Pl. & Barclay St.
Telephone Barclay 0057
Est. 79 Years

One of Our Trustees Said:

"I enjoy being a trustee of the Franklin Trust Company because the institution is constantly trying to find ways to serve its customers along progressive lines while still working in harmony with the soundest banking principles."



You will find a spirit of co-operation at this office, and a full realization of the mutual interest between the Company and its depositors.

Madison Avenue Office

Franklin Trust Company
Established 1888

Madison Avenue and 40th Street
46 Wall Street

BROOKLYN
166 Montague St. 569 Fulton St.
1001 Wallabout Market



Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Feature for the Week-End in their

FIRST SALES OF THE SEASON
the following special groups

Washable Skirts—$8—$10 & $12
Several particularly smart models for sport wear developed in cotton fabrics.

Silk & Wool Skirts—$25
Of plain and novelty weaves including a selection of attractive styles in plaid materials.

Sleeveless Sport Jackets at $25
Of velvet, silk jersey and satin in plain, striped and figured designs.

Summer Frocks at $35 & $45
Sheer effects in organdie, gingham, chintz, voile and dimity in dainty colorings.

This store will close at five o'clock from June 16th until September 2nd; closed all day Saturday, June 28th, and on Saturdays during July and August.

Paris **Best & Co.** *London*
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Today—Final Reduction Sale
Women's Spring & Summer Dresses
18.50 to 98.00
Heretofore 29.50 to 135.00

To clear our stocks for Summer merchandise, which is daily being received, we offer today this large collection of dresses, the remainder of our regular high grade stock.

Street, traveling and afternoon dresses are included. They are in navy, black, a few light colors and a good assortment of figured patterns, so much wanted this Summer.

The materials include tricolette, foulard, Georgette, satin, taffeta, crepe de Chine, wool jersey, serge and duvetyn.

As the reductions are radical, we advise an early selection while the assortment is complete. *Sizes 34 to 44.*

Third Floor

No Mail Orders No Phone Orders No Exchanges None C. O. D.

You Never Pay More at Best's

HYLAN FINDS FAULT WITH CRIME REPORTS

Sees Danger of Inducing Crooks to Come Here by Telling How Easy Their Work Is.

SAYS ENRIGHT IS TRYING

Writes Urging Bankers to Use Their Influence to Have Newspapers Omit Records of Misdeeds.

Mayor Hylan wrote a letter yesterday to Lewis [illegible] Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, which he also sent to the newspapers, complaining about the inclination of newspapers to print news about crimes. Young criminals, arrested as "stick-up" men, had admitted to the police authorities, the Mayor said, that they had read of such doing in the newspapers and in [illegible] they would go and do likewise. Here is the Mayor's letter:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor.
June 5, 1919.

Lewis [illegible] Kaufman, Esq., President Chatham and Phenix National Bank, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Mr. Kaufman: You know that Police Commissioner Enright is endeavoring to give the people of this city the best possible police administration. On May 11 one of the morning papers printed an article, which you will find inclosed, concerning a notorious [illegible], which article is [illegible] ing more than an invitation to crooks to begin operations in the City of New York.

It is suggested that any newspaper has the right to publish an article [illegible] points out the vicious [illegible] the country the managers [illegible] ks might easily and [illegible] through criminal operations in the City of New York. It seems [illegible] owe a duty to the public, regardless of their personal [illegible] the Mayor of the city.

[illegible] in my possession which was given me on March 31, 1919, a [illegible] by another who [illegible] was a reporter [illegible] had been robbed [illegible] Upon being [illegible] the reporter [illegible] getting up a great story, [illegible] Father Hylan.' [illegible] people whose names [illegible] published by a re[illegible] You know our [illegible] to break the police, well [illegible] but Hylan [illegible] is certainly enthuse a [illegible] not performing [illegible] articles are writ[illegible] crooks that it is [illegible] New York, it [illegible] attention to crooks of [illegible] at New York where [illegible] operate with [illegible] gives the police a great [illegible] ably murders, [illegible] attempts to rob [illegible].

[illegible] attention to testimony taken by a Police Inspector in [illegible] time ago, which [illegible] ing boys sometime get [illegible] that it is easy for [illegible] not yet seventeen [illegible] asked how he came [illegible] making a 'stick-up' [illegible] holding people [illegible] about how easy it was [illegible] gs in the newspapers [illegible] in answer to the [illegible] did it get into your [illegible] easy to go and stick [illegible] the following answer: [illegible] somebody was shot [illegible] Another time I read [illegible] er, and I thought I [illegible] me thing."

This seems to me, is sufficient to point out to you the danger of such articles. We are working to the end of [illegible] prevention. The papers could help by telling the truth and pointing out that New York is not a safe place for crooks to operate if they have any regard for their liberty.

Would it not be a good idea for the officials of banks in this city to take some action in an endeavor to prevent [illegible] liberties by asking the press to discontinue articles, such as the one inclosed, which encourages crooks, criminals, and holdup men to come to this city?

It will be a step in the right direction to prevent crime and to discourage criminals from all over the country coming to our city. It will also aid the police to keep law and order.

The papers in the city which are opposed to me and maliciously abuse me might well forego their personal animosity and discontinue writing such articles because of the dangers to the people. My only desire as Mayor of the city is to protect all the people and endeavor to aid them in carrying out the laws prescribed by the Government so that all may enjoy the rights and liberties given them under the Constitution.

I am sure that the banks in a [illegible] interest, use their influence with the press along the line that I have suggested it will tend to put an end to many of the [illegible] holdups and murders in the city. Very truly yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

The Mayor did not specify the newspaper which printed the article he complained of.

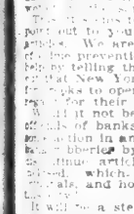
ATTACKS HYLAN PROMOTIONS.

Citizens Union Organ Criticises "Coterie of Personal Retainers."

Commenting upon the appointment of Irving G. Hylan, Mayor Hylan's brother-in-law, to the Police Department's Bomb Squad and the appointment of the Mayor's chauffeur, Joseph W. Eppse, as confidential investigator in the Police Department, The Searchlight, the official organ of the Citizens Union, says in the [illegible]

[illegible] er and the Police [illegible] Squad, which [illegible] ed after abolishing [illegible] excellent record [illegible] or may [illegible] rade's detective [illegible] by the Mayor's [illegible] law and body-[illegible] squad. If, however, [illegible] disposed in the [illegible] up the cesspool [illegible] who constitute his [illegible] will permit the [illegible] fill the position [illegible] vestigator in the Police [illegible] by the appointment of some [illegible] and will do the work for [illegible] position was created.

[illegible], which is in the exempt [illegible] civil service, is now filled [illegible] Eppse, who, before Mr. [illegible] as Mayor, drove his lit[illegible] this handy colored man [illegible] Mr. Eppse was ap[illegible] February, 1918, when it [illegible] by Commissioner En[illegible] Eppse is to investigate [illegible] are sent to the Mayor [illegible] by him to the Commissioner, except for a


Not like mince pie says Bobby
You can eat 'em before going to bed
POST TOASTIES

DECLARES AMERICA AIDS IN STARVATION

Children of Mid-Europe Suffer from Embargo, Florence Kelley Asserts.

WOULD RELAX CENSORSHIP

Says If Truth Were Known About Conditions There Would Be a National Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Addressing the National Conference of Social Work today Miss Florence Kelley, General Secretary of the Consumers' League, said that the United States Government was party to the starvation of the children of mid-European nations by agreeing to an embargo which prevented food from going to the starving peoples from neutral nations. Miss Kelley, who appeared on the program as "Representative of President Wilson to the Peace Conference in Switzerland," said she left Europe on May 19, arriving here just in time for the conference.

The children of mid-Europe were more emaciated from hunger than the victims of the great Indian famines, Miss Kelley said, and she appealed to the delegates to urge the Government to relax the censorship and tell the truth "about God's children" to this country. If this were known, she added, "America would arise in protest."

Switzerland, Miss Kelley said, had saved eighty carloads of food for these starving nations, including the Czechoslovaks, but the allied embargo on the border would not permit the trains to pass.

"The press of the United States is like the king's jester," said Miss Kelley. "It has license but not liberty, because there is still a three fold censorship—the French, the British and the American. We social workers are sometimes referred to by a facetious press as leaders of social thought. But how can we lead when we are denied the knowledge of conditions that actually exist?"

W. H. Maltbie, Director of the Maryland State Board of Municipal Research, another speaker, said that a careful investigation of 8,063 poverty stricken families in Baltimore showed that the heads of 7,022 of them had been in this country for more than ten years, and that 7,228 had lived in that city for more than five years. Investigations had shown, he continued, that poverty was not an old age problem, as in the large majority of cases recorded the applicants for aid were between the ages of 20 and 40. Large families, he asserted, did not necessarily mean poverty, as 3,307 families seeking aid had no children under 10 years of age.

OUR AIR CASUALTIES HEAVY IN FRANCE

Fifty Per Cent. of American Loss in Killed Alone—British and French Had More Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Of the air service casualties of the American Army in France, 50 per cent. of the total was in men killed, according to figures revealed by the War Department today. This was a considerably higher percentage of killed as compared with lesser casualties than is disclosed by the corresponding records of the British and French aviation services.

Taking the total of killed, wounded, and missing for each nation as 100 per cent., the proportion of Americans, British, and French air service casualties in these three classes is disclosed as follows:

American casualties: Killed, 509, or 50 per cent. of total; wounded, 241, or 23 per cent.; missing, 277, or 27 per cent. of actual casualties of American airmen.

British casualties: Killed, 2,680, or 38 per cent.; wounded, 2,988, or 40 per cent.; missing, 1,837, or 24 per cent. of British total.

French casualties: Killed, 1,945, or 31 per cent.; wounded, 2,922, or 46 per cent.; missing, 1,461, or 23 per cent. of French total.

Total for the three services: Killed 5,134, or 35 per cent.; wounded, 6,151, or 41 per cent.; missing, 3,575, or 24 per cent.

The killed included training casualties and deaths from accidents; the missing included also prisoners.

Sixty-four per cent. of the present Army Air Service personnel is still overseas. The strength of the air service of the army now overseas is 27,084, as compared with 15,580 in this country.

The War Department announced that on May 24 property consisting of 4,608 Curtiss OX-5 motors, 1,016 JN-4-D Curtiss type planes, without motors, and 1,100 standard J-1 planes, without motors, along with accessories and equipment now with the planes and motors, were sold to the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation for $2,720,000.

337,742 CHECKS RETURNED.

War Risk Bureau Seeks New Addresses of Soldiers' Families.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Dependents of men in the military service who have moved without notifying the War Risk Bureau of their new address have caused the return of 125,000 insurance certificates. A total of 337,742 checks have been returned, including 150,000 drawn to dependents in other countries which are unclaimed. As fast as possible the bureau is locating the persons to whom they belong, being assisted by the Red Cross and local agencies throughout the country.

A noticeable trend from the country to the cities has been noticed in the change of addresses sent to the bureau. New York leads the country for centralization, but all cities, especially those near cantonments, have received a large number of soldiers who formerly lived in the country.

HYLAN STOPS EVICTIONS.

Postpones the Date for Clearing a Site for a Park.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission Mayor Hylan and Controller Craig took issue as to the necessity of dispossessing tenants of buildings on city-owned property in Brooklyn at Lorimer Street and Johnson Avenue, which Park Commissioner Harman of Brooklyn wants turned into a public park.

The matter was laid over for two weeks, but later the Mayor wrote Commissioner Harman a letter in which he said: "It will be impossible to have the buildings razed and the park site so cleared up that the people can enjoy the benefit of a park this Summer. Do not bother the tenants, as I am satisfied that it would be a hardship upon them and it would be impossible for them to find suitable places to move into during the hot weather."

PROTESTS OHIO SHOOTING.

Atlantic City Labor Meeting Has Stormy Debate on Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 5.—Delegates of the International Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, in their annual convention here today, expressed strong resentment over the action of soldiers in firing on a crowd and killing strikers in Toledo yesterday.

A resolution, which was referred to a committee for a report tomorrow, called upon Secretary Baker to explain "why United States troops were permitted to shoot down American citizens standing upon their constitutional rights." Leaders declared the resolution would be adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Another resolution, asserting that anger was sweeping through the labor bodies of the country over the use of troops against the strikers in Toledo, demanded the "immediate abrogation" of the agreement respecting labor and the Government, as entered into between President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Baker when the United States declared war.

Followers of President Gompers in the convention expressed the hope that this resolution would not be adopted without careful consideration. They expressed the fear that it might be regarded by the public and by enemies of labor as a repudiation of Mr. Gompers by labor and an indication of the breaking down of labor as a united force.

A NIP OF White Rock GINGER ALE 10¢

WHEN NEW YORK GOES DRY.

Plans are being made for the establishment of substitutes for ten thousand drinking places in New York. They are described, with illustrations, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

ANYONE who knows anything about Men's Clothing will tell you that Saks tailoring is the taunt of every manufacturer in America just as the work of Phidias has been the taunt of every sculptor that has ever lived.

The finest tailoring in America—bar none!

$30 UP

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

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THE SAFE DRUG STORES
Rexall Stores

Two Years' Service

Kantleek Hot Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes and other useful household rubber goods are guaranteed to give two full years' service.

Kantleek goods are not cheap, but economical.

They are made in our own large factory at New Haven.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce beginning this morning, an Important

June Sale of Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs



A big savings on today's and next season's prices

The condition of the fur market is without precedent. When we secured these beautiful furs many months ago we knew higher prices were inevitable, but no one had any idea that furs would advance so rapidly as they have.

Many of the exquisite wraps and scarfs included in this important June sale *cannot be equalled at these prices wholesale.* And next Fall furs will surely cost even more than today.

You need pay only one-third on any garment you select,

the balance to become due when your furs are taken from storage in October. Make your selections today, for any garment we have to duplicate must cost a great deal more.

The following Fur Pieces are all marked form 15% to 50% below today's prices:

Hudson Seal Coat in 30-inch belted model	Special $215.00
Hudson Seal Coat with natural squirrel collar and cuffs	Special $242.50
Hudson Seal Coat with natural beaver collar and cuffs	Special $252.50
Natural Squirrel Coat, in sports model	Special $275.00
Natural Mole Coat, in belted model	Special $275.00
Natural Muskrat Coat	Special $135.00

One-skin Fisher Scarfs	$87.50	One-skin Sable Scarfs	$60.00
One-skin Stone Marten Scarfs	$28.50	One-skin Jap. Marten Scarfs	$27.50
Three-skin Mink Scarfs	$45.00	Four-skin Kolinsky Scarfs	$52.50
Fox Scarfs	$48.50	Fox Sets	$97.50
Wolf Scarfs	$28.50	Skunk Scarfs	$44.50
Skunk Muffs	$35.00	Hudson Seal Muffs	$18.50

Also—at correspondingly low prices—a wonderful collection of Capes, Coatees, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs, in Sable, Mink, Skunk, Kolinsky, Mole and Squirrel.

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are seal-dyed muskrat. SIXTH FLOOR.



At Saks To-day

English Foulard Silk Cravats

in a host of hand-blocked exclusive designs

At $1.00

¶ These are the coolest, most comfortable of all Summer cravatings, reflecting in their exceptionally smart patterns the master art of British craftsmen. Nothing is scarcer than English Foulard to-day, and *only at Saks* will you find neckwear of this superior quality at these prices.

The designs are in spot and exclusive figured effects, the blending of the colorings being truly a work of art.

Men's Woven Madras Shirts At $2.50

¶ As substantially woven as any that ever left a Scottish loom, showing the remarkable progress of the American weaver in competing with foreign looms. The colorings are quite uncommon, perfectly blended, and very new. In quality of material, in character of making—at $2.50 they stand entirely alone.

Main Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

HANAN

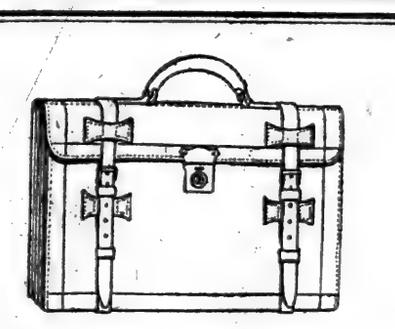
Hanan shoes are the product of thorough craftsmanship, knowledge of foot needs, and use of real leather.

In the creation of Hanan styles, these important points are embodied in a shoe of comfort, wearing power and smartness.

SHOES

Good Shoes are an Economy

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS



On Sale at Saks To-day

Russet Saddle Leather Brief Cases At $7.50

Regularly $12.50

¶ The man requiring an exceptionally well constructed brief case cannot go wrong in selecting one of these. They are made of heavyweight sadle leather, have two pockets, reliable extension lock, and will hold legal papers without folding. Size 11 x 16 inches.

As Illustrated.

Cowhide Shopping Bags Special $2.95



A very practical bag for shopping, and for carrying bathing togs to beach. Sizes 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches. In Tan or Black.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Stern Brothers

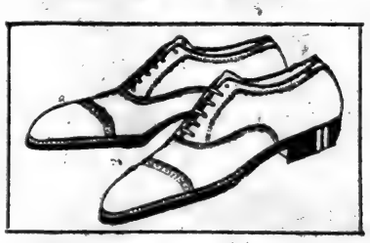
West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets

MEN'S OXFORDS

Marked to Close Out Friday

at $6.95 pr.

Regularly $8.00 and $9.00



THE assortment includes all this season's most desirable models—skilfully cut and designed to give comfort; in Black or Tan Calfskin, and Black Vici Kid; various smart lasts; sizes incomplete; worth decidedly more than the price quoted.

Looks like gumdrops
Tastes like fruit
Better than castor oil



Delicious
Palatable
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at all drug stores

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ESTABLISHED 1833

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In the
NEW PACKAGE
Delightfully Convenient
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Quality Shoes Reasonably Priced
Because we manufacture all shoes we can assure you of quality shoes at popular prices. For wear, comfort, material and workmanship they cannot be excelled.

Shoes made to order $14 up.
E. VOGEL, Inc., 64 Nassau St.

1916 MERCER
4 Passenger
First Class Condition.
243 West 60th St.
Mr. Wheeler.

HONOR THE MEDICAL LEADERS OF ALLIES

Distinguished Visitors Are the Guests of New York Profession at Dinner.

WANTS WAR ON BOLSHEVIKI

Dr. Eaton Says Nation Must Fight Anarchists—General Mellis Another Speaker.

The distinguished group of physicians and surgeons from the allied countries who have been designated by their Governments to attend the Victory Convention of the American Medical Association from June 9 to 13 at Atlantic City, were guests at a dinner last night given by the physicians of New York City at the Hotel Commodore. The address of welcome was made by Dr. Alexander Lambert, President of the American Medical Association, and other speakers were General L. Mellis, Surgeon General of the Belgian Army; Sir St. Clair Thomson of the British Medical Association, and the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, who spoke on the "Rediscovery of America." The toastmaster was Dr. Wendell C. Phillips.

In his address Dr. Eaton said that the United States has just passed through the great war which has brought to it a new point of view amounting to a rediscovery of America—"a discovery of how impossible it would be for real Americans to come under the control of despots, a rediscovery that freedom and equal opportunity and high standards of living are again in danger and must be protected and fought for to discover how precious America is."

"We did not want the Kaiser to rule over us nor do we want the Bolsheviki to rule us," he continued. "We want to keep America not for Americans alone but for the world, as it has always been. We have rediscovered America as a world leader in social ideas, in industry and finance and above all in the practical principles of democracy.

"The way to deal with the Bolshevik is with bare hands. He is not a worker fighting for his rights, he is an assasin destroying the rights of other people and is just as much a mad dog as the Kaiser was. We put the Kaiser out of business, not with rosewater and pious phrases but with shrapnel. The Bolsheviki must be put out of business in the same way. Whatever his grievances may be they do not give him the right to assassinate individuals or to overthrow Governments.

"We have got to stand up and be counted today in this country. Every man not for America ought to be driven out. Every man who is for America ought to prove it by standing up to figiit the enemies at home as well as abroad."

"The Bolshevik is a dangerous lunatic whose theory is that the way to pluck the fruit is to cut down the tree. The recent bomb outrages were typical revolutionary performances, absolutely stupid and absolutely inexcusable. The only way to treat them is to give them a dose of their own medicine through the law, and if the Government has not resources enough to protect its citizens from assassins then the citizens will have to protect themselves.

"I do not claim that our civilization is better than any other, but it is better for us. We are going to fight to the last ditch every alien influence in this nation. The bomb-throwers and the assasain of our intellectual faith in the principles of our Government—we are going to fight them both."

In introducing General Mellis, Dr. Phillips recalled the note writing of President Wilson to Germany.

"You have heard a good deal about the fourteen points up to a few months ago, but you are not hearing so much about them today," he said. "We have almost forgotten them. The American people feel that it was the two million bayonet points that helped win the war. Primarily we went into the war to save our own hides."

In welcoming the distinguished guests on behalf of the American Medical Association, Dr. Lambert said that the allied nations and the United States had come to know each other better than before the conflict, and that American physicians expected to benefit by the visit. He thanked the visitors for giving to the American physicians in the war the advantage of the great experience gained through the cruel lessons learned through the early stages of the conflict and he trusted that the occasion would mark the beginning of a mutuia association of countries and a strengthening of the ties of friendship of peoples.

Dr. Mells thanked the American physicians for the cordial reception that he and his conferees had been accorded since their arrival. He hoped that the convention would mark the formation of an enduring friendship between the old and new world.

Sir St. Clair Thomson paid a tribute to Dr. Antoine De Page whom he last met in London two days after the sinking of the Lusitania at the bedside of a patient, the Queen of Belgium, "one of the most charming and bravest in the world." He praised the kindness of Dr. De Page to the British physicians and nurses "in the corner of Belgium which remained inviolate."

He recalled that in March, 1915, he asked the King of Belgium where the war would end, and the King replied: that it would end where the lines then stood, and that the country that controlled the sea would win the war. He said he found the King a great student of sea power and possessed all of Admiral Mahan's books on sea warfare. Admiral Sims, he added was one of the dearest friends the British Empire ever had, and he quoted the Admiral as saying that there could be no hostility between Britan and America if there were an exchange of 100 000 young men between the two countries every year.

The physicians will leave New York today for Baltimore and will visit Philadelphia and Washington before going to Atlantic City for the medical convention. Dr. J. Bentley Squier was chairmanof the local committee of reception, whichhad charge of the arrangements during the visitors' stay here.

Fail to Identify Body as Red's.

BERLIN, June 4, (Associated Press.)—An autopsy on the body of a woman found in the Landwehr Canal on June 1 has failed to establish that it was the body of Rosa Luxemburg, who was killed early in the present year by a mob. The condition of the body precluded definite identification. There were no traces of bullet wounds or bruises. The body is being held under orders from a military court.

TUBE CENTRE AT TIMES SQ.

Want Hudson Tunnels and Queensborough Subway Extended.

The extension of the Hudson Tubes to Times Square, and the extension of the Queensborough subway from the Grand Central Station to Broadway at Forty-second Street, are two important features in the program of improvement mapped out by the newly formed Forty-second Street Property Owners' and Merchants' Association.

The Executive Committee of the Association met yesterday in the rooms of the organization, 50 East Forty-second Street, and mapped out improvements that are planned for the good of the district, and to stimulate trade. This program is to be carried out with the cooperation of the heads of City Departments; the Broadway, the Fifth Avenue, the Murray Hill, and the Park Avenue Associations, and to this end the association will shortly giev a luncheon at which representatives of the various organizations will be present.

The association will endeavor to have the spur of the elevated railroad that runs from Third Avenue to Pershing Square removed as no longer serving a public want. It is planned to have the Sound steamships make a landing at the foot of Forty-second Street on East River, and to have the Hudson River boats stop on trips up and down the river at the western end of the thoroughfare. Improved subway, surface, and bus service was discussed by the committee, and it was announced that steps will be taken at once to have better service on lines serving the district.

The association proposes to improve business conditions as well as to bring about physical improvements along Forty-second Street. In this connection the Executive Committee announced that a special committee is to be appointed to deal with the question of the retail merchant. The association's policy is to see that Forty-second Street is the home of honest goods, sold for a fair value, and worth any guarantee that may be given. To this end the special committee will endeavor to keep undesirable tenants off the street and see that no questionable methods of trade are practiced. In this work it will ask the co-operation of property owners and tenants.

The extension of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit express service to Times Square after July 4 is to be made the occasion of celebrating the first express service from Forty-second Street to Coney Island. As part of the expansion program a membership committee is to be appointed preliminary to a drive for members.

Edward W. Forrest, the Secretary, said: "This association is formed to advance the interests of the Forty-second Street territory, which may properly be called 'The heart of Greater New York.' The association says 'Forty-second Street thinks of you first,' to the property owner, business man, large and small, hotel man, and every one that has a concern in this district."

The Executive Committee consists of Louis Stern, Chairman; A. E. Thorne, Paul B. Boden, Arthur Williams, Charles Elliot Warren, and Travis H. Whitney.

Will you avail yourself of a Varied and Valuable service?



The New York Trust Company
FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE
5th Avenue and 57th Street

The variety of service offered by The New York Trust Company is all inclusive. Security, interest, counsel, accommodation.

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All-Wool Bathing Suit
$4.95



A well tailored, all wool, fast color athletic cut suit. In navy and black—remarkable value in these days of high cost wool garments. While they last, special at $4.95.

Bathing Shoes with flexible sole, leather trimmed, medium cut for men, high cut for women. $1.35 *Pair*

New Knit Bathing Suits for Ladies, $7.50 up.
Bathing Caps, Medicine Balls, Suit Bags, etc.

"Everything in Sporting Goods"

S B DAVEGA Co
15 Cortlandt St. Near Broadway
831 Broadway Near 13th St.
405 Broadway Near Canal St.
125 West 125th St. Near Lenox Ave.

AETNA (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY
One Hundred Years of Service

CLEVELAND MAYOR'S HOME BLOWN UP.
TWO BOMBS STIR WEST PHILADELPHIA.
RECTORY AND PRIVATE RESIDENCE ATTACKED.
PATERSON HOUSE IS WRECKED BY BOMB.
WINDOWS SMASHED HALF MILE AROUND YONKERS HOUSE.
Headline N. Y. Sun.

Protection against physical damage from above causes is Exempted in fire policies.

Investigate our Explosion, Riot and Strike policies which do cover these hazards.

RUSSELL & ZIEGLER
General Agents
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38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Electric Fans
At Reduced Prices



"Polar Cub" Electric Fans

Throw a powerful breeze at a very wide angle, direct or alternating current.

6-inch ..... $4.95 | 9-inch $7.75

Electric Fan, oscillating, 8-inch, operates on direct or alternating current $12.75
Electric Fan, non-oscillating, 8-inch, 1 speed .. $9.00
Electric Fan, non-oscillating, 8-inch, 3 speed .. $9.85
Electric Fan, 8-inch, operates direct or alternating current $7.95
Electric Desk Fan, 12-inch, direct current .. $23.50
Electric Desk Fan, 12-inch oscillating, direct current $25.00

Seventh Floor

SUMMER FURS

One, Two and Three Skin Neck Pieces in Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Fisher and Stone-Marten.
Exclusive in Design

Capes, Coatees and Scarfs in various Furs, and combinations of light materials and Fur.
Distinctive Styles

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Furriers
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A Hit-Producing, free scoring, first division team, which has in its line-up THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER, America's foremost makers of quality clothes, ready-to-wear—and BRILL BROTHERS, leaders in the world of clothes selling. A Pennant-winning team, which has produced more "Hits" this season than ever before in its history.

Cool Kuppenheimer Suits

In Wonderful Waist Seam and Double-Breasted Models

Especially designed for the newly developed American figure, with broad chest, natural shoulders, and slender waist—with exceptional values at $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.

Palm Beach Suits $12.50 to $22.50—Silk Suits $25 to $40—Cool Cloths $15 to $25

Brill Straw Hats for Men
This season's smartest shapes, braids and straws with bands of brown, black and green—in wide variety.
Prices from $2.50 to $6.00

Summer Furnishings for Men
White Silk Shirts of heavy Peau de Crepe and Broadcloth, special at $6.85.
White Ox-weave Metric Shirts with attached collars at $3.00.

This Summer's Smartest Low Shoes for Men, $7.00 to $14.00—At 49th Street Only

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 44 East 14th St. — Broadway, at 49th St., 1456 B'way, at 42d St. — 125th St., at 3d Ave., 47 Cortlandt Street — 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

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DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

QUALITY tells the difference in the taste between Coca-Cola and counterfeit imitations.

Demand the genuine by full name — nicknames encourage substitution.

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SEES PRICE-FIXING IN HOUSING CRISIS

Untermyer Assails Building Material Interests and Insurance Companies for Shortage.

SAYS CITY IS "CRUCIFIED"

Attacks Big Corporations for Withholding Loans for House Construction.

Samuel Untermyer, testifying yesterday before the Aldermanic committee investigating the housing situation, declared that New York City was being "crucified" by the policy of the large insurance companies, which, he alleged, were withholding loans on improved real estate. "I look with dread upon the future unless something is done," he said. "I do not believe the public begins to realize what it is up against."

Mr. Untermyer surveyed the social and industrial field and ventured opinions on the needs of the moment. He praised labor organizations, asserted there would be revolution in this country if labor had no outlet in organization, assailed the manner in which the large insurance companies are using policy holders' money, and said he believed a strong protective system was necessary to shield American labor from the cheap labor of Europe.

Taking up the high cost of building materials and other articles, he asserted that agreements exist among manufacturers of cement, steel, and other articles to fix the price of their products.

He said that although he knew of no specific agreement in the steel industry, there is a remarkable concurrence of action among steel manufacturers as to the price of certain kinds of steel, and they manage, in some way or other, to get together or to find a method of reaching uniformity in the price of steel. Even when the railroads or the Government control want steel for rails and invite bids, we find the prices to be much alike."

"The tonnage of steel," he continued, "has been decreased lately more than the output of any other building material, as far as I know, but I doubt whether the decrease has been anything like what it would be if there were not such a big record among the great steel companies and if there were not a great leader in the steel business.

Combinations Without Trace.

"I cite that only by way of illustration, not pretending any knowledge of a specific agreement, because there are no specific agreements. We have got beyond that stage. That was a crude form. There are more dinners and fewer agreements. There are more winks and nods and more persons who say nothing and do what is required than there used to be."

Mr. Untermyer advocated the vigorous prosecution of every existing trust, not a policy of "playing" with them. "We must suppress them, and that means that criminal law must be brought into play," he said. "There have never been so many combinations in this country as there are today, because they have been gradually learning to conduct business without leaving traces. They are a form of trade associations, social organizations, and 'get-together' meetings ostensibly to discuss trade conditions in supposedly innocuous forms, but in reality give birth to trade understandings. There have never been such lines of business, there have never been so many people in these different lines of business to keep up profits as make exorbitant profits as they do today.

"The cost of building materials has been out of all proportion to the increase in the cost of labor, he said. He stated that the increase averaged from 100 to 300 per cent. Cement and steel, he said, are controlled by a few men, and the prices are virtually fixed all over the country.

"The material dealers in almost every community, Mr. Untermyer asserted, have agreements as to sales territory. Citing his own town, Yonkers, he said that one could not get a variation of one-quarter of one per cent. in the price of lime, bricks, or cement from any of the dealers.

"It is not a popular position I am taking," he said. "It is not popular with persons among whom I gravitate and with whom my relations exist, but it is a most important situation for the public, much more important than the good will of a few fortunate individuals."

He urged that building material dealers and manufacturers be investigated. He also favored the Government permitting combinations of business men, so that it might oversee and regulate them and prevent ruinous competition. "The two great deterrents to building," declared Mr. Untermyer, are the inability to borrow money on building and completed buildings, and the operations of the criminal combinations among material men."

Attacks Insurance Companies.

Arguing against the proposed plan of Federal aid in housing, Mr. Untermyer said that if a dozen of the large life insurance companies which are holding stocks and bonds contrary to law, were to dispose of these holdings, a sum in excess of $100,000,000 might be realized, a major portion of which might go on real estate mortgages.

"We will need protection when peace has been restored more than we ever did," he said. "It won't do to stop immigration and then let in the product of foreign labor. As between the two, we had better let in the labor. I believe we are in for competition as we never have known, the competition of miserable, wretched, starved people who are ready to work, and who have to work for their very existence under any living conditions that may be imposed on them. Our country is not going to allow that sort of competition with that sort of labor, and, therefore, we are going to have, I think, a strong protective tariff, apart from the revenue that we will gather from it."

Mr. Untermyer said he considered it an impertinence "for the great corporations to think they had a right to secret conclave, and then to deny the same right to labor.

"Labor organizations represent something more than the mere question of money-making," he added. "They represent the health and the vigor of future generations. Unless the laborer is well nourished, and he and his family have time for leisure, recreation, and improvement, we get no improvement or any advantage in the community. It is right from every social and economic point of view that labor organizations should exist and be recognized. Their recognition should be forced, if necessary."

Mr. Untermyer spoke of the financial policies of life and other insurance corporations. He said half the population of the country is interested in the insurance companies, that they own the companies "and have got about as much to say in respect as to who shall be the officers and Directors of those companies as a man from Mars." He said he was attacking not individuals but the "vicious system."

REPLIES TO UNTERMYER.

Metropolitan Officer Explains Insurance Companies' Position.

Frederick H. Ecker, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, sent a letter yesterday to Samuel Untermyer, denying the latter's charge before the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering that the attitude of the great life insurance companies, savings banks, and other investment corporations, in abandoning their former practice of making loans on improved real estate, was the most important obstacle to the solution of the housing problem.

Mr. Ecker said the fact had been lost sight of that the opportunities for investment were diminished because of the discontinuance of building operations. This condition, he said, grew acute just before the United States entered the war and continued so because of the Government control of all building supplies and materials.

Pressure, he said, also was brought upon corporations to put all available resources into Government bond issues. Since April 1, 1917, he said, the Metropolitan Company subscribed $140,000,000 to United States and Canadian war loans. Most of the companies, Mr. Ecker said, pledged their credit to enlarge their subscriptions. The Metropolitan found it necessary to borrow $33,500,000 to make its subscription of $80,000,000 to the Fourth Liberty Loan, he added, and has outstanding $22,500,000 on account of such obligations, which should be paid before considering other investment.

"If it be true," he wrote, "that the practice of loaning on real estate was abandoned, it was for the purpose of responding to a greater necessity. It is a strange criticism to make of the management of insurance companies that it refrained from investing money upon most favorable terms when the demand was such that high rates were readily obtainable, and all available funds, enlarged through pledging the credit of the corporations, were placed at low rates of interest at the Government's service."

Mr. Ecker said his company has been making a serious effort to find a way to help the housing situation. His company, he said, has agreed to make some loans to relieve the situation.

"As to your comment on the investment in stocks," the letter added, "it may be of passing interest to note that with the exception of those acquired in lieu of bond investments this company's holdings in stocks are of a total par value of about $3,000,000, out of total assets of well over $800,000,000. As to the housing conditions in New York City, say five years ago, the loans on bond and mortgage in the greater city by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company amounted to about $200,000,000. We have loaned about $13,000,000 on farm lands in the West and South. We have invested to the extent of our reserve in a great many States of the Union.

"The company has conscientiously striven to meet the necessities of all the communities in which it does business, and we have never been unmindful of the fact that a great portion of our business is in New York, and we think it has been recognized by the real estate interests that we have done our full duty."

MICHAEL ANGELO

Michael Angelo said: "Trifles make Perfection, and Perfection is no Trifle."

And that holds true not only of those arts in which Michael Angelo excelled, but of all things whereto Man sets his hand.

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June Sale
Women's Cotton Dresses

A Collection of New Models at Prices of Exceptional Economy

CHARMING Summer Frocks in scores of dainty fashions have just arrived for this Annual Event, Dresses of every wanted type, from the simple and inexpensive to the smart and often quite elaborate styles.



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Finer Cotton Dresses

$15.00, $18.50, $23.50, $25.00, $29.50.

A delightful, varied collection, including smart Scotch Ginghams in tailored effects, novelty Voiles in new Patterns, Foulard designs, in plain colors or white; crisp French Organdies.

Many exquisitely dainty, others of the practical types so much in demand. All introducing latest style innovations.



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THE suggestion of vigorous activity in the alert, up-to-the-minute lines of these new Russia Calf Spring Oxfords, in tan and black, appeals especially to the man or woman of active habits and wide-awake discrimination.

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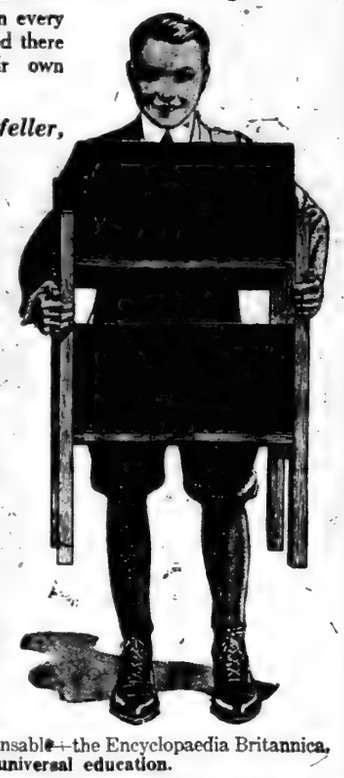
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Beat-The-Heat Suits! John David Tropic Weights, Only $35, $40, $45

SOLID comfort here that needs no liquid aid! Coat-and-Trousers Suits of least-lined wool. Drape like the finest swallowtail.

Browns, Blues, Grays (4 shades) and Heather Blendings in Plain Weaves and Basket Weaves with silk sleeves; no linings to speak of, though every buyer speaks of the thorough-paced smartness of the lines.

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Beat-The-Heat Shirts! John David White Silks, $6, $7.50, $10 And $12

WHITE Silk Shirts are much sought this season, sought in vain at many shops; sought and found at the John David Shop in an all-spanning assortment.

Genuine Japanese Habutai Silks and Hefty-Weight Silks from Uncle Sam's Land; collarless; French cuffs. They wash as filmy and fluffy as a silk handkerchief. Cool as the end of a pier. Full intrinsic value.

The town-famous John David White Oxford Shirt at $2.75, known out of town, too, is the bottom paragraph, but a top seller. Just compare!

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QUOTATIONS from the chorus of commendations: "Just the color I've been looking for all over town," and "It matches my low shoes to a dot," and "I'm going away. Can I order more by mail?" and "Wrap me up a dozen pairs!"

Cordovan Color Hosiery, the master-stroke of the Phoenix Silk Hosiery Company, is the richest shade in shoe leather. Also Navy, Black, Tan, White and every other prepossessing tint, 80c, $1.05, $1.50 and $2.00 pair.

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INCORPORATED

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New York

STOCK MARKET SEES MORE HEAVY TRADES

Recovers from Shock of Tuesday, with Speculation Taking a Wide Range.

MONEY AROUND 6 PER CENT.

Disposition Among Conservative Brokers to Limit Activities of Their Clients.

The heavy speculation on the Stock Exchange, which received something of a shock on Tuesday, when call money went to 11 per cent. and reports were circulated that the Money Committee would be reconvened speedily to "ration" bank accommodation to the stock market, was back in full swing yesterday. The market was one of the broadest of the year, and at times quotations moved over wide ranges. There were, from time to time, setbacks, but these were usually overcome in short order. Many stocks which had suffered severely on Tuesday yesterday sold at higher figures than those obtaining before the break.

There was nothing yesterday to indicate any paucity of money for stock market loans. The rate stayed at 6 per cent. throughout the day for the better class of loans and at 6½ per cent. for those secured entirely by industrial collateral. Bankers said that there was no truth, so far as they were aware, in the report that the Money Committee, which went out of existence some time ago after having controlled the loan situation during almost the entire war period, would be reassembled. There is admitted to be the possibility, however, that some action may be taken either by Treasury officials or by the Federal Reserve Board to curb speculation, especially if it becomes any broader and if any signs of monopolizing bank funds were the Treasury is counting upon for the flotation of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

No one pretends to know just what the authorities at Washington can or may do. It is generally understood that there will be no alteration in Federal Reserve discount rates, because of the huge loan account built up on the rates to finance the Victory Note and Liberty Bond sales. The warning against overspeculation contained in the June bulletin of the Reserve Board, however, is considered ominous in some quarters and there is a disposition among some of the more conservative brokerage houses to limit the activities of their clients. The speculative craze is now so great that yesterday, even with some houses applying the brakes, there were no visible signs of curtailment.

TO PUNISH STOCK FRAUDS.

Prosecutor Finds State Law Covering False Statements.

Promoters and agents engaged in stock selling campaigns based on false statements are to be prosecuted by the District Attorney, according to Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who said yesterday that the penal law could be invoked in all such cases of deception practiced upon the public and the individual investor.

"Section 952 of the penal law, relative to false statements or advertisements as to securities," he said.

The penalty for violation of that section is three years in prison or $5,000 fine or both. The violation constitutes a felony.

The first move toward applying this law to stock transactions was made yesterday, when Mr. Dooling presented certain information to the June Grand Jury concerning methods followed in selling a certain oil stock. It was understood that no charges had been made or were contemplated against the corporation issuing the stock or any of its officers. It was said that the action was directed against promoters who had obtained several thousand shares and had made false statements to the public.

Seven witnesses were taken into the Grand Jury room. Mr. Dooling said one of the witnesses was Clarence Rice of the Andrew Cone Advertising Agency at 38 Nassau Street, who had told him before going before the Grand Jury that the promoters had spent $30,000 in a stock-selling campaign of five weeks. Other witnesses are to be heard, and the Grand Jury investigation will probably continue for several days.

MANAGERS WILL ARBITRATE

But Tell Actors' Equity They Will Continue Present Form of Contract.

The theatrical managers, at a special meeting of the Producing Managers' Association held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor, agreed to the proposals of the Actors' Equity Association for arbitration of differences, but decided also to continue to issue the present form of contract instead of the new one asked by the actors.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following letter was sent to Frank Gillmore, executive secretary of the Actors' Equity Association, by L. Lawrence Weber, secretary of the Producing Managers' Association:

"I am directed to say, in reply to your favor of May 27, that the Producing Managers' Association has decided to issue its own contract embodying all the terms and conditions of the contract which have been so satisfactory to actors and managers for the last two years. We do not anticipate any difficulty between the actors and managers as the arbitration is provided whereby the actors and managers shall appoint their own arbitrator, and that these two shall appoint a third."

The specific request of the actors was that the demands for payment for holiday matinees should be arbitrated, and that a new contract should be issued embodying the results of this arbitration.

The managers, at their meeting, also pledged their support to the plan to give 50 per cent. of the receipts of all benefit performances to the Actors' Fund.

TWO CHILDREN ARE SHOT.

Policeman Accidentally Discharges Revolver in Quelling Fight.

Two children were shot last night in the Eastern District of Brooklyn as the result of rivalry between two traveling carousel operators. They were Isidore Aronowitz, 14, of 212 South Third Street, and Phoebe McDermott of 284 Broadway. The carousel operators, Vincinco Merolla of 30 Nostrand Avenue and Nicholas Garfolo of 99 Havemeyer Street.

According to witnesses, Garfolo was operating his carousel at South Third and Havemeyer Streets when Merolla drew up with his carrousel and demanded of Garfolo why two of his favorite patrons were riding on his rival's carousel. Garfolo replied that he had a license and was permitted to let any one ride on his carousel that wished to. This reply infuriated Merolla and it was said he drew a stiletto, stabbing Garfolo. One of the patrons of the carousel called Patrolman August Gron of the Bedford Avenue Station.

As Gron was making his way through the crowd some one knocked him on the head, causing his hat to fall off. Gron pulled out his revolver and it accidentally went off, hitting Isidore Aronowitz in the right side of his head. The crowd, seeing the child lying on the ground, tried to wrench the revolver from Gron's hand. Gron fired again and accidentally hit Phoebe McDermott in the right side.

Patrolman Rause, who was directing traffic at the Williamsburg Plaza, about four blocks away, was attracted to the scene by the shooting. He immediately made his way through the crowd and managed to bring Gron to safety from the angered mob. The reserves from the Bedford Avenue Station were called and the crowd was quickly dispersed.

Dr. Wolff of the Williamsburg Hospital was called and removed the three victims to the Williamsburg Hospital. At the hospital Garfolo's wounds were treated and he was sent home. It was said the two children will live. Merolla was placed under arrest and charged with felonious assault. Patrolman Gron was released pending investigation.

ROBBERS GET $15,000 IN DAYLIGHT HOLDUP

Diamonds and Jewelry Taken from Patrons of Coffee House Below the Dead Line.

ONE MAN CAUGHT BY CROWD

Police Refuse to Discuss Robbery and Caution Losers Not to Talk of the Affair.

Money, diamonds, and jewelry to the value of about $15,000 were taken from Cuban and Syrian diners yesterday in the coffee house of Joseph Numair, 95 Washington Street, when six gunmen successfully made their get-away after one of the boldest daylight holdups recorded in recent months. Thomas Donohue, said to be one of the robbers, who gave his address as 289 Willis Avenue, was caught by the crowd and had to call for the protection of the police as some of the rough treatment the robbers resorted to was being given to him.

The street was crowded with late afternoon shoppers when the six young holdup men entered the basement cafe. They ordered Numair and his customers to the rear at the point of revolvers. They forced them to deliver their money and jewelry and when any of the thirty men who were robbed did not have enough valuables to satisfy the thieves they received a blow on the head from a blackjack. When they collected all the valuables they rushed to the street pursued by the men who had been robbed.

The thieves dodged into hallways and buildings. Patrolman Kimme followed one man from the scene of the holdup to 69 Washington Street. The robber climbed the stairs to the roof of the building and just as Kimme was about to collar him he jumped across a six-foot air shaft to the roof of the adjoining building. On the other side, he told the policeman what he thought of the New York Police Department.

The robbers were evidently familiar with the Washington Street lace district and had Naumair's customers spotted. When the robbers backed the men to the rear one of them stood on a chair and picked out the men with the valuables.

"Get that man; he's got the diamonds," said one of the bandits, pointing to Antonio Stephen, a Cuban diamond merchant of 105 East Fifteenth Street. They relieved him of $6,000 worth of diamonds which he carried in a wallet, and $110 in cash. They also got $2,000 in diamonds from Stephen's partner. Next to be robbed were José Sfori, a diamond dealer, living at the Hotel American in Fourteenth Street; Elias Rukos, George Foder, and Joseph Shanny. Joseph Borababy and Affad Kawaja, two of the men who only had a few dollars in their pockets, received severe beatings.

The police refused to talk about the robbery, which occurred below the deadline, and would not tell to what police station Donohue had been taken. The men in the café refused for a long time to tell what had happened, saying that they were instructed by the police not to mention the holdup. One of the men said that he was afraid to give his name, because a policeman had told him to "keep quiet" if he wanted to get his diamonds back.

Naumair, the proprietor, is a Syrian and had only opened his restaurant two weeks ago. He served with the 305th Machine Gun Battalion with the 77th Division in France.

MOTION PICTURES.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. COHAN THEATRE Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30.
ICE-COOLED THEATRE FANNED BY THE FANCIES OF ORIENTALISM.
D. W. GRIFFITH Presents the Art Sensation
"BROKEN BLOSSOMS"
Mat. Every Day at 2:40. Every Eve. at 8:40. All Seats Reserved.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
OPP. WEST 130 ST. FERRY. SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, Pop. Prices. PEEK-A-BOO All Summer Show.

MOTION PICTURES.
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
HARRY CAREY in "Riders of Vengeance"
BRYANT WASHBURN in "ALL WRONG"

81 st. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 8980
A HOUSE DIVIDED with Norbert Rawlinson
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

STRAND D. W. GRIFFITH'S "True Heart Susie" Soloists, Comedy. B'way at 47 St. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. RIALTO Times Square
NAZIMOVA in "The Red Lantern" Belm. Ballet. Scenic. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
TOM MOORE in "One of the Finest." Scenic, Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY B'way at 41st St. Continuous Noon to 11:30 (Pop. Prices)
H.B. WARNER "The Man Who Turned White"

PARK 59th St. Cont. 1 to 11 P. M. AFT. 20-30c. NIGHTS, 30-60c.
Rothapfel Unit Program
The Quality Entertainment of the Screen.

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OUTING AND SPORTS CLOTHING FOR YOUNG MEN

Week-end visits to golf clubs, country houses, or fashionable Summer resorts are given over very largely to outdoor sports,—golf, tennis, riding and the like.

Our sport clothes for young men—to be had ready for immediate service—are made after the most approved English models in exclusive English flannels, Scotch tweeds, Irish homespuns and shetlands, of our own importations.

Specially designed De Pinna models in young men's golf suits, with caps to match. Sizes up to 40 chest measure.

Tweed sport jackets to be worn with flannel trousers. Sizes up to 40 chest measure.

Young men's riding breeches and riding coats in the most approved English models and fabrics. Sizes up to 40 chest measure.

Young men's suits in imported tweeds, homespuns and flannels. Sizes up to 40 chest measure.

Imported Scotch golf stockings.

"Anniped" golf shoes.

Correct neckwear, shirts and accessories of dress for sport wear.

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Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

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(COLD DRY AIR)
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ABSOLUTE SECURITY
ALTERATIONS AT SUMMER PRICES
A. Jaeckel & Co
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384 Fifth Avenue
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We have perfected an automobile accessory and have demonstrated in Philadelphia the money-making possibilities of this device.

The selling plan has proved itself a positive money-maker and we want to secure a man who has sufficient capital to handle the selling in New York City the way we have proved is the right way.

A GENEROUS advertising campaign will be run in the New York papers to back up our representative.

The man we want should have some knowledge of the automobile field and be big enough to handle the entire New York district. Write fully. All correspondence strictly confidential.

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Piedmont Peanut Oil
—possesses food values of much benefit to children and convalescents.
It is so nutritious, palatable and easily digested that it can be freely taken without the slightest danger of upsetting the most delicate stomach.
Ask for PIEDMONT—
The food oil with the nut flavor
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Hudson 1919 Phaeton—Full coverage — all hazards — garagedin Greater N. Y. $230.99. Write for quotation on YOUR CAR.
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In Our Opinion the month of June is the
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for those who desire to prepare for
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WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Evs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. Carnival of Travesty.
3 Acts, 16 Scenes
"The world's greatest entertainment."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
MONTE CRISTO, JR.
Astonishing Assemblage of Artists. A Diamond Mine of Entertainment. Most Beautiful Women in the World
Sunday Night Concert
The SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT DE LUXE

48th ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30.
WM. LE BARON'S BRILLIANT FARCE. I LOVE YOU

Shubert 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last 3 Times. Last Matinee Tom'w, 2:15.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE

Beginning NEXT TUESDAY—Seats Now
LEW FIELDS in a new musical comedy. A LONELY ROMEO

GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1822. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs.
Great Dramatic Triumph. JOHN FERGUSON

EAST IS WEST
With FAY BAINTER
ASTOR THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Open Roof. Coolest Theatre.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre
MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL
at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8900

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10 Sharp. Last Matinee Tom'w, 2:15.
HAMPDEN in HAMLET LAST 2 TIMES

44th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
Breezy Musical Show, "Take It From Me"
Moves to Central Theatre Next Monday.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
Better than "The Boomerang." LOVE LAUGHS
25 Degrees Cooler Than the Street.

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy.
A Little Journey
With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane.

Nora Bayes Th., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
Elizabeth Brice in "TOOT SWEET"
Coolest Theatre. Breeziest Show in Town

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
A BREEZY, BUOYANT, BUBBLING MUSICAL COMEDY OUTBURST 24 Month
World: "It has effervescence, gayety and sparkle."
THE LADY IN RED
Charles Darnton, Eve. World: "It is full of pep."
BRISTLES WITH MIRTH, RADIATES VITALITY, MOVES UNFLAGGINGLY

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Evs. 8:30. Last 3 Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. Times
ALICE BRADY in FOREVER AFTER

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30
Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce
PLEASE GET MARRIED
with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

Real Comedy at the COMEDY Theatre 41st St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. MATS. TOM'W & THURS. 2:30.
TOBY'S BOW With NORMAN TREVOR

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S, W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 5 TIMES Tea for 3 The Comedy Hit
Last Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN HITS
BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH
"TUMBLE IN"
BELWYN, Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT
'SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART'
CENTRAL, Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MOVES TO THE CASINO NEXT MONDAY

MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE
SOME TIME With ED. WYNN
LAST WEEK—LAST 3 TIMES
CASINO, Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:15.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
THE WOMAN'S ROOM 13

Plymouth 45th, W. of B'way. Bryant 4363. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:10.
JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST."

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. LAST MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times.
WILLIAM GILLETTE | LAST 3 TIMES | DEAR BRUTUS

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs.
"A riot—they ate it up."—Times.
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The Fotsiniest Girl Chorus in Town

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Lecture—a special discussion of "Post-War Opportunities," by Homer S. Pace, C. P. A.—will be given at Pace Institute, Tuesday evening, June 10, 6 P. M. A limited number of tickets are available. Apply to Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

YANKEES RETURN TO POLO GROUNDS ONLY TO BE WRECKED BY BAT OF COLLINS



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HOMER BY COLLINS HUMBLES YANKEES

Second Baseman of White Sox Makes Circuit Smash with the Bases Filled—Score, 5 to 1.

CICOTTE IS EFFECTIVE

With Their Famous Punch Throttled, Huggins's Men Play Badly on Return to Polo Grounds.

Edward Trowbridge Collins of the Chicago White Sox defeated the Yankees single handed up at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 5 to 1. With the bases jammed on such a stifling hot day, Eddie picked a home run to right field in the eighth inning. Four runs flooded over the pan, broke up the 1 to 1 tie and made the Yankees sad on the opening day of their June visit at home.

Collins used to be in the Marines and the Marine Band of Washington was at the Polo Grounds yesterday. When Eddie broke up the game the Marine who pounds on the bass drum made his old kettle roll like thunder. Before the game the band paraded around the field and played a fine assortment of military marches. This put Collins in a happy mood, but he wasn't able to give expression to his feelings until he saw the corners loaded up with team mates.

Ray Schalk opened the eighth with a hard liner to centre which Ernie Shore ducked just in time to save his top piece. Cicotte's object was to make a sacrifice hit, so he rolled the ball down the lawn toward Baker. The Yankee third baseman tried to make a force play on Schalk at second and Ray beat the throw by an eyelash, while Cicotte was as big as life on first. Liebold laid down a bunt to Baker and John Franklin threw so wide to first that it pulled Pipp off the bag and all hands were safe. Buck Weaver hoisted an inoffensive fly to Pipp.

So the sacks were all taken and only one was out when Eddie Collins came to the bat. Shore knew just as well as any one that this Collins was a dangerous young lad in a pinch of this kind. Collins caught one on his bat and slammed it hard. The line drive shot between right and centre field. Sam Vick made a mistake in taking a long chance by trying to gallop in to make a catch off the daisies. He might have played it for the first bound and held the damage down to a couple of runs. As it was, he missed the ball entirely when he tried to make a circus catch. As Lewis wasn't backing up the play, the ball rolled to the right field fence. Schalk, Cicotte, and Liebold, who held their bases fearing that Vick might grab the ball, now all set sail for home under full speed—Collins galloped merrily around after them and the Yanks looked on with gloomy expressions as the ball game departed for good and all.

The Yanks were the first to score. They reached Eddie Cicotte and his famous knuckle ball for three hits and a run in the opening frame. Vick beat out a hit to second and Peck sent him along with a sacrifice. Baker jammed a single to right and Vick romped home. The White Sox tied it in the second. Jackson got a hit by beating out an infield roller which was just out everybody's way. Felsch forced him at second and then Happy stole second. John Collins crashed a long double against the left field fence and sent Felsch home with the tieing run. Risberg skied to Ping Bodie and Collins was fast asleep off second base and was the victim of a double play.

The Yanks pounded the ball hard in the third inning but Cicotte got great support from his outfield, Liebold and Felsch making great catches of drives by Peckinpaugh and Baker. Shore took a nap in the fourth, but luckily no damage resulted. Buck Weaver doubled and went to third on Eddie Collins's out at first. Shore knocked down a hard hit smash off Jackson's bat and threw him out at first. Felsch was hit by one of Shore's unruly shoots.

Weaver and Felsch started a double steal and Weaver was caught flat-footed half way down the third base line. Shore had the ball and tried to run Buck back to third. He held the ball although every mothers' son in the stands and on the field implored him to kindly throw it to Baker at third. Shore held the ball as if it was his exclusive property and Weaver got safely back to third.

There was more sleepy work by the Yanks in the eighth when Truck Hannah started a rally with a safe smash to left. George Halas was inserted to run for Hannah, but Halas had no sooner placed his feet on the spot where Hannah had just removed his number 13 when Cicotte whipped the ball over and Halas was out. O'Doule batted for Shore, and Eddie Collins tossed him out. Vick beat out a hit to short and the chances for a rally disappeared when Peck flied to Weaver.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Liebold,rf	3	1	0	4	0	Vick,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	1	1	2	Peckinp'gh,ss	3	1	1	2	6
E Collins,2b	4	1	2	1	4	Baker,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Felsch,cf	3	1	0	2	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	2	11	1
J Collins,1b	3	0	1	10	2	Pratt,2b	4	0	0	3	4
Risberg,ss	4	0	1	2	5	Bodie,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Schalk,c	3	1	1	4	1	Hannah,c	3	0	1	1	1
Cicotte,p	2	1	0	1	1	aHalas	1	0	0	0	0
						Ruel,c	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	7	27	15	Shore,p	2	0	1	0	3
						bO'Doul	1	0	0	0	0
						Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	8	27	19

Error—Baker.
a Ran for Hannah in eighth inning.
b Batted for Shore in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—5	
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Weaver, J. Collins, Risberg. Home run—J. Collins. Stolen bases—Felsch. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Schalk, Cicotte. Double plays—Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Bodie and Pratt; Peckinpaugh, Pratt and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 1; Mogridge, 1. Hits—Off Shore, 8 in 8 innings; Mogridge 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Shore, 1 (Felsch.) Struck out—By Shore, 1 (Cicotte, 3. Losing pitcher—Shore.

ATHLETICS BUNCH HITS.

Take First Game of Series with Cleveland by 10 to 5.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Bunching five hits in the first two innings with errors by Cleveland, Philadelphia scored enough runs to win today, the final count being 10 to 5. Each side used three pitchers. Witt made five hits, including a triple, in five times at bat.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Witt,lf	5	3	5	0	0	Graney,lf	5	2	2	3	0
Grover,2b	3	2	1	3	6	Chapman,ss	5	1	3	2	1
Roth,rf	4	1	2	2	0	Smith,rf	5	1	1	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Gardner,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Burns,1b	4	0	0	9	1	W'gans,2b	5	0	3	5	1
Dugan,ss	4	0	0	2	0	Wood,cf	3	0	2	2	0
F.Thomas,3	4	0	1	1	3	W.J'nson,1b	5	0	1	6	1
Perkins,c	2	0	0	6	0	N'maker,c	5	1	1	4	0
R. J'nston,	1	0	0	0	0	Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	2
Perry,x	1	0	0	0	1	Enzmann,p	1	1	0	0	1
Selbold,p	1	0	0	0	2	aO. Thomas	1	0	0	0	0
						Uhl,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	10	11	27	13	Total	43	6	12	24	8

a Batted for Enzmann in seventh inning.
Errors—Nunamaker, Bagby. (2) Chapman, (2) Smith,
Philadelphia ..... 2 5 0 0 0 3 0 0 .—10
Cleveland ..... 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—6

Two-base hit—Chapman. Three-base hits—Graney, Chapman, Roth, Witt. Stolen bases—Wood, (2) Sacrifice hits—Grover, (2) Selbold. Sacrifice flies—Chapman, Gardner. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Selbold, 2; Bagby, 1; Enzmann, 1. Hits—Off R. Johnson, 7 in 3 innings; Perry, 3 in 1 2-3; Selbold, 2 in 4 1-3; Bagby, 5 in 2; Enzmann, 5 in 4; Uhl, 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By R. Johnson, 1, (Enzmann.) Selbold, 1, (Chapman.) Struck out—By R. Johnson, 1; Perry, 2; Selbold, 2; Bagby, 1; Enzmann, 1. Wild pitch—Enzmann. Winning pitcher—Selbold. Losing pitcher—Bagby.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; New York, 1.
Washington, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 2; Detroit, 1.
Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
(Postponed—wet grounds.)
St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 0.
No other games scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	25	11	.694
Cleveland	21	13	.618
New York	19	13	.618
Detroit	17	17	.500
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Boston	15	16	.484
Washington	11	21	.344
Philadelphia	7	24	.226

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	24	10	.706
Brooklyn	20	16	.556
Cincinnati	20	16	.556
Chicago	18	17	.514
Philadelphia	15	16	.484
Pittsburgh	17	20	.459
Boston	12	21	.364
St. Louis	12	22	.353

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

JOHNSON BAFFLES BROWNS.

Allows Only Four Hits and Washington Wins by 6 to 1.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Four scattered hits, three of the scratch variety, was the best St. Louis could do against Johnson's pitching today, while the locals bunched safeties off Wellman and won the opening game of the series, 6 to 1.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Judge,1b	2	1	1	7	1	Austin,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Foster,3b	4	1	1	1	1	Gideon,2b	2	0	0	1	1
Gharrity,lf	4	1	2	1	0	Bronkie,2b	2	0	1	1	0
Ricef,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Tobin,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Murphy,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Shanks,2b	4	0	0	2	2	Jacobson,cf	4	1	1	6	0
Agnew,c	1	1	0	5	1	Dwinnilt,rf	3	0	1	1	0
McBride,ss	3	1	1	1	3	Gerber,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Johnson,p	2	1	0	1	2	Billings,c	2	0	0	1	1
						aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
						Meyer,c	0	0	0	1	1
						Wellman,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Wright,p	1	0	0	0	0
						bSloan	1	0	0	0	0
						Leifield,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	6	6	27	10	Total	32	1	4	24	11

a Batted for Billings in seventh.
b Batted for Wright in seventh.
Errors—Shanks, Austin, Gideon.

Washington	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—6	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Two-base hits—Murphy, McBride, Judge. Stolen bases—Sisler (2). Sacrifice hit—McBride. Left on bases—St. Louis 6, Washington, 5. First on errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 4; Johnson, 2; Wright, 1; Leifield, 1. Hits—Off Wellman, 5 in 3 1-3; Wright, 1 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Johnson, 7. Losing pitcher—Wellman.

DODGERS WIN EXHIBITION.

Defeat Braves in Buffalo by Score of 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—Before the Robins and Braves invaded the West they stopped off here this afternoon long enough to play an exhibition contest, which resulted in a victory for the Robins by a score of 4 to 3. Clarence Mitchell pitched the first four innings for the Robins and Al Demaree hurled the first five rounds for the Braves. Mamaux and Fillingim finished the contest.

Score by innings:

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4	
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3

LAST GAME FOR STEVENS.

Engineers Hope to Repeat Victory Over Rutgers Tomorrow.

Stevens and Rutgers will have their final baseball encounter on the Castle Point field tomorrow. In the first game of the series the Engineers won after eleven innings, and have won all their games since that time. Carlson has scored three shut outs, allowing an average of only three hits per game. In addition to his pitching duties, he bats number four on the line and has been instrumental in winning all of the games.

The Engineers hope and expect to take the boys from the Raritan into camp and thus close the season with victory.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

				R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3	4	0
Reading	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	8	0

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4	10	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	7	2

AT BINGHAMTON.

Binghamton	0	3	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	—10	14	0
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2	4	2

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—7	9	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	9	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	23	10	.697
Toronto	23	11	.676
Binghamton	19	12	.613
Rochester	16	13	.552
Buffalo	13	20	.394
Jersey City	12	20	.375
Newark	13	23	.361
Reading	9	21	.300

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Jersey City at Baltimore.
Newark at Reading.
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Binghamton.

RED SOX GET FIRST GAME FROM TIGERS

Single by McInnis Scores the Pair of Runs Needed to Topple Detroit.

BOSTON, June 5.—Boston opened its home stand against the West by defeating Detroit, Leonard up, 2 to 1, here today. Bush's double and Cobb's triple scored for the visitors in the first. With the bases full in the third McInnis's single scored two runs for Boston. In this inning Ruth badly wrenched his knee sliding back to third base, and was carried from the field. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	2	2	0	Bush,ss	4	1	1	5	0
Shean,2b	4	0	0	2	4	Young,2b	3	0	1	0	3
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Cobb,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Gardner,lf	3	0	3	1	0	Veach,lf	4	0	0	2	0
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	9	0	Heilman,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Schang,c	3	0	0	2	2	Flagstead,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	2	2	Jones,3b	4	0	2	2	1
Scott,ss	3	0	0	5	2	Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	4	2
Ruth,p	1	0	1	0	1	Leonard,p	3	0	0	0	2
Mays,p	2	0	0	0	0	aShorten	1	0	0	0	0
cGilhooley	0	1	0	0	0	bEllison	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	2	7	27	10	Total	33	1	9	24	11

a Batted for Ainsmith in ninth.
b Batted for Leonard in ninth.
c—Ran for Ruth in third.
Errors—Scott, Heilman.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	—2
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-Base Hits—Bush, Hooper (2.) Three-Base Hit—Cobb. Sacrifice Hits—Young, McInnis (2.) Hooper. Double Play—Flagstead to Heilman. Left on Bases—Detroit, 10; Boston, 6. First on error—Boston, 1. Bases on Balls—Off Leonard, 2; Ruth, 1; Mays, 3. Hits—Off Ruth, 3 in 3; Mays, 6 in 6. Struck Out—By Leonard, 2; Ruth, 1. Winning Pitcher—Ruth.

CARDINALS SHUT OUT REDS.

Eller Forces in Winning Run with Base on Balls.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—With the bases filled in the ninth, Mitchell and Bressler were taken out for Eller, who walked Pinch Hitter Schultz, forcing in Clemons, which gave St. Louis a 1-to-0 victory over Cincinnati, in the deciding game of the series.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	0	3	0	Rath,2b	3	0	0	5	3
J Smith,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Daubert,1b	2	0	6	11	0
aSchultz	0	0	0	0	0	Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Stock,2b	4	0	2	1	7	Roush,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Hornsby,3b	4	0	1	1	1	Neale,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Heathcote,cf	4	0	3	1	0	Kopf,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Miller,1b	3	0	0	13	1	J.L.Smith,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	2	2	2	Wingo,c	3	0	0	5	2
McHenry	0	0	0	0	0	Mitchell,p	4	0	0	1	6
Clemons,c	3	1	2	5	0	Bressler,p	0	0	0	0	0
Doak,p	3	0	1	1	6	Eller,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	11	27	17	Total	31	0	6	26	14

*Two out when winning run scored.
a Batted for J. Smith in ninth.
b Ran for Lavan in ninth.
Error—Lavan.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Lavan. Stolen base—Groh. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Miller, Doak. Double plays—Lavan and Miller; Hornsby, Lavan and Miller. Left on base—Cincinnati, 9; St. Louis, 11. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; Eller, 1; Doak, 4. Hits—Off Mitchell, 11 in 7 innings; Bressler, 0 in 1-3. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; Doak, 5. Wild pitch—Doak. Losing pitcher—Mitchell.

WESLEYAN'S RALLY FAILS.

Syracuse Takes Close Game by the Score of 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 5.—Syracuse defeated Wesleyan yesterday afternoon by a score of 4 to 3 in a baseball game characterized by good fielding on both sides. Comparatively few errors were made on either side. Benson, for Syracuse, worked consistently, allowing only one run in the first and two in the last inning.

In the ninth inning Wesleyan's rally brought in two runs, but a hit to short, resulting in a double play, ended the game with Syracuse one run to the good. Score by innings:

Syracuse	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	—4
Wesleyan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

PRINCETON-HARVARD CLASH

Deciding Game of Series at Ebbets Field is Eagerly Awaited.

Interest in the third and final game of the baseball series between Harvard and Princeton, to be played next Wednesday at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, was heightened by the report from Tigertown yesterday that adherents of the Nassau nine are making the Tigers a heavy favorite in the betting on the outcome of this classic of the collegiate diamond. Despite Princeton's ninth-inning defeat by Colgate on Wednesday by a score of 6 to 5, Nassau's confidence of victory over their time-honored rivals of Cambridge has not waned.

Bill Clark, one-time catcher of the Giants, who has coached the Tigers with much success for the last few seasons, may shake up his batting order for the Harvard game, for lack of the timely hit was one of the reasons for Princeton's setback by the up-State collegians.

Interest is keen in college baseball circles concerning the probable pitching selections for next Wednesday's game. Clark undoubtedly will rely upon Kirkland, who pitched the Tigers to victory in the first game of the series at Princeton on May 19, and Hughey Duffy, who is in charge of the Crimson nine, will probably employ Babe Felton or Hardell, both of whom have shown great form in recent workouts.

Both universities will send students in large numbers to Ebbets Field on Wednesday, and the game will lack nothing of the interesting setting in which these time-honored rivals have always settled their disputes on the diamond, the gridiron or the track.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 2; Springfield, 1.
Providence, 4; Bridgeport, 3.
Hartford, 4; Pittsfield, 1.
Waterbury, 11; New Haven, 6.

American Association.

Toledo, 2; Kansas City, 8.
Indianapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 1.
St. Paul, 14; Columbus, 1.

CRACK RUNNERS IN MEET.

Murchison, O'Brien, and Others to Compete in Todd Games.

Loren Murchison, the Louis A. A. sprinter; Jimmy O'Brien of the Loughlin Lyceum, and Cornelius Shaughnessy, Knights of St. Antony, will be rivals in a race at 300 yards to be conducted as a special attraction to the games of the Todd Dry Dock and Repair Company, at Todd Field, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, June 15.

Another attractive race will bring together Jack Sellers of the New York A. C. and Homer Baker of the Clarence A. C. in a test at 600 yards. Matt McGrath of the New York A. C. is scheduled to give an exhibition of hammer throwing.

CLUB STRIVES FOR TITLE.

Hungarian-American A. C. Seeks Junior Track Honors.

Athletes of the Hungarian-American A. C. will play an important part in the competition for the Metropolitan A. A. U. junior track and field championships in the annual title meet which will be conducted June 28 at Castle Point Field, Hoboken, N. J. This is indicated in the list of entries received up to yesterday. Eight athletes have sent in blanks for one or more of the events scheduled, and of this number five are from the Hungarian-American Club.

Alex. Feher has entered for the three-mile run, M. Weiss for the half-mile run, Barney Bernstein for the one-mile run, Fred Berliner for the shotput and discus throw, and Eugene Kotner for the discus and javelin throwing events. Other entries includes those of Al Dolder, West Side Y. M. C. A., in the half-mile and mile runs; Edward Roesch, West Side Y. M. C. A., in the mile run, and Jack Lichtman, Clark House A. A., in the twelve-pound shotput.

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES FIT.

Teams in Fine Condition for Tomorrow's P. S. A. L. Title Meet.

The high schools track and field championships of the City of New York will be conducted by the Public Schools Athletic League tomorrow afternoon at the City College Stadium. Every public high school in Greater New York has entered large numbers of boys in the various events. The usual championship lists, consisting of sprints, hurdles, relays, and middle distance runs, in addition to the high and broad jumps, pole vault, and discus events, will be contested.

The "Big Four"—De Witt Clinton, Manual Training, Stuyvesant, and Erasmus Hall High Schools—will again wage a bitter struggle for points in an effort to annex the Grout trophy which is awarded to the school winning the city championship. During the past six weeks the rival coaches have had their teams in training and reports received by Dr. A. K. Aldinger, Acting Director of Physical Training, Department of Education, indicate that the contestants are in good physical condition and on edge. Through the Public Schools' Athletic League and the High Schools Games Committee an invitation has been extended to all elementary school Principals to have the boys graduating from their schools be the guests of the league at these games.

Red Sox Release Henry.

BOSTON, June 5.—Catcher John Henry was given his unconditional release today by the Boston Red Sox. Henry was for several years with the Washington American League team and later played with the Boston Nationals.

STONEWOOD EASILY WINS STEEPLECHASE

Jumper Has Little Opposition in Grand National After The Brook Is Scratched.

When The Brook was scratched from the Grand National Steeplechase at Belmont Park yesterday all the interest was taken out of the event, which was supposed to be the feature of the card. Joseph E. Widener, who appeared to have the $2,000 added money at his mercy with Stonewood and Skibbereen, withdrew the latter, and the addition of Wingold, just out of the maiden class, brought the field for this important cross-country fixture up to only three horses. The race turned out to be a walkover for Stonewood, as Wingold, which had been following him closely through the greater part of the three miles, unshipped her rider while tearing through a fence on the backstretch the last time around. Stonewood had only to gallop the rest of the way to beat Melodrama by fifty lengths, the latter being so tired that he refused the last two fences. After a long interval, Wingold was remounted and completed the course, but failed to finish in the time limit necessary to obtain third money.

Those who have acquired the habit of playing Loftus's mounts had another successful day. The crack jockey only had one mount, and that was on Wilfrid Viau's George Starr in the Baldwin Handicap, by far the most interesting of the flat events. There were half a dozen tried spinters in the six-furlong dash, with S. C. Hildreth's Out the Way a receding favorite, owing to the strong support accorded George Starr and J. J. Maher's Ima Frank. The latter was bumped at the start and never seemed a serious contender, but Loftus got George Starr away on his toes and kept him hustling all the time in front of Out the Way. Loftus had to keep at work until he passed the judges to land George Starr winner by a length and a half. A. K. Macomber's Hand Grenade came with a rush at the end, and was beaten half a length by Out the Way for the place.

H. R. Schaffer scored dual brackets, winning the first event, for two-year-old, with Betsinda and the third, at a mile and a furlong, with Poor Butterfly. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-old fillies; selling; purse $1,086.85. Four and a half furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Betsinda, 2	113	Wallis	1-2	1-4 1°
Ballotting, 2	112	Metcalf	12-1	3-1 2°
Dame, 2	107	Kelsay	7-1	8-5 3*
Back Home, 2	111	Lyke	10-1	2-1 4
Merry Sinner, 2	97	Hoffler	30-1	6-1 5
Bibbler, 2	108	Wessler	8-1	7-5 6

Time—0:54 1-5.

Start good; won driving. Betsinda, b. f., by Rockton-Winning Witch, owned by H. R. Schaeffer, trained by F. Kraft.

SECOND RACE.

Grand National Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional. About three miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Stonewood, a	148	Powers	2-5	out 1°
Melodrama, 5	132	Nicklaus	10-1	7-6 2
Wingold, 5	135	Keating	3-1	2-0 *

*Lost rider.

Time—6:14 2-5.

Start good; won easily. Stonewood, b. g., by Wadsworth-Trisauce, owned by J. E. Widener, trained by J. H. Lewis.

THIRD RACE.

For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,086.85. One mile and a furlong.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Poor Butterfly, 4	106	Wallis	2-1	even 1*
Daddy's Choice, a	112	Metcalf	14-5	9-10 2*
Piedra, 4	108	Stalker	3-2	2-5 3nk
Gala Dress, 5	100	Erickson	13-1	5-1 4
Alma B., 5	94	Stapleton	6-1	2-1 5

Time—1:52 2-5.

Start good; won driving. Poor Butterfly, ch. f., by Celt-Aurine, owned by H. R. Schaeffer, trained by F. Kraft.

FOURTH RACE.

Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $1,086.85 added. Six furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
George Starr, 4	121	Loftus	12-5	even 1nk
Out the Way, 4	127	Taplin	11-5	9-10 2½
H'd Grenade II., 4	115	Burton	6-1	3-5 3*
Ima Frank, 6	116	Lyke	16-5	even 4
Dr. Johnson, 4	108	Ambrose	12-1	4-1 5
Bill McCloy, 4	102	Ham'ton	30-1	10-1 6

Time—1:11.

Start good; won handily. George Starr, br. g., by Jack Atkin-Africa, owned by Wilfred Viau, trained by S. McNaughton.

FIFTH RACE.

Dunton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10, with $1,086.85 added. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Minto II., 5	101	Wessler	9-10	out 1½
Snapdragon, 5	101	Mentor	7-1	7-2 2
Wyoming, 4	108	McAtee	6-5	1-4 3*
Syrdarya, 5	93	Stap'ton	60-1	10-1 4

Time—1:38 3-5.

Start good; won easily. Minto II., b. g., by Sunridge-Miss Ronald, owned by Kentucky Stable, trained by T. J. Harmon.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,086.85. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Bridesman, 3	112	Callahan	6-5	1-2 1°
Doleful, 3	109	Lyke	5-1	2-1 2nk
War Rocket, 3	112	Buxton	4-1	7-5 3°
Rhages, 3	107	Ambrose	15-1	6-1 4
Twiford, 3	112	J. Collins	15-1	6-1 5
Saddle Rock, 3	112	Metcalf	60-1	20-1 6
Tom Young, 3	112	Kelsay	40-1	15-1 7
Bachelor's Bliss, 3	112	Taplin	15-1	6-1 8
Musito, 3	112	Kummer	15-1	6-1 9
Pictor, 3	112	Bethel	15-1	6-1 10
Ferndale, 4	115	Butwell	30-1	10-1 11
Fortitude, 3	107	Hoffman	50-1	20-1 12

Time—1:40 2-5.

Start good;

MARSTON, WHITE, WALKER AND KIRKBY AMONG SURVIVORS IN METROPOLITAN GOLF TITLE PLAY

REMARKABLE PUTT WINS FOR WALKER

Richmond Golfer Beats Kerr on Home Green in Metropolitan Tourney.

MARSTON PUTS OUT SEELEY

Will Clash Today with Gardiner White—Kirkby and Sawyer Come Through.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 5.—Favorites were forced to the limit to stave off defeat in the first and second match rounds of the Metropolitan Golf Association championship tournament at the Brooklawn Country Club today. This was especially the case with A. L. Walker, Jr., the medalist, from Richmond County, who defeated Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich by bringing off a nervy down-hill put of eight feet on the home green. Earlier in the day Kerr sprang something of a surprise by defeating John G. Anderson of Siwanoy, 2 and 1.

Another strong player to meet with speedy elimination was William M. Reekie, the Upper Montclair golfer, who finished so near the top in the qualifying round. He was opposed to James C. Parrish, Jr., and going out Reekie, apparently, took things too easily. At the turn he found himself one down, but instead of buckling up, he never had a chance after Parrish developed a brilliant streak, reeling off hole after hole in par figures.

On the other hand, Max Marston of Baltusrol and Gardiner W. White of Nassau won both their matches and will have to clash in the third round tomorrow morning. In the next bracket Walker will take on G. B. Carhart, the Greenwich man, who is playing at the top of his game these days. On the lower side, Oswald Kirkby, a comfortable winner both times today, will meet C. V. Berton of the Hudson River Country Club, while in the bottom bracket D. E. Sawyer of Siwanoy will take on W. B. Stoddard, a Greenwich representative.

Apropos of close matches, Sawyer had his work cut out for him in the morning, playing against John N. Stearns, 3d, of Nassau. Going out at a 38 clip, Stearns stood 3 up at the turn. A stymie helped the former Western champion at one hole coming back, and he finally became 1 up at the seventeenth. Although his second shot fell green shy at the eighteenth, Sawyer pitched well on, and then brought off the putt for a 4, thereby gaining a half and leaving him a winner by 1 up. He had the round in 76.

Good putting enabled Kerr to carry the match as far as he did against Walker. As usual, the collegian started indifferently, taking 6 for the first hole, which he lost, but he came right back by bringing off a twenty-foot putt for a 2 at the 227-yard second. After being badly bunkered at the third, Kerr picked up, and could hardly have got better than a 7. He won the sixth, squaring accounts, and as the next three were halved they made the turn all even.

Kerr found the rough at the eleventh and lost with a 6, while a missed putt cost him the thirteenth. That placed him 2 down, but he drew level by capturing the fifteenth and seventeenth holes. At the last-named Walked topped his drive. He displayed a world of confidence in going for the hole on the home green, for had the ball failed to drop it would have run well past.

The card was as follows:

Walker, out	6 2 4 5 3 6 5 4 5	40
Kerr, out	5 5 7 5 3 5 5 5 4	42
Walker, in	3 5 4 5 4 4 3 5 6	4—39—79
Kerr, in	3 6 4 6 4 3 5 4 7	40—82

Marston practically won his afternoon match from Parker Seeley in the first few holes, the Baltusrol star being only one over 4's for eight holes and gaining a lead of 5 up. A 4 at the ninth gave him a 37 out. After that, the former Connecticut champion did well to carry the match to the sixteenth green.

In defeating Poinsette in the early hours, Kirkby went out in 39, good enough to place him in easy street with an advantage of 6 up. On the other hand, Benton, who will meet Kirkby in the morning, had to play twenty holes in order to dispose of F. C. Newton, the former champion of the Northwest. Newton saved himself from elimination on the home hole by running down a putt from the edge of the green.

The summary:

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round.—W. F. Seeley of Brooklawn beat R. H. Gwaltney, Baltusrol, 5 up and 4 to play; Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat H. B. Fenn, Ridgewood, 2 up and 1 to play; C. J. Sullivan, Garden City, beat P. A. Proul, Deal, 1 up (22 holes); Gardiner W. White, Nassau, beat Grantland Rice, Englewood, 2 up and 1 to play; H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, beat J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 2 up and 1 to play; A. L. Walker, Jr., Richmond County, beat J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 3 up and 2 to play; J. M. Ward, Garden City, beat Frank H. Hoyt, Engineers, 1 up; G. B. Carhart, Greenwich, beat Abbott, Brooklawn, 1 up; C. V. Benton, Hudson River, beat S. Rollarder, Siwanoy, 7 up and 5 to play; F. C. Newton, Richmond County, beat Gadd, Rockaway Hunt, 2 up and 1 to play; J. T. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn, beat W. B. Rhett, Garden City, 5 up and 1 to play; Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, beat A. F. Poinsette, New York, forfeit; W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair, 1 up and 3 to play; B. Stoddard, Greenwich, beat C. Smith, Jr., Ardsley, 4 up and 3 to play; J. C. Parris, Jr., National Links, beat W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair, 1 up and 2 to play; D. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy, beat John N. Stearns, 3d., Nassau, 1 up; G. A. Dixon, Jr., Nassau, beat H. J. Topping, Greenwich, 3 up and 1 to play.

Second Round.—Marston beat Seeley, 3 up and 2 to play; White beat Sullivan, 3 up and 2 to play; Walker beat Kerr, 1 up; Carhart beat Ward, 5 up and 4 to play; Benton beat Newton, 1 up (20 holes); Kirkby beat Hubbard, 4 up and 3 to play; Stoddard beat Parrish, 4 up and 3 to play; Sawyer beat Dixon, 7 up and 6 to play.

Consolation for President's Cup—First Round.—Leishman beat Fenn, 2 up; Rice beat Proul, 2 up and 1 to play; Chapman beat Anderson by default; Hoyt beat Abbot, 4 up and 3 to play; Hollander beat Judd, 1 up; Rhett beat Poinsette, 1 up; Reekie beat Smith, 1 up; Stearns beat Topping by default.

Third Sixteen, First Round.—S. J. Graham, Greenwich, beat L. N. Nash, Rockaway, 4 up and 2 to play; S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, beat J. T. Adams, Cherry Valley, 7 up and 6 to play; E. L. Bloodgood, Cherry Valley, beat C. E. Wilson, Greenwich, 3 up and 2 to play; Frank Barton, Marine and Field, beat J. Grout, Brooklawn, 3 up and 2 to play; Thompson Bell, Brooklawn, beat Holmes, Westbury, by default; C. Van Clief, Richmond County, beat J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, 5 up and 4 to play; Ellis Adams, Essex County, beat A. E. Renner, Greenwich, 8 up and 7 to play; A. J. Mendes, Siwanoy, beat G. L. Forman, Brooklawn, 6 up and 5 to play.

Fourth Sixteen, First Round.—R. Wilmont, Brooklawn, beat T. L. Ellis, Brooklawn, 5 up and 3 to play; H. S. Ilson, Cherry Valley, beat G. Gerrish, Brooklawn, 4 up and 3 to play; John Field, Brooklawn, beat A. H. Canfield, Brooklawn 4 up and 3 to play; Sanford Stoddard, Brooklawn, beat A. E. Ruspoli, Brooklawn, 5 up and 4 to play; J. R. Reyburn, Brooklawn, beat F. B. Holland, Weeburn, by default; Sam Senior, Brooklawn, beat A. H. Pogson, Fox Hills, 7 up and 5 to play; Charles H. Brown, St. Andrew's, beat Arthur Wrenn, Brooklawn, 1 up; James Bertram Wylaegel beat C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, by default.

OUIMET AND BRADY LOSE.

Golfers Defeated by California Professionals in Practice Match.

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 5.—A. G. Espinoza and John Black, California professionals, defeated Francis Ouimet and Mike Brady 4 and 3 today in an exhibition golf match at the Brae Burn Country Club.

Many other golfers who are to compete in the open golf championship, which begins on Monday at Brae Burn, practised today. W. Douglas Edgar of Druids Hills, the French open champion, had the best practice round, a 70. He shot from most of the back tees.

Y. M. H. A. GAMES ON SUNDAY

Record-Breaking Entry for Meet at Macomb's Dam Park.

A record-breaking number of entries is expected for the annual outdoor track and field meet of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. which will be conducted at Macomb's Dam Park Sunday afternoon. The program adopted provides for six events, of which four are for clubs within the association.

A special 600-yard race has been added for the Yorkville Athletic League, and there will be a three-quarter mile run open to members of the Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Associations. The closed events are: 100-yard dash; half-mile runs; running hop, step and jump, and medley relay race.

NEW YORK WOMEN TAKE GOLF MATCH

Local Players Eliminate Boston Team in Play for Griscom Cup at Apawamis.

Winning all but two of their matches, the New York women easily defeated the Boston contingent in the second tri-city golf match for the Griscom Cup over the links of the Apawamis Club yesterday, 13 points to 2. Three of these points were by default, as only twelve women appeared on the Boston team. Today's match will bring together New York and Philadelphia, and the women are all prepared for a close contest. New York naturally will do its best to keep the cup in its possession for another year, and Philadelphia, which has mustered the strongest team in years, is just as anxious to capture the trophy.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, metropolitan champion, playing No. 1 for New York, eliminated Mrs. F. W. Daley of Boston, while Miss Marion Hollins, erstwhile title holder, took on Miss Louisa A. Wells, the first-named winning, 5 and 4. Mrs. L. C. Stockton defeated Mrs. C. F. Rowley, 4 and 2, and Miss Georgianna Bishop, former national champion, scored a point for her side by defeating Mrs. R. F. Kimball.

On the other hand, Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, winner of the Red Cross tournament over this same course last year, and one of the best players in the district, was off her game, and never got going against Miss Edith Stevens. The last-named was 4 up at the tenth, but by winning the fifteenth Mrs. Hucknall reduced this advantage to 3. At the sixteenth, however, a missed putt cost Mrs. Hucknall the hole and the match.

Neither Mrs. Gavin nor Mrs. Daley was playing in as good form as earlier in the week, while Miss Hollins, opposed to Miss Wells, always had the upper hand.

The summary:

NEW YORK.		BOSTON.	
Mrs. W. A. Gavin..	1	Mrs. F. W. Daley..	0
Miss M. Hollins..	1	Miss L. A. Wells..	0
Mrs. L. C. Stockton	1	Mrs. C. F. Rowley.	0
Mrs. T. Hucknall..	0	Miss E. Stevens...	1
Miss G. Bishop...	1	Mrs. R. F. Kimball.	0
Mrs. G. M. Hecksher	1	Miss E. W. Allen...	0
Miss B. Lounsbery..	1	Mrs. L. Q. White..	0
Mrs. G. K. Morrow..	1	Mrs. G. B. Johnson.	0
Mrs. S. A. Herzog..	0	Mrs. R. Steinert....	1
Mrs. A. S. Rossin...	1	Miss M. Young.....	0
Mrs. J. R. Fraser..	1	Mrs. W. C. Johnson	0
Mrs. J. H. Alexandre	1	Mrs. W. T. Arnold.	0
Mrs. H. J. Blumenthal	1	Default	
Mrs. J. A. Moore...	1	Default	
Mrs. M. D. Paterson	1	Default	
Total.....	13	Total.....	2

Summary by Match Play—Mrs. Gavin beat Mrs. Daley, 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Hollins beat Miss Wells, 5 up and 4 to play; Mrs. Stockton beat Mrs. Rowley, 4 up and 2 to play; Miss Stevens beat Mrs. Hucknall, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Bishop beat Mrs. Kimball, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. Hecksher beat Miss Allen, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Beatrice Lounsbery beat Mrs. White, 5 up and 3 to play; Mrs. Morrow beat Mrs. G. B. Johnson, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. Steinert beat Mrs. Herzog, 5 up and 4 to play; Mrs. Rossin beat Miss Young, 3 up and 1 to play; Mrs. Fraser beat Mrs. W. C. Johnson, 8 up and 7 to play; Mrs. Alexandre beat Mrs. Arnold, 5 up and 4 to play.

MRS. ROBINSON IS WINNER.

Returns Low Score in Golf Tourney at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, CONN., June 5.—Mrs. S. R. Robinson returned the low card in the women's tournament here today with a net score of 69. Mrs. W. E. Marble was second with 65.

The summaries:

Mrs. S. R. Robinson, 76, 16—60; Mrs. W. E. Marble, 75, 10—65; Mrs. E. C. Converse, 94, 25—69; Mrs. H. T. Friedman, 96, 25—71; Mrs. J. Parson, 77, 13—64; Mrs. H. Thompson, 69, 8—61; Mrs. S. B. Slayback, 80, 18—62; Miss Thompson, 89, 18—71; Mrs. Gilbert Browning, 97, 11—60; Mrs. J. C. Quirk, 62, 5—57; Mrs. E. H. Peters, 61, 4—57.

G. D. Wilson, Horse Breeder, Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 5.—Garret D. Wilson, 69 years old, Secretary of the Kentucky Association, which controls the race track here, and widely known as a horse breeder, died, at his home here today after an illness of three months.

WRIGHT BEATS ROSENBAUM.

Wins Tennis Match in Westchester Club Tourney.

The invitation singles tournament, which began at the Country Club of Westchester yesterday afternoon, offered in its draw a curious mixture of solid tennis ability and celebrity of other kinds. In every case the real tennis players proved their superiority on the turf courts.

There were several surprises in yesterday's play, the greatest, perhaps, being the one-sided victory of ex-champion Beals Wright over Dr. William Rosenbaum, the later scoring only two games in the first set and none at all in the second. The left-handed chopping of the veteran upset Rosenbaum's usually brilliant driving, and he piled up a fatal succession of errors, which eventually accounted for his overwhelming defeat.

Robert Le Roy's win over Francis T. Hunter was also not entirely expected, as the former has had little practice this season and was recently badly beaten in the West Side Club tournament. His drives yesterday were steady, however, and took two straight sets at 6—4 each. Dr. P. B. Hawk of Philadelphia gave another exhibition of effective steadiness when he eliminated the former Massachusetts State champion, Harry C. Johnson, at 6—3, 6—4. Major A. B. Harran of the British Army also accomplished a commendable feat in outplaying G. A. L. Dionne to the tune of 9—7, 6—2, indicating a gradual recovery of his true form.

The summary:

COUNTRY CLUB OF WESTCHESTER-INVITATION SINGLES.

First Round—R. Howard Voshell defeated T. B. Rosenquest, 6—1, 6—3; Hofman Nickerson won from G. O. Wagner by default; T. R. Fell defeated Abraham Bassford, 6—1, 6—2; Paul Gibbons defeated S. W. Merrihew, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Major G. B. Harran defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 9—7, 6—2; Fred C. Hagen defeated Alberto Chiesa, 6—1, 6—0; R. H. Voshell defeated Hofman Nickerson, 6—0, 6—2; Beals Wright defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—2, 6—0; Robert Le Roy defeated Francis T. Hunter, 6—4, 6—4; Dr. P. B. Hawk defeated Harry C. Johnson, 6—3, 6—4.

PLAY SEMI-FINALS TODAY.

Throckmorton Again Victor in New Jersey Net Tourney.

P. L. Kynaston, Harold Throckmorton, Cedric Major and Peter Ball are the semi-finalists in the New Jersey State tennis championship, and meet in that order today at the Montclair Athletic Club for the right to play in the final round tomorrow. The defeat of W. McBurney by Major means that a new State champion will be crowned, for the local clubman, who first became a star in the West, was the former titleholder. He had shown all through the present tournament, however, that his form had deteriorated, and twice won by the narrowest of margins on his way to the fifth round. McBurney gave Major a hard fight in the first set, which ran to 6—4, but wilted in the second session and dropped it at 6—2.

Harold Throckmorton yesterday eliminated the dark horse of the tournament, Edward Oelsner of Chicago, who had been going great guns against the comparatively weak opposition of the early rounds, but succumbed at 6—0, 6—2 to the hard hitting of the former junior champion. Kynaston's defeat of the steady R. P. Bennett was also unexpectedly one sided, the sets both going at 6—2.

Peter Ball of Yale put another splendid victory to his credit when he took a pair of 6—4 sets from Frank Anderson, whose meteoric style had made him a favorite with many for first honors. The steadiness and all-round soundness of the winner's game proved too much for the youngster, although he put up a hard fight from start to finish. In the doubles the Anderson family again won success, while Ball and Lalmon came out on top in a long three-set match against Haines and Clark, in which the set scores were 7—5, 0—6, 6—4.

The summaries:

New Jersey State Championship Singles.—Fifth Round—P. L. Kynaston defeated R. P. Bennett, 6—2, 6—2; Harold Throckmorton defeated Edward Oelsner, 6—0, 6—2; Cedric Major defeated W. McBurney, 6—4, 6—2; Peter Ball defeated Frank T. Anderson, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles—Fred and Frank Anderson defeated McLean and Dixon, 7—5, 6—1; Ball and Lalmon defeated Haines and Clark, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

MRS. WIGHTMAN HAS BIG DAY AT TENNIS

Reaches Final in Singles and Doubles, and Is Also on Winning Side in Mixed Doubles.

Mrs. George W. Wightman of Boston reached the final round of the women's metropolitan championship at the West Side Tennis Club yesterday afternoon when she defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy in straight sets, 6—0, 6—3. The three games scored by the loser in the second session are the only ones thus far registered against Mrs. Wightman in this tournament, her string of successive love-sets reaching seven before it was broken. The former Miss Hazel Hotchkiss had brief spells of unsteadiness yesterday, but in general her chopping game was quite as effective as usual. In addition to her victory in the singles, she won two mixed doubles matches yesterday in partnership with her husband, and here also not a game was charged against the Bostonians. In the women's doubles Mrs. Wightman and Miss Eleonora Sears gained a final bracket through a hard-won decision over Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Helene Pollak, while the survivors in the other half were Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein, who were almost equally pressed by Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Caroma Winn.

Aside from the interest in these semi-final matches, it was largely a mixed doubles afternoon. The indefatigable combination of Miss Marion Zinderstein and William T. Tilden, Jr., galloped through the rounds without the loss of a set, reaching the semi-finals in the upper half. Miss Eleonora Sears and Clifton B. Herd also got into the semi-finals, but profited by a bye and a default and had to win only one actual match. Other double winners in the mixed event were Miss Eleanor Goss and Walter Merrill Hall and Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and William A. Campbell.

Today's program at Forest Hills includes three semi-finals and one final match. At 3 P. M. Miss Goss meets Miss Zinderstein for the lower singles final will be staged. The singles and mixed doubles finals are reserved for tomorrow.

The summaries:

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. George W. Wightman defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6—0, 6—3.

Doubles—Semi-Final Round.—Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Caroma Winn, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Eleanora Sears and Mrs. George W. Wightman defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Helene Pollak, 6—4, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles—First Round.—Miss Marion Zinderstein and William T. Tilden, Jr., defeated Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Miller and Mr. Lewis defeated Mr. and Mrs. Brubans, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. E. V. Lynch and W. J. Toussaint defeated Mrs. S. F. Waring and Fred Leroy, 6—3, 6—2; Mr and Mrs. George W. Wightman defeated Miss Adele Cragin and H. P. Guller, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Caroma Winn and Duke Thomas defeated Mrs. Joshua Brush and K. Symonds, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Julian S. Myrick defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Hugh Nehring, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and William A. Campbell defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Fred Anderson, Jr., 6—3, 7—5; Mrs. W. H. Brown, Jr., and R. J. Gatcom? defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassiger and Mr. Ferguson, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Eleanor Goss and Walter Merrill Hall defeated Mrs. H. Burrt and Mr. Heylman, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Curry and Mr. Mellick defeated Miss Edith Guller and J. Guller, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round.—Miss Mulqueen and H. B. O'Boyle defeated Mrs. L. B. Bailey and James Kerr, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Zinderstein and Mr. Tilden defeated Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Lynch and Mr. Toussaint defeated Mrs. Miller and Mr. Lewis, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; Mr. and Mrs. Wightman defeated Miss Winn and Mr. Thomas, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. Weaver and Mr. Campbell defeated Miss Gilleaudeau and Mr. Myrick, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Goss and Mr. Hall defeated Mrs. Brown and Mr. Gatcomb, 4—6, 6—3; Miss Edith Handy and Norman Johnson defeated Miss Curry and Mr. Mellick, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Eleanore Sears and Clifton B. Herd won by default.

Third Round.—Miss Zinderstein and Mr. Tilden defeated Miss Mulqueen and Mr. O'Boyle, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Sears and Mr. Herd defeated Miss Handy and Mr. Johnson, 7—5, 6—1.

TITLE FOR MRS. WINSLOW.

Wins State Championship in Women's Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—Mrs. Burnside Winslow of the New Haven Country Club today won the State golf title in the second annual tournament of the Connecticut Women's Golf Association, registering a score of 91, one above par, going out in 42 and returning in 49.

Her score was seven better than that of Mrs. C. H. Porter and Mrs. H. E. House of Meriden, who were tied at 98. Mrs. Stephen Whitney of New Haven was fourth with 102. There were fifty starters. Mrs. Winslow won the driving contest, covering 217 yards.

CADDOCK TO DEFEND TITLE.

Wrestling Champion to Begin Training for Bouts.

Earl Caddock, world's heavyweight wrestling champion, who recently returned from France, is making preparations to get into condition to defend his title and has announced that he will take on all of the challengers who are really entitled to a chance at the wrestling crown. Among these are Lewis, Zbyszko, and Stecher, who are the recognized leading contenders for the championship. It is quite probable that a title match will be arranged for early in the Autumn, probably on Labor Day.

"Give me a little time to get into shape and I will meet any one in the world who thinks he has a claim on the heavyweight wrestling championship," said Caddock at his home in Walnut, Iowa. "I do not think that my experience overseas has done me any harm as a wrestler. On the contrary, I feel better than ever. But if I find that I cannot get into condition for a title match I will retire from the game and devote my time to farming and let the present aspirants fight it out among themselves."

WILLARD SEARCHING FOR HARD PUNCHERS

Champion Seeks Sparring Partners Who Can Make Their Blows Hurt.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 5.—With his heavyweight championship contest with Jack Dempsey less than a month away, Jess Willard today settled down seriously to the task of conditioning himself to face his youthful challenger. The champion increased his boxing six rounds, covered five miles on the road, tugged at the weights, shadow boxed and wrestled. It was the best workout he has had since he arrived in camp last Monday. A capacity crowd, including about 200 women, jammed the canvas inclosed arena to watch him go through his paces.

Willard boxed two rounds with Walter Monahan, two with Jack Hempel, and one each with Jack Lavin and Joe Sullivan. "Big Jess" worried nicely except for a display of bad wind, which he is attempting to correct by road work. He boxed under wraps, however, as a result of knocking out Monahan yesterday, and did not let any of his punches go with full force.

Ray Archer, business representative of the champion, left for New York tonight in an attempt to locate at least two formidable sparring partners, big enough and physically capable of swapping punch for punch with the champion. Those in camp at present are considered all right for exercise purposes, but they cannot hit Willard hard enough to sting him and he cannot cut loose at them without fear of hurting them.

Sullivan, a former high school football star, who has had two or three professional bouts, whaled away at the champion from the start of their round. Willard promptly lowered his gloves and permitted him to whang away at his jaw and body at will. The titleholder at first stood still, and hen he thought Sullivan had landed enough punches he started his head moving and had Sullivan missing without even using his arms or gloves in defense.

Willard did his road walk in the vicinity of the Willys-Overland Automobile Company plant, the scene of rioting two days ago, and Promoter Rickard cautioned him to keep away from the trouble, as he feared some of the idle workers might hurl a brick.

Dempsey did no work today aside from taking a swim and driving his motor car. He is chafing under restraint, but will not be allowed to resume training until Saturday.

TO AWARD BOXING TROPHY.

Three Teams Are Tied for Point Emblem in Amateur Tourney.

Possession of the point trophy offered recently at the New York State amateur championship boxing tournament will be determined Tuesday night at a meeting of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Championship Boxing Committee, of which John Walsh is Chairman. Teams of the New West Side A. C. and Union Settlement A. C. are tied for the championship emblem, each with 10 points.

In track and field competition the rules of the A. A. U. provide that in the case of a tie for a point trophy the award shall go to the club whose athletes negotiate the greatest number of first places. Whether this rule is to be applied to boxing will be decided at the forthcoming meeting.

The New West Side A. C. will receive possession of the cup if the committee decides to apply the rules governing track and field events. This club gained its 10 points through victories of A. J. De Vito in the 115-pound class and J. J. Tomeshek in the heavyweight class. The Union Settlement A. C. tallies came through one first, one second, and two third places.

Singer Track Games June 22.

The Singer Employes' Athletic Association will conduct its annual outdoor track and field meet at Elizabethport, N. J., June 22. Nine events are scheduled and it is expected the leading athletes of the district will be attracted to the meet.

Wrestling Bouts for N. Y. A. C.

A program providing bouts in three classes has been arranged for the semi-monthly amateur boxing tournament to be conducted at the New York A. C. Monday night. The weights are 110, 128, and 145 pounds. This tournament, according to the plans of the Mercury Foot Club's officials, will be the forerunner of a number of similar tournaments which are under consideration for the club during the Summer months.



It takes more than a sharp razor to get a comfortable shave

"The beard must be properly softened with a good soap. Any soap that smarts and burns on the face should be avoided."
—AutoStrop Safety Razor Company.

"The all-important thing is to lather well. Lather the beard thoroughly—that's essential with any shave."
—Gillette Safety Razor Company.

"'Well lathered is half shaved.' Lather the face well with best quality of soap, applying the brush with a rotary motion—finally smoothing the lather over like a thick paste."
—Durham-Duplex Razor Company.

"Preparation of the face and beard for shaving is next in importance only to the use of a keen-edged razor."
—Geneva Cutlery Company—*Genco Razors.*

IT'S discouraging, isn't it, when you start your morning shave, to find your favorite razor, which you know to be keen and sharp, pulling as though it had lost its edge.

Sometimes you stop and strop your razor, only to find the same old trouble when you start to shave again. The fault does not lie in the blade.

Your beard is composed of *keratin*, the same horn-like substance which makes the fingernails hard and sharp.

Each hair is surrounded by a film of oil supplied by the skin. This oil must be dissolved before the hair can be properly softened.

How to shave more quickly and with greater comfort

To soften the beard thoroughly, work up the lather from the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick. Watch how quickly the oil film is dissolved, how readily the horn-like *keratin* loses its toughness.

From the first moment that the brush is applied you will experience a pleasurable sensation of lather comfort that you have never before enjoyed.

The after-effect on the skin will be a welcome surprise, for the face is left smooth and refreshed.

After your first purchase, it is entirely unnecessary to buy a container with each new stick. For that reason you will find that every druggist is ready to supply you with both the stick in the metal container at 35c and refills at 25c.



What soaking in warm water for several minutes does to your fingernails, shaving soap must do instantly to the beard

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Old Arter Rye, qt	$2.50	$30.00	$9.50
*Old Taylor, qt	3.00	36.00	11.50
*Old Grand Dad, qt	3.00	36.00	11.50
*Stewart Reserve Rye, qt	3.00	36.00	11.50
*Private Stock, qt	2.65	31.75	10.00
*Golden Wedding, qt	2.75	33.00	10.50
*Penwick, qt	2.90	34.75	
*Old Crow, qt	2.75	33.00	10.50
*Green River, qt	2.75	33.00	10.50
*Green River 5s	2.25	27.00	
*Monogram	1.75	21.00	8.50
Mt. Vernon	2.75	33.00	10.50
Overholt, Bond, qt	3.40	40.00	
Baltimore Club or Hunter	2.75	32.00	
Old Taylor, Bond	3.00	35.00	
Pebbleford, Bond	2.75	32.00	
Duffy's Malt	2.00	23.50	
Kirk's Old Crow	2.65	31.00	
Canadian Club	4.00	48.00	
Johnnie Walker	4.75	57.00	
*Perfection Scotch	3.50	42.00	
Dewar's Special	4.00	48.00	
Dewar's Special Liqueur	4.75	57.00	
Black and White	4.25	51.00	
*Banff's Scotch	3.25	39.00	
Bushmill or Jamison	3.00	36.00	
Burke's or Power's Irish	3.25	39.00	

VERMOUTHS AND RUMS

	Bot.	Case.
Marthi & Rossi, Italian	$1.75	$21.00
*Ballor, Italian	1.50	18.00
*Granier, French	1.60	19.00
*Cazalis & Frat's, French	2.00	23.00
*Domestic, Italian or French	1.00	12.00
Bacardi Rum	3.40	40.50
Red Heart Rum	3.25	38.50

Many other brands not listed.

COGNACS AND GINS

	Bot.	Case.	Gal.
Martel ***	$4.25	$50.00	
Hennessy ***	4.25	50.00	
*Jules Robin	3.50	42.00	
Otard Dupuy	3.50	44.00	
Gordon Dry Gin	2.45	28.00	
Lane's Sloe Gin	2.90	34.00	
*Geneva Gin	2.25	27.00	
*Imperial Dry Gin	2.25	27.00	10.50
Humphrey Taylor Dry Gin	2.65	31.50	
King Bond Gin	2.50	30.00	11.00

WINES

	Bot.	Case.	Gal.
*Landon Club Champagne, qt	$2.50	$30.00	
*DuBarry, 1906 Vintage, qt	3.00	36.00	
*DuBarry, 1904 Vintage, qt	1.50	36.00	
*Imperial Reserve Port, qt	.75	9.00	3.00
*Royal Cabinet Port	.60	7.15	2.50
*MacKenzie Oporto Port	1.25	15.00	4.50
*Tarragona Port	1.00	12.00	4.25
*Pallido Spanish Sherry	1.00	12.00	4.25
*Del Morte Spanish Sherry	1.25	15.00	
*Amontillado Spanish Sherry	1.50	18.00	
*Duff Gordon Sherry	1.25	15.00	4.50
*Golden Crown Calif. Sherry, qt	.75	9.00	
*Seal Crest Calif. Sherry	.60	7.15	
*St. Julias type Calif. Claret	.50	6.00	
*Burgundy type Calif. Claret	.75	9.00	2.00
*Virginia Dare	.85	9.00	
*Muscatel or Catawba	.75	9.00	
*Sauterne, A. Clement et Cie	1.25	15.00	
*Haute Sauterne A. Clement et Cie	1.50	18.00	
*California Sauterne	.75	9.00	

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bot.	Case.
*Subsonet Lebanitre	$2.50	$28.00
*Extract, an ideal hasle	1.50	18.00
*Grenadine Syrup	1.00	12.00
*Manhattan, Martini or Brent	2.25	27.00
*Creme de Menthe or Kummel	2.50	30.00
Burke's Stout	.40	4.75

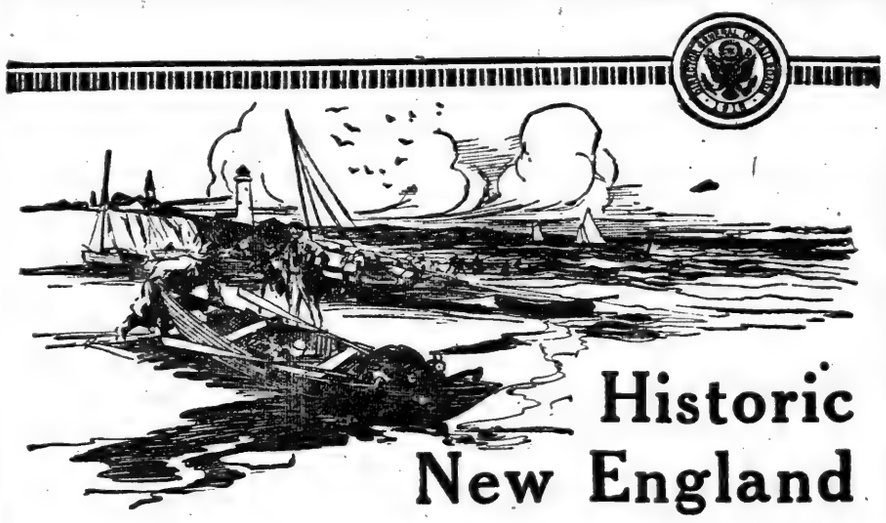
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE RAILWAYS' DIMINISHING RETURNS.

Hitherto the railways have been operated on the theory, to which the Director General still adheres, that their profits should come more from the increase of their business than from the increase of rates. But, alas! the more business they do the greater are their losses, thus substituting a law of diminishing returns with the growth of business instead of the law of increasing returns. The figures for April show an increase of business by 4.9 per cent., but a decrease of net income by 63.7 per cent. In comparison with the three-year average upon which the Government rents the railways, there was an increase of $110,117,000 in gross earnings and a loss of $41,182,000 in net income. Over the four months of this year there was an increase of $447,950,000 in gross earnings and a decrease of $174,412,000 in net income. The loss of 72 per cent. in net earnings left for the Government $65,804,000 with which to pay $240,216,000.

The experiment in furnishing the country with transportation at "cost without profit" is successful so far as cost goes, if the Treasury can stand it. Under private operation the railways gave better satisfaction to shippers, with profit to themselves, and without cost to the Treasury. Without this swift object lesson there was danger that the country would have been committed at least to a five-year test, and perhaps to a descent into a dark pit from which there could have been exit only with distress. On the whole, the cost to the country has been worth it. And there is even hope that the returns will not diminish always. The early months of the year are the lean months, and there remains a possibility that the law of increasing returns will show signs of life when the crops move. On this showing it cannot be that another wage demand will be made, or that public opinion would approve it. If the expenses can be controlled, there will remain profit in the railway business.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONALISM.

Disgust with the "Internationale," made in Germany, is proportioned to its success, for it spreads misery wherever it is admitted. Mr. VANDERLIP's salutatory, as he takes up his position of independence among the elder statesmen, expounds another sort of internationalism, an internationalism for service; perhaps it might be better phrased as internationalism for profit by service. The troubled conditions abroad are concealed from none, and from none less than from Mr. VANDERLIP, yet there is none bolder than he in his statement that it is our duty not to withhold our help from those whose strength is sorely tried, and whose substance has been spent in a fight against a universal enemy from whose defeat we draw much of our present strength. It is a case of necessity, but not of charity. It is a case calling for applying the balm of credit to the wounds of the honorable, and to be rewarded by the profit of honest commerce.

There is need for a prophet of this gospel, since there are leaders whose views are parochial, selfish, not to say cowardly, and who lack the insight and foresight which Mr. VANDERLIP showed in a position of trusteeship, and which will increase as he is set free from such responsibilities. As the user of the funds of other people his opportunities were necessarily more limited even in the presidency of our premier bank than they will be in a position of either public or private independence. The man who has been the head of a billion-dollar bank, whose customary working unit is a million, and who has demonstrated that he "has a heart" as well as a head in due proportion, can have scant success in hiding his light under a bushel. Nobody has suspected him of public ambition, but how he would shine in comparison with some in public life! If he could bring to our public finance the order and prosperity which private business experienced under his management, there would be no task to which he would not be equal. In private life what may he not do by directing our illimitable national wealth to the new sources of profit by service throughout the world from which so many shrink? A word of welcome to his successor also is due. It is natural that he should wish to fill his father's place, now a place more difficult to fill than when his father left it. His career is all before him, and he has yet to make himself acquainted with many of his fellow-bankers and fellow-citizens. There is presumption in his favor, for it is a pleasant thing when the cloak of the father falls on the son, and when there is the continuance of a tradition of honor and success. The day when America lacked bankers is receding happily and far.

FEDERAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

For more than seventy years the woman suffrage movement has been in progress, slowly for most of the time, with exceeding swiftness in the last few years. The now venerable Anthony amendment has at last passed Congress, easily in the House, by two more votes than the required two-thirds in the Senate. Mr. HALE of Maine has seen a new light since Feb. 10. Then he voted No. Now he says Yes, forgetting Maine's popular majority of 18,000 on the other side, and glad to take the voice of the Legislature for the voice of the people. Of the new Senators the Democratic Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts votes Yes, as a tribute, doubtless, to his State's 183,000 majority of Noes. Democratic Mr. HARRIS of Georgia may be thought to believe that the Republicans shouldn't be allowed to reap the credit—though it is to be feared that they will—of putting the resolution for the amendment through Congress. Democratic Mr. STANLEY of Kentucky devoted some spirited rhetoric to the defense of State rights not long ago. Hence his Yes. And so on. All past opinions are Pickwickian to a statesman looking 1920 in the eye.

To the National American Woman Suffrage Association, so ably and so subtly led by Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, the gold pen with which the golden resolution was signed in the Senate was given in just testimony of the skill, the sagacity, and the habitual moderation of the majority feminist organization. Yet the National Woman's Party, bolder, more original, implacable, should have been honored, shall we say, by a brass inkstand? In the hands of determined women a full card index of politicians is mightier than pen or sword.

Yet, when complete allowance is made for sincerities, eleventh-hour conversions, feminine persuasions and threats, the proposed Nineteenth Amendment squeaks through the Senate on political grounds. Ever since 1916 both parties have been manoeuvring and "jockeying" against each other on this question. The Republicans, having nothing to lose in the South, nurse large hopes in the West and in all the woman suffrage States. Judging from the harvest of Mr. HUGHES's premature gallantry to the cause in 1916, the Republican hopes may not be too copiously realized; but politics is compact of feints and superstitions.

Can the amendment be ratified, if not in time to give the voteless women the privilege of "casting a Presidential ballot" in 1920, yet finally and in good time? Our woman suffrage women friends have shown conspicuously their blessed, if sometimes inconvenient, genius for finding an adversary's weak point. They have not been too fortunate when the people have passed on the reform. So they have concentrated on small bodies, on Congress and the State Legislatures. Last Spring eight Legislatures gave Presidential suffrage to the womenfolk. Congress has now yielded. "We no longer want a referendum," said Mrs. CATT more than a year ago. Concentration of all feminism on Congress and the Legislatures was to be, and so far has been, the successful policy. Henceforth the Legislatures will be the main fields of the suffragist endeavor. Can three-fourths of them be induced to ratify the amendment? In spite of the ease with which Legislatures are managed by the clever feminist bosses, in spite of the strong political motives at work, in spite of the fact that twenty-eight or twenty-nine States have granted Presidential suffrage, uphill work lies before the suffragists. Both the Connecticut Senators voted No. Is the Nutmeg State likely to be more yielding on this amendment than it was on the Prohibition Amendment? Does Mr. LODGE or Mr. WALSH represent the opinion of Massachusetts? New Hampshire and Vermont are divided. Both the Pennsylvania Senators are anti-suffragists. Does Republican Mr. BALL, saying Yes, or Democratic Mr. WOLCOTT, saying No, represent the opinion of Delaware? So of POMERENE's No or HARDING's Yes in Ohio. Meanwhile will not the Southern States, the solid South of eleven States, be opposed to the amendment under any and all conditions? Because Arkansas and Texas have given women primary suffrage, is it to be inferred that they will force the amendment upon other Southern States? State suffrage, yes, to the State whose people—or should the word be "Legislature"?—want it; Federal suffrage, no! Add Missouri and Maryland as doubtful at best and you find, it would seem, more than thirteen States committed to the negative. Yet Legislatures are weak and politics and women powerful persuaders.

SEPARATISM IN GERMANY.

The American Army Intelligence Service at Coblenz sees certain elements of comic opera in the proclamation of the Rhineland republic. "To the impartial observer the importance of the movement consists chiefly in the opposition which has developed against it." In this opposition the labor organizations seem to be conspicuous, and apparently the Protestant population, which forms a considerable minority, is not very sympathetic with a movement strongly supported by Catholic leaders. Rhineland Catholics fear atheistic tendencies in the Socialist Government at Berlin, and business interests along the Rhine are afraid of Bolshevism and hopeful that separation and an economic rapprochement with France may perhaps ease the burden of reparation.

These are strong forces, but many observers on the spot think that they are not strong enough to detach the Rhineland without external assistance. The French seem more or less willing to furnish this assistance, and not unnaturally; division in the dangerous power of the traditional enemy seems advantageous to them, particularly when a buffer State may be set up, leaning more to France than to Germany. But it would be a grave mistake for the French to give more than moral support to the movement, or even too much of that. Desirable as it might be to have Germany divided, the movement must be spontaneous to be worth anything. If the majority of the Rhineland Germans want to secede or half secede, well enough; but the Allies will gain nothing by helping a minority tear the Rhineland away. Despite the fantastic ethnological imaginings which have lately been published, the people along the Rhine are Germans; and so long as the spirit of nationalism remains strong no good is likely to come, and much harm may come, from attempts to hamper the realization of German union.

The movement for German unity was very respectable, in itself, in the nineteenth century. BISMARCK tied it to his war chariot, so that the unity of the bulk of Germany was eventually accomplished by blood and iron, and the movement for union had become identified with a wholly alien spirit of militarism and conquest. The responsibility for this lies chiefly with BISMARCK, and incidentally with German liberals who demonstrated their political incapacity so that blood and iron seemed the only way out; but BISMARCK received a good deal of unintended assistance from NAPOLEON III., whose constant and ineffectual attempts to prevent German unification played directly into BISMARCK's hands. France has nothing to gain by resurrecting the mistaken policy of the little NAPOLEON; if Austria wants to stay out of Germany, well and good; if the Rhineland wants to secede, well and good; but if Austria wants to go in and the Rhineland to stay in, the Allies will only be making trouble for themselves by fostering dissension. We have the force to restrain a Germany which extends from Aachen to Vienna as well as one which runs only from Frankfort to Regensburg; and if we engage ourselves to maintain by force an artificial division we shall be declaring a war that will never end.

TWO INVESTIGATIONS.

"The war was won gloriously," said Representative CANTRILL of Kentucky, Democrat, speaking on the resolution to investigate the War Department's expenditures. So it was; nobody doubts it. But that is no reason for not auditing the bill. So the Democrats seemed to think, for they voted unanimously, along with the Republicans, for the investigation proposed by Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois.

There should be the most searching and rigid of investigations; and we hope the committee will go deeply into the aviation expenditures, concerning which the country is far from satisfied. We do not believe that the investigation will be "political," despite Mr. CAMPBELL's unfortunate choice of words. For one thing, Senator PENROSE will have a great deal of influence with the investigating committee, much more than Representative CAMPBELL; and Mr. PENROSE has put forth a program for Congress in which he declares for an investigation that shall be strictly nonpartisan in its character and results.

This committee will not have the confidence of the country unless it conducts the inquiry in a nonpartisan way, and unless it extends its activities beyond the mere question of whether the Democrats were extravagant or not. The country wants to know mainly how expenses can be reduced now and in the near future. It has patiently paid the bills, trusting the accounting to the future. It is right and proper for the Republicans to find out where, if anywhere, money was wasted, and we hope they will do just that; but the country also wants to know when expenditures can be reduced. Let the committee find that out, and it will earn the gratitude and confidence of the nation. It will not earn either if it merely confines itself to learning where the Democrats wasted money, with no hint about how the Republicans can save it. Here, again, we turn for light to Senator PENROSE, who has declared as part of his program that the war expenditures must be severely cut.

Representative POU's objection to the appointment of a committee so heavily partisan, ten Republicans and five Democrats, is not worth while. It is the usual preponderance in such committees. We take it that Mr. POU's objection was for the purpose of putting his party on record, and we know that if his party had appointed the committee it would have made the same proportion. His remark that "if there has been rascality, no one is more in favor of exposing the rascality than the minority on this floor," is beside the point. The investigation, we hope, will find little or no rascality to expose; its chief work will be the auditing of the accounts. At any rate, that is the way the nation would like to see it conducted; and it will not credit, in advance, Mr. POU's insinuation that it is only for the purpose of uncovering Democratic rascals.

As for Senator HITCHCOCK's resolution for an investigation into the "leak" of the peace treaty into New York, no one can possibly oppose it. Senator LODGE's earlier remarks amounted to an insinuation that the "leak" was by permission or order of President WILSON, but he later had the moral courage to disclaim any such purpose. Of course, those in authority at Paris kept faith with the Conference; nevertheless, there was a "leak," and the country demands to know who was responsible for it. At every peace conference the financial interests of the world have representatives, whose duty it is to get the earliest information of what is being done, so that they may know as early as possible what can or should be done about the loans that will necessarily follow. This Conference is no exception. The probability is that copies of the treaty were obtained from persons in subordinate relation to the negotiations. Copies might very likely be found not only in New York, but in London, Berlin, and other European cities. How they were obtained is a matter of interest. If underlings of the Conference have been guilty of such a breach of confidence, the responsibility should be fixed upon them.

SHIPS TO LATIN AMERICA.

When Chairman HURLEY told the delegates to the Pan American Commercial Conference that the value of the trade between the United States and Latin America in 1918 was $1,750,000,000, and therefore greater than the trade of Latin America with the rest of the world in that year, and in the next breath announced that the Shipping Board had planned a vast improvement in the steamship service between this country and the countries of Latin America, it was notice to the exporters of the United States that they must give diligent attention to the wants of their customers in the Far South, or the great total of trade for 1918 will shrink to the dimensions of the pre-war period. And it follows, of course, that if our exporters do not wake up and show themselves energetic and accommodating, the expanded steamship service will shrink, too. Eternal vigilance will be the price of keeping most of the trade that American merchants won from their European rivals during the great conflict. The British, the French, and, in the evolution of reconstruction, the Germans will bid for their old share of business with the Latin Americans, and will get it if they offer better goods than our own people and make a living price with satisfactory terms of credit.

American bankers and merchants must co-operate with the Shipping Board if its Latin-American fleet is to keep the seas. The European rival gave long credits, made goods to order, packed them securely, and sent out selling agents who could speak Spanish and had friendly business manners. Too many of the Americans who solicited trade too often adopted a take-it-or-leave-it policy, insisted on short credits, packed in their own way, not in the way of their customers, (they haven't learned to pack well yet,) and had little regard for the susceptibilities of the Latin Americans. The Bulletin of the Pan American Union is still giving advice to salesmen going down south. The June number has an elaborate article about samples, quality of goods, packing, and the preferences of Latin-American customers. The education of our exporters in these matters is a primer of which the edition is never exhausted.

Our bankers, too, need instruction and suggestion. The time for indifference to the commercial opportunities in Latin America is past. The United States wants the lion's share of its trade, must have that share to keep sales up and the new merchant marine employed. In regard to making loans the United States is today in an enviable and unassailable position. War has wasted the resources of Europe, and the United States has become the great creditor nation in the world. With ample shipping its manufacturers, exporters, and financiers should make a peaceful conquest of Latin America. It is well enough to cheer Chairman HURLEY's good news that 226 ships, including many swift liners, have been allocated to Latin-American trade, but there is plenty of hard work ahead for our producers and exporters and credit men if the ships are to be kept running to the West Indies, to the Spanish Main, and to the west and east coasts of South America.

Mr. HURLEY's announcement kindles the imagination of those of us who have longed to visit South America, but could not give months of slow sailing and discomfort to the venture. To most Americans the Southern Continent has been about as little known as Tibet. The prospect is now held out of a ten days' voyage to Brazil. We shall be able to see the panoramic harbor of Rio de Janeiro, with its sublime scenery, and sojourn a week in that imposing city in the course of an ordinary vacation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Disaster Almost Invited.

If ever there was an "accident" obviously and distinctly "avoidable"—and therefore not an accident at all, but a direct result of carelessness and negligence in astonishing combination—yesterday's explosion in a coal mine near Wilkes-Barre seems from present information to have been one.

Near the rear of a train of cars carrying into the mine the men of the day shift there had been placed a car loaded with the black powder used for blasting. What followed it would be exaggeration to call what was to be expected in such circumstances, but it was something so easily possible, to the knowledge of all concerned, that upon somebody certainly lies a heavy responsibility for neglecting precautions dictated by common sense as well as by experience.

The heavily charged trolley wire above the train broke, the sparks from one of its fallen ends exploded the powder, and in an instant the tunnel was filled with dead and dying men—the dead burned beyond recognition and the dying suffering tortures from injuries only less extensive, and harder to bear.

Of late years much has been done, partly under compulsion of the law and in part voluntarily, by the operators of coal mines to make less dangerous an industry that will always have its perils. An advance in this direction presumably had been made at this particular mine, as all through the anthracite region, but evidently the precautions taken did not include that of not carrying large numbers of men in close proximity to large quantities of powder. At any rate, they did not include it always, and the consequence was a disaster exceeded in horror by only a few of the many that have occurred in the coal region.

Responsibility Rests on the Managers.

Miners of all kinds use explosives in such amounts and with such an approach to constancy that it is not surprising, though so regrettable, that they come to take risks necessary and unnecessary as a part of the day's work, and to save themselves a little trouble they will do things with powder and dynamite that fill with terror, as well they may, the chance observer who has not had the same training. They do this because of the familiar inability of men continuously to react in the same way to the same stimulus. But though individual miners, unless constantly watched, are sure to take needless liberties with explosives and cannot be much blamed for it, no such excuses are to be found for the executive officials in charge of mines. At this time, when miners are so scarce and their services so essential to prevent a coal famine next Winter, such officials might reasonably be expected to be especially vigilant, not only to protect the lives of their workers, but as well to guard national interests. And that they were not vigilant in this instance is self-evident.

He Knows Just Where He Stands.

Arguing on general principles, a disinterested observer of current events would say with some confidence that the British Government was too busily engaged just now with too many really important matters to have any leisure for considering questions of precedence as between the several dignitaries of the realm. Such confidence would be ill founded.

By one of the "Orders in Council" by which the British Cabinet exercises powers that sometimes seem remarkable in countries like our own, it has decided, this week, that the Speaker of the House of Commons while an inferior person in comparison with royalty, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister, the Lord High Treasurer, the President of the Council, and other dignitaries, shall sit above and walk before Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, as well as the bearers of all other titles and of none.

So that is settled, and it puts the Speaker of the House at exactly the height of social eminence deserved, in British opinion, because of his selection to preside over a legislative body so ancient, so venerable, and so powerful as the House of Commons. The American inclination to smile at this determination may well be restrained. The importance of questions is relative, not absolute, and the British have the best of rights to consider seriously problems of precedence if they choose to do so.

One notices with something of satisfaction that in only a single instance is the Speaker of the House topped for no better reason than that of birth. That is no little glory for him in a country still monarchical in its form of government, though so truly democratic as to the substance thereof.

Freedom Sometimes Limited.

"Self-determination of peoples" is one of the phrases, like "freedom of speech" and "liberty of conscience," that become absurd when pushed to their logical extreme. Just as speech and conscience are, and must be, subject to limitation, even in countries justly called free, so the right of self-determination is not complete or universal; it depends a good deal on what the peoples at any time under consideration determine to be and do.

There was the famous case of the Barbary pirates. They were an intelligent, vigorous, and industrious people, possessed of courage and several other admirable qualities. While they were allowed to exercise the right of self-determination they enjoyed themselves greatly and did a very prosperous business, but the time came at last when their variety of self-determination was decided to be intolerable by all neighbors not of like mind with themselves. And, curiously enough, it was our own energetically self-determining nation that deprived the Barbary folk of their long exercised "right" to live as they chose.

Doubtless the Dey and his subjects bitterly resented alien interference with national customs and preferences, but they had to stand it, and to turn their talents to activities far less profitable, and to them far less pleasurable, than their previous industry had been.

STOP THE TERRORISTS.

A Determined Campaign Must Be Carried On Against Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent attacks upon the men who have dared to defy the power of revolution and attempted to curb and suppress it are not sporadic attacks by individual fanatics. It is a concerted, well thought out plan to spread terrorism throughout our beloved country. It is an attempted beginning of a radical revolution, which we Americans must curb if it is not to spread over the land.

It does no good to bemoan its presence, if that is all we are going to do. It does no good to denounce the monster, if we only talk. These gentry revel in the hubbub they have aroused, and are stirred to further outrages upon organized society. It is our duty to run down the miserable wretches who would destroy our country and our Government. It is not a question of class, wealth or social position. The question is, whether the people of America shall rule themselves or be dominated and ruled by blood-thirsty, fanatical, self-appointed dictators. We Americans must join together and drive out Bolshevism, the terrorists and the redhanded anarchists. It is not a labor movement they have begun. The radicals lie when they say they represent the sons of honest toil. They do not work themselves, but live by spreading their damnable theories. They are paid adversaries of law and order. It is time for us to act, to act quickly and with determination to suppress forever these villains.

In our supersensitive fear of depriving somebody of his full liberty we have allowed the radicals to hold their meetings attacking our Government and vilifying law and order under our very noses. Sensible men do not let a mad dog run loose until he has bitten his victims. That has been our policy in dealing with these spreaders of revolution. Will we permit them to continue their mad career until they have implanted this virus in our body politic? No theoretical condemnation or verbal denouncing will meet the case. It is not the time to pass resolutions. It is the time to act and not to talk. The radicals are organized. We must organize too. Our acts must not be those of violence but of calm determination forever to rid our country of these foreign agitators. We must work within the law, but must give our powerful influence toward its rigid enforcement. By concerted action, along definite lines, we can accomplish more than by individual efforts. The wiser men among us can select the plan and we red-blooded men can carry it out.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.
New York, June 4, 1919.

Their First Welcome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the west shore of the Narrows, at Rosebank, Staten Island, whose spire may be seen by all entering the harbor, stands St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. No matter what the hour, when a troopship is seen approaching, the sexton is found at his post ringing a glad and joyous welcome to the boys returning from their victorious labors abroad. So even before seeing the Statue of Liberty or the skyline of lower Manhattan, the bells of St. John's are heard, the first sound on land of welcome home which greets the ears of our splendid lads. An expression of thanks through the columns of your paper to the man at St. John's who welcomes the boys home in this charming manner would be quite fitting, I believe.

ROBERT GLASSEY.
New York, June 4, 1919.

THE COVENANTER.

Articles V., VI. and VII. of the League of Nations Discussed.

By WILLIAM H. TAFT, GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, A. LAWRENCE LOWELL and HENRY W. TAFT.

Procedure and the appointment of committees in the Assembly and the Council are to be decided by a majority vote; almost all other matters require unanimity. The function of these bodies being mainly discussion, the requirement of a unanimous vote on questions of procedure would enable one member to prevent any subject from being debated; and if it were required for the appointment of committees one member could prevent gathering the information needed for intelligent discussion.

The object of demanding unanimity for other matters was really to still the alarm of people who did not understand that the organs of the League are given no substantial power to direct the conduct of the members. But the provision is by no means inconsistent with the principle on which the League is based—that of automatic action by the members, specifically set forth in the Covenant itself, and beyond this conferences with a view to voluntary concerted action by all the members. For the last purpose a unanimous vote is not inappropriate.

The Automatic Principle.

It may be well to explain here more precisely what is meant by automatic action on the part of a member of the League. It denotes action that is automatic so far as the League or its organs are concerned, not in regard to the constitutional branches of its own government. Under Article XVI., for example, if one nation resorts to war against another in disregard of its covenants the other members of the League agree immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade and financial relations, and to prohibit all intercourse between their citizens and its citizens. This is automatic in the sense that it is a direct and immediate obligation, wholly independent of any action by any organ of the League. It is not automatic in the sense that the severance of relations takes place automatically without any action by the Governments of the several members of the League. Nor does it determine what branch of a national Government has power to put it into effect. That depends upon the Constitution of the nation. With us it would require legislation, and therefore action by Congress; but Congress is under a moral obligation, like that imposed by every treaty which pledges the good faith of the nation, to enact the legislation required.

The League will obviously need a considerable body of men to carry on a voluminous correspondence among the members, to record the proceedings of the different organs, to collect such information as they may require, and to assist the various committees and standing commissions. In fact the convenience of the representatives, and the ease of working the organization, will be greatly promoted by the efficiency of such a secretariat and its chief. This is especially true because in popular governments—and no others are expected to be members of the League—the men who hold the high offices of state change frequently, and hence the representatives in the Council and Assembly are not likely to remain long enough to be thoroughly familiar with the details of previous transactions, but must depend for much information upon the secretariat.

In order, therefore, to render efficient service the Secretary General and his subordinates should be permanent, fully conversant with the history and condition of international relations, but not themselves political persons. Their duty is to serve the League, not to direct it; and in view of the large influence that any permanent expert, with the details of a matter at his fingers' ends, can exert over a changing body of political superiors, it is of the utmost importance that the secretariat should be as free from bias and from political motives as possible; so that their object may be the success of the League as an institution, not the special interest of any particular member. If rightly administered the secretariat may well become one of the most important and beneficial organs of the League.

Geneva Ideal Seat.

Article VII. needs little comment. It confers upon the delegates to the Council and Assembly, to their commissions, to the secretaries, and to the buildings they occupy, the freedom from interference by local laws and local officials conferred by universal custom upon Ambassadors and embassies in foreign lands. In order to insure for the League complete independence from influence and pressure by any great nation, and still more from any suspicion of such influence, it was wise to place the seat of the League in a small and traditionally neutral country. No better place could have been selected than Geneva.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Hopes That the Site Will Be Preserved for the Public.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news which you recently published of the projected sale of the site of Fort Washington in building lots comes as a blow to the patriotic feelings of every true American. To those who, like myself, have been long anticipating the preservation of this important site of national interest the action of the executors of the Bennett estate comes as a great disappointment. We had every reason to suppose that Mr. James Gordon Bennett would by the terms of his will provide for the gift of the site of the fort to the public, a course which he informed me he had determined upon when I called upon him in Paris for the purpose of engaging his interest in the matter some years ago.

Failing a direct provision in his will, we had hopes that some expression of his desire in this matter would be considered and acted upon by the executors, but it seems that no such consideration is to be applied to the matter, and that the site of the fort, which is a relatively small piece of land, added to the original Bennett estate by a more recent purchase, is to be included in the sale commencing on the tenth instant.

It should be hardly necessary for me to repeat the circumstances of the construction and of the defense of this fort by our patriotic forces in 1776, which by this time must be well known to all those who have read the history of our country's struggle for liberty. I may, however, refer to the fact of Washington's particular recognition of the importance of this fortification, as shown by the special visit which he paid to the place in the year 1791, accompanied by members of his official family, when he spent some time upon the ground, recalling the tragic circumstances in which he played the most prominent part, and the sacrifices of blood which had been made in its defense, which at the time had drawn tears from his eyes.

How greatly our national sense of appreciation of those thousands of poor fellows who were imprisoned to their death, as a result of their defense of Fort Washington, must have declined if we can stand by and see this sacred spot desecrated without an active protest and effort to effect its salvation. Can it be that there is no American who is blessed with the means sufficient to purchase this land and give it to the public? Surely, at this last moment, some patriotic American will come to the rescue.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.
New York, June 4, 1919.

Untidy Streets and Parks

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lived in Switzerland nearly all my life, and in New York a few years only. I like the place, and I admire in it the many things which are to be admired.

But there is one thing which struck me at once when I first landed, and which has shocked me every day since: the untidiness of the streets, the paper and rubbish which people think they have the right to throw away wherever they are. People do not even respect places which are kept so attractive and beautiful for them—the parks.

R. HEATON.
New York, May 30, 1919.

GIVE TO THE LIVING.

If we gave unto the living as we lavish
on the dead,
Kindly thoughts and gentle phrases,
tender words and friendly praises,
Blotting out all imperfections, holding
virtues up to light;
If we left no daily token of our love and
care unspoken—
Then would life be well worth living
in a world all glad and bright.

If we offered to the living, as we heap
upon the dead,
Fragrant flowers of affection, blossoms
of sweet recollection,
Waiting not till hands are folded on
the quiet, pulseless breast,
Then the passion of our pleading would
not fall on ears unheeding,
Nor our tears fall, unavailing, on the
weary form at rest.

If we gave unto the living as we lavish
on the dead,
All our heart's long hidden treasure, all
love's full, unstinted measure,
Adding, day by day, new jewels to the
crown of human bliss,
Then life's burdens would weigh lightly,
and the sun would shine more
brightly,
And not Heaven itself were fairer than
a world as glad as this.

IDA GOLDSMITH MORRIS.

WOULD BAR PACKERS FROM FOOD CONTROL

Federal Trade Chairman Tells Grocers' Convention That Five Firms Dictate to Nation.

ASKS LIMIT TO MEAT TRADE

Colver Also Declares a League of Nations Will Reopen Europe's Markets to America.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—William B. Colver, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, speaking before the National Wholesale Grocers' Association Convention here today, advocated that the great meat packers of the country be limited to the field of meat packing and to the manufacture of by-products of that industry.

"The commission has found that a meat trust exists," said Mr. Colver. "But it has found more than that. It finds that these great concerns are rapidly extending their dominion and control over the whole food supply of the nation.

"I believe it is only a matter of time, unless present tendencies are stopped, when these five concerns, or perhaps the one or two of them which may openly or secretly absorb the others, will absolutely dictate to the people of this country what they shall eat and what they shall pay for what they eat.

"This development would mean the elimination of those great American business institutions which have been built up to manufacture and prepare the food, other than meat foods, for the nation.

"We believe that legislation would be wise, patriotic and sound if it limited these great institutions to the field of meat packing and to the manufacture of packing house by-products."

Mr. Colver earlier in his speech advocated the League of Nations, and predicted that the United States could not isolate itself from European problems any more than it could "leave the planet."

He said in part:

"I never realized how fast events move in America until when I returned ten days ago from less than two months' absence in France; I felt like Rip Van Winkle.

"In Paris today there is an exhibition of the strength and power of invisible Government which knows no political boundaries, no party, no creed. One man stands alone with his group of Americans—Woodrow Wilson. With infinite patience he is trying to disentangle the evil from the good.

"A treaty of peace unsupported by a covenant of nations will be as powerless really to bring about peace as the armistice was powerless to substitute the orderly processes of peace for the destructive processes of war.

Reopening Our Trade Abroad.

"American merchants and manufacturers—hundreds of them—have gone to Europe with the expectation of re-entering those markets, and other merchants and manufacturers here at home have expected to see our foreign trade revive and grow, but that cannot come about for a time. The processes of industry and distribution in Europe are prostrated, and manufacture and commerce in a large part of the world stand still.

"The nations of Europe have deluged themselves with a perfect flood of paper money backed by proportionately almost no gold reserves. On top of this, the Bolshevist printing presses have inundated Europe with a flood of counterfeit French, German, Italian, and Austrian currency. Money is the cheapest thing on earth. Food and clothes and sound credit are the dearest.

"In this situation, voices in the United States are heard to say, 'Let us pack up and pull out and leave the whole mess.' But St. Petersburg is not so far away from New York today as New York was from Boston 150 years ago. Pekin is nearer Cincinnati today than Pittsburgh was when the first settler built his cabin here on the banks of the Ohio River.

"There can be no foreign market until Europe has convalesced. We can hasten that day or delay it, according as we throw our united strength, our patience, our understanding on the side of a sane Europe. Continued commercial and industrial paralysis there will mean red revolution from the British Isles to the Dardanelles. And revolution there will spread to America as certainly as the dawn comes across the Atlantic."

Commission Handles 780 Complaints.

After referring to the country's food industries, Mr. Colver continued:

"And now something of the contact between the Federal Trade Commission and you gentlemen. If you believe what you hear, you are of the opinion that the Federal Trade Commission is a ruthless enemy of American business. If you read the record of the Federal Trade Commission, you will know that this is not true at all.

"But this gives me no concern whatever. This thing I am thinking of is that last month more than six times as many American business houses appealed to the commission to invoke the aid and protection of the law as on the monthly average appealed to the commission in the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, and more than twice as many as the average monthly appeals in 1918.

"That the commission proceeds with care, when business complains against business, is evidenced by the fact that more than half of the complaints are dismissed and disposed of without publicity, and further by the fact that, though the actions of the commission are subject to review by the courts, only four cases have been appealed out of the 780 disposed of.

"Our 'orders' from American business have increased about 700 per cent. in the last three years. It is because the commission stands, just as American business stands, for fair dealing, honorable competition and common honesty. On that platform we can stand with gentlemen such as you."

GIVES PAINTING OF ECLIPSE.

Howard R. Butler's Work Presented to Natural History Museum.

A gift of great interest has been made to the Museum of Natural History in the only color painting made from observation of a total eclipse of the sun, that of June 8, 1918, by Howard Russell Butler of the National Academy. The gift to the museum is made by Edward D. Adams, at whose invitation Mr. Butler painted the ecclipse at Baker, Ore., where the United States Naval Observatory had established a station to observe the eclipse.

Mr. Butler, who, as a portrait painter, feels that he must have from ten to twelve sittings of two hours each, painted his color sketches of the eclipse in 112 seconds. There was a much longer preparation during which he made a study of the descriptions of former eclipses to become as familiar as possible with the thing he was to paint. This included preparing the colors, one being the brightest possible red. The work in the remarkably short time in which it was accomplished the artist calls shorthand. The finished painting, which is 49 by 33¼ inches in size, is now on exhibition in the museum. Mr. Adams is sending large color prints to all the leading observatories of the world.

In the monthly bulletin of the Museum of Natural History, there is an account of the 1918 eclipse by Professor S. A. Mitchee of the McCormick University, Virginia, and of the painting of the eclipse by Mr. Butler.

MISS DREXEL GIVES WEDDING SURPRISE

Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel Marries Capt. Wm. Barrett, U. S. A.

NEW ROCHELLE CEREMONY

Miss Katharine S. Haven Weds Johnston L. Redmond—Nuptial of Ensign McCloud and Miss Cawley.

A marriage that will be a surprise to Newport and New York society today is that which took place yesterday in New Rochelle, of Captain William Barrett, U. S. A., a son of the late William Barrett of Washington, D. C., and Miss Alice Gordon Drexel, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, formerly of Philadelphia, but later of this city, who have made their Winter home at 1 East Sixty-second Street, and whose Summer home is the villa Fairholme, on Ochre Point, Newport.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. A. Bouton, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Rochelle, at the parsonage on North Street.

Miss Drexel was accompanied by Miss Margaret Grayson, the daughter of Captain T. H. Grayson and Mrs. Grayson of Cincinnati, who was her maid of honor, and Lieutenant J. Stanley Fargo, U. S. A., accompanied Captain Barrett and was his best man. There was no one else present.

Captain Barrett was in the Aviation Service of the Army and was wounded several times while in France and returned here about six months ago, after eighteen months' service abroad, being released from the service several weeks later. He has spent his time since arriving from abroad in this city.

Mrs. Barrett has two brothers, John R. Drexel, Jr., who a year ago in April married Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a daughter of Mr. De Forest Grant, and Gordon D. Drexel. She made her debut several years ago, having been educated in Paris and partially in this country. She is a quiet young woman who has evinced no love for society, but has been more interested in serious things. Her mother, Mrs. John R. Drexel was Miss Alice G. Troth of Philadelphia, and has been a marked figure in society here and in Newport.

Miss Haven Weds J. L. Redmond.

The wedding of Johnston Livingston Redmond, the eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond of this city, and Calendar House, Tivoli, N. Y., and Miss Katharine Sergeant Haven, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven of this city and Stockbridge, Mass., was solemnized at noon yesterday at the Haven town house, 18 East Seventy-ninth Street, and united two of the oldest New York families.

The ceremony was performed in the drawing room, and this and the reception and dining rooms were decorated with pink and white peonies and roses. The bride, who walked with her father to the temporary altar, wore a white gown veiled with old family point lace, and carried a white veil and bridal orchids and lilies. She was attended by the Misses Leslie Murray and Christina D. Sedgwick as bridesmaids in pale blue and white frocks topped by large picture hats trimmed with pink roses and white carnations to match. The little Misses Ethel L. Haven, a sister of the bride, Marion Wickes, her cousin, and Angela Fowler, another cousin, were the flower girls in white frocks with large blue sashes.

McCloud-Cowley.

Ensign Rupert Alastair McCloud, U. S. N., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. McCloud of Philadelphia, and Miss Margarita Cowley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Cowley of 410 Riverside Drive and Havana, Cuba, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the marble ballroom of the St. Regis, and a reception followed in the adjoining suite. Miss Nina Cowley was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Gertrude Hoffman, Betty Holloway, Amelia de Verastequi, and Margarita Kihl, the daughter of the Cuban Minister to Madrid. Charles Richardson of Boston was the best man, and the ushers were Philip Stevenson, George Bartol, Stilman Bain, and Albert Cowley, a brother of the bride, who has just returned from overseas service.

Ensign McCloud and Miss Cowley met in a hospital in Key West, Fla., where he was recovering from an operation, and she was en route for Cuba. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Philadelphia Country Club. He has been in command of a submarine chaser. Miss Cowley was educated here, and has done much canteen work in the Navy and Riverside Clubs and Lafayette House.

Gilbert Gabriel Weds Miss Vorhaus.

Gilbert Gabriel, musical critic of The Evening Sun, and his bride, who was Miss Ada Vorhaus, left yesterday for a honeymoon in California and the Canadian Rockies. They were married Tuesday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Vorhaus, 160 East Eightieth Street. The bride chose several wax posters. She was a sophomore at Barnard, her father is a member of the firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus. Mr. Gabriel received a First Lieutenant's commission in the third officers' training camp at Camp Lee last fall.

Wed to Major Richmond Stephens.

Major Richmond Stephens, M. C., U. S. A., a son of the late County Judge and Surrogate Stephen D. Stephens of Richmond County, N. Y., and Mrs. Stephens of this city, and Miss Ella Mary Krans of this city, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Krans of Rutland, Vt., were married yesterday in St. Xavier's Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by the Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragen Bishop. Major Robert D. Schrock, M. C., U. S. A., gave the bride in marriage.

Both Captain Stephens and Miss Krans were at Base Hospital No. 9 in France for more than eighteen months.

Miss Martin to Wed P. A. Degener.

Edward S. Martin of 178 East Sixty-fourth Street and Wilton, Conn., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Mary Martin, to Paul A. Degener of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Degener of 44 West Seventy-fourth Street. Miss Martin's father is a prominent author and journalist, being one of the first editors of Life. Mr. Degener is a graduate of Leigh University, class of '03, and belongs to the Morris County Golf Club.

DRESDEN GREEN VAULTS RIFLED BY THIEVES

Famous Jewels There Said to Have Been Replaced with Imitation Stones.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 4.—The famous green vaults of Dresden have been rifled by organized thieves, who replaced a number of the priceless diamonds with imitation stones.

Some officials are alleged to be implicated.

The Green Vault, or Grünes Gervölbe, under the royal palace of the Kings of Saxony at Dresden, contained one of the most valuable existing collections of jewels, curiosities, relics, miniatures, and art objects ever assembled.

Although called a vault, the rooms of which it is composed form a part of the eastern basement of the palace, 150 feet in length, with heavily barred windows giving on the palace court. The rooms are in pairs. Aside from three rooms occupied by the custodian at the south end, where the only entrance opens from the court, eight rooms were filled with treasures: (1) bronzes, (2) ivories, (3) marbles, (4) silver, (5) precious vessels, (6) a safe built out from the northwest corner of 5, coins, and jewelry, (7) coats of arms, and (8) jewels, gems, and precious stones.

SET DATE TO NAME BISHOPS.

Diocese to Elect Greer's Successor on Sept. 17.

Following a meeting of the Standing Committees of the Episcopal churches of New York, held yesterday at 49 Wall Street, George Zabriskie, Secretary, announced that a convention would meet for the election of a Bishop of the New York diocese Sept. 17, to succeed the late Bishop David H. Greer. This date was decided upon so that the election could be passed upon at the general convention, which will meet at Detroit in October.

It was said yesterday by persons prominent in Episcopal activities that the following names would probably be considered for the Bishopric: The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church; the Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, suffragan Bishop; the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Crowder, rector of St. James's Church; Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, and Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church.

THREE SISTERS TO MARRY.

Misses Hellerstein and Their Fiances Get Licenses in Bronx.

Marriage licenses were issued to three sisters and their prospective husbands yesterday by Deputy City Clerk Stuart Harris in Borough Hall, the Bronx.

The girls are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hellerstein of 969 Fox Street, there being six daughters and five sons in the family, three of the former having already married. Miss Ethel Hellerstein is to wed Charles Simons on Sunday, and her sister, Miss Mary Hellerstein, will be married to Hyman Konigsberg next Wednesday. On June 22 their sister, Miss Sadie Hellerstein, will become the bride of Adolph Sichelman.

Mr. Simons and Mr. Sichelman both saw service overseas with the 82d Division. Jacob Hellerstein, a brother of the three brides-elect, is a clerk in the Brooklyn marriage license bureau. Their father is 75 years old and their mother 64.

ARRAIGN W. T. SCHEELE.

Alleged German Bomb Plotter Held Under $10,000 Bail.

Walter T. Scheele, the German chemist, indicted in April, 1916, on a charge of helping to make bombs to blow up ships carrying munitions to Europe, was arraigned yesterday before Federal Judge Knox and held in $10,000 bail.

Scheele, at the time of his indictment, was President of the New Jersey Agriculture and Chemical Company, with offices in Hoboken, and several of the men indicted with him were members of the crew of the liner Friedrich der Grosse. It was charged that Scheele supplied the chemicals with which the bombs were made.

It was said that Scheele had been detained in a camp at Jones Point, on the Hudson, under the control of the Navy Department, and that he had been serving the Government. It was alleged that before he was indicted he had been acting with a number of the most notorious Germans in this country, among them von Bernstorff, Captain Boy-Ed, and von Papen.

IRISH RESOLUTION BLOCKED

Borah Wanted Immediate Action, but Williams Objected.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Immediately after the Senate convened, Senator Borah presented his resolution, approved yesterday by the Foreign Relations Committee, requesting the American Peace Commission to secure a hearing before the Peace Conference for Edward De Valera and other representatives of Ireland.

Mr. Borah asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration, but on objection of Senator Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi, it was sent to the calendar. Mr. Williams said he considered the resolution "very ill-advised."

SHERRY'S SALE, $231,726.

Hotel Waldorf Pays $62,000 for Four Lille Tapestry Panels.

Returns for the last day of the sale of the contents of Sherry's, James P. Silo & Son, auctioneers, including the pictures and tapestries, brought $104,315, making a grand total of $231,726. The Waldorf Hotel was one of the large purchasers, paying $62,000 for a set of four Lille tapestry panels, Tenier subjects, two pastoral, one "Outside the Blacksmith's," and another, "The Woodchoppers," and $7,000 for a Renaissance tapestry, "Antony and Cleopatra," with border of fruit, flowers, and cartouches.

$10,000 to Fight Fare Zone Plan.

The City Commission of Newark yesterday voted a fund of $10,000 to fight the proposed fare zone system of the Public Service Railway Company, hearings on which are being held afore the Public Utility Commission. The fund will be at the disposal of City Counsel Jerome Congleton to hire additional lawyers and experts to combat the move. The New Jersey League of Municipalities is conducting a fight against it.

Corporation War Gifts Taxable.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Corporations are not entitled in computing their taxes to deduct from gross income the amount of contributions to religious, charitable, scientific, or educational corporations or associations, even though such contributions are made to the Red Cross or other activities, it was ruled today by the internal revenue bureau.

GARNER FOUND APE THAT TALKED TO HIM

"Waa-hoon," Said the Monkey; "Ahoo-ahoo," Replied Professor at Their Meeting.

'TWAS FAR UP THE CONGO

Naturalist Returns from Africa with 3,000 Specimens for Smithsonian Institution.

Professor R. L. Garner, naturalist and student of monkeys, returned yesterday on the steamship Chicago with four tons of specimens for the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and a description of an animal, a cross between a gorilla and a chimpanzee, which, he avers, was of such high intelligence that it could talk to a limited degree to natives in the French Congo. He said he brought with him two bodies of the strange animals, after unsuccessfully trying to capture one alive.

The naturalist said he had spent two years and seven months in the French Congo in the interests of the Smithsonian Institution, and had collected more than 3,000 specimens of bird and animal life.

"In all my travels through the jungles I have never come across such a strange animal as the talking gorilla," he said. "I first heard of the beast from natives in the Congo, who said that a certain region was infested with the animals, with which they had learned to talk after a fashion."

Professor Garner said he induced four natives to accompany him to the habitat of the animals. He said he found they had told the truth, and he himself set about to learn to talk to the monkeys, which, in the dark, could be taken for natives, because of their uncanny resemblance to man.

"One night, several of the man-apes approached the edge of the village and uttered a strange call which sounded like "Waa-hoon," Professor Garner said. This, he discovered, was the call of the male for its mate. Interpreted, it meant: "Where are you?" The answering call, given usually by a female, is "Ahoo-ahoo," meaning as Professor Garner said, "Here I am."

Professor Garner said he spent weeks perfecting himself in imitating the call of the female. Then one night he answered the call of a male ape, and, to his surprise, the animal bounded friskily over the ground to where he stood, with his rifle in his hand. He said he shot the animal and brought its body back with him. The ape, he said, was more than six feet tall and weighed about 200 pounds.

Fifty war brides were passengers on the Chicago. The ship also brought back a number of casual officers and discharged soldiers.

Murray Sayre, Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, returned with his wife and five-year-old daughter on the Scandinavian-American liner United States. Commenting on conditions in Sweden, Mr. Sayre said food was plentiful but very expensive. Butter was selling at $4 and $5 a pound, he said. He believed the Scandinavian countries would refuse to blockade Germany, if Germany should reject the peace treaty. Rulers of neutral countries take the position that they have suffered enough through the war, Mr. Sayre said, and they feel that if the Allies want to blockade Germany they should not force further hardships on the neutrals.

Max Ornstein, a New York manufacturer, who said he had been in Vienna for two years, also was on the ship. He said he and his wife, who is an Austrian by birth, could not leave Vienna until Feb. 1. Germany, he said, had stripped Austria of virtually all her food.

FEWER SPEEDERS IN COURT.

Police Say Motorists Are Showing More Respect for Law.

Returns yesterday showed a decided falling off in the number of offenders in the traffic courts. This, it was said by policemen in court, was due to the fact that motorists are showing more regard for the law and making it hard to find five culprits a day.

It came out yesterday that the United States Army is conducting its own traffic court, and that army offenders are tried at Pier 90, North River, on designated days. Policemen have been instructed to notify the officers when soldiers offend. There was an army offender before Magistrate Frederick B. House yesterday. He pleaded guilty to passing to the left of a street car with a heavy army truck loaded with soldiers whom he was taking to Fort Schuyler. He gave his name as Private Charles L. Frost, attached to the Seventeenth Engineers, and Third Avenue his truck collided with a surface car, smashing the side of the car and injuring one woman. He was fined $10 and his commanding officer was notified.

William Kelk, a wool merchant of 200 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, was allowed to appeal by Judge Humphreys of the Queens County Court yesterday from a sentence imposed on Wednesday by Magistrate Doyle of the Flushing Police Court to five days in jail, without the alternative of a fine, for speeding in an automobile.

HAVE LUSITANIA MEDAL.

German Memorial to Wholesale Murder Now in American Hands.

COBLENZ, June 4, (Associated Press.)—The Lusitania Medal, which was issued, it is said, with the consent of the German Government, just after the sinking of the Lusitania, is in the hands of Americans and can be brought out of the unoccupied sections of Germany by American officials. Official photographs of the medal are to be sent to Washington.

The Lusitania Medal, which has been variously described, is of bronze, about two and one-half inches in diameter. On one side in relief is depicted the sinking of the ship, with the following inscription in German: "Lusitania, sunk by German U-boat May 7, 1915." On the reverse side is depicted a line of people at a booking office, the figure within the ticket office window being a skeleton, handing out steamship transportation to those awaiting their turn. The German inscription is translated here as "anything for money."

Home for Jewish Girls Reopens.

The Hannah Lavanburg Home, 319 East Seventeenth Street, formerly the Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls, which has been used for six months as a soldiers' and sailors' rest, has once more been opened for the reception of Jewish girls, who are taken in at nominal rates. In connection with the house is a vacation home at Long Branch. Facilities are given to young women for healthful recreation. Mrs. Oscar S. Straus is President of the home and Miss Jennie Rose head worker.

STOLE MAYOR'S SUNSHADE.

Court Berates Youth Who Wanted Awning for His Boat.

Because he wanted for his motor boat the awning that was put over the reviewing stand in Prospect Park where Mayor Hylan and Governor Smith were to watch the annual Sunday School parade in Brooklyn yesterday, Harry Peterson, 18 years old, of 1,007 Bergen Street, must face trial for petty larceny in the Court of Special Sessions. Magistrate Dale after a hearing in the Flatbush Police Court yesterday morning put the boy's bail at $500.

It happended this way: On Wednesday when the workmen were putting the finishing touches on the reviewing stand and had just completed tacking up the colored awning which was to shade the Mayor and the Governor from the broiling rays of the afternoon sun, Peterson, so he told the police, thought of what a beautiful shade that awning would make for his motor boat. He waited until the workmen had gone, then quietly tore down the awning, leaving the Mayor and the Governor, so far as he was concerned, to face the sun unprotected, and started on his way out of the park. At the gate a policeman became curious and Peterson became confused. He was arrested and taken to the Bedford Street Police Station where, it is said, he confessed the theft and the reason for it.

In court, after he had told his story to Magistrate Dale, the Magistrate said: "You are one of the meanest thieves I know of. Just to suit your own pleasure and to fix up your own motor boat you would allow our great Governor and our great Mayor to take a chance of being sunstruck while reviewing the parade this afternoon."

Another sunshade was put up before the parade, but the Mayor was not present to use it.

STEVENS WILL PROVED.

Children's Shares in Estate Not to be Paid Till They Are Forty.

The will of Richard Stevens, who died at Castle Point, Hoboken, on May 18 last, was proved before Surrogate James F. Norton in Jersey City yesterday. The value of the estate is not indicated, but it is commonly reputed to amount to several millions.

The testator is survived by his wife and four children. The widow received dower and homestead rights, and it is understood she was generously provided for in a separate agreement.

The children, Dorothy Pintard Stevens and Richard Stevens, Jr., receive special bequests of $28,000 each, which offsets the same amounts given to the other children, Caroline and Elsie Stevens, from the estate of their grandmother, Mrs. Martha B. Stevens. The residuary estate will be divided into four parts and held in trust for the four children. As each child becomes of age he or she will receive the accrued income of one share and when they are 40 years old the full share will be paid to each, excepting Elsie, whose share will be held in trust.

Among the specific bequests are: To the Church of the Holy Innocents, Hoboken, $5,000; St. Catherine's Home, Jersey City, $3,000; Christ Hospital, Jersey City, $10,000; St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., $2,000; an annuity of $500 a year to Miss Josephine B. Quinn, the family housekeeper; $50,000 to be divided equally among the four children; $10,000 to be divided among the household employes according to length of service: To Miss Mary Moran, an employe, $10,000; to Miss Elsie Jenvey in consideration of services to the testator's children, $2,000; Henry Otto, an employe, $2,000; Julius C. Durstewelts, a friend, $2,000; Bertha Bonyman, of Bridgeport, $300 a year for life; Louis B. Scott, a friend, $500.

Mrs. Caroline B. Wittpenn, a sister of the testator, is to have the choice of any ten articles at the Castle Point home.

EXPECTS BIG EARNINGS.

Hines Says Railroad Outlook is Promising.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A substantial increase in railroad revenues because of the growing volume of general business was predicted today by Director General Hines of the Railroad Administration, in concluding his testimony at the House Appropriations Committee hearing on his request for $1,200,000,000 for use in operating the Government controlled lines for the remainder of the calendar year.

The increased business, he said, would tend to eliminate further Government loss from operation of the roads, because the operating costs would not be advanced correspondingly.

Mr. Hines pointed out that the biggest crops in the history of the country would be moved during the Summer and that an increased coal movement was apparent, industries having resumed purchases stopped after the signing of the armistice because the factories had accumulated large reserve stocks.

"In all probability we are going to have a great increase in the volume of business," Mr. Hines said, "and this ought to produce a larger net profit that will go far toward wiping out the railroad deficit."

SHOE TRADE FORMS COUNCIL

Discuss Methods to Check the Rise in Prices.

Methods to check the rapid rise in the price of shoes was the main topic of discussion at the organization meeting of the Allied Council of American Shoe and Leather Industries and Trades yesterday at the Hotel Astor. It was suggested that the manufacturers should be conservative in the handling of leather. One member of the council declared the reason for this sudden rise was due to the fact that retailers are holding a low stock of shoes and are not putting in a new supply.

The following officers were elected: A. C. Allcorn, of Wanamakers of Philadelphia, President, and Frank R. Briggs of the Thomas plant of Boston; Fred Vogel President of the National Shoemakers' Council of America, and R. S. Watson, President of the National Wholesale Association, Vice Presidents. The object of the newly formed council is to work out problems of mutual interest and to help business.

DEMAND FOR PARIS LOAN.

Amount Limited and Lines of Subscribers at Every Bank.

PARIS, June 5.—The City of Paris loan was put on sale in 400 offices today, and new queues were seen in the streets. Ordinarily only the milk sellers and tobacconists have lines of patrons before their doors at opening time. Today there was in front of every bank, when it opened at 9 o'clock lines of persons waiting to subscribe to the new loan.

The issue is for 1,500,000,000 francs at a price to yield 4.25 per cent. Holders of City of Paris short-time bonds were given preference in the exchange of their bonds for the new loan, and as a result there was only 600,000,000 francs worth of bonds to be sold when subscriptions opened today.

Guy Magee.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Guy Magee, 77 year old, a former newspaper man of prominence in Chicago, died today in this city. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Retta Lane Magee, and three children, Mrs. Robert Shaw of Long Beach, N. Y.; Mrs. Arthur Pleisner of Sandusky, Ohio, and C. L. Magee of Chicago.

Mr. Magee, who was born in Philadelphia, came to Chicago more than thirty years ago. He was at one time city editor of the Inter-Ocean and prior to that was with the Tribune. During the civil war he was correspondent with both the Northern and Southern armies. He is said to have been one of three newspaper men who accompanied General Sherman on the march from Atlanta to the sea.

CROKER CRITICISES 'DRYS' AS HE SAILS

Former Tammany Chieftain Declares Voters of Nation Would Defeat Prohibition.

500 GO ON THE CARMANIA

Miss Marbury Off for France on the Lorraine to Work for Knights of Columbus.

Richard Croker, former boss of Tammany Hall, and Mrs. Croker were among the 500 passengers who sailed yesterday noon on the Cunard liner Carmania for Liverpool. While waiting on the pier, the former Tammany chieftain discussed with newspapermen many topics of the day, especially the impending nation-wide prohibition law.

"Personally, I can't see any chance of prohibition remaining in effect in this country if the proposal is put up to a vote of the people," he said. "Whisky is a curse and a poison, but beer and light wines should be left to the people. Just as sure as the sun shines in the heavens prohibition will be defeated by the voters of the nation. The people of this country will not tolerate any curtailment of their personal liberties. If this amendment is permitted to remain in force, those behind it will not rest until they have cut the rest of the people down in their habits and amusements. The happy medium is light wines and beer, and that is what we will have in the near future."

The former Tammany leader was jubilant over the fact that Grand Parade, a son of his famous horse Orby, had won the English Derby at Epsom. Orby had been a Derby winner, he said, and Mrs. Croker had christened the present winner.

George Arliss, the actor, and Mrs. Arliss were also passengers on the Carmania.

The Lorraine also sailed at noon for Havre. Miss Elisabeth Marbury, the first woman to be sent overseas by the Knights of Columbus, was a passenger on the liner. She said she would make her headquarters at the Villa Trianon, where Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elsie De Wolfe and herself had been located before.

"Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior has supplied me with a quantity of films, photographs and slides which explain his bill for the granting of farm lands to returning soldiers," she said. "Through the various K. of C. secretaries I shall explain how a soldier may obtain a farm when he gets home in America. The propaganda will endeavor to correct a misapprehension that the men will be compelled to locate on some land allotted by the Government which, because of location, would not be agreeable to the applicants. I shall show the soldiers that every State will have land to offer, and that they need not be afraid that they will have to go to some far-off corner."

The Canon Cabanel, Chaplain of the Alpine Chasseurs, popularly known as the Blue Devils of France, who had been on a lecture tour here for twenty-two months, also sailed for home on the Lorraine. While here he was made a Doctor of Laws by Columbia University and a Doctor of Divinity by the University of Baltimore. He expressed the hope that the strong ties of friendship existing between the United States and France would always continue.

Canon Cabanel said that he expected to revisit this country in a few months. Mrs. Alexis Carrel, wife of the eminent French physician; Bainbridge Colby, and Auguste Benziger, an artist, were also passengers on the French liner.

South Dakota Seeks 'Dry' Referendum.

PIERRE, S. D., June 5.—The "South Dakota Direct Legislation Organization" today filed with the Secretary of State a referendum petition bearing 16,000 signatures and calling for a vote in November, 1920, on the 1919 "bone dry" prohibition law.

Ira Goddard.

Ira Goddard, one of the most prominent church workers in Brooklyn and head of the jewelry firm of Ira Goddard & Son, in Maiden Lane, died on Wednesday at his home, 694 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, in his 89th year. Mr. Goddard was born in York, N. Y., and went to Brooklyn in 1862. He was for thirty-six years the ruling Elder and Trustee of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church and for seven years was Superintendent of the Sunday school.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FREDERICKA J. LIES, widow of Jacob T. L. Lies, a custom tailor, died at her home, 685 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday in her seventy-seventh year. Her husband, who died a week ago, was President of the Board of Trustees of the Second German Baptist Church.

Mrs. MAUDE HUBERT DENEHY, wife of Frank N. Deneby, Brooklyn representative for Shapiro & Aronson, died in the Bushwick Hospital on Wednesday after an operation. Her home was at 1,060 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN COWEN, who was a Sergeant in the 102d Regiment, New York Volunteers, during the civil war and for many years an Inspector in the City Works Department, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 136 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. ANNIE TERESA FAGAN, 73 years old, long active in the women's societies of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, died on Wednesday at her home, 11 Pilling Street, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Patrick Fagan.

Mrs. ANGELINA PETTIT FORD, widow of Chester G. Ford and one of the oldest residents of Huntington, L. I., died in the Huntington Hospital on Wednesday in her eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. BARBARA CAROLINE KREINBRINK, widow of Albert F. Kreinbrink, a carriage manufacturer of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 78 Rutland Road, Flatbush, in her sixty-ninth year.

THOMAS E. GLOUCESTER, for fifty-two years with H. B. Claflin & Co., died on Wednesday at his home, 918 President Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 85 years.

Mrs. ROSE A. HOLRAN, mother of the Rev. Edward A. Holran, rector of the Church of St. Joseph, Garden City, L. I., and a resident of Brooklyn for seventy years, died on Tuesday at her home, 883A Clinton Street, Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. SAFFORD, widow of Professor Truman H. Safford of Williams College, died Tuesday, aged 85, at her home, 17 Livingston Place.

BENJAMIN N. SCUDDER, retired lawyer, a descendant of Thomas and John Scudder, who settled at Salem, Mass., in 1635, died Tuesday, aged 75, at his home in Newark.

CARL A. LANGE, manufacturer of men's clothing, died Tuesday at his home, 301 West 108th Street. He was 75 years old.

FERDINAND R. RAUBITSCHEK, manager of Rothschild & Co., brokers, died Tuesday at his residence, 1,458 Lexington Avenue. He was 75 years old.

SAMUEL E. GARDNER, 78, the oldest Deputy Sheriff in Rhode Island, died suddenly recently at his home in Providence.

DAVID EDGAR ANTHONY, lawyer, died Wednesday in Washington, D. C. He was for years a staff officer of the 9th Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

Dr. JOHN F. BARNETT, a physician, died of apoplexy in New Haven on Wednesday, aged 56.

WILLIAM FOERR, 27, of 73 Prospect Avenue, Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at the Bayonne Hospital of burns received in a gasoline explosion at the local plant of the Standard Oil Company on May 24, when forty other employes were injured.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN MERCER, a descendant of one of the oldest families of New Jersey, died at his home, 23 Washington Street, Newark, Wednesday night of anemia. He was a descendant of Archibald Mercer, who settled in Newark in 1702. He was connected with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

APPROVES PRAYER HEALING.

Dean Robbins Says Dr. Manning Also Sanctions 'Laying On of Hands'

Discussing the work of James Moore Hickson, a layman of the Church of England, who is conducting a mission for healing the sick by prayer and the laying on of hands at Trinity Chapel, 15 West Twenty-fifth Street, Dean Robbins, rector of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, said last night that Mr. Hickson had his entire sympathy and interest.

"What Mr. Hickson is accomplishing is nothing new in the church," said Dean Robbins. "It is something that has been going on for a long time in England. Mr. Hickson himself has been doing this work ever since he was fourteen years old, and his thirty-five years' experience have yielded some remarkable results.

"I met him only a short time ago through Dr. Manning of Trinity Church. What he accomplishes he does by prayer and faith. He has my entire sympathy and interest. He also has the sympathy of Dr. Slattery of Grace Church, and many other prominent clergymen. I have not yet spoken to Bishop Burch about the matter, but I believe, if he knew, he would be interested."

Mr. Hickson is the President of the Society of Emmanuel, founded in England in 1905. He came to this country on May 26, being brought here by Dr. Manning, who arranged to give him a full opportunity to demonstrate sacramental healing at the Trinity Chapel. Although services have been held daily since that time no public announcement of the fact was made until yesterday.

Born.

EASTMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Keyes Eastman of 58 Park St., Brooklyn Heights, announce the birth of a son, Allen Keyes, on June 5, at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

MARCUS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Marcus, 307 West 90th St., announce the birth of twins, Lawrence and Raymond, June 4, 3 A. M., at 232 Grandview Av., Far Rockaway.

Married.

BALDWIN—FRANCIS.—The announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Edna Mathilde Francis to Mr. Arthur Mason Baldwin on Wednesday, June 4th, at East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Henry J. Johnston.

COLVIG—BALDWIN.—Mr. Frank Vernon Baldwin, 318 West 100th St., New York City, announces the marriage of his daughter, Kathryn Imogene, to John B. Colvig of Wheeling, West Virginia, on June 4, 1919, at his residence, by the Rev. William L. Davison of Grace M. E. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TILTON—PECK.—On Wednesday, June 4, 1919, 8:30 P. M., at the Reformed Church of Harlem, Lydia Evelyn Peck to Edgar Stiger Tilton, the Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., officiating.

VARAT—KUEHNER.—Captain Henry Varay, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, of New York, was married on June 2 to Cleo Lucille Kuehner of Minneapolis, Minn., by Chaplain A. C. Bacon of the Seventh Division, A. E. F. The wedding took place in Minneapolis. The couple will locate in New York after an extensive wedding trip.

Died.

BELL.—At her late residence, 6 East 129th St., on Thursday, June 5, 1919, Isabella, wife of the late James W. Bell, in her 80th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRUNSWICK.—On June 5, 1919, at the residence of her daughter, 322 West 100th St., in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Josepha Brunswick, beloved mother of Charles, Ben, Louis, Dave, and Mrs. Carrie Moyses. Interment at Chicago, Cincinnati and Chicago papers please copy.

BULKLEY.—At her home, Southport, Conn., Thursday, June 5, 1919, Elsie Alden, daughter of the late Lot and Fannie Thorp Bulkley, in the 50th year of her age. Funeral services at Trinity Episcopal Church, Southport, on Monday, June 9, at 2:30 P. M.

BURKE.—Florence Waller, widow of Bernard J. Burke, at her residence, 120 East 86th St., on June 4th. Funeral 11 A. M., Friday, from the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av.

BUSH.—Peacefully fell asleep on Tuesday, June 3, Edward, at 280 Hewes St., Brooklyn, in his 80th year. Funeral services Friday evening at 8:30 at Christ Church, Bedford and Division Avs., Brooklyn. Interment at the convenience of the family. Monroe (N. Y.) and Warwick (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BYRNE.—On June 4, Harold, eldest son of Henry M. Byrne and the late Molly Alloway. Funeral from the residence of his uncle, George Alloway, 226 East 33d St., on Sunday, June 8, at 2 P. M.

CATHERWOOD.—On June 5, Anne Matilda, widow of Joseph B. Catherwood. Funeral services Friday evening, June 6, 8:30 o'clock, at her late residence, 1,530 74th St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

CUSHMAN.—At Franklin Park, N. J., on June 4, 1919, Dora K., daughter of the late Lewis and Sarah E. Cushman. Funeral service at her late residence, Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

DANIELS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, June 5, 1919, Thomas Newton Daniels, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services private at the residence of his son-in-law, Frederic E. Mygatt. Interment at Hawleyville, Conn., on June 7, 1919, on arrival of the morning train from New York. Kindly omit flowers.

DIEHL.—On June 5, Clara, widow of Moses Diehl and beloved mother of Julius and Ike, in her 71st year. Services at Meyer's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av., Sunday, 10 A. M.

DONOHOE.—On Wednesday, June 4, Bartholomew F., beloved husband of Margaret Donohoe, (nee Murray,) and dearly beloved son of Bridgetta and Cleary Donohoe. Funeral from his late residence, 54 East 89th St., Saturday, June 7, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

DONOHOE.—ASSOCIATION OF MASTER PLUMBERS, City of New York, Manhattan Branch. Members are requested to attend the funeral of our old and esteemed member and past President, Bartholomew F. Donohoe, from his late residence, 54 East 89th St., Saturday, 9:30 o'clock. JAMES ERICSON, President. CHAS. ERICSON, Secretary.

LYNOTTE.—Anthony P., beloved husband of Mamie (nee Rowan) and father of Edna and Gladys. Funeral Friday, June 6, 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 485 West 43d St., Manhattan. Requiem mass 10 A. M., Holy Cross Church, 331 West 42d St.

DOUGLAS.—William Proctor, at his residence, 12 West 76th St., on June 3, 1919, in his 77th year. Funeral service from his late residence Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

DREW.—Mrs. Arathusa A. Drew, widow of the late Frederick P. Drew of Oneida County and Brooklyn, at her residence, 41 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Services Saturday, 4 P. M. Utica papers copy.

EINERT.—Suddenly, on June 5, Paul, beloved husband of Gertrude Wallace and dear father of Margaret, Dora, Alix, and Christine Einert. Funeral services at his late residence, 220 West 98th St., Saturday afternoon at half past three.

EVES.—At St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, June 4, 1919, Bertha Eves, daughter of Mrs. M. A. Stevenson of Neosho, Mo., and for 8 years Secretary of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Funeral services at 1,130 Flatbush Av., Saturday, June 7, at 11 A. M.

FECHHEINER.—Ella S. Services to be held at Campbell's Chapel, 66th St. and Broadway; hour changed from 7:30 P. M. to 6:30 P. M., Friday, June 6.

GODDARD.—On Wednesday, June 4, at his residence, 694 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Ira Goddard, beloved husband of Mary Loomis Goddard, in the 89th year of his age. Services will be held on Friday evening at 8:15 o'clock, at Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Throop Av. and Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRAHAM.—On June 5, Anna J. Graham, (nee Cahill,) beloved wife of Michael Graham and mother of Mary and Thomas Graham. Funeral from her late residence, 50 East 96th St., on Saturday, June 7, 8:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., 9 A. M.

GREY.—On Wednesday, June 4, Olivia McDowell, beloved wife of Daniel H. Grey, at her residence, 34 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. Funeral services from her late home, 34 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, June 6th, 8:30 P. M. Interment privately.

HORN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, June 5, 1919, Mary Anne Horn, beloved wife of the late Henry J. Horn, in her 83d year. Funeral services private, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Francis Jones, 12 Park Hill Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday. Interment Elm Grove Cemetery, Mystic, Conn.

JONES.—Tuesday, June 3, Mayer, son of Dramin and Rachel Jones, deceased. Funeral services will be held at Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

LARIDON.—On Wednesday, June 4, 1919, Leon Remi Laridon, in his fifty-fif

PROTESTS AT TARDY DELIVERY OF MAIL

Manufacturer Complains to Burleson of Delay in Forwarding Special Letter.

OTHER INSTANCES CITED

Declares Service Causes Serious Handicaps in Transaction of Business Here.

Declaring that the special delivery service of the Post Office had become inefficient, the William H. Crane Company, manufacturers of gas appliances, with offices at 16 West Thirty-second Street, yesterday addressed a protest to Postmaster General Burleson. The letter of the corporation, citing an instance of tardy delivery, was as follows:

June 5, 1919.

Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—On Friday, May 30, at 8:45 A. M., the writer deposited in the Pennsylvania Terminal Post Office, New York City, a special delivery letter addressed to Mr. H. W. O'Dowd, Pearsall Avenue, near Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Upon questioning the clerk at the Post Office as to when delivery would be made, he stated that it should reach its destination not later than noon of that day. This letter was no delivered at destination until Saturday, May 31st, at 6 P. M.

Due to the negligence of the Post Office Department in not delivering this letter, which contained baggage checks, the baggage could not be picked up on Saturday, but had to be picked up on Sunday, with the result that we were put to the expense of $25 for trucking, due to overtime for Sunday work, as well as an extra charge of $7.50 imposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, due to the fact that the baggage in question was stored for twenty-four hours.

If your department had delivered this special delivery letter on Friday as it should have done, the baggage could have been picked up without any storage charge or without any additional cartage, thus effecting a saving of $32.50.

This is not the first time we have had trouble with special delivery mail, and would like to have some explanation as to why it should take longer to deliver special delivery mail than regular first class mail.

Yours very truly,
M. G. E. HARRIS,
Purchasing Agent.

Another example of the way the mail service is seriously handicapping business was brought to the attention of the New York Post Office yesterday. The complaint declared that a special delivery letter mailed in Long Island City at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening was not delivered to an office near Times Square until eight-and-one-half hours later, much too late for the letter to serve an important purpose.

Acting for hundreds of business men, the Merchants' Association recently took up the question of inefficient mail service and a protest in that connection is now before the Postal authorities. At the New York Post Office it was said yesterday that the delay should not have occurred inasmuch as the service was being operated at maximum. The complaints, it was said, would be promptly forwarded to Washington, where an investigation would be started at once.



NEW GATE
Black Vici Kid; Black Russia Calf; Chocolate Vici Kid.

A Cool Summer Shoe

Do you remember those warm days last summer when the pavements were so hot that they burned the soles of your feet? Not so this summer, if you wear the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes.

Heat will pass readily thru leather but when it comes to the patented insole in the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe it stops. It can't go any further. Let the cushion protect your feet this summer.

If you are about to purchase new shoes let this fact aid in your selection.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.



Cuticura Cares For Both Their Skins

The purity of Cuticura Soap recommends it for both mother and babe. It keeps the skin soft, clear and healthy if used for every-day toilet purposes. For little skin troubles that distress and disfigure, bathe with the Soap, dry and apply touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed.

Be sure to test the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura Talcum on the skin.

Everybody Knows—Moe Levy Guarantees Satisfaction or Your Money Back

Our Only Store



Our Only Store

My Prices Bring All-Wool Clothes Within Everybody's Reach— Moe Levy

All-wool clothes are not expensive when you don't have to pay for middleman's profits and high rents. They're economical when you buy them here, because I eliminate all wasteful, needless expenses.

I'll sell you the finest all-wool clothes you ever wore, fashioned into the snappiest styles you ever saw, at a *one-third saving!* And when you pay my low prices you *do not* sacrifice one bit of smart style or long wear or any other quality that goes to make up really good clothes.

In fact, as one of my old customers told me recently, "Here you get Fifth Avenue Clothes at Walker Street prices." That's because I produce all my own clothes—my store is on low-rent Walker Street—I sell to thousands of men.

M. L. Leader $18.50

This is the line that has built my reputation for value-giving. The styles are full of dash and pep—the fabrics are all-wool, and at $18.50 you can't match these Suits elsewhere.

Super Suits $25

There's a difference in Super Suits and you'll notice it right away—*style individuality.* Couple this with wonderful all-wool fabrics and expert tailoring and you have everything a custom-tailor can offer you—at a price no custom-tailor can match, $25.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits

Palm Beach — Registered U.S. Patent Office — THE GENUINE CLOTH — Pat'd by Goodall Worsted Co.

You'll look smart and feel cool in one of my Palm Beach Suits—airy, stylish and long wearing. Tan, sand color gray, black, blue, neat stripes, checks and overplaids. Wonderful Suits at a wonderful price.

7.75 and up

Genuine English Priestly Mohairs

Comfort, style and durability are combined in my English Mohair Suits. A great selection of styles and patterns all at a remarkably low price. Also the famous Duplex Mohair Suits.

12.50

Evenings Until 7. P. M.

Saturdays Until 10

Moe Levy & Son

119-125 Walker Street.

OUR ONLY STORE

Every Subway or "Elevated" from Brooklyn and New York transfers direct to Canal Street Station, within sight of my store.

SAYS MEXICO WILL PAY ALL ITS DEBTS

Protection of Foreign Investments Also Promised by Rojo at Conference.

AS VANDERLIP SAW EUROPE

Financier Repeats the Gloomy Picture, Urging Necessity of Pan American Help.

SCHWAB'S TALK OPTIMISTIC

Building Ore Boats in Chile—Wilson to Open Financial Conference on Jan. 12.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mexico will protect all foreign investments in that country, and if other countries only are patient, Mexico will pay all of her debts, Dr. Juan B. Rojo, Counselor and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Mexican Embassy, today told the Pan American Commercial Congress. His words, "I assure you all foreign investments in Mexico are safe and will be protected," brought a storm of applause from the large gathering of representatives of the Latin American countries and the United States.

"Mexico is now in the reconstruction period," Dr. Rojo said. "All she wants is that, rather than handicapping her at every moment, outsiders may be a little patient, as Mexico has always paid what she owed, and the longer they have waited for us to pay the dearer it has cost us.

"If countries as strong as Great Britain and the United States are experiencing a difficult social and economic condition, it is not fair to expect from Mexico the same conditions that prevailed there in 1910. The world shall never go backward and the state of affairs created by the social movements of my country is as impossible to eliminate as the conditions created here and in Europe by the war."

Referring to the statement made before the Congress at its opening session by Speaker Gillett of the House of Representatives that the present condition of Mexico was the greatest impediment to trade and fellowship in the Western Hemisphere, Dr. Rojo said: "All of you have undoubtedly heard of the explosion of the second bomb—the one thrown upon Mexico by the Speaker of the House."

Vanderlip on Europe's Plight.

Frank A. Vanderlip, ex-President of the National City Bank of New York, gave hope to delegates interested in the promotion of trade between the United States and Latin America by stating that, from his investigation of conditions in Europe, nations of that continent would be unable to resume trade relations with Latin America for several years.

"Europe," said Mr. Vanderlip, "has received such a shock as cannot be measured by those who have not seen it close range. Men all over the country are idle. The disorders are a result of want, idleness, and revolution, and cannot be confined to any one locality. I do not think that I am predicting a conflagration in Europe; but I believe that continent is now balanced upon a knife edge and that the future alone can tell whether there will be a conflagration or not.

"Aid can and must be given. The help must be to restock the industries. Only its own people can save Europe, by the sweat of their brows and by labor. The difficulty comes in starving them. Men are being supported by the millions in Europe by unemployment gold, as they are earning no wages. In England alone more than a million men are drawing $6,000,000 weekly from the unemployment fund. In Belgium the conditions are similar. There is no labor.

"This gloomy picture is true, and a catastrophe may come out of the present situation which will affect us all. If the catastrophe is averted, as I believe it will be, the position of those countries of this hemisphere which are rich in resources and unharmed by war is of supreme importance.

"Europe cannot live, except on industry, with the present population. The industrial cycle must be resumed. Europe must have help. We of this hemisphere must grant it and it must be in material things needed, so that Europe can help herself."

Mr. Vanderlip suggested the formation of a group of nations made up of the Latin America republics, the United States and some of the European neutrals to lend aid to the afflicted countries of Europe in the form of materials, machinery, equipment and food. He declared the American Government should not make further loans to other Governments, adding that there was a general feeling in Europe that the United States ought to forego the loans made during the war.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, told the conference he had such confidence in South America that he was building in Chile twenty of the largest cargo boats ever constructed to carry ore from the west to the east coast for conversion into steel.

"We must depend upon Latin America for our raw materials," said he.

Next Financial Conference.

Announcement that President Wilson would convene the second Pan American Financial Conference on Jan. 12 next, upon the recommendation of Secretary Glass, was made by Assistant Secretary Rowe of the Treasury Department in an address. Necessity of closer financial co-operation between the countries of this continent, to assist in the development of their resources in order to supply the needs of the war-worn countries of Europe, prompted the calling of the conference, Dr. Rowe said, after a lapse of five years since the first financial conference, in 1915, which organized the International High Commission. Invitations to the conference have been cabled by the State Department to each of the Latin American Governments, requesting the attendance of a delegation of three, headed by the Minister of Finance in each case.

The economic relation between the Old World and the New, said Dr. Rowe, now is in large measure reversed and to an extent hitherto unknown Europe must look to America for her food and raw material supplies and for capital with which to rehabilitate her industries. The tendency to wastefulness and extravagance, which, he said, has been a characteristic of the peoples of America, must be supplanted, therefore, by co-operative economy and thrift between their countries in the development of natural resources and the application of raw materials. The needs of a crippled world today, Dr. Rowe said, make this extravagance an offense against humanity.

"The immediate situation," he said, "demands that the financial co-operation between the United States and the republics of Central and South America shall be strengthened by the expansion of the investment market in the United States for Latin American securities, but it also means that the Latin American countries themselves shall realize that, with their marvelous resources and unexampled opportunities, they are in a position to contribute a far larger share to the world's available capital than has heretofore been the case."

Augusto Villanueva, President of the Bank of Chile, and Julio Zamora, financial agent of the Bolivian Government, were other speakers. Señor Villaneuva told of the experience of Chili in diminishing partially the serious inconvenience pertaining to inconvertible paper currency, which in Chili has been of such a nature as to disturb substantially the normal development of business for many years.

For Reasonable Protection.

Señor Zamora made an appeal for the reorganization of Pan American business, suggesting that the leading men of South America should direct their steps toward bringing about a complete reorganization in the industrial field through a policy of reasonable protection and a spirit of enterprise. He said it was the duty of the United States to look forward to the commercial and industrial development of Latin America, because of the preference of United States capital, the elimination of Germany from the field of trade, and the opening of the Panama Canal. He recommended the opening by banks in this country of branches throughout Latin America.

The afternoon session was devoted to engineering discussions, especially as related to railways and highways as aids to commerce, and to sanitary engineering in the countries of Latin-America. Papers were read by Major Mark Soper, representing the sanitary corps of the Surgeon General's Office, U. S. A.; Dr. Walter C. Kretz, and Percival Farquhar of New York, H. Parmalee, and H. H. Merrick, President of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

Herbert S. Houston of New York, editor of El Revista del Mundo, speaking at the evening session on Pan American journalism, said extension by American press associations of service to South America had an incalculable importance.

"The Pan American press as the great torch of news," said Mr. Houston, "has recently had its light vastly increased by the enterprise of the Associated Press and The United Press in enlarging their news service between the continents. It means better understanding and great friendship. The light bearers who have brought this to pass, Melville E. Stone, of The Associated Press, and Roy W. Howard of The United Press, deserve not merely unstinted thanks, but substantial and generous financial support, for they are building for Pan American good-will the only foundation on which it can survive and grow—a common understanding. It is now possible, for the first time, to weave between these republics those bonds of knowledge that are sure to become the bonds of peace."

GIBBONS CALLS MEETING OF CATHOLIC HIERARCHY

First Gathering of Its Kind Since 1884 to Take Up Social and Other Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Cardinal Gibbons, Chairman of the General Committee on Catholic Affairs and Interests, announced today that he had issued a call for a meeting of the entire Catholic hierarchy of the United States at the Catholic University here on Sept. 24. It will be the first gathering of its kind since the third plenary council of Baltimore, which was convoked in 1884.

The general purpose of the conference, as stated by Cardinal Gibbons, will be to organize committees to study and work for the welfare of the Church and the country, particularly along social and educational lines. It will discuss not only purely ecclesiastical questions, but social and educational problems involved in legislation under consideration by Congress, will formulate a uniform Catholic policy, and co-ordinate, as far as possible, diocesan activities.

Meeting of all the Bishops of the country, with the express approval of Pope Benedict, will be held annually henceforth, for the discussion of Catholic affairs. At these a general program of Catholic activities will be outlined, to carry on which it is proposed to raise a fund of millions of dollars.

The idea of the general conference of the hierarchy grew out of the recent meeting of prelates at the celebration of Cardinal Gibbons's jubilee. The project was approved by Archbishop Cerretti, then on a visit to the United States; Archbishop Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate, and Cardinal Gibbons. Subsequently it was formally approved by Pope Benedict in a letter to Cardinal Gibbons.

Preparations for the meeting next September will be made by a general committee, the members of which are Cardinal Gibbons, Chairman; the Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Bishop of Rockford, Ill., Vice Chairman; the Right Revs. J. Schrembs, Bishop of Toledo; J. S. Glass, Bishop of Salt Lake City, and W. T. Russell, Bishop of Charleston.

The general committee will meet from time to time to arrange a full program for the conference, the work of which, if the Cardinal's suggestion is adopted, will be carried on continuously by a permanent bureau, to be established at the capital.

Among the subjects tentatively suggested for consideration by Cardinal Gibbons are the raising of a fund for the Holy See, home and foreign missions, the Catholic University, Catholic education in general, the Catholic press, and general legislation.

Urges Pennsylvania to Act Soon.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 5.—Governor Sproul today declared that the Legislature should take advantage of the early opportunity to ratify the woman suffrage amendment.

Schwab Would Make Rich 'Dry' to Insure Full Prohibition

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—If national prohibition is to be the lot of the nation, Charles M. Schwab wants prohibition enforced on a basis which would make the wine cellars disgorge their stocks. At any rate that is what Mr. Schwab told the members of the Second Pan American Commercial Conference today.

"I am one of the people who believe in being consistent," he said. "Some one said to me the other day: 'Are you a prohibitionist?' I said: 'Yes, under one condition, that everybody is treated alike. I don't believe in prohibition that will enable me or Mr. Vanderbilt, or other rich men of the country to store our cellars with wines and whiskeys for the rest of our lives while the others who haven't the money must do without it.'

"I believe in fair play for all. If we are going to have something to drink, let's have it. If we are not, let's all do without it. I don't care which it is, but let's be consistent."

GERMANS SMUGGLE WEALTH ABROAD

Profiteers Are Willing to Pay 20 Per Cent. to Have Their Fortunes Safeguarded.

FACTIONS IN CONSTANT FEAR

Corespondent Sees Signs That the War Losses Have Exhausted the Fighting Spirit.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRANKFORT, June 4.—Quite a number of people are ready to pay quite handsomely to have their valuables taken out of Germany just now. There are various reasons.

Of course, some merely wish to escape the inevitable heavy taxation which must shortly be expected. Others have made their money in ways which they might find it awkward to explain.

Others, again, and I am told that they are in the majority, are quite honest merchants who are out to make quite honest if rather exorbitant profits. They are buying large supplies of food and luxuries in neutral countries. Neutral merchants demand cash and the Government will not allow cash to be sent out of the country, so the merchants smuggle their marks abroad and sell them at a large reduction, thereby still further reducing the value of the mark, and use the proceeds to pay for goods.

These goods are then sent to occupied districts, and from these districts are smuggled into Germany, where they are sold at profits so fabulous as to cover all expenses.

Frankfort is full of war profiteers. It may be as well to add that the Frankfort smugglers are extremely dissatisfied, which is to say that the French sentries are unpleasantly severe.

I suppose it is really a natural sequel to the war that what we call courage should cease to exist anywhere in what used to be the Central Empires. That certainly is the impression that has been forced upon me after three months of wandering from Berlin to Budapest and back again. The bourgeoisie are most horribly afraid of the Spartacides, but I doubt if they are more afraid than are the Spartacides of them, and they appear to be ready to run until they drop at the mere sight of an Entente soldier.

The bourgeoisie of Germany are ready to pay 20 per cent.—that, at least, is the percentage I have been offered—to any one who will take their war profits out of Germany. Mr. Bela Kun and his colleagues are ready to pay even more.

Each party, and I believe sincerely, regards the other as ready to go to any length in the way of bloodshed, and each accuses the other of unimaginable crimes. In Munich, for instance, if you believed all you were told, the Spartacides first killed every bourgeois in the town and the Hoffmann troops retaliated by killing every Spartacide.

I know I have the whole world's press against me when I say that I do not believe there were 200 people killed altogether in the fighting. As a matter of fact, the main railway station was rather badly damaged, but to any one who has seen Bapaume or even Cambrai the fighting is a joke.

Figures published by the Government show that the total deaths in the German Army during the war were more than 2,000,000 and that the total casualties were not very far short of 7,000,000. One must suppose that they included all the brave men in Germany or that those who were left have had all the fight knocked out of them by four years of famine and anxiety. At least, as you wander about Germany today, you can find yourself continually wondering whether these can be the same people who stood up against us so stoutly in Flanders and on the Somme.

They are not, of course. The brave Germans are all in their graves or in hospitals or are still prisoners abroad, and it becomes mildly amusing to read that there are still people in England and America who believe that Germany is meditating yet further military adventures. We are still too close to the war and its memories to realize the completeness of the tragedy of the destruction of what was once a great nation.

COMMONS WARNING ON EXTRAVAGANCE

Motion Adopted, Calling for Curb on Expenditures — Prosperity Styled Fictitious.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 5.—The national extravagance and the country's serious financial position were discussed in the House of Commons tonight on the following motion, to which the House agreed:

Moved by J. A. Grant that the present rate of public expenditure causes anxiety in regard to the financial stability of the country, and that all possible means for the reduction of expenditure should receive the immediate attention of the Government.

Mr. Grant estimated that in the current year taxpayers would have to find £60,000,000 or £70,000,000 for railways, £20,000,000 or £30,000,000 for the coal mining industry and £50,000,000 for the subsidized loaf. Then £37,500,000 was being paid to men and women who were doing nothing. While every industry in the country was calling out for labor, these subsidies were being paid for with borrowed money.

Sir F. Banbury seconded the motion. He said that the Government was now paying in subsidies, excluding housing, more than £200,000,000 a year. The fictitious prosperity existing in the country was due to the fact that the people who made money during the war were spending it lavishly, and to the issue of currency notes, which had increased since the armistice from £200,000,000 to £345,000,000.

Mr. Chamberlain, who replied, said that he and his colleagues were bent on reducing expenditures in their departments, but they could not suddenly stop all expenditures because fighting on the western front had ceased. The position called for grave attention and constant care. The House must co-operate with the Government in reducing expenditures.

Great Britain, he said, had been the financial backbone of the Allies. She had carried the great burden unaided up to the time that America came into the war. In spite of that Great Britain stood today in a stronger position than any other combatant except the United States.

VIMY MAY START NEXT WEEK

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 5.—Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown, navigator of the Vickers-Vimy bomber, now preparing here for a transatlantic flight, has received word from Lieut. Commander R. E. Byrd, U. S. N., that the Navy Department has shipped to him one of the bubble sextants designed by Lieut. Commander Byrd for the American seaplanes.

These sextants have been the envy of all the navigators who have seen them, and Lieutenant Brown expressed himself today as greatly delighted and keenly appreciative of the navy's willingness to help him by lending the instrument.

The assembling has progressed so far that engine tests are planned for tomorrow, and if all works well Captain John Alcock may take the Vimy into the air on Saturday or, more probably, on Sunday.

Should the biplane meet all the tests then or require only minor final adjustments, a start may be expected on the first day next week that the weather is favorable. The weather in the mid-Atlantic rather promises just now to be good about the time the Vimy and other machines are ready.

Speaker Gillett Names Committee To Investigate War Expenditures

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Fifteen members of the House, ten Republicans and five Democrats, were appointed today by Speaker Gillett to conduct five investigations of wartime expenditures of the War Department. Representative Graham, Republican, of Illinois was selected as Chairman of the General Committee, and the division of sub-committees, one for each investigation, will give the Republicans two members, to one for the Democrats. The investigations will cover expenditures for aircraft, ordnance, camps and cantonments, Quartermaster supplies, and purchases abroad.

The committee personnel announced by the Speaker follows: Representatives Graham, Illinois; Hamilton, Michigan; McKenzie, Illinois; Johnson, South Dakota; Reavis, Nebraska; Magee, New York; McCulloch, Ohio; Bland, Indiana; Jeffries, Nebraska, and MacGregor, New York, Republicans, and Representatives Flood, Virginia; Garrett, Tennessee; Doremus, Michigan; Donovan, New York, and Lea, California, Democrats.

THINK MISSING ACE MAY BE DROWNED

Aero Club Officials Incline to Belief Capt. James Perished in Sound or at Sea.

BOY SCOUTS JOIN HUNT

Several Rewards Offered for Finding of the Canadian Aviator or His Airplane.

Belief that Captain Mansell T. James, Canadian "ace," who disappeared last Thursday while flying from Lee, Mass., to Mineola had fallen into Long Island Sound or the Atlantic, was expressed last night by officials of the Aero Club of America following receipt of a report from J. R. Murdock, Superintendent of the Telephone Exchange at Torrington, Conn.

Mr. Murdock stated that he had made a telephone canvass of houses along Captain James's route from Lee and had succeeded in tracing the course of the aviator as far as Hancock, Conn., eight miles north of Waterbury. The plane passed over Hancock at about 12:30 Thursday afternoon, he said, flying high and headed toward Ansonia. As the country from Hancock is thickly populated, it was believed unlikely that Captain James could have fallen on land unnoticed.

Garagemen at Lee, where Captain James stopped for oil and gas last Thursday, said the aviator declared he had a two hours' supply of fuel—sufficient to take him to Atlantic City. He had been in the air an hour and a half, when he was seen flying over Hancock, and it is believed that the supply ran out while he was flying over Long Island Sound toward Mineola. Another theory is that he might have lost his bearings and headed out to sea.

The Aero Club yesterday offered a reward of $250 for the finding of Captain James or his plane, and individual members pledged $150 more.

Boy Scouts under Lieutenant C. A. Edson have joined the search, and it was stated that Scouts in towns along the course Captain James took would scour the territory thoroughly in an effort to find him.

Colonel Archie Miller, commander of Hazelhurst Field, who led a four-day search by three airplanes for the missing flier, returned to Hazelhurst yesterday, having given up hope of finding him. He, however, thinks there is a possibility that Captain James may have been injured and is being cared for at some isolated farmhouse beyond the reach of a telephone.

PITTSFIELD, Mass, June 5.—Dr. J. F. James, uncle of Captain Mansell R. James, and E. A. Brown, the latter's guardian, and brother-in-law, arrived in Pittsfield from Toronto today to organize a systematic search for the flier. Dr. James expressed the opinion that his nephew had died of exposure. Lieutenant George B. Turnure of Lenox has joined in the search. Dr. James and Mr. Brown offer a reward of $500 for information that will locate the missing ace, dead or alive. The Canadian Aero Club has also offered a reward.

NAVY FLIERS TOASTED BY BRITISH OFFICIALS

Seaplanes' Commanders Guests of General Seely, Who Praises Transatlantic Flight.

LONDON, June 5.—Lieut. Commander A. C. Reed and the crew of the NC-4, as well as Commander J. H. Towers and other American naval aviators, were guests today at a luncheon given by Major Gen. Seely, Undersecretary for Air, in the House of Commons. The luncheon was given to discuss the future of British aviation. The Prince of Wales, Lord Birkenhead, the Lord High Chancellor, James W. Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons; the Earl of Reading, former Ambassador to the United States; Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig were present.

General Seely, in proposing the health of Lieut. Commander Read, who successfully flew from Newfoundland to Plymouth in the NC-4, assured him and the other Americans that "there is no trace of envy on our part for your splendid performance, and we recognize that the Americans brilliantly succeeded where we gloriously failed."

Lieut. Commander Read in responding said:

"The British people are good winners, but they are wonderful losers."

"We want to thank you for the wonderful welcome you have given us to London, and also to thank his Royal Highness for his congratulations. We are told that he is quite a flier himself, at least we judge so from the pictures in the papers.

"I am glad to see Commander Grieve here, and am sure Hawker would be here but for indisposition resulting from the great reception he has had.

"Our success was due to careful planning and preparations made. Flying across was the easiest part of the proposition.

"We feel very fortunate at having been selected for the attempt."

Referring to the warmth of Sunday's reception in London, Lieut. Commander Read said:

"If it is not presumptuous, I wish to congratulate the British people on their good sportsmanship."

It was here that Lieut. Commander Read referred to the British people as good winners but wonderful losers, the luncheon party cheering him warmly.

The Prince of Wales in responding to a toast to his health, said: "I wish to congratulate heartily Commander Read and his associates, who were first to fly the Atlantic."

General Seely sketched the ambitious program for promoting aviation, including more aerodromes, with searchlights, aerial maps, and the names of places painted on the roofs of railway stations. It was stated that British lighthouses would soon be fitted to throw vertical beams to assist airmen.

In addition to members of Parliament, many prominent British airmen were present, including Major Gen. John Salmond, Director General of Aeronautics; Major Gen. Brancker, Director of the Air Organization, and Major Gen. Frederick H. Sykis, Chief of the Air Staff.

After the luncheon the party proceeded to Terrace House, overlooking the Thames. Here the airmen were photographed with the Prince of Wales, who talked with them a quarter of an hour.

CHARGE ANTI-JEWISH FEELING AT N. Y. U.

Dispute in Elections Set Aside by Faculty Laid to Racial Differences.

DENIED BY THE OFFICIALS

Chancellor Brown and Dean Bouton State That Discrimination Is Not Involved.

Charges made by Jewish students of New York University that racial prejudice exists there were denied yesterday by Chancellor Elmer Elsworth Brown, Dean Archibald L. Bouton, and many of the Gentile students, including Floyd Egan, President of the Student Organization. Racial discrimination, according to the Jewish students, has been manifest in the university for some time. Last week, when class elections were held, the Jewish students charged that they had been improperly conducted and that student organization meetings had been held without proper representation. The matter was brought before the Faculty authorities and resulted in the action of Dr. Thedore F. Jones, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Student Organizations, who declared on Wednesday that all elections would be suspended pending further action on the part of his committee.

Although yesterday started examination week, the campus was astir with discussions on the issues involved. The college authorities also took action in the matter of filtering out those men who seem to be of radical tendencies upon whom the blame for the election disturbance has been placed. The Faculty held a secret meeting yesterday for the purpose of discussing ways and means of curbing the radical element in the college. It was reported after the meeting that the trend of official opinion was that an undesirable class of students, who come to receive an American education and then preach un-American principles, has been entering the classes in larger numbers each year.

One student, who refused to let his name be made public, said he was one of the principal members of the party which he described as "being discriminated against shamefully." He ascribed the circumstances surrounding the election difficulties as follows:

Describes Meetings.

"At a meeting of the Student Organization, early last week, a motion was unanimously passed that the sentiments of the student body were in sympathy with the Jews who were reported to have been massacred in Poland. On Tuesday Floyd Egan, President of the Student Organization, called a meeting and to it were invited only those whom he wished to be there. There were about fifty Gentiles. It has always been the custom of the organization to announce meetings twenty-four hours in advance, but the statement that this one was to take place was posted only three hours before the scheduled time, 5:30. With only about one-eighth of the students who are allowed to vote present, the following very important matters were voted upon and passed:

"'Any student who lives further away from the campus than one mile, shall not have the privilege of voting at class or Student Organization elections.

"'The motion passed by the Student Organization, with regard to Jewish pogroms, be stricken off the minute book on the ground that it is a political question with which we have no concern.

"'Any man who is taking courses which do not lead to a degree shall not be permitted to vote or take part in any college activities.

"'The recognition of two of the Jewish fraternities is recommended to be revoked.'"

In commenting upon these matters, the spokesman for the Jews said that by refusing men to vote who live further than a mile from the college, the privilege will be taken mostly from those of his faith, as a great many of them live in Harlem, the Bronx, or the lower east side. Those students who are taking the two years' preparatory courses preceding medical college, and who, therefore, do not receive a degree, are affected by the third named motion.

Continuing his account the student said:

"The election for the freshman class was to take place last Monday morning following an announcement by President Bruckner. While the Jews of the class were in chapel, he called a special meeting at which there were present only members of the Christian fraternities. A Gentile ticket was therefore elected. When the other fellows came from services and heard that the election had been 'faked,' they immediately held an election of their own and there were then two sets of officers for the same class.

Petition Is Circulated.

"On Wednesday morning when it became known that the Student Organization, with an assemblage of fifty Gentiles had passed upon those four matters of great importance to every pupil in the university, a petition was circulated requesting that a meeting of the student body be called that afternoon. The petition was authorized by the Faculty and the meeting was announced to take place at 5:30. At 11:30 the same morning the Student Organization elections took place and the 'one mile limit,' although not as yet made part of the constitution, went in effect, with the result that about 150 students, mostly Jews, did not vote.

"Following this election the Faculty Committee on Student Organization announced that the meeting of the students which had been called for that afternoon would not take place and all elections would be suspended. A letter to this effect was written by Dr. Jones to Max Marin."

Discussing the situation, Dean Bouton said yesterday that he did not think it a matter of racial prejudice. He also stated that he had not heard that any ballot boxes had been stuffed, contradicting a statement which had been credited to Dr. Jones. The reason for the suspension of elections, according to the Dean, was because of the irregularities in this year's voting. Further action would not be taken by Dr. Jones's committee, he added, as it was not advisable just now to mix politics with examinations.

Chancellor Brown also stated that it was not a racial question. He stated that the "opposition" in the election could not be called Bolshevist, although there were a number of Socialists in the group. He declined further comment on the ground that he was not fully informed of the situation.

BAKER FOR INQUIRY, BUT NOT JUST NOW

Tells Gov. Allen That Pershing and Others Still in France Ought to be Heard.

TELLS OF REPORT ON 35TH

Asserts It Has Not Been Received at the War Department Yet, but Will Be Available Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Baker has written the following letter to Governor Allen of Kansas, relative to allegations made regarding mishandling of the 35th Division in the battle of the Argonne Forest:

"I have your letter of May 18, in which you say that you have just forwarded to the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate a copy of the official report of the Chief of Staff of the First Army to the Commanding General of the 35th Division. This document has not been received by the War Department. Presumably, it is a part of the records of the 35th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces and of the headquarters of the First Army. These records will probably in the near future be available at the War Department. I assume that the official report to which you refer is the letter of the Chief of Staff of the First Army to the commanding General of the 35th Division, which I have read in the public press.

"You avowed in your letter that you are in controversy with the War Department as to some matters cleared up by this document. I do not think that such a controversy exists, nor does it seem that this document makes clearer any of the assertions heretofore made by you with reference to the 35th Division.

"I appeared before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives on Jan. 24, 1919, at the invitation of the committee. The question was whether an investigation should be ordered, based on certain allegations that have been made with reference to operation of the 35th Division in the Argonne. The introduction of my statement was as follows:

"The Chairman: 'Really, if I may be permitted to say, the question is whether or not the committee will order an investigation.'

"Secretary Baker—Exactly. I would like in the first place, in the most public way possible, to say that the War Department not only will welcome but will facilitate every investigation which the Congress desires to make, either into the transactions of the War Department itself or into the conduct of other affairs, and if the committee will be good enough to assume that attitude and hospitality as being the consistent attitude of the War Department, the only question that remains to be considered is whether the particular resolution provides the way and is wisely conceived as to time for the business of the investigation.

"This resolution provides for the appointment of a committee of five members of the House, are to investigate and report before Feb. 20 upon the matters cited in the preamble. Practically every matter recited in the preamble rests for its just determination upon the testimony of persons who are now, or were, during the fighting, of course, is the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, and while, perhaps, it may be that many things took place over there of which he had no previous personal knowledge and which his staff directed, still he is primarily the person responsible for the conduct of military operations over there, and if any inquiry into the operations is desired it would seem that General Pershing and the persons upon whom he relied for guidance and advice ought to be heard."

"In closing my statement, I said: 'Now, Mr. Chairman, if I may sum up what I have been trying to say, it is all in one sentence. The War Department is exceedingly anxious to have the people of the United States learn in the most authoritative and positive way the exact facts. The only thing that I doubt about the pending resolution is whether there is available in this country the documentary evidence, or whether there are certain persons who ought to be heard before any sort of judgment could be rendered. I do not know whether it was intended by Mr. Campbell's resolution to suggest the possibility of the committee going abroad to complete its inquiry, but I think that would be an unhappy thing to do. Our army is still 2,000,000 men abroad. We are bringing it home as rapidly as we can. The War Department is giving more attention to getting the men home than to any other subject. Every available means of transportation is being required and used to its capacity, and I think it would be an unhappy thing to have inquiries of this kind going on while the army is still in use.

"The entire hearing has now been printed.

"Naturally, as you followed me before the committee, I had no opportunity of acquainting myself with your views. After you were heard by the committee, I still saw no reason why I should not adhere to my original view that an investigation should be made, if necessary, when the witnesses and documents were available.

"I assume that the document to which your letter refers is accurately copied in the press.

"In your letter of May 18 you say:

"'Following my return from France, I made certain statements in January in relation to the battle of the Argonne Forest, calling attention to the lack of airplanes, lack of transportation, and other unfortunate circumstances which resulted in undue casualties.'

"And in your statement before the Rules Committee you said:

"'I want to say this: I am not seeking to reflect upon the management of this battle. I know nothing about that. I am not seeking to reflect upon General Traub or upon the artillery or upon the aircraft. I am merely telling what any man not a military man might have known.'

"The document of reference purports to be the conclusion of an inspection of the conduct of the 35th Division during attack in recent operations.'

"It is confined strictly to that subject. It says no word of lack of airplanes or lack of artillery. It is practically confined to those things which you testified that you know nothing about.

"In another part of your testimony you said: 'It seems to belong to that highly organized inefficiency that characterized every department of the army activity over there.'

"You must admit that this is rather a large assertion. It does not invite reply. Briefly, Governor, you are in no controversy with the War Department. The document to which you refer bears out slightly on any concrete allegation which you have made. Were it all, however, that is necessary to make clear every question that has arisen in our operations, would it not be well to await the arrival? The officer who wrote it is still in France. When it arrives it will be but one of many documents, as the writer will be but one of many witnesses who can testify to what happened in the Argonne. I am still of the opinion set forth in my testimony, which I have quoted in this letter."

ANTIPODES FLIGHT PRIZE.

Ince Offers $35,000 for First California-Australia Air Trip.

VENICE, Cal., June 5.—An offer of $50,000 as prize money for aviators who will attempt a flight from this city to Australia was made today by Thomas H. Ince, motion picture producer.

To the first man to land on Australian soil $35,000 will be paid, the announcement said. To the first aviator attempting the flight who, although failing to reach Australia, reaches the Hawaiian Islands, $10,000 will be paid. In the event none of those attempting the flight reaches the Hawaiian Islands, $5,000 will be paid to the one making the best showing.

Canada's Debt $1,950,000,000 Pensions Exceed $35,000,000

OTTAWA, June 5.—Canada's debt, when expenditures authorized for the current year are made, will aggregate $1,950,000,000, or $220 per capital, Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, announced in a discussion of the Dominion budget in the House of Commons today.

The interest burden would be $115,000,000 a year, he said, this expenditure being exclusive of pensions amounting to $35,000,000 to $45,000,000 annually.

A large increase in the income tax will be authorized as one of the measures to meet the Dominion's obligations. Features of the new tariff proposals include free importations of wheat, wheat flour, and potatoes from countries extending a like courtesy to Canada, and a substantial reduction of the duties on agricultural implements.

SUFFRAGISTS TURN TO LEGISLATURES

But Several Governors Show Disinclination to Call Extra Sessions to Ratify.

HOLCOMB AGAINST IT

Marshall Signs the Amendment Resolution Before Women Leaders.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—With their fight in Congress won after nearly forty years of effort, advocates of woman suffrage today turned their attention to the State Legislatures, three-fourths of which must ratify the constitutional amendment before victory can be won.

Vice President Marshall today signed the constitutional amendment resolution in the presence of Chairman Watson of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, other Senators, and some representatives of women's organizations. The Vice President's signature was the last act upon the resolution at the Capitol, Speaker Gillett having attached his signature yesterday.

In recognition of the long campaign of the National American Woman Suffrage Association the guests were limited to representatives of that Association and members of Congress, and the gold pen used was presented to the association.

The women chosen to represent the association were Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Massachusetts, Mrs. Helen Gardener of Washington, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper of New York, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, Miss Mary G. Hay, and Miss Marjorie Shuler of New York.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 5.—Governor Marcus H. Holcomb does not expect to call a special session of the Connecticut Legislature to act upon the suffrage amendment. In an interview the Governor said he knew of no emergency which called for an extra session.

The General Assembly will not meet in regular session until 1921.

LANSING, Mich., June 5.—Governor Sleeper telegraphed today to the State Department at Washington asking that a certified copy of the federal suffrage amendment be forwarded at once, so that action may be taken by the Michigan Legislature, which is in special session. At the recent regular session of the Legislature a concurrent resolution was passed by unanimous vote urging Michigan Senators and Representatives to support the amendment.

MADISON, Wis., June 5.—The Wisconsin Legislature will pass the suffrage amendment as soon as it is received here. Secretary of State Merlin Hull today telegraphed to Senator Lenroot asking when it might be expected.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 5.—Governor Gardner refused today to consider a proposition to call an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the woman suffrage amendment passed by the Senate yesterday. A delegation of suffragists appeared before the Governor and requested that he issue a call. Governor Gardner said that the expense of an extra session would be about $200,000, which was more than the State could afford.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 5.—Calling a special session of the Legislature for the specific purpose of voting the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the national constitution is very improbable, Governor Bamberger said today.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 5.—Governor McKelvie today said he would give serious consideration to the question of calling a special session of the Legislature to act on the woman suffrage amendment, if at some future date it appears that Nebraska's ratification is needed to give Nebraska women full voting rights at the next Presidential election." At present Nebraska women have but partial voting privileges.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—A resolution seeking to put Illinois first on record as ratifying the Federal suffrage amendment was introduced in the State Senate today by Senator Cornwell, Republican, of Chicago. It went over for one day under the rules, after objection had been made by a number of Senators that official notification of the passage of the amendment by Congress had not been received.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 5.—Action on the suffrage amendment will be recommended in the special session of the Texas Legislature, which will convene June 23.

Every one was wearing pink at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association yesterday and in every room vases were filled with American Beauty roses. Both the color and the flower are anti-suffrage emblems, and for some time have been taboo with the suffragists. Yesterday they said that with the nation-wide enfranchisement of the women there was no longer anti-suffrage, and they adopted the color and the emblem.

Mrs. Catt said that already the women were hard at work in the different States for the ratification of the amendment and that there was no doubt of its being ratified by at least thirty-six States. Telegrams were sent yesterday morning to the Governors of all the suffrage States, including Governor Sears Smith, and to the suffrage associations in the part and non-suffrage States, requesting them to send messengers to their Governors to urge that special sessions of the Legislatures be called to ratify the amendment. The Governor was appealed to directly in the suffrage States, as in these the suffrage organizations have practically disbanded.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 5.—Abandonment of efforts of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage to prevent adoption of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, adopted by Congress on Wednesday, is favored by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., elected President of the association in 1917.

"In view of the fact that there is no time limit placed on the ratification of the suffrage amendment," Mrs. Wadsworth said tonight at her home in Geneseo, "it seems to be me that it would be entirely useless to make any further fight against suffrage. This is simply my own personal opinion. I am not speaking in an official way.

"If there had been a time limit placed on the ratification of the amendment by the States I believe that the fight would have been continued, but with the passage of the amendment without any such limit on it the use for national action is ended and we shall probably not continue a struggle that would last indefinitely."

FLAME IN TUNNEL KILLS 84, BURNS 42

Spreads Like Blanket Over Miners on Work Train When Powder Kegs Ignite.

DISASTER AT WILKES-BARRE

Eyewitnesses Say Broken Trolley Wire Touched Metal Containers of Explosive.

MANY OF INJURED MAY DIE

Some Bodies Charred Beyond Recognition Before Blazing Clothing Could Be Extinguished.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., June 5.—Eighty-four men are dead and forty-two others burned, half of them perhaps fatally, as the result of an accident in the Baltimore No. 2 tunnel, Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, at East End, this city, at 6:45 o'clock this morning when five kegs of black powder, transported in a train of fourteen small open cars in which about 150 miners were riding to their places of employment underground, were ignited and a sheet of fire spread out like a blanket over the victims. Seven more kegs of powder were in the train, but these were found after the accident to be intact.

The cause is laid by eyewitnesses who escaped the fury of the fire to an overhead trolley wire, which, they allege, broke from its fastenings, fell down on the car and formed a contact with the metal kegs, producing sparks that ignited the powder. Company officials, on the other hand, deny that the trolley wire was loose, and they allege that the contact was formed probably by a mine drill or other metal carried by the men striking against the trolley wire and the powder kegs at the same time.

Just over the mouth of the tunnel the words "Safety First" are painted in big white letters.

Death Trip Into the Tunnel.

John McGroarty was in charge of the electric motor that pulled the work train. Alongside of the cars walked a number of men who were not in the hab

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Broad and Active Movement in Stocks Brings Rail Issues Into Prominence.

The outstanding feature of yesterday's stock market was the activity and strength of issues which had been rather neglected during the frenzied upbidding of certain industrial shares. The market was one of the broadest of the year and during the greater part of the session the scale of trading, while very heavy, was of the orderly quality which brings satisfactory comment from financial interests. All the way along, however, there was enough evidence of concentrated speculative buying of motor, so-called food shares and various specialties, to impart a tinge of vehement operations for the rise and in respect to this there was considerable criticism in conservative quarters. In market circles where the lesson supplied by last Tuesday's break was taken to heart the sharp advance of particular stocks was looked at askance. The Federal Reserve Board's warning about overspeculation, as contained in the June letter, was thought by many market observers to reflect the attitude of Government officials and the impression has not died out that financial leaders at Washington are devoting much attention to current conditions in the security markets with an eye to preventing if possible what seems to them to be excessive enthusiasm in discounting the country's business and crop prospects. The money market showed again yesterday that it had regained its equilibrium for the call rate did not rise above 6 per cent. Banking opinion forecasts a continuance of adequate money supplies, but it is noted in discussions of the Street that a recurrence of violent speculation in a comparatively small number of stocks is not wanted and hopes are expressed that the trading public will base their market expectations upon sounder premises than the belief that strong pools are going to "put" particular issues much higher.

Railroad and copper stocks came in for a more active and wider demand than for many days past. Altogether the character of trading appeared to be upon a much more stable basis than had been seen during the last thirty days at least. Issues of these groups which advanced from 1 to 2 points were well scattered through the list at the close of business. Presumably, a portion of railroad stock purchases were influenced by the improvement in railroad earnings disclosed in the official statement for April as compared with March. The roads failed to earn their guaranteed return by $41,000,000, against a deficit of $37,400,000 in March, and with business improving and the crop moving season close at hand it was not difficult for many traders to agree with the Director General that earnings were entering into a period of growth. Quite likely the continued agitation for increased freight rates also had reflection in the buying of railroad securities. The copper shares had to support the news that the price was gradually stiffening while demand was measurably better than a week ago. Such factors as these, behind upward movements of stocks are not to be decried as real and constructive influences. No fault could be found with the assertion that a rising market of a broad, vigorous sort would not be frowned upon by the guardians of bank credit, for few there be who do not visualize a great period of prosperity after Europe is brought into a position where she may buy freely here. The underlying business situation is now held to be sufficiently advanced into the after-war state of recovery to justify expectations of expansion in the remaining months of the year, but an overstimulation of speculation which would frequently unsettle the credit market is not desired by the financial powers.

Fluctuations in French exchange were renewed with another movement against Paris. Other exchanges were little changed at the end of the day. Approximately $5,000,000 more gold was received from Canada, a part of the movement which began earlier in the week.

Trading on Paris Bourse Sustained.

PARIS, June 5.—Trading on the Bourse was sustained today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 62 francs 15 centimes, exchange on London at 30 francs, and the 5 per cent. loan at 88 francs 10 centimes. The dollar was quoted at 6 francs 44 centimes to 6 francs 49 centimes.

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Ninety days	5½@6	Ninety days	5½@6
Four months	5½@5¾	Four months	5½@6
Five months	5½@6	Five months	5½@6
Six months	5½@5¾	Six months	5½@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5 @5¼
4 to 6 months	5 @5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

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Sterling—				
Demand	$4.62	$4.61⅝	$4.62	+.00¼
Cables	4.63	4.62⅝	4.63	+.00¼
France—				
Demand	6.48	6.52	6.51	—.06
Cables	6.46	6.50	6.49	—.06
Lire—				
Demand	8.08	8.08	8.06	—.04
Cables	8.06	8.06	8.06	—.04

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8663 London	$4.62	$4.62
5.1813 Paris	6.51	6.49
5.1813 Belgium	6.65	6.63
China—		
Hongkong	83.00	83.10
Shanghai	123.00	123.25
Peking	131.00	131.25
40.29 Holland	38.8125	39.00
19.30 Greece	10.25	19.30
5.1813 Italy	6.08	6.04
32.44 India—	17¾	18
Bombay	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.38
49.85 Japan—	83	83¼
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
19.30 Spain	19.97	20.04
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.40	25.60
Christiania	25.15	25.40
Copenhagen	23.40	23.60
South America—		
Buenos Aires	44.00	44.125
Rio	27.625	27.75
5.1813 Switzerland	5.23	5.23
51.46 Russia (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	12.10	12.25
500 rubles	12.00	12.15

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for dealings in which it is the exclusive authorized agency:

	Kronen. Per Dollar.
Germany	*12.65
Poland	*14.25
Austria	24.00
Jugoslavia	23.00
Czechoslovakia	15.50
Finland	*9.65
Rumania	65½

*Marks per dollar. †Finmarks per dollar. ‡Lei to the dollar.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.	$4.58¾	$4.57	

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $805,947,646; balances, $61,863,682; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $660,380; Federal Reserve credit balance, $53,030,976.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $23.125.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 53¼d; in New York, $1.00⅝; Mexican dollars, 84@86.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,768,164	528,649	1,283,845
Year to date	114,035,323	64,475,396	86,901,592

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35¾	35¾	5,500	Advance Rumely	35	36¼	35	35¾	+ ¾
72	73½	1,500	Advance Rumely pf	74½	74½	72	74	...
92½	93	5,600	Ajax Rubber	92½	94½	92½	93	+1½
3½	3¾	100	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
2¾	2¾	1,100	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
43½	45	4,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44½	45	44¾	45	+1¾
95½	97	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	96½	96½	95½	96	— ½
110	111	2,700	Am. Agricul. Chem	110½	111½	110¾	111	+1
99¾	101	900	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	...
88½	89	11,900	Am. Beet Sugar	88	89¾	88	88½	+1½
103½	104¾	4,100	Am. Bosch Magneto	103½	105	101	104¾	+4½
58¾	59	11,500	Am. Can	58¾	59¾	58¼	59	+1
104	108	200	Am. Can pf	105	105	105	105	+1
106¾	107	6,300	Am. Car & Fdry	107¼	108¾	107	107¾	...
116½	117½	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	+ ½
50½	50¾	2,000	Am. Cotton Oil	50½	50¾	50	50¾	+ ¼
12¾	13	3,600	Am. Druggists	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	—1
85	88	200	Am. Express	88½	88½	88	88	—1
35¾	35¾	17,000	Am. H. & L. Leather	35½	37½	35¼	35¾	...
127½	128	8,800	Am. H. & L. pf	125½	129¾	125½	127¾	+2¼
73	73½	10,100	Am. Ice	69¾	73½	69¾	72¾	+4½
75¾	76	2,100	Am. Ice pf	75	76½	75	75	+1
108	108¼	8,500	Am. International	100	109	108	108	+ ¾
68	68¾	5,100	Am. Linseed	68	68	67	68	+1
95¾	96	100	Am. Linseed pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	...
85½	86	11,400	Am. Locomotive	85¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	+ ¼
2¾	3	600	Am. Malting	2¾	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
61¾	62½	600	Am.M.lstpf.c.of d.s.	62	62½	62	62¾	+1½
83	83¾	18,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81½	83¾	80¾	83¾	+2½
105¾	106¾	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	...
123	125	200	Am. Snuff	124¾	124¾	124¾	125	+ ¾
38¾	38¾	8,800	Am. Steel F'dries	38¾	38½	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
138½	139¾	14,200	Am. Sugar Ref	136¾	139¾	136¾	138¾	+2¼
107¾	108¼	9,200	Am. Sumatra Tob	107½	109¾	106¾	107¾	+1¾
4½	4¾	4,000	Do. rights	½	5	4	4¾	+ ⅛
106½	107	2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	106¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	+1
212	213	1,100	Am. Tobacco	211	213¾	211	212¾	+2¼
100½	101	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	100¼	100½	100¼	100¾	+ ¼
123¼	123½	9,400	Am. Woolen	120	124¾	120	122¾	+2¾
108	109½	1,749	Am. Woolen pf	109½	110¾	108	108	—1
45¾	46	1,800	Am. Writing P. pf	45¾	46¾	45	46	+1½
20¾	20¾	17,800	Am. Zinc, L. & S	19½	21¾	19¾	20¾	+1¾
59¾	60	1,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	59¾	60	59¾	59¾	...
71¾	71¾	21,300	Anaconda Copper	70¾	72¾	70¾	71¾	+2
1¾	2½	200	Assets Realisation	2	2	2	2	...
54	54½	1,400	Asso. Dry Goods	54	54½	54	54½	+1
75	79	100	As. Dry Gds. 1st pf	75	75	75	75	+ ¼
75	77	100	As. Dry Gds. 2d pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
88½	90¾	100	Associated Oil	89¾	90¾	89¾	90¾	— ⅛
101½	102	5,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101	102½	101	101¾	+ ⅜
87	87½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	86¾	88¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅜
104	106	100	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105	105	105	...
164	166	3,800	At., Gulf & West I.	165	167	164	164¾	+1¾
103¾	103¾	14,700	Baldwin Loco	103¾	105	103½	103¾	— ⅛
54½	54¾	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	54¾	54¾	53¾	54¾	+ ⅞
58½	59	500	Baltimore & O. pf	58	59¾	58	59	...
134	135	100	Barett Co.	134¾	134½	134¼	134¼	+ ¼
84	84½	200	Bethlehem Steel	84	84	84	84	+1
85	85¼	22,900	Beth. Steel, class B	84¾	85¾	84	85	+1¾
112¾	113	200	Beth. Steel 8% pf	113	113	113	113	+ ½
21¾	21¾	1,100	Booth Fisheries	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
27¾	28¼	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	28	28½	28	28¼	...
25	25¾	500	Do. ctfs. of dep	25¾	26	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
89	91	100	Bklyn Union Gas	91	91	91	91	—1¼
91½	92	200	Brown Shoe	91½	92	91¼	92	...
8½	9	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
74½	77½	100	Buffalo & Susq	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+1¾
150	152	100	Burns Brothers	151	151	151	151	+ ¼
29¼	29¼	900	Butterick Co.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
13¼	13½	3,000	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12¾	13½	12¾	13¾	+ ¼
29¾	30	11,600	Butte & Superior	29¾	31¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
50¾	51¼	4,500	Caddo Cent.Co. & R.	49¾	51¼	49	51	+1¾
69¾	70¼	6,600	California Packing	70	71	70	70¼	+ ½
		100	California Pack. pf	117	117	117	117	—2
34¾	34¾	7,300	California Petrol.	34¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
81¼	81¾	800	California Pet. pf	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¾	—2
66¾	67	600	Calumet & Ariz	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+2¾
164½	165	1,700	Canadian Pacific	164	165½	163¾	164¾	+ ¾
99	100	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	97	97	97	97	—3
48	50	300	Central Foundry pf	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅝
106¾	107	56,100	Central Leather Co	103¾	107¾	103	107	+ ¾
111½	112	100	Central Leather pf	112	112	112	112	+ ½
44	44½	12,000	Cerro de Pasco Cop	44	44¾	43¾	44¾	+ ¾
198	199	1,200	Chandler Motor	198¼	199	197	198	—3
68	68½	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	67¾	68½	67¾	68	...
9¾	10¼	700	Chi. Great Western	9¾	10	9¾	10	...
28½	29	1,200	Chi. Great West. pf	28¾	28¾	28	28¾	+ ½
45	46½	5,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45	46¾	45	46¼	+ ¼
71	71¾	2,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71	72	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
102¾	103	500	Chi. & Northwest'n	103	103	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
307	308	5,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	308	309	307	308	+ ¼
82	84	300	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	83	83½	83	83¼	+ ¼
71½	71½	1,500	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	+ ¼
77	77	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	75	75	75	75	...
25¾	25¾	10,500	Chile Copper	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	+ ¾
41½	41½	5,800	Chino Copper	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	+ ¾
49¼	50	300	Clev., C. C. & St.L	48	49	48	49	+1
74	74¾	700	Cluett, Peabody	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	...
49½	50½	9,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	49¾	51	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
28	28½	200	Col. & Southern	28	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
50	50	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf	50	50	50	50	...
54	54¼	3,500	Columbia Gas & El	54	54¾	54	54	+ ¼
47	52¾	1,900	Comput. Tab. Rec	47	52¾	47	51½	+5¼
100¾	101¼	900	Consolidated Gas	100¾	101¾	100¾	101¼	+ ¼
9	9½	1,100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	9	9½	8¾	9	...
94	97¼	14,900	Continental Can	94	98¾	94	96¼	+1¾
66	67¾	22,400	Corn Products Ref	66	67¾	65¾	67	+1¾
93¾	95¼	15,200	Crucible Steel	93¾	95¾	93	95	+2¾
36¼	36¾	11,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	36¼	36¾	35¾	36	...
82½	83½	1,300	Cuba Cane S. pf	82½	83½	82½	83½	+1¼
198¼	198¾	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	198¼	198¾	196	197	—1
8	8	100	Den. & Rio Grande	8	8	8	8	...
11¾	11¾	1,500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10¾	11¾	10¾	11¾	+ ¼
14¾	15	400	Distill. Sec.	14¾	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
38	38¼	11,400	Elk Horn Coal	38	39¼	38	38¾	+1½
29	29	100	Emer.-Brant'ham	29	29	29	29	...
19¼	19¾	3,900	Erie	19¼	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¼
30¾	31¼	3,200	Erie 1st pf	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ¼
22¼	22¾	100	Erie 2d pf	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
113	115	4,100	Famo's Play-Lasky	113	115	112	112¾	—2¼
85	85½	5,000	Fisher Body	84½	86	84½	85	—6
34½	35¼	2,000	Gaston, W. & W	34½	35½	34½	35	+ ¼
82¼	82½	10,400	General Cigar	82¾	83¼	81¾	82¾	+ ¼
168¼	169½	1,900	General Electric	168½	169¾	168¼	168½	+ ¼
221¾	223	27,400	General Motors	221¾	235	221¾	233	+13
93¼	94	900	General Motors pf	93½	94	93½	93¾	+ ¼
90	90½	1,900	General Motors deb	90	90½	90	90½	...
84½	84½	13,100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	84½	85	83¾	84½	+1¼
73	73	500	Granby Consol	73	73½	73	73	...
98¾	99	3,900	Great Northern pf	98¾	99	97¾	98½	+ ¼
46¾	47¼	3,400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	46¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅝
43¾	44	1,000	Greene-Can. Cop.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	+1¼
66	67	3,400	Gulf States Steel	66	67	66	66	—1
38	39½	100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor. pf	38	38	38	38	...
58½	59	3,000	Haskell & Barker	58½	59¾	58½	58¾	+ ⅝
101¼	101¾	700	Illinois Central	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	...
21,700	30¾	1,700	Inspiration Copper	57¾	59¾	57¾	59¾	+1½
8	8	2,200	Interboro Consol	8	8	8	8	...
28¾	29¾	4,400	Interboro Con. pf	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
26¾	26¾	400	Int. Agricultural	26¾	26¾	26	26	—1
134½	135	7,000	Int. Harvester new	135	136	133¼	134½	+1¼
47¾	47¾	31,400	Int. Mer. Marine	47¾	49	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
121¾	122¼	19,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	121¾	123¾	121¾	122¼	+ ¼
28¾	28¾	10,000	Int. Nickel pf	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¾	+ ¾
96¾	98¾	100	Int. Nickel pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
61½	62¼	13,800	Int. Paper	60½	62¾	60½	61¾	+2¼
77¾	77¾	200	Int. Paper pf., sta	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	...
38¾	38¾	200	Jewel-Tea	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ¼
87¾	87¾	100	Jewel Tea pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+1½
23	24	1,400	Kan. City Southern	23	24	23	24	+1
56	56	100	Kan. City So. pf	56	56	56	56	...
126	126	2,200	Kelly-Springf. Tire	125¾	128½	125¾	128	+ ½
38	38¼	11,400	Kennecott Copper	37¾	38¾	37¾	38	+1¼
97	97½	19,200	Keystone Tire & R	93¾	97½	93¾	97½	+5
87	87½	4,600	Lack. Steel	86¾	87½	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
69	72	500	Laclede Gas	68	69¾	68	69¾	+2¾
23¼	23½	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	...
53	53	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	53	53	53	53	...
54¾	56	3,500	Lehigh Valley	53¾	55¾	54¾	55¾	— ¼
64	65	1,400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	64	65½	64	65	+1
113	115		Loose-Wiles B.2d pf	113	115	115	115	+1½
190	190	3,020	Lorillard (P.) Co	189½	190	189½	190	+10
120	120	3,100	Louisville & Nash	120	120	120	120	...
118	119	1,000	Manhattan Shirt	118	119	118	119	+1½
31	31	100	Mathieson Alkali	31	31	31	31	...
56	57	7,300	Maxwell Motors	56	57	53¾	54¾	+ ⅞
79	79¾	900	Maxwell M. 1st pf	79	79¾	78	79¾	+3¾
43	44	1,200	Maxwell M. 2d pf	43	44	43	43	...
96¾	97	650	May Dept. Stores	96¾	98¾	96¾	96¾	+1¼
193	193¾	22,400	Mexican Petroleum	193	194¾	192	193¾	+3¼
27	27¾	900	Miami Copper	27	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¾
100	100	100	Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	...
52¾	53½	10,700	Midvale Steel	52¾	53½	52¾	52¾	+ ⅝
17¾	18¾	19,800	Minn. & St. L. new	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾	+2¾
45	46¼	600	Minn., S.P. & S.S.M.	45	47	45	46¼	+1¾
71	72	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	71	72	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
9¾	10	5,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¾	10¾	9¼	10¾	+1¼
19¾	20	1,700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20	21¾	20	20½	+1¼
31	31	31,100	Mo. Pacific	32¾	34	32¾	34	+1¾
57	58	1,200	Mo. Pacific pf	57	58	57	58	+1
36½	36¾	800	Nat. Acme	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	—1
124	124	100	Nat. Biscuit	124	124	124	124	+2
106	106	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	106	106	106	106	...
21¾	21¾	1,400	Nat. Conduit & C	21¾	21¾	21	21	— ¼
77	78	5,400	Nat. Enam. & S	76¾	78	76¾	77¾	+2
102	102	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
81¾	82	700	Nat. Lead	81¾	82¾	81¾	82	+ ¾
94	94	200	Nat. Rys.of M.2d pf	94	94	94	94	— ¼
17¾	18	1,600	Nev. Con. Copper	17¾	18	17¾	18	...
38	42¾	2,800	New Or. Tex. & M	38	42¾	39	42¾	+4¼
122	122½	500	N. Y. Air Brake	121	122	121	122	...
82¾	83¼	6,700	N. Y. Central	82¾	83¼	82	83¼	+1½
52	52	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	52	52	52	52	...
30¾	30¾	200	N. Y. Dock	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¾
52¾	52¾	200	N. Y. Dock pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¾
22¾	24	8,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	22¾	24	22¾	24	+2¼
23	23	400	N. Y. Ont. & West	23	23	23	23	...
19¾	19¾	600	Norfolk Southern	19¾	19¾	19	19	...
110¾	110¾	500	Norfolk & Western	110¾	110¾	110	110¾	+2½
98¾	98¾	1,900	Northern Pacific	98¾	98¾	98	98¾	+1
92¾	93	5,500	Nova Scotia S. & C.	92¾	95	92¾	93½	+3
58¾	58¾	53,900	Ohio Cities Gas	58¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	+ ¾
51¾	51¾	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
85	85	300	Ontario Mining	85	85	85	85	...
113¾	114	5,300	Okla. Prod. & Ref	113¾	114	113¾	114	+ ¼
55¾	56	300	Owens Bottle	55¾	56	55¾	56	+ ¼
99¼	100¼	13,400	Pan Am. Pet. & T.	99¼	101¼	99¼	100¾	+1
36¾	37¼	200	Penn. Seab. Steel	36¾	38	36¾	38	+1
47¾	47¾	2,500	Penn. Railroad	47¾	47¾	47	47¾	— ⅛
53	54¾	2,300	People's Gas, Chi	53	54¾	53	54	+1
12¾	13	400	Peoria & Eastern	12¾	13	12¾	13	+1
21¾	22¾	9,800	Pere Marquette	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	+1¾
62	63	900	Pere Mar. prior pf	62	62	62	62	...
39¼	40	1,700	Philadelphia Co.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
65	65¼	11,100	Pierce-Arrow	65	65¾	64¾	65¾	+ ¼
26	26¾	3,800	Pierce Oil	26	26¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
67	67	400	Pitts., C. C. & St.L.	62	68	62	67	+ ¼
11,200	64¾	11,200	Pitts. Coal	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¾	+1¾
		300	Pitts. Coal pf	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	+2¾
18,100	40¾	18,100	Pitts. & West Va	40¾	41	39½

Investment Opportunities in

MARINE SECURITIES

FROM time to time we offer investments in First Mortgage Marine Bonds. Such issues are underwritten by us and sold with our recommendation.

These securities have many attractive features. Among these are substantial Cash Equities in Properties, Liberal Sinking Fund Provisions and other safeguards which protect investors.

Particulars on Request.

Hannevig & Co.
Marine Financing
Marine Securities
139 Broadway, New York
Foreign Exchange Letters of Credit

General Motors Corporation
6% Debenture Stock

Exempt from Normal Federal Income Tax

Earnings, first quarter, 1919, $21,626,594, double the earnings for the same quarter last year, and amounting, after taxes, to 6 times dividend requirements for total proposed Debenture and Preferred Stock.

Annual earnings for 5 years, after taxes, have averaged 6 times the dividend requirements for the largest amount of Debenture and Preferred outstanding in that period.

This stock is widely distributed and readily marketable.

Price 90, yielding 6⅔%

Circular R-25 containing detailed information sent upon request.

Stone & Webster
120 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 6020
Boston Chicago

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Great Falls, Montana, 5¼% Sewer Bonds

OFFICIAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Actual valuation, 1918, estimate	$35,000,000
Assessed valuation, 1918	16,980,965
Gen. Bonded Debt	895,000
Present population, estimated	40,000

Great Falls is the second largest city in size in Montana and is one of the most important railroad centers in the northwest.

We offer unsold maturities January 1, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939.

Prices to yield 4.85%

Descriptive Circular

BODELL & CO.
Investment Securities
120 BROADWAY
Providence Boston

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4315-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Studeb'k'r 7s, 1921-29
Wilson & Co. 6s, 1928
Ralston P. 6s, 1923-25

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Trading Department
120 Broadway, New York
Phone Rector 6070.

LISTED SECURITIES
Bought and Sold for Investment
OR
Conservative Margin Account

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BEGIN OPEN FIGHT AGAINST SHIP SALE

Platten and Scott Resign From Proxy Committee of Mercantile Marine Company.

OTHER DIRECTORS OPPOSE

Geddes and Stone Disapprove Liquidation Plan, President Franklin Announces—New Letter to Stockholders.

Concrete opposition to the proposed sale of the British-owned ships of the International Mercantile Marine Company developed yesterday when John W. Platten, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and F. W. Scott resigned as members of the proxy committee for the special meeting of shareholders to be held on June 16 for a vote on the sale. P. A. S. Franklin, President of the company, also said that other members of the Board of Directors also disapproved of the plan to liquidate the company, and named Donald G. Geddes and Charles A. Stone.

The first news of the difference of opinion on the proposed program between directors and members of the Finance Committee was issued by Mr. Franklin following a meeting of the proxy committee yesterday afternoon, when he made public another circular letter to shareholders acquainting them with the change in the personnel of that committee. Mr. Franklin said that directors had disagreed over the sale, and that the circular was being mailed to shareholders to notify them formally that, if proxies had been forwarded and the shareholder desired to change his views as the result of this latest development, he should revoke his proxy and so inform the company.

Platten Explains His Action.

Mr. Platten issued the following statement explaining his reasons for resigning as a member of the committee:

"I have been absent from the city for the past month, returning Monday, and was not present at the board meeting when the Directors took action recommending the sale of the British tonnage and therefore did not vote upon the question.

"The same members of the proxy committee for the annual meeting held on Monday were used for the special meeting called for June 16. I was wired asking my consent for the use of my name on the special committee, but was unadvised that the transaction carried with it the complete liquidation of the International Mercantile Marine Company. Learning this upon my return, together with other circumstances, I am convinced that the sale is not in the best interests of the Marine Company, hence the withdrawal of my name from the Proxy Committee.

"The sale of the British assets as recommended would carry with it the sale of two American assets, thus throwing a heavy burden on the common shareholders. The loss of other valuable equities, such as good-will and important docking facilities in this city, would also be entailed. In addition to the above, the probable lower taxes applying to the British companies and the improved current earnings and the better outlook in this respect, in my opinion, are excellent reasons for continuing the company as a going concern. I am, therefore, absolutely opposed to the proposed sale."

Mr. Platten would not comment on the probability of concerted action by the common shareholders to block the deal but in some quarters attention was called to the fact that he was head of the committee which fought for the rights of the common stock when reorganization of the company was attempted three years ago which would have resulted in wiping out the junior issue with but little return on those securities.

Predict Marshalling of Forces.

Because of this and also because Donald G. Geddes, another of the Finance Committee members and also a Director, who is opposed to the closing of the present deal, was also instrumental in carrying on the fight for the common stockholders in 1916, it is generally believed in the financial district that there will be a marshalling of forces to oppose the sale. On the other hand the disagreement between Directors may result in an abandonment of the project altogether.

While definite steps have not as yet been taken in the form of requests for proxies against the sale, the fact that Mr. Scott and Mr. Stone, who are generally looked upon as preferred stock representatives on the Board, oppose the sale, is considered as of particular significance. Added to this is the quiet opposition of influential interests in the financial district against selling the company's British registered fleet when present earnings indicate that within a few years the position of all of the marine company securities would be much improved.

There has also been a strong undercurrent of sentiment against the disintegration of the company, as its American assets are considered in the shipping world as offering a splendid nucleus for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine.

Wall Street considers that the fight is on, but, as one banker analyzed the situation last night, no further opposition may prove necessary as there is always a considerable chance for negotiation between any two given dates, and a tense situation at one time may become elastic at another.

$25,000,000 NOTE ISSUE.

Syndicate Formed to Underwrite Gas and Fuel Company's Notes.

Henry L. Doherty & Co. are forming a syndicate to underwrite an issue of $25,000,000 sinking fund, convertible six per cent. notes of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company, which is the principal oil producing subsidiary of the Cities Service Corporation. The Empire Gas and Fuel Company and the subsidiaries which are joining in the note issue, it is stated, are producing approximately 40,000 barrels of high grade fuel oil daily.

The notes will be dated June 15, 1919, and will mature on June 15, 1924. They are convertible at any time par for par into a new issue of eight per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company. The notes will be offered at 97½. The gross earnings of the Empire companies for the twelve months ended Feb. 28 are reported to be approximately $68,000,000, with the operating expenses, &c., $45,000,000. This leaves a net balance for interest charges of approximately $23,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The National City Bank announces the opening of a new office at Pernambuco. This is the fifth branch in Brazil.

Bonbright & Company and H. M. Byllesby & Co. sold yesterday $500,000 additional one-year 7 per cent. notes of the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company at 99¾. The original block of these notes, according to announcement, amounted to $2,500,000, being oversubscribed when offered about two months ago.

W. R. Britton & Co. are offering at a price to yield 6.50 per cent. an issue of long term first mortgage railroad bonds, which are guaranteed by indorsement of the Province of Alberta.

White, Weld & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Stacy & Braun and the William R. Compton Company are offering $468,000 4¼ per cent. school bonds of the City of New Brunswick, N. J., at prices to yield 4.40 per cent. The issue matures in annual lots from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1939, inclusive.

The investment house of R. M. Grant & Co. is celebrating its fifteenth year in business. The firm's offices are at New York, Chicago and Boston.

Ernest C. Rollins, formerly connected with Britton, Rollins & Co., announces that his headquarters are with the Stock Exchange firm of Day & Heaton.

Reginald H. Fullerton, formerly of Tillotson & Walcott, has joined the bond department of the Bankers Trust Company, in charge of municipal bonds.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20 railroads	67.96	66.99	67.75	+ .73
25 industrials	109.84	107.37	108.00	+1.06
50 stocks	88.81	87.18	88.37	+1.08

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 4	87.18	86.69	86.69	+ .76
June 5	88.55	85.53	85.95	—2.18
June 6	89.08	88.46	88.13	+1.86
May 31	Holiday			
May 30	Holiday			
May 29	86.96	85.61	86.78	+ .90

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

June.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919.	88.81 June 5	85.55 June 3	88.37
1918.	73.37 June 27	69.74 June 1	72.47
1917.	84.45 June 12	81.11 June 20	82.81
1916.	89.80 June 13	83.56 June 28	86.08
1915.	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919.	88.81 June 5	69.73 Jan. 21	88.37
†1918.	74.22 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	69.77

Full Years.

1918.	80.16 Nov. 13	64.12 Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	67.43 Dec. 20	66.83
1916.	101.53 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.53

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	73.96 +.04	+1.31	+1.91

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

June 4	73.92	—.06	May 28	73.82 —.02
June 5	73.97	—.08	May 27	73.84 +.12
June 6	73.93	+.06	May 26	73.72 ..
May 31	Holiday		May 24	73.72 +.04
May 30	Holiday		May 23	73.68 +.15
May 29	73.89	+.17	May 22	73.58 —.01

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919.	79.01 Jan. 3	76.00	Mar. 31	73.96
†1918.	77.87 May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	77.06

Full Years.

1918.	82.38 Nov. 12	73.65	Sep. 27	73.73
1917.	89.48 Jan. 20	74.94	Dec. 20	74.84
1916.	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS STOCK.

Stockholders to be Given Right to Subscribe for 256,000 Shares.

The common and preferred stockholders of the Tobacco Products Corporation, according to a decision reached by the Board of Directors, are to be given the right to subscribe, pro rata, for 256,000 shares of no par value of the Tobacco Products Export Corporation, at $10 a share. The rights are to go to shareholders of record July 1, and payment is to be made on July 15.

The Tobacco Products Export Corporation was recently organized by the Tobacco Products Corporation, to take over and operate the parent company's foreign business. The new company has 450,000 shares of capital stock of no par value. All of the stock will be placed in a voting trust with the Bankers Trust Company. The voting Trustees will be George L. Storm, L. B. McKittrick and Sidney Whelan.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	5	May 15, '20	99¼	99⅛	6.75
Dom. of Can	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Dom. of Can	5	Apr., 1921	98	98⅜	6.75
Dom. of Can	5	Dec., 1925	95⅞	96⅛	5.75
Gov. of N. S.	5	Jan., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.40
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	98⅜	5.85
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	50	61½	..
10 rubles	6½	Feb. 14, '26	115	120	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	52	55	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	100⅜	5.40
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	99⅝	5.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag.	C 7	Jan., 21-22	100½	101⅛	6.15
Am. Cot. Oil	7	Sep., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.80
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Am. Thread	6	Dec., 1928	101½	102¾	5.65
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	100¼	100⅜	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅜	102⅛	5.45
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102½	102⅝	5.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103⅜	103⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅞	104⅛	5.95
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100	100⅛	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101	101⅛	5.55
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¼	101⅝	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	102⅛	102⅜	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	102⅝	102⅞	6.20
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar., 2, '24	101	101⅛	5.75
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi., B. & Q.	4	July 10, '21	96	96⅛	6.10
C., R. I. & P.	5	Feb., 1934	82	82⅝	6.85
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99⅛	6.30
Con. G. & P.	Bal. 7	Aug., 1922	100⅜	101¼	6.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¼	8.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99½	100⅜	6.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	102⅜	103	6.10
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99	99⅜	5.50
Duq. Lt. C.	6	July, 1921	99⅝	100¼	5.85
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98¾	99⅛	5.50
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98¾	99⅜	5.60
Gen. Electric	6	Dec., 1919	100¼	100⅜	5.35
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100⅜	100⅝	5.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	99	99⅜	5.75
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	99¼	99⅝	5.40
Hocking Val. R. R. C.	6	Mar., 1924	98¼	98⅝	6.75
Interbor. R.T.	7	Sep., 1921	89	90	..
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1920	100⅛	101	5.70
Mer. Edison.	6	Dec., 1930	94	97¼	10.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.25
Okla. G. & E.	7	Apr., 1920	99⅛	99⅜	7.70
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	5.10
Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	88	91	..
Pac. G. & E.	7	Apr., 1920	97	99¼	8.80
Penn. Co.	4½	June 2, '21	97⅛	97½	5.85
Phila. Co. pref.	stock	Feb., 1922	97¼	97⅝	6.70
Pitts & S.R.R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.10
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100⅜	101¼	5.15
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102⅛	102⅝	6.00
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102½	103	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅝	104⅛	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104	5.90
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	97¼	97⅝	7.70
Roch. Lt. & P.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.65
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	8.10
Shawinig W.	6	Dec., 1919	108	109	..
St. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1921	97	99	7.90
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¼	99⅝	6.15
Stude Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100¾	101	6.25
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15, '21	100⅛	100⅜	5.85
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	8.10
U. L. & R. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	94	99	7.70
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	91	92½	8.30
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19, '20	100¼	100⅝	5.85

COTTON DECLINES AFTER FIRM START

Selling by South Induces Local Houses to Dispose of Contracts Short.

WEATHER REPORT GOOD

Market on Day Off from 25 to 44 Points from Wednesday's Closing.

The cotton market yesterday started as if it were going to duplicate the performances of the three previous days of the week and break wide open. It started firm, on good Liverpool cables, and acted well for a few minutes, but on the early bulge the South started selling again and changed the whole tone of the market and drove values down.

This selling by the South attracted local selling and some of the Wall Street houses, which appear well sold out of long cotton, sold contracts short. Added to this there were reports current that important spot interests were selling through agencies which they do not ordinarily use, and this undoubtedly helped along the decline, which, by midday, had gone to extremes of 75 points in October and 67 to 70 points in other months.

The weather report was the best seen in about two weeks, with fair and warmer conditions reported over most of the belt and the predictions for a continuance of the good weather. Also, reports from the goods trade in New England were less enthusiastic and cabled advices of the British goods trade indicated that conditions over there are quieting down. This, of course, could well be and still leave an entirely satisfactory state of affairs, but yesterday morning the bears used it extensively to add their operations.

However, shortly after midday there was a resumption of trade buying and the market then exhibited a better tone than had been seen on any previous day of the week. The market rallied buoyantly going up 25 to 40 points and giving indications of having worked itself back into a healthy condition. At the close it was steady, with near months showing recovery of most of the early losses, and the new crop months advanced about half way from the forenoon lows. On the day the market was off 25 to 44 points from Wednesday's close.

The export movement was again somewhat disappointing. Up to late in the afternoon all the clearances posted were 17,156 bales out of Savannah, but in the final figures New Orleans contributed 9,900 bales to the day's total, making that figure 27,056 bales and the week's total to date 50,438 bales, against about 75,000 bales in the same time last week.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	30.40	30.60	29.70	30.12@30.15	30.40
Oct.	29.65	29.80	28.75	29.12@29.15	29.60
Dec.	29.16	29.25	28.40	28.70@28.78	29.11
Jan.	28.88	28.95	28.16	28.38@28.45	28.85
March	28.65	28.76	27.93	28.25@28.35	28.60

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 30 points to 31.40c for middling upland; sales, 1,500 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.00c; New Orleans, 31.75c; Savannah, 31.50c; Augusta, 30.75c; Memphis, 32c; Houston, 31c; Little Rock, 30.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	21,068	16,304	6,836
Exports	27,056	.....	10,611
Exports season	4,333,847	4,259,644	3,731,740
New York stocks	102,637	106,385	146,796
Port stocks	1,348,702	1,284,975	1,208,831
N. Y. arrivals	3,121	100	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quoted at 19.50d for middling. Sales, 6,000 bales, of which American, 5000. Imports, 13,000, American, 10,000. Futures opened irregular, 13 to 22 points up, and closed easy, 12 to 29 points down on the day. Prices: June, 18.95d; July, 18.56d; September, 17.83d; October, 17.54d.

Manchester—Yarns and cloths were quieter.

Special Dividend of 55 Per Cent.

The Directors of the Fifth Avenue National Bank yesterday declared a special dividend of 55 per cent., in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ per cent., payable to stockholders of record June 30. The dividends, which were declared on the present capital stock of $200,000 and not on the new stock, which has been authorized but not as yet issued, are payable July 1.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Ordinary	$1,468,133	$164,845,710
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	3,001,801	2,049,179,622
Miscellaneous	10,005,936	1,174,588,085
Miscellaneous rev.	1,984,543	891,972,804
Total receipts	$16,580,415	$3,980,286,222
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	60,553,780	10,308,820,807
Exc. of total disb. over total receipts	64,378,099	233,163,623
Expenditures	76,104,195	14,284,107,120

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	90½	100
Anglo-French 5s	97½	97⅝
Argentine 5s	86	86⅛
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98¾	98⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	98½	98⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97⅝	97⅞
Chinese Government 6s	68½	71⅝
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	99½	..
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	93⅝	93¾
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	84	85
Dominican Republic 5s	91	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	96½	99½
City of Lyons 6s	99½	99⅝
City of Marseilles 6s	99½	99⅝
City of Paris 6s	97⅝	98
Japanese 4½s	91	91⅝
Japanese 4½s, second series	92	92⅜
Japanese 4s	80	80⅝
City of Tokio 5s	79	80⅝
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅝	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98⅞	99⅛
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	99¼	99⅜
United States of Mexico 5s	67	71
United States of Mexico 4s	43	50¾
Russian Government 4s, 1904	30	..

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	99⅝	Pan 3s, c, 1938	99⅝	..
2s, c, 1930	99⅝	99⅝	Pan 3s, r, 1961	99	99
4s, r, 1946	99	99	Pan 3s, c, 1961	99	99
4s, c, 1946	99	99	P I 4s, '34	90	96
4s, r, 1925	106	106½	P I 4s, '35	90	96
4s, c, 1925	106½	106½	P I 4s, '36	90	96
Pan 2s, c, 1936	98¾	99⅛	Dist of C 2-6s	97	100
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98¾	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¼	99⅛			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	48	51	Bald L. pf.	107	113
Ad. & Sus.	..	135	Barrett Co. pf.	117¼	119
Am B N.	44	47	Batop	1¾	2
Do pf.	46½	50¼	B'kln Cr'k	30¾	..
Am B Sug pf.	92	95	Beth B 7% pf.	98	..
Am Br Sh.	91	93	Booth Fish pf.	80	..
Do pf.	165	175⅜	B & S pf.	80	..
Am Coal.	45	..	B'klyn Ed.	98	101
Am Cot Oil pf.	91	93½	Br Sh. pf.	99	101
Am Lo pf.	106½	107¼	B. R. & P.	20¾	64
Am Shiph.	113	135	Do pf.	80	..
Am Sm pf. A	96	98	Burns Bros pf.	99¾	115
Am Sm pf. B	96	98	Bush Ter.	85	100
Am Sug R pf.	118	119	Canada Sc.	45⅞	48
Am Sum T pf.	92½	96	Cent Pdy.	22¾	24
Am T & C.	60	65	C R R of N J.	205	225
Ann Arbor.	4	5	C & S A.	..	..
Do pf.	12	20	Tel.	110	110
A. B & A.	9	11	C'tain-teed	42	45
A. G. & W. I pf.	72	75	Do 1st pf	88	90
Chi & Alt.	9⅝	10⅝	Marlin R.	72	76
Do pf.	14	15⅝	Man Elev.	87	90
C. E. Ill.	7	8	M Dep Sts pf.	109	110
Do pf.	8	9¼	Mex P pf.	105⅛	108
C & N W pf.	131	132	M. St. P & S S M pf.	106	112
C., St. P. M. & Om pf.	106	115	Do 1 pf.	61	66
C., C. C. & St. L pf.	70¾	72¾	Mor & Es.	70¼	74
Ct & Pitts.	67½	80	N., C & St. L.	110	120
Do pf.	53	..	N. J. pf.	118	119½
Clu-P pf.	104½	106½	Nat C & S.	81	82¾
Col F pf.	106	125	Nat L pf.	108¾	110
C & S 1st pf.	58	78	Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	18	20
Cont C pf.	110	115	N Y, C & St. L.	30¾	32
Cont Ins.	72	73¾	Do 1st pf	68	70
Corn P R pf.	107	108	N. Y. L & W pf.	92	96
Cr'w Car.	54	..	N & W pf.	75	78
Cruc S pf.	100½	101	North Am.	56⅛	58
C-Am Sug pf.	104	107	Owens B pf.	102	104
D & Co pf.	98½	99	Pac Coast.	42	48
Del & Hud.	113⅝	114⅜	Do 1st pf	70	100
D, L & W.	201	208	Do 2d pf.	50	80
Det Ed.	117	123	Pac Mail.	37⅛	37⅝
Det & T.	85	90	Pan-Am P & T pf.	173	175
Det U Ry.	103	104	Penn M pf.	47	48
D, S S & A pf.	4½	5¼	Pet-Middl.	38	45
Do pf.	6¾	10	Do 1st pf	96	102
Elec S B. pf.	73	78	P, Ft W & C pf.	131¼	139
Elk Horn C pf.	..	47	Pitts S. pf.	90	98
Erie & P.	..	70	Pr Stl Car pf.	102	106
F M & S. pf.	12	16½	Pub S, N J	82	88
Do pf.	43	45	R R Sec. 1 C stk.	..	75
Fisher Bdy pf.	100	101	Rdg 1st pf.	87	87¾
Gen Chem.	190	196	Do 2d pf.	37	38½
Do pf.	102¾	104¼	St L & W.	20¾	21½
Gen Cig pf.	105	110	Do pf.	35	38
G'drich pf.	103¾	106	Sears-R pf.	117⅛	120
G, M & N.	8¾	11⅛	So P R S pf.	111¾	120
Gulf St Stl 1st pf.	94	98	Sou Ind.	133	144
Hartman.	83	85	Do pf.	90	94
Homestake	86	97	Sup Stl 1st pf.	103	105
Int & Gt. pf.	86	97	Tay St. L & West.	4	8¾
Int H pf.	116¾	..	Do pf.	16	..
I Paper pf.	95	105	Tran & W.	57	64
Int Salt.	..	94	T R T.	62	68
Iowa Cen.	8	11	Do pf.	51	134
Isl Crk C.	51	80	Und T.	..	..
K C. Ft S & M pf.	59	65	div	175	180
Kayser (J)	118	125	Do pf.	..	..
Do 1st pf	108	120	div	175	180
Kelly S T pf.	86	100	U Fac pf.	73	75⅜
Kelsey Wh.	55	..	Un Gas Sts pf.	112	117
Do pf.	96¼	100	U S Exp.	22¾	23½
K & D M. pf.	4	8	U S Sm pf.	40¾	50
Do pf.	18	30	Va I, C & Coke pf.	71	72
Kresge (S)	130¾	..	Va S & P.	..	48
Do pf.	107	109	Wab pf. B.	23	24½
Kress (S H)	78	..	W Md 2d pf.	22	26
Do pf.	106	..	W Pac pf.	84	87
L E & W.	11	13	W-Over pf.	97¾	98
Ligg & M.	220	221	W'w'th pf.	110¾	115½
Do pf.	113¾	113¾			
Loose-W 1st pf.	103	103¾			
M'kay Cos.	77	80			
Do pf.	64	65			
Man B'ch.	1	3			

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NEW YORK CENTRAL COSTS MOUNT HIGH

Operating Expenses Placed at $210,637,838, an Increase of $57,039,943 in 1918.

GROSS INCOME $69,270,920

Report on Operations Fixes Revenues at $269,270,956, Leaving Net Decrease of $4,036,504.

The annual report of the New York Central Railroad Company for the fiscal and calendar year 1918 shows gross income of $69,270,920, comprised of the compensation accrued through the Federal control of the property, amounting to $35,802,680, and other income of $13,471,252, less a deficit in miscellaneous operations of $2,962. Total deductions amount to $51,353,799, leaving a net corporate income of $17,917,121 for the year, out of which $12,479,610 was paid in dividends, $115,563 was charged to sinking fund, and $5,321,948 was carried forward to profit and loss surplus.

The report of operations of the road by the Railroad Administration shows that railway operating revenues amounted to $269,270,956, an increase over the previous year of $53,003,439, and railway operating expenses were $210,637,838, an increase of $57,039,943, leaving net revenue from operation $58,633,107, against $63,569,611 in 1917, a decrease of $4,036,504 for last year. Net income, after all charges, is placed at $52,230,407 compared with $51,090,930 in the previous year, for a gain of $1,139,477.

Boston & Albany Report.

The operating report of the Boston & Albany Railroad, which is included in the New York Central report, shows that operating revenue totaled $25,532,079, a gain of $2,069,796; operating expenses were $21,765,855, an advance of $4,821,632, leaving net from railway operations $3,766,225, a decrease of $1,831,835. Net income, after all charges including taxes, is given as $2,652,144, against $4,034,442, a loss of $1,382,298.

In the remarks of the President, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the funded debt of the New York Central Railroad is placed at $688,285,201, as of the end of 1918, compared with a total funded debt of $711,883,086 at the end of 1917.

The total number of stockholders of the company increased during the year by 1,591, to a total of 28,893, of whom 28,395 are in the United States and 298 are abroad. In 1915 the number of all shareholders was 25,042, composed of 22,270 resident in this country and 2,772 in foreign countries.

Other Companies Included.

The operating revenue for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, another of the New York Central group, is reported as $71,403,970, a gain of $18,753,049; operating expenses were $51,895,288, an increase of $13,833,867, thus leaving $19,508,681 as net revenue from operations, which exceeds the same item in the previous year by $4,917,182. The net income after charges was $16,367,655.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, also of this group, reports operating revenues of $32,992,272, increased by $7,370,618; operating expenses of $22,363,184, increased by $3,716,681, and net from operations of $10,627,088, a gain of $1,657,936. Its net after charges amounted to $11,647,560, compared with the revised net income of 1917, amounting to $7,435,472, a gain of $4,212,088.

The annual report of the Michigan Central Railroad shows operating revenues of $68,520,087, an increase of $15,640,652; operating expenses of $51,070,072, a gain of $12,780,933, and net from operations of $17,450,014, a gain of $2,859,716. Net income after charges for this road was $16,711,942, an increase of $6,825,555.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO., for April—	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$250,595	$287,914	*$8,319
Net	104,724	120,075	*15,351
Sur. aft. chgs.	70,878	94,798	*14,920
12 mos. gross	2,886,033	2,952,282	*45,667
Net	1,060,365	1,325,534	*262,168
Sur. aft. chgs.	789,817	1,042,682	*253,162
GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO., for April—			
Gross	247,481	205,083	42,398
Net	68,027	68,506	521
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,001	38,042	*7,041
12 mos. gross	2,880,162	2,266,273	584,889
Net	815,512	782,904	32,608
Sur. aft. chgs.	449,107	443,813	5,294
BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC Co., for April—			
Gross	191,613	182,773	8,840
Net	55,408	48,685	6,723
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,800	25,169	5,631
12 mos. gross	2,331,917	2,078,880	453,037
Net	871,213	690,382	40,831
Sur. aft. chgs.	382,893	358,911	28,982
MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER CO., for April—			
Gross	184,922	193,233	*8,311
Net	139,977	157,463	*17,786
Sur. aft. chgs.	38,753	55,100	*16,347
12 mos. gross	2,219,176	2,073,005	146,171
Net	1,748,734	1,868,775	79,959
Sur. aft. chgs.	503,742	437,516	66,226
EL PASO ELECTRIC CO., for April—			
Gross	124,482	102,585	21,987
Net	37,888	33,321	4,565
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,476	28,880	1,596
12 mos. gross	1,329,096	1,274,797	55,198
Net	395,962	474,147	*85,185
Sur. aft. chgs.	303,143	380,586	*77,443
UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO., including Western Colorado Power Co., for April—			
Gross	458,001	439,078	*477
Net after taxes	221,865	233,611	*11,746
Sur. aft. chgs.	88,975	100,463	*11,488
12 mos. gross	5,624,762	5,376,984	247,778
Net aft. taxes	2,960,379	2,771,726	188,653
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,362,798	1,263,338	99,462

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

ALASKA JUNEAU GOLD MINING for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross income	$480,323	$490,049	$149,744
Oper. exp., &c.	785,822	490,049	151,385
Deficit	325,499		1,641

STROMBERG CARBURETOR CO. for the year ended Dec. 31— 1918.

Net earnings Stromberg Motor Devices Co.	$350,628
Other income	21,742
Total income	372,368
Sundry expenses and taxes	9,760
Income and excess profits taxes paid June 15, 1918	70,392
Charges affecting prior period	13,099
Net profits	279,007

Note—No provision has been made for Federal taxation, as the amount has not been definitely determined.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Al.-Chalmers pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Allis-Chalmers	¾	Ac.	July 15	June 30
Alfred Pick & Co.	2½	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 1
Am. Snuff	2	Q	July 1	June 14
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 14
Am. Steel Fdries.	75c	Q	June 30	June 19
Avery & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 21
Bank of Cuba	6	SA	July 1	June 20
Chiclet, P. & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Fifth Av. Bank	12½	Q	July 1	June 30
Fifth Av. Bank	33	Ex.	July 1	June 30
Guaranty Trust	5	Q	June 30	June 19
Nat. Oil of N. J. pf.	2	Q	July 15	July 1
Quincy Mining	$1	Q	June 30	June 1
Scandinavian Trust	2½	Q	June 30	June 14
Utilities Secur's pf.	1¾	Q	June 27	June 17

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked
Lead	5.07½	5.20	5.05	5.20
Spelter	6.40	6.60	6.45	6.60
Antimony		8.50	8.12½	8.37½
Quicksilver	$92.00		$92.00	
Aluminium	32.00	33.00	32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon		31.00		31.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 16¾c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	78	17	6	78	15	0
Copper, futures	79	2	6	79	0	0
Tin, spot	233	5	0	234	0	0
Tin, futures	229	10	0	231	0	0
Spelter, spot	35	10	0	35	10	0
Spelter, futures	35	15	0	35	15	0
Lead, spot	22	15	0	22	15	0
Lead, futures	23	0	0	22	0	0

PLANS FOR MOTOR MERGER.

Features of Maxwell-Chalmers Consolidation Made Known.

Tentative plans for the merger of the Maxwell Motor Company and the Chalmers Motor Corporation, which was decided upon some time ago, were made known yesterday. It is understood the consolidation calls for the formation of a new company with 400,000 shares of stock of no par value. The Maxwell first preferred stock will receive 120 per cent. in new stock, the second preferred 80 per cent., and the Maxwell common 70 per cent. The Chalmers preferred will get 90 per cent. in new stock and the Chalmers common 15 per cent.

The plan provides for the issuance of $10,000,000 in convertible notes to provide for future expansion of the corporation. Some minor details, it is understood, have not been completed, but the plan in full will be announced soon.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., June 5.—The following were the quotations in the stock exchange today:

Stock.	Close	Sales.
Abitibi	79	23
Ames	43	200
Do pf.	66	176
Asbestos, com.	74½	810
Brazilian	59¾	180
Brompton	64¾	2836
Can. Car. pf.	89	75
Can. Cement	49	150
Can. S. S.	50¾	720
Do pfd.	86¾	192
Can. Loco.	76	135
Con. Smelters	28¾	70
MacDonald	28	250
Dom. Steel	67¾	6135
Dom. Textile	116¾	85
Laurentide	122¾	123
Maple Leaf	169	20
Mont. Power	90	48
Penmans, Com.	95	20
Que. Ry.	20¾	...
Riordon	127½	48
Shawinigan	124½	25
Spanish Riv.	26½	300
Do pf.	104¾	75
Steel of Can.	69¼	825
St. Law. Flour	114½	50
Dom. Glass, com.	54½	60

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 5.—Fifty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,438,200, were chartered today. They include:

Knit Trico Co., Brooklyn, knit goods, $25,000; J. Schwartz, M. Schwager, L. J. Murray, 235 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.

Richard Wilhelm Corp., Gowanda, stocks, bonds, and merchandise, $100,000; C. D. Cummings, W. J. Gunnell, R. Wilhelm, Gowanda.

Tyres Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; H. Bernstein, E. Williams, H. W. Van Allen, 203 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

Chasango Creamery Co., Norwich, $15,000; G. M. Dimmick, H. J. Pike, W. E. Lorimer, Norwich.

Eagles Preserving Corp., Penn Yan, $40,000; P. E. Brainerd, R. L. and J. D. Moore, Penn Yan, $5,000.

Pop Bottling Co., Bronx, $5,000; E. C. Johnson, J. L. Adams, M. Abrams, 457 West 56th St.

Superintendence Co., Manhattan, superintend discharge and weighing of grain, $25,000; M. Saimanowitz, B. B. Gattell, A. Nickelsburg, 592 Broadway.

Purity Export Corp., Manhattan, dairy products, $75,000; L. Clasier, M. Schiff, P. Steigman, 141 Cook St., Brooklyn.

Roach Leasing Co., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; N. Roach, I. D. Brokaw, L. Sivela, 815 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Cesage Realty Co., Manhattan, $25,000; W. Solomon, F. L. F. Sabbatino, A. D. Cahn, 352 West 123d St.

Brove's Bakery and Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. J. Halprin, R. Blumstein, S. H. Ganz, 150 Nassau St.

Bon Ton Cloak Co., Manhattan, $5,000; R. and H. Hall, H. Goldman, 607 East 140th St.

Fountain Products Corp., Manhattan, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $10,000; W. C. Cushman, A. H. Wright, L. H. Wallace, 105 West 40th St.

The Veribest Carriage Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; J. F. Newman, E. J. Goldstein, J. J. Popper, 291 Broadway.

Blake, Dobbs Co., Long Beach, importing and exporting, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 4,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $500,000; E. H. Dobbs, T. M. and T. A. Blake, 50 West 72d St.

Realtor Building and Const. Co., Rochester, $5,000; E. G. Farmelee, W. G. Hall, C. P. Downs, Rochester.

Ideal Chair Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; B. Bauman, A. and M. Zimtbaum, 119 Linden St., Brooklyn.

The Rebuilding Corp., Brooklyn, $40,000; M. Fliess, L. and A. Fischer, 455 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Judis Exporting Corp., Manhattan, canned products and groceries, $10,000; H. H. Judis, B. Laube, S. Hechtkopf, 50 Pearl St.

Pam Dressmakers, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; W. M. Posner, F. Marinace, L. M. Perlman, 44 East 32d St.

Libby Worsted Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; same as preceding.

Legal Code Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; F. W. Andee Heller, J. A. Quinlan, 280 Broadway.

Associated Service Corp., Buffalo, goods, wares, and merchandise, $100,000; T. Cumpson, E. H. Butler, E. J. Newell, Buffalo.

Daisy Philippine Underwear Co., Manhattan, $100,000; H. A. Shea, A. B. Keave, L. F. Glauser, 30 Pine St.

Valley Oil and Gas Co., Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, $10,000; J. A. and C. J. Haney, G. R. V. Griffith, Little Valley.

Kek Mfg. Co., Buffalo, grinding apparatus, $100,000; U. P. Devine, S. S. Welle, H. B. Lauman, Buffalo.

Emergency Food Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; W. C. Creery, M. Roger, T. J. McKee, 111 Broadway.

Tuxedo Waist Co., Manhattan, $6,000; D. Warschaw, A. Ostrer, D. Schwartz, 566 West 190th St.

The H. K. Lorentzen Saw Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; J. A. Bradbury, H. K. Lorentzen, F. W. Carroll, 309 Edgecombe Av.

Humus Products Corp., Manhattan, $600,000; C. B. Wines, N. V. Marron, E. Greider, 120 Broadway.

American Sales Co., Manhattan, department store, $20,000; H. Silber, M. Serman, H. Diamond, 1,523 St. Nicholas Av.

Phanix Film Corp., Brooklyn, 100 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; R. H. Forbes, T. F. O'Brien, T. Y. Brent, 2,181 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Meriam Cabinet Co., Falconer, Chautauqua County, $100,000; B. F. Merriam, J. W. Kroon, B. W. Drake, Falconer.

Clyde Glass Mfg. Co., Clyde, Wayne County, $50,000; F. Kataflaes, J. S. Kamy, S. E. Budd, Newark.

A. R. O'Neill, Inc., Manhattan, food products, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $25,500; A. R. O'Neill, F. W. French, A. B. Karr, 49 Wall St.

Paul T. Williams, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel and household goods, 200 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $10,000; E. C. K. Bowyer, R. W. Gilkey, F. X. Nicastro, 8 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

205 East 94th St. Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. W. Solins, B. Iram, D. S. Myers, 16 East 96th St.

No-More Key Mfg. Co., Manhattan, mechanical devices for keyless locks, $100,000; P. Mascrorilli, S. F. Frank, N. Dobson, 170 Broadway.

Prever Chemical Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Prever, L. Peirano, S. F. Frank, 170 Broadway.

Silver Exploration Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; A. E. Carter, Jr., K. Thomas, S. R. Wapl, 25 Broad St.

Hopstein, Olney & Co., Syracuse, public accounting and industrial engineering, $10,000; R. L. Sullivan, E. C. Olney, A. F. Hopstein, Syracuse.

Ridgemore Development Corp., Brooklyn, $40,000; M. Lewis, M. Grossman, S. Marcus, 481 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Hazel Real Estate Co., Manhattan, $500 to $45,000.

Fernaud & Castelli, Inc., Manhattan, $200,000 to $500,000.

Wappler Electric Co., Manhattan, $750,000 to $850,000.

Croydon, Ltd., Inc., Manhattan, $6,000 to $20,000.

Seeley Advertising Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Hindelmann & Weisman, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Buffalo Baby Vehicle Co., Buffalo, $15,000 to $30,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Central Delivery Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $500.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The S. K. F. Administrative Co., Manhattan, to S. K. F. Industries, Inc.

Munier & Wolff, Inc., Manhattan, to Wolff & Munier, Inc.

Sloane & Moller Woodworking Co., Inc., Manhattan, to Sloane & Moller, Inc.

REORGANIZATION.

Auto Brokerage Co., Manhattan, 2,555 shares Class A preferred stock, $100 each; 800 shares Class B preferred stock, $100 each; 3,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $350,000.

NEW DESIGNATION.

Pean Metal Co., Mass. New rep., F. M. Johnson, 559 West 36th St.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

The Wiley-Dickford-Sweet Co., Mass., buy and sell boots and shoes, $250,000. Rep., A. S. Persky, 1,140 Broadway.

Russell Bros. & Estes Co., Me., woodworking and wood turning, $50,000. Rep., E. W. Hannah, 302 5th Av.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Cellu-Products Co., Inc., Manhattan.
Lyon Fan Co., Corning.
Enjay Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan.
Eidlinger & Breiterman, Manhattan.
Confectioners Ice and Storage Co., Manhattan.
M. Cusack, Inc., Manhattan.
Thermor Realty Corp., Manhattan.
Frankel Uniform Co., Manhattan.
Oscar L. Carr Co., Coaymans.
Merchants Clothing Co., Manhattan.
Schonberg & Kapner, Inc., Manhattan.
Chew, Rich & Chew Co., Olean.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—Charters filed: Vogeler Brothers, Inc., Newark, importers, &c., $50,000; Theodore E. B., and A. A. Vogeler, all of Newark.

The Naclieo Co., Rutherford, boat builders, $100,0000; C. W. and A. H. Jackson, and John Larson, all of Rutherford.

Cornitzky & Co., Jersey City, builders, $100,000; Dudes, Nathan and Joseph Cornitzky, all of Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 5.—Charters filed: The Liberty Corp., investments of all kinds, $1,500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Local Oil Co., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

American Canti-Coil Spring Corp., machines, engines, motors, &c., $500,000; H. D. Bener, J. J. Flaney, L. S. Dimesnel, all of New York.

Berks County Fuel Co., $300,000; Andrew Schmitt, Reading, Penn.; James A. Langstreet, Germantown, Penn.; John H. Bunting, Lammrech, Penn.

Industrial Sales Eng. Co., mechanical and electrical engineers, $250,000; E. E. Aberlee, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler of Wilmington.

Great Northern Stores Corp., food products of all kinds, $250,000; S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly, M. L. Horty of Wilmington.

Southern Engineering and Operating Co., $200,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey of Wilmington.

Straitman Talking Machine Co., $200,000; M. M. Lucey, C. Heilog, Ferris Giles of Wilmington.

Trigons Corp., designing engines, &c., $135,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

The People's Drug Co. of Philadelphia, $50,000; John W. S. Mitten, W. L. Brandon, C. Arthur Clark, all of Philadelphia.

Interstate Amusement Co., $5,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Piemm of Philadelphia.

MERGE 8 PACKING HOUSES.

J. S. Hawkinson to Head Company with Capitalization of $165,000,000.

A merger of eight large independent packing houses into a corporation which is to have a capitalization of $165,000,000, and to be headed by J. S. Hawkinson, Vice President of Wilson & Co., was announced yesterday by James Imbrie of Imbrie & Co. The names of the smaller companies which are to be consolidated into the new concern were not made public, but Mr. Hawkinson, in a telegram to Mr. Imbrie, stated that this information would be forthcoming within a few days.

The several plants which are to comprise the new company are to be brought into the merger under terms which will provide for the present owners maintaining operating and financial interests in them. It is understood that there will shortly be an offering of securities of the new company.

During the war Mr. Hawkinson was Chairman of the Cotton Seed Oil Division of the Food Administration. F. S. Snyder, who will occupy an executive position in the merged company, was head of the Meat Division. Before that he was a member of the firm of Batchelder & Snyder, Boston meat packers. The new company will operate in the United States and Canada.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Bios.	38	45
Am. Oil	6½	7½	Iron Cap.	10⅝	11
Boston Ely.	1⅝	2	Jerome V.	60	70
Bost. Mont.	75	77	Majestic	29	30
Bohemia	2	2¾	Mex. Metals	20	21
Butte & L.	16	20	Mojave Tung.	16	18
Champion	2	3	New Baltic	2	2¾
Calaveras	1¾	...	Nat. L. & Z.	14	15
Chief	3⅝	3⅞	Nixon	25	27
Con. Copper	5⅝	5⅞	Nev. Douglas	15	19
Cortez	20	25	Oneco	1	1¾
Crystal	13	16	Onondaga	28	40
Crown Res.	30	40	Ranier	80	85
Earle Eagle	3	3	S. W. Miami	1	1¾
Eagle B'boil.	2¾	2⅞	Seven Metals	35	37
Fortuna	3	6	Texana	17	18
Houghton	1	1¼	U. V. Ext.	39	40
Home	38	40	Victoria	1¾	1¾
La Rose	40	55	Yukon	75	80

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION, SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION, FIRST LIEN TEN-YEAR CONVERTIBLE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the terms of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated March 1, 1917, from Sinclair Gulf Corporation to Bankers Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the said Sinclair Gulf Corporation has called for redemption on the 15th day of June, 1919, at 110% of the face amount thereof, and accrued interest, all of the bonds now outstanding and secured by said mortgage, after which date all interest on said bonds will cease and all coupons attached thereto will become null and void.

The said bonds will be redeemed and all sums due thereon paid by Bankers Trust Company, at its office, No. 14 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or after June 15th, 1919.

Registered bonds will be paid only to the registered holders or their duly authenticated transferees and all unmatured coupons must accompany the bonds to which they appertain.

Ownership certificates covering accrued interest to June 15, 1919, should accompany the bonds when presented for redemption.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION,
J. FLETCHER FARRELL, Treasurer.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION.

NOTICE THAT BONDS MAY BE IMMEDIATELY PRESENTED FOR REDEMPTION.

Referring to notice dated May 16th, 1919, and subsequent dates, relating to the redemption of the First Lien Ten Year Convertible Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Corporation, notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made to anticipate the redemption date heretofore fixed and to redeem all of said bonds forthwith or as the same may be presented. Accordingly, upon the proper surrender of said bonds to Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and in the case of coupon bonds, of all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto, the said bonds will be redeemed at 110 and interest accrued thereon to date of presentation, provided, however, that no interest will be paid beyond June 15th, 1919.

Ownership certificates covering accrued interest to date of presentation must accompany the bonds when presented for redemption.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION,
By H. PORTER, Assistant Treasurer.
Dated, May 22d, 1919.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT GOLD BONDS, DUE 1941.

Pursuant to terms of mortgage dated June 1st, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of July 19, 1919, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and 5% premium, to extent of $60,111.00, a sum now available in Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating numbers of bonds offered, addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, will be received until 12 m., July 8, 1919.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1919.

Edison Electric Light & Power Co. OF ERIE, PA.

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three P. M. on June 13th, 1919, for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund of Bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $5,150, said bonds to be delivered on July 1st, 1919. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee,
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
New York, June 1, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Wednesday, June 11, 1919, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, through Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, the undersigned will offer at public sale three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight (3,998) shares of the capital stock of the HAMMERSTEIN AMUSEMENT COMPANY of the par value of twenty-five ($25) dollars per share.

Dated, June 6, 1919.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, June 6, 1919.

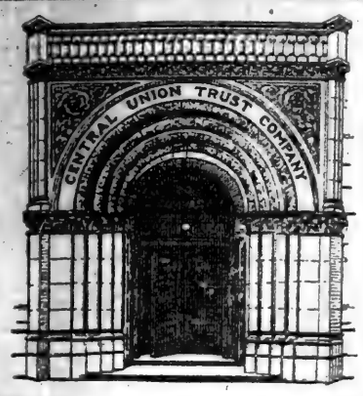
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE C. WILDERMANN CO. will be held on July 10th, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, No. 143 St. John's Place, New York City, for the purpose of the Election of Directors for the coming year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOSEPH MINK, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Smithing Coal Company:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of The Pennsylvania Smithing Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 286, 1 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the Sixteenth Day of June, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day, for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before it.

A. SIDNEY DAVIS, Secretary.



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SAPULPA REFINING

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Among other issues treated are:

Sholan Co., Inc.
Commonwealth Petroleum
Standard Gas & El.
Aetna Explosives
Glenrock Oil

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MIDVALE IMPROVEMENTS.

Will Expend About $5,000,000 in Reconstruction Program.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company is about to undertake an extensive reconstruction program, which will cost about $5,000,000. The announcement that this had been approved by the Board of Directors was made yesterday by William B. Dickson, Vice President of the company. Other companies, he said, were adopting similar steps to provide for the wear and tear of heavy war work, and he considered that this was a move which would do much to help the industrial companies, and the workers as well, in the peace era which is starting. The undertaking of improvements he considered to be the unanswerable move of the optimist as opposed to the pessimist.

The largest part of the amount to be expended by the Midvale Company will be at the blast furnaces and open-hearth department of the Franklin plant of the Cambria Steel Company, at Johnstown. Improvements are also to be undertaken at Nicetown and Coatesville.

The Board of Directors have, in accordance with their welfare program, authorized the establishment of a pension system for employes, which is to become effective July 1. With relation to the housing program, announced some time ago, for which a special expenditure will be made, the announcement yesterday said: "The Directors and officers of the company firmly believe that the interests of the company are identical with those of the communities in which the various plants are located. They also believe that the ideal American community is one in which all, or at least a majority, of the citizens own their own homes. In order to assist in bringing about this condition a comprehensive plan was authorized yesterday whereby employes will be materially assisted in the purchasing of homes."

American Steel Dividend.

The declaration of a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share by the American Steel Foundries Company, payable June 30, to stock of record June 19, places the stock on a $3 a year annual basis, recently the old stock of the company was split up on a three-to-one basis, so that the present dividend would be on the basis of $9 a year for the old stock, which prior to the division was paying $8 a year. Taken in this wise, the declaration is really a dividend increase.

More Gold Bars Deposited.

Gold bars to a value of approximately $5,500,000 were deposited at the Assay Office yesterday to the credit of J. P. Morgan & Co. The metal came from Ottawa, being part of the movement which began earlier in the week. The total received thus far is $11,800,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.10	Exchequer	.10
Andes	.22	Gould & Curry	.05
Best & Belcher	.13	Jacket	.04
Bullion	.05	Mexican	.45
Caledonia	.15	Ophir	1.10
Con Imperial	.05	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con Virginia	1.35	Union Con	.11

TONOPAH. Kernick .20

Belmont	3.50	Liberty	.07
Cash Boy	.10	Mohawk	.10
Gipsy Queen	.03	Myra	.20
Great Western	.05	North Dixie	.07
Jim Butler	.54	Northwestern	.12
MacNamara	.05	Operator	.06
Midway	.36	Reno	.10
Mizpah	.10	Revert	.47
Monarch Pitts	.06	Rosetta	.19
Montana	.10	Royal	.03
North Star	.09	Silver Divide	.24
Rescue	.18	Silver King	.2
Tonopah Exten	2.85	Smuggler	.15
Tonopah Tel	.11	Sunshine	.20
West End	1.75	Tonopah	.65
West Tonopah	.16	Tonopah Divide	.50
DIVIDS.		Tonopah Dividend	.09
Allied	.1½	Trinity	.06
Alto	.13	Verdi	.17
Annex	.10	Victory	.40
Apex	.12	Western	.17
Atlanta	.14	Wonder	.12
Belcher Exten	.25	Zone	.03
Ben Hur	.19	GOLDFIELD	
Brougher	1.50	Atlanta	.30
Butte	.10	Booth	.04
Calumet	.05	Crackerjack	.74
Chariot	.08	Daisy	.07
Consolidated	.20	Florence	.46
Divide City	.21	Fraction	.04
Divide Exten	1.45	Goldfield Cons	.16
East Divide	.39	Great Bend	.02
Eureka	.04	Jumbo Ext	.15
Florence	.23	Kewanas	.03
Gold Reef	.41	Lone Star	.07
Gold Wedge	.07	Merger	.04
Grimes	.19	Silver Pick	.07
Hasbrouck	.73	Portland	.08
Hellen Key	.19	OTHER DISTRICTS	
Hoosier	.09	Manhattan Cons	.07
High Divide	.10	May Flower	.01
High Divide Ext	.04	Midway	.01
Hoosier	.17	Nevada Hills	.04
Horseshoe	.11	Packard	.01
Hull City	.02	Rochester	.21
Jess	.13	Round Mountain	.36
Kendall	.09	Sandgren	.03
Keystone	.11	White Caps	.21

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Cresson	.3	.4	Isabella	.4½	.5
Dr. Pjot	.2	.3	Mary McK	.7½	.8½
Elkton	.4½	.5	Portland	.98	1.01
Golden Cycle	16.87	16.89	Work Mt	.17	.18
Granite	.14	.25	Vindicator	.2	.25
El Paso	.15	.20	Rose Nicol	.14	.14½

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.71½	$1.69⅝	$1.70⅝	$1.70⅝	$1.35⅝
Sept.	1.67½	1.66	1.61	1.61⅝	....
Dec.	1.43	1.42¾	1.42⅝	1.43	....

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	68⅝	68⅛	68⅜	68⅝	67⅛
Sept.	66⅛	65⅜	65⅝	65⅜	....
Dec.	66½	65⅞	66⅛	66⅜	....

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 80¾@80¾c; No. 2 white 80¾c; No. 3 white, 79¾@80¾c; No. 4 white, 78¾@79¾c; ordinary clipped 76@80c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	33.05	32.85	33.17	32.97	....
Sept.	32.47	32.17	32.47	32.30	24.55
Ribs—					
July	28.20	27.90	28.20	28.15	22.32
Sept.	27.45	27.27	27.42	27.45	22.17
Pork—					
July	50.75	50.20	50.55	50.75	41.30
Sept.	47.90	47.50	47.85	48.25	41.50

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing Prev.
March	18.23	18.10	18.10	18.18
May	18.10	18.00	17.98	....
July	19.40	19.40	19.30	19.30
September	18.37	18.37	18.36	18.72
December	18.49	18.34	18.34	18.40

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.52¼	1.50¾	1.52
September	1.50	1.50	1.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,041 packages. Enough speculative demand to give a little more tone to the market for best grades of creamery, but otherwise there is no change in the situation. Organmery, higher than extras, 93@93½c; extras, 92 score, 92c; firsts, 86 to 91 score, 60@61½c; seconds, 82 to 87 score, 48@40½c; lower grades, 40@47c; unsalted, higher than extras, 86@86½c; extras, 84@84½c; firsts, 82@84c; seconds, 40@81c; State dairy tubs, finest, 51@51½c; good to prime, 49@50¼c; common to fair, 45@48c; firsts, 49@50c; lower grades, 45@47c; ladles, current make, firsts, 40@40½c; seconds, 38@39c; lower grades, 43@44c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 44½@45c; No. 2, 44c; lower grades, 40@43c.

EGGS.—87,240 cases. A little more demand has developed for high grades of eggs and enough of these are still finding room in the warehouses to limit offerings of fancy qualities on the open market. The tone of the market is a shade steadier on high grades, but there is still pressure to sell the average prime and lower qualities at unimproved prices and dirties and checks show further decline under very dull trading. Nearby white eggs are quiet. Another Jewish holiday affects the demand unfavorably. Some lots have been cleaned up for storage, however, and on strictly fancy qualities the tone of the market may be called steady. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 42½@43c; storage packed, extra firsts, 41@42c; firsts, 39@40c; gathered, extra firsts, 39@40c; firsts, northern sections, 37@38c; firsts, Southern sections, 37@37½c; seconds, poorer, 30@36c; dirties, No. 1, 33@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; under grades, 26@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby western, fancy whites, fine to fancy, 45@46c; ordinary to prime, 40@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 40@44c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 38@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, mixtures, browns, 43½@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@43c.

Stock Record Clerk wanted by wire house; only those stating experience, &c., need apply; salary $30. L. J., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Week's Last.			Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Week's Last.
4½s	July, 1967	102¾	103⅝	102¾	4s	Nov., 1966	93	93¼	....
4½s	June, 1965	102¾	103⅝	102¾	4s	Nov., 1965	92¾	93	....
4½s	Mar., 1963	102¾	103⅝	102¾	4s	Nov., 1955	93	....	....
4½s	Nov., 1957	102¾	103⅝	102¾	4s	Nov., 1954	93	....	....
4½s	May, 1957	102¾	103⅝	102¾	3½s	May, 1954	86	....	87¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1944-1954	97¾	98¼	97¾	4½s	1926-1961	4.72	4.46	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1934	97¾	97¾	97¾	4½s	1925-1938	4.78	4.47	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1933	97¾	97¾	97¾	4½s	1944-1963	4.80	4.47	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1936	97¾	97¾	97¾	4½s	1942-1952	4.80	4.47	4.50
4½s	Sept., 1960	97¾	97¾	97¾	4½s	1918-1938	4.80	4.47	4.50
4s	May, 1960	92¾	93¼	92¾	4½s	1918-1933	4.80	4.47	4.50
4s	Nov., 1958	92¾	93¼	92¾	4½s	1933-1933	4.80	4.47	4.50
4s	Nov., 1957	92¾	93¼	92¾	4½s	1918-1933	4.80	4.47	4.50
4s	Nov., 1956	92¾	93¼	92¾	4½s	1933-1933	4.80	4.47	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
805	Cities Service	87	87⅜	87⅜	87⅝
2,340	Cities Service pf	80¾	79¾	79⅞	80
$33,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	101	100	100	101
84,000	Cities Service deb. C 7s	102⅜	101⅜	101⅜	102⅜

		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power		14⅜	15
Adiron Elec Power pf		76½	....
Am Gas & Electric		180	189
Am Gas & Electric pf		87	93
Am Light & Traction		368	371
Am Light & Trac pf		99	100
Am Power & Light		98	....
Am Power & Light pf		74	77
Am Public Utilities		10	15
Am Public Utilities pf		34	40
Am W W & Electric		6	7¾
Am W W & El 1st pf		60	66
Am W W & Ind pf		10	14
Carolina Power & L		35	40
Colorado Power		24½	25
Colorado Power pf		96	....
Columbus Electric pf		70	75
Com Pow. Ry & Lt		89	89¼
Com Pow. Ry & Lt pf		80	83
Conn Power pf		75	....
Consumers' Power pf		83	86
Eastern Texas Electric		38	....
Eastern Texas Elec pf		73	78
El Paso Electric		95	100
Electric P & L pf		80	85
Empire Dist. Elec pf		70	75
Federal Light & Trac		11½	13½
Federal Light & Tr pf		43½	45½
Galveston-Houston Elec		16	18
Galveston-Hous. El pf		65	68

Am W W & E col 5s	65	66	
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77	
Arizona Power 6s, '31	83½	85	
Central P & L 5s, '46	90	91	
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	95	
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99½	100	
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	79	80	
Col Gas & El 5s, '51	87	90	
Conn Power 5s, '63	85	90	
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	92	98	
East Tex Elec col 8s	85	88	
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	97½	98½	
El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92	
Empire Gas & F 6s	99½	100	
Empire Refining 6s	94	96	
Ft Worth Power 5s	94½	95½	
Met Edison ref 5s, '60	90	95½	

Middle West U 6s, '25	90	96½	
Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s	79	80	
Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	84	88	
Nor States Pow 5s, '26	94	96½	
Nor States Pow 8s, '41	93	99½	
Pac Gas & El 6s, '31	85	95	
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	97½	100¾	
So Cal Edison 5s, '39	91½	95	
S W Power 5s, '43	81	84	
Stand Gas & E 7s, '31	96	99	
Twin S G & E 5s, '53	78	80	
Tex Pow & Lt 5s, '37	94	96	
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	88½	90	
Un Util cv 6s, '43	80	87	
U S Pub Svc 6s, '27	85	90	
Utah Securities 6s, '22	91¼	92½	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alabama Co.	91	91	91
750	Atl Pet	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
40	Balt Tube	83	83	83
25	Codefo	12	12	12
110	Do pf	47½	47¼	47½
20	Com Cred pf	27	27	27
210	Con Coal	88	87	88
30	Con Power	111	111	111
55	Davis Chem.	38	37¾	37¾
560	Elkhorn	39¾	37½	38½
100	New Amsted.	22	22	22
12	Penn W P	87½	87½	87½
160	Un Ry	19½	18½	18½
1,200	Way Oil	4¼	4	4
370	W, B & A	20¾	20	20¾
10	Do pf	39	39	39

Bonds.

$7,000	Con 6s, A	101½	101¾	101¾
28,000	Con 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Con Pow 5s	99	99	99
$18,000	Con Pow 7s	101	100¾	101
3,000	Elkhorn 6s	99¼	99⅝	99¼
3,000	UnRyslat4s	70¾	70⅝	70¾

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
630	Am Zinc	21	19⅝	20⅛
70	Do pf	58⅝	55	58⅜
530	Ahmeek	81	76	80½
415	Allouez	45	42¼	44
40	Anaconda	72⅜	71⅛	72¼
455	Ariz Com'l	14⅛	14	14
80	Bonanza	40c	38c	35c
1,710	Big Heart	11	10⅝	10⅝
140	Bingham	9⅝	9½	9½
400	Butte & Bal	65c	60c	60c
870	Calu & Ariz	67	64½	66
10	Calu & Hec	410	400	400
175	Carson	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
1,415	Cop Range	51½	50⅜	51
330	Davis-Daly	7⅜	6⅞	7
70	Daly-West	27⅜	26	27½
8,450	East Butte	17	15⅞	15⅞
175	Franklin	4⅝	4½	4⅝
575	Hancock	7	6½	7
3,650	Helvetia	7⅛	6½	6⅝
14	Inspiration	58½	58½	59½
880	Island Creek	52	50	51
650	Isle Royale	35½	34⅜	34⅜
100	Keweenaw	2	2	2
385	Lake Copper	8	5⅝	6
160	La Salle	4¾	4½	4⅝
625	Mason Val	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
175	Mass Con	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
2,800	Mayflow-C	10⅞	10½	10½
270	Mohawk	70	65½	70
1,040	New Arca	4	3⅝	3⅝
90	New Com'a	21	20½	21
250	Nipissing	12	11½	11½
200	North Butte	14⅜	14	14⅜
230	North Lake	9c	9c	9c
125	Old Domin	39½	38	39
600	Oilbway	3¼	3	3¼
125	Osceola	56¾	54½	56¾
110	Quincy	69½	68	69½
400	Seneca	24	23	24
40	Shannon	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	South Lake	27½	27½	27½
800	South Utah	35	32	35
32	St Mary's La	60	58	60
1,550	Superior	11¾	9½	11
4,300	Super & Bos	4½	3¼	3¾
535	Trinity	4¼	4	4¼
700	Union Land	1⅝	1½	1½
240	U S Smelt	68	67	67
385	Do pf	50	49¼	49¾
1,060	Utah Apex	3¾	3½	3½
260	Utah Con	10½	10¼	10¼
100	Utah Copper	83¾	82¾	83¾
130	Utah Metals	2¾	2¾	2¾
440	Victoria	4½	4½	4½
2,000	Winona	2¾	2½	2½
240	Wolverine	25	24¼	24½

Railroads

17	Fitchb'g pf	52¾	52¾	52¾
10	Me Central	23¾	23¾	23¾
1,000	Mex Nat	7¾	7½	7½
12	Old Colony	97½	97½	97½
40	West Land	45½	45½	45½

Miscellaneous.

12	Do pf	66	66	66
7	Mich'e Iron pf	96	96	96
5	Mergenthaler	145	145	145
86	N E Telephone	96	95½	95½
1,985	Punta Sug	63½	60½	63½
125	Reece Fol	122	122	122
50	Swift Int	20	20	20
2,050	Swift Co	138¾	136	138
158	Swift	137¾	136	136
610	Do Inc 1	59½	58½	58½
10	Torrington	64½	64½	64½
100	Utility Inc pf	42	42	42
51	Do 2d pf	25	25	25
40	United Fruit	138	135	136
660	United Shoe	52	51	52
1	Do pf	27½	27½	27½
1,750	Ventura	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
200	*Walworth	22	21¾	22
340	Warren	50	50	50
10	Do 2d pf	75	78	78

Bonds.

$1,000	A, G&W I 5s	83½	83½	83½
75,000	PuntaSug 6s	101	97	100
$5,000	Swift 5s	98	97½	98

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
1,265	Armour, pf	104	103¾	104
115	Booth Fish	22	21¾	22
75	Do pf	80	79½	80
900	Chi Pneu T	76	74	76
505	Cudahy	119	117¾	119
150	Com Edison	111¾	111½	111¾
1,550	Cont Motor	9¼	9	9
26	Dia Match	118	116	116
100	Hart S & M	88	88	88
155	Hartman	84¼	84	84
15	Ill Brick	68	68	68
3,830	JHThompson	39¾	38¼	38¾
3,065	Libby	32¾	31½	31¾
1,980	Lindsay, Lit	24	23½	23½
120	M Ward pf	112¼	112	112
60	Mitchell	43	43	43
245	Page Wire	7¾	6¾	7¾
956	Pub Service	93	93	93
25	Qua Oats pf	102	102	102
170	Rep Truck	52	52	52
198	Sears, Roeb	208	203½	204
725	Stew Wrn	49¾	48¾	49
1,020	Stew Warn	106	104½	106
2,350	Swift Inter	58¾	58½	58½
910	Swift	137½	136½	136¾
8,265	Do rights	7½	7	7½
14,150	Un Carbide	74¾	73	73¾
10	Un Paperbd	23	23	23
410	Wilson	98	97¼	97¼

Bonds.

$5,000	Arm 4s '19	103¾	103¾	103¾
5,000	Booth F 6s	94	94	94
2,000	Ch Ry 1st 5s	77½	77¼	77½
$1,000	C R &a. Ser A	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,000	Do 5s. Ser B	78	78	78
3,000	C Rd 1st 4s	93¾	93	93

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am Gas	73	73	73
10	Am Rap pf	69	69	69
280	Elec Storage	73¾	73¾	73¾
100	Ins Co, N A	34	34	34
650	Lake Sup	20¾	20	20
30	Lehigh Nav	70	70	70
10	Penn Salt	82	82	82
40	Phil Co cum pf	36	35¾	35¾
74	Phil Elec	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	Phil Rap Tr	28	28	28
1,061	Do otfs	28	28	28
285	Tono Bel	3¼	3¼	3¼
90	Un Trac	40¾	40¼	40¾
149	Un Gas Imp	69¼	68¾	69¾
10	Un Cos, N J	193	193	193
7	Wm Cramp & Sons	131	131	131
25	York Rys	9½	9¼	9¼

Bonds.

$3,000	Elec&PTrio	89¾	89¼	89¼
1,000	Penn Co tem ctfs 4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾
$15,000	Phil El 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Welsbach 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼

PITTSBURGH.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am Sewer P	54	54	54
210	Am W G M	85	75	75
395	Am Wind Glass	55	55	55
80	Do pf	75	75	75
120	Col Gas & E	54½	54½	54½
50	Am Ice	41	41	41
150	Int Nickel	25¾	25¾	25¾
50	Lone Star G	262	260	260
320	Mfrs L & H	55½	54½	54½
60	Nat Fireproof	10¾	10¾	10¾
150	Ohio Fuel O	29½	29½	29½
890	Ohio Fuel S	32	31½	31½
1,170	Okla Gas	31¾	30¾	31¾
210	Pitts Brew	60	60	60
150	Pitts Coal	64½	64½	64½
17,500	Pitts J Cop	16c	14c	14c
1,185	Pitts P & F	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,000	Riv Coal Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
310	Do pf	4	3¾	3¾
100	Riv West Oil	12	12	12
5,800	San Toy	10c	10c	10c
180	U S Glass	84½	80	80½
100	West Air B	113	113	113
105	West Elec	58	57¾	57¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Monon C 6s	100	100	100
2,000	PittsBFe6s	75	75	75
$1,000	West Penn Trac 5s	88	88	88

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Week's Last.		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Week's Last.
Am Brass	230	240	235	Hercules	220	232	230
Atlas Powder	147	152	147	Do pf	107	109	107
Do pf	107	112	107	Ingersoll-Rand Co	160	168	165
Babcock & Wilcox	110	115	110	Int Agricultural	100	105	100
Bliss	200	205	200	Int Mer Mar pf	116	118	116
Do pf	60	80	60	Do pf	100	105	105
Colt's Arms	85	90	85	Lackawanna Steel	70	72	70
Columbia Graph	314	318	313	Lehigh Valley	340	370	340
Do pf	66½	68½	66½	Lima Loco	80	85	80
Du Pont	280	290	285	Mackay Cos	70	75	70
Du Pont deb pf	92	95	92	Nat Acme	50	55	50
Submarine Boat	14	15	14	Nat Enameling	70	75	70
Do pf	30	35	30	Nat Lead	90	95	90
Submarine Boat rights	1	1½	1	Do pf	110	112	110
Texas Gulf Sulphur	30	32	30	Nat Sugar	110	115	110
Va-Car Chem	70	75	70	Nat Tube	110	115	110
Do pf	100	105	100	Nelson Valve	50	55	50
Vulcan Detinning	70	75	70	Nova Scotia Steel	100	105	100
Do pf	100	105	100	Ohio Cities Gas	50	55	50
Worthington Pump	100	105	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	30	35	30
Do pf	100	105	100	Otis Elevator	70	75	70
Worthington Pump B	100	105	100	Do pf	110	115	110
Do pf	100	105	100	Pacific Coast	100	105	100
Yale & Towne	220	230	220	Do 1st pf	100	105	100
Do pf	100	105	100	Do 2d pf	100	105	100
Ex dividend.				Pacific Gas & El	100	105	100
				Pacific Tel & Tel	100	105	100
				Do pf	100	105	100
				Pacific Tel & Tel 5s	100	105	100
				Penn Seaboard Steel	100	105	100
				Do pf	100	105	100
				Pittsburgh Coal	100	105	100

CHOATE ASKS FOR TRACTION INQUIRY

Wants Public Service Commissions to Look Into Condition of All Electric Lines.

SEEKS INCREASE IN FARES

Submits Correspondence with Governor—Local Commission, It Is Said, Will Not Act.

In order to pave the way for legislation that will enable the two State Public Service Commissions to come to the relief of electric railways in the State by authorizing them to increase fares without waiting for action by local officials, Joseph K. Choate, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to Obtain Additional Revenue of the New York State Electric Railways, has written to the commissions asking them to institute a thorough inquiry into the financial condition of the various railway companies. Accompanying the letters were copies of correspondence between Mr. Choate and Governor Smith, which grew out of a request by the former that the Governor should appoint a committee of citizens to make the inquiry.

Attention is called by Mr. Choate to the fact that eleven railway companies in the State, including the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, are now in the hands of receivers. He says that more than $1,250,000,000 is invested in electric railway properties in this State, and that a number of important systems, now clear of receivers, are threatened with bankruptcy.

The correspondence between Mr. Choate and the Governor began on May 6, when the former wrote that a casual survey of the electric railway situation would indicate that unless some means were taken to remedy conditions disaster would follow. Part of the letter reads:

> Many of the companies are already bankrupt, more are on the verge of bankruptcy, and none of them are in a financial position to provide the service which the welfare of the cities and the rural districts of the State require. Moreover, whatever we may think as to the wisdom of the policy, it is undoubtedly true that the State of New York is committed by its cities to the regulation of public utilities through State commissions. Owing, however, to defects in the law, which it has so far been impossible to correct, the jurisdiction of the commissions is not wide enough to permit these commissions to take such measures as will restore to their former state of efficiency the traction systems of the State.

Mr. Choate pointed out in the letter, that because of the imperfections of the jurisdiction of the two commissions they were unable to perform their functions of controlling the railways systems. Then his letter read:

> The need of prompt and constructive action in this emergency must be apparent to your Excellency, as it is to those who are directly concerned with the operation of the street railway systems of the State. The situation is one that so intimately affects the financial, economic, industrial, and social affairs of the people of New York that constructive action of some sort is essential. It is a problem which the people of the State to an even greater extent than it does the owners of the properties, and in view of this condition it is respectfully suggested that your Excellency appoint a commission of citizens who have the trust and confidence of the people to make a study of the traction situation and to report to you their recommendations for remedial measures.

In reply the Governor's secretary wrote Mr. Choate to the effect that the State had two Public Service Commissions whose duty it was to investigate and to propose remedial measures and that these commissions had at their command highly paid forces of experts, engineers, and statisticians, all of which was paid for by the public.

Refers to Commissions.

"It would seem," the letter continued, "that these commissions should be able to present suggestions covering the matter of remedial legislation in the traction industry of the State, and the Governor suggests that you present your claims to them and ask them to give them consideration."

Mr. Choate's letter to the two commissions follows the line of his correspondence with the Governor. What action the up-State commission would take in the matter was not indicated in any way by Mr. Choate, but the local commission, it can be stated on good authority, is disinclined to go outside of the usual procedure in the matter. A bill giving the commissions power to act in behalf of railroads earning insufficient returns to pay expenses failed to pass at the last session of the Legislature.

So far as an inquiry is concerned the local commission has been busy gathering facts concerning the conditions confronting the traction lines during the past thirty months, and the inquiry was completed in every detail up to the beginning of the current year. An official of the local commission said:

> We have in many large volumes full particulars concerning the traction lines and the information is open to anybody desiring light on the subject. A new inquiry would consume much time and would not add, I think, anything of value to the data already gathered. It is very well known that the lines are in poor shape, and that the commission cannot authorize the companies to increase fares unless the Board of Estimate first modifies the contracts making it operate the maximum fare. Unless the present law is changed we can do nothing. Undertaking a new inquiry would not help the situation in this city.

Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon, discussing the situation yesterday, said that he favored municipal ownership, but that he was against any plan for the taking over by the city of lines that were worn out or bankrupt. He emphatically declared that he was opposed to any scheme for pushing the traction companies to the wall so as to render them helpless and then to seize the property. In answer to a question he said:

> The city is in no position at present and will not be in the near future to take over the city's enormous transit system. The city would not gain anything by acquiring an enterprise which failed to pay expenses under private control.

Mr. Nixon said that one of the smaller companies that was steadily losing money offered the property to the city, but that it was rejected without hesitation. The city, he said, "cannot afford to take over bankrupt enterprises. Where we enter upon the era of municipal ownership of public utilities the properties taken over must be able to stand on their own feet financially. Otherwise the public would not be benefited by the change. I am absolutely in favor of municipal ownership of all transit lines in the city, but the time is not ripe for the acquisition of these properties. In the fullness of time the city will become the owner of all public utilities. There is no other way out of a situation that is becoming more and more complex under private ownership."

Mr. Nixon said that he was still studying the situation relating to the application of the companies for the privilege of charging for transfers and for the elimination of transfers not fixed by law.

RYAN TO ASSIST DELANEY.

Is Appointed Deputy Transit Construction Commissioner.

Transit Construction Commissioner John H. Delaney yesterday announced the appointment of Daniel L. Ryan, now Secretary to Borough President Frank L. Dowling, as Deputy Transit Construction Commissioner. In the law separating the offices of Public Service Commissioner and Transit Construction Commissioner provision was made that the latter should have one deputy, while the Public Service Commissioner may name three. Mr. Ryan's salary will be $7,500.

Mr. Ryan is a former newspaper man. He made a study of the dual system contracts and during the period of their composition was delegated to report the day by day progress of the rapid transit negotiations. He is a native of New York City and resides at 2,741 Creston Avenue, the Bronx. He is a Democrat in politics. He served as Secretary to the New York State Commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition before his appointment under President Dowling. Mr. Ryan is a Vice President of the Taxpayers Alliance of the Bronx.

HOT WAVE IS BROKEN.

Breeze from the Southwest Helps to Alleviate Conditions.

Although the temperature reached 83 degrees yesterday, a twenty-mile breeze from the southwest brought some degree of comfort. Compared with conditions earlier in the week the weather was cool yesterday, and last night there was no longer necessity for sleeping in the parks or on the beaches in order to get rest. Only one case of heat prostration was reported yesterday. Kate Yoskowitz of 40 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, was overcome at 124 Delancey Street.

It was 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the temperature reached 83 degrees. The lowest temperature for the day, 68 degrees, was at 7:15 o'clock in the morning. From that hour until the high point was reached in the afternoon each hour recorded a rise of one or two degrees. At 11 o'clock last night the thermometer registered 70 degrees. The average temperature for the day was 75, six degrees higher than on the same day last year.

The forecast is local showers for the next two days and slightly cooler today.

CYCLIST ADMITS ASSAULT.

Pleads Guilty to Attacking Kramer, National Champion.

Arthur Spencer, a professional bicycle rider, of Newark, pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct yesterday in the Third Criminal Court in that city, and was placed under $500 bail, to be sentenced tomorrow by Judge Frank A. Boettner. Spencer was arrested Wednesday at the bicycle race meet at the Newark Velodrome, following an attack on Frank Kramer, the national bicycle champion.

Kramer and Spencer were scheduled to race in the semi-final of the national quarter-mile championship race. Kramer got off before Spencer, who stopped after riding a few feet. He said his footstrap had broken, and wanted the race run over. Referee Caufield refused, and signaled to Kramer to finish the race. As Kramer started on the second lap, according to Police Captain Charles Lindner, who was a spectator, Spencer seized Kramer's wheel and threw him off. Kramer fell on his head and was unconscious for fifteen minutes. In court Kramer refused to make a complaint. It was announced that Spencer had been suspended from riding at the Velodrome and had been fined $200.

PRISON SHORTAGE A MILLION

Auditors Report Big Sum Missing at Michigan Institution.

LANSING, Mich., June 5.—A shortage of upward of $1,000,000 in the accounts of Jackson Prison has been discovered, according to a report made today by the Detroit Trust Company to the special session of the State Legislature.

The trust company, which conducted an audit of the prison affairs, reports that large quantities of binder twine, live stock, and other property have disappeared from the prison and that there is no record of it. In the twine account alone $754,014.34 is declared unaccounted for.

The report adds that a new dormitory constructed at the prison cost $45,983.12 instead of $77,240.60, as shown in the prison records. Many invoices are said to be missing, some records burned and others torn out of record books and not replaced.

The audit was made at the direction of the Legislature.

Connecticut Judge Kills Himself.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 5.—James R. Edlin, judge of the City Court and assistant clerk of the Middlesex County Superior Court for ten years, killed himself this afternoon. He had expected to be appointed court clerk Monday by the judges of the Superior Court in annual conference, but the present clerk, who had expected to retire after thirty-five years' service, was reappointed.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Owing to the increased circulation of the American Color Cards, it has been found necessary to find larger quarters for the office of the Textile Color Card Association of the U. S., Inc. The association is now located at 315 Fourth Avenue.

B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., are now quoting Fruit of the Loom 4-4 at 27½ cents for sixty days. This price is subject to advance without notice and orders for future delivery will be taken "at value" only.

FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.

Annual Meeting of Its Association Held Here Yesterday.

The seventh annual meeting of the Wholesale Men's Furnishing Goods Association was held yesterday at the Aldine Club, in the Fifth Avenue Building. One of the features of the meeting was the changing of the name of the organization to the National Wholesale Men's Furnishing Goods Association and the broadening of its scope so that the manufacturers of such goods may now be represented. In furtherance of this plan the Board of Directors was increased from eight to twelve members, the four additional representing out-of-town wholesalers.

The proposal to nationalize the association resulted from a desire to take advantage of the offer of co-operation made by the National Retail Clothiers' Association. Ninety per cent. of the members of this organization also handle furnishings in addition to clothing, and a working alliance will be made for the two associations so that matters of dispute or policy that may come up between the wholesalers and the retailers may be adjusted to the benefit of both parties.

The sentiment of the furnishing goods manufacturers on condition as expressed during the meeting yesterday was that there is no evidence of a change in the upward price tendency. The manufacturers agreed that the one difficulty at present is to keep abreast of the demand, particularly in the hosiery line. During the meeting very little was said along the lines of the association's previous endeavor to eliminate the evils resultant from price cutting. Merchandise is so scare, it was pointed out, that the need for such a campaign has passed.

Arthur M. Reis was elected President, Charles S. Merton, First Vice President, and William K. Meyer, Second Vice President. Jules Hart was re-elected Treasurer.

TRACTION BOARD NAMED.

President's Appointees to Seek Solution of Street Railways Problem.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Appointment by President Wilson of the Federal Electric Railways Commission to find a solution of the street railway problem throughout the country was announced today by Secretary Redfield.

Composing the commission are Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; Louis B. Wehle, General Counsel Finance Corporation; Charles E. Elmquist, President National Association of Street Railway and Utilities Commissioners; Charles W. Beall of the Investment Bankers' Association; Philip H. Gadsden, American Electric Railway Association, and William D. Mahon, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

The President designated a representative of the American Cities League of Mayors, but his acceptance has not been formally received. Mr. Elmquist has been elected chairman of the commission and Mr. Sweet vice chairman. No plan of procedure was announced.

In announcing the personnel the commission said it had no authority to hear and determine specific controversies in any community or in respect of any company and that there would be no interference with regulatory functions of State commissions or municipal authorities. The members of the commission serve without pay.

Plaid Skirts for Fall.

Prospects for plaids in separate skirts for Fall are regarded as very promising. The fabric designs upon which the manufacturers are now working are said to be pleasing to buyers. While pleated effects were used to some extent for the season ended, it seems to be the opinion in the trade that this constitutes no drawback for such designs to be used again with success during the coming season. It was pointed out by one buyer that the plaid is not shown off to its best advantage unless a flare is used and consequently such treatment is considered to be the most attractive.

His Solution of the Conundrum.

In the Fall there there is to be what is termed a "blouse week," arranged for by the United Waist League of America. It has brought up a conundrum in the trade. This is, when is a waist not a waist but a blouse? According to Executive Director M. Moessohn of the league, one manufacturer thinks he has solved it. He says if the article costs $3 or less it is a waist. If it costs more it is a blouse. He got this notion, he says, from a prominent clothing manufacturer who told him the difference between pants and trousers is that the former costs less than $2 per pair but that there is no limit on the cost of the latter.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

VICTORY BAKERY, INC., of 531 East 169th Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the corporation by the Washburn-Crosby Co., a creditor for over $500. It was alleged that within the past week it had transferred the bakery business, worth over $1,000.

SAMUEL SIRATE, restaurant, of 1,007 Southern Boulevard.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by three creditors: Max Bruchfield, Inc., $200; Leon Gromwitz, $436, and Sheffield Farms Co., $12. It was alleged that he made an assignment to Louis L. Palmer on June 3. Liabilities are $5,000, and assets $3,000.

FERNE LEROY of 349 East 40th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,010, and no assets. The largest creditors are S. Durck, $700, and John Benner, $600.

JULIUS FELLER, dealer in coats and suits, at 103 Division Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $5,847 and assets of $3,535; consisting of stock $2,500, fixtures $1,000, and deposit for gas and electricity $35.

MAXIM CORPORATION, exporters, at 120 Broadway.—Judge Mayer has appointed James G. Graham receiver in place of Harrison H. Story, who has resigned.

DELMONICO'S.—Judge Mayer has appointed Alwyn Ball, Jr., Daniel Greenwald, and Thomas H. Baskerville appraisers to appraise the leasehold property at Delmonico's, corner of 44th Street and Fifth Avenue.

E. J. BYRNE & CO., stock brokers, at 20 Broad Street, have made an assignment to S. Hayne Christie. The partners are Edward J. Byrne and F. Marsh Soper. Mr. Byrne signed the deed only.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Arnold, Grace A.—T. Mineur.....$230.40
Ancient Order of Hibernians of N. Y.—P. Gallagher, costs.....168.15
Balteransky, Louis—M. J. Keenan.....1,630.45
Behrens, Diedrich—Swift & Co.....249.72
Beninato, Elia—E. Light, costs.....109.82
Burrows, Joseph G.—Everett Investing Co.....2,341.44
Beninato, Frank—R. Light, costs.....109.82
Corvan, Richard L.—C. Worth.....1,059.40
Carroll, James J.—James Everard Breweries.....127.41
Collins, George E.—T. H. Graham Co.153.65
Charles Quenzer, Inc.—M. Lipschitz, costs.....123.35
Consolidated Doll Co. — Madison Glue Mfg. Co.....673.68
Dades, Gus—J. H. Muller.....114.36
Deices, Constantine—Liquid Carbonic Co.....109.04
De Felice, Antonio—M. Angello.....165.00
Eisner, Jennie, and Frank Trachtenberg—H. Rosenthal.....215.65
Federal Cooperage Co.—Ontario Forest, Ludivico G., and Vincent Manca—H. Acanfora.....515.14
Frey Sewing Machine Co.—Ontario Pants Mfg. Co.....578.72
Four Hundred and Sixty-one Eighth Ave. Co.—Queen Ins. Co.....326.62
Fleming, Marion E.—A. Adamson.....835.59
Faulhaber, Joseph F.—Hammond Typewriter Co. costs.....118.47
Heinweihe, Max—Maybruck & Heller..137.52
Harkway, Joseph—A. D. Silverman.....448.79
Island Realty Co.—American Audit Co.174.64
Incorporated Land Co. and T. M. Hodgens—Exchange Banking and Trust Co.....13,611.47
Jerek, Joseph, adm.—Troy Wagon Works Co. costs.....108.69
Kammerer, Frank A.—D. & W. Holding Co.....125.80
Katzman, Harry and Louis Fleisher—T. Marks.....207.24
Keeley, Charles—N. Y. Edison Co. costs.....111.19
Kalnin, Charles F.—M. Bauer.....2,340.55
Kinberg, George J.—L. Singer.....159.64
Keller, George W.—R. Martin.....233.41
Leary, George—Bergdorf & Goodwin Co.....4,290 28
Lichtenstein, Otto—M. Sullivan.....465.06
Moore, Richard B. and D. T. Lockwood—Silver Stone Co. et al.....786.30
Mayer, Charles H.—S. Wenham.....173.52
McGrath, Thomas A.—Brooks Bros.....172.67
Meyer, William—Brooks Bros.....352.53
Mason, Francis G. and Edward Cowperthwaite—Central Oil Trans. & Development Co., costs.....102.97
Oatman, Rachel—Julius Stein Co.'s Successors, Inc.....512.76
Posner, Samuel, Alfred Posner, Edward Posner and Walter Goodale, (Posner & Co.)—G. E. Bogart, costs.....108 06
Rothamm, Louis L.—M. Pelsen.....500.00
Rosenbaum, Morris C.—Irving Holding Corp.....1,023.57
Richards, William B., trustee—Broadway Central Bank, costs.....108.85
Rein, Solomon—Cohen et al.....167.15
Scharff, Samuel—(Reliance Sash & Door Co.)—H. I. Soble.....165.16
Same—Soble Bros. Lumber Co.....167.65
Shevlin, Bernard, adm.—F. L. Schneider, costs.....138.80
Simon, Emil J.—W. C. Tuttle, Jr.....186.85
Stinca, Amedeo and Ernesto—W. W. Smith.....1,111.75
Smith, Charles R. and Bonded Warehouse Corp.—W. Rossman.....1,916.11
Suesholits, Movis—Sonn Bros. Co.....106.60
Tepper, Fuel Corp.—S. A. Green.....1,064.20
Tomaselli, Joseph & Beniamino—S. Angelillo.....406.70
Tranfaid, Jacob & Michael—L. Sessna..340.40
Walsh, John F.—E. A. Clark.....148.38
Wilhelm, Frederick—M. Schuster.....760.00
Watt, James L. and Annie S.—M. Presbrey.....757.94
Young, George W.—H. A. Ritchie et al.....118.70
Yodes, Otto—A. Weiss.....113.96
Zuckerbraun, Morris A., and Harry N. (Zuckerbraun Bros.)—Orion Knitting Mills.....1,006.67

In Bronx County.

Field, George W.—A. G. Meltener....$434.92
Same—Same.....27.72
Reise, Joseph—A. Koeppel.....1,386.32
Runcel, Jacob—H. Willimer.....832.45
Sennett, Maud—N. Listen.....522.45
Same—J. Varian.....832.96

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Glaubinger, David—City of N. Y.; Mar. 31, 1919, (vacated).....$185.52
Smith, Kline & French Co.—A. C. Hallman, Dec. 17, 1918.....2,200.87
Warren, John and Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People, &c.; Feb. 18, 1919.....1,500.00
Blake, James—D. P. Dickie; May 19, 1919.....402.87
Harper, Chas. B.—Dewitt Allen Auto Co; Dec. 11, 1905.....142.70
Jennings, Wm. W., Jr.—N. C. Butler, Jr.; May 21, 1919.....145.20
Lerner, Samuel—J. Spiegelman; July 19, 1918.....810.66
Potter, Dwight E.—E. T. Brough Potter; Dec. 24, 1918.....33,608.72
Koffler, Samuel—A. Wildfeuer; July 15, 1918.....231.20
Vecsey, Armand—Edouard; Jan. 17, 1917.....855.62
Vernon, W. Ward—N. Y. Herald, Co.; Nov. 23, 1916.....1,052.41
Lubinsky, Milton and Armand Vacsey—L. Pacak; Dec. 22, 1914.....255.41
Sperling, William—W. Berkowitz; Mar. 7, 1919.....2,479.01
Day, Emily D.—Newburg Savings Bank; June 5, 1919.....4,834.20

In Bronx County.

Rubinowitz, Isidore—M. Molshed; May 27, 1919.....$1,468.08

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 a. m. Equity.
Hughes<Corn Prod Ref Co.
J M Shook Absorber Co<Wetland.
Borgfeldt & Co<Weiss Montgomery<Wright-Martin Aircraft.
Carmen<Fox Film.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar. Trial:
Christ Paraskevopulos<Lee Fong.
Ju Nigh et al.
Abraham Woilkind, Howard Cowles.
Louis Applebaum.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Re Empire Lace Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Kalamazoo L & B Co<Wilson-Jones.
Same<Johnson.
Calumet & Hecla M Co<Bentz Trust Co.
Harley-Davidson<Compania.
US<Munoz.
Pearson<Newland.
O'Neill<Mandel.
Foley<Underwood.
Schnuer<Clergue.
Nicolai<Oriental Nav.
Leins<Zachariassen.
Aronson<Edge-Dowling.
Ellion.
Hazelton<Rupprecht.
Reas<Union Ry.
Frahr<B & O RR.
Am Brake Shoe, &c., Co<N Y Rys.
Thomas<Frederics.
Nuanus<Driggs.
McKay<Otto.
Clarke<same.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 223, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges:
Edith G Tullinghast, Thomas H Fraser.
Composition:
William Bernstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Bklyn, at 10, A. M.
US<Edna Power, U S Marshal.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
US<McQuade et al, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Ismer<NY Edison Co.
Goldstein<N Y Life Ins Co.
People ex rel Intl Ry Co<P. S Com and City of Buffalo.

Court adjourns today for the Summer.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clark, P. J.; Laughlin, Smith, Merrell, and Philbin, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.
Talsky<Wulf.
Schwartzreich<Basch.
Silber<Grand Tool & Mach Wks.
Saymon<Barish.
Lippe<Gallia Silk Mills.
Mariani Bros. Inc<T. Wilson Sons & Co.
Wells<Southern RR.
A W McLaughlin & Co<South Hotel Co
APPELLATE TERM—
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Silverman<Cherey.
Hyman<Coviello.
Equitable Export Co<Lucas Lab., Inc.
Degen<Steinbrink.
Le Roy Sargent & Co<McHarg.
Burnham<Universal NY Bldg & Imp Co<Goebel.
Miller<Miller.
Scott<Spencer.
Captain<F H Lee Co.
People<Lattore.
Smolen<Smolen.
McManus<Jacobsohn.
Re Edgehill Co-op Sav & Loan Assn.
Parsons<Parsons.
Altomare<Schiller.
Hutnal<Lord & Taylor.
Cashin<Baron.
Komansky<Fortgang.
Title G & T Co<CNY.
Leibowits<Raudenbush.
Post<Thomas.
Eisenstein<Gladstone
O'Brien<Kantor.
Re Rush-Low Eng Co. (Forrester.)
Rautigan<Samuels.
Standard Code Co<Bishop.
Becker<Rollins.
Henry C Milner, Inc<Roman Baths Co.
Kedrovsky<Archbishop & Consistory, &c.
World Film Co<Garson.
Kessler<Gross.
Hyman<Audubon Sanitarium.
Re Curtin<Hittmeier.
People<Liess.
Kel<Kell.
Saver<Saver.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M. parte business.
PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Kane<Keane.
Armour<Power.
Rubman<Horowitz.
Same<NY Merc Trading Co.
Rosenthal<Schuessler.
Cole<Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Co.
Consaber<Consabeer.
White<White.
Baker<Baker.
Wilds<Lanahan.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Undefended divorces:
Simmons.
Bacon.
Silberman.
Leraner.
Schneider.
Sharkey.
Weaver.
Deits.
McDonald.
Holley.
Gordon.
Scally.
Newman.
Hayman.
Trinax.
Dugan.
Scheck.
Weaver.
Ezell.
Lazarus.
Fishler.
Caponetto.
Anderson.
Cooper.
Settle.
Messina.
Burrell.
Smith.
Durant.
Bodley.
Mack.
Smith.
McMullen.
Meehan.
Jones.
Glanzstein.
Roman.
Coleman.
Schneider.
Zuckerman.
Gathy.
Gry.
Keller.
Testiller.
Stabell.
Borgese.
Lobasso.
Russell.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hamilton<Formans.
NY, W & B RR<CNY.
Nat Ice & Coal Co<Schumarin.
Weintraub<Manneso-vitch.
Conner<Conner.
Pease & Elliman<Merchants & Mfg Exch.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Stellata<N E RR Co.
Stellata<N E N R RR.
Dunn<Emmett.
Bauman<Nerf & Wn RR.
Bishop<NY Times Co.
Kontsouvakis<Holswasser & Co.
Holmes<Finney.
Bernstein<Cohn Av Coach Co.
Walsh<Int R T.
Levine<Rubin (2.)
Bonnano<Neiman.
Goldschmidt<Jones.
Same<Brown.
Same<Bracefield.
Anthony<Celtz.
Knaack<Kenny.
Lichtenstein<Flynn.
Wolfe<Town Taxi Co.
Mindlin<Robinman.
Hirschberg<Maclay.
Breslin<42d St. &c. Ry.
Pontremoli<Lewald.
Navarro<Mail & Exp.
M Dandy<Rubbstein.
Commercial Credit Co<Crow Motor Sales Co.
Ohio Sav & Trust Co<Hill.
Greenleaf & Crosby<Liggett.
Meinhard<Kamber.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ing—Herwitz<Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co.
Ing—Moore<Fay.
Dubrueilmer<Presidential Casualty Co.
De Lukaszevic<De Lukaszevic.
Musgrave<Musgrave, Inc.
Herwitz<Rosenberg.
Maryland Cas Co<Trainer Con Co.
Nelson<Jones.
Walsh<Employers Liability Assn Corp.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Wagner, J.—(May term continued)—At 10 A. M. Recess.
PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART X.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pergamo<Wiest.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Luce, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Louise M. Alneres, infant.
Julius L. Rosenblum.
Kate O'Kane.
Gilbert T. Rafferty.
Joseph E. Ellery.
Giuseppa Trivia, &c.
Rosa Fagelle.
Harry Monsky.
Joseph E. Ellery.
Margaret A. Steele.
Anna Linkiewicz.
Siegried Koppel.
Elizabetha Rauschuhler.
Adam Boecher.
Robert B. Rally.
John Kaya.
Joseph H. Godwin.
Hannah Loresch.
Henry Hess, Sr.
George Dimitropol.
Thomas P. McCarthy.
Alice M. Conway.
Julia Van Ness Fisher.
John D. Crimmins.
Nellie Anderson.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:
Margaret L Kingsley.
Jane E Barney.
William N Craine.
Catherine Taylor.
Richard Stahl.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Dukas<Kempner.
Kannengiesser<Israelowitz.
Malia<Douglaston Rty Co.
Pincus<Hart.
Hecht<Landesman & Gross.
Breitung<Unger.
Plantamura<Di Sesa, (2.)
Weintraub<Arkin.
Dukas<Kempner.
Richardson<Musical Blue Book Corp.
Rosenbaum<Berger.
Phillips<Edison.
Fischer<Hallenberg.
Hammer<Ritter.
Am Valve Co<Harlem Supply Co.
Valenti<Villari.
Rubin<Rand, (2.)
Youngberg<Wiener.
Tahatchnik<Huff.
Katz<Gruber.
Bruna<Salustein.
Ehrlich<Rosenthal.
Alascia<Brandt.
Posner<Weatherhead, Jr.
CNY<Lewis.
Brant<Berkowitz.
Rosemary Creamery Co<Norman.
Re Meade Transf Co. (Herbermann.)
Re CNY, (Amethyst St.)
Parker<Parker, (3.)
Re McKay, (McAdoo.)
People SNY<Wu.
Labriola<NY Con RR.
Hunau<Northern Region Supply Co.
Schlechter<Bulkley.
Leo<Pustau & Co.
Putzel<Nathan.
Cannon<US Cas Co.
CNY<Young.
Clinton Point Stone Co<Con Mach & Wr.
King<King.
Gottlieb<Berger, (2.)
Cohen<Hankevitch.
Fredericks<Wildhart Rty Co.
Re California Almond Growers' Ex, (3.)
People SNY<Hansen.

PART I.—Koegh, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions:
Stump<Farmers' Loan Trust Co.
Duboff<Barrett Property Co.
Madero Bros, Inc<Miller.
Collins<Gubelman.
East Boston Coal Co<Archibald, McNall & Sons Co.
Cavallaro<Hall.
Hartwell<Lester, Inc Inc<Hartman, Blanchard & Co.
Schey<Toeffee & Schraft, Inc.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions:
Foester<Riley.
Rosenblum<Aronson.
Brooklyn Trust Co<Kornan.
East Brooklyn Sav Bank<Freedman.
McCauley<Bklyn Stm Marble Co.
Barrasse<Barrasse.
Fortunato<Fortunato Jacobs<Marks.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, no cause will be set down for a day upon the call:
Lutz<Stern.
Ward<Mauser.
Strong<Butcher.
Rapdasso<Lavine.
Young<Wenz.
Walsh<Farrell.
Slowey<Hunt.
Davis<Koval.
Snyder<Snyder.
Kenny<Dept Health.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1785.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Clark, J.; Part II., Ketcham, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lamansky, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.; Part VIII., Fawcett, J.

Kaplan<Nassau RR.
Chaifin<Krenengold.
Slonika<Nassau RR.
Pisano<Fleischmann Com Co et al.
Richards<Kronshage.
Lotocki<Franklin Brewery Co.
Goldman<Nas RR.

The balance of the 4ay calendar stands over until June 9.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2100.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART V.—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.
Zeisler<Dandridge Co.
Modern Painting and Decorating Co<Welworth Rty Co.
Weinstein<Standhope.
Margulies<Seigel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Kirkham<Kirkham.
Rino<Rino.
Ephraim<Knick Hosp.
Lackner<Paep.
Taub<Raxetti & Calla.
Berna<Wise.
Cosier<Ernco.
Ringsdorf<Boecher.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.
Schwartz<Dreyer.
Glinberg<Glinberg.
Serwer<Serwer.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
Vogelman<Hickson.
Potash<Shapiro & Davis, Inc.
Hagner<Union Ry.
Mallen<Zehngebot.
Nirenberg<Friedlander.
Irits<Int R T.
Antman<Glasser.
Cane<Cane.
Finkelstein<Int R T.
Laufer<Int R T.
Finnegan<same.
Foley<NY Con RR.
Lorg<Int R T.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2,341.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Lenox Hill Hospital<Hart—Henry K. Davis.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
McGann<Lehigh Valley Coal Co et al.
Lugmayer<Litzenberger et al.

Remainder of calendar passed to June 9. Cases will be added to the ready section of the day calendar from the reserve calendar of June 5 as required.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 2715.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Morgan<Sanbor.
Also for the hearing of motions and ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Tojkan<Pike.
Curtis<Griglio.
Miller<Moto, (2.)
Muzney<Yonkers RR.
People<Tompkins.
Cooper<Daily Bros Co.
Kolter<same.
Smith<Title Guar and Trust Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Lee Lash Co<Driscoll.
Hanna<Baker.
Wheeler<G. Merts's Sons.
Krowa<N Y C Inter Ry Co. (2.)
Rothschild<Haviland.
Lord & Burnham Co<Weber.
Moore<Liverpool and London and Globe Ins Co.
Pietlowski<Taylor.
McEwen<Saxon Motor Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1048.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Slater, S.
Wills for probate:
Abbie C Proescholdt.
Whitney Lyon.
John C Alten.
Sarah V Bascom.
John Sullivan.
Re-probate:
Deidamia E Meeker.
Executor's account's:
Mary Ida Rich.
Adam G Inness.

Wills for probate:
Margaret Fitzgerald
Administrator's accounting:
John J Barthel
Compulsory acc't's.
Joseph H Beall.
Agnes A Hayden.
Order to show cause —Re adoption:
Dorothy Thayer

LEGAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION
OF
BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
AND
MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANIES
PLAN AND AGREEMENT
DATED MARCH 6, 1919,
AS AMENDED.

TO CREDITORS OF BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY WHO HAVE PRESENTED OR SHALL PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE OF MARCH 11, 1919:

Notice is hereby given that creditors of Bay State Street Railway Company who on the eleventh day of March, 1919, had presented, or who thereafter have presented or shall present, their claims in accordance with the provisions of Article Thirteenth of the decree entered on that date in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts in the Consolidated Cause, entitled The Archibald McNeil & Sons Company v. Bay State Street Railway Company, in Equity

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ANGORA WOOL Wanted. — Gramercy 6127.

BLACK SATEEN LINING Wanted.—Large quantity. Farragut 4717. Mr. Wang.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Serges, velours, cheviots, covertone, tricotine; all grades and makes quantity. H. A. Wechsler Co., 32 Broadway, Chelsea 8844.

BROADCLOTH or high grade flannel wanted, white or cream; quantity; pay cash. Madison Square 2958.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of Black, any make. Kaplan Bros., 36 West 20th st.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. or bottom prices; brown, plum, taupe. Madison Square 6900.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Silvertones, all colors, for cash. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th.

CAPES, Romans, suits, coats, dresses, waists, silk underwear wanted.—Highest prices paid; best grades, cash. National, Tel. Bush 7900.

CAPES Wanted. — Kunhardt 114, all colors. Gramercy 4317.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—Cheney's shades. 3313 Madison Square.

CHIFFON TAFFETA Wanted.—Raritans or Slager's make, white, any quantity. Farragut 4717.

CHIFFON TAFFETA Wanted.—Raritans 1272 and 1273, all colors and shades; cash. Farragut 2980.

CHIFFON TAFFETA Wanted.—Raritan 1272 and 1273, all colors and shades; cash. Farragut 2980.

CLOTHS Wanted.—Up to 1,500 yards, William Penrose Cloth No. 214. The Penrose Co., 613 West 46th St. Bryant 4800.

CLOTHS Wanted.—McKenney A-1-22, Ottawa 1-2-3, Hillis or similar makes, all shades, cash. Chelsea 7849.

CLOTHS Wanted.—H. Kessel's or Baumenstein's makes, all shades, cash. Chelsea 7849.

COATINGS Wanted.—Three-quarter cotton way goods. Gramercy 5485.

COATS Wanted.—Men's and boys'; jobs lots. Fair 8686. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders for fancy styles coats, suits and dresses; call with samples all week, 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats; call mornings all week. 20th, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders for better grade coats and suits, 48 West 25th St., fourth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for better grade only. 11th floor, 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders for Fall styles. 31 West 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats; also coats 5th floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Fall samples; better grade. 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Quality of colorings and gros grains, and other fancy samples. Solar Textile Co., 27 East 22d st.

COATS Wanted.—Open to buy all grades, also seconds and gray goods. C 526 Times.

COATS, Georgettes, and Fancy Dress Wanted. Open for large quantity. Kaplan Waist 20 West 33d St.

COATS, TRIMMINGS and Washable Satins Wanted. M. Mirsky & Co., 138 West 17th.

COATS, TRIMMINGS Wanted.—Three-thread Fair, 1st. Madison Sq. 9222.

COATS Wanted Manufacturers! Here's your opportunity to connect with quantity of styles and well-made dresses for season; call mornings any day with samples. Mr. William Bloom, Room 2, Bush Terminal Sales Building, 42d st. 36 West 41st st.

COATS Wanted—Large jobber placing orders in both popular and high grade georgette and evening coats; also for contractor using best grade of cloth and designs; steady work; 2 days Wiener, 20 W. 35th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders for fancy styles of tricotine, serge, and novelties. Call all week, 25 W. 45 st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will buy 5,000 yards of organdies, georgettes, satins, for cash. 4th floor, 43 West 20th st. Gramercy 3054.

COATS Wanted.—Fancy voile dresses for Spring; samples with prices. 5d floor, 129 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders of tricotine serge Call all week, A. Cohen, 54 West 21st.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber open for fancy dresses for immediate delivery; Belle Nord Waist, 31 East 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber open for cotton serges; will buy in large quantities; must have immediate delivery. 3rd floor, 22 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for dresses in serge, tricotine and satin; also stout sizes. 11th floor, 129 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—We will buy for cash satin, georgette, and wash goods. Daily 9-5, Wiener, 20 W. 35th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at high grade satin, afternoon and street coats. Greger & Co., 25 West 31st.

COTTON DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cotton dresses; call mornings 43 West 20th, 4th floor.

COTTON DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for cotton dresses; call mornings all week, 118 West 22d St.

COVERT CLOTH Wanted.—Good quality navy; immediate or future delivery. Madison Square 4180.

CRETONNES Wanted.—All makes, for immediate and future deliveries. Chelsea 7930.

CRETONNES Wanted.—Navy, U. S. Garfields, and others. Pasternack, 819 5th Av.

CRETONNE Wanted.—For cash; U. S. Garfields or similar. Madison Square 4180.

CRETONNES Wanted.—7161 or 5800 Read's; immediate or later delivery. Plaza 7406.

CRETONNE Wanted - Navy, all makes, spot cash. Looker Brown, 359 5th Av.

CRETONNES Wanted.—Navy only; U. S. 907. Farragut 9342.

CRETONNE Wanted.—Navy; all makes, spot cash. Looker Bros., 359 5th Av.

CRETONNES Wanted.—Navy only; U. S. 907. Farragut 9342.

CRETONNE Wanted.—Silk and cotton, tan only; in use a quantity at a price. Julius D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th.

CRETONNE Wanted.—Silk and cotton, tan only; in use a quantity at a price. Julius D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th.

CRETONNE Wanted.—Navy only; U. S. 907. Farragut 9342.

CRETONNE Wanted.—Navy; all makes, spot cash. Looker Bros., 359 5th Av

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Omaha, a seven-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, has been sold by the Hunts Point Realty Company, Robert E. Simon, President, to an investing client of L. J. Phillips & Co. The structure, which has been held at $350,000, occupies a plot 50.5 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave a large waterfront property at Amityville, Long Island.

Beekman Estate Sells West Broadway Holdings.

The two loft buildings at the southwest corner of West Broadway and Thomas Street are reported to have been sold by the Beekman Estate to the Markham Realty Company, Clarence W. Eckhardt, President. The property has been owned by the Beekman family for several generations. It consists of two five-story structures fronting 49.8 feet on West Broadway and 70.8 feet on Thomas Street, assessed at $86,000; 140 West Broadway is a "T"-shaped structure, having a frontage of 16.8 feet on Thomas Street, from which it extends back half the block.

Downtown Sale.

The Markham Realty Company, Clarence W. Eckhardt, President, bought the five-story building on lot 25 by 85, assessed at $27,000, at 44 Front Street, adjoining the corner of Coenties Slip, from Walter L. Smith and Louise A. Gormly through Camman, Voorhees & Floyd. The property has been in the family of the sellers since 1822, at which time it was purchased for $5,650.

Sale in Automobile Section.

Daniel B. Freedman and Alfred M. Rau have purchased 204 Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the building of the Prest-O-Lite Company at the junction of Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventieth Street. P. S. Treacy was the broker in the transaction. This property will probably be altered by the new owners for use by the retail automobile trades in this section.

$82,000 Fifth Avenue Apartment Leased.

Douglas Gibbons & Co. Inc., leased for Herbert L. Pratt a large apartment consisting of the entire floor at 907 Fifth Avenue of 28 rooms and 9 baths to E. Huntington Hooker. The apartment has been held at $32,000 per annum. Mr. Pratt recently purchased the George C. Clark house at 1,025 Fifth Avenue which was held at $900,000.

Investor Buys Midtown Building.

T. M. Stewart sold the four-story building on lot 22 by 98.9 at 125 West Twenty-sixth Street to an investing client of Ames & Co.

West Harlem Apartments Sold.

Winter & Wilkes Realty Company bought Ellmore Court, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 108 by 100, held at $135,000 and renting for over $27,500, at 541 West 124th Street, from John Palmer through M. H. Gaillard & Co. N. A. Berwin & Co. and M. Nochmanson represented the seller.

James Baird sold the five-story apartment house, on plot 75 by 104, irregular, held at 352 West 115th Street, corner of Morningside Drive, to an investing client of John R. Davidson.

Private Dwellings.

Edith R. Cleveland sold the five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.5, held at $100,000, at 131 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a client of Moore & Wyckoff for occupancy.

The estate of Rosalie Hesslein sold the four-story high-stoop dwelling, 20 by 55 by 102.2, held at $40,000, at 125 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a client of Slawson & Hobbs for occupancy.

The four-story and basement dwelling, 19 by 95, at 1,030 Madison Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, has been sold by Harris & Vaughn for the William M. Isham estate to a buyer who will convert the property into stores and apartments. The property had been held at $70,000.

The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustees for the estate of William H. Van Allen and Alfredia E. Trutly, sold the four-story high-stoop dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, at 43 West Seventieth Street, through L. J. Phillips & Co.

Tenement Deals.

Louise Baumgartner sold the five-story tenement, 25 by 100, at 707 Ninth Avenue, to a client of Joseph F. Feist & Co.

Robert P. Green sold the five-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 100, at 226 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a client of Ames & Co.

Louise Checano bought 331 East 114th Street, a four-story flat, on a lot 20 by 100, through Kehoe & Canero.

The Bronx Market.

The Berkshire Realty Company, Joseph G. Haft, President, sold the twenty-family house, 40 by 100, held at $38,500, at 1,078 Simpson Street.

E. Sharum sold to Charles Blair a four-story flat, 27 by 125 irregular, at 3,880 Third Avenue.

Arthur C. Byrne sold the vacant plot, 62.8 by 100, on the east side of Concord Avenue, 100 feet north of 143d Street, to the Three Unit Engineering Corporation, which will at once begin the erection of a factory building for its own use. J. Clarence Davies negotiated the deal.

Cahn & Cahn sold to Paul Ehni the three-story brick two-family house, on lot 20 by 100, at 35 West 183d Street.

Jerome Fuetsel sold the two-story and basement brick one-family dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 75, at 697 East 135th Street to a client of Kurz & Uren.

Henry D. Patton sold the two-story brick two-family dwelling, on a lot 20 by 95, at 3,019 Kingsbridge Terrace to a client of McLernon Brothers. The same brokers sold for Elizabeth Carl the three-story residence, on plot 50 by 100, at 2,230 University Avenue to a physician for occupancy, and the three-story dwelling, on plot 50 by 100, at 2,610 Grand Avenue for J. Donohue.

Charley Flair sold the four-story store and apartment building, on plot 27 by 125, at 3,890 Third Avenue to A. Frank through Fred Oppenheimer.

Felix Pansa bought the one-family dwelling, on plot 108 by 47 by 100 by 11, at 409 Morris Park Avenue, corner of 178th Street, from Carl A. Hahn through Sisca & Paladino.

The six-story apartment house, on a plot 88 by 107, at 853 East 170th Street, northwest corner of Wilkins Avenue, was sold by the Benenson Realty Company to a client of Price Brothers. The structure is arranged for forty families, contains six stores, and rents for $18,000. Heller & Sussman were the brokers.

Frederick Brown bought from Simon G. Katzen the vacant plot, 100 by 116, at the northwest corner of Grand Concourse and 198th Street.

Bernard S. Deutsch sold 2,740 and 2,742 Gifford Avenue, a two-family house and garage, on plot 50 by 100, to Maria Barbuto; also a plot, 58 by 100, on the west side of Teller Avenue, between 169th and 170th Street.

Bernard S. Deutsch purchased the southeast corner of 165th Street and Intervale Avenue, a brick taxpayer, consisting of five stores, and gave in part payment a plot, 58 by 100, on the west side of Teller Avenue, between 169th and 170th Streets. Harry Levy was the broker.

Isaac Polstein sold the property at the northwest corner of 170th Street and Ogden Avenue, held at $175,000, to a client of Peter Axelrod.

Isaac Portman and A. H. Levy, operators, purchased from the William S. Dempsey Realty Company 1,024 to 1,030 Bryant Avenue two five-story apartments, each on a plot 60 by 100. This property was given in exchange for the King Haven, a six-story elevator apartment, at the northwest corner of 153d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, sold last Monday. The John P. Paul Company and Leitner, Brener & Starr negotiated the transaction.

Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, operators, purchased from Mrs. L. H. Jackson 887 and 889 Southern Boulevard, two five-story new-law apartments, on a plot 74 by 105. They yield a gross annual rental of $29,000 and were held at about $200,000.

Brooklyn.

Sigmund Wechsler resold to a builder a plot of forty-seven lots on the west side of Twenty-first Avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets. The frame dwelling, on a plot 25 by 100, at 737 Lafayette Avenue, between Tompkins and Throop Avenues, was sold to a client of Burling & Swan, Inc., who will alter for occupancy.

G. Dunn sold the premises, 2,025 East Fourteenth Street, to a client of R. S. Fisher, Inc. The same brokers sold for J. Kenny to Hubert Bartlett the house at 1,325 East Eighth Street, the house at 1,619 East Fourteenth Street for P. Krecker to K. La Roche, and the house at 1,725 East Eighteenth Street for Mrs. Gill to Mrs. Stewart.

Meistar Builders, Inc., sold the two-story frame cottage at 72 Fifteenth Street to a client for occupancy.

S. Helmdenger sold the two-story and cellar one-family dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 864 New York Avenue, to a client of the Bulkley & Horton Company, for occupancy.

The Cluster Realty Company sold the two-story white stone two-family dwelling at 7,512 Seventh Avenue, through F. C. Sauter and Frank A. Seaver.

Suburban Sales.

The Howell Realty Company sold a large corner plot at Howell Park, Larchmont, N. Y., to the Rye Building Company through Fish & Marvin.

R. G. Adrian bought the H. B. Dowhey residence at 648 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., through the Robert E. Farley Organization and Ed. McCann.

Mrs. G. B. Brooks sold a bungalow at Chappaqua, N. Y., to a Mr. Newton through George Howe and Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

James C. Broderick bought a residence at Nyack, N. Y., from the estate of Dr. S. C. Bradley through Howard Goldsmith.

F. H. Kinnicutt bought six acres adjoining his property in the Hunting Colony at Peapack-Gladstone, N. J., from Gordon Grand through Pease & Elliman.

The Mount Vernon Homes, Inc., the dwellings at 661 and 653 South Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to a Mr. Smith and a Mr. Kolbeck, respectively, through the Red Roof Realty Company. The same brokers sold for the Mount Vernon Mortgage Company to Maurice Levermon, sixteen lots, for immediate improvement.

John P. Hines sold his English Colonial residence and acre plot in the Great Neck Estates, overlooking Little Neck Bay and the Great Neck Golf Links, to Julius Tuska. The property, private, valued at $25,000, fronts 160 feet on Cedar Drive and about 130 feet on Hillside Avenue, and includes a two-car garage. The purchaser sold his residence in Great Neck last week through the same broker, I. G. Wolf, to A. P. Trafton.

Joseph M. Macdonough sold his estate at the end of Taylor's Lane, Rye, N. Y., consisting of residence and outbuildings, on two islands in the Van Amringe Mill Pond, held at $150,000, to John N. Steele for a permanent residence. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

Borough of Richmond.

Clara Stoddard bought the one-family frame dwelling on plot 40 by 115 at 627 Delafield Avenue, West New Brighton, from the Clinton Trading Corporation.

Margerita A. De J. Harding sold her residence with five additional lots on Bay View Place, Pavilion Hill Tompkinsville to Angelo Zarl through Moffat & Schwab.

Realty Notes.

The sale of the five five-story flats, covering the block front on the west side of 163d Street, between Kelly and Tiffany Streets, in the Bronx, is denied by the owner David Harris.

Commercial Leases.

The Schulte Cigar Stores Company rented from Lee Shubert and William Klein the entire Garden Restaurant building, covering a plot 42 by 90, at the southwest corner of Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue. The lease is for a term of forty-four years, with renewals, and the aggregate rental is reported to be close to $1,000,000. Herbert Hecht & Co. were the brokers in the transaction and the owners were represented by Harris & Vaughan. With the southeast corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street, which the Schulte Company leased some months ago, the Schulte Company now controls the entire south block front on Fiftieth Street between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, of 147 feet.

William J. Roome & Co., Inc., leased for the estate of Elizabeth Hardenburgh the residence at 13 East Twelfth Street, on lot 25 by 138.5. The Twelfth Street Garage, operated by Ambrose Cleric and George Bambi, now at 19 East Twelfth Street, running through to 28 East Thirteenth Street, have taken a twenty-one-year lease of this property, which is now being altered into a modern fireproof garage.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

38th St, 326-8 East, s s, 360.9 ft e of 2d Av, 40x98.9, two five-story tenements and stores and two three-story rear tenements; Henry Dreyfoos et al against Edo Levenson et al; W. R. Adams, attorney; due, $7,674.48; taxes, &c., $270; sub to a prior mtg of $25,000; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

58th St, 404 East, s s, 88.5 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.4, three-story and basement dwelling; H. P. Stromberg against Constance Mullen et al; Shearman & S., attorneys; due, $6,880.32; taxes, &c., $437.08; withdrawn.

5th Av, 1,489, e s, 63.2 ft s of 120th St, 37.8x100, six-story flat and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Elysee Realty Co. et al; Shearman & S., attorneys; due, $46,986.25; taxes, &c., $1,678.40; to the plaintiff for $47,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Houston St, 214 to 218 East, n s, 150 ft w of Av A, 50.4x81.4 to 1st (107 to 111) x50; 55, six-story tenement and stores; J. R. Green against Milfeth Corp. et al; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $52,478.16; taxes, &c., $650; to Joseph H. Schwartz for $59,000.

By Samuel Marx.

5th Av, 1,462, e s, 25 ft s of 118th St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; F. de P. Foster et al against Mary Foley et ux; W. A. Alcock, attorney; due, $24,976.97; taxes, &c., $1,616.12; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Eastern Blvd, s e corner Ft. Schuyler Rd, 117.7 1.1x224.5x102.6x64.10x963.10 to, &c., except parts released; O. De L. Coster et al against Estates Development Co. et al; Pardoe & Pardoe, attorneys; due, $142,414.19; taxes, &c., $19,872.41; to the plaintiff for $150,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Loring Place, e s, 268.50 ft s of Fordham Road; 2 5-story brick tenements, 63.5x81; Beekman Realty Co., John H. Beekman, 2,258 University Av, President, owners; John P. Boyland, 4,780 Third Av, architect; total cost, $120,000.

Grand Concourse, s w corner of Minerva Place; 5-story brick tenement, 90x70; William M. Moore, 2,487 University Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 Fifth Av, architects; cost, $120,000.

150th St, n s, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av; 1-story brick garage, 25x65; Arthur E. Miller, 72 Scofield Place, City Island, owner; Leandro Cesario, 341 East 149th St, architect; cost, $1,800.

Crotona Park East, 450 ft n of 178d St, 5-story brick tenement, 57.6x112.6; Louis E. Kleban, 1,714 Crotona Park East, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $100,000.

Winter St, n e corner of City Island Av; 1½-story frame shop, 25x65; H. B. Nevins, City Island, owner; S. H. Booth & Sons, City Island, architects, cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items under $1,000 omitted.

1724 St, 7 East; to a 4-story tenement; S. Feinstein, 70 East 104th St, owner, Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects, cost, $6,000.

Washington Square North, 22; to a 5-story dwelling; E. S. Bart, 870 Madison Av, owner; Lenygon & Morant, Inc., 18 East 60th St, architects; cost, $9,500.

Pell St, 2 to 8; to 3 4-story stores and restaurant, &c.; Canton Realty Co. premises, owner; William H. Rahmann & Sons, 128 Cedar St, architect; cost, $15,000.

Riverside Drive, 320; to a 4-story dwelling; J. Marks, premises, owner, J. H. Knubel, 305 West 45th St, architect, cost, $10,000.

149th St, s e corner of Morris Av, 3-story frame store, office and dwelling, 21x30; Nicola Brunon, 288 East 151st St, owner; Anthony Vendrasco, 64 Washington Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

Adams St, e s, 211th St s of Van Nest Av, 3-story brick dwelling, 21x52; Antonio Bossi, 1610 Adams St, owner; Anthony Vendrasco, 64 Washington Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 69th St, 20x65; Mary W. Carden to the West 68th St. Co., 67 Exchange Place, mtg, $10,000; attorneys, Stoddard and M., 128 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w cor of 178th St, 199.10 to 177th St, x100; Sam Wolpon to Great Northern Apartment Corp., 320 Broadway, mtg, $300,000, June 23; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.$100

AUDUBON AV, 391, e s, 53.5 ft s of 185th St, 26.6x95; Arieanna M. Kahn to Bertha Kaufmann, 32 Ridgewood Av, Newark, N. J, mtg, $27,000, June 5; attorney, Thomas Freedman, 2 Rector St.....$100

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 90x100; Criterion Holding Co. to Margaret F. Robinson and Mary C. Mesa, on Sycamore Av, Shrewsbury, N. J, et al., ½ part, all liens, Oct. 24, 1918; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, runs e 99.1 x n 100.11 x w 25 x s 25.2 x w 108.9 to Broadway x s 81.1 to beginning; Jennie C. Molloy to George Rosenfeld, 328 West 83d St, mtg $188,000, all liens, June 4; attorneys, Kendall & H., 120 Broadway...$100

BROADWAY, northeast corner 107th St, runs e 99.1x n 100.11x w 25x s 25.2x w 103.3 to Broadway x s 81.1, to beginning; George Borenfeld to Jennie C. Molloy, 102 West 92d St, mtg $200,000, May 29; attorneys, Kendall & H. 120 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 151st St, 99.11x150; Samuel Klar to Ranger Realty Corp., 40 West 57th St, mtg $278,000, all liens, June 5; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

CANMINE ST, s s, 17.8 ft s w of Minetta Lane, 20x95.1; Canmine St, s w corner of Minetta Lane, 17.8x51.4 to lane x 45.11; 123d St, 154 East, s s, 25x100.11; also s. t. in following: 98th St, n s, 184.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 79.8x27 x irregular; 98th St, n s, 226.6 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 77.8x 26.10 x irregular; J. A. Sonias to Martha M. Sontag, 75 90th St, Flushing, L. of Q., all liens, Jan. 30; attorney, Abraham Epplin, 128 Broadway.....$1

GREENE ST, 213, w s, 37.6x100; Greenwich Savings Bank to Harry Swanson, 234 West 96th St, b. and s., all liens, June 4; attorneys, Middlebrook & R., 46 Cedar St.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Swanson to Charles and Carrie Levinson, 2,115 Broadway, mtg $25,000, all liens, June 4; attorney, same.....$100

GROVE ST, 25, n s, 32x100; J. J. Birnbaum et al. to Newport Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, all liens, mtg $23,000, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, n w corner of 135th St, 102.5x102.2x99.11x125; Maiez Realty Corp. to Norman R. R. Corp., 170 Broadway, b. & s., all liens, June 3; attorney, Louis Boehm, 15 William St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Norman Real Estate Corp. to Riverdene Realty Co., 148 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $185,000, all liens, June 4; attorney, same.....$100

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 5 e s, 95.6 ft s of 186th St, 17.9x62.6; Edith Favor to Rebecca L. Mendelson, on the premises, mtg $5,000, all liens, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.$100

3D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 35th St, 25x87.6; Joseph G. Engel to Mabelle Realty Co, 132 Nassau St, all liens, May 29; attorneys, Engel Bros, 132 Nassau St.....$1

6TH ST, 332 East, s s, 25x87; American Savings Bank to Anna A. Shapiro, 230 East 7th St, mtg $18,000, b and s, c s g, June 4; attorney, John V. Irwin, 302 Broadway.....$18,000

6TH AV, 195, w s, 118.4 ft s of 14th St, 18x65; Alexander Duncan to Morris Weinstein, 45 West 110th St, all liens, April 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, 301-5, s e corner of 27th St, (161-3 West,) 106.1 x 79.7 x irregular; Land Estates to Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., 11 West 86th St, mtg $172,500, all liens, b. and s., John Linke, 25 Cedar St. New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

8TH AV, 2,100, e s, 30.5 ft s of 114th St, 23x100; Rose Leon to Emil G. Hantsche, Jr., 140 East 63d St, mtg $18,000, all liens, June 4; attorney, Walter Fairchild, 1 Liberty St.....$1

9TH ST, 315 East, n s, 20.7x89.10; Metropolitan Savings Bank to Morris Borsodi, 244 East 25th St, June 4; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$1,000

11TH ST, 214 West, s e corner of Waverly Pl, 19.4x59.9; United States Trust Co. of New York to Tel. Ray Realty Corp., 800 6th Av, b. and s., June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

12TH ST, 17 East, n s, 25x103.3; Morris Borsodi to Natiwel Corp., 115 Broadway, prior mtg $20,000, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

12TH ST, n s, 325.1 ft e of 5th Av, 25x103.5; Julia S. C. Grant to Morris Borsodi, 241 East 25th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

24TH ST, 152, West, n s, 21.10x98.9; Thos. H. Stewart to Trust Realty Co, 26 West 31st St, mtg $32,000; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$100

29TH ST, 252 West, s s, 22.2x90.11; Geo. H. Church to Frances Cartwright, 339 Wilson Av, Brooklyn, mtg, $10,000, b. and s. all liens, June 2; attorney, Milton S. Hoffman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

35TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; A. H. Sinnott and another to Frank Cosenza, 576 8th Av and another, mtg $11,000, all liens, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

45TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 75x100.5; Consolidated Gas Co. to Standard Oil Co. of New York, 26 Broadway, b. and s. c. a. s. f. all liens, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

52D ST, 57 East, n s, 13.9x100.5; Lydia F. Folsom to Gifford A. Cochran, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., mtg $14,000, all liens, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

56TH ST, 158 West, s s, 25.1x83.8; B. S. Carlisle to Madison Av and 56th St Corp., 101 East 42d St, b. and s., June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

73D ST, 48 East, s s, 27x102.2; Ethel K. Anderton to Joseph S. Auerbach, Hewlett, L. I., P. M., mtg $32,000, all liens, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

79TH ST, 23 East, n s, 18x102.2; Alfred Schermerhorn and another, exrs. to James and Anita Cotting, on premises, one-half part, a. a. l. liens, May 19; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe, 49 Wall St.....$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; same as committee to same, one-half part, a. t. b and s. c. a. s. all liens, May 21; attorneys, same.$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Matthews same to same, one-half part, a. t. b and s, March 24; attorneys, same.....$1

82D ST, n s, 291.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 63.4x102.2; 82d St Realty Corp. to Union Chemical Glassware Co., 61 Park Row, mtg $146,250, all liens, June 2; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway.....$100

107TH ST, 224 East, s s, 25x100.11; Metropolitan Savings Bank to Marie Oliva and another, 47 Allen St, June 3; attorney, F. M. Testa, 200 Grand St.....$1,000

108TH ST, 209 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Minerva Realty Co. to Angelina Cataudella, 242 East 107th St, mtg $5,000, all liens, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

116TH ST, 243-5 West, 40x100.11; Feinberg to Julia C. S. Grant, Tarrytown, N. Y., mtg $41,600; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 357 and 359 West, n s, 50x100.11; Edward Monshekian to Chalmers Realty Co., 149 Broadway, all liens, re-recorded from July 19, 1917.....$100

119TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; R. J. Brown to Samuel J. and Meyer Brown, 72 West 119th St, quitclaim, June 2; attorney, Albert M. Lee, 45 Cedar St.....$1

129TH ST, 116-120 West, s s, 75x99.11; Anthony Av. Realty Co. to Henry C. Boykin, 229 West 131st St, mtg, $85,000, all liens, June 5; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 2 Broadway.....$100

131ST ST, 28 East, s s, 17.6x99.11; Harry Whelan to the Rudwill Corp, 7 West 45th St, all liens, June 4.....$1

134TH ST, 190 West, s s, 25x99.11; Charles E. Hall to Takara Realty Co., 305 West 150th St, mtg $18,000, June 2; attorneys, Joseph D. & F., 277 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, 120 West, s s, 28.6x99.11; F. Ottensoser to Tekane Realty Co., 261 Broadway, mtg $14,500, all liens, attorneys, Joseph, D. & F., 277 Broadway.....$1

137TH ST, 216 West, s s, 17x99.11; Robert Jakel to James L. Wilson, mtg $9,000, all liens, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$1

142D ST, 162-8 West, s s, 100x99.11; Hicks Realty Co. to Plumbers Realty Co, 135 Broadway, mtg $90,000, June 3; attorney, A. Spiro, 2 Rector St.....$100

151ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Colton Realty Co to H. W. G. Realty Co, 50 Union Square, mtg $110,000, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

158TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Tessie Glaser and another to Rhenk R. and C. Co., 118 West 125th St, mtg $57,000, all liens, June 2; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

160TH ST, 548 West, s s, 15.4x99.11; Jennie E. McLellan to Annie Bernstein, 548 West 160th St, mtg $5,000, all liens, June 4; attorney, Harry Sammet, 27 Cedar St.....$100

166TH ST, 457-59, n s, 50x76.6; Dora Freidus to Albert Hyman, 558 West 175th St, and Isaac Ovenson, 31 West 139th St, mtg, $40,500 all liens May 22; attorney, Ben. M. Levy, 38 Park Row.....$1

176TH ST, 502 West, s s, 44x99.11; 86th St. Garage to Classic Realty Corp., 600 West 181st St, mtg $32,000, re-recorded from March 14, 1919, Feb. 25; attorney, M. L. Strunsky, 601 West 181st St.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,956 e s, 24.2x90; Edward Smolka to Moritz Friedman, 987 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn, June 3; attorney, A. Kreisberg, 149 Broadway.....$100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 100 feet n of 178th St, 39.9x121.11x39.9x122.7; also Arthur Av, e s, 139.9 feet n of 178th St, 121.11xn 40xw 22.3 feet to Arthur Av, s 7.1xs 23.11 feet to beg; Mt. Hope Bldg. Co. to Raymond Rubin, 1,820 Waterloe Place, mtg $63,000, June 5; attorney, M. Berkowitz, 74 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Raymond Rubin to Joe Levy and another, 1,830 Clinton Av, mtg $66,000, June 3; attorney, same.....$100

BATHGATE AV, e s corner of 180th St, 48.3x99.11x33.11xe; Charles H. Thornton et al to Ella L. Stansbury, 2,090 Saltgate Av, correction deed, May 27; attorneys, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

BRONX and PELHAM PARKWAY, n w cor of Williamsbridge Rd w 168.8x e s 625.10; n s 1176.6 to Rd x s e 81.9x s e 95.3 x s e 256x s e 223 to beginning; Helen H. Astor to New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 413 9th Av, May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

BRYANT AV, 1,494, e s, 90x100; Norman Real Estate Corp to Sylvamore Realty Co, 133 Nassau St, mtg $25,500, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COLLEGE AV, s s, 459.10 ft s of 170th St, 16.8x100; Hy. J. Toebe et al. to Louis Epstein, 960 east 173d St, mtg $3,000, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COSTER ST, e s, 440 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; Annie E. Quersn to William Bondy, 652 Manida St, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CRESTON AV, 2,206, e s, 16.8x89.8; Mosaman Realty Co. to Elizabeth McGrath, 2,206 Creston Av, June 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

CROTONA AV, w s, 119.11 ft s of 182d St, w 1.6 x n 116.5 x w 67.10 x s 28.7 x e 65.4, x s 9.1x e 9.8 to Av, n 24.2 to beginning; Angelo Salvatore Semino, 248 East 104th St, mtg $6,500, May 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

DECATUR AV, 3,511, w s, 25x100; Fred Schaegering to Carl J. Siegler, 1,340 Prospect Av, mtg $5,000, April 25; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 260th St and Webster Av...$100

FINDLAY AV, 1,347-1,357, w s, 2 lots, each 39.6x100; C. J. C. Bldg. Co to Regat Realty Co, 34 West 21st St, mtg $42,000, May 31; attorney, Fred Krakower, 299 Broadway, $100

FINDLAY AV, 1,270, e s, 16.8x100; John L. Beck et al. to Isaac Fine, 1,638 Topping Av, mtg $3,000, May 23; attorney, H. F. L. Cohen, 220 Broadway.....$100

FOREST AV, w s, 62.8 ft n of 166th St, 20x87.6; William J. Dunn to Feibusch Berger, 1,326 Washington Av, mtg $6,000, April 11; attorneys, Reit & K., 309 Broadway.....$100

FOX ST, 1,171, w s, 25x42.11x irregular; Hudwild Corp. to Sante Turi, 415 East 148th St., mtg $3,750, May 20; attorney, Sante Turi, 415 East 148th St.....$1

FOX ST, 1,068, e s, 20.8x100; J. C. Gaffney Construction Co. to Abr F. Beller, 647 Linwood Av, Brooklyn, mtg $7,500, June 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FOX ST, 854, e s, 40x100; Morris Goldstein to Louis Goldstein, 674 Pennsylvania Av, Brooklyn, and another, mtg $26,000, June 5; attorney, D. B. Getz, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$100

GERARD AV, 1,247, w s, 25x130; Jennie Weller to Clothilde M. Lewy, 1,247 Gerard Av, mtg $5,500, June 2; attorney, Max Stern, 31 Liberty St.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 2,526 and 2,530, e s, 100x100; Purdy Estate, Inc., to College Holding Co., 3d Av, Broadway, mtg $85,000, June 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$100

SAME PROPERTY; College Holding Co. to Gisako Realty Co., 549 West 115th St, mtg $119,000, June 3; attorney, same.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 2,246-50, 100x100; Purdy Estates, Inc., to Mary J. Lee, 313 East 138th St, mtg $76,000, June 3; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary J. Lee to Meyer Rappaport and another, 541 West 124th St, mtg $125,000, June 3; attorney, same..$100

GRAND AV, e s, 70 ft s of 180th St, 105x90; Service Realty Co. to 181st Construction Co, 1,918 Dale Av, mtg $5,000, June 3; attorney, Lind & P, 46 Cedar St.$100

HOE AV, e s, 100.3 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Ray Stoller to Edith L. Marks, 15 Mills St., Far Rockaway, L. I., May 29; attorney, R. Marks, 320 Broadway.....$1

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 83.4 ft s of 191st St, 16.8x100; Francesco Fadicico to Rosa Custardino, 168 18th St, Brooklyn, mtg $3,800, March 12; attorney, C. F. Hetzel, 341 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.....$1

INTERVALE AV, w s, 816 ft n of Freeman St, 50x108, 1,339; Intervale Av Co. to Olde Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $37,500, Sept. 5, 1918; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

KELLY ST, 749, w s, 25x100; Arthur D. Cahn to Philip Springer, 23 East Broadway, mtg $5,500, June 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

LONGWOOD AV, 843, n s, 35x106; Annie E., wife of John Ruzicka, to John Tulka, 843 Longwood Av, mtg $29,000, June 2; attorney, Max Sheinist, 311 East 57th.....$1

LOTS 1,403 and 1,404, map of L. Spencer et al. Elizabeth Williams to James E. Frain, 1,417 Woodrow Wilson Parkway, mtg $325 May 16; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

LOT 34, block 51, map Morris Park, John M. Haffen to Louise E. Ringelstein, 885 Van Nest Av, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 22, map of Haight Estate; Philip Rubino to Vincenzo Orlando, 1,922 Pilgrim Pl, mtg $1,318.65, May 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

MORRIS AV, 2,640, e s, 16.8x105; William Schnare to Allen B. A. Hogemaier, 17 East Kingsbridge Road, mtg $7,000, June 4; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St..$100

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Oakland Place, 25x100x25.1x100; Herman Steinkamp to Arthur D. Cahn, 332 West 123d St, $18,000, May 21; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 117 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur D. Cahn to Newat Realty Co., 200 Broadway, mtg $7,000, June 4; attorney, same.....$100

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Jennings St, 43x90.10; Samuel Rezenick, 1,104 Longwood Av, 104 Measrole St., Brooklyn, and another, mtg $40,450, May 31; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, s w cor of 165th St 828 x irregular; Michael F. Burns to 1,965 Prospect Av. Corp., 59 Church St, May 23; attorneys, L. H. Moos, 19 Cedar St.....$1

SPRINGFIELD ST, n s, 248 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 16.8x100; George W. Miller and another to Adelaide Motzkels, 320 East 154th St, mtg $3,000, June 2; attorney, A. M. Yuzzalino, 277 Broadway.....$3,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 781, w s, 40x100; Ignatz Rosenblum to Samuel Vogel, 1,616 Van Wyck Av, Dunton, L. I., mtg $38,000, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ST. PETER'S AV, 1,720, 25x96.10x25x97.1; Bertha Harrison et al to Fanny Friedman, 60 East 102d St, mtg $4,000, May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

TELLER AV, e s, 98 ft s of 166th St, 25x110; 107.7 Jay Bee Realty Co to Bronxbar Co, 1,149 Boston Road, mtg $12,000, May 29; attorney, Harry Barry, 2,028 Grand Concourse.....$1

TOPPING AV, s e corner 178th St, 87x19x 87.8x19; Rosetta McKenna to Anna B. Touroff, 1,828 Topping Av, mtg $1,250, June 4; attorney, M. G. Palliser, 1 Liberty St..$100

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,295, e s, 50x100; John H. Beckman et al. to Beekmann Realty and Construction Co., 2,296 University Av, mtg $15,000, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Beekmann Realty and Construction Co. to Urlan Himmelstein, 51 East 100th St, mtg $15,000, May 29; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, 2,194, e s, 16.8x116.11;

RECORDED MORTGAGES

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 151st St, 99.11x irr, due P. M. June 3. Arrow Holding Corp. to Frederick Brown, 285 Central Park West, due March 1, 1922, 6 p. c., mtg $248,750; attorney, Julius H. Cohen, 217 Broadway.....$20,250

GRAND ST, 258, n s, 25x75; Grand St, 260, e s, 24.8x75, June 3. Benjamin Jack Realties to Benjamin Peller, 104 Division Av, Brooklyn, due Dec 1 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $58,000; attorneys, Monks & M., 61 Park Row.$6,000

GREENE ST, 213, w s, 27.6x100, P. M., June 4. Harry Swanson to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, 5 years; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$23,000

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 5, e s, 33.6 ft s of 186th St, 17.7x85, P. M., June 5. Peter Mendelson to Edith Fabor, 346 East 3d St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $5,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

WEST END AV, 48, e s, 75.5 ft s 62d St, 25x100, P. M., April 24; Albert E. Hartridge, as trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan Home in City of N. Y., 463 Hawthorne Av, Yonkers, N. Y., 3 years, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

62D ST, 62 East, s s, 25x97, P. M., June 4. A Shapiro to American Savings Bank, 113 East 125 St, 5 years; attorney, John V. Irwin, 32 Broadway.....$18,000

67TH AV, 155, w s, 118.4 ft s 14th St, 18x95, P. M., June 3. Morris Weinstein to Alex. Hopman, at Hempstead, L. I., 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

67TH ST, 226 East, s s, 25x97, P. M., June 4. A Shapiro to American Savings Bank, 113 East 125 St, 5 years; attorney, John V. Irwin, 32 Broadway.....$18,000

67TH AV, 155, w s, 118.4 ft s 14th St, 18x95, P. M., June 3. Morris Weinstein to Alex. Hopman, at Hempstead, L. I., 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

67TH ST, 225 East, n s, 20.7x80.10, P. M., June 4. Morris Borsodi to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hupfel, 54 William St.....$20,000

67TH ST, 214 West, s e corner of Waverly Pl, 14.8x53.9, P. M., June 6. Tel Ray Realty Corp. to S. Trust Co., 45 Wall St, due June 1, 1923, attorneys, Stewart & Sherer, 45 Wall St.....$8,500

127TH ST, 17 East, n s, 25x100.3, P. M., June 4. Morris Borsodi to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, 5 years, 6 p. c., attorneys, A. S. & W. Hupfel, 54 William St.....$20,000

97TH ST, 446-448 West, n s, 63x98.9, June 2. Harry M. Weis to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, due July 25, 1922, prior mtg $44,000, attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.....$4,000

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 84.8x98.9, June 2, same to same, 3 years, prior mtg $40,000, attorneys, same.....$7,000

98TH ST, s s, 225 ft w 9th Av, 25x98.8, June 3. Ernest Dunne to Frances A. Speich, 633 Carpenter Av, Bronx, 3 years, 6 p. c., attorney, Jos. J. Speth, 58 Liberty St.....$2,000

167TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 50.4x100.4, May 31. Wilbur J. Murphy to Anton J. Weinach, 320 West 71st St, due Oct. 21, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000, on this and two lots adjoining on w, attorneys, Levine & Gilbert, 32 Nassau St.....$10,000

167TH ST, 138 West, s s, 25x83.8, June 4. Madison Av and 56th St Corp. to Burton S. Castles, 43 West 28th St, due May 1, 1927, 5½ p. c., attorneys, Theker, Strasmore & Levy, 25 Nassau St.....$37,000

171ST ST, 142 East, s s, 20x100.5, P. M., June 5. George M. Parker to Helen L. Cole and Ida A. Trenor, Hotel St. Remo, Central Park West and 74th St, 5 years, attorney, Hy. M. Stevenson, 26 Liberty St.....$31,000

172D ST, 48 East, s s, 20x102.2, P. M., June 4. Joseph S. Auerbach to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$50,000

172D ST, 52 West, s s, 20x102.2, P. M., June 4. Union Chemical Glassware Co. to Gotmore Holding Co., 299 Broadway, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $200,000; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 299 Broadway.....$10,000

172D ST, 55 West, n s, 53.4x102.2, P. M., June 4. Union Chemical Glassware Co. to 82d Street Realty Corp., 111 Broadway, 5 years, 6 p. c., attorneys, Graves & M. & C., 135 Broadway.....$53,750

172D ST, 62 West, s s, 37.6x100.8, with all title to strip on s, P. M., June 4. W. T. C. Roofing Co. to Morris Polsky, 1381 Fulton Av, due Nov 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $30,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

207TH ST, 155 West, n s, 25x100.11, June 2. M. Ehrlich to Rosalie L. Whitney, 212 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $21,000; attorney, Max Weinstein, 505 5th Av.....$5,000

207TH ST, 224 East, s s, 25x100.11, P. M., June 5. Maria O. and G. Alogna, 47 Allen St. to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hupfel, 54 William St.....$7,500

208TH ST, 239 East, n s, 25x100.11, P. M., June 4. Angelina Catandella to Mervyn Realty Co., 2862 W. 12d St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $5,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

218TH ST, 357-9 West, n s, 50x100.11, June 5. Ilwood Holding Corp. to Marie Hak, West Willington, Conn., 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $73,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$7,500

229TH ST, 118-20 West, s s, 75x99.11, P. M., June 5. Henry C. Boykin to Anthony Av. Realty Co., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $62,000; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway.....$3,000

134TH ST, 120 West, s s, 28.6x99.11, P. M., June 3. Tekane Realty Co. to Fannie Ottenheimer, 1000 West 108th St, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $14,500; attorneys, Lesser Bros., 299 Broadway.....$4,000

135TH ST, 216 West, s s, 17x99.11, P. M., June 4. James L. Wilson to Robert Jaksel, 216 West 137th St, installments $125 quarterly, 6 p. c., prior mtg $9,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

142D ST, s s, 100x150, to Lenox Av, 2 lots, each 50x99.1. 2 F. M. mtgs $10,750 each, June 3; Plumbers Realty Co. to Hickory Realty Corp., 129 Broadway, due April 1, 1922, 6 p. c., attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$21,500

151ST ST, 512-518 West, s s, 2 lots, each 50x99.11, P. M. mtgs $11,500 each, and each lot subject to prior mtg of $55,000, June 3. H. W. G. Realty Co. to Colton Realty Co., 1,861 3d Av, due June 1, 1926, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel H. Steinberg, 233 Broadway.....$2,000

150TH ST, 546-8 West, s s, 50x99.11, June 4. Milla Rosenberg to Isaac Evenson, 31 West 139th St, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. M. Levy, 38 Park Row.....$8,500

158TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, P. M., June 2. Shenk Realty and Construction Co to Tessie Gilser, 384 West 152d St, and another, due May 1, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $37,000; attorney, Ben. M. Levy, 38 Park Row.....$6,000

160TH ST, 548 West, s s, 15.4x99.11, P. M., June 4. Annie, Bernstein to Jennie E. McLellan, 3,101 Kingsbridge Av, Bronx, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jessie G. Roe, 128 Broadway.....$1,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 139.9 ft n of 176th St, 32.11x irregular; Raymond Rubin to William C. Bergen, 130 West 180th St, June 3, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$7,500

ARTHUR AV, e s, 100 ft n of 176th St, 38.9x121.11; same to same, June 3, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$7,500

ANTHONY AV, 1,058, e s, 24.2x90, Edw. Smolka to Goidle Grey, 233 East 33d St, June 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, A. Kreisher, 149 Broadway.....$8,000

SAME PROPERTY; Moritz Friedman to Edw. Smolka, 8 Jerome Av, Arverne, N. Y., June 3, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Silverstein, 300 Broadway.....$2,150

BRYANT AV, 1,434, e s, 50x100, Seymore Realty Co. to Norman Real Estate Co. Corp., 170 B'way, June 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

CASTER ST, s e s of Spofford Av, 20x100; William Bondy to Annie E. Queren, 460 East 9th St, June 4, 3 years, 5 p. c. and 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

COLLEGE AV, e s, 550.10 ft s of 170th St, 50x100; Louis Epstein to Hy J. Thies, 20 Garfield Place, East Rockaway, N. Y., prior mtg. $5,000, June 2, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

CRESTON AV, 2,266, e s, 16.8x80.6, Elizabeth McGrath to Mossman Realty Co., 60 Wall St, June 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co.....$4,500

FAIRMOUNT AV or 175th St, n w corner of Waterloo Place, 28.6x82.6; Kassel Edelson and another to Marquette Construction Co., 481 Crotona Park North, prior mtg $20,000, June 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles V. Scanlon, 57 Chambers St.....$6,000

FINDLAY AV, 1,347 to 1,351, w s, 2 lots, each 37.6x100; 2 mtgs, each $5,000; Royal Realty Co. to Madeline A. Carry, 1,339 Findlay Av, 2 prior mtgs. $21,000, May 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. X. Kelly, 381 East 149th St.....$10,000

FOX ST, 1468, e s, 25.6x100; Geo. A. Keller to J. C. Gaffney Construction Co., 1,148 Tiffany Place, mtg $7,500, June 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

FOX ST, 654, e s, 40x100; Louis Epstein to Hy J. Thies, 20 Garfield Place, East Rockaway, and another to Morris Goldstein, 620 Whitlock Av, prior mtg $26,000, June 4, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Davis & D., 309 Broadway.....$7,500

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 2,246 and 2,250, e s, 100x100; Mary J. Lee to Liberal Finance Corp., 40 West 27th St, prior mtg $119,000, June 3, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$6,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner Oakland Place, 25x100; Arthur B. Cahn to Herman Steinkamp, 2070 West 172d St, prior mtg $18,000, May 31, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$6,000

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 182d St, 32.1x90; Emma L. O'Connell to Herman Becker at Little Ferry, N. J., May 29, due Nov. 15, 1924, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 100 East 180th St.....$10,000

ST ANN'S AV, 887, w s, 46x160; Samuel Vogel to Henry Rosenbaum, 70 Lenox Av, prior mtg $26,000, Jan. 3, due Dec. 1, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,000

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 574 ft n of 183d, 50x100; Ursula Himmelstein to Philip Epstein, 18 East 115th St, prior mtg. $15,000, June 4, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Schafran, 31 Chambers St.....$5,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 345 ft n of 169th St, 2 lots, each 50x100; 2 mtgs, each $7,250; R. H. P. Realty Co. to Benenson Realty Co., 300 Willis Av, 2 prior mtgs. $7,250 each, June 3, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Efferd A., 277 B'way.....$14,500

WHITLOCK AV, 949, w s, 20x100; Fannie Schauker to Henrietta Frager, 940 Whitlock Av, prior mtg $6,500, June 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,300

136TH St, 606 East, s s, 25x100; Anna Hecht and another to Hyman Heiner, 986 East 156th St, June 4, 3 years; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

163TH ST, s s, 56 ft w of Bryant Av, 44x100; Jacob Fein to Jacob Zellman, 1,040 East 163th St, May 31, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Zinaman, 5 Beekman St.....$7,500

217TH ST, 1,018 East, Frances W. Gallo and another to Matthew E. Kennedy, 2,840 5th Av, May 31, due & as per bond; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av.....$2,000

218TH ST, n s, 180 ft west of Barnes Av, 25x174; Deutsche Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter Kirche to John H. Meyer, 722 East 220th St., June 4, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,800

238TH ST, 674 East, s s, 25x114; William Karstens to Klara Kiessling, 450 Beadle Av, Wilkinburg, Penn., May 3, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av.....$500

238TH ST, n s, 420 ft e of Kepler Av, 50x100; also 238th St, lots 157 and 158, parcel 16, map of E. F. Willard et al, Isidor Buchmeier to Daniel P. Devanney, 502 West 139th St, June 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BEAVER ST, 82-92, part of b; Estate of Charles Frederick Hoffman to Exchange Buffet Corpn., 21 years from May 1, 1920; attorney, O. R. Otheman, 31 Nassau St.....$10,000 and $11,000

GREENE ST, w s, 175.8 ft n of Waverly Pl, 25x87.6, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Ricka Seiffer, 521 West 181st St, 21 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, Edward D. Newman, 55 Liberty St, taxes &c.....$600

PARK ROW, 321; also New & Beaver, 66; Niketas P. Economon, et al, to Examinadas and Brasidas Scourboutes, 1,110 3d Av, Brooklyn, 5 years from May 1, 1919; address, 321 Park Row.....$1,200 to $1,560

2D AV, 1,091, s and b; Nicholas Voos to Arnold Stahl, 444 East 58th St, 5 years from May 1, 1919, 5 years renewal; address 1,091 2d Av.....$900

3D AV, 669, s and b; Charles H. Randall to Fatsena Bros., 671 3d Av, 5 years from July 1, 1919, 5 years rent at $3,000; attorney, Lewis M. White, 7 Beekman St.....$3,750

5TH AV, 226, s and b; Rivoli Realty Co. to St. Regis Dairy Lunch, 226 5th Av, 10 3-12 years from July 1, 1919; attorney, Harold L. Turk, 50 Court St, Brooklyn.....$7,500

5TH AV, n e corner 40th St, 8th floor; F. W. Woolworth Co. to The Goldwyn Pictures Corpn., on premises, 11 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, Gabriel L. Hess, 460 5th Av.....$18,000 and $19,000

15TH ST, 228 West, east store; George Eichler to Peter McGuire, 226 West 15th St, 18 years from May 1, 1919.....$264

112TH ST, 210 East, all; Rachel and Benjamin Dworzin, landlords, to Philip Eigbaum and 25 others, as tenants, 1 year from May 15, 1919, each tenant agrees to pay from $12 to $20 monthly, but agreement is that landlord must dismiss present janitor before June 10, 1919; attorney, Morris Kraus, 216 East 112th St.

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 62.3 ft s of 182d St, 103.4x63.3, all; Max S. Berck to Maxim Garage Corpn., 2,194 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, from June 15, 1919, to April 30, 1927; attorney, M. Rosenthal, 400 Tremont Av.....$3,000



ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
The Corbett Property (formerly the Jennings' Place.), often called the picture place of the section.
SUPERB COUNTRY ESTATE
Having many Unusual Features that give Charm and Distinction Known as No. 2 ROCKVIEW AVENUE, in the best part of
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
At Three P. M. on the Premises, without fail
Tomorrow, Saturday, June 7
The Corbett Property consists of an up-to-date twelve-room private dwelling with three baths and all improvements, on a large corner plot of about one acre, beautifully laid out in lawns, gardens, brooks, shrubbery, fine old trees, roadways and pathways. The property is convenient to Plainfield Station and various Golf and Country Clubs.
An exceptional opportunity to purchase an absolutely unique private dwelling so arranged as to permit living with the maximum of comfort and style with the minimum of trouble and expense.
50% of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Open for inspection.
Further details at office of
ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN
Real Estate Auctioneer, 152 Broadway, New York.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS WITHOUT RESERVE
Saturday, June 14, 1919
Commencing at 1:30 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine
"SHORE ACRES"
The Gem of the Long Island Sound
329 Sound Shore VILLA PLOTS
HIGHLY IMPROVED AND RESTRICTED
Unsurpassed for Unique Location, Picturesqueness and Accessibility
Directly on Long Island Sound
between RYE & MAMARONECK Westchester County
60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
Title Passes Free to Purchasers. Liberty Bonds Accepted in Payment.
SEND AT ONCE FOR BOOKLET
ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Inc. 152 Broadway
GEO. R. READ & COMPANY 30 Nassau St. and 3 East 35th St.
Auctioneer and Agent

FOR SALE—ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOMES
BARTON LODGE, AT HOT SPRINGS, VA.
A wonderful place for entertaining. Owner now in Europe and the property is offered at a sacrifice.
ORIENTA POINT, N. Y.
30 acres of beautiful woods with 1,500 feet front on the Sound. $75,000.
SHORT HILLS, N. J.
Five-acre plots with fine woods and fine building sites.
BEECHHURST, LONG ISLAND.
Handsome residence with a wonderful outlook on the Sound. $155,000.
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph A. Bay Agent.
Telephone 6500 Rector.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN—$3,000 on Terms
and $8,000 First Mortgage Buys This Fine Home and Beautiful Grounds.
Easy Commutation to N. Y. C. Express Station. Corner Plot 150x186 Ft.

SHORE PROPERTY WANTED
between Larchmont and New London
Will Pay $50,000 to $250,000
LADD & NICHOLS
Greenwich, Conn.

MUST BE SOLD AT AUCTION
TO-MORROW
at 2 P. M. on the premises, Rain or Shine, in large Tent.
EXECUTORS' SALE
218 INVESTMENT BUILDING LOTS
INCLUDING EXTENSIVE FRONTAGE ON
QUEENS BOULEVARD & GRAND ST.
1200 Feet to Elmhurst Station, L. I. R. R.


THE INTERSECTION OF WHICH TWO THOROUGHFARES CONSTITUTES THE HUB OF THE BOROUGH
In Elmhurst, about 3 miles from Queensboro Bridge.
DIRECT 5-CENT TRANSIT FROM MANHATTAN AND VARIOUS SECTIONS OF BROOKLYN
66 2-3% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE
All titles insured, without expense to the purchasers, by the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
HOW TO GO: From uptown Manhattan take at the Queensborough (59th St.) Bridge. Queens Boulevard trolley car direct to the property. From Delancey Street, Manhattan, and the Eastern District of Brooklyn, take a Grand Street trolley car direct to the property. From Park Row, Manhattan, and various sections of Brooklyn, take the Myrtle Avenue "L" and at Fresh Pond Road station transfer to an Elmhurst trolley direct to the property. Property is also within walking distance of Dual Subway System (Station at 25th Street, Elmhurst). Fare on all above lines 5 cents.
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193 Montague St., Brooklyn. Telephone Main 1238.

CONCERNS interested in leasing or purchasing a high-class, heavily constructed building in Grand Central zone, containing about 180,000 square feet, can be used as Garage, Storage, etc., should communicate at once with
J. Romaine Brown Co.
299 Madison Avenue, Corner 41st St.


For Sale, Flushing, L. I.
SOUTHERN Colonial Dwelling
17 Rooms, Fully Furnished with Antique COLONIAL FURNITURE.
3 ACRE PLOT with two barns and numerous shade, flowering and fruit trees and bushes of almost every description.
15 minutes to the Railroad Station. Three minutes to Trolley.
Price $25,000
Mr. Halleran, Halleran Agency, Flushing, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE
Office Buildings
10-story in financial section, possession in 90 days, $250,000
7-story in shipping section, $245,000
12-story, south of Fulton St., $350,000
BLDGS. BELOW WALL ST.
5-story, 25x85.....$50,000
5-story, 20x85..... 42,500
5-story, 24x85..... 45,000
5-story, 38x55..... 60,000
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
84 William Street

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FOR SALE 7 STORY LOFT BUILDING 21 West 19th St.
Possession Feb. 1st
10-Year Mortgage at 4½%
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.
FREDERICK BROWN
Tel. 4932 Barclay. 217 B'way, N. Y.

PRIVATE HOUSE BARGAIN
Four-story brownstone dwelling containing four baths and every modern improvement; excellent physical condition; one block from Central Park West. Price $40,000, terms to suit.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 W. 57TH ST.

66-68-70 WEST 36TH ST.
Three buildings, frontage 75 feet; rent separately or together; suitable for business; hotel, (45 rooms); restaurant.
J. J. LENEHAN, 195 Broadway. Cort. 2068.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HESS Business Property

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
YOU NEED A HOME
Send for particulars of our cozy 7-room Brick Homes; glass and screen inclosed porches, ready to occupy; on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from beaches, 5c. fare.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

! 100 ACRES !
of groves, mountain springs; residence, improvements; 25-mile vista, unequaled! Asa Francis Smith, Temple Bar, Brooklyn. Phone 1280 Main.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fifteen minutes by rail from Penn. Station, also Grand Central.
IDEAL YEAR ROUND HOME ON WATER FRONT
Salt Water Bathing and Boating—Sandy Bathing Beach
One of the finest residences on the North Shore of Long Island 20 minutes by motor from centre of New York. House of stucco on hollow tile, roof of green polished tile; two baths, four toilets; hot water heat; gymnasium and billiard room; best construction and finish. Garage, arbors, summer house; fruit and shade trees; boat house, concrete tennis court, dry all year. Situated on wide boulevard. Will sell on easy terms.
JOHN N. GOLDING, Real Estate, 9 Pine St., or 1 East 45th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
JERSEY COAST
DEAL, ALLENHURST, SPRING LAKE
185 B'way, JOHN D. MINER N. Y. C.
LOCAL OFFICE: SPRING LAKE, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
TELEPHONE ME NOW.
200 houses sold, 50 more new homes for sale, $5,250 to $6,800; some cheaper, some more expensive. Terms $500 to $600; balance $50 to $60 per month. 6 and 7 rooms, tile bath, sleeping porch, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas and electric; paved street; sewer, all improvements; superior neighborhood; 5 minutes' walk station, 35 minutes from Penn. sta. or Atlantic Av.; commutation $8; ten minutes from Long Beach; one block to deep boat harbor leading to ocean; large garden planted if desired will sell completely furnished; tools, poultry, &c.; price $8,750; $3,000 cash, balance on mortgage; refused $1,000 rental for Summer season. Phone Lynbrook 745.

THE GABLES.
Delightful suburban home at Hempstead, near Garden City; convenient to electric trolley and train; 40 minutes from New York; 8 rooms and 2 baths; large parcel of ground; two-car plastered garage, replica of dwelling; English architecture; stucco finish and mottled roofs; never occupied; cost $14,500; will take $13,000 for quick deal; $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. E. F. Schwencke, Room 301, 277 Broadway, New York.

Gentleman's country home within stone's throw of electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; exceptional environment; corner plot 100x210; beautifully landscaped; eight-room house; cost $13,000; will take $8,000 for quick deal. For photographs and particulars write Mr. McIntosh, Room 604, 1,269 Broadway.

BAYSIDE BARGAIN.
Well-built frame house, nine rooms, bath; excellent location; plot 50x100; trees, shrubs, flowers; station five minutes' walk; Pennsylvania station 21 minutes; best value on Long Island; quick action necessary. Address Bayside, P 377 Times.

Country home on 8-acre plot; 690 feet frontage on macadam road; five minutes from electric station; 40 minutes out; eight rooms; chicken run and barn; fruit and shade trees; restricted neighborhood; $5,800; terms. Mr. Stauderman, Room 604, 1,269 Broadway.

Floral Park.—6 nice rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, steam heat; two porches; newly painted; garden, fruit; near station; electric trains; 30 minutes New York or Brooklyn; $4,500. A. H. Goldsmith, Phone 9-J, Floral Park, L. I.

Bargain, $9,500, 45 minutes out, new 9-room Colonial dwelling, 100x225, 2 fireplaces, electricity, sun parlor; near station; beautiful section; immediate occupancy. Henry Pierson, owner, Maple Av., east of Ellison, Westbury.

Kew Gardens House, on N. E. Corner Lefferts and Metropolitan Avs., on ½-acre plot; 6 bedrooms; every improvement; large garage; price $25,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

MALBA HOUSE.
Fronting on L. I. Sound; wonderful view; a real waterfront home; large plot, 100x200; price, $42,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

BELLPORT HOUSE.
8¼ acres, 12-room house, modern improvements, garage. Must sell to settle estate. Price $10,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

House, seven finished rooms and bath, separate greenhouse, complete heating arrangements, in Richmond Hill, L. I. For full particulars communicate with Wm. Vander Koogh, 38 Park Row. Phone 2629 Cortlandt.

Port Washington House.
5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; every improvement; garage and gardens; right of way to bathing beach. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Buy a beautiful home and commute; travel in comfort; house 6 rooms, cellar, attic; fruit; garage; lot 50x130; $2,700. M. E. Henschel, Northport, L. I.

Long Beach, (West End.)—Bungalow, attractively furnished; reasonable. Bennett, Phone 4820 Worth.

New Jersey.
MAGNIFICENT HOME—BARGAIN.
Must sell my 12-room house, in first-class condition; Hill Section, Passaic, N. J.; on large plot, 100x175; fine old trees and beautiful lawns; abundance of fruit; five minutes' walk to Lackawanna or Erie Station; price, $10,500; cash required, $2,500; balance on mortgage. Apply to the owner, 13 Park Row, Room 1324. Tel. Barclay 8685.

AT BOGOTA.
An ideal home, the choicest location in town; 7-room hollow tile stucco house, large sun porch, tile bath and kitchen; all up-to-date improvements; convenient to trains, trolley, and school. Price $10,000.
JOSEPH WEHRMAKER,
Tel. 1812-M Hackensack. 98 Palisade Av.

A Ridgewood, N. J., home; highest section; plot 90x135; garage, modern house, 8 rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors and trim, open fireplace; 5 mins. to station. S. S. WALSH, McGORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

17 beautiful suburban single and, 2-family houses; positively every improvement; equal finest apartment; ½ hour 42d St.; 8c. commutation; bargains; $3,500 to $11,000; terms arranged. Henschel, 80 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phones for appointment, 14811 Hackensack, 3823 Cortland, N. Y.

BUILT FOR OWN USE.
7-room house, all modern improvements, on large plot, beautiful section of Plainfield, near station, $5,000, on terms. J. Stein, Tribune Building. Beekman 3960.

Desirable house to sublet, $1,600 annum; 12 rooms, 4 baths, steam heat, electric lights; garage; ten minutes' walk Mountain Station; shown by appointment. Heroy, 311 Hartford Road, South Orange. Phone 895.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8169.

At Oradell, N. J.—Modern 8-room house for sale; beautiful location; $7,000. Box 291, Oradell, N. J.

$750 cash and bonds down buys $6,200 six-room house near Moore Av., Leonia; make appointment. F. 484 Times Downtown.

$7,500; country house, near Manhattan; large plot. Owner, 1,264 Boston Road, Bronx.

Lake Hopatcong.—Beautiful home, 12 rooms; half price; great sacrifice. Bryant 8266.

Miscellaneous.
For Sale—$5,300 freehold, country house, non-basement; easily run; rural surroundings; nearly 4 acres grounds; near Roehampton and Richmond Park, Surrey, (England;) 4-5 receptions, 11 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms; all large and airy; bay windows; hot-water radiators; electric light, gas; company's water; good stabling, garage, living rooms over lodge; gravel on sand soil. "S." care of Dorland Agency, 16 Regent St., London, S. W. 1.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.
FOR THE SUMMER
Among the treetops, high and cool, nicely furnished home, eight rooms and two baths; easy distance to station; $150 a month.
EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.,
Opposite Station, White Plains. Phone 413.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
204 Amsterdam Ave.
FACING BROADWAY & 70TH ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING adjoining Presto-lite and Globe Tire Bldgs.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
ALFRED M. RAU, 505 Fifth Av.
TEL. MURRAY HILL 6914.

On 14th St., Between 7th and 8th Avs.
Plot, 72.6x103; will be improved with a two story and basement mercantile building; the location is most convenient and accessible and suited to many lines of wholesale business; long lease will be given.
SAMUEL KILPATRICK, 149 Broadway, Owner.

Very Attractive Store on 5th Avenue
IN THE FIFTIES.
WILL IMPROVE TO SUIT TENANT
22 FEET FRONT. WILL DIVIDE.
Everett M. Seixas Co.
Murray Hill 4520. 507 Fifth Ave.

Offices to Rent
in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

FACTORIES FOR SALE.
WAR PLANTS FOR SALE
Two large new plants at Newark, N. J.; sprinkled; railroad sidings; ideal labor conditions and transit facilities.
WALTER BAKER CO. 794 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
Summer Apartment
Windows of all seven rooms have fine view of the Hudson and hills beyond; get all the breeze from the west throughout the day and night; will be sublet for summer months; well-furnished, Oriental Rugs, Chickering piano, good library; comfortable beds; two baths; near subway and on the route of Fifth Avenue Bus. Telephone Morningside 6326.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
4-5-6 Rooms
517 WEST 113TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY

A Small NEW Home
Few but large rooms. House now in course of construction. Finest section of Mount Vernon. Large living room. Steam heat, hardwood floors. Planned so as to lighten household cares. Product of reliable builder.
Price $11,500. Ready September.
Anderson Realty Co.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR
HERE'S A BARGAIN.
Owner going to Florida will sacrifice attractive white Colonial home; eight minutes from station; built only three years; contains fine large living room, dining room, sun parlor and kitchen on first floor; four bedrooms, dressing room and bath on second floor, and two maids' rooms on third floor; hot water heat; copper leaders and gutters. Price for immediate sale, $14,000. Nothing like it in Pelham. Send for photo.
Prince & Ripley.
437 Fifth Avenue, 39th St., NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone Murray Hill—555

Modern Cottage $13,500
Residential ridge on Hudson, 30 minutes from 42d St by New York Central, 9-room frame house; electricity; hot water heating; plot about 60x130, with garage; mile from station; access by trolley; sale, $13,500; possession October or earlier. Bellows & Warren, Getty Square, Yonkers.

N-E-W R-O-C-H-E-L-L-E
NORTH AVE. SECTION. A lovely white house, 5 years old, in perfect condition, nine rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, on large shady plot. Immediate possession. A good purchase, $11,500.
H. M. OLCOTT 31 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 2326.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
BUNGALOWS FOR SALE.
Five rooms. Wiring and plumbing. West End, Long Beach. $1,950.
Sunset Bungalow Company,
1,335 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone 2600 Stag. Office also on property.

BUNGALOWS FOR RENT
Furnished, West End, Long Beach, $400 and $500 for season.
Sunset Bungalow Company
1335 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone 2600 Stag. Office also on property.

Beautiful Seven-Acre Tract at Miller Place, Long Island
On the Wading River Branch of the Long Island Railroad. All cleared high and dry land. Station on the property. Seven miles east of Port Jefferson. At a sacrifice, $1,400.00. Address Real Estate, Box 14, Bay Shore, L. I.

LONG BEACH
At West End, near ocean, attractive California bungalows, all improvements, $2,450, easy terms. Several for rent, furnished. KOLB BUILDING CO., 30 Church St., N. Y., or Thos. J. Walsh, on premises.

LONG BEACH WEST
6-room cottage, new, modern improvements, $2,550, $1,000 cash; a small cottage for rent, $300. See me personally.
T. J. WALSH.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.
RESIDENCE PARK
Rough stone and shingle, 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage; fruit, flowers; water blocks; roomy, concrete porch.
$600 SEASON
Dr. Paul R. Stillman, 61 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle. Phone 3704 New

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Special fund for mortgages in Manhattan, Bronx; large or small amounts; prompt action. F. A. Holly, 136 Broadway.

$1,500,000 for building loans, Manhattan, Bronx apartments; low charges. Duross, 186 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Great Need of Money.—Will sacrifice the following 4-story stone tenement house; first-class condition; one family; 7 rooms and bath to each floor; boiler and range; no steam heat; rental $23 for each floor. Jacobs Bros., 133 West 125th.

Apartment House Bargain.
Wadsworth Av. at 180th St.
8-story; 20 apartments; price $55,000.
HORACE G. KNOWLES,
52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

For sale or exchange, 5-story tenement with stores in Stanton St., near Essex St., for country house or farm. 250 Times Downtown.

West side, five-and-a-half-story tarliple flat, 8-4s, baths, hot water supply; asking $26,000; rents about $4,200; terms to suit. J. S. Maxwell, 3,423 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Thirteen 7-room houses, all modern improvements, electric light, at 984 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn; now ready and open for inspection all day Saturday and Sunday. For details inquire Complete Home Building Co., Inc., 1,133 Broadway, New York. Tel. Farragut 2903.

FLATBUSH APARTMENT PROPERTY.
Present rental $15,700; Oct. 1 leases. Price $135,000. Mortgages at 5%. Principals only. George E. Jantzer, 1,382 Flatbush Av., at Avenue F.

FLATBUSH AND BROOKLYN APARTMENTS.
Investors' opportunity, 6 to 40 families; choice location; good income; prices $12,000 to $250,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Prospect Av., Kenmore 6238.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Owner will sell beautiful 8-room house on plot 60x100; fine location; 30 minutes to Penn. Station; everything about the place is first-class; one of the best lawns and gardens in Queens County; price $8,500; this is an ideal home at a very low price. W. V. Champlin, 7 Henley Road, Hillcrest Park, Jamaica, L. I.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Unusually attractive house, 7 rooms, hot-water heat, electric light, city water, corner road, near station; double floors, well-laid out grounds, large shade and fruit trees, planted garden; everything in perfect condition; price $6,000, $7,500, or $11,000, according land wanted. W. P. Merrell, Great Kills, Staten Island. Tel. 142 R. New Dorp.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

The time was never more opportune than now to select your home site and build your own home; let me show you how you can own your own home in attractive surroundings with all city improvements at Larchmont, within a few minutes' walk of the station and 40 minutes of New York. SYLVESTER FROHOCK.
Madison Av., N. Y. C. Tel. 2377 Gramercy.

WATERFRONT.
Attractive stucco house, 12 rooms, 4 baths, double garage, man's quarters; 1½ acres; 100 feet private beach; large trees. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 9328 Murray Hill.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

House, 7 rooms, all improvements, near trolley and station; plot 50x100. Benjamin Lewis, Crestwood, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, breakfast porch, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 minutes to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6806.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate titles; our guarantee, mortgages are a safety first investment. Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Fort Washington Estates,
on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $2,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

SALT AIRE BUNGALOW PLOTS.
Desirable plots near ocean for sale. Would build bungalows to order.
Place 5673 Greeley. B. C. Bell, 47 West 34th.

Bargain—Broadway-Flushing.
Six lots on Eighteenth Street,
near Main St.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY.
For sale, at big sacrifice, about seventeen acres; the hundred feet front on main road; opposite a very attractive park; Hasbrouck Heights, which is about twelve miles from New York is a borough with nearly three thousand inhabitants, many beautiful homes and up to date in every way; train service is very frequent; commutation rates are low; place may also be reached by trolleys from Hoboken, Weehawken, West New York and Fort Lee; it is very accessible to Ruthford, Hackensack and Newark; this property is by far the most attractive for miles around; it is on high ground, provides a wonderful view; has the advantage of bordering on the best automobile road. It is near railway depot and a short distance to the heart of New York City, and has other unusual features, making it an exceptional proposition; price for prompt action $15,000 cash. L 81 Times.

Gentleman's small country place; one mile to Ridgewood R.R. station; garage for 2; cow and servants' quarters; 7 acres ground, house comfortable for 4 people; electricity, phone and 2 baths; open fireplaces H. Cadbury, Franklin and Erie Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

AT WESTWOOD, $15,000; MODERN 14-ROOM HOUSE; TWO ACRES; SEND FOR PHOTO AND DESCRIPTION. OWNER, 51 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

Newer sink River property; 2 ten-room houses with barn and boat houses, built to convert to dwelling; whole property capable of a fine river development; ideal summer home. Address M. & R., 46 Beaver St., New York.

ALLENDALE—"A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE."
10-room house; improvements; State road; 2-story garage, chicken-house, fruits, berries, evergreens; 3 acres; 1-3 woodland; 26 miles Erie; $12,500. F 378 Times.

For Sale—Beautiful home, ten acres fruit, barn, carriage house, commuting distance, exceptional opportunity. Richard Morris, Ramsey, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent—Camp on Lake Placid, including cottage and boathouse, land, &c., beautifully located; overlooking the lake; near Lake Placid, N. Y., in the Adirondacks; the camp is completely furnished and equipped with all modern conveniences, including electric lights and gasoline launch. Full information will be supplied on inquiry to Room 805, Ball Building, 1,110 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING SOUND
Colonial dwelling, 9 rooms, nicely decorated; large bathroom, hot water heating system; large two-floor, two-car garage, 3 acres land, lawns, shade trees and shrubs near fine country club, express station; price $4,900. Box 185 Saybrook, Conn.

Litchfield Farm in Berkshire Hills; 284 acres, part woodland; large house; hardwood floors, bath, &c.; good barns; price $11,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Mrs. Wilson's Home Renting Company. Tel. Plaza 6585. 444 Park Av. Wanted immediately, houses, for sale, for rent.

Wanted for immediate occupancy, building, east or North River, south of 40th St., with 20 to 50 rooms, appropriate for lodging house. Box 6, Station K, New York.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

90 acres, 50 miles from New York; high land; good soil; 100 apple trees, good barn, wagon house, and chicken houses for 600 hens; steam heat in house; one mile from D. L. & W. station; price $10,000. Call or write owner, Wm. H. Woodruff, Chester, N. Y.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm wanted, within commuting distance of N. Y.; 10 to 15 acres; no objections to old house that can be rebuilt; trees and shrubbery essential; barn, garage, etc., desired; must be bargain; quick action; send full description. K 210 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Part of parlor store, suitable for offices or dentist parlor; good light. Wallace, 9 West 44th St.

Lofts, 78x70, suitable manufacturing; elevator service and heat. 453 West 16th.

Private office and desk room handsomely furnished. Suite 508, 51 East 42d.

Large store or office, commercial, high ceiling ideal. 208 West 14th St.

Desk Room.—Light, cheerful office. 303 5th Av., Room 1906. $15.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES TO RENT.
Best situated office building in White Plains; offers exceptional advantages to merchants for their agents' headquarters for Westchester Co. The Realty Building, White Plains. Geo. A. Deemer, Supt.

To Lease.—Exceptional basement store, Broadway and 65th St., southwest corner, opposite Automobile License Bureau; good location for auto accessories or other business. Inquire Hartford Lunch Co., 364 West 50th St.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; immediate occupancy; will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Storage space, 5,000-25,000 feet by floors; high ceilings, superb light, freight elevator; owner's management; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Apply 410-412 West 52d. Columbus 514.

TO LEASE, 23 SPRING ST.
Building 23x113, 5-story, large basement, electrical elevator; suitable for storage, stabling. Apply W. A. Edwards, 81 Maiden Lane.

Light loft, electric freight elevator, steam heat, $1,200; also private offices, first floor, $35 month each. Empire, 71 Barclay St.

For Rent.—One-story building, 25x108, concrete floor, all open; suitable for garage or any business. Owner, 611 East 15th St.

To Let.—Seven-room apartment, all light, facing Stuyvesant Square, $1,200 yearly. Telephone Stuyvesant 1921 between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

To Rent.—750 feet, in high-class office building vicinity 42d and Broadway; corner; ten outside windows. Address E. A. M., P. O. Box 93, Times Square Station.

OFFICES—2,500 SQUARE FEET; GOOD LOCATION; 10 MINUTES TO GRAND CENTRAL, ON 42D ST. $4,000 PER ANNUM. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 E. 42d St.

A STORAGE WAREHOUSE.
Long lease and good will for sale; 30,000 square feet; near Broadway.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., 2,640 Broadway.

About 1,000 square feet floor space and balcony 350 feet to let at West Broadway. Write E 453 Times Downtown.

Basement to let, 25x100; cement floor; sprinkled. Apply Sloane & Moller, 314 East 63th St., square feet; near Broadway.

Mail privileges: $3.00, excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Floor in one of choicest business properties, 5th Av. near 50th St.; 2,500 square feet. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

Brooklyn.

Loft to sublet at 543 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 18,000 sq. ft.; all modern improvements; suitably arranged for glass work industry. Inquire American Bead Co., 485 5th Av., New York.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, to lease 25,000 sq. feet factory in two or three stories; plenty of light; railroad siding or near freight depot. Jersey City, Hoboken or Brooklyn, in labor section; will purchase if cheap. Compressed Cork Co., 38 Congress St., Brooklyn.

Wanted, to let or sublet, about 1,000 or 1,500 square feet office space in first-class building, downtown. Communicate to M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., 206 Broadway.

For motor truck repair or service shop, 5,000 to 8,000 square feet; at least 3,000 required on ground floor; immediately; New York, Brooklyn, or Long Island City. V 294 Times.

Engineering concern wants office, about 300 square feet, in good office building, near 42d or 34th St.; immediate possession, lease. F 379 Times.

Loft—2,000 to 3,000 square feet of loft space, suitable for office, between 35th and 42d Sts. and 5th and 8th Avs. Phone J. M. Mackay, Bryant 8600.

Wanted—2,000 to 3,000 square feet of office space, between 35th and 45th Sts., 5th and 8th Avs. Phone J. M. Mackay, Bryant 8600.

Desk room, in responsible office, for printing shop; Times Building preferred. V 305 Times.

First floor or basement or both, suitable for printing shop; 2,000 square feet total. E. G. Woolfolk & Co., 15 West 38th St., N. Y.

Immediate possession, about 4,000 sq. ft., for dress factory; will consider sublease. L. Fensterheim, 500 5th Av.

Wanted immediately, upwards of 500 sq. ft. office space in Wall St. section. F 468 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

8TH, 12 EAST.—Facing Italian Garden. 2 rooms and bath, complete, kitchenette facilities; entire moderate. Jakobi.

67TH ST., 49 EAST.—Unusually attractive studios, one large or two rooms; private bath, kitchenette, roof garden, sleeping porch; restaurant in building; $50-$75 monthly.

19TH, 126 EAST.—Eight rooms, bath; June 15-Sept. 15, low rental; shown by appointment only. Tel. Stuyvesant 6126.

20TH ST., Corner Lexington Av., (183).—Apartment, hotel exclusively for summer; corner suite, large bedroom, and bath, beautifully furnished, $17 weekly up, apartments complete.

33D AND MADISON AV.—Two large rooms, clean and comfortable; reasonable for the Summer. Seen by applying to Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th.

57TH, 113 EAST.—Attractive, convenient, quiet, cheap, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; June month, $45; June 15-Sept. 15, or possibly longer. Kitchie, Third floor.

44TH, 141 EAST.—Sublet, July 1, Sept. 15, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable. Apt. 3B. Phone 8595 Murray Hill.

48TH ST., 19 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, immediate possession; elevator service; $40 monthly.

40 EAST 51ST STREET.
Attractively furnished one-, two-, three-room apartments by month or year; means.

56TH, 53 EAST.—Attractive studio, bedroom, bath; private, full, cool; $85 month, for June or longer. Apt. 2.

57TH, EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Charmingly furnished apts., consisting of large living room, bedroom, dining room, bath, and large kitchenette; furniture and linen; elevator, restaurant in building; $250 Summer months; references required. R. De Flores, 402 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 7094.

60TH ST., 44 EAST.—Two-room apt. furnished, sublet, $75; immediate possession, until November. Four-room apt. furnished, less than price unfurnished, baby grand piano, large, cool rooms. Three-room apt. unfurnished, 2 large beautiful rooms, studio type with roof extension. Other apts. New building. Supt.

60TH ST., EAST.—Sublet, large room, bath, southern exposure; also 2 rooms.

68TH ST., EAST, (near 3th Av.)—Exquisite, fully furnished 6-room apartments, $200 per month. Telephone 228 Rhinelander.

77TH, 42 EAST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, fifth floor, parlor floor, $90. Columbus 1277.

78TH, 42 EAST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, unique; Oct. 1, $75. Call 9 to 10 P. M. See attendant.

86TH, 15 EAST.—Until Oct. 1, newly furnished four-room apartment; very attractive; reasonable offer refused. See Superintendent.

89TH, 23 EAST.—Sublet several rooms, furnished apartment, July to October; near 5th Av.; $75. Apply Pring.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED, EAST AND WEST SIDES. STANLEY S. WOOLLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 2674.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $15 weekly and up; full hotel service; a beautiful corner apartment of large rooms and bath $25 weekly; one block from subway. Hotel Seville, 14 East 52d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVE three-room kitchenette apartment; Summer, $150 monthly. Tyson, 3984 Murray Hill.

A private individual wishes to purchase Cadillac coupe, limousine, or roadster, 1916 or later model. Phone John 272.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 2-room apartment, spacious rooms, five windows each, cedar-lined clothes closets, twin beds, furniture made by Sickley Brothers; never rented before; Oriental rugs; apartment rents for $250 unfurnished; would rent furnished $150 until October; immediate possession. Call 1606 Plaza.

EAILE ST. 1,070.—Furnished apartment; all improvements; Bronx; Simpson St. station.

MADISON AV., 520, (54).—Elegantly furnished apartment kitchenette, private bath, electricity, telephone.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED UNFURNISHED.

PARK AV., 570.—5-room furnished apartment for summer, consisting of 3 baths, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen and maid's room; $300 per month; can be seen early in the morning or 3 to 4:30 P. M. Apply Apt. 2.

PARK AV., 1,165.—11th floor; handsomely furnished, 10 rooms, 4 baths; particulars. R. De Flores, 402 Madison Av.

To sublet from July 1 for 2 months, large apartment, beautifully furnished; can be seen at any time. Apt. 81, Hotel Leonori, 63d and Madison Av.

TWO 1-ROOMS and bath, non-housekeeping, southwest exposure, 7th floor; modern fireproof building; Park Av. section. In the 5-room apartment may be rented for Summer or longer period. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St., furnished apartment department. Telephone Academy 1690.

WEST SIDE HOTEL, Madison Av., between 52d and 53d Sts. Attractively furnished rooms, breakfast served; excellent cuisine.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80 EAST.—2 rooms till October, $30; maid service.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV. AND 46TH ST., (The Lorraine.)—Two-room apartment, parlor, bedroom and bath; eleventh floor; southeastern exposure; will be sublet for term of three months; June 15-Sept. 15. Apply at office of the Lorraine.

67TH AV.—Artist's studio, sublet; 6 rooms; elevator; delightfully cool; beautifully furnished; baby grand; half price, $75; reference. Tel. Harlem 5390.

57TH AV., 740.—Apartment, furnished, linen; sitting room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths; maid service; till Oct. 1. Superintendent.

7TH AV., 1,858, (112th St.)—Elegant four rooms; sublet to October; $60.

10TH, 20 WEST.—Unusually artistic duplex apartment, studio 23x35; two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, roof garden, mahogany furniture, silver, linen; maid service if desired.

12TH, 56 WEST.—Four beautifully furnished outside rooms; elevator. Phone Chelsea 1710. Apt. 18.

11TH, WEST.—Cool, spacious three rooms, references; rent $100. Chelsea 9551.

15TH, 139 WEST.—Airy, large-roomed artist's apartment, furnished, grand piano, and good books; grassy yard; kitchen if desired; to rent for Summer or by year; $80; unfurnished if preferred. Kent.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchenette; no questionable applicants; best references; $25-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

46TH, 31 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette, attractively furnished, complete for light housekeeping. Corby.

47TH, 113 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment; two and three rooms, bath; $80 to $100; Summer concessions. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8800.

47TH ST., 16 WEST.—Desirable second-floor apartment with kitchen; completely furnished; moderate.

50TH, (near 8th Av.)—Very desirable 3 rooms and 2 rooms, kitchenette apartment; reasonable. Phone 1094 Circle.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Nicely furnished two rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; $75.

52D ST, 206 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—New, gorgeously furnished, bright six-room corner apartment; grand piano, baby grand piano; all new furnishings; $190; references required. Phone Circle 3472. Apt. 2-A.

52D, 43 WEST.—One and two rooms; bathroom; kitchenette; $80, $65, $100.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartments for rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week, special monthly rates.

55TH ST., 50 WEST.—Artist studio apartment, two rooms, bath and shower; beautifully furnished; cool and quiet; sublet to desirable Summer tenant; call today only.

56TH, 140 WEST.—Cool, beautifully furnished, 4-room apt.; complete housekeeping; $150 month. Superintendent.

55TH, 25 WEST.—Coolest, largest two-room apartments, monthly or lease; reasonable.

58TH, 208 WEST (Hotel Thorndyke).—Exceptionally attractive two-room suite, with private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rate.

58TH, 63 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, transients accommodated; service. Circle 2558.

5TH ST., 340 WEST.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 134.
$15 WEEKLY AND UP.
Two three-room suites, private bath, modern improvements; elevator; neatly furnished; maid service; references absolutely required; owner managing.

67TH ST., 157 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; Seen after 4 P. M.

68TH ST., 140 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, 5-room apartment, completely furnished. Apply Superintendent.

58TH, 47 WEST.—Cool, airy apartment, two large rooms, kitchenette, exquisitely furnished.

68TH ST., 40 WEST.—One, two, and three room apartments by month.

69TH, 245 WEST, (The New West End.)—2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, latest improvements; complete housekeeping, $60.

70TH ST., 223 WEST, (Apartment 2-D.)—Cool, quiet apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Phone 6264 Columbus.

74TH, 256 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenette, also small rooms, Summer rates, convenience.

75TH ST., 57 WEST.—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished, to Sept. 20, $150 per month. Apt. 41.

79TH, 316 WEST.—Beautifully furnished cool 6 rooms, 2 baths apartment; $150 month. Werner.

80S, ONE DOOR FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—JUNE 15 TO SEPT. 15, IDEAL SUMMER HOME; NINE ROOMS AND THREE BATHS; SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED APARTMENT; STEINWAY GRAND PIANO; FRENCH WINDOWS IN EVERY ROOM; LOW RENT. ADDRESS F. P., 44 WEST 60TH, OR CALL SCHUYLER 6013.

80S.—Three rooms, two bedrooms, two baths, 5th floor; bargain. Columbus 1278.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Well furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment; immediate possession.

83D, 46 WEST, Apt. 5-C.—Six beautiful rooms, Summer months, reasonable. Schuyler 8507.

83D, 325 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Six rooms, bath. June 15-Sept. 15.

84TH ST., WEST.—An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment, all light rooms for rent during the Summer months at moderate rental; payable in advance; reference required. Ring Schuyler 8191 any day before noon.

84TH ST., 107 WEST.—Cool, attractive 3 room and kitchen housekeeping suite; conveniences, phone; moderate; references. Rockrex.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Young business couple will share 7-room apartment with small family, 12 ST. 519 WEST.—Two large front rooms, with kitchen; attractively furnished; 6th floor; elevator apartment; $18 per week. Moore.

121ST, 414 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Will sublet attractively furnished 4 rooms; high-class; immediate possession; 3 months.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment, five rooms, bath; $35. Rose.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Air outside, four-room, high-grade elevator apartment, off Riverside, two beds; subway; concession. Thompson.

126TH ST., 623 WEST.—Nicely furnished 5-room apartment, first floor, near Riverside. $60. Apt. 8. References.

143D ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—6 rooms; second floor; $54. Vanderbilt 2434.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

148TH, 557 WEST.—Near transportation lines; 6-room apartment; southern exposure; light rooms; cool, quiet; handsomely, comfortably furnished; elevator; complete for housekeeping; rent $100 monthly; possession June 15; references required. Phone Audubon 1570. Apt. 52.

140TH, 564 WEST, (at Broadway).—Complete, beautifully furnished six-room apartment, second floor; until Oct. 1 or longer. Seen after 11 A. M. Nicholas.

150TH ST., 363 WEST.—Three choice rooms, first floor, modern apartment; possession immediate; to October, $50 month; references necessary. Agent on superintendent will show, or phone Mason, Chelsea 216.

151ST, 555 WEST.—Outside apartment, facing Broadway, 6 rooms; reasonable. Apt. 6B.

150TH ST., 400 Edgecombe Av.—Exceptionally cool six-room apartment; beautifully furnished; reasonable. Audubon 8800. Apt. 5-E.

148TH, 627 WEST. Apt. 6-B.—Sublet immediately until October 1, six sleeping furnished rooms, 2 baths; $90. Inquire Superintendent.

164TH, 501 WEST.—Will sublet from June 10 to Oct. 1, 7 room furnished apartment, all outside rooms; near subway. Apply to C. H. Pape.

160TH, 524 WEST.—Artistically furnished three-room apartment; $48. Audubon 6038.

171ST, 720 WEST.—Furnished 4-room apartment; adult family; $50 month; convenient subway and bus lines. Apply Supt.

171ST, 720 WEST.—Furnished four-room apartment, convenient to subway and bus line. Rent $55 per month.

190TH, 615 WEST.—Three room apartment, beautifully furnished, all rooms facing street, sublet Oct. 1 to responsible party. Davis or Superintendent, St. Nicholas 9930.

150TH ST., 700 WEST.—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment; elevator; moderate rent. Apt. 5S.

190TH, 700 WEST.—Refined people, corner apartment, large nicely furnished rooms facing streets; high-class elevator house; silver, linen. Superintendent.

Furnished—West Side.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILBONIA.
223-229 WEST 68TH ST.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Spring and Summer bargain opportunities consult Juliette Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 72d. Columbus 8814.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 838.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE FEDERAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av. Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly. 2 Rooms, with kitchenette & bath, $65-$80. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Take elevator at Broadway Subway, next 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

A FEW SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 4 to 7 rooms, sublet until Fall. Washington Square and Riverside Drive section; reasonable rates to desirable parties. French Mansion Corporation, 299 Madison Av., corner 41st St.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 6-room apartment; new baby grand; June 15-Oct. 1; reasonable. Apt. 6S, 615 West 162d.

BROADWAY, 2020.—Beautifully furnished, 9 rooms, 2 baths; all outside rooms; immediate possession; until Nov. 1 or longer. Seen any time.

BROADWAY, 2,469, (91st St. Subway).—3 all light rooms, kitchen, bath; elevator apartment; completely furnished; $55. Engel.

BROADWAY, 3,681.—Elegant 6-room apartment, sublet, Summer, facing Hudson. Apt. 2F.

BROADWAY, 3,609. (Apt. 8E., corner 149th St.)—6 rooms, up to date outside apartment; Hudson view; references required.

CAPITOL.
107 West 109th. Academy 1611.
ALCAZAR.
215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1710.
Two and three room, beautifully furnished apartments in elevator building; $46-$75 monthly; also two to six room apartments in non-elevator building, $40-$75 monthly; also weekly rates. Office, 215 Manhattan Av., Academy 1647.

CLAREMONT AV., 160.—Attractively furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $75 month, long, short lease; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 154 W. 72d. Col 1677.

EIGHT ROOMS.—All but one facing Central Park; well furnished; for rent for three months. Apply superintendent, The Barnard, 106 Central Park West.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 66.—Five room apartment, desirable, completely furnished, cool; all improvements. Apartment 6E.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 416.—Elevator; 4 attractive rooms, reasonable June to Sept. 15. Phone St. Nicholas 8940. Hanson, 38.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—2 to 8 rooms in the best locations in the city, at reasonable rentals. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

GRAHAM COURT, (116th St. and 7th Av.)—Seven large, cool rooms; two baths; electric Victrola; all modern conveniences; immediate possession for the Summer; moderate terms. Manuel M. Oler, Jr.

HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72D AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.—3-room suite, faultlessly furnished; all outside rooms; complete hotel service included; $200 per month; July-August, $180. Madison Square 2840.

NORTHERN AV., 60.—For the Summer, five large, cool, outside rooms, attractively furnished, real bargain. Towns, St. Nicholas 8358.

PARTY going to Europe wants to sublet his up to date 7-room apartment, located at 148th St. and Broadway, of small linen and furniture. Telephone Audubon 6613, between 8-10 A. M. and 7-9 P. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—SEVEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT; 3½ BATHS; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; VERY GOOD LIBRARY; ORIENTAL RUGS; CHICKERING PIANO; SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS; REASONABLE TO THE HUDSON. TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 6826.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — Sublet for Summer months well furnished seven-room apartment, two baths; all outside rooms; $150 a month; beautiful view of Hudson. G 417 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575.—6th light, airy rooms overlooking Hudson; comfortably furnished; $125 per month, June 15-Oct. 1. Apartment 6S. Morningside 2780.

RIVERSIDE — Tastefully arranged; five rooms, bath; sacrifice; Summer, $100. Columbus 5974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 464.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; $125 per month. Apt. 2. 8455 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 603, (144th St.)—7-room front apartment; reasonable terms from June to October. Apt. 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 862.—High-class four rooms, facing Riverside; terms $200 monthly. Boshiro.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 666, (near 145th St.)—Cool apt., 4 rooms, bath; completely furnished $65-$80. Apt. 6S.

SUBLET; adults only; South Yonkers; desirable location; six rooms, bath, porch, sun-parlor, piano, telephone; $75 monthly. F 503 Times Downtown.

SUMMER RATES.
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included. $2 to $5 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $50 to $120 a month, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 107-111 West 90th St.; subway to 86th St., two blocks up and one block west.

TEN rooms, 4 baths; 20 windows overlooking river. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th.

WEST END AV., (80's).—Bargain; five exquisitely furnished rooms; private apartment; sacrifice for Summer, possibly longer. Columbus 2074.

WEST END AV., 817.—Exceptionally furnished, six large light rooms, 2 baths; elevator apartment; all improvements; splendid service; river view. Apt. 11C.

WEST END AV., (85th St.)—High-class furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; June 1-Sept. 15; $150 monthly. Graham, 76 Madison Av. Madison Square 5962.

WEST END AV., 515.—Bargain; handsomely furnished two-room (kitchenette) apartment; bachelor; $75.

WEST END AV., (corner 99th St.)—Fine apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; sublet furnished to Oct. 1. Telephone 3023 Cortlandt.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 109th, Apt. 1.)—Beautiful, exceptionally clean 6-room corner apt. Telephone Academy 786.

2-4-5 ROOMS, completely furnished; rent reasonable. J. S. Maxwell, 3,423 Broadway.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

Two attractively furnished apartments; whole, part; Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; 2 and 3 rooms with baths; light and cool; very desirable; June 15-Sept. 15; references. Phone Main 9837 before 10 A. M. or after 6.

Handsome 6-room apartment, beautifully located, Ocean Av., near Forster, Brooklyn, telephone and all modern conveniences, to family of adults. For appointment telephone Kenmore 3778-W.

Furnished—Long Island.

Large room, three windows, two closets; also smaller room; near Penn. station. 6,518 113th Street, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Furnished—New Jersey.

Beautifully furnished corner apartment Summer months for less than actual rental; only fifteen minutes New York. Telephone Cortlandt 7.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

20TH, 22 EAST.—3-4 rooms, elevator apartments.

170TH ST., 787 EAST.—Nice 5-room apartment; $30; corner house; select tenants. Call after 6:30. J. H. Schmid.

PARK AV., 961.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $125 month, regular price, $200; lease longer term can be arranged with owner; all outside rooms; southwest exposure. Apply Superintendent.

TO LET.—Seven-room apartment; all light, facing Stuyvesant square, $1,200 yearly. Telephone Stuyvesant 1921, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

A TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $45; new, modern, maid service included. 499 4th Av., between 31st and 32d Sts. Apply Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

31ST, 19 WEST.—Top light studio apartment; three rooms and bath; day and night elevator, maid service. Phone Madison Square 8888.

49TH ST., WEST, (Between 5th and 6th Avs.)—Unusual apartment; entire floor; 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; several large closets; $1,25 month. Phone Circle 5302.

49TH, 28 WEST. — Two-room apartment, bathroom, telephone, electricity; $65 monthly.

75TH ST., 108 WEST.

Unfurnished apartment, remodelled, attractive, extra large living room, bedroom, dressing room, kitchenette, shower bath, electricity, gas, steam heat; concession to October. Telephone Columbus 234.

75TH, 47 WEST.—Newly decorated, exceptionally large 3-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; modern improvements; ready for occupation.

107TH, 522 WEST, (overlooking Riverside). Handsome private residence; spacious 2-3 room; bath; suite $80-$125; every convenience.

110TH, 509 WEST.—High-class five-room apartment; $90 a month to Oct., $1,350 after October; call morning. Guinman, 907.

112TH, 521 WEST.—7 rooms, 2 baths, high-class, elevator apartment; immediate possession to Oct. 1, 1920; $110 a month. Apply Mrs. Smith, Apt. 2.

118TH, 548 WEST.—Parlor floor, unfurnished for business, electricity, telephone. Zehnder.

121ST, 100 WEST.—Sublet at once, 7-room, elevator apartment, No. 42, 2 bathrooms; $1,200; concession for immediate rental.

176TH ST., 574 WEST.—4 rooms, tiled bath; all improvements, redecorated; immediate possession, lease; $48. Superintendent.

231ST, (3,061 Bailey Av.)—East Broadway subway; 4-room modern apt.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 50, (corner 110th and Manhattan Av.)—Six all light rooms and bath; front; $55.

NAGLE AV., 184, (half block from Dyckman St. Subway Station.)—Five extra light and extra large rooms to sublet until Oct. 1; $48; possession on July 1; most desirable apartment in the house; to Apt. 5-E, or telephone St. Nicholas 2774.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—6-room apartment, overlooking river; unfurnished; until October, $150; possession June 15. Telephone Riverside 2167.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, elevator, modern building; immediate possession; $60 to $100. Apply premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30-$150. Apply Supt.

SEVEN rooms, $90, with furniture, including piano, $250; rare opportunity. Schuyler 9491.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 746, (147th).—18 months' lease; 7 rooms and bath; elevator steam heat, electric light; best residential section, near subway, elevated express station; $80 monthly; immediate possession. Clifter Apartment 72.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 935, (Cor. 157th.)—Modern six rooms; elevator; from July 1; lease expires October, 1920. Apply Superintendent.

TWO ROOMS.
Kitchenette and bath, $42.50; convenient location; particulars at 2,036 5th Av.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,656.—Seven rooms; immediate possession; modern, convenient; moderate. 2980 Tremont.

WEST END AV

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 31; drive and repair any make; wife housework; wishes country place. Write Mr. First, 2,976 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, 8 years' experience, wishes private position. Chauffeur, Rhinelander 2788.

CHAUFFEUR.—Present employer laying up car, young man, 22, wishes position. Lexington, 324 East 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married; 12 years' experience; best references. Otto, phone Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR, single, Irish, desires position, city or country; 8 years' private references. 361 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, with field, office, realty, and freight traffic experience, will give services evenings after 4:30; good investigator, report writer, correspondent, statistician. J 182 Times.

COLLECTOR, MANAGER, real estate; repairs, tenements especially; responsible. James, 617 3d Av.

COLLEGE STUDENT of accountancy, just released from service, desires position as assistant to accountant; experienced bookkeeper and stenographer. Fortner, 300 West 17th St.

COUPLE, reliable, would like to look after residence while parties away; can furnish reference; no children. D 805 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, technical graduate, with civil, mechanical, and aeronautical experience in layout and detailing, desires evening work. F 812 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and executive with broad business training and a high degree of administrative capacity would change his affiliation; only offer of real ass't position will be considered. Address in confidence with fullest particulars, H 235 Times.

ELECTRICAL FOREMAN.—Licensed expert mechanic desires position with responsible concern. E 346 Times.

ENGINEER OFFICER, just discharged from army, age 25, civil engineering graduate, resident of Middle West, desires location with business concern; willing to accept moderate salary until business is learned and ability proved. Z 283 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR, draftsman, and general assistant desires position in office of builder, architect, or contractor; moderate salary. E 295 Times.

ESTIMATOR, electrical, college graduate, desires position in office of electrical contractor; moderate salary. F 374 Times.

EX-ARMY OFFICER is anxious to enter commercial line where a wide law experience would be of value. E 493 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE AND ADVERTISING WRITER. For years I have been secretary, manager, and advertising writer of large corporation of international reputation, with business running into millions. The war made it necessary to liquidate. I am seeking new connection with live mercantile or financial house that can use a man of my qualifications. I am thoroughly familiar with management, advertising, and all forms of business. Harvard graduate; widely traveled experienced in large affairs. Box 461 Times, 2 Rector St.

EXECUTIVE, whose broad experience and energy fits him for executive or managerial position, would consider offers from business houses who are anticipating post war extension of trade. Would take up representation of high-class line. Has for the past years senior with chartered accountants of international repute; seeks broader field and larger opportunities. Speaks French. F 348 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE or secretarial position by American lawyer, (30,) educated, reliable. E 440 Times Downtown.

INCOME TAX SPECIALIST, university graduate, (29,) with legal training and wide accounting experience; salary $125 weekly. M 744 Times Downtown.

INTERPRETER with foreign languages, social education, extensive commercial experience, seeks inside or outside position. G 830 Times Annex.

LAWYER, honorable discharged soldier, desire responsible position with reliable concern. F 340 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Welfare; understand labor situation; held important post France-Italy. A. E. F. Address only "Captain," 351 Lenox Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER or assistant; thoroughly experienced, age 33, wants to connect with progressive organization; highest references. D 905 Times Harlem.

MANAGER, correspondent, salesman, bookkeeper, age 37, executive ability, solicits position. F 223 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wants position; prefers outside work. F 372 Times.

NAVAL OFFICER, recently discharged, college education, executive ability, desires connection with well-established concern. G 830 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bright young man, American good appearance, desires position. S 154 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER and executive, all-around with important war work, seeks connection with first-class concern. H 246 Times.

PERSONNEL MAN. Young man, 25, married fully experienced in personnel work of all kinds, desires position where ability and ambition may receive commensurate reward. F 353 Times Downtown.

POSITION wanted in bank or commercial house where my 3½ years' experience in Post Office could be utilized as mail, cash, &c., and where there is a future to work for; wages $25; age 25. D 903 Times Harlem.

REAL ESTATE MAN, 34, experienced; complete management houses. Wall, telephone Academy 2220.

RESTAURANT EXECUTIVE like wire, have successfully managed several large restaurants in this city; am thoroughly familiar with every department of business; capable of handling any restaurant, regardless of capacity; best of references given. H 224 Times.

SALESMAN, 34, married, 10 years' road experience sold retail, chain, jobbing trade, also selling through wholesalers; am now living with a following in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin; if you are looking for a producer I am the man; wish to cover now with reliable firm. F 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN AND EXECUTIVE. Securing connections from organization having under own name, wishes to connect with manufacturers to sell in Middle West or New England. E 288 Times.

SALES MANAGER in investment house; permanent position; have clientele; five to ten salesmen's salary for business, commission basis must be established house; honest offerings; references. H 232 Times.

SALESMAN, (22,) desires position with mercantile house; three years' business and selling experience; one year road experience; Eastern preferred; highest references. G 941 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, covering South and Middle West, would like to change from present line and connect with manufacturer or wholesaler offering good proposition. E 233 Times.

SALESMAN can devote few hours each day to proposition of integrity and merit; worked for genuine leads, commission only. H 242 Times.

SALESMAN, resident of Detroit, wishes a reliable hosiery house; also side lines for men's furnishings stores; best of references. E 358 Times.

SALESMAN, resident of Detroit, wishes a reliable hosiery house; also side lines for men's furnishings stores; best of references. E 356 Times.

SALESMAN, automobile accessories, nine years' experience manufacturing and selling trade; business now. E 338 Times.

SALESMAN-STENOGRAPHER seeks position; 16hr with reliable firm; salary and commission. F 520 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN would like to connect with wholesale house; has own car; on commission basis only. F 375 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, 3 years' experience, wants connection with reliable concern. F 480 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN seeks connection, any line of merchandise; first-class references. F 389 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, office manager, high-grade man, 13 years' experience, American, age 29, desires responsible position; salary $35-$40. M 748 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French-English, correspondent, 26, foodstuffs, textiles experience, desires position. W 883 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 28, ass't to executive, 10 years' experience; technical. M 756 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT OR HEAD GARDENER open for engagement; A1 reference; married, no family; thoroughly experienced in all branches work from blueprints or draw plans for improvements; willing to go anywhere but South. Freshwater, 288 West 70th.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced executive, mechanic; desires change June 15, apartments or office building. Doyle, 223 West 82d St.

TECHNICAL MAN, 31, good letter writer, able and willing worker, wants position of responsibility. F 344 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN, (28,) 10 years' experience, 3 domestic, export; freight rates, claim adjuster. M 746 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Young man, graduate of Princeton this year, desires position as tutor in private family; recommendations furnished; willing to travel. Address Z 173 Times Annex.

TYPIST, three hours' spare time daily; my own machine. E 431 Times Downtown.

VENEZUELAN, knowledge Spanish, English wishes office position; moderate salary. E 487 Times Downtown.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, well connected on the Pacific Coast, desires to represent some good Eastern manufacturer in that territory. E 387 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) recently discharged army officer, served overseas with United States Bank Corps, desires permanent position paying substantial salary, and with good prospects for the future; technical college education, and six years' business and sales experience with Jones College Educa-

YOUNG MAN, 27, honorably discharged from service overseas, desires position; general business knowledge; understands typewriting and all-around office work; excellent references. E 384 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, progressive, confident, open for connection with "live" organization in sales capacity; office correspondence and Southern traveling experience. H 939 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) honorable army discharge, college graduate, high school teacher quitting any day, desires position, clerical or work of similar nature. D 904 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) married, recently returned from overseas, desires connection with house requiring outside man; training in salesmanship preferred. F 376 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, leaving college, desires clerical position with good chance for advancement; good handwriting. E 497 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college business training, 3 years' experience as bookkeeper, capable and willing, desires position. F 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires position with future; high-school graduate; salary no object; highest references. G 942 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, with three years' experience as stock salesman in men's wear and silks; with best reference. E 351 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, 22, six years' active business and secretarial experience, desires position offering future. F 384 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position wholesale house, inside, outside salesman. F 391 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) wishes position with a wholesale woolen house. E 383 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS

Several young women for addressing circulars wanted by large corporation; pleasant surroundings; hours 9 to 5; straight salary $12 weekly. G 349 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—MUST BE EXPERIENCED; CLOTHING PREFERRED. WRITE K 152 TIMES.

BILLING CLERK
EXPERIENCED ON BILLING MACHINE.
STEADY OFFICE.
L. F. HOLLANDER & CO.,
37TH AV., AT 46TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER, age about 21, wanted by an English firm of interior decorators; must be good writer, neat, and accurate. Apply by letter in own handwriting, stating age, experience, (if any,) and salary required, to Cowtan & Sons, Ltd., 542 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER OR OFFICE MANAGER.
One capable of taking complete charge of office of automobile equipment concern; state age, previous experience, and full particulars first letter. K 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography wanted in law office; must be thoroughly competent and experienced; permanent position; state age, experience and salary desired; up hours 9 to 5. Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of accounting and controlling accounts necessary; unusual opportunity for one with initiative; state experience and salary expected. F 514 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, capable of handling control accounts and taking monthly trial balance, wanted; apply at once. Julius Shapiro, 71 West 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, for cotton goods concern, experienced, with references, and able to operate typewriter; apply Levy & Meyrich, 30 University Pl., City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright, capable girl with about 2 years' experience, knowledge of typewriting, and good appearance; salary $17. Bird Dress, 16 West 18th St.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, TO ACT AS ASSISTANT, CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE. 6 DIX BROS., 6 WEST 18TH.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, good penman, good position, lithe-lass specialty clothing house. Wald, Walker Co., 2 Astor Place.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, one familiar with engraving preferred. Apply by letter only, Advertiser Service, 125 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENO-TYPIST.—Experience in steam and electrical supply; state salary. K 243 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced; must have good reference. New York Crown Knitting Works, 102 Prince St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, competent; good salary. Empire Motor Car Exchange, 1,700 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced. Apply Room 709, Browning Building, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, and stenographer; state full particulars. K 229 Times.

CASHIERS.
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
34TH ST., WEST,
require several
CASHIERS.
Department or specialty store experience; permanent positions at good salaries. Apply Supt.'s Office.

CASHIER, EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD PAY. ADVANCEMENT; STATE REFERENCES, RELIGION AND EXPERIENCE FULLY. K 217 TIMES.

CASHIER, must furnish the best references. Drake's Restaurant, 118 W. 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, experienced, in Riverside Drive apartment; small family; Jersey shore for the Summer; salary $45. Call before 10 A. M. 127 Riverside Drive, 6th floor, south apartment.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT, young lady, accurate; good at figures; apply in person with letter of application. George B. Herzig Co., Inc., 41 West 29th St.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 661 Times Downtown.

CLERK whose handwriting is neat and legible and who can operate a typewriter; must be good at figures; write, stating age, experience and salary required. G 541 Times Downtown.

CLERK in accounting department of large manufacturing concern; experience not necessary; excellent chance for bright and energetic girl. Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., 17 Park Place.

CLERK whose handwriting is neat and legible, and who can operate a typewriter, must be good at figures. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required.

CLERKS.
bright, active, one year's experience, must be good at figures. McCall, 238 West 37th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, who has had experience in cost work; one residing in Bronx preferred. Christian firm; state salary. Z 297 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, one who can typewrite; permanent position if satisfactory. Call Titus Blatter & Co., 162 5th Av.

COMPTOMETER or Burroughs clerk, experienced; good chance for advancement. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

COOK.—One who is thoroughly competent, neat, willing, wanted for executive's home; family of four adults (seashore in Summer); references from private families only. F 810 Times Downtown.

COOK, two laundresses for children's Summer home. Apply Superintendent Seaside Home, Surf Av. and 21st St., Coney Island.

DEMONSTRATOR, some experience, to demonstrate auto vacuum freezers in department stores in city; all-summer position; neat, good ability; salary $15. Apply, 9 to 11, Friday morning. Auto Vacuum Freezer Co., 67 Park Place.

DESIGNER FOR HIGH-GRADE HAND EMBROIDERED WOMEN'S NECKWEAR; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION FOR WOMAN OF IDEAS. ADDRESS K. M., 431 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER OR SKETCHER ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; EXCELLENT POSITION FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. S. K., 449 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER, EXPERIENCED ON NEGLIGEES AND KIMONAS. NASARALLAH & MEENA, 48 WEST 25TH ST.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS
AND
TYPISTS.
We need several experienced dictaphone operators; also a number of competent typists; applicants must be of neat appearance and between the ages of 18 and 28; excellent opportunity. Call in person today, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at the Personnel Department, National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall St., N. Y.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salaries; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—One capable of neat, accurate work; starting salary $20; refined surroundings, and opportunity for advancement; hours 9-5; 12 Saturdays. K 227 Times.

DIETITIAN wanted for small hospital in Philadelphia, Penn.; only applicants with practical hospital experience will be considered; state experience and salary required. Address Z 275 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FILE CLERK.
Young woman, about 20, in the office of large company; must be accurate, quick; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience, salary desired. F 849 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK in advertising agency; experienced in agency or publishing house preferred, but not essential. Write, giving full particulars and salary desired. E 475 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK, experienced in handling card system and follow up reports; Underwood typewriter operator; state age, experience and salary desired. R 5 Times.

FILING CLERK wanted, by old established firm; state salary and experience. O. C. R., Box 775, City Hall Station, N. Y. C.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER or working housekeeper, competent, experienced, desired by family of two adults, living in small house at Bronxville; liberal wages for right kind of service; increased pay for permanent work. Telephone Bronxville 1402 or John 272.

GIRLS WANTED
for filing and general office work.
Must be over 16 years old.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,
425 East 149th St.

GIRL in stencil department of a publishing house; hours 8:30 to 4:30, Saturdays 12:30; church references required. Leslie-Judge Co., 225 5th Av.

GIRL for office work, bright beginner, in advertising agency; excellent chance to learn good business. Apply to Mr. Landown, Room 1403, 440 4th Av.

GIRL in ledger department to do clerical work; hours 8:30 to 4:30, Saturdays 12:30; church references required. Leslie-Judge Co., 225 5th Av.

GIRL wanted to take care of office; also manage the bookkeeping. Industrial Textile Co., 461 4th Av.

GIRL, neat, or woman, for general housework. Apply 117 East 95th St.

HIGH GRADE STENOGRAPHER.
Must be thoroughly experienced and capable of development; excellent opportunity for the right kind of young woman; call in person between 9 and 11 this morning. Medley Scovil, Inc., 25 Pine St.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for small hospital in Philadelphia, Pa.; only applicants with practical hospital experience will be considered; state full particulars and salary required. Address Z 272 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, for small family of adults, country home; must be able to do marketing, catering, and plain home cooking; no laundry. Box 505 Englewood, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER, general, willing to go to shore for 3 months; five in family; light work; no washing; must have good references. Telephone Schuyler 4371.

ITALIAN STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, wanted by banking office; good opportunity for right party; state experience, education, salary and references to E 449 Times Downtown.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Requires the services of
SALESWOMEN
for the following departments:
BATHING SUITS.
SKIRTS
RUCHINGS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 3d floor 35th St., employes' entrance.

LAMSON TUBE CASHIERS.—THE ABERCROMBIE & FITCH COMPANY, 45TH ST. AND MADISON AV., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL CASHIERS. APPLY TO MR. RAMSEY, 6TH FLOOR.

LEDGER CLERK
in large wholesale house; make own trial balance, monthly statements; must be good penman; steady position; state age, experience, and salary expected. E. A., 836 Times.

LUNCHROOM WORK.
Young women, by New York Telephone Company, for general work in girls' lunchroom; pleasant surroundings; good wages; eight-hour days; permanent positions; salary $12 to $14, according to length of service. Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. City, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILLINERY.—MAKERS AND IMPROVERS IN HIGH-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. RHEA BRUMMER, 44 WEST 57TH ST.

MODELS wanted, stylish young women who wear size 5A shoe, to pose in Shoe Style Show. Apply at Information Desk, Bush Terminal Sales Building, 130 West 42d St., N. Y.

MODEL, SIZE 16,
to travel; must be attractive.
REGINA KOBLER,
232 4TH AV.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES; EXPERIENCED ONLY; FULL SIZE 36; FOR COAT HOUSE. F. HUTNER & CO., 48-54 W. 27TH.

MODELS, CLOAKS AND SUITS, SIZES 18 AND 20; ATTRACTIVE AND STYLISH. PERMANENT POSITION. S. STEINFELD & CO., 42 WEST 23D.

MODEL.—Tall, average corset model, wearing size 26 or 27. Apply 12th floor, 334 4th Av.

MOTHER'S HELPER for family of two adults and baby; small home 30 miles from New York; light housework. Call Bronxville 1294.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, PERMANENT POSITION IN LARGE CORPORATION; UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT, GOOD HOURS, HIGHEST RATES, LUNCHEON, ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS MULTIGRAPH, 527 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NURSE FOR TWO CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY; EXCELLENT SALARY; CALL BETWEEN 1 AND 4 FRIDAY AND MONDAY. MR. A. COHEN, 255 WEST 90TH ST. PHONE 5218 RIVERSIDE.

NURSE for 2 children; best references required; write or telephone Mrs. R. S. Little, Hilton Av., Garden City, L. I. Telephone Garden City 1851.

NURSE, competent, white, for two children; good wages; Bayside, L. I. Call 11 to 12 A. M., M. I. Oliver & Co., 476 Broadway. Mr. Stein.

NURSE, young, experienced to take care of baby; good natured and best reference desired. T. M., 247 Times.

NURSE for 2 small children and infant, near city; good wages. Telephone 5823 Cortlandt or 3450 Woodhaven.

NURSE for boy baby; full particulars; liberal salary. E 406 Times Downtown.

OFFICE GIRL, for work in prominent casualty insurance company; good opportunity for keen, energetic hustler; reply, statin age, schooling, and business experience. M 757 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; steady position. Apply Kip Brush Co., 440 Greenwich St., corner Desbrosses St., 8th Av. L.

OFFICE CLERK, experienced, writing neat hand, accustomed to figuring one who can operate typewriter preferred. T. K., 528 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, girl; experience unnecessary. Call A. Sherwin & Bro., 715 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright young woman; stenography necessary; give full particulars. F 307 Times Downtown.

PRESSER, experienced on ready-made silk waists; steady position and good wages to right party. Apply all week, Derby Waist, Inc., 40 West 32d.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, for downtown importing house, capable, assertive, with initiative, must be first class stenographer and typist with thorough knowledge of French, easily translating into English from French and vice versa; good salary; apply in own handwriting. K. S. 543 Times.

REPRESENTATIVES.
A security house of unassailable integrity, handling only issues of demonstrated merit and high potential earning capacity, can use the services of refined, well-bred women who have had business experience or are susceptible to training.

Such women can earn commissions up to $15,000 per annum in a clean business that brings them in contact with people of the highest standing. Full particulars requested in application. T 788 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES.
MARTIN'S,
Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.
Require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswomen in the following departments:
DRESSES,
HOSIERY,
BLOUSES,
SKIRTS,
BAGS,
SALESLADIES,
PART TIME,
experienced, for our various departments, one to three days weekly; best salary. Martin's, Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMEN.
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH STREET WEST,
Require experienced
SALESWOMEN
in the following Depts.:
HOSIERY,
WOMEN'S DRESSES,
WAISTS,
SWEATERS,
and
MISSES' DEPARTMENT.
Permanent positions at good salaries. Apply Supt.'s office.

SALESWOMEN,
BEST & CO.,
8TH AV. AT 34TH ST.,
PAY HIGHEST SALARIES WITH COMMISSIONS,
LADIES' SUITS AND DRESSES.
Excellent working conditions, with opportunity for advancement.
Employment Entrance, 7 West 33th St.

SALESWOMEN wanted to sell exclusive fashion book to dressmakers; must have experience; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. Apply French-American Fashion Publishing Co., 210 5th Av.

SALESLADY wanted, experienced, attractive personality, to sell high-class fashion service to manufacturing trades; drawing account; liberal commission. D'Alessio Fashions, Inc., 44 West 34th St.

SALESLADY, EXPERIENCED, FOR GOWN SHOP; STEADY POSITION, GOOD SALARY. MADAME LEONA, 1,265 BROADWAY, CORNER 31ST.

SALESLADY, smart looking; refined personality; A1 position; $30 week salary, commission; silks; exceptional opportunity; permanent. De Luxe, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESLADY, experienced, for high-class trade in bakery; good salary; good hours. H. B. Cushman & Co., 49 Church St.

SALESLADY.—Private dress shop; call Saturday forenoon. Rudich, 259 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY, $2.25 per day; no experience necessary. Weisbecker's, 270 West 125th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—An opening exists in a small publishing office for a secretary-stenographer; a young woman of breeding and intelligence; able and willing to use the dictaphone; the position would prove unusually attractive to a capable young person interested in books, willing to work, even if not too well equipped technically; apply by detailed letter in own handwriting; salary, $30 to $35. K 247 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, advertising experience, capable taking charge correspondence, following up leads, prospects by letter; permanent position; remuneration and advancement dependent upon ability. Sunset Magazine, 220 West 42d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER by large mercantile house; will pay $22-$25; applicants must be neat, intelligent, and have initiative, and be able to handle correspondence with minimum of dictation; state qualifications, experience, &c. S. S., 186 Times.

SECRETARY understanding French and English; $18 to start. Parisian Art, 1,440 Broadway.

SHOPPER.—Must have experience with either dressmaker or high-class manufacturers; must be willing and confident. French Model Importing Co., 10 East 39th St.

STENCIL CUTTER.—Special work for two weeks. Metropolitan Magazine, 432 4th Av., New York.

LEDGER CLERK
in large wholesale house; make own trial balance, monthly statements; must be good penman; steady position; state age, experience, and salary expected. E. A., 836 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Excellent opportunity for young lady in large silk manufacturing concern; must be experienced on Underwood machine, and be able to take rapid dictation; preferably girl living in Brooklyn; salary to start $18; apply in person between 10 and 12 A. M., Room 219, 621 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.
for nationally known automobile company; must be competent; one with college education preferred; reply, stating age, experience, education, and salary expected; also advise telephone number for quick appointment. T. C., 265 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, French, wanted by large motor corp.; must be capable of taking dictation in either language; knowledge of English preferred; attractive salary; rapid increase; write your application in Spanish and also in French, giving your reference and past experience; application held in strict confidence. K 239 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—LARGE COMPANY DESIRES STENOGRAPHER FOR STRAIGHT STENOGRAPHIC WORK. GOOD EDUCATION ESSENTIAL; PERMANENT POSITION; ADVANCEMENT. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, M 710 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; one who is looking for a real opportunity in pleasant surroundings; one who is willing to do some clerical work and make herself generally useful in an advertising agency. Apply between 9 and 12 Friday. Stroud & Brown, Inc., 303 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.
A good opportunity for an experienced stenographer who writes a good hand. Financial dept., American Social Hygiene Association, Sanatorium, 1 month. Apply between 12 and 1 Friday, 105 West 40th.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, in claim division of casualty insurance company; particular position requires speed in taking and transcribing notes, intelligence and ability; replying, state age, nationality, education, and experience. M 756 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Large corporation requires competent, experienced young woman, about 22; excellent opportunity; Underwood operator; state qualifications, salary. F 550 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted to work during vacation; may prove permanent position to right party; apply by letter only, stating experience and salary expected. Address Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 16th and Garden Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with quick-taking dictation, good speller, accurate at figures; state age, salary, religion, and experience; steady position; hours 8:30 to 5; half day Saturday. S. H., 104 East 14th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by leading export and import concern; permanent position with every chance for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, M 765 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; NEAT, EFFICIENT, EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY ESTES, BLUM & SEMON, 60 FRANKLIN ST.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.
One for manufacturing concern situated in the Bronx; when applying state age, experience, and salary expected, otherwise not considered. V 1229 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wanted for export house; must take very rapid dictation and handle heavy correspondence. If you are experienced and capable, call Room 62, 116 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and competent; one familiar with advertising or publishing business preferred. Address, stating experience in detail and salary desired, Manager, K 228 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; young lady who understands bookkeeping, with experience; good opportunity and salary. Reply, Saturday, between 1 and 2, West & Hartman, 130 West 32d St., Cuyler Building.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted by wholesale dry goods house; some experience necessary; give references and salary desired. Address Wholesale, 1,619 St. James Building.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, must be quick, accurate, experienced, available immediately for two weeks with Christian firm; please call at once. Room 1827, 30 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—One who understands billing preferable; Christian firm; fine opportunity; state age, salary, experience. K 227 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted immediately; excellent opportunity for competent and intelligent girls; must know how to spell. Call Heisenweber's, 58th St. and 8th Av., 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; one to make herself generally useful, who has been in mercantile line; $15 start; call 9 o'clock. Samuel Gordon, 1,265 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young lady for a large installment house; one residing in Bronx preferred; steady position; state salary. M 1315 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced, wanted by export and import concern; state experience and salary. M 754 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist and general office assistant; one who speaks Spanish preferred; state experience and salary desired. E 486 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, a hard worker for hard work, $25. H 282 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—N. Y. Stock Exchange house, till Nov. 1; state references, education, and salary wanted. Box 460 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; permanent position; good pay, advancement; state reference, religion, and experience fully. K 248 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, capable, accurate and rapid; apply in person with letter of application. George B. Hersig, Co., 41 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, quick and accurate; American; replying; state age, experience, salary expected. E 467 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, by large electrical manufacturing and supply house; good chance for advancement. F 538 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer with new export house; willing to learn the business. Call Gramercy 5743 at once.

STENOGRAPHER, by large commercial house; good salary; excellent chance for advancement; permanent. L 87 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent position open for one full experienced; salary $25. Call 225 5th Av., Room 300.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, in growing export office; export qualifications preferred. Telephone for appointment, Cortlandt 5126.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, in growing export office; permanent position. Telephone for appointment, Cortlandt 5126.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, with knowledge of bookkeeping; reply, stating age, salary and experience. K 240 Times.

STENOGRAPHER experienced, competent, reliable, with Christian firm; state age, experience and salary. K 242 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, for import house; must be a good speller, have some experience; salary $10-$12. K 233 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, small office, some experience; high school graduate; $10. Wm. F. Day, 500 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—State age, experience, references and salary; must be experienced. Z 306 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, neat appearing and competent, wanted by real estate office. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 207 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER for export office; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable. Room 711, 44 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, experienced, quick, accurate. Apply Room 1601, 65 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, export firm requires your services. Apply Room 501, 180 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, quick and accurate. Address Wood & Stevens, Inc., 113 Hudson St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, central and switchboard experience; Christian company; $17. H 248 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. Apply 9 A. M. N. Y. Orthopedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR in a small apartment hotel; regular hotel watch; $50 a month; no meals. Hotel Colonial, 31 West 31st St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, Christian firm, pleasant office; state age, experience, and salary desired. F 542 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATORS.
We need several competent translators who can translate from English into two foreign languages, (French or Spanish must be one of the languages,) and vice versa; must be able to operate typewriter also; applicants will not be considered unless they can fill the above requirements. Apply in person today, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., to the Personnel Department, National City Bank of N. Y., 55 Wall St., New York.

TYPEWRITING SUPERVISOR, REFINED CONSCIENTIOUS, WELL EDUCATED. F 365 TIMES.

TYPIST.
Refined young woman with good education and experience in general office routine; must be accurate at figures; salary $20 to start.
Telephone for appointment Madison Square 531.

TYPIST, $15,
to take dictation from dictaphone; steady; Queensboro tube to 11th St. station. Metal Stamping Co., 13th St. and East Av., Long Island City. Phone 3846 Hunters Point.

TYPIST, experienced in office detail, accurate at figures, and able to operate typewriter rapidly; accustomed to billing and extending prices; state age, experience, and salary required. K 139 Times.

TYPISTS, several experienced typists required; permanent positions assured to those having the requisite experience. Times Square Auto Supply Co., Broadway and 56th St.

TYPIST, experienced, wanted by leading export and import concern; permanent position with first class chance for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, M 767 Times Downtown.

TYPIST Wanted.—Experienced and rapid typist wanted; references required. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., Madison Dress Co., 31 East 27th.

TYPIST.—Young lady for publishing house; hours 8:30 to 4:30, Saturdays 12:30; church references required Leslie-Judge Co., 225 5th Av.

TYPIST.—Young lady for order and billing work. Apply Keiner William Stamping Co., 123d St. and Ridgewood Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

TYPIST wanted at once by Christian firm; must be neat, willing, and accurate; permanent. Room 2302, 110 West 40th.

TYPIST; experienced bill clerk. Times Square Auto Supply Co., Mail Order Dept., Broadway and 56th St.

TYPIST, knowledge of bookkeeping, English, and Italian; state salary. W 562 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.
large publishing house; must be accurate and capable. McCall, 238 West 37th St.

TYPIST wanted, experienced. Call Iron Age, 239 West 39th St.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH.
A PERMANENT PROFESSION FOR YOUNG WOMEN.
A SYSTEM BY WHICH A MESSAGE TYPEWRITTEN ON A SPECIAL MACHINE IN NEW YORK APPEARS IN CHICAGO TYPEWRITTEN ON A TELEGRAPH BLANK ALL READY FOR DELIVERY.
EASIER TO LEARN THAN THE OLD SYSTEM.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
GOOD SALARY.
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO $1,200 A YEAR.
INQUIRE OF WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER STREET,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

WAIST AND SKIRT FINISHERS wanted. Hammond, 20 W. 104th.

WOMAN OF REFINEMENT, TO ACT AS ASSISTANT AND CASHIER IN A DINING ROOM; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. APPLY, STATING SALARY EXPECTED. K 203 TIMES.

WOMAN, white, to clean physician's office 4 afternoons a week. Write Z 305 Times Annex.

WOMEN
OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE
TO OPERATE
OR LEARN TO OPERATE
DRILL PRESSES,
MILLING MACHINES,
PUNCH PRESS,
LATHE AND
LIGHT BENCH WORK.
GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING.
48 HOURS;
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS.
STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
MEIGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN, 25 to 35 years of age, for telephone, telegraph positions; short course, permanent employment, and advancement to $1,200 a year. Inquire all week, Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (near Canal and Broadway.)

WOMEN.—Middle-aged women to introduce daily paper in new sections of Brooklyn; salary and commission; apply mornings before 10:30. Eagle Office, 1,022 Gates Av., near B'way, Brooklyn.

WOMEN, clerical work; beginners; age from 20 to 40 desired. Apply Mr. Roberts, 346

HELP WANTED—Male.

HAND RUBBERS, both water and oil, on high-class Musola cabinets; good wages. Apply by letter or in person, any day, between 9 and 5 P. M., at Technola Piano Co., Borden and Review Av., Long Island City.

HAND SAWYER.—Young man; good opportunity. Apply before 9 A. M. to Mr. Reed, 191-3 Worth St., New York.

HELPERS,

With previous machine shop experience,

To run drill presses, hand mills and punch presses.

STEADY JOB GUARANTEED, STANDARD WAGES.

OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work. MR. GEORGE, 1 Perry St., Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

INSTRUMENT REPAIRER.
Wanted at once, repairing electrician with experience in telephonic material. Write in the first instance, stating experience and salary required, to K 223 Times.

INVOICE CLERK, possessing thorough knowledge of Spanish, wanted by prominent export house; should be familiar with Consular requirements of all Latin-American countries and acquainted with Spanish names of drugs and chemicals. Apply, stating age, nationality, experience, Box 464 Times, 2 Rector St.

ITALIAN STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, wanted by banking office; good opportunity for right party. State experience, education, salary, and references to Z 449 Times Downtown.

JEWELER WANTED: HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES. STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

LABORERS

IN MACHINE SHOP.

STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.

OPEN SHOP.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work. MR. GEORGE, 1 Perry St., Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

LARGE CHICAGO SHEET METAL COMPANY MANUFACTURING SHEET METAL DOORS AND WINDOWS REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO SOLICIT OUT OF TOWN BUSINESS. THE RIGHT MAN CAN EARN $5,000 TO $10,000; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND EXPENSES ADVANCED; ABSOLUTE SELLING EXPERIENCE IN BUILDING MATERIAL OR SHEET METAL LINES REQUIRED; NO APPLICATION CONSIDERED UNLESS FULL INFORMATION OF PAST EXPERIENCE IS GIVEN; ALL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE; OUR ANSWER GUARANTEED. KNISELY BROS., INC. ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS. WESTMINSTER BLDG., CHICAGO.

MACHINISTS,

OPEN SHOP.

PREVAILING WAGES OF BEST SHOPS.

MACHINISTS,
TOOLMAKERS,
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
DRILL PRESS HANDS,
BENCH HANDS,
SURFACE GRINDERS,
LATHE HANDS,
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS,
LABORERS,
PACKERS.

GOOD WAGES.
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS;
48 HOURS; STEADY WORK.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, PARK AV. AND HALL ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MACHINISTS,

All around.

ALSO LATHE HANDS,

For heavy and light work.

PLANER HANDS.

First-class men only need apply.

OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.

Highest rate of pay prevailing—connect with a good, steady position with one of the best modern shops.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work. MR. GEORGE, 1 Perry St., Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

MAN.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH UP-STATE CONCERN ABOUT TO BE ORGANIZED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK JERSEY UNDERWEAR, WHO UNDERSTANDS THE MANUFACTURE OF THIS UNDERWEAR FROM THE PIECE TO THE FINISHED GARMENTS; WHEN ANSWERING STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. Z 160 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN, over 50 years of age, for light clerical work. G 538 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Pensioner preferred; duty comprising clerical work. G 535 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for 5 and 10 cent store; live wire; capable man, with previous managerial experience; best references; liberal offer to right man; opening in New York City. Write, stating age and experience, K 211 Times.

HARNESS MAKER, experienced hand stitcher on leather goods; good salary; splendid opportunity; agreeable surroundings. Lyon-Strobel Co., Whitestone, L. I. Phone Flushing 707.

MECHANICS,

ASSEMBLERS, VISE HANDS, CHIPPERS, FLOOR WORK, BENCH HANDS,
for one of the best local shops; top rate and steady work, with real chance for advancement.

OPEN SHOP.

Call immediately, with tools, ready for work. MR. GEORGE, 1 Perry St., Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, WITH NOT LESS THAN 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN LAYING OUT, CHECKING OR DESIGNING; PREFER MEN WITH EXPERIENCE ON ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, (SWITCHES, CIRCUIT BREAKERS, CONTROLLERS, AND MOTORS.) CAN ALSO USE SEVERAL GOOD DETAILERS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR RIGHT MEN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED—High grade mechanical draftsman on auto gas engine and parts design; broad experience essential; state age, experience and salary expected. References required. Knox Motors Co., 58 Wilbraham Road, Springfield, Mass.

MECHANIC, all around, automobile; must be first-class man. Sterling Motor Co., 152d St. and 12th Av.

MEN.—Good job for men as laborers; outside or inside work; reasonable salary to start; increases as ability is shown; ages, 25 to 35; state age, height and weight. E 499 Times Downtown.

MEN wanted, for general factory work; laborers, packers, stock and handy men; call ready for work. F. O. Pierce Co., 30 Tiffany Pl., Brooklyn.

MUSICIANS wanted for Summer hotel; pianist and violinist; dance music a feature; state wages asked, including excellent board. Grant Carson, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

MR. SALESMAN.
An industrial organization which is successfully marketing a patented device finds it necessary to place a limited amount of its treasury stock to keep up with its rapidly expanding business.
If you have VISION and FORESIGHT here is an opportunity to connect with a concern which offers generous compensation and unlimited opportunity for advancement; commission. J 186 Times.

OFFICE MAN, inside, capable of managing general insurance agency; one familiar with travelers' lines preferred; excellent opportunity for right man. Ter Bush & Powell, Schenectady, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY, age about 16 years, architect's office; opportunity for advancement as draftsman; practical office experience desirable; bring specimen of free hand and other drawings. Edward Shire, 373 4th Av.

OFFICE CLERK, experienced, writing neat hand, accustomed to figuring; one who can operate typewriter preferred. B. M., 503 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large insurance company; willing to work hard for advancement; state age, nationality, education, and experience. M 748 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for factory office. Rentrop Silk Dyeing Corp., 109 Raymond St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, neat appearing; state age, salary expected. G 502 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, bright, energetic; $45 monthly. The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corp., 56 Wall St.

OFFICE BOY for law office. F. H. Pease, 120 Broadway, Room 2822.

OFFICE BOY, good position for bright boy. Apply, 66 5th Av., 3d floor.

PACKERS
IN MACHINE SHOPS.

STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.

OPEN SHOP.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work. MR. GEORGE, 1 Perry St., Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

PHOTOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced man for commercial work in studio and out of studio; must understand portrait work also; good, permanent position, with advancement, with large concern; write, giving full details of experience and salary expected. K 225 Times.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS Wanted.—One first-class stone man, one first-class job man, one forwarder, or finisher, or apprentice, anxious to advance; one ruler; union shop, largest in Middle West, with fine working conditions; will pay more than scale. Walker Brothers, Farco, N. D.

PRINTING LAYOUT MAN, experienced, to lay out booklets and other material, in active printing plant. G 503 Times Downtown.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.

Wages steady, work guaranteed. OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work. MR. GEORGE, 1 Perry St., Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN, also bookkeeper, experienced; salary. 1 East 42d, room 46.

REED WORKERS and rattan basketmakers wanted; steady work; 50 cents per hour. Z 181 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

A security house of unassailable integrity, handling only issues of demonstrated merit and high potential earning capacity, can use the services of clean-cut, energetic men who have sales experience and are susceptible to training.

Such men can earn commissions up to $15,000 per annum in a clean business that brings them in contact with people of the highest standing. Full particulars requested in application.

T 783 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—SALESMANAGERS, $7,500-$10,000. Commission basis. Specialty. This is not intended for the man who usually answers a want advertisement, but is inserted with the idea that it will be brought to the attention of broad gauge men with clean records.
To a few such men an unusual opportunity is offered to form a permanent connection with a prominent underwriting house furnishing capital to established industries.
I. D. NOLL & COMPANY, Underwriters, 170 Broadway.

SALESMEN.
Exceptional opportunity offered to men of ability to connect with an automobile tire concern whose references are several first class banks; object, expansion of business on account of great demand for their product; this is the greatest offer ever made to men who have confidence in their ability; commission basis. Call between 9:30-10:30 A. M., at 1,854 Broadway, (59th St.,) N. Y. Room 270.

SALES MANAGER.
SALES MANAGER WANTED BY A NEW CORPORATION MANUFACTURING A SAFETY GAS DEVICE; SHOULD HAVE EXPERIENCE ALONG GAS APPLIANCE LINE, BUT NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. EXECUTIVE ABILITY ESSENTIAL.
AMERICAN SAFETY GAS BURNER CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SALESMEN.
SPLENDID OPENING; YOUNG ENERGETIC SALESMEN IN ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE OFFICE; SALARY AND COMMISSION TO RIGHT MEN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY K 222 TIMES.

SALESMAN acquainted with the manufacturing confectionery trade in New England States to call on salesmen; successful record in selling this trade a splendid opportunity is offered for a permanent position with a high-class, well established manufacturer; salary or commission; give full particulars in your reply, which will be held strictly confidential. Write B. R., 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—A successful institution, handling the financial end of a concern manufacturing one of the best farm tractors on the market, requires several salesmen of high character; men who have successfully sold high-grade specialties will find here a permanent connection which should result in extremely attractive earnings; salary and commissions. A 99 Times.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced salesman wanted by reliable Broadway hosiery and underwear jobbing house; call on retail trade around New York City; will give the right man at least 100 active house accounts from whom business can be gotten immediately; excellent opportunity for right man; salary and commission. G 510 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; factory rebuilt tires are in great demand; attractive proposition submitted upon application; requires an automobile; estimated commissions about $100 weekly to start; territory assigned men who can produce; only hustlers need apply. Call in person, Eastern Rubber Works, Inc., 213 West 40th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer of asbestos and fire clay products, with established trade, wants man for Western Connecticut and Hudson River towns; married, not under 35; resident in territory preferred; state experience, salary expected, and two references. Z 200 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to sell cast bronze honor roll and memorial tablets on strictly commission basis. In Metropolitan district; do not apply unless you are capable of making from $200-$300 per week; leads furnished; all correspondence confidential; state full particulars. For interview address K 225 Times.

SALESMAN.—LARGE CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE OPEN FOR FIRST-CLASS RESIDENT SALESMAN, WITH OFFICE IN CHICAGO, ALSO BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, AND COAST MEN; UNEXCELLED OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE WIRE; COMMISSION. APPLY TO B. A. WECHSLER CO., INC., 1,199 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—If you can close business in a quick, forceful manner, selling securities on commission, we have an opportunity that will net you at least $25 per day; our $10 sale a day is possible. Confidential interviews if you are already employed. E. H. S., 160 Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMEN. (Security.)—Clean-cut salesmen of proven ability can make profitable connection with financial house; chance to make $200 weekly; no canvassing; straight commission; no advance, but fullest co-operation given. See Mr O'Brien, Suite 702, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMAN.—A large vending machine corporation offers exceptional opportunity to man capable of producing results; commission basis, drawing account to right man. Apply 10-4 Millard's Corporation, 486 Broadway.

SALESMAN, clothing; high-class man for retail store; permanent position and advancement for the right party; state experience and salary expected. D 906 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN wanted to sell exclusive fashion book to dressmakers; must have experience; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. Apply French-American Fashion Publishing Co., 210 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced carbon paper; established line; salary and commission; give experiences and references. F. V. Gandin, 41 Central Bldg., Seattle Wash.

SALESMAN; prominent seed growers want salesman to sell country merchant; need experience thoroughly, but not absolutely necessary; give full details past experience, salary, with bonus. Z 237 Times Annex.

SALESMEN making over $100 weekly commission selling our rebuilt tires; territory assigned to men who can produce. Call after 10. Liberty Rubber Company, 499 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN for true California orange syrup in barrels and cases; established trade among bottlers, grocers, druggists; salary and commission; state experience. F 524 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGERS, 2; salesmen, 12; motion pictures and advertising; salary or commission; state age, experience, &c. Sales Director, Suite 908, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN on ladies' belts and celluloid buckles to sell to cut-up trade; salary and commission; good opportunity for experienced man. P. S., 127 Times.

SALESMAN, acquainted with cloak, waist, and dress trade, to solicit; covered buttons; salary or commission. Apply 9:30 A. M., Croll, 107 West 28th St.

SALESMAN, desirable position, furniture and rugs; must be accustomed to instalment trade; write salary and references. P. O. Box 45, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN for candy and cigar stands; night work; good pay; all references. Apply news stand, 180th St., Fort Lee Ferry House.

SALESMAN.
Experienced in men's clothing; salary. MOE LEVY & SON, 119 WALKER ST.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced traveling for high-grade shirts; salary and commission. Empire Mfg. Co., 668 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN, experienced, for men's and boys' hats and caps; commission basis. U. C., 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Excellent opportunity; big demand soft drink; salary and commission. Empire Co., 71 Barclay.

SALESMEN, by leading concern; experienced in flashlight and battery line; salary and commission. B. M., 901 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to solicit members for druggists' co-operative society; commission basis. Apply 1,482 Broadway, Suite 907.

SALESMAN, hustler; experienced men's furnishings. 8 East 46th St.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, HAND AND AUTOMATIC.

Must be able to Set up their own jobs.

STANDARD RATE OF PAY, STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.

OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work. MR. GEORGE, 1 Perry St., Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—An opening exists in a small publishing office for a secretary-stenographer; a young man of breeding and intelligence, able and willing to use the dictaphone; the position would prove unusually attractive to a capable young person interested in books, willing to work; even if not too well equipped technically; apply by detailed letter in own handwriting; salary, $20 to $25. Address Box K 248 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—By large mercantile house; we will pay $22-$25; applicants must be neat, intelligent and have initiative, and be able to handle correspondence with minimum of dictation; state qualifications, experience, &c. L. L., 190 Times.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

Exceptionally attractive utilities and oil proposition, on good earning and dividend-paying basis; high-grade men identified with it; indorsed by thirty biggest banks in New York, Chicago, and other cities; chance to make from $500 per month up, with permanent connection; strictly commission basis. Rishell & Co., Suite 1906, 220 West 42d St.

SHIPPING.—Energetic man to take charge of export shipping department; must be thoroughly experienced and capable of handling shipments from inland points to port of destination. Address, stating salary and full particulars, M 763 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, Assistant.—Must be accurate and quick at packing; give salary desired and name of last employer. K 212 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT with some experience in freight shipments. Charles & Co., 48 East 42d.

SHOE SALESMEN.

ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-GRADE MEN'S SHOES NEED APPLY. MINIMUM SALARY $30 PER WEEK; ALSO LIBERAL COMMISSION. OTHER SALESMEN NOW MAKING LARGEST SALARIES IN THE CITY. LONDON SHOE CO., 270 WEST 125TH ST. MORNINGSIDE 4026.

SPINNERS, two, 7½c per hour; railroad fare refunded after sixty days. Apply Pittsburgh Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., 821 Locust St., N. S. Pgh., Penn.

STATISTICIAN, man of long experience in investment and brokerage house, capable of analyzing financial conditions, earning power and prospect of all classes of securities; must be capable of handling correspondence relating to stocks and bonds; no interviews unless experience, salary and references are stated. G 500 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, French, wanted by large motor corp.; must be capable of taking dictation in either language; knowledge of English preferred; attractive salary; rapid advancement. Write your application in Spanish and also in French, giving your reference and past experience. Applications held in strict confidence. K 238 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by leading export and import concern; permanent position with every chance for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, M 764 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced young Spaniard, with clerical ability to handle English and Spanish correspondence. Opportunity for advancement. Write Massey Milling Company, Omaha, Neb.

STENOGRAPHER to take dictation in English and Spanish wanted by old-established export house. Apply, stating age, nationality, experience, salary desired, Box 465, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, willing, work hard for advancement; state age, education, salary, experience. M 743 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—N. Y. Stock Exchange house, till Nov. 8; state references, education, age and salary wanted. Box 450, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, with export experience; $125 monthly; opportunity for advancement if competent. Overseas Product Corp., 67 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by large steamship company; state age, experience, salary. E 490 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, in advertising department; state age, experience, salary, and references. F 545 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, willing to assist on accounts; give particulars; state salary. Manufacturer, G 498 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent legal stenographer, for evening work. L 88 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D ST.

Require several experienced DRY GOODS PACKERS. Also several MEN between 18-18 years for various positions in their DELIVERY DEPT. Apply male help entrance, 9th Av. & 43d St.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Exceptionally attractive industrial proposition on road earning basis, indorsed and being marketed by the largest department stores in America; chance to make $500 per month and up, with permanent commercial connection; strictly commission basis. J 188 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN (3) to sell a listed oil security over the telephone; only those having telephone experience and can qualify need apply; salary and commission basis. Call at Room 603, Cambridge Bldg., 33d St. and 5th Av.; inquire for Mr. Millis.

STOCK SALESMEN; 5 live wires, to complete sales force; men with pep, who have to make $200 per week on commission, preferred. Call, between 3 and 4, Room 703, 42 Broadway.

STOCK EXCHANGE firm can use one or two blotter clerks of experience. F 546 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

A MAN TO ACT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF A FACTORY MANUFACTURING RUBBER AUTOMOBILE TOP FABRICS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH COMPOUNDING THE RUBBER, CALENDERING, COMBINING, SPREADING, AND EMBOSSING; GOOD SALARY OFFERED TO START; MUST BE UNDER 40 YEARS OF AGE AND FULL OF AMBITION. ADDRESS REPLY TO Z 190 TIMES ANNEX.

STOCK CLERK, experienced, wholesale dry goods business; splendid opportunity for ambitious, energetic young man. Washington Mills, 96 Lispenard St.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR wanted by New York Stock Exchange house for Summer hotel office in Green Mountains from July 5 to about Sept. 1. G 491 Times Downtown.

TOOL MAKERS,

First-class men only.

STANDARD RATE OF PAY.

STEADY JOB.
GOOD SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work. MR. GEORGE, 1 Perry St., Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

TRANSLATORS.
We need several competent translators who can translate from English into two foreign languages, (French or Spanish must be one of the languages,) and vice versa; must be able to operate typewriter also; applicants will not be considered unless they can fill the above requirements. Apply in person today between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. at the Personnel Department, National City Bank of N. Y., 55 Wall St., New York.

TRANSLATOR, Spanish; opportunity for advancement to right party. G 537 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR, French and Italian; opportunity for advancement to right party. G 538 Times Downtown.

UPHOLSTERERS wanted, first-class, on couches, chairs and suites; good opportunities for right men; steady employment guaranteed; ideal country living conditions. Address Eastern Lounge Co., New Milford, Conn.

WANTED IN BOSTON.
A hair tone and color pressman; one who is familiar with make-ready and register or color half tones and tint plates; permanent position; exceptionally good wages; labor trouble exists. Address Wright Engraving Co., 216 High St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED AT ONCE.
One electrical draftsman, one mechanical draftsman. Also engineering draftsman. Apply Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, H. A. Hageman, Plant Engineering Department, Bethlehem, Penn.

WANTED—Experienced folding box estimator, National Folding Box Co., New Haven, Conn.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer for good-sized town in Virginia; good opportunity for good man. Z 316 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN of good address, with selling qualifications, wanted by a well-established insurance Brokerage office as solicitors; must with college education or who qualified for officers' commissions in army or navy preferred; selling experience preferred but not essential; course or training for work given; salary basis; good future for energetic young men who can qualify; state age, experience, education, and general qualifications. Address F 491 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN having mechanical or inventive experience for experimental and development work with large concern; opportunity for advancement; give previous experience in reply. K 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20-25, MUST BE BRIGHT AND OF NEAT APPEARANCE, FOR SALES DEPARTMENT WHOLESALE HOUSE; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY EXPECTED. R. K., 103 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN wanted by wholesale silk house as stock and assistant shipping clerk; $12; good opportunity. Address Silks, 1619 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG MAN.—To take charge of mail and assist in office of wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. F 516 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to make up bank deposit and assist in office of wholesale woolen house; state age, reference, and salary expected. E 438 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, familiar with shipping documents, in credit department of foreign bank; state experience; salary, about $1,400. F 531 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, several to learn trade in wood-working factory. Apply before 9 A. M. to Mr. Reed, 191-3 Worth St., New York.

YOUNG MAN about 18; automobile business; chance for rapid advancement. 1,787 Broadway, Room 202.

YOUNG MAN wanted as office and stock clerk; state age, references, &c. Java, E 496 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20-21, light window work; accurate; pleasant; references; $17-$18. Grant Sales, 21 Park Row.

YOUNG MAN to assist in office of ribbon and silk house; must be accurate at figures; state salary. K 226 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, as office assistant; must have knowledge of bookkeeping; good opportunity. K 219 Times.

Instruction.

TRY FOR JUNIOR ACCOUNTANCY, OCTOBER, 1919.

AND FOR SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, OCTOBER, 1920.

October 15 to November 15 is the period during which one-fourth of the year's business changes, readjustments, and building up of staffs are made.

If you have a faculty for figures and the crude stuff for the making of an accountant, there is just about time between now and October 15th for you to get a thorough intensive training—during your spare hours at home—to qualify for a Junior Accountancy position that will pay at least $35 a week.

And ample time to qualify, before October, 1920, for position of Senior Accountant, Auditor, or Income Expert, at a salary of at least $75 a week—with possibilities of more than twice that amount.

It is only a question of raw ability and industry, a resolute purpose to devote five spare home hours a week to intensive training in accordance with the most successful business training system ever devised, under the tutelage of a corps of eminent Certified Public Accountants who are renowned as practical teachers.

We have given hundreds of ambitious, earnest men and women the start that has put them over the top, and have their records to point to with pride. We can do as much for you if you are made of the right stuff. It is worth your while to investigate.

WRITE OR TELEPHONE FOR AN OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

E. A. MANCHESTER, 110 WEST 40TH ST. Telephone Bryant 1981.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1463) for free bulletins, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking, now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?
Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Call, write, or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet H. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

SIX WEEKS.

In this time we can train you for a splendid outdoor job paying a big salary. Call, write, or telephone for free pass to Y. M. C. A. TRACTOR SCHOOL, 157 East 86th St., New York. Telephone Lenox 6051.

AN INTELLIGENT, responsible, and skilled speaker has more power than a newspaper in forming public opinions and producing results; few realize the power of speech; learn to speak in public; be a leader; class and private instruction in all forms of speech art; special Summer classes; society and club instruction. Frank Crane, 22 Washington St., East Orange, N. J.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN.—Positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay; fine living, splendid opportunities for advancement; send for free illustrated book, "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $6,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Business man capable of expressing himself, though not accurately, in French desires conversation lessons at irregular hours, either at business address or residence; state compensation desired. F 529 Times Downtown.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
Three months' course. Graduates registered. Summer rates June 1st. 25 West 42d Street. V. M. Wheat, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 363 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
Established 1908.
90 Church St., N. Y. C.
CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE MANAGER.—For branch office of advertising agency; should be familiar with details of that business and big enough to accept responsibility; exceptional opportunity; salary commensurate.
BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar with Stock Exchange bookkeeping; $30-$35.
BOOKKEEPER, Real estate experience wanted; $30.
BOOKKEEPER AND ASSISTANT AUDITOR.—Export experience required, familiar with foreign exchange, &c.; $90.
BOOKKEEPER AND STOCK CLERK.—Factory position, including payroll, costs, &c.; $25.
COST ACCOUNTANT.—First-class man; prefer printing experience; $30-$35.
BLOTTER CLERKS.—Several openings with best houses in the Street, $30; also margin clerk, $30.
FRENCH AND ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT AND TYPIST.—$25-$30.
SPANISH CORRESPONDENT.—Able to read and type answers to Spanish letters for export house; $25-$30.
EXPORT CLERKS.—Exceptionally desirable type young man, familiar with export regulations, documents, &c., for world-known shipping firm; $25 for few months, then rapid promotion.
STENOGRAPHER.—Legal experience; $30.
SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—To go to South America for export firm; $150-$175 month; must be single.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS of the U. S. Employment Service, 25 East 22d St.
Now available 8,000 positions at $50 a month and upward, with board, room, and laundry, on the farms of New York State, Connecticut, and Jersey; 250,000 men also needed to harvest the wheat crop in the West at first-class wages; necessary only to pay railroad fare; no fee charged.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Prest. Genl. Mgr.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE.
Wall St. Specialist, 74 Broadway.
Openings for all classes brokerage, $50-$25; accts. (2) bank, $3,500; corres., fam. with accounting, $2,400; bookkeepers (15) bank, $2,000; college grads., inexper., $1,200; other fine opportunities; register free.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 200 BROADWAY, ROOM 507.
Timekeeper and Stock Clerk, $25. Office Boys and Clerk.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER, sport model.
BUICK, brougham, 1917, collapsible.
CADILLAC 1917, 4-passenger.
CADILLAC 1917 and 1915, touring.
DISBROW SPECIAL 1918, speedster.
STUTZ SPECIAL 1917, Victoria, top.
PACKARD 22-12 1917, 4-passenger.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1562.

AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF USED PIERCE-ARROWS, ALL FULLY GUARANTEED.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. Conv. Road.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. Brougham.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h. p. 2-pass. Road.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p. 6-pass. Sedan.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h. p. 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h. p. Brougham.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 48 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h. p. Limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 48 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h. p. 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 66 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 66 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE, G. R. RUCKERT, President.
1,765 Broadway, Cor. 57th St. Circle 157-8.

BIDDLE 1918 ROADSTER.
BIDDLE 1918 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 59 4-PASS.
HUDSON 1918 RUNABOUT LANDAU.
HUDSON 1918 LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, 4-PASS.
MARMON 1919 7-PASS. TOUR.
MARMON 1919 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" SEDAN.
MARMON 1917 "34" TOURING, 7-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING, 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
STEARNS 1918 LIGHT SPORTING 4.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 2186.

BUICK 1919 SEDAN.
BUICK 1918 ROADSTER.
COLE 1918 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1918 BERLIN.
CADILLAC 1918 TOURING, 7-PASS.
PACKARD Special Fleetwood Roadster.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 7-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA, 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING, 7-PASS.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO., 10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

BUICK 1918 coupe; run 8,000 miles; new tires; bumper shock absorbers; guaranteed almost new; $1,850. Simmons, phone 3256 John.

BUICK Sedans, 1918 and 1917; act quickly. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918 roadster; excellent condition. 1778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK.—1918 touring; newly painted; in perfect condition. Marr, 210 West 76th St.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1918 touring; newly painted; in perfect condition. Marr, 210 West 76th St.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
OF RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
WE ISSUE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE For Four Months With Every Car.
CRANE SIMPLEX 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC 1919 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1919 4-PASS. PHAETON.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1918 "32" 4-PASS. SPECIAL.
DANIELS 1919 SEDAN, NEW.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE.
DANIELS 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
DANIELS 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 IMPERIAL.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD TOWN.
PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, "38," Series 4.
COLE 1919 ROADSTER, 4-PASS.
CHANDLER 1918 TOURING.
HUDSON 1919 SPORT.
HUDSON 1919 TOURING.
MERCER 1917 4-PASS.
MERCER 1916 4 or 7 PASSENGER.
MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASS.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 ROADSTER.
LANCIA 1917 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI 1917 4-PASS. Special model SEDAN. Late importation.
FIAT 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD; latest imp.
FIAT 1918 LIMOUSINE.
PHIANNA 1919 TOURING, NEW.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way, Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
CHANDLER 1919 DIS., ALMOST NEW.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASS. CHUMMY.
PACKARD 1918 7-PASS. 3-25.
STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 ROAD, WIRE WHEELS

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Bureau of Navigation issued the following orders today:

Patrick, Capt. B. R., and Sellers, Comdr. F. E., to Hampton Roads, Va.
Tarrant, Capt. W. T., and Alm., Lt. A. A. F., to Marblehead.
Parker, Capt. S. V., to Pensacola, Fla.
Lavender, Lt. Comdr. R. A., post-graduate instruction in radio engineering.
Ernst, Lt. Comdr., to the Lake Traverse.
Wattner, Lt. Comdr. C. L., and De Barr, Lt. H., to Base 29.
Ware, Lt. C. P., to the Morris.
Noble, Lt. A. A., to Norfolk, Va.
Helms, Lt. F., to Washington Navy Yard.
Starck, Lt. T. A.; Stengell, Lt. W. E.; Henderson, Lt. R. P., and Castalow, Lt. W. E., to Hampton Roads, Va.
Harris, Lt. J. H., to Operating Base at Hampton Roads, Va.
Crosby, Lt. P. T., to League Island, Penn.
McKinley, Lt. L. M., to Portsmouth, N. H.
Rose, Lt. J. C., to the Pretoria.
Gallalee, Lt. J. F., to Brooklyn, N. Y.
Parsons, Lt. E. S., to Rockaway Beach, L. I.
Scheetz, Lt. W. H., to the Shoshone.
Murreeta, Lt. A. J., to the Fourth Naval Dist.
Moreland, Lt. F., to Trawler No. 19.
Neyburg, Lt. O. E., to Trawler No. 2.

Marine Corps Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Marine Corps issued the following orders today:

Davis, Col. H. C., Karstaedt, Capt. F. W., and Rorke, Capt. J. F., to New York City.
Widdley, Maj. J. R., to the Imperator.
Eastman, Maj. N. A., to marine barracks at New York.
Brewster, Maj. S. W., granted two months' sick leave.
Sterrett, Maj. T. G., ordered to inactive list.
Marmion, Maj. P. C., Young, Maj. A. Cripps, Capt. A., and Hoffman, Capt. G. W., to Quantico, Va.
Smith, Maj. B. L., to Dover, N. J.
Purnell, Maj. B., Jr., Hamilton, Maj. G. W. Jacques, Maj. A. B., Metcalf, Maj. C. H., Osterhaut, Maj. G. R., and Chamberlain, Capt. E. G., to Washington, D. C.
Smith, Maj. B. L., relieved from duty as naval aviator.
Studevant, Maj. E. D., to Philadelphia.
Jones, Capt. L. R., to Indian Head, Md.
King, Maj. C. A. E., to the Delaware.
La Blanc, Capt. A. E., orders to Santo Domingo revoked.
Church, Capt. K., Langford, Capt. T. A., Young, Capt. D. S., Wilson, Capt. R. S., Jensen, Capt. N. R., Wingo, Capt. D. P., McEvery, Capt. T. F., Snyder, Capt. P. T., Hess, Capt. W. H., Reidy, Capt. B. T., and King, Capt. M. P., hon. discharged.
Rogers, Capt. W. O., to United States from Santo Domingo.
Gulfoyle, Capt. P. W., and Hingle, Capt. J. W., to Mare Island, Cal.
McFarland, Capt. H., and Ulmor, 1st Lt. K. F., to Quantico, Va.
O'Keefe, 1st Lt. H. A., ordered home to await action of marine retiring board.
Battles, 1st Lt. L. E., Bowe, 1st Lt. W. E., Aikens, 1st Lt. J. T., Hill, 1st Lt. G. L., Meeker, 1st Lt. R. S., and Wilson, 1st Lt. J., hon. discharged.
Purdy, 1st Lt. C. B., to New York.
Manning, 1st Lt. D., to inactive duty.
Middleton, 1st Lt. J. J., orders of May 23 revoked.
Rice, Capts. J. K., Fowler, 1st Lt. E. C., Thompson, 1st Lt. C. S., Cox, 1st Lt. L. E., hon. discharged.

Fire Record.

A.M.		Loss.
12:01	611 E. 9 St.; Shwab Bros.	Slight
12:25	2,882 B'way; C. & L. Jacobie.	None
12:30	100 Bayard St.; Alfred Cucci.	Slight
1:15	914 Brook Av., Bronx; not given.	Slight
1:40	871 Brook Av., Bronx; Isidore Mugawan	Slight
2:25	642 E. 101 St.; Carmela Barra.	Slight
3:55	7 Mercer St.; World Warehouse Co.	Not given
5:10	188 E. 101 St.; Art House.	None
7:00	208 S. Av.; Benjamin Sessman.	Slight
10:20	Pier 4, East River; Booth & Flynn.	Slight
10:20	2,311 3 Av.; Monroe Lunch Co.	Slight
12:00	158 W. 79 St.; William Allen.	Slight
P.M.		
1:15	1,079 Intervale Av.; Bronx Syn-agogue.	Slight
1:20	20 W. 104 St.; Mrs. H. Hawkins.	Slight
1:40	8 Av., 52 St. (auto truck); Ben Slakin.	Not given
1:50	766 Fox St.; Samuel Lustig.	Slight
2:15	277 W. 117 St.; R. Anderson.	Slight
2:20	352 W. 117 St.; William Unger.	Slight
4:10	256 W. 54 St.; Universal Rubber Co.	Not given
4:45	134 W. 25 St.; Joseph B. Gelar & Co.	Not given
6:15	12 W. 17 St.; Fishman Bros.	Slight
6:30	1,789 3 Av.; Edward Phelps.	Not given
6:45	484 Claremont Parkway; Kalman Peinberg	Not given
6:50	Foot of E. 30 St., Scranton Coal Co.	Not given
7:30	385 E. 3 St.; Louis Sinon.	Slight
7:45	284 Pearl St.; Sinky Diamond Cutters	Not given
8:50	235 W. 84 St.; N. Larbarus.	Not given
9:50	301 W. 29 St.; J. Putsky.	Not given
9:55	2,855 B'way, (awning,); not given.	Slight

The Civil Service.

City.

The following lists are announced:

Bowman, all boroughs—Archie Volland.
Window Cleaner, all boroughs — James Ryane, William Higgins, Timothy O'Brien.

United States.

The commission announces for July 1 an examination for assistant investigator, for men and women. Vacancies in the Bureau of Efficiency, Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from $1,500 to $2,400 a year, will be filled from this examination. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those who attain the higher average percentages in the examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 10; education, training, and experience, 90. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite for consideration. Senior students in such institutions will be admitted to this examination subject to their furnishing proof of actual graduation. An oral test will be given to eligibles to determine their personality and general fitness for the service, including their mental, moral and physical qualifications, tact, address, and judgment. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-first birthday on the date of the examination.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignment.—Patrol. William Owens, 15th, to 4th Insp. Dist., in raided premises, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., June 6.

Leaves of Absence.—Without pay.—Patrol. J. F. McCormack, 15th, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., June 6; J. M. Culley, 42d, for 2 days, from 8 A. M., June 5.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved.—Patrol. H. F. W. Krahn, 21st, from 3:40 P. M., May 30, during disability. Michael McNamara, 36th, from 12:30 P. M., May 27, during disability. J. E. Meale, Traffic Div., Motorcycle Squad No. 1, from 9:40 A. M., May 27, during disability.

Fire Department.

Appointed fourth grade firemen with compensation at the rate of $1,200 a year, to take effect 8 A. M., June 6: John Pahl, H. & L. Co. 1; Lynch, Jr., Eng. 224.

Revoked indefinite leave of absence, 8 A. M., June 9, be having been honorably discharged from the army: Fireman Second Grade Pasquale Angeloro, Eng. 206.

Retired: Fireman First Grade J. R. Donovan of H. & L. 78, on an annual pension of $825, to take effect 8 A. M., June 8.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Forecast:

N. C.—Cloudy and showers Fri.; fair Sat.
S. C. and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Fla.—Showers Fri.; fair Sat.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ark.—Showers and cooler Fri.; fair Sat.
Mich.—Showers and cooler Fri.; fair Sat.
Ohio.—Showers and cooler Fri.; fair Sat.
Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Wis.—Showers Fri.; fair Sat.
Minn.—Showers Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.
Iowa.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.
N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
S. Dak.—Fair Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.
Neb. and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

POSTPONED SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Monday, June 9, at ... o'clock noon, the steamships "Huron," "Minneapolis" and "St. Paul," their engines, &c., said steamships to be sold at U. S. Marshal's office, Room No. 307, third floor, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y. The steamships "Huron" and "Minneapolis" lie at Red Hook Flats and steamship "St. Paul" lies in the lower bay.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.

POSTPONED SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, June 10, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, the steamship "Binghampton," her engines, &c., said steamship to be sold at the foot of 18th Street and East River, New York City, N. Y., where she can now be seen and inspected.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1919.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 5.—There has been a general fall in pressure, except over a limited area in the Central West, and there are adequate centres of depression over Eastern Minnesota, Florida, and the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. There has been a general rise in temperature in the South and West, although it is still quite cool for the season in the Plains States.

Winds for Friday and Saturday: North Atlantic, moderate south winds, fair Friday, showers at night or Saturday; South Atlantic, gentle to moderate winds, mostly southeast, generally fair weather except showers off the Florida coast; East Gulf, gentle shifting winds, fair weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New Jersey, Delaware—Partly cloudy Friday, showers by night; Saturday probably fair; little change in temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday, with local showers, slightly cooler north portion; Saturday probably fair.

Western New York—Local showers Friday, slightly cooler near the lakes; Saturday probably fair.

Eastern New York—Local showers Friday or Friday night and probably Saturday; slightly cooler Friday night.

Southern New England—Fair Friday; showers at night or Saturday; somewhat cooler Saturday on the mainland.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
8 A. M.	71	64	4 P. M.	79	73
6 A. M.	69	63	6 P. M.	80	67
9 A. M.	72	67	9 P. M.	71	69
12 M.	78	77	11 P. M.	70	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 7:15 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

New Jersey Central

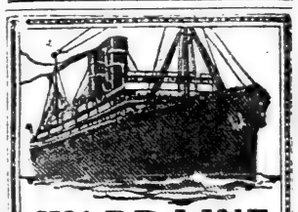
SUNDAY EXCURSION
$3.24
Children, $1.62
War Tax Included
TO
BALTIMORE or
WASHINGTON
AND RETURN
SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919

Special train leaves New York, Liberty Street, 12.01 A. M. Saturday night preceding above date.

Returning leaves Washington (Union Station) 4.00 P. M., Baltimore (Camden Station) 5.00 P. M. date of excursion.

Tickets on sale at Consolidated Ticket Offices, New York, 64 Broadway, 57 Chambers St., 31 West 32nd St., 114 West 42nd St., Liberty St. and Jersey City Stations.

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To Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
Regular Sailings to Nassau, Bahamas.
Literature and full information on request.
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CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services.
NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL
Vasari ..... June 14
Vestris ..... June 21
Royal George ..... June 24
Orduna ..... June 28
Caronia ..... July 1
Carmania ..... July 5
NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania ..... June 14
Aquitania ..... June 28
NEW YORK to PIRAEUS
Pannonia ..... June 18
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Olympia ..... June 23
BOSTON to GLASGOW
Massilia ..... July 12
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
AMERICAN
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Haverford ..... July 16
LEYLAND
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL
Only One Class Cabin
Winifredian ..... June 19 Winifredian ..... July 29
Bohemian ..... July 12 Bohemian ..... Aug. 26
WHITE STAR
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Adriatic ..... June 16 Celtic ..... June 28
Lapland ..... June 21 Baltic ..... July 2
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
via Falmouth & Boulogne-Sur-Mer
S. S. ROTTERDAM ..... June 12
S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM ..... July 2
S. S. NOORDAM ..... July 16
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EFFECTS OF SOLDIERING.

What the army has done to thousands of young Americans is brought out in some comments by their women folk and detailed in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.
(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)
Sun rises.....5:28 | Sun sets.....8:23

TIDE TABLES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:40	3:30	8:58	9:46
Governors Island	2:30	3:17	8:50	9:31
Hell Gate	4:47	5:27	11:20	11:59

Arrived—Thursday, June 5.

SS Agwidale, Rotterdam, May 22.
SS Balos, Antwerp, May 16.
SS Chicago, Bordeaux, May 25.
SS Delawara, Liverpool, May 21.
SS Galilier, Antwerp, May 19.
SS Lake Conway, Antilla, May 31.
SS Maraval, Trinidad, May 28.
SS Norfolk, La Pallice, May 16.
SS Santa Tecla, Gibraltar, May 19.
SS Starvikem, Rotterdam, May 18.
SS Arunde, Barry Roads, May 24.
SS Bjornfjord, Hull, May 19.
SS Eilgen Hulp II., Rotterdam, May 17.
SS Lake Licking, Manzanillo, May 27.
SS United States, Christiansand, May 25.
SS Kasama, Boston, June 4.
SS Felix, Bilbao, May 12.
SS Nigariston, Falmouth, May 18.
SS Sekstant, Barry, May 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Saranac	Barry	May 14
Cape Henry	Immingtom	May 10
Kilowa	Barry	May 13
Arnoy	Barry	May 15
Hudson Maru	Gibraltar	May 16
Benavente	Antwerp	May 15
West Zucker	Queenstown	May 22
Parthian	Fayal	May 28
Idaho	Hull	May 21
Strinda	Antwerp	May 20
Wallowa	Bordeaux	May 21
Rion	Fayal	May 23
City of Benares	Gibraltar	May 21
West Haven	Bordeaux	May 17
Burana	Bordeaux	May 24
Duca d'Aosta	Marseilles	May 22
Von Steuben	Brest	May 29
Pannonia	Marseilles	May 23
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	June 2
Rambler	Brest	May 21
Madawaska	St. Nazaire	May 26
Santa Ana	Bordeaux	May 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Santa Cecilia	St. Nazaire	May 26
Osage	Bordeaux	May 24
Kentuckian	St. Nazaire	May 26
Comanche	Jacksonville	June 4

DUE SUNDAY.

Oscar II	Copenhagen	May 27
Lake Peppin	St. Nazaire	May 16
Brittania	Marseilles	May 21
Pirigio	La Pallice	May 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cabegon, Buenos Aires	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Shenga, Sweden	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adonis, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Clan McQuarrie, Cape Town	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	12:30 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Mobile, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Sierra, Brest	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

El Sol, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Louisville, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Pueblo, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Milwaukee Bridge, Liverpool	——	11:00 M.
Nanmyrh, Rio Janeiro	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ponce, San Juan	6:30 A.M.	11:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Danore, St. Thomas	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
El Capitan, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Wynesche, Antwerp	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Quesney, at Dartmouth, June 4.

Sailed.

SS Sestri, from Lisbon, June 2.
SS Sellacia, from Avonmouth, June 3.
SS Manhattan, from London, June 4.
SS Espinero, from Plymouth, June 4.
SS Charles, from Brest, May 31.
SS Leviathan, from Brest, June 5.
SS Henderson, from St. Nazaire, June 3.
SS Savoie, from Havre, May 31.
SS Duca d'Abruzzi, from Marseilles, May 31.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, Egypt, and British India—Close at 11 A. M. June 7, U. S. transport Louisville.
Portugal—Close at 9 A. M. June 6, SS Gorben Mendi; 9 A. M. June 7, SS Milwaukee Bridge.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 5, SS San Giorgio.
Union of South Africa—Close at 5 A. M. June 6, SS Clan Macquarrie.
Belgium—Close at 8 A. M. June 7, SS Wynooche.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.
Hawaii and specially addressed letters for Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—SS Tenyo Maru ..... June 6
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (VIA San Francisco)—SS Moana ..... June 25
Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies close at 5:30 P. M. daily. These mails are forwarded to the Pacific Coast for dispatch to destination at the best opportunity.

SPEND A DAY IN THE MOUNTAINS AT NEW YORK'S POPULAR DAY RESORT



BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 Miles Up the Hudson
Special Trips Saturday and Sunday
Sat. June 7 MORNING TRIP Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC" Lve. Battery, 9; W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M.
AFTERNOON TRIP Str. "HIGHLANDER" Lve. Battery, 1:30; W. 132d St., 2 P. M.
Sunday, June 8th Strs. "HIGHLANDER" & "GRAND REPUBLIC" Leave Battery Pier, 9 A. M.; West 132d St., 9:30 A. M.
FARE ROUND TRIP ADULTS, 85 cents CHILDREN, 55 cents (Including War Tax)
Music. Refreshments. Bear Mountain Line. Phone Bowling Green 7538

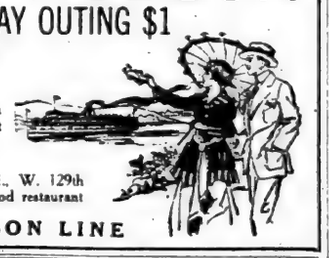
LONG ISLAND SOUND Sunday Excursions
Delightful outings where comfort and cooling sea breezes are enjoyed. Enough time ashore in both cities for sightseeing.

Str. City of Lowell
To BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10.00 A. M.
Leave Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10.15 A. M.
Return due New York about 5 P. M.
Round Trip Fare (Incl. War Tax), $1.30.
Children, 65 cents.

Str. Richard Peck
To NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 23, E. R., Catharine St., 9.30 A. M.
Leave Pier 79, E. R., 23d St., 10.00 A. M.
Return due New York about 6 P. M.
Round Trip Fare (Incl. War Tax), $1.70.
Children 85 cents.

Restaurant Service—Lunch Counters—Music
Limited number of tickets sold only at Piers on days of Excursions
United States Railroad Administration
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

SAIL the HUDSON
REFRESHING SUNDAY OUTING $1
Newburgh and Beacon, $1
Poughkeepsie, $1.50
Round Trips
A cool, delightful sail through magnificent scenery. A trip of great enjoyment at little expense.
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Leaves Franklin St. 9:00 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M., rain or shine. Good restaurant and lunchroom. Excellent music.
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—FRANCE
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
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FREQUENT SAILINGS. Direct to Vigo, Corona, Gijon & Santander; Cadiz & Barcelona; Havana & Vera Cruz.
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AGWI LINES Steamship service—Florida, the Carolinas, Cuba, Texas, California, Mexico, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo. Information, reservations, tickets, 489 Fifth Ave.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA
The all-water route. For illustrated guide, address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada.



Saturday Trips
ON THE HUDSON
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston
"Str. "HOMER RAMSDELL," Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Restaurant.
"Str. "POUGHKEEPSIE," Franklin St., 2:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 3 P. M., for Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
"Both steamers connect with return boat to New York same day.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Schedule Subject to Change Without Notice.
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:40, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, P. M. 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:30, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30. Coney, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30. Tel. Rector 872.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.97
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.65 to $3.30.
Above prices include war tax.
Boat Leaves Pier 39, North River, Daily and Sunday at 5:30 P. M.
Phone Spring 9401.

RED BANK LINE
FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEANIC and RED BANK
Weekdays: Lve. Franklin St., Pier 21, 8:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M. Battery Pier, 8:55 A. M., 3:15 P. M. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30, Battery 8:55 A. M.

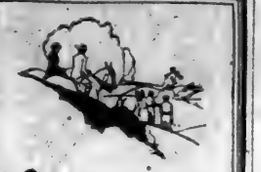
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DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY
"Washington Irving," "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," "Albany."
Direct Rail Connections to all points North, East and West. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Ideal one-day outings.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:00; W. 129th St., 9:20; Yonkers, 9:50; stopping at †Bear Mountain, †West Point (except Sunday); †Newburgh, †Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point (connecting daily with Ulster & Delaware R.R.), Catskill, Hudson and Albany. †Return steamer same day from points marked †.
On Saturday, June 7; Sunday, June 8, and Monday, June 9, special trips to Bear Mountain (West Point Saturday and Monday), Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St. Pier, leaving Desbrosses St., 10:00 A. M., W. 42nd St., 10:20 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:10 A. M.
West Point Horse Show is on Monday, June 9.
Telephone: Canal 8300
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier New York

Metropolitan Line
All the way by water. Always to right of land
To BOSTON
via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
Daylight through the Canal both ways.
Leave Pier 14, Foot of Murray Street, Daily (Sundays included) at 5:00 P. M. Fare $3.45 (including War Tax). Tickets and information at Wharf. Telephone Barclay 5060.
Motor Trucks Always the Best.

Fall River Line
TO BOSTON
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH LINE) Str. lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., weekdays only, 5:30 P.M. Lv. Pier 79, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6 P.M.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
From Pier 52, N. R., foot Canal St., weekdays, 6 and 7 P. M.; Sundays and Holidays, 6 and, 9 P. M. West 129th St., half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

NEW YORK.



Hotel Champlain
Bluff Point-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
HIGHEST point on lake—fireproof—every room a front room—800 acres—motor—18-hole golf course—concrete garage—boating, bathing, fishing, motor highways in all directions. Excellent cuisine, American plan. Management Mr. J. P. Graves, of Florida East Coast Hotels. Booklet on request.
New York Booking Office, 489 Fifth Avenue

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MILLBROOK, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Stop and enjoy good golf on the well-kept, sporty course adjoining the inn. A pleasant place to spend a week-end or a season. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. 55 miles from New York. Booklet and road map on application. Phone 8 Millbrook.
M. E. SNIFFEN,
Proprietor, Hotel La Salle, 20 East 60th St., New York.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
THE VENICE OF AMERICA.
The most delightful and convenient location in the Thousand Islands. Fine fishing and motor boating.
The starting point of all principal water sports. Finest auto roads from all points East or West. Opens June 16.
WILLIAM H. WARBURTON, Proprietor.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
Five hours New York City via N. Y. Central
"HEALTH FIRST"
Great White Sulphur Springs, Modern Bathing Establishment
Fishing, Music, Dancing, Golf, Tennis, Boating.
Address Hotels for Particulars.
Bloomfield's ... A. J. Bloomfield, Richfield Springs.
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PAWLING, N. Y. LINKS FREE to Hotel Guests.
Family and Tourist House; Home Garden Supplies. L. W. Blankinship, Tel. 84 Pawling.

LAUREL HOUSE Laurel House Sta., Haines Falls, N.Y. Accomm. 300. 18th season. Reasonable rates. Garage. Write for booklet. A. INGLESSI.

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MOHEGAN LAKE, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports, swimming pool, private baths, saddle horses, instructor; bridle paths; 45 min. from 42d St.; $14 up; capacity 150. Phone 1165 Wh. Plains.

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CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE, Freeport, L. I. Commuting distance to New York; large rooms; tennis, bathing, fishing; season bookings.

HOTEL LORRAINE
EDGEMERE, L. I.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

SARANAC INN
NOW OPEN
In the Heart of the Adirondacks.
CERTIFIED MILK.
A SUMMER RESORT of the highest character; superb cuisine; an environment decidedly desirable.
Located on the shore of the WONDERFUL UPPER SARANAC LAKE. Excellent State roads. Good golf. All sports and amusements at their best. BOOKLET. Address
HARRINGTON MILLS, Manager.
JAMES E. GALBREY, Associate Manager.
UPPER SARANAC, N. Y.

Grafton Hotel
CONNECTICUT AVE. & DE SALES ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
European Plan, $2 per day upward.
American Plan, $5 per day upward.
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ADIRONDACKS

Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 26TH. Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths. FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT. All out of door Adirondack diversions. Circular. M. B. MARSHALL, Mgr., Lake Placid, N. Y.

Sacandaga, N. Y. In the Lower Adirondacks.
ADIRONDACK INN
Opens July 1. Elevator; garage; grill-room; ocean heat; orchestra; dancing; boating, bathing, tennis; State roads. Golf. Write for booklet. N. Y. Office, 18 West 28th St. Phone Farragut 8980. J. T. BUTTERFIELD, Mgr.

THE PINES,
Lake Placid, N. Y. Adirondacks. American Plan. Best French Cuisine. All outdoor sports. $20 to $35 per week. Open May 1 to Nov. 1. B. E. de Murs, Prop.

Saratoga Springs.
GRAND UNION HOTEL Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Opens June 21. H. P. BURNEY, Manager.

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Hotel Beechwood
Summit, N. J.
Five minutes from depot. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn.
OPEN ALL YEAR.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME
Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY

THE WARREN
ON THE OCEAN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, Semaika atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. Open June 18. For reservations address W. B. Stubbs, Norcross Hall, 114 West 78th St., New York. Tel. 7140 Schuyler.

The New Columbia
On the Ocean Front, Belmar, N. J.
Catering to the Best Clientele.
Modern; capacity 500; music; elevators to street level; garage; write for booklet.
H. B. CHURCHILL, Mgr.

THE NEW RIFT HOUSE
Near Belvidere, N. J., on Delaware River. Boating—Swimming—Bass Fishing—Fauna. Railroad station close by—Fine river and mountain scenery—Clean and comfortable. Good table—Improvements—Garage—$15 weekly. G. D. Strayer, Berkeley, N. J.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE
Lake Hopatcong, N. J.
Electric lights. Enlarged ballrooms. Excellent table. Music. Boating, bathing, tennis. T. R. Moore Hotel Co., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

The Monmouth BY THE SEA
Spring Lake, N. J., FRANK C. MOORE, Mgr.
Open June 19. N. Y. Booking Office, 5 W. 40th St.

CANADA FOR game fish

CUNARD HEAD TELLS EMPLOYERS TO UNITE

Draws Lesson from Lack of Organization in Recent Critical Labor Troubles in England.

SHOULD BE ALWAYS READY

Strike Dangers Increased by Lack of an Authoritative Body to Meet Labor Unions.

Sir Alfred Booth, Chairman of the Cunard and Associated Steamship Lines, told the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at their final meeting for this season held yesterday that he did not believe recent labor unrest in England would have resulted in revolution even if there had been a general strike. He agreed with the statement made by Frank A. Vanderlip recently as to the seriousness of the situation that existed, but was less alarmed about its possible effect upon the British Government.

"In view of the worldwide labor unrest," said Sir Alfred, "which has been brought about as a consequence of the gigantic upheaval through which we have passed, it occurred to me that you might be interested to hear something, from one particular angle of view, of the critical time through which we passed in England during the months of February and March.

"There appeared for some time to be a real danger that we might have to face a united strike of coal miners, railway men, and of all dock and other transport workers, which would have completely paralyzed the industrial life of the community. What the further consequences of such a strike might have been I must leave you to make your own guess. I do not believe myself that these consequences would have included revolution. I think that right along we were all far too closely in touch with one another for that to have been possible.

"The 'Triple Alliance,' as it is called, consists of the Miners' Federation, representing the coal miners, the National Union of Railway Men, representing the railway employes, and the Federation of Transport Workers, which is itself a confederation of a large number of unions—some national in extent and some purely local—representing seafarers, dock laborers, warehousemen, and others engaged in the various branches of transport work outside the railways.

"The way in which the Government has dealt with the coal miners and railway men has been fully reported in the press. I want to tell you how the problem of the transport workers was tackled.

"The demands of the transport workers were primarily for a 44-hour week of ordinary working time, with an adjustment of wages such that the possible weekly earnings in the shorter week should not be less than under the conditions then existing.

"As the hours of labor, the conditions of employment, and the rates of pay were different in every port, and even in various categories of men doing very much the same work in the same port, the problem was necessarily of great complexity. Moreover, 90 per cent. of the labor was purely casual—often engaged only from hour to hour—and therefore very irresponsible and very jealous of local customs and privileges.

"At most of the ports there was no organization of any kind able to speak for all the employers concerned, and therefore we had no ready-made machinery for responsible negotiation on a national scale.

"Fortunately we had a strong association in Liverpool embracing all the employers of dock and riverside labor, and we were, therefore, asked by the Government to take the lead in arranging the necessary conferences.

"We fixed a date for a general meeting with the Transport Workers Federation and its affiliated unions in London, and invited all the ports in the United Kingdom to send representatives of all interests concerned to meet for a preliminary conference of employers only on the preceding day.

"Sir Alfred said that he presided at the meeting and at subsequent negotiations, and that he found that there was a great lack of organization on the side of the employers.

"The experience of these negotiations," he said, "which extended from first to last over a period of about two months, enforced two lessons upon my mind—not new of course, but they will bear emphasizing again.

"First.—Employers of every class of labor must organize themselves in associations for dealing with labor affairs exclusively, with an expert secretariat, and there should also be national federations of these local associations. There are three reasons for this:

"To prevent the prehistoric employer from putting the fat in the fire;

"To prevent the weak employer from letting you down;

"To enable employers to meet organized labor on an equal footing and without delay.

Second—You must conduct your negotiations in such a way that if a strike occurs public opinion will be on your side. Easier said than done, perhaps, but a real effort to put yourself in the other fellow's place will go a long way to help you.

"No great strike can succeed without support from outside opinion. It is the business of the employers to make it clear that they have tried to meet legitimate demands in an absolutely fair spirit.

"These are lessons which seem to have been forgotten in Canada yesterday, and which even in this happy country you may do well to remember tomorrow."

In closing Sir Alfred touched upon shipping as follows:

"The outstanding fact today is that America, with her mercantile marine, has stepped right into the place which Germany occupied before the war.

"As a British shipowner—quite apart from the ties of blood and business which unite me to this country—I welcome the change and I will tell you why.

"The operation of steamships in foreign trade is of its very nature international. Lines under various flags operating in the same trade must work together, or in the long run the trade and prosperity of the world will suffer. With the Germans the scrap of paper principle was always in the background; but Americans look upon business agreements in just the same light that we do. If we don't mean to keep them we don't make them. Moreover Americans in the past have always treated all flags alike, without favor or discrimination, and I believe that they will continue to do so, because this is the only basis upon which international communication can be freely developed."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On 23d St. or 5th Av., an envelope, (marked outside G. Schirmer,) containing some manuscript music, paper marked "Tackle" and some University of Toronto examination papers. The finder please communicate with George A. Wilson, 141 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

LOST—June 1 on train to Long Beach from Jamaica 9:28 A. M. or about Long Beach station platform old leather wallet containing army discharge of owner, an important letter, notes, sum of money and associations. S. E. Osterkamp, 255 Bayside Av., Flushing, L. I.

LOST—Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in front of 375 Park Av., a black pin seal oblong pocketbook with gold edge, containing a sum of money, gold pencil, handkerchief, and key. Reward for return to office of 375 Park Av.

LOST—A hand-made beaded bag, Broadway, between 139th-150th Sts., containing keys and tickets from Merrin Brothers, tailors. Finder please return to Martin's drug store, 150th St. and Broadway, New York City. 'Phone Audubon 655. Reward.

LOST—Platinum and diamond bar pin, 11 stones, between Leopold's, Nostrand and Bergen Sts., Brooklyn, and 138 St. Mark's Av., between 12:30 and 2:30, June 3; liberal reward, no questions. H. R. Tompkins, 963 President St., Brooklyn.

LOST—June 2, one $1,000 C. & O. convertible 4 one has F and A. 1930 No. 9360, have stock payment, stopped payment on coupon and redemption of bond. Finder kindly return to Thomson & McKinnon, 42 Broadway.

LOST—Wednesday evening, a silver mesh bag, containing small sum of money; owner's name engraved in full; between 27th St. and 34 Av and 36th St. and 5th Av.; reward. Phone Stuyvesant 946.

LOST—Diamond platinum breastpin, crescent shaped, 68th St.—Madison Av. car—5th Av. bus—Tiffany's—Benwit Teller's; liberal reward return. 28 East 68th St. Phone Rhinelander 4617.

LOST—$500 REWARD FOR RETURN OF DIAMOND BAR PIN LOST AT BELMONT PARK RACE TRACK OR AROUND 106TH ST AND BROADWAY, THURSDAY. F. C. DAVIS, 255 WEST 105TH ST.

LOST—At Longue View Inn, a lady's gold mesh bag with initials "A. T." Handsome reward if returned to Miss E. Kait, Room 1,119, 67 Exchange Place, New York City.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, platinum and gold, 74th-86th, Broadway, Amsterdam Av; reward. Metter, 215 West 88th. Riverside 2708.

LOST—By old lady, Monday evening, gold pin set three diamonds in black enamel; reward. 200 West 58th St., Apt. 17F. Circle 1599.

LOST—On 6th Av. elevated train last Monday, yellow leather brief bag containing papers. Return to Room 7, 10 East 102d St.; liberal reward.

LOST—A diamond and sapphire bar pin between West 87th St., 822 Lexington Av., and West 72d St., liberal reward; no questions asked. E. L. Harris, 320 West 87th St.

LOST—Monday, at Columbia band concert, small purse containing gold watch; liberal reward. Return Room 110 Columbia University.

LOST—Tuesday evening, gold watch, name in case; sentimental value. Liberal reward. Phone 3045 Orchard. No questions asked. D. S. B., 41 Elizabeth St. Telephone 230 Franklin.

LOST—Reward, no questions, return brown book containing notebook, $50 bill, must be urgently needed. Hovenden, 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LOST—$100 reward, diamond pin, oval; between Stern's, Giddings', Hollander's, Fifth Av. and 24. G 807 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, large, small diamonds, vicinity 5th Av. or taxi, liberal reward. R. L., Plaza 3560.

LOST—Two foreign photographs on "L" station 135th St. and 8th Av.; kindly notify L. Alexander, 1,156 Tiffany St., Bronx.

LOST—Diamond ring set with emeralds and sapphires, platinum setting, suitable reward. Fred, 165 W. 58th. Circle 3699.

Tuesday A. M., Glasses, sunburst, topaz centre; reward; 421 Audubon Av. Vallentine.

LOST—Silver finish bag, engraved M. A. Laughlin, Broadway bus, 157th-150th Sts.; reward. Phone Audubon 6929.

LOST—Black silk purse in taxi at 143d St and Convent Av.; reward. Return to Apt 15-2, Hotel Ansonia.

LOST—Pearl and diamond bracelet, in ladies' dressing room of the Cascade Biltmore Hotel. Reward. Fox, 17 East 95th St.

LOST—Gold and platinum cuff link on Broadway between Howard and Broome Sts.; $5 reward. 490 Broadway.

LOST—In vicinity of 11th St. and 6th Av., gray parrot, red tail; reward $25. Janitor, 45 West 11th St.

LOST—Fur scarf left in taxi from Columbia Theatre. Return Mrs. Purcell, 10 West 57th St. Reward.

$150 REWARD.

No questions asked, return diamond ring and bracelet watch which was in pocketbook lost May 28. I. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

$100 REWARD for diamond buckle pin lost Tuesday between Holland House and Tiffany's; no questions asked. Return Holland House cashier, 5th Av. and 59th St.

$50 REWARD—Return of black suitcase lost in taxicab Thursday night, Grand Central Station. M. E. Fortier, 19 East 57th. Plaza 7490.

$50 REWARD

return gold watch, initials T. S. C. on back, lost May 28. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Toy white French poodle, clipped; answers name of Tammany; liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to 245 East 49th. A. H. Lawrence.

PLAN UNION BOARD TO DECIDE DISPUTES

Building Trades Convention Considers Creation of Body to Make National Awards.

TO INCLUDE EMPLOYERS

Opposition to Gompers, Leaders Say, Does Not Come from Building or Metal Trades.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 5.—The creation of a National Board of Jurisdictional Award to decide all matters of dispute in the building industry is one of the provisions that is being considered by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which met in annual convention here today. Under the present plan this would consist of eight members, three from the Department and one each from the American Institute of Architects, the Engineering Council, the Associated General Contractors of America, the National Association of Builders' Exchanges, and the National Building Trades Employers' Association.

It is believed by labor leaders that such a board would save both employers and employes millions of dollars each year, as the board would have power to examine into all disputes and make awards on their findings, thus preventing loss of time in strikes.

Shipyard strikes will be general along the Atlantic Coast in the next few months unless agreements are soon reached between the employers and the employes, according to A. J. Berres, Secretary of the Metal Trades Department, which also held sessions here today. Mr. Berres, who was a member of the Macy Board, which decided all controversies during the war and went out of existence March 31, said that New York shipbuilding interests were holding up the consummation of such agreements.

Despite this opposition, arrangements for the adjustment of all demands and agreements for the continuance of the Macy Board awards until Oct. 1 have been reached with the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the American Shipbuilding Company, the Globe Shipbuilding Company, and with the Emergency Fleet Corporation for its two yards—that at Hog Island, operated by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, and the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation, Harriman, Penn. This agreement provides for the recognition of the union and the adjustment of all demands after Oct. 1 by a board chosen by the shipbuilding interests and the workers, each to choose five members.

James O'Connell, President of the Metal Trades department, said he hoped that before the convention here closed he would be able to announce that such an agreement had been reached with all Atlantic Coast shipyards, through the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association. If not, it was said that each local union would be empowered to deal separately with the employers, and that many strikes would result.

Mr. O'Connell praised the Department of Labor for the work it has done during the war, and said that any criticism was unjustified. He said that the criticism had been levelled at this department by the employers only, and that he could not condemn Secretary William B. Wilson for taking an interest in labor as that was the very reason for which his office was created. He scored the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the continuance of the Federal employment service. He urged that returning soldiers be given every consideration by employers and by labor unions, and pointed out that he was opposed to displacing men who had worked hard and faithfully during the war to give employment to soldiers and sailors. Two New Yorkers, members of the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, are keeping the organization away from their "international," he charged, though he expressed hope that this opposition would soon be overcome.

Followers of Samuel P. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, rallied to his support today, and decided that the alleged movement to oust him was not widespread enough to be of importance. "If he was needed by us during the war," they said, "how much more he is needed now in the reconstruction period." Mr. Gompers, who is in the care of physicians at the Hotel Alamac, was not allowed to see visitors, and his doctors have forbidden his talking about the coming convention or the rumored move against him. He has not yet entirely recovered from his recent accident, but it is said he will be in condition to take an active part in the proceedings next week.

His followers termed the opposition to him as "a flash in the pan," and predicted that it would receive no support from the convention. Rumors that the building trades department was the hotbed of this opposition was absolutely denied by the officials, who said that both this department and the metal trades department would be strong in the support of the President.

GALLI-CURCI WANTS $15,000.

Denies Charges Made by Her Husband in Divorce Suit.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Amelita Galli-Curci, opera singer, today through her attorney, denied all charges against her character made in a recent answer to her bill for divorce, which was filed by her husband.

At the same time she filed in the Superior Court an affidavit alleging that Curci has $25,000 in Italian securities which rightfully belong to her. She asked that $15,000 of this amount be paid her at once as her support pending determination of her suit, the remaining $10,000 to be paid when the case comes to final settlement. The case comes up for hearing June 17.

REJECTS HALF-BAKED VIEWS

And Labor, Says Gompers, Is Cold to Patronizing College Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said in The Yale News today:

"The labor movement welcomes advice from all who may wish to join it, just as it hopes to serve all who labor; but it does not want and will not welcome half-baked theorists who seek to use it as a means for trying out their half-baked theories, or as a means to advancing the personal fortunes and beliefs of men who would use it for selfish ends. Neither does it want bright young men from Harvard or Yale, Princeton, or the fresh-water colleges of the West to come along and deign to patronize the dear toiler.

"The man with a real appreciation of the problems of the man who works with his hands, with a real sympathy for the worker, and who brings to the movement a well-trained mind, and a genuine desire to be of service to the worker—and when I say the worker I mean mankind in general,—whose feet are at all times on the earth, can find, will find, welcome and much to do in aiding the labor movement. His rewards, measured in terms of dollars, will not be great; measured in satisfaction of service to his fellow man, of doing something for the common cause of all, they will be great."

Sues Vanderbilt in Auto Accident.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $50,000 damages for the death of Edward Powers, a child living at 852 First Avenue, who was run down by Mr. Vanderbilt's car on March 6 last on First Avenue, near Forty-seventh Street. George Peterson, the chauffeur, has been held for the Grand Jury.

CASTRO RESIGNS, BUT STAYS

Portugal's President Reconsiders Resignation at Request of Congress.

LISBON, June 4.—President Cato y Castro presented his resignation to Congress today. Congress, amid acclamations, voted to ask the President to reconsider his action. The President finally agreed to continue in office.

There have been serious disorders in Portugal during the last few months. The most recent occurred in May, which, according to reports, was put down by Government forces. The disorders were incident to a movement toward the re-establishment of a monarchy, the Conservative parties being reported to have given to the Monarchists at least their moral support. It is probable that it was in connection with these disturbances that the Portuguese President decided to present his resignation.



OLD BUSHMILLS IMPORTED WHISKEY

Over 11 years in wood. Like a fine old SCOTCH with less smoky taste. A good stock available.

WE ALSO OFFER, SUBJECT TO PREVIOUS SALE,

DUFF GORDON SHERRIES, COCKBURN PORTS, FINE MADEIRAS, COGNACS, RUMS AND SPECIAL COUVEES OF NATURAL AMERICAN WINES, WHITE AND RED, STILL AND SPARKLING.

ALEX D. SHAW & CO NY

The Highest Standard of Quality.

12 Stone St., N. Y. Tel. 8070 Bowling Green



Perfect Ironing

WALLACH'S LAUNDRY offers a new service—"Semi-Ready Dry Starch Work"—which banishes "wash-day" from the home at an actual saving in money. Send your family wash to nearest Branch:

Sixth Ave., Near 49th
Columbus Ave., Near 73d
Broadway, Near 77th
Columbus Ave., Near 85th
Broadway, Near 90th
Columbus Ave., Near 103d
Broadway, Near 103d
Broadway, Corner 119th
Broadway, Near 138th
204 West 145th
Broadway at 157th Street Subway
4th Ave., Near 59th
Boston Rd., Cor. Union Av., Bronx
Far Rockaway and White Plains
or Phone Plaza 185 for Route Man to Call.

Wallach Laundry
330-332 East 59th Street.

Special—
Athletic Shirts and Drawers
65c. each
4 garments for $2.50
Friday and Saturday Only

Sleeveless shirts and knee drawers in corded madras, mercerised fabrics, satin stripes, and ser-weave fabrics—all white on white.

With warm days here and hotter days to come, you can't have too much of such fine cool underwear, especially at this attractively low price—65c.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

SUPREME.

In five months of 1919 The New York Times published 7,004,487 agate lines of advertisements, a gain of 1,585,457 lines compared with the corresponding period last year, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

2d Floor 15W. 34th St

The Home of 40 Famous Brands of Men's and Young Men's Clothes

Georges

Above LIGGETT'S Drug Store

Largest 2d Floor Shop of its kind in the world

(Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway)

Opposite Waldorf Hotel



"SENIOR"



"JUNIOR"

A Million Dollar Clothing Business Built in Less Than a Year!—That is the Brilliant Achievement of This Great 2d Floor Enterprise! To Show Our Gratitude for This Overwhelming Success in a Really Substantial Manner, We Have Planned What We Term as Our

Appreciation Sale

In Which We Shall Offer Nearly

10,000 Smart Spring Suits

At Tremendous Savings

$18.50 Guaranteed $25 VALUES

$21.50 Guaranteed $30 VALUES

$26.50 Guaranteed $35 VALUES

$29.50 Guaranteed $40 VALUES

Summer Suits!

In Palm Beach, Priestly Mohair, Crashes, Panama Fabrics, Tropical Worsteds, Silks, etc. Prices begin at $8.50, up to $35 for the finest Gabardines.

The amazing success of this business—*over a million in less than a year*—is a record without a counterpart in the history of retail clothing in New York City. To close our three prosperous ground floor stores practically over night and forsake all we had built in 40 years for a 2d floor shop, at a rental of $7,500 a year, was indeed a courageous step, but we saw that we could save our customers nearly $100,000 a year in rent, managerial salaries, light and window trimming expense, and were convinced that our trade would follow us.

What happened in the short space of time we have been here is already well known. As a result of the phenomenal values we were able to give our customers, we have topped a million dollars in business and have outgrown our quarters despite their enormous size. **We are now doubling our space by taking the floor above.**

To show in some measure our gratitude for the overwhelming success of this **shop of Famous Clothes for Men and Young Men,** we have instituted an **Appreciation Sale,** in which we offer 10,000 Suits, representing 40 nationally advertised brands, at big savings. Don't miss it!

Georges

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR

Over Liggett's Drug Store

(Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway)

Opp. Waldorf Hotel

15 West 34th Street

—Open Daily Till 6 P. M. Saturdays Till 9 P. M.



Copyright 1919, Hart Schaffner & Marx

New Things Constantly

Fresh arrivals almost daily lend the spice of variety—of newness—of exclusiveness—to Wallach styles.

That is what makes our stores so interesting, so pleasing to the average Customer—the absence of style-compulsion!

With an assortment so wide and diverse he is free to follow his own style-bent—whether it is one of our smart new waist seam models, or a conservative style.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Waist Seam Suits

$35, $40, $45, $50

Special Double Breasted Values

Savings of $10 and $15 on these smart all-wool Hart Schaffner & Marx Double Breasters at $35—with or without the popular waist seams. The season's leading styles—bar none. $35

Straw Hats

With every variety of braid, block and band to choose from, it is easy to select your straw hat here. Largest assortment in New York. Prices, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $5, and up.

Town & Country Shirts

Good looking white oxford cloth shirts—very durable—in neckband style, or with plain or button-down collar attached. Fine for warm weather wear. Unusual value at $2.65.

White Flannels

A pair of white flannel trousers is a mighty handy thing to have at this time of the year. It makes practically two suits of any suit. Prices $6, $8, $10, $12.50.

Est. 1887 Wallach Bros. Est. 1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

SOME Phonographs are bought on hearsay, but you buy a CRESCENT PHONOGRAPH when you hear it play.

Test it with any make of record—it plays them all.

Crescent Silver Tone PHONOGRAPH The Kelsch Worker

PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

5-7 E. 59th St. E. P. O'REILLY.



OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS

SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS

BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, with showers, Saturday; Sunday probably fair; gentle to moderate south winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,414. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

CENTRE HUNT FOR BOMB GANG IN NEW YORK; MAN SLAIN AT PALMER'S HOUSE IDENTIFIED; DETROIT POLICE ARREST TWO SUSPECTS

FLYNN COMES TO THIS CITY

Expresses Confidence as He Begins Search for the Conspirators.

ASKS PUBLIC'S PATIENCE

Co-operation to an Unexampled Degree of the Nation's Police Agencies.

BOMB SQUAD REINFORCED

Police Make a Census of All Anarchists Here on Night of the Explosions.

William J Flynn, the new head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon to direct, from this city, the Government's war on anarchy and kindred movements in this country. Chief Flynn is now concentrating his efforts on the conspiracy that was responsible for the attempted assassination last Monday night of Attorney General Palmer and other prominent citizens in various parts of the country. Chief Flynn realizes the difficulties ahead of him, and until something definite in the way of evidence is forthcoming as to the identity of the conspirators will give out no statements.

All that I can say at this time," said Chief Flynn," is that we are making progress. We are not going to let up in this work, and I hope soon to be in a position to make a statement. In the meantime every power of the Government will be exerted to bring the criminals to justice, and all that we now ask is the co-operation, and also the patience, of all good citizens. I am entirely confident that in the end we will get to the bottom of the whole thing."

From an authoritative source it was learned yesterday that the man who placed the bomb in front of Attorney General Palmer's home in Washington and was killed by its premature explosion had been identified. There remains only one or two points to clear up, after which the name of the man probably will be made public by the Department of Justice in Washington.

The man is said to have been an Italian and a member of an anarchist group the activities of which are known to the Federal and local authorities. Every known member of this group is now under surveillance. The identity of the particular group, the number of persons included in it, and their abodes are matters which have not been disclosed. The anarchists, however, are known to be sympathetic with the ideals of the Bolsheviki and the chief American support of the Bolsheviki, the I. W. W.

All Agencies in Co-operation.

All of the various Government Secret Service agencies are co-operating in the present war on the outlaws. Never before has this co-operation been so complete as it is in the present instance. The police authorities of the various cities also are co-operating, and there is not an anarchist haunt in this country that is not under Federal or local surveillance.

It was not, as has been stated, the laundry mark on his collar that furnished the line that has led to almost certain identification of the man who placed the bomb at Attorney General Palmer's house. Certain other clues, the nature of which has not been disclosed, came into the possession of the Washington authorities which, when followed, pointed to a certain Italian anarchist as the man who attempted the assassination of the Attorney General.

A report was current yesterday that a round-up by the police of local anarchists might occur at any time. The police have access to the Government lists in which these persons are listed. The files include the names and the record of the past activities of thousands of persons who make this city their home, as well as a great many others who live in other parts of the country.

It is known that the police have been looking for a certain Chicago anarchist and I. W. W. agitator who was in New York at about the time the bombs were sent by parcel post in the latter part of April. This man, who is an American citizen, has long been considered one of the most dangerous agitators in the West. The Chicago police are also reported to be looking for this man, whose name was mentioned in connection with a bomb explosion that occurred in a Western city several months ago. In that case he escaped arrest because of the inability of the police, who were morally certain of his guilt, to obtain evidence that would stand in court.

In the effort to round up the anarchists and other agitators in this city who may be implicated in plots against public officials, or even against the Government itself, the Bomb Squad de-

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Remember—"EPOCA Pure Havana Cigars." Remember—"None Better Made."—Advt.

Bills Offered in Senate to Stop Immigration And to Put Up Bars Against All Anarchists

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Bills prohibiting immigration for five years and placing more rigid restrictions upon aliens entering this country were introduced today in the Senate.

One measure by Senator King, Democrat of Utah, would exclude alien anarchists and others who believe in the overthrow of Governments through force, and others by Senator Sterling, Republican of South Dakota, would amend the present citizenship laws so as to denaturalize aliens who obtain citizenship through fraud, or who assist others to do so.

2 HELD IN DETROIT AS BOMB SUSPECTS

Bulgarians Arrested on Word from Cleveland, Alleging Part in Outrage.

BOTH HAVE I. W. W. CARDS

Said to Have Plans of Homes Damaged and Letter Congratulating Them on "Success."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—Upon the request of the Cleveland police two men suspected of implication in the bombing of Mayor Davis's home in Cleveland were arrested here tonight. They are Steve Stoykoff, 40 years old, and Pano Trpoff, 27 years old, of 373 Ferry Avenue East, where they were arrested. The men are merely held, as no charges will be placed against them until the arrival of the Cleveland police tomorrow morning. Detectives at Police Headquarters said they knew nothing of the evidence on which the arrest of the men was requested.

Stoykoff and Trpoff, who are Bulgarians, according to the detectives, speak little English. They have lived in Detroit about four years, and prior to coming here lived for six years in Cleveland.

Detective Clark, who made the arrests, said he found letters in the suspects' room indicating they had been in Cleveland recently.

All the letters are written in a foreign language, and the police are speculating as to what facts the translations of them may reveal.

Both men carried I. W. W. cards and credentials from the Russian Federation of Union Workers. They stoutly disclaimed any implication in the Cleveland outrages.

Detective Clark said he found no firearms in the men's room, but an abundant supply of ammunition.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—Detectives left here tonight for detroit to question the two men arrested there and if circumstances justify to bring them back.

According to information received by the police here the men were in possession of plans of the homes of Mayor Harry L. Davis and other victims of the bomb outrages. One of the men is alleged to have a letter mailed from here congratulating him on his "brave work of June 2," the date of the dynamitings.

Other letters found on the suspects are said to substantiate information given to local police that the men were here recently.

A young woman employed as a maid in a Cleveland home was being held by the police today for further examination by Federal authorities as one of the terrorist leaders here. Police say the woman is Secretary of the local Finnish branch of the Socialist Party. A quantity of Bolshevist literature, it is said, was found in her possession, but she is not believed to be "Dynamite Louise."

The Federal authorities will investigate further the two suspects arrested in Detroit and being sent here. Of those previously arrested seven have been recommended for deportation.

Threats of further violence, including an armed parade on July 4, as a part of plans to overthrow law and order in Cleveland, were received today by Mayor Harry L. Davis in an unsigned letter.

NEW TRAIL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Seattle Agitator Sought — Flynn Visits the City.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Captain of Detectives Souder has received a photograph of an anarchist who was active in the recent Seattle strike and is believed to have had a part in the bomb outrages on Monday night. It is reported that he left Seattle recently for the East, and Captain Souder is making a strenuous effort to locate him. On the advice of Captain Souder the movements of anarchists in Paterson, N. J., and Lawrence, Mass., are being closely observed.

Chief Flynn, who heads the bureau organized to check the activities of the anarchists, was in this city until 2 o'clock this afternoon, having arrived late on Wednesday night from Washington. After conferences with Tood Daniel, Superintendent of the Philadelphia District of the Department of Justice, and operatives in the Secret Service he left for New York.

Mr. Flynn said he intended to make Philadelphia his headquarters for the

Continued on Page Three.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES On Your Library Table—Plain Ends.—Advt.

PUBLISHER ACCUSED OF INCOME TAX FRAUD

J. A. Weber of Pictorial Review Arrested, Charged with Attempted Bribery.

OFFER OF $25,000 ALLEGED

Federal Agent Asserts He Was Asked to Conceal $500,000 Shortage in Tax Return.

Jay A. Weber, Secretary and a Director of the Pictorial Review Company, was arrested yesterday, at the instance of Federal officials, and held in $50,000 bail for examination on a charge of having attempted to bribe an agent of the Internal Revenue Department to certify that the tax return made by the defendant on behalf of the company was correct. It is alleged that the return for the year 1917 was inaccurate to the extent of upward of $500,000, that Weber was cognizant of the matter, and that he offered a bribe of $25,000 to an agent of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the purpose of keeping the alleged inaccurate return from reaching the knowledge of the heads of the bureau.

Mr. Weber, a short, slight man, with black hair and eyes and a subdued manner, pleaded not guilty when arraigned before the Commissioner. Later, while he was waiting for bail, he was asked by the reporters if he cared to make any statement. He replied:

"Not until I have seen a lawyer and have consulted with him. Then I shall do as he advises. I pleaded not guilty, and I have nothing further to say at the present time."

Expert Put on the Books.

The Pictorial Review Company is one of the most prosperous of the concerns publishing magazines. It occupies a big building in West Thirty-ninth Street, and has a large force of employes. Why the Internal Revenue officials decided to examine the company's books could not be learned. But about a month ago N. W. Gropper, an expert in tax matters, was sent to the office of the company with orders to overhaul the books. He was welcomed and every assistance accorded him by Weber, who, according to statements made yesterday by Federal officials, displayed the greatest friendliness to Gropper, and after a bit began inviting him to luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin.

It is alleged that one time when Gropper was Weber's guest the latter offered the agent $25,000 to report that the tax return filed for the company was accurate. Word of the alleged attempt to bribe Gropper reached the revenue officials and it was said yesterday that Gropper was instructed to appear complaisant, and willing to do the thing asked of him for the price offered.

Acting under the directions of Daniel L. Porter, supervising inspector of the Internal Revenue Department, H. B. Stokes, the agent in charge of investigations, established a system of espionage which covered the movements of Weber and of several agents who had, it was said, got on friendly terms with him. This surveillance was continued for several weeks, and led to Weber's home at Leonia, N. J., and included all of his wanderings in this city.

When word came that a definite offer had been made to Gropper to make such a report as Weber is said to have desired, the matter was laid before Assistant United States District Attorney Benjamin P. De Witt, who entered into the plan to lead Weber into believing that the agents could be corrupted. It was said that part of the alleged bribe of $25,000 was to be paid to Gropper yesterday and a warrant was sworn out for his arrest. Agent Stokes arranged to be in the neighborhood of the Hotel McAlpin at the hour when Weber and his guest, Gropper, usually had luncheon.

Before Gropper went to the office of Weber's company in the morning Stokes ascertained that Gropper had sixteen dollars in his possession. Stokes saw Weber and Gropper enter the hotel, it was said, and waited until he was notified by Gropper that some money had been paid to him on account. Then Stokes arrested Weber and took him to the office of Mr. De Witt in the Federal Building. When Gropper appeared he displayed, it was said, $516, the inference being that the $500 had been given him by Weber.

The complaint, sworn to by Supervisor

Continued on Page Three.

Belle. & Washington Sunday Excursion via New Jersey Central, June 8. $3.50 round trip. Lve. Liberty St. Saturday midnight.—Advt.

Cuts Army Appropriation $300,000,000; Congress Plans Other Large Reductions

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House Military Affairs Committee today completed the Army bill, which will now provide for an army of 400,000 men. The appropriation for next year will be about $800,000,000 as compared with $1,117,000,000, carried by the bill at is passed the House at the last session.

The reduction is in accordance with a policy adopted by the House leaders, who today summoned the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Naval and Military Affairs Committees, and advised them to reduce appropriations to the lowest possible amount. Representative Mondell, the Republican leader, said that economies were necessary so that obnoxious taxes might be repealed.

Representative Kahn, the Military Affairs Chairman, will report to the Army bill tomorrow and call it up for consideration Tuesday. It is understood that the Senate Military Affairs Committee will report it without change so that the bill can become a law by July 1. Said Mr. Kahn tonight:

"The bill provides for an average army of 400,000 men and 21,000 officers. This is a reduction of 109,000 men over the bill which failed and a reduction of 7,000 officers.

"The committee felt that at the rate the army was being brought back from France there was no necessity to provide for an army of 509,000, as carried in the bill that failed.

"The opinion of those who attended the sessions of the committee was that every soldier should be out of France by Sept. 1; that is the intimation we wished to suggest by our action. General March will have sufficient men to keep about 200,000 men in the Army of Occupation. With an army of 400,000 there will be 200,000 men for other purposes.

"This bill does not attempt to formulate a military policy or deal with any controversial matters. These will be dealt with in a bill which will be considered in the Fall."

The same policy of retrenchment will be followed by the Naval Affairs Committee, which on Tuesday will report the Naval bill carrying about $550,000,000, or about $200,000,000 less than the amount carried in the bill which failed as a result of the Senate filibuster.

It was also stated today that the Appropriations Committee would not grant the entire amount asked by Director General Hines as a revolving fund for the railroads. Mr. Hines asked for $1,200,000,000. It is likely that the bill will not carry more than $900,000,000. The Sundry Civil bill, which in the last session carried $850,000,000, may also be cut hard.

If economies are effected the Republican leaders say it will be possible to repeal the semi-luxury tax, the tax on mixed drinks, and other consumption taxes. It is necessary to save nearly $900,000,000, it is said, in order to do this.

Senate to Hurry Return of Wires; National Strike Order Pending

Burleson Admits He Had No Idea of Relinquishing Control.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today, in the face of Postmaster General Burleson's statement that the telephone and telegraph companies were still under his control despite his order of last night, took steps to expedite action by Congress restoring full control of the various systems to their private owners within ninety days.

Following a meeting of the committee, at which the Postmaster General's statement was read, Senator Cummings, Chairman of the committee, late in the day, obtained permission of the Senate to have the resolution offered by Senator Kellogg, providing for the return of the systems within ninety days, advanced on the calendar as unfinished business for Monday. This means that action probably will be taken on the resolution Monday afternoon. It also will provide an opportunity for a full discussion of the situation, including the strike, on the floor of the Senate.

As originally presented the Kellogg resolution provided for the return within sixty days.

When the committee met this morning to take up again the return of the telephone and telegraph wires to private ownership some members still had the impression that Mr. Burleson had actually turned back the wires through his order of last night. The committee meeting was conducted on this basis for a few minutes until N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, appeared and explained that actual control of operation had been relinquished but that the Post Office Department retained right to control rates, compensation, and labor conditions.

A letter to this effect from Postmaster General Burleson was also received. In this letter Mr. Burleson said that so far as turning back the property to private ownership was concerned, "no such action has been taken by me nor is contemplated."

After Mr. Kingsbury made his statement, Senator Kellogg, Chairman of the committee, said:

"Then, the order is merely a piece of flimflam—it does not amount to anything."

"Wasn't it the purpose to pass the buck on the strike?" asked Senator Watson of Indiana, intimating that Mr. Burleson issued his order so he could dodge responsibility in handling the strike situation in the Southeast.

In view of the fact that Mr. Burleson had not actually returned the wires to their owners, the committee decided to proceed with the Kellogg resolution, which had already been reported favorably, and was on the calendar. The provision in the resolution extending present telephone rates for sixty days after the act is passed was altered to read "ninety days."

While on the stand Mr. Kingsbury testified that last night an error crept into the official statement issued by the Post Office Department.

"The Publicity Bureau, in the heading written over the text of Mr. Burleson's order, stated that the telegraph and telephone wires were being returned to their respective owners by Burleson," he explained. "The Publicity Bureau tried to recall this heading, but apparently it was too late, as the statement already had been sent out."

"Then Burleson turned back the responsibility and kept the control," remarked Senator Kellogg.

"The order merely means," replied Mr. Kingsbury, "that the companies will now operate their own wires for the Postmaster General. It did away with the operating board, but we will still have to report to the Wire Control Board."

"The authority of the operating board is now transferred to the Postmaster General," suggested Senator Fernald of Maine.

"Exactly."

"Does Burleson still have the same powers over the companies that he had before?" asked Senator Kellogg.

"Yes," was the answer.

The letter which Mr. Burleson sent to

Continued on Page Fourteen.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Konenkamp Says He Will Issue Call from Chicago Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President S. J. Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America announced tonight that he would call a nation-wide strike of members of the union upon reaching Chicago tomorrow. He said that neither the date of the proposed walkout nor whether it would affect both the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company and the Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company had been decided.

The strike, he said, would be called in support of union employes of the Western Union Company in ten Southeastern States, who were requested by him to leave their work last night following Postmaster General Burleson's order for operation by the companies.

There would be also, he asserted, a strike of no small proportions in every State in the Union by June 16, the day set for the electrical workers connected with the wire systems to go out.

The Post Office Department did not seem to be particularly worried about the strike in the Southeastern States, called yesterday immediately after Mr. Burleson returned the operation of their systems to the wire companies. It was reported that the department's information was that few operators had gone out, and that the systems were not seriously crippled.

Konenkamp said tonight, when told of the reports that the strike was not assuming proportions which alarmed officials, that he had a surprise in store for Mr. Burleson, President Carlton of the Western Union, and others who opposed him.

He issued the following statement:

"The result of the first day's walkout in the Southeastern district suggests that Mr. Burleson had advance information that he was holding a hot wire and this accounts for his hurry to let go. The strike will be extended to other cities without delay and the time of its taking effect will be made known from international headquarters in Chicago tomorrow night. The instructions should be in the hands of International Secretary Campbell now for general distribution.

"The South has won its strike already and by the time the entire country is involved there will be a complete tieup of the wire system. Despite reports to the contrary, our very lowest estimates show 2,500 men out, while Vice President Mann insists that the number has reached 2,000 with other points to be heard from. Many of the press reports today were gathered from cities before the strike instructions had been received. Since issuing the sterotyped statement 'never touched me' the Western Union has notified many points to accept messages for the Southeast subject to delay.

"Mr. Carlton has received one surprise today. He is due for the surprise of his life soon. He gives us credit for having 700 members in the Western Union system. Since Atlanta furnished 300, New Orleans 300, and Jacksonville 100 strikers out of the remarkable 700, what about his figures?

"It is because of Mr. Carlton's unfair methods that the strike has been started."

REPORT 300 OUT IN SOUTH.

Claim of Telegraph Officials—Strikers Say 3,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 6.—Figures given out today by the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company and those issued by the heads of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, the opposing forces in the Southeastern strike that was called Thursday afternoon in sympathy with the telephone operators of Atlanta, show a wide discrepancy, the company reporting not more than 300 out of the service, while the union leaders asserted 3,000 or more men had quit.

"Reports from all offices affected by the strike show an aggregate number of 276 operators who have left the service, including those at Atlanta who left Thursday and the day before," said a statement given out by President Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union from his New York office.

The strike leaders revised the figures

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See James Gordon Bennett Estate Advertisement on Page 19. A. P. DAY, Real Estate Auctioneer.—Advt.

SENATE DEMANDS TREATY, VOTES INQUIRY; ASKS PEACE CONFERENCE TO HEAR IRISH; ALLIES' FOUR-DAY ULTIMATUM TO BERLIN

Peace Envoys Check Treaty Copies in Leak Hunt; Berlin Sending Text to Members of Congress

PARIS, June 6, (Associated Press.)—The members of the American peace delegation, disturbed by the report that copies of the German peace terms have reached New York, are undertaking to check up all the copies issued in order to ascertain if any are missing.

It is understood here that the Berlin Government is sending photographically reproduced copies of the peace terms to every United States Senator and Representative.

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PARIS, June 6.—Some members of the American peace delegation are asking why the Government does not print the German peace treaty and put the document on sale throughout the United States, so every one can read it. The treaty is reported available in Paris at a reasonable price and the Germans are flooding Switzerland, Holland and the Scandinavian countries with copies, printed in English, French and German.

One German publishing concern is selling a copy of the treaty, made from photographic plates of the original document as handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau at Versailles.

The Germans shipped copies of the treaty, addressed to every member of Congress by way of Holland, but it is understood that these have been held up. By whose orders this was done is not known.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Much comment was caused here today by the dispatch saying that it was understood in Paris that the Berlin Government was sending copies of the peace treaty to members of Congress. No such copies, however, have arrived here yet.

Senator Borah has announced his intention of making the treaty public as soon as he receives a copy, but he said tonight that he had been unable so far to obtain one.

REPARATION TERMS WILL BE MODIFIED

Germans to Learn Approximate Indemnity Through Document Supplementing the Treaty.

SILESIAN PLEBISCITE LIKELY

Germans Also to be Assured of Working Capital—Compromise Attributed to Wilson.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 5.—At a meeting today of the allied peacemakers at Premier Lloyd George's residence a proposal was submitted not to change the treaty, but to attach addenda clarifying its terms to conform to the German objections and the British suggestions.

It is understood that the proposal came from President Wilson.

This appears to meet the French opposition to changing the treaty and the British insistence upon amending the text. One clause of the addenda makes it clear that the Reparations Commission will not control German financial legislation, as the treaty seems to provide.

Four-Day Ultimatum Probable.

PARIS, June 6, (Associated Press.)—There are still many loose ends to the determinations which must be made before the reply of the Allies to the German counterproposals can be submitted to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German plenipotentiaries, and even the question of principle regarding changes in the treaty has not been definitely settled.

Tonight, however, positive instructions were issued by the Council of Four to all commissions working on the reply to the German counterproposals to complete their reports by Monday.

Members of the Council themselves seem sure that they will be able to present the allied reply on Thursday or Friday.

There are many evidences of impatience among the prominent members of the Peace Conference. Premier Lloyd George, because of a division of opinion and differences among the British experts working on reparations, is acting as his own expert and is attending the meetings of the Reparations Commission.

A general drive all along the line for a speedy completion of the reply to Germany has been noticeable, and there is a general disposition to wind up differences, which a member of the American delegation said would be reconciled speedily, although he admitted that there were three or four vital points upon which the Council of Four seems far from decision.

In French official circles there is a growing feeling that Germany will not sign the treaty, and this perhaps accounts for the haste, as delay, it is generally conceded, makes Germany's signing less likely.

The reply to the Germans will be submitted by the Allies as an ultimatum with a short time limit, probably about four days, within which Germany will have either to take or leave the conditions offered.

The most important modifications under consideration, namely, that relating to reparations, will probably not involve any material changes in the treaty as originally presented. The concessions

Continued on Page Two.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

SENATE ASKS HEED TO IRISH APPEAL

Passes Resolution Urging Hearing of Sinn Fein Delegates Before Peace Conference.

WILLIAMS ALONE DISSENTS

Lodge Declares That Foreign Interposition on the Monroe Doctrine Justifies Request.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The American Peace Commission at Versailles was officially requested by the United States Senate today to obtain a hearing for the cause of Ireland before the Peace Conference.

Sixty Senators voted for the resolution which carried the request, and which also expressed sympathy with the Irish cause. Only one Senator, John Sharp Williams, answered "No" when the vote was taken without a roll call.

The resolution was presented by Senator Borah of Idaho. Senator Walsh of Montana had it amended so as to express sympathy with Ireland.

Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, spoke, among others, for the resolution, including in his remarks a plea for the retention of an unimpaired Monroe Doctrine.

Senator Borah did not speak for the resolution, but Senators Phelan of California, Fall, of New Mexico, and Walsh, all upheld it.

The resolution, the first paragraph of which is Senator Borah's and the second Senator Walsh's, reads:

"Resolved, that the Senate of the United States earnestly requests the American Peace Commission at Versailles to endeavor to secure for Edward de Valera, Arthur Griffiths and Count George Noble Plunkett a hearing before the Peace Conference in order that they may present the cause of Ireland.

"Resolved that the Senate of the United States express its sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a Government of its own choice."

Lodge Asserts Action Is Proper.

Senator Lodge said: "I voted with great pleasure for the resolution as it was reported by the Committee, because I have always thought that any man is entitled to his day in court, and any nation is entitled to a day before the Peace Conference. I have done what little I could—and it was very little—to try to get hearings for the Albanians and the Koreans and some other people who wish to be heard, and I was very happy therefore to join in asking for a hearing for the representatives of Ireland.

"My colleague [Senator Walsh] has presented an amendment containing a general statement of sympathy of a character which I know appeals to all the American people. We have always desired as a nation that all people should go on peacefully under a government of their own choice.

"When, however, the conference first met, ostensibly to make peace with Germany, I think every one realized that when the nations associated in the war against Germany had gathered at Paris to present to Germany a treaty putting an end to the war it would be utterly impossible for those nations acting together and in that way to inquire into and interfere with each other's affairs.

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing Think of WRITING.—Advt.

SENATORS CLASH ON LEAK

Fight on Naming Lodge and Borah in the Resolution.

HITCHCOCK CARRIES POINT

Kellogg Substitute Withdrawn After Some Heated Talk About the "Interests."

UNITE IN FINAL VOTES

Call for Treaty Text Unanimous After a Renewal of the Stormy Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate decided unanimously today to investigate the peace treaty "leak," passing the resolution introduced by Senator Hitchcock without a dissenting voice and without a roll call.

Not five minutes after this was done the resolution of Senator Johnson of California, calling upon the Secretary of State to furnish the full text of the treaty to the Senate, "if not incompatible with the public interest," was passed, also without roll call and without opposition.

All the heat and bitterness that have characterized recent sessions of the Senate were again manifest when the Hitchcock resolution was brought up. The antagonism centred around an attempt by the Republicans, headed by Senator Kelloog of Minnesota and seconded by Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to introduce a substitute for the Hitchcock resolution.

Text of Hitchcock Resolution.

The Hitchcock resolution reads:

"Whereas, The Senator from Idaho, Mr. Borah, has stated in the Senate that certain interests in the City of New York have secured copies of the peace treaty with Germany while the American people have been unable to secure one; and

"Whereas, The Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, has stated in the Senate that he knows of four such copies of said treaty of peace with Germany now in New York and that the only place where it is not allowed to come is the United States Senate; and

"Whereas, The Senator from Idaho, Mr. Borah, has stated that the interests now having possession of said copies of said treaty are peculiarly interested in the treaty; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be, and it hereby is, authorized and directed to investigate the matter with a view to ascertaining the facts, and particularly to ascertain and report to the Senate the names of the persons, corporations, or interests which have secured copies of said treaty and from whom they were secured and by what methods, and also to ascertain and report to the Senate in what manner and to what extent said interests are 'particularly' interested in said treaty.

"For these purposes the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any sub-committee thereof, be, and it is, authorized to send for persons, books, and papers to administer oaths and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with the same, the expenses thereof including the cost of travel, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and the committee, or any sub-committee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate."

Senator Kellogg's Substitute.

The Kellogg substitute sought to strike out of the Hitchcock resolution all the first part ending with the words instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report to the Senate "to what extent said interests are 'particularly' interested in said treaty," and insert the following:

"Whereas, It has been stated in the Senate that the proposed Peace Treaty, which has been delivered to Germany, is being sold upon the streets of Berlin and openly circulated in Germany and other countries, and,

"Whereas, it is claimed that certain people or interests in the City of New York have also received from members of the American Peace Commission copies of said treaty;

"Now therefore, be it resolved, That the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate be, and it is hereby, directed and authorized to investigate said charges and report to the Senate its findings, and if said charges be true, to ascertain in what manner and by whose authority copies of said Peace Treaty have been furnished private citizens and denied the Senate of the United States, and also to ascertain to what extent said interests are particularly interested in said treaty."

The proposed substitute omitted the names of Senators Lodge and Borah from the resolution. Senator Hitchcock, who had specifically named these men as alleging that the "leak" had taken place, openly charged Senator Lodge

with a desire to escape the investigation.

"There is no possible reason for amending the original resolution except to escape the direct responsibility which the Senator from Massachusetts assumed when he got this matter in here," said Senator Hitchcock.

The Senator from Nebraska did not apply this charge to Senator Borah, who, he said, was ready "to go before an investigating committee."

Senator Lodge met Senator Hitchcock's charge by asking Senator Kellogg to withdraw the substitute, which was done. The vote was then taken viva voce.

The Foreign Relations Committee will meet Monday, and it is assumed, will go ahead with consideration of the measure and the subsequent procedure. Republicans and Democrats alike insist that an investigation is imperative. Senator Lodge has already taken the position that he cannot be compelled to say anything more about the "leak" than he has done upon the Senate floor, and that he cannot be forced to disclose the name of the individual in whose possession he said he saw a copy of the treaty.

Feeling between Senators Lodge and Hitchcock, leaders respectively of the Republican and Democratic sides, and also the present and past Chairmen of the Foreign Relations Committee, appears to be at white heat. There was a violent passage between the two in the debate today, and Senator Lodge jumped from his seat and shook his finger at Senator Hitchcock.

It is expected that Senator Hitchcock will lead the attack upon Senator Lodge when the Foreign Relations Committee meets Monday, and excitement is promised.

Talked of Broader Inquiry.

When Senator Hitchcock called up his resolution Senator Kellogg at once offered the substitute, saying that it would provide for a "broader" investigation, as it asked for an investigation of the publication of the treaty abroad. Senator Lodge supported the substitute, and this "amazed" Senator Hitchcock, so he declared.

"Yesterday and the day before yesterday," said Senator Hitchcock, "the Senator from Massachusetts was for the resolution—this identical resolution—which was introduced day before yesterday and was before the Senate all day yesterday."

"Let me save the Senator's time," Senator Lodge replied. "I will admit that I was inconsistent. I will admit that I thought this resolution would do. I think now this is a better one. I am perfectly willing to put my name in and I know the Senator from Idaho will vote the same way, if it will please and soothe the Senator, but let's have a vote on it."

"Yes, I propose to have a vote," repeated Mr. Hitchcock, "and I propose to have it this afternoon, and I propose to have the country understand that the Senator was so anxious to stand here upon the floor of the Senate and upon his own responsibility charge that copies of the peace treaty were in New York in the hands of New York interests."

"I never said that," interrupted Senator Lodge.

"The Senator from Idaho," continued Mr. Hitchcock, "takes the proper position. He came in here upon his own responsibility and made certain allegations He was ready to go before an investigating committee and have his statements investigated; but the Senator from Massachusetts, after having this printed resolution before him all day yesterday, after having known exactly what its phraseology was, after having had all the experience of many years as a legislator, suddenly during the night has seen a new light and he wants an investigation in some general terms of matters already admitted.

Ignores Germany's Action.

"What do we care whether the printed copies were on sale in Germany or not? If they were on sale in Germany that is a German matter. What we are interested in now is this: Are there copies in New York? Are they in the hands of interests in New York that have no legitimate right to their possession?

"Was the Senator from Massachusetts justified when he came in here and charged that they were in New York? That is what we want to know, and my resolution provides for finding out. My resolution provides for finding out whether they are there and how they got there, and who put them there; and there is no possible reason for amending that resolution except to escape the direct responsibility which the Senator from Massachusetts assumed when he got this matter in here.

"What do we care whether Germany is selling her peace treaty upon the streets or not? That is not the question. The question is the integrity of the American Government and officials of the Government. Have our representatives in the United States interests in New York to get possession of these copies of the peace treaty for their own selfish use? Did the Senator see such a copy in New York and spend an hour and a half in reading it?"

"I have said so and decline to repeat it," cried Senator Lodge, jumping to his feet, advancing toward Senator Hitchcock and shaking his finger. "Does the Senator question the truth of what I have said," he demanded very sharply.

"I will say," replied Senator Hitchcock, "that the statement he made upon the floor of the Senate is one which I have a right to have investigated. If he objects to having it investigated let him take the responsibility."

"I have no objection to its being investigated and it shall be investigated," Senator Lodge answered.

"Why does the Senator ask for these amendments eliminating his name?" inquired Mr. Hitchcock.

"When the Senator stops talking I will tell him," replied Senator Lodge.

"I think," said Senator Hitchcock, "we should have another investigation, this new one to find out what has happened in twenty-four hours, what new light has burst upon the consciousness of certain Senators who were so anxious to have the resolution passed yesterday, but who regard it as out of date and out of order today."

Asks Substitute Withdrawn.

At this point Senator Lodge asked Senator Kellogg to withdraw the substitute. Senator Lodge denied that he had caused delay, but said that Senator Hitchcock had held up the matter for a day.

"Let it pass as he introduced it," said Senator Lodge, alluding to the Hitchcock resolution. "Nobody can object to anything that is asked there. I stated on the floor that I saw and had in my hand and looked over for an hour and a half a copy of the treaty, and I did. If any one desires to deny that, he has his opportunity.

"I heard also of three other copies. They had nothing to do with any interests, so far as I know, of any financial body of any kind; and if there has been bribery and corruption, which the Senator talks about, who was bribed? Who could have been bribed to give it up? Nobody but the agents of the Administration in Paris. There has been no bribery or corruption about it. They have been sent over, sent quite freely, in my opinion. I only know of the existence of four.

"As to having the name of the Senator from Idaho and mine there, that, of course, is a matter of indifference to me. I will take my chance with public opinion. I have taken it for a good many years."

Senator McCormick interrupted to say that press dispatches today reported that the German Government has mailed copies of the treaty to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Senator Kellogg called it "an outrage on the Senate," that the treaty should be furnished to individuals in this country and distributed broadcast in Europe and not given to the Senate.

"I have not any doubt that the Senator from Nebraska realizes this," Senator Kellogg said, "and he has tried to cover it up by a great indignation against the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Idaho, because they have stated an undisputed fact in the Senate. If the Senator thinks he can make political capital by that and to talk to the people of this country let him go ahead and do it. I want the whole thing investigated."

Senator Kellogg then withdrew his substitute resolution.

"I think before this debate closes, sixty days from now," said Senator Borah, "whether this investigation goes on or not, I will demonstrate to the satisfaction of some people in this country why it is that certain interests in New York are so peculiarly active in this matter."

Text of Johnson Resolution.

There was a short interval after the passage of the Hitchcock resolution, during which the Senate discussed another bill. At 2 P. M., according to parliamentary procedure, Senator Johnson called up his resolution. The Vice President put the question, and the few Senators present voted aye.

The Johnson resolution reads:

"Whereas the Peace Treaty has been completed and has been delivered to the representatives of Germany; and

"Whereas, a synopsis only of the treaty has been given publicity in the United States, and our people are entitled to know its full contents, and to what, if any, engagements they may have been committed; and

"Whereas, it is reported in the press that the entire treaty has been cabled to the State Department and is now in possession of the State Department:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, forthwith to transmit to the Senate the full text of the Treaty of Peace completed at the Paris Conference and delivered to the representatives of Germany."

May Summon Financiers.

WASHINGTON, June 6, (Associated Press.)—There was much speculation tonight as to the turn which the inquiry on the Peace Treaty leak may take. Senator Lodge told the Senate yesterday that he could not reveal the source of his information regarding the treaty copies, and Senator Borah is understood to take the same view.

In some quarters it was suggested that subpoenas might be issued to representatives of any financial interests suspected of having private channels for securing such information. Another opinion was that the inquiry would begin at each end and would seek to locate first any possible leak among Government officials and attaches.

TAFT HAS NOT SEEN TREATY.

Former President Denies Knowledge of Copies in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—Here to address the State convention of the New Jersey branch of the League to Enforce Peace, former President Taft tonight declared that he had not seen a copy of the peace treaty and that he did not know whether there were any copies in this country or not.

He said he knew nothing whatever about the treaty except from what he had read in the 20,000-word official abstract already published.

SAYS WILSON INDORSED TREATY AS IT IS NOW

Matin Quotes Him as Asserting It Violates None of the Fourteen Points.

PARIS, June 6.—"I am convinced that our treaty project violates none of my principles," President Wilson is quoted by the Matin as having said when he was made acquainted with the German counterproposals to the treaty.

"If I held a contrary opinion I would not hesitate to confess it and would endeavor to correct the error. The treaty as drawn up, however, entirely conforms with my fourteen points."

SOCIALIST PLEA FOR THE FOE.

French Group in the Chamber Urges Amelioration of Peace Terms.

PARIS, June 6. (Associated Press.)—The Socialist group met in the Chamber of Deputies today and adopted the following resolution:

"This motion expresses the hope that the allied Governments will bring ameliorations to the peace treaty giving it a character more in conformity with the conditions of a just and lasting peace, and, furthermore, that the situation of Germany and the peoples not forming part of the League of Nations be defined more clearly and in a favorable sense."

BRUSSELS, June 6.—The Belgian Socialist Party has decided to present to President Wilson while he is here an address dealing with the treaty of peace. Last evening's newspapers stated that President Poincaré of France would come to Brussels after the visit of President Wilson.

NORWAY'S BLOCKADE VIEWS

She Offers Suggestions to Obviate Bottling Up Germany Again.

CHRISTIANIA, June 6.—The Norwegian Government, replying to a note from the Entente Powers concerning a resumption of the blockade against Germany in case there should be a renewal of hostilities, has submitted some suggestions to the Entente, having as their object the making of such a step unnecessary.

A dispatch from Paris last Monday said that Norway had declined to join in a blockade movement against Germany should the Allies decide on such a course if Germany refused to sign the peace treaty. Previously Switzerland, and later Sweden and Denmark, declined to consider a blockade of Germany on the ground that it would be a breach of their neutrality.

Brockdorff Off for Germany.

VERSAILLES, June 6, (Associated Press.)—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau left Versailles this evening for Germany.

REPARATION TERMS WILL BE MODIFIED

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

will, instead, be presented in the form of a supplementary agreement, defining the procedure for the Reparation Commission and prescribing certain instructions for that body which, according to the original draft of the treaty, received almost comprehensive power of action, subject only to the instructions of the powers represented on the commission.

This new solution, which is expected to emerge from the deliberations of the experts, will dodge the fixing of a definite monetary total for reparations, to which the French object on the ground that announcement of any sum which it is considered possible to exact in payment would so disappoint the expectations of the French public as to produce a political upheaval.

It will also evade the indefinite solution written into the draft of the treaty which the Germans declared would leave them tolling to pay off a debt the extent of which was unknown, and with the population in virtual economic slavery to the Reparations Commission for the period of reparations under that clause of the treaty requiring Germany to "devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas of the allied and associated Powers to the extent that these Powers may determine."

The instructions to the Reparations Commission in the proposed supplementary agreement will enable the Germans to know at once the amount of reparations due under certain "categories" of reparations, such as pensions, separation allowances, maintenance of war prisoners, and the destruction of ships at a fixed figure per ton.

It was found impossible, however, to fix any total sum for all categories, since the cost of reconstruction and restoration in the devastated regions could not be established until after an extensive survey, and the only general estimate on which the French were willing to act would bring the total to such a high figure, namely, 250,000,000,000 francs, as the experts were quite generally agreed was beyond Germany's power to pay.

In addition to learning at once the definite instructions on which the permanent commission will act, the Germans will also be assured that a certain amount of working capital will be left them, including, probably, tonnage to conduct overseas trade, without which they profess inability to make the required reparations.

It is understood that the question of a plebiscite in Upper Silesia has practically been decided affirmatively.

No change with regard to responsibilities, punishment of the former Emperor or the disposition of the German colonies is regarded as probable.

The changes in regard to reparations will probably delay presentation of the reparations clauses in the Austrian treaty, which will be made to conform to the German provisions under the principle of joint and several responsibility and administration by the same permanent commission.

The British correspondents in Paris have begun an investigation as to why their first dispatches regarding the discussion of the necessity of Peace Treaty changes by the Council of Four were held up for thirteen hours. The dispatches reached the newspapers too late for publication in the current issues.

OFFICIAL BERLIN HOPEFUL.

Believes That Brockdorff Has Paved the Way for Oral Exchanges.

BERLIN, June 5, (Associated Press.)—While the German correspondents at Versailles continue to take a gloomy view of the forthcoming answer to the German counterproposals, official circles in Berlin appear more hopeful regarding the course of events.

The slight tone of optimism which has projected itself into the Berlin estimates of the situation is born of the conviction that a basis for oral negotiations is gradually being created—a position for which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues in the Peace Commission have been maneuvering diligently since the first notes were exchanged. A belief prevails in some quarters in the Wilhelmstrasse that the Entente will avail itself of neutral intervention by way of breaking the ice.

Political observers here believe that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau at present holds a slight strategic advantage for reasons outside those that might be contained in his counterproposals. The trace of optimism which has been asserting itself in the past forty-eight hours is explained by events which it is believed here will ultimately work out to Brockdorff-Rantzau's advantage.

These factors are thought to be found in the Paris strike, fresh efforts at Polish aggrandizement, reported French machinations in Rhenish Prussia, and the rumors of American and British opposition to the Entente terms—all of which, it is believed in Berlin, are conspiring to bring the Entente's alleged adamantine front into immediate jeopardy.

German optimism is based on the expectation that in view of what is termed the liberality and boldness of the German counterdraft, the Entente leaders will not dare, as the optimists say, to assume the moral responsibility of slamming the door in the face of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his fellow-envoys.

AMERICANS REFUSE TO AID RHINE SPLIT

Decline to Display Posters Sent by the French Announcing the Republic.

FORBID SHIFT OF GOVERNORS

Berlin Orders Are Vetoed from Coblenz—Germans Restrict Permits to Allied Officers.

PARIS, June 6.—American officers at Coblenz, it became known here today, have refused to display posters advertising the Rhenish Republic sent to them by French officers.

The Americans received a bundle of the posters from the French.

COBLENZ, June 4. (Associated Press.)—American authorities here have sent word to the over-President of the Rhine province to ignore orders from Berlin transferring him to another province, the Americans believing that this move was a political one and connected with Berlin's efforts to counteract the movement for the establishment of a Rhenish republic.

It was said in Wiesbaden on Sunday that Berlin had also ordered the removal of the over-President of the Treves district, and that the Americans had instructed that official to ignore his instructions from Berlin. As to just what bearing the German Government's endeavors to change officials at this time has on the republican movement Americans are not certain.

Five political parties in this city have combined in issuing a proclamation protesting against the separation of the Rhinelands from Germany.

BERLIN, June 5, (Associated Press.)—The German Government has curtailed the privileges extended to allied officers and commissions traveling in Germany, explaining its action on the ground that instances have been uncovered of men who were traveling with official permits carrying on political propaganda and circulating abroad reports injurious to German interests.

The Government has decided to exercise active control of all credentials and permits and will confer them only on persons engaged in official work.

WON'T RECOGNIZE DORTEN.

Big Four Are Disinclined to Complicate the Peace Negotiations.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 5.—Although France approves of the recently declared Rhenish Republic, even admitting that it is due in part to French propaganda, there is not the slightest chance of the recognition of Dr. Dorten by the French Republic for some time to come. If an official request for such recognition should come to the Clemenceau Government it would be immediately referred to the Council of Four, and that body would probably ignore it, as any other course would needlessly complicate the already involved business of making peace with Germany.

Although it is admitted in Paris that French propaganda was a factor in the action of the Rhine Valley Germans, it is declared that not the slightest pressure was brought to bear by the presence of French troops. As proof of this the French are daily expecting a declaration of independence from Hanover, where there are no French troops. They have official news on which they base this belief concerning Hanover, and reports come from that region that the people in the theatres are now singing the ancient Hanoverian hymn.

As to the Rhenish Republic movement, already started, it is looked upon by the French Foreign Office as an effort to effect a separation from Prussia, but not as yet from Germany altogether.

FOR FEDERAL HOME LOANS.

$2,000,000,000 Building Plan Introduced by Calder.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—An "own your own home" bill prepared by the Department of Labor was introduced today by Senator Calder, Republican, of New York, and referred to the Banking Committee. A Federal home loan board and home loan banks would be established, through which $2,000,000,000 in assets of building and loan associations throughout the country would be made immediately available for home building.

RENNER IS EXPECTED AT ST. GERMAIN TODAY

President Seitz of Austria Calls America "a Terrible Disappointment."

ST. GERMAIN, June 6.—Dr. Karl Renner, Chancellor of German-Austria and head of that country's peace delegation, who, with five colleagues, has been at Feldkirch for a conference with Dr. Otto Bauer, the German-Austrian Foreign Minister, is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

BASLE, June 6.—The conference at Feldkirch between representatives of the Austrian Government and Dr. Renner and Herr Schuller of the Austrian peace delegation will end today, and the members of the peace delegation will start immediately for Paris, according to a telegram from Vienna.

The commission appointed by the Austrian National Assembly to discuss the peace terms was to hold a meeting in Vienna today, and on Saturday the National Assembly will hear a report from Foreign Minister Bauer on his conference with Dr. Renner.

VIENNA, June 3, (Associated Press.)—Before leaving this city for a short sojourn in the country, where he will take a rest, President Seitz said regarding the terms of peace:

"They surely are only proposals. What a terrible disappointment America is for me! This is driving me to despair. The terms are also bad for the Allies, as they mean the feeding of Bolshevism, against which we are helpless, especially from the Hungarians, who are meeting with new military successes. I have no power to enforce such terms upon the population of German-Austria and it will be dangerous for the man who signs them."

Dr. Karl Renner will attempt to secure an oral discussion of the terms at St. Germain.

FEAR SCHLESWIG TRANSFER.

German Shipping Interests Opposed to Danish Control.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 5.—Pressure is being brought on the Government by the shipping interests and some of the inhabitants of Schleswig to prevent that province coming under Danish influence, as stipulated in the Versailles Treaty.

It is believed here that England is responsible for this arrangement for this territory, hoping thus to clip German maritime enterprise.

A well-known diplomat asserted today that England would not have dared push her demands so far if Wilson had not backed her.

Germany promised by the peace treaty of 1866 that a plebiscite should decide the final nationality of North Schleswig, but this diplomat said that the Danishr Government never took the plebiscite clause seriously, and only once, in 1896, Germany was reminded of it, when the Danish Prime Minister talked to the German Minister Kiderlen von Waechter about the project of selling St. Thomas to the United States. The Danish Premier said he himself did not favor the sale to America and would much prefer to exchange the islands for Danish villages in North Schleswig. This conversation with Diderlen was reported in Berlin, his letter being submitted to Wilhelm II., who wrote on the markin:

"What Wilhelm the Great rechnquered with the sword his grandson will not bargain for a few islands somewhere in distant oceans."

It is asserted that in 1917 the Danish Government practically renounced any claim to Schleswig territory. Dr. Solf, as Foreign State Secretary, announced in a letter, dated Nov. 14, 1918, to Danish authorities, that the German Government was willing that the Wilson principle of self-determination should apply to any doubtful or wholly Danish district in Northern Schleswig.

It is the opinion here that the Versailles treaty wants to make undisputed German districts Danish to please England.

NO ADRIATIC SOLUTION YET.

Big Four Meets with Orlando Absent —Slav Memorandum on Fiume.

PARIS, June 6.—When the Council of Four met this morning Premier Orlando of Italy was absent. This led to the belief that the Adriatic question was again under consideration. It is understood that no further progress has been made by the various elements working on the solution of this problem.

The Italians are showing great uneasiness over the unsettled Adriatic problem, as Premier Orlando insists that it must be settled before the Italian Parliament meets on June 18.

The South Slav delegation here handed to President Wilson yesterday a memorandum regarding the Fiume question, according to the Petit Parisien.

BELGRADE, June 6.—A plebiscite taken on the Island of Cheero, near Fiume, as to union with Italy or Jugoslavia gave the following result in round numbers: Jugoslavia, 5,000; Italy, 3,000.

ERZBERGER FOR SIGNING?

Said to be Preparing a Memorandum Urging Acceptance of Terms.

COPENHAGEN, June 6.—Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, according to the Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin, is preparing a memorandum which, after discussing the peace terms in all their aspects, advocates signing the treaty.

MUNICH EXECUTION STIRS GERMAN UNREST

Strikes Follow Death Penalty for Levine Nissen, Leader in Recent Revolt.

MUNICH, June 5, (Associated Press.)—Levine Nissen, the Bolshevist agitator who was one of the leaders of the Munich Communist Soviet régime, was executed at noon today at Standelheim, outside the capital.

He was convicted yesterday and the Bavarian Cabinet refused to commute his sentence, maintaining that he was the cause of the civil war in Bavaria and deserved no mercy.

LONDON, June 6.—The execution in Munich of Levine Nissen is resulting in unrest throughout Germany, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says. The Majority Socialists are joining a strike movement begun by the Soldiers' and Workers' Council and Executive Committees of the Greater Berlin factories, which protested against the sentence of the Bavarian Communist.

Strikes have broken out in Nuremberg and Munich. A strike at Leipsig has resulted in street fighting.

The German Government is making military preparations in Berlin and elsewhere.

It seems probable that Levine Nissen, named above, is identical with the Bolshevist leader Levien, who figured prominently in the press dispatches in connection with the Munich Soviet régime.

The arrest of the Communist leader "Levine," who had previously been referred to as editor of the Red Flag of Munich, was announced in a Munich message of May 15, and a dispatch earlier this week reported his sentence to death after a two days' trial.

KOLCHAK'S ANSWER RECEIVED IN PARIS

Is Said to be Satisfactory Acceptance on the Whole of Allies' Recognition Terms.

SIBERIA MAKING PROGRESS

Relief Sent by Government to Many Districts—Recruiting for Army is Brisk.

PARIS, June 6.—An answer from Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government at Omsk, to the allied proposals has been received by the French Foreign Office. It is understood that the answer, in the main, is a satisfactory acceptance.

Admiral Kolchak's reply, however, makes reservations concerning a Constituent Assembly, and also in respect to dealings with new States formed from Old Russia.

OMSK, May 27, (Associated Press.)—The Siberian Zemstvos, which were organized in 1917 are, with the exception of two or three in the far eastern section of the country, in harmony with the Omsk Government, and M. Pepelaev, Minister of the Interior, declared today that the exceptions were dominated by new settlers who are not representative of the populations of the districts affected.

The Government is encouraging the work of the Zemstvos, stipulating only that persons to become eligible to office must be residents of a district for one year, a condition which has not been enforced heretofore. M. Pepelaev remarked today that "with the growth of the Government there is less and less evidence that the Zemstvos are mixing in politics."

Summarising the relief work undertaken by the Government, he said 1,000,000 rubles had been sent to Ufa; 6,000,000 each to Perm and Ekaterinburg and 5,000,000 to Irkutsk. A fund of 6,000,000 rubles will be placed at the disposal of the Zemstvos to fight epidemics, and it is further planned to spend 20,000,000 more on general relief when the country is freed from the Bolsheviki.

The Social Revolutionists, the Social Democrats, and the labor unions in Perm have united in a bloc and published a declaration calling upon all Democratic and Socialist organizations to participate in the regeneration of Russia and in the building up of an army capable of fighting against the enemies of the Russian State. The declaration announces that the organs of local self-government, municipalities, and Zemstvos, as well as all other public bodies, will support the Omsk Government against all anarchistic elements.

Recruiting for the army is progressing well. The Minister of War reports that at the town of Atchinsk, near Perm, which was recently taken from the Bolsheviki, 2,870 men out of 3,100 reported for duty. In the Krasnoyarsk district, where there are seven Bolshevist centres, 93 per cent. of the men eligible for service have responded, he says.

An eight-hour working day has been decided upon by Leonid Shumilovsky, Minister of Labor, a Social Democrat and member of the Constituent Assembly.

"The interests of the workingman can be safeguarded and the living conditions for the working class can be improved only on condition that the industries in the country will exist and develop," he says in a statement. "The degradation of the industries means poverty and utter need first of all for the workingman. We have decided upon an eight-hour working day in all the industries. The State is interested in establishing working conditions under which the generations should grow up strong physically, morally, and intellectually. We have introduced sickness and unemployment insurance, employment bureaus, with the help of the Government, will be established everywhere on the territory cleared from the Bolsheviki.

"The Ministry of Labor greets the tendency of the workingmen to organize themselves into unions, considering it in the interest of the State that the workingmen should form themselves into an organized, disciplined body."

If the Government succeeds in clearing Russia of the Bolsheviki this year it will be barely able to meet the demands for grain to supply the people, according to M. Petrov, Minister of Agriculture. He bases his estimates on the fact that the yield west of the Urals will be 30 per cent. below normal, although the Siberian crop will be 17 per cent. larger than last year. It is proposed to use the surplus of wheat in Siberia to meet the deficit in European Russia.

It is said that quite a proportion of the wheat crop of the last three years is still to be transported in outlying districts, due to the fact that transportation facilities were such that the grain could not be brought to market and the additional consideration that there was no currency for the purchase of grain. This wheat may be made available for the coming year. Harvesting machinery now lying in Archangel has been ordered to Siberia, and it is expected to arrive in time for the harvest.

In 1917 there were 5,920,000 acres of wheat in Siberia, exclusive of the Uralsk, Turgai, and Yakutsk districts. The acreage shows a large increase for 1918 and 1919. The only districts requiring Government aid are Orenburg, Omsk, and Semiryetchensk.

GERMANS AID BOLSHEVIKI.

Said to be Working Against Both Esthonians and Lithuanians.

STOCKHOLM, June 6.—German forces on the Esthonian front are aiding the Bolsheviki, an official statement issued at Esthonian headquarters says. The statement reads:

"There was violent fighting on the Gatschina front throughout Tuesday and the battle was renewed on Wednesday. On the southern front the German Landwehr, instead of pushing the enemy back from Riga, is trying by all means to advance to our line."

The movements of three cavalry detachments are specified in this connection in the report.

A statement issued yesterday by the Lithuanian National Council in New York says:

"Marshal Foch has demanded of the Germans at Spa that they leave Lithuania on account of German treachery in surrendering Lithuanian territory to the Bolsheviki and Poles. The Lithuanian delegates in Paris have just submitted original documents to the Peace Conference proving this, with a multitude of facts. The Germans plunder Lithuanians, shoot them down, arrest them, and make requisitions. They forcibly free Bolshevist agents arrested by the Lithuanians and sell to the Bolsheviki contraband supplies, including sugar, salt, arms, bombs, and ammunition, and often are found standing in the same ranks with the Bolsheviki.

"They purposely betray Lithuanians into Bolshevist hands. In Alytia German troops surrendered forty machine guns to the Bolsheviki. Premier Slevevicius, in a letter from Lithuania, says the Germans wanted to surrender a Lithuanian battalion to the Bolsheviki near Zyzmarsasi for 9,000,000 marks, and at the time the Poles took the Grodno district the Germans surrendered Grodno City to the Poles for 3,000,000 marks."

SETBACK FOR KOLCHAK ADMITTED IN COMMONS

Churchill Warns Against Encouraging Extravagant Hopes of Army's Advance.

LONDON, June 6.—Speaking in the House of Commons today, Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, said:

"We are endeavoring to wind up our affairs in North Russia, which we hope will become self-supporting before the end of the Summer, enabling us to leave, having honorably discharged our duty."

Mr. Churchill said the check to Admiral Kolchak's advance was now more pronounced, and that no attempt should be made to encourage extravagant hopes in that quarter.

The Minister of War explained that all the British were doing was to supply Admiral Kolchak with munitions, the small British force in Siberia being hundreds of miles from the firing line. The British troops in the Caucasus, he said, were simply remaining there until the Peace Conference decided what would be the future of that country.

Under pressure from British forces the Bolsheviki have evacuated Alexandrovsk, in the Trans-Caspian territory on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, according to advices received here. The British had bombarded the town and British airplanes had dropped bombs on it.

On the other hand, the Bolsheviki have recaptured Sarapul, on the Kama River southwest of Perm, which was one of the important towns taken by Admiral Kolchak's forces in the Spring advance, a Bolshevist wireless message asserts. The dispatch also asserts that the Bolsheviki are continuing to advance in this region.

BERNE, June 6, (French Wireless Service.)—Lithuanian troops advancing from Vilna are occupying Kedia, in the direction of Dvinsk, information received by the Lithuanian Press Bureau here says.

Agents of the American Food Commission are very active in Lithuania and are welcomed everywhere, the bureau announces, adding that the Lithuanians see in the United States "the liberator of their country from German oppression and Bolshevism."

ARCHANGEL, June 5, (Associated Press.)—The American gunboat Sacramento arrived in Archangel today accompanied by a freight steamer with a cargo of American seed and grain, which will relieve the serious shortage existing. Eagle boats which started with the Sacramento have not been able to negotiate the ice floes in the White Sea, which are still lingering in some localities.

LENIN TIRED OF STRUGGLE.

Writes Pessimistic View of Outlook to Russian in Geneva.

GENEVA, June 6, (Associated Press.)—An authentic autograph letter from Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevist Premier, to a Russian comrade here, in which Lenin says he is growing tired of the struggle against the superior forces and organization of the Allies, has been shown to the correspondent.

The letter, which is dated Moscow, May 6, complains also of the growing weakness of Lenin's party when, it says, further strength is required. Lenin adds that the financial situation is becoming worse, and concludes with the remark that "we are in great trouble."

MAGYAR RED TROOPS INVADE SLOVAKIA

Czech Army Reported Unable to Halt Advance Into Richest Districts of Country.

PRAGUE, June 5, (Associated Press.)—Admission was made today by Dr. Irobar, Czech Minister here, that the Hungarian Bolshevist army had achieved an unexpected success over the Czech troops in Slovakia, who were reported still to be retreating.

The situation in Slovakia is said to be very serious, with the richest districts in the hands of the Hungarians, whose advance, it is believed, can be checked only by the assistance of French troops.

The damage caused by the advance of the Hungarians is said to exceed 1,000,000,000 crowns, according to the estimate of Dr. Irobar.

VIENNA, June 6, (Associated Press.)—The Hungarian Soviet troops have continued to carry out minor successes against the Czechs. They have crossed the Danube at Gran, and Pressburg is menaced, notwithstanding the fact that two French generals have been placed in command of the Czech operations.

Hungarian counter-revolutionary forces have become more active and have captured the western part of the city of Odenberg, 37 miles southeast of Vienna. There have also been uprisings in Southwestern Hungary which were put down by M. Samelli, who was sent by Lenin.

Bela un has issued a memorial to President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, declaring that if Czech outrages against the Hungarians are not stopped he will retaliate.



SENATE ASKS HEED TO IRISH APPEAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

"I think that position was an entirely sound one and might have been used to exclude even a resolution exciting such general sympathy in the United States as that offered by my colleague. But that objection can no longer exist. The Peace Conference has passed far beyond its primary business of making peace with Germany and bringing peace to the world. It has entered into the entire sphere of international relations the world over.

"More than that, it has literally entered upon the settlement of a question which is wholly ours, and that is the Monroe Doctrine. In the first draft of the treaty presented to us the Monroe Doctrine was left somewhere among the voices in the air and the visions that are seen, and we were told that it was all right because it had been extended to the whole world, which took away its entire meaning and characteristics. Now, however, there comes back a second draft, with a direct statement in regard to the Monroe Doctrine, putting it in a far worse position, in my judgment, than it was under the first draft, and that was far enough."

Senator Lodge read Article 21 of the League of Nations covenant, and said that while the President called this "reservation" of the Doctrine "a new article" the British offered an explanation of the Doctrine, and asserted if there was ever any dispute over the meaning of the theory "between the American and the European powers the League is there to settle it."

"In the first place," Senator Lodge continued, "the Monroe Doctrine is not an international understanding and never has been. At the last Hague convention our delegates specifically reserved it. It never has been formally acknowledged and accepted by any other nation. It is not a regional understanding. I do not know who invented that strange phrase, but it is not what the Monroe Doctrine is.

"The Monroe Doctrine is our policy and was never anything else. Our fellow republics to the south have sometimes attacked it, and have sometimes run to it for shelter with great enthusiasm; but it is not their doctrine. It is ours, and it rested in the first place upon the broad principles of preservation.

Calls Resolution Courteous.

"That is the bottom of the Monroe Doctrine. It is all ours, and now it is carried into this League of Nations. It is already interpreted by England, although it is wholly our affair, and it is to be determined in the future by the League of Nations.

"Any question which arises in regard to the Monroe Doctrine, in my judgment should be decided by only one power, and that is the power that has declared, interpreted, and maintained it, the United States.

"I do not mean at this moment to enter into any elaborate discussion of this point, but I bring it up because my colleague has offered an amendment for which I shall vote, which might have been objected to in the past on the ground that the nations associated against Germany should not look into each other's affairs; but when it comes to those nations taking the Monroe Doctrine, our doctrine, our policy, and putting it into the League of Nations, and then telling us that they are going to interpret it, I think they have carried their flight so far that if we choose to make a few suggestions about other matters it is quite legitimate and courteous to do it."

Senator Fall of New Mexico said:

"In the event that a revolution arose in Ireland or in any other country it would become the duty of the League of Nations, upon the ground that the peace of the world might be threatened, to lend assistance to put down that revolution, exactly as France acted as mandatary and Austria acted as mandatary for the Holy Alliance in 1822 and 1823."

Collegians Plead for Irish.

BOSTON, June 6.—At an intercollegiate mass meeting in Faneuil Hall tonight, called by the Irish Victory Fund Committee, representatives of a number of colleges adopted a resolution indorsing "the independent nation of Ireland" and urging that representatives of the new Irish Republic be permitted to present their case at the Peace Conference.

Among the institutions represented were Harvard, Tufts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Wellesley, and Radcliffe.

Ryan Applauds Senate Action.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Michael J. Ryan, one of the three delegates sent to the Peace Conference by the Irish Race Congress held here several months ago, in a statement tonight on the action of the Senate in adopting an Irish resolution, said he rejoiced at the "proof that a part of the Government of America still remains loyal to the best traditions of the Republic."

"I am sure," he said, "that the overwhelming majority of the people of America will thank the Senators of the United States for the action this day taken. The vote of the Senate will hearten every lover of liberty the world over, and will, I trust, be responded to and compliedwith by President Wilson and his appointees in Paris."

WALSH MAKES DEMAND ON PEACE CONFERENCE

6,000-Word Report on Ireland Is Presented to Wilson for Immediate Action.

PARIS, June 6.—Frank P. Walsh, one of the delegates of the Irish Societies in the United States, who visited Ireland recently, has presented a demand to President Wilson that the Peace Conference investigate the Irish question.

His demand is accompanied by a 6,000-word report on the observations made by Mr. Walsh and his colleagues, Michael J. Ryan and Edward F. Dunne, during their visit to Ireland.

In the event of Mr. Wilson's failure to push the matter, Mr. Walsh says he will present his request to the Italian delegates, and, failing there, to the British colonies.

The investigation is asked by Mr. Walsh "in accordance with a resolution in the United States Senate."

One copy of the report has been sent direct to President Wilson and another has been addressed to him through Secretary of State Lansing. A copy also has been sent to Premier Lloyd George.

Accompanying the report, it was understood, was a list of Irish political prisoners and a compilation of alleged atrocities committed in Ireland by the British authorities.

It was understood the documents would be made public tonight.

FIRE ON DUBLIN POLICE.

Four Persons Wounded When Forbidden Gathering is Broken Up.

DUBLIN, June 6.—One girl and three policemen were wounded last evening by shots fired when the police dispersed a crowd which had gathered in front of the Mansion House to celebrate the birthday of James Connolly, "Commandant General of the Irish Republican Army," who was executed on May 3, 1916, following the Irish revolt.

The gathering had been forbidden by the city authorities.

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LODGE PRESENTS PROTEST BY FIUME

Reads Document Accusing the President of Hostility to City's Aspirations.

RESISTANCE IS THREATENED

City Will Not Tolerate That Its Fate Be Decided Without Its Consent, Delegate Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A protest against President Wilson's attitude toward Fiume was read in the Senate today by Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in the form of a cablegram from Adrea Ossack, the plenipotentiary representative of Fiume at the Peace Conference. The cablegram insisted that Fiume should have the right to self-determination, and accused the President of showing an "openly hostile attitude toward aspirations for which the Italian people shed so much blood." It reads:

"National Council assembled in emergency meeting after animated debate unanimously approved following appeal to United States Senate. When Peace Conference is about to decide destinies of world, Fiume, represented by National Council elected by plebiscite and by its Mayor elected years ago by free ballot appeals to Senate of great American people invoking its aid to prevent perpetration of one of greatest injustices known to history. On Oct. 15, before downfall of Austro-Hungarian monarchy, a Deputy of Fiume declared in Hungarian Parliament that Fiume, which had always been Italian and longed to remain Italian, would exercise right of self-determination under its special statute of free national Italian commune united as corpus separatum to Hungarian Crown.

"Thirdeth of October, when result of battle of Vittorio Veneto not yet known, Fiume, abandoned by Hungarian authorities, we acquired complete independence, and, despite presence of Croatian soldiers who occupied city by force, by plebiscite based on right of self-determination, proclaimed its annexation to Italy, to which Fiume always bound not less than Trent and Trieste by common language, customs, feelings. Same time National Council declared it placed decision under protection of America, mother of freedom and universal democracy, awaiting sanction of Peace Conference.

"All Peace Conference had to do was to take cognizance of annexation to Italy proclaimed by Fiume, and all Italy had to do was to say whether she accepted this annexation or not. But Italy, to our great surprise, denies that principle of self-determination, freely invoked and placed under protection of America, was denied by President Wilson, who, in fourteen points proclaimed the fundamental principle and has refused to every city which offers a well unique typical instance of self-determination.

"President Wilson unable to deny historical right of Fiume, free through centuries, of national right, because all Fiumean, British, Swiss, even enemy journalists, had to recognize Italian character of the city. Mayors and deputies have always been Italian, in whose archives and municipal acts not one document can be found not in Italian. Since Italy contest neither historical nor natural right to self-determination of Fiume, he had recourse to economic arguments, give Fiume status of free city thus insuring, in disguised form, predominance Jugoslav influence. President declared Fiume natural hinterland west of Jugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and for this reason wishes insure Jugoslav future, so that city may not fall into hands of Jugoslavia. President forgets that he thus favors only one of hinterland peoples, forgets that only 7 per cent. of total movement of part of Fiume accounted for by trade Croatia Slavonia, forgets that commercial interests of countries of Jugoslavia and Hungary can only obtain from Italy, Italy an industrial country, satisfactory guarantees of impartiality in administration of ports in interests of international traffic, as Italian commercial interests would not be in contact with those of hinterland.

"President Wilson is silent when recognized the treaty of London in favor of Jugoslavia over 1,000 kilometers of coast with twelve ports, and refuses to understand argument which shows needs of traffic do not require political possession of a city and that Fiume can be united to Italy without injury to interests of hinterland peoples.

"If Fiume is a free port no hindrance will be placed in the way of trade of hinterland. President Wilson's refusal to respect self-determination of Fiume is strange. For while he thus solemnly denies principle he himself proclaimed, it also shows openly hostile attitude toward aspirations for which Italian people shed so much blood and sacrifices, and against those Croats, Slovenes, who fought to last in ranks of Austro-Hungarian army against Entente.

"Fiume wishes to know if the Senate of America represents American people approval of policy which outrages the rights of a city and is offensive to human dignity. Fiume wishes to know if American Senate wishes to share responsibility which Mr. Wilson has assumed before history. Legitimate representatives of Fiume declare to representatives of the American people that they will resist this attempt on its liberties, even will face war, or life itself will tolerate that its fate be decided without its consent. It is prepared to defend itself to the last."

PRESS FOR TAX REPEAL.

Garment Retailers' Association Continues Fight on Luxury Impost.

Leon W. Hahn, Secretary of the National Garment Retailers' Association, has gone to Washington in the interest of the repeal of the luxury tax, telegraphed yesterday to the local offices of the association as follows: "Not much chance for immediate repeal of luxury tax.

"Acting on this information, the association advises its members to bring their efforts by various means to induce Congress to act favorably upon the proposition. At the same time they should urge upon their customers the justice of the fight against the tax."

N. & W. Tieup Is Threatened.

ROANOKE, Va., June 6.—A complete tie-up of traffic on the Norfolk and Western Railway is threatened by a strike of machine shop employes on the entire system. Labor leaders said today that unless some agreement was reached within twenty-four hours engineers and trainmen would be called out. The Railroad Administration in Washington has been notified.

Replace 170,000 Tons of Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6. The Shipping Board today arranged to assign to steamship owners, whose vessels are under requisition, tonnage of an equivalent to that retained by the Government. Among the companies affected by this action are the Luckenbach Steamship Company, American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, and W. R. Grace & Co. It is estimated that the tonnage to be assigned under this arrangement will approximate 170,000 tons.

BESSARABIAN APPEAL AGAINST RUMANIA

Delegation in Paris Protests Against Proposed Absorption of Province by Kingdom.

PARIS, June 6, (Associated Press.)—The delegation in Paris which is representing the interests of Bessarabia is agitated over the discovery that the proposition made by the Allies to Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk Government, with regard to his desire for allied assistance, contained a clause which is declared to stipulate that Kolchak shall permit Rumania to retain control of those sections of Bessarabia inhabited by people of Moldavian nationality.

In the opinion of Alexander Kroupensky, former President of the Bessarabian Provincial Zemstvos, the head of the Paris delegation, this will be equivalent to giving Rumania all of Bessarabia, as the Moldavians live in the centre of that province. The committee does not believe that Kolchak will accept this provision, because it is a matter which Russians insist must be referred to the Russian Constituent Assembly and the population be consulted.

Since early in 1918 Bessarabia has been virtually a Rumanian province, occupied by Rumanian troops and dominated by them. The Rumanians have a Director General there and claim the right to control the country because of a resolution to unite with Rumania, which was passed by a Bessarabian Assembly. The Bessarabian delegation now in Paris alleges that this Assembly was in no sense a representative one, and that it was dissolved by the Rumanians immediately after it had voted for union.

FEWER SPEED VIOLATORS.

Traffic Court Has Light Day, and House Leaves for Vacation.

Compared to other recent days it was a light day in the Traffic Court yesterday. Magistrate House left at the end of the day for his vacation, and before he went he heard 116 cases, of which 50 cases were for speeding. The few cases that he left over were heard by Magistrate Alexander Brough. In disposing of the case of an acquaintance, whom he fined $5 for violating the eight-foot section of the law, Magistrate House told of his own experience while on his way to court.

Miss Lelia Kerr, 30 years old, of 353 West Eighty-fourth Street, daughter of Walter Kerr, President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company of 52 Wall Street, pleaded guilty to operating her automobile on Park Avenue at twenty-six miles an hour as a second offense.

"I don't like to say harsh things," said Magistrate House, "but as sure as you are here before me now, if you ever come back again you will lose your license to drive. I have been sending a great many repeaters to jail because we are going to discourage people from coming back here again." Miss Kerr was fined $50, which she paid.

Patrolman Joseph R. Wallace, chauffeur for Chief Inspector John Daly, was the complainant against Israel Nomoff, 22 years old, a chauffeur of 103 Forsyth Street. He was charged with not keeping to the right at Park Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, causing a collision with the Chief Inspector's automobile.

AIR TAXI FLIES TO BOSTON.

Swampscott Concern Plans Summer Service to the Shore Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 6.—The first aerial taxi service in this part of the country was inaugurated today, when an airplane of the North Shore Aerial Transportation Company, of Swampscott, flew from that town to Franklin Field, Boston.

This journey, a nine-minute ride by air, was taken by Mrs. Frank Wright of the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott. Advertising was dropped from the air on the trip, and merchandise was taken back to Swampscott.

The company plans daily flights between Boston and the North Shore Summer resorts, on express, passenger-carrying, and advertising business. The proposed schedule of the company shows the running time to be eighteen minutes from Boston to Magnolia and thirty-seven minutes from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H.

2 HELD IN DETROIT AS BOMB SUSPECTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

bomb investigation. Why this selection was made he did not explain, except to say that Philadelphia was a convenient central point between New York and Washington, where important ends of the investigation are being made.

Special operatives have been put to work in all three cities, but Mr. Flynn will supervise the entire proceeding.

Mr. Flynn said that no tangible evidence had been obtained aside from the hat worn by the bomber blown to fragments while attempting to wreck the house of Attorney General Palmer in Washington.

"The public apparently expects us to do superhuman work in running this thing down," he said. "It is a complicated job and we must be given reasonable time in which to get a start.

"We are checking up on the movements of every known anarchist and radical in the country to ascertain where he was on Monday night. This may take a month, but we believe it will lead to something. At present there are no arrests in sight."

The Federal investigators and the city police and detective force are co-operating in the investigation.

TO HEAR SYRACUSE MINISTER.

Federal Agents to Get Account of His Experiences with Radicals.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 6.—Believing that a complete account of the adventures in New York City of the Rev. D. James Charbonnier of this city will throw added light on Bolshevist activities in that city, the Federal Department of Justice will question Mr. Charbonnier.

The decision to question the local minister came as a result of his revelations at a meeting of the Syracuse Methodist Preachers' Association. Mr. Charbonnier explained that while in New York on business with the Board of Foreign Missions he commented on the weather with a stranger. From the weather the talk changed to other subjects, in the course of which the minister stated that a few years before, while stationed in Paterson, he had met a number of anarchists and socialists.

This remark aroused great interest on the part of his listener, who asked the minister if he would be willing to speak before a large gathering of men who were contemplating a strike and who were interested in a change in the tide of events.

Mr. Charbonnier declared that he would be glad to go before the meeting if he could speak on the subject of "The Church and the Laboring Man."

NEW CONSTITUTION FRAMED BY KOREANS

Provisional Cabinet and Other Leaders Meet in Unnamed Eastern City.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE PROVIDED

Education and Military Training Made Compulsory — All Class Distinction Abolished.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The first copy of the newly proclaimed Constitution of the Ta Han (Korean Republic) was received in this city today and made public by Dr. David Lee, General Manager of the Korean National Association. The Constitution, Dr. Lee said, was promulgated on April 27 by the provisional cabinet and representatives of the new government at an unnamed city in the Orient.

The document provides for equal suffrage, compulsory education and military training, and abolition of titles and other evidences of class distinction. Article VII. expresses the wish that the republic be admitted as a member of the League of Nations.

The text of the Constitution is as follows:

"By the will of God, the people of Korea, both within and without the country, have united in a peaceful declaration of their independence and for over one month have carried on their demonstrations in over 300 districts, and because of their faith in the movement they have, by their representatives, chosen a Provisional Government to carry on to completion this independence, and so to preserve blessings for our children and grandchildren.

"The Provisional Government, in its Council of State, has decided on a provisional constitution, which it now proclaims.

"1. The Ta Han (Korean) Republic shall follow republican principles.

"2. All Powers of State shall rest with the Provisional Council of State and the Provisional Government.

"3. There shall be no class distinction among the citizens of the Ta Han Republic, but men and women, noble and common, rich and poor, shall have equality.

"4. The citizens of the Ta Han Republic shall have religious liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of writing and publication, the right to hold public meetings and form social organizations and the full right to choose their dwellings or change their abode.

"5. The citizens of the Ta Han Republic shall have the right to vote for all public officials or to be elected to public office.

"6. Citizens will be subject to compulsory education and military service and payment of taxes.

"7. Since by the will of God the Ta Han Republic has arisen in the world and has come forward as a tribute to the world peace and civilization, for this reason we wish to become a member of the League of Nations.

"8. The Ta Han Republic will extend benevolent treatment to the former imperial family.

"9. The death penalty, corporal punishment, and public prostitution will be abolished.

"10. Within one year of the recovery of our lands the National Congress will be convened.

"Signed by the Provisional Secretary of State and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Justice, Finance, War, Communications. In the first year of the Ta Han Republic, fourth month.

"The following are six principles of government:

"1. We proclaim the equality of the people and the State.

"2. The lives and property of foreigners shall be respected.

"3. All political offenders shall be specifically pardoned.

"4. We will observe all treaties that shall be made with foreign powers.

"5. We swear to stand by the independence of Korea.

"6. Those who disregard the orders of the Provisional Government will be regarded as enemies of the State."

FLYNN COMES TO THIS CITY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

tectives working under Inspector Faurot have been reinforced by detectives from the Homicide and Narcotic Squads. The men of the last named squad are aiding in the work of listing the anarchists who were in this city last Monday and in the week or ten days preceding that date.

Detectives from other cities who will work with the New York police in the effort to trace all anarchists and other extreme radicals here are expected to arrive today. These detectives are coming from Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other large Eastern and Middle Western cities.

Pietro Cialdelli, 27 years old, a longshoreman, of 4,507 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Detective Frank Ruddy and Warrant Officer Peter Dalton of the Fifth Avenue Police Court, at his home on the charge of beating his wife, Margaret, 20 years old.

Mrs. Cialdelli informed the police that she had been married to the man only three months and that he had treated her cruelly. He had told her, she said, that he was an anarchist and had been selected to kill President Wilson upon his return from abroad. The wife told the police to be careful in arresting her husband, as he was a dangerous man and had weapons in his home.

The police went to the home of Cialdelli and found him drinking wine. He attempted to resist but was soon subdued. A huge knife was found in his possession. The police also found six pamphlets printed in Italian, said by the authorities to be of the anarchistic type. The prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Geismar in the Fifth Avenue Police Court on the charge of beating his wife and for possessing a dangerous weapon. He was held in $500 for the first offence and $2,000 for the second for examination today.

SEES NO ROOM FOR REDS.

Senator Frelinghuysen Addresses Newark Normal School Alumni.

United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, speaking in Newark yesterday at the jubilee celebration arranged by the alumni of the Newark Normal School in honor of its purchase by the State from the city, gave his reason for not favoring the school federalization bills in Congress.

"A good many educators have written to me urging me to support the bills," he said. "I object to the State of New Jersey contributing several millions and receiving back practically less than it pays in. Another thing I do not want the withering hand of politics to interfere in the educational system of America."

Declaring there are some people who are dissatisfied with the form of Government in this country the Senator said: "After 140 years of happiness and prosperity our system of government is the best in the world today. There can be no red flag, there can be no black, there can be no international flag in America today. There can be only one flag—the star-spangled banner."

TO HONOR SOLDIERS TODAY.

Kingsbridge and Nearby Communities to Welcome Sons in War.

Residents of Kingsbridge, Riverdale, Spuyten Duyvil, Mount St. Vincent, Marble Hill, and Fieldston will formally welcome home today the boys of that neighborhood who served in the world war. For several weeks past a committee, which includes George W. Perkins, Major Ivy Lee, Miss Giulia Morosini, Mrs. Edward Carse, and Archibald Douglas, has been arranging for the event, which takes place this afternoon and evening.

A parade at 2 o'clock will mark the beginning of the celebration. At the head of the procession a service flag containing 623 stars will be carried by a guard of honor. The men who have been released from the service will be next in line, escorted by the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, delegations from fraternal and religious organizations and school children. The parade will start at Broadway and 225th Street and end at the Horace Mann School, Riverdale.

The paraders will be reviewed at Broadway and 238th Street by Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque, Borough President Henry Bruckner, District Attorney Francis Martin, County Judge Louis Gibbs and clergymen from the communities represented. The march will be halted for a few moments in front of the reviewing stand while General Disque pins gold service stars on twenty-seven mothers of the district whose sons have made the supreme sacrifice.

Following the parade, athletic contests will be held at the Horace Mann School. Prizes have been contributed by residents, and during the games refreshments will be served by the Red Cross workers. At 7 o'clock a dinner will be given to the men in the gymnasium of the school. Mr. Douglas will preside, and the speakers will include Mr. Perkins, Cleveland H. Dodge, and Major Wilbur T. Wright.

The day's celebration will close with a dance at the Riverdale Country School, for which an orchestra has been provided by Miss Morosini.

TO ADVERTISE FOR RECRUITS

Baker Approves Expenditure of $185,000 in Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Department announces that the Secretary of War this morning approved the completed plan for the expenditure by the War Department of $185,000 for newspaper advertising to secure recruits for the army. This money will be spent during the month of June, the advertising beginning on or about June 16 and continuing until about the end of June.

"Advertisements will appear in an announcement read, "in all daily papers printed in English in all of the fifty-five large cities in which are the principal recruiting offices of the army. The inadequate size of recruiting offices in other cities makes it inadvisable, as a business matter, to place newspaper advertising in those cities, since the staff is not available to do the preliminary and follow-up work which every advertiser on a business basis recognizes as an essential part of a properly conducted advertising campaign."

MANY WELCOME COL. GRANT

Former Commander of Old 13th Returns from France.

Five boatloads of Brooklynites went down the bay yesterday to greet Colonel Sydney Grant, former commander of the old 13th Regiment, who returned on the Pannonia as a casual. Colonel Grant, who has been identified with the National Guard for more than thirty-five years, received the decoration of the Legion of Honor for the part he played as Chief of Construction at the base ports. The regiment which he commanded was reorganized as the 59th and 70th Coast Artilleries, and he went to France with the corps. He was there relieved of his command to take the post of Chief of Construction. The Pannonia brought back 2,553 troops attached to casual companies.

Other steamers docking yesterday were the Pretoria, with 2,986 troops of the 86th Division; the Cecilia, with 2,064 men of the 90th Division, made up of drafted men from Texas and Oklahoma; the Britannia, with 856 soldiers, mostly casual companies, and the Duca d'Aosta, with 1,750 soldiers from Southern States on board.

REMOVE DRAFT OBJECTOR.

Baldwin Is Taken Off Committee by Social Work Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6.—The delegates to the National Conference of Social Work today removed Roger N. Baldwin from membership on the Executive Committee of the organization because of his conviction upon the charge of violating the provisions of the selective service law in refusing to submit to physical examination. Baldwin, who had served as director of the National Civil Liberties Bureau, was sentenced last October to one year in prison after his trial before Judge Mayer in the Federal Court in New York.

When the question of approval of the personnel of the various divisions came up at the convention A. F. Thorne, Commissioner of Charities in Bridgeport, Conn., declared that Baldwin's name should be removed from the committee in the division on industrial and economic problems. The vote on the proposal was 258 to 214.

Delegates who declare that the organization has many radicals among its members said that they would attempt to cause the removal of other committee members. The division of agencies and institutions has adopted a resolution calling for the resignation of Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, who was elected President of the conference this week, and it is predicted that the fight against him will be pressed tomorrow.

TRANSANDINE ROAD BLOCK.

Snowslides Make Traffic Impossible Before September.

BUENOS AIRES, June 5.—The heaviest snowstorms in recent years have probably stopped communication between Argentina and the United States by way of the Trans Andine Railway and the west coast until Spring.

Snow slides, one of which is estimated to have carried down a hundred tons of snow, have torn up the Transandine Railway at points and wrecked the bridges, making it impossible to operate the biweekly train between Buenos Aires and Valparaiso.

Several prominent North American business men were among those caught in the snows of the Andes and forced to return to Buenos Aires to resume their journey northward by the east coast route.

Officials of the Transandine Railway state that it will hardly be possible to repair the road before the Spring months of September or October.

GREECE HONORS OUR NURSES

Order of Military Merit Conferred Upon Seven American Women.

ATHENS, June 5.—King Alexander today conferred the Medal of Military Merit on the Misses Sarah Addison of Baltimore, Md.; Marie Glauber of Chicago, Ill.; Alma Harts of Davenport, Iowa; Isabel Martin of San Francisco, Cal.; Emily Porter of Bridgeport, Conn.; Clarissa Blakeslee of Drexel Hill, Penn.; Edith Glenn of Bristol, Penn., and Florence Stone of Painfield, N. J., Red Cross nurses, for their work in fighting the typhus epidemic in Macedonia. Miss Blakeslee contracted typhus while nursing, but has entirely recovered.

The King made a brief address to the nurses, thanking them for saving the lives of a great many Greeks who returned from Bulgaria after the armistice was signed.

JULY PROHIBITION REPEAL DEMANDED

New York Association Sends Protest to Every Congressman and House Committee.

CALL IT ECONOMIC MISTAKE

International Organization to Spread Prohibition Is Formed in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Members of Congress and of the Judiciary Committee of the House today received a protest against the enforcement of national war-time prohibition from the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, an organization with headquarters in New York City, of which James Arthur Seavey is the Managing Director, with headquarters at 19 West Fourty-fourth Street. The Directors of the Association are Arthur Coppell, of Maitland, Coppell and Company, bankers; Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman and Company; Joseph W. Harriman, President of the Harriman National Bank; Percival S. Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company; Laurence McGuire, President of the U. S. Realty and Improvement Company, and Cornelius J. Sullivan, an attorney.

The letter is signed by Messrs. Harriman, Coppell, McGuire, and Seavey. The protest is made on the basis that, as viewed by the association there is no ground for making the United States bone dry before Jan. 1, thereby depriving the liquor interests of opportunity to dispose of their stock and throwing men out of employment.

"It would seem to us," said the letter, "to be the worst possible scheme of national economics thus to unnecessarily add hundreds of thousands of men to the hundreds of thousands already out of work. Grave dangers threaten our national life. It is not too much, even, to say that the very foundations of this republic, the land of our home and our loved, are threatened."

The protest asserts that Congress, should it refuse to repeal the present legislation, "is bidding to write all over this land the black wraths of famine, the red wraths of discontent, and the pale wraths of death."

The letter reads in part:

"The President of the United States declared after the signing of the armistice, that 'the war thus comes to an end.' The necessity for the Food and Fuel Administrations has ceased, munition factories have turned to peace industries, the clothing needs of the army and navy have become normal. As for the need of conservation of man power, the vital problem of the hour is employment for the hundreds of thousands of men, returned soldiers and others, who are unwilling conscripts in the legions of the unemployed. The army is being demobilized as rapidly as ships can be provided to bring back our soldiers from Europe. The war comes to an end.

"Therefore there is absolutely no reason for the Sheppard amendment becoming operative.

"If this measure were proposed to the Sixty-sixth Congress, it obviously would be overwhelmingly defeated in both Houses. If such a measure were proposed and defeated now, it ought not to be put in force now, when the framers of the so-called Federal prohibition amendment realized that all persons affected thereby should have a reasonable time in which to get rid of their stocks and leases, to readjust their affairs, and, if possible, to realize their investments. Accordingly the prohibition amendment allowed one year in which the capital and labor employed in various branches of the liquor business might arrange for other means of livelihood. If the Sheppard amendment becomes operative these men will be deprived of six of the twelve months given to them under the terms of the Federal prohibition amendment.

"Moreover, if this amendment goes into effect, nearly 1,000,000 men directly employed in the liquor business and also thousands of others employed by allied interests, will be thrown out of employment. Most of these men have families dependent upon them."

COMMITTEE HEARS ARGUMENT

"Pros" and "Antis" Present Views on Wartime Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Arguments for repeal of wartime prohibition and legislation for drastic enforcement of that and constitutional prohibition were heard today by the House Judiciary Committee.

Representative Sabbath, democrat, Illinois, in favoring repeal of the wartime act, contended that dealers should have had at least a year in which to close up their business. He urged the committee to interview soldiers back from the front, investigate conditions in the larger cities and not be influenced by "professional prohibitionists."

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, discussed legal phases of the bill for enforcement of prohibition now before the committee.

In the course of his argument, Mr. Wheeler was questioned by Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri, and others, as to what might happen if home States permitted the manufacture of 2½ per cent. beer, should the amount of alcohol to be used for beverage purposes be limited under the constitutional amendment to one-half of 1 per cent. the Federal law, he contended, would undoubtedly be inforced.

"It was the intent of the amendment, he said, to wipe out the liquor traffic, "which has no inherent right to exist," and the only difficulty would come when a State attempted to permit something which the Constitution prohibited.

"When that comes," he added, "we will meet it in the courts."

Richard H. Bond of Baltimore, representing the flavoring extract association, asked for modification of provisions of the bill which, he said, would prevent the manufacture and sale of all extracts.

LAUNCH WORLD 'DRY' LEAGUE

Vandervelde, Lief Jones, and Hercod to Lead Fight on Alcohol.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—With a view to carrying prohibition to all parts of the world, temperance workers assembled here for the annual National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America today organized the "World's League Against Alcoholism."

Four Presidents for the new organization were elected as follows: Lief Jones, London, England; Dr. Robert Hercod, Secretary of the International Temperance Bureau, Lausanne, Switzerland; Dr. Howard H. Russell, Westerville, Ohio, founder of the Anti-Saloon League, and Emil Vandervelde, Brussels, Belgium. Ernest H. Cherrington of Westerville, Ohio, was elected General Secretary and instructed to open permanent offices for the body in Washington. Miles Vokes of Toronto was chosen Treasurer.

Countries expected to be represented in the league were said to be Canada, Mexico, Japan, Scotland, Ireland, England, France, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and Italy, in addition to the United States.

Under the terms of a constitution adopted, the meetings of the league will be held once in three years, the first coming probably next October in Washington.

Delegates to the Anti-Saloon League convention adjourned their sessions tonight after passing resolutions in support of a world campaign against liquor and against proposals to relax war-time prohibition enactments.

SERB BORDER MENACED BY BULGAR FORCES

Copenhagen Hears Part of Army Has Been Mobilized by Sofia Government.

COPENHAGEN, June 6.—A part of the Bulgarian Army has been mobilized and is marching toward the Serbian frontier, a Balkan news agency reports.

If the news concerning the mobilization of a part of the Bulgarian Army and its march to the Serbian frontier be true, it is contrary to the sentiment of the huge quantity of propaganda which has emanated from Sofia since Bulgaria surrendered to General Franchet d'Esperey and accepted such terms as would prevent the mobilization of any part of the Bulgarian Army. Besides, the railways are all in the hands of the Allies.

The Sofia official propaganda, while demanding Dobrudja from Rumania and Macedonia from the Greeks, has turned a most friendly face toward Serbia and Jugoslavia, supporting the latter's claims in the Adriatic against Italy.

A Bulgar mobilization against Serbia, if possible, would at once bring into operation the new Graeco-Serbian defensive treaty, negotiated along the lines of the treaty repudiated by King Constantine in 1915 and signed at Belgrade on April 17, 1919.

URGE TREATY ACCEPTANCE.

League to Enforce Peace Sends Resolutions to the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—After ex-President Taft had described in a speech what would be the procedure if the Senate failed to ratify the peace treaty, including the League of Nations, the New Jersey Branch of the League to Enforce Peace at a meeting in the State House here today adopted resolutions addressed to the United States Senators Frelinghuysen and Edge of New Jersey and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, declaring it to be the hope of the league that the peace treaty as it stands may be ratified.

The meeting was a session of the convention which the league is holding here. In addition to Mr. Taft, there were present on the speakers' platform George W. Wickersham, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dwight W. Morrow, and Helen Varick Boswell, President of the National Women's Republican Association. Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton was the presiding officer.

Mr. Taft, in his address said that if any substantial amendment were to be made the treaty would have to go back to the other powers, who signed it for their acceptance and approval.

"This includes," he said, "not only all the allied powers, which formulated the treaty, but Germany also. Upon those who insist that substantial amendments must be made to the treaty will, therefore, fall the responsibility for the indefinite postponement of peace, the continuation of a state of war, and a postponement of settled business conditions in the United States and in the rest of the world."

PUBLISHER ACCUSED OF INCOME FRAUD

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Porter, is based on information and belief. Shorn of some of its legal verbiage it reads:

"Jay A. Weber, Secretary of the Pictorial Review Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New York, did knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully promise and offer a sum of money, to wit, $25,000 to a person acting for and on behalf of the United States in an official function, to wit, N. W. Gropper, Internal Revenue Agent, who was acting under the authority of the Treasury Department, with the intent to influence and induce the said Gropper to do and omit to do acts in violation of his lawful duty with the intent to influence the decision and action of said Gropper on matters which might be pending before him in his official capacity.

"That is to say to influence and induce the said Gropper to make a false, misleading and incorrect report to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department of the liability of the Pictorial Review Company to pay taxes under the act of Congress of Sept. 8, 1916, and Oct. 3, 1917, in violation of his lawful duty."

It is explained in the complaint that: "The sources of deponent's information and the grounds of his belief are in an investigation conducted by him in the course of his duties and also admissions made to him by the said Gropper."

When Weber was arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock Mr. De Witt asked that bail be fixed at $100,000, because of the belief that Weber's alleged offense was to enable his company to evade payment of taxes on more than $500,000. But Commissioner Hitchcock thought that $50,000 would be sufficient to warrant the appearance of a man representing such large interests as the prisoner. The examination was set down for next Friday.

As soon as Weber was arrested, officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue seized all of the books of accounts of the Pictorial Review Company and had them carted to their office in the Custom House. Beginning today a thorough investigation is to be made of them in order to learn whether full taxes have been paid, not only for 1917, but for all the years from 1913 to and including 1918.

The co-partnership directory of 1918-19 says that the Pictorial Review Company is capitalized at $600,000 and its officers and Directors are:

William P. Ahnelt, President; Jay A. Weber, Secretary; Directors, Charles W. Nelson, Everett D. Trumbull, Jay A. Weber, Paul Block, B. A. MacKinnon, and Arthur T. Vance.

President Ahnelt's Statement.

William P. Ahnelt, President of the Pictorial Review Company, issued the following statement last night:

"I have talked with Mr. Weber since the proceedings of this afternoon and I am convinced that he is absolutely innocent of the charge made against him. It is a fact that, for about three weeks, two agents of the Internal Revenue Department have been examining the books and accounts of the Pictorial Review Company, a course which, I understand, is followed as to all business houses which are liable to Federal taxes. These agents were given full access to all of the company's records without the slightest reservation.

"The only criticisms made by them were, as I am informed, as to one or two technical matters presenting legal questions. The company had acted as to these matters under the advice of counsel in preparing its report, and its books show fully the complete transactions. I have no doubt but that in these particulars, as in all others, the correctness of the company's returns will be sustained.

"In any event they could not give rise to any legitimate claim of fraud or misdoing of any kind. It is needless for me to say that no officer of the Pictorial Review Company has, at any time or in any way, shape, or manner, been party to any attempt to influence improperly any official of the Government."

SEES NEW EPOCH FOR THE AMERICAS

Barrett's Review of Convention Results Is Applauded by Commercial Conference.

AIR MAIL MAY BE FACTOR

F. B. Noyes Hails Press Co-operation in This Hemisphere—Praise for Ecuador and Peru.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A new epoch in Pan American commercial relations will date from the second Pan American Commercial Conference, Director General John Barrett of the Pan American Union, presiding officer of the present initial conference, declared in summing up the achievements of the meeting at its concluding session today.

"Its one great outstanding characteristic," said Mr. Barrett, "has been the expression of the Pan American or all-American idea and viewpoint, in which the interests of Latin America, just as much as those of the United States, have been frankly considered and discussed by the most eminent and skilled authorities of both North and South America."

Mr. Barrett's statement was applauded by the more than 750 representatives of the United States and Latin America who have attended the five-day meeting.

The work and results of the conference were summarized by Mr. Barrett in the form of some eleven points or "conclusions," among which he urged the following:

"The meeting of the unavoidable and pressing financial needs of the Latin-American Governments and legitimate private undertakings, and also the protection and enlargement of the United States-Latin American trade, through the financial and banking interests of the United States providing the necessary money loans and credits.

"A well-defined program for the protection of the patents, trademarks and copyrights of each country in all the other twenty, through the new international bureau established in Havana and the opening of the South American office in Rio de Janeiro.

Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press, told the conference that the exchange of "true, ungarbled and unbiased news," between the North and South American continents, now being brought about by the membership of South American newspapers in the organization, would be "more effective in cultivating and maintaining the relations of friendship and affection that should exist between the two continents of this hemisphere" than all the propaganda that could be fed by the publicity agents that could be put to work.

"It is a matter of pride to The Associated Press," said he, "that this invitation to our fellowship was instantly accepted, and that we now list among our members the most important journals in the countries to the south of the United States.

"We are making peoples know each other, know each other's habits, know each other's likes and dislikes, virtues and foibles. It is only within the last few weeks that the people of this country have learned through The Associated Press that football is an international sport in South America."

A. C. Pearson, President of the Associated Business Newspapers, and W. W. Davies, North American representative of La Nacion of Buenos Aires, also spoke, as did Alfredo Collas of New York.

John L. Merrill, President of the All America Cables, declared that his company had dedicated to the services of the three Americas 20,000 miles of cables and land lines, and that extensions now under way or planned would bring the total to 30,000, the first extension to be completed being that to Uruguay and Brazil.

Acting Secretary of State Polk sent congratulations and good wishes to the conference at the concluding session, through Assistant Secretary of State Long.

A cable of congratulation and good wishes from the President of Ecuador was read at the evening session.

President-Elect Leguia, of Peru, in a cable message to John Cacasour Noel, Assistant to the Director, said:

"I rejoice over the splendid success of the Pan-American Commercial Conference. It will be more than ever to bring American enterprising spirit and capital into closer touch with Peru, where we are longing for both."

The belief that the United States would be able to hold a great part of the Argentine trade, built up during the war, was expressed by Robert Barrett, of the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The United States, he said, had now prepared to give the credits desired by Argentina.

American business men, who have been attacked by Latin American representatives for not paying enough attention to the wants of Latin-American customers, were defended by Dr. W. G. Kreh of New York, who said that the various regulations in South and Central America made it impossible for the business man to know what was desired.

Commercial organizations in the United States were urged by Francisco J. Yanez, Assistant Director of the Pan-American Union, to give travel scholarships to the best students in the foreign trade courses of American universities, affording, he said, a scientific preparation "which will one day revolutionize the relations of the Americas."

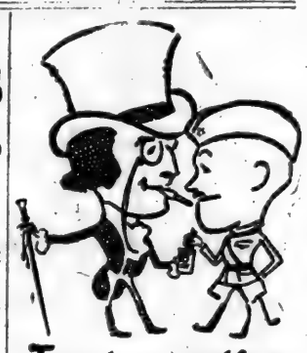
A reception and garden party formally closed the conference tonight.

Grayson Rents House at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, CONN., June 6.—Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, personal physician to President Wilson, has taken a Summer residence at Shippan Point from June 15 to Oct. 1. He is at present in Paris with President Wilson.

Religious Notices on Page Twenty-two.



Just mention my name—

"A fig for the prices of other cigarettes! Those great tobacconists, the United Cigar Stores, have a private brand that varies not a whit in quality or price. You can get it—if you'll *just mention my name.*"

Beau Brummell
The DANDY CIGARETTE
TWENTY FOR 17c
only at UNITED CIGAR STORES



But One Drink A Fortnight

Americans are the lightest cocoa drinkers of any civilized people. We average only one cup apiece every fortnight. As a matter of fact only 15 per cent. of us ever drink cocoa, but it is gaining fast in popularity. It would gain far faster through more advertising. And perhaps this also applies to the article that you manufacture.

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

HELP YOUR DIGESTION
When acid-distressed, help relieve the indigestion with
KI-MOIDS
Dissolve easily on tongue—as pleasant to take as candy. Keep your stomach sweet, try *Ki-moids.*
MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE
MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION
19-5T

TO THE U. S. SENATORS.

Gentlemen: Senator Lodge stated that he found the Labor International Charter in the Peace Treaty which he examined in New York City "very interesting," and stated it would create profound interest in the country. It appears in full (textually as in the Treaty) in June CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, 25 cents on news stands, published by The New York Times Company.—Advt.

NATURE'S BALANCE

Cereals are simply the nutritive seeds of certain grains and grasses.

In the center of each seed is a little embryo plant, around which is stored the food for its complete development.

This stored nourishment consists of the five great food properties—starch, protein, fat, mineral matter and water—a perfectly balanced food for man.

All the popular cereals are served at CHILDS with rich milk or cream to add to their deliciousness.

Childs



We cannot afford to tell fish stories about our shirts.
There's a money back guarantee and a reputation for reliability that goes with every shirt we sell.
Go to any of our 23 shops for absolute shirt satisfaction.
We are the largest shirt specialists in America.
For a combination of value and style unequalled anywhere at the price, look over our assortment of color fast, lustrous silk and linen shirts, collar to match or neckband, at

$4.25

Headquarters for Olus Union Suits

Chain Shirt Shops
LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

Hotel Commodore
Hotel Pennsylvania — Hotel Imperial
317 Broadway — 1407 Broadway
26 Cortlandt St. — 1484 Broadway
139 Nassau St. — Near 42d St.
110 Chambers St. — 62 E. 14th St.
134 Delancey St. — 204 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN SHOPS
387 Fulton St. — 431 Fulton St.
NEWARK SHOP, 110 Market St.
Bridgeport — Waterbury — Scranton



In 1918 we made close on to a million undergarments for the "army," so rattling good that we figure in 1919 several brigades of fellows from "over seas" will be asking for

P-Q-A
Union Suits
The Original Quality Union Suit of Pique made by The Pique Hosiery Company

Claflins Inc.
Worth & Church Sts.
Sole Distributors for Greater New York

Buyers of
BEVERAGE
High Proof Spirits
in bond in glued barrels
should communicate with Mr. B., Room 401, 105 W. 40th Street, New York. Telephone Bryant 2085.

DEXTER,
529 WEST 181ST ST.
Cadillac, 5 and 7 passenger
Peerless, 5 passenger
Hupmobile, 5 passenger
Packard, 7 passenger
All cars in perfect condition.

The President Before the French Academy.

President Woodrow Wilson delivering his address denying that Americans are "dollar chasers," makes an impressive illustration in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

ALL READY TO BEGIN BOY SCOUT CAMPAIGN

Week's Drive for a Million Adult Members Will Open at the Hippodrome Tomorrow.

PROMINENT MEN GIVE HELP

Ex-Secretary McAdoo Heads National Activities—Collector Edwards New York Chairman.

The opening gun of the Boy Scout Week campaign, when the Boy Scout organization will make a nation-wide drive for 1,000,000 adult associate members, will be fired tomorrow at a mass meeting at the Hippodrome, according to an announcement made at Scout Headquarters yesterday. The campaign will last from June 8 to June 14, and it will strive to engage the attention of every man in New York City. William G. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, is in charge of national activities for the week, while William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue, has been designated Chairman for New York City.

At the Hippodrome tomorrow, Chairman Edwards will preside and make the introductory address. He will be followed by Mr. McAdoo, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Father Duffy, Dr. Joseph Silverman, and Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland. The Police Glee Club will sing, accompanied by the Police Band. Elsie Janis, assisted by Ed Wynn, will take over the meeting after the speakers finish.

On Monday the first out-of-door meeting of the drive here will be held on the steps of the Sub-Treasury. Among the speakers will be Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Colin H. Livingstone, President of the Boy Scouts of America; Mr. McAdoo, and Daniel Carter Beard, Honorary Vice President of the Boy Scout organization.

New York will be fine-combed by the many teams enlisted for the drive. The Executive Committee under which the Manhattan Canvass Committee will operate includes some of the most prominent men in the borough. The borough itself will be divided into twenty-seven districts, the districts following precinct lines. In each district there will be a team captain in charge to see that the 20,000 solicitors for financial aid and membership get the best results. Firemen and policemen will also aid in the work.

ACCUSES HEAD OF HOSPITAL

Lawyer Asserts Inmates of Dannemora Are Maltreated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 6.—Governor Smith was informed today by Louis J. Greenspan, an attorney of Jamaica, L. I., that inmates of the Dannemora State Hospital are being maltreated. The Governor asked Mr. Greenspan to put his charges in writing, promising that an investigation would be made.

He charges Dr. John H. Ross as being responsible for the death of two inmates. He asserts the two were beaten to death by guards. Mr. Greenspan said he has the names of the inmates and the guards, but he did not disclose them.

Mr. Greenspan also says that five men are now being illegally housed at the institution. He alleges that Philip Bishop of New York City should have been released three years ago. It is the contention of Mr. Greenspan that Bishop is sane, but is ill and should be removed to a private hospital. He insists that Bishop is locked in a cell having a window only one foot square, and that he gets only a half hour's airing a week. Others for whom Greenspan appears are William Levine, New York; Samuel Brandt, Brooklyn; John Shuman of Elmira, and James Belden of New York.

Dr. Ross was appointed to the institution about a year ago, following the death of Dr. Charles E. North, who was killed by inmates.

ADMITS AIDING TERRORISTS.

Italian Printer Testifies Against Pro-Germans in Zurich Trial.

ZURICH, June 5.—Menani, an Italian printer living in Zurich, testified at the trial of the pro-German agents and anarchists here today that he had had relations with the German terrorist service during the war. The Italian, who is one of the defendants, said he had received considerable sums from a German Lieutenant named Joris and a Hungarian officer named Veugh, the heads of the terrorist organization. He said he had purchased bombs, grenades and revolvers with the money given him.

Dr. Briss, a naturalized Swiss attached to the British Consular Service in Zurich, said he was acquainted with the Hindu revolutionists, Hafis and Chattopasgaya, who had removed their headquarters from Paris to Zurich at the outbreak of the war. Hafis, the witness said, at one time brought a trunk full of explosives from Berlin, explaining that they were intended for use of revolutionists in Italy. With the explosives, Dr. Briss added, were small bottles containing bacteria for killing horses.

SHELLMAKERS IN FRAUD SUIT

Attempt to Fleece Rumania Through Mails Alleged.

NEW HAVEN, June 6.—Warrants have been issued by John F. Crosby, United States District Attorney for Connecticut, against George E. Matthies of Seymour, a manufacturer; William C. Huntoon, President of the Continental Metals Company of Providence, and Walter H. Hensey, Gilbert J. Loomis, and Frederick White, manufacturers' agents and brokers of New York City, alleging use of the mails in a scheme to defraud the Rumanian Government, it was announced by Federal authorities today. Mr. Matthies is owner and Treasurer of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, which made shells during the war and at whose plant more than 600 men struck yesterday, demanding increased wages.

The warrants charge, also, attempts to bribe a member of a Rumanian commission in this country which was procuring war materials. The contracts are said to have aggregated several million dollars, and the amount involved in the charges is said to be several hundred thousand dollars.

The warrants were issued as the result of a presentment by the Department of Justice to the Federal Grand Jury which was in session at Hartford last week.

TO FIGHT AMERICAN PACKERS

Great Britain to Ask New Zealand's Aid in Price War.

LONDON, June 6.—The New Zealand Government has received advices from London indicating that Great Britain will ask New Zealand to help her fight the American packers, says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Christchurch, New Zealand.

The suggestion is that an agreement be made to sell New Zealand's meat products in London at a certain price. Then, adds the dispatch, "if the trust reduces prices Great Britain and New Zealand must beat it on its own ground."

A conference of New Zealand producers, it is added, has been convened to discuss the subject.

CALIFORNIANS START A BOOM FOR JOHNSON

Republican Leaders Summoned to Meet in San Francisco on June 14.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—A call for a Republican conference here on Saturday, June 14, to discuss campaign plans in behalf of Senator Hiram W. Johnson as a candidate for President on the Republican ticket was today sent throughout the State by a committee of party leaders. The call denounces what it terms the "blunders" of the Democratic Party and sketches Johnson's career as Governor and Senator.

Two hundred party leaders are expected to answer the call, and it is announced that a big representation from the Progressive wing will attend.

CLEARS FAIR COMMISSION.

Governor's Investigator Finds No Mismanagement.

ALBANY, June 6.—No corruption on the part of the State Fair Commission or the various contractors was shown by an investigation into the affairs of the commission, Charles E. Norris, a special Commissioner, reported to Governor Smith today. Mr. Norris was appointed by the Governor to make an investigation upon the request of the District Attorney of Onondago County. Accompanying the request were allegations of mismanagement, misappropriation of funds, and irregularities of sufficient moment, in his opinion, to warrant a Grand Jury investigation.

"An exhaustive inquiry into all claimed irregularities in the conduct of the business of the commission discloses nothing which would reasonably warrant censure or justify the expense of public hearings," reported Mr. Norris.

Various matters of practice, however, were criticised and the Governor forwarded the report to Lieutenant Governor Walker, Chairman of the State Fair Commission, with the request that the recommendations be considered.

POETRY PRIZE IS DIVIDED.

Margaret Widdemer and Carl Sandberg Share Society's Award.

It was announced at Columbia University yesterday that the Poetry Society prize of $500 for the best volume of verse published by an American author during the calendar year of 1918 has been divided between "The Old Road to Paradise," by Margaret Widdemer, and "Cornhuskers," by Carl Sandberg. The jury consisted of Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale, Richard Burton, and Sara Teasdale.

The Perkins Fellowship, open every sixth year in the School of Architecture established by the bequest of Willard P. Perkins, has been awarded to John L. Baker, 140 West 105th Street, New York City. The Fellow is entitled to receive the net income accruing during a period of six years of the endowment fund of $5,700, and is required to devote to it foreign travel in accordance with plans approved by the School of Architecture.

The Alumni Medal, awarded by the Alumni Association of the School of Architecture to the student who has maintained the highest standard in advanced design in the preceding academic year, has been awarded to Emilio Rabasa, Jr., of 542 West 112th Street.

Columbia will make the national parks a distinct subject of its curriculum, which is an innovation in universities. Instruction, it is announced, will be given in the Summer session as well as in the Fall semester. The fundamental object of the work, which will be in charge of Prof. E. M. Lehnerts of the University of Minnesota, is to encourage popular and scientific study of the meaning of scenery.

CLOSE CONVALESCENT CAMP

Last of the Patients at Camp Dix Will Be Discharged This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., June 6.—The Overseas Convalescent Central Camp at Camp Dix was closed today. Forty convalescents remaining out of the thousands who have passed through will be discharged this week.

The convalescent centre was organized to care for overseas men who had recovered from wounds or illness sufficiently to leave the base hospitals, but had not reached full health. Those soldiers were transferred to the centre, where they had the advantage of using every means of modern science in regaining the use of crippled bodies. In hundreds of cases injuries that would have caused permanent disability of arms or legs were remedied to such an extent that the limbs could function normally.

SEEKS NAVY IMPOSTORS.

Admiral Glennon Asks Aid in Catching Swindlers in Sailor Garb.

Rear Admiral J. H. Glennon, Commandant of the Third Naval District, sent a letter to District Attorney Swann yesterday from the Naval Intelligence Officer of the district, H. O. Rittenhouse, asking the prosecutor to aid in the apprehension and punishment of impostors garbed in uniform, who have swindled families and relatives of sailors in the service. Some of these men, it is said, wear borrowed, stolen, or bought uniforms, and others have been dishonorably discharged from the naval service.

According to the information given by the Intelligence Officer the swindlers visit welfare organizations, get the names and addresses of sailors and of their relatives by stealing letters, and then wire to relatives in the names of the sailors for funds, urging some fictitious emergency as a reason for immediate need of money. Relatives of sailors have been fleeced of many thousands of dollars, wrote Mr. Rittenhouse. He declared that one swindler alone was known to have obtained $1,000. Chief Assistant District Attorney Talley notified Admiral Glennon that four of these impostors had been caught and two of them sent to prison. Two others are to be sentenced in a few days.

MAINE COURT BARS GINGER.

Samples Up to 95 Per Cent. Alcohol Used as Beverage There.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 6.—Jamaica ginger was declared to be an intoxicant, and its sale or possession unlawful, in an opinion handed down today by the Supreme Court of Maine.

The evidence showed that Jamaica ginger could be and was used by ordinary persons as a beverage, and in such quantities as to produce intoxication, said the Court. Three different grades containing respectively 95, 26, and 55 per cent. of alcohol, were in the lot seized a year ago, on which the decision was based.

NIXON NAMES A DEPUTY.

Appoints Edward J. Glennon to Public Service Post.

Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon announced yesterday the appointment of Edward J. Glennon, now Deputy City Chamberlain, as one of his Deputies, at a salary of $7,500 a year. Mr. Nixon has two more Deputies to appoint, but he said that he intended to take his time about selecting the men.

Mr. Glennon, like Daniel L. Ryan, the Deputy appointed on Thursday by Commissioner Delaney, lives in the Bronx. He is a lawyer.

Religious Notices on Page Twenty-two.

FORD JURY HEARS OF BORDER KILLINGS

$1,000,000 Libel Suit Witness Tells of Murder by Mexicans of Husband and Son.

MRS. PATTERSON TESTIFIES

Her Deposition Concerning Acquaintance with von Bernstorff Ruled Out by Court.

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., June 6.—Mrs. Nellie F. Austin of Sebastian, Texas, whose husband and son were killed by Mexican raiders on their ranch thirty miles north of the Rio Grande on Aug. 6, 1915, testified today for the defendant in the libel suit of Henry Ford against The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Her testimony and that of V. L. Conrad and Roscoe H. Smith followed the ruling of Judge J. C. Tucker that the defendant might introduce testimony to show actual conditions along the Mexican border, leaving it incumbent upon the defendant to show that the writer of the alleged libelous editorial headed "Ford Is an Anarchist" had such knowledge in a general way at the time he wrote the editorial.

Direct evidence for the plaintiff was concluded in the forenoon. A deposition by Mrs. Elinor Medill Patterson, one of the owners of The Tribune, was ruled out. It related to her acquaintance with Count von Bernstorff in Washington, an acquaintance which Mrs. Patterson deposed she broke off fifteen months before the United States entered the war against Germany. On this point Judge Tucker said:

"It does not strike me her acquaintance with Mr. von Bernstorff would cut any figure in the case unless followed by some overt act or some conspiracy or something of that kind that was connected with this case. And I do not understand that mere acquaintanceship with somebody, even if he was an enemy, ought to prejudice the case."

Counsel for Mr. Ford excepted to the ruling.

Mr. Smith's testimony served as a preface to that of Mrs. Austin. He was at Sebastian, a mile and a quarter from the Austin ranch, working at a corn cutter with Mr. Austin and the latter's son, when a band of Mexican raiders appeared. They robbed the general store and a detachment of them rode away, taking the two Austins with them in a cart.

Mrs. Austin told of her terror when the detachment, numbering five men, entered her house, and of efforts of her husband and son to reassure her. The bandits took a shotgun and a rifle and some ammunition and then rode away, with Mr. Austin and his son still in the cart.

"I must have become unconscious, and when I came to the dog was licking my face," said the witness. "When I could muster the strength I followed and found the bodies of my son and my husband. They were dead—murdered."

Smith's testimony showed that he telephoned to near by villages giving notice of the raid on Sebastian. The nearest troops, he said, were twelve miles away. Two of the band which killed the Austins were afterward captured and hanged.

Mr. Conrad, a civil engineer of Brownsville, related his personal experience with a gang of bandits, who, he said, had fired upon an automobile in which he was taking some workmen to a contract along a country road. The driver received a scalp wound as their machine outdistanced the bandits.

Adjournment was taken to Monday.

SMALL NATIONS IN LEAGUE.

Esthonians, Lithuanians, Letts, and Ukrainians to Ask Recognition.

The organization of the League of the Four Small Nations, made up of Esthonians, Lithuanians, Letts and Ukrainians of America, was announced yesterday by Ivan Narodny, member of the Executive Board of the Esthonian League and Vice Chairman of the new organization. The League of the Four Small Nations was the result of a series of conferences between the executive committees of the American Esthonian League, the Lettish National League of America, the Lithuanian National Council of America, and the Ukrainian National Societies, which represent nearly 3,000,000 persons of these nationalities in America.

Vincent F. Jankus, Vice President of the Lithuanian Council, was elected Chairman; Mr. Maronday Vice Chairman; Vladimar B. Lotolsky, editor of an Esthonian newspaper, Secretary, and John Kalnin, Vice President of the Lettish League, Treasurer. According to the announcement the new organization marks the beginning of a systematic attempt to organize and unite on democratic republican principles, somewhat on the order of this country when it consisted of thirteen States. The first step of the league will be to ask the United States Government to recognize the independence of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Ukrainia.

ROSSBACH LEFT $2,896,650.

Wife and Children Divide Leather Merchant's Estate.

The estate of Leopold Rossbach, member of J. H. Rossbach & Bros., dealers in hides and leather at 55 Frankfort Street, who died on March 5, 1918, was appraised yesterday at $2,896,650. He gave a life interest in $2,174,196 to his wife, Leonore Rossbach, and left the remainder of the estate to his sons, J. Harry, Walter S., and Laurence B. Rossbach and his daughter, Mrs. Helen R. Cone.

His interest in his firm was appraised at $1,258,420. He had securities valued at $1,287,390. His home at 9 East Eighty-eighth Street was appraised at $122,000.

WAITERS BAR TEUTON TIPS.

Landlord of German Peace Delegates Raises Wages and Rates.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—The servants employed at the Hotel des Reservoirs here, where the German peace delegation is quartered, have refused to accept tips from the members of the delegation.

The hotel management has therefore announced that it has been compelled to advance prices 10 per cent. to increase the employes' wages.

Judge Gives Blood for His Attendant

OSSINING, N. Y., June 6.—Judge George Cowie of Ossining sacrificed considerable blood today in a transfusion operation in the Ossining Hospital, under the direction of Dr. C. C. Sweet, to save the life of Constable William McPherson, who was in a critical condition. McPherson, who served papers for the Judge's court, rallied after the operation and is improving.

Vetoes Higher Pay for Legislators.

BOSTON, June 6.—Governor Coolidge today vetoed the bill recently passed by the Legislature to increase the compensation of members from $1,000 to $1,500 a session, beginning with the present session. In a message to the House the Governor expressed the opinion that the present salary was ample. "Service in the general court," he said, "is optional and not obligatory, not to be undertaken as a profession or a means of livelihood. It is a voluntary public service and should not be made a job."

Before Prohibition Is Effective
Your Home Should Be Supplied With
BACARDI
The Famous Daiquiri Cocktail Is Made of BACARDI
There is a sufficient supply for present requirements, but you should make your purchases now. THIS IS THE LAST CALL!
If your dealer cannot supply you, communicate with us and we will furnish the names of other dealers who can.
THE BACARDI CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
261 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Furs Stored in Dry Cold Air

Ready-for-Service Suits for Men
That Bridge the Usual Made-to-Measure Delay
Save Time—Save Money



Satisfactory results as to style, material, fit and workmanship.

This is an era of ready-for-service suits. Discriminating men no longer hesitate between ready-to-wear suits and made-to-measure garments.

The art of tailoring clothes has advanced to a made-to-order standard. A make of clothing tailored especially to our own specifications awaits your inspection. Arranged for in order to exemplify the advantages of selecting your ready-for-service suits here.

$35.00 to $65.00

Bright new patterns; new models in tweeds, cheviots, tropical weight worsted and flannels in stripes, checks, mixtures and solid colors; well tailored. All sizes, regulars, longs, shorts and stouts.

Light weight Overcoats for motoring or business wear, $27.50 to $55.00
Fourth Floor

Saturday Sale of
Men's and Boys' Shoes

Men's Oxford Ties — in tan or black leathers — $6.75
Boys' Play or Scout Shoes — Sizes 1 to 6 — $3.25
Fourth Floor

RUSSEK'S
BETWEEN 54TH & 55TH STREETS
FIFTH AVENUE
FURS OF the Best
Even though good furs are uncommon and better furs very few and far between
ADVANCE MODELS
BROADTAIL WRAPS TRIMMED WITH CHINCHILLA
Are Now on View



Speaking of Leathers,
We have all the finer grades, but our
Cordovan
and
Norwegian Grain Oxfords
speak for themselves.
$7.45 to $13.00
PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY at 37th St.

France Will Import Direct from Factory

Glucose, Oils, Soaps, Canned goods (lobster, vegetables, meats, milk, etc.) Lard, Dried and preserved fruits, Jams.

Agencies for France solicited from manufacturers directly only. Temporarily give prices c.i.f. France and for large quantities. Later, prices at factory. Write, giving rating and bank references at once, Cie

Franco-Indo-Chinoise,
23, Rue de la Pepiniere,
PARIS, (France).

UPTON SINCLAIR'S
Just Published!
sensational novel
"Jimmie Higgins"
"Better than 'The Jungle'"
BONI & LIVERIGHT

U. S. SENATE ANTICIPATED.
June CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE anticipates the U. S. Senate by making public what Senator Lodge referred to as of great interest in the peace treaty which he examined in New York. The Labor provisions CURRENT HISTORY for June has them in full, as are the revised League of Nations covenant, Marshal Haig's report on British operations in France, and 30 other big features. On news stands, 25 cents. Published by The New York Times Company.—Advt.

Stern Brothers
WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.
A Most Important Offering
Of Clothing Values
Men's & Young Men's Suits
From The Kirschbaum Tailoring Shops
$30

WOOLENS of this reliable quality, style of this individual type, tailoring of this high standard — all these usually are not seen below $37.50 and $40. Our marking is extraordinary close.

Kirschbaum Suits in Pure Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds Flannels, Cheviots and Cassimeres.
$40 $35 $25



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MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR
Convenient Roomy Sun-Lit

SOME TARIFF CUTS IN CANADIAN BUDGET

American Foodstuffs, Clothing, Farm Tools, &c., Will Have Same Rate as Britain's.

OTHER PREFERENCES STAND

Protection Principle, However, Generally Upheld by Finance Minister's Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, June 6.—In the long-awaited budget speech last night of Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, in the House of Commons, the greatest interest centred in his announcement that the British preference would be restored to its pre-war position by the repeal of the 5 per cent. wartime surtax and that other countries than Great Britain would in future have the benefit of the pre-war tariff only on foodstuffs, linen and cotton clothing, woolen clothing, boots and shoes, fur caps and fur clothing, gloves and mitts, hides, agricultural implements, petroleum oils, mining machinery, bituminous coal, and a few other articles. In other words, the 7½ per cent. war increase on the pre-war tariff in effect against all other countries than Great Britain will become an integral feature of the tariff with respect to all goods except those named.

Reductions are made of 5 cents a pound on coffee and 3 cents a pound on British-grown teas. Wheat and wheat flour are continued on the free list if coming from countries which give such articles from Canada the same treatment. This is also true of potatoes.

The protectionist principle has not been departed from in the budget, and to please the conservative protectionist in the Union Government, no reduction is severe enough to give the Canada manufacturer more competition from his American competitor.

The agricultural implement section of the tariff apparently gave the Government much concern, for the explanation on this point is a long one. The Government has made an arrangement with the railways for equalization of freight rates from Eastern Canada to the West with the rates enjoyed by American manufacturers from Chicago to the Canadian West. This will enable Canadian manufacturers to compete to this extent with their rivals in the Middle Western States. In return for this concession, the railways will get the benefit of the removal of the 7½ per cent. surtax on bituminous coal.

In Sir Thomas announced the Government's intention to undertake a thorough inquiry, when conditions were more stable as to how the tariff could be revised intelligently.

A heavy increase in income taxation was announced. All corporations will pay 10 percent. on their net income in excess of $2,000, while the rate on individuals is substantially increased. Roughly it will now approach the tax in the United States on smaller incomes, but is below that on the larger incomes. Continuation of the business profits tax was also announced.

The reductions on the tariff will cause a loss of revenue of $17,000,000, but the income increases are expected to produce an additional $10,000,000.

The new budget is regarded as a compromise, and it is criticised by extremists on both sides, while most of the "moderates" express themselves as pleased with it.

Silence attended the Minister's remarks while he spoke of the war debt, which generations yet unborn would have to help in paying, but an outburst of applause came when he pointed out that of the country's net debt, which would reach $1,050,000,000 by March 31, 1920, more than one billion and a half would be owed to Canadians in Canada, and that the payment of $115,000,000 yearly in interest charges would not, therefore, detract greatly from the resources of the country, although it would make taxation heavy.

Sir Thomas laid emphasis on the necessity for industrial and commercial expansion as the best way to meet the country's problems. The year's expenditures will reach $520,000,000, while the ordinary revenue is estimated at only $280,000,000, so another domestic loan will be necessary.

DANIELS SAYS NAVY IS TO AID IN PEACE

Tells 454 Annapolis Graduates He Expects a Greater Record Than That in War.

ACADEMY'S LARGEST CLASS

Secretary Declares the Service Demands All Their Energies in Era of New Discoveries.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 6.—Secretary Daniels, in an address at the graduating exercises at the United States Naval Academy here today, declared that the closing of hostilities did not mean that the United States Navy could "rest on its oars," but that it must surpass its great war record by a "greater record in peace."

The 454 members of the graduating class, the largest in the history of the academy, were urged by the Secretary to apply all their energy to the great task of developing the efficiency of the navy.

"You are coming into the navy in a period that will challenge all your resource and initiative," said Secretary Daniels. "You must not imagine for a moment that, because the war is ended, the navy will or can rest upon its oars. All your force and energies are needed, for we are determined the navy shall not, as it did after the war between the States and the Spanish-American War, mark time for a decade.

"Our policy must be that it shall not only not decline, but shall move constantly forward, improving in every element of efficiency and making new records and new discoveries. The navy has made a great record in war. Let us make a greater record in peace."

Secretary Daniels reviewed the record of the navy's inventive enterprise and will to overcome obstacles manifested during the war as a vital contribution to the final result. This record, he said, challenged the enterprise and inventive genius of American naval officers for all future time.

"We want men who will think the unthinkable and solve the unsolvable," declared the Secretary, "men who will dare to tackle the problems that have so long puzzled the world."

Mr. Daniels read an "all navy" message which he issued during the war, inviting all officers of the navy to submit any plans or suggestions they might have to help the American Navy to win the war."

This invitation still stands, the Secretary said, adding that no officer should hesitate on account of his rank to communicate to the Navy Department any well-considered suggestion designed to improve the American Navy.

"It is, in the main, to the faith, the daring and audacious faith of youth, that we shall look for the progress that will make every ounce of navy count 100 per cent," Mr. Daniels concluded. "My message to you is to be leaders of men, in constructive thought as well as in action."

NAVY'S FOOD FOR WORKERS.

Daniels Announces Plan to Distribute Surplus Among Employes.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Large quantities of clothing, cloth, and food products will be sold to navy yard workmen, civilian personnel employed at yards and naval stations, and the families of naval men under a plan announced by Secretary Daniels today, to be put in effect at once.

Officials believed that in this manner the large stocks of clothing and foodstuffs, particularly the latter, can be utilized to the benefit of the public without disturbing the market. The plan is to be first tried out by the sale of a limited quantity of staple materials at the larger navy yards. If it proves a success the points of distribution will be increased.

Almost every variety of canned goods is included in the list, and all will be sold at approximately cost price.

Men's Terry Cloth Robes at $4.95

Smart convertible collar model, with pearl buttons. Splendid value.

Fifth Floor.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"



Something New!

Blouses to Buy and Skirts to Make

of matching material

Here is an idea that will enable you to secure a really dainty frock at a very low price. We have arranged with the manufacturers of the Blouses *pictured* above to furnish three yards of material for three dollars extra, if it is desired to make the skirt. This enables you to have a remarkably pretty dress at much below the usual cost.

The figured Voile Blouse at left may be had at $8.95, and three yards of material for skirt, $3.

The Fletex Blouse in centre costs $7.50, and three yards of material for skirt $3 extra.

The Dainty French Organdie Blouse at right, an exact reproduction of a costly import, may be had at $11.75. Three yards of material for skirt $3.

Any of these handsome Blouses may be had separately if desired. *Third Floor.*



Genuine Pink Shell Cameo Lavallieres at $2.98

Set in solid gold hand-engraved frame, and suspended from fine gold chain—*Illustrated.* Unequalled. *Main Floor.*

Women's Capes, Wraps and Dolmans

in the most successful styles for immediate wear

Greatly Reduced

We have taken all our incomplete assortments of Wraps and Capes and reduced them for immediate clearance. The styles include coatee, circular and smart military effects, produced according to a very high standard of tailoring in

Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Gabardine Men's Wear Serge, Duvet de Laine and Rich Satins

Capes—Formerly $22.50 and $29.50. Now **$15.75**
Capes—Formerly $45.00 to $59.50. . Now **$29.50**
Capes—Formerly $49.50 to $69.50. . Now **$35.00**

Fourth Floor.

For All Outdoors—New and Charming

Sports Suits for Women



$19.50

Special Saturday

at $19.50, $23.50, $35

The woman about to select a really smart and distinctive Summer Suit should not overlook this fine collection, in which will be found the very newest of Summer models at each price. The clever pocket conceits and the distinctive trimmings will appeal to the most critical. Note the materials—the most successful for immediate wear—

Wool Jersey, Heather Mixtures, Silk Tricolette and Tweeds in all the new light shades.

Fourth Floor.



$15 $18.50 $10.95

The Smart Voile Frocks Pictured

are just three of a host of distinctive Summer Frocks offered today at these remarkable prices:

At $10.95—Handsome Flowered Voile Frocks with the very modish distended pockets, trimmed with White Organdie. To be had in Lavender, Rose, Light Blue, and Black with White. Sizes 34 to 44. *Illustrated.*

At $15—Beautiful Voile Frocks in smart tunic model, with lace-trimmed collar and cuffs. Obtainable in Rose, Navy, Grey, and Black and White Foulard patterns. *Illustrated.*

At $18.50—Dainty embroidered Cotton Georgette Frocks for informal affairs and afternoon wear. To be had in Peach, Ciel Blue, Flesh, White, Orchid and Rose. Sizes 34 to 42. *Illustrated.*

Fourth Floor.

Women's and Misses' Corsets

Regularly $3.50, $5 and $7

Now $2, $2.45 and $3.65

These corsets are in several of America's best known makes, skilfully fashioned of fancy white and flesh color batiste, or silk broche, daintily trimmed. *Third Floor.*

Today—Saturday—An Important

Mid-Season Clearance of

Misses' Suits, Capes, Wraps and Sports Coats

At Radically Reduced Prices

These fine Wraps and Coats are all from our regular stock, made expressly to meet the requirements of a very critical clientele. At these reduced prices they should command your immediate attention:

Suits formerly $29.50. . . . . Now **19.50**
Suits formerly $39.50. . . . . Now **25.00**
Suits formerly $49.50. . . . . Now **28.00**
Capes formerly $35.00. . . . . Now **19.75**
Capes formerly $39.50. . . . . Now **25.00**
Sport Coats formerly $35 to $45. Now **$19.50 & 25**

Light as a Breeze

Cool Summer Frocks for Misses at $25 and $29.50

They are typical of the most distinctive Paris frocks, revealing charming variations in draped, bouffant, tunic, coatee and straight line effects. Developed in

Taffeta combined with Georgette Crepe, Figured Silk Foulard, Soft Satin, Sheer Organdie, Cotton Georgette and Voile

trimmed with embroidery, lace or colorful ribbon. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor.



$29.50

Beginning This Morning—An Important

Sale of Sun and Rain Silk Umbrellas at $4.95



Main Floor.

They may be used either as a parasol or umbrella, and come in a variety of very pretty colorings.

Made of pure silk over 18 and 10 ribbed Paragon frames—*the finest made.* Excellent assortment of handles—full length, bakelite and ring effects or Malacca with leather straps.

Women's Smart Beach and Bathing Suits

unusually individual in their clever styling

at $5.95 and $6.95



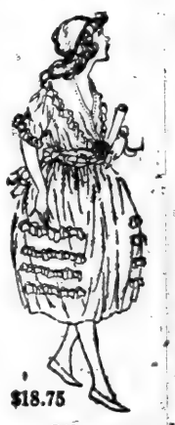
All Wool Silk Poplin

Dressy and slip-on models, trimmed with colored piping, fashioned of Silk Poplin, Satin, Taffeta, Surf Satin and Mohair.

Also — Fine worsted bathing suits in slip-on model or with tights attached, in Navy Blue, Black, and other wanted colors, trimmed with wide border in contrasting color.

We cannot hope to duplicate these when our present assortments are depleted

Sizes to 44. *Fourth Floor.*



$18.75

Girls' Graduation Frocks

Sizes 12 to 16 years

Today at $18.75

The most exquisite graduation frock shown this season, beautifully fashioned of Georgette Crepe with ruffled skirt, large Fichu collar and sleeves edged with tiny ruffles. Lined throughout with net. *Illustrated.*

Other very charming styles at $10.75 to $29.75

Cool, Summery

Voile Frocks for Girls at $4.95

In a very pretty surplice model, with shirred skirt and smart pockets. Developed in Challie patterned Voile, showing organdie collar edged with narrow ruffles. Sizes 8 to 16 years. *Illustrated.*

At $4.95—Unequalled!

Second Floor.



$4.95



Quantity Limited!

Boys' Serviceable Suits

Formerly $13

Reduced to $7.85

Some with extra pair of knickers. Broken selections of some of our best selling styles, skilfully produced in Fancy Mixtures of known dependability. Sizes 10 to 17 years. One style *pictured.*

Boys' Blue Serge Suits

No boy's wardrobe is complete without one

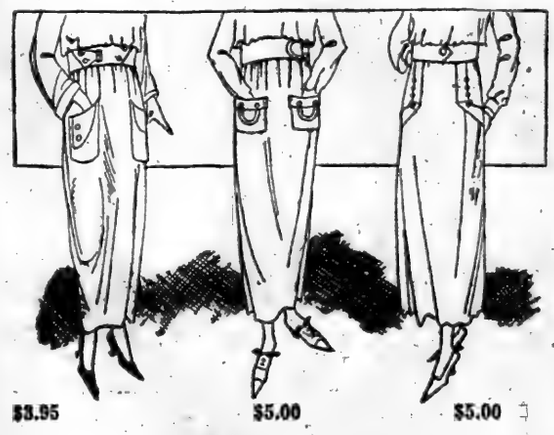
at $15.00

The styles are full of those style wrinkles which all active boys lean toward. Splendidly tailored in fine quality *All* Wool Blue Serge. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Very Practical, yet Inexpensive—

Washable Norfolk Suits for Boys at $5.50

Snappy Summer models, made of Grey Linen and Cotton Crash Mixtures—the most serviceable Summer fabrics loomed. Sizes 8 to 16 years. *Second Floor.*



$3.95 $5.00 $5.00

Today, Saturday—An Important

Sale of Women's Cool Washable Summer Skirts

at 2.95, 3.95 and 5.00

There is a style at each price suitable for every type of figure, and the materials in which the various models are developed are the finest for laundering loomed.

Imported and Domestic Cotton Gabardines, Cotton Tricotine, Pure Linen, Surf Satin, Khaki Cloth and French Cords

Fourth Floor.

REPORTS ASIA MINOR LOOKING TO AMERICA

Bishop Fout Says That Turks, Syrians, and Armenians Want Her as Mandatary.

70% OF ARMENIANS KILLED

Rev. P. F. B. Chappell Quotes British Authority for His Figures—Syrians Still Starving.

ROME, June 4, (Associated Press.)—The people of Armenia, Syria, and Turkey are most eager that the United States shall have the League of Nations mandate for their countries, according to Bishop H. H. Fout of Indianapolis, the head of one section of the American Commission for Relief in the Near East. The Bishop, who belongs to the United Brethren, arrived in Rome today on his way to the United States, accompanied by seventeen other members of his commission.

"These people," he added, "look to the United States in their present appalling condition. They cry out for the United States. America is their first choice, with Great Britain second.

"Turkey by her inhuman treatment, in my opinion, has lost the right to be intrusted with authority to rule. From various estimates I have reached the conclusion that out of the Armenian nation of 3,000,000 at the outbreak of the war, 1,000,000 were massacred. The condition of the remainder is most appalling.

"There is plenty of mute evidence in the hundreds of thousands of skeletons scattered throughout the Turkish Empire that the Turks sought to exterminate the Armenians by systematic massacre. The Armenians were driven like herded cattle from one locality to another until they were exhausted by tortures and torments of unbelievable character. In addition the Turks sought to wipe out the clergy of Armenia. Only eight out of forty-four Bishops survive, while only 10 per cent. of the clergy is living today."

The Rev. Paul F. B. Chappell of Nashville, Tenn., told the correspondent of what he had seen in traveling from Port Said to Aleppo.

"Poverty is most profound, although the prospects for the next harvest are good," he said. "Even at the present time the people fall dead in the streets from the effects of Turkish treatment. The Turks could not invade Syria as they invaded Armenia, but they were successful in preventing food from going to Syria. Starvation is widespread throughout the region.

"Colonel Hawker, the British commander at Beirut, told me he thought it would be found that only 30 per cent. of the Armenians were living when final accounts were taken. He said the Armenians were hounded and driven over an area 1,200 square miles in extent. They were harassed by armed and mounted Turks who worked in relays.

"The Turkish plan was to take all the ablebodied men from the community and tie them up. Then they would torture them by cutting their flesh and burning the wounds. Finally, they would cut off their heads in the presence of the wives and children of the victims. The old men, women, and children were herded together and driven from place to place."

A large number of photographs taken in Armenia, showing piles of skulls and skeletons and pictures of deformed children and tortured women were shown the correspondent by the Rev. Samuel T. Bartlett of Toronto, a member of the committee who penetrated into Eastern Turkey.

"At Ourfa," Mr. Bartlett said, "I saw a deep well filled with skulls of dead Armenians. There must have been several thousand of them. At Malatee there is a pit containing thousands of skeletons. A little girl at Sivas told us the Turks had taken her father and other men, tied and tortured them and then killied them.

"The Turks also took all the babies in the town and threw them into the river until it overflowed its banks. They let out the priests, put red-hot iron shoes on their feet, tied them to wagons and forced them to walk long distances. The finger and toe nails of the priests were pulled out, and the priests finally were compelled to say the rites over the dead, while the Turks looked on and laughed and mocked. At other places they pulled out the beards of the priests and tortured them until they fell dead from exhaustion. It was a tale of bloody butchery that we heard."

Mr. Bartlett said that the committee traveled across Central Asia Minor from Aleppo to Samsun on motor trucks. From Sansun to Constantinople they were the guests of Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, the American commander in Turkish waters, on the Destroyer 149.

Macedonians Appeal to Wilson.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, June 6.—The General Council of Macedonian societies in Switzerland has sent a cablegram to the United States Senate, repeating an appeal already made to President Wilson and the Peace Conference, to "rescue the Macedonian people from misery by establishing an independent Macedonia under the direct protectorate of the great American democracy."

ROYAL BANQUET FOR PESSOA

The King and Queen Entertain Him at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, June 5.—King George and Queen Mary gave a banquet at Buckingham Palace tonight in honor of Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, who was accompanied by his wife, daughter, and suite. Among the 150 guests were members of the Cabinet with their wives, members of the House of Lords, former Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, dignitaries of the Court, the Lord Mayor of London, and other prominent people. The American Ambassador, John W. Davis, was unavoidably absent. Among the members of the royal family who were present were Prince Albert, Princess Mary, and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

In offering a toast to Dr. Pessoa King George gave him a hearty welcome to England and expressed a desire to maintain and increase the "good understanding between the British and Brazilian peoples."

Speaking of the entry of Brazil into the war, King George said he was aware "how deep was the regret felt by all ranks of the gallant Brazilian Navy that no opportunity occurred to meet the enemy in battle before the armistice."

In responding Dr. Pessoa expressed the hope that "the bonds which unite Brazil and Great Britain shall continue to be firmer and more intimate, strengthened as they were by the recent alliance during the war.

"Now that the war is over," he continued, "Brazil, in her unlimited field for enterprise, progress, and prosperity, will rejoice to see Great Britain bring her fruitful collaboration to the growing task of Brazilian development."

He assured those present that British enterprise would receive a sympathetic welcome, and Brazil would make an earnest endeavor to make the collaboration successful. The guests stood throughout both speeches. After the dinner King George and Dr. Pessoa had a short conversation in a private room.

VENIZELOS LAUDS WILSON.

Cablegram to American People Made Public at Greek Fete.

The following cablegram from Prime Minister Venizelos for communication to the American people was given out last night at a Greek fete held in the Hotel Plaza under the auspices of the American-Hellenic Society:

Paris, June 4, 1919.

Frederick Cunliffe-Owen,
37 Riverside Drive, New York.

May I congratulate you for your untiring efforts on behalf of Greece. I am greatly flattered by your kind words, and pray you to convey to the American-Hellenic Society, to its illustrous President Nicholas Murrray Butler, and to its officers, my heartiest congratulations and sincerest thanks for their great work. In them I have found worthy collaborators.

Whatever I can say regarding the part played by the people of the United States and their distinguished President in this war, will, indeed, but inadequately convey the tribute due to them. Mindful of the covenant bequeathed to you, my American friends, by Washington and Lincoln and the fathers of your Constitution, nurtured with the spirit of justice, liberty, and Christian charity, you have crusaded with one heart and one voice united and faithful to the end, for the greatest cause the world has ever known. It was a cause dearest to you because it was humanity's cause. Your brave men and women on the land and on the sea, at home and abroad, have demonstrated to the world the highest degree that altruism and noble service can reach. Your brave boys who have fought so gloriously, have left behind them a living message which is bound to affect both the Old and the New World, and to lead us all to higher spheres of life. In the days of struggle and suffering, your great leader, Woodrow Wilson, enunciated the new political gospel which gave courage and hope to all enslaved peoples. You have given freely and lavishly of your means and resources towards the alleviation of their sufferings. During this present period of judgment you have again not failed them. For your President has justified the great hopes which these nations have placed on you. And in the days to come, you are bound to perpetuate your glorious history. Ancient Greece can indeed be proud of her greatest daughter. May I as the representative of modern Greece venture to convey to you all, and through you to the people of the United States, the expression of the eternal debt of gratitude which is hers, towards you and to your glorious spokesman here? VENIZELOS.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Dr. Andre Andreadis, recently from the Peace Conference, made addresses. Mr. Cunliffe-Owen, to whom the cablegram was addressed, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the society.

Canadian Troops Returning Fast.

TORONTO, June 6.—Sir Edward Kemp, the Overseas Minister of Militia, announced in this city today that May established a record for the number of soldiers returned to Canada, the official figures being 54,490. He indicated that all told there were not more than about 75,000 Canadian soldiers remaining to be repatriated.

PLAN LIBERAL TERMS IN WAR RISK POLICIES

Insurance Bureau Working on More Attractive Insurance Features.

TO RETAIN ANNUITY SYSTEM

Scheme for Extended Payments a Safeguard Against Get-Rich-Quick Lures.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—More liberal provisions are being worked out by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for inclusion in term policies taken out by men in the military services, as an inducement to them to retain their insurance after returning to civil life.

The term policies may be continued for five years after discharge from service, and at any time during that period may be converted into ordinary life, endowment, or twenty-year policies, the premiums on which will be considerably higher. The privilege of paying premiums at Post Offices probably will be one feature.

Opportunity to make the policies payable in a lump sum to the beneficiaries, instead of extending the payment over a term of years, may not be granted, despite the general approval which greeted a previous announcement that such a feature would be incorporated into the policies. The annuity system of payments was written into the war policies as a substitute for pensions, and especially as a means of safeguarding inexperienced widows from promoters of doubtful get-rich-quick schemes.

The task of getting into touch with the holders of war risk insurance is one of the biggest ever undertaken by the Government. With 4,000,000 policyholders the expense of reaching each one with an argument as to the value of keeping up his insurance will reach several million dollars.

15-Year-Old Deserter Not to Die.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—On recommendation of General Pershing, President Wilson has commuted to ten years' imprisonment the death sentence imposed on Private Philip Sohn of the 109th Infantry, 28th Division, for deserting in the face of the enemy. General Pershing based his recommendation upon the extreme youth of the soldier, who enlisted at the age of 15.

Will Bar Alien Women.

All alien women in the employ of the Standard Oil Company and other large industries in Bayonne will be obliged to obtain naturalization papers as soon as possible. Similar action regarding alien male employes was taken during the war. Many other large industries in Hudson County, employing thousands of alien women, will take similar action.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street



At Saturday Sale

"Frolaset"

Front Laced

CORSETS

Featured For One Day Only

$1.95

A Dainty Summer Model of this well known make, in light weight pink or white Coutil. Low bust model, flexible and on straight lines, lightly boned and prettily trimmed. Designed for Misses and slender figures.

Remarkable Value at This Low Price.

Second Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

MEN'S OXFORDS

in models that represent the latest word in comfort and good style, are on sale in the regular stock at prices that offer excellent values.

Oxfords of brown cordovan-colored calfskin, tan or black calfskin, black kidskin and patent leather; some in wide toe, others in English narrow toe effects,

per pair $8.75

Balta Oxfords of brown cordovan and tan or black calfskin (four models to select from); also Balta Oxfords, of cordovan-colored calfskin; full brogue, wing-tip model,

per pair $10.00

All shoes sold by B. Altman & Co. are made of leather throughout, by skilled craftsmen.

SIXTH FLOOR

McCREERY'S MEN'S CLOTHES

LAST DAY

Of Our Removal Sale of New Spring Clothes, Finally Reduced from Higher Prices to

$25.00 and $35.00

Smart Two and Three Button Models—Tailored of Cassimeres, Cheviots, Finished and Unfinished Worsteds—Grays, Blues, Greens, Browns, Oxfords and Mixtures.

Each Garment Made Singly and Privately Tailored for Us

Savings of $8, $10 & $12 Based on Former Prices!

Announcement: Monday Morning our patrons will find us in our new quarters in the (adjoining) building at 35th & 5th Avenue.

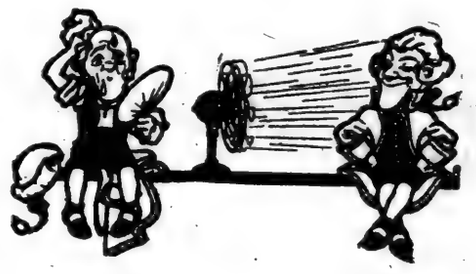
To-day (last day of the sale) we're still on the 5th floor, main building!

Extra Salesmen to Insure Extra Good Service—a necessary requisite

James McCreery & Co.

Fifth Avenue *34th Street*

Fan Time is Here



On hot days when the air stops circulating a cooling breeze is immediately available by the turn of the switch on the electric fan

Every one feels better—and works better

Many sizes and types are on display at our Show Rooms

The New York Edison Company

At Your Service

General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street

District Offices
where Electrical Appliances of all kinds are on display

424 Broadway near Canal St
10 Irving Place corner 15th St
*124 West 42d St between B'way & 6th Ave
151 East 86th St between Lexington & 3rd Aves
15 East 125th St near 5th Ave
362 East 149th St near Courtlandt Ave
555 Tremont Ave corner Monterey Ave

*Open Until Midnight
Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000



The KNOX KOFU STRAW HAT

IS SMART, unusual straw hat. Soft, in the band—it clings to the head with all the comfort of a soft felt. Like all Knox hats it is distinctive Made in an exclusive Knox braid.

FIVE DOLLARS

KNOX HAT COMPANY

452 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 181 BROADWAY

ARMY MAKES PUBLIC TWO CASUALTY LISTS

Contain 515 Names and Bring Total Thus Far Reported Up to 289,997.

INCLUDE 61 DEAD MEN

Seven Prisoners and 447 Wounded Also Named—No List Issued for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Two army casualty lists were given out by the War Department today, containing 515 names, bringing the total for the army up to 289,997. This total includes 4,584 prisoners released from German prison camps and returned to the American Expeditionary Forces. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 6,015. The total for the army and navy is 296,010.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. June 6.	Total.
Killed in action	32,827	8	32,835
Lost at Sea	733	..	733
Died of wounds	13,536	6	13,542
Died of accident	4,633	21	4,654
Died of disease	23,218	26	23,244
Total	74,947	61	75,008
Wounded (85% returned to duty)	207,023	447	207,470
Missing and prisoners (not incl. prisoners released and returned)	2,978	7	2,985
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	289,482	515	289,997

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died from Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

BRADY, J. F., 39th Precinct Station—Cook.....(WL)
DI SANTO, J., 208 East 118th St.....(DD)
GORMLEY, J., 448 2d Av.....(WL)
JENKINS, E. T., 52 Quincy St., B'klyn..(WL)
KANDELL, W., 3,136 West 4th St.—Cook.....(WL)
KASKELL, R. D., 332A Marion St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
KENNY, M., 342 East 146th St.....(WL)
KNIPHAN, G. F., 216 East 73th St.—Corp.....(WS)
KOSTROFF, A., 105 Henry St.....(WL)
LEHMAN, G., 136 Rutledge St., B'klyn.(WL)
MADDALENA, R. D., 671 E. 188th St..(WL)
McLOUGHLIN, T. F., 54 East 88th St..(WS)
MENDOZA, E., 192 Claremont Av.....(DA)
MEYER, F. A., 225 E. 126th St.—Sgt..(WL)
MOORE, W., 1,301 De Kalb Av., B'klyn.(WL)
RATH, F. W., 318 Lennox Road, B'klyn(WL)
ROSOFF, H., 2,185 Amsterdam Av....(WL)
RYAN, T. F., 6,001 Fort Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
SAMUELS, H. J., 213 W. 111th St.....(WL)
SCHAIN, S., 80 East 4th St.....(WL)
SENZENZA, M., 384 Broome St.....(WU)
SHIELDS, J., 947 St. Mark's Av., B'klyn(WU)
SILVERBRAND, E., 790 Putnam Av., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WU)
STILLMAN, B., 134 Brook Av.....(WU)
VITOLE, L., 121 Mott St.....(WS)
WRIGHT, J. F., 1,441 Madison Av.—Mch.....(WS)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

AUER, J., Corona, L. I.—Corp.....(WU)
BREMER, A. W., Rochester.....(WU)
BREWER, M. H., Ovid.....(WL)
CAMADO, F., Beacon.....(DA)
DIEFFENBACHER, C. T., Utica—Mch.(WS)
GILIBERTI, M., Carona.....(WL)
MACK, P. G., Astoria.....(WL)
RALSTED, E. L., Aqueduct.....(WS)
RYMAN, I., Jamaica.....(WS)
LAHEY, J. J., 571 2d Av.....(WL)
PROPER, E. J., Prattsville—Corp.....(WL)
ROSENSTEIN, E. S., Binghamton.....(WL)
SCHWEITZER, F. J., 231 Webster Av., Astoria—Corp.....(WL)
STAPELL, J. H., Buffalo.....(WL)
STURGE, W. R., Hannibal—Musician..(WL)
SANDERS, G., Buffalo—Mch.....(WL)
SAVELLI, V., Poughkeepsie.....(WL)
SINNITMAN, H., Rochester.....(WL)
VAN CAMP, H., Adams.....(WL)
VARA, J., North Collins.....(WS)
WEBER, E. J., Syracuse.....(WL)
YOUNG, G. W., Syracuse.....(WU)
ZEITZ, W. C., Wilson.....(WS)

CONNECTICUT.

BRUENN, J. J., Meriden—Lt.....(WS)
BRENNAN, W. G., Shelton.....(WL)
HOOD, E. M., Hartford.....(WU)
MURRAY, W. H., Hartford.....(WS)
SHIPPEE, N. L., Goodyear.....(WL)
STEFFI, E., Bridgeport.....(WS)

NEW JERSEY.

BUTKA, W. J., Jersey City.....(WL)
HAWKINS, E. A., Hoboken, Wgnr....(DD)
KING, L. H., 47 Manchester Av., Paterson.....(WL)
McSPIRRITT, C. H., Newark—Corp...(WS)
MIKLOS, M., Bayonne.....(DA)
PORTON, L. C., Garwood.....(WS)
SCANLON, J. B., Hoboken.....(WL)
SCHELL, M., Newark, Sergt.....(WL)
SHOPPT, J. F., Jersey City, Corp....(WL)
THOMPSON, G., Rutherford.....(WS)
WINTERBOTTOM, G., Jersey City, Corp.....(WL)
WINTERTON, C. E., So. Keyport, Capt.(WL)

OTHER STATES.

ALLEN, G. I., Gibbonsville, Idaho....(DD)
ALCOCK, B., Longview, Texas—Corp..(DD)
BERGER, J., Salem, Ohio.....(DA)
BISTOFF, M., Underhill, Wis.....(DD)
BLAU, S. E., Plain, Wis.....(DD)
BLY, H., Topeka, Kan.....(DA)
BROOKS, N., Netherlands, Mo.....(DD)
CRESSEY, R. T., St. Louis, Mo.....(DD)
EBERD, J. R., Walnut Grove, Ky....(DD)
DEITZ, H., Ramsey, W. Va.....(DW)
DEWEES, C. G., Philadelphia.....(DD)
DONAGHY, J. A., Philadelphia, Sergt. (D, Aero A)
EAGLAND, W., Opelausas, La.....(DD)
EMBY, E., Lexington, Ky.....(DD)
FARRELL, J. M., Covington, Ky.....(DA)
GEORGE, J., Crowley, La.....(DD)
GUHAN, R., Canton, Ohio.....(KA)
HANE, R. W., Charles, Minn.....(DA)
HARDEN, A., Sevirille, Tenn.....(DD)
HART, C. S., Lancaster, N. H.....(DA)
HILL, W. J. B., W. Brownsville, Penn..(DD)
HORNE, E., Shubuta, Miss.....(DD)
INDER, J. A., San Antonio, Tex.La.....(DD)
JAMESON, J. J., Seattle, Wash.....(KA)
JOHNSON, R., Hamden, Ohio.....(DD)
JOHNSON, T. E., Oldhams, Va.....(KA)
JOHNSON, NELLS, Ennis, Texas.....(DD)
LARSITER, D. J., Suffolk, Va.....(DA)
LEWTER, R. D., Orlando, Fla.....(DA)
LOONEY, J., Athens, Tenn.....(DA)
LUNDQUIST, J. A., Amy, Col.....(DA)
McNEILL, J. W., Dallas, Texas.....(DW)
MORSE, O., Springfield, Mo.....(DA)
NICKEL, M., Cannel City, Ky.....(KA)
ONEIL, G. J., Cleveland, Ohio.....(DA)
RAUTENBERG, W. C., Chicago, Ill..(DW)
REYNOLDS, J. L., El Reno, Okla....(KA)
REMAGE, A. A., Indianapolis, Ind....(DD)
SALAZAR, A., Arroyo Seco, N. Mex..(DW)
SIMMONS, E., Sidney, Mon.....(KA)
SMITH, H. C., Middletown, O.....(DW)
SMITH, W. A., Millerstown, Penn.....(DA)
SULLIVAN, R. J., Rutland, Va.....(DD)
VINCENT A., Nellsville, W. Va.....(KA)
WEDERMAN, C., Temperance, Mich..(DA)
WEBLAS, J. M., Hope Hull, Ala.....(DA)
WILLIAMS, T., Summit Hill, Penn....(DD)
YRAGER, H. G., Milroy, Penn.....(DD)

Revised Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Prev. Rptd.	Now Rptd.
CABAZZA, J., 121 Concord St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
CUSIMANO, F., 58 Forsythe St., erroneously reported	(D)	(...)
GRECO, L. R., 630 Union St., Bkln	(KA)	(MA)
HERMAN, S., 1,163 E. 165th St.	(KA)	(MA)
MARKS, M., 502 W. 151st St.	(RD)	(MA)
MAURO, J., 1,351 75th St., Bkln.	(KA)	(MA)
SYESS, A. J., 1,624 Purdy St.	(RD)	(MA)
TWFORD, W. J., 456 9th St., Brooklyn—Corp	(WS)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF N. Y. STATE.

O'LEARY, J., Long Island City erroneously reported | (D) | (...)
ROSENBERG, J., Buffalo | (KA) | (MA)
TOLAND, J. H., Mount Morris | (KA) | (MA)

OTHER STATES.

BEAN, H. S., East Wilton, Me. | (DW) | (D)
BOWLING, J., Wakefield, Ken. | (KA) | (D)
BRENAN, M., Portland, Conn.—Corp. | (D) | (MA)
CHAPPELL, R. V., Stony Creek, Va. | (RD) | (DW)
CORCORAN, W., East Haven, Conn. | (KA) | (MA)
DUCKWORTH, C. R., North Platte, Neb. | (KA) | (D)
ELROD, F., Jasper, Ga.—Corp. | (D) | (MA)
FELTMAN, A. J., Leavenworth, Kas. | (KA) | (D)
FINDLEY, J. D., Enville, Tenn. | (KA) | (MA)
FREEMAN, G., Camden, N. J. | (KA) | (MA)
GALLOWAY, N. J., Memphis, Tex. | (KA) | (MA)
GARDNER, T. F., Rex, Ga.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
GATES, F. R., Pavilion, Mich. | (KA) | (D)
GENTRY, J. M., Vesey, Tex. | (KA) | (MA)
GILBERT, G. V., Judsonia, Ark. | (D) | (...)
GIRVIN, F., Livermore, Ky. | (RD) | (KA)
GISHOLT, L. J., Coquilla, Ore. | (RD) | (D)
GOLDBERG, M., Cleveland, Ohio. | (KA) | (MA)
GOODRICH, W. F., Minneapolis, Minn. | (KA) | (MA)
GORRUSO, F., Rutland, Vt. | (KA) | (MA)
GOSSE, J. M., Appleton, Wis. | (KA) | (MA)
GREENE, J. A., Providence, R. I.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
GUSTAFSON, R. H., Hopkins, Minn. | (RD) | (D)
HANSEN, C. C., Angsar, Ia.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
HEIDENBERG, A., Sanish, N.D. | (DW) | (D)
HENNON, C. E., Youngstown, O. | (KA) | (MA)
HERRING, J. L., Webster, Fla. | (D) | (MA)
HILDERBRAND, C. W., Seattle, Wash. | (KA), | (MA)
HOEKMAN, F. F., Harrison, S.D. | (DD) | (DW)
HOKE, R. R., Harrisburg, Pa.—Corp. | (KA) | (D)
HUNT, J. S., Woodsville, N.H.—Lt. | (KA) | (D)
JACKSON, E. F., Covington, Mich. | (KA) | (MA)
JOHNSON, W. P., Hazen, N. D. | (KA) | (D)
KOEFFLER, J. A., Watkins, Minn. | (KA) | (MA)
KOSZEUSKI, J. F., South Bend, Ind.—Sgt. | (D) | (MA)
LANCELLO, J. A., Avon, Minn. | (KA) | (MA)
LAWRENCE, T. S., Columbia Falls, Mo.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
LOWERY, A. D., Fort Dodge, Ia. | (KA) | (MA)
LIND, C. O., New Brighton, Minn. | (RD) | (KA)
McNULTY, W. R., Pittsburgh, Penn.—Sgt. | (KA) | (MA)
METZ, S. E., East Toledo, O. | (D) | (MA)
MITCHELL, W. M., Clayton, Ala. | (KA) | (MA)
MORLOCK, O. E., Ellwood, Ind. | (KA) | (MA)
MORTENSON, A. E., Erie, Penn. | (KA) | (MA)
NELSON, A., Massena, Ia. | (KA) | (MA)
NICODEMUS, J. A., Rochester, Ind. | (KA) | (MA)
NIEDEBORCK, J., Sturgeon, Pa. | (KA) | (MA)
NUGENT, W. J., Cleveland, O. | (KA) | (D)
OBERSKI, T. J., Samaria, Mich. | (KA) | (MA)
PARKER, J. F., Gilbert, Minn. | (KA) | (D)
RAMES, M. O., Oliver, S. D. | (D) | (KA)
REGAN, W. E., Marine City, Mich. | (KA) | (MA)
REICK, G., Stevensville, Pa. | (KA) | (MA)
ROMERO, P., Tucumcari, N.M. | (KA) | (MA)
SNOOK, C. W., Pretty Rock, N.D. | (KA) | (MA)
STOWELL, W. P., West Port, Md. | (KA) | (D)
VARNS, T. P., Milwaukee, Wis. | (KA) | (MA)
VANZIELS, J., Frankfort, Pa. | (KA) | (MA)
WILES, J. W., Alberta, Can. | (DP) | (D)
R. T., L. D., Essex, Ont., Canada.—Sgt. erroneously reported | (DP) | (...)

TO THE ALTAR, NOT TO JAIL.

After having been married on June 3 to Miss Isabel MacNamara of Mount Morris, N. Y., at St. Teresa's Church in Brooklyn, Traffic Patrolman Charles J. Ryan of Sub-division A returned yesterday to his regular post at Prince and Lafayette Streets, where he has been regulating traffic for some years.

He said yesterday that about a month ago he hailed a young woman operating an automobile and told her the machine was smoking.

"Pardon me, Mr. Ryan," she said. Then he recognized her as his former playmate, Miss MacNamara, from Mount Morris, where he was born and brought up.

Mrs. Ryan is a niece of a former law partner of Mayor Hylan and owns a number of apartment houses.

ASK TO USE SCHOOLS.

Teachers' Union Makes Application to Board of Education.

James P. Boyle, as spokesman of a joint committee of the Central Federated Union of New York, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, the Woman's Trade Union League, and the United Hebrew Trades, asked the Board of Education yesterday to restore to the Teachers' Union the right to use the public school buildings for its meetings. He also inquired as to the attitude of the board toward the Teachers' Union. He asked if the inferences of disloyalty of its members as given out by the board were not for the purpose of terrorizing the officers and members, and thereby destroying the Teachers' Union. He said that he represented 500,000 persons. The organizations he appeared for, he declared, were slow but persistent, and they wanted to learn the true attitude of the board toward the Teachers' Union.

President Prall said that five members of the board were present and two were absent. The matter would be taken up and discussed by the board and a reply would be given to the labor representatives in two weeks.

Mr. Boyle wanted to know if any member of the board wished to ask him any questions. "Do you recognize any difference," asked Mrs. Ruth F. Russell, "between a profession and a trade?" Mr. Boyle answered that there had been a difference, but the labor men now looked after professional men and had tried to protect them in their salaries.

Shortly after Mr. Boyle and his associates had left the room they returned to ask if the board knew that plain clothes men had been in the audience. President Prall replied that their presence had no significance. Mr. Boyle replied that it was an unusual thing to occur and that he thought it was significant.

TREMBLY NOW RETALIATES.

Rahway's Mayor Accuses Peace Justice of Improper Procedure.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 6.—Mayor David H. Trembly tonight retaliated against the Justice of the Peace who entertained a complaint against him for refusing to permit Frederick Harwood, Secretary of the Socialist Party, to speak at an open-air meeting here on Saturday night. According to Harwood, the Mayor called out the Fire Department, gave orders for the water to be turned upon Harwood, and held the nozzle of the hose as the water gushed forth.

Mayor Trembly tonight arraigned Justice of the Peace Theimer of 323 Rahway Avenue, Elizabeth, before Police Judge Orlando H. Dey, and charged him with a misdemeanor, for alleged improper procedure. The Justice of the Peace was held in $500 bail for a hearing on Tuesday.

Mayor Trembly says he is determined that no street meetings shall be conducted by out-of-town Socialists here. The firemen are anticipating another clash tomorrow night, as Socialists have notified the Mayor they will come here ready to conduct a meeting at Main and Lewis Streets at 8 o'clock.

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Women's and Misses' Sweaters

is introducing an ultra-smart Summer novelty in

THE MEADOWBROOK COAT

—an outergarment of brushed wool which will make a direct appeal to the woman of fashion for country club, yachting, motoring or general sports wear out of doors.

Not even remotely resembling the familiar sweater, it may nevertheless be worn upon most occasions when a sweater is in order, as well as upon many when the latter would be distinctly out of place.

This attractive and most becoming garment may be obtained in several modish colors.

(Third Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

We desire to announce that our store will close at 5 o'clock from June 16th until September 2nd; closed all day Saturday, June 28th and on Saturdays during July and August.

Best & Co.

MEN'S CLOTHES

"Made in Our Own Shops"

WHY do we keep the line "MADE IN OUR OWN SHOPS" at the top of our advertising? A reasonable question, and it deserves a frank answer.

We have already told you that few, if any, custom tailors have their own shops. They cut the cloth and "send it out" to be made.

Many factories do the same. They do business on the "contract plan"—taking orders from samples—and having the clothes made up by operatives who work at their homes—being paid by the "piece." The more "pieces" they finish, the more money they earn. Naturally, they work in a hurry—and hurry work is usually poor work.

All our men's clothes are made right in our own shops, and we encourage our people to sew slowly, carefully, painstakingly—to neglect nothing.

That's why well-nigh perfection marks these suits and clothes at

28.50 34.50 37.50

SPECIAL—Introducing "Bestmark Blue," a blue suit of high quality that represents a new and higher standard of value. The fabric is of an English mill finish that will not shine readily, gives long faithful service, and is sure color.

A splendid 42.50 suit specially priced 37.50

SPECIAL—SATURDAY ONLY
OXFORDS FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

200 pairs of men's high-grade Oxfords in lasts with narrow, medium and wide toes; black, Russian calfskin, patent leather. Sizes 7 to 11.

8.15—formerly 11.00

400 pairs of Oxfords for —tan and black, with broad and narrow toes.

6.15—formerly 7.00 to 8.50

No Phone Orders *No Mail Orders* *No Exchanges* *None C. O. D.*

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor. *Est. 1879* Entrance—1 West 35th St.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

The Best Men's Clothes from the Best Makers in America—At Gimbels

Gimbels do not make clothing! That is a highly specialized business, better done by exclusive tailoring concerns than by big retail stores.

Gimbels do not indulge in freak ideas to attach elusive, imaginary virtues to clothes and make advertising cover a multitude of sins.



Gimbels do not ride clothes hobbies and lay stress on any one particular clothes feature.

The business of this store is to please, not merely one class of men, but all men, from the very youthful college man and the broad-chested proud A. E. F. hero, to the very dignified business man who shuns the youthful models.

The Gimbel Idea Is VARIETY and We Search the World to Get It

The finest clothes in America are here—under our own labels, but made by the tailors you know.

The three-store buying power of the Gimbel Stores is a leverage in the markets and we use it to give New Yorkers such a varied selection as they could only find by shopping around in ten or a dozen other stores.

And three-store buying means prices based on immense volume so that "price" is as much a Gimbel inducement as are style, quality, workmanship and immense variety.

Men's and Young Men's Clothing From the 25 Leaders of America

At $35, $40, $45, $50, $55 and $60

New waist line double-breasters, great variety
New models for business men, great variety
New double breasted models, great variety
New waist line models, great variety
New 1, 2 and 3 button models, great variety

Literally hundreds of different patterns to choose from and wide selections in plain blues, striped effects, checks and fancy mixtures.

A June Special in Men's Summer Suits, $28.75

Single and Double Breasted Models, the 2-Button English Model, and the more Conservative Model. Plain Blue, Brown, Green, Light and Dark Shades, and the much wanted Plain Blue Serge. All sizes.

Men's Separate Trousers, Specials, $5.75, $6.75 and $8.50

Men's Flannel Trousers, White and Striped $7.50 and $10

Men's Auto Dusters $2.85, $3.95, $5.75, $8.50, $10, $12, $13.50 and $15

Men's Office Coats $2, $2.50, $3.25, $5, $7.50, $8.50 and $10

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suit, Coat and and Trousers $12.50 and $15.00

Plain Tan and Grey and Many Dark Striped Effects. All Sizes. Regular, Longs and Stouts.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON SATURDAY, JUNE 7th *34th Street*

Remarkable Sale

Men's Toyo Panama

STRAW HATS



Alpine



Optimo

2.45



New Reserve



Tourist

Owing to the limited quantity of these Hats at this low price there will be NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS—NO RETURNS

(MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—MAIN FLOOR)

The U. S. Senate Can Be Informed.

The U. S. Senate can obtain what Senator Lodge stated was a most interesting feature of the Peace Treaty he saw in New York—The Treaty on International Labor—in June CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, on news stands, 25 cents. Published by The New York Times Company.—Advt.

Your Best Asset —A Skin Cleared By— Cuticura Soap

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 13, Boston."

The Best for Repairing Glassware, Crockery, Vases, Meerschaum, Furniture, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, &c.

Use Major's Cement



At all dealers. Rubber and leather are two separate kinds.

The Saving Habit

The habit of saving grows with practice, and a sound investment for your savings helps the growth.

If you purchase our First Mortgage Certificates the safety of your money is absolutely guaranteed and you will receive a good rate of interest—5%.

You can invest any sum, odd or even, from $200 up.

We have guaranteed $692,000,000 in the past 27 years and no investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica
67 Jackson Ave., Long Island City



PLUTO eliminates poison from intestines, from the kidneys and through the blood—an ideal remedy for gout. Also beneficial in treatment of other kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at all drug stores, hotels, clubs and on trains.

Large Bottle 45c
Smaller Bottle 20c

French Lick Springs Hotel Co.
French Lick, Ind. (120

ALCOCK PLANNING TRIAL FLIGHT TODAY

Rolls-Royce Engineer Gives Final Tuning to Vivy Bomber's Twin Engines.

FAIR WEATHER SPURS FLIERS

Handley-Page Expedition Expects to be Ready for Tests Within Three Days.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 6.—Newfoundland's first real Spring day this season put new energy into the expeditions preparing for the transatlantic flight. The gentle balmy breeze and bright sunshine after the biting atmosphere they have endured during the most of their stay not only was welcomed because it enabled better progress in the work of assembling the airplanes, but was received as well as an omen of good crossing weather when once the time comes to take the wing in spite of the multiplicity of little things still to be done.

Captain John Alcock, the Vickers Vimy pilot, still expects to hold his trial flight before the end of this week. He has decided upon just one flight, and unless something should prove radically wrong thereafter he will prepare to "hop off" on the first favorable day. His navigator, Lieutenant A. R. Brown, devoted today to installing his wireless gear, with which he has been practicing in his room at the Cochrane House, and Frank Flatford, the Rolls-Royce engineer, put in busy hours giving the twin engines their last tuning preparatory to the test tomorrow.

K. P. Raynham's Martynside, with which he hopes once more to try a crossing, is all ready for the new engine expected here at any day now. Just as soon as it is installed he will be back in the race, provided he gets a navigator. So far he has not found an entirely satisfactory man, who would be available in time.

At Harbor Grace the Handley-Page men took advantage of the fine weather to rush their preparations, and tonight were hopeful that within three days they might make the first of their trial flights. Their present plan is to essay a series of tests before actually starting across.

Lieutenant W. E. Williams, advance agent of Alliance Airplane Company, has learned that the Alliance single engine "Seabird" expected on the Furness Line steamship Digby next week was not ready in time to be shipped on her. This means a delay perhaps of two weeks, and practically eliminates this machine from the competition, provided, of course, one of the three now here gets across.

CONFLICTING CLUES TO LOST AVIATOR

One Traces Captain James to Mt. Stamford—May Have Fallen Into Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 6.—An airplane that dropped into the Hudson River about a week ago, headed north, and of which nothing has been heard since, is believed by Dutchess County authorities and by Colonel Wheeler of the Mineola Aviation Field to be the most promising clue to the disappearance of Captain Mansell James, the missing Canadian aviator.

The machine was seen to drop into the Hudson at Blue Point, about three miles below this city. Willard Everitt, the telegraph operator at Highland Station, and Harry Elliott saw the plane drop, their attention being called to the approach of the machine by the telegraph operator at Marlboro.

It is now thought that Captain James became lost and was headed north searching for the landing field at Poughkeepsie, seeing that he was in the wrong location when he passed Newburgh. The airship was seen to strike the water just before dark. The men do not recall the day, but say it was about a week ago.

The probable course of the airplane of Captain Mansell T. James, the Canadian "ace," who has been missing since the start of a flight eight days ago from Lee, Mass., to Atlantic City, was traced yesterday as far as Mount Stamford, southeast of Waterbury and about thirteen miles north of Long Island Sound.

At the time the machine was gaining altitude, apparently in preparation for a flight across the Sound, according to information obtained by J. R. Murdock, Superintendent of the telephone exchange at Torrington. Mr. Murdock and officials of other exchanges are conducting a wide search by telephone and automobile for the missing aviator.

Several school children of Mount Stamford said they had seen the plane on the day of the flight during their lunch hour. Officials of the Aero Club of America stated that the speed of James's plane would have brought it over Mount Stamford about that time and the climb to a higher altitude would indicate that he intended to continue the flight to Atlantic City instead of stopping at Mineola.

PORTUGAL OFFERS AIR PRIZE

First Aviator Flying to Brazil, 5,400 Miles, Gets $32,400.

LISBON, June 6. (Associated Press.)—The Portuguese Government today issued a decree establishing a prize of 30 contos (at normal exchange approximately $32,400) for the Portuguese or Brazilian aviator who flies from Portugal to Brazil.

The Minister of Marine, in discussing the offer of a prize, said that Portugal had been stimulated by the example of the United States and intends to establish a commercial aviation route between Portugal and Brazil. The route would be from Lisbon, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Fernando Noronha, and Pernambuco, a distance of 5,400 miles.

WON'T TRY ATLANTIC FLIGHT

C-5 to be Kept at Cape May for Use in Patrol Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 6.—Captain Robert R. Paumack in command of the Cape May Naval Air Station, who brought the C-5 on its non-stop flight from Akron, Ohio, to Cape May on Tuesday, covering 765 miles in thirteen hours and ten minutes, said this afternoon that there was no intention on the part of the Navy Department to have it try for a transatlantic flight. It will be kept here for patrol duty.

The C-5, which was lost off Halifax by being blown to sea, was built here under the eye of Captain Paumack.

NEW AIR RECORD FOR WOMEN

Baroness La Roche Sets European Altitude Mark at 12,869 Feet.

PARIS, June 6.—A new altitude record for women aviators was made today at Issy-les-Moulineaux when Baroness La Roche ascended to a height of 3,900 metres, (12,869 feet).

The time consumed in making the flight was 1 hour 49 minutes.

Miss Ruth Law, when informed of the altitude flight of Baroness La Roche, declared last night that she had reached the height of 14,000 feet in a flight at Peoria, Ill., in Sept., 1917.

Towers on Paris Air Board.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Commander John H. Towers, flight commander of the navy transatlantic seaplane squadron, was relieved of all duty with that squadron today and assigned to service with the Commission for Air Terms now sitting at Paris

PICTURES NEW YORK UNDER LENIN'S RULE

Stop Transit, Shut Hotels, Board Up Stores, and You Have Moscow, Says Hunt.

RED REIGN OF TERROR OVER

Correspondent Calls Russia Land of Paradoxes—Industry Stops, Education Advances.

Picturing Russia under the Bolsheviki as a land of paradoxes and contradictions, Frazier Hunt, war correspondent, who returned to New York yesterday on the transport Von Steuben after making a report to Colonel House in Paris of his observations of several months spent in Russia, declared that Lenin was inclined to compromise with those opposed to him and would welcome a return of foreign capital. He believed, however, that the Russian people would insist on a radical Government for a long time to come. He described Russia as he left it a few weeks ago in the following words:

"If you stop the New York street car lines and the subways, close up the Ritz and other fashionable hotels, change Delmonico's into a lunchroom, board up three-quarters of the stores in Fifth Avenue, shut down most of the factories, and work the others on half time, take away all the privately owned motor cars, fail to clean the streets for a week, charge $50 for a short quart of cheap liquor—then you have the present Bolshevist conditions transferred from Moscow to New York."

On the other hand, he said, recent tales of mad orgies of blood and murder were exaggerations, so far as he had observed. He said he had no fears for his safety during the whole time he was in Russia.

"Personally, I do not believe the United States should be guided in its Russian policy by the imperialistic propaganda of the Old World," Mr. Hunt said. "The reign of terror is at an end in the country. The only persons who are shot down in the streets are the highway robbers and thieves. Soviet Russia has little patience with them or workers against the public weal. The whole structure of Russia is a series of contradictions. Here is a Government that has opened 9,500 new free schools for the people and supported the students gratis, that propagated the arts, sciences, and literature, on one hand, and tore down the very pillars of convention on the other."

Mr. Hunt said it would not be exaggerating to say that 90 per cent. of the people in Russia were living on short rations, though few were actually dying of starvation. The peril that the people were facing was an epidemic which would result in many deaths among the population, due to their weakened powers of resistance, he said. Food was very high, and when he left Petrograd horse meat was selling at $4 a pound, and sugar at $10 a pound, with other commodities proportionately high.

"There are few factories running in the country at present," he said. "Transportation is demoralized and industry is as completely at a standstill as education is advancing. In Central Russia you find the things you don't expect, and look in vain for the things you do expect. For example, take the tales told to me at the Finnish border when I was entering Russia. The Finns swore I would be shot and never return alive. I was received cordially, allowed to go wherever I desired and the only inconvenience I suffered was the lack of good food. I felt as safe everywhere as I do here in New York."

Summing up his observations, Mr. Hunt said that Russia must be put to work to save the country. He believed that Admiral Kolchak had only a half chance of winning against the Bolshevist Government, even if recognized by the Allies. He based this belief, he said, on the fact that Admiral Kolchak was still 400 miles from Petrograd and was opposed by a force of more than a million Bolshevist soldiers. Russia, on the whole, Mr. Hunt added, was suspicious of Europe, and the people looked to the United States as their friend. Mr. Hunt said that the world must become reconciled to the fact that the Russians could not be satisfied with anything but a radical Government.

The Von Steuben brought back 2,514 officers and enlisted men, many of whom belonged to the 36th Division, a Texas and Oklahoma contingent. Major Gen. Charles Bailey of the 31st Division was also a passenger. On Memorial Day a wreath was dropped into the sea in honor of Carl D. MacVittie, Roy Ragan, and Jesse T. Swafford, members of the crew, who were swept overboard during a West Indian hurricane last September.

The last of the 36th, or Clover Leaf Division, made up of drafted men from Texas and Oklahoma, returned yesterday on the Madawaska, which had 2,835 men on board. Bobbie Chevrueuel, a 16-year-old French boy, who had been a mascot of an American regiment in France, was discovered as a stowaway when the transport was three days out of St. Nazaire. He said he had been with the regiment for seven months until he left them to go to a hospital

Wife's Vacation Not a Necessity.

The appellate term of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that a wife's Summer vacation is not such a "necessity" in a legal sense that her husband can be compelled to pay the expenses if she fails to do so. The ruling was made in a suit of Catherine Sterens, owner of a Summer boarding house, against Harry J. Hush of 154 West Seventy-ninth Street. The court held that Summer board in the country did not "lie within the category of what are usually, though perhaps not happily, designated as necessities." The court reversed a judgment obtained by the plaintiff in the City Court.

Saks

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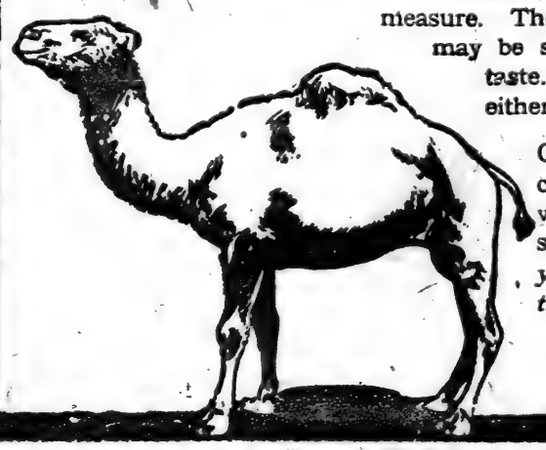
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Will a Slaughter of Jews Be Next European Horror?

While the sporadic persecutions and massacres of Jews in Russia, Poland, Roumania, and the Ukraine, already reported, are disturbing in themselves, they are but scattered sparks compared to the conflagration some observers foresee. Thus William G. Shepherd, in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* says that not only leading Jews in France but even notable Russian authorities, including Kerensky, "admit the possibility that the next Russian horror will consist of attacks on Jews." In the course of a dispatch from Paris a correspondent to the New York *Day*, a Jewish paper, says regarding the massacres in the Ukraine that "the purpose is apparently to exterminate the entire Jewish population."

Regarding the reported persecution of Jews in Poland, Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, of New York, declares that that country "is now at the bar of the world's judgment, for the world has to choose between Turkish atrocities in Armenia, German atrocities in Belgium, and Polish atrocities in Poland."

Poles in New York, and the new Polish Premier Paderewski, deny that pogroms have occurred in Poland, and characterize these charges as anti-Polish and pro-German propaganda. To substantiate these denials the Polish Information Bureau cites Dr. Vernon Kellogg, recently returned to New York from Poland, who in an interview published in The New York *Times* stated that while "there were constant rumors of difficulties of one kind and another between the Jews and the Poles," he did not find evidence of any widespread massacres.

American readers will be interested in this striking article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 7th which presents various angles on a very menacing situation. Other important news-articles are:

Will the United States Accept Mandate to Rule Turkey?

The Startling Possiblities Which Such an Acceptance Presents and Public Opinion Upon the Subject From All Quatess

Harry Hawker, the Britisher Who Took Chances Like a Yank
"Danger" of a Greater Poland
Reviling and Defending the Stage
Canada's Refuge for Sea-Birds
Oil from Burs
Jugo-Slavs in the United States
Belgium's Claim on the River Scheldt
German Music as a Deformed Ideal
Will Suffrage Be Ratified by the U. S. Legislatures?
Belgium's Murdered Steel Industry
The Irish-American Delegation to Ireland
Is It a Christian Peace?
The Drug Disease
The Factory Dentist
Official Reports *vs.* Some War-Rumors
(Accompanied by Enlightening Charts)
The Best of the Current Poetry

Many Illustrations, Including the Best of the Humorous Cartoons

Proving "The Digest"

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June 7th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

SAYS GLASS PLANS TO FLOAT NEW LOAN

President Day of Equitable Life Declares Secretary Told Him Government Needs Money.

DISCUSS HOUSING FUNDS

Officials of Lending Companies Give Varied Views Before Joint Investigating Committee.

Testifying yesterday before the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing, at its hearing in City Hall, William A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, told the committee that Secretary of the Treasury Glass had assured him on Wednesday that the Government would be compelled to raise more money through the flotation of loans. Mr. Day had been explaining the inability of his company to invest money in real estate mortgages because of the large amounts it had already placed in the various Liberty Loans, when Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the committee, asked him whether he understood that there would be further Government bond issues.

After stating that there would, the witness continued: "The Government will have to have more money. The Secretary of the Treasury himself told me that the night before last, and everybody who knows the situation knows that, and it is our duty to turn in and support it as much as we can." When asked when the new Government loans might be expected, Mr. Day answered, "I could not say as to that, but they are not very far off. The Government must have the money and it is of importance to everybody that it should have it."

Mr. Day was one of the principal witnesses, most of whom were officials of the great lending companies. Each of them was asked by Senator Lockwood what his company would do to relieve the housing situation. Mr. Day said that the huge investments his company had made in Liberty Bonds at the urgent request of the Government had made it necessary to borrow millions, "which for a life insurance company was an extraordinary thing to do." After the Chairman had urged him several times to set a definite figure as a pledge of what his company would do, Mr. Day finally promised that he would recommend to his finance committee that the Equitable set aside $40,000.

In contrast to Mr. Day's reluctance to offer mortgage money, Victor A. Lersner, Controller of the Williamsburg Savings Bank of Brooklyn, said that he came to lend a more happy and pleasant tone to the hearing, by stating that his institution had $5,000,000 to place out on new property, and that during the last two months it had put out $2,000,000. Walter Stabler, Controller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, while testifying that his company was also handicapped by its large investments in the Liberty loans, said that his company had had many applications for loans in recent months, and that it was meeting many of them.

Although Mr. Stabler is a member of the Reconstruction Commission, which has proposed the establishment of a five-million-dollar fund to supply builders with second mortgage money, he differed sharply during the hearing with Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of that commission, as to the necessity and success its fund can realize in inducing building.

Louis J. Horowitz, President of the Thompson-Starrett Company, told the committee that the prices of building materials would go even higher as the demand increased, but admitted that in some trades there had been artificial price fixing. He also stated that the building cost of low-priced dwellings was now about 50 per cent. above what was regarded as normal before the war.

At the opening of the hearing Senator Lockwood announced that Senator Calder would introduce into the United States Senate a bill prepared by the Department of Labor providing for the establishment of a Federal home loan bank, and that the bill would contain a provision exempting from Federal income and other taxes mortgages and holdings of mortgages up to $40,000.

Other witnesses were Alfred E. Marling, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Clarence H. Kelsey, James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor; Archibald M. Woodruff, Assistant Secretary of the Prudential Life Insurance Society; Edward J. Hannah, President of the Central Federated Union of New York, and Charles Byrne, Secretary of the Long Island Building Trades. The next session will be held at the City Hall at 10 A. M. Monday, when the principal witnesses will be manufacturers of building material.

When Mr. Marling told of the $5,000,000 fund which the Reconstruction Commission had proposed to meet a need which the builders could not supply and the lending companies would not lend, it was revealed that this fund did not exist as yet, as no money had actually been paid in.

"Whatever failure there has been," explained Mr. Marling, "is in the fact that Mr. Elkus and I have been so engaged that we have not been able to go around. Those whom we have personally seen have been sympathetic with the purpose we have at heart, and while frankly agreeing with us that it is not the best sound economic principle, at the same time they feel that it is worth the trial in view of the situation in the city."

Mr. Horowitz declared that if $75,000,000 could be raised the situation, so far as building was concerned, could be relieved within six months. He believed tax exemption, Federal and State, on a limited amount of mortgage funds would make it unnecessary to have Government aid in building. He was opposed to Government aid in any form for home building.

DENY UNTERMYER CHARGES.

Insurance Men Say Liberty Loans Have Taken All Their Free Cash.

Denials of the assertion of Samuel Untermyer that the solution of the housing problem was retarded largely by the reluctance of the insurance companies to make loans on improved real estate were given out yesterday by Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life.

In his letter to Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, Mr. Untermyer had said that the New York Life and the Mutual Life, with the Equitable and Metropolitan companies, made a small amount of their loans on real estate, as compared to investment in stocks and bonds. He declared that four life insurance companies had in their possession for investment more than $2,000,000,000, belonging to more than 20,000,000 persons. Here is Mr. Kingsley's reply:

"Mr. Samuel Untermyer assails the insurance companies of this State and charges that the housing problem here and presumably elsewhere throughout the country is the result of 'conspiracies' between them and between other companies, those which produce building material, &c. He charges some life companies with evading the law, (a charge which he cannot sustain,) and demands an act of Legislature under which the companies shall be forced to dump on the market what he calls their 'Wall Street' securities, and then put one-half of all their available funds in mortgages on New York City real estate.

"How simple! Of course all the forty-seven other States can act similarly, but a thing like that doesn't disturb Samuel. Most of the other States think the New York companies now have a disproportionately large part of their assets in New York City mortgages.

"Then how easy to sell several hundred millions of legally held securities! What a steadying force that would be in the critical days of readjustment!

"The next wave of the wand of this financial magician very likely may require the sale of all farm mortgages now held and the investment of 50 per cent. of all money thus made available in the corporate stock of the City of New York. Why not? New York needs money and the investment would be good.

"Every intelligent man, (except Mr. Untermyer,) knows why the housing problem is so grave all over the world. The insurance companies of New York had no more to do with bringing that condition about than they had to do with the invasion of Belgium in 1914.

"The life companies have for two years and more put all their available funds into Government bonds and backed this Government and its allies by borrowing to such an extent that the four great companies of the city, together with the two great life companies in Newark, today owe $75,000,000 on that account. For substantially the first time in the history of any of these companies they have ceased to be lenders and are themselves borrowers.

"The New York Life Insurance Company invested continuously and heavily in the war bonds of the United States and allied countries. It owns now (or will when it has paid its notes for $16,000,000 held by the banks of New York) $112,100,000 of those securities. Needless to say that when companies back their Governments in that way (and all the companies criticised by this financial wise man have proportionately done the same) they are not investing elsewhere, and are not 'conspiring.'

"The charge that the insurance companies control Wall Street is so cheap and false that while it would sound fatuous in the mouths of Tolstoy or Trotzky, it comes less familiarly from the modern duke of Greenstone."

In his statement Mr. Peabody said:

"I have little time or taste for controversy with Mr. Untermyer. His unselfish and disinterested concern for the rights of the poor policyholders is an old story and has impelled him to make another offer of his services in their behalf. Of course, all that he says in his bid for their support is, in spirit and substance, untrue. He said it all long ago, when he, on a former occasion, undertook to save them from ruin. Unfortunately, they so little understood their own interests that they preferred to intrust their affairs to those whom he now pleasantly calls 'kings' and despots.

"In this age of democracy, for which we have saved the world, it might be considered libelous to call anyone by such an opprobious name. Perhaps Mr. Untermyer is simply hoping to indulge in his well known fondness for libel suits. The only difficulty is that I do not know any king or despot who would consider himself injured by anything which Mr. Untermyer might say, unless he changed his note and said something in his favor. That would be a serious grievance and might well provoke some reflection as to how the king or despot could extricate himself from such an unfortunate friendship."

Similar statements were given out by officials of other insurance companies on Thursday, as letters were written directly to Mr. Untermyer.

FEDERAL RAIL LOSS $58,000,000 IN APRIL

Total Deficit of Government Operation for Four Months Is $250,000,000.

NO INCREASE IN RATES NOW

Director General Finds Economic Conditions Too Unsettled to Justify Change.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Director General Hines estimated today that the Railroad Administration incurred a deficit of approximately $58,000,000 in April, making a total deficit of $250,000,000 for the first four months of the year.

The Director General reiterated, however, his previously expressed judgment that present economic conditions were too unsettled to afford a safe basis for decision as to the necessity for increased rates to offset the difference between income and operating cost. For the present there will be no increase, he added, the administration confining itself to practicing every possible economy.

The net operating income for April was about $20,000,000, as compared with $71,000,000 for April last year, and an average of $67,102,851 for April during the three year test period, on which the compensation to the roads is based.

"In April," Mr. Hines said, "as in January, February, and March, this unfavorable showing was due in large part to the falling off of business. It was also due in part to the heavy increases in wages and cost of materials. The Railroad Administration is not unlike other industrial undertakings in the increases in wages and costs of materials, but is unlike these other enterprises in that the latter have made high corresponding increases in the prices of what they sell while the Railroad Administration has made an increase in transportation rates of only 25 per cent., which is a far less percentage than the increase in wages and cost of materials."

CAUGHT BY A TOOTH PRINT.

Boy Who Bit a Nut Chocolate Bar Confesses Candy Theft.

A tooth bite in a cake of chocolate was the only clue detectives McIlarney and Hand of the Alexander Avenue Station had to work on in the theft on Thursday night of $35 worth of nut bars from the candy factory of William Brunson, 293 East 134th Street, and the only distinctive thing about the bite was that it showed that one of the upper teeth of the sampler was missing.

Yesterday morning the detectives arrested two boys at Alexander Avenue and 135d Street, who described themselves as John Herlihy, 14 years old, of 300 East 134th Street, and Herbert Heins, 14 years old, of 302 East 134th Street.

"There's a snaggle-toothed boy," said Detective McIlarney. "Let's question him." When Heins was made to bite a cake of chocolate and the teeth marks were compared with the one Detective McIlarney had, the boy confessed the robbery, the detectives say.

The fragrant odors from the factory, the boy said, were too great a temptation for him. The boys were charged with juvenile delinquency and were taken to the Bronx Children's Society.

HELD IN NAVY ROBBERY.

Theatrical Producer Accused of $20,000 Theft from Pelham.

Frank Kay, the theatrical producer, of 540 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was arrested by Detectives Dennison and Fitzgerald of the West Forty-seventh Street Station on the charge of having stolen silverware and other Government property worth $20,000 from the naval training station at Pelham Bay Park, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock.

Pending a hearing on the larceny charge, Kay, who was represented at the hearing by former United States District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton, was released on $1,000 bail, which was furnished by a surety company. At the request of Assistant United States District Attorney Richard P. Olney, Jr., Commissioner Hitchcock held two actors, named Max Cooper and Edward Christman, as material witnesses in the case. The complaint upon which Kay was held names an Ensign still in the naval service as a co-defendant for aiding and abetting in the looting of the training station in Pelham Bay Park.

MINE DEAD ARE NOW 90.

Inquiry Started at Wilkes-Barre Into Powder Explosion Disaster.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., June 6.—The explosion of five kegs of black powder at the Baltimore No. 2 Tunnel of the Delaware & Hudson Company yesterday has caused the death of ninety men. There are thirty-five in hospitals at present, and the condition of several of these men is serious.

Investigation by State Mine Department officials of the disaster was begun today. All of the mine inspectors of the district are present.

John McGroarty, motorman, and James Kehoe, brakeman on the train of mine cars that caused the accident, testified that the trolley wire was sagging but not low enough to come in contact with the metal cars. They said an iron bar or other metal carried by a miner, might have been touched by the wire thus causing a short circuit that emitted sparks which ignited the powder on the train. Another theory they advanced was that sparks from a lamp, a pipe, or a lighted match might have come in contact with loose powder.

ARREST FOUR IN ROBBERY.

Boy Caught in Store Says Men Sent Him to Steal.

Three men, one of them said to be a former Bank Examiner of Albany, and a 15-year-old boy were arrested early yesterday morning by Patrolman Joseph Curtis. The boy, Samuel Yornack of 212 Clinton Street, is charged with juvenile delinquency, and the three men, Joseph Brill, Ira B. Casper, and Jacob Walkheiser, all of 1,365 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx, face the charge of acting in concert in robbery.

Patrolman Curtis was passing by the stationery store of Bergen Urovsky, at 115 East 165th Street, when he saw Yornack hiding in the back of the store. The policeman fired a shot in the air, and the boy climbed over the transom and surrendered himself. He said that he had entered the store at the instance of three men, who, he said, were then at a nearby restaurant. They were arrested a few hours later. Casper, who declared he had been a Bank Examiner and had quit his position because of a rebuke from his superior, had in his possession a permit to carry a pistol, issued by a Justice of the Peace in Albany.



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The selling plan has proved itself a positive money-maker and we want to secure a man who has sufficient capital to handle the selling in New York City the way we have proved is the right way.

A GENEROUS advertising campaign will be run in the New York papers to back up our representative.

The man we want should have some knowledge of the automobile field and be big enough to handle the entire New York district. Write fully. All correspondence strictly confidential.

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Master Tailored $25

The outstanding characteristic of this line of Master-Tailored Clothes is their style individuality. This, coupled with their wonderful all-wool fabrics, has given them their name of "Clothes of Character." Come in and see our Summer styles—***you need not buy, but you will.***

Genuine Palm Beach Suits
Breezy, good looking, light and comfortable Palm Beach Suits —smartly styled the P.-T. way. **$18.50** *and up*

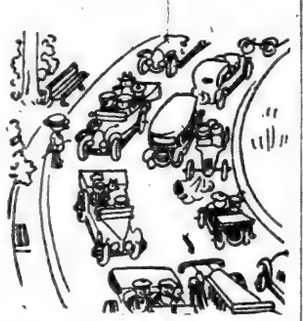
Imported Priestley Mohairs
Real smart style and cool comfort combine in these Mohair Suits. Master-tailored throughout and priced at $15.00 because of thrifty selling methods. **$15**

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GIANTS INVADE PIRATES' DEN AND ARE BADLY BEATEN IN FIRST GAME OF TRIP

GIANTS GET ROUGH RECEPTION ON ROAD

League Leaders Run Against Snag in Pittsburgh and Lose by 7 to 1 Score.

FOUR PITCHERS POUNDED

Benton, Ragan, Perritt, and Winters Fail to Halt Pirates—Babe Adams a Puzzle.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 6.—Defeat at the hands of the Pirates by a score of 7 to 1 was the Giants' portion in their first game of the season in the West. McGraw's sluggers could not hit the offerings of the veteran Babe Adams, and their pitchers could not hold the Pirate batters in check, so the result was inevitable.

Four Giant hurlers tried to stem the tide of defeat that began to roll against them in the early innings of the fray. They were Rube Benton, Pat Ragan, Poll Perritt, and Jess Winters, and only the last named performed in the manner expected of him.

The Giants scored their only run in the second inning. Thereafter they were helpless with the stick. Benny Kauff opened the second frame with a single to left. Zimmerman hit one over second, but Terry went back of the bag and made a wonderful stop and pegged Heinie out by a step, Kauff reaching second. Fletcher singled to right, scoring Kauff, and a single to centre by McCarty put Fletcher on third. Benton then hit to Adams, and Fletcher was run down between third and home. Burns brought the inning to a close by forcing Benton at second.

Giants Take the Lead.

The slender lead which the Giants had grabbed was soon wiped away. Terry, first up in the third for Pittsburgh, was an easy victim, but Benton, suddenly losing his grip, passed Stengel. The fourth ball was a wild pitch, and Stengel reached second before McCarty could retrieve the pellet. Boeckel also walked, and Southworth followed with a double to left centre that scored Stengel and Boeckel.

Benton then retired and was replaced by Ragan. Gutshaw was tossed out by Fletcher, but Mollwitz tripled between Burns and Kauff, scoring Southworth. Ragan could not locate the plate for Lee and Adams, and both walked, so that the sacks were loaded. At this juncture Pat followed Benton to the showers, and Perritt, hastily warmed up, took over the pitching burden. He checked the Pirates temporarily by grabbing Bigbee's high bounder and tossing him out at first.

Triple by Zeb Terry.

Terry, leading off again in the fourth, rapped a triple to the fence in left centre and crossed the plate on Stengel's sacrifice fly, which Young dragged down at the edge of the right field bleacher wall. The Pirates renewed the attack after two men had been retired in the fifth. Lee singled to right, and Adams cracked a three-base blow to the same territory, scoring his backstop. Bigbee, also right for a base, and Adams scored.

Perritt was withdrawn in the seventh to allow King to bat for him. Nothing, though, came of the substitution, and Winters entered the box in the fourth half of the inning. The youthful Texan held the Pirates off in that frame, but in the eighth they combined a pass, an error, and a double for their last tally.

With two out, Terry was retired Winters out and was rewarded with a base on balls. Stengel crossed the Giant infield by laying down a bunt, and Baird, who had replaced Zimmerman, booted the ball. Boeckel doubled to left, scoring Terry, but there the attack was halted as Doyle threw Southworth out at first.

The Giants were presented with a few opportunities to score after their brief rally in the second inning, but were unable to take advantage of them, as Adams, pitching in superb form, held them down whenever the New Yorkers threatened to become dangerous.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	5	0	1	5	0	Burns,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Terry,ss	4	2	2	0	7	Young,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Stengel,rf	3	1	1	5	0	Chase,1b	4	0	0	12	2
Boeckel,3b	4	1	1	0	1	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	1	0
Southworth,lf	3	1	2	1	0	Kauff,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Gutshaw,2b	4	0	0	1	1	Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	2	10	0	Retzd,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Lee,c	2	1	1	5	1	Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Adams,p	3	1	1	0	1	McCarty,c	3	0	2	4	1
						Benton,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Ragan,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Perritt,p	1	0	0	0	5
						a King	1	0	0	0	0
						Winters,p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	34	7	11	27	11	Total	32	1	5	24	16

a Batted for Perritt in seventh inning.

Errors—Lee, Doyle, Baird, Winters.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	—	7
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Southworth, Boeckel. Three-base hits—Terry, Mollwitz, Adams. Stolen bases—Young, Doyle, Stengel, Wolwitz. Sacrifice flys—Stengel, Lee. Left on bases—New York 5, Pittsburgh 10. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Benton, 3; Ragan, 2; Winters, 1; Adams, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 3 in 2 1-3 innings; Ragan, 1 in 1-3; Perritt, 5 in 3 1-3; Winters, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Benton, 3; Adams 2. Wild pitch—Benton. Passed balls—McCarty 1, Lee, 1. Winning pitcher—Adams. Losing pitcher—Benton.

HEATHCOTE BEATS PHILLIES

Drives In Two Runs in Ninth and Gives St. Louis 6 to 5 Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—A single by Heathcote, with two out in the ninth, drove across two runs which St. Louis needed to defeat Philadelphia in the opening of the series today, 6 to 5.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	0	3	0	Peace,2b	4	0	2	2	4
J. Smith,rf	5	2	3	1	0	Williams,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Stock,2b	4	0	2	8	5	Meusel,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Hornsby,ss	2	1	1	0	2	Enders,1b	4	1	1	7	1
Heathcote,cf	5	0	1	5	0	Cravath,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Miller,1b	4	1	1	8	2	Baird,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Lavan,ss	3	1	1	0	2	Sicking,ss	4	0	0	3	5
Snyder,c	5	0	1	4	0	Adams,c	4	0	1	3	0
Tuero,p	4	1	1	0	0	Stock,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aCallahan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	11	27	11	Hogg,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Total	33	5	7	26	17

* Two out when winning run scored.

a Batted for G. Smith in sixth inning.

Errors—Lavan, Sicking, Adams, G. Smith.

St. Louis	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	—	5

Two base hits—Williams, Cravath, Stock. Three base hit—J. Smith. Stolen bases—Stock, J. Smith. Sacrifice hits—Lavan, Snyder, Stock, Baird. Double plays—Stock and Miller. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis 9. Base on balls—Off Smith, 1; Hogg, 2; Tuero, 1. Hits—Off Smith, 6 in 5 innings; off by pitcher, By Tuero, 1 (Meusel). Balk—Hogg. Struck out—By Smith, 1; Hogg 1; Tuero 2. Wild pitch—Hogg. Losing pitcher—Hogg.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

NEWARK AT READING.
(Postponed—Rain.)

AT BINGHAMTON.

									R.H.E.
Binghamton	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3 9 0
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2 9 1

AT BALTIMORE.

											R.H.E.
Baltimore	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	—5	11 0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3	7 1

AT TORONTO.

											R.H.E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	6 1
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4 0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	24	10	.706
Toronto	24	11	.686
Binghamton	20	12	.625
Rochester	16	14	.533
Buffalo	15	21	.382
Jersey City	12	21	.364
Newark	13	22	.371
Reading	9	21	.300

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Jersey City at Baltimore.
Newark at Reading.
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Binghamton.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Postponed—rain.)
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
(Postponed—rain.)
Boston, 3; Detroit, 1.
Washington, 7; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 7; New York, 1.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 6.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	25	11	.694
Cleveland	21	13	.618
New York	19	12	.613
Boston	16	16	.500
Detroit	17	18	.486
St. Louis	16	18	.471
Washington	13	21	.364
Philadelphia	7	24	.226

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	24	11	.686
Cincinnati	21	16	.568
Brooklyn	20	17	.541
Chicago	18	18	.500
Pittsburgh	18	20	.474
Philadelphia	16	17	.469
Boston	13	21	.382
St. Louis	13	22	.371

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

RED SOX DEFEAT TIGERS.

Stop Winning Streak of Ehmke by Score of 3 to 1.

BOSTON, June 6.—After three straight victories, Howard Ehmke of Detroit was stopped today by Boston. The score was 3 to 1. Pennock held the visitors to six hits, three of them by Veach.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Bush,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Shean,2b	3	0	0	4	3	Dyer,ss	1	0	0	0	1
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Young,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Gainer,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Ellison,2b	1	0	0	0	1
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	14	2	Cobb,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Schang,c	3	0	1	3	3	Veach,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Vitt,3b	0	1	0	1	0	Heilman,1b	2	1	1	9	0
Scott,ss	4	0	0	1	5	Stanage,1b	1	0	0	1	0
Pennock,p	3	0	1	1	2	Flagstead,rf	2	0	0	1	1
						Jones,3b	0	0	0	1	0
Total	28	3	6	27	15	Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	5	1
						Ehmke,p	3	0	0	0	4
						aCunn'ham	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	1	3	24	12

a Batted for Jones in ninth.

Errors—Ellison, Jones.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Schang, Strunk. Stolen bases—Jones, Schang, Gainer. Sacrifice hits—Flagstead, Vitt, Shean. Double plays—Schang, McInnis, and Scott; Shean and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ehmke, 5; Pennock, 4. Struck out—By Ehmke, 2; Pennock, 4. Wild pitch—Pennock.

SENATORS MAUL PITCHERS.

Bat Davenport and Leifield from Box in Game with Browns.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Washington won the second game of the series from St. Louis easily, 7 to 1. Davenport and Leifield were batted out of the box, yielding ten hits between them in the second, third and fourth innings.

Shaw was compelled to retire in the fourth because of an injured leg. The visitors could do nothing with Ayers, who succeeded him.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	2	2	10	1	Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	5
Bronkie,2b	5	1	2	2	2	Bronkie,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Menosky,lf	5	1	1	1	0	Tobin,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Rice,rf	3	2	3	4	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Murphy,cf	3	0	1	2	0	Jacobson,cf	4	1	1	6	0
Shanks,2b	3	0	3	1	1	Demmitt,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Picinich,c	3	0	0	4	1	Gerber,ss	4	0	1	1	1
McBride,ss	3	0	0	3	4	Severeid,c	3	0	1	2	1
Shaw,p	2	1	1	0	0	Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	0
Ayers,p	1	0	1	0	2	Leifield,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Koob,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	33	7	14	27	11	aK. Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						Wright,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	1	5	24	12

a Batted for Koob in eighth.

Error—Tobin.

Washington	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Rice. Stolen bases—Rice, Demmitt. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Picinich, Sacrifice fly—Shanks. Double plays—Austin, Brunkie and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis 6, Washington, 8. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 1; Leifield, 1; Koob, 1; Ayers 3. Hits—Off Davenport, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; Leifield, 4 in 2-3, (none out, two on base in fourth;) Koob, 3 in 5; Shaw, 3 in 3 2-3; Ayers, 2 in 5 1-3. Struck out—By Shaw, 2; Davenport, 1; Leifield, 1; Ayers, 2; Wright, 1. Winning pitcher—Shaw. Losing pitcher—Davenport.

HERZOG'S HOMER WINS.

Rudolph Blanks Cubs and Boston Wins, 1 to 0.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Herzog celebrated "Cowdy Day" here today by driving out a home run to centre which gave Boston a 1 to 0 victory over Chicago in the first game of the series.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Riggert,cf	3	0	0	3	0	Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	1	1	Hig,2b	4	0	0	0	2
Powell,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Hollocher,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Cruise,lf	4	0	1	4	1	Paskert,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Holte,1b	3	0	0	10	1	Merkle,1b	3	0	0	18	1
Kilburne,3b	3	0	0	2	0	Mann,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Maranville,ss	3	0	1	3	4	Killefer,c	3	0	1	6	1	1
Gowdy,c	3	0	0	2	0	Killefer,c	0	0	1	3	1
Rudolph,p	3	0	0	0	3	Hendrix,p	3	0	1	1	7
Total	30	1	4	27	13	Total	29	0	5	27	20

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Hollocher. Three-base hit—Killefer. Home run—Herzog. Sacrifice hit—Holke. Double play—Cruise, Gowdy and Blackburne. Left on bases—Boston 6; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; Hendrix 1. Struck out—By Hendrix, 5; Rudolph, 2.

PLAN NEW SERIES RULE.

Leagues to Consider Arrangement to Divide Money.

President John A. Heydler of the National League and President Ban Johnson of the American League discussed plans for a new division of the world's series receipts at a meeting here yesterday. A new plan was put into effect last season whereby the first four clubs in each league got a share of the money, and the spoils for the two clubs playing in the series was reduced. The arrangement did not work out well last season and resulted in the players going on strike and holding up one of the games more than an hour.

The division of some of the money among the four leading clubs in each league stimulated the last few weeks of the race and this feature may be retained. The two Presidents will get the opinions of the players and club owners in their leagues and will make a decision at a special meeting of the National Commission which will be held in Cincinnat next week.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 4; Pittsfield, 0.
Waterbury, 4; New Haven, 1.
Bridgeport, 2; Providence, 1.
Springfield, 8; Hartford, 3.

REDS' BATTING BEE SUBDUES BROOKLYN

Cincinnati Greets Pfeffer with Long Hits, and Dodgers Lose, 7 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—In the ninth inning, with one run needed to tie the score, Lew Malone overran third base and was retired for the final out, and the Reds won the opening game of the series from the Robins this afternoon by a score of 7 to 6. Pat Moran's men found Jeff Pfeffer for timely hits during the contest.

In the seventh inning the Reds scored three runs when Daubert singled, and crossed the plate when Groh followed with a triple to left. Rousch then hit to the same spot for a home run, scoring Groh in front of him.

Ray Fisher, who was nicked for four runs and five hits during the first eight sessions, weakened in the ninth and was knocked out of the box. Wheat, who had made a home run in the second round, opened the inning with a single and went to third when Myers doubled. Konetchy scored both with a single, and Fisher gave way to Luque. Malone forced Johnston, who ran for Konetchy. He reached second on an infield out. Schmandt batted for Pfeffer and hit to Kopf, who fumbled the ball. Malone's run past third and Kopf's throw to Groh ended the rally. It was Pfeffer's third straight defeat.

Lance Richbourg, a young third baseman, joined the Robins here this afternoon.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	4	0	0	4	5	Olson,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Daubert,1b	4	2	2	13	0	Magee,2b	4	1	1	0	2
Groh,3b	4	1	2	2	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Rousch,cf	4	2	2	3	0	Wheat,lf	4	2	2	5	1
Neale,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Myers,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Kopf,ss	3	2	2	1	6	Konetchy,1b	4	1	3	9	0
Smith,rf	2	0	0	0	0	aJohnson	0	0	0	0	0
Wingo,c	3	0	1	0	3	Malone,3b	2	0	0	1	1
Fisher,p	4	0	1	0	4	McLean,c	2	0	0	1	1
Luque,p	0	0	0	0	1	Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	0	3
						bSchmandt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	11	27	18	Total	29	6	8	24	10

Errors—Kopf, (2,) Smith.

a Ran for Konetchy in ninth inning.

b Batted for Pfeiffer in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	—7	
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	—6

Two-base hits—Myers, Konetchy. Three-base hits—Groh, (2,) Kopf. Home runs—Rousch, Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Malone, (2,) Pfeiffer. Sacrifice flies—Smith, Kruger. Double play—Kopf, Rath, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 3; Pfeiffer, 2. Hits—Off Fisher, 8 in 8 1-3 innings; Luque, 0 in 2-3. Struck out—By Pfeiffer, 5. Wild pitch—Fisher. Winning pitcher—Fisher.

CORNELL YIELDS TO BROWN.

Erickson's Triple in Eighth Inning Settles Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6.—A three-bagger to right centre by Erickson, the Brown catcher, with three on bases, gave the local university a 4 to 1 victory over Cornell today.

The score:

BROWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Porter,ss	3	0	1	0	1	Corwin,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Peckham,rf	3	0	0	3	0	Quinlan,2b	5	0	0	1	0
Coulter,2b	3	0	2	2	3	Cross,cf	4	0	0	5	1
Weeks,1b	3	1	0	9	0	Forsyth,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Hall,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Spears,ss	3	0	1	3	1
Samson,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Erickson,c	3	0	0	7	0
Nelson,3b	3	1	1	0	0	Murphy,1b	3	0	0	5	0
Erickson,c	4	0	1	11	0	Harden,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Brink,p	3	1	1	1	0	McLeod,p	2	0	0	0	3
						aKlivert	0	0	0	0	0
						bDunlap	1	0	0	0	0
						cOlsen	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	4	7	27	5	Total	34	1	6	24	7

a Batted for Murphy in ninth.
b Batted for Harden in ninth.
c Batted for McLeod in ninth.
Errors—Hall, Nelson.

Brown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—4	
Cornell	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Coulter, Samson, Shean, Klivert. Two-base hit—Porter. Three-base hits—Erickson, Ensworth. Double plays—Cross and Erickson; Corwin and Murphy. Struck out—By Brink, 11; McLeod, 5. Bases on balls—Off Brink, 4; McLeod, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By McLeod, (Samson, Weeks). Umpires—Messrs. Rudderham and Finnell. Time—2 hours and 10 minutes.

HOLY CROSS WINS AGAIN.

Beats Syracuse for Sixteenth Victory of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 6.—Holy Cross won its sixteenth game here today, defeating Syracuse, 4 to 2, in the fastest game ever played on the local diamond. The Holy Cross team hit timely and found the Orange twirler for ten bingles. Holy Cross won the game in the third, when with one down and two men on bases Stats hit to left centre for a circuit drive, giving the Purple three. Two hits and a sacrifice netted Holy Cross another in the seventh.

Syracuse scored a pair in the sixth on an error, two hits, and a sacrifice.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Holy Cross	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0—4	10	1
Syracuse	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	8	1

Batteries—McLoughlin, Martin, for Holy Cross; Kunbert, Kernan, for Syracuse.

BIG N. Y. A. C. GAMES TODAY.

Athletes from Universities and Clubs Entered for Meet.

Track and field athletes holding national, intercollegiate, and district championship titles will strive for prizes this afternoon at Travers Island in the first installment of the New York A. C.'s 1023 games. The events will be conducted as memorials to the club's members who made the supreme sacrifice in the war, each event on the fourteen-event program being named after some man whose life was ended. Next Wednesday the second installment of the meet will be conducted at Travers Island, when five events will be decided.

The desire of athletes to return to a pre-war basis in open competition is reflected in the exceptionally heavy entry reported by the Mercury Foot officials. The Winged Foot meet is the first big open track and field meet conducted since the signing of the armistice, and many of the stars who served in the army, navy, or marines have entered. Many out-of-town entries have also been received, including the track teams of the Boston A. A., Yale University, Princeton, and Rutgers will also be represented in the day's sport.

The fourteen events to be decided this afternoon are:

The Major McKenna 100-yard run, Lieutenant Lederle 220-yard run, Lieutenant Buermeyer 440-yard run, Sergeant Hamilton 880-yard run, Lieutenant Overton one-mile run, Seaman Dorgan three-mile run, Lieutenant Engels 120-yard hurdles, Major Gill one-mile walk, Cadet Bradley putting 16-pound shot, Driver Myers throwing 56-pound weight, Aviator Grieb running high jump, Private Ferguson running broad jump, Commander Beecher throwing the discus, and Lieutenant Peabody pole vault.

The events for the following Wednesday are: Major Stewart throwing 16-pound hammer, Captain Buckingham throwing the javelin, Commander Crank running hop, step, and jump, Cadet Collins standing high jump, and Major Mitchel interscholastic relay.

Moore to Captain Track Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 6.—William Moore of Gloucester was re-elected Captain of the Harvard track team today. Moore, who is a sprinter, is now on his way abroad as a representative of the United States in the inter-allied track games.

Baseball To-day, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP TODAY

Eleven Horses in Field for Classic—Exterminator Top Weight.

Suburban Handicap Field.

Horse.	Weight.	Jockey.
Exterminator	134	Butwell
War Cloud	122	Knapp
Lanius	120	Loftus
Papp	109	Kelsay
*Sweep On	106	McAtee
Corn Tassel	106	Lyke
Beniface	107	Nolan
Vindex	106	Ambrose
*Over There	102	Myers
Princeps	102	Taplin
Star Class	96	Callahan

*W. R. Coe entry.

The Suburban Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, which has been won by many great horses since it was first run for in 1884, will be decided this afternoon at Belmont Park and promises to bring out a field that will compare favorably with most of those that have gone to the post for this popular event. Eleven specially prepared thoroughbreds are named in the overnight entries, with W. S. Kilmer's Exterminator, the Kentucky Derby winner of 1918, the top weight. Exterminator has been racing well in the West all through the present Spring and is quite likely to start favorite in spite of fast trials by many of the contenders. Exterminator has traveled the route so often that he was not asked to go the full distance in his final workout, but showed that he has all his speed by galloping a mile in 1:40.

A. K. Macomber's War Cloud, which was beaten by Exterminator in the Derby last year, only to capture the Preakness four days later, is next in order of weight, with 122 pounds to shoulder. War Cloud has had two excellent training moves in the last week, going the mile and a quarter the first time in 2:08 and winding up his preparation on Thursday by accomplishing the same distance in 2:04 1-5. Lanius, the Metropolitan Handicap winner, is in with 120 pounds, and will have Loftus in the saddle. He also has worked the distance twice this week, on Monday in 2:05 and on Thursday in 2:09.

The fastest preparatory work of any of the candidates is credited to George W. Loft's Papp, which reeled off a mile and a quarter on Wednesday in 2:03 2-5. Papp is in very light for a four-year-old, with only 109 pounds, but it must be remembered that he also showed the best public trial for the recent Metropolitan Handicap only to cut a poor figure in the race.

Three three-year-olds are admittedly dangerous, as the colts of that age are doing well this year. Those named are Sweep On and Over There from Sam R. Coe's stable, and Harry Payne Whitney's Vindex. Sweep On has turned the mile and a quarter in 2:04 3-5, and has also shown up well in his races this season, while Over There's trial was nearly a second slower. Vindex made a good reputation in Maryland, which was shattered later in the Kentucky Derby. He failed to get away from the post in the Preakness, but his trial in 2:06 3-5 shows that he has a chance to duplicate the victory scored by the same owner's Johren last year.

Corn Tassel, Princeps, and Benifface all have raced well, and the only one of unknown quality is Star Class, which will carry the lightest weight, 96 pounds.

The entries for the other events follow:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, main course.—Efficient, 104 pounds; Orderly, 117; Scotch Verdict, 109; Golden King, 110; Alors, 112; Albert, 113; Kate Bright, 108; Out the Way, 123; Torchbearer, 123; Nightstick, 117; John I. Day, 120; N. K. Beal, 114; Comme Ci, 110; Poacher, 110; Regal Lodge, 120; Paddy, 112.

SECOND RACE.—The Amityville Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Duettiste, 154 pounds; Pussy Willow, 140; Crest Hill, 147; Trumpator, 148; Belle o' the Sea, 132.

THIRD RACE.—The Coaching Club American Oaks; for fillies three years old; one mile and three furlongs. Passing Shower, 121 pounds; Polka Dot, 111; Merry Princess, 114; High Born Lady, 111.

FIFTH RACE.—The Amateur Cup Heavyweight Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Red Sox, 183 pounds; Martian, 147; The Decision, 152; Lytle, 142; Gex, 150.

SIXTH RACE.—For Maidens, two years old claiming; five furlongs, straight. The Cave, 113 pounds; Pompeii, 112; Walk the Plank, 115; Ireland 115; Hamsden, 115; Our Maid, 112; Back Home, 112; Copyright, 115.

Weather, showery; track, good.

TO GET STUDENTS PLAYING.

Camp Emphasizes Need of General Participation in Athletics.

In a recent statement issued by Walter Camp, the need of making the participation in college athletics more general has been especially emphasized by the famous Yale football coach. "The great

WALKER BEATS MARSTON AND KIRKBY DEFEATS SAWYER IN METROPOLITAN GOLF TOURNAMENT

WALKER WILL PLAY KIRKBY FOR TITLE

Both Battle Their Way to Final in Metropolitan Golf Tourney at Brooklawn.

SAWYER AND MARSTON LOSE

Columbia Student Outplays Baltusrol Veteran and Champion Beats Siwanoy Player.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDEPORT, Conn., June 6.—After having three fairly easy matches, Oswald Kirkby, the title holder, rose to the occasion this afternoon by defeating D. E. Sawyer of Siwanoy in the lower semi-final bracket of the Metropolitan Golf Association championship tournament over the links of the Brooklawn Country Club. As a result, the Englewood man will meet A. L. Walker, Jr., the twenty-year-old Columbia student, in the thirty-six-hole final tomorrow.

Walker gained additional laurels this afternoon by defeating that tournament regular, Max R. Marston of Baltusrol. Before they teed up the prevailing sentiment in the gallery favored Marston, it being figured that his greater experience in important events would prove too much for the Richmond County lad. Except for one slip, where he got into trouble at the eighth and took three more to reach the green, taking a 6, Walker played beautiful golf.

He took advantage of frequent opportunities offered by Marston, whose drives were continually going astray. The only time the Baltusrol man was up was early in the match, when he won the first hole. He had a chance to make it 2 up, but missed a short putt on the second green.

Thereafter Walker began to reel off hole after hole in par, except at the eighth, as previously mentioned. Out in 39 the former interscholastic title holder made the turn 1 up. His opponent had taken 42 strokes.

Both Get a 2 on Tenth.

The best flash of the match came at the short tenth, where both laid their tee shots to within about fifteen feet of the pin. A trifle away, Walker proceeded to run down the putt for a 2. That made Marston's try all the harder, but he proved equal to the task, thereby getting a half in 2.

A Stymie saved Marston at the eleventh, which was halved in 6, but Walker won the next two, sinking a putt for a 3 at No. 12. The lad also won the thirteenth, Marston driving to the rough. Now 3 up, it began to look as good as settled, though Marston won the fourteenth when his opponent drove to the long grass.

To the short fifteenth, Marston should have won, but he took 3 putts and actually lost the hole, although the other golfer failed to make the green from the tee. That made Walker dormie and made it even more decisive by winning the sixteenth, thanks to a good putt of about four yards. Had the five holes been played Walker might have had a 70.

Kirkby got the jump on Sawyer by winning the first two holes, a stroke under par at each. A fine approach at the first left him a putt of 20 feet, which he sank, and a few moments later he dropped one equally as long. No one dismayed, the veteran lawyer stuck to his work and hung on as gamely as to be only 1 down at the turn, despite the fact that Kirkby made his first nine in 36, par figures. Another long putt enabled the champion to win the twelfth in 3, while he won the next when his opponent got trapped on the approach. Halves at the next three holes left Kirkby a winner in the sixteenth green. Had he played the five holes and made them in 4's he would have been round in 71.

White Gives Marston a Battle.

The hardest match of the day resulted from the meeting of Marston and Gardiner White in the morning. Although not driving well, Marston recovered so well as to save himself on a number of occasions. He stood 2 up early in the match, but later on stood 2 down, only to square accounts at the fifteenth. The next two were halved, but Marston won the home hole in 4 and the match, both were round in 77.

Kirkby's morning victory was at the expense of C. V. Benton of the Hudson River Country Club. There again the Englewood man started with a rush, taking the first four holes in par and gaining a quick lead of 4 up. After that Benton did well to keep the match alive to the fifteenth.

Walker began the day by defeating J. B. Carhart of Greenwich. Out in 39, the younger man turned for home 2 up. They halved the tenth rather unsatisfactorily, Carhart chipping in with a mashie for a 4 and Walker bringing off a long putt. He also won at the fifteenth. The summaries:

Metropolitan Championship, Third Round.—Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat Gardiner H. White, Nassau, 1 up. A. L. Walker, Jr., Richmond County, beat G. B. Carhart, Greenwich, 4 up and 3 to play; Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, beat C. V. Benton, Hudson River, 5 up and 3 to play; D. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy, beat W. R. Stoddard, Brooklawn, 6 up and 5 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Walker beat Marston, 1 up and 2 to play. Kirby beat Sawyer, 1 up and 2 to play.

Consolation, Second Round.—Grantland Rice, Englewood, beat R. H. Gwaltney, Baltusrol, 2 up and 2 to play; J. L. Chapman, Greenwich, beat Frank H. Hoyt, Engineers, 1 up (19 holes); W. B. Rhett, Garden City, beat S. H. H. Olander, Siwanoy, by default; William A. Reekie, Upper Montclair, beat J. N. Stearns, 3d, Nassau, 3 up and 4 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Chapman beat Rice, 1 up (19 holes). Reekie beat Rhett, 4 up and 2 to play.

Third Division, Second Round.—S. J. Graham, Greenwich, beat S. H. Bowers, Brooklawn, 1 up and 2 to play; E. L. Bloodgood, Cherry Valley, beat Frank Barton, Marine and Field, 2 up and 1 to play; C. Vanderbeek, Richmond County, beat Carl Timpson, Rockaway, 3 up and 2 to play; Ellis Osborne, Essex County, beat A. J. Mendes, Siwanoy, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Bloodgood beat Graham, 1 up and 2 to play. Vanclief beat Adams, default.

Fourteenth Division, Second Round.—Russell Williams, Brooklawn, beat H. S. Ivison, Cherry Valley, 1 up (19 holes). Sanford Stoddard, Brooklawn, beat John Field, Brooklawn, 2 up and 1 to play. Samuel Senior, Brooklawn, beat J. B. Bertram, Brooklawn, 4 up and 3 to play. James Bertram, Wykagyl, beat H. Jewett, Garden City, 2 up.

Semi-Final Round.—Wilmot beat Sanford Stoddard, by default. Bertram beat Senior, by default.

CAMERA AID TO GOLFERS.

British Professional Suggests Plan for Teaching Game.

A unique method for teaching golf to beginners as well as for correcting the faults of experienced players has been suggested by J. H. Taylor, the British golf professional. He has devised a plan for using motion pictures as an aid in teaching and believes with the development of the idea it will be possible to give highly valuable instructions by mail, thus enabling all golfers to better their game, no matter where they may reside.

"An expert can tell a good deal from an action picture as to what is wrong with the swing and what ought to be done to put matters right," says Taylor. "I know that in the course of his career Vardon has had many such photographs from various parts of the world and has been able to come to the rescue of long oppressed foozlers. Very often there is one conspicuous fault which is the cause of all the trouble and which is obvious at once to the expert."

TRACK CHAMPIONS REMAIN.

Nine Intercollegiate Titleholders Will Be Eligible Next Year.

Coaches who prepared teams for the intercollegiate track and field meet which was held recently at Cambridge, Mass., have been highly pleased to find that there will be small loss among the champions through graduation this year. Of the thirteen athletes who were crowned at Cambridge, nine will be eligible to compete next year as undergraduates. Out of a total of sixty-six who scored points at least two-thirds are expected to be enrolled for the next college term.

The champions who made their last intercollegiate appearance as undergraduates are Captain Ivan Dresser of Cornell, Captain Creed Haymond of Pennsylvania, and William Allen of Maine. Dresser fittingly ended his career by duplicating his victory of 1918 and achieving a new intercollegiate record for the two mile, and Haymond stepped both sprints not far from record time. Allen's put to 44 feet 6¼ inches displaced the mark made by Captain Braden of Yale when qualifying trials were held.

Kurt Mayer, who won both the quarter and half-mile for Cornell, has another year in college. Lasater Terrell of Princeton, and Walter Rice of Rutgers, second and third, in the quarter-mile are likewise juniors, and John Stewart of Yale, and Louis Souder of Syracuse, are second year students. Marvin Gustafson of Pennsylvania, runner-up, and Charles Shaw, the 1918 champion in the half-mile, are juniors; Ives Turner of Syracuse is a sophomore, and Arthur Coakley of Dartmouth a freshman.

Harvard's 110-pound middle distance runner, Dennis O'Connell, '21, will have another chance at the mile next year, and hopes to obtain a record on his next attempt, or before he leaves college. Robert Crawford, the big Lafayette freshman, who finished almost neck and neck with O'Connell, expects to reverse the decision before he finishes college, while Thomas McDermott, James O'Leary of Cornell, and Valentine Raymond of Princeton are through with school this year.

Walker Smith, '20, who hopped away with two fine hurdle races, and John Watt, '20, his team mate, who finished second in both instances, are another pair of aces for Cornell next Spring. George Trowbridge, who finished third in the high sticks, and fifth in the low has a year more at Princeton, and George Frazier, the Pennsylvanian, who landed a point in the low obstacles, has two more years as an undergraduate. W. A. Savage of Bowdoin, who placed in both events, and Charles Bellerjeau of Rutgers, fifth man in the high hurdles, are due to graduate this month.

Carl Johnson, who scored 12½ of Michigan's 23½ points, has still another year at Ann Arbor. He won the running broad jump, finished behind winner Creed Haymond in the hundred, and split second place in the high jump with Warren Hampton, '20, of Pennsylvania. The whole scoring field in the high jump, just as in the quarter and half miles, is eligible to appear next year. Richmond Landon, the winner, has two years more at Yale, and James Ramsey of Cornell and George Krogness of Harvard, deadlocked for fourth place, are likewise sophomores.

Robert Le Gendre, runner-up in the broad jump, is only in his freshman year at Georgetown, while Sherman Landers and Frederic Davis, fourth and fifth men, have one more year under the Red and Blue banner. Henry Flower, the third finisher, will be graduated from Harvard.

Captain William Moore of Harvard, second in the furlong and third in the hundred, will not be back next Spring, but Robert Cook of Michigan, fourth place man in both sprints; Robert Clark of Princeton, who got third in the two-twenty; Wingate Rollins of Tech, and Frederic Devis of Pennsylvania, fifth men, have another year in college, although Rollins may not be eligible to participate next year on account of the Four-year rule.

Lincoln Weld, '21, victor in the hammer throw, and Captain Edwin Myers, who captured the pole vault, return to in the Fall, while George Dandrow of Tech and Joseph (Cuddy) Murphy are rated as sophomores.

Cedric Smith, fourth place man in the hammer, and third in the shot, graduates from Michigan this year. Ames Stevens of Harvard, fifth place hammer thrower, also winds up his studies in June.

Wilbur Newstetter of Pennsylvania, runner-up in the pole vault, is a senior, while Landers, his team mate, and Robert Harwood, Harvard, '20, are two of the quartet tied for third place who are coming back to college. Dudley Parker of Yale and Joseph Breakley of Rutgers are packing away their books this Summer for the last time.

Captain James Braden, Yale; Arthur Clark, Harvard; Smith, Michigan, as well as William Allen, the Maine shot-put winner, are seniors; Joseph Baker, the remaining point maker, is a junior at Michigan. George Goodwin, runner-up in the two-mile, is a sophomore at Bowdoin, and Captain Sherwald Sedgwick of Michigan and Dana Hutchinson of Harvard, expect degrees. The fifth man, Harold Dudley of Yale, has another year at New Haven.

LOCAL WOMEN WIN GRISCOM GOLF CUP

Metropolitan Team Defeats Philadelphia Stars on Apawamis Links.

For another year at least, the Griscom Cup will remain in the possession of the New York women, for in the last of the tri-city matches over the Apawamis links yesterday the metropolitan combination won decisively over Philadelphia, 12 to 3. All the prophets had chosen the Quaker City aggregation to win without much trouble because of the fact that Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, winner of the Eastern title earlier in the week; Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, former national champion; Miss Mildred Caverly, runner-up in the national tournament in 1916, and Mrs. G. H. Stetson, one of the most promising Philadelphia players, were playing on the first four places respectively. It was figured that this quartet would all win their matches, while the rest of the lineup on both teams was fairly evenly matched.

Of the four women mentioned, however, only one scored a point for her side. That was Mrs. Stetson, who eliminated Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, winner of the Red Cross tournament at Apawamis a year ago. Mrs. W. A. Gavin, metropolitan champion, was carried to an extra hole by Mrs. Barlow, but the Baltusrol woman eventually won. The same was the case with Mrs. L. C. Stockton and Miss Caverly, the first named winning on the nineteenth hole.

Mrs. Gavin was one down at the sixteenth green, and halved the next. Both women got in the long grass on their tee shots at the eighteenth. Mrs. Barlow needed two shots to get out, with the result that Mrs. Gavin won the hole and squared the match.

Miss Marion Hollins played fine golf against Mrs. Vanderbeck, and it would have been difficult for any one to hold her. The Westbrook girl lost the first, but squared accounts by winning the third in a par 4. Mrs. Vanderbeck was also playing well, and was never at any time, until the match ended, more than one down. Miss Hollins made the first nine in 41, a stroke more for her opponent, and came home in 44, including 7's at the fifteenth and home hole.

Her card follows:

Out .....6 5 4 5 3 4 5 5 5—41
In .....5 5 4 5 5 4 5 7 4—44

Miss Beatrice Lounsbery also had a close match with Miss Frances Griscom, the New York girl winning on the home green. Mrs. M. H. Frayne defeated Mrs. T. H. Vetterlein by the same margin.

The summary:

NEW YORK.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Mrs. W. A. Gavin.	1	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.	0
Miss M. Hollins.....	1	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck	0
Mrs. L. C. Stockton	1	Miss M. Caverly...	0
Mrs. T. Hucknall..	0	Mrs. G. H. Stetson..	1
Mrs. G. Bishop.....	1	Mrs. E. T. Chandler	0
Mrs. G. M. Heckscher.	0	Mrs. C. F. Fox.....	1
Miss B. Lounsbery.	1	Miss F. Griscom....	0
Mrs. C. K. Morrow.	1	Miss F. McNeely....	0
Mrs. S. A. Herzog..	1	Mrs. E. H. Fitler..	0
Mrs. A. S. Rossin..	1	Mrs. C. MacCain....	0
Mrs. F. R. S. Fraser	1	Mrs. W. Page.....	0
Mrs. J. H. Alexandre	0	Mrs. W. Peck.....	1
Mrs. H. J. Blumenthal.	1	Mrs. T. Kincaid...	0
Mrs. J. A. Moore..	1	Mrs. S. Hamilton...	0
Mrs. M. H. Frayne.	1	Mrs. F. H. Vetterlein	0
Total.....	12	Total.....	3

Match play summary: Mrs. Gavin beat Mrs. Barlow, 1 up, (19 holes;) Miss Hollins beat Mrs. Vanderbeck, 2 up and 1 to play; Mrs. Stockton beat Miss Mildred Caverly, 1 up, (19 holes;) Mrs. Stetson beat Mrs. Hucknall, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Bishop beat Miss Chandler, 5 up and 4 to play; Mrs. Fox beat Mrs. Heckscher, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Beatrice Lounsbery beat Miss Frances Griscom, 1 up; Mrs. Morrow beat Miss McNeely, 6 up and 4 to play; Mrs. Herzog beat Mrs. Fitler, 4 up and 2 to play; Mrs. Rossin beat Mrs. MacCain, 6 up and 5 to play; Mrs. Fraser beat Mrs. Page, 2 up and 1 to play; Mrs. Peck beat Mrs. Alexandre, 2 up and 1 to play; Mrs. Blumenthal beat Mrs. Kincaid, 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. Moore beat Mrs. Hamilton, 8 up and 7 to play; Mrs. Frayne beat Mrs. Vetterlein, 1 up.

HARVARD PICKS GOLF TEAM.

Will Send Quartet to Intercollegiate Tourney at Merion.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 6.—Harvard University will enter a team in the Intercollegiate Golf Tournament which is to be held at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, June 23-28. Pennsylvania and Princeton have entered teams, and two or three other colleges will be represented.

The university representatives will be determined by four successive rounds of medal play at Oakley. The four men having the lowest totals will make the trip, and 1922 men are allowed to compete, as by the time of the meet they will be no longer in the freshman class. The 1919 man, although they have graduated, will also be eligible to represent the university.

TO HOLD BIG BOUT DESPITE WEATHER

Rickard Declares There Will Be No Postponement — Willard Does Road Work.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 6.—Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey will meet in their heavyweight championship contest here July 4 whether there is a clear sky or a driving rainstorm. Tex Rickard, promoter of the contest, made this announcement tonight in denying reports that the contest might be postponed until the next day because of inclement weather.

"All talk of a postponement is idle," Rickard said. "I am taking this stand now for the benefit of the public. There will be thousands of persons in Toledo from every part of the country, and to ask them to stay over for another day would be imposing an undue hardship. It is possible the contest may be delayed an hour or two, but it will not be postponed."

Rickard announced that although the contest is a month away the advance sale had reached the astonishing total of $300,000. This indicates, it was said, that the total gate receipts will exceed $500,000.

It became known tonight that Willard is after Clay Turner, the Indian light-heavyweight; Harry Greb of Pittsburgh, and Bartley Madden, another light-heavy, to work with him. It is contended that the champion has boxed with the sparring mates already in camp so often that he knows all their moves and that this is harmful in his preparation for a grueling contest.

The champion intended to do five miles on the road this morning, but he became lost in the outskirts of the city and covered seven miles before reaching home. In the afternoon he boxed six rounds, three each with Jack Hempel and Walter Monahan.

The champion fell to the floor of the ring during his set-to with Hempel, when he missed a punch and became overbalanced. He enjoyed a good laugh when the crowd of spectators roared over his apill.

OPEN SHOOT TO CIVILIANS.

Sportsmen Will Be Allowed to Compete in National Rifle Matches.

For the first time in the history of the national marksmanship contests sportsmen will have a chance to compete at the national rifle matches, which will be held at the United States Naval Rifle Range, near Caldwell, N. J., this Summer. The above announcement has been made by Lieut. Col. William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., the executive officer in charge of the matches. During the rifle matches Colonel Harllee said that traps for clay target work would be installed at the Caldwell range under the supervision of the American Trapshooting Association.

Colonel Harllee also made public yesterday details of the national marksmanship competition, to be held at the Navy Rifle Range, under the auspices of the Navy Department, when rifle and pistol shots from all parts of the country will decide small arms championships.

The national matches, as the competitions are known, will begin on Aug. 25 and will be preceded by the matches of the National Rifle Association of America and various State events.

The test of skill with the rifle as characterized by the National Individual Match and National Team Match calls for the firing of sixty shots with United States rifle, model of 1903, using ammunition furnished by the Government. The contests are divided into three stages.

In the first stage each contestant will shoot twenty shots rapid fire, on the B-target, upon which the bullseye measures twenty inches at a distance of 200 yards. Ten shots will be fired from the kneeling, from standing position and a like number of shots from the kneeling-sitting, or squatting from standing position. Each string of ten shots must be fired in one minute. Either what is known as the battle sight or leaf sight may be used.

The third stage calls for twenty shots for slow fire at 500 yards on the B-target. Twenty shots will be fired in one string of ten shots, prone position, a second string of five shots kneeling, and a third string of five shots sitting or squatting in order named. Sighting shots are not permitted.

The third stage call sfor twenty shots slow fire at 1,000 yards—the long range test—on Target C, the bullseye of which is thirty-six inches.

VOSHELL IN TENNIS FINAL.

Will Play Major Harran at Westchester Club Today.

S. Howard Voshell and Major G. B. Harran of the British Army will meet in the final of the invitation singles tournament at the Country Club of Westchester today. Both players reached the final round yesterday, some of the matches being played during the rain. Voshell and Fred C. Baggs played their semi-final match during the shower, Voshell winning at 6—4, 6—0.

In the other semi-final match Major Harran defeated Harry Parker, 6—4, 7—5.

The summaries:

Second Round—Theodore Fall defeated Paul Gibbens, 6—1, 6—1; Harry Parker won from Leonard Beekman by default.

Semi-Final Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated Fred C. Baggs, 6—4, 6—0; Major G. B. Harran defeated Harry Parker, 6—4, 7—5.

TWO NET TITLES AT STAKE.

Metropolitan and Bronx Championships Begin Today.

Weather permitting, the biggest tennis tournament of the season will begin this afternoon on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, at 238th Street and Broadway. Two titles and two challenge cups are at stake, involving the metropolitan and Bronx County championships, and the same tournament will also include the Manhattan doubles, a unique combination of tennis honors. The entry list of 124 names is the largest in the history of any of the events now for the first time staged simultaneously, as well as the largest yet assembled for a 1919 tournament.

Two former champions are entered, each with a chance of gaining permanent possession of a trophy. Frederick C. Inman has twice won the metropolitan title, while S. Howard Voshell has two legs on the Bronx championship cup. These two topnotchers are on opposite sides of the draw.

RAIN HALTS NET TOURNEYS.

Plan to Conclude Play for Women's Title Today.

Rain again cut into the local tennis tournaments yesterday, and all play had to be abandoned for the afternoon. Out at Forest Hills tarpaulins were spread over two of the grass courts, in the hope that a late start might be possible, and all the contestants were on hand, ready to begin play at a moment a notice.

bridge took the place of tennis for the rest of the day.

If clear weather returns, it is planned to finish the women's metropolitan tournament today and tomorrow. The remaining semi-final match of the singles, in which Miss Eleanor Goss meets Miss Marion Zinderstein, is scheduled for 10 o'clock this morning, and will be followed immediately by the final round of the doubles, Miss Eleonora Sears and Mrs. George W. Wightman playing Miss Goss and Miss Zinderstein, the present national champions.

FEAR AMERICAN BOXERS.

British See Prospect of This Country Gaining All Championships.

British boxing promoters and sporting writers are beginning to view with alarm the prospect of America, already dominant in the game, soon making a successful conquest of the titles in every division. Jimmie Wilde is now practically the only boxer who has been able to defend a championship against the Americans, and the British lament the fact that the game is not receiving more serious attention at home. One writer says:

"When she has got her boxing house in order, America will be after every world's championship which she has the slightest chance of winning. It will be little to our credit if we allow her free passage to these distinctions. From merely local competitions we must arise to inter-city affairs, such as London vs. Birmingham. It is not so many years since the rivalry between these places was as keen as a razor's edge."



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THE WIRE SYSTEMS.

We trust that Mr. BURLESON'S days may be long in the land, but we are ready to write the epitaph of the Postmaster General. For a model we should take JOHNSON'S on GOLDSMITH and reverse it. That is to say, GOLDSMITH touched nothing which he did not adorn. With the Postmaster General it is quite otherwise. Except, of course, the department's surplus. His profits grew with the cost of operation, and might have sufficed perhaps to pay at least the interest on the national debt, if his plans had not been thwarted by labor troubles. His policy was that postal employés might present grievances to him personally. But his sympathies were with his employés only individually, and they regarded the privilege as derisory. Collectively they were as unknown to him as they were to the private employers who recognize unions of their own selection only, and who decline relations with other unions. The wire services were taken over in the face of labor troubles, and partly to prevent them by putting strikers in an attitude of resistance to Government. The strike having ripened, nevertheless, the wire services are turned over to the gentlemen who formerly operated them for private interest, and who now face the difficulties of the strike as Government officials. There is the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, which has ordered the strike. And there is the Western Union Employés' Association. The company says there are 710 members of the belligerent union, and that if they strike they never will be re-employed. The union says there are 3,000 strikers in ten Southern States, where the company says there are only 300 members. The membership of the Western Union Employés' Association is uncertain.

The status of the companies is as uncertain as the status of the strike or the strikers. The order of the Postmaster General was so generally misunderstood that he issued an interpretation of it, and the interpretation of the interpretation by the Senators of the committee who are looking into the trouble is that the Postmaster General wished to transfer the responsibility for the labor troubles to others, while he retained other responsibilities in connection with the taking over of the wire services. He seems to have surrendered the burden of operation while retaining control of the companies themselves until Congress shall pass legislation making complete surrender of the properties to their owners safe. He had increased rates by $30,000,000 and wages by $24,000,000, and there was necessity for the rates to be continued by a protective statute until the $4,000,000 had been absorbed "by economies." The department's deficit on operation was put at $1,000,000. The figures do not match, but they are not ours. How long would be necessary to recoup the deficit of either sum seems to depend on the result of the strike, and that is anybody's guess.

The result of the quarrel may be serious, yet worth while if it settles the definition of a union, under the policy of protecting collective bargaining. Employers have a right to be protected against collective bargaining with a multiplicity of unions. Employés claim a right to select the union they wish to belong to. How shall the line be drawn between unions which must be recognized and unions which may be ignored or fought without antagonizing the official policy of the War Labor Board and of several departments of Government, to say nothing of the Federation of Labor in agreement with them?

INVESTIGATING THE WAR.

It may be singular that the War Department at Washington has not received the official report of the Chief of Staff of the First Army in France to the General Commanding the 35th Division, which Governor ALLEN has given to the press; but Secretary BAKER, who has again been taken by surprise, is on solid ground when he submits that no investigation of the handling of the 35th Division at the front should be held until General PERSHING and officers "upon whom he relied for guidance and advice" can be heard. Governor ALLEN holds a brief for the division in which he has interested himself, but he seems to have retained himself, possibly because he is public spirited and thinks that somebody in authority should speak out. But it may be doubted whether he strengthened his case, which originally was that the division lacked airplanes, transportation, and artillery when it went into battle, by having published the report of the staff officer which Secretary BAKER had not seen or seemed to know nothing about.

That report reflected upon the organization, training, and leadership of the 35th Division, and was a very vigorous document. It brings into the controversy other questions than airplane, transportation, and artillery deficiencies. Secretary BAKER makes a good point against Governor ALLEN when he observes of the staff report: "It says no word about lack of airplanes or lack of artillery. It is practically confined to those things which you testified [before the Rules Committee] that you knew nothing about." Mr. BAKER adds: "The document to which you refer bears not slightly on any concrete allegation which you have made. * * * The officer who wrote it is still in France."

Apparently it would have been better for the cause which Governor ALLEN has made his own if the report of this officer had not seen the light. If there is going to be an investigation of things that were wrong and went wrong with the 35th Division, every organization in the army whose friends are dissatisfied with its performance in battle, and particularly with the relation of staff officers to it, may be the subject of inquiry. In that event, Congress would have very little time for legislation during the next two years. Would it not be well to limit investigation to the salient cases of inefficiency and neglect?

THE SOLDIERS OF WINNIPEG.

It is a good thing to know that the revolutionary strike in Manitoba is dying out, and no praise can be too great for the discharged soldiers who, when the police and fire departments struck hands with disorder, stepped forward to take their places and virtually to take over the government of the City of Winnipeg. Nevertheless, it is unfortunate. When these soldiers pushed the disloyal police force out of the way and took charge of the city themselves, they created a vigilance committee like that one which ruled San Francisco in 1856, after all the ordinary machinery of government had broken down. It was not so in form, perhaps, but it was so in fact. The soldiers of Winnipeg correspond to WILLIAM T. COLEMAN'S band of determined citizens who, without warrant of law, took upon themselves the task of governing San Francisco and placing it among the list of civilized communities.

We say this not in deprecation but in praise of those patriotic and civic-minded soldiers. We are proud to think that, in case such an intolerable situation should arise in the United States, our soldiers and sailors would play the same part that was played in Winnipeg. For all that, it is a grievous thing that in free communities like Manitoba and Alberta and British Columbi it is possible for revolution to go so far as to menace the Government, and that the Government can only be saved by volunteers. The only reason the volunteers did not rise to save it before is that there is ingrained in the mind of the Anglo-Saxon, and the races to whom he has communicated his idea of freedom, a trust in the processes of law, in the instant ability of Government to cope with any situation that menaces him. Is that trust breaking down?

EDUCATION AND BOMBS.

Former Secretary MCADOO says that the bomb explosions are due to the fact that "the men responsible are "uneducated, that they have not a "proper training or knowledge of the "ideals and privileges of American "citizenship." Whatever hands made or placed the bombs, the murderous theory and direction according to which they acted comes from educated men. These revivals of nihilism, directed now by a proletariat seeking to make itself into an autocracy by means of terror, spring from educated men. These bomb throwers, however ignorant, stupid, and depraved, have been educated in the gospel of violence and hate. Is there any way of making them have a proper training or knowledge of the ideals and privileges of American citizenship? Is it possible to educate these men, in Mr. MCADOO'S words, to "a proper conception of what this country means"? TROTZKY is an educated person. What knowledge of the ideals and privileges of American citizenship did he carry away from his residence here?

Whether they are aliens or citizens, the disciples of the new nihilism are beyond reason, beyond argument, beyond understanding of American or any other free, representative, and orderly Government. They hate equality, freedom, order. They seek the destruction of government other than that of a class. Possibly the children of such men may be amenable to American ideas. For themselves, when they resort to criminal methods, deportation, the penitentiary, are the only practicable school teachers.

A SENATOR'S WORRIES.

Senator JOHNSON declared in the Senate on Monday that the League of Nations was a trust. He has forgotten President ROOSEVELT'S memorable division of trusts into good and bad trusts. The American Sunday School Union is as much a trust as the League of Nations. So, for that matter, is the United States of America. Calling a thing a trust nowadays does not evoke the sensation of loathing and the shrinking which some feel when they see a snake.

But he also supposes it to be a war trust, inasmuch as it does not provide for the calling of a referendum whenever our country is attacked by a foreign Power. If, for instance, that country which keeps him awake nights, Japan, were to seize Hawaii and land a few divisions in Washington State and California, Senator JOHNSON would have the people of the United States hold a referendum on the question of whether we should send any troops to resist their penetration. At least so we infer from his speech. He would not have a single company sent west of the Rockies to defend California until the last return was in from Eastport, Me. No wonder California loves Senator JOHNSON.

To Senator JOHNSON'S eyes Belgium must be the most villainously autocratic of nations. When German troops crossed Belgian soil the Belgians held no referendum—not a fraction of a referendum, not a single, solitary plebiscite in the remotest Belgian village. They simply declared, in the words of the Chinese schoolboy, "Belgium is a country, not a road," and, as Cardinal MERCIER put it the other day, they fired the first and last shots of the war. So Serbia. When the Austrian artillery began to bombard Belgrade they did not even hold a town meeting, much less a referendum. They turned in and drove the Austrians off the Serbian side of the Danube, and kept on doing it until the Austrians got the assistance of Germany, Bulgaria, and Turkey. These Serbs are an antique lot, on whom the sun of new thought has never shone.

The Senator says that the Holy Alliance failed, and so will the League of Nations. The Holy Alliance was formed to insure the untroubled reign of despotism, of autocracy. It wanted to insure peace, it is true, but the peace of Warsaw, the peace of autocracy regnant. Now, to a man who is picking at the coverlid and to whom nurses are administering daily doses to make him sleep, it may appear reasonable that when a bund of Emperors fails to insure the domination of autocracy it is a sure sign that a league of all the world's nations will therefore fail to insure a democratic peace. It will not occur, however, to the passerby outside the hospital.

So, too, with the reservation concerning the Monroe Doctrine. "It "could not have been written with "any other purpose than the destruction of the Monroe Doctrine." On the contrary, it might have been written with another purpose. It might have been written by an American with the purpose of obtaining from all the nations of the world the thing which for a hundred years they have refused—the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. It recognizes the Monroe Doctrine as a "regional understanding," and upholds it. That is a good deal more than any President, from MONROE to TAFT, has been able to extort from the nations in the way of recognition. The danger, in Senator JOHNSON'S mind, seems to lie in the words "regional understanding." What does it matter what they call it so long as they recognize it?

EXCEPTIONAL DRAMA.

"With a few worthy and notable exceptions of legitimate drama," says a Chicago clergyman, Director of the Illinois Vigilance Association, in a recent discourse. But what he goes on to say is the old homily about the degeneracy of the stage, the least unseemly of his phrases being "moral "filth which might make the devil "blush." The cry has been familiar through all the generations since FRANCIS BACON castigated the Elizabethan theatre for its addiction to "arts voluptuary" and "arts of pleasure sensual," and demanded laws to repress it—stigmatizing his age as decadent in the very year in which SHAKESPEARE completed "Hamlet." The only remarkable thing about the vigilant Chicagoan is that he recognizes "a few worthy and notable exceptions." If it had fallen to him to write "The Advancement of Learning" we might have had a contemporary allusion to the fact that, barring one song from the leading lady and a few questionable quips from DICK BURBAGE, "The "Tragedie of Hamlet, Prince of Den-"marke" was not unworthy of the attention of the pious and the erudite.

In the many recent pulpit fulminations against our stage nothing is more remarkable than the fact that there has been only this parenthetical allusion to what is really admirable and morally stimulating in the fare of the passing season. The bedroom farce and the "classy, girly, jazzy show" have been repeatedly described in terms calculated to set the feet of the young men dancing toward Broadway, with cheeks brazenly resolute to surpass the devil in blushlessness; but, for all the press work of the pulpit censors, the "worthy and "notable exceptions of legitimate "drama" might have remained sequestered as the noontide dew.

In point of fact, they have not remained sequestered. BARRIE'S "Dear Brutus" was produced on Dec. 23, and when it closed it had played only a few less than two hundred performances. The achievement is more remarkable because BARRIE has several times surpassed "Dear Brutus" in humor and sentimental phantasy—the most popularly appealing of his qualities. The main interest of the piece lay in a world-wise and disillusioned philosophy of life and character, which was not less scrupulously veracious because it brought a final moment of moral regeneration. RACHEL CROTHERS has given us two little romantic comedies, sensitive in taste and of impeccable morals, which have also been popular—"A Little Journey" and "39 East." The newly formed Theatre Guild gave us JACINTO BENAVENTE'S picaresque comedy, "Bonds of Interest," affording those who care for the art of the theatre an opportunity to enjoy the leader of the modern Spanish school at his best. It then produced "John Ferguson," a play of the modern Irish school which is admirable alike for its tensely human drama and for its revelation of spiritual forces in ferment. Reinforced as it was by subtle and vigorous acting, it would doubtless have achieved a run of many months if produced at any time except the fag end of the season. The Greenwich Village Theatre made the first production here of the "Shakuntala" of KALIDASA, a classic of truly Shakespearean calibre, which, intended for a few matinées, eventually established itself for a regular run. WALTER HAMPDEN gave us his Hamlet, which has been everywhere recognized as an achievement of the first order.

Is it truthful to stigmatize the theatre that has poured out such riches as a sink of moral filth? Is it wise, or indeed honorable, to advertise it as such? There was lately produced a bedroom farce so degraded that it could not be described. Within a fortnight the play died the death. If it had been widely attacked as immoral, as the managers apparently hoped it would be, it would doubtless have prospered. There will always be men of the theatre who serve their own ends by exploiting sensational impropriety. But must there always be moralists who gain a cheap publicity by denouncing them? If so, the devil may well rejoice.

THE DRY LEAGUE.

At the eleventh hour reinforcements have come up to the rescue of American liberties, about to be bartered away to this dread League of Nations where Great Britain has six votes in the general assembly to our one, and black-and-tan potentates from Borneo might sit in judgment on the American tariff. Senator BORAH must have sighed with relief when he read of the prospective organization in Washington of "The Anti-Saloon League of Nations," a body already as august as the other League, and no doubt destined soon to supplant it as easily as Mr. ANDERSON has supplanted the New York Legislature.

"The plan is for all nations, large "and small, to have equal represen-"tation; but the United States, be-"ing the dominant prohibition power, "will probably be in control." What more fitting than that the much-talked-of domination of the Geneva League by the Mistress of the Seas should be counterbalanced by the predominance in the Washington League of Columbia, the Gem of the Desert? Germany has not yet applied for admission, having heard afar off Mr. ANDERSON'S reference to her supposed affiliation with American brewers; but Ireland, Scotland, and France are charter members. If the Scotch can contemplate without alarm the prospective management of their affairs and the extinction of their most delectable product by this League of which "the United States will probably be in control," it only goes to show that Scotland has no patriots so alert and sensitive as WILLIAM P. BORAH and JAMES A. REED.

MR. BORAH'S THIRD PARTY.

There is no end to Senator BORAH'S tremors and speeches about the League of Nations. Each day it seems to give him more pain. It rises monstrous before his eyes, the sum of all villainy. If the Democratic Party and the Republican Party approve it, then there will be a third party, Mr. BORAH is sure, "that will represent the "American people and American institutions." It would be interesting to the statistician and the sociologist to see the irreconcilable adversaries of the League of Nations collected and counted at the polls. That aversion to arbitration and peace should be "American" is one of those little exaggerations of theory to which Mr. BORAH'S sincere but enthusiastic temperament is subject.

Twenty-three years ago the white metal was the god of his idolatry. Then, too, there had to be a third party, the Silver Republican, to accommodate the devotees of the great American cartwheel dollar. Mr. BORAH was just as earnest then as he is now. Then calamity was to come upon us for the Crime of 1873. Now it is to come upon us from the Crime of 1919. Remembering how the dark prophecies of the free silver men to scorn were scattered, how can even the most admiring friend of Mr. BORAH refrain from a grin at his present lugubrious vaticinations?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Strange Sign of Prejudice.

HENRY FORD is not the only man who is seeking just now to get money consolation from a newspaper for saying harsh things about his brand of patriotism. Down in the State of Alabama Representative HUDDLESTON has been grieved both by editorial articles and cartoons in The Birmingham Age-Herald which in his opinion impugned his loyalty to an intolerable degree, but the Congressman's sufferings must have been less keen than those of Mr. FORD, for he sued for a mere $50,000 instead of a whole million.

When the suit came up for trial the other day it terminated, for the present, in a truly curious incident. Eleven jurors had been accepted, and then the opposing counsel fell into a bitter squabble over the competence of the potential twelfth, it having been charged that the man had referred to Mr. HUDDLESTON as "a Socialist, a Bolshevik, a traitor to his party and a traitor to his country." In behalf of the plaintiff it was contended, not without some show of plausibility, that these characterizations hinted prejudice, and while the lawyers were arguing the question the chosen eleven were sent out of the courtroom. What did they do to beguile the tedium of lonely sequestration but join in singing loudly our national anthem!

At any rate, that is what they attempted, and whoever will may believe that in Birmingham eleven men selected not for vocal ability and knowledge of poetry really sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." At any rate, the Judge trusted the affirmation of his own or other ears that this was what the jurors had done, and on the ground that thus they had disclosed an incompetence to try the case fairly, he declared a mistrial and dismissed them! Just why he did so is not made evident by the information at hand, and his action therefore cannot here be explained. It must remain a cause of wonder till more facts arrive.

Dryness for Rich and Poor.

An inevitable and immediate result of what CHARLES M. SCHWAB at the Pan American Conference in Washington said about prohibition and the enforcement of it will be to convince no small number of his fellow countrymen that, instead of being a kindly as well as able man, he is a very monster of cruelty, never so happy as when he can inflict acute pain.

For Mr. SCHWAB, in seeming seriousness and sincerity, expressed the opinion that if there is to be dryness it should be complete, and for everybody, from the very beginning of it. As for those who have stocked their cellars with alcoholics in order that they may escape for years or for life the thirst so soon to be felt by the majority of the population, he declared that they should be compelled to "disgorge."

The word is a dreadful one, and the proposal, coming from such a source, is more dreadful still. At least it will so be held, and the horror of it is that there will be difficulty, if not impossibility, in disproving that Mr. SCHWAB has the support of logic and equity in what he said.

Prohibition at least should pretend to prohibit, and it cannot do that if it lets the rich drink their fill as well as ride in the modern substitute for chaises.

PROHIBITION IN TEXAS.

It Was Passed by Votes of "Whites, Blacks, and Mexicans."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Texan and a Southerner I trust you will permit me to express my resentment at Father Belford's public statement at Madison Square Garden last night, according to THE TIMES of this date, as follows:

"Not because the white people in the South wanted prohibition, they wanted it for the negro, just the same as they have refused in the South to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. They were willing to enforce prohibition for the negro, but not for the white man, just the same as in the South today the ballot is for the white man and is not for the negro."

While Father Belford was uttering the foregoing misleading charges, the clerks of elections in the great empire of Texas were counting a majority of ballots cast that day in favor of both constitutional prohibition and woman suffrage, an election conducted according to the law by Democrats and Republicans, whites and blacks, and where for once party lines were not observed. In all Texas, a typical Southern State, the ballot was not denied a single citizen who had qualified to vote in accordance with the law of the State, whether white, black, or Mexican. I have acted as judge of many State elections in San Antonio, and I have never known a single instance where a negro man was denied the constitutional right to vote in an election, or any discrimination whatsoever against the negro voter in favor of the white man. In San Antonio Saturday negroes voted both for and against constitutional prohibition. One thing I can say, for I know the political situation in Texas like a spelling book, that not a negro minister of any church, and not a white minister of any church, Protestant or Catholic, publicly advocated the cause of anti-prohibition or anti-equal suffrage in the Texas State election last Saturday.

WESLEY PEACOCK.
New York, May 23, 1919.

No Copies of the State Constitution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Department of Political Science in Dartmouth gives each year a course in State Government. Each student who takes this course is expected to supply himself or be supplied with a copy of his own State Constitution.

There are at the present time about twenty students who live in the State of New York who are taking this course. Before the course began I wrote to the office of the Secretary of State at Albany asking if he could supply twenty pamphlet copies of the State Constitution for use of such students. I received no reply. After waiting nearly two weeks I wrote to the New York State Library, from which I received a prompt and courteous answer, stating, however, that there were no pamphlet copies of the State Constitution available for such purposes.

I have now received another letter from the State Library saying that there is no prospect of being able to comply with this request, and quoting a certain Mr. Taft of the Secretary of State's office to the effect that that department receives upward of 2,000 similar requests a year from schools, and that they usually reply that any school needing them should have them printed by its Education Department.

Is there something peculiar in my make-up, or am I right in believing, as I do, that the great State of New York might well stand the insignificant sum which would be necessary to comply with such requests as a means of helping in a minor degree in the education of its future citizens?

JAMES F. RICHARDSON,
Head of Political Science Department Dartmouth College.
Hanover, N. H., June 1, 1919.

LINGERING FIUME CLAIMS.

Two Recent Italian Arguments Considered from the Slav Standpoint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the TIMES of the 26th instant, you published a report of a discussion of the Adriatic question at St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie by the Italian Captain, Sapelli, and Mr. Bennington. I was there myself. Captain Sapelli, an undeniably sympathetic type of soldier, presented the Italian point of view on the Adriatic question which can be summed up as a feeling of resentment for the opposition against paying Italy in full for her sacrifices, without considering, however, that thereby a great injustice would be done to a third party, and that the award to Italy of the Adriatic Slavs would be for Italy itself a Danaic gift and an eternal danger for the peace of the world. But, unfortunately, this is just the way most of the Italians are lobking at the question.

Captain Sapelli did me the honor of mentioning an article of mine, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, concerning Senator Lodge's statement as to Fiume, wherein I stated that Fiume was the only fit commercial harbor for Jugoslavia. He replied by saying that only a small percentage of Croatian trade passed through Fiume. But one must not forget that in former Austria-Hungary the Vienna and Budapest centres were leading a parasitical life at the expense of the subjected nationalities, and that Jugoslavia has now to live her own economical life, which is impossible without a free outlet on the sea. As for the problematical Italian majority in Fiume City, we should not forget that in Trieste live more Slovenes than all the inhabitants of Fiume and surroundings put together.

Captain Sapelli does not like the Jugoslavs, and considers them as enemies of the Allies. I am sure, though, that he is not thinking about the 30,000 Jugoslav volunteers who bravely fought and died on the allied side on the Dobrudja, or about the 153 Jugoslav officers who, on July 1, 1918, being war prisoners in Italy, petitioned the Italian Government to let them form volunteer legions among the Jugoslav prisoners and join the Serbian Army, which Sonnino obstinately denied, while, at the same time, his press organs never tired of denouncing the Jugoslavs for their absence from the ranks of the Allies.

Mr. Bennington, an "expert" on Dalmatia after a three weeks' stay there as guest of the Italian Government, told how he put the "acid test" to the complaints of the Jugoslavs in Dalmatia against the suppression of the Slav schools. But, alas, he found that the school children could speak Italian. To make this discovery, it was not necessary to go to Dalmatia. Every Jugoslav from the coast can speak Italian. If a commission of strange gentlemen, and army officers at that, had come to my school when I was a little boy, we, too, would have all raised our hands on a question about the knowledge of the Italian language; besides, we would have been awfully frightened.

Mr. Bennington stated that Dalmatia was the birthplace of many distinguished men, but all were Italians. This is simply the limit. Tommaseo, a luminary of the Italian literature, and Lubin, the great Dantaist, never ceased to emphasize their Slav conscienceness. They are a proud contribution of the Dalmatian Slavs to Italy's culture, just as artistic Dalmatia is a contribution of the Dalmatian Slavs to an art which from Italian became international. The astronomer Boskovich, to whom Milan and London erected monuments, was also a Dalmatian Slav, and so, of course, was Gundulich, the father of Croatian literature. The painters, Bukovac and Medovich, whose names are known to every artist, are Slavs from Dalmatia, and so is Mestrovich, the greatest living sculptor, whom the Illustrazione Italiana compared once to Michelangelo.

But certainly all this will not keep Mr. Bennington from calling the Dalmatian Slavs "goats," to which he likes to compare them. There is, alas, one thing against which even the gods fought in vain.

R. F. HLACHA.
New York, May 31, 1919.

Crowding of the Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 29 it is stated that the figures given in my recent letter to the Mayor as to the number of school children in New York City on double shift or part time are not borne out by figures from the Board of Education.

May I be permitted to reply that the figures given by me were taken from the weekly bulletin of the public Educational Association of Jan. 4, 1919, which reads as follows:

Official reports from the Department of Education for October, 1918, show that:

Every third child in the New York City schools is either on double shift or part time—a total of 247,472 out of 714,388 in the elementary grades of the city as a whole.

Every fourth child is on double shift, that is, on double or duplicate session, a camouflaged form of part time—a total of 174,622.

Every fifth child receives less than five hours of schooling daily—a total of 140,392, of whom 36,406 are on part time in the upper grades and 59,983 are on both part time and double shift.

A member of our committee was informed at the office of the Board of Education that no school buildings have been completed since Fall, and that contracts for the buildings now in process of erection were not given out until February of this year. It is safe to assume that the figures given by me to the Mayor have not materially changed since they were officially issued by the Board of Education last October, and certainly could not have changed for the better.

The statement that from 30,000 to 50,000 children in New York City are receiving no education at all was taken from a bulletin of the Public Education Association of a later date.

ALICE CARPENTER,
Chairman Employment Committee.
(Special Agent U. S. Employment Service.)
New York, June 2, 1919.

Death of a Sexton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great men die, and we speak well of them because of the service they have rendered and to inspire others to follow their lead. There are other men of lesser spheres whose fine qualities should not pass unnoticed. Victor Larson, who died yesterday, was for twenty-seven years the faithful sexton of Calvary Church. In the past generation he has been known to many prominent families and to others in humbler walks of life. Forgetful of himself, he has watched over their interests, he has been sympathetic to their sorrows. With entire devotion he has fulfilled his duties to the church, not as a man pleaser, but because it was the place where the best in men was not good enough.

In these days of restless advancement it is well to call attention to one who used his humble talents in untiring service for the comfort of others. The highest praise the Master gave was "Well done, good and faithful servant," and this belongs to the faithful sexton who has passed out from our midst.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Rector of Calvary Church.
New York, June 2, 1919.

THE COVENANTER.

Article X. Considered—Would It Involve Us in Small and Remote Wars?

By WILLIAM H. TAFT, GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, A. LAWRENCE LOWELL and HENRY W. TAFT.

Article X. of the League Constitution provides as follows: "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled."

The law of the League with the sanction of the power of the League thus forbids the violation of the international commandment, "Thou shalt not steal by force." It is the embodiment of the principle that we entered and fought this war to maintain. It is the answer to the German doctrine announced through its philosophers, its military writers and its avowed policies, that "Might makes right." It is the denial of the principle which Germany set forth in the summing up of her whole imperial purpose, that conquest by force was essential to the progress of God's world; and that she was His instrument in such conquest.

Objections Answered.

We are met by the objection that the United States should not bind itself not to extend its beneficent influence in the work of civilization through conquest. Such objectors argue that in this way the United States has extended its useful dominion to the present borders of Mexico and to the Pacific Ocean. If this argument is sound, then the United States should certainly not enter the League. If we yield to it, we ought never to have entered upon the war against Germany. The argument is not in the slightest degree to be distinguished from that of the German philosophers and military men whose purpose Germany was carrying out in this war. If the improvement in civilization and its spread are dependent on war in its present form, involving for the future what is practically world suicide, then surely mankind is in a bad situation. Those who support the League may well leave to the people of the United States and the people of the world the decision whether they prefer a slower method of improving Christian civilization than one which involves the cruel destruction of one-half the world in order to enable the other half to get on.

The second and the more persuasive objection which is urged to Article X. is that it is likely to involve us in wars all over the world, and to require our soldiers to undergo suffering and hardships and to give up their lives in battles waged for remote countries in whose welfare we have but little interest. It is said it will prove to be a heavy burden, both in life and treasure, for our people.

How Obligation Is Limited.

In answering this objection, it is to be noted that the operation of Article X. to increase the other obligations of the League is comparatively small.

Under Articles XI. to XVII., inclusive, provision is made for the peaceful settlement of all threatening disputes between nations by safeguarding action of the League, by arbitration, by mediation and recommendation of settlement, and by enforcement of covenants restraining war until three months after such machinery for peaceful settlement has failed. By Articles XVI. and XVII. a breach of such covenants is to be penalized by an immediate and universal boycott of the covenant-breaking nation and then by such military expeditions as the members of the League shall determine necessary on the recommendation of the Council. Unless, therefore, the external aggression in violation of Article X. occurs three months after attempts at peaceful settlement under Articles XII. to XV. have failed so that the covenants of those articles are not broken by it, the penalizing provisions of Articles XVI. and XVII. would apply to the aggression, whether for the purpose forbidden in Article X. or not. In other words, Article X. only increases the obligations of the members of the League beyond those of Article XVI. a respect of wars which do not violate the covenants of Articles XII., XIII. or XV. Article X. becomes practically important, therefore, only after the purpose of the war has been clearly disclosed. A war only for punitive purposes without taking territory or overthrowing a Government would not violate Article X.

We have seen this exemplified in our construction of our own Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine, as originally declared by Monroe, was Article X limited to the aggression of non-American nations against countries of the Western Hemisphere. When Spain attacked Chile during Mr. Seward's incumbency as Secretary of State and Chile called on the United States to defend her, Mr. Seward replied that our policy did not look to our defending an American State against any punitive war by a non-American power, but only against one intended to take territory or to destroy independence. Mr. Roosevelt laid down the same limitation of the doctrine in the Venezuela case as to wars begun merely to collect financial obligations when they did not seek appropriation of territory or deprivation of independence.

Modified by Other Articles.

The intervention of the League under Article X. is, therefore, likely to be invoked only in cases where the victor in a war "legal" under Articles XII., XIII. and XV., seeks to impose terms on its enemy contrary to the undertaking of Article X. In all other cases, resort to Article X. will be unnecessary because action under it will have been anticipated under other articles. Article X., therefore, enlarges the scope of the obligations of the League much less than has been generally assumed.

Second, should a violation of Article X. occur, and the Council advise a plan for fulfilling its obligation by the members of the League, this plan will have to be unanimously agreed upon by the Council. We have constantly one representative in the Council, who must thus join in advising the plan. We can reasonably assume, therefore, that the plan recommended will not involve us in military expeditions unreasonably remote or inconvenient, and that it will advise our action in that part of the world where we can most promptly furnish aid and in respect to wars in which by reason of proximity we naturally have a direct interest.

A Poe Riddle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Quite a flood of light has been strewn about some of the darker episodes in the life of Edgar Allan Poe, but there still remain mysteries that mystify and will not unravel. Who wrote the "Outis" letter to The New York Mirror in the "Poe-Longfellow war" seems to remain as much a vexed question to Poe students as the identity of the author of the "Junius Letters," or as to who struck Billy Patterson. Recent renewed efforts to trace the identity of "Outis" bring no definit results. The names of Charles Sumner, Henry Stevens, and Hudson the actor are mentioned but nothing definite is brought forward to identify any of them as the "Outis" writer in The Mirror. "Outis" acknowledged a friendship with Longfellow, but said that he did not know Poe, nor was he acquainted with Aldrich, not even knowing the latter's residence. Poe himself showed much uncertainty as to the identity of "Outis," with the exception of styling him a "Yankee," which he likely meant in the Southern parlance of his day, a "New Englander."

In the Longfellow letters and papers there is left nothing to give the slightest clue to this matter, nor has anything ever turned up on the subject from Willis. That Poe or Willis, as some think, could have been "Outis" is highly improbable. Willis seems to have felt the publication of Poe's criticism against Longfellow in The Mirror rather keenly. He stated that he afterwards called to see Longfellow, but the matter was hardly broached. He was also surprised that some one of the New England newspapers or friends of Longfellow did not come out more promptly with some rejoinder. There appears to have been three attempts to answer the Poe criticism in The Mirror, while "Outis" came as the fourth. Poe's efforts at a rejoinder were all centred upon "Outis" statements. He would seem to have been successful in his attempts at knockout blows, as "Outis" never came back. From the later letter of Longfellow's to R. W. Griswold requesting that the subject be dropped it seems possible that Longfellow may have called further discussion on the part of "Outis" to an end. It is my opinion, however, that eventually this mystery will be unraveled.

J. H. WHITTY.
Richmond, Va., May 27, 1919.

Foreign Critics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why must James Montgomery Flagg select the "two British foreigners" who have recently had the temerity to say unkind things about Americans and neglect the host of others who have been enthusiastic in their praise of American exploits? Why take the comments of foreigners seriously, anyhow? If Mr. Flagg had lived in London, say, for twenty years, he might have heard Americans, Australians, and Colonials of all kinds criticise and dictate to English people to their hearts' content. The British are used to "soullessness" in the eyes of other nations. Perhaps they do not consider it an uncomplimentary term. Mr. Flagg's especial hostility to the British is so pronounced that I suspect he really knows very little about them, for they, like Americans, invariably show their worst side to those in whom they sense prejudice.

B. PETERS.
Princeton, June 1, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you tell me why James Montgomery Flagg should take Mr. Nevinson's remark about American artists so very personally? Artists such as Shannon, Abbey, and Sargent have lived in England, and made a good living, too, for years, (aye, and exhibited regularly at the despised Academy,) but I don't think any one there has ever thought or spoken of them as aliens, or asked why they don't return to their own country. As Mr. Nevinson's remark was not tactful, but he evidently does not understand that Americans, as a rule, bitterly resent criticism of themselves, while dealing it out ad lib, on those benighted beings the Britishers.

EDITH LANGFORD.
New York, June 1, 1919.

No Grounds for a Quarrel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with great pleasure that I read your little article under the heading of "No Need to Get Excited." I wish that more of this reading appeared in the daily papers. I am an Australian. I came here six years ago, was absent three years in the war. Naturally I was eager to see Hawker win world honors for "little" Australia, but, on the other hand, it was a source of regret that the daring Australian aviator ad what he did about the American enterprise. I agree with you that it is also a "miserable business" for those whose delight it is to make capital of such misspoken statements.

The Englishman has long been recognized as a good sportsman, and now, in these latter years, none the less the Australian. International athletics have indeed proved that all the English-speaking peoples are "good sports."

There is no place for this "stirring up the mud" between Uncle Sam and John Bull. Our own brothers died that there might be union and harmony between us of us. Anything that does not tend to harmony brings discord. Therefore, in a way, we dishonor our noble dead by creating these false impressions, which flavor of German character.

Yours for a hearty, sincere union of the English-speaking peoples. "PINKUM
(Name the Australian was given in Egypt.)
New York, May 30, 1919.

Croats and Serbs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will Mr. Wilson acknowledge the mistake he made by judging that Fiume should go to the Jugoslavs, when he receives the appeal of 160,000 Croatians against the rule of Serbia? Certainly the Serbians are not friendly to Croatians, Slovenes and those of Bosnia-Herze-Govina, who were fighting against Serbia, Italy and the Allies. If some hundred of thousands Slavs should be annexed to Italy, it would be for their own advantage, and the liberal government of Italy would gladly allow them school in their own language. Under the Hapsburgs they were the oppressors, and not the oppressed

URGING SESSIONS TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

Women Leaders Here Are Getting Replies from Various Governors.

MICHIGAN MAY BE FIRST

Several Other Western States Are Expected to Take Speedy Action on Amendment.

Governors of different States who have been asked to call special sessions of the Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment were sending in replies all day yesterday to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison Avenue, stating their intention of doing so. Governor A. E. Sleeper of Michigan wired:

"Michigan Legislature now convened in special session. Have wired Secretary of State to hasten official confirmation of Senate action. As soon as this is received Legislature will ratify."

Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas sent this

"Am polling the members of our State Legislature offering the suggestion that they come voluntarily to Topeka without cost to the State and spend one day ratifying the suffrage amendment. I believe they will do this in such a spirit as will help the situation. With deep congratulations to you upon the fulfillment of your lifelong dream."

Mrs. Catt in responding wired to Michigan and Governor Sleeper and said that unless Illinois acted Michigan would be the first State to ratify.

The Illinois Legislature is in session, and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, is making every effort to have her State first in line.

Miss Helen Benbridge, President of the Indiana Woman's Suffrage League, started immediately upon the passage of the amendment to Indianapolis to urge Governor Goodrich to call a special session. The Governor is in sympathy with the suffrage cause, and has said that if a special session was necessary he would call one.

Governor Harding of Iowa, it is understood, has given out an interview saying that he would call an extra session for the purpose of ratification.

The Legislatures of Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts are still in session and the Ohio Legislature will reassemble on June 16, its main object, it is said, being to ratify the amendment. The Georgia Legislature will convene in June 26.

Our Slogan is "A Vote for Every Woman in 1920," said Mrs. Catt yesterday. "There is no constitutional impediment to immediate ratification of the Nineteenth (the woman suffrage) Amendment. This is shown in Article V of the Constitution, which says that an amendment is valid when ratified by the Legislatures of the proper number of States. There has been misunderstanding regarding the Federal suffrage amendment because there is provision in the Eighteenth Amendment (the prohibition) for a year's delay, this being for economic reasons, to enable manufacturers of liquor to re-establish their business in other lines. Economic conditions are not affected by the suffrage amendment."

Mrs. Ferree Breckinridge, ex-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who took part in the recent Democratic National Committee meeting at Chicago as committeewoman from Texas, talked here yesterday of what she believed was an essential for the political party which was to get the votes of the newly enfranchised women, for 1920.

"There are many women," she said, "who are not affiliated with any political party. The party which will put up for the men put up by the party which has in its platform some great fundamental issue touching the lives and the hearts of the people as a whole. The party which does this will capture the votes of the women."

CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—Governor Bartlett, in a statement issued today, expresses the opinion that the Federal amendment granting suffrage to women should be ratified, and that if action in season to permit women to vote at the next Presidential election. On account of the New Hampshire Legislature being composed so largely of farmers and hotel men, the statement concludes that no extra session should be called this Summer, but strongly intimates that one will be called in the Fall.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 6.—Kentucky will not be numbered among the States to call an extra session of Legislatures to act on the Federal suffrage amendment according to announcement by Governor James D. Black.

CONGRATULATIONS BY WILSON.

President Sends a Message to Mrs. Catt.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Wilson, through the White House, today sent to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the following message:

"I join with you and all friends of the suffrage cause in rejoicing over the adoption of the suffrage amendment by the Congress. Please extend and convey to your association my warmest congratulations."

"Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done;" How? Where? When?
BIBLE LECTURE
By
Pastor R. E. STREETER
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Eminent Scholar and Lecturer
At the ACADEMY,
79th Street and Columbus Ave., NEW YORK CITY
Under Auspices of Associated Bible Students
Sunday Afternoon, June 8th
At 3 o'Clock
All Cordially Invited
Seats Free — No Collection
SPECIAL NOTICE
No services this Sunday at Carnegie Hall.

The need of an American Labor Party
Speaker
Percy Stickney Grant, D. D.,
at the
Public Forum
Church of the Ascension
Fifth Ave. and Tenth St.
Sunday, June 8th, at 8 P. M.

TO ANNUL SECRET MARRIAGE

Bride Found Husband Unwilling to Try to Meet Her Modest Budget.

A secret marriage between Virginia Blair Reeves, stepdaughter of Commander Archibald L. Parsons of the League Island Navy Yard in Philadelphia, and Henry H. Warner, who was an inspector at the Hog Island shipyard, was revealed in the report filed in the Supreme Court here yesterday by Alfred H. Townley, who was appointed to take testimony in a suit brought to annul the marriage. Mr. Townley recommended that the marriage be annulled. Mrs. Warner made her début in Washington in 1916 and was graduated from the Cathedral School and the Corcoran School of Art.

The testimony in the case showed that the couple came to New York City from Montclair on June 15, 1917, and after obtaining a special dispensation from Mgr. Lavelle, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, were married at St. Andrew's Church by the Rev. James P. Hearn. They then returned to finish a week-end party, and from then on Mrs. Warner went to Philadelphia to visit a friend, Miss Agnes Repplier, while Warner returned to his job.

Mrs. Warner testified that she and her husband never lived together. She didn't tell her mother and stepfather of the marriage until early this year, and the annulment suit was brought soon afterward.

"I never even took walks with him," testified Mrs. Warner, who at the time of her marriage was 21 years old, her husband being a year younger. "Later, in Washington, I saw him at the Powhattan Hotel, where my parents were stopping, but we saw each other only in the lobby. We met again at the Chevy Chase Club, near Washington, and we breakfasted there. Father and mother knew nothing about our marriage. He said he did not have money enough to support me. He was out of employment just before we were wed. Then he got $20 a week at Hog Island, and later was raised to $35. I tried to show how we could get along—made out a family budget showing that we could live well enough on $150 a month.

"He said, I suppose that people could live together on $150 a month, but for personal reasons and for lack of interest in you I could never live with you. I told him that my position was intolerable, that I was married and yet I was not his wife. I insisted upon knowing what I was to be. He repeated that he did not care for me, and I realized that there was no love on his part. I told my parents about it then."

Mrs. Warner declared that if her husband had ever asked her to live in the same house she would have lived with him in spite of the money question.

MRS. J. G. DOUGLAS DIVORCED

Receives Decree in Newport on Ground of Extreme Cruelty.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 6.—Anne Ward Douglas of Newport and New York received today a divorce on the grounds of extreme cruelty, misbehavior, and non-support from her husband, J. Gordon Douglas, in the Superior Court. All the testimony which was presented by her attorneys was sealed after reading. The decree will be made final six months from today.

The depositions included those of Mrs. Douglas and servants of the Douglas household. Mrs. Douglas receives the custody of the two minor children, Gordon and Barclay Douglas.

Mrs. Douglas, one of the best tennis players among the women at Newport, was formerly Anne W. Kountze of New York City. She married Mr. Douglas in New York in April, 1907. Their New York residence is at 35 East Forty-ninth Street. She is a member of the Newport and Tennis and Knickerbocker Clubs.

Sergt. Wuppermann Dead in Treves

Carlos S. Wuppermann, Sergeant in the service of the Third Army of Occupation, stationed at Treves, Germany, since December, 1918, died "in the line of duty" on April 15, according to word just received here by his relatives. He was a son of the late George and Josephine W. Wuppermann, and was in his thirty-second year. He attended Trinity School in New York, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1906. Shortly afterward he became a contributor to magazines in New York, and a book of poems, "Quiet Places," won him high praise. In 1914 he went on the stage under the name of Carlyle Morgan, and his brothers also being known on the stage as Frank and Ralph Morgan. In July, 1917, he enlisted as a private in the Bellevue Hospital Unit, and went to France in February of last year.

Benefit for Richmond Hill House.

An entertainment and dance in aid of Richmond Hill House of 28 Macdougal Street was held last night at the Hotel des Artistes. The program consisted of a Chinese pantomime, called "The Story of the Willow Pattern Plate," produced entirely by the Italian boys and girls of the neighborhood who are working for the community drama under the name of the MacDougal Players. Miss Lilias McClane appeared in solo dances. The benefit was in charge of Mrs. Amerigo Serrao and Miss Constance M. Hook, director of Richmond Hill House.

Dr. Bry Marries Miss Rittenberg.

The marriage is announced of Dr. M. Edwin Bry, formerly a Lieutenant in the Medical Corps 306th Infantry, 77th Division, and Miss Adelaide Rittenberg, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rittenberg of 251 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York. It took place on Monday evening at the Plaza, the Rev. Dr. Stearns of the West Side Temple officiating. Mrs. Bry has been an active worker in the Home Service of the Red Cross. Dr. Bry will take his bride to live in Memphis, Tenn., his home city.

Miss Small to Wed E. W. Goodell.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Small of Hartford, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Brinckerhoff Small, to Earl Warren Goodell, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Goodell of this city.

Miss Small attended Miss Bennett's School at Millbrook, N. Y., also the Finch School in New York. During the war Mr. Goodell was Lieutenant in the 41st Field Artillery, U. S. A. He will graduate from Yale University this month.

Mrs. Osborne Hurt in Auto Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 6.—Mrs. Loylla Osborne of New York, who has a country place in Stockbridge, was hurt Tuesday while riding in an automobile between Lee and Stockbridge. The steering gear of the machine failed to work and the car crashed into a tree. Mrs. Osborne's face was injured. She was taken home and a physician was called to attend her.

OUT TODAY
The Rev. Dr. Wm. Carter's
Epic Story of the World War
ENTITLED
"THE GATES OF JANUS"
Philip Gibbs, the world famous war correspondent, says of it: "The Gates of Janus' is certainly a unique piece of literary workmanship. Many congratulations."
Brig. Gen. Charles L. DeBevoise, who helped smash the Hindenburg line with our 27th Division, says: "The Gates of Janus' is a valuable contribution to the military literature of the war. It is a vivid, stirring and accurate piece of work."
Will be invaluable to teachers and students for their June examinations in war history.
Price $1.50
Have your bookseller order it for you TODAY, or send direct to
FLEMING H. REVELL CO., Pubs.,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

FOR MEMORIAL HALL ON GRAND UNION SITE

Citizens Move to Meet Controller's Objections to Public Park in Pershing Square.

MATTER GOES OVER A WEEK

Estimate Board Members Resent Mention of Etlinger at Meeting—Cut Out Cropsey's Davenport.

The question of holding a public hearing on the matter of laying out a park at Pershing Square on the site of the old Grand Union Hotel, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue, was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate. After a plan proposed by nearby property owners to have the Square made into a park had met with opposition from Controller Craig, a number of citizens, headed by General George W. Wingate, suggested that a large memorial hall be erected on the site, where conventions, meetings, and sporting events could be held. This plan was referred to a special committee appointed by the Mayor.

Borough President Frank L. Dowling suggested yesterday that consideration of the matter be laid over until the first meeting in September, by which time the committee would have made its report. Controller Craig objected, on the ground that it would hold up the sale of the property, which is under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

"If you tie this sale up for weeks it will interfere with subway construction, and it ought to be decided now," said the Controller. "If the hotel men want the site for light and air, let them come in and bid for the property."

General Wingate asked for more time so that he could get a committee together to obtain subscriptions for building a memorial hall. The Controller did not object to one week's delay, and the matter was laid over.

After a hearing the board adopted an amendment to the building zone law which prohibits the erection of garages within 200 feet of a public school. The amendment was suggested by Edward M. Bassett, formerly a member of the Building Zoning Commission, and received the approval of the Committee on City Plan. It provides that no garage for more than five cars may be built or extended on any part of a street between two intersecting streets on which there is an entrance or an exit of a public school. During the discussion J. S. De Selding, speaking for the amendment, said that Dr. William L. Ettinger, Superintendent of Public Schools, was also in favor of it.

"What interest has Dr. Ettinger in garages?" inquired the Controller. "If Dr. Ettinger would send down his plans every week for two school houses, as he promised to do, and for which money has been appropriated, he would be doing something better than taking an interest in livery stables."

"The Controller knows very well," said the Mayor, "that when the Legislature was in session they had no time. They were busy trying to get their salaries increased. Now that the Legislature had adjourned they may be able to do some work."

"There is no place to mention Dr. Ettinger's name," commented Borough President Dowling, and Mr. De Selding said he was sorry he had done so.

The board adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Budget appropriating $3,300, to be provided from the sale of bonds, for ten additional French translators in the office of Borough President of Brooklyn. The additional force, it was explained, was needed to facilitate the examination of plans for house building and alterations, which work is greatly in arrears. The board also directed the payment of the bill of Charles E. Hughes, amounting to $3,497.33, as special counsel to the city in the argument before the United States Supreme Court in the action of the State of New York against the State of New Jersey to restrain the contamination of the waters of New York Bay by the Passaic River trunk sewer.

The board also adopted the report of the Committee on Finance and Budget to allow $673 for furniture for Justices' chambers in the new Brooklyn Court House. An item of $235 for a davenport, said to be for Justice Cropsey's chambers, was not allowed.

DINNER FOR WEDDING PARTY

Misses Parsons Entertain de Gersdorff Attendants at Stoneover.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 6.—Misses Mary and Gertrude Parsons gave a dinner at Stoneover tonight for the members of the wedding party at the marriage of Miss Alma de Gersdorff and D. Percy Morgan, Jr. of New York, tomorrow in Stockbridge. There were twenty-four guests. Misses Parsons have their sister, Mrs. Edith Parsons Morgan, as their guest.

Invitations were sent out today for a subscription dance at the Lenox Club tomorrow night for the entertainment of the wedding guests and the cottagers.

Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia and Mrs. John S. McLennon arrived at their country places today.

Miss Anna Blake Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Procter have opened their country places.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop are at Interlaken with Mrs. John E. Parsons for the week end. They will start Tuesday for California to pass the Summer motoring in the West.

BARRETTS TO GO ABROAD.

Captain and Bride Visit Her Parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel.

Captain William Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, (Miss Alice Gordon Drexel,) whose marriage took place Thursday in New Rochelle without the knowledge of the bride's parents, are occupying a bridal suite at the St. Regis, where they will remain until they leave New York. They spent yesterday afternoon with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, at their town house, 1 East Sixty-second Street, and there is no coolness between the parents and their daughter and her husband.

Captain Barrett and his bride are planning to sail at an early date for France, where he was educated and where his parents spent most of their time. His mother, who before her marriage was a Miss Davenport from the South, died twenty-four years ago.

Captain Barrett said last evening that there was no truth in the reports that he had been previously married and divorced, and also that he had ever been a private tutor. He further stated that he and Miss Drexel had not asked any other clergyman than the Rev. Mr. Bouton, who married them, to officiate at their wedding.

Miss Buttenwieser Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 135 Central Park West have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Buttenwieser, to Lieutenant Paul H. Klingenstein, recently returned from overseas. After graduating from the Columbia University Law School in 1917, Lieutenant Klingenstein joined the army. His fiancée has been active in Red Cross and other war relief work.

RECEPTION FOR DELEGATES.

John Barrett Welcomes Members of Pan American Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The delegates from nearly every part of the Western Hemisphere here to attend a Pan American Commercial Congress, turned from business to pleasure this evening when they were entertained at a reception in the Pan American Union Building, with dancing in the Hall of the Americas, and supper in the Aztec Garden.

The several hundred guests were welcomed by John Barrett and Mr. Yannes of the Pan American Union. Mrs. Yannes and a number of ladies of the diplomatic circle assisting.

Ex-Ambassador from Russia George Bakhmeteff and Mme. Bakhmeteff left today for Newport, where they will spend the Summer. They have leased Stone Villa, the former Summer Embassy, for the season.

Miss Helen Taft, whose appointment as acting President of Bryn Mawr for the coming year is a matter of much interest, is expected in Washington tomorrow to spend the next week, and then accompany her mother to their Summer home at Murray Bay, Canada. The former President will join his family for a short vacation the last of June.

Mme. Da Gama, wife of the former Ambassador from Brazil, will sail for Rio June 14 to join her husband on his arrival from Paris, where he has been attending the Peace Conference.

REPEATS ATTACK ON POLICE.

Mrs. Earle Again Asks Hirschfield for an Inquiry.

In a letter to Commissioner of Accounts David Hirschfield, Mrs. William P. Earle, Jr., of Brooklyn, declared yesterday that she would not permit any official to deter her from criticising the police or any other branch of the City Government. Mrs. Earle had previously written the Commissioner of Accounts offering to co-operate with him in an investigation of the Police Department, but she declared that in accepting her offer the Commissioner did not meet her conditions. In her letter to Commissioner Hirschfield she said:

> You requested my co-operation in an investigation of the Police Department which you said the Mayor directed you to make. I replied that I would grant that co-operation under conditions that insured the publicity and thoroughness of such an investigation and I renew my offer under these conditions.
>
> While you now state that you accept those conditions, you very clearly depart from them by your request that I call at your office to submit the names of the witnesses I desire to call, and a statement of what I propose to prove by each such witness. The obvious suggestion is, however, that you call the Police Commissioner to testify in public session and ascertain from him whether it is true or not that Inspector Costigan was reduced to the rank of Captain, that the Commissioner endeavored to make an explanation of his transaction and that he subsequently substantially withdrew those reasons; that specially trained police squads, including the bomb squad, whose experience would now be so valuable to the community, have been abolished or reorganized; that civilian positions in the Police Department have been abolished and members of the uniformed force assigned at higher pay to do the same work; that the daily book record of complaints has been abolished and its place taken by a loose card system; that members of the force who had been disciplined in previous administrations have been reinstated, and that the Police Commissioner suddenly discovered the need for additional police Captains on the eve of the expiration of a Civil Service list which contained the names of several of his colleagues in the Police Lieutenants' Association in such position as to make their appointment possible if his application for twenty new captaincies should be granted, as it was.
>
> Clearly, as Commissioner of Accounts it is your duty to ascertain whether the facts which I have stated are correct or not. If you will give me evidence of desire to make a thorough investigation by following the suggestions that the Police Commissioner called as your first witness in public session and ask me such questions as indicated, I shall be glad to comply with any further request from you for additional suggestions.
>
> In any event as a voter and citizen of this city I shall continue to exercise my constitutional right to criticise or praise the conduct of our City Government and shall not permit myself to be deterred therefrom by any public official.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Earle criticised the administration's conduct of the Police Department in an address before the Civitas Club, of which she is President.

GO ON BETTERING BROADWAY

Association, Largest of Its Kind in the World, Plans New Activities.

The Broadway Association, as a result of its membership drive, is now the largest civic street improvement organization in the world, it was announced at the closing luncheon of the drive at Churchill's yesterday noon.

"The campaign has been a great success," said Major Henry G. Opdyke, managing director of the association. "We shall now take up the program of activities for the street. There are several which are obvious, and which will receive immediate consideration, such as the better lighting, the improvement of transportation and traffic conditions, and the study of the best means of eliminating the dead spots, developing Broadway's architectural possibilities, keeping the street clean and beautifying its small parks and grass plots, and planting trees. There is ample work for the association to do in preserving the fine characteristics which have made Fifth Avenue the most loved street in America, and at the same time make it more convenient and desirable as a home, business, and play street."

GETS $2,000 FOR LIBEL.

Woman Ticket Agent Wins Verdict for Complaint Against Her.

Mrs. Ruby Doyle, 296 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday received a verdict of $2,000 in the Civil Branch of the County Court, Brooklyn, in her suit for libel against George P. Clauss, secretary and treasurer of the Brooklyn Medical and Instruction Company, 901 Madison Street. Mrs. Doyle is employed as an agent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Subway.

In her complaint she charged that on May 23 Clauss wrote to Colonel T. S. Williams, then President of the B. R. T., charging in his letter that he was one of a number of passengers standing in line before Mrs. Doyle's window. He charged the delay was so long that all of those in line left their places, threw their nickels on Mrs. Doyle's window and went on the platform without going through the turnstile. He charged, Mrs. Doyle alleged, that she deliberately forced the delay so that she could profit by the passengers not going through the turnstile. An investigation by the company, Mrs. Doyle said, proved the charges groundless and she brought action for libel.

ALLEGED SWINDLER HELD.

Veronach, Who Jumped $10,000 Bail, Brought Here from Pittsburgh.

Julius Veronach, 32 years old, a Hungarian, alleged by the police to have been the ringleader of a band of ten men who a few years ago swindled a number of foreigners out of thousands of dollars through the medium of a "fake" money-making machine, was brought to this city from Pittsburgh yesterday by Detectives James McCoy and James J. Gegan of Police Headquarters from Pittsburgh.

Veronach was indicted by a Grand Jury April 3, 1918, on six counts, for which three bench warrants were issued. He was arrested about a year ago and while awaiting trial was at liberty on a bail bond of $10,000. He jumped this bond and, according to the detectives, has spent his time since then in Mexico, Cuba, Texas, California, Indiana, and recently in Pennsylvania. Veronach is the only one of the original band that has not been punished for the offense as yet, according to the detectives.

FREDERIC THOMPSON, SHOW BUILDER, DIES

Creator of Luna Park and the Hippodrome Succumbs After Five Operations.

MADE AND LOST FORTUNE

His Lavish Theatrical Productions Included "Brewster's Millions," "Via Wireless," and "Springtime."

Frederic W. Thompson, showman and theatrical producer, builder of Luna Park at Coney Island and the Hippodrome, died yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock at St. Vincent's Hospital, following a series of five operations, extending over a period of several years. Two of the operations were performed in May at St. Vincent's Hospital, the first being of minor nature and preparatory to the major operation about a week ago.

Following a period of ill-health from Bright's disease in 1915, Mr. Thompson underwent an operation for hernia, the appendix also being taken out. In 1917 he was operated on for gallstones, and in April of last year at the Polyclinic Hospital he was operated on again. He never fully recovered from this operation, but continued to grow worse, until the last two operations were decided upon in an effort to restore him to health. During the greater part of Thursday night Mr. Thompson had been unconscious. With him at the hospital were his wife, his sister, Mrs. T. W. Hamlin, and her husband. Mrs. Thompson remained at the hospital throughout the period of his illness.

The funeral will be held in St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Park Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The body will lie in state at St. Bartholomew's Chapel throughout today and Sunday until the hour of the funeral.

Frederic Thompson's Career.

Mr. Thompson was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1872. He studied to be an architect, and this early training helped shape his later career, for architecture played an important part in his larger ventures. His first adventure in the amusement world was the building of "A Trip to the Moon" at the Buffalo Exposition. The success of this enterprise enabled him and Elmer S. Dundy, with whom he formed a partnership shortly afterward, to purchase some concessions at the Omaha Exposition. This investment was a failure and Mr. Thompson returned to New York after losing all his Buffalo earnings.

Upon his return, with some wealthy Brooklyn business men as his backers, he built Luna Park, which did much to make Coney Island the playground of Manhattan, and when Mr. Thompson returned recently from San Francisco, where he went to recoup his fortunes, in broken health and having failed of the object of his trip, all Coney turned out and gave him a benefit.

Builds the Hippodrome.

Luna cleared $800,000 the first year, and when it had been firmly established Mr. Thompson turned his active brain to the second of his great ventures—the New York Hippodrome. With Dundy, who was his partner in the enterprise, he produced the first spectacles presented there, and for this the partners drew a salary of $50,000 a year in addition to stock that was given to them.

After several years as director of the Hippodrome Mr. Thompson turned his attentions to producing plays. In 1907 he married Mabel Taliaferro, the actress, and one of his first productions was Margaret Mayo's "Polly of the Circus" with Miss Taliaferro in the title rôle. Other productions followed in rapid succession—"Brewster's Millions," "Via Wireless," "A Fool There Was," in which Robert Hilliard was the star; "Springtime," and "My Man" among the number. Some of these made vast sums and others were spectacular failures, but all of them reflected the reckless prodigiality of the producer. It is related that in one of the Hippodrome productions there was a stage ship that cost $25,000 to build, but because the lines did not please Mr. Thompson he discarded it.

Once Worth $1,500,000.

He employed only the most efficient men for his personal staff, and it is said he would not employ any man for these positions for less than $100 a week. At the zenith of his career he was worth at least $1,500,000, and when in 1912 he was dispossessed from Luna Park and subsequently went into bankruptcy his liabilities were placed at $664,000. After the Lipton Cup races he bought the Shamrock for his personal use. At one time he carried $100,000 in life insurance policies made out to his mother, to whom he was devoted. At the premiers of his productions the curtain was never rung up till she had taken her seat in the auditorium.

In 1912 Miss Taliaferro sued for a divorce, which was afterward granted her. The following year Mr. Thompson married Seleme Wheat Pilcher.

INDICT ARNOLD ROTHSTEIN.

Charged with Shooting Detectives During Raid on Apartment.

A Grand Jury returned two indictments yesterday against Arnold Rothstein, well known in certain sporting circles, charging him with assault in the first and second degrees by shooting Detectives John J. Walsh and John McLaughlin of Inspector Dominick Henry's staff on Jan. 19, when they attempted to break into rooms of an apartment at 301 West Fifty-seventh Street. Walsh and McLaughlin, who had been trailing and arresting gamblers, said they suspected that gambling was in progress in the apartment rooms and when denied admission they forced the door, but were driven back by pistol shots.

Rothstein and others in the rooms refused to disclose the identity of the person who fired the shots, and insisted that the detectives were mistaken for hold-up gunmen, and that the firing was in self-defense. All of the men found in the rooms were arrested and arraigned in the West Side Court and fined for gambling.

Assistant District Attorney Smith started an investigation and the February Grand Jury had since been at work trying to fix the identity of the assailants of the detectives, both of whom have recovered. Judge Crain in General Sessions issued a bench warrant for Rothstein. Before the warrant could be served Rothstein surrendered himself to Judge Wadhams in General Sessions. He was released in $5,000 bail for a hearing on Monday.

To End Daylight Law This Fall.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Favorable report on the bill to repeal the Daylight Saving law on the last Sunday in October was voted today by the House Interstate Commerce Committee. The vote of the committee was 10 to 8, and was taken after adoption of an amendment to the bill, which had originally proposed that the clocks be turned back the third Sunday after its approval. Chairman Esch said that, in voting to make the repeal effective on the October date on which the clocks would be turned back under the existing law, members were influenced by arguments that serious hardships would result in Eastern industrial centres by changing the time in midsummer.

PAGEANTS FOR SERVICE MEN

Rehearsal for First Big Outdoor Entertainment to be Held Today.

Rehearsals for the first of a series of outdoor pageants in which several thousand men in uniform and ex-service men will appear will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the lawn at the West Sixty-fifth Street entrance of Central Park, under the direction of Marius McGuffey, head of the Volunteer Entertainment Bureau of the New York War Camp Community Service. The great cast will be made up of men recruited from the various service units of the Community Service and of the girls enrolled in its girls' division.

The pageants are a welcome home program for troops returning from overseas during the Summer months. At the same time they will afford outdoor recreation for many city-bound young people whose enjoyment of greensward and alcy is all too limited. Broadsword exhibitions will be staged by some of the girls, and there will be volley ball contests with forty on a side and three balls going at one time. The entire series of pageants and entertainments will have a community-wide significance through having every part of the city represented by those taking part.

HALL OF STATES GETS FLAG.

Standard of Connecticut Company Presented to War Camp Service.

J. L. Nicholson of 2,636 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, a member of the Rainbow Division, yesterday gave to the New England Committee of the Hall of States of the New York War Camp Community Service the battle standard of Company F of the old 1st Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He picked it up off the battle field on the northern edge of the village of Trugny, where a battalion of the 26th Division had suffered heavily under an intense barrage.

Mr. Nicholson tried to find some of the 26th to turn the standard over to them, but thinks that all had been killed. He came into the Hall of States a short time ago and received a welcome from the New England Committee. The standard will be given to the State House of Connecticut when the work of the committee is finished.

JOSEPH A. ALTSHELER DIES.

Author of Stories of Adventure for Boys and Editor Was 57.

Joseph Alexander Altsheler, editor of the Thrice-a-Week World and a writer of stories of adventure for boys, died of heart disease Thursday night at his home, 131 Riverside Drive. Accompanied by Mrs. Altsheler, he was in Germany at the outbreak of the war. It is said that the trying experiences through which they went during that period in an effort to get out of Germany and back to America seriously affected his health and hastened his death.

Born at Three Springs, Ky., April 29, 1862, he was a student at Liberty College, Glasgow, Ky., and later at Vanderbilt University. He began his newspaper career on the staff of the Louisville Courier-Journal in 1885, remaining on that paper until 1892, when he became its editor and joined the staff of The New York World.

Mr. Altsheler was the author of a large number of stories for boys, including "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Soldier of Manhattan," "A Herald of the West," "The Last Rebel," "In Circling Camps," "The Wilderness Road," "My Captive," "Before the Dawn," "Guthrie of the Times," "The Candidate," "The Young Trailers," "The Forest Runners," "The Recovery," "The Free Rangers," "The Last of the Chiefs," "The Sword Maker," "The Riflemen of the Ohio," "The Horsemen of the Plains," and many others.

He was a member of the Southern Society of New York, Author and Dunwoodie Country Clubs. The funeral will be held at the home at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the body will be taken to Kentucky for interment.

In Memory of Edward Payson Call.

A memorial service of Edward Payson Call, business manager of the New York Journal of Commerce, treasurer of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and president and founder of the New York City Publishers' Association, whose death occurred recently at his home in Larchmont, N. Y., of double-pneumonia, will be held at the New Church, Thirty-fifth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, the pastor.

Alex G. Tyng, Grain Operator.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Alex G. Tyng, one of the oldest and best known men in the grain trade in this region, died at Peoria, Ill., today. He was credited with being the inventor of "clipped" oats, and years ago cornered the Chicago and New York oat market, being known as the "Oat King." His firm, Tyng, Hall & Co., was for years one of the largest operators in coarse grains in central and western Illinois.

Carl Remington.

Carl Remington, for many years Secretary of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, with offices in this city, died yesterday morning at his home, 129 Pinrose Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., after an illness of some time. Mr. Remington, who was about 46 years old, was born at Fall River, Mass., and spent some years in the Philippines.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD RICHARD STEHL, 75 years old, a retired French painter and whose family were among the early settlers of Sea Cliff, L. I., died at his home there on Thursday.

CALEB CAMBRIDGE, a retired cabinetmaker, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 845 Seventy-second Street, Bay Ridge, aged 60 years.

WINFIELD SCOTT GORDON, for thirty years in the employ of the New York Electric Light Company, died on Thursday at his home, 511 Seventy-seventh Street, Bay Ridge, from heart disease. He was 54 years old.

Mrs. OLIVIA McDOWELL GREY, wife of Daanniel H. Grey and an active member of the Summerfield M. E. Church, died at her home, 1 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Miss BERTHA EYES, Secretary of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden for the last eight years, died on Wednesday in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn. She was known among the members of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and during the war had been an active canteen worker for the soldiers. She was a daughter of Mrs. M. A. Stevenson of Neosho, Mo., where the interment will be made.

Mrs. EDITH SMITH, wife of Edward B. Smith, a special writer of the Sunday World, of 528 West 182d Street, died yesterday of pneumonia at St. Luke's Hospital, in her thirty-fourth year.

Mrs. MARY PARK MATHEWS, wife of Stewart B. Mathews, and daughter of the late Charles Park of Park & Tilford, died Thursday at her home in Pasadena, Cal.

EDWARD RICHARD STEHL, 75 years old, a retired artist, died Thursday in Sea Cliff, L. I., of apoplexy. Much of his fresco work in churches and public buildings.

SAMUEL NEWTON DANIELS, who was connected with H. B. Claflin & Co. of New York for fifty years, died Thursday night in Flatbush, N. J. He was 74 years old.

PAUL FILIPACHI, 67 years old, rug dealer, died Thursday. His home was at 105 Audubon Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. HARRY PETHIC, for twelve years pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, Brooklyn, died of apoplexy Wednesday in Syracuse.

Dr. MAX HARTVIGSON, for many years engaged in practice here as a veterinary surgeon and for the last fifteen years an inspector of the Health Department of the Bronx, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at his home, 1,102 Forest Avenue, in his sixty-sixth year.

JACK MERRITT, well known on Broadway as an actor of eccentric comedy roles, died yesterday at his home, 976 Whitlock Avenue, from pneumonia. He was 25 years old. He had appeared in "A Pair of Sixes" and "Oh, Boy," and scored a particular success in the latter piece in the role of a red-headed waiter.

Dr. EMANUEL DeBARROS MOREIRA, 50 years old, for several years a lecturer at Harvard University, and an authority on South American industries, died yesterday in his apartment at the Hotel Majestic. He was born in Brazil and studied abroad before going to Harvard as a student, later becoming instructor.

MATHEW WAINWRIGHT SHERIDAN, 17 years old, grandson of Marie Wainwright, who is appearing with William Gillette in "Dear Brutus" at the Empire Theatre, died suddenly of acute indigestion Thursday at sea aboard the steamer City of St. Louis of the Savannah Line, on which he was a wireless operator. He was a son of Mrs. Mayhem Slaughter Sheridan, and was born in this city.

DIVERT TROOPS TO SOUTH.

Two More Transports Leave France for Newport News.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Expected transport arrivals announced today included:

Walter A. Luckenbach, diverted to Newport News, June 14, instead of New York; Headquarters 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, Sanitary and Ordnance Detachments, Supply and Headquarters Company, and Companies A to M, 323d Infantry.

Monticello, Newport News June 17, two St. Nazaire detachments and one casual company.



Born.

GOLDSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Goldston of 272 West 90th St., New York City, announce the birth of a son, on June 5.

JOHNSON.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson, June 5, at 10 East 83d St., N. Y. City, a son.

ULLMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Lothar Ullmann of 104 West 70th St. announce the birth of a son, Robert William, on June 6.

WEINTRAUB.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Weintraub of 981 Simpson St., announce the birth of a son, Lawrence Murray, on June 5, at Lebanon Hospital.

Married.

BRIDGE—NILSEN.—On Tuesday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry A. Stimson, Alma, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Nilsen, to Adam E. Bridge of Middletown, Ohio.

Died.

ALTSHELER.—Joseph Alexander Altsheler, Thursday, June 5, 1919. Funeral at late residence, 131 Riverside Drive, 12:30 P. M., Saturday. Burial in Kentucky. Kindly omit flowers.

ALTSHELER.—Joseph A. THE NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY announces with regret the death on June 5, 1919, of Joseph A. Altsheler, a member of the society, and also a member of the Executive Committee.

WILLIAM A. BARBER, President.
WILLIAM G. FITZWILSON, Secretary.

AMULWIN.—Rev. Brother, June 6, at Lincoln dale, N. Y. Funeral at St. Joseph's Normal College Monday, June 9, at 9 o'clock.

BELL.—On Thursday, June 5, 1919, Isabelle, wife of the late James W. Bell. Funeral at her late residence, 6 East 129th St., on Sunday afternoon at 5 o

WINNIPEG QUIETER WITH SOLDIERS' AID

Gen. Ketchen Tells Meeting the Government Is Prepared to End Upheaval.

CLASH ON STREET PARADES

Strikers March in Defiance of the Mayor's Order—Shipping at Vancouver Tied Up.

WINNIPEG, June 6.—The strengthening of Winnipeg's police force by 1,000 war veterans as special constables caused an increase in minor strike disturbances today. There were personal encounters but no serious demonstrations occurred. Conciliation efforts were practically at a standstill as the general strike today entered its fourth week.

Brig.-Gen. H. D. Ketchen, commander of the military forces in the Manitoba district, in his first public address since the beginning of the strike, told a mass meeting of several thousand returned soldiers that steps were being taken to deal fully with revolutionaries and undesirables in Winnipeg and other places in Canada.

"When the Government does act in connection with the Winnipeg upheaval," he said, "I am sure that you soldiers all will agree that, when I intimated today that action was impending to deal with revolution and Bolshevism, I did not tell you all."

General Ketchen received a tremendous ovation at the meeting, which was brief. Mayor Gray also spoke. No parade followed, but many of the soldiers went to the City Hall to be sworn in as constables.

Threats were openly made that unless certain of the strike leaders are taken into custody "the loyal soldiers will be heard from."

The constable force was increased by one unit of more than 100 mounted men, all veteran Canadian cavalrymen. This unit will be commanded by Captain D. M. Dunwoodie, who won the Distinguished Service Medal while in France.

Acting on reports that the radical element was threatening a campaign of terrorism, the city authorities decided to increase the general force to 3,000 men. Over 1,000 constables had already been sworn in, it was announced, mostly returned soldiers.

Strikers Defy Mayor's Order.

In a formal proclamation published this morning Mayor Charles F. Gray ordered the stopping of all parades and forbade the congregating of crowds in the streets. The Mayor said he acted in the interest of law and order, and with the hope of preventing bloodshed.

Shortly after the soldiers mass meeting adjourned, strikers and strike sympathizers began a parade in the business districts, in defiance of the proclamation, which the strike leaders declared was "illegal." The parade started in the direction of the City Hall, where the soldiers were registering as special constables.

Officials at the City Hall and executives of the Winnipeg Citizens' Committee commented upon the action of local strike leaders in sending a national call for men identified with the One Big Union Movement to come to Winnipeg.

"Scores of men have come to my office and hundreds have told various city officials that they are anxious to return to work, but that they fear the wrath of 'the big five,'" said Mayor Gray. "Men with tears in their eyes, at bread and milk plants, told me they wanted to stay on the job but were afraid."

This announcement was authorized by the Citizens' Committee of 1,000:

"The national call for help by the local labor leaders seems to be the beginning of the end. Following the collapse of various general strikes in different provinces and the failure to precipitate strikes in a number of cities, it seems quite plain that the Winnipeg agitators realize the fate of their 'one big union' movement is hanging in the balance. Winnipeg merchants and manufacturers know that thousands of union workers are ready to return to their jobs. Fear of violence has halted them.

"For the first time since the strike began on May 13, squads of street cleaners were in action today. Newspapers again were sold in the business district. Deliveries of bread were made with the protection of constables, and milk was sold at municipal stations in the city schools.

Call for American "Gunmen" Denied.

A printed declaration in the strike bulletin that "gunmen imported from the United States" were on their way to Winnipeg, to oppose the striking forces and precipitate trouble, was branded as false at the City Hall. It was said that the purpose of the article probably was "intended to incite union men."

The following dispatch was mailed to Winnipeg from Saskatoon after telegraphers at Saskatoon declined to transmit it:

"We are convinced, after having viewed the Winnipeg strike situation from every angle and from the viewpoint of employer and employe, that there is a sinister motive among some of the labor leaders underlying the negotiations leading up to and during the strike, to establish the principle of the one big union and to overthrow constitutional authority."

Vancouver Shipping Tied Up.

Several more unions have joined the general strike at Vancouver, and coastwise shipping is almost completely tied up. The Canadian Pacific has begun arrangements to fill the places of striking stewards with women workers on their coastwise steamers.

The stand taken by the newspapers at Vancouver in their refusal to permit censorship of strike news by the typographical union won for the newspapers today, when the union receded from its action.

Two days ago the union rejected the call to join the sympathetic strike and the men remained at work, but informed the publishers they would not set up any news on the strike which they deemed unfair.

Any newspaper refusing to abide by the decision was to be left without a staff of compositors. All the papers united in refusing to permit union censorship.

Borden Rebuffs Calgary Postmen.

Special to The New York Times.

CALGARY, Alberta, June 6.—Premier Borden telegraphed to Mayor Marshall here today that the Federal Government long ago recognized the principle of "collective bargaining," and put it into practice in the formation of the Railway War Board. As to any private employers recognizing the principle, that was a matter for individual action or provincial legislation.

In regard to the postal workers, now the centre of strike trouble here, Sir Robert said they could not be reinstated, for such action would be subversive of responsible government.

"The Government," he added, "cannot reinstate men who have thus set their public duty at defiance, unless it is prepared to abandon all effective attempts to maintain public service. The postal employes dismissed themselves when they saw fit to engage in a sympathetic strike after the very distinct notice they had received."

Borden's message concluded that the strikers were trying hard to induce the Civic Federation to strike and thus tie up all public utilities.

FRENCH MINE STRIKE ENDS IN AGREEMENT

Big Railroad Unions Refuse to Join Walkout—Paris Strikers Deny Charges.

PARIS, June 6.—An agreement ending the strike among the coal miners in the Pas de Calais region and the Department of the Nord was reached at a conference today at the Ministry of Labor between mine owners and representatives of the miners.

The eight hour day which the men had demanded will go into force June 16. The day will include a half hour rest for underground workers and also increased wages. The decision as regards the minimum wage is to be left to the arbitration of M. Colliard, the Labor Minister.

In a statement published today the more powerful railroad unions declare they have decided that they are not called upon to take any measures in connection with the present disturbance.

Reports that the strike in the Paris region, which now has been in progress four days, had had an origin other than in the legitimate demands of the workers were repudiated at a strikers' meeting this morning. It had been declared, for one thing, that German money was behind the strike, while other insinuations had been that Bolshevism figured in it. The meeting repudiated the idea, of any mysterious origin for the strike movement.

The situation was little changed this afternoon. Pickets were placed near the power stations to guard against sabotage, and the number of soldiers at the important subway stations was increased. It was only at these principal stations that the subway trains stopped. Municipal guards rode on the few auto buses that were in operation.

It was officially announced this afternoon that the Metropolitan Subway was running forty-eight trains instead of the normal 180 trains, and that three trains in the north and south subway were running instead of the usual thirty-two.

The Prefect of Police, the principal officials, and the commander of the staff of the Military Governor had a long conference at a meeting which, according to the Journal, lasted from 9:30 o'clock last night until after 1 o'clock this morning. Several police measures were decided upon, and fresh detachments of infantry and cavalry will be called in to co-operate with the city officials. Numerous patrols of cavalry will be formed and military auto trucks will be posted at different points, ready to rapidly concentrate troops wherever they are needed.

ACTORS' STRIKE LIKELY.

Equity Brands as 'Subterfuge' Producers' Reply to Arbitration Offers.

Officials of the Actors' Equity Association, in a statement issued yesterday, branded as "subterfuge" the reply of the Producing Managers' Association to their proposals for arbitration of differences. The construction placed upon the managers' reply by the actors' association leaves the break between the two factions still unhealed, and makes an actors' strike more probable than ever.

"The letter of the Producing Managers' Protective Association," declares the statement of the Actors' Equity, in part, "ignores the offer of arbitration proposed by the Actors' Equity Association and says that the managers composing its membership will sign their own contracts with actors, and further says that any disputes arising over those contracts shall be arbitrated between the actor as an individual and the manager. In other words, the Producing Managers' Protective Association absolutely refuses pointblank the arbitration suggested by the Actors' Equity Association.

"Their offer merely means that the actor would be compelled again to fight his own battles against the managers' powerful organization without the assistance and backing of his organization. This would undo the six years' work of the Actors' Equity Association in endeavoring to get the actor a square deal. The offer of the managers is a subterfuge and shows that the actor needs the support of the Actors' Equity Association more than ever."

New Bedford Mill Strike Ends.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 6.—The strike of mill engineers was settled today and it was announced that the 30,000 operatives of other departments who were forced out on account of the strike would return to work next Monday. Most of the mills in the city have been closed more than two weeks. Representatives of the Textile Council agreed that union operatives would make no objection to working with non-union employes. The manufacturers promised that there would be no discrimination against strike leaders.

M'DONOUGH OUT FOR GOOD OF SERVICE

Trustees of Public Buildings Remove Superintendent After a Hearing.

JOHN J. McGRATH NAMED

Charges Against McDonough Included Excessive Payments for Painting.

ALBANY, June 6.—Thomas H. McDonough of Troy, who was suspended April 21 as Superintendent of Public Buildings, today was removed from office by the Trustees of Public Buildings, and John J. McGrath of Phoenicia was appointed Superintendent.

The action of the Board of Trustees, which is composed of Governor Smith, Lieut. Gov. Harry W. Walker, and Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, followed a hearing several days ago into the conduct of the affairs of the Superintendent's office.

It was alleged that a Troy painter had rendered a bill for $434.95 for work, which had been ordered by the Superintendent, while the State Architect estimated that the cost should have been considerably less. It was also brought out at the hearing that there had existed, and was continued by Supt. McDonough, a revolving fund, derived from the sale of waste paper and discarded furniture, from which loans were made to employes and emergency expenses paid.

"The office of the Superintendent of Buildings for some years past has been conducted in a careless, loose, and inefficient manner, said a statement issued by the Trustees. "Supt. McDonough has been careless and negligent in the conduct of his department. The general spirit of laxity and indifference to the needs or the requirements of the department, as well as the good of the service, demand the removal of the Superintendent."

GIVES LABOR A VOICE IN CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

Standard Oil Company of Indiana Also Announces Annuities for Workers.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The adoption of an industrial relations plan, carrying with it provisions for annuities for employes and giving them a voice in questions pertaining to relations with employers, was announced today by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

The plan, according to the announcement, will provide effective communication between the management and the employes on industrial questions; afford employes a voice in matters pertaining to working and living conditions; maintain the principles of co-operation and confidence by providing regular facilities for access by employes' representatives to the management, and promote the common interests of both employes and employers on matters concerning work, organization, industrial efficiency, and social well-being.

A "primary" will be held June 11 at which the employes will nominate from their number candidates for representation on a board of industrial relations. A joint general committee will hold regular monthly meetings.

The new plan specifically states that it will embody nothing intended to conflict with the right of employes to belong to labor unions or other organizations.

Geo. M. Cohan Again Friars' Abbot.

The Friars held their annual election yesterday afternoon at their clubhouse in West Forty-eighth Street. There was but a single ticket in the field, George M. Cohan being re-elected as Abbot, John J. Gleason as Dean, and Frank Stevens as Secretary. Joseph Klaw was elected Treasurer.

The following were elected to the Board of Governors, to serve two years: Eugene Walter, William A. Brady, John Pollock, Louis B. Eppstein, Joseph Moran, and Ralph Trier.

Century Grove Annex Opens Tonight

An annex to the Century Grove will be opened tonight at 9:30 o'clock, when the roof space adjoining the grove proper will be used for the first time. It has been fitted as an outdoor resort, and will be open to prospective guests of the grove and midnight show.

URGE REPEAL OF WAR TAX.

Managers Begin Campaign with Letter to Representative Fordney.

A campaign for the repeal of the amusement war tax was begun yesterday by the United Managers' Protective Association, representing the various amusement interests of the United States. An appeal was addressed to Representative Joseph W. Fordney, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, citing the various channels through which the theatre is contributing to the Government, and urging a repeal of the tax on the ground that it is a tax on the public and not on the theatres.

The letter to Representative Fordney was in part as follows:

"The theatre has occupied an unique position under war conditions. Its costs have doubled. Its direct Federal taxes have doubled. Its indirect Federal contributions (in the way of increased railroad fares and railroad tax tickets) have almost doubled. But the theatre, unlike other enterprises, has been unable to increase the price of its product or pass on any of these costs to the public.

"The theatre is not appealing for a repeal of its direct taxes, such as the Federal tax based on seating capacity or indirect taxes, in the way of taxes on the traveling expenses of companies on the road, but asks that the tax on its patrons, on the theatre-going public, be repealed.

"This organization represents the legitimate theatres from Maine to California, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. It asks that the attendance of theatres be not further discouraged and lessened by the tax on the theatre-going public."

Individual appeals will also be made from theatres all over the country, and plans are under way for a rigorous campaign.

PLANS UNION OF TEACHERS.

Women's Trade Union League to Organize Library Workers Also.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The National Women's Trade Union League, in convention here, today decided to organize library workers and to attempt the unionizing of public school teachers. The convention also decided to elect five delegates to represent this country at the Women's Labor Congress to be held in Washington next Fall.

The convention was thrown into an uproar today when attention was drawn to a published statement that Miss C. F. Fincher, New York, had accused the convention of being pro-German. The statement was the result of the convention considering the question of looking after the children of war-torn countries, regardless of nationalities.

After considerable debate the question of taking the courtesy of attending the convention from Miss Fincher was referred to the typographical union, from which she had obtained her card.

TAKE CHARGE OF SHIPYARD.

Government Officials to Complete Construction of Barges.

Government officials took control yesterday of the shipyard of the Downing Marine Construction Company, on the harbor between Sea Cliff and Glen Cove, L. I. The Government will push to completion the construction of three steel barges which are a portion of a contract for fifty made by the Government. The company did not complete its work, it is said, and Government engineers and accountants are now on the ground and will supervise the carrying out of the contract.

About 70 per cent. of the work on the three barges is still to be done, it is said. The vessels will be 140 feet in length and equipped to be handled by a crew of five men. Sixty Government employes were put to work on the unfinished hulls yesterday, and it was said the barges will be ready for launching early in October.

Lay Cornerstone of Fox Building.

With Borough President Frank L. Dowling officiating, the cornerstone of the new building of the Fox Film Corporation in Tenth Avenue between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets was laid yesterday afternoon before a large crowd of people. Among those who made addresses, in addition to the Borough President, were the Rev. Justin Corcoran of the Church of the Madonna at Fort Lee, N. J., and Rabbi Mayer Konfatein of the Temple Adath Israel. William Fox, the President of the corporation, was absent because of illness, so John C. Elsele, Treasurer of the corporation, represented him and replied to the addresses of the visitors.

In the course of his talk the Borough President said that he was opposed to the censorship of the screen.

The next Fox building will house all of the executive, studio, mechanical, and other activities of the corporation.

SLUR ON BERLIN JEWS.

Recruiting Circular Incites Race Hatred Among Germans.

Occasional cable dispatches from Berlin telling of a recent revival of anti-Semitic agitation in the German capital are reinforced by an item found in a copy of the Berlin Vorwärts of May 6 just received here. This item reports the posting up at the main entrance of the public library in Unter den Linden street of two placards, from one of which it quotes as follows:

"Officers, enlisted men, technicians, volunteers of all kinds of troop units of German-Germanic origin, who place value upon entering a troop where neither Jews, nor half Jews, nor friends of Jews will be accepted, may enroll at our recruiting bureau. • • •

"The units organized by us may elect their officers from the purely Germanic officers who have enrolled with us."

This appeal was signed by Josef Pelzer and Johannes Potthof for the "Committee for Popular Enlightenment," under whose names appeared the following line:

"Our recruiting of troops has been approved by the Ministry of War."

Vorwärts said it could not believe that such persons had really obtained permission from the War Ministry to recruit soldiers, and if called upon the army authorities to take prompt action toward putting an end to such anti-Semitic agitation.

The second placard was also signed by the "Committee for Popular Enlightenment," and it declared that in November, 1918, Oskar Cohn, a Jew, together with Haase, Barth, Dittmann, Scheidemann, and others, had set aside a State of law and order and replaced it by a Jewish régime of usurers, smugglers, and incompetents

BACH FESTIVAL BEGINS.

Choir of 250 Voices Sings Eight Cantatas at Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 6.—Rain such as has not been seen at the Bethlehem Bach festivals since their revival at Lehigh University in 1912 in no wise diminished the attendance at the opening session of the fourteenth festival in Packer Memorial Church on the university campus this afternoon. There were hardly a score of vacant seats. No tickets are left for tomorrow, when Bach's Mass in B minor will be sung complete in two sessions, at 2 and 4:30 P. M. The musicians who assembled for the festival today represented sixteen States and Canada.

The Moravian Trombone Choir from the tower of the church gave the customary summons, as in early Colonial days, to the sessions this afternoon and evening. The Bach Choir of 250 voices, under Dr. J. Fred Wolf, sang eight of Bach's lesser cantatas, opening with "The Lord is My Shepherd," and "I Will Cross-Staff Gladly Wander." In solo parts there were heard Emma Roberts, contralto, of New York; Mrs. Fass and Mr. Douty of Philadelphia, and Captain Tittmann, bass, of Washington.

The Philadelphia Orchestra furnished the accompanying players, as for some years past. Tomorrow's change of soloists for the mass will be Florence Hinkle and Merle Alcock, both New Yorkers.

Walker-Gordon

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For infant feeding

INFANTS thrive best when the quality of the milk is always the same. A slight change in the percentage of butter fat, or the presence of acidity due to improper feeding of the cows quickly shows itself.

Walker-Gordon Milk is delivered by the same organization that owns the farms and cows that produced the milk. The milk does not vary in quality; it always comes from the same milking herd. Daily tests check the percentage of butter fat. The cows are fed on correct amounts of clean grains and alfalfa hay. Exceptional conditions of cleanliness surround the milking, bottling and double-sealing of Walker-Gordon Milk.

Consult your doctor about Walker-Gordon Milk. Deliveries at many shore resorts. Shipped to other points in special refrigerator cases.



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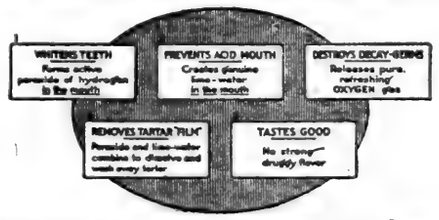
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Five Dentifrice Features in One

Newest ideas of all dentifrices combined in Calox



SOME of us brush our teeth to whiten them; others to prevent decay and still others to refresh the mouth. Many believe they have acid-mouth or wish to remove the "crust of tartar" which is forming.

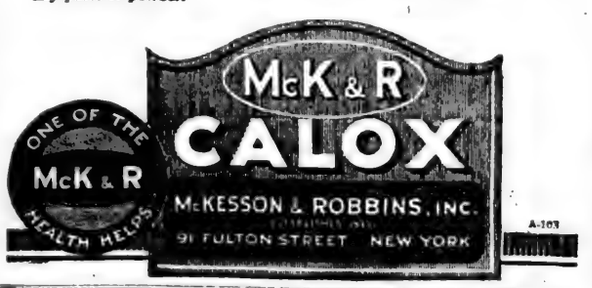
Regardless of why *you* brush *your* teeth, study the chart above and decide whether the dentifrice you are now trying *will do* or *is doing* all that you can reasonably expect from a dentifrice.

If it is, continue to use it faithfully. If it is good for only *one* of the duties of a good dentifrice, you had better try McK & R Calox, which combines in *one* dentifrice *most* of the features of *all* modern dentifrices.

If you haven't heard the story of McK & R Calox—how it forms real lime-water in your mouth to prevent acids—how it creates fresh active peroxide on the teeth every time you brush them—how it releases genuine oxygen gas which penetrates into every crevice and "gasses" the dangerous decay-germs into harmlessness, if you don't *know* this story of the victory of modern science, send for "The McK & R Calox Story."

Your dentist will recommend McK & R Calox to you and your druggist has it. Try it next time you need a dentifrice.

The taste is a surprise to most people. It is not the least bit "druggy" which proves that it *is* possible to make a pleasant tasting dentifrice and that a "strong" taste does not prove the efficiency of any paste or powder.





How quickly

Resinol

healed that ugly skin trouble!

Resinol Ointment heals skin irritations that if neglected become serious. Red, rough, irritated skin mars the most beautiful face. Skin ailment causes great discomfort and much misery.

Resinol heals skin sicknesses because it contains harmless antidotes for such conditions.

Resinol Ointment was originated by a doctor for the treatment of severe cases of skin trouble, so you need not hesitate to use it. *At all dealers.*

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Carnival of Travesty. 2 Acts, 16 Scenes. "The world's greatest entertainment."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World. MONTE CRISTO, JR. Astonishing Assemblage of Artists. A Diamond Mine of Entertainment. Most Beautiful Women in the World. Sunday Night Concert. The SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT DE LUXE

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8800

48th ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. WM. LE BARON'S BRILLIANT FARCE I LOVE YOU

! A COOL SPOT—OPEN ROOF. EAST IS WEST. With FAY BAINTER. ASTOR. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. A BREEZY, BUOYANT, BUBBLING MUSICAL COMEDY OUTBURST.—World: "It has effervescence, gayety and sparkle."—Herald. THE LADY IN RED. Charles Darnton, Eve. World: "It is full of joy." BRISTLES WITH MIRTH, RADIATES VITALITY, MOVES UNFLAGGINGLY

GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1522. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. Great Dramatic Triumph, JOHN FERGUSON

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. Better than "The Boomerang." 25 Degrees Cooler Than the Street. LOVE LAUGHS

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN HITS. BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH. "TUMBLE IN." SELWYN. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT. 'SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART'. CENTRAL. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MOVES TO THE CASINO NEXT MONDAY.

MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE. SOME TIME. With ED. WYNN. LAST WEEK—LAST 2 TIMES. CASINO. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Today, 2:15.

39th ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Last Matinee Today, 2:15. HAMPDEN in HAMLET. LAST 2 TIMES

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Evgs. 8:30. Last 2 Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. ALICE BRADY in FOREVER AFTER

Real Comedy at the COMEDY Theatre, 41st St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. MATINEES TODAY & THUR., 2:30. TOBY'S BOW. With NORMAN TREVOR

Shubert 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Mats. Today & Thurs. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE

Beginning NEXT TUESDAY. Seats Now. LEW FIELDS in a new musical comedy. A LONELY ROMEO

44th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. Breezy Musical Show. "Take It From Me." Moves to Central Theatre Next Monday.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. A Little Journey. With Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S, W. 39th St. Evgs. 8:30. LAST 2 TIMES. Tea for 3. The Comedy Hit. Last Matinee Today, 2:30.

Plymouth 45th, W. of B'way. Bryant 4293. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST."

Nora Bayes Th., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Last Night. Elizabeth Brice in "TOOT SWEET"

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce. PLEASE GET MARRIED. With Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

ELTINGE WEST 42d ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs at 8:20. LAST MATINEE TODAY, 2:30. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. WILLIAM GILLETTE | LAST 2 TIMES | DEAR BRUTUS

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. "A riot—they ate it up."—Times. LA LA LUCILLE. A New Musical Farce. The Fatchingest Girl Chorus in Town

Globe, Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today, 2:20. Renewable Roof—Always Comfortable. "BEST MUSICAL CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S SHOW IN TOWN."—Sun. SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 43d St. Evs at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. The Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." Royal Vagabond. A Colossized Opera Comique.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. 7th Month. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. John Cort's Musical Comedy. LISTEN LESTER!

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. The Best Show In Town. The Better 'Ole with MR. & MRS. COBURN

LIBERTY Thea., West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. GEORGE WHITE'S Scandals OF 1919. "HAS A KICK IN IT."—Tribune. A MODERN MUSICAL REVUE—GREAT CAST and 50 BEAUTIFUL SCANDAL MONGERS. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ON THE COOL ROOF. ZIEGFELD 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic. LIGHTNIN

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. MATINEES TODAY, Evgs. at 8:30. Wed. & Fri., 2:30. SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES. 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. David Belasco presents a Comedy of Irish Life. Dark Rosaleen

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20. DAVID BELASCO Presents. DADDIES

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Last 2 Mats. Today, 2:30. Times. Greatest Mystery Play Ever Written. Three Faces East. With Emmett Corrigan & Violet Heming.

LAMBS GAMBOL. SEATS NOW ON SALE. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. TOMORROW (SUNDAY) EVE.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. & 7th Ave. Last 3 Farewell Performances. ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS & GEORGE COPELAND (PIANIST). June 10 & 12, at 8:30, & Sat. Aft., June 14. Tickets 50c to $1.50, at Box Office.

STEEPLECHASE FOR FUN. CONEY ISLAND.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve at 8:15. WM. S. HART, "The Money Corral." All Seats 50c. "Billy"—12 People, Hawthorne, Reserved & Cook, 7 other acts $25, 37, 50

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. OPP. WEST 130 ST. FERRY. SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily Pop. Prices. PEEK-A-BOO. All-Summer Show.

MOTION PICTURES.

GEO. COHAN THEATRE B'way, nr. 43d St. ICE-COOLED THEATRE FANNED BY THE FANCIES OF ORIENTALISM. D. W. GRIFFITH Presents the Art Sensation. "BROKEN BLOSSOMS." Mat. Every Day at 2:40. Every Eve. at 8:40. All Seats Reserved.

FELTMAN'S AIR DOME. CONEY ISLAND. WILLIAM BRANDT, Managing Director. OPENS TONIGHT. With Mary Pickford in "DADDY LONG-LEGS." 2000 SEATS UNDER THE OPEN SKY. SWEPT BY TANGY OCEAN BREEZES.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. RIALTO Times Square. NAZIMOVA in "The Red Lantern." Bolm Ballet, Scenic. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA. TOM MOORE in "One of the Finest." Scenic, Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY. B'way at 41st St. Continuous, Noon to 11:30 (Pop. Prices). H.B. WARNER "The Man Who Turned White"

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. A HOUSE DIVIDED with Herbert Ransford. Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY & TO-MORROW. 30c & 50c, including tax.

PARK 54th St. Cont. 1 to 11 P. M. APT. 20-30c. SIGHTS, 30-50c. Rothapfel Unit Program. The Quality Entertainment of the Screen.

STRAND B'way at 47 St. D. W. GRIFFITH'S "True Heart Susie." Soloists, Comedy. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. MONTAGU LOVE, "Thro' the Toils."

McBride's Theatre Ticket Offices. Phone Bryant 1100. Up-town: 1497 Broadway (Times Square West). Down-town: 71 Broadway. Branches at the Hotels McAlpin, Waldorf-Astoria, The Wallick, 165 Broadway.

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CLOVER TEA SHOP 640 Madison Ave. Corner 59th St. Established 1912. Closed Sundays. Breakfast, 40-50c; Lunch, 60-75c; Dinner, $1.25. Under Same Management as the ROSE GARDEN.

Sisters Three Teashop 53d Street and Madison Ave. A la carte from 8:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. New Rochelle branch, 455 Pelham Road. Now open for the season.

THE PIROUETTE 22 East 45th Street. Luncheon 40c. Dinner 65c

THE ADELAIDE 7 West 56th Street. LUNCHEON, 50c

THE MARGUERITE 48 West 39th Street. Club Breakfast. Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M. Luncheon 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 75c. Chicken Dinner Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

ORANGE AND BLACK 47 West 43d. Circle 4388. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea. Dinner. Chicken Dinner Thursday & Sunday. 6 P. M.

THE PICCADILLY 170 West 73d Street, near Broadway. Special Chicken and Waffle Dinner every Monday & Thursday. Delicious home cooking. Luncheon, dinner, and always a hearty welcome at 21 E. 47th St. SPECIAL.

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones. OLD CHELSEA. 51 West 16th Street. Out-of-Doors Restaurant. Luncheon 50c.; Dinner 85c.-$1.00. (Sunday 1-3:30.)

THE TALLY HO 20 East 54th St. Opposite Altman's. Luncheon; Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner $1.00.

THE GREEN WITCH 49 East 10th Street. An artists rendezvous. LUNCH, 50c. (Closed Sundays.) DINNER, 65c.

THE BILLY ANN 255 Madison Avenue, near 40th St. STRICTLY HOME-COOKED LUNCHEON, 50c.

HEATHERDELL 15 East 43d Street. Sunday Dinner, 75c. Chicken Dinner. LUNCHEON : AFTERNOON TEA : DINNER. Special Summer Dishes. Lunch and Dinner.

SAMOVAR 8 EAST 36TH STREET. RUSSIAN INN 57 W. 37th St. SUNDAY LUNCHEON 12 to 2:30. Chicken Dinner $1.25 P.M.

WIRE STRIKE ORDER IN NATION PENDING

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

of 12,000 given out Thursday as the number likely to go out, and stated that 3,000 operators of the Western Union in the Southeastern States had joined the strike.

The situation in the strike declared last Monday against the Southern Bell Telephone Company, involving from 150 to 600 operators, according to the figures given respectively by the company and the strike leaders, showed practically no change.

Western Union officials asserted that the strike had made little inroad upon the service, and that the various offices of the Southern district were doing business as usual, with as many operators on hand in Atlanta and at most other points as were needed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Ten telegraph operators and two clerks employed in the main office of the Western Union walked out today. The chief operator, who made this announcement, added that the strikers constituted less than 1 per cent. of the force, and that there was no interrupion to business.

WIRE OFFICIALS HERE REMAIN UNPERTURBED

All But Western Union Expect to be Immune from National Strike.

Extension of a strike of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union from the Southeastern States to the entire country would affect only 700 Western Union employes who are union men, Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, reiterated yesterday. He expressed the opinion that not all the members of the union would quit work, and added that all who did would be barred from working again for the Western Union.

Officials of other telegraph and telephone companies said they feared no extension of the strike order on their systems, and Percy Thomas, Vice President, of the Telegraphers' Union, asserted that no order had been received here to call out the members. Mr. Thomas said that since S. J. Konenkamp, the union President, had stated that three days would elapse before all the members would be called out, no definite order would be received until Sunday in case a national strike had been decided on.

"The strike, which has been called by S. J. Konenkamp, is meeting with practically no response from our employes," said Mr. Carlton's statement. "It really amounts to nothing and would attract no attention if it were not for the propaganda which the union people are able to get into the newspapers. We have about 53,000 employes on our land and cable lines, of whom about 40,000 are eligible for membership in the union, but of these 40,000 only 710 belong to the union. These 710 joined the union on the assurance of the Postmaster General that there would be no discrimination in regard to employes joining unions.

The Postmaster General has since turned the Western Union over to us to operate as we think best for the interests of the business. It has always been our rule, which we will adhere to, that where an employe quits the service with the horror of destroying or interfering with its continuity such person shall never again return to our employ. Of course, should any of the 710 men already mentioned quit for the above mentioned purpose they leave the service of the company for good.

"Bearing upon the matter of employes once quitting being ineligible for return to the company's service, ours is an industry which absolutely requires continuity of service. It is one of the industries that allows no interruption. Hence, strikes are tabooed.

"There is a well-working plan already in operation for arbitrating and settling any differences through the association of Western Union employes. In fact, this afternoon there is to be a meeting between the company's officers and a committee of the directors of that association for discussing the question of profit sharing.

"I have telegrams this morning from all over the country from local chapters of the Association of Western Union Employes pledging their loyalty to the company. Dispatches which I have received this morning from the territory covered by the S. J. Konenkamp strike reflect the following conditions at the various cities in that region:

"Greenville, one quit; Newport News, one quit; Savannah, all on hand; Richmond, all on hand; Norfolk, eight quit; Columbia, four quit; Charlotte, fourteen quit; Charleston, ten quit; Montgomery, four quit; Augusta, normal; Pensacola, two quit; Memphis, Nashville, Roanoke, Raleigh, all now working; New Orleans, 90 per cent. of force on duty; Atlanta, we have more than a full force this morning; Birmingham, three quit; Tampa, we expect to lose six; Wilmington, we expect to lose four.

"I have a telegram from H. C. Worthen, General Manager of the Southern Division, reading:

"'Not a messenger boy has gone out and they have just renewed a pledge of loyalty, which is quite significant in view of the fact that we are at the beginning of the swimming and baseball season.'"

After the conference mentioned by Mr. Carlton of the Western Union officials and the officers of their Employes' Association in the afternoon it was announced that the meeting was only preliminary, and that only the return of wire operation to the company was discussed briefly.

Union N. Bethel of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company said his company was not affected by the strike threat because only the telegraph company was concerned, and because no notice had been received that the Government had returned the control of the American company

WANT 8-HOUR DAY, BUT NO OVERTIME

Metal Trades Organization Draws Up a Working Schedule at Its Convention.

SECRETARY EXPLAINS PLAN

Declares Elimination of Extra Work Will Promote Efficiency and Make Jobs for Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6.—Eight hours, with the elimination of all overtime, was demanded as the basic law for organized labor in place of the previous platform of forty-four hours a week by the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in session here today. The new schedule calls for a four-hour day on Saturday, with eight hours on the other five week days.

Leaders of the organization today asserted that the workers did not want "overtime." Organized labor has always opposed the principle of overwork, according to A. J. Berres, Secretary of the Metal Trades Organization, and the "time and a half" or "double time" pay for such work was provided as a penalty with the idea of reducing overtime work to a minimum. The elimination of overtime work, he said, would help to furnish jobs for soldiers and sailors, and would tend to increase the efficiency of labor collectively.

The Metal Trades Convention also passed a resolution urging the establishment of a national board under whose jurisdiction all workers in navy yards and arsenals should come. There had been some dissatisfaction among the labor leaders in the matter of wages paid to this class of labor, it was said. Under this plan the board would be composed of an equal number of Government and labor representatives.

A plan was proposed to the convention to provide a monument for the soldiers and sailors of organized labor who gave their lives in the war. Under the plan union members would be asked to contribute one hour's pay toward a fund to be expended in building a monument, preferably in Washington.

Delegates are beginning to arrive here for the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which starts next week. Many of the delegates favor the elimination of all trade divisions in organized labor. They advocate combining all international unions into one immense union, thus abolishing the large number of locals. Leaders of the international unions assert that a large number of the rank and file delegates have been won over to this idea. The leaders, all of whom are said to oppose the move, however, do not believe the fight will be successful.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation, said today that he doubted if the organization would take any official action on the prohibition question at the convention. Mr. Morrison said he favored prohibition and did not care who knew it. "It is a question very seriously," he said, "whether any action will be taken officially in this matter."

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 6.—Forty-one new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $1,000 were chartered today; they include:

Maritime Pictures Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; B. J. McManus, E. McCormick, M. J. Berres, 1,128 50th St., Brooklyn.

Sales Check Machine Corp., Manhattan, $200,000; to manufacture check registration, $100,000; application for ticket registration, $100,000; S. Weeks, D. H. Douglass, W. C. Woodward, 286 Fifth Av.

Herbert Merriam & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $50,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Ward, E. K. Thistle, 65 Cedar St.

Independent Warehouses, Inc., Manhattan, storage and forwarding, $500,000; P. Vose, Stetson, G. M. P. Murphy, 120 East 41st St.

Bowery Dress Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Bauman, R. Hirsch, 286 Fort Washington Ave.

Avalon Silk Label Co., Manhattan, $25,000; A. Lang, H. M. Kahn, F. Greenwald, 15 Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., Manhattan, publish cable codes, $5,000; C. Carmichael, P. Mitsch, E. Newman, 450 Fifth Av.

American Harness Compilers, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; E. M. Holmes, N. Bond and J. W. Fay, 104 West 174th St.

Plate Makers Products Co., Manhattan, engraving supplies, $10,000; M. H. Shaw, C. R. Stewart, 2,221 Grand Central Terminal.

Wilder & Fisher Inc., Manhattan, theatrical and moving picture business, $10,000; J. D. Wilder, Jr., and M. Wilding, 968 Lexington Av.

Manhattan, $5,000. H. Schaefer, J. Jonas, M. Getz, 686 Beck St.

Motor Service Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Bushe, G. and C. S. Levy, 780 River Side Drive.

Fleischig Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; Pace N. Messinger, A. Cohen, 20 Broadway.

Manhattan, general business, $200,000; J. A. McErka, W. Norris, A. C. Norris, 122 East 57th St.

Beach and Coast Co., Manhattan, $5,000; W. Brummerhop, 40 Coleman, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 750 Hewitt Place.

Northern New York Milk Corp., Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, $500,000; S. Eastman, H. E. Machold, C. A. Brown, Pierrepont Manor.

Toy Corp., Buffalo, children's toys, $5,000; H. Thomas, G. Williams, L. Hoffman, Buffalo.

Realty Co., Brooklyn, painting and decorating, $5,000; C. P. Schmidt, J. and L. Hoffman, 1,128 Sterling Street, Brooklyn.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $3,000; A. Rosenberg, F. Farrell, D. L. Podell, 220 Broadway.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $26,000; F. Lewis, K. M. Spence, H. McK. Douglas, 1 Madison Av.

Manufacturing Jewelry and Glove Co., Manhattan, $25,000; P. Pier, F. and L. Wildenstein, 19 West 44th St.

Realty Co., Manhattan, garage and stables, $10,000; H. Fleischer, H. Browndorf, 1,400 Madison Av.

Realty Co., Manhattan, 25 West 45th St., $5,000; Robinson & Co., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $5,000; S. Bandman, 1 and F. Robinson, 2 Nassau St.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. Bread Corp., Investment realty, $20,000; N. E. Sprague, J. J. Muhlebach, C. A. Bread, Jr., Lenox.

Universal Knitting Mills, Inc., Buffalo, 750 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 1,500 shares common stock, no par value; $2,500 W. L. Rafforty, T. A. Gallagher, W. Hayes, Buffalo.

Realty Co., Brooklyn, 1,000 Bergen St., $10,000; Gallagher and North Baking Co., Brooklyn, 1,000 Bergen St., $10,000; W. Weaver, S. W. Kroll, M. Grossman, 1,000 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Realty Co., Nassau, $10,000; Bakers and Restaurant, Inc., Hempstead, $10,000; S. Schwartz, L. Eichner, M. Kaplan, 1,000 Hempstead Turnpike, Elmont.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Beckun, J. N. Hoffman, 1,000 Hempstead Turnpike, Elmont.

Realty Co., Manhattan, make $10,000; M. and A. R. Lefkowitz, 1,400 East 50th St.

Manufacturing, Manhattan, textiles, $5,000; J. E. Askus, M. Levy, 1,400 Hempstead Turnpike, Elmont.

Realty Co., Manhattan, clothing, $15,000; H. Greenberg, E. Reinberg, 1,400 Hempstead Turnpike, Elmont.

Realty Co., Manhattan, paints, $5,000; A. and J. Realty Corp., 35 East 90th St.

Realty Corp., Manhattan, construction, $5,000; M. Culicover, 456 Manhattan Av.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $30,000; J. Greenberg, 214 East 109th St.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; I. E. Shaw, Rye.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $100,000; Heide, J. Sazama and Manhattan.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Wildig, 968 Lexington Av.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Schaefer, J. Jonas, M. Getz, 686 Beck St.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Bushe, G. and C. S. Levy, 780 River Side Drive.

Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; Pace N. Messinger, A. Cohen, 20 Broadway.

Realty Co., Manhattan, general business, $200,000; J. A. McErka, W. Norris, A. C. Norris, 122 East 57th St.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $3,000; A. Rosenberg, F. Farrell, D. L. Podell, 220 Broadway.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $26,000; F. Lewis, K. M. Spence, H. McK. Douglas, 1 Madison Av.

Manufacturing Jewelry and Glove Co., Manhattan, $25,000; P. Pier, F. and L. Wildenstein, 19 West 44th St.

Realty Co., Manhattan, garage and stables, $10,000; H. Fleischer, H. Browndorf, 1,400 Madison Av.

Realty Co., Manhattan, 25 West 45th St., $5,000; Robinson & Co., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $5,000; S. Bandman, 1 and F. Robinson, 2 Nassau St.

Realty Corp., Manhattan, $20

7%
and
A PROFIT

By purchasing and holding the Three-Year 7% Collateral Gold Notes of the TWIN STATE GAS & ELECTRIC CO. until they mature on June 1, 1921, you will be assured of an income of 7% for two years and a profit between the present purchasing price and their par value.

The Company serves the prosperous manufacturing centers of New England, and earnings are both stable and ample.

We consider these Notes an unusually safe investment to yield

7 3/4%

Write for Circular T-T

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Earnings. $21,758,581
Pref. Divs. 4,034,275

In 1918 Cities Service Company earned requirements for payment of Preferred Dividends

More Than
Five Times Over

This margin of safety over dividend requirements and the diversity of business and location of subsidiaries operating in 29 states provide unusual safeguards for the investor.

Dividends
Payable Monthly

which at present prices for the Preferred Stock

Yield 7 1/2%

Send for
Preferred Stock Circular T-2

Henry L. Doherty
& Company
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We Specialize in

Tobacco Products
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Bought, Sold & Quoted

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Steadily increasing earnings due to an unprecedented volume of business have placed the common stock of this company in an extremely strong position.

Our circular describing the company and latest information supplied to investors upon request.

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Investment Securities
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BONDS
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H. C. Spiller & Co., Inc.
63 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 7660.

Chase National Bank
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Jones Brothers Tea

McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway 'Phone 7662 Rector

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Profit Taking Checks Fresh Advance of Stocks—Marine Sale Opposed.

While early trading in stocks yesterday bore many of the familiar signs of an extravagant advance, the movement was prevented from going far by a heavy output of profit-taking sales later on. Realizing operations during the third hour were so insistently pressed, in fact, that many issues lost their previous gains and the price front became sufficiently irregular to cause hesitation among speculators who had contemplated fresh purchases for the rise. This attitude appeared to be a factor in slowing down trading toward the close, although the volume of transactions was swelled to a figure in the forepart of the day which ranked the full session as one of the most active of the year. Considered broadly, the stock market was swayed by trading sentiment more evenly divided between confidence and caution than in any preceding day of the week. Presumably, the advice of brokers since the recent flurry in money to consider a reasonable profit enough had some effect in causing their customers to reduce speculative lines of industrial shares. A few issues, several of which had been inactive for some time, advanced 6 points or more, but the average gain among the popular stocks was less than 2 points. Railroad shares moved uncertainly, and much irregularity existed throughout the list at the close. Call money was steady at 6 per cent. for loans secured by mixed collateral, and a reflection of the extent of current supplies was presented in a decline of the quotation to 5¾ per cent. in the afternoon.

The opposition arising among stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company to the proposed dissolution of the concern promises to have a more significant bearing upon American trade affairs than is contained in the final status of this shipping unit itself. It appears more and more as though those directly interested in the corporation are sensing a substantial increase of earnings under peace conditions and desire to retain a live investment in their hands instead of receiving equities which will represent the disintegration of a powerful freight carrying organization. The company's April earnings, as recorded in estimates, indicate a substantial growth over the same month last year, and the 13 point advance of shares of a concern in the process of the Stock Exchange yesterday denoted, apparently, a feeling among traders that the outlook for commerce forecast a profitable period when the interchange of goods between nations is facilitated by the signing of the peace treaty. In view of the effort being made to make the American merchant marine a greater factor on the ocean lanes than in many decades, it would seem that the movement to continue the Mercantile Marine Company as a going concern would receive much moral support in export and manufacturing circles.

The weekly reviews of domestic trade conditions mentioned many favorable developments, shortages of manufactured goods being reported here and there. Building operations, according to Bradstreet's showed an increase of 128 per cent. in expenditures during May compared with the same month last year, considering eighty cities. The extraordinary size of wheat shipments abroad were emphasized again through the record of 11,025,797 bushels of wheat (or the equivalent in flour) sent out from ports of the United States and Canada in the week ended June 5. The week before a little less than half this amount was exported, and the week of June 6 stood fourth in the extent of shipments of this major food material in the history of the country. Statements by authorities on food conditions in Europe show that the nations should have less need to buy abroad when their own harvest comes along, but in the meantime the export figures are pointing toward a continued heavy demand on our market. During the last forty-nine weeks exports of wheat from this country and the Dominion have amounted to 230,975,000 bushels, an increase of more than 67 per cent. over the export shipments from the United States alone in the same weeks of the preceding fiscal year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

High	6%	High	6%
Low	5%	Low	6%
Renewals	6	Renewals	6%
Last	5%	Last	6%

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances..... 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	5¼@5⅜	Sixty days	5¾@6
Ninety days	5¼@5⅜	Ninety days	5¾@6
Four months	5¼@5⅜	Four months	5¾@6
Five months	5¼@5⅜	Five months	5¾@6
Six months	5¼@5⅜	Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4A@4⅛
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5½@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days..... 5 @5¼
4 to 6 months..... 5 @5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months..... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.62¾	4.61⅞	4.62¼	+.00¾
Cables	4.63¾	4.62⅞	4.63¼	+.00¾
France—				
Demand	6.46	6.49	6.46	+.05
Cables	6.44	6.47	6.44	+.05

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand or Checks.	Cables.
London	4.62¼	4.63¼
Paris	6.46	6.44
Belgium	6.85	6.60
Italy	8.07	8.05
Germany	1.25	1.27
Holland	38.81	39.00
Norway	19.25	19.50
Sweden	19.75	19.90
Denmark	20.00	20.25
Switzerland	5.26	5.24

Rates in Exchanges.	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	12.10	12.25
100 rubles	12.00	12.15

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for dealings in which it is the exclusive authorized agency:

	Kronen Per Dollar.
Germany	412.00
Poland	14.25
Austria	24.00
Jugoslavia	23.00
Czechoslovakia	13.50
Finland	19.65
Rumania	39.25

*Marks per dollar. †Finmarks per dollar. ‡Lei to the dollar.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers. 60 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days
Nominal	$4.58⅝	$4.57⅛	

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $862,370,586; balances, $56,671,888; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $449,893; Federal Reserve credit balance, $73,077,785.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $28.125.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 53⅛d; in New York, $1.09⅛; Mexican dollars, 84@85c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6. Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$2,307,941	$105,385,718
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	5,233,463	2,052,841,283
Miscellaneous	15,953,158	1,180,335,307
Miscellaneous receipts	3,080,246	563,068,507
Total receipts	$21,593,809	$3,901,330,617
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	$5,039,724	10,826,336,841
Excess of total receipts over total disb.	118,382,729	130,274,794
Expenditures	111,664,588	14,319,667,459

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,781,459	394,890	960,120
Year to date	115,766,782	64,870,278	87,861,712

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
61½	85½	200	Adams Express	50	50½	50	50½	
37	37½	8,500	Advance Rumely	36	37¾	36	37¾	+1½
73	74	400	Advance Rumely pf	73½	73½	73	73½	– ½
92	94	700	Ajax Rubber	94½	94½	93¾	94	+1
3¼	3⅜	300	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2¾	2⅞	4,200	Alaska Juneau	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	– ⅛
44½	44½	5,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	45¼	45¾	44⅝	44⅝	– ⅛
96½	98	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	98	98	98	98	...
110	110⅜	2,800	Am. Agricul. Chem	111¾	112	111	111	– ¾
88	88½	7,600	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	90	88	88⅜	– ¾
103½	104¼	1,900	Am. Bosch Magneto	104⅞	105	103¾	104¼	
91	93	100	Am. Brake S. & F	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	+1½
57⅞	59	14,100	Am. Can	58½	59½	58¾	59⅜	– ⅛
106½	107	4,500	Am. Can & Fdry	106¾	107⅜	106	106⅜	
60	60⅜	6,200	Am. Cotton Oil	59	60⅜	59	60⅛	+1⅛
12⅜	12⅝	1,600	Am. Druggists	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
35⅜	36	6,100	Am. H. & Leather	36	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅜
127⅜	128	2,500	Am. H. & L. pf	126	128⅛	127¾	127⅞	+ ⅛
74	74½	9,300	Am. Ice	75	76⅜	74	74½	+ ½
75¾	76	1,100	Am. Ice pf	75½	76	75¼	75¾	+ ⅜
107⅞	108¼	14,300	Am. International	108⅜	109¾	108	107⅞	– ⅛
71½	72	13,300	Am. Linseed	68¾	72	68¾	71¾	+3
96¾	97	1,400	Am. Linseed pf	95½	97¾	95½	97	+1½
85¼	85⅞	6,200	Am. Locomotive	85¾	86⅞	84⅞	86½	+ ⅝
107¼	108⅞	100	Am. Locomotive pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	2¾	1,400	Am. Malting	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
61½	62	1,900	Am. Malting pf	62	62	61¼	61½	– ⅜
83¼	83¾	23,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	83⅝	84½	83	83⅝	+2¾
106	106½	700	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	– ⅛
123	125	200	Am. Snuff	125	125	124¾	124¾	+1¾
37½	38	11,300	Am. Steel Fdries	38⅜	38⅝	37½	37¾	– ⅜
137⅜	137¾	4,800	Am. Sugar Ref	139½	139¾	138¾	137¾	–1¾
118	118½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	118	
108⅜	109	6,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	109½	109⅝	108⅜	108⅞	+1
4¾	5	1,500	Do. rights	4⅞	5	4¾	4¾	– ⅛
107	107¾	3,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	107¾	107⅞	107	107⅛	+ ⅛
215	216½	3,000	Am. Tobacco	215½	217⅞	213¾	216⅝	+4¾
101¼	102½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101½	101	101½	+1
118¾	119	6,900	Am. Woolen	122	123	118¾	119	+3¼
109	110	1,500	Am. Woolen pf	108¼	108¾	108	109½	–1¾
49¾	49¾	10,800	Am. Writing P. pf	46¾	49¾	46¾	49¾	–3¾
20½	20⅝	6,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	21¾	21¾	20¾	20⅝	–1¼
60	60¾	900	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	60	61	60	61	+1½
71¾	72	15,800	Anaconda Copper	72½	73	71⅜	72	+ ¼
1⅞	2¼	700	Assets Realization	2¾	2¾	2	2	...
54¾	54⅞	300	Assd. Dry Goods	54½	54⅝	54¼	54¼	– ⅜
88	90½	100	Associated Oil	88½	88½	88½	88½	–1⅝
101¼	101⅞	5,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	102¼	102⅝	101⅞	101¾	+ ⅛
87½	88	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	+1
		200	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105	104½	104½	
177	178	23,100	Atl., Gulf & West I	164½	178	164¼	178	+12½
104	104½	20,800	Baldwin Loco	104¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅝
105	115	200	Bald. Loco. pf. x d	110	110	110	110	–5½
54¾	54⅞	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	54⅞	54	54⅜	– ⅜
38	39	100	Baltimore & O. pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	–1
134	134½	200	Barrett Co	134½	134½	134½	134½	
84½	86	700	Bethlehem Steel	85	86¾	84¾	85¾	+1
85½	85⅝	29,400	Beth. Steel, Class B	85⅜	86⅝	84⅜	85¾	+ ⅜
100		1,000	Beth. Steel 7% pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
113	114	800	Beth. Steel 8% pf	113	113¾	113	113¾	+ ⅛
22¾	23	9,300	Booth Fisheries	21¾	23	21¾	23	+1
28	28¼	2,300	Brklyn Rapid Tran	28	28⅝	27⅞	28	...
25¾	25⅞	1,100	Do. ctfs. of dep	25	25⅞	25	25⅝	...
90	92	100	Brklyn Union Gas	91	91	91	91	...
90	92	100	Brown Shoe	92	92	92	92	...
74½	80	100	Buf. & Susquehanna	78	78	78	78	+ ⅜
150	151	400	Burns Brothers	150	151	150	150⅜	– ⅜
31⅜	32⅜	2,000	Butterick Co	30⅜	32⅜	30⅜	31¾	+ ⅜
27⅝	28	1,500	Butte Cop. & Zinc	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅝	5,900	Butte & Superior	30⅜	30½	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	51½	4,100	Caddo Cent. O. & R	51½	52	50⅝	50⅝	– ⅜
71	71¼	4,400	California Packing	71¼	71¾	70¾	71¼	+ ⅛
35	35⅛	2,600	California Petrol	35⅛	35⅛	35	35	– ⅛
80½	81¾	1,500	California Pet. pf	82	82	81	81	– ⅜
70		300	Cal. & Arizona x d	70	70⅜	70	70⅜	+4⅜
164	164½	700	Canadian Pacific	164⅜	164⅝	164	164	– ⅛
48½	49½	200	Central Foundry pf	49	49⅜	49	49⅜	–1⅜
108½	108⅝	40,500	Central Leather Co	108½	109⅜	107¾	108⅜	–1¼
112	112¾	500	Central Leather pf	112	112½	112	112½	–1¼
47½	47¾	9,300	Cerro de Pasco Cop	47⅜	48	47	47½	–1¼
199	200	1,900	Chandler Motor	199	200	198	199	+1
67¾	67⅞	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	67¾	68¼	67¾	67¾	
104	104½	400	Chi. Great Western	104	104½	104	104½	
29½	29¾	1,200	Chi. Great West. pf	29½	29¾	29	29	+ ⅛
46¾	47	7,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	46¾	47¼	45¾	45⅝	– ⅛
71	71¼	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71	71¾	71	71¾	+ ⅛
102½	103¼	700	Chi. & Northwest	103	103½	102¼	102¾	– ⅜
131	132¼	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	132½	132¾	132¼	132¾	+1¾
30	30⅜	5,900	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	30½	30⅝	30	30⅛	– ⅛
83¾	84	500	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	83¾	84	83¾	84	– ⅛
71¾	71½	1,860	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	71¾	72	71¾	71½	+ ⅛
25¾	25½	7,600	Chile Copper	27¾	27¾	25¾	26½	+ ⅛
42	42½	3,900	Chino Copper	43¼	43¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
52	54	1,700	Clev., Cin., C. & St.L	54¼	54¼	53	54	+1
74	75	100	Cluett, Peabody	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	
50	50½	3,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	51	51¾	49¾	49¾	
27½	28½	1,000	Col. & Southern	28¼	28¾	27¾	27¾	–1
54	54½	5,400	Columbia Gas & El	54¼	54⅝	53¾	54⅛	
51	52	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	51	51½	51	51	–2
		100	Con. Gas, ELL. Balt	109	109	109	109	
9	9¼	1,400	Con. Int. Coal Min	9	9¼	9	9¼	
97½	98½	11,200	Continental Can	97¾	98½	97	98	+1¼
67½	68	17,200	Corn Products Ref	67¾	68	66¾	67¾	+1¼
95½	96	18,900	Crucible Steel	95½	96¾	93¾	93¾	–1½
36¾	38	6,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	36¾	36¾	35¾	36	
85	85¾	1,100	Cuba Cane S. pf	85½	86	84¾	85¾	
197¾	198	3,208	Cuban-Am. Sugar	197	198	197	198	+1
98½	99	100	Deere & Co. pf	99	99	99	99	
201	210	200	Del., Lack. & West	205	211	205	201	–7
10¾	10⅞	1,800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	
39½	39½	12,800	Elk Horn Coal	39½	40⅜	39	39¾	+ ⅜
28	28	200	Emer.-Brantham	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
19	19¾	4,100	Erie	19½	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅛
31	31⅜	1,700	Erie 1st pf	32	32	30½	31¼	– ⅛
21¾	22¾	700	Erie 2d pf	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22½	
112½	112¾	4,100	Fmous Play-Lasky	112	113⅜	112	112¾	– ⅛
14½	16½	100	Federal Min. & S	14½	14½	14½	14½	– ⅛
87	88	1,400	Fisher Body	87	88	87	87½	+2½
34½	35	1,900	Fisk Rubber	35	36¾	35¾	36¾	+ ⅜
82⅞	83	11,600	General Cigar	83¾	84¾	82¾	83	+ ⅛
165	165¾	950	Gen. Electric x d	166	166⅜	165¾	165¾	+ ⅛
240	241	21,700	General Motors	233	243	234½	241	+ 8
94	94¼	1,500	General Motors pf	94	94⅝	94	94½	+ ⅛
90	90	200	General Motors deb	90	90	90	90	
84⅜	84⅝	9,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	84⅜	84⅝	84⅛	83½	– ⅜
98	98⅞	3,200	Great Northern pf	99	99⅛	98¾	98⅝	– ⅛
47⅜	48	14,300	G.-N. ctfs. for O. P	46⅞	48⅛	46⅞	47⅞	+1
44	44½	600	Greene-Can. Cop.	44¾	44¾	44	44	– ⅛
66¾	67	2,800	Gulf States Steel	66¾	67¾	66¾	67¾	+ ⅛
59½	59½	1,100	Haskell & Barker	60	60	59	59	+ ⅛
101¾	102	1,600	Illinois Central	101¾	102	101¾	102	+ ⅛
59½	60	17,100	Inspiration Copper	59½	60	58⅝	59⅝	– ⅛
		2,400	Interboro Consol	8	8¼	7	7¾	– ⅛
29¾	30	3,900	Interboro Con. pf	29¾	29¾	28	28¾	– ⅛
84	84½	1,400	Int. Agricultural pf	84	84½	83	84	+ ⅛
134¾	135	2,000	Int. Harvester new	134¾	135¾	134¾	134¾	+ ⅛
47½	48	30,700	Int. Mer. Marine	47½	48	46¾	47¾	+ ⅛
120	120½	20,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	120	122¾	119¾	120¾	–1¼
28¾	29	7,500	Int. Nickel	28¾	29	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
61¾	62	12,000	Int. Paper	61¾	62¾	60¾	61	– ⅛
77½	78	100	Int. Paper pf., sta.	77½	78	77½	77¾	+ ⅛
41	42	8,000	Jewel Tea	42	43	41	42	+1
23	24	700	Kansas City South.	24¼	24½	23¾	23¾	
125½	126	525	Kelly Springf. Tire	125½	126¼	125	125	–1
57	58	600	Kelsey Wheel	57	58	57	58	–1
35¾	36	16,800	Kennecott Cop. x d	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	+1
98¾	99	12,700	Keystone Tire & R	98¾	99⅜	97¾	98¾	+ ⅛
87½	88	4,700	Lackawanna Steel	87½	88⅝	87¾	88	+ ⅛
69½	70	200	Laclede Gas	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
11	11¼	100	Lake Erie & West	11	11	11	11	
23¾	24	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
34⅞	35	1,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅛
55½	56	1,500	Lehigh Valley	56	56	55⅜	55⅜	– ⅛
112½	112¾	100	Liggett & Myers pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅛
70	71	2,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	70¼	70¾	70	70	+1½
101	104¾	100	Loose-W. B. 1st pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	
185½	188	2,200	Lorillard (P.) Co	190½	195	185	187	–3
110	112½	100	Lorll. (P.) Co. pf	112	112	112	112	+2
119	121	100	Louis. & Nash	120	120	120	120	
83	85	200	Mackay Cos. pf x d	83	83	83	83	–1¼
		200	Manhattan Shirt	119	119	119	119	
		7,600	Maxwell Motors	55	56	54	54¾	
		6,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	79½	83	79½	83	+2
		3,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	43	43¾	42	42¾	
		900	May Dept. Stores	96½	96¾	96½	96½	+ ⅛
		100	May Dept. St. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
194¼	196	24,200	Mexican Petroleum	193¼	197¾	193¼	196¾	+ ⅛
28	28¼	2,000	Miami Copper	28	28¾	27¾	27¾	
53¼	53¾	7,900	Midvale Steel	53¼	53¾	52½	53	+ ⅛
18¾	19	14,000	Minn. & St. L. new	18¾	19¼	18½	18⅝	– ⅛
10¼	10⅝	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	– ⅛
20	20	1,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20	20	20	20	– ⅛
34	34¾	29,400	Missouri Pacific	34	34¾	33½	34¼	+ ⅛
58¾	58¾		Missouri Pacific pf	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
36¾	36¾	300	Nat. Acme	36¾	36¾	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
124	127¼	1,700	Nat. Biscuit	124	127¼	124	125	+1
21⅜	21½	2,300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	21⅜	21½	20¾	21	
78½	84¼	7,200	Nat. Enam. & St.	78½	84¼	70¾	84¼	+7
82	82½	3,300	Nat. Lead	82	84¾	81¾	82¾	+ ⅛
106	110	100	Nat. Lead pf	106¾	109¾	106¾	109¼	+ ⅛
102	103	300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	102	103	101	102¾	+1¼
18	18	2,200	Nevada Con. Cop	18	18⅜	18	18	– ⅛
42	42⅜	1,000	N. O., Tex. & Mex	42	42⅜	41¾	41¾	–1¼
121½	122	400	N. Y. Air Brake	121½	121⅝	120	121	–1
83¾	84	9,000	N. Y. Central	83¾	84	82¼	82¼	– ⅜
31	31⅛	2,500	N. Y. Dock	31	31⅛	31	31	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	100	N. Y. Dock pf	52⅜	53	52⅜	52⅜	
33¾	34	6,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	33¾	34	33	33	–1
19	19	100	Norfolk Southern	19	19	19	19	
110¼	110¾	200	Norfolk & Western	110¼	110¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
57	57	100	North American	57	57	57	57	+1
96	96	2,000	Northern Pacific	96	96	95	95¾	– ⅛
92½	92½	3,200	Nova Scotia Steel & C	94¾	96	91¾	92	–1⅝
59⅝	59⅝	63,000	Ohio Cities Gas	59⅝	59⅝	58½	59⅛	+1⅜
51	51¾	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	52	52	51¾	51¾	
87	88	600	Ontario Mining	87	88	87	88	
11¼	11⅜	9,300	Okla. Prod. & Ref	11¼	11⅜	11	11¼	– ⅛
56	57	400	Owens Bottle	56	57	55¼	55¼	– ⅜
37½	39⅜	1,400	Pacific Tel.	37½	39⅜	37½	39⅛	+2¾
31	32½	5,300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	26¼	33¼	26¼	31¾	+5¾
101	101½	10,000	Pan-Am. P. & T	101⅜	102⅜	100⅝	101¼	+ ⅜
35	36½	200	Penn. Seab. Steel	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	–1¾
47½	47½	1,800	Penn. R. R.	47½	47½	47½	47½	– ⅛
53¼	54	100	People's Gas, Chi	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	– ⅜
14	14½	1,200	Peoria & Eastern	13¾	14	13¾	14	+1
83¾	84	11,700	Pere Marquette	22⅜	23½	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
63	64	1,600	Pere Marq. prior pf	62¾	63¾	62¾	63½	+1½
39¼	40	1,000	Philadelphia Co	40¼	40¾	39¾	40	+ ⅜
64¾	64¾	8,400	Pierce-Arrow	65¼	65¾	63¾	64½	– ⅜
		100	Pierce-Arrow pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	– ⅛
25⅜	26	5,900	Pierce Oil Corp	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	– ⅛
65	68	500	P., C., C. & St. L	64½	68	64½	68	+5
64½	65	6,300	Pittsburgh Coal	63½	66¼	64½	64¾	– ⅜
42	42¼	31,600	Pitts. & West Va	40¾	42¼	40¼	42	+2¼
82⅜	83¾	500	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	82⅜	83	82⅜	82⅜	–1½
17⅞	18⅜	500	Pond Creek Coal	18¾	18¾	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
87½	88½	4,100	Pressed Steel Car	87½	87¾	85¾	86¾	+ ⅜
128	130	100	Pullman Co	128	128	128	128	– ⅜
63½	64	3,000	Punta Alegre Sugar	63¾	64½	63¾

EXPRESS CO. MERGER MAY BE PERMANENT

Reported That Wartime Consolidation Forced by Government Will Not Be Dissolved.

RATES LIKELY TO BE RAISED

Labor Costs Said to Have Increased 100 Per Cent. Under Railway Administration.

The temporary consolidation of the domestic interests of the American Express Company, the Wells-Fargo Express Company and the Adams Express Company and their subsidiaries under the name of the American Railway Express Company, which was undertaken at the instance of the Government as a wartime necessity, may become permanent, according to the statement of a representative of one of the companies yesterday. Reports have been current that the companies would liquidate, but if this is undertaken it is understood it will be a liquidation made necessary by the organization of the American Railway Express Company on a secure basis. At present the plans of the express companies and of the merger company are only in a nebulous stage because of the uncertainty that surrounds the railroad situation. It was stated, however, that the present intention was to go ahead with the American Railway Express Company as a working organization.

The formation of the American Railway Express Company was undertaken at the suggestion of the then Director General of Railroads, William G. McAdoo, who as head of the railroad system refused to abide by the individual contracts which the railroads had with the express companies. He suggested that the express companies form one big operating company, and this was eventually done, the operation of the express service by it beginning July 1, 1918, the plan having been approved by the Government on May 28. Originally the three companies, American, Adams, and Wells-Fargo, held all of the capital stock of the American Railway Express Company, pledging their assets, terminals, trucks and working facilities for the stock, which was held on about an equal basis, there being some $33,000,000 outstanding. It develops now that the Government is a large holder of this stock, it being asserted that the block is worth approximately $6,000,000.

This was obtained from the Adams Express Company in a readjustment of contracts during the first six months of Government control of the railroads, during which time the express companies were, so to speak, free agents. The contracts which the express companies had with the carriers, it was asserted, were not being lived up to by the Government, the efficiency of service being about 75 per cent. of normal. It was in the readjustment of these differences that the Government obtained its block of American Railway Express stock.

The permanent organization of the merger company after the railroads are turned back to private control is heralded about with many complex questions, from the point of view of the Government the consolidation of interests is to cease when the railroads are returned and the companies which were units in the consolidation are to begin operating independently and competitively. The interpretation by the express companies of the contract with the Government is just the reverse. It is said that the stipulation that the merger terminate is not binding, as it was inserted in the long contract by the Attorney General, who did not believe that anything should be done by a Government department that would nullify the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law when peace was established.

As a matter of fact the Sherman law is one of the stumbling blocks to an announcement that the express company merger is to be permanent. The impression prevails that the law will not be effective after this year, that some legislation will be enacted by the present Congress which will nullify it working as an effective agency in prohibiting the consolidation of organizations such as the express companies. On the other hand there is no effort to deny that there might be an interpretation under the present law that the express company merger was in restraint of trade.

One of the chief difficulties, however, is the possibility that some of the railroads may object to one company handling all of the express business, especially in the case of such roads as the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, which are rivals to both the Chicago and St. Louis terminals. The allocation of a just proportion of the express business to each would be a problem of difficult proportions and might engender bitter feelings.

The impression prevails that the Government is operating the express companies on a basis similar to that which obtains in the case of the railroads. In reality the situation is quite different. The express companies are guaranteed against loss, but they receive no rental from the Government. Except for the guarantee against loss the position is very similar to that which held away when the express companies were making contracts direct with the railroads. The operating agreement entered into Nov. 22, 1918, provides that the express company is to receive 40% per cent. of the express operating revenue and the Railroad Administration 50½ per cent. The express companies believed that they could make money under the terms, and did not desire especially that they should be a governmental institution or properties. As it turns out the case a mistaken idea, for the express companies have not only failed to make money but have run into deficits. These will have to be made good by the Railroad Administration. It is estimated that the deficit since January and February of this year estimated, amounts to $14,-

If the express companies are to operate under the terms of the American Railway Express Company, or even independently with any degree of profit it is estimated that rates will have to be increased by at least 25 per cent. The basis for computation of rates is to be obtained by doubling the rate for first-class freight. If the Interstate Commerce Commission agrees to do this, which it is believed is only logical, express rates, it is asserted, would be increased by an even greater percentage than that named.

The increase in rates, it is said, is made necessary mainly by the higher labor costs. These are nearly 100 per cent. greater than when the express companies were operating on the old basis, the instances in wages having been ordered by the Railroad Administration.

$10,000,000 New Credit to Italy.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A credit of $10,000,000 in favor of Italy was announced today by the Treasury, making a total of $1,381,500,000 for that country, and a total of $9,390,219,124 for all the Allies.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank has been appointed transfer agent under the mortgage of the Atlas Portland Cement Company, also transfer agent of the company's preferred stock.

The Corporation Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent of the stock of the Atlas Alsen Cement Corporation of America and the Atlas Cement Company of America.

F. W. Seymour, formerly with Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, has become associated with Phelps, Webber & Co. in their bond department.

Louis S. Gumaer, Vice President of the American Exchange National Bank, has just returned from abroad, where he has been making a survey of banking and industrial conditions.

The Standard Gas and Electric Company has brought its Rio de Janeiro gasoline Company, Limited, operating plants in the Dutch West Indies, into the Caribbean Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Gas and Electric Company in the field of Oklahoma.

John J. Watson, Jr., has been elected Chairman of the Board of the Martin-Parry Corporation. Among the Directors will be Percy E. Tripp, James F. Shaw, Jr., M. Small, Robert I. Barr, S. C. Page, Walter R. Herrick, and George H. Walbridge.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	68.22	67.22	67.46	— .29
25 industrials	110.79	109.46	109.59	+ .80
50 stocks	89.50	87.80	88.48	+ .11

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 6	88.81	87.18	88.37	+1.68
June 4	87.18	85.69	86.69	+ .74
June 3	85.58	85.05	85.95	—2.18
June 2	88.08	86.46	88.13	+1.52
May 31	Holiday			
May 30	Holiday			

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

June.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919	89.50 June 6	83.53 June 3	88.48
1918	78.37 June 27	68.74 June 1	72.47
1917	84.45 June 13	81.11 June 20	82.31
1916	89.60 June 12	83.56 June 28	86.03
1915	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919	89.50 June 6	69.73 Jan. 21	88.48
†1918	74.22 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	69.72
Full Years.			
1918	80.16 Nov. 13	64.12 Jan. 15	72.39
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 29	65.83
1916	101.52 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.53

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change.	Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	78.82	—.14	+1.54	+1.84

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

June 6	78.96 +.04	May 29	78.90 +.17
June 4	78.92 —.05	May 28	78.82 —.02
June 3	78.97 —.08	May 27	78.84 +.12
June 2	79.05 +.06	May 26	78.72
May 31	Holiday	May 24	78.72 + .04
May 30	Holiday	May 23	78.68 + .15

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919	79.01 Jan. 3	76.00 Mar. 31	78.82
†1918	77.87 May 24	75.77 Apr. 3	76.98
Full Years.			
1918	82.36 Nov. 12	75.53 Sep. 27	78.78
1917	80.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18 Nov. 27	86.10 Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

TIDEWATER OIL REPORT.

Earnings Equivalent to $17.69 a Share, Against $21.90 in 1917.

The annual report of the Tidewater Oil Company shows earnings after all charges and Federal taxes of $5,644,208, or the equivalent of $17.69 a share on the $31,000,000 capital stock. In the preceding year the earnings applicable to dividends were $6,986,451, or the equivalent of $21.90 a share. The gross sales of the company were $37,088,250, or slightly more than $11,000,000 above those in 1917. Federal taxes increased in the 1918 report by more than $1,000,000, and operating expenses and depreciation charges were also in large excess over the statements in the report of the preceding year.

The consolidated income account of the Tidewater Oil Company and its subsidiaries shows that the gross earnings were $40,644,351, and the net earnings $15,511,175. The latter item is an increase of approximately $2,000,000 over the report of 1917. After Federal taxes, depreciation charges, and the like, the net income of $6,436,148 was available for the Tidewater stockholders, this being the equivalent of $20.17 a share, as compared with $27.75 a share in the preceding year.

NEW ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES

Federal Revenue Governor Says It Will Come About July 1.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 6.—At the Pennsylvania State Bankers Convention here today, E. Pusey Passmore, Governor of the Third Federal Reserve Bank, said that further Government certificates of indebtedness would be issued about July 1.

"So far as the public is directly concerned," said Mr. Passmore, "their share in financing the Government in the war period is done. With the bankers it is different, and I am in a position to say now that beginning July 1 certificates of indebtedness will be issued by the Treasury Department. You will all be notified in due course."

The convention declared in favor of the Warfield plan for the return of the railroads to their owners.

BOND CLUB ELECTION.

S. R. Reed Named President and W. H. Eddy Vice President.

The Bond Club of New York, at its annual meeting yesterday, elected S. R. Reed of Lee, Higginson & Co., President; W. H. Eddy of the Equitable Trust Co., Vice President; R. A. Budd of the Guaranty Trust Co., Secretary, and F. H. Clarkson of the Irving Trust Co., Treasurer. H. F. Whitney of Remick, Hodges & Co. and E. H. Barker of the National City Co. were elected Governors to serve for three years.

A. B. Leach of A. B. Leach & Co. addressed the club on the Boy Scout movement, and urged contributions to the support of the boys' camp, which is to be conducted by the Scouts. William G. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, attended the meeting.

UPHOLDS INJUNCTION ON TAX JUGGLING

Appellate Division Says Proposed Stock Issue Penalizes Future Taxpayers.

CUTS THE LEVY ABNORMALLY

And Reverses the City's "Pay-as-You-Go" Policy, Even as to Past Transactions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday affirmed the decision of Justice James C. Cropsey of the Supreme Court restraining Mayor John F. Hylan and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from issuing $4,500,000 in corporate stock for the purposes of redeeming $1,000,000 of special revenue bonds issued to pay the expenses of the Public Service Commission in 1918, and of paying $3,500,000 in the city's general fund for the reduction of the tax rate for 1919. The vote of the court was divided on the matter. Justices Mills, Putnam, and Kelly sustained Justice Cropsey. Presiding Justice Jenks and Justice Blackmar asserted that he should be reversed.

The resolution to issue the corporate stock was passed at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Feb. 7. Leonard M. Wallstein, on behalf of the Citizens Union, objected to the issue of the stock. William J. Schieffelin, acting for the Citizens Union applied for an injunction, preventing the issue of stock, to Justice Cropsey.

Justice Cropsey, on Feb. 21, granted the application. In his opinion he said that the artificial tax reduction violated the pay-as-you-go provision of the city charter and that it would reduce the city's borrowing margin and make the interest burden greater. "The illegality of the proposed action seems so clear that it is the duty of the court to grant the injunction sought," said Justice Cropsey.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment asserted that, under the 1912 amendment of the Rapid Transit act, it was bound to meet the expenses of the Public Service Commission by the issue of long-term corporate stock. Previously, the expenses had been met by the issuance of special revenue bonds, redeemable out of the next year's taxation. The Citizens Union held that that policy should be followed. Justice Mills, who wrote the opinion sustaining Justice Cropsey, said:

"If this reasoning of the appellant (the city administration) be sound, then it would be competent for the Board of Estimate to look over the city records for any length of time, even fifty years, and if it could find therein that any sum of money in any year had been included in any tax levy to pay the purported obligations of the city illegally issued, it would be competent for the board to issue the city's obligations to raise the money represented by these payments in order to reimburse the taxpayers of the city, albeit at the expense of the tax payers fifty years hence.

"If it is true that the city, out of its general taxation, has paid a debt which it should have paid in the first instance out of bonds raised by long term securities—that is, corporate stock—I do not think that the taxpayers can be afforded relief in that way.

"The entire scheme of the challenged resolution of the board is to adopt the policy of paying, as far as possible, these obligations of the city by issuing long term corporate stock as against the former 'pay-as-you-go policy' and to reverse that policy even as to past transactions and by so doing to abnormally reduce the present tax levy. If the authority to take that course existed in the board we would have nothing to do with the propriety of the procedure; but it seems to me that the requisite authority is wanting."

Justices Putnam and Kelly also wrote opinions in which they agreed with Justice Mills. Justice Blackmar wrote a dissenting opinion in which Justice Jenks concurred. Justice Blackmar stated that, in his opinion, it became mandatory to meet the mooted expenses by corporate stock after the Rapid Transit act had been amended in 1912, and that the Board of Estimate had power to correct the errors of its predecessors in that regard.

New Ticker Abbreviations.

Continuing the effort to save time in million share day markets, it was announced yesterday that the following stock ticker abbreviations will hereafter rule: Allis Chalmers will be printed AH instead of ACM, Anaconda Copper will be C in place of ANC, Booth Fisheries will be PF, Great Northern preferred will be GQ, Louisville & Nashville will be L, Owens Bottle, will be OB, and United Cigar Stores will be UC. On the bond ticker Liberty 3½bonds will be printed L instead of LIB, and Louisville & Nashville bonds will be LN instead of L.

MALT LIQUIDATION PLANS.

Court Empowers Sale of American Company Plants to New Concern.

The American Malt and Grain Company has come into official existence through the liquidation of the American Malting Company. Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City having signed a decree empowering the liquidators of the American Malting Company to sell the plants, real estate, and appurtenances of their company to the American Malt and Grain Company. The Chairman of the Liquidating Committee, it was asserted yesterday by a member of the First Preferred Stockholders Protective Committee, would have in excess of $4,200,000 in cash and liquid assets. The first preferred stockholders who did not deposit their stock under the liquidating plan will receive approximately $61 a share. It is asserted that there is no equity in American Malting common, and that the stock is absolutely wiped out.

The first preferred stockholders who deposited their stock with the protective committee will receive between $51 and $52 a share in cash, as well as 70 per cent. in the new company. As the price of American Malt and Grain on a "when issued" basis is about $47 a share on the Curb, the market value of the American Malt preferred certificates is about $64. The new company, with a capital of 50,000 shares of no par value and a bonded indebtedness of $321,000 American Malting 5 per cent. bonds, due in six years and retirable at the rate of $50,000 a year, it is said, will start business with about $1,000,000 in cash in the treasury.

TO GIVE MERGER DETAILS.

New Packing Firm to Announce Capitalization on June 12.

Full details of the merger of eight independent packing companies, announced Thursday, will be given out about June 12, according to John A. Hawkinson, who has resigned as a Vice President of Wilson & Co. in order to head the new corporation. Mr. Hawkinson said in Chicago yesterday that the capitalization of the new concern had not been set definitely and that the figure of $165,000,000, which had been given out, was a mistake. "The capitalization will be large, necessarily, and will be ample to take care of the needs of the company," said Mr. Hawkinson.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 6.—Trading on the Bourse was calm today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 61 francs 85 centimes for cash, exchange on London 30 francs, 5 per cent. loan 88 francs. The dollar quotation ranged from 6 francs 44½ centimes to 6 francs 40¾ centimes.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 6.—The following were the quotations on the local Stock Exchange today:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
Ames	43	43	43
Ames pf.	89	87¾	89
Asbestos	78	75	76
Asbestos pf.	85	84	85
Brazilian	79¾	79	79¼
Brompton	65	63½	65
Can. Car	33	31	33
Can. Car pf.	90	89	89¾
Can. Cement	69	68¼	68¾
Can. S. S.	63½	61¾	63
Can. S. S. pf.	87	86	86¼
Can. Locomotive	73	74	75
Con. Smelters	23¾	23½	23¾
Macdonald	25	24½	25
Dom. Steel	65	67	67¼
Dom. Textile	116	116	116
Laurentide	224	223	224
Mont. Power	90¼	90	90¼
Penmans	94½	94½	94½
Quebec Ry	21	20¾	21
Riordon	125½	127½	128
Shawinigan	124¾	124	124¾
Spanish River	23¾	23¾	23¾
Spanish River pf.	106	104	105½
Steel of Can.	69¼	68¾	69
Steel of Can. pf.	98	98	98
St. Lawrence Flour	111½	110	110
Dom. Glass	55½	55½	55½
Dom. Glass pf.	92¾	93¾	92¾
Wabasco Cotton	85	85	85

Total sales, 10,830.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, June 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£170,000
Circulation increased	1,083,000
Bullion increased	854,366
Other securities increased	334,000
Public deposits increased	5,948,000
Other deposits increased	407,000
Notes reserve decreased	280,000
Government securities increased	6,180,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.24 per cent.; last week it was 19.19 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, June 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	774,104
Silver in hand decreased	330,474
Notes in circulation increased	20,623,610
Treasury deposits decreased	67,604,294
General deposits increased	101,000,905
Bills discounted increased	44,822,656
Advances increased	22,469,195

EARNINGS.

TIDEWATER OIL CO.—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross profit	$7,480,325	$4,630,872	$3,201,778
Total income	8,470,910	5,450,291	3,539,214
Net income	5,332,766	3,049,238	2,015,840
Total income	5,644,208	6,986,451	5,489,365
Dividends paid in 1918 totaled $4,060,925.			

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. sales—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Five months	42,305,868	36,703,823	5,801,845
May	9,923,988	8,724,830	1,199,158

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.25	Gould & Curry	.09
Best & Belcher	.19	Jacket	.05
Bullion	.05	Mexican	.42
Caledonia	.15	Ophir	1.10
Confidence	.05	Overman	.09
Con. Virginia	1.52½	Sierra Nevada	.10
Exchequer	.10	Union Con.	.36

TONOPAH.

Cash Boy	.09	Keystone	.12
Gypsy Queen	.08	Kernick	.20
Gt. Western	.03	Liberty	.07
Jim Butler	.35	Myra	.19
MacNamara	.03	North Divide	.08
Crescent	.25	Northwestern	.15
Midway	.39	Reno	.10
Belmont	.91	Revert	.47
Belmont pf.	.93	Rosetta	.19
Con. Jumbo	.03	Royal	.10
Con. Locomotive	.73	Silver Divide	.23
Con. Smelters	.23¾	Silver-King	.54
Macdonald	.25	Smuggler	.13
Dom. Steel	.65	Syndicate	.11
Dom. Textile	.116	Treasury	.28
Laurentide	.224	Tonopah Divide	8.50
Mont. Power	.90¼	Tono. Dividend	.48
Penmans	.94½	Victory	.33
Quebec Ry	.21	Western	.17
Riordon	.125½	Zone	.08
Shawinigan	.124¾		
Spanish River	.23¾	GOLDFIELD.	
Spanish River pf.	.106	Atlanta	.04
Steel of Can.	.69¼	Booth	.06
Steel of Can. pf.	.98	Consolidated	.19
St. Lawrence Flour	.111½	Crackerjack	.04
Dom. Glass	.55½	Daisy	.03
Dom. Glass pf.	.92¾	Diamond Dick	.04
Wabasco Cotton	.85	Fraction	.04
Total sales, 19,830.		Goldfield Dav	.13
		Great Bend	.03
		Jumbo Ext	.13
		Kewanas	.04
		Lone Star	.08
		Merger	.04
		Silver Pick	.07
		Spearhead	.20
		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
		Manhattan Cons	.05
		Mayflower	.08
		Nevada Hills	.04
		Packard	.20
		Rand	.19
		Rochester	.21
		Round Mountain	.41
		Wilson	2.80
		Wonder Ext	.19
		White Caps	.21

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Cresson	5½	Isabella	4¾
Dr. J'pot	4¼	Mary McK.	7½
Elkton	4¼	Portland	96
El Paso	.15	C. Gold M.	18
Golden Cyc.	.187	Rose Nicol.	13¾
Granite	.14		

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, June 11th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, the steamships "Huron," "Minneapolis," and "St. Paul," their engines, &c., said steamships to be sold at U. S. Marshal's office, Room No. 207, third floor, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y. The steamships "Huron" and "Minneapolis" lie at Red Hook Flats and steamship "St. Paul" lies in the Lower Bay.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Dated New York, June 4, 1919.

D., L. & W. EARNINGS SHOW A DECLINE

Company Reports a Total of $22,367,160, as Against $25,078,699 in Preceding Year.

SEES ROADS CRIPPLED

Truesdale Asserts the Future of Country's Carriers Is Anything but Reassuring.

The annual pamphlet report of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company for 1918 shows total corporate earnings amounting to $22,367,160, as compared with $25,078,699 in 1917. After deductions there was left $12,831,082, which compared with $15,370,197 in the preceding year. This was equivalent to 39.39 per cent. earned on the $42,227,000 stock outstanding, as compared with 36.29 per cent. in the preceding year.

In arriving at last year's earnings the report has been prepared to show $14,174,329 as 90 per cent. of certified compensation for 1918, and this item is compared with entire similar railroad operating income in 1917, which was $16,971,381. The balance sheet shows that current assets decreased to $11,045,761 from $17,592,893 in 1917. Of this the cash item remained about the same, at $3,167,950. In 1917 cash amounted to $3,672,804. Current liabilities are shown to have decreased to $9,904,970 from $11,080,170 in the preceding year.

The following table sets forth the more interesting items from the corporate income statement and the balance sheet:

	1918.	1917.
Coal dept. earnings	$3,628,710	$4,321,388
90% certified compensation compared with R. R. op. income	14,174,329	16,971,381
Net corporate income	12,834,052	15,370,197
Current assets	11,045,761	17,592,896
Current liabilities	9,904,970	11,080,170

In his remarks to shareholders President W. H. Truesdale said in part:

"The future status of the railway companies of the country generally, both physical and financial, is anything but reassuring as result of the Government's experiment in managing their properties since Jan. 1, 1918. The public does not as yet fully realize or appreciate, nor will it for some time to come, how seriously and permanently the transportation facilities on which it has relied in the past to carry on the commercial and other activities of the country have been crippled and their future growth stunted and restricted by what has happened to them since they were taken over.

"It is becoming more evident every day that the shipping and traveling public are most insistent upon the railways being turned back to their owners as early as possible. It is, moreover, equally certain that the sooner the owners of the properties can secure their return, under fair and satisfactory Government regulation and control, the better off both the railway properties and their owners will be.

"The company's transportation facilities were turned over to the Government at, the beginning of the year in first-class condition throughout, and it is believed that, together with its efficient and loyal staff of operating officials and employes, its property was enabled to, and in fact did contribute its full share in handling, promptly and economically, the large traffic that the railways of the country were called upon to move in connection with the Government's war activities, as also that of private shippers who required the use of its facilities for other business of the country which had to be transported concurrently with that of the Government. Generally speaking, it is felt the company's property, excepting as respects the renewal of rail, ties, and ballast and its freight car equipment, which latter was distributed all over the country, has been fairly well maintained."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice of Annual Meeting to Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the chief office of the Company in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 11, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of four Directors, to serve for a term of four years, for the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors of the Company since the last annual meeting of stockholders, to take action authorizing the amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company so as to confer upon the Directors thereof power to convey real estate, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22nd day of May, 1919, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

Dated May 22, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF 11-OUNCE NAVY BLUE FLANNEL BY THE NAVY.—There will be sold by sealed proposals, approximately 636,235 yards of 11-ounce NAVY BLUE FLANNEL belonging to the NAVY, now in storage at the Provisions and Clothing Depot, New York. This flannel has been inspected and accepted by the NAVY. It is in excellent condition and is offered for sale as excess stock. There will be offered approximately 200,000 yards METCALF, unshrunk, 100,000 yards METCALF, shrunk, 314,000 yards ETHAN ALLEN, 20,400 yards CLEVELAND, 19,800 yards ELLIS, 100,300 yards DEERING MILLIKEN, 73,237 yards TALMAGE AND FARNSWORTH. The above quantities are more or less. This flannel may be inspected upon application to the Officer in Charge, Provisions and Clothing Depot, Second Avenue and 43rd Street, South Brooklyn, New York, where the flannel is now stored. Inspection is invited before bidding. Schedules containing Terms of Sale may be obtained from the above Officer or from the Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, Building 15, Navy Yard, New York, Telephone Main 9000, Extension 394. Bids must be submitted on a printed copy of the Terms of Sale accompanied by a certified check covering 10 per cent. of the total amount of the bid. Bids will be received by the Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, Building 15, Navy Yard, New York, until 11:00 A. M., 12 June, 1919. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 6-2-19.

Wm. Jacobus will sell at public auction for account of Zone Supply Officer, 105 Massachusetts Av., Boston, Mass., salvaged material of sunken S. S. Mt. Hunter, Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, Mass., at 10:30 A. M., June 18, 1919, and continuing until all goods are sold, when all of original cargo of 1,000 packages, articles which are salvaged will be offered: 642,000 undershirts, wool, Winter; 236,000 drawers, wool, Winter; 200,975 jerkins, leather; 90,229 pr. boots, rubber, knee; 28,000 pr. coveralls, 8 oz. heavy weight; 28,400 pr. gloves, heavy leather; 500,400 pr. laces, shoe; 3,440 pr. trousers, oilskin; 209,400 belts, waist web; 2,160 pr. mosquito boots, rubber; 1,000 reels (est.) 1,500 fire extinguishers, (2½ gal. Badger); 140,800 lb. candles, lantern; 119,000 lb. candles, issue; 200,160 cakes wool hand soap, 1 oz.; 98,320 tins dubbin, shoe; 90 cases writing paper (54 ream); 70 cases envelopes; 5,000 lb. nails. Samples may be seen at Auctioneer's Office, 293 Church St., New York City, and at offices of Zone Supply Officer, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, and Jeffersonville. Government reserves right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Further information on application to Zone Supply Officer, 105 Massachusetts Av., Boston, Mass., or to Auctioneer.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Survey, Supply, at its office, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Thursday, June 12, 1919, for Contract No. 208, for the construction of the Gilboa dam, in the Town of Gilboa, Schoharie County, New York. The dam is part of the Schoharie Watershed development for the New York City water-supply, and is composed in parts, an overfall masonry section about 1,800 feet in length, and having a maximum height of about 185 feet, and an earthern section approximately 1,000 feet long. At the above office and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings, can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of twenty dollars ($20) in cash, or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Chief Engineer, at the above address. JOHN F. GALVIN, President; CHARLES N. CHADWICK, L. J. O'REILLY, Commissioners, Board of Water Supply, BENJ. E. BIBBIGER, Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New York.

In the matter of CHARLES B. TOOLE and DOUGLAS HENRY, individually and as copartners, trading as TOOLE, HENRY & CO., Bankrupts.

SIR:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the FRANKLIN TRUST CO., LEVY BROS., L. SCHEPP CO., and KEAN, TAYLOR & CO., with whom the above named bankrupts pledged certain securities as collateral for loans made to them by the above named, sold sufficient of such securities to satisfy their respective claims, and have delivered to EDWARDS H. CHILDS, as Receiver, the following:

From Franklin Trust Co.:

Cash $1,977.21

Securities:

$2,000 Southern Ry Co. 2 Yr. 5% notes due 3/2/19, No. M15449/80, with 9/2/19 coupons attached.

1,000 St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. 1st Term & Unifying 5% Mtge Bond due Jan. 1, 1952, No. M3548, with July 1, 1919, and subsequent coupons attached.

1,000 The Adams Express Co. Collateral Trust 4% due 1947, No. 3891, with June 1, 1919, and subsequent coupons attached.

1,000 Erie R. R. Co. Conv. 4% due 1953, No. 16714, with April, 1919, and subsequent coupons attached.

1,000 4th L/L. 4½% Bonds due 1933, No. 173812, with Oct. 15, 1919, and subsequent coupons attached.

5 Shares Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. Cfft. 136739 in n/o Levy Bros.

20 Shares The Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry Co. 6% Pfd. Cfts., No. D4068, in n/o Toole, Henry & Co.

Coupons:

2 Southern Pacific Co. due 8/1/19, $30, ea. $40.00.

2 Baltimore & Ohio due 2/1/19, $22.50, ea. $67.50.

1 Lake Shore & Mich. Ry. due 3/1/19, $20.00, ea. $20.00.

From Levy Brothers:

Cash $4,236.84

Securities:

20 Amer. Smelting & Ref. No. A135708

100 Amer. Smelting & Ref. No. 134054

500 Alaska Brit.Col. Metals Nos. 9431 to 9435

100 Alaska Brit.Col. Metals No. 9142

900 Alaska Brit.Col. Metals Nos. 9144 to 9152

700 Alaska Brit.Col. Metals Nos. 9154 to 9160

500 Alaska Brit.Col. Metals Nos. 7569 to 7573

500 Alaska Brit.Col. Metals Nos. 9428 to 9440

1,000 Alaska Brit.Col. Metals Nos. 9421 to 9430

1,000 Alaska Brit.Col. Metals No. 225

1,000 Alaska Brit.Col. Metals No. A780

1,000 Alaska Brit.Col. Metals No. A729

25 Broadway Central Bank No. 189

100 Central Leather No. C40765

10 Con. Gas E.L. & P. of Balt. No. N.Y.067

10 Dupont Chem. Pfd. No. 2135

300 Sperry Phono. Nos. 1788-1689-1200

20 Gen'l Motors Debenture Stk. No. 03874

300 Glenrock Nos. N.Y.6807, N.Y.9469-70

25 Glenrock No. N.Y.06729

50 Havana Tobacco No. A2867

40 Havana Tobacco No. A2780

10 Havana Tobacco No. A2060

200 Island Oil Nos. T7144, T18259

80 Island Oil No. T-02426

5 Maxwell Motor No. C-02427

20 Pan American P. & T. No. 04266

19 Quicksilver No. 2245

100 Rick & Tan Co. No. 187

50 Reo Motor No. L.O.7266

50 Reo Motor No. L.O.7261

50 Reo Motor No. L.O.6184

50 Reo Motor No. L.O.6183

1,000 Tuxpam Star No. B19214

25 U. S. Steamship No. 10182

20 U. S. Ind. Alcohol No. 13327

$46,000 Green Bay & W. Deb. B., Certificate Nos. as follows:

1135	939	964	5706
5718-19	6987	1139	1987
5720	1638	1087	1208
8033-34	1673	5899	2217
2074	2034	2039	577
5707	6998	4241	6068
6044	4834	4733	A661
3171	5212	5071	5064
5104	5842	5441	2321
5172	5253	5172	890
1890	2088-87	2088	

$100 U. S. Liberty 1st 4% No. 85018

$50 U. S. Liberty 4th 4¼% No. 1464754E

$3,000 Equitable Gas Light 5s Nos. 2238, 2238-39

$100 Dominion of Canada No. A068126

$2,000 Cedarhurst 4½s Nos. 71-72

$5,000 Jap Yen 5s Nos. 41827-8, 173053, 117740-41

From L. Schepp Co.:

Cash $1,643.41

Securities:

100 Shares West Porto Rico Sugar Pfd., Cert. Nos. A60, A62

100 Shares Empire Steel & Iron Co., Cert. Nos. 1840, 1810, 1862

80 Shares Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, Cert. No. D17717

20 Stromberg Carburetor Co. of America, Cert. No. T.O.744

100 Shares Assets Realization Co., Cert. No. N.Y.1829

8,000 yen Japanese 5% Bonds, 41822, 41823, 41824

$1,000 Commonwealth Light & Power 1st Mtge. Bonds 6% due 1947, Cert. No. 11144

$4,000 Cosden & Co. 1st Mtge. Sinking Fund Conv. 6% due 1929, Cert

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
$12,000,000 Issue of $30,000,000 Loan
Series A

$2,000,000 5 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1924.
$2,000,000 10 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1929.
$2,000,000 15 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1934.
$2,000,000 20 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1939.
$2,000,000 25 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1944.
$2,000,000 30 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1949.

FREE FROM THE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX IMPOSED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
EXEMPT FROM THE NORMAL AND ALL SURTAXES, ALSO EXCESS PROFITS TAXES OF THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX UNDER EXISTING LAWS.

Office of the Auditor General,
Harrisburg, June 6, 1919.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Auditor General at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock noon, Monday June 23, 1919, for twelve million ($12,000,000) dollars loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the following conditions:

This Loan is authorized by an Act approved the 10th day of April, D. 1919.

The bonds now offered, amounting in the aggregate to $12,000,000, will be dated July 1, 1919, and will be payable at The Philadelphia National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., as fiscal Agent of the Commonwealth, in lawful money on their respective maturity dates, as follows:

$2,000,000 July 1, 1924	$2,000,000 July 1, 1939
$2,000,000 July 1, 1929	$2,000,000 July 1, 1944
$2,000,000 July 1, 1934	$2,000,000 July 1, 1949

Interest at the rate of four and one-quarter (4¼) per centum per annum will be paid semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the Fiscal Agent of the Commonwealth in Philadelphia.

All bonds issued under the provisions of this Act shall be exempt from taxation for State and local purposes.

Certificates in registered form will be issued in such amounts as the purchasers may require in the sum of one thousand (1,000) dollars, five thousand (5,000) dollars, ten thousand (10,000) dollars, twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars, fifty thousand (50,000) dollars, and one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars; and in coupon form in the sum of one thousand (1,000) dollars. Said certificates will be interchangeable as to form.

Negotiable interim Certificates will be issued if desired, pending the engraving of the definitive certificates, and may be obtained from the Fiscal Agent on the day that payment is made for the loan, or thereafter.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check or certificate of deposit drawn to the order of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for an amount equal to two (2) per cent. of the principal of the loan for which the bid is made. Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned by mail to the bidders within forty-eight (48) hours from the time of opening of the bids. The deposit made by successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of the loan awarded to them. No allowance will be made for interest on an advance deposit from the time a bid is submitted to the time of settlement.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with The Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on or before Tuesday, July 1, 1919, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, or to award all or any portion of the loan for which bids shall be received, as may be deemed for the best interests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The State is free from all bonded indebtedness not now provided for by moneys in the Sinking Fund. These bonds are a legal investment for trust funds and constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments that can be obtained. The wealth of the sovereign State of Pennsylvania guarantees absolute security of principal, certainty of income, as well as a ready sale for the bonds at all times.

WILLIAM C. SPROUL, Governor.
HARRON M. KEPHART, State Treasurer.
CHARLES A. SNYDER, Auditor General.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.
Dividend Scrip Certificates, Series B and D.

The Board of Directors has adopted resolutions providing for the redemption of dividend scrip certificates of the Company, Series B and D issued on October 1st, 1918, and April 1st, 1919, respectively, on October 1st, 1919, at par and accrued interest; and further that every holder of such scrip certificates of either issue may, at his option present the same at the office of Messrs. William Schall & Company, 48 William Street, New York City, before July 1st, 1919, and October 1st, 1919, for redemption at par and accrued interest to the date of such presentation.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.
Dividend Scrip Certificates, Series C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the dividend scrip certificates of this Company, Series C (issued on December 1st, 1918), will be redeemed on July 1st, 1919, at par and accrued interest to said date, at the office of Messrs. William Schall & Company, 48 William Street, New York City, and that said certificates will cease to bear interest from and after said date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

CITIES SERVICE
BANKERS' SHARES
Monthly Distribution No. 4

Henry L. Doherty & Company announce that the fourth Monthly Distribution on Cities Service Bankers' Shares, payable on July 1st, to Bankers' Shares of record June 15th, will be 42 5c on each Bankers' Share.

CENTRAL AGUIRRE SUGAR CO.

Central Aguirre, Porto Rico.

A dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Central Aguirre Sugar Co., payable July 1, 1919, to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th.

This dividend is payable only on shares of the Central Aguirre Sugar Co., a Porto Rican corporation. Shareholders of the Central Aguirre Sugar Companies will not receive this dividend unless they convert their stock on or before June 24th.

C. O. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.
Dividend Scrip Certificates, Series A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the dividend scrip certificates of this Company, Series A (issued on July 1st, 1918), will be redeemed on July 1st, 1919, at par and accrued interest to said date, at the office of Messrs. William Schall & Company, 45 William Street, New York City, and that said certificates will cease to bear interest from and after said date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This Certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Flatisburg Alloys Corporation, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 17th day of May, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

C. N. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Sales.		Today's day. Bid.	Today's day. Asked.	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Asked.
945	Cities Service	373	373	375	380
2,570	Cities Service pf	80¾	77¾	80	80½
$41,500	Cities Service (deb. B 7s	141	139	139	141
$2,000	Cities Service deb. C 7s	102¾	101¼	101¼	102¾

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
	Adiron Electric Power	14¾	14	10	12
	Albion Power pf	46		45	
	Am Gas & Electric	166		166	
	Am Gas & Electric pf	42		43	
	Am Light & Traction	207		207	214
	Am Light & Trac pf	100		Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf	84
	Am Power & Light	68	73	Northern States Power	73
	Am Power & Light pf	74	77	Northern States Power pf	90
	Am Public Utilities	16	16	Northern Texas Elec	72
	Am Public Utilities pf	34	40	Northern Tex Elec pf	78
	Am W W & Electric	61¾	63¼	Pacific Gas & Electric	61¾
	Am W W & El 1st pf	80	83	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	87½
	Am W W & El partic	14	16	Puget Sd Trac, Lt & P	10
	Carolina Power & Lt	41		Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P pf	65¼
	Colorado Power pf	74½	83	Ry & Light Securities	90
	Colorado Power pf	80		Republic Ry & Light	19
	Columbus Electric pf	70	73	Republic Ry & Light pf	80¾
	Com Pow, Ry & Lt	30	31	Southern Cal Edison	61¼
	Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	60	62	Southern Cal Edison pf	93
	Conn Power pf	75	86	Standard Gas & Elec	37¼
	Consumers' Power pf	87		Standard Gas & Elec pf	47¾
	Eastern Texas Electric	53		Tampa Electric	113½
	Eastern Texas Elec pf	80		Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow	4¾
	El Paso Electric	93	100	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf	20¾
	Electric B & S pf	92	98	United Light & Rys	49
	Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75	United Light & Rys pf	73
	Federal Light & Trac	22	24	Western Power	22
	Federal Light & Tr pf	46¼	48¼	Western Power pf	73
	Galveston-Houston Elec	18	21	West. Church & Kerr	40
	Galveston-Hous El pf	75	78	West. Church & K pf	80

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	65	67	Middle West U 5s	88	90	90½
Arnsalch Power 1st 5s	74	77	Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s	86	88	88
Arizona Power 5s	82½	87½	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 5s	84	88	87½
Central P & L 5s	85	90	Nor States Pow 5s	93	94	93½
Cent Pub Serv Corp 5s	91	93	Nor States Pow 5s	41	88	88
Cities Gas & E 5s	70	75	Pac Gas & El 5s	81		87
Cities Gas & P 7s	95½	100	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 5s	73	75	100%
Col G & E deb 5s	77	78	So Cal Edison 5s	90	89½	89½
Col Power 5s	83	87	S W Power 5s	81	84	84
Com Pow, Ry & Lt 5s	87	90	Stand Gas & E 6s	93	95	90
Dallas Electric 5s	92	96	Twin S G & E 5s	82	86	86
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88	Un Gas & R 1st 5s	92	95	95
East Tex Elec 1st 5s	86	90	Un L & R deb 6s	76	80	80
El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92	Un Util cv 6s '43	90	100	100
Empire Gas & F 6s	90½	100	U S Pub Svc 6s	92	94	92
Empire Refining 6s	94	96	Utah Securities 6s	22	92	98
Gt West Power 5s	90	93½				
Met Edison ref 5s	20	90				

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Balt Tube	85	85	85	1,500	Con Coal	92	85¾	91¼
10	Do pf	92½	92½	92½	10	Md Casualty	96	96	96
3	Con Power	18	18	18	50	Penn Water	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Cosden	12	11¾	12	400	United Rys	18	18	18
200	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	225	W B & A	29¾	29¾	29¾
2,000	Elkhorn	40	34½	34½	200	Wayland Oil	4	4	4

Bonds.

$3,000	Con Coal 6s	100	100	100	$8,000	Elkhorn 6s	99½	99½
1,000	Con Pow 7s	101	101	101	2,000	G B S Inc	1¾	1¾
6,000	Cos 6s, A	102	101½	102	2,000	W B & A 5s	82½	82½
4,000	Do 6s, B	102¾	102¾	102¾				

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	Am Zinc	21½	20¾	20¾	5	Mass Con	9¾	9¾	9¾
60	Ahmeek	90	90	90	3,500	May, lower	12	11	11¾
1,500	Algomah	90c	90c	90c	520	Michigan	6¾	6¾	6¾
95	Alhouez	44	44	44	105	Mohawk	70¾	68	68
25	Anaconda	72½	72½	72½	800	New Arc	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Ariz Com'l	14¾	14¾	15	100	New Cornelia	20¼	20¼	21
180	Bonanza	46c	46c	46c	150	Nipissing	12	11¾	12
300	Big Heart	10¾	10¾	10¾	760	North Butte	14¾	13¾	13¾
200	Bingham	9¾	9	9	2,600	North Lake	2¾	2½	2½
1,300	Butte & Bal	65c	65c	65c	250	Ocsceola	59	58	59
925	Cal & Ariz	69¾	68¾	69¾	145	Pond Creek	18¾	18	18¾
1,000	Cal & Hecla	410	400	410	150	Quincy	71¾	70	71¾
70	Calumet Hecla	15	14¾	15	100	Seneca	24	23¾	24
90	Centennial	17	15¾	16¾	50	Shannon	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Chino	23¾	23¾	23¾	600	South Lake	3¾	2¾	3¾
830	Cop Range	51¾	50¾	50¾	600	South Utah	25c	25c	25c
50	Daly-West	3	3	3	230	St Mary's	60	60	60
620	Davis-Daly	7¼	7¼	7¼	125	Superior	11¾	9¾	9¾
2,825	East Butte	10¾	10¾	10¾	3,150	Sup & Bos	3¾	3¾	3¾
130	Franklin	4¾	4¾	4¾	250	Un Land	1¾	1¾	1¾
245	Hancock	7¾	6	7	560	U S Smelt	69	68	68¾
3,750	Helvetia	7¾	6¾	6¾	180	Do pf	50	49¾	50
260	Indiana	2¾	2¾	2¾	1,970	Utah Apex	3¼	3	3
140	Indiana Con	52¾	51	51	1,100	Utah Con	11	10¾	10¾
170	Isle Royale	33	33¼	33½	20	Utah Copper	83¾	83¾	83¾
110	Kerr Lake	6	5¾	5¾	1,700	Utah Metal	4¾	4¼	4¼
550	Keweenaw	2	2	2	450	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4¼
550	Lake Copper	6¾	6	6	870	Winona	1¾	1¼	1¾
125	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	155	Wolverine	26	25¾	25¾
900	Mason Val	3¾	3¾	3¾					

Railroads

33	Bos & Alb	136	136	136	650	Mass Elec	8¼	7	8
240	Bos&SubElec	20	20	20	2,850	Do pf	19	16	18¾
35	Bos Elevated	73	73	73	100	NY, NH & H	34	33	33
30	Bos & Me	34	34	34	16	Old Colony	98	98	98
50	Fitchburg pf	52½	52	52	120	West End	48	46	46

Miscellaneous.

115	Am Agr	112¾	111¼	111¾	250	Island Oil	8¼	8	8¼
20	Do pf	101	101	101	250	Libby	31½	31	31½
50	Am Sugar	139	137¾	137¾	60	Mass Gas	81	81	81
120	Am Sugar pf	139¾	137¾	147¾	60	Do pf	87	86	86
140	Do pf 5	118	117¾	118	20	Mergenthaler	148	146	146
610	Am Tel & T	108¾	107¾	107¾	5	Plant pf	98	98	98
15	Am Wool	115¾	115¾	119¾	83	N E Tel	96	95¾	95¾
83	Do pf	109¾	106	108¾	985	Punta Alegre	85	83½	84
300	Booth	23	23¼	23	50	Reece Fold	23¾	23	23
210	Century Ref	14	13¾	13¾	400	Swift	136¾	135¾	136¾
125	Cuban Port	16¼	15¾	15¾	185	Do Int	59¾	59¾	59¾
25	East Boston	6	6	6	375	Un Fruit	130	130	130
25	Edison	158½	157	157	470	Un Shoe	57¾	57¼	57¼
90	East G & S	9¾	9¾	10	485	U S Steel	111¾	110¾	111
3,450	Fairbanks	64½	61¾	64	1,500	Ventura	14¾	14¾	14¾
10	Ga Ry & El	72½	72½	72½	7,220	Waldorf	175	174	174
1,720	Gray-Davis	43½	42¾	43	50	WarrenB2dpf	75	75	75
20	Int Portland	7¾	7¾	7¾					

Bonds.

$2,000	A,G&W I 5s	110	110	110	$3,000	Pond C 6s	96	96	96
2,000	Am T & T 4s	85	85	85	87,000	Punta S 6s	107	104	105
10,000	Anglo 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	10,000	Swift 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
6,000	Chi Jct 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	2,000	U S Rub 5s	105	105	105
1,000	Mass G 4½s	91½	91½	91½	1,000	West Tel 5s	90	90	90
6,000	Miss Riv Pow 5s	80	79½	80					

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am Ship pf	90¼	90¼	90½	25	Mitchell	45	45	45
1,400	Armour pf	104¾	103¾	103¾	20	Page Wire	78	78	78
1,355	Booth Fish	23	21¾	22½	10	Public Serv	92¾	92¾	92¾
75	Do pf	80	80	80	13	Quaker Oats	375	375	375
245	Cal Packing	76¾	76¾	76¾	20	Do pf	102	102	102
755	Cudahy	118	117	117¾	60	Reo Motor	30¾	30¾	30¾
235	Comwith Ed	112	112	112	175	Republic Tire	82¾	81¾	81¾
1,030	Cont Motors	9¾	9	9¾	710	Sears-Roe	207	205¾	205¾
40	Dia Match	116	116	116	110	Stewart Mfg	49¾	49¾	49¾
270	Fair St	88	84	88	710	Stew-War	106¾	104¾	104¾
60	Hartman	84	83¾	84	1,220	Swift Int'l	59¾	59	59
1,325	Hibbard Thompson	39¾	38	38	493	Swift & Co	137	136	136
4,541	Libby	31¾	31¼	31½	774	Do rights	2¾	2¾	2¾
730	Lindsay Lt A	24¾	23	23	6,750	Union Carb	74¾	73¾	73¾
3,350	Do pf	92	90	90	10	Wilson	97	95¾	96
25	M Ward pf	112	112	112					

Bonds.

$6,000	Armour 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	$7,000	Chi C & C 5s	46	46	46
3,000	Booth Fish 6s	94	94	94	2,000	Chi Ry 5s, Series B	59½	59½	59½

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Alliance Ins	22½	22½	22½	1,100	New Con	18¾	18	18
100	Am Stores	23	23	23	247	Penn R R	47¾	47¾	47¾
109	Baldwin	104¾	104¾	104¾	11	Penna Salt	82	82	82
130	Camb Iron	40	40	40	5	Phila Co	40	40	40
256	Elec Storage	73	73	73	60	Phila Elec	25¾	25¾	25¾
25	Gen Asph pf	110	110	110	2,270	Phila R T	23½	23½	23½
97	Int Nick Co A	34	32½	34	775	Reading	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,735	Lake Superior	20¾	19¾	19¾	20	Ton Belmont	3¾	3¾	3¾
16	Lehigh Nav	71½	70½	71	60	Ton Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Lehigh Val	55¾	55¾	55¾	225	Ton Trac	40¾	40¾	40¾
200	Leh Val pf	87	87	87	34	Un Gas Imp	69¾	69¾	69¾
22	Minehill	51½	51½	51½	1,775	U S Steel	111¾	110¾	110¾
100	Midvale	53½	53½	53½	100	Western Md	13¾	13¾	13¾
30	Mo Pacific	34	34	34	8	W J & S R	43¾	42¾	42¾

Bonds.

$6,000	El & Peo 4s	70	70	70	$6,000	Ph El 1st 5s	96	96	96
2,000	I V gen 6s	102	102	102	3,000	P B & W 4s	97	97	97
2,000	P Co con 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	2,000	Sp Ann Ir 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾

PITTSBURGH.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	Am Sewer P	24	24	24	335	Pitts Brew	7¾	6¾	7¼
145	Am W Gl M	85	85	85	110	Do pf	15	15	15
10	Do pf	85	85	85	12,700	Pitt Jer Cop	16c	14c	16c
1,795	Arkan Gas	58	55	55	1,000	Pit McManus	5c	5c	5c
100	Con Ice	7¾	7¾	7¾	8,350	Pitts O & G	18¾	17¾	17¾
15	Col G & E	84¾	84¾	84¾	20	Pitts Pl Gl	120	120	120
50	Crucible Stl	96½	96½	96½	50	Ray Con Cp	23¾	23¾	23¾
840	Ind Brew	4¾	4¾	4¾	2,825	Ry East Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
24	Lone Star Gas	263	263	265	1,180	Do pf	34	34	34
255	Mfrs L & H	55	54¾	54¾	791	Riv Wes Oil	12	11¾	12
20	Nat E & S	81	81	81	30	Do pf	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	Ohio C Gas	58¾	58¾	58¾	1,550	San Toy	10c	10c	10c
200	Ohio Fuel Oil	29¾	29¾	29¾	25	Un Natl Gas	133¼	133¼	133¼
615	Ohio Fu Sup	51¾	51¼	51½	80	U S Glass	36¼	36¼	36¼
840	Okla Gas	28	27¾	27¾	130	West Air B	112¾	112	112
118	Pitts Coal	60	60	60	210	Westing El	58	57¼	57¼
72	Do pf	92¾	92¾	92¾					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd	24¾	25	24¾	
Atlantic Refining	1390	1410	1380	
Borne-Scrymser	470	510	480	
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	102	
Chesebrough Mfg	215	230	215	
Continental Oil	615	630	615	
Crescent Pipe Line	55	57	55	
Cumberland P. L	215	230	215	
Eureka Pipe Line	100	103	100	
Galena Signal Oil	116	120	116	
Do pf, new	105	110	105	
Do pf, old	115	120	115	
Illinois Pipe Line	183	188	183	
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	102	
Int Pet Co, Ltd	30¾	31	30¾	
National Transit	25	26	25	
New York Transit	185	190	185	
Northern Pipe Line	113	117	113	
Ohio Oil	280	284	283	
Penn-Mex Fuel	70	72	70	
Prairie Oil & Gas	760	770	760	
Prairie Pipe Line	300	305	300	
Solar Refining	335	395	365	
Southern Pipe	168	172	168	
South Penn Oil	330	340	330	
S W Penn Pipe Line	102	112	108	
Standard Oil of Cal	276	280	276	
Stand Oil of Ind	803	813	805	
Stand Oil of Kansas	595	625	600	
Stand Oil of Ky	435	455	435	
Stand Oil of New Jer	545	565	545	
Stand Oil of N J	740	750	740	
Stand Oil of N Y	380	390	380	
Stand Oil of Ohio	515	525	515	
Swan & Finch	100	110	100	
Union Tank Line	134	138	134	
Vacuum Oil	440	455	440	
Washington Oil	43	48	43	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The wide gains which extended well over the list in the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday were in considerable part lost on profit taking in volume during the last hour. Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, however, was an exception to the rule, that stock moving up 7⅞ points and finishing at its best figure. Mexican Petroleum, which in the first hour gained 8 points to 198, later fell back below 193 and closed at 193½. General Motors during the first three hours moved up 8 points, Tobacco Products 8¾, and United States Rubber 4. The steel issues were irregular, United States Steel common being bid up 1¾ to 112, later falling to 110, and closing at 110¾, while Crucible Steel made an early gain of 2¾ to 97 and Bethlehem Steel B 2¾ to 87. Price movement in the rails also lacked regularity, first gains approximating a point, most of which were subsequently lost.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Allis-Chalm	45¾	44¾	44¾	450	Int Paper	61¾	60¾	60¾
30	Am Agr Ch	111¾	111¾	111¾	400	Interb Com	8	8	8
230	Am Beet Sug	58	55¾	55¾	190	Int Nickel	25¾	25¾	25¾
870	Am Can	55¾	54¾	54¾	40	Kan City So	34¾	33¾	33¾
30	Am Car & F	107½	107	107	200	Kenne Cop	30	30	30
70	Am Cot Oil	61¾	60	60¾	830	Kay Tire	100¾	97¾	97¾
180	Am Hide & L	36	36	36	50	Lack Steel	87¾	87¾	87¾
10	Do pf	123¾	123¾	123¾	20	Lee Rubber	25¾	25¾	25¾
2,090	Am Ice	78¾	78¾	74	160	Max Motor	50	54¾	55¾
1,100	Am Int'l	109	107¾	108¾	4,300	Max Petrol	198	193¾	193¾
220	Am Linseed	70¾	69¾	70	50	Miami Cop	27¾	27¾	27¾
190	Am Locomo	86	85¾	85¾	200	Midvale Steel	53¾	53¾	53¾
1,100	Am Smelt	84¾	83¾	83¾	2,900	Mex Petrol	194	193	193¾
130	Am Stl Fdrs	39	39	39	10	Nat Conduit	21¾	21¾	21¾
180	Am Sugar	139	137¾	137¾	80	Nat Enam	81¾	79¾	81¾
370	Am Sm Tob	110¾	109¾	109¾	230	N Y Central	84	83¾	83¾
40	Do rights	7¾	7¾	7¾	300	NY, NH & H	34¾	33¾	33¾
70	Am Tel & T	108	107¾	107¾	12	Nor Pacific	82	82	82
150	Am W Pap	49¾	48¾	49¾	2,750	Ohio C Gas	60¾	58¾	59¾
70	Am Woolen	124	124	124	1,820	Okla Oil	11¾	11	11
100	Am Zinc	23¾	23¾	23¾	60	Pac Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾
2,580	Anaconda	72¾	71¾	72¾	1,280	P A P & T	102¾	101	101¾
180	A, G & W I	176¾	169¾	174¾	70	Pennsylvania	47¾	47	47¾
2,420	Bdwin Loco	108¾	103¾	104¾	130	Pere Marq	25¾	25¾	25¾
30	Balt & Ohio	54¾	54¾	54¾	580	Pierce-Arrow	65¾	64¾	64¾
1,220	Beth Stl, B	87	85¾	85¾	580	Pierce Oil	30¾	29¾	29¾
130	Brooklyn R T	29¾	28	28¾	90	Pitts Coal	68	68	68
300	Butte & Sup	30¾	30¾	30¾	680	P & W Va	41¾	40¾	41¾
130	Butte Cop&Z	18¾	18	18¾	50	Pressed Steel Car	88	84¾	85¾
80	Caddo Oil	52¾	51¾	51¾	50	Ry St'l Spgs	96¼	94¾	95¾
70	Cal Petrol	35¾	34¾	35	80	Ry Steel Spgs	96¼	94¾	95¾
30	Do pf	88	87	88	85	Ray Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾
60	Can Pacific	164¾	164¾	164¾	4,495	Reading	93¾	91¾	92
2,730	Cent Leath	109¾	107¾	108¾	130	Rep I & S	91¾	90¾	90¾
180	Cerro de Pas	47¾	47	47	10	Roy D. Am	114	114	114
400	C, M & St P	47¾	46	46	980	Do pf	116	114¾	113¾
80	Do pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	190	St L & S F	23¾	23¾	23¾
240	C R I & P	25¾	25¾	25¾	2,080	Sinclair Oil	67¾	66¾	66¾
190	Chile Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	735	So Pacific	113¾	111¾	111¾
230	Chino Cop	42¾	41¾	42¾	340	So Railway	31¾	31¾	31¾

REAL ESTATE FIELD

A number of important sales and leases in the Pennsylvania zone were closed yesterday by the Krim Realty Company, Morris Krim, President, controller of the Hanover Lunch Company.

Through Henry Brady Mr. Krim has secured a twenty-one-year lease with option to purchase from the Smith estate the four-story buildings opposite Macy & Co., at 146 to 150, together with the abutting four dwellings and stable on plot 100 by 100 at 133 to 153 West Thirty-third Street. Through Henry M. Weil he secured a lease and option to buy the adjoining seven-story loft, 36.7 by 100, at 152 West Thirty-fourth Street, and from the Union Mortgage Company a similar contract covering the flanking property at 141 West Thirty-third Street.

This parcel, comprising a frontage of 125 feet on Thirty-third Street directly opposite the new Pennsylvania Hotel and 88.5 feet on Thirty-fourth Street, is to be improved upon the expiration of lease with a four-story building.

From the C. & E. H. Corporation Mr. Krim purchased 436 to 434 Seventh Avenue, and from the County Holding Company 424 Seventh Avenue.

To the west of Seventh Avenue and on that thoroughfare between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets Mr. Krim secured a number of properties, the principal one of which is the plot 198 by 100, at 202 to 212 West Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue. This was secured for the site of a theatre which may be carried over the abutting property at 203 and 205 West Thirty-third Street, secured under lease from the County Holding Company, and 209 and 211 West Thirty-third Street, also obtained under a lease and both with purchase options from the Diamond estate. A number of other important leases have been closed during the last week in the same zone indicating a revival of business activity.

Downtown Sale.

Daniel J. Farrell sold the five-story building, on lot 25 by 80, at 106 South Street, near Beekman Street, to Clarence G. Howell, the present tenant, through Camman, Voorhees & Floyd.

Society Assembles Plot.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has acquired from various owners, through the Cruikshank Company, properties at 145, 147, and 149 East Twenty-second Street, the entire plot being 75 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, adjoining the Childrens' Court on the east.

No. 145 East Twenty-second Street is a vacant lot, 25 by 98.9; 147 and 149 East Twenty-second Street are each six-story apartment houses.

Uptown Apartments Sold.

The estate of Lewis A. London sold the apartment house, on plot 50 by 100, at 409 and 411 West 127th Street, to Benjamin Florsheim, for investment.

James Baird sold the five-story apartment house, 75 by 100 by irregular, at 852 West 115th Street, corner Morningside Avenue, held at about $85,000, through John R. Davidson.

Private Dwellings.

Elizabeth Hunt sold the three-story extension dwelling, on lot 22 by 100, at 27 Grove Street, to the Alentaur Realty Corporation, through Pepe & Brother.

The estate of Mary Kelly sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 19 by 55 by 100.11, to a client of Shaw & Co., for occupancy.

Sir Edgar Speyer purchased the dwelling and garage at Hanover Gate leasehold at 22 Washington Square North, which has a two-story extension, running back 136 feet to Macdougal Alley.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has sold for Frederick J. Sterner 130 East Sixty-second Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5. It is understood that the new owner will occupy the house.

Tenement Deals.

Henry Hencken bought the five-story double flat at 342 West Eighteenth Street, through the H. M. Weil Company. The same brokers sold to John F. Felcher 2,447 and 2,449 Eighth Avenue, two five-story apartments, recently bid in at auction by the Franklin Savings Bank, and for a Mrs. Thompson to a client 353 East 133d Street, a four-story single flat, 20 by 100.

Electus T. Backus of the Guardian Holding Company, Inc., sold for John Burke the three-story dwelling, with stores, 17 by 55, at 1,051 Lexington Avenue. Negotiations are pending for a resale.

Abel King sold the three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16 by 100, held at about $30,000, at 148 East Sixty-fifth Street, to Alfred Ely, for occupancy. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the sale.

The Bronx Market.

A. J. Ruhl sold the dwelling, on plot 80 by 100, at 2,275 University Avenue, to A. Lurnie through B. H. Weisker.

The two two-family brick dwellings at 650 and 652 Faile Street, each 25 by 100, were sold by a Miss Hencken through Samuel Cowen.

O. De Lancey Coster bought the holdings of the Estates Development Company in Throgg's annexed section, located on Eastern Boulevard and Tremont Avenue, for $150,000, at an auction conducted by Arthur C. Sheridan. The property consists of 290 improved lots and was sold in one parcel, the sale being the result of a foreclosure action to secure a mortgage which Mr. Coster received from the estate of his father, Henry A. Coster. The property will be offered at auction in separate lots in October.

Joseph L. Harris sold the five-story apartment, with nine stores, on plot 75 by 100, held at $100,000, at 634 Fox Street, corner of Prospect Avenue St. John, to a client of Jacob I. Berman.

Frederick Brown sold to a client of William Morris, 730 to 732 Prospect Avenue, the five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 125, irregular, held at $60,000.

The Berenson Realty Company has purchased from the Grand Concourse and Boulevard Investing Company the plot of lots, 100 by 139, at the northeast corner of Sherman and McClellan Avenues.

The Henry M. Weil Company sold to a client, for a Mrs. Thomas, 353 East 123d Street, a four-story flat.

M. L. and C. Ernst sold 861 Whitlock Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 25 by 95, to Ida L. Lobel, the tenant, through Lettner, Bremer & Starr.

J. McDermott sold the two-story dwelling, 781 Garden Street, to I. Dranofsky through John A. Steinmetz.

The Berenson Realty Company resold to a client of Price Brothers, attorneys, 151 East 170th Street, northwest corner of Wilkins Avenue, a six-story apartment house with six stores, 88 by 107.

Brooklyn.

Meister Builders, Inc., bought a plot 80 by 100 on the northeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Twentieth Avenue, and a plot 100 by 100 on the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth Avenue and Eighty-second Street from the Julin Construction Company, and a plot of nine lots, 150 by 100, at the southeast corner of Nineteenth Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, from James M. Sheets.

Captain George A. Earl bought the three-story and basement brownstone one-family dwelling at 426 Third Street from Elizabeth Dalton through F. C. Bauter.

E. H. Stoothoff sold five three-story store and apartment buildings at 1,805, 1,815, 1,819, 1,821, and 1,823 Church Avenue to a client of Charles A. O'Malley.

The Clark-Johnson Corporation sold the plot 80 by 80 at the northwest corner of Bedford and Atlantic Avenues to a client of the Bulkley & Horton Company for immediate improvement.

Mary R. Roche bought the two-story and cellar brick dwelling on lot 23.6 by 100, at 2,080 Eighty-fifth Street, from Realty Associates. The same organization sold to Harry and Leon Fishbein the two-story brick dwelling on lot 23.8 by 100, at 2,036 Eighty-fifth Street, through Leon Loft.

John Hallock sold the two-family detached cottage, on lot 50 by 100, at 76 Seventieth Street, through Frank A. Seaver & Co. The same brokers sold the two-story two-family brick house at 371 Seventy-second Street for Lucy Blair, and the frame one-family cottage at 1,252 Eighty-second Street for J. W. Coss.

Borough of Richmond.

The estate of Caroline Pitou sold the family homestead on Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, to Elisabeth Shaughnessy through W. S. E. Hall.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Long Island Railroad Company has closed a contract of sale for the plot occupying an entire block at Jamaica, with a frontage of 400 feet on the railroad and 250 feet frontage on Union Hall and Centre Streets, to a large manufacturing concern of Manhattan. The plot was formerly occupied by the engineering offices of the railroad. The purchasers intend to erect a factory that will employ 1,000 operatives. For the present the name of the purchaser was withheld. The railroad has been holding the property at $40,000, and the price paid was near that amount.

The W. H. McGahie Realty Company purchased for Snyder & Snyder, a plot, 100 by 112, on the east side of Woodhaven Avenue, north of Ashland Avenue, Woodhaven, for development.

Suburban Sales.

Esther S. Miller sold her cottage and garage, with an acre of land, on the east side of Bonnet Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., to Harry Rich Mooney, the present tenant, through E. C. Griffin & P. H. Collins.

Otto Deffaa bought the house on Farrington Avenue, Philipse Manor, Tarrytown, N. Y., through the Robert E. Farley Organization.

The Lewis H. May Company resold for the 37 St. Marks Realty Company the Everett, Lawrence, and Heaney property, known as Block T, adjoining the Edgemere (L. I.) station, and fronting on the Far Rockaway Boulevard 500 feet, Grand View Avenue 600 feet, and running 330 feet along Jamaica Bay, containing over forty lots. Sol Schildkraut, the purchaser, intends erecting brick dwellings.

Mrs. Glenn Stewart sold her estate of twelve acres, with residence and outbuildings, held at $150,000, on Fosks Lane, Locust Valley, N. Y., to J. Allen Townsend, through Bryan L. Kennelly. The sale included live stock, furniture, and personal property.

Edwin J. Stewart has purchased from the Amsterdam Development and Sales Company a plot, 60 by 100, on Riveria Court, Malverne, L. I., as a site for a high-class dwelling.

New Buildings Planned.

The two-story building on Golden Hill, at the northeast corner of William and John Streets, built about three years ago under the old law and never occupied, is to be carried immediately to twenty stories, the height originally planned. The Crum & Foster interests, controllers of the 110 William Street Corporation, owners, will occupy the first six floors for their offices. Frank H. Quinby is the architect and Charles B. Van Valen, Inc., supervisors and managers.

The Gerry estate, represented by the Cruikshank Company, has arranged to build a twelve-story commercial building, to be principally occupied by the Buckley-Newhall Company, furniture dealers, on the plot, 100 by 125, at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, adjoining the Union Dime Savings Bank and the Comedy Theatres. John B. Snook's Sons have prepared the plans and the general contract has been let to the Cauldwell-Wingate Company.

Realty Notes.

The property at the northwest corner of 170th Street and Ogden Avenue, reported sold by Isaac Polstein to a client of Peter Axelrod, has not been sold.

Commercial Leases.

Through Herbert Hecht & Co., the Schulte Cigar Stores Company leased for a long term of years the entire building 755 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, and the building at 103 West Forty-sixth Street, adjoining. After extensive alterations the Schulte Company will open a cigar store on the corner of the property and sublet the balance of the space. George A. Kmoholz, attorney, represented the owners in the transaction.

The H. M. Weill Company leased for the Schulte Realty Company the store floor at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue to Joseph Stern and Lew Bregman for a term of years at an aggregate rental of approximately $100,000.

The United Cigar Stores Company closed a lease for a long term of years of the property at 472 Willis Avenue, corner of 146th Street, and after extensive alterations will occupy the corner store and lease the balance of space.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

116th St, 68-62 East, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 60x100; three five-story tenements and stores; Central Union Trust Co. against Broadway-John St. Corp. et al.; Larkin & P., attorneys; due, $1,841; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By George Pricé.

136th St, 610 to 618 East, s s, 384 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 144.3x100, three five-story flats; E. A. White against Thomas Mulligan et al.; Wormster & S., attorneys; due, $9,-113.73; taxes, &c., $576; prior mtgs $107,700; to the plaintiff for $117,200.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

35th St, 549 to 559 West, for a 1-story garage, 100x98.9; A. Rohe, 527 West 36th St, owner; S. Solomon, 70 East 45th St, architect; cost, $14,000.

Creston Av, w s, 297.47 ft s of 188th St, 5-story brick tenement, 74.8x94.9½; Roseff Building Co., Samuel Roseff, 1,064 Clay Av, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $90,000.

Seton Av, w s, 325 ft s of Edenwald Av, 2-story and attic frame dwelling, 24.4x55.7; Clara Weinacht, Seton, Av., owner; Chas. E. Miller, 111 Nassau St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

45th St, 148 West, to 4-story and basement dwelling; M. Kibroe, premises, owner; Y. L. Hernon, 14 Wall St, architect; cost, $5,500.

Eldridge St, 20 and 22, to two 2 and 4 story stores, factory, &c; J. Silverstein & Voronow Inc., premises, owner; W. C. Winten, 106 Van Siclen Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $5,000.

135th St, 321 East, to a 7-story hospital; N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Children, premises, owner; Butler & Rodman, 56 West 45th St, architects; cost, $72,000.

42d St, 240 East, to a 3-story and basement dwelling; H. Roper, 49 East 42d St, owner; G. H. Birge, 29 West 34th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

68th St, 59 West, to a 4-story dwelling; H. Furst, premises, owner; A. J. Thomas, 137 East 45th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BARROW ST, 44, n s, 22.6x97, foreclosure May 15, 1919; John Mulholland, referee, to Edward A. Hedley Jr., 40 Barrow St, gtd $8,500, June 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,800

CLINTON ST, 67, 4, s, 20.2x50; Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. of Hartford, Conn., to Jacob H. Matfus, 272 East Houston St; all liens, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MADISON ST, 85, n s, 25.1x100; Sam. Tarshis to Hy. and Sadye Tarshis, 37 West 117th St, mtg $25,000, Sept. 22, 1915; address, 77 Bayard St.....$100

MADISON AV, e s, 74 ft s of 32d St, 24.8x100; John Gellatly to Centre-White Co., 125 Broadway, b. and s., mtg $53,000, all liens; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

PEARL ST, 417, e s, 22.6x irregular, A. Kilpstein to Morris Krim, Lakewood, N. J., b. and s., May 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 157th St, 103.7x172.8x99.11x144.9; Lehigh Building Corp. to Lyman Auerbach, 175 Union St., Brooklyn, and Louis Katz, at Elmhurst, L. I., mtg $210,000, all liens, June 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, nw cor 158th St, 203.3 to s s 159th St x 41.1x99.10x78.3 on 158th St; Denwood Batty Co. to Purdy estate, 71 Broadway, mtg $200,000, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

THOMPSON ST, 230-232, e s, 56.7x75; Jessie K. Berrick to Bertha Grossman, 516 West 151st St, all liens, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...6l

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Grossman to Bertha and Harvey N. Kuttner, 300 West 109th St, Hy Jones, 105 West 73d St, and Chas. Kafka, 1,235 Madison Av, trustees, b. and s., all liens, June 6; attorneys, Elkman, Le C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$1

WATER ST, 367, e s, 52.9 ft e of Catherine Slip, 25x72.9; George E. and Maria L. Vanderpool to Michael J. Campbell, 25 Roosevelt St, P. M. mtg $4,000, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Maria L. Vanderpool to Michael J. Campbell 25 Roosevelt St, P. M. mtg $4,000, June 3; attorney, same.....$1

WAVERLY PL, 20-22, s s corner of Greene St, 50x81.11; Herman Goldenberg, trustee, to Stephen A. Powell, at Essex, N. J., mtg $90,000, all liens, b. and s., c. a. g., June 5; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway.$130,000

WEST END AV, 48, 25x100; Trustees of the Lorraine Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway to Albert E. Hartcorn, 780 Madison Av, mtg $7,500, all liens, b. and s., April 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, 346, e s, 19.10x80; Maude S. Bertschmann to Cyril Barnert, 148 West 129th St, mtg $27,000, all liens, June 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$150

SAME PROPERTY; Dora Levy et al., heirs, &c., to same, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, May 26; attorney, same.....$1

107TH ST, 232 East, s s, 25x100.11; E. Louise Sands to Tomasso Naclerio, 234 East 107th St, b. and s., June 3; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$100

107TH ST, 58 East, s s, 25x100.11; Jacob Levy et al to Stadacona Co., 99 John St., b. and s., c. a. g.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

117TH ST, 202-208, s s, 202.5x irregular; Isaac and Pauline Lahm to Rose F. Deutz, 225 West 86th St, ¾ part and all liens, Dec. 26, 1918; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 170 Broadway.....$1

112TH ST, 212 West, s s, 17x100.11; Leonitt Realty Co. to Chas. Cohen, 107 East 114th St, all liens, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, 104 West, s s, 18x100.11, Lewis Markel to Leah Markel, 104 West 120th St, mtg $5,000; attorney, Edwin C. Mulligan, 135 Broadway.....$1

121ST ST, 240 East, n s, 27x100.11; Fox and St. John Corp. to Joseph Ruffino, 840 Av, mtg $14,500, June 2; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway...$1

124TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Madison av, 15x100.11, mtg $35,000; 124th St. s s, 287 ft w of Park Av, 18x100.11, mtg $65,000; Louis Schrag to Hospital for Deformities, &c., 1,019 Madison Av; attorneys, Kendall & Herzog, 128 Broadway.....$100

127TH ST, n s, 118.11 ft w of Convent Av, 50x99.11; Hilda and Solomon J. London, exrs., to Benjamin Florsheim, 837 West End Av, ¼ part, mtg $8,500 on whole; attorney, Samuel Fischer, 35 Nassau St.....$8,750

130TH ST, 164 West, s s, 20x99.11; Ben G. Groover to Percy C. Mundin, 542 Meyer St, Jersey City, mtg $10,000, all liens, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

131ST ST, 224 West, s s, 15x99.11; L. H. Sanford to Hy. H. Williams, 711 West 135th St, mtg $5,500, all liens, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, 150 West, s s, 14.8x99.11, (foreclosure, June 8, 1919;) Arthur Conheim, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, June 4; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.$7,000

136TH ST, 208 West, s s, 17x99.11, Broadway Savings Institution to W. Ewart Davis, 116 West 139th St, b. and s., c. a. g., June 7; attorney, Richard Kelly, 263 Broadway.....$100

152D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Bradhurst, 100x199.10 n s of 152d St, foreclosure May 29; William Weiss, referee, to John H. Halloran, 31 West 152th St, June 4; attorney, John J. Cunneen, 233 Broadway.....$500

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 3,012, e s, 33.6x128.9x 33.4x130.6; Anna R. O'Hagan, individual, to Ferdinand J. O'Hagan and another, exrs., to Louis Meshekow, 1,502 Castle Hill Av, East, June 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,500

BEACH AV, s s, 25.6 ft n of Dawson St, 24.10x100; Louis W. Markel to Leah Markel, 104 West 120th St, mtg $8,000, June 4; attorney, E. C. Mulligan, 135 Broadway..$1

BECK ST, 666-8, e s, 200x125; Beauben Realty Corp. to Collegiate Holding Co., mtg $80,000, June 4; attorney, Morrison & S., 220 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; College Holding Co. to Shenk Realty and Construction Co., 118 West 120th St, mtg $240,000, June 4; attorney, same.....$100

BECK ST, 901-5, w s, 73x100; Sydney Rose to Barclay Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $58,000, May 7; attorney, J. H. Silver, 217 Broadway.....$100

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,505, w s, 37.6x100; Ellis Reed to Bernard Nichthauser, 590 West 172d St, mtg $18,000, May 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 150 ft n of Mansion St, 25x100; Morris Aron to Schuyler Realty Co., 7 East 42d St, mtg $2,500 May 29; attorney, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St.....$1

CROTONA AV, e s, 90 ft s 187th St, 20x100; Rose Weatheimer to Assunda Laraja, 350 East 119th St, mtg $7,500, June 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

GAINSBORG AV, w s, 200 ft n of Seymour Road, 50x100; Louis W. Markel to Leah Markel, 104 West 120th St, June 4; attorney, C. E. Mulligan, 135 Broadway....$1

JEROME AV, w s, 18 ft n of North St, 100.79.11; Ennis T. Sinnott, Inc. to John B. and Salvatore Sgauga, 1,457 Washington Av, June 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

JESSUP AV, e s, 1,000.9 ft s of Featherbed Lane, 75x110; John C. Holahan to Sarah Holahan, 1,430 Jessup Av, June 6; attorneys, O'Grady Bros., 277 Broadway.....$100

LOT 7, block 2,836, tax map; Morgan O'Brien, Jr., referee, to Anna R. Croesin, 548-West 164th St, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 11, Blk 2,837, tax map; Abr. Simonoff, ref, to Anna R. Croesin, 548 West 164th St, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Anna R. Croesin to Harold Swain, 1,650 Concourse, May 28; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 13, block 2,845, tax map; Winter, Russell to Anna R. Croesin, 1,444 East 5th St, Brooklyn, April 27, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 34, map of Clasons Point, 2.50 acres; William F. A. Kurs to Frank V. Taylor, 428 Tecumseh Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $27,000, attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 47 and 48, map Undercliff Terrace; Philip Heipershausen to Fredk. Heipershausen, 2 Broome St, June 3; attorneys, Amendo & A., 119 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 49 and 50, same map; Fredk. Heipershausen to Philip Heipershausen, 418 W. 149th St, June 3; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 86x51, map University Heights No.; Anna R. Carrell to Wm. C. Bergen, 139 West 186th St, mtg $7,000, June 4; attorneys, O'Grady Bros., 277 Broadway.....$1

LOT 52, block 2,845, tax map; Charles H. Hyde, referee, to Anna R. Croesin, 546 West 164th St, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 87, block 3,646, tax map; George E. Weller, referee, to Anna R. Croesin, 1,446 East 5th St, Brooklyn, April 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 134, map of Mount Eden, Peter J. Keelan to Harold Swain, 1,650 Concourse, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 238 and 239, map of Bradish Johnson Estate; Elizabeth Sangree to Morris Brenner, 2304 Monmouth St, Jersey City, April 25; attorney, Morris Brenner, 2304 Monmouth St, Jersey City.....$125

LOTS 1 and 2, Block 8, map of Morris Park; Fannie Chodosh to Agnes A. Hahn, 625 Perry St, Woodhaven, L. I., Feb. 11; attorney, Joseph A. Hahn, 2,675 Atlantic Av, Brooklyn.....$1

LOT 180, map of building lots near Williamsbridge; Lydia Brosnan Duchesa, jr., to Giuseppe Mancini, 256 East 150th St, June 5; attorney, Thomas C. Patterson, 280 Broadway.....$100

LOT 85, Block 2,845, tax map; George E. Weller, referee, to Anna R. Croesin, 1,446 East 5th St, Brooklyn, April 17, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 238 and 239, map of Bradish Johnson Estate; Elizabeth Sangree to Morris Brenner, 2304 Monmouth St, Jersey City, April 25; attorney, Morris Brenner, 2304 Monmouth St, Jersey City.....$125

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LOT 87, block 3,646, tax map; George E. Weller, referee, to Anna R. Croesin, 1,446 East 5th St, Brooklyn, April 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 134, map of Mount Eden, Peter J. Keelan to Harold Swain, 1,650 Concourse, June 4



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SOUTHERN
Colonial Dwelling
17 Rooms, Fully Furnished
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3 ACRE PLOT with two barns and numerous shade, flowering and fruit trees and bushes of almost every description.
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We Have Under Construction
Four Modern Stucco Houses,
8 Rooms and 3 Baths;
Ready for Occupancy in August.
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I have the finest location in the park, with a new 8-room Colonial house, 3 baths, sun parlor, everything finished with finest materials, on a plot 60x181; 6 minutes from station; electric light fixtures, bathroom fixtures and shades.
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Five bedrooms, 3 baths, large entrance hall, living room, dining room, closed breakfast porch, tiled kitchen. This house is the greatest bargain obtainable in Kensington today, and should have the immediate attention of prospective purchasers. Plot, 100x100; attractive terms.
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At Mattituck, Laurel, Jamesport, Cutchogue, Southold and Greenport on the Peconic Bay or Long Island Sound front. Last call of the season. Peconic Bay waterfronts for sale, also Summer estates and homes
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Five rooms. Wiring and plumbing.
West End, Long Beach. $1,950.
Sunset Bungalow Company,
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Phone 2600 Stag. Office also on property.

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Furnished, West End, Long Beach, $400 and $500 for season.
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Beautiful Seven-Acre Tract
at Miller Place, Long Island
On the Wading River Branch of the Long Island Railroad. All cleared high and dry land. Station on the property. Seven miles east of Port Jefferson. All sacrificed at $1,400.00. Address Real Estate, Box 14, Bay Shore L. I.

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At West End, near ocean, attractive California bungalows, all improvements, $2,450, easy terms. Several for rent, furnished. KOLB-BUILDING CO., 30 Church St., N. Y., or Tree Walsh on premises.

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TELEPHONE ME NOW.
200 houses sold, 50 more new homes for sale, $5,250 to $6,800; some cheaper, some more expensive. Terms $500 to $1,000; balance $15 to $20 a month and interest. 6 and 7 room houses, tile bath, sleeping porch, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas and electric; paved street; sewer, all improvements; superior neighborhood; near station, schools, stores; two railroads and trolley; 26 minutes N. Y. City, 8 cents commutation fare.
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80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
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Attractive residence, ten rooms, three baths; fine grounds and shade trees; large garage, chauffeur's quarters. Plot 140x185, five minutes to station. Price $16,500, free and clear; terms adjustable; no trades.
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6 Wall St., Phone Rector 450.

ENGLEWOOD For sale, $35,000, house, 14 rooms, 4 baths, gas, electricity, 4 acres, cost owner over $50,000. Upper Hill section; finest residential district. Another fine property at $25,000. Worth $35,000.
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SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.
RESIDENCE PARK
Rough stone and shingle, 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage, fruit, flowers; water blocks; roomy, concrete porch.
$600 SEASON
Dr. Paul R. Stillman, 61 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle. Phone 2754 New Rochelle.

FOR THE SUMMER
Among the treetops, high and cool, nicely furnished home, eight rooms and two baths; easy distance to station; $150 a month.
EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.,
Opposite Station, White Plains. Phone 418.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Store To Let
A-1 Location for FLORIST
Located in the heart of rapidly growing, live wire business centre of Greenwich Village, at junction of five car lines, "L" station and Hudson Tube.
Also admirable location for
Tea Room, Stationery or Bookstore
Steam heat and wired for electricity.
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Inquire JOHN S. LUTHER, Manager
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On 14th St,
Between 7th and 8th Avs.
Plot, 72.6x103; will be improved with a two story and basement mercantile building; the location is most convenient and accessible and suited to many lines of wholesale business; long lease will be given.
SAMUEL KILPATRICK, 149 Broadway, Owner.

FACTORIES FOR SALE.
WAR PLANTS FOR SALE
Two large new plants at Newark, N. J.; sprinkled; railroad sidings; ideal labor conditions and transit facilities.
WALTER BAKER CO. 793 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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One room, bath and kitchenette.
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette.
RENT $900
Further particulars apply
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MANHATTAN—West Side.
FOR RENT
New Studio
Apartments
120 West 71st St.
Two Rooms & Bath.
Rents $1,050 to $1,500.
Open for Inspection:
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BROOKS & MOMAND
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
Summer Apartment
Windows of all seven rooms have fine view of the Hudson and hills beyond; get all the breeze from the west throughout the day and night; will be sublet for summer months; well-furnished, Oriental Rugs, Chickering piano, good library; comfortable beds; two baths; near subway and on the route of Fifth Avenue Bus. Telephone Morningside 6326.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Loan of $12,000 wanted, first mortgage 6 per cent; mercantile building in a live business town; correspondence solicited. H. L. Chile, Windsor Locks, Conn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.
Apartment House Bargain.
Wadsworth Av. at 180th St.
5-story 20 apartments; price $55,000.
HORACE G. KNOWLES,
52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

For Sale.—Four-story, 18-family, 25x98, Penn section, good condition; rent $2,400; mortgage $10,500. Lawyers Mortgage Co., price $14,250. Phone 2916 Circle. Henry B. Riecke, 1,737 Broadway at 55th St.

Bargain.—Must be sold, on account leaving State, 2-tenement houses with twenty families in each house; 1,926 Park St., between 1st and 2d Avs. Write William J. Marek, 1,744 1st Av.

5-story tenement house, 20 tenants, West 148th St., between 7th and 8th Avs., near school; all rented; no objection to race. L. 104 Times

For sale or exchange, 5-story tenement with stores in Stanton St., near Essex St., for country house or farm. 250 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.
For Sale.—Thirteen 7-room houses, all modern improvements, electric lights, at 984 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn; now ready and open for inspection all day Saturday and Sunday. For details inquire Complete Home Building Co., Inc., 1,133 Broadway, New York. Tel. Farragut 2882.

FLATBUSH APARTMENT PROPERTY.
Present rental $15,700; Oct. 1 leases. Price $135,000. Mortgages at 5%. Principals only. George E. Jantzer, 1,382 Flatbush Av., at Avenue F.

FLATBUSH AND BROOKLYN APARTMENTS.
Investors' opportunity, 6 to 40 families; choice location; good income; prices $12,000 to $250,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Prospect Av., Kenmore 6238.

Flatbush.—Plot for residence, 100x100, $12,000; restricted section. Geo. E. Jantzer, 1,382 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.
We have 13 houses just completed, parquet floors, electric, enclosed porch, 7 rooms, kitchen and bath, tiled, steam heat, from $5,750 to $9,500, near school and transit. Heffernan & Grogan, Real Estate and builders, Room 4, Butler Building, 320 Fulton St., Jamaica.

At Queens, L. I.—4 lots at $200 each, 12 lots at $300 each; three blocks from station. Kissam Bros. Co., Queens, L. I. Phone 6150 Hollis.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Westchester—For Sale or To Let.
The time was never more opportune than now to select your home site and build your own home; let me show you how you can own your own home in attractive surroundings with all city improvements at Larchmont, within a few minutes' walk of the station and 40 minutes of New York.
SYLVESTER FRIGHOCK,
Madison Av., N. Y. C. Tel. 2577 Gramercy.

WATERFRONT.
Attractive stucco house, 12 rooms, 4 baths, double garage, man's quarters; 1½ acres; 100 feet private beach; large trees. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 2234 Murray Hill.

$30 Rent per month for 30 years is $10,800; let us help you save it; send for booklet, "Stop Paying Rent." Mount Vernon Homes, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

House, 7 rooms, all improvements, near trolley and station; plot 50x100. Benjamin Lewis, Freeport, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
THE GABLES.
Delightful suburban home at Hempstead, near Garden City; convenient to electric trolley and trains; 40 minutes from New York; 8 rooms and 2 baths; large parcel of ground; two-car plastered garage, replica of dwelling; English architecture; stucco finish and mottled roofs; never occupied; cost $14,500; will take $12,500 for quick deal; $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. E. Y. Schwencke, Room 301, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

INTERESTING FOR BUILDERS.
For sale, 17 very valuable building lots on Van Wyck and Remington Avs., between Beaufort and Jerome Avs., Jamaica, Long Island. Inquire Richard Keene, 211 Van Wyck Av., Jamaica, Long Island. Telephone Jamaica 2036.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, breakfast porch, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 minutes to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6-06.

LONG BEACH—WATER FRONT.
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.
GREEN, 292 5TH AV., N. Y. CITY.

For Sale.—Five-room house and shop with extra lot; excellent location. 36 Lurting St., Corona, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS NEW JERSEY.
For sale, at big sacrifice, about seventeen acres; five hundred feet front on main road opposite a very attractive park in Hasbrouck Heights, which is about twelve miles from New York is a borough with nearly three thousand inhabitants, many beautiful homes and up to date in every way; train service is very frequent; commutation rates are low; place may also be reached by trolleys from Jersey City, Hoboken, West New York, and Fort Lee; it is very accessible to Rutherford, Hackensack and Newark; this property is by far the most attractive for miles around; it is on high ground, provides a wonderful view; has the advantage of borering on the best automobile road, it is near railway depot and a short distance to the heart of New York City and has other unusual features making it an exceptional proposition; price for prompt action $15,000 cash. L 81 Times.

Newsrank River property; 2 ten-room houses with barn and boat houses, built to convert to dwelling; whole property capable of a fine river development; splendid summer home. Address M. & R., 48 Dexter St., New York.

ALLENDALE—"A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE"
10-room house; improvements; state road; 2-story garage, chicken house, fruits, berries, evergreens; 3 acres; 1-3 woodland; 30 miles Erie; $12,500. F 378 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.
For Rent—Camp on Lake Placid, including cottage and boathouse, land, &c.; beautifully located; overlooking the lake; near Lake Placid, N. Y., in the Adirondacks; this camp is completely furnished and equipped with all modern conveniences, including electric lights and gasoline launch. Full information will be supplied on inquiry to Room 805, Ball Building, 1,110 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.
Litchfield Farm in Berkshire Hills; 294 acres, part woodland; large house; hardwood floors, 8 bath, &c.; good barns; price $11,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Wanted for immediate occupancy, building, near North River, south of 40th St., with 20 to 50 rooms, appropriate for lodging house. Box 6, Station K, New York.

FARMS.
Farms Wanted.
Small farm wanted, within commuting distance of N. Y.; 10 to 15 acres; no objections to old house that can be rebuilt; trees and shrubbery essential; barn, garage, etc. desired; must be bargain; quick action; send full description. K 310 Times.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.
At Stamford, the heart of the Catskills; lovely home, sixteen rooms, improvements; four acres; delightful; owner sacrifices. Irving, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.
Manhattan.
FOR SALE, CHEAP.
ONLY $3,000 NEEDED.
Four story, basement, with extension, 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
507 5th Av. Murray Hill 4520.

Until Oct. 1, small Colonial house, French paneling and furniture, all modern improvements; ready for housekeeping; large yard with shade trees. 63 West 9th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 6176.

Business compels me to sell my beautiful three-story and basement dwelling, west side, in the 80's. Woolens, Box D 407 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn.
BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.
Up-to-date two-family bungalows and detached houses in East Midwood, Flake Terrace, Nottingham Park, Ocean Ave., Prospect Park South; prices, $7,000 to $50,000. See us, H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Prospect Av., Kenmore 6238.

For sale, a two-family duplex house; in perfect condition; finest residential section of Brooklyn; rental received from one apartment pays taxes, heat, light, and interest; free rent to owner. Address F. S., Box 221 Times Downtown.

BUNGALOW, $18,000.
Two screened and glass porches; eight rooms and bath; every improvement; restricted neighborhood; private garage; worth $20,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Prospect Av., Kenmore 6238.

Bensonhurst.—Moderate sized ten-room modern house; best location; 60x100; $1,000. 22 Bay 29th St. Telephone Bath Beach 5205.

Bronx.
In Fieldstone Riverdale, 2 houses and lot for sale; bargain; no restrictions. Treboul, 3,650 Jerome Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.
Westchester County.
An elegant and a most unusual 2-story 2-family stucco house large corner plot, South Yonkers, can be bought for $25,000; worth $28,000 Thomas L. Burke, Flagg Bldg., Getty Sq.; also South Broadway and Valentine Lane Phone 5080 and 5030 Yonkers.

Lawrence Park, Bronxville.—Large, modern house, 6 master's rooms, 3 baths, 4 servants' rooms, bath; 3 months; large porches; flower and vegetable gardens; 2-car garage; man's room. Telephone owner, H. R. Burt, 296 Bronxville.

To rent by the year, unfurnished house, Hawthorne Av., Port Chester, N. Y., finest residential section, grounds and garden; ten rooms; all modern conveniences; $100 per month. Tel. Port Chester 258.

Mount Vernon.—Ten-room house for sale; all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from Columbus Av. station; lot 75x100; restricted neighborhood; can be seen any time. Owner, 280 Garden Av.

Scarsdale.—Attractive, well furnished; garage; sale with furniture, $8,500; rental unfurnished, $100 monthly; furnished, $125; reduction for entire year. Mrs. Kling, 256 M Scarsdale.

Scarsdale.—Eight-room house; all improvements; garage; $8,500; for rent, furnished, $150 month, unfurnished, $100 month. Telephone Scarsdale 286-M. D. Kling.

To Let.—Attractive house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, gas and electric light, garage and garden; walking distance from Hartsdale station; rent $1,000. Phone, Columbus 4787.

In Fieldston, Riverdale.—3 houses, lots; no restrictions. Treboul, 3,650 Jerome Av.

Long Island.
LONG BEACH.
A gentleman's all year round home; very desirable location; entire block front; ready for immediate occupancy; house finished about one year ago; completely and beautifully furnished; modern in every detail; sleeping accommodations for twelve persons; four bathrooms. There are many unusual and attractive features about the place that should be seen to be appreciated. Cost to owner was over $50,000. At prevailing prices for land, material and labor, cost would be about $60,000. Selling price for prompt action $40,000. For an attractive and commodious and an exceptionally well built all year round home with the labor problem reduced to a minimum, and with the sunshine and fresh air in every room, this is an unequaled opportunity. L 82 Times.

Hempstead, L. I.—Large house, all modern conveniences; suitable boarding or lodging house; large plot land; garage for four cars; camp within quarter mile creating extraordinary demand for high class place such as this is adapted for; price and terms reasonable; settling estate. A. W. Brierley.

Hempstead, L. I.—For sale, two-family semi-detached house, six rooms and bath each side; every convenience; rents $35 side; cost $150. Phone Yonkers 4984 during day; Yonkers 1496 evenings.

For sale, Freeport, L. I.—Beautiful 8-room bungalow on waterfront; all improvements; hardwood trim; large living room, open fireplace; garage; house rents, 1925; plot 100x100; waterfront 50x60; terms reasonable. Apply George W. Barry, Roosevelt Av. Phone Freeport 77W. New York phone Bryant 1958.

Floral Park.—4 nice rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, steam heat; two porches; newly painted; garden, fruit; near station; electric trains; 30 minutes New York or Brooklyn; $4,500. A. H. Goldsmith. Phone F.-L. Floral Park, L. I.

Beautiful private residence of waterfront, north shore, 20 miles from New York; 14 rooms, all improvements; rent furnished or unfurnished, with privilege of buying. G. Elmore 807 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Greenpoint 8480.

Bargain, $9,500. 45 minutes out, new 9-room Colonial dwelling, 100x125, 3 fireplaces, electricity, sun parlor; near station; beautiful section; immediate occupancy. Henry Pierson, owner, Maple Av., east of Ellison, Westbury.

FREEPORT.
Speed quick for this one; 7 rooms and bath; gas, electricity; $5,200; easy terms. E. J. Carroll, 34 South Grove St., Freeport. Phone 978. Open Sundays.

Long Beach, (West.)—Bungalow, attractively furnished, for sale; reasonable. Bennett, 9142 St. Nicholas.

New Jersey.
Exceptional Value.—$6,000 buys a six-room house, fine, high location, every improvement; large bath room; gas, electric light, hot water heat; gas and coal ranges; parquet floors; butler's pantry; on paved street; handy to school; two railroads; commutation 7c.; terms $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Apply to C. W. Wilcox, owner, 13 Gordon St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 854-R.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.
New Jersey.
AT BOGOTA.
An ideal home, the choicest location in town; 7-room hollow tile stucco house, large sun porch, tile bath and kitchen; all up-to-date improvements; convenient to trains, trolley, and school. Price $10,000.
JOSEPH WERMLAEN.
Tel. 1812-M Hackensack. 24 Palisade Av.

A Ridgewood, N. J., home; highest section; plot 90x135; garage, modern house, 8 rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors and trim; open fireplace; 5 mins. to station. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Belleville, N. J., (Newark Suburb).—Sell beautiful 6-room house, nearly new; steam heat, electricity, gas, parquet floors, fireplaces, tiled bath, driveway; near trolley and Erie station; immediate possession. Owner, 183 Tappan Av. Phone Belleville 0186.

17 beautiful suburban single and 2-family house; positively every improvement; equal finest apartment; ½ hour 6th St. fa. commutation; bargains; $9,500 to $11,000; terms arranged. Henschel, 89 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone for appointment, 1461J Hackensack 3823 Cortlandt, N. Y.

For Sale.—House, five rooms; large sleeping porch; hot water heat; fine garden, fruit, grapes, large chicken house; garage; healthiest part of Jersey; on N. Y. Central R. R. R. R. stations, Whites, Houses, N. J.

Bloomfield, N. J.—8-room house; furnished; 4 bedrooms; all modern improvements; garage; 25 minutes from Hoboken or D. L. & W. Phone Bloomfield 2053 or 1-M Spring. Address G. C. Reid, 584 Broadway, Edgewater, N. J., (2 blocks from Fort Lee Ferry.)—Two 7-family houses and adjoining vacant lots; must sell to settle estate; splendid investment. Z 839 Times Annex.

$750 cash and bonds down buys $9,300 six-room house near Ave. Leonia; make appointment. D 484 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.
For Sale—$3,500 freehold, country house, non-basement; edgily run; rural surroundings; nearly acre; reminder, near Rochampton and Richmond Park, Surrey, (England;) 4-5 receptions, 11 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 3 bathrooms; all large and airy; bay windows; hot-water radiators; electric light, gas; company's water; good stabling, garages, living rooms over lodge; gravel on sand soil. "B," care of Dorland Agency, 16 Regent St., London, S. W. 1

Country Houses Wanted.
Thomas S. Burke, real estate broker, of the Flagg Building, Getty Square, also South Broadway and Valentine Lane, Phones 5080 and 5030 Yonkers, wants to have listed in his office all Yonkers property of the better class that is for sale or for rent.

A bungalow in Catskills wanted for July and probably August; preferably in vicinity of or connected with a hotel; state price. O 822 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Queens.
One-family house, one family for Summer only, every convenience, use of phone, big yard, good location; $100 a month. Inquire Haslett, 89 Horton St., Elmhurst, L. I. Telephone Newtown 2824J.

Westchester County.
BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Ten-room house; fine shady grounds; 10 minutes from station; house has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large maid's room, gas range, gas hot-water heater, electric light, extra large rooms, fine porches, all hardwood floors, open fireplaces; small garden planted; rent from July 1 to Sept. 15, $150 per month. Address Dan Lamb, 165 West End Av., N. Y., or phone Bronxville 385.

Modern furnished home to rent balance of June, July, and August in North Yonkers; four-minute walk to Glenwood Station; river view; sleeping porch, garden; garages near by; rent $225. Phone Yonkers 4964 during day; Yonkers 1496 evenings.

Town of Rye.—Gentleman's home, modern, up-to-date house; 8 master's bedrooms, 4 baths; garage; 2 acres ground; shade and fruit trees, planted garden. Anna L. Glueck. Phone Port Chester 777.

South Yonkers, 45 minutes from Times Square.—Furnished modern eight-room house with large yard; three months, $225. Telephone Yonkers 876-R. 43 Ellinor Place.

Yonkers.—Six-room modern house, simply furnished, countryline, 30 minutes Grand Central; $50 monthly to Sept. 15. Phone Saturday afternoon or Sunday, Yonkers 5726.

For rent, furnished, for the summer, 9 room house, 2 baths; garage; $150 per month. A. & I. Cockle, Boston Road, Pelham Manor N. Y.

Long Island.
Will rent for Summer on Long Island, four miles east of Northport, one-half mile from Long Island Sound; bathing, boating, beach, gentleman's attractive old-fashioned farmhouse, remodeled, with modern improvements; 5 master's bedrooms, 2 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, living room, dining room, kitchen, and laundry; comfortably furnished; electric light, telephone, and artesian well; large shade trees; tennis court; also three-room cottage and room for two cars; golf and yacht clubs near by; rental $1,000; drive from Northport station to Fort Salonga and ask for Tramaine house. E. W. Scherr, 20 West 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 2200.

$3,500 FOR SEASON.
New colonial house, furnished; 18 rooms, 5 baths; 2-car garage; lawn, flowers, trees, shrubs. Phone Bay Shore 152.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED HOUSES—BARGAINS.
Twelve rooms, two baths; bungalows, 5 rooms, bath; near Northport. Dr. Enright, Telephone Bushwick 122.

Long Beach, (West End.)—Bungalow, attractively furnished. Reasonable. Bennett, Phone 9142 St. Nicholas.

Wesleyan Cottage, Seagate.—Modern rooms, week or season. Phone 174 Coney Island.

Great Neck.—For rent, season, gentleman's country residence. Phone 422 Great Neck.

New York State.
Adirondack Mountain cottage for rent; furnished; on Cobble Hill, Elizabethtown, N. Y., mile from golf courses and village, fine views; always cool; 12 rooms, 3 baths, 7 bedrooms, 3 sleeping porches, fireplaces, swimming pool, tennis court, 3 detached cottages for personal staffs, garage, ice house, filled. Inquire for Kingsley Cottage, caretaker will show. Rent $800. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Beautiful estate, 7 acres, Hudson River frontage, near bathing groves, fruits, garage; 13 room mansion, 4 baths; well furnished; commuting, 2 miles; rent for balance of season $2,000, worth $5,000 or more. Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway, corner 80th St.

To rent for Summer months, house of nine rooms, all modern improvements, wide verandas, with large, shady, well kept lawn, to small, refined family; terms reasonable. F. M. Hix, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

FOR Rent.—Furnished house, 14 rooms, 4 bathrooms, garage, tennis court, garden; best residence section. Goshen, N. Y. A. V. D. Wallace, Goshen, N. Y.

New Jersey.
Modern hollow tile stucco house; 10 rooms; 2 tile baths; 1 servant bath; large sun porch; large, airy bedrooms; house thoroughly screened; beautiful grounds; abundant shade; near station; July and August; $150 per month. C. B. Thompson, Upper Montclair. Phone 860 W. New York phone Murray Hill 7880.

Five-room furnished bungalow at Manasquan, N. J., for September; large garden, sand box; an ideal place for children; rent $150. Phone Yonkers 4984 during day; Yonkers 1496 evenings.

Beautifully furnished houses for Summer season, $400 up; all outdoor sports, fishing, swimming, tennis, &c. Write or phone Mrs. H. C. Klintrup, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Lyons Farms.—Until Sept. 15, overlooking park and lake; screened porch, use of garage, one car. Phone Waverly 42, 865 Elizabeth Av., Newark, N. J.

Attractively furnished five rooms, bungalow, all improvements; 5 minutes train, trolley; from June 15 to Sept. 15; rent $45. Phone 612R Englewood.

Locust Point, Near Navesink.—Furnished house on high land; ocean view; six master's, three servants' rooms, three baths. Tel. Plaza 8871.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Attractive furnished dwelling for Summer months; boating, bathing, fishing; fine view. W. L. Sayre, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8160.

Englewood.—Houses for rent, furnished, for summer, $100 to $350 month. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Picturesque 8 rooms, large grounds, Morristown, N. J. 202 West 70th. De Leon.

Seven room cottage, furnished, season, $300. 1,406 Park Av., Asbury Park. Daniels.

Connecticut.
Will rent, furnished, to desirable family, own auto, urban home, Round Beach; hour out; 5 rooms, 2 baths, garage, garden; best references essential. Rawson. Phone 1200 Vanderbilt, or 280 Round Beach.

Will rent my 8-room corner stucco house and garage at Greenwich, Conn., until Oct. 1; 50 minutes from New York and 9 minutes from station; very reasonable. C. J. Boyle, 350 4th Av.

LAKE FRONT COTTAGE.
Lakeville, Conn., for rent, furnished; 12 rooms, bath; five acres; terms moderate. Moss, 45 Cedar St.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
New Hampshire.
Beautiful, beautiful New Hampshire; Colonial house, standing high amid fine old trees and lawns; facing lake; 16 acres; entrancing view from large porches; fine fishing, boating, bathing; four-car well and artistically furnished; 3 fireplaces; 3 baths; hot-cold water heater; garage; stable; boat; season, $1,000. Telephone Cathedral 9117. Write Room 612, 19 Liberty St.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.
Wanted, on Long Island, near beach, a furnished house from July 1 to September, containing five bedrooms and two baths on first sleeping floor. Box D 816 Times Annex.

Furnished bungalow, 4 or 5 rooms, seashore, commuting. L 83 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.
New Jersey.
Keansburg.—Five-room bungalow, $300; one minute to beach. Telephone Farragut 311.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.
8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG.,
75,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

For Rent.—One-story building, 25x108; second floor, all open; suitable for garage or any business. Owner, 611 East 150th St.

To Let.—Seven-room apartment, all light, facing Stuyvesant Square, $1,200 yearly. Telephone Stuyvesant 1823 between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

To Rent.—750 feet, in high-class office building vicinity 42d and Broadway; corner; ten outside windows. Address E. A. M., P. O. Box 93, Times Square Station.

A STORAGE WAREHOUSE.
Long lease and good will for sale; 30,000 square feet; near Broadway.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., 2,840 Broadway.

Second floor on 42d St., 8th and 9th Avs., 20x50; will alter. Phone Circle 2916. Henry B. Riecke, 1,737 Broadway at 55th.

Madison Av., 785, (67th.)—Parlor floor, newly decorated; electricity; large, light basement.

Basement to let, 25x100; cement floor; sprinkled. Apply Sloane & Moller, 316 East 69th St.

Mail privileges; $3.00; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Part of parlor store, suitable for offices or dentist parlor; good light. Wallace, 9 West 44th St.

Loft, 78x70, suitable manufacturing; elevator service and heat. 453 West 16th.

Private office and desk room handsomely furnished. Suite 303, 51 East 42d.

Large store office, commercial, high ceiling, ideal. 208 West 14th St.

Desk Room.—Light, cheerful office. 366 5th Av., Room 1906. $16.

Brooklyn.
Loft to sublet at 848 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 18,000 sq. ft.; all modern improvements; suitably arranged for glass work industry. Inquire American Bead Co., 485 5th Av., New York.

Wanted for Business Purposes.
Wanted, to lease 25,000 sq. feet factory in two or three stories; plenty of light; railroad siding or near freight depot. Jersey City, Hoboken or Brooklyn, in labor section; will purchase if cheap. Compressed Cork Co., 26 Cortlandt, New York.

Wanted, to let or sublet, about 1,000 or 1,500 square feet office space in first-class building, downtown. Send particulars to M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., 206 Broadway.

Loft.—2,000 to 3,000 square feet of loft space, suitable for office, between 38th and 45th Sts., and 5th and 8th Avs. Phone J. M. Mackay, Bryant 3600.

First floor, or basement or both, suitable for plumbing shop; 2,000 square feet total. E. G. Woolfolk & Co., 15 West 38th St., N. Y.

Wanted—2,000 to 3,000 square feet of office space, between 35th and 45th Sts., 5th and 8th Avs. Phone J. M. Mackay, Bryant 3600.

Want building manufacturing paints, Yorkville or Brooklyn. Partridge, 481 W. 159th.

Want building for storage, 80,000 feet, above 116th. Weiss, 481 West 159th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.
FIFTH AV., 743.—Beautifully furnished, until October, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Plaza 2480.

57TH, 12 EAST.—Facing Italian Garden, 2 rooms and bath; complete kitchenette facilities; entirely modern. Jakobi.

150TH, 105 EAST, (Grammercy Park Section.) —Handsomely furnished modern apt.; reasonable for Summer. Stuyvesant 120. Apt. 41.

19TH, EAST.—To sublet, unusual studio; entire parlor floor apartment, 2 large cool rooms, kitchenette and bath; electricity; balcony; tastefully furnished library. Phone Gram. 847, mornings.

19TH, 126 EAST.—Eight rooms, bath; June 15-Sept. 15; low rental; shown by appointment only. Tel. Stuyvesant 6128.

30TH ST., Corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Apartment hotel exclusively for women; corner suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath, beautifully furnished, $17 weekly up; appointments complete.

35TH ST., 106 EAST.—Two apartments, well furnished, for Summer or longer. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

36TH ST., 144 EAST, (Apt. 8B.)—Four rooms, bath, lavatory; kitchen; additional room upstairs for maid may be had, if desired; excellent furnishings in every detail; full benefit of prevailing Summer breezes; will rent below cost until Oct. 1. Phone 7063 Murray Hill, or call.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, $75; single room, $5.

48TH ST., 19 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, Immediate possession; elevator service; $80 monthly.

51ST ST., 40 EAST.
Attractively furnished one, two, three room apartments, by month or year; meals.

35TH, EAST, near Park Av.—Large ground floor suite for doctor's office; remodel to suit. Plaza 7313.

67TH, EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Charmingly furnished apt., consisting of large living room, bedroom, dining room, bath and large kitchenette; antique furniture and rugs, elevator, restaurant in building; $250 Summer months; references required. R. De Flores, 402 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 7034.

87TH ST., 21 EAST.—Attractive two rooms and bath, furnished; Summer or Fall; restaurant.

61ST, 168 EAST.—Attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; private entrance; piano, electricity.

80TH, 64 EAST.—Until Oct. 1, newly furnished four-room apartment; very attractive; no reasonable offer refused. See Superintendent.

67TH, 7 EAST.—7 rooms, bath; well furnished; $125. Edmond, Lenox 9854.

89TH, 23 EAST.—Sublet several rooms, furnished apartment, July to October; near 5th Av.; $75. Apply Pring.

81ST, 128 EAST.—Artistically furnished, exceptionally cool four-room apartment; hardwood floors; electricity; tiled bath. Phone Plaza 9619.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED, EAST AND WEST SIDES. STANLEY S. WOOLLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 2674.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $15 weekly and up; full hotel service; a beautiful corner apartment, 3 large rooms and bath, $25 weekly; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVE three-room kitchenette apartment; (Summer); $180 monthly. Tyson, 2244 Murray Hill.

30 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.
Apartment to let for Summer months; immediate occupancy; large living apartment, two bedrooms, two baths, kitchenette, seventh floor, overlooking park, all rooms outside.

FAILE ST, 1,070.—Furnished apartment; all improvements; Bronx; Simpson St. station.

MADISON AV., 690.—Attractive studio apartment to be rented from June 15 till Oct. 15; call apartment 28 for particulars. Phone Plaza 4867.

MADISON AV., 829, (64.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, kitchenette, private bath, electricity, telephone.

PARK AV., 570.—5-room furnished apartment for Summer, consisting of 3 baths, 3 bedrooms, living room, kitchen and maid's room; $250 per month; can be seen early in the morning or 5 to 6:30 P. M. Apply Apt. 3A.

To sublet from July 1 for 9 months, large apartment, beautifully furnished; can be seen at any time. Apt. 31, Hotel Lenmore, 692 and Madison Av.

WARRINGTON HOTEL, Madison Av., between 32d and 33d Sts. Attractively furnished suites; breakfast served; excellent service.

Furnished—West Side.
57TH AV., 748.—Apartment, furnished; linen; sitting room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths; maid service; till Oct. 1. Superintendent.

87TH ST., (Near 8th Av.)—Studio apartment, two rooms, kitchen and bath, for Summer; extra large living room;

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

WEST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, TWIN BEDS, ELECTRICITY, PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER.

WEST.—Clean, furnished, large and medium room; ...

WEST.—Artistic, large, airy, me... parquet; $4-$8-$12;

WEST (at Drive).—Charming ... bath, electricity, kitchenette

WEST.—Suite 1 large room and ... exposure in up-to-date

WEST.—Large parlor, bath; also ... privileges, electric...

WEST.—Large cool room; private ... select residence, gentle...

WEST.—Newly opened residence; ... bath, electricity, $7-$8-$14

WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny ... references, $8. Apt. 72

WEST.—Large, comfortable room, ... bath; also smaller, running ...

WEST (near Broadway).—Large, ... running water, bath same ...

WEST.—Large, beautifully fur... bedroom, private ... electricity, telephone

WEST.—Large, handsome, cool ... bath, electricity, tele...

WEST.—Large, airy room for quiet ... gentleman; every convenience, refer... 1505 Schuyler

WEST.—LARGE ROOMS, REF...

WEST (facing parks).—Breezy ... electricity, phone. Summer ...

WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath, ... six windows, maid service

WEST.—Front back parlor, bath; ... single, also large front ...

WEST.—Large room; electricity, ... gentlemen; references.

WEST.—Pleasant, light room, ... water; no other roomers; $4.

WEST.—Large room, bath, all ... south exposure, subway, bus, refer...

WEST, every near the Drive.—... bedrooms and bathrooms, single ... for gentlemen only, in an apart... Phone Schuyler 5710.

WEST.—Elegant room adjoining ... Beauty, suitable two gentlemen;

WEST.—Attractive room, suite ... $7 to $25 week, kitchen-tte.

WEST.—Exquisite house, at ... night housekeeping. Tele... 2792 Riverside.

WEST.—Very attractive, newly ... single and double rooms and ... accommodations.

WEST.—Large room, well fur... parlor, electricity, also small ...

WEST.—Large airy room, twin ... and cold water in room, con...

WEST.—Select house, front parlor ... running water, electricity.

WEST.—One flight, front, apart... 5 baths, electricity, excellent ...

WEST.—Two rooms, private ... conveniences; also ...

WEST.—Beautifully furnished ... private family, ...

WEST.—Two connecting rooms, ... private family, ...

WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny ... electricity, refer...

WEST.—Newly renovated house, ... rooms, electricity; refer...

WEST.—Newly furnished resi... room, near bath, electricity; ...

WEST.—Two comfortable rooms, run... adjoining bath, phone, elec...

WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; ... private house.

WEST.—Cheerful room; bath ad... home. Telephone Schuy...

WEST.—Attractive 1, 2, 3 rooms, ... kitchenette privileges.

WEST.—Furnished cool room, ... overlooking Hudson, ... German only. Apt. 6F.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MECHANICS,
ASSEMBLERS,
VISE HANDS,
CHIPPERS,
FLOOR WORK,
BENCH HANDS,
for one of the best local shops; top rate and steady work, with real chance for advancement.

OPEN SHOP.

Call immediately, with tools, ready for work.

MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

MECHANIC.—Automobile mechanic; all-around man; must be first class. Sterling Motor Truck Co., 132d St. and 12th Av.

MEN.—Good job for men as laborers; outside or inside work; reasonable salary to start; increases as ability is shown; ages, 26 to 35; state age, height and weight. E 499 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By drygoods commission house, active young man, accurate at figures; experience in keeping stock books preferred; state age, experience references, and salary expected. F 570 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—Wanted, for general office work, several office boys; Christian firm; salary to start $10. Apply mornings, third floor, 45 Laight St.

OFFICE BOY wanted by advertising agency, bright, energetic boy to file papers, run errands, &c. Apply Cretchfield & Co., 1015 Flatiron Bldg.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, neat appearing, state age, salary expected. G 502 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, with good education; large commercial house. Apply Room 12, 60 Beaver St.

OFFICE BOY in wholesale house; must give reference, salary $14. M 772 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for law office. F. H. Pease, 120 Broadway, Room 2822.

OFFICE BOY, good position for bright boy. Apply 65 5th Av., 2d floor.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—First-class, 30 to 40 years of age; one possessing initiative and capabilities of supervising the operation of large accounting office; must be active and thoroughly experienced in accounting work; good opportunity for the right man; answer in own handwriting stating age and qualifications. F 564 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, inside, capable of managing general insurance agency; one familiar with travelers' lines preferred; excellent opportunity for right man. Ter Bush & Powell, Schenectady, N. Y.

PACKERS
IN MACHINE SHOPS.
STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.

MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

PORTER, experienced in furniture line. Goldberg Furniture and Carpet Co., 163d St. and 3d Av.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS Wanted.—One first-class floor man, one first-class job man; one forwarder, or finisher, or apprentice anxious to advance; one ruler; Union shop, largest in Middle West, with fine working conditions; will pay more than scale. Walker Brothers, Fargo, N. D.

PROOF READER, first-class union, male or female. R A 202 Times.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.

Wages steady, work guaranteed.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

REED WORKERS and rattan basketmakers wanted; steady work, 50 cents per hour. E 761 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED FOR AUSTRALASIA FOR AUTOS AND ACCESSORIES; MUST HAVE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF TERRITORY AND CLIENTELE, HIGHEST REFERENCES ESSENTIAL; APPLICANTS MUST BE WILLING EVENTUALLY TO RESIDE IN TERRITORY AND CAPABLE OF MANAGING BRANCH OFFICE; REPRESENTATIVE ALSO REQUIRED FOR FAR EAST, SIMILAR QUALIFICATIONS; REPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. MORRIS, RUSSELL & CO., INC., 14-16 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.

SALESMEN—THREE GENTLEMEN OF GOOD CONNECTIONS WHO HAVE JUST BEEN RELEASED FROM THE ARMY OR NAVY FOR HIGH-CLASS INSURANCE PROPOSITION, AGE 24 TO 30; MUST BE COLLEGE TRAINED, MEN WITH GOOD APPEARANCE AND PLEASING PERSONALITY, ABLE TO MEET AND TALK TO EXECUTIVE MEN; WRITE, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION; INTERVIEWS WILL FOLLOW; THE BUSINESS OFFERS UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES. K 268 TIMES.

SALESMEN TO CARRY POPULAR PRICED LINE WAISTS DRESSES AND SKIRTS FOR THE FOLLOWING TERRITORY: PENNSYLVANIA, MICHIGAN, NEW YORK, GEORGIA, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MISSOURI, IOWA, WISCONSIN, AND MINNESOTA; COMMISSION BASIS. EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY NEED CALL. ASK FOR MR. FRED ALTMAN, MISS WAIST AND DRESS CO., 7TH FLOOR, 48 WEST 20TH.

SALESMAN OF ABILITY WANTED TO CANVASS AND SELL HIGH-GRADE LINE OF STEEL FILING CABINETS AND OFFICE FURNITURE; ON COMMISSION BASIS. GUARANTEED TERRITORY. DRAWING ACCOUNT ADVANCED AGAINST COMMISSIONS; STATE QUALIFICATIONS FULLY. G 550 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Two men, 20 to 30, experienced in the sale of securities by telephone; those who have the ability to produce real business can connect with life organization willing to pay good salary and commission for results; references required. Apply Saturday morning, 9:30 to 12, Room 505, 516 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, by an up-State glass and paint jobber, first-class energetic salesman, to cover the Mohawk Valley section; one who has had experience in the selling of glass and paints; none other need respond; state age, salary expected; give references. Address, Up-State, Z 523 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted; factory rebuilt tires are in great demand; attractive proposition submitted upon application; requires an automobile; estimated commissions about $100 weekly to start; territory assigned men who can produce; only hustlers need apply. Call in person, Eastern Rubber Works, Inc., 213 West 40th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—A rapid-growing misses' and children's hat house will consider applicants from experienced salesmen in that line, a good opportunity for the right man; Middle West and Southern territories open; those who are experienced in that line only need apply; salary or commission. K 273 Times.

SALESMAN for true California orange syrup in barrels and cases, with established trade among grocers, druggists, soda fountains, hotels, &c.; salary and commission; state experience and territory. F 524 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer of asbestos and fire clay products, with established trade, wants man for Western Connecticut and Hudson River towns; married, not under 35; resident in territory preferred; state experience, salary expected, and two ref rences. Z 239 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, (Security.)—Clean-cut salesmen of proven ability can make profitable connection with financial house; should make $200 weekly; no canvassing; straight commission; no advance, but fullest co-operation given. See Mr. O'Brien, Suite 702, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, for hosiery, calling on city retail trade; commission; state references and particulars in first letter; will turn over good accounts to right party. K 259 Times.

SALESMAN, clothing; high-class man for retail store; permanent position and advancement for the right party; state experience and salary expected. D 906 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN, 20 to 30 years of age, to sell securities; high-class producers who can give A1 references; salary and commission. Apply Saturday morning, 9:30 to 12, Room 505, 516 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Machine tools, electrical machinery, general equipment, commission; rare opening for experienced men; we have large organization. M 775 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced carbon paper; established line; salary and commission; give experiences and references. F. V. Sandin, 417 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced for hosiery, calling on city retail trade; commission; state references and particulars in first letter; will turn over good accounts to right party. K 259 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN, to sell children's dresses on commission basis only; write or call; American Shirt & Overall Mfg. Co., 524 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMEN, to sell children's dresses on commission basis only; write or call; American Shirt & Overall Mfg. Co., 524 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN, acquainted with cloak, waist, and dress trade, to solicit; covered buttons; salary or commission. Apply 9:30 A. M., Gross, 107 West 28th St.

SALESMAN, desirable position, furniture and rugs; must be accustomed to instalment trade; write salary and references. P. O. Box 43, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced, for men's and boys' hats and caps; commission basis. U. C., 960 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Thoroughly experienced on suits and dresses; high salary, steady position. Apply Post, 19 West 42d.

SALESMEN, by leading concern; experienced in flashlight and battery line; salary and commission. B. M., 801 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to solicit members for druggists' co-operative society; commission basis. Apply 1,482 Broadway, Suite 907.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
HAND AND AUTOMATIC.

Must be able to
Set up their own jobs.

STANDARD RATE OF PAY.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.

OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

Exceptionally attractive utilities and oil proposition, on good earning and dividend-paying basis; high-grade men identified with it; indorsed by thirty biggest banks in New York, Chicago, and other cities; chance to make from $500 per month up, with permanent connection; strict; commission basis. Rishell & Co., Suite 1906, 220 West 42d St.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED; ALSO ENGLISH AND MARKING; BY WHOLESALE COTTON GOODS HOUSE; REFERENCES REQUIRED; STATE SALARY DESIRED. G 551 TIMES, DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in wholesale leather house; answer own writing, stating references and salary expected. K 281 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK
with some experience in freight shipments. Charles & Co., 48 East 43d.

SHOW CARD WRITER,
OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
34th Street, West.

Require an experienced
SHOW CARD WRITER.

Permanent position at good salary.

Apply Supt.'s Office.

SILVERSMITHS.

TIFFANY & CO.
require first-class silversmiths. Tiffany & Co., Forest Hill, Newark, N. J.

SPINNERS, two, 75c per hour, railroad fare refunded after sixty days. Apply Pittsburgh Metal Polishing and Stamping Co., 821 Locust St., N. S., Pgh., Penn.

STENOGRAPHER (Spanish-English) is wanted by large export house for South American branch; offering excellent opportunity to the right man; salary, $125 up, traveling expenses paid; applicants must state full details in first letter to receive consideration, giving age, nationality, education, and references. E 526 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, French, wanted by large motor corp., must be capable of taking dictation in either language; knowledge of English preferred; attractive salary, rapid advancement. Write your application in Spanish and also in French, giving your reference and past experience. Applications held in strict confidence. K 238 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SPANISH.

Dry goods commission house desires Spanish stenographer, familiar with preparation Consular papers; write fully as to experience and salary expected. E 520 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER completing school course or short business experience; opportunity to gain experience, with advancement assured. Apply in person. Stationery Department, Chevrolet Motor Company, Broadway and 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—N. Y. Stock Exchange house, till Nov. 8; state references, education age and salary wanted. Box 458, Times, 2 Rector St.

STOCK CLERK.—Typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, &c.; salary $15. Apply Employment Department, Noiseless Typewriter Co., Room 611, 253 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN (3) to sell a listed oil security over the telephone; only those having telephone experience and can qualify need apply; salary and commission basis. Call at Room 603, Cambridge Bldg., 33d St. and 5th Av.; inquire for Mr. Mills.

STOCK SALESMEN, 5 live wires, to complete sales force; man with pep, who have to make $200 per week on commission preferred. Call, between 3 and 4, Room 703, 42 Broadway.

STUDENTS, ATTENTION.—Pleasant Summer work, soliciting high-class periodical proposition; highest commissions paid; prospects $80 weekly. Call Saturday morning, Aiken-James, 143 West 45th St., Suite 1104.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

A MAN TO ACT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF A FACTORY MANUFACTURING RUBBER AUTOMOBILE TOP FABRICS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH COMPOUNDING THE RUBBER, CALENDERING, COMBINING, SPREADING, AND EMBOSSING; GOOD SALARY OFFERED TO START; MUST BE UNDER 40 YEARS OF AGE AND FULL OF AMBITION. ADDRESS REPLY TO Z 190 TIMES ANNEX.

TOOL MAKERS.

First-class men only.

STANDARD RATE OF PAY.
STEADY JOB.
GOOD SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

TRANSLATOR, Spanish; opportunity for advancement to right party. G 537 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR, French and Italian; opportunity for advancement to right party. G 538 Times Downtown.

WANTED IN BOSTON

A half tone and color pressman; one who is familiar with make-ready and register or color half tones and tint plates; permanent position; exceptionally good wages; labor trouble exists. Address Wright Engraving Co., 216 High St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—Experienced folding box cut master. National Folding Box Co., New Haven, Conn.

WATCHMAKER, capable of doing high-class work; good salary, excellent working conditions; must be well recommended; apply 9:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. W. G. Knapp Co., 58 West 45th St.

YOUNG MEN of good address, with selling qualifications, wanted by a well-established insurance brokerage office as solicitors; men with college education or who qualified for officers' commissions in army or navy preferred; selling experience preferred but not essential; course of training for work given; salary basis good future for energetic young men who can qualify; state age, experience, education and general qualifications. Address F 491 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Jewish, wanted to act as caretaker of boys in an institution; must speak English fluently, without accent, and be prepared to reside in institution; excellent opportunity for young man desiring to combine college study with part time employment. Apply by mail only to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, wanted by provision brokerage concern; one having knowledge stenographic work, books, filing, and office routine; splendid opportunity for right party; state age, past experience, and salary desired. S 160 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 18-20 years old, wanted by a Christian dry goods commission house to work in stock and learn the business; salary $15. Answer, giving particulars as to age, education, &c. E 551 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN having mechanical or inventive experience for experimental and development work with large concern; opportunity for advancement; give previous experience in reply. K 187 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, over 19, to assist in workroom of manufacturing establishment; $14-$15 start; excellent opportunity for advancement for right party; state references, &c. L, no Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by wholesale silk house as stock and assistant shipping clerk; $13; good opportunity. Address silks, 1619 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG MAN, 17-20, clerk and assistant bookkeeper, permanent position; salary to start, $700-$900. Bronx Bank, 1272 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, by Christian concern; general office work, knowledge typewriting desirable. Telephone Beekman 1720, ask for Mr. Campbell.

YOUNG MAN to assist in office of ribbon and silk house; must be accurate at figures; state salary. K 229 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, as office assistant; must have knowledge of bookkeeping; good opportunity. K 219 Times.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bank bookkeeping, state age and salary expected. E 494 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, INTELLIGENT, TO LEARN THE GOLD PEN TRADE. APPLY MABIE TODD & CO., 154 WEST 14TH ST., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, 20, by wholesale textile house, to wait on trade, cut goods, &c. H 270 Times.

YOUNG MEN for pleasant outdoor work for school; salary and commission. Call 10 A. M. T. B. S., 453 Tremont Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, as assistant stock clerk to help in shipping and packing room of wholesale textile house. H 280 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, 16-18; automobile shop; must be rapid, accurate, and good penman. K 276 Times.

YOUNG MAN; high school graduate, with knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. K 270 Times.

YOUNG MEN about 16; all-around helpers, shipping dept. E 577 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS, about 16, learn wholesale business, beginning stock clerk. E 539 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1463) for free bulletins, "Your English" and "Talking to Others." Ask for details of early evening classes in Business English and in Public Speaking, now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION? Thousands are holding positions for which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Call, write, or phone Chelsea 6854 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 90 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE.—A skilled mechanic in automobile engine construction and operation to teach in a technical school. Apply by letter to Principal, 34 Stuyvesant St., New York City.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 5 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,

115 BROADWAY. (Near Wall St.)

USED EXCLUSIVELY BY MANY OF THE BEST BUSINESS HOUSES OF NEW YORK.

C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Treas. Genl. Mgr.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER, sport model.
BIDDLE brougham 1917, collapsible.
CADILLAC 1917, 4-passenger.
CADILLAC 1917 and 1918, touring.
DISBROW SPECIAL 1918, 2-passenger.
STUTZ SPECIAL, 1917, Victoria top.
MERCER 22-72, 1917, 4-passenger.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway, Circle 1582.

AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
OF USED PIERCE-ARROWS,
ALL FULLY GUARANTEED.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. Conv. Road.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h. p. 2-pass. Road.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p. 6-pass. Sedan.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h. p. 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h. p. Brougham.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 48 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h. p. Limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h. p. 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 66 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 66 h. p. 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE,
G. R. RUCKERT, President.
1,765 Broadway, Cor. 57th St. Circle 157-8.

BIDDLE 1918 ROADSTER.
BIDDLE 1918 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 4-PASS.
HUDSON 1918 RUNABOUT LANDAU.
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, 4-PASS.
MARMON 1919 7-PASS. TOUR.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MARMON 2-35 SEDAN.
MARMON 1917 "34" TOURING, 7-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING, 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
STEARNS 1918 SPORTING 4.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2185.

BRETEY, LOUIS,
303-5-7 West 59th St., Columbus 270.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 Touring.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 Fleetwood Brougham.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 Touring.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 Fleetwood Brougham.
PACKARD 1917 2-25 Touring.
PACKARD 1916 1-25 Runabout, wire wheels.
PACKARD 1916 1-25 Landaulette.
PACKARD 1916 Special Limousine.
HUDSON 1918 Sedan.
MARMON 1917 Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Touring.
STANDARD 1917 Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ 1916 Roadster.
BUICK 1918 Runabout.
FORD 1916 Coupe, Winter Top.
BUICK, E. six, 45, almost new. $1,300. Grand Concourse Garage, 188th St., after Sunday. Mr. Deyo's car. Phone Fordham 3635.
BUICK Sedans, 1918 and 1917; act quickly. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.
BUICK 1918 roadster; excellent condition. 1778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
WE ISSUE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
For Four Months With Every Car.
CRANE SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC 1919 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1919 4-PASS. PHAETON.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
LOCOMOBILE 1918 "38" 4-PASS. SPECIAL.
DANIELS 1919 SEDAN, NEW.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE.
DANIELS 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
DANIELS 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 IMPERIAL.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD TOWN.
PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, "38," Series 4.
COLE 1919 ROADSTER.
CHANDLER 1918 TOURING.
HUDSON 1919 SPORT.
HUDSON 1919 TOURING.
MERCER 1917 4-PASS.
MERCER 1916 4 & 6 PASSENGER.
MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 ROADSTER.
LANCIA 1917 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
FIAT FRASCHINI 1917 4-PASS. Special.
FIAT SEDAN. Latest importation.
FIAT 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD. Latest imp.
FIAT 1918 LIMOUSINE.
PHIANNA 1919 TOURING, NEW.
MANY OTHERS ON VIEW EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way, Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
CHANDLER 1919 DIS., ALMOST NEW.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASS. CHUMMY.
STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER.
WHITE 1916 LIMOUSINE 30.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 TOURING.
MERCER 1917 4-PASS. SPORTS. (3.)
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, SPECIAL.
PEERLESS 1917 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 WEST 55TH ST.
CADILLAC 1918 runabout; little mileage.
CADILLAC 1917 roadster; splendid condition.
FRANKLIN 1918, (late) roadster.
HUDSON 1917, 7-pass., touring; Victoria top.
HUDSON 1917, Sedan; Model J.
PACKARD 1918, Judkin Sedan; almost new.
PACKARD 1918, 7-passenger; almost new.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 5-pass., prac. new.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918, Suburban Sedan.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., Est. 1902.
1,676 Broadway, Circle 65. Open Evenings.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1919 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35; BRAND NEW.
HUDSON 1919 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 1918 SPEEDSTER.
NATIONAL 1918 TOURING.
PIERCE-ARROW 6-48, fine shape.
DE DION BOUTON 4-PASS. SPORT.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
HYGRADE AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,607 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2607.
902-908 7th Av. Tel. Circle 1294.

CADILLAC 1919 Sedan.
CADILLAC 1917 7-Passenger Touring.
HUDSON 1917 Super-Six Sedan Special.
MERCER 1917 Touring, 6-Passenger.
STUTZ 1918 Bearcat Speedster and Roadster.
STUTZ Speedster, 1918 Special.
MANY OTHERS.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,604 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 3572-3573 CIRCLE.

CADILLACS.
1917 4-PASSENGER TOURING.
1917 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
1916 3-PASSENGER TOURING.
All have been overhauled and repainted.
DELAMATER MOTORS CORP.,
1,677 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 1246.

CADILLAC town car; has been very little used, almost new; motor starter and lighting system in perfect shape; am forced to dispose of same $2,100. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4638.

CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring car with 1918 equipment; overhauled and painted by the Cadillac Motor Co. Col. 5210. A. Schwarz, 148 West 68th St.

CADILLAC TOURING 1919.
Almost new, run 3,500 miles; immediate delivery; will sacrifice. Ripperth, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC, 1916, 57 model; wonderful condition; cord shoes. A. Schwarz, 148 West 68th St. Columbus 5210.

CADILLAC 1916 Suburban Sedan.—Mechanically perfect; sacrifice. Fender's dead storage basement, 136 West 52d; Circle 610.

CADILLAC 1917, touring; perfect condition; used by careful owner; bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1918 sedan; only used three months; practically new. Phone Circle 5692.

CADILLAC 1918 Sedan, 1918 coupe, 1918 limousine; perfect condition. Telephone 2797 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger; beautiful condition; mechanically perfect; bargain. Telephone 2797 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1918 touring, good condition; must be sold. Boyle, 132 West 56th.

CADILLAC, 1919, 4 pass.; five wire wheels. Call 234 Grand Av., Astoria, L. I.

CHALMERS 1918 roadster; perfect condition; bargain. Walter Tighe, 218 West 56th St.

CHANDLER 1918, sedan; perfect condition; sell reasonable for cash. 1,930 Broadway.

CHEVROLET, right from factory, all models; cash or easy terms; delivery same day; very liberal allowances on your car; free instruction. Authorized Chevrolet Agency Office, 28, 408 East 149th St., Bronx; Melrose 5034.

CHEVROLETS, all 1919 models; immediate delivery; small cash payment; balance easy installments; used cars taken in exchange. Simon, 2,466 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

CHEVROLET, brand new baby grand sedan; never used; car now on showroom floor; bargain. Call Gram. 4035, between 9 and 10 A. M.

CHEVROLET, Baby Grand Touring; extras. Telephone Audubon 2220.

DE DION Town Car.—Suitable monthly or taxicab. Avery's car, dead storage basement, 136 West 52d St.; Circle 610.

DODGE TOURING, 1918, perfect condition; 8,000 miles. Meet owner Saturday 2 o'clock. Garage, 257 West 47th.

FORD runabout, practically brand new; special paint job; mechanically perfect; $350; inspection invited. 490 East 163d. Melrose 1306.

FORD cars on an easy payment plan; small amount down, balance $10 weekly; prompt delivery. R 1225 Times Bronx.

FORD runabout, 1918; electric starter, demountable; good condition. 317 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN town car for sale; less than 2,000 miles. Apply at Edison Storage Battery Co., 247 West 35th St., New York City.

FRANKLIN, 1918, 5-passenger, wire wheels; almost new. Angel, 858 5th Av.

HUDSON, super-six, late 1917 Sedan; looks and runs like new; just overhauled; perfect mechanical condition; run less than 6,000 miles by owner only; two (2) extra rims and tires; complete equipment cost $3,450; price $2,000; a real bargain; no dealers. Telephone owner, Bryant 9208, or call Room 1407, Times Building.

HUDSON CABRIOLET, 1917, almost new; run 5,000 miles. Mr. Braun's car, Arena Garage, 231 West 54th St. Circle 1123 or Columbus 6576, after 6 P. M.

HUDSON SEDAN 1917; exceptional good condition. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morn. 151.

HUDSON 1918, speedster; like new; fully equipped; must sell; bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON '18 Super Six 7-passenger phaeton; excellent condition. D. B. McElwee, Jr. Tel. Morristown 111.

HUDSON 1917, raceabout; mechanically perfect; reasonable for cash. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1916 touring; Maxwell 1918 touring. Bushey, 223 West 49th St., next to garage.

HUPMOBILE for sale; must be sold at once. Gluck, 158 West 27th.

LANCIA.—For sale, practically new 4-passenger roadster; Holbrook body, wire wheels; snappiest car in town. Murray Hill 5862.

LANCIA 1917 FLEETWOOD SEDAN.
Wallace, 230 West 59th St.

MARMON 1917 chummy roadster; new tires. 1778 Broadway, (57th,) Circle 1417.

MARMON CLOVERLEAF, 1917, Model 34; A1 condition. Garage, 168 East 83d St.

MERCER, 4-passenger 1915 touring; like new; mechanically perfect; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER 1914 Touring.—Electric lights, starter. 138 West 52d St., basement; Circle 610.

MERCER ROADSTER; BARGAIN.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

MERCER 1917, 4-passenger, A1 condition. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

MERCER 1916 roadster, just overhauled, newly painted; fully equipped. 1,930 Broadway.

MY 1918 CHANDLER 7-passenger touring; excellent condition; new shoes; owner out West. Cashmoore, 100 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

NASH 1918 5-Pass.; run 2,760 miles. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morn. 151.

OLDSMOBILE 1918, 8 cylinder, 6 passenger touring Sedan; exceptional condition. Willys-Overland, Inc., 1,224 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 8800; open evenings.

OVERLAND, 1918 model, 90, country club; beautiful appearance and mechanically perfect; sacrifice $850. 490 East 163d. Melrose 1306.

OVERLAND 1918 touring; most attractive Model 85-B in city; special coach paint; accept $375 cash, balance $375, 6 payments; inspected. 490 East 163d. Melrose 1306.

OVERLANDS
AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS;
RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED.
Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

OWEN Magnetic Brougham; perfect; cost $5,500; sell $1,800. Dr. Nicham, 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 7-passenger touring and limousine body; used private; first class condition; 7 until 8 P. M. any day at 121 West 52d St.

PACKARD touring 2-38 five-passenger; good condition; Marquette chassis, good condition; make elegant truck. 219 9th St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six.—Landaulet and extra touring body; excellent condition. Phone Franklin 3150.

PACKARD 1918, 3-25, phaeton; run 11,000 miles. L. W. C., 5th floor, 119 West 40th St.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 touring car seating seven; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD Touring twin six in wonderful shape. Karsh. Telephone 6158 John. 41 Liberty St.

PACKARD 1917, 2-25 five-passenger touring car; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 twin six touring; bargain. Behman, 2,178 B'way. 3331 Schuyler.

PEUGEOT late 1916 7-pass.; almost new. Bushey, 223 West 49th St., next garage.

PAIGE late 1917 roadsters; reasonable; almost new. Bushey, 223 West 49th St., next garage.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "6" Coupe; absolutely perfect; bargain. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

PIERCE ARROW.—7-passenger touring; 66 horsepower, 1918 model. 3448 Riverside.

PIERCE-ARROW 1916; 38 touring; condition perfect; car almost new. Circle 5692.

RENAULT.—Brewster runabout body; extra seats in rear; private party must sell immediately. Mr. Lewisohn, 923 5th Av. Rhinelander 9854 between 8-8.

REO, 7-Passenger Reo Touring; owned privately; slip covers; wire wheels; 1 extra; Victoria back, rear adjustable; windshield; exceptional opportunity; the only Reo built 1919; no dealers. For appointment telephone Vanderbilt 161.

ROLLS-ROYCE landaulet; almost new. Bushey, Circle 1694; 223 West 49th St., next garage.

ROLLS ROYCE landaulet brougham. A. J. Davis, Vanderbilt 2869.

SEDANS,
5 and 7 passenger, 4 and 6 cylinder; all late models; reconditioned and guaranteed. Willys-Overland, Inc., 1,224 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 8800; open evenings.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 STANDARD 6 TOURING.
1918 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 STUTZ 4-PASS. SPORT TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1000.

S. G. V. sport touring, latest Fleetwood body; Ward-Leonard electric system; used little. Telephone 458 Tremont.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED BARGAINS.
1918 4 CYL. 5 PASS TOURING.
1917 4 CYL. 5 PASS TOURING.
1916 RUNABOUT.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8, 17, 7 passenger, A1 condition. Phone Bedford 956.

STUDEBAKER taxicab; brand new 4-cyl.; complete excepting clock. You can save $300 on this slightly shop-worn taxi if you act quickly; time payments considered. Studebaker Corp. of America, Broadway and 58th St. See Mr. Christie, second floor.

STUTZ 1918 16-valve touring; like new; absolutely perfect mechanically; all new cord tires. Private Owner, 770 West End Av. Phone Riverside 2879. No dealers.

STUTZ 1918 Bearcat Speedster; fine condition; almost new; bargain. Telephone 2797 Columbus.

STUTZ 1917, four and six passenger touring cars. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

STUTZ 1917 4-passenger; everything in perfect order; bargain. Telephone 2797 Columbus.

STUTZ late model touring, excellent condition; many extras. Office, 161 Mesrole St., near Graham Av., Brooklyn. Stagg 2807.

STUTZ 1917 six-pass., cord tires, $2,150. Bushey, next to garage, 223 West 49th St.

STUTZ 1917 Series "R" 6-passenger touring. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morn. 151.

STUTZ 1917 touring car; beautiful condition; all new cord tires. Phone Riverside 2879.

TAXICABS.—Large selection used taxicabs, 1 and 2 tariff. A1 condition; time payments. Mr. Stiles, Bergen Garage, Grand Concourse, cor. 161st. Open eve's., Sundays.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines, latest models

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Van Poole, Col. G. McD., to Ft. Howard.
Hassell, Col. H. S.; Goldthwaite, Lt. Col. R. Webb, Maj. H. E., and House, 1st Lt. W. H., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Magruder, Col. C. E., will report to Surg. Gen. for temp. duty.
Reynolds, Lt. Col. R., Husser, Capt. A. A. and Dwyer, Capt. O. K., to Letterman Hosp.
Cook, Maj. C. C., Jr., and Bliger, 1st Lt. E. L., to Hosp. No. 41, at Fox Hills, S. I.
Winemiller, Maj. L. H., to Ft. Riley.
Cricke, Maj. E. L., to Hosp. No. 43, at Hampton, Va., sick.
Donaldson, Maj. S. W., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Newport News.
Mac, Maj. M., and Leahy, Capt. T. M., hon. discharged.
Kieffer, Maj. H. F., to Camp Pike.
Lambert, Capt. E. J., and Burns, 1st Lt. J. J., to Hosp. No. 8, at College Point, N. J.
Nimal, Capt. H. W., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.
Seibeth, Capt. I. F., to Hosp. No. 29, at Ft. Snelling.
Winterstein, Maj. J. B., to Camp Dix.
Brackett, Capt. F. L., to Hoboken under Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.
Carr, Capt. F. N., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Pike.
Beehner, Capt. E. J., to Hosp. No. 16, at New Haven.
Packard, Capt. E. N.; Bodenstab, Capt. W. H.; Vosburg, Capt. W. H.; Knowles, Capt. F. F.; Chamberlain, Capt. L. H.; Lane, Capt. F. W., and Colwell, Capt. H. S., promoted to be Majors.
Howe, Capt. T. G., will report to the Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Wadsworth.
O'Neill, Capt. G., and Tighe, Capt. L. R., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Hoboken.
Hughes, Capt. W. F., to Hosp. No. 24, at Pittsburgh, Penn.
Daniel, 1st Lt. J. C., promoted to be a Capt.
Heather, 1st Lt. J. E., and Herrmann, 1st Lt. H. F., to Army Med. School.
Heasman, 1st Lt. W. O., to Camp Dodge.
Shumaker, 1st Lt. O. F., to Curtis Bay Cemetery Depot at South Baltimore, Md.
Nye, Maj. B. M., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Gordon, Ga.
Mills, Maj. H. H., promoted to be a Lieut. Col.
Hatzfeld, Capt. C. F., assigned to Hdqrs. Port Surg. Office, Hoboken, for duty with Port Surg.
Eaton, 1st Lt. J. H., to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks.

Infantry.

Cox, Col. W. H., to Camp Meade as Supt.
Wood, Col. H. J., detailed for recruiting service and will proceed to Albany, N. Y.
Beckey, Lieut. Col. H., to France.
Wagner, Lieut. Col. G. H., promoted to be a Col.
Magruder, Lt. Col. R., to Washington in the M. Intelligence Div.
Richardson, Maj. J. P., detailed as Prof. of M. Science at Boise Public High School, Idaho.
Chaffee, Maj. G. L., will report to Dir. of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.
Reynolds, Maj. E., to Camp Upton, thence to France.
Sherman, Maj. R. M., will report to Chief of Staff, Ft. Sill, with 14th Cav.
Summers, Maj. E., to Kansas City, Dist. Engr. Office.
Wood, Col. W. C., to Chicago, Dist. No. 10.
Williams, Maj. H. C., promoted to be a Major.
McEwan, Maj. Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks.
Mackenzie, Maj. D. B., Jr., to Ft. Russell for discharge.
Cond, Capt. L. P., 55th, detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Salt Lake City high schools.
Reed, Lieut. Col. R. O., to Camp Lewis for disposition.
Hall, Capt. C. W., to Ft. Jay, with 22d.
Powell, Capt. F. H., to Camp Pike, with 57th.
Conner, Capt. A. H., will report to Judge Advocate Gen.
Montgomery, Capt. I. C., to Camp Dix.
Caldwell, Capt. C. B., to Camp Dix for disposition.
Harris, 1st Lt. L. A., assigned to Real Estate Service.
Everett, 1st Lt. R. W., hon. discharged as Lieut. Col. of Inf.
Hoag, 1st Lt. E. G., and Fiegel, 1st Lt. E. promoted to the Capts.
Wentworth, 1st Lt. A. D., to Honolulu.
Hobbs, 1st Lt. H. C., to Hosp. No. 41, at Fox Hills, S. I., sick.
Neale, 1st Lt. G. A., to Camp Bowie for disposition.
Axtford, 1st Lt. L. K., to Camp Travis for disposition.
Stone, 1st Lt. E. R., to San Antonio as Asst. Chief Inspector, Dist. No. 6, Commissary Training Camp Activities.

Quartermaster Corps.

Le Gro, Col. C. O., to Presidio of San Francisco as Post Supply Offr., relieving Col. S. F. Cheatham, who will report to the Cmdg. Gen. Western Dept. for duty as Dept. Qm.
Smith, Maj. R. C., to Wash as asst. to Chief of Const. Div.
Beach, Capt. J. B., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Army Supply Base, New Orleans, for duty in Qm. Office.
Dickens, Capt. G. W., A. E. F., promoted to be a Maj.
Feurney, Capt. A. H., will assume duty as const. Qm. for Camp Custer, with station at Washington.
Acker, Capt. H. C., to San Francisco.
Arcand, Capt. H. B., to Chicago as asst. to const. Qm. for ordnance storage depot work.
Bare, Capt. L. B., to Ft. Hancock, as asst. to Qm. Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook.
Eckel, Capt. D. I., hon. discharged.
Fellows, Capt. C. F., assigned Real Estate Service.
Hinson, Capt. H. L., to Ft. Sheridan.
Needy, Capt. J. H., to Ft. Sam Houston for assignment to duties of office.
Ogle, Capt. H. G., to Hachita, N. M.
Penney, Capt. J. H., to West Baden, Ind., as Const. Qm. at Hosp. No. 35.
Pierce, Capt. H. M., will receive from 1st Lt. A. Mercier all funds and records pertaining to construction of road from Morrison to Naval Base No. 2, at Hampton, Va.
Powell, 1st Lt. J. O., promoted to be a Capt.
Roberts, 1st Lt. S. C., to Hosp. No. 1, at New York, for treatment and report as to the physical fitness for active service.
Rose, 1st Lt. D. M., to Hoboken.

Coast Artillery.

Squier, Col. G. O., appointed a member of the Board on Aeronautical Engineering, vice Col. C. E. Sayre, relieved.
Brooke, Lieut. Col. R. H., to Barbadoes.
Bryan, Maj. M. H., to Washington for inst. in the Wilson method of ballistic computation.
Cole, Maj. R. H., to Ft. MacArthur.
Eaton, Maj. E. A., to Wilbur Wright Air Service Field, at Fairfield, O.
Fowler, Capt. H., Fowler, Capt. W. K.; Mackenzie, 1st Lt. F. P., and Richardson, 1st Lt. R. H., to Ft. Williams.
Hedges, Capt. H. A., to Washington for instruction in the Moulton method of ballistic computation.
Hoffman, Capt. G. G., to Ft. Worden.
Kemp, Capt. H. H., to Jackson Barracks, La.
Lee, Capt. R. E., to Ft. Warren.
Lewis, 1st Lt. L. F., to Ft. Howard.
Lyon, 1st Lt. L. F., to Ft. Adams.
Mahoney, 1st Lt. J. F., to Ft. Hancock.
Mitchell, 1st Lt. H. P., to Ft. Barrancas.
Nevins, 1st Lt. H. L., to Ft. Scott.

Field Artillery.

Bell, Col. B., to San Francisco for discharge.
Booker, Col. C. M., to Washington for temp. duty, then to New York as Zone Finance Officer, preceding Lt. Col. B. L. Jacobs.
Bowley, Col. E., and Kieffer, Lt. Col. W. W., to Camp Taylor.
Cabell, Col. E. C., to Ft. Totten.
Cavanaugh, Col. K. C., to Ft. Sill, with 14th Cav.
Dunne, 1st Lt. E. H., hon. discharged.
Eckfeldt, Col. W., to Camp Dix, with a detachment as Aid de Camp.
Ellis, Capt. G. G., to Camp Bowie.

Ordnance Department.

Bowen, Col. F. C., to Big Point Gen. Depot, Va., and report to Chief of Ord. for assignment.
Brown, Maj. A. A., to Augusta Arsenal.
Bullard, Maj. R. H., to Camp Jackson as Ch. Ord. Officer of Div.
Burt, Maj. H. C., to Pennimans, Va., as Asst. Offr. Gen. Ord. Depot, relieving Capt. Ralph Jeffries.
Chapman, Capt. H. W., Jr., to Washington.
Cochran, 1st Lt. F. P., promoted to be a Capt.
Feurney, Capt. A. H., will assume duty as const. Qm. for Camp Custer, with station at Washington.
Acker, Capt. H. C., to San Francisco.
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Nevins, 1st Lt. H. L., to Ft. Barrancas.
Powell

TELL COURT HANSEN HAD MELANCHOLIA

Capt. Pedersen and Son Testify Gloominess Affects Sailors on Long Trips.

LORE OF SEA IS RULED OUT

Defendants on Trial for Murder of Sailor Deny Brutality Caused His Death.

Testimony of unusual human interest in the trial of Adolph C. and Adolph E. Pedersen, Captain and second mate of the barkentine Puako, who are on trial under an indictment charging them with having caused the death of Axel Hansen, a seaman, was stopped yesterday by Federal Judge Hough, who ruled that the testimony must adhere closely to the alleged crime and must not take any wider range. Hansen jumped into the sea on the voyage of the bark from Victoria, B. C., to Cape Town, South Africa, and the defendants are charged with having refused to answer his cries for rescue.

The two defendants, in testimony, sought to show that the crew was mutinous and inefficient, and that they had not been treated with the severity and brutality charged. An effort was made by the two to prove that the melancholia that occasionally attacks men on long voyages when they are subjected to gruelling work and rough rations, had been responsible for the death of Hansen and of the cook, Stewart, who also jumped overboard and was lost. Other members of the Puako crew tried in like manner, it was testified, to destroy themselves, but were prevented by the Captain and his officers.

These stories of the sea were listened to eagerly, and there were signs of discontent when the Court ruled them out. Dudley Field Malone, counsel for the accused seamen, offered in evidence a statement alleged to have been made by Hansen on July 30, seven days before he jumped overboard, telling of a plan to kill the Captain and seize the ship. Others of the crew who made similar statements recanted, then afterward alleging that the statements had been dictated by Captain Pedersen, who forced them to sign them at the point of a pistol.

Young Pedersen on Stand.

Young Pedersen, the third mate of the Puako, testified yesterday that the bruises on Hansen's face, which members of the crew described in testimony, had not been caused by the officers of the vessel, but had been received in a fight Hansen had with L. A. Smithson, the cabin boy, on July 27. He also testified that Hansen feared the Black Hand, and thought members of that order would be waiting for him at Cape Town. So Hansen planned, the witness said, to sink the ship and destroy those on board so that the Black Hand would think that he, too, had been lost, and cease following him. The witness said he did not know how Hansen planned to save himself.

Cross-examined by Prosecutor Miller, the witness admitted that he had slapped the cabin boy, and had put him in irons, but excused it by saying that the boy had been insubordinate. According to the testimony of the mate, Hansen was that thing most hated of all by sea captains, a "sea lawyer." The witness stated that Hansen had a book wherein were printed the rules governing the duty of seamen to their officers and vice versa, and that he was in the habit of consulting it before obeying any order, no matter how serious the situation might be.

Mr. Miller took Hansen's book of rules and read this entry on a fly leaf:

"This Dane is now a peaceful member of humanity. He won't preach the doctrines from the little green book inscribed 'Sailor's Rule Book' again."

The witness admitted having made the entry. He related again the incidents of the windy morning when Hansen went overboard, and described how the ship was heading and behaving with the assistance of the toy model of the Puako.

On Thursday Capt. John Duffy, U. S. N., testified that if Capt. Pedersen had cared to have rescued Hansen he could easily have done so in spite of the storm of wind and sea yesterday. Lieut. Charles Brown, who was in charge of the barkentine Cohala, a sister ship of the Puako, testified that any attempt made to haul the ship if the weather conditions were such as described would have resulted in disaster to all.

Calls Crew Worthless.

Capt. Pedersen, when called to the witness chair, was shy and confused. He spoke in so low a tone that he was scarcely audible. For sixteen years, he said, he had been the master of sailing ships, twelve of them as the commander of the Puako. He told in fragments, and prompted by questions, the story of the voyage of the bark from British Columbia to Cape Town, insisting upon the worthlessness of the crew he had picked up along the wharves of Victoria, and of how hard he and his sons had tried to train them so they would be able to sail the bark.

Did he slap the cabin boy? Yes, but it was because the boy was surly and disobedient. Did the members of the crew make the confessions credited to them of their own will? Yes, and kissed the Bible afterward. Did he ever strike Hansen or see any other person strike him? No, he never did.

Asked to tell of the events in the early morning of Aug. 6, when Hansen went overboard, he followed the tale as it was told by the second mate. When he got on deck the dawn was just breaking, there was a stiff breeze, and the ship was in the wind. A seaman called to him that Hansen was hanging to the log line, and he looked over the side, but couldn't see anything because of the spray. He ordered the ship put back, he said, and then failing to see Hansen said, "We can't do nothing for that poor fellow; we cant' see him."

Suddenly he heard a cry, he said, and then it was too late, for the vessel had drifted too far away, and it was too dangerous to launch a boat. The Captain also testified that the moment he came on deck he shouted out, "Go get him!" and then observing the "dirty weather" knew that great care would have to be exercised in handling the bark. Cross-examined the Captain stuck to his tale. The trial will be continued this morning.

Influenza Sweeps Alaska Natives.

SEATTLE, June 6.—One hundred and sixty natives at Bristol Bay and Unalaska, southwestern Alaska, have died from influenza during the last ten days, according to cablegrams received today by W. T. Lopp of the Alaska Division, Bureau of Education.

SWANN AND HYLAN IN WALL ST. CRUSADE

Mayor Tells District Attorney He'll Back Him in Stopping Stock Swindles.

WARNING TO PROMOTERS

Intimation That Curb Market Will Be Closed If Association Fails to Act.

Mayor Hylan and District Attorney Swann say they are going to clean up the financial district by driving out the fake stock promoters and the swindlers in every form who have been getting the money of both the big and little investors by misrepresentation or false pretense. After an hour's conference on the subject with the Mayor at the City Hall the District Attorney announced that Mr. Hylan approved the campaign to bring about better conditions in the financial district and had given assurance of support by the city administration and that the work of the County Prosecutor would be backed by the entire Police Department, if necessary.

"Before the city and county authorities exercise their full powers to eliminate the financial crooks and fakers the honest business interests of the district," said District Attorney Swann, "including members and representatives of all the exchanges, and the Curb Association in particular, are to be given opportunity to clean house for themselves and to start a campaign tending toward general reform for the benefit of the legitimate trading business and the protection of the public.

"Mayor Hylan agreed with me," continued the District Attorney, "that the Curb Market Association must cast out the rascals who are swindling the investing public, and if they fail to clean out the swindlers and purge curb lists of worthless stocks, they must abide the consequences."

Judge Otto A. Rosalsky of the General Sessions, and Chief Police Inspector John Daly accompanied the District Attorney to the City Hall. Daly did not participate in the conference with the Mayor concerning the financial swindlers, it was said, but went to see the Mayor on other business.

Exchanges Offer Aid.

All of the exchanges, including the Curb Market Association, have offered co-operation in the campaign started by the District Attorney. Nearly all of the complaints that have reached the District Attorney's Office have to do with alleged swindles or sales of worthless stocks on the curb or in offices of promoters and stock jobbing agents, none of whom was a member of the Curb Market Association or any other exchange, according to information thus far obtained in the investigation.

However, the District Attorney and the Mayor decided that the Curb Association had it within its power to devise and inforce some effective remedy for the financial evils complained of. It was intimated that in putting the question of reform in trading on the curb up to the association, the members and officers were expected to take action in matters which the city and county authorities could not reach so effectively, and failure on their part to aid would mean ultimately that the privilege or permission for trading on Broad Street would be withdrawn.

"The Mayor suggested to me that the use of a public street by the Curb Market Association was merely tolerated by the city authorities and that this privilege carried with it no right to continue such a market if it at any time conflicted with the public interest," said District Attorney Swann. "The Curb Market Association and its members are there merely at the sufferance of the municipal authorities."

Questions Aldermen's Power.

For some weeks a resolution has been pending in the Board of Aldermen authorizing the city to license and list curb brokers. Concerning this, Mr. Swann said:

"There is no power in the Board of Aldermen to grant permission to any body of men to obstruct any portion of the public streets permanently. The obstructing of this portion of the public streets is tolerated because of convenience to a large number of citizens, but if the Curb Market Association and those associated with it do not clean up the situation and take effective means to protect the investing public from the hundreds of swindlers with their various nefarious swindling oil and mining schemes, the District Attorney will take such legal action as he deems necessary for the purpose of protecting the public.

Mr. Swann said he was very much pleased at the recent action of some of the chief metropolitan newspapers in refusing to take further advertisements of the numerous fake oil companies. A conference between officers and members of the Curb Market Association and with others who are co-operating and the District Attorney will take place on Monday.

The Grand Jury continued yesterday the investigation of the sales and alleged manipulation of certain oil stocks. Several advertising agents were questioned in the Grand Jury room. Mr. Dooling said his investigation had shown that certain advertisements of oil stocks contained misrepresenting and false statements. The inquiry will be resumed on Monday.

RICH WOMAN IS MISSING.

Suits Reveal That Miss Mary E. Wood Vanished in December.

Miss Mary E. Wood, who received a large legacy from her mother, the late Mrs. Virginia Wood of 250 Lenox Avenue, who died at Narragansett Pier last Fall, has been missing since December. This fact was discovered through two court actions yesterday. After her mother's funeral, Miss Wood boarded up the family home and went to live at the Laurel Hotel, Laurel, N. J. She was last seen by friends in that place.

It was when John W. Lyon, the undertaker who had charge of the funeral, applied to Surrogate Cohalan to permit the payment of the bill for his services from money accumulating in the offices of agents of the estate, that it became known Miss Wood was missing. Also the Fulton Trust Company, as committee of the property of Clara A. Downey, has published a summons by the consent of the Supreme Court, requiring Miss Wood to appear as co-defendant in an action against the estate. The missing woman is said to be about 40 years old.

WOULD JAIL CHILD HATERS.

Magistrate Favors a Mother Ordered Out by Her Landlord.

Magistrate John Kochendorfer, in the Long Island City Police Court, yesterday declared that he had no sympathy for landlords who refused apartments to applicants because they had children.

Mrs. Helen McNeill of 396 Hopkins Avenue, Long Island City, had Alfred Anderson of the same address, and the janitor of the apartment house, summoned to court, charging that he had threatened her, and in her testimony she said that Anderson had ordered her out of her home on account of her children.

Anderson in his testimony said that he had been greatly annoyed and hampered in his work about the apartment by the children. He said that he had no children of his own and admitted that he had accosted the children.

"If I had my way, every landlord who refuses apartments to applicants because of children would be in jail," said Magistrate Kochendorfer. "You ought to come out to my house some time, and I will show you a regular orphan asylum. Every child in the neighborhood comes to my house to play with my children. You should adopt some children."

COURT SUSPENDS LAWYER.

Appellate Division Finds Luke O'Reilly Guilty of Unethical Conduct.

Luke O'Reilly, a lawyer of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, was suspended from the practice of law for four months yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. The five Justices were unanimous.

O'Reilly was brought before the Appellate Division by the Grievance Committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association. It was alleged that he accepted a fee from C. Morton Stafford, an undertaker of 126 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, for obtaining deferred classification for Stafford, although O'Reilly was at the time a member of the Legal Advisory Board.

"The services would have justified some charge by an attorney, but the offending was a charge and acceptance of a fee for work that was in the line of the respondent's official duties," said the decision. "We cannot overlook the unethical course which perverted apparent patriotism to personal profit."

SUES SCHWAB FOR $500,000.

Architect Brings an Action for Damages for Slander.

Charles M. Schwab has been sued in the Supreme Court for $500,000 damages for slander by Titus de Bobula, an architect of 10 East Forty-third Street. This fact became known yesterday when Mr. Schwab filed a demand that the plaintiff give particulars of the alleged injurious statements made concerning the architect.

The complaint alleges that Mr. Schwab spoke falsely and maliciously concerning the defendant in the presence of E. de Bobula and others, between January and March, 1918, and on Aug. 7 last. Mr. Schwab wants to know where he made the statements and who heard them other than the person mentioned. The plaintiff's attorney refused to discuss the case.

Religious Notices on Page Twenty-two.

SAY POLISH POGROMS GO ON

Jewish Members of Polish Diet Address Open Letter to Paderewski.

Two new pogroms in Poland are reported in a cablegram to the Zionist Organization of America via Copenhagen, one by Polish legionaries on May 22 at Poryck, Volhynia, where eighteen, mostly women and girls, were killed, and another at Czenstochau on May 27, with a death toll of nine. The Jews of the latter city proclaimed a fast day May 29.

The Jewish members of the Polish Diet on May 22 addressed an open letter to Premier Paderewski, detailing the outrages and setting forth that the soldiery of General Haller's army had been particularly conspicuous in the many attacks on Jews. The letter criticised the Government's passive attitude, and charged that the Government's organs were guilty of provoking the anti-Jewish agitations. The issue of the Cracow Navy Dziennik in which this letter was published was confiscated.

Isaac Heilblum, who was charged with being one of two men who attempted to shoot Premier Paderewski, has been liberated after the accusation against him changed from attempted assassination to making insulting remarks.

At Bialystok the authorities have decreed that all notices, including religious announcements by the rabbis, must be in Polish, which very few of the Jewish population can read.

In Pinsk all the Jewish prisoners have been set free. Six of them have lost their reason as a consequence of their suffering.

TELLS HORRORS OF FAMINE.

Only 70,000 of Riga's 200,000 Population Have Survived.

The Jewish People's Relief Committee of America, a branch of the joint committee for the distribution of American funds for the European war sufferers, has received a cablegram from its Vice Chairman, Sholom Asch, now in Vilna, Poland, that of the 200,000 people who lived in Riga only about 70,000 are now alive.

"The famished survivors have fed themselves on rats and mice," the message continues. "The price of 4 roubles was paid per rat, but the rats and mice are not to be had any more—they were all eaten up. Prominent men and women, who were at one time the wealthiest of the city, are daily seen searching dumping depots for any pieces of meat or bones to feed their families."

Abraham Zucker, manager of the People's Relief Committee, said yesterday that their relief commissioners, Messrs. Asch, Max Pine, Baruch Zuckerman, and Meyer Gillis, who are now in various European countries, are soon to return to the United States. They will all be sent to all States of the Union to raise funds for the Jewish war sufferers. In Poland all relief moneys are being distributed under the auspices of the United States Food Administration. The Jewish relief committees are already preparing to send another ship with food and clothing.

EXPECTS NO DROP IN PRICES

Rosenwald Sees No Sudden Reduction in Cost of Necessities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics has found that retail prices for food reached their peak in December, 1918, with slight declines in January and February, but advances in the two succeeding months. In April, 1919, the average cost of twenty-two articles of food for the United States as a whole was 18 per cent. higher than in April, 1918, and 85 per cent. higher than in April, 1913.

"It is my belief that the range of prices for the necessities of life will average little, if any, lower than at the present time," said Julius Rosenwald, head of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago. "Of course, there will be some exceptions, but I do not look for a sudden or violent reduction in the near future, aside from those which have been artificially stimulated."

Mr. Rosenwald's view is similar to that of John J. Arnold, Vice President of the First National Bank of Chicago, who says it is futile for industry to wait for pre-war commodity prices.

NEW BAFF CASE REPRIEVE.

Governor Puts Off Execution of Cohen and Ferrara Till Oct. 20.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, June 6.—In Sing Sing's deathhouse today Warden Edward V. Brophy notified Joseph Cohen, convicted of procuring the assassination of Barnet Baff, the poulterer, and Frank Ferrara, driver of the murder car, that their death sentences had again been stayed. A letter notifying the Warden, inclosing the necessary papers, was received from Albany today.

Instead of having to die Thursday, June 26, Governor Smith gave them a four months' reprieve. This defers execution until Oct. 20. It is the third stay for Cohen and the sixth for Ferrara. Both prisoners were reprieved, it is said, until the investigation of the charges of conspiracy against Cohen can be completed.

COURT UPHOLDS VON TILING

Decides Poughkeepsie Physician May Retain His Citizenship.

Federal Judge Manton decided yesterday that Dr. Johannes H. M. A. von Tiling had not been guilty of any act that would justify the Government in depriving him of his citizenship. The action against Dr. Tiling was instituted by the Government on evidence furnished by Federal agents who accused him of having been false to his oath of allegiance and of having made disloyal statements concerning the United States and its officials.

In his opinion Judge Manton stated that the Government had failed to sustain its charges that Dr. Tiling had obtained his citizenship by fraud because he had taken an oath that he did not intend to keep. He said that the case typified the wisdom of President Wilson's request prior to the entrance of this country in the war, urging American citizens to be neutral in speech and conduct. Dr. Tiling lives in Poughkeepsie and is one of the leading physicians in that part of the State.

Candidates for Harvard Overseers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 6.—The following ten graduates have been selected as candidates for the five vacancies for six-year terms on the Harvard Board of Overseers: Thomas W. Lamont, New York; Owen Wister, Philadelphia; Howard Coonley, Boston; Judge Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Edward H. Bradford, Boston; Ellery Sedgwick, Boston; John D. Pennock, Syracuse, N. Y.; Henry Pennypacker, Cambridge; Benjamin Joy, Boston, and Grenville Clark, New York. The election will be held on commencement day, June 19.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Chiffon scarf with fur bordering each side, marked with "Henri Bendel" label, Thursday afternoon, June 5, either in Grand Central station, Grand Central station passageway leading to taxi stand, or left in taxi on entering the Manhattan Hotel; liberal reward. Kindly return to Henri Bendel, Inc., 10-14 West 57th St. Telephone Circle 1100.

LOST—$20 reward return of two leather portfolios, (1 tan, 1 black), left in taxicab, Monday, June 2, public taxi, opposite Biltmore. F. D. Cochrane, 17 West 9th St., Office address, 111 Broadway. Rector 8653.

LOST—STRING OF PEARLS AFTERNOON JUNE 6, 48TH ST. BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS., OR AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY AT 54TH ST.; VERY LIBERAL REWARD. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. PHONE SCHULER 1067.

LOST—Platinum and diamond bar pin, 11 stones, between Leopold's, Nostrand and Bergen Sts., Brooklyn, and 728 St. Mark's Av., between 12:30 and 2:30, June 3; liberal reward, no questions. H. R. Tompkins, 953 President St., Brooklyn.

LOST—$500 REWARD FOR RETURN OF DIAMOND BAR PIN LOST AT BELMONT PARK RACE TRACK OR AROUND 105TH ST. AND BROADWAY, THURSDAY. F. C. DAVIS, 235 WEST 105TH ST.

LOST OR STOLEN—Pennsylvania train, Asbury Park-Pennsylvania Station, New York, Sunday evening, June 1, gold-mounted elk's tooth; liberal reward, no questions. Return to Secretary Passaic (N. J.) Elks Lodge.

LOST—June 2, one $1,000 C. & O. convertible 4½, F and A. 1930, No. 9300, have stopped payment on coupon and redemption of bond. Finder kindly return to Thomson & McKinnon, 42 Broadway.

$10 reward, no questions asked, for the return of platinum pencil engraved D. A. C., lost on June 5, on 5th Avenue bus, between 44th and 44th Sts. Dreier & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—At Longue View Inn, a lady's gold mesh bag with initials "A. T." Handsome reward if returned to Miss E. Kalt, Room 1,119, 67 Exchange Place, New York City.

LOST—Reward, no questions, return pocketbook containing notebook, $50 bill; money urgently needed. Hovenden, 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Pearl and diamond bar pin Friday morning, between East 62d and 74th Sts., probably on Madison Av. car; reward. Phone Hangver 400, Mr. Wardwell.

LOST—Reward for return of bicycle, lost in lower floor of Caxton Building, West 28th St. Return to McCullough, 284 9th Av., New York City.

LOST—Stolen, Ford license No. 10-240 N. Y.; liberal reward, no questions asked. Dr. Hoffman's Shoe Co., 985 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Lost.—In Black and White cab on Wednesday night, brown fox fur; liberal reward; no questions asked. Communicate with Mrs. Hart, 2 548 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday evening, gold vanity case in Cascade dining room, Biltmore Hotel; liberal reward, no questions asked. D. S. B., 41 Elizabeth St. Telephone 280 Franklin.

LOST—$100 reward, diamond pin, oval; between Stern's, Giddings', Hollander's, Fifth Av. and 32d. 15 So. Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond barpin, large, small diamonds, vicinity 5th Av. or taxi; liberal reward. B. L. S., Plaza 3560.

LOST—Thursday, on 53d, between Lexington and 5th, pearl horseshoe pin, reward. George, 105 East 53d.

LOST. Diamond pin, 44 diamonds, Lafayette Av., between Bedford-Franklin, or on Bedford; keepsake, liberal reward. Greeley 59.

LOST—Diamond ring set with emeralds and sapphires, platinum setting, suitable reward. Fried, 158 West 58th. Circle 3699.

LOST—In vicinity of 11th St. and 5th Av., gray parrot, red tail; reward $25. Janitor, 45 West 11th St.

LOST—Sapphire-diamond bar pin, between 724-5th Sts., Thursday evening; liberal reward. Write Box 96, 1,358 Broadway.

LOST—Silver gilt cover to cup, taken by mistake, $25 reward. Sherry's, 524 5th Av.

LOST—Gold monogram cuff button, 59th St., McKeever, Netherland Hotel.

LOST—Night 30th, 4-skin sable scarf; liberal reward. Telephone Academy 2440.

WILL finder of diamond ring at 80 Wall please return? reward, no questions asked. Miss Magrath, 9th floor.

$50 REWARD for return of brown leather bag, initials E. R. in lead color, bag taken by mistake from 22d St. Y. M. C. A. first week in April; contents, shoe designing and pattern grading instruments, two loose-leaf books of designs and personal notes, Boston pencil sharpener, designs, and some instruments, stamped E. Ritvo. Apply E. Ritvo, 215 West 23d St.

$50 REWARD—Return of black suitcase lost in taxicab Thursday night, Grand Central Station. M. E. Fortier, 19 East 57th. Plaza 7429.

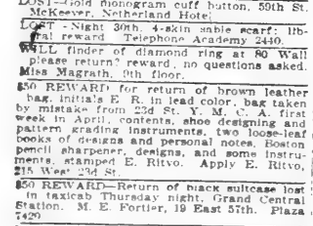
$75 REWARD offered for information leading to the recovery of Cadillac 1917 touring car bearing motor No. 419, License No. 57-950 Conn. M 786 Times Downtown.

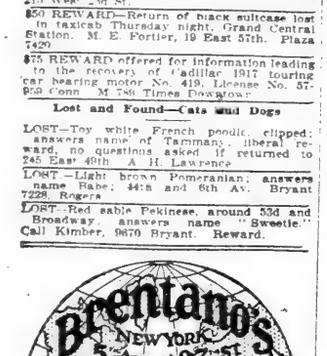
Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Toy white French poodle, clipped; answers name of Tammany; liberal reward, no questions asked if returned to 245 East 40th. A. H. Lawrence.

LOST.—Light brown Pomeranian; answers name Babe; 44th and 5th Av. Bryant 7228. Rogers.

LOST.—Red sable Pekinese, around 53d and Broadway, answers name "Sweetie." Call Kimber, 9870 Bryant. Reward.





A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office. OTHERS are IMITATIONS



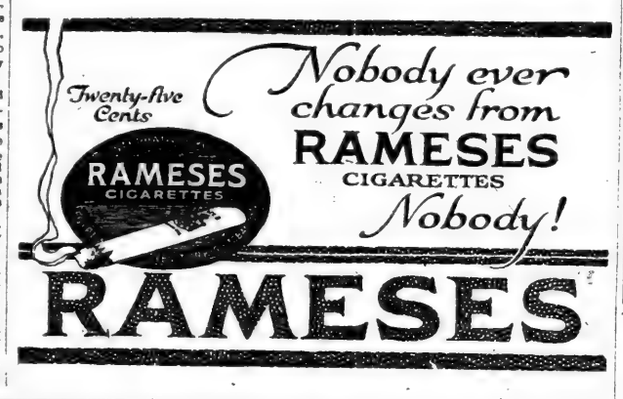
Soft Collars

MEN wearing E & W Soft Collars get Correct styles, quality fabrics and accurate sizes—*and yet they pay no more.*

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You human dynamos!

Let out that reserve power in the Active Man's Underwear

Superior makes the going easy—it is built for action, built to give free play and sway to fast-moving muscles and minds. Turn, twist, tussle in it—stoop, straddle or stretch—you'll move *quicker* and *easier* in this union suit that can't wrinkle, bunch, bind or grip. It's the Perfect Union Suit, men—America's greatest *comfort* and *service* value.

Go today to a Superior Service Store and be fitted the Superior Comfort Way—by tape measure, not by "guess measure." Whether you are stout or slim, tall or short, whether your calling keeps you indoors or out, you'll find in Superior—either body-fitting knitted, or loose-fitting cloth suits—just the garment to give you 100% cool summer comfort—for there's a Superior for your purse, your purpose, and your person.

Your Superior dealer's name and the Superior Underwear Guide for this season, containing actual samples of Superior underwear fabrics, free on request. The Superior Underwear Company, Piqua, Ohio.

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Comprehensive stocks of Superior Union Suits are carried at our branch office, 215 Fourth Ave., New York City, for quick service and the convenience of merchants in the New York district.

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Week-ending in the country, or "on the job" in the city—the popular summer motto is "keep cool."

Palm Beaches

The delightfully porous coolness of Palm Beach enhanced by Wallach style, tailoring and fit.

$16.50 and up

Mohairs

Mohair has meant summer comfort for a good many years. But never have there been Mohairs so good looking as these.

$20 and $25

White Flannels

No summer wardrobe complete without them. Cool and all-wool, comfortable and good looking. They make one suit practically 2 suits.

$6, $8, $10, $12.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

HARVARD SPORTS.

Photographic sketches of exciting finishes of various sporting events at Harvard in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler Sunday; probably fair Monday.
☞ For full weather report see Page 21.

Section 1

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,415. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919. 122 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections (Rotogravure) and Book Section. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

HOLD 4 IN DETROIT FOR ALLEGED PLOT TO DEFRAUD ARMY

Officer Accused of Arranging Fraudulent Sale of $30,000,000 Worth of Munitions.

2 NEW YORK MEN INVOLVED

Grant Hugh Browne Is Said to Have Instigated Conspiracy and to Have Got Contract.

ANOTHER ARREST EXPECTED

Washington Reports Action in Detroit but Part of Campaign to Protect Government.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., June 7.—Department of Justice agents have arrested four men, including an army officer stationed here, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government. The transaction involved the purchase of $250,000 worth of ordnance salvage, and is regarded by Federal agents as the first attempt to make an inroad on $30,000,000 worth of ordnance to be disposed of in the Detroit district. The men in custody are

Captain Soterius Nicholson, United States Ordnance, chief finance officer for this district.

Frederick C. Collins, President of the Merchants' Realty Company and Greek Vice Consul for Detroit.

Grant Hugh Browne, broker, 149 East Fortieth Street, New York City.

Burt A. Harris, 30 Church Street, New York City.

Indictments have been returned by the Grand Jury now in session against all but Harris. His case will be heard on Tuesday.

According to Federal agents the alleged conspiracy took root the first week in April when an army Major, since sent overseas to dispose of salvage, approached Captain Nicholson in Washington. The Federal officers charge that it was arranged he should look up "prospects" in Detroit. The charge will be that Captain Nicholson, whose offices are in the Book Building, upon his return to Detroit got in "touch" with an officer at Fort Wayne in an effort to interest him in the scheme.

Officer Informs Federal Agents.

It was due to this officer, whose name has not been divulged, that the alleged conspirators were rounded up. Pretending to fall in with the alleged plan to defraud the Government, he at once informed the Department of Justice. From that time on he worked under the direction of Arthur L. Barkey, the Department of Justice's agent in Detroit, and an Intelligence officer of the army sent from Washington.

Browne is said by Mr. Barkey to be the instigator of the conspiracy. He is alleged to have approached Nicholson and asked him if he could not get some one "on the inside" to work with them, and is alleged to have promised him that if he could arrange it that it meant thousands of dollars to him. (Nicholson.)

Nicholson is declared to have said he would try to do so, and is accused of making overtures to the army officer mentioned, whose name is withheld as he has not yet been placed under arrest.

It was agreed, Federal agents say, that bids would be made on munitions which the Government was to salvage in Detroit, and that all bids excepting those sent in by the clique would be rejected.

Three bids are required by the Government before any material can be sold. This is where Harris and Collins are said to have figured in the plot. They will lend the use of their names as bidders. Then Browne, it is alleged, would make the highest bid, which had already been agreed upon, and the contract would be awarded to him.

Captain Nicholson came to Detroit on Feb. 26 and registered at the Statler. From the time of his arrival he was closely watched under surveillance, and a dictaphone placed behind a picture on the wall of his room in the hotel, was constantly at the ear of Federal agents.

Many conferences were held in Nicholson's room, it is said, and it was by "listening in" that the officers gathered much of their evidence.

While the facts of the conspiracy were known to the officials, it is said, they did not want to make an arrest until they had facts to prove their case, so they waited until the first deal was made.

Contract Was Given to Browne.

Later when bids were submitted on $30,000,000 worth of munitions, Browne was the highest bidder, and the Government awarded him the contract. It was intended, it is alleged, to ship this material, which was mostly ammunition stock, to Mexico and thence to Germany.

On Thursday Nicholson went to Rochester, N. Y., followed by operatives. There he met Browne and Harris. The operatives say Browne passed $5,000 to Nicholson as his share of the profits, and from this Nicholson is said to have given the young army officer who was working with the Department of Justice officers $2,000. Each of them then, it is alleged, made up a purse of $1,000 by donating $500 each, which was given to Collins for the use of his name as one of the bidders.

When arrested on Thursday at the Statler $3,000 was found on Nicholson.

Continued on Page Four.

TERRACE GARDEN DANCE PALACE. Dancing Evenings, 7 to 12. Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, 2 to 12. No alcoholic drinks. DANCE IN THE OPEN AIR.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Americans Get Contracts to Rebuild 3 French Cities

PARIS, June 7.—Contracts for reconstruction work aggregating 200,000,000 francs, covering the rebuilding of the destroyed area of Rheims, Nancy, and Soissons, have been awarded to American firms, according to an announcement here today.

The official representatives of the chief company—a steel corporation—are now on their way to the United States.

TWO AIRMEN PLAN FLIGHT THIS WEEK

Vimy Gives Formal Notice That It Will Start Across the Atlantic Wednesday.

HANDLEY-PAGE ALSO READY

Destroyers May Be Stationed to Aid Fliers on Last End of Their Journey.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 7.—In accordance with the regulation established by the Admiralty after the narrow escape of Hawker and Grieve from death in the midatlantic, requiring four day's advance notice of a transatlantic start, Capt. Alcock, the Vickers-Vimy pilot, tonight gave formal notice that he would start his transatlantic flight next Wednesday. This notice was sent broadcast by wireless.

The Admiralty's purpose is to have all ships in the Atlantic on the lookout. A destroyer patrol at the far end of the course is also believed possible. The Vimy's trial flight is announced for tomorrow night.

The Sopwith undercarriage and wheels were brought today into Presque, Placentia Bay, by the schooner which found them off the Grand Banks.

With the prospect of engine trials late this afternoon, the Vickers Expedition is more hopeful than ever that the Vimy bomber will be the next away in the transatlantic air race. The Vicker's team is bending every effort for a trial flight, and it now seems more than possible that the middle of the week will see them off.

Capt. John Alcock, the Vimy pilot, is particularly cheered over the prospect of completing the work on the airdrome at Mundy's Pond by the time he is ready to fly right to that spot and prepare for the start across. A gang of men has worked like beavers there, plowing the tops off hillocks, rolling sod, blasting rocks, and generally preparing a runway for the twin-engined biplane, which needs plenty of room to get a rising headway.

Alcock's business manager, P. M. Muller, is expected here on Tuesday on the steamer Graciana, and the present outlook is that he will get here just in time to be in at the finish.

Recent London reports have the Vimy as a favorite in the betting, though no odds were quoted.

The reports from Harbor Grace this morning are that the Handley-Page will not be ready for a trial flight before Tuesday, one report having it that not even engine tests can be expected before that day. They plan several trials, and unless they do better than is now expected in the matter of getting ready, the Vickers men seem to have an excellent chance of getting off first. It is recognized, however, that either or both machines may encounter a variety of delays, so that predictions cannot be made with certainty.

A third contestant, F. P. Raynham, is hopeful of getting his new engine on the steamship Graciana, and he expects to be ready three days after the ship arrives for a trial flight. If he has a navigator he has made no announcement of that fact.

Both the Vimy and the Handley-Page planes, and no doubt the Martinsyde as well, are to carry mails, as did the Sopwith on its unsuccessful trip. The amount is to be limited to three pounds to each machine, while individual letters will be limited to one ounce.

A nominal subsidy of one dollar is to be paid by the Newfoundland Government to each mail carrier. The planes would carry mails for nothing except that their pilots want the Postmaster General's checks for souvenirs. The uncancelled subsidy stamps for the Sopwith mail, on which was printed "first transatlantic aerial port, April nineteen, nineteen," seventy-six of which remained out of the original issue of two hundred, have been sold by Postmaster General Robinson to Newfoundland people at $25 each. Thus a total of $1,900 was realized for the permanent marine disasters fund.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., June 7.—The Handley-Page transatlantic entry, commanded by Vice Admiral Mark Kerr, probably will go up for its first test flight on this side tomorrow or Monday. It was announced at the Handley-Page hangar here tonight. It was asserted that the transatlantic flight probably would be attempted some time next week.

READ TELLS FLIGHT STORY TO FIGHTERS

Commander Towers Also Describes His Voyage to American Soldiers and Sailors.

LONDON, June 7.—American soldiers and sailors in London massed at Eagle Hut today to hear Lieut. Commander

Continued on Page Nine.

Pain's Fireworks for the Fourth. "And the rockets red glare, Bombs bursting in air." Catalogues at 18 Park Place, New York.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

NATIONAL WIRE STRIKE ORDERED FOR WEDNESDAY

Members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union in Three Companies Called.

KONENKAMP ISSUES ORDER

Union Officials Assert That 60,000 to 100,000 Employes Will Be Affected.

COMPANIES NOT ALARMED

Say They Will Continue Business as Usual and That Union Has Few Members.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A nation-wide strike of telegraph and telephone operators who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America was ordered today to take effect next Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, standard time, from the general headquarters of the union here on telegraphic instructions from S. J. Konenkamp, International President, who was in Pittsburgh on his way to Chicago.

The strike order applies to employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph, the American Telephone and Telegraph and Cable Company with its associated institutions.

It was estimated at headquarters here that the strike would affect between 60,000 and 100,000 individuals, of whom nearly 25,000 were said to be members of the union. Outside of the union ranks, it was said, many wire workers had pledged themselves to support a strike.

Konenkamp announced yesterday in Washington that he would call a nation-wide strike today but did not name the date when it would become effective.

The strike order was as follows:

"All telegraph and telephone employes:

"A strike is hereby declared, to take effect Wednesday, June 11, 1919, at 8 A. M. standard time, against the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, with its associated institutions, including the Mackay and North American companies, and against telephone companies where our members are employed.

"S. J. KONENKAMP,
"International President."

Accompanying the strike order were instructions to members employed by concerns not affected by the order to aid in making the strike effective. This, it was explained, meant that employes of other concerns were asked to refuse to handle telegraph and telephone messages classed as commercial business.

Canadian members of the union, it was said, would refuse to handle any commercial business originating in the United States or directed to any point within this country.

Railway telegraphers also would refuse to handle commercial business, it was asserted, as a result of the passage of a resolution at the recent convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers in St. Louis saying that such business would be banned by employes of that organization in the event of a strike.

In Chicago, it was said at union headquarters, more than 4,000 wire workers would be affected.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—Telephone operators throughout the United States and electrical workers, who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, will go on strike June 16 in connection with the strike of telegraph operators, ordered for next Wednesday, according to an announcement made here tonight by S. J. Konenkamp, International President of the union.

When informed that the official strike order for telegraphers had been issued from the Chicago headquarters of the union, Mr. Konenkamp said:

"We will win the fight."

"The strike of commercial telegraphers, scheduled for Wednesday, will determine whether grievances of long standing can be remedied by force," he continued. "Peaceful means of adjusting our grievances have been sought for nearly a year now, but we were told by certain Governmental agencies in Washington that we could not get justice because our situation was not sufficiently acute.

Mr. Burleson has said no union workers should be discriminated against, but when we complained of discrimination, Mr. Burleson said we were a lot of agitators and he had the word of the telegraph officials for it."

Konenkamp said that the Postmaster General had acknowledged that "we are underpaid," but he charged that Mr. Burleson had "reduced our earnings" by lengthening the hours of night duty and abolishing time-and-a-half for Sunday overtime. He also charged that the men discharged by President Carlton of the Western Union for membership in the union had not been reinstated, as promised by Mr. Burleson.

Now Mr. Burleson turns the management of the Western Union back to

Continued on Page Three.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food for Babies, surpasses all others for digestibility and concentrated nourishment.—Advt.

AP CONVEYERS ARE BEST The Alvey-Ferguson Company, New York City.—Advt.

Reports Germany Recruiting Forces and Storing Munitions

BERNE, June 6.—Great activity is being displayed in Germany in recruiting men for the army, and in gathering ammunition, the Independent Socialist Die Freiheit of Berlin says.

According to the Socialist Abendi of Vienna, German recruiting agents are busy in Austria.

The Nachrichten of Basle says that the German recruiting bureaus are appealing for men to enlist and are offering various inducements, including pay of nine marks a day and "fidelity premiums."

GIBSON DENIES POLISH POGROMS

Our Minister to Poland Says He Knows of None Outside of Pinsk.

INVESTIGATED VILNA AFFAIR

Found It Was Not a Jewish Massacre—Some Jews Hostile to the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Official advices received by the State Department from Hugh Gibson, American Minister at Warsaw, were made public today and seem to indicate that reports of massacres of Jews in Poland have in some instances, at least, been exaggerated. Mr. Gibson reports that his investigations indicate that the feeling against certain classes of Jews is due largely to economic reasons rather than to religious intolerance. The State Department announcement reads:

"Mr. Gibson states that he has received no reports of atrocities against Jews in Poland, Lithuania, and Galicia, with the exception of the affairs at Vilna and Pinsk. He states that his sources of information are the local newspapers, including the Jewish press; the American Relief Administration, whose representatives cover all Polish districts; the American Red Cross, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Allied Mission, representatives of Jewish organizations who have talked frankly with him concerning the situation, and miscellaneous sources.

"It is stated that information has been given that there is feeling against certain classes of Jews, largely due to economic reasons rather than to religious intolerance, and that according to this information certain Jewish elements support the Government and are regarded with respect as an integral part of the nation of Poland, while another Jewish element is openly hostile to the Government.

"The City of Vilna was captured by the Poles on April 29 in a house-to-house fight, and some of the local population were killed during this fight. It is reported that the Polish forces had thirty-five casualties, and that thirty-eight civilians were killed. Persons who were known to be, or were even suspected of being, Communists, it is stated, were deported as hostages as a set-off against Poles deported by the Bolsheviki. These cases have been under investigation by a commission, and those found to be citizens of good repute are being returned to Vilna without delay.

"Colonel Godson, attached to the American Legation at Berne; his assistant, Lieutenant Dewald, and an American newspaper correspondent were in Vilna on May 5 and talked with Jews and others regarding the situation. Later, representatives of the Relief Administration and also a General Staff officer attached to the mission in Lithuania and a representative of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee were in Vilna. Information has been given that all of these persons are unanimous in the report that there was no Jewish massacre in Vilna, and that statements in Jewish newspapers of Warsaw confirm this view."

SAY POLISH TROOPS SLEW 1,500 IN VILNA

Allegations of Cruelty Shown to Jews Still Being Made to Peace Conference.

PARIS, June 6, (Associated Press.)—Evidence of cruelties practiced upon the Jews in Vilna by Polish troops as seen by witnesses has been collected by Dr. Rachmilevitz and sent to the Premier of Lithuania and transmitted by him to the Lithuanian Commission to the Peace Conference.

The document says that the same day the Poles occupied the Vilna railway station, they began pillaging the houses of Jews under the pretext that they were searching for arms and Bolsheviki. Soldiers of the Polish Legion were seen from windows in the Wallstrasse forcing open stores closed because of the Jewish Sabbath. On the afternoon of Monday, April 21, when relative calm obtained, people who had taken refuge in the cellars came out. Soldiers, it is said, arrested them, demanded their papers, searched them and took all the valuables from their pocketbooks.

Street fighting broke out, the document says, on the afternoon of April 22, after the city had been entirely cleared of Bolsheviki. A considerable number of Jews were killed or thrown into prison. Pedestrians in the streets were robbed of their clothing, particularly shoes. Prominent residents of the town

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Hotel Seville, 5th Av. and 29th St.—Rooms with private bath, $2.50; suites at moderate rates. Restaurant and grill.—Advt.

TEXAS GOVERNOR CALLS FOR BIGGER GUARD ON BORDER

Wires Baker That Mexican Situation Is Critical, Menacing Lives and Property.

OFFERS CAVALRY BRIGADES

Baker Asks Department Commander to Report—Has 20,000 Men There.

SONORA KILLINGS REPORTED

Arizonians Say Forty Americans and Mexicans Have Been Killed.

Report Americans Killed in Sonora by Outlaws

NOGALES, Ariz., June 7.—More than forty Americans and Mexicans have been killed by Yaquis and bandits in La Colorado, a district of Sonora, Mexico, within the last two weeks, according to nine American mining men who arrived from that neighborhood tonight.

The party of Americans, whose homes are in Arizona, Colorado, and California, have sent a statement of conditions in the district to the State Department at Washington, with copies to Senators Thomas of Colorado, Johnson of California, and Marcus Smith and Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Declaring that the Mexican situation is so critical that a larger force of troops on the border is necessary to protect lives and property of citizens, Governor Hobby of Texas has requested Secretary Baker to call into the Federal service the First and Second Brigades of Texas cavalry and to mobilize them at a convenient point.

The War Department immediately telegraphed the commanding General of the Southern Department, who has charge of the border guard, asking his views on the request and for any information bearing upon the situation described by Governor Hobby.

Governor Hobby's telegram to Secretary Baker follows:

"The Mexican situation appears to be so critical that an emergency may arise at the most unexpected moment requiring a larger force of troops on the border to protect lives and property of citizens than are at present available. I appreciate that for border duty cavalry is the most effective arm of the service, and I also appreciate that the Regular Army is short of cavalry. Therefore I respectfully urge and recommend that the 1st and 2d Brigades of cavalry, National Guard of Texas, be called into the Federal service. I urge that the call include brigade commanders and brigade headquarters detachments, so that the cavalry organization may go intact under command of two brigade commanders.

"I also suggest mobilization be fixed for a definite date not less than twenty days from date of call, in order that officers and men can arrange personal affairs and such officers and men who have dependents and for other satisfactory reasons may be discharged and their places filled with others who will be anxious to go into active service. This twenty days' period will also provide time to arrange details for transportation and camp. I suggest Camp Mabry at Austin as mobilization camp.

"My anxiety that lives and property of citizens be amply protected and my knowledge of conservatism and efficiency of officers and men of Texas cavalry brigades prompts this suggestion."

The department's telegram to the Southern Department's Commander follows:

"The Governor of Texas wires the department that the Mexican situation appears to be so critical that an emergency may arise at the most unexpected moment requiring a larger force of troops on the border to protect lives and property of citizens than is at present available. Your views and any information bearing upon the situation are desired by wire."

Confidential reports reaching the War Department within the last week regarding the situation in Northern Mexico contained no information, it was said, that would lead army officers to hold the opinion expressed by Governor Hobby. The border guard at present exceeds 20,000 troops, including cavalry, infantry, field artillery, air squadrons, and engineer units, distributed from Yuma, Ariz., to south of Laredo. The latter point is headquarters of the 4th United States Cavalry. Behind these is an even larger force at the demobilization camps or en route.

Major Gen. de Rosey C. Cabell, in command of the Mexican border district, has standing orders to dispose the American troops as he thinks best to protect lives and property.

Governor Fears Border Raids.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 7.—According to advices received from points in Mexico and on the border by Governor Hobby, the Carranza Government is sending troop trains northward, ostensibly to concentrate them at Rio Grande points

Continued on Page Sixteen.

MAGNIFICO—the Different Cigar. Mild and fragrant. Manufactured in the West Exclusively at UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers Daily. Reservations—The Plaza.—Advt.

OUR DELEGATES WON'T GIVE OUT TREATY; SENATE LEAK INQUIRY TO BEGIN AT ONCE; GERMAN REDS START NEW OUTBREAKS

Conference Commissions Speed Up Their Work; Big Four Still Discussing German Proposals

PARIS, June 7.—Virtually all the important commissions connected with the Peace Conference were in session today. The activity was due to the directions issued yesterday by the conference leaders that the work of the body should be speeded up as far as possible.

The Council of Four met this morning and continued its consideration of the German counterproposals. Among the commissions which held sessions were those on Ports and Waterways, Responsibilities, Belgium, and Alsace-Lorraine.

Little progress was made by the Council of Four in the attempt to formulate the reply to the Germans. The attitude of the American commission remains that of mediator, but the French and English are as far apart tonight as they have been at any time this week. Premier Clemenceau remains firm in his determination not to reduce the demands upon the Germans.

It is expected that most of the reports of the minor commissions will come before the Council Monday, when more rapid progress may be made. It has been pointed out to both the French and English delegates that virtually as much time has been taken by the Allies in preparing an answer to the German counterproposals as was allowed the Germans to consider the treaty after its presentation, and they have been urged to effect an agreement as soon as possible.

The question of Fiume also was discussed today, but no decision was reached.

The majority of the Paris newspapers comment adversely today upon the proposition considered yesterday by the Council of Four for the taking of a plebiscite in Upper Silesia to decide upon union with Germany or Poland. They argue that, as the district is still under German administration, there would be no adequate guarantee of an impartial decision.

It is declared that the council was deeply impressed by the arguments on this subject presented by Premier Paderewski of Poland.

The question of the western frontier of Poland was again under consideration by the Council of Four at today's meeting.

PARIS DELEGATE TALKS

Says Treaty Text Cannot Be Published Till It Is Signed.

CAN'T MEET SENATE'S VIEW

Had No Authority to Forbid the Germans Not to Publish Document.

SENATORS ARE RESIGNED

Don't Expect to Get the Text, but Will Push Inquiry as to the Leak.

PARIS, June 7.—The American delegation to the Peace Conference is apparently firm in its decision not to authorize the publication of the German peace treaty until it is signed, and not even to communicate the official text in its present form to the United States Senate.

A member of the American delegation, in discussing the complaint made in the Senate concerning publication of the treaty in Germany and charges that copies were in the hands of New York bankers, said that the delegation had not violated the pledge made to other powers not to give out the text of the treaty until it was completed, and would not do so. He added that, so far as he knew, Germany had not been requested to keep the treaty secret, as such a request to an enemy would not be in conformity with accepted diplomatic practice.

The delegate in replying to an inquiry why the covenant of the League of Nations had been published, said that, while the covenant was part of the treaty, it did not actually deal with the terms of peace, and, consequently, was essentially of a different character.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—No word came to the State Department today from President Wilson or Secretary Lansing in reply to the resolution of Senator Johnson, adopted by the Senate yesterday, calling upon the State Department for the text of the treaty with Germany, "if not incompatible with the public interest." The State Department cabled the resolution to Paris last night and is expecting an answer within twenty-four hours.

Secretary Lansing is expected to reply to the request, and it is thought that he will say that it is not "compatible with the public interest" to allow the treaty to be made public at this time. He is expected to take the ground that as the treaty has not been signed by Germany it would be premature to submit it to the Senate. Advices from Paris show that changes are likely to be made in it before Germany finally signs.

Republican Senators who have been calling for the treaty text were not confident today that the Johnson resolution would be of any avail. They expected that the President would not yield to the demand of the Senate, but would take his time in letting the Senate have the text.

Senators today were talking of the coming investigation by the Foreign Relations Committee of the leak by which copies of the treaty, according to assertions by Mr. Lodge and Mr. Borah, reached persons in New York. The committee will meet Monday to outline a program for their inquiry. Whether the inquiry will be thrown open to the public will be decided later. Some Republican and apparently all the Democratic Senators on the committee favor open hearings. Senator Lodge has taken no position on the matter.

The Democratic members, led by Hitchcock, want the investigation to include the disclosure of the identity of the person in New York who showed Mr. Lodge copies of the treaty and the one who told Mr. Borah over the telephone that "special interests" in Wall Street had copies of it. Mr. Lodge has already stated to the Senate that he will not tell the name of the person who showed him the copies. Mr. Borah indicated today that he would not tell the name of the lawyer who talked to him.

Republican members of the committee think that the leak will be traced from Paris, where it is alleged it originated, to New York. They intend to call witnesses who may be able to give the information. Officials of the State Department will be called, and it is likely that requests will be sent to Paris for members of the President's delegation to appear on the stand.

Subpoenas are expected to be issued for persons in New York who are alleged to have copies of the treaty in their hands. They will be asked to tell on the witness stand where they got the copies.

Republican leaders insist that Hitchcock, in demanding the investigation, opened the way for an inquiry that will bring Government officials now with President Wilson to the witness stand. They intend, so they say, that the investigation be pushed to the end.

If the inquiry develops the scope now

SEES POSEN FACING VENDETTA OF RACES

Bitterness Is Growing Fast Between Germans and Poles in Northern District.

PEOPLE TELL OF ATROCITIES

No Prospect of Preventing Struggle Is Found Unless Allies Send Troops.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BROMBERG, Province of Posen, June 3.—Bromberg and its surrounding neighborhood bring back some dim memories of Belgium and Serbia of early wartimes. Here one seems to stand again before the unknown in human experience. One has an uneasy feeling of uncertainty. There are portends of tragedy. The atmosphere is heavy with the burden of a flaming tempest.

I reached Bromberg at midnight on Sunday, and in its eerie shadows the whole town seemed to speak of war. As I left the station a soldier pushed a slip of paper into my hand. It was a military permit, allowing me to be out after 11 o'clock, to go from the station to the hotel.

For here a "sharpened state of siege" prevails. Here in a predominantly German part of the Province of Posen, just north of the demarcation line fixed under the armistice conditions, but well within the great belt of territory which, in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty, will go to Poland, sparks of passion and war fly and racial antagonism mounts with every speeding hour. It wants but a hand to put flame to the powder train, and then heaven knows what will happen.

I have called this region a predominantly German one and I do so on the basis of those official statistics accepted by the Peace Conference and by the Polish representatives at Entente headquarters. Even from the Poles here I can obtain nothing definite, which places the accuracy of those figures in doubt.

Variation in Racial Lines.

Bromberg has five Germans for every Pole. In the Netze region, through which runs part of that river and canal system which links the Vistula and the Oder—a great and important highway for German trade—there are 70 per cent. Germans and 30 per cent. Poles. At Schneidemuehl, just inside the "threatened region," the Poles form only 2 per cent. of the population. To the south there stretches that vast part of Central Posen to which Germany abandoned all claim. To the north there extends away to the sea territory which is in the main solidly German.

So it is between the Polish heart of Posen and the overwhelmingly German provinces of West Prussia and Pomerania that the two races come into most violent conflict. It is here, throughout the broad belt between and including Bromberg and Schneidemuehl, that hate burns most fiercely. It is here that it may flare into war at any moment and cast the brand of battle to the whole

Continued on Page Two.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on Page 5, Section 3.—Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Clean—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

DISORDER STARTS IN GERMAN CITIES

Twenty-Hour Strike Ordered by Soviet, Following Execution of Nissen.

BERLIN CARS STOPPED

Troops Out in Munich and Firing Is Heard—Other Towns Affected.

BERLIN, June 7, (Associated Press.)—The street cars of Berlin ceased running at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as a result of the declaration of a twenty-four-hour strike by the Greater Berlin Soviet in protest against the execution of Levine Nissen, the Bavarian communist leader, at Munich on Thursday.

Only two of the morning papers appeared today, and these in reduced form. The strike is not general, but is on a large scale.

The workers are also invited to strike next Friday, the day set for the funeral of Rosa Luxemburg, the radical Socialist, who, with Dr. Karl Liebknecht, was killed by a mob in Berlin early in the year.

June 6—Disorder reigned in Munich all last night, according to advices received from the Bavarian capital today. Machine gun firing was heard intermittently. The reason for it was not known at the time the advices were sent. The newspapers were not able to appear.

The metal workers' strike in Munich has extended to Nuremberg and Fuerth.

What is termed the political mistake of the Bavarian Cabinet in permitting the execution of Nissen, it has become apparent, is likely to result in another Spartacide attempt against the German Government.

The Independent Socialist organ Die Freiheit has opened an editorial broadside on the subject.

The Spartacide movement has been in course of preparation in the last several weeks on account of the outcome of the trials of the slayers of Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the escape of military officers imprisoned for killing those leaders, and the stern rule of Gustav Noske, the Minister of National Defense. The situation has furnished the Independent Socialists, Spartacides, and extremists with much handy material.

The political disaffection has extended to the Majority Socialists. Resolutions adopted by factory and workingmen's councils call on the party convention, which will meet at Weimar Tuesday, to demand the retirement of Socialists from the present Government.

The radical opponents of the Ebert and Scheidemann Government are using the tangled peace situation as another weapon with which to attack their former comrades. If the Cabinet weathers the blow, it is believed, it will be chiefly because the allied reply to the German counterproposals will be sufficiently favorable and conciliatory to enable the present Government to regain its prestige. Any tangible progress in the peace negotiations, for the German delegation is expected to prove an effective counterirritant to the manoeuvres of the Independent Socialists.

Today the flurry had hardly reached the stage of an acute crisis, although the followers of Hugo Haase were said to be predicting the overthrow of Ebert and Scheidemann within eight days.

The German National Assembly will meet in Berlin the latter part of next week.

MUNICH, June 6, (Associated Press.)—A general strike threatens this city as a result of the execution of Levine Nissen. Occupational troops have been ordered to prepare to meet any emergency.

See James Gordon Bennett Estate Advertisement on Page 12, Section 6. JOSEPH P. DAY, Real Estate Auctioneer.—Advt.

threatened, it will consume more time than it will take for Germany to sign the treaty of peace and the treaty to reach he Senate.

Senator Hitchcock, after consultation with Acting Secretary Polk, stated that the President did not authorize the giving out of any copies of the treaty, excepting those that came to the State Department here. Mr. Hitchcock insists that some one, not related to the President's entourage, must have purloined them, or that the copies in New York are not from Paris but are some of those printed in Germany.

Mr. Lodge says Mr. Hitchcock need have no fear that all the witnesses who can throw any light on the leak will not be subpoenaed.

"We intend going thoroughly into this matter," said Mr. Lodge. "We want to know how the secret copies got to New York, while the Senate could not get the treaty."

AUSTRIANS EXPRESS DESPAIR.

Say the Treaty Strips Them of Everything but the Empire's Debts.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 6.—Private messages from Vienna say that the peace terms created positive consternation.

"Only 6,000,000 of us are left," the Austrians say. "Three and a half million German-speaking Austrians, the backbone of the country, must be abandoned to Bohemia, together with our mining and industrial resources. With Tyrol and Moravia we have lost our sources of agricultural wealth, and nothing is left us but 4,000,000 mountain-bred peasants and about 2,000,000 city dwellers."

The Austrians even declare that the terms of their treaty are much harder than those imposed upon Germany. All their former resources, they say, now belong to the Hungarians, Czechs, Poles, Rumanians, Italians, and Jugoslavs, and the Austrians fear that little will be left them except debts which they have no means of settling.

"All our assets," they say, "have been awarded to the other nationalities of our former empire, and only the liabilities are reserved for us."

Vienna particularly is concerned about where she will obtain the food for her 2,000,000 population, as to who will take her products, which are mostly luxury articles, and how she can obtain raw materials. The opinion is generally expressed that the best thing which can now happen is the occupation of what remains of Austria by the Allies.

ITALY DIVIDED ON TREATY.

Some Papers Oppose Concessions to Foe; Others More Lenient.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 5.—Heated discussion still continues as to the advisability of negotiating peace terms with the Germans. Some of the controversialists loudly proclaim that it would be a sign of weakness to change any clauses of the peace treaty, and urge that the Entente immediately demand the Germans' signature, and if this is refused, order the allied armies to advance into Germany.

Others contemplate the possibility of making slight amendments in the treaty, without, however, changing its fundamental conditions.

The Avanti, an intransigeant Socialist newspaper, is filled with articles headed, "We told you so," taking the supposed lenient attitude of Wilson and Lloyd George as proof that the peace treaty is not so just and democratic a document as those statesmen have maintained.

BROCKDORFF AT COLOGNE.

Said to Have Gone to Discuss the Secession of the Rhineland.

PARIS, June 7.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who left Versailles last evening, is on a visit to Cologne, it developed today. According to the French morning newspapers the Count's visit is connected rather with events in the Rhineland, where conditions are unsettled through the recent proclamation of the Rhineland Republic, than with the Peace Conference.

It is understood that the German plenipotentiary will confer at Cologne with Cardinal von Hartmann, the Archbishop of Cologne.

TURKEY'S PEACE DELEGATION.

Four Men Chosen, with Premier Damad Ferid as the Head.

PARIS, June 7.—The Turkish Government has appointed a delegation to the Peace Conference under the leadership of Damad Ferid Pasha, a dispatch from Constantinople says. The other members are Tewfik Pasha, Tewfik Bey, Riza Tewfik Bey, and Rechid Hilm Bey.

Damad Ferid Pasha is the present Prime Minister. Tewfik Pasha is a former Premier. Tewfik Bey is the Minister of Finance, and Riza Tewfik Bey is President of the Council of State.

RENNER BACK AT ST. GERMAIN.

Returns from Conference with His Government at Feldkirch.

ST. GERMAIN, June 7.—Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and head of his nation's delegation to the Peace Congress, arrived here today after his visit to Feldkirch, where he had been in conference with Austrian Government representatives from Vienna.

Dr. Renner was accompanied by Richard Schuller and Herr Sternbalk, technical counsellors of the delegation.

SAYS GERMANY CANNOT PAY.

Dernburg Asserts That Invasion Won't Collect the Indemnities.

LONDON, June 7.—Germany's inability to meet the financial demands of the peace terms and the inability of the Allies to make her pay are insisted upon by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the German Minister of Finance, in an interview telegraphed by The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent. Dr. Dernburg repeats his recent declaration that Germany will not sign the terms as presented, and continues:

"As a matter of fact, neither the Entente nor Germany is capable of signing this peace. Germany cannot pay, and the Entente cannot make Germany pay. You can invade Germany and occupy the Ruhr Basin, and nobody will stand in your way if you wish to come to Berlin. But when you are there what are you going o do?

"Your only hope of reparation lies in getting the German people to work producing goods which they can give the Allies against money indemnity; but first they must have food and then raw materials. You must make terms which will enable you to get your reparations reasonably soon. You do not suppose that our children are going to remain slaves because their parents lost the war."

Dr. Dernburg, elsewhere in the interview, speaks derisively of President Wilson.

"I thought he came over here as a new sort of redeemer, in the rôle of a savior of mankind," the Finance Minister is quoted as saying, "but I have not found in the peace treaty one word of his peace conciliation and good will."

WILSON WORKING TO STAY UNREST

Feels It Paramount That Allies Stand Together to Save Distracted World.

SPEEDY PEACE IS VITAL

Senate Changes, Americans Hold, Would Bar Us Out and Encourage Anarchy.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jnue 5.—Under the arrangement suggested by President Wilson of addenda to the treaty draft the French objections to amending the text concerning the reparation payments and other clauses would be met and at the same time the British would have the satisfaction of seeing the harsher terms modified to conform to British public opinion.

One clause in the addenda concerns a matter over which both the British and the Germans have raised the issue. This is the provision in the treaty that the German Government shall enact financial legislation to give effect to the Allied Reparations Commission's decisions. The commission is empowered to fix the amounts of reparation that Germany must pay annually, and in the German mind the fear is strong that the commission would have complete control of German finances and methods of taxation for thirty years. A clause of the addenda would limit the authority of the Reparations Commission so as to leave the German Government free to enact its own legislation without outside dictation.

So with the clauses affecting upper Silesia. A provision in the addenda gives assurance that Germany shall be entitled to buy coal from the Silesian fields commensurate with her industrial needs.

Details of compromise proposals embraced in the addenda are not yet disclosed, but it is understood that they conform generally to the British desires for changes in the machinery for execution of the peace treaty without amending the text, to which the French objected.

Among those close to President Wilson some apprehension is expressed that the discussion of Lloyd George of proposals for amending the treaty will create the impression that there is dissention in the governing council of the Peace Conference.

Nothing has come to light to give color to such an impression. On the contrary the allied statesmen seem to be governed by intention to labor in harmony, and confidence is generally expressed that they will satisfy all concerned.

President Wilson believes, according to good information, that above everything else, the present efforts of the peacemakers should be devoted to keeping the Allies together. This he conceives to be the paramount duty of everybody connected with the interallied negotiations.

His attitude in this respect seems to explain the compromises to which he gave reluctant assent. In the President's opinion, the allied nations must stand shoulder to shoulder for the good of the world, and if it comes hard to swallow some proposals, evidently born of national selfishness, they must be swallowed in order to prevent dissension, which would leave the Allies unable to cope in unity with the conditions that threaten again to throw the world into chaos.

Bolshevism is spreading rapidly. The bomb outrages in the United States are thought to be a phase of it. In the minds of the statesmen of the Great Powers the fear is uppermost that unless thefr Governments act together on common principles and with a common purpose, anarchy is liable to get a strong foothold in many countries.

To lessen these dangers the President wants a quick peace. He is impatient over the delays in the conclusion of the present negotiations. It is evident that to his mind the unrest which is obvious in Europe is bound to continue and gain strength.

This is likely to continue as long as the signing of the peace treaty is delayed. Therefore peace as soon as possible is a very desirable thing to be attained.

But the President does not want a soft peace. He believes that Germany should be punished for her crimes.

Throughout the voluminous German memorandum, containing counter-proposals, objections and observations with respect to the allied peace terms, there is little if any suggestion that Germany is treating with her enemies other than as an equal. The German plenipotentiaries appear to overlook the fact that the conditions of which they complain were imposed because of Germany's attempt to conquer the world, her disregard of treaty obligations, her wanton violation of the rights of peoples, and her threats, when she thought herself victorious, of the humiliating peace she intended to impose on the Allied Nations.

This attitude is quite opposite to the President's view. He would keep fresh in the minds of the allied peacemakers that Germany is an outlaw which must wash its hands clean of blood and undergo a period of probation before being again admitted into full standing in the international sisterhood.

At the same time the President wants a workable peace. In this connection he is willing to have the amount of indemnity that Germany must pay fixed by the treaty obligations and to lessen the danger of a future war. There is reason to believe, however, that he is unwilling to go as far as the German plenipotentiaries suggest with reference to lessening the exactions in the payment of reparation. The German plenipotentaries have expressed a willingness to pay $25,000,000,000 without interest, but a reading of the enemy memorandum indicates that they would have the Allies deduct from this amount the value of the ships and other properties taken from Germany.

This does not accord with the view in American circles here, which is understood to reflect what is in the President's mind. The American delegation would be disposed to fix $25,000,000,000 as the amount of reparation, but with interest of 5 or 6 per cent. until paid. There is no sympathy among the American delegation for granting rebates on account of German properties seized or to be transferred to the allied Governments in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

These, in brief, are believed to be the President's views on certain phases of the present agitation over changing the treaty terms. He is represented as having striven, and to be still striving, to make the treaty as perfect as present conditions admit. If there was no such thing in the world as national pride the task of treaty-making would have been easier and the efforts of the treaty makers would probably have created a better impression. In the United States. As things have turned out, the treaty represents months of hard work, with much of that time devoted to efforts to harmonize differences between the Allies.

The difference seemed frequently to be impossible to settle. In these circumstances most of those who have been part and parcel of the treaty making don not see how it is possible for a parliamentary body of any allied nation to amend the treaty.

For the United States Senate to change the provisions of the League of Nations Covenant, separate the Covenant from the treaty proper, and amend the treaty itself would, according to opinion very general here, provide obstacles to peace impossible to overcome, and in addition would take the United States out of the League of Nations. Not only that, but the United States would not be a party to preserving the peace of the world—the object which underlies the whole Paris Conference.

That American support of the peace conditions is essential to the continuance of world peace is accepted as axiomatic here, and there is fear that refusal of the Senate to accept the treaty would afford greater encouragement to the forces of anarchy and Bolshevism, which are beginning to thrive on the present unrest and the delay in bringing the great war formally to an end.

RUSSIAN RED FORCES ARE AGAIN RETIRING

Will Take Women and Children from Kronstadt—Esthonian Troops Advancing.

LONDON, June 7.—An official statement issued by the Russian Soviet Government, received here by wireless, says:

"In the region of Petrograd our troops have retired to the line of Kernovo-Leshka-Laguny.

"The Kronstadt Soviet has decided to evacuate all the women and children and the unreliable bourgeoisie element.

"The submarine which attacked four destroyers in the Gulf of Koporia was sunk by artillery fire. Our troops have retired to new positions, striking Narata (about 20 miles) southwest of Krasnoygoska."

Having held up the Bolshevist counter-offensive along the Gatschina Railway, the Esthonians, according to an official communication, have commenced an advance in the direction of Kresburg, but are being hampered by German landwehr and the German Government's Iron Divisions, which cut the railway bridge between Wenden and Ramoth.

The Finnish General Staff has reported a sudden opening of violent fire by Bolshevist sentinels on Finnish soldiers on the Russian front, the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company states. The fire became more violent, machine gun and artillery being brought into play, until the fighting extended along the entire front.

The British and Esthonian Governments have agreed that British troops shall occupy Oesel Island as a guarantee for the payment of financial aid rendered the Esthonians, according to a report received in Copenhagen from Reval and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company. British squadrons, it is added, will be stationed at Helsingfors and Hangoe, Finland, and at Reval.

COPENHAGEN, June 7.—The Esthonians are reported to have taken Hessegen, in Southern Livonia. They have begun to drive the Bolsheviki in the direction of Kreutzburg, seventy miles southeast of Riga. The Bolsheviki are fleeing in panic from Central Livonia to avoid being surrounded.

The Lettish Information Bureau reports that Germans from Riga are advancing in the rear of the Bolsheviki to occupy the eastern frontier of Livonia.

ALLIES ASSURED OF PEACE IN CHINA

PEKING, June 6, (Associated Press.)—The British Minister, Sir John N. Jordan, on behalf of the diplomatic body in Peking, yesterday tendered an aide memoire to President Hsu Shih-chang, in which the powers expressed deep regret at the suspension of the Shanghai conference which had been endeavoring to effect conciliation between North and South China, and the hope that the conference would be resumed at an early date to complete the establishment of internal peace. The note declared that it was presented in a friendly spirit and that no interference in China's domestic affairs was meant.

SEES POSEN FACING VENDETTA OF RACES

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

angry east, only too ready, alas, to receive it and pass it on northward to the sea and southward to Silesia.

Take a glimpse into the minds of the two races, now standing here sullenly and antagonistically facing each other. On the one hand there are the Poles conscious that they have refound again their long lost heritage of liberty, looking to tomorrow when once more their great and historic land will resume its place among the nations after our Hashish dream of war. The splendid hope of a restored Poland must be realized.

German Oppression of Poles.

Poles in Germany undoubtedly have been wickedly oppressed under the old régime as no one denies. The land appropriation laws set in motion by Bismarck in 1885, and strengthened in 1904 by Bülow, were about as iniquitous in their spirit as anything that could be conceived, but they failed, and failed utterly.

I believe it is correct, and can find here on the spot no statistics to confute the statement that nine-tenths of the land disposed of while those laws were in force was bought not from Poles but from German big estate owners. Only one-tenth was acquired from the Poles and a large fraction of even that was acquired under purchase.

Tyrannies there were, of course, which succeeded, but still the Poles have flourished and increased. On the other hand, here are the Germans, defeated, disillusioned. They have lost almost everything. They scarcely appear to have a Fatherland now. German small proprietors fear the Poles will annul the whole legal system of land tenure, and that evictions will be wholesale.

Again one cannot deny to the Germans some pride in their progress and achievements. Everywhere one goes in this district industry is almost entirely German. Millions have been spent in schemes to further trade and improve economic conditions. As is the case everywhere, the Germans have built up an excellent educational system, and all this, the Germans say, is to go to Poland, whose general level of culture is much lower than theirs.

Charge that Poles Violate Line.

The Entente fixed in the Province of Posen the demarcation line beyond which the Poles and Germans should not go. There have been numerous German reports that the Poles had violated that line. I have seen with my own eyes that that is true. Yesterday I visited the little town of Nakel.

Looking out southward from a window in the Mayor's office I could see the villages of Steinberg and Brücken, roughly one kilometer away. These places are occupied by Polish forces which, according to the armistice terms, should be about sixteen kilometers distant from Nakel. The Mayor's window had been pierced by a Polish bullet and the house opposite had a deep dent of a Polish shell.

In and around Nakel the casualties inflicted by the Poles since the armistice was concluded amount to 7 soldiers and 11 civilians killed, and 40 soldiers and 28 civilians wounded. Between Feb. 20 and April 23 220 Polish shells had been fired on Nakel and the district.

Polish forces on the River Netze prevent traffic on the waterway though that is essential to the proper distribution of food in the region. Trade on that waterway, too, will be brought to a standstill. Work in the fields within reach of Polish rifles and machine guns is impossible, as the workers are fired upon and have been in many cases killed or wounded.

I hesitate very much to refer to atrocities, but going along the roads of this region I met many peasants who had fled from the district occupied by Poles, and one and all had stories of more or less gruesome atrocities to tell. Even now, as I write, in Brombers I can hear the dull pulse of Polish artillery fire. I state all this with the liveliest sense of responsibility, but I must say it is out of fairness I have heard both sides, and without finally judging, I report here what I have seen and heard.

The general state of affairs in the whole Netze region has aroused passions on both sides which it is impossible to exaggerate. All the terrible elements of civil war appear ready to break loose. There are strong Polish forces; on the other side there are German troops, and the people, too, are armed. Yesterday I spoke to Colonel von Theer, a native of this region, who commands a 140 kilometer "front."

"If the Government signs away this district, I shall tear off my epaulettes and fight as a common soldier," he declared. That is the spirit which pervades this part of the country. As I have said, I do not judge, but think it merely my duty to point out there are here prospects of a bitter and bloody civil war. It will be a long, dreadful struggle, ebbing and flowing, but ever demanding a heavy toll of lives.

The passion with which the Poles and Germans have laid their cases before me presents that to my mind only too plainly. It will be a struggle difficult to cope with. It will be a racial vendetta, a fierce franc-tireur war. To my warning I add one suggestion. Whatever the ultimate decision may be, whether it be that the matter be decided by plebiscite, or whether the frontier be fixed on purely strategic lines, as at present is suggested, it is of the utmost importance that some Entente force, some strong Entente authority, should be present on the spot to preserve order and tranquility. Otherwise the consequenses will almost certainly be such as will stagger Europe.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 122 Pages, as follows:

I. General News Section.
II. News Section, Financial, Business, Sports.
III. Editorial Section.
IV. Drama, Music, Special Articles.
V. Rotogravure Picture Section, First Part.
VI. Rotogravure Picture Section, Second Part.
VII. Rotogravure Magazine Section.
VIII. Review of Books Section.
IX. Real Estate and Want Section.

FRENCH OPENLY PUSH RHINE PROPAGANDA

Gen. Mangin Acting Under Paris Orders in Helping the New Republic.

GEN. LIGGETT HOLDS ALOOF

Americans See No Reason for Change While They Are in Control.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, June 6.—I have spent twenty-four hours hunting for the new Rhine Republic. It cannot be found hereabout. The separatist movement, hailed in Paris as of great significance, does not amount to much on this part of the Rhine, at least. In the American-occupied area not the slightest progress has been made toward its consummation.

So far as I can find out, the Rhineland republic exists in a set of offices and two sets of minds in French territory. The child appears of uncertain parentage. General Mangin, commanding the French Occupation Army at Wiesbaden, appears to be its foster father.

France's Foreign Office believes a good Germany would be a divided Germany. Furthermore, France demanded at the Peace Conference the establishment of a barrier State on the Rhine. She did not get it.

It is only frankness to state that she saw another chance in the Rhineland Republic movement and seized it. In encouraging the movement, General Mangin acted, it is said, in accord with the French authorities at Paris.

The Rhineland Republic appears to have no chance at this time, and under its present auspices the Germans in Cologne and Coblenz are especially bitter against it. There are, no doubt, differences between the Rhineland and Prussia. Perhaps under different circumstances a majority of the Rhinelanders would like a separate State apart from Germany. But the Rhinelanders seem suspicious of these movements from Wiesbaden. They are suspicious of French approval of it. They feel that what France would work for would be a permanent separation of the Rhineland from the rest of Germany. Wherefore they are against Dr. Dorten and his republic.

French Frank About Propaganda.

The French Foreign Office, through the Army of Occupation, has conducted propaganda ever since the beginning of the occupation. This propaganda, regarded as perfectly legitimate in European politics, looked to the establishment of a buffer state. Repeated efforts have been made to have the Americans and British lend aid to such work in their territories, but the American and British authorities have consistently held that their mission was military and not political. The French, on the one side, and the British and American on the other, have been perfectly frank about this difference in policy.

When the idea of a Rhenish republic came up Dr. Dorten and others, they took it to General Mangin. It was suggested that Coblenz would be a good place to start the republic because the presence of the Americans would give opportunity for good propaganda along sister republic lines.

French officers approached the American commander on the subject; but the American authorities took the stand that while they did not care whether the Rhineland was independent or not they did not think any change desirable while they were occupying that region.

The proclamation of the republic was originally announced as having taken place at Coblenz, but this was corrected next day. Unable to spring their republic at Coblenz, Dr. Dorten and his conferees did so in Wiesbaden on June 1. The news spread and next day the workers of the Coblenz area declared a strike as a protest. About 10,000 railroad workers quit in the morning and the street car workers announced a strike for 3 o'clock.

Liggett Warned Strikers.

General Liggett had the leaders rounded up and told them that while the Americans were not backing any new republic, they were not backing any strikes against it. He reminded them that the Americans here were against all strikes, and this one must end, not because it was a strike against the separatist movement, but because it was a strike. He said that if the strike was not called off within three hours the leaders would be put into motor trucks, taken to the American outpost line, and sent southward. The strike ended within two hours.

Protest strikes in British territory had a like ending.

Technically the Americans are neutral. That is, they do not mix in politics, but they have a policy applying in the situation, and that is that there is going to be no change in Government while they are here. That is the reason that they decided that they would continue to deal with the existing local authorities whether Wiesbaden proclaimed new officials or not. This works in both directions, for Berlin announced a purpose today to displace the Over-President of the Rhineland, who has headquarters in Coblenz. The American command is taking the stand that the present officials will do as long as Americans stay here.

Coblenz Papers Curbed.

American neutrality refuses to allow local newspapers to make any comments on the situation of a nature to provoke criticism of our Allies. The Volks-Zeitung was suppressed for two days because it printed an article alleging the new republic was a French creation and intended to dismember Germany.

The Coblenzer Zeitung today prints a proclamation, signed by all the political parties, including the Centrists, branding the new movement as treasonable.

It seems safe to say that with the American and British taking their present stand the new movement for a Rhineland republic has little chance. It has small chance among the Germans of the Rhineland, who do not support Dorten very strongly, and who, despite his statement that his "Presidency" does not look to separation of the Rhineland from Germany, but only to the formation of a new German State, do not trust him.

At all events, Coblenz will not be the capital of the new Rhine republic as long as the American Army of Occupation stays here. After it is gone, after the British have gone, even within the next fifteen years, perhaps—but that will be another story.

BERLIN SENDS TRIMBORN TO GOVERN RHINELAND

Effort at Conciliation Seen—Germans Assert Separatist Move Is Weakening.

BERNE, June 6. (French Wireless Service.)—In a counter-effort against the Rhenish Republic movement, the Berlin Government has appointed Karl Trimborn, a leading Clerical, as regional President of the Rhineland.

Herr Trimborn has been an active worker for the erection of a Rhenish Republic which would be a component part of Germany. His nomination is said to be an important concession to the republican movement in the Rhineland.

The Independent Socialist organ Die Freiheit of Berlin says that events in the Rhineland contain a lesson and a warning which should not be disregarded. It declares that if the Government refuses to sign the peace treaty the separatist movements in Germany might easily gain the advantage.

Karl Trimborn was a member of the last Reichstag. He was born in Cologne in 1854 and still resides there. Trimborn is a lawyer.

Say French Promised Cheaper Food.

WIESBADEN, June 6, (Associated Press.)—Opposition to the Rhenish Republic is growing here each day. The judges of the province are the latest to defy the new government and, with court employes, have declined to recognize the legality of the régime headed by Dr. Dorten.

The French are reported to have made definite promises to the republic in the shape of officially settling wine and food prices on a peace basis and also fixing the value of the mark arbitrarily at one franc, 23 centimes.

A general protest strike took place here yesterday.

DARMSTADT, June 6, (Associated Press.)—Ten persons expelled from portions of the Rhineland occupied by the French because they refused to deal with the new republic, it is alleged, have reached this city.

They say they were confined by the French in the barracks at Worms. Some assert that food was not given to them for twenty hours, that they were placed in cells without sleeping accommodations, and were insulted and maltreated by French officers.

COLOGNE, June 6.—Dr. Dorten, President of the new Rhenish Republic, has telegraphed to Sir William Robertson, commander of the British forces of occupation here, announcing the formation of the republic and repudiating any desire to evade a just share in the reparation for damages."

He appeals to the Entente powers to protect the new State against the "inevitable revenge from Prussian militarism."

PARIS, June 7.—The Government of Hesse has issued orders to officials throughout its territory not to give allegiance to the Government of the Rhenish Republic.

Berlin Reports Move Subsiding.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 6.—The danger of the separatist movement at Wiesbaden seems to be removed, as the French authorities, it is stated here, have dropped Leader Dorten.

The Mayence populace liberated three Social Democratic leaders who had been arrested by French gendarmerie for demonstrating against separation. French white troops being suspected of disloyalty, it is said in Berlin, Senegalese took their places and drove the people from the streets.

During street riots caused by the separatist movement in the town of Biebrich a French officer struck a car driver in the face with a horsewhip, it is alleged, whereupon the latter retaliated with a heavy crank, killing the officer at the first blow. French soldiers, it is also said, refused to arrest the car driver, who was protected by the excited populace and fled from the occupied district.

It is asserted that representatives of certain industries misrepresented the situation to the French authorities, who now begin to realize that only an insignificant part of the populace favor the separatist movement, for which the French are said to have spent 10,000,000 francs.

MATIN SEES DANGER OF GERMAN BLACKMAIL

Urges Special Firmness in Answering Demands for Rectified Polish Frontier.

BY CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 6.—The Matin, discussing the answer to be made to the German counterproposals, says:

"The response will refute German assertions and aim to leave nothing in the dark. It will demonstrate the harmony between the treaty and the Wilsonian program and will give the Germans from three to five days in which to sign. It is probable that Brockdorff-Rantzau and the other German delegates will go to Berlin as soon as they have the reply, for it is at Berlin that the decision to sign or not to sign will be reached. A refusal will end the armistice without further deliberation.

"One question presents itself. Will the Allies consent to any material concessions? Two points chiefly occupy the attention of the allied chiefs. The first is financial. The Germans demand that the extent of their debt be fixed. While it is not possible to give them the exact valuation of the damages, it is probable that they will be told approximately the final of the paymenta they must face. We have reason to believe it will be between 200,000,000,000 and 250,000,000,000 francs.

"As on the Reparations Commission, which the Germans denounce as dictatorial, the response will define its character and fix the limits of its functions.

"The second point which the Allies must settle concerns Germany's eastern frontier. It is to be hoped that the Council of Four will understand that it would be not only an injustice, but a grave blunder, to compel sacrifices by Poland on the ground that the great powers were not directly affected.

"To enfeeble or discourage Poland would be to break the equilibrium which the treaty seeks to establish for Europe. It would stimulate the German desire for revenge. Paderewski before the Big Four yesterday recognized that in certain frontier districts some concessions might be given Germany, but he did not go beyond that, and it is to be hoped that there will be no weakening of the treaty, jeopardizing Polish welfare.

"The proposed plebiscite in Eastern Silesia would furnish an opportunity for German perfidy and manoeuvring. Germany has her officials and clergy there, so it is easy to see what use she could make of them. Our Polish friends have a right to be assured on this matter.

"The danger is not in making a few slender concessions furnishing Brockdorff-Rantzau an easy excuse for signing, but in giving Germany the impression that we can be blackmailed into granting all her demands to get her signature to the treaty. The reading of such English papers as The Manchester Guardian would give the Germans that impression; but this regrettable mentality is not that of Lloyd George."

REPORT CZECH TROOPS PROCLAIM SOVIET RULE

Budapest Tells of Workers' Councils Formed in the Trenches—Hungarian Capital Starving.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, June 4.—According to a Budapest report a Soviet Republic has been proclaimed in several towns occupied by the Czechoslovaks. Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils, it is said, were established by soldiers in the trenches.

In Lipio, the proletarians, who already occupied the railway lines, were armed, endangering the line of retreat of the Czechoslovaks who were compelled to evacuate their railway centre at Parkany.

The French commander of the Czechoslovaks, General Fellet, who has replaced the Italian General Piccion, views the military situation of the Czechoslovaks as very serious, though expressing confidence that they are sure to triumph over the Hungarians with the expected aid of Entente troops.

Other reports from Budapest tell of alarming distress among all classes. For six days no food has been reaching the city. The workmen are rioting and seceding from Bela Kun. The Red Guard is constantly busy restoring a semblance of order.

SAY POLISH TROOPS SLEW 1,500 IN VILNA

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

were arrested and tortured and held for ransom. Some others were killed.

Reports speak of 1,500 persons having been killed in Vilna alone, while it is estimated that from 2,000 to 5,000 were deported from Vilna to Lida. Ransoms of 1,500 to 15,000 rubles were demanded of Jews who were thought to have money. Those deported were subjected to the most cruel treatment, according to the report, being clubbed with rifle butts and entirely deprived of food during the journey.

Other reports in the document say that the Jewish population was subjected to indescribable cruelty. The Polish authorities prohibited any one from selling bread to the Jews. It was also impossible for them, it is said, to bring in food from neighboring localities, because the Poles forbade the Jews to cross the bridges leading out of the city.

Between April 19 and May 4, the document says, the Jews in Vilna suffered damage estimated at 6,000,000 rubles.

The bodies of fifty-four Jews were found in the streets between April 19 and April 22. The majority of those killed, it is asserted, were buried on the spot where they fell, so it is impossible to arrive at the exact number of victims.

The document says that the Lithuanian Commission desires to point out that it appealed to the great powers for a commission of investigation before Premier Paderewski of Poland took such a step.

LITHUANIANS ACCUSE POLES.

Petition Washington to Stop Alleged Outrages Upon Nationals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Lithuanian National Council presented a petition to the State Department today protesting against alleged barbarities on the part of Poland and asking the United States to give Lithuanians protection.

"Lithuania," says the petition, "is being invaded with imperialistic designs by the troops of her neighbor Poland. The invasion is characterized by most inhuman outrages. Executions, pillaging, destruction of property, and even massacres of populace en masse are perpetrated.

"In one city, Vilna, about two thousand persons were put to death; ten thousand others were made homeless or deported; scores of prominent people, including wives of two members of the Cabinet, were carried away and are held as hostages; public buildings and residences of prominent Lithuanians were destroyed or sacked.

"Jewish population of Lithuania has been wantonly massacred and in many instances put to such inhuman tortures and indignities in order to drive them from place to place, until for lack of the barest life necessities they fell easy victims to death.

"The Polish Government is now massing its troops on the northern frontiers for a greater and stronger operation against Lithuania. To meet this new danger, Lithuanians are forced to withdraw their troops from the sorely pressed front against the Bolsheviki. There is, therefore, a great danger of the entire Lithuanian line collapsing against the Bolsheviki."

The petition goes on to urge, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Lithuanian National Council in America, that the United States Government direct Poland to stop her invasion of Lithuania. It also recommends the recognition of the present Government of Lithuania as tending to "eliminate most of the present difficulties of the Polish aggression."

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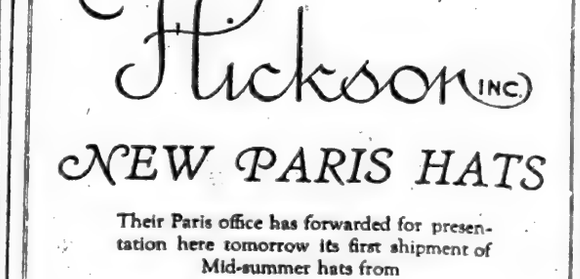
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FLYNN SEES MANY CLUES TO BOMBERS

"More Than 100 Leads" to Trace Before Arrests Are Likely, Says Chief.

PROCEEDING CAREFULLY

Federal Head of Investigation Confident That His Net Will Catch Anarchists.

WANTS STATE LAW APPLIED

Government Investigator Declares New York Has Adequate Power to Punish Crimes.

The Federal Secret Service agencies now at work trying to establish the identity of the persons concerned in the bomb conspiracy which culminated Monday night in the attempted assassinations of public offacials in various parts of the country, have found "more than one hundred leads, all of which must be traced," according to William J. Flynn, Chief of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation. Some of these leads begin in New York, others in Philadelphia, and still others in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Boston, and other cities.

The situation, as it now stands, is one of elimination, and it may be days and even weeks before any arrests are made. The only promise that Chief Flynn would make yesterday was that the Government will exert its every power to discover the criminals, and he added that there is every reason to believe that the "Government will win out."

The persons who are the subject of investigation in various parts of the country are numbered in the thousands. A majority of them are men of foreign origin, most of them aliens. Included among them are anarchists of the various groups, I. W. W. agitators, Bolsheviki, and followers of other movements which are against law and order and favor the overthrow of the Government.

Chief Flynn conferred with Captain William M. Offley head of the New York Division of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, in the morning, and in the afternoon he held another long conference with the heads of the New York branch of the United States Secret Service. He also conferred during the day with Inspector Faurot and other officials of the Police Department. All of these various organizations, he said, are co-operating in every way in the effort to solve the bomb plots of the latter part of last April and of last Monday night and Tuesday morning.

"The situation is shaping wild, and we are working this thing methodically and thoroughly," said Flynn. "We are making progress but I can not predict how soon definite action will be taken."

Regarding the identification of the man who placed the bomb in front of Attorney General Palmer's house and who was killed by the premature explosion of the bomb, Chief Flynn said that he was not ready to go into details. The identification of the man is practically complete, and it is believed that a statement will be made public by the Department of Justice in the course of the next few days. Every reason has been given, however, to indicate that the man was a member of a well-known anarchistic group, and that he was an Italian.

All Agencies Co-operate.

The plan which has been worked out by the Federal authorities in its efforts to combat anarchy and kindred evils in this country calls for the combined activities of all Federal, State and local police authorities in every part of the country. The membership of every radical organization in the country, foreign language papers which advocate Bolshevism and the overthrow of the Government and the movements of anarchist and other radical agitators, in the past two months are being investigated and traced from city to city.

As a precautionary measure every police Captain in New York was instructed yesterday, in an order issued from Police Headquarters, to have his men carefully watch the homes of public officials and well known citizens. An extra guard of policemen has also been put on duty in most of the public buildings, among them the City Hall, the Federal buildings, the Municipal Building, and various court houses. These measures will be continued indefinitely, it was stated.

It was also said yesterday that the police are seeking to locate a certain woman who has been for several years prominent in anarchist circles in this city. This woman is a sister of an anarchist who several years ago was killed by the premature explosion of a bomb that, according to the police, was to have been directed against the life of John D. Rockefeller. Several anarchists who were involved in bomb outrages in this city in 1912 are also being sought by the police. Several of these have recently completed prison terms. One of them is said to have been in the city at the time the April bombs were mailed to Attorney General Palmer, Associate Justice Holmes, and other prominent men.

A Federal official, charged with the prosecution of Federal statutes in the Southern District of New York, said yesterday that the New York State law for the control of anarchist and allied evils was much more effective than the Federal law for dealing with such outlawry. The law of New York, he added, makes it possible for the State authorities to arrest, indict, and severely punish any man or woman who preaches a doctrine that calls for the overthrow of the Government or for the assassination or injury of any public official or other citizen. The New York statute makes it a felony to advocate such doctrines either by word of mouth or in writing.

Law Called Sweeping.

In view of the anarchistic articles and editorials which have appeared in the last few weeks in various foreign language newspapers published in this city and vicinity, this official said he was surprised that more offenders have not been brought to the bar of justice than has been the case. The thoroughgoing nature of the New York law, he added, is indicated by Section 161 of the New York code which defines "the advocacy of criminal anarchy" in the following language:

By word of mouth or writing advocates, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of overthrowing or overturning organized government by force or violence, or by assassination of the executive head or of any of the executive officials of government, or by any unlawful means; or

Prints, publishes, edits, issues, or knowingly circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any book, paper, document, or written or printed matter in any form containing or advocating, advising, or teaching the doctrine that organized government should be overthrown by force, violence, or any unlawful means; or

Openly, wilfully, and deliberately justifies by word of mouth or writing the assassination or unlawful killing or assault ing of any executive or other officer of the United States or of any State of any civilized nation having an organized government because of his official character, or any other crime, with intent to teach, spread, or advocate the propriety of the doctrines of criminal anarchy; or

Organizes or helps to organize or becomes a member of or voluntarily assembles with any society, group, or assembly of persons formed to teach or advocate such a doctrine;

Is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

Furthermore, the New York law makes it a felony punishable by ten years in prison for two or more persons to assemble for the purpose of advocating or teaching the doctrine of criminal anarchy. It also makes it a misdemeanor punishable by two years in prison for the owner, agent, superintendent, janitor, or caretaker of any place, building, or room to permit the assemblage of anarchists in such places.

"Under a law as thorough as this I don't see why the State authorities do not take action," said the Federal official who called attention to the sweeping provisions of the New York law.

William A. Pinkerton, head of the detective agency that bears his name, gave out a copy of a speech he delivered at a recent convention of police chiefs in New Orleans, in the course of which he advocated the organization of a "Federal Secret Service of ample size, possibly 1,000 agents," the organization to be made up of trained detectives, all working under a competent head for the centralization of secret service work in all parts of the country. Such an organization, he said, "would soon eradicate such elements and persons as require the attention of our courts."

"The organization," said Mr. Pinkerton, "should be one with experienced detective managers, not political; it should never be used for political purposes, nor for or against labor or capital, never becoming involved in their differences; an organization to which could be reported for proper inquiry any suspicions coming to the notice of city, county, or State authorities, in other words, to be a centralized clearing house of secret service data for the protection of the people and our industries as against anarchism and Bolshevism."

WOULD DEPORT ALIENS DELAYING CITIZENSHIP

Cleveland Mayor, Intended Bomb Victim, Urges Action in Letter to Senator Pomerene.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Deportation of aliens who, after a reasonable period of time, fail to take out naturalization papers, was urged in a letter received today by Senator Pomerene of Ohio, from Mayor Harry L. Davis of Cleveland, whose home was partially wrecked by a dynamite bomb last Monday night.

The letter reads:

"Cleveland is making drastic efforts to rid itself of that class of people who, by force, seek to eradicate established Government. To bring this to a successful conclusion it is absolutely essential that the National Government cooperate in the movement.

"Any immigrant who comes to this country, sends his children to our schools, enjoys all the liberties and privileges of our own citizens, and who then refuses to become naturalized and seeks to annihilate by destructive methods that Government which provides equal rights for him, should be deported to the land from whence he came.

"Some of the very best types of our American citizens are those who, born in a foreign land, come to our shores, and in due course of time declare their intention and then become American citizens. They are home owners, raise their children in a commendable manner, and their loyalty and patriotism is evidenced in every way. This type of citizen is a credit to our country and goes to make America the wonderful land she is.

"However, we find those who, although enjoying all the blessings this country affords, refuse to become citizens. They seek to destroy and tear down by dynamiting, fire, and murder the very Government under whose laws they prosper, and, by exciting their weaker kind, arouse them to pillage and destruction. This is the class which constitutes the present enemy of Americanism, and this is the class against whom the city, State, and National Government must co-operate.

"Any man of foreign birth is welcome to our shores, under the existing laws. We place at his feet the vast opportunities of this wonderful land. He has an even chance with his neighbor for success and happiness. If, after residing here for the required number of years, he has not taken advantage of the Constitution to declare his intention of becoming an American citizen, he should be deported.

"If he has made his declaration and the ensuing period required by law has elapsed and he has not taken out his citizenship papers he should be deported. In the event he has not become a full-fledged American citizen in the time provided by the law, deportation is his just and only desert.

"With the necessary legislation the United States could quickly free herself of the cancer which is gnawing at her political life, and thus make America a land for Americans."

In reply to the Mayor, Senator Pomerene wrote that he favored deportation of immigrants who, after "enjoying the advantages of the land, seek by destructive methods to ruin our country."

"I think I also appreciate your view that men should, within a reasonable time, declare their intention of becoming American citizens or be deported," wrote the Senator. "But I also want to add that men in public life who are constantly catering to foreign influence should be retired to private life and kept there. America is intended for Americans, native and naturalized, and for no one else."

TRACED BY BOMB WARNING.

Tucker Charged with Threatening to Blow Up Parker Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 7.—On information furnished by the Boston authorities, E. T. Tucker of 35 Mill Street, New Bedford, was arrested today charged with threatening to blow up the home of former Attorney General Herbert E. Parker, a prominent Massachusetts corporation lawyer.

A letter which Tucker is said to have written reads:

"You know what we have done about the bomb explosions. Thirty days from now they will be repeated. Next time we will blow up all the inmates. Send me $500 and no person in your house will be molested. If you don't send it, look out for my crowd."

The letter was signed by Tucker's initials, and it bore a New Bedford postmark.

It is learned that since the home of Judge Hayden of Roxbury was bombed this week he has received a number of threatening letters. All have been turned over to the investigators.

ANARCHIST PLOTS BARED IN TRIAL AT ZURICH

Train Bearing French Soldiers Blown Up—Germany Linked with Schemes of Violence.

ZURICH, June 7.—Sensational statements were made at the anarchist trial here today.

Testimony was given that one of an anarchist band blew up a train in the Mont Cenis Tunnel in November, 1917, in which hundreds of French soldiers were returning from Italy on leave. Bombs and arms found in the River Aar were of German manufacture. Large sums of money which the Hindu leaders spent freely, it was said under oath, were supplied not only by Berlin, but by Hindus in America, especially in California.

Enrico Malatesta, Italian anarchist, who resides in London, tried to join the anarchist band at Zurich, but was unable to get a passport.

A former German Consul at Tabriz, attached to the German Legation at Berne, according to the evidence, brought bombs from Berlin in a valise. A Young Turk member of the band, Ardaya, former Secretary of Enver Pasha, was employed at Zurich to send revolutionary literature to Persia and Afghanistan through German diplomatic bags, by way of Constantinople.

DENIES ADDRESSING REDS.

Syracuse Minister Says He Declined Invitation in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 7.—Under examination by Chief of Police Cadin, Rev. Dr. James Charbonnier denied today that he had addressed a meeting of radicals in New York City. In an affidavit he said that he had been misquoted in a newspaper account of what he said at a meeting of the Syracuse Methodist Preachers' Association.

Mr. Charbonnier said he had never gone into a darkened hall or read notes under a candlelight to an audience of 5,000 persons. What did occur, according to Mr. Charbonnier, was a chance meeting on New York's east side with a group of strikers, who invited him to address them. The invitation was declined when the minister learned the radical tendency of the group.

Mr. Charbonnier will not be detained by the police, but his statement will be placed in the hands of New York officials.

REVOKE 4 CHARTERS OF CANADA UNIONS

American Federation of Labor Drops Locals in Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

CITE FUNDS USED IN STRIKE

New Locals Already Organizing in Place of Those Committed to "One Big Union" Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Martin F. Ryan, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen, has revoked the charter of two local unions of that order at Winnipeg and a third at Edmonton, Canada. It was announced today at American Federation of Labor headquarters, on the ground that the action of their members in appropriating money for organizing the "one big union," which has led to strikes now progressing in Western Canada, is a disregard of union law.

Other heads of international unions are said to be preparing similar orders affecting their crafts.

The revocation, President Ryan said, was only incidentally based on the strike now in progress. The locals affected are alleged to have spent the order's money to assist in creating the "one big union," including all other crafts, which thereafter called the general strike.

Organizers, he said, had been sent into Canada to begin reorganizing new locals of the Brotherhood in place of those abolished.

It also was said at federation headquarters that William H. Johnson, President of the International Machinists' Union, had taken similar action affecting a local of that order in Vancouver, and for the same reasons.

See Winnipeg Settlement Near.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 7.—Leaders of the general strike today for the first time gave evidences of eagerness to settle the industrial dispute, which has enveloped Winnipeg for nearly four weeks. Acceptance of the Railway Brotherhoods' collective bargaining proposal was announced by the strike leaders, and demands for speedy settlement were frequently voiced in union ranks today.

Mayor Gray faced a heckling crowd of the strikers and their sympathizers at Victoria Park and told them that the city would not recede from its determination to employ every legitimate means to maintain law and order, to feed all citizens, and to combat the sympathetic strike of municipal employes. He held out no offer of compromise to those who had quit city jobs.

The Railroad Brotherhood mediators this afternoon received a reply from the industrial employers, outlining terms on which they would agree to a settlement of the strike of the metal trades employes. The terms were not immediately made public, but it was understood that the first requirement was that the sympathetic strike be called off.

Labor agents attending the City Council meeting said that "an important announcement" might be made late this afternoon.

The metal workers had previously accepted the Brotherhood plan, which provided that separate crafts might discuss grievances through delegations representing the employes involved, and that agreements reached should be binding.

Western Delegates Vote "No Strike."

Among the developments in Western Canadian cities was a decision of delegates from all labor unions in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, against calling a general strike.

Winnipeg telegraph operators called a meeting late this afternoon to consider the question of returning to work in a body on Monday).

A communication signed by James Winning, President of the Winnipeg Trades Council, in which it was said that the council indorsed the movement for the "deportation of all undesirable aliens," was delivered to the Winnipeg newspapers.

When the "one big union" convention was held at Calgary, one of the leading resolutions passed had demanded that the Government "release all political prisoners." Some of the Winnipeg labor leaders championed this resolution.

Winnipeg was calm and orderly today. More than 2,000 returned soldier constables were on duty.

Fire Near Ordnance Starts Inquiry.

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Industrial Exhibits Building at the old Fair Grounds today. Volunteer firemen assisted in fighting the flames. The building contained ordnance stores and equipment. The loss was not heavy.

About eighty cavalrymen were quartered in the barracks a short distance from the exhibits building. The fire did not reach the barracks.

An investigation has been begun by military officials.

Toronto Fears Street Car Tie-up.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, June 7.—Probability of a strike of street railway men of this city, on June 16, loomed large today after a lengthy conference between representatives of their union and Manager R. J. Fleming of the Toronto Railway Company ended in a deadlock.

The men demanded an eight-hour day and 55 cents an hour, and insisted that these must be granted, otherwise there would be trouble. The company was not in a financial position to grant them, the manager declared.

Mr. Fleming was willing to accept Premier Hearst's suggestion that a commission be appointed to look into the matters in dispute, he said, if the purpose of the tribunal would be "to find out if the asked-for increase in wages could be made in fairness to the company, and to the public, and do justice to the shareholders."

The New York agency of the Union Bank of Canada, at 49 Wall Street, yesterday received from its head office in Winnipeg, Canada, the following telegram:

"Contradict statement in newspapers of June 2 that all banks in Winnipeg, Man., are closed owing to strike. Banks have never been closed and are doing business as usual."

DETROIT CROWDS WALK IN SUDDEN CAR STRIKE

Night Call Stops All Service and Tieup Is to Extend to Suburban Lines.

DETROIT, Mich., June 7.—Street car service in Detroit came to a sudden halt at 10 o'clock tonight, when motormen and conductors of the Detroit United Railways Company struck to enforce their demands for increased pay.

The action was taken on recommendation of W. H. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, who was informed by President Frank W. Brooks of the traction company that a higher schedule of fares, upon which increased pay for the men was contingent, had been refused by the City Council.

Following the vote, the carmen were instructed to take their cars to the barns immediately, leaving hundreds of Saturday night theatre-goers and shoppers marooned in the downtown district. It had previously been announced the strike, if called, would not become effective until 4 A. M. Sunday.

The walkout, union officials declared, undoubtedly would later involve employes of the company's interurban system and its city lines in Port Huron, Ann Arbor, Mount Clemens, Flint, and Pontiac. Representatives of the carmen in these cities, it was announced, are to meet here Monday to decide upon the action they will take.

MOONEY STRIKE VOTE 40 TO 1 FOR WALKOUT

Some Trades 100 to 1 in the Few Counted—75 Per Cent. Ignored Request for Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—With the returns in and counted, the Mooney strike vote appears to have run 40 to 1 in favor of strikes in an effort to obtain a new trial for the convicted California labor leader. These figures are from the returns of about 25 per cent. of local unions all over the country that received the ballots.

About 75 per cent. of the unions ignored the strike vote, because it had not the backing of the American Federation of Labor or the international unions.

Joseph Hanson, in charge of taking the returns, refused to give out exact figures on the number of unions that voted, but issued a statement showing the vote by labor groups. Coal miners throughout the country, the oil workers, railway carmen, and metal miners, he said, voted 100 to 4 in favor of the strike, while the barbers and printers voted 8 to 1 against it.

Hanson was to leave tonight for Atlantic City, N. J., to show the returns and figures at the convention of the American Federation of Labor which opens there on Monday. He said he would make an effort to get the Federation's approval of the proposed strikes.

So far the A. F. of L. and the international unions have refused to indorse it and local labor leaders predict that they will not and that the final result will be scattered strikes all over the country by those unions that want to quit work for four days, starting July 4.

A hot fight is predicted at the convention over the merits as to whether the strikes will obtain the new trial for Mooney.

C. V. Cook, in charge of the publicity bureau, said that the strikes would not come off if the A. F. of L. could propose and put through a plan to get the new trial.

The statement of balloting by various unions given out at labor headquarters here was as follows:

"Coal miners' unions throughout the country, 100 to 1 for strike; metal trades, 30 to 1 for strike; oil workers, 100 to 1 for strike; timber workers, 50 to 1 for strike; railway carmen, 100 to 1 for strike; packing trades, 50 to 1 for strike; cigar makers, 30 to 1 for strike; metal miners, 100 to 1 for strike; brewery workers, 40 to 1 for strike; longshoremen, 50 to 1 for strike; painters, 50 to 1 for strike; carpenters, 10 to 7 for strike; bricklayers, 10 to 8 for strike; plumbers, 10 to 6 for strike; electricians, 40 to 1 for strike; boot and shoe workers, 50 to 1 for strike; bakers, 50 to 1 for strike; miscellaneous trades, 10 to 1 for strike; barbers and printers, 8 to 1 against strike."

PARIS SEES EARLY END OF THE STRIKE

Strikers in Many Cases Admit They Do Not Know Why They Quit Work.

HIGH LIVING COST A CAUSE

But Government Will Not Remove Import Barriers, Fearing Depreciation of the Franc.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 8.—The greater part of the press takes a more optimistic view of the strike situation today, principally on the ground that in several cases strikers have admitted that they did not know why they were striking. From this the conclusion is drawn that the movement is neither deep-rooted nor long-lived.

More conservative newspapers, however, like the L'Echo de Paris, Le Temps, Le Figaro, and Journal des Débats, interpret the same fact quite differently. According to them the strike has been to a large extent initiated by comparatively unknown extremists, action to, the regular leaders.

They take this to be proof of a Bolshevist and pro-German origin, with the idea that internal trouble in France can but profit both the Germans and the Russian Bolsheviki.

Meanwhile a simpler and more plausible explanation of the sudden and sporadic character of the strikes, namely, that they are a spontaneous protest against the high cost of living, seems almost neglected. Yet if the investigators would forget for a moment national or party prejudice they could not fail to realize it as the explanation given by nine out of ten of the workers themselves.

The latter are aware, too, that a mere rise in wages will be but a temporary palliative and not a definite remedy. Dozens of them with whom I talked today said frankly:

"Unless something is done to make life cheaper we'll have to strike again before long, even if we get what we want now. It is unfair to charge us with not keeping our pledges when the strike on finding that advantages we have gained are more than swallowed up by the continual rise in prices. There can be no industrial rest such as we know and admit France needs until something is done to lower the cost of living. The sooner the Government realizes that and does it the better for all parties concerned."

Such talk—and it is on the lips of the vast majority—is not the talk of pro-Germans nor of Bolsheviki. But the authorities stand pat on their argument that the removal of importation barriers, which alone can produce a normal and substantial reduction of prices, would knock down the value of the franc to about thirty centimes and would therefore involve virtually higher prices than before owing to the reduced purchasing power of the franc.

Economically this reasoning is unshakable. What, then, is to be done? The authorities have the answer ready—let the United States and Great Britain guarantee French credit abroad in one way or another, so that the franc will not fall in consequence. Then, they say, they will remove the barriers, prices will not fall, and British and American business men will profit by free access to French markets.

Meanwhile the strikes continue to spread in the Provinces. The action of the electric light, gas, and railroad unions appears highly uncertain. The railroad men will have a meeting Friday night to decide upon their course, and among the others there have already been some strikes here and there, although the Central Union disavows them. Thus the electric works at Evry, that supply light and power for the street cars to Versailles, struck yesterday morning. The Government promptly showed that it would tolerate no interference with the national life by restarting the work with army electricians in uniform, whom strikers made no effort to molest.

Similarly on the subways, where a limited service is maintained under military protection, there has been nothing in the nature of a disturbance.

From Toulouse, however, which is always a strong Socialist centre, come reports of "incidents"—to which, however, all reference in the press is forbidden, the Socialist Humanité having a censored column under the caption "What has Happened at Toulouse."

In the north the number of striking miners was greatly increased yesterday, but, taking the situation as a whole, it can be said that there is no considerable change. Everything depends on the decision of the railroad men. If they strike the movement will take on a definite character, and the real test of strength will come.

PARIS, June 7. (Associated Press.)—The General Labor Federation has issued a proclamation indorsing strikes which are now on, but exhorting the strikers to keep the movement on a professional ground, not concerning themselves with social claims such as amnesty, demobilization, no military intervention abroad, and a quick and lasting peace.

The proclamation announces that delegates will visit all provincial centres during the coming week to set forth the federation's program to town and country workers.



Stretched, as in the tire, good tubes do not rip when cut. They eat but do not rip. Make your dealer prove that the tube he sells will stand the Norwalk test.

The slightest cut in an inferior tube—rip! And the tube is ruined.

At Every Step You're Sure

WITH a pair of scissors today, you prove that Norwalk Tubes do not rip when cut or blown out. With the Norwalk Tube itself you realize the significance of floating stock*. Greater safety because of greater strength.

And then you will ask for a Norwalk Casing—either a fabric non-skid or a cord. Both have black tread and snow white sidewalls.

If your local dealer cannot supply you write to

The Scissors Test

Take sample piece of tube ¼ in. by 3 in. Stretch to 9 in. or three times its original length. Cut on edge with scissors. This cut should not be more than ⅛ in. across the sample. If the strip tears apart the rubber is inferior.

James Martin, *Distributor*,
134 West 52nd St., New York City

American Motors, Inc., Exporters, 100 Broad St., N. Y. City.

NORWALK TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Norwalk, Connecticut

*Floating stock is the standard of rubber quality. It is rubber so pure that it floats. In a tube it means mileage.

You are going to learn a lot more about Norwalk quality. But don't wait. Start saving your mileage-money now. Get the stuff that's in the tube. Ask us for a sample of Norwalk rubber.



NORWALK
TUBES and CASINGS

NATIONAL WIRE STRIKE ORDERED

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Mr Carlton, while there men Carlton discharged are still waiting for Burleson to keep his word," Konenkamp said.

NO CHANGE IN SOUTHEAST.

Wire Officials and Union Leaders Both Claim Advantages.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 7.—Both leaders of the strikers and officials of the Western Union Company continued to issue contradictory statements today concerning the number of men who quit work Thursday night and yesterday.

E. C. Worthan, general manager of the Southern division, said the company was carrying on an uninterrupted service and that the latest survey of his district showed only a total of 288 employes on strike, 160 of whom were out in Atlanta. Outside of Atlanta the largest number on strike was at Charleston, S. C., where seventeen out of a normal force of twenty-three had quit.

Clarke F. Mann, representing the telegraphers, said reports to union headquarters showed 3,000 men in all sections of the southeastern district had responded to the strike call. For the workers, the situation today apparently had developed into a wait pending the outcome of the proposed countrywide walkout.

PACIFIC WALKOUT THREAT.

To be Called June 11 Unless Telegraphers' Demands Are Met.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—A strike of commercial telegraphers who are members of the union throughout the Pacific Coast States is to be called June 11 unless demands made upon employers are complied with, according to a message received early today by Patrick O'Connor, President of the local organization of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The telegram was signed by L. I. Marshall of Los Angeles, who was Vice President of the organization. It read as follows:

"Unless all telegraph officials yield to demands of the workers by June 11, telegraphers and other telegraph workers, as well as their sympathizers, will be asked to vacate their respective offices. This announcement embraces the Western Union, Postal, and Federal Telegraph Company on the Coast, thereby cutting off communication, so far as commercial business is concerned, with Coast and Eastern points. This fight will be to a finish. Every worker is requested to obtain outside employment wherever possible, and assist in every conceivable manner in making the strike a success. Exact time will be announced later."

Mr. Marshall stated that the cities affected included all west of Denver, Col., from Montana points to El Paso, Texas.

The move has been contemplated for some time, and is not the result of the Atlanta strike alone," said Marshall. "We have been unable to reach a satisfactory agreement with Postmaster General Burleson. Among other things, we desire higher wages."

STRIKE WARNING IN BOSTON.

Preliminary Walkout Order Received There by Telegraphers.

BOSTON, June 7.—A preliminary order for a strike of all Boston members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union has been received by the local council, according to a statement by its Chairman, William Conroy, today. The order will become effective with receipt of a final command, he said.

The strength of the telegraphers' union locally was estimated at 350 by Conroy. Most of the members are employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, according to Conroy. Charles Crane, Western Union manager here, said he had received no word from employes of any intention of walking out.

SOUTHERN LINEMEN QUIT.

Cable Workers Also Strike in Sympathy with Telegraphers.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Cable and linemen of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the World, went on strike today in sympathy with Western Union employes affiliated with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. Union officials claimed 179 men failed to report for work.

Union officials said the entire Cumberland force and fifteen Western Union linemen were out.

T. Barton Baird, district manager of the Cumberland, said he was not prepared to say whether union statements were accurate, while William Porteous, manager of the local Western Union branch, said ten linemen employed by the company failed to report.

DO NOT FEAR NATIONAL STRIKE

Western Union and Postal Officials Here Promise Usual Service.

A nation-wide strike of telegraphers will not interfere with the service, and only a small percentage of the keymen will go out, according to the opinions expressed yesterday at the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. As for the Postal, officials could see no strike on their lines, declaring that the union approved of Postal methods.

"There will be only a handful of our men go out," said Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, "and we will not notice their going at all. There will be absolutely no halt in the service."

Mr. Carlton repeated his challenge to the union to "go ahead" with their plans for a strike, if they could. He said that he was assured that the Western Union would be able to meet the situation. He was confident of the loyalty of the Western Union's employes. He was equally emphatic in declaring that the strike so far had made little headway. The service in the South and throughout the country, he said, was efficient and prompt and he knew of no reason to expect extensive trouble.

"The telegraph service is clear through the whole country," said he, "and there is an ample force ready to meet all needs. There is no delay. I am anxious to have the union leaders try out their plan. It will enable us to eliminate for all time persons who seek to interrupt the continuity of the telegraph service for their own ends and in response to the aims of irresponsible union officials. I want the union to walk up to it and try it. Let them call their nation-wide strike and see how it goes."

At least part of Mr. Carleton's confidence as to the outcome was based on the progress made by the Association of Western Union Employes, the workers' own union, as it was termed. Quoting a statement credited to Joseph P. Hayes, President of the association, L. S. Tebeau, Deputy Vice President of the organization, last night said:

Having noticed a very uncertain tone in the press generally regarding the status and membership of the Association of Western Union Employes in the situation created by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, I would point out that our organization is opposed to the strike weapon; that our means for the attainment of our aims consist wholly of the principles of arbitration, conciliation and force of justice; that our officers are at this writing engaged in conference with a committee of the Western Union Directors on the subject of profit-sharing with all employes, and that our membership approximates 36,000 out of a total of 40,000 employes eligible. In the twenty-five leading cities of the country our members in good standing are numbered as follows:

"Atlanta, 585; Baltimore, 311; Boston, 516; Buffalo, 397; Chicago, 2,738; Cincinnati, 446; Cleveland, 591; Dallas, 462; Denver, 580; Detroit, 482; Indianapolis, 286; Jacksonville, 125; Kansas City, 988; Los Angeles, 321; Minneapolis, 197; New Orleans, 376; New York, 2,114; Philadelphia, 461; Pittsburgh, 673; Richmond, 373; Salt Lake, 241; San Francisco, 422; Seattle, 476; St. Louis, 1,014, and Washington, 366."

Mr. Tebeau also said that only 276 Western Union operators in the South and East had gone out in sympathy with the striking commercial telegraphers, and not 2,500 as the unionists claimed. In telling of the methods of the association he said that everything was settled by arbitration, the decisions being made by a board. The board consists of three men—one is appointed by the directors of the association, the second is appointed by the company and both of the appointees selected the third member.

As to the profit-sharing plan, Mr. Tebeau said he did not feel at liberty to discuss it as yet—the same attitude taken earlier in the day by Mr. Carlton. There will be a meeting this morning at 24 Walker Street to go over some of the details of the scheme, principally the working out of a system whereby the profits may be split.

The situation of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable Company was outlined thus by Edward A. Reynolds, Vice President:

"The Postal Company has no intimation of any strike, and our information is that our employes are perfectly satisfied with working conditions, and even the union officials have said that the Postal has played absolutely fair, and that they are perfectly satisfied with the attitude of the Postal.

"As to the percentage of union men on the Postal lines, I do not know—it may be 10 per cent.; it may be 100 per cent. We never took steps to find out. We employ no spies, and are keeping faith with the promise made by Mr. Mackay to President Wilson not to discriminate against union men. We are taking no steps for a strike, because we don't anticipate one."

Notwithstanding the preparedness of the Western Union and the Postal's belief that their men would not obey a call to strike, it was ascertained some time ago, when the first talk of strike began, that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, more than 265,000 strong, had agreed to stand by the operators in the event of a strike. Failure to make repairs by the electrical men would shut down the wires, no matter how many operators remained faithful to man them.

BURLESON WON'T ARBITRATE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Postmaster General today declined to grant the request of Mayor Key of Atlanta that an arbitration board be appointed to settle the telegraph strike. Mr. Burleson said he had confidence in his inspectors and would act upon their reports.

Local officials of the telegraph and telephone companies said they did not expect great disturbance to traffic if the strike was extended to Washington.

The following dispatch was received by the Postmaster General today from J. W. Cole, Inspector in charge of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was specially detailed by the Post Office Department to investigate the strike situation at Atlanta:

"Conference with Graham and Fleming, (Post Office Inspectors,) and review of statements of discharged employes and company officials, yield impression that unless disinterested testimony not yet obtained can be produced in support of employes' contention, evidence will not show that the Postmaster General's order Oct. 2 has been violated. Taking up each individual case separately, and complete investigation will require several days. Case of John Roumillat, highest paid employe discharged, will be completed tomorrow. Evidence in his case so far indicates his discharge warranted account of insubordination.

"COLE."

A statement issued by the Post Office Department reads:

"Mr. Cole is regarded by the department as one of the most thorough and impartial investigators in the service, and he was detailed to take charge of the investigation at Atlanta on account of his good record.

"Notwithstanding this and to make doubly sure that no injustice shall be done through an error of judgment or overlooking any facts in the case, Postmaster General Burleson has sent George M. Button, the Chief Inspector of the Postal Service, to Atlanta to have a personal conference with the Inspectors and review the situation. No further action can be taken by the Postmaster General until the inquiry by Mr. Cole has been concluded and his final report, together with that of Chief Post Office Inspector Sutton, has been received.

"Reports received by the department indicate that the service in Atlanta is maintained at about normal."
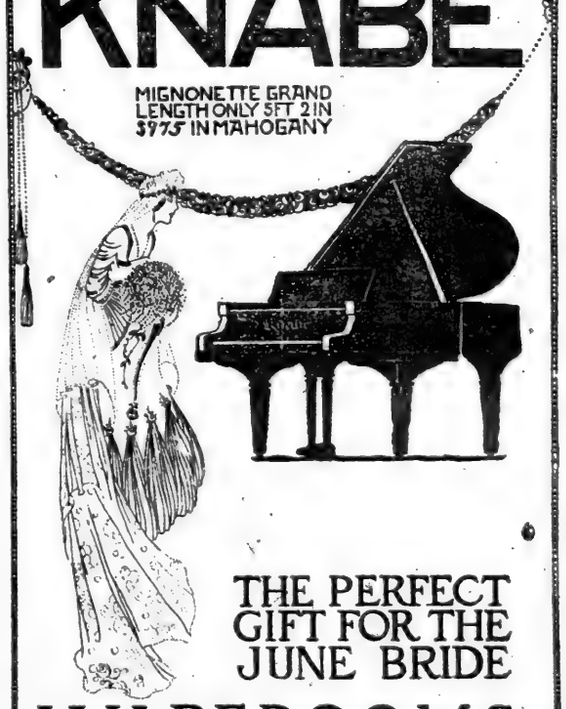
Electrical Men Will Not Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7.—Charles P. Ford, International Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said today that there would be no general strike of the electrical workers. A few locals, he said, may go on strike due to the release of the wires by Postmaster General Burleson.

KNABE

MIGNONETTE GRAND
LENGTH ONLY 5FT 2 IN
$975 IN MAHOGANY



THE PERFECT GIFT FOR THE JUNE BRIDE

WAREROOMS
FIFTH AVE. AT 39TH ST.

TO START INQUIRY INTO WAR ON JUNE 23

House Committee Expects to be Ready Then to Open Hearings Into Conduct of the War.

SOME REPUBLICAN DOUBTS

Fear Investigation Will Not Develop Anything New and Leave Party Open to Criticism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Hearings by the Special House Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the war will begin about June 23, according to a statement made today by Representative Graham of Illinois, Chairman, who early next week will name the sub-committees to conduct the inquiry into different branches of military activity.

Some Republican members of the House are now expressing doubt as to the wisdom of devoting time to such an inquiry while the country is eagerly looking for legislation of a constructive nature. Some of the leaders fear that the investigation will not develop anything more than was told while the war was in progress, and hat the party will be criticised for such post mortem work and for a possible delay in legislative matters.

Mr. Graham, outlining the plans of his committee, said in a statement:

"The Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, of which I have been named Chairman by the Speaker, will proceed to business as soon as the necessary clerical assistance can be procured and a permanent organization effected, which, I imagine, will be during the coming week.

"It is the purpose of the committee to proceed to a careful and complete audit of all the expenditures of the War Department during the present war, including the expenditures that are now continuing. During the war vast sums of money were appropriated for the use of the War Department without itemization. It was necessary, owing to the emergency of the war, to thus trust to the discretion of the War Department the proper investment of these funds.

"Now that a state of peace is practically existing, a careful audit and investigation of these expenditures ought to be made. The reasons are patent. The people have a right to know, and will know, as a result of this investigation, how these vast sums were expended. It is manifest, also, that from such an investigation it will be possible for our country in the future to guard against the mistakes and wastes which doubtless have taken place during this war.

"I am informed that today the expenditures in the War Department are practically as large as during the continuance of the war, and I have no doubt a careful investigation and publicity of present-time conditions will result in cutting off much useless expense and unnecessary waste of public funds. The country expects us to get back to a normal basis at the earliest possible time and to practice every economy that is possible.

"Nothing will help toward economy so much as a public knowledge of conditions as they actually exist. I may say, incidentally, that if in this investigation it is found that there have been men or corporations who have been taking advantage of the necessities of our country to enrich themselves and to make undue exactions from the Government this investigation will doubtless disclose their identity and they must suffer the consequences. The work of the committee will be fair, just, impartial and nonpartisan, and will be conducted solely for the purpose of informing the people of the facts.

"It is our purpose to divide the work into sub-divisions. A tentative subdivision of this work would be sub-committees on aviation, ordnance, Quartermaster's Department, camps, and cantonments and expenditures in foreign countries.

"I think, from present indications, we shall have a permanent organization by the middle of next week and will be prepared for public hearings, perhaps, by Monday, June 23. Doubtless the preliminary hearings will be by the whole committee, until it is apparent sufficient foundation has been laid for the division of the work into such sub-divisions as the committee shall then find it necessary to make."

HOLD 4 FOR PLOT TO DEFRAUD ARMY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

His arrest was kept a secret, for it was feared that if it became known the others in the alleged plot would leave the country. Browne and Harris were lured here and arrested at the Statler this morning. Collins was taken into custody at his office. Harris was communicated with by mail by an officer of the Department of Justice, who made arrangements to meet him at the Statler on Saturday.

Department officials refused to reveal the details of the alleged plot.

They made known, however, that the charges against the men involved the acquisition, through the fraudulent manipulations of bids, of a considerable quantity of salvaged munitions at a very low price.

It is alleged that the munitions were to be resold to German agents in Mexico and eventually to go to Germany to assist the Kaiser's supporters in overthrowing the republic, or for use against the Allies in the event the Germans refused to sign the peace treaty.

Part of a Large Campaign.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Indictment of army officers and business men at Detroit was the first step by the Department of Justice and army intelligence service, it was said here today, in a campaign against alleged authors of fraudulent plots against the Government in connection with the munition supplies. Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Boston are among the cities mentioned here as being other centres of the investigation.

BROWNE OWNS RACE HORSES.

Is Well Known as a Sportsman and Promoter.

Grant Hugh Browne has been prominent in sporting circles for many years because of his interest in thoroughbred racers and prize-fighting. He has a large estate at Goshen, N. Y., with a string of thoroughbred racers, including Derby winner Flotsam, which he bought for $70,000, and a number of other well known horses.

During the war he dealt in army horses and at one time was said to have had 10,000 on his place at Goshen.

In February, 1917, he announced that he had obtained the control of Madison Square Garden and planned to hold a series of bouts by star heavyweights. Before his plans got well started, however, his license to hold boxing matches at Madison Square Garden was revoked by the State Athletic Commission on the ground that the law required that he should have a genuine lease of the garden for a year at least, and that he did not possess it.

He was reported at one time to have been interested in the boxing game at Havana.

New Destroyer Does 38.38 Knots.

BATH, Me., June 7.—All speed records of the Rockland trial course have been broken by the new torpedo boat destroyer Hale, according to an announcement by officials of the Bath Iron Works today. A mean speed of 37.63 knots was made during builders' preliminary trials, while the fastest mile, with wind and tide favoring the ship, was made at the rate of 38.38 knots an hour.

MAY RELEASE 52 I. W. W.'S.

Kansas Jury Asked to Reindict After Court Sustains Motion.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., June 7.—Judge John C. Pollock of the United States District Court, sustained today a motion to quash the five indictments pending against fifty-two I. W. W.'s. The motion was made in the regular March term by George F. Vandeveer, counsel for the I. W. W.'s, who raised a number of highly technical points.

Judge Pollock at that time took the matter under advisement. The questions at issue included the matter of stating the venue of the indictment, the validity of the Espionage act, and the right to seize certain property of the I. W. W. as evidence.

The Federal Grand Jury began sessions today, following a call by District Attorney Fred Robertson, who was endeavoring to have the I. W. W. men reindicted and thus to forestall their release from custody.

He said this would permit the Government to go ahead with its prosecution of the defendants for alleged unlawful acts, which include sabotage, harmful war-time activities, and plotting to overthrow the United States Government.

HONOR UNKNOWN DEAD.

Ship Sunk as Tribute to Seamen Who Fell in Wars.

A memorial service for unknown sailors who died at sea in this and other wars was held yesterday afternoon at Coney Island under the auspices of the Sons of Veterans and the Coney Island Board of Trade. More than 1,000 sailors from the receiving ship Favorite, under the command of Ensign Meecham, marched to Seaside Park, where addresses were delivered in honor of the dead.

Among the speakers were James A. Nelson of Coney Island, Lieutenant John Finnerty, commanding the Detective Division of the New York Provost Guard, and John Gilchrist, a former State Senator. Mr. Gilchrist declared that Bolsheviki who did not like this country should be sent back to the country from which they came.

A battleship of the monitor type, laden with flowers, was sent out to sea and sunk. The flowers scattered over the waters as a tribute. Taps were then sounded by a bugler. After the ceremonies luncheon was served by the War Camp Community Service.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.



Women's Summertide Wraps

EVER IN ACCORD WITH THE WEATHER
NEVER OUT OF KEY WITH THE GOWN

TO be in key with the many gowns which go to make up the fashionable Summertide wardrobe a wrap must be planned by an artist.

To be in accord with the weather it must be of fabric so weightless in the weave that it imparts a pleasurable warmth without being heavy or burdensome.

WRAPS and COATS

FOR SUMMERTIDE DAYS

For the forenoon there are coats of velvety and luxurious polo cloth, capes of black and white velour checks, Chanella Jersey, white serge or Shantung silk.

For the more formal afternoon affairs there are capes or wrap-coats of tricolette, taffeta, silk duvetyn, white broadcloth or faille silk, embroidered, fringed or decorated in various fascinating ways.

59.00 to 195.00

CAPES and WRAP-COATS

FOR EVENINGTIDE FESTIVITIES

Evening wraps must be of superlative beauty and indescribable charm. Original ideas in Georgette crepe combined with Summer furs, georgeous moire velvet, two-toned chiffon, satin, taffeta or Liberty's Persian velvet, in pastel or rich colorings.

59.50 to 245.00

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP—Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

THE last weeks of June will see the fashionable resort season in full swing. Even more than a premiere at the Metropolitan the resorts are the places to view the last word in smart gowning. Beginning with the morning hours and on around the clock the day is just a panorama of fashion.



A PAGEANTRY of models, fabrics and colorings spreads before the woman who chooses her Summertide Gown from the Individual Gown Shop. No newness of design stamped with Parisian approval but has its expression; no shading accepted of fashion but finds its reflection here.

FOR THE RESORT SEASON OF PEACETIDE

Women's Morningtide Frocks

OF SHEER COTTON FABRICS

WHEN planning for the resort season the simple cotton frock is indispensable and one can hardly have too many for it is conceded that coolness is one of the first essentials. In the Gown Shop this becomes a reality not only in the material but in the development of the mode. Here there are assembled the daintiest and most refreshing of cotton frocks—each one distinctive and different. And dotted Swiss—a favorite of another day—is only one of many cool fabrics developed in effective models which are embellished with laces, pleated frills, inserts of net, organdie sashes or quaint fichus; in white or cool light colorings

DOTTED SWISS FROCKS
ORGANDIE FROCKS
LINEN FROCKS
VOILE FROCKS
GINGHAM FROCKS
COTTON TISSUE FROCKS

Fourteen Fifty to Fifty-nine Fifty

Women's Afternoontide Gowns

OF TINTED LACES AND NETS

FASHION again brings into the limelight gauzy laces and nets with a charm and delicacy never before approached, for they have been tinted in the most exquisite of pastel colorings. So tinted laces and nets are shown in the most picturesque of afternoon gowns. There are silken gowns, too, of color and beauty—simple gowns on tailored lines—gowns enriched with silk or bead embroideries or with intricate draperies. Cloudlike and ethereal in their beauty are afternoon gowns of printed Georgette, dainty in their light colorings and harmonious in their figured or flowered designs.

TINTED LACE GOWNS
DYED NET GOWNS
PRINTED GEORGETTE GOWNS
FOULARD GOWNS
TAFFETA SILK GOWNS
GEORGETTE GOWNS

Thirty-nine Fifty to One Hundred and Ninety-five



Women's Eveningtide Gowns

OF PASTEL LACES and CHIFFONS

PEACETIDE brings to this Summertide a renewal of festivities and restores the EVENING GOWN to its place of pre-eminent importance.

Pastel tinted laces of cobwebby texture, draped over soft chiffons, enhanced with broad ribbon sashes and bouquets of French flowers vie with gowns of Pompadour chiffons, and these, with a multitude of models in luxurious fabrics, including exclusive models made in our own Fifth Avenue workrooms, make the evening gown question one of simple solution.

PASTEL LACE GOWNS
POMPADOUR CHIFFON GOWNS
BLACK LACE GOWNS
TAFFETA GOWNS
TULLE GOWNS
JETTED GOWNS

Fifty-nine Fifty to Two Hundred and Ninety-five

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—Third Floor



TAFT CRITICISES FOES OF LEAGUE

Warns Republican Senators Opposing Covenant of Responsibility of Blocking Peace.

DEFENDS WILSON'S COURSE

League Is Not His Fad, and He Is Not to Blame for Delay of Treaty.

FINISHES SPEAKING TOUR

State League to Enforce Peace Urges Empire State Senators to Support Covenant.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—The 800 delegates attending the State Convention of the League to Enforce Peace tonight listened to an address by William Howard Taft, ex-President of the United States and President of the League, which unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the League of Nations covenant and urging the State's representatives in the Senate, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and William M. Calder, to support it. The resolution read:

"We, citizens of the State of New York, assembled in open convention in the City of Albany this 7th day of June, 1919, to consider the covenant of the League of Nations, believing that the adoption of this covenant in its present form will provide the machinery for composing differences between nations, will prevent and firmly establish world peace, offers the enforcement of peace and will accomplish it without involving our country in war, is of such importance that we should [illegible] to lessen the [illegible] hereby

"Resolve, That it is the sense of this convention that we approve and endorse the principles of the League of Nations and urge that the Senate of the United States promptly ratify it; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the Hon. William M. Calder and to the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, United States Senate."

The convention marked the closing of a campaign instituted in May 31, during which Mr. Taft and others who endorse the League of Nations Covenant have addressed State Conventions in fifteen States. The big auditorium of Chamber's Hall in the State Education Building was filled and many stood during the meeting. While speaking Mr. Taft was frequently cheered.

Warns Business Community.

In opening his address Mr. Taft called attention to the fact that "If any substantial amendment is to be made to the treaty submitted by the President it must go back to the other powers who signed it for their acceptance and approval. Those who insist that substantial amendment must be made to the treaty, therefore, will therefore [illegible] responsibility for the indefinite postponement of peace, which the unconditional ratification of the treaty will at once bring about. It has been proposed to separate the covenant from the treaty and to ratify the treaty, thus truncated or dissected, with the idea that peace will follow such action by the Senate.

"The suggestion has been made that peace thus might be reached through a protocol embodying the treaty and leaving the question of the League to further consideration. It should be premised that no one can initiate peace except the President of the United States, who is vested by the Constitution with this power. No one can make a protocol of peace except the President. If, therefore, the President deem it essential that the Senate should act upon the treaty as he submits it, there can be no protocol as long as he maintains that attitude, nor indeed could the protocol be concluded without the consent of Germany.

"In other words, all these propositions are nothing but conditional ratification on the basis of radical amendments, and they all will postpone indefinitely the coming of peace. Meantime the other great Powers, under the terms of the treaty as they are now reported, can ratify the treaty and establish peace with Germany so far as they are concerned. In this way the anomalous condition will be presented of a state of war between Germany and ourselves while peace prevails between Germany and Great Britain, Germany and France, Germany and Italy, and Germany and Japan. This obviously disadvantageous condition for our industries and this delay in the resumption of our trade with Germany should make the business community of the United States scrutinize with care the reasons for substantially amending the covenant or attempting to dissect it out of the treaty."

Four Great Steps Forward.

Mr. Taft said the creation of the League of Nations would mark "four great steps of progress," which he enumerated as follows:

Limitation of armament.

The provision by which members of the League undertake to respect and preserve territorial integrity and political independence of all its members.

The clauses in which provision is made for the settlement of differences between members of the League by arbitration or mediation and a covenant of the nations not to begin war until machinery for settling differences peacefully shall have been tried.

Open diplomacy.

The ex-President answered criticisms of the League covenant in detail. Speaking of the criticism of the clause for the limitation of armaments, he said:

"What is the objection? It is that if we limit our armament, we paralyze our Government in its defense of our liberties and our institutions against external aggression, and we expose ourselves naked to our enemies. The objection is entirely without weight. We limit our armament in consideration of the nations of the League limiting their fires. Our limit is adjusted proportionately to theirs, having due regard to the more or less exposed position of each nation, its obligations to the League and its need for domestic use of armament.

"Article X. " the second great step forward," which provides for mutual preservation of territorial integrity and political independence, he called "the heart of the League."

"It is said," he went on, "that this will involve the United States in wars to protect nations in distant parts of the world in whose welfare we have no interest, and will call for an expenditure of money and the lives of our boys in which we ought not to involve our country. This is not true. The effect of the organization of the League, with the threat against any nation who should violate Article X. and attempt a war of conquest against another nation, will be to restrain that nation and prevent its beginning war."

The third great step forward Mr. Taft found in Article XII., providing for meditation and arbitration.

"The same objections," he said, "are made to this step as to that of Article X., that it will involve us in trouble with remote nations, and possibly wars. There is the same answer, namely, that the knowledge of this union of the nations to execute this obligation of the League will prevent its violation by reckless members.

Open diplomacy, the fourth great step, he said, would mean that the cards were to be "played face up on the table."

Summing up the objections made to the League, he said:

"There is no transfer of sovereignty under this League to the Council or the Assembly. The Council only recommends and proposes and advises. It does not command or direct or order. The chief attacks upon the League rest entirely on the claim that the word 'recommend' means to 'command,' and that the word 'advise' means to 'direct,' and that the word 'propose' means to 'order.' This is an utterly unwarranted and strained construction of the League which every fair-minded man should see.

"The Monroe Doctrine is specifically recognized by all nations as a regional understanding in the constitution of the League by a provision that nothing in the League shall effect it. This is the first time in the history of the doctrine thatthe Monroe Doctrine has been recognized by the world as a customary convention. It is a great achievement for us.

Partisanship Out of Place.

"This is not a partisan question," said Mr. Taft in conclusion. "We should be for or against the League without respect to whether we are Democrats or Republicans. We should be for or against the League without regard to whether we think it will bring credit to our party or credit to any man. Personal and partisan considerations of this kind are reasons which should have no influence with us in determining an issue so fateful in the world's history and so likely to affect the future welfare of the people of the United States and of all mankind.

"When, therefore, you come to consider the question whether you are in favor of the treaty or not, you should search your hearts and souls and your consciences to see whether you are approaching it in the proper patriotic and humane spirit or whether you are against it because Mr. Wilson is for it and you may fear that he will gain credit for its adoption, or because you may suppose that his party may gain party credit for it. These are small reasons for supporting or opposing the League.

"The question is, will it do good for this country or mankind? If it will, let us favor it. If it endangers our country or interferes with mankind let's oppose it, but let's base our action and our view on high and patriotic reasons. When we approach the question of the League of Nations from thaat standpoint, I do not doubt thaat the great majority of the people of the United States, and the needed majority of the Senators of the United States will approve this League."

The convention was presided over by William Church Osborn. Other speakers included Herbert H. Houston, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the Women's Republican Association. In his address, Mr. Houston, who is publisher of The World's Work, referred to the recent bomb outrages, and declared that effective means of combating anarchism was to be found in the League of Nations.

Arraigns Partisan Republicans.

Mr. Taft reached Albany early today and at noon attended a luncheon given by the Chamberof Commerce. Mr. Taft spoke briefly at the luncheon, saying in part:

"This covenant is not a mere fad of Mr. Wilson. It isdemanded by the peoples of France, Great Britain, and Italy. Neither Lloyd George nor Clemenceau originally advocated it. They were driven to it by two things—one that their constituents demanded it, the other that the treaty of peace, which the terms of the armistice foreshadowed, could not be enforced without it.

"The opponents of the League, however, have aroused protest against the League among business men and partisan Republicans by asserting that Mr. Wilson is seeking personal credit and party advantage in making a League of Nations and is sacrificing the interests of this country and delaying peace and prosperity to secure the League. The reasons for delay are now demonstrated to have been acute differences in respect to the terms of peace and not the covenant of the League, which was agreed to long before the treaty.

"Germany is now protesting against signing. When she does sign, as she must, and the President lays before the Senate the treaty, with the League as part of its web and woof, the business men and short-sighted Republicans who have based their opposition on personal or partisan reasons will have a rude awakening. They will find then that the responsibility for further delay of peace and the waiting prosperity will be not on Mr. Wilson but on those in the Senate who would amend the treaty by eliminating the League or materially changing its provisions.

"Such amendments would require the President to send back the made-over treaty to Paris for another conference to see whether all the signatories, including Germany, will consent to the new document framed by the Senate. I need hardly point out that this would consume months, during which business would wait, and numbing uncertainty would prevail. Meantime, France, Great Britain, and Italy, who will promptly ratify the treaty, will, under its terms as reported, at once resume or establish normal business with Germany, while for months we shall be embarrassed by the same restrictions in our commerce with her which the continued armistice would impose."

Mayor James R. Watt welcomed the representatives of the League. Governor Alfred E. Smith and John H. Walker spoke briefly.

FORWARDS PROJECT FOR BUDGET SYSTEM

Senate Committee Reports McCormick Resolution for Framing of Such a Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The idea of a budget system of Government finances to replace the present system of departmental estimates and appropriations without executive responsibility was approved by the Committee on Rules of the Senate, of which Mr. Knox is Chairman, when it voted today to report favorably a resolution by Senator McCormick of Illinois providing for a special committee to devise such a plan. Under the resolution the committee would comprise six majority and four minority Senators, whose report must be made to the Senate not later than Sept. 1. The committee is authorized to conduct hearings.

Under a bill now before the Senate, offered by Mr. McCormick, a new bureau would be created that would receive and audit estimates, these to be submitted to the President, who, in turn, would submit them to Congress. This bill will be considered by the special committee, if appointed.

Republican Senators were inclined to believe today that a bill introduced in the House by Representative Good, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, might be accepted by the special committee, with some slight changes, to conform to some of the features of the McCormick measure. The Good bill provides also for a bureau to handle the Government estimates and to report to the President, he in turn submitting them to Congress. If the measure drafted by Mr. Goodproves acceptable, it is likely that the special committee will report to the Senate much sooner than Sept. 1, and that the budget system will be approved speedily by both houses.

Under Mr. Good's plan an auditor general would be created to have charge of a budget bureau, at a salary of $12,000 a year, the director to hold his office for life, unless removed for cause. The budget bureau would conduct investigations into Government estimates and report on them to the President. The bureau would be empowered to demand all data desired from the different departments. An accounting department would be one of the features of the bureau. The offices of auditor in the Navy, Army, Treasury, and other departments would all be abolished, their duties being passed on to the bureau of audit.

A joint committee of Congress, under the Good bill, would receive the estimates for appropriations from the Bureau of Audit and pass upon them before action by Congress. The Director General of Audit would be required to supervise expenditures made by the bureau.

The system suggested by Mr. Good follows the lines of the British system. The House is expected to take up Mr. Good's bill within a few weeks. If it is passed by the House, as is anticipated, it will at once be considered by the special committee of the Senate.

Denies Bulgarian Mobilization.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Bulgarian Legation today issued a formal denial of the Balkan News Agency report, transmitted from Copenhagen yesterday, saying that the Bulgarian army had been mobilized and was marching toward the Serbian frontier.

URGE BETTER MEMORIALS.

National Committee Joins Community Service in Movement.

The National Committee on Memorial Buildings, comprising about 100 representative citizens from all parts of the country, has announced its amalgamation with the War Camp Community Service in its task of advising in the erection of memorials to the Americans who participated in the war. The committee retains its original personnel and continues the full scope of its activities, but will hereafter be called the Advisory Committee on Memorial Buildings. It will function under the guidance of the War Camp Community Service, and has at its disposal that organization's staff and bureaus.

The committee was formed to advise States and municipalities upon appropriate war memorials.

The War Camp Community Service, through the Advisory Committee, has been informed that 160 cities have decided to erect buildings as memorials. These include community houses, liberty halls, memorial temples, and coliseums.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.
Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE. Jewelers
An impressive showing of modish Platinum Creations designed especially for the Wedding Season
Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

HATHAWAY'S
American Colonial
FURNITURE



OUR sales records show an ever increasing appreciation of the lasting beauty, distinctive charm and livability of Colonial furniture.

Nowhere in New York will you find Colonial designs that are more faithfully reproduced than at Hathaway's. We have preserved the spirit and romance of an ever fascinating period of our history and have adapted it perfectly to every requirement of present day needs.

The Scroll Colonial Dining Room Suite featured above is in Solid Mahogany, and is distinguished by the dignity and impressive simplicity of its design. Ten pieces, $540.00.

The splendid mahogany Windsor Rocker, shown at the right, may be had for $19.00. (Arm Chair to match, $17.50.)

The dainty yet substantial beauty of the Mahogany Spinet Desk is at once apparent. It is 44 inches long. Price $58.00.

In addition to the varied collection of Colonial Suites and individual pieces, you will find, in our five floors of showrooms, accurate reproductions of all accepted periods, in various woods and finishes.

W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY
62 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns
Hagedorn's
Broadway, cor. 81st St.
Unusual Offerings
DRESSES
For Afternoon and Street Wear.
Models in Georgette, Taffeta, Satin and Tricolette. Fashioned in tasteful and pleasing designs.
$49.50
Originally up to $95.00
Delightful Summer Frocks
Cool and most attractive, these real Summery Frocks of Voile and Organdie, charming in design and daintily trimmed.
Specially priced at $19.75
To Close Out 150
CAPES, COATS, DOLMANS
Serge, Gabardine, Silvertone Velour, Poiret Twill and Velour. A remarkable opportunity to procure a garment, ideal for Mountain and Seashore wear as well as for Motoring, at a ridiculously low price.
$25.00 and $29.75
Formerly as high as $69.75
No C. O. D.'s, Approvals or Exchanges.

BONWIT TELLER & CO
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET
Introducing A New Theme In
WOMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS
Originations Designed and Executed in the Private Workrooms of This Shop.
Colored Lace and Chiffon
in
Hydrangea Blue Wood Brown
Crushed Strawberry All Black
An artistic achievement in the use of color and tissue-like fabrics—typifying the fine nuances of originality and refinement of design. These undergerments have been created for the special function of carrying out the spirit of the costume in its color harmony.
For The Beach and Surf
SEASHORE FASHIONS
Picturesque Beach Costumes, Bathing Frocks, Swimming Suits.
Originations of distinction are those of hand stenciled velvet with cavalier capes and bandanas to match. Taffeta silk, satin and knitted fabrics are also developed into interesting bathing frocks, matched by capes, caps and other accessories.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET
ANNOUNCE FOR MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS THEIR
June Clearance Sale—Women's and Misses'
SUITS, CAPES, COATS and FROCKS
At Greatly Reduced Prices
NO C. O. D.'s NO APPROVALS NO CREDITS

Women's Tailored Suits
Formerly 39.50 to 65.00 28.00
Serge, tricotine, gabardine, tweed mixtures and checks.

Women's Tailored Suits
Formerly 59.50 to 85.00 38.00
Fashionable models in tricotine, serge, gabardine and men's wear serge in shades of the season.

Women's Tailored Suits
Formerly 65.00 to 110.00 48.00
Smart models of tricotine, gabardine, Cheruit twill and tweed mixtures.

Women's Model Suits
Formerly 125.00 to 265.00 95.00
Women's high class suits of various silks, tricotine, Cheruit twill and gabardine.

Women's Capes & Coats
Formerly 35.00 to 45.00 28.00
Capes of navy blue serge or colored velour; belted coats, silk lined throughout.

Capes, Coats & Dolmans
Formerly 49.50 to 59.50 38.00
In navy blue and fashionable shadings of fawn and tan; richly silk lined.

Women's Capes & Wrap-Coats
Formerly 69.50 to 79.50 48.00
In Bolivia, English and American velour or tricotine. In navy and other colorings.

Collection of Odd Capes
Formerly 79.50 to 125.00 68.00
Duvetyn, fine velour, tricotine or combinations of satin and tricotine.

Misses' Tailored Suits
Formerly 35.00 to 59.50 26.00
Serge, Poiret twill, shepherd checks or jersey. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Tailored Suits
Formerly 65.00 to 75.00 34.00
Suits of Poiret twill or tricotine in navy, tan, beaver or black. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Tailored Suits
Formerly 69.50 to 85.00 44.00
Poiret twill or tricotine in navy, tan, beaver or black. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Tailored Suits
Formerly 85.00 to 110.00 50.00
Distinctive models of Poiret twill or tricotine in navy, tan, beaver or black. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Costume Suits
Formerly 98.50 to 150.00 75.00
Exclusive suits of duvetyn, faille silk or tricotine. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Cloth Capes
Reduced to 18.50
Long and short capes of serge, tricotine or wool velour in the fashionable colorings. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Silk & Cloth Frocks
Reduced to 18.50
Serge, smart checks, taffeta silk, organdie or voile. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Silk & Cloth Frocks
Formerly 45.00 to 75.00 38.00
Serge, satin, Georgette, taffeta or crepe de chine in the most desirable shadings. Sizes 14 to 20.

No Federal Tax On The Above Garments

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET
Reflecting the charm of
INDIVIDUALIZED MILLINERY
Executed by French Modistes in the Private Workrooms of This Shop.
Colorful Millinery
A dominant new note that banishes a period of drabness for the gay.
This galaxy of colors appears in winsome hats of sheer organdie, Georgette, soft brimmed felt or silk hats, sports types of cretonne hats, and unusual combinations of straw and organdie harmonizing with shades of sporting costumes, summer frocks or sweaters.
To Accompany Sporting Costumes
WHITE PUMPS and OXFORDS
Exemplifying The Newer Variants of Summer Footwear Modes
Pumps and Oxfords for women and misses of all white linen or genuine buckskin; also buckskin with black or brown leather trimming; white leatherweltedsolesandmilitaryheels.

LABOR VOTES DOWN CLEMENCY FOR DEBS

Metal Trades Repudiate Agitators Who Tried to Block Operation of Draft Law.

A. F. L. TO MEET NEXT WEEK

Reconstruction Policy and Prohibition Among Important Matters to be Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7.—Organized labor today repudiated Eugene V. Debs and all other agitators who have been convicted of trying to embarrass the Government in carrying into effect the selective draft law. A resolution appealing for clemency for Debs brought a storm this afternoon in the convention of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor. It asked for the pardon of Debs and all like offenders. The overwhelming vote registered against the motion proved the hopelessness of reviving the controversy.

After the Debs matter had been disposed of, delegates from the Pacific Coast, supported by a few from the East, attempted to force the department to recommend the amalgamation of all international unions, thus eliminating trade divisions from organized labor. The ballot showed 2,000 against such an amalgamation to 1,100 for it. The leaders will continue the fight at the sessions of the parent body next week.

The action taken on the Debs resolution is said by delegates to reflect the stand of labor for conservatism. The followers of President Samuel P. Gompers point out that this is a certain indication that the radical element opposing him will have no weight at the convention.

Two millions stronger in membership than when America entered the world war, the American Federation of Labor will convene here on Monday to outline a reconstruction policy for labor throughout the United States and its territorial divisions. President Samuel Gompers, not yet fully recovered from injuries received in a taxicab accident in New York, shortly after his return from Europe, Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation, and the heads of the various departments already are on the ground attending preparatory conferences of the executive council.

A demand for Government action that will stop all forms of profiteering in food products is one of the certain developments of the convention, it was said today. Little hope was held out that any movement in the meeting for recognition of Soviet rule in Russia will receive serious consideration in view of President Gompers's close connection with the administration at Washington, and the attitude of labor itself, as reflected this week in the message of President Donlin of the Building Trades Department, denouncing bombers and all forms of radicalism.

One of the matters that will be discussed by the convention in all probability will be the prohibition question. There will be a volley of resolutions demanding a strong protest against a "bone-dry" nation as an invasion of the Constitutional rights of citizens. Another big issue is to be that of stabilizing working hours for labor, reflected through the demand of the metal trades department for a forty-four-hour week universal in all branches.

It is expected also that progressives in the national organization will again raise the question of transforming the American Federation into a labor party or at least launching such a party as an agency of the federation. Resolutions will be introduced calling upon the federation to stand for an eight-hour day for farm laborers, and for the withdrawal of all American troops from Europe.

The Building Trades Department, which embraces nearly a million workers, will demand the revocation of the charter of the maintenance of way employes' organization for alleged encroachment on the jurisdictional rights of trades affiliated with the building trades department, international officers of the maintenance of way employes are charged with having ignored an invitation to attend a conference on harmony authorized by the Executive Council of the American Federation for Tuesday.

EDUCATION AND BOMBS.

Mr. McAdoo Corrects a Wrong Impression of His Speech on Americanization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial this morning is based upon a wholly erroneous report of an extemporaneous speech I made. In fact, the point of the speech was missed entirely by the reporter.

I was speaking of the value of the Boy Scouts movement in training the boyhood of America, not only physically but morally, but in imparting to them a correct knowledge of democratic institutions and inculcating in them the highest standards and conceptions of American citizenship.

I then said, "Who can believe that if the deluded persons who have been engaged in bomb throwing in this country had been Boy Scouts in their youth, and had learned the value of democratic institutions and of American citizenship, they would have engaged in any such practice?"

W. G. McADOO.

New York, June 7, 1919.

As Figures Differ on a Check

THE difference between Técla Pearls and Orientals, Madam, is precisely the same as the difference between the check you would draw for the first and the check you would draw for the second. The checks would be the same, but the figures would be different.

Técla

398 Fifth Avenue New York

10 Rue de la Paix, Paris

CRITICISES STATE CONTROL IN FRANCE

D'Orsay Cites Four Examples of Alleged Incompetence in Economic Restrictions.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 5.—Jean d'Orsay declares that too much State control, characterized by incompetence and irresponsibility, is costing France dearly. He cites four illustrations in this morning's Matin as evidence to support his charge.

In the first place, d'Orsay points to the fact that the Minister of Finance arbitrarily ruled that the German mark should be considered worth a franc, 25 centimes in Alsace-Lorraine. This valuation was fixed without consulting the bankers in the restored province, and regardless of the fact that the mark is worth only half a franc or less in Switzerland. The result has been heavy losses to Alsatians.

Second, this critic of the Government cites the policy of the Minister of Agriculture, which fixed the price of wheat so low that French farmers ceased raising it. So now France is obliged to buy it from America and Argentina at a price far above what French growers would have been glad to raise it for if they had been left alone by the Government.

As to shipping, d'Orsay says the French mercantile marine men, with half their tonnage lost in the war, do not dare take advantage of the English offer to sell them 500,000 tons because of the obstacles placed on these purchases by the French Government.

Last, d'Orsay sees great commercial losses for France in the future in the Government's present indifference and negligence in not having consuls and commercial agents in Rumania and elsewhere to get a share of the trade for which Polish and American representatives are now making elaborate plans.

City Asks War Trophies.

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures and Secretary of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops, has written to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker asking that some of the captured war trophies be donated to New York City.

DANIELS WON'T LIFT NAVY LEAGUE BAN

Tells House Committee He Won't Recognize It Till "Dead, Damned and Resurrected."

PROGRESS ON NAVAL BILL

Committee May Complete It Early This Week—Will Cut Appropriations $200,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Testifying before the House Naval Affairs Committee today, Secretary Daniels denounced officials and members of the Navy League, characterizing them "as much an enemy of the country as any anarchist." He asserted that he would not recognize the organization or allow it to take part in any naval activities while he was Secretary of the Navy.

The arraignment was provoked by Representative Fred Britten of Illinois, who asked Mr. Daniels if the ban he placed on the league as the result of charges made by that organization regarding the Mare Island explosion should not be lifted.

"The Navy League is capable of doing a great welfare work in the navy," said Mr. Britten, "and it would be glad to do it if the ban was removed. Inasmuch as the country needs to save all the money it possibly can, don't you think it would be wise to recognize the organization?"

"Never!" replied Mr. Daniels, emphasizing his determination by pounding the table. "These men were as guilty of infamy as any man arrested during the war, and they should be accorded the treatment they deserved. While I am Secretary of the Navy they can never have anything to do with the navy.

"In the midst of war this organization issued a formal statement that was a false and an infamous slander on one of the best men in the navy, charging him, at the instigation of labor organizations, with committing a crime. After the explosion at Mare Island they accused me of shielding the men responsible and conducting a half-hearted investigation. It was a base lie, and those who said it realize it was a lie."

"But the organization has changed," interjected Mr. Britten. "The officials are different men. Why should they be held responsible for something others did?"

"I am an expert on camouflage," replied Mr. Daniels, "and I can see through camouflage of that organization. Besides, we do not need a league to help us which gives prominence to men in it for personal glory. Not until the Navy League is dead, damned, and resurrected will I ever consider recognising such an organization.

"We do not want any side shows that stab us in the back. The league, of which President Wilson is President, and of which I am the executive, is not the show we need. Nor do we want a wet nurse to the navy. The people of the country are behind the navy, and we do not need this organization."

The Naval Affairs Committee expects to complete the Naval Bill early next week. Following out the policy of retrenchment decided upon by the steering committee, the committee will make radical reduction in the expenditures of the navy. It is estimated that the bill will reduce appropriations more than $200,000,000, as compared with the measure passed in the House in the last session, and that the personnel of the navy will be reduced to 200,000, and that of the marine corps to 27,000.

OUR BILL TO GERMANY IS A BILLION DOLLARS

Claims for U-Boat Damages Alone Are $600,000,000, Says Secretary Polk.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Claims of American citizens against Germany because of submarine warfare and the action of the German Government against American property in that country aggregate nearly $1,000,000,000, according to information given to Congress today by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State. The claims growing out of submarine warfare alone amount to $600,000,000, and claims on other accounts are constantly reaching the State Department.

Mr. Polk's statement was contained in a request for $595,000 for continuing the employment during the next year of numerous persons added to the force of the department during the war. Reduction of personnel would destroy the department's efficiency, he said.

"Many and various claims arising out of the war are reaching the department in constantly increasing numbers and must be examined and prepared for diplomatic action," Mr. Polk said. "The losses alone amount to more than $600,000,000 and affect a vast number of individuals and organizations in this country.

"The resumption of relations with the Central Powers will throw upon the law office of the department a vast number of questions relating to American property in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Turkey. The amount of American property in enemy-occupied territory is understood to reach the sum of nearly $300,000,000, much of which will be the subject of claims as soon as peace shall have been established."

3,000 CHICAGO IRISH HISS PRESIDENT'S NAME

Mayor Thompson and Sinn Feiners Show Uneasiness at Outburst Caused by Cohalan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—President Wilson's name, mentioned by Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the New York Supreme Court, brought hisses from the 3,000 Chicago Irishmen at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred for an Irish republic.

Mayor Thompson welcomed Judge Cohalan in a short address. Mention of the President passed off with laughter and applause when Chairman George F. Barrett had referred to "Judge Cohalan's enemies," Mayor Thompson leading the applause.

"England does not want the Irish cause to be heard because she does not dare show the Peace Conference the terms by which she holds Ireland," said Justice Cohalan. "And yet the jury is most fair, certainly, even to England.

"Lloyd George sits at the centre of the table. Who sits at the right? President Wilson of America——

His sentence was cut short by hisses.

"No, no! Don't do that!" exclaimed the speaker. "You must remember he is the President of the United States."

A tense silence fell on the audience, and members of the committee and Mayor Thompson, seated on the stage, shifted nervously.

"England has flooded this country with statements which give her reasons for remaining in Ireland," said Justice Cohalan. "The first reason is that the Irish cannot agree among themselves. The second reason is because England says, Ireland cannot stand alone. But the people of Ireland, under abnormal conditions, against extraordinary odds, with an English army of occupation in possession of their country, with the entire machinery of law held by England, with martial law in effect from end to end of the land, went to the polls last December, and with an unparalleled unanimity declared by popular vote of 1,100,000, against less than 300,000, for a total separation of Ireland from England and for the establishment of an Irish republic. The elected delegates met at the Mansion House, Dublin, Jan. 21, and proclaimed the existence of an Irish republic, and called upon freedom-loving people of the world to give it international recognition.

"England holds Ireland by the power of naked force. If she would withdraw her army of occupation and attempt to return the following week she would have to begin again the conquest which Strongbow started in 1169.

"Last year England made out of her control of Ireland more than $200,000,000, one-fifth of the amount our Government owed as a national debt at the outbreak of the war; one-fifth of the sum Bismarck demanded of France at the end of the Franco-Prussian war, when he attempted to break France permanently from an economic standpoint.

"England stays in Ireland today for her own selfish purpose. She remains in Ireland, not to keep the people of Ireland together, for they stand together against her. She stays not for the purpose of contributing to the government of Ireland, but she stays in Ireland for the purpose of wringing from its people hundreds of millions of dollars every year.

IRISH-AMERICANS ALLEGE ATROCITIES

PARIS, June 8, (Associated Press.)—Within the last few months at least ten citizens have been killed in Ireland by soldiers or constables under circumstances found by coroners' juries to have been wilful murder. This charge is made in the report on observations made in Ireland by Frank P. Walsh, Michael J. Ryan, and Edward F. Dunne, delegates of the Irish societies in the United States. The report, which was made public tonight, was sent to President Wilson along with the demand that the Peace Conference investigate the Irish question.

Numerous and specific charges of atrocities committed in Irish jails are contained in the document. Charges are made that hundreds of men and women were put in prison without any specific accusations being made against them. The document says that at least five men died as a result of atrocities committed in these prisons, and that many prisoners are confined in cells of inadequate size and receive insufficient and unwholesome food.

It is also alleged in the report that punitive measures of the prison authorities included douches with water, in which the prisoners were obliged to remain all night in unheated cells, bringing on pneumonia. Solitary confinement and withholding of rations also are charged. It is stated further that the heads of hundreds of families were sent to jail or deported, leaving dependent women and children without means of support and to become objects of charity.

The report says that Messrs. Walsh, Ryan, and Dunne visited Ireland with the assurance from Premier Lloyd George that they would have full freedom to investigate.

THE MOST ASTONISHING DRESS BARGAINS EVER ON SALE

47-49-51 West 42d Street

Renard

Begin Their Great Annual Sale Monday With

1400 High Class Silk Dresses

Afternoon and Street Dresses in all the Choicest Materials



All Must Go at **17.50**

Some Were $55 None Less than $29.75

Values that far exceed the Greatest Expectations

Extra Salespeople in Attendance

Chiffon Taffeta
Tucked Georgettes
Beaded Georgettes
Flowered Georgettes
Crepe Meteors
Tucked Crepe de Chine
Beaded Crepe de Chine
Newest Satins
Taffeta Combined with Georgette
Exclusive Foulards
Foulard and Georgette Combinations
Smartest Wool Jerseys

In Navy, Black, Copen, Tan, Pekin, Henna, Midnight Blue, Nile, Gray, Mauve, Liberty, Taupe, Flesh, etc.

The smartest models of the new Summer season featured in the fabrics of the hour in the new ruffle effects, draped tunic, surplice collar, tucked, shirred, beaded or embroidered. An immense assortment in all sizes for women and misses, enabling every woman to secure a most astonishing bargain.

SMART SHOPPERS WILL ADMIT THAT THIS IS THE GREATEST DRESS SALE THEY EVER ATTENDED!

at This Price Nothing can be duplicated after this Sale—All Sales Final.

New York
Brooklyn
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OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

Important Special Sales Monday

Women's and Misses' Cotton Dresses

Unusually Smart Summer Models

Frocks of exclusive designs, developed in lightsome fabrics in vogue for Summer wear. Flower-patterned sheer Voiles, stunning plaid Ginghams, delicate pastel-tinted Organdies and smart Linens, featuring draped, tunic, surplice, basque and straight-line effects.



9.75 12.75

Gingham Dresses in attractive plaids with dainty vestees; also smart figured Voile Dresses.

Special 9.75

Sheer Voile Dresses in floral designs, tunic and draped skirts, contrasting collars, girdles, etc.

Special 12.75

Dotted Swiss Dresses in striped effects, shawl collars and tunic skirts; also chic flowered voiles.

Special 16.75

Cool Voiles in artistic floral patterns with ruche-edged tunic; others lace and ribbon trimmed.

Special 19.75



16.75 19.75

Remainder of a Special Purchase of

275 Women's Summer Silk Dresses

Distinctive models developed in Printed Georgette, Foulard Silks in attractive designs and colorings, also Crepe de Chine in stripes and checks; elaborately trimmed with beads, embroidery, vestees and collars.

Regular Values 39.75 to 55.00 28.00

Will Close Out An Additional 175

Women's Capes and Wrap Coats

Formerly Sold to 65.00

Handsome models developed in Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Velour, Serge, Gabardine and Jersey; circular, dolman and waist-coat effects, soutache braided and embroidered. Silk lined throughout. 28.00



1500 Women's

Slip-On Sweaters

(as illustrated)

Sleeveless Slip-on Worsted Sweater, fancy weave, fishtail model, Turquoise, Copen, Black, Buff, Coral, Rose and Navy.

Extraordinary Value

1.50

800 Women's

Breakfast Coats

(as illustrated)

Serpentine Crepe Breakfast Coats in Rose, Copen, Light Blue, Pink and Lavender; deep shawl collar and cuffs of embroidered Organdie.

Extraordinary Value

1.65



AMERICA TOOK LEAD IN ARTILLERY SUPPLY

General Staff Gives Figures to Show How This Country Got Into Its Stride.

18 MONTHS TO PASS BRITAIN

War Production, Starting at Low Level, Was Even with Ally's After a Year and a Half.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Figures giving a comparison of American and British artillery production by periods were given out by the General Staff of the Army today, showing how American production overtook that of the British after it got into its stride, but that some months elapsed before this stride was obtained.

During the period covering the 18th, 19th, and 20th months of production, the showing for the two Governments in artillery production was:

Light artillery—American, 736; British, 912.
Light artillery carriages—American, 617;
Heavy artillery—American, 1,092; British,
Heavy artillery carriages—American, 544;
Light artillery ammunition—American, 12,-
British, 10,715,000.
Heavy artillery ammunition—American,
British, 437,000.

The total production by each Government for the twenty-month period was:

Light artillery—American, 1,590; British,
Light artillery carriages—American, 1,026;
Heavy artillery—American, 1,724; British,
Heavy artillery carriages—American, 888;
British, 4,
Light artillery ammunition—American, 28,-
British, 25,328,000
Heavy artillery ammunition—American,
000,000. British, 1,153,000.

The showing by periods, each period representing the number of months after the declaration of war, follows:

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Period.	American.	British.
1st and 2d months	0	17
3d and 4th months	0	68
5th and 6th months	0	275
7th and 8th months	108	650
9th and 10th months	243	1,034
11th and 12th months	15	1,034
13th and 14th months	783	912

American light artillery consists of 75mm. field guns only. British light artillery consists of 18-pounder field guns and 4.5 howitzers. The comparative production was:

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Period.	American.	British.
1st and 2d months	0	3
3d and 4th months	0	5
5th and 6th months	0	13
7th and 8th months	26	49
9th and 10th months	132	58
11th and 12th months	474	80
13th and 14th months	1,092	241

American heavy artillery includes all mobile artillery except anti-aircraft guns and 75-mm. field guns. The principal types are 4.7 and 155-mm. field guns; 6-inch, 6-inch, and 8-inch converted seacoast guns, and 155-mm. and 8-inch howitzers.

British heavy artillery includes all mobile artillery except 18-pounder field guns, anti-aircraft guns, and 4.5 howitzers. The principal types are 6-pounder, 8-inch, 9.2 and 12-inch field guns, and 6-inch, 8-inch and 9.2 and 12-inch and 9.2-inch howitzers.

The following was the relative production:

AMMUNITION, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Period.	British.	American.
1st and 2d months	129,000	212,000
3d and 4th months	740,000	1,243,000
5th and 6th months	1,518,000	2,535,000
7th and 8th months	2,035,000	4,607,000
9th and 10th months	2,774,000	8,015,000
11th and 12th months	10,715,000	12,362,000

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

1st and 2d months	16,000	.....
3d and 4th months	66,000	.....
5th and 6th months	100,000	178,000
7th and 8th months	201,000	651,000
9th and 10th months	273,000	2,292,000
11th and 12th months	497,000	3,583,000

Figures are for machined shell, and include Canadian production in the case of certain countries. Light artillery ammunition includes 75 mm and 3-inch shell and cartridges for the United States, and 18-pounder and 4.5 howitzer ammunition for Great Britain. Heavy artillery ammunition includes all other types except [illegible]

BUS CO. INCREASES WAGES.

Drivers and Conductors of Fifth Avenue Concern to Benefit.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company announced yesterday an increase in wages for the drivers and conductors on the buses operated by the company. The increase, it was stated, was made chiefly because of the co-operation of the men in effecting economies in the operation of the buses and in recognition of their part in improving the company's service. Drivers in the employ of the company for one year will receive from 43 to 45½ cents an hour, graduated upward to 52½ cents an hour for men who have been with the company ten years or more. The former rate for ten-year men was 50 cents an hour. The conductors with the company for one year will receive from 40 to 41½ cents an hour, and the rate is gradually increased according to the number of years they have been with the company to 48½ cents an hour for all men who have been with the company six years or more.

President John A. Ritchie stated that the company had taken back all of its employes who have been discharged from military duty, and would take back all those still in the service as soon as they are discharged. The increase in salary will affect the employes in the service, and the time they spent in the service of the Government will count as time spent with the company.

CALLS ON COLLEGES TO OPPOSE ANARCHY

Butler Sees the World Accepting American Ideals While Reds Attack Them.

INAUGURAL OF DR. SYKES

Columbia President Speaks at Installation of New Executive of St. Lawrence University.

CANTON, N. Y., June 7.—Commencement exercises of St. Lawrence University began today with the inauguration of Dr. Richard Eddy Sykes as President of the university. There were present many guests and friends of the institution and a special train from New York City brought up a large delegation. The alumni, trustees, Faculty, and students marched from the college field to the town hall.

Judge Ledyard P. Hale, President of the Board of Trustees, presided, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University made the address.

Dr. Sykes responded and brief congratulatory speeches were made by the deans of the college, the Theological School, State Agricultural School, and Brooklyn Law School, all departments of the university.

Dr. Butler in his address said in part:

"He would be blind indeed who cannot see the unrest and the dissatisfaction that are abroad in the land. In the face of the epoch-marking achievements of the American people since they became a nation, in the face of the increasing acceptance by other peoples of the principles upon which the American Republic is built, there are voices too numerous and too strident to be unheard or neglected, who cry out in protest against America and in dissatisfaction with American principles and American ideals.

"These unhappy persons are constantly casting about for some new weapon of destruction with which to break down American accomplishment, in order to substitute for it some new and usually some made form of political and social experimentation.

"Men and women who are so minded are usually mentally unbalanced, but whether mentally unbalanced or not they are so consumed by egotism as to fancy that some poor product of their emotional life can take the place of the whole of human experience and the whole of human endeavor.

"What has really happened to these people is that they have lost their faith and they are once more striving in the impossible attempt to make the very limited knowledge of an individual do duty for the faith of a race. These persons are not willing to learn by experience.

"The attempt to destroy the institution of private property is as reactionary an undertaking as can well be imagined. It is nothing less than a proposal to go back to the very beginnings of all civilization and to try to compel the race to climb up all over again the hills and the mountains over which the procession of progress has been so painfully passing for centuries. What we need is more and more widely distributed property, rather than less.

"The aim of a free state is to make every citizen a capitalist in the sense that it will give every citizen an opportunity to work, to save, and to employ his savings as he will. This is what we mean by liberty under law. This is the finest and highest ideal of government. To overthrow it, to weaken it, or to cast discredit upon it is not progress, but backward revolution.

"There are some things which rational and cultivated men exclude from discussion as long since definitely determined. The individual's right to self-determination, for example, is not held to extend to the right to commit suicide. So is it with the State. Policies and methods of government are fit subjects for discussion and for difference of opinion, but the question as to whether there shall be a government to maintain order, to protect liberty, and to assure justice between man and man is no more debatable than is the right of the individual to commit suicide.

"If the schools and colleges of the country were so to conduct themselves as to shake the nation's faith in them and in education, the resulting crash would be heard all around the world. Cynicism would displace confidence, faith would give way to despair. But the schools and colleges will not fail. They have their points of weakness and they have had their unfortunate representatives and spokesmen. But, on the whole, and in overwhelming majority, they have been firm in the faith and worthy of the confidence which the American people have so richly bestowed upon them."

CROWN PRINCE'S DOG HERE.

Ohio Soldier Reforms German Pet and Brings Him Home.

When Major E. S. Thatcher of Columbus, Ohio, came down the gangplank from the transport Kentuckian yesterday he brought with him Bruno, a big black police dog that is said once to have belonged to the German Crown Prince. Bruno now answers to the name of Pat, and his owner said he had been converted. The Major got the dog from a German Lieutenant whom he met while on police duty in Treves. The officer, who had been on the Crown Prince's staff, said Pat had once been owned by the Kaiser's son.

The Kentuckian brought 1,860 troops. These were commanded by Colonel George L. Wertenbacker, and consisted of 1,520 men of the 345th Field Artillery, 3 officers and 298 men of the 315th Sanitary Train Medical Supply, and 1 officer and 47 men of the 333d Motor Transport Company.

VASSAR COMMENCEMENT ON

Tomorrow to See Restoration of the Famous Daisy Chain.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 7.—Vassar's fifty-fourth annual commencement began this afternoon with a reception by the college officers to returning alumnae in the art gallery of Taylor Hall. The rooms were thronged with graduating students and their relatives, as well as with representatives of classes for many years back. This evening the pageant "Jeanne D'Arc," by Percy Mackaye, presented as the third half play a few weeks ago, was repeated for the benefit of commencement guests. The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn will preach the baccalaureate sermon.

Monday morning the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place. At 12:30 the graduating class will hold its outdoor luncheon, while the alumnae, meeting in their various class reunions, will come together for luncheon in the dining room of the main building. At 4 P. M. class day exercises in the open air theatre will include a restoration of the famous daisy chain, carried by twenty-four sophomores.

Leonard's 24 West 39th St. Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

Maternity Apparel

DRESSES NEGLIGEES GOWNS CORSETS BRASSIERES SKIRTS

Exclusive and Distinctive Models for All Occasions of Dress

The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal. The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.

THIS WEEK'S ATTRACTIVE SPECIALS:

Frocks for afternoon or Street, of Satin, Foulard or Georgette. *From* **29.50**

Frocks of fine figured Voile, in dark or light shades. *From* **16.50**

Gowns of Tricolette, Georgette or Foulard, clever models. *From* **45.00**

Gowns of Crepe de Chine, Georgette combinations or Satin. *From* **34.50**

Mme. Leonard in personal attendance.

Fashionable Models for All Occasions. Ready-to-Wear or Made to Order

Yerlé Heller

Removal Sale

PRIOR TO OUR REMOVAL TO 36 WEST 57TH ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES, WE WILL OFFER OUR COMPLETE STOCK OF

New Summer and Sport HATS

AT $15.00

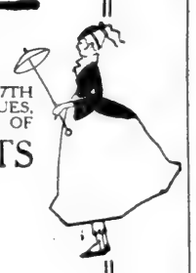
Formerly $25.00 to $40.00

—ALSO—

MANY EXCELLENT VALUES AT

5.00 — 7.50 — 10.00

2 East 46th Street, a step from the Avenue



THIS STORE WILL CLOSE AT FIVE O'CLOCK FROM JUNE 16TH UNTIL SEPTEMBER 2ND; CLOSES ALL DAY SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH, AND ON SATURDAYS DURING JULY AND AUGUST

Paris Best & Co. London

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

WOMEN'S DAINTY UNDERSILKS

Cool, Easily Laundered, Durable

Discriminating women will appreciate the Best & Co. quality throughout—the material, the workmanship, the trimming and the finish.

BODICES

A variety of pretty models of pink washable satin are tucked, tailored, embroidered or trimmed with Georgette crepe or Valenciennes lace. 1.00 to 5.00

BLOOMERS

Cool bloomers of flesh and white satin or crepe de Chine are embroidered, hemstitched or trimmed with Georgette crepe and rosebuds. 2.95 to 5.00

ENVELOPE CHEMISES

Tailored, embroidered and lace-trimmed models are made of washable satin and crepe de Chine. 2.95 to 5.00

PETTICOATS

Shadow-proof, straight-line petticoats with scalloped edges and petticoats with tucked flounces and in a variety of tailored models are all made of durable tub silk. Extra sizes. 3.95 to 5.00

SATIN PETTICOATS

Flesh or white washable satin petticoats are tailored or prettily trimmed. 3.95 to 7.95

AND MANY MORE

cool silk underthings for women and misses are ready for discriminating choice. Prices are moderate

Second Floor

You Never Pay More at Best's

FUR STORAGE—2%. REMODELING AND REPAIRING

Paris London Best & Co. Greeley 1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

COOL APPAREL

of Best Quality for All Summer Occasions

The pastimes and social activities of the summer, although they may be informal, call for correct styles. Summer is not a time of lassitude for the **Best & Co.** *style organization; alertness to the newest developments, and modern merchandizing ideas, of keeping stocks constantly changing, are what make the Fashions which you find at* **Best & Co.** *quite as distinctive and desirable as our Qualities.*

THE COOLEST OF SUMMER FROCKS *for Misses*

Never before so dainty nor so exquisitely simple of line—and never so cool! Midsummer's heat will lose half its terror when these easily slipped-on frocks are worn. Soft voile in cool, soothing shades, and crisp organdie in pastel tints make one feel cooler just to see them. The smartest of the new lines, interpreted in the **Best & Co.** way.

New voile frocks with tucked skirts are in flesh, white or Copenhagen. Misses' sizes. 16.50

Lovely organdie frocks are in white, orchid, pink or blue. Misses' sizes. 32.50

Second Floor

MIDSUMMER HATS ARE WHITE *for Women's & Misses' Coolness*

White is the vogue—white and natural straw, and for almost all occasions, hats are large enough to give welcome sun protection. Large, drooping leghorns, smart white felt sport hats, white straws, crepes, malines and peanut straws—all white, cool and summery. There is a **Best & Co.** distinction of line that makes each model individual.

Charming white millinery, including many original models of our own Fifth Avenue workrooms and copies of the French. 10.75 to 15.00 and upward

Women's hats—First Floor Misses' hats—Second Floor

A WEALTH OF CHOOSING *in Misses' Light Skirts*

Every kind of material; all the new styles; both are charmingly represented. There are the organdies that are quite bewitching; graceful, gleaming Baronette, tricolette and satin skirts; sheer, cool voile skirts that are smartly made for the transparent blouse. And the more sport-like gabardine skirts are very smart of line and new of pocket and belt.

Featuring Monday unusually smart, inexpensive separate skirts of durable **Best & Co.** white gabardine. Misses' lengths. Special 3.95

Second Floor

CORRECT NEW BLOUSES *for Women & Misses*

The blouse and separate skirt are cool and smart for all occasions, from the sports at the club to the informal dance. Fascinating Russian effects with peasant embroidery and the latest importation of our exclusive hand-made French blouses are the newest things. Voile, batiste, white sports habutai and embroidered Georgette blouses are lovelier than ever.

Many individual **Best & Co.** models, peculiar charm and unusual smartness make our newest Midsummer blouses of particular interest to all smart women. 5.95 to 100.00

First Floor

EXCLUSIVE WHITE FROCKS *for Little Girls*

Lovely examples of **Best & Co.** distinction—imported hand-made white Summer frocks. Their charm is the delicate combination of simplicity and exclusiveness. Finest white batiste and sheer lawn are exquisitely made and handsomely embroidered by hand. Some models show lovely hand-drawn work as well as embroidery.

Featuring Monday three exquisite French models. Sizes 4, 5, 6 and 8 years. 16.50

Also dress and hat sets of yellow, green or blue voile. The dress is hand-embroidered and the hat is touched with velvet. Sizes 4 to 6 years. 5.95

Second Floor



COOL WHITE FOOTWEAR *for Women & Misses*

For comfort and for appearance—white footwear for Midsummer. With the sport skirt, with the light frock, with more formal dinner gowns and evening dresses—white is correct, Oxfords or pumps. Knowing this, we have a large supply of exclusive **Best & Co.** footwear on approved lines, which means the best-looking, most durable footwear in town or out.

White canvas pumps. 6.00
White canvas Oxfords. 7.00
White buckskin Oxfords and pumps. 10.00

Third Floor

READY FOR THE COOLING DIP *Women's & Misses' Bathing Suits*

—Yes, and ready for the long swim, too. The newest, smartest bathing suits are of wool jersey in two contrasting colors with no superfluous weight used in trimming. These will do for long swims and yet be correct on the beach. More elaborate suits are of taffeta, satin and of silk jersey.

Best & Co. bathing suits in variety. 5.85 to 45.00

Also caps, rubber capes and all accessories.

First Floor

KEEP THE CHILDREN COOL *Let Them Wear Socks*

Socks are not only cool, they are smart, too. Well-dressed boys and girls want them to go with all their suits and frocks, for morning playtime and for dress, also. Plain color socks in myriads of shades; white socks with smart, fancy tops; socks with plain or turn-over tops—all are cool and approved for Midsummer wear.

A variety of good **Best & Co.** socks in many colors and color combinations with plain or turn-over tops. Special

First Floor

THIS STORE WILL CLOSE AT FIVE O'CLOCK FROM JUNE 16TH UNTIL SEPTEMBER 2ND, ALL DAY SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH, AND ON SATURDAYS DURING JULY AND AUGUST

You Never Pay More at Best's

QUESTIONS AGENCY IN STOCK INQUIRY

Assistant District Attorney Dooling Seizes Books at 67 Wall Street Office.

EXTENDS HIS INVESTIGATION

Swann Declares Fraudulent Operations Are Nation-Wide—Broker Offers Aid.

The seizure of books and papers in a Wall Street office, and the announcement by the Curb Market Association of its intention to withdraw from open trading on Broad Street as a preliminary move toward eliminating outsiders and swindling operations in the free-for-all market, were the principal moves by the District Attorney and legitimate traders yesterday in their investigation and prosecution of fake stock promoting and other forms of fraud in the financial district.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, who is giving his immediate attention to manipulations in unlisted oil stocks, millions of dollars' worth of which, he says, have been unloaded upon the public, some of the issues backed by no other prospect at present in the shape of property values than that of dry shafts leading to "oilless wells," went to the stock-selling agency of Walter J. Pierce & Co. at 67 Wall Street and examined books and papers and questioned the employes. Dooling and Detective Cunniff took some of the books and papers to the District Attorney's office. The contents of the books and papers, he said, were unknown as yet, as he had not had time to examine them.

An employe told Dooling that the head of the firm, Walter J. Pierce, was at Bay City, Texas, inspecting oil properties in which he was interested. Dooling said that Pierce was responsible for certain advertisements urging investments in an oil stock, one of which announced that "3,700 per cent." had been made in profits by some purchasers of the stock. Dooling got possession of a telegram in the office which he said had been sent by Pierce to C. D. Fomhof, an employe. The copy of this message given out by Dooling read:

Bay City, Texas, June 6.
C. D. Fomhof, care Walter J. Pierce & Co., 67 Wall Street, New York.

Wire regarding market received. It would be foolish for any one to support the market until matters on Center Street are definitely settled. This you know is out of my hands, as I advised you before leaving. You can easily explain this to those close to us. W. J. PIERCE.

Mr. Dooling said the comment on "Centre Street" was an evident reference to the District Attorney's Office or to the investigation. The District Attorney said he desired to question Pierce when he returns. Mr. Dooling requested William G. Stoggard of the Dispatch Printing Company at 2 Lafayette Street, the firm said to have prepared Pierce's advertising matter, to call at the District Attorney's office on Monday and tell what he knows of this advertising.

District Attorney Swann said his investigation was developing into a national inquiry, resulting from the fact that the same offenders here or their agents and principals were operating in many other markets, and to reach them effectively the Prosecutor was keeping in touch with Federal officials at Washington and in communication with authorities in other States.

"The investigation is being conducted with legal caution so as not to interfere with legitimate companies or their business," said Mr. Swann.

Paul A. Newman, a Broad Street broker, voluntarily offered to assist the District Attorney in the investigation. Mr. Newman said he would be willing to go before the Grand Jury, which will hear further testimony this week, and tell what he knows of certain stock manipulations that form part of the investigation.

A New York attorney, owner of a number of producing wells in the Texas fields, called on Mr. Dooling yesterday with information concerning the operations of swindlers in the oil districts. He told of a promoter who got little oil but much gas from the shaft of his well. The promoter piped the small flow of oil back to the well and capped it until an appointed day, when, with a large invited audience, he again tapped the supposed virgin oil well, and a "gusher" of oil followed that wrecked the rigging.

"While the crowd flocked enthusiastically around this supposed bubbling bonanza, the promoter sold stock reaching $180,000," said the attorney. "The next day the seller had disappeared, and the deception was discovered."

Officers and several members of the Curb Market Association and the District Attorney will confer at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow concerning the investigation and ways and means for cleaning up the financial district, in which the prosecutor says he is assured by Mayor Hylan of the support of the city administration, including the Police Department.

Seek Missing Philadelphia Boy Here

Raymond Goldstein, 15 years old, of 4,143 Leidy Avenue, Philadelphia, has been missing from his home since May 3 and it is thought by his parents that he may have come to New York, so the police of this city have been asked to search for him, it was reported yesterday. The boy's father is Raphael Goldstein, Superintendent in Philadelphia for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He has offered a reward for any information leading to the discovery of his son, who is described as five feet five inches tall, 129 pounds in weight, and having brown hair and gray eyes.

Lee-Morris Co.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Interesting Sale

Wonderful Selection Women's & Misses'

Summer Dresses

at surprisingly moderate prices



Organdie in daintiest pastels, 25.00 — *Chiffon Taffeta, 32.50* — *Flowered Voile & Taffeta, 19.75*

Summer's Smartest Frocks

Organdie—Voile—Gingham—Foulard Prints in a thousand and one charming designs and colorings—crisp, cool, attractive. Extraordinary values at **12.75**

Swagger Taffeta Dresses

Black and navy—beautiful novel draped, plaited and straightline models, all taffeta or combined with Georgette. Extraordinary values at **25.00**

Stunning Satin Gowns

Beautifully fashioned in artistically draped models—delineating all the new novel style ideas, in black and navy. Extraordinary values at **29.75**

Graceful Georgette Gowns

All the fashionable colors and a large selection of floral and scroll designs; tucked, beaded and embroidered. Extraordinary values at **35.00**

Fine Tricolette Dresses

Masterfully tailored of best quality firm silk; black, white, tan, gray, navy, brown, taupe, henna, walnut and rose. Extraordinary values at **50.00**

White Sport Skirts



Special Offering:
Fine Gabardine Skirts.
5.00
Models trimmed with novel patch pockets and fresh-water pearl buttons.

Tub Satin Skirts
6.95
Beautifully tailored in smart models with hand made pockets: trimmed with pearl buttons.

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 FIFTH AVE., AT 36TH ST.

RUSSEK'S

Between 34th & 35th Streets
Fifth Avenue



SUMMER FROCKS

However formal or, for that matter informal, the occasion may be RUSSEK'S frocks will never detract from your pleasure through not according with your mental or physical comfort. RUSSEK'S models compel no physical limitations, and ever uphold the satisfaction of being appropriately and exquisitely dressed.

New Russek Summer Frocks and Gowns

Voile, Linen and Organdie Frocks — $10.00 to $59.50

Georgette Crepe and Sport Dresses — $25.00 to $95.00

Summer Evening Gowns — $39.50 to $150.00

Final Clearance

of Entire Stock

Gowns : Suits : Wraps

THE entire stock of this season's clothes is to be disposed of at these very special prices. The early buyer is assured of a comprehensive assortment.

In two final groupings
$40.00 and $60.00

HATS
In two final groupings
$7.50 and $10.00

9 East 57th Street
NEW YORK

SUMMER CLOSING HOURS

Beginning Monday, June 16th, the Store will be closed at 5 P. M.
On Saturday, June 21st, it will be closed at 12 Noon.
On Saturday, June 28th, and on all Saturdays during July and August, the Store will be closed all day.
On Saturdays, September 6th and 13th, it will be closed at 12 Noon.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL — Thirty-fifth Street

A Black Silk Sale

of special interest and importance

will take place to-morrow (Monday)

The Silks to be offered are "Altman quality"; the prices represent out-of-the-ordinary purchasing advantages.

39-inch Imported Black Dress Satin (high lustre) . . . per yard $2.45

39-inch Black Chiffon Taffeta per yard $1.95

36-inch Black Satin Messaline per yard $1.35

27-inch Imported Black Habutai Silk (Water- and perspiration-proof) per yard $1.10

An Important Sale of Women's Dresses

will be held on the Third Floor, on Tuesday, June 10th.

Unusual Values

are offered on the SIXTH FLOOR in

Semi-made Dresses

of Summer-weight navy blue serge, in several attractive models (for women and misses), some decorated with black silk embroidery and others with black braid; all of which are now marked at the greatly reduced price of

$17.50

(The size ranges are not complete)

Semi-made Skirts

of ivory-white men's wear serge, in a smart plaited model, particularly desirable for Summer, are also offered at the specially reduced price of

$10.00

A Quantity of Household Linens

exceptionally priced for Monday and Tuesday, will include

Linen Damask Table Cloths each . $5.85, 6.00, 7.50 to 9.75

Linen Damask Table Napkins per dozen . $6.75, 7.50 to 13.50

Linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, per dozen . $9.00, 10.00 & 12.00

Union Huckaback Towels (linen-and-cotton) hemstitched, per dozen $6.00 & 7.50

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed, per dozen . . . $4.00 & 6.00

(Fourth Floor)

A Special Sale of Women's Summer Underwear

(American-made)

for Monday and Tuesday, will offer, excellent values in undergarments of exceptional daintiness, variously developed in the wanted lingerie and silken fabrics.

Lingerie

Nightrobes,	$1.25, 1.95, 2.90, 3.90
Chemises .	1.00, 1.50, 1.95, 2.75
Envelopes .	95c., 1.50, 1.90 to 3.90
Combinations,	1.25, 1.65, 1.95, 2.75
Drawers . .	95c., 1.50, 1.95
Corset Covers .	75c., 1.25, 1.50
Petticoats . .	1.10, 1.95, 2.95

Silk

Nightrobes,	$3.75, 4.95, 5.90, 10.75
Envelopes .	1.95, 2.45, 2.95 to 5.75
Knickers . .	2.50, 2.95, 3.90
Camisoles,	95c., 1.50, 1.95 to 3.75

(Sizes not complete in all styles)

Some of these prices, for silk garments, are subject to the War Revenue tax.

A Monday Sale of Summer Dress Fabrics

most interestingly priced, will comprise:

10,000 Yards of American Cotton Voiles,

in attractive woven and printed designs; to be sold in dress lengths, at

$2.65 to $3.50 per length

A Quantity of White Cotton Voiles and Swiss Muslins,

in fancy weaves; also to be sold in dress lengths, at

$2.70 to $3.60 per length

and

3,000 Yards of Plain-color Voiles,

in widths of 39 to 42 inches; very specially priced at

38c. per yard

The Motor Delivery Service

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

to New Jersey, Westchester County and Long Island points is in active operation.

Safe Storage for Furs, Rugs and Draperies

HEAR 'OLD SALTS' ON SEA TRAGEDY

Seamen of Bygone Age Testify at Murder Trial of Captain and His Son.

DID NOT TRY TO SAVE MAN

Captain Admits Doing Nothing to Help Drowning Sailor—Says Storm Prevented Him.

Testimony in the trial of Captain C. Pedersen and his son, Adolph E. Pedersen, Captain and second mate of the barkentine Puako, for murder, in that they did not try to rescue Axel Hansen, a sailor, when he fell or jumped overboard, off the South African coast, came to an end yesterday. After Dudley Field Malone, counsel for the Pedersens, had argued for a dismissal of the indictment, Judge Hough reserved decision until tomorrow morning. The jury is being confined over Sunday in a Broadway hotel.

Mr. Malone contended that the evidence failed to establish murder either in the first or second degree, or even felonious assault. Judge Hough previously had ruled that the prisoners could be tried only for second degree murder.

Yesterday's proceedings were picturesque in that several "old salts" from Sailor's Snug Harbor, who had long known Pedersen, in skipper language testified in favor of the Captain. A policeman who was brought from California said Hansen had been an I. W. W. soap box orator, and had served prison terms for assault and creating riots.

Hary F. Glaze, the policeman, who came from San Prado, the harbor district of Los Angeles, testified he had had Hansen under observation in February, 1917, because he was found in company with an I. W. W. agitator and was particularly chummy with an I. W. W. secretary who is now serving ten years in Fort Leavenworth for violating the Espionage act. Hansen, he said, made an I. W. W. soap box talk, and, when a citizen objected, hit him over the head. He said Hansen was an I. W. W. agitator of the worst type.

Hansen also was known as Max Forester. He was arrested Aug. 20, 1917, for causing a riot. He served two weeks in jail, and on Oct. 14 started another riot and was sent up for thirty days. Later he was held on a technical charge of violating the selective service law by failing to register, and was in jail three months before the Danish Consul obtained his release. Glaze declared he had heard Hansen advocate the destruction of ships and their cargoes.

Made No Effort to Save Him.

Captain Pedersen, resuming the testimony which was interrupted Thursday, said he did not know Hansen was a union man when he hired him. He said he had had only one altercation with Hansen, and that was when the man refused to work overtime. He then said, according to his testimony:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself as a sailor, finding fault because you had to stay on deck a few minutes longer. The ship may be dismasted if we don't shorten sails."

The Captain said he regarded Hansen as a "sneaky, tricky man."

"Did you have any trouble with Hansen up to July 30, the day you took him into your cabin" asked Assistant United States Attorney Ben A. Matthews.

"No," he replied, "but Hansen and Smithson, the cabin boy, had a fight and I stopped them."

"Why didn't you go back and look for the drowning seaman?" asked Matthews.

"Because no man could live in water like that," replied the witness.

"You didn't turn your ship around and look for him?"

"No; no man could turn his ship around in a gale like that."

"Don't you know that it is the custom at sea to throw a life ring or a plank overboard to a drowning man, and then return with your ship and see if you can pick him up?" asked Matthews. The Captain admitted he did not toss anything to the drowning man nor order any one else to do so.

"Did you order any one to pull in the log line when the seaman, John Campbell, shouted, 'There he is, on the log line'?" he was asked.

"No, I only saw some spray," he answered.

"Did you examine the log line or look after it at all?"

"No."

"Isn't it true, Captain, that it was an hour after Hansen went overboard that you ordered Campbell to go aloft to see if he could see Hansen?"

"I didn't order Campbell aloft," was the reply. "The second mate did that."

"On what do you base your opinion, Captain, that a man couldn't live in such a sea as you describe? Were you ever overboard?"

The Captain admitted that he once had fallen overboard, years ago, and that he had saved himself by clinging to the log line, as Hansen is said to have done. He said he had clung to the log line half an hour before he was rescued, but the sea was comparatively calm.

Mr. Matthews tried to bring out that the Captain had testified before the Grand Jury to seeing Hansen clinging to the log line. Mr. Malone then offered in evidence an almanac to prove that when Hansen went overboard at 6 o'clock in the morning it was too dark to see the seaman in the water.

"Old Salts" on the Stand.

The first of the inmates from Sailors' Snug Harbor to take the stand was Captain Charles Agar. He said the waters in which Hansen lost his life was known in sea vernacular as "The Roaring Forties," or "Sailor's Grave." He said it would have been dangerous to have brought the ship about under the weather conditions described by Captain Pedersen. It developed that Captain Agar was the man who rescued Captain Pedersen when he fell overboard. Captain John H. Cameron, another "old salt," said:

"Under the conditions described by Mr. Malone, the risk would have been eliminated in bringing the ship around at a speed of eight or nine miles an hour if the gallant yard had been dropped." He said it would have taken about a minute to drop the gallant yard.

United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey moved the trial of Leonard Roy Pedersen, first mate of the Puako, for Monday. He is under indictment for felonious assault and maltreatment of members of the crew. If the father and the younger son are aquitted of the murder charge, they will face trial on six other indictments. The summing up was set for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

STAPLE FOODS SHOW SHARP CUT IN PRICE

Week's Reduction in Wholesale Rates Passed Along to the Consumer.

EGGS GLUT LOCAL MARKET

Receipts the Heaviest in History—Beef Prices Drop from Five to Eight Cents a Pound.

The sharp decline in wholesale prices of beef products, butter and eggs earlier in the week was reflected Friday and yesterday in the retail prices, the consumer saving from 5 to 8 cents a pound on beef, 5 cents a pound on butter, and from 8 to 9 cents a dozen on eggs, compared with the same days of the preceding week. There was an upward tendency yesterday in the wholesale prices in all three commodities, but in well-informed circles in the market district the opinion was expressed that prices would remain down for some days yet. This is true especially of eggs, for it is said that never before at this period of the year have there been so many eggs in the New York market.

Receipts of eggs the last week were the heaviest in the history of the business, according to The Daily Market Report, yesterday. The receipts were so much in excess of expectations that all calculations were brushed aside. The receipts for the six days, according to The Market Report, were 243,985 cases. The receipts on Tuesday were 65,967 cases, which is the heaviest for a single day in the history of the market.

"A decline of 9 cents a dozen was recorded from Friday to Wednesday," says The Market Report, "and during that interval the market was congested; docks, terminals, stores and tracks were impassable with eggs. It became imperative to move stock on Wednesday and Western firsts were freely offered at 37 cents on Wednesday without any appreciable outlet, and a large quantity was carried over unsold until Thursday. Some storage space was secured in nearby Jersey towns, while more or less was found in Connecticut and Massachusetts. This had a steadying effect on values, and on Friday, with outside markets higher than those at the seaboard, an advance of about 2 cents was recorded. Nearby eggs have been in heavy accumulation, and sold slowly at irregular prices, owing to the demoralized condition of the market on Western eggs."

Receipts of eggs since March 1 were 2,737,375 cases, which is an increase of 2,470,753 cases over the same period last year. The accumulation of eggs with the resultant lowering of the prices was explained yesterday in this way: Exporters got the idea that there was going to be a big demand for eggs for export, causing active competition in the purchase of the eggs, with a big increase in price. The consumption was decreased in consequence of the increase in price, and when the export demand failed to develop a dumping of eggs on the market was the result. The heat wave also played some part, as the warm weather increased the element of risk and caused many to dispose of their stocks.

Porterhouse steak was retailing yesterday at from 42 to 45 cents a pound, untrimmed, and 43 to 48 cents, trimmed, which is a reduction of 7 to 8 cents from a week ago. Sirloin steak brought 35 to 40 cents, a reduction of 5 cents. Round steak was 35 to 40 cents, serving for the housewife of 5 to 6 cents a pound. Rib roast was from 5 to 7 cents lower, being 28 to 40 cents a pound, depending on the cut. Chucks were 22 to 28 cents, a reduction also of 5 to 7 cents. Kosher soup meat was around 22 to 24 cents, a decrease of 7 to 8 cents. Shoulder steak was 26 to 27 cents, the decrease being 6 to 7 cents a pound.

Three car loads of Georgia peaches were received here yesterday morning and found a ready market. Vegetables are coming in in large quantities, and, according to authority yesterday, they are selling on the whole at moderate prices, considering the way everything is selling now.

ARMY AVIATORS MAKE AIR RADIO TESTS

Talk with Control Station While 2,000 Feet in Air Over Fort Hancock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Interesting wireless tests from an airplane were made yesterday by officers flying from Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, according to a report made today to Major General Manoher, chief of the Army Air Service.

Lieutenant Bernard J. Toober, pilot, and Captain Orin E. Marvel, radio officer at Camp Vail, using a Curtiss H plane, made a flight over Fort Hancock and from an altitude of 2,000 feet communicated with their control station by wireless. Continuing ten miles out to sea they picked up wireless communication with a dirigible. The duration of their flight was fifty minutes.

Lieutenant Howard D. Norris, with Samuel F. Hurt, used a Curtiss H plane at the same time in a flight from Hazelhurst Field to Camp Vail, N. J., covering the distance of 70 miles in 60 minutes, at 2,000 feet maximum elevation.

Two army aviators today went out for an altitude record at the aviation repair depot of the army at Montgomery, Alabama, and reached a height of 18,000 feet in 33 minutes and 35 seconds. The pilots in the flight were Lieutenant J. G. Nall and Lieutenant R. H. Schumacher.

READ TELLS FLIGHT STORY TO FIGHTERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Albert C. Read, who flew the American naval seaplane NC-4 from Newfoundland to Plymouth by way of the Azores and Lisbon, and Commander John H. Towers, in charge of the NC-3, tell the story of their flights. Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord, spoke on behalf of the British Navy.

All references by the speakers to the closeness of the bonds between the two countries were rousingly cheered. At the conclusion of the speeches Lieut. Commander Read introduced in turn each member of the crew of the NC-4 and the other seaplane crews present. All received ovations.

RUTH LAW WAITS FOR PLANE

Aviatrix Arrives Here to Arrange for Transatlantic Flight.

Ruth Law, who made a flight from Chicago to New York a few years ago, is in New York City to arrange for a transatlantic flight which it was announced a few days ago she would attempt to make. She will be ready to start the trip, she said yesterday, just as soon as a big multiple engine plane of the land machine type, capable of carrying a thirty hours' supply of fuel, can be built.

"The flight can be made from St. John's in less than 19 hours for the distance of 1,920 miles to Ireland," she said, "but I want to be prepared for emergencies. The land machine is the only machine to be considered for the flight, although the flying boat would be safer if forced to come down. It is impossible, however, to rise from the ocean if at all rough. I am looking now for a competent observer and navigator, in one and the same person, to save weight and space."

Leaving San Francisco in December, 1918, Miss Law intended making a world tour, but after spending six months in the Philippines, China and Japan, decided to return to America and prepare for the Atlantic flight. She said that she found the Japanese intensely interested in flying, and that she was offered $8,000 by a prominent Japanese to teach his daughter here in the United States. Japan, she said, has not many good locations for flying or landing fields, except for the military drill grounds near the larger cities, because the empire is so thickly populated and under cultivation. But they will use many flying boats, she predicted, and already have planned mail routes to the many islands of the country.

ATE A DIAMOND SANDWICH.

Nearly Used X-Ray on Soldiers to Find Canteen Worker's Gem.

Just before the 108th Regiment of Engineers, departed from Camp Mills for Chicago, where most of the members live, several sought medical aid to find a missing diamond, owned until May 30 by Mrs. S. F. Gates, of Villard Avenue, Hollis, Queens. The soldiers proposed to the regimental surgeons, it is reported, that each be X-royed in an effort to ascertain who had the missing diamond in his midst.

The diamond disappeared while the soldiers were eating at the Jamaica canteen, after marching in the Memorial Day parade, and there is a suspicion that a soldier swallowed the diamond in a sandwich.

Mrs. Gates is a canteen worker. She made many of the sandwiches which were eaten after the parade. She wore a handsome diamond ring when she began. Afterward, she discovered the stone had dropped from its setting. Careful search failed to disclose it. Mrs. Gates thinks it fell into a sandwich.

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For Three Days Only
All Remaining HATS
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COATS DRESSES SWEATERS
AT GREAT BARGAINS
NO CREDITS NO EXCHANGES—DEPOSIT ON C. O. D.'s

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Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
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Summertime Skirts

A MAGNIFICENT ensemble of cool, Summery Skirts, in smart designs of unusual attractiveness. Splendid for wear at the seashore, the mountains, the links, in fact every sport occasion. Beautifully developed in lovely new Summertime materials:

Fan-Ta-Si, Kumsi Kumsa, Baronette Satin, Washable Satin, Surf Satin, Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Tricolette, Poulette, Faille Silks, Tricotine and Gabardine.

Many exhibit interesting new conceits in pockets and belts. Obtainable in all the Summer shades.

Prices Are Modest and Range From
5.00 to 39.50

Especially Featured Tomorrow
Washable Summer Skirts
5.00
Made of washable Tricotine, Gabardine, or Surf Satin, in a variety of charming new models.

Particularly delightful for wear at the seashore, mountains, on vacation trips and outings are these

Smart Summer Sweaters
in individualized new designs

Hand-made or hand-machine Sweaters of Silk or Wool, in clever slip-on, coat, smock, blouse and tuxedo effects. Many sleeved, others sleeveless. Also a rare ensemble of novelty Sport Sweaters, featuring fancy weaves and striking color combinations.

3.95 to 29.50



T I M E L Y

IT THIS PARTICULAR MOMENT AVEDON SUGGESTS A FRAIL LITTLE BLOUSE OF FRENCH VOILE SUITABLE FOR PRACTICAL WEAR AND HAVING A QUALITY OF COOLNESS. THE COLLAR AND CUFFS HAVE BEEN CUT IN ZIG-ZAG FASHION, AND HAVE A PLEATED FRILL WITH AN EDGING OF ROSE, BLUE, PINK OR LAVENDER. THE WRIST FITS SNUGLY AND IS ORNAMENTED WITH A DAINTY BIT OF BLACK RIBBON.

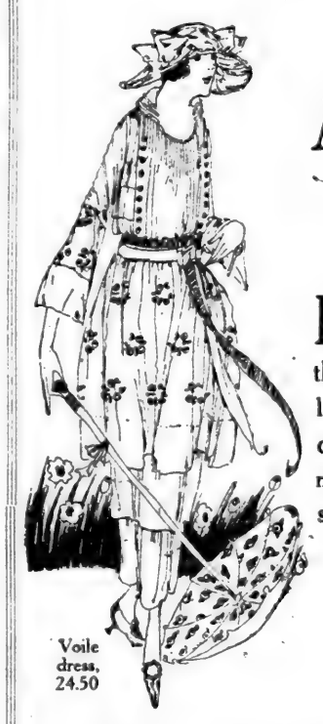
IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO POINT OUT A MORE APPROPRIATE AND COMELY GARMENT FOR EASY SUMMER USAGE.

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Importers of Millinery and Gowns
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Removal Sale of Hats & Gowns
On account of our pending removal from our present location, we are offering our entire collection of latest Chapeaux and also Afternoon and Evening Gowns at an
Extraordinary Sacrifice
Hats formerly priced $20 to $30 at $7.50
Gowns formerly priced $100 to $125 at $50.00

Fifth Ave. Stewart & Co. At 37th St.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses


Voile dress, 24.50

A Delightful Showing of
New Mid-Summer Dress Modes

EXQUISITE new creations of unsurpassed elegance and charm, distinguished by their extreme grace and exceptional beauty of line. The fabrics are cool and summery, the designs are rare and attractive and the assortments remarkably varied, affording splendid selection for women of all preferences.

Prices are very modest and range from
10.00 to 98.50


Organdie dress, 29.50

New Organdie Frock
Specially Priced Tomorrow
24.50
A fascinating new frock of distinguished elegance, true to the spirit of youth. Beautifully fashioned of imported Organdie, revealing smart broad surplice collar and multitudes of small ruffles on the skirt and sleeves. Narrow girdle of contrasting color ribbon lends additional charm. Obtainable in delicate pastel shadings.

Smart Voile Dress
Specially Priced Tomorrow
14.75
Cool, summery and extremely smart is this cute little frock of hair-line checked Voile, in delightful tunic effect. Three inserts of white Organdie in skirt and sleeve, in horizontal effect, lend a contrasting note. Smart square neck is finished with smart embroidered Organdie collar. Softly crushed girdle terminates in flowing sash in back.

New Georgette Crepe Dresses
ENCHANTING new models of irresistible smartness, revealing fashion's most exquisite conceits. There are models of engaging simplicity, devoid of ornamentation, also those elaborated with beading, hemstitching ruffles, tucks and folds, affording splendid selection for those of conservative as well as fastidious taste.
24.50 to 98.50

Exquisite Georgette Dress
Specially Priced Tomorrow
25.00
A captivating new dress of Georgette Crepe, in smart tunic model. The novelty collar, flowing-end sleeves, and bottom of tunic are effectively trimmed with many rows of tiny self ruffles. Softly crushed girdle. Obtainable in flesh color, white, black or navy.

Beaded Georgette Gown
Specially Priced Tomorrow
55.00
Especially smart for semi-formal occasions is this sumptuous new gown of Georgette Crepe, with its charming three-tier skirt and smart loose-ending sleeves. The neckline is collarless. Lavishly ornamented with self-colored beads in luxurious new design.

Frocks of Grandmothers Chintz and Gingham
SMART and practical new frocks of Scotch gingham or old-fashioned grandmothers Chintz, in attractive plaid, check or floral designs. Some have smart collars, cuffs, vestees and pockets of net, or plain or trimmed Organdie. Particularly delightful for the summer home, the country, garden or porch wear.
9.75 12.50 18.50 and up to 49.50

VETERANS HONORED AT N. Y. U. EXERCISES

Chancellor Brown Praises Alumni and Students Who Entered Military Service.

READS NAMES OF THE DEAD

Solemn Tribute Paid to Them with Veterans and Cadets Drawn Up on Ohio Field.

Alumni and students of New York University, many wearing service uniforms, yesterday celebrated Alumni Day as part of the eighty-seventh annual commencement of the University. The exercises began at 10 o'clock in the morning with the meeting of Phi Beta Kappa and ended with a military carnival and sham battle. Another event was the address of welcome to the returned soldiers of the college by Chancellor Elmer Elsworth Brown, who praised the students who joined the colors.

At the Phi Beta Kappa meeting at the Faculty Club ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn was elected to honorary membership and six of the graduates were elected as regular members. They were Bernard R. Schor/ Alexander R. Slavitt, Jack Buckley, Lawrence Fertig, Arthur Schwartz, and Orlando Trainer. The new officers elected were Dr. E. W. Herring, President; Dr. Arthur E. Hill, Vice President; William L. Wright, Secretary, and Dr. W. E. Water, Treasurer.

Founders' Day exercises, which marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the moving of the institution to University Heights, were held in the college auditorium. Dr. Godfrey R. Pisek, of the class of 1894, who presided, was also Chairman of the ceremonies at the opening of the college on the Heights in the year of his graduation. Other speakers were Dr. John J. Stevenson, class of 1863, and Lieut. Col. John J. Moorhead, '94.

Gifts to University.

After a luncheon at the Y. M. C. A. hut, the Alumni Association held its business meeting. Two gifts to the University were announced at the meeting. John MacCracken, '94, son of the late Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, presented $2,000 in Liberty Bonds in behalf of his class, the interest to be used in increasing the salaries of faculty members. Another gift of $1,000 from the Class of 1909 was announced, the interest of which will be used for a public speaking prize.

An impressive part of the exercises started at 3 o'clock, when the uniformed alumni and students marched from the auditorium to Ohio Field, led by Captain Henry G. Hathaway. The band of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps headed the veterans, and they were escorted by the Students' Army Training Corps as guard of honor. Following the procession were Chancellor Brown, Lieut. Col. Chester F. Whitney, Chaplain Arthur H. Lamouze, and members of the Faculty.

Praises Soldier Students.

"Never has it been more true than now that universities rest upon the truth, the character; and vision of those who form their membership, upon their ultimate ideals and loyalties," said Chancellor Brown. "You have reaffirmed for us the enduring principles of university life. You have driven and blasted your way down to those everlasting verities, where institutions find their grounding, their vitality, their abiding value and significance.

"As you have fought your fight for country and humanity, your victory has come back to your own house and home. We, who could not go with you, now share not only in your triumph but in your spirit and in the joy of your accomplishment. For us, as for yourselves, you have done with smooth, habitual futilities. We have renounced with you the dread of conflict; we have gained new confidence to reach the final good where an inferno bars the way; we have learned that devastation, hate, and anarchy must yield at last to peace; we have found that we can all go forward brotherly with men of alien nation, creed and race, and even with strange neighbors of our own, when all are joined in a great and common cause."

Speaking of the dead soldiers, "whose memories fill our hearts today," he said: "Guiney, Carroll, Baker, Mitchel, Kilmer, Ripperger, Knowles, Carley, Bilz, Gassert, Johnson, Reid, Taylor, Pinkus, Jackson, Arnold, and all the rest of that glorious company, we pay our futile tribute to your memory, but there is nothing futile in your life work, swept so soon to its high consummation. You will have your share in the life work of all who loved and honored you in life, and men and women whom you never knew or saw will keep step with your spirits as they advance to heights they would never have reached had they not marched in time with you."

WOMEN'S DELEGATES ARE RECEIVED IN PARIS

Zurich Conference Committee Advised of Rights Under the League of Nations Plan.

PARIS, June 7, (Associated Press.)—Jane Addams, Chrystal MacMillan, and the other delegates appointed by the Women's International Conference for Permanent Peace at Zurich to present resolutions to the Peace Conference have been received by Captain André Tardieu of the French delegation, Sir Joseph G Ward, New Zealand Minister of Finance; Colonel Edward M. House of the American delegation, and George Nicoll Barnes and Lord Robert Cecil of the British delegation.

One American delegate told them that women would participate in the various plebiscites provided by the peace treaty. Mr. Barnes said that nothing prevented the women from insisting that their Governments allow a woman to be appointed to membership in the Commission on nIternational Labor Legislation, while Sir Robert Cecil repeated his assurance that women could be elected to the highest posts in the League of Nations.

DENIES GARNER HEARD APES

Baltimore Professor Says the "Missing Link" Was Taken by Himself.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7.—Preffessor Charles B. Aschemier of Baltimore, just returned from Africa with a Smithsonian Institution expedition, disputes Professor R. L. Garner's claim of capturing the speaking ape or "missing link."

Professor Ashelmer asserts that the particular ape was taken by him and not by Professor Garner. And as for being able to converse with monkeys, Professor Ashemier gives as his candid opinion that neither Professor Garner nor any other man has made any progress in this line.

The natives of the jungle, only a little removed in intelligence from the apes, are unable, he says, to hold conversation with them, although it is a fact that to all appearances the apes do have a language of their own.

ENGLISH WOMAN EARNS OUR SERVICE CROSS

Miss Jeffrey Cited for Bravery in Hospital During Air Bombardment—Other Awards.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—One woman was included in the list of citations made public by the War Department today as the basis for awards of the Distinguished Service Cross. She was Miss Janes Jeffrey, an Englishwoman, serving as an American Red Cross nurse, and was cited for extraordinary bravery in action. While on duty in a hospital she was wounded by an exploding aerial bomb, but refused to leave her post, said the citation, "though suffering great pain; her devotion to the task of helping others was inspiring to her associates."

Colonel Harry S. Howland of Passadena, Cal., won the cross by capturing a German post with a "mixed detachment, partly noncombatanta," which he had led through a heavy fog, far in advance of the American combat troops.

Other awards of the Distinguished Service Cross announced today were:

Captain Maurice J. McGuire, Scranton, Penn.; First Lieutenant Harrison A. Dickson, (deceased,) Springfield, Ill.; Second Lieutenant Robert Gilmer, Anderson, S. C.; Henry J. Dick, Burton, Kan.; John C. Lee, (deceased,) Chicago, Ill., and John M. Millis, Cattlettsburg, Ky.; Sergeants Benjamin Prager, Pittsburgh; James Jackson, Calumet, Mich.; William J. Ingold, Altoona, Penn.; Thomas D. Curfman, (deceased,) Steubenville, Ohio; Corporals Eugene McIntyre, Chicago, and Joseph A. O'Leary, St. Louis, Mo.; Privates Horace Smotherman, Chicago; Robert W. Lindsay, Morris, Ill.; Harry E. Hample, Watkins, Iowa; Steve Zappa, Dwight, Ill.; Richard W. Holland, Rend, Ill.; William J. Williams, Urbana, Ill.; Harry W. Heacox, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred H. Meyer, 222 West 144th Street, New York City, and John H. Waterhouse, Chicago.

TRANSPORT BRINGS IN SHIP DAMAGED BY FIRE

One Man Killed, Another Badly Burned in Blaze on British Vessel Beechleaf.

The British freight steamship Beechleaf, bound from Baton Rouge, May 23, for Lough Swilly, Ireland, arrived at Ambrose Light last night, having been towed to that port by the United States army transport West Haven. A brief wireless message received yesterday, conveying this information; also announced that there had been a bad fire on board and that a fireman had been killed and the third engineer badly burned. The army sent a tug out yesterday to assist the crippled vessel. The few details of the accident were contained in a message to the office of the United States Naval District Superintendent, in the Whitehall Building in Battery Place. The message read:

"Beechleaf badly damaged by fire. Engines and steam steering gear out of commission. Vessel steering badly by hand. One fireman dead. Third engineer badly burned. West Haven towing Beechleaf. Due Ambrose 8 P. M. Saturday. Send tug."

The Beechleaf is a 10,000-ton cargo carrier. According to the ship's agents, Simpson, Spence & Young, of 11 Broadway, the last heard of the boat until the message was that on Thursday she was 200 miles off Ambrose Light Channel on her way over. She is carrying fuel oil.

The West Haven was returning from Brest, carrying troops and a cargo comprising 2,300 tons of captured German ordnance, aviation supplies, and 370 tons of steel rails. She left Brest May 7 and touched at Ponta Delgada in the Azores May 23.

RAHWAY AGAIN BARS HARWOOD MEETING

Police After Dispersing Crowd Put Socialist Orator Under Technical Arrest.

SPEAKERS KEPT WALKING

Three Times They Pass By Officers Before Being Summoned to Station House.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 7.—Frederick J. Harwood of Newark, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, who one week ago tonight came to Rahway to talk Socialism and was "doused" by the Fire Department, re-appeared in town tonight with the avowed intention of making another speech. Following the shower bath to which he was subjected on the night of May 31, Harwood returned to Newark, and last Wednesday he had Mayor David H. Trembly arrested on a charge of assault, his complaint placing the blame for the dousing on the Mayor. Harwood also filed complaints against several members of the local Fire Department, alleging that they, too, had violated the law when in compliance with official instructions they turned the hose on him.

Tonight Rahway was keyed up to a high pitch in expectation of further lively happenings. Harwood had announced that he would arrive in the city a few minutes before 8 o'clock and that at 8 o'clock he and three other Socialist speakers would hold a meeting at the corner of Main and Lewis Streets. The City Fathers, however, took a different view of the matter and let it be known if there was to be any soap box oratory in Rahway tonight it would be on private and not city property. The police had instructions to be firm, but not to resort to rough methods in handling the situation.

At 8 o'clock tonight a crowd of several hundred persons had congregated at the corner advertised as the meeting place of the Socialists. At 7:55 P. M. Harwood, accompanied by John B. Ferber, Steven Bircher, and the Rev. Albert Farr, Socialist candidate for Governor of New Jersey, appeared in Main Street. They were headed straight for the corner at Lewis and Main Streets.

With heads erect and proceeding at a slow but dignified gait they approached the advertised spot. The police came into action, very quietly, at about the same time, and the crowd was told to move on. The speed of the crowd as it obeyed orders was probably about half a knot an hour. At any rate, the rear guards were not more than two feet from the soap-box site when the orators arrived at the corner. But Harwood and his colleagues did not stop. They did not even falter, but kept right on walking, and they walked until they reached Irving Street, two blocks to the north as the crow flies. Then the Socialist delegation executed a right-about face and marched back to Lewis and Main but again they failed to stop and kept right on going. Three times this performance was repeated.

Then it was that Chief of Police Ramsay took a hand and invited all four of the visitors to confer with him in his office at the police station. The chief delivered an address to them in which he pointed out that if they wanted to talk they could do so on private property, but not on Rahway's streets. Harwood was told that he was technically under arrest for loitering in the streets. The others were told to consider themselves reprimanded. Harwood was released on his own cognizance and promised to appear in the city court Monday morning.

After the session in Chief Ramsay's office the orators proceeded to a vacant lot in the rear of a moving picture theatre and held a meeting. All spoke. There was no disorder and the speeches were said to be very mild.

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MILLINERY
734 Fifth Avenue, at 57th St.
CLEARANCE SALE
HATS
5.00 AND 10.00
Sale begins 9 A. M. and continues all week
Sweaters, Blouses & Bags Greatly Reduced
NO C. O. D.'S NO APPROVALS.



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Absolute Security
Moderate Prices
C. G. Gunther's Sons
Established 1820
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Unusual Summer Frocks Unusually Low-Priced
All the frocks that make Summer a lovable season are here. Alluring organdie and flowered voile frocks with the so chic narrow ribbon girdles. Cool tunic-frocks of taffeta with Georgette. Models of satin, printed Georgette, Tricolette, Paulette. Unusual evening gowns. Each an authoritative, original Model. Priced $11 to $129 here—$19 to $275 elsewhere. Rarely two alike.
One flight up. Take elevator.
MAXON MODEL GOWNS
1587 Broadway at 48 St.

5th Avenue James McCreery & Co. 35th Street
New 5th Avenue Men's Clothes Store
It is our pride that we now possess a Men's Clothes Store without a superior. The old quality traditions of the House of McCreery will be faithfully maintained, and fair prices will always prevail.
BEGINNING TOMORROW MORNING
As an Opening Feature of Our Beautiful New Men's Clothes Store
We Will Place on Sale for One Week Only
854 "GRAMPION" SUITS
Of Summer Fabrics—Quarter, Half and Full Lined—and Privately Tailored for Us, at—
$34.50
An Unbelievably Low Price for Clothes That Would Usually Sell for
$42 $45 $48 $50 and $55
Extra Salesmen This Week to Insure the Customary McCreery Service
Entrance may be made through our 5th Ave. Arcade or the Second Floor of our store proper
As an Added Opening Feature
We Offer a Limited Quantity of
BOYS' ALL-WOOL KNICKER SUITS
(Two Pants—Sizes: 8 to 18 years)
at $10.75
regularly $18.00
600 Boys' Blouses
95c
regularly 1.95
Made of Jap Crepe or Garner's Poplin in light and dark shades, with separate collars to match. Size 8 to 16 years.



Opening Sale
Our entire stock of Men's High and Low Shoes will be offered at the following reductions:
Our $7.50 to $10 Shoes $6.85
Our $10 to $13 Shoes $9.25



CHARGES CRUELTY TO INSANE CONVICTS

Jamaica Lawyer Says Attendants in Dannemora Hospital Caused Two Deaths.

DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION

Louis Greenspan Tells of Governor's Promise of Inquiry Into Charges Made in Writing.

Charges that Dr. John R. Ross, Superintendent of the Dannemora State Hospital for the Criminally Insane, and his assistant, Dr. Dexter, had mistreated patients, were sent to Governor Smith yesterday by Louis Greenspan, a lawyer of Jamaica. The charges result from Mr. Greenspan's successful effort to get his brother, Larphy Greenspan, pronounced sane and released from the institution.

Greenspan conferred with Governor Smith in Albany on Friday, and said that the Governor promised an investigation if the charges were made in writing. Greenspan has sworn to the charges, and upon them he bases a demand for an investigation of the management of the State Hospital and the removal of Dr. Ross and Dr. Dexter.

Greenspan charges "that inmates of the hospital do not receive sufficient food to sustain their lives, and have been so ill fed that they are losing weight daily," and "that a patient named Seidy was brutally assaulted, so that he died the next day." He alleges also "that a patient named Goldstein was brutally assaulted by an attendant, as a result of which he died."

"Larphy Greenspan was detained on the ground of insanity; when, in fact, examined later, he was discovered to be sane," continues the statement of charges. "Two days before the sentence of Greenspan was commuted by the Governor, that is, on or about April 21, 1919, a hypodermic needle was administered to him, which caused him to become dazed and see things, so that on April 24, when doctors came to examine him on the superintendent's application for recommitment, he was still in such condition that the doctors who examined him decided he was insane.

"Many prisoners are kept there, although perfectly sane. Philip Bishop of 90 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, has been kept behind double doors and has remained during the last three years—when, as it now appears longer than his sentence called for—only twenty minutes of fresh air each week. Philip Bishop is perfectly sane and should be released.

"James Belden has been kept in the institution for the last fifteen years, although he is, and has been, perfectly sane. Belden has tried to obtain his release by means of three writs of habeas corpus, and each time the Superintendent has opposed, and demanded a bond, although Belden is sane and should be released. Max Levine has been kept in the institution, although perfectly sane. Levine should have been returned to the institution where he came from so that he could be subject to parole or discharge.

"William Green was beaten and brutally assaulted by attendants, so that he later became hopelessly insane, and at present has several ribs broken. The superintendent has failed to make frequent examinations as to patients' sanity.

"The affidavit was sworn yesterday before Thomas F. Tucker, a notary public. Greenspan requests opportunity to present witnesses and correspondence, and that an inquiry be held in this city. He said last night that Governor Smith had promised him the fullest investigation as soon as his charges were put in writing, and that he would have an opportunity to produce witnesses and cross-examine the men whom he accuses.

TO ADD $25,000 TO FUND.

Reformed Church Will Aid the Interchurch Relief Campaign.

It was announced yesterday that the fund of $2,100,000 which the Interchurch committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium is raising will be increased by $25,000 from the Reformed Church in America. The Rev. Seth Van Vleck, one of the leading men of the church, has notified George O. Tamblyn, director of the campaign, that plans will be made immediately to raise the money.

The Interchurch Committee has collected verified reports of the experiences of French pastors during the war, in the restoration of whose churches and the rehabilitation of whose parishes a large proportion of the three-million-dollar fund will be spent. The rest will be devoted to helping the weakened organizations of French and Belgian Protestants during the period of reconstruction and in extending material relief to pastors and to members of their congregations. The reports were forwarded by the Rev. Andre Monod, secretary of the United Protestant Committee of France, in which organization all the French Protestant churches are co-operating in the relief movement with the Interchurch committee.

King Invites Poincare to Belgium.

PARIS, June 7.—King Albert of Belgium has invited President Poincare to visit Brussels on July 22, the Belgian national holiday. The holiday will be celebrated this year on a scale of unusual magnitude.

DIABETIC Bread Biscuits Noodles Cookies Etc.

can be made in any home from

Listers Diabetic Flour

100% Starch-Free

Palatable dishes, suitable for strict or liberal diets, have been made possible by *Listers self-rising Diabetic Flour*. With it anyone can make bread, biscuits, pancakes, muffins, cookies, toast, noodles, etc., tasty, nourishing and easily digested. Eminent Physicians and Medical Authorities recommend it. Chemical analysis shows it is absolutely free from starch and sugar, and contains 70% Protein. Packed in measured, individual boxes—one for every day. Complete recipes in each box.

Thirty boxes $4.85 Fifteen boxes $2.75

Mail orders promptly attended to.

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Maison Sans Souci recommends the Summer Permanent Wave with the latest Steaming Process, for

One Dollar a Curl.

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2431 Broadway, near 90th St.
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Shopping Service by Mail

Is under the care of trained and intelligent Shoppers. All orders for merchandise or samples receive immediate attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish prices and descriptions of our merchandise at any time.

To insure prompt attention address all communications to James McCreery & Co.

"Boy Scout Week"—June 8th to 14th

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Summer Store Hours

June 2nd to June 14th, Inclusive
9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
June 16th to September 6th, Inclusive
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Closed All Day Saturday, June 28th, and all Saturdays in July and August

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

Our Annual June Sale of White Silks and Satins is now in progress showing new fashionable and dependable Silks at extraordinarily low prices. yard **75c** to **3.50**

Rich Silks and Satins suitable for Bridal Gowns and Bridesmaids' Dresses.

New Printed Georgette Crepe and Voile..... yard **2.50** to **4.00**

IN ADDITION:

3,500 Yards—Dress Foulard Silk
Double width.....regularly 2.50, yard **1.75**

1,500 Yards—White Sport Satin
regularly 4.00.....yard **3.25**

5,000 Yards—White Rough Pongee
regularly 3.00.....yard **1.75**

1,000 Pieces Chinese Natural Ecru Pongee
Selected qualities.....regularly 1.50, yard **95c**

Special Offering

SUMMER FURS

For the Seashore and Mountain

Choice Fox Scarfs in the approved colors for Summer Wear, including Taupe and Lucille. Animal shapes. **35.00** regularly 45.00



SUMMERTIDE BLOUSES

Of Crisp, Cool Organdy

Special, **5.00**

The enchantment of Summer days is here. And is it not true that much of the enchantment lies in the innate love a woman has for the sheer, light outer things that Summer fashions bring, as well as in the flowers the sun brings forth? The sun shines—and Fashion smiles.

As it happens, Fashion showers her sweetest smiles this season on Blouses of sheer, crisp Organdy—and she puts the seal of the mode on these Blouses of ours, for she likes artistic touches of handwork.

Illustrated are refreshing versions of the Organdy Blouse—White or Shell Pink. Fastidious simplicity is their aim—the hardest to achieve! Exquisitely executed hand-drawn work, bits of clever embroidery and dainty tucking are their only adornment.

(Fourth Floor)

Exceptional Values

COTTON DRESS GOODS

5,000 yards novelty high-grade Summer Dress Goods; included are Printed Georgette Crepe, silk and cotton mixture, soft non-crushable quality. Also Imported fancy French Crepe in choice selection of new designs and colors, also White. 36 to 40 inches wide. yard **68c**

Novelty printed Dress Voiles, fine sheer quality, in a wonderful assortment of new designs and latest color combinations; suitable for Summer Dresses; 38 inches wide. yard **30c**

McCreery's Dress Ginghams in the latest colors of Plaids and Checks in a large and varied assortment of styles to select from. yard **55c**

Sheer White Nainsook; soft finish; 10 yards in a box; 40 inches wide. box **3.25**

Imported Dress Organdies; sheer transparent quality in a complete line of the new fashionable colors; 44 inches wide. yard **1.15**

WOOL DRESS GOODS

In Summer Weights

Navy Blue All Wool Dress Serge; fine French twill; good serviceable quality. yard **1.95**

All Wool Navy Blue Skirting in a large variety of snappy styles and latest colors. yard **1.85** to **5.50**

regularly 2.50 to 6.50

All Wool Jersey Suiting; Summer weight; superior grade, in a full line of this season's most desirable colors; 54 inches wide. regularly 4.50, yard **2.95**

June Specials

WOMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS

Few things afford women greater satisfaction than the consciousness of wearing lovely underthings.

Exquisite Garments of Flesh Color Crepe de Chine, soft as a rose petal—at little expenditure—

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns—two dainty models.....Special **3.95**
Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, lace trimmed.....Special **4.95**
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises—attractive models...Special **2.75**
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises with trimmings of Filet Lace and Washable Satin. Special **2.45**
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises—exceptional values...Special **1.95**
Bodices in a variety of charming models....Special **75c, 95c, 1.50**

Silk Petticoats

Crepe de Chine Petticoats in Flesh Color or White—panel back and front; deep pleated flounce. regularly 5.00, **3.95**

Satin Striped Tub Silk Petticoats in Flesh Color, White or Street Colorings. regularly 3.95, **2.95**

White Tub Silk Petticoats, with panel back and front..... regularly 3.95 **2.95**

Taffeta Silk Petticoats in two smart models. Superior quality Silk. Black, Navy Blue or Changeable Colorings. Special **3.95**

June Sale

"McCREERY QUALITY HOSIERY"

Hosiery of high quality, at notably low prices.

Women's Thread Silk Hose; fine gauge; lisle tops and soles. Black, White, Cordovan and Gray. pair **1.35**

Women's Thread Silk Hose of superior quality. Black only..... pair **2.50**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery. Excellent quality. Black, White or Cordovan. pair **1.65**

Women's Cotton Hose of excellent quality. Black, White, Cordovan and Gray. 6 pairs 2.50, pair **50c**

Children's Socks, White Cotton with colored tops.....pair **35c**
6 pairs 1.75

ENTICING BEACH ATTIRE

This Summer is to be a season of mirth and frolic—for it is Victory Summer. All the joy and color that went out of life for four years has returned with added zest and finds expression in bewitching Bathing Attire.

Suits of daring designs, Manteaux of bright colors with engaging hats and pagoda parasols to match—shoes, sashes and scarfs, bandanas, bags and comfy cushions in a bizarre array of vivid color.

Handsome Silk Bathing Suits in striking styles.....8.50 to 45.00
Modish Suits of Surf Cloth in a variety of styles.....4.95 to 8.75
Swimming Suits of all-wool Jersey..... 4.95 to 8.50

WOOL JERSEY SPORT SUITS

15.00 and **22.50**

Fashion augurs the vogue of this most satisfying of Summer garments—both for its smartness and its usefulness. Cool, comfortable, adaptable, it goes its happy way on many an occasion—in town or country.

This sale presents extraordinary values—dashing sport models of high quality all-wool Jersey Cloth, designed with nobby pockets and belts in all the wanted shades—at the lowest prices announced this season.

Beautiful Sport Suits of Tricolette and other fashionable materials..... **33.50** to **110.00**

Ramie Linen Suits

In distinctly new styles—the prettiest models the season has yet produced. Cool, summery colors. **18.50**

WOMEN'S COTTON FROCKS

(Fourth Floor)

5.95, 8.50, 14.50, 18.50 to **115.00**

A choice assortment of stylish Summer Frocks, fashioned of sheer Organdy, dainty Dotted Swiss, filmy Net or Batiste, Linen, Gingham—and Voile that has every appearance of Georgette Crepe.

Soft and vivid color tones—light and dark shades.



CAPE COATS & DOLMANS

18.50

formerly 29.50 to 45.00

We have just purchased all the beautiful Cape Coats and Dolman Wraps an eminent manufacturer had on hand, at an exceedingly low price. We offer them at a price that does not cover cost of material alone!

All are full-fashioned models—many of finest Tricotine, others of Men's Wear Serge or soft Wool Velour. The approved styles for Summer are represented, as well as all the fashionable color tones; braid trimmed; lined throughout with silk of superior quality.

NO C. O. D.'S. — NO APPROVALS. — NO RETURNS.

June Sale

2500
Women's

LISLE UNION SUITS

95c.

formerly 1.25 and 1.50

Union Suits in various styles, of excellent quality Lisle, reinforced.

Extra Sizes included.

Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale

Entire Stock

HAIR GOODS

At 25% Reductions

Naturally Wavy Hair Switches, also Transformations which may be worn on the inside or outside of one's own hair. All Shades Including Gray.

5.00 Switches or Transformations.....**3.75**
8.00 Switches or Transformations.....**6.00**
10.00 Switches or Transformations.....**7.50**



WOMEN'S SILK & SERGE DRESSES

14.50

regularly 22.50

An enormous purchase, executed far in advance of the usual buying season, makes this sale possible. We could not now duplicate these values.

In this assemblage are attractive, fashionable styles developed in Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Foulard, Serge, and Taffeta and Georgette Crepe combinations. Some are self-trimmed—others artistically adorned with embroidery or braiding. All the fashionable colors are represented. Size 34 to 44. (Fourth Floor)

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS. — NO RETURNS.

ARMY BILL FORBIDS PURCHASE OF LAND

New Provision Aims to Prevent Buying of Sites for Camps and Cantonments.

KAHN DEFENDS REDUCTIONS

Declares That Economy Requires the Cut of the Army Total to 400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Army bill, as reported to the House today, prohibits the War Department from using unexpended balances or money appropriated by this bill in the purchase of real estate.

Many camps and cantonment sites have recently been bought by the War Department, and the committee feels that the use of unexpended balances for this purpose should cease. In one case the land bought, it is asserted, was offered for sale 50 per cent. cheaper less than six months before the Government took it over for a camp site. Assistant Secretary Crowell has had charge of the purchase of the sites. The provision in the bill reads:

"And provided further, that no part of any of the appropriations herein, nor any of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the support and maintenance of the army or the military establishment shall be expended for the purchase of real estate."

"The committee believes," says Mr. Kahn in his report, "that all future purchases of land for military purposes should be specifically authorized by act of Congress."

In reporting the bill to the House today Representative Kahn defended the reduction of the size of the army from 509,000 to 400,000 on the ground of economy. He said that he would call up the bill Tuesday.

The report of the committee says in part:

"The War Department based its estimates, submitted to the committee last January, on an average army for the fiscal year 1920 of the strength of 500,000 enlisted men and 28,579 officers.

"The work of demobilization is progressing somewhat faster than was anticipated by the War Department at that time. The committee, therefore, felt warranted in appropriating for an army of the average strength of 400,000 enlisted men and 22,149 officers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

"The bill is an appropriation bill, pure and simple. It carries practically no new legislation. The committee felt that it was most important to have the bill enacted into law before July 1.

"Thousands of men are being discharged every day. Upon leaving the army they are entitled to their final pay and transportation. There will be no money available for this purpose after June 30, 1919, unless this bill is speedily enacted into law. For this reason the committee tried to avoid the insertion of such propositions as might be construed as dictating the future policy of Congress with respect to the military establishment.

"It is the intention of the committee to take up an army reorganization bill later on in the session."

TO FIGHT ALASKA INFLUENZA

Navy Sends Help to Where Whole Villages Are Threatened.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Naval ships carrying surgeons and large quantities of medical supplies have been dispatched to the Bristol Bay region in Alaska to combat an epidemic of influenza which threatens about 5,000 persons, most of them employed in the salmon canning industry.

The gunboat Vicksburg and the coast guard cutters Bear and Unalga, with nearly all of the naval medical men available on the northern Pacific Coast, are on the scene, and the Marblehead is taking medical supplies and additional doctors at Puget Sound.

The hospital ship Comfort will leave Charleston, S. C., on Monday for San Francisco, and if the epidemic is not under control when she reaches the west coast, the vessel will be ordered to Alaska, it was said today at the Navy Department.

The southeastern portion of Alaska has not been seriously affected by the epidemic. Deaths in the Bristol Bay section, however, have been increasing at an alarming rate. Sixty persons died in one small community in one day this week.

An appropriation of $100,000 for the relief of the Alaska influenza sufferers was included in the general deficiency appropriations bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Sale of Used Grands and Players

THESE are Grands just returned from renting—in fine condition.



Smallest Grand, 4 ft. 8 in. long.

$350 up



A NUMBER of Player Pianos in good condition—in fact several of them are almost as good as new.

$350 up

This sale includes such well known instruments as Hardman, Knabe, Steinway, Weber, Kroeger, Hazelton, Opera, etc.

Payments Arranged

MATHUSHEK

37 West 37th Street

Telephone Greeley 976-977

HAMILTON'S



Beautiful Organdie Dress Specially Priced at $11.50

Sale of

Dainty Dresses for Summer Wear

Featuring:
Ginghams, Organdies, Taffetas, Georgettes, Linens, Satins, Voiles and Crepe de Chines.

Charming models that are distinctive in style, made of sheer wash fabrics and priced astonishingly low.

Being manufacturers we sell at practically wholesale prices—*Two dresses for little more than the price of one.*

$6.95 to $30

HAMILTON GARMENT CO.

307 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 31ST ST.

Furs Stored
Repaired and Remodeled
At very moderate rates

Stern Brothers

Rugs & Draperies
Cleansed, Repaired and Stored
Phone: Vanderbilt 8100

West Forty-second Street (*Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues*) West Forty-third Street

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF BLACK DRESS SILKS

American and European weaves of the most reliable qualities—recommended for their durability, presenting values of unusual importance at this time—of special interest are:

Black Satin Charmeuse, 40 ins. wide; excellent quality; yard $1.85

Black Bathing Suit Satin, 35 ins. wide; fast dye, . . . yard $2.25

Black Bathing Satin, 36 ins. wide; fine quality; fast dye, yard $2.50

Black Satin Crepe, 40 inches wide; good weight and quality, $2.25

Black Dress Poplin, 40 inches; wide; silk and wool; good weight, $2.25

Black Dress Taffeta, 36 ins.; good weight and lustrous quality, $1.55

Black Dress Satin, 40 inches; yarn dye; good weight and quality $1.55

FRENCH DRESS SILKS

Black Dress Satin, 35 ins. wide; excellent weight; yard $2.25

Black Dress Satin, 40 ins.; good quality and weight; yard $2.50

Black Dress Taffeta, 35 ins. wide; fine quality; yard $2.15

Black Dress Taffeta, 40 ins.; very fine quality; yard $2.35

Black Dress Satin, 35 inches; yarn dye; medium weight;...yard $1.20

AMERICAN DRESS SILKS

(nearly pure dye, bearing our name)

Black Dress Satin, 35 inches; yarn dye; excellent quality; yard $1.75

Black Dress Satin, 36 inches; yarn dye; heavier weight;....yard $1.85

Black Dress Satin, 36 inches; yarn dye; very fine quality; yard $2.50

Black Dress Satin, 36 inches; yarn dye; superior quality;...yard $2.95

Black Satin Charmeuse, 40 inches wide; fine and heavy quality, yard $2.50

COTTON DRESS GOODS

The immense assortments of dependable fabrics, including Imported Dotted Swiss, plain or printed Organdie, Voile, Dimity, English Prints, Linen, etc., which have been assembled for this event may be transformed into tasteful and becoming Dresses, Blouses and Negligees.

Remarkably Good Values Monday

American Printed Cotton Voile an attractive range of new designs and colors, yd. **35c**

Egyptian Tissue Gingham, Summer weight, in a large selection of the fashionable checks and stripes,.....yard **48c**

Plain and Printed Organdie, crisp finish, in new pastel tints,.....yard **55c**

Pink Crepe de Chine NIGHT GOWNS

Will provide unusual values at

$3.95, 4.65 and 5.95

Pink Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises
at $1.95, 2.90 and 4.50

Pink Batiste Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises
at $1.25 and 1.50

MISSES' SILK FROCKS

Moderately Priced for To-morrow

FROCKS for sports, street and daytime wear, of navy blue Taffeta combined with Georgette Crepe, or solid Georgette Crepe; tucked or tunic skirts, many trimmed with ruffles; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years,

$22.50 and 37.50

Clearance of Misses' High Class Frocks

Fashioned of Tricolette, Georgette Crepe, Imported Voiles, Taffeta and other desirable materials; many handsomely hand-embroidered — others beaded; some trimmed with real Filet lace,

Regularly $45.00 to 149.00

$24.75 to 98.00

WOMEN'S SUMMER FROCKS

An Exceptional Purchase Offered To-morrow

at $33.50

Frocks that express newest style tendencies, with a distinct air of smartness and becomingness which characterize garments produced by best makers—models for the conservative as well as the ultra-fashionable woman. Developed in Plain or Figured Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Taffeta.

Regular Values up to $49.50

WOMEN'S CAPES & WRAPS

Important Clearance Sale Monday

These garments are pervaded with the individuality and ingenuity of the most prominent designers—skilfully developed into the most becoming models—marked at appreciable price reductions for To-morrow

Evening and Afternoon Capes and Wraps, ***Regular prices $198.00 to 275.00, - - - - - at*** **$165.00**

Paulette and Tricolette Capes and Wraps, ***Regular prices up to $85.00, - - - - - - at*** **$48.00**

Bolivia, Silvertone & Serge Capes & Wraps ***Regular prices up to $57.50, - - - - - - at*** **$29.75**

Tuxedo Shetland SWEATERS

Special Offering for Monday

at $9.75

Particularly deserving of notice are the Women's Tuxedo Shetland Sweaters, suitable for seashore, mountains and general wear; all colors represented; models with sashes or braided girdles; excellent values.

(Main Floor)

MADEIRA LINENS

Exceptional Values Monday—Main Floor

Purchases made during this sale will prove a profitable investment at the attractive prices quoted below:

Tray Covers,	95c, 35c	Luncheon Sets, 13 pcs.	$3.75, 5.75
Napkin Pouches,	65c, 75c	Tea Napkins.....dozen	$5.25, 6.50
Centerpieces,	$1.50, 1.95	Dresser & Buffet Scarfs	$2.75, 4.25
Guests' Towels,	$1.75, 2.25	Tea Cloths,.....	$4.50, 9.50
Show Towels,	$3.25, 4.50	Luncheon Cloths.....	$11.50, 17.50

Boudoir Cushion Covers—$1.25 and 1.95

Mosaic Tea Napkins Hand-embroidered and hemstitched; assorted corner designs, **at $6.75 doz.**

Japanese Blue Printed Covers Best grade one-piece cotton cloth, **$1.95 and 2.95** ***Napkins to match, at $3.40 per dozen***

Long Embroidered SILK GLOVES

Regularly $2.75 to 3.50 pair

at $1.45

Specially prepared Sale of Women's full 16-Button Length Gloves—attractively embroidered; made of heavy quality silk—the product of one of the foremost glove makers; black or white; all sizes.

(Main Floor)

SAY MUSICIAN SOLD 'MONEY MACHINES'

Gypsy Violinist Is Charged with Clearing $100,000 Through an Old Fraud.

BIGAMY ONLY AN INCIDENT

Police Declare He Wed Girl to Impress Wealthy Father, with First Wife as Bridesmaid.

Louis Veronach, a Hungarian gypsy violinist, was arraigned before Judge Waehams in General Sessions yesterday and held without bail on a charge of grand larceny, after he had been brought to this city from Pittsburgh. Veronach, who is wanted in several cities on the charge of selling a fake counterfeiting machine, was arrested in Pittsburgh, just after he had married the daughter of a delicatessen storekeeper there.

Veronach had a wife before the marriage in Pittsburgh, according to the police, and she is said to have acted as bridesmaid when her husband married the daughter of the delicatessen dealer. Veronach is tall and handsome, withf large brown eyes and long brown hair. He is said to be a good musician and to have earned from $100 to $200 a week as a violinist.

The device, which he is accused of selling, is about the size of a carpenter's tool box. The police say it was sold with the guarantee that it would turn out perfectly counterfeited banknotes when paper was fed into it. It is charged that Veronach and his associates sold the machine for large sums after their victims had seen it turning out crisp new bills, with which it had been loaded for the demonstration.

Veronach is said to be known also as Samuel Gersy, Louis Kroll, and George Batoni. The police say that he was a member of a gang of ten men, most of whom have been sent to Sing Sing for selling this device. It is asserted that Veronach, in a few months, had obtained more than $100,000 by selling the machine.

He was arrested in Pittsburgh after word had been sent to the Detective Bureau there that he was demonstrating his "money machine." His arrest astonished the delicatessen dealer. The arrest did not shake his faith in Veronach, and an attempt was made to obtain his release by habeas corpus proceedings.

The warrants were issued by Judge Mulqueen in April, 1918, and contain six counts. Nine of the alleged associates of Veronach are in Sing Sing, among them being a man who is said to be the father-in-law of Veronach's real wife. Veronach was held without bail, because, it was stated, he jumped bail after two previous arrests.

5,123 JOIN ARMY IN WEEK.

New York District Has Furnished 1,835 Men Since March.

During the week ending Wednesday, 5,123 men enlisted in the United States Army, according to figures compiled by the Army Recruiting Service and given out at the bureau at 461 Eighth Avenue. During the same week the New York district provided 135 men, bringing its total of enlistments since March to 1,835, the largest number recruited in any district.

The week's recruits bring the total number of enlistments in the new army to 47,706, of which 10,078 have enlisted for service in the American Expeditionary Forces, 2,027 for the Philippines, and 1,318 for Hawaii. Only the cavalry contingent of the new quota of 30,000 volunteers for the A. E. F. has been filled. In all other branches there is still need for men, and the Recruiting Service announces it will strive to make up the contingents as soon as possible, so that veterans who desire to leave the army may be discharged.

MAISON BERNARD
Fifth Avenue at FIFTY-SEVENTH ST.

FINAL CLEARANCE

Further Price Reduction

Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday

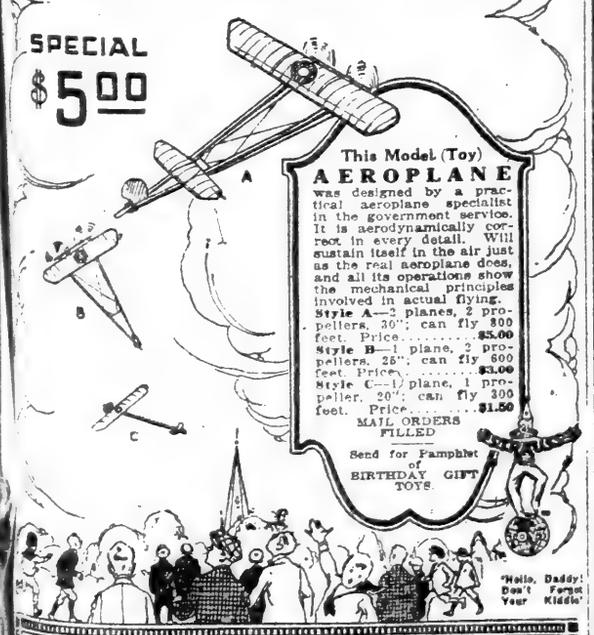
We have again revised our prices throughout all departments to effect an absolute clearance without reserve. Included are Latest Mid-Summer Models.

Day and Evening Gowns $25 up
Hats $5 up
Manteaux Capes and Sport Coats — $35 up
French Tub Dresses
In white and all prevailing colors (some are slightly handled) $20

Summer Furs
Included are Finest Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Silver Foxes, Fisher, etc., at a saving of
1/3d from regular prices.

A MODEL (TOY) AEROPLANE THAT FLIES 800 FEET

SPECIAL $5.00



STRAUSS TOY SHOPS
FIVE SHOPS CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
308 Fifth Avenue, Near 32nd Street
Branches PENNSYLVANIA STATION —4 SHOPS HUDSON TERMINAL CONCOURSE—3 SHOPS
We Carry the Largest Assortment of Toys Made in the U. S. A.

WHITE BIARRITZ GLOVES
$2.50 a pair
Fine Glace Kid of soft, pliable quality, in the smart Biarritz style so favored by women of fashion. The correct glove to wear with the new length sleeves. Excellent value at this price. Ground Floor.

Furs Stored in Dry Cold Air Vaults on the Premises

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

SUMMER STORE HOURS
June 9th to June 14th, inclusive—9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
June 16th to Sept. 6th, inclusive—9 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
Closed all day Saturday, June 28th, and all day Saturdays, during July and August.

Women's Suits
In Summer Fashions
Silk Suits that are the acme of smart style and comfort for warm weather wear in town or country. Crisp Taffeta Silks, soft Faille Silks in models of distinction, simple or in the elaborate effects.
$45.00, $55.00 and up to $135.00
Striped Flannel Suits, sport models..... $39.50
Silk Tricolette and Wool Jersey Suits, strikingly smart for street or sport wear, many combination effects.....$22.50 to $65.00

Final Reductions
Women's Tailor-made Suits
Marked right down to the lowest point of the season in order to insure immediate selling.
Smart models in Serge, Poiret Twills, Tricotines, Hairline Stripes, Tweeds and Mixtures.
$25.00, $29.50, $35.00 and up to $50.00

Misses' Coats
Of Polo Cloth
$22.50 & $29.50
Swagger Topcoats, London models on correct new lines, belted and with convertible collars. Three quarter and full length effects, notably well tailored. These are the modish most wanted Coats of the season and remarkable value at these prices. Sizes 16 to 20 years.

Dainty Blouses
Of Georgette Crepe
Featured at
$5.00
Flesh or white Georgette of excellent quality in a simply charming model, with filet lace trimmed collar, vestee and cuffs. An ideal Midsummer Blouse, with square neck.
Also at this price, Beaded Georgette Blouses in exquisite light shades.
All are really exceptional values.
Third Floor



Footwear for all occasions
Styles to meet every taste

White Canvas Pumps
Turn soles, Louis XVI. heels, $4.85

At $6.75
White Canvas Oxfords, military heels.
White Canvas Pumps, Louis XVI. heels.
White Canvas Sport Oxfords, rubber soles and heels.

At $7.65
White Canvas Laced Shoes,

At $8.75
White Buckskin Oxfords, military heels.
White Kidskin Oxfords, military heels.
White Buckskin Sport Oxfords, rubber soles and heels.
White Buckskin Pumps.

At $10.75
White Kidskin Dress Pumps.
White Buckskin Sport Shoes, rubber soles and heels.

The splendid values offered, the immense variety, the great popularity of White Footwear, make this an occasion of unusual interest.
Second Floor

Important Purchase and Sale
Women's Afternoon Gowns
$39.50
The Showroom Samples of a Leading Dressmaker at Less Than Actual Wholesale Cost.
One of the most interesting occasions of the year presenting at a price that in some instances does not cover the cost of the material
A Collection of One Hundred Dresses
the Latest and Smartest Summer Models. A varied assortment in
Georgette Crepes, Foulard Silks, Foulard and Georgette Combined, Chiffon Taffeta Silks.
None C. O. D. No Exchanges.
Third Floor

Lingerie
At June Sale Prices
Delightfully Dainty Summer Models
Night Gowns
American made..$1.45, $1.95, $2.45, $2.95
Philippine hand emb'd..$2.95, $3.95, $4.95
Crepe de Chine.....$3.95, $5.50, $6.05
Envelope Chemises
American made.....98c, $1.45, $1.95
Philippine, hand emb'd.....$2.95, $3.95
Washable Silks.....$1.85, $2.95, $3.95

Negligees
Most Attractive Values
New models, designed for sultry Summer days.
Voile "Butterfly" Negligees, $3.95
In cross bar, Dresden flowered effects, pretty pointed coatee Negligees trimmed with Valenciennes lace and satin ribbon.
Box Loom Crepe Negligees, $4.95 & $5.95
A hand embroidered model on wing sleeve kimono lines; another a ribbon trimmed Breakfast Coat with deep flounce. In the most wanted colors.

Petticoats
New Summer Models
Priced so low because purchased especially for this occasion.
Tub Silk Petticoats, $2.95 and $3.95
White Habutai of service giving qualities; paneled shadow proof models with flounces, smartly tailored.
Silk Jersey Petticoats, $4.95
Fine quality Jersey in model with pleated novelty flounce in contrasting block effect.

Summer Corsets
Especially Excellent Values
All in complete range of sizes.
American Lady Corsets, $3.75
White Broche in model with medium bust and skirt; free hip; well but lightly boned.
Lord & Taylor "Special" Corset, $2.95
Pekin stripe in pink only; elastic insert at top, free hip.
Second Floor

White Skirts
Of Cotton Gabardines
Unusual at $5.00
Eight new models, straight line effects with novel pockets and wide belts. Exceptionally well finished in every detail. Waist bands 24 to 32.
Third Floor

Women's Capes—Reduced
$25.00, $29.50, $35.00 and $39.50
About two hundred Capes, of navy blue and black Serge, lined with soft and serviceable Foulard Silks. Extremely smart models featuring the latest style notes.
All are in the height of fashion and have been selling at much higher prices.

Genuine Shantung Coats
$27.50
A decidedly smart model for motoring or traveling wear; convertible collar, novel pockets and deep cuffs; belted and on newest lines.
Third Floor

Introducing the New "Sealpax" Athletic Union Suits For Women and Misses
The modern Undergarments, practical and comfortable. In flesh and white materials.
$1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $2.95, $3.25 and up to $4.75
Ground Floor

Summer Linens
Good Linens for Summer Homes, Bungalows and Cottages in the mountains, the country or at the seashore, at prices that will be appreciated these days when linens of quality are scarce.
Table Cloths
All linen damask Table Cloths in various round designs.....$6.50
Napkins to match; dozen...$6.50
Odd Table Cloths, pure linen damask, size 70x72 inches...$6.95
Irish linen weft damask Table Cloths, size 67x86 inches....$5.50
Napkins
Irish linen weft damask Napkins; dozen.....$3.25
All linen damask Napkins; dozen.....$5.50
Towels
Hemstitched cotton huck Towels; dozen.....$3.50
Madeira Linens
Hand embroidered Linen Madeira Luncheon Sets.....$4.95
Hand embroidered Linen Madeira Tea Napkins; dozen.....$5.95
Bleached Cotton Sheets
Excellent wearing quality; size before hemming 81x90 inches; each.....$1.35
Pillow Cases
Size 45x36 inches; each.....25c
Second Floor

Novelty Printed Cotton Dress Voiles
30c yard
A great variety of designs and colorings; 39-40 inches wide.
White Cotton Dress Voiles
50c yard
Fine, sheer, crisp fabrics; 39-40 inches wide.
"Niram" Lingerie Nainsook
$3.50 piece
Sheer and mercerized finish; 36 inches wide; 10 yards to a piece.
Second Floor

A Number of Lengths of
All Wool Dress Goods
Suitable for
Separate Skirts
Suits
Dresses
Children's Wear
$1.28 and $2.45 yard
(Sold in lengths only)
The collection comprises—Colored Jersey Cloths, Navy and Colored Serges, Gabardines, Small Tailor Checks, Scotch Plaids, Velours and a quantity of Black Dress Goods.
Second Floor

Fancy Georgette For Summer Dresses
$2.75 yard
A large assortment of unusually pretty designs.
New Tussah Dress Silk
$1.58 yard
A selection which includes the wanted street colors, also white; 33 inches wide.
Navy Blue Dress Taffeta
$1.85 yard
Three shades of navy blue; an excellent value.
Nouveaute Georgette
Advance Fall Styles in beautiful effects for afternoon and evening wear.....yard $3.50
Ground Floor

BRONX FOLKS FETE SONS WHO FOUGHT

Kingsbridge and Its Neighbors Welcome Soldiers with Parade, Dinner, and Dance.

THRONG CHEERS MARCHERS

Many Prominent Persons Review the Parade—Community Organization May Come Out of It.

The men, 623 of them, who went from Kingsbridge, Fieldston, Marble Hill, Mount St. Vincent, Riverdale, and Spuyten Duyvil to fight in the world war were welcomed back when their ships came in down the bay. They were paraded and feasted when the 27th and 77th Divisions captured the town, but yesterday the home folks, the people who live up in that part of the town and who sent the lads away, gave them a welcome home.

And it was a rousing welcome home. Why, as the oldest resident might have remarked if he hadn't been so busy cheering and shining up his G. A. R. badge, it beat anything the section ever saw or heard or even dreamed about. First, there was a parade—plenty of music. Then there was a dinner—plenty of eats—stacks of it, you might say. And last night, when the lawns of Horace Mann High School should have been dark and still, they were streaked with light from the school's gymnasium, they rang with laughter, while, with the prettiest partners the neighborhood boasted as an incentive, the returned soldiers danced a distance way beyond any number of miles they covered in their hikes through France.

It was no hurried affair, mind you. The dwellers of the neighborhood months ago were planning for the fête, and a committee had been working for weeks settling this and settling that. Headed by George W. Perkins, and with Miss Giulia Morosini, Mrs. Edward Carse, Archibald Douglas and Major Ivy Lee helping out, the committee enlisted the aid of every resident, had conferences with Capt. Matthew McKeon, who is the police authority up there, and finally announced the day.

At 2 o'clock the parade, with nearly 200 of the returned men in line, and a couple of thousand of others there also, formed at Broadway and 225th Street. The thoroughfare on both sides was banked with a crowd that was enthusiastic-plus, for every man, woman or child had a relative or a friend in the line. They didn't stand and watch—they cheered and then cheered some more.

On through Kingsbridge to the Riverdale quarter and then down the tree-shaded streets, past the wide, green lawns of the Morosini estate, the Perkins estate, the Dodge estate—all hauling their capacity in spectators—down to the Horace Mann School past a reviewing stand erected at the tennis courts. A police detail under Captain McKeon rode ahead. Then came the big service flag with its 623 stars, then detachments from the 8th Coast Defense Command, then Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, and delegations from fraternal and religious organizations.

In the stand were Archibald Douglas, chairman of the committee that arranged the demonstration; Miss Emily Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Riverdale Chapter of the Red Cross; E. C. Delafield, Miss Jane Johnson, Frank S. Hackett, Mrs. George Wyeth, Mrs. J. B. Carse, Miss Giulia Morosini, Supreme Court Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, Cleveland H. Dodge, Sheriff James F. Donnelly, Thomas W. Whittle, former Park Commissioner; Mrs. Mortimer Boile, wife of Lieut. Col. Boile of the 82d Division; the Rev. Father Michael J. Murray, the Rev. Dr. Robert MacKenzie, Congressman Richard F. McKinery, the Rev. John Campbell, and Edward Gallagher.

As the ranks came even with the Fieldston Club the column halted. While the cheers were hushed and the crowds waited, a little group of twenty-seven mothers, whose sons had made the supreme sacrifice, formed, facing the club. Across the lawn came Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque, and upon the waist of each of the mothers he pinned a gold star. As the last token of honor was affixed, the bands of the Eighth and Ninth Coast Defense Commands broke into the Star Spangled Banner, and while the former soldiers stood at attention, the crowd paid a silent tribute to the mothers.

Then at the last bar of the anthem, the Kingsbridge Fife and Drum Corps burst into a stirring marching tune, and the parade moved on to the high school, where the ranks were broken.

While the marchers and the spectators grouped themselves about the athletic field, big Matt McGrath, who holds the hammer throwing championship, tossed the big iron almost as far as he did the day he captured the record. Then came refreshments served by the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the Red Cross, which looked like a tactical blunder almost, because the ice cream and cake were so good that the soldier contestants in the athletic games that followed Matt's exhibition hated to leave those refreshments. But they did and forty prizes, donated by residents of the vicinity, were distributed among them.

The speakers at the dinner, who were introduced by Mr. Douglas, were George M. S. Schulz, Surrogate of Bronx County; Mr. Perkins, Mr. Dodge, and Major Wilbur T. Wright, Dr. MacKenzie, who is pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Riverdale, offered prayer.

Speaking of the way America had assembled her citizenry for the war, Judge Schulz declared that it had been the American ideal that had enabled the country so quickly to turn men of all walks of life into good soldiers. He paid high tribute to the way the men had fought over there and, concluding his address of welcome, said:

"Never again, as long as the world endures, will there be any question prepare and to fight. The powers arrayed against us in the war made a fundamental mistake when they encroached on this country."

Mr. Perkins told the men how proud their home folks were of their deeds in the war and spoke enthusiastically of the way the residents of the section had turned out to do honor to their soldiers. In dwelling on this phase, Mr. Perkins suggested that a permanent organization, a sort of community circle, should be evolved out of the gathering. He said that the community organization should include all classes, and that it would have a harmonizing influence in the life of the section. Mr. Dodge's remarks, which were brief, were an expression of his delight at the way the men had borne the hardship of the fight.

It was getting rather dim under the big trees that fringe the athletic field when the last of the events was finished, but that didn't mean a thing, since the cooks had just announced that the big spread was ready. After their march and their games the men were hungry, and it didn't take long for them to finish the meal. To the big gymnasium the soldiers next made their way for the dance, which closed the day's festivities.

PARAGUAY PRESIDENT DIES.

BUENOS AIRES, June 7.—Dr. Manuel Franco, President of Paraguay, died Thursday night from heart disease, it was announced by the Paraguayan Legation here today. José Montero, the Vice President, will assume the Presidency for the remaining fourteen months of Dr. Franco's term.

Orlando Leaves to Consult Cosimo.

PARIS, June 7.—The Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando, left here this evening for the Italian frontier. He will confer with Vice Premier Cosimo.

SERGT. YORK MARRIES BOYHOOD SWEETHEART

Governor Roberts of Tennessee Conducts Ceremony Before 3,000 Mountaineers.

PALL MALL, Tenn., June 7.—Sergt. Alvin C. York, hero of the Argonne, was married here today to Miss Grace Williams, his boyhood sweetheart. The ceremony, conducted by Governor Roberts of Tennessee, took place in an open air amphitheatre on the York farm before an audience of 3,000 of his mountaineer neighbors, which included many of his army comrades and visitors who traveled a long distance to be present.

Sergt. York wore a Colonel's uniform, a rank conferred upon him since his return by Governor Roberts and the Tennessee Legislature.
Tennessee Legislature.

JAIL SINN FEINER M. P. FOR INCITING DISORDER

Laurence Ginnell Is Sentenced at Mullingar for a Four Months' Term.

DUBLIN, June 7.—Laurence Ginnell, Sinn Fein member of the House of Commons for West Meath, was today sentenced at Mullingar to four months' imprisonment for inciting disaffection and boycotting of the police in a speech.

Laurence Ginnell was arrested on May 30 in connection with a speech delivered at a forbidden meeting at Athlone on May 5, which was broken up by British troops. Several persons were wounded in the clash between the troops and those attending the meeting.

James McCreery & Co.

Fifth Avenue *34th Street*

FUR STORAGE

Absolute Safety
From Fire, Moth and Theft
At Moderate Cost

The placing of your Furs in our Cold Storage Vaults will revive and prolong the life of the Fur. All articles are thoroughly cleaned before being stored.



Storage Vaults on Premises

Fur Remodeling and Repairing
Orders taken now will be accepted at
Special Summer Rates

Requests to call for goods will receive prompt attention. Telephone Greeley 6880.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9th *34th Street*

TOILET GOODS SALE

All Standard Makes Below Regular Prices

Anticipate your Summer and vacation needs and purchase adequate supplies now at pronounced savings.

Prices Listed Include Luxury Tax

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS. NO. C. O. D.'S. NO RETURNS.

Medicated and Toilet Soaps

Woodbury's Facial Soap....cake 18c
Jergen's Violet Glycerine Soap.....
3 cakes 25c
Jergen's Bath Tablets in Rose Carnation, Geranium, crushed Violets and crushed Lilac. doz. 95c
Perfumed Toilet Soaps, 3 cakes to box... 29c
Witch Hazel Soap, 3 cakes to box.. 21c
Cuticura Soap.....cake 19c
Pears Scented Soap.....cake 19c
Pears Unscented Soap.....cake 14c
Laco Spanish Castile Soap.....
3 cakes 49c
Large bar Castile Soap.....75c
La Primera Castile, 15 cakes to box.... 1.45
Gorham's Silver Soap.....cake 22c
Lux Washing Powder.....pkg. 11c

Dental Preparations

F. E. I. Tooth Paste.....tube 38c
Lyons Tooth Powder.....can 19c
Albodon Tooth Paste.....tube 18c
Calox Tooth Powder.....can 19c
Pebeco Tooth Paste.....tube 36c
Pyorrhocide Tooth Powder...can 80c
Kolynos Tooth Paste.....tube 20c
Pepsodent Tooth Paste.....tube 38c

Creams and Lotions

Pond's Cold Cream.....jar 39c
Pond's Vanishing Cream.....jar 39c
Daggett & Ramsdell Cream...jar 36c
Daggett & Ramsdell Cream...jar 58c
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream.....
bottle 37c
Frostilla.....bottle 18c
Theatrical Cold Cream, ½ lb. can 35c
Espey's Cream.....bottle 34c

Toilet Preparations

Witch Hazel.....qt. bottle 55c
Peroxide.....1 lb. bottle 19c
Glyco Thymoline.....81c
Listerine, large bottle.....69c
Parson's Ammonia.....qt. bottle 24c
Violet Ammonia, 16 oz. size.....19c
Phillips's Milk of Magnesia.....35c
Forhan's Mouth Wash.....78c
Vernas Lotion.....bottle 78c

Bristle Goods

Bath Brushes.....75c
Tooth Brushes.....19c
Tooth Brushes.....29c
Nail Brushes.....29c
Complexion Brushes.....27c
Hair Brushes.....59c
Hair Brushes.....85c
Military Brushes.....pr. 2.75

Ivory Finished Toilet Goods

Hair Brushes.....3.50
Clothes Brushes.....3.50
Hat Brushes.....1.75
Hair Receivers.....1.95
Combs.....65c
Hat Pin Holders.....65c
Buffers.....79c
Cuticle Knives.....65c
Button Hooks.....65c
Shoe Horns.....1.25

Talcum and Complexion Powders

Squibb's Violet and Carnation Talcum Powder. can 16c
Samurai Corylopsis Talcum.....
lb. can 22c
Babcock's Corylopsis Talcum, can 17c
Williams' Talcum, in Rose, Violet, Lilac and Carnation. can 16c
Jergen's Talcum, in Rose, Lilac, Violet... can 18c
Pussy Willow Face Powder.....38c
La May Face Powder.....38c
Armand Face Powder.....89c

Perfumes and Toilet Waters

Houbigant's Ideal Extract, ½ oz. bottle, 1.55
Djer Kiss Perfume.....1.75
Imported Perfumes, trial size.....
bottle 19c
Piver's Floramye and Azurea extract... bottle 1.75
Williams' Lilac Toilet Water.....59c
Djer Kiss Toilet Water...bottle 1.75
Rigaud Violet Toilet Water.....
bottle 1.04

Extra Special

Djer Kiss Face Powder and Rouge, Combination 1.00
Pinaud's Lilac Vegetal...bottle 83c
Olive Cream Skin Soap, containing Cocoanut, Palm and Olive Oils. doz. 85c
Forhan's Tooth Paste.....tube 38c
Mulsified Cocoanut Oil.....39c
Bay Rum; 16 oz. bottle.....62c
Wash Cloth Cases in assorted colors, containing Wash Cloths. 19c
Ivory finished Buffer, detachable rims. 79c
Bath Brushes, pure bristle....1.15
Cloth Brushes.....ea. 39c

Shaving Accessories

Gillette Razors with twelve double edged blades; leather case with purple lining. 4.25
Shaving Brushes set in rubber....75c
Williams' Shaving Stick.....25c
Williams' Shaving Cream.....25c
Williams' Shaving Powder.....25c
Williams' Lilac Toilet Water.....
3 oz. bottle 59c
Mennen's large tube Shaving Cream.... 35c

Manicure Goods

Wood back Buffers, detachable rims.... 39c
Cutex traveling Manicure Sets...39c
Nail Files.....12c
Tweezers.....10c
Emery Boards.....pkg. 6c
Cutex Remover.....26c
Hyglo Nail Powder.....19c

Deodorants

Amolin Powder, small tin.....20c
Amolin Powder, large tin.....34c
Odor-o-no, small bottle.....24c
Odor-o-no, large bottle.....40c
Mum Cream.....jar 19c

Rubber Goods

Household Rubber Gloves; sizes 7, 7½ and 8. pr. 27c
Water Bottles; 2 quart size.....95c
Fountain Syringes; 5 ft. tubing....95c
Ice Caps.....69c
Invalid Cushions.....2.95
Tourist Cases, rubber lined.....65c

Hair Preparations

Packer's Liquid Tar Shampoo.....39c
Danderine.....69c
Westphal's Auriliator.....69c
Williams' Liquid Shampoo.....39c

Miscellaneous

Cretonne Tourist Cases; rubber lined.... 45c
Dressing Combs.....45c
Lip Sticks, natural shade.....21c
Powder Puffs, medium size...ea. 15c
Wash Cloths.....15c
Tintex, pink and flesh color.....19c
Skin Cleansing Tissues, 50 sheets, 31c
Absorbent Cotton,—1 lb. roll....45c
J. & J. Red Cross Gauze.....
36 yard roll, 2.95

NEW HEAT

WITHOUT COAL OR WOOD
SOLVES THE FUEL QUESTION
PRICE $12.50
IDEAL HEATER AND COOKER
For Camps and Bungalows

Fool Proof. Produces Gas Anywhere. Fits in any coal or wood stove. No Odor. without chimney. Smokeless. Odorless. dining room, kitchen or parlor. Non-Explosive. Cheaper than city gas. Easy to operate. For cooking and heating. AGENCIES OPEN



See exhibit daily. Keep this ad.

KENDALITE CO., Inc.
1687 Broadway, Cor. 53rd St.

ORDER

Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW

GINGER ALE

Do You Want a Good Advertising SLOGAN for Your Business?
I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF GETTING UP SLOGANS THAT SELL GOODS. WRITE ME AND WE'LL TALK IT OVER.
MARK SELSOR,
"THE SLOGAN MAN,"
1711 BROADWAY.

For Other Gimbel News See Pages 15 and 22

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Children's Shoe Specialists



$3.95

First Because of the Last

All *shoes* are built upon *lasts*. The lasts give *shape* to the shoes—and shoes give *shape* to the growing feet.

The Brown Shaping Lasts are built on correct scientific lines. They are expressly designed to develop the feet gradually and properly and to prevent weak ankles, twisted toes and broken arches.

The Brown Shaping Lasts scientifically provide for even the slightest change at toe, ball, arch or heel, from size to size. Nothing is left to guess-work.

For Girls' BUSTER BROWN SHOES For Boys' of 2 to 16

Only fine grade leathers are used, with government standard oak-tanned soles. No better materials can be obtained for the purpose.

Boys' and Girls' Tan Play Oxfords
As illustrated, of Lotus leather, Blucher style, giving greater room for high arch. Specially pliable soles allowing the foot free play.
Sizes 6 to 12.....$3.95
Sizes 12½ to 2.....4.75

Boys' and Girls' Dress Oxfords
As illustrated
In Patent Colt
Sizes 8½ to 11.....$4.50
Sizes 11½ to 2.....5.00
Sizes 2½ to 7.....6.00
In Black and Tan Calf
Sizes 8½ to 11.....4.50
Sizes 11½ to 2.....5.00
Sizes 2½ to 7.....6.50

For the Little One—Mary Jane Pumps
As illustrated—Patent leather, turned sole, ankle-strap. A "comfy" shoe.
Sizes 2 to 5.....$2.00
Sizes 5½ to 8.....2.75
Sizes 8½ to 11.....4.00
Sizes 11½ to 2.....4.50
Also in Genuine Buckskin, $4.50 to $6.00, and in White Canvas at $3.25 to $4.25.

High Shoes in Black Calf
Neat, dressy. Full high cut. Made of finest quality calf.
For Boys and Girls
Sizes 6 to 8.....$4.00
Sizes 8½ to 11.....4.50
For Misses
Sizes 11½ to 2.....$5.00
Sizes 2½ to 7.....6.00
Same model in Tan Calf, $5.00 to $7.50; in Patent Colt, $4.25 to $6.25; in White Canvas, $3.75 to $5.25.

Boys' Tan Calf Shoes
Specially designed for active lads who love to romp and play. Such youngsters require particularly strongly built shoes that will wear like iron, yet be thoroughly comfortable.
Sizes 11½ to 2.....$5.50
Sizes 2½ to 6.....6.00
Same model also in Black Calf, prices from $5 to $5.50.

And a wide variety of other shoes, high and low cut—button, lace, blucher, in many leathers.



$2.00



$4.50

GIMBELS—BUSTER BROWN SHOE SECTION—Second Floor

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 46th Street

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing Monday, June 9th

Ladies' Imported Dresses
Suitable for Morning, Afternoon and Evening wear *(Shown on Third Floor)*
25.00, 35.00, 45.00, 55.00, 65.00
Formerly $65.00 to $200.00.

Ladies' Imported Suits and Copies
25.00 to 75.00
Formerly $95.00 to $225.00.

Imported Capes and Copies
Odd lot.
35.00 to 95.00
Formerly $65.00 to $225.00.

Purcale Dresses.....$35.00
Gingham Dresses.....45.00
Dimity Dresses.....45.00
Cotton Crepe Dresses.....55.00
Challie Dresses.....55.00
Crepe de Chine one-piece Dresses...75.00
Georgette Crepe one-piece Dresses...95.00

Misses' Dresses
(Shown on Second Floor)
Odd Lot of Misses' Dresses
Suitable for Morning, Afternoon and Evening wear. Formerly $45 to $85. NOW 15.00 to 45.00

Coats and Wraps
(Shown on Second Floor)
Sport and Tailored Street Suits (balance of stock) 45.00 and 75.00
Formerly $95.00 to $150.00.
Motor Coats—Street and Travelling Wraps and Capes 75.00 to 150.00
Formerly $150.00 to $250.00.

Children's Department
(Shown on Fourth Floor)
Boys' Wash Suits Odd lot. 2 to 4 years. Formerly $15.00. NOW 8.00
Babies' Rompers Odd lot. Sizes 1 to 2 years. Formerly $10.00. NOW 3.50
Children's Spring Coats Odd lot. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Reduced to 20.00
Negligees Odd lot. Formerly $35.00 to $50.00. NOW 25.00

ONLY REGULAR ARMY MEN NOW IN FRANCE

Gen. March Announces Return of National Guard and Draft Troops Completed.

MAY SAILINGS, 333,000 MEN

Remaining Troops of Archangel Expedition Expected to be Out in Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—General March announced today that a third of a million men were embarked from France last month, breaking all records, coming and going, and that the bringing back of men of the army obtained from the draft and the guard had been completed.

The return to the United States of the divisions raised from National Guard and National Army sources has now been completed," said General March, "and the regular army is beginning to return.

During the week the 6th Regular Army Division began its sailings. The army is now, or was on June 5, 65 per cent demobilized. The army in Europe is reduced to below 700,000, the figures on June 3 showing 694,745 officers and men. The return of our army from Europe continues to be largely through Brest, 49 per cent. of the entire number coming out of that port. Seventy-six per cent. of all landing in the United States continues in New York. We have now the embarkation records from France for the month of May, and they break all records, either coming or going to France, the total number being 333,303, just a third of a million."

The total brought back in May included 12,276 officers, 315,665 enlisted men, 298 field clerks, 1,139 nurses, 1,515 civilians, 514 marines, 1,307 navy, and 1,000 generals, 679.

General March said that the organizations coming out from Archangel, which left there on June 3, are Companies E, G, L and M, and the machine gun company of the 339th Infantry, consisting of 32 officers and 1,609 men. They sailed direct from Brest. There also sailed at the same time two officers and 321 men for England. General March added that all the remaining troops of the original Archangel contingent are expected to be out inside of two weeks, leaving there temporarily the railroad engineers, who were sent up for a special purpose this Spring.

Our demobilization figures," General March continued, "so far as they have been reported to date are 2,391,630, of which 119,872 are officers and 2,271,758 are enlisted men.

Enlistments reported to date, which do not include the enlistments reported at camps during the present week, are 48,023, so we have gotten the first block of 50,000 men called for when we started in a month or two ago. Without question, when the reports come in today from the camps, it will be found that we have gone above this number.

"Enlistments continue with the three-year enlistments predominating over the one-year enlistment.

"We have sent to Europe as replacement for the regular divisions there five battalions of troops so far, composing in round numbers 5,000 officers and men, the actual number being 4,929.

"The number of commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, issued to officers, is 44,215, and there are on file 323,701 for appointment in the regular army.

"The matter of getting places in civil life for men who are discharged from the army is very well in hand. During the five weeks ended May 31, 61,523 discharged soldiers applied for positions to the United States Employment Service, and they actually placed 40,956, or 66 per cent. of the entire total, and it may be of interest to note in connection with this that during the last four months, ended May 24, of the million men demobilized only about 30 per cent. have applied for assistance in getting jobs. The rest of them had jobs waiting for them, or went to their homes or farms."

"You speak," it was suggested to General March, "of a certain number of men who have gained employment, and in a statement made the other day you said that thousands of officers had filed applications for assistance in getting employment. Were officers included in the number given today?"

"The figures that are given me," he replied, "are consolidated, and whether they include officers or not I do not know. As a matter of fact, I suppose they do."

"General," he was asked, "if our demobilization continues at so rapid a rate, the army will be reduced to 400,000 by September. Mr. Kahn bases his estimates on 1,000,000 in the army at present, and if reduced by 300,000 during July and 300,000 during August, it will bring us down to 400,000 by the first of September, and he provides for an average army of 400,000."

"I saw what was in the papers this morning," he replied, "I don't know what he bases it on."

"Wouldn't that mean 400,000 plus the enlistments?"

"Practically every man enlisted replaces an emergency man, and that keeps the army down."

"Will the men who have served in the present army and hold reserve commissions take their usual training this summer?"

"We haven't worked that out yet. You probably have noticed in the estimates a statement that we provided for a reserve officers' training corps and for their training, and when the time comes I will give out a statement, giving all details."

"Have many men enlisted for Siberia, and if not, how will you replace the men already there?"

"The Siberian problem is a problem by itself and the War Department will be in a position to solve it because a large number of the men who have enlisted have not specified the places to which they wish to be sent. In this general list of figures you will note the places to which the men wish to be sent: A. E. F., France, 10,219; A. E. F., Siberia, 40; Philippines Department, 2,046; Panama, 154; Honolulu, 1,336; Alaska, 24.

"Those who have specified their place of service aggregate about 14,000 out of the 50,000. We have, therefore, 36,000 men who enlisted without saying to what places they wish to be sent, and of course, they will go where they are sent. In the meantime the option continues for those who wish to enlist to specify their place of service."

PRIMARY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD SEPT. 2

Selection of Early Date Means Busy Summer for Politicians, Large and Small.

START BALL ROLLING SOON

Circulation of Designating Petitions Will Be Begun Early Next Week.

The primary elections this Fall, according to announcement sent out yesterday from the office of the Secretary of State, will be held Tuesday, Sept. 2, the day following Labor Day. This date, fixed by law, is approximately two weeks earlier than the primaries of former years, except last year, when a special date was fixed by legislation to avoid conflict with an important Jewish holiday. The early date will keep candidates for nominations and other political workers hustling during the hot July and August days, when undoubtedly they would prefer to be resting at the seashore or in the mountains.

The date was fixed to provide ample time for printing soldiers' and sailors' ballots, with the names of all candidates on them, and thus obviate the necessity of using pasters or having the soldier and sailor voters write the names of candidates on the ballot, as was done last year with no success. When the law was changed it was not foreseen that most of the soldiers would be back from Europe in time for the general election this year.

This month marks the beginning of political activities preliminary to the primary election. A week from Tuesday the circulation of petitions for candidates seeking designation may be begun. Designating petitions may be filed with the Secretary of State, or with local custodians of primary records, from July 29 to Aug. 5. Aug. 15 is the last day for declining designations, and Aug. 19 the last day for filling vacancies arising through death or the declination of persons in whose behalf petitions have been filed.

Under the provisions of the election law, petitions for the designation of candidates must contain a number of signatures equal to 3 per cent. of the enrolled voters of the party in the political subdivision concerned, but the number of signatures need not exceed 3,000 for candidates for State tickets, and 1,500 for Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of General Sessions or of the City Court in this city, or any other office voted for by all the voters in New York City.

A candidate for the nomination for Aldermanic President, an office to be filled by election this year, can be designated by petitions containing only 1,500 signatures. Designations for offices to be voted for by all the voters of any other first-class city or any county or borough with more than 250,000 inhabitants will require 1,000 signatures. Designations for any office to be filled by all the voters of a county, city or borough containing more than 25,000 but not more than 250,000 inhabitants or of a Congressional or Senatorial district require 800 names, while 250 will be ample for the designation of candidates for nomination for county offices in other counties or for city offices in cities of the third class.

Voters who may not be satisfied with the result of their party primaries, and who may desire to nominate independent candidates after the primaries, will have a hard row to travel under recent amendments to the election law. To nominate independent for a State-wide office 12,000 signatures must appear on the nominating petitions. For candidates running in political sub-divisions it will require signatures equaling in number 5 per cent. of the total vote for Governor of the party in the district where the candidate is to run, except that 3,000 signatures is held to be ample to nominate candidates in any sub-division larger than a county, and 1,000 to nominate candidates for county or borough office.

The law allows nine days following the primaries for the collection of signatures necessary to nominate independent candidates for State offices, or the number required in political subdivisions. All independent nominations must be filed by Sept. 11. Sept. 13 is the last day for declining independent nominations, and Sept. 16 the last day for filling vacancies.

Registration dates in this city will be from Oct. 6 to Oct. 11, both inclusive. On the first five days the registration places will be opened from 9 o'clock in the afternoon until 10:30 in the evening, and on the last day from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 at night.

In cities and villages outside New York City, where personal registration is required, Oct. 10, 11, 17, and 18 will be the registration days, with the registration places open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night. In smaller communities, where personal registration is not necessary, the election boards will make up the voting lists Oct. 11 and 18, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 10 at night.

TO NAME FUSION JUDGES.

Bronx Republicans and Democrats Will Support Same Ticket.

Republican-Democratic fusion on judiciary candidates is being contemplated in the Bronx. The present incumbents of the offices to be filled, both of whom are Democrats, are slated for the nominations, and, oddly enough, the Republican county organization in the Bronx seems quite as anxious as are the leaders of the Democratic organization to make their election certain through a fusion arrangement.

The present incumbents and prospective candidates are County Judge Louis D. Gibbs and Surrogate George M. S. Schulz. Both were elected in 1913, a fusion year. County Judge Gibbs ran as an independent, and received the indorsement of the Republicans in the Bronx, together with that of the so-called Jeffersonian Democrats of that year, who were headed by Eugene McGuire, then in revolt against Arthur H. Murphy, the Democratic county leader, who was regarded as the undercstudy of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy above the Harlem. Surrogate Schulz was elected as a "regular" on the Democratic ticket.

County Judge Gibbs, it was learned yesterday, gave all his patronage to the Republican organization, hence the Republicans, it is said, naturally are eager to continue him in office. The Republicans are in a minority in every Assembly District in the Bronx, but the Democrats, it is stated, need their support to combat the growing strength of the Socialists in that borough. In the Assembly elections last Fall, Republicans and Democrats were compelled to fuse in three Assembly districts in order to prevent Socialist victories.

Y. M. C. A. TO END SHIP WORK

Begins Withdrawal of Secretaries from Transports.

The Transportation Bureau of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. began yesterday the withdrawal of its troopship Secretaries from returning transports. It was announced at the Association headquarters, 347 Madison Avenue, that as fast as the 126 Secretaries engaged in this special work reach American ports they will be taken off the ships.

Part of the natural demobilization of the various welfare organizations, the Y. M. C. A.'s action was in compliance with the following letter received yesterday by John F. Moore, head of the Y. M. C. A. Transportation Bureau, from Major Ernest E. Wheeler of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities:

In response to my inquiries as to the date when the letter of the Secretary of War in reference to the removal of welfare Secretaries shall become operative I have just been informed by the executive officer of the commission that no formal order directed to the welfare organizations will be issued.

I am further directed to inform you that it is the desire of the War Department that the withdrawal of morale parties shall be effective immediately upon the arrival of ships at ports on this side.

It is the desire of the commission that the equipment used by the organizations on transports be left on board and turned over to the executive officer of the ship.

The Y. M. C. A. inaugurated ocean transport service for the American Army prior to the signing of the armistice. One of the secretaries was killed on the Otranto. It is said that the War Department is planning to establish during July a new record for rapidity in bringing home the A. E. F., and to that end is desirous of conserving every possible square foot of berth space. Every secretary less on board means one more soldier home each trip.

Included in the equipment which will now be furnished returning men through the ships' executive officers is a gift box for each soldier. Each box contains four bars of chocolate, a half pound of mixed candies, three packs of cigarettes, a sack of tobacco, two packs of gum, a tube of tooth paste, and two khaki handkerchiefs. The Y. M. C. A. bears 78 per cent. of the cost of supplies; the Knights of Columbus 20 per cent., and the Jewish Welfare Board 2 per cent., these amounts being in proportion with the division of the United War Work Fund.

Forsythe Waists



Model T-19 *Model T-20* *Model T-21*

Summer Dimities

$3.50

Mail orders promptly filled. Catalogue on request.

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS

THE WAIST HOUSE

3 West 42 *Phone Vanderbilt—2218.* **New York**

No Connection with Any Other House Doing Business Under the Name of Forsythe

On Sale Second and Main Floors

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

For Other Gimbel News See Pages 14 and 22.

60,000 Yards of Fine Silks at Reduced Prices
35,000 Yards of Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods Reduced

Gimbels June Sale of Remnants

The Gimbel Silk and Dress Goods business for the past season has been nothing short of phenomenal. Our buyers' trips to Europe and every American source of supply did wonders for our stocks.

This season Gimbels showed such a large and such a varied collection of fine fabrics that even the "trade" was enthusiastic over Gimbel ingenuity.

As a consequence remnants, short ends and pieces have accumulated up into the thousands of yards and, as before, we will dispose of the entire accumulation at prices averaging nearly one-half the regular prices.

Wool Dress Goods of Every Description at ⅓ to ½ Below Usual Prices

Storm serges, French serges, mohairs, velours, broadcloths, tricotines, poplins, challis, granite cloths, poiret twills, voiles, gabardines, covert cloths, imported novelties, Scotch tweeds, homespuns, plaids, checks, stripes, velour coatings, burellas, bolivias, beach suiting and many others.

Dress Goods, Per Yard
85c, $1.25, $1.95, $2.65, $3.45 and $4.55

Every desirable color mixture, check or plaid of the season as well as a liberal supply of navy blue and black.

Thousands of practical lengths, 2 to 5 yards, are included of every conceivable fabric and color in demand to-day. Coat lengths, dress lengths, lengths for children's frocks, cape lengths. Just as much as you need and no more. Plenty of Summer-weight fabrics as well as Winter ones taken from our own regular stocks. Every short length or odd piece from broken lines left over after a busy season's selling is now marked in many cases at less than its cost to produce.

GIMBELS—DRESS GOODS SECTION—Second Floor. Also sold on Main Floor.

All Kinds of Silks in Remnants and Full Pieces at Very Low Prices

Comprising the most wanted weaves, patterns and colorings, including Foulards, Crepes de Chine, Satins, Taffetas, Summer Silks, Pongees, Japanese Habutais, Shirtings, Washable Satins, Sport Silks, Figured Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, Corduroys, etc. Dozens of other weaves in small lots too numerous to mention.

The Silks, Per Yard
55c, 95c, $1.55, $1.95 and up to $3.95

In addition we have prepared for this sale by the purchase ahead at favorable moments of desirable merchandise in odd lots, which we have added to our lengths, giving you an opportunity of purchasing practically any desirable weave or coloring at very much under regular prices.

The opportunities for silk bargains on this occasion are so numerous that to list all of them would read like a catalogue of the enormous Gimbel stocks, for every desirable silk is represented in some way.

GIMBELS—SILK SECTION—Second Floor—Also Sold on the Main Floor

GB

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

$25,000 Worth of Platinum and Gold Mounted Diamond Jewelry
In a June Sale at Marked Savings

Patrons of the Gimbel Jewelry Shop will know what to expect in a sale as important as this—long-planned-for in anticipation of the many occasions of June—Weddings, Anniversaries, Engagements, Commencements. They will come fully prepared to find gifts lovely and lasting—gifts that worthily commemorate great occasions

The Newest Creations in
Rings—Bar Pins—Brooches—La Vallieres
Cuff Links—Bracelets—Watches—Scarf Pins

of surpassing beauty—exquisitely designed by artists of unusual good taste—matched and mounted by craftsmen of highest skill.

Because the stones were selected by our experts months ago and much of the labor accomplished under more favorable trade conditions, we are enabled to offer them tomorrow at

10% to 25% Less Than They Would Sell at Regular Prices

Rings—Brilliant and Beautiful
$35.00 to $925.00

14K Green Gold Rings, engraved and mounted with one diamond in platinum crown; round, square and octagon shaped setting. Pierced and lace effects. **$35.00 to $70.00**

Diamond Mounted Wedding Rings and Guard Rings, 14K green gold; engraved, and platinum. **$65.00 to $165.00**

Solitaires, mounted in All Platinum, pierced lace effects and various size diamonds, mounted in settings of exquisite design. **$475.00 to $925.00**

Fancy Diamond Rings, in all platinum lace-like effects, mounted with diamonds in odd shapes; larger diamond in centre. **$180.00 to $260.00**

Cluster Rings, 14K gold, round and octagonal shapes, with 7 diamonds mounted in platinum crown to give the effect of a solitaire. **$90.00**

Other Cluster Rings $75.00 to $85.00

Solitaire Diamond Rings—14K green gold, beautifully engraved; platinum crown. **$80.00**

Other Solitaire Diamond Rings. Up to **$450.00**

3-Stone Fancy Diamond Rings—14K gold, engraved, in oval and rectangular shapes. Diamonds set in pierced lace effect of platinum. **$70.00 to $95.00**

La Vallieres—Lacey and Lovely
$20.00 to $250.00

La Vallieres of 14K green and red gold mounted, with diamond and whole pearl. **$27.00 to $37.50**

La Vallieres of 14K red and green gold, with diamond and half pearls. **$20.00 to $35.00**

La Vallieres of 14K green gold and platinum, beautifully carved and mounted with three diamonds. **$80.00**

La Vallieres of platinum, diamond mounted; some in lace effects. **$90.00 to $250.00**

Bar Pins of Daintiness
$80.00 to $650.00

Bar Pins of all platinum, diamond mounted. **$100.00 to $650.00**

Bar Pins, 14K green gold and platinum in lace effect, mounted with one diamond in centre. **$80.00 to $110.00**

Other Bar Pins, $175.00 to $200.00

Bracelets and Watches
Delightfully "Different."

Diamond Bracelet, all platinum, flexible, 46 diamonds. **$500.00**

Wrist Watches, 18K white gold, round and square cushion shape, mounted with 4 diamonds, 15 jewel, lever movement, guaranteed. **$110.00**

GIMBELS—JEWELRY SECTION—Main Floor

KOLCHAK SEES FLAW IN ALLIED PROPOSALS

Willing to Call a New Constituent Assembly, but Objects to the Old One.

HE RECOGNIZES POLAND

But Will Not Promise Finnish Representation in New Democratic Assembly.

PARIS, June 7, (Associated Press.)—Further details of the reply of Admiral Kolchak, head of the Government at Omsk, to the Entente conditions for the recognition of his Government became known today. He has made two exceptions to the proposals. He agrees to call a Constituent Assembly with full powers, but takes exception to the alternative in the Entente offer that the old Constituent Assembly elected in 1917 should be recalled in case it proves impossible to form a new one immediately after his arrival in Moscow.

He declares that the old Constituent Assembly was elected irregularly, before the Bolshevist doctrines were discredited, and, consequently, the members elected are not representative of present-day Russia.

He also takes exception to the provision that Finland as an independent State shall be represented, stating that this is a matter on which the Constituent Assembly must decide.

He concedes Polish independence, as that was approved by a democratic Russian Government, functioning regularly.

According to the Havas Agency, Admiral Kolchak says that while his Government has already recognized the independence of Poland, the final frontiers will have to be adjusted by mutual agreement, and that his Government will accept the assistance of the various non-Bolshevist Governments in solving the difficulties during the period of translation prior to the establishment of a regular Government.

Concerning the Russian debts, Admiral Kolchak reiterates the decision of his Government to pay all debts contracted by the various Governments up to the Bolshevist revolution of November, 1917.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Definite promise to hold elections for a Constituent Assembly throughout Russia as soon as the Bolshevist forces are finally defeated, has been made to the Paris Peace Conference by the Omsk Government, according to advices from Paris made public today at the Russian Embassy.

The declaration to the conference said the sole aim of the national movement was to re-establish a national unity and to found the regeneration of Russia upon a solid basis of a democratic organization.

"It is for the Russian people themselves to decide their fate through the medium of a Constituent Assembly, freely elected under legal conditions," said the declaration. "Immediately when Bolshevist tyranny is broken and the Russian people are able freely to express their will, elections will take place, and the present Governments will intrust their powers into the hands of the National Assembly. The Governments consider it their duty to combat for the principles of the national unity and of the sovereignty of the people against those who trample these principles, having been forced to civil war by the Bolsheviki, who had recourse to armed force to impose their domination, the Governments will not prolong the struggle one hour when their task is completed."

OMSK, June 2. (Associated Press.)—The telegram sent recently by General Semenoff, leader of the Cossacks in Eastern Siberia, to Admiral Kolchak was in response to a formal order by the latter removing the stigma of "traitor," with which he had branded General Semenoff last Fall when the General openly defied the All-Russian Government.

In his telegram General Semenoff places himself and his forces under the command of Admiral Kolchak. This action was taken on May 27.

LAST AMERICANS LEAVE NORTH RUSSIA SOON

All Expected to be Out by July 1—Our Total Casualties There 556.

ARCHANGEL, June 6.—According to the revised arrangements, all the American forces, including the engineers, will be withdrawn from the North Russian front and will be ready for sailing by the last of June.

The second contingent of Americans to leave North Russia is now assembling at Economia, the Winter port of Archangel. This contingent is expected to leave in about ten days.

Before sailing with the first contingent, Major J. Brooks Nichols, commander of the American troops on the Vologda railroad sector, to whom the British Distinguished Service Order had been awarded, received the French War Cross, and was informed that the Medal of the French Legion of Honor was awaiting him at Brest. Major Nichols's home is in Detroit.

The total casualties of the American force in North Russia to date have been 20 officers and 536 men. An official announcement today divides the casualties as follows:

Killed in action or died of wounds: Five officers, ninety-nine men.

Missing in action: No officers, thirty-five men.

Died of disease or accident: Three officers, seventy-seven men.

Wounded: Twelve officers, 325 men.

REDS WRECK TRAINS IN EASTERN SIBERIA

Many Killed or Wounded in Forays in the Japanese Sectors.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 5. (Associated Press.)—Although the American-guarded railroad sector of the maritime province has not been disturbed since the Americans inflicted severe punishment on the Bolsheviki on May 25, the adjoining sectors, guarded by Japanese, have been the scenes of many disturbances. Trains have been attacked by Bolshevist bands in an attempt to interrupt traffic.

In the Amur and maritime provinces in the last two days a dozen wrecks have been reported, the rails having been loosened by the Bolsheviki. Near Khabarovsk eleven passengers were killed and twenty-three injured.

More than a hundred Japanese soldiers are reported to have been killed or injured yesterday in a wreck on the Vladivostok-Khabarovsk line.

An official Japanese communication, issued on the evening of June 2, says:

"The Reds attacked Ipolitovka Station, fifteen miles north of Nikolsk-Ussuri, but were driven back to a position in the hills five miles distant, the Japanese losing eleven killed."

Scattered Bolshevist disturbances in the Far Eastern provinces are increasing, giving evidence that they are being directed by a single committee. Part of the operators in the Suchan coal mines have returned to work.

The last contingent of the Canadian Siberian expedition embarked for home today, leaving Russian, Japanese, Czech-American, and Chinese forces guarding the railways.

PERSHING REPORTS 440 NEW CASUALTIES

Brings Total Announced for the Army and Marine Corps Up to 296,450.

41 DEAD IN LATEST LIST

Seven Missing and 392 Wounded Also Named—No New List issued for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—One army list was given out by the War Department today, containing 440 names, bringing the total for the army up to 290,437. This total includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps and returned to the American Expeditionary Forces. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 6,013. The total for the army and Marine Corps now is 296,450.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. June 7.	Total.
Killed in action	32,535	5	32,540
Lost at sea	733	..	733
Died of wounds	13,542	2	13,544
Died of accident	4,654	17	4,671
Died of disease	23,244	17	23,261
Total	75,008	41	75,049
Wounded (85% returned to duty)	207,470	392	207,862
Missing and prisoners (not incl. prisoners released and returned)	2,985	7	2,992
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	289,997	440	290,437

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty.

Gen	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died from Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

BIRMINGHAM, A. A., 797 E. 170th St..(WS)
BUEK, H. E., 273 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn—Corp. ..(WU)
BUSCEMI, S., 439 Liberty Av., Bklyn.(WL)
ELROSE, R. J., 239 Skillman St., Bklyn.(MA)
FELDMAN, D., 3,483 Broadway—Sergt.(WL)
GORDON, B., 355 E. 188th St.....(WL)
GORGES, J. S., 2,550 Spuyten Duyvil Rd.(WU)
GORMLEY, T. E., 379 E. 187th St.....(WL)
GRAZIANO, J., 191 Wadsworth St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
HICKEY, C. J., 233 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn .....(WS)
HOLSTEIN, W. L., 109 E. 130th St.—Corp. .....(WS)
JONES, R. B., 112 E. 17th St.—Lt.....(WS)
LEHMANN, F. C., 73 Tott St., Brooklyn—Sergt. .....(WL)
McGUINNESS, E. J., 488 W. 166th St..(DA)
MOCCA, N., 109 W. 100th St.....(WL)
MURPHY, J., 704 St. Nicholas Av.—Corp. .....(WU)
PIKE, L. M., 365 Hewes St., Brooklyn..(WS)
PONEPINTO, J., 2,471 Belmont Av.....(WL)
POPPO, G., 56 Roosevelt St.....(WU)
PORPA, L., 1,384 Franklin Av.....(WL)
QUIGLEY, S. M., 717 E. 220th St.....(WL)
QUINLAN, J. T., 514 W. 176th St.—Sgt..(WL)
QUINN, D., 9 W. 123d St.—Corp.....(WL)
SCHWARTZ, M., 380 Monroe St.....(WL)
SELIGMAN, S., 347 Madison Av.—Civ..(DD)
SMALL, E. L., 39 Steuben St., Bklyn.(WS)
WEIS, E., 96 Cornelia St., Brooklyn...(WL)
WHITE, J. L., 514 7th St., Brooklyn...(WL)
WURTZMAN, B., 230 E. 86th St.....(WU)

Revised Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Prev. Rptd.	Now Rptd.
BERGER, M., 47 Pitts St.	(KA)	(MA)
KULPACK, M., 4 West 118th St.	(KA)	(D)
INGBER, S. S., 119 Suffolk St.	(KA)	(RD)
FITZPATRICK, H., 3,440 Broadway	(RD)	(KA)

TOLEDO BARS ALIEN PICKETS

Federal Court to Enjoin Interference at Willys-Overland Company.

TOLEDO, June 7.—Federal Judge John M. Killits today said he would issue a restraining order forbidding former workers from interfering with the operation of the Willys-Overland Company's automobile plant. At the same time he refused to decide on an application for ordering the re-opening of the plant on Monday. The restraining order, however, will forbid idle men from interfering with those who wish to work.

Judge Killits ruled that only pickets would be allowed to loiter in the vicinity of the plant, and that he would confer with union officials as to selecting pickets. He said that only American citizens would be permitted to act as pickets.

"We will not permit, under any circumstances, a man not a citizen of the United States to act as a picket," said the Judge. "It might as well be understood from the beginning that all the powers behind this court will be devoted to the elimination from this controversy of all persons who have shouldered no obligations of citizenship."

Western Papers Raise Their Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—San Francisco and Oakland morning newspapers issued tomorrow will carry notice of an increase to ten cents of the price for Sunday morning editions. Los Angeles Sunday morning newspapers similarly will increase their prices, it is said.

GOVERNOR CALLS FOR GUARD ON BORDER

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

that are liable to be attacked by Villista troops.

Governor Hobby has been advised by Rangers that the outlaws on the border are becoming bolder, and that with the renewal of revolutionary activities in the northern States of Mexico raiding parties may cross to this side and commit depredations on ranches and river settlements.

AGUILAR IN WASHINGTON.

Mexican Said to Come as "Confidential Adviser to Wilson."

WASHINGTON, June 7.—General Candido Aguilar, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz and son-in-law of President Carranza, reached here today from Mexico on a mission, the nature of which was not explained.

While there was no definite statement as to the object of his visit, semi-official newspapers, published at Mexico City and received here today, said the General had been sent to Washington as "confidential adviser to President Wilson." It was stated specifically that the status of Ambassador Bonillas was in no way affected, as Aguilar was accredited directly to the President. Officials familiar with Latin America said it was a custom to send representatives in this manner when the head of one nation desired to make important announcements as to policy to the head of another nation.

The General was met by Boaz Long, representing the State Department, and officials of the Mexican Embassy, and escorted to a hotel, where he was in conference for some time with Ambassador Bonillas, Counselor Rojo of the Embassy, and others.

General Aguilar is on leave, granted by the State Legislature. He has been ill for some time, and will consult specialists while here, it is said.

Ambassador Bonillas, who was to have gone to Mexico City to confer with President Carranza, changed his plans at the last minute and has remained in Washington, although Counsellor Rojo has been designated officially as Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy.

OBREGON ACCEPTS, GIVES PLATFORM

Will Run for Presidency of Mexico —For Guaranteeing Rights of Foreigners.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 6.—General Alvaro Obregon, ex-Minister of War, in a statement published here, accepts the nomination for the Presidency of the Republic of Mexico. Obregon is known as the only general of the revolution who never lost a battle. Due to Obregon's victories over Villa the revolutionary movement became the present Government with First Chief Carranza as President.

That part of his platform relating to foreign politics reads:

"We demand absolute respect of our sovereignty as an autonomous country and the absolute respect of the sovereignty of our institutions by all the countries of the world. We must give facilities to foreign capital which wishes to invest in our country for the development of our natural riches, seeking always practical means to conciliate the advantages obtained by capital and labor in the State. We shall completely acknowledge all legitimately acquired rights in our country, with absolute adherence to our laws, by all foreigners. We shall guarantee all resident foreigners in Mexico that they can enjoy in a most ample manner all the guarantees and prerogatives given by our laws. We recognize a frank tendency to reinforce and establish our international relations within the same bases as before."

As regards the economic problem, he says a favorable solution cannot be found by increasing taxes, but only by reducing expenditures, but this cannot be done until the country is at peace. Addressing members of the army, he states:

"I am, and will be, a faithful friend to those who with blood and brawn answered the call of the country against Huerta, but I will be the enemy of those who pretend that their service must be paid for with the same liberties that Huerta usurped and which we swore to return to the country."

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

TOMORROW

Girls' Wash Dresses and Boys' Wash Suits

Girls' Wash Dresses—
In attractive models, many of them with detachable guimpes. Sizes 6 to 16 years.
Formerly up to $16.50
Sale Price $9.75

Girls' Wash Dresses—
Of Anderson gingham, imported linen and fine chambrays. Sizes 6 to 16 years.
Formerly up to $28.
Sale Price $14.50

Girls' Trimmed and Tailored Hats—
The balance of this season's stock.
Formerly up to $18.50.
Sale Prices $3.75 and $7.50

Boys' Wash Suits—
Regulation De Pinna suits for boys of 3 to 9 years. Beach suits, jumper sailor suits, regulation shirt suits and crawler suits in our specially imported, washable materials.
Formerly up to $8.50.
Sale Prices $4.25 and $5.25

Boys' Wash Norfolk Suits—
Standard De Pinna models made of regulation khaki and linen crash. Sizes 7 to 14 years.
Formerly up to $12.
Sale Price $9.50

Boys' Junior Norfolk Suits—
We have made a specialty for years of washable Norfolk suits for boys from 6 to 8 years, and they are the accepted standard at fashionable Summer resorts and Summer colonies. They are made of durable, washable materials especially imported for these suits.
Formerly $11.
Sale Price $8.50

Boys' Straw Hats—
The balance of this season's stock, for boys of 3 to 14 years.
Formerly up to $10.50.
Sale Prices $2.75 and $4.75

None of the above goods will be sent on approval, exchanged, nor can they be returned for credit.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Jerome
THE SPECIALTY SHOP OF UPPER FIFTH AVENUE

SPECIAL SALE

SUMMER FROCKS

Monday morning we place on sale 100 Summer Frocks. Printed Voiles, Silk Striped Voiles, Organdies and Novelty Tub Fabrics; charming, youthful models. Made to sell at $30 to $45. All at

$18.50

Continued Clearance—Further Reductions!
(SPRING MODELS)

GOWNS — Street, afternoon, evening—Tricot, Satin, Taffeta, Moire, Georgette. *Were $75 to $195* — $30 to $95
SUITS — Fine Poiret Twill and Tricot. Navy, Black and Tan. *Were $85 to $165* — $45 to $90
WRAPS — Capes, Dolmans, Coats, street and evening Duvetyn, Tricot, Em'd Silks. *Reg. $75 to $275* — $45 to $125
BLOUSES — Georgette with real filet lace, Satins, Organdies, Voiles. *Were $22 to $40* — All now $15

OTHER HAND-MADE BLOUSES $7.50 and $9.75

Between 52nd & 53rd Streets 661 FIFTH AVENUE Over Maison Maurice

NO C. O. D's Extra Sales Force on Monday NO EXCHANGES

Maison Maurice
HATS



Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
Millinery
$7.50 $10 & $15
BEGINNING TOMORROW, MONDAY
Increased Sales-Staff Quick Service

661 Fifth Avenue *Between* 52ND & 53RD

NO C.O.D.'s NO EXCHANGES



Gidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

OUT OF TOWN CLOTHES *for the* MONTHS

MID-SEASON FROCKS
of organdie, lingerie, batiste & net.

SUMMER SUITS
of taffeta, satin, tussah, shantung & tricolette.

MOTOR AND BEACH WRAPS
of tricolette, satin, duvetyn and jersey.

HATS
of leghorn, hair and tulle.

SUMMER FURS
in new and distinctive designs.

Re-commence with renewed interest Monday their

FIRST SALES OF THE SEASON

Further re-grouping of various lines of high class apparel enables us to place before you these *very unusual values.*

Gowns and Dresses
Formerly to $125—$45 & $58
For street—afternoon—informal and dressy occasions—an unusually extensive array of exceedingly smart models developed in desired materials.

Tailormade Suits
Formerly to $125—$45 & $65
Of twill, tricotine, serge and novelty weaves, plain tailored styles or semi-dress effects.

Coats & Cape-Wraps
Formerly to $145—$50 to $95
Of tricotine, twill, velour, tricolette and novelty silk or wool fabrics—fashionable models suitable for all occasions.

Charming Blouses
Formerly to $35—$10 & $15
Of Georgette crepe, chiffon and lace in light and dark shades—semi-dress styles for the tailored suits and sports styles for the country suit.

Hats
Formerly to $30—$10 & $15
For all occasions—a large assortment of smart styles suitable for immediate wear in Town or Country—grouped for prompt disposal.



Bruck-Weiss
MILLINERY
6-8 West 57th Street
A step from Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

ANNUAL CLEARANCE
Still more
HATS
At Greater Reductions
IN THE OFFERING ARE MANY NEWLY INSPIRED MODELS WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN THE SALE
7.50 10.00 12.00
Special attention given to the designing of bridesmaids' Hats.

INDESTRUCTO
Luggage Shops
330 FIFTH AVE
Between 32d-33d Sts.
BRANCH AT
1347 Broadway
AT 36TH ST.

Midsummer Clearance Prices

SUIT CASES
Regular $15.00 Special $10.00
Genuine Sole Leather Case with Paragon steel frame. Hand sewn handle loops. A high class, serviceable case



LEATHER BAGS
Regular $12.00 Special $8.50
Genuine leather covered. Sewn corners. New flat snap catches and inside lock, as illustrated.

LADIES' HAT BOXES
Regular $8.50 Special $4.95
Black Enamel Covered. Cretonne Lined. Strongly Bound Edges. Contains two Hat Forms and Shirred pocket on each end. 18 and 20 in. sizes.



WARDROBE TRUNKS
Regular $33.00 Special $19.75
Ladies or Men's Model, contains features of the highest priced Indestructo models and some not found in any other make. Holds eight garments. The ideal trunk for vacation in size, appearance and durability.



WEEK-END CASE
Regular $8.50 Special $5.65
Made of Black Enamel Duck, with rawhide corners and Straps, reinforced sewn handles. Contains deep tray and full length pocket in lid. Cretonne lined. Choice of 24 or 26 inches.

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PAUL MONK'S
JUVENILE SHOE SHOP
Mr. Monk says: It isn't necessary for his assistants to substitute a compromise size or width in fitting a child's foot.
Mr. Monk specializes in
DR. POSNER'S FAMOUS
Shoes for Children
This store is convenient to everywhere, located in the heart of New York. It will pay you to have our experts fit your child.
Babies' Shoes, $2.00 to $4.00
Young Ladies' Shoes, up to $8.00
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Write for Booklet.
PAUL MONK'S
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25 W. 38th St.
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2355 BROADWAY 86th St. SUBWAY
Plumer's
Adorable
Gowns
Closing Days of
Spring-End Sale
Just a few more
$90 to $125
Picturesque and Frivolettes at
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Summer Fluffy Ruffles
Garish and sedate effects in Chiffons, Georgettes, Organdies, Ginghams, etc.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE

LAWMAKERS TO ACT ON HOUSING PLANS

Conference of New York's Delegation in Congress Called to Discuss Proposed Remedies.

THREE NEW LAWS URGED

Senator Calder Promises to Introduce Federal Home Loan Bank Bill.

United States Senators Wadsworth and Calder have called a conference of all the representatives in Congress from New York State, to be held in Washington early next week, to take up the three outstanding propositions recently advanced by financiers, real estate men and social welfare workers, to stimulate the building of housing.

The propositions are:

First, The proposed Federal Home Loan Bank, to be operated along the lines of the Federal Farm Loan Bank or in connection with national bank or Federal Reserve banks.

Second, The exemption of interest on holdings of mortgages up to $40,000, that seekers after mortgage money can compete in the money market with the Government securities and the five per cents. Federal Farm Loan Bank bonds, which are free from taxation.

Third, to free from Federal taxation bonds of the New York State Land Bank, which was incorporated several years ago, the bonds of which bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to taxation, and which was organized at the request of the building and loan associations of this city to make their securities more liquid. Their officials contend thaat they can immediately aid home building and can sell their bonds, if they can compete with the Federal Farm Loan Banks.

In a telegram to the State Legislative Committee investigating housing conditions, Senator Calder yesterday said he would introduce the Federal Home Loan Bank Bill, which has the approval, it was said, of the Federal Department of Labor, the American Federation of Labor and building and loan associations of the country.

"Such a law," according to a statement made by the State Committee, "with proper supervision, will put the wage worker in position to purchase his home on similar terms to those offered to the farmer. The Treasury Department at Washington, through the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, said, under date of June 3, 1919, that the Federal Land Bank began business something over two years ago; that nearly 4,000 national farm loan associations have been established; that it is equally popular in high interest rate territory and low interest rate territory, in fully developed farming regions and in developing farming regions; that its bonds have been established as a prime security and are listed by bond houses along with the United States Government bonds; that delinquencies are very few; that it has made loans to April 3, 1919, to the amount of $212,103,831, numbering 84,167 borrowers; that by offering a loan amortized in from thirty to thirty-five years, the interest on which has been part of the time 5 per cent. and part of the time 5½ per cent., the system has cut down the interest rates in many parts of the country, rendering the life of the borrowing farmer more easy and secure, emancipating him largely from the fear of foreclosure, and preventing, for him, disaster, which, in the opinion of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, would have come to him during the war had this system not been in operation."

Building material manufacturers have been subpoenaed to appear before the State Legislative Committee at the City Hall at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Among the representatives of insurance companies who will appear are Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

The committee announced that Samuel Untermyer, who charged several days ago the insurance companies were withholding policy holders money from the mortgage investment market, has been invited to appear or to send a representative, and if unable to do that to submit a list of questions he desired the committee to ask the insurance men tomorrow.

UNTERMYER STANDS PAT.

Says He Attacked System of Insurance Companies, Not Persons.

Samuel Untermyer, commenting yesterday on statements made by Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life, and Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, regarding his charges against the practice of insurance companies not making loans on real estate, said his statement to the Mayor's committee was not volunteered and was the result of a personal appeal from the Mayor for suggestions as to a solution of the problem.

Recalling suggestions he had made in his letter to the Mayor's committee and during his appearance before that body, Mr. Untermyer said he expressly stated that only parts of his letter had been published and that "a wrong impression" had been created. He said that after writing his letter he was unexpectedly called to appear before the committee Thursday, and did so "most reluctantly" and at great personal inconvenience.

"I made no personal attacks, he said. "I attacked the system of policy of life, fire, and casualty companies as to the character of their investments, which I regard as vicious and unsound, and opposed to the best interests of the State and the policyholders."

No one was unmindful that the insurance companies had invested hundreds of millions of dollars in Liberty Bonds, Mr. Untermyer said, adding that this was "the best thing the ever did."

Instead of stopping building operations by suspending loans on real estate, if they had invested in real estate mortgages part of the money they poured into Wall Street securities of fluctuating and uncertain value, and if they had sold stocks which they were told thirteen years ago the State did not want them to continue to hold, there would be no housing problem, he said.

"I do not care to answer Mr. Peabody's billingsgate. He will have to indulge that luxury alone. The situation in New York City is too serious to be dismissed by surrendering to the temptation of entering into a personal altercation with Mr. Peabody."

PIGEONS TO GUARD FORESTS

Navy Finds New Work for Its Efficient Bird Branch.

As an aid in the protection of forests from fires the Navy Department has offered to establish pigeon lofts in the forest preserves and to provide the forest airplane patrol with carrier pigeons, whose duty it would be to carry messages direct to relief stations whenever the aviator, high in the air, discovered a fire. This announcement was made yesterday by the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association. This service would not only give employment to war pigeons, but it would develop the training of birds and give incentitive to the breeding of the best.

The pigeon branch of the navy is expanding under the direction of Lieutenant McAtee, and recruits are sought for the service. It has 2,500 birds, so that plenty are available for the forest patrol. Experiments are going on constantly in the effort to increase the efficiency of the birds which took an important part in naval warfare overseas. It has been proved that pigeons can fly at a speed at least equal to that of a seaplane or flying boat. The following instance occurred only a few days ago. There are two naval mail boats traveling each way daily between Washington and Anacostia. One of these boats made a forced landing midway between the stations. Two messenger pigeons from the naval air stations at Hampton Roads were released, reached the station and delivered their notes, spare parts were at once dispatched, and the mail boat proceeded on its way to Washington.

One of the novel uses to which the airplane is now being put is that of locating pestilential swamps and marshes. The Navy Department reports that Ensign Van Court of Hampton Roads recently made a successful trip along the North Carolina coast, in the vicinity of Morehead City, for the purpose of spying out territory which should be drained or purified. Van Court's job particularly was to find the breeding place of mosquitos, and as these are discovered steps are taken by sanitation engineers for their elimination.

TRIAL OF WILKINS STARTS TOMORROW

Physician Is Accused of Murdering His Wife at Long Beach in February.

TO CALL MANY WITNESSES

Death First Blamed on Robbers—Body Later Exhumed and Defendant Disappeared.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 7.—All is in readiness for beginning the trial before Justice David F. Manning in the Nassau County Supreme Court Monday of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, for the alleged murder of his wife, Julia, at his home in Long Beach on February 27 last. The case has aroused much interest as this is the first time that a person has stood trial for first degree murder in this county since Mrs. De Saulles was tried for her life in December, 1917.

District Attorney Charles R. Weeks will prosecute the case and Charles N. Wyson, formerly District Attorney, is chief counsel for Dr. Wilkins. According to reports, the accused physician is confident that he will establish his innocence to the satisfaction of the jury. Dr. Wilkins is declared to be in excellent physical condition. It is expected that at least fifty witnesses will be called by the defense and prosecution.

According to the story told by him to county authorities after his wife's death, Dr. Wilkins and his wife returned to Long Beach from New York shortly after 9 o'clock on the night of the murder. Arriving at their home on East Olive Street, some distance from the station, the doctor said that the front door of the house was found to be open. Dr. Wilkins says he went in by a side door, and that he was attacked by one of three men. The other two ran into the garden. The assailant, he declares, struck him on the head with a lead pipe, stole a wallet containing some money from his pocket and disappeared. He says he went to the garden and found his wife lying there, bleeding profusely from a wound on the head. The Long Beach police, under Captain Patrick Tracey, at first accepted Dr. Wilkins's story and began a search for the three robbers. Mrs. Wilkins was buried on March 3 in Woodlawn Cemetery. Failing to find any definite clues the Burns Detective Agency was called into the case by the county authorities.

Two weeks after burial Mrs. Wilkins's body was exhumed by order of county officials. Dr. Wilkins, with his lawyer, Louis G. Freiss; District Attorney Weeks, Allan Myer of the Burns Agency, and Dr. Otto Schultz were present at the exhumation.

At this time, Dr. Wilkins in statements to the newspapers protested that he was under suspicion and vehemently declared his innocence. It developed that Charles W. Hanson, finger-print expert of Nassau County, went to the Wilkins home a few days before the exhumation and took prints. A strong point of the prosecution is that finger prints ascertained to be those of the defendant were found on the lead pipe and the hammer which the robbers are said to have used. Dr. Wilkins explains these marks by admitting that he picked up these instruments to examine them.

After the exhumation trunks in the Wilkins home were searched, and a will made by Mrs. Wilkins in 1903, making the doctor chief beneficiary was found in one of them. Dr. Wilkins was then warned not to leave the jurisdiction of Nassau County. The will was never filed for probate. Another will made by the dead woman in 1915, but with no attestation clauses, was also found.

Soon after this Dr. Wilkins disappeared. Two days later, however, he telegraphed to District Attorney Weeks from a point in Maryland, and said that he was coming to New York to surrender himself. Upon arrival in New York he was arrested on a charge of murder and taken to Long Beach, where he was arraigned before Police Justice Cassius Coleman and held for the Grand Jury. He was indicted soon after by that body. He was arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Seeger and pleaded not guilty to the murder charge, and was held for trial.

MEDICAL MEN TO MEET.

American Association Will Hold "Victory Convention."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., June 7.—Between 5,000 and 6,000 medical men are expected to attend the seventieth annual session next week of the American Medical Association. The organization has enrolled upward of 50,000 physicians, and opens Monday with informalities and sectional meetings of the great organization, probably the most powerful in the world. Tuesday the business session of the congress will open with a meeting of the house delegates.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker joined with the Medical Society in extending official invitations to the Governments of foreign nations to send delegations to the congress, and so far as reported nine have accepted. In addition they have promised to join in the exhibit which is to deal with the medicine and surgery developed by the war's necessities. Announcement is made that this is a "victory convention," and that one day will be set aside for patriotic meetings and celebrations over the winning of peace.

Prominent in the announced topics are those connected with the war. Perhaps a majority of the members who will take part here have seen service either abroad or in the camps in this country. The effect of poison gas, the lethal gases, and their effects upon the human system will be discussed. Another series of papers concerns the advances which have been made in surgery by the discoveries in the war hospitals. The doctors divide into sections, meeting in a dozen or more halls.

The question of the prohibition law and its expected effects will not be taken up directly, but only incidentally. It is to be connected with the medical men who deal with narcotics and nervous cases. They will discuss what is to be expected, and there may be some suggestion made as to the best method to meet the expected demands for drugs, after the lid is put on the nation. Physicians say that it will be their profession which will feel the first full shock of the results of cutting off the supply of alcoholic beverages.

PLANS TO SAVE CHILDREN.

Relief to Continue in Europe After America Withdraws on July 1.

The American Relief Administration, of which Herbert Hoover is Director General, received from him yesterday a cable message telling of the arrangements he had completed with Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania, and Poland for the continuation of children's relief bureaus after the withdrawal from Europe of American aid on July 1. Investigations made in the liberated countries reveal appalling conditions among the children, it was said.

The United States has already appropriated $2,000,000 for child relief work in the liberated countries, and looking toward the time when America will withdraw her support, a number of Central European natives have wired Mr. Hoover of local government appropriations made to carry on the work. The American mission in Lithuania has seen word that Lithuania has appropriated 500,000 marks a month for four months for the purchase of food to be furnished to the Children's Relief Bureau established by America. Esthonia has contributed 1,100,000 Esthonian marks for the children's work. Poland recently raised its appropriation to 30,000,000 marks for the work.

CHANCE TO WED A FAMILY.

Widower and Nine Children Offered to "Kind, Motherly" Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 7.—A steady job is offered to some kindly woman by John C. Wegner, Manager of the Municipal Employment Bureau of this city.

The requirements are that she be "kind and motherly and desirous of taking a widower for a husband and nine children as a foster brood to rear."

The widower, whose name is withheld, says that he is lonesome despite his large family. Mr. Wegner has set Tuesday as the day when "Daddy and the nine" will at the employment office to be inspected by prospective brides.

Owing to the magnitude of this sale no pin fittings will be made tomorrow. Appointments for fittings may be made for later in the week

PAUL BERNARD
The Women's Shop for Values
22 East 34th St.
Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

A largely augmented staff of experienced salespeople and a simple arrangement of the dresses will make for efficient service

Commencing Tomorrow at 9 A. M. the Most Marvelous Dress Sale Ever Attempted.

250 Women's and Misses' DRESSES
Worth up to $75.00 at $24.00



The Supreme Dress Sale in our 4 years of Merchandising History. Never have we offered such fashionable and seasonable dresses at such a Price Concession.

$24 *Worth up to $75.00*

The collection includes every high cost dress in our entire stock without reserve. There are dresses for every occasion in smart summer fashions which reveal the higher technique of the dressmaker's art.

Handsomely Beaded Georgette Dresses.
Braided & Emb'd Georgette Dresses.
Summer Taffeta Silk Dresses.
Lace & Net Frocks for Dressy Wear.
Charmeuse & Satin Dresses.
Plain & Emb'd Tricolette Dresses.
Tailored & Emb'd Poiret Twill Dresses.

A Sale of Capes and Coats
Tricotine, Serge, Poiret Twill and Velour.
Values to $35.00
10.90

Lane Bryant

Summertide Fashions for Stout Women

Stout women, in order to keep down their weight, should indulge freely in summer sports and outdoor exercises. We make this possible and enjoyable by providing a complete assortment of summertide fashions of ultra smart style specially designed to make the stout woman appear slender. Prices very low because of our manufacturing facilities.

Sizes up to 56 bust

Bathing Accessories Bathing suits in smart new styles and of all the season's popular materials, including Satin, Taffeta, Jersey, Mohair and Surf Satin. *$2.95, $6.95 to $24.50.*

Bathing Corsets designed to give the stout woman a trim appearance. Rust proof. Sizes up to 45 waist. Special *$1.95.*

Bathing Tights of fine Cotton and Mercerized Cotton, *$1.25 to $3.45.* Bathing Caps and tam effects of fine quality rubber, *25c to $1.25.*

Beach and Motor Wraps New Coat, Cape and Dolman effects in Serge, Paulette, Faille Silk and Camels Hair Cloth. Embroidered and plain. Silk and Chiffon lined. A wide assortment to choose from. *$35, $54.75 to $165.00.*

Smart Summer Frocks Suitable for every occasion. Fashioned of Embroidered Nets, Plain and Beaded Georgettes, Satin, Paulette, Tricolette, Foulard pattern and plain Voiles. *$12.75, $19.75 to $175.00.*

Golf Sweaters Newest styles, including Fibre Silk models in plain and fancy weaves. New Filet models with Angora collars. Choice range of new shades. *$15.50, $19.75 to $84.00.*

Silk and Sport Suits All the newer interpretations of the mode developed in the new fabrics, including Paulette, Silk Jersey, Faille, Shantung and striped Mohair. Light weight, suitable for town or country wear. *$24.75, $35.00 to $84.50.*



Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St.
Just West of 5th Ave.

THONET-WANNER
Furniture

IF you are in need of a bed, twin or full size, either of the four post colonial or other period design, in mahogany, walnut or enamel, or a separate bureau, chifforobe, dressing table, night table, bench, chair, rocker, or enameled steel or brass bed, etc., etc., *this is your opportunity* to obtain any of such pieces, *while they last* at a

Saving of 33⅓ to 50%



For example—this bed as illustrated, with genuine mahogany panels, birch mahogany posts, including full upholstered box spring with fine white cotton plain top, fancy stripe ticking, an all genuine black curled hair mattress, with French edge, ticking to match, with box spring.
Brown Mahogany, Complete, twin size $67.50
Brown Mahogany, Complete, full size $77.50

Separate prices—
Bed, either size $19.50
Box Spring—either size $19.50
Mattress—twin $28.50
Mattress—full $38.50

Bed finished in Walnut or Enamel, any color desired, ... $5.00 additional
Also three other designs of four Post Beds in this Sale at $27.50, $34.00, $35.00

All Our Goods Fully Guaranteed!

THE Thonet-Wanner Furniture Show Rooms occupy *three* enormous floors under the Ritz Mansions. Each floor comprises a whole block from 47th to 48th Street and from Madison to Vanderbilt Avenue. *The Largest Furniture Store of its kind in New York.* Foyer entrance and elevator to show rooms corner Madison Avenue and 47th Street.

THONET-WANNER CO. INC.
Foyer-Entrance to Elevator & Show Rooms
MADISON AVE. *at 47th*

WILSON'S CORN TASSEL TAKES SUBURBAN FROM SWEEP ON BY A NECK IN FAST TIME

CORN TASSEL WINS SUBURBAN IN DRIVE

Winner's Speed Duel with Sweep On Down the Stretch Thrills 30,000 Racegoers.

VICTORY BY A NECK ONLY

Wilson's Game Horse Goes Route in 2:02 1-5, Best Mark for Classic Except Disputed One in 1913.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.
Value to Winner, $5,200.

Won by Corn Tassel, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, br. g., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Santoi-Cornfield, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5. (L. Ensor.)

Second—Sweep On, W. R. Coe's b. c., 3, 108, by Sweep-Yodler, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2. (L. McAtee.)

Third—Boniface, Commander J. K. L. Ross's b. c., 4, 107, by Transvaal-Cerina, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2. (T. Nolan.)

Time 2:02 1-5. Won in 1918 by Johren.

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Corn Tassel won the Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park yesterday by a display of gameness that has not been excelled in the running of the most popular handicap fixture on the American turf during the last thirty-five years. It took all the skill and determination of Ensor, the jockey, to place Corn Tassel where he had a chance to come through on the rail. Once this was accomplished, horse and rider worked in unison in a fierce duel with W. R. Coe's Sweep On, which lasted until the final 100 yards. Then the five-year-old demonstrated his superiority at the weights and drew away inch by inch until he was a neck in front of the three-year-old as he passed the judges. A length and a half behind Sweep On came Commander J. K. L. Ross's Boniface, while the others of the field of eight were well bunched after a contest that was as strenuously fought as any Suburban in history.

Many will contend that Corn Tassel's time of 2 02 1-5, hung out as he was returning to the scales, with the plaudits of thousands echoing from end to end of the stand, is the fastest ever made for the event. But officially it has to take second place to the two minutes recorded for Harry Payne Whitney's Whisk Broom II., the victor in 1913. The time on that occasion was the subject of a controversy. It being asserted that the timer had stopped his watch at the regular finish line instead of the special one opposite the clubhouse. With the exception of the doubtful mark of Whisk Broom II., the best previous mark for the event was 2 03, made on the Sheepshead Bay course in 1918, and duplicated at Belmont Park in 1919 by August Belmont's Friar Rock.

Great Setting for a Great Race.

There never was a more glorious setting for the decision of the classic which has been the headliner of handicaps since General Monroe led home a field of twenty in the first running at Sheepshead Bay in 1854. Even during the palmy days of the turf, when thousands trooped to the easily accessible track at the old Jerome Park, there was not such a record-breaking enthusiastic assemblage to see the leaders of the handicap division struggle for the honor of capturing the prize that insures a lasting place in the thoroughbred's Hall of Fame. There were perhaps a few more persons present on Memorial Day, but if so they were not missed in the dense throng that sweltered on the sunny lawn and occupied every seat on the stands as well as jamming the aisles so that no thoroughfare was the order once the horses went to the post.

Regular racegoers were reinforced by thousands of sport lovers, those business and professional men who make it a point to see the decision of all big events. The casuals soon made themselves at home and by the time the field was called out for the stellar number nearly every one had become acquainted with a member of the oral brigade and was able to place a wager on the horse, jockey, owner, or colors that took his or her particular fancy. The onlookers jostled each other in a perfectly good-natured way to reach a centre of business where odds were quoted but not displayed, the rush being keenest for the lightly weighted five-year-old that carried off the honors and for his gallant competitor, Sweep On, which ran coupled with Over There, and was a magnet for the players who believed that a three-year-old would triumph as did Johren last year.

Surging Throng on the Lawn.

At the lower end of the lawn it was possible to see a few green spaces while the Suburban was being run, but nearer the finish the broad expanse was black with a surging mob, straw hats bobbing up in the air while their owners were jumping at every stride of the racers in an effort to get a view of the fascinating race.

In the clubhouse also there was another mob, the high cost of racing from this exclusive inclosure being insufficient to keep the crowd down to comfortable proportions. For viewing the Suburban the clubhouse is a particularly desirable location, as in order to complete the distance of a mile and a quarter it is necessary to move the finish line to a point opposite the corner of the clubhouse. From balconies the racers could be distinguished as they dashed away from the barrier in the chute on the back stretch, and they were never lost sight of as they swept energetically along the smooth brown dirt until the crucial struggle came in the stretch, where the 30,000 persons yelled and cheered the victor and vanquished.

The track, with its new top dressing, was in perfect condition, and fast time was anticipated as a result of several record-breaking efforts in the past week or so. The weather was a little too warm for the comfort of paraders to the paddock, but it was ideal for the horses, and with the competitors keyed up by many fast trials, it was taken for granted that the winner would have to accomplish better than the average time.

One or two notable eligibles were missing from the line up, the field being depleted by the withdrawal of Vindex, Princeps, and Star Class from the overnight entries. Of these only the absence of Harry Payne Whitney's three-year-old Vindex was generally regretted, as many had considered him the best of the horses of his age which had been named overnight.

Plenty of Class in Race.

Exterminator, top weight with 128 pounds and a Kentucky Derby winner, was sufficient to insure class, while War Cloud had a Preakness to his credit and Lanius had shown his worth in winning the Metropolitan Handicap on the opening day of the meeting. Papp, a Futurity winner two years ago, also added distinction, while Corn Tassel has been the hero of many a hard fought battle and Sweep On is rated as one of the leading three-year-olds. With Over There and Boniface to complete the field, it was fit to rank with most of those which have gone to the post in recent years.

Keen speculators and students of form rallied to the support of Corn Tassel as soon as the wagering opened, with the Coe Stable favorite at 2 to 1. The tried and true running son of Santoi was so eagerly sought at the opening odds of 8 to 1 that he dropped quickly until at the close he was practically an even choice with the Coe entry at 3 to 1, with Lanius, Exterminator and War Cloud also in good demand.

Only Papp, the bad boy of racing, and Boniface were neglected in the betting, and the former showed that there was reason for the neglect by cutting up badly after being led to the post, while the others were parading in docile manner for the edification of the crowd, with Sweep On and Over There bringing up the rear as they slowly cantered to the distant starting post. Papp could not be induced to go near the barrier and when Starter Cassidy's patience was exhausted the flag dropped, and the cry "They're off!" meant all but Mr. Loft's bad actor.

Little sympathy was wasted on Papp as the others rushed off in close alignment, with Over There dashing to the front to set the pace for the benefit of his stable companion. War Cloud was in closest attendance as they raced along the back stretch and near the end of the first straight run Over There was leading by two lengths, with War Cloud a length in front of Sweep On. Exterminator was in fourth place as they rounded the far turn.

Sweep On Flatters His Backers.

The pace was terrific and the top weight had all he could do to hang on to the leaders. Sweep On was going very easily at this stage and his admirers felt certain of victory as he closed the gap between himself and his stable companion. The son of Sweep looked full of running and only a few viewed with concern the modest Corn Tassel as he passed Exterminator on the turn and began to draw closer to Sweep On.

Turning into the home stretch Sweep On ranged alongside of Over There and War Cloud, and after a sharp struggle with the latter, shot out into a lead of a length. Even then Corn Tassel was scarcely noticed as he saved ground on the turn and came into the home stretch hugging the rail and moving so swiftly that he was at the withers of Sweep On at the eighth pole. Gradually the five-year-old gained on the younger horse, but Sweep On was fighting valiantly every inch of the way, so that for a sixteenth of a mile the pair ran head and head, with neither able to claim the advantage.

It was a horse race to thrill the blood, first the nose of one showing in front and then the other, until opposite the regular finish Corn Tassel had an advantage of almost a head, and Ensor was driving him with his utmost energy to retain it. Sweep On had done his best, but the mature racer sensed the glory of another big victory, and running straight and true, edged away ever so little at each stride until he passed the judges with a neck to spare.

Boniface had closed with a rush on the outside of the track, running over War Cloud and Exterminator to capture third money, while Over There, his pacemaking mission finished, dropped back to the sixth place, with Papp next, and Lanius trailing the field.

P. A. Clark's Polka Dot graduated from the maiden class by winning the Coaching Club American Oaks from a small field of three-year-old fillies, and in doing so set a new track record of 2:20 1-5 for the mile and three furlongs.

Another interesting event was the Amateur Cup, in which gentlemen riders had the mounts. Success rested with Fred Alpers, who made his first appearance in the saddle since serving in the war. Alpers rode cleverly to land J. E. Davis's The Decision winner by a length over J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s Lytle. The summaries:

FIRST RACE

For three-year-olds and upward; selling, by subscription of $10, with $700 added. Six and a half furlongs, main course.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds	Fin
Cut the Wire, 4	125	Taplin	7-20	out
Skate Dorgan, 4	112	Warren Collins	25-1	2½
Paddy, 4	112	Warren	8-1	2 1½
Scotch Verdict, 3	109	Rice	12-1	3 1 4
Albert A., 4	125	Lyke	50-1	4 1 5
Vicksburg, 4	117	Jean	30-1	4 1 5
Golden King, 4	120	McAtee	20-1	6 1 7
John I Day, 4	120	Kelsay	25-1	6 1 8

Time—1:15 1-5.

Start good; won driving. Out the Way, b. c., by Peter Pan-Sweepaway, owned and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

SECOND RACE

Amityville Steeplechase; Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $700 added. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds	Fin
Piess, Willow, 6	150	F. Wims	2-1	3 5 1½
Tramp, br. g.	145	Blake	2-1	2 3 2
Bellicose, b. g.	141	Sterrich	15-1	4 2 3
Crest Hill, a.	147	Kennedy	7-5	1-2 4

Time—4:25.

Start good; won driving. Pussy Willow, b. g., by Migraine-Lady Schorr, owned by J. E. Widener, trained by J. H. Lewis.

THIRD RACE.

Coaching Club American Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, by subscription of $10, further subscription of $25 if left in after Jan. 1, 1919, and $25 more if left in after Jan. 1, 1919, starters to pay $100 additional. One mile and three furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds	Fin
*Polka Dot, 3	111	Ensor	7-20	out 1½
Passing Shower, 3	121	Johnson	4-1	4-5 2°
High Born Lady, 3	111	Lyke	6-1	13-10 3°
*Merry Prince, 3	114	Butwell	7-20	out 4

*Coupled as P. A. Clark entry.

Time—2.20 1-5.

Start good; won easily. Polka Dot, ch. f., by Celt-Newark, owned by P. A. Clark, trained by W. Hogan.

FOURTH RACE.

Suburban Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $50, starters to pay $100 additional; with $3,500 added. One mile and a quarter.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds	Fin
Corn Tassel, 5	108	Ensor	3-1	6-5 1nk
*Sweep On, 3	108	McAtee	3-1	even 2¾
Boniface, 4	107	Nolan	12-1	6-1 3°
War Cloud, 4	122	Knapp	6-1	2-1 4
Exterminator, 4	128	Rice	5-1	2-1 5
*Over There, 3	102	Myers	3-1	even 6
Papp, 4	120	Kelsay	12-1	6-5 7
Lanius, 4	120	Taplin	5-1	2-1 8

*Coupled as W. R. Coe entry.

Time—2 02 1-5.

Start good; won driving. Corn Tassel, br. g., by Santoi-Cornfield, owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., trained by T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.

Amateur Cup, Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $700 added. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds	Fin
The Decision, 6	152	F. Alpers	4-1	even 1°
Lytle, 5	142	A. Dev'x	20-1	5-1 2½
Martian, a	147	W. Martin	6-1	8-5 3°
Gex, 6	180	T. Wright	7-10	1-3 4
Red Sox, 4	155	H. Tucker	6-1	8-5 5

Time—1:42 2-5.

Start good; won driving. The Decision, b. g., by King James-Verdict, owned by J. E. Davis, trained by M. Brady.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; purse $769.38. Five furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds	Fin
Ireland, 2	115	Rice	6-1	2-1 1nk
Copyright, 2	115	Loftus	9-2	8-5 2°
Our Maid, 2	112	Kelsay	9-5	4-5 3nk
Walk the Plank, 2	115	Butwell	30-1	12-1 4
Who Cares, 2	115	Ensor	9-2	8-5 5
Hampden, 2	112	Nolan	4-1	8-5 6
Frenzella, 2	112	Ambrose	15-1	6-1 7
Back Home, 2	112	Taplin	15-1	6-1 8

Time—1:09 3-5.

Start good, won driving. Ireland, ch. c., by Celt-Voter, owned by Bal Parr, trained by W. Garth.

BE FRANK CAPTURES DERBY.

Eternal Not In Money In Latonia Turf Classic.

LATONIA, Ky., June 7.—C. M. Garrison's Be Frank flashed under the wire first here today in the thirty-seventh running of the Latonia Derby. The winner was well handled by Jockey C. Kummer and outran a field considered by horsemen to be the aristocracy of Western three-year-old thoroughbreds.

The son of Sir John Johnson, out of Frankness, won by two lengths, Omond finished second, and Regalo was third.

Be Frank was one of the two Eastern horses to start, Eternal from the stable of J. M. McClelland, and ridden by Schuttinger, being the other, while six Western entries faced the barrier. Eternal for a time looked to be a winner for he assumed the lead at the drop of the barrier and it was not until after the mile pole had been reached that Be Frank and Regalo poked their noses in front of him.

In capturing the event, Be Frank won $16,160 for his owner. Omond's share was $2,000; Regalo's $800, while Vulcanite obtained $330 for finishing fourth.

Be Frank's chances were not well thought of by the betting public and the pari-mutuel machines showed that he paid slightly more than 10 to 1. Clermont finished fifth, Eternal sixth, Pustoureau seventh, and St. Bernard last.

Other News of Sports on Page Six, Section Two.

WHITE SOX UNABLE TO HIT JACK QUINN

Get Only Three Safeties from Yankee Twirler in Eight Innings and Lose by 6 to 4.

One large, prosperous inning—the sixth—made it possible for the Yankees to snatch a 6 to 4 victory from the Chicago White Sox at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Jack Quinn, who did the flinging for Huggins's men, deserved the batting revival which his clubmates displayed behind him, for he had the Sox pecking at the ball every which way without avail.

Quinn was pitching so well that the Sox got only three hits in eight innings. These three hits, however, netted them three runs, which is making remarkably thrifty use of hits. One was a home run slap to the right field stand in the eighth by Smiling Buck Weaver.

A couple of days ago the Yankees made a microscopic examination of the balls that Eddie Cicotte was throwing, trying to detect if he was using parafine or talcum powder or what-not on the pellet. Yesterday, when the White Sox failed to hit Quinn, they began to examine the ball to see what Jack was sticking on it. They looked for bees' wax, cement, fly paper, and other things, but couldn't find a blamed thing on it but the leather. To hear some of these batsmen talk after they strike out one would think that an ordinary baseball was equipped with wings, planes, a stabilizer, and a motor.

Claude Williams, the talented left-hander of the Sox, failed to stem the Yankee batting tide when it got started. For some time during the hostilities Williams had the Yanks poling perpendicular hits high over the heads of the White Sox. Things began to come the Yankees' way when they changed their tactics and made the hits horizontal.

Manager Huggins jumped over the traces in the ninth and Umpire Brick Owens chased him out of the meadow. Huggins kicked because Happy Felsch, who scored Pratt.

In the fourth the Sox tied it up. Eddie Collins doubled, went to third on Jackson's out, and scored on a sacrifice fly to centre by Felsch. Chicago took the lead in the fifth when Schalk walked, went down on a sacrifice by Williams, and scored on Liebold's single to right.

Then came the Yanks' big sixth inning. Sam Vick singled and went to third on Peck's single after Baker filed to Eddie Collins, Lewis singled to left, scoring Vick. Pipp's sacrifice fly scored Peck and Pratt's double sent Lewis home.

After Weaver hit out his home run in the eighth, the Yanks came right back and got two more runs. Pratt walked and scored on Bodie's double. Ping going to third on the throw-in. Ping scored on a squeeze play which usually works perfectly when a team is ahead. The Sox reached Quinn for three singles in the ninth, but coined only one run out of the layout.

Sam Vick and Happy Felsch made one-hand catches in the outfield which shot the temperature in the crowd of 20,000 up to about 100 in the shade.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Vick,rf	6	1	2	2	0	0	Liebold,lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Peck,rf-gh,as	4	1	1	1	0	0	Collins,2b	3	1	1	2	3	0
Baker,3b	3	0	0	0	0	3	Collins,2b	3	1	1	3	3	3
Lewis,lf	4	1	2	2	0	0	Jackson,rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	11	0	0	Felsch,cf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Pratt,2b	3	2	2	4	4	0	Mandil,1b	4	0	1	8	0	0
Bodie,cf	4	1	2	1	0	0	Risberg,ss	4	0	0	1	2	0
Hannah,c	3	0	1	2	0	0	Schalk,c	3	1	1	4	0	0
Quinn,p	4	0	1	0	4	0	Williams,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
							Murphy,c	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Mails,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	31	6	10	27	14	0	Total..	31	4	6	24	8	0

a Batted for Williams in the eighth.
b Batted for Danforth in the ninth.

Errors—Pipp, Schalk.

New York	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	..—6				
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—4				

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Pratt, Bodie. Home run—Weaver. Stolen bases—Vick, Baker. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Hannah. Sacrifice flies—Felsch, Pipp. Double play—Williams and Gandil. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 3; Williams, 3; Danforth, 1. Hits—Off Williams, 8 in 7 innings; Danforth, 2 in 1. Struck out—By Quinn, 2; Williams, 3. Losing pitcher—Williams.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 1; Nashville, 0. (First game.)
Mobile, 5; Nashville, 0. (Second game.)
Memphis, 2; Birmingham, 1.
Atlanta, 4; Little Rock, 3.
Chattanooga, 4; New Orleans, 2.

American Association.

St. Paul, 1; Louisville, 0.
Minneapolis, 5; Columbus, 2.
Milwaukee, 1; Toledo, 0.
Indianapolis, 3; Kansas City, 1.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 6; Hartford, 5.
Waterbury, 8; New Haven, 2.
Bridgeport, 3; Providence, 1.
Worcester, 5; Pittsfield, 2.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Chicago, 4.
St. Louis, 8; Washington, 0.
Detroit, 10; Boston, 5.
Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	28	12	.676
Cleveland	22	13	.629
New York	20	13	.625
Detroit	18	18	.500
St. Louis	17	18	.486
Boston	16	17	.485
Washington	12	23	.353
Philadelphia	7	25	.219

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	28	11	.694
Cincinnati	23	16	.590
Brooklyn	20	18	.526
Chicago	19	18	.514
Pittsburgh	18	21	.462
Philadelphia	15	18	.455
St. Louis	14	22	.389
Boston	13	23	.371

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

DODGERS BLANKED BY REDS

Lose Second Game of Series by Score of 1 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The Reds made it two straight over the Robins today, winning by a score of 1 to 0. The game was a battle between Walter Ruether and Sherrod Smith, with the Red hurler having a slight advantage. The only tally of the game was scored in the sixth frame when Pat Moran's men bunched three of their eight hits. Ruether started the session with a single and was forced at second by Rath. After Daubert filed to Myers, Groh beat out a hit to Magee. Roush then raised a fly in back of second and it fell safe. The hit scored Rath.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Rath,2b	4	1	1	1	2	0	Olson,ss	4	0	2	1	4	
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	10	0	0	Magee,2b	4	0	1	2	1	
Groh,3b	3	0	1	2	1	0	Johnston,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Roush,cf	3	0	2	3	0	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	0	2	0	
Neale,rf	3	0	0	1	0	0	Myers,cf	4	0	0	2	0	
Kopf,ss	3	0	1	2	5	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	8	0	
Bressler,lf	3	0	1	2	0	0	Malone,3b	3	0	0	0	5	
Raridan,c	3	0	0	6	1	0	Krueger,c	3	0	0	3	3	
Ruether,p	3	0	1	0	1	0	Smith,p	1	0	0	0	3	
							Rickman	1	0	0	0	0	
Total..	29	1	8	27	10	0	Cadore,p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total..	30	0	5	24	17	

a Batted for Smith in the eighth inning.

Errors—Raridan, Magee.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	..—1		
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..—0		

Two-base hit—Kopf. Three-base hit—Magee. Double play—Kopf to Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 5. Base on balls—Off Ruether, 4; Cincinnati, 5. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 8 in 7 innings; Cadore, none in 1. Struck out—By Ruether, 4; Smith, 1; Cadore, 1. Losing pitcher—Smith.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—3	7	3
Baltimore	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	x—7	16	2

AT READING.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	7	0
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	—1	4	1

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	7	0
Reading	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	x	—4	7	2

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	0—7	11	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4—13	7	

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	7	1
Toronto	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	x	—7	7	4

AT BINGHAMTON.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	3
Binghamton	0	3	1	3	1	0	0	x	—8	9	0

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—7	11	1
Binghamton	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3	0	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	25	10	.714
Toronto	23	12	.676
Binghamton	21	13	.618
Rochester	17	15	.531
Buffalo	14	22	.389
Jersey City	12	22	.353
Reading	11	21	.344
Newark	13	25	.342

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Jersey City.
Newark at Reading.
Buffalo at Binghamton.
Toronto at Rochester.

For Your Vacation Trip

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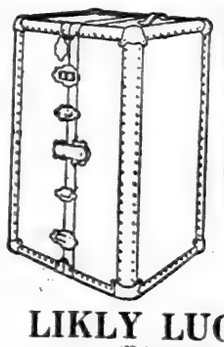
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GIANTS WIN WHILE POP BOTTLES FLY

New York Bombards Pittsburgh Pitchers and Crowd Bombards Umpire Harrison.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 7.—In a game marked by splendid pitching on the part of Cecil Causey, consistent slugging on the part of his mates, and a pop bottle bombardment, aimed at Umpire Pete Harrison, the Giants won from the Pirates today by a score of 9 to 2. Causey held the Pirates to five hits, all of which were made after the fifth inning.

Wilbur Cooper started for the Pirates but lasted only five minutes. He was followed by Carmen Hill and Frank Miller, in the order named, and from the combined offerings of the three hurlers the Giants collected thirteen hits. The pop bottle episode occurred in the fourth inning.

Cooper gave the Giants a one-run lead in the first inning. Chase slashed a single through the box and Doyle hit one between Bigbee and Stengel for three bases, scoring Chase. Burns bounced a hit off Boeckel's glove in the third and Young beat out a hit to Mollwitz. Chase singled to center and Burns crossed the plate.

Kauff opened the fourth with a double down the left field foul line and moved along to third on Zimmerman's sacrifice. Fletcher struck out but Gonzales walked. The Giants essayed a double steal but Blackwell pegged to third and Kauff darted back into the bag. The play on him was close but Harrison called him safe.

Gonzales meanwhile had stolen second, Boeckel fielded Causey's grounder and heaved the ball over Mollwitz's head, Kauff and Gonzales scoring and Causey reaching third on the error. Burns ended the inning with a fly to Bigbee.

As Harrison walked over to take up his position back of the first base pop bottles were showered upon him from the grand stand. Fortunately none of the missiles struck the umpire, though several landed within a foot or two of where he stood.

In the fifth inning the Giants increased their lead. Chase singled to left and dashed to second when Southworth booted the ball. Doyle singled to centre and Bigbee threw to the plate in anticipation of an attempt on Chase's part to score. Hal pulled up at third, and Cooper, intercepting the throw, pegged wildly past Mollwitz in an attempt to nail Doyle, who had rounded first. Chase scored and Doyle reached second on the error.

A moment later, Cooper, who was badly rattled, sought to catch Doyle napping off second, but his throw carried into centre field, and Doyle went to third. Stengel ran almost to the right field bleachers for Kauff's sacrifice fly, on which Doyle crossed the plate.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Burns,lf	5	1	2	3	0	0	Bigbee,cf	4	0	1	6	1	
Young,rf	5	0	1	2	0	0	Terry,ss	4	0	0	1	3	
Chase,1b	5	2	4	12	3	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	0	2	0	
Doyle,2b	5	1	2	1	3	0	Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	2	0	
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	2	0	0	Southworth,lf	4	1	1	2	0	
Zim'man,3b	2	0	0	3	0	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	4	
Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	3	0	0	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	11	1	
Gonzales,c	3	2	1	4	0	0	Blackwell,c	3	1	2	3	6	
Causey,p	4	1	1	0	1	0	Cooper,p	1	0	0	0	2	
							Hill,p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Miller,p	1	0	0	0	2	
Total..	37	9	13	27	7	0	Total..	34	2	5	27	12	

Errors—Zimmerman, Fletcher, Boeckel, Southworth, Cooper, 2.

a Batted for Hill in sixth inning.

New York	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	2—9				
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2				

Two-base hits—Kauff, Blackwell. Three-base hits—Doyle, Causey. Stolen bases—Gonzales, Southworth, (2,) Cutshaw, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Zimmerman. Sacrifice fly—Kauff. Double play—Terry, Cutshaw, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Cooper, 2. Hits—Off Causey, 5 in 9 innings; Cooper, 4 in 5; Hill, 4 in 1; Miller, 1 in 3. Struck out—By Causey, 2; Cooper, 1; Hill, 1. Wild pitch—Miller. Winning pitcher—Causey. Losing pitcher—Cooper.

TIGERS POUND CALDWELL,

Bunch Hits and Easily Defeat Red Sox.

BOSTON, June 7.—Detroit hit Caldwell and Winn hard in the early innings today and defeated Boston 10 to 5.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Dyer,ss	5	0	1	3	2		Hooper,rf	4	0	2	4	0	
Ellison,2b	5	1	2	2	6		Vitt,3b	4	1	2	2	3	
Cobb,cf	4	2	3	2	0		Strunk,cf	4	1	1	1	0	
Veach,lf	3	1	2	3	0		Ruth,lf	3	1	1	0	0	
Heilman,1b	3	2	2	10	0		Gainer,1f	0	0	0	0	0	
Flagstead,rf	3	2	2	3	0		Melanis,1b	4	0	1	9	0	
Jones,3b	4	0	1	1	2		Schang,c	4	1	2	4	5	
Ainsmith,c	4	1	1	3	1		Barry,2b	4	0	0	3	3	
Dauss,p	4	1	2	0	2		Scott,ss	4	0	1	4	4	
							Caldwell,p	1	1	1	0	1	
							Winn,p	1	0	0	0	0	

KIRKBY DEFEATS WALKER IN FINAL FOR METROPOLITAN GOLF TITLE

KIRKBY WINS TITLE IN STIRRING MATCH

Englewood Golfer Beats A. L. Walker for Metropolitan Honors at Brooklawn.

FINAL MARGIN IS 2 AND 1

Champion Gains Advantage in the Morning Round, but Opponent Holds Him Level in Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

[illegible]PORT, Conn., June 7.—For the third time in four attempts, Oswald Kirkby of Englewood won the Metropolitan Golf Association championship [illegible] defeating A. L. Walker, Jr., the official aspirant from Richmond County [illegible] up and 1 to play, in the thirty-six-hole final round over the links of the Brooklawn Country Club today. Kirkby's previous successes in this event were gained at Englewood in 1914 and at Nassau two years later.

[illegible] golfers been subjected to trying weather conditions, but [illegible] the humidity, which made it an [illegible] to move, the contestants put up an exhibition of golf. Kirkby, especially in the early hours, when fresh, [illegible] exhibition of skill that probably [illegible] anything in his career as a golfer. Toward the end he wilted [illegible] so that at one stage it looked as if he might lose, with victory [illegible] been the case all week, Walker [illegible] unfriendly at the first hole. [illegible] drive, a trifle pulled, left [illegible] the edge of the rough, just [illegible] prevent him from getting [illegible] that enabled Kirkby, who [illegible] to win the hole in 4 [illegible] advantage of 1 up was lost [illegible] when the younger man [illegible] a 5 on the next green and [illegible] Kirkby, who had to pitch [illegible] the grass, only needed a [illegible] length for a half.

Walker Drops 20 Foot Putt.

[illegible] brought off a twenty-[illegible] half in four at the third [illegible] short on his approach, [illegible] who began to wonder [illegible] but was going to [illegible] as he did against [illegible] afternoon. On [illegible] Kirkby, early in the [illegible] trouble over his short [illegible] the heavy Brooklawn [illegible] turf. [illegible] missed by the cham- [illegible] were at the second, [illegible] got a 3 after laying [illegible] rough, to within [illegible] cup and at 4, [illegible] putts from a distance [illegible].

Walker was up during [illegible] when he laid his tee shot [illegible] to the fifth and sank the [illegible] were in the rough [illegible] but Kirkby had the [illegible] and won the hole, 4 [illegible].

[illegible]-yard seventh, Walker [illegible] of things there, taking four [illegible] Kirkby, although [illegible] hole, sank a fifteen-[illegible] four. When [illegible] the rough on his sec- [illegible] and lost, Kirkby [illegible] champion stood 2 up [illegible] had gone out in 36 to [illegible] County golfer.

[illegible] Kirkby the tenth hole, [illegible] twelfth in 3 by [illegible] lead. Four halves [illegible] hole overshot the [illegible] unplayable lie among [illegible] but lost there and [illegible] 2 up. He had the [illegible] was 76.

Kirkby Weakens in Afternoon.

The [illegible] of the game were fi- [illegible] only after the after- [illegible] Walker at last [illegible] just right, laying a [illegible] twenty-five feet [illegible] bringing off the putt [illegible], as Kirkby, after [illegible] the long grass, could [illegible] to square the [illegible] second, where his [illegible] on a short putt. [illegible] rise of a pulled [illegible] with a two [illegible] topping his tee shot [illegible].

[illegible] turned, Kirkby [illegible] in a row in par [illegible] four at number nine. [illegible] up at the half-way [illegible] out in 37 to 38 for [illegible].

[illegible] times during the day [illegible] a trap was at the [illegible] needed two shots to get [illegible] two there.

[illegible] looked all over save [illegible] Kirkby, after pull- [illegible] from the eleventh tee, [illegible] ball and gave up the [illegible] up after topping [illegible] rocks going to the [illegible] further lessened [illegible] the fourteenth in [illegible].

[illegible] apparent to all [illegible] man and his [illegible] up looked slim. [illegible] in 3 and there [illegible] sixteenth, his [illegible] putt.

Sharing the match [illegible] three putts. This [illegible] and the contest [illegible] four on the next [illegible] was not played.

[illegible] 4 5 3 4 4 4 4—36
[illegible] 4 5 5 3 6 4 5—39
[illegible] 4 3 4 3 3 6—37—73
[illegible] 4 3 4 5 4 4—37—76

[illegible] 2 3 4 5 4 4—37
[illegible] 2 5 3 6 5 4—38
[illegible] 4 3 4 4 4
[illegible] 3 3 5 4

[illegible] final round—
[illegible] beat A. L.
[illegible]. 2 up and

[illegible]d—William M.
[illegible]eat J. D. Chap-
[illegible]d 5 to play.
[illegible]d Courtland Van-
[illegible]eat E. L. Blood-
[illegible] and 4 to play.
[illegible]d—Russell Wil-
[illegible] James Bertram.
[illegible] play.

CARDINALS BEAT PHILLIES.

Victory Lifts St. Louis Out of Last Place.

[illegible] LOUIS [illegible] 7—St. Louis moved [illegible] by defeating Phila- [illegible] 8 to 7.

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
[illegible] 2b	5	0	0	0	4
[illegible]f	4	0	2	0	0
[illegible]f	5	0	0	1	0
[illegible]b	3	2	2	14	0
[illegible]f	4	2	2	1	0
[illegible]c	3	0	1	1	6
[illegible]ss	4	1	1	3	2
[illegible]ard p	4	1	0	4	2
[illegible]n,p	0	0	0	0	0
[illegible]ton,p	1	0	1	0	1
[illegible]han	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	9	24	16

[illegible] batted for Hallowell in ninth.
[illegible] Pearce.
[illegible] 2. Lithoefer.
[illegible] Three-base hit—[illegible]. Sacri- [illegible]. Double plays— [illegible]. Hornsby and [illegible]—Philadelphia, 5; St. [illegible]. Off Packard, 2; [illegible]. Hits— [illegible]. Watson, 1 [illegible]. Meadows, 1 in [illegible] struck out—By G. [illegible]. Wild pitches—Good- [illegible] pitcher—Goodwin. [illegible]—Watson.

YALE BEATEN BY CORNELL.

Blue Nine's Tenth Defeat in Last Twelve Games—Score, 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 7.—Cornell's dashing all-around play swept Yale to another defeat today, making ten losses out of the last twelve games played. Ensworth's big line drive in the first, which the high wing caused Holden to misjudge, went for a home run, driving Spiers to the plate ahead of him and giving the visitors all their runs.

Thorne Murphy, playing his first game for the Elis, scored their only run with a single, Spiers's two errors, and an out. Sawyer and Quirlan, the rival second basemen, contributed seemingly impossible stops and throws.

The score:

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Spiers,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Quinlan,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Corwin,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Ensworth,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Cross,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Murphy,1b	2	0	6	13	0
Harden,lf	2	0	1	3	0
Erickson,c	1	0	1	11	1
Estes,c	2	0	0	4	0
Olson,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	30	2	5	27	12

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gage,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Diamond,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Holden,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Faherty,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Reed,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Murphy,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Sawyer,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Quirlan,2b	3	0	0	8	0
Robinson,p	4	0	2	0	2
Total	32	1	5	27	10

Errors—Spiers (3,) Murphy.

Cornell	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Yale	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Home Run—Ensworth. Sacrifice Hits—Murphy, Harden. Stolen Bases—Sawyer. Double Plays—Quinlan, Spiers and Murphy, Quinlan and Murphy. Left on Bases—Yale 7; Cornell, 2. Struck Out—By Robinson, 5; Olson, 6. Base on Balls—Off Olson, 3. Hit by Pitcher—Sawyer. Wild Pitches—Robinson, Olson. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpire—Sternberg.

GILL SHUTS OUT HARVARD.

Holy Cross Pitcher Gives Crimson Four Hits—Score, 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 7.—Harvard was on the short end of a 2 to 0 contest here today when Gill, the Holy Cross twirler, allowed but four hits and fanned nine Crimson batters.

Felton pitched a good game but was not strong in pinches. Both pitchers received good support.

The score:

HOLY CROSS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Statz,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Bowen,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Gagnon,ss	2	1	0	2	2
Daly,rf	2	0	1	0	0
Maguire,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Maloney,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Martin,c	4	0	0	10	1
Santoro,3b	3	0	2	0	1
Gill,p	1	0	0	1	3
Total	33	2	4	27	13

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hallowell,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Emmons,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Perkins,3b	4	0	0	3	2
Knowles,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Hill,c,lb	3	0	0	10	2
McLeod,2b	4	0	1	2	0
Lysta,lb	3	0	0	7	0
McCarthy,c	4	0	0	8	1
McGrath,p	3	0	0	0	2
Stoop,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	3	35	9

Errors—Gagnon, Santoro, Hallowell, Felton.

Holy Cross	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Maguire. Stolen bases—Bowen, Gagnon, Daly, Santoro, 2. Sacrifice hits—Daly, King. Sacrifice fly—Hill. Bases on balls—Off Gill, 1; Felton, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Felton, Gill,1. Struck out—By Gill, 9; Felton, 6. Wild pitch—Felton. Passed ball—Blair. Umpires—Messrs. Johnson and Slater. Time—One hour 50 minutes.

FORDHAM TRIMS VILLANOVA.

Scores Twenty Hits and Twenty Runs in Season's Last Game.

The Fordham baseball team ended its season yesterday afternoon by defeating the Villanova nine in a one-sided game by the score of 20 to 3. The Bronx collegians garnered twenty hits off the combined offerings of Jones, Delohery, and Murray, the visitors' twirlers.

The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McL'hlin,1b	2	3	0	11	0	0
Fitzpatrick,lf	5	3	2	2	1	0
Halloran,rf	6	4	3	1	0	0
Fusch,ss	6	3	6	0	1	0
Burkley,cf	5	2	2	2	0	0
Finn,2b	6	1	1	2	3	0
Lefevre,3b	5	2	2	1	1	0
Sweetland,c	5	1	3	8	1	0
MacNam,p	4	1	1	0	4	0
Total	44	20	20	27	10	0

VILLANOVA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McAnd'ws,ss	5	1	2	3	2	0
Robinson,lf	4	1	1	2	1	0
McKeehan,3b	4	0	1	2	1	1
Murray,1b-p	4	0	0	4	0	0
Hertzler,c	3	1	1	5	1	0
McDermott,rf-1b	4	0	1	4	0	0
Smith,cf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Kane,2b-cf	4	0	1	0	2	0
Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delohery,p	2	0	0	1	3	0
Wright,c	1	0	0	2	0	0
Total	36	3	9	24	7	1

Errors—Kane, (2.)

Fordham	3	0	1	8	0	4	2	0	—20	
Villanova	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Earned runs—Fordham, 15; Villanova, 2. Two base hits—Keough, Fitzpatrick, Halloran, Fusch. Three base hits—McAndrews, Frisch. Home runs—Frisch, Hertzler. Sacrifice fly—MacNamara. Stolen bases—Burkley (4), Finn, Lefevre (2), Sweetland (3), McLaughlin, MacNamara (2). Frisch. First base on error—Fordham. Left on bases—Fordham, 9; Villanova, 7. Double plays—McAndrews and McDermott, Struck out—By MacNamara, 4; Delohery, 4. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 1; Delohery, 4, Murray, 4. Hit by pitcher—By MacNamara (Hertzler), Delohery (McLaughlin). Wild pitch—Murray. Hits—Off Jones, 1 in 1-3 inning, Delohery, 7 in 4 and Murray, 9 in 4. Time—Two hours and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

NEW MOONERS BEAT ARMY.

Timely Hitting Gives Crescent Nine 4 to 3 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 7.—The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn beat the Army 4 to 3 today. Errors, bases on balls, and some timely swatting by Irving and Knox gave the New Mooners a brace of tallies in each of the first and third frames.

CRESCENT A. C.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Billo,2b	3	1	1	5	0
Heath,cf	2	1	0	0	0
Irving,ss	4	2	1	3	1
Knox,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Campazzi,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Wilburn,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Gallagher,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Butler,c	4	0	1	8	2
Farrell,p	4	0	1	2	0
Total	33	4	7	27	10

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wilhide,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Starr,ss	3	1	1	3	3
Honnen,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Anderson,cf	2	1	1	0	0
Johnson,3b	2	0	0	1	2
Hill,lb	2	0	0	10	0
Lystad,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Blair,lf	1	0	0	0	0
McGrath,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	4	27	12

a Batted for Black in ninth.

Errors—Irving, Campazzi, Johnson (2), McCarthy, McGrath.

Crescent A. C.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Army	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Stolen base—Heath. Sacrifice hit—Billo. Sacrifice fly—Johnson. Bases on balls—Off Farrell, 5; McGrath, 3. Passed balls—Butler, 3; McCarthy, 1. Double plays—Irving, Billo and Wilbur; Billo unassisted. Left on bases—Army, 6; Crescent, 3. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cullum and Marshall.

BIG INNING FOR RUTGERS.

Rally in Fourth Gives Scarlet 5 to 3 Victory Over Stevens.

One big inning was enough to give Rutgers a victory over the Stevens Institute of Technology nine yesterday at Castle Point by the score of 5 to 3. In the fourth stanza the New Brunswick representatives got to Carlson's offerings for four runs.

The score:

RUTGERS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baker,rf	5	0	2	1	1
Gargan,2b	5	0	0	0	0
Weller,ss	4	1	1	1	4
Whitehill,1b	3	1	0	11	0
Sykes,c	2	1	1	3	0
Tallafero,3b	4	0	4	3	4
Rice,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Van Orden,lf	4	1	1	4	1
aRobeson,c	2	0	1	3	1
Leon,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	38	5	12	29	12

STEVENS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Roth,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Daley,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Barry,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Carlson,p	4	0	2	1	3
Drew,2b	3	0	1	3	1
Koch,rf	2	1	0	2	0
Egger,lb	3	1	1	9	1
Ferrari,c	2	0	0	8	1
Total	28	3	4	29	12

a Batted for Sykes in fifth.

Rutgers	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Stevens	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

First base on errors—Stevens, 1. Two base hits—Baker, 2. Sacrifice hits—Leon, Drew, Ferrari. Stolen bases—Donnelly, Weller, Van Orden, Ferrari. Left on bases—Rutgers, 5; Stevens, 4. Rutgers, 5. Double plays—Carlson to Drew to Egger. Bases on balls—Carlson, 1; Leon, 3. Struck out—Carlson, 6; Leon, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Carlson, (Van Orden, Weller). Hits—Off Carlson, 12; Leon, 4. Umpire—Mr. McMahon. Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes.

OTHER COLLEGE GAMES.

At Amherst, Mass.—Amherst, 11; Trinity, 0.
At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth, 12; Tufts, 3.
At Exeter, N. H.—Phillips-Exeter, 11; Phillips-Andover, 4.
At Easton, Pa.—Lehigh, 3; Lafayette, 0.
At Schenectady, N. Y.—Rensselaer, 8; Union, 7.
At Providence, R. I.—Brown, 11; Syracuse, 4.
At Burlington, Vt.—Vermont, 4; Boston College, 2.

MISS ELEANOR GOSS BEATS BOSTON GIRL

New York Player Defeats Marion Zinderstein on West Side Courts.

The long standing question of the relative tennis abilities of Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein was settled yesterday morning in the semi-final round of the women's metropolitan championship at the West Side Club. Miss Goss won in three sets, 7—5, 1—6, 6—1, and thereby earned the right to meet Mrs. George Wightman in the final round today. Steadiness and endurance were the chief contributing factors in the New York girl's victory.

At the start both players drove from back court with all their power, a spectacular but exhausting method of collecting points. After gaining a lead of 3—1 in these exchanges, chiefly through the superiority of her backhand, Miss Zinderstein literally double-faulted her advantage away. She served three in one game, which, with a winning service by Miss Goss, tied up the set. Breaking through for another lead of 5—4, through the erratic volleying of her opponent, Miss Zinderstein again contributed a double fault toward the squaring of the games, and eventually served still another for the final point of a 7—5 set.

The Boston girl resumed control, however, in the second session, and after losing the opener, took six games in a row, making the match all even at 6—1. She once broke through service for a love game, and constantly drove Miss Goss into errors with her hard hitting. But this big effort was too much for the physique of Miss Zinderstein, and in the rubber the West Sider had things all her own way, going to the net more frequently, and with good effect, and in general showing a physical power that could not be checked. The final game of this 6—1 set was tragic. Miss Zinderstein again serving, two double faults and throwing away an easy kill for the match point.

The doubles final was disappointingly one-sided, the national champions, Miss Goss and Miss Zinderstein, allowing the supposedly strong combination of Miss Eleanora Sears and Mrs. Wightman only three games in two sets. In the mixed doubles event Miss Zinderstein and W. T. Tilden, Jr., and Miss Goss and W. M. Hall, after sensational playing, reached the finals, which are scheduled for today, with the completion of the singles.

The summaries:

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein, 7—5, 6—1.

Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Goss and Miss Zinderstein defated Miss Eleanora Sears and Mrs. George Wightman, 6—2, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Third Round—Mr. and Mrs. Wightman defeated Mrs. Lynch and W. J. Clothier, 6—1, 6—4. Miss Eleanor Goss and W. M. Hall defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver and W. A. Campbell, 6—4, 11—9.

Semi-final Round—Miss Zinderstein and W. T. Tilden, Jr., defeated Mr. and Mrs. George Wightman, 6—7, 4—6, 6—1. Miss Goss and W. M. Hall defeated Miss Eleanora Sears and C. B. Herd, 6—2, 6—4.

128 PLAY FOR NET TITLES.

Ten Players Reach Third Round in Metropolitan Tourney.

With an entry list increased at the last moment to the record-breaking total of 128, play began at the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday afternoon for the combined Metropolitan and Essex County titles, a total of 44 matches being completed, irrespective of defaults, before darkness fell. Ten players advanced to the third round, among them being Frederick C. Inman, who already has two legs on the Metropolitan Cup. Joseph W. Fox, the new Queens and Nassau champion; H. Van Dyke Johns of California, Elliott H. Binzen, Hugh Nehring, Dr. B. F. Drake, and H. R. Hathaway of the one efficient arm. Inman won his bracket at the expense of Harry Brunie, one of the best of the New York juniors, while Johns progressed after a hard three-set match with Fred Pianisani. Fox also required three sets to eliminate H. W. Farrington, and Binzen was given a good two-set battle by George Groesbeck.

The summary:

METROPOLITAN BRONX COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

First Round—L. S. Parker defeated J. F. Gage, 6—1, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Alfred Hammett, 6—4, 6—4; Edward Ostner defeated Olef Revsing, 6—2, 6—4; [illegible] defeated Vincent Richards by default; H. W. Farrington defeated S. J. [illegible], 6—1, 6—[illegible]; A. F. Von Bernuth defeated M. T. Ackerland, 6—7, 6—4, 6—3; C. M. Fischer defeated T. Woodford, 6—2, 6—3; [illegible] defeated G. O. Warman, 6—3, 6—[illegible]; H. W. Hastings defeated [illegible], 7—5, 7—5; H. R. Hathaway won from A. K. Hinder by default; G. Schleicher defeated L. Rabinowitz, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3; M. Vernon defeated H. B. O'Boyle, 6—3, 6—3; Norman Johnson defeated M. E. Fox, 6—4, 6—4; S. C. Cook defeated E. H. Henderson by default; F. O. Freethy defeated F. F. Adams, 3—6, 7—5, 6—0; H. A. Throckmorton defeated H. G. Snow, 6—4, 6—2; E. Ray defeated Y. Norton by default; H. Wurthier defeated J. Beasley, 6—0, 6—2; J. F. Mikkelson defeated T. J. Dean, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; Sanderson defeated L. H. [illegible], 6—0; H. Brunie defeated C. Underhill, 6—1, 4—6, 6—0; F. C. Inman defeated Norman Winter, 6—1, 6—3; Fred [illegible] defeated E. W. Salter, 6—4, 6—2; [illegible] defeated L. Bry, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; [illegible] Binzen defeated O. Norton by default; S. Groesbeck defeated C. H. [illegible] by default; R. Raymond defeated E. [illegible], 6—4, 7—5; Paul Martin defeated Frank Fall, 7—5, 6—3; H. V. Johns defeated J. T. Von Elts, 6—4, 6—2; F. [illegible] defeated F. A. Porter, 6—1, 7—5; [illegible] Richardson defeated H. Ronaldson by default; Dr. B. F. Drake defeated [illegible] Cleveland, 6—1, 6—0; H. H. Manchester won from H. Oakley by default; J. S. [illegible] defeated R. Brumans, 8—6, 6—4; W. H. Pritchard defeated J. D. Keyes, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; Ingo Hartman defeated B. [illegible], 6—4, 6—2; E. C. Wilson defeated [illegible], 6—4, 6—4; H. Nickerson defeated [illegible] W. Krugler, 6—3, 7—5; C. P. [illegible] defeated H. W. Robinson, 6—8, 6—1, 6—2; Allen Behr defeated J. J. Mooyer, 6—4, 6—4; Alex Iler won from H. L. [illegible] by default; Hugh Nehring defeated A. Haldenstein by default; L. Grinnell defeated George Walker by default; A. R. Lewis won by default; E. Fixman defeated M. Conant, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round—J. W. Fox defeated H. Farrington, 6—7, 6—2, 6—1; H. R. Hathaway defeated Brinckerhoff, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4; Hugh Nehring defeated Freethy, 6—1, 6—3; Inman defeated Brunie, 6—2, 6—1; Letson defeated Le Gros, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4; Binzen defeated Groesbeck, 6—3, 7—5; Johns defeated Pianisani, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1; Drake defeated Kaltenbach, 6—3, 6—1; Nehring defeated Iler, 6—1, 6—1; Lewis defeated Grinnell, 8—7, 6—4, 7—5.

THROCKMORTON WINS TITLE

Defeats Ball for New Jersey Tennis Championship.

Harold Throckmorton won the State tennis championship of New Jersey at the Montclair Athletic Club yesterday afternoon by defeating Peter Ball in three out of five sets, 6—2, 6—0, 8—10, 3—6, 6—3. The winner had previously eliminated P. L. Kynaston in a hard-fought semi-final in which the second set ran 15—16, while Ball had a somewhat easier victory over Cedric Major in straight sets. The final was a terrific battle all the way, with Throckmorton sailing along in magnificent fashion while his versatile strokes were working, but developing a stream of wildness which enabled the steady Ball to tie up the match and make a strong bid for victory. Summary:

NEW JERSEY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles—Semi-Final Round—H. A. Throckmorton defeated P. L. Kynaston, 6—1, 18—16; Peter Ball defeated Cedric Major, 7—5, 6—1.

Final Round—H. A. Throckmorton defeated Peter Ball, 6—2, 6—0, 8—10, 3—6, 6—3.

HARVARD vs. PRINCETON, EDDETS Field, June 11, 4 o'clock.—Tickets on sale at Spalding's and office of Brooklyn B. B. Club.—Advt.

OVERTON MILE FOR LOSERO.

Paulist A. C. Runner Wins Close Race at New York A. C. Games.

John Losero of the Paulist A. C. raced to victory yesterday in the Lieutenant John W. Overton memorial one-mile handicap race, one of the leading events on the program of the one hundred and second outdoor track and field meet of the New York A. C. at Travers Island yesterday. Losero, who had a start of thirty-five yards on Al Hulsenbeck, the Columbia University distance star, who started from scratch, annexed first place from Melville Schaeffer of the Brooklyn A. A. by about five yards in a driving finish. The victor's time was 4:23 2-5.

This race came in for more attention than did the other events on the program. The fact that it was named after one of the country's best-known athletes, who made the supreme sacrifice while fighting with the Marines at Château-Thierry nearly a year ago, and the large number of starters, made a combination which attracted unusual interest to the outcome of the run. Twenty-two aspirants for medals got away with the bark of the starting gun, and against this field Hulsenbeck, on the honor mark, found it impossible to make any headway. At the finish he was far in the ruck, completely distanced.

Scratch men fared badly on the day's sport. Loren Marchtson, the St. Louis speed flash; Jack Sellers, national indoor middle-distance king, and Pat McDonald, internationally famous weight man, were among the unsuccessful honor competitors.

The summaries:

TRACK EVENTS.

Major James A. McKenna, Jr., 100 Yards. Handicap.—Won by D. H. De Witt, Rutgers College, (4 yards;) Harry Appel, Clark House A. A., (6 yards,) second; M. Pels, Glencoe A. C., (4½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Sergeant Richard D. Hamilton, Jr., 880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Helfrick, New York A. C., (30 yards;) E. Barbehenn, Rutgers College, (20 yards,) second; D. E. Stinson, Mohawk A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—1:56 1-5.

Lieutenant Arthur L. Engels 120-Yard Hurdles, Handicap.—Won by A. Perry Roberts, Stevens Tech, (6 yards;) Charles H. Y. Bellejean, Rutgers College, (3 yards,) second; Ira S. Boynton, New York University, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:16 1-5.

Lieutenant Louis J. Lederle, Jr., 220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. Pels, Glencoe A. C., (10 yards;) E. Perelman, Glencoe A. C., (7 yards,) second; Gordon Milne, Loughlin Lyceum, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:22 4-5.

Seaman Edgar F. Dorgan Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Walter Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., (150 yards;) Hans Schuster, unattached, (150 yards,) second; Louis Kaufman, Brooklyn A. A., (scratch,) third. Time—15:20.

Lieutenant Herbert A. Buermeyer, 440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Tighe, Mohawk A. C., (15 yards;) H. Finley, New York A. C., (12 yards,) second; J. R. Sellers, New York A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:51 2-5.

Major Henry D. Gill One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by J. B. Pearman, New York A. C., (5 seconds;) W. J. Holker, New York A. C., (9 seconds,) second; M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., (30 seconds,) third. Time—6:48 2-5.

Lieutenant John W. Overton One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by John J. Losero, Paulist A. C., (35 yards;) M. Schaeffer, Brooklyn A. A., (70 yards,) second; John G. Simons, New York A. C., (15 yards,) third. Time—4:25 2-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

Cadet Waples B. Bradley, Jr., Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by R. H. Kremer, Pelham Bay N. T. S., (7 feet,) with 46 feet 6¾ inches; Henry Correll, Pastime A. C., (4½ feet,) 42 feet 1¼ inches, second; J. Goldenberg, Pastime A. C., (6½ feet,) 39 feet 1¾ inches, third.

Lieutenant Marshall G. Peabody Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by Gordon B. Dukes, New York A. C., (12 inches,) with 12 feet; Joseph Brecklev, New York A. C., (scratch,) 11 feet 6 inches, second; Joseph D. Nagel, Jr., New York A. C., (3 inches,) 11 feet 3 inches, third.

Driver Arthur Myers Throwing 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by Lloyd B. Lear, New York A. C., (3 feet,) with 31 feet 4½ inches; P. J. McDonald, New York A. C., (scratch,) 35 feet 11¾ inches, second; J. J. Anderson, Jr., unattached, (3 feet,) 30 feet 2⅜ inches, third.

Commander James S. Beecher Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by R. H. Kremer, Pelham Bay N. T. S., (18 feet,) with 136 feet 9 inches; Nick Yiannis, Pastime A. C., (15 feet,) 133 feet ½ inch, second; J. Goldenberg, Pastime A. C., (15 feet,) 130 feet 3½ inches, third.

Private Danforth B. Ferguson Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by M. Whitehouse, Glencoe A. C., (15 inches,) with 22 feet 11 inches; Paul Courtois, Mohawk A. C., (3 inches,) 22 feet ½ inch, second; B. Lander, Salem-Crecent A. C., (15 inches,) 21 feet 9¼ inches, third.

Aviator H. Norman Grieb Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by H. Barwise, Boston A. C., (1 inch,) with 6 feet; E. J. T. Westerdon, New York A. C., (3 inches,) 5 feet 10 inches, second; Richard H. Lewis, Alpha P. C. C., (3 inches,) third.

SET NEW WORLD'S RECORDS

Four Marks Lowered at Meadowbrook Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Four world's records and several district records were a few of the many features in the tenth annual games held under the auspices of the Meadowbrook Club at Franklin Field this afternoon. The new world's records were the 400 meters, the 440-yard relay, the half-mile relay and the 800 meters. The University of Pennsylvania athletes had the honor of lowering the last two marks, covering the 800 meters in 1 minute 28 1-5 seconds, and the half mile in 1 minute 27 4-5 seconds, and also broke the 400-meter mark of 42 2-5 seconds.

What proved the most interesting event of the meet, however, was the unsuccessful attempt made by Joe Ray of the Illinois A. C. to lower the mile record of 4 minutes 12 3-5 seconds, made by Norman Taber of the Boston A. A. at Cambridge, Mass., in 1915. Ray started from scratch and was paced by quite a well known milers as J. J. Connelly of the Boston A. A. and Robert Crawford of Lafayette College. He covered the first quarter in 58 seconds flat, the half mile in 2 minutes 4 seconds, which was record time, but he failed to maintain it to the end. His final time for the mile being 4 minutes 17 3-5 seconds, or five seconds behind the world's record.

MICHIGAN TEAM WINS MEET.

Great Feats by Johnson and Hayes in Conference Games.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Scoring in eleven of sixteen events, the University of Michigan track and field team today won the annual games of the Western Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, totaling 44½ points. The University of Chicago was second, with 34 points, and Illinois third, with 22, just one point ahead of the aggregation from Notre Dame University.

Overshadowing all team performances, however, was the work of C. E. Johnson of Michigan. This athlete started in four events, won all of them, and in the high and broad jumps set new conference records. Only in the high jump was he pushed, W. J. Paige of

MISS MIMI SCOTT WEDS P. L. CABLE

War Nurse's Marriage to Third Secretary of American Embassy in Paris a Surprise.

MISS DE GERSDORFF, BRIDE

Marries D. P. Morgan, Jr., in Stockbridge—C. Vanderbilt, Jr., Best Man at Coster-Chamberlin Nuptial.

A wedding that will come as a surprise to society took place at noon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, when Miss Mimi Scott, only child of the late Mr. and Mrs. George I. Scott and granddaughter of Mrs. George S. Scott of 28 West Fifty-seventh Street, was married to Philander Lathrop Cable, Third Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, who arrived here two weeks ago.

A small group of relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. Miss Louise Scott, an aunt of the bride, gave her in marriage.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and silver brocade, with a veil of real lace and tulle, having a headdress of pearls and lace, caught at the back by a diamond brooch. She carried white roses.

Miss Katharine Porter, the bride's only attendant, was in pink and lavender, with lavender shoes and hat, and a bouquet to match.

A small reception followed afterward at the home of the bride's grandmother, who is leaving shortly for Belmead, her estate at Newport. Mr. Cable is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Cable of Rock Island, Ill. His father was formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor and Commerce. It is probable that the couple will spend a while at Newport before sailing for France.

The bride was a nurse for wounded soldiers in an evacuation hospital in France during the war, where she first met her husband. Last November her engagement to Captain H. A. H. Baker, Artillery, A. E. F., and one of the "aces" of the aviation service, was broken by mutual consent. Mrs. Scott, her grandmother, made the announcement here.

Miss Shaw Weds Ensign Billings.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Guthrie Shaw of Brooklyn, and Ensign Albert Merritt Billings, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius K. C. Billings of 820 Fifth Avenue, this city, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, in the Church of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, the officiating clergymen being Bishop Acheson of Connecticut and the Rev. D. Edward Melish.

Miss Priscilla Allen Murdock was maid of honor, and Mrs. Erskine Clark Paris, sister of the bride, and Mrs. Guthrie Shaw, her sister-in-law, matrons of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Florence Hamilton, Marion Cheney, Caroline Steinman, Mona Keene, Zorka Polak, and Mrs. Edward Stroh.

Hartley Ramsay acted as best man, and the ushers were Frank Jefferson, Frank Lineb and Arthur Bessig, Cord Meyer, George F. Bourne, Dwight Wiman, Thomas H. Cornell, Guthrie Shaw, Archibald MacLeish, Wilson Forces, Robert De Jeechie, and Lieut. Commander L. G. Latham, U. S. N.

Miss Knapp a Bride at Country Home.

Ensign Charles Kintzing Post, U. S. N., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Kintzing Post of Bayport, L. I., and Miss Caroline D. Knapp, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kearsarge Knapp of New York, were married yesterday afternoon at Brookwood, the country home of the bride's parents, at East Islip, L. I. The ceremony took place on the lawn, and the Rev. W. H. Garth of Islip and the Rev. W. G. Thayer of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., performed the ceremony. Miss Mary Kintzing Post, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and the other attendants were Mrs. Henry Taylor, and the Misses Yvonne Gourd, Nina M. Ryan, Katherine Oakman, Belle Baruch, and Violet King.

Langdon W. Post was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Harry Kearsarge Knapp, Jr., Wirthington Barrett, Jr., Ralph Post, Lieutenant E. H. Bryant, Lieutenant F. L. McCrea, and Lieutenant T. R. Cooley.

Captain Chaplin Marries Miss Sondern.

Captain Henry Dunstan Chaplin, 11th Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and Miss Elsa M. Sondern, a daughter of Dr. Frederic E. Sondern and Mrs. Sondern of 20 West Fifty-fifth Street, were married at 5:30 yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiating. The bride, in white satin, trimmed with silver and veil, was attended by her sister, Mrs. Ralph Pratt Hinchman, as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth E. Sondern another sister, and Dorothea Seitz.

Dr. Hugh Chaplin, also of the United States Army, a brother of the bridegroom, was his best man. The ushers were Maxwell Chaplin, a cousin of the bridegroom; Ralph Pratt Hinchman, Jr., Charles Gordon, and Howland Walter.

Jimenis—Montague.

Oswald Jimenis of this city and Miss Emily Triplett Montague, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meredith F. Montague of 55 East 65th Street, were married at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires performing the ceremony. The bride, in white satin trimmed with silver and old family lace, was attended by her sister, Miss Ann Jenifer Montague, as maid of honor, in orchid taffeta and a pale blue tulle court train, and by Mrs. George English of New York and Miss Genevieve Lathrop of Virginia in pale blue with lavender scarfs and hats.

Edward A. Jimenis was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Dr. A. J. Jimenis, a cousin; Mark Waterman, and Reed Brown. A small reception for the bridal party and the immediate families followed at the Montague home.

E. B. Prindle Marries Miss Hall.

The marriage of Edward Brewster Prindle and Miss Katharine E. Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Purdy Hall of 43 East Fifty-eighth Street, was solemnized at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. Miss Hall walked with her father and wore a white chiffon frock and a tulle veil. She was attended by Mrs. Donald McKesson as matron of honor, in blue, and the Misses Adele Prindle, a sister of the bridegroom, and Adelaide Keys, in pink, were the bridesmaids. John D. Newman was the best man, and the ushers were P. Sheldon Farr, Elliot S. Phillips, Sidney S. Brewster, John T. Scully, Prescott Le B. Gardiner, and Louis C. Haggerty. The reception held at the Gotham was small, owing to mourning.

Miss Chamberlin Weds at Onteora.

The wedding of Miss Josephine Louise Chamberlin, daughter of Mrs. George Davis Barron of Rye, N. Y., and Gerard Holsman Coster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Coster of Katonah, N. Y., took place yesterday at noon, at the Onteora Church, Tannersville, N. Y., the Rev. Dr. Selden P. Delany of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, officiating.

The bride's sister, Miss Ann Chamberlin, was maid of honor, and the other attendants were Mrs. Bowen Barker, and the Misses Helen Dudgeon, Cornelia Coster, and Elizabeth Seely. The little Misses Dorothea Mallory, and Georgina Hunt, were the flower girls, strewing white roses in the path of the bridal couple.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was best man. The ushers were Frederick Scott, James McHenry, Thomas W. Whitall, and Macy Chamberlin.

Miss Perry Weds Lawrence Philips.

The marriage of Lawrence Philips, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lawrence Philips, and who recently returned from overseas service, and Miss Marion H. Perry, the daughter of Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock by her first husband, took place yesterday noon at the home of the bride's stepfather and mother, Dr. Ernest Fahnestock and Mrs. Fahnestock, 22 West Fifty-fourth Street, the Rev. Father Thomas F. Kane of the Church of the Holy Rosary officiating. The bride was attended by her stepsister, Miss Mildred H. Fahnestock, as flower girl, in pink. There were no ushers, but Charles Taintor Phelps was his brother's best man.

Lieutenant Squiers Marries Miss Fulton.

Lieutenant James Emory Squiers, U. S. A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Squiers, formerly of Evanston, Ill., now of the Hotel Belleclaire, this city, and Miss Katharine L. Fulton, a daughter of Robert MacMillan Fulton of the Hotel San Remo, were married yesterday, in the chantry of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Slattery officiating. Miss Fulton was attended by Miss Josephine Redle, John Squiers was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Lee Holley and Herbert Duncombe, Jr.

Palmer-Killough.

Chester U. Palmer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Urban Palmer of Brooklyn, and Miss Lydia Buford Killough, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Buford Allen Killough of Houston, Tex., and the Georgian Hotel, New York, were married yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks. Mrs. Hugh Philbin of Kew Gardens and Mrs. Edwin Wilson of Forest Hills were the matrons of honor, Miss Gordon Conway of New York was the maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Beatrice Westlyn of this city, Paula Garrison of Houston, and Nancy Brazelton of Waco, Tex.

Mrs. Palmer had Mrs. Chaslin Carlton H. Palmer, as his best man and the ushers were August Cordier of New York, Austin Palmer, a brother, Edwin Coombs of Essex Fells, and J. Radford English and Randolph Collin of Brooklyn.

The marriage of Chase Mellon, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Chase Mellon of New York and Garden City, L. I., and Miss Sylvia Wigglesworth, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wigglesworth of Garden City and New York, took place at the family country estate on Long Island yesterday. The bridegroom returned lately from France, where he served with the A. E. F. His bride has been engaged in war activities.

Wed to Captain E. A. Spies.

Miss Louise Elise Byrnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Byrnes, Jr., and Captain Edward Albert Spies of Baltimore were married yesterday morning at the Church of the Resurrection at Rye. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Campbell, assisted by Revs. William J. Donohue and William F. Meehan, with several other priests present. A reception followed at the bride's home in Rye.

Morgan—De Gersdorff.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., June 7.—The marriage of Miss Alma de Gersdorff, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff of 35 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York, to David Percy Morgan, Jr., son of Mrs. Edith Parsons Morgan and D. Percy Morgan of New York, took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill, performed the ceremony.

A notable company of Boston and New York society people were present. They were seated by nine ushers, Caspar C. de Gersdorff, a brother of the bride; Frederick Watson Buck, Leslie W. Devereux, Frederic S. Allen of New York, Alexander Winsor, Cornelius C. Felton, Donald C. Watson, Frederick J. Bradlee, Jr., of Boston, and Roswell Clarke of Philadelphia. John E. P. Morgan of New York, the bridegroom's brother, was the best man.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin and old Spanish lace, with a tulle veil and white orange blossoms. Her sister, Mrs. Frederick J. Bradlee, Jr., of Boston, was her only attendant.

A reception followed at the Orchard, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. De Gersdorff, in Prospect Hill. The reception was a small affair owing to the recent death, last September of the bride's grandfather, the late Frederic Crowninshield, the artist.

A dance was given for the wedding guests at the Lenox Club tonight.

Miss Bessie M. Fahnestock Weds.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The marriage of Miss Bessie Marie Fahnestock of this city to Frederick S. Dickson, 2d, formerly of New York, now connected with the War Trade Board here, took place this afternoon at the Church of the Covenant. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fahnestock. The Rev. Dr. Charles Wood officiated. The bridal party included Charles M. Fleishman of New York, Hugh I. Wilson of Philadelphia, Charles De Veres Drayton and the bride's brother, Holbrook Fahnestock, both of Washington, as ushers. Evan Thomas of New York was best man. The bride's only attendant was Mrs. Paul H. Prim.

MISS TILLMAN ENGAGED.

General's Daughter to Wed J. F. Martin, Jr., Embassy Secretary.

Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tillman, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and Mrs. Tillman, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Delaplaine Tillman, to John F. Martin, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Martin of Jacksonville, Fla., and a nephew of Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Martin was graduated from Princeton, class of '17, and has since been in diplomatic service. He is Second Secretary to the American Embassy in London, and will sail shortly for London. The wedding will probably take place in the late Autumn.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schindler of 730 Riverside Drive, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Clare Schindler, to Lieutenant Albert A. Raphael. Lieutenant Raphael is a lawyer and recently received his discharge from the 24th Machine Gun Battalion.

Mrs. Bertha Wallach of 600 West 150th Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Blanche Wallach, to Emanuel Ettelson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ettelson of Chicago.

Mrs. Louise Bowne of Ridgewood, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Bowne, to Sanford Green Lansing, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. W. Lansing of Tenafly, N. J.

SEPARATE POLES AND JEWS.

Jersey City Police Fear Conflicts Over Reports from Europe.

Chief of Police Richard Battersby of Jersey City gave notice yesterday that proposed meetings by Jews and Poles to take action on the reports of cruelties to Jews in Poland would not be permitted because of the feeling which has recently been shown in Jersey City between the two races.

A meeting was recently announced by a committee of which Solomon Heyman, a lawyer, is Chairman, to be held at the Dickinson High School next Tuesday evening to protest against the reported atrocities.

A committee of Poles, whose Chairman is Paul C. Supinski, arranged for a meeting at Elks' Hall, at York and Henderson Streets, also on Tuesday evening, to protest against the Jewish protests and alleged slanders on Poland and the Poles.

In Henderson Street, Poles have boycotted Jewish merchants and there have been such demonstrations of ill-feeling that the police have been apprehensive of a riot and extra details have been assigned to Henderson Street.

TAKE 8 FOR HOLDUP, HOLD 2 FOR MURDER

All Accused of Robbing Syrian Diamond Merchants and Two of Killing Bartender.

POLICE ALLEGE CONFESSION

Prisoners Held at Headquarters for Identification by Victims of Robberies.

After arresting eight men early yesterday morning on suspicion of having had something to do with the holdup of Syrian diamond merchants on Thursday, the police later set apart two of the men who were identified as the ones who shot and killed Patrick B. Mulhearn, a bartender, on May 24, at 1,681 Park Avenue.

These two men, who described themselves as Alexander Johnson, 24 years old, of 554 West Fifty-fourth Street, and Frank Flannagan of 544 West Forty-third Street, were charged with homicide. The other six were questioned at length during the day and all persons who have been held up during the last two months were invited to call at Police Headquarters and look at them.

The eight men were arrested in a saloon at 336 East Eighty-first Street by Detectives Flood, Fleming, and Holdman. They took them into custody after having obtained a confession from a man describing himself as Thomas Donahue, 33 years old, who was arrested immediately after the hold-up of the diamond merchants in the Syrian restaurant. According to the police, Donahue said he had acted with a number of others in the hold-up. He said they had learned from a young Syrian that the diamond dealers were in the habit of meeting in the restaurant on certain days of the week. He said that the men who took part in the holdup met in a saloon at Rector and West Streets early last week and laid their plans for the crime. He said that a man named Winquist had furnished three revolvers.

According to Donahue, the hold-up party finally consisted of himself, Winquist, a Syrian named Alam, one McCabe, and two others. Alam and McCabe, he said, were sent into the restaurant to look around. They bought some cigarettes, found that the diamond merchants were present and reported to the others. Then the whole band entered the place, held up A. Munair, the proprietor of the restaurant, and the diamond merchants, obtaining the value of $15,000 in diamonds and cash.

The six others who were arrested in the saloon yesterday said they were Albert Winquist, 22 years old, of 544 West Forty-third Street, a driver; Patrick McCabe, 23 years old, of 236 East Fifty-fourth Street, a driver; James Gilday, 32 years old, of 236 East Fifty-fourth Street, a chauffeur, Thomas Forrestal, 28 years old, of 238 West 106th Street, a laborer, Thomas McAvery, 21 years old, 409 East Eighty-fifth Street, a laborer, and John McMahon, 21 years old, of 126 Wisner Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.

CANADIAN WAR PAINTINGS.

Exhibition of Big Collection to Open at Anderson's Tuesday.

There is a great variety of interest in the big collection of paintings which with drawings and sculpture form the Canadian War Memorials exhibition which will have its official invitation opening at Anderson's on Tuesday afternoon of this week. The pictures vary in size from fifteen to twenty foot canvases which show individual scenes to smaller ones of which represent a series of views of the Canadians at war. These big pictures are dramatic and effective. There is the "Cloth Hall at Ypres" before its final destruction, by Kerr Lawson, the Canadian artist, in the foreground another something which looks like the impression of a foot and gives the title to the painting, "The Footprint of the Hun."

In delicate tones is "The Defense of Sanctuary Wood by Princess Patricia's Light Infantry," by Major Kenneth Forbes, a Canadian artist. A symbolic picture, "Sacrifice," divided into sections by the cross, is by Major Richard Jack of the Royal Academy. A "Signal Corps," Artillery in Action," is also by Forbes.

Two great marines which are on either side of the entrance gallery by prominent English marine artists are "Canada's Answer," by Norman Wilkinson, and "Farewell Glowing through the Sea," the men on route, and "Patrol Boats," by Julius Olsson.

Strong, truth-telling, realistic is a big canvas done in vigorous tones in the modern manner, showing the effect of poison chlorine gas sent over by the Germans on Col. Wyrley Birch's troops, "First Gas Attack at Ypres," by the English artist, Roberts. An extremely interesting painting is a fine example of "dazzle" painting, a ship in dry dock, the vessel and dock both treated, the painting by the artist who invented the method.

Three large paintings are by three English representative women artists, "Y. W. C. A. Rest Camp," by Claire Atwood, "The Boxers," by Laura Knight, and "Cook Camp," by Anna Airy.

Among the historical paintings is a portrait of "Joseph Brent," by Romney, which has been purchased for the Canadian Memorial exhibition for $25,000, and the "Death of Wolfe," by Benjamin West, painted for the father of the present Duke of Westminster—the latter presenting it to the Canadians. Nevinson has a series of Roads in France and a beautiful and effective painting which hangs on the stairway opposite the entrance, "Fighting in the Air." A set of six lithographs by Frank Brangwyn are interesting.

The collection is only about a third of that to be placed in the Memorial Building in Canada, another lot representing work in Canada, and other pictures are being painted. The war work is by men who were at the front and saw as fighters the scenes they painted.

HOSPITAL WORK IN BALKANS

American Physicians Report That Conditions Are "Appalling."

The first news received from the American doctors who were sent to Albania and Serbia by the American Women's Hospitals, 637 Madison Avenue, describes conditions among the Balkan peoples as "appalling," according to an announcement from headquarters yesterday. Some parts of the country, it was said, have been four years without the visit of a physician.

Dr. Nell G. W. Bartram, writing from Tirana, Albania, and Dr. Regina Flood Keyes, who directs a hospital staffed entirely by women at Monastir, declares that the regions under their supervision had been occupied by Austrians who, when the armistice was signed, left, carrying away everything portable. Dr. Bartram described the opening of a thirty-bed hospital on April 26.

"Our work is increasing," wrote Dr. Keyes, "the daily dispensary cases often numbering from 200 to 250 people. Typhus is about stamped out. The number of accidents from explosives is appalling, and we have one full ward and part of another for just these cases. With the advent of the fly season, we are teaching every one to swat the fly and to keep screens in."

Dr. Keyes, telling how she and a Dr. Flood visited Constantinople, declared that she found the city full of American flags, and that 99 out of 100 women were wearing the veil back on the head exposing their faces.

Pessoa Party Reaches Lisbon.

LISBON, Portugal, June 7.—The French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc arrived here today with President-elect Pessoa of Brazil and his party on board. They sailed yesterday from Portsmouth after several days' visit in England and will proceed for Brazil by way of the United States after a visit here.

J. B. F. HERRESHOFF WEDS MRS. ENSLOW

Chemist, 70, Just Divorced, Marries Colonial Dame; 35—His Gift a Diamond Necklace.

J. B. Francis Herreshoff and Mrs. Carrie Ridley Enslow were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian Church of Hoboken, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Howard Townsend Beatty, pastor of the church. Mr. Herreshoff, who is 70 years old, went to New Jersey to be married on account of his divorce recently made final after he had been separated from his former wife for ten years. His bride, who is 35 years old, is the daughter of Mrs. Fanny J. Ridley of Huntsville, Ala.

A small group of relatives and intimate friends accompanied the couple to Hoboken, including the bride's mother, her sisters, Miss Irma Grey Ridley and Mrs. A. Francis Walker, and Mr. Walker; Mrs. Francis Herreshoff, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sheridan of Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Ferguson, and Willis Holly, Secretary of the New York City Park Board.

The bride wore a gown of orchid colored duvetyn, with a matching hat, and diamond necklace, a present from the bridegroom, containing a hundred diamonds. Her 19-year-old son, Ridley Mahlon Enslow, a student at Columbia, stood up with his mother, and Arthur Wellesley Milbury was Mr. Herreshoff's best man.

Mrs. Herreshoff's father, Dr. Ridley, was a prominent physician and surgeon. She has been active in club and philanthropic work in Washington, D. C., and in this city, and is Regent of the Manhattan Chapter of the D. A. R., also a member of the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Confederacy, and Criterion Society, and President of the Light Horse Harry Society, Children of the American Revolution.

Mr. Herreshoff is the grandson of John Brown, who founded Brown University, and has won distinction in chemistry and engineering, being the first American chemist to receive the Sir William Henry Perkin medal for work in chemistry. He was one of the sons of the Charles Herreshoff who began the Herreshoff career of boat race winning. He made a settlement upon the former Mrs. Herreshoff of $20,000 a year and $500,000 down, according to those who have means of supporting their estimates.

After a honeymoon trip by motor Mr. Herreshoff will bring his bride to the Herreshoff mansion at 620 West End Avenue, where he has been living with a married son.

Women Republicans to Meet.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, will be the speaker at a luncheon to be given by the Woman's Republican Association in the Hotel Pennsylvania tomorrow. Other guests are to be Charles Dewey Hilles, former chairman of the Republican National Committee and President of the Republican Club; Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Chairman of the Republican Women's State Executive Committee; Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, President of the Women's Republican Club, and Charles D. Heydt, of the Republican County Committee. Tickets for the luncheon may be obtained from Mrs. Everett Hamilton at 620 West 116th Street.

H. M. Greenberg, Talmud Scholar.

Henry M. Greenberg, 71 years old, prominent for many years in Jewish charitable organizations and societies and for forty-five years engaged in the real estate business, most of the time with offices at 127 Delancey Street, died Friday at his home, 34 West 119th Street.

Mr. Greenberg was a Talmud scholar, and his Talmud library was one of the largest in the country, some of the books dating back 500 years. Three years ago he published a book, "Golden Hours," of found and antagonized forty-five years a Talmud Institution in Palestine. It had been his custom to visit that country every two years and spend some time there. In his city home as well as in his country home at Cornwallville, N. J., he had constructed a synagogue where he and his family held daily worship. Mr. Greenberg left a large estate.

Dr. John H. Thompson Dies at 84.

Dr. John Henry Thompson, who for many years practiced medicine in the Murray Hill section and at different times in his long career held important positions with hospitals of the city, died last night at his home, 36 East Thirtieth Street, in his eighty-fifth year. He was born at 94 Liberty Street. He was graduated from the New York Medical College in 1863 and served in the civil war in the Medical Corps of the Union Army.

G. W. C. Noble, Educator.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 7.—G. W. C. Noble, Principal Emeritus of the Noble and Greenough School, died at his home today. He was 83 years old and was the last surviving member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College which approved the selection of Dr. Charles W. Eliot as President of the university in 1869.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN READ McINTYRE, florist, of Morristown, N. J., died Thursday at his home there. He was 71 years old.

GEORGE WILMER FRIEDELL, 74 years old, formerly in the lumber business, died at his home in Jamaica, L. I., on Friday.

Mrs. MABEL A. MABEN, widow of Major Magistrate Wilbur Buel Maben, died on Thursday at her home, 174 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years.

Mrs. ANNA D. CAULFIELD, wife of Assemblyman James J. Caulfield, Jr., of the Fifth Assembly District, died Friday at her home, 872 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES SUMNER LORD, 56 years old, manager of the Burlington Flouring Company in Burlington, Vt., died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his home there.

PATRICK FIELDEN, a veteran of the civil war and probably the oldest curiosity shop dealer in this city, died at his home, 3,920 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was 81 years old.

JOHN F. B. DONAN, head of the wine and liquor department of Park & Tilford, in whose employ he had been for thirty-eight years, died on Thursday at his home, 156 Noble Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

PAUL EINERT, for twenty years foreign supervising auditor of the Westinghouse Electric Company and since last January special assistant to General Tripp, Chairman of the War Finance Board, died Thursday at his home, 220 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Mrs. ANNIE A. ARCHIBALD, wife of Captain Daniel Edward Archibald, master of one of the Clyde Line steamships, died at the Presbyterian Hospital on Wednesday while on a visit, and the funeral services will be held at her late residence, 497 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

HARRY YORK, 52 years old, a member of the firm of Spoonder & Young, dealers in furs at 57 West Thirty-eighth Street, died yesterday at his home, 850 East 161st Street. He was born in Austria and came here thirty years ago and had since been engaged in the fur business.

FRANK J. SORBIE, one of the oldest members of Typographical Union No. 6, and who had been employed as a proofreader on The Brooklyn Eagle and other newspapers in this city, died in his seventy-fourth year on Thursday at his home, 401 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a native of England.

Mrs. CAROLINE LUCILLE KLEINERT TWYEFFORT, widow of Louis Philippe Twyeffort, for thirty years prominent here and for a time in mission work, died on Thursday at her home, 67 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 73 years. Her husband was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Union League Club.

Mrs. EMILY M. JOHNSON, widow of Darley C. Johnson, who was chief chemist in the New York Assay Office of the United States Treasury, died on Friday at the home of her son, 266 Argyle Road, Flatbush, at the age of 77 years. She was long a member of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.

DAVID HARNED a civil war veteran and for many years custodian of books in the Tax Department and later in the Commissioner of Records office, died in the Veteran Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., on Thursday. Mr. Harned was in his nineties year and for sixty years was a resident of Brooklyn, where he was active in Republican politics.

Dr. EDWARD H. HEARD, for twenty-four years a veterinary surgeon of the New York Fire Department, died at the home of his daughter in Freeport, L. I., on Friday, in his seventy-fifth year. Dr. Heard studied at the Veterinary College in Edinburgh, Scotland, and on his return to this country he set up a veterinary establishment in the Parkville section of Brooklyn. He was a good driver and trainer of horses. Dr. Heard joined the Brooklyn Fire Department in 1886 and was retired in 1912 with the rank of Battalion Chief. He was a former President of the Prospect Board of Health.

CAPTAIN DODGE MARRIES.

Miss McClelland the Bride at a Military Wedding in Paris.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 5.—The wedding of Miss Lila McClelland and Captain Henry Dodge was conducted by Dean Frederick W. Beekman at noon today at the American Church of the Holy Trinity. The bridegroom, the ushers, and many of the guests were in uniform. The bridesmaids were Marie Campbell and Adrienne Rudkin, both of New York. The ushers were Captain Dwight Weshard, Director of Personnel for the Red Cross Commissioner for Europe, a classmate of the bridegroom, and Major Robert A. Bishop, just returned to France after conducting anti-tuberculosis work in Italy.

Captain Dodge said last night that he did not yet know where he and his bride would spend their honeymoon, owing to the crowded state of the hotels at the Summer resorts where he had applied. They intend to return to America for a brief visit two months hence, and then return to live in Paris, where Captain Dodge represents the Irving National Bank. Since his release from the Red Cross he has been Treasurer for the Memorial Day Flower Fund.

The bride is a daughter of James Bruce McClelland of Clarendon, Texas, and has been in France six months as an assistant nurse.

Bronze Tablet to Jewish Soldiers.

A bronze tablet, subscribed for by the Parents' Association of the Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, in memory of Jewish soldiers who fell in the European war, will be unveiled at the temple tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock, and an honor roll will be presented by the Ladies' Auxiliary of members who served in the army and navy.

Born.

BREITMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Breitman, a baby girl, June 5.

GOLDSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Goldston of 872 West 90th St., New York City, announce the birth of a son, on June 5.

GORDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Gordon, (nee Edna Sandman,) 600 West 169th St., New York City, announce the birth of a daughter on June 7.

GREENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Emil Greenberg (nee Anna Sommers) of 1,643 Cropsey Av., Bath Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the birth of a son on June 7.

HAAS.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Haas of 416 Fort Washington Av. announce the arrival of a daughter, Shirley, on June 3, at Brunner's Sanitarium.

KATZMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Katzman, 640 Riverside Drive, on Tuesday, June 3, 1919, a daughter, Leonora Elaine.

LUBETKIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lubetkin of 730 Riverside Drive announce the birth of a daughter, on June 5.

MARKOWITZ.—To Mr. and Mrs. Irving Markowitz, (nee Rose Rosa), a son on May 25.

SHAFER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Shafer, nee Dorothy Osborne, of Morristown, N. J., a son, June 5th.

WEINRIB.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Weinrib of 638 West 160th St. announce the birth of a son on June 3, 1919.

Confirmations.

BLYN.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blyn of 112 Cathedral Parkway, announce the confirmation of their daughter Ann Miriam at Temple Beth-El, June 4. At home Sunday, June 8, 3 to 6. No cards.

GALL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Gall announce the bar mitzvah of their son Edward on Saturday, June 14, at Temple Temple, 251 Stebbins Av., 163d St., 10 A. M. Reception Sunday, June 15, at Savigny Hall, 220 Lenox Av., between 3 and 6 P. M. No cards.

MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Meyer announce the bar mitzvah of their nephew, David S. Topper, Saturday, June 14, at the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, West 88th St. and Amsterdam Av. Reception, West End Av. At home Saturday, June 14, 220 West 96th St.

NEBENZAHL.—On Sunday, June 8, at Temple Beth Emeth, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nathalie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Nebenzahl. At home after 3 P. M., 1,084 East 8th St., Flatbush.

ROSENFELD.—Mr. and Mrs. David Rosenfeld of 141 West 11th St. announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Robert, Saturday, June 14, at Temple Anshe Chesed, 1,881 7th Av. At home Sunday, June 15, from 3 to 6.

Engaged.

APPEL—SAMIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Samis of 2,291 Grand Concourse announce the engagement of their daughter, Annette, to Mr. Leo S. Appel.

BARNES—CHANDLER.—Mrs. George Henry Chandler of Manchester, N. H., announces the engagement of her daughter, Marigold Chandler, to Baron Salisbury Barnes of New York City and Colorado Springs, son of Mrs. Baron Steuben Barnes of St. Louis and Colorado Springs. Miss Chandler is a graduate of Smith College, class of 1918. Mr. Barnes is a graduate of the class of 1917, Dartmouth College, and served as Ensign in the United States Naval Air Service in the capacity of pilot instructor at the United States Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

BERGER—HORWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Horwitz of 814 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Byrdie M., to Mr. Irving Berger. At home Sunday evening, June 15.

BERMAN—GOODMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Goodman of 534 West 152d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances to Mr. Reuben Berman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max D. Berman of Hartford, Conn.

BIEL—ABRAHAMS.—Dr. Robert Abrahams of 338 West 88th St. announces the engagement of his daughter Eleanor Roberta to Mr. Leonard Biel.

BRODER—MILLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller of 2,095 Clay St., announce the engagement of their daughter Vivian to Harry Broder, on June 1, 1919.

BURRELL—SAPIRA.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sapira, 1,533 46th St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Ida to Mr. Louis Burrell.

COHEN—LURIE.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lurie announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Lurie of 35 East 85d St., to Mr. Herbert E. Cohen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen of 605 West 113th St.

COOPER—KRAUSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Krauss of 974 St. Nicholas Av. have announced the engagement of their daughter Ella E. to Dr. S. B. Cooper of Brooklyn.

CYPRES—HELLMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hellman, 1,040 Bryant Av., announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Sergeant Aaron E. Cypres, U. S. A., son of Mrs. Sarah Cypres, 1,080 Bryant Av.

DEITCHMAN—PORTMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Portman, 457 East 9th St., Flatbush, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadie L., to Mr. Herman Deitchman. At home Sunday afternoon, June 15, 3 to 6 o'clock.

FEINSTEIN—FALKENHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Falkenheim of 117 Taylor St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Julia, to Mr. Martin Feinstein. At home Sunday evening, June 15.

FRIEDLANDER—COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen of 949 East 165th St. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Deane to Mr. Jack Friedlander of New Haven, Conn.

GINSBERG—AUSPITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Auspitz announce betrothal of their daughter Harriet to Isador Ginsberg. No cards.

GREENBERG—DANOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Danowitz, 837 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Dr. Abraham L. Greenberg. At home Sunday afternoon, June 15.

HART—WALFISH.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Walfish of 3,810 Broadway announce the engagement of their daughter Mae to Mr. Maurice Hart, son of Mrs. Jacob Hart.

HARTMAN—KATZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Katz of 1,381 Madison Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillie, to Mr. Otto Hartman.

JANKOWITZ—MERBER.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Jankowitz announce the betrothal of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Maurice Merber. Reception Sunday, June 15, 1919, from 3 to 6 P. M., Pennsylvania Hotel ballroom.

JOSEPH—GREENBERG.—Mrs. Lizzie Greenberg, 141 West 111th St., announce the engagement of her daughter, Ethel, to Arthur B. Joseph.

KLEIN—CYPRES.—Mrs. Sarah Cypres, 1,080 Bryant Av., announces the engagement of her daughter, Bertha M., to Herman Klein, C. Y., U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Klein, 1,719 Westchester Av.

KEREN—APPEL.—Mr. and Mrs. David Appel of 2,291 Grand Concourse announce the engagement of their daughter, Birdie, to Mr. Samuel Keren of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

KOENIGSBERG—SOCOLOW.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Socolow of 1,481 Madison Av. announce the reception will be given in honor of the betrothal of their daughter, Lillian Pearl, to Mr. Henry Koenigsberg at Hotel Savoy on June 15, 8 P. M.

Engaged.

LEVY—BEN

SEE NO PROSPECT OF NEW WAR LOAN

Bankers Point to Utterances of Secretary Glass Here During Last Campaign.

MAY BE CERTIFICATE ISSUE

There Is Still an Authorized but Unissued Balance of $2,500,000,000 Victory Notes.

The declaration of William A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, made before the Legislative Committee which is investigating the housing situation, that Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass is preparing to float another Government loan, occasioned wide comment in the financial district yesterday, where it had been understood that the Victory Loan would be the final popular offering of war bonds. At the same time that Mr. Day was making his statement, E. Pusey Passmore, Governor of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, was telling the convention of the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association at Scranton, Penn., that there would be no more popular offerings. A member of the Government Loan Organization for the New York Federal Reserve District said yesterday that the actual facts probably would be found midway between the two statements.

Bankers who contributed their time and services, and who with others gave funds for advertising and other features of the last loan campaign, were assured, on the word of Secretary Glass, that there would be no more big "drives." The Secretary said this when he came to New York just before the Victory Loan campaign opened, and stuck to it all through the drive. To make another drive now, it is felt, would be a violation of this assurance. Thus, bankers feel confident that there will be no more big loans, and the organization which was got together for the previous campaigns has about been disbanded, and, bankers say, it would be virtually impossible to reassemble it.

Ignorant of Glass's Plans.

At the same time it is recognized that the Treasury will have to raise a vast sum of money in order to meet the bills incurred during the war, and which are still piling up faster than the ordinary receipts of Government are coming in. To do this, it obviously will be necessary to obtain new money, and while a good part of this may be raised through the issuance of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, it is thought likely that the Secretary of the Treasury would salute favor receiving subscriptions from the general public. Just how this may be done is not known, and to date bankers here are ignorant of any plans Mr. Glass may have formulated to accomplish it.

It is pointed out that under the last loan authorization, the Secretary was given power to issue $7,000,000,000 "in bonds or notes, of a maturity not exceeding ten years." He issued $4,500,000,000 on the Victory Loan, leaving authorized but unissued balance of $2,500,000,000, which he may avail himself of as he sees fit. With regard to this, it has been suggested that he might offer bonds of five or ten year maturity, in denominations, for sale to be carried on indefinitely, and the bonds to be dated as of the day of sale. This would be following the practice of the British Exchequer, which conducted a steady sale of bonds over several months with considerable success. Under such a plan, the Treasury could make use of the so-called Government Loan Organization, which is still using the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. It would not require that the Liberty Loan organizations were got together in each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts, and it would not cause the nervous and financial strain entailed by the big drives.

May Issue Certificates.

Opposition to this plan is not wanting. The very decided falling off in the sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps in recent months has given rise to the belief that the public has lost its zest for war loan investment. Total sales last month amounted to only $8,558,198, the smallest total for any month since the sale of these stamps was begun in December, 1917. During the first month in which sales were really substantial, with a total of $70,986,041. Since then, in four months, the sales have only been $42,969,940, and many competent observers believe that the Treasury would enjoy no greater success in offering definitive bonds of small denominations than it is having with the stamps.

Treasury certificates of indebtedness may be issued for maturities up to one year. The Treasury has not issued any of such long duration as that, but it may do so if it wishes. In fact, there has been some talk in Mr. Glass is considering the feasibility of doing so now. Of course, if he should refund most of the certificates for three and four months, and most of them have been taken by banks. As denominations so far have been issued, a few in the hands of private [illegible] this small denomination [illegible] enough of an attraction to induce a class of investors to buy certificates is that comparatively few persons, who prefer [illegible] pieces as a matter [illegible] denominations, too. [illegible] entry upon [illegible] with some form of per- [illegible] any offering is evident from [illegible] has made from time to time. [illegible] was in New York to launch the [illegible] drive he said that he [illegible] was the thrift organization [illegible] made a [illegible] of the Treasury De- [illegible] committees have [illegible] these thrift cam- [illegible] considering [illegible] thrift and sav- [illegible] children. Another is [illegible] touching adults. [illegible] organizations have been [illegible] of protecting in- [illegible] with the idea of [illegible] to invest which [illegible] result of the propa- [illegible] the Liberty Loan

GLASS REPEATS DENIAL OF NEW LOAN PROJECTS

Secretary Says That Published Reports "Create a Mistaken and Harmful Impression."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, issued a statement tonight in which he repeated his announcement that the department had no intention of staging another Liberty Loan campaign.

The Glass statement was issued because of the testimony given yesterday before the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing, in New York, by William A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The statement by Mr. Glass reads:

"Published stories concerning future [illegible] financing create a mistaken [illegible] impression. There has been [illegible] in the situation nor in the [illegible] plans. These were correctly stated on April 14, 1919, in my official announcement of the terms of the Victory Loan, as follows:

"This will be the last Liberty Loan. Although as the remaining war bills are presented future borrowing must be [illegible], I anticipate that the requirements of the Government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income, can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditures, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty Loans."

ASSAILS LANE FARM PLAN.

Boies Says Men with Land to Sell Back the Project.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Representative Boies, Republican, of Iowa, testifying today before the House Public Lands Committee, attacked Secretary Lane's plan for farms for soldiers and sailors as "a scheme primarily backed by men who have land—swamp, stump, or arid—to dispose of," saying that he voiced the sentiment of the Iowa delegation in Congress. He urged that the Government give the men cash, "with no strings attached."

Mr. Boies said that while he regarded Secretary Lane and many supporters of the proposed legislation as sincere in their efforts to aid the service men, the judgment of other supporters "might be challenged because of their interest."

"Thousands are at work," he added, "to foist this colossal reclamation scheme on the country."

Captain Ellis Bashore, demobilization officer at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, told the committee that a recent straw vote of 700 soldiers at the camp showed that 87 per cent. desired to acquire farms under the proposed Lane plan. He added that from talks with the men he was convinced that they preferred to receive land rather than cash bonuses.

MAURETANIA A PALACE AGAIN

Cunarder Arrives Rehabilitated as Before the War.

The Cunard liner Mauretania, looking as she did before the war, with her dining saloon refurnished and with a soft carpet on the floor, arrived yesterday after touching at Halifax, where she landed 4,000 Canadian soldiers. She brought 100 passengers. Prominent among them were Sir Arbuthnot Lane and Dr. Graham Little, who will represent the Royal Society of Medicine at the International Medical Congress at Atlantic City June 9 to 13.

Lieutenant Frederick R. King of 20 East Eighty-fourth Street returned after two years' service in the Intelligence Department. From January to May he was on duty with the Peace Conference, detailed on a mission to the Czechoslovaks.

"The Czechoslovaks have the staunchest nation I have observed in Europe," he said. "They are attending to their internal affairs in an admirable manner. They are enthusiastic admirers of the United States. The most wonderful thing they have done since the armistice has been the handling of foods sent in by trainloads by the Interallied Food Commission. Bolshevism has had little influence there as a disorganizing power."

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, is here for a rest and change of scene. Other arrivals were: James French, chief surveyor for Lloyd's in the United States; William H. Allison, Commissary Superintendent of the Cunard Line in the United States, and T. B. Catto, Chairman of the Allied Governments' Provision Export Commission in the United States and Canada.

"I was most impressed," Mr. Catto said, "with the deep feeling of appreciation of the British people for the food furnished by America during the war, especially during the critical period of the months of 1918."

COURSES AT CITY COLLEGE.

Special Instruction to Fit Soldiers as Construction Foremen.

The College of the City of New York has announced extensive courses for the Summer session. Besides the usual courses in liberal arts and sciences courses will be offered in accounting, law, engineering, stenography, and advertising. Instruction to fit returned war veterans for jobs in the engineering departments of the city and State also will be given.

A practical course will be the construction, repair, and operation of automobiles. Driving lessons and locating and remedying engine troubles will feature the work. The aeronautical laboratories of the college, containing equipment valued at $85,000, including two dismantled airplanes, will be devoted to training men for flying schools, for work for the aircraft and motor companies, and for jobs as draftsmen, designers, and aeronautical engineers.

In addition, courses will be given in amateur and advanced photography, textiles, proofreading and printing technique. Secretarial courses will include intensive stenographic training with graded speed classes and typewriting. Most of the courses will begin early in July and extend through two months. Sessions will be held in the main buildings at 139th Street and St. Nicholas Terrace, and in the Commerce Building at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 7.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week were:

Sales.	Stocks.	Price.
1	Arlington Mills	137½
5	Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co. pf., ex-div.	100
8	Chapin Valve Mfg. Co. pf., ex-div.	100
1	Dwight Mfg. Co., ex-div.	112
50	Fairbanks Co.	103¾
100	Fairbanks Co. pf.	104
15	Hood Rubber Co.	107
10	Hood Rubber Co. pf.	94½
2	King Philip Mills	230
5	King Philip Mills pf.	135½
20	Mass. Cotton Mills	83½
67	Merrimac Chemical Co.	67
5	Nashawena Mills	193
10	Nashua Mfg. Co.	280
5	Nashua Mfg. Co. pf.	102½
17	Sharp Mfg. Co.	118½@120
10	Sullivan Machinery Co.	140
100	U. S. Worsted Co. 2d pf.	50½
5	U. S. Worsted Co. pf.	80
50	Walter Baker Co., Ltd.	130½@131
17	Waltham Watch Co. pf.	90
10	Whitman Mills	197

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alpha	.07	.10	Jackson	.04	
Andes	.17	.20	Mexican	.45	
Best & Belcher	.19	.20	Ophir	1.10	
Bullion	.05	.06	Overman	.03	
Caledonia	.14	.15	Potosi	.06	
Confidence	.21	.25	Sav. Belcher	.05	
Con. Virginia	1.55	1.65	Sierra Nevada	.10	
Exchequer	.10	.11	Union Con.	.30	
Gould & Curry	.09	.10	Concordia	.14	
Hale & Norcross	.23	.25			

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Keystone	.12
Cash Boy	.08	Kerrick	.21
Gipsy Queen	.03	Liberty	.07
Great Western	.03	Myra	.20
Jim Butler	.33	North Divide	.07
McNamara	.88	Northwestern	.13
McNamara Cres.	.25	Operator	.07
Midway	.40	Reno	.10
Mizpah	.10	Revert	.45
Monarch Pitts.	.06	Rosetta	.10
North Star	.08	Royal	.14
Rescue	.14	Silver Divide	.24
Tonopah Extens.	2.75	Silver King	.23
Tonopah 76	.14	Syndicate	.06
West End	1.87½	Toggery	.25
West Tonopah	.17	Tonopah Divide	8.80
Allied	.15	Tonopah Dividend	.49
Alta	.39	Victory	.01
Annex	.12	Western	.17
Apex	.14	Wilson	.04
Argentine	.13	Zone	.04
Belcher	.48	GOLDFIELD.	
Belcher Extens'n	.83	Atlanta	.04
Ben Hur	.19	Booth	.69
Brougher	1.72½	Consolidated	.18
Butte	.09	Daisy	.03
Calumet	.05	Florence	.40
Chariot	.06	G. Development	.18
Consolidated	.05	Great Bend	.03
Divide City	.02	Jumbo Extension	.10
Divide Extension	1.80	Kewanas	.03
East Divide	.35	Lone Star	.08
Frisco	.07	Merger	.04
Florence	.30	Silver Pick	.08
Giant	.08	Spearhead	.04
Gold Reef	.43	Manhattan Cons.	.03
Gold Wedge	.06	Mayflower	.08
Grimm	.21	Nevada Hills	.04
Hasbrouck	.82	Packard	.02
Hennessey	.19	Rand	.10
High Divide	.15	Rochester	.20
Homestake	.14	Round Mountain	.28
Horseshoe	.97	Simon	2.05
Hull City	.05	Simon Extension	.18
Jims	.12	White Caps	.21
Junior	.80		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	3½	3¾	Isabella	4⅞	5¼
Dr. J'pot	8	8¼	Mary McK.	7	8¼
Elkton	4½	6	Portland	98	101
El Paso	15	20	U. Gold M.	17½	18½
Golden Cy.	155	160	Rose Nicol.	13½	14½
Granite	15	—			

RESERVE BANKS GIVE UP SOME WAR PAPER

$181,900,000 Reduction in Holdings Is Due to Redemption of Certificates on June 3.

GAIN IN OTHER DISCOUNTS

Heavy Withdrawals of Government Funds Reduce the Federal Balance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Aggregate reductions of $181,900,000 in war paper holdings, in connection with the redemption of Treasury certificates due June 3, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at the close of business on June 6, 1919.

Other discounts on hand increased $3,600,000, and acceptances holdings $14,700,000. War paper held under rediscount for other Federal Reserve Banks increased from $113,900,000 to $115,200,000, while similar holdings of acceptances, i. e., bank acceptances purchased from other banks, with the latter's indorsement, declined from $855,000 to $200,000.

The total of acceptances on hand includes also $31,900,000 of bank acceptances purchased from other banks without the latter's indorsement. An increase of $36,800,000 in the Treasury certificates on hand represents largely temporary certificates issued to banks to cover advances to the Government pending receipts of funds from depositary institutions, and to a lesser extent one year 2 per cent. certificates deposited with the Treasury to secure Federal Reserve Bank note circulation. Total investments show a net decrease of $137,600,000.

Heavy withdrawals of Government funds reduced the balance to the credit of the Government by $115,400,000, while members' reserve deposits show a gain of $49,000,000. Net deposits show a decline of $113,800,000, while Federal Reserve Notes in circulation fell off $6,300,000. On the other hand the banks' cash reserves, owing largely to the considerable deposits of gold by the Government and the purchase of gold imported from Canada, increased by $15,200,000. As the result the reserve percentage of the banks shows a rise for the week from 51.8 to 53.7 per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Resources.	Due to Members.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$112,397,000	$165,622,000	$340,351,000	$101,567,000	$178,771,000
2—New York	766,149,000	725,389,000	1,781,620,000	710,129,000	736,874,000
3—Philadelphia	131,239,000	173,882,000	368,873,000	106,214,000	207,352,000
4—Cleveland	213,014,000	144,639,000	427,749,000	150,783,000	155,094,000
5—Richmond	66,854,000	95,003,000	234,614,000	53,204,000	114,780,000
6—Atlanta	71,085,000	83,203,000	201,542,000	48,656,000	115,569,000
7—Chicago	415,315,000	244,983,000	764,919,000	235,740,000	421,046,000
8—St. Louis	85,148,000	68,883,000	224,332,000	60,359,000	103,809,000
9—Minneapolis	78,138,000	55,031,000	157,101,000	53,578,000	82,629,000
10—Kansas City	79,991,000	82,216,000	234,519,000	75,068,000	97,102,000
11—Dallas	32,437,000	53,040,000	121,474,000	43,154,000	46,122,000
12—San Francisco	149,437,000	125,970,000	319,926,000	80,734,000	193,969,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates	$354,969,000	$346,418,000	$463,622,000
Gold settlement fund	581,055,000	566,742,000	417,675,000
Gold with foreign agencies			51,290,000
Total gold held by banks	$936,024,000	$883,380,000	$932,577,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,139,508,000	1,181,725,000	938,285,000
Gold redemption fund	128,272,000	122,658,000	28,437,000
Total gold reserve	$2,201,804,000	$2,187,763,000	$1,919,299,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	68,539,000	67,868,000	58,461,000
Total reserves	$2,270,343,000	$2,255,106,000	$1,977,724,000
Bills discounted; Secured by Government war obligations	1,620,994,000	1,802,898,000	827,025,000
All other	190,130,000	186,499,000	257,457,000
Bills bought in open market	198,307,000	183,650,000	248,542,000
Total bills on hand	$2,009,431,000	$2,173,042,000	$1,333,024,000
United States Government bonds	27,129,000	27,131,000	64,484,000
U. S. Victory notes	833,000	833,000	
United States certificates of indebtedness	227,553,000	201,800,000	*32,601,000
All other earning assets			694,000
Total earning assets	$2,264,446,000	$2,402,056,000	$1,330,813,000
Bank premises	10,986,000	10,986,000	
Uncollected items deduct from gross dep.	650,757,000	634,639,000	402,529,000
Five per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	8,868,000	8,963,000	637,000
All other resources	10,042,000	10,035,000	
Total resources	$5,215,442,000	$5,321,785,000	$3,711,763,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$82,652,000	$82,589,000	$75,662,000
Surplus	49,496,000	49,496,000	1,134,000
Government deposits	26,058,000	141,479,000	179,876,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,706,104,000	1,656,118,000	1,449,486,000
Deferred availability items	497,349,000	517,638,000	289,971,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	134,384,000	150,324,000	160,569,000
Total gross deposits	$2,362,875,000	$2,465,559,000	$1,978,903,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,513,037,000	2,519,292,000	1,639,579,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	169,246,000	168,427,000	9,580,000
All other liabilities	38,166,000	36,452,000	6,855,000
Total liabilities	$5,215,442,000	$5,321,785,000	$3,711,763,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	53.7%	51.8%	61.5%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35 per cent against net deposit liabilities	66.5%	64.1%	....

*Includes one-year Treasury notes.

Weekly Reserve Board Statement On Banking Conditions In Country

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's regular weekly statement of total debits to deposit account, reported through the Federal Reserve Banks by about 150 of the country's more important Clearing Houses. Transactions cover the weekly periods ended Wednesday, May 28, 1919, and June 4, 1919.

The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative data by Reserve districts for 153 centres reporting complete data for both weeks. Figures of reporting Clearing Houses by Federal Reserve districts are as follows:

	Debits to Individual Account. Week Ended May 28, 1919.	Week Ended June 4, 1919.	Debits to Banks and Bankers' Account. Week Ended June 4, 1919.	Week Ended June 4, 1918.
New York	$4,600,303,000	$4,983,450,000	$1,622,477,000	$1,624,836,000
Albany	20,728,000	23,086,000	12,508,000	12,134,000
Binghamton	3,079,000	3,095,000		
Buffalo	56,515,000	71,258,000	8,211,000	8,295,000
Passaic	3,250,000	3,744,000	421,000	397,000
Rochester	23,868,000	33,355,000	499,000	447,000
Syracuse	11,707,000	12,856,000	647,000	572,000
New York	$4,719,568,000	$5,131,754,000	$1,644,763,000	$1,647,081,000
Boston	413,750,000	413,750,000	190,874,000	206,137,000
Philadelphia	367,380,000	352,348,000	381,908,000	427,602,000
Cleveland	444,226,000	506,893,000	446,783,000	533,192,000
Richmond	132,028,000	142,606,000	128,545,000	117,070,000
Atlanta	200,958,000	187,914,000	148,696,000	138,892,000
Chicago	849,147,000	936,725,000	848,803,000	734,223,000
St. Louis	193,815,000	209,937,000	101,104,000	102,049,000
Minneapolis	137,878,000	139,234,000	161,438,000	136,080,000
Kansas City	263,580,000	246,459,000	211,104,000	192,122,000
Dallas	111,956,000	116,767,000	162,621,000	162,930,000
San Francisco	384,784,000	372,896,000	265,567,000	260,267,000
Total	$8,200,689,000	$8,771,405,000	$4,804,051,000	$4,861,134,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 7.—Twenty-one new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $370,350, were chartered today. They include:

Barra Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. W. B. Dana, J. M. Cretin, R. D. Burchard, 808 Broadway.

Casalino Cont. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. and J. Casalino, S. J. Jacobs, 878 Briggs Av., Brooklyn.

Century Drug Sundries Corp., Manhattan, $8,000; L. Rosen, F. Alexander, S. Lorner, 233 Broadway.

Kinney, Cohn & Goleno, Inc., Manhattan, mercantile business, $10,000; F. M. Kinney, G. T. Brown, M. Goino, 416-417 East 115th St.

Eastern District Paper Box Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. L. Salkin, A. Saffir, S. Akelmacher, 163 Vermont Av., Brooklyn.

Edith Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. and H. Greenberg, D. Hirsh, 1,461 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Woodlawn Coal Co., Bronx, $15,000; H. Lucas, H. H. and M. Meyer, Sherwood Park, Yonkers.

Berman & Katz, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; I. Maris, R. R. Reuben, J. M. Katz, 26 West 27th St.

Merchants Navigation Corp., Manhattan, $250,000; A. B. Kerr, C. F. Hoffman, E. O. Holter, 60 Broadway.

Axelrod, Friedman & Feraht, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Axelrod, J. M. Friedman, M. I. Feraht, Middle Village, L. I.

Rae Silk Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; L. R. Posner, S. Maher, A. Wald, 217 Broadway.

The Clondruck Realty Corp., Queens, $20,000; R. M. Ercoglano, Clements, L. Druckerman, Ozone Park, L. I.

Pierceless Tier Co., Bronx, fifty shares common stock no par value; active capital $5,000; H. L. Lorber, C. Pechner, S. Weinger, 734 East 180th St., Bronx.

Marine Syndicate, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; W. A. Bacchus, G. N. Bonadie, J. V. Willis, 110 West 135th St.

Jefferson Straw Works, Inc., Manhattan, women's and children's hats, $10,000; B. and P. Kessner, J. Rabinowitz, 68 East 102d St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Remington Typewriter Co., Manhattan, $22,000,000 to $22,925,000.

American Merchant Marine Insurance Co., Manhattan, $400,000 to $800,000.

Goldfarb & Stein, Inc., Manhattan, $7,500 to $15,000.

National Furniture Co., Jamestown, $15,000 to $250,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Wilford Hall Laboratories, Manhattan, to The William Roberts Laboratories, Inc.

David Cohen Co., Manhattan, to George W. Seaman, Inc.

Katz Polacek Realty and Const. Co., Manhattan, to Katz Polacek, Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Grape Ola Products Corp., Del., make beverages, $1,500,000; Rep., W. H. Johnson, 12 West 22d St.

Gamsinch & Co. of Mexico, Inc., Del., American Rep. of above firm $50,000; Rep., C. Page, 120 Broadway.

American Fuel and Transp. Co., Del., $3,000,000; Rep., A. McCausland, 111 Broadway.

REVOCATION.

Grape Ola Corp., Del., The Grape Ola Co., Delaware.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Baker & Kahn Amusement Co., Manhattan.

Steffens, Jones & Co., Manhattan.

Doubleese Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 7.—Charters filed:

Southwestern Industries Co., $50,000,000; L. B. Phillips, M. Jacobs of Dover.

United Motor Transport Lines, Inc., $13,000,000.

National Drug Stores Corp., $6,700,000; T. L. Croteau, F. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Usold Tire Corp., $5,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Ansonia Oil Co., T. L. Croteau, F. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Huron Metals Co., $5,000,000; T. L. Croteau, F. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Atlantic Navigation Corp., $1,000,000; H. Victor Crawford, J. W. Boaner, Reese D. Alsop, of New York.

Beacon Tire and Rubber Co., $1,000,000; R. W. Crissey, B. F. Moore, Kent, Ohio; J. R. Riley, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Big Sinking Petroleum Co., $500,000; L. B. Phillips, A. M. Cobb of Dover.

The Douglass Oil Co., $500,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

Texas Jack Oil Co., $500,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey of Wilmington.

Landis Navigation Co., $200,000; David Cohen, Joseph S. Zeman, Warren R. Palmer, all of New York.

Home Pastry Co., $40,000; Jonathan M. Brown, A. G. Walsh, M. Murphy of Wilmington.

Perfect Sleeve Ironer Mfg. Co., $30,000; C. H. Boynes, A. A. Myers, O. D. Duffin, all of Louisville, Ky.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Kentucky Petroleum Producing Co. to Tex Ken Oil Corp., New York.

Montreal Stock Transactions.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 7.—The market this morning was extremely active and the tone was generally firm around top prices. The sales totaled 13,079 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	—Ames	43	43	43
30	—Ames pf.	88	87½	88
125	—Asbestos	76¾	76¾	76¾
60	—Asbestos pf.	84	84	84
844	—Brazilian	59	59	59
2,187	—Brompton	65¼	64¾	64¾
118	—Canadian Car	31¾	31	31¾
	—Canadian Car pf.	90	90	90
22	—Canadian S. S.	55¾	51½	52
10	—Canadian S. S. pf.	87	86	86½
250	—Canadian Locomotive	75	74¾	74¾
3,776	—Con. Smelters	30	29	29
200	—MacDonald	28	27½	28
620	—Dominion Steel	67¾	67¼	67¾
45	—Dominion Textile	116	116	116
20	—Montreal Cot.	224	224	224
	—Montreal Power	90	90	90¼
	—Penman's	94¾	94¼	94¾
	—Quebec Ry.	21	20½	21
	—Riordan	125¼	127½	125¼
	—Shawinigan	124½	124	124½
1,530	—Spanish Riv.	29	27	27
200	—Spanish Riv. pf.	104	104	103¼
20	—Steel of Canada	224	224	224
	—Steel of Canada pf.	99	99	99
	—St. Lawrence Flour	111¾	110	110
867	—Dominion Glass	57	57	57
	—Dominion Glass pf.	87½	87½	87½
60	—Wabasso Cot.	95	95	95

PLAN CORPORATIONS TO FINANCE EXPORTS

Steel, Copper, Wood, Tobacco, and Other Products May Follow Cotton Trade's Lead.

FOR CENTRAL CREDIT BODY

Business Interests and Government Officials Urge Trade Revival to End Europe's Unrest.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—With a view to quieting the unrest in Europe by hastening a return to normal economic conditions, financial interests in New York, with the assistance of the Federal Reserve Board, are giving consideration to the formation of group export corporations for wood, copper, steel, tobacco, and other American products, similar to that organized to handle foreign sales of cotton.

It is planned to give the group corporations the backing of a central securities corporation, which would draw its funds from the investing public, furnishing perhaps hundreds of millions of dollars to finance the shipment of raw materials to the countries lately at war, so that they may return to work and pay off their debts to this country.

Government officials believe that no more important project now is under consideration as a reconstruction measure, and point to the disturbed condition of the foreign exchange market as showing the necessity for some action to end present abnormal conditions.

The International Cotton Corporation's operations will be watched closely by bankers, and the results utilized in the organization of such other group corporations as may be needed. A great advantage in having a concern to handle each material being that the funds to start work can be raised in the section of country most vitally interested in that particular industry.

As the initial funds of each corporation were exhausted by financing shipments abroad, they would obtain additional money from the Central Securities Corporation, which would take as collateral the European securities placed to the credit of the group corporation. With such ample security and the possibility of offering an attractive return, perhaps 6 per cent., it is believed that debentures offered by the Central Corporation to the public would find ready sale. It is planned that the Central Corporation would be flexible in organization, starting with a small capital and enlarging as the export financing developed.

Present world conditions are pointed to by Government officials as evidence of the need for some such machinery as is contemplated in the export and central corporations. Long-term credits are needed by Europe, and raw materials, rather than finished products, except where the latter are to be used in reviving producing powers.

Belgian interests, which recently obtained a short-term credit of $50,000,000 in New York, have been unable to utilize any of the money, because the exchange rate is so adverse that the money would cost perhaps $9 per cent. An even worse situation exists in France and Italy. In the opinion of financial experts, and will continue for several years, until those countries rehabilitate their industries and reduce their indebtedness.

Government credits to the Allies now total approximately $9,310,000,000, leaving only $690,000,000 of the amount authorized. That is too small, it is believed, to finance the exports needed, and is said to be another reason for calling on private initiative in solving the question of credits.

The War Finance Corporation is said to be ready to take the obligations of the Exports Corporations, if the public does not, although such a contingency is not expected.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Anaconda's Output During May Was 13,500,000 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 7.—Anaconda in May produced 13,500,000 pounds of copper, compared with 13,750,000 pounds in April and 28,400,000 in May of last year.

Inspiration production was 6,200,000 pounds in May, against 5,900,000 pounds in April and 10,280,000 in April a year ago.

The Old Dominion Smelter output in May was 2,564,000 pounds, compared with 2,389,000 in April and 3,329,000 in April, 1918.

In the four months ended April 30, Arizona Commercial turned out 3,386,000 pounds of copper from ore that averaged 5.7 per cent., or nearly 120 pounds of metal a ton.

Early in January last the East Butte Copper Company had close to 9,000,000 pounds of copper in surplus, most of which was produced at the high cost of 1918. This metal was disposed of before February ended, and the company has been steadily selling its metal during the last few months at prices ranging from 15⅛ to 16⅝ cents a pound.

More than a week ago Massachusetts Consolidated sold 800,000 pounds of copper at 16½ cents.

The June output of the New Cornelia Copper Company is announced to 1,866,000 pounds of copper, compared with 2,474,000 pounds in April, 2,634,000 in March, and 5,028,000 in February.

During June the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company turned out 2,845,000 pounds of copper, compared with 3,150,000 pounds in April, and 3,726,000 in March. In May last 4,768,000 pounds were produced.

Fall River Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 7.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton mill stocks:

Stock.	Bid.	Ask.
American Linen	120	..
Arkwright	170	..
Barnard	135	..
Border City	120	..
Bourne	106	..
Chace	160	..
Charlton	140	..
Connecticut	100	..
Cornell	175	..
Davis	150	..
Davol	115	..
Flint	300	..
Globe Yarn	100	..
Globe Yarn pf.	95	..
Granite	130	..
Hargraves	91	..
King Philip	175	..
Laurel Lake	112	..
Lincoln	127¼	..
Luther	150	..
Mechanics'	123¾	..
Merchants'	172	..
Narragansett	147½	..
Osborn	121	..
Parker	91	..
Pilgrim	115	..
Pilgrim pf.	103½	..
Pocasset	139	..
R. Borden	167½	..
Sagamore	285	..
Sanford Spin.	100	103
Sanford Spin pf.	..	..
Seaconnet	122¼	..
Shove	123	..
Stafford	130	..
Stevens	118	..
Tecumseh	130	..
Troy O. and W.	600	..
Union Cotton	235	..
Wampanoag	125	..
Westamoo	140	..

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Cloudy and showers Sun. fair Mon.

S. Car., Fla., and Ga.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Mich.—Cloudy Sun.; fair Mon.

Ohio.—Cloudy Sun.; fair Mon.

Ill. and Iowa.—Unsettled but mostly fair Sun. and Mon.

Wis.—Unsettled Sun. and Mon.

Minn.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.

N. Dak.—Fair Sun. and Mon., cooler in e. and s.

S. Dak.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; cooler Sun.

Okla.—Possibly unsettled Sun. and Mon.

Kan.—Possibly showers Sun. and Mon.

La.—Sun. fair; Mon. cloudy.

Ark.—Sun. and Mon. cloudy.

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Special low summer rates now. Estimates free.
Gimbels Fur Storage Vaults on the Premises.
Cold, dry air storage. Guarantee against loss or damage.
A postal or telephone call (Knickerbocker 5100—Extension 34) brings our auto
"Furriers Since 1842"

For Other Gimbel News See Pages 14 and 15

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

New Styles in Voile Blouses at $2
Is This Monday's "Main Floor Special"
A blouse or two to tuck away in the week-end suit-case—all quite exceptional at the price.
High and low-neck styles. One model with a round-neck scalloped organdy collar. Blouses with touches of hand-embroidery or hand drawn-work. Sizes 34 to 46.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Special Purchase from John and James Dobson---Bellevue Wilton Carpets

The Entire Stock Standing at a Valuation of $30,000.00 bought so advantageously that it will be sold for $20,000.00.

Hotels, City and Country Clubs, Great Estates, Offices, and all who need large quantities of the very finest Floor Covering can take advantage of this Sale, for in some colors there is as much as 1,500 yards.

This Bellevue Wilton Carpet is made without seams up to 9 feet wide

Plain Colors only, in the richest shades of Taupe, Green, Blue, Rose and Mole.

Dobson Bellevue Wilton Carpets

27 in. wide	$4.32 yd.	54 in. wide	$8.60 yd.
36 in. wide	$5.83 yd.	9 ft. wide	$17.20 yd.

GIMBELS CARPET SECTION—Sixth Floor



Blouses That Are More Than Half a Summer Costume

for their loveliness calls for just a simple skirt—and there you are!

The Famous June Sale of Blouses Is a Summer Blouse Fashion Review

(D) Collar and Jabot Blouse of flesh-pink or white Georgette crepe; trimmed with white Valenciennes-pattern lace..... $5.95

(E) Slipover Blouse of white organdy; neck-line, middy-band and sleeves in a self-binding fashion laced and threaded with navy blue moire ribbon..... $7.95

(F) "Casaque" of natural-color silk pongee, charmingly wool embroidered in various colors..... $8.95

(G) "Casaque" of imported white voile with round bib collar. Valenciennes pattern lace edged. Tie-sash of heavy satin ribbon $5.00

(H) Oval-neckline Blouse of Georgette crepe beaded with satin ribbon. Beige with ruby ribbon; white or flesh-pink with French blue $6.95

--Offering Values Incomparable--

GIMBELS BLOUSE SALON—Third Floor

Picturesque Millinery for June Festivities and the Resort Season

have their inspiration in the gay, decorative modes that fashionable Paris is wearing at the race meetings of Maisons-Lafitte and Longchamps.

The Gimbel French Millinery Salon

is a mirror of the last word mode as it appears in Paris. There are not two hats alike, yet the variety is unending. Each is a perfect creation, from the hands of artists in the Gimbel workrooms.

For this Summertime of sheer, fragile, Summer-tinted frocks are these exquisite completing notes in Millinery:

Leghorns, draped in Chiffon and Wool Embroidered
Hats of Dotted Swiss and Organdy
Hair Hats, Delicately Flower-Edged
Bright-Color Turbans Banded with Hachle
Hats of Valenciennes Frilled Laces
Hats of Pastel-Tint Organdy



Hats of Leghorn Draped in Candy-Color Ribbons
Turbans of White Violets or Lily of the Valley

$15 to $75

THE GIMBEL FRENCH MILLINERY SALON—Third Floor

Summer Furniture, Very Varied in Design and Moderate in Price

Reed, Cane, Fibre, Hickory

Featured at Gimbels for Coolness and Comfort.

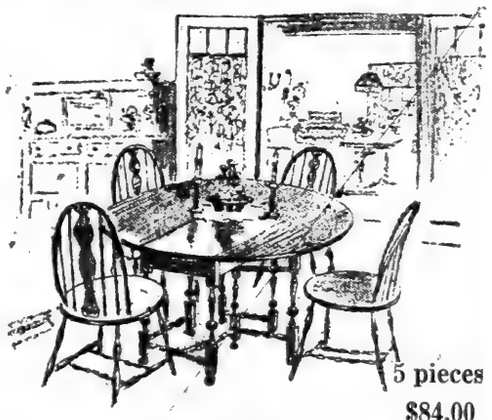
Complete Family of Gate-Leg Tables

in all sizes. Some are in Mahogany, some in Mahogany finish.

Size when open:

54 inch diameter,	$48.00
48 inch diameter,	$36.00
48 inch x 34 inch,	$24.00
42 inch x 34 inch,	$22.50
40 inch x 26 inch,	$17.50
34 inch x 26 inch,	$15.00

Each table equipped with Drawer



5 pieces $84.00

Sold Separately as Follows:

Table has drawer. Top when open, 48 in. x 34 in., $24.00
Colonial type Chair, with shaped panel in back. Wood saddle seat, $15.00

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

A New Bathing Suit Added to the Broadest Bathing Suit Varieties in New York



$19.50

Of quality satin or taffeta in a rich, deep black; with its basque bodice, little string-wide belt, and all-ruffle skirt—it is indeed a costume that might well tempt one to keep promenading. $19.50—although it looks much more expensive.

If you are thinking "bathing suits" here are several reasons why you should come to Gimbels:
—Materials are carefully chosen for superlative quality at each price.
—Lines are carefully cut for perfect fitting.
—Varieties include suits for every type of person; every Summer plan; every price one wishes to spend.
—Exclusive Gimbel style-originations offer exclusiveness of mode.
—There are plenty of black suits and plenty in the new sports colors and combinations.

Expert Shoppers Declare Gimbel Prices, for Equal Bathing Suit Items, Lower Than Anywhere.

Suits of satin, taffeta, surf cloth, wool Jersey, tricotine, and combinations of materials. A price-range of $5 to $32.50.

Capes of rubberized sateen, in stripes or single colors, $12.50.

Beach Bags at $1.95; Beach Hats and Caps at 50c. to $2.95; Beach Sandals and Shoes at 65c to $3.95.

Plenty of bathing suit styles for girls and children.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S AND MISSES' BATHING SUIT SALONS—Third Floor

At $15 to $35---Summer Dresses of Dainty, Well-bred Smartness

Summer Silks—Summer Cottons

So irresistible—so cool—so low-priced—who would resist the temptation of owning several?

At $15 — Silk Pongees—mind you! Ask what this material costs by the yard—to appreciate these values. New, Summer-mode fashions.

Dresses of Summer-color Organdy combined with matching-tone Gingham. Straightline fashions, with "string belts." Single-tone, Summer-color Organdies.

At $18.75—Dresses of **Embroidered Imported Voile** trimmed with white cotton Gabardine.

Honeycomb dotted Organdy, combined with White Organdies in a "love" of a model.

At $35—Pastel-Color Georgette Crepe Dresses trimmed solely with the new silk "ostrich" fringe.



$16.50

$29.50

At $29.50—**White Crepe de Chine** polka dotted in Summer colors, and trimmed with white Organdy.

White French Voiles handsomely bead embroidered.

New Street-shade Silk Dresses, Too—In Taffeta, Printed Chiffon—Georgette Crepe.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S FASHION SALON—Third Floor.

Aerolux Porch Screens

Add Another Room to Your Home By Enclosing Your Porch

Made of thin splints of wood, so that they are flexible, thus being easily lowered or raised, giving perfect ventilation.

Narrow splints colors are green-and-white, olive, tan, grey.
Wide splints colors are green, and tan.
Complete, Ready to Hang.

Aerolux Veranda Shades

Width x Drop	
3¼ ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$2.50
4 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	3.15
5¼ ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	4.75
6 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	5.60
7¼ ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	6.90
8 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	7.50
9¼ ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	9.00
10 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	10.00
12 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	12.50

Aerolux Bungalow Shades

Width x Drop	
3¼ ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	$2.10
4 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	2.75
5¼ ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	3.85
6 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	4.50
7¼ ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	5.60
8 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	6.15
9¼ ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	7.25
10 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	8.10
12 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	10.45

Mosquito Canopies

Fine close mesh net, baby carriage size at 85c. and $1.50. Crib size at $4.25.
Single bed size at $5.50. Full bed size at $7.00.
Also some sample canopies, slightly soiled, at reduced prices.

GIMBELS—PORCH SCREENS SECTION—Sixth Floor

Annual June Sale of Silver-Plated Hollowware, Bought Several Months Ago; Offered Monday at Substantial Savings

The beautiful, yet inexpensive **Sheffield Reproductions and Quadruple Plated Ware,** suitable for Wedding Gifts, Anniversary Gifts, Engagement Presents—or for use in one's own home—Priced Most Attractively.

Butter Dishes, $6.00
Butler and bright finish, with attractive shield design.

4 Pc. After Dinner Coffee Set, $22.50
Coffee pot, sugar bowl, creamer, and tray; fluted design.

Fruit Bowl, $6.00
Pierced design; Butler and bright finish; footed.

Water Pitcher, $12.00
Tall model in plain finish.

Bread Tray, $2.75
Butler finish; pierced border.

Castor for Salt and Pepper, $1.00

Colonial Candlestick, $1.60
Plain burnished.

GIMBELS SILVERWARE SECTION—Main Floor

Vegetable Dish, $6.75
Sheffield reproduction in Butler and bright finish; lock handle.

Baking Dish, $5.50
Butler and bright finish, porcelain lined.

Condiment Set, $2.75
Tray, bottles for oil, vinegar, salt and pepper; gallery design.

Meat Dishes

12 inch	$5.00
14 inch	$6.00
16 inch	$7.50

A Beautiful Colonial Pump *The Dixie*---$10.00

The picture cannot do justice to the grace and elegance of this dainty pump. It can be worn either with Bow (*as illustrated*) or with Buckle.

An exceptional shoe, so built as to have beautiful, slender lines in every width.

The tongue is designed to give ease to the woman with a high arch.

Black Glazed Kid	$10.00
Patent Colt	$10.00
Black Satin	$10.00
White Washable Kid	$10.50

All with hand-turned soles, and high-arched Louis heels.



$10.00

Gimbels Women's Shoe Shop—Second Floor.

Extraordinary Purchase of

Manufacturer's Samples—Women's Silk Underthings

Almost 200 pieces to offer—think how many pretty pink and white lace-trimmed underthings that means. From such an assortment you will find it a matter of a few minutes to select all the summer lingerie you will need. There are all sizes in the collection, but not all sizes in all styles.

Envelope Chemises, $3.95
Fashioned of crepe de chine and washable satins, trimmed with fine laces, ribbons, hemstitchings, shirrings and dainty rose buds. Some with built up shoulders; others with ribbon straps.

Nightgowns at $6.05
Mostly crepe de chines, some satins. Attractively trimmed with fine laces, ribbons, rose buds, hemstitching and shirring. A few bloomers and Envelope Chemises in this lot.

VERY SPECIAL—Nainsook Nightgowns at $2
Empire style, yoke and sleeves of fine Valenciennes lace, with ribbon drawn through and finished with bow.

GIMBELS—LINGERIE SECTION—Second Floor

5,000 Pieces---Cut Glass

Many New Designs, New Shapes and Richly Cut

ONE-THIRD OFF

As an Evidence of the Elegance of this offering and the Suitability as **a Gift to the June Bride,** here is a

Cut Glass Bowl, $3.95
8 in. in diameter, and suitable for Fruit, or Salad.
(Illustrated below)

Cut Glass Vase, $4.95
12 inches Tall. A choice of two shapes.
(Illustrated below)

OTHER ITEMS



$3.95

8 in. Bud Vase - - $1.65 ea.
Handled Basket for Bon-Bons, 6 in. diameter - - $2.50 ea.

8 in. Footed Fern Dish, Metal Lining, $2.95 ea.
8 in. Salad or Fruit Bowl, $1.95 ea.
10 in. Footed Bowl, - - $8.95 ea.
Sugar and Creamer, set, - $2.95
Sugar and Creamer, - $3.95
Handled Nappy, 5 in. diameter, $1.50 ea.
Spoon Tray, 8 in long, - $1.50 ea.



$4.95

GIMBELS CHINA AND GLASSWARE SECTION—Fifth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

Section 2 | NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS

The New York Times.

NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS | Section 2

E — SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919. — E

FORT WASHINGTON SITE MAY BE SAVED

Patriotic Persons Move to Prevent Historic Ground Being Cut Into Building Lots.

HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

Suggested That Deposit Be Made at Auction and Remainder Raised by Subscriptions.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FORT

One of the Strongholds of the Revolution That Hampered the British Army's Progress.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, with the sanction of others who are interested, is making heroic efforts to save from obliteration the site where stood Fort Washington, and the monument that marks the place where it was erected to commemorate one of the most gallant battles of the Revolution. The property on which it stands, part of the estate of the late James Gordon Bennett, is to be sold at auction this week and the society hopes that some person will buy the lots on which the remains of the fort and the monument stand, and thus insure their preservation. Discussing the matter yesterday, Reginald P. Bolton, a Vice President of the society, said:

Fort Washington was the large military work forming the centre of the series of fortifications that were constructed by the patriotic forces in the Spring and Summer of 1776. It occupies the crest of the Island of Manhattan, dominating the river front on the west and the gate through which the Post Road, now Broadway, made its way to Kingsbridge.

It was a five-sided earthwork, about three hundred feet long, having a central bastion on the north side, and three others on the corners. Its site was selected by the group of aides of General Washington and its plan was so excellent that after its capture, no change or improvement was made. Its importance to the Revolutionary cause is indicated by the name of the Commanding General which it bears and certainly no other work of the army caused greater labor, anxiety, and loss of life and liberty in its defense.

The planning of the fort was the work of Colonel Rufus Putnam, Chief Engineer of the Army of Defense. He is said to have been aided in the work of survey by young Alexander Hamilton. The labor of construction was largely carried out by Pennsylvania troops, whose commander, Colonel Robert Magan, afterwards became the Post Commander, and was left by Washington in charge of the fort, where, in October the army was withdrawn to West Chester County.

The armament of the fort was at first composed of thirty or forty little guns taken from the older fort at the Battery, but later on in the Summer, some heavy guns, for sixteen or eighteen pound shot, were manufactured in New England, and were hauled to the fort by teams. These were used during the several attacks which were made by British frigates passing up the Hudson River, and an expert did the American gunners become in their use, that they did great execution upon the vessels. After the retreat from Brooklyn, followed by that from Kip's Bay, the entire American force was entrenched upon Washington Heights, manning several lines facing to the fort, on the south, the outermost of which was at 147th Street, and several small redoubts to the north, on the hilltops of Fort George, Fort Tryon, Marble Hill, Spuyten Duyvil Hill, Kingsbridge Heights, and Fordham Heights. "No attempt was made by Sir William Howe to attack the position, which has a great natural strength, until the month of October, when he began a turning movement by landing a army at Throg's Neck, and then at Pelham Neck, and at the same time a demonstration of war vessels took place on the Hudson.

The threatened Washington considered it best to withdraw his forces, which should be pinched in the Highlands to lose access to Jersey barges and the British fleet. But the position of the fort was so strong and had cost so much labor and effort to capture that it was considered possible to defend it by a garrison of about 2,000 men, who were therefore left in charge of Magaw, who was decided to defend it to the last extremity. After the battle of White Plains the British and Hessian army surrounded the Heights and by the information gained from the traitor, Adjutant William Demont, were enabled to pick out its weakest points for concentrated attack.

Gallant Defense.

"On Nov. 16, 1776, a carefully planned assault was made up the Heights by forces aggregating some 14,000 men, following successive attacks upon several points in the weak lines of defense, a breach was made near 185th Street that caused the collapse of the defense at the south side. On the Fort George side a gallant hand-to-hand defense was put up by the Pennsylvania volunteers against the British Light Infantry, and an even braver resistance was made by the Maryland and Virginia boys, at five to one, against the Hessian division, which was finally overcome by the bayonet and the defenders driven in from all directions upon the fort.

"The surrender of the fort followed, as the garrison's only means of escape, by way of the river, was cut by the Waldeck Regiment, and Magan and his entire force were marched to New York City, there to suffer, and many of them die, in the various makeshift prisons, and the prison ships. Such is very briefly the story of Fort Washington's construction and defense. Its loss was a severe blow to the cause of freedom, and the tears and curses of the garrison at the time of the surrender were but indications of the sorrow felt by all true Americans at the time. But in the light of the events we now see that its retention caused a severe drain on the British military force, and constantly hampered its freedom of movement, contributing in no small degree to their ultimate failure.

"Washington regarded the place with great interest and took the trouble to make a journey to revisit it in 1791."

Protests against the sale for building purposes of this historic ground called forth yesterday the suggestion from Joseph P. Day, that those interested in the preservation of the spots famous in Revolutionary history pay at the auction the necessary 10 per cent. of the purchase price and then raise a patriotic fund to pay off the rest.

Municipal Art Society Protest.

Mr. Day made the suggestion in a letter to the Rev. Irving H. Berg of 729 West 181st Street, and to Edward H. Hall. He also sent a copy to Reginald Pelham Bolton, who, in a letter printed in THE TIMES on Friday, urged that the Revolutionary battlefield be retained by the public because of its historic interest. Another letter of protest came to THE TIMES yesterday from the Municipal Art Society. It follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This society wishes to be counted among those who would deeply regret the use for building lots of the site of Fort Washington. It would seem that this especially attractive bit of the Hudson's shore should be preserved as a park, both on account of its great historic interest and because of its value to the whole city as an element of civic beauty.

If the heirs or owners could be induced to defer the sale, surely the historic and civic societies of our city, with the aid of public-spirited citizens, could devise some plan that would satisfy both the private and public interest in the spot.

The loss of this particular site would make little difference in the housing problem, but the loss to all of us of the spot made memorable by the death of so many patriots of the American Revolution would reflect upon our civic self-respect.

JOSEPHINE RICE KEEN, Secretary.
New York, June 7, 1919.

In his letter to the Rev. Mr. Berg, Mr. Day said:

I had given thought to the suggestion you make and am very glad that it comes from you. I had thought of advertising this particular property, but matters connected with the American Revolution and the blood-drenched fields about Fort Washington are so sacred that I feared that if I were to mention it in my advertising or use of circulars I might be criticised for using these matters for business purposes, but as the idea comes from patriotic gentlemen like you I will give all the assistance that is possible consistent with my duty.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the Bennett estate booklet, showing the map, and suggest that you mark out exactly the lots which should be offered in plots, unless you gentlemen both agree that the plots should be Lots 265 to 273, 281 to 289, and 355 to 365.

It would seem to be possible that if a group of people were to buy these at the auction and pay the 10 per cent deposit necessary, it would be possible to raise a fund to pay for them by subscription. I should personally be glad to contribute my little mite, but I should not care to be the one to urge this for fear that my motives might be misunderstood.

No plan of action has been formed yet by any of the persons interested in retaining the ground as a public park or memorial.

FRENCH CONDEMN AUSTRIAN AS SPY

Captain Funck to Die for Reporting on Air Raids and Long-Distance Shelling.

PARIS, June 7.—Captain Funck of the Austrian Army has been tried and sentenced to death as a spy by a secret court-martial here.

Captain Funck was in Paris before the war began and remained in the city throughout the hostilities. It was alleged at the trial that he made the enemy acquainted with information regarding air raids and long-distance shelling of Paris. The specific accusation upon which he was convicted was: "Communicating information concerning the bombardments by Gothas and Berthas to the German military attaché at Madrid."

AIDS BALKAN BLINDED.

Blind Relief War Fund Gives $16,000 for Serbian Soldiers.

Following her recent inspection of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund's Industrial School at Neuilly, near Paris, and of the fund's Braille library and printing office in Paris, the Queen of Rumania appointed a committee of Rumanian ladies to visit the school, to obtain information and instruction for the purpose of establishing a similar training institution in Rumania.

In addition to the 200,000 lei (approximately $15,000) presented by the fund to the Queen as a first appropriation for the projected institution, the fund is preparing to send to Rumania supplies of knitting machines, Braille typewriting anad shorthand machines, watches designed for the use of the blind, and supplies of wool and materials for chairmaking, brushmaking, &c. It will also send an instructor to teach various trades to the sightless soldiers, and Rumanian workers have been engaged to set up type for books of instruction and recreation for the inmates of the new institution.

The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, whose headquarters are at 590 Fifth Avenue, New York, has also handed to Milenko Vesnitch, the Serbian Minister in Paris, 10,000 francs for the current needs of the Serbian blinded soldiers, and has informed the Minister that an additional sum of 70,000 francs will be forwarded in installments as required. The fund is establishing in Belgrade a training school for the Serbian soldiers who sacrificed their sight in the war. This institution is under the management of Miss Margaret McFie, formerly of the British Serbian Relief Fund, who has had much experience with the Serbian wounded.

Unearths Indian Village Site.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 7.—A buried Indian village site, believed to have been occupied 500 years ago, was today discovered by M. A. Cramer, Auburn city forester, in digging after a woodchuck in the town of Cato, Cayuga County. The site contained skeletons and many bone implements believed to be of Iroquois origin, the Six Nations having had their home in the Finger Lakes region of Central New York, once the most heavily populated by Indians of any other equal area in North America.

NATIONAL BOY SCOUT DRIVE BEGINS TODAY

Will Seek to Enroll Every American Boy as Member of Organization.

McADOO DIRECTS CAMPAIGN

Copies Plan of Liberty Loan Drives and Seeks Assistance of Loan Workers Everywhere.

A campaign to enroll every American boy between 11 and 21 years in the Boy Scouts of America, as well as 1,000,000 adult associate members, begins today in all parts of the United States and will continue until June 14. The drive is being conducted in accordance with a proclamation of President Wilson, and William G. McAdoo is Chairman of the Citizens' National Committee. It is estimated that about 10,000,000 boys are eligible for membership.

Mr. McAdoo will conduct the campaign along the lines of the Liberty Loan campaigns, and thousands of persons who aided in the flotation of the Government loans have volunteered to aid in the enrollment of Boy Scouts. One of the plans of Mr. McAdoo is to divide the country into twelve districts corresponding to the twelve Federal Reserve districts.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue, is Chairman of the Citizens' Committee in this city, the aim of which is to enroll all the Boy Scouts possible and to enlist 325,000 adult members, who shall pay annual dues of $1 each. A. B. Leach, who was Chairman of the Metropolitan Canvass Committee during the Liberty Loan campaigns, is directing a similiar organization for the Boy Scouts, to be called the Manhattan Canvass Committee. This committee comprises the machinery which will conduct the personal canvass of homes. One section of the committee, corresponding to the Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan campaigns, will bear that name and will canvass the industrial field in this city.

Pastors of many churches here have volunteered to call attention in their sermons today to the benefits to be gained by members of the Boy Scout organization, and the campaign will be formally opened at a mass meeting in the Hippodrome tonight. The program at the Hippodrome will include vaudeville, music by the Police Band and Glee Club, and speeches by Mr. McAdoo, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Father Duffy of the 69th, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, and Health Commissioner Copeland.

A meeting will be held tomorrow at noon on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, and the speakers will be Mr. McAdoo, Colin H. Livingstone, President of the Boy Scouts; Daniel C. Beard, Scout Master, and Martin H. Vogel, who is Chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Manhattan. This will be followed by a Boy Scout parade up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and a dinner of the campaign team captains at the Commodore in the evening.

Another parade up Fifth Avenue has been planned for 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. In addition to Boy Scouts several major league baseball teams will march, with athletic associations and champions in every field of sports. Soldiers, sailors, and policemen also will be in line with the scouts. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer of the New York Guard is to be Grand Marshal of the parade, with Major George A. Healy as his aid. Most of the marchers will take part in exercises in the Polo Grounds in the afternoon, before the baseball game.

During the campaign Boy Scout camps will be maintained in the city parks. Boys will remain on duty there day and night to show visitors the work of training undergone by members of the organization.

MUST CANCEL DRUG STAMP.

Collector Says Some Dealers Fail to Observe Regulations.

Richard J. McElligott, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, yesterday announced that he had received a statement from the Bureau of Internal Revenue warning that proprietary stamps, by means of which the tax on toilet and medicinal articles is collected, must be canceled when the article is sold. Mr. McElligott said he had been informed that the Bureau recently had received several uncancelled stamps taken form taxable articles purchased at drug stores.

The regulations provide that the stamps must be cancelled in such manner as to prevent their further use. The regulations specify that "if possible the stamp should be affixed to the outside of the package or contoner of the taxed commodity so that, upon removal, the stamp will be destroyed." Mr. McElligott said that the regulation would be enforced strictly, and added that the penalty for using a stamp twice without cancelling it, with the object of pretending that the tax had been paid, was punishable by a fine of not more than $100.

PROTESTS INSURANCE TAX.

Letter to Senator Calder Calls Levy on Premiums Discriminatory.

P. Walter Cook, one of the New York managers for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, yesterday announced that he had petitioned Senator Calder to aid in the repeal of the tax on life insurance premiums. In his message to the Senator he said:

Our Government has permitted a deduction from income taxes for contributions to organized charity, operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals; but tax premiums paid on life insurance, the greatest almoner of widows and the protector of orphans. I petition you as our representative in Congress to repeal the income tax on all life insurance premiums and the estate tax on all moneys the proceeds of life policies bequeathed to designated beneficiaries.

Mr. Cook suggested as an additional means to obtain the repeal of the tax, the circulation of petitions.

Hog Island Launches 35th Ship.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Fluor Spar, Hog Island's thirty-fifth ship, was launched today. She was christened by Miss Frances M. Gray of Marion, Ky. The ship was named and the sponsor chosen by the Crittenden County (Ky.) Victory Loan Committee. This makes 273,000 deadweight tons of ships launched to date at Hog Island.

Ran for Train, Fell, Killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 7.—Arthur G. Aldridge, a prominent produce dealer of Victor and Fishers, this morning fell in front of a fast train on the New York Central, which he was trying to flag, and was instantly killed. It is believed he was stricken with heart failure while running to catch the train.

Motor Car Driver Must Answer 24 Questions to Get a License

A series of twenty-four questions, with sub-divisions which will approximate double that number, was decided upon yesterday as the official questionnaire which, hereafter, must be answered properly by every person in New York City who wishes to drive an automobile. Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo came down from Albany yesterday to meet motor club and trade representatives in the final conference at the Hotel Commodore on the methods of enforcing the new law regarding the issuing of licenses.

Within a few days, the questions will be ready for circulation in the official application paper. Those who have licenses will not be required to answer them until they apply for a renewal, Feb. 1 next. All new applicants must use the new form. Little was said during the conference regarding the system of road tests which may be required from applicants, but Mr. Hugo is formulating a method by which he hopes to show the practical efficiency of the driver without too much delay or annoyance.

Among the questions are several regarding the physical qualifications of the applicant. These include:

Is your eyesight or hearing impaired?

Have you any organic affection of the heart, suffered an attack of epilepsy, stroke of paralysis, vertigo, or are you subject to fainting spells?

Are you crippled in any manner?

Have you ever been confined in an asylum or institution for the insane or for other mental affections?

Do you use intoxicating liquors, drugs, or other narcotics in any form?

Have you ever been convicted of public intoxication or other offense while intoxicated within the past year, or of the illegal use or possession of narcotics?

Mr. Hugo said the prime idea of the questionnaire was to get a mental picture of the applicant. The license will be granted, he said, on the basis of the cumulative satisfactory answers. The answer, no matter what it may be, to any one question will not determine the denial or granting of the license. Mr. Hugo said the Police Department is considering the preparation of a series of questions to test the knowledge of operators of cars as to traffic regulations and rules of the road.

AVERAGE SOLDIER JOBLESS 75 DAYS

Questionnaire to All Men Applying to Bureau Shows Employment Not Abundant.

FEW HAVE ANY MONEY LEFT

Number Needing Places Steadily Increased by New Arrivals and Discharges at Camps.

The average period of unemployment of the discharged man returning to civilian life is 75 days, or two and a half months, according to a report issued yesterday from the Re-employment Bureau of New York City for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, at 505 Pearl Street, based on a questionnaire to all men who applied for work on Tuesday of last week. It is estimated that the average man comes out of the service with $100 in money, including the bonus allowed to him, but most of those applying for work at the Re-employment Bureau have little of the money they had when discharged.

It was said yesterday that 42 per cent. of the men who have applied at the bureau since it opened late in April, that is, 8,353 men of 7,857; have obtained jobs through the organization, but 4,001 men on its registration books are still jobless. The number of unemployed is growing with the incoming troops ships, with the consequent daily discharge of thousands at debarkation camps.

A typical day's influx of unemployed discharged men of all types and occupations in search of work was represented last Tuesday when the effort was made to ascertain the average length of time the discharged man is out of work. On that day 348 men registered for jobs at the bureau, which is the centralized clearing house of New York City for jobs for soldiers, sailors, and marines. Included were thirty-four salesmen, forty-one office clerks, twenty-four chauffeurs and auto truck drivers, sixteen bookkeepers, accountants, and cashiers, twelve stenographers and typists, nineteen shipping and stock clerks and packers, ten machinists and tool and die makers, six auto mechanics and garage workers, four carpenters, two electricians, seven pipe fitters and plumbers, three riveters, six shipbuilders, one printer, five farmhands and gardners, five helpers and handy men at all trades, one boiler maker, one welder, one chef, two boot and shoe makers, twenty apprentices all trades, six elevator operators, one stone cutter, one dispatcher, five watchmen and guards, and twenty-five common laborers.

The professional men included one export man, accountant, purchasing agent, office manager, draftsman, interior decorator, traffic manager, musician, dentist, detective, hotel clerk, and shop foreman.

Each man was asked the date of his discharge, reasons for unemployment, and temporary places held since he was mustered out of the army.

From this examination of a typical cross-section of the entire 7,857 men have applied for work since the bureau was opened, it was revealed that the average period of unemployment of the men now returning to civilian life is 75 days.

Of the 348 men of all types and classes examined, 168 men despite every effort to obtain work had been out of employment for more than six months. Thirty-three men reported they had been out of work since December, 1918; 26 since January, 20 since February, 31 since March, and 52 since April. The dates given represent their discharge at camp. Of the 168 men jobless during enforced idleness, only 25 had had temporary work of any kind. Most of these said they had worked in shipbuilding or airplane factories and had been laid off when contracts were filled.

The Re-employment Bureau issued another appeal yesterday to the employers in New York City to give jobs to the 4,001 jobless men now listed with the bureau. The phone number of the bureau is Worth 9250.

OWES 529,572,085 PESOS.

Mexican Treasury Department Issues Statement on National Debt.

MEXICO CITY, June 7.—The Mexican Treasury Department, as a result of numerous references to Mexico's national debt recently in the United States and Mexico, today furnished a statement to the press showing that on June 30 the debt would total 529,572,085 pesos (normally about $264,786,042).

This is made up of an internal debt of 138,786,550, and an external debt of 286,944,251 pesos, and the interest due on both debts.

LOWER MAIL RATES JULY 1.

Officially Announced That Letter Postage Will Be 2 Cents.

The following announcement was made yesterday at the New York Post Office:

"Postmaster Thomas G. Patten has received word from Washington that beginning July 1 the rate of postage for first-class mail will be 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof, and for domestic post cards 1 cent each. The price of first quality of stamped envelopes has been increased 12 cents per 1,000."

NEW LAW ON WILLS PROTECTS WIDOWS

Provides for Dower Right Where Husband Dies Without Making Over His Testament.

WOMEN AND MEN EQUAL

Amendments Also Permit Filing Where Paper Conforms to Statute in Other States.

Important changes in the law affecting the wills of married women were enacted by the last Legislature. Two amendments went into effect last month, and the most important one will go into effect Sept. 1.

Discussing the amendments, Lindner, solicitor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said:

"The most interesting change is that men and women are now on an equality so far as the effect of a subsequent marriage upon their wills is concerned. Chapter 283, in effect Sept. 1, amends Section 35 to read:

Revocation by marriage. If, after making any will, such testator marries, and the husband or wife or any issue of such marriage survives the testator, such will shall be deemed revoked as to them, unless provision shall have been made for them by some settlement or they shall be provided for in the will or in such way mentioned therein as to show an intention not to make such provision; and such surviving husband or wife and the issue of such marriage shall be entitled to the same rights in and to the same share or portion of the estate of said testator, as they would have been if such will had not been made. No evidence to rebut such presumption of revocation shall be received except as herein provided.

"As a result of this amendment, if a man marries after making a will and dies, his wife takes the same interest as she would have taken had he died intestate, unless provision shall have been made for her. Practically, this requires no change in the present practice of examination of titles, because the interest the widow would take is merely a dower right, which an attorney would ordinarily look out for. If a woman makes a will, marries, and dies, the husband will take as if she died intestate, unless provision is made for him.

"The principal change in practice will result from the repeal of Section 30. After this takes effect the marriage of a woman does not entirely revoke her will previously made. Chapter 294, which went into effect May 3, adds a new section to be known as Section 22, which reads:

Validity of wills executed without the State. A will executed without the State in the mode prescribed by law, either of the place where executed or of the testator's domicile, shall be deemed to be legally executed, and shall be of the same force and effect as if executed in the mode prescribed by the laws of this State, provided such will is in writing and subscribed by the testator.

"Section 23 is amended to provide that a will of real or personal property executed outside the State in the manner prescribed by the State law or of the place where executed, or of the testator's domicile, provided it is in writing, may be admitted to probate in this State.

"This is an important change. In some States, an unwitnessed holographic will is valid. Under this amendment such a will might be valid to pass real property in this State. It will be necessary, hereafter, where a foreign will does not appear to have been executed in accordance with the laws of New York for an attorney to examine the laws of the place wherein it was executed. If valid there, it will be valid here. This will probably also let in many wills executed in the European manner.

"Chapter 295, in effect May 3, amends Section 100 so that the husband of a woman who died intestate inherits only the same distributive share in the personal property of the wife as a widow is entitled to in the personal property of her husband, irrespective of whether she leave descendants or not. Heretofore the husband of a woman who died intestate without issue inherited all her personal estate."

FOUGHT "BATTLE OF BUGS."

Ireland Tells of Heroism of Trench Fever Cootie Squad.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A company of soldiers who faced death in a "battle of the bugs," to save the American Army in France from trench fever, was lauded today by Surgeon General Merritt W. Ireland at the Jefferson Medical College ninety-fourth commencement. A class of 142 new physicians was graduated. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon General Ireland and Vice Admiral Gleaves.

"The unsung heroes," the Surgeon General explained, "submitted themselves as volunteers for experiments with disease-bearing cooties to determine the cause of trench fever. The men survived the experiments. As a result of the experiments with this volunteer group of soldiers we learned that trench fever is transmitted by the bite of this insect. This led to the elaborate delousing plants."

In a review of work in Porto Rico, to eliminate the hookworm, the Surgeon General said: "The death rate has fallen to one-half and the wealth of the island has increased tenfold."

VOLPI PICTURE SUIT STIRS ART WORLD

Many Curators Will Testify in Hearing of Charges That Old Masters Were Bogus.

BOOKS IN TESTIMONY

Plaintiff Offers Standard Works to Show Rubens and Van Dyck Are False.

In the suit brought in behalf of Jackson Johnson, wealthy shoe manufacturer of St. Louis and owner of the St. Louis Star, against Professor Elia Volpi of Florence, Italy, to recover $11,800 damages from the art collector on the ground that an alleged Rubens and a supposed Van Dyck, for which he paid $8,000 were bogus, it was learned yesterday has been ordered on the Supreme Court calendar for trial next Thursday, over the protests of Professor Volpi's attorney. The evidence on which Barnett L. Hollander of Hollander & Bernheimer, attorneys for Mr. Johnson, intends to rely chiefly, was also made known.

The trial promises to equal in interest that of the William T. Evans suit against William Clausen, over the alleged bogus Homer Martins in 1910, when the jury, after a prolonged trial, disagreed. The leading art experts and collectors in the country will testify.

Supreme Court Justice Finch granted the request of Attorney Hollander for an early trial of the action on the ground that it has been pending since 1917 and it is in the public interest that the authenticity of the paintings should be established if possible. Justice Finch told Attorney Eliot Norton for the defendant, who opposed trial at this time, on the ground that his client was in Italy, that the defendant could have reached this country in time for the trial if he had started as soon as he got notice.

Attorney Hollander pointed out in his application for the trial that although it was stated in behalf of Professor Volpi when the suit was brought that he would return to this country and establish beyond a doubt that the pictures were genuine, that "the defendant has taken every step possible to defeat the plaintiff on the technicalities and avoid trial on the merits." Nearly a score of motions, among which was an effort to have the courts rule that the case must be tried in Italy, were made in Professor Volpi's behalf and in each he lost. He stated that when the case was nearing trial last January Attorney Norton cabled and got an answer from the defendant that he would be here "in the Spring" to ask for an adjournment, but he has made no preparations to be here for the trial as far as is known.

To Call Curators.

Mr. Hollander stated that many of the witnesses he will call are curators of museums, and because their "time belongs to the public" the lawyer asked that the case be set for a definite day. He pointed out that an order for the examination of Professor Volpi in behalf of the plaintiff was obtained in October, 1917, when the defendant came here for a sale of paintings and antiques, and for three months Professor Volpi fought to set aside the order, but was finally compelled to testify.

The testimony of the defendant, which was made known yesterday, shows that Professor Volpi is 60 years old, and has been a dealer in art objects of all kinds for twenty-five years. Before that he was a painter. Asked as to the source of his knowledge of ol masters, Professor Volpi said:

"I have been a painter since boyhood. A man named Bandini, who has a large business in Florence, engaged me as a restorer, and I stayed with him for thirteen years. That is where I got my knowledge and got into this business."

Professor Volpi said he bought the Van Dyck "Augustin Lomellini" in 1910 or 1912. He said he could not remember when he acquired the picture bought as a Rubens, "Carolus de Mallery," but that he had a bill for it and believed he bought it in 1912. When asked where he got the description of the Rubens which was used in the catalogue of the American Art Galleries sale, where Mr. Johnson bought it, the defendant said:

"I always see with my own eyes. I never go anywhere else to get information. The one who sold it me held it as a Rubens."

"Before you put up the Rubens for sale at your first auction in this country did you have it examined by any experts or authorities or those whom would be deemed experts?" asked Mr. Hollander.

"No, because the experts generally say a lot of nonsense."

"How did you come to the conclusion that the picture was a Rubens, and what were the distinguishing marks?"

"I have been a painter a long time and also a restorer, and in my wanderings all these art galleries and museums I acquired a knowledge of the different shadings between painters. It is impossible to give the distinguishing marks. You feel those things, and that is all."

Professor Volpi then stated that his answers would be the same if he were questioned concerning the Van Dyck. When asked concerning Professor Zanchi of Florence, who was stated by the defendant's representative to be one of the authorities upon whom the defendant relied for the authenticity of the paintings, Professor Volpi said:

"He is an excellent restorer, perhaps the biggest restorer we have in Europe."

"He did not restoring on these paintings, did he?"

"No, they didn't need it."

Professor Volpi admitted that for fifteen years he has made his livelihood through dealing in pictures and art objects. He said he believed that Van Dyck painted the "Augustin Lomellini" portrait when he was in Genoa because the defendant bought the picture there, and it was always in the Lomellini family.

"Who told you that?"

"The Marchese Reggio, who sold it to me. I suppose he must have been a member of the family, because the portrait went into his home."

Bought from Laurenti.

Professor Volpi said he bought the Rubens from Professor Cesare Laurenti, a painter and restorer. Questions by Mr. Hollender then brought out the statement that Professor Zanchi, who was his chief reliance as to the authenticity of the disputed paintings, has a studio with the defendant in the Villa Pia, at Florence. He said he had no documents attesting to the authenticity of the paintings except the original bills from the sellers, and never tried to get any.

"You did not think it necessary to have your paintings, and especially the Rubens and Van Dyck, expertized in this country?"

"Certainly I did not."

"Did you acquire the Rubens and Van Dyck at a public or private sale?"

"Private sale."

Attorney Hollender pointed out that when the authenticity of the paintings was first questioned by Mr. Johnson early in 1917 he wrote Cesare Guglielmotti, the defendant's representative in this city, and the latter replied concerning the Rubens:

"I bed to inform you that this picture was purchased by Professor Volpi in 1911 in a very important sale in Italy and it originally belonged to a very prominent family in Lucca. Professor Volpi always believed this was undoubtedly the work of Rubens and this opinion has been confirmed by other experts in Italy, among them Professor Venturi and Professor Zanchi."

Changed Van Dyck Frame.

Professor Volpi replied, in answer to a question, that he didn't know to what family the Ruben belonged. Many objections to the questions asked him were made by Francis P. Garvan, now the Alien Property Custodian, who appeared at the examination in behalf of Professor Volpi. The defendant said he threw away the frame on the Van Dyck when he bought it because it was "ugly," and placed it in a new frame. The old one had been made fifty years before, he said. The frame of the Rubens was not changed, he said, but both were of the period of the paintings, the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century. He said he did not look at the back of either painting for marks of authenticity before he bought them. He said that Professor Laurenti, who sold him the Rubins, was not only a painter, but a sculptor and restorer.

Mr. Hollander asked if there was a picture resembling the Rubens in any gallery in Europe and Professor Volpi replied:

"Personally, I don't know of any."

The defendant produced the original bills showing that he paid 22,000 francs for the Rubens and 40,500 francs for the Van Dyck, he said. The bill from the Marchese Reggio stated that the painting was "attributed to Van Dyck." The bill from Professor Laurenti for the Rubens said: "I declare that said portrait comes from the ancient and noble family of the Marquis Spinola of Genoa, who owned it from ancient times."

During the examination before Supreme Court Justice Delehanty, Attorney Hollander had marked for identification two books on which the plaintiff will place great reliance in seeking to prove the two paintings bogus. One is a standard wor on the paintings of Van Dyck which contains a photograph of Van Dyck's "Portrait of a Man," hanging in the Dresden Gallery. The plaintiff will offer to prove that this is the supposed painting by Rubens, "Carolus de Mallery." The photograph in the Van Duck book and the painting sold as a Rubens are said to appear to be identical.

The other volume is one of the "Classics in Art Series" published by Brentano and written by Emil Schaeffer in 1908, which deals with the works of Van Eyck. One of the classifications in the volume is headed "Painted by Foreign Hands," or, as the plaintiff contends, pictures which were not the work of the artist, but by others in imitation of his style. One of the pictures photographed in this group is one on page 140, entitled "Portrait of a Nobleman of the Lomellini Family, in the Palazzo Rostan, Genoa." The Marchese Reggio, from whom the defendant said he bought the picture, was the wife of the Marquis Nicolo Reggio Rosani d'Ancezune of Genoa, owner of he Palazzo Rostan.

GERMAN ATROCITIES TOLD TO COMMONS

Churchill Announces Cases of Cruelty to Prisoners That Will Be Investigated.

LONDON, June 7.—Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the facts in the following cases had been laid before the committee appointed by the Attorney General to investigate alleged violations of the laws of war by the Germans:

Private McGraw, First Coldstream Guards.—Was tied to a post for three hours in a snowstorm on Dec. 7, 1914, at Gastrow Camp and died early the next day, probably from pneumonia.

Private Stimpson, First Coldstream Guards.—Reported to have been wounded in the thigh with a sword in the hands of a German Adjutant at Schneidemuhl Camp on Nov. 7, 1914. Died in a hospital on or about Jan. 6, 1915.

Private Bolan, First Coldmstream Guards.—Flogged with a wooden post at Schneidemuhl Camp in November, 1914. Died in a hospital on Feb. 8, 1916.

Private Skett, Third Coldstream Guards.—Was a prisoner of war at Pinue on the eastern front, and, being exhausted after a long march in the snow on April 7, 1917, was unable to proceed. He was ordered by a sentry to move on. On replying that he was unable to do so the sentry deliberately killed him.

RUTGERS ORATORY CONTEST

Junior Event Opens Program for Commencement Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 7.—The 133d commencement program of Rutgers College began this evening with the Junior Exhibition in Kirkpatrick Chapel, when eight juniors delivered original essays for the Irving S. Upson Prize. The speakers and their subjects were:

Arthur R. Dayton of Flemington, "World Industrial Fence"; Eric Fleming, New Brunswick, "The League of Nations"; Leonard A. Sibley, Atlanta, "The Key of Progress"; Emanuel Breitkopf, New Brunswick, "Continued Preparedness"; Foster M. Vorhees, Trenton, "The New America"; Mellford R. Runyon, New Brunswick, "Responsibility"; Robert R. Davenport, Orange, "A Plea for Democracy," and Anson W. Voorhees, Montclair, "Compulsory Military Training for the United States."

Rutgers will honor her alumni and undergraduates who served in the war by a War Service Dinner in the Hallentine Gymnasium Monday evening. Dr. William I. Chamberlain of New York, President of the alumni, will preside, and the speakers will include Major Gen. John A. O'Ryan, General Louis W. Stotesbury, Colonel Ralph B. Parrott, Captain Herbert W. Vasey, Captain Richard A. Smith, Private Alfred F. Skinner, and President W. H. S. Demarest.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Castner, now in France, of the class of 1897, and the Rev. Ezra W. Mundy, '42, the oldest alumnus, are opposing candidates for the presidency of the Alumni Association. The election is to be held Tuesday morning before the commencement exercises.

Men who have been in service have been nominated for all organization offices. The candidates for Vice President are Colonel Ralph Parrott, '97; Captain John Hendley, '87; Major John F. Street, '89, and Wayne H. Thompson, '08. Captain Charles H. Reed is running for Secretary.

Did Not Attend Whitman Dinner.

Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse writes THE TIMES that, although her name was on the printed program of speakers at the centennial celebration of the Whitman Fellowship at the Hotel Brevoort on May 31, she withdrew her name as speaker ten days before the event, and was not present at the dinner.

CURB MARKET MEN PLAN FOR A HOME

Brokers' Association Agrees to Raise $750,000 or More to Put Mart Under a Roof.

DECLARE WAR ON FAKERS.

Project Provides for Wiping Out of Dealers in Worthless Securities.

WAS URGED 3 YEARS AGO

Denial Is Made That District Attorney's Action Forced Move at This Time.

E. R. McCormick, Chairman of the New York Curb Market Association, announced yesterday that members had pledged between $400,000 and $500,000 toward a fund to move the outside market under a roof, where it may be supervised, and where the buying and selling of fake stocks and other worthless securities may be eliminated.

He said that the association also has agreed to raise between $750,000 and $1,000,000 to organize a realty company which will have as its chief function the erection of a suitable building to house the market, which now spreads over a large section of Broad Street, between Beaver Street and Exchange Place.

The plan, which was the outcome of a meeting Friday evening called by the Chairman at the Hotel Commodore to discuss a general reorganization of the Curb Market, provides for a probable limitation of the membership to 500, and a more rigid control of the market when it is moved under a roof, somewhere near its present outside location.

While Mr. McCormick said yesterday that the decision to move indoors was not prompted by the District Attorney's announcement of a campaign to clean up the financial district and put out of business the crooks and swindlers who have been getting thousands of dollars for worthless stock certificates, the fact that the action was simultaneous attracted attention.

Mr. McCormick said the meeting Friday night was the outcome of an effort begun by the conservative curb brokers three years ago, to to arrange their market that the "come-on" men and fakers could be eliminated. At that time there was agitation to move the market under a roof, but, according to Mr. McCormick, the war prevented execution of the plan.

As between 60 and 80 per cent. of the business transacted in this primary security market originates in New York Stock Exchange offices, the members of the big board will have something to say about its being moved indoors. No official announcement was made when a similar movement was on foot in 1916, but it was generally believed then that the plan was blocked by Stock Exchange members. Speaking of the movement to house the curb market, Mr. McCormick said:

"A committee of five was appointed, consisting of J. L. McCormack, Chairman; Edgar M. Williamsin, George Winchell, Herbert G. Einstein, and William Hoffman, to solicit subscriptions to erect a building to accommodate us. We feel that we have been wasting our opportunity for a control of this market, and that if we were indoors we could stop the fakers from flooding the district with worthless paper. The plans for Friday's meeting were laid three weeks ago. District Attorney Swann made no suggestion that we take such action.

"Three tentative locations have been picked out. It would take at least two months before we could begin to build, and after that between six and eight months to put up a building. I believe that this time we actually will move indoors."

If the proposed plan materializes, it will mean the passing of one of the city's oldest and most interesting institutions. Visitors to the financial district may be any day gazing in astonishment at the gesticulations of brokers, who, because of the babel of shouts and the noise of traffic, have to record their transactions through the medium of a brand of sign language all their own.

One reason advanced by many curb brokers for the housing of the market in that business must be carried on in all sorts of weather. On the hottest, coldest, driest, or most stormy days of the year, except holidays, curb brokers must execute their orders exposed to the elements, and it has been said from time to time that the death rate among them, especially in the Winter, is high.

The real reason for bringing forward the old plan at this time, is generally believed by Wall Street to be due to the activity of the authorities in their announced intention of driving the fake stock promoter out of the financial district.

QUITS CANADIAN CABINET.

Minister Crerar Dissatisfied with Tariff in Budget Proposals.

OT

SEES NO DECREASE IN WAGE COST NEAR

Secretary Wilson's Testimony Before Housing Investigators Made Public.

AGAINST AUCTIONING HOMES

Le Roy Sherman Wants Buildings Erected by Government Sold on Easy Terms.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, and housing experts of his department described present day industrial conditions and housing plans utilized in various parts of this country and in foreign countries, notably England, in testimony before the State legislative committee during its recent visit to Washington. Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the committee, made public the stenographic record of the proceedings there yesterday.

In his testimony Secretary Wilson gave his opinions on the increased cost of labor and materials, on immigration, and kindred subjects. He said that there has been during the war an increase in the labor cost of material that approximated 80 per cent. In some lines of industry, he added, the cost of materials has gone up in the same ratio as that of labor, while in some industries the increases have been as high as 150, 200, and even 275 per cent.

"There is not likely to be any general reduction in wage costs," he said. "There may be, here and there, some reductions where there is not power of resistance on the part of the wage workers themselves. There is a considerable power of resistance—I think a greater power of resistance—on the part of wage workers now than there was immediately preceding the war, and they take the ground, and it is a very logical ground, that increases in wages have not taken place during the period of the war until after there had been an increase in the cost of living; that the wage rate only followed the cost of living rates upward, and that consequently there should be a reduction in the cost of living before they are required to accept reductions in wage rates."

Predicts Great Prosperity.

Mr. Wilson said that he believed that after the adjustment period the United States would see a long period of industrial activity. He cited figures to support his contention that there is not likely to be any great increase in immigration in the near future even if immigration is not restricted. As there is bound to be a greater demand than ever for our products in all parts of the world after peace is signed and with a limited supply of labor available, a reduction in wages, he argued could be only for a brief period. The labor of Europe during the reconstruction period will be better compensated than ever before, he said, and this will work to prevent immigration from those countries.

Mr. Wilson was of the opinion that the cost of living would go down to some extent but on the whole he felt that price levels have been reached that are not likely to be disturbed for some time. His economic viewpoint is that it makes little difference to the public," he said, "to the people at large, whether the price levels are high or low, if they are maintained with some degree of stability. The great loss comes when there is a change from low levels to high levels, or from high levels to low levels. When any sudden change takes place somebody has to pay more for what they get than what they get for the things they give. That is exactly true when you are changing from high levels to low levels and that loss comes as a result of somebody having to pay more than their proportionate share because their particular line of industry has not moved at the same time that some other industry has moved."

Explains Government Plan.

Le Roy K. Sherman, President of the Housing Corporation, who was the next witness, said that the Government corporation built houses during the war in twenty-five localities. Asked as to what would become of these houses, Mr. Sherman said:

"These houses will be disposed of. How they will be disposed of is largely up to Congress. Various schemes have been suggested. They may be auctioned off. I think that would be a most deplorable thing for the Government to do at the present time. I think that these houses should be sold promptly by the Government to individuals. They ought to be sold to individuals who live in the houses on time payments for a period of between five and ten years. I think it would be deplorable to auction off these houses in big lots to speculators and profiteers, who through their ability to purchase in large quantities might get them at a very reduced rate. Let them sell them at these reduced rates."

James Ford, manager of the Homes Registration and Information Division of the United States Housing Corporation, and formerly a teacher in social problems at Harvard University, in speaking of the old-law tenement houses in New York, said that they would have to be scrapped. He pointed out that even during the period of the war the cities of Marseilles and Loan, France, spent tens of millions of francs in tearing down properties. He predicted that the United States would eventually see the desirability of such procedure for old-style tenement houses that are not habitable.

In describing various types of houses built cheaply, Mr. Ford told of a type of fabricated house made at Youngstown, Ohio, which rent at $10 a month for a four-room house with a deep lot and $15 for one with fiver rooms. These houses were built on the outskirts of the city, and the organization claims to receive more than 5 per cent. on its investment. The houses have modern improvements, with a front porch and a garden.

Builds for Employes.

He described the houses built by Sir William Lever at Port Sunlight for his employes. The houses, he said, were built on a philanthropic basis. Lord Lever thinking that it was better business for him to build and rent the houses to his employes than for them to live in houses built by speculative builders and conducted at a profit.

"His return on his investment is absurd but the health of his employes is so much better that he continues to make a large fortune out of his business," he continued. He then described the co-partnership tenant societies of England which have built on a large scale.

"There are over fifty such tenant societies in Great Britain," declared the witness. "These were established in this way. A group of skilled workmen in a British city, deciding that they wanted to move out from their crowded houses and live in semi-detached homes, will get an option on a piece of land and then raise such little capital as they can among themselves by easy instalments until each has contributed one £50 share. The rest of the capital they get outside—about 65 per cent. from the British Government, bearing, I think, 4 per cent. interest and the difference between the 65 per cent., and the 10 per cent. was contributed by the share holding members. This is called the loan stock and bears 4 per cent. interest. This used to come at the very beginning from philanthropic sources, but it is now considered a safe and conservative investment and is pretty largely subscribed to by conservative investors.

"I will explain why it is a good investment in England. They get an option on a piece of suburban land. They try to buy it at its farm value before the land went up. Then they secure from a central society the services of an architect, town planner, engineer, lawyer, and so on and that society generally places the loan stock for them so that the local society does not have to bother about that. They build their houses in quantity using the services of the best architects of the country and they get the benefit of expert advice to buy quantity production and secure people to build the houses at relatively low prices per unit.

Pay to Own Society.

"They say that they save more than 20 per cent. by large skilled production in that way. The houses are built and then these tenant holders move in and pay rent to the society of which they are stockholders. The rent they pay for a five or six-room house in general is no greater than they would pay for slum accommodations because of the houses being built on large scale production.

"They pay rent continuously to the society of which they are stockholders. They rent strategic central sites, of course, to storekeepers, and they get good returns for them. They may also rent out property to private schools or churches or, church organizations that want to build, and so on. In a few of these suburbs they rent out or lease land also, as is the custom in Great Britain, to industries. One such organization as the Garden City, Letchworth, has more than fifty industries in it."

Dr. Ford said it would be possible to build such houses on the outskirts of Queens and Staten Island. The houses, he said, have no vacancies and the companies have long waiting lists. Even if they did not, the fact that every tenant is a stockholder would help fill any existing vacancies quickly, for the stockholders would attempt to get their friends or relatives in the vacant apartments so that their investment might not suffer.

The tenants, continued Dr. Ford, get dividends on their stock, five per cent. as a rule, and sometimes after payment of collective interests, improvements of the community centre and playgrounds, they have money left over which goes for additional dividends.

8,000 YALE MEN SERVED IN THE WAR

Special Memorial Services for the 200 Men Will Be Held on June 15.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1.—More than 8,000 Yale men in uniform, including almost the entire class of 1919 and other undergraduates; more than 200 dead in the war and a like number wounded, missing, or prisoner, and more than 200 men decorated by allied Governments for distinguished service—this is the story of Yale in the war as revealed by an official statement of the University.

An impressive event of commencement week will be commemorative exercises in honor of the Yale men who lost their lives. This gathering of families of Yale men on the honor roll and graduates and undergraduates will take place June 15 in Woolsey Hall. Professor Horatio Barker, Dean of the School of Music, and Brian Hooker, '02, have written the music and words, respectively, of an original commemorative hymn.

Two members of the faculty died in the service. Among those who laid down their lives were many undergraduates and graduates who had won distinction as athletes. Albert Sturtevant, Captain of the 1916 crew, and naval aviator, was shot down in flames over the British Channel, fighting no less than ten enemy planes.

Johnny Overton, Captain of the 1917 track team and a national figure as a middle-distance runner, died leading his men in a gallant charge over the top in the Chateau-Thierry engagement. With him died three classmates in that class of 1917, all officers of the 6th Marines. One other classmate was wounded and another was decorated for his service in the same regiment and in the same engagement.

These are the chief statistics as made public:

Roll of Honor	237
Decorations (conferred on 234 individuals	270
United States Decorations—	
Distinguished Service Medal	15
Distinguished Service Cross, with bronze and oak leaf	30
Distinguished Service Cross	3
Recommended for decoration, or otherwise cited	18
British decorations	106
French decorations, including Medaille Militaire	3
Legion of Honor	11
Belgian decorations	15
Italian decorations	9
Montenegrin decoration	1
Portuguese decorations	2
Serbian decoration	1
ARMY OFFICERS ABOVE RANK OF CAPTAIN.	
Major General	1
Brigadier General	1
Colonel	15
Lieutenant Colonel	20
Major	100
Total	154
NAVY AND NAVAL AVIATION OFFICERS ABOVE THE RANK OF ENSIGN.	
Commander	1
Lieutenant Commander	15
Lieutenant, (senior grade)	8
Lieutenant, (junior grade)	104
Total	230
OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.	
Colonels	12
Lieutenant Colonels	41
Majors	222
Captains	229
First Lieutenants	661
Second Lieutenants	1
Total	1,166

DEPENDENTS ABROAD WIN.

Compensation Ruling Gives Fund to Widow in Europe.

A decision by the New York State Industrial Commission establishes the right of dependents in foreign countries to receive compensation due under the compensation law for injuries or death to relatives in this State. The case in which the decision was made was that of Angelo Bellella, who was killed on July 24, 1917, while in the employ of the St. Lawrence Pyrites Company. He was unmarried and left a mother, Barbara Pinco, a widow with six children living in Montfiascone, Province of Rome, Italy. A claim for compensation was filed on her behalf by G. V. Baccelli, Italian Consular Agent. There was also a claim filed for her by the Royal Italian Consul General.

Objection to the claim was made on the ground that the Italian officials had no jurisdiction, and because there was lacking sufficient proof of dependency. But the commission overruled the objection and awarded the claimant 25 per cent. of the wages earned by Bellella, which amounts to $3.97 a week during dependency.

TO TEACH NEGRO TEACHERS.

Security League Plans Campaign for Americanization.

In its program of Americanization by reaching school children through their teachers the National Security League will devote special attention this Summer to schools for negro teachers. It will conduct lessons in Americanization and patriotism at twenty of the principal Summer schools for negro teachers, and it is hoped that about 4,000 instructors will be reached.

"Of our negro population more than 30 per cent. is illiterate," said Dr. Robert M. McElroy, Educational Director of the League, "and a much larger proportion is practically so. This is not 'the problem of the South.' It is a problem of importance to every citizen of every section of this free land. Education is not a local issue. It belongs to the whole people, for the welfare of all is concerned in it."

Trustee for Bennett Estate.

On the application of Rodman Wanamaker and Eugene Higgins, surviving trustees and executors under the will of James Gordon Bennett, Surrogate Fowler yesterday appointed the Guaranty Trust Company as trustee to succeed Augustus D. Juilliard, who died on May 2 last.

TELLS HOW U. S. AIDS DISABLED FIGHTERS

Col. Woods Urges All Crippled Ex-Service Men to Take Free Courses.

ARE PAID DURING SCHOOLING

Government Wants to Equip All to Resume Their Part in Civil Life.

Because of the failure of thousands of soldiers, crippled by the war, fully to understand their rights, particularly that involving re-education at Government expense in callings suitable to their disability, Colonel Arthur Woods, Assistant to the Secretary of War, described yesterday some of the things the Government is doing to enable men disabled in the line of duty to re-establish themselves in civil life. All disabled service men are entitled to assistance, no matter where they were injured.

The Government agency in this work is the Federal Board of Vocational Education, which was charged by Congress with the "vocational training of disabled soldiers and the placement of rehabilitated persons in suitable and gainful occupations" after discharge from the army.

"In some large cities crippled men in uniform are seen on the streets 'panhandling' kindly disposed persons," said Colonel Woods. "In nearly every case these men are plain, ordinary fakers in the guise of soldiers, who have taken this method of enlisting unmerited sympathy. No man disabled in the service need engage in any sort of holdup game on the streets. Any one seeing a man in uniform so engaged should inform him of provision made for them by the Government. If a man, after being so informed, continues his game, a favor will be done the great body of self-respecting disabled men who are trying to do something for themselves, if the case is reported to the nearest branch office of the Board for Vocational Education."

Colonel Woods asked that all disabled service men get into communication with the branch office of the Board for Vocational Education in their district, and that there might be no doubt as to where these offices are he gave out this list:

STATES COVERED AND OFFICE

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island.—Room 435, Tremont Building, Boston.

Connecticut, New York, New Jersey.—Room 711, 280 Broadway, New York City.

Pennsylvania, Delaware.—1000 Penn Square Building, Philadelphia.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia.—606 F St., N. W., Washington.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee.—Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.—822 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky.—906 Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati.

Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin.—1600 The Wisconsin Building, Dearborn and Michigan Boulevards, Chicago.

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska.—317 Central Building, St. Louis.

Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.—Room 742 Metropolitan Bank Building, Minneapolis.

Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah.—1245 17th St., Denver.

California, Nevada, Arizona.—Room 907 Monadnock Building, San Francisco.

Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington.—Room 530 Central Building, Seattle, Wash.

Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas.—810 Western Indemnity Building, 1,000 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

"While in training," said Colonel Woods, "a man receives an amount equal at least to the base pay during his last month's service in the army, navy, or Marine Corps, but in no case does he receive less than $65 a month if he is a single man or less than $75 a month if living with his dependents, or less than $85 a month for himself if living apart from his dependents—in addition to allowances to his dependents, if he is married and living apart from his wife during the period of training. In all cases the wife receives $15 and each minor child $10 a month. These payments are made to enable the man to support himself while in training, and are in lieu of subsistence.

"If a man who served as a private at $30 a month wishes to take training, waiving claim to subsistence, clothing, &c., he will, is single or living apart from his dependents during training, be paid additional $35 a month by the board, thusing bringing his income up to the minimum of $65 a month. Should he have been a noncommissioned officer during his last month's service, and have received as high as $81 a month, he will then continue to receive that pay. It will not be necessary in this case for the Federal board to allow him anything additional.

"In the case of officers no allowance will be forthcoming from the board. Men who have been blinded in battle, or who have lost both arms or both legs, or who, as a result of injuries incurred, are permmanently and totally disabled, come under a special provision which allows them $100 a month additional.

"Many crippled soldiers were discharged without being told of the provisions made for them, because the machinery to reach them was not then in effect. Any person coming in contact with such men will be doing a patriotic duty by directing them either to write to the Federal Board at Washington, or to one of the board's fourteen branch offices.

"It is important that the disabled man shall be made to realize the advantage of taking training to insure his future welfare. At present, many patriotic employers of labor are willing to take on disabled men, whether they can perform their duties or not. But in a few years the work of the really efficient man will tell, and he will be the one who will get ahead. It is the reason the board is doing everything it can to train and equip the disabled man immediatelly upon his discharge, so that he will be competent in whatever line he elects to follow.

"If one course should prove unsatisfactory or not suited to the particular disability of the person undergoing training, another course will be be offered, for the work of the Government does not cease until the man is permanent placed in a suitable and remunerative position.

"Men who have lost a limb in the line of duty should under stand that the Government, through the War Department and the War Risk Insurance Bureau, must supply them with artificial limbs and appliances. When a man is discharged from the hospital he receives a limb which is temporary only, and later on a permanent, first-class artificial limb is furnished. This is not a charity, but an obligation of the Government toward this class of disabled.

TO TEACH HOME SERVICE.

Red Cross to Give Six Weeks' Course at Cornell University.

In conjunction with the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross will open an institute with a six weeks' course in home service administration, case work, social problems, home making, and field work. The task of training workers for home service in small towns and rural communities, in conformity with the home service peace progress of the Red Cross, has lately become a foremost activity of the division, it was said.

The institute will be under the direction of Professor Dwight Sanderson of the Department of Rural Organization of Cornell, and he will be assisted by Miss Winifred Moses, instructor in home economics. It was stated that membership would be limited to twenty-five workers, and that applications must be submitted to Professor Sanderson before June 20.

GEN. BULLARD IN WEST POINT

Army Commander to Deliver Address at Military Academy.

Lieut. General Robert Lee Bullard will deliver the address before the graduating class at West Point, Wednesday morning. Secretary of War Baker was to have made the address, but he suggested that the honor this year should go to General Currad and not, as is usual, to the Secretary of War. This will be General Bullard's first public speech since his return from France several weeks ago. He is a West Pointer of the class of 1885.

The exercises at West Point begin this morning with the annual sermon to the graduating class in the Memorial Chapel on the mountain. Tomorrow there will be a horse show in the Riding Hall, and on Tuesday is the Graduation Parade when the entire Corps of Cadets will be reviewed by the Secretary of War, General March, and General Bullard.

On Tuesday a set of chimes, said to be one of the largest ever made in this country, will be presented to the Military Academy by Mrs. James M. Lawton of this city, a daughter of the late Major General Robert Anderson, the defender of Fort Sumter. The gift is as memorial to General Anderson, who was a West Pointer of the class of 1825. The set consists of eight bells, the largest weighing 3,500 pounds.

The final exercises on Wednesday will begin at 10 o'clock. If the weather is fair the ceremonies will take place in front of the Battle Monument on the West Point Plain. Otherwise, they will be held in the gymnasium. Brig. Gen. Samuel Tillman, the retiring Superintendent of the Academy, will preside and immediately after the exercises Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the new Superintendent, will take command of the Academy.

The Cadet Corps will go under canvas for the Summer on Thursday morning. The annual "hike" will follow in about two weeks. The camp this year will be known as Camp Sibley, in memory of the late Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Sibley, who was Commandant of Cadets from Feb. 1, 1909, to Feb. 1, 1911.

TIME TO THINK OF ROSES.

No Homestead, However Small, Complete Without at Least One Bush.

No garden, door yard, or strip of grass, be it ever so meagre, is complete without at least one rosebush. It is too late now for supplying the lack of roses this season, but it is high time to begin thinking about them and preparing to have them later, for if one would have success with roses he must begin many days before he buys his nursery stock and puts it into the ground.

If a vote were taken as to the most popular flower, without doubt the rose would have a landslide victory over the rest of the floral candidates. Not only does "the queen of flowers" possess beauty of form and color and delicious fragrance, but a rose is equally beautiful on the bush or cut to use for decorative purposes. Many are deterred from growing and enjoying roses because of the seeming difficulties of cultivation—difficulties which are eliminated if varieties suitable to the climate, soil, and location are chosen.

Roses will grow and give good returns in any fertile, well-drained ground, but if the highest quality is desired it is necessary to select an open, sunny position, sheltered from north winds and clear of the roots of trees and shrubs. A soil capable of growing good garden or field crops is suitable for roses. The best soil is sod from an old pasture and well-rotted cow manure. Of the commercial fertilizers, ground bone is excellent to add as additional food, but will not answer as a substitute for compost. Cottonseed meal, wood ashes, lime, and muriate of potash may be used. Dig out the bed to a depth of two or three feet and if drainage is imperfect, improve it by putting six inches to one foot of broken stones, cinders or any rough material in the bottom, and providing an adequate outlet. Fill in with a mixture of soil and manure. It is better to make the beds some time in advance of planting to allow time for them to settle.

In some parts of the United States Fall planting has advantages over Spring. Spring planting should be done as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. Fall planting as soon as the leaves have fallen from the trees and bushes.

Stock should be planted as soon as possible after it arrives. If the plant roots are dry when received soak them in water an hour or more. When ready to set the plants should be taken to the permanent location with roots thoroughly covered, no matter how short the distance. More plants are killed by undue exposure of roots at planting time than from any other cause.

Plant a little deeper than they were at the nursery. Trim off broken roots and any that are too long just before putting into the hole, which should be several inches larger across than the roots will extend and ample in depth, with a little loose earth on the bottom. Work the soil in between the separated roots with the hand. When the roots are well covered the soil should be firmed.

When all are planted, each may be watered, although this is not necessary if the roots have been soaked before planting. After planting do not water unless very dry weather follows and take care even then not to overdo it till after growth starts.

Roses should be planted far enough apart to reach maturity without crowding. At time of planting one-half to two-thirds of the wood should be removed. As far as practical, after cutting weak branches and canes which are too long, cut out whole branches rather than cut off ends. After the first year pruning should consist in removing dead, dying, or weak wood. All pruning of roses should be done in the Spring.

The hybrid perpetuals, hybrid teas, teas, Bengals, Bourbons, and Chinas are the roses available for cut flowers. There is a multitude of varieties and everyone should be able to find some to his liking. The selection of varieties is best made after consultation with nearby growers or nurserymen who are familiar with local conditions. The size or age of the plant is largely a matter of choice. Three-year-old plants give the quickest results. Two-year-old plants transplant better than older ones and are rather more satisfactory. Cultivation should begin early and continue to within six weeks of the dormant season. At the first cultivation in the Spring the Winter manure mulch should be worked into the soil, or a good coating of manure specially applied. The first cultivation should be deep to incorporate the manure with the soil.

Insects which commonly affect roses are of two general types, those which eat the foliage and those which suck the sap. For the first, a poison sprayed on both surfaces of the leaves is effectual for most kinds.

For the rose chafer, frequent handpicking or screening with mosquito netting affords the only means of preventing their destructive work. For the sucking insects a solution of 40 per cent. nicotine sulphate, pyrethrum, fish-oil soap, kerosene emulsion, or lime-sulphur, applied in a fine spray, is best, or if a garden hose is available, a strong stream of water will remove the rose aphis. Powdered sulphur or Bordeaux mixture are recommended in the control of mildew.

Wilson's Wreath to Lafayette.

PARIS, June 7.—President Wilson today visited the tomb of Lafayette in the Piopus Cemetery and placed on it a bronze wreath, a duplicate in metal of a floral wreath which the President placed on the tomb when he first arrived in France. The card on the bronze wreath bears the same inscription as the card on the floral one, reading: "To the Great Lafayette, from a Fellow-Servant of Liberty."

King to Decorate Americans.

LONDON, June 6.—Americans who will be decorated by King George at Buckingham Palace during the presentation of war medals tomorrow will be Major A. J. McElroy, air service, Distinguished Service Order, and Captain Otto A. Odjard and Lieutenant Joseph Steele, both of the 327th Infantry, Military Cross.

GERMANS PREPARED COUP IN LETTLAND

Officer Tells How the Soldiers' Council Was Sidetracked to Aid the Balkan Junkers.

RIGA HORRORS DESCRIBED

Report Says That Depraved Bolshevist Women Ruled the City and Made Inhabitants Martyrs.

More light upon the situation in Lettland, where on April 16 the Lettish Government, headed by Premier Ulmann, was set aside temporarily through a bloodless coup d'état effected by the Baltic militia, a body of young Balto-German Junkers, with the aid of the German troops of occupation, is shed by articles found in copies of German newspapers just received here. It appears that, as hinted at in the cabled reports, the Balto-Germans feared the effect upon their land holdings, &c., of a genuine Lettish régime, and under the guise of fighting the Bolsheviki they took steps calculated to delay such a development indefinitely.

Writing from Libau, the Lettish capital, a German officer, in a letter printed in the Berlin Vorwärts of April 30, asserts that the German authorities in Lettland had deliberately prepared the way for the coup d'état by gradually and stealthily undermining the power of the Soldiers' Council, which had been organized among the occupation troops immediately following the German revolution and which had worked consistently for the maintenance of friendly relations between Germans and Letts and for the establishment of a real Lettish Government, and then says:

"The overthrow of the Ulmann-Walters Lettish Government throws the spotlight upon the intentions of certain persons in Libau. The numerically weak Baltic militia would never have been able to undertake this coup d'état if it had not been able to depend for support upon a stronger power, and that power could have been nothing else but the German authorities in Libau. But in order to allow this power to function in favor of the Baltic barons it was necessary to see that first of all the Soldiers' Council be set aside, as the preparations for the coup d'état could not have escaped its watchfulness.

Germans Restore Minority Rule.

"It was shown in the revolt in Libau that there are still persons at the helm who are trying with all their might to restore the old conditions, but who, in their unscrupulous way, do not care in the least if the young German republic is injured thereby. Through the revolt in Libau a minority, with German help, again comes into power, while the majority is kept in a state of dependency, as before. How does this agree with the fourteen points of Wilson accepted by our Government as the basis of peace? The comparative figures are 1 to 10. On the one hand our Government declares before all the world that it wants to recognise the rights of all peoples; on the other, national authorities lend their aid to overthrow a legal Government of a neighboring State, the sympathies of which are now lost forever through folly.

"Who is to believe us in the future when we say we are serious in the acceptance and fulfillment of the Wilsonian program, when such things can occur as happened in Libau under the eyes of the German Government? If the National Government wants to protect itself against such events and their results, it should incidentally look after the interests of justice in Libau."

In an attempt to justify the overthrow of the Provisional Lettish Government, Rolf Brandt, a well known German newspaper correspondent, writes from Libau to the Kolnische Volkszeitung telling with what joy the masses of the Lettish people welcomed the coup d'état and describing in great detail the fraternization of the Lettish troops at the front and the Baltic militia. According to Brandt, the Ulmann Ministry had made no serious effort to hold off the Russian Bolsheviki and prevent their juncture with their Lettish fellow-believers, nor had it tried to solve the other problems facing the new republic.

Following a protest by the British Government at the overthrow of the Lettish Ministry, Matthias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, presented a note to the British representatives at Spa asserting that the coup d'état had been effected by the natives of Libau, and promising that German troops would be withdrawn as soon as possible. On May 23 a Libau dispatch, sent via Berlin, said that the Lettish Government had asked the German Government to allow German troops to remain in Lettland, as the Lettish militia was unable to hold the front against the Bolsheviki. The make-up of the "Lettish Government" referred to was not given.

Details of the Riga Horrors.

Details of the horrors which obtained in Riga, the principle city of Lettland, shortly before it was retaken from the Bolsheviki late in May by Lettish and German troops, are given in a report sent from Libau by Erich Köhrer, press representative of the German Embassy there, and printed in the Berliner Tageblatt of April 22. Herr Köhrer, begins by stating that during the first few weeks following the capture of Riga by the Bolsheviki early in January and the proclamation of a Lettish Bolshevist Government there conditions, while unpleasant enough because of the food shortage and a modified reign of terror, were not intolerable, as there was a certain amount of organization. After the capture of Mitau from the Bolsheviki, however, the heads of the Bolshevist régime in Riga fled the city, the already shaky organization fell to pieces and the masses of the people, who had been promised wealth and happiness, became wild with rage. Then the report continues as follows:

"Now the mob came into power and the lowest and most criminal elements could commit the most indescribable deeds of horror without restraint. The fearful hunger, which prevailed also among the lowest strata—for there soon was nothing more to steal—contributed toward setting loose a wave of fanaticism which, for hatred and passion, never had been seen even among the most savage peoples. It is said officially that in Riga all the men from 18 to 45 have been mobilized. In reality these age limits are not regarded, so that no male human being now shows himself in the streets. The male members of the 'intelligenzia,' because of their political unreliability, are employed at the hardest kind of work behind the front, and these persons, whose working ability is low because of the lack of food, are beaten with whips by the overseers, among whom are some women, until they collapse.

"The male militia has been sent from Riga to the front and the rulership of the city has been handed over to the most depraved women. These women now institute the most ruthless sort of house searches and when they fail to find anything more they commit the cruelest kind of barbarities out of rage. As Riga is besieged from all sides and the narrow strip of surrounding country has been cleaned up, the small supply of food in the city is entirely used up, so that all they try to do is to feed the poorest classes on a watery soup made of spoiled fish and to look after the men at the front, without troubling themselves about the rest of the population. This is the reason why starved men are lying in the streets, while others search for oats in the refuse. For not even rats, for which four rubles apiece were paid early in April, are any longer to be had.

Sent Away to Starve.

"And because this picture of horror became worse from day to day it was finally decided to get the people out of Riga and at the same time to carry out the object of wiping out the 'intelligenzia' more quickly and thoroughly. So it was arranged to clear out entire streets where dwelt the better class of population and to drive the inhabitants to the Hasenholm island and to the barracks outside the city, so that there, heavily guarded by inhuman women specially selected for that purpose, they would slowly, but surely, perish from hunger and misery. The order was issued on March 26, and it went into effect the next day, so that from that date on mass murder was under way. It was expressly provided in the order of evacuation that none would be allowed to take with him anything more than the clothes on his back, that no money might be taken along, and that no difference was to be made in the cases of children and old persons. None had the right to move from the evacuated district into another district of the city still open for residential purposes. Therefore this written order clearly shows what was intended. One can imagine the dreadful scenes occurring in Hasenholm and in the barracks where living beings are penned in with the corpses of starved wretches and with insane persons, where mother and child suffer the most terrible death, before which even the horrors of war pale.

"The some 3,000 persons who have been shot in Riga ought to be glad at not having fallen victims to this most fearful martyr's death. And those who have been wiped out by spotted typhus and other plagues are to be envied by those who, under the most dreadful suffering, are asking the God of Righteousness to end their lives.

"The protest made by the Danish Consul has done no good. The German Commandant in Mitau has sent five wireless messages to Riga, has threatened reprisals, and has demanded an officer under a flag of truce to arrange for the exchange of the few prisoners who are at Mitau, so as to at least get an equal number out of Riga; but all in vain. Where there is no longer any sort of government no answer is expected. It is estimated that there are about 70,000 persons living in the streets ordered evacuated. As for the first few days these persons get a watery soup once a day, as the evacuation is not yet finished, and as, finally, a man can live several days without nourishment, it may be hoped that perhaps many thousands might yet be saved if help came at once."

Herr Köhrer ends by blaming the Entente for not allowing the German forces to advance upon Riga and warns the allied powers of the dreadful responsibility resting upon them.

When Riga was recaptured most of the Bolshevist commissioners in the city were executed by the Lettish troops, according to a statement made by the Lettish Information Bureau at Copenhagen. On May 23 a Libau dispatch said the American Food Commission had sent 400 tons of flour to Riga and was proceeding there to make an investigation.

THOUSANDS HELPED IN CHILD CAMPAIGN

Year of Intense Activity for Infant Welfare Conducted by 17,000 Women's Committees.

WORK MAY BE PERMANENT

Other Organizations, It Is Believed, Will Continue Crusade Which Has Proved Successful.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Through the Council of National Defense 17,000 committees of women recently completed a full year of activity in which millions of women united in a crusade for the conservation of American child power. In April, 1918, the Child Welfare Department of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, invoked the aid of American women through the State divisions for a year of intensive campaigning for child conservation. At the request of the committee the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor a program was outlined covering that period.

It started with weighing and measuring tests for children under six years. Babies could not be improved mentally and physically until certain standard statistics were available as a basis for positive action. As fast as State divisions supplied the names of State child welfare chairmen, weighing and measuring cards were forwarded to them for distribution among sub-chairmen in counties, cities, precincts, school districts, and even in city blocks. The cards of 1,619,283 embryo citizens already have been received at Chicago, where the tabulation is being done, and the record is not final even yet. These tests were the prologue to further action.

The second big feature of the Children's Year was a recreation drive, "to save the nation's children from war-time hazards by giving them a chance in the Summer vacation to grow well and strong through play." Group games, pageants and folk dancing were among the suggested types of recreation all leading to a "Patriotic Play Week" in September as a grand finale to Summer of supervised sport of times. "It was logical that "back to school" should be the next watchword. Child welfare chairmen were furnished with certain facts regarding the unnecessary employment of children at a time when adult unemployment was a serious problem. Moreover, children in their homes were urged to stay in school the better to prepare themselves for wage-earning futures. Certain local child welfare committees made surveys of children of school age and endeavored to follow up individual cases of non-attendance. In some instances the juvenile court awarded scholarships enabling children to stay in school who might otherwise have been driven to premature employment and increase the family income.

These major activities were directed from Washington and the States were not slow to adapt them to local conditions. In the South, particularly Louisiana, the weighing and measuring tests opened an avenue for child welfare work among colored people, which led to the opening of health centres. In Illinois the Child Welfare Committee of the Woman's Division combined Americanization work with instruction of foreign-born mothers in child care through a "Well Baby Primer," which gave lessons in simple English and large, clear print.

Some of the States took no chances on failure to reach the non-English speaking population, however. Thus it happened that Children's Year literature was reprinted in Japanese and Polish and Greek and Italian and Armenian. Residence in the United States was the only qualification any mother needed to obtain the help of the Child Welfare Committees.

In many cases the weighing and measuring stations developed into permanent child health centres and clinics, where children could be brought for examination and supervision of health. Clinics have been established in over seven States with 110 centres in operation. At cost, two States were reached by traveling clinics. In Maine, "Children's Year Special," a motor-truck, equipped and routed as a clinic, toured the State, and in Montana, a special train, equipped and routed as a clinic, made a tour of the State.

In commemoration of Children's Year, the Federal Government has struck a medal symbolizing the interest which the Government has taken in the welfare of the children of the nation. This medal will be awarded to each child who has fulfilled his obligations to the Government as the citizen of to-morrow. The campaign will be concluded on April 6, 1920, in response to appeals from the Federal Children's Bureau, the Child Welfare Section of the Field Division of the Council of National Defense, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the University of Colorado, who has been in charge of the campaign since its inception. Dr. Farrand has been succeeded as director of the section by Mrs. Max West of Michigan, who will be assisted by Lolo Otto in January.

Make a Good Profit Monthly

In This Remarkable Business

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Original Barker System Bakeries

A great opportunity has been offered the alert business man in the *Original Barker System of Bakeries.*

Experience in this line of business is not absolutely necessary. It requires the investment of but a few thousand dollars

It should bring you large returns, as it has men in other towns. We have accounts on our books running far above the $2,400 mark, monthly.

Barker Bread is becoming nationally known. Store after store is being opened in one community after another. Soon Barker stores may extend from Coast to Coast and from the Gulf to Canada.

We give you the exclusive rights in your city. You start with one store. The profits from the first store should within three or four months enable you to open another. And so on.

From The Very First Day— Expect Success

There is no waiting for profits. From the very first day they should start.

The Barker System of Baking—every operation, right out in the open—delights men and women alike. For you bake and sell your bread right in the same room. This in itself has selling magic. And once people have tasted Barker Bread you have made a customer for life.

Barker Bakeries are a success. There has never been a Barker failure where attention has been given to the few basic principles of running any business.

Get All the Facts— NOW Is the Time

We have merely given you here an outline of the facts. All we have tried to do is to interest you sufficiently to get the details.

Come to our office at the address below. Talk with us. Let us show you affidavits of the profits others are making. Let us show you the stores themselves. Talk with the owners. Let them tell you what they are doing.

We urge you to get the facts NOW. If your community isn't already gone it soon will be. Don't let someone else get in ahead of you. Just one day's delay may mean a lost opportunity. See us or write us at once.

Barker Original Bakeries System (Inc.)

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HAR DAYAL, REBEL, RECANTS HIS VIEWS

Remarkable Effect of a Forced Sojourn in Berlin Upon an Indian Revolutionist.

WANTS NO NEW MASTERS

And Sees the Indolent Oriental Unable to Stand Alone at Present—He Seeks Autonomy Within the Empire.

For [illegible] for years one of the most [illegible] of the agitators who have [illegible] to foment revolution in India with the object of severing the great Indian Empire from British rule, who founded the powerful Indian Revolutionary Party on the Pacific Coast, and was publisher and editor of the paper known as Ghadr [Revolution] and subsequently in Berlin was the official guest of the German Government and was put in charge of the German-inspired plans for an Indian insurrection, has undergone a change of heart. In his own words he now believes "that the consolidation of the British Empire in the East is necessary in the best interests of the people of India, Burma, Egypt and Mesopotamia."

In the opinion of many Englishmen the conversion of Har Dayal is one of the important events of the last few months, affecting the peace of the British Empire. He was not only probably the keenest man in the Indian revolutionary party, but also the most highly cultured. He is an honor graduate of Punjab University, and a post-graduate of Oxford where he won a scholarship. It was while there that he became a revolutionist, his sentiments becoming so radical that he surrendered the last installment of his Oxford emolument.

That was twelve years ago. After leaving Oxford he came to the United States and toured the Pacific Coast, and subsequently British Columbia. While on the Pacific Coast he organized the Indian Revolutionary Party, with headquarters in San Francisco, and in 1913 he began at San Francisco the publication of Ghadr. In their written articles and speeches Har Dayal and his followers advocated armed revolt in India. Long before the war started in 1914 rumors were current that he and his followers had a secret understanding with Germany.

In 1914 the German Government, realizing the possibilities there were in Har Dayal's movement, invited him to Berlin, where for the twelve months that followed he was in charge of the Berlin-Indian plots. From Berlin he went to Constantinople as the representative of the Berlin-India Committee. His particular mission to Constantinople was to precipitate a "holy war" of the Mohammedans against Great Britain, and by any other possible means to stir up discontent, muttering trouble generally among the [illegible] Indian troops then operating in Egypt and other parts of the Near East.

Why He Changed.

Har Dayal's present change of front, so to speak, is mainly due, it is said, to the first-hand views he had of German methods, particularly in Turkey, Palestine, and other Near Eastern lands. The Germans became cognizant of his views in time, and he was practically interned in Germany until October 1, when he was permitted to go to Stockholm. He is still there. In Stockholm he wrote over his own signature two articles which have appeared in recent issues of The New Statesman of London. In these he tells why his attitude changed from that of one of Great Britain's bitterest enemies to a supporter of British control in India and other eastern countries under the British flag.

"I propose," says Har Dayal in The New Statesman, "to offer some suggestions and reflections with regard to the future of the British Empire in Asia from the standpoint of a patriotic Indian who has been, during many years, a determined and consistent opponent of British imperialism, but who has been led to modify his views on account of the tremendous events of the last few years. No thinking man can be the same after this war as he was before it.

"I have become sure that the consolidation of the British Empire in the East is [illegible] the best interests of the world at large. India, Burma, Egypt, and Mesopotamia. These countries contain [illegible] one-fifth of the population of the whole world. The progress and welfare of these ancient and gifted peoples is a matter of solicitude for all lovers of humanity. Our attitude toward the British Empire as a political [illegible] therefore, involves moral principles of the highest order. If the Empire is based on mere tyranny, [illegible] race hatred, brute force, [illegible] and if it cannot be mended in any [illegible] ways then we must end it and [illegible] down with this abomination of abominations.' I myself maintained this attitude for a long time. If, on the contrary, it can be shown that the empire has grown up through historical necessity, that it does serve a useful purpose in the special evolution of the human race, I ought to decide to accept it as a [illegible] and beneficent institution which should be improved and [illegible] rather than undermined and destroyed."

Wants No More Change of Masters.

The breaking up now of the British empire in Asia, Har Dayal asserts, would lead "only to change of masters for the peoples of India and Egypt." These nations, he says, in such an event, would be unable to defend themselves against other sturdy European nations that may harbor ambitious designs of world empire.

"They will be too weak," Har Dayal adds, "even to keep out the Asiatic races and nations who have overrun and devastated their fertile plains so often in the past. And the causes of this weakness are manifold. These nations are patriotic in their own way, but their patriotism is lukewarm and passive. They are not capable of sacrificing much for freedom: if they were keenly patriotic they could not have been conquered by England. Their ancient history is indeed noble and interesting, but it is rather moldy with age and lacks the inspiring power of recent achievement. The climate of India and Egypt is enervating, and disposes men's minds to repose and contemplation rather than to strenuous activity.

"History seems to move [illegible] warm countries produce superior intelligence courageous races. However that may be, it is certain that the Indians and Egyptians cannot prevail in battle against the Germans, the Russians, the Kurds, the Afghans, and the Japanese, even if they are determined to fight for their countries with the courage of desperation. * * * Thus it is foolish for Southern races to imagine that they can, in the long run, hold their own against the Northerners if it comes to a trial of strength between them."

Berlin-Bagdad Awakening.

Of his German experiences, which led to his change of view regarding British control in India, Har Dayal writes:

"These reflections suggested themselves to me with greater force than ever before as I watched from Berlin the course of events in the Near East in the Winter of 1915-16. Serbia was crushed and occupied about that time, and the famous 'Balkanzug' began to run between Berlin and Constantinople. Huge placards, with the words 'Hamburg—Bagdad,' could be seen in the windows of the newspaper offices in Berlin. All this set me thinking.

"The Germans were supposed to be the allies of the Turks against the other European Powers, but now the Turks found that they had got taskmasters instead of friends. Germany poured men and material into Turkey. 'Bagdad' was the goal of German ambition. All barriers that had stood between Teutonic imperialism and the much-coveted treasures of old Asia had disappeared. A German empire in Asia was well-nigh within the range of practical politics. That spectre frightened all thinking Orientals, who had hitherto looked upon Germany as their champion against British imperialism. The cry 'Berlin—Bagdad' was ominous in our ears. Turkey had really been conquered without a blow. The foolish Turks had themselves opened the doors to their masters.

New Masters for Old.

"It was the story of the man, the horse, and the stag over again. I began to think of our beloved India and her northwestern frontier. The Germans intrigued with the Afghans and other wild tribes in Persia and Turkestan. The menace of a German-Turkish-Pathan invasion could no longer be overlooked. And, in that moment I saw clearly that India would simply be overwhelmed by her old enemies and by new ones if the German adventurers obtained a foothold east of Suez. Whatever may happen, no son of Ind will ever consent that foreign soldiers should be allowed to enter India again from the northwest, whether they come as friends or foes. It is the cardinal principle of all political parties in India that the northwestern frontier must remain inviolate under all circumstances. No prospects of future gain can allure us to open that portal to strangers, whoever they may be. This is the lesson of Indian history, written by our fathers in their blood.

"Imperialism is always an evil, but British and French imperialism in its worst forms is a thousand times preferable to German or Japanese imperialism. The English and the French are at least gentlemen in personal intercourse, and they have free institutions at home which exercise a liberalizing influence on their colonial policy in spite of themselves. The meanest English or French Jingo cannot abolish the Magna Charta or blot out the words, 'Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité.' But the Germans have no tradition of freedom.

The Detestable Prussian.

"The Prussian rules over all the Germans, and the Prussian is perhaps the most detestable biped on earth. He is selfish, avaricious, heartless, arrogant, unscrupulous, and servile. A slave and a bully, he is cruel to the weak and obsequious to the strong. He understands only the law of force, and worships power and rank. He is an upstart, and has all the vices of the parvenu. He suffers from incurable megalomania, to which political kleptomania and other serious disorders have been added during the last thirty years. He may be a patriot, a poet, or a pedant, but he is never a gentleman. He wishes to exploit every one he meets, and his word cannot be trusted. All who know him despise and hate him. There is a good reason for this universal verdict against him. We should rejoice with exceeding joy that he has been humbled and thrown down from his high pedestal. I have lived in Prussia for two years during the war, and know what I am talking about.

The defense of India, adds Har Dayal, is a very grave problem. He admits, after reflection, that it is better than an Indian army, commanded by British officers, should guard the Indian frontiers, "than that the Afghans, Kurds, and the Germans should pour into the country after having defeated a 'national army' led by cowards and weaklings."

The Protecting British Fleet.

"India," he observes, "cannot afford the perilous luxury of an Indian bourgeois corps of officers. This is my deliberate opinion on this vital question. And as the world is infested with imperialists of every nationality, it is the part of wisdom for us not to tempt fate, but to stay under the protection of the British fleet and army in our quiet, sunny home of Hindustan, and to make the best of our position in the Empire. We are not equipped for the deadly rivalries and fierce struggles of this age of iron imperialism.

"Others will not leave us alone if we once lose the name and aegis of Great Britain. Exposed to the buffetings of chance and force, we shall have to suffer worse evils than those that now afflict us. Partition, forced conversion to other creeds, and similar calamities have befallen weak peoples in Asia and Europe, even in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Let us not jump out of the frying pan of British imperialism into the fire of—who knows what?"

As regards the internal administration of India, it is the view of Har Dayal that the question must be approached from the standpoint of the peasant, and not that of the upper and middle classes. Peasants comprise eighty-five per cent. of the Indian population, and these peasants, he argues, must be organized for the "promotion of their interests," and the defense and administration of India given to "those who are fit, irrespective of race or creed." The majority of the higher officials of the Police Department, and all officers and generals in the army should be, he says, Englishmen or Europeans. Other offices can be bestowed on the Indian bourgeoisie, but preference should be "given to the educated sons of the peasantry." India, he adds, must be governed in the interests of the peasant; for "the Indian bourgeoisie has no prescriptive right to exploit him (the peasant) forever."

Hopes for Speedy Autonomy.

Regarding the relations that should exist between the Indians and the British, Har Dayal says that the first principle should be that "all provinces of [illegible] affairs without mutual interference," and that "autonomy is the only possible basis of amity and co-operation." Education must "unify and cement the empire from within" because "a State which neglects the education of its citizens cannot last long."

English literature must be "interpreted to the Eastern peoples," as must also English law and history. "English history," Har Dayal adds, "Beginning with Magna Charta and ending with the decree granting suffrage to women, is the most complete record of 'Freedom slowly broadening from precedent to precedent' in the annals of human evolution." * * *

The American Declaration of Independence, he says, is also an immortal document of English history. It has well been said "you cannot argue a man into slavery in the English language." Therefore, he argues, "we must live in England, learn from Englishmen, work with Englishmen and Englishwomen, and study English and American history till we catch a breath of that spirit which has made England free and great."

Needs a Strong Arm for Safety.

Concluding his second and last article Har Dayal says:

"To sum up: Asia needs Britain's strong arm for her safety and progress. The Empire will endure only if three conditions are fulfilled. First, all citizens of the British Empire must be granted equal political rights in course of time. Secondly, England must not inflict economic injustice on the other nations. The Empire is rich enough for all, and we need not exploit one another. Thirdly, all British subjects must love and revere England as their spiritual mother and Greece as their spiritual grandmother. Thus the 'British Empire' of today will be converted into the 'British-Oriental-African Commonwealth' of the future. And that is our goal and ideal."

MAJOR MANNOCK HEADS BRITAIN'S AIR FIGHTERS

Record of 73 Machines to Dead Aviator's Credit Is Discovered Months After Armistice.

LONDON, May 6. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The late Major E. W. Mannock was the leading "ace" of the British aviation corps, but it was not until months after the armistice that the fact was known, and he never will be officially credited by the Air Ministry with being England's premier flyer. It was the policy of the Ministry during the war not to proclaim individual exploits and it has not been changed since fighting ceased.

Mannock started by outwitting examining physicians in concealing the fact that he was blind in one eye. At 29 years of age he was older than most of the pilots in training, but soon qualified and went to France.

Immediately he adopted tactics peculiar to himself and it finally was a deviation from those tactics that brought him down. He always flew very high and enticed his adversary into a high fight, but, in bringing down his seventy-third German, he chased his falling foe too near the ground and a bullet from an anti-aircraft gun ended his career.

Officers of the Royal Air Force have acclaimed him the greatest air tactician in the service. He had none of the eccentricities prevalent among successful French aviators, and was scientific, persistent, and dogged. One of his brother officers recently said that he had seen Mannock stalk a Hun for an hour or more, attempting to gradually draw him higher and then, when the slightest opportunity for advantage presented itself, he was on the foe like a cat.

Although Mannock was presented with the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross it was not until the thousands of records of pilots were checked in the Air Ministry here that it was known that he had more Germans to his credit than any other British aviator. This fact was allowed to become known at the Ministry, but not officially.

DECORATES 34 AMERICANS.

Gen. Berdoulat Gives Legion of Honor Crosses to A. E. F. Officers.

PARIS, May 16. (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Thirty-four American officers were decorated the other day with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in the Grand Courtyard of the Invalides. The honors were conferred in the name of the French Republic by General Berdoulat, Military Governor of Paris, and the following were the recipients:

The Officers' Cross of the Legion to Brig. Gen. Charles R. Krauthoff, Brig. Gen. Charles H. McKinstry, Colonels H. H. Whitney, Edwin D. Bricker, John Carty, Halsey Dunwoody, Stanley Dunbar Embick, and Ulysses S. Grant, and Lieut.-Col. William G. Atwood.

The Knight's Cross of the Legion was bestowed upon Lieut. Colonels Larry MacAfee, Daniel M. Curd, Alvin G. Gutensohn, John Price Jackson, Frederick A. Delano, Leonard T. Gerow, Edgar R. Gorrell, J. Clawson Roop, Philip Mezier Lydig, A. D. Butterfield, Gustave Porges, Thomas Salisbury Woolsey, and Thomas Graham Hamilton; also to Majors William M. Chadbourne, Carroll Greenough, J. W. Krueger, Joseph D. Weis, S. Charles Pillsbury, Charles E. Carpenter, Henry J. Whitehouse, and E. H. Armstrong; to Captains Robert H. Cabell, Allen H. Muhr, and John C. Breckenridge, and to First Lieutenant John Mills Sawyer.

The following received decorations a few days earlier: Colonel Ralph H. Van Deman, Lieut. Col. Cabot Ward, Majors Julian Lowell Coolidge, Royall Tyler, and Robert L. Stanton, and Captains Philip Walton Livermore and John MacFadden.

Decorations of the Legion of Honor were announced for the following, who had already left for the United States: Brigadier-General John M. T. Finney, Colonels Frank C. Boggs, William R. Grove, George T. Slade and Curtis Townsend; Lieutenant-Colonels Sosthenes Behn, Julian M. Capell, Frank Cutcheon, Nelson D. Jay, A. Perry Osborn and Herbert E. Shreeve; Majors George S. Ballard, Morill W. Dunn, Dugald C. Jackson, Harry H. La Montagne, Dennis E. MacCuniff and Harold C. Whitman; and Captains John Ewell, Eugene M. Moore, R. D. Skinner and H. A. Stickney.

Finally, there were named for honors seven officers whose duties detained them in foreign parts. They were Captain John Hughes, aide de camp to General Pershing, who was at Metz; Lieut. Col. William B. Causey, who was in Vienna; Captain Leland L. Smith, who was at Jassey, Rumania; Major Charles C. Goodrich, Major Carl Taylor, Captain Henry Mason Day, and Captain Carlson.

A guard of honor, composed of men from various American divisions, and from the 89th French infantry, with their respective bands, lined the courtyard. They were inspected by General Berdoulat and the Americans were warmly cheered by the [illegible] thousand spectators, who crowded the [illegible]

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SEES NEED TO KEEP CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

State Bureau of Education Report Treats Problem as Cause of Unemployment.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Dr. W. Carson Ryan Discusses Methods to Prevent Early Entrance into Industry.

The State Bureau of Education has recently published a report on the general problem of the glutting of the trades and the maladjustment of the workers owing to a lack of education. Vocational guidance, planned with a view to keeping the child in school as long as possible and to making him proficient in the trade that he finally does enter, is the theme treated by Dr. W. Carson Ryan in the report just published, in which he presents the main features of an investigation of what has been done along the line to date.

Dr. Ryan points out that, notwithstanding the repeated warnings given by England and France, too many of our boys and girls left school during the war to go into industry because of the lure of high wages, whereas the school should have done its best to keep them.

Many of the reasons for leaving school still operate, and to prevent unemployment from becoming even more serious he declares the schools should continue to make every effort to keep the boys and girls. "Over those who go into employment," says Dr. Ryan, "it should exercise supervision, following them up in the hope of reclaiming some of them for education when the war employment is past. The school can route many of the boys into more permanent lines of work, and can emphasize the value of training both for temporary war service and for the reconstruction period. To help effectively in this movement, the schools must establish contacts few of them now have with labor unions, employers, and the general public. It is only by being thus equipped that the public schools can take the leadership in a movement as fundamental as that for vocational guidance, which has within it the possibilities for a complete reorganization of industrial and social life.

"Both causes, dissatisfactory with school and economic pressure, suggest the school's responsibility and opportunity in guidance. They indicate the need for educational guidance that will keep the boy and girl longer in school; they call for a modification of school programs and school methods and an expansion of continuation school work; they imply the need for a still more general form of vocational enlightenment that will make parents and children see that inability to afford adequate education for life is on a par with inability to pay for proper food, clothing, and shelter to maintain health. The studies of school leaving and employment are further in agreement in showing that with few exceptions the occupations open to boys and girls 14 to 16 years of age are of the sort that provide no advancement beyond the lowest living wage."

Dr. Ryan offers four direct methods of presenting vocational information to pupils—through vocational talks, through vocational pamphlets, through English and civics classes, and through the "life-career class" in vocations. "More important still," he says, "is the utilization by the school of occupational data as the basis for curricular adjustment and content material in all subjects, from the lowest to the highest school grade."

The two cities which lead in adapting themselves to the new conditions are Boston and Grand Rapids, the report says. In the former, vocational guidance under private auspices furnished pioneer training, research, and propaganda service, leading to the establishment of what is now a fairly complete organization of guidance as part of the public school system, under a qualified director. Grand Rapids serves as a model for many communities, the plan of vocational information being adaptable for nearly every type of school system.

Typical of the kinds of jobs which children take and from which they ought to be saved by keeping them in school doing the kind of work they like, and by teaching them to make an intelligent choice of profession, are the results of a survey made in New York City several years ago. Of 302 children studied, 239 had gone to work. They had entered 406 jobs. Of these jobs, 91 were outside errands, 19 were "on wagons," 16 on news stands, 29 were in department stores, 27 in office work, 44 in miscellaneous inside work and 177 in manufacturing. In all this complexity only one thing remained constant, according to the report—lack of training.

It ran through practically all jobs, whatever the type of establishment, and left them all the same dull gray color. In 314 out of 406 jobs there was absolutely no training, in 41 there was some chance to 'pick up' if the rush was not too great, in 30 some boys had a chance to work on one process, but this usually meant, 'I did errands and sweeping and sometimes had a chance to work on a machine.' In 21 there was some supervision, but in a small shop or with relatives." The report pointed out that "there are no jobs for children under 16 which they ought to

BRITISH CONCERNED OVER STEEL PRICES

American Products Are About $15 a Ton Below the English Quotations.

British iron and steel manufacturers are showing great concern over the price reductions which have been made in iron and steel products by American producers, according to reports which have recently been received here. At present prices the American steel products are about $15 a ton below British quotations, and the English producers fear that they will not only be undersold in their own market, but that they will lose their export trade.

One factor which has contributed to the present situation is the exhaustion of many of the high-grade ore deposits on which the British drew before the war, and the depletion of others. The industry abroad is therefore forced to rely on low-grade ore deposits to an increasing extent. The high-grade ore which must be imported is only obtainable at high prices. Only recently it was reported that the Lorain Steel Company of Cleveland had taken an order for 1,000 tons of steel rails placed by the Tramways Committee of the Birmingham Corporation. The price was £6 15s a ton.

In discussing the British steel situation, The London Times says:

The change-over from war to peace time activity has completely altered the position of the iron and steel industry in the United Kingdom. During the war the home demand for iron and steel was such as to render the industry independent of foreign markets and virtually to exterminate competition. The manufacturers' position was therefore comfortably easy. On the other hand, while they have had to hand over the larger slice of their excess profits to the Government in the form of taxation, their foreign competitors—at least the more important of them—have been able to retain the major portion of their correspondingly large profits, and thus to extend and improve their works and plants at little extra capital cost. Now that the war is over and the British manufacturer is face to face with world-wide competition, his position wears a totally different aspect from what it has assumed during the last few years. He finds that the American manufacturer can quote prices one-third less than his own.

"High-grade ore is a vital factor in the economics of the iron and steel industry. Many of the high-grade deposits had been exhausted before the war, and the process of exhaustion has been quickened to satisfy war's demand. The industry is therefore compelled to an increasing extent to rely for its raw material on low-grade deposits and to import high-grade ore, which is only obtainable at very high prices. Lack of foresight in securing deposits of high-grade ore abroad in the past is largely responsible for the position in which the British manufacturer now finds himself; but in view of the national importance of the iron and steel industry it is suggested that the Government secure, directly or indirectly, such deposits as are available abroad and hold them until they are required by the exhaustion of other deposits.

Meanwhile the manufacturers are taking steps in two directions for improving the position of the industry. First, they are urging the Government to allow them to retain, say, for ten years, their excess profits duty, now unpaid, free of interest, provided these sums are used in betterments and extensions. It is suggested that the manufacturers should pay off their liability to the Government in ten annual instalments. The Government would lose very little by this arrangement, while the manufacturers would be able to bring their plants up to date, so as to enable them to get level with their competitors. In fact, the suggestion is approved by the Committee on Financial Issues.

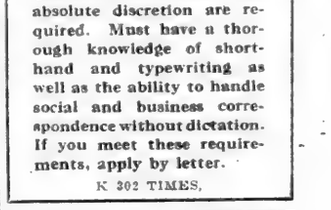
The other direction in which steps are being taken to grapple with the problem of the industry is amalgamation. Baldwin's has taken over the British Steel Corporation and it has laid plans for production on a very large scale. New capital to the extent of £1,000,000 is to be created. The United Steel Company, which comprises the business of the Workington Iron and Steel Company, Steel Peech, and Tozer and Samuel, Ltd., & Co., is increasing its capital by £1,250,000 for the purpose of acquiring other interests and making extensions. The formation of larger units of production in order to secure more economical operation is a step in the right direction. In fact, it may be the best course for badly situated companies to sell their business to the better companies which have direct access to the sea and coal mines at their doors. Large and economical production is the solution of the steel trade problem.

The American Chamber of Commerce in London has sent the following information to this country:

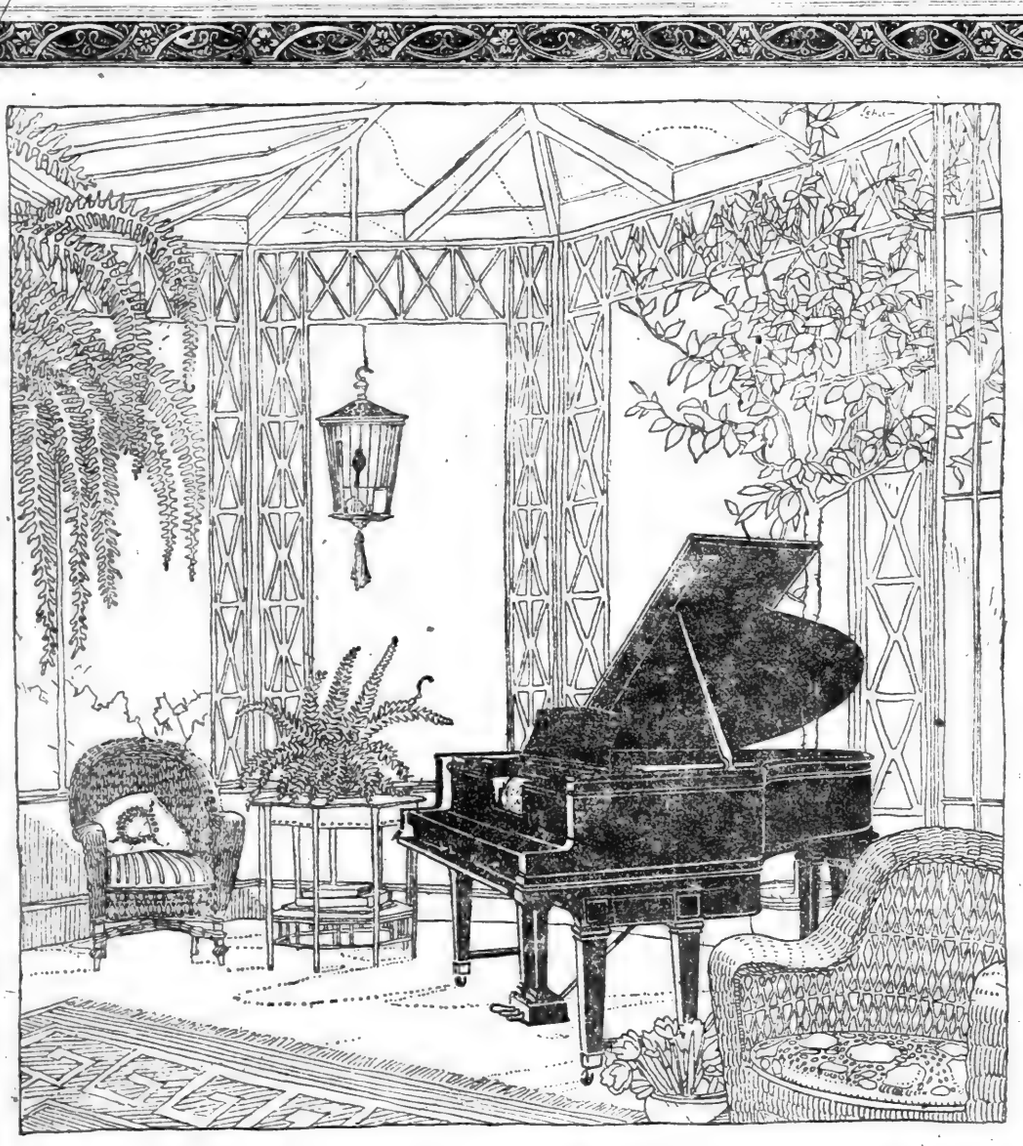
The news of the recent rise of $4.25 in American prices for pig iron and of $12 on finished steel is causing anxiety to steel manufacturers in England. At the present prices four-inch billets bring $38.50 per gross ton in America, while the British figure is £12 5s., practically half again as much. The American price for galvanized sheets amounts to about £21 per ton, the British about £28.

The export problem is acute. Great Britain, with the freight against her, in addition to the enormous basic prices, cannot hope to put steel on the Canadian market, for instance, at a price which will compete with the American. And, having doubled her steelmaking capacity during the war, the loss of overseas and even colonial markets at this time would be a great blow. Moreover, at the end of April the Government removed the subsidy from pig iron, and the price is expected to advance about £1 per ton, which will raise the price of steel £2 to £3, according to the work done on it. As a result, sellers cannot quote prices for future business, and buyers of the semi-finished material will not engage on contracts because they cannot tell what the steel is going to cost them. Business is slowing up.

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RUSSIA'S NEEDS TOLD BY PROF. BORODIN

Recognition of Omsk Cabinet and Equipment and Supplies for Armies Are Urgent.

ALSO NAVAL CO-OPERATION

Kolchak's Ural-Siberian Army 300,000—Many Provinces Already Liberated from Bolshevist Rule.

Professor N. A. Borodin, who recently arrived in this country as the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Omsk Government, and who in 1917 came here with Professor B. A. Bakhmetieff as a member of the Extraordinary Mission sent by the Russian Provisional Government, made a statement last night on Russian affairs. From October, 1918, up to April, 1919, Professor Borodin worked in Siberia in close contact with the Omsk Government, and is now the Acting President of the Society for Promoting Friendship between Russia and the United States. The statement follows:

"In speaking of Russian territory already liberated from the Bolsheviki, we have in mind specifically the following provinces.

"1. Eastern and Western Siberia, the Ural region, the Province of Orenburg, part of the Turkestan, and part of the Volga territory. All these provinces are at present united under a Provisional Government, and represent more than four-fifths of the territory, with about one-third of the population of former Russia. The seat of the central Government is in Omsk. The Government is headed by Admiral Kolchak, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Ural Siberian Army, consisting of about 00,000 men, including the Cossack troops of the Siberian, Orenberg, and Ural regions.

"2. The Northern Caucasus and the Don territory, under the leadership of General Denikin, co-operating with the Governments of the Kuban and the Don Cossacks. The place of central authority is the City of Ekaterinodar, and the naval base is at Novorossysk. The army in the field is approximately 300,000 strong. This territory has recognized the supreme authority of the Government headed by Admiral Kolchak.

"3. Transcaucasia and the Transcaspian territory, under the military authority of a British force, with Baku as its permanent base. The troops headed by General Bicherakhov, with a base at the City of Petrovsk, on the Caspian Sea, are co-operating with this authority.

"4. Crimea, which, until the last invasion of the Bolsheviki, had its own Government, also was also under the influence of the Government. The army of General Denikin was in close co-operation with it.

"5. The Archangel territories, with bases at Murmansk and Archangel, has a separate Government, headed by Nicholas V. Tchaikovsky, and has recognized the authority of the Kolchak Government. The local fighting forces at first consisted largely of troops landed by the Allies, but now they are mostly Russian national troops. They are at present in contact with the Siberian Army.

"6. Esthonia, where General Yudenich has founded an army. It also maintains active relations with Omsk.

"7. Finland, where the army of General Maynard is operating.

All Seek Russia's Regeneration.

"All these are devoted to Russia, are united in one common purpose, the destruction of the central power of the Bolsheviki and the regeneration of Russia. Only Finland, Esthonia, and Georgia are striving for independence. All of them are in a state of war with the Bolsheviki and their Red Army, all of them maintain fighting forces, which need, first of all, technical materials of warfare, secondly, shoes and clothing, and, lastly, provisioning, such as food, finances, and medical and Red Cross supplies.

"Their technical supplies, for the waging of warfare, these armies are receiving largely from the Allies, and to a considerable part from the Red Army itself as they continue to press and inflict defeats upon it. However, the supply service from the Allies is confronted with serious difficulties owing to the poor transportation facilities of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The improvement of traffic and the proper working order of this trunk line is a matter of the greatest importance for the success of the strongest anti-Bolshevist force, the Siberian Army, which is victoriously advancing on the Volga, and which has set up as its purpose the occupation of Moscow and the driving out of the Soviet rule from the boundaries of Russia.

"The supply service of the Siberian Army must be placed on a regular basis, and must be increased in proportion with the growth of this army and the increase of the front in the rear, which likewise requires military guarding. This service is at present in the hands of Military and Railroad Commissions of the Allies, and it is to be hoped that they will organize it to meet the full requirements of the army. The allied powers, however, must remember that the labors of these commissions can only be successful when the necessary materials and supplies will be forwarded to those commissions without interruption.

"Heretofore the principal supplies came from the English, in part from the surplus of ordnance of their force in Asia Minor, but in the main from the stocks of arms and military materials made for England and Russia in America and Japan. These stores are far from exhausted, and the problem at present narrows down to the delivery of these supplies to the front.

"From the other allies, in so far as known to me, we have never received any technical military supplies, except for some airplanes shipped over recently from France. Our material for railroads we have been receiving in large quantities from America. We are also receiving from America, free of charge, through the American Red Cross organization in Siberia, generous supplies of bandages and medical supplies, material for the construction of field hospitals, underclothes, and clothing for refugees.

"The Commissary Department of the Siberian Army is sorely in need of clothing materials, and the supply of same is just as important as the supply of firearms. The English General, Knox, in charge of supplies, has stated very definitely that the Siberian Army was poorly clad during the past winter and is fighting under unfavorable sanitary conditions, and has made an urgent report to that effect to the War Departments of the allied powers. It is important that they understand the urgency of the above demands and that they satisfy these without delay.

"With the demobilization of an immense army in England and the United States, great quantities of these materials, as well as firearms and munitions, will doubtless be left on hand. These should be sent as quickly as possible to the Russian front. With the opening of the Summer campaign it is particularly important to have a large number of automobiles, freight trucks, and airplanes for fighting the Bolsheviki in the Orenburg and Turkestan steppes and along the Volga.

"Thus, the military assistance that Russia expects from the Allies amounts, first of all, to technical materials of which there is a great dearth: army clothing, and sanitary and medical supplies.

No Aid in Men Needed.

"We do not believe that Siberia, with the exception of the still turbulent section of the Far East, requires allied aid in men, in view of the difficulties connected with such an enterprise and the sufficiency of the human material at hand. The detachments of the Allies left are already in Siberia should, however, remain until the end of the campaign against the Bolsheviki, as their presence exerts an enormous moral influence on the Russian Army and the populations in the rear, and they are aiding in the preservation of order on the railroads.

"The allied forces in Murmansk, Archangel, on the shores of the Finnish Gulf, Odessa, Sebastopol, Kuban, and Novorossysk, however, are bound to take a much more important and active part in the fight against Bolshevism, which is threatening all Europe. The plans for the withdrawal of the allied troops from the northern parts, and also the evacuation of Odessa, are very detrimental for the campaign against the Bolsheviki.

"It means, first of all, the transfer into the hands of the enemies of civilization of enormous Russian and allied military and strategic resources, Archangel, Murmansk.) It also means the surrender of very important from naval and other points of view—bases accessible to war vessels, of which that part of Russia already liberated from the Bolsheviki has almost none. In this instance the help of France, England, and America is earnestly needed, in the sense that some of their naval units occupy and hold these ports, and with the aid of the troops of Generals Udenitch and Maynard take Petrograd. The rôle of the United States, should it not desire to participate in military operations, could be limited to the supplying of products and military equipment.

"Conceding that the actual military operations against the Bolsheviki must be carried out principally by Russian troops and that the Soviet rule must be overthrown by means of Russian and not foreign armies, we maintain that the business of rebuilding the Russian financial system must be, of necessity, undertaken by the Allies.

"Russia herself is absolutely not in a position to stabilize her finances, to coordinate the monetary circulation and to restore the exchange value of the ruble, and if the Allies are sincerely desirous of supporting Russia [illegible] financial [illegible] Russia in liberated Russia could be [illegible] extent.

"[illegible] Russia [illegible] Russia [illegible] the [illegible] Russia [illegible] Russia [illegible] the [illegible] Russia [illegible] Russia [illegible] the [

NORTHERN FRANCE FACES BIG PROBLEM

American Committee Says Entire Government Machinery Is at a Standstill.

AID MUST COME QUICKLY

Refugees Remain In Cities, Lacking Barracks or Material to Rebuild Homes.

The huge problem involved in the re[building] of the devastated sections of Northern France is indicated in a report issued last week by the American Committee for Devastated France, 16 East Thirty-ninth Street, of which Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, is the President, and Miss Anne Morgan and A. M. Dike are the directors in charge of the work in the United States. The report made public yesterday was sent by Mrs. Dike and reads as follows:

[illegible] equipment, machinery and [illegible] provided by the big con[illegible] ready to be put in motion be[illegible] work can be realized in the [illegible] are refugees more ratio[illegible] labor, long, easy [illegible] come at once, then [illegible] is doomed. Many ref[illegible] are remaining in cities in the [illegible] because so long as they [illegible] for they receive their [illegible]. If they return to [illegible] this pension ceases [illegible] the Government is [illegible] offer them barrac[illegible] which, with the [illegible] is made be re[illegible]

[illegible] received houses [illegible] A house for [illegible] France before [illegible] stand, ready to [illegible]

[illegible] and the short week [illegible] is impossible [illegible] vigorous action [illegible] back yards of [illegible] have caused [illegible] for four days [illegible] President [illegible] instant. They [illegible] the Service [illegible] plans to move their homes [illegible]

[illegible] Last Week [illegible] Pay an [illegible] into the inter[illegible] Center of Organ[illegible]

Contributions Made Last Week to War Relief Funds

Organization.	Headquarters.	Treasurer.	Amount of Contributions—Last Week.	Amount of Contributions—Total to Date.
American Com. for Devastated France, Inc..	16 East 39th St....	Dr. A. C. Humphreys...	$19,082	$805,174
American Jugoslav Relief Committee.....	511 Fifth Av.....	Walter Jennings.....	1,365	213,230
American Com. for Training French Maimed	Hotel Biltmore....	Mrs. E. L. Baylies.....	138	446,912
American Women's Hospitals.....	637 Madison Av....	Sue Radcliffe, M. D....	39,688	367,091
British War Relief Association.....	342 Fifth Av.....	H. Clews.....	404	173,160
Christian Relief in France and Belgium.....	105 East 22d St....	Alfred R. Kimball.....	2,170	254,902
Duryea War Relief, Inc.....	9 East 30th St.....	C. E. Warren.....	761	247,430
Fatherless Children of France.....	11 West 46th St....	Alexander J. Hemphill...	6,161	902,031
Food for France.....	10 East 38th St....	Alexander J. Hemphill..	343	161,970
Free Milk for France.....	675 Fifth Av.....	Henry E. Cooper.....	335	145,534
Free Milk and Relief for Italy.....	Vanderbilt Hotel...	W. Meacham.....	1,547	26,068
Italian War Relief Fund.....	347 Madison Av....	S. R. Bertron.....	220	103,178
Polish Children's Relief Fund.....	37 East 53th St....	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee.....	129	38,850
Serbian Aid Fund.....	1 Madison Av.....	O. T. Bannard.....	4,687	243,393
Serbian Relief Committee.....	70 Fifth Av.....	M. H. Coggeshall.....	1,785	532,307
Stage Women's War Relief.....	366 Fifth Av.....	Mrs. Shelley Hull.....	217	286,354

As soon as the Government is ready to pay war indemnities the people will naturally turn to any active, creative organization working on the spot, which can supply them with materials and workmen.

The following donations of $200 or more were acknowledged last week by the following committees:

FATHERLESS OF FRANCE.

Miscellaneous gifts	$1,466
Mrs. John L. Novard	750
[illegible] Allied War Relief Com[illegible]	121
[illegible]	714
[illegible] Committee	500
[illegible] Congress	400
[illegible] William Douglas Sloane	250
[illegible] A. R. Red Cross, [illegible]	
[illegible]	213
Women's Home Companion	204
Schools	200
Mrs. Noyard & Dr. Wm. Chan[illegible]	
School	200
Slade D. Smith	274
Penn. R. R. Women's Wo[illegible]	214
Mrs. Jaffray & Man[illegible]	
School	211
Brooks Brothers	200
Denver Schools and Society	200
Mrs George Townsend	200

COMMITTEE FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE.

New England Division	$7,100
Dayton, Ohio, Committee	750
Mrs. A. Newton	500
Refugees Relief Fund	200
Richland County, Ohio, War [illegible]	200
Oneonta, N. Y., Committee	200
Ashland, Ohio, War Chest	200
New York Committee, A. [illegible]	200
Kittanning, Pa., War Chest	200
Carroll Co., [illegible]	2,117

SERBIAN AID FUND.

Seymour and Hudson Falls Committee	$200
Peking Relief Fund	2,000
St. Dept., Allies, Relief	1,052
Day on Wall Street	666
Bayonne, Me., War Chest	200
Mrs. R. Manson Smith and others	278
Bovey, Minn., War Chest and others	

PURE MILK FOR ITALY.

Palmyra, Committee	$1,000
Philadelphia Committee	102

ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF.

[illegible]	$18,270
[illegible] Committee	10,000
Southern California Committee	25,000
Mennonite Committee, Elkhart, Ind	10,000
Georgia Committee	9,207
Wisconsin Committee	8,000
Binghamton Committee	2,000
Indiana Committee	1,800
Bethlehem, Penn., Committee	1,500
Kansas Committee	1,000
Idaho Committee	1,000
Class of 1920, Barnard College	1,225
Miss. Soc. of Evan. Assn., Cleveland	1,224
Board of Mission, M. E. Church, South	1,000
Charles Pratt & Co.	500
Sunday Schools, Japan	250
Hunter College W. S. Committee	200
Teachers College Committee	200
Hanover Union	200
Mrs. C. E. Perkins	200
Municipal S. A. War Chest	200
Public Schools, Verona, N. J.	197
9th Battalion, Forty-Seventh Artillery, F. [illegible]	125
Sayre, Penn., War Chest	500
Niagara Falls Committee	250

AMERICAN JUGOSLAV COMMITTEE.

Slovenian National Alliance, Rock Springs, Wyo.	$400
Frank Kutchar, Secretary	286
Jugoslav Progressive Society	281
Various gifts	406

DURYEA WAR RELIEF.

Miss Gertrude B. Whittemore	$425
Various gifts	335

FOOD FOR FRANCE FUND.

The Guerin Appeal	$307
Various gifts	36

FREE MILK FOR FRANCE.

G. M. Rose, Havana	$243
Headquarters gift	275
Various gifts	218

SERBIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

John B. Paine	$360
"A Friend"	306
Cambridge War Chest	200
Various gifts	925

Red Cross Certificates.

Certificates of service, with badges, to business women who have given, outside of business hours, a minimum of 400 hours' service to the Red Cross since April 6, 1917, will be awarded by New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, it was announced yesterday.

Women living in rural communities who have served in Red Cross workrooms for limited periods will also be entitled to certificates and badges.

Badges will be sold, at a nominal cost, only to those who can show certificates.

Work performed, such as knitting and sewing garments, will be estimated on a piece basis, with allowance made for time given in all activities of the Red Cross, including attendance at classes for instruction in elementary hygiene, dietetics, surgical dressings, first aid, &c. Heads of departments of Red Cross auxiliaries will receive all applications, and upon approval will send the applications to a special committee which will authorize the issuance of a certificate.

Mrs. Austin R. Baldwin is Chairman of the Award Committee, with headquarters at 380 Fifth Avenue.

C. O. Dunaway, Executive Secretary of the Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, has received the following letter from M. Korosheta, Vice President of the Serbian Cabinet and Minister of Child Welfare at Belgrade:

I should like to express to you, to your committee and all your subscribers, my heartfelt appreciation of your splendid work for the orphan children of Serbia.

There is no way in which you could render more valuable assistance to Serbia at this crisis than by aiding her in the care of her helpless children. We have on our hands about half a million fatherless children, and of these upward of 70,000 have lost both parents and have none to protect them.

We have established a Ministry of Child Welfare, of which I hold the portfolio, and we are doing our utmost to cope with the situation, but three years of enemy occupation have disorganized our poor country to an extent which strangers must find it hard to realize; and, in spite of all the efforts we have made in the six months since we drove out the enemy, there are still a vast number of children uncared for, unclothed—in some of the worst districts even unfed—and in 85 per cent. of the cases in dire need of medical treatment.

Since the country's whole hope for the future lies in the children, and since, alas! we lort beyond recovery so many of our little ones during the enemy occupation, the work your committee will do in helping to save those that remain to us will be precious beyond all reckoning.

Let me offer you once more in the name of young Serbia the most sincere thanks for your generous undertaking.

The Serbian Relief Committee has undertaken to provide for 40,000 of the 500,000 orphaned children in Serbia. The expense of maintaining a child is 20 cents a day. The committee's budget totals about $3,000,000 for the year.

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33 x 4	34.50	5.50
34 x 4	35.75	5.70
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ANNAPOLIS CREW DECLARED TO BE BY FAR THE BEST COLLEGE EIGHT OF THE SEASON

ROWING SUPREMACY GOES TO ANNAPOLIS

Glendon's Navy Crew Is Undisputed Champion of the Present Aquatic Season.

DISCARDED NEW THEORIES

Coach's Ideas at Variance with English Principles—Used Plain, Homely Stroke.

By DR. WALTER PEET.

In spite of the fact that the biggest rowing event of the year as regards setting, spectacular effect, and attendance —the historic Yale-Harvard regatta—is yet to be held, the university supremacy has been definitely decided, shaken down, and settled, without peradventure, alibis or "ifs." And, moreover, never in boating annals has it been so decisively determined thus early in the season.

The Navy big boat was without a peer this season, and many there are who think that it was the best combination of all years, barring a couple of Charlie Courtney's Cornell crews.

We have taken a straw vote among the closest followers of the sport this Spring and here is the order in which the majority think the Varsity crews should be placed:

(1) U. S. Naval Academy.
(2) University of Pennsylvania.
(3) Cornell-Harvard.
(4) Syracuse.
(5) Yale.
(6) Princeton.
(7) Columbia.

Rowing enthusiasts are most curious to know why these middies are in a class by themselves, and what manner of stroke this wonder crew uses, especially as it has been pointed out that their style is at variance with that of the other rowing institutions, and not in accordance with the orthodox fundamental principles of the English stroke, which, more or less closely, have been followed by our universities.

The writer has been in touch with the Navy's rowing development for over twenty years, and coached a Columbia crew that won at Annapolis. Dick Glendon has been the Navy mentor for seventeen seasons. This clever coach has worked along the ideas of the old professional sculler and has thrown all other theories to the winds. Also he is a close student of the mechanics of rowing.

Glendon Has Practical Theories.

Briefly, Glendon -teaching his men a homely, awkward stroke, according to all accepted theories—gets them to commence to put on their power while the blades are just a bit forward of the right angle to the side of the boat. Glendon's rowing creed is: "Stick to the arc nearest the right angle." According to simplest mechanics this is where power properly propels. With an abnormally long reach the blades push water away from the sides of the boat and with a long swing to the finish the bow they shove water inward—which is wasted energy and which does not count in putting the boat ahead. Furthermore, the long body swing toward the bow entails most punishing work on the abdominal muscles in getting back to the perpendicular, which is only the commencement of the recovery.

This is how Glendon does it: There is a fairly long torso swing toward the stern—much shorter, however, than that of any of the others—and the slide opens a bit aft of the pin of the rowlock, which makes for a good beginning of the leg drive. The leg muscles are the most powerful in the human anatomy, and on the long sliding seats, Middies get all there is to be gathered from them. At the beginning of the stroke the slides, (leg drive,) body swing and arm work start together with the idea that each man's head that the eternal right angle is to be uppermost for the efficiency point.

Glendon has been a great student of rigging and shell construction. In rigging he places the stretchers (footrests) so that the kinetic kick comes precisely at the right angle.

The Navy coach's order for the shell that won from Pennsylvania in last year's final race and that won so consistently this Spring, covered a great many points. At Ward of Englewood was the builder. Glendon had an exceptionally heavy boat and the lines and his designs called for a shell with a flat bottom and wide floor. This craft, which was trimmed so that she rode up at the bow, floated the crew perfectly and "skimmed" over the water with consequent little resistance. Also the flat bottom and wide floor made for stability and an even keel, which always spell speed.

Glendon's theories certainly have made good. He has had no "lucky combinations," as so many coaches have had, but he has been a consistent teacher of winning crews for years. This season's crew, Navy first, second, and plebe—all were good, to put it mildly.

There's no doubt about it that we have had a practical shot injected into us similar to the one which the little Belgians put over the Englishmen at Henley for three years in a row.

Conditions Ideal at Annapolis.

But it must be said that conditions and environment are all in favor of successful aquatics at Annapolis for these simple reasons: (1) Everybody has to pass a rigid physical examination on entrance, and he practically is in training throughout his four years; (2) the boat houses are right on the grounds; (3) the lower course finishes in front of the building and the upper one a short distance away. And from the very nature of the case this is his life work, every prospective naval officer wants to "make the crew." Small wonder then that the Academy has a big squad of potential candidates each year. However, Glendon is under the serious handicap of short hours for rowing practice.

As Spring wears on, more development is felt that we are not to have the Intercollegiate Poughkeepsie Regatta. It was thought on all sides that it was better not to hold this time-honored meet, but to have it have developed which were not considered and which would have been contenders had the big Hudson River event been on the list. The season's results show that in all probability Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Syracuse would have gone to the start for the three mile fight (the Poughkeepsie stewards have reduced the distance of the Intercollegiate Regatta to three miles). And the Middies might have come in to try to show that they were as good on a long course as on a short one.

Princeton, however, would not have been in the party, as Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth, head coach and director of rowing at Old Nassau, does not approve of post-term races nor long-course contests, involving extended away-from-home training, with its consequent expense.

Charles Halsted Sapes, Chairman of the Poughkeepsie stewards, is optimistic as to the coming back next year of this greatest of all regattas. He has been in touch with all who are interested and says that the big meet practically is assured, and, moreover, that the winner of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Association—made up of Washington, California, and Leland Stanford, Jr.,—will come East.

The fact is plainly appreciated by university rowing men that if the Poughkeepsie Regatta is not revived Yale and Harvard will be the big two in the sport and the other institutions that foster rowing will lapse into the early short distance, and comparatively unimportant class.

MAJOR LEAGUE AVERAGES.

Batting and Pitching Records of American and National.

The following figures are compiled from unofficial scores as published in the different cities of the two leagues. They include games played on June 5:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	PC.
Geary, Philadelphia	7	10	0	5	0	.500
Phillips, Cleveland	7	8	1	3	0	.500
Jamieson, Cleveland	8	4	1	2	0	.500
McMullin, Chicago	7	8	1	3	0	.375
Murphy, Chicago	9	8	3	3	0	.375
Cobb, Detroit	34	137	25	50	6	.365
Johnston, Cleveland	34	118	18	41	10	.347
Hannah, New York	19	26	2	9	0	.346
Bodie, New York	33	122	16	42	6	.344
Veach, Detroit	33	120	19	41	4	.342
Weaver, Chicago	36	144	26	49	10	.340
Gedeon, St. Louis	27	89	14	30	3	.337
Rice, Washington	33	132	20	44	2	.333
Sisler, St. Louis	33	129	20	43	9	.333
Mogridge, New York	9	6	1	2	0	.333
Craft, Washington	9	6	1	2	0	.333
Schang, Boston	26	67	8	22	5	.328
Roth, Philadelphia	30	124	19	40	4	.322
Witt, Philadelphia	31	124	15	40	1	.323
Jackson, Chicago	36	3	20	42	6	.321
Scott, Boston	31	118	11	38	4	.319
Flagstead, Detroit	33	110	17	35	0	.318
Coveleskie, Cleveland	12	22	2	7	0	.318
Jacobson, St. Louis	28	95	16	30	6	.316
Heilman, Detroit	34	124	16	39	1	.315
Shanly, Cleveland	33	118	11	37	3	.313
McBride, Washington	6	16	1	5	0	.313
Wambsganss, Cleve	34	129	12	41	4	.310
Uhle, Cleveland	8	13	1	4	0	.308
Gardner, Cleveland	34	127	15	39	2	.307
Peckinpaugh, N. Y	20	58	21	17	4	.301
Smith, St. Louis	11	10	1	3	0	.300
McInnis, Boston	31	122	9	36	2	.295
Gharrity, Washington	28	89	11	26	1	.292
Fewster, New York	13	41	7	12	2	.293
Williams, St. Louis	11	41	6	12	1	.293
Schalk, Chicago	35	100	13	29	6	.290
Pennitt, St. Louis	10	40	2	11	0	.290
Chapman, Cleveland	34	134	22	38	7	.284
Graney, Cleveland	34	131	25	37	2	.282
E. Collins, Chicago	36	128	20	36	13	.281
Ruth, Boston	28	89	21	25	1	.281
Foster, Washington	34	140	16	39	2	.279
Strunk, Boston	21	122	21	34	2	.279
Gandil, Chicago	31	111	11	31	2	.279
Speaker, Cleveland	23	108	17	30	5	.278
Bagby, New York	4	14	2	4	0	.278
Nunamaker, Cleveland	12	40	4	11	0	.275
Murphy, Washington	8	22	0	6	1	.273
Grover, Philadelphia	5	11	0	3	0	.273
Quinn, New York	9	26	1	7	0	.269
Lewis, New York	33	127	18	34	5	.268
Thompson, Washington	18	59	6	16	1	.267
Ainsmith, Detroit	27	87	10	23	1	.264
Brooks, Boston	12	38	5	10	0	.263
Kinney, Philadelphia	16	19	2	5	0	.263
O'Rooley, Boston	10	19	5	5	0	.263
Heinich, Washington	23	65	8	17	2	.262
Ellsworth, Detroit	5	16	1	4	0	.250
Gallia, St. Louis	9	25	2	6	0	.281
Hooper, Boston	30	112	17	29	6	.259
Harry, Boston	22	81	12	21	0	.259
Pratt, Washington	18	58	5	15	0	.258
Milan, Washington	11	43	8	11	2	.256
Shannon, Philadelphia	25	106	8	27	2	.255
Tobin, St. Louis	33	122	20	31	4	.254
Leibold, Cleveland	34	127	16	32	3	.252
Judge, Washington	32	127	16	32	5	.252
Austin, St. Louis	23	80	11	20	3	.250
Bagby, Cleveland	8	16	2	4	0	.250
Rogers, Philadelphia	7	12	2	3	1	.250

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	PC.
Cleveland	34	1125	159	322	29	.286
Chicago	36	1143	134	313	57	.274
Detroit	34	1090	141	291	26	.267
St. Louis	33	1063	131	270	29	.254
Boston	31	1041	129	259	55	.249
New York	33	1141	129	289	32	.253
Washington	34	1161	123	280	37	.241
Philadelphia	31	1095	104	254	18	.258

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher and Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Thormahlen, New York	4	0	1000
Ruth, Boston	4	0	1000
Nelson, New York	2	0	1000
Cicotte, Chicago	10	1	.909
Caldwell, Boston	7	1	.750
Enzmann, Cleveland	5	1	.750
Bush, Boston	7	1	.750
Faber, Chicago	5	2	.714
Gallia, St. Louis	5	2	.714
Williams, Chicago	4	2	.666
Quinn, New York	6	3	.666
Morton, Cleveland	4	2	.666
Kerr, Chicago	4	2	.666
Leonard, Detroit	4	2	.666
Shawkey, Boston	4	2	.666
Sothoron, St. Louis	4	2	.666
Coveleskie, Cleveland	4	2	.666
Boland, Cleveland	4	2	.666
Baker, Cleveland	4	2	.666
Ehmke, Detroit	5	4	.555
Shaw, Washington	5	4	.555
Sothoron, St. Louis	4	3	.500
Mogridge, New York	3	3	.500
Schmidt, Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Johnson, Washington	5	6	.455

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player and club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	PC.
Smith, Cincinnati	6	2	2	2	0	.500
Cravath, Philadelphia	28	80	17	36	4	.450
Alexander, Chicago	4	12	1	5	0	.417
M. Wheat, Brooklyn	7	17	0	7	0	.412
Wingo, Cincinnati	14	47	8	18	3	.383
Young, New York	34	132	22	49	12	.371
Rousch, Cincinnati	29	110	15	39	4	.355
Temple, Philadelphia	11	34	4	12	0	.353
M. Carey, New York	29	87	12	30	4	.345
Kilduff, Chicago	23	82	4	28	1	.341
Fisher, Pittsburgh	9	26	2	8	0	.308
Hornsby, St. Louis	32	118	10	36	2	.305
Miller, Boston	7	6	1	2	0	.333
Northup, Boston	7	6	1	2	0	.333
King, New York	5	5	1	1	0	.333
Williams, Philadelphia	32	122	21	39	4	.320
Carlson, New York	27	68	9	21	1	.309
Doyle, New York	32	119	24	36	2	.303
Herzog, Boston	32	117	13	35	11	.299
Roth, Boston	32	111	14	33	2	.297
Griffith, Chicago	4	10	1	3	0	.300
Adams, Philadelphia	23	67	5	21	1	.313
Griffith, Brooklyn	36	151	19	46	2	.305
Konetchy, Brooklyn	34	133	13	40	4	.301
Rawlings, Pittsburgh	32	117	15	35	2	.299
Burns, New York	34	130	25	38	10	.300
Sicking, Philadelphia	29	99	9	29	1	.293
Barnes, New York	14	50	7	14	0	.280
Wheat, Brooklyn	35	114	9	32	1	.281
Southworth, Pittsburgh	29	74	10	22	0	.297
Rudolph, Boston	9	24	0	7	0	.292
Luderus, Philadelphia	32	127	17	37	0	.291
Stengel, Philadelphia	32	113	14	33	2	.292
Mokan, Pittsburgh	32	127	16	36	2	.283
Olson, Brooklyn	36	151	26	43	10	.285
Dilhoefer, New York	29	98	15	28	0	.286
Barnhart, Philadelphia	9	35	1	10	0	.286
Hollocher, Chicago	35	143	14	36	6	.252
Mann, Brooklyn	36	141	18	40	3	.284
Cueto, Cincinnati	18	60	8	17	4	.283
Kauff, New York	34	126	19	35	4	.278
Wilson, Pittsburgh	4	9	1	2	0	.222
Kopf, Cincinnati	31	123	18	34	7	.276
Zimmer, New York	34	129	16	35	4	.271
Wilson, Boston	23	75	2	20	1	.267
Hornsby, St Louis	32	118	10	32	2	.272
Groh, Cincinnati	34	122	21	33	6	.270
Neale, Cincinnati	34	134	21	36	2	.269
Bressler, Boston	29	96	11	25	1	.260
Baird, Philadelphia	32	125	20	32	3	.256
Cutshaw, Pittsburgh	37	145	15	36	2	.248
Kroger, Brooklyn	29	105	8	25	4	.238
Tierney, St. Louis	13	13	2	4	0	.308
Bohl, Cincinnati	20	64	4	17	0	.266
Riggert, Boston	27	98	13	25	2	.255
Bath, Cincinnati	34	120	23	34	3	.283
Rickenbrode, Boston	17	42	5	11	2	.262
Killefer, Chicago	35	97	7	24	0	.247
Neihf, Boston	10	25	4	6	0	.240
Pick, Chicago	29	97	11	23	0	.237
Merkle, Chicago	29	113	13	26	3	.230
Dooin, St. Louis	32	117	12	26	2	.222
Heathcote, St. Louis	25	75	4	16	0	.213
Black, Chicago	35	143	14	30	6	.210
Hollocher, Chicago	35	143	15	33	2	.231
Casey, Pittsburgh	14	52	8	11	3	.250
Carey, Chicago	15	50	7	12	0	.240
Dubuc, New York	9	20	1	5	0	.250
Woodward, Phil	8	20	2	4	1	.250
Reuther, Cincinnati	10	16	0	4	0	.250

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	PC.
New York	34	1127	160	316	45	.281
Philadelphia	32	1141	102	314	31	.275
Cincinnati	36	1182	155	314	59	.266
Brooklyn	36	1223	151	345	50	.261
Boston	32	1088	91	272	41	.251
St. Louis	34	1121	93	261	31	.233
Chicago	35	1138	95	260	27	.228
Pittsburgh	37	1222	117	275	53	.225

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher and Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Causey, N. Y.	6	0	1000
Benton, N. Y.	5	1	.833
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	5	1	.778
Barnes, St. Louis	4	1	.750
Woodward, Phil.	3	1	.714
Eller, Cincinnati	5	2	.714
Luque, Cincinnati	5	2	.714
Barnes, Boston	6	3	.700
Grimes, Brooklyn	6	3	.667
Adams, Pittsburgh	4	2	.667
Nehf, Boston	4	2	.667
Goodwin, St. Louis	4	2	.667
Tyler, Chicago	4	2	.667
Fisher, Cincinnati	4	2	.667
Douglas, Chicago	3	1	.625
Cadore, Brooklyn	3	1	.600
Jacobs, Philadelphia	4	2	.600
Marquard, Brooklyn	4	2	.600
Cooper, Pittsburgh	5	4	.556
Hamilton, Pittsburgh	5	4	.556
Vaughn, Chicago	6	5	.545
Keating, Boston	3	3	.500
Hendrix, Chicago	2	2	.500
Sallee, Cincinnati	2	2	.500
Reuther, Cincinnati	2	2	.500

CRICKET REGAINS ITS OWN.

Baseball Shouldered to One Side in British Favor.

Baseball is losing its hold on the English sporting public, according to recent reports from London. The American game is being forced into the shade by the revival of enthusiasm for cricket—the national pastime.

The rapidity with which cricket is regaining its prestige is shown by the fact that 200 cricket clubs are now active in London alone, although the sport has not yet attained its pre-war status.

FINE FIELD STARTS IN OPEN TOURNEY

Best Golfers in Country Will Begin Play for Title at Brae Burn Tomorrow.

In looking over the top-notchers entered for the national open golf championship tournament over the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, beginning tomorrow, it is difficult to pick out one player with any more of a chance than thirty others. With past and present champions of every description listed to play, one of the most representative fields ever gathered will be seen in this tournament. Not long since a prominent amateur said:

"You can take the names of Jerome Travers, Francis Ouimet, Charles Evans, Jr., Walter Hagen, Jim Barnes, Jock Hutchison, Mike Brady, Tom Kerrigan, Bob McDonald, Gil Nicholls, Pat Doyle, and a few others, mix them in a hat, and pick one. That is as likely a way as any to guess who will lead with such a field of talent."

So far as choosing goes, this is as good a solution as any, for most any one of the foregoing is as likely as not to win the title. There are few who believe that an amateur will "do the trick" this time, though when it is considered that out of the last four championships three have been won by "simon pures"—most anything seems possible. Francis Ouimet is said to be playing better than ever, and Brae Burn has been a familiar scene to him for years. Therefore he will have a little advantage over the other amateurs. Charles Evans, Jr., present titleholder, is also at the top of his game, but as much cannot be said of Jerome Travers, who has not been playing at all for a long time. Travers, however, is one of those who plays brilliantly at times whether or not he has had a club in his hand for months.

Practically all of the professionals had the advantage of playing in the South last Winter. Hutchison, Barnes, and Brady finishing first, second, and third in nearly every tournament there. Douglas Edgar, the Englishman who came to this country a few weeks ago, is a sort of dark horse, as few know just what he is capable of doing.

The first pair to drive off tomorrow morning will be B. B. Gorton, an amateur of the home club, and Jack Park of Maidstone. They will leave at 9 o'clock, others following at five-minute intervals. Jim Barnes, the last to go, at 2:35, has as yet been allotted no partner. Charles Evans will play with George Low, the Baltusrol professional, while Francis Ouimet will play with Wilfrid Reid, the Wilmington professional. Jerome Travers, the New York city Wykagyl, is paired with Tom Boyd of Fox Hills. Hutchison will get away in company with Ernest R. Anderson, while Bob McDonald and Mike Brady will leave together. Gil Nicholls is paired with Pat Doyle.

TITLE FOR TIGER GOLFERS.

Princeton, with Clean Slate, Lays Claim to Championship.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 7.—Princeton University is claiming the intercollegiate golf championship as a result of the remarkable work of its linksmen this season. Georgia Tech's great team was not encountered, but, on a line through Yale, precedence over the Southerners is claimed. The Princetonian says:

"In shutting out Pennsylvania the university golf team finished a most successful season, piling up a total of 54 points, as compared to their opponents' 3. In rolling up this one-sided score the team played four matches with Penn, Harvard, Dartmouth, and Yale, which comprises all the first-class college teams in the East this year, with the exception of Georgia Tech. Inasmuch as Yale tied the Southerners and in turn fell easy prey to Princeton, there can be no doubt as to the victor on that score, and Princeton may claim the intercollegiate championship beyond question.

"The reason for the overwhelming scores made throughout the season is the unusually high calibre of the team as a whole and as individuals. Each member of the team, with no exception, is decidedly above the average run of players on college teams. The following men have played consistently throughout the season: Captain Maxwell, 1918; J. S. Dean, 1921; R. A. Hinkel, 1921; R. H. McCague, 1919; A. Woolworth, 1921; R. W. Thorington, 1919; J. T. E. Pulling, 1920, and T. W. Gregory, Jr., 1919."

TIGERS TO MEET CRIMSON.

Nines Will Cross Bats Wednesday in Brooklyn in Final Game.

The Princeton and Harvard nines are putting the finishing touches to their work of preparation for their third and final game of the annual series, to be played at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, next Wednesday afternoon. Reports from Tigertown indicate that the Nassau attack will have a much stronger punch when it meets the Crimson than when it fell before Colgate a few days ago.

Bill Clark is working overtime to speed up the Princeton assault, for the ex-time Giant catcher, who has coached the Tigers several seasons, appreciates the necessity for speed on the bases against such a formidable defensive combination as the Crimson.

Hughey Duffy, the Harvard coach, and famous as a major league player and manager of other days, is paying particular attention to the coaching of his pitchers, Felton and Hardell, and it is probable the former will start the game. The Harvard and Princeton lineups will be practically the same as when they met in the two previous games. The game will start at 3 o'clock. Tickets are on sale at Spalding's and the office of the Brooklyn club at Ebbets Field.

A. E. F. FINALS BEGIN TODAY.

Baseball Championship at Stake—2,500 Teams Have Competed.

PARIS, Friday, June 6.—The A. E. F. baseball championship finals, which will decide the team to represent the army in the Inter-Allied Games which open at Joinville-le-Pont June 22, will commence here on June 8.

This will probably be the most interesting event in all the championship contests as baseball has remained the most popular sport with the American doughboys, throughout the war, and period of occupation. More than 2,500 doughboy teams, representing practically every regiment in the American forces, have competed in the elimination contests leading up to this final competition.

Major Hyatt, U. S. A., and Walter Johnstone Coombs, the famous Pennsylvania University football star and Southern Association baseball player, who is in France with the Y. M. C. A., have been officially appointed to direct the coming competition. Four umpires are well known big league players, who are Y athletic directors. These are Al. North, the big league pitcher; Lyle Tate Crowley of Georgetown University, an American Association pitcher; Ross Oscar Thornton, American Association outfielder; Orrin Kerr (O. K.) Price, Washington and Jefferson athlete and American Association infielder.

On account of the strike of French workmen two weeks ago, work on the Pershing Stadium, which is being constructed as the site for the Inter-Allied Games, has been taken over entirely by the American Army. Four thousand soldiers are rushing the structure to completion and are now two days ahead of schedule.

WILLARD WORKING HARD FOR BIG BOUT

Champion Determined to be in Best Physical Condition for Dempsey.

Jess Willard's arrival at his training camp in Toledo, Ohio, where the champion will prepare himself for his forthcoming twelve-round title bout against Jack Dempsey on July 4, has caused a change in public opinion on the outcome of the coming contest. The titleholder, according to reports from those who have witnessed him in his warming-up training activities, is not in such poor physical shape as has been supposed.

Willard is carrying some superfluous flesh, and his wind needs improving. These defects, however, are regarded as the natural outcome of a long period of comparative inactivity. Strict attention to training camp routine and a serious program, it is reported, will remedy the defects and make of Willard the formidable physical giant he was four years ago, when he gained the title from Jack Johnson. Today Willard's chances of success against his young challenger are admittedly brighter, in the opinion of critics who have witnessed Willard in action, than they were several weeks ago.

The champion, convinced that he has the most important battle of his ring career before him, has adopted a program of training work which he expects will round him into the physical condition his engagement against Dempsey will demand. He will increase his exercise with each succeeding day until he has arrived at that stage of his preparatory work where he will be on the go continually from beginning to end of his training day. Long jaunts on the road will be indulged in to restore his wind, while gymnasium work will revive the muscles which have gone flabby through want of hard work.

The boxing phase of Willard's camp curriculum will sharpen the titleholder's dulled punching facilities. This part of the training work is causing considerable worry to the champion at present. A shortage of suitable sparring partners compels Willard to work under a handicap. Against the men he has as opponents in sparring bouts, the champion is compelled to lessen the force of his blows through fear of incapacitating some of his assistants. This condition makes it necessary for Willard to practically confine his boxing to defensive work and permits of little or no chance for training in attack.

Roy Archer, Willard's business manager, has set about the task to remedy this condition. He is negotiating in the city seeking to enlist the aid of several capable heavyweights who can withstand the blows of the titleholder in training camp sparring bouts, and so insure plenty of boxing for Willard. Archer will probably return to Toledo before the end of the week.

Dempsey, after a rest of a week, has again started hard training and will continue up to within a few days of the match. Danger of going stale from too much training in the sultry weather caused a halt in the challenger's preparatory work. The rest is understood to have helped Dempsey and he will devote his time with greater energy now to reach the condition which will fit him for the chance of his lifetime.

The Salt Lake City heavyweight is reported already primed for a championship battle, but there is no indication that this will cause a relaxing in his training work. Dempsey has plenty of sparring material in his camp and has been boxing twelve rounds against his partners daily. This gives the challenger an opportunity to test himself over the length of the coming bout and will enable him to map his plan of battle for this distance against Willard.

Dempsey is confident he will win the title. The challenger relies on his youth and aggressive style of boxing to overcome Willard's enormous physical bulk and defensive ability. Dempsey, it is understood, plans a style of battle which will sweep Willard before him with ease the title aspirant has encountered in forcing other aspiring heavyweights before him with his plunging, tearing style of battering down a foe's defense.

NOTED AUTO DRIVERS ENTER

De Palma, Resta, and Many Others in Speedway Sweepstakes.

Once again Europe and America will clash for auto speed honors when fifteen drivers will compete in the International Sweepstakes at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway next Saturday afternoon. In this meet the American flyers, led by Ralph De Palma, will strive desperately to recover the prestige lost at Indianapolis when a French car flashed first over the finish line.

The Sheepshead Bay competition will be decided in sprints, the most thrilling and, to most persons, satisfactory of all forms of auto racing. Only machines that displayed exceptional speed ability in the Indianapolis contest were selected for the short-distance battle, the sweepstakes to be at ten, twenty, thirty, and fifty miles. In addition to the hope of breaking world's records the fifteen drivers will have a rich inducement in the form of $35,000, which has been offered in prizes and premiums.

America's chief hope for victory naturally rests on De Palma, holder of all world's marks up to twenty miles. As a supporting cast for De Palma there will be Tommy Milton, winner of the Uniontown race and one of the most dangerous drivers in the United States; Ira Vail, Brooklyn's champion speedster; the Chevrolet brothers, and several young stars who are always dangerous in any company.

Jules Goux, the veteran French champion, and Jean Chassagne, another noted driver from France, are entered. Dario Resta, who will steer a machine of his own design and construction, is regarded as the dark horse for the sprint competition. The brilliant Italian says he "misery" will dazzle his opponents. De Palma rules a slight favorite because of the terrific speed of his machine, which shot over the Florida course last February at a rate of more than 140 miles an hour.

TROPHIES IN HUNTS RACES.

Valuable Plates Presented for Belmont Park Meeting.

The coming race meet of the United Hunts at Belmont Park Terminal, June 14 and 21, has led to the presentation of several pieces of plate which are to be added to the financial awards for the principal events.

W. R. Coe has given a plate valued at $400 which is to be presented to the owner of the winner of the Great United Hunts steeplechase. This plate must be won twice by the same owner, not necessarily in succession, with a replica of the prize to be awarded in each instance.

Other sportsmen who have shown their willingness to aid the United Hunts cause through donations of trophies include the following: Henry W. Sage, $125 plate to winner of Turf and Field lightweight handicap at one mile on the flat; Herbert L. Pratt, $300 plate for the Double Event steeplechase at two miles; Joseph E. Davis, $150 plate for the Hamptons steeplechase, and F. Ambrose Clark, $200 plate for the Between the Flags steeplechase at two miles. These trophies will be added to by presentations which have been promised by other sportsmen.

Other news of sports in Main News Section.

BANKART COLGATE COACH.

Will Direct Eleven Next Fall, Assisted by Huntington.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 7.—Announcement has been made by Dr. E. C. Huntington, Director of Athletics at Colgate University, that Laurence H. Bankart, the old Dartmouth player, has been secured to be the head coach of the football team at Colgate next Fall. Before the war Bankart was the football mentor at Colgate for several years, and it was during this period of his leadership that the Maroon teams won the place of prominence in the football world they now hold.

Associated with Head Coach Bankart will be Ellery C. Huntington, Jr., Colgate, '14, who in the last year of his football career at Colgate was an All-American choice for quarter back. Huntington will be field coach.

HORSES TO BE IMPROVED.

Federal Authorities, Through Remount Board, to Aid Breeding.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The United States will have a permanent supply of horses of the type most useful for military as well as general purpose usage when plans now being formulated by the Federal authorities are carried to fruition. The movement, which has the whole-hearted support of the remount service, which is to be made a permanent organization, and the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, is along lines of demonstrated success.

While the War and Agricultural Departments will father the system, it is the intention to enlist the co-operation of representative farmers and horse breeders in every section of the United States. It is hoped that by such a combination of intelligent forces to establish in America a type of horse that will be second to none anywhere. A board of fourteen, composed of Governmental authorities and civilian experts, will prepare a program of breeding operations and will disseminate propaganda which will enable the breeders of the country to operate intelligently. Special premiums will be offered for colts sired by Government stallions at as many fairs, livestock and horse shows as possible in localities where these sires are available.

A remount service will be established as a part of the permanent establishment. The function of the remount service will be to supply the army with horses and mules. This will include the purchase, assembly at remount depots, distribution to organizations, administrations of depots, disposition of animals, unserviceable or surplus, shipments of remounts by rail or water, breeding, and the encouragement of breeding by farmers and stockmen.

The remount service will furnish the stallions to be used for service with selected mares of farmers, stockmen, and others at a nominal fee, so as to encourage and stimulate the production of animals which may be used for military purposes as well as to promote the improvement of those used in the ordinary pursuits of agriculture and trade. Regulations governing the placing of stallions, the designation of stud fees, and all other details connected with this enterprise will be determined by the permanent board or by the remount service.

The stallions used should be of the type which when mated to the better class of farm and range mares will produce a horse suitable for military purposes. This is particularly necessary for the production of horses for the cavalry and riding horses for other branches of the service. The universal use of the automobile has to a great extent discouraged the breeding of the type of horse which is suitable as a remount. This type of horse will, however, find a place on farms and in cities as long as he is properly bred.

It will be recommended that these stallions shall be placed so as not to disrupt or interfere with the business of those whose livelihood depends on enterprises of similar nature. State universities, agricultural societies, county granges, agricultural colleges, State agents, prominent farmers, breeders and horsemen will all have a part in the prosecution of the work, and it will be but a short time before scientific horse breeding will have been established on a permanent basis in this country.

It is considered that 300 stallions will eventually be necessary to produce the requisite annual replacement of remounts for one field army. These should be acquired by an appropriation on the part of Congress for the purpose or acceptance by gift of not more than fifty stallions each year. After the maximum number has been acquired the annual replacement will call for approximately fifty stallions a year thereafter.

The above plan had its inception last year when it was demonstrated that there was a severe shortage of military horses in the United States. The acquirement by purchase and through donations of the Jockey Club and polo clubs represented in racing of fifty head of thoroughbred sires followed. These were placed at the Federal remount depots at Forts Keogh and Sill in Montana and Oklahoma, respectively, and at Front Royal, Virginia, where they were to be mated with selected mares, the property of the Government.

In addition to the above stations there will now be

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Strength of Special Issues Marks Dealings in Stocks —Record Bank Loans.

The evening-up process of a Saturday were punctuated in yesterday's stock market session by fairly sharp advances of shipping and kindred issues and of a number of industrial specialties. Gains in these extended from 2 to 9 points, and while buying was quieter among the railroad shares, several scored advances which gave them a firm appearance throughout the short session. The market was active from start to finish, and an output of realizing sales of substantial proportions evidently worked to nullify in part the effect of fresh purchases for the advance. The week ended without the presence of influences of an economic or political nature to hasten selling as a precaution against possible developments before the security markets reopened, and in this the situation was quite different from the week before. Prior to the Memorial Day recess there were expectations that important development at Paris might come over the holiday. Yesterday traders felt that news dispatches indicated no new events at least before the allied commissioners acted on the German proposals on Monday, the result of which might not become public until late in the da.

Discussion of the Street deal with the statement by President Day of the Equitable Life Assurance Society that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplated another Government loan. It was doubtful, however, whether this had any real effect on dealings, either in stocks or in the Liberty bonds and Victory notes, inasmuch as banking opinion held that future Government borrowings, of great or moderate extent, would probably not be arranged through the medium of a broad selling campaign. Mr. Glass let it be known when announcing terms of the last Lan da April that the Treasury would need a ... amount of funds and recourse to ... borrowing would have to be made to supply them. There is reason to believe that the process will be different from great popular loans. Offerings of Treasury certificates are looked for from tim to time, and a possibility exists of a continuous offering of bonds or notes to begin later in the year, in form attractive to investors.

The Clearing House bank statement reflected in an expansion of $205,040,000 in the loan account the result of large payments on Victory note subscriptions during the week and payments on an offering of tax certificates. This substantial increase carried the loan account to $5,114,363,000, a new high record for the institutions reporting. The previous maximum was $5,020,762,000 in the week of May 10. The surplus reserve was carried forward to $37,400,000, an increase of $14,709,000. Improvement in position which the week before had stood at a minimum level since Feb 21. Government deposits increased more than $300,040,000. The Federal Reserve Bank reported that discounts secured by Government obligations declined $58,... ($9,000), while the total of bills on hand at the end of the week displayed a decline of $49,400,000 from the week before.

The enlargement of bank loans explained more fully than the comment at the time the reason why call loans climbed to 11 per cent. last Tuesday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS

High	6 High
Low	6 Low
Renewals	6 Renewals
Last	6 Last

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS

Sixty days	Sixty days
Ninety days	Ninety days
Four months	Four months
Five months	Five months
Six months	Six months

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¼

Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4¼

Not eligible 60 to 90 days ..... 5@4¾

Commercial Paper.

60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5¼

4 to 6 months ..... 5 @5¼

Other Names ..... 5½@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High	Low.	Last	Change.
Sterling— Demand	$4.63½	$4.62½	$4.63½	+.00¾
Cables	4.64¼	4.63¼	4.64¼	+.00¾
Francs— Demand	6.45	6.45	6.45	-.01
Cables	6.43	6.43	6.43	-.01

Closing Rates.

Nor	Yesterday's Close— Demand	Cables.
Rates	or Checks.	
Fr	6.43	6.43
4.86⅝ London	$4.63½	$4.64¼
5.18⅛ Fr	6.45	6.43
5.181⅜ Belgium	6.65	6.60
Germany		*12.65
Poland		*4.25
Austria		2.00
Jugoslavia		2.60
Czechoslovakia		15.50
Finland		19.85
Rumania		19.25

*Marks per dollar. †Pfennarks per dollar. ‡Lei to the dollar.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
High	$4.63¾	$4.58¾	
Nominal			

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $791,908,678; balances, $37,021,576; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $580,686; Federal Reserve credit balance, $44,001,772.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis 2½@13c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $23.125.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 53½d; in New York, $1.00½; Mexican dollars, 84@86c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$2,617,012	$165,894,590
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	6,687,067	2,053,724,908
Miscellaneous	20,349,291	1,184,951,439
Miscellaneous rev.	3,790,545	593,778,866
Total receipts	$33,413,937	$3,998,149,745
Excess or ord. disb. over ord. receipts	91,395,184	10,234,662,302
Excess of total re- ceipts over total bur-ements	107,597,062	162,210,431
Expenditures	124,809,122	14,382,812,047

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	784,540	177,827	412,486
Year to date	116,547,722	65,048,105	88,271,148

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32½	37	400	Adams Express	59¼	59¼	58¼	58¼	+8
41½	42	8,800	Advance Rumely	39¼	41¾	39¼	41¾	+4½
75¼	75½	1,200	Adv. Rumely pf	74¾	75¼	74¾	75¼	+1¾
90	94	1,300	Ajax Rubber	93¾	93½	90	90	-4
⅜	⅝	300	Alaska Gold Mines	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2¾	3	300	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
44½	44½	1,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44½	44¾	44¼	44¾	+¼
95¾	96	500	Allish-Chalmers pf	95¾	96	95¾	96	
110½	111½	700	Am. Agric. Chem	111¾	111¾	110¾	110½	-½
89	89½	1,800	Am. Beet Sugar	88	89¼	88	89¼	+¾
102¾	104	400	Am. Bosch Magneto	103	103½	103	103½	+¾
59	59¾	6,700	American Can	58¾	59¼	58¾	59¼	+½
105	106	300	American Can pf	106	106	105	106	+1
107¼	107½	800	Am. Car & Fdy	107	107½	106¾	107¼	+½
62½	63	8,300	Am. Cotton Oil	61½	63¼	61½	62¾	+2¼
		100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	-¾
126	127	700	Am. Drug. Syndic	126	126	125	126	
89	90	200	American Express	90	90	90	90	+2
33¼	33¾	2,200	Am. Hide & Leath	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	+¾
127½	127¾	1,600	Am. Hide & L. pf	127½	128½	126¾	128	+¾
73¼	74½	3,300	American Ice	74¼	75¼	73¾	74	+¾
75¼	75¾	600	American Ice pf	75¼	75	75	75	
		28,600	Am. International	108¼	114	108¼	113¾	+5¾
71⅛	72	4,400	Amer. Linseed	72	73	71⅝	71⅝	+¾
97	97½	1,300	Am. Linseed pf	97¼	97¾	97	97¼	+¾
84½	85	3,300	Am. Locomotive	85¾	85¾	84¼	85	+¾
2¾	2¾	1,800	American Malting	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
83¼	83¾	3,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	83¼	84	83¼	84	+¾
106	106½	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	106	106½	106	106½	+¾
37⅝	38	7,000	Am. Steel Found	38	38	37¼	37¾	
136¾	137	800	Am. Sugar Refining	138¼	138¾	137	137	+¾
108¾	109	3,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	109	109¾	108¾	109	+¾
4¾	5	5,100	Do rights	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
107¼	107½	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	107¼	107¾	107	107½	+¾
217	219	1,100	Amer. Tobacco	218	219	218	218½	+1½
102	102½	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	101½	102¾	101½	102¾	+¾
117¾	118	5,500	American Woolen	117	118	113	117¾	+¾
105¾	106	5,000	Am. Writ. Pap. pf	50	51¾	45¾	51	+1¼
22¾	23½	7,000	Am. Zinc L. & S	21	23	21	23	+2¼
60	61¼	100	Am. Z. L. & S. pf	61	61	61	61	
72¾	73	7,400	Anaconda Copper	72¾	73	72¾	73	+1
58	58½	700	Asso. Dry Goods	54½	58¾	54½	58¾	+4½
88	89	100	Associated Oil	89	89	89	89	+¾
101¾	102	1,600	At., Top. & S. F	102	102	101½	101¾	+¾
87½	88	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	88	88	88	88	+¾
		100	Atlantic Coast Line	105½	105½	105½	105½	+1
187	188	23,200	At. Gulf & W. Ind	179	188½	178½	187	+9
103½	103¾	5,200	Baldwin Locomo	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	-¾
54	54½	900	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	54¾	54	54	-¾
58½	59¼	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	-¾
139	140	4,300	Barrett Co	134	140	134	140	+5¾
1¾	2	200	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	
88	89½	6,500	Beth. Steel, class B	89	89½	85½	89½	+1
113	115	300	Beth. Steel 8% pf	114	114¾	111	114¾	+1½
22¾	23	3,800	Booth Fisheries	23¼	23¾	22¾	23	
31½	31¾	12,200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	29½	32	29½	31	+1
27¼	28	3,600	Do. ctfs. of dep	25¾	27¾	25¾	27¾	+2¾
9	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	8½	8½	8½	8½	
140¾	151	200	Burns Brothers	150	150	150	150	
32¾	33	600	Butterick Co	32¾	32¾	32	32¾	+1½
13	13⅜	1,500	Butte Cop. & Zinc	13⅛	13⅜	13	13½	+¼
29¾	30	3,500	Butte & Superior	29¾	30	29¾	30	+¾
50¾	50¾	2,000	Cadillac Mot. & R	50	51½	50¾	50¾	+¾
71¾	71¾	2,400	California Packing	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+¾
35¾	35¾	2,000	California Petrol	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	+¾
82	83	300	California Pet. pf	82	82¾	82	82¾	+1¾
68	70	100	Calumet & Arizona	70	70	70	70	+2
164¼	164	100	Canadian Pacific	164¼	164¾	164	164	-¾
11,000			Central Leather Co	109	109½	108	108½	-¾
		100	Certain-teed Prod	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	
2,700			Cerro de Pasco Cop	48	48¾	47¾	48	-¾
200			Chandler Motor	200½	200½	198	198	-1
200			Chesapeake & Ohio	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾	+¾
700			Chi. Great Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
100			Chi. Great West. pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
400			Chi., Mil. & St. P	46	46	45¾	45¾	-¾
700			Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71½	71½	70¾	71	+¾
200			Chi. & Northwest	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	+¾
100			Chi., Rock Isl. & P	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+¾
100			Cr. R. I. & P. 7% pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+¾
2,200			Chile Copper	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¾
1,000			Chino Copper	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	+¾
1,800			Cluett, Peabody	85	85	84½	85	+¾
1,000			Col. Fuel & Iron	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	+¾
800			Columbia Gas & El	54	53¾	54	53¾	-¾
700			Comput. Tab. Rec	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	-¾
100			Consolidated Gas	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	
1,900			Con. Interst.Cal. M	68	68	68	68	-¾
15,800			Continental Can	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+¾
3,700			Corn Prod. Ref	8	8¼	8	8	-¼
5,300			Crucible Steel	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+1
2,800			Cuba Cane Sugar	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	
1,100			Cuba Cane S. pf	83¾	84¾	83¾	84¾	+2
100			Cuban-Am. Sugar	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	
100			Del., Lack. & West	203	203	203	203	+2
100			Den. & Rio G. pf	8	8	8	8	
200			Denver & Rio G. pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
2,300			Elk Horn Coal	39½	39½	39½	39½	-¾
100			Emerson Brant	29	29	29	29	-¾
1,600			Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
1,600			Erie 1st pf	30¾	31	30¾	31	
7,200			Famous Pl.-Lasky	117	117	115	116¾	+¾
100			Fed. Min. & Smelt	15	15	15	15	-¾
300			Fed. Min. & S. pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+¾
2,800			Fisher Body	84½	86¾	83½	85¼	+¾
1,200			Gastl., Wm. & Wig	34¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	
2,500			General Cigar	83¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	+¾
200			General Electric	166	166	166	166	-1
12,100			General Motors	243	243	238	243	+2
700			General Motors pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	
200			General Motors deb	90	90¾	90	90¾	
5,000			Goodrich (B.F.) Co	83¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	+¾
100			Granby Consol	73	73	73	73	
700			Great Northern pf	98	98	98	98	
2,900			Gt.No. ctfs. of dep	48	48	47¾	48	+¾
500			Greene-Can. Cop	44	44¾	44	44	
600			Gulf States Steel	66	66	66	66	-¾
100			Gulf, Mobile & N.pf	38	38	38	38	
1,600			Haskell & Barker	60½	60½	59	59	-1¾
5,400			Inspiration Copper	60	60¾	59¾	60¼	+¾
6,700			Interboro Consol	7¾	8¼	7¾	7¾	-¼
5,810			Interboro Con. pf	28½	30	28½	30	+1¾
700			Int. Harvester, new	103½	104¼	103½	103¾	+¾
14,900			Int. Mer. Marine	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	+¾
10,900			Int. Mer. Mar. pf	122¾	122¾	120¾	120¾	-¾
2,300			Int. Nickel	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	+¾
6,300			Int. Paper	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾	+¾
1,700			Jewel Tea	41¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	+¾
400			Kan. City Southern	23	23	23	23	
200			Kelsey Wheel	37	37	37	37	-¾
2,500			Kennecott Copper	30	30¾	30	30¾	+¾
1,300			Key. Stone & R	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¾
600			Lackawanna Steel	87	88	87	87¾	+¾
500			Lee Rubber & Tire	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	-¾
400			Lehigh Valley	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+¾
1,100			Liggett & Myers pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	
1,300			Loose-Wiles Bis	71	72½	71	72	+2
800			Lorillard (P.) Co	192	192	190	190	+3
300			Manhattan Shirt	119	119	116½	116½	-3
4,200			Maxwell Motors	54	56	53	53¾	-1
2,200			Max. Motors 1st pf	83¾	84¼	83¾	83¾	
400			Max. Motors 2d pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	
100			May Dept. Stores	96	96	96	96	
12,000			Mex. Petroleum	194½	196¾	192	192	-2¾
700			Miami Copper	28	28¼	27¾	27¾	-¼
2,700			Midvale Steel	52¾	54¼	52¾	53¾	+¾
1,100			Minn. & St. L. new	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
100			Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	10	10	10	
200			Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¾
5,800			Missouri Pacific	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	-¾
200			Missouri Pacific pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	
6,800			Montana Power	78¾	82¾	78¾	82¾	+3¾
200			National Acme	36¾	38¼	36¾	38¼	+1¾
1,100			National Biscuit	125¾	127	125¾	127	+2
1,100			Nat. Conduit & C	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+¾
4,800			Nat. Enam. & Sta	88	88¾	87¾	87¾	-¾
3,500			Nat. Lead	82	84¾	82	84¼	+1¾
2,200			Nevada Con. Cop	18¾	19	18¾	19	+¼
800			N. O., Tex. & Mex	41	42¾	41	42¾	+1¾
300			N. Y. Air Brake	122	123	122	122	+2
300			N. Y. Central	82¼	83	82¼	82¾	+¼
200			N. Y. Dock	32	32	32	32	-1
2,400			N., Y., N. H. & H	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¾	+¾
300			N.Y. Ont. & West	23	23	23	23	+¾
100			North American	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+¾
700			Northern Pacific	57¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	+¾
1,800			Nova Scotia S & C	92¾	92¾	90	91¾	+¾
27,300			Ohio Cities Gas	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¼	+¾
600			Ohio Fuel Supply	52¾	52¾	52	52	-¾
500			Ontario Mining	32	32	32	32	
5,100			Orpheum Circ. & R	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
400			Owens Bottle	57	57	57	57	-1¾
6,800			Pacific Mail	39	41¾	39	40¾	+1¾
200			Pacific Tel. & Tel	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	-¾
8,100			Pan-Am. P. & T	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	-¾
300			Penn. R. R.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	-¾
1,000			People's Gas, Chi	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	-¾
1,300			Peoria & Eastern	15	15	14¾	15	+¼
8,300			Pere Marquette	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
1,100			Pere Marq. prior pf	64¾	64¾	63¾	64¾	+1
100			Pere Marquette pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	-1¾
300			Philadelphia Co	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+¾
2,900			Pierce-Arrow	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	-¾
100			Pierce-Arrow pf	109	109	109	109	-1
2,300			Pierce Oil	23¾	25¾	23¾	25¾	+1¾
200			P., C., C. & St. L	69	70	69	70	+2
1,900			Pittsburgh Coal	64¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	
19,200			Pitts. & West Va	42¾	44¼	42¾	44	+2
200			Pitts. & W. Va. pf	84	84¼	84	84¼	+1¾
700			Pocahontas Coal	18	18¾	18	18¾	+¾
1,300			Pressed Steel Car	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	-¾
1,800			Punta Alegre Sugar	64¾	65	64¾	64¾	
1,100			Railway Steel Sp	93	93¾	92¾	93	+1
1,600			Ray Con. Copper	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾	+¾
6,900			Reading	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾	+¾
1,500			Rep. Iron & Steel	90	90¾	90	90¾	+¾
700			Royal Dt., Am. shs	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+1¾
13,300			Do. N.Y. shs	114¾	114¾	113¾	114¾	+1¾
100			St. Joseph Lead	15	15	15	15	-¾
1,000			St. Louis-San Fran	23	23	22¾	22¾	-¾
400			Savage Arms	66¾	68¾	66¾	68¼	+4
400			Saxon Motor	12¾	12¾	12	12	
200			Seaboard Air Line	10	10	10	10	
100			Seab. Air Line pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¾
207	208	100	Sears, Roeb, & Co	207	207	207	207	+1
15	15	100	Shattuck-Arizona	15	15	15	15	-¾
66¾	66¾	5,800	Sinclair Oil Refin	66¾	68¾	66¾	66¾	+¾
67¾	68	400	Sloss-S. Steel & I	68	68	68	68	+1
111¾	112	12,700	Southern Pacific	111¾	112	111¾	112	+¾
170	175	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	175	175	175	175	+1
31½	31¾	1,200	Southern Railway	32	32	31¾	31¾	-¾
70	71	200	Southern Ry. pf	70¾	70¾	70	70	-¾
61¾	62¾	1,600	Strom. Carburetor	62¾	62¾	61¾	62	-1¾
116¾	116¾	10,800	Studebaker Co	116¾	116¾	115	116¾	-¾
98	100	1,100	Studebaker Co. pf	100	100	100	100	
72½	73	2,800	Stutz Motor	73¼	73	72	73	+1
51¾	53	900	Superior Steel	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼	-¾
15	15¼	1,600	Tenn. C. & C	15¾	15¾	14¾	15	
279½	281	500	Texas Co	281	281	279	280	-¾
54½	54¾	2,600	Texas & Pacific	54½	54½	53¾	54	-¾
24¼	24½	1,900	Third Avenue	23¾	24½	23¾	24	
		13,300	Tobacco Products	103¾	104¾	103	103¾	+¾
		2,300	Tobacco Prod. pf	106	108	106	108	+2¾
92	92	200	Union Bag & Paper	92	92	92	92	
134½	135	600	Union Pacific	135	135	134½	135	
73¾	74	100	Union Pacific pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
53¾	53¾	500	United Alloy Steel	54¼	54¼	53¾	53¾	-¾
139½	140	3,900	United Cigar Stores	141¾	143¾	139½	139½	-¾
125	126	100	United Drug	125	125	125	125	+1
		100	United Dyewood	61	61	61	61	
195	196	3,800	United Fruit	194	196¾	191¾	196¾	+3¾
12¾	13	100	United Ry. Invest	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	-¾
28¾	29	100	United Ry. Inv. pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	-¾
29½	29	600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	...

Continued at Bottom of Columns 6 and 7.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

U. S. Rubber at New High.

When selling at slightly better than 120 yesterday, attention was called to the fact that United States Rubber common was the highest priced nondividend paying stock on the big board. The officials of the company continue to maintain stoutly that dividends are remote but whether or not this is the case, the possibilities of the future have caused persistent buying of the issue. As a high-priced nondividend payer United States Rubber still has a long way to go to equal the performance of Bethlehem which was selling somewhere in the neighborhood of 500 before the first disbursement was announced. Furthermore, it is recalled that almost up to the time of the Bethlehem dividend it was maintained by some of the officers of the company that dividends were at least remote.

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Steel Company Improvements.

One of the most significant features in connection with the avowed optimism throughout the steel industry is the improvement work which is being undertaken by the large companies. On every hand an endeavor is being made to get plants into shape to produce at the highest possible efficiency, and to this end millions of dollars are being expended. How much the United States Steel Corporation is spending for betterments is not known, but it is in like proportion to the amount that is being expended by Midvale for instance, the figure is probably somewhere in the neighborhood of $155,000,000. The Midvale Company recently announced improvements to cost $8,000,000, and this covers only part of the proposed plan. The Bethlehem Corporation has also been spending large sums on the Sparrows' Point plant. All this points to a firm belief in future business conditions.

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Record Loans.

The expansion in the loan account of the actual bank statement yesterday of $205,402,000 brought that item up to the largest proportions yet reached, making it $5,114,362,000, as against the previous high record of $5,020,762,000, made on May 10. The expansion is the largest for any single week this year, and is probably accounted for by the payments made during the week on account of Victory Note allotments, on tax certificates, which were due on Tuesday, and possibly by some expansion in stock market loans, although this latter is by no means certain, as the expansion in loans in the average statement is some $30,000,000 less than the increase in actual loans, indicating that the greater part of the expansion came at the end of the week, and it is almost inconceivable that stock market loans should have grown much after Tuesday's flurry in the money mrket.

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Shifting of Deposits.

The deposit items bear out the explanation that the expansion in loans is due primarily to the Victory Note payments. As against a contraction of $59,88,000 in demand and time deposits in the actual statement, there is an increase of $305,421,000 in the Government's deposit account with Clearing House banks. This shift, notwithstanding the huge increase in loans, allowed of an increase of $14,700,000 in excess reserve, compared with an increase of only $9

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STEADY INCREASE IN STEEL BUSINESS

Mills Continue to Show Slightly Increased Rates of Operation for the Last Three Weeks.

PRICES SAGGING A LITTLE

This Is Due to the Keen Competition Between the Pig Iron Producing Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—Production of pig iron in May was at the rate of 25,000,000 tons a year, this being 17 per cent. under the rate in April, when there was a decline of 17 per cent. from March. The present rate of production is 56 to 58 per cent. of capacity. For nearly three years past there has been no satisfactory test of what the blast furnaces really could produce, as from late in 1916 until the armistice was signed there was more or less shortage of coke and some of the coke was of poor quality, while since then the furnaces have been short of orders.

Pig iron prices have been zagging of late, declines being due to competition between pig iron producing districts more than to competition between furnaces. Both Southern Ohio and lake front furnaces, for instance, have been quoting for delivery in the Pittsburgh district, which is normally supplied by Valley and scattered Western Pennsylvania furnaces. The result has been lower prices than Valley furnaces would meet. At the same time these outside furnaces have endeavored to maintain prices for deliveries in their nearby territory, and the situation is correspondingly confused.

The Valley market is holding up well, with no concessions reported on Bessemer or foundry grades and only slight concessions on basic. On purchases of 25,000 tons of Southern iron for June and July delivery to the Louisville plant of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, reduced prices were made, as noted below. The company is operating its New Brighton plant, near that city, on basic regular products, but has not had occasion to buy iron, as it had a fair stock. The Allegheny plant, which had been converted into a shell factory, is being restored to its former condition and will be in operation within a couple of months.

To Build New Sheet Plants.

New construction is again a feature in the iron and steel industry. Two new sheet plants, of six or eight mills each, are to be built in Ohio, and an Ohio sheet plant is adding four mills to its equipment. The Weirton Steel Company has begun the erection of a steel plant to contain seven 100-ton basic open-hearth furnaces, to supply steel for tin plate and strip mills. The company's lately completed blast furnace. Other construction projects are on the active list, largely along the line of rounding out operations so as to provide finishing outlets for steel making capacity that was installed because of the war. From 1911 to the present time there has been an increase in steel ingot capacity of 50 per cent., from about 35,000,000 tons to about 50,000,000 tons a year, but the plants are not all provided with finishing capacity to convert their entire steel output into forms that are in demand in peace times.

The steel market has not increased materially in activity in the last week, but the improvement scored in the last two or three weeks of May is well held. Some mills are operating slightly increased operating rates this week. The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled obligations, to be reported next Tuesday, may show a decrease, even though actual shipping orders are receiving the full tonnage statement exceeds the total of contract obligations rather than to actual shipping orders.

There is approximately as much price shading in finished steel products as formerly, few lines being entirely free from price irregularities, but the cutting does not spread, and March 21 prices are still regarded as representing the regular market. In this respect the market is stronger than was believed by many expected, for earlier in the year producers felt that the only way to prevent the bottom dropping out of the market was for every producer to adhere rigidly to the recognized prices during a dull market. Now the market is showing added signs of being able to stand on its own merits.

Iron and steel exports in May amounted to 408,201 gross tons, the largest tonnage since last November, and comparing with the record of 686,000 tons in November, 1917. April exports of pipe, plates, and structural steel were particularly large.

Preparing for Price Increase.

Regarding the prices on pig iron, a story is passing around in the inner circles that a large merchant firm is accumulating iron in various districts in expectation of a rise in the near future. At the moment, of course, this interest occupies a distinctly bearish position, and it is expected this position will change suddenly when the desired accumulation of iron is effected. At the same time, the operation is tending to an extent to support the market, and covers foundry iron as much as it does basic.

Along the line of scrap, the market for which is showing a stronger tone, continued bidding of $16 for heavy melting steel by the Carnegie Steel Company has not brought out much material, but seems to have had the effect of pegging the market so that dealers really wanted to buy scrap he would probably have to pay more than $16, and dealers regard the market now as quotable at $16 to $16.50. Hydraulic compressed scrap is stronger, in sympathy with heavy melting steel. Borings and turnings continue in light demand, but the outcome is so light that higher prices are being quoted on them.

The dealers are holding a considerable amount of scrap until prices go up, and some profit on it. They believe that heavy melting steel will reach the $20 price before many months. However, consumers are getting a considerable amount of railroad scrap, which is offered in such a way that it is almost impossible for dealers to make any money on them.

The tin plate outlook a week ago was gloomy, but this week a slight improvement is noted. Buying is a little heavier, on the whole, and Buyers are more optimistic of the future. While the increased buying has had no effect on mill operations so far, it is going in the right direction and may mean heavier operations in a week or two. Reports have been made here of some consumers who recently bought stock plates from mills for delivery at certain times, but who are now calling for more rapid deliveries. Another report has it that specifications for tin plate have been filed by some can makers who have not been taking tin plate lately.

Some additional contract business for second half is reported, but the market is not active in that direction. The mills will probably carry considerable first half business over July 1. The plate mill operations are averaging between 45 and 50 per cent. of capacity, and there has not been any material change in the last two or three weeks. The market is well maintained at the regular basis of $7 for ocke plates, 100-pound.

Improved Tone in Sheet Market.

An improved tone is noticed in the sheet market this week, which is somewhat broader in character, buying being more widely distributed. While buyers are taking sheets simply because they need them, they are at the same time showing a more confident tone, and evidently expect their requirements to increase rather than decrease in the future. The market is still irregular in character, as there is shading of prices by several mills, but the number of price cutters is not large and there is no evidence that the number has increased during the last week. The market is quotable generally at the March 21 prices, as follows: Black, 4.35c.; galvanized, 5.70c.; blue annealed, 3.55c. Sheet mill operations are averaging 65 to 70 per cent. of capacity.

It has been reported that in several cases plates have sold at less than the recognized market price, but it is claimed here that many sales are being made at the full price of 2.55c. The most important case of price cutting was the 3,000 tons recently placed by the American Locomotive Company on a basis of 2.50c. or $3 under the quoted market, and there was a rumor this week that one transaction has been made at a still lower figure. While the market may not be showing much strength, the plate mills have increased their precautions against leakage of news referring to cut-price transactions.

There is still a rather light demand for structural shapes, although there is some improvement this week. There is no information obtainable as to prices, the recognized quotation being the 2.45c price that became effective March 21 under the auspices of the Industrial Board. The consolidated reports of fabricating interests taking small fabricated steel jobs at prices that would be extremely low if the full mill price were paid on the plain shapes. The United States Steel Corporation is universally reported to be adhering to regular quotations at all points, and it is said that the American Bridge Company has lately booked very little business in comparison with the independents.

The decline in the ferro-manganese market is to be indicated by the difficulty in finding resale 80 per cent. ferromanganese. There has been irregularity all the time, some buyers paying more than they would have needed to pay if they had sounded the market thoroughly, while on the other hand, some sellers have been content with unreasonably low prices. There was a transaction in resale 80 per cent. recently at $105, delivered, but there is no evidence now that such a purchase could be duplicated, and the market seems to be quotable now at the range carried for some time: $110 to $115, delivered, for 80 per cent.

Resale spiegeleisen, 18 per cent., continues quotable nominally at about $33 to $35, delivered, but there has been practically no activity since the first of the year. In the past few days a sale of 2,000 tons of 10 per cent. at $27.50 furnace was made.

The Birmingham pig iron market has experienced a decline, which may be met at 75 cents. The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, has closed purchases of Alabama iron for its plant at Louisville, Ky.: 3,500 tons for delivery June and July, at $27, delivered, for iron running 1.75 to 2.25 per cent. silicon, and $28.75 delivered, for iron 2.25 to 2.75 per cent. silicon. The freight is $2.30 Birmingham to Louisville, and the furnaces making the sales thus obtain $23.70 and $24.70, respectively, f. o. b. their furnaces. The purchases represent declines of 80 cents on the lower silicon and 30 cents on the higher.

The last governmental differential on this silicon was $1.25, while the old market differential was 50 cents. Evidently the furnaces have lately concluded that they went too far in re-establishing the old 50-cent differential, so on the latest business they have made the differential $1. On this basis, which was quite representative in character, the Birmingham market is quoted at $23.75 for ordinary foundry iron.

The Connellsville coke region as a whole showed a gain of slightly over 3,200 tons in production last week, and an increase of 320 in the number of active ovens, but it was largely confined to the plants of the furnace interests and principally the Connellsville district, indicating that the increase in furnace activity is relatively greater at the plants of the United States Steel Corporation than at the merchant plants.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	87.70	87.33	87.58	+.12
25 industrials	110.60	108.89	109.50	+.60
50 stocks	98.80	98.11	98.58	+.39

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 6	98.56	97.88	98.44	+.11
June 5	98.91	97.18	98.07	+1.08
June 4	97.18	95.09	96.93	+.74
June 3	96.38	95.35	95.84	−2.18
June 2	98.06	96.46	98.13	+1.35
May 31	Holiday			

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
June	89.50	June 6	87.33	June 3	88.58
1918	73.37	June 27	68.74	June 1	72.47
1917	84.45	June 13	81.11	June 20	82.31
1916	98.60	June 12	83.50	June 28	96.03
1915	72.25	June 22	66.48	June 1	70.41

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	89.50	June 6	83.33	Jan. 21	88.58
1918	73.37	June 27	68.74	June 1	72.47
1917	84.45	June 13	81.11	June 20	82.31
1916	98.60	June 12	83.50	June 28	96.03
1915	72.25	June 22	66.48	June 1	70.41

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 20 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	99.50	June 6	89.73	Jan. 21	98.58
1918	77.22	May 16	64.12	Jan. 13	69.55
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 13	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	77.43	Dec. 29	83.83
1916	101.52	Nov. 29	91.01	Apr. 22	98.22
1915	94.15	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change.	Day.	Month.	Year.
40 Issues	78.05	+.15	+1.07	+1.05

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

June	8	78.82	−.14	May 29	78.39 +.17
June	5	78.98	+.04	May 28	78.82 −.02
June	4	78.92	−.05	May 27	78.84 +.12
June	3	78.97	−.05	May 26	78.72
June	2	79.05	+.05	May 24	78.72 +.04
May	31	Holiday		May 23	78.68 +.15
May	30	Holiday			

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919	79.05	June 2	76.10	Mar. 31	78.95
*1918	77.97	May 21	72.40	Apr. 5	77.00

Full Years

1918	82.76	Nov 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	98.18	Nov. 13	86.10	Apr. 29	88.94

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

EARNINGS.

ADIRONDACK ELECTRIC POWER, for April—

	1919	1918	Increase.
Gross	$133,574	$125,739	*$3,835
Net aft. taxes	54,865	54,002	25,468
Sur. aft. chgs.	28,234	17,736	15,497
12 mos. gross	1,795,346	1,597,174	98,171
Net aft. taxes	452,696	361,382	111,313
Sur. aft. chgs.	190,115	140,670	84,444

REPUBLIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT, for April—

	1919	1918	Net Ch'ge.
Gross	$193,303	$403,194	$30,109
Net earnings	148,986	151,351	12,224
Sur. aft. chgs.	35,615	34,328	1,200
4 mos. gross	2,040,091	1,880,228	156,063
Net earnings	560,059	503,804	69,306
Sur. aft. chgs.	134,774	138,872	*4,097

*Decrease.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Blossom	38	45
Amer Oil	8	8½	Iron Cap	16¾	18¾
Boston Ely	2	2½	J Verde	60	65
Bost Mont	76	77	Majestic	30	31
Bohemia	2	2½	Mex Metals	21	22
Butte & Lon	18	20	Mol Dang	15	20
Champion	2	3	New Baltic	1¼	2
Calaveras	1¼	.	Nat L & Z	10	13
Chief Con	3¾	5	Nixon	24	27
Cortes	20	25	New Dougl	13	20
Con Cop	6	6¾	Oneco	1	1¼
Crystal	12	16	Onondaga	50	60
Crown Res	25	30	Rainier	80	85
Earle Eagle	3	5	S W Miami	3½	4¼
Earle II D	2¾	3¾	Seven Mets	33	37
Fortuna	5	6	Texana	92	93
Houghton	1¼	1½	U V Exten	3¾	4
Homa	41	42	Victoria	1¼	1½
L. Rose	40	45	Yukon	75	90

Independent Warehouses Incorporated.

The Guaranty Trust Company announced yesterday that The Independent Warehouses, Inc., had been incorporated with a fully paid-up capital of $500,000. Incorporators were G. M. P. Murphy, E. W. Stetson, James O'Neill, all Vice Presidents of the Guaranty Trust Company, and John P. Maguire, Assistant Cashier of the Liberty National Bank. The new concern will be closely related to the recently organized Textile Banking Company, which was established jointly by the Guaranty Trust Company and the Liberty National Bank.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4½s	July, 1917	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s	June, 1965	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s	May, 1963	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s	Oct., 1957	102¼	102¼	102¼
4½s	May, 1957	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4½s	1924-1952	99⅝	...	99⅝
4½s	1910-1925	99⅝	...	99⅝
4½s	Mar., 1960-'30	97¼	97¼	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1947	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4½s	Mar., 1933	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4½s	Mar., 1966	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4½s	May, 1959	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4s	Nov., 1938	92¾	93¼	92¾
4s	Nov., 1957	92¼	...	92¼
4s	Nov., 1956	92¼	93	92¼

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4s	Nov., 1955	92¼	92¾	92¼
4s	Nov., 1936	94¾	...	94¾
4s	Nov., 1955	83	...	83
4s	Nov., 1954	83	...	83
4s	May, 1954	83	...	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1961	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s	1923-1927	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s	1920-1923	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1920-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1922-1927	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1919-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60
4s	1940-1963	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s	1925-1943	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s	1910-1925	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s	1920-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
600	Cities Service	375	374	375	378
1,143	Cities Service pf	89½	79¾	79¾	80⅝
520,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	140	138	138	140
46,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	102½	101½	101½	102½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14¾	16
Adiron Elec Power pf	76	...
Am Gas & Electric	162	163
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	43
Am Light & Traction	269	271
Am Light & Trac pf	99	100
Am Power & Light	90	92
Am Power & Light pf	74	77
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	34	40
Am W W & Electric	60¼	...
Am W W & El 1st pf	60	63
Am W W & El deb	14	16
Carolina Power & L	38½	41
Colorado Power	23½	25½
Colorado Power pf	99	102
Columbus Electric pf	70	75
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	30	31
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	62	64
Com Power pf	75	...
Consumers' Power pf	85	86
Eastern Texas Electric	58	...
Eastern Texas pf	85	95
El Paso Electric	80	100
Electric B & S pf	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel pf	92	96
Empire Refining	94	96
Gt West Power	86	88
Met Edison pf	90	93½
Mid West Utilities	65	66
Mid West Utilities pf	77	80
Nor Ohio Trac & Light	84	85½
Nor States Power	94	95½
Nor States Power pf	98	99
Pac Gas & El 6s	99½	100
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	99¾	100
So Cal Edison 7s	99¾	100
S W Power 8s	81	84
Stand Gas & E 7s	96	98
Twin S G & E 8s	75	80
Un L & R 1st 6s	88	90
Un L & R 1st deb 6s	85½	87
Un Util cv 6s	43	60
U. S. Pub Svc 6s	85	90
Utah Securities 6s	92	93
Am W W & E col 5s	65	68
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77
Arizona Power 6s	85	90
Central P & L 6s	90	95
Cin Gas & Elec 5s	95	100
Cities Fuel & P	99½	100
Col G & E deb 5s	78	82
Col Power 5s	85	90
Conn Power 5s	85	90
Dallas Electric 5s	92	96
East Tex Elec col 5s	88	90
East Tex Elec 7s	99	99½
El Paso Elec 5s	90	92
Empire Gas & F 6s	94	96
Empire Refining 6s	94	96
Gt West Power 5s	86	88
Met Edison pf 6s	90	93½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Cosden	12	11¾	11¾
50	Cosden pf	43½	43	43½
85	Davis Coal & C	28	28	28
250	Elec Storage	38	38	38
50	Mt Vernon pf	99½	99½	99½
10	North'n Central	83	83	83

Bonds.

$5,000	Cos Gas A	102	102	102
20,000	Cos Gas B	102	102	102
1,000	Hag Gas 6s	112	112	112
1,000	U S Ind 6s	20	20	20

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
1,40	Arc Zone	22	22	22
60	Ahmeek	79½	79½	79½
200	Alaska	44	43½	44
200	Anco	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
480	Ariz Com	14¼	14	14¼
185	Bin Hearst	11	10½	10½
140	Butte Balak	34	34	34
50	Butte & B	60c	60c	60c
220	Cal & Ariz	70	69¾	70
100	Calumet & H	415	415	415
700	Calumet Ariz	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	Centennial	17	17	17
110	Cop Range	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜
1,575	Davis Daly	7¾	7¼	7¾
160	East Butte	10¼	10	10
250	Franklin	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1,425	Helvetia	7¾	6¾	6¾
600	Indiana	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Inc	24	24	24
295	Lake	6	6	6
100	La Salle	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Mason Val	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
670	Mass Con	11	11	11
1,125	Mayflow Old	11⅜	11	11⅜

Railroads.

17	Boston & A	136	136	136
50	Boston Elev	50	50	50
25	Boston & Me	31	30¾	31
25	Mass Elec	7¾	7¾	7¾

Miscellaneous.

50	Am U S 2d	67	67	67
10	Am Sug pf	118½	119	119
25	Am T & T	107¾	107	107¾
50	Am Woolen	106	106	106
22	Do pf	99	99	99
10	A W W	180	180	180
50	Booth	25	25	25
200	Cent Steel	137½	135½	135½
90	Cuban Dock	16	16	16
145	Edison	157	157	157
1,000	Fairbanks	64½	64	64½
200	Gray Davis	48¾	48¾	48¾
10	Island Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾

Bonds.

$5,000	Am Agr 5s	89	89	89
24,000	Cons Sugar 6s	106	105	105
6,000	Sal 7s	98	98	98

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am Ship pf	98½	98½	98½
250	Armour pf	104	103¾	103¾
400	Booth Fish	22¾	22¼	22¼
25	Do pf	81	81	81
40	Chi C & C pf	10	10	10
20	Chi Pn Tool	75	75	75
25	Chi Title & T	212	212	212
110	Cudahy	117½	117	117
10	Com Edison	111½	111½	111½
2,475	Cont Motors	9	8¾	8¾
115	Deer pf	98½	98	98
100	Hart, S & M	88	88	88
200	Ill Brick	68	68	68
765	Jl Thompson	58¾	57¾	58
10	North Cent	74	74	74
20	Pa Wat Pow	88	88	88
200	Univ Bldg	43	43	43
250	Wayland Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾

Bonds.

$12,000	Chi C & C 6s	46	46	46

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Alliance Ins	22¾	22¾	22¾
60	El Stor Bat	74	73¾	73¾
250	Gen Asphalt	75	73	73
25	Do pf	111	111	111
405	L Sup Corp	20	19½	20
100	Phila Co	40¾	40¾	40¾
40	Pa Salt Mfg	82	82	82
5	Pa Nat Bk	250	250	250

Bonds.

$1,000	A G & E 5s	83	83	83
1,000	E & P Tr 4s	70	70	70
1,000	Key T Tel 5s	90	90	90
1,000	L Y ann 6s	119	119	119

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am Sewer P	24¾	24¾	24¾
20	Am W O M	85	85	85
65	Do pf	85	85	85
1,400	Am Gas	66¾	65¾	66¾
120	Ind Brewing	5	4¾	4¾
10	Lone St Gas	264½	263	263
20	Mfrs Lt & H	54¾	54¾	54¾
100	Nat Fireprf pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
150	Ohio Fuel Oil	22	22	22
365	Ohio Fuel Sup	51¾	51¼	51¾
85	Okla Gas	33	33	33
50	Pitts Brew	7½	7	7½
12,300	Pitts Jerome	15	15	15
1,815	Pitts O & G	18	17¾	17¾
18,190	Riv Side East	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Do pf	4	3¾	3¾
145	Riverside West	16	15¾	16
15	Un Nat Gas	132¾	132¾	132¾
280	Whouse Air	113½	113½	113½
377	Whouse El	58	58	58

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The marine issues attracted most attention and exhibited the greatest group strength in the trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. The common stock was bid up 2¼ and the preferred 1 per cent. Later buying of the marines shifted to Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies and American International Corporation, the first of which moved up 2⅜, to 29⅝, and the common gained fractionally. The tobacco shares were in good demand, United Cigar Stores moving up 2⅝. Tobacco Products 1¾, and American Sumatra 1.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
50	Allis Chalm	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝
80	Am B Sugar	89	87¾	88½
540	Am Can	59¾	58⅝	59⅜
100	Am C & F	107¼	106½	106⅝
80	Am Cot Oil	62⅝	61¾	63¼
50	Am Hide & L	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
500	Am Ice	73	72¾	73
450	Am Interna	114⅜	108¾	114⅜
170	Am Linseed	73¾	72¾	73
30	Am Locom	85¾	85	85
230	Am S & Ref	84	83¾	83¾
10	Am Steel F	39½	38¾	39½
100	Am S Twb	106½	106	106
20	Am T & T	107¾	107¾	107¾
20	Am W P pf	50¾	50	50¾
120	Am Woolen	117	114¾	117¾
1,200	Am Zinc	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
900	Anac. Cop	72¾	72¼	72¾
10	A, T & S F	101¾	101¾	101¾
340	A, G & W I	186¾	185¾	186¾
190	Bald Locos	101¾	101¾	101¾
120	Balt & Ohio	54¾	54	54
110	Beth S B	85½	85¼	85½
90	Booty Fish	22¾	22¾	22¾
1,740	Bklyn R T	22¾	22	22
30	Butte & Sup	30¾	30¼	30¾
10	Butte C & Z	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	Caddo Oil	51	51	51
2,200	Cal Pet	33¾	33⅜	33⅝
1,280	Central Leather	107¾	107¼	107¾
120	Cerro de P	48¾	48	48
10	C, M & St P	46	46	46
150	Chile Cop	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
250	Chile Cop	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
250	Col F & I	50¾	50⅜	50⅝
100	Corn Prod	67¾	67¼	67¼
150	Cruc Steel	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
100	Cuba Cane	25¾	25¾	25¾
200	Cuba Cane pf	101	100¾	101
100	Erie 1st pf	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
140	Gen Motors	243⅜	238	243⅜
10	Goodrich Co	85¾	82¾	83½
50	Gt Nor Ore	48¾	47¾	48
140	Imp Cop	59¾	58¾	59¼
1,400	Int Harv	107¾	107¼	107¾
200	Int Paper	62¾	61¾	62
250	Inter Agric	58¾	58	58
200	Int Cons pf	23¾	23½	23½
90	Kan City So	23¾	22¾	22¾
100	Kennec Cop	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	Key Tire	99	98¾	98¾
50	Lee Rubber	33½	33½	33½
40	Lee Rubber	33½	33½	33½
40	Max Motor	54¾	54	54½
270	Mexican Pet	194¾	191	191¾
20	Miami Cop	28	28	28
180	Midvale Steel	53¾	52¾	52¾
80	Mo Pacific	35¾	35¾	35¾
50	Nat Conduit	21¾	21¾	21¾

RAILWAY RETURNS SHOW BIG DEFICIT

Steady Reduction in Amount of Traffic Handled Is Given as Cause of Lowered Earnings.

MAY SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Returns for That Month Too Meagre to Justify Prophecy as to What June Will Bring.

Complete returns from the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission showing the results from Federal operation during April and the first four months of this year, show that in the month the operating deficit was in the neighborhood of $60,000,000, and in the four months approached $250,000,000.

	April, 1919. Gross Revenue.	Increase.	Net.	Decrease.
[illegible]	$12,818,623	*$18,524	$2,119,755	$2,510,531
[illegible] Lines	6,312,477	1,914,448	1,287,036	15,142
[illegible] & Ohio	13,301,950	902,908	*181,062	1,515,145
[illegible]	5,435,529	108,615	1,062,078	471,476
[illegible] & Northwestern	9,840,279	668,186	433,949	694,162
[illegible] & Quincy	11,161,012	*598,490	1,449,929	1,185,431
[illegible]	11,967,300	1,773,335	392,046	390,154
[illegible] & Lake Erie	2,250,398	996,173	160,035	430,545
[illegible]	6,901,845	270,690	*1,274,880	1,299,773
[illegible]	7,370,704	679,634	*81,878	140,966
[illegible]	8,015,774	*1468,206	*480,047	2,569,494
[illegible]	5,048,690	404,410	524,442	214,449
[illegible]	8,660,941	1,251,504	1,005,784	624,141
[illegible]	6,588,821	*985,575	455,583	1,798,507
[illegible]	27,701,273	398,836	1,361,439	1,225,380
[illegible]	8,118,784	341,980	972,711	554,386
[illegible]	7,748,573	*440,270	1,064,275	466,104
[illegible] Co. of Canada	1,068,487	1,214,125	514,169	72,518
[illegible] & Railroad	28,413,249	1,427,122	1,499,266	1,911,192
[illegible]	10,110,421	90,542	510,213	2,776,540
[illegible]	12,349,791	1,161,960	1,065,410	1,628,465
[illegible]	8,171,587	1,288,440	2,159,476	184,320
[illegible]	3,880,977	224,681	421,670	326,110

[illegible] railway operators and [illegible] largely due to the [illegible] decrease in the amount of traffic handled, and while the preliminary report of a few of the carriers for the month of May indicate an improvement it is considered too early to [illegible] both May and June will show substantial increase in earnings. Failure of [illegible] deficit for the first four months of the year, and at the same time realizing that sentiment in some of the political camps in Washington is against the granting of more than $900,000,000 to replenish the revolving fund in place of the $1,200,000,000 asked for, officials of the Railroad Administration are not willing as yet to grapple with the apparent necessity for a freight rate increase decision. Director General of Railroads Walker D. Hines, has said repeatedly that economic conditions in general are too uncertain to make immediate rate increases advisable. But the talk of increases in the near future continues unabated in financial circles.

Corporate reports of the individual carriers which have been published recently have in the majority touched upon the demand of the country that the roads be returned to private ownership without delay. At the same time there have been strong indications that the demand is not alone for a return of the roads, but for the reframing of transportation laws so that in the future the railroads will be regulated with responsibility resting upon the shoulders of those who direct such regulation.

The following tables show the returns of a representative number of the carriers throughout the country and present a graphic picture of the condition now existing:

	First four months of 1919. Gross Revenue.	Increase.	Net.	Decrease.
[illegible]	$50,910,956	$4,302,782	$7,813,316	$1,165,472
[illegible]	22,360,824	5,201,960	3,788,236	585,922
[illegible]	30,199,198	8,984,997	*5,514,091	6,417,855
[illegible]	21,538,164	3,243,230	2,747,754	746,124
[illegible] & Northwestern	38,734,267	6,276,348	1,283,355	726,475
[illegible] & Quincy	44,740,825	5,887,652	6,959,927	1,154,654
[illegible]	44,140,527	8,836,874	*295,780	869,388
[illegible]	9,140,272	85,680	779,446	1,143,295
[illegible]	26,541,392	4,438,470	13,172,947	790,854
[illegible]	21,560,851	5,893,255	1,072,758	*1,612,922
[illegible]	27,772,806	1,861,734	154,854	4,765,291
[illegible]	18,518,820	2,654,456	178,840	*556,705
[illegible]	22,666,503	3,522,188	2,406,118	2,262,042
[illegible]	10,477,548	676,528	*2,981,129	3,558,774
[illegible]	91,467,179	14,011,431	6,955,757	12,227,850
[illegible]	30,062,654	2,851,062	*134,188	2,814,115
[illegible]	29,919,640	2,729,717	4,666,726	746,738
[illegible]	20,497,822	5,518,111	*254,175	1,416,174
[illegible]	12,103,753	2,087,857	2,725,450	1,475,665
[illegible]	7,211,517	3,047,737	1,081,508	1,440,240
[illegible]	48,961,943	5,515,460	4,572,998	4,062,538
[illegible]	12,783,686	7,655,289	9,056,686	*1,867,463
[illegible]	11,440,985	2,241,778	597,866	505,541

That there has been some improvement in current earnings is true, but the poor showing for the first part of 1919 has served as a spur demand for definite action looking to a return of the Government controlled properties to their owners. Many plans have been prepared for the future operation of the carriers, and it is apparent that there will be an effort to co-operate and embrace all of the best features of all plans and suggestions presented, in the writing of the new legislation.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Prev. Close.	Close.	Last Year.
[illegible]	67¾	67¾	67
[illegible]	64⅝	64⅝	....
[illegible]	65¾	65¾	....

[illegible] cash market standard was [illegible] No. 2 white, 70@71c; No. [illegible] white, 70c; ordinary [illegible]

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Prev. Close.	Close.	Last Year.
[illegible]	67¾	67¾	67
[illegible]	64⅝	64⅝	....
[illegible]	65¾	65¾	....

[illegible] cash market standard was [illegible] No. 2 white, 70@71c; No. [illegible] white, 70c; ordinary [illegible]

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Prev. Close.	Close.	Last Year.
[illegible]	31.72	32.50	24.12
[illegible]	32.50	32.75	24.12
[illegible]	27.25	27.65	22.17
[illegible]	27.00	27.05	22.00
[illegible]	15.50	15.60	11.45
[illegible]	15.50	15.62	11.45

COFFEE.

	Close.	Prev. Close.
[illegible]	18.15	18.25
[illegible]	18.00	18.00
[illegible]	17.90	17.90
[illegible]	17.90	18.00
[illegible]	18.00	18.00
[illegible]	18.00	18.15
[illegible]	18.00	18.00
[illegible]	18.00	18.00
[illegible]	18.00	18.00

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

Business man with $5,000 to $7,000 to invest will be given exclusive New York City agency for the U-C-R Adding Machine Cash Register, combining the Burroughs' Adding Machine, U-C-R Indicator and automatic cash drawer; all records under lock and key; the secret, total, sub-total, exposed sales strip and autographic device; can be instantly converted into an adding machine; sells for less than ordinary cash registers; the Indicator is a separate device, electrically operated, which can be quickly connected to any National Cash Register; operating at any distance from the register; the numerals are fifty times larger than those used on ordinary registers; demand already created for these machines; this agency will not be formed profitably; we shall be pleased to demonstrate machine and explain proposition in detail. Call or write Mr. Grosbell, or Mr. Millen, Room 1612A, Hotel Pennsylvania.

ESTABLISHED SALES ENGINEER NOW OPEN TO ACCEPT ONE OR TWO HIGH-CLASS ACCOUNTS ON COMMISSION BASIS; IS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH BUILDING CONTRACTORS, SHIPYARDS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS and MANUFACTURERS DESIRING ACTIVE REPRESENTATIVE IN PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY ADDRESS JOHN D. GASKIN, 1315 STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Wanted, Executive with experience in mail order correspondence school routine; must have ability and know the fundamentals of physiology, anatomy, hygiene; fine prospect for proper party; opportunity of becoming interested in prospering firm of long standing; Address full particulars, A. E., Room 1,605, 171 Madison Av., New York City, New York.

BUSINESS MAN WITH CAPITAL WHO CAN APPRECIATE AN OPPORTUNITY TO INTEREST HIMSELF IN A VERY PROFITABLE PROPOSITION MARKETING AN ESSENTIAL COMMODITY. INVESTMENT SECURED BY REAL ESTATE. STATE PREVIOUS CONNECTIONS TO SECURE PERSONAL INTERVIEW; PRINCIPALS ONLY. K 235 TIMES.

Party with $5,000 wanted to become engaged in the manufacture of an essential article of highest commercial value in great demand; no competition; economic and other real features instantly demonstrated; money under own control. A 93 Times.

WANTED—LIVE GARAGE MAN; will build modern garage on corner plot, 100x150, three frontages, centre business district, large suburb, 45,000 people; lease to live year; only responsible parties capable of handling big proposition considered. McClellan & Co. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER WHO CAN FURNISH AND MAINTAIN BARBER SHOP AT THE LORRAINE HOTEL, EDGEMERE, L. I.; WILL ARRANGE RENTAL TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF FIRST-CLASS MAN. APPLY PERSONALLY AT THE HOTEL.

Light housekeeping room for rent; elegant spot on main side; near 5th av. subway station; newly and completely renovated; ready to do business; large seating capacity. Phone after 7 evenings, Forest 2—, or address Globe, 1422 Madison Av.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO FOR PORTRAIT WORK; GOOD REASONABLE SUITABLE ROOMS. BOX H. H. 101 EAST 23d ST.

Partner wanted for restaurant and bakery; must have $2,000 or more. Particulars Pomegranate, Suite 507 Times Building, 42d st.

Private party wanted to discount two-name business notes, good security. G 588 Times Uptown.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Owing to the change of business conditions, importer has on retail sale quite a lot of high-class goods, and is accordingly desirous to discount papers to well-established business houses at very reasonable rates, no matter to what amount of note the will be compelled to offer; absolutely no new venture of any kind will be considered; will enable exchange references; business strictly confidential. Importer, Box Times Downtown.

Rare opportunity to buy a going sash, door and trim mill located in Jersey, 10 miles from New York City; plant contains about one acre of ground; main building 60 by 100; ample sheds and warehouse; all equipped for quick steam or electric power; all manufactured stock on hand and railroad switch adjoins property; terms to responsible purchaser; sickness compels sale. Y 1 Times Annex.

Capitalist of high financial standing is interested in hearing from any reliable manufacturing concern desirous of raising additional capital, or from any reliable organizations or purchase or right and manufacturing business on proposition under $25,000 considered; will be pleased to furnish bank and business references. Write H 73 Times Downtown.

We have numerous clients wishing to invest from $5,000 to $50,000 in legitimate propositions able to stand rigid investigation; no stock promotion, oil, or allocastic propositions considered; strictly confidential. Times Square Investment Co., Room 1,212, Times Bldg.

IS ALL OR PART OF YOUR BUSINESS FOR SALE? LET EATON KNOW. Established legitimate openings handled; no charge to purchasers; commission basis only. NO ADVANCE CHARGE. Eaton, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 4116.

Have $10,000 to invest with services in established manufacturing business; capital for expansion; am 31, technically educated, experienced sales management. H 284 Times.

Banking accommodations, discounts, loans on machinery, merchandise, rents, shipments, installment sales, and any good security; acceptances, notes bought. Kocher, 51 Chambers St. Suite 723.

A very capable, experienced business man, 28 years old, wishes to invest about $1,500 and his services; from successful established business. K 297 Times.

Wanted—By gentleman one share stock in exclusive country club one hour's driving distance from N. Y.; also city club; if satisfying list same must be short. F 254 Times.

Will invest $10,000, with services in well-established knit goods, hosiery, or underwear manufacturing or jobbing business; experienced; best references; write first to agents. D 823 Times Downtown.

We have clients wishing to buy patents coming to the Patent Office, but they must be of high merit and possibilities. Times Square Investment Co., Room 1,212 Times Bldg.

Executive, age 36, would invest $1,500 with services in a legitimate business, which will stand rigid investigation; give full details in first letter, confidential. L., care Grand, 84 West 126th St.

Salesman and shoe salesman, age 26, would invest $2,500 with services in shoe store on paying basis; give full details in first letter, confidential. L., Grand, 84 West 126th St.

Shoe stores wanted; must be well paying and of good repute; ready cash; quick buyer. Times Square Investment Co., Room 1,212 Times Bldg.

Executive would invest $5,000 to $5,000 and services in a legitimate business which is now on a paying basis; must stand strictest investigation. M 775 Times Downtown.

Exceptional investment opportunity; $7,500 cash necessary; large returns yearly; secured and legitimate; strictest investigation invited. B. Kessler attorney, 46 Cedar St.

Large concern has ready cash to invest in good patent, salable novelties or take interest in established business of this nature; new full particulars. P 102 Times.

Wanted: A first-class dry goods store in city or county seat, must be busy section, selling for not less than $15,000 to $20,000. J. M. 113 Times.

Send to investor where services can command a weekly; thorough business man, state particulars. Business, New York Times.

Will buy entire or controlling interest of proven patent medicine or toilet goods business, give price and full particulars. N 15 Times.

Will invest $2,500 and services, flower and feather jobbing, with experienced salesman with some capital. H 236 Times.

Wanted,—Small specialty store, preferably corsets with fitting rooms; desirable location in or near New York City. T 14 Times.

Business executive, 34, with moderate capital, seeks connection progressive business or an existing concern. D 322 Times.

Company manufacturing well-known article wants able executive; $10,000 to $25,000 investment required. W 3 Times.

Responsible executive will invest $5,000 upward; going business, all or half; confidential. J 277 Times.

PRINTING PLANT WANTED, wish to purchase good printing plant; reasonable for cash. J 215 Times.

Young, energetic man with small capital to invest, desires business connection. J 168 Times.

Craftsman foreman will invest capital with services in legitimate business. A 138 Times.

Will invest $2,000 in going concern or consider partner to start with like amount. J 312 Times.

SALESMAN, willing to invest $10,000 in established business or to join with capitalist who will finance; splendid opportunity. Box 374 Times.

Young man has capital and services to invest in wholesale, jobbing or textile line. Box 374 Times. 2 Rector St.

Experienced accountant, office manager, controller, would invest, $5,000-$10,000, with services, in established business. T 21 Times.

$1,000,000 loan here or on merchandise or machinery; enterprises financed. Hord Co., 100 Broadway.

Will invest capital, services in legitimate established business, manufacturing preferred. Z 413 Times Annex.

Energetic business man seeks office position in established firm where he can invest $3,000 or more. J 255 Times.

Wanted, to lease, small modern year-around country hotel; terms. T 11 Times.

FINANCE dealers in used cars and industrials. J 290 Times.

Aggressive young business man has $5,000, $10,000 and services to invest. J 239 Times.

Foundry wanted. William Egert, 703 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL WANTED.

An opportunity is offered to the right man with $2,000 and up to become associated with a high-grade fire manufacturer as branch manager in several of the larger cities. Our branches will handle all business in surrounding territory. Not only do we sell new tires, but we also manufacture guaranteed retreaded tires and are sole distributors for the best tire repair and tire retreading machines, which are also sold through our branches. You must possess sales executive ability and furnish bond. We are ready to open six branches, any one of which is worth $10,000 paid up annually to the branch manager. For reply give brief outline of past experience, references, and amount of cash capital you could invest. Strictest investigation solicited. Address Box 1, Room 207, 150 Broadway, New York City.

Going concern making large profits on its present volume of business, which is now local, wishes to obtain additional capital in order to branch out; business is virtually a monopoly and we are selling some of the largest institutions and concerns in N. Y. City and have only scratched the surface. An interesting and profitable proposition is offered to one or two responsible parties having about $5,000 to invest. Services not essential, but could use good man. Write J 318 Times Downtown.

PARTNER WANTED, WHO CAN INVEST $5,000 IN TIMBERLANDS CONTRACTING WITH SMALL BUT RAPIDLY GROWING BUILDING CONCERN. THE MONEY IS WANTED FOR EXTENSION OF BUSINESS AS I HAVE CONTRACTS FOR MORE BUILDINGS THAN I CAN HANDLE ADEQUATELY WITH MY PRESENT RESOURCES. THE WORK IS LOCATED IN SOUTHERN ARIZONA, WHERE HIGHEST PRICES ARE OBTAINABLE. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 257, Mesa, Ariz.

$10,000 to $15,000 additional capital for factory and equipment to manufacture article real merit required in practically every dwelling; good profit; very large field; investor acquires liberal interest; may control expenditures to large extent, and investment will be amply secured. Really excellent opportunity for able executive, energetic, successful; references exchanged. Address Box F 594 Times Downtown.

Substantial manufacturing corporation wants capable man to establish branch and manage plant; $200 to $300 per week; can handle own money; will allow expenses to Baltimore if you will qualify. For particulars address Secretary, 416 North Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Lady creator children's story books, patented and copyrighted, novelty dolls, requires backing, silent or active partner; large selling possibilities in America and Paris, excellent opportunity for financier; exceptional references; no agents. Address, giving telephone, Z 358 Times Annex.

Export. I have capital and nine years' established export business; large returns for expansion I need able partner with services and $10,000-$15,000; preferably a hardware man; references exchanged. Answering, please give detailed qualifications and telephone for interview. L 141 Times.

Party with $3,000 can secure exclusive selling rights twelve Eastern States for nationally advertised auto specialty direct from manufacturer; no selling rights to pay for. Manufacturer will carry stock. Chance to earn $10,000 a year. Meet representative here this week. L 120 Times.

Sales Executive.—Wanted, a man experienced as sales manager, who can handle salesmen and who will back up his ability with $5,000 cash; good and will work to increase earnings equal to $5,000 yearly; principal only. Address Box 50, Bridgeport Prince George Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

Manufacturer of Ford and other automobile accessories—Must have cash $5,000 and some one-half interest in business with a big future; $3,500 cash required, balance on time; good reason for selling; books and accounts received; private investment. Answer Z 56, Times Annex.

Confectionery for Cuba.—Proprietor of most up-to-date establishment in lower Hudson Valley wishing to retire, wants active executive to invest $20,000 in profits; cash required, $15,000; the remainder for $150,000 assets. Apply to brokers, Koppel & Farber, 115 Broadway, for details.

Manufacturer wishes to obtain loan, to take charge of one of his plants; established; will pay interest and give energetic hustler, who can invest $5,000, interest in business; good field; will pay salary and share of profits. Kissing.

Commercial salesman, aged 31, $6,000, seeking a business partner with $5,000; partly cash and balance to be paid from profits, which will be guaranteed to be $1 per cent. over his investment. M 788 Times Downtown.

Established in manufacturing business, Virginia steel stock business manager; no technical knowledge required; investment $2,000; salary excellent future; must be single and over 25 years; own. Eaton, 47 West 34th st.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Are seeking associate with extra capital for expansion? See Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th av. Murray Hill 3851. Box let mailed upon request.

FIRST MORTGAGE $150,000 ON A NEW LAKEWOOD HOTEL WANTED FOR THREE YEARS; THE PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT REPRESENT AN INVESTMENT OF OVER $400,000. APPLY BENJ. FRUNDEL, 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Owner of export and import business, experienced and practical, offers half interest to investor or working partner controlling $10,000 for expansion purposes. Particulars Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av.

Unusual opportunity for partner with $5,000, with or without service, for highly successful, profitable enterprise; party can control all stock; closest investigation invited. G 697 Times Downtown.

Will purchase or controlling interest in manufacturing business of merit, have large local distribution; or will take partner with $20,000. Opportunity, 665 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

HOISTING AND HEAVY TRUCKING BUSINESS going; additional capital to complete orders; very profitable; safe; apparatus protected by patents. G 588 Times Downtown.

Partner with capital wanted as manager for branch of established business; state full particulars and amount of capital. S 233 Times.

An associate wanted to help finance a contract; $50,000 required; partner's share in the profits will exceed $60,000. Address Associate, Room 1,003, 32 Park Row, N. Y. C.

Manufacturer advertised soap product offers financially responsible party selling experience, exclusive distribution for New York and vicinity. K 382 Times.

Investment of $5,000 obtains substantial staple business; well established and profitable; principal responsible party. B 1080 Times Harlem.

$6,000 additional capital needed to enlarge factory for the output of an article greatly in demand and without competition; investor acquires liberal interest. L 132 Times.

An efficient office man, with some capital, to take charge of old-established business ready for great development. K 154 Times.

Auto mechanic, experienced, desires connection with party having capital to invest in garage. Box G 16 Times.

Wanted partner in motion picture theatre; seats over 1,200; heart of Manhattan; no agents. D 835 Times Harlem.

Wanted,—$2,000; liberal bonus; security; stock on hand, machinery; short term. F 603 Times Downtown.

ARTICLE OF MERIT AND BIG SALES PROSPECT REQUIRES PROMOTION. G 571 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Sell half interest or less; multigraphing printing business to one taking outside end. K 298 Times.

Corporation of good standing requires considerable additional capital; personal interview only. B 1098 Times Harlem.

Broker to handle preferred stock; duely accredited industrial; established ten years. W 893 Times Downtown.

Promoter wanted, live wire, for automobile trailer proposition; absolutely new; fifty-fifty for quick action. S 239 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

ATTENTION: FOREIGN EXPLOITATION. THE MANAGER OF THE SIBERIAN BRANCH OF A BRITISH EXPORTATION CORPORATION IS SAILING FOR LONDON THE LATTER PART OF JUNE, AND IS PREPARED TO CONSIDER ANY SERIOUS PROPOSITION THAT MAY HAVE ASPECTS OF DEVELOPING INTO A SOUND, REPUTABLE BUSINESS OF LARGE MAGNITUDE. AMERICAN INTERESTS MUST BE BEYOND REPROACH AND BE PREPARED TO SUPPORT ITS STANDING MORALLY AS WELL AS FINANCIALLY. OUR COMPANY, WITH BRANCHES THE WORLD OVER, HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS. WE HAVE A THOROUGH, EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION, AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY AND ARE PREPARED FOR AN ESTABLISHED, SOUND BUSINESS CONCERN WANTING FOREIGN CONNECTIONS. ADDRESS INTERNATIONAL, MACE, 168 DUANE ST.

A manufacturing concern with a factory of 500,000 production capacity, equipped with a full line of machinery producing accurate and interchangeable work, is desirous of getting into touch with parties wishing to have manufactured accurate instruments, devices, or parts of such in quantities; also work and assembling, including Japanning and electro plating, is done on the premises, and a first-class organization, under expert direction, with competent employes, is at your service; plant located in Brooklyn; contract work only considered. Write for appointment with the General Manager, G 556 Times Downtown.

GENERAL REPRESENTATION DESIRED FOR AUSTRIA

for farming and household implements and machinery, typewriters, talking machines, &c.; have long-established, high-class relations in Austria and the other States of succession; first-class references will be supplied by the party; cable address Ferdinand Handel und Gewerbe," Wien I, Am. Hof 6. Send offers to MASCHINENFABRIKSGESELLSCHAFT, m. b. H. Union in Wien VIII., 2, Hernalsergürtel Stadtbahnbogen, 68-72, Vienna, German-Austria.

CANADIAN AGENCY wanted by young married man; one who is energetic and can secure profitable business should the nature and selection of merchandise warrant it; has desires of associating with a reputable firm handling textiles or kindred lines who would be in a position to offer quality goods at marketable prices; upon request will gladly furnish proper recommendations as to my character and integrity and should the proposition warrant it would consider furnishing a guarantee of faith in the transaction. Z 285 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION.—A high-class international sales organization, financially able and equipped to market throughout the United States and foreign countries entire factory outputs, invites inquiries from manufacturers interested in extending their sales or marketing on large scale new and meritorious specialties and salable commodities. Financial assistance extended when desirable. All correspondence strictly confidential. Dugas-Hundley Corp., 29 West 34th St., New York City.

ONE OF OUR CLIENTS, a merchandise and sales manager with considerable knowledge of foreign markets and in business for himself, is making a ten weeks' trip to ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY and ITALY to buy merchandise in those countries. He would like to represent a few more firms that are desirous of buying or selling merchandise. WRITE STEINFIELD, GODLEY & LEWIS, INC., GENERAL ADVERTISING, TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Wanted,—Machine work, any description, quantity preferred; highest grade mechanical 'machining all kinds instruments or special parts; also die and tool work; Japanning department and plating department, new finishes developed; optical department, any kind of precision instrument developed. Kollmorgen Corporation, 35 Steuben St., Brooklyn.

SALES MANAGER or OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Officer, to be discharged from army June 15, desires connection with reputable firm in executive capacity; position that requires services of experienced, capable live wire with thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of business and expert salesmanship; age 33, college graduate, good appearance, strong personality, excellent credentials. Z 320 Times Annex.

Portrait painter, with distinguished record, will accept commissions for portraits in oil at low rates because of financial need owing to war conditions; rare opportunity; he is highly qualified for the work, and the canvas may be forwarded for inspection successful; sittings may be arranged at the convenience of patrons. In the first instance, address Artist G 531 Times Annex.

Public accountant and efficiency engineer of unusual ability would consider partnership connection with an established high-grade firm, preferably one N. Y. A.; has wide acquaintance with heads of substantial concerns and can procure large amount of business; will invest moderate amount of capital if required. Z 363 Times Downtown.

Investment of $5,000 obtaining substantial staple business; well established and profitable; principal responsible party. B 1080 Times Harlem.

$6,000 additional capital needed to enlarge factory for the output of an article greatly in demand and without competition; investor acquires liberal interest. L 132 Times.

An efficient office man, with some capital, to take charge of old-established business ready for great development. K 154 Times.

Auto mechanic, experienced, desires connection with party having capital to invest in garage. Box G 16 Times.

Wanted partner in motion picture theatre; seats over 1,200; heart of Manhattan; no agents. D 835 Times Harlem.

Wanted,—$2,000; liberal bonus; security; stock on hand, machinery; short term. F 603 Times Downtown.

ARTICLE OF MERIT AND BIG SALES PROSPECT REQUIRES PROMOTION. G 571 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Sell half interest or less; multigraphing printing business to one taking outside end. K 298 Times.

Corporation of good standing requires considerable additional capital; personal interview only. B 1098 Times Harlem.

Broker to handle preferred stock; duely accredited industrial; established ten years. W 893 Times Downtown.

Promoter wanted, live wire, for automobile trailer proposition; absolutely new; fifty-fifty for quick action. S 239 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Man with thorough knowledge of general machinery, who has traveled all over the world, speaks fluently English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Russian, and Rumanian, wishes position with a reliable manufacturing concern whose business connections are here and abroad; can furnish first-class references. E 358 Times.

American business man, formerly merchandise manager large department store, leaving shortly for Japan to locate permanently, thoroughly familiar with Japanese market and manufactures; will accept commission for executive, buying or selling, represent financial responsibility; references exchanged. Z 352 Times Annex.

An exporting and importing house, with offices in Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama, Japan, as well as New York, would like to become agents for firms exporting or importing articles which command wide and universal demand; patented goods considered. E 511 Times Downtown.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.—Headquarters Detroit; several years' successful experience calling on automobile and truck manufacturers and trimming companies, desires to represent manufacturing concern; only high-class line of first-class house considered. A. L. B., 83 De Witt Road, Elizabeth, N. J.

Manufacturers and Inventors.—Experimental work, models, tools, instruments, light machinery, general manufacturing; over 20 years' specialized experience; customers' supervision in machine shop permitted. Manufacturers and Inventors Electric Co., 29 Gold St., New York.

Distributor with established office and experienced sales organization located heart of automobile district, good window display, is open for attractive proposition to market automobile accessories of proven merit for manufacturer or inventor; highest credentials; principals only. B C 146 Times.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS! Protect your advertised product with an original trade mark; an advertising specialist will create the idea and a legal expert will secure its registration throughout the world. Will Audy, 130 West 24th St.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR EXPORT BUSINESS? We act as export managers for reliable and well-established manufacturers desire to place their goods on the foreign markets; let us know your line and we will give all particulars. F 574 Times Downtown.

Agencies wanted for representation of American lines in Spain, Italy, Belgium by well-established French organization having extensive connections. Address Daniel T. Pierce, 140 Broadway, representing Societe Francaise d'Action Economique, Paris.

Grey iron foundry and machine shop needs additional business; any class plain or intricate cored castings; new ideas developed; complete machines built; prices right; quick deliveries; representative will call. Box 420 Times Downtown.

Forging shop for sale; completely equipped; practically new; competent help now employed; Bradley belt-driven power hammers, 150 pounds upright strap, 50 pounds compact; plenty power; excellent city location. Address P. Box 101, 1,358 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Newark stock salesman desires high-grade industrial to offer select clientele; proposition must stand Bradstreet report; no advances required; send full particulars; if interested will call; positively no oil stocks. W 28 Times.

FILM MANUFACTURERS.

Norwegian at present in New York, returning in month, interested in moving pictures, wishes to represent American film interests in Scandinavian countries. J 408 Times Downtown.

Wreath bindings and bast ribbons, Copenhagen wholesaler wishes connection with manufacturers; sample collection can be sent eventually against documents to Jacob M. V. Petersen, Linnesgade 20, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Our representative leaves within the shortest time for Constantinople, Northern Caucasus, Georgia and Armenia; can take additional orders. Volga Engineering and Trading Co., 115 Nassau St., N. Y.

Specialty Sales Managers Wanted.—Can make $600 commission or more monthly, handling sales force for nationally advertised articles; references and financial responsibility necessary. Manufacturer, 38 Factories Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Wanted.—A hosiery man; must have a following of trade of his own; must be fully experienced in buying; proper man can have an interest in an established business. N 19 Times.

Hollander held salesmanship positions in France, would accept proposition modest; familiar with machinery, electricity, plumbing and reconstruction article; good references. Room 813, 21 Park Row.

Gentleman wants high-class manufacturers' agency or selling proposition for Toronto, Canada; returned Canadian soldier; has education, personality, and ability. F 344 Times.

Export manager, 30, thoroughly experienced executive, buyer, will act as New York representative for responsible manufacturer. 500 Times Annex, Yonkers.

PATENT ATTORNEY-ENGINEER, MANUFACTURING, SEEKS SERVICES RE-QUIRING DEVELOPING IDEAS. P 90 TIMES.

WHAT DO "IN" want made? Die making, metal castings; prompt delivery. Originator, 302 Broadway.

Motor trucks manufacturing company wants stock brokerage firm to handle entire stock issue. H 343 Times.

Lady going to England June 15, will undertake all kinds of commissions. Address J. K. Adams, 102 West 38th St.

Broker, own offices downtown, open representations; half time, $50 weekly. E 573 Times Downtown.

Brass and bronze foundry and machine shop opened for staple line to manufacture. Janusch Mfg., 406 East 134th.

EXPORTERS, connections France, are desirous of obtaining samples of all kinds. 2296 Times.

Want partner, stenographer-clerical employment preferred, small capital; experience preferred. F 371 Times.

HAVE YOU A NEW, PRACTICAL ARTICLE? WE WILL EXPLOIT SAME. WRITE FULLY. S 208 TIMES.

SECURITIES SALESMAN.—Aggressive man, ability, desires connection meritorious proposition. T 7 Times.

LIVE-WIRE SALESMAN DESIRES DIFFICULT SALES PROPOSITION. Z 321 TIMES ANNEX.

Frenchman going to Paris will consider offer to represent firms; reputable references. 235 Times.

Want to get in touch with party familiar with the manufacture and sale of candy. J 265 Times.

Aggressive stock salesman will market any meritorious security. Z 300 Times Annex.

Stock sales; an wants good industrial to sell out of town. G 525 Times Downtown.

Successful traveler, now on road with non-competing line, desires to fill up spare time with side line; will call on jobbers and department stores in Metropolitan district; no samples; commission basis. Address Box 101, 1,358 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Wanted.—$15,000 to finance the manufacture of an automobile muffler, which is one of the best on the market; can be manufactured cheaper; sales field unlimited. Steel Spring Piston Ring Co., 2 Columbus Circle.

Partner.—An invention in the soda fountain trade, 2 months on the market, shows a big future; $3,000 necessary. Hill & Hill Manufacturing Co., 162 East 23d St. Gramercy 2979.

Party investing $20,000 with services offered controlling interest in profitable light manufacturing business; products favorably known and sold throughout United States. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE MAN, WITH SOME CAPITAL, CAN MAKE PROFITABLE CONNECTIONS IN FOOD MANUFACTURE WITH NEW YORK COMPANY. S 157 TIMES.

Partner wanted to open an office to sell structural steel and ornamental iron work and building supplies; some money to invest on equal basis; only man of selling experience in above lines considered. T 50 Times.

Have attractive proposition in established wholesale silk business for an investor with $50,000 to $100,000; principals only. Silks, K 285 Times.

Young man, having some business experience, is offered splendid opportunity to invest $5,000 and services as active business manager of going publication. K 202 Times.

Good opportunity for salesman with a following in the art embroidery trade to acquire an interest in a growing concern; investment of $3,000 required. S 160 Times.

I want to meet one or two men with $100,000 to $200,000 to expand a profitable, going home building business; houses sell as fast as completed. Box G 580 Times Downtown.

DEPARTMENT STORE PARTNER WANTED to replace one retiring, old-established, profitable business; experience important. G 587 Times Downtown.

Designer-Partner wanted on children's rompers; must know general routine of manufacturing; small investment necessary. Box F 614, 1,265 Broadway.

Established Millinery House desires partner capable of assistant in daily routine, or will consider selling outright; for further information apply 1502 6th Av. 3d floor.

Going business needs competent office manager of highest character; investment of not less than $2,500; drawing account and profits. Eaton, 47 West 34th St.

Young man with capital wanted as manager for branch of established business; state full particulars and amount of capital. S 233 Times.

An associate wanted to help finance a contract; $50,000 required; partner's share in the profits will exceed $60,000. Address Associate, Room 1,003, 32 Park Row, N. Y. C.

Manufacturer advertised soap product offers financially responsible party selling experience, exclusive distribution for New York and vicinity. K 382 Times.

Investment of $5,000 obtains substantial staple business; well established and profitable; principal responsible party. B 1080 Times Harlem.

$6,000 additional capital needed to enlarge factory for the output of an article greatly in demand and without competition; investor acquires liberal interest. L 132 Times.

An efficient office man, with some capital, to take charge of old-established business ready for great development. K 154 Times.

Auto mechanic, experienced, desires connection with party having capital to invest in garage. Box G 16 Times.

Wanted partner in motion picture theatre; seats over 1,200; heart of Manhattan; no agents. D 835 Times Harlem.

Wanted,—$2,000; liberal bonus; security; stock on hand, machinery; short term. F 603 Times Downtown.

ARTICLE OF MERIT AND BIG SALES PROSPECT REQUIRES PROMOTION. G 571 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Sell half interest or less; multigraphing printing business to one taking outside end. K 298 Times.

Corporation of good standing requires considerable additional capital; personal interview only. B 1098 Times Harlem.

Broker to handle preferred stock; duely accredited industrial; established ten years. W 893 Times Downtown.

Promoter wanted, live wire, for automobile trailer proposition; absolutely new; fifty-fifty for quick action. S 239 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., MODERN, UP-TO-DATE FACTORY BUILDING.—One of the best constructed factory buildings in New York State, containing 125,000 square feet of floor space, is available at Poughkeepsie for immediate occupancy. Building is one-story construction, single unit, with C. W. E. and N. Y. C. side track facilities; also has water shipping accommodations; an extremely attractive purchase to any concern employing male labor; labor supply adapted for machine work. Details upon request from the Chamber of Commerce, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Attention. $5,000 yearly clear income over expenses, repairs, &c., on investment on $12,000 in apartment house, 4 and 5 rooms, in vicinity of West 102d St.; rents $11,000; price $65,000. $3,500 yearly clear income over expenses, repairs, &c., on investment of $8,000 in apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms, vicinity of Columbia College; rents $8,200; price $48,000. H. T. Wood, 220 Broadway, New York.

A manufacturing company of excellent standing in the trade for many years and making a varied line, finds it impractical to secure additional space required and therefore will dispose of one of its departments to party qualified by experience, location, and financial ability to manufacture non-ferrous surgical instruments; present owners willing to retain substantial interest and market output. G 611 Times Downtown.

A lifetime opportunity to get into an industry destined to be the largest and best paying in the world; up to date cash tire business for sale, located in heart of automobile district of Newark; cleared $10,000 last year under war conditions; should do twice as much this year and continue to increase; reason for selling is going out of retail into jobbing business; investigation will stand acid test. Particulars address A. F., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Exception opportunity for high-class boarding house or small manufacturer; I must dispose of my elegant 10-room country home, completely furnished, and working about 24-34 everything A1 condition; plot 100x150; price $7,000; located in Ulster County, N. Y.; will exchange for improved city property. Call or address Jas. J. Hiran, 643 South 10th St., Newark, N. J.

ONCE A LIFETIME.—Garage in neighboring prosperous town, capacity 200 cars; sales agent and service station; big automobile concern; 8 months' contract; own building cars; largest accessories salesroom in town; established 9 years; will sell reasonable terms to responsible party; owner going abroad. THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 135 DELANCEY ST. PHONE ORCHARD 8092.

Established shoe business for sale, with clean up-to-date footwear for women, men, boys and girls; stock about $3,000, with up-to-date fixtures; established 6 years; will sell stock and fixtures 75c on the $1, including good will; reason for selling, proprietor wants to retire from business; apply H. K. Swanson, 630 Harrison Av., Harrison, N. J.

Good opportunity for some one to buy a first-class ladies' ready-to-wear garment shop; fully equipped with a complete line of Spring and Summer garments; no dead stock; centrally located on upper Broadway; established six years; owner wishes to retire; interview by appointment only. Z 268 Times.

Corporation doing an extensive business with its own plant manufacturing shellac, established about 50 years ago, would entertain proposition for the sale of the business; this is a proposition requiring large amount of capital; owner going abroad; Bradstreet & Dun references; confidential. W 45 Times.

MUST SELL BY DOCTOR'S INSTRUCTIONS VALUABLE TRADE MARK, PATENTS, TOOLS FOR BRASS, WOOD, GLASS SHADES, PEDESTAL ASH TRAYS, CIGAR CUTTERS; MANUFACTURERS ONLY CONSIDERED. T 46 TIMES.

Drug store, Port Jefferson, L. I.; price $6,000; part cash and balance monthly; motive for equity; modern; fixtures, lease and stock; rent $600 yearly, long lease; exchange considered for free and clear store on Long Island, South Shore, between Jamaica and Babylon. Call or write, Krause's Pharmacy.

Long-established, successful manufacturing business, susceptible of enormous growth, owing to post-war demand for product, may be acquired for comparatively small sum, due to other interests of present owners; a very unusual opportunity for aggressive group with capital; full investigation by principals desired. Z 342 Times Annex.

This is your only chance to purchase the Newfoundland transatlantic air post, April, 1919. Newfoundland stamp; only 70 issued, countersigned by Postmaster General J. A. Robertson; to offer 3 of these rare stamps and letter you bid. W. Dwyer, Box 579, St. Johns, N. F.

Copper Mining.—Lifetime opportunity; large ground floor interest in 100,000 share corporation; shipping ore developed; machinery and equipment; no debts; best reasons for selling. General Manager, Z 387 Times Annex.

Factory.—One story and basement, brick, 50x100, on plot 100x175. Light all sides. High ceiling, splendidly adapted for small manufacturing plant. Broadway and Hopkins Avenue, Long Island City. Phone Waterman, Vanderbilt 5652.

$25,000 purchases new automobile signal safety accessory indorsed by insurance companies and traffic regulators; valuable equipment; owner will retain interest if desired; business capable unusual returns. Particulars Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av.

Bakery and restaurant for sale; exceptional business; 10 years' standing; lease in neighborhood 84th St.; no dealers or brokers noticed. Write only for particulars to I. D., 422 Columbus Av.

Unusual opportunity to purchase old-established, prosperous, automotive, equipped well-organized steam laundry, including property located leading New England city; gross receipts, 1918, $100,000; price $80,000; terms. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

Texas oil leases, large acreage, close to production, proven field; now opportunity to form large company; inquiries invited from reputable brokers or operators. Lyman Chatfield, Box 237, Dallas, Texas.

For Sale.—Going concern with long-established business in manufacture of soft metal staples; only principals with necessary capital and manufacturing experience need apply. B medef, Post Office Box 329, City Hall Station.

Established, well-advertised firm, buying Liberty Bonds, holding lease of large office at most desirable location, wishes sell fixtures, lease and good will; will be satisfied to lease or any other business requiring prominent street display. E 492 Times Downtown.

Third interest for sale in going established hardware manufacturing business; plenty of orders; other parties will remain. Call factory, 141 Railroad Av., Jersey City, (Grove St. station.)

Folding box and colored label printing plant in Western Pennsylvania; many years established; owner is in New York and will make appointment with responsible people. D 442 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer, leaving city, must sacrifice water filter and cooler business; established six years; investment over $25,000; profitable; part time; with excellent future. Address Z 397 Times.

MULTIGRAPH BUSINESS for sale; splendid opportunity; established 1912; very prosperous; experience not necessary; $2,000 cash required; balance monthly payments. A 124 Times.

A business opportunity of a lifetime; stock and fixtures shall be sold at once. For full discussion of details address Kopaman Bros., Oyster Bay, N. Y. Phone 337 Kurman Bros., Bridgeport, Conn., Algonquin 320.

General country store in beautiful section of Northern New Jersey for sale; big opportunity for a quick buyer; rent low; reason, health; no agents. Address Prosperous, Z 85 Times Annex.

OPEN AIR PICTURE THEATRE, Linden Gardens, LAFAYETTE, Av. and 124th St., for sale at sacrifice; two machines, wiring &c. If interested, communicate with T. F. Scully, 57 East 125th.

Established plant, manufacturing greeting cards and stationery goods, for sale; business can earn above $20,000 per year; small cash required; owner going to Europe. E 807 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Well-established millinery store in good section Brooklyn; closed Sundays; good opportunity for right party. Write to L. Bagot, 2 York Road, Brighton Beach, Coney Island.

Furnished house, West Seventies; 14 of gant rooms, 6 baths; electricity; parquet floors; steam heat; 3 years' straight lease; rent, $300; income, $360; investigate. Winters, 1 West 42d St.

Women's specialty shop for sale in one of the largest New England cities; high-grade business; excellent reason for selling; details upon request; lease very valuable. Z 309 Times Annex.

Established upholstery, furniture and decorating business $7,000; other propositions, business sold without publicity. J. F. Curtin, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Adjoining railroad, corner property; 7 lots; modern cottage; garage; chicken coops; two shops; suitable manufacturing; price, $3,000; terms. L. N. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Patent rights on the Hebert duplex speed indicator, with complete set of dies and all tools, together with various parts to assemble 1,000 indicators. Kirks Machine and Tool Co., 245 Robinson St., Brooklyn.

BIG OPPORTUNITY.—Will sell outright automobile device, incre

The Merchant's Point of View

IN the campaign to familiarize people with the notion of paying higher prices for everything, an advanced step was taken during the past week by the announcement from a firm of clothing manufacturers that some of its ready-made suits for Fall had been priced at a figure to make them sell at $100 per suit at retail. This is the goal set by prophetic gentlemen in the business quite a while ago when it was regarded as the highest utterance of hope. It was a figure that only the high-priced custom tailors could get not so many years back, and then only because of the label which they placed on their productions. For some time, however, there has been no appreciable difference between the suits of good merchant tailors and of those of the higher class manufacturers. There has been practically none so far as workmanship is concerned nor even as to the quality of the goods. The most the custom men could claim was that their patterns were at times distinctive or exclusive and that more attention was paid to the personal peculiarities of the wearers. Their business, however, was cut into by the more progressive manufacturers until their clientele has become almost as restricted as that of the custom shoemakers. The great bulk of the male population is buying its clothes ready to wear just as it is buying its footwear. But not many of the number will pay $100 for a suit any more than they will pay $20 for a pair of shoes.

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Consumer Buying Still Keeps Up.

It must be recognized, however, that thus far the asking of higher prices for almost everything has not had the effect of checking buying by consumers. Nor has it tempted them to purchase articles of poorer quality. This seems to hold good all over the country, as is shown in reports to credit agencies. In communities dependent on populations devoted to farming, the incomes have been impressively large, and the people speak as to buying not only good clothing, but jewelry, musical instruments, automobiles, &c. In factory districts, a portion of the increased wages has gone into a lot of things that were not up to recently regarded as necessities. If only one kind of article came up in price it might have checked buying as to that. But, with practically all things going up, prosperity seems to have been cast to the winds and everything put on a new basis. Yet, here and there, have come grim reminders that prices are unduly high. When, for instance, it was announced that the Government was going to sell a large quantity of its stores of beef in this country, instead of shipping it abroad, it was soon followed by a declaration that the prices of beef were about to come down. During the past week something seems to have happened to the dairy products. Butter and eggs, which had been held at such high prices, began to drop to lower levels, and the end is not yet in sight. There are a number of other things in which prices are also due to have a deflation. Ultimately the break must come all along the line. How soon is the only question.

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Price Maintenance Again Prominent.

There are signs of a renewed interest in the matter of price maintenance. Another measure, designed for the purpose of permitting manufacturers of branded articles to set the prices to be charged at retail for them, has been introduced into Congress. The National Retail Dry Goods Association is also trying to crystallize the prevailing sentiment of its members on the subject. Then, too, not long ago there came a decision from the United States Supreme Court in a collusive case which bears on the controversy. In that case a charge was made to have manufacturers prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act for refusing to sell to jobbers who cut prices themselves to retailers who did so. The Court held that the manufacturer has the right to choose the persons to whom they were willing to sell, and this decision is good enough only as it goes for those who seek its assistance. It would be simply a case of producers or manufacturers and retailers because they could bring great pressure on the latter to compel them to sell at the fixed prices. But the great bulk of things is sold through the medium of wholesalers or jobbers, the decision is of very limited value. What the manufacturers want is a law preventing price cutting by retailers. There seems to be more or a disposition by retailers, with a few prominent exceptions, to agree to this, provided safeguards are secured against the abuse of the power. But it appears likely that no legislation will be enacted without a pretty stiff fight.

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More About Leather and Shoes.

More of the shoe and leather propaganda, to which attention has been hitherto directed, was put out during the last week. This was mostly of a kind to show how scarce leather and hides are, how much export business there is in shoes and leather, and prophecies of still higher prices because of these conditions, and in consequence of increased labor costs. As against these assertions is the fact that stocks of leather, according to the latest Government reports, are showing an increase, and that, in addition, imports of hides are increasing largely, especially from Argentina, where they were held up for some time by strikes, and a large lot of hides taken from domestic cattle are still to be accounted for. Official data show also that there is a vast quantity of hides, including calfskins, in Siberia, which should soon be available. It may likewise be suggested that perhaps too much stress is sometimes laid on the length of time it takes to convert hides into leather. The chrome process, used in making upper leather, has reduced to a matter of hours what it used to take months to accomplish. When it comes to exports, especially of shoes, one is apt to be jarred at seeing advertisements from a factory offering for export only men's work shoes, "solid leather, from $1.65 to $3 per pair; also some small lots at low (!) prices," and "men's dress shoes, Goodyear welt, from $1.15 to $4 per pair." How this can be done with the supposed high price of leather and heavy labor cost is one of the many puzzling things in connection with this industry. Off hand, it looks as though the foreigner were going to get American-made shoes cheaper than residents of the country where they are made.

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Germans in Insurance Schemes.

Not all of what might properly be called foreign commerce shows up in the usual statistics of foreign trade. Those pertain to commodities merely, and the balances they show do not really indicate the credit conditions between different countries. This was shown constantly in normal times when it was found necessary to ship gold abroad from here, although the balances showed a considerable excess of exports over imports. The amounts paid for the cost of shipping products to and from this country cut quite a figure in this matter. And so, too, did insurance, the importance of which has been rather underestimated. The Germans, however, were fully cognizant of the value of this for more reasons than one. They did a very large business in insurance in foreign countries, including this, especially in fire and marine risks. Their profits were extremely large from this source. It also gave them the opportunity to get information of value to their Intelligence Bureau, to which was promptly communicated data concerning vessels and their cargoes and to whom the latter were consigned and also the plans of industrial establishments in this and other countries. The data as to cargoes were used to enable German manufacturers to grab trade from other countries while those concerning industrial plants were employed after war came in posting spies in their efforts to cripple them. From information recently received, it appears that the Germans are reconstructing their insurance activities by forming companies in neutral countries. They expect to be able, after the peace treaty is signed, to go on doing their lucrative insurance business in a camouflaged way—if they can.

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Cotton Production and Fabrics.

"Spectacular" is about the only term to express the break in cotton quotations which followed the publication on Monday last of the first of the Government's estimates of conditions for the new crop. Considering that the prospects were put down as rather low, the results in the markets were rather the contrary of what would be expected. But, as a matter of fact, the report had been discounted by operators, and second thought inclined them to consider that, even under the circumstances, a crop of 13,000,000 bales or so was not impossible. Then, too, reports of weather conditions in the growing districts were not so pessimistic as hitherto. In connection with some of the figures given out of last year's yield, it seems hard to understand why cotton should really be planted in certain districts. Thus, the Florida crop averaged only 85 pounds per acre, Oklahoma's 92 pounds, and even Texas merely 115 pounds. It would take a pretty high price for the product to make such farming pay. The goods market was rather dull in the main and showed the after effects of speculation. When the mills stopped selling second hands took it up and parted with goods at considerably under the nominal market figures. Finishers of fabrics, on the other hand, have been trying to bring up the prices to something like a parity with those quoted for the gray goods. A better demand for underwear is shown as well as for other knit goods, including hosiery for which the prices are showing an advance.

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As to Wool and Woolens.

About all that can be said of the auction sales of Government-owned wools at Boston during the past week is that while the demand for the finer varieties was keen the others were neglected. Meanwhile, imports of wool from both South America and Africa are increasing in quantity. Some buying is in progress out West, although the greater portion of the domestic clip will not come to market before next month. Consumption of wool in the mills is steadily on the increase. The number of looms in operation on May 1 showed a decided increase over those working a month before. A larger part of the machinery is also working double shift, and the output is larger than it has been since the armistice was declared. The cutting-up trades complain of delays in the delivery of fabrics, although this was foretold long ago. Less talk is heard of the intention not to have openings for the next Spring's goods, and it is understood that the mills have been preparing patterns for such. The demand for dress goods continues large. In men's wear lines, a number of manufacturers say they have obtained all the orders they can fill and several of the larger ones have withdrawn their salesmen from the field. The prices set have shown an advance and not much apprehension seems to be felt of cancellations. Retailers report good sales and prospects for a lively Fall season.

WAY TO REGULATE SALES OF CLOTH

What the Adjustment Bureau of Cloth and Garment Trades Hopes to Do.

The formation of the Mutual Adjustment Bureau of the Cloth and Garment Trades and the motives that inspired its organization were described in speeches delivered at the eighteenth annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Textile School, held in Philadelphia on Friday. William Goldman of Cohen, Goldman & Co. of this city and J. J. Nevins, Secretary-Treasurer of the new bureau, were the speakers. The chief aim of the bureau will be the equitable and speedy adjustment of disputes between the woolen and the garment industries arising out of deliveries of material.

In his speech on the subject Mr. Nevins described the change of sentiment which has taken place among buyers and sellers with reference to the settlement of disagreements and the benefits that will accrue to the entire trade as a result of the adjustments which the new bureau will undertake.

"The most forward step taken in the woolen and worsted industry in some time," said Mr. Nevins, "is the establishment of this bureau. It is at once a departure from the old separatist method of doing business and a recognition of the mutual and co-operative method.

"It is a peculiarity of the woolen business that technically it is not possible to produce a piece of cloth that is 100 per cent. perfect, and a critical buyer so minded could measurably find fault with any piece that might be delivered. This as a primary fact accounts for many of the disputes and much of the abuse with which the industry has always had to contend. It means a lack of standard, and that means that on a rising market the buyer accepts merchandise in almost any condition, while on a falling market he is a super-critical and rejects much merchandise that should be retained. It means that manufacturers of cloth are sometimes careless about their product, depending upon the urgency of the buyer's need to make it 'stick,' and it also means that careless buyers overbuy, depending upon technicalities to relieve them of their surplus.

"Obviously, the correction of all these must be found in some kind of competent but disinterested tribunal which will reasonably establish a standard for a good merchantable delivery and which in cases in dispute will determine whether the merchandise shall be retained and paid for or returned and credited.

"To insure disinterestedness in such a tribunal it was necessary to make it mutual, for no manoeuvre could make no difference to the tribunal as such, whether its decision favored the buyer or the seller. Accordingly, the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers approached the National Association of Clothiers, and together, through committees, worked out the plan which has culminated in the Mutual Adjustment Bureau of the Cloth and Garment Trades.

"The bureau is presided over by a Board of Governors, made up of a like number of representatives of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers and the National Association of Clothiers. Other associations have been invited to join the bureau. The bureau has elected a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and a Secretary-Treasurer. It has appointed a Managing Director, who has had many years' training and experience in the examination and grading of woolen and worsted piece goods, both at mills, where he judged cloth from the point of view of the producer, and in clothing establishments, where he viewed it from the point of view of the manufacturers of garments.

"It is contemplated that presently woolen and worsted fabrics will be sold and purchased subject to final adjustment by the bureau in the event of dispute as to quality of the cloth delivered. Thus, when the buyer or his representative and the seller or his representative are unable to agree as to whether a piece of merchandise does or does not constitute a good delivery, automatically in response to a pre-agreement the merchandise would go to the bureau and the decision thereof would be final, subject only to appeal to the Board of Governors, should either party feel for whatever reason he indisposed to accept the Director's decision.

"The plan has the indorsement of the buyer because he foresees in it the end of the almost impossible competition that comes from his unscrupulous neighbor, who assumes no merchandise risk. It has the indorsement of the seller because he foresees in it the end of unjust return of merchandise that should never come back. It is a businesslike recognition of the fact that an expert trained for the purpose is reasonably more likely to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the merchantability of a piece of cloth than an average court jury made up of men not trained as manufacturers or cutters-up of cloth.

"I cannot state the fact definitely, because it has not been finally determined, but I think that in all likelihood the Spongers' Association will be represented in the bureau and will be asked to appoint a member, who will become one of the Governors."

The sponging business, Mr. Nevins stated, should profit immeasurably by the establishment of the bureau.

"The sponger for years," he said, "has occupied a position between the cutter-up on the one hand and the seller of piece goods on the other. He has acted as the agent of the former and has never been recognized by the latter. He has been the channel through which unscrupulous buyers have made unjust claims and returned merchandise without warrant. Whatever the circumstances may be, been in the market, I believe that today the sponger wants to be honest, wants to conduct his business along capable, efficient business lines, and wants a place in the business community to which no odium attaches. Nothing will go so far to accomplish these things for the sponger as the establishment of the bureau."

Mr. Nevins mentioned the benefits the bureau will bring to cloth adjusters and, summing up, said:

"In a final word, I would like to say that we have been able to discover no phase of the industry that will not be benefited by the establishment of the bureau, but on the contrary are satisfied that the whole conduct of the industry will be improved and stabilized by the fact of its existence, and that a great industry that has heretofore lacked standardization and uniform practice in dealing with disputes will now, through the bureau, enjoy and profit by them."

Peonage Stopped in Ecuador.

The Department of Commerce has received information from Consul General F. W. Goding, who is at Guayaquil, Ecuador, that peonage has been abolished in that country by a legislative decree, which also ends imprisonment for debt. Prior to this decree a peon was compelled by law to remain on an estate as long as he was indebted to the owner, who arranged that the peon was always owing more than he could pay, a condition that was practically slavery. The decree also abrogates all debts owed by peons, thus making their freedom complete. They may now work for whom they please and in general enjoy equal rights with other citizens of the republic.

Gray Goods Very Quiet.

Yesterday was a typical Summer Saturday in the local gray goods market, and the record of important sales could almost be written on a postage stamp. The only printcloth sales made were put through by second hands on the basis of 14½ cents for 38½-inch 64-60s, sheetings were largely neglected, and the same was true of most of the other cloths sold in this market. The ending of the New Bedford strike has as yet not stimulated the demand for fine-yarn goods, but some improvement in this direction is looked for as a result of the demands on converters that have grown out of the warmer weather.

BRITISH USERS OF COTTON.

New Sources of Supply as Remedy for Possible Shortage.

Users of American cotton in Great Britain have viewed with concern the movement on the part of Southern planters to reduce this year's cotton acreage by one-third. As the cotton textile industry is one of the most important in Great Britain, explains Trade Commissioner Leonard B. Gary at London, any action taken by the American planters is bound to affect trade there, as the bulk of the cotton used is the American product.

From studies they have made of the world's markets the cotton manufacturers believe that they are bare of cotton goods and that as soon as restrictions on trading are removed and shipping conditions are improved there will be a record demand for goods. Many of them believe that before the end of the year all of the factories will be working at capacity and that the year 1920 should see a record output from British mills. Although they realize there are thousands of bales of cotton held by the American planters, they are confident that by August the increased trade will cause a demand for the cotton now held by planters. As they expect business to be even better in 1920, they view with alarm the possibility of a deficiency in the supply of raw cotton and think that it would be a mistake in policy on the part of the American planters to reduce their acreage.

The possibility of a shortage of raw cotton, linked with the high prices now being paid for the product, has caused some discussion as to growing of more cotton in the British Empire. Attention is already being directed to Mesopotamia as a source of raw cotton, and experiments which have been made there by the British Department of Agriculture have been very encouraging. It is said that the type of cotton best adapted for this region is middling American upland. Experiments also have been made with cotton on alluvial lands near Bagdad, and it was found that four varieties of American seed acclimatized in India gave the best results.

SITUATION IN CUTLERY.

The Former Scarcity of Safety Razor Blades Is Now Over.

The man who tries to excuse his lack of a shave on the ground that he cannot get blades for his favorite safety razor will have to change his alibi, according to the forthcoming issue of The American Cutler, which, in part, says:

"One of the most satisfactory features of the present trade situation from the standpoint of the seller of cutlery at retail is the improved condition which exists with respect to the supply of blades of the most popular styles of safety razors. For a period of months, practically right up to the present, Government requirements at home and abroad absorbed almost the entire production of safety razors and blades. Now that the war is virtually over and thousands of men are being mustered out of service, the factories have been able to divert a greater proportion of the production of blades to the retail cutlery and hardware dealers. This has been a source of much satisfaction in view of the fact that safety razor blades constitute one of the most profitable lines, affording rapid turnovers.

Military requirements continue to take an enormous portion of the output of the safety razor factories, but, with new machinery available and improved labor forces, the makers are going right ahead increasing their output along extensive lines, and it is safe to say that the famine in safety razor blades is now a thing of the past.

"There is an active demand for all sorts of household and hotel cutlery, with the single exception of carving sets. Perhaps the spirit of economy that is evident in some quarters has had something to do with the ease in the carving set situation, but there will no doubt be an improvement in that direction as the nuptial season enters. The marriage season is a very important one from the standpoint of the retail cutlery dealer, and the trade looks forward to the usual Summer activity in that direction."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

All of Them Except the Italian Show Advances in Prices.

The Japanese raw silk market is on the upturn again, after a temporary lull, and Sinshiu No. 1 is now being quoted at Yokohama at 1,920 per picul. Still further advances are predicted because of the good demand both from this country and Europe. The visible stock at Yokohama is estimated at about 8,500 bales of poor quality. It appears that the first crop is about 5 per cent. short of last year's, according to the latest cables received.

Reports from Canton received by A. P. Vilia & Brothers, Inc., of this city, say that that market is still going up and that it is almost bare of all grades of silks. European buying has been especially heavy of late. In Shanghai active buying of all grades of silk, excepting tussahs, continues, the lull in tussahs being attributed to the high prices at which they are held.

In the Italian market a good demand for European consumption has materialized at unchanged prices. A large business was done in the local market during the past week and all indications point to a continuance of the demand for some time. Manufacturers of silks are very busy, and are almost completely sold up for many months to come.

Record Shipment of Butter.

There have just been shipped to London, England, from Ingeniero White, Bahia Blanca, Argentina, 129,000 cases of butter, with a net weight of 3,296,000 kilos (3,296 metric tons.) This is the largest shipment ever made from Argentina, reports Commercial Attaché Robert S. Barrett, and is believed to be one of the largest shipments of butter ever made. It was entirely for the account of the British Government, and represents a value of £344,000 ($2,547,376.) This shipment, added to those made in January and February of this year, together with what is to be shipped yet this month, will make a total of more than 5,800 tons of butter. As this is more than the total amount exported in 1916, when 5,671 tons were shipped, the rapid development of the dairy industry in Argentina is apparent.

The Change Was Not General.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce calls attention to the fact that in a letter from an American rubber company quoted in Commerce Reports of recent date, it was stated that all rubber companies had agreed to price their goods by the unit system. According to information just received by the bureau, it was a group of about fifteen manufacturers of what are known as rubber sundries, including druggist, surgical, and hospital supplies, and stationers' goods, that adopted the decimal price system.

Japan's Plate Glass Industry.

The plate glass industry in Japan has greatly expanded since the world war. Before the war about 550,000 boxes of glass were consumed annually, 420,000 boxes of which were imported from Belgium and Germany, the remainder being of home manufacture. During the past year 850,000 boxes were manufactured in Japan, of which 600,000 boxes were consumed at home, and the remaining 250,000 boxes were exported.

Discovers New Mineral in Siberia.

A new mineral has been discovered in Siberia. The discovery was made by a hunter on the shore of Lake Baikash, and the mineral has been named baikashite. It has the appearance of dark-brown hard rubber, and when ignited it burns with a strong flame, leaving about 2 per cent. ash. When placed in water it becomes a mass very much like paraffine.

LIKE AMERICAN DRESSES.

Are in Brisk Demand in Cuba and May Be Sold Elsewhere.

That American manufacturers of dresses, as well as other articles of wearing apparel for women, are overlooking excellent trade chances by not paying more attention to the possibilities of the Cuban and other Latin-American markets was the opinion expressed yesterday by Executive Director David N. Mossessohn of the Associated Dress Industries of America.

From one of the best-posted women's apparel dealers in Cuba, Mr. Mossessohn has just received a detailed account of business in that part of the world, with specific information given concerning the dress industry. The report indicates that American-made dresses are in brisk demand in Cuba and that price cuts little figure in their sale. In fact, more dresses are sold at between $75 and $100 each than at prices ranging from $12 to $50.

"This report," said Mr. Mossessohn, "shows that Cuba is at the crest of a wave of prosperity—that people are spending money freely, and that they want beautiful merchandise. They like American-made dresses and they want them, but the trouble seems to be that American manufacturers of dresses are not keen about developing the business with that country for some reason or other.

"One of the most interesting features of the report is the fact that 'stout' dresses for large women are meeting with great approval. In fact, 65 per cent. of the women in Cuba can only wear dresses made specially for 'stouts.' I cannot too strongly recommend to dress manufacturers all over the country, as well as to manufacturers of other women's garments, that they take hold of this new outlet for their production. American-made dresses will find a ready sale in Cuba. This is not a prophecy; it is a fact. The better the dress the quicker the sale, and the manufacturer who is making high-class merchandise need have no fear in introducing his line there. This holds true generally of all Latin American countries."

FRENCH LUXURY FABRICS.

Those Coming Here Show Activity of the Factories There.

Luxury fabrics, the like of which have never before reached this country, are now being received here from Paris. They represent the most beautiful textile fabrics ever imported into America, according to a statement issued yesterday by Alfred Fanti, President of the Alfred Fanti Company, Inc., of Paris, France, and also a resident buyer representing over 100 retail stores throughout the country.

Mr. Fanti characterizes the merchandise as being indicative of an era of luxury goods unprecedented in history, and makes the prediction that France will send to this country in the future merchandise far superior in style, pattern, and workmanship than was ever anticipated.

"It appears evident that the dressmakers, as well as the textile manufacturers in the world's fashion centre, Paris, have sized up the situation in America very closely and have taken cognizance of the demand here for beautiful merchandise," Mr. Fanti said; "so much so that it is no longer a case of 'how much' but 'how good.' In the last few days we have received from our Paris office a quantity of merchandise which has met with marked approval and has resulted in orders for many thousands of dollars.

"While the general impression prevails that it will be difficult to get deliveries, still, with the facilities we have we do not anticipate any trouble whatever in coping with the situation. We find, according to reports from our Paris office, that textile plants abroad are working full force, and are turning out merchandise in fairly good shape.

Mr. Fanti also announced yesterday the names of other representative concerns in New York City which have contracted with him for the style service, as well as fabrics and trimmings from Paris. These include R. Sadowsky, Moyses & Dreyfus, David Crystal, I. Lahm & Co., I. Heller, Joseph Cohen, and S. L. Silver & Co.

STANDARD DYES FOR CHINA.

Reliability and Not Novelty Is Chief Attraction Out There.

Practical dye men working in the field and importers of dyes at Hongkong report that the chief factor in the future sale of American dyes in China is the standardization of color shades. One of the chief elements in the success of the German dyes, explains Consul General George E. Anderson, stationed at Hongkong, was that certain shades popular among the Chinese could be relied upon absolutely. The matter of color is very important among the Chinese, aside from the matter of comparative beauty, for many of the colors have a special significance of a ceremonial sort as well as being regarded as more or less lucky or unlucky.

The Chinese are not hunting new colors or novel shades. They usually prefer high quality standard colors and shades, particularly indigo blue, dark brown, and black, which are the most common in any Chinese assembly.

The introduction of American dyes into the South China field has been more extensive than has been generally realized, and on the whole their success has been quite marked and generally satisfactory. Dyes made to Chinese specifications and to shade and uniformity at fair prices will find an almost unlimited market.

Bigger French Duties Proposed.

The proposals for increasing taxes, laid before the French Parliament by Minister of Finance Klotz, included ad valorem surtaxes on imports and a Government petroleum monopoly. Increased prices, cables Commercial Attaché C. D. Snow from Paris, have resulted in a decreased percentage of protection by specific duties, and the proposal is for ad valorem surtaxes on manufactured goods to give the same relative protection as before the war. The increased duties are mentioned as accompanying a progressive removal of the import prohibitions. By reason of the increase in prices the duties now represent a much smaller percentage of the value of the goods, and the protection to domestic industries is proportionately less.

Spain Puts Back Sugar Duty.

Ambassador Willard cables from Madrid that a royal order of May 24 cancels the recent reduction in the import duty on sugar. The former rate of 90 pesetas (peseta, $0.193) per 100 kilos (kilo, 2.2 pounds) has been reestablished. Foreign sugars bearing consular visée before date of May 30 will pay the former rate of 85 pesetas per 100 kilos, (in force since July 30, 1918); while those deposited at present in Spain will pay this rate if declared within five days.

Canada Extends Cattle Exemption.

By an order in council, the order whereby neat cattle imported by bona fide residents of Canada were exempt from all duty and war tax during the past year has been extended for a further period of one year. The entry at the Custom House is made on the usual form of entry for home consumption with an added statement certifying that the importer is a bona fide resident of Canada.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.: R. A. Polsky, dry goods, notions, cloaks, suits; 141 Madison Av.
BALTIMORE—Klein, Moffett Co.: H. H. Green, cotton piece goods; 1,270 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Weiss & Benjamin: A. Berkovits, clothing; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Heller Co.: Y. E. Heller, manufacturers' waists, dresses; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.: E. J. Hansen, toys, dolls; 300 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.: J. H. Schoenberg, toys; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Golden Eagle: J. Simons, men's furnishing goods, hats, pants; Commodore.
CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak & Suit Co.: C. K. Sunshine, manufacturers' cloaks, suits; 39 West 32d.
DETROIT—J. L. Zulebach: S. Zulebach, ready-to-wear, children's wear; 1,182 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend Dry Goods Co.: S. Beam, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Goldstein Bros.: H. E. Goldstein, carpets, rugs, draperies, house furnishing goods, lighting fixtures; 404 4th Av.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Gold & Co.: N. Gold, laces, embroideries, hosiery, underwear, men's furnishing goods; 17 East 22d.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's: J. A. Hamerson, boys' clothing, furnishings, men's furnishing goods; Mr. Hilton, merchandise manager; D. J. Lyons, men's furnishing goods, boys' clothing, basement; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Department Store: C. B. Short, shoes, basement; 95 Madison Av.
PETERSBURG, Va.—A. Rosenstock & Co.; W. A. Sims, linens, white goods; 44 East 23d; Collingwood.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—O. A. Hale & Co.: C. A. Wilson, boys' men's clothing, gents' furnishing goods; 50 Union Square.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle Dry Goods Co.: J. W. Osborne, carpets, rugs, draperies, curtains, furniture; 440 4th Av.
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Rosenau Co.: D. L. Rosenau, dry goods, clothing, carpets, shoes; Penn.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hecht & Co.: M. Kaufman, women's cloaks, suits; Penn.
WATERVILLE, Me.—Emery Brown Dry Goods Co.: H. Brown, ready-to-wear, furs, millinery, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.

HATS WORN IN PARIS.

Simple Models Are the Vogue There, Even at the Races.

Simple hats are the vogue in Paris at the moment, according to the correspondent in that city of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Describing the situation there in a bulletin of the association, she says, in part:

"As the racegoers are still favored with brilliant sunshine, the races continue to be a great success. Every one seems to find these sporting performances most attractive, for they are quite crowded. The majority of the hats are simple; in fact, the present afternoon frocks, whether they be of silk, muslin, or wool, look so plain that a too dressy effect hat wouldn't suit. I admit that ospreys and parradise are much worn, but the mounting is light and simple enough so that they don't strike one as being nouveau riche. The look so on some hats, though, but the people who wear them do not look like leaders of fashion, and shall never be considered as such.

"Embroidery persists, and is ever so popular that I wonder whether it will last much longer. There were many navy-blue and gray mushrooms entirely embroidered with a thin, rounded white braid. A lot of coq fancies are being worn, much in white, and trimming a black picot toque it gives a very attractive effect.

"Wide tulle is used. As to flowers, there is a little suggestion of them. I have also noticed mixed up with flowers or making a plain trimming weeds of different colors on some organdie hats. A pretty combination was a white organdie skirt and big sailor shape, embroidered Wilson blue at the edge and falling a little over the brim; it looked slightly gathered at the base of the crown, which was in Wilson blue crêpe de chine. Around the crown was a combination of white and blue weeds. Other white organdies are embroidered with a fil d'argent (silver thread), and have the crown slightly draped with a wide band of the same metal."

PACKING BOX PROTESTS.

Express Company and Garment Makers to Confer on Them.

Representatives of the American Railway Express Company and a committee of five selected from the sixteen organizations which recently signed and presented a protest concerning the proposed changes in cardboard packing boxes sent by express will meet in the near future to see if it is not possible to come to a satisfactory settlement in the matter. This method of solving the problem has been suggested to Executive Director M. Mossessohn of the United Waist League of America by J. C. Taylor, President of the American Railway Express Company.

In his letter Mr. Taylor says that the petition protest against the proposed express regulations, which were designed to take effect Aug. 1, and which would change the grade of corrugated board used in boxes for making express shipments, has prompted him to suggest that a committee of five be appointed to confer with a similar committee of the express company. "We have or disposition to be unfair or unreasonable," says Mr. Taylor in his letter, "and any action we have taken so far has not only been to the end of protecting ourselves, but also for your own protection and others dealing in your commodity."

It is not expected that much will develop from the conference in the way of a compromise, as the protesting associations say the facts of the case are all on their side.

To Increase Korean Cotton Crop.

By extension of the area of Korean cotton cultivation, Japan expects to make this its chief source of supply and thereby enable its spinning and weaving industries to be independent of foreign output. It is planned to have under cultivation by the end of 1923 250,000 acres of American cotton and 35,000 acres of native cotton. Japan hopes, by improved methods of cultivation, to have eventually 625,000 acres of cotton, which, it is estimated, should yield 333,000,000 pounds of raw cotton annually.

New Trade-Mark Law in Honduras.

Information has been received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that a new trademark law has been enacted in Honduras and will be in force from Aug. 1, 1919. Under the new law there will be a registration fee of $50 gold for each mark, but this increased fee will not apply to applications filed before Aug. 1.

Re-exports from Copenhagen.

The Copenhagen free port during the war has been subject to restrictions relative to re-exports, which have been modified, according to a cablegram from Chargé d'Affaires Grant Smith. Goods entering the free port, covered by through bills of lading which when issued showed the final ports of destination, may be re-exported without application to the authorities of Denmark. Danish export licenses are required for other goods, but it may be generally expected that licenses will be granted even though the goods are transhipped or landed and stored there. Unless taken from the free port into the country, custom duties are not charged on such goods. All documents should be forwarded on the vessel with the goods.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods; also seconds and remnants; especially gray goods. C 536 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for serge and tricotine; better kind only; call with samples. 1,133 B'way, Room 1221.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on woolen and silk dresses; Call Monday afternoon. Periwich, Room 2005, 1,123 Broadway.

SKIRTS wanted.—Jobber wants samples for fall line. Room 21, 1,193 Broadway.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Good quality navy; immediate or future delivery. Madison Square 4180.

Offerings to Buyers

HATS.—High-grade Panamas, Toyos; price $9 per dozen; to close out, 1,200 dozen reduced to $6.50 per dozen to a cash buyer. Ingdad Traders, Inc., 47 West 42d St., Fleishman Building. Telephone 1915 Vanderbilt.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on bathrobes. Michael N. Arida, 118 West 32d St.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of handling entire set of books for large silk house; permanent position; good future; state age, salary and experience. K 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable young lady; knowledge of confirming accounts essential. Apply Imperial Audit Corp., 350 Broadway.

BUYER and manager infants' wear, muslin underwear and kindred lines, for live department store, Pacific Coast; state past experience, salary, age, reference, which will be treated in strict confidence. K 145 Times.

MILLINERY BUYER and manager for a fast growing department store on the Pacific Coast; state past experience, salary, age, reference, which will be treated in strict confidence. K 141 Times.

PACKERS ASSISTANT for shipping department of wholesale hat house; good permanent position to right party. Write or apply, Miller Aller Co., 721 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted, with experience in handling a line of buttons for manufacturing trade, to call on cloak and suit or dress trade; exceptional inducement to right man; salary or commission. K 134 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, to sell talcum powder, peroxide, &c.; commission basis; every day sellers; references. Seligman Bros., 799 Greenwich St.

YOUNG MAN to assist in office of ribbon and silk house; must be accurate at figures; state salary. K 226 Times.

Situations Wanted.

EXPORT, Latin-American.—Young man, 25, Anglo-American, who expects to arrive New York in June, seeks connection with export house or similar concern; knowledge exportation, Latin-American markets, Spanish, commercial correspondence, salesmanship, shipping, railroad and mine stores, bookkeeping, dictaphone, &c.; good salary expected. Address care of International News Co., P. O. Box 1,234, New York.

SALESMAN, covering Chicago and Middle West, open for good proposition; salary or commission. D 916 Times Harlem.

Large Export House open for a high class line of
Ribbons Hosiery and Silks
Address Export Z 355 Times Annex

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16 West 32nd Street

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British Manufacture
THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

NOLA FABRICS
Henry Glass & Co.
44-46-48 White St.

Going to Cuba
Two expert salesmen leaving for Cuba 1st of month would consider women's apparel and underwear lines on a commission basis. K 397 Times.

Auctioneers.

SAMUEL MAIA,
Office and Salerooms, 115-117 W. 23d St.
Tel. Farragut 5960-5962
SMITH & JAFFE,
Salerooms 66 W. 45 St. Tel. Vand. 2527
Office, Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 431 Barclay
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway, Spring 2248.

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Gentlemen:—

Some months ago when we made use of your services, we were in urgent need of funds, and which apparently could not have been procured from any other source. We have found our relations thoroughly satisfactory; your treatment of us has been courteous and you always acted in the spirit of accommodation.

While we are glad to say that our financial condition has been much strengthened by the changes which have transpired in our business, so that we are no longer in need of financial aid, we are none the less grateful for what was rendered by your Company."

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Accounts Receivable
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Documentary Drafts
Warehouse Receipts
LEVISON & COMPANY
Bankers
141 Fifth Avenue

WORMSER & CO.
Commercial Bankers
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuy. 3360
Accounts Financed. Advances on Merchandise.

HEN-HAWK FINDS OFFICIAL DEFENDERS

State Conservation Commission Ranks Him Among "Beneficial" Species.

BIRD AND BEAST BLACKLIST

Sinister Eminence as Game Destroyers Given to Foxes, Cats, Crows, and Owls.

The gross injustice which the so-called hen-hawk has suffered for so many years is in a fair way to be redressed if the testimony of sportsmen and ornithologists in his behalf, collected by the New York State Conservation Commission, receives sufficiently wide currency. Its recently issued pamphlet entitled "Friends and Foes of Wild Life" admits that he may make an occasional raid upon the poultry yard or take a game bird now and then, but says that these irregularities are more than outweighed by his services in waging constant warfare upon noxious rodents and insects during most of the year.

This defense of the red-shouldered and red-tailed hawks, which share the popular name of hen-hawk, and of certain other birds of prey is only incidental to the campaign of education which the commission is carrying on against vermin that are proscribed as deadly enemies of useful wild life.

On the back of every hunting and trapping license issued in 1919 is printed in large type: "Enlist in the campaign against vermin," coupled with the injunction: "Shoot all you can of foxes, cats hunting protected birds, harmful hawks, red squirrels, and other enemies of useful wild life. You will benefit both the game and your own sport."

One hundred of the State game protectors have been provided in the course of the last year with .25-30 Winchester rifles, which they are instructed to use for the destruction of vermin whenever opportunity offers. The list of undesirables furnished these officials is as follows:

Lynx, bobcat, hunting house cat, red fox, gray fox, red squirrel, weasel, house rat, porcupine, and woodchuck, crow, English sparrow, starling, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, goshawk, great horned owl, great gray owl, and snowy owl.

The skunk, mink, and raccoon, which admittedly do great damage to game birds and poultry, are omitted from this list because the Legislature has ruled that their value as fur bearers is of greater importance than their depredations as vermin. It has granted them protection for the greater part of the year, except in the case of skunks which are actually injuring property.

Among the quadrupeds just enumerated foxes, weasels, red squirrels, and house cats have the sinister distinction of a blacklist of their own. The pamphlet quotes Dr. Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History as saying that there are not fewer than 25,000,000 cats in the United States—perhaps twice that number—and that practically all of these cats gain part of their livelihood by hunting. "Vagrant cats," says Clinton G. Abbott, the editor of the pamphlet, "abandoned cats, surplus cats, and cats gone wild form probably the most dangerous destructive force, when their numbers are considered, that insectivorous and game birds have to cope with."

The New York State "cat law" of 1918 provides that "any person over the age of 21 years who is the holder of a valid hunting and trapping license may, and it shall be the duty of a game protector or other peace officer to, humanely destroy a cat at large found hunting or killing any bird protected by law or with a dead bird of any species protected by law in its possession; and no action for damages shall be maintained for such killing."

Under the provisions of the New York conservation law and the Federal migratory bird law one may kill at any season in this State, as harmful birds, only the English sparrow, starling, crow, hawk, snow owl, great gray owl, great horned owl, and kingfisher. The Conservation Commission places the crow at the head of the black list of birds, quoting a bulletin of the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners to the effect that he "destroys individually more birds of all kinds, more birds' eggs and young poultry than any other bird that ever flapped a wing." As a means of bringing crows within easy gun-range the use of a stuffed owl (crows delight in mobbing owls which they find abroad by daylight) is recommended, as well as a "crow call" whistle, which may be bought at sporting goods and hardware stores.

The great horned owl is the worst of the owl family as a destroyer of game and poultry. He even extends his depredations to rabbits and other fur-bearing animals, and if he discovers the sleeping place of a covey of quail he will clean them up to the last bird.

Of hawks, between which the Commission notes with regret that the State law makes no distinction, Cooper's and the sharp-shinned are the most destructive in this State, being more numerous than the goshawk, also a ferocious species, with its principal habitat in Canada.

To repair the error of the Conservation Law framers, so far as their blanket indictment of the hawk family is concerned, the Commission has made a "white list" of hawks, in which it places the red-tailed, the red-shouldered, the broad-winged, the sparrow, and the marsh hawk. All these are classed as "mainly beneficial," the "whitest" being the broad-winged hawk, which is shown to feed chiefly on reptiles, frogs and toads. He is particularly fond of big leaf-devouring caterpillars, which are neglected by the smaller insectivorous birds. Dr. A. K. Fisher of the Biological Survey has established from many stomach examinations the fact that the principal food of the red-shouldered and red-tailed hawks—the birds commonly known as hen-hawks—are mice, shrews and insects, with frogs, snakes and crawfish as occasional diet.

The osprey, or fish-hawk may be legally killed in this State, but the Commission bulletin says it "should long ago have been placed in the protected class, together with the eagles, for which it is often mistaken. It feeds largely on fish that are undesirable as human food, and, except that it occasionally takes a few good fish, it has no bad habits."

BELITTLE OUR COMPETITION

British Told South American Trade is Theirs for Asking.

LONDON, May 7.—Belief that Great Britain can have the trade of South America for the asking, despite the competition which the United States has built up there during the war, was expressed by Gordon Ross, formerly financial editor of the Buenos Aires Standard, in an address he delivered here recently.

Mr. Ross is quoted as saying that there is in some South American republics a jealous fear of the extension of the influence of the United States, and he repeated the statement that it had been cynically said in South America that the Monroe Doctrine meant not so much "America for the Americans" as "America for North Americans."

Mr. Ross told his hearers that British neglect of advertising in South America had an important effect upon their trade; that it was important that catalogues should be published in the language of the people and that prices should be quoted in the currency of the country.

Kaiser's Furniture to the Poor.

Under the headline, "Palace Furniture for the People," the Frankfort Volksstimme of May 2 printed, with sarcastic comment, the news that the Breslau Committee of the People's Council in charge of furniture supply had obtained permission from the Ministry of Finance to buy the useable furniture found in the Breslau Palace at reasonable prices and to sell it to the poorer residents of the city.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK

Today.

President Livingston of the Boy Scouts will speak at a scout service at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, at 10:45 A. M.

The Rev. Canon Masterman, rector of St. Mary-le-Bow Church, London, will be the Whitsunday preacher at Trinity Church at 11 A. M.

The Church of St. James the Apostle, at James Street and New Bowery, will be formally reopened with solemn high mass at 11 A. M.

Frank W. Ober will speak on "The New American from Overseas" at the men's meeting of the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 4 P. M.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "Nexo Pelle the Conqueror" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 5 P. M.

Katherine Devereux Blake, John Collier, Robert W. Bruere, Kenneth MacGowan, Dr. Ira S. Wile, and others will speak on "Shall the Professions Unite with Labor for Political Action?" at a dinner in honor of Rose Schneiderman at the Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street, beginning at 6:30 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant will speak on "The Need of an American Labor Party" at the forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, at 8 P. M.

Tomorrow.

City Chamberlain Berolzheimer, Chairman of the Mayor's Ice Committee for the Relief of the Poor, has called a meeting for the discussion of the ice situation in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall at 2 P. M.

The Presbyterian Union of New York City will have its annual missionary dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania, beginning at 6:30 P. M.

The Rainbow Veterans' Association will meet at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, at 8 P. M.

The congregation of the Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, will present a bronze service tablet to the temple in honor of the Jews who served in the war, at 8 P. M.

Tuesday.

The last meeting of the season of the Harlem Board of Commerce will be held at the board's rooms, 200 Lenox Avenue, at 8 P. M.

The first monthly meeting of Tiger Post No. 23, American Legion, will be held at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, in the evening.

The annual commencement exercises of Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn will be held at 8 P. M.

The Congregation and Sisterhood of Temple Beth Elohim will give a welcome home reception to soldiers and sailors at the Unity Club, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, at 8:30 P. M.

Wednesday.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "Present and Future" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

There will be a meeting to protest against the dismissal from the schools of Benjamin Glassberg, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman Street, at 8 P. M.

Saturday.

Members of the Christian Endeavor Society of New York will leave from Desbrosses Street on the Hendrick Hudson at 1:45 P. M. for an afternoon and moonlight trip on the Hudson River.

Dr. F. J. Seaver will lecture on "Destructive Insects" in the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, at 4 P. M.

Censorship

In the five months of 1919 The New York Times declined, as objectionable, 116,762 agate lines of advertising offered for publication.

Advertising declined by The New York Times as objectionable:

	Agate Lines.
Financial	14,495
General	92,789
Classified	9,478
Total	116,762

The New York Times published 7,064,487 agate lines of paid advertising in the five months of 1919, 1,535,457 lines in excess of the corresponding months last year—a greater volume and gain than any other New York newspaper.

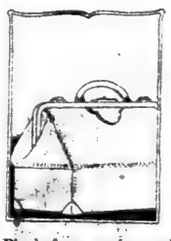
Lexington at Fifty-ninth

BLOOMINGDALES

One Block from Park Ave.

A WEEK of SALES in the LEATHER GOODS SECTION

To Show That Our New and Enlarged Department Is Equipped to Supply Travel Needs at Really Low Rates.



LEATHER TOURIST BAGS $5.97

Black long grain cowhide with sewed-on corners. 16, 17 and 18-inch.
At $7.97—tan cowhide bags. 16, 17 and 18-inch.
At $12.97—tan cowhide, selected stock. 16, 17, and 18-inch.



VANITEE PARTY CASES $2.37

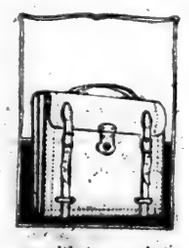
Party cases in canteen style. Leather or satin striped moire. Purse and mirror. Black and colors.
At $4.67—Kodak style party cases with rouge container purse, puff and mirror. Plain or fancy leathers in black or colors.

BLACK SUIT CASES $4.97

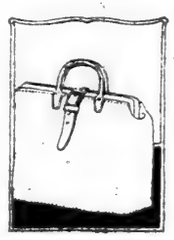


Black enameled duck cases with inside trays. Lined with cretonne. 24, 26, 28-inch. Two straps, lock and key.
At $5.97—a case similar to the one described above, but with straps all around.
At $8.97—tan cowhide, 24-inch.
At $10.97—extra deep tan cowhide cases—two straps all around.
At $6.97—Bellows suit cases of tan keratol (leatherette.) Two straps all around. 24-inch.

LEATHER BRIEF CASES $4.85

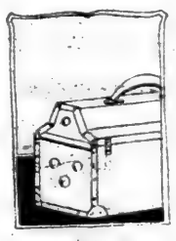


Leather brief or insurance cases with two pockets. For lawyers, students, teachers, business men. Black or brown cowhide, extension lock, two straps half around. 10x15 inch.
At $2.97—Black sheephide case, two straps, lock and key. 10x15 inch. Also Insurance and Collectors cases with 1, 2 or 3 pockets. Select stock of 4-oz. cowhide, smooth or long grain; brown or black.
At $5.97—Two pocket cases of selected stock smooth cowhide—tan or black.



LEATHER BOSTON BAGS $2.57

Splendid for doctors, nurses, shoppers. 13, 14, 15-inch. Stamped cowhide, grained. Black or brown. Steel frame and double handle.



SATCHELS for CARRYING ANIMALS $1.57

Do take Fido along in one of these comfy cases. Made of black waterproofed fibre with riveted frames. 2 clasps and lock.

BEADED TOP BAGS $1.97

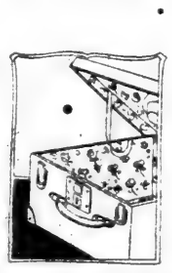


Beaded top bags of silk moire in black or colors. Purse and mirror.
At $1.55—Satin striped moire hand bags in two models. One with silver finished frame—the other with shell celluloid frame. Black, taupe, navy, brown. All have purse and mirror.

SUEDE LEATHER BAGS $2.57

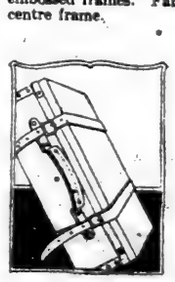


Suede leather, in tan, brown or taupe. Six styles—one pictured. All have purse and mirror or purse frame. At the same price—five styles copied from much costlier models. Silk moire with etched or embossed frames. Fancy linings. Purse, mirror or centre frame.



WOMENS HAT BOXES $4.77

Sturdily constructed boxes covered with black enameled cloth. Cretonne lined. Lock and handle. 2 Hat forms, and 2 pockets.



TELESCOPE LAUNDRY CASES $1.67

Laundry or dressmakers cases, made of string fibre with metal corners. They open to double their depth. Two straps all around. 18, 20, 22 in.

Other Specials Not Pictured

—But Well Worth Coming to See

SOLID BEADED BAGS, $6.69. French beaded bags, $15.97; all-over jet bags—French models, $26.97.

OVERNIGHT BAGS: $2.57 Large, pleated bags of patent enamelled cloth on steel frame. Purse. 10½ and 12-inch.

PINSEAL PURSES: $2.97 Others at $1.97 and $4.97.

MENS FITTED SETS: $1.97 And others at $2.97 and $3.97. All of them have tan drill cases with seven or more practical fittings.

CHANGE PURSES: 25c Small leather change purses with two pockets.

BAG FRAMES: 69c Handbag frames, perforated for sewing. Either shell celluloid or silver finished with chain handles. At 37c collapsible bag tops—5, 6, 7-inch sizes. Also gate frames—plain or fancy settings.

WOMENS BELTS: 35c Black patent leather belts. 2¼ or 2½ inches wide. Adjustable buckles in sizes to 40 inches.
At 45c—Suede leather belts, 2 or 2½ inches wide. Brown, gray, blue.
At 22c—Kid coatesbelts in black, grey or brown. Sizes to 40 inches.

MENS PURSES: $1.00 Leather bill folds, letter cases and pass cases at $1.00, $1.97, $2.97. Various shapes and sizes.

PHOTO FRAMES: 87c Leather frames for one, two or six photographs. Various sizes.

PULLMAN SLIPPERS: $1.00 Mens leather pullman slippers in case. Black, tan.

FOLIOS: $1.97 UP Leather writing folios in various colors and sizes. $1.97, $2.97, $3.97.

JEWEL CASES: $1.27 Leather jewel cases in various styles and colors. Others at $1.97 and $2.97.

DRESS BAGS: $5.00—Smartly shaped bags with art metal frame, silver plated. Chain handles; two fittings. Copies of costlier models.

FLASKS: $1.35—Leather covered flasks with cup attached. Just the thing for a picnic lunch or to take on a hike.

1500 Hand Bags at 87c

Leather Bags in 12 styles. Moire bags in six styles. All with one or two fittings.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

June Sale of

WASH DRESS GOODS

—Prices Down!

Women who have visited our Wash Dress Goods Department know the values that are represented here. The wonderful Cotton Dress Fabrics which have called forth such admiring comment since their Spring debut—

Printed Voiles
Plain Voiles
Organdies
Imported and Domestic Ginghams
Imported Irish Ramie Linen
Devonshire Cloth
Peter Pan Cloth
Galateas
Crepes

are on Sale Monday at 9 in the New and Enlarged Wash Dress Goods Department on the Main Floor. All at Marked Reductions Off Their First Fair Prices.

PRINTED VOILES 39c YD. 38 *inches wide*
Over one hundred patterns. Light, medium and dark colorings. Sheer and light weight, yet serviceable.

ONE-TONE VOILES 48c YD. 44 *inches wide*
Fine weave; soft finish. Staple colors as well as these smartly fashionable ones; flesh, rose, new blues, navy, helio, wistaria.

NOVELTY VOILES 44c AND 68c YD. 38 *to* 44 *inches wide*
An assortment of exquisite printed designs, including the smart Georgette and foulard patterns.

IRISH RAMIE DRESS LINENS: 95c YD. *Less Than Present Wholesale Cost*
Dress Linens share the scarcity of linens generally, as well as their soaring prices. Facts which enhance the value of this well known and popular dress material offered in limited quantity in these colors: natural, brown, oyster, blues, green, greys, rose and pink. Yard wide.

32-IN. DRESS GINGHAMS 35c AND 45c YD.
The products of the best American Mills. A varied assortment of checks, plaids, stripes; also plain color chambrays.

FLOWERED DIMITIES 28c YD. 27 *inches wide*
A wealth of charming patterns. A firmly woven, serviceable quality.

REMNANTS DRESS GINGHAMS: 19c YD.
Mill remnants of 2 to 10 yards. Stripes, checks, plaids. Also plain color chambrays.
No Mail or C. O. D. Orders.

PETER PAN CLOTH 45c YD. 36 *inches wide*
The very thing for kiddie clothes; pink, brown, tan, blue, lavender, canary.

DRESS GINGHAMS 65c YD.
32 inches wide. The famous Wm. Anderson ginghams; also fine American ginghams. Leading dress designs.

ORGANDIES 45c 65c 85c YD. 36 *to* 40 *inches wide*
An excellent crisp quality of this very popular material. In the colors wanted for daytime and evening frocks.

IMPORTED JAPANESE CREPE: 39c YD.
All the bright sport colors in a sturdy imported crepe that will make up into fascinating sport clothes and smocks.

Main Floor

Cool Summer Frocks

To Defy the Weather and Delight the Wearer



$8.95 $10.95 $15.00

AT once pretty and practical is this gown combining one-tone and figured navy voile. The flowing lines of the graceful tunic are brought within the confines of the proper silhouette by a shirred band of the plain-colored voile. $8.95.

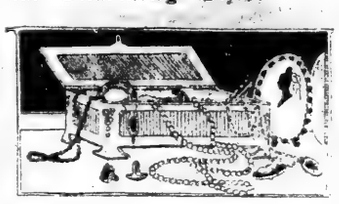
THE coolest thing imaginable is this gown fashioned of net. Its graceful draping adds nothing but chic to the tout ensemble. The soft crush girdles may be had in any of the pleasing pastel tones. $15.00.

ANOTHER gown of sheer voile has the pleasant long lines of th Russian peasant blouse, so much the rage just now. Self color embroidery, self covered buttons and tucking in self material give it the simplicity demanded by smartness. $10.95.

Bloomingdales—Second Floor

Pearl Beads Are Lovely With Dainty Summer Togs

—and What Charming Gifts!



Here are varieties of pearl beads in lengths to suit any lady and prices to suit any purchaser. From $1.00 to $125.00 do the prices range — with innumerable groups in between.

Do remember pearls when youre choosing gifts for the June bride and the June graduate. For there isnt any ornament that is so universally becoming to women of all ages and all types.

Japanese Pearl Necklaces—opera length		$1.00
Japanese Pearl Fan Chains	50 in.	1.95
French Filled Pearls—just received from Paris. Solid gold clasp	17 in.	3.95
	19 in. $5.00 22 in. $5.95 25 in. $7.50	31 in. 8.95
French Filled Pearls	24 in. $7.75 and $8.75;	29 in. 11.00
French Filled Pearls with sterling silver and rhinestone clasps	25 in.	19.75
French Filled Pearl Necklaces in two strands with rhinestone clasps		0.50
Oriental Pearl Necklaces—opera length. Graduated beads	24 in.	10.95
Oriental Pearls with rhinestone set, sterling silver clasps.	19 in.	10.50
Fine Oriental Pearls with a rainbow lustre. Graduated beads. 20 in. $50.00. Other lengths from $30.00 to		69.95
Deep Sea Oriental Pearls—indestructible beads	18 in.	28.00
Deep Sea Oriental Pearls		$100.00 to 125.00

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Acme Adjustable 12 Section

DRESS FORMS $9.75

Priced Specially

Everywoman who has ever made her own clothes or had them made at home knows the great convenience of having a dress form.

But just an ordinary form isnt enough. It must be one that can be adjusted to exactly reproduce the lines of her figure.

In these forms, the neck, bust, waist, shoulders and skirt are independently adjustable. The closed form measures 34 inches around the bust and can be expanded to size 44.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Modishness vs. Money

Dressing well is not a matter of money. Every woman knows a Mrs. Somebody who spends very little on her clothes and looks very charming. And, too, a Mrs. Somebody Else who spends a great deal and looks dowdy.



Of course, the secret lies in studying ones advantages and limitations—and dressing accordingly. The chances are that Mrs. Somebody has discovered that she can get the sort of clothes she likes best at the amount she can afford to spend—*provided that she has them made at home.*
Convenient terms of $5.00 a week may be arranged on any Machine in our stocks. And we have them at prices from $20.00 to $65.00.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

The New York Times.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919.

OFFICES: [Telephone Bryant 1000.]
Times Building ..... Times Square
Times Annex ..... 434 St., west of Broadway
Londonville ..... 7 Beekman Street
Washington ..... 2 Rector Street
Harlem ..... 2,049 Seventh Ave., near 125th Street
Bronx ..... 2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights ..... 3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn ..... 26 Court Street
Brooklyn ..... 93 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Staten Island ..... 317 Fulton Street, Stapleton, S. I.
Newark ..... 830 Broad Street
Jersey City ..... 250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken ..... 61 Second Street
Montreal ..... 80 Montgomery Street
Toronto ..... 13 Park Avenue
Philadelphia ..... Riggs Building
Chicago ..... 1302-1304 Tribune Building
St. Louis ..... 1008 Fullerton Building
Detroit ..... 803 Ford Building
San Francisco ..... 742 Market Street
London ..... 12 Salisbury Square, E. C.
Paris ..... Au Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO CENTS in Metropolitan District (50 mile zone). Three Cents within 200 miles. Four Cents elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents City; Seven Cents elsewhere.

By Mail, Postpaid	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
DAILY only	9.00	4.50	.85
SUNDAY only	3.00	1.75	.30
SUNDAY only, Canada	6.00	3.25	.55

FOREIGN RATES.

DAILY & SUNDAY	$26.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only	9.75	5.12	.86

Daily Picture Section, $1.25; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST (Mondays), per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues (one volume), $1.25.
TIMES TOURIST REVIEW, (Weekly) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL (Thursdays), 1 year, $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated, Monthly Magazine, one year, $3; foreign, $4.00. Copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

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WHAT IS THE WORLD WORTH?

Astronomers claim to know how to weigh the planets, and Senator SMOOT, "the acknowledged Congress expert," claims to know the world's worth before and after the war. Nobody minds variations of a few million tons in astronomers' figures, and a jaded public has become somewhat indifferent to billions juggled with by taxlayers. However, on the above authority, it may be said that the world's present worth is $960,000,000,000, and it was worth only $780,000,000,000 before the war. But the dollars are worth less than before the war, and the apparent increase of $150,000,000,000 is offset by inflation, or depreciation, in dollars to a total of $240,000,000,000. According to the Senator, the inflation is about 25 per cent. and the apparent larger money value of the globe is really a depreciation of about one-third of the real or pre-war values. The world is worth neither more nor less because of such estimates, whoever makes them. Where no money passes, and there is neither buyer nor seller nor possibility of any, the estimates in billions of dollars are much in the same class as the astronomers' estimates in millions of miles or billions of tons. It's worth no one's while to quarrel with the astronomers, or to be curious as to how the results are reached. It is different with the results of the war, and it is worth while to ask whether its cost was justified on considerations of profit and loss, since no one can put into dollars the worth of the moral victory.

The Senator reached his results by "adding together the cost of the war, "the devastation caused by it, and the in-"flation of the world's money stocks." With apologies to the Senator, it may be said that if that was accurately done there remain to be considered factors of value which he does not mention. It is a coincidence that the interest on the cost of the war, say 5 per cent. on two hundred billions, and the cost of militarism before the war are about the same, ten billions. Militarism condemned about five million men to unproductive duty, and added perhaps fifteen billions to the loss occasioned by it. It will be years before the death list of the war, added to constantly from nearly thirty million casualties, is complete, but it may be taken at eight millions and growing. It is a grievous bill of costs, carrying a weight of woe beyond money estimate, but it is done once for all, it may be hoped. Now, the Senator does not mention the worth of the world quoted "ex war," or rather "ex" the chief cause of the war which has afflicted the world. We shall not estimate it ourselves, but we submit to those interested the question of how much more the world is worth when prosperity under law is substituted for destruction as an alternative to domination. Those who think the world would not have been fit to live in with Germany over all will not need much time to find the Senator's estimate in error, even though they may have no exact substitute to propose themselves.

It has been stated that the war now ending cost between eight and nine times as much as all the other wars since 1793. The disproportion is great, but they settled nothing respecting the worth of the world. They served only to keep war alive, and to transfer valuables of one sort or another from one nation to another. But this war involved all, and the strain was so much greater than in any other war that there have been results which will long outlast those of any other war. It has been calculated in England that British productivity was doubled by the war stimulus, and that it could be trebled if British labor would produce on our methods and scale. The Americanization of French industrial processes as the result of the need from the war burden would produce similar effects. The war lasted four years, but this fundamental factor in production will endure as long as can be foreseen. One generation perhaps, a few generations certainly, will see the world's annual production of goods on a scale so far exceeding the scale before the war that there will be another basis for estimating the worth of the world—its income of goods and satisfactions. If they are greater it will be in vain to calculate that the worth of the world is less as a result of the war.

The Senator's estimate is all in paper, which may be marked up or down without affecting production at all. And it is curious that he fails to note that, great as the losses are absolutely, relatively to total values they are small. The earth and mankind are the great sources of wealth, and they are hardly touched in total. There is no less land, and discoveries of much hidden in the land resulted from the needs of the war. Despite the ravages of France and Belgium and the loss of shipping, there are more means of production than there were before the war. The billions spent in the war have yielded much salvage in factories, ships, and so on. Industries and facilities of commerce have been created during the war which will be of permanent worth. And there have been imponderables resulting from the war which cannot be put into dollars. ALVIN YORK said he had been "spiritually strengthened" by the war. That was true of all who slew for the right, and never was there such a righteous war. Only the Germans are spiritually weakened by the war, and they only because they fought for a sordid prize, and lost it. After all, man is more than wealth, and mankind is bettered by the war's result, whether the world be worth more or less.

THE FAVORITE SON.

An Iowa newspaper, The Cedar Rapids Republican, makes some sharp and sensible remarks to its fellow-Republicans in that State. It begs them for once to forbear making themselves foolish by going to the next National Convention with a Favorite Son. It points out that the State contracted this bad habit with WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON, with whom it appeared regularly at every convention for many years before Mr. ALLISON'S advancing age cured it. Since then Iowa has continued to bring forward Favorite Sons. Even the Democrats, though this our Iowa friend does not mention, became infected and fell outside the breastworks with HORACE BOIES.

Our Iowa contemporary points out with what must be unwelcome harshness to its readers that Iowa can't get a nomination because she is not a pivotal or even a doubtful State. Yet she goes on year after year wasting what might be her influence by standing up to the last for some Favorite Son, while the other States make the nominations and get the credit. The Republican pays a high tribute to Senator CUMMINS, but says bluntly that he is past the Presidential age.

Good advice, every bit of it, and applicable to more States than Iowa. How many States regularly waste their influence at National Conventions in the same way? The thing was reduced to absurdity in 1888, when Pennsylvania solemnly presented for the Presidency of the United States the Mayor of Philadelphia, an estimable and well-tailored gentleman who had never done anything to attract attention even in Philadelphia. Mr. BRYAN, some years ago, made desperate efforts to attract attention to the Mayor of some city in Tennessee and to a Federal Judge down in North Carolina, but Tennessee and North Carolina had too much sense to be beguiled into the Favorite Son foolishness. Other States, however, have not been so sensible.

It is to be hoped that when the conventions meet next year they will demonstrate that the country has grown up. The Favorite Son is an evidence of immaturity. He exists only because when the country was still callow it not infrequently nominated him. It had become too mature and masculine for that even before the world war began, and it has grown and sobered immensely since that date. No man need think he has a chance of getting the nomination unless his name is national and the appeal it makes is trancontinental.

Neither need any State believe it can better its position politically by presenting somebody unknown beyond its borders, or even somebody chiefly known by the fact that he lives within its borders. As the Iowa paper points out, that is a way to lessen influence, not to greaten it. This is especially true of the Republican Party. The Democratic Party, always a little backward in discerning changed conditions, stuck to the Favorite Son nonsense long after the Republicans had discarded it; Mr. BRYAN, at first, was a Favorite Son. Judge PARKER was not, and Mr. WILSON was not. PARKER was nominated because the whole Democratic Party, North and South, wanted an Eastern man, and he was the most available. Mr. WILSON, in his first campaign, was nominated more by the West and South than by the East.

As for the Republicans, they have not nominated a Favorite Son since 1888, and that was not a true case, for HARRISON was chosen not as the Favorite Son of Indiana, but as the most available man after THOMAS C. PLATT had refused to accept ALLISON. Those were the days of petty politics. It is true that the politics played at the conventions of 1916 was not of a nature to increase our patriotic pride; but at least in those conventions the delegates were seeking not to play harlequin tricks with the nomination, but to pick out the best man, the one who would be most likely to win on his record. Nobody who saw that cold and unemotional legion of delegates at Chicago, regarding with icy derision every stump speech and fireworks display, and looking with equal irony on all the backstairs politics that was played, could doubt that they were there on business. The Democrats, too, looked with calculating eyes on the campaign to come and were unmoved by any other consideration.

Yet so strong is the faith of the politician in the conjuring tricks that once were potent, so ignorant is he of the change in politics, even though politics is that whereby he lives, that WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, Mayor of Chicago, nominated himself as a Favorite Son, and only withdrew in favor of a little less negligible specimen of the tribe than himself, LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN. It makes no difference what foolish States may do, the Favorite Son is dead and gone and will never be resurrected. The politicians will be slow to learn it, but the only harm they will do will be to their own influence and that of their respective States.

OLD-WORLD POLICY.

Almost every week some book about the gallant and unfortunate Gallipoli expedition appears in England. For a long time yet there will be discussion of the causes of and attributions, just or unjust, of responsibility for its failure. The historical student will go further back. One hundred and fifty years ago NAPOLEON and MEHEMET ALI were born. NAPOLEON'S campaigns in Egypt and Palestine fixed upon England that Russian obsession, that continuous dread of an overland invasion of India, that determined British foreign policy for one hundred years, hardly yet faded out of the official mind. Except for her support of the Greek revolution and Greek nationality, the generous policy of GEORGE CANNING, Great Britain attempted steadily to keep together the decaying Turkish Empire, which finally was to become the puppet of Germany. When MEHEMET ALI, Khedive of Egypt, made war on Turkey, invaded Syria, and by his victory at Konieh seemed sure to overthrow the Sultan and succeed him at Constantinople, France was his good friend, but Great Britain, fearing that the sole intervention of Russia would make Turkey Russia's vassal, intervened with the latter to save the Ottoman Empire.

The Treaty of London in 1840, while permitting the fleets of England and Russia to pass through the Dardanelles if necessary for the defense of Constantinople against MEHEMET ALI, bound both countries—Austria and Prussia, the other signatories, had no fleets—to respect "the ancient rule of the Ottoman "Empire in virtue of which it has in "all times been prohibited for ships of "war of foreign Powers to enter the "Straits of the Dardanelles and the "Bosporus." If it had not been for this restriction, the purpose of which was to shut Russia out of the Mediterranean, the British fleet might have followed the much-enduring Breslau and Goeben up the Straits, and into the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. Turkey might have been forced, if any force was needed, to keep a neutrality that would have been greatly to her advantage. There would never have been any Dardanelles expedition.

"MEHEMET ALI will be justly chucked into the Nile," said Lord PALMERSTON, jocular "Old PAM." In the cruel light of history how futile this boastfulness looks, how futile and how foolish the diplomatic history of Europe for the hundred years between the Congress of Vienna and the Great War! Less than twenty-five years ago France and Great Britain were on the edge of war over what was really a trifle. Not till the early years of the twentieth century did Great Britain and France, Great Britain and Russia come to an understanding, put by traditional enmities in the face of the German danger. Looking over the continual discomfiture and wreck of the old system of diplomacy from 1814 to 1914, even the most skeptical critic of the League of Nations must admit that a new system of international relations is needed, and that none can be as bad as the old.

THE EYES OF EUROPE.

The old easy days are gone forever when the mass of Europeans could picture all Americans as multimillionaires of highly unconventional manners. It was a simple concept, so universal that eventually traveling Americans became hardened to it and made no effort to disillusion the natives; but it has been shattered by the war. Europeans, whether they think America has done something for Europe or done something to Europe, have realized that the Americans need a little more explanation; and popular explanation. So intellectuals in various countries have been getting out short histories of America and popular biographies of American public men.

Perhaps it is ungracious to complain of the accomplishment of these gentlemen when their purpose is so laudable. However, if there is any virtue in truth, we might as well do what we can to prevent the rise of new but equally erroneous conceptions. A case in point is the history of Mr. CECIL CHESTERTON, which is discussed in THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW of this issue. Mr. CHESTERTON was a good friend of America, and his book is favorable enough to satisfy sensitive national pride; but in accuracy it leaves something to be desired. For example, he seems to regard ANDREW JACKSON as the hero of American history, and with all respect to that gentleman's virtues, which were not few, it may be felt that this idea is not wholly accurate. Mr. WILLIAM ARCHER and Mr. A. MAURICE LOW in England and M. DANIEL HALEVY in France have written character sketches of President WILSON; Americans differ in their own estimates of the President's character, but not many of us are likely to see great verisimilitude in these pictures.

It is to be feared that our friendly commentators have rushed at their task somewhat too lightly. A new country and a new people, they seem to say. The explanation ought to be simple; but it is not simple, and even in a popular history it is not to be presented accurately by one whose chief qualifications are good intentions and ability to write other things than history. There are plenty of authoritative European works on American history, but for the most part they treat isolated episodes or phases, or are too long for the general public. British historians have written very ably of the American Revolution; Colonel HENDERSON'S biography of STONEWALL JACKSON is not only a valuable biography and military history, but a presentation of a type of American character so common in the nineteenth century which can hardly be matched in our own literature; the small and not very well known sketches by M. DE LIGNEREUX, formerly of the French Embassy, contain some of the most instructive comment that has ever been made on American national character. But the task of writing a short history of the United States for European readers has not been handled so well; Mr. CHESTERTON'S work appears to be magnificent but not history; it is to be hoped that his successors in the quest will escape the misfortune of writing something that is history but not magnificent. Americans, supposed to be so disdainful of painstaking application, customarily devote a great deal of care to the writing of even general and popular histories of the European nations; the same application and the same critical sense, so notably present in more specialized works on America by European authors, need to be given to the writing of books that may give the masses of Europe their new idea of American life.

INTOLERANCE AT ZURICH.

It is painful to hear of a violation of literary neutrality in Switzerland. Zurich is the capital of the preter-modern, preter-futurist movement called Dadaism, the home of its organ, of the literary and artistic group of Dadaists. If it is difficult to find exactly what Dadaism is, at least we know from authority that "Dada" is "the symbol of abstraction." Its contempt for the past is shown by the motto of Dada, the saying of DESCARTES, "I don't even wish to know if there were men before me." After exhausting Greece, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, after Decadence and Symbolism and Free Verse, the young revolutionist poets turn their backs on all tradition. They find even Signor MARINETTI and his Futurism conservative. They are "fierce, bounding, riders of hobbies."

A Zurich correspondent of the Journal de Genève describes a "manifestation" of the Dadaists the other day:

> The great Hall of the Merchants was packed with representatives of all Zurich. The first part of the program went off well enough on the whole, though protestations, ironical interruptions, and laughs were heard, but when TRISTAN TZARA, editor of Dada, began to direct his simultaneous poem, interpreted by twenty persons, the greater part of the spectators burst into protests and hisses. Obviously an essay in verbal orchestration would not be wanting in interest, but vox populi, vox dei. The audience was divided into two parties, for and against the author, and many people couldn't understand the gesture of the painters AUGUSTO GIACOMETTI and ALICE BAILLY, whom we know as serious artists, who brought on the stage a big scarf with the inscription, "Long Live Dadaism!" TRISTAN TZARA was not allowed to read his works, and of his Dada proclamation we heard only a few fragments. The other leader of the Dada movement, the poet SERNER, tried to read a manifesto, but the disturbance reached its height and Mr. SERNER expressed his disdain by gestures, addressing the public in no parliamentary manner.

Such is the punishment of novelty in this hide-bound world. Eighty years ago so sound a writer and critic as CHARLES NODIER spoke of the leaders of the Romantic movement in France as using "a "language that has run away from "grammar and logic, and belongs to "things unforeseen if not impossible." What could be more delightful than an orchestrated poem? The chants of one Illinois gospeller of Beauty, Mr. NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY, seem intended for just that rendering. If not accompanied by music, at least they are to be sung, or parts of them to be sung, in chorus. Indeed, if the communal and folk origin of poetry be admitted, the Dadaist manifestation is not a novelty. It has its roots in the immemorial past. It is only an artistic improvement.

The poet SERNER, weary of wasting pearls, gave up trying to read his poems and

> brought on the stage a puppet, at whose feet he laid a bouquet of artificial flowers. This gesture of self-irony, interpreted by part of the audience as an insult, let loose a regular whirlwind. Young men brandished chairs and threatened to beat Mr. SERNER. It was the most tumultuous meeting that Zurich ever saw. Other Dadaists, ARP, EGGELING the Swede, Mme. PERROTTET the pianist, were to some extent prevented from reading and interrupted by ironical exclamations.

"Unfortunately," writes the bemused correspondent, "we haven't been able to "find out what Dadaism means, but the "other recitations, masks, and dances in-"dicated that the religion of the Dadaists "is literary nihilism and a complete want "of interest in the laws of beauty and "social organization." This is mere blind prejudice. Dadaists have their own idea of beauty. They are young, insolent, looking on VICTOR HUGO and all the great names of French literature with that scornful superiority wherewith a thousand weavers of free verse contemplate TENNYSON. Besides, how they do love to "take a fall out of" the bourgeois—épater is their word for it. A school of poetry which has produced a masterpiece like Mr. VINCENTE HUIDOBORO'S "The Cowboy on the Violin String Crosses the Ohio" might look for plaudits instead of hisses at Zurich or anywhere else. Because, as Dada mystically says, the Dadaists are "sharpening wings in order to conquer "and disseminate little a, b, c," must they be accused of throwing bombs at literature and society? In the fine art of advertising their genius should be admitted even by their enemies.

PORTO RICO'S APPEAL.

Porto Rico's "bitter cry" used to be that, although the Stars and Stripes had waved over the island for many years, its people were kept outside the pale of American citizenship. That grievance was redressed by the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, or almost twenty years after the Spaniards were driven from the New World by the army and navy of the United States. Porto Rico now has another grievance, which is greatly to its credit, because it proves a desire for progress that never flowered during almost 400 years of Spanish rule. The children of Porto Rico, through Commissioner of Education PAUL G. MILLER, have presented an appeal to the Congress at Washington that an appropriation of $2,000,000 annually for twenty years be made to banish illiteracy from the island.

In the petition approved by the Governor it is set forth that in a population of 1,224,000 no fewer than 250,000 children of school age are not under instruction, because there is no room for them in the 549 "publicly owned buildings" and in the 1,200 rented buildings on the island, and because, if another reason be needed, there are not teachers enough to go round. It is declared that "to provide "facilities for all the children not in "school 5,200 additional modern school-"rooms are necessary," and that there should be 4,000 more teachers. Moreover, the pay of teachers is inadequate. No one competent to teach English, for instance, is attracted by an offer of $75 a month when a return ticket from the United States must be bought by the teacher. In the country school force, which receives $40 a month, there were 730 changes in 1917. The pay of instructors in manual training and agriculture is only $80 a month and the cost of living is high in Porto Rico. A travesty on education is that each child must be taught English, but few of the men and women employed can speak English correctly. As a matter of fact, not many of the teachers "have received professional training."

How are these young Americans in Porto Rico to be prepared for the duties of citizenship when 250,000 of them cannot get into a schoolroom and of those admitted few are learning to speak English? The Porto Ricans have tried to help themselves: in 1899 the school expenditure was $288,098, and in 1918 it was $2,325,802. For a people whose per capita wealth in 1916 was $199 as compared with $2,200 in the United States, (an estimate of the Department of Commerce,) the Porto Rican effort in 1918 was remarkable. But it fell far short of what should be done to banish the illiteracy which claims more than half the people of the island. The percentage lately estimated was 54; the Federal census had made it 66.5 in 1910. Not a dollar of the $2,000,000 per annum solicited from the Federal Government would be wasted. Porto Rico has reached its limit of expenditure. It cannot build schools fast enough to hold its children; it cannot pay a living salary to qualified teachers; or allow traveling expenses from the United States; or buy enough textbooks and school supplies; or acquire necessary furniture and equipment; or provide an essential scholarship fund. In short, the cry of Porto Rico must be heeded by Congress, or the long withheld right of citizenship cannot be exercised intelligently.

It is beside the question, indeed no longer pertinent, that in 1898, when Porto Rico was taken over from Spain, there was only one building especially erected for school purposes on the island, and that now after twenty-one years of American rule there are 549 "publicly owned buildings." No one accuses the United States of having neglected education in its new possession. The count in the indictment is that it hasn't done enough for Porto Rico. A satirist might say that citizenship was deferred because too many of the natives were illiterate. But whose fault was it that the percentage of illiteracy remained high? If Congress had begun to make large appropriations for schools in Porto Rico in 1899 there would have been another story. In a material way the United States has done a great deal for Porto Rico. The people now have sewers and sanitary plumbing, electric lights, and telephones, modern highways, trolleys, railroads, automobiles, and boards of health. Baseball and horse racing have been provided for them in place of the bull ring and cock fighting. There are savings banks now instead of lotteries.

It is true that the old Spanish atmosphere is disappearing under the sun of progress, that Porto Rico has ceased to be romantic, that its quaintness is going. But trade is brisk: exports of $74,294,022 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and imports of $63,389,282. The natives no longer live in the lazy way of old, with which they were content, but they have more money, more clothes, and better fare. Also they learn something every Winter from the American tourists who rush about the island roads in their automobiles. May it not be supposed that the visitors are less interested in the lot of the natives than in the surf on the beach, the ancient Spanish buildings in the port towns, and the roads that wind through alluring scenery in the interior? Does the welfare of the Porto Ricans dwell in their thoughts? And what of the home-keeping Americans? Do they not regard Porto Rico with the same unconcern as if it were a palm-fringed Pacific isle?

And yet the Porto Ricans are very deserving. They were good Americans during the war. Porto Rico furnished 16,122 men for the United States Army, paid $10,093,100 for Liberty bonds, contributed $230,000 to Red Cross work, and increased its crops and saved foodstuffs to win the war. Really it is time that the American people were thinking more about their fellow-citizens in Porto Rico, and that Congress was taking up in good earnest the question of promoting education in the island by a liberal annual appropriation.

FROM A VENEZUELAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Venezuelan, I came to this country to join the file of the American Army, to do my bit to make the world safe for democracy, and a better place to live in. I volunteered in the United States Army right after the declaration of war with Germany, and I have today the satisfaction of having fought for a good and noble cause.

When I left my country the Government of President Gomez was going from bad to worse, and today is unbearable for a free man. The Government of President Gomez is a pro-German Government. Proofs are unnecessary, for the fact is well known by the outside world. Today any person in Venezuela who shows any kind of sympathy whatever for the Allies, in particular the United States Government, is placed right away behind the bars, and is lucky enough if he does not get shot by sunrise. At present there is enough room in the jails to accommodate over 25,000 political prisoners out of a population of 2,500,000. The sanitary conditions of the jails are unbelievable. Prisoners are dying daily from starvation and disease.

I believe it is not only a duty for the American Government to help establish a democratic Government in Venezuela, but, still more, I have the firm conviction that as soon as the American people know the facts they will not hesitate for a minute to help our noble cause. Help from the Americans is what we need. JOSEPH GUERRERO.

New York, June 5, 1919.

AMERICANS AT FRENCH SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Friends of our soldier students overseas will not begrudge their lengthened absence if the experience of a correspondent of mine who was in the Argonne and is at the University of Montpellier be typical. "The greatest worry I have," he writes after a month's chance for the novelty of welcome to wear away, "is how to let my French friends know how greatly we appreciate their courtesy." "For study, society, scenery, and a selected student body," he says to another, "it would be hard to duplicate my situation." And to a third: "Of the courtesy of the French Faculty and people I cannot speak too highly, nor of the good sense of the American executives."

Would that the Army Post Office might emulate the educational executives. I have seen three letters addressed to this same student, with correct statement of his enlistment number, his company letter, his regimental number, and "University of Montpellier, France," returned to the senders from the A. E. F. Post Office at Camp Dix, one of them after ten weeks of wandering, bearing the stamps "Incomplete address" and "No record." B. W. W.

New York, June 4, 1919.

RECOGNITION OF KOLCHAK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Kolchak Government is the only Government in Russia approved and recognized by all Russian political parties outside of that part of Russia which is under tyrannical class rule of the Bolshevist communists.

The Russians want this Government to be recognized by the Allies, trying their best to prevent recognition of the Bolsheviki in Russia. Now they are told that this recognition may be forthcoming after the Peace Conference, and they are wondering. Why after the Peace Conference? What has the Peace Conference to do with this recognition, unless the Allies are afraid that they may have to admit Russians to this conference?

Next, the Russians were told that the Kolchak Government had to pass some kind of examination before the Allies as to its political platform. But if the Russians themselves recognise and approve this Government, if all Russian political parties except the Bolsheviki want this Government, then why should the Russians be denied the right to internal political self-determination?

J. F. NIKONOW.

New York, June 6, 1919.

TREATY OPPOSITION.

Forces Which Work Together for the Good of the Enemy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A certain politician is gaining notoriety by the acrimony of his invective against the League of Nations. Regardless of the definition of treason furnished by our Constitution, he declares, in style and terms offensive to educated people, that it would be treason to vote for the covenant, which also he calls a "treacherous scheme."

Another, who has sometimes been classified among statesmen, has forfeited much of the public confidence he enjoyed heretofore by a hysterical outcry that it would be national suicide for the United States to join the League.

Another, who is afflicted with malignant strabismic postmastritis, sees the League in his distorted vision as a commitment to the colored races of the world.

A minor occurrence not to be overlooked is the resignation of several assistants to the American delegates because their own very worthy ideals in certain particulars could not be realized in the treaty.

We are informed through the newspapers of "a campaign of German, Bolshevist, Sinn Feiners, aided and abetted by renegade Americans in Europe. * * * The German National Assembly has voted indefinite sums "for further extension of the commercial news service abroad." The German propaganda agents engaged by the General Staff during the war to poison the press and minds of the neutrals have been reinstated. * * * The pro-German and Bolshevist press in neutral countries is exploiting every anti-Wilson speech delivered by American Senators to make it serve the German and Bolshevist interests." Such incitements appear to be translated in this country into bombs in our mails and on the doorsteps of high officials.

Thus the unfolding of events since March 4 shows the significance of the famous "round robin." Or perhaps that is the wrong word, since significance implies design, and we cannot suppose our Senators deliberately planned to play the German game. But their defeatist tactics have the same effect. Seeing the President attacked in the rear, a General fired upon by deserters, the forces of imperialistic diplomacy rallied and combined, every difficult question became more difficult, old claims which had not ventured into the light were thrust to the front, and months had to be spent over Danzig, Flume, the Sarre Valley, Shantung, the Dodecanese. Time has been lost, but, what is worse, many of the President's aims for a just settlement of interests among the new and old States have been defeated. Our influence was the great cohesive and unifying power at the peace table. Everything that in the least impaired that influence worked for the forces of disunion and played the game of the Hun.

The treaty, however, has been completed. And now the enemy, having received so much aid and comfort from our side, stake their last hope of getting easier terms upon the Senate of the United States. What they expect to gain is not clear, but their propaganda is for delay, disorder, confusion, to sow dissension, to divide America from the Allies. Having lost all, they have nothing more to lose; but if the Senate can be led to muddle up the treaty, to dissect and eviscerate it, and send it back after many months with numerous proposals of amendment, what may they not recover from a weary, confused, and disgusted conference?

From the wrecking of the treaty the Huns have everything to hope and little to fear. Are the people pleased to see our Senate playing the German game for Germany?

JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE.

Washington, June 5, 1919.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' BACK PAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one sees a good deal of agitation in the papers nowadays about the inadequacy of soldiers' discharge pay, I think perhaps the experience of a British Tommy may prove amusing.

I left America to serve in the British Army in the Summer of 1916, was demobilized on Jan. 16, 1919, and given passage home six weeks later. It was explained to the men in our army who came from overseas to serve that all the final payments would be sent to them in a lump sum when they got home. In my case this was to include my bounty for overseas (France) service, at the rate of $25 a year, all the credit due to me, (as we only draw a part of our pay while on active service,) and six weeks' pay with ration money for my final leave and demobilization time in England.

I waited four months for this sum, and at last it arrived—13 shillings and 8 pence—which is about $3.40! I thought this pretty tough and rushed off to complain to the British Consulate, and there by chance I met another discharged British soldier, who told me that for three and a half years' service they had sent him 10s. 6d., ($2.50.)

This puts me in a dilemma, as surely at this rate I must owe my Government some of my $3.40 back. The British soldier frequently sums up his feelings on these matters with his catch phrase, "Soldiers—a shilling a box." TOMMY.

New York, June 5, 1919.

"WHAT ABOUT THE HOSSES?"

We had sought the sweet seclusion of an old estaminet
And the wine-cup circulated in the old familiar way,
We had fed our hearts on memories, and talked as soldiers will
Of the comrades "pushing daisies" on a barren shell-marked hill.
But one Western boy was silent—never lifted up his head
Till resentment seemed to stir him, and he raised his eyes and said:

"But what about the hosses
In the roll-call of the dead?
Are they mentioned in the losses—
Has a single word been said?
Is there any simple token of their agony unspoken—
Have they any wooden crosses
In the valleys where they bled?"

Our thoughts flew back like lightning, and across the brimming cup
We saw the beasts of burden bringing ammunition up—
The endless line of transport winding all across the hill,
And the starving and the dying on the fields at Aubreville—
The misery, the fortitude of those that had been gassed,
And eyes of silent sorrow, pleading patience as they passed.

Aye, "What about the horses?"
On the blazoned scroll of Fame—
The pulling, hauling horses,
And the broken, blind, and lame,
Giving every ounce of power, to the gasping, dying hour—
Where's the martyr in the forces
Played a better, braver game?

WILLIAM V. V. STEPHENS,
11th Engineers, U. S. A.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON THE LEAGUE COVENANT AND THE PEACE SETTLEMENT

THE COVENANTER

Discussion of Articles XI. to XV. Inclusive, the League Plans for the Maintenance of Peace

BY WILLIAM H. TAFT, GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, AND HENRY W. TAFT.

Article XI. proclaims the great doctrine of the community of intgrest in the universal maintenance of peace. It contains the basic principle of the League, worked out in practical form by the other articles, that peace and friendly relations among nations are the concern of all free peoples; that these peoples are justified in protecting one another and in maintaining order in the world for the common good; and that international morality, fair dealing, and respect for the rights of others are duties which every country owes to mankind, and which mankind is entitled to expect and demand.

Article XII. embodies the substance of the agreement made by the Bryan treaties with a score of nations. It is the culmination of principles for which the United States has long stood. With a few exceptions, mostly of small countries, the United States has concluded such treaties with the States named in the annex to the covenant as admitted to the League, or has signed with them treaties which only await formal ratification; and the effect of this article is to cause them to make with one another the agreement for arbitration before war which we have negotiated with each of them.

Value of Delay.

This article, like the Bryan treaties, is based upon the idea that delay is in itself of great value quite apart from any compulsion to abstain from war after an award has been made. It removes the opportunity for a sudden attack upon an unprepared victim, and it gives a chance for a calm consideration of the consequences of war, instead of the rush of enthusiasm that at times when a nation is plunged into a conflict without reflection.

But the covenant goes further by attaching some compulsion to the award, or rather by protecting the nation which complies with its terms. By Article XII the members of the League must submit any dispute between them, likely to lead to a rupture, either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council. If they agree that the case is suitable for arbitration they agree further by Article XIII. to carry out the award. Now by Article XXI. of the covenant it is provided that this shall not affect the Bryan treaties. But under those treaties the parties are not bound to carry out the award, and one may ask whether this article imports an obligation to do so. Clearly if does not, because those treaties cover controversies of all sorts, including such as the nations involved might not be willing to submit to arbitration with a duty of that kind attached. Nevertheless, the provisions of this covenant certainly prevent a nation dissatisfied with an award under the treaty from going to war without submitting the dispute to inquiry by the council. The Bryan treaties furnish therefore an additional means of reaching an accord, without impairing the guarantees of peace in the covenant.

The second clause of Article XIII. gives examples of the kind of questions deemed suitable for submission to arbitration. They are such as depend upon issues of law or fact, including the interpretation of treaties—matters that can properly be decided by a court on strict legal principles. These have been termed justiciable questions, in contradistinction to those which are not purely legal but involve divergencies of national interests and policy, which are political in their nature and must be adjusted or compromised on grounds of international fair dealing and expediency.

Question of Jurisdiction.

These two classes of questions had better not be confused, but each referred to the body most appropriate for its consideration; but a difficulty may arise in deciding whether a question is justiciable or not. One of the parties may well claim that an act performed or threatened by the other, while not strictly a breach of international law, is one which affects its vital interests or security, and that to submit the question to a tribunal to decide on purely legal grounds is to abandon its claim. If Turkey, for example, had proposed before the war to transfer to Germany a tract of land near the Suez Canal, England would have had no legal right to prevent it, but it would have been an act to which she would have been justified in objecting, and her objection would have been sustained in an international council, although not by a court of law.

In Anglo-Saxon countries, where courts are in the habit of deciding questions of their own jurisdiction, it would seem natural to authorize the judicial tribunal of the League to decide whether a question is justiciable or not; but on the Continent of Europe the ordinary courts of law have, as a rule, no such power. In those countries there are habitually two classes of courts; one to decide questions of private law between citizens, and the other to decide cases in which the duties of administrative officials, or the interests of the Government, are involved. When a difference of opinion on the question of jurisdiction arises between these courts, it is decided by a Court of Conflicts composed of members drawn from both. If a nation does not suffer its own courts of law to determine their jurisdiction, one can hardly expect that it would allow an international tribunal to do so.

For this reason the Covenant of Paris, while making plans for a judicial tribunal and setting up a council of statesmen, does not provide that all justiciable questions shall be submitted to the first and all other matters to the second, but allows any State to claim in effect that the question is not justiciable and to require its reference to the council. This is not the best arrangement conceivable, but it is far better than having no method of settling disputes except military force.

Court of International Justice.

The council is directed by Article XIV. to formulate plans for a permanent Court of International Justice. Those who are familiar with the debates on this subject at The Hague Conferences and the difficulties encountered there in reconciling the claims of the large and small nations will understand why no attempt was made to work out a complete plan and embody it in the covenant. Resort to this court is not made obligatory. It is to be established as a tribunal to which disputes of a justiciable character can be submitted for decision by consent of both parties. It has also another significant function, for it consists of a body of jurists whose opinion may be sought by the council or the assembly as an assistance in matters that come before them.

Although the members of the League do not agree to submit disputes that may arise between them to this court or to arbitrators, they must submit them to some organ of the League. They agree not only to abstain from war without such a submission, but positively also to submit any dispute likely to lead to a rupture to inquiry by the council or assembly, if it is not submitted by consent to arbitration; and either party to the dispute may demand the inquiry. The matter stands thus. For arbitration (compliance with the award being involved) the free consent of both parties is required; for inquiry the demand of either; but at the request of either party the case is laid before the assembly instead of the council. The assembly thus stands in the position of a jury at common law. Neither party to the dispute can refuse the inquiry, but either can claim this form of trial.

When a dispute is referred to the council it begins its work not in a judicial capacity, but as a mediator. It seeks, not to decide the dispute, but to effect a settlement which will often involve a compromise. In contradistinction to a strictly judicial procedure, which ought to be public, a mediation is more likely to be successful if the parties do not commit themselves publicly. It is often easier to bring the disputants to an accord if the negotiations are private; and if an amicable settlement is reached it is not always necessary to make public the concessions by which it was attained. In such a case, therefore, the council is given discretion to publish what it may deem appropriate.

Next Comes Arbitration.

If the dispute is not settled by consent of the parties the function of the council is changed. It becomes an arbiter instead of a mediator, and publishes a report with recommendations stating what it deems the just and proper action for the parties to take. If the council is unanimous (except for the parties concerned) the recommendation has a binding effect to this extent, that while there is no obligation under the convenant to carry it out, there is an express agreement not to go to war with any party which complies with it. Even after a unanimous recommendation war is not absolutely prevented, for the nation against which it is made may refuse to comply with it, and there may be resort to arms. War in such a case is not, as some people have asserted, authorized, but it is not subjected to a penalty. Unless the nations are prepared to enforce compliance, and at present they are not, the prevention of war can hardly be carried further. But it may be observed that after a unanimous report, which would undoubtedly be supported by the public opinion of the world, the cases in which a nation failed to comply would be very rare.

Where the recommendation is not unanimous the danger is greater. In effect no judgment has been rendered; all the States represented on the council may publish their opinions; and the members of the League reserve the right to take such action as they think right. In short, the efforts of the League to adjust the dispute have failed. But again we must remember that even in such a case war or gross injustice is improbable. Time will have been given for calm consideration, and the efforts of all the countries not directly involved will be exerted to avoid war—influences that are powerful for peace.

When the dispute is referred to the assembly the same rules apply, except that a recommendation is effective if supported by the representatives of all the States with seats upon the council and a majority of the rest.

Domestic Affairs.

Only one other provision of this article remains to be considered. To obviate the fears of many Americans that such matters as immigration and tariffs might, as subjects of dispute, be brought before the council and the authority of the nation over them be impaired, a clause was inserted, that if either party claims, and the council finds, that the matter in dispute is one "which by international law is solely within the jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report and make no recommendations as to its settlement."

This clause, inserted for that express purpose, would seem to cover the point completely. Nevertheless, it is objected that the council may differ in opinion from the United States, and thus our legislative rights may be restricted. To such an objection there are two answers. In the first place, the desire of other countries to preserve their internal independence is as strong as our own. It is inconceivable that the other States represented on the council should unanimously decide that the tariff, or any other internal matter that we claim to regulate for ourselves, is not a domestic affair; and it is only unanimously that an effective judgment against us could be given. In regard to the most sensitive point of all, that of immigration, if England were to vote that it was not under domestic control, it might break up the League, but, in view of the feeling in Canada, South Africa, and Australia, it would certainly disrupt the British Empire. The second answer is that one cannot make a contract and insist that the interpretation of it shall always be in one's own hands. The clause is perfectly definite, its object is perfectly understood; and if we can trust none of the other principal members of the League to act honestly, fairly, and reasonably, let us make no league with them, and leave the world in the state of mutual suspicion, distrust, and suppressed hostility that is a discredit to civilization and a curse to mankind.

REPUBLICAN TREATY STRATEGY

New York, June 6, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am writing as a Republican to Republicans.

If we look at it from the narrowest viewpoint of mere party advantage, is it anything less than lamentably bad politics for Republican Senators to attack President Wilson upon the whole line of his League of Nations defenses, where he is 95 per cent. right, rather than by selection of the weak points to attack where he is 100 per cent. wrong?

It is quite necessary before I proceed to say that I am perfectly well aware that instant rejection must be the fate of my first paragraphs if the reader will not go further. But if he will read on, not only the force of the above question but the entire feasibility of the plan I suggest will appear.

If by refusal to ratify the covenant, or, ratifying, they seeek to load it with amendments that will not be accepted by the other contracting nations, they will in effect and in public estimation be attacking the entire plan for a League of Nations, and in doing that will attack the ardent hope and determined will of much the larger part of the human race, including a very large and influential body of Republicans. Against that entire front, 95 per cent. impregnable, the attack will be wasted and fall miserably.

But a very different course is open to them. They may promptly, (it should be prompt to be successful,) with announced purpose to meet a very great world crisis, ratify the League of Nations covenant and treaty, and put in the resolution of ratification the requirement that a committee of the council shall at once enter upon a work of revision and report back (in not less than a year, to give time for deliberation and discussion, and not later than two years, that it be not too long drawn out) its recommendations for adoption or rejection of after-ratification amendments that may be proposed by the Senate.

Thus a League of Nations so necessary to keep a rapidly disintegrating world from going to pieces would become a reality, and, though there would be in the action no guarantee that the amendments desired would be adopted, it would at least secure for them a fair hearing in the court of world opinion and full consideration and definite decision by the council.

The two years' withdrawal clause, happily put in the covenant upon Mr. Root's suggestion, might be wisely used to make that hearing in some good degree effective. There is scarcely a doubt that, with the aid of that amendment as a lever, insistence by our delegates would secure the adoption of the most desirable amendments thus proposed.

Thus without having brought upon the party the odium of having defeated or of having tried to defeat the ratification of the League of Nations covenant, to the delay of world peace and the making of a fatal party issue, the Republican Senators would be put in the very popular as well as the very right position of having made the League of Nations a certainty, while at the same time taking a very great advance step in the way of constructive national and international statesmanship, which would give fair promise of making the League of Nations a much more perfect and much more useful instrument.

After making that position clearly defined, they could criticise the covenant and President Wilson's part in making it as unmercifully as they may wish, and advocate future amendments without doing harm to the party.

Then all the criticism of the covenant, all its recognized defects, would become assets of the party in the following political campaign, without the odium of having prevented either the making of peace or the much-desired assurance of its permanence. Thus the League plan would indeed become an issue in both the 1919 and 1920 campaigns, but not with the Republican leaders bitterly condemned by a very large and influential body of their own party for the world's dearest hope defeated or long deferred. Instead, it would be with the thanks of both parties and the world for hope's realization. Thus arrayed, not against ratification but against the covenant's worst faults, and offering the best if not the only promise and hope of mending its defects, they would put the President and the Democratic Party in the extremely awkward position of having to defend its defects and oppose its betterment without the excuse that Republican triumph would continue the world in war and leave the work of world reconstruction in chaos.

But to make the move successful it cannot be long delayed, for to delay it until the country shall become convinced that the Republican leaders intend to defeat the covenant would destroy more than half of its effectiveness. Because, first, it would put the party in the position of seeming to be driven to it by the irresistible sentiment of the country, and of taking the position defensively and not aggressively. Second, it would give to President Wilson his only excuse to make a triumphal tour of the country in behalf of the League of Nations, with Mr. Taft, A. Lawrence Lowell, and other Republicans of national influence by his side.

To succeed in defeating ratification would be much worse. Politically, it would be playing right into the hands of the President. First, it would make him, despite his earnest protestations, the inevitable nominee of the Democratic Party with many thousands of Republican believers in a League of Nations for Peace solidly behind him, and he who won his second term as the peace angel would be swept to a third as the hope of peace preservation. Second, it might and probably would put William Howard Taft in the race as Wilson's running mate, for Mr. Taft is one of the few men in public life unselfish enough to make personal sacrifices to achieve the success of a great cause to which he is ardently devoted, and for which he is, in some large degree, the sponsor.

If not that, it would with almost certainty lead to the independent entrance into the Presidential race of Taft and Lowell on a League of Nations platform, nominated by a great and very popular independent Republican convention, in which such conspicuous and masterful Republicans as W. Murray Crane and Oscar S. Straus would have a prominent part.

The course I have outlined as possible to the Republican Party, if pursued, would not be playing mean politics. The structure of the League of Nations will have been erected by Republican aid, and the fair and worthy issue will be this, How can the structure be made nobler, more useful, more secure?

SAMUEL COLCORD.

RECENT SUGGESTIONS FOR ARMENIA

Against a Joint Mandate for the Lands of the Former Turkish Empire

New York, June 5, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a statement published in THE TIMES of June 4 President Caleb F. Gates of Robert College, Constantinople, endeavors to prove that there would be "great difficulty in establishing an Armenian State," advocates the preservation of the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and incidentally informs us that the Turks are arming themselves because the French Government made the mistake of landing Armenian troops in Cilicia—as if the Turks were not already armed!

Just before the armistice was granted to Turkey several prominent Americans, whose names are withheld for obvious reasons, submitted to our State Department a memorandum concerning Armenia. The memorandum was prepared by an American missionary who has lived in the heart of Armenia for many years and has studied the Armenian question very intimately. The subjoined extracts from this memorandum may serve to enlighten Dr. Gates and other conscious or unconscious Turcophiles:

"The Turkish Government and its 'interested' friends in the West may put forward the plea that • • • practically there are no Armenians left in Turkish Armenia. The members of this committee feel sure that the allied Governments will not and can under no circumstances take into consideration such Turkish plea, knowing that none of these claims is true. Yet they consider it their duty respectfully to request the Department of State to warn the British, the French, and the Italian Governments against the danger.

"The members of this committee beg to submit that the Armenians deserve, and have the right, to be once for all entirely emancipated from Ottoman domination. They deserve this not as a matter of charity, or because of all the ill-treatments which they have suffered, culminating in the crowning horrors and massacres of 1915-16, but as a matter of justice, for the sake of their own civilization and as constituting a civilizing element in the East; for the services they rendered Christendom since the early invasions of the Turks; for their refusal to accede to the Turkish request for their co-operation against the Entente, and for the part they played during the present war by actual fighting and other sacrifices for the Entente cause, principally for their stubborn resistance against the Turko-German aggressions in the Caucasus after the disorganization of the Russian Army. It may well be said that during the present war no people suffered, in proportion to their numbers, as much as the Armenians did, and certainly none were subjected to as cruel and barbarous a treatment. All of these facts have been duly recognised and the emancipation of the Armenians repeatedly pledged by the Entente. And some leading men of the Entente have frankly admitted that the sufferings and martyrdom of the Armenians since 1878 were mainly due to the western diplomacy of the nineteenth century.

"This committee would respectfully suggest that the territory now to be considered as the future Armenia include all the Armenian provinces in Russia, such as Erivan, Kars, and others, and the Turkish Armenian provinces of Van, Erzerum, Bitlis, Harpoot, Sivas in part, Diarbekir, Adana, and Aleppo in part. It would also suggest that Northern Armenia thus outlined be given a port upon the Black Sea, either at Trebizond or in the vicinity of Trebizond.

"In dealing with the present case and in seeking the remedies therefor, it is respectfully suggested that it is not the present numbers of the nationalities inhabiting the Turkish Empire that should be taken into consideration. The numbers prior to the war should form the basis of the settlement. • • •

"Should the Entente, after complete victory, forget the past and commit the inconceivable mistake of leaving Turkish Armenia and Cilicia in the hands of any Turkish Government whatsoever, it may be sure that it deoms that country to continued ruin and devastation and the population to hopeless misery. While should it do the justice of allotting it to the Armenians and endowing it with a Christian Government, that country would within a short time be restored to the prosperity it enjoyed before the advent of the Turk. The members of this committee beg to submit as their firm conviction, after due consideration, and based upon prolonged experience, that so long as Islam is the State religion of Turkey, so long as the 'sacred' law is the fundamental basis of all her institutions, so long as her monarch claims to be the Caliph and her Government continues to be theocratic, no justice can or will be done to the Christian subjects of that country, and no real reforms can be introduced, notwithstanding any promises which any Turkish statesman may again make to any one."

At the conclusion of his statement, Dr. Gates unwittingly divulges the secret that certain missionaries who opposed a declaration of war by the United States against Turkey were more interested in the fate of Robert College than in the welfare of the Christian population of Armenia and Syria when, he says that Talaat Pasha had promised him "that, as long as there was no actual declaration of war by the United States, the college would be safe."

ARSHAG MAHDESIAN.

NEW WAR MEMORIALS.

In Favor of Breaking Away from the Ancient Models.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this time, when so much attention is centred on the subject of war memorials and our art journals are bristling with warnings and advice to prospective committees, it is natural to remember the most recent design for such purpose—the Arch of Victory at Madison Square. This, we understand, is a strictly temporary monument, but it nevertheless tacitly advocates a type in design. It would be well now to consider if this type is the best that is possible, for even a temporary purpose.

The ranks of artists engaged in matters of design, architects, sculptors, and painters, are broadly separated into two distinct camps defined by conviction and practice. There are those, a very large body, who are almost wholly swayed by the dictates of precedent, denying any place to expression and the present. And there is the other perhaps smaller camp of those who, while acquainted with precedent, only believe in using it to an extent, as one of many elements that are ours wherewith to design and express for ourselves the present, living ideals. Briefly, in other words, there are the creators and the plagiarists, those who have something to say and those who have nothing to say, but insist on graceful antics. They proceed upon a theory that everything worth while has already been done, that nothing remains for us but to copy, to adapt the superficial aspects of works of approved age, leaving their spiritual significance either quite out of consideration or violating it by the adaptation. It is the practice of this theory that has studded our cities with Greek and Roman temples, Italian and French palaces, performing various and sundry domestic duties ad infinitum. And now we have a mutilated Roman arch of imperial triumph doing duty as our monument celebrating the victory of a free democracy over an imperial power.

The design of this temporary arch is based on the assumption that this age knows nothing, cannot learn, must remain stationary in striken adoration of the phantoms of past achievement in art, instead of being stirred to new expression by them as we should be, and as some of us are. But how, may we ask, were these admirable works which now react with such deterrent influence in certain quarters achieved? They were certainly not achieved by brains paralyzed by precedent. Free artists have always exulted in calls on their invention, have grown mighty in striving for ideals. That is their food. It has knit them into giants at times. The stimulus to art growth today is as potent as it ever was, only those who could assimilate the strong diet cannot always come at it. Too often the husks of archaeology are preferred to the kernel of living thought.

Genuine work is not designed by visualising as nearly as possible and old work designed for another purpose and then revamping it to serve a present need. This real war cannot be memorialized by imitation art. It was a deadly, serious thing. Good art is serious. Good artists are serious, devoting lives on bare subsistance for the privilege of exercising their function. "Art is the expression of the essential character of a subject." The subject in this case is the monumental celebration of the triumph of democracy over autocracy—in plain language the proof of the proposition that organized force is not to be endured—that no man or number of men shall enforce their will on the rest of the world without challange and combat, either in arms or art.

Thought, truth, justice, beauty must always ultimately defeat force, error, cruelty, perjury, because men will it so. It is the sense of the world that this is the better way.

This noble creed that America has upheld, and that we have all in some measure suffered for, is not in any way expressed, nor attempted, nor considered, in the temporary structure of three arches hung with disorganized ornaments, the totality of which amounts only to dreary decoration.

Art of the first class, and our permanent war memorial should be of this kind or not at all, is never primarily decorative. It is always primarily expressive. It stamps a fresh impression of character, meaning, beauty. It is an invention, only possible under conditions that demand it, distilled from the sweat of imagination and will, and as such has distinct spiritual value. It is a record, an achievement. A copy, on the other hand, no matter how good, is merely decoration, because its making is no longer guided by the mind demanding expression, but only by the mind seeking resemblance. A decoration is not an expression. It is a second-class work. Its use in the present case is a step backward in art.

The world today is looking to America for help to construct a generously practical theory of life. We can be most helpful by being genuine in our art. This is a really great opportunity. It should enlist in ordered fashion the art energy of the community—whether we are intelligent, free, and honest enough to succeed remains to be proved. The school of precedent has had its chance with the design of the present Arch of Victory—an imitated gesture; it is not genuine.

Let it now be seen to that the present is expressed, that a national war memorial is created.

STIRLING CALDER.

New York, June 2, 1919.

RECONSTRUCTION, 1919.

Appeal of Southern University Men in Behalf of the Colored Population.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reconstruction days are again upon us. Though the term reconstruction brings its sinister memories, a spirit of optimistic altruism prevails as our nation faces its new problem of after-war adjustment.

When the nation at large is busied with its commerce, its economic adjustments, its foreign alliances, and home politics, a group of American university leaders from the centres of education in every Southern State have earnestly voiced their feeling on our vital and peculiar problem of race relations.

With the South virtually in the saddle, may we look for such suppressions, excesses, and sectional discriminations in the new reconstruction era as could fairly be termed the counterpart of the old?

In an open letter to college men from the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, Southern men were the first important group of white Americans adequately to give expression to the worth of the negro's service in the great war, and to voice the debt of the nation for his sacrifices. They, with no uncertain voice, urged upon the South more justice and fair play for the twelve millions of colored citizens. The professors of Southern universities who signed this remarkable document of good-will and co-operation are intellectually and practically the heirs of probably the most remarkable group of educational statesmen that ever wrought miracles for our country. Almost a score of years ago, such names as Walter H. Page, Edwin A. Alderman, Philander P. Claxton, George Foster Peabody, James H. Dillard, and Charles W. Dabney, with others of equal note, were prominent in a campaign for public education at the South, which resulted in a forward movement never surpassed in education.

"In those days there were giants in the land." To their giant achievements in cutting down illiteracy, in increasing school funds by adding some $20,000,000 annually to the revenues of public schools within a period of ten years, and to their liberal spirit, the South owes an untold debt. Though their early work may be almost forgotten in the rapid progress of the South, these devoted workers, once joined in action as the Southern Education Board, now stand foremost in educational and national life. Today they are the Presidents of great universities, the chiefs of Government bureaus, and the directors of powerful funds for uplift work.

There is no university movement in our country today which has more vital significance than this effort for goodwill and fair play undertaken by the Southern University Race Commission. In their message it is stated:

"The worldwide reconstruction that is following in the wake of the war will necessarily affect the South in a peculiar way. Nearly 500,000 negroes have been called into the military service of the country; many thousands more have been drawn from peaceful pursuits into industries born of the war, and several hundred thousand have shifted from the South to the industrial districts of the North. The demobilization of the army and the transition of industry from a war to a peace basis are creating many problems which can be solved only by the efforts of both races. The negro, in adapting himself to the conditions, should have the wise sympathy and generous co-operation of his white neighbors. It is to the interest of these, as well as of the negro himself, that readjustment should proceed with the least possible difficulty and delay.

"On several previous occasions the University Commission for the Study of Race Problems has addressed appeals to the college men of the South for more justice and fair play for the 12,000,000 of our colored citizens. At this time we would appeal especially for a large measure of thoughtfulness and consideration, for the control of careless habits of speech which give needless offense and for the practice of just relations. To seek by all practicable means to cultivate a more tolerant spirit, a more generous sympathy, and a wider degree of co-operation between the elements of both races, to emphasize the best rather than the worst features of inter-racial relations, to accure greater publicity for those whose views are based on reason rather than prejudice—these, we believe, are essential parts of the reconstruction program by which it is hoped to bring into the world a new era of peace and democracy. Because college men are rightly expected to be molders of opinion, the commission earnestly appeals to them to contribute of their talents and energy in bringing this program to its consummation.

SYDNEY D. FRISSELL.

New York, June 2, 1919.

OUTLOOK IN RUMANIA.

Senator Lupu's Promise of a Fair Deal for Jews and Peasants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I often wonder at the "news" about the Jewish question in the new Rumania.

To enlighten your American readers, I will quote here a few words from a speech in Paris by Dr. Nicholas Lupu, a Rumanian Senator, one of my friends who visited this country in order to tell the Jews of Rumanian extraction the truth about the Jewish question in new Rumania. Dr. Lupu is one of the most distinguished Rumanian young statesmen and his sayings are the truth not only for today but for generations to come. So let's follow him:

"Now that the agrarian problem has been solved, the Jewish problem has been solved at the same time. But I would wish more still. I would wish that a friendship unite the Jews and the Rumanian people. In the new Rumania there will be close on a million Jews—a race full of talent and intelligence. And it is necessary that our country should utilize these qualities. It is desirable that Jews should feel love for us, not hatred. I for my part know by experience that in the present crisis Rumania would have gained much if she had not in her past followed an anti-Semitic policy.

"I therefore address myself to the Jews and say to them: 'You will live in a different country from that which you have known. In order to contribute to its prosperity forget the past and give all your powers and good-will to its service.'

"The political organization of the new State, formerly an oligarchy, will rapidly become democratic. By means of just division of wealth, and of all modern education of the masses, the intellectual and material powers of the people will increase and their men of value, the general staff of the nation, will become considerably more numerous. We shall no more see the same names and the same families representing our country. We shall renew our political cadre, which will be recruited from the masses of the people, now the rich and educated.

"The elements of the new Rumanian democracy will come especially from among the Transylvanians, so intelligent and alive; from Bessarabia, and from Bukovina, who are all thirsting for liberty and education. The war which they have waged, as well as the knowledge they have of their value and their deeds, will raise them in their own estimation. As for our peasants, these will be the factors of the new Rumanian democracy. We shall escape from the state of provincialism in which we have too long remained. And, always keeping abreast of the new ideas and problems of the day, we shall always introduce yet higher civilization and greater liberty. In the future you will certainly see young Rumanians, men of the people, visiting your laboratories, your factories, and your workshops. But you also must help us; French, English, Americans, send us your professors, your authors, your men of value, so that they may get to know us and then enlighten us. Send us your merchants, your organizers, and your capital. Do not act as in the past, lending us your money through the medium of boche brokers."

That's what Dr. Lupu tells us. That is the truth. That is how the majority, an absolute majority, of the Greater Rumania feels. Then, knowing this, why provoke again misunderstanding?

JULIUS E. V. JOANOVICI,
Editor America, Rumanian Daily.

Cleveland, June 2, 1919.

BULGARIA'S DEFENSE

A Letter from the Minister at Washington on the Efforts of the Anti-War Party

By STEPHEN PANARETOFF.

Washington, June 5, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his reply, published in THE TIMES of June 1, to Mr. Sugaroff's letter, Professor Carroll N. Brown gives a long quotation from a recently published book, "Greece Before the Conference," by "Polybius." In this quotation it is asserted that "the Bulgarian Nation evinced none of the symptoms of dissent in the matter of joining forces with Germany."

"Polybius," evidently has a short memory, or it suits him to misrepresent facts. The opposition parties in Bulgaria in September, 1915, a few days before Bulgaria entered the war, sought an interview with the ex-King Ferdinand, in which they did some very plain talking. They all expressed themselves against Bulgaria's going into the war on the side of Germany, and the leader of the Agrarian Party, Stamboliski, went even so far as to tell the King that if he should join the Central Powers he would risk his throne and, may be, his head. How the King and Radoslavoff succeeded in overcoming the opposition and dragging the country into an adventurous policy is best told in the following quotations from a statement recently published by the Bulgarian Government. When the mobilization was ordered, the Government gave the reservists to understand that they were called under the colors to defend the neutrality of Bulgaria, which was threatened by the near eventuality of an Austro-German drive through Serbia to Constantinople. To the chiefs of the opposition Radoslavoff said that he had mobilized the army in order to be more ready for a quick action against Turkey, as soon as his negotiations with the Entente should reach an agreement.

Both statements were false and intended to deceive popular opinion. Once the mobilization was effected, "the High Military Command issued a Draconian decree having the force of law, which added to the cases foreseen by the Criminal Code more than twenty cases punishable with death. Some hundreds of soldiers who had refused to obey, and had declared that they did not wish to fight either the Entente or its allies, were mercilessly shot. All the large units were accompanied by courts-martial, which tried cases summarily and executed their sentences without delay. More than 6,000 sentences of death, pronounced and executed during the war, bear witness to the terror that weighed upon the army. The terror to which the rear was subjected was not less relentless." Stamboliski was indicted and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and to many other political opponents of the Government harsh punishments were meted out.

Some one may say, as many Greeks have said: "Why did not the Bulgarians depose Ferdinand, as the Greeks did with Constantine?" The events connected with the deposition of Constantine are so fresh in the minds of people that one is astonished at the presumption of any Greek making such an assertion. It was not the Greek people, nor the Greek Army, nor Venizelos who deposed Constantine, but the English and French fleets and their marines. The Greek people and army did not wish to enter into the war. They remained attached to the person and policy of their King, so much so that even after his deposition the Entente Powers had to use repressive measures in order to force the people and the army to accept the accomplished fact and follow Venizelos. The deposition of King Ferdinand could have been brought about only by a revolution, which might have degenerated into a civil war, for it is not to be presumed that Ferdinand and Radoslavoff were without a certain following among the people and the army. A civil war, with Germans and Austrians on the one side and Turks on the other, with Rumania sitting on the fence, and with Greece under the control of Constantine, would have most assuredly proved the greatest calamity for Bulgaria and would have exposed her to ruin and devastation. The geographical position of the country would have made it impossible for the Entente to offer her any help.

"Polybius" reiterates the usual charge made by Greeks and Serbians against Bulgaria of her aiming at hegemony of the Balkans. I have yet to see any proofs of this charge, although it has been repeated ad nauseam. If there are any concrete facts in support of the charge they should be produced. It is not enough to deal in generalities and say, as "Polybius" does, that Bulgaria must, "abandon her designs upon the rights of other peoples." Upon what people's rights has Bulgaria trampled, or upon what nation's independence and free development has it had any sinister designs? Bulgaria has demanded and demands nothing but what she has a right to claim—a right, not only based upon the principle of nationality and self-determination, but solemnly recognized and sanctioned by official acts of the European powers. Is it a sinister design upon the rights of Greece when Bulgaria claims that the districts of Kukush, Vodeh, Serres, Florina, &c., which Greece appropriated by the treaty of Bucharest in 1913, are peopled, not by Greeks, but by Bulgarians, Turks, Vlakhs, and Albanians, and where the Bulgarians are so predominant that the other nationalities are conversant with the Bulgarian language, which is really the market language in all towns and villages? The Greeks themselves have testified to this fact, for during the second Balkan war they destroyed by fire and sword in the district of Kukush only forty villages and the town of Kukush. In a letter dated March 15, 1915, and addressed to the commander of the Greek Fourth Army Corps, General Bairas, commanding the Sixth Division, incloses a list of thirty-one villages, which are subject to the military circumscription of Serres, and the population of which are stated to be: Bulgarians, 13,022; Greeks, 2,920, and Turks, 1,680.

It is ridiculous to talk of any hegemony of the Balkans by any one of the small Balkan States, when one knows that the interests of the great European powers, especially Austria and Russia, were incompatible with any such hegemony. What these powers wanted was not the hegemony of this or that Balkan State, but their weakness, so that they might keep them under their influence and tutelage. Moreover, Bulgaria has never shown any pretensions to boss the other Balkan States, or any aggressiveness upon their political or territorial rights. From 1878, when she began her political existence, to 1912, when she engaged in war against Turkey, Bulgaria lived peacefully and quietly. In 1885 she was attacked wantonly and without any provocation on her part by Serbia for the purpose of spoliation. It is not Bulgaria that has officially boasted of being "the gendarme" or policeman of the Balkan Peninsula, as Rumania has repeatedly done. It is not Bulgaria but Serbia that has proclaimed herself to be the Piedmont of the Balkans, and it was a Serbian statesman, Garashanin, who years ago told plainly a Bulgarian diplomat that "in the Balkan Peninsula there is no room for two Slav States; either you Bulgarians or we Serbians will have to go under." Neither "Polybius" nor Professor Brown can be ignorant of the Greek "Megalee Eedea" (Great Idea) whose symbol of faith was Greek hegemony in the Near East by the resuscitation of the Byzantine Empire of yore. It was this obsession which has led the Greeks to dub Constantine, the first King of Greece bearing that name, as Constantine XII.

I shall not waste much space in disproving "Polybius's" allegation as to how Bulgarians "understand the government of alien races." Of all the Balkan States, Bulgaria is the only one which has retained a Turkish population of about 600,000, living peacefully and contentedly under its régime. When forty years ago Thessaly was annexed to Greece there were in it at least 25,000 Turks. They have almost all left the country, as the Mohammedans of Crete have done, for they found Greek rule unbearable. From 1878 to 1906 the Greeks in Bulgaria lived unmolested and prosperous. They were allowed freedom of schools and churches, and although they numbered less than 60,000 they were allowed to have four Archbishops. The Government and the people of Bulgaria were not unaware of the fact that in the Greek schools treason and Hellenic propaganda were taught, but no one interfered with them. In 1906, owing to outrages and massacres committed upon the Bulgarian population of Macedonia by Greek andartes, or bandits, popular feeling, especially among the Macedonian refugees in Bulgaria, ran so high that in some of the towns along the Black Sea, in which the population was chiefly Greek, attacks were made upon it, and the town of Anchialo was partially destroyed by the mob. These excesses were strongly condemned by the press and all intelligent Bulgarians, and since then no persecution of the Greeks in Bulgaria has been attempted.

The Jews enjoy in Bulgaria the greatest liberty and are treated as Bulgarian citizens, with equal political and civil rights which are denied to them in other countries. The Armenians during the massacres of 1906 in Constantinople and elsewhere, found a refuge of safety in Bulgaria, which was denied to them by Rumania and Greece. Although they form a small part of the population they are free to have their own schools and churches and manage their own communal affairs under the guidance of a Bishop of their own. No people living in Bulgaria are subjected to any disability, political or civil, on account of their race or religion. These are well-known facts, which it may suit the purpose of a Greek "Polybius" to ignore or conceal; but ignorance of them on the part of an American professor, who professes to talk of Balkan affairs with some authority, is certainly inexcusable.

STEPHEN PANARETOFF,
Bulgarian Minister.

FORGOTTEN IRISHMEN.

Those Who Want Neither Home Rule Nor Independence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder whether the people of the United States ever give a thought to the Irish people who do not desire home rule or any separation whatever from the British Empire. Every newspaper that attempts to discuss the "Irish question" assumes that there are only two sides, one composing the Irish people and the other the English, and they always assume or give the impression that Ireland is unanimous for "home rule" and that for some selfish reason England refuses to grant it.

As no doubt you are aware, the greatest stumbling-block in the road to home rule is the Protestant or Unionist Party from the northeast. These people form the most progressive and modern element. In the northeastern part of Ireland are to be found splendid factories and shipbuilding yards, and many other remunerative industries as well as progressive and businesslike people, whose only desire is to be left as they are, to go on with their business and continue progressing. They do not desire their industries, built up by hard work and enterprise, to be placed under a section of the populace, whether it be the majority or not, that so far have not shown they are capable of doing much to build up their country and make it flourish.

Any one who has ever been to Ireland and traveled from north to south, and from east to west, must admit that around Belfast and through the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, and a part of Tyrone they found a different country. There they found the people interested in their business and working hard to build up larger and better industry; there they found people living in comparative comfort and prosperity and thoroughly satisfied. These people are governed by the same laws as their brothers to the south and west.

Everybody is now of the opinion, especially the friends of the premature Irish Republic, that all peoples should determine their own destiny, and I heartily agree. Therefore I say the people of Ulster have a right to say how they shall be governed. Ulster has prospered under the British Empire, and Ulster believes no power can force her people to submit to be governed by a people who have little in common with her, especially a people who have demonstrated by the lack of progress in their part of the country their inability to go forward and make Ireland the prosperous country it should be.

AN IRISHMAN.

New York, June 2, 1919.

NEW SHIPS FOR OLD

Career and Fortune of a Son of Charles W. Morse Built Out of a Beached and Abandoned Hulk

By RUPERT HUGHES

A certain interest attaches to the story which follows because it deals with the career of a son of Charles W. Morse and has as background the spectacular history of that enterprising financier. Mr. Hughes has treated the enterprise of the younger Morse with an eye to its literary value as an example of American hustle.

THE man who says he has never had a chance is missing one while he says it. The man who says he has no chance now is turning his eyes away from his opportunity to scowl at his liver.

It takes energy and time to register a complaint, and the wear and tear of a growl are far greater than of a hurrah.

Engineers know that putting on the brakes injures the wheels and the engine more than any other strain.

A man told me the other day that undertakers who use motor cars in cities charge very high prices because slow speed is expensive and frequent stopping strips the gears. It is good economy to run on high.

So much by way of text.

A few years ago a wrecked passenger steamer lay on a beach where she had been run aground. Her owners salvaged her engines and whatever else they could and left the hull to rot. Nothing more depressing could be imagined as the sand slowly sucked in the empty shell and the waves insulted it with buffet and kick.

Hundreds of people saw the wreck, and if they thought about it at all they thought of it as only another proof of the futility of human endeavor. But one young man who saw it studied it with hope. He came to the conclusion that there was life in the old thing yet.

He examined the hull and found the timbers sturdy. The sea had found them so, for it had pounded at them in vain a year or more.

The young man knew a lot about ships and he saw a chance to do two excellent things—reclaim an abandoned vessel and make a pile of money.

And it would be hard to imagine a prettier or more practical way to make money than to restore a wrecked ship to the sea.

He found out who owned the ship, for somebody usually owns the junk of the world, the neglected farms where oil wells lurk, the unexplored mountains aching with gold, the vacant city lots, the priceless old masters, supposed to be chromos.

The owners of this derelict restrained their laughter when the young man called on them and graciously offered to relinquish their claim to the hull for the bagatelle of $45,000. To put engines into her and passenger quarters would have been too expensive, but the young man calculated that she could be turned into a freighter with sails for about $15,000 more.

He had two other valuable assets besides his knowledge of ships and his imagination—he had some money in the bank and he knew where he could borrow more. In modern business the ability to borrow money is in itself a kind of genius, and one that is usually based on achievement.

This young man gathered together his own money and the money of other people and succeeded in getting the hull off the beach and floated to a drydock. He renovated her, and stepped in enough timber to make her a six-masted schooner.

It cost him about $60,000 all told to break out his new sails on this redeemed vessel, but he did not get a chance to ply her, for a syndicate came along and offered him $120,000 for her as she stood. Being a modest young man, he contented himself with a paltry 100 per cent. profit.

The schooner took a cargo to Russia and on her first trip earned a gross of nearly $100,000. She did big work during the war, and since neither submarines nor storms got her, she is still going about her business.

The young man did not permit himself to be discouraged by the loss of his treasure trove, nor did he retire to a modest life of meditation on the proceeds. He looked for further opportunities.

In the meanwhile the war had broken out in Europe and there was a hurry call for ships, ships of any sort in any number. Scouring the horizon, he learned of a pair of boats that had lain at anchor in Halifax Harbor for more than two years. He arranged the purchase of these for $110,000, put $30,000 into their improvement, and sold them for large money. He cheated nobody in the transaction, for the two of them earned over $200,000 on their first voyage in their new clothes.

He bought eight other ships out of the Great Lakes, paying for them at the rate of from $175,000 to $500,000, and each of them paid for itself on the first voyage. Freight prices were amazing. A dollar a cubic foot. It cost a thousand dollars to ship an automobile and still the cry was for ships. The young man went in for this big game, and it would be hard to compute how many thousands of soldiers and hungry women and children owed their supplies to his scouting ability.

Then America entered the war and the cry arose that this country, this prodigal son of a country, must come home to the sea and begin building ships of its own. The young man decided that he could serve his country best by turning his experience and his genius to supplying this desperate need and also laying a more permanent foundation for the future after the war.

He resolved to begin a shipyard from the ground up. The first desideratum was a cheap piece of ground, and cheapness meant more than a low price. He selected Alexandria, Va., as the best place and there established with amazing speed a model shipyard, of which at the age of 32 he is Vice President and General Manager.

Back in the Colonial days, when the Potomac had not heard of the ready-made City of Washington, it rolled past Alexandria. This was an important port when George Washington was a young man and his friend, Lord Fairfax, lived there. But Alexandria had long since ceased to have maritime significance.

About 1910 steps were taken to reclaim from the river a tract of ground, and the doleful flat appealed to the young man who had founded his fortune in an American hull. Here he established himself, and the President of the United States drove the first rivet in the keel of his first ship. And now that the war is over and American ambition is alive again to build up a merchant marine worthy of its traditions and its needs, the future of this young man is as interesting as his past.

Thirty-two years ago he was born in Brooklyn and named Benjamin, which means "son of the right hand," and he has been a right hand to his father, Charles W. Morse, who has had one of the most picturesque careers in the history of American finance, and who is now once more an important magnate after an avalanche of bankruptcy and obloquy that would have ended in ruin the career of almost any other man.

Benjamin W. Morse has overcome not only the tremendous handicap of being the son of a wealthy and indomitable father, but also that of being a university graduate. His boyhood days were spent at the ancestral house in Bath, Me., whose wooden ships have long crowded the ports of the seven seas. His father's sister, Jennie R. Morse, took charge of his early years and she shared the family trait of indefatigable industry; for instance, she took up the study of Greek after she was fifty years old.

Ben Morse went to the Bath High School. During his vacations he worked for a steamboat company that ran two side-wheelers between the Kennebec River ports and Boston. The boy's office hours would turn the labor unionist of today into a Bolshevik, for he began the day's work at 4 or 5 A. M. and ended it at 6 P. M. when the boats left the dock. But fourteen hours a day was none too much for one who was willing to make it twenty-four when it was worth while.

Son of a rich man though he was, he handled freight and baggage, sold tickets, checked trunks and did whatever else came his way.

He began his college course at Bowdoin, but a year later moved on to Harvard. After three years his diploma was withheld because of his failure to meet the necessary standard in Latin composition. He might well have spared himself this luxury, especially as he had taken unto himself a wife at Commencement time, but he went back to Harvard, and devoted a ferocious period of forty-eight consecutive hours to the consumption of Latin grammar and black coffee, passed an examination and won his B. A.

He went at once to Baltimore this letter "B" is getting on my nerves where he entered business as partner in an artificial ice plant. This failed to satisfy his ambition, and he gave it up for a job in New York as a freight checker at $2 a day, on the Troy Line.

He did not seek to increase his income or his leisure by getting up a strike for larger money and shorter days, nor did he wait for opportunity to come along and ring his doorbell. He went forth to hunt the big chances where they grew.

And he was willing to take chances. He devoted himself to that form of chasing rainbows known as ship brokerage. There were pots of gold at the ends of some of these rainbows, but it was not easy to tell in advance at which end, and most of the rainbows were entirely potless. But Mr. Morse, the freight checker, found out where there were cargoes looking for spaces and where there were spaces looking for cargoes, and when he could bring the two together he made money for all concerned. He also arranged what meetings he could between people who had ships to sell and people who were willing to buy.

Sometimes he spent months in transactions that did not transact, and he had only his exercise for his reward; but when he succeeded he left an impression that his motto was "tireless zeal and the square deal."

When the Germans declared war on a panic-stricken civilization and Europe sent up rockets from every port, young Morse loaded horses and hay in steamers. He cast about also for steamers to load them on.

It was then that he found the abandoned hull whose story served as a prelude to this sketch. He bought many ships and sold them, and provided many a desperate shipper with a carrier for the merchandise that Europe was desperate for. Rainbow chasing became an exact science then. Still it did not satisfy him to buy and sell other people's ships and holds. He wanted to make ships. He joined his father and his younger brother in a plant at Noank, Conn., for building wooden ships. His brother is now at the head of that plant.

But B. W. felt the call of steel, and when a friend of his from Virginia suggested that the lazy old Potomac River might be wakened up, his interest was at once enlisted.

After the preliminary of securing his father's approval and the promise of local backing, he went to work to look for a site. He studied the Potomac with a telescope and almost with a microscope.

He explored the banks from a launch, from a rowboat, and on foot. At length he selected a plot of fifty acres of bottomland, which had laid under water until a few years before. To strengthen this ground for his purposes it was necessary to brace it with steel and concrete piles from 20 to 35 feet in length. So many of these were driven into the ground that, laid end to end, they would have made a road twenty-five miles long.

Three hundred and ninety-one days after the first piles were driven in the first ship was launched. It would have been "sawed off" long before if the Government had not changed the specifications so often, the final change—the enlargement of the hatches, so that railroad locomotives could be lowered entire into the hold—requiring the redrafting and rebuilding of a large part of the hull. Even this delay was mitigated, for B. W. proceeded with other portions of the work, so that when the Gunston Hall was launched she was 80 per cent. completed, needing only the installation of her waiting engines and furniture.

Before any work was begun in the shipyard he paid due tribute to the modern god of system: he made every possible exorcism of those devils of waste now known as lost motions.

He and his lieutenants, Higgins and Rupert Much, and others worked night after night in his hotel room over blueprints spread out on the bed. They cut out little papers to represent buildings and ways, railroad tracks and cranes, and shifted them about to secure the ideal arrangement, so that the least possible ground should be covered by all material in its travels.

When at last the battle map was ready it was followed to the dot and no changes were found necessary. Five miles of railroad tracks were laid out so that the material should pass in a straight line from the incoming cars through the immense fabricating shop to the "farm," where the plates, angles, and other parts of the ship's anatomy would wait till the great tower cranes should call for them, lift them, and carry them to the exact point along the fitting-out dock, which is a thousand feet long.

Crowded conditions and chaos which insure inefficiency, duplication of effort, and mistakes were thus avoided.

The ways for the ships were built of concrete, sloping down to a basin, especially dredged in the Potomac.

The construction of the plant cost $3,000,000, but it took only eighty-five days to complete. The construction of ships did not, however, wait upon the perfection of the plant. While the three-story administration building was going up with its latest wrinkles in labor and time saving in the handling of payrolls, cost keeping, and general management, hotel rooms and shacks served for offices.

While the huge fabrication plant was growing, a garage was hired to serve as a mold loft.

The keel plate of the first ship was laid long before the fabrication building was finished or its machinery installed—gigantic machines they are, too, that handle steel like silk. The plate-bending machine alone cost $45,000, and it bends thick plates like jelly rolls. Other machines play manicure with them and trim them, bevel them, punch holes in them.

Ingenious tables with rolling wheels for tops enable the workmen to move the plates about as a woman feeds cloth into her sewing machine.

While these titanic devices were arriving and being set up on their foundations the long first plates of the first ship were laid out, and President Wilson, on a famous day, came down, took a few lessons in handling the riveting gun, and drove the first rivet. Mrs. Wilson named the ship Gunston Hall, after the old homestead near at hand where George Mason had lived; George Mason, the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights.

A thousand men worked night and day on the plant and finished it in eighty-five working days. At the same time the Gunston Hall was going forward and ways for other ships were being completed, so that when the Gunston Hall slid down into the water she left four other ships in various stages of completion and plans laid for the launching of those and others at the rate of one a month.

It was necessary to teach the shipbuilders their trade as they went along, for the art had so dwindled away in this country that it was known to very few. Mechanics of every sort were welcomed and instructed as they drew their pay. It was liberal pay and there has been no diminution of energy since the armistice. In fact, new men are being hired at the rate of about a hundred a day, mainly from the demobilising regiments.

The plant of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation cost about $8,000,000. The corporation is rated at $25,000,000 now.

It is such a perfect piece of construction that several new plants have copied its lines, and Charles M. Schwab, the Director General of the United States Shipping Board, motored down from Washington with a party of executives from Bethlehem to show them what he called "a model shipyard."

The ships that are sliding into the river and thence into the sea are freighters of 9,400 tons capacity, and they will play a big part in the vital problem of establishing a new mercantile marine to redeem the lost glories of American shipyards.

B. W. is not only an executive of large outlook and foresight, but he is as well a careful watcher of details.

Men in the navy know what "a happy ship" is, and how much it depends on the Captain. B. W. has created and kept up a happy shipyard.

His workmen have realized that he worked longer and harder than they, that he had no office hours, but ran himself on both day and night shifts. He takes good care of his men, too. During the influenza plague extraordinary efforts were made in defense of the workmen.

B. W. rewards loyalty with praise. When one of the tower cranes went wrong, the electrician worked thirty hours to set it right. B. W. called upon him and gave him a badge of honor for his devotion. He wanders about the yards giving and accepting suggestions.

He is generous with approval and modest about his own share in this tremendous accomplishment.

I was privileged to be one of the guests at the launching of the Gunston Hall. President and Mrs. Wilson had just returned from Europe for a few days, and the parade, in which the President marched on foot, prevented his being present at the ceremonial marriage of the ship with the sea.

The champagne bottle was swung and smashed by Mrs. B. W., as sponsor, and her two children "assisted" at the festivity.

After the great monster slid down the chute into the river there was a banquet. A thousand people were fed.

There were speeches, of course, and most of them were laudations of the thirty-two-year-old young man who had brought the enterprise from below the ground up. His father's eyes were filled with tears of pride.

When B. W. was called on to respond to the tributes, his speech was a modest disclaimer of the power and the glory and a catalogue of the men who had "done all the work." The specific praise he gave to each and the cordiality of his gratitude explained why his men are loyal to him and through him to the work.

He has done great things in small years, has done them honorably and with superb imagination and resolution. His career, already amazing, would seem to be just in its forenoon.

When he was a high school boy he worked fourteen hours a day during his vacations. He saw a fortune in what was to others a wrecked and war-battered hulk, abandoned on a beach. On a dreary flat on the shipless Potomac his vision decreed a twenty-five-million-dollar incubator for ships, and his determination carried it through.

All this and only thirty-two of his threescore years and ten are gone.

It is a fine thing to have succeeded at all in this workaday world. It is a finer thing to have achieved a success that stands as an encouragement to worthy ambition in others.

While others were whining about lack of opportunities, he was finding them everywhere. There is something poetic, almost epic, in such a life-story.

LANGUAGE AND MINE ACCIDENTS.

INABILITY to read and understand English places the foreign born in danger of his life. In his last monthly statement of mine fatalities by Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, he shows that the rate of accidents among the non-English speaking miners is not only greater in all the great mining districts of the country, but the increased ratio is uniform in all districts. This seems to prove that the inability to read warning signs, to comprehend fully the company's instructions, and to understand their foreman, places an additional hazard upon the foreign born.

In the Pennsylvania anthracite mines, 43 per cent. of the employes are English speaking and this number is charged with only 28.8 per cent. of the fatalities, whereas the other 56 per cent. sustained 71 per cent. of the fatalities. This is a comparative ratio of 669 to 1,268 against the non-English speaking.

In the Pennsylvania bituminous mines the ratio is 771 to 1,123, and in the West Virginia districts, 790 to 1,424.

TWO FAULTS OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS

Some Are Too Diffident, Some Overconfident, and the Latter Class, Described as a Nuisance, Is the Worse

THERE has been time enough, since the armistice was signed, to discover whether the general tendency among women in business was to leave the working world and go back home. And, if the testimony of those who are leaders in handling the employment situation amounts to anything, the conclusion has been reached that the majority of these women are remaining either in the positions they held during the war or in others.

Miss Eugenia Wallace, vocational adviser and head of the Employment Department of the Central Y. W. C. A., has an opportunity to study this situation. It is her opinion that women are in business to stay and to grow and to become daily more efficient so their employers will give them the recognition they deserve. During the war, when women were flocking into industry from all directions, Miss Wallace hired women at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. There she had ample opportunity to observe their point of view and to take notes upon their worth. All her deductions are based upon existing facts.

Just now the opportunities for women in business are as good or better than they ever have been, that is, for *trained* women. The training is necessary, however, and not only the prescribed training of a special course in something but training that comes of application. The college woman starting out upon a business career has so much advantage over her less educated sister not entirely because of the "book learning" she has absorbed but because of the knowledge of how to mingle with others, to conduct affairs with them and still to retain her own personality. The biggest thing that the older women and those young ones not trained in the ways of business have to realize is that their natural womanly sensitiveness must be put away forever in the bureau drawer and that they must cultivate the feeling of impersonality. They need these traits in business and, gradually, they are taking them there.

Before the war it was generally the case that the women who had of stern necessity to earn their livings, did so, and they only. Of course there were women working professionally who were doing it merely from love, but speaking of the strictly business position there was no wild rush of applicants who could otherwise find their support. It needed a great emergency to wake them up to business expression, but now they have tasted of the satisfaction of that urge.

The trained clerical worker or social worker or the worker in any other field of woman's endeavor can just now find a position with little or no difficulty. The demand is great and the supply not overabundant. Those fortunate women who started out in business ten years ago with a serious purpose and a real intention of becoming experts at their work are now in a position to demand larger salaries and positions of more importance. But they are a limited class, after all. They can afford to have their ranks augmented, and at once, by those who are seriously preparing to work up into higher positions.

There are many difficulties to be faced in the development of the modern business woman. They arise both from her own conception of the work before her and from the attitude of her employer. She is really a pioneer, and she must expect to have to break down some barriers in the minds of the business man. They exist because in some cases the work of women has demanded criticism, and in other cases because the business man has been more or less skeptical about the actual existence of feminine abilities. And, while there is fault on both sides, there is also a recognizable tendency to conceal a few points and do better the next time.

Women suffer greatly from two salient deficiencies, as pointed out by Miss Wallace. They are either inclined to be overcome with a deep feeling of fear, or they are too positive and assured about the points which they do not fully understand. To the first class belong those women who are afraid to attempt anything new. They imagine the dire evils that might overcome them if they failed.

"Why," Miss Wallace said, "some women keep addressing envelopes all their lives because they are afraid that if they undertook more responsible duties they might make a mistake." Then, to the other class belong those who are overconfident of their abilities. They are a menace to the whole woman-in-business situation and they need to find balance through experience. They are a nuisance and the men are the first to discover the fact.

As long as women are confined to the clerical labors of a business they are endlessly confronted with some such argument as this: "Your department costs a great deal but brings in nothing. We cannot afford to add to the expenses." This is always the cry in a non-productive position, be the incumbent man or woman, and it demonstrates the fact that women must reach out, through briars if need be, toward positions which are more lucrative because they bring more business in to the firm.

Again, women should enter business for themselves. It need not be a large and pretentious business, but it must have a new angle and, naturally, a demand for the product offered. Women should, more and more, produce service for women. Busy women need services that they cannot obtain and the field will accommodate more workers than those who have already taken advantage of the opportunity.

Miss Wallace brought out with a great deal of force the need for women to apply more originality to the development of their business positions in life. They are too prone to follow the track that has already been laid down. They are too afraid to branch out in any new direction, taking certain chances, with the possibility of proving that they are right, and of increasing their value because they have discovered something new.

The woman over 40 who is now entering business for the first time in her life is a big problem to the employment managers and agencies. In most cases she is doing this because of actual necessity rather than from any desire to become a working factor in life. Sometimes her income, plentiful before the war, has diminished. Sometimes she had just enough to scratch along on before living became so much more expensive. Sometimes the war has taken from her her sole means of support. In most instances these women have no training along any practical and accepted business lines, and because of their total lack of experience, they do not realize their shortcoming. They say, "Well, I could be any sort of an executive. I have managed the Red Cross branch in our church." Little do they realize that in order to be an executive in business they must know something about that business.

When the women in this class are prepared to start in at a beginner's wage and when they prepare in themselves an open-minded point of view, they can be placed sometimes in social work where there are real opportunities for advancement. However, there is often a long trail of education to be accomplished before they can even conceive the situation before them, and there are so few places where they can acquire the education without actual hard knocks.

The stenography and filing courses are really for the younger girls who can be trained to fall in line with the business qualifications of a modern office. An older woman brings with her too much of a preconceived standard, and she is rarely successful if she approaches business in this manner.

The National Association of Business and Professional Women is planning a convention to be held in St. Louis next July. There they will take up the question of employment as related to women in every line of work, and it is their plan to include in their future work all over the country educational and research work in this direction.

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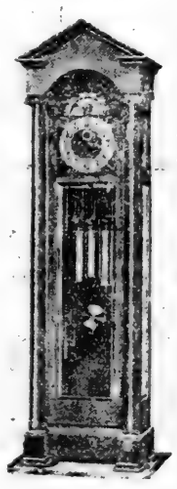
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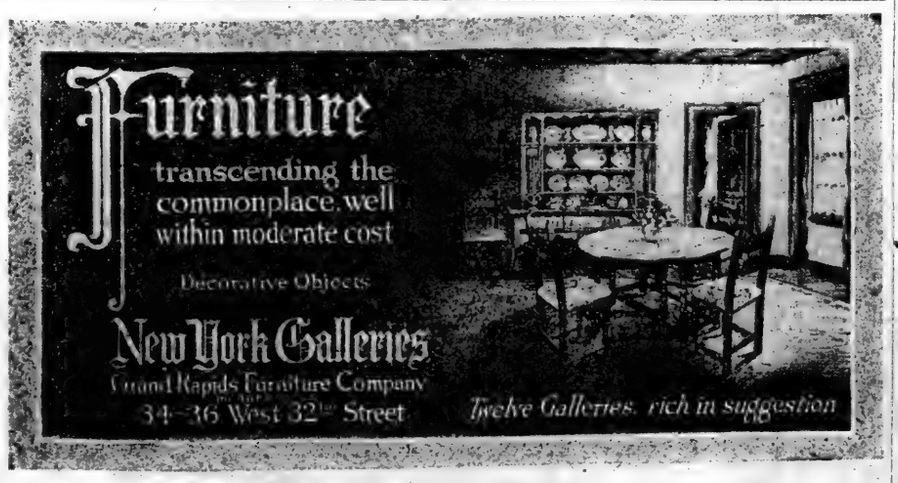
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NOTES ON CURRENT ART

No doubt it is natural that the Drummond collection should go to London to be dispersed by auction on June 27, but it would have been extremely interesting to follow its auction room fate in this country. The Barbizon pictures are so fine in quality that their dispersal will be a fair test of the consideration in which the school is held at the present time. The Daubigny, for example, "The Return of the Flock," is a painting that has been coveted by the French Government to represent the artist's latest period, as the exquisite "Springtime" of the Louvre represents his middle years. It was painted the year before his death, at a time when he was suffering grievously from rheumatism and his hands were so crippled that he had, he said, to think twice before he laid on any color. His work under these circumstances, however, was kept up to his standard, and the beautiful evening landscape that was in the Secretan collection before Sir George Drummond bought it does full justice to the painter's distinguished talent.

Another very beautiful picture is the "Girl with Goats," by Matthew Maris, whose sensitive yet sturdy art is more ardently appreciated in Canada than in the United States.

Among the old masters is a half-length portrait of a man by Frans Hals, painted in 1648, probably a portrait of Joseph Coymans.

Pictures of Ships.

At the Kennedy Galleries is a collection of early naval prints that have much interest for students of American history. There is, of course, adequate commemoration of the action between the Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard, and there are a large number of prints given to the various episodes of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake and the Shannon having the star parts. A lithograph in colors by S. Walters from a sketch by Captain William Skiddy shows the capture of the United States frigate President by a British squadron in January, 1815, and later in the century come the burning of the Missouri at Gibraltar, 1843; the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsarge, June 19, 1864, and the destruction of the Harvey Birch by the Confederate war sloop Nashville.

There is a fine group of aquatints in colors of British naval battles, the latest showing the British armored squadron at Brest, 1865, and another group shows various American and British sailing vessels, including an original water color drawing by the talented Hill of a British warship off Dover.

Seaports, yachts, early steamboats and whaling vessels are other sections of the exhibition. The whale boats particularly yield picturesque episodes. Here are shown the methods of hunting the right whale or black whale of the Atlantic Ocean and Bering Straits, and the larger-headed Greenland right whale; also the sperm whale of the South Sea.

The entire collection has to do with types of vessels that seem already as obsolete as the pirate ship of Captain Kidd. The next generation will expect to see included in any representative exhibition the submarine and the hydroplane.

Engineering and Aesthetic.

Frank Weitenkampf, in a recent number of The Architectural Record, has compiled a list of books and articles that have to do with the aesthetic side of engineering, hoping thus to encourage discriminating co-operation between architect and engineer. Many of the books listed have been personally examined by Mr. Weitenkampf, who gives synopses of their contents and occasional helpful or significant quotations. Finally, he sums up the case in the following clear comment:

"In any art the artist must understand the materials and tools with which he works. He must recognize and respect their limits, and appreciate and utilize their possibilities. That's why the sculptor adapts his clay model to the material (granite, marble, bronze) in which the statue is to be reproduced eventually. That's why woods of different degrees of hardness produced changes in woodcarving design in English furniture. Can architecture get away from this universal rule? These matters of structure and material are basic, of course, as appears sufficiently clear from even the short summaries given of some of the writings listed. It is the misapplication of certain ideals in design to structures to which they were not suited that may have helped to retard a better understanding of present-day problems in the proper outer presentation of engineering structures. The architect, it would seem, has already lost the game if he tackles his job as one which implies covering up by a beautiful shell a structure that is ugly. It is only by discovering whatever there is of dignity and beauty in an engineering structure, and insisting on its salient and structural characteristics, that the finest success has been or can be achieved.

"One thinks here of the always pleasing old East River Bridge, New York, in its simple, straightforward presentation of the technical problem before the engineer. Or of the Woolworth Building, also in New York, which finds its success not because of its Gothic character per se, but because it accentuates those perpendicular lines of steel-structural strength which most skyscraper architects had fearfully tried to suppress by the emphasis of horizontals."

A Memorial to Heroes of the Revolution.

The New Hampshire Bay in the Cloister of the Colonies was dedicated as the great feature of the celebration of Memorial Day at Valley Forge. The bay is the gift of Arthur Emmons Pearson of West Newton, Mass., a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The inscription in the structural stone is as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen.
In tribute to the Loyalty and the Sacrifice of the Troops of the Province of New Hampshire in the Continental Army during the Winter Encampment of 1777-1778.
In grateful recognition of the Devotion and the Service of the Sons and Daughters of the Province,
who contributed by word or act toward the establishment of American independence,
and in Loving Memory of
Amos Pearson, John Benjamin, Ensign Joshua Barton, Lieutenant Jonathan Derby, and David Greenleaf, Soldiers of the Revolutionary Forces
this bay is erected by
Arthur Emmons Pearson.
1915.
Nil Desperandum Christo Duce."

The bay is built of Holmesburg granite and Indiana limestone. In the marble floor is a brass representation of the Colonial seal, and the State arms are carved in the ceiling and are properly colored. The Cloister of the Colonies is a unique memorial of patriotism, and is connected with the Washington Memorial Chapel, happily called the American Westminster.

The service was conducted by the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, D. D., founder and rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel. The bay was formally presented by the donor, Arthur Emmons Pearson, in an able address, and was accepted by the Right Rev. Thomas J. Garland, S. T. D., Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, who dedicated the bay. The State of New Hampshire was represented by the Hon. Hobart Pillsbury, Deputy Secretary of State. He gratefully expressed the appreciation of the Commonwealth for the honor shown it and its heroes by Mr. Pearson in the gift of this great memorial. The orator of the day was the Rev. Samuel Atkins Eliot, D. D., of Boston, Mass. In his oration Dr. Eliot paid a glowing tribute to the heroic men of New Hampshire, who formed a part of the noble army of Washington, endured the sufferings at Valley Forge and won freedom for America.

New Course in the Yale Art School.

The Yale Art School announces a new course in fine arts history and criticism leading to the degree of M. A., for undergraduate seniors and graduate school first year men. The course is offered in response to an increasing interest in this subject and a growing demand for higher instruction in art. It will develop as a historical and philosophical survey of art in its relation to human affairs, with a consideration of the fine arts as a reflection of the life of the times throughout the principal historical periods. The purpose of the course is to give instruction to those who intend to specialize as critics, collectors, or art museum experts, as well as to those who desire a general knowledge of the subject. The normal period of resident study is two years. The work, however, is so co-ordinated with the work of Yale College and the School of the Fine Arts that the studies of the first year of this course may be anticipated by candidates for a bachelor's degree.

The departmental faculty will be composed of the following instructors and professors: Henry Davenport, B. A., A. D. G. F., instructor in the History of Art, acting chairman; William Sergeant Kendall, M. A., N. A., professor of painting; Everett Victor Meeks, B. F. A., M. A., A. D. G. F., professor of architecture; Edwin Cassius Taylor, B. F. A., M. A., professor of drawing. Franklin Jaspar Walls, B. F. A., instructor in architecture. There will be special lecturers, whose names will be duly announced.

Sargent's Picture at the Royal Academy.

Sir Claude Phillips in his article on the Royal Academy in The London Daily Telegraph gives the following account of Sargent's war picture which has aroused the greatest interest among critics and public:

"Were it not that Mr. J. S. Sargent makes a memorable display—one, indeed, by which this year's Academy will be remembered—the exhibition could not fairly be said to rise above the level of recent years. The place of honor in Gallery III. is most justly accorded to his vast frieze-like composition, "Gassed," (No. 120, lent by the Imperial War Museum.) In the tender light of waning day, fast turning from rose to silver under the pale beams of the newly-risen moon, the terrible scene is wholly enveloped. The artist, deeply moved by the tragic significance of what he saw, has spared us as much as possible the physical horrors of the moment. Strewn over the whole foreground lie, so thick that the surface is completely covered, the dead and the dying, their bodies still retaining something of the flexibility of life. But athwart the middle distance moves, with steps halting and uncertain, a frieze-like procession of the gassed, their eyes bandaged, their hands seeking for the supporting shoulder of the comrade. Another sad procession of the same order advances from the depths of the picture to the front. Of singular beauty and singular expressiveness is this halting, broken rhythm marked in the timid advance of the shattered band which but an hour before marched out in all the elastic gayety of youth and self-confidence. Far away in the background, under the last rays of the sun, a football match is going on! Reticent as the artist has been in the expression of supreme tragedy—perhaps, indeed, on account of this very reticence—he attains to a height of pathos such as has not been reached as yet in any war picture. True, the subject is in itself unutterably, almost intolerably, pathetic; but the painter adds to its poignancy by the subtle expression of his own intense sympathy. On one point only do we join issue with Mr. Sargent. It is understood that he actually saw the football match going on much as he has depicted it, and that he was much moved by the dramatic contrast which it afforded to the rest. If he had painted the scene with a cruder, a more terrible realism—just as it presented itself to him—then this football match might properly have had its place in the scheme. But he has aimed at a higher, a less literal truth; he has, attenuating mere physical horror, spiritualized his subject so that its scope becomes wider, and the impression that it creates deeper, more permanent. Under these altered conditions the representation of the match, unobtrusive as it is, makes a jarring and altogether unpleasant impression. We cannot help wishing that Mr. Sargent may be induced to modify this, pictorially, not very important section of his composition. We will not say that "Gassed" is a great monumental decoration, in the sense that Puvis de Chavannes's canvases in the Museum of Amiens, and his "Youth of Ste. Geneviève" in the Panthéon, are such decorations. The visual impression made by the tender sunset-moonrise tonality of the whole is delicately harmonious, rather than intense. But if we have not here a monumental decoration of the highest class, we have assuredly a very noble and most pathetic picture—the greatest, on the whole, that Mr. Sargent has shown in England.

AMERICAN BULWARKS AGAINST UNREST

By WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

In the hands of the anarchist who killed himself in wrecking the Washington home of Attorney General Palmer last week was a circular from which this is an excerpt:

"There will have to be bloodshed; we will not dodge; there will have to be murder; we will kill, because it is necessary; there will have to be destruction, we will destroy to rid the world of your tyrannical institutions. We are ready to do anything and everything to suppress the capitalist class; just as you are doing anything and everything to suppress the proletarian revolution."

In other words, Bolshevism is among us. It does no good to wonder at or vigorously condemn it in words. The problem is the practical one of getting rid of the foreign-born monstrocity.

Obviously, in the first place, the thing was not born out of nothing. There must be some reason for the wave of unrest, both political and economic, that is spreading among a discontented element over the world, and of which Bolshevism is the extreme form.

Organized government in Russia, Hungary, and in Yucatan has already been overthrown. Strikes in every branch of industry are a symptom. The laboring people, or at least the agitators among them, are convinced that they have not had a square deal in the economic world in regard to wages, hours, and living conditions. Political radicals are attempting to persuade them that their wrongs may be righted by a political upheaval.

The Socialist vote in America has grown within a few years. The I. W. W., the anarchist, the Bolshevist, and the parlor Socialist are making the most of this period of transition. They have succeeded in getting hold of a large proportion of our foreign-born population. Criticisms of our democratic form of government and its ideals, which twenty years ago would have been considered blasphemy, are published broadcast. The Government of the people in which all the people have an equal voice, the Government for the formation of which our ancestors died, the Government representing equality of political rights, is being endangered by radical, and mostly unnaturalized agitators. The propaganda, together with the causes of unrest upon which the propaganda breeds, cannot be treated too lightly. The facts must be faced if we would prevent our government from being enmeshed in so much radicalism that it will represent, not Americans, but a special class.

Several things need to be done, and done quickly. We must deal with the radical agitator; and we must recognize that the power of organized labor is based upon economic conditions alone and is non-political. Closer co-operation between capital and labor is essential. The wage question must be stabilized as well as the hours of labor.

The radical agitator must be handled without gloves if order is to prevail. Provisions in our Constitution for a free press and a free speech are being stretched to give a license for attacking organized government. The immigrant laws should be made more stringent and should be more strictly enforced, and the powers of deportation should be brought more frequently into use.

Organized labor must be recognized when its complaints are based upon economic conditions and are entirely non-political. The touchstone of determination as to whether a labor organization or a labor movement is worthy of American consideration is: Does it work within the lines of our established Government, for betterment, by law or agreement with capital, or does it advocate the subversion of government and attack the principles of democracy?

There must be a closer co-operation between capital and labor. Labor, the producer, is entitled to and should receive a living wage to be earned in hours short enough to secure some home life and the constitutional right to the pursuit of happiness. The old idea that a dollar and a half a day is enough for a man who works with his hands is past. Most of the labor troubles today are due to a misunderstanding or an inability to agree as to a just division of these profits. The intelligent manufacturer recognizes that there must be a readjustment of the wage question, but he is confronted with the fact that if he increases his wage scale he must perforce increase the selling price of his product, and will be unable to sell his goods unless the other manufacturers in similar lines of trade proportionately increase their wage scale.

Here the first misunderstanding arises. The agitator has implanted in the minds of the workers a belief that the manufacturer is a tyrant bent on crushing them, bent on squeezing from them their very last drop of blood, to be converted into gold, that his accounts are wrong and misrepresent facts, that his capital is inexhaustible, like the mighty ocean, from which an increased volume in the form of wages may be drawn without any crippling of his immense reserve, and that a refusal is based solely on his greed for gain. The capitalist believes that labor is making unjust demands that will cripple his business. The result is that capital curtly refuses the advance; labor strikes; riot and bloodshed follow.

In order to avoid the misunderstandings, to avoid the strikes and lockouts, many employers have come to the conclusion that shop committees should be elected by the employes themselves, with no suggestion from the management as to the personnel, and with positive agreement that no stand taken by the committeemen shall be used to their detriment. These shop committees, it is admitted in progressive plants, should form a close relationship with the management, take an active part in the determination of the relation between capital and labor, be allowed to see the company's books to determine for themselves the cost of manufacture of goods at a different scale, have a voice in the settlement of the scale at a rate that will produce just and fair compensation for the money invested, and a voice in the fixing of a scale that will insure labor a living wage.

From the shop committees it is proposed that there should spring general shop committees composed of delegates from each factory in a similar line of trade to meet with committees of manufacturers of the same lines, in order to establish a definite scale of wages for certain work. As has been often said, a manufacturer is handicapped in meeting increases of wages by competition unless other manufacturers of similar lines work under the same scale of hours and wages. The general committees can present to the manufacturers facts to demonstrate that their employes need a definite sum to insure a livelihood and to meet the high cost of living. After this is determined and accepted by the manufacturers as a body, they can calculate cost of manufacture at the new scale, and set their prices in order to insure them a fair remuneration on their investment. Each separate manufacturer would readily grant a just increase if he were assured that such increase would not give his competitive manufacturer the advantage of being able to undersell him on the market.

The shop committees can also handle other causes of friction between employer and employe. They can arrange the shop regulations to secure the necessary discipline, the hours to be worked, the employment systems, and the system of discharges. They can arrange for a permanency of faithful employes, the payment of pensions, for disability clauses. Above all, they can bring about an understanding and mutual respect between the owners and the people that has not generally existed.

If the employes elect representatives whom they trust as to what the just schedule of wages is, they will be satisfied, and the labor agitator will be foiled.

THE MISSIONARY MARINES

United States Marines in Haiti and the Dominican Republic are real and effective missionaries, according to the Rev. Arthur R. Gray, D. D. Dr. Gray, who is Secretary for Latin America of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has just returned from the West Indies. He found, he says, that the marines sent down there to keep order are teaching the people how to manage their finances, how to build roads, how to establish schools, how to fight disease—as well as how to preserve law and order so that the national habit of revolution may be overcome.

By the terms of the treaty of 1915 between Haiti and the United States this country "occupied" Haiti for the purpose of teaching its people to become independent and free from foreign influence. We were given the right to have certain officials at Port-au-Prince, capital of the republic. One of these was a financial adviser through whom, and subject to whose approval, the revenues of the Haitien Government are expended. Another is a General of Gendarmerie who directs and trains the native constabulary; Commander Gayler of the United States Navy is in charge of all public works in Haiti, while Commander McClean is in charge of all sanitation. Brig. Gen. A. W. Catlin, who recently served in France and who is the author of one of the recent war books, "With the Help of God and a Few Marines," is now in charge of the United States force in Haiti.

A detachment of marines is an important part of that force, a number of them having been appointed officers in charge of the native constabulary. They protect the people from brigands, build roads from one town to another, repair and keep clean the city streets, and aid in projects to improve sanitation.

In Dr. Gray's opinion this is real missionary work and prepares the way for the missionaries later sent out by the various churches.

"Only a few years ago, and even today," he said, "one can journey through Haiti without seeing any men. The women till the soil and carry the products of the plantation to the markets. The men stay at home, keeping carefully within doors lest they should be impressed into military service by some roving revolutionist. This condition is improving since the United States took hold of Haiti's finances, public works and police in 1915, and the farmer is beginning to appear from his long hiding in his home, and beginning to work again.

"In Port-au-Prince docks have been built, the streets have been paved, roads have been built, war has been made on the mosquitos, dispensaries established, schools cleaned and bettered, and disease reduced by the enforcement of quarantine regulations. Commander McClean, in charge of the sanitation, has only $1,600 a month for sanitary work among more than 2,000,000 people. He needs trained nurses and physicians to help him preserve the public health.

"Haiti's great need is education for her people. President Dartenave, his Minister of Education, and other officials asked me while I was in the island to establish trade schools there. The Episcopal Church, which is firmly established in Haiti, ought certainly to increase the number and efficiency of its common schools in Haiti and to establish trade schools. Funds have been lacking. If the members of the Church are awake to the needs of the world and the Church's opportunity money will be forthcoming for this work as a result of the nation-wide campaign now under way."

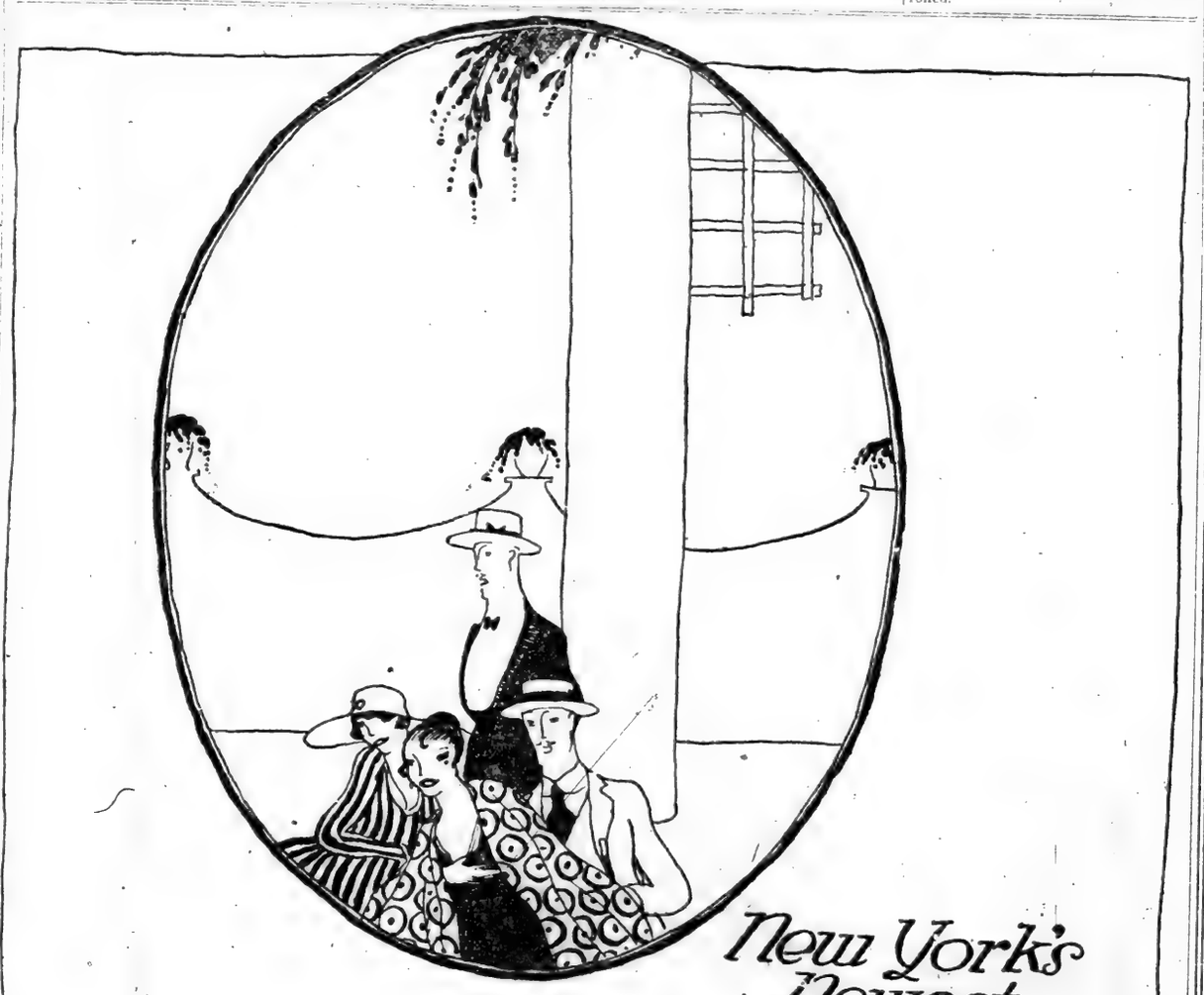
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Interisland Routes Suggested as Means of Speeding Up Communication Service.

AMONG the plans for aerial mail [illegible] with which forward-looking people are busy in various parts of the world, one which has promise of realization within a reasonable time because of the comparative simplicity of the practical problems to be solved is that of an airplane mail connecting important points in the Philippine Islands —as Manila to Cebu and Manila to Iloilo. The distance in each case is well within the limits of a nonstop airplane flight, and is yet sufficiently great to make the saving of time over that of the steamship mail routes a controlling factor in the choice. While nothing very definite seems to have been done as yet toward putting such mail routes into operation, the Director of Posts of the Islands, José Tonacio, is considering various recommendations from airplane and flying experts, and recommendations on the subject to the Philippine Legislature may follow.

Concrete proposals for a mail service to various points within flying radius of Manila have also, according to the Manila press, been presented to the authorities by H. J. Folsom, lately an officer in the United States Army Air Service and an instructor at various flying fields during the war. A Manila paper quotes Mr. Folsom as follows:

"It is in the lightly populated regions [illegible] commerce that we all look forward to the most rapid development in commercial flying. There are in China and in other parts of the Orient many important commercial centres which cannot be linked with neighboring centres by rail owing to mountains, [illegible] In such inland regions [illegible] depend largely on the business communities along the line for their [illegible] long barren stretch can [illegible] a rail line inadvisable, even though the terminals might offer large [illegible] Railroading under such [illegible] very expensive, [illegible] does not depend on [illegible] Therefore air- [illegible] that air routes are [illegible] problems similar [illegible] communication in the [illegible]

TO TEACH MARKSMANSHIP.

S[illegible] educational institutions of the United States are [illegible] opportunity to graduate [illegible] from a Government [illegible] next Summer. These [illegible] courses will get cor[illegible] ing upon them the au[illegible] others.

[illegible] of civilian marksmanship [illegible] means of encouraging [illegible] as a sport, to extend a [illegible] to representatives of [illegible] to enroll for instruc[illegible] with the national [illegible], a congress of rifle and [illegible] military, naval, and civil[illegible] will be held under the aus[illegible] Navy Department on the [illegible] Caldwell, N. J., a few [illegible] New York in August.

New University for Hamburg.

[illegible] present agitation in Ger[illegible] educational circles since the sign[illegible] armistice last November, the [illegible] University of Hamburg has been [illegible] finally launched, according to reports [illegible] Chicago London. The university has [illegible] work of the Colonial In[illegible] which attention will be given [illegible] and instruction, as well as [illegible] study of the culture of other [illegible] and social organizations, and [illegible] general ideas." At the open[illegible] ceremony, Professor Rathgen, the [illegible] of the new university, [illegible] Friedrich Wilhelm III. [illegible] founding of the University [illegible] 1810. The State must [illegible] [illegible] what it has [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS
See Amusements, Pages 3 and 4.

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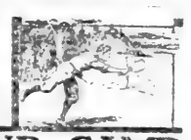
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RUSSIAN STUDENT'S BOLSHEVIK

Why Russia Is Unfit for Socialism Explained by a Young Man from Petrograd at an American University

Writing in The Stanford Sequoia, the author of this article, who is a student in the California university and comes from Petrograd, presents a view of Russia and Bolshevism's manifestations in Russia which is interesting on account of its origin at least.

By S. A. EREMIEVSKY.

THE present anarchy in Russia does not herald the birth of a great new era in the history of social relations. It is only a result of the abortive experiment of the Bolsheviki. They tried to introduce socialism in Russia while that country is as far from socialism as was England from Utopia of Thomas Moore in his time.

The impossibility of the immediate introduction of socialism into Russia can be clearly shown by analyzing the conditions required by socialism and comparing them with conditions in Russia.

Socialism presupposes a social ownership of highly developed means of production and distribution, and therefore, can be successfully introduced only in a country with highly developed capitalism. Introduced into a backward, poor country it would disappear at the first conflict with higher capitalistic culture, as the primitive communism of the savages vanished at the slightest touch with the capitalistic world. It does not make any difference whether the workman is fond of socialism or not. There is no doubt that he will prefer to be a well-fed slave of capitalism rather than the free but hungry citizen of a socialistic community. On account of this fact, the circumspect Socialists do not attempt to make a social revolution in the countries where the industrial and commercial conditions are not ripe enough for socialism.

In order to introduce socialism and deliver the means of production and distribution into social ownership, it is necessary that the majority of the population should be against private ownership. Only on this condition is the dictatorship of the socialistic proletariat possible. Otherwise, it would be a dictatorship of a minority over a majority, and, notwithstanding how idealistic it might be, it would tend to change into despotism, into the enslavement of the majority by the minority. It would be anything but socialism, because socialism, above all else, means social democracy.

The proletariat is able to conquer capitalism only when it possesses a high level of intelligence, strict discipline, and highly developed organizing ability. Intelligence, discipline and organizing ability can be acquired by theoretical education only when this theoretical education is combined with a long and intensive practical training, which should consist of the following: (1) Work in large capitalistic enterprise where the workman can daily observe the process of a private industrial mechanism, well organized and started, with an accurate division of labor, with strict discipline, &c. (2) Participation in the professional and co-operative organizations, where the workman can learn to think about his affairs himself. (3) Participation in the making of local laws and solving different local questions, as, for instance, questions of schools, hospitals, roads, &c. (4) Participation in the political struggle and the political life of the country. (5) Struggle with the employer for higher wages, for betterment of conditions of labor, for shorter working days, &c. These points constitute the highest school of the proletariat—they are its universities.

Only when all the foregoing conditions are existent, is the introduction of socialism possible.

Let us now examine the conditions in Russia. The Russian Duma has existed only for twelve years, and the people's representatives were elected only four times during that period. Besides, not all of the workmen had a right to participate in the elections. In the organs of local administration, the Russian workers did not participate to any extent before the revolution. The professional and co-operative organizations have been allowed since 1905. But the Government, notwithstanding their lawfulness, was constantly obstructing their development; the leaders were prosecuted—sometimes imprisoned or exiled; the organizations themselves were frequently broken up.

Socialism is profitable and necessary only for those people who have no capital and exist only by their work; that is, by selling their working strength. All the private owners or the people who earn more than an average workman, do not want socialism, and will struggle to the utmost against its introduction. In order for the proletariat to be a victor in this struggle, it is necessary that it should represent the majority of the population. Statistics show that the Russian proletariat, including artisans and all kinds of unskilled labor, comprises only about 20 per cent of all the population of Russia. About 80 per cent. consists of landowners, town-folk, individual workmen, and so-called intelligentsia, including physicians, teachers, Governmental officials, and many others. All these classes do not want socialism. As to the peasants, who constitute a majority in the class of landowners, they want more land, but want it only for themselves, as absolutely private property. Even among the proletariat itself, there are many workmen who, having no idea about socialism, or misunderstanding its principles, are either indifferent, or even hostile to it. This class of workmen constitutes, perhaps, one-fourth of the Russian proletariat. It can be said that only 15 per cent. of the Russian population want socialism. The rest are either its mortal enemies or do not care for it at all.

If one compares the conditions of the Russian proletariat with the conditions required for the successful introduction of socialism, one can arrive only at this conclusion: The Russian proletariat does not fulfill any requirements of socialism.

The best leaders of Russian socialism saw this clearly, and believed that Russia was prepared only for a bourgeois revolution, and not in any sense for the socialistic.

The fact that Russia was not prepared for socialism did not trouble the Bolsheviki. They hoped to reconstruct everything with one stroke. They followed the theory that the introduction of Socialism is possible at any time of history and in any country, regardless of the degree of its economic, political, and social development.

On account of the fact that the majority of the Russian peasantry had a communistic form of land ownership and that the Russian bourgeoisie, because of the embryonic state of Russian capitalism, was very weak, they thought Russia to be predestined to have socialistic organizations without passing through the process of capitalistic development. They also thought that the heroic efforts of the revolutionists would suffice in converting this country, which in political and economic respects was in a semi-barbaric state, into the society organized on socialistic principles.

The Bolsheviki were opposed to the introduction of the constitutional régime resembling that of any Western country because, according to them, such a constitution would act on behalf of the bourgeoisie alone, and would strengthen their power over the masses. It is absurd, they were saying, that the Russian Socialists should spend their efforts only to obtain political rights and liberties, which would offer the bourgeoisie the possibility of the successful transplanting of capitalism into Russia, and of further enslavement of the masses. In order to fulfill their duty toward the oppressed and exploited workmen, and in order to avoid the danger of playing the rôle of traitors to these workmen, the Russian Socialists, they said, must pursue one practical goal—to prepare and organize a social revolution.

Such was the motto of the Bolsheviki. And, being faithful to the motto, they tried to put all of their socialistic ideas into practice when the proper moment came. They flooded the armies, the factories, and the villages, and called the poor people who wanted something to follow after them, promising these masses that they would satisfy all their demands. They pictured to the masses a state in which they all would be free, rich, and happy. And the masses believed them because they wanted to believe. They were ignorant, could not understand the subtleties of social organization, could not comprehend social ideas clearly, but they were suffering and wanting any kind of betterment of their condition.

The workers were oppressed by the Government. Their material situation was appalling. They worked and lived under the most unhealthful conditions. Their wages were miserably small. They were hungry and cold. As to the peasants, the great majority of them needed more land, but could not get it because it belonged to the nobility. The Bolsheviki offered to satisfy the maximum of the demands of both of them, and they followed the Bolsheviki blindly, ready to fight for them to the utmost.

The "introduction of socialism" in Russia has begun. Acting in the most cynical demagogy and the most repulsive demoralization, and appealing to the lowest instincts of the soldiers and ignorant masses, with no political horizon whatsoever, the Bolsheviki succeeded in making the revolution. But what has become of the socialism they intended to introduce? Some people even now consider the Bolsheviki the apostles of socialism. But even the shortest comparison of the socialism preached by its noted representatives with the socialism which the Bolsheviki are introducing is able to show that the word "socialism" in this case is either misunderstood or is used as a mask for an system which is anything but socialistic.

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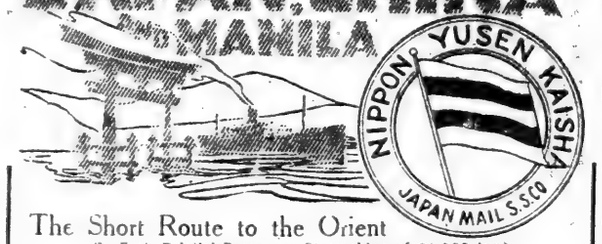
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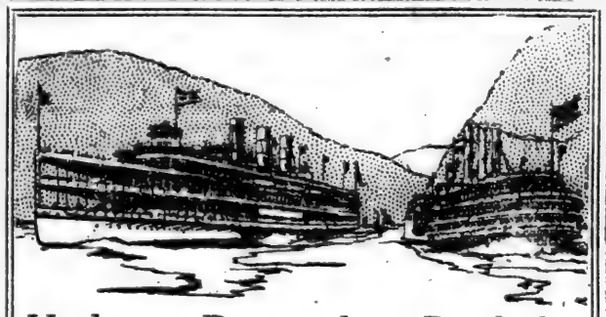


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RATES $15 UP. ANNA TRUDY.

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Own Golf Links.
Tennis, Boating, Bathing and Fishing. Orchestra. Steam heat. Supplies from nearby farms. Booklet.
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Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.

Antlers HAINES FALLS, N.Y.
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Hungarian Cooking.
What a place for a good time! Bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, ball, dancing. Write for booklet. SCHAETZ & WHITE.

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Open all year.
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Invalids, Nervous, and Chronic Cases.
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Convenient to all trains and trains. Elevator. Electric Bath. Exclusive. Write for particulars. Phone Yonkers.

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OF FOREST LAKE, BERKSHIRE HILLS
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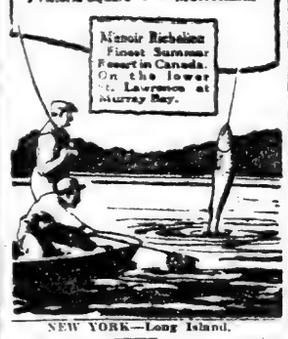
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Special July 4th Week-end.

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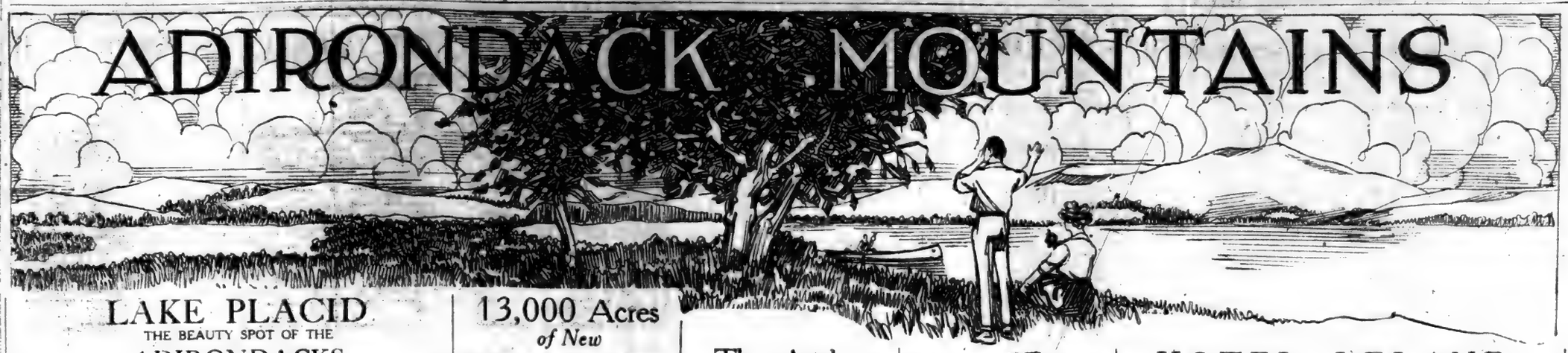
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PINE REST, ON LAKE GEORGE.

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On 4th Lake, Fulton Chain.

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Midst Pine and Balsam.
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Finest location; modern throughout; electric light; all amusements. Up-to-date Garage.

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Catering to families with children. Write for Booklet and Rates to

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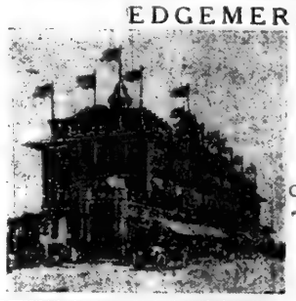
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FACILITIES FOR GOLF, tennis and fourteen other sports.
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FOOD AT ITS BEST FROM THE WINDSOR'S MODEL FARM.
RESTAURANT UNSURPASSED. The entire hotel has the cool atmosphere of the woods, the tone of the private club, the accessibility of the city.

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J. On the Ocean Front. Capacity 200. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

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Directly on ocean front. All guest rooms overlooking ocean.
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AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS
Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths.
Grill, Orchestra, Dancing, Garage.
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Also ALAMAC in the MOUNTAINS (formerly The Breslin) LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

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Concerts Afternoons and Evenings
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
Capacity 600. Diet Kitchen.
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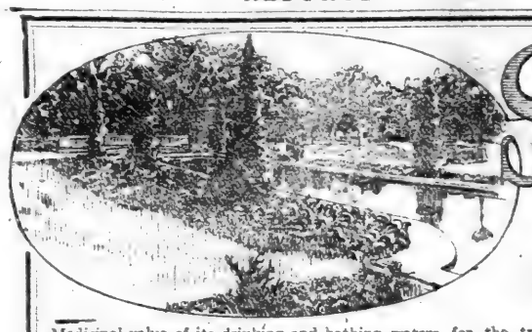
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IN EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Breeze
No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
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Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 250. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, etc. Amer. plan—$6.50 up daily, special weekly. Booklet.
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Virginia ave. and the beach, overlooking the Steel Pier. Capacity 500. Every service, comfort and enjoyment. Sea water baths, private and public. Special American plan, $4 up daily; European plan, $2 up daily. Auto bus at trains. Entirely new management. I. C. WOODFORD, Proprietor.

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Fireproof. Corner House Centre of Amusement District. Special Room Rates $2. Elevator. Running Water in Rooms. Suites with Bath. Garage. M. M. McCALL, Owner-Prop.

RESORTS



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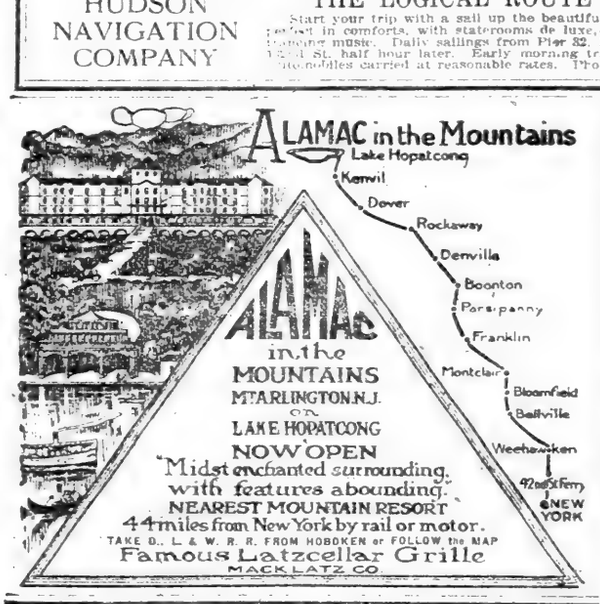
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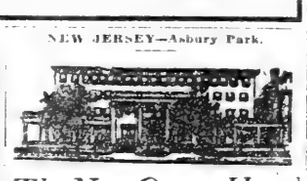
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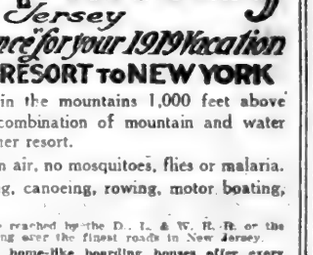
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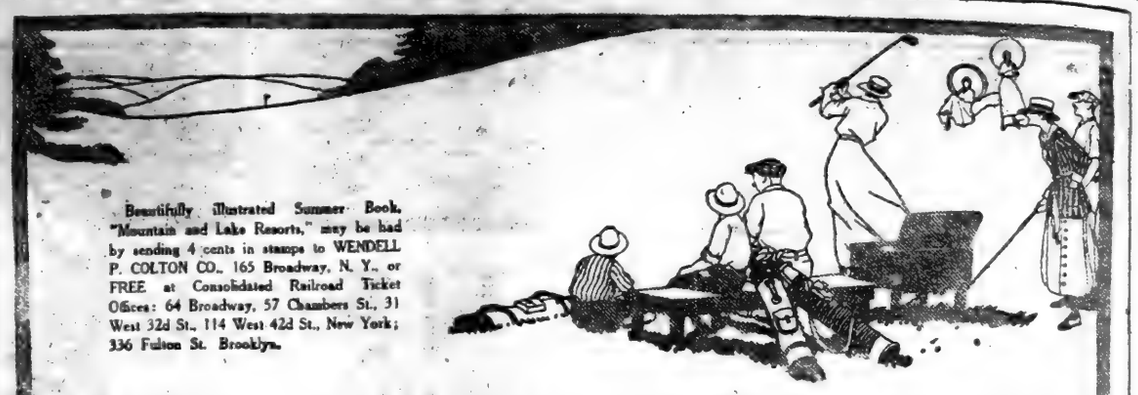
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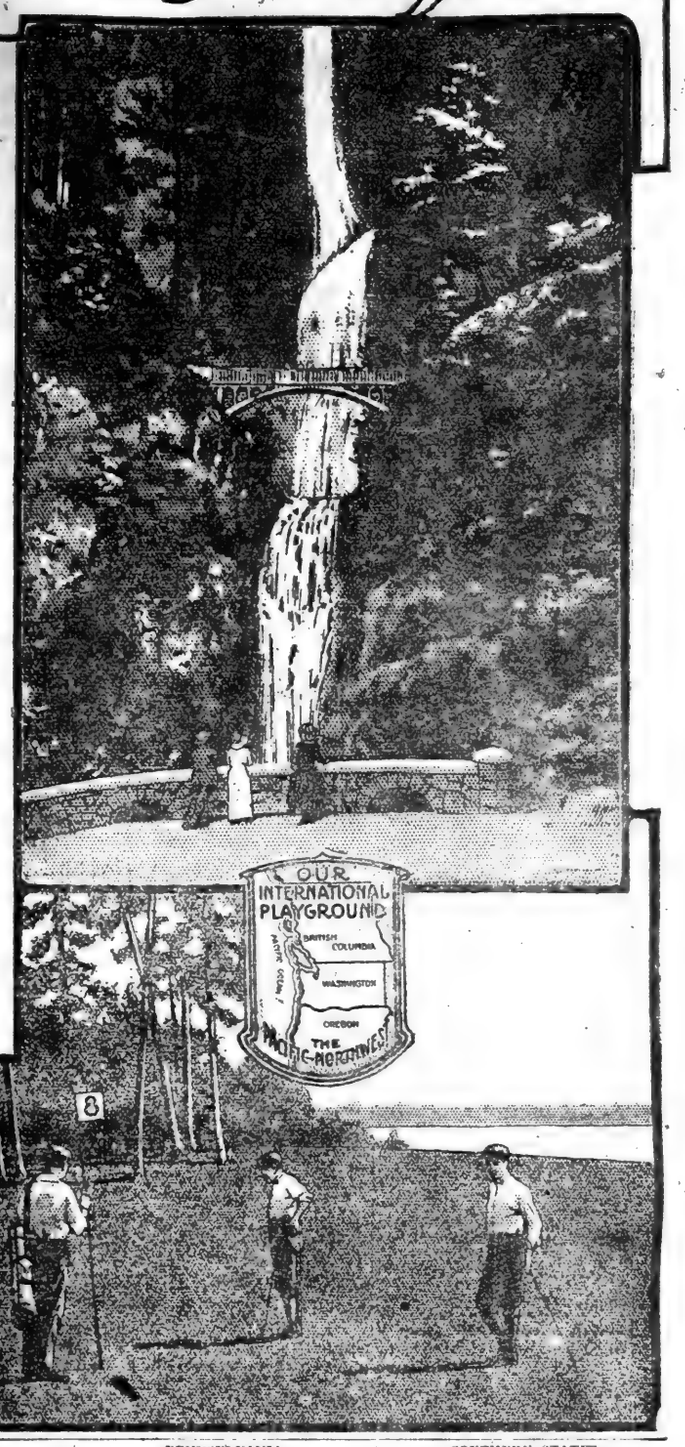
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AFTER-WAR LABOR PROBLEMS

Industrial Production in Adequate Volume the First Essential—Wage-Making Peril

By FRANCIS H. SISSON.
Vice President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amid the present great awakening is the question of labor.—President Wilson in his message to Congress May 20, 1919.

IT is daily becoming more evident that the economic readjustments of the post-war period transcend in importance the purely political issues. Indeed, the principal political questions now engaging the world's attention are significant, chiefly because of their relation to the solution of essentially economic problems, prominent among which are questions directly affecting working people.

The adoption of labor's so-called Magna Charta by the Peace Conference, and the emphasis laid upon labor questions by President Wilson in his message to Congress on May 20 are evidence of world-wide recognition of this fact. And, furthermore, the President has described the labor program of the Peace Conference as "one of the most gratifying achievements of the conference"; while Lord Reading, the retiring British Ambassador to the United States, has declared: "The most important thing in the Peace Conference in Paris was the agreement on the labor questions. It is an event of far-reaching importance that this general agreement should have been arrived at by the various nations in the conference."

An eight-hour working day, or a forty-eight hour week; a weekly rest period of at least twenty-four hours, the abolition of child labor, the granting to men and women of equal pay for work of equal value, and the statement of the principle that labor shall not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce, are among the important provisions which have been incorporated in the treaty of peace. While they are not laws binding within the countries which sign the treaty, international public opinion, with the possibility of economic pressure in the background, is relied upon to obtain fulfillment of the pledges.

It is also significant that a statement of principles prepared with a view to furnishing a basis on which American industry can build a national labor program was recently submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Industrial Advantages.

The mobilization of virtually whole nations for service at the battlefronts and behind the lines in a common cause—involving as it did industrial dislocation and hasty attempts at readjustment of productive [illegible] to war, and occasioning marked changes in the relative distribution of personal incomes—has wrought changes in the industrial world which cannot be wholly undone. Nor is a complete return to former conditions desirable. Wherever, in the interest of wartime efficiency, new methods and relations in industry have been developed which may be advantageous in peace also their retention will be advisable.

But the need for safeguarding and extending certain advances made in the war period and at the same time for retracing our steps in other directions makes the tasks of industrial readjustment unusually complex and difficult at the present time.

More urgent even than the relative wage rates in the transition period is the question of employment. It is better that there should be a fully occupied labor force, even at merely living wages, than that large numbers of potential workers should be for any considerable period involuntarily idle while the remainder receive adequate compensation. The possibility of widespread unemployment during the transition period was not unforeseen. It was generally expected that the demand for labor would be reduced and the number of potential workers augmented forthwith when the war should end. Moreover, the armistice came at the beginning of Winter, the season when in normal times the extent of unemployment occasioned by the slackening or suspension of activity in our seasonal industries is greatest.

The first essential, however, is not that the machinery for bringing workers and jobs together should be perfected, but that industrial production should proceed promptly and in such volume as to afford adequate opportunity for the employment of the nation's labor forces. Although much of the so-called war work was readily continued as peace work without interruption, and without any change in the technique of plant operation or any unusual change in the labor personnel, reduced activity in many other lines of enterprise was necessary as a result of the previous industrial mobilization for war purposes. Unemployment on a large scale, therefore, could be avoided only by a prompt resumption of approximately normal production in lines in which there had been reduction or suspension of activity.

It is not too late, perhaps, even now to formulate a national reconstruction program which may be made to serve the interests of the whole country in the remaining period of industrial readjustment.

Without special pressure, employers have in the main shown a disposition to give their former employes preference respecting positions as they are discharged from Governmental service. While their action in accordance with this commendable spirit involves in some cases the displacement of other equally efficient workers, probably more often the returning soldiers thus far have supplemented rather than displaced those who have in some measure taken their places in industry during the war.

In view of the immense increase in our productive capacity, effected during the war, it can hardly be doubted that our capital equipment is sufficient to occupy the entire labor force of the country. And it should be borne in mind that every producer is also a consumer. Normally whenever laborers are added to the previous working force, they do not merely compete for existing positions, but, by virtue of their newly acquired incomes, expand their consumption and thereby create demand for the services of other workers. Our fundamental problem of employment, then, is one of adjusting the productive equipment as rapidly as possible to the requirements of peace. There will be no real insufficiency of opportunities for employment, once the nation's industrial machinery is adjusted to its new tasks.

Wage Anomalies.

The existing wage scales, speaking generally, are anomalous. Nearly all rates were advanced during the war, but in a most irregular manner. For some workers the wage advances were almost negligible, and, for others, several hundred per cent. The pay of comparatively few, it appears, however, increased relatively as much as did commodity prices or the cost of living. Thus, while on the whole average money wages have increased greatly in this country since 1914, the real wages, the purchasing power of the workers' earnings, have doubtless declined during the war. This is the repetition of a familiar experience. Practically without exception, in cases of wide and protracted fluctuations of commodity prices in either direction, wages lag behind prices, rising and falling somewhat tardily. After the civil war, for example, the general trend of wages continued upward for several years, although commodity prices meanwhile declined materially and almost without interruption.

Most commodity prices have declined, if at all, very gradually, and perhaps wage rates have not fallen as much as have average prices since the ending of the war. But the maintenance of rates have been offset in part by reduction or suspension of overtime employment and special or bonus payments. If we may assume that pre-war wages represented substantial justice under the conditions then prevailing, the logic of the greatly confused wage situation requires—if the accustomed standards of living are to be maintained—that the pay of some workers should advance further in order to overtake the increased cost of living. The living wage, as a basic payment to all those whose services are required in industry, is now more firmly established than ever before since it has received official sanction in connection with Government control of war industry. Employers who have always ungrudgingly paid a living wage as a minimum will welcome every influence that promises to help rid industry of those parasitic enterprises which compete unfairly with legitimate business by paying unreasonably low wages.

Production and Wages.

But it also seems obvious that some wages, raised unduly during the war, should be lowered. There is no inexhaustible capital fund from which wages may be paid. Only in so far as men produce may they expect to be compensated. Production is measured in terms of prices, and if the prices of the products of labor decline in the world's markets it is to be expected, other things being equal, that the pay of workers producing the goods will and should be adjusted accordingly. Most workers, however, do not reason concerning their wages in terms of comparative costs of production and selling prices. Once their wages have attained a new high level they usually contest any lowering of the wages when the prices of the goods they help to produce decline along with general prices.

Hence it is to be expected that wage reductions, however much they may be justified by the trend of commodity prices, will in most cases be vigorously opposed by the workers themselves. Industrial managers will do well not to ignore the psychology of the labor factor in production. If care is exercised to propose reductions in wages only where the justification is clearly obvious, a great deal of troublesome friction may be avoided. Moreover, far-sighted generalship, as well as good business, will require that, in any readjustment downward of profits and wages which may be necessary in the transition period, profits, on the whole, should be reduced first. It is fortunate that employers generally have largely been governed by such considerations in the readjustment of wages in recent months.

It is unfortunate that other than economic considerations appear to have been influential factors in the fixing of wages in some branches of industry under Government control.

We should remember that wage-making for political, rather than economic, considerations in public service enterprises is fraught with danger for all concerned. It is almost certain to be unfair to either the public or the wage-earner. It may be unfair to the public through unwarranted increases which place an undue tax upon production and distribution which would handicap agriculture, industry, and commerce, and prevent competition with other nations, or it may be unfair to the wage-earner through the political ascendency of those who would refuse just compensation to employes.

Any other basis than that of sound economic law—which, of course, includes willing recognition of the just demands of wage-earners and enlightened and sympathetic consideration of their welfare and contentment—in the rendering of public service is certain to be unsatisfactory and inequitable. The importance of maintaining this form of service on a business basis to the producer, the shipper, the merchant, and the general consumer can hardly be overemphasized. Each has an important interest in the problem, and it may be reasonably assumed that in the event of any substantial injustice being done to any important class by arbitrary political action, violent reactions and changes would follow here as they have elsewhere, to the constant unsettling of the situation.

It may be that we shall have to institute in this country something comparable to the industrial councils in England—national, district, and plant organizations for the various industries, in which employers and employes are represented and which can act with authority and in orderly fashion for their respective industries. The degree of protection against certain objectionable competitive practices within their own groups, which this type of organization offers employers, will probably prove one of its principal benefits.

Co-operation Necessary.

But whether this or some other plan is adopted, labor will doubtless insist increasingly upon the right of collective bargaining, and, in the long run, those employers will fare best who are disposed to take labor by the hand rather than by the throat. Likewise, those laborers will gain most and permanently who deserve to be taken by the hand.

Collective bargaining is not a panacea and alone cannot safeguard all the interests involved in the wage system. Back of all the machinery for collective bargaining, if it is to function well, must be the spirit as well as the form of co-operation. Benevolent employers, sincerely desirous of giving their employes generous treatment, have time and again failed to win their employes' confidence or loyalty. If such well-intentioned efforts can fail completely and so frequently, may it not be that neither side in the labor controversy really understands the other? Mutual misunderstanding affords no basis for co-operation in productive enterprise.

Admittedly, labor is not always sufficiently interested in the quantity and quality of production—which constitute the source of wages and the only continuing wage fund. For this attitude labor is not solely to be blamed. The advantages which may revert to the workers as consumers generally are too remote to elicit any special concern in individual efficiency in production. Profit-sharing schemes and the like are often suspected because arbitrarily controlled from above. Scientific management, so-called, whatever may be its potential merits, has had few if any real trials, for it can have a fair test only when more cordial relations exist between labor and capital than are usually to be found today. Such means alone, then, do not promise general recognition of the basic partnership of capital and labor in production at its best. Is there no way out? Must we charge the whole difficulty to the shortcomings of human nature?

Some Possible Aids.

The first essential is an understanding of the magnitude of the undertaking. To secure in the average worker genuine interest in his product, when, as is so often the case, he is subjected to the deadening monotony of the routine of machine production, is a formidable task. And he would be a bold reformer who could confidently set forth in detail a plan fitted to every exigency in the adjustment of industrial relations.

Something has been gained, we may be sure, in the recent spread of the idea that the management of men is a function that not every man with money and a factory under his control can exercise, that it requires special ability and consequently special training. The employment managers today—and their numbers have multiplied rapidly—represent a departure in industrial engineering which merits encouragement. When there are more and better qualified managers of personnel we shall be further advanced toward an acceptable adjustment of industrial relations.

But, in the final analysis, lasting progress in this direction must rest upon a spirit of co-operation, which finds expression in a genuinely democratic control of the conditions of employment. This does not mean that the direction of enterprise can be handed over bodily to a committee of workers lacking special ability and training for managerial tasks. It does mean that neither those who receive nor those who pay wages have an exclusive right to determine the whole range of conditions under which the work of the world shall be done. In present-day corporate activity in business the actual managers represent other people who supply, in whole or, usually, in part, the capital employed. Since the managers direct the human as well as the material factors in production, it might, perhaps, be well to allow the workers some direct participation in the choice of the managers.

Labor's Political Aims.

The drift of recent events has produced a new crisis in the American labor movement. There has been formulated no consistent national labor policy. During the war one arm of the Government was sanctioning or requiring collective bargaining and union standards in war work while another arm was prosecuting men for concerted action. Even more noteworthy was the virtual denial by judicial edict of the right of workers to organize against the wishes of their employers.

All this, with the uncertainties and perplexities of a readjustment period, is bringing to the fore once again the question of possible political activity by workers as such. The kind of discontent which, nurtured in a soil of economic oppression and almost universal ignorance in certain parts of Europe, has been destructive of social order there, is not wholly wanting in this country. Thanks to the intelligence of the average American, however, we have a degree of immunity against ultra-radical teachings which makes improbable a serious disturbance of our social order by violent socialism.

Nevertheless, political activity of an unaccustomed sort may appear soon in this country. There is a noticeable cleavage within the ranks of labor over the question of forming a labor political party here, such as already exists in England and elsewhere. Heretofore the wage consciousness of the typical American labor union has been so engrossing as to preclude any political activity beyond the effort of the leaders to turn the labor vote to this or that party.

It is the new international situation, however, rather than the perplexing domestic problems which will provide the strongest ground of support for the incipient political activity of labor in this country. Elsewhere labor parties will be heard in national and international councils in the determination of questions of vital import to working people everywhere. Whether or not the American labor movement shall develop a distinctly political organization it may, indeed, be hoped that the discussion of the issue will at least broaden the vision of some leaders to whom the driving of the wage bargain has hitherto been a sufficiently absorbing task.

International Standards.

A corollary of the closer political relations between nations in general, which should result from the formation of a League of Nations, will be a revision of certain bases of international competition. The opportunities for reaping the legitimate profits of individual initiative in foreign trade should be multiplied rather than restricted by the new political arrangements and their necessary results in the spheres of industry and trade. Legitimate business interests will be benefited by close co-operation on the part of the nations in governing conditions under which the various nationalists compete.

Often American capitalists who produce goods for sale abroad, thereby giving employment to American labor, have complained of the competition of foreign manufacturers whose labor force is paid but a fraction of the American workers' wages. Legislation in this country governing other conditions of employment than the wage contract, despite the good accomplished, has sometimes placed the American producers at a serious disadvantage. It may be expected that in matters of wages, hours, social insurance, and the like under the new forms of international co-operation no lowering of American standards will result. Rather, they will advance and the raising of standards abroad will render our own all the more secure.

World Tasks in Common.

In still other directions the problems of labor in the United States will have added significance and new relations to similar problems elsewhere. More than ever before the task of preserving the world's peace will be shared in common by all the nations. This, alone, will exert an influence of much weight, not only in eliminating conditions which may breed international difficulties, but in pooling social progress for the benefit of all the partners in the great enterprise of democratizing the world.

Also, the greatly increased productive capacity of the principal industrial nations, built up to meet the requirements of war, will further hasten the settlement and development of the relatively unoccupied regions of the world. This, it may be expected, will be accompanied by the removal of some of the restrictions on voluntary migration which in the future economy of nations will be unnecessary. The measure of relief to overcrowded populations thus to be afforded will react favorably upon the working people of the world in general, especially through the multiplied demand for the products of their toil, and through the opportunities for better understanding and mutual assistance. Through the acquisition of land and other property in the newer countries by those who in their present environments would remain unpossessed of property, the surest bulwark against anarchy yet discovered will be strengthened.

A BLINDED SOLDIER'S STORY

By HIMSELF

IT is dark, the ground is damp and cold. There are men stirring about cleaning their rifles and there is a queer look on their faces. One private is sitting huddled in the trench; he is cold, he is hungry with that gnawing feeling in his stomach which comes from lack of food for many hours. He moves restlessly, thousands of things pass through his mind; home, loved ones. Suddenly a whistle sounds at our right and there is a rushing of men. There is but a second's wait; it is the signal for the fight. It is now midnight. The men move to and fro, they disappear. When we come upon them again they are all lined up waiting for the barrage to start just outside of the wood. Does it seem possible that these men are the same who just a few minutes ago were sitting in the trench back in the wood? The barrage starts and the scene is lit with the strangest light our eyes ever saw. There is a roar in our ears, and suddenly all is dark with a blackness the eye cannot pierce. A flare breaks in the sky, lighting the strange scene which lies before us. To our right lies a valley in which are many more men. We see flashes of rifles, and now and again a flare shoots up, disclosing a clump of bushes which means almost certain death to those who approach it.

The line moves steadily forward and a man from the back of the line rushes forward and breaks through with his rifle at the charge. It is the private who sat huddled in the trench. He makes a dash for the bushes, followed by other men. Men drop all along the line, but the clump of bushes is reached, and the men who made it are hidden from our view. Between us and the bushes men are lying where they fell, never to be walking mortals again.

Suddenly the roar grows louder, and we can hardly hear each other shout, although we are standing side by side. The ground trembles and great holes are dug up by the flying shells. We hear the whine of the deadly fragments and the whiz of machine-gun bullets as they pass us on all sides. It seems death to move, but we go forward so we can see what is happening on the other side of the bushes. As we go we stumble over the bodies of men lying where they fell, some partly blown to pieces. At last we come upon the men again, and the lines are very thin. The private we have been following is still untouched, but something has happened to his rifle and he is down on one knee working fast and furiously until he has fixed it and loaded it. Just as he fixes it we notice another man less than a hundred feet away, and by the light of a flare we see that his uniform is not like that of our private. He is a German, and holds in his hand something that looks strangely like a small soup can with a stick attached to it. It is a deadly hand grenade. Before the American can dodge he throws it, the American starts forward to make another dash, and then the grenade explodes with a roar which shakes the earth, and the American falls, lit in the head. Slowly he rises to his feet in a dazed way and reaches for his rifle. He gropes for it without seeming to realize that it has been blown far out of his reach. He stands up straight and wipes his face, which is running with blood; he pushes his hair back, then takes a step to the left and falls over the body of a dead comrade, killed perhaps by the same grenade.

But that soldier was not killed—he was blinded for life. He is myself.

JESSE A. WHALEY,
Co. K., 310th Inf., A. E. F.,
Red Cross Institute for the Blind.

FOR WEEPING BRIDES ONLY.

THE wedding day in most countries is the bride's day. It is her part to look radiantly and smilingly happy—however long a face the groom may pull. Only in Lithuania is it a day of ostentatious gloom for her when, after being led through the lighted church by two young men followed by her bridesmaids, she takes her stand in front of the altar, to be joined by the groom, also accompanied by several young men. Behind the wedding party come the two mothers. While the priest performs the ceremony, the bride must weep incessantly. If she is unable to hide her real jubilation and cannot squeeze out a tear, she is considered guilty of a serious breach of etiquette and the ceremony is rendered more interesting by a vigorous scolding administered by the two mothers. Thus the maiden is expected to show the boon she is conferring upon mere man by becoming his wife.

This same attitude toward the Lithuanian woman is proved by all the customs of the little Baltic State that has just declared itself a republic. It is shown, for instance, in old photographs. In these the woman is not standing with her hand on the shoulder of her seated lord, like our own photographs of a former period, but throned in state, with her husband or sons standing gallantly beside her.

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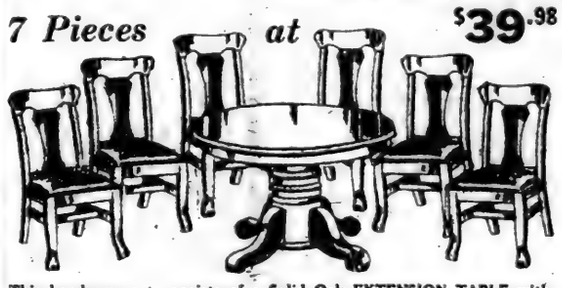
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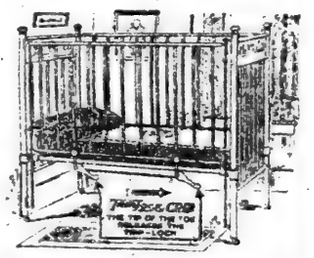
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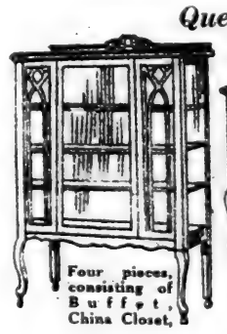


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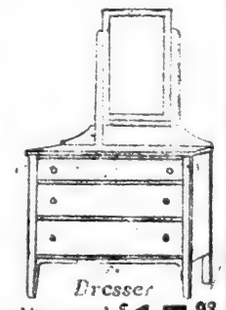


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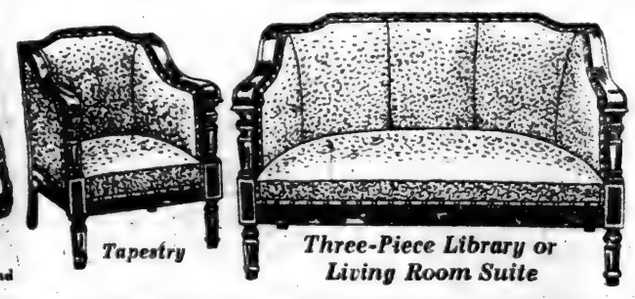


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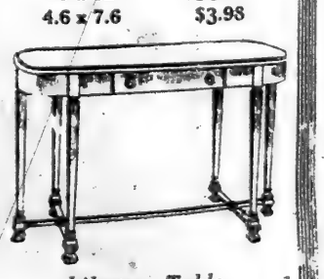
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SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES

Farmer-Soldier's Practical Observations on Army Back-to-the-Land Project

DEMOBILIZATION is well under way, and our boys are being discharged by the thousands every day. The majority of them will aim for home, with their month's pay and bonus in their pockets—that and no more, as a rule, since a very large percentage of them are, like all other soldiers—broke all the time they are in the army. Many of them were raised on farms, and after a few years of work left for the cities, where they got jobs on railroads or in general work, and in many cases married and settled down to town life. Then suddenly they were mustered into the army, and for months the words on every soldier's lips have been, "Where do we go from here, boys?" That saying expresses the most dangerous germ that has entered the soldier's mind. From the day he enlists until he is discharged he is continually on the move, at a moment's notice, and after a few months this completely unsettles the average man.

Thousands will have this continual "movement" feeling. So long as a man is in the army he is under adequate control, but once he receives his discharge he is once more a civilian, and the average man has no use for hard-and-fast authority. This demobilization has come on us so suddenly that we have not had time to take a careful canvass among the men and find out how many of them would go back to farm work if the proposed land scheme were ready for them. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, can do more than any man living to get the returned man back to the land, but it will have to be a very carefully worked out arrangement to make a success of it. We will take the individual first. Thousands of our soldiers were married a very short time before enlistment, and you might say that married life to them will be a new venture. To be a good farmer a man must have a hard-working, interested wife, who is willing to live out in the country, with few neighbors, and often long distances from towns and enjoyments. Girls willing to do this today are very scarce. The modern boy and girl have seen the hard work of their parents and have heard the city siren calling them, and have gone townward, to return to the farm only as visitors. The principal things for successful farming are money, manure, lime, clover, and a "stick-at-it" spirit: because there is no business where a man can get more disappointments and setbacks.

Many people imagine the farmer has an easy life of it, but his is really a seven-day-a-week job, and when the roasting Summer months come, if you are he, you cannot close your roll-top desk and go away for two weeks' vacation. That's the time you get into the hayfield and your wife cooks for family and hired help. Hundreds and probably thousands of our returned wounded who have gas poisoning will have to live outdoors to save their lives. My son, who was severely gassed at the Zeebrugge raid, finds it almost impossible to remain indoors for any length of time. I would advise the men in charge of this scheme to visit the Canadian Pacific Railway project, which has been active for several years and has opened up a wonderful colony on excellent conditions for both parties.

It seems advisable to put the men into colonies with a central bureau, where all questions could be answered and help given on the spot; also to have all colonies run on a co-operative system, with breeding bulls, boars, and rams for use of the community. This has several advantages, as it keeps the same breeds of stock for the community instead of a mixture of half a dozen different breeds, and saves the expense of keeping numbers of male animals for individual breeding. This question of breeds of cattle must be closely studied by the men. I saw a community almost wrecked on account of a start being made in strictly dairy cattle where beef cattle were in fact needed. The nearness to market will govern this.

If the new settlers are put on stump land we shall see many disgusted men. One of the most important things to impress on our new farmers is the care of tools and machinery. In a trip through the Western, Middle, and Eastern States I may safely say I saw millions of dollars' worth of machinery in the open air, and thousands of acres of priceless wood lots slashed and destroyed, where with a very little time and judgment there might have been left young trees to supply our needs as we went along.

My idea is that 160 acres is too much. The ideal farm is 100 acres, with a large block of timber laid off for the community's use. I back up my argument with the fact that 90 per cent. of the farmers in Scotland today are tenant farmers paying a yearly rental of from $4 to $7 an acre, and making a very good living. The average farm is 100 acres, and all go in for mixed farming if there are no markets for dairy products. Numbers of beef cattle are fed every Winter, and sheep, hogs, and poultry are kept on all farms. Practically all crops are consumed on the farm and turned off as milk, butter, cheese, beef, veal, pork, mutton, wool, eggs, and poultry, and all the manure returned to the land. A small part of the land is given over to potatoes as a cash crop. The result is that this soil has been farmed for generations and is richer today than it was 100 years ago.

Thousands of acres of land can be found scattered within 200 miles of the Atlantic Coast—land which goes by the name of abandoned and run out. In fact it is simply starved land, and with the right treatment is the equal of any soil in the world. I have proved this in the last ten years, as I have raised three tons of clover where 800 pounds was cut on the acre before treatment. The nearer the market and the shorter the railroad haul the better. To form a community and give our soldier boys a chance is going to require an enormous outlay in the first place between house and barn building, fencing, well digging, stock, machinery, food supplies, co-operative sawmills, community road making, and life insurance, but as the greatest, richest nation in the world, it would be the finest token of thanks we could show to our men who unflinchingly, without a moment's thought of death, sufferings, and discomforts, gave their all to save our land.

This money will show no return for a year or two, but with good management and careful picking out of our farmer soldiers we can in a few years bring back to health and strength the men who carry that almost incurable curse—gas. No one who has not been through this storm has any idea what sacrifices have been made.

N. E. ANDERSON.
Late Corporal Canadian Engineers.

TO HELP CHILDREN ABROAD.

AMERICAN boys and girls, through the medium of the Junior Red Cross, an organization of 9,000,000 members, are to play an active part in relieving the distress of their brothers and sisters in the war-swept countries.

As reports from abroad indicate that the school children in the war areas are in acute need, the most important part of the tentative program provides for the sending of immediate relief by the children of this country. To this end a percentage of the Junior Red Cross fund derived from the 25-cent membership fee is to be forwarded to national headquarters in order that relief work abroad may be started without delay. The program calls for education for the children in the war districts along lines not duplicated by other organizations. An advisory board of representative educators is to supervise the program.

"The Junior Red Cross plans to send to the children of America at intervals interesting illustrated reports on the progress of the relief work abroad.

WAR'S MIXED EFFECTS

Joe Mitchell Chapple Analyzes Benefits and Evils as He Sees Them and Gives an Englishman's View

WHAT are the good effects of the war? What are its bad effects? Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor and publisher of the National Magazine of Boston, who has made several trips to the war zone, rounded up his last trip recently, after a visit to the Coblenz sector occupied by the American Army of Occupation, and asked himself these two questions.

On the last leg of his trip Mr. Chapple asked a highly placed English business man for his views on the subject. They are presented here, with Mr. Chapple's conclusions.

1. We have been taught the necessity of a universal training and service as an educational means of national independence and self-reliance. We have broken down the distinctions of autocracy in business and placed it upon an ethical basis in order to distribute the burdens of taxation equitably.

2. The necessity for a large and fully protected merchant marine and a flexible reciprocal tariff system to the end that we may hold in our hands the instrumentalities necessary to safeguard the conduct of business on an unbiased basis.

3. We now understand that Government control of public utility can be extended beyond the point of a wise supervision for the purpose of protecting the public against extortion and unfair discrimination.

4. We see more distinctly than ever the necessity of maintaining a self-supporting national independence, developing as far as possible domestic resources which will obviate the necessity of relying on others and do away with the entanglements of others in the conduct of our own affairs.

5. We have realized the danger to modern civilized governments resulting from unsettled conditions of exploitation in backward countries. Our borders as a result have proved that the Bolsheviki are more to be feared than military autocracy.

6. We have appreciated as never before what co-operation can do, with a consequent interest in public health and in the examination of defects and the pointing out and discovery early in life of defects that may be corrected.

7. The tremendous development of agricultural areas and revealing what can be done with waste acres in war gardens and intensive cultivation toward increasing the food supply and wealth of the nation.

"The law of compensation holds good in war as in love or in business or in other facets of life," said Mr. Chapple, "therefore the truth seeker must balance the books. The medal must be viewed from both sides. So here is an attempt to square the books":

Bad Effects of the War.

1. The glaring inefficiency of labor, a condition not hopeful for proletarian integrity.

2. The fostering of hatred, not so marked, however, in America as in other countries, a condition which is bound to leave some mark on a people.

3. The growth of lion's mouth inquisition.

4. The tendency to set up false racial views, reflected in the intolerance of the "foreigner" as such.

5. The lure of our own power, the danger in thus realizing that we have a giant's strength, dangerous if it tends toward conscription in time of peace.

6. The loss of our bearings on the constituate branches of Government. The danger that legislators may become rubber stamps and the necessity for learning again the meaning of democracy.

7. Tendency toward limitation of free discussion; public closure as applied in limitation of the press, academic worship, and mail censorship.

In summing up the good effects of the war for Mr. Chapple the British business men combined the ideal and concrete results. The only apparent divergence of views between the two was on the subject of preparedness.

Good Effects of the War.

Here are the good effects of the war from the British standpoint:

1. Increased sense of nationality, of the absorption of the individual in the whole. This has been accompanied by a probable dissension as to the uses to which national unity should be put.)

2. A growing realization that mere preparedness for war is no guarantee of peace. That the policies of "right" and "might" cannot be reconciled. That some sacrifice of national sovereignty must be made if a society of nations based on law is to be instituted.

3. A realization that war destroys culture and that it may be worth making considerable sacrifices, imperially, economically, and sentimentally, to bring about a new condition of international society: i. e., that "he who wills the end must will the means."

4. A readiness to think about social problems and to admit that all is not well with our society—the awakening of a national conscience.

5. A greater boldness in attacking social problems, the vast experiments in social legislation and administration—food control, wage awards, separation allowance, price control, &c., have shown that economic laws of supply and demand are not as imperious and unchallengeable as we used to think.

6. Improved industrial methods based on better organization, research, study of management and administration, "welfare" work, &c.

7. Greater friendliness between capital and labor. (This does not mean less antagonism or divergence of interest and aims, but a closer personal touch and greater personal respect by the members of each side for those of the other. This will not make for industrial peace, but will remove some of the bitterness of industrial warfare.

8. A renewed trust and confidence on the part of Englishmen in England's destiny and her ability to achieve it. Before the war we were accustomed to compare ourselves unfavorably with America and Germany, industrially, educationally, scientifically, in our powers of organization, &c. We have come to realize that organization per se has its limitations; that it is the quality of the man that counts—character, not tricks of training. On the whole, we feel that we have stood the ordeal well.

9. A revolt against traditional English educational methods, especially of the public schools.

10. A habit of saving, fostered by the war savings campaign.

11. Greater freedom of intercourse between men and women and the sweeping away of a good deal of hypocrisy in this respect. A greater measure of real co-operation and respect due to the entry of women into war work of all kinds.

12. The arousing of a constructive interest in public health. The result of the examination of conscripts has revealed the deplorably low state of physical health of the nation, and the care and training of the soldier has shown what can be done in improving health by continuous medical supervision and instruction in hygiene.

13. Great improvements in agricultural methods. The conception that the agricultural yield of the country is the vital concern, not only of individual landowners and farmers, but of the nation.

A comparison of Mr. Chapple's summary of the bad effects of the war with those of the British business man show that they agree on one result—the increased sum of hatred due to the war. The remainder of their points supplement each other, each commentator viewing the situation through the glass of national self-consciousness.

Bad Effects of the War.

Here are the points the Englishman made:

1. A loss of sensibility, a blunting of the feeling of horror and indignation at wrongs and catastrophes to the nation.

2. An emphasizing of the "My country, right or wrong," attitude to international moral problems, a mistaken patriotism that regards the immediate benefit of one's country as the only duty of the citizen.

3. An increase of the sum total of hatred in the world. I regard this and the deliberate cultivation of hatred as a war duty and asset as perhaps the most serious evil of the war.

4. The great legacy of personal sorrow.

5. The loss of literary and artistic talent to the country.

6. An impetus to the belief in force and revolutionary methods in the economic sphere.

7. A general distrust of Government ability, understanding, and activity generally. This is seen in the grousing of the army at War Office methods, at engineers at the labor policy of the Ministry of Munitions, of contractors at delays and mistakes, and arbitrary dealing on the part of all Governmental departments, &c.

8. Loss of respect for individual conscience, even in the treatment of conscientious objectors. (I am in doubt whether to consider this an evil, or whether to rank the renewed demonstration of the vitality of conscience as a good effect.)

9. The growth of a kind of national hysteria as seen in the growth of spiritualism, drug habits, gambling.

"One point has not been mentioned by either the British business man or myself," said Mr. Chapple in presenting the summaries. "Nothing has been said of the effect of the war on the relation of the two English-speaking nations. Apparently, it is so obvious that it did not occur to us to speak of it. However, if anything is certain, it is that the war has brought together as perhaps no other factor could have done the peoples of Great Britain and America. A common language united them in the past, a common foe united them in the war and a common ideal of the advancement of civilization will keep them united in the future."

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To the U. S. Senators:

Greeting:—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, in his startling declarations on the floor of the Senate that he had been handed in New York City a copy of the Peace Treaty, which he studied for one and one-half hours, added that the Labor Clauses therein were of especial interest; he left the inference that when this portion of the Treaty became public it would create nationwide discussion.

It has already become public.

The Full Text of these Labor Treaty Clauses is printed in the June Current History Magazine, now on sale on news stands.

Among other important articles in the same issue are the following:

Germany's Expiation
A colorful narrative of the presentation of the terms of peace to the German delegation—the speeches in full.

Germany's New Boundaries
An analysis of the changes made in German territory (four maps.)

The Dispute Over Fiume
The official claims of the Italians and the Jugoslavs—President Wilson's documents.

Among the Nations
A survey of important events that occurred in May in the different nations, derived from official records and utterances.

How the Fronts Were Held
A table showing percentages of fronts held by English, Americans, French, Belgians.

How the Kaiser Abdicated
Details never before published.

Austria and Hungary
Austria rejects Bolshevism—Bolsheviki in Hungary.

Poland and the New Slavic Republics
A survey of the events during May.

Affairs in Russia
Authentic history of events in May.

The Atrocities of the Bolsheviki
British official review of their crimes.

America's Demobilization
How our army is returning from Europe.

Japan and China
The documents in the controversy.

The German Colonies
How they are disposed of (maps).

The Conditions in Germany
The state of affairs, socially, industrially, and politically during May.

The Start of the German Revolution
The real beginnings of the German revolution.

Serbians, Greeks, Balkan States
Developments during May.

The Revised League of Nations
The complete text of the Revised Covenant.

The Greatest American Battle
The semi-official narrative of the battle of the Argonne with detailed maps.

Field Marshal Haig's Final Review
Official text of the Field Marshal's review of the entire war as fought by his troops. (Part 1.)

Mesopotamian Final Battles
Summary of the reports of General Marshall, with maps.

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BOY HERO-WORSHIPPERS

What the Record of College Athletes in the War Means to Their Juniors

Enrolled as Scouts

By W. L. ("BIG BILL") EDWARDS, Chairman of the Citizens Committee of Greater New York.

EVERY boy has his hero. Is he to be blamed if, as is almost invariably true under modern conditions, that hero stands or falls because he stands forth in the boy's eyes primarily as an athlete? Every boy has his hero, as has been said, and nearly every one of these heroes has been in khaki—sometimes killed, sometimes wounded, sometimes decorated, and all the time doing the worth while things expected of him by his young admirer.

Now, to these boys the athletes who have had the advantage of a chance on a big team in the colleges, the advantage of smashing contact in the field or on the diamond with men of their own type, owe an everlasting obligation. How well they have lived up to that obligation the records of the returning divisions attest.

Over a long stretch of years it has been my good fortune to come in contact with the college athlete, the type of man to whose eminence the boy aspires. Most of these men, belonging to the old days of sometimes rough but courageous sport, were my personal friends, and it was a foregone conclusion that, when the call came in behalf of their country, they would answer. They did answer, and a lot of them are gone. Many others never had a chance to go. They served as they were ordered.

Now, the thing that urged these men on was not too easily to be defined valor that comes of the chance at athletics, the outdoor life in general. In my time that chance was not so wide open to every boy as it is today. Not so wide open, for instance, as the Boy Scouts make it. Most of us who were of the farm built ourselves up by the work of the farm chores, the daily, grinding task. Others of us who were of the city relied upon the semi-occasional excursion to the park, and the cop-hunted baseball of the streets. Since then, fortunately, the park system has been so expanded that there is an outlet for the average boy's enthusiasm.

We had the Fourth of July, however—we boys—Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and all the standard holidays; a rich, and to us vivid, American history. Today there is in the making an American history that is enriched almost every hour. It is enriched with the names of these boys who had so little opportunity, and whose successors will never, if the great, sweeping movement in their behalf is successful—and it is bound to be successful—lack that opportunity for the development of character, physical and mental.

It wasn't so very long ago that everybody's business in this country was war business. It is war business today, if one considers the obligation of physical and mental fitness. Money given to that sort of thing is sacred money. And money given to the Boy Scouts' cause is a deal in future that cannot be beaten.

Let us consider the types of men who fire the boys' ambition and see what they have done in the war, and we shall realize the vital necessity of keeping their places filled.

Hobey Baker, one of the most famous of Princeton athletes, fought the boche in the air, and finally gave his life, after the armistice, in simple line of duty, testing an airplane. He survived the test of aerial battle, and was killed taking a brave man's chance in the course of the day's work. Thus he added devotion to courage, the two basic principles of service to his country.

I knew one of the greatest American thoroughbreds the football world ever produced, Johnny Poe. He will never come back home. His body lies somewhere in France, but his spirit lives in the hearts of every American boy. He was a volunteer. He could not bear being out of the scrap. He went across and joined the Black Watch, the famous Scotch regiment. Some men in his regiment were needed to carry boxes of bombs ahead of the advance wave. A call for volunteers was sent out, and Poe responded. He joined what was termed the Suicide Squad. But forward he went until he was struck down by an exploded bomb. As he fell a comrade reached his side. "Don't mind me; go ahead with the boxes." Those were Poe's last words. Well, the life of that great hero passed away, but his spirit lives. No real boy will ever forget the great, unconquerable spirit of Johnny Poe's "Don't mind me, go ahead with the boxes."

Often have I pictured to myself Hobey Baker circling about alone in his plane thousands of feet above the clouds patrolling the skies where the hostile fliers must be driven back at all hazards, and think that his feelings must have been much the same as when he used to wait in the backfield in a championship game of football for the soaring punts which must be caught and securely held to prevent loss to his team or a possible disastrous score.

In the game of life or in the game of war no one has any use for a man with a yellow streak. If there is one thing more than another that the game of football develops it is grit. I recall one salient exhibition of gameness. Garry Cochran, a Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania National Guard, who made the supreme sacrifice in France, was a great pal of Jack de Saulles in his school days. In the '97 game de Saulles in one of his open field runs was tackled by Cochran, who broke his right shoulder in the encounter. There wasn't a whimper from Cochran. A trainer, noticing that he was badly hurt, ran out and took him to the side lines to fix up the injury. Cochran, to conceal the true location of his injury, had his left shoulder bandaged and went back into the game.

Cochran always was a student of war. He loved to talk of the battle of Waterloo and the campaign of Napoleon. He served on the Mexican border as Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Guard.

Another Princeton man to make the supreme sacrifice was Arthur Bluethenthal, '13. He was centre of the champion team of 1911, and All-American centre. Before America entered the war Bluethenthal volunteered for the ambulance service. Press dispatches soon told of his deeds of daring. For a particular act of bravery at Saloniki he won the French War Cross. Soon even the ambulance service became too tame for him, and he obtained a transfer to the French air service. He was killed while on a bombing expedition.

The aviation branch of the service also attracted Lieutenant Walter L. Foulks, '07, of Princeton, and Captain of the 1906 team. He was one of the greatest half backs of his time. He died in service at an aviation camp in Texas.

The bursting of a big gun at Fort Sill killed Captain Phineas P. Christie, Princeton, '12, quarter back. A fractious horse threw Lieutenant Warden McLean, Princeton, '12, of Philadelphia, while he was on duty at Fort Oglethorpe. He was tackle on the victorious 1911 team, and it was in his honor that Camp Warden McLean at Chattanooga was named. After he had been decorated with the French War Cross Captain Charles D. Baker, Princeton, '13, tackle, died of wounds he received in the fighting on the Ourcq. John V. Grainger, Jr., half back of the Princeton, '12, team, died at Camp Gordon.

Princeton's record would not be complete without mention of the daring act of Lieutenant "Billy" Moore, '17, which was featured in the press dispatches. In a hell of shellfire Moore, famous as half back and track Captain, drove an ammunition truck to relieve his comrades of the marines in the Château-Thierry fighting. He was severely wounded, and earned the Distinguished Service Cross.

With the record not yet complete, other football men who made the supreme sacrifice are: Yale—Captain Alexander D. Wilson, '16, Captain of the 1915 team, and who will be remembered as one of the leading backs of recent years; J. H. Higginbotham of the 1917 team; Dumaresq Spencer, '17; J. F. Stillman, Jr., '15.

Harvard's football gold stars include Captain Hamilton Coolidge, '19; Dillwyn P. Starr, '08, quarter back on the 1916 team; Philip O. Mills, full back on the 1906 team; John A. Doherty, '16, quarter back.

Columbia's football fatalities include the following, all of whom were killed in action: Jefferson A. Healy, Captain 1916 football team; Herbert A. Buermeyer, '16; W. W. Colquohon, '14; Alfred W. Evans, '05.

The University of Pennsylvania's football men who gave their lives include Lieutenant Harry S. Ross, '18; Captain Howard McCall, '14; Hunter Brooks, '10; Lieutenant Thomas Hirst, '16; Robert Hill, '13.

While leading his men in a desperate charge on the battlefields of France Lieutenant Richard O'Brien of Williams, half back on the 1916 eleven which defeated both Amherst and Wesleyan, was killed by shrapnel. In his junior year he left college to attend the officers' training school at Plattsburg, where he received his commission. Other Williams football stars who gave their lives were: R. A. Blodgett, M. Gifford, Lieutenant F. D. Pollard, W. B. Turner, Captain Belvidere Brooks, Jr., and A. M. Meeker.

Brown gave Lieutenant R. H. McLaughlin, '15; G. W. Berriman, '20; Dartmouth, Lieutenant J. A. Emery, C. W. Hopkins, Lieutenant C. A. Pudrith; Amherst, Lieutenant T. W. Ashley, Ensign Roger C. Perkins; Naval Academy, Lieutenant William M. Nicholas, '15, a half back who resigned from the navy and enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery, Canada; Military Academy, Major William B. Dean, '14 half back on football eleven 1910 to 1913 and an All-American selection; Syracuse, Lieutenant Lloyd Hamilton; New York University, Lieutenant Gerald V. Carroll.

It was Lieut. Col. Whittlesey, then a Major, a former Williams College football player, who commanded the famous lost battalion.

Perhaps one of the bitterest losses to the athletic world was that of Johnny Overton, one of the gamest runners who ever stepped on a cinder path, who was killed while leading a detachment of the famous Marine Corps.

Major Hamilton Fish, one of Harvard's most famous football Captains, led a battalion of New York's negro regiment, the 369th, in some of the hardest fighting of the war, a regiment that fought with the French under General Gouraud throughout the campaign that made the victory certain. This splendid athlete and soldier is fortunately still with us as an outstanding example for the real American boy.

The list could be prolonged almost indefinitely, and without the record of a failure on the part of an American athlete to meet the supreme test.

As a certain French Maison officer said to me in speaking of the American athlete in war: "They care greatly about a few fundamental things—honor, truth, justice, their country; but absolutely nothing about their lives."

From the ranks of the Boy Scouts will come the men to fill their places.

RECALLING THE 24-LEAGUE GUN

Stanford University Professor's Introduction to the Monster Was from the Depths of the Paris Subway

EVEN so long after the event, and through all the haze of peace conversations in which Paris has since been enveloped, a certain interest persists in that 24-league gun bombardment of the French capital at intervals between March 23, 1918, and the following August—a bombardment which dropped within the fortifications 183 out of 303 shells fired, killed 256 persons, and injured 620. An account of the beginning of the affair which is sufficiently different to invite reading is contributed to the Spring number of the Stanford University "Sequoia" by Professor W. F. Durand, who was in Paris at the time as a member of the United States Aeronautical Advisory Board. A part of Professor Durand's article follows:

"On Saturday morning, March 23, 1918, a train on the Paris subway line No. 1, leading from the Etoile down to the Place de la Concorde and so on to the Porte Vincennes, was approaching its regular stop at the Place de la Concorde. I had left my hotel near the Etoile about 7:45 A. M., and had taken this train on my way to call at the Hotel Edouard VII., not far from the Place de l'Opéra. As the train slowed down to a stop, the guard (a woman, as was the rule on all subway lines) said sharply: 'Tout le monde descend. Alerte!' (Everybody leave the train; an alarm!). It should be explained that in the case of airplane raids the subway stations in Paris were used as shelters and were often crowded with people. Under these circumstances the regular train service could not be maintained and it was therefore the custom, in case of an air raid alarm, for the trains to run to the next station and then stop until the 'all clear' signal was sounded.

"Accordingly, as the train came to a stop, everybody left the cars, most of them remaining on the platforms of the station deep under ground, while a few went up to the outer air either under the spell of curiosity or by reason of some special urgency of errand. This practice on the part of the Parisians should not be construed as implying panic or any unreasoning fear. Air raids by this time were an old story to the Parisians; the municipal edicts directed that every one should seek shelter to keep out of the way of possible danger from falling bombs and much more probable danger from falling fragments of anti-aircraft shell fired against the enemy planes. It was the municipal order; it was the sensible thing to do and so they did it.

"Urged, however, partly by curiosity and partly by the character of my errand, I went up to the open Place de la Concorde and on up Rue Royale and the Boulevard de la Madeleine to my destination, there finding two friends just sallying forth to see what was going to happen. Accordingly we walked back to the centre of the Place de la Concorde and took station near the great obelisk and waited for developments.

"Thus far we had seen nothing except the streets being gradually cleared of traffic and in readiness for the anticipated raid. Airplane raids usually came at night—rarely by day—and it was assumed that this was to be one of the infrequent daylight attempts to 'put over' a raid.

"Just as we reached the Place de la Concorde a distant explosion was heard, implying the fall of a bomb. The sky was searched anxiously for signs of enemy planes, but nothing could be discerned. The day was fairly clear and the 'seeing' good. Then as we watched and waited there came another explosion—another bomb, as we supposed. Again we searched the heavens for the hostile airplanes which were supposed to be dropping the hostile messengers of death and destruction. Still to no purpose; nothing could be seen. So as we stood watching and searching the sky there came from time to time the sound of explosions clearly indicating the fall of bombs, (as we supposed,) but without visible source in the sky. Then another feature began to emerge into consciousness—the regularity of the time interval between the explosions. With intervals closely approximating fifteen minutes, the explosions followed one another on through the morning, sounding sometimes quite near, again more distant, sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another.

"Finally, toward noon, wearying of standing in the place waiting and watching for airplanes which could not be seen, we separated, my friends going their way while I returned on foot to my office nearly two miles away, all means of transportation being annulled during the continuance of the alarm. Walking back along the Cours la Reine and the river bank and up the Avenue du Trocadero (later to be renamed Avenue du President Wilson) people had begun to come out of shelter, tired of the long wait, even though the 'all clear' had not sounded and technically the alarm was still in force.

"So, gradually the street life of the great city began to re-establish itself in spite of the technicality of an alarm and a supposed air raid with bombs dropping mysteriously from invisible airplanes at regular time intervals of some fifteen minutes. The noon papers came out with the announcement that the city was undergoing bombardment by bombs dropped from airplanes manoeuvring at a great height and hence invisible.

"On through the afternoon the explosions continued, but still from an unseen and unknown source. With the approach of evening the sounds of explosion ceased and then the evening papers came out with the official announcement that the city had been, during the day, subjected to bombardment by a long-range German gun.

"A hasty measure on the map showed that it was nearly seventy miles to the nearest point on the German lines as they were located at that time. The idea seemed impossible, fantastic even; how was it possible that ordnance could be constructed which would throw that mass of steel weighing 300 pounds or more across seventy miles of space? When, however, the full evidence was seen, there could no longer remain a doubt.

"So began the bombardment of Paris by the long-range gun. It continued for several weeks, three guns, as were soon found, actually taking part, until one by one they were rendered useless, either by French counterartillery fire or by their own wear and self-destruction. Then a short period of relief, and again on May 27 the bombardment began with a repetition of the experience of the early Spring. The guns were fired with some regularity for a time, and again, by counterartillery fire and their own wear, they were rendered useless. For a third time the program was repeated and then in August the lines were driven back, the gun positions captured, and the bombardment of Paris was at an end.

"Altogether some 303 shells were fired, of which 183 struck within the lines of Paris proper; i. e., within the line of the so-called fortifications. They were irregularly scattered over the city, most of them falling within an irregular oval some two or three miles wide and nearly five miles long.

"The total number killed as a direct result of shell fire was 256, and of injured some 620.

"In closing this brief account it may be of interest to note the general characteristics of the trajectory of the projectile as worked out by the French artillerists from the data as they gradually became available.

"The angle of elevation of the gun was about fifty-five degrees with the horizontal. The angle at which the shell dropped in Paris was about sixty degrees. The initial velocity was about 1,700 meters (5,576 feet) per second. The terminal velocity was about 700 meters (2,296 feet) per second. The minimum velocity near the top of the trajectory was some 400 meters (1,312 feet) per second. The maximum elevation reached was about thirty-five kilometers (21.7 miles) and the time of flight was some 180 seconds. At the highest limit reached by the shell the density of the air is only about 1 per cent. that at the earth's surface, and for a considerable part of the flight the shell was within an atmosphere of density of from 1 to 5 per cent. that at the earth's surface, thus greatly reducing the resistance to movement and serving in large measure to explain the possibility of such extreme ranges, once the high altitude is reached."

Sun-Rain Umbrellas, $4.98

THESE are the summer Umbrella size, equally good in rain or shine. They have covers of fine all silk taffeta with tape edge, and are fitted with self color cases.

Smart sports style handles, plain, carved, some tastefully trimmed with bakelite, and some with bakelite rings.

All the wanted colors included, navy, greens, purple, tan, taupe, garnet and black.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK
Store Hours: 9:00 to 5:30

"Button" Pearl Earrings 53c Pair, Value 75c

WE took all the manufacturer had of these Earrings, and to less than usual.

In the popular "Button" style, in several different sizes, all with lustrous finish and mounted with gold-filled pierceless wires.

Novelty Jewelry Store, Main Floor.

Towels, Table Cloths, Damasks

Overtopping All Previous Values

WITH replenished stocks we start anew our June Sale to borrow with quantities of fine Towels, Table Cloths, Towelings, Napkins, Damasks, etc., at price concessions that make it advantageous for every one to anticipate summer wants.

25c. Huck Towels, 18c
Large size full bleached huck Towel with hemmed ends, some with red borders.

35c. Huck Towels, 25c
Full bleached, hemmed and hemstitched huck Towels in a number of pretty border patterns.

39c. Huck Towels, 29c
Part linen and part cotton huck Towels, with hemmed ends, neat stripe borders.

50c. Huck Towels, 39c
Part linen and part cotton full bleached huck Towels with hemmed ends.

59c. Huck Towels, 50c
Part linen and part cotton full bleached Towels with plain and fancy borders.

75c. Huck Towels, 59c
Part linen and part cotton hemstitched huck Towels, full bleached.

85c. Huck Towels, 69c
Part linen and part cotton Towels with floral borders.

$1 Huck Towels, 75c
Extra quality part linen and part cotton Towels with wreath and floral borders.

$1 Huck Towels, 75c
All linen hemstitched huck Towels, regular size with hemstitched ends.

25c. Turkish Towels, 19c
Snow white Turkish Bath Towels with hemmed ends.

29c. Turkish Towels, 25c
Closely woven Turkish Bath Towels with hemmed ends.

50c. Turkish Towels, 39c
Extra large size snow white Turkish Towels with hemmed ends.

59c. Turkish Towels, 50c
Extra fine quality, large size Towels with hemmed ends.

65c. Turkish Towels, 59c
Closely woven Turkish Towels with hemmed ends.

25c. Toweling, 17c. Yard
Part linen and part cotton Crash Toweling, for dish or roller towels, with neat blue borders.

30c. Toweling, 18c. Yard
Part linen and part cotton Crash Toweling, plain and blue stripe border design.

32c. Toweling, 22c. Yard
Part linen and part cotton Toweling, some plain, others with pink border.

30c. Toweling, 25c. Yard
Part linen and part cotton with blue border.

35c. Toweling, 28c. Yard
Part linen and part cotton Toweling with red and blue borders.

39c. Toweling, [illegible] Yard
Part linen and part cotton Toweling with red borders.

42c. Toweling, 32c. Yard
45c. Toweling, 35c. Yard
Scotch loom Crash Towelings with red and blue borders.

$4.50 Pattern Table Cloths, $3.75
Part linen and part cotton Table Cloths, floral patterns, 68x86 inches.

Part linen and part cotton pattern Table Cloths, in round and oval patterns:
68x68 Cloths, value $5, at $4
68x86 Cloths, value $6, at $5
22-inch Napkins to match, value $6.50, at $5 dozen

Odd Lots of Napkins
Mercerized Napkins, hemmed, ready for use:
18 inches square, value $2.50, at: $2
20 inches square, value $3, at: $2.50
22 inches square, value $3.50, at: $3

$1.39 Table Damask, $1 Yard
Full bleached Table Damask with a linen finish, floral patterns.

$1.98 Table Damask, $1.50 Yard
Part linen and part cotton, full bleached Damask, floral patterns.

Main Floor.



The June White Sale

Starts a Second Great Week of Unmatched Money-Saving Offerings

IT IS DISTINCTLY an OPPORTUNITY SALE, for it presents values and prices only possible as a result of long and careful planning, not to be repeated casually any time without preparation.

It is unmatched because of the extent of the sale taking care of every taste, from the woman who must carefully consider her expenses to the June bride who cares chiefly to get the loveliest garments possible.

Nightdresses
98c. Garments with the charm of simplicity, white and flesh pink.
$1.23. Simple but dainty styles, slipover and Empire models, some of pink batiste.
$1.48. Dainty Nightdresses trimmed with lace and embroidery, some Empire, some surplice style, hand embroidered in color.
$1.49, $1.98. Windsor crepe Nightdresses, white, pink and flowered, some with butterflies, some orchid. Some wonderful models of white nainsook, beautifully laced trimmed at $1.98.

Camisoles
98c., $1.25, $1.49, $1.98. Beautiful models of satin, and crepe de chine, including eight styles at 98c., very dainty models. Charming styles at all the other prices, some combined with Georgette crepe.

Envelope Chemises Chemiloons, etc., $2.98
Very dainty styles, of pink batiste and soft nainsook, trimmed in new and charming ways with laces and embroidery.

Corset Covers
49c., 59c., 79c., 98c., $1.25. Of soft nainsook. French body, mostly trimmed with lace. Those at 98c. and $1.25 are trimmed also on the back.

Lingerie Petticoats
$1.49. Flounces of embroidery, assorted patterns, exceptional values.
$1.98. Flounces of embroidery or lace trimmed. Also some of pique and cross-bar, finished with embroidered scallop; no flounce.

Bloomers
65c., 85c., 98c. and to $1.98. All full size, made of batiste and crepe; a wonderful assortment at 98c., including flowered crepe and lace-trimmed batiste.

Drawers
49c., 59c., 79c., 98c. Of soft cottons, regular and circular shapes at 98c., and some with lace edge at 59c.

Creepers and Rompers
All new models, some of them in combination of colors and with featherstitching and smocking at $1.98. The materials include chambray, dimity and gingham. Prices 98c. to $1.98.

Nightdresses, $2.98, $3.50
Fine nainsook, many very dainty simple styles, featherstitched and trimmed with fine lace or embroidery; others more elaborate, trimmed with pretty laces. Sleeveless and Empire models, many of pink batiste, some combined with pink crepe de chine with camisole tops.

Special Undermuslins, 85c
Nightdresses, Envelope Chemises Bloomers, in crepe and batiste, very exceptional values.

Lingerie Petticoats, $2.98
With deep flounces trimmed with fine Val. lace, no underlay. Others with flounces of embroidery, or embroidery trimmed for sports wear.

Philippine and Porto Rico Lingerie
$2.10. Porto Rico Nightdresses, full size, hand made and hand embroidered with scallop and eyelets; some with design on the front.
$2.10. Envelope Chemises, Porto Rico made, in designs matching the Nightdresses.
$2.98. Some hundreds of Nightdresses, Philippine hand embroidered in an assortment of dainty designs, round and V necks. Also some from Porto Rico with hand drawnwork and embroidery, square cut models. Some that are hemstitched are extremely attractive.
$2.98. Envelope Chemises, Philippine hand embroidered; some Porto Rico models. Some of flesh pink, very daintily hand embroidered and a variety of models in white.
$3.98, $4.98. Nightdresses, hand embroidered, some Empire models, some slipover styles. Very good values.

Livingston and Bond Streets. Second Floor.

Banded Sailor Hats for Women $1.95 Good $2.50 Values

THE POPULAR SPORTS HAT this spring is the Sailor, and it is promised a vogue to extend through the summer also.

These are made with double brims and are trimmed with a band of black or matching grosgrain ribbon.

The colors include navy, [illegible], purple, red and natural.

Untrimmed Panama Hats, 95c. to $5.95

Japanese and guaranteed genuine Panamas, in a variety of shapes. Excellent qualities.

Adjustable bands in polka dots, stripes, plain colors, 59c. to 75c.

Crepe de chine Scarfs with fringe, $1.50 and $1.95, in all the best pastel shades.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

150 Men's Summer Suits---at $25

That Are Unduplicable for More Today

NOT ONLY are these Suits hard to equal at anything like $25 today—they would be difficult to produce to sell at a price even considerably MORE.

The quality of the lighter weight fabrics, the quality of the patterns they show, the quality of the tailoring that places these Suits, by their very appearance, beyond the $25 class, makes this remarkable offering one whose equal is hardly likely to be found.

There are light and dark colors, plain shades, stripes, checks, mixtures, styles smart and styles sedate in such fine variety, so fine a choice, that each man who comes may depart SATISFIED.

There is a Suit here for YOUR satisfaction. Will you choose it tomorrow—for $25?

Men's Store, Main Floor, Elm Place.

4,200 "Large Body" Negligee Shirts

$1.50 for $2 and $2.50 Styles

A FRESH SHIPMENT of these Shirts which men so much admire because they fit comfortably, look well and give long service. Of 80-square percale, woven and printed madrases and fine poplins, in a variety of stripe patterns in pretty color combinations on light grounds. Soft or starched cuffs.

These Shirts are all made in our own special body proportions for extra comfort. Sizes 13½ to 18.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Women's $7 Pumps With Buckle, $5.65

Of Patent Leather and Dull Calfskin

THE MODEL is an attractive one with long, slim forepart, one of the best summer styles. All with graceful French heels and finished with a fancy metal buckle.

We have 400 pairs, in a good range of sizes, to sell tomorrow for $5.65.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Women's Silk Gloves, 69c. Values to $1.25

FRESH arrivals of these fine silk Gloves enable us again to offer values to $1.25 at the low price of 69c. Milanese and tricot silk with double tipped fingers to insure the best service. Two-clasp style, self backs, and in black, white and the good colors.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

$2.50 All Silk 40-Inch Printed Crepes de Chine, $1.98

A BEAUTIFUL quality of Crepe de Chine in a variety of well selected smart patterns, small, medium and large designs. Printed on white, navy, taupe, brown, tan, Copenhagen and black grounds.

We have not sold any of this quality of Crepe de Chine for less than $2.50 a yard and we feel that a decided bargain is offered at $1.98 a yard.

Silk Store, Main Floor, Bond Stret

$3.50 Wool Jersey Cloth, $2.98

WE sold thousands of yards of a similar quality Jersey Cloth last season for bathing suits, as well as for smart summer dresses and suits.

It is a fashionable weave, serviceable, and at tomorrow's price an exceptionally good investment.

54 inches wide, all wool, in shades of sand, putty, Pekin, gray, brown, castor, French blue and navy.

Second Floor.

New House and Porch Dresses Special at $1.95



WELL MADE and attractive Dresses, each with a charming simplicity that makes them practical and is yet quite within the prevailing fashion.

The styles pictured show the lines, a trim tailored look that is very taking and extremely becoming to the average woman.

A pretty style of fancy striped percale has deep yoke with the stripe crossways, straight collar of white pique, loose straight line model with self belt, two pockets with the stripes crosswise.

One candy-striped gingham has semi-fitted waist, loose belt, sailor collar of plain color chambray with added rever of white cambric, three-quarter sleeves, pockets of the stripe crosswise.

One of candy-striped percale has bias bands of the material on the front of the semi-fitted waist, self-belt, three-quarter sleeves, plain color collar with lace edge on the front, pockets of the stripes crosswise and with plain color tops.

Other pretty styles in plain and checked materials, prettily trimmed. Sizes from 36 to 44, and some extra sizes in ginghams and percales, 46 to 52.

Second Floor, Livingston Street.

Unprecedented Sale of Breton Nets

For Summer Frocks, Blouses, Linings, Etc.

25c. to 69c. Yard Values 50c. to $1.50

Loom Ends of 2 to 5 Yard Lengths

NETS have come into wide vogue this season for women's and misses' frocks, blouses and lining uses in general, and through a very special purchase we have secured a manufacturer's stock of loom ends, pieces that range from 2 to 5 yards long, which we can sell for an average half of regular prices.

They are of an unusually fine quality from 27 to 72 inches wide and come in black, white, ivory and a good variety of colors.

27 to 33 inches wide, at ..... 25c. yard
36 to 45 inches wide, at ..... 35c. yard
50 to 54 inches wide, at ..... 49c. yard
60 to 67 inches wide, at ..... 59c. yard
70 to 72 inches wide, at ..... 69c. yard

Extraordinary Values in Novelty Plaited and Ruffled Flouncings

In black, white and all the good street and evening shades.

Tucked and Ruffled Net Flouncings ..... $1.98 to $3.98 yard
Tucked and Ruffled Voile Flouncings ..... 98c. to $2.98 yard
Ruffled Organdie Flouncings ..... $1.75 to $2.98 yard
Tucked Canton Silk Flouncings ..... $2.69 yard
Printed Chiffons, values $1.69 to $2, at ..... 98c. to $1.49 yard
Printed Georgette Crepes, values $2.50 to $3.50, at ..... $1.75 to $2.75 yard
Embroidered Georgette Flouncings, values $2.50 to $5.50, at ..... $1.98 to $3.98 yard

Remnants of Georgette Crepes, $1.25 a Yard, Regular $2 Quality

Lengths of from 1 to 1¾ yards. In black, white and colors.

Lace Store, Main Floor.

2,000 Summer Lingerie Blouses

A Special Purchase Sale

Full Three-Dollar Value at $1.95

A PURCHASE THAT INCLUDES over a score of pretty styles, Blouses that would usually be considered fine value at $3 each.

The number is augmented by additions from our own stocks of styles that we shall not reorder and that are in broken sizes. Others in full size ranges.

A dainty side-close slip-on effect has plain collarless neck, a panel of embroidery at top of front panel and other panels of embroidery, imitating hand work that form shoulder yokes and continue down each side of the front panel.

Another has the sailor collar terminated by jabots, embroidered and edged with venise lace. A very good style has all over tucked fronts, sailor collar all over embroidered, and edged with filet mesh venise lace with venise medallions on revers.

An attractive Blouse has tucked front, high collar with embroidered turn over, narrow lace edge.

Other styles are trimmed with combinations of venise and Val. laces with tucks, some are tucked in groups with lace edged embroidered collar, some with panel fronts, square neck, and with embroidery and lace. None sent C. O. D., none reserved for mail or telephone orders.

Second Floor.

Royal Society Packages of Stamped Needlework, Discontinued Patterns at a Third Under Usual Prices

Each package contains the stamped article to be embroidered, either made up or stamped outlines for cutting sufficient floss to complete the piece and full instructions.

These Outfits we will sell on special Main Floor Table. The variety includes:

Articles for Infants and Small Children

Infants' Set, including Dress, Slip, Cap and Bib, stamped on linen finished lawn; regularly $1.75 a Set, for $1.17

Infants' Dresses, stamped on lawn; regularly $1.15, at 77c

Baby Set, including Dress, Slip, Bib and Cap; sizes 6 months to 1 year; stamped on linen, finished lawn; regularly $1.50 Set, at $1

Chambrette Dress with lawn guimpe, made up and stamped; two styles; sizes 4 and 6 years; regularly $3, at $2; size 8 years, regularly $3.25, at $2.16

Pique Dresses, made up and stamped; sizes 4 to 6 years, regularly $3, at $2; size 8 years, regularly $3.25, at $2.16

Repp Dresses, made up and stamped, trimmed with pink chambrette; size 8 years, regularly $3.50, at $2.35; sizes 10 and 12 years, regularly $3.75, at $2.50

Lawn Dresses, made up and stamped, with blue chambrette trimming; sizes 1 and 2 years, regularly $1.50, at $1

Repp Rompers, made up and stamped; size 1 year, regularly $2, at $1.33

Repp Dresses, made up and stamped; sizes 1 and 2 years, regularly $1.75, at $1.17

Boudoir Caps, made up and stamped on pink, blue or white silken finish batiste; regularly 35c, at 23c

Articles for Women

Bloomers, made up and stamped on pink nainsook; sizes 28 and 32; regularly $1.65, at $1.10

Pajamas, made up and stamped on pink nainsook, sizes 15 and 17; regularly $3, at $2

Envelope Combinations, made up and stamped on pink nainsook; sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42; regularly $2, at $1.33

Nightgowns, two styles, made up and stamped on white nainsook; sizes 15, 16 and 17; regularly $2.50, at $1.66

Envelope Combinations to match nightgowns, made up and stamped; sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42; regularly $2.25, at $1.23

Camisoles, made up and stamped on fine quality nainsook; sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42; regularly 85c, at 57c

Nightgowns, stamped on nainsook, material to cut any size up to 17; regularly $2.25, at $1.50

Laundry Bag, stamped and made up on white clover bleach; regularly $1.25, at 83c

Centerpieces, stamped on white clover bleach, 18 inches in diameter; regularly 40c, at 27c

Centerpieces, stamped on tan needleweave, 24 inches in diameter; regularly 85c, at 57c

Whisk Broom Holder, stamped on tan needleweave, complete with metal rod and fasteners; regularly 50c, at 33c

Collar Bag, made up and stamped on tan needleweave; regularly 75c, at 50c

Shirt Case, stamped and tinted on tan needleweave; regularly $1.15, at 77c

Main Floor

4,000 Yards Printed Voiles, 25c. Yd.

Values to 59c. : : 36 and 38 Inch Widths

FOR general summer wear Voiles are leaders. They are cool, pretty and decidedly inexpensive when they may be purchased at this low price.

We secured this quantity from a manufacturer who was beginning to clean up for the season. All are much better grades than are usually sold for so low a price.

Attractive checks, stripes, plaids and pretty floral effects.

Second Floor.

The New York Times.

OFFICIAL TRANSLATIONS OF OUR BOLSHEVIST PAPERS

Foreign-Language Press's Propaganda of Class Hatred, Revolution, and Anti-Americanism Among Ignorant Aliens as Shown in Record Kept by Federal Government

TREASON, sedition, hatred of the American Government, class hatreds with all their disintegrating and subverting tendencies, are daily being preached to millions of foreign-born persons in this country through the medium of newspapers published in foreign languages.

These papers are circulating by the hundred thousand copies in the homes of men and women who do not speak or understand English, they are being quoted by Anarchist, Bolshevist, radical Socialists, and other anti-American speakers and writers, sometimes in hidden and secret halls, and at other times openly in public places and on street corners. In thousands of places where the men and women of foreign birth gather they are the basis of the arguments that are advanced in justification of the overthrow of the United States Government, if not for the assassination of those who are prominent in the official as well as the private life of America.

The papers are published in more than a score of languages. Only recently it was announced that a newspaper to encourage among Chinamen in America radicalism of the most extreme type was shortly to make its appearance, this particular paper to be backed by the most powerful organization in this country, which is now engaged in a country-wide propaganda campaign the aim of which is to overthrow law and the established order.

The languages in which the majority of these anti-American newspapers are printed are the Russian, Hungarian, and Yiddish. Not so numerous, but just as vicious in argument and incendiary advice, are certain papers which are printed in the German, Italian, Spanish, Esthonian, Lithuanian, Bohemian, Ukrainian, and other languages. These papers go into the great mill towns, to the mining regions—in fact, into every nook and corner where the man or woman of foreign birth toils for a living.

Government Keeping Record.

The Government is alive to the seriousness of the menace created as a result of the publication of these pro-Bolshevist, Anarchist, extreme Socialist, and, all of them, anti-American newspapers. Today in Washington, in Chicago, in New York, in fact in every great city of the country, a force of translators is at work compiling a complete record of the un-American utterances which they are spreading broadcast.

In New York City half of a floor in one of the important Federal buildings has been set aside for the work of the official Government translators. Each hour of the day these translators add more evidence to the great mass already in hand, and each morning a complete report, accompanied by the translations of the seditious and other utterances which have appeared in the papers published in New York City goes to Washington. All of this evidence will shortly be available for the scrutiny and information of Congress.

A few days ago the writer visited the Government translation bureau in New York and looked at thousands of articles that had appeared in foreign-language newspapers published in New York City and vicinity. He was permitted to pick, at random, excerpts from some of the editorials, signed articles, and news articles printed since the first of the year in some of the most prominent of the radical sheets.

"Are these newspapers a part of the propaganda now being waged for the overthrow of this Government?" the official in charge was asked.

"What you have before you answers that question. The articles speak for themselves," was the reply.

In what follows, some of them will be allowed to speak for themselves, and in so doing answer the question whether or not they are, today, preaching anarchy, Bolshevism, and class hatred to the great non-English speaking population of the United States.

First, let the papers printed in Russian speak.

The Novy Mir is a paper published in New York City. Leon Trotzky, the War Minister of Bolshevist Russia, was once a member of the editorial staff of that paper. Another Russian paper, also published in New York, circulates under the name Rabochiy-Krestyanin (Workman and Peasant) and another of Russian origin is the Khleb i Volia. (Bread and Freedom.) There are others, but these are perhaps the best known.

Some Russian Samples.

Here follow samples of what has appeared in each of the three since Jan. 1. The translations, as in the case of all others quoted, were made by official translators of the United States Government.

In a recent issue of Novy Mir, under the caption "Revolutionary Strike Movement," there appeared an editorial from which the following translated excerpts are taken:

"A spirit of revolt spreads larger and larger over the working masses of the entire world. Neither threats nor curses of the high priests of the bourgeoisie society are capable of holding back the pressure of proletarian masses. Even in countries where heretofore the revolution has not yet unfurled its red flag and the bourgeoisie gods have not yet been deposed from their pedestals, even there grows a big wave of people's protest which may any day flare up with a red flame.

"The big strikes at Belfast and in the Glasgow district and the growing movement of London workers are stern warnings for the British bourgeoisie. Her press organs, this police force of the ruling classes, are shouting already at the top of their voices that Bolshevism has intrenched itself in the minds of the British workers, and that events in Belfast and Glasgow are merely a repetition of Petrograd and Berlin red days. • • •

"And things are not running calmly also in the United States. The American Senate, this Sanhedrim of wise priests, runs here and there in search for culprits who have disturbed the social peace. Bankers and merchants are spending lavishly thousands and thousands of dollars to fight the Bolshevist menace. The Department of Justice is also on the alert. Hundreds of fighters for the labor cause are thrown behind the iron bars of American prisons. The espionage law is still in force.

"The American bourgeoisie is anticipating the advent of stormy weather. • • •

"The American bourgeoisie is listening to the thundering peals of the coming storm, and, obeying the instinct of self-preservation, resorts to the arsenal of old measures in hope to crush the movement. She is very strong and well organized, while the American working class has not yet learned to act harmoniously in masses. Its demonstration of power assumes so far an isolated character.

"But the revolutionary strike wave extending more and more over the world is raising the working class of the United States and will teach him the European methods of struggle. His rôle is yet to come."

On Washington's Birthday last Novy Mir printed under the caption "In Fright Before the Red Menace," an editorial from which the following is taken:

"Here before us is a 'bill' against 'anarchists,' unanimously approved today by the Senate Judicial Committee. This bill, under the threat of imprisonment and $5,000 fine, forbids the display of flags or distribution of printed or written works, 'symbolizing or propagating the overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to personal property or general cessation of industry, the Government of the United States or all Government.' *Does it not look like one of the Czar's bills?*"

Protecting the President.

With reference to the measures taken to safeguard the President when he arrived at Boston on his return from his first trip to France, Novy Mir said:

"When one reads about the measures taken to safeguard the President in Boston, one is astonished by their similarity with measures which had been taken in the past in Russia for the safeguarding of 'personages' of the Czar's house: The same picture: detectives, policemen, armed soldiers. Streets are roped off and not a soul can pass through. The very picture of the Czar's Russia. The American press published this telegram regarding these measures:

"'• • • The Hotel Copley Plaza (where rooms were secured for the President) was patrolled with many Secret Service men. Mechanics' Hall, where the speech was to be made, was surrounded by officers early in the day. Men with rifles were stationed on roofs of several buildings. Persons without credentials were not even permitted to cross the streets through which the President's automobile was to proceed. Troops sent in from the forts were supplied with regulation cartridges—no blanks. Nine hundred policemen were stationed on the line of march.

"'• • • The streets had been roped off. A police automobile went slowly over every foot of the way to be traversed by President Wilson. The proprietors of stores or window spaces rented to spectators were warned to scrutinize carefully all persons admitted to such places of vantage.'

"Such are the precautions taken by the American authorities to protect the person of the President. A question naturally arises: Who is he going to be protected from? Shall it be from the 'grateful' American people?"

Still more recently the same paper printed this:

"The world war has produced a number of social-economic problems which the capitalist world is not capable of grappling with. These problems are of the same trend and deal with the transformation of the modern structure of society into a Socialist society. The great work to realize this task can be undertaken only by the proletariat and only through one channel—the Bolshevist one."

From Workman and Peasant, circulating exclusively among the poorer and more ignorant classes of Russian immigrants, is taken the following captioned "Our Banner":

"Everywhere, in all countries, in all languages, the toiling masses are singing:

"Go far and wide our melody, go around
Our banner, waving over the world
And carrying call of struggle and thunder of revenge.
Sow seeds of the future.
It glares and brightly crimson
Reminds us of our blood flaming and fiery,
The blood of us—workers.

"Our banner is the banner of all oppressed, of all downtrodden, of all those that struggle for equality and universal peace.

"Our banner is glaring with gold and flame, and there are gathering around it all those that want the sunshine, not over the corpses of those that had been slaughtered on the field of battle, but over the fields, valleys, gardens, orchards, and hamlets of the peace-loving toilers.

"Our banner is the banner of toilers rising in revolt against idlers, against all robber-capitalists of the world.

"Our banner is inscribed with words: 'Workers of the World Unite!' 'Long Live the International!'

"And we know that similar to what we have done at home where noblemen and landlords are not dangerous any longer in their palaces to the huts of the poor peasants, the socialistic revolution in other countries will overthrow the power of the rich over the poor, the power of the landlords, bankers, and manufacturers over the toiling masses. That is what our banner is calling to. Our banner is red, it is a banner of life, life-like as blood. The blood that has been spilled by those fallen in the struggle has colored it, and it sparkles with flame.

"Let all the beasts of prey of all countries go into the battle—every one with his distinct banner: white banners of the white guard, lilac, yellow, red, and blue, black and red, black and yellow, green, and gray.

"They all call, not to the brotherhood of mankind. They all call not to the unity, but to enmity. Not one of them may serve as banner of the peoples of the world.

"Only the banner of the Russian Socialist Soviet Federative Republic calls the peoples to unite in one universal gigantic union of toilers, among whom there will be no war, no enmity, no clashes, and all will be able to work peacefully, and every one to live according to one's traditions and laws.

"Comrades and brothers! Warriors of the Red Guard! Do you want the banner of the Red to become the banner of the world?

"You worker, you peasant, press your rifle harder, for remember you defend the Red Banner of the struggle against the oppressors—the Red Banner of all toilers.

"Remember, wherever it is raised—it is raised the crimson color of the flame—of the revolt of the toiling.

"Follow the Red Banner! Advance bravely and audaciously!"

(Published by the Military Department of All-Russian Central Executive Committee.)

Talk of Pitiless War.

On May 29 the following appeared in Khleb i Volia:

"Then why wait? All those in whose veins warm and free blood courses, all those whose heartbeats are not yet altogether stifled, should join in the fight against this awful society, (system.) The capitalistic society must be destroyed, roots and all, and this will be done through social revolution. It is ridiculous even to suppose the bourgeoisie will give up all its privileges and accumulated treasures willingly—without a fight. Only the *bitterest, most pitiless* war of the united proletariat of the world can lead them to liberty, can free them from the whole ring of the inatitutions of slavery—capital, Church, and State. And this should not be put away into the cupboard of the future, this should be done *immediately*, and not gradually, as the State Socialists, who are themselves anxious to control the helpless proletarian class, would have us do.

"To suppose again that humanity has not yet reached the stage where it can govern itself without help of a Government is groundless. Those who hold to this belief are either blind to events that are taking place all about them or are consciously lying, for even the most backward individual will be willing to change his smelling shed of a home for decent living quarters, and his dry bread for an appetizing dish of wholesome food.

"The bourgeois society is nearing the end of its days sure enough. The day *of its doom is nigh!* And *its place should be taken by Anarcho-communism.* The wealth of the world was built up by the working classes; it is only logical, therefore, that those who produce should also have part in distribution and consumption of the fruit of their labor."

In another issue of Khleb i Volia (March 13, 1919) this was printed:

"The peoples have awakened and understood the deceit, the lie, the insolvency of social order in which they have lived. They have awakened not only in Europe. Here in this much praised country of 'freedom' the popular masses, lulled to sleep by empty phrases on duty and great principles, &c., little by little begin to come to their senses. The dissatisfaction is growing and widening. The wild instincts of victors and devils of the dark, the police outrages, disruption of labor organizations, arrests, arbitrary will of the courts, hard labor sentences, mass arrests of the undesirable elements and their deportations from the country without any charge, and various other crimes and outrages over personality, unprecedented unemployment, starvation and undernourishment of the oppressed masses, along with this an opulent luxury, guiltony, drunkenness, and dissipation of a small group of idle parasites.

"All this accumulates an inflammable material, and thickens the clouds on the American horizon. The worse the better. The thicker the clouds the sooner the storm will break out.

"We are awaiting for the storm."

Ukrainian Utterances.

Robitnyk, published in the Ukrainian language in this city, printed on Thursday of last week the following editorial reference to the attempted assassination of Attorney General Palmer and other prominent men:

"On June 3 in the houses of a few prominent rich Americans bombs exploded. The American bourgeois press took the advantage and began shouting that Bolsheviki and anarchists are beginning to terrorize the American Nation.

"Bombs exploded in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Newtonville, Mass., Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Paterson.

"Who manufactured and planted those bombs is not known. It is, however, absolutely certain that the Bolsheviki had nothing to do with it! It is therefore absolutely certain that those bombs were manufactured and planted by 'Agents Provocateurs'—American 'black-hundred bands'—who after the downfall of Czarist Russia found a safe place of refuge in democratic America. • • •

"The American bourgeoisie is preparing to enact laws against freedom of the word, press, and assembly—and for this they must have certain reasons. Therefore, we now hear about bombs."

Under the caption "Our Harvest" the following recently appeared in Robitnyk:

"The time when socialism was a dividend hope, a dream, an ideal, has gone. Socialism exists. The idea of socialism has been realized.

"But—not everywhere. Our harvest is not full. The big part of earth is not yet ripe. But she is getting ripe in our eyes. With every day, every hour, every minute we are nearer and nearer to our full harvest. The workingmen by tens, hundreds, and thousands are leaving their old hearths and severing all connections with old opinions and forcefully entering the camp of Socialists. Everywhere the same. The workingmen's camp grows in strength. Here gather all those who see clearly that the present capitalistic régime is not for them, not for the laboring people. That it is necessary to destroy it, to shatter it, and not leave any trace. The Ukrainian workingmen have not been left behind. They will have the harvest, too. Don't you see their live movement? In each place where are several pairs of Ukrainian toilers they organize the Socialist branches. Not long ago the heavy hand of bourgeois laws with all their weight beat us to the ground, and wanted to shatter our organization and to drive us into the four parts of the world. Our press and books were being confiscated, our comrades taken to jails; with all means we were persecuted. Our comrades still are in prison. They are the victims of that bourgeois epidemic which was ruling until now. Our press is being persecuted even now. They keep our Robitnyk whole weeks at the Post Office, and finally they send us a notice that they cannot mail it, because it is too 'radical.'

"*The Russian workmen have got rid of the bourgeoisie.* And we will get rid of them today or tomorrow. Only more work, more courage! Our fate is being made here—our own and that of our children. We are not going to struggle for 'democracy,' we are struggling for bread, for a warm corner in a house! We struggle in order to be able to use the fruits of our labor. We want to get rid of the yoke which was put upon us during the last five centuries. We want to get rid of that slavery of the soul which was imposed upon us during the last twenty centuries. We want bread, freedom, and right! The present civilization does not give them to us. This civilization we have to overthrow, to root it out. It gives us nothing but hard work, sweat, cold, and tears. On the ruins of capitalist civilization we will build *our* civilization. It will be our harvest."

The Hungarian Speaks.

One of the extreme radical papers published in the Hungarian language in this city is called Elore. From an editorial printed in Elore, and captioned "England and America," is taken the following:

"In England, or better to say in Ireland, the Irish Sinn Fein Party called a meeting in Dublin, in the course of which meeting the Sinn Feiners declared the independence of Ireland and her separation from England; they declared that they will suspend all connections with the English Government. The English Government, which is not wont to treat with gloved hands the Irish movement, retained a passive attitude toward this separation and suffered the meeting of the Irish.

"In New York and in America efforts are made to suppress every movement of the workers, the American States bring prohibition laws against the Red flag, and have declared that in this country only the flag of the Stars and Stripes has a right to exist. In contrast to this in Ireland upon the Mansion house and other buildings the republican and the anti-England Sinn Fein flags are hoisted.

"Those who read these events will think for the first moment that the English ruling class is more democratic and much more wise than the American Government. • • • But if we examine closer the happenings, then we will find that the English Government, just as well as the American, is purely a capitalist Government, and, as capitalist Governments, both have only one real enemy, and this is the goal of the class struggle conducting workers. • • •

"The English Government also knows that the workers and the Socialists are the real enemies of the English Government system, but it also knows that the Sinn Feiners, although they proclaim socialist principles in part, essentially are bourgeois, whose revolutionary aims will be thoroughly satisfied with the bourgeois Irish Republic.

"This is the reason that the English Government suffers passively the Sinn Fein movement and that the American Government conducts a ruthless warfare against the Socialist Party. The Sinn Feiners wish only to change the form of the State, while the Socialists purpose to change the social system. Opposite the different purposes the way of defense varies also. This is the only difference between the American and the English Government."

This is also an excerpt from a recent issue of Elore:

"We live in historical times. Socialism is approaching its final goal with gigantic steps. All Europe was scorched by the flames of the social revolution. The worn-out pillars of the Old World have collapsed and are being replaced by the people with new and stronger ones. Every power has proved to be weak in face of the conquering tide of socialism. The class conscious socialist workers gave the power to start the revolutions; because they have a certain aim, they have an organized army in every country.

"This army in the United States is not yet big enough to stand up successfully against the oppressors. Here the blind class rule is still raving, also the shameful oppression. Capitalist interests require that the press of the workers shall continue to keep on the handcuffs of slavery. They want to choke in us the just outcries (complaints) against the system of exploitation which is facing its ruin. They want to prevent the people at large from becoming acquainted with those ideas which inspire to fight for a happier future. Thousands of such men are imprisoned, who committed no other crime than to have announced the light of science (truth) in spite of being persecuted."

Again the Elore says to its Hungarian readers in America:

"The outlines of reaction are already shaped out well in this country. In the face of this situation, here as well as everywhere else, the working class may have only one task, that is to shapen out the class struggle and to hasten it in such a way as its force and organisation and courage dictate."

A long article in the Esthonian paper called Uus Ilm on March 14 printed this:

"The American Socialist Party, as the representative of working class interests, should declare war on the imperialism here, so that European comrades, who are fighting against the whole world imperialism, could take a breath. *We must not look disinterested at the events in Europe, but must do our most, that the revolutionary flag will also be raised on this side of the ocean. Thus we render the biggest help to the European revolution.*

"The imperialists of England, France, America, Italy, and Japan recognize that they are the strongest of all at the present moment, just as was the case with the imperialists of Germany and Austria at the time of the discriminating signing of peace at Brest-Litovsk. But in the midst of the greatest victory came the downfall of the German and Austrian imperialists; the revolution throws a line through their plans of robbery. *This must be also, though the revolution break those chains which are used by the allied imperialists in the attempt to chain the working class.*

"These chains, which are used by the allied imperialists in attempting to chain the workers of the whole world, are not a bit lighter than were the chains of German and Austrian imperialists. We should not believe in the gold mouths, 'prophets of democracy and freedom,' who brought millions of sons of workers, fathers, brothers, and husbands for sacrifices to the altar of imperialism in order to add new riches to their wealth.

"Comrades, let's remain true to our slogan, that the emancipation of the workers lies in their own hands. Today the imperialists are trying to chain the workers of Russia, Germany, and Austria, but tomorrow, it may be, it is our turn. And then those possibilities for living, what we have now, will be taken away altogether.

"Comrades, let's wake up from the slavish sleep and begin with the real work! We must not any longer permit the army dictators and the social-patriots to fight against the move of this era, which brings freedom to humanity and victory to the working class."

Preaching the Revolution.

Bread and Freedom is the English name of a paper published in Yiddish. It is printed in New York. On April 17 last this paper openly advocated revolution in an article captioned "State, Law, and Order." In the course of this article it is stated:

"One must be merciless toward things and institutions—first private property, and her companion, the State, must be done away with. Yes! The success of the revolution is in that she falls hard not on men but on institutions men have created.

"Then let the brave forerunners of the storm arise!

"Let the creative powers develop—let the storm start."

Der Kampf, also published in New York, is Yiddish. Recently it published an article captioned "Lenin or Wilson." It begins by charging that the President and "all that strive to maintain the present bourgeoisie order" realize that they cannot save all of the old order of things, and are therefore laboring "to save whatever is possible."

Continuing, Der Kampf says:

"Lenin and all his adherents fight to form a socialistic *order in the entire world;* but as earnest, real politicians they know that this can only be achieved in a revolutionary manner. Therefore, they *call the workers of all* countries *to a revolution* to reconstruct an organization on which the bourgeoisie system exists. This understands the proletariat of Russia and Germany, this begins to understand the proletariat of England and France, one must hope also the American workers will soon begin to understand the plain truth."

The Daily Forward, a Yiddish paper published in New York, printed on March 23 last an editorial the title of which was "Revolution and Reaction." In the course of that editorial Forward said:

"War is war, and there can be no talk of moral strategy, neither of right nor sympathy. It is a fight for life or death.

"Even the hypocritical assertions of the ruling bosses, that they are fighting for the welfare of country and people, are natural. Did not the German Junkers also shout that they began the war in defense of liberty and culture of the German people?

"Let us therefore cease to preach morals to our foes and let us also stop to bewail the sacred Constitution with its democracy and liberty. Let us tear down the masks from them, but neither should we, ourselves, use any camouflage. It is war. Let it then be an open war—without any phrases or politics. Let us say openly what we want and let us openly fight for what we want. They are compelled to defend themselves; let them do their worst. We need not fear them. The more they are raging the more forcefully we must attack them. The German Kaiser, never in the course of the entire war, has felt more sure of his victory than we are of ours. Yet we must keep a clear mind and must not make any mistakes, which would prolong the struggle and delay victory. We must not give our foes any excuse to attack us before we are prepared for battle. We must not provoke the people who believe in us with revolutionary phrases into a fight for which we are by far not ready. Demagogues are often more harmful than provocators."

Cultura Libertaria is a Spanish anarchistic paper published in this city. Recently it published an editorial captioned "The Proletarians," in the course of which it said:

"We have always *maintained that laws have never done anything in the past,* and will never do anything in the future, *which will be of benefit to the working class,* because we have seen it before and see it now that *laws* merely serve to protect the *bourgeoisie* class, to support its privileges and to limit all *opportunity,* all *initiative* for its own development of this mass of useful people who produce all that exists in life and who never profit by it, living in the most abject misery and in tyranny, victims of deception and ignorance. • • •

"The recruiting stations are always waiting for cannon fodder in order to send them against those people who have known how to acquire their rights as free men. This is the situation of the working people. (Translator's note: In America.) Those who fought for the coming of a new social state, those who held firm to their principles are cast out by the country of *democracy;* those who during the war wasted away their existence in the powder factories are today deprived of an opportunity to earn their bread, and, as if this were not enough, they are denied the right to go to their distant homes to see those to whom they are bound by ties of love and blood, in order that what they gained here by much sweat and effort remain here—in the same country, America first! • • •

"In conclusion, to solve the problem there are two roads to follow: Organize the workers, soldiers, sailors, and peasants; and destroy the present social system of misery and oppression."

The New Yorker Volkszeitung, (German,) published in New York, on May 14 printed an editorial in which it sought to create the impression that the bombs mailed to prominent citizens in the latter part of April were mailed by the public authorities for the purpose of discrediting the Bolshevist movement in this country. In part that editorial read:

"Not a moment did we doubt that the whole great bomb affair was nothing less than a mean, contemptible manoeuvre to bring the revolutionary labor movement into discredit. The bombs came either directly from the Police Headquarters or at least from 'sleuths.' The whole thing was staged in order to bring the danger of 'Bolshevism' very vividly before the eyes of the public. When everywhere investigation committees of the State and National Parliaments are appointed and kept up at a high expense, when in the State and in the Union exceptional laws detrimental to the labor class are in preparation, then a suitable frame of mind must be created for that purpose among the people. And the 'Gimbel novelty bombs' were to serve for that noble end.

"As a matter of fact they have fulfilled their mission. Then our politically unripe public places unshakable belief in the 'Bolshevist-revolutionary-bombmakers.' They do not see the 'offers of reward' promised by Enright as published in some hidden corner of the newspapers, and therefore they cannot obtain any knowledge of the official declaration of bankruptcy of the police. They only read the foot-long headlines of the first 'bomb days' which covered the whole front page."

Congressman John L. Burnett, who was Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, was one of the public men to whom bombs were mailed in the latter part of April. He died a few weeks later. Commenting on his death, the Volkszeitung said:

"The Gimbel novelty bombs have claimed one victim: John L. Burnett of Alabama, who, in consequence of the report that a bomb was sent to him—which, however, neither he nor any one else of his household had ever seen—'became extremely nervous.' • • • and died.

"J. L. B. was a true Bourbon of the Southern States, a Know-Nothing and reactionary par excellence. His immigration and deportation laws will be living statues of his granitic reactionary belief."

The above quotations from foreign-language newspapers are but a few taken at random. To print all of the translation would require several large volumes. The quotations also represent but a small part of the foreign-language press that is engaged in preaching Bolshevism and anti-Americanism.

"Can you wonder that poor, ignorant men explode bombs or send them through the mails when they are fed on such stuff as this?" a Government official said as he pointed to the great piles of translations compiled for the Government.

RUSSIAN REDS ARE BUSY HERE

Workers' Union Has 500 Agents Spreading Bolshevism in the United States—Constitution Proclaims War on Government

AN organization directly connected with Russia is at work in the United States with underground propaganda for the overthrow of the Government by force. This is a copy of the constitution of the Russian Workers' Union, obtained from an official source in Washington and now for the first time published:

"Present society is divided into opposite classes, on one side the workers and farmers, submerged in poverty but who have created by their own labor all the riches of the world; on the other side the rich, who have confiscated all these riches.

"Many times the class of the despoiled has risen against the parasitic rich and their faithful servant and defender—government—in order to arrive at its liberation from the yoke of the capitalists and government, but every time it has suffered defeat because of not having a clear conception of its final object and resources through which it could be accomplished.

"The struggle between these classes is not finished at the present time, and will end only when the laboring masses, organized as a class, will understand their true interests and will come into possession of the riches of the world through forceful social revolution.

"Having accomplished such change and at the same time having destroyed all the institutions of sovereignty and government, the class of the despoiled shall proclaim 'The Society of Liberal Functionaries,' endeavoring to satisfy the needs of every separate individual, who in return would give the society his labor, talents, and accomplishments, (or achievements.)

"In order to obtain these conditions we set forth as the first plan the necessity of creating a revolutionary organization of the class of workers which, carrying the immediate struggle against all institutions of capital and government, must educate the working class to take the initiative and exercise the power themselves in all their outbreaks, (strikes, rebellion,) developing, therefore, the sense, the necessity, and inevitableness of a general uprising—social revolution.

"Therefore organizing ourselves into unions of Russian workers, we, as a part of the world toilers, will go forward in our further work in order that the principles set forth in the foundation of this federation would always be for us the leading thread in the work of organizing large masses of Russian immigrants to accelerate the liberation of Russia and all humanity."

Traces of the activity of the organization have been found from New York to San Francisco. It is known that agents of the Russian Workers' Union have held meetings in the following cities: New York, Cleveland, Akron, Chicago, Seattle, and San Francisco. The agitation has been chiefly among the Slav races, but Scandinavians and the representatives of other European races in this country have been subjects of the underground campaign. The main instrument of the propaganda is literature which calls for the overturn of government by violence, asserting that there is no moral wrong in accomplishing revolution by bloodshed.

The literature is distributed at the meetings and handed individually at other places to those whom it is thought are ready to give hearing to the measures advocated. All the literature thus far got hold of is printed in Russian. From the traces of their activity it is estimated that there are not less than 500 propagandists of the Russian Workers' Union in this country. The aim of the organization is to have a branch in every country in the world. In the literature they make a distinction between themselves and "anarchists" on the ground that the anarchists are for a revolution leading to a condition of no government, while they are for a revolution by force leading to a government exclusively by the proletariat—the aim of the Bolsheviki.

Here is a selection from a Russian workers' song, entitled "It Is Time":

"• • • Murderous laws don't let us live—let us break the crowns! With the shield or on the shield—let us pull the thrones down! To arms, people!

"Our patience is broken, our arms are free—torture for torture! With the shield or on the shield. • • • Tremble, foes! People, to arms! Let us bathe our fortunes in the enemy's blood, let us gain freedom. With the shield or on the shield. • • • Let us cast off the shackles! To arms, people!"

In another piece of the literature the question is asked if the Russian Workers' Union believes in the use of force, and this follows:

"We certainly do, is our answer. But we stand for revolutionary force. First of all we believe that by means of negotiating with capitalists the working class will get nowhere. No good can come from efforts to come to an understanding with them, as advocated by the Mensheviks and the Socialists-Revolutionists. The working class can gain its freedom only through a revolution, i. e., through the overthrow of the power of capital and of the bourgeois State. And every revolution means violence on the former masters. The March revolution in Russia was a case of violence upon the violent landlords and the Czar. The October revolution was a case of violence by workers, peasants, and soldiers upon the bourgeoisie. Such violence, violence against those who oppress millions of workers, is not an evil; it is sacred.

"A review of the Russian revolution of 1917 is a case in point. In August of that year the working class drove the bourgeoisie from power. The latter, far from acquiescing, developed a great activity against the workers, marshaling all its resources to defeat again the proletariat and attain its ends by hook or crook. It organized sabotage, i. e., a counter-revolutionary walk-out of Governmental employes and officials, who refused to subordinate themselves to the workers and peasants; it organized the armed forces of Dutoff, Kaledin, Kornieloff; it is organizing the bands of Semenoff; lastly, it calls in to its aid armies of the bourgeoisie of foreign lands—Germany, Japan, and others.

"A review of the world today will show that only in Russia has the proletariat succeeded in overthrowing the power of the bourgeois State. All the rest of the world is dedicated to the beneficiaries of great capital. Soviet Russia, with her worker-peasant régime, is but a small island in a raging capitalist sea. Even when the victory of the Russian workers is to be followed by a like victory of the Austrian and German workers, there still remain the great rapacious capitalist States. Even when all Europe succumbs to the blows of the working class, there would still remain the capitalist world of Asia, headed by rapacious Japan, and the capital of America, with its band of robber capitalists.

"None of the capitalist powers will yield a step from its position without a fight. They will all fight with every force at their command to prevent the proletariat from dominating the world. The greater the pressure of the proletariat and the danger to the bourgeois position, the more necessary it becomes for the bourgeoisie to strain all their strength in combating the proletariat. The proletariat, victorious in one, two, or three countries, is certain to clash with the remaining bourgeois world and will endeavor with blood and iron to defeat the efforts of the class struggling for liberation.

"What follows then? It follows that before the communist régime and after establishing the communist order, in the interval between capitalism and communism, even after a Socialist revolution in some countries, the working class will have to carry on a fierce struggle with its internal and foreign enemies. This requires a strong, wide, well-cemented organization, possessing all the means necessary for that struggle. Such an organization is a proletarian régime, the power of the workers. The proletarian government, like any other government, is the organization of the ruling class, (in this case that of the working class, an organization of force, but force against the bourgeois class, a means to beat it off and beat it down.)

"He who fears the employment of such force is not a revolutionist. The question of using force should not be construed to mean that all employment of force is wrong. That is nonsense. The use of force as practiced by the rich upon the poor, by the capitalists upon the workers, is directed against the workers, its object being the propping up and strengthening of capitalist robbery. On the contrary, the object of using force by the workers upon the bourgeoisie is the emancipation from slavery of millions of working people, liberation from the yoke of capital, from robber wars, from savage grabbing and ruining of whatever men have built and acquired during hundreds and thousands of years. Hence the necessity of the iron apparatus of a workers' dictatorship for the cause of the revolution and for building up a communist order.

"'It seems to be perfectly clear that throughout the transitory period the working class will have (as it already has now) to strain its entire energy in order to win the conflict with its numerous enemies, and that for the purpose of vanquishing its enemies no organization is feasible but one that embraces the working class and the poor villagers of the entire country.

"For how will it repel foreign imperialists without holding the Government and the army? How to combat the counter-revolution without arms (a means of force), without prisons for confining counter-revolutionists and bandits (another form of force) and other means of curbing and coercing? How to force capitalists to subordinate themselves to the workers' control, confiscations, and so forth, without means to enforce compliance? Of course, it may be said that a couple of armed detachments ought to be sufficient for that purpose. This is absurd, when the bourgeoisie is sending regiments against us, and we have the opportunity to organize regiments against them; it would be utter stupidity on our part to fail in making every effort to organize Red revolutionary regiments, to drill and educate them. And this is possible only for a workers' or worker-peasant State organization that embraces the entire country. Such organization is a workers' régime, a proletarian dictatorship.

"The exigencies of the transition period necessitates a workers' régime. The bourgeoisie, even when vanquished throughout the world, will, in spite of the workers, try to abstain from work and harass the proletariat. It is necessary to make them serve the people.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF PLAYS HERE AND TO COME

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THE heat of the last week played its customary hob with theatrical attendance, and there was no play so popular that it was not in some degree—and in many cases some ninety degrees—affected. One of the biggest successes of the season reported a drop of $400 in its Monday night patronage, and in the cases of some of the less popular attractions the sum of $400 represented the takings of several performances.

The result was a general breaking of the ranks last night and the departure of "Three Faces East," "Dear Brutus," "Some Time," "Good Morning, Judge," "Tea for Three," "Forever After," "Toot Sweet," and "Hamlet." (Mr. Hampden's feelings at being relieved of his arduous rôle may be well imagined, in view of the weather.) "Pretty Soft," waiting not for the end of the week, betook itself to the storehouse on Wednesday night, making a total of nine for the week.

The arrow points to another six or seven during the week to come, particularly if the heat persists. It is the managerial custom, when the first of June arrives, to post a closing notice on the callboard when an attraction begins to hesitate in its appeal. The run is then extended week by week, as the receipts justify the extension, and by this subtlety the manager is enabled to close his attraction upon a few days' notice should the heat become oppressive and the takings depressing.

That conditions are still far from normal is indicated by the fact there remain twenty-seven attractions in the legitimate playhouses, and tomorrow will usher in the second week of June.

Will Rogers is gone. He is leaving even now for the sunnier climate of California, the Studio State, and on the fifteenth of the month the films will swallow him up, gags and all. Rogers has recently been spending a few weeks on his old stamping ground, the New Amsterdam Roof, where he enjoyed the distinction of being the only entertainer extant who could make even the waiters pause in their frenzied goings and comings to give ear to his drolleries. His official farewell was said a week ago last night—Mr. Ziegfeld recognized the occasion to the extent of a gold watch—but he reappeared on Monday to fling a few parting shots. And even the chef suspended operations, stuck his head through the swinging doors at the rear and there remained until there was nothing more to be heard.

A thin volume of the Rogers quips is presently to come from the presses—concerned mainly with the Peace Conference and "made short," in the words of the author, "so that you can read it before the next war." One of the most effective of Rogers's recent quirks has had to do with the Peace Conference and the journey overseas. "I see by the papers," he drawled, "that Admiral Dr. Grayson stood his maiden voyage well."

The collapse of the unsavory "Pretty Soft" now makes it possible to record in these columns the fact that Oliver Morosco, in whose theatre it was exhibited, made seemingly sincere endeavors to bring about its expulsion, or at least to compel certain excisions in the text. His efforts in the latter direction were sufficiently successful, on one night at least, to cause the performance to come to an end at 10:15. The producer of "Pretty Soft" was Walter Jordan, and it is the contention of Mr. Morosco that he was ignorant of the nature of the production until the contracts calling for its appearance had been signed and delivered.

Mr. Morosco, in his reaching out for empire, has come upon the Little Theatre. Mr. Ames has consented to relinquish it, and to make of it a paying enterprise it is now being extensively rebuilt and enlarged in anticipation of the Morosco tenancy. A balcony will be added, among other things, and the seating capacity of the house will be practically doubled. Mr. Morosco will take possession some time in October with "Seven Miles to Arden," one of three or four plays by Anna Nichols which are announced by him for next season. This particular opus is a dramatization of a novel of the same name by Ruth Sawyer.

The announcement by Mr. Woods that his satellites for the season ahead would include Mae Murray appears to have been a trifle premature. A counterclaim is now entered by Sam Shannon, who declares—and apparently with justification—that he will cause Miss Murray to be seen in New York in September in a musical comedy by the much misspelled Edgar Allan Woolf. Miss Murray has been in New York for several months, in which time she has become among the most regular of the regular first nighters.

Erroneous also was the information that the Shuberts would be the American producers of the operatic version of "Monsieur Beaucaire"—although it should be added that the announcement to that effect was made not by the Shuberts but by a vaudeville impresario eager to advance the interests of his star. It will be Mr. Erlanger and the Messrs. Miller—father and son—who will bring the piece here next season. It is the son, Gilbert Miller, who is the London producer, and inasmuch as his father is Henry Miller the new producing trio is an interesting one. An authoritative guess is that the piece will be the Fall attraction at the New Amsterdam when the "Follies" is ready to depart.

The program of the Century Midnight Whirl carries with it the definite announcement that "Aphrodite" will be next season's production at the Century Theatre, following a brief revival of "Chu Chin Chow," and that "The Luck of the Navy" will be produced at the Manhattan Opera House on Oct. 6. So the next-season destinies of that important pair of playhouses may be regarded as settled. Morris Gest has been spending the recent weeks in a vain search for an actress qualified to play the leading part in "Aphrodite," his choice for the rôle being under immutable contract to another manager. He guarantees that the rôle is one which will make its successful interpreter a star overnight, and is not averse to considering a comparative unknown. The line forms at the left.

Following "Aphrodite" at the Century in February, according to Mr. Gest's present calculations, will be "Mecca," which is Oscar Asche's successor to "Chu Chin Chow." Mr. Asche, it is promised also, will come to America to supervise the production, although how he is to absent himself from His Majesty's in London is not at the present clear. At that theatre "Chu Chin Chow" is now in its third year, and from present indications will run for two or three years longer, thereby breaking all existing theatrical records and setting up a mark which will stand for years and, haply, forever. One of the provisions of its continuance, however, if the London dispatches are correct, is that Mr. Asche must continue to play it. Wherefore the query, Is or is not Oscar Asche coming to America?

Thompson Buchanan, who is heard from only intermittently in the theatre—but on those occasions emphatically—is the author of a comedy entitled "Civilian Clothes," which Oliver Morosco will produce. Mr. Buchanan is now in California, and "Civilian Clothes" has been indorsed in private wires to Mr. Morosco by no less an authority than Louis Sherwin, erstwhile dramatic critic in these parts and now a motion picture slave in California. "Civilian Clothes" will have its first performance in Los Angeles this Summer.

"Tea for Three," went on its way last night, despite the earlier insistence of the management that it would round out the year at the Maxine Elliott. Once more, as in seasons past, the weather is proving more potent than any manager in determining the length of theatrical runs. Of the "Tea for Three" cast, Mr. Perry and Mr. Byron will go presently to San Francisco, where, with Elsa Ryan, they will resume work on July 20. Then, journeying eastward, they will reach Chicago on Sept. 21, and, with Margaret Lawrence again as their associate, they will begin an engagement at the La Salle on that date. There will be at least six companies of the play on the road next season.

The general feeling in these parts that there is room for a Spanish theatrical enterprise, despite the late fiasco at the Park, will be retested next week at the Cort Theatre, where a Spanish company will begin an engagement in a translated version of "The Merry Widow." "The Better 'Ole" simultaneously will make way by moving to the Booth.

Two more musical productions are scheduled for the week beyond this—"Follies" both, despite Mr. Ziegfeld's objections. One will be the "Follies," the other a "Follies." The first, of course, will be seen at the New Amsterdam Theatre, and all Broadway is expected to, and will, attend. This on Monday, the 16th of June. A little later in the week, probably on Thursday night, "The Greenwich Village Follies," with a cast headed by Bessie McCoy Davis, will be presented in the village theatre.

Speaking of the "Follies," Mr. Ziegfeld's figures on the cost of production thereof are interesting. The first of the "Follies," produced in 1907, cost some $19,000; the coming edition will necessitate expenses of approximately $100,000. The cost of operating the first of the series was $7,000 weekly, or thereabout, and to keep the wolf from the door of the 1919 brand will require $20,000 weekly. On the other hand, Mr. Ziegfeld has caused the scale of admission to keep at least partial pace with the expense list, and he himself is authority for the statement that the 1918 edition brought a clear profit of $100,000. As for the 1919 show, seats in the first ten rows of the New Amsterdam Theatre will cost $3.50 each at the box office, and probably will be unobtainable there. At the agencies, inclusive of the war tax, the figure will be $4.40.

Raymond Hitchcock, it is now reported, has not found London in general—and "Hullo, America" in particular—to his liking, and accordingly the next few weeks will see him again on these shores. Mr. Hitchcock, following the departure of Elsie Janis from that revue, entered the cast in company with Frances White and Mr. Rock, and the opinion of the London reviewers was that he had sacrificed himself nobly to Miss White's success. Wherefore, discontinuing the sacrifice, he will sail for home in the next few days.

"The Gold Diggers" is the tentative title of the comedy which Avery Hopwood has written for Ina Claire's use next season, and which will open the season at the Belasco Theatre in the Fall. In the cast, in addition to Miss Claire, will be Bruce McRae, H. Reeves Smith, Jobyna Howland, Louise Galloway, and Frederick Truesdell.

Louis K. Anspacher's newest play, "All the King's Horses," is announced for production in October by the Coburns. In addition, a single company of "The Better 'Ole," headed by De Wolf Hopper, who appears to have been the best of the touring Old Bills, will carry the gospel of that piece to the remote places. And, also in addition, Mr. and Mrs. Coburn will be seen in New York in a series of classic revivals and in a new modern play if they can find one.

Elmer L. Rice, who, as Elmer L. Reizenstein, made theatrical history with "On Trial" some seasons ago, is about to be heard from again. His newest work has been disposed of to Charles Hopkins of the Punch and Judy, and will presumably be seen in these parts next season.

Willette Kershaw has ended her Chicago starring engagement in "Peggy, Behave," and is not likely to be seen in the play next season. A substantial rumor has it that she will be seen under the management of Charles B. Dillingham.



A Study of Dudley Digges as the Uncouragcous Grocer of "John Ferguson," the Theatre Guild Production at the Garrick. Mr. Digges's Performance Ranks High Among the Histrionic Achievements of the Season.

A BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE

THIS country has had its Drama League for a number of years; England is now about to follow suit with the formation of the British Drama League. The organization meeting will be held within the next few days in London, and many prominent playwrights and players, and even a few producers, are interested in it.

The new league, if it carries out its ambitious plans, promises to operate along considerably broader lines than does the local organization.

"Among the aims which the league has in view," says The London Times, "are to further all dramatic effort, whether public or private, which may be undertaken for the improvement of the art of the theatre and not solely for commercial gain; to organize by lectures and other means the study and practice of the drama as a way of popular recreation and self-expression; to establish relations with groups and local organizations working with similar objects, and with municipalities, universities, schools, and colleges, village centres, trade unions, co-operative societies, friendly societies, and other labor organizations, and to found a fund which would be available for financial assistance to duly selected and accredited groups or societies wishing to start theatrical production. It is further hoped to start a bureau for supplying information with regard to the choice of plays and the technical problems of stage production and theatre management, as well as a studio for the exhibition of stage models and of devices likely to be useful in the furnishing of little theatres or for the temporary fitting-up of local halls and rooms. A magazine will also be published to act as a link between the various groups or societies co-operating with the league, and Drama, as the magazine is to be called, will be published on behalf of the league by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. The first number, which is due shortly, will include a message from H. A. L. Fisher, M. P., President of the Board of Education, and contributions from Sir Frank Benson, Granville Barker, and Sir Israel Gollancz. It is hoped to issue Drama once every two months, and a feature of it will be a play competition open to members of the league, whereby it is hoped new works of value may be discovered and suitably rewarded. Another feature will be the reviews of theatrical productions, of books dealing with the stage, and of the chief theatrical developments on the Continent of Europe and in the United States. The magazine will be on public sale at 2s. a copy.

"One of the first tasks of the British Drama League will be to organize a conference at which various aspects of the present position of the theatre will be discussed. The conference is to be held at Stratford-on-Avon during August while the Shakespearian season promoted jointly by the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and the National Theatre Committee is in progress. It is expected to last for the greater part of a fortnight, and delegates from the various societies interested in the question are being invited to attend."

BROOKLYN THEATRES.

ORPHEUM—Irene Bordoni and Gus Rice, Vadie and Gygi, Felix Adler and Frances Rose, W. J. Reilly, Paul Decker and company, McMahon, Diamond and Reesvers, and others.

BUSHWICK—Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne, in "The Man Who Remembered"; George Whiting and Sadie Burt, Ford Sisters, Florens Tempest, Emerson and Baldwin, Masters and Kraft, and others.

NEW BRIGHTON—Marie Dressler, "Sweeties" (sketch); Gallagher and Reiley, Bob Hall, Marie and Ann Clark, Royal Gascoignes, Libonati, and others.

THE COURSE OF THE STARS

PLANS, projects, and possibilities—of these are the kingdom of the theatre in June. Already there have been a sufficient number of plays announced for production during the season of 1919-20 to fill all of the theatres several times, but experience has shown that most managerial announcements are made with the tongue in the cheek, and must be similarly accepted.

This summary of the announced and unannounced endeavors of the oncoming season deals only with the plans of the stars and the very-close-to stars. A play being prepared for a particular and popular player is obviously more likely to be produced than one not so intended, and accordingly most of the projects here listed may be accepted as bona fide.

One of the most interesting items, of course, is concerned with the return to the stage next Fall of Julia Marlowe and E. H. Southern. Beginning early in October, at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern will be seen in a trio of Shakesperean plays—"Twelfth Night," "Hamlet," and "The Merchant of Venice." In view of Miss Marlowe's longer absence from the footlights it is probable that their season will open with "Twelfth Night," thus giving the actress the opportunity to make her first reappearance as Viola. The engagement at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre will be of several months' duration, and Mr. and Mrs. Sothern will then spend the remainder of the season on tour.

The return of John Drew to the stage, after an absence of more than a year, will also be an event of the Fall. Mr. Drew will on this occasion pass into the managerial hands of Arthur Hopkins, who has acquired for his use an Italian opus entitled "The Ugly Ferenti." In this, departing from his series of well-tailored drawing room heroes, the star will play a character rôle. The play will be produced out of town and then brought immediately to New York.

Speaking of Mr. Hopkins, it is meet to record the fact that John and Lionel Barrymore, as their portion of next season's entertainment, will resume with "The Jest" at the Plymouth in the early Fall. (The current engagement will end on June 21.) It had been freely reported that the Brothers Barrymore would not remain together in the Fall of the year, since their individual drawing powers are such that to couple them in the billing were sheer extravagance. None the less, they will start the season as joint stars, however they finish it. Some time next season, presumably, John Barrymore will give further performances of "Redemption," for the play has been seen only in New York.

George Arliss, ever historically inclined, will dip back into French history and give us "Voltaire." A play with that character as its central writer has been written by two playwrights, neither of whom has previously been actively associated with the stage. By way of varying his season, Mr. Arliss will appear also in "Beau Revel," a play over which Louis Joseph Vance is laboring at present. All of which means that Mr. Arliss has postponed, for a season at least, his ambitious plan to establish a repertory company in New York.

David Warfield, who can go right ahead piling up hundreds of thousands of dollars with any one of his old plays, may or may not have a new one next season. The chances, however, are strongly against it. Mr. Belasco is occupied with a variety of other projects, and Mr. Warfield is only too willing to go right on being Simon Levi. A fair guess would be that "The Auctioneer" will take to the road once more next season.

While on the Belasco office it may be mentioned that Mr. Belasco will elevate two of his recent proteges to stardom next season. Ina Claire, for one, will reach that estate, and it will be as a luminary of the electric lights that she will come to the Belasco Theatre in the early Autumn when "Dark Rosaleen" has run its course. Miss Claire's new play is again a comedy, and a reliable rumor has it that Avery Hopwood is the author.

The second new Belasco star, of course, will be Lenore Ulric, who won her position handily with "Tiger Rose." Miss Ulric's play will be Japanese in character. The author's name is unannounced, but it would not be surprising to find that Mr. Belasco himself had figured to a large degree as playwright. Miss Ulric also will come to New York in the Fall, presumably at the Lyceum, which housed her previous triumph. As for Frances Starr, she will continue to play "Tiger! Tiger!" on tour.

The plans of the Frohman office are rather vague. Only the destiny of Mr. Gillette is settled, and that player will spend the season on tour in "Dear Brutus." It is time for Maude Adams to return to New York in a new play, and there have been hardy rumors of late that Mr. Barrie—beg pardon, Sir James—is writing one. But such rumors are compelled to travel across the ocean, and even a rumor is naturally weakened by such a journey.

Ethel Barrymore, who has been spending a profitable season on tour in "The Off Chance," also will have a new play next season. It will be a Pinero opus, one of the five plays which were promised when Miss Barrymore moved into the Empire last season, and of which only three were produced. As for Mr. Skinner, the facts point to his appearance next season in a play by one G. Ivor, a strange name, which is thought by some to conceal that busy playwright and novelist, Booth Tarkington. There was, of course, a recent announcement that Mrs. Skinner had turned out a play which her husband would use next season, but the probabilities are that that was but a pleasant and harmless fiction.

Grace George, who has on two occasions given New York something of a repertory season—and with great success on at least one of the occasions—will essay to do so a third time during the season to come. Miss George is even now scouring the highways and byways of Europe in an endeavor to find plays suited to her, and it is now practically certain that the month of October will find her once more quartered at the Playhouse. She has already determined upon two plays of American origin—"The Ruined Lady," by Frances Nordstrom, and "She Would and She Did," by Mark Reed. Both of these she tried on the road last season, and both of them, it is said, she found of sufficient promise to justify bringing into New York.

And then Laurette Taylor. Miss Taylor has just concluded a highly reluctant season on the road, and she will positively and emphatically spend the season ahead in New York. Her next play, as has been mentioned on previous occasions, will be J. Hartley Manners's comedy of the Italian—or, at least, of the Italian so far as Miss Taylor is concerned. Miss Taylor's rôle will be that of the wife of an Italian Ambassador, and to the end that she may perform it satisfactorily she has been diligently spending many hours a week in the study of the Italian language. There may be, of course, other Manners opi during Miss Taylor's season—a probability dependent entirely upon the favor with which the first of them is received.

Henry Miller and Blanche Bates, according to present plans, will spend the season as joint stars in "Molière." Ruth Chatterton, under Mr. Miller's management, will come to Mr. Miller's theatre in September in a comedy by George Scarborough, variously titled "Moonlight and Honeysuckle" and "The Merrie Month of May," in which she is now appearing on tour. Of the two titles it is probable that the second will serve as the final one.

Barney Bernard will have his stardom next season—and alone. Mr. Glass and Mr. Goodman, leaving Potash behind them, have evolved for his use a comedy in similar strain, and New York will unquestionably see it in the Fall. In it he will have the rôle of a business man who becomes enmeshed in politics and whose adventures as a candidate for Mayor provide much of the humor.

Pauline Frederick will be back among the stage satellites. Willard Mack, husband and playwright, has written the play in which Miss Frederick will make her reappearance—a vivid melodrama of the gold days in the Far West, and picturesquely entitled "Lady Tony." Florence Reed, another star of the screen, will continue for a time in "Roads of Destiny," which served her last season, and will then have one of the budget of new ones which Manager Woods has announced. And so with Mary Nash—a new months of "The Big Chance," and then a new one.

Florence Moore's success with "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath" will bring about her stardom next season in another farce of the bed variety. This one latter will be entitled "Breakfast in Bed," and will be, in its completed form, the joint work of Willard Mack and Hilliard Booth. Doris Kenyon, snared from the films by the industrious Mr. Woods, will also be seen in a bedroom play, to be called either "Ready to Occupy" or "Oh, George, Forgive Me!" Its authors are Otto Harbach and Edgar Franklin.

Marjorie Rambeau, after being scheduled for three or four of Mr. Woods's new pieces, seems now to be definitely committed to a play called "The Unknown Woman," the work of Marjorie Blaine and Stanley Lewis. Hazel Dawn probably will have her stardom in "Dolly of the Follies," which was tried out a year ago and put away for rewriting. It has now had its rewriting at the hands of Wilson Collison, who, not so long ago, was the original author of "Up in Mabel's Room," and a playwright who needed to be rewritten himself. Be that as it may, the other author of "Dolly of the Follies" is Hilliard Booth.

Louis Mann will continue in "Friendly Enemies," and Sam Bernard is confidently expected to rejoin the play in the Fall.

Mrs. Fiske has not yet had the opportunity to exhibit "Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans" in any city save New York, which means that that popular actress will be absent from the metropolis for an entire season. Leo Ditrichstein is now his own manager, so it is difficult to speak with authority regarding his plans. It is likely, however, that he will play "The Matinee Idol," "The Marquis de Priola," and possibly "The Judge of Zalamea" on the road, and there is a chance that he will bring the last-named play into New York. This is the piece which he played in Chicago a year or more ago, and it has long been known that he was anxious to have New York see his performance therein.

William Faversham and Maxine Elliott have as yet made no announcement of their immediate intentions. It may be that they will tour briefly in "Lord and Lady Algy," which they have been finding hugely successful during the last season, and thereafter it is not unlikely that Mr. Faversham and Julie Opp will be seen in one or more Shakespearean revivals.

William Collier is seeking a Collier farce with all his might and main, and if he fails to find one he will write it himself. It is fairly certain that New York will see him in the Fall, and unless the prophets err his managers will be the Messrs. Smith and Golden. Tom Wise and William Courtenay, joint stars for the past several seasons, will go their separate ways next season, although both will continue under the Morosco management. Mr. Courtenay will be seen in "The Master Thief," a dramatization of a series of stories by Richard Washburn Child, printed under the general title of "The Paymaster." Edward E. Rose, the estimable playmaker, has built the dramatic version. Mr. Wise's play will be "Cap'n Warren's Wards," a dramatization by Frederic and Fanny Hatton of a novel by Joseph C. Lincoln.

Fay Bainter will continue all season in "East Is West," a play seen only in New York to date. Billie Burke will almost certainly return to the stage, but her play and her manager are at present undetermined. Francis X. Bushman, screen star extraordinary, will test his powers on the stage in a play to be produced by Oliver Morosco. Robert Hilliard, beyond beginning a lawsuit against Mr. Cohan, has announced no plans for the new season.

Alice Brady will show "Forever After" to the cities of the hinterland, and Leo Carrillo will continue to carry "Lombardi, Ltd.," to the remote places. Grace Valentine, plucked from the latter company, has been fitted with a play by the Hattons, and will make her début as a star in the Fall. "Madame Sappho" will be the title of the play, and it will be presented at the Morosco Theatre some time in September. Alexandra Carlisle, presumably, will continue in "The Country Cousin."

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn, leaving "The Better 'Ole" behind them, will appear in several revivals of the classics in New York next season, and will appear also in a modern play if they can find one. Peggy Wood will be elevated to stardom by the Shuberts, and to celebrate that fact she will appear in a play partly of her own authorship, the collaborator being Samuel Merwin, the novelist. Walker Whiteside will presently go abroad to gather local color for his production of "The Master of Ballantrae," a dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's story.

Emma Dunn, who attained her stardom in "Old Lady 31," will be seen during the coming season in a dramatization of Nalbro Bartley's Saturday Evening Post story, "A Woman's Woman." Under the same management—that of Charles Emerson Cook—will be Lou Tellegen and Florence Nash, the former in an Italian importation and the latter in a comedy yet to be selected. Mr. Tellegen, of course, has been among the stars this long time; Miss Nash's elevation is of more recent origin, dating from her appearance during the last season in "Remnant."

Richard Bennett will play "The Unknown Purple" on the road, and Guy Bates Post is expected to continue in "The Masquerader." Robert Edeson, Margaret Illington, and Wilton Lackaye, who were unable to make "A Good Bad Woman" popular in New York, are having better luck with it in the West, and have announced no plans as yet for the new season.

Holbrook Blinn, who has known, off and on, the estate of the starred, will have that honor again during the new season in Eugene Walter's newest play, "The Challenge." This is the play produced out of town under the title of "Poor Little Sheep." It will have its New York hearing in August.

De Wolf Hopper will continue in "The Better 'Ole," playing it in such road spots as have not already been touched by this season's four or five organizations. Elsie Ferguson is anxious to return to the old-fashioned speaking stage, and is said to be ready with a suitable play.

Helen Hayes, in all probability, will be starred by George C. Tyler in an opus which may not at the present moment be announced. She is the young girl who has been playing in the forest scene with William Gillette in "Dear Brutus," and if she indeed receives her stardom next season she will have the distinction of being the youngest stage star since Elsie Janis burst upon the horizon.

As for Miss Janis and her confreres of the musical comedy stage, they will be discussed at length upon a subsequent Sunday.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—United States Jazz Band, Stella Mayhew, Avon Comedy Four, "For Pity's Sake," with Thomas Duray; Pearl Regay and Lester Sheehan, Rigoletto Brothers and Swanson Sisters, Eddie Borden, Van Cellos.

COLONIAL—Edna Goodrich, in "The Mannequin"; Mlle. Nitta-Jo, "Yip, Yip, Yaphankers," Joseph L. Browning, Sinclair and Gasper, Patten and Marks, and others.

RIVERSIDE—Bessie Clayton in a dance revue, Henry Lewis, Lady Tsen Mei, Genevieve Houghton and William Sully, Horace Wright and Rene Dietrich, Lander Brothers, and others.

ALHAMBRA—Four Marx Brothers, Emma Haig and Jack Waldron, Sylvia Clark, Una Clayton, Cunningham and Bennett, Jack Ryan and Ed Healy, and others.

ROYAL—United States Jazz Band, Harry Watson, Jr., Lou Holtz, Gallagher and Martin, Halligan and Sykes, John F. Conroy, Belle Sisters, Leo Zarrell and company, and others.

THE WEEK'S NEW OFFERINGS

WITH plays collapsing on all sides, there will nevertheless be three interesting attractions in the theatres this week. One, the gambol of the Lambs, is a seasonal affair; the others are a farce and a musical comedy which brings back a favorite player.

LAMBS GAMBOL—*Tonight at the Manhattan Opera House.*

When the Lambs consent to gambol the end of the season may be said to be in sight. The annual event will take place tonight at the Manhattan Opera House, and it is promised that it will be a gambol which will eclipse all previous efforts. Needless to say, it will be indeed a star cast which will participate; the list of performers is simply a roster of the more prominent members of the club. There will be seven sketches on the program, and for their performance some 300 players will be required. There will be "The Farrell Case," by George M. Cohan; "Getting Ready," by George V. Hobart; "Daly Dreams," by Hassard Short; "Nothing but Cuts," by William Collier; "The Living Dead," "Jazz for Cinderella," by Hassard Short, and "East Is West," with music by Silvio Hein. There will be individual offerings by Ed Wynn, William Collier, George M. Cohan, John Philip Sousa, and Frank Tinney.

Among the players will be Frank Bacon, John and Lionel Barrymore, Joseph Santley, Ray Raymond, Sam Ash, Eugene Revere, Robert Higgins, Clarence Noratrom, Effingham Pinto, Charles Ruggles, Charles King, Morgan Coman, Vinton Freedley, Frederick Santley, Donald Macdonald, Walter Catlett, Neal McCay, Edward Abeles, Hugh Cameron, Emmett Corrigan, Herbert Corthell, Rapley Holmes, George Nash, Robert Emmett Keane, Hansford Wilson, Percy Wenrich, Arthur Cushman, Arthur Blackmore, Sam Hardy, George Marion, Edwin Milton Royle, Fred J. Zimmerman, Jr.; Lyster Chambers, Dodson Mitchell, Frank Croxton, Charles Ruggles, Frank Otto, Kempton Greene, Paul Riverton, Lynn Overman, Frank Thomas, Joseph Solman, Joseph Allen, Harry Leighton, Herbert Fortesque, Gerald Vere de Vere, Frank Westerton, Augustus Thomas, Herbert Rawlinson, James O'Neill, Eugene Buck, Wm. G. Stewart, John Mlltern, Edmund Breese, Leo Carrillo, Frank Belcher, Robert Haines, Jefferson de Angelis, Lieutenant B. C. Hilliam, Hal Forde, Frank Carter, Raymond Hubbell, Jerome Kern, Harry Tierney, Irving Berlin, Gustav Kerker, Ernest Truex, John Hendricks, William Kelly, Captain William Harrigan, George E. Mack, Jos. W. Herbert, Jos. R. Grismer, Charles Mast, Charles E. Stevenson, Edwin Mordaunt, Wm. Riley Hatch, Will Roselle, George Stuart Christie, and Wm. A. Norton.

WHO DID IT?—*Tomorrow night at the Harris Theatre.*

This play, a farce by Stephen Gardner-Chaplin, was announced for production at the Belmont Theatre several weeks ago, but circumstances delayed it. Its premiere is now announced—and with reasonable certitude—for the Harris Theatre tomorrow night. Of its content nothing is known save that it is a mystery farce, and that the action is continuous, taking place between 8:30 and 10:45 o'clock of an evening.

A LONELY ROMEO—*Tuesday night at the Shubert Theatre.*

Here we have Lew Fields again, once more back in his happiest metier—musical comedy. "A Lonely Romeo" is partly the work of Mr. Fields and partly that of Harry B. Smith, the lyrics have been contributed by Robert B. Smith, and the melodies have been turned out by Robert Hood Bowers and Malvin M. Franklin. In sooth, a goodly number.

In the company, in addition to the star, will be Frances Cameron, Violette Wilson, Harry Clarke, Octavia Broske, Willie Solar, Jessica Brown, Willie and Nellie St. Clair, the Penn Quartet, Katherine Van Pelt, Eleanor Henry, Herbert Fields, Jeanette Cook, Alan Hale, and numerous others.

There will be several additions tomorrow night to the roster of the Ziegfeld roof shows, lately sadly depleted by the demands of the oncoming "Follies." Allyn King, Savoy and Brennan, the Six Brown Brothers, and Bilboa, a dancer, will join the entertainments tomorrow night.

"Somebody's Sweetheart" will be transferred tomorrow night from the Central to the Casino.

As for the Central, it will be reoccupied immediately by "Take It from Me," which will be transferred to that house from the Forty-fourth Street tomorrow night.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Friendly Enemies	Hudson	July 22
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26
Daddies	Lyceum	Sept. 5
The Better 'Ole	Cort	Oct. 19
Three Wise Fools	Criterion	Oct. 31
Ziegfeld Frolics (9 and 11:30)	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 9
Midnight Whirl	Century Roof	Dec. 12
Somebody's Sweetheart	Casino	Dec. 23
Listen, Lester	Knickerbocker	Dec. 23
Fast Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
A Little Journey	Vanderbilt	Dec. 26
The Woman in Room 13	Republic	Jan. 14
Up in Mabel's Room	Eltinge	Jan. 15
Teby's Bow	Comedy	Feb. 10
Please Get Married	Fulton	Feb. 10
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan and Harris	Feb. 17
Tumble In	Selwyn	Mar. 24
39 East	Broadhurst	Mar. 31
Take It From Me	Central	Mar. 31
The Jest	Plymouth	Apr. 9
Dark Rosaleen	Belasco	Apr. 22
I Love You	48th Street	Apr. 28
She's a Good Fellow	Globe	May 5
John Ferguson	Garrick	May 12
The Lady in Red	Lyric	May 12
Peek-A-Boo	Columbia	May 19
Love Laughs	Bijou	May 20
La, La, Lucille	Henry Miller's	May 26
Scandals of 1919	Liberty	June 2

WHO IS DUDLEY DIGGES?

DUDLEY DIGGES, whose portrayal of the weakling in "John Ferguson" has established him as an actor to be reckoned, is a graduate of the Irish National Theatre in Dublin, and was so cited by P. J. Kelly a week ago in a talk on the Irish drama printed on this page. Digges, however, differed from a majority of the original members of that company—he joined the organization at its inception—by the fact that he was an amateur. Prior to that he had gained something of a name for himself in Dublin as a member of W. G. Fay's company of amateurs, presenting a repertory of about twenty old farces.

Then, in 1902, Lady Gregory, George Russell, W. B. Yeats, and others organized the Irish National Theatre Company. The objects of the organization were to establish a theatre which would be representative of and foster the development of Irish culture, and while both Yeats and Russell had already achieved distinction as playwrights, the Irish National Theatre Company, through the promise and encouragement it held forth, helped to create Boyle and at least half a dozen other playwrights whose works are well known throughout Ireland and England today. It is perhaps not too much to say that had there been no National Irish Theatre, Ervine might not have written "John Ferguson."

Among the first plays to be presented by the new organization were "Deldre," by Russell, and "Kathleen Ni Houlihan," by Yeats, but when the three organizers came to choose actors for the plays it was discovered that all of the Irish professionals were in England. The result was that they called for volunteer amateurs of standing. It was in this way that Digges became associated with the enterprise.

Eventually Digges came to America, appearing first at the same Garrick Theatre that now houses "John Ferguson," under Arnold Daly in "John Bull's Other Island." He later joined Mrs. Fiske's Manhattan company in "The New York Idea," and for eight succeeding years was associated with George Arliss as stage manager. He remained with Arliss until "Hamilton" was produced.

PICTURES AND PROGRAMS.

HUGO RIESENFELD, director of the Rivoli and Rialo Theatres, in common with his predecessor, S. L. Rothapfel, believes that the featured photoplay is no longer the overwhelmingly predominant attraction of motion picture theatres for the public. In his opinion audiences are becoming discriminating and appreciate pictorial and musical numbers, and the manner in which they are presented, as well as the photodramatic selection.

"This condition is easily explained," Mr. Riesenfeld says. "At the Rivoli and Rialto we present 104 features each year. Occasionally, in the absence of better material, I am compelled to show a picture in which there is an inherent weakness. It is then that an attractive program will save the situation. With the aid of appropriate music, artistic stage settings, good soloists, interesting news and travel pictures, and a comedy, much of the tediousness of a poor feature may be relieved.

"I wonder sometimes if the casual visitor to the Rivoli and Rialto realizes how much time and care is expended each week in the preparation of the program. In our projection room we frequently look at ten or twelve features each week before making a decision. When that is done, then comes the delicate task of selecting the music to accompany the action. We have a library of over six thousand scores which range from the classical symphonies and operas to the lighter musical comedies, songs, and marches. The music has been indexed by our librarian so that it covers every situation, whether comic or tragic. Every character is given a theme and we strive to suggest the atmosphere of the play with the music. Then comes the selection of the orchestral and vocal numbers which should harmonize with the general character of the feature. Frequently we add a ballet, an educational picture and an animated cartoon for good measure, in addition to the news weekly, which is carefully edited.

"The selection of the soloists also involves careful consideration. Every Saturday morning at the Rialto we have auditions for aspiring young singers. These are held under the supervision of Edward Falck, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera House, and the successful candidates are given a second hearing in my presence. Many of those who apply are well-known operatic and concert singers who would like to appear under a pseudonym, but these receive no encouragement.

"To encourage an appreciation of the more or less classical overtures with which we begin our program, an explanatory note is always appended which contains some information about the composer and his work. These are prepared by W. H. Humiston, who also edits the program notes for the Philharmonic concerts.

"The Rivoli and Rialto orchestras number forty-five musicians at each theatre, under the direction of six conductors. The organ solos are also a feature upon which much thought is expended. In fact, pictures without a good musical accompaniment would be impossible nowadays. I may add that it is a matter of pride to feel that our musical programs are as much of an attraction as the features, and that the great majority of our patrons are being taught unconsciously to appreciate good music. So much so, that I am seriously considering the plan of uniting the Rialto and Rivoli orchestras, and giving a series of symphonic concerts in the mornings."

NON-INFLAMMABLE FILM.

Perhaps nothing is more important to the wide extension of the use of motion pictures in schools, halls, and homes than the production of non-inflammable film. Not only is the item of insurance one to be considered when the nitrocellulose film is used, but there are fire-prevention conditions under which it must be handled that sometimes make insurmountable difficulties for those who wish to show pictures in other places than regular theatres, and many persons, it is said, do not want to take the risk of fire unescapable in any handling of the film.

That no non-inflammable film has yet been generally accepted by the motion-picture industry as commercially practicable was evidenced recently at the annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association in Ottawa, Canada, when a motion to prohibit the use of nitro-cellulose film was defeated. F. W. Lovejoy, general manager of the Eastman Kodak plant, and J. F. Ancona, the company's consulting engineer, told the insurance men that many experiments had failed to produce a slow-burning film that could be substituted for that in present use by commercial exhibitors.

There seems to be some indication of the development of a substitute, however, in a report of the convention which says that the body "went on record as favoring only the introduction of slow-burning film in private exhibitions, in schools, churches and similar institutions, and homes, and the ultimate adoption of slow-burning film only when a commercially practicable substitute was evolved."

There is further reason for hope in an article in a recent number of the Educational Film Magazine, in which Benno Borzykowski, a Pole, says that before the war his nonburning Boroid film was being manufactured in Berlin for extensive commercial use. The company was backed by English capital, and the Berlin plant had to suspend operations when the war began, but Mr. Borzykowski, who has been in this country since 1915, announces that it will now be reopened and that by next Fall he will begin the manufacture of the film in America. He says that the film is safe, even in the hands of children, and has the desirable qualities possessed by celluloid. It costs no more to produce, according to the inventor, than that now in use.

Mr. Borzykowski is also the inventor of artificial silk, which he has been manufacturing on a large scale for some time.

Concerning the composition of Boroid film, the article in the Educational Film Magazine says:

"To many people it will seem amazing that this great discovery has for its basis ordinary wood pulp, waste wood the inventor calls it. His artificial silk, he asserts, has the same base—wood that was formerly thrown away. Boroid film can also be made from cotton waste or other pulpy material. A hard, amberlike jelly is formed for a base, and this is chemically treated and rolled out to the thinness of motion-picture film. The process has not been patented, and will not be; it is a secret formula, known only to the inventor and two trustees in England."

APFEL SEES ROCKS AHEAD.

WHAT Oscar Apfel has to say about the making of motion pictures comes from one who makes them. He is a World director who, it may be assumed, knows the process from the inside. And what he says is:

"Correcting abuses in picture making has been deferred until it has come to the time when either steps must be taken to make a radical move or the industry will suffer by being regarded as just a makeshift to get the dimes from an entertainment-hungry public. We cannot go much further along the road we have traveled if we expect to get anywhere. Indifference, carelessness, time killing, rank extravagance are the characteristics of picture making. The stories and continuities disclose very little originality. Too much dependence is placed on the patience of the public, who are asked to accept anaemic development of plot and must be satisfied with what is given them, on the principle of 'If you don't like it, then leave it.' Some of these days, and that will be soon, this same long-suffering public will rise in its wrath and will stay away from the theatres. Then the motion-picture houses will be conspicuous throughout the country by having 'To Let' signs posted all over their fronts. Some of the so-called master minds of the industry will wake up, take an inventory, and draw off a trial balance to find out just where they stand.

"To begin with, we start off wrong with our stories. You can't write a good story between grapefruit and griddle cakes, and by the time luncheon is served at Claridge's the story is sold and a continuity writer turns his finished product over to the 'fillum' magnate. Within twenty-four hours the director is supposed to have shot forty scenes. It's all wrong, Algernon. You may have hit a bull's-eye the first time you ever had a rifle in your hands. But you have never done it since. Neither can it be done in pictures twice in succession.

"You can't draft a pretty girl from a department store and the next day expect her to make Sarah Bernhardt look like an amateur actress at a church entertainment. To get the best results the director must have people working with him that he does not have to tell when to breathe, bat an eyelid, raise their finger, or do the simple little things that a six-year-old child would do naturally as a result of a situation. These are but a few of the things that are wrong in picture making, and the sooner a little horse sense is shown in the making of picture plays the longer the industry will enuure and the entire fraternity will profit by employing sane, sensible methods in manufacturing entertainment for the millions of picture patrons."

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

TEACHING Surgical Operations with Films" is the title of an article by George Sutcliffe, Registrar of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the current issue of the Educational Film Magazine. It is, in part, as follows:

"The utilization of films as a method of teaching has 'made good' in every field, but in no sphere of education has it proved of more service than in that of surgery. Perhaps the greatest difficulty that professors of surgery have had to overcome is the practical demonstration of technique at operations to a body of students. For many years most of the major operations have been demonstrated on the cadaver. The experience thus gained by the student is, however, of doubtful value, as, when confronted with the actual operation, the severing of capillaries and consequent hemorrhage confuse the beginner to such a degree that he is often anxious to quit then and there.

"Ever since motion pictures first attained any good results Dr. Waldo Briggs, dean of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons and professor of surgery at this institution, has been obsessed with the idea that at last a sure method of teaching surgery has arrived. After forty years spent in training surgeons he realizes that a student present at a major operation, no matter how carefully the operating surgeon explains the technique, goes away with but a hazy picture in his mind of the actual operation. The patient is surrounded by assistants, and surgeons work fast, so that the spectator sees but little.

"During the years 1914, 1915, and 1916 Dr. Briggs made many attempts to obtain films of operations with but little success. The failures in most cases were due to the "bullheadedness" of the camera man, who would insist on setting the stage, and, when the pictures were shown, the operating table, the patient, and the surgeon, together with assistants, were seen, but the actual operation could not be followed. In the Summer of 1918, however, a well-known commercial photographer of St. Louis matriculated at the school and, on having the matter explained to him, contrived a method by which pictures were obtained that covered only the field of the actual operation.

"The means employed by Clarence M. Black, the photographer referred to, are as follows: He built a stage some ten feet high overlooking the operating table, placed his camera thereon, and with the aid of two powerful Cooper Hewitt lights was enabled to focus directly upon the surgeon's hand, following the knife into the incision and thereby photographing the entire operation from start to finish. As in the average operation the incision is seldom more than four or five inches in length, it is easy to understand that, this being the full vision of the picture, when thrown upon the screen every movement of the surgeon is seen. The division of the superficial and deep fascia, the severing of the muscles, all can be distinctly shown, and the camera man continues to turn his crank until the last suture is in place and the patient is ready to be removed from the operating theatre.

"The negative is then immediately taken to our dark room, where it is developed at once, and within twenty-four hours we turn out a positive and Dr. Briggs is ready to begin his lecture.

"A surgeon, at an operation, is able to give but cursory talk on the anatomy, &c., during the course of the operation. Now, however, before showing the picture, the professor goes carefully over the entire ground, illustrating the anatomy of the part operated upon by means of lantern slides, showing clearly the arteries, veins, lymphatics, muscles, &c., to be encountered in the course of the operation and thereby fully preparing students for any dangerous mishaps requiring the use of hemostats, ligatures, &c. In addition, pictures of all instruments to be used are thrown upon the screen, and the professor is able to give a full history of the case prior to proceeding with the 'film operation.'

"This method of teaching insures the student getting a thorough grounding in every operation and has the additional advantage of being able to be repeated several times during the session. It must be remembered that in surgery some operations are exceedingly rare and many surgeons are never able to see them demonstrated. These men when in practice in some remote place are often called upon, in order to save life, to do an operation of which they have only read. The advent of the film has changed all this, and in but a few years every man turned out by a medical college using this method of instruction should be capable of performing any of the major operations.

"I should like to mention, for the benefit of any surgeon who may attempt filming operations, that we have had absolute failures on colored people. Although we have apparently had plenty of light, we have obtained only a dark shadow through which nothing could be distinguished. Quite recently Dr. Briggs operated on a colored man with a huge lipoma tumor on the back of the neck. Although the picture was taken under exactly similar conditions as others performed on white people, absolutely nothing of the actual operation was distinguishable. We came to the conclusion that this was due to the shortness of the focus combined with the color of the patient."

Maurice Tourneur's "The White Heather," which was shown at the Rialto in the week of May 4, has been purchased by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation and will be released as a Paramount-Artcraft Special in the latter part of this month.

PICTURE PLAYS AND PEOPLE.

IT is now definitely announced that two well-known directors are to become independent producers, Edward Jose, recently of the Paramount and Norma Talmadge forces, and George D. Baker, formerly Western manager of productions for Metro and the director of "Revelation" and "Toys of Fate," in which Mme. Nazimova appeared. Mr. Baker, it is said, has signed a contract to direct two stars, whose names are expected in the next announcement from his publicity department.

John William Kellette, who directed "A Daughter of the Gods," has been engaged as the director of the Paramount-Briggs comedies, seven of which have been completed. The weekly release of the comedies will begin in September.

Doris Kenyon, star of De Luxe Pictures, will appear on the stage next season in a play by Avery Hopwood to be produced by A. H. Woods, it is announced. Miss Kenyon will not give up her screen work, however.

Samuel L. Rothapfel, whose first Unit Program ended its engagement at the Park Theatre last night, is at work on his second Program.

William E. Atkinson has been appointed general manager of the Metro Pictures Corporation, and has called the fifth annual Metro convention, to be held at the Hotel Astor on June 19, 20, 21. Harry J. Cohen has been placed in charge of the company's foreign department.

STUDIO WORDS.

Marie Walcamp, Universal star, gives the following definitions of words familiar in the motion picture studio:

Action: The directorial word for histrionic registration.

Barker: The actors' designation for the director.

Camera!: The signal to "go"—the director's watchword.

Camera Hog: The performer who is always looking into the camera.

Cut!: The director's signal for the cameraman to "cease firing."

Dud: A faulty scene.

Ham: A relic of the stage who is to himself "an actor of the old school."

King: Another expression for "star"; one who heads his own company.

Lens Cootie: Performer who is "picture-crazy"—an actor who always wants his photograph taken.

Queen: The "feminine star."

Retake: Repetition of scene for camera. (This is what happens to the "duds.")

Splinters: The property boy.

Trouper: The actor or actress respected for his or her experience—the successful stage player turned photoplayer.

Zany: The comedian.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

Lyceum 45th, near B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20
324 TO 331 TIMES
DAVID BELASCO presents
Daddies

Henry Miller's Theatre, 124 W. 43rd St. Evs. 8:15. Mats Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
'RIOT.'—Times. 'FUN.'—Sun.
The New Musical Farce Success
La La Lucille
Book by Fred Jackson.
"A Comic Uproar."—American.
"The Fetchingest Chorus in Town. 'Tee Oodle Um Bum Bo.' The Song That Stopped the Show."—World

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow"
THE ROYAL VAGABOND
A COHANIZED OPERA COMIQUE

BEST SHOW IN TOWN
Mr. & Mrs. COBURN in The Better'Ole
34th Week.
CORT Theatre, West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
Moves to Booth Thea. Mon., June 16th.

Liberty Theatre, West 42d St. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"'SCANDAL OF 1919' HAS A KICK IN IT."—Heywood Broun, Tribune.
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919
A MODERN MUSICAL REVUE
with a Great Cast, including
Ann Pennington, Mlshel Wilson, Yvette Rugel, La Sylphe, Ethel Delmar, Dorothy St. Clair, Lois Leigh, Gus Mussos, George White, George Bickel, Lester Allen, Al Sexton, Bennett & Richards, Lowell S. Drew, Bert Hanlon, Larry Peck
AND
50 Beautiful Scandal Mongers 50

"Oh, Venus! some show"—says the Man in the Moon as he peeps through the Open Roof at
Charles Dillingham's Merriest of all Musical Comedies
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW
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LOUIS MANN IN Friendly Enemies
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G. M. Anderson's production of William Le Baron's farce at the
48th STREET THEATRE
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Thousands have laughed at and with them and the other characters in this Successful play.
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2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c, Except Sat. and Holidays.
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TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Monday, June 9.
Engagement Extraordinary
25 Formerly Enlisted Bluejackets, All Picked Musicians
UNITED STATES JAZZ BAND
Ensign ALFRED J. MOORE, Conductor.
Largest Jazz Band in the world, who played for President Wilson while he was in France.
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STELLA MAYHEW
OUR CHEERIEST COMEDIENNE
"I ain't gonna bother with it."
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In Their Own Version of
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EXTRA ADDED FEATURE
"FOR PITY'S SAKE"
A Travesty Melodrama in Four Scenes, featuring THOMAS DURAT,
PEARL —REGAY & SHEEHAN— LESTER
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The American Musical Comedy Favorite in Songs and Stories of the Moment.

A Supper at 11:30 CENTURY GROVE, ROOF OF CENTURY THEATRE PHONE COL. 8800.
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NEW YORK'S ONLY EXCLUSIVE AFTER-THEATRE REVUE
TOMORROW NIGHT—INAUGURATION OF OPEN AIR ROOF PROMENADE & LOUNGE

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Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
$1.50 MAT. THURSDAY
Broadhurst Thea.
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A Little Journey
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200th Time Next Saturday Matinee.
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John Ferguson
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GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

"Toby is Priceless."—Times.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents
A "Charming Comedy Charmingly Acted."—World.
5TH MONTH
TOBY'S BOW
By John Taintor Foote
with
Norman Trevor
GEORGE MARION | DORIS RANKIN
COMEDY AT THE COMEDY THEATRE B'way & 41 Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 5216—Evs. 8:30. 2ND MONTH
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.
"Full of Pep."—Eve. World. "Has effervescence, gayety, sparkle."—World.
BREEZY BUOYANT BUBBLING
THE LADY IN RED
UNFLAGGING RADIATION OF MIRTH
A WHIZZING, WHIRLING, TERPSICHOREAN TRIUMPH
A GORGEOUS GARDEN OF GLORIOUS GIRLS.

COMEDY? Yes, it's full of laughs that make you forget the weather.
EAST IS WEST
With FAY BAINTER
ASTOR Mats. Wed. & Sat.
OPEN ROOF—COOLEST THEATRE.

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THEATRE, Broadway and 47th St., TO-MORROW NIGHT
It's a Riot of YOUTH BEAUTY LAUGHTER SURE TO PLEASE YOU
"Take It From Me"
4TH MONTH
The Whizz-Bang of Musical Shows
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S MUSICAL HITS
3D MONTH WITH Selwyn & Co.
TUMBLE IN
By Otto Harbach & Rudolf Friml. Based on a Farce Comedy by Mary Roberts Rinehart & Avery Hopwood
Selwyn 42d, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 430. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
25 Degrees Cooler Than the Street
Fun as Fast as an Electric Fan
The Snappiest Comedy of a Decade.
LOVE LAUGHS
with Jessie Glendinning
"Fresh and Witty Comedy."—Times. "Sparkling Comedy."—Eve. Journal.
Better than "The Boomerang"

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
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Now is the time to see
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Whirlwind Honeymoon Farce
Please Get Married
with ERNEST TRUEX EDITH TALIAFERRO AND A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST.

7TH MONTH MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT
SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART
NOW AT THE CASINO
FOR THE SUMMER
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

F. F. PROCTOR'S
BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
125th St. Park Ave. Av. JUNE FESTIVAL ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE Continuous from 1 to 11 P. M.
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23d St. Near 6th Av. "AUCTION OF SOULS" AND BIG VAUDEVILLE CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 11
5th Ave. B'way, 28th St. WHITING & BURT, Eddie Borden & Co., Cannefax & Cutler, Dugan & Raymond, Wilbur Sweatman & Co., "Five Thousand a Year," oths.
BROOKLYN.

LOEW'S METROPOLITAN
Smith, Livingston and Fulton Sts.
WEEK'S BIG ATTRACTIONS
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, June 9, 10, 11
The Star of a Thousand Moods,
NAZIMOVA
In a Drama of a Thousand Delights, "THE RED LANTERN"
First Time at Popular Prices.
Yerke's Jazarimba Orchestra
Other Big Acts.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, June 12, 13, 14, 15.
The $10,000 Production,
"The MIMIC WORLD OF 1919"
20—Girlies Under—20
Other Big Acts.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE in "Experimental Marriage."

New Brighton Brighton Beach Mat. Daily 2:30. Eve. 8:20
Week Beginning To-morrow, June 9
MARIE DRESSLER
MARY & ANN CLARK.
ROYAL GASCOIGNES
GALLAGHER & ROLLEY | BOB HALL
LIBONATI—3 BALLIOTS
BLACK & WHITE
SWEETIES
With LILLIAN BERSE

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
OPPOSITE W. 129TH ST. FERRY
SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way Every Ev., 8:15.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW (Mon.) EV.
Bison City Four, La Follette & Co., Le Van & De Vine, and Six Other Big Acts.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

COLUMBIA
B'way & 47th St.
"Home of Burlesque De Luxe."—N. Y. Times.
4TH WEEK! HERE FOR ALL SUMMER.
"Full of Fun. 'Pep.' Vaudeville Novelties and Girls, Girls, Girls!"—Evening Journal.
"Excellent."—Globe.
AND IT'S CLEAN!
BRING THE LADIES AND CHILDREN!
PEEK-A-BOO
Twice Daily—At 2:15, 15, 25, 50c Nights—At 8:15, 25c to $1.00
Seats Two Weeks in Advance.
Smoking Permitted in All Parts of the House.

Carnegie Hall, 57th St. & 7th Ave.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF ISADORA
DUNCAN DANCERS
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 10, AT 8:30.
Tickets 50c to $1.50, at Box Office.

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TONIGHT
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE

BROOKLYN.
B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM
Concerts Sun., 2:15 and 8:15. Week of June 9
A New International Alliance.
IRENE BORDONI
The Delightful French Artiste Who Has Become a Star in America—And
Lieut. GITZ-RICE
First Canadian Contingent, The Composing-Singing-Soldier.
Paul Decker & Co. "Sailor" Rallly
An Additional Feature
JAMES J. MORTON
"Humorously Announcing Each Act of the Bill"
McMahon Diamond & Rosevere | Lazar & Dale | Fiske & Wood
MARYON VADIE AND OTA GYGI
FELIX ADLER Assisted by Frances A. Ross

SOUSA AND HIS BAND
(JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Conductor)
Lieutenant U. S. N. R. F.
12th TRANS-CONTINENTAL TOUR
THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC
Brooklyn Academy of Music
Mat. & Eve., Sat., June 14
Only Concerts New York City.
Prices, 25, 50, 75c., $1.00.

Boy Scouts of America Mass Meeting and Concert
Sunday, June 8, at 8 P.M.
at
The Hippodrome
OPENING OF BOY SCOUT WEEK
(June 8th to 14th)
HON. WM. G. McADOO.
MAJOR-GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN.
REV. FATHER FRANCIS P. DUFFY, Chaplain of the Old 69th.
RABBI JOB SILVERMAN.
POLICE BAND—100.
POLICE GLEE CLUB—100.
BIG THEATRICAL PROGRAMME.
WM. H. EDWARDS, Chairman.
ADMISSION FREE!

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY At 96 St.
Concerts Sunday, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of June 9.
BESSIE CLAYTON
and Those Incomparable Spanish Dancers
Elisa—CANSINO—Eduardo
With JAMES CLEMONS
FRANK HURST and Wilbert Dunn
In Miss Clayton's 1919 Dance Creations.
HENRY LEWIS, "Squidgulum."
LADY TSEN MEI
Genevieve Houghton & Suily | Wm. Horace Wright & Dietrich | Renee
LANDER BROTHERS
AL LATELL | GASTON PALMER

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

IN THE NEWS NET.

THE announcement that Helen Keller is soon to appear on the screen in "Deliverance" has been received with interest. George Foster Platt directed the production, which, in three episodes, shows the childhood, girlhood and womanhood of Miss Keller, setting forth how she developed from a condition of complete non-communication with the outside world to her present state. The film will begin an engagement at one of the Shubert theatres in the near future, it is said.

According to report, Sydney Chaplin, who expects to leave for the Coast shortly to begin work on the series of comedies he is to make for the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, has purchased 400 Curtiss biplanes and "$100,000 worth of speed boats," all of which are being shipped West. What Mr. Chaplin intends doing with this aggregation of air and water vessels is made a mystery. One carefully propelled rumor is that he is going to institute airplane transportation in California, covering the Catalina Islands, San Diego, and Santa Barbara. Concurrently, it is said that he will use airplanes and speed boats in his comedies on a greater scale than ever attempted before. He is quoted as having a "specially invented camera" for making aerial scenes. Whatever it is all about, those who are excited may guess, as, doubtless, they are expected to.

Orrin G. Cocks of the National Board of Review last week attended by invitation the National Conference of Social Work at Atlantic City to advise the conference in the selection of motion pictures dealing with child welfare, delinquency, family problems, mental hygiene, Americanization, and industry. The National Board plans to form an advisory committee of social and technical experts to supply information which may be put at the disposal of film manufacturers desiring to make pictures designed for the betterment of human conditions.

Part of the old Bowery Theatre, now in its second century, and the Atlantic Garden, a somewhat younger building, are to be combined in the New Atlantic Garden Theatre and opened as a motion picture house, it is announced. These old institutions are associated with the names of Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Harrigan and Hart, and Peter Daly, but in the mind of future generations may come to connote Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, William S. Hart, D. W. Griffiths, and other celebrities of the screen.

The Goldwyn Company announces that Will Rogers, who left for the coast last Thursday, will make his first screen appearance under his present contract in an adaptation of "Doubled Stakes," one of the series of Billy Fortune stories by W. R. Lighton, which ran in The Saturday Evening Post. The originality and wit of Rogers will be sought in the composition of the titles for his pictures.

Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" is to be made into a motion picture by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation under the direction of William D. Taylor.

Grace Darling, who appeared in "Virtuous Men" and "False Gods," has been signed by Goldwyn to appear in pictures for three years. Her first photoplay will be Rex Beach's "The Silver Horde."

One part of the controversy about "Fit to Win" seems to have been settled at last in the decision of Judge Learned Hand last Thursday to issue a permanent injunction restraining License Commissioner Gilchrist from interfering with the exhibition of the picture.

Submarine secrets protected during the war by the censorship are revealed, it is said, in the Paramount-Holmes Travelogue, "With Uncle Sam's Submarine Chasers."

The cornerstone of the new home of the Fox Film Corporation, in Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, was laid last Friday afternoon.

The use of motion pictures by the Federal and State health authorities in their campaign for the suppression of venereal diseases has led a number of motion picture producers to issue films relating to the subject, it is reported. The action of such producers is said to have met with opposition from some health officials, who fear that the public may grow weary of the subject before the systematic campaign, now under way, can be carried out.

In Connecticut the situation has resulted in the enactment of a State law which provides that no person shall exhibit any stereopticon views or motion pictures in any way relating to the subject of venereal disease without first securing a written permit from the State Commissioner of Health. A fine of $500, or imprisonment for six months, or both, is provided for each violation of the law, which became effective last week.

The Downing Films Company, which distributes "Our Colored Fighters" and other pictures produced by the United States and French Governments to depict the activities of negro soldiers, announces that "their entire net profits realized through exhibiting certain remarkable War Moving Pictures to Caucasians will be appropriated to the purchasing of scholarships in Tuskegee Institute as a memorial to the negro soldiers and sailors who died in the war."

World Pictures expects to distribute soon a series of twelve two-reel pictures based on the experiences of Judge Willis Brown in the juvenile courts over which he has presided.

Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld, who directs the Rivoli and Rialto theatres in addition to conducting the Rialto orchestra for a part of the time every day, has found time to prepare a musical accompaniment for J. Parker Read, Jr.'s, "Sahara."

Gertrude Vanderbilt, of the "Listen Lester" Company, will become the head of her own film producing company, it is announced. M. S. Bentham has charge of the arrangements, which will not make it necessary for Miss Vanderbilt to leave the stage.

Evelyn Gosnell, of "Up In Mabel's Room," will be co-starred with Dana Barrie in a series of one-reel comedies to be released by Pathé, according to an announcement.

Perry N. Vekroff has been engaged by World Pictures to direct the production of "Dust of Desire," with Ruby de Remer in the leading rôle. The photoplay was written by Forrest Halsey in collaboration with Clara S. Beranger.

STRAND—"Upstairs and Down," a Selznick picture, with Olive Thomas, adapted from the play by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, directed by Charles Giblyn, with a cast including Rosemary Theby, Mary Charleson, David Butler, Robert Ellis, and Arthur Robson; "Wrangling Dudes," an Outing-Chester picture; "Ice Skating," and analysis of motion picture; the Strand Topical Review; "Topics of the Day"; excerpts from "Mignon," by the orchestra, Carl Edouarde and Alois Reiser conducting; Burleigh's "In the Great Somewhere," by Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; songs by Edith Bent, soprano; the first movement of Guilmont's "Third Sonata," by Ralph H. Brigham and Herbert Sisson at the organ.

RIALTO—"The Knickerbocker Buckaroo," with Douglas Fairbanks, repeated; "Squared," with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew; the Rialto Magazine; Offenbach's "Orpheus in the Lower World" and Lake's "The Evolution of Broadway," by the orchestra, Hugo Riesenfeld and Joseph Klein conducting; the mad scene from "Lucia di Lammermoor," by Rosa Galli, coloratura soprano, with a flute obbligato by Maurice Borodkin; Offertoire in D flat, by Arthur Depew, at the organ.

BROADWAY—"The Man Who Turned White," with H. B. Warner, second week; pictorial; comedy; music by an orchestra conducted by Stanley W. Lawton; organ solos.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Augustus Thomas's "As a Man Thinks," with Leah Baird; Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, "The Haunted Bedroom," with Enid Bennett.

GEORGE M. COHAN—D. W. Griffith's "Broken Blossoms," with Lillian Gish, Richard Barthelmess, and Donald Crisp, opened May 18.

RIVOLI—"The Woman Thou Gavest Me," a Paramount-Artcraft special, based on the novel by Hall Caine, directed by Hugh Ford, adapted by Beulah Marie Dix, with a cast including Katherine MacDonald, Milton Sills, Jack Holt, Theodore Roberts, Katherine Griffith, and Fritzi Brunette; the Rivoli Pictorial; "No Mother to Guide Him," a Mack Sennett farce; the overture to Martha, by the orchestra, Erno Rapee and Joseph Littau conducting; Phillips's "King of the Vikings Am I," by Greek Evans, baritone; Dubois's "Grand March," by Professor Firmin Swinnen at the organ.

PARK—"The Other Man's Wife," with Stuart Holmes and Ellen Cassidy, directed by Carl Harbaugh, written by Mary Murillo, with a cast including Ned Hay, Olive Trevor, Halbert Brown, Mrs. Gargeson, Lesley Casey, Danny Sullivan, Regine Quinn, Laura Newman, George Jessel, and Evelyn Brent.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Tomorrow, "Experimental Marriage," with Constance Talmadge; Tuesday, "The Bishop's Emeralds," with Virginia Pearson; Wednesday, "Pretty Smooth," with Priscilla Dean; Thursday, "When Fate Decides," with Madeline Traverse; Friday, "The Haunted Bedroom," with Enid Bennett, and "The Rogue's Romance," with Earle Williams; Saturday, "The Devil's Trail," with George Larkin; Sunday, "Fools and Their Money," with Emmy Wehlen.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, "The New Moon," with Norma Talmadge; Wednesday and Thursday, "The Stronger Vow," with Geraldine Farrar; Friday and Saturday, "Jacques of the Silver North," with Mitchell Lewis, and "A Dog's Life," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival.)

AUTHORS AND THE SCREEN

GERTRUDE ATHERTON, who is one of the authors included in the organization recently formed by Rex Beach and Samuel Goldwyn, gives her opinions and ideas about the screen and the new movement in which she is interested in the following communication:

"It is some two years ago that my agent, Mr. Giffin, told me that a certain class of moving picture producers were in the habit of calling him up and asking him for five or six books by great authors.

"'Which authors?'

"'Oh, we don't know their names, but you do. Round them up.'

"This incident not only illustrates the distinguished mental equipment of the class of men who, with one or two notable exceptions, controlled the moving picture industry at that time, but the esteem in which mere authors were held. It was, in fact, almost impossible for the author even of an original film to get an adequate price for his work. The stars were making fortunes, hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent on productions, but the axiom, no authors no plays, had never penetrated the exclusively business mind of the average producer.

"Rex Beach and Joseph Louis Vance were the first to impose the paramount importance of the author on the moving-picture management, force him to pay high prices, and to raise the standard generally; and it is to the former in particular that we owe the revolution in the general attitude of the best of the producers. Heretofore, with the exception of the great spectacular photoplays by Mr. Griffith, all novels and stories bought for the films have not only been entirely rewritten to fit the needs of some enormously advertised star, but the adaptation has been done by men without imagination or the faintest knowledge of psychology, logic, or literary values. Even after the producers were willing to pay the author's price, there was nothing for the author to do but pocket the money, refrain from visiting the theatre where his massacred stories were presented, and cultivate philosophy. The producers would sometimes have the grace to apologize, but protested that they were slaves to their stars, who wouldn't act in a play unless they could be on the stage in every scene or where there were other characters of equal prominence. In time the inevitable occurred. The public began to grumble.

"Rex Beach and Mr. Goldwyn—always one of the fairest and most intelligent of the producers—have done the most revolutionary thing in the history of pictures. They have taken a new broom and swept all the old traditions to the dust heap.

"In the Eminent Authors Pictures, Inc., the author is to be featured instead of the actor. For instance, when a play made from one of my books is running, the legend outside the theatre will read 'A Gertrude Atherton Picture.' Some people like my books and some do not. Those that do not can stay away and save their money. In other words, the public will have a square deal. Now, when one of their favorite stars is announced they never know whether they are to be interested in something besides the pulchritude and wardrobe of the heroine (or hero, as the case may be) or yawn through a 'rotten play.' In this new company every character drawn by the author will be not only as carefully developed as in the book, (for the authors are either to assist in or pass upon the scenario,) but adequately represented. If the haughty stars object they may take themselves elsewhere. There is an unceasing stream of goldfish in that hungry sea.

"I have always believed in the great future of the moving pictures, and resented for more reasons than one the 'highbrow' attitude taken toward them by second-rate 'intellectuals.' Nothing so beneficent has ever been invented, nothing that has brought so much diversion and cheer into the drab lives of millions of people too poor to go to the theatre, or living in small towns where plays on tour rarely penetrated. And as for the war, the majority of our vast population would not have known before 1917 of its existence if it had not been for the movies.

"In these days when books have been almost shoved out of existence by the popular magazines, authors should be grateful to have their stories and novels on the screen. No first-rate author writes for monetary compensation alone. He wants to be read, to influence, to get his ideas over to the largest audience possible. No writer worth his salt is devoid of ambition. It is only the semi-failures that are indifferent to popularity. The pertinent question may be asked, why, if they scorn the public, or the profits, do they condescend to publish at all? Personally I am delighted at the opportunity to reach millions instead of thousands, and grateful to be included in this new combination of authors, all of whom are far more popular than I am. The millions may not like me, but at least I am permitted to embark on a new voyage of discovery. If they don't, no doubt human nature will assert itself and I shall cultivate a high disdain for the undiscriminating public.

"But whatever the result to any one of us personally, Mr. Beach and Mr. Goldwyn have taken a long stride in the right direction, and it will lead to other developments greater still; instead of the 'Motion Picture Industry,' we shall have the 'Motion Picture Art,' ranking with the best of the 'Legitimate' drama, and high above the mass of speaking plays. So, whether they find themselves justified or not in asking me to join them, I wish Mr. Goldwyn and Mr. Beach all success in their honest and intelligent attempt to place Mr. Edison's great invention on the pinnacle it deserves."

MORE about authors and the screen came out at a recent meeting of the Motion Picture Directors' Association, reported in The Moving Picture World. Two authors, George Randolph Chester and Arthur Somers Roche, expressed their opinions before the association, and the fact that they did not agree at all points made their discussion the more interesting, as revealing different points of view.

Mr. Roche, who spoke first, said in part:

"The majority of well-known authors hold the moving picture in contempt * * * because so many of them have sold their works to producers and have been unable to recognize their stories when they have finally been presented on the screen. Pictures have become for them merely a means of getting a few extra thousands. * * *

"Picture producers come to the author and talk of having him write especially for the screen. Good! But when we ask for the advance that a publisher is glad to make, the producer says, 'Show me the goods first.' Why should we show him the goods first, when others are only too glad to give us orders for stories and pay in advance, knowing from our previous work that the result will please the reader? Why should we write for the screen when we can get more money from the publisher and then sell the picture rights for more than the producer is willing to pay in the first place?"

Mr. Roche then criticised the way in which an author's work was frequently passed through the hands of the continuity writer, the general director, the director, the title writer and the film cutter, and said: "I do not believe that you can get a work of art by that method."

"We authors," he continued, "are willing to meet pictures half way."

At this point Mr. Chester's disagreement was voiced.

"No, you are not," he exclaimed from his seat.

When called upon to state his ideas more fully, Mr. Chester said:

"We authors think in words—words—words. We must think in pictures or acts if we are to be successful in this new medium, which, after my study, I am willing to state is greater far than the printed page. There are, of course, limitations to the screen, but the more we study it the sooner do these limitations fade away, and even those deep ideas of psychology and philosophy which we say can never be shown in pictures gradually take concrete form, for, after all, they are but the written expression of acts or thoughts, and thoughts are usually translatable into acts; and the screen is the art of actions and actions can show almost every emotion we know. But we do not know how to do it as yet, and we will never know until we realize what a wonder we have to work with and until the great minds get rid of their contempt and settle down to a serious study of the screen."

ELLOYD SHELDON, the author of "False Gods," the photoplay of the Rothapfel Unit Program, and other screen subjects, emphasizes somewhat the same point made by Mr. Chester.

"There was never a time," he says, "when good stories for the screen were in as great demand as they are today. A novice, an unknown author, can get $1,000, or more, if he has the story. But it must be a real story that can be told in pictures.

"Analyze the average magazine story and you will find that it can seldom be separated from its words and have enough pictorial matter left to make a drama of the screen. The magazine story is generally made up of words, descriptions, and conversations. The screen drama must be action entirely."

"The Cup of Fury," by Rupert Hughes, will be the first work produced on the screen by the Eminent Authors' Pictures, Inc., recently formed by Rex Beach and Samuel Goldwyn. Mr. Hughes and Anthony Paul Kelly are now at work, it is said, at Mr. Hughes's home in Mount Kisco preparing the continuity.

A screen version of Gertrude Atherton's "The Avalanche," with Elsie Ferguson playing three parts in it, will be released by Artcraft on June 22. George Fitzmaurice directed the production. Lumsden Hare has the principal male rôle. Others in the cast are Warner Oland, William Roselle, Frederic Kerr-leton, and Zeffie Tilbury.

COMING PICTURES.

THE Bureau of Pictures of the American Red Cross is soon to issue a series of single-reel travel and educational pictures through the Educational Film Corporation. The bureau has a staff of camera men stationed in all parts of the world covered by the Red Cross, and the pictures are the result of their activities. The first to be released will show views of the Rhine country occupied by the American Army. Other subjects to come soon are "Belgium Today," the Riviera, and scenes made around Archangel and the Murmansk coast by Harold M. Wyckoff. The arrangement of the pictures is in the hands of Captain Hamish McLaren.

Select Pictures will release this month "Upstairs and Down," Olive Thomas's first Selznick picture, at the Strand this week; "Happiness à la Mode," with Constance Talmadge, and "His Bridal Night," with Alice Brady.

The Fox Film Corporation announces for release this month:

"A Woman There Was," with Theda Bara; "My Little Sister," with Evelyn Nesbit; "The Lone Star Ranger," with William Farnum; "Putting One Over," with George Walsh; "When Fate Decides," with Madlaine Traverse; "Cowardice Court," with Peggy Hyland; "Be a Little Sport," with Albert Ray.

The Universal Film Company announces the completion of "Right to Happiness," written and directed by Allen Holubar, with Dorothy Phillips supported by William Stowell, Robert Anderson, Margaret Mann, and Winter Hall, and of Joseph M. Patterson's "A Little Brother of the Rich," with a cast including Frank Mayo, J. Barney Sherry, and Kathryn Adams, directed by Lynn Reynolds.

Paramount and Artcraft pictures now in preparation are:

"Wagon Tracks," with William S. Hart, by C. Gardner Sullivan; "Widow by Proxy," with Marguerite Clark, supported by Nigel Barrie, directed by Walter Edwards, an adaptation of Catherine Chisholm Cushing's play in which May Irwin appeared; "Louisiana," with Vivian Martin, an adaptation of Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel.

Metro's plans include the production and release this Summer of five photoplays:

"Free," with May Allison, from a story by Wallace Irwin, adapted by George D. Baker, directed by Herbert Blache; "It's Easy to Make Money," with Bert Lytell, from a story by John H. Blackwood, adapted by Finis Fox, directed by Edwin Carewe; "A Favor for a Friend," with Emmy Wehlen, by Luther A. Reed, directed by John Ince; "The Microbe," with Viola Dana, from a story by Henry Altimus; "His Brother's Keeper," with Hale Hamilton as its author and star.

World Pictures announces the following productions as under way:

"The American Way," with Dorothy Green and Arthur Ashley, directed by Frank Reicher; "A Broadway Saint," with Montague Love in a comedy rôle, supported by George Bunny, a brother of the late John Bunny, directed by Harry O. Hoyt; "Bringing Up Betty," with Evelyn Greeley, directed by Oscar Apfel.

The W. W. Hodkinson Corporation announces:

That it will distribute the Billie Rhodes pictures, the first of which will be the "The Blue Bonnet," now being made under the direction of Louis William Chaudet, and

That it will also distribute the screen version of Sir Gilbert Parker's "You Never Know Your Luck," which is in the process of production at San Antonio, with Frank Powell as director and House Peters as star.

"Piking After Pizarro" is the title of a forthcoming Outing Chester record of a cameraman's journey over the Andes.

"Woman's Place," a Universal special attraction, with Mary MacLaren in the leading rôle supported by Thurston Hall, Johnnie Cook, John Mackay, and Ethel Ritchie, and directed by Paul Powell, has been completed, it is announced.

THE ROTHAPFEL PROGRAM.

THE first Rothapfel Unit Program was disappointing. Of this there can be no doubt, and the fact should be frankly admitted. Those familiar with Mr. Rothapfel's achievements as managing director of the Strand, Rialto, and Rivoli, and with something of his ideas about the photoplay, had let themselves expect great things—even from the former exhibitor's first effort as a producer. And they were disappointed.

But, upon reflection, their disappointment should turn, if not to expectancy, at least to continued interest in the new producer's work. In the first place, they should realize that no man, however right he may be, can reach full success in his first attempt, and, in the second place, that there are evidences in the Program that Mr. Rothapfel is working in the right direction.

In the photoplay, "False Gods," for example, it was apparent that Mr. Rothapfel sought to have his actors speak with facial expression and by the position and movement of their limbs and bodies. He seemed to have grasped more definitely than many directors the fact that screen acting is a matter of pantomime, of making meanings clear without the use of spoken or written words. Often his characters were eloquent. Who they were and what they said and thought was frequently revealed in pure moving pictures. The pantomime was not always successful, sometimes it was overdone or too obtrusively done, but that it was so evidently an element of the photoplay indicated that Mr. Rothapfel had recognized one of the most important principles of photoplay technique.

Another element in "False Gods" was symbolism. The symbolic or suggestive use of properties is distinctly within the power and province of the photoplay, and the producer of "False Gods" obviously realised this. Also, the dramatic quality of many of the scenes was effectively brought out by an imaginative use of the camera. Further, how treatment may develop possibilities was demonstrated in the comedy, "Wild Flowers," which, so far as its story went, was nothing at all, but which, by its treatment, became genuinely amusing. Lack of space prevents the mention of other elements in the Program which seemed to make promises for its successors.

MOTION PICTURES. MOTION PICTURES. MOTION PICTURES.

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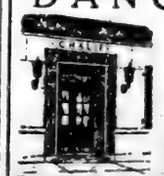
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FROM CELLAR TO GARRET A LAUGH ON EVERY STEP
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A Powerful Drama About Women,
"The Other Man's Wife"
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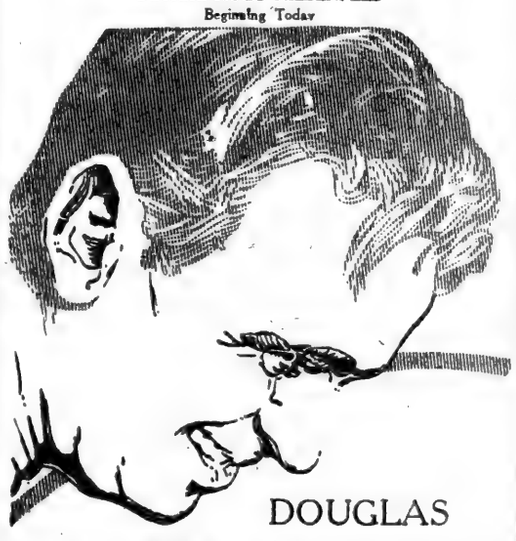
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Jesse L. Lasky Presents
"The WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"
By HALL CAINE Scenario by BEULAH MARIE DIX
Directed by HUGH FORD
A Paramount Artcraft Special
She Knew He Was False!
SHE knew that to him the marriage vow meant nothing. Yet she was his wife, bound to him by the law.
His, though her heart went out to another man who was good and brave and clean.
Hall Caine's sensational novel, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," stirred two continents. Here is the story, translated to living film by Hugh Ford, one of the master directors of America, and played by a brilliant cast, including Katherine MacDonald, Theodore Roberts, Milton Sills, Jack Holt and Fritzie Brunette. A picture that will startle you—thrill you—make you think. Don't miss it!
MACK SENNETT COMEDY
"No Mother to Guide Him"
RIVOLI PICTORIAL
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"Martha" Overture

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Broadway at 42d Street
Direction HUGO RIESENFELD
Beginning Today

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in
"The Knickerbocker Buckaroo"
AN ARTCRAFT PICTURE
Directed by ALBERT PARKER
For the thousands who couldn't get in
THIS finest of all Douglas Fairbanks pictures is back for a return engagement. Folks who had missed it said we just had to bring it back. So here it is!
It took six months to make "THE KNICKERBOCKER BUCKAROO," the biggest and best Douglas Fairbanks picture ever produced.
Six months, many thousand feet of film, hundreds of actors, magnificent sets, the lease of a complete railroad system; engines, cowboys, Mexicans, New York clubmen, pretty girls, villains and —DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW
in "SQUARED"
RIALTO MAGAZINE
RIALTO ORCHESTRA
"ORPHEUS," Overture

THE INTIMATE TURGENEV

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER

At Flaubert's dinner table the talk turned on love. Those were the days in Paris of "The Dinners of the Hissed Authors," when Catulle Mendès, de Heredia, Paul Alexis, Taine, Léon Hennique, Philippe Burty, Léon Cladel, Huysmans, Zola, Daudet, de Goncourt, Flaubert, and de Maupassant met monthly and defined new literary horizons. There was plenty of wit and satire, dreaming, theorizing, and enthusiasm, although only five of these men had been actually hissed as playwrights: Zola, Flaubert, Daudet, Goncourt, and Turgenev. Edmond de Goncourt had told Turgenev that he was "saturated with femininity." The great Russian replied: "With me, neither books nor anything in the world could take the place of woman. How can I make that plain to you? I find it is only love that brings a certain expansion of the being, which nothing else gives • • • eh? Listen! When I was quite a young man there was a miller's girl in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg that I used to see when out hunting. She was charming, very fair, with a flash of the eye rather common among us. She would accept nothing from me. But one day she said: 'You must give me a present.' 'What is it you wish?' 'Bring me some scented soap from St. Petersburg.' I brought the soap. She took it, disappeared, came back blushing, and, offering me her hands delicately scented, murmured: 'Kiss my hands—as you kiss the hands of the ladies in St. Petersburg drawing rooms.' I threw myself on my knees. And do you know, that was the finest moment of my life."

"A door opened. A giant came in, a giant with a silver head, as they say in the fairy tale." Thus Guy de Maupassant in 1876, when he first saw Ivan Turgenev. Every one loved him, even the spiteful Edmond de Goncourt. Henry James always wrote of the Russian with unconcealed delight. In his "Partial Portraits," a picture of that giant is skilfully built by strokes as if of magical smoke. There is much of his melancholy, some of his veiled humor, and, rare for James, distinct allusions to the attitude of Turgenev toward the American novelist. Turgenev cared little for criticism, although it pleased him to know that his friends read and liked his books. Henry James admits that Turgenev did not read much of James. Nevertheless he had confessed to having found one written with the hand of a master, ("de main de maitre.") I wonder which of the James fiction was it? Judging from the year, it must have belonged to the end of the first Jacobean period. "The Portrait of a Lady"? (1880-81.)

Concerning his personal affairs the heedlessness of Turgenev was proverbial. Almost any one could borrow from his seemingly bottomless purse. He was robbed of 130,000 francs, "a fairly large slice of my income," he writes Flaubert; but he blames himself, not the dishonest steward of his estates. Like Flaubert, he was rich for a literary man, and, like the Frenchman, he was always giving, said his Parisian friends, indignant at the spectacle of both men depriving themselves of more than their surplus income. A charitable spendthrift, Turgenev was not sorry to inherit a windfall of 250,000 francs from his brother. It may be erratic, yet I cling to the notion that the richer a maker of fiction the better chance his art has to mature. Starve a poet, feed a novelist! Poverty does not agree with a certain order of genius. For composers who masquerade in the opera house money is a necessity; their art blows to a quicker blossoming. Consider Gluck, Meyerbeer; and, on the other hand, poor Beethoven, living in mean lodgings, yet independent of those patrons who might have turned him from his ideals. The novelist, who is a social historian; the architects of prose philosophies, Schopenhauer or Flaubert, (in his "Temptation,") demand the leisure resulting from a fixed income. Schopenhauer, a practical man, knew this and urged philosophers to put money in their purse.

Goethe in the last book of "Wilhelm Meister" admirably sets forth his idea of an artist's abode; so Goncourt in "Le Maison d'un Artiste au XIX. Siècle." He, too, possessed an adequate income. The artist's house is still to be visited at Auteuil. Tolstoy, Turgenev, Flaubert were wealthy enough to write what and when they pleased. The necessity of hasty work which kills art was not thrust upon them by hunger, as in the case of the unhappy Dostoievsky. He disdainfully referred to the fiction of Turgenev and Tolstoy as "land proprietor literature." But if Dostoievsky could have had more leisure perhaps the morbid, feverish note would have been absent from his stories; in a word, no longer the Dostoievsky we love. Your symphonist, your lyric poet, spiritually fattens upon a lean life, but their artistic brethren should boast bank accounts. Possibly painters might be included in the same category as novelists. Forced to fight for bread, Edouard Manet would not have diverted the main currents of French painting. His wealth gave him leisure, and leisure begat his original art. The same may be said of Edgar Degas.

Of Turgenev no one could have given us such intimate memories as Pauline Viardot-Garcia, sister of the incomparable Malibran, herself a great singer. Turgenev was the family friend, the close companion of her husband. For years theirs was an undisturbed friendship. History cannot show a happier "menage à trois" than this—"à trois" in the artistic sense. The most eloquent letters of the novelist were written to Pauline and Louis Viardot. Once at Paris a young man was pointed to me as the son of Turgenev. If likeness counts, then this chap was the spit and spawn of his distinguished sire. Turgenev knew Gounod, who often visited him and liked to roll on his bearskin rug when in the travail of composition. It was at Courtavenel, the country home of the Viardots, that Gounod first met the Russian. Their liking was mutual. Turgenev was musical enough to play Beethoven and Mozart duos with a sister of Tolstoy. In a letter from Spasskoié, he counsels Mme. Viardot to work at her composition. This gifted woman, dramatic singer of the first rank, and pianist admired by Liszt, Heine, and musical Europe, found time to compose. "And now set to work," admonishes Turgenev. "I have never admired and preached work so much as I have since I've been doing nothing myself; and I give you my word that if you begin to write sonatas I'll take up my literary work again. 'Hand me the cinnamon and I'll hand you the senna!' A novel for a sonata—does that suit you?"

Guy de Maupassant relates that "Turgenev used to bury himself in an armchair and talk slowly in a gentle voice, rather weak and hesitating, yet lending to things he said an extraordinary charm and interest." And Henry James, in a delicately humorous page, wonders when the mighty Ivan found time to work. While in Paris he always seemed at déjeuner; that gout of his was not fed on wind. It was in Russia, where he went to bathe himself in his nationality, saturate himself in the soil, that he put in long spells of labor. During 1868 he writes from Baden to Ambroise Thomas about a sketch made by Viardot for the libretto of an opera. Nothing came of the scheme. A rather contemptuous opinion was entertained by Turgenev of the new Russian school of music. He hated humbug and the "Young Russia" of his day. Its dislike of the sources whence it derived its inspiration angered him. In the correspondence with Vladimir Vassilievich Stassov we see the tempest brewing in the Slavic samovar. "Have faith in your nationality," urges Stassov, "and you shall have works also." "Russian individuality," ironically exclaims Turgenev, "what humbug, what blindness, and crass ignorance, what willful disregard of all that Europe has done." Yet in this instance the critic was closer to the truth than the composer.

Naturally enough he loved Schumann, himself a dreamer of dreams. But either Balakirev or Glinka—"a rough diamond"—he could not abide. He believed in the genius of the sculptor Antokolsky, (I never saw any of his work but his Mephisto, a conventional composition, indeed, in the light of modern men.) He liked Tschaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov, as well he might; but he spoke slightingly of Modeste Moussorgsky, although he conceded to him a certain ability, and admitted that with all his roughness he possessed power. The composer of "Boris Godounov" smacked too much of the soil to please the cosmopolitan soul of Turgenev. However, he was all of a piece. He adored the novels of George Sand and placed Mozart on the same pedestal as Dr. Hanslick: "The greatest musician the world has ever heard." His intimacy with Gounod and Pauline Viardot probably influenced him in this opinion, and there were temperamental reasons. In the music of Moussorgsky, César Cui, and Dargomijsky he could find naught but "Slavonic barbarism" and "undisguised nihilism." The very Russian tang in "Boris," upon which we set such store today, repelled him. And fancy his finding "barbaric" two such mild "revolutionists" as Cui and Dargomijsky! What would he not have said when confronted with the Neo-Scythian music of Stravinsky, Ornstein, and Prokofieff. I feel sure that he would have admired Rachmaninov because of his abstinence from extravagance. But not Scriabin. The clever little tinkling piano pieces of Stcherbatchev and Liadov he praised. Stassov summed up the "complex" of Ivan: "Turgenev, a great writer, was, as might be expected from a Russian, realistic and sincere in his own novels and tales; but his tastes and views of art, his cosmopolitanism, mark him the enemy of realism and sincerity in others. In such ideas, and in such unaccountable prejudices, he elected to spend his whole life."

Turgenev passionately loved Russia, loved her faults and dared to catalogue them in his fiction. There is too much stress laid upon his cosmopolitan leanings, for which prejudice Dostoievsky is largely to blame. Ivan was Slavic to the core, his French training was skin deep and did not profoundly touch essentials. In its of her art. "This woman is finish his art reminds us of Chopin's; there are the vaporous melancholy, the vague longing for departed glory, sighing for the days that are no more, and also the fatalistic resignation of the Slavic peoples. The idealism of Turgenev is robuster than Chopin's, but his evocation of emotion as subtly poetic. Both men sacrificed to the altar of Beauty. Both were patriots. Russia! Poland! The first movement and the last of the great Slavic symphony. The delicate and distinguished arts of Chopin and Turgenev should spiritually bridge the dissonances of racial antagonism.

Like his dearest friend, Flaubert, Turgenev did not care for Sarah Bernhardt. It sounds incredible today, especially as they saw the divine creature in the dewy dawn clever and skilful," wrote the Russian. "She has her business at her finger ends, is gifted with a charming voice and educated in a good school; but she has nothing natural about her, has no artistic temperament whatever, and she tries to make up for this by Parisian license. She is eaten through and through with chic, réclame, and pose. She is monotonous, cold, and dry; in short, without a single spark of talent in the highest sense of the word. Her gait is that of a hen; she has no play of features; the movements of her hands are purposely angular in order to be piquant; the whole thing reeks of the boulevard, of 'Figaro,' of patchouli. Emile Augier once said to me: 'Cette femme n'a aucun talent; on dit d'elle que c'est un paquet de nerfs—c'est un paquet de ficelles.'" Sarah preferred Sardou to Augier! And if other actresses had but possessed such electrifying "nerves" and "tricks"! Stupendous, this uncritical judgment.

However, if his critical faculty was faulty the creative in him was not. It is one of George Moore's dicta that Turgenev is the supreme effortless artist among novelists. More Greek than Slavic or Gallic. In his "Autobiography of a Revolutionist" Prince Kropotkin does not mince his words: "Of all novel writers of our century Turgenev has certainly attained the greatest perfection as an artist, and his prose sounds to the Russian ear like music—music as deep as that of Beethoven." Prince Kropotkin might have added—"and as serene as Mozart." Artistically speaking, Turgenev is less sib to Beethoven than to Mozart.

TO GIVE TWENTY OPERAS.

The Society of American Singers Outlines New Season.

TWENTY operas in twenty weeks, and all in English, is the plan of the Society of American Singers for its next season, to begin Monday, Oct. 13, at the Park Theatre. As told in a statement now made public, each opera is to be shown "exactly seven times," and no opera to be repeated "on the same night." Season tickets will carry a 20 per cent. reduction from the regular box office prices, and subscriptions may be sent to William Wade Hinshaw, 1 West Fifty-first Street, who will make reservations in the order received.

These are the artists now engaged: Lucy Gates, Maggie Teyte, Ruth Miller, Blanche Duffield, Cora Tracy, Kate Condon, Gladys Caldwell, Elizabeth Campbell, Virginia Rea, Gertrude Shannon, and Caroline Andrews; also Craig Campbell, Francis Maclennan, Ralph Brainerd, Richard Bold, Morton Adkins, Bertram Peacock, William Danforth, Frank Moulon, John Quine, Henri Scott, and Herbert Waterous; conductors, Richard Hageman and John McGhie; stage directors, Jacques Coini and Charles Jones; chorus master, Harry Gilbert; the same brilliant orchestra as last year and a chorus of forty.

From the wide forecast in last season's program a process of elimination thus far gives the following list: "Shamus O'Brien," "Falka," "El Capitan," "Tales of Hoffmann," "Boccaccio," "Madam Butterfly," "La Bohème," "Mikado," "Yeoman of the Guard," "The Gondoliers," "Princess Ida," "Iolanthe," "Ivanhoe," "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," "Chimes of Normandy," "The Mascot," "The Geisha," "The Juggler of Notre Dame," "Robin Hood," "The Fencing Master," "The Serenade," "The Fortune Teller," "Thais," "Lakmé," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Mignon," "The Impresario," "Bastien and Bastienne," "Il Seraglio," "Carmen," "Maid and Mistress," "Pagliacci," "Cavalleria," "Dorothy," and "Barber of Bagdad."

It is long since New York had such a season by Savage at the American. The Park novelties range from an Irish opera and a historic English one, as well as the promised cycle of Gilbert and Sullivan, to forgotten French classics and a triptych of Mozart, besides Metropolitan comedies of Nicolai and Cornelius for good measure. Mr. Hinshaw carried his company through trials to triumph last season. He has strengthened its personnel, most notably in the return of Maclennan, and he, his artists, and many of their public have seen lately in Brooklyn what a closely similar organization could do in a few weeks under professional coaching and proper drill.

PONSELLE FOR STADIUM.

The Stadium Orchestra's leader, Arnold Volpe, now busy in the preparation of his first programs, has decided that the principal composers of the opening night, June 30, on the City College athletic field, will be Beethoven, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Liszt, and Tschaikovsky. From these his selections are the Fifth Symphony, "Spanish Caprice," "Les Preludes," and "Marche Slave."

Rose Ponselle, dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is among the artists for the opening week, together with Winifred Byrd, the British pianist; Riccardo Stracciari, baritone of the Chicago Opera Company; Anna Fitziu, soprano of the same company, and Marie Rappold, soprano of the Metropolitan.

Entertainments are being held in private homes, offered by Adolph Lewisohn, the Stadium donor, and others, to interest the people in this movement for permanent Summer music for New York.

KOSCAK YAMADA'S SONGS.

George Harris, Jr., and Dr. Theodore Baker have arranged English texts of ingenious brevity for a cycle of "Five Japanese Love-Songs," (Schirmer,) composed in Tokio by Koscak Yamada, the accomplished musician of the Far East, who last Winter conducted two orchestral concerts here in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Japan Society of New York. Mr. Yamada's melodies for high or medium voice, with piano accompaniment, are set originally to words in Japanese, all five-line stanzas. Sincerity and distinction mark these Oriental lyrics in the mode of Western art, a borrowed glory of tone, perhaps, but based on a literature whose quaint figures and motives have most familiarly been traced in old Nippon color prints. The whole is as novel a background for engraved musical bars that fill ten of these twenty pages as are the interleaved designs and delicately brushed ideographs that bear the stamp and touch of the art of Japan. A high light on the black cover is a conventionalized lotus flower in silver medallion.

DUNCAN DANCERS' ADIEU.

The Duncan Dancers—Anna, Theresa, Irma, Lisa, Margot, and Erica—soon to rejoin Isadora Duncan abroad, it is said, will appear Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall, with George Copeland, pianist, in the first of a series of farewell programs planned for this week. They will dance the scene of the Elysian Fields, from Gluck's "Orpheus"; ten Chopin numbers, including the "Marche Funebre" and "Valse Brillante"; a suite of "Five Waltzes" by Florent Schmitt, and Strauss's "Roses of the South." Mr. Copeland has solo pieces by Scarlatti, Debussy, Albeniz, Laparra, and Chabrier. Similar programs have been announced for Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon, the last to end with the "Marche Lorraine."

HADLEY AT COLUMBIA.

For the second week of Columbia University's campus concerts by Goldman's Military Band the program tomorrow evening includes Schubert's "Marche Militaire," and opera excerpts from "Pagliacci," "Tanhäuser," and "Merry Wives of Windsor." The soloist will be Vincent C. Buono, cornet.

Mr. Goldman's program for Wednesday night includes other operatic favorites from "Queen of Sheba," "Rienzi," "Aida," and "The Mikado," with Meyerbeer's "Torchlight Dance." Ernest S. Williams, cornet, will play, and there will be community singing.

Henry Hadley, the composer, will on Friday direct a first performance of his new "Flower Suite," written for the band, and having six movements, each named after a different flower. Alma Clayburgh, soprano, will sing Bizet's "Angus Dei," and Chopin's "Funeral March" will be played as a tribute to soldiers who fell in the war.

SOUSA'S BAND IN BROOKLYN.

Next Saturday a return of Lieutenant Sousa and his band to the Brooklyn Academy is announced by Manager Swin, who says in recent years it has seemed impossible to interest them in coming to this borough." Two concerts, at 2:30 and 8:30 o'clock, have been arranged. The matinée will include Sousa's "Dwellers in the Western World," his wartime "Bullets and Bayonets," Chopin's "Funeral March," Grainger's "Shepherd's Hey," and Moussorgsky's Persian dance from "Khovanstchina." There are solos for May Stone and Mary Baker, sopranos; Frank Simon, cornet, and Louis Fritze, flute. On the evening list are Sousa's new "Wedding March," his "Golden Star," dedicated to Mrs. Roosevelt, and a song for Miss Baker, "In Flanders Fields," to the poem by Colonel McRae.

ACTIVITIES OF MUSICIANS.

New York's first contest of its elementary school orchestras will be held at the Newtown High School, Elmhurst, L. I., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. George H. Gartlan will act as Chairman, and the composition to be used in the contest will be "Anitra's Dance," from Grieg's "Peer Gynt."

Redferne Hollinshead, a Canadian tenor, at the Strand this week, will sing Balfe's "Killarney" and H. T. Burleigh's "In the Great Somewhere."

Josef Lhévinne, the Russian pianist, interned in Germany during the war, has arranged to come to this country in September, after an absence of six years.

The first of the Ridgewood, N. J., recitals, to be held next season in the new High School Chapel, under the direction of E. B. Lilly, will be a violin concert Oct. 20 by Albert Spalding.

Hans Kronold, 'cellist, assisted by Claire Freeman and Nora Kronold, soprano, appeared recently in a Friday evening concert at the Bowery Mission.

A PRESS CLUB IN CHINA.

AN International Press Club has been established in Peking, China, in an effort to bring together Chinese and foreign journalists and publicists and co-ordinate their activities. It is a non-party organization and it numbers among its members a majority of those interested in Peking journalism—British, French, American, and Japanese. Its object is to become, when internal peace has been re-established, a news clearing house. There will be kept on file the vernacular and foreign newspapers of China, about 300 Chinese papers and forty foreign, classified for ready reference.

Monday begins the second week of lectures in the Bamberger Auditorium by

Professor Charles Munter

Inventor and Maker of the

"Nulife" Corset

His lectures are given each afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, with the "Nulife" corset demonstrated on living models illustrating various figure types.

You are invited to be present.

"Nulife" corsets for misses, 3.00; for women, 3.50 to 15.00. "Nulife" shoulder braces, 1.50 and 2.00. "Nulife" abdominal belts for women, 3.00; for men, 3.50 to 10.00.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

Remnants of Dress Goods

Priced ⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular.

Useful lengths of the most popular dress goods. Thousands of yards of high grade fabrics, priced as only a Bamberger Remnant Sale can price them.

Only twice a year, and only here, does "Remnant Sale" mean such vast quantities, such marvelous economies.

Whatever sort of a garment you had in mind making, however distant the time when you may want to use it—buy at this sale for thrift's sake.

Prices 1-3 to 1-2 less than the regular low prices.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Have you seen the

Negligee Shop

—chosen abode of lovely comfort things for my lady's hours of ease.

—artistic tea gowns and negligees—breakfast coats—matinees—quaint little combing sacques — rest robes — kimonos — mandarin coats—

—developed with rich American and Oriental silks — fine laces — satin ribbons—wonderful hand-embroideries in silks—softest thin silk linings—and flowing, graceful overdraperies of georgette and chiffon.

—with a price diversity that permits every woman to please both her liking and her purse.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

35c China Tea Cups and Saucers, 29c

Japanese china tea cups and saucers.

Decorated with flower design on sides, with gilded edges. The cups are of fine manufacture, with a pure white china shell body.

Regularly priced at 35c, we are offering them at 29c.

Bamberger's—Basement.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.—NEWARK, N.J.

STORE HOURS Daily from 9 A. M. till 5:30 P. M. Saturday till 6 P. M. | Market, Halsey & Washington Sts. | SALES CHECKS Must Accompany All Merchandise Offered for Credit, Refund or Exchange

Milady Has Renewed Her Interest in Riding

Down at the beaches, up in the hills and in the city parks you can see her any sunny morning.

If she is particularly well groomed, you may be sure that her riding habit and accessories were bought at Bamberger's.

Let us show you the newest, coolest and most correct summer habits for town and country wear—in tweeds—coverts—worsteds—Palm Beach cloth—burlap linen—and lightweight smooth linens in tan, jasper and white.

Approved models for women, misses and the children. Priced 19.75 to 65.00.

And let us call your particular attention to the excellence of the model at 19.75.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Women's Formal Frocks

That are wonderfully cool and comfortable for summer wearing.



25.00 to 125.00

Summer pleasures—dinner in fan-cooled restaurants — the mid-week matinee—the bridge party at one's hotel—the semi-formal dance—afternoon calls—require that a woman be smartly and attractively gowned, no matter what the thermometer registers.

• • •

Here are frocks that make dressing up in summertime a joy.

• • •

Soft clinging georgettes in the beautiful pastel tints, adorned with modish beading and embroidery—lovely laces in black and ecru that will do for dinner wear and dances—taffetas and soft satins developed in clever afternoon types.

• • •

A lovely, very complete collection. Sizes 34 to 44, at 25.00 to 125.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

The warm weather brings no offer more important than this.

The June Sale of White Wash Fabrics

English Long Cloth, 1.59—Pure white bleach; on sale while the quantity lasts.

White Mercerized Poplin, 39c—in the 27-inch width; fine silky finish poplin.

White Linen Finish, 35c—The 34-inch width; adapted for the making of women's skirts and suits and children's garments.

White Voile, 32c—Here in the 40-inch width; pure white.

White Dress Voile, 25c—Pure white; in the 45-inch width; in various lengths; while a limited quantity lasts.

Fancy White Goods, 35c—Made to sell for 69c to 75c; waist and dress lengths; stripe and lace effects.

Embroidered Voiles and Novelty Skirtings, 69c—Made to sell for 75c to 1.00; in the 39-inch width; some slight imperfections.

Lingerie Crepe Plisse, 32c—30-inch width, for making women's and children's undergarments and men's pajamas; while it lasts.

Bamberger's—First Floor

One-Quarter Off on a Line of Sample Spreads

Monday begins a sale of a line of sample spreads, at a reduction of exactly one-quarter.

It is the sample line of one of the best manufacturers of spreads in the country. They are slightly soiled from handling, but are otherwise perfect.

There are crochet, satin, and crinkle spreads, either hemmed or with scalloped embroidered ends. Most of them are of the full size. No mail or 'phone orders.

3.00 to 7.50 spreads will go on sale at 2.25 to 5.63

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Five Hundred Pairs of Women's Smart White Reinskin Oxfords 5.00



Reinskin is a very desirable, lightweight, but firmly woven canvas, ideal for making Summer footwear.

These oxfords are very well shaped, on a long, slender last, with straight tips, welted soles, and military heels.

They are cool and fashionable for general wear. And that they are unusually low-priced goes without saying.

Sizes 2½ to 8, in A-A to D widths, at 5.00.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

Newark, New Jersey

The sudden warm weather makes well-groomed women seek

New Suits That Are Both Smart and Cool

Silk Tricolette

39.50



These cleverly fashioned suits fill a very definite need. They are developed with a simplicity that adapts them to both sports and dress wear, giving a woman the trim, tailored look that is always desirable.

Finer grades of silk tricolette in the fashionable colors and newest styles, featuring the Tuxedo collar, smart patch pockets and sashes.

The coats may be worn separately, as sports jackets, if desired.

The skirts are two-piece models, well cut, with pockets to match the coats.

Unusually attractive, at 39.50.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

June's Greatest Silk Sale

A Typical Bamberger Event of Unusual Helpfulness to the Economy-Seeking Woman of Taste.

Skyward go silk prices and as each day sees silk's popularity increase the more-demanded kinds become harder to obtain.

These are the conditions under which we delight to be able to stage an underpriced selling event. They act as a challenge to us. And we have accepted the challenge, as this notice will prove.

Owing to the limited quantity, we shall be unable to fill telephone or mail orders or give samples.

1.59 Crepe de Chine, 1.39

Just one drawback, — we've only 750 yards to go at this price. This calls for a nine-o'clock-in-the-morning visit on your part. You'll find plenty of navy blue in the color-assortment. Some colors are missing. A splendid weight silk and NOTE THE WIDTH, —forty inches. At 1.39 the yard.

1.59 Silk Georgette Crepe, 1.39

We have this fashion-favored silk in all colors

For making an entire dress or a blouse of exceptional dressiness, or for trimming purposes, you'll find this silk ideal. The weave is of more-than-ordinary strength and very firm and heavy. A limited number of yards, but all colors in the lot, including a splendid showing of white, navy, and black.

2.00 Striped Tub Silks, 1.59

Yard-wide, striped tub silks, in both American and Japanese weaves. The designs and color combinations lend themselves readily to the making of blouses, dresses and men's shirts.

2.25 Silk Foulards, 1.98

Select your favorite shade from old rose, rose pink, navy blue, Copenhagen blue, turquoise blue, brown, medium gray, ivory and black, offered in this showing of plain silk foulards. Firm of weave and strong and with a bright satin finish.

4.50 Novelty Silks and Satins, 2.98

Imported and domestic weaves from the looms of the most reputable makers. Designs that are new this season, colors that suggest the delightful summer dresses that will be made from them. Forty inch fabrics at 2.98.

2.00 and 2.50 Novelty Silks, 1.89

Yard-wide novelty silks—satin striped taffetas, satin effects and striking plaid effects. If you're planning a new blouse, separate skirt or dress, see these silks at 1.89.

And the Remnant Sale Silks at Half Price

Lengths that will be used for making men's shirts, dresses, for waists and for trimmings as well as for fancy work. Seems as though every weave known was represented. All the remnants from the biggest season's selling, offered at half price.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Every thoughtful mother who is a believer in modern methods of training and developing children will be glad to know that

The Montessori Method of Instructing Children

Is now being explained at Bamberger's.



In a big section on the sixth floor, under the charge of a Montessori expert, we have assembled the fascinating apparatus of the Montessori method—articles that seem like toys designed to amuse, but which develop and train a child's senses — hearing, seeing, touching—even as he plays.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

HIGH COST OF LIVING PAST APEX

Statistics Show a 60 Per Cent. or More Increase from the Pre-War Level and a 3 Per Cent. Drop Since the Armistice

ACCORDING to a survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board, it would seem that already the bug-a-boo of every household, namely the high cost of living, is taking the downward grade. The descent may be slow, but if the survey is to be trusted it is appreciable. The average cost of living in March, 1919, though still 60 to 65 per cent. above the pre-war level, shows, nevertheless, a 3 per cent. slump since the signing of the armistice.

The main items coming under the general head of living expenses may be grouped under five heads—food, shelter, clothing, fuel, heat and light, and sundries. The increase of the cost of each since July, 1914, up to March, 1919, has been 73 per cent. for the first, 22 per cent. for the second, 81 per cent. for the third, 57 per cent. for the fourth, and 55 per cent. for the fifth. In one or two instances the comparison goes back further than the beginning of the world war.

In the matter of food, the peak of the prices came in the Winter of 1918-1919. Prices in December, 1918, were the highest ever recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, being 87 per cent. above the 1913 level. Prices in March, 1919, were, however, only 75 per cent. above the average of the year 1913, marking a decrease of 12 per cent. Between March, 1913, and March, 1919, the following very large price increases occurred: Flour, 106 per cent.; bacon, 110 per cent.; lard, 114 per cent., and cornmeal, 130 per cent. The average price for sugar was 96 per cent., and of potatoes, 93 per cent. higher than in the same month six years ago. All other articles showed advances in cost of 61 per cent. or over.

The average price of rib roast on March 15, 1919, was 25 per cent. higher than it was in the same month in March, 1918. The prices of other meats, coffee, and butter increased almost as much, while onions and prunes went up even more. Navy beans and bread, on the other hand, were cheaper in 1919 than in 1918.

It is impossible to say whether the marked falling off in the average prices in February and March, 1919, was a temporary decline or whether it represents a definite check of the upward movement of food prices. Representative retail dealers in groceries and provisions, as well as meat packers, inclined to the opinion that food prices would stay up for some time to come.

There is an interesting angle given to the reason for the rise in rents. According to the survey, the rise of rents of one type of house was followed by a corresponding slump in another. That is, the wage-earner who formerly lived in a home of few comforts and sanitary improvements was enabled by the higher wages that he earned to choose a better type of dwelling. As a result there was a demand for the home with modern improvements, and an over-supply of the older, less comfortable homes, this demand and over-supply being followed by an increase of rents on the one hand and a decrease on the other.

Rents in June, 1918, averaged 15 per cent. above the pre-war level. In November they were 20 per cent. higher.

In the great majority of cities from which reports were received regarding rents of wage earners' houses, no change had occurred between November, 1918, and March, 1919. Among these were still a few cities where no advance above the 1914 level was reported in March, 1919. These include such important centres as St. Louis, Kansas City, and Indianapolis. In Pasadena and San Diego, Cal., rents were in some cases lower in 1919 than they had been in 1914.

In a large number of communities the rents had been advanced since November, 1918. For the most part these increases on the whole are not large. In many instances they can be traced to the shortage of houses based on the cessation of building as well as to the reason given above. Boston, Buffalo, New York, Pittsburgh, Providence, and Wilkes-Barre are some of the cities in which increases of 10 per cent. or less were reported to have been made between November, 1918, and March, 1919. Increases of more than 10 per cent. during that period were noted in Erie, Penn.; Paterson, N. J.; Reading, Penn.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Appleton, Wis.; Clinton, Iowa, and Duluth, Minn.

The rise in clothing prices is by far the greatest. Yard goods like woolens and cottons soared up like rockets. Serge which before the war retailed at $1 a yard was quoted in March, 1919, at $2. Poplin selling at $1.50 a yard in 1914 brought $2.50 this year. Broadcloth that sold at $2.50 before the war was quoted at $4 in the majority of stores.

The difference in prices of cotton goods is even more marked. On July 1, 1914, percale could be bought at 15 cents a yard. On Nov. 1, 1918, it sold for 27 cents a yard, and on March 1, 1919, it went down to 22 cents a yard. Gingham sold for 10 cents a yard on July 1, 1914. On Nov. 1, 1918, it brought 32 cents and on March 1, 1919, 26 cents. Longcloth sold for 12½ cents a yard in 1914, went up to 31 cents in November and came down to 26 cents in March. A standard make of muslin was quoted at 15 cents in 1914, rose to 35 cents in November, 1918, and went down to 28 cents in March.

The story of ready-made garments is the same. A suit of clothes such as a wage earner might buy cost him $15 in 1914. In November, 1918, the average retail price quoted for the same suit was $26.83. It is gratifying to note that it went down to $25.96 in March of this year. The price on the woman's suit of the same class shows a similar rise and fall. Beginning with $15 it rose to $25.82 and then dribbled down to $24.07. Women's and men's blouses and shirts follow this same line of a sharp upward curve and a short gentle downward gradation. A woman's working blouse that could be bought for $1 in 1914 cost $1.65 in November, 1918, and $1.55 in March. A man's shirt, starting at the same price, sold first for $1.77 and later for $1.63. The line of prices for working shirts for men was $1, $1.96, $1.79.

The rise in leather goods, instead of slumping after November, 1918, as did most of the other prices of wearing apparel, has gone right ahead. A pair of workingman's shoes that could be bought for $3.50 in 1914 sold at an average of $5.94 in November, 1918, and at $6.06 in March of this year. A pair of shoes that a woman could buy for $3 in 1914, cost $5.50 in 1918 and $5.92 in the Spring of this year. The curve for men's gloves is $1.25, $2.20, and $2.22; for women's, $1, $1.96, and $2.02.

The following budget formulated for a workingman and his wife will show the extent of the difference in prices of clothing. Although the figures are much below the average of the cost and type of clothes that can be bought in New York shops, they tend to show, nevertheless, just what is the ratio between the cost of living as it is today and as it was five years ago:

MAN'S BUDGET.

Article.	Cost in 1914.	Cost in Nov., 1918.	Cost in March, 1919.
Suit	$15.00	$26.50	$26.00
Overcoat	10.00	20.00	18.50
Heavy trousers	3.50	8.50	8.00
Two shirts	2.00	3.00	3.25
Three work shirts	*1.70	4.40	4.10
Three pairs ov'alls	2.25	6.45	5.55
Shoes and repairs	3.00	15.00	15.50
Eight pairs hose	1.20	2.25	2.60
Five sets underw'r	†3.50	8.05	7.00
Two nightshirts	1.50	2.70	2.60
Collars and ties	1.50	2.75	2.65
Hats, caps, gloves	5.00	8.70	8.50
Sundries	2.50	5.00	4.50
All articles	$58.70	$111.70	$106.15
Increase, March, 1919, over 1914			80.8%
Decrease, March, 1919, from November, 1918			5.0%

WOMAN'S BUDGET.

Article	Cost in 1914	Cost in Nov., 1918.	Cost in March, 1919.
Coat or suit	$15.00	$26.25	$24.00
Woolen dress	8.00	10.00	9.50
Woolen skirt	2.00	3.75	3.50
Two cotton skirts	2.00	4.00	3.75
Four waists	4.00	6.60	6.20
Two house dresses	2.00	3.75	3.50
Three aprons	.90	2.85	2.25
Shoes, overshoes, and repairs	6.65	12.50	11.60
Hosiery	1.50	3.00	2.75
Corsets	2.00	3.50	3.50
Six union suits	†3.25	7.25	6.50
Muslin underwear	3.20	5.85	5.15
Three petticoats	1.75	3.00	3.00
Three nightgowns	2.40	*4.50	3.85
Hats	2.00	3.60	3.60
Gloves	1.20	2.00	2.00
Sundries	3.00	6.50	5.00
All articles	$58.15	$100.40	$101.80
Increase, March, 1919, over 1914			75.0%
Decrease, March, 1919, from November, 1918			6.9%

*One at 75 cents, two at 50 cents.
†Three at 50 cents, two at $1.
‡Three at 75 cents, three at $2 1-2 cents.

The rise of cost in fuel, instead of coming down after the signing of the armistice, soared still higher. Stove coal rose 54.5 per cent. in price from July 1914, to March, 1919. That was the average for the country. Different sections were, however, differently affected. In the far West, for instance, the rise was only 29.8 per cent., while in the Eastern district it was 80.7 per cent.

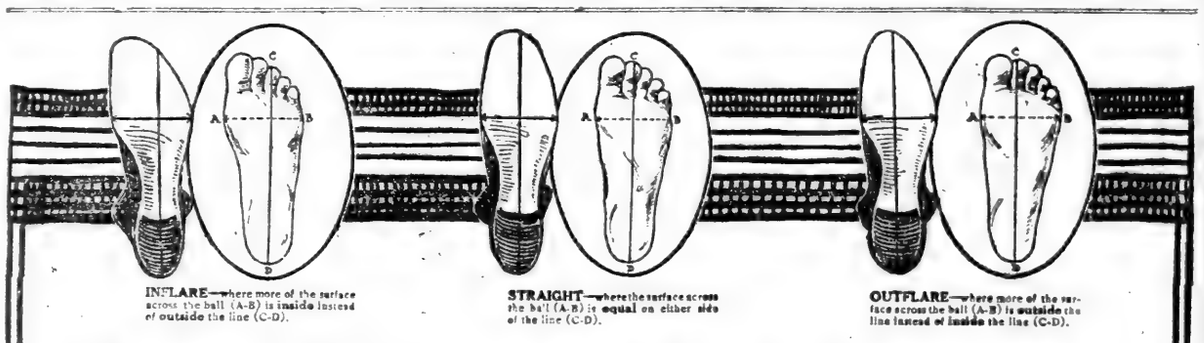
The rise in the cost of sundries, such as car fare, medical service, insurance, tobacco, reading material, household furnishings, and other incidentals was not important in the period from November, 1918, to March, 1919. They are, however, important today, what with the luxury tax placed on some of these articles.

Between the time of the signing of the armistice and March, 1919, the changes that occurred in the average cost of living were, as far as can be gauged, as follows:

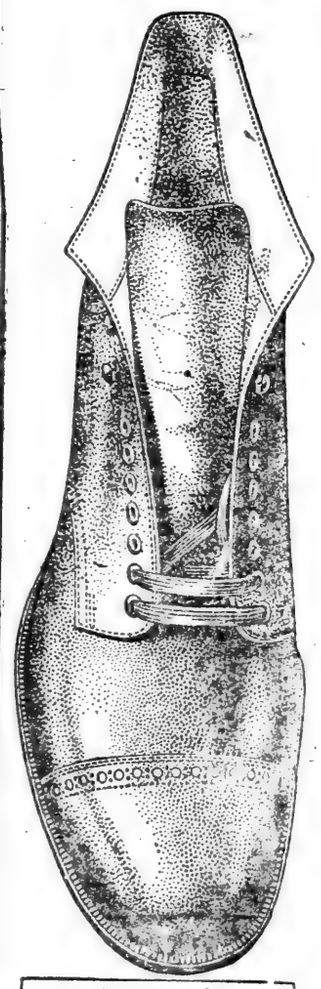
Food	4.4 decrease
Shelter	1.7 increase
Clothing	6.3 decrease
Fuel, heat, and light	1.8 increase
Sundries	No change

These are the figures of the survey. The decrease is a very small part of the previous rise.

MISS CARROLL
9 WEST 50TH STREET
NEW YORK
CLEARANCE SALE
MODEL GOWNS



Why a Trupedic Misfit Is Impossible



SCIENCE has determined that instead of there being one universal type of foot there are three clearly defined types—Inflare, Straight and Outflare, as shown in the charts above. Your foot is one of these three types. The new Trupedic shoe is made in the three types—Inflare, Straight and Outflare. Try on all three shapes and your foot will *feel* its right type instantly. *Your feet will not make a wrong decision.*

Something New and Vital in Shoes

The American Posture League made the "3-type-foot" discovery. This is a nationally-known organization, composed of scientists, orthopedic surgeons and physical trainers, devoting their research and thought to improving posture, health and efficiency. For 40 years The Churchill & Alden Co. has been striving for the *perfect* shoe. In joining their half-century's practical shoe-making experience with the League's scientific conclusions they have produced the century's most noteworthy innovation in footwear.

Special Trupedic Features

The Trupedic is a fine looking shoe. It is a shoe that looks well on the foot. In its three true-foot types you will find the shoe-shape to match *your* feet. There is ample room for the toes. The narrow shank holds the upper so that the arch is supported. The foot doesn't rub or slip forward. The heel comfortably rests in a natural-heel-shaped depression. And because there is a label in each shoe designating its type—*your* type—you can always be sure of getting *your* shoe. The feet in Trupedics are as comfortable as bare feet. But they make bare feet 100% more efficient. Trupedics look well, fit right, hold their shape, and, therefore, give unusual wear.

Have a Trupedic Dealer, Named Below, Fit You

The Trupedic is made only in the popular Blucher pattern, in one style toe, black and one shade of tan. Each pair carries the American Posture League Label. Remember, the Trupedic is not a corrective shoe. It is a genuine anatomic shoe built on proven scientific principles and a shoe wholly without the clumsy, queer-shape, freak-shoe look. The price is $10.00—insuring splendid quality and excellent workmanship.

CHURCHILL & ALDEN CO. CAMPELLO STATION (BROCKTON), MASS.

OUTFLARE Tru-pe-dic SHOE MODEL
APPROVED BY AMERICAN POSTURE
REG. U.S. LEAGUE, INC. PAT. OFF.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL
It designates the type and identifies the shoe. Write today for the Trupedic booklet, "Which Foot Is Yours?"

Tru-pe-dic SHOE
A Real Anatomical Shoe Without the Freak-Shoe Look

DEALERS: There is one sure way to increase your volume of business. *Broaden your appeal*—be in touch with the times. The TRUPEDIC fills the ever-increasing national demand for better health, better posture and greater efficiency for all men. *Fill this demand.* TRUPEDIC shoes are carried in stock. Write for our proposition.

The following dealers carry all three Types of Trupedics and are equipped to fit you properly:

NEW YORK CITY: JOS. FRIEDMAN, 691 6th Ave. L. KATZ, 1323 Wilkins Ave. M. MARCUS, 207 E. Houston St. H. LANDECKER & CO., 389 East 138th St. MERTZEL SHOE CO. 1370 First Ave.

BROOKLYN: SCHWARTZ SHOE CO., Central Ave. and Halsey St. GREENBLATT SHOE CO., 1185 Myrtle Ave.

ALLENTOWN, PA., Anthony Armstrong.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., A. Hirsch & Son, 1003-5 Atlantic Ave.
ALBANY, N. Y., John W. Emery, Inc., 85 and 87 North Pearl St.
BOSTON, MASS., Ross Bros., 34 Hanover St.
ELIZABETH, N. J., Hilgendorff's.
ERIE, PA., M. A. Krug & Son, 1634 Peach St.
HOLYOKE, MASS., A. T. Gallup, Inc.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN., Globe Clothing House.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., M. Myers & Son, 832 Chapel St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Saltzbridge Bros., 692 Market St.; Chas. Clerck, cor. Ridge and Columbia Aves. and 23d St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J., Geo. J. Finger.
PITTSFIELD, MASS., J. S. Robertson.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Schoenberger Bros.
READING, PA., Schwartz & Co.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wm. Pidgeon, Jr., 77 Sixth St.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., John W. Emery, Inc.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., John W. Emery, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN., N. G. Bodge & Co.
WORCESTER, MASS., Dadmun & Haywood.

spear's

22-24-26 West 34th St.
6th Ave., at 16th St.
Summer Store Hours: 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.



WEDDING GIFTS

A display of wedding gift furniture is the perfect wedding gift more than anything else. It possesses beauty, permanency and practicability. It is our business to know beautiful furniture, so we have made our first floor a compact wedding gift floor. You will find a most interesting display of delightful mahogany and polychrome pieces at both Spear stores.

N. Spear President.

"UPSTAIRS AND DOWN"

A Feature of the "Upstairs and Down" Bungalow at Spear's 34th Street Store.



When you furnish a home complete, "Upstairs and Down," ordinarily it requires a large layout of money. If you open a Credit Account at Spear's, it requires only a small percentage of the total as first payment. Most people pay for furniture on credit. That is because they are able to retain their savings in the bank or invested. At Spear's you have *this* advantage—you find the *best known* makes of *real good* furniture. See our Summer Bungalow, Breakfast Room, Living Room, Bed Room and Dining Room Furniture for "Upstairs and Down."



The Summer Furniture You Want

Reed, wicker and fibre reed furniture of every description for sun parlor, porch and lawn.

Fibre reed Rocker and Armchair in cream shellac, with loose cushion cretonne covered seat and cretonne back, each $16.50

Fibre reed Fern Stand in cream shellac, metal lined fernery with unique self-watering device, $9.75

Fibre reed Three Piece Suite in cream shellac, $27.25

Fibre reed Rocker and Armchair, cream shellac finish, each $9.25

Fibre reed Rocker in cream shellac finish, $5.95

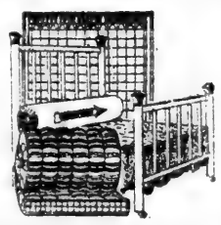
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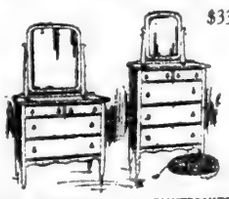


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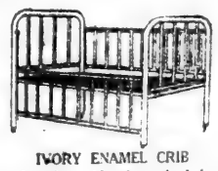
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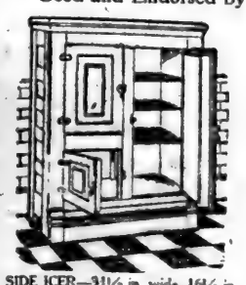


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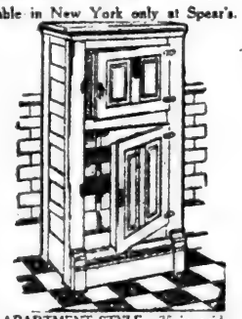
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NEW YORK COMMUTERS AS TAXABLE ALIENS

They Are Worried by State Income Levy Making Non-residents Pay More Than Residents, in Spite of Rebate

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.

HAS anybody noted the unusually harassed look on the face of the commuter of late? New York State's income tax is the answer. These dwellers in New Jersey and Connecticut who breakfast on the run and ply their vocations in the metropolis all day are puzzled and troubled mightily over this statute enacted last month up at Albany—the statute which gives them the "opportunity" to contribute to the Knickerbocker treasury—to contribute even more in proportion (at least apparently) than do the favorite native sons.

Mr. A. Howson Lott of South Apricot may be taken as a good type of sensible suburbanite. He is well thought of in the office of the Grand Emporium Syndicate, where he is the valued head of the department of foreign exchange. He draws a salary of $6,000 a year. Every evening at about half-past 5 o'clock he is on his way to his attractive home in New Jersey. His family consists of his esteemed wife and three children. For the consideration of income tax matters his household is of the proper statistical sort. His life is an even and ordered one.

Or, at least, it was until that fateful May 14, 1919, when the sovereign State of New York passed that much mooted measure, the State Income Tax. This was the beginning of the vanishing of the peace of mind of A. Howson Lott and of thousands of his kind. Hence these murmurs of dissatisfaction, these searchings of the spirit and the letter of the statute, frequent conferences between large business and financial interests, and the letters sent to the powers that be from the offices of associations of bankers and financiers.

The discriminations and the inequities of which the commuters are complaining do not appear on a casual reading of the new law. Severe critics of the revenue measure, however, declare that it is most loosely drawn, and is one of those pieces of legislation which will have to be put in form by some special treatment. They are hoping that the State Controller will be able to issue regulations of his own which will overcome some of the patent inconsistencies in the law as they view it.

He has made a good start by issuing a primer which is available this week for distribution. This work consists of one hundred and one questions which the Controller asks himself and then answers in detail.

According to his announcement made public today this digest of information is the first of a series of bulletins to be issued from time to time covering questions and other matter not covered in the original statement. Over his signature as citizen and Controller, Eugene M. Travis therefore asks that "all personal views be submerged in an honest endeavor to comply with the legal requirements," and appeals to his fellow citizens for co-operation.

The early paragraphs of the New York State income tax law give the following graduated rates for residents to pay:

First $10,000.....1 per cent.
Next $40,000.....2 per cent.
Over $50,000.....3 per cent.

Nonresidents, however, who get pay envelopes in New York State and bills in New Jersey or elsewhere, find that their employers are either withholding 2 per cent. of their salaries or are getting ready so to do.

"Why 2 per cent.?" asks Mr. Howson Lott, bridling with indignation. "This is a violation of my rights as an American citizen. If I am honored by New York with an order to pay income tax, why should I not be on an equality with residents of the State?"

Then comes forth the lawyer in the commuter group and explains the discrepancy—or tries to.

It was intended, when the Albany Solons were considering how all the people should be taxed so as to make up for the loss of excise due to the exit of John Barleycorn, to assess a tax of 2 per cent. This was reconsidered, and a 1 per cent. tax on less than $10,000 was fixed. In the hasty revision which followed the 2 per cent. was left standing as far as the commuter was concerned. Then a provision was inserted to the effect that the nonresident should have the other 1 per cent. rebated to him if his income were less than $10,000.

This is how the Controller disposes of this question in his primer:

Q.—What must a withholding agent retain?

A.—Although Subdivision I of Section 360 requires a withholding agent to deduct and withhold 2 per cent. of personal service income, if the amount thereof of any nonresident taxpayer in any taxable year equals or exceeds $1,000, it is obvious that that provision is in conflict with the general purpose and intent of the statute. It is not in harmony with Section 351, which imposes the tax, nor with Subdivision III. of Section 361, which indemnifies a withholding agent against the claims and demands of taxpayers on account of a tax deducted and withheld and requires the withholding agent to account for a tax deducted. The Controller will promulgate a rule requiring a withholding agent to deduct and withhold 1 per cent. of the first $10,000 of all fixed and determinable annual or periodical personal service income of which he has control, custody, disposal, or payment, if the amount thereof in any taxable year equals or exceeds $1,000 and 2 per cent. of all such income in excess of $10,000 in any taxable year, unless the recipient of the income files with him (the withholding agent,) a certificate in the form prescribed by the Controller, showing that he is a resident of the State.

As soon as the salary of a non-resident is as much as $1,000 a year the deducting must begin. His New York employer becomes the withholding agent. In the commuting centres in and around New York City there are practically as many persons as there are in the metropolis itself and many thousands of them come and go each day on the suburban trains and trolleys. There is a vast army of workmen who travel from New York City to work and another army from the industrial City of Newark comes to the State of New York to gain a livelihood. At this time large manufacturing corporations in New York are getting blanks from the office of the State Controller on which they are requiring their employes to file statements as to whether or not they are residents. The resident employé can make his own settlement with the State; the non-resident is regarded in much the same light as is an alien under the Federal income tax. In fact, the forms are so nearly alike that the only difference in them is in the substitution of non-resident for alien. The man who lives beyond the boundary has a feeling that he is viewed with suspicion and as likely to get away unless his employer is, in effect, honoring a garnishee arrangement.

The New York State income tax law as it now stands and without reference to the "liberal enforcement" which the Controller gives notice of undertaking or his own responsibility not only levies upon the income of the nonresident, but impounds more of it than is required for the purposes of taxation. Let us take the case of our friend from South Apricot. Under the law he must pay to the State of New York, or rather have deposited with it, 2 per cent. of his $6,000 salary, that is $120 a year. As soon as he has received $1,000 in all his employer may deduct from his salary of the month ensuing enough to make up the taxes to date. Here is the range for twelve months:

Third month.....$80
Fourth month.....$10

and so forth at the rate of $10 a month until the $120 has been gathered and forwarded to the Treasury of New York.

Then would come a complicated system of bookkeeping so to adjust affairs that some time in the distant future Mr. Howson Lott gets back the 1 per cent. which, although a nonresident, he really does not have to pay.

The levying of State income taxes is prescribed now under the laws of Massachusetts, Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, and the Hawaiian Islands. Most of these places are too far away for commuting purposes. New Jersey is on the way to passing an income tax, and indeed more than a century ago she had one which was a thorn in the flesh of many wealthy New Yorkers and was repealed after a short career.

The way is open not only to reciprocity, but to retaliation, when any two States impose income taxes, and discrimination is produced by one toward citizens who work in one Commonwealth and are domiciled in another.

Nonresidents in the present case object the most to the provision in the law which denies them personal exemptions. Residents of the States of New York, following the Federal income tax law, get an exemption of $1,000 a year if single or $2,000 in the case of a head of a family or a married person living with husband or wife. The resident taxpayer is also allowed an exemption of $200 for each person additional—that is, children and other dependents—if such dependents are less than 18 years of age or are incapable of self-support.

"Why No I not get these exemptions?" asks the commuter. "You make me a taxpayer. Well and good, although this is taxation without representation. But tell me why you set me aside in a special class."

The theory of the law is that the nonresident should not be exempt because he does not make in the State of New York the personal expenditures which the resident does. In practice, take a look at what commuters actually do in the City of New York.

"The nonresident worker doesn't contribute anything to the business of New York?" demanded the champion of all commuters. "Why not? Doesn't he come by the thousands to occupy the skyscrapers of lower Manhattan? Doesn't he buy his luncheons at hundreds of New York restaurants? Ever watch him go home? Where would Washington Market be if the commuters did not stop on their way out to load up their baskets with choice cuts and fresh vegetables? How much money earned on the tip of Manhattan Island by nonresidents is spent in the metropolis?"

Thousands of commuters buy their clothes, their hats, and their shoes in the City of New York. Their wives come here on shopping expeditions. The theatres are thronged at matinées by the families of the nonresident wage earners of this great city. The subways and the street car lines draw a large portion of their income from the commuter tide. The nonresidents who are of the city but not in it send many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the mail order departments of the large department stores.

Although the commuter does turn loose large sums near his home, he also puts money back into the circulation of the same city in which he drew it as his pay.

The Controller to his self-interrogation, "Are the personal exemptions allowed nonresidents?" answers himself simply and tersely, "No." He then inquires of himself and replies as follows:

Q. Is a nonresident taxpayer allowed any exemption or credit deduction from net income in calculating taxable income?

A. Yes. While such a taxpayer is not entitled to the personal exemption, if he becomes liable to income tax to the State and county of his residence upon his net income for the taxable year derived from sources within the State, he will be credited on his New York State income tax with such proportion of income tax paid by him in the State or county of his residence as his income subject to taxation under the law of this State bears to his entire income upon which the tax is payable to the State or county of his residence, if the laws of that State or county grant a substantially similar credit to residents of this State subject to income tax under its laws."

It will be seen that a reciprocal arrangement is thereby made which, in the event of the States of New Jersey or Connecticut enacting an income tax of their own, would open the way for the suburbanite to escape from much or all of the burden of tax placed upon his income by the State of New York.

There are certain phases of the law which are taken up by the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Investment Bankers Association, Howard F. Beebe, in a letter, of which copies were sent to Governor Smith, to the State Controller, and to the City Controller. They are also commented upon by an expert on income taxation writing in the Wall Street Journal of this city. The taxpayer is permitted to deduct interest on indebtedness. This authority calls attention to Section 360 of the State income tax law, which appears to be so inexact that it has been interpreted by certain persons as being an attempt to tax indirectly Liberty bonds, which are free from all State taxation.

"In the case of a resident of the State," to quote the section, "such a proportion of the total interest paid or accrued during the taxable year on indebtedness, as the net income of the taxpayer taxable under this article bears to his total income from all sources; or in the case of an individual not a resident of the State, the same proportion of interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness, which the amount of such gross income as herein defined bears to the gross amount of his income from all sources within and without the State."

There is comfort for the nonresident, however, in the provisions of the law defining what gross income shall include. It is made to comprise only that gross income from sources within the State and not annuities, interest on bank deposits, interest on notes and bonds or other interest bearing obligations or dividends, except those which shall be the income from the business of the taxpayer carried on in New York State and subject to this tax. The effect of this provision is that a nonresident is taxed only on rents received from property in the State of New York and on income derived from business transacted or a profession conducted within the State.

The nonresident may also make a statement of his losses through unwise speculation or from other causes, as an offset to the payment of his taxes.

He is also permitted to make deductions for interest, it being understood that he may deduct that proportion of the interest which his gross income from sources within the State bears to the gross income from all sources within and without the State. The apportionment of the deductions shall be determined under rules and regulations prescribed by the Controller.

Lawyers with whom commuters have taken counsel remind them that there is much aid and comfort in the Constitution of the nation, Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1, which reads as follows:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws."

According to the commuter point of view, then, as we hear it discussed on the trains of mornings, certain citizens of New Jersey and Connecticut are being relieved of their property in New York without due process of law, for surely, they say, money is property; all are entitled to the equal protection of the laws of the State of New York, and as citizens of the United States should share equally with the sons and daughters of that Commonwealth.

The counting of noses of taxpayers necessitated by the new law shows some interlocking relations between the citizens of the various States in their business dealings. There are, for instance, scores of men in the State of New Jersey who are actual citizens of New York State, although they seldom cross the river or dive under it.

They receive their monthly checks from the home office in Manhattan. On the other hand, there are many citizens of New Jersey who actually reside in New York. They have homes in both States; many of them have business addresses in each of the Commonwealths concerned. They seem like permanent residents of New York State in the Winter time and are New Jersey commuters when cool breezes lure them to the sea.

One of the banks of New York recently asked the State Controller for a decision as to what it should do about three aged pensioners now dwelling in retirement in New Jersey, although every month they have been receiving salary checks from the New York office.

Several large corporations in the lower city have representatives in Chicago and in other Western cities about whose status they are already puzzled.

It is generally understood, however, that the fact that a man goes to a neighboring State to live, although his employment is in the State of New York, stamps him very clearly as a nonresident who must be taxed in accordance with the newly enacted income law. In fact, the invitation is held out in the law to residents of other States who may escape some of the load of taxation by moving into New York. It is clearly set forth that a nonresident is taxed only on rents received from property in the State of New York and on income derived from business transacted or a profession or occupation carried on within the State.

The amount of clerical work indicated to collect the $45,000,000 supposed to be gained by the enactment promises to be colossal.

The office of the Deputy Controller in the City of New York is on the thirty-first floor of the Woolworth tower. It is a restful place to which go respectable-looking family lawyers with black portfolios.

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FRENCH PRAISE FOR N. M. BUTLER

Baron de Constant Reviews the Activities of Columbia's President

Following are extracts from an article on Nicholas Murray Butler by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, translated from France-Etats-Unis.

FOR his own country and consequently for all other countries, he has desired a new foreign policy, new foreign relations, safer than in the past, based on subordination of force to law, on the spirit of conciliation and not of chicanery, and on the development by patient education of that which he called long ago the international mind, defined as follows:

"The international mind is nothing else than that habit of thinking of foreign relations and business, and that habit of dealing with them, which regard the several nations of the civilized world as friendly and co-operating equals in aiding the progress of civilization, in developing commerce and industry, and in spreading enlightenment and culture throughout the world."

President Butler realized that his country, still in process of development, needed assured peace as much as any other nation and perhaps even more. It was his noble intention and his earnest and consistent endeavor to develop the prosperity of his nation through cordial international relations and to serve his country in the general concord until the day when the German Government began its war on civilization and assumed the rôle of a destructive force which must be rendered powerless in order not only to bring about peace, but also to safeguard the liberty and even the existence of the world. From that day, while continuing even more ardently his struggle for justice, President Butler gave his service to the war against German militarism.

President Butler founded in the United States that incomparable institution for propaganda through mutual education which is called in the new world, as in the old, the "Association for International Conciliation," but which finds in America favorable conditions which cannot be afforded by all European Governments because of insecurity or insincerity. It was with a prodigal hand, but always wisely, with great discretion and sure effect, by patriotic demonstrations, that President Butler distributed throughout his country a veritable library of addresses, tracts and pamphlets.

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In what measure was this educator of the international mind a friend of France? To this question President Butler has given answer by his outstanding deeds. Like all Americans he recognized the qualities of Germany, having pursued his advanced studies during various sojourns in the German universities, which, together with Oxford and Cambridge, ought naturally to offer inspiration to the United States. He did full justice to the genius for organization of which the Germans gave proof, to the profit of his country. That extraordinary cosmopolitan centre, the city of New York, counted its naturalized Germans by hundreds of thousands. A very large proportion of these Germans had met with success. Their children pursued with advantage courses at American universities, particularly at Columbia. The total number of German societies in New York reached the enormous figure of 5,000. A Deutsches Haus had been founded at Columbia University. President Butler corresponded with the principal German universities interested in developing their exchanges of professors, of research and of publications with American universities. Doubtless, twenty years ago, the prediction that he would later combat Germany with all his strength would have aroused great astonishment.

Nevertheless this is what happened, and I was a witness of the natural evolution. President Butler desired peace and opposed his aspirations for justice and liberty to the progress of militarism, and even more strongly to autocratic militarism. He was attracted toward France. As time passed he visited France more and more gladly, more regularly, and for longer periods. There he made lasting friendships among our savants and men of distinction. He perceived that France was the ideal country where his conception of truth and conciliation ought to bear fruit. Columbia University opened wide its doors to French influence and instruction. Our most eminent men of letters, Boutroux, Bergson, Lanson, Vidal de la Blache, and many others, were received there with enthusiasm. Under the auspices of the France-America Society of New York a Maison Francaise was established there. Thus was brought about little by little the immense change which, in part, has decided the fate of the world, the French mind being identical with the international mind and bringing to bear its pacific influence against the increasingly insupportable domination of the German mind. The change was so great that all the international activities directed by President Butler on his side of the Atlantic finally had their corresponding centres, on the other side, in Paris, beginning with the European Bureau of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The France-America Society has two principal offices, one at Paris, the other at Columbia University.

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One who knew, as I did, these developments before the present war and had seen American idealism mobilized, could not doubt that American co-operation against Germany would be only a question of time. And meanwhile I confess that the time appeared to me very long between the day when Germany declared war on us and the day when President Wilson decided to intervene on our side. I said often to my American friends: "Is it possible that you can remain spectators of such a war, that you can look on at the wicked accomplishment of crime after crime, at the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, at the violation of the Hague agreements, at the massacre of the innocents and at the destruction of civilization which is yours as well as ours?"

President Butler received these appeals from me almost daily. He encouraged them and undertook to spread them, either personally or by timely publication in the important journals and reviews. Thus he led our mutual campaign against the universal danger of German aggression.

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And still all is not ended with the victory, however pure and complete it be. It remains for President Butler to aid us in repairing the ruins in what was the richest part of France. He will help us to reconstruct and to place out of danger a France exhausted, depopulated, crushed in mourning and under burdens, a France that must remain both a bond of union between free nations and a barrier to oppose the powers of domination. France can no longer live in a position of insecurity. In future the security of France is a question of life or death, not for herself alone, but for liberty. It is essential that President Butler and all his countrymen, ennobled and distinguished by the magnificent effort of the United States during the war, worthy heirs of George Washington, shall without party distinctions, under the generous banner of President Wilson and later under that of his successors, continue their work, which will be all the more patriotic and fruitful for their country because it will be the more disinterested. It is essential that they aid in the reconstruction of France so that she may continue to serve and so that this war of sacrilegious devastation cannot be commenced again.

FIRST AMERICAN MUSIC

Songs of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence Revived at Concert

By JOSEPH B. GILDER.

AN event worthy of more than passing note was the revival, at an open-air concert in Central Park on Wednesday evening, May 28, of the first music composed in America. This was a little song, "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free," which (with half a dozen companion pieces) was first published in Philadelphia in 1759. Both words and music were written by Francis Hopkinson, (1737-91,) a lawyer, poet, and patriot, who, though he practiced his profession in the City of Brotherly Love, had a home, which is still standing, at Bordentown, N. J., and signed the Declaration of Independence as a representative of New Jersey.

The fact that American music began with this publication was revealed by Oscar Sonneck when Chief of the Music Division of the National Library at Washington. Learning of it from Mr. Sonneck, Harold V. Milligan, organist of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, took the matter up and rearranged the songs for modern instruments, and when the first of the series was sung by Miss Moncrieff as a soprano solo the other night, his orchestration was adopted by the Symphony Society, which accompanied the singer.

Thousands of New Yorkers were in attendance, for it was a perfect Summer night, and among the invited guests were Mr. Sonneck and Mr. Milligan, the Mayor of New York, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the City Chamberlain, Mr. Berolsheimer, an ardent amateur, whom Mr. Hylan has put in charge of the city's musical activities.

There were present also by special invitation Professor Arthur Hobson Quinn, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania, (Hopkinson's alma mater,) who made an excellent little historical address, and a baker's dozen of the composer's lineal descendants, for, unlike a certain other old family of my acquaintance that figures conspicuously in the history of Penn's American "plantation," the Hopkinsons are in no immediate danger of dying out.

It is an interesting and unusual fact that the practice of law and the cultivation of music have come down hand in hand in this family for nearly, if not quite, two centuries. To this day there has been absolutely no break in the tradition.

One of the guests at the al fresco celebration, (Edward Hopkinson, a Philadelphia attorney at law,) possesses a copy of the original edition, printed just 160 years ago, and has often played the charming, old-fashioned songs on his violin. Another (Florence Scovel Shinn, the well-known humorous illustrator) owns the original manuscript of score and text, for the composer wrote the words as well as the music of his songs.

Francis Hopkinson, son of an Englishman married to a niece of the Bishop of Worcester, was born in Philadelphia nearly forty years before the Revolution, and was already a man of distinction when America threw down the gauntlet to the mother country. The war once started, he became one of its most active supporters. Not only was his purse at his country's disposal, but—better still—his pen; for in both prose and verse he turned the enemy to ridicule. His spirited ballad, "The Battle of the Kegs," recording an abortive attempt to destroy American shipping with floating barrels of gunpowder, was conceived and executed in a highly satirical vein; and writing of this sort had an excellent effect on the morale of the American forces, for as Professor Quinn well puts it, "You can't fear what you laugh at." After the Revolution he became a Judge.

Hopkinson was not only a composer, but a finished performer on the organ and the harpsichord. With the program on May 28 was printed in facsimile a long and slightly bantering letter from his illustrious friend, George Washington, and I have seen another letter of Washington's, in which he says he means to stop off at Philadelphia, on his way to Mount Vernon, to hear Mr. Hopkinson play his harpsichord.

Joseph Hopkinson, son of Francis and (like his father and grandfather) a distinguished lawyer, was made a Federal Judge by John Quincy Adams, and the President, notifying him of his appointment, claimed, in flowery phrase, that his Administration would be memorable if for nothing else than the choosing of so eminent a man for so exalted an office. Judge Hopkinsen had two other claims to distinction: he was the author of "Hail, Columbia," and was named as executor in the will of Joseph Bonaparte, (whose brother Napoleon, not without irony, characterized him as a much better educated man than himself.) He died, however, two years before the testator. For four years he was an influential member of Congress.

Joseph's son, Oliver, who died in 1905, at the age of 93, was the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of which his grandfather, Francis, was the first matriculate. He studied the violin under the great virtuoso Vieuxtemps, became a brilliant performer, and joined an orchestra in Paris. In later years it was his custom to invite to his house any eminent soloist who visited Philadelphia, and get him to join the family quartet—sometimes replacing one of the instrumentalists, at others making a quintet. If the guest were Ole Bull, for instance, Mr. Hopkinson would gladly play second fiddle to the master's first.

Two of Oliver Hopkinson's sons and at least one of his grandsons are lawyers, and although the quartet has played but little since his death, individual members of it still keep their hands in, and all of them are music "fans."

Much of the versatility of Francis, the composer, was inherited by his great-grandson, the late Francis Hopkinson Smith, who achieved three distinct reputations as writer, painter, and light-house builder.

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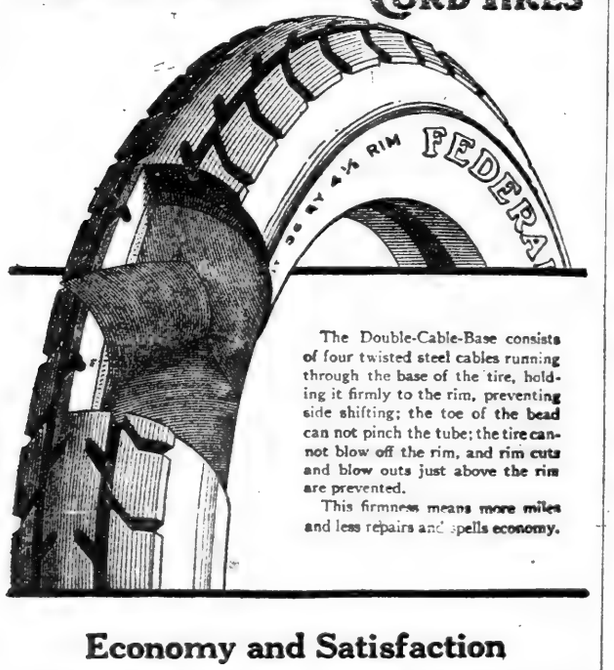
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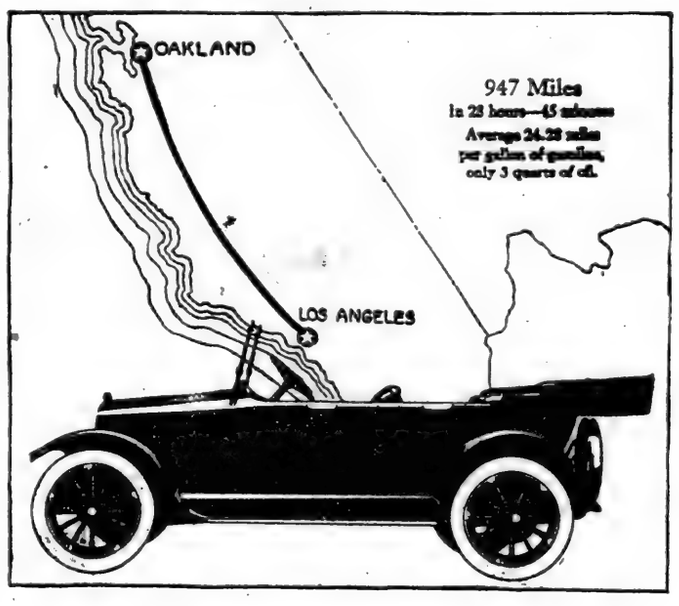
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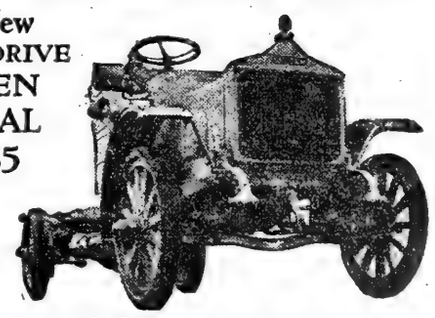
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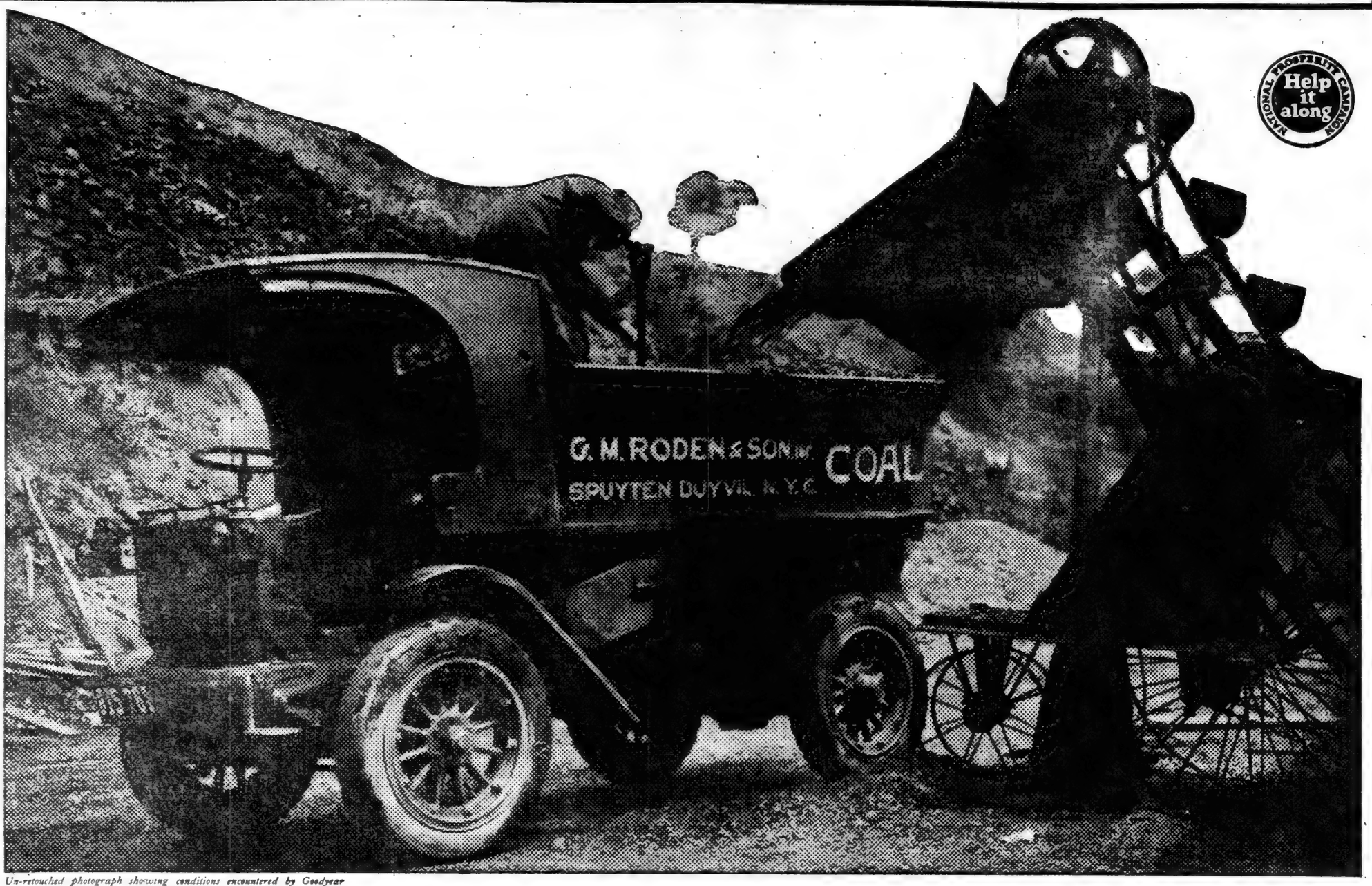
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GOODYEAR
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HISTORY OF THE 79TH

Division Captured, Among Other Posts, Crown Prince's Bomb-Proof Cellar Observatory at Montfaucon

The 79th Division, from its organization until the end of the war commanded by Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U. S. A., was made up of drafted men from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The division insignia is the Lorraine Cross, superimposed on a blue shield, the insignia being selected because of the fact that in all of its major operations the division fought in Lorraine. The casualties totalled 2,389 killed, died of wounds, missing and prisoners (the prisoner total was only 15), while its minor casualties exceeded 5,000.

The following narrative of the battle operations of the 79th was prepared by direction of General Kuhn:

ENTERING the lines for the first time on Sept. 14, 1918, the 79th Division took part in two phases of the great American offensive known as the Meuse-Argonne. The division went over the top on Sept. 26, when the offensive was launched, and advanced nine and a half kilometers, over most difficult terrain, before it was relieved by the 3d Division on Sept. 30. After a few weeks, spent on a quiet sector near St. Mihiel, it again started active operations east of the Meuse River, and advanced ten kilometers in eight days before the armistice intervened.

The first offensive operation for the division took place on what was known as Sector 304, a few kilometers to the northwest of Verdun. The western limit of the divisional sector was Avocourt; the eastern, Esnes, both these small French towns long since demolished by shellfire. About a half kilometer away from the division's sector, within the allied lines, was the famous Dead Man's Hill. Directly in front, about four kilometers away, was Montfaucon, a strongly fortified town on a high hill. It had been held by the Germans since 1914, save for a few hours of one day, when the French had taken it but could not hold it.

On the night of Sept. 25 the 79th began preparing for the offensive which was coming. The division sector was contracted slightly, more troops having come into the line, and the brigades put in their places. The 157th Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. William J. Nicholson, and consisting of the 313th and 314th Infantry Regiments, occupied the front line, and the 158th Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert H. Noble, and consisting of the 315th and 316th Infantry Regiments, acted as reserve.

Over the Top!

At 5 o'clock the next morning, after a terrific barrage on the part of both American and French artillery, the division went over. Little serious opposition was encountered until the town of Melancourt, some two kilometers away, was reached. Here deadly machine-gun fire from the slopes around the town, and the difficulty of "mopping up," slowed the division down so that it was impossible to drive into Montfaucon that afternoon, as had been planned. The 315th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Claude B. Sweezey, made a desperate effort to take the town just before nightfall, but the Baltimore soldiers were driven back by heavy machine gun and shell fire.

The division spent the night on the slopes before the town preparing to take it first thing in the morning. The attack was organized with the 157th Brigade leading and the 158th in reserve.

About 7 o'clock the attack was launched. Heavy opposition was encountered. The doughboys of the 313th Infantry fought their way foot by foot up the slopes in front of the town, and the 314th, on their right, had equally hard going in the woods of the Fayel Farm. But progress was steady, and shortly after 11 o'clock the town had been practically cleared of the boche and the 314th had brought the division line well forward on the right.

By now the division was exhausted. The one road that had been assigned to the division had been blocked with traffic, and little could be moved on it except guns and ammunition. Front-line troops, therefore, were out of food, and there was none coming up to them.

The advance was resumed the next day, however, and the town of Nantillois, two kilometers past Montfaucon, was taken. The 313th Infantry was "all in" by this time, and its relief was effected by the 316th. At the same time the 314th was relieved by the 315th, so that the 158th Brigade was now leading, with the 157th in reserve.

Hospitals Bombarded.

In this order the advance continued, but the division had now reached a point where it was exposed to heavy artillery fire from the heights east of the Meuse River, and the boche did not neglect his opportunity. High explosive, gas, and shrapnel were poured into the advancing troops. Not content with this, the Germans opened up on one of the division's field hospitals, killing a large number of men and inflicting injuries on the wounded being cared for in the tents. This in spite of the fact that the hospital was marked with large red crosses which had presumably been noted by a boche airplane which flew over it a few minutes before it was shelled.

Though the enemy was offering terrific resistance it was necessary that the advance be continued. The two leading regiments were insufficient for the work, and it was necessary that one of the regiments that had been relieved that morning, the 313th, be called into the lines again. It was not thought that the regiment could get going in less than an hour, but Colonel Sweezey, after signaling to his battalion commanders, had the regiment moving forward as a unit within fifteen minutes after receiving the order to advance. This performance was one of the finest illustrations given during all the fighting of the splendid organization of the units of the 79th Division.

By straining every nerve the division maintained its advance, and reached the Madeleine Farm. The boche was driven back across this, and then the leading units of the division fell back to the protection of a woods on the southern edge of the farm. Here, as the troops were incapable of further advance, it was thought best to hold them until the relief by the 3d Division, which had already been ordered, should take place the next day. The division had advanced nine and a half kilometers, had taken hundreds of prisoners, and large quantities of German supplies.

Crown Prince's Lookout.

In Montfaucon, after its capture, were found some highly interesting things. There was a house with a periscope through its roof, running down into a concrete, bombproof cellar. The periscope gave a view of all the allied lines on that side of Verdun, and had been used as an observatory by the Crown Prince during his siege of Verdun in 1916. With characteristic boche ingenuity, it had been arranged so that it could not be turned backward to be utilised against their positions. Dugouts were found in the town, with luxurious lighting systems, large quantities of beer and wine, fresh cabbages, and everything to make life easy at the front.

The division hiked back, and after one or two days' rest was ordered to the Troyon sector, near St. Mihiel, which had been taken by the Americans but a short time before. This was supposed to be a "quiet sector," but during the time the 79th was holding the lines the boche sent over large quantities of high explosive and gas, so that the division did not have an easy time of it even here.

On Oct. 29, after having hiked over from St. Mihiel, the division relieved the 29th Division on what was known as the Grand Montagne Sector, east of the Meuse River, a few kilometers northwest of Verdun.

On this sector, instead of placing one brigade in advance and the other in reserve, each brigade was given half of the divisional sector. The 158th Infantry Brigade, commanded this time by Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, occupied the left of the sector; the 157th Brigade, with General Nicholas again in command, the right.

Taking an Impregnable Post

Directly in front of the 158th Brigade's sector, about a kilometer away, was the famous Hill 378. This was a high, jagged eminence, gashed by shell fire, and wooded in spots. It had been considered by French military experts as impregnable. Three strong attempts had been made to take the Borne de Cornouiller, as it was known—the 79th doughboys speedily Americanized the pronunciation of this to "Corned Willie Hill"—but all had failed. The 158th Brigade had a job on its hands not to be reckoned lightly.

On Nov. 3, after careful reconnaissance, the brigade launched its attack against the hill. The 316th Infantry stormed up its slopes, and on this day finally reached a point within 500 meters of the crest. Here, however, it became subjected not only to deadly machine-gun fire from the emplacements directly ahead, but to flanking fire from the hills off to the left. With no chance of gaining the crest this day, they fell back to the cover they could find on the slopes they had just gone over.

Another attack was launched the next day. Again the 316th fought its way doggedly up the hill. For a time it seemed as though it would have to fall back before reaching the crest; but it kept on, and finally reached the coveted spot.

By now the fire from the left flank had become terrific. It would have been suicide to try to hold the hill in such circumstances, so, though they had taken the hill, the 316th had to fall back to the point where they had been stopped the day before—about half a kilometer down the slope.

Regiment Reinforced.

The two attempts to take the hill had exhausted the 316th, and, in addition, many had been killed and wounded, so that the regiment was not up to its full strength. A battalion of the 313th Infantry, which was in the right of the division sector, with the 157th Brigade, was ordered over to assist in the assault. The battalion had to hike to get into position, and arrived on the afternoon of the next day. No attempt was made to take the hill that day, but both the 316th and the battalion of the 313th got ready for the assault that was coming the next morning.

After a heavy barrage the attack was resumed the next day. The 313th men led the attack, with the 316th acting as reserve. Within two hours the top of the hill had been taken, and the men of the 313th had started past it. The 316th mopped up and kept on with the advancing troops of the other regiment. A French division on the left, which had been ordered to advance, had been held up for three days because the defenses on Hill 378 prevented its advances. As soon as the hill had been taken this division got under way, and succeeded in putting out of business the machine guns that had driven back the 316th two days before. The French realized, however, that it was due to the men of the 79th that their advance was made possible, for they conferred the Croix de Guerre on General Johnson, the 158th Brigade commander, for his masterly handling of the attacks on the hill. Later on, in their citation of Major Gen. Kuhn, commander of the 79th, on the occasion of his being made a Commander in the Legion of Honor, they expressed their gratitude for the work of the division on that occasion.

With Hill 378 captured the most difficult task of the division had been accomplished. The subsequent fighting was difficult, but the division steadily progressed.

By now American troops, moving eastward, had crossed the Meuse River at Dun-sur-Meuse, a few kilometers north of the 79th sector of advance. More troops were coming into the line, therefore, and it was possible to contract the 79th sector. This was done. Orders were then given to change the line of advance to go eastward—toward Metz. The 79th, therefore, was in position to take up its advance with no more reorganizing than to return to the 157th Brigade commander the units that had been loaned to the 158th Brigade during its advance. The units of the 313th hiked over in a side-stepping movement, and the division took up its advance eastward with a perfectly formed front. It had taken Wavrille, Cibercy, and several difficult hills before the armistice went into effect on Nov. 11. On this day the units on the extreme left were half way up the Cote de Moriment, and units on the right had taken Villedevant-Chaumont. The total advance eastward was five kilometers, making a total of ten for the drive.

The 79th Division was organized in August, 1917, and was trained at Camp Meade, Md. It is composed of drafted men from Maryland and Pennsylvania, with about a thousand each from West Virginia, New York, and the District of Columbia. It went overseas in July, 1918, and underwent a training course at a training area near Dijon. It began leaving France for the United States on May 13. The whole division has now returned.



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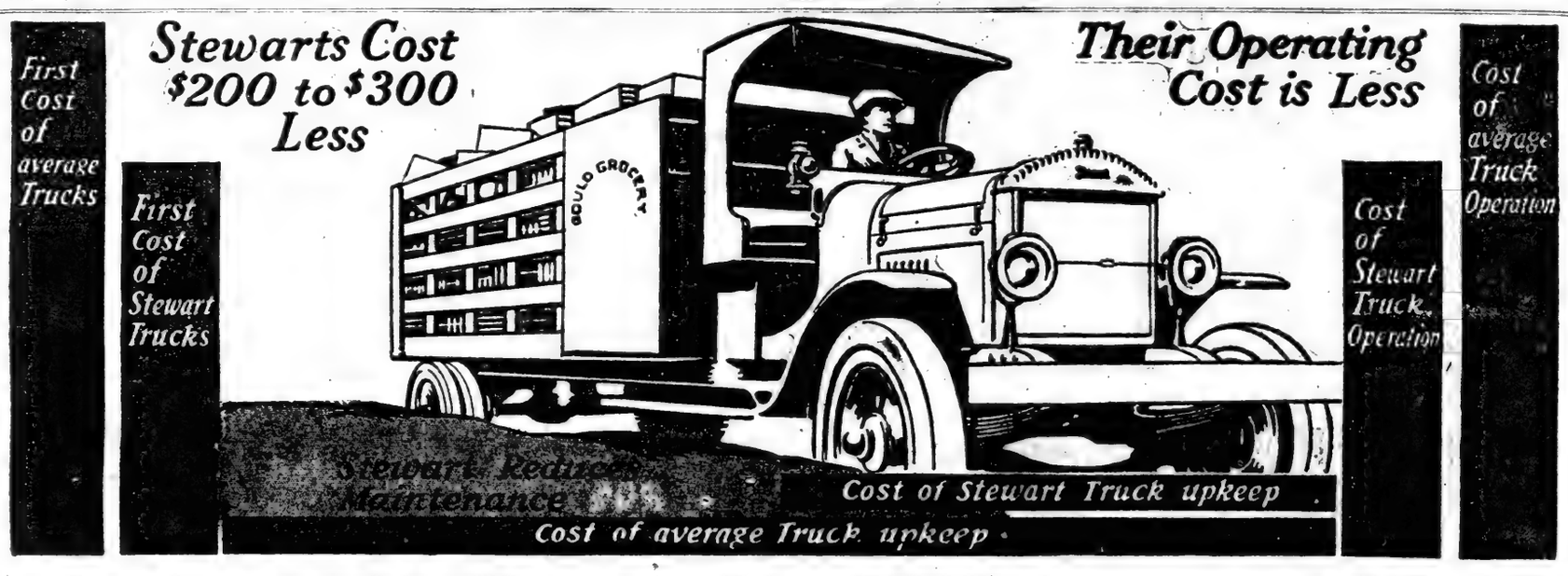
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Every truck need is met with proper sized Stewarts. Grocers, bakers and tradesmen of all sorts find the ¾-ton size convenient for city deliveries. Contractors, storage companies, department stores, manufacturers and general hauling concerns have the choice of any size up to 3½ tons. Farmers reach their markets, and return with farm supplies, far more quickly and cheaply with Stewart trucks. They are used in the distribution of dairy products.

Suitable bodies are available for any requirement. Stewarts will supply your every transportation need.

The First Fifty Are Still Giving Economical and Satisfactory Service

Reliability is what men most seek in a motor truck. They know their business is no better than their transportation. And they are learning that most truck disorders are unnecessary and are eliminated in Stewart design.

If you are a user of trucks you know the importance of uninterrupted service. Trucks steadily at work. No disappointment caused by delays. Confusion and clogging of shipping and delivery departments eliminated. No breakdowns and repair expenses.

(44)

Stewart

THE SYMBOL of BETTER BATTERY SERVICE

It's a mighty good sign to believe in. It means to you successful, continuous operation of your storage battery, regardless of its make.

Our business is to keep your battery in trim and keep your car on the road. We've got the battery business "cinched" in this town because the majority of car-owners know they can get "immediate service." We stay two jumps ahead of your needs.

DROP IN TOMORROW

A 15-MONTHS' ADJUSTMENT GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY MACHINE-PASTED PLATE *USL* BATTERY

H. B. SHONTZ CO., Inc.
Distributors and Service Station
157 West 54th St. Telephone Circle 532
USL Service Stations Everywhere
Telephone us for address of one nearest you

USL BATTERY SERVICE STATION
U S Light & Heat Corporation

Champion
Dependable Spark Plugs

Standard equipment on Ford cars since 1911. Instruction book says "there is nothing to be gained by experimenting with different makes of plugs."



Champion X
For Ford Cars
A-15 Price 90c

Champion Spark Plug Company
Toledo, Ohio

Distributed by:

Lowe Motor Supply Co. B'way & 55th Street Circle 1566
A. J. Picard & Co. 9 W. 61st St. Col. 1651
James Martin 124 W. 52d St. Circle 2286
Whittemore-Sim Co. 1976 B'way Col. 812
Motor Car Equipment Co. 19 W. 62d St. Col. 914
W. E. Pradden Hardware Co. 258 West 52d St. Circle 1931
Times Square Automobile Co. B'way & 50th St. Col. 842

The New York Times Harlem Office.

Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company are received at the Harlem Office of The Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

If intended for insertion in the classified columns of the daily edition of The New York Times advertisements must be received at the Harlem Office before 6 P. M. the day prior to publication and for the Sunday edition before 3 P. M. Saturday.

NEW BRITISH AIRPLANE BIGGEST IN THE WORLD

Triplane Designed to Bomb Berlin Carrying Four Tons of Explosives—Span 131 Feet and 37 Feet High

There has just been completed in England the largest airplane ever constructed. It is a triplane, and is one of two ordered for the Royal Air Force prior to the signing of the armistice. Its object was for use in bombing Berlin, and, in addition to carrying eight guns, it was equipped to carry sixteen bombs weighing 560 pounds each, equivalent to more than four ordinary tons of explosives. Utilized for peaceful uses, this monster airplane could carry more than fifty persons within the fusilage, which is ten feet in diameter, but the designers have planned another machine with a fuselage of sixteen feet diameter, capable of carrying ninety-two passengers.

This huge airplane was designed by W. G. Tarrant, built by the Tarrant Aircraft Construction Company, and assembled at Farnborough, Surrey, where it now is awaiting its trial flights. The fuselage is seventy-six feet in length, without a single wire to obstruct the vision and a clear passageway. The three tiers of wide planes resemble, it is said, the decks of an ocean liner, the top one being thirty-seven feet above the ground. The span of the largest plane is 131 feet. That is the middle one, the other two being 98 feet long. They have a total surface area of 5,000 square feet.

The propelling force consists of six Napier engines, developing 3,000 horse power. Of the six propellers four are two-bladed, 12 feet 6 inches diameter, tractor screws, arranged two in line between the middle and lower and middle and upper planes respectively, at the remaining couple, at the back of the planes, are four-bladed propellers of 13 feet 6 inches diameter. The starting system is set running from the engineer's compartment.

Seats for two pilots are raised well within the nose, advanced some ten or twelve feet before the planes and propellers, so they have a perfectly clear view. For fighting purposes, each pilot would have had a light machine gun by his side.

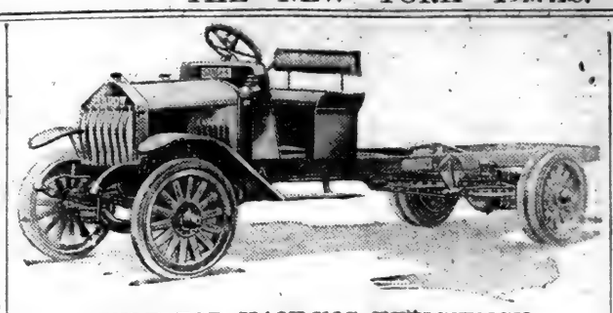
Immediately behind the pilots' seats is a room in which the engineer stands, with various levers for working the engines. He can take vocal starting directions, the pilots being left free to control the flying, but they, too, exercise a master control over the engines, and have levers by which the throttles can be separately adjusted. It is a cramped space, flanked by the main petrol tanks, and other main petrol tanks overhead. They are of ample proportions, carrying 1,600 gallons of gasoline. For very long flights, such as, for instance, crossing the Atlantic, supplementary tanks can be installed.

The weight of the machine with an average load is eighteen and one-half tons, suggestive of the power required from the motors to raise such a monster flying machine from the ground. In its trial flights the triplane will carry a crew of five persons.

British Aerial Growth.

Some interesting statistics have just been presented by an official report from the English aerial authorities showing the development of aviation during the war period. At the outbreak the army had 179 machines, and all pilots and machines available for service overseas, to the number of fifty-nine airplanes, flew to France on Aug. 13, 1914.

On the day the armistice was signed the Government possessed 26,685 flying machines.



BUILT FOR HAULING EFFICIENCY.

Chassis of 3½-ton Sandow truck, four cylinder motor, worm drive, front tires 36 by 5, rear tires, dual, 36 by 5, artillery type wheels, seven models, 1 to 5 tons.

NEW ENGLAND MOTORING.

Roads In Good Shape, Reports Automobile Club's Touring Expert.

The Boston Post Road between New York and New Haven is free from road construction and in good condition, reports the chief roadman of the Automobile Club of America. From New Haven, through Saybrook to New London, the route is also very good and the old railroad bridge at New London, which was bought by the municipality, may be ready for vehicular traffic about Aug. 1, as the approaches both on the New London and Groton side are now being constructed and when finished will eliminate the delay caused by the ferry to Groton. The ferries are now being operated by the municipality and two boats are running, giving excellent service. The road is under construction between Groton and Poquonoc and in a few days will be closed.

An alternate route which will serve as a detour is to continue straight on down to Eastern Point and then around over the Shore Road to Poquonoc, which is good macadam. There is also a good macadam road which follows the beach into Mystic and which eliminates Fort Hill. From there on to Providence the road is in good condition providing the motorist goes from Wakefield to East Greenwich over the Tower Hill Road.

Some construction work is going on between Narragansett Pier and Saunderstown, where a fair detour has been provided. From Providence to Boston the road is in excellent condition, and also from New Haven through Meriden and over the Berlin Turnpike to Hartford. The route from Waterbury to Hartford via Southington Mountain and Plainville is good, as is also the direct cross connection between Waterbury and Middletown via Milldale and Meriden.

From Boston to Portland via either the Shore Road or the Newburyport Turnpike the route is open and free from construction.

SOLDIERS WANT AUTO JOBS,

Re-employment Committee Seeking Positions for Good Men.

An urgent request is made to motor car owners and dealers by the Re-employment Committee of New York City for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines to provide jobs for many of the returned men who are experienced in automotive matters. The committee states that it has several men looking for positions who are capable of making excellent chauffeurs and repair helpers. Among them is a former member of the Lafayette Escadrille, who is anxious to obtain a place as chauffeur in the country during the Summer. Many of the men seeking jobs have had wide experience in the Motor Transport Corps, a number being efficient truck drivers and mechanics.

Several automobile salesmen for foreign countries have been placed by the Professional Division of the bureau in South America and elsewhere. One is sales manager to open up an export trade for a large automobile concern.

The offices of the bureau are at Park and Pearl Streets; telephone call, Worth 9250.

Gasoline Fumes Annoy London.

Residents of London have been complaining recently of the foul gases emanating from the poor quality of gasoline which motorists are compelled to use. It is said that the fumes aggravate lung troubles.

"One effect of the carbon monoxide in petrol fumes is to destroy the function of the red blood corpuscles," said a medical professor. "We would be better without the fumes, and the sooner we get good petrol the better it will be for our health. I do not think there is any real danger to health. The fumes are rapidly diluted with immense quantities of air. Before they could get from a vehicle in the road to the pavement they would be harmless."

Schoonmaker & Jacod

1700 Broadway at 54th St.

Telephone Circle 2185



A Prize and a Surprise

"THIS car is a prize and a surprise. Performs perfectly—looks the part and causes my friends to exclaim: 'Where did you buy that car?' We bought it of Schoonmaker & Jacod. They gave us the facts; proved that they handle only cars of the better types. And when their Service Engineers finish overhauling a car, it's a prize. Between you and me, this car is going to make this summer a real outing-summer for friend wife, the kiddies and me."

Every Car Listed Here is a Real Prize

Biddle 1918 Roadster	Marmon 1919 7-Pass Touring
Biddle 1918 4-Pass.	Marmon 1918 Chummy Roadster
Cadillac Type 57 Victoria	Marmon "34" Sedan
Cadillac Type 57 Touring, 7-Pass.	Marmon 1917 "34" Touring
Cadillac Type 57 Limousine	Mercer 1917 4-Pass. Touring
Cadillac Type 57 Town Car	Packard 1918 Fleetwood Town Car
Cadillac Type 57 4-Pass.	Stearns 1918 Sporting 4
Cadillac Type 55 4-Pass.	Stutz 1919 Speedster
Hudson 1918 Runabout Landau	Stutz 1918 Bulldog, 4 & 6 Pass.
Hudson 1918 Limousine	Stutz 1917 Bulldog, 4 & 6 Pass.
Hudson 1917 Speedster 4-Pass.	Stutz 1917 16-Valve Speedster

Facts First. Sales Second.



JORDAN



The New Silhouette—from France

From France—the land of soul and sunshine, where ideals are never forgotten and beauty is necessary to each day's living—has come the inspiration for the new Jordan Silhouette.

It affords the Continental kind of comfort—mental and physical. You may lounge deep-seated as they do in other lands. Knees are not too high. Wheel is placed right. Pedals and arm rests where you want them.

There is a cocky front seat cowl—slanting sport windshield—perfectly flat top-edge without the slightest bevel—certainly most refreshing in these days.

The whole body is a little more slender with a new French angle at the dash. Mouldings are smartly rectangular. Doors are broad-opening in a full half circle.

A cordovan leather boot and saddle bag is built into the tonneau. Top is carefully fitted. Hardware substantial and artistic.

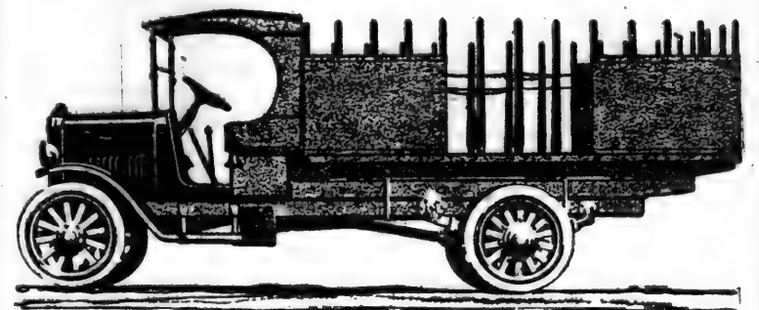
And the Silhouette is the lightest and best balanced car on the road—for its wheelbase.

Furnished in four or seven passenger capacity in either Brewster Green or Burgundy Old Wine.

McCURDY-BRAINARD COMPANY, Inc.
1895 Broadway, Cor. 63rd Street
Telephone Columbus 6812
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK PITTSBURGH

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *CLEVELAND, OHIO*

NASH



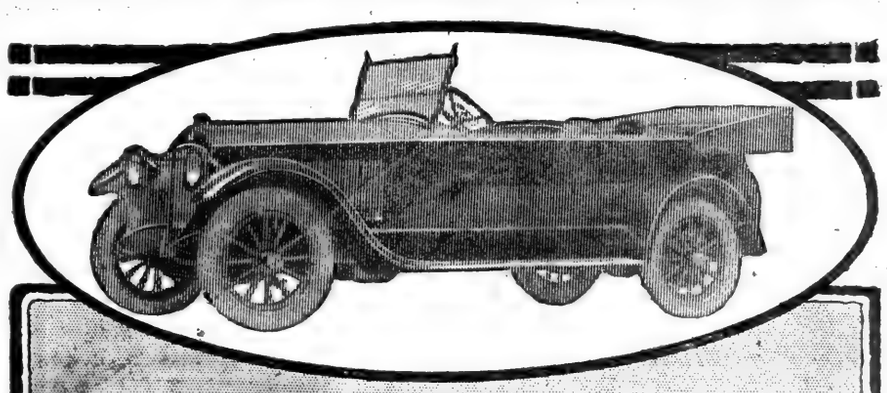
QUICK AND ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION

ASSURING the quality of Nash truck performance and the stability of the Nash service relationship with owners is the standing in the industry of the big Nash organization itself.

That Nash trucks give dependable service is proved by the fact that they are now being used by such concerns as The Standard Oil Company; Morris & Company; The Boston Store, of Chicago; The Palmolive Company; and others.

KAUFMANN-STOWERS CO., Incorporated
1776 Broadway at 57th St. Telephone Circle 5695
Bronx Branch: 2468 Grand Concourse, Fordham 5922
L. A. D. MOTOR CORPORATION 1491 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
NEWTON-HUMPHREVILLE CO. 520 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION (Wholesale)
18-20 West 63d St. Columbus 6370 New York City

NASH TRUCKS
One-Ton Chassis, $1650 Two-Ton Chassis, $2175 Four Quad Chassis, $3250



THE NEW Studebaker BIG-SIX

—what makes it so popular?

Just see it—ride in it,—and you have the answer.

60 H. P. motor, 126-inch wheelbase providing maximum comfort for seven passengers.

It is the only car at its price equipped with cord tires. Upholstery is genuine hand-buffed leather. Gypsy top has two oval plate glass windows in rear. Silver-faced magnetic speedometer, and jeweled 8-day clock are mounted on circassion walnut-finished instrument board. Extension lamp is provided and there is a convenient glove box in back of front seat. Shock absorbers add to a natural riding ease.

And the popularity of the BIG-SIX is shared by the other New Studebaker models.

A new Studebaker Service and Repair Station, in the heart of Manhattan (between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.,) operated by factory experts, assures every owner of a Studebaker Car 100% motoring pleasure.

The Studebaker Corporation of America
Broadway at 56th Street

SERVICE AND REPAIR STATION:
219-23 West 77th Street
"Just Off Broadway"

"Exide" Battery Service

BATTERY "Exide" SERVICE

—A Service That Knows No Exception

—one which includes the repairing, recharging, overhauling and periodical testing of *all makes of starting batteries.*

"Exide" Service enables you to keep the battery you are using at its best—and to equip your car with exactly the *right* battery, an "Exide" —"A Sure Start Assured."

DRIVE YOUR CAR IN

Exide Battery Depots, Inc.

West End Ave. & 64th St.

Phone Columbus 6470

Open 3 A. M. to 6 P. M. Except Sunday.



Next Time—Buy

FISK

CORD TIRES



Time to Re-tire! (Buy Fisk)

NON-SKID TREAD

32 x 4 - $46.85

35 x 5 - $69.15

Other Sizes in Proportion

BIG TIRES—EXCESS MILEAGE

For Sale by Dealers

BIG MOTOR CAR SHOW WILL OPEN NEW YEAR

Will Return to Grand Central Palace in First Week of January—Foreign Restrictions Curtail Exports

Definite action was taken last week at the annual meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce regarding the two big motor car shows of the year. The national New York show will be held during the week of Jan. 3 to 10 in its accustomed place, the Grand Central Palace, which the Government will cease to use as a hospital early in October. The national Chicago show will come during the week of Jan. 24 to 31.

For the first time the passenger car and motor truck exhibitions will be held simultaneously. Additional room will be required in this city for the truck show, and Samuel A. Miles, who will manage both shows for the National Chamber, has obtained the 22d Engineers Regiment Armory, at 168th Street, near Broadway, for the truck show.

In view of the fact that so many manufacturers were heavily engaged in war work during the last year, the Directors voted to allot space for the big shows on the basis of cars or trucks sold during the year ended June 30, 1917, instead of on June 30 of the year preceding the shows, as has hitherto been the custom.

Indications, as expressed by the manufacturing representatives in New York for the meeting, were that the forthcoming show in this city will be the largest and best in many ways ever held in this country. There will be a wide variety of new models and several entirely new makes of cars. In the mechanical details, also, will be seen many improvements due more or less directly to the automobile experience gained from the war.

C. C. Hanch, Secretary of the National Chamber and who recently returned from a four months' visit to the motor car factories of Europe with the object of studying industrial conditions and prospects for American export trade, presented a report which showed that, while the demand for automobiles is very great, there is difficulty in shipping them from this country owing to Government restrictions.

England has permitted imports of 50 per cent. of five-twelfths of the number of cars imported by the various makers in 1913, but American imports are still prohibited in France and Italy. These restrictions have been imposed with a view of giving the home industry time to readjust itself, but the foreign importers of American cars, recognizing the need for medium priced machines, have been urging their Governments to admit a reasonable number at a moderate tariff rate.

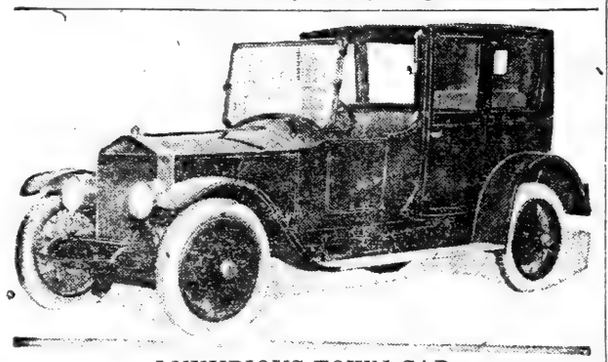
"I was greatly surprised," said Mr. Hanch, "to see the expansion of the foreign factories as a result of war needs. Many of them will be able to produce more motor cars than heretofore. I cannot say that they will soon be very strong competitors of the American product, because their factories are not designed nor are their people trained for producing what we call mass production. The demand for motor cars, however, is so great that not alone all the European product can be sold, but many American cars, provided the embargoes are raised to permit their importation.

"The importers of American cars abroad have made strong pleas for the raising of the embargoes now that the war is over. It is worth noting that there is only one car for every 400 persons in France, one for every 225 in England, while there is one for every 18 in this country."

The exports by American motor car manufacturers are at the rate of $125,000,000 a year, which is about 10 per cent. of the total business. Last year American cars were sent to eighty-two countries, including twenty cars and three trucks to Iceland.

The Directors adopted a resolution asking Congress to repeal all manufacturers' sales taxes, including those on cars and trucks.

Charles Clifton, President of the Chamber, was, with the other officers, re-elected. The following Directors were also re-elected: John N. Willys, H. H. Rice, Roy D. Chapin, C. C. Hanch, and J. Walter Drake.



LUXURIOUS TOWN CAR.

Custom-built body on Phianna chassis shown by the Morton W. Smith Company.

MOTOR RACE REVIVAL.

Track Tragedies No Bar to Sport—French Grand Prix in 1920.

Despite the fatalities that marred the five-hundred-mile automobile race at Indianapolis on May 31, there are no indications that this recent tragedy in motor speed contests will cause any curtailment of such events previously announced or about to be promoted. Many of the drivers who competed at Indianapolis are preparing for another gruelling contest at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on June 14.

Reports from abroad indicate that the motor interests there are planning for a racing revival next year. The leading motor factories, despite the fact that two or three turned out new racing machines for the Indianapolis event, are not yet in condition to embark systematically upon a racing program. In England, motor cycle contests will provide practically all the automobile sport this year, but it is rumored that the Royal Automobile Club is considering the possibility of reviving its series of Isle of Man races in 1920 and, in addition, there may be a big reliability race.

The famous Grand Prix, it is said, will almost certainly be revived by the Automobile Club of France next year as an event to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of that club, and plans for other French motor races in 1920 are being made.

The value of such events to the industry is well expressed by a British motorist who admits that, while having little interest in unlimited speed events on racing tracks, it is recognized that in the hands of students of research they constitute valuable forms of experiment, when all the data is available. Outside of the publicity which is placed upon every stock car model produced by the manufacturer who turns out a specially designed racing machine, the view as expressed above is held by many of the car producers.

As Fred J. Wagner, the veteran motor race starter when contests were in their glory in this country, pointed out last week, automobile racing has influenced the engineering world to such an extent as to bring about the use of smaller engines, more valve-in-head engines, better lubrication and cooling, greater knowledge of spark plugs and ignition apparatus, engines of lighter weight, higher speed, and more power for their weight and size.

"The racing car designs," he adds, "have taught us more about metals. It is stated that vanadium steel springs owe their origin to racing. The wire wheel got a start in the racing game. The tires of today would not be much better than those of ten years ago if the tire makers had not gained by the experience in racing.

"The engines of today are about one-third the cubic capacity of those of fifteen years ago. In modern races the 300 cubic inch engine is used, and, as there is no rule against smaller ones, some are considerably under this. Engines of 1,000 cubic inches or more were common in the old days. The idea then was that more power would give more speed. It took several years for the designers to learn that streamlining and ease of engine speed, engine and car efficiency made it possible to get along with a smaller and lighter engine.

"When the driver learned that wind resistance was the most important factor in speed, attempts were made to reduce this by narrowing the front of the car, smoothing the sides, and avoiding the construction that might cause air pockets. It was not until 1913 that the use of streamline tails, long exhaust pipes carried to the rear of the car, high sides, and other features were put into effect."

LINCOLN HIGHWAY WORK.

Founders Have Contributed $143,000—After 10,000 Members.

The Lincoln Highway Association announces that during its six years' existence the sum of $224,675 has been raised directly through members for good roads work. Of this sum more than half—$143,600—was contributed by the founders, of which there have been forty in the organization. A founder contributes $1,000 and may be either an individual or a company.

The association is now endeavoring to obtain 10,000 new sustaining members. The fee is $5 a year. Members receive the association publications, including maps and road guides. The general offices are in Detroit.

AUTO TRADE NOTES

Glen A. Tisdale, head of the Franklin Motor Car Company's agency in this city, has been elected President of the Rotary Club of New York. He will leave this week on a visit to some of the prominent Rotarian centres in the country.

In maintaining daily air mail service between Cleveland and Chicago, White trucks are used to dispatch mail between the Post Office and landing field.

The Four Wheel Drive Auto Company of Clintonville, Wis., manufacturer of F. W. D. trucks, has decided to build a Canadian plant at Kitchener, Ontario.

The new Hudson super-six car, it is announced, will come in seven body types.

W. S. Stevenson, general sales manager of the Bethlehem Motors Corporation, has resigned, owing to ill health. Roy S. Davey is his successor.

W. C. Durant, President of the General Motors Corporation, announces that the contract for the fifteen-story Durant Building, at Detroit, which will be the headquarters of that corporation, has been awarded to the Thompson-Starrett Company of this city.

The Studebaker Corporation will expend $8,500,000 during the present year for construction work. The amount is twice the previous estimate of construction work.

The Goodrich Rubber Company has announced that it has raised the mileage guarantee on its fabric tires to 6,000 miles and to 8,000 miles on its Silvertown cord tires.

Eleven Mason cord tires were used in the recent Indianapolis race and not one was worn through to the fabric.

The Mohawk Rubber Company is erecting a large addition to its factory at Akron, Ohio.

The Hygrade Auto Exchange of 1,657 Broadway, dealer in new and used cars, announces the removal to 802-808 Seventh Avenue of the branch store, formerly 1,662 Broadway.

H. A. Goddard has been appointed director of sales and advertising of the Miller Corporation with general offices at 115 Broadway.

Delco KLAXON REMY

SERVICE

239-241 W. 56th St.

Phone Circle 1600

Branch of United Motors Service Incorporated

General Offices: DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Service Department of The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, Dayton, Ohio; The Klaxon Co., Newark, N. J.; Remy Electric Co., Anderson, Ind.

CROW ELKHART

Crow-Elkhart

MULTI-POWERED CARS

FOUR and SIXES

The Rich Man's Car in everything but cost and upkeep

Custom Made in Ten Attractive Colors.

Olive Green, Royal Blue, Rover Gray, Napier Green, Maroon, Fern Green, Battleship Gray, Cream, Black and White.

PRICES FROM $1225 to $1700

CROW MOTOR SALES CO.

1690 Broadway (53d St.)
Phone Circle 3026
Newark, N. J.
GOODWIN AUTOMOBILE CO., Inc.
228 Central Ave.

Peerless

USED CARS

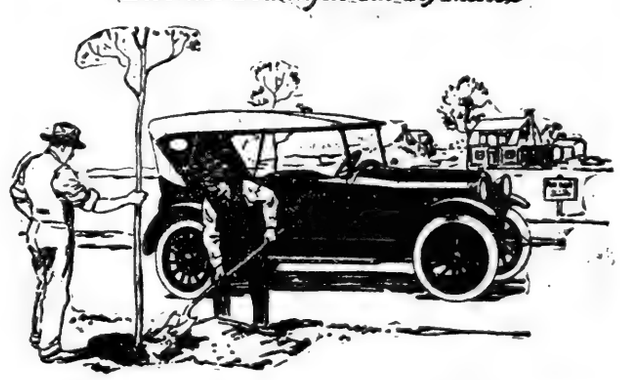
PEERLESS 8 cyl. Brough
PEERLESS 8 cyl. Sedan
PEERLESS 8 cyl. Limo

ALL GUARANTEED.

Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corp.,
1,896 BROADWAY.
Phone Col. 8763.

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America



Where the Air is Pure

There is no need for an expensive "vacation" when you own a sturdy, dependable motor car. For every road and lane is your playground and you find that recreation has become a daily habit. Between dinner and sunset you can cover more territory and see more of nature than a dozen vacations could afford.

Try it this summer with a Paige, five passenger, "Linwood." You will travel in luxurious comfort, but the cost of operation will be surprisingly low. A little gasoline and oil—that is all you need. With the Paige, first cost and last cost are one.

New Series Linwood "Six-39"—five-passenger—$1555
New Series Essex "Six-55"—seven passenger—$2060
Prices f. o. b. Detroit.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PAIGE-DETROIT CO. OF N. Y.
1886 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6720.

C. F. BRIGGS CO.,
373 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

MAXSON RICHARDSON CORP.,
1251 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

This is the Firestone YEAR

During the past year the news of the remarkable mileage of the gray sidewall Firestone Tires has passed from car owner to car owner.

Most Miles per Dollar **is a phrase packed full of meaning for men who build Firestone Tires, men who sell Firestone Tires, and car owners who use Firestone Tires.**

To the builders—90 per cent of them are stockholders in the company—it is a personal pledge to turn out a product capable of delivering more miles per dollar than any other tire made. Gray Sidewall Firestone Fabric Tires and the new Standard Oversize Firestone Cord Tires are living up to that pledge.

As for the tire dealers—

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

has become the foundation of their faith. Their confidence is a fighting confidence because these gray sidewall Firestone Tires have driven home the truth that *Most Miles per Dollar* pays and that *Most Miles per Dollar* is Firestone.

To the tire user the Firestone name is the sure guide to tire purchase. Car owners have been getting more mileage than from any other tire. They bear the message to their friends, "This is the Firestone Year."

With this increased mileage from every Firestone Tire, Firestone adjustments never have been so few. In fact, these mileage records brought about the new basis of adjustment recently announced—

6,000 MILES
FOR FABRIC TIRES

8,000 MILES
FOR CORD TIRES

10,000 MILES
FOR SOLID TIRES

Now is the time to stop shopping. Generous values are not to be found in "tire bargains" but in *Most Miles per Dollar.* Buy Firestones all around.

THE ALL-AMERICAN DIVISION

Thrilling History of 82d in 26 Days' Continuous Fighting During Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

The 82d, or, as it is more generally known, the "All-American," Division, included when the armistice was signed more than 15,000 men from this part of the country, of whom more than 10,000 were selective draft men from New York City. Its battle commander was Major Gen. George H. Duncan, who had previously been in command of the 77th Division. The article following was written by Lieut. Col. George E. Roosevelt, who was the Division Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Col. G. Edward Buxton, Jr., of the 328th Infantry. Colonel Roosevelt is a son of G. Emlen Roosevelt. Colonel Buxton is a Providence newspaper man.

By Lt. Col. GEORGE E. ROOSEVELT and Lt. Col. G. EDWARD BUXTON, Jr.

THE 82d Division was organized at Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, Ga., on Aug. 29, 1917, under the command of Major Gen. Eben Swift, and its personnel at the time of organization consisted of select men from the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. However, soon after its organization all of its enlisted personnel, with the exception of 863 men, were transferred to the National Guard of these three States and new personnel was sent in from practically every National Army cantonment in the United States, and as finally constituted it had soldiers in its ranks from every State in the Union, with the exception of five, and officers from every State excepting two. It also had in its ranks soldiers who are descended from practically every country in Europe, and so thoroughly did it represent a cross-section of the United States that when a name was being sought for the Division the term "All American" was decided on. The officers and soldiers wore on their left shoulder as a divisional insignia a blue circle superimposed on a red square, the blue circle showing the letters "AA," which the soldiers paraphrased into the words "All Aboard," signifying that the division is always ready for any emergency.

Seventh to Reach France.

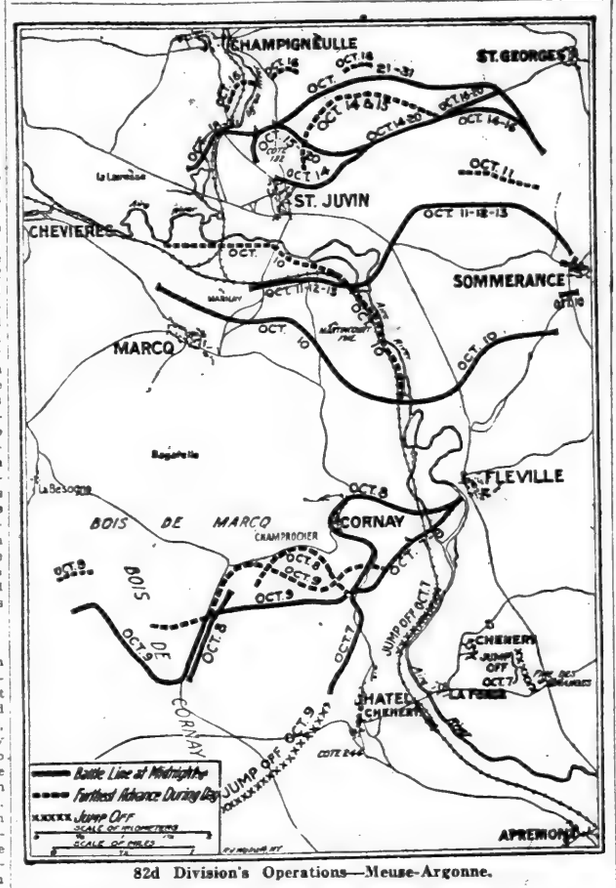
The division left the United States on April 24, 1918, being the seventh complete division to arrive in France. It arrived at Liverpool May 6, 1918, and after a train journey across England, disembarked at Le Havre, France, May 13, 1918, and was immediately sent to the Somme River sector as a reserve division for the British Army, which was then menaced by the Hun offensive. The division did not get into action while serving in the British Army, although it had its first casualty there when Captain Jewett Williams of Atlanta, Ga., was killed while with an observation party at the front line.

After serving in the British Army about five weeks the division was transferred to the defense of Toul, where it relieved the 26th United States Division, and was placed in the Eighth French Army, seeing its first active service in the defense of this historic French city. It continued to be an integral part of the Eighth French Army until the First American Army was organized in August, 1918, at which time it constituted a part of that army and served therein until after the armistice.

During the latter part of August the division was withdrawn from the Toul sector and thrown into the Marbache sector, in the vicinity of the ancient town of Pont-a-Mousson, on the Moselle River, which is within sight of Metz. While in this sector the division participated in the first American offensive, the St. Mihiel drive, holding the extreme right flank, and being astride of the Moselle River during this offensive. The division suffered about 1,200 casualties during the operation, in which it advanced five kilometers on the west bank of the Moselle, and captured the towns of Norroy and Vanderies.

Upon the conclusion of the St. Mihiel offensive the division was sent into the famous Argonne Forest offensive, and there it had the distinction of remaining in continuous action for a period longer than any other division engaged in that offensive. The 82d was continuously in the front lines in the greatest battle of American history, the Meuse-Argonne offensive, for twenty-six days. The division was in the First Army and 1st Corps reserve from Sept. 25 until Oct. 6, 1918, when it was thrown into the fight, and continued in battle until relieved Nov. 1, 1918. On Oct. 6 the 1st Division had driven a salient in the German line extending to the town of Fleville, 1,000 yards in advance of the 28th Division on its left.

The High Command determined upon a desperate and hazardous venture. The 82d Division was selected to make a



82d Division's Operations—Meuse-Argonne.

flank attack due west across the front of the 28th Division. The 77th Division was on the left of the 28th Division, still further to the west in the forest. The division moved up the Aire Valley on the night of Oct. 6 through pitch blackness, rain, mud, and continuous shellfire. It forded the Aire River in the night, and assaulted the rugged heights which constitute the eastern boundary of the Argonne Forest.

In four days of desperate fighting the lance head was driven home for four kilometers into the heart of the German position. The 77th Division was released from the pressure which had opposed it for nearly two weeks, and the the entire forest and the Upper Aire Valley were clear of the enemy. No more savage and costly fighting occurred in the Meuse-Argonne offensive than took place in this flank attack. Attack and counterattack followed without intermission day and night from the morning of Oct. 7 until the enemy everywhere gave way on Oct. 10.

Running west from the town of Cornay is a ridge called Champrocher, which rivals in height and perpendicular walls the dimensions of Missionary Ridge. This commanding position was stormed on Oct. 8 by 500 men from the 327th Infantry, all but eighty of whom were killed or wounded before the crest was reached. The survivors fought off assault of great brilliancy by the 2d Battalion, 328th Infantry. It was during this attack that Sergeant Alvin C. York, with some assistance from seven men in his squad, fought and whipped a first-class German battalion, capturing and bringing into our lines 132 prisoners, including the German Major and three other officers. This has been called the outstanding individual achievement of the war, and Sergeant York received the Congressional Medal of Honor and the personal thanks of the Commander in Chief. That night, Oct. 8, this battalion, clinging to the narrow-gauge railroad, could hear the vehicles of the German transports moving north out of the forest.

An example of the character of resistance met and the spirit of our troops can be found in an incident which was noted by an officer of the 325th Infantry, who relieved a company of the 328th on the morning of Oct. 10. As the relieving officer led his men up a steep trail over which the 328th Infantry had passed, he saw lying on the path the bodies of one American and one Prussian soldier, cheek to cheek, each with his bayonet run through the middle of his opponent's body.

The town of Marcq was taken Oct. 10 by the 82d Division, and the village of La Besogne was entered simultaneously by the 82d and 77th Divisions. On Oct. 11, the 82d Division attacked north from Fleville and penetrated the outpost line of the Kriemhilde-Stellung, the last organized line of resistance in possession of the enemy, south of Sedan. On Oct. 14 another successful attack swept through the north half of St. Juvin, on our left flank, and up to the outskirts of St. Georges, on our right flank, cutting through the wire of the main Kriemhilde-Stellung. A few minutes later units from the 77th Division entered the southern outskirts of St. Juvin.

A Bronco-Busting ex-Sheriff.

On Oct. 15, the famous Hill 182, northeast of St. Juvin, was taxen soon after daybreak in dramatic circumstances by Captain Frank Williams and the Machine Gun Company of the 325th Infantry. Captain Williams was formerly Deputy Sheriff in Montana and Wyoming, and during those days won some twenty gun fights with cattle outlaws. He also had won the bronco-breaking contest at Cheyenne and had become an exponent of the art of riding wild horses in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Captain Williams won a D. S. C. on Hill 182 single-handed, killing five Germans and rescuing an American prisoner. He and his machine gun company broke up a strong German counterattack on Hill 182 on the morning of Oct. 15, and in a five-hour fight won the hill for permanent American possession.

It was on this day that Lieutenant William C. Acheson, Company A, 320th Machine Gun Battalion, led his platoon against an overwhelming majority of German infantry and machine gunners, threatening the flank of the division attack. When the last man of the platoon was shot down, Lieutenant Acheson seized one of his machine guns and continued to operate it alone until he himself was killed.

On Oct. 16 the 326th Infantry succeeded in getting a foothold on the exposed slopes east of the German fortress of Champigneulle, north of St. Juvin. The line swayed back and forth over this contested line from Champigneulle to St. Georges for several days, until, on Oct. 21, the 325th Infantry seized for the third time the north slope of the Ravine Aux Pierre. From this position we were never thereafter evicted.

"Dead" for Five Days.

A remarkable incident occurred in this ravine on Oct. 18, when Captain Varnadoe, 325th Infantry, was struck unconscious by the explosion of a large enemy shell which landed a few feet away. Two of his Sergeants examined his body and believed him to be dead. A German counterattack enveloped the flanks of our unit in the ravine and drove the Americans back to the nearest ridge. The ravine was covered with machine-gun fire and constantly bombarded with gas shells during the days that followed until Oct. 21, when we again seized the ravine. Captain Varnadoe was found still unconscious, but unscratched. A spark of life had continued during five days and nights of constant shellfire, gas, and cold rain. The Captain finally recovered at the hospital.

In this offensive, the 82d Division was opposed by six German divisions. During the twenty-six days the 82d Division captured 845 prisoners. It is a matter of pride to this division that this number constitutes more than 50 per cent. of the prisoners captured by the 1st American Corps during that time, consisting of the 28th, 77th, 78th, and 82d Divisions.

The killed and wounded of the 82d Division in the Meuse-Argonne offensive totaled 215 officers and 5,704 men. This does not include the hundreds of men who were evacuated for pneumonia or collapsed from exhaustion and dysentery.

Two members of the division have won the Congressional Medal of Honor and seventy-three have won the D. S. C. A large number of Croix de Guerres were awarded by the French Government to officers and men of the 82d Division.

The importance attached to the flank attack by the 82d Division into the Argonne Forest between Oct. 6 and 11 is indicated by the following telegram sent by direction of General Pershing:

Headquarters 1st Army Corps, Oct. 7, 1918, G. C., 82d Division, G-3, 1005 period.—The Commander in Chief directed me to congratulate General Julien R. Lindsey on the success of his thrust, in which I heartily concur. (Sgd.) Liggett. 4:30 P. M.

After the armistice the Division Commander of the 82d Division, Major Gen. George B. Duncan, received the following communication from General Pershing:

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
Office of the Commander in Chief.
France, Feb. 19, 1919.

Major General George B. Duncan, Commanding 82d Division, A. E. F.

My Dear Gen. Duncan: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to extend to you and the officers and men of the 82d Division my compliments upon their excellent appearance at the inspection and review on Feb. 11 near Prauthoy. It was gratifying to see your troops in such good physical shape, but still more so to know that the moral tone of all ranks is so high. It is hoped that this will continue, even after their return to civil life.

Your division is to be congratulated on its record in France. At the end of June it was placed in a quiet sector of the French line to release veteran divisions for the battle. From the 12th to the 16th of September it took part in the first American offensive at St. Mihiel, attacking and occupying Norroy and the heights north and west of Vandieres. In this operation it advanced five kilometers. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive the division attacked on Oct. 7, and was engaged almost continuously for twenty-five days. Attacking across the River Aire it assisted the 28th and 27th Divisions to advance, and captured Cornay. The town of Marcq and the strong position of Hill 182 and the town of St. Juvin were also captured, making a total advance of twelve kilometers.

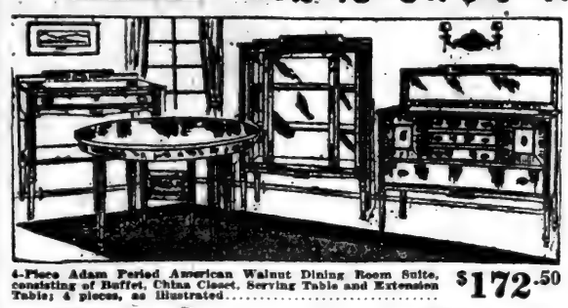
The officers and men of your division may proudly carry home with them the gratitude of the Allies with whom they fought, and the pride of their fellows throughout our forces. Sincerely yours, JOHN J. PERSHING.

In view of the fact that the personnel of the division comes from all parts of the United States a division association has been organized with representatives in all military departments of the country.

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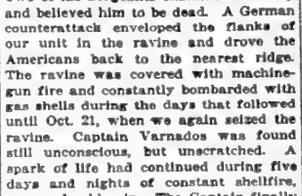
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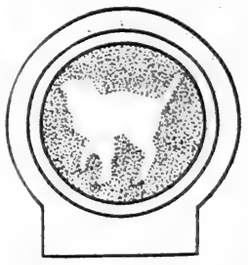
STONEWALL DIVISION'S RECORD

Work of the Men of the 81st in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive Was Praised by General Pershing

IN spite of the fact that the men of the 81st Division did not get to France before the last lap of the great fight, they nevertheless took no small part in the final smashing blows that showed the Germans the calibre of the American Army. Chief in the history of its battles is the three days' fighting in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

The "Stonewall Division," better known as the "Wildcat Division," and using as its device a wildcat, received its training at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, under the command of Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey. In May, 1918, it moved to Camp Sevier, South Carolina, preparatory to entraining for New York. At the end of July and early in August the division embarked for England, arriving at a British rest camp in Winchester. By Aug. 16 the division had arrived in France and proceeded immediately to the training area at Tonnère. With the exception of the 156th Field Artillery Brigade and the 306th Ammunition train, which were sent on to Camp Valdahon, the division remained at this place for a period of intensive army training.

After a month of this work the division was ordered to the front. On Sept. 19 it arrived at the St. Die sector in the Vosges area, where it was made first a part of the 33d Corps of the French Army, and later of the 10th Corps of the French Army. For a full month its work consisted almost entirely of sending out scouting parties and repulsing the raids of the enemy. Its fiercest fighting at this time was the holding off of an attack of a strong force of German shock troops. This attack was preceded by intensive artillery preparation on the part of the enemy. The line was held, however, with steadiness and success. During its stay in this sector the American losses amounted to two officers and nineteen men killed and forty-eight men wounded.



Insignia of the 81st Division.

Oct. 19 the division left the St. Die sector and proceeded to the vicinity of Rambervillers, in the Vosges area, where it entrained to join the First Army for the Meuse-Argonne offensive. It reached the Sommedieue sector, south of Verdun, early in November, and on Nov. 6 took over the ground that had been held by the 35th Division.

On the morning of Nov. 8 orders were received to attack next morning the German lines on the Woevre Plain. During the night the troops were withdrawn from the north and the south ends of the sector, which was some twenty-four kilometers long, and concentrated into a front of about twelve kilometers, stretching from Eix to Fresnes.

The Germans had held their position since early in the war. They had strongly intrenched themselves behind lines of pill boxes and concrete walls. Between the American forces and the enemy forces lay a low open plain of marshy ground which had been tangled up with miles of barbed wire. The objective, Ville-en-Woevre, was a particularly strong position, very heavily fortified, and had resisted capture during the St. Mihiel operations in September. Facing the American soldiers were three divisions of enemy troops—the 5th Prussian Guards, the 3d Bavarians, and the 13th Landwehr.

The "Stonewall" Division attacked with two regiments in line and two in reserve, after a short artillery preparation by the 60th Artillery Brigade of the 35th Division. This artillery brigade gave the division all possible support during the entire advance, but owing to lack of heavy guns, and particularly lack of horses for the 75s, it could follow the attack with only two batteries of the latter calibre. The 155 mm. howitzers of the brigade were much outranged by the German artillery.

Thus aided by their familiarity with the ground and their skillful use of airplane observation, the German artillery was able to oppose the advance of the American forces by firing from positions beyond the range of our artillery. The Germans, appreciative of their advantage over the Americans, kept up a continual and effective series of barrages. It was to these rather than to machine-gun or infantry fire that most of the American casualties were due.

In spite of being handicapped in this manner, the Wildcats attacked the fortified villages of Moranville, Grimacourt, and Abacourt; occupied the villages of Blanzee and Maneulles; broke through the first and second entrenched lines of the enemy forces, and occupied the woods of Les Chaires Chenes, Noire Haie, le Grand, and Petite Gognon. When the hostilities ceased on Nov. 11 the Americans were up to and advancing over the Hindenburg line, and had reached the very strongly fortified village of Hautecourt.

The German lines were pushed back from two to five and a half kilometers. During the three days' fighting casualties of the division amounted to 1,032 men. Of these 11 officers and 167 men were killed.

Writing to General Bailey about the work of the division, General Pershing said:

"The bearing of the division in this, its first experience in battle, showed the mettle of officers and men, and gave promise of what it would have become as a veteran. With such a record the division may return home proud of its service in France as a part of the American Expeditionary Forces."

The division left the Sommedieue sector on Nov. 18. It was ordered to the training area around Chatillon-sur-Seine (Cote D'Or). It stayed there until all its units were assembled. The First Army and the 8th Corps were discontinued on April 20, 1919, and the division was made a part of the 9th Corps. In May it was detached from this organization, and was sent to one of the debarkation camps, preparatory to sailing for home.

BAKER'S PRAISE OF THE "Y"

SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER, who returned recently from a tour in France and the occupied portion of Germany, has made public a statement about the accomplishments of the Young Men's Christian Association overseas.

The statement was made in connection with the awarding of the Croix de Guerre to three Y. M. C. A. workers who served in France. An official investigation and survey of Red Triangle work with the A. E. F. overseas is now under way. Secretary Baker gave high praise to its work from his personal observation during the war and since the signing of the armistice.

"The Y. M. C. A. has represented the heart of America and has carried to soldiers abroad our affections and our ideals for them," he says. "I do not know whether I can convey to those who have not had the opportunity to see what went on there any adequate idea of the character of that service, and the appreciation which the War Department and the Army of the United States feel for the service rendered by the Y. M. C. A., both at home and overseas."

For the 11,229 Y. M. C. A. women and men workers sent overseas up to April 10, Secretary Baker has only words of praise. "Honest-to-God" Americans, he calls them, using the language of our soldiers. Seventy-five of these volunteer, non-combatant workers are buried "over there," in their army khaki. Fourteen were killed by shell fire in action, two of whom were "Y" canteen workers—American women.

Of the part the Y. M. C. A. played in aiding morale and keeping healthy and happy our two millions of soldiers overseas, Mr. Baker says:

"When we survey this superb army which is now coming home, with its broadened shoulders, bronzed cheeks, robust health, splendid nerve, and the high spirit that comes with great accomplishment, we must remember that among the formative influences that went into it and made it possible was this social spirit which was carried from home to the front line trenches, which shared the privations and dangers and was an integral part of the army; for, in 'No Man's Land,' where the shells fell thick and fast, there are the graves of American soldiers and the graves of the 'Y' worker, side by side, not separated in their faith—finally united in their last resting place.

"They were at the front in the very front line trenches, over which shrapnel burst and over which airplanes hovered. Under machine-gun fire one could find the American doughboy at his listening post and very often alongside of him the Y. M. C. A. man with his books, magazines, papers, and his little aids and comforts, which were carried to the very edge of 'No Man's Land.'"

Of the work of the Y. M. C. A. on troopships, in the overseas training camps, and in evacuating the wounded, Secretary Baker says:

"As I crossed the Atlantic during the war, through the danger zone, I found the Y. M. C. A. worker on the ship, taking his place beside the soldier. When that hour was over on all these ships, coming and going, these agents of the high social purpose of America ministered to the sick and wounded, and with their amusements, magazines, books, &c., comforted, entertained, and advised the well."

"In the long periods of training over there, the Y. M. C. A. workers were constantly found organizing amusements, aiding men in corresponding with their friends at home, giving counsel and advice in the embarrassments that arose in the daily life of the soldier, ministering to them by distribution of such things as could be provided by the generous funds of the people of America, welcoming the incoming soldier and giving godspeed to those outgoing."

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THE supply of first mates and first assistant engineers in the American merchant marine is running short, and the Shipping Board has adopted a program to replenish it by promoting men in lower grades who are entitled by experience to take a step upward. Second mates and second assistant engineers, ambitious to advance in rating, are to be urged by officials of the Board's Recruiting Service to take an intensive course of study at free schools for officers maintained by the board. From two to four weeks in the classroom usually enables a merchant marine officer to qualify for a license in the next grade above.

The board now has 900 students in its schools studying for their first licenses, and it wants as many more who are qualified to try for a rise in grade. The schools are located at leading ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes.



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Were $16.50 to $39.75

This is "last call" for traveling Suits at sharply reduced prices. There are many different styles from which to choose—belted, box and tailored effects—all the jackets lined with plain or fancy silk.

MEN'S WEAR SERGE, POPLIN, GABARDINE, BLACK and WHITE SHEPHERD CHECKS. Most of the materials, aside from the checks, are in black and navy blue, though a few colors are represented.

Smart little vestees, trimmings of braid or embroidery, are features of the various models.

Wool Jersey Suits, $24.75, $27.50 and $29.75

Fashionable for sport, street, motoring and general wear, these good-looking suits are shown in all fashionable colors.

Second floor, Central Building.

Splendid Rugs Far Under-price

With the exception of the first groups, a fine lot of the favorite Axminsters, all the Rugs in this collection are especially desirable for Summer furnishing. And they are at much lower prices than those at which they regularly sell for in our stock:

Axminster Rugs

All perfect; two excellent qualities; in a good variety of patterns.

		At	From
4½x6½	ft.	$13.75	$17.25
4½x6½	ft.	16.50	17.25
6 x 9	ft.	25.00	31.75
6 x 9	ft.	29.50	35.00
7½x 9	ft.	29.50	39.50
7½x 9	ft.	39.50	45.00
8¼x10½	ft.	45.00	55.00
8¼x10½	ft.	52.50	59.50
9 x12	ft.	49.50	58.50
9 x12	ft.	58.50	65.00

Hearthside Rag Rugs

Old fashioned mixed centres with contrasting colors, bound borders.

		At	From
6 x 9	ft.	$6.50	$8.50
7½x10½	ft.	9.85	12.25
9 x12	ft.	11.75	15.50

Inlaid Linoleums

Regularly $1.75 and $1.85 square yard, at $1.35 and $1.45 square yard. All perfect goods; in a range of 40 patterns. Tiles, rubber effects, granites.

Japanese Handmade Jute Rugs

Our own importation; Chinese designs in Blue, Rose and Taupe.

		At	From
6 x 9	ft.	$19.50	$25.00
7½x 9	ft.	25.00	31.50
8¼x10½	ft.	29.50	37.50
9 x12	ft.	39.50	50.00

Odd Lot of Fibre Rugs

Wool and Fibre and All-Fibre.

		At	From
6 x 9	ft.	$8.50	$10.50
7½x 9	ft.	10.00	13.50
8¼x10½	ft.	12.85	15.75
9 x12	ft.	13.75	17.25

Printed Felt Base Linoleums

Regularly 74c., at 54c. square yard. All perfect goods, in full rolls; choice of 20 patterns.

Third floor, East Building.

Women's Low Shoes Sale at $3.85 Pair

A Clean-up of $4.95 to $7 Grades

This is a very low price on very good Shoes, which we are closing out because size-ranges are broken.

Among them are

Black Satin Oxfords Black Kid Oxfords White Canvas Pumps

They have hand-turned soles, French and low heels, and are altogether suitable for summer wear.

Arranged on tables according to size—and all sizes in one style or another to start.

Women's Brown Kid Pumps, $5.95 Pair, from $7.95

In a smart model; of soft brown kid, with little tailored bow; welted soles and leather French heels. Now at a saving of two dollars a pair.

Second floor, West Building.

Imported Shantung, 69c Yd.

A Grade That's Always 98c

At last this lot arrived! We had been waiting for it for months, and now that it is here we can afford to sell it for a very low price. This 32-inch imported Shantung is all silk of fine texture; is splendidly fitted for Summer wear, and will launder perfectly.

36-IN. FOULARD SILK, in the latest designs; regularly $2.25, at ..... $1.69 yard

35-IN. MESSALINE SATIN, mostly in street colors; regularly $1.98, at ..... $1.59 yard

36-IN. WASHABLE SATIN, in pink only; reg. $1.59, at ..... $1.38 yard

35-IN. CHIFFON TAFFETA, in navy blue and other desirable colors; regularly $1.75, at $1.24

36-IN. NAVY BLUE BATHING SUIT TAFFETA, pure dye; all silk, at ..... $2.98 yard

36-IN. BLACK BATHING SUIT SATIN, at ..... $2.69 & $2.89

BLACK SATIN CREPE METEOR, 40 inches wide; regularly $3.98, at ..... $3.49 yard

Shepherd Check, at $1.10 a Yard

Our Regular $1.39 Grade

Clear black and white in small, medium and large checks; 54 inches wide.

50-IN. NAVY BLUE AND BLACK SICILIAN for bathing suits and cool Summer frocks; reg. $1.25, at 95c. yard

40-IN. BLACK SHADOW STRIPED MOHAIRS, an imported grade in a variety of styles; regularly $1.79, at ..... $1,39 yard

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

Printed Voiles, 58c Yard In a Special Sale

All these charming Voiles were priced higher. Among them are some specially made for us—a plaid design with floral centre, in beautiful color combinations; also many other desirable patterns and colorings. 40 inches wide.

Street floor, West Building.

32-In. Fast Black Surf Cloth, at 69c. Yard, Regularly 79c

32 inches wide with a beautiful, lustrous finish.

36-IN. FAST BLACK SATEEN, with messaline finish and in light weight, at ..... 79c. yard

36-IN. COTTON CHARMEUSE SATIN, in flesh and white, at ..... 79c. and 89c. yard

Lining Store, Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Summer Frocks

200 Attractive Silk Frocks $14.98

These are perfectly lovely models that will appeal to every woman who sees them. The values are extraordinary. In many of the Frocks Georgette crepe is combined with satin or with taffeta, while some are entirely of Georgette, of Taffeta or of Satin.

Beads, embroidery and lace-trimmed vests are some of the trimming features.

Sizes 34 to 44.

Taupe, Belgian, navy, green, plum, gray and black are all offered.

Other Attractive Silk Frocks, $17.98, and $21.75.

Printed Voiles in Georgette Patterns $9.98



$9.98

$14.98

More and more women are choosing these cool, dainty Frocks for general wear in the warm weather. This particular group of voile Dresses includes a number trimmed with taffeta.

Others are ruffled and pleated in delightful new ways.

The colorings and the patterns are exceptionally pretty.

Sizes 34 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building

BREVITIES

Women's Silk Poplin Coats, $22.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

Stunning Ribbon and Straw Hats, $1.98, from $2.95 and $3.95 grades.
Street floor, East Building.

Trimmed Hats, $3.98, formerly $6.98 to $8.98.
Mezzanine floor, East Building.

Pretty Summer Blouses, $2.98 and $3.98.
Second floor, East Building.

White Transformations, $18.95, regularly $25.00.
Marie Antoinette Salons, 5th fl., Central

Cotton Crepe Kimonos, $1.89, in extra sizes, $2.98
Negligee Balcony, Central Building.

Women's New Tub Skirts, $2.95 to $5.95.
Second floor, Central Building.

Warner Rust Proof Corsets, unusual at $1.98.
Second floor, East Building.

Organdy and Voile Frocks for Girls, $3.89; Gingham Frocks for Misses, $4.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Silk Stockings, 98c. pair.
Street floor, Central Building.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, splendid at $9.50.
Third floor, West Building.

A. & S. Beef, Iron and Wine, 51c., from 66c.
Street floor, East Building.

Bleached Hemmed Muslin Sheets, 1¼x2½ yards, $1.38, from $1.67.
Subway floor, West Building.

Gingerbread with Chocolate Icing, 1¼-lb. Loaves, 19c. each, counter deliveries only.
Third floor, West Building.

Furniture for June Wedding Gifts

Graceful, and useful, pieces of Furniture, carefully chosen, are gifts that the young housekeeper is delighted to receive. These pretty pieces you may be sure will do you lasting credit; for they are as well-built as they are good-looking. And, what's more, they are temptingly priced:



Tea Wagon, $29.75

Mahogany finish; drop leaf; with rubber-tired wheels and removable glass tray.



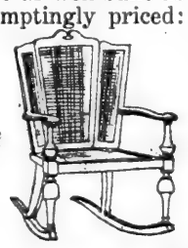
Sewing Table, $11.50

Patterned after the famous Martha Washington model; mahogany finish; with deep side pocket, needle tray and spool rods.

Telephone Set, $7.00
A solid mahogany Table and Chair.

Costumer, $5.50
Solid mahogany or American walnut; eight hooks.

Piano Bench, $7.75
A simple design, in mahogany finish.



Rocker, $19.75

Solid mahogany; inset winged effect; seat and back of cane.



Gate-leg Table, $23.50

Mahogany finish; gracefully turned legs; top 26x40 in., with center drawer.

Nest of Tables, $21.00
Solid mahogany; set of 4 Tables, the largest with 17½x18 in. top.

Sewing Table, $4.75
Priscilla style; mahogany finish.

Foot Stool, $5.50
From our own factory; 10 or 16 in. high; upholstered in tapestry or damask.

Fourth floor, Central Building.

Imported China Dinner Sets, $29.50

Have Been Selling at $37.50

Monday's price is absolutely the lowest over a year for 100-piece China Dinner Sets of this fine quality. Decorated in wide conventional border design in several dainty colorings.

Other 100-Piece Dinner Sets of American Porcelain

In conventional design and gold border at $22.98

Border design of pink flowers and each piece gold lined $25.00

Decorated in white and gold band and hairline on plain shapes, at $19.98

50-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $9.89

Regularly $12.98. Decorated in neat pink rosebud border design, each piece lined with gilt; plain shapes.

Subway floor, Central Building.

BREVITIES

900 Suits of Men's Percale Pajamas, $1.65, for $2.50 grades.
Street floor, East Building

Sale of White Bedspreads, $2.49 to $4.75.
Subway floor, West Building.

Novelty Skirtings, 78c. yd., for 89c. to $1.49 grades.
Street floor, Central Building

Puritan Coffee, 34c., regularly 38c.; counter deliveries only.
United States Food Administration License Number G03078.
Third floor, West Building

"Creeper" Rompers, 75c. for $1.00 grades.
Babywear Store, Second fl., East Bldg

Women's "Comfy-Cut" Combinations, 69c.
Street floor, Central Building.

"Derryvale" Irish Linen Table Cloths, 2x2 yards, $5.98, regularly $7.80.
Street floor, East Building

3,000 yards of New Cretonnes, 28c. and 38c. yd.
Third floor, Central Building.

Havana Cigars, $2.25 for box of 50, regularly $4.00
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg

40-Inch White Voile, with 3 or 4 Ruffles, $1.75 yard.
Street floor, Central Building

Men's Cotton Socks, 11c. pr.
Street floor, East Building

Floor Brushes, $1.09, regularly $1.49.
Subway floor, East Building

Wardrobe Trunks, $26.98, regularly $31.50.
Subway floor, East Building.

Satin Taffeta Ribbons, No. 1 width, 4c. yard, regularly 6c.
Street floor, Central Building

Silkon Covered Pillows, $1.98, regularly $2.98.
Third floor, Central Building

Sunday,
June 8, 1919

The New York Times

Roto-gravure
Picture Section. 5
In Two Parts



STOCKINGLESS PARIS MISS STARTLES THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE: WITH HER SISTER PARISIENNES.
This Young Woman Is Appearing on the Boulevards as Bare-Ankled as the Child Beside Her, to Show How to Economize During the High Price of Silk.
(A. N. Mirzoff.)





MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
Pausing Beside Her Bust of Edmond Rostand, Just Completed as a Labor of Her Love for the Famous French Dramatist and Academician, Whose Works She Has Done So Much to Immortalize. This New Photograph, Unretouched, Shows Mme. Bernhardt as She Looks Today Without the Necessary Makeup of Her Stage Presentations.
(A. N. Mirzoff.)

"CAPTAIN" ELSIE JANIS,
Affectionately Known to the A. E. F. as "That Regular Feller," Home Again After a Year and Three Months of Almost Continuous Performances for the Entertainment of American Soldiers in France.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



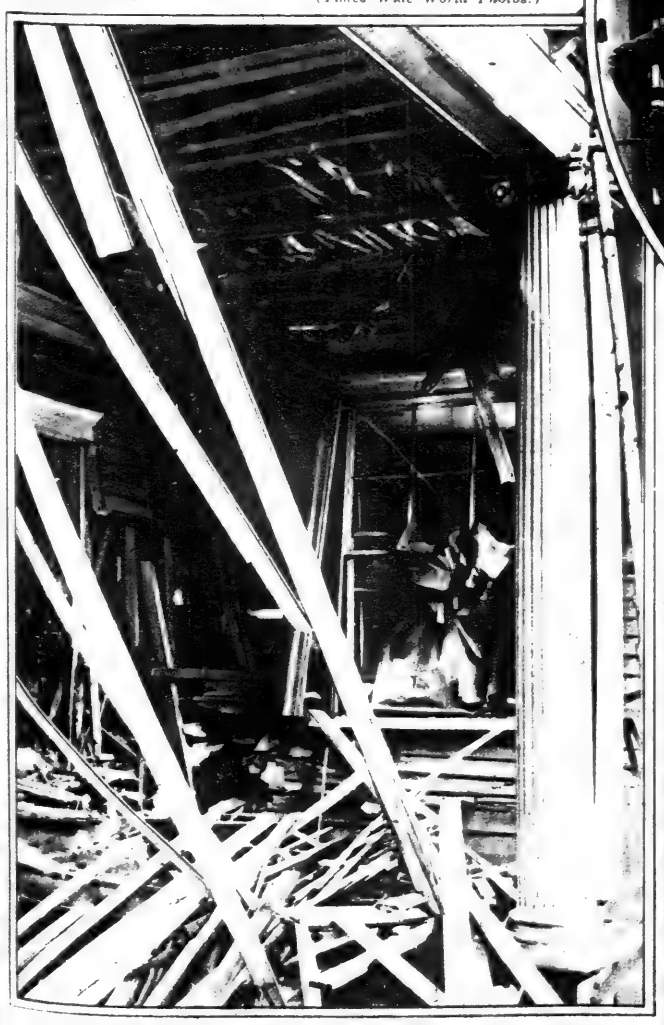
VISCOUNT ISHII AND MAJOR GEN. ENOCH HERBERT CROWDER,
Respectively Japanese Ambassador to the United States and Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, Escorted by Professors Monroe and Keppel in the Academic Procession of Columbia University on Last Wednesday When Was Conferred on Them the Degree of Doctor of Laws.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ATTORNEY GENERAL A. MITCHELL PALMER,
on the Porch of His Bomb-Wrecked Home in Washington, Discussing the Crime with Detectives Assigned to the Widespread Work of Anarchists.
(Western Newspaper Union.)



THE HOME OF JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT, JR.,
of New York, Partly Demolished and a Watchman Killed by One of the Series of Terrorists' Bombs Widely Placed on Last Monday Night.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



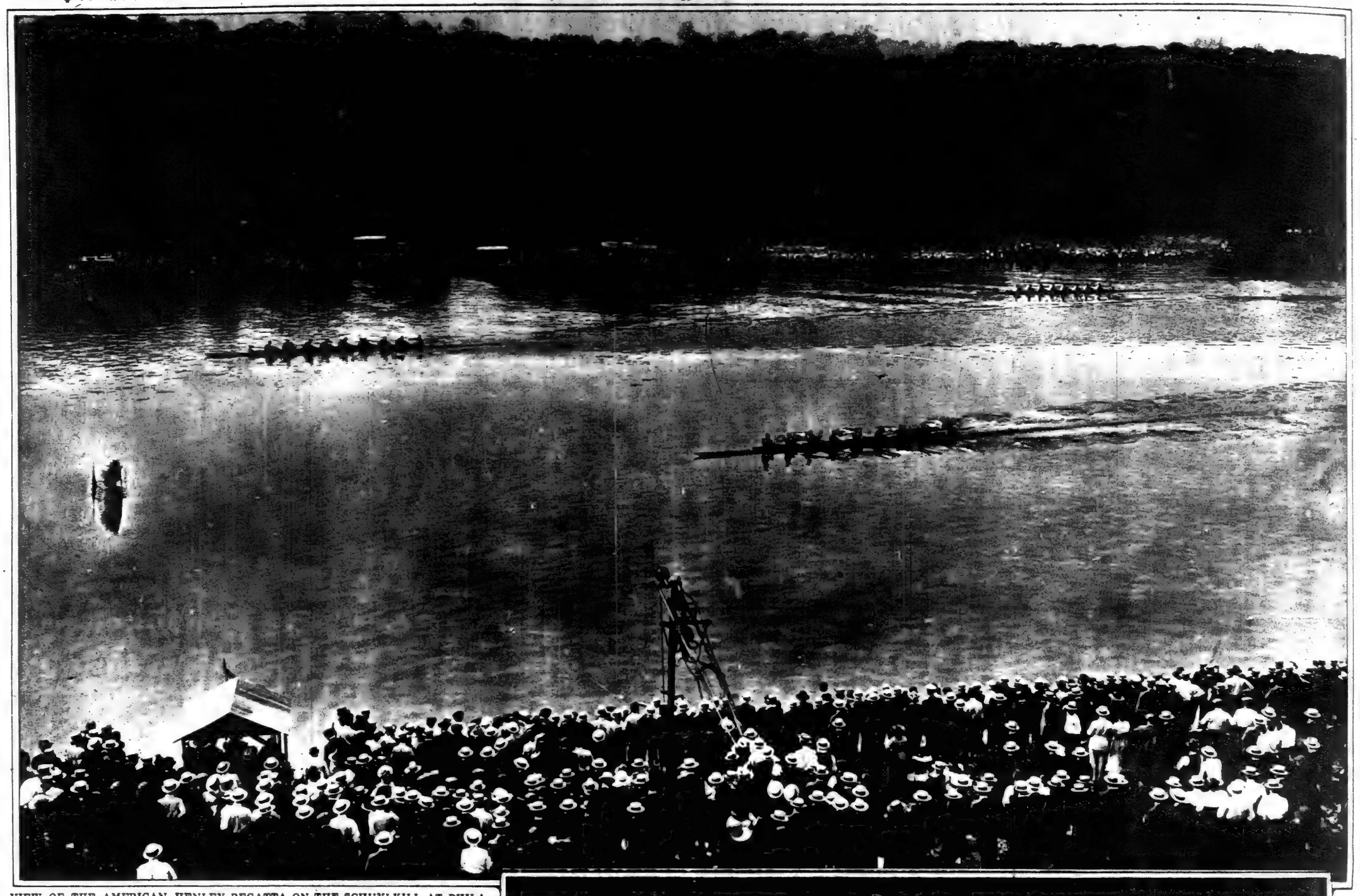
INTERIOR OF THE HOME OF JUDGE ALBERT F. HAYDEN
at Roxbury, Mass., Wrecked by a Terrorist's Bomb Placed There Supposedly for Revenge on Judge Hayden for Having Found Guilty 100 May Day Rioters.
(International Film Service.)



ON AMERICAN MOTHERS' DAY: GENERAL THE BARON DE BERKEIM,
of the French Army, Repeating a Prayer at the Grave of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt in the Name of the Mothers of France.
(© A. N. Mirzoff.)



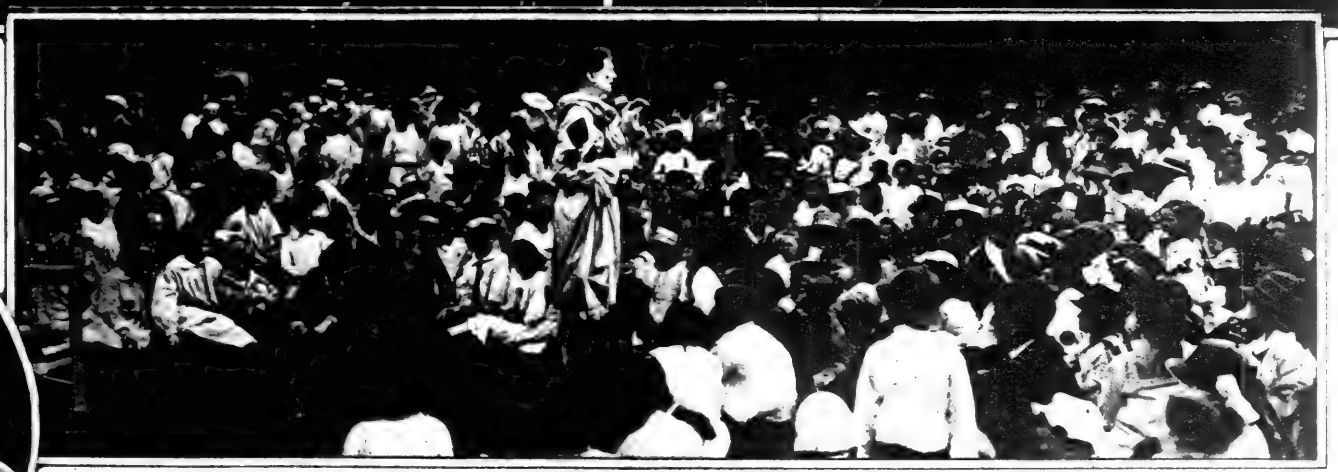
THE WRECKED HOME OF U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL A. MITCHELL PALMER
in Washington, the Anarchist Who Placed the Bomb Having Been Blown to Fragments by the Premature Explosion of His Infernal Machine.
(© Kletzdinst, from U. & U.)



VIEW OF THE AMERICAN-HENLEY REGATTA ON THE SCHUYLKILL AT PHILADELPHIA A WEEK AGO,

with the Navy Crew, So Far Invincible, Defeating Pennsylvania by More Than a Length, and With Syracuse a Bad Third.

(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



CHO-CHO, THE "HEALTH GOBLIN" OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

Whose Mission on Earth Is to Teach Children to be Happy and Healthy, Telling the Kiddies, Nearly a Thousand in Number, Who Were Recently Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip at Their Home, Beechwood, on the Hudson, the Story of the Lowly Potato, and of Its Value as Food.

(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



CHILDREN OF MR. AND MRS. VANDERLIP AND A COUSIN, ALL WARM FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS OF CHO-CHO, THE "HEALTH GOBLIN." They Are, Left to Right: Clover H. Henry, and John, Virginia, and Kelvin Vanderlip. (*Times Wide World Photos.*)



GROUP ON THE LAWN AT BEECHWOOD DURING THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN PARTY GIVEN BY MR. AND MRS. VANDERLIP.

In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; Mr. Vanderlip, Theodore Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Emmett Holt, and Dr. and Mrs. Albert Shaw.

(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



PICKWICKIANS IN PICCADILLY: SCENE JUST BEFORE THE START OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PICKWICK CLUB ON THEIR RECENT ANNUAL COACHING TOUR THROUGH LONDON.

At the Horses' Head Are: Mr. Pickwick and His Wise and Faithful Servitor, Samuel Weller, Impersonated Respectively by Bransby Williams and John Le Hay.

(*Underwood & Underwood.*)



SYDNEY GREENSTREET AS SIR TOBY BELCH

in the Presentation of "The Twelfth Night" in the Open-Air Theatre of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club.

(*Edwin Levick.*)

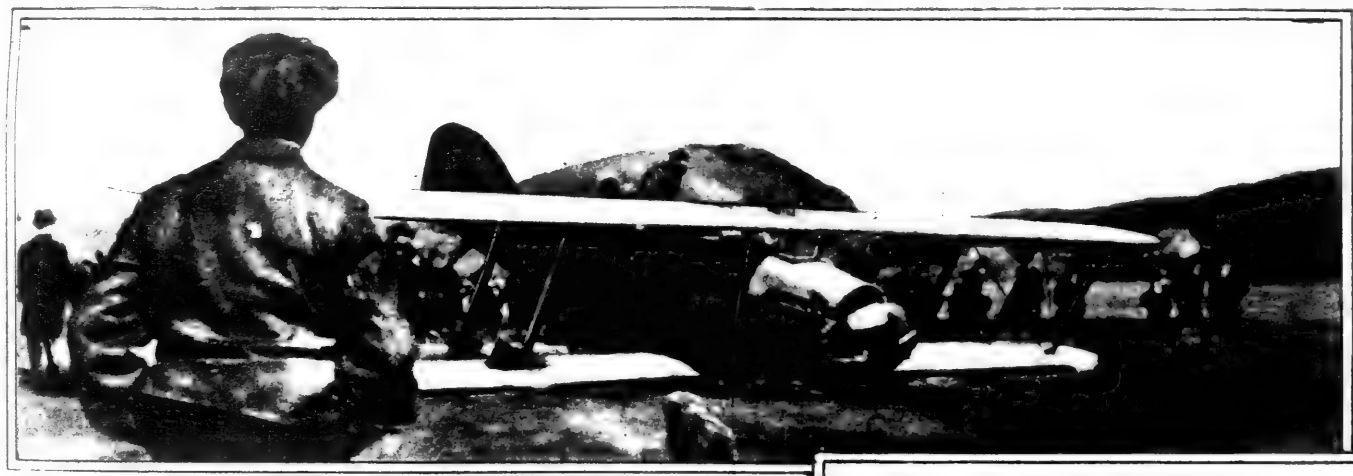


SCENE FROM "THE TWELFTH NIGHT," PRESENTED IN YE OLDE GARDEN THEATRE OF THE SLEEPY HOLLOW COUNTRY CLUB, SCARBOROUGH-ON-THE-HUDSON, an All-Star Shakespearean Cast of New York Actors and Actresses Appearing, Including Lillian Thurgate, Viola Allen, Percival Vivian, Sydney Greenstreet, Harry Joyner, Henry Stamford, Agnes Elliott Scott, Mary T. Robbins, Jane Carroll, and Gertrude Stuart.

(*Edwin Levick.*)



A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN THE STREETS OF BERLIN
Following the Announcement of the Peace Terms, Thousands of Persons Led by the Government Party Pleading for the Rejection of the Treaty, While Other Thousands, Led by the Independent Socialists, Demand Immediate Peace.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE ILL-FATED RAYMOR,
Eastside Entry in the Transatlantic Flight, Just After She Had Been Wrecked in Her Attempt to Start from St. John's, N. F., Both the Pilot, Captain Frederick P. Raynham, and the Navigator, Major C. W. F. Morgan, Being Injured. Capt. Morgan Can Be Seen Climbing from the Machine.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



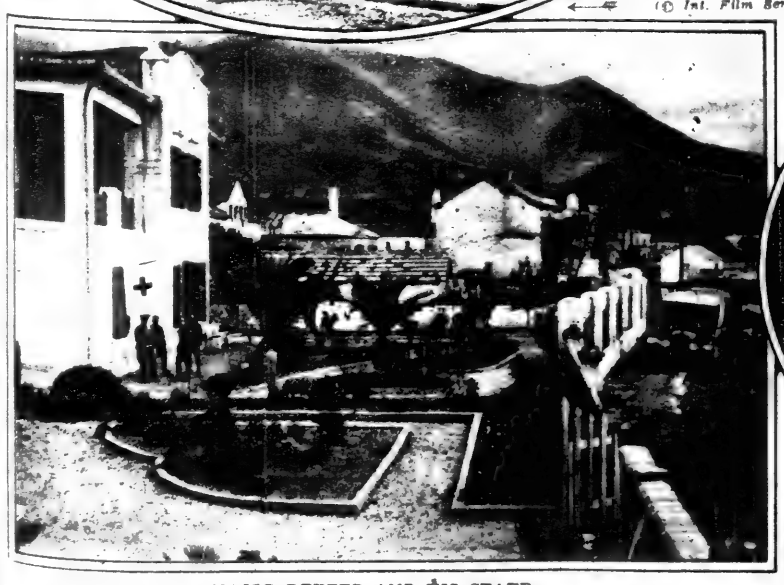
PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN, THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR,
Denouncing the Allied Peace Terms at a Meeting Before the Reichstag Building Organized by the Government in Opposition to the Socialist Demonstration for Peace.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MONTENEGRINS RECEIVING AMERICAN CLOTHING from the Red Cross at Its Work Rooms in a Former German School at Cettinje.
(© Int. Film Service.)



AN AMERICAN RED CROSS DISTRIBUTING CENTRE
at a Picturesque Spot on the Dalmatian Coast Near Cattaro.
(International Film Service.)



MAJOR DEXTER AND HIS STAFF,
in Charge of the American Red Cross Activities in Montenegro, at Their Headquarters in Cettinje.
(International Film Service.)



MISS GRACE D. BANKER
of Passaic, N. J., Chief Operator of the American Army Telephone Service at Coblenz, Who Received the Distinguished Service Medal from Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett for Her Work During the St. Mihiel Drive. Miss Banker Is a Graduate of Barnard.
(Cullen Photo.)



THE CELEBRATION OF THE JOAN OF ARC ANNIVERSARY IN PARIS:
Decorating the Statue of the French Heroine with Flowers in an Imposing Ceremony at the Place de Rivoli.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MYERS OF DARTMOUTH WINNING THE POLE VAULT, CLEARING 12 FEET 6 INCHES, AT THE INTERCOLLEGIATE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION'S CHAMPIONSHIP MEET IN THE HARVARD STADIUM.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



"DAZZLE" BATHING SUITS TO THE FORE IN ENGLAND.
These Camouflaged Costumes Have Become High Favorites on the Beach at Margate.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



JESS WILLARD AND TWO ADMIRERS. THEY ARE, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, NO LESS THAN "KID" McCOY AND "JIM" JEFFRIES.
(Western Newspaper Union.)



LIEUTENANT CORTINEZ,
of the Chilean Army, Immediately After He Had Returned from the First Flight Ever Made Over the Andes Mountains, Setting Out from Santiago and Returning the Same Day, Most of the Trip Being Made at a Height of 18,000 Feet.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



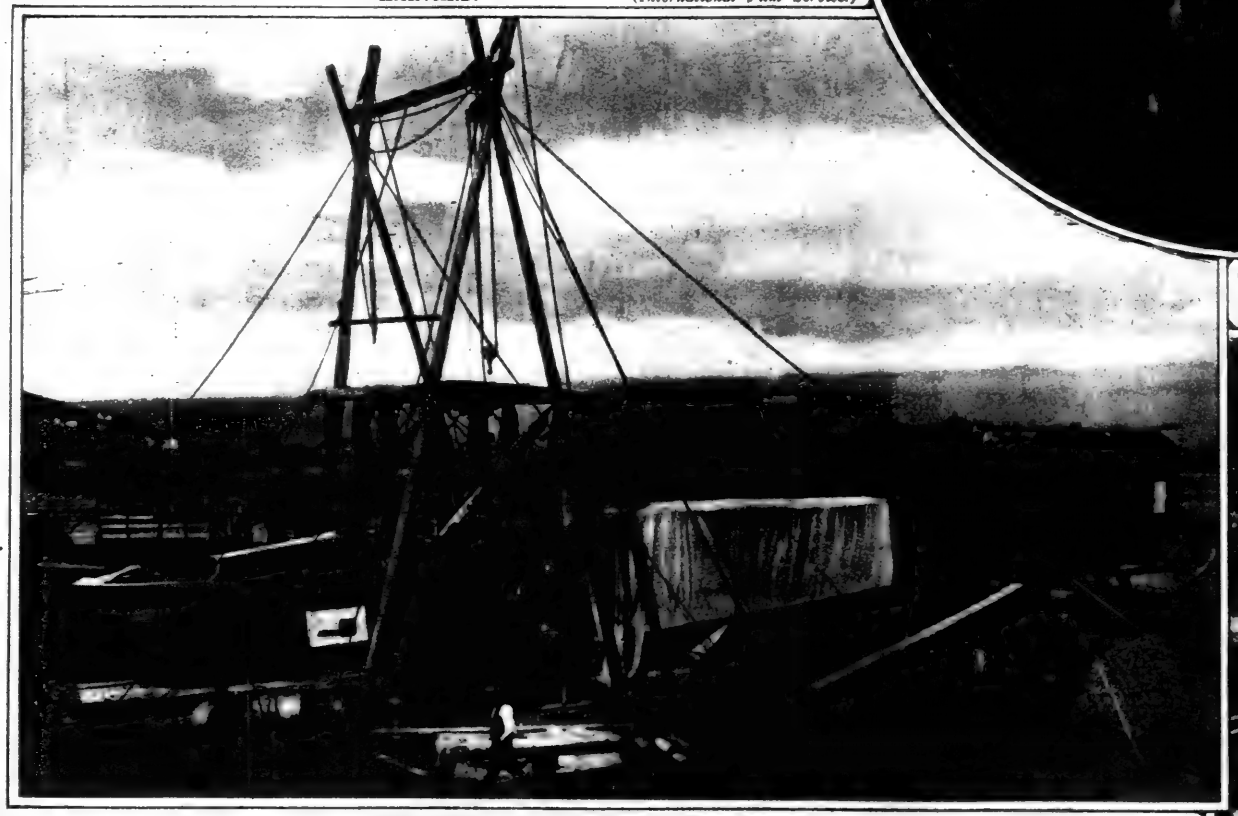
LANDON OF YALE OVER THE BAR AT 6 FEET 2 INCHES IN THE HIGH JUMP EVENT OF THIS YEAR'S INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP CARNIVAL OF FIELD SPORTS, HELD AT HARVARD.
(International Film Service.)



MAYER OF CORNELL CROSSING THE LINE AS WINNER IN THE INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION'S HALF-MILE RACE OVER THE HARVARD STADIUM TRACK. TIME: 1 MINUTE, 56 2-5 SECONDS. (Edwin Levick.)



FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG ON THE LINKS AT DUNDEE.
(© Central News Service.)



THE HANDLEY-PAGE TRANSATLANTIC ENTRY
Being Assembled on the Plateau of Harbor Grace, N. F., from Which It Is to Attempt a Nonstop Flight from America to Europe. The Fusilage and Rudders Have Already Been Assembled, and the Plane Is Ready to be Raised for the Wings and Truck.
(© Keystone Photo News.)



WIRELESS OPERATORS, ON THE FIELD AT HARBOR GRACE, N. F., TESTING THE APPARATUS with Which the Handley-Page Transatlantic Flight Entry Is to be Equipped.
The Experts, Left to Right, Are: J. E. Prichard and R. H. White. (© Keystone Photo News.)



PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERING HIS RECENT ADDRESS BEFORE THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES in Which He Entered a Strong Denial that Americans Were "Dollar Chasers." (© Underwood & Underwood.)



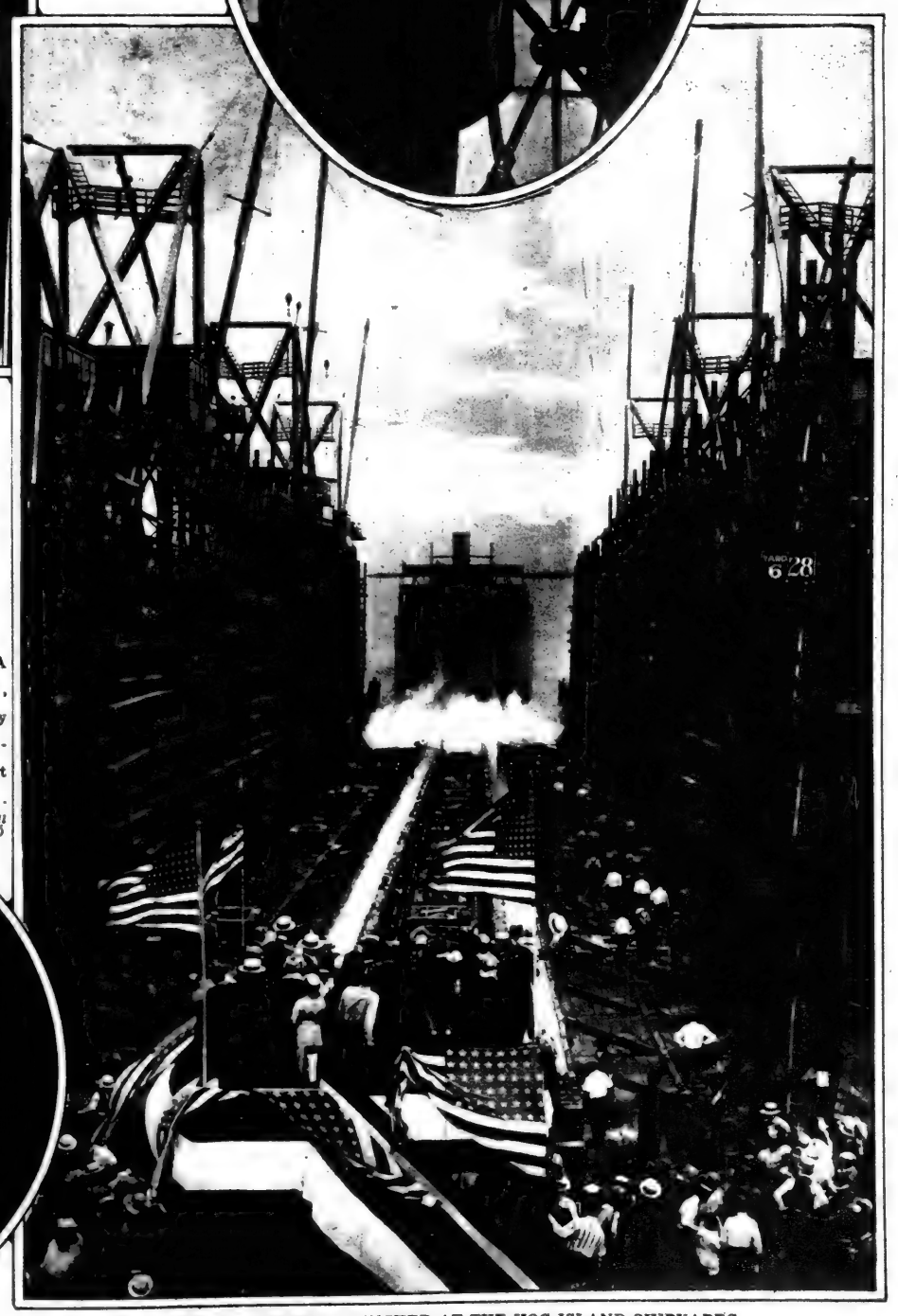
THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP IRON DUKE, TO THE AID OF GENERAL DENIKIN'S TROOPS IN CRIMEA, BOMBARDING THE BOLSHEVIST FORCES ALONG THE SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA. From a Photograph Taken at the Instant of a Broadside from the Heavy Batteries of the Sea Fighter. (Central News.)



JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy, at the Steering Wheel of the S. S. Schoodic, Recently Launched and Now Ready to Leave the Hog Island Shipyards, Where Secretary Daniels a Week Ago Addressed an Audience of Nearly 50,000 People Assembled to See the Launching of Five 8,000-Ton Steel Cargo Vessels, All Sent Down the Ways Within Forty-eight Minutes. (Underwood & Underwood.)



THE "FOUR ACES" OF THE FAMOUS 94TH AMERICAN PURSUIT SQUADRON, Officially Credited with Seventy Enemy Planes and Unofficially with an Additional Forty-two. They Are, Left to Right: Captain Samuel Kaye, Jr., Columbus, Ohio; Lieutenant Lee H. Dawson, Denver; Major Reid M. Chamber, Memphis, Tenn., and Captain W. M. Palmer, Bennettsville, S. C. (International Film Service.)



THE S. S. LEHIGH LAUNCHED AT THE HOG ISLAND SHIPYARDS a Week Ago, When Four Other Ships of Her Size Were Sent Down the Ways Within Little More Than Three-quarters of an Hour.



ANN PENNINGTON AND GEORGE WHITE, in a Scene from "Scandals of 1919," at the Liberty Theatre. (White Studio.)



JESSICA BROWN, in "A Lonely Romeo," Coming to the Shubert Theatre. (Campbell Studio.)



JESSIE GLENDINNING, in "Love Laughs," at the Bijou Theatre. (Monroe.)



TREE DAY AT WELLESLEY COLLEGE:
The Final Scene of the Annual Play in Which the Students Took the Parts of Birds, Trees, Flowers, and the Elements.
(International Film Service.)



MLLE. SUZANNE CAUBET,
Formerly of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's Company, Now Appearing in the "Midnight Whirl," on the Century Theatre Roof.
(Alfred Cheney Johnson.)



MISS BIRDIE KRUPP
as the Spirit of Lightning in the Wellesley Play.
(International Film Service.)



To have and to hold

ONCE you *have* Wilsnaps on your gowns, no question that they will *hold*.

Being properly made, rust-proof Wilsnaps *hold fast* through thick and thin. And they *release perfectly* —but only when they *should* release.

Wilsnaps are fast friends to your tub frocks and summer gowns. Fast-firm friends for your winter garments, too.

In a word, you can count on Wilsnaps *because they are dependable*. Keep several cards of several sizes in your sewing table.

Wilsnaps — always Wilsnaps, wherever snap fasteners are used.

Always will snap

THE WILSON FASTENER CO., *Makers*
117 East St. Clair Avenue Cleveland, Ohio



CORRECT UNIFORMS

PARLOR MAID (left)—Imported English mohair uniform, in gray or black, $15; in navy or brown, $18. Same uniform in imported Irish poplin, any color, $7; black French sateen, $5. Headpiece of broad ribbon and organdy, $7. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.50.
PERSONAL MAID (centre)—English mohair uniform, black or gray, $15. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.
NURSE (right)—Coat of English serge; navy, gray or black, $45. Bonnet, $13.50; without veil, $10.50. Collar and cuffs, 70c.
Send for Catalog T-8.

Joseph
CAPS-APRONS-UNIFORMS
129 East 34th St., New York
Specializing Exclusively in Nurses' and Maids' Uniforms.



PIERRE TRANSFORMATIONS

If "flu" or other illness has caused your hair to come out, you can conceal the fact with a Pierre Transformation and allow the new hair to grow unretarded by waving or dressing. Pierre Transformations are the lightest, most comfortable made, and afford perfect ventilation; invisibly adjusted. Pierre specializes exclusively in hair goods and his Transformations and Chignons are beyond comparison.

Pierre 5 East 53d St., New York City

SHOE CRAFT
27 W. 38th St. New York
Fitting The Narrow Foot
Widths, AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

Vacation Footwear
in delightful variety is afforded by forty-four new Shoe-Craft models for traveling, pastimes and dress. Particularly attractive are the many styles in white, ranging from the low-heel, high-arch sport shoes that are so hard to find elsewhere, to dainty evening creations of white kid and moire. An early selection is suggested.

MARGUERITE—A white canvas pump of the useful, all-day type, very becoming in cut and trim in tailoring. Light welted soles that are agreeably cool and flexible. 1¾-inch covered heels.
$7.50

Post prepaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog A-8 and Measurement Charts.



Final Clearance Sale of DRESSES SUITS CAPES
At Reductions Averaging 50% OFF

HAMILTON GARMENT CO.
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BLISS!

—bliss is the only word to describe the delightful feeling that comes from *knowing* that your hair is *ALWAYS* delightfully wavy and that you are always fascinatingly attractive.

Permanent Hair Waving
is a profession by itself—it is an art as practiced by Mr. Schaeffer. Permanent Hair Wave Specialist. Very simple—quick and comfortable. As waved by Mr. Schaeffer there is no possibility of Kink or Frizz. Wave lasts average of six months. Call in for full information or phone Murray Hill 5773.

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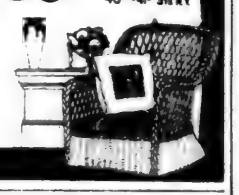
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Watkins Mulsified Cocoanut Oil for Shampooing
Clear, pure, greaseless. Leaves scalp soft and hair fine, silky, bright, fresh looking, fluffy and wavy, and easy to do up.

ALICE BRADY says: "Watkins Mulsified Cocoanut Oil is an ideal shampoo. Keeps my hair in wonderful condition."

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by wearing
Dr. Walter's Reducing Rubber Garments
For Men & Women
Cover entire body or any part. Send for Illustrated Booklet.



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Norma Talmadge
Has her hair permanently waved here. Why don't you? The one unique wave, just like a marcel
$1.50 per curl. Booklet Free.
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Transformations a specialty. Let us improve your hair.



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in one month. The **DAVIS CHIN SUPPORTER**, worn during sleep, strengthens chin muscles, restoring them to normal. Light, durable, washable. Silk, $4; Mesh, $3; Linen, $2.50; Cotton, $1.50. Three sizes. Send stamp for free leaflet.
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IT SUPPORTS & BINDS THE FRONT ARCH
For All Metatarsal Arch Affections.
Morton Toe, cramping of toes, enlarged little toe joints, sole callouses and spreading of toes. Worn in the Shoe.

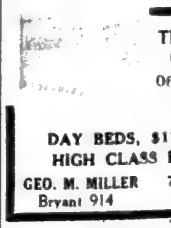


Any other foot troubles? Write or call.
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Permanent Wave $20
All Over the Head
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Large or Small Wave.
Our Method Is Always Successful.



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Special Pillsbury recipes on the package make delicious muffins, bread, cookies, etc.
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This Wooden **CRIB, $11**
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DO NOT SHOW

THE trick of invisibility in "STAY-FAST" Hair Nets, we'll uncover here and now:—It is simply our unique ability to match exactly all shades of natural hair. That is a life study—

"NET" RESULT:—"STAYFAST" the Symbol of Utter Invisibility.

"STAYFAST" Cap Shape Self Adjusting Hair Nets, 2 for 25c
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You will find them at your favorite shop; or postpaid on receipt of price.

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Our "UNIVERSAL" Hair Net is identical in Quality and Price, but is made in the "FLAT SHAPE" (all-over) STYLE.



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Finest Toilet Soaps in the World.
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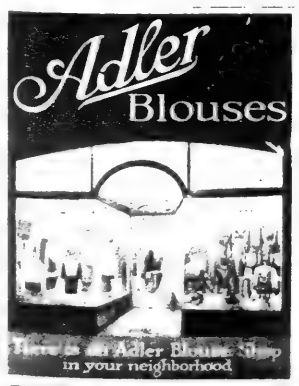
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WHITE KID
Hand Turn, $10

WALKING DOLL



Walks with firm, soldierly stride, when led by hand. Can bow, kneel, walk stairs. Boundless joy for children and grown-ups. Sensational entertainment for parties, plays, theatricals. 28" tall, beautifully dressed, complete with wig, $8.75. With long curls as pictured, $10.00
With exquisitely beautiful silk dress $15.00.
Boy Doll—soldier, sailor, or knee pants strikingly sensational imitation of athletic walking boy, $12.50.
Add 50c. for postage or express charges.
Manhattan Doll Co., 741 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Adler Blouses

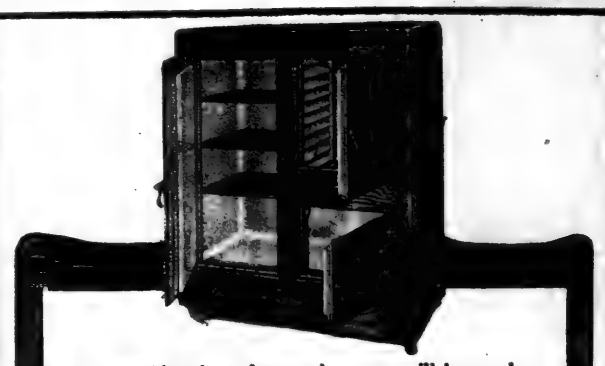


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For all fine laundering



Just consider these facts—then you will buy only a

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

1 **The Bohn Syphon System** keeps the cold, dry, pure air circulating rapidly, preventing mingling of odors and the settling of impurities upon the food. The drain is *in front*, instantly removable without disturbing the food, so it can be cleansed thoroughly every day. This means **Health.**

2 **Lowest temperature** of any refrigerator ever built, due to the Syphon System of rapid-air circulation and to the scientific construction, with "Flaxlinum" insulation in walls and doors. All dining cars (a severe test) use Bohn Syphons. This means **Efficiency.**

3 **Lining of genuine porcelain** fused into steel (a single piece in all but the very largest models). Look out for painted tin, "porcelain-enamel," etc. The corners of the Bohn lining are round—no place for food particles to lodge. This means **Cleanliness.**

4 **The Scientific Construction** of the Bohn Syphon, famous throughout the world, makes it a great ice saver. Think what this will mean this Summer, with price of ice probably the highest ever known; then multiply your saving by the years you will use your Bohn Refrigerator. This means **Economy.**

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To spend an hour in our Loveliest Baby Shop is a liberal education in mother-craft. Here are more nursery comforts, more baby comforts, more dainty things for the new-born babe and the tiny toddler than you will find in a dozen other stores put together. Best of all here are baby-wise women to wait on you.

Maternity Apparel

Also smart, stylish, figure-concealing clothes and everything else needed by the expectant mother.

If unable to visit our store write Dept. L7 for Style Book.

Lane Bryant
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BASCH'S GRIPFAST SKIRT BELTING
← The Rubber Grip Stops the Slip. →
Keeps the Skirt from twisting around; also holds the waist down.
For Sale at most Dept. Stores.
DAVID BASCH,
23 East 21st St., N. Y.
Maker of the Gripfast Shirtwaist Belt.

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Treasured snapshots, old prints, faded photographs made into finely finished, artistic copies.
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Have Lots of Thick, Glossy, Wavy Hair.

Costs Only 35c. a Bottle, and Is One of the Largest Selling Hair Preparations Known.



If you value your hair and its beauty, just once try Danderine. All drug stores and toilet counters sell Danderine. Full directions on each bottle. You just try it!



PERMANENT HAIR WAVES

Our method insures that soft, flowing lustre so much admired. We guarantee it to last 6 months or money refunded. Front waved, 16 curls, only $10.

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TASTE these delicious "Town Talk" confections and you will know why thousands of people travel out of their way to get them. The rare quality of the smooth, creamy chocolate, mingled with natural fruit flavored fondants, will give your candy appetite a new and delightful surprise.

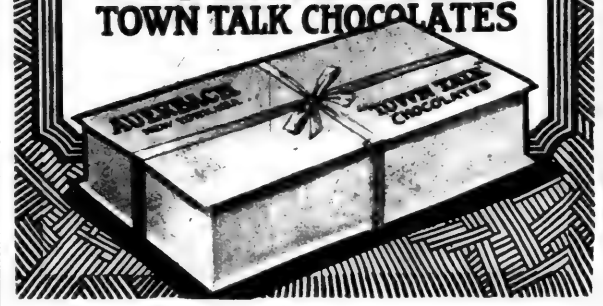
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For Your Sample Package

To introduce the exceptional quality of our chocolates, we will mail you a large sample box of "Town Talk." Just write a note and say—"Send me the sample of 'Town Talk'"—enclosing 25c, and by return mail you will receive your package. Don't miss this REAL TREAT. Address "Department F."

D. AUERBACH & SONS
11th Avenue, 46th to 47th St., New York, U. S. A.

A few other REAL CHOCOLATE TREATS
"Mayfair" "Miswects" "Winsome" "Caprice"
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80c to $1.50 a pound
For sale at most confectioners and candy counters

AUERBACH
TOWN TALK CHOCOLATES



$575
f.o.b. Brooklyn
This — and the Cool Seashore!



Pocono Hills Model—Five Rooms

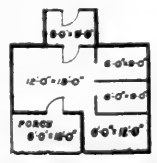
THE city sweltering—air that feels as if it came from a furnace—grown-ups and children alike uncomfortable and unhappy.

And nearby is the cool seashore—the sweet nectar of breezes from the broad ocean—the rollicking fun on the beach by day and sound, restful sleep at night! The Bossert Bungalow, one of the famous

Bossert Houses

will give you at once a five-room house of your own at the seashore in which your family will be happy every Summer. Put it up at your favorite beach—at Broad Channel, Rockaway, Far Rockaway, Long Beach, Nassau, Howard, or perhaps Brighton Beach.

Fabricated in standardized parts, it gives a substantial building at low cost. Single walled. No interior finish. Exterior painted white, or, if preferred, stained brown with creosote. Shutters stained green and are made solid for Winter closing. Shipped in sections of convenient size. Any two persons, without experience, can quickly and easily put it up. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.



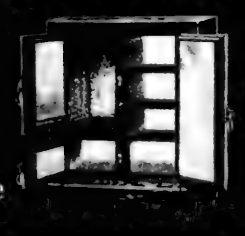
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Price of Pocono Hills Bungalow—$575 f. o. b. Brooklyn. Send check or money order for $143.75. Send balance of $431.25 when notified Bungalow is ready for shipment. Handsome 1919 catalog, splendidly illustrated, showing complete line of Bossert Houses, with descriptions, floor plans, construction details and prices, sent on receipt of 18 cents.

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Every Housekeeper's Dream

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For Limited Time Only!
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We will deliver right into your hands your choice of any one of the ELECTRIC CLEANERS listed below and let you try the cleaner thoroughly in your own home before you pay a cent.

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You are hereby invited to visit our PERMANENT VACUUM CLEANER EXPOSITION any time and see every kind of Vacuum Cleaner on the market. Try them, handle them—compare them to your heart's content.

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MAIN OFFICES AND SALESROOMS
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3d Floor, 4th Floor and 5th Floor

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131 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C., Dept. 12.
Send me complete price list and easy payment plan.
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DOWN TOWN BRANCH
BOOTH 20
CONCOURSE
HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG.,
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The Best Way to Use Rouge

The specialist who created the wonderful La-may Face Powder has invented a new rouge. The rouge is inside the puff. All you do is to rub the puff on your face. It comes through the puff just as you need it. It goes on splendidly and stays on the face until you wash it off. The puff is in a dainty metal box. The box cannot break and the rouge will not crumble like the old-fashioned kind. This newly invented rouge is called La-may (French, Rouge L'Amé). It gives a beautiful color that looks natural under the strongest light. There are two colors—medium and dark. The fifty-cent package will last six months, yet the box is small enough to fit your purse. When you use this pure, harmless Rouge and see how much more convenient it is and how much better it stays on, you will understand why thousands of women say it is the best they have ever used. Because La-may Rouge is so new, your dealer may not have it yet, but he can easily get it. Show this notice to your dealer and if he refuses to get you a package you may order by mail from Herbert Roystone, 16 E. 18th St., New York.



The Rouge Is Inside the Puff. The Dainty Metal Box Cannot Break.

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Vantines
The Oriental Store.



Fragrant Incense.

Simply place a small quantity in the burner and apply a match. It will immediately smolder and diffuse a dreamy fragrance most pleasing to the senses. When burned in reception hall its perfume will pervade the upper rooms, purifying the air by absorbing and dispensing all odors and when burned near clothes closet or press will impart a most pleasing perfume to all clothing therein.

On sale at your dealer's, or send $1, (incense only, medium size, 50c.; large size, 90c,) and we will forward, prepaid, the set illustrated with complete instructions for using. Specify T 1002.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.
Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York.



"FAN-TA-SI"
SKIRTS

MIGEL SILKS
ORIGINALITY - QUALITY

A "FAN-TA-SI" sports skirt is essential to the summer wardrobe if one's apparel is to be beyond reproach.
There's only one "FAN-TA-SI"—it is supreme among the sports silks of the season.
Look for the tiny label on the waistband. "FAN-TA-SI" by the yard has the name on the selvage.

Maker of
"Pierrette" for Sheerwear
"Fan-Ta-Si" for Sportwear
"Hindu" for Summerwear
"Moon-Glo" for Everywear

Sole Maker
J. Migel
422 Fourth Avenue NEW YORK



686—This friendly clock, with its guaranteed 8-day movement, is 20 in. in length, and sells for $20.00.

938—These sconces, in rich dull gold, possess the dignity of candles and the brightness of electricity. The pair, $25.00.

839—An oval mirror finished in antique gold. Its frame is of carved design with a shield and garland top. Outside measurements 24 in. wide by 35 in. long. Bevelled glass. Only $25.00.

877—A silvered boudoir lamp 13 in. high, with a silk shade 7 in. in dia. furnished in pink, blue or old gold. $6.00.

IN the gift rooms at the smartest wedding receptions, gifts from Ovington's appear the most frequently. This is not because Ovington's gifts are moderate in price, but because they are unusual in character.

Come down to Ovington's. Look over the distinctive showing. You can get charming gifts for as little as $2.50.

Catalog on request.

963—Flower or fruit bowl, with band of blue, pink or yellow decorating the edge. The stand is of black glass and it costs $3.50.

800—A pound of sweets becomes a temptation to the eye as well as the palate in such a crystal candy jar as this. $3.50.

734—This double vegetable dish of Sheffield is a most exceptional value. Handle of cover removable to form two open dishes. 7¾ in. by 10 in., $7.50.

966—An unusually distinctive after dinner coffee set of heavy Sheffield tooled in a Dutch silver design, octagonal shape. Coffeepot, salver, creamer and sugar basket. Set, $50.00.

964 Crystal sandwich tray with decorated edge in pink, blue or yellow. $3.50.

746—A heavy Sheffield platter is one of the most satisfactory of all gifts. This one is a well and tree design, 17 in. long, with a simple thread decoration about its edges ... $12.00
19 in. long ... 18.00

718—No bride ever received too many candlesticks. These are 7¼ in. high, decorated in antique gold and polychrome colors. Decorated candles.
Complete ... $5.00
Candles, the pair ... 1.50
Candlesticks, the pair ... 3.50

721—This swinging photograph frame on pedestal, finished in burnished gold, hand-carved design, view 8 in. by 10 in., is an exceptional value at $3.50.

685—The best of Florentine iron work design produces a lamp of pleasing line and proportions. The base is of wrought iron, finished in polychrome 24 in. high. The shade is of soft brown parchment 12½ in. in dia. Shade, $10.00. Standard, $18.00.

666—The ordeal of breakfast becomes a delight, served on this seventeen-piece set of white china decorated with bands of soft pink, blue, or canary, with panels of pink roses, and gold edges and handles.
Complete, with white enamel tray ... $12.50
Set only ... 10.00

861—This graceful flower vase is wrought of heavy Sheffield, in the Dutch silver design that endows its charm with never-ending durability. Gold lined it is 12½ in. high, $15.00.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"
312-314 Fifth Avenue {*Telephone 385 Madison Square*} Near 32nd Street



Delightful
COTTON FROCKS.
$15.98

Charming Summer styles that are of the newest, expressed in the favorite sheer, cool, organdy or voile, at a price that is obviously remarkably low, but typical of the A. & S. Dress Salons.

Illustration A—Organdy, in white or flesh; embroidered in overseas blue; the collar, cuffs, sash and tunic cuff of overseas blue organdy. Sizes 34 to 42.

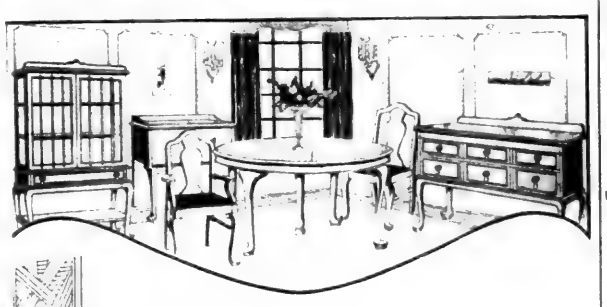
Illustration B—Gracefully draped frock of figured voile; gray ground with Copenhagen, navy or black figure, satin girdle to correspond. Voile ruffle and baby ribbon, velvet at neck. Sizes 34 to 44.

Illustration C—French voile; vest and rolling collar of lace-trimmed organdy; tucked tunic with drop buttons. In white, light blue, lavender, peach, flesh. Sizes 34 to 44.

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Direct Entrance from Hoyt St. Subway Station

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK



A 10-piece Burl Walnut or Mahogany Dining Room Suite $350

YOU will unquestionably find it a saving to purchase now. The trend of price in good furniture is increasingly upward.

Hundreds of Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room Suites on Display

GEIGER & BRAVERMAN
49 WEST 23rd STREET
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves—Established 1892

Lady Sealpax
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Athletic Underwear for Every Woman



Lady Sealpax—A Better Underwear for Women—Sold in a Cleaner Way

JUST slip into Lady Sealpax if you want to experience an entirely new sense of comfort in underwear.
Lady Sealpax is designed for every woman—gives her the same luxurious ease her brother enjoys—gives her graceful style, too. Comes in a sanitary container—crisp, clean, unmussed.

If your favorite shop does not sell Lady Sealpax, write for booklet and mention their name.
The Sealpax Company, Ladies Department, Baltimore, Md.
Manufacturers of Men's Sealpax Union Underwear.

CLAFLINS Incorporated, Worth & Church Sts., New York
Exclusive Distributors for Greater New York and Vicinity.

QUICKER, EASIER AND MORE ECONOMICALLY
THE BISSELL ELECTRIC CLEANER
GETS ALL THE DIRT



The Bissell is really a compact, portable *cleaning plant* in itself. *With the advantage of being light*, you can easily carry it about.

$2.50 and small monthly payments, will deliver any of the following high-grade cleaners to your home:

Hoover	Regina	Simplex
Frantz-Premier	Cadillac	Neuvac
Royal	Big Ben	Western Electric
Liberty	Hotpoint	Ohio
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Phone, write or call for free demonstration.
S. George Trainor Elec. Spec. Co.,
47 West 42d St., next door to Stearn's.
Vanderbilt 1276

Herschmann





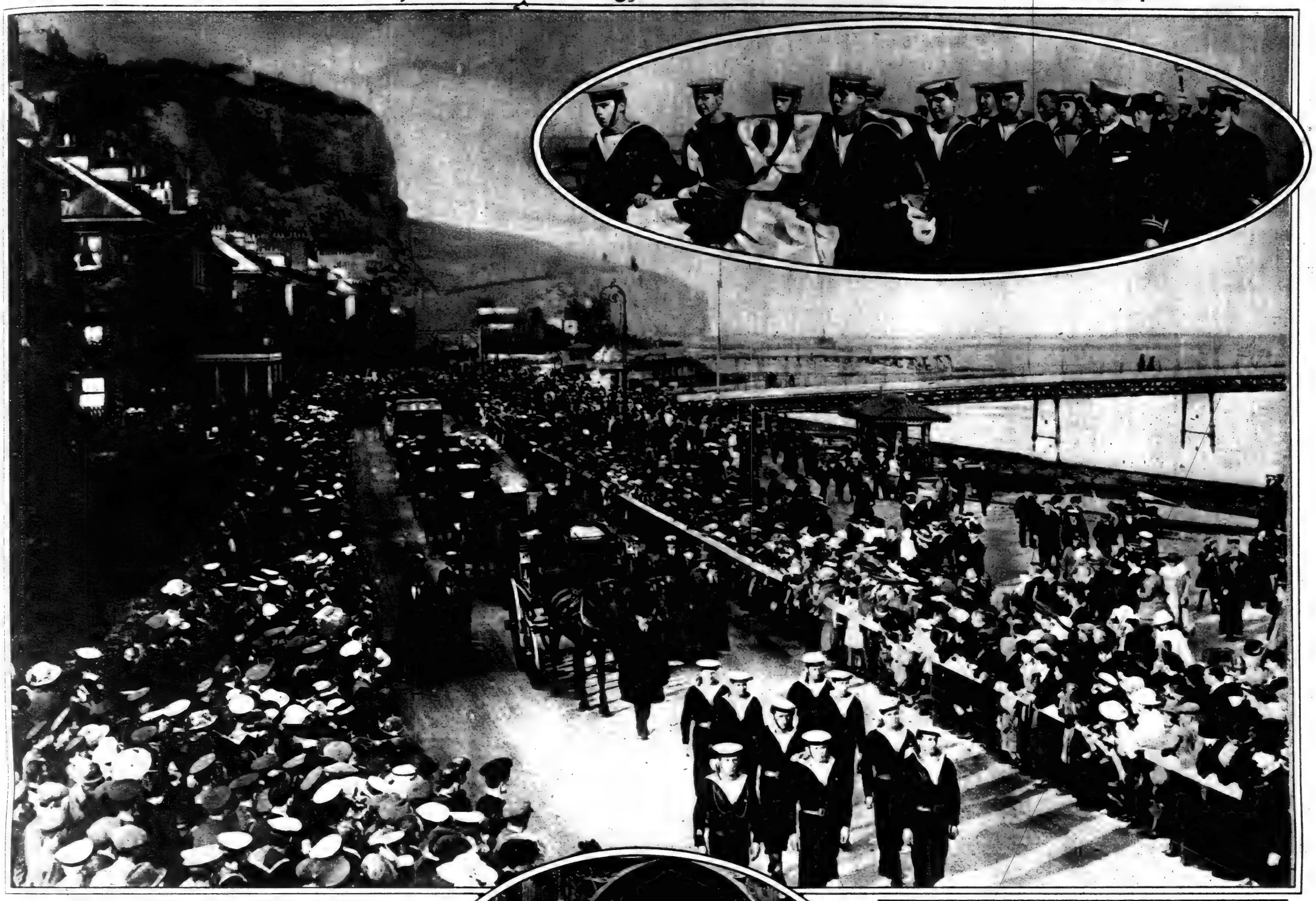
Period FURNITURE

The BURLINGTON
A crotch Mahogany Consol, reproduced from an authentic Georgian piece. Specially priced at..... $105.00

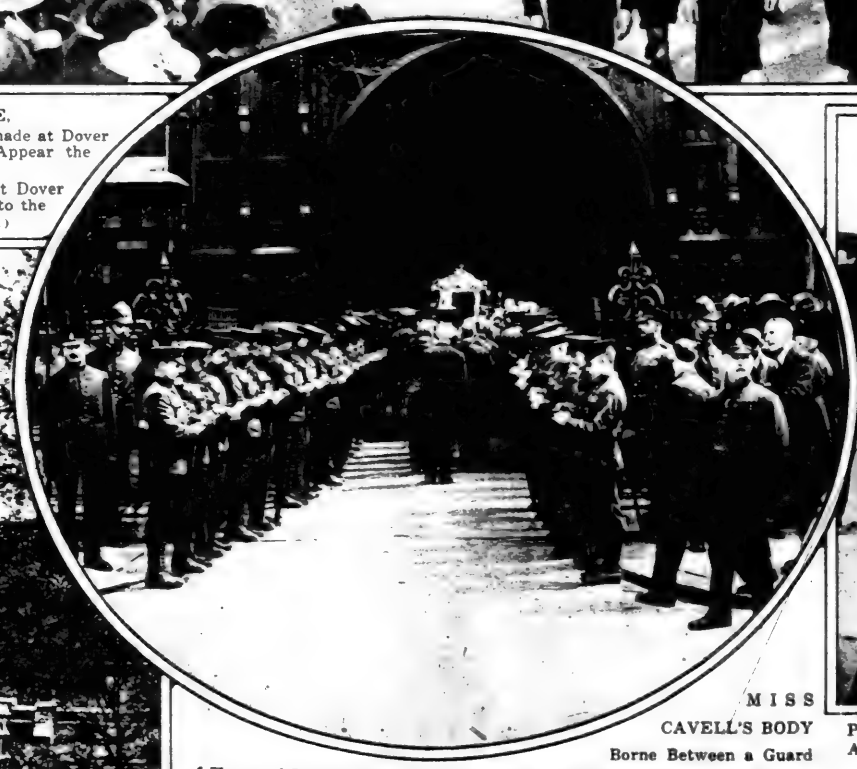
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The New York Times



THE BODY OF EDITH CAVELL, ENGLISH WAR NURSE,
Shot to Death by the Germans in Brussels in 1915, Borne Along the Esplanade at Dover Immediately After Its Arrival on English Soil. In the Background Appear the Famous Dover Chalk Cliffs.
Oval Inset: British Sailors Bringing the Casket of Miss Cavell Ashore at Dover from the Warship Which Transferred It Across the Channel from Ostend to the British Port. (Photos © Western Newspaper Union.)



MISS CAVELL'S BODY
Borne Between a Guard of Honor of British World War Veterans Into Westminster Abbey, Fane of England's Greatest Memories, Where the Principal Memorial Service Was Held.
(© Central News Service.)



PHARMACIST'S MATE HORACE M. FOLSOM AND MISS MARY VALIS
Are Wedded on the U. S. S. Hospital Ship Mercy, the Ceremony Being Performed by Chaplain F. M. Moyer, U. S. N.
(International Film Service.)



THE CORTEGE OF MISS CAVELL PROCEEDING TOWARD PARLIAMENT SQUARE, LONDON, AFTER THE EXERCISES IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
(© Central News Service.)



REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES D. SIGSBEE AND MGR. JOHN P. CHIDWICK,
Respectively Commander and Chaplain of the U. S. S. Maine When Blown Up in Havana Harbor, Holding the Memorial Wreath Placed by Them on Memorial Day at the Base of the Monument to the Maine Dead in Central Park.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



THE EVER-THINNING RANKS OF NEW YORK'S VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.
Led by the Famous Zouaves Bearing Their War-Torn Battle Flags, Marching Up Riverside Drive on Memorial Day. (Times Wide World Photos.)

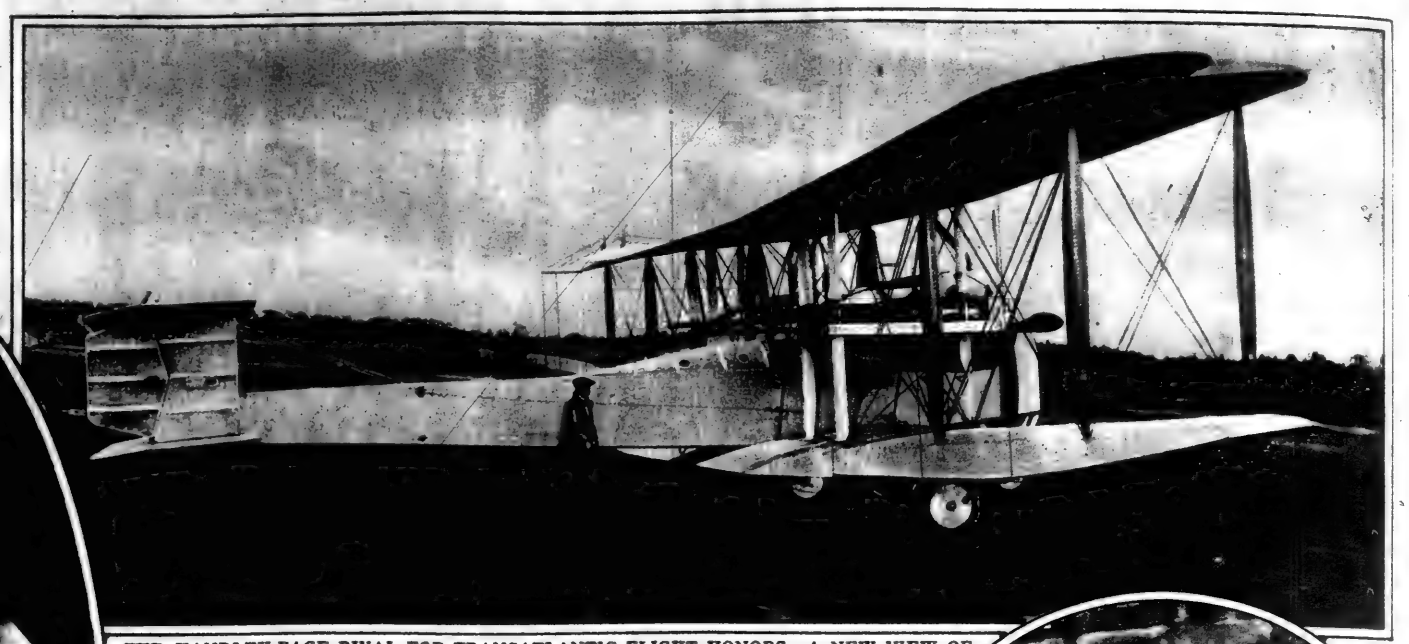
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MARTHA MANSFIELD.



FLORENCE BURDETT.



THE HANDLEY-PAGE RIVAL FOR TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT HONORS: A NEW VIEW OF THE VICKERS-VIMY-ROLLS BOMBER,
Captained by John Alcock, D. S. C., with Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown as Navigator, Now Being Assembled on the Quidi Vidi Field at St. John's, N. F. (*Underwood & Underwood.*)





CAPTAIN JOHN ALCOCK AND LIEUTENANT ARTHUR W. BROWN,
Respectively Pilot and Navigator, Transatlantic Flight Team of the Giant Vickers-Vimy-Rolls Biplane, Now Principal Rival of the Great Handley-Page in the Transatlantic Nonstop Race.
(*Underwood & Underwood.*)



THE PRESIDENTIAL SMILE IN PARIS: MR. AND MRS WILSON
on the Promenade at the Long Champs Course, Where They Recently Saw the Resumption of Racing in France After Four Years of War.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



DOLORES.





RUTH TAYLOR.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES IN SESSION IN PARIS.
They Are, Left to Right: Senator Frascara of the Italian Red Cross, Sir Arthur Stanley, British Red Cross; Henry P. Davison, American Red Cross, Chairman; Comte de Kergorlay, French Red Cross, and Professor Ninagawa, Japanese Red Cross.
(*Western Newspaper Union.*)



AMERICA'S MOST BE-MEDALED HERO: SERGEANT VICTOR PETERSON, HIMSELF A WINNER OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, CONGRATULATING CORPORAL BERGER LOMAN,
to Whom Had Just Been Awarded by General Pershing, Personally, the Congressional Medal of Honor for Having, Single Handed, Captured an Entire German Battery of Light Field Pieces, and Held It Against All Comers. For This Performance France, Also, Gave Him the Military Medal and the Croix de Guerre, and He Has Been Cited for the Victoria Cross, the British Distinguished Service Medal, and the Belgian War Cross
(*International Film Service.*)



DOROTHY LEEDS



KATHERYN PERRY.



ELLEN WILSON McADOO,
Daughter of the Former Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Namesake of Mrs. McAdoo's Mother, and Granddaughter of President Wilson.
From a Photograph Taken a Few Days Ago on Her Fourth Birthday Anniversary.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



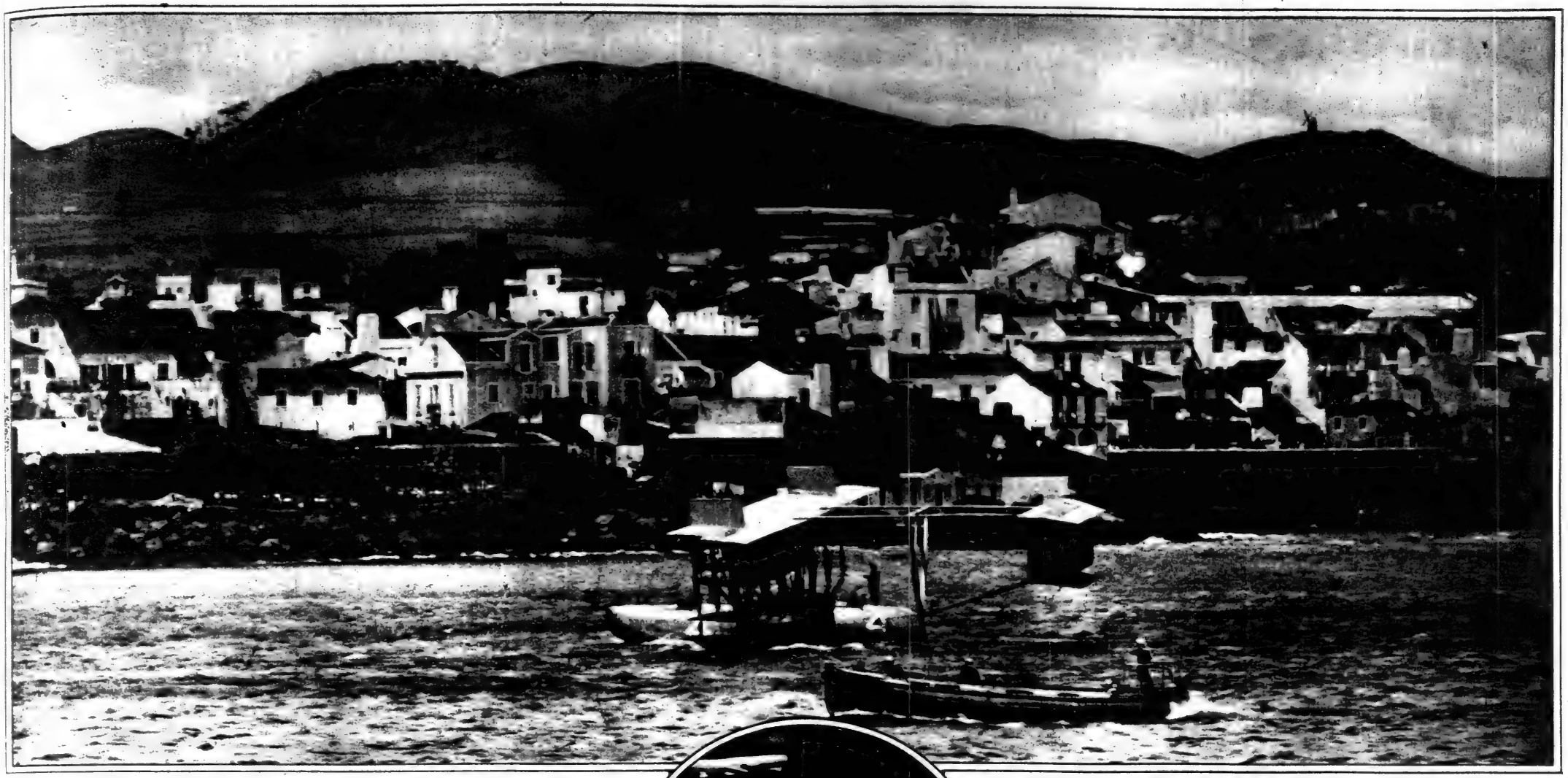
MISS GENEVIEVE MICHAELY,
of the American Library Association, from a Great Pyramid of Books in Front of the New York Public Library, Calling for Further Gifts of Literature for the Wounded and Sick in the United States Army Hospitals.
(© *Western Newspaper Union.*)



MRS. GRACE WALSH WALKUP,
Only Daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Charles S. Burch, Who Recently Sailed for Europe to Assist in the Work of the Serbian Relief Committee in Belgrade.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

FLORENCE REED.

(*Photos Alfred Cheney Johnston.*)



THE AMERICAN SEAPLANE NC-4, CONQUEROR OF THE ATLANTIC,
Taxiing to Her Moorings in the Harbor of Ponta Delgada, the Azores, with Her Full Crew Aboard, Shortly Before She Left on Her Successful Trip to Lisbon, the Last Lap of the Transatlantic Flight. (U. S. Naval Air Service.)



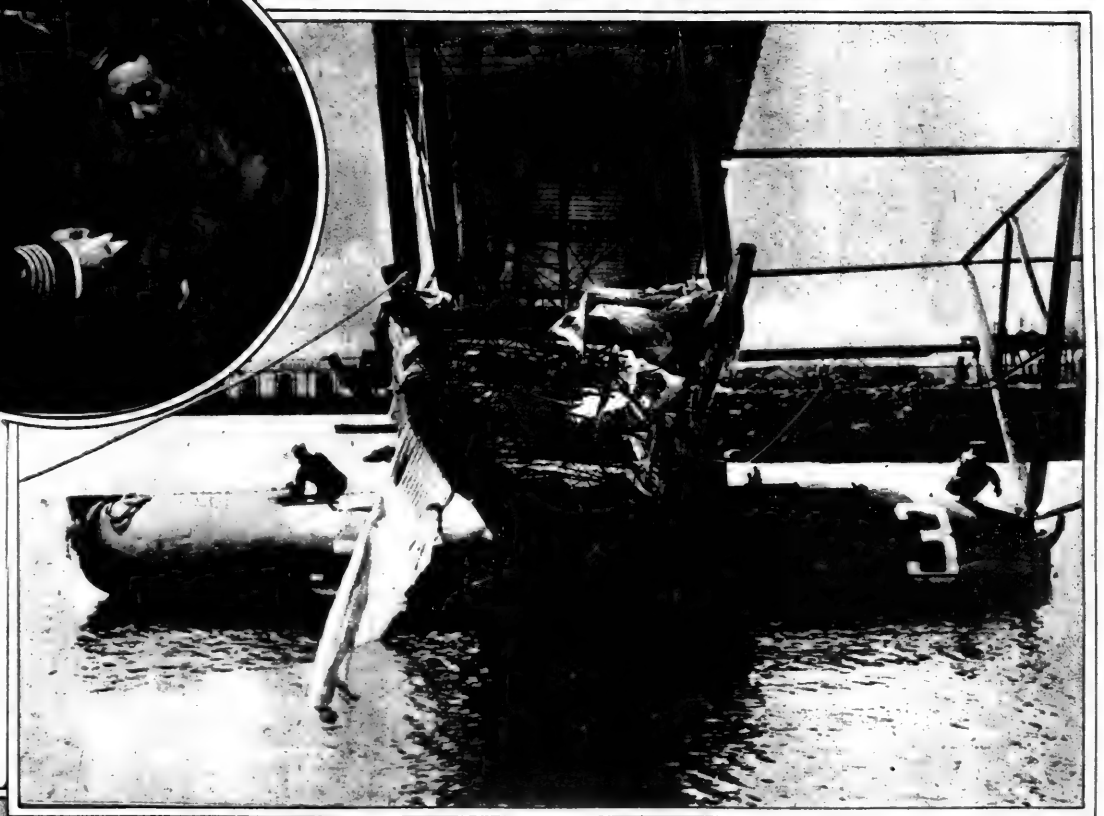
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ALBERT C. READ, U. S. N., AND HIS VICTORIOUS CREW OF THE NC-4,
on Arriving at Ponta Delgada, from Which Point They Later Flew to Lisbon and to Plymouth.
In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Lieutenant E. F. Stone, Pilot; Lieutenant Rhoades, Lieutenant Hinton, Ensign Rodd, Lieutenant Breese, and Commander Read. (Edwin Levick.)



REAR AD-
MIRAL JACKSON,
U. S. N., CHATTING WITH
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ALBERT C. READ,
Successful Leader of the Transatlantic Flight, and Members of His Crew at Ponta Delgada. (Edwin Levick.)



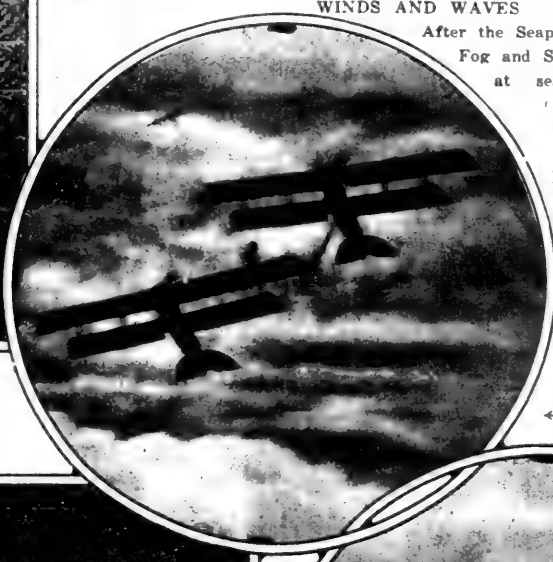
COM-
MANDER JOHN
H. TOWERS
OF THE NC-3,
in Charge of the Entire Transatlantic Expedition, All in After His Harrowing Experience Following the Landing of His Seaplane in Mid-Ocean, Reporting to Captain Wortman, U. S. N., at Ponta Delgada. (Edwin Levick.)



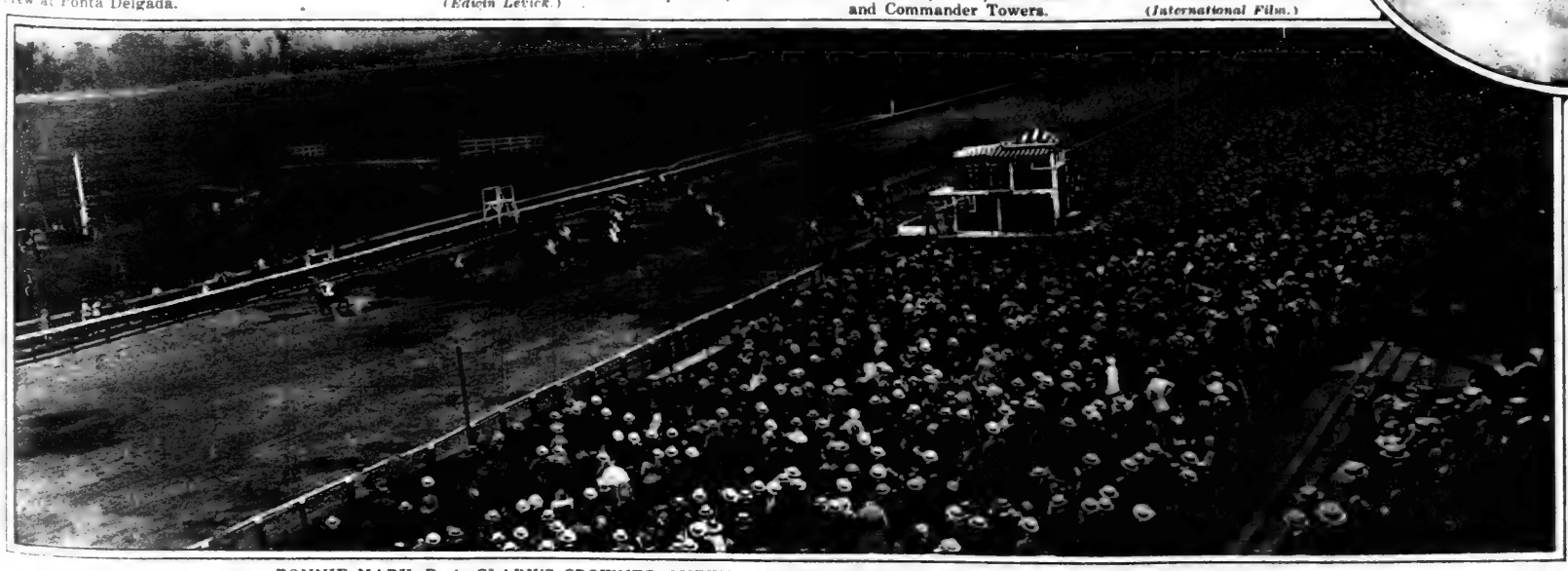
THE LEFT WING OF THE AMERICAN NC-3 TORN TO SHREDS BY HIGH WINDS AND WAVES
After the Seaplane Had Been Forced by Fog and Storm to Land Fifty Miles at sea Off Ponta Delgada. (U. S. Naval Air Service.)



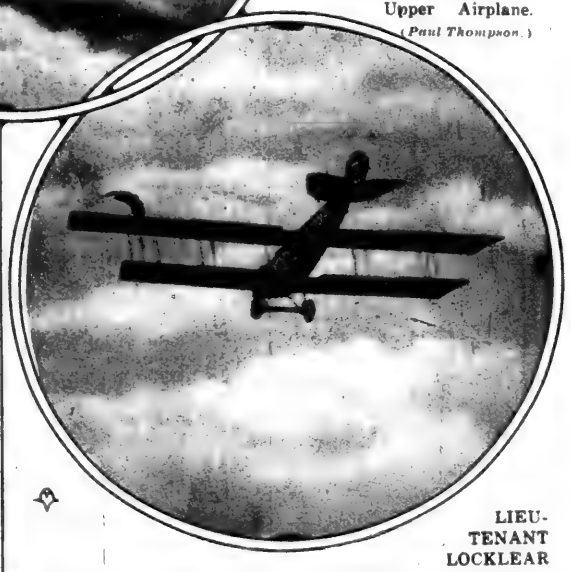
COMMANDER TOWERS AND HIS CREW OF THE NC-3, UNWASHED AND UNSHAVEN BUT SMILING,
on Their Arrival in the Azores from Newfoundland, Fifty Miles of the Journey Having Been Made on the Surface of the Sea in a Storm.
They Are, Left to Right: Chief Machinist Moore, Lieutenant Commander Lavender, Radio Operator; Commander McCulloch, Pilot; Lieutenant H. C. Richardson, Pilot, and Commander Towers. (International Film.)



FORMER LIEUTENANT ORMER L. LOCKLEAR
Transferring from One Airplane to Another at the Sheepshead Bay Flying Circus on Memorial Day When Both Machines Were Going at High Speed. The Rope Ladder Used in the Transferring Can Be Seen Suspended from the Upper Airplane. (Paul Thompson.)



BONNIE MARY, P. A. CLARK'S CROWNED QUEEN OF TWO-YEAR-OLDS, WINNING THE JUVENILE STAKES
Before the Immense Memorial Day Crowd at Belmont Park, with On Watch Second, and Upset Third. (Times Wide World Photos.)



LIEU-
TENANT
LOCKLEAR
Performing a Back Handspring on the Wing of an Airplane Flying at Top Speed Over Sheepshead Speedway. (Times Wide World Photos.)

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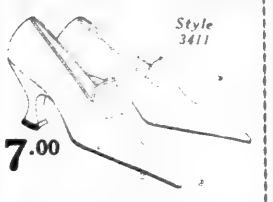
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	162 B'way, nr. Broome

Brooklyn Stores: 442-444 Fulton St., opposite Bridge St., near Hoyt. B'way, bet. Park Av. & Ellery St. Broadway, near Greene Av.

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But you don't need a garden to enjoy a Thermo Sport Coat—every man needs one for work or play, home or office wear—a comfort coat.

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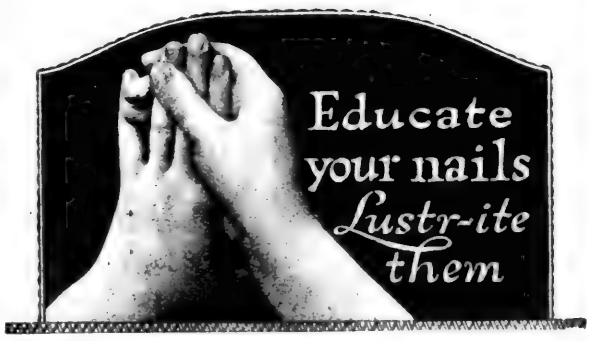
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The Thermo hanger is in the neck of each coat—look for it first.

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Educate your nails *Lustr-ite* them



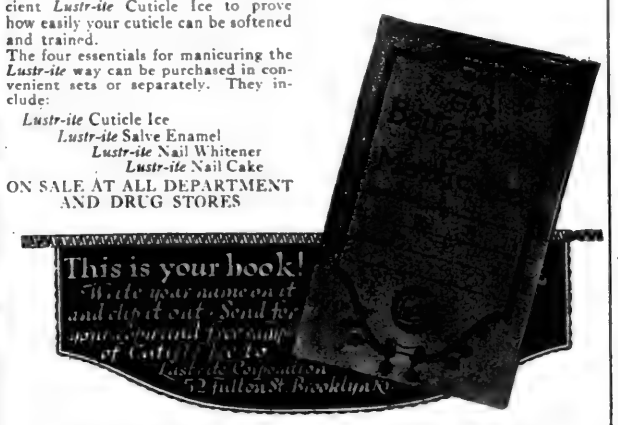
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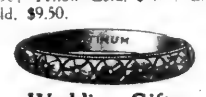
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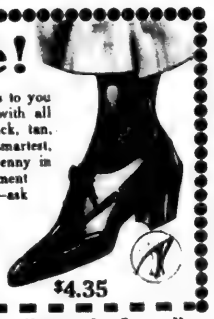
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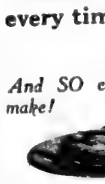
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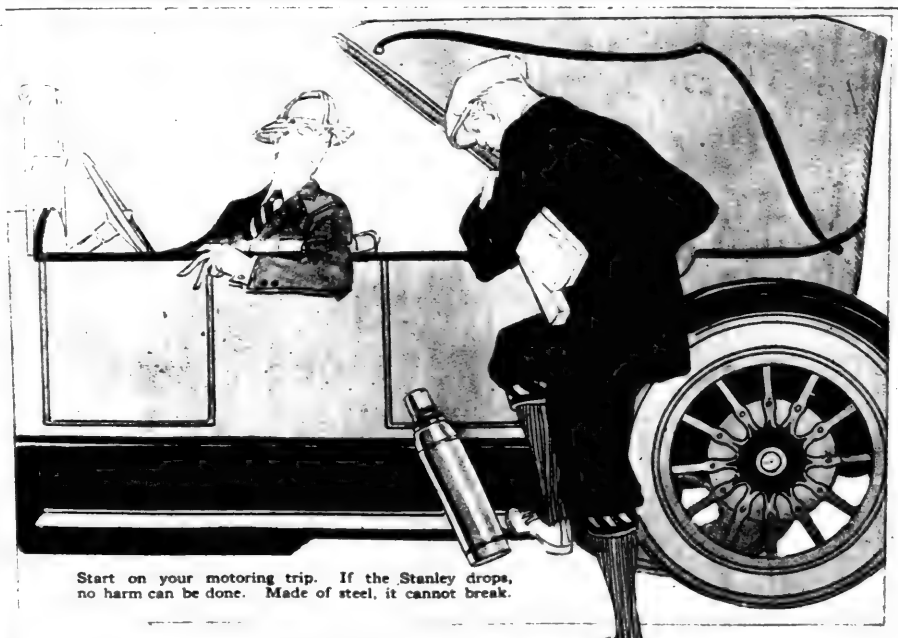
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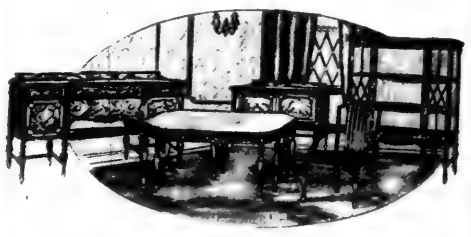
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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

Section 7

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919.

SIXTEEN PAGES

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PLANS FOR DRY NEW YORK

Saloon-Substitutes for City's Ten Thousand Drinking Places Doomed to be Liquorless On and After July 1

WHAT will New York do to replace the saloon?

Many organizations and individuals are trying to answer that question. As yet little of a definite nature has been done. The fact is that nobody appears yet to have visualized just what New York City will be like without its ten thousand places where liquor is sold. Saloons have been so much a part of the metropolis, either as to something to use, denounce, or simply ignore, that their imminent disappearance from our street corners has rather a destructive than a constructive effect in a New Yorker's thoughts; he is more likely to think of the thing that is doomed to vanish rather than of that which may spring up in its place.

Despite this bewilderment, however, regarding the most drastic change ever decreed here, there are some who look upon its effects from the constructive point of view, and are already busy figuring out what can be created to replace the saloon that will salvage from its shipwreck the good elements and make their survival conceal the absence of liquor dispensing in such a way that the substitute need not be a case of "Hamlet" without Hamlet.

The Salvation Army, for one, is getting ready to enter the field. It will run substitutes for saloons, which, it is hoped, will preserve the opportunities for sociability and innocent forms of recreation presented by the saloon, as we have always known it, without the aid of the cup that cheers and likewise inebriates. The Salvation Army chiefs are believers in what they term "the psychology of the brass rail." They feel that it would be short-sighted to sweep away the general makeup of the saloon along with the bartender and his insistent "What's yours?" So there is already one Salvation Army "bar," with a genuine brass rail and everything in the way of drinks except alcoholic ones. And there is a representative looking up suitable opportunities for the investment of Salvation Army money in the leasing of sites of former saloons that seem suitable for transformation into sociability—and—soft drink saloons.

Owing to the fact that every Salvationist able to stand was pressed into service for the great home fund drive which closed a few days ago not as much could be done toward the acquisition of these moribund saloons as the army's leaders wished. But now that the drive is over, they not only have the time, but plenty of money to invest in the new venture.

The Salvation Army "bar" already running is that of the Argonne Hotel, in West Forty-seventh Street, recently taken over for the accommodation of soldiers and sailors. A cursory look at the said "bar" shows nothing out of the ordinary to the visitor. The counter, finished in dark wood, seems to be concealing untold wealth of hard drinks; the brass rail is aggressively anti-prohibition in appearance. But if anybody, misled by these appearances, asks for a high-ball or a gin fizz he will get a severe shock. Behind that "bar" there is nothing but coffee and buttermilk and ginger ale, and the sisters, cousins, and aunts of these beverages.



Brown Brothers.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL."
Salvation Army's Hotel Argonne.

The Salvation Army has options on five places now run as regular saloons and may soon have twenty-five liquorless saloons in operation in New York ready for the drought after July 1.

"We do not intend to eliminate the name 'saloon' from these places when we take them over," said Elmore G. Leffingwell, Publicity Director of the Salvation Army. "Our theory is 'Once a saloon always a saloon.' Experience has shown that landlords find it hard to rent a place that has been used as a saloon to anybody wishing to install another line of business. It's hard to run a shoe store successfully on premises over which hangs the taint of liquor.

"But if the places continue to be known as saloons, and aim to get the same frequenters, even if no liquor is sold in them, we feel that they may continue to be run successfully. There is a great deal in a saloon besides the drinking of liquor. Men go there for sociability, to meet their friends, to play games, to read. We expect to keep the saloons which we take over just as they are, except that we insist on there being no booze and no profanity. There will be papers and magazines for the men to read and games for them to play. We think that many of those who have been frequenting the corner saloons did not go there solely for the liquor, by any means, and that they will continue to drop in to see their friends and spend a quiet hour without the feeling that the old place has changed for the worse.

"And people need not think that the Salvation Army is going to spend foolishly any of the home fund which it has just acquired. We are going to purchase defunct saloons, but we are looking for bargains. We mean to have our 'saloons' paying investments."

The Community Councils of National Defense are also looking forward with deep interest to the possibility of finding substitutes for the saloon. This organization, in touch with local organizations and with public-spirited individuals throughout the city, believes that the community idea, which it has been sedulously fostering, can be successfully applied to the salvaging of the good side of the saloon, the continuation in the "dry" city of the opportunity for association which it gave to its habitués.

The organization has not as yet formulated anything concrete in the way of saloon substitutes, but its representatives are holding conferences with clergymen and laymen, and hope soon to see their efforts bear fruit. Just how the Community Councils look upon the problem before them was expressed the other day by the director, Dr. John Willis Slaughter, in these words:

"The saloon has been diagnosed as a social disease, an institution which, in its present form, can no longer be tolerated by a civilized community. The chief objection to its existence is, of course, that it dispenses drink. A still greater evil is, perhaps, that it is the door to the whole underground world of vice.

"The saloon is marked and known by the evil it does. It is unpopular to regard it as having any good qualities. The present situation demands an analysis of the saloon for the elements that have made it successful. In so far as it is an instrument of evil, the better sense of the whole community is justified in wiping it out of existence without consideration for the feelings of those who use it; in so far, however, as no evil elements are involved, the destruction of the saloon is an unwarranted piece of coercion inconsistent with every principle of Americanism.

"It may be that the exhilaration of moderate drinking is completely legitimate. It may be that the fact that a few persons drinking to excess is wholly irrelevant; that excess drinking is the symptom of disorder that will speedily express itself in some other form of vice. What is evident is that the saloon is a

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The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"Of *course* I place you: Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I *do* remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure, indeed; I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, one of the most famous memory experts in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long list of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn, Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.



The Amazing Memory Feats of David M. Roth

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer said:

"Of the 100 members of the Seattle Rotary Club at a luncheon yesterday, not one left with the slightest doubt that Mr. Roth could do all claimed for him. Rotarians at the meeting had to pinch themselves to see whether they were awake or not.

"Mr. Roth started his exhibition by asking sixty of those present to introduce themselves by name to him. Then he waved them aside and interested a member of a bookkeeping to write down names of firms, numbers, and matters on numbered squares, meanwhile sitting with his back to the writer and only hearing the positions by oral report. After this he was asked by different Rotarians to tell what was written down in various specific squares and gave the entire list without a mistake.

"After fumbling with this Mr. Roth singled out and called by name the sixty men to whom he had been introduced earlier, who by the meantime had changed seats and had mixed with others present."

When I met Mr. Roth again — which you may be sure I did the first chance I got —he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You can do this just as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes it was—a really *poor* memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are thousands of men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, the names of a large number of whom I can call on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"



"Of Course I Place You! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle."

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the method of obtaining a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with many pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight States to find that I had learned in about one hour how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson *stuck*. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from Terence J. McManus, of the firm of Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 170 Broadway, and one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York:

> "May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this sytsem to the world as a public benefaction? The wonderful simplicity of the method, and the ease with which its principles may be acquired, especially appeal to me. I may add that I already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

Mr. McManus didn't put it a bit too strong. The Roth Course is priceless to me. I can absolutely *count* on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet because I wasn't *sure*. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up most any fact I want right at the time I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that nearly every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and *see* most everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in *our* office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

> "Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in *increased power* will be enormous.

While Mr. Jones has chosen the story form for this account of his experience and that of others with the Roth Memory Course, he has used only facts that are known personally to the President of the Independent Corporation, who hereby verifies the accuracy of Mr. Jones' story in all its particulars.

Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to increase your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only $5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

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Times Mag. 6-8-19

complex of factors good and bad. It is consequently evident that a wholesale piece of destruction, without an endeavor to salvage the good elements, is unjustifiable.

"What the saloon provides is a little road to freedom from the world of work. After eight hours of activity as a cog in an industrial or other machine, the greater part of human nature is left over and pressing for utilisation. The hours of leisure become, on this account, far more significant for life as a whole than the hours of work. What is known as recreation—which is, specifically, the means of employing leisure—is, therefore, deserving of the best thought and of the most persistent activity on the part of the socially minded. The present is the golden moment of opportunity for modifying the whole system of recreation.

"What is wrong with it? First, it is made to appeal to individuals singly through the medium of commercialized amusements. When a man goes out, after his day's work, as an individual, in search of recreation, which he is to purchase, so to speak, over the counter, he will, in the mass, choose the worse instead of the better. The tendency of recreation will, therefore, be reversionary. On the other hand, if amusement is a matter of group action, social and active, instead of individual and passive,



Brown Brothers.

Sample Dry Saloon, Hotel Argonne, in West Forty-seventh Street.



Brown Brothers.

Behind the Bar.

the constructive tendency is at once evident.

"For these reasons, co-operative neighborhood action is indicated as the way out of the difficulty. Clubs, not merely for loafing and gastronomic purposes, not only for the usual silly games, but as providing opportunity for music in community choruses, for dancing, for community drama—such institutions can meet the modern need. They must be self-maintaining and self-determining.

"The Community Council, as a neighborhood organization par excellence, will endeavor to handle this problem of recreation by the recreation centre method in a creative way that will contrast with the mere act of destruction by which the saloon is being eliminated."

Among those who also see in the disappearance of the saloon an opportunity for excellent constructive substitutes are the workers in those settlements which for years have sought to ameliorate the condition of the city's poor. Of these, the Lenox Hill Settlement has already started upon a definite campaign for providing substitutes for saloons. It has just opened at 95 East End Avenue a club for Hungarians, a great number of whom reside in the neighborhood, in which it is planned to combine all the best features of the liquorless saloon. Summer garden, bowling alley, reading room—all these things, combined with soft drinks, are to be provided in the very space which for a long time was one of the most popular hard drink emporiums of the neighborhood.

"We expect a big attendance here after the city goes dry," said E. F. Hanaburgh, who runs the club for the Lenox Hill Settlement. "And we expect to prove that men do not need liquor in order to enjoy sociability."

Besides its Hungarian-American club, the Lenox Hill Settlement is preparing to entertain a greatly augmented influx of customers at its clubrooms at 404 East Sixty-fourth Street, which will be running as a full-fledged liquorless bar after the first of July. This place is in the heart of an Italian quarter, and caters particularly to Italians. One of them, a resident of the neighborhood, has been busy for some time decorating the walls of the place with frescoes to welcome the nonalcoholic trade. "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Romeo and Juliet" already grace the walls, and there will be other Shakespearean scenes to help along the consumption of soft drinks.

In spite of the lack of concreteness which still characterizes most of the plans of those who would provide something in place of saloons, there is nothing vague about their high hopes. They feel confident that, after the city has been dry for a while, many substitutes will be in successful operation, triumphantly proving their contention that it isn't the booze alone that makes saloons attractive.



The Bartender of the Future.

Broadway of Old

IT is interesting to note, in view of the renewed efforts being made to get New Yorkers to think of the present condition of Broadway as an incentive to improving it, that foreign visitors in earlier times invariably found Broadway a dignified and bustling thoroughfare.

Charles Mackay, the English author, lecturer, and London Times war correspondent in this country during the civil war, was especially pleased with Broadway during his first lecture tour here in 1857.

"Bond Street is no more to be compared to Broadway," he said, "for beauty, extent, life, bustle, and wealth than a dingy old farthing of the reign of George III. to a bright new sovereign of Queen Victoria. There is no street in London that can be declared superior or even equal, all things considered, to Broadway. It is a street 'sui generis,' combining in itself the characteristics of the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris and of Cheapside or Fleet Street in London, with here and there a dash of Whitechapel or of the Minories. Its aspect is thoroughly Parisian. * * *

"Broadway monopolizes nearly all the good pavement as well as cleanliness of New York, and the streets that branch off from it on each side are uneven, dirty, and full of deep holes and ruts. If there be any exception it is Fifth Avenue, where the richest people live in marble and stone palaces, not quite so large as the business palaces of Broadway, but sufficiently luxurious and imposing."

Fanny Kemble, the celebrated English actress, who made her début in the old Park Theatre in 1832 and afterward married a Southern plantation owner, had a good word for Broadway at that period, although many of her American criticisms were severe.

"Broadway is a long street of tolerable width," she says in her journal, "in short, the American Oxford Road, where all people go to exhibit themselves and examine others. We walked to the end of Broadway, a distance of two miles. It is finer than any I have yet seen in New York. The street was very much thronged, and I thought the crowd more civil and orderly than an English crowd."

Bellow of a Bourgeois

By DANIEL T. PIERCE.

I RISE to a question of privilege, a question being about the only privilege I have left. For I am one of those despised creatures known as a bourgeois. After talking to certain parlor Bolsheviki here, to a few genuine Bolsheviki in Europe, and reading much up-to-date literature on the subject I am not even sure that I have the right to ask a question. But with the courage of desperation I nevertheless ask it: What is going to become of us?

If this sounds like the cry of a man going down for the third time in a sea of political fury, it sounds just the way I feel.

As long as it was only the capitalist who had to "go," I could view the situation with relative calm. Evidently the new movement was not aiming at me. But to my chagrin and amazement I find that I am only a degree if any less objectionable than a capitalist to the Lenin-Trotzky school.

It does not decrease or temper my chagrin to find that the man who sells peanuts at the corner and the publisher who gives me a job is equally objectionable. The peanut vender is bourgeois; so is the publisher and the editor and the butcher and the baker and the candlestick maker. They are deriving private profits from activities which must be "nationalized" and "operated for the benefit of all."

If peanuts are to be sold it will be by the State, and as for editors and other idlers "who produce nothing," I am not sure that we shall have anything of the sort in Bolshevikia. A nationalized press with a Burleson at the head and State-paid directors, such as those who run the railroads and the wire companies, will answer all the requirements of the new régime.

If any one thinks that these are fanciful or far-fetched statements, he has not kept up with Modern Thought on these subjects. Just wait until the Soviets, those "highest expressions of democracy," get to work here, and the nationalization of newspapers and peanuts will become a stern reality.

Meanwhile, awaiting the full ripening of the Bolshevist state, our own proletariat is getting what is coming to it by a method less laborious than revolution and Soviets and the like. Our proletarians agree perfectly with the Bolshevist idea that everything belongs to the man who works with his hands. But how much simpler to take your everything in the form of wages rather than have the Soviet take it for you!

I confess to the shameful fact that I have, or did have, a clerk. He was a high school boy who had been getting a salary of $20 a week. The other day he resigned, giving as his reason that the paperhandlers who roll the paper from truck to basement and from basement to the presses got $35 a week; why grub in an office when one can draw down $35 per for rolling paper around with a crowbar? Why, indeed?

But the point is that the paperhandlers have solved the problem of getting their share without the aid of imported political machinery. No doubt in accomplishing this they used the crowbar, a simple, efficient, thoroughly American instrument; but we bourgeoisie have no crowbars. All proletariat seem to have them.

My landlord says that he must raise the rent owing to the high price of janitors and elevator men. The cook demands $45 a month, and the man who formerly worked around the place for 30 cents an hour now wants $4 a day whether he works or not, rain, &c., being entirely at my risk. Everything to eat and wear is out of the reach of any one except a member of the capitalist or working classes. It is the same story from every direction. And it comes to this, that we bourgeoisie can't live any longer, not because any one is going to take the trouble to shoot us or hang us, but because we shall starve. Nobody wants us; we are not even, like the capitalist, worth skinning. It is a sad end of what was once considered a worthy level of existence.

But shall we go down and out without a struggle? There must be quite a lot of us bourgeois. The whole strata lying (and lying prone as it happens) between the capitalists and the proletariat are the bourgeoisie. Our old-fashioned census does not classify us, but deducting the manual workers and the capitalists from the total population leaves something like 35,000,000 persons.

I now and hereby call upon 35,000,000 to arouse themselves. There are more than 2,000,000 of us in New York City alone. Let us meet in Madison Square, (not the Garden, for we could not afford it.) The proletariat and capitalistic classes will stone us; the police will club us, but nevertheless let us utter a protest if it is our last act prior to extinction. Let us at least have a decent funeral; to hear one's obituary is a novel even if painful experience.

Of orators we shall have a plenty, since talk is still cheap. I will provide the soap boxes—it is all I have left.

Army Tuberculosis Sanatorium

(Continued from Page 10)

his progress. These letters usually bring a hearty response and the active cooperation of the family is secured.

The Red Cross has furnished an elaborate program of entertainment. The Field Director, A. W. Popper, a retired business man of New York, has enthusiastically devoted his entire time to the work. A portable moving picture machine shows the latest released films in one or more of the infirmary wards every evening, and groups of entertainers visit the wards in the afternoon. The citizens of nearby and even distant communities have vied with one another in showing their appreciation of the soldiers' services to their country. These activities cover a wide range, such as gifts of phonographs with records, pianos, pool and billiard tables, games, books, and many delicacies to the infirmary patients.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a fine hut, the Knights of Columbus have built a large gymnasium. The Jewish Welfare Board representative likewise is doing excellent work at the hospital. The American Library Association has established a library.

The results of treatment have been gratifying, as the great majority of patients have been admitted with mild symptoms, and with the elasticity of youth in their favor their recuperative powers are more easily developed than in elderly patients. A large number of patients, with the activity of the disease arrested, have been returned to nearby camps for subsequent honorable discharge from the service.

The soldier, on leaving the hospital, has learned to recognise the value of rational living habits and the importance of maintaining his vitality at a high level in order to prevent a possible future breakdown. He has also become convinced to his surprise that tuberculosis is not only a preventable disease, but also one that is curable if nature is given a reasonable opportunity and if he cooperates with his physician. He returns to his family and friends as an advocate of the out-of-door life, and thereby aids greatly in enlightening the community about the benefits resulting from the observance of a hygienic mode of life.

What the Army Did to Them

(Continued from Page 5)

the vulgarization of the American young man as a result of the war was, to say the least, exaggerated.

Besides, the man went on, it had got to be remembered that the boy these women had in mind was the sort of boy that had enjoyed somewhat special home advantages. When that boy came back his company manners were apt to be a little mussed up. There were other boys—and men—whose earlier advantages had been less. Some of these at least had had their manners enormously improved by the army. When a lady with a fixed notion before the war about company behavior in her mind met either one of the types now she might be shocked at first. But it was rather significant after all that if you hadn't known the specimens beforehand you wouldn't always be able to tell which had and which had not enjoyed the early advantages.

An army was that way—our army had been particularly that way. There had been a leveling. But the leveling was up as well as down.

If that wasn't much of a comfort to fastidious mamma who got her boy back with his polish somewhat marred, its tendency was on the whole reassuring. So the man thought, anyway.

The women's feeling about it, translated into too sweeping generalizations though it be, remains, and it is very intense in a good many of them.

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Wall Street Boom and World Trade

Advantages in Keeping Them Apart—Good Times Which Are Coming Not Hastened by Attack on Domestic Price Structure

By EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

WALL STREET is marveling at more than a month of days on which dealings have exceeded a million shares; the District Attorney is warning the credulous against fraudulent security promoters; and there is unemployment in many trades, particularly the coal and iron. If the relation between these outstanding features of the present financial and industrial conditions of the country were as clearly and generally perceived as they should be, there would be less prosperity on Wall Street and more prosperity throughout the country at large. And that would be as it should be.

When Wall Street reflects or predicts the country's prosperity it is performing a useful function, and there is no occasion to moralize over it. But when Wall Street prices reflect the absorption of idle cash for which there are better uses, then Wall Street's prosperity is at the expense of the country's prosperity, and that should be discouraged. Wall Street produces neither goods nor wages, and pays profits to a few only out of losses to many. The manner in which Wall Street is fattening at the country's expense is indicated by the statement that the current boom there has expanded the brokers' loans to a billion dollars. All that the country has to show for it is an unwholesome and temporary exhilaration. The coal trade affords an example of several uses to which a billion dollars might be put to greater advantage.

For the year, up to the latest report, May 10, the daily average production of bituminous coal was 1,396,000 tons, against 1,706,000 last year. The anthracite figures were last year 314,000 tons, and this year 242,000. Here is a reduction already of some threescore million tons, about 25 per cent., in the face of demand resembling famine. There is no lack of coal, there is an excess of labor, and sufficiency of transportation by railway, yet the prices are on a scarcity level. Hundreds of mines are closed, the majority are losing money, and one-third or one-half time is all that the miners are able to work. What could Wall Street's billion do to relieve these unsatisfactory conditions?

It could finance the foreign trade in coal, and with benefit to the domestic trade. The propositions seem contradictory. Yet it is a fact that the more coal sent abroad the better the prospect of more and cheaper coal for home use. The opportunity to export coal arises from the inability of foreign mines to supply their markets as usual. Germany ruined many French and Belgian mines. British costs of production are now so high that American mines can compete in many countries. The conditions are so urgent abroad, and so promising for opening a new American trade, that last week the National Coal Association formally stated that the United States was able to supply only a small percentage of the demand, and that 100,000,000 tons could be exported during the remainder of the year, if it could be delivered.

Four million tons are actually awaiting shipment, and the Shipping Board formed a bureau last week especially charged to promote this new business. Italy alone wants two millions tons, and some reports multiply that goodly total. We can supply it at around $40 a ton, if we can find ships. England could supply it if she had the coal. Italy could buy it if she had either money or credit. The result of the lack of money—worse than wasted in Wall Street—is the exposure of Italy to idleness and Bolshevism, underemployment in the United States, and overcharging to American buyers. Italy is only an example. There is a similar situation in Scandinavia, South America, Spain, and elsewhere.

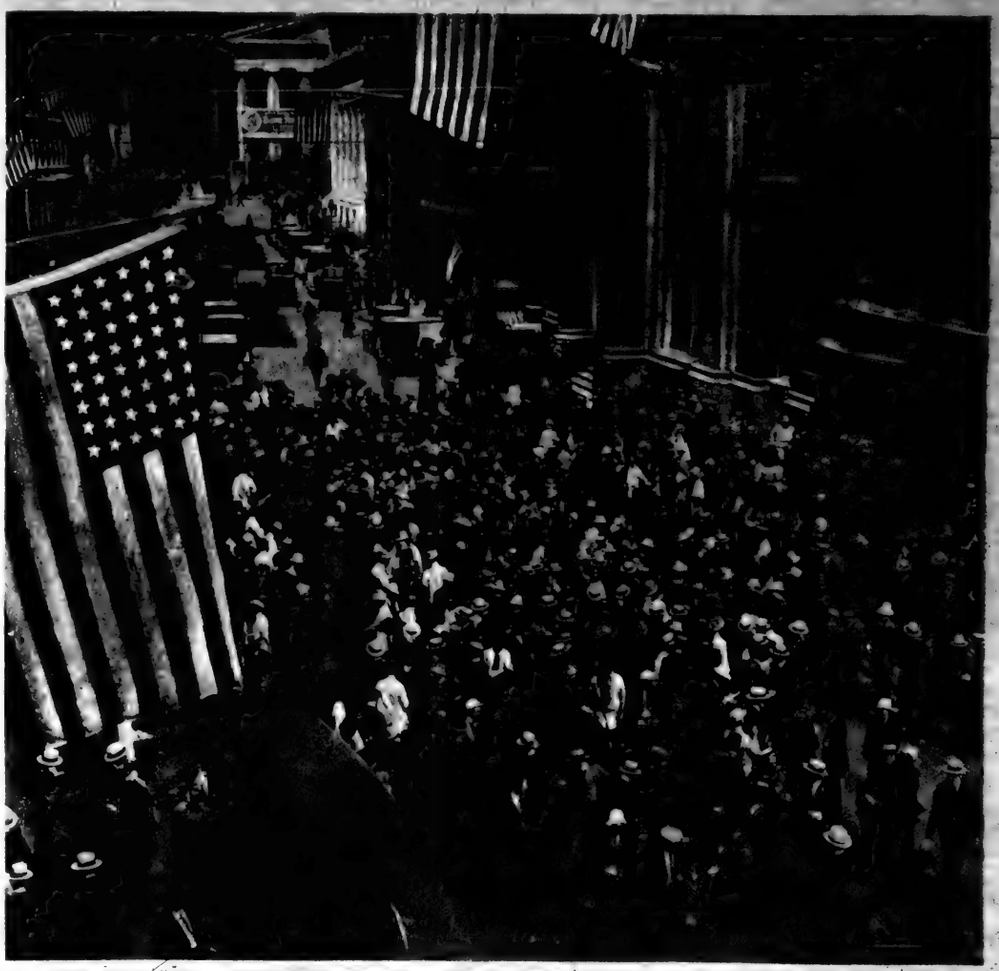
But how could the export of 100,000,000 tons ease the situation here? American buyers are partly responsible for producing that reaction against their own interests. They insist upon buying a year's supply of coal in about seven months. The result is that the twelve months' bill includes, although not specified, a charge for five months of idle capital, and the cost of keeping together a labor force which constantly tends to scatter into more regular trades when unemployed. The consumers could store the coal, but the mines cannot. If consumers will not buy, the mines and the railways cannot distribute coal. The result of the idle days is that from 25 to 40 cents a ton are added as an unitemized charge for keeping the mines in readiness to serve, and for keeping the miners together even when they are idle. This is a bad way to do business even in normal times. In the near months the world faces a fuel famine worse than the United States experienced during the war. To quote an official statement: "The entire world with the exception of the United States is in the throes of a universal coal shortage today, and only the most sweeping increase in production wherever coal is mined can avert worldwide suffering next Winter. The entrance, therefore, of foreign buyers into American coal markets should help in keeping together forces necessary to produce coal to meet not only foreign requirements but needs in the United States next Fall and Winter."

These are the conditions in an industry employing billions of capital, hundreds of thousands of miners, and basic to all industries and all homes. The steel trade is closely allied to the coal trade, and dependent upon it. Railways are dependent upon both coal and iron for both their business and their materials. It is not possible to separate the prosperity and the prices of coal, iron, steel, and transportation by land or sea. An injury to one is the concern of all under free or normal economic conditions, and they should suffer or prosper together. Yet they are competing against one another for the division of the funds diverted to Wall Street speculation, and are seeking prosperity by assaults on the general price structure in the name of economy, and reduction of the cost of living.

Thus the Director General complains of coal and steel prices, although both were "fixed"—that is, named as reasonable standards—by departments of Government, without primary reference to profit or loss but with consideration of costs of production. The Interstate Commission would not allow the railways rates adequate to repay the costs of capital. The railways suffered so, and the country with the railways, that it is singular to find the Director General taking a position which will not allow the coal and steel trades prices adequate to repay the costs of labor. The public opinion of the coal and steel trades is opposed to selling to the railways at prices making it necessary to reduce wages. The Director General justifies his position against prices found officially to be fair by arguing in a formal statement that they are trying to escape competition, and prefer a uniform price "high enough to take care of the greater costs of the high cost producers, and thus produce an excessive profit for the low cost producers" * * * "the effect of this immediately will be to create a standard which the coal operators will try to maintain in selling to everybody else, and the Government therefore will be giving its support to a price level which will be unnecessarily high, and far more than is necessary to yield a handsome profit to the low cost producers."

The Director General's argument is addressed to the country. Therefore, it is fair to ask the country whether it wishes the return of the conditions of too cheap rails, to cheap coal, and too cheap labor. They can be had together, but not separately. The trade wishes neither, but stands on a fair price, the same to all, without advantage to the Government as the big buyer over the small buyer, whose interests are safer with the disinterested Government than with the harassed Director General. When the railways were forced into unreasonable competition by a law passed in the interest of the people nominally, but really contrary to their interests, the steel trade was able to force the railways into uneconomic competition by the mass of their buying. Now the situation is reversed. The railways now, under Government auspices, seek less than fair prices in consideration of the built of the railways' purchases, thus getting what might be called a rebate, unlawful for the railways to grant, or, it may be added, to ask or receive.

The Director General knows by experience the difficulty in fixing rates for weak and strong railways. Despite his knowledge he seeks to reproduce that dilemma by antagonizing the weak and strong producers of what he wants to buy. Is he entitled of his own discretion to draw the line between high and low



A Typical Day on the Curb Market. Times Wide World Photos.

Art for Trade's Sake

American School Girls' Progress in Filling the Places Left Vacant by the Foreign Designer

THROUGH an exhibition which opened recently at the Washington Irving High School, New York City has a chance to see what part the public school is playing in the movement for a recognized national art. For the first time a collection has been made of the work in the business world done by the graduates of this school. This exhibit makes it convincingly evident that the desire of the art schools, extending over many years, for recognition among American users of designs has been accomplished, and that the poor girl with talent is having her chance as well as the student who can afford to pay for her training.

Quaint in its beginnings in an old warehouse, the Washington Irving School has always appealed picturesquely to the public. When the Aurora Haired Girls of Good Fortune, 110 strong, sat in rows on the steps of the City Hall while the Board of Estimate and Apportionment voted on a new school to take the place of the warehouse, their determined little red heads and crossed fingers brought not only the desired good luck to the enterprise but a burst of applause and admiration. Fiery waves of mental persuasion were sent through the old ivoried marble walls, and the modern brown brick building on Irving Place is the result.

For a fortnight now the school has had on view not only the trophies of a year's art endeavor inside its walls, but examples of the work of pupils who have passed beyond its gates—work which has won recognition in the business world.

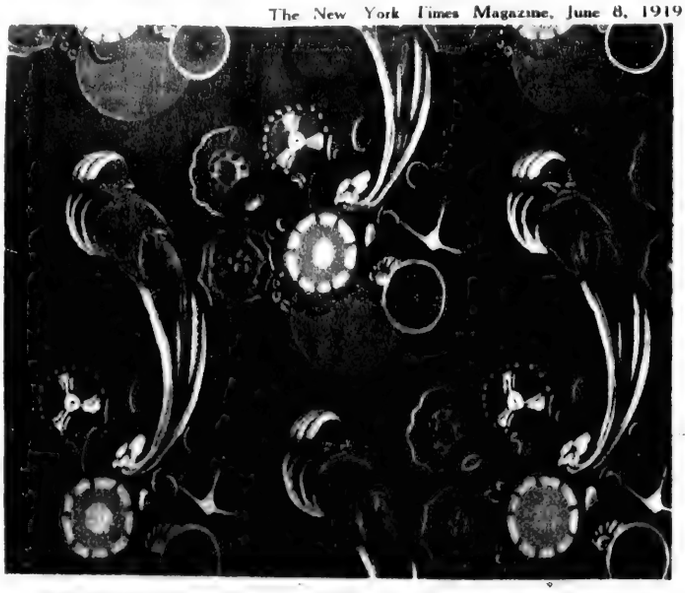
Blue mocked and eager, the girls of the city flock to this mecca of practical art from the east side and from the west, and as the visitor wanders through the art galleries, where the work of student and graduate hang side by side, it is hard to realize that the young girls one sees about are responsible for the exhibit. Plain little school girls such as one meets in the subway or on the cross street, hurrying along with their books under their arms and a laugh on their lips, they are yet doing the design work of many of our foremost business concerns.

Training here means sure results, where bread and butter must be considered, for when a girl enters the finishing class of the art department she is assured a position in the commercial world upon graduation. It is remarkable that this guarantee has never failed, and still more remarkable that during the last year undergraduates who have needed to earn money to make it possible to attend school anywhere have had enough orders for designs—orders which have come to the class—to carry them through the year successfully.

Those who know anything of the past efforts of the art schools and art students to reach the manufacturer know that the fight has been a long and almost hopeless one. The idea that unless a design came from over the water it was not acceptable was deeply ingrained, and not to be able to advertise goods as having been imported was a calamity. The war, however, broke off long-established business relations with Paris, the design centre, and America suddenly found herself cut off from her accustomed sources of supply. Silk and cotton manufacturers began to look around to discover means of supplying the demand among their own countrymen, and the American designers had their long-delayed chance.

The first sign of interest on the part of the manufacturers was quickly seized upon by men and women of the country who were interested in seeing American students' opportunities bettered. The art museums opened their doors and urged the former importers to look and see what wealth of material could be found here at home. The art classes of the high schools were invited to come and study at first hand the designs of earlier ages. Washington Irving was one of the first to take advantage of these offers and many of the silks which have been sold since the beginning of the war were designed by her students within museum corridors.

Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in the city school, was influential in forming the School Art League, an organization which helps the high school graduate to carry on her art study when she is through with school. In addition to this about three years ago a group of men representing widely differing interests united in a campaign for the development of an American school of design. Many forces were working in one direction. Two years ago the Board of Education allotted a sum of money to the Washington Irving High School for the specific purpose of bringing the demand and supply together.



George W. King Photo.

Textile Design by Fannie Lawton.

What was known as the "In and Out" system was inaugurated and Mary Seabury Booth, one of the twenty-one art teachers of the school, gave one-half of her time to going out among the trade which used designs, and the other half to teaching the girls how to make their designs practical for that trade. She used her "out" time to gather information useful to the class, to find vacancies where her girls might be placed, and at the same time took to the trade the information that just around the corner were competent designers. She was forced very soon to use much of her "in" time in entertaining the many curious visitors who came to have a look at these young artists.

The present exhibit offers a combination of purely preparatory class work, problems worked out in the graduate class from trade orders and examples of work gathered from here and there among business concerns whose designs are the product of the "In and Out" system.

There are between thirty and forty exhibitors in the section devoted to the girls now in real business, and textiles, laces, costume designs, and Christmas cards are among the exhibits. One of the interesting features is the drafting work done by the girls who went into the offices of architects and engineers to fill the places of men who were sent abroad as soldiers.

From being a band of despised beings, these young Americans have become a much appreciated part of the commercial world. There are men, to be sure, who still refuse to admit that native art can ever be equal to that of foreign countries. A few use American work only when they have exhausted every other resource. Still another group is advertising as imported designs made within the very classrooms of Washington Irving or by graduates of the school.

On the other hand, those who are using American designs and are not afraid to stand behind them are concerns of such high standing that those who know the situation at first hand are convinced that the hardest part of the fight is really won. When the art department of Washington Irving holds its annual sale of finished and applied designs, to swell the Art Scholarship Fund, buyers from some of the most expensive shops in the city come to purchase at private view. One extremely high-class textile shop on Fifth Avenue takes all the most costly articles and sells them on commission for the girls, glad of the opportunity to procure unusual designs, and not ashamed to advertise their origin.

Janet Dailey Cheney, for several years director of the art work of the Washington Irving High School, asserts that the business world has not accepted the young American artist altogether because of the exigencies of war, but largely because the method of training has changed so materially in the last few years. Drawing is no longer taught as a finishing touch to an education. It is now considered as one of the practical studies and designs are made not for the love of designing, but because they are to be applied in every instance.

"When a design problem is given to the girls," Mrs. Cheney explains, "the article to which it is to be applied is also made known. No design is a design unto itself, but must bear relation to some specific thing."

Pointing to a heavy linen couch cover kept carefully under glass, she continues: "This represents our community work. Each unit of design in the border of this cover was made by a different student. The same motive used by all the girls resulted in these many different creations."

It was easy to see the harmony of idea which had produced this really beautiful result. One flower in the minds of two dozen girls, one scale of dimension, and the aim to make each unit as beautiful as possible if it were to find a happy place in the completed whole. Each girl's individuality had full scope and yet each block nestled down in the final frieze as though one hand had done them all.

Community of interest and community of work are making these young New Yorkers ready for the business world where no one works unto himself alone, and yet leaving them free to follow their own visions. To make a thing which is beautiful in itself is not enough; it must be beautiful in relation to something else.

Lost Their Country to Save the World

(Continued from Page 6)

the number of Jewish-Americans who had served in the special Jewish battalion on the Royal Fusiliers, known as the Judaeans. They wear proudly on their caps the seven-branched candlestick as their badge, and they were recruited in order to fight for the deliverance of Palestine. There was an enthusiastic response to the call in England, and the American contingent in their ranks was no small one.

The red chevron on the arms that tells the tale of service in 1914, the very first year of the war, marked out another American. He was a Sergeant Fowler, late of Waukesha, Wis., and he represented the United States in the campaign which drove the Germans from Southwest Africa, and has since been fighting in Egypt. Others had fought as far away as Singapore, where a mutiny and rebellion formed one of the awkward little sideshows of the war; while others had done useful and important work in handling munitions on the secret train ferry between England and France, in conveying valuable cargoes like copper bands from Pittsburgh across the Atlantic, or in acting as stevedores at the wharves of Saloniki, or as transport men among the mountains of Macedonia.

They have all done their bit, and now one of the chief things they fear is how they will be received when they get home. They have all heard what happened to the Americans aboard the Mauretania, and they think it would be the last and worst hardship of all if they, too, were to be held up by their own countrymen within sight of the Statue of Liberty.

Miss Baldwin explained what led to that unpleasant incident.

"You must remember," she said, "there's never been anything like this before. Here are the British military authorities blazing a trail, picking out the Americans from their huge army and sending them home, and it isn't very wonderful that they didn't comply with all the regulations our immigration people lay down.

"It's very easy to ask for a man's papers, but it isn't so very easy to provide them. He may have enlisted in Canada and fought on two or three fronts and been in several different units in quite separate parts of the world. It's a long job getting all his record together, as our boys find as they wait here till they can be sent on.

"Then how were the British authorities to know whether a man was really an American citizen? It didn't matter to them, and they were not experts in telling whether a Tommy was claiming that privilege when he had no right to it. Undoubtedly there were in the Mauretania draft a number, largely West Indian negroes, who had no right to be called Americans, but I don't see how the officers here could have helped it.

"Now we are doing our best to prevent such a thing's happening again. Lieutenant Kane, U. S. A., of Hartford, Conn., formerly in the Diplomatic Service, has been appointed liaison officer, and every man who asserts he is an American citizen must go before him and produce papers or otherwise convince him of his right to admission to the United States."



"Ba, ba, black sheep says she has no wool."

cost producers, and say which shall live and which shall die? How far would he carry the extermination of producers of coal and steel at a price too high for the railways' liking? Would not this policy produce trade monopoly rivaling the railway monopoly, which is obnoxious to the country? If the policy of co-operation in the coal and steel trades is not above criticism, is it not at least more in the general interest than the railway policy of cutting prices until the weaker producers die or surrender? In short, ought not the rule of reason to bind the railways as well as the trades? Admittedly, if the coal and steel prices are contrary to the rule of reason they are not defensible. They are not unreasonable because of any one opinion, or because of an uninformed general opinion that lower prices are desirable. Prices are not and should not be "fixed" in the sense of being compulsory, like the moral law, or railway rates. They are fixed only in relation to the conditions of the time of fixing. When the conditions alter the prices should also alter. The Director General knows this regarding the railway rates, which have been raised with the country's approval and contrary to the policy of the Interstate Commission. Why should there be a rule of reason for railway rates and a rule of unreason for trade prices?

The Wall Street boom could not swell the brokers' loans to a billion without the aid, advice, and consent of bankers. Surely they ought not to allow consideration of their profit through use of their depositors' funds to cloud their judgment of the country's superior interests. Surely the bankers could find better use for a billion than to swell stock prices beyond prudence, as the public prints say some bankers think. There are bankers who are more than pawnbrokers, and the country needs more of them. Of bankers for trade rather than for speculation there are too few. It is natural and easy to prefer collateral banking to trade banking. It is hard to judge credits on a basis not constantly corrected by the quotation sheet. Character is at a discount with bankers who rely upon the "ticker." The prosperity of trade and of merchants has relation to Wall Street, and should take precedence of it, but is subordinated with pawnbroker bankers. Banking should be the servant of commerce, not its master.

We have seen the time, not so long ago, when the law prevented bankers from serving trade by so necessary a function as the supply of currency for the payment of wages. The Federal Reserve system was established in part so that business might have all the currency it needed, regardless of the amount of the national debt. Fancy conditions of inflation now if our twenty-odd billions of debt were a lawful basis for currency issue and the law prevented its reduction. One of the arguments against the construction of the Panama Canal with Federal bonds was that it would inflate the currency, and the cost of the canal was only a fraction of the least of our five Liberty Loans. Now there is inflation, but it is in relation to other conditions, and can be corrected, or rather must be corrected, when conditions change. Bankers have the power to control obnoxious inflation by directing credits away from Wall Street and into trade, and it is their duty to do so. But it will be troublesome, for trade banking is in its infancy here compared with England or Germany. Although far in advance of us in this respect, both nations are busying themselves with providing better banking tools for the new phase of world competition. Trade banking is both more difficult and more dangerous for the inexperienced than collateral banking, but its profits are greater, both directly in money and indirectly in promotion of trade.

There is no question before the banking community more important or pressing than devising how to put the German indemnity to the best use in reviving commerce. What shall be done with the $5,000,000,000 of gold which Germany has offered to pay in its alternative to the Allies' proposal? How shall the $25,000,000,000 of German indemnity be put to commercial use forthwith, instead of awaiting the tedious process of liquidation of it through a generation? Huge as the sum is, it is small in comparison with the distress which it is designed to relieve, as well as to punish the ravagers. Huge as the sum is, it can be multiplied by using it as cover or guarantee for credit operations otherwise too dangerous even for the boldest of merchant bankers. Huge as the sum is, it is too small to be wasted by spending it directly in relief of distress, however great.

In the first instance the payment is by Germany to the League of Nations mandatary or representative committee. It is a payment between nations, and must be converted to commercial uses in ways not foreseen. Never before were there transactions between nations on the scale of this war. But the nations have themselves been buyers and sellers, and the funds were for war uses. It is a nicer question to apportion national funds in private commercial credits. It is not easy to say how the indemnity shall be apportioned between nations. It is harder yet to see how France, for example, shall select the merchants who shall be supported with indemnity funds in their application to this market for supplies. It is undesirable that the nations shall themselves use the indemnity in trade.

There need be no fear of the sort of inflation of trade which will follow when buyers appear here with indemnity support to private credit. Then there ought to be no need to recall from Wall Street the funds now being absorbed there in order to finance whatever volume of trade may be offered by our foreign friends. Mr. Vanderlip has said in the depth of his pity, and the sentiment does him credit as well as reflects American opinion, with "the right sort of Americans," as Mr. Davison puts it, that our credits to foreign trade should be proportioned to the necessity rather than to the security. There seems a fair prospect that it may be proportioned to both. But the Wall Street speculators are not preparing for that service to trade and humanity, and the Wall Street bankers who accommodate them are following rather the custom of collateral banking than commercial banking. Certainly they show no response to the present extraordinary conditions which put unusual demands on their public spirit and responsibility.

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THAT is a very interesting question. I do not believe that there is a man or woman reading this message today who hasn't wondered why it is that some people die at 45 and 50 and others live to 70 and 75 and 80—in full possession of all their faculties.

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A National Health Movement

OBVIOUSLY such a movement had to have some beginning—some starting place. Obviously, too, to gain the confidence of the public, and to be worthy of it, the movement had to be one of national scope, and instituted by men of recognized integrity.

So it was that the Life Extension Institute was founded a little more than five years ago, with this outstanding aim and purpose—to reduce the Nation's death rate and to raise the level of physical well-being by providing unbiased, standardized, periodic health examinations at moderate cost to men and women in all walks of life—

—and to do this without quackery—without playing on the fears of people—without stooping to any of the lures of the charlatan that are all too common today.

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In addition to the officers and directors printed in the center panel, the Life Extension Institute has a Hygiene Reference Board of 100 leading scientific men, including several former Presidents of the American Medical Association, Commissioners of Public Health, and many others interested in the public welfare.

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People die because of the breaking down of some vital organ. Most people die because they make no effort to live. They deny the body the same thorough going over that is given the humblest piece of machinery in the factory. Is the human body less worthy than a machine? Will it go on and on for years and years without care?

It will not. It needs careful attention if you are to get by the danger period of middle age. The body rusts out more often than it wears out.

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Middle Age the Danger Period

THE surest way to prevent premature breakdown is to have the entire body periodically examined to determine any possible weakness that you may not even suspect, perhaps—and then adjust your living habits to fit your condition.

There is nothing very hard or costly about it. Yet thousands upon thousands of people in New York today keep putting it off and putting it off until it is too late.

The time to check disease is not after the pain comes, but before it gets fairly started.

Certain it is that more people would practice hygiene if they could be made to realize in some vivid way how much they needed it. Few persons, even when they read and accept the statistics on the subject, really have a picture of the imperative need of hygiene as an integral part of every human life. It is not brought home to them how widespread is illness, how numerous are preventable deaths, how many are the tendencies toward individual and racial deterioration.

There are few persons in America today who reach the age of forty sound and normal in every part of the body, especially if we include among abnormalities the minor ailments. The extent to which minor ills are prevalent among those who pass for "well" people is not generally appreciated. Once we penetrate beneath conventional acquaintance we almost invariably learn of some functional trouble such as impairment of heart, circulation, liver, kidneys, stomach; or gall-stones, constipation, diarrhoea; or insomnia, neurasthenia, neuritis, neuralgia, sick headaches, or tonsilitis, bronchitis, hay fever, catarrh, grippe, colds, sore throat; or rupture, enlarged glands, skin eruptions; or rheumatism, lumbago, gout, obesity; or infection of tooth sockets, eye ailments, spinal curvature, flat-foot, lameness; or sundry other "troubles."

These ailments, though often thoughtlessly regarded as "minor," should be recognised promptly and accepted as the signal that the person is moving in the wrong direction. There is no need for alarm, provided this warning is heeded. Otherwise disaster is almost certain to follow sooner or later.

The laws of physiology are just as inexorable as the laws of physics. There is no compromising with Nature. No man can disobey the laws of health without paying for it, any more than a man can sign a check against his bank account without reducing the amount. He may not be immediately bankrupt, and until he exhausts his account he may not experience any inconvenience from his great extravagance. But Nature keeps her balances very accurately, and in the end all claims must be paid.

The truth is that a person who has so much vitality as to lead him to defy the laws of health and to boast that he pays no price, no matter how he lives, is likely to be the very man to exhaust his account of health prematurely.

The Special Health Service of the Life Extension Institute is designed to help you improve your health and enjoy life to the fullest.

Standard Health Service

[1] The Standardized Physical Examination of the Institute, which includes an examination of every region of the body in the following order: Appearance-Nutrition. Physique and Temperature. Posture. Spine. Extremities. Pyel. Pulse. Blood-vessels. Blood-pressure. Heart. Lungs. Stomach and Abdominal Organs. Inguinal Region. Genito-urinary and Venereal. Brain and Nervous System. Skin. Ductless Glands. Lymphatic System. Nose. Throat, Tonsils, Mouth, Teeth, Gums, Tongue, Ears. Eyes, covering a gross test of the vision. Chemic and microscopic examination of the urine. Hemoglobin blood test for anaemia. (Other special details are covered in the examination of women and children.)

[2] A study and review by our Medical Staff of your daily living habits, personal and family history, activities, past illnesses, and any other information as to your physical condition and health problems which you may care to submit to us for consideration in connection with your physical examination.

[3] Confidential detailed reports, following an extensive review by our home office staff, of all the data assembled in your case.

[4] Suggestions for Correction of Errors in Personal Hygiene.

[5] Suggestions as to Proper Diet with Appropriate Diet Lists.

[6] Instructions covering Appropriate Exercises with Diagrams.

[7] Other General Suggestions and Hygienic Guidance.

[8] Quarterly urinalyses—chemic and microscopic. The Institute will send you every three months a special container for urine specimens. If at the time of the quarterly urine check-ups any variations appear, your case is again reviewed by our medical staff and your weak points are re-emphasized and brought to your attention at once. This serves as an index of health and is invaluable in checking up your general progress.

[9] Educational Department of the Institute. Members have the privilege of communication with this Department at any time for general information relating to disease prevention and the prolongation of life.

[10] Keep-Well Bulletins covering your particular needs.

[11] Monthly Health Journal of the Institute "How to Live."

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Convenient appointments can also be arranged with the Institute's examiners in the member's home district or city. Women physicians are available at the main office for the examination of women members who prefer them. Any one interested in public health, personal hygiene or preventive medicine is cordially invited to personally investigate the work the Institute is doing.

This work is wholly in the interests of scientific medicine, and likewise wholly in the interests of public health and well-being.

It is a great thing. You may realize the need of a thorough physical examination and yet keep putting it off. My advice to you is—don't wait. Another six weeks or a year—who knows? It may be too late. Disease thrives on procrastination.

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What the Army Did to Them

The Present State of Young Men in America Is Discussed With Mixed Emotions by Some of Their Women Folk

THEY were talking about the boys who are coming back out of the army. What was said in the first instance was apt to take the form of a sweeping generalization. When the generalization was challenged, particulars were confidently produced. Most of the talkers were women, and as each of the women had a son, a husband, or a brother in or just out of uniform, the step to the particular was naturally never very long. It seemed, in fact, that a very sweeping generalization often sprang full-armed from one particular—or two. For that reason what was said must be taken as evidence only as far as it is concrete.

The woman who had lived in New York for the best part of twenty years started it by saying that while the men who came back—or came over to tell us about it—in the earlier part of the war had upon them the marks of a great and transfiguring experience, it seemed to her that the men who were coming home now had been too often merely coarsened and vulgarized.



Peace.

The glow of victory was there, but not the chastened spirit which war with victory a long way off had seemed to give those others.

Promptly another woman (with a brother in the A. E. F.) took up that challenge. She got down to cases at once. Her brother had not come back vulgarized. On the contrary, he seemed to have got a lot of things cleared up in his young mind. To be sure, he hadn't ever gone in for any rarefied form of idealism, but he had been a very decent chap. He was just as decent as ever after doing his share of the fighting. She added valiantly that among all the young men who had got back from France she hadn't met a single one that had been vulgarized.

Naturally that sweeping generalization was challenged in turn. A woman from a far Southern city spoke up. A good many nice boys from her own town had gone away to France, she said. And they had come back not nearly as nice as when they went. They were, in fact, spoiled to a quite provoking degree. How serious the damage was she couldn't say, but you missed something—and whatever it was it made you sorry not to see it.

After that a tone of acrimony frequently invaded the discussion. The original troublemaker, the well-acclimated New York woman, called her first witness—a youth well born and bred, and one whose home-made manners, she said, had been a model of what such manners should be. She had met him again after he came back from overseas, and he had said things to her that she had never in her life before had said to her in polite society. Army life had done that to him, she insisted with some vehemence. And it wasn't only those that had gone overseas and picked up things from the French. Among the men who had stayed home in uniform a similar backsliding was evident. The restraints of the American home had been taken from around all of them. And they had lost, or anyway dimmed, precisely those qualities which American mothers had always been most jealous of in their boys and their men folk generally.

There was a man in the company. He interposed at this point. He said he knew the polite young man who had offended. Though he was still a boy in years, he had spent a year in France, much of the time as commanding officer of a company of infantry—250 mountaineers, most of them much older than himself. A well-mannered schoolboy's conventional attitude toward things and people could not possibly survive such an experience.

"You fancied you were still talking to the schoolboy who went away," the man said, "and the schoolboy, too suddenly grown up for his taste and judgment to keep step, very likely talked to you as an equal—that is, more or less as if you'd been simply another schoolboy. Speaking so, he might easily seem both coarse and vulgar. That wouldn't mean at all necessarily that war had vulgarized the youth. It would only mean that war had not had time in the forcing process of making a man overnight to polish him nicely."

"Exactly what I said," the woman retorted tartly. "It rubbed off what polish he had and left him a little ruffian. It's no use. No man-made argument can remove the fact that this boy, to whom his mother had taught the manners of a gentleman, was able after a few months of military associations to say to a lady what he said to me."

The man let it go at that, but another good woman in the group suggested that maybe the poor young man had been drinking. It seemed to her, anyway, that there was a lot of drinking among the boys just out of the army. Of course, they had had to do without it while they were in—except the ones in Europe—but that was no reason for behaving as they were doing now. They seemed to forget themselves as boys didn't use to do—at least not in company.

The man tried again. Of course, he said, there had been a lot of drinking among young men before the war. Prohibition by constitutional amendment was an impressive tribute to the public's realization of the extent of the evil. And perhaps the nearness of prohibition had its effect in a certain added recklessness or abandon in the way young men took their drinks just now. It was now or never.

Maybe so, some of the women admitted. There might lie a responsibility at least contributory. But the more earnest souls among them had evidently made up their minds to regard a proneness to public alcoholism as a direct result of army life and to put it down definitely as evidence of the general vulgarizing tendency of going soldiering.

"Why you, yourself," said a quiet little person suddenly bursting into vivacity and turning sharply on the devil's advocate—the one man present who had dared to put in his oar—"why you, yourself, told me how tough Jack Smith looked when you met him on the street just after he got back with the Rainbows. And Jack always had such beautiful manners, and you know Jack's mother is just the loveliest woman."

"I only said Jack looked tough," the man urged. "A certain roughening of the exterior at least was inevitable in the case of a pampered youth who had served eighteen months and more as a private soldier in an active fighting unit. Jack was a doughboy, you know."

The perfectly ready answer was that Jack was back in civ clothes, had his bath handy and had no business looking tough. If he'd still had his uniform on there might have been some excuse. But he didn't.

In fact, Jack outside of his mother's drawing room and among his boon companions had always been hardy, to say the least of it. The truth may be set down here, even though for obvious reasons the man did not thrust it into that conversation.



War.

What emerged from the talk of which these samples have been reported was that at least half the women present were aware—or thought they were aware—of the lowering of the quality of young American manhood—or perhaps of a dulling of its fineness—growing out of military service, whether at home or abroad. If this was the price paid for becoming heroes—and none of the women failed in proper pride that way, none was a pacifist, none was tainted with any sort of pro-Germanism, all had their own man or men in the service and were glad of it—if this was the price their country and their womenfolk had paid for seeing a patriotic duty bravely done—then it was a heavy price to pay. It was not the less a heavy price because no woman would for the world have had the men do otherwise. What these instinctive champions of American homebred behavior evidently felt was that the men who went out to do their country's share of the world's dirty job of giving the Hun his lesson had risked in the hurly-burly of war not merely their lives and limbs, but something besides.

One incorrigible idealist in the group went so far as to say that she thought the men who had lost their lives had really lost less than the others who had come back safe. That was an extreme view, and very likely the incorrigible idealist didn't mean to be taken quite literally. But her words give a vivid idea of the value all these women attached to this something—in their minds a something peculiarly American—which had suffered incidental damage in the course of making the world safe for democracy.

They were women of various ages and occupations and widely different dispositions and experiences. They came from different parts of the country. Usually they had behind them a childhood and girlhood in some small town. In other words, they were as nearly as possible representative women of the older American stock. One of them, who said very little, had been a canteen worker with the army in France. In spite of the fact that she had shared to a certain extent the experience of the men themselves, it was clear that the instincts of her upbringing had persisted. And she confessed to feeling with the others that something had been lost or damaged.

Whether the something is a real thing or a cherished figment of a provincial imagination is a question which might be argued. It was evident, for instance, that the one man who joined in the conversation did not have at all the same feeling about the returned soldiers. He said afterward that what impressed him about the men of the A. E. F. was a certain simplicity. They came back, he found, with an extraordinary and surprising trick of saying right out exactly what they thought.

The disposition to say the expected or proper thing, which is so marked a characteristic of people in general, was conspicuously lacking in their case. Perhaps, he said, that characteristic was confused in some minds with good manners and good morals and American traditions. And perhaps the extent of

(Continued on Page 18)

Exhibitions for the Print Collector

Art at Home and Abroad



"The Alarm." From an Etching by Frank W. Benson. (Courtesy of Kennedy & Co.)

EXHIBITION galleries at this time of the year call loudly to the print collector, who looks at his neglected solander box with the revival of interest felt by the golfer in his clubs and balls and the fisherman in his tackle. It may be parlor sport, but it is good sport, and supplies the tonic of enthusiasm. Sir Martin Conway, who knew what he was talking about, said of the collector's game: "It has filled our recreations with interest; it has occupied us in a manner which has been, at all events, harmless to others and not injurious to ourselves. We have enjoyed the passion of the hunt without killing, and our trophies are not consumed."

The trophies are not consumed! This is one of the strongest points in favor of making art collections. The beautiful objects are doubly guarded by the present pleasure of the owner in their perfection and by his care for their future when they pass into the hands of others. It is a point of pride with him that no cataloguer shall have to write after the title of one of his precious prints, "light crease through the centre," or "small tear in upper left-hand corner."

And the heart of the small collector beats high with the thought of what he can get for his money in the field of prints. Suppose he is patriotic with the strong new patriotism now deepening in the spirit of "good Americans," and prefers to confine his collection to the native product. The established reputations of Stuart and Copley and Blakelock and Fuller and Inness and Homer and J. Francis Murphy and other darlings of the auction room make anything like comprehensive patriotism in the field of painting come pretty high. Five hundred dollars would buy only a single little canvas bearing some less-honored American name, perhaps, but how many lovely drypoints it would place securely in one's solander box!

To be sure, there are $5,000 nocturnes, and it is very good form to move close to the $100 mark with your limited edition, plate-destroyed, numbered-impression prints if you are an etcher with a following, but—even so.

There are many ways of starting in to collect prints, each the best way for some one; but no collector who has the full respect of his colleagues, the artists and the dealers, and who desires the respect of posterity, ever will buy a print—or any other work of art—that he does not like. To know what you like is the despised tag of ignorant amateurishness, we have been liberally informed; but also it is the first essential of exquisite connoisseurship. If you like Nordfeldt's cool, serene legato line and do not like the trilling agitation of Hassam's sweet-toned melody, do not let any one persuade you to buy a Hassam because you will be "sure to grow up to it." You never grow up to a print except by turning your back on it and letting your memory of it do its subtle work. If it is your print you will become its owner in time, and if it is not your print it is an insult to your solander box which should be stamped indelibly with your personal taste.

And if you do like both your Hassam and your Nordfeldt, your Webster and your Haskell, say to yourself Goethe's bit about renunciation, (in translation, of course,) and buy only those examples of each artist that represent him at his best. There are the conscientious biographers of an artist who insist upon cluttering up their collections with everything he has done, the records of his bad moments, the betrayals of his hours of indifference, of his pedestrian moods, of his experimental and fantastic moods, of his nervousness, as well as of his strength and joy and self-command. If you love one artist above all others you may take him this way for better or worse, but if you are making a general collection it should be in the nature of a salon carré.

There is much pleasure to be got in selecting the work of living artists from their own studios and with their advice, which invariably will be given earnestly and thoughtfully. One of the admirable features of Mr. Mansfield's collection of Whistler prints was the special quality of the impressions selected by the artist himself with infinitely searching and exquisite judgment. Most artists also are quite willing to add to the prints you buy in this way some discriminating mark that makes them in a special sense your own, and caters quite innocently to your pride of ownership.

Naturally there is no "Polite Print Collector's Guide" for the true print lover. He will get his advice from artists and dealers; he will, if he is wise, follow his own inclination against all advice, even though he may go through a later experience of salutary repentance. He will make mistakes and be the richer for them. And if he works among honest and friendly people he will be able to right himself with little if any financial loss when the time comes to weed out and replace.

The field of American prints even in that subdivision given to etching has grown astonishingly wide within fifteen or twenty years. Although it seems invidious to select for mention a few names from among the many worthy of a collector's interest, it may give a certain fillip to some drowsy imagination to be reminded of the lively variety of the pursuit.

Whistler, of course, is the starting point, unless the living artists alone are considered, and around Whistler's work so large a body of literature has been built that no further mention of him is necessary. After leaving this safe, deep harbor we are on the open sea, and there is a tang of adventure in whatever we do. Probably we buy D. S. MacLaughlin, in whose very modern work is a little touch of antiquity, whose wood roads and river scenes throw us into a mood hardly recognized by the rising generation, whose light, tangled line fills his space with clouds and trees and river grasses and little figures and little boats, who has sat at the feet of Lepère and who has loved everything too much to love any one thing quite enough. Italy speaks in his work, and the love for Italy of people like the sculptor Story and Browning and Henry James.

Probably Ernest Haskell's tree subjects will have something to say to us because they are personal and closely studied and delicately romantic and also because they mark the courage of this dedicated follower of Whistler in leaving the footsteps of his master.

Anne Goldthwaite's etchings again have this rich personal note. Her portraits, her little dancers, her cockfights, are filled with an elusive attractiveness, a combination of directness and sophistication, a breadth of conception daintily fretted by a detailed execution.

Among the etchers who use the medium in the spirit of the painter are Childe Hassam, whose line is asked to translate light, an even more daring essay that Whistler's, who filled blank spaces with tone; and Ernest Roth, whose crosshatchings and heavy lines work constantly for tonal effects.

Then there is Frank Benson, whose wild duck and wild geese etchings are beautiful transcriptions of wild bird life, and deeply appreciated by those who share his enthusiasm for duck shooting, as well as by the larger public who are vaguely aware of the energy and truth in the rendering, without recognition of its technical excellence.

There is Mary Cassatt, whose dry points of women and children are among the treasures of exigent collectors, not so much, perhaps, for their superiority in this medium as for the abundant health and force with which the artist endows every one of her works.

There is Earl Reed, who knows all the resources of his medium, but emphasizes "the sorcery of the bitten line" which has a charm of its own for the pre-ordained etcher. There is William Levy, who reads the character of the ghetto in his powerful work. There are Lester Hornby, one of the consistent lovers of Paris; John Sloan, an equally ardent lover of New York; J. C. Vondrous, who is at his best when tracing the features of his beloved Prague; Cadwalader Washburn, who has explored China and Mexico with a delicately Whistlerian taste; Herman Webster, Charles Henry White—more than would fill a page of close type.

A number of groups of modern etchers dedicate themselves to special subjects, to given places in particular. Mr. Mielatz was one of the earliest to commemorate the landmarks of old New York. His example has been followed with profit by many etchers who find that this subject matter makes a wider appeal than almost any other. Again, certain artists are giving themselves wholeheartedly to subjects drawn from the field of labor. Joseph Pennell is priest and prophet in this kind, tirelessly investigating the aesthetic possibilities of hoists and cranes and furnaces; of steel and iron and lumber as elements of construction, of man making with his hands and machines making without hands. Still another group works with the recreations of the proletariat, showing the laborer at home, in the parks, in his Sunday best. Henry Raleigh goes a step further and shows him on strike, surrounded by his wretched family, and John Sloan shows preferably his wife and daughter in their moments of unrestrained relaxation. Eugene Higgins is inclined toward gloomy moments in the life of the poor—that moment when the rent bill comes in or when drink gets the upper hand.

Also there is the variety given by different processes. Dry point with George Elbert Burr is an almost new art. Others find in the soft ground etching their most sympathetic medium of expression. The broadminded print collector will find quite enough variety for his taste in American etching today, but, if he is exigent, he will do a greater service than by practicing a too undiscriminating catholicity.

Lost Their Country to Save the World

Nearly 100,000 Americans Fought With the British from France to Singapore—The Repatriation Camp in England

ONLY now, as the process of demobilization gets well under way, is there full realization of the extent of the unofficial contribution the United States made to the war.

Every one knew that a certain number of Americans had enlisted in the British Army, and the general estimate of their numbers was from 15,000 to 20,000. But now as the men come forward and claim their discharge and passage home to the United States, it is found that there were many more than that. The British authorities and the American Red Cross officials have been surprised at their numbers, and perhaps when account is taken of the many who become casualties it would not be far wrong to say that the United States supplied England with 100,000 recruits.

Those that are left of them are being gathered now from all parts of the world, where fighting has been going on, into a great repatriation camp on the downs overlooking the ancient city of Winchester. There they wait until their papers are received and a ship can be found to carry them home. It is a weary process, with all the excitement of the war long since over, very little to do, and a great longing to get back to their own country. But the British authorities are making them as comfortable as they can, and the American Red Cross has established a theatre club for their benefit.

The choice of Winchester as the American repatriation centre was particularly fitting. It was the camp so well known to dozens of American units, where they halted for a few days to rest in their journey across England to France, and Winchester itself is preparing a permanent monument to them. In the cathedral on one of the aisles, given up to the commemoration of the losses British regiments have suffered in many wars, the Dean and Chapter have reserved a special window and the panels beneath it "for the dedication of a perpetual memorial to be erected by the British Nation to those gallant Americans who have given their lives for the cause of freedom in the great war."

The camp itself is comfortable enough. Its barracks are substantial and its catering arrangements up to standard. Magnificent views of a great sweep of down and splendid groves of trees are to be had on every hand, while a gang of German prisoners at work on a railroad near by is a pleasant reminder of good work done. But for all that the men find it tedious and dull. It is not as though they were with their own regiments or knew how long they would have to stay. Their old comrades, by whose sides they fought, have been separated to the four quarters of the earth; they are among a chance collection of strangers, and it is hardly worth making friends with them, as any day their papers may be finally completed, a draft may be made up, and they may be started on their way home. They are bored and lonely, and thankful that the American Red Cross remembered them and set up a club for them.

The Red Cross Club is the one bright spot about the camp. It is in charge of Miss Lilian Baldwin of Lakewood, N. J., who delights in the rôle and the title of the "Big Sister" to the "Yank Tommies." It is open every afternoon and evening, and there the Americans can resort freely, read American newspapers, dip into an American novel, play chess or checkers, and generally feel at home. Sometimes Miss Baldwin arranges a special evening for the men from California or from Massachusetts, so as to get the natives of each State acquainted; sometimes she hunts out the musical talent among the boys (the last draft home included two first-rate performers who, before they joined up in the Judeaens for service in Palestine, were in a New York roof garden orchestra) and organizes a concert, but always she is willing to talk to them about their homes and their private affairs.

"It's a little disconcerting at times," she said. "When a man shows you a photograph of his tattoo marks and expects you to go into ecstasies about it, or holds up the coffee line to tell you he enlisted because he didn't get on with his wife and he wonders what she will say when he gets home, it's awkward. They do like to talk.

"Fortunately I've traveled a good bit about the States, and if I can say I know a man's home town I just can't get rid of him. You see, I'm the first American woman they've seen for a long time, and sometimes I let drop some little bit of American slang and they fairly go wild about it."

It was no joke getting the club in order. It is a long, low building, 175 feet long, built for a reserve store. The British handed it over to the American Red Cross in a waterproof condition, and that was about all there was to it. But Miss Baldwin recruited plenty of help from the British and American soldiers, hustled round a bit, and converted it into a pleasant lounge. She laid down thick linoleum, hung rows of allied flags from the rafters, installed writing tables and easy chairs, and the arrangements were complete.

The centre of it all is the counter, where coffee, biscuits, cigarettes, and on special occasions particular American dainties are distributed free. A hospitable can of tobacco bears the inscription "Fill your pipe, but not your pocket. There are others," and from another box any American may pick a miniature United States flag to pin upon his uniform. Then behind the counter hangs an ancient sweater, to which Miss Baldwin points with justifiable pride as "my coat of mail."

For it is almost entirely covered with military badges of every description. There are more than 250 of them, and each of them means that some man has wanted to give her something to remember him by. The most famous regiments of the British Army, the Royal Horse Guards, the Grenadiers, the Death's Head Lancers, the Prince of Wales's Fusiliers, the Cameron Highlanders, and so on, are represented. Some men have pinned their wound stripes there, and two or three their medal ribbons; one American has contributed a queer-shaped ornament from German East Africa, and several have given buttons or other souvenirs from German uniforms.

It illustrates as nothing else can the wonderful diversity of these Americans' service and adventures. Lounging round the club with their tunics worn a good deal more loosely than when on parade, they may look a very ordinary lot of Tommies, yet every one of them has once in his life at any rate been fired with a very special sort of zeal for the cause of freedom.

"They are the largest army of volunteers the world has ever seen," Miss Baldwin said, earnestly. "Please make that clear. They are a little afraid that people back home will ask why they were not in the American Army, and I'll tell you just why it is. Some of them 'joined up' long before we came into the war. Others were too old or too young to be accepted by our draft, and you see quite a few who have lost a finger or an eye or suffer from some kind of small defect. Our people wouldn't look at them, as we had plenty of first-class men to pick from, but England was not so particular. She had plenty of use for every one in her big armies and was glad enough to get low category men for her labor battalions. So a number of our men when they couldn't get accepted at home slipped over the border and joined in Canada.

"That's why I call them the most wonderful volunteer army in the world's history. They volunteered, not spurred on directly by patriotism, but by enthusiasm for a great cause."

Miss Baldwin referred particularly to

(Continued on Page 14)



Red Cross Official Photo.

Raising the American Flag in Front of the Red Cross Club.



Red Cross Official Photo.

Opening Hour at the Big American Red Cross Club Canteen in the British Repatriation Camp at Winchester, England. Miss Lilian Baldwin of Lakewood, N. J., "Big Suter" of the Yankee Tommies, Is Included in the Group.

Canada at War as Shown on Canvas

Paintings on Exhibition in New York Tell History of the Dominion's Fighting and Material Contribution—A Novel and Varied Art Collection

By PAUL G. KONODY.

THE term "war memorials" is apt to call up visions of winged figures with laurel wreaths in marble or bronze, or of tablets and monuments erected to the memory of the dead heroes; or perhaps of long rows of imaginary battle pictures invented or reconstructed by professional battle painters in the undisturbed comfort of their studios.



Strathcona Horse on the March, by A. J. Munnings, R. A.

Well, the Canadian War Memorials, which have now been brought to New York to be exhibited at the Anderson Galleries during the months of June & July are nothing of the sort. They have a deeper significance. The men who conceived the idea of creating for the present and for future generations a proud and magnificent artistic record of Canada's contribution to the great cause of freedom and justice—Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Rothermere, and the late Sir Bertram Lima—had taken to heart the lessons of the past and endeavored to evolve a scheme on altogether novel lines.

The problem to be tackled was of a complex nature. First of all, there was the historical aspect, the necessity of providing a complete and reliable pictorial record of the war, not only with regard to the actual fighting, but to the colossal machinery that had to be set in motion to provide the material for the men in the front line; the concentration of the whole nation's energy and resources toward one imperative purpose. War today means so much more than the armed contest of man against man, nation against nation. It means colossal organization of shipping, transport, hospitals, railways, munition works, aircraft factories, and a thousand other activities as essential to victory as the personal heroism of the fighter or the strategic genius of the commander.

A schedule was drawn up by the Canadian War Memorials Committee, dividing the vast material into classes and specifying typical subjects in each class. The execution of these subjects was intrusted to those artists whose past achievement justified faith in their ability to do justice to their task. They were sent to collect their material on the spot, so that their work should be based on personal experience and not on second-hand emotion. Those who went to the front were given honorary commissions in the army, so as to secure for them the fullest liberty of movement. Preference was given to artists who had actually served with the colors and had become familiar with the actual conditions of warfare.

The second consideration was the desirability of securing artistic unity at least for the main section of what had gradually grown into a gigantic scheme.



The Flag, by the Late Byam Shaw.

To obtain this unity it was decided that the nucleus of the collection should form a decorative ensemble with an appropriate architectural setting, such as, for instance, the magnificent series of panels in the Panthéon in Paris. Indeed, the large paintings were commissioned with a view to such an architectural background, and carried out in accordance with the conditions as to the size, scale, and general character of the work laid down by the committee.

Finally—and this is a point which was never lost sight of for a single moment—the Canadian War Memorials, apart from their historical or record value, were to give as complete as possible a picture of all the artistic currents and tendencies in vogue at the time of the world's war.

It is impossible here to enter into a detailed description of the 400 works so far executed, which form only a portion of the gigantic collection intended for the future Memorial Hall at Ottawa. I only propose to illustrate the wide range of the scheme by referring to a few typical examples by the leaders of the various schools and groups.

Richard Jack's colossal painting of the second battle of Ypres is a vividly rendered battle episode in the academic manner, though executed with unusual breadth and freedom. All the material needed for the reconstruction of the scene was placed at the artist's disposal by the military authorities. Men who had been through the engagement posed for him; his studio was turned into a very arsenal. Nothing was left undone to secure accuracy.

Another type of battle picture is Louis Weirter's "Courcelette." It is not a mere episode, but a panoramic impression of the whole battle by an officer who had taken part in the fighting. I do not think that the horror, the noise, the confusion of modern war have ever before been recorded in so convincing and realistic a manner.

Gunner W. Roberts, the painter of the "First Gas Attack at Ypres," belongs to the Vorticist group of abstract designers, and expresses his profound emotion in a style far removed from anything approaching realism. While avoiding absolute abstraction, he has evolved a decorative formula that would serve him to state with the greatest clearness and emphasis the horror and confusion of the moment when the zouaves or Turcos, overwhelmed by their first and wholly unexpected encounter with German poison gas, vomiting, writhing, and choking, turned tail and rushed headlong through the Canadian artillery positions.

Wyndham Lewis is the leader of the Independent group of which Roberts was a member in pre-war days. His picture of a Canadian gun pit also marks a return to something akin to realism, though by no means a complete surrender. If Roberts depicts the mad confusion of battle, Lewis shows the stern order and discipline of well-trained men.

W. C. R. Nevinson, who has depicted on a large canvas Captain (now Colonel) Bishop's historic fight with three Hun airplanes, has experience of flying, yet his soul is planted on terra firma. He views the clouds and the fighting planes as a landlubber would view them. The real airman's sensations are disclosed by W. Turnbull, a reckless flying man who had served with great distinction, in two complicated and yet lucid designs.

The transport of the first Canadian contingent across the Atlantic, convoyed by cruisers and battleships, is the subject of a powerful illustrative painting by Lieut. Commander Norman Wilkinson, the inventor of naval camouflage or "dazzle painting." Lieutenant E. Wadsworth, a painter of very pronounced modern tendencies, undertook the pictorial exploitation of that useful invention. In his paintings of camouflaged ships in dry dock at Liverpool he made the bewildering dazzle patterns the dominating motif of a coherent and logical design which attracts by its strange geometric beauty.



Canadian Gun Pit, by Lieutenant P. Wyndham Lewis.

Coaling the Great Fleet of Troopships

Mechanical Aids That Enabled the United States to Speed Up the Task of Getting Men and Munitions Overseas

ONE of the stories of how labor and time-saving inventions helped to win the war concerns the method employed by the Government in coaling its giant steamships. In the days when speed and efficiency of labor were in truth matters of life and death to the allied nations the United States found that it could not rely upon the slow and tedious process of coaling ships by the bucket-and-winch method. One of the first things done, therefore, was to take over the control of the Michener elevators already in existence, build some forty more of them, and send them out to the principal ports of New York.

Long before the war started, and the different countries of the world began building mammoth steamers, it was found that something had to be invented to solve the problem of coaling them. The old methods employed a winch on the shore controlled by a system of levers and pulleys, individual buckets of coal which were filled by laborers on the barges, lifted high into the air, and lowered into the portholes of the coal bunkers. The process was slow and required many shifts of men, who at times could not be depended upon to show up for duty. It met the needs of the small steamers, but was totally inadequate for the big ones.

To solve the difficulty the Michener elevator and the Michener bunker trimmer were invented by John H. Michener. One of the first steamers to be coaled by these mechanical contrivances was the old Vaterland, the present Leviathan. Its original owners found that when it came to bunkering a vessel that had a coal capacity of over 9,000 tons the winch-and-bucket system was vastly out of date.

Not only did they adopt the elevator method of bunkering their coal, but, besides, had mechanical trimmers installed in connection with the bunkers. The latter are permanent fixtures, and work in conjunction with the elevators, which can be attached for stowage purposes to any large-sized vessel. As evidence of their sense of the value of these machines in speeding up sailing preparations, the first thing the Germans did, upon being informed that the steamship was to be handed over to the American authorities, was to destroy them. Today the Leviathan is coaled by elevators, but is trimmed by hand labor.

One of the elevators in position looks like a big, ungainly ant crawling up the side of a boat. It consists of a long, movable shaft, on which a series of buckets revolve upon a chain. The lower end, or the leg, of the shaft can be lifted and lowered at the will of the man controlling the motor which sets the machine going.

When a ship comes into port, a number of these elevators are attached, at all the available bunker portholes, to the side of the boat facing the water. The motor that runs the mechanism is adjusted on the boat. The man operating it lifts the leg of the elevator by a simple turn of the lever and the barge heaped high with coal is allowed to move under it, close to the side of the steamship. The leg is then lowered into the coal, digging deeply into the mass. The motor is set going and the chain of buckets within the shaft begins to revolve. As each bucket reaches the coal pile in the barge it scoops itself full and proceeds along its way to the shaft leading to the porthole. There it turns, empties itself and goes on upward and then down again until it once more reaches the coal pile.

There are over sixty buckets in an elevator chain, each one with a capacity of fifty pounds at a scoop. Over a ton of coal can be disposed of during one rotation of the chain.

Just as soon as the man controlling the coaling motor feels that the leg of the machine is not biting into the pile as it should he turns the lever which lowers it until its lower end once more engages the coal properly. When one section of the barge is cleared of its mound of fuel, the leg is raised by motor control and the barge moved up a bit to the part where it is full. There the leg is again lowered and the buckets once more scoop up the coal and feed it into the portholes. When the barge is cleaned up the elevator is raised and the barge allowed to move away from under it.

When not in use the elevators are laid on their backs on the pier or on a float. They may be swung into position from a boom on the pier or on the ship, or from a mast and a boom on the float.

The mechanical trimming of the coal can only be done in ships equipped with the proper machinery. This greatly facilitates the bunkering of the coal. When the Leviathan last put into this port it was coaled in twenty-seven hours. By the old method it would have taken three or four days to do it. As a matter of fact stowage companies will not undertake to coal ships of this size. Had the Leviathan not had its trimmers destroyed the ship could have been coaled in half the time.

In case the landsman should not understand the term, it may be explained that trimming means leveling the coal in the hold bunkers. Naturally when the coal is dumped into the bunker shafts it piles up immediately in front of the porthole. Gangs of trimmers are kept in the bunkers to continually clear away the crest of this hill and spread the coal into the furthest corners of the holds. If the coal is allowed to pile up too high, the shaft at the porthole becomes choked and the coaling must stop until the trimmers have got the place cleared. The elevators feed the coal into the holds at about sixty tons an hour. With mechanical trimmers the elevators can feed a ship at the rate of 125 tons an hour, because with hand labor on the job inside the machinery on the outside of the boat must every now and then be stopped to give the men a chance to catch up.

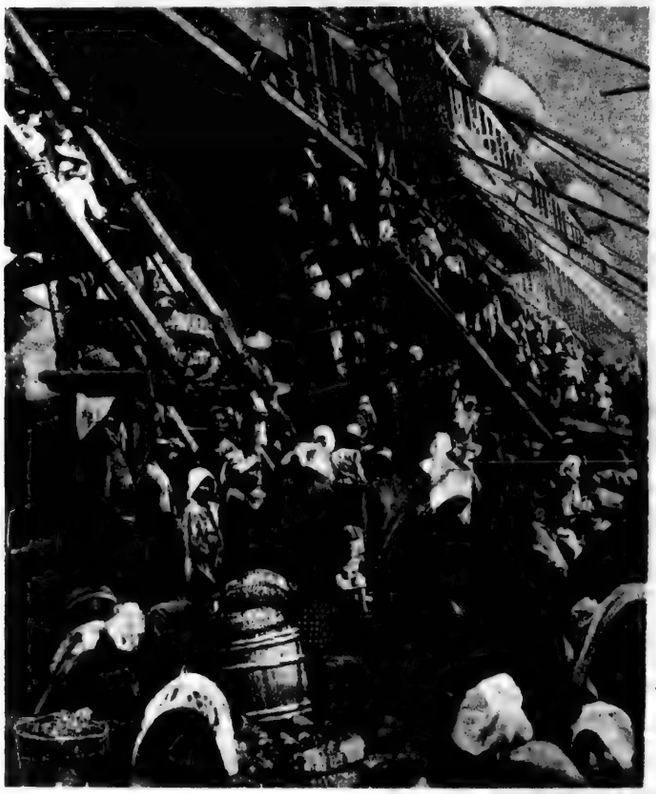
The Michener trimmers are mechanical devices to do this work. While the coal is being emptied into the bunkers, big revolving wheels at the top of these peepholes continually sweep the crest of the hill and pass the coal along from one revolving shaft to another until the entire floor of the hold is evenly covered. There is no need of having men down there with shovels.

Some idea of what these contrivances meant to the Government in saving of time and labor can be gained by a study of figures showing the time and labor expended in coaling a ship with and without the mechanical processes. A ship of eight thousand tons capacity requires two hundred and forty men forty hours working at a rate of two hundred tons an hour to load the ship. The same ship, coaling with the elevators, requires eighty-eight men working twenty hours at the rate of four hundred tons an hour to load her. Even these figures fail to give an adequate idea of the saving. Because twenty hours on the machine means about one day's work, while forty hours without it means at least three days' work. All that the machine requires is the pulling in and out of the barges by small shifts of men, and the control of the motors by one man for each machine. Bucket coaling involves constant shoveling of coal into the buckets by gangs of men who have to be relieved at intervals.

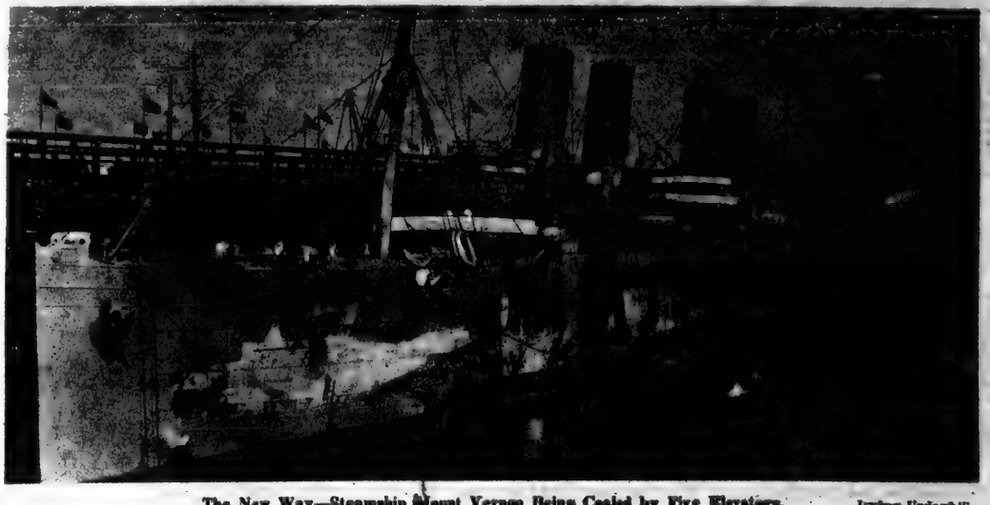
Carrying the comparison a step further, it takes 245 men five hours to load 1,000 tons of coal by the bucket system where it takes eighty-eight men two and a half hours to stow the same amount.

It is interesting to note that even the winch-and-bucket system of coal bunkering is a step ahead of the methods used in some of the foreign countries. In Japan, for instance, the coal is loaded on the ship by hundreds of men and women who walk up the gangplank with loaded baskets and dump the coal into the coal holes in turn. According to figures taken at the coaling of a ship of 3,000 tons, it took 960 men and women twenty hours to fill the holds.

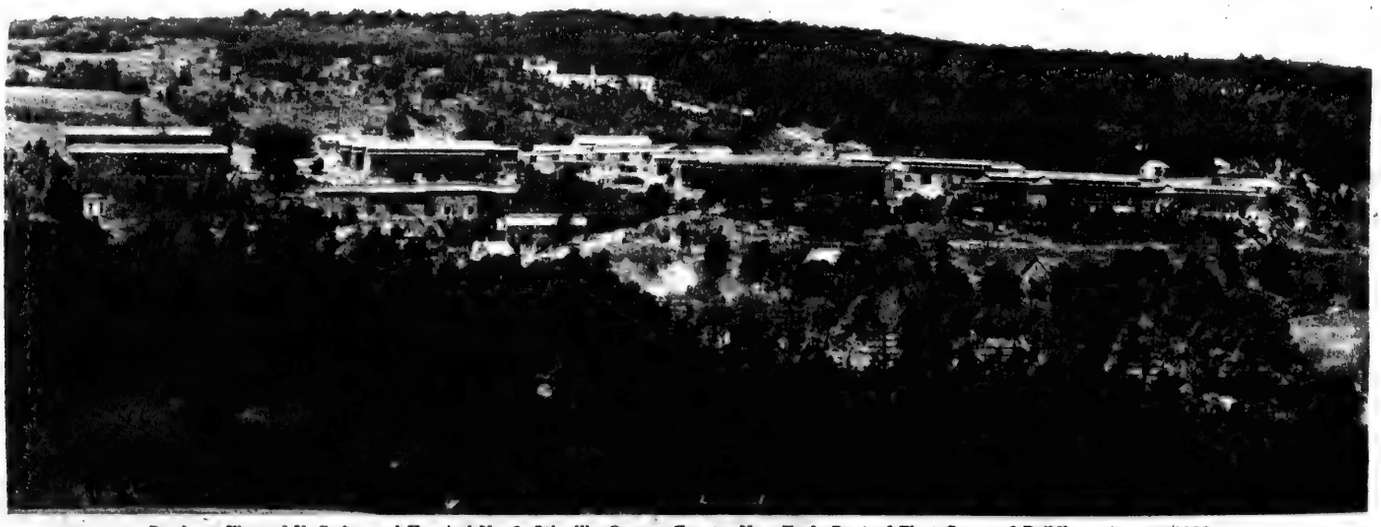
The United States has inaugurated the elevator system of coaling steamers in four of her ports—New York, Charleston, Newport News, and Norfolk. During the entire period of the war all the ships that left these harbors were coaled by this method.



The Old Way—Bunkering a Ship by the Basket Method, in Nagasaki, Japan.



The New Way—Steamship Mount Vernon Being Coaled by Five Elevators. Irving Underhill.



Southern View of U. S. General Hospital No. 8, Otisville, Orange County, New York, Part of First Group of Buildings, August, 1918.

Army Tuberculosis Sanatorium

Big Plant in the Shawangunk Mountains Where the Government Gives to Soldiers, Mainly New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians, Every Chance of Recovery

By Major WILLIAM J. HAMMER, M. C., Late Commanding Officer.

Since writing this article Major Hammer has retired from the service. Colonel Allen M. Smith, M. C., Regular Army, is his successor in command.

ALTHOUGH hostilities ceased over six months ago, the army's Medical Department is still busily occupied in healing the sick and wounded soldiers to make them as fit as possible for return to civil life. With huge armies of Americans overseas and as many more in training on this side, great preparations were made for the inevitable casualities. In addition to the base hospitals, both overseas and in the training camps here, several hospitals for the treatment of special diseases were established in this country.

United States Army General Hospital 8 is one of these, and is designed for the treatment of tuberculosis only.

At the outset of war the tuberculosis program of the army was intrusted to Colonel George E. Bushnell, M. C., (recently retired,) long recognized as an authority on the subject. The handling of the tuberculosis problem auspiciously begun under his direction is being ably continued under Colonel Roger Brooke, M. C., the present chief of the tuberculosis section of the Surgeon General's office.

Hospital 8 is in the Shawangunk Mountains, directly adjoining Otisville, Orange County, N. Y. It has an elevation of 1,000 to 1,050 feet above sea level, occupies a southerly slope, and commands a fine view of the picturesque Catskill Mountains in the distance. The hospital is designated for the treatment of soldiers chiefly from New York and Pennsylvania regiments, and is easily accessible for the relatives of such soldiers, while its nearness enables convalescent patients to visit their homes as soon as their improvement warrants the granting of a furlough. For the last twelve years the City of New York has been operating with success its large municipal tuberculosis sanatorium on a site immediately adjoining the new army institution.

The hospital proper comprises about sixty building, of which twenty-nine are wards having a normal capacity of 1,000 patients; one of these wards is used for officer patients, and an isolation pavilion suitably located is reserved for any cases of contagious diseases that may arise. A very extensive system of spacious corridors connects the wards with each other, and with the dining hall, affording protection to patients going to meals during stormy weather. The other buildings include a large administration building centrally located, a huge kitchen with competent civilian chefs and modern equipment capable of serving over 1,000 meals three times a day, while an up-to-date bakery supplies excellent bread, rolls, and pastry daily. Besides there are a large dining hall with ample seating capacity, a large operating pavilion, X-ray department, eye, ear, nose, and throat department, dental department, and elaborate clinical laboratories; two quartermaster and medical supply warehouses, a large steam laundry, three large barracks buildings, a kitchen and dining hall for the enlisted personnel, officers' quarters with dining hall, and nurses' quarters, post exchange and chapel. A large Red Cross house for the patients, a nurses' recreation house built by the Red Cross, a Y. M. C. A. hut, and a K. of C. gymnasium (now under construction) provide generous entertainments for both patients and personnel. A central heating plant of 1,500 horse power boiler capacity furnishes ample heat and power for all needs.

The wards are arranged for the treatment of bed-rest, semi-ambulant, and ambulant cases, respectively. In the plan of construction the basic principles of supplying an abundance of fresh air and sunlight have been applied. Wide porches with connecting French windows, through which the beds are transferred, enable the patients to spend the entire day in the open air. A large percentage of the men prefer to sleep on the protected porches at night, well supplied, of course, with woolen pajamas, bed socks, helmets, blankets, and comforters. In this way they spend practically twenty-four hours of the day out of doors.

Construction of the hospital was begun late in March, 1918, under the supervision of Major William H. Radcliffe, Q. M. C., Constructing Quartermaster, in civil life a well-known engineer of Chicago. Despite great difficulties in obtaining materials and mechanics, the work was rushed; a group of wards was completed and occupied in June. During August, 1918, over 700 patients were under treatment.

The wards, and in fact all departments, have been fully equipped with the best that money and modern science can provide. All favorable features that promote recovery have been utilized, and, on the other hand, all detrimental factors have been avoided. The operating pavilion is of substantial construction with cement floors and hard-finish walls and ceilings, which are kept scrupulously clean. It has a complete sterilizing system and an elaborate equipment of instruments for every possible operation that may be necessary. Captain Frederick Knowles, Medical Corps, of New York City, is the chief of the surgical service, including the head surgery section. The X-ray department is under the supervision of Lieutenant Charles B. Kaighn, Medical Corps, of Philadelphia. In addition to the very elaborate stationary X-ray machine, fluoroscope and stereoscope, a portable X-ray apparatus is available for use at the bedside in the wards. The X-ray department is rendering very valuable services as an adjuvant to diagnosis particularly in cases of deep-seated lung lesions, not demonstrable by the ordinary methods of physical diagnosis. The eye, ear, nose, and throat department has every device of value for the treatment of affections of the upper respiratory tract, the eyes, and of the ears, respectively.

The clinical laboratories, of which Major Walter G. Bain, M. C., is chief, are elaborately equipped for complete chemical, serological, and bacteriological examinations.

The staff comprises about forty medical officers, all of whom have had special training. Major William J. Hammer, M. C., of New York City, has been the commanding officer of the hospital since its construction in April, 1918. Major Grant Thorburn, M. C., of Newark, N. J., is chief of the medical service.

There are about sixty-five graduate trained nurses on duty, all members of the Army Nurse Corps, under the direction of Miss May Pettite of New York City. About 350 medical detachment men assist in making the patients comfortable. All patients are admitted to a receiving ward where a prompt and complete examination is made. The obviously ill are immediately sent to the infirmary wards. Doubtful cases are sent to an observation ward for further observation, study and for final classification, into bed-rest, semi-ambulant and ambulant cases, respectively. In this connection it will be of interest to state that recently out of a population of about 150 patients, only forty-two were moderately advanced cases requiring absolute bed-rest treatment.

As a patient's condition improves, and the activity of the disease subsides, he is promoted to a semi-ambulant ward, where he is permitted to go to the main dining hall for meals, and to various departments for any special treatments required. A limited amount of exercise, under supervision, is also permitted. Finally he graduates into the ambulant class, and exercise or vocational work suitable to his condition is prescribed.

This hospital has been designated as one of the recreation hospitals whose function is to obtain in the patients a maximum possible restoration to health and earning capacity. Those who are not interested in handicrafts may choose instead bedside academic instruction in subjects such as English, arithmetic, free hand and mechanical drawing. A school was established in a building made available for the purpose, and classroom instruction was organized for the ambulant patients. Courses in the following subjects have been provided: English, especially popular with foreign-born patients; bookkeeping, penmanship, typewriting and stenography, salesmanship, telegraphy and wireless.

The reconstruction department's function is to direct the patient's mind from his worries and substitute wholesome and useful occupation, and to interest him in a new vocation, suitable to his condition after recovery. That the work is popular among the patients is shown by Captain McCann's statement on May 1; of over 800 patients, more than 90 per cent. had enrolled in one or more of the courses of instruction offered them.

Immediately after the arrival of a patient a letter is addressed to the family, stating that the patient has been admitted for the treatment of tuberculosis, and urging the relatives to encourage the patient to stay for a sufficient length of time, for the following reasons:

He is in a climate noted for its invigorating features, in a hospital specially built for the purpose by the Government, and fully equipped with the best that money and modern skill can provide. A large staff of officers with special training and a large corps of trained nurses are in attendance. The patient is taught how to take care of himself during his illness and how to maintain his health after recovery. During the active stage of the disease, he is a possible source of infection to his family, especially children, in his home surroundings, and therefore he should remain under treatment at least until the activity of the disease is arrested. His pay continues and the gratuitous treatment received here would be very expensive if he were in a private sanatorium. The family are requested to send no distressing news from home, as this may make him worry and retards

(Continued on Page 15)

If Germany Doesn't Sign—Starvation

Allies Are Ready to Enforce a Blockade More Rigorous Than Ever Before, Should Enemy Balk at Peace Terms—Suggestion of Marching to Berlin Overruled

SOME have contended from the first that the armistice was a mistake—that the only hope of the regeneration of Germany was to experience the chastening humiliation of utter defeat. Dr. Vernon L. Kellogg, who was sent into Germany by the American Relief Administration to make a report on food and trade conditions and who is considered one of the competent observers to enter Germany since the fighting stopped, gives this as his testimony:

"It is clear to every foreign observer in Germany that the armistice was a mistake, that any armistice would necessarily be a mistake, that only a surrender could give that correct background to events on which alone the future of the German people in the direction of peace externally and reconstruction internally could be founded."

As events are now shaping, this sense of utter defeat of all the immoral purposes behind their assault on the world may yet be brought home to the Germans. If their leaders, prominent among whom are representatives of the arrogance and obstinacy of the Hohenzollerns, carry out the threat repeatedly made that they will not sign the peace terms unless amended in important respects, then the war will be resumed and the whole nation placed under a siege more stringent than ever known before.

If the Germans refuse to sign, the armistice ends, but the warfare which follows will not be by powder and bullet but, unless unforeseen disturbances in Germany take place, the weapons will be economic, and these are expected to show in a new way how absolute these instruments can be made in the punishment of a guilty nation. The military forces of the Allies and the United States will co-operate with the economic forces, but unless German resistance brings about a clash the main arm, it is understood, will be a blockade, as tight as strategic planning by a board of experts and the use of all the economic resources of the nations interested can make it.

As the possibility of bringing the war to a definite finish by a blockade looms, interest centres around two chief questions:

In what ways can this blockade be made more effective than that in force preceding and after the armistice?

How long, if it be made necessary to enforce it, are the Germans likely to hold out?

First question: Before the armistice, through control of the sea and the export machinery of War Trade Boards in dealing with neutral countries bordering Germany, a close blockade was thrown around the enemy. All these countries were put under a rationing system by the Allies, and guarantees were required of them that they would not re-export into Germany. But there were several weak spots in the chain. One was inability to control the North Sea and the Baltic. Germany consumes 570,000 tons of fish a year, and much of this was taken from the Baltic. On the east food was taken in from Russia and from Southeast Europe. After the armistice the allied blockade was thrown into the Baltic, and Germany's fishing there stopped, and the erection of new nations east of Germany disorganized these inlets of food, but with the main peace terms engaging the attention of the Allies at Paris there was no concentration on stopping every possible gap in the blockade. On the contrary, the War Trade Boards of the Allies soon began to relax restrictions in exports to neutrals bordering on Germany, and then in early March came the Brussels agreement by which Germany was to receive from the Allies 370,000 tons of food a month until September. Permission was also granted to resume fishing in the Baltic, and for unrestricted importation of vegetables from neutral countries.

Changing conditions since the armistice and the Brussels agreement have worked against Germany as to blockade severity. In a day the lid can be clamped down on the Baltic. In the east new nations, the Czechoslovak and the Polish republics, organized with the support of the Allies, wall in the Germans there. The neutral border countries to be considered are Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and Norway and Sweden. At the time of the armistice the Allies and the United States had rationing agreements with all these countries except Holland and one with that country was in process of negotiation. That an agreement with Holland had not been signed sooner was because of Germany's threat of invasion. What Germany had done to Belgium was right under Holland's eyes. As to the effectiveness of these agreements, here are comparisons of Swiss exports of certain commodities to the Central Powers in pounds for the first three months of 1917 and 1918:

	1917.	1918.
Oatmeal	187,391	....
Flour	63,933	....
Dried fruits	127,866	....
Leather shoes	396,828	....
Cotton cloth	1,183,870	68,342

Switzerland also agreed not to send milk, edible fats or poultry into Germany. Sweden's trade with Germany was held down to cranberries. Denmark, altogether dependent on Germany for coal, reduced her shipments of butter, bacon, cheese, and eggs to a fraction of what they formerly were, following the agreement with our War Trade Board. Each of these countries was then dependent on Germany for some essential and was also under the menace of her then flourishing military power.

The military power is gone; essentials can now be taken care of by the Allies, for the time being at least. One of the first steps in re-enacting the blockade will be to reinstitute in full effect and with added restrictions the former rationing agreements with the neutrals bordering Germany. No doubt preparations have already been made to do this.

Switzerland, according to a cablegram from Geneva, has decided to reply negatively to the allied note concerning the blockade of Germany if Germany refuses to sign the peace treaty. If this proves true then Switzerland will be cut off from all the supplies she is now receiving from the Allies and the United States, according to information obtained in Washington. This would not be of much benefit to Germany as a whole, but it would be a heavy blow to Switzerland to be shut off from allied supplies. The same would be true of Norway, also reported to have refused to join the blockade. The system on which the War Trade Boards worked was one of bargaining as to whether or not Germany could make the neutrals the better offer, and the Allies now hold a much stronger hand than during the war. In the first place, they have won the war. In the second place, and what is immediately more controlling, the nations opposed to Germany control the world's food supply. Here the United States is the great factor. In any neutral country bordering Germany food supplies can be shut down at their source, as well as other supplies needed. But the great demand—the one also that cannot be postponed—is for food. Every country in Europe needs food. Food therefore is a more dominant weapon in enforcing a blockade than it was during the war.

There is a more direct way to blockade Germany, and some in Washington who have given the subject consideration hold that, with certain developments, this method will be adopted. This would be to advance allied troops in Germany along the frontier adjoining the neutral countries and thus make the blockade tight as a drum. At Paris, according to reports reaching Washington, the French, from the first, have been in favor of an advance into Germany, if the Germans refuse to sign the treaty, but the British and American delegations opposed this plan as one that would run the risk of inflaming the populace. They have stood, reports say, for giving precedence to economic pressure.

The threat made the other day by Lloyd George, however, that, if the Germans did not sign at Versailles they would be compelled to do so at Berlin, shows that the continued belligerent attitude of the German leaders may result in military intervention at the same time economic pressure is brought to bear.

Second question: How long will Germany be able to hold out under a tight blockade?

Without help from the Allies it was estimated by American investigators in Germany that large sections of the people there would fail to get bread on the ration basis not later than May 1; 2,000,000 tons of grain for bread would be required to carry Germany through on the existing ration of 300 grams per worker daily until Sept. 1, or when the new crop came in. Germany was also badly off for fats. All these questions were considered by the Interallied Council in fixing the terms of the Brussels



Group of Children, Practically All of Whom, Germans Assert, Are Undernourished.

agreement. The details of this agreement have not been made public, but it is learned that the 370,000 tons of food a month allotted to the Germans, beginning in March, was divided into 300,000 tons of breadstuffs or their equivalents and 70,000 tons of fats, including pork products, vegetable oils, and condensed milk, on the cordition that this would be distributed to no persons who were by their own fault unemployed.

This allotment was less than the Germans asked for as necessary for their subsistence until the new crops were harvested. Their minimum demands were 320,000 tons of flour a month, 100,000 tons of mixed pork products and 10,000 tons of vegetable oils. The amount of food allotted to the Germans, in return for the use of their ships and payment by export of surplus supplies of their own, such as potash, was thus less by 100,000 tons a month than they called for, and which some of the allied investigators say they needed.

In any event the total of food allotted to the Germans has not enabled them to accumulate a surplus. It has only been sufficient, with what they had, to care for their daily needs on a low rationing basis. It has been a hand-to-mouth existence. With the allied supplies suddenly shut off, the pressure on Germany would begin to be felt almost at once. In six weeks the food shortage would fall heavily on the people, it is estimated, and not long thereafter the great body of the people would face famine or surrender. The purpose of the Allies, if the Germans refuse to sign, will be to make the blockade as rigid as possible in order to bring the German leaders to terms with the least delay.

Were the Germans inspired by some great patriotic motive, or enlisted in some righteous cause in the march forward of civilization, they could hold out much longer than they will if the blockade descends upon them. Physically, the masses of the people are unfit to endure a long siege. Those of the better class who have been able to obtain food by illicit dealing are in flourishing condition, but they constitute comparatively a small number. The greatest deprivation has fallen on the laboring class. American investigators have estimated that the rations of the working class do not provide more than 1,400 calories a day a person, while the normal intake is 2,800 calories. This has been going on for a long time, and depletion of strength is the result. The German peace delegation, in a counterclaim on the Allies for $3,000,000,000 damages, assert that the food blockade prevented 1,000,000 births because of the reduced vitality of the women.

Men who have not been led into the devious ways of thinking practiced by the leaders of Germany would not run the risk of facing an awakened Germany—which in better days gave the world Martin Luther—when walled in by a blockade among the people they have misled, but so many wrong ways have been taken by these leaders, in their pride and stubbornness, that it is recognized they may elect to play their last card by refusing to sign.

Some folk among the Allies will deplore the weapon of the blockade if it comes to that. They will see the women and children stricken with hunger and the death rate rising; it is deplorable to think of, all admit, but the answer is, better far this method of bringing an obdurate and erring people to terms than to march against them and to shoot them down. It is the more humane way. Others in this country and among the Allies will be stirred because the Allies, if forced to it, will throw their blockade machinery either through or around the border neutral countries, making them a part of the siege of the German Nation, whether it is their will or not, but the answer is that, in the German onslaught on the world, these small countries were themselves saved by the arms of the allied powers from domination by Germany.



Signal Corps Photo.

More German Children—A Picture Taken After Their Milk Ration Had Been Served.

Women Sachems in Tammany's Wigwam

One of Them Says the Sex in Fifteenth Assembly District Changed Political Complexion

GOVERNOR SMITH, at the breakfast at the Women's Democratic League at the Biltmore the other day, told the women that the men had been in the political game so long that it was difficult to interest them, and that women, fresh in the field, must come to the fore and organize with enthusiasm to work "in season and out."

In both parties men are giving women political recognition and are opening clubs and headquarters to them, but the methods are a little different. The Republican women are forming definite separate organizations, while in the Democratic Party the women have been taken into the organizations men had already formed. That historic old organization, Tammany Hall, has opened its arms to them, and there are women Sachems in the wigwam.

Mrs. Harry Hastings, suffragist, club woman, politician—also a grandmother—is one of the Vice Presidents of Tammany Hall, a full-fledged Sachem, and so is Mrs. Jean H. Norris, attorney, who is the Tammany Hall Assistant Secretary. Mrs. Hastings is also a member of Governor Smith's Reconstruction Committee.

There are women Assembly district leaders, elected as are the men. Mrs. Hastings, who is leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, says that at the weekly meetings at the clubhouse there are more women out as a rule than men.

"And do the women do good work?" Mrs. Hastings repeats after a question. "Why, my Fifteenth Assembly District went Democratic at the last election—an unheard-of thing. It is a Republican district. The change was the work of the women."

The women heads of Assembly districts become automatically members of the Democratic County Committee, which is Tammany Hall. The women are organized in the election districts, women Captains in each of them.

There are women members of the Democratic State Committee, but the list for this year has not yet been compiled. Among those appointed in April, 1918, who probably will be upon this year's list, were Mrs. Robin A. Lau, Mrs. John B. Thompson, Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. William R. Hearst, New York; Miss May Patterson, Kings; Mrs. Joseph Sinclair and Miss Julia McLaughlin, Queens;



© White Studio.

Mrs. Harry Hastings, Who Organized the Women of the Fifteenth Assembly District for a Democratic Victory and Was Made a Sachem in Tammany Hall.

Mrs. Blanche W. Wehrmiller and Mrs. Philip J. Kearns, Bronx; Mrs. Fred E. Kennedy, Binghamton; Miss Sarah McPike, Yonkers; Mrs. Charles B. Smith, Buffalo; Miss Frances H. Lawson, Watertown; Miss Beulah Bailey, Troy; Miss Ethel S. Stebbins and Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, New York, and Miss Kathryn Helene Starbuck.

At the Men's Republican Club in Fortieth Street the other day a breakfast was given at which the New York State women Republicans went formally into politics. State Republican Chairman Glynn was present.

Names on the Republican women's committee are of women well known for public work in suffrage or otherwise. Mrs. Hedill McCormick, daughter of the late Senator Mark Hanna, was long an officer in the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Her Treasurer is Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who built up the New York City Woman Suffrage Party along regular political lines, and made it a powerful organization.

Other members of the committee are Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., representing Nassau County; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, the latter a daughter of James G. Blaine; Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, Nassau County; Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett, Chemung County; Mrs. Eli T. Hoomer, Erie County; Miss Mary Cahoon, Clinton; Mrs. Ruth Litt, Suffolk; Mrs. E. S. Knapp, Onondaga, Dean of the Home Economics Department of Syracuse University; Mrs. A. H. Gleason, New York; Mrs. Frankie Merson, Yates; Mrs. Anna De Witt, Kings; Mrs. Nathan Glauber and Mrs. A. H. Gleason, New York, and Mrs. H. G. Danforth, Erie.

Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, at a dinner welcoming the New York women delegates, found the status of the women politicians as "part of the party membership, not as women, but as voters."

"Their activity is not supplementary," said Chairman Hays, "ancillary or secondary. They are not to be separated or segregated, but assimilated and amalgamated, receiving the full consideration due every working member."

Mrs. Hedill McCormick told the women at the State organization breakfast that their chief work would be organization. She told them that as organized Republicans they were to be ready always to support the leaders of the party, to follow in their footsteps, and that while personally they might hold their individual preferences for candidates in their organizations, they must wait for guidance from party leaders.

It is not possible to differentiate the work of the Democratic women from that of the men as clearly as can be done with the Republican women. There is a Woman's National Division, of which Mrs. George Bass is Chairman. Mrs. Bass is one of the women who received her political training as a suffragist. She was one of the women who helped to put the Illinois women on the map politically. There is nothing equivalent to the State organization of the Republican women among the Democratic women. There is a woman representative from each State where women vote on the National Republican Committee. Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, President of the Women's Democratic League, is the representative from New York State.

The New York Times
Review of Books

Section 8

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1919 — 12 PAGES

THIS COUNTRY AS MR. CHESTERTON SEES IT

His "History of the United States" a Curious Compound of Studies in Famous Personalities and of "Fact" Much of Which May Surprise New England Readers

By CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN,
(Professor of History, Columbia University.)

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Cecil Chesterton, with an introduction by Gilbert K. Chesterton. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50.

THE author of this book died in a French military hospital from the effects of exposure in the last fierce fighting of the war, fighting for which he had volunteered after being invalided home. His brother, Gilbert Chesterton, in the brief and admirable introduction with which he presents this book to the world, says this of him:

> Before he died he did at least two things that he desired. One may seem much greater than the other; but he would not have shrunk from naming them together. He saw the end of an empire that was the nightmare of the nations; but I believe it pleased him almost as much that he had been able, often in the intervals of bitter warfare and by the aid of a brilliant memory, to put together these pages on the history, so necessary and so strangely neglected, of the great democracy which he never patronized, which he not only loved but honored.

With Cecil Chesterton's services as a soldier, fighting for his country and for ours, in as noble a cause as history anywhere records, we are not here concerned, save, in passing, to express our profound gratitude and respect. By those services he contributed to the enlargement of the bounds of human liberty, and what greater thing a man can do with his life has never yet been pointed out. A brave man, in a crisis like that of our day, is worth many immaculate historians, and the man who thought straight on this war and who realized in action all the implications of his thought will merit and will receive a full meed of honor from his contemporaries and his successors.

But we are here concerned not with a life, but with a book, and a book which, in the opinion of the reviewer, ought never to have been published, for it can do no conceivable good, and will do harm if it is widely read and if its readers believe it to be a true and faithful portrayal of our national development. One may sympathize entirely with Chesterton's motive in writing it, and may admire the pluck and spirit with which he carried through the work under the most unfavorable conditions, snatching whatever periods of leisure might come to him, which were few, and finishing the book "at odd moments, even on the march, so intensely did the interest of his subject possess and pursue him," as his brother informs us.

Chesterton's motive was, as he himself explains in his preface, written in May, 1918, to supply a lack which he asserts exists in England of a concentrated and readable history of the United States, which the average layman would have either time or temptation to peruse. The book is an outgrowth of a visit to America:

> I have thought that, in writing it, I might perhaps be discharging some little part of the heavy debt of gratitude which I owe to America for the hospitality I received from her when I visited her shores during the early months of the war. This book is in another sense the product of that visit; what I then saw and heard of contemporary America so fascinated me that, believing as I do that the key to every people is in its past, I could not rest until I had mastered all that I could of the history of my delightful hosts.

The pity is that the author could, in the time at his disposal, master so very little, and that, under such conditions, he should have cared to write at all or that his executors or publishers should have given to the world a book that could not add to the reputation of the author; that must in the nature of the case be superficial, and that can, as a matter of fact, only mislead any reader who takes it seriously. There is in Mr. Chesterton's approach to his subject and in his manner of discharging his task no indication that he felt that there was any special difficulty in writing the history of a great people whose records cover several centuries, or that the historian ought to possess qualities other than those of the journalist or political agitator. He sailed forth debonairely on seas at times quite rough, and carried far too light a cargo for safety. Without trying to suggest that the writing of history is a solemn and occult art, whose mysteries can be comprehended and revealed only by specially selected hierophants long broken to the job, nevertheless, it may be said with confidence that Clio cannot be taken by storm, but requires much patient and skillful wooing. Moreover, Clio likes a certain degree of self-effacement in her suitors, and does not consider it seemly that, in the midst of their devotions, they should take occasion to air all their personal predilections and aversions with boisterous, joyous abandon. But, not to dally longer in these mythologic by-paths, let us bear in mind that, as Lord Acton said, "it is by solidity of criticism more than by plenitude of erudition that the study of history strengthens and straightens and extends the mind." Now, in the book under consideration we have neither plenitude of erudition nor solidity of criticism. Alarm is aroused at once in the judicious when we see the main sources upon which the author relied for his information. After stating that he had read voraciously such original records as he could get, of which reading there is very little evidence in the book, Mr. Chesterton adds: "The two existing histories, which I also read and upon which I have drawn most freely, are that of the present President of the United States and that of Professor Rhodes, dealing with the period from 1850 to 1876." A number of reflections might be made concerning this sentence, but one must suffice. The critical discrimination of the author in choosing his guides leaves much to be desired. One of the men named is a distinguished historian, the other is not. The two most certainly do not belong in the same class. Nor was there any such dire compulsion of choice as the author apparently thought, for there are still other "existing" histories which would have proved more instructive than one of these. However, this is a perilous line of comment and is better avoided.

But even if Mr. Chesterton had had more leisure for investigation and a wider range of material at his disposal there is reason to believe that the result would have been much the same. He was too exuberant and lively a personality to wear the constraining harness of the historian. He was essentially a polemic, a militant, a born fighter, and history was for him merely another vehicle for the expression of his emotions, his likes and dislikes, which were generally extreme in character, though subject to change. A Fabian Socialist, he later renounced socialism; an Anglo-Catholic, he later became a Roman Catholic; a hater of parliaments and political parties, he was an admirer and eulogist of the "strong" man, though his criterion of strength would not be universally acceptable. It is no accident that Andrew Jackson is his great hero in American history, appealing to him far more than even such men as Washington and Lincoln.

There was no trace of the Laodicean in Mr. Chesterton. What he hated he hated and what he liked he adored. In the former category the New England Puritans and their Calvinism easily hold first place:

> For much of the early legislation of the Puritan colonies one can find no parallel in the history of European men. Calvinism, that strange, fierce creed which Wesley so correctly described as one that gave God the exact functions and attributes of the devil, produced even in Europe a sufficiency of madness and horrors; but here was Calvinism cut off from its European roots and from the reaction and influence of Christian civilization. Its records read like those of a madhouse where religious maniacs have broken loose and locked up their keepers. We hear of men stoned to death for kissing their wives on the Sabbath, of lovers pilloried or flogged at cart's tail for kissing each other at all without license from the deacons, the whole culminating in a mad panic of wholesale demonism and witch-burning so vividly described in one of the most brilliant of Mrs. Gaskell's stories, "Lois the Witch." Of course, in time the fanaticism of the first New England settlers cooled into something like sanity.

As we strike this remarkable description on Page 31 we settle back at once prepared to enjoy a giddy and exhilarating series of "thrills" more customary, perhaps, on the films than in chronicled transactions of New England as usually set forth by historians. All that one can say, in the presence of such a pictorial tour de force, is that one would not wish to be known as one of Mr. Chesterton's "sources."

On Page 32 we read concerning Pennsylvania that "this plantation was designed especially as a refuge for the religious sect to which Penn belonged, the Quakers, who had been persecuted by all religious parties and especially savagely by the Puritan colonists of New England"; and on Page

(Continued on Page 322)

LATEST FICTION BY TAGORE, W. L. COMFORT, SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, AND OTHERS

THE HOME AND THE WORLD. By Rabindranath Tagore. The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THIS is a very quaint, interesting and significant book, a curious blend of straightforwardness and subtlety, of conventional narrative, satire and poetry. As a story, it presents the usual triangle, wife, husband and husband's friend, in a direct, almost baldly simple fashion. The situation is as old as Eden and as universal as the serpent, so it is no shock to find it in an Indian setting. Yet, though the touch of the exotic gives it an added piquancy, the story value of the book is the least of its claims upon us. The social and political problems discussed in it are also as old and as universal as the fall of man, and perhaps they are as acute in India today as they are in England and America, but it is hard to believe that Sir Rabindranath Tagore did not write "The Home and the World" with an eye mainly, if not exclusively, upon the West. In short, the galled jade winces.

Nikhil, the husband, stands, it is safe to say, as the mouthpiece of Tagore's own opinions. He is a poet, a scholar, a dreamer, and a gentleman. He loves his country and he loves his wife. He expends a fortune to develop native industries, only to be denounced as a traitor when a chauvinistic patriotism becomes popular, and the mob takes up the cry of Swadeshi—the Nationalist movement. He educates his wife beyond the general condition of Indian women, and her new freedom goes to her head disastrously. His is the hard lot of the intelligent, honest man of any country who refuses to ally himself with the extreme wing of either radical or conservative party. He gets kicks from either side and ha'pence from none. When he says, "Those who make sacrifices for their country's sake are indeed her servants, but those who compel others to make them in her name are her enemies, they would cut freedom at the root, to gain it at the top," his implications stretch far beyond the local concerns of a Bengali village.

Sandip, the friend who steals money and wife from Nikhil, is the foil against whom the other characters define themselves; an Indian would-be Sanine, a loud-mouthed demagogue, a conscienceless individualist with a touch of genius about him. His theory of property is a very simple one:

> Whose is the money? No one can take it away when he departs this life, for it is no part of his soul. Today it is mine, tomorrow my son's, the next day his creditor's. Since, in fact, money belongs to no one, why should any blame attach to our patriots if, instead of leaving it for some worthless son, they take it for their own use?

Somehow, this has a familiar ring, and once more we suspect the author of having gathered his material from Occident as well as Orient.

But it is in the portrait of Bimala that Tagore's satire strikes furthest afield. She is too small a vessel to hold the ocean of Nikhil's love, yet Sandip finds it easy to persuade her that she herself is the ocean, the inspiration, the source of all things. He teaches her to spell Woman with a capital letter:

> Listening to his allegories, I had forgotten that I was plain and simple Bimala. I was Shakti—an embodiment of universal joy. Nothing could fetter me, nothing was impossible for me; whatever I touched would gain new life. * * * And this hero, this true servant of the country, this devotee of mine—this flaming intelligence, this burning energy, this shining genius—him also was I creating from moment to moment.

She has splendid impulses, but no judgment; keen perceptions, but no power to put two and two together. She can see that "the thing which seems so glorious when viewed from the heights of the country's cause looks so muddy when seen from the bottom," but it is simply a puzzling fact to her, and nothing more. Of course she does a lot of mischief, and comes a most painful cropper. At the end of the book we see her preparing to turn back to her husband, after her stormy attempt to "lead her own life," but by this time the husband has discovered that "there are more things in life than the union or separation of man and woman," so the future does not look bright for poor, generous, easily dazzled Bimala.

"The Home and the World," in brief, under its old-fashioned title, so reminiscent of England in the fifties, and its old-fashioned simplicities, is a very modern, not to say up-to-the-minute, tale. Its characters are all here in New York, and in London, and in Chicago, and in Medicine Hat, as well as in India—the conscientious moderate, the Prussian-minded agitator, the ardent feminist. Tagore has touched off their portraits not only with psychological insight, but with a disarmingly innocent satire which adds enormously to the effect.

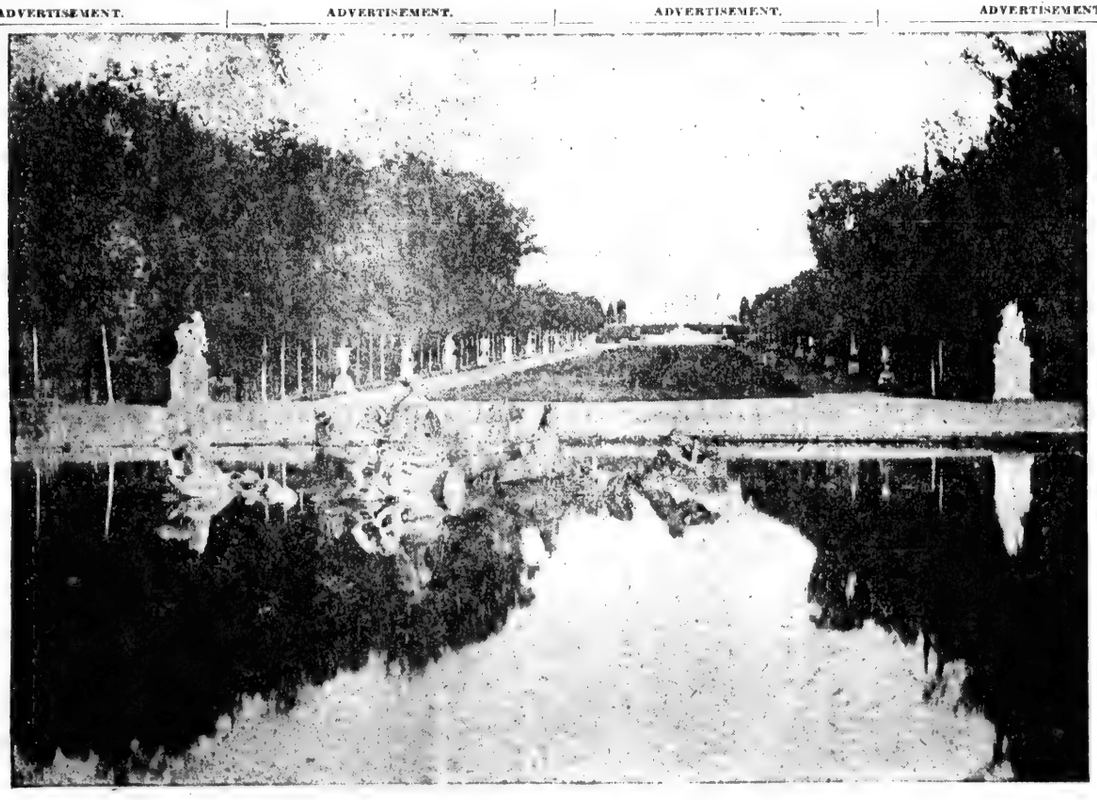
THE YELLOW LORD

THE YELLOW LORD. By Will Levington Comfort. George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net.

FAR out in the Pacific Ocean "south of the Lorchering group" lies the lonely jewel-like Magdalena Island. Perhaps the chart-makers have forgotten to mark down its position, but there it is nevertheless, beautiful and solitary, with the two great pillar rocks guarding the narrow mouth of its harbor, whose deep blue water ripples upon a broad white stretch of beach. Few white people ever come to Magdalena Island, the domain of the last representative of the great commercial house of Tsui Tsing, he who is called "The Yellow Lord." But it so happened that one Jack Bowditch, stranded in Shanghai, saw an advertisement in the North China News, whereby the Tsui Tsing Trading Company of Singapore made known its desire for a number of "white young gentlemen desirous of dignity and good pay * * * No marriage or ancestral dependencies preferred" to act as managers of island tea plantations. Bowditch, who himself relates the story of his adventures, went at once to Singapore and applied for the place. Presently he learned that Tsui Tsing was a name said to have been known for 500 years along the Asiatic

(Continued on Following Page)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

waterfronts, but that the firm was now in the control of some European capitalists, who managed it under certain peculiar restrictions. What these restrictions were he could not find out, nor was he able to obtain any information about the present head of the famous old house, the "Yellow Lord." All this, however, concerned him but little at the time, compared with the fact that he was kept waiting without a definite reply to his application until the arrival of a certain Mr. Guthrie Catten—Guthrie Catten being the cool, quiet, subtle young Englishman who is by all odds the most interesting character in the book.

Apart from this introduction, the action of the story all takes place on Magdalena Island itself, amid the little group of white people living there surrounded by Chinese, Malays, and Singalese. On the very day of his arrival Jack Bowditch meets Chireen Holt, the Persian-named heroine of the story, and has an encounter with an enormous Chinaman "a monster, broad, thick, tall, tallowy features, chalk-white teeth," a horrible, bestial creature who seemed to him "all that was loathly and abominable," and whose identity he learned with a shock of surprise. But although his first day on the island was an eventful and to some extent an enlightening one, it was not until he had been living there for some little time that he really began to understand anything of the plots and counter-plots, the manifold intrigues, the significance of the schooner Jezebel, and the part played in it all by Hoy Mon, loyal retainer of the Yellow Lord. Buried treasure and opium, veneration for tradition and greed of gold, treachery and hate and love—all are factors in what happened there on beautiful, peaceful-seeming Magdalena Island, where presently men fought to the death, and after parleys and a siege, various long-planned means of victory were finally brought into active service. It is an entertaining, glamourous narrative, swift-moving, steeped in color, and having over it all "the shimmer of sunset, the breath of flowering tea lands."

Among the many and varied characters the most interesting are the three men; Hoy Mon, the Oriental, whose virtues are brought into favorable contrast with the general viciousness of the white capitalists, Jerry Comitu, and Guthrie Catten. Comitu, who called himself an American, though he had a Latin face, is an interesting, and even rather likable ruffian, who had once had an office on Duane Street in the City of New York, and tells almost shamelessly of the way in which he and his partners swindled their clients. A man with two passions—desire for money and affection for his daughter Magda—it was he who set a spark to the tinder heaped up and ready on Magdalena Island. More interesting still is Catten, the young Englishman who was debarred from doing that which he most wished to do, fight for his country in the great war, but who was able to die bravely, with a laugh on his lips. His personality, with its mixture of good and evil, is deftly portrayed, down to the final revelation of his craving, his especial way of "reaching up for the Hand that is higher," as Bowditch puts it, declaring that "We are all making God out of something—reaching up to lose ourselves in something that can contain us all." For Bowditch himself this something is the lovely, courageous and deep-souled Chireen Holt, in whose heart "the double cross was twisted to a swastika • • • the eternal symbol of goodness and beauty and truth," and who was capable of withstanding the enervating, and to white men debasing, influences and softness of beautiful Magdalena Island.

Along with its complicated plot and abundance of adventure and of fighting, there are many lovely descriptions in the book. The pictures of Magdalena Island are well done, and the sketch of the Yellow Lord's own apartments which were "a revelation of what could be done with blacks" in a room which "ancient temples had been desecrated to furnish" is in most effective contrast with those of the little fountain place where the jasmine scented the air and of the view from the banyan tree beneath whose shelter Bowditch talked to Chireen. A colorful, dramatic romance of the Orient and the sea is this new one entitled "The Yellow Lord."

DEMOCRACY

DEMOCRACY. By Shaw Desmond. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.60 net.

UNDER a transparent veil of fiction, the author of "Democracy" presents a Socialist pamphlet. Apparently the crux of the book is a warning to the Syndicalists, with whom Mr. Desmond seems to sympathize very strongly, that so long as they do not control the army, the navy and the police their dream of a general strike cannot be successfully materialized; at least, not in England. He avoids direct statement, however, using his characters as a medium through which to put forth his views on this and kindred subjects. The plot of the book is of the slightest; most of the events are seen through the eyes of one Denis Destin, a young man who becomes a Socialist, joins the extreme left wing of the party, which believes in "direct action" and the "general strike," and presently, when the strike has been declared and the tents of the army spring up like mushrooms in the London streets, realizes that first "we must grasp the reins of power—of political power—of Parliamentary power," because "the political battle is the eternal battle," which will go on even "after socialism becomes an accomplished fact." Almost as important as Denis is the Syndicalist leader Creegan; he is portrayed as a man with a vision, a virtuous and admirable person, and he thus expresses himself: "Let us wreck the railways and the public buildings. Let us lay their towns in ruins, and out of the ashes and the blood let us build the fair city of tomorrow. Let us have hell and bring heaven out of it." But those whom Mr. Desmond calls "the Masters" are so very narrow-minded as to object to this program, and in their wickedness they actually meet the rifle-armed companies of Creegan's "Invincibles" with machine guns. After which the mob that had lauded Creegan proceeds to crucify him.

The book is of course pacifist in its views regarding the war. Denis attracts much attention by "preaching that all war was murder," and the "Green-eyed Girl" who is the heroine of the book is proud of the fact that the "women's proletarian organizations" declared against war. Some of the scenes are cleverly handled, especially those of the conciliation meeting and the Workers' Party Congress, while a good deal of sarcasm is expended on what the author calls "manicured revolution." Denis is merely a stalking horse, but some of the minor characters are neatly sketched, and, despite an occasional clumsiness in phrasing, the book as a whole is well written.

THE GAY-DOMBEYS

THE GAY-DOMBEYS. By Sir Harry Johnston. The Macmillan Company.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON'S first novel has the advantage of a "preface" by H. G. Wells, wherein that popular writer expresses his very high opinion of "The Gay-Dombeys," and his by no means high opinion of what he calls "mere novelist's novels." One reason for his admiration seems to be the somewhat formless quality of the story, which is told in a way he very aptly compares to "the turning-out of a drawerful of accumulated relics." But among accumulated relics there is often one of principal importance, and so this book centres more or less about the character of Eustace Morven, who, like Sir Harry himself, is an African explorer and authority. In a number of long letters Eustace Morven says a great deal, and much that is interesting, about his experiences in West Africa, whither he first goes in the Winter of 1877. There he remains some ten years, presently returning to England for a time, then going back at various intervals, and also visiting a number of other places. While in England he was in close touch with the social and political life of the closing years of the last and the opening ones of the present century, so that the book gives an interesting picture of political house-parties where the fate of vast territories was settled during a little quiet conversation, only a little less important dinner-gatherings, glimpses of the Foreign Office, others of the Colonial Office, a side-glance at theatrical matters, and, in short, all the varied interests and happenings of those days as they would appear to a man whose social affiliations were with the upper middle class and whose political ones brought him into contact with men as different as the aristocratic and likable Lord Wiltshire and the democratic and very far from likable electors of Central Islington. The book covers the period from his first trip to Africa in 1877 to his death in 1915.

But the novel not only presents a picture of English life during this period; it brings it into close contact with that one just preceding it which we know as the early Victorian. This it does in a way the clue to which is to be found in the title "The Gay-Dombeys." For Sir Harry has attempted the somewhat audacious feat of writing a sequel to "Dombey & Son." Eustace Morven is the son of Harriet Carker and that hazel-eyed Mr. Morfin who was so long chief clerk of the old firm of Dombey & Son, and used to play the "Harmonious Blacksmith" on the violoncello, while the heroine, Lady Feenix, is the daughter of Walter Gay and Florence Dombey, named Susan after her mother's faithful attendant, though she has altered the name to

(Continued on Following Page)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

VETERAN.—During the early days of the civil war General Nathaniel Lyon, the commander of the Union forces in Missouri, was killed in battle. A poem was written on his death which began:

Sing, bird, on green Missouri's plain.

Where can I find this poem?

The poem about which our correspondent inquires was written by Henry Peterson, on the tragic death of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed while in command of the Union forces during a fight with the secessionists at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861.

The first stanza of the poem is as follows:

Sing, bird, on green Missouri's plain,
Thy maddest song of sorrow;
Drop tears, O clouds, in gentlest rain
Ye from the winds can borrow;
Breathe out, ye winds, your softest sigh;
Weep, flowers, in dewy splendor,
For him who knew well how to die,
But never to surrender!

The title of the poem is "Lyon," and it consists of eight stanzas. It is printed in full in the volume of "American War Ballads," edited by George Cary Eggleston and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

"The Epistle of James"

F. A. D.—What is the value of a book with the following title?

"A Practical Commentary, or an Exposition with Notes on the Epistle of James. Delivered in Sundry Weekly Lectures at Stoke-Newington in Middlesex, near London. By Thomas Manton, Minister of the Word. London.—Printed by J. Macock, for Luke Fayne, and are to be sold at his shop at the Sign of the Parrot in Paul's Church-yard. 1651."

Thomas Manton, who was born in 1620 and died in 1677, was a Presbyterian clergyman and a popular preacher. He strongly disapproved of the execution of King Charles I., yet continued in the favor of Oliver Cromwell and his Parliament. His valuable library was sold at his house following his death. The catalogue of his books was the fourth one printed. His "Commentary on the Epistle of James" was first printed in 1651, and has been reprinted a number of times. We do not find any record of the sale of this lecture.

Battle of the Giants

J. R. EDWARDS.—Can you tell me whether the quotation, "Battle of the Giants," refers to the battle of Waterloo or the battle of Austerlitz?

According to Brewer's Historic Note Book, neither the battle of Waterloo nor the battle of Austerlitz was known as the "Battle of the Giants," but the battle of Marignano was so designated. This battle was fought on Sept. 13, 1515, and during which the allied French and Venetian armies under François I. and d'Alviano defeated the allied Italian and Swiss armies. The carnage was very great, as 12,000 of the conquered and 4,000 of the victors were left dead and dying on the field. Trivulzio, who had been present in eighteen pitched battles, called them all child's play compared with this "combat of the giants."

Audubon's Works

H. M. B.—Will you kindly tell me the value of these editions of Audubon's books of birds:

Birds of America from drawings made in the United States and Their Territories. N. Y. G. R. Lockwood. 1870.
The same in 8 volumes. 1871.
The Birds of America from original drawings. 1860.
The Quadrupeds of North America, 3 vols. 1849.

"The Birds of America," eight volumes, published by G. R. Lockwood, about 1870, brought $272 at auction in 1917. With "Quadrupeds of North America," three volumes, it fetched $300 at the Robinson sale in 1918. The "Quadrupeds" alone has brought at auction from $30 to $105. The "Birds of America," 1860, fetched $266 at the Watmough sale in 1917 and $280 at the Robinson sale in 1918. We find no record of the 1857 edition in eight volumes.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

GEORGE Z. COLLIER.—The lines on "Life and Death," concerning which "G. W. P." inquired in your issue of April 20, are from Whittier's "Snow Bound," as follows:

Yet Love will dream, and Faith will trust,
(Since He who knows our need is just,)
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees!
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever Lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own!

Answers to this appeal were also received from Winifred N. Smyth, Troy, N. Y.; Ethel W. Hurst, New York; Lucy M. Hildebrandt, Brooklyn; Miss A. H. Scofield, Bound Brook, N. J.; Elizabeth A. Wilson, Brooklyn; Mrs. George R. Wilsdown, Cohoes, N. Y.; Reginald A. Kenny, Utica, N. Y.; Katharine E. Heaton, Brooklyn; Miss Marion C. Sheridan, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. D. M. Borer, Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. F. R. Kimberly, Minden, Neb.; G. A. Reeder, Wilmington, Del.; Ruth H. Bartlett, Grasmere, N. H.; B. W. Allen, Riverpoint, R. I.; Mrs. Paul T. Van Deusen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Louis Kronenberger, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio, and F. H. Pickford, Bridgeport, Conn.

With Ink the Ocean Fill

HERBERT RANDALL.—In your issue of April 27 "F. M. C." inquires concerning a poem of which the first line is:

"Could you with ink the ocean fill."

May I offer this for what it is worth, as I have seen no reply? Fifty years ago I knew the lines, and was told by an old gentleman—a wide reader—that they were found written on the walls of his cell after the execution of a criminal. This may be legend; I have no backing, but give the item owing to its character.

Babylon

RICHARD BURTON.—Concerning the inquiry by "M. A." about Babylon in your issue of April 20, let me say that the quotation quoted is from my poem, "The Ultimate Nation," originally printed in The Century Magazine, and now to be found in a volume of my verse entitled "Message and Melody," published by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company of Boston.

"Highlander in Australia"

JANE H. ABBOTT.—In reply to the appeal of "A. L. W." in your issue of Jan. 19, would say that the lines quoted by him are from the poem, "The Highlander in Australia."

"To You—My Friend"

FLORENCE CRAWFORD.—In answer to "H. B. W.'s" appeal in THE BOOK REVIEW of March 30, I wish to advise that the poem "To You—My Friend" was written by Jack B. Baer and published in a magazine a few years ago. The complete poem is as follows:

Fallen from a Gold-Paved way
And scathed by Fate's yesterday;
Censured for a broken start,
Unwept for an aching heart—
I turn to you—my friend.

Throw my drifting Soul a salvage rope,
Rekindle dying embers of Hope,
Encourage me to refrain from thought
That has but Life's woeful wreckage brought;
I plead with you—my friend.

Only a word—to help me grasp God's soil,
Only a word—to help me fight Death's spoil;
Just a word—to forget the Might Have Been
And ease the slow, twitching pain locked within;
Say it—my friend.

Death a Journey

J. H. DOWNEY.—The poem, "I Think of Death as Some Delightful Journey," inquired for by Charles R. Skinner in The Book Review of April 13, is by Theodore F. Wagener, and can be found complete in "The Comfort Book," a beautiful little book of comfort and cheer, (price 25 cents,) published by the Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The authorship of this poem has also been ascribed to Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"Silent City of Greenwood"

L. B.—In answer to the request of "A. W. L." for the author of the "Silent City of Greenwood," would say that the author of the poem was John D. Sherwood, and it was printed in Harper's Monthly, with illustrations, Volume 38, Page 137.

APPEALS TO READERS

G. W. C.—Will some reader kindly give the source of the following quotations:

I honor the man who wins the prize,
The world has tried for a million years;
But to him who struggles and suffers and dies,
I give great glory and worship and tears.

Whate'er thou lovest most,
E'en that become thou must;
God if thou lovest God,
Dust if thou lovest dust.

"Not Death, but Love"

E. O. B.—The following is from one of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poems. Can some reader give me the name of the poem:

Guess now who holds thee?
Death, I said, but there the silver answer rang,
Not Death, but Love.

"My Lady's Love"

E. B. S.—Will some reader give the name of the author of the poem, "My Lady's Love for Me"?

From Darkness to Light

V. C. BACON.—Can any of your readers tell where to find the following lines:

The road that leads from darkness into the greater light
Leaves us still the shadows and dreams of clinging night.

Daffodils

JULIA WATSON.—Can some of your readers tell me from what poem the following quotation is taken:

I was so happy; and today,
Though God has parted far away
Your unknown life from mine,
A sense of peace my bosom fills;
And lo! I bring fair daffodils,
Beloved, for the sign.

Battle of the Alamo

A. D. WILLIAMS.—I am trying to find the name and the author of a book published about twenty-five years ago containing the story of the battle of the Alamo. Following the story is a poem about this battle, which closes with lines something like this: "Thermopylae had her one survivor, the Alamo had none." I cannot tell at this time whether the book gives this one story only or a number of stories. Can any of your readers give some clue to this book?

Invalids

L. M. S.—In an article written by Francis Tiffany on Dorothea Dix he uses this quotation: "The world's work is done by invalids." Would some one be so good as to verify this quotation and give its source.

Room With a View

HELEN H. HALL.—Can any of your readers tell me where I may procure a copy of a novel by Forster entitled "The Room With a View"? It is a Putnam publication, but is out of print now, and I am most anxious to get hold of it.

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MUSIC.—FINE LOT OF CLASSICAL Orchestral music just received. Davis' Bookstore, 36 Vesey, near Church.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

Suzanne. After Walter Gay married Florence Dombey and resuscitated the apparently dead house of Dombey & Son by means which Sir Harry describes in detail, he hyphenated her name with his own, and so they and their children became "The Gay-Dombeys" of the title. Walter himself and Florence both appear in the book; their son, Paul Dombey 3d, is one of its important characters, only a little less important than Suzanne. Lucretia, named after Miss Tox; Solomon Edward—who called himself S. Edward—Frances, Percy, and the rest of the seven children of Walter and Florence play but minor parts in the narrative, while the reader, who is introduced to all of them and finds it something of a task to keep them straight, often wishes that the author had seen fit to make the Gay-Dombeys a somewhat smaller family. By this linking-up of his book with Dickens's novels—for various descendants and relatives of characters from "Nicholas Nickleby" and others appear—Sir Harry shows the changing point of view. The weakness of the method lies in the fact that in order really to understand "The Gay-Dombeys" the reader must have, not a superficial memory of but a close and intimate acquaintance with those stories with which it is connected, especially "Dombey & Son." Harriet's letters to Eustace would be, we should imagine, scarcely intelligible to any one who did not know or who had forgotten the exact details of the relations between the two Carker brothers, their sister, Mr. Dombey, Edith Dombey, and Florence. The Chicks, Mr. and Mrs. Feeder, the daughter of Mr. Toots and Susan Nipper—Susan Nipper-Totes—Sir James Tudell and his sister Bella, children of Polly Toodle, these are only a very few of those either related to or descended from Dickens's characters. And besides a knowledge of Dickens, a proper understanding of the book demands some acquaintance with the real personages prominent in London during the 80s and 90s, else many an allusion will be lost.

Given this knowledge, the book, though somewhat too genealogical and a good deal too long, is interesting and sometimes delightful. One feels that the author has himself been a part of the world about which he writes, and that he knows it through and through. The style is easy and agreeable, the characters cleverly sketched, and the dialogue natural. Suzanne, Lady Fecnix, is a charming heroine, Paul Dombey 3d a real and very human man, and Eustace himself well drawn. The book as a whole gives the impression of being the untroubled and rather untrammeled outpouring of a mind richly stored with experience, a worth-while commentary on the men and events of the period with which it deals.

HIDDEN TREASURE

HIDDEN TREASURE. By John Thomas Simpson. Illustrated by photographs. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

THIS story of modern farming is written by a man who advocates the youth of the nation expending its energy, originality, and initiative in unearthing the hidden treasure on the farm rather than seeking its fortune in the city. In his preface he says:

> In the hope that many boys and girls now living on farms, as well as others, who, if they knew of the advantages of labor-saving machinery and modern farm buildings, (to say nothing of the interest of outdoor work,) would take up this, the most profitable and independent of all occupations—farming—this story of Hidden Treasure is written.

Mr. Simpson lived on a farm as a boy, and later in life, when he revisited this farm, he was dumfounded and dismayed to find it, as well as all the neighboring farms, in rundown condition and deserted by all the young folks. Therefore he tells this story of the reconstruction of an old-fashioned farm, where drudgery and small profits have driven the old folks to sell out to their son, into a prosperous and comfortable home with all the facilities of a modern, scientifically equipped farm and all the luxuries of a rich man's country estate. A slight plot interwoven with the text makes it palatable to the young readers, for whom the book very evidently was written.

Bob Williams is forced through lack of funds to leave agricultural college and come to the farm owned by his uncle, Joe Williams, as a chore boy. Bob is possessed of a lively imagination and considerable quick-wittedness, and it is not long before he launches his ambitious reconstruction program. He finds a loyal and enthusiastic ally in a young schoolteacher whom Joe Williams has recently married. Together Bob and his aunt Bettie read farm bulletins and study farming as a science. They take John White, a progressive banker interested in the prosperity of the community, into their alliance and proceed to convert Uncle Joe to new ideas of farming. And as conservative, cautious Uncle Joe responds to the prodding of the triple alliance and adopts modern scientific methods, the entire neighborhood gradually does likewise. Meanwhile highly efficient Bob finds time enough between chores to play a prominent part in a little rural romance, and we leave him and his delightful wife-to-be looking forward to a happy lifetime devoted to scientific agriculture.

This simple plot is thin veneer for an exposition on the nature and use of the latest farming equipment. Nearly every chapter contains a detailed description of some labor-saving machinery, photographs of which serve as illustrations for the book. We are told that the book has been read by experts who could detect every flaw, and that when the author tells us "how to make a success of dairying, poultry raising, or trench-digging with dynamite; how to equip the farm with electric light and power and modern farm buildings of all kinds; or discusses constructive banking and life insurance for farmers, crop production and market values, and a thousand and one other problems of modern farming, the reader is getting facts, not theories."

JIMMIE DALE

THE FURTHER ADVENTURES OF JIMMIE DALE. By Frank L. Packard. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

THIS is that same Jimmie Dale, millionaire, clubman, social favorite in New York City's most exclusive social circles, who perilously adventured through one of Mr. Packard's former novels, living not two but several lives all at the same time. Here he returns to his adventures, and as Smarlinghue, a broken-down artist and dope fiend; also as the Grey Seal, and also as Larry the Bat, gangman and stool pigeon, delves deep into the underworld of crooks and gangsters and safe crackers and thieves and their fences. Now he is driven hard by his desire to find and rescue Marie La Salle, The Tocsin of the previous novel, heiress and social favorite, whose home on Fifth Avenue, with its secret passages and hidden doors, was the haunt of the Crime Club. But she has disappeared, apparently in the clutches of a master member of the criminal oligarchy of the underworld. Because of her enforced connection with this criminal gang she has much foreknowledge of what is about to be attempted by them, and by means of notes which seem to drop upon him out of nowhere she warns Jimmie Dale, and thereby enables him to take a part in them that is most unwelcome to the members of the gang.

For it is as no ordinary criminal that Jimmie Dale goes adventuring into the underworld. He must keep up his appearance of being a criminal in order to get the knowledge he wants. But he is forever saving the innocent, preventing injury to the unsuspecting, rescuing the newly started and already penitent recruit in crime, and bringing old offenders to justice.

And altogether he has about as exciting and perilous a time of it as any hero who has climbed back walls, hidden in corners, and entered windows in many a day. Mr. Packard has a fertile invention and is ingenious in the contriving of new varieties of danger into which Jimmie Dale can plunge. Each new adventure is a little more hotly peppered with peril than any of its predecessors, and the reader is rushed breathlessly through the ingenious complications and the nerve-twisting incidents that pile rapidly one upon another. The twenty-four tales that make up the book are so closely woven together that they really form a connected story. Perhaps the writing of fiction of so sensational a nature has had an influence upon Mr. Packard's use of the English language and has led him unconsciously into the habit of making his style as sensational as his matter. Or perhaps he has deliberately dyed his style in these sensational colorings. At any rate, he will do well in future work to ask himself seriously whether or not it makes his work more convincing, more artistic, or helps matters in any way to use so many admiring adjectives about Jimmie Dale. After a few pages the reader begins to resent about three-fourths of them.

THE CRICKET

THE CRICKET. By Marjorie Benton Cooke. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

ISABELLE BRYCE was one of those "poor little rich girls" beloved by writers of a certain type of fiction. An only child, her father and mother had not wanted her in the least—possibly they had a premonition as to the sort of person she was going to be—and they neglected her in the usual shameful manner. At the age of 4 we find her defying her parents and her

(Continued on Page 321)



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¶ "It would be a pleasure to touch and handle the volume gotten out by the Book Committee of the Art War Relief even if it were not so intimately reminiscent of this country's war emotions, and so good an augury of the newly strengthened fellowship between this country, England, and the other Allies."—*New York Evening Post.*

¶ One-half of the net proceeds of the sale of the first edition (1050) to be given to the Royal Literary Fund, and one-half to the Art War Relief Fund for American artists and their families who are suffering privations owing to the war. *($3.00 Net.)*

BOOK COMMITTEE ART WAR RELIEF, 599 Fifth Avenue, and All Booksellers.

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

GENERAL PERSHING sent a letter, which was read by the Rev. Abraham Mitrie Rihbany, to one of the celebrations held in Boston on May 27 of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's centenary, on the value of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," in which he said:

> It is a great privilege to bear witness to the widespread effect of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" on the morale of the fighting men. It is unique in its religious fervor and enthusiasm and wherever sung it can have but the same effect which it produced when it was first sung in the civil war.

David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, has written a book dealing with "Present Problems in Foreign Policy" which the Appletons will bring out in a week or two.

Columbia University last week awarded the Joseph Pulitzer prize of $1,000 "for the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood" to Booth Tarkington's "The Magnificent Ambersons." The committee of award consisted of Robert Grant, Chairman; William Morton Payne and William Lyon Phelps. The publishers of the novel, Doubleday, Page & Co., report that it is in its fifth large printing.

A mystery story, "The Shadow of Malreward," by John B. Harris-Burland, is announced for mid-June publication by Alfred A. Knopf. It is Mr. Burland's second novel of mystery to appear in this country, the first one having been "The White Rook."

Professor William J. Crawford's new work, "Experiments in Psychical Science," is announced for publication next week by E. P. Dutton & Co. It will continue the famous scientist's account of his investigations by laboratory methods of spiritist phenomena which he began two years ago in "The Reality of Psychic Phenomena," and will present the results of later experiments.

Those Americans who have been discovering the charm of Archibald Marshall's stories of English life will be interested to learn that he hopes to come to this country before long to write a story dealing with country life in America. Concerning his plan he writes to his American publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co.: "I am longing to get out to the States. It's long been an idea of mine to spend Summer in America and write about country life there, in its different aspects, from the English countryman's point of view. This has never been done, although lots of Englishmen have written about the cities." Mr. Marshall is now completing a new novel which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in the late Summer. He says that he has found three months sufficient for the writing of any one of his books and that the last, "The Honor of the Clintons," which he considers his most artistic production, was finished from first to last in six weeks.

In a letter from Mrs. Florence Howe Hall in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of May 25 she was made by the compositor to speak of the poet Longfellow as a "sweet sinner," when her manuscript had referred to him as a "sweet singer."

St. John Ervine, whose novels, "Alice and a Family" and "Changing Winds," have won much discriminating praise from American readers, will next season join the procession of British literary men who will make lecture tours in this country. Mr. Ervine is the author also of a number of plays of which the latest, "John Ferguson," has this Spring had New York presentation after a long run in London.

Walter Hubbell's collection of poems, "On the Battlefield and Other Poems," containing a number of long poems on the European war, will be ready for publication shortly by the Christopher Publishing House of Boston.

"The Sweet Dry and Dry" is the title of a humorous book on the prohibition question by Christopher Morley and Bart Haley which Boni & Liveright will publish early in July.

B. W. Huebsch is bringing out a new edition of the century old classic, "Health and Suggestion," by the Austrian poet and physician, Baron von Feuchtersleben. Mr. Huebsch first published the translation some years ago, when the Emmanuel movement was at its height. It has now been out of print for some time, and the new edition is in response to persistent demand.

The Stokes Company announces for Fall publication a new and revised edition of Edward B. Nitchie's "Lip Reading: Its Principles and Practice," which the author had prepared before his death, basing it on his own notes and experience.

"Fernando," by John Ayscough, announced for early publication by P. J. Kenedy & Sons, is said to put into thinly veiled story form the progress of the author, who in private life is Mgr. Francis Bickerstaffe-Drew, from youth until his entrance into Oxford.

William Harbut Dawson's "The German Empire, 1867-1914," in two large octavo volumes, is in train for early publication by the Macmillan Company. The author, who has long been known for his thorough knowledge of German affairs, has been at work upon it for some time and it is said to represent the most important and comprehensive of his many contributions to the understanding of German history and institutions. It is intended for general reading.

The magazine, "The New France," has changed its name to "Victory and the New France." It will treat important topics of current interest that are of consequence to France and the United States and will have articles on art, travel, science, industry, literature of interest to the two countries, as well as accounts of reconstruction in France and the aftermath of the war. Mme. Claude Riviere, lecturer, author, and Associate Professor of French at Bryn Mawr College, will edit the transformed publication, and among its contributors will be Maujice Casenave, Director General of French Affairs in the United States.

The Sunwise Turn has ready for publication an essay on Rodin translated by Jessie Lamont from the work of the Austrian poet Rilke, which will be uniform with the poems of Rilke which The Sunwise Turn published last Fall. This house will bring out soon a book on "The Intellectuals and the Wage Workers," by Herbert Ellsworth Corey, an attempt to define the relation to proletarian unrest of the new knowledge in psychology, science, history, and other fields.

Edwin Gordon Lawrence, author of several books on various phases of voice expression and other subjects, has received a letter from Mary Anderson de Navarro in which she says of his last volume, "Sidelights on Shakespeare": "It is full of deep thought and understanding and very original. I have read it with keen pleasure. May I ask if you have sent a copy to the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon? It should be on the shelves of their library."

Mary Roberts Rinehart's new novel, "Dangerous Days," is announced for early publication this month by the George H. Doran Company. This house will soon have ready also a humorous skit by Irvin S. Cobb called "The Life of the Party," a story by Robert W. Chambers entitled "In Secret," a tale of reconstruction; "All the World," by Charles M. Sheldon, and a story of mystery, "One of Three," by Clifford Raymond.

Little, Brown & Co. report that since the war the demand for E. Phillips Oppenheim's novels has almost doubled. His January story, "The Curious Quest," is in its sixth printing and "The Wicked Marquis," published in May, had reached its second before the end of the month.

SOCIETY IN EPIGRAMS

THE DRY HOT OF SOCIETY AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Marion Cox, author of "The Crowds and the Veiled Woman," "Spiritual Curiosities," "Ventures in Worlds," &c. New York: Brentano's $1.25.

EPIGRAMS chase each other across the pages of this collection of Mrs. Cox's essays, which have already been printed individually in various American periodicals, including THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE. It seems almost as if the author had written a rough draft of her work and then cut out everything that was unepigrammatic, leaving only a dazzling procession of scintillations worthy of the masters in this kind of literature.

Plenty of the epigrams are good. The author shows a deep interest in the workings of the male and female minds and a felicity in recording those workings.

The essay which gives its name to the volume deals with the very timely subject of Prohibition.

> Our war with Germany [says Mrs. Cox] stopped in a shock of peace just when we had tasted blood and gotten up our steam for the knockout blow that never came. We are an adaptive, utilitarian people and were bound to find some use for all this sudden threatened waste on our hands—of the War Morality, the Intelligence Bureau, the Espionage Act, &c., that covers the face of our democracy. It was a magnificent inspiration of the lawmakers to substitute anti-sdoonism for anti-Germanism and to transform the man-hunt for the spy and the unnaturalized citizen into a man-hunt for the drunkard as the most dangerous alien in the new rule of peace.

The author calls Billy Sunday "the Saint Vitus of Morality" and remarks that "it is the tragedy of the drunkard that he is too full for utterance, even when sober."

She delves deep into the mysteries of love in the next essay, "The Fools of Love," and emerges with many scintillating gems "Civilization has solved the sex problem for the male in licensing him to solve it for himself"; "Woman in love instinctively longs • • • to make a ritual of a kiss, and a lifelong beatitude of a clasp"; "Woman has thought about love so much that it has given her gout of the brain"—and so on, in whole platoons.

"The Lady in War" aims to show that war is the lady's element.

> The war has given the sex an esprit de corps once considered impossible to achieve among its fair members. The culture of monarchy and democracy has resulted alike in producing the same psychology in the women of the different breeds, for everywhere in Europe and America the women have shown themselves to be ready, organized and equipped for the war work of factory, hospital or battle, with a unanimous passion the sex has never possessed for any other cause. Thus it is necessary to reconstruct our ideal woman.

"The Gentleman in War" shows the impossibility of the existence of gentlemen in Germany, and "The Great Fear in Germany" paints the land as a nation gone insane, the Germans as "the subjects, the suggestible, collective, hypnoid selves, of their uncanny overlordship."

There are some strange errata in the book—Mary Wallstonecraft for Wollstonecraft, Julie de Lespinesse for Lespinasse, midenette for midinette; trifles, perhaps, but trifles that should not have been allowed. All in all, Mrs. Cox's little garland of essays has a stimulating quality, an engaging brilliancy and smartness, that will well repay the couple of hours that it takes to read them.

THIS COUNTRY AS MR. CHESTERTON SEES IT

(Continued from Page 313)

39 we read concerning the slave traffic that "as for the New England Puritans, they had from the first been quite enthusiastic about the traffic, in which indeed they were deeply interested as middlemen; and Calvinist ministers of the purest orthodoxy held services of thanksgiving to God for cargoes of poor barbarians rescued from the darkness of heathendom and brought (though forcibly) into the Gospel light."

Indeed, we advise New Englanders not to read this book unless in the best of health. If of an apoplectic tendency the result might easily be fatal, and if they managed to survive they would have very little pleasure for their pains. They would find Benjamin Franklin described as "the one revolutionary leader of the first rank who came from the Northen colonies"; they would look in vain for the slightest mention of Samuel Adams or John Hancock; and of another of their pinchback heroes they would hear this:

> John Adams was an honest man and sincerely loved his country. There his merits ended. He was readily quarrelsome, utterly without judgment, and susceptible to that mood of panic in which mediocre persons are readily induced to act the "strong" man.

Proceeding still further on their penitential way they would see Charles Sumner haled into court and pronounced "null in judgment, a pedant without clearness of thought or vision, but gifted with a copious command of all the rhetoric of sectional hate," a man quite "incapable of following a line of consecutive thought" and exhibiting in matters requiring lucidity of judgment "a quite incomparable degree of puzzled stupidity." But the sons of Massachusetts, in this instance, have no legitimate ground for complaint, for they were amply warned in the preface of this particular aversion:

> I am afraid that some offense may be given by my portrait of Charles Sumner. I cannot help it. I do not think that between his admirers and myself there is any real difference as to the kind of man he was. It is a kind that I detest—absolutely leprous scoundrels excepted—more than I can bring myself to detest any other of God's creatures.

We repeat, there is little flattery in this book for those who live east of the Hudson River. Macaulay's famous New Zealander, in the midst of his vast solitude, taking his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge and sketching the ruins of St. Paul's, is a less poignant figure than the New Englander standing naked and forlorn amid the shapeless shards and shells of his shattered idols, for the ruins that the New Zealander contemplated were, at any rate, not his own.

Southward, then, the path of preference takes its way. Chesterton, whose history is mainly one of personalities, has two great admirations—Jefferson and Jackson. But even his sympathetic and encomiastic treatment of these two great democrats will not silence the carping critic. For more enthusiasm than accurate knowledge or sound judgment goes into the painting of those pictures. Of the Declaration of Independence Mr. Chesterton says that in its essential part it is

> but an incomparable translation and compression of the Contrat Social. The aid which France brought to America did not begin when a French fleet sailed to Chesapeake Bay. It began when, perhaps years before the first whisper of discontent, Thomas Jefferson sat down in his Virginian study to read the latest work of the ingenious M. Rousseau.

The famous document was Jefferson "armed by Rousseau."

Professor D. S. Muzzey, in his recent life of Jefferson, knowing whereof he speaks, tells a different story:

> It was [says he] the voice of Milton speaking again. There is no need to introduce Rousseau and the French philosophers of the eighteenth century to explain Jefferson's language. "The natural rights of man" was a doctrine as old as the Roman law, and "government by consent of the governed" was the principle for which "republicans" of the seventeenth century had fought their battle of fourscore years against the Stuart Kings. It is doubtful whether Jefferson had read a word of Rousseau's Contrat Social in 1776, but for a decade he had been a profound student of Coke and Milton, of Harrington and Locke.

In the account of Jefferson we find other astonishing statements. His election to the Presidency is thus described:

> And when the time came for the nation to speak, it rose as one man, and flung Adams from his seat.

Now the election returns of 1800 showed Jefferson 73, Adams 65. If the nation rose as one man there is no escaping the conclusion that the nation almost had a dual personality. As for the inauguration, we are given once more the pleasing and purely imaginary picture of the newly elected President riding "alone into Washington" and tethering his horse "with his own hands," and then we are treated to this additional and uncustomary detail:

> More really significant was the presence of the populace that elected him—the great heaving, unwashed crowd elbowing the dainty politician in the very presence chamber.

This is surely an anachronism. There certainly was no crowd, washed or unwashed, in Washington in 1801. The revels of King Mob came a full generation later when Andrew Jackson was wafted into power and the storm centre of the world was shifted from Tennessee to the Potomac.

There are other unexpected features in this treatment of Jefferson. For instance, it is stated that Jefferson revealed unusual business ability in effecting the Louisiana Purchase. We observe "how shrewdly this supposed visionary can drive a good bargain for his country, even when matched against Talleyrand, with Bonaparte behind him." Jefferson's great merit, however, in this transaction is that he was willing to play havoc with his pet conceptions of the Constitution rather than lose such an amazing piece of good luck, not that he was an especially accomplished trader. Happily on this occasion he attempted no prolonged mind-matching with Napoleon.

It would be possible greatly to extend the list of the egregious errors of fact in which this book abounds. It is, for example, not true that the American colonists bore the navigation laws "without complaint"; that friction between the Colonial Governors and Legislatures was very rare; that the Constitution of the United States owes little to English institutions, but that its principles are "drawn mostly from the French speculations of that age"; that the American Revolutionists were "almost as much under the influence of classical antiquity as the French"; that it was the small States that hesitated most to enter the Federal Union; that Perry's famous victory occurred on Lake Ontario; that Maine was "a territory hitherto attached to Connecticut"; that the line thirty-six longitude was the Missouri Compromise line; that John Quincy Adams "had naturally a certain heriditary hold on New England"; that President Polk found himself almost committed to the "forty-seven-forty-or-fight" position; that the City of Washington "was the principal slave mart of the South," or that Lincoln "was recommended to the Chicago Convention, as afterward to the country, mainly on the strength of his humble origin, his skill as a rail splitter, and his alleged ability to bend a poker between his fingers."

We may close this review of "A History of the United States," which is not a history of the United States, but a collection of vigorous personal opinions, with the positive statement that, though many bitter things have in the past been said of New York, none could be more unmerited than the assertion that that city is located on "the right bank of the Hudson"—save, of course, in a metaphorical sense.

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1919.

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SUMMER READING

If a publisher or a bookseller is asked for a list of the best books for Summer reading the chances are that he will reply with a "complete guide" to the light literature—preferably the light fiction—that has been published during the season. Custom is a thing of bolts and shackles at best, and custom has decreed that Summer is the "silly season" in which, if books are to be read at all, they must, above everything else, be "silly." If to be silly is to be entertaining, the custom of prescribing the lightest, the most tenuous kind of fiction for Summer reading would seem to be a highly reasonable one. Summer holidays are of little value if they fail to bring recreation as well as a temporary release from one's ordinary labors—and if the lightest of novels is also the most entertaining it must be, incontestably, the typical "best book" for Summer reading. Hence, the customary recommendation of the bookseller to the man or woman planning his or her vacation seems sensible enough. The trouble is, however, the "light" novel does not give the maximum of intellectual recreation. The work of imagination that takes the reader's mind out of its customary groove is, because it does this, the work that shows the highest recreative power. But this is just what the typical light novel fails to do. One is able to take up such a novel or lay it aside without experiencing a thrill either of anticipation or disappointment. We can do perfectly well without it, or we can while away an hour or so over its pages and still fail to be affected, either pleasantly or otherwise, by anything that we find in it. After all, reading is an intellectual diversion, whether in Summer or Winter, and the book that has no intellectual appeal is of all books the most wearying.

HERE again we are faced with the question: What is "light" fiction? We are apt to think of it as found in the novel—or short story—without a purpose except to entertain its readers. But that is a hopelessly faulty definition. "Alice in Wonderland" is a story "without a purpose except to entertain"—and yet, who would think of calling it "light fiction," bearing in mind all the implications carried by that designation! The same can be said of TARKINGTON'S "Seventeen," or WELLS'S "Bealby," or ARNOLD BENNETT'S "Buried Alive." These are all, from one point of view, extravagant and humorous enough to be set down by some people as "light literature." But, of course, they are not light literature in the accepted sense of the term, and they do not fall into this category simply because they succeed so amazingly well in bringing us intellectual diversion, the ideal requisite for all Summer reading. But here again we are in danger of limiting the class of books that are capable of creating this kind of result. A book need not be humorous—like "Seventeen" for instance—in order to produce the "intellectual diversion" we are seeking. A work of fiction that ends tragically, that is the exact reverse of "light," may be the very book that comes nearest to taking "the reader's mind out of its customary groove," and is, for that reason, an ideal book for Summer reading—for some people. There is no "work" involved in reading a so-called serious book, be it fiction or otherwise, so long as the theme and the treatment are of the kind and quality that win our interest and admiration. It is always good to laugh with an author who can really make one laugh. On the other hand, it is equally good to have our sympathies enlisted by the misfortunes and losses of imaginary characters. Pathos or humor, tragedy or comedy, when rightly portrayed, are equally productive of "intellectual diversion." In other words, it is the masterly, the most interesting kind of book in its field—not the "lightest," the most ephemeral—that furnishes the best Summer reading.

ON this subject of choosing the best books to read one of the most delightful volumes that have come out in a long while is "Reading the Bible," by WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, (Macmillans.) It is not surprising, of course, to find so notable a student of English literature as Professor PHELPS eloquent in praise of the literary quality of the Bible. But his tribute is such a fine one, so abundantly sprinkled with memorable facts—historic, literary, and otherwise—that his little book seems destined itself to occupy a worthy place in the literature of appreciation. In WATTS-DUNTON'S famous essay on "Poetry," published in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, we have a splendid study of the Psalms, a portion of the Bible that, according to the essayist, reaches the highest flight of lyric utterance ever attempted by man. Professor PHELPS finds a similar pre-eminence in other branches of literature in the Bible. "As the Bible excels all other books in poetry," he declares, "in prose historical narrative, in prophetic eloquence, in philosophy, political economy, and in worldly wisdom, so the finest short stories are to be found in the Bible." Pursuing this subject he finds that "these brief tales illustrate every phase of human nature," and his analysis of the fiction methods used by sacred writers is an interesting contribution to Biblical criticism. Thus, these writers, according to Professor PHELPS, were uncompromisingly realistic in their art, and it is because of this that they have been attacked in modern times:

> It is curious that many who attack the Bible today attack it for the very virtues they praise most strenuously in modern writers—I refer to its calm realism and unashamed presentment of all the facts in the lives of Old Testament characters, where no attempt is made to win the favor of the reader by the suppression or glossing over of gross and heinous faults. SAMSON is surely a sympathetic character; every reader loves him. MILTON did not hesitate to make a superb protagonist out of him, and DELILAH has been a synonym for wickedness, treachery, and deceit. But the Bible narrator does not defend SAMSON; his downfall was his own fault for being such an idiot. In reading MILTON one would imagine that SAMSON was some holy elder in the church who, despite his sharp self-accusations, had been cruelly deceived; but the Bible is more objective, and puts down the good and the bad in this giant's career without comment.

As a model, indeed, for those who would excel in the art of literature, either prose or poetry, the value of the Bible, as described and analyzed by Professor PHELPS, is quite incalculable. As a book for readers from all classes and for all seasons his enthusiastic testimony is unqualified.

Commercial Russia

In a book entitled "Commercial Russia" William Henry Beable, an Englishman, presents the fruits of investigations made by himself and another for the purpose of promoting British trade. The information the book contains will be useful to American exporters, as well as to those for whom it was especially obtained. It exhibits the commercial possibilities of Russia and her business prospects, and gives practical advice for those who wish to enter into trade with the Russian manufacturers and merchants. (Macmillan Company. $3.)

LATEST BOOKS

History and Biography

CATALOGUE OF MATERIALS IN THE ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS. By Charles E. Chapman. 8vo. Berkeley: University of California Press.

The eighth volume in a series of documents relating to the history of the Pacific coast and the American Southwest.

THE WEB. By Emerson Hough. 12mo. Chicago: Reilly & Lee Co. $2.

A history of the American Protective League.

"GREAT-HEART." By Niel MacIntyre. 12mo. New York: William Edwin Rudge. $1.25.

The life story of Colonel Roosevelt.

THE COLLECTED HISTORICAL WORKS OF SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE, K. H. Edited by R. H. Inglis Palgrave. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Two volumes.

These first two volumes have to do with the wars of Normandy and of England and will be followed by two supplementary volumes on the same subject. The complete set of historical works will be in ten volumes.

EDUCATION IN ANCIENT ISRAEL TO 70 A. D. By Fletcher H. Swift. 12mo. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company.

A historical sketch of the subject from the earliest times to the year 70 A. D.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF ARTHUR HALL, OF GRANTHAM. By H. G. Wright. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.75.

A biography of the first translator of Homer into English. Arthur Hall was also a member of Parliament.

Poetry and Drama

THE OPEN-AIR THEATRE. By Sheldon Cheney. 8vo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $3.

A history of the subject with a descriptive account of the forms of drama for production outdoors.

MOTHERS O' MEN. By Caroline Clark Hinton. 12mo. New York: Robert J. Shores Company. $1.

A book of verse dealing with mothers and sons who are soldiers.

BALLADES OF OLDE FRANCE, ALSACE, AND HOLLAND. By Frank Horridge. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

An English anthology going back to some of the first of the old French ballads.

BEHIND THE MOTION-PICTURE SCREEN. By Austin C. Lescarboura. 8vo. New York: Scientific American Publishing Company. $3.50.

Answers various questions that are frequently asked by motion-picture devotees.

War Books

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND A LEAGUE OF PEACE. By George Burton Adams. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The author points out that an alliance of common standards already exists between the British Commonwealth and America.

THE GETHSEMANE OF A LITTLE CHILD AND ITS SEQUEL IN LOUVAIN. By Juliette O'Kavanagh. 12mo. Cleveland: The Stratford Press Company.

Sketches of the suffering in Belgium during wartime.

Fiction

A LIFE AT STAKE. By Marcel Berger. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A story of the great war.

THE GAY-DOMBEYS. By Sir Harry Johnston. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

As Mr. Wells says in his preface, the story is "a book full of entertainment and giving us a long-headed picture of the brain and tentacles of empire at work in the days when the New Imperialism was brewing."

MORE. By E. K. Means. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A second series of dialect stories illustrating the life of the Louisiana negro.

THE FLEDGLING. By Charles Berbard Nordhoff. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

Three stories of adventure in the skies.

RED FRIDAY. By George Kibbe Turner. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.40.

A forecast of what might happen in the United States should Bolshevism obtain the upper hand.

Science and Politics

CLARK ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE. By Edgar E. Clark. 8vo. Washington, D. C.: John Byrne & Co.

Contains testimony given before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

THE STATE AND THE NATION. By Edward Jenks. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Explains the various functions of a government. The study is based upon the historical examination of the main lines of social and political evolution.

PROBLEMS OF FERTILIZATION. By Frank R. Lillie. 12mo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.75.

Gives a critical statement of the progress of investigation on this subject up to the present time.

THE ALKALI INDUSTRY. By J. R. Partington. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $3.

One of a series of volumes giving a survey of various chemical industries.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS. Compiled by Edith M. Phelps. 8vo. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company. $1.50.

A compilation based on conditions as they exist at the present time.

Philosophy and Religion

PRACTISING CHRISTIAN UNITY. By Roy B. Guild. 12mo. New York: Association Press. 75 cents.

Discusses various phases of interstate federation.

THEOSOPHIA. By Holden Edward Sampson. 12mo. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.

An elucidation of "the science and philosophy of the divine mysteries."

MORAL VALUES AND THE IDEA OF GOD. By W. R. Sorley. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

The Gifford lectures given in the University of Aberdeen in 1914-1915.

THE ORIGIN OF CONSCIOUSNESS. By Charles Augustus Strong. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Attempts to conceive the mind as one of the products of evolution. The author is Professor of Psychology in Columbia University.

CHRIST AS A TEACHER. By John W. Wayland. 16mo. Boston: The Stratford Company. $1.

A study of the subject, in which Christ is upheld as a a perfect model of all those whose mission it is to teach others.

Travel

PROWLING ABOUT PANAMA. By George A. Miller. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.50.

Illustrated sketches of the place and the people on the Isthmus.

Juvenile

WOODCRAFT BOYS AT SUNSET ISLAND. By Lillian Elizabeth Roy. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

An account of Summer play and adventure for boys and girls.

CLASSIFIED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOY LIFE AND ORGANIZED WORK WITH BOYS. By Ronald Tuttle Veal. 12mo. New York: The Association Press. $1.25.

Gives a complete list of outdoor material used by boys.

New Editions

THE LOST FRUITS OF WATERLOO. By John Spencer Bassett. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Second edition of a work published in April of last year, with a new introduction.

WRINKLES IN PRACTICAL NAVIGATION. By S. T. S. Lecky. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $5.

Eighteenth edition, revised and enlarged.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY. By Francis T. Palgrave. Pocket size. New York: The Macmillan Company. 22 cents.

A new edition, revised and enlarged, with additional poems.

ASPECTS OF DEATH AND CORRELATED ASPECTS OF LIFE IN ART, EPIGRAM, AND POETRY. By Frederick Parkes Weber. 8vo. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. $7.50.

A third edition, revised and much enlarged.

LEAVES OF GRASS. By Walt Whitman. 8vo. Philadelphia: David McKay.

A new edition, including a facsimile autobiography, variorum readings of the poems, and a department of Gathered Leaves.

PUNISHMENT AND REFORMATION. By Frederick Howard Wines. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. $2.50.

A revised edition, with several new chapters.

DESK STANDARD DICTIONARY. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.50.

A new edition, abridged, of the Funk & Wagnalls new Standard Dictionary of the English Language.

WAR VERSE. Edited by Frank Foxcroft. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company.

A new edition.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MR. B*RTR*ND R*SS*LL. Edited by Philip E. B. Jourdain. 12mo. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company.

New edition of a work first published in 1918.

THE ACTOR-MANAGER. By Leonard Merrick. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.60.

Second volume in the complete works of Mr. Merrick. There is an introduction by William Dean Howells.

SOLID GEOMETRY. By H. E. Slaught and N. J. Lennes. 12mo. New York: Allyn & Bacon.

Revised edition.

Miscellaneous

FIRST LESSONS IN BUSINESS. By J. A. Bexell. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

One of a series of thrift textbooks.

MILITARY SERVITUDE AND GRANDEUR. By Alfred De Vigny. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

A translation, by Francis Wilson Huard, of De Vigny's reminiscences of the Napoleonic wars which was first published in French in 1835.

THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE. By J. L. Garvin. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.25.

A study of world partnership as the basis of a League of Nations.

A SOURCE BOOK OF BIOLOGICAL NATURE STUDY. By Elliot Rowland Downing. 8vo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $3.

A textbook for the use of the biology teacher and the advanced student.

YUCATECAN SCENES AND SOUNDS. 8vo. Philadelphia: The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

An address delivered in March of last year by Albert Kelsey before the Society.

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SEX AND LIFE. By Thomas Walton Galloway. 12mo. New York: Association Press. 60 cents.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 315)

governess, objecting violently to a birthday party, and bringing it to a sudden end by dropping from a tree in her "birthday clothes." After that performance her father took this 4-year-old personage to town with him to choose her own governess, and she selected a Miss Barnes, who proved to be an excellent person for the place. But owing to a disagreement with Mrs. Bryce, Miss Barnes presently departed. Isabelle was an expert swimmer, and at the early age of 5 could do "circus tricks" on horseback. When she was about 14 a particularly objectionable prank caused her to be sent to a boarding school. It was an ideal establishment, but her mother would not allow her to remain there, and had her transferred to a fashionable New York "finishing school," from which she was presently suspended.

After running away in pursuit of a silly and reluctant youth who promptly telegraphed her father to come and get her, Isabelle met an actor-manager and decided to go on the stage. The manager gave her a maid's part of two or three lines, but being convinced that she was a genius, she upset the whole performance on the opening night, so that the play had to be taken off. Later she characterizes her conduct as "stupid," and for once the reader agrees with her. At this point, the author's invention having given out or the novel nearly reached the desired length, the inevitable lover appears in the person of Captain Larry O'Leary, who "looked like a hero out of a fairy book," and was altogether "too good to be true." Of course he falls in love with Isabelle, and helps her out of one or two scrapes. Finally, her parents hand her over to him—no doubt with a sigh of relief.

IN A SUMMER-HOUSE

THE MYSTERY OF THE SUMMER-HOUSE. By Horace Hutchinson. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net.

A MYSTERY which really does mystify the reader, and that up to the moment when the author himself reveals the truth, is Horace Hutchinson's story, "The Mystery of the Summer-House." Ingenious, complicated, well put together, and with one or two clever touches of character drawing, especially in the portrayal of Sergeant Crisp, the detective, "The Mystery of the Summer-House" is written in an agreeable style which makes it pleasant reading, apart from the curiosity-provoking quality of its plot. This plot, moreover, has plenty of twists and surprises, which more than once successfully fool the reader into believing that he has identified the criminal. Of course the usual formula of throwing suspicion first on one person and then on another is adhered to, but though the story is related in the first person, and the narrator is a young woman, the author has refrained from dragging in any extraneous love interest—an omission for which the reader is duly grateful.

Netty Carlton, an orphan, is living with her uncle Ralph and his young and beautiful wife Enid, at Scotney House, the old family home, which, with the title, had descended to her uncle upon the death of her father, as she had no brothers. To this uncle she is greatly attached, and he to her. In spite of his marriage, she has remained the real if not the ostensible mistress of his establishment, his young wife having no wish to assume the cares of management, and liking to get away from the country and up to London as often as possible. The story, which is related by Miss Carlton herself, begins one September night in the year 1913, with the violent midnight ringing of the front door bell. Livessy, the gamekeeper, is pulling at it furiously, and is evidently in a state of the greatest perturbation. Something terrible has happened, and that something is the murder of a young and lovely woman, whose body Livesay has discovered lying in the summer-house. Detectives are summoned, and presently Sergeant Crisp of Scotland Yard appears. But Sergeant Crisp, though a clever, is by no means an infallible, person, and he makes more than one mistake before the truth is at last revealed. What that truth is, and all the incidents leading up to its revelation, the reader shall have the pleasure of finding out for himself.

RUTH OF THE U. S. A.

RUTH OF THE U. S. A. By Edwin Balmer. Illustrated by Harold H. Betts. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

A breezy title! And a breezy tale! Ruth Alden, working in an office in Chicago, longs with all her heart to "do something" in the war. Furthermore, she longs for something that will stir up her fellow-countrymen to a quicker, deeper realization of the need for quick American action. For the story opens in those far-away days when people said that the United States scarcely knew that she was at war, and when one still heard fretful emphasis upon the long term of our neutrality.

To make plain just what it was that put the power of participation into Ruth's hands would be to tell the reader one of the most exciting things that he must learn, to his full enjoyment, in the story. Suffice it to say that Ruth not only goes to France, but that she goes in a manner and with a method that brings her into dangerous and tremendously important contact with German intrigue. Also, to her astonishment, she goes as the friend of the dauntless young aviator, Gerry Hull, who has been flying with the French Army for a long time, and whom Ruth has admired from a distance and never hoped even to meet. And in France she has valuable work to do that saves an important situation for the Americans, though it comes near to costing Ruth her life.

"Ruth of the U. S. A." is a smoothly written story, presenting many adventurous incidents, various types of humanity, different trains of thought. It is a story of spying and of fighting, of loyalty and courage. And it is a love story, too.

ON A FARM

FROM SUNUP TO SUNDOWN. By Cora Harris and Faith Harris Leech. Doubleday, Page & Co.

This account of farm life will appeal most strongly to those persons who have a passion for pigs. It is given in letters exchanged between a mother and her recently married daughter, whose husband is a farmer, and is fairly well epitomized by the daughter in one of her letters when she says: "What reams I have been writing you—and all of it about pigs!" For while other live stock, including cows, mules, the daughter's husband, John, and the mother's minister, appear occasionally, the pigs are, so to speak, the pièce de résistance. The book has no plot whatever, unless the development of the pigs and the magnificent manner in which they thrive on a diet of soy beans, can be considered as one.

While the mother is entirely sympathetic regarding the pigs, her letters do occasionally stray from those carefully oiled treasures to such matters as the war and the proper management of husbands. She has occasional gleams of intelligence, as when she discourses upon the horrible effect of cooking upon the disposition of any, even the best-natured, woman. "I have heard that there are Northern and Western women who can do all their own work and still remain agreeable members of their own family, but I must see them before I will ever believe it," she declares.

CAROLYN

CAROLYN OF THE SUNNY HEART. By Ruth Belmore Endicott. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

The title of this book sufficiently indicates its character. The heroine, Carolyn May Cameron, is a little girl with an aggressively cheerful disposition, who makes friends everywhere, and arranges the affairs of grown people in a satisfactory manner. One day in the park she meets the pale lady with the thin baby, and as her mother allows her to go where she pleases without, it would seem, exercising the smallest supervision over her movements, she visits them frequently in the very undesirable tenement where they live. Of course, there is a mystery about the pale lady who has such beautiful hair, and as the villain is presently so obliging as to proclaim and describe his villainies, for the sole purpose, it would seem, of having Carolyn overhear him, she is enabled to reveal the truth to the millionaire who is known as "the Griffin of Wall Street," and so bring about a happy ending.

Meanwhile she has a very good time indeed, first in New York, then at a place called "the Corners," not far from Sunrise Cove, and later on Block Island, where she and her mother spend the Summer and all the important characters in the book finally congregate. A fire in the hotel where she is staying and two eccentric individuals possessed of a wooden leg apiece help to make Carolyn's Summer on Block Island a thoroughly enjoyable one.

Facts About France

A useful book entitled "Facts About France" has been prepared by E. Saffens, who is attached to the British expeditionary force as an interpreter. It is a condensed encyclopedia of information about France and the French people, with an answer for practically every question that may come up respecting the country's past and present conditions. (Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.)

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BRENTANO'S, Publishers, N. Y.

DEMOCRACY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION

DEMOCRACY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION. By Thomas F. Millard, author of "Our Eastern Question," &c. New York: The Century Company. $3.

MR. MILLARD minces no words. First, last, and all the time, he is anti-Japanese, anti-Japanese to the core, seeing in Japan's every move a fixed intention of getting China into her clutches in order that she may exploit that huge realm entirely for her own ends. Japanese propaganda, he declares, is subtler and more insidious than that which made Germany notorious; it has succeeded beyond the highest expectations of its devisers in throwing dust in the eyes of Occidental nations, especially the United States.

Mr. Millard has spent many years in the Orient, where he is editor of Millard's Review, and he makes frequent visits to America in order that his point of view may not become too divergent from that of his fellow-countrymen. His judgments, therefore, are not those of a casual observer who makes a flying tour of the Far East and sets down his fleeting observations with all the solemnity of a profound philosopher. Whatever one may think of them, they are based on intimate knowledge.

According to Mr. Millard, Japan's course during the world war has been devious and full of guile. After having captured Kiao-Chow and Germany's island possessions in the Pacific, he says, she played fast and loose with the Allies, making veiled threats that she would throw in her lot with the Central Powers if matters were not to her liking as a member of the Entente. China, to whom the war meant simply and solely Japan and the Japanese aggression, continues the writer, had no special sympathy toward the Entente at first, because the Chinese were afraid that an allied victory would mean that China would be put completely at the mercy of Japan, as the latter's spoils of victory. But when the United States entered the war on the side of the Allies, he continues, there was a marked change in Chinese sentiment, since the Chinese saw in America a true friend who would protect Chinese interests against unwarranted Japanese aggression.

So China entered the war. And here Mr. Millard makes one of his most damning accusations against Japan. Her spokesmen have time and again told how the Japanese did their best to make China declare for the Entente. But Mr. Millard states flatly that Japan did her best to keep China out of the war, feeling that Japanese interests would be better served if China were not a belligerent.

In the eyes of Mr. Millard Japanese policy has been perfectly consistent, though it has apparently changed its course frequently on account of the exigencies of international politics.

"In America," he writes, "we measure Europe with a fair degree of accuracy because we have the same historical and ethnological origins, and can use our own standards of measurement in our comparisons; but a great majority of Americans, and Europeans, too, have been measuring Japan by the almost mythological standards that Japan has set up for herself.

"There is, however, little about modern Japan that is difficult of comprehension, and nothing at all that is mysterious. Japan is a nation whose history for several centuries is an open record, though not a plainly visible record. One reason why it is not better known in the West is because of the difficulties of the Japanese language, which are a severe obstruction to foreign penetration of Japanese literature and current thought; another reason is that Japan adroitly set out to write her own history for Westerners to believe, and the West has, with an astounding complacency, taken Japan's own estimate of herself. The West, in effect, has given Japan a blank draft on its credulity, and allowed the Japanese to fill it out for themselves. Japanese propaganda has done that."

Japan, says Mr. Millard, has conformed almost exactly to the German political system, the German thesis of statecraft, the German military organization, the German conception of the game of Weltpolitik, and German methods of playing the game. And now that Germany is beaten, he goes on, she still stands in the Far East as German at heart as ever, playing the game as Germany taught her to play it.

Commenting on a Japanese complaint of the activity of the American Minister to China Mr. Millard makes this tart comment:

> This, in effect, meant that the Japanese idea of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement is that the American Government or President properly cannot address a communication to the Chinese Government or to Chinese without first consulting Japan or by sending the communication through Tokio.

The writer's idea of the correct solution of the Chinese-Japanese problem is that Japan should, on no account, have special privileges in China. He says:

> Put succinctly, China's appeal to the democratic nations amounts to a cry to be delivered from the old system of predatory penetration and exploitation by imperialistic powers, and to be allowed, and helped, to work out a peaceful national destiny on democratic lines * * * It is evident from the tone of the Japanese press that Japan may be expecting * * * to be nominated the mandatary of the League with respect to China, thereby confirming her "special position" and paramountcy in the Far East. Chinese will bitterly resent that, and probably they will rebel with force against such a solution. First, China should not be put in the class of nations or States that require a mandatary guardian; and, second, if China should against her wish be placed under a mandatary, Japan is probably the last nation the Chinese would want to occupy that position.

Mr. Millard's book throughout is filled with quotations from newspapers and periodicals published in the Far East buttressing the views which he brings forward. To his mind, the case of China in relation to Japan presents an ideal opportunity for the application of the principles announced by the nations of the Entente as underlying their prosecution of the war and their theories of peace making. China, he writes, presents as yet no such difficulties as does Russia, no conglomeration of national and racial problems like Middle Europe, no "festering caldron of jealousies and hatreds" like the Balkan question.

> Yet in the last twenty years [he concludes] China has been developing into a combined Russia, Middle Europe, and Balkans, with the antagonistic ambitions of several powerful nations concentrated on a struggle to control her, or to possess the lion's share of her remains. What this situation leads to in international affairs has been sufficiently demonstrated by recent events. If China's case does not get sympathetic attention and just treatment by the world it will not be possible for any one who knows the realities of international politics hereafter to hear their altruistic professions with any confidence or respect.

KOHELETH

A GENTLE CYNIC. Being a Translation of the Book of Koheleth, Commonly Known as Ecclesiastes, Stripped of Later Additions, also Its Origin, Growth, and Interpretation. By Morris Jastrow, Jr. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

THE author of the Book of Ecclesiastes, Dr. Jastrow thinks, is very near akin in spirit and temperament and outlook to Omar Khayyam, and throughout this very charming discussion of the work, its purpose and its author, there are frequent reference to and comparison with the Quatrains of old Omar. People who have taken their Bible as they found it still believe, quite generally, that Ecclesiastes was written by King Solomon. But Dr. Jastrow brings all the mass of evidence accumulated by critical study of the Bible and of Jewish history to show that this was impossible, and that the author, whoever he was, used the nom de plume of "Koheleth" to conceal his identity.

Dr. Jastrow's long and profound study of Semitic history, civilization and literature has made him an acknowledged authority upon these subjects, and in his discussion of this particular piece of literature he has brought the light of his ripe scholarship to bear upon all the phases of the work and has made it illumine not only the work itself, but also the times in which it was written and the author who produced it. With the aid of other scholars he has stripped away the additions made to the Book of Koheleth by later writers and presents a pleasing and poetical translation of what probably was the original text. But the greater part of the handsome volume is devoted to discussion of the work and to exposition of similarities in spirit between Koheleth and other writers of antiquity, especially the Greek Hesiod and the Persian Omar. "Koheleth is," he says, "the Omar Khayyam of the Bible."

Under the illuminating pen of Dr. Jastrow the author of Ecclesiastes becomes as human, as temperamental, and almost as much a fellow-creature of today as the writer of any signed "column" in a contemporary newspaper. And he is made to interpret the life of his own time with something of the intimacy and audacity familiar in all the "columnists." Altogether it is a delightful book and will be a charming and surprising novelty to many a reader who has heretofore thought of "the higher criticism" only as something to be avoided for comfort's sake. Dr. Jastrow purposes doing a similar service for the Book of Job and the Song of Songs, which are to be published in volumes uniform with this.

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 318)

powers that government could give him, that he might be free to carry on the war. With this the book ends. The date of the author's preface is October, 1917.

On the beginning of Woodrow Wilson's first Presidential term, M. Halévy comments:

> How Mr. Wilson was going to govern was not known. But one thing was sure. He would govern.

Throughout the book he lays stress upon the President's strength of mind, his cool thinking, his determination. He does not always agree with him, does not admire everything that he has done in public affairs or always approve of his particular judgment; but always he points out his strength, coolness, imperturbability, and he defends him in good, round terms against much of the criticism leveled against him in the days of American neutrality. Like William Archer, he quotes Colonel Roosevelt's own utterances on neutrality in the early days of the European war, and he has much to say of the mixture of races, the necessity and the difficulty of union in democratic America. He calls attention to the American determination, in 1914, to "work and give." And unfailingly he sees the President as a man who "is always a publicist whilst being at the same time a leader." He adds:

> His phraseology astonishes * * * differing strangely from the ordinary language of the chancelleries. But, in truth, President Wilson is not a diplomatist. * * * He never ceases to speak to the masses for whom he decides.

He was one of the first men, in the modern stage of our history, who saw the need for constructive statesmen, M. Halévy points out. Of his policy when he first became a candidate for President the French author writes:

> It was not a conservative policy. Supported by a popular enthusiasm, which was directly excited, it kept in sight and aimed at constitutional modifications. It was not a revolutionary policy. It desired the reinforcement of the powers of the State and the subordination of the parts to the whole. It was at once a popular and authoritative policy which we may call Caesarian.

M. Halévy writes interestingly of President Wilson's early life and academic career, as well as his work, from 1890 to 1902, as biographer and historian. As a sort of introduction to the story of his political leadership he says:

> Washington and Lincoln, the two outstanding figures of the United States, have both been studied by Mr. Wilson. Their glory was due through merit. But they deserved it by something more than their merit. By a tragic chance these men became at the same time not only heads of the State, but also heads of the army. To these two names a third will be added in the future. Washington, Lincoln, Wilson! The first two are today ideals. A century has passed, revealing them as a whole, and permitting us to judge them. The first traditionally incarnates the age and nobility of the race; the second, a youthful renaissance of the race upon new soil, the rough seat of a pioneer people. How will Mr. Wilson historically appear in the future? To the future must be left the liberty of its judgments. We must remain content to learn the origins and development of this strong-minded and wise American, so different from his predecessors, a man of an intellectual type who formed his character in the New World he aspired to direct.

M. Halévy makes some pertinent comments on the growth of the idea of the League to Enforce Peace and President Wilson's advocacy of it.

RESURRECTED NATIONS

THE RESURRECTED NATIONS. By Isaac Don Levine. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.60.

MR. LEVINE says in his preface that if the information his book contains will contribute to the clarification of the fundamental facts regarding the emancipated nationalities of Europe and the Near East, its object will have been attained. Of the complete fulfillment of that hope Mr. Levine may rest assured. His book fills remarkably well a real need. It is a clear historical statement of the essentials necessary to an understanding of just those facts which the average American knows next to nothing about. One still remembers the amusing answers to questionnaires circulated in colleges during the war revealing an abysmal ignorance among college students of the first facts concerning Balkan affairs. It is surely a tangled web and Mr. Levine's book, while of course not exhaustive, (it does not pretend to be that,) still gives enough to form a basis for judgment. In brief chapters he traces the history and present situation of Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Albania, Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania, Lettonia, Esthonia, Finland, the "resurrected nations" of Europe, and in the second part of his book he treats of the "resurrected nations" of Asia, namely, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kurdistan, Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan. There are five maps, though it cannot be said that these are adaquate. It is perhaps the chief criticism to be directed against the book that these maps are lacking in clarity and fullness of place-names.

The book is remarkably up to date. At the present moment the Peace Conference meeting at Paris is greatly concerned about the Italian claims in Dalmatia, particularly its claims to Fiume. In his admirable chapter on Jugoslavia, Mr. Levine, speaking of the difficulties, internal and external, in the way of a final settlement in Jugoslavia, has this to say of the Italian claims:

> By far the most important of these is the conflict between the territorial aims of the Italian Government and the national rights of Jugoslavia. By the secret treaty concluded in London on April 26, 1915, between Italy on one side and Great Britain, France, and Russia on the other, the former was to receive in reward for her entrance into the war on the side of the Allies, among other things, the city of Trieste and its surroundings; the provinces of Goritzia and Gradisko; the whole of Istria and a number of islands in the vicinity; the province of Dalmatia and all the neighboring islands. The Adriatic is virtually turned into an Italian lake, and Jugoslavia is deprived of much territory inhabited by Slavs. Italy's claim to Dalmatia is based on its conquest and possession by the Venetian Republic for several centuries, as well as her need of harbors.

There is a hint of irony in the last statement. Mr. Levine quotes an English authority, Sir Arthur Evans, to the effect that "to endeavor to lay hold of Dalmatian or Croat territory en masse, more especially any mainland tract, would be, from the point of view of the true Italian interests, little short of 'midsummer madness.'" The claim of Italian possession of Fiume (the present chief bone of contention at the Peace Conference) is different. Fiume, the outlet of Croatia and Slavonia, is largely Italian. "Its immediate hinterland, however," says Mr. Levine, "is Jugoslav." The author warns against too great sympathy for Jugoslav nationalism:

> Sympathy for Jugoslav nationalism on the part of the American people ought not to blind them to its misdeeds. The machinations which brought about the illegal deposal of King Nicholas must be laid at the door of Serbia, while the refusal of France to allow him to return to Montenegro was the result of Jugoslav influences.

Mr. Levine has written a clear and informing book on a difficult subject. It ought to do much toward clearing away some of the bewilderment concerning problems in which Americans have now a first-hand interest.

REVOLUTION, DEMOCRACY

THE BRITISH REVOLUTION AND THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. An Interpretation of British Labor Problems. By Norman Angell. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

MR. ANGELL'S new book belongs in that category of things sometimes facetiously referred to as "important if true." In the antediluvian time of less than a decade ago, Mr. Angell published a book called "The Great Illusion," which attracted wide and deeply interested attention. That book also would have been most important if it had been true. Unfortunately for the world, it was neither. The first shot of the war dissipated its patiently worked out arguments and its optimistic conclusions, like the blown bubbles they were. It sadly damaged also the reputation Mr. Angell was acquiring as a thinker and a prophet—damaged it so much that nothing he has had to say since has been much considered by thinking people. Nothing daunted, however, by his ill success as a prophet, every now and then in these pages he still essays that rôle. And it is interesting to note that events, whenever there has been much development since the date of his writing, have had as little consideration for his feelings as did the world war.

Most of the chapters which compose the volume were evidently written a good many months, or even two or three years, ago, and subsequent events have made them so out of date that they are of negligible value, except to those confirmed theorists who never attach much importance to facts. The central purpose of the work is to plead for an open mind on the part of the British and the American public as regards the economic theories of Bolshevism, syndicalism, and I. W. W.ism. He says expressly that he does not approve of violent methods nor of force in the spreading of those doctrines. But he is quite sure that presently the greater part of the civilized world is going to establish itself on a Bolshevist economic basis, and he would like to see the people in general of Britain and America make up their minds to welcome the change bravely and gladly as a great adventure. "Is not the opportunity," he asks, "of making life less dull, more adventurous, more full of hardship and sacrifice, furnished most abundantly by vast social experiments which have in them the chance of failure?"

Just how much of the tissue of misrepresentations of fact filling many of the pages is conscious and intentional it is impossible to say. Much of it is doubtless due to the author's obsession for the economic revolution he wants to see great commonwealths launch themselves into as if they were going on a picnic. But when in his opening chapters he sees the American people welcoming, even demanding, the socialization of public utilities and other sources of wealth because the railroads were administered by the Government as a war necessity, the American reader will have scant opinion of either his information or his honesty.

THE SAD YEARS

THE SAD YEARS. By Dora Sigerson. (Mrs. Clement Shorter.) Introduction by Katharine Tynan. Portait frontispiece. New York: George H. Doran Company.

There is a double significance in the title of this last collection of the poems of Dora Sigerson, who died almost a year and a half ago. For it takes the title of the opening poem referring to the years of war, and they voice, almost all of them, the sadness of a heart almost breaking in the intensity of the author's love and grief for her native Ireland. Both Katharine Tynan, who writes a tribute to her dearly loved friend of a lifetime as an introduction, and C. P. Curran, who furnishes a brief biographical note, agree that her death was caused by the events of and following Easter week, 1916, in Dublin. Her love of Ireland and her devotion to the Irish cause absorbed her. The intensity of her passion of patriotism is revealed in the majority of these poems, which sing of Erin with a sad but noble beauty. One of the finest of them is called "The Sacred Fire":

> They lit a fire within their land that long was ashes cold,
> With splendid dreams they made it glow, threw in their hearts of gold.
> They saw thy slowly paling cheek and knew thy failing breath,
> And bade thee live once more, Kathleen, who wert so nigh to death.
> And who dare quench the sacred fire, and who dare give them blame,
> Since he who draws too near the glow shall break into a flame?
> They lit a beacon in their land, built of the souls of men,
> To make thee warm once more, Kathleen, to bid thee live again.

Although all of the poems were written during the years of the world war, none of them, except a few that voice horror and protest, betrays any interest in it, or sympathy with the struggle that England was making, or concern for the civilization that was at stake. It is little short of amazing that a poet of such notable gifts as Mrs. Shorter possessed could have lived in England during those years and yet never to have been inspired by them to song in any other mood.

Many of the poems seem to have had their inspiration in some secret forewarning of death, for they deal, with true Celtic eariness, with the emotions of the dead. A very few are in a happier mood and sing light-heartedly simple little measures of birds and trees and children. A dominant feature of all the poems is the simplicity of expression, no matter how cryptic may be the idea or the imagery.

ROSSITER JOHNSON'S POEMS

MORNING LIGHTS AND EVENING SHADOWS. By Rossiter Johnson. New York: James T. White & Co.

As editor, historian, novelist, and poet Rossiter Johnson has been, for many years, a familiar and distinguished figure in American literature, and this new edition of the best of his poems, first published nearly twenty years ago and now brought out anew in attractive dress, with revisions and additions, will be welcomed by lovers of verse. Its contents show a many-sided talent and varied moods, with perhaps that of retrospection, tinged with a serious sadness the one most in evidence. But there are others of rollicking gayety and of mischievous humor, which beguile the reader into smiles and lightsome moods. One of these merry-minded poems, "Ninety-nine in the Shade," familiar to seekers after the quaint in verse, deserves to be remembered for the ingenuity of its fancies and the skill with which they are strung together. "A Rhyme of the Rain" races along in a swinging meter that carries now and then a frank suggestion of Poe. It is perhaps the most charming of all the verses in lighter vein, with its spontaneity, its audacious images and rhymes, and its vivid pictures. A lyrical elegy called "Laurence" is especially fine in its simple, exalted, musical expression of grief. There are some poems of occasions and others of people that are very appealing. Among the latter are "A Woman of the War" and a sonnet to William Hamilton Gibson. "The Mad Dog of Europe," dated two years ago, and a poem celebrating the author's Alma Mater, the University of Rochester, are among the additions representing his recent verse. The latter which bears the title, "Good Night! and Good Morning!" was read at an alumni dinner a few years ago.

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Published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York City.

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE RISE OF NATIONALITY IN THE BALKANS. By R. W. Seton-Watson, D. Litt., Late Lecturer in East European History, King's College, University of London. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

AFTER the multitude of partisan propagandist works on Balkan history it is a relief to find one written in a spirit of fairness by a man who knows what he is talking about, and is not afraid to let his reader know his sources of information. Dr. Seton-Watson is one of the chief British authorities on the affairs of Austria-Hungary and the Balkan countries, and particularly on the Southern Slavs, but he does not allow his friendliness for them to lead him into indefensible partisan arguments. His judgment on the recent policy of Bulgaria is that which is held by pretty nearly the whole world outside of Germany and a few narrow circles in England and America, but there is no trace of malevolence in his comment upon it; his account of the rise of Bulgarian nationality is a just one; and he insists not only in this book, which was written in large part before the war, but in writings dated only a few weeks ago, that it is still the eventual destiny of Bulgaria to be united with the other Jugo-slavs, that Bulgaria and Serbia must come together as inevitably as did England and Scotland, though like England and Scotland they have long been kept apart by the mistakes of their own statesmen and the intrigues of foreign powers.

The book, as has been said, was written in large part in 1914, and in general the author has left the passages written in that year as he originally set them down, with occasionally an explanatory footnote. His forecasts were extraordinarily accurate, and such revision as was necessitated by the first two years of the war has not led him to any conclusions that have been made ridiculous by the war's termination—something that can be said of few books of this sort. Nevertheless, it is to be wished that he could have had a little more time to put on the work; he was called to military service in March, 1917, at which time he had written everything but the preface and the chapter of general conclusions. The work is valuable as it stands; it would have been still more valuable had the author had time to complete it. A very full bibliography has been added by George Glasgow, which should be useful to all students of Balkan affairs.

The book as it stands falls into two parts of about equal size—the first dealing necessarily in a somewhat general way, but with admirable comprehensiveness, with the gradual recovery of the Greek, Serbian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian peoples after the Turkish conquest, together with the intrigues of Russia and Austria for domination in the peninsula. To cover the period from the fall of Constantinople in 1453 to the outbreak of the First Balkan War in 1912 in 150 pages is a large undertaking, and the author wisely does not attempt too much detail, but treats the decisive factors of each phase of national development and international rivalry with sufficient fullness.

> There are two ways of approaching Balkan history, [he says,] from within and from without, from the national and from the international angle. The former method treats of the rise and development of the various nations of the peninsula both in each individual case and in their relations to each other; the latter lays special emphasis on their relations with the outer world. According to this second method each unit becomes a mere pawn in the vast diplomatic game which has come to be described as the Eastern Question. This has hitherto been the favorite method of studying Balkan history, and also the prime cause of the almost complete failure, on the part of western public opinion and western diplomacy, to fathom the somewhat turbid depths of Balkan psychology.

Dr. Seton-Watson himself combines both methods, when necessary, with much success. For example, his comments on the diplomacy of 1878 ought to do away with much loose thinking. He is properly severe with the arrangement finally made by the Congress of Berlin, which condemned Macedonia to another generation of Turkish outrage. But he points out what too many westerners overlook, that the Russian-made Treaty of San Stefano which it replaced was equally impracticable; that it not only made the Balkan Peninsula a Russian playground and thereby aroused the selfish jealousies of other powers, but that it was eminently unfair to the Balkan peoples—that it favored the Slavs as a whole against the Greeks, the Bulgarians against the Serbians, and that it erected a quite unreasonable and impossible set of national boundaries.

That the unrealized aggrandizement provided in this treaty has warped Bulgarian public sentiment ever since is a commonplace; the author points out what is more likely to be overlooked by westerners, that the revision by the Congress of Berlin had in some ways actually a good effect, in that it awakened the Balkan peoples from the ancient confidence that Russia would accomplish their liberation from the Turk; it made them realize that they must do it for themselves, that they could count on no effectual help from the great powers, and that as the powers had long played on the troubles of the Balkans for their own profit, so the Balkan States could derive some profit from the discords of the powers.

The author does not go into the question of racial intermixture in Macedonia and elsewhere in any detail, for this would have been quite impossible in a book of this size. His incidental comments, however, show a just appreciation of the boundaries between genuine national sentiment and the artificial creations of propagandists working in a somewhat epicene population.

The second half of the book is a detailed military and diplomatic history of the Balkan wars of 1912-13. There is little that is new in it, nothing that is startling, but it is the most detailed, intelligible, and satisfactory history of these campaigns that has appeared in English. This part of the book is very fully documented; almost every statement is referred to an authority of real weight. One interesting conclusion is that "the atrocities, bad as they were, were magnified tenfold"; the author goes into considerable detail as to his reasons for attaching very little weight to the report of the Carnegie Commission, so widely misused by friends of the enemy. Few more serviceable books on the Balkans have appeared in English than this one.

SPIRITISM

SPIRITISM AND RELIGION. "Can You Talk to the Dead?" Including a Study of the Most Remarkable Cases of Spirit Control. By Baron Johan Liljencrantz. Foreword by Maurice Francis Egan. New York: The Devin-Adair Company. $3.

ORIGINATING as a dissertation submitted to the Faculty of the sacred sciences at the Catholic University of America in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the doctorate in theology, carrying the imprimatur of Cardinal Farley and prefaced by a page of appreciation from the hand of Cardinal Gibbons, this examination of the claims of Spiritism can, it is evident, be regarded as an authoritative pronouncement by all members of the Catholic Church. In effect, its three hundred pages contain an exposition of the present-day attitude of that church toward the question of whether or not it is possible for the living to hold converse with those who have passed into the great beyond.

The author has gone at his task in a scientific way and carries on his examination throughout judicially and with a calm, inquiring and scholarly method. About half the volume is devoted to a presentation of the claims of Spiritism, its history from its beginning in modern times, and its forerunners in the occult phenomena of ancient and mediaeval days, and an account of its important instances of physical and psychical phenomena. All this is very carefully and comprehensively narrated, and includes the investigations and claims of most of the well-known protagonists of Spiritism at the present time. The author, however, has missed one of the most important, significant, and interesting of present-day investigations, the work of Professor W. J. Crawford, whose attempts to subject spiritistic phenomena to the laboratory methods of physical science have attracted much attention and have raised the question of whether or not he has really discovered a new form of matter.

Following this eminently fair and reasonably comprehensive presentation of the claims and the phenomena of Spiritism in all its phases, the author of "Spiritism and Religion" considers its moral aspects and its claim to be considered as a religion. On this latter question he says:

> Spiritism holds out something more than mere promise and belief, for it claims to give certainty of immortality based on rock-bottom scientific evidence, and we have seen how a scrutiny of this evidence and some logical thinking scatter it to the winds. If such certainty is what we seek in Spiritism we shall meet with disappointment. * * * Thus the religion of Spiritism, having deprived man of all transcendent ideals and aspirations, leaves him entirely to himself, a slave to his own limitations and a victim of his own imperfections.

But he is not wholly convinced of the impossibility of some sort of communication with spirits, for in the chapter on "Moral Aspects of Spiritism" he says:

> On the other hand, as we have set forth in these chapters, we do not think that positive proof can be given for the total absence of preternatural causation in the ensemble of the phenomena. For while it has been possible to explain them away by appealing to automatic activity of "secondary personalities," subliminal memory and impressions, telepathy, and so forth, it may also be possible that in individual instances there has actually been present an influence from a spirit world. If we grant this possibility, it is more than likely that this element would be of a diabolical order. The assumption that God would allow departed human beings, whether in a probationary state or after they have attained their supernatural end, to cause the phenomena presented by Spiritism is, as we have said in the preceding chapter, preposterous. And, besides, whence does a discarnate soul receive the power necessary for their performance? * * * While theological opinion strongly leans towards diabolical agency in spiritualistic phenomena and in mediumship, no definite conclusion will be reached on this point unless positive proof for preternatural causation should be forthcoming. In the meantime—as the question stands—we should take warning of the dangers which may be hidden in Spiritism.

In a page of appreciation Cardinal Gibbons says that "This book on Spiritism is scholarly; it is scientific; it is sound in its thinking," and adds, "I consider it a real advance in the literature of Spiritism."

A five-page bibliography shows that the author has considered a voluminous and widely varying mass of evidence and argument in several languages.

THE CLASH

THE CLASH! A Study in Nationalities. By William Henry Moore. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

MR. MOORE'S eloquent volume was inspired by the Canadian problems induced by the presence of two races, two languages and two national cultures under the Dominion Government. It had just been finished, he tells us in his introduction, when those troubles came to a climax a year ago with what amounted almost to a threat of civil war because of the unwillingness of the French Canadians to undertake military service with the Canadian forces in France. Its appearance in Canada was, therefore, of the greatest timeliness and its discussion of the problem evidently attracted much attention, for it has reached its seventh edition on the other side of the St. Lawrence. It will be not without interest also for readers on this side of the noble river and the Great Lakes, both because of our own friendly concern for the troubles of our neighbor and also because we may find in its pages an occasional ray of illumination for our own problems of racial incongruity.

American readers will perhaps be surprised to find how ardently Mr. Moore sympathizes with the French Canadians and how eloquently and forcefully he argues their side of the question. The trouble, he thinks, has its origin in the desire of both races to gain domination over the vast forested and untilled lands that stretch northward from the Great Lakes. But has he not been too easily satisfied in his search for "the seat of the controversy"? For if the two races were in friendly accord in fundamental matters they would not divide in enmity over such a question as this. They would go in and develop the wilderness together. Although he seems to think this is the root of the controversy, Mr. Moore finds many contributing causes in educational methods, in the general attitude of the English Canadians toward the French Canadians, in the false conception of public duty which for immediate advantage politicians of both races have instilled into the French Canadians and in what he believes to be the oppression of the French minority by the British majority. "Can we say," he asks, "that if we English Canadians were in the minority in Ontario and French Canadians the majority we would have them do unto us what we are doing unto them? We have not said so, nor are we likely to say so—and by the Golden Rule stand convicted."

PRESIDENT WILSON

PRESIDENT WILSON. By Daniel Halévy. Translated from the French by Hugh Stokes. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

M. HALEVY'S book on President Wilson is interesting on two counts—as a French commentary on President Wilson's career, character, and talents and as a reflection of the many differences in government and politics between the great sister republic and ourselves.

Because of the latter, there are certain piquancies, not to say inaccuracies, in this book that are easy enough to understand. Let us read through them a reminder of interesting dissimilarities!

On the former point, it should be mentioned at once that the French scholar's biography of President Wilson ends practically with the declaration of war. Very generally M. Halévy makes reference to the great task that lay before the American President in the spring of 1917, and to the necessary concentration of all the

(Continued on Page 320)

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IAN HAY'S ACCOUNT OF THE LAST MILLION

THE LAST MILLION: How They Invaded France and England. By Ian Hay. New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

IAN HAY wrote "The First Hundred Thousand" long before we dreamed of American participation in the war; now he has written "The Last Million" to tell of American soldiers in England and in France. And he dedicates this readable and illuminating book "to that born fighter and modern crusader, the American doughboy."

"The Last Million" begins with the crossing of the Atlantic, and ends with the signing of the armistice, following American fighters all the way. Major Beith, be it remarked, spent some months with our troops, and was with them during several offensives; and he succeeds remarkably in showing us some of the doughboys' experiences through the doughboys' own eyes. But before we come to the beginning of Chapter I. we have "A Word to the Dedicatee," a little preface which embodies the substance of a welcome message which the author was requested to write to American soldiers and sailors who were in England for the first time during the fateful days of 1918. It was distributed upon the transports and in various American centres in England. But, though it was prepared for a special time and purpose, it has by no means outgrown its meaning and its usefulness, and it is well included in this book. Let us glance at it here:

> I write this word of welcome to you American soldiers and sailors because I know America personally and therefore I know what the word "welcome" means. * * *
>
> So far as I have been able to gather, your impressions of our country amount to something like this:
>
> There is no ice water, no ice cream, no soda fountains, no pie. It is hard to get the old familiar eats in our restaurants.
>
> Our cities are planned in such a way that it is impossible to get to any place without a map and compass.
>
> Our traffic all keeps to the wrong side of the street.
>
> Our public buildings are too low.
>
> There are hardly any street car lines in London.
>
> Our railroad cars are like boxes, and our locomotives are the smallest things on earth.
>
> Our weather is composed of samples.
>
> Our coinage system is a practical joke.
>
> Nobody, whether in street, train, or tube, ever enters in conversation with you. If by any chance they do, they grouch all the time about the Government and the general management of the country.

Major Beith takes up each of these "impressions" and discusses them, cheerily, candidly, with the most engaging friendliness. And at the end he says something that can never be said too often or too earnestly:

> We are never going back to the old days when Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen, Canadians, Australians, and Americans sat each in their own compartment, and thanked God they had it to themselves. We English-speaking races have got together over this war. We have lost terribly, but we are gaining much. We are rubbing shoulders in London and Paris and countless other places, and we are rubbing the knobs and the angles off one another, good and plenty. It is not always easy or comfortable to have knobs rubbed off you, and the process sometimes involves a little friction; but we must be prepared for that. * * *
>
> Today, under the most searching test in the world—the test of comradeship in the face of battle and sudden death—we are acquiring a profound respect for one another. When we have acquired just one other thing—tolerance for one another's point of view—we shall have laid the foundation of an understanding which is going to hold us all up through some difficult times hereafter. Getting this old world back on a peace basis, after the Kaiser has been put where he belongs, is going to call for all our courage, sincerity, and loyalty to our common ideals. When that period of reconstruction comes, the first plank in its platform must be a solid understanding between the two English-speaking races. They, at least, must speak with one voice, or the whole fabric will fall to the ground.
>
> Our two nations can never hope entirely to understand one another. Neither can they expect always to see eye to eye. Their national personalities are too robust. But today their sons are learning to know the worst of one another and the best of one another and the invincible humanity of one another. With that knowledge will come—if we have the will—tolerance of one another's point of view. We must get that.

That was written in July, 1918—that great, glorious month that began the end of the war. It is just as pertinent today.

Major Beith has cast his book in readable form, partly narrative, wherein three American doughboys wander about London and have their first taste of the trenches and the front line, and a group of officers experience something of England as well as something of war. He has even introduced a charming American nurse—two, in fact—and a bit of a love-story. But all this is to make simpler and more pleasant the presentation of facts, impressions, pictures. For the most part the book is bright, breezy, humorous. Major Beith makes use of a good deal of American slang, and uses it better than many a writer we know! His tale of the three doughboys and the Scotchman in London is delightful, as is the young officers' meeting with Lady Wyvern-Gryphon, whom they have dubbed, in private, Lady Whisky-Syphon. There are several gay little anecdotes, too.

Yet there is drama in this book of "The Last Million." There is pain and sacrifice, too. And at the end there is a stirring picture of that "day of glory" in Paris, when the armistice was signed. "The war is won," was the triumphant word of that triumphant day. Now that the war is won, "The Last Million" is a good book for us to read.

IS THIS IRELAND?

THE VALLEY OF THE SQUINTING WINDOWS. By Brinsley MacNamara. Brentano's. $1.50 net.

IN an interesting "Prefatory Note" to his novel "The Valley of the Squinting Windows," Brinsley MacNamara declares his belief that the time has come for the realistic, as opposed to the sentimental and pseudo-realistic, novel of Ireland. He says, too, that the country as a whole did not dislike his picture of Irish life nor find it untrue, though the people of the particular district in which the scene was laid were highly indignant. The latter fact is easy to understand, and all the easier because the book does seem to bear the stamp of truth; for a more utterly despicable set of people than those inhabiting "The Valley of the Squinting Windows" it would be difficult to find. With scarcely an exception they are mean, envious, backbiting, narrow-minded, and foul-minded, rejoicing heartily over any evil which may chance to befall their neighbors, their principal passion the lowest, cheapest sort of curiosity. The men are drunkards, without sign or vestige of honor or generosity or morality; the women possess a certain degree of sex morality, but only because to lose it would give their neighbors a welcome opportunity to jeer at them. Their religion is nothing but a mixture of bigotry and superstition, and Father O'Keeffe, the parish priest, who cheats at cards and worships Mammon with single-hearted devotion, has no more conscience than his disgusting parishioners.

Among the most devout of these parishioners is a Mrs. Brennan, a very important character in the book, and an admirably drawn one. As a girl, Nan Byrne, she had tried to inveigle a rich farmer into marrying her, simply and solely because he was rich. The result of her manoeuvres was an illegitimate child, which disappeared immediately after its birth, and disgrace for Nan Byrne—whereat the neighbors exulted. She left the Valley, married, and presently comes back to live there. When the book opens she is a hard-working woman with a drunken husband, all her ambitions centred on the son, John Brennan, whom she loves as the means whereby she hopes to exalt herself above the other residents of the Valley. This is to be achieved by making him a priest, and the first chapter shows her looking forward to his return home on a vacation from the charity college in England where he is getting his training. What the Valley and its inhabitants do to John Brennan, and the destruction they presently bring upon him, form the main theme of the novel. Nor is he the only one the Valley destroys, body and soul. Myles Shannon, whose vengeful plot has so much to do with the working out of the tragedy, might have been a good man but for the Valley's curiosity and lack of any sense of decency, let alone honor; Ulick Shannon, his nephew, was not entirely without traces of good, debauchée though he was, and Rebecca Kerr, the young schoolmistress, wins the reader's sympathy and holds it from her first forlorn appearance until the Valley drives her forth in disgrace.

The book is written in a leisurely, sometimes too leisurely, manner, but the style is good, the descriptions are many of them well done, the dialogue is natural, and the characters real people, albeit extremely objectionable ones. The climax by the lake lacks something of the tense dramatic force it ought to have, but the effect of the malignant power of the Valley, a power as pervasive and insidious as some vile miasma, is excellently depicted. Although there are moments when it drags more than a little, the book is interesting. And it thoroughly convinces the reader that if this be a true picture of the Irish, then there are few people on the face of the earth more loathsome, more completely without redeeming qualities, than those over whom writers have sentimentalized so long.

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919.

Section 9 — CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS — Circulation exceeding 325,000 copies in Metropolitan District and Adjacent Territory.

RE RE

PUBLIC NOTICES.
Fifty cents an agate line.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, June 3, 1919.—Help wanted, male and female, are you looking for a permanent position that offers good pay and [illegible] conditions? If so, the Federal Government needs help at the Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. There are now [illegible] vacancies for the following [illegible], of which include maintenance, [illegible] per month; all classes of [illegible] including waitresses, laundresses, [illegible] cooks, male and female, $35.50 per month; assistant cooks, $32.50 per month; [illegible] bakers, $45 per month. Maintenance includes room, board, [illegible] and, in case of illness, medical attention for a reasonable time. Requirements: Applicants must be not less than 18 years of age and in good physical condition. Any one capable of taking one of the [illegible] should get application blank number 1042 from the Secretary, Fourth Civil Service District, or the Superintendent, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, both at Washington, D. C., and file it as soon as possible. Either of these parties, S. G. Ayers, Assistant Secretary.

THE FARM BUYS 5TH AV. STORE. The entire wholesale mercantile stock of [illegible] Memphis, Tenn., purchased at a large discount; the entire stock of ready-to-wear [illegible] Bernstein, 711 Sixth Av. None of this merchandise will be sold in New York, but will be shipped direct to Memphis. Mr. [illegible] representative for the Economy Basement of the above firm, together with their New York representative, Mr. S. Solomon, closed the deal. It was one of the four stores owned by Louis Bernstein, and was sold because he has to vacate the building at 711 Sixth Av., which is being torn down to make room for the three adjoining [illegible] to be replaced by a twelve-story building.

TORREY FAMILIES AND DESCENDANTS of whatever name—A great book to be published concerning them. Relatives, if to appear, soon must, unless they have already [illegible] write soon, giving names and addresses. F. C. Torrey, Lakehurst, N. J.

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ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, with previous experience on purchase or sales ledger; neat personality, capable of handling a large number of entries accurately; prompt and careful attention required. In your application give complete detail of previous experience, positions held and wages received; [illegible] house. D 482 Times Downtown.

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We require the services of a young lady [illegible] to be in touch with the social stationery and [illegible] trade; one with selling and [illegible] experience in a retail commercial [illegible] preferred. N. B., 263 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in export office to post ledger and take off trial balance; [illegible] experience, nationality, religion, and salary desired; answer own handwriting. D 446 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Permanent position for capable girl; state experience, reference and salary expected. Address D [illegible]

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate at figures and [illegible] nationality, experience and salary. [illegible] Times Downtown.

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BILLING CLERK.—Wholesale jewelry house requires young woman; must be good and rapid penman; accurate at figures. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected, to T 52 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Young lady experienced in operating Moon-Hopkins billing machine; state experience, reference, and salary expected. Billing, 224 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, Moon-Hopkins operator, splendid position for right person; state experience and salary expected. K 384 Times.

BILLING CLERK — Elliott-Fisher billing machine, large dry goods house, excellent opportunity for advancement; state age salary, experience and references. G 6 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—One familiar with Remington Wahl preferred; must be good at figures and address, stating experience and salary desired. L K 533 Times.

BILL CLERK, Typist.—Accurate figurer, careful in details; Christian house; write full details. Permanent. K 376 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced, rapid and accurate biller on Underwood machine; state qualifications in detail and salary desired. Biller, P. O. Box 977, City Hall Station.

BILL CLERK on typewriter; neat and correct; experienced; give full particulars, salary expected. L 127 Times.

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BOOKKEEPER.—Place for woman not under 25 years who is accurate worker and can take charge of simple set of books and do all kinds of office work; excellent surroundings and steady position with growing Christian concern. Reply in handwriting, stating salary wanted, education, and experience. B C 276 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and office worker wanted by progressive Christian concern; located near 14th St. and 5th Av.; must write legible hand and be quick and accurate at figures; permanent position, pleasant surroundings, chance for advancement; state age and experience and salary desired. W 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wholesale jewelry house requires young woman; must have thorough knowledge of double entry books and controlling accounts; capable of assuming charge of busy office; good opening for right party. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected to T 51 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for exporting house capable of taking entire charge of small set of books; splendid opportunity to grow with the concern, experience essential, for consideration state fully education, experience, and salary expected. F 419 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking complete charge set double entry books, state age, experience, salary. K 345 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with past experience in wholesale ready-to-wear house, must be capable of taking full charge of office, Lincoln Dress Co., 23 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER.—Competent young lady by manufacturer of fine platinum mountings; state qualifications, salary, age. E 536 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, able to take full charge; muslin underwear house, those competent only need apply. Queen Manufacturing Co., 563 West Houston St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, assistant, must be fully competent; state salary, references, and experience. G 615 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER,
experienced, good at figures, typist; state full particulars and salary desired. Box 84, 1619 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER
EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL; MUST UNDERSTAND CHECKING REMITTANCES. SHERRY BROS., BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, should know controlling accounts; willing to take care of a factory; call Monday 10 o'clock. Geschwind Bros., 136 Greene St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; take full charge of office; cloak and suit house, experienced. Apply, Machlin Audit Co., 225 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, TO ACT AS ASSISTANT, CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE. DIX BROS., 6 WEST 18TH.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of accounting, controlling accounts; opportunity for one with initiative; state qualifications and salary expected. F 622 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, experienced; also to assist in other light work in high-class retail boot shop; state salary and experience. T L 257 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and good correspondent to take entire charge of a small office; only those having low salary need respond. United Hosiery Co., 140 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; must be able to handle large number of accounts, take trial balance, &c; experience in cloak and suit trade preferred. G 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of investment security business and controlling accounts; Christian concern, $20. F 504 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, by large clothing manufacturer; salary about $18; must be quick and accurate. Foreman & Clark Mfg. Co. 217 Grand St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; competent young lady, able to take full charge of office, permanent. Dexter Knitting Mills, 141 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking complete charge set double entry books, state age, experience, salary. K 345 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, reliable, apply by letter in own handwriting, stating full particulars and references. F 672 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, for cotton goods concern experienced with references, and able to operate typewriter. Apply Levy & Myrich, 30 University Pl., City.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; steady position for capable young woman in publication office; write particulars, also salary. F 629 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, quick and accurate at figures and good typist; state experience and salary expected. K 338 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—To take charge of jobbing and manufacturing concern, with thorough knowledge trial balance and controlling accounts. Apply 1 265 Broadway, Room 820.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Experience in steam and electrical supply; state salary. K 243 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young lady, take entire charge of books for dress house; good surroundings, state salary desired. G 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Good at figures; application must state qualification in full. K 368 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Competent; good appearance; excellent opportunity for advancement. K 341 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in cloak and suit manufacturing; state salary and experience. BY 807 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, experienced, education, not under 30 years of age; $100 per month. K 332 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable young lady; knowledge of controlling accounts essential. Apply Imperial Audit Corp., 350 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady; insurance office, state experience, age, and salary. F 596 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer. — With manufacturing concern, state full particulars. G 583 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must be permanent. Phone Madison Square 6528.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and stenographer, manufacturing experience; state salary and particulars. G 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.
Only experienced need apply; good salary; modern office. Brunn Bros., 476 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be thoroughly efficient and capable; take charge of double entry set of books. K 346 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST wanted, by publishing house; state experience; salary. L 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; one familiar with engraving preferred. Apply, by letter only, Advertiser Service, 125 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER.—MUST HAVE DOUBLE-ENTRY EXPERIENCE. $18 TO START. MADISON STUDIOS, 503 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer with good handwriting; state experience and salary. G 601 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS' ASSISTANT-STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced bookkeeper, accurate worker. Aronson Bros., 6 East 32d.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting experienced, trial balance; salary $20; state age and experience. W 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; must also know typewriting. Apply Carnett Cohen & Co., 96 Grand St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable young lady; knowledge of controlling accounts essential. Apply Imperial Audit Corp., 350 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for ladies' apparel shop; must be accurate and efficient. Call after 9, Reina, 212 West 44th.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; salary $25 week; permanent position; state references. W 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, and stenographer; state full particulars. K 329 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Wholesale butter and egg house; write, stating age, experience, nationality, and salary desired; answer in own handwriting. D 525 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be familiar with trial balance work and have knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position; state experience, age, salary expected. P P., 857 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT and typist, also office worker, beginner; good chance for advancement; permanent position for bright girl; state salary; reply in own handwriting. 347 5th Av., Room 1306.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be quick and accurate at figures; experienced clerk preferred but not essential. Write, in detail, stating experience and salary, G 580 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, to take charge of credit checking; also of office, with dress manufacturing house; state former experience and salary. Bookkeeper, 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady in office clothing manufacturing firm to substitute for 3 months; must be accurate at figures; detail work; salary $25. Write, stating experience, &c., references. H 261 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER,
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED,
CAPABLE TAKING FULL CHARGE
OFFICE MILLINERY HOUSE.
SCHILLER, 42 WEST 38TH.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERT ON SALES AND PURCHASE LEDGER; GOOD SALARY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. STATE AGE, PAST EXPERIENCE, &C. R. H. 809 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced and willing; splendid opportunity; first-class references necessary. Demmerle & Co., 45 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced, to take charge of office; permanent position; state age, experience, and salary desired. W 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady who can give trial balance; must furnish good reference. Manhattanville Garage, 130th St. and Old Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED WITH DRESS HOUSE PREFERRED. CALL PAUL KAUFMAN & SON, 290 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, quick and accurate at figures; reply in own handwriting stating salary and experience. H 299 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist, in printing office; permanent position for capable girl. The Diamond Press, 106 7th Av. Chelsea 8778.

BOOKKEEPER FOR HIGH-CLASS MANUFACTURING CONCERN. STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. H 293 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, with past experience in wholesale ready-to-wear house, must be capable of taking full charge of office, Lincoln Dress Co., 23 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER.—Competent young lady by manufacturer of fine platinum mountings; state qualifications, salary, age. E 536 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, able to take full charge; muslin underwear house, those competent only need apply. Queen Manufacturing Co., 563 West Houston St.

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BOOKKEEPER, double entry; salary $25 week; permanent position; state references. W 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, and stenographer; state full particulars. K 329 Times.

First in High-Class Want Advertisements

IN five months of 1919 there were material increases in the number and volume of advertisements in the Classified Advertising pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES over the corresponding period of last year:

Five Months' Record of Three Classifications

	Advertisements.	Columns.
Business Opportunities	5,923	211
Gain over 1918	4,216—89%	113—115%
Situations Wanted	33,601	665
Gain over 1918	10,353—36%	167— 33%
Help Wanted	54,379	1,842
Gain over 1918	11,013—25%	185— 15%

The total advertising of all kinds published by THE NEW YORK TIMES in five months of 1919 was 23,867 columns—a greater volume and a greater gain over the corresponding period of 1918 than any other New York newspaper.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

BUYERS
for
DRESSES,
also
SUITS AND COATS.

Large retail specialty cloak and suit house in the city is open to engage experienced buyers for these departments; replies will be held strictly confidential; must state past experiences, references, and salary or no attention will be paid. Address L. S., Box K 367 Times.

BUYER FOR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND INFANTS' WEAR.

Department store experience necessary; good opportunity for an aggressive woman. Apply by letter or in person, Merchandise Office,
THE GOERKE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

BUYER.—Competent sweater woman for large newly developed organization; must have wide knowledge of retail requirements; opportunity to secure stock interest; write or phone for appointment. Mark J. Gosli, 149 Broadway; Room 906. Tel. Cortlandt 2974.

BUYER and manager infants' wear, muslin underwear and kindred lines, for live department store, Pacific Coast; state start expected, salary, age, reference, which will be treated in strict confidence. K 145 Times.

BUYER for blouse and underwear department; give reference and state salary in first communication. Selig's, Indianapolis, Ind.

S. BECKMAN & CO., PHILADELPHIA, DESIRE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DESIGNER OF SILK DRESSES, WITH ABILITY TO CREATE ORIGINAL MODELS AT POPULAR PRICES; PERMANENT POSITION; SALARY NO OBJECT. APPLY FOR INTERVIEW, N. Y. SHOWROOM, S. BECKMAN, 33 WEST 34TH ST.

CAMP COUNCILLOR FOR GIRLS.—Summer camp, experienced in dramatic work. Address, with full particulars and salary desired, O 1212 Times Bronx.

CASHIERS.
CAMMEYER,
47 WEST 34TH ST.

CASHIER.—Publishing house wants a cashier and assistant bookkeeper; must understand checking orders and commissions. Call or write Room 619, 299 Broadway.

CASHIER, thoroughly experienced, in an exceptionally busy establishment; must be quick and accurate; best of references and bond required. H. E., Box 79 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, experienced, young and obliging, to go to Lake Beach for the Summer. Apply Mrs. J. Melady, 194 Riverside Drive.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, white; 3 in family; private house; $45; personal references required. Apply Sunday, 3-6, 565 West End Av., 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, experienced, references required. Write Kyle, 689 West End Av., or phone Riverside 2807, Sunday or Monday morning.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, white, for family of 2, in the country; references. Call 12 West 10th St. Phone Stuyvesant 8163.

CHAMBERMAID, experienced, for apartment hotel. Apply 300 West 86th St.

CHECKING CLERK IN NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT OF ADVERTISING AGENCY. EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. K 330 TIMES.

CHECKING CLERK, experienced, wanted in newspaper department of advertising agency. Call Room 1102, 34 West 33d St.

CHIROPODIST wanted; an excellent opening for one with well-established hairdressing and manicuring concern. Apply Carlson & Carlson, 284 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS.

GIRLS over 16 years of age, who are careful and accurate, to do filing in our customers' file. Good pay to start. Opportunity for advancement.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 661 Times Downtown.

CASHIERS. — THE ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO., 45TH ST. AND MADISON AV., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL CASHIERS, PREFERABLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE ON LAMSON TUBES. APPLY TO MR. RAMSEY, 6TH FLOOR.

CASHIER WANTED.
Intelligent, well-educated American young woman. The Thrift, 120 Fulton St., N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wages, $35 and room; $40 room out; hours, 8-4. Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway and 3d St.

CLERK.—We have an opening for a refined girl, about 16-17 years, for interesting clerical work; must have had some high school training; experience unnecessary; Christian firm. Robert H. Ingersoll & Brothers, 30 Irving Place, 7th floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

CLERKS.
A LARGE CORPORATION DESIRES A NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 25 YEARS; GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; PERMANENT POSITIONS; SALARY TO START DEPENDS UPON EXPERIENCE. F 595 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.—A large business office offers permanent employment to limited number of young women, 17 years of age and over, with necessary qualifications to do clerical and typewriting work; those with high school training preferred; good opportunity for advancement where merited; lunch provided; salary $12 per week; Saturday half holiday during year. S 176 Times.

CLERK AND TYPIST.
Capable young lady, about 22, in cashier's department; business experience and ability to figure and operate Underwood correctly and rapidly essential; good opportunity for advancement; state qualifications and salary expected. J 426 Times Downtown.

CLERK, having experience in mailing department of mail order house or large mercantile business, to take charge of mailing department of downtown offices of large industrial company; state experience fully and salary wanted. W 54 Times.

CLERICAL WORKERS.
Intelligent young ladies are offered steady work, good pay, splendid chance for advancement. Apply 3d floor,
LANE, BRYANT,
23 WEST 38TH.

CLERK.—Must be quick and accurate at figures; no experience necessary; downtown Manhattan; Saturday half holiday; $11 per week to start, stage age; also give telephone number. F 579 Times Downtown.

CLERK, writing legible hand, to assist in filing and general office work in shipping department of manufacturing concern; salary to start $12; opportunity for advancement. M. Martin & Co., 102 Madison Av.

CLERK.—BY LARGE CORPORATION, EXPERIENCED CLERK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND LIBERAL COMPENSATION. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS. T 47 TIMES.

CLERK, to assist in filing and interview patients; hours 8 to 6, six days; salary $15 week. Vanderbilt Clinic, 13 Amsterdam Av.

CLERK.—Young lady, 17 years, to assist in office of a jewelry factory; salary, $10. F 580 Times Downtown.

CLERK for card records. Apply by letter with full particulars and salary desired. W 38 Times.

CLERK with some knowledge of bookkeeping for Summer hotel near city; room and board. Apply Osburn, 2 512 Broadway.

CLERKS——CLERKS.
Bright active, one year's experience. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

CLERK, for general office work. Apply Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 226 Franklin St., Brooklyn.

CLERK, INFORMATION DESK;
Young woman, with mercantile experience. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

CLERK; file clerk, position permanent. Ferdinand Trep, 44 East 23d St.

COLLEGE GIRL, competent, for general housework, family of two at seashore; good wages. Call Monday and Tuesday morning, Apt. 62, 559 West 156th St. Carfare paid.

COLLEGE GRADUATE with ability to translate French and German, recent graduate preferred. Call 9:30-10:30 Monday morning, Room 313, 195 Broadway.

COMPANION to lady who is not strong; must be about 50 years old; tactful, willing, and of pleasing personality; permanent position with a small family in a nice country home one hour out; no social work. Reply to P. O. Box 41, Station O, New York.

COMPANION, 25 to 40, to pleasant middle-aged lady, family of 3 adults, for Summer; bungalow adjoining water; 25 miles out; must help with light housework as compensation. J 403 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER,

Quick, accurate operator, familiar with various phases of mathematics, including decimals, large grocery firm, hours 9-5, luncheon, advancement as earned; state age, education, experience; replies confidential. Address "Comptometer," P. O. Box 229, City Hall Station, N. Y.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, also to take charge of perpetual inventory records; steady position, with good prospect for conscientious worker; state full particulars, salary desired, &c. G 26 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR. — One with some knowledge of stenography preferred; pleasant working conditions; good house. H 289 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced, desirable position; qualifications, age, salary. H 424 Times Downtown.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKER WANTED FOR FAMILY OF THREE IN COUNTRY, FOR SUMMER; WHITE PREFERRED; MUST BE AN EXCELLENT COOK; SALARY $50 OR MORE TO RIGHT PERSON; REFERENCES REQUIRED; PERMANENT POSITION TO RIGHT PERSON; STATE NATIONALITY. MAMARONECK, N. Y., PHONE 621, OR BOWLING GREEN 6570. G 572 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COOK.—In gentleman's country place, 50 miles from New York City; must be good cook and good disposition; none others need apply; good home and permanent place for right person, with good wages; references must be satisfactory. M 750 Times Downtown.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—Cook for plain cooking; $45 per month and board; chambermaid, $35; at Summer home for working girls; Arverne, L. I.; capacity of home 25 girls. Apply 356 Second Av.; Room 32. Telephone Gramercy 4985.

COOK or COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to make unusual arrangements for capable, intelligent woman; refined home; every consideration; country for Summer, New York next Winter. Write only to G. H. White, 503 West 121st St. Apartment 62.

COOK or cook-housekeeper, also a mother's helper; willing to make unusual arrangements for a capable woman; refined home; every consideration. Woman; by letter only. Miss G. H. White, 503 West 121st St., Apt. 62.

COOK wanted, reliable, for Summer, residence, Hastings-on-Hudson. G. M. Hubbard. Telephone Hastings 1033 or Bryant 4620.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

COOK or general housewoker; competent; references; high wages; family two adults; country home, Bay Shore, L. I. Apply Apt. 614, 220 West 71st St., N. Y. C. Phone 4040 Columbus.

COOK AND MAID WANTED, WHITE, PREFERABLY MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, FOR HOME IN COUNTRY; SMALL FAMILY; GOOD WAGES. G 580 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COOK for Maine camp; must be good cook; first-class references required; good wages right party. Call between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sunday only. 250 Park Av., Apt. 11D.

COOK and girl, a mother and daughter wanted for Summer cook and second girl; small family at seashore; $80. J. P., 2,045 Broadway.

COOK, two laundresses for children's Summer home. Apply Superintendent Seaside Home, Surf Av. and 21st St., Coney Island.

COOK, experienced, references required. Write Kyle, 689 West End Av., or phone Riverside 2807, Sunday or Monday morning.

CORRESPONDENT AND SECRETARY WANTED BY BUYER OF LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE; SOME ONE EXPERIENCED IN FRAMING LETTERS AND WRITING MAIL, AS WELL AS IN GENERAL COMMERCIAL LIFE; KNOWLEDGE OF TEXTILES PREFERRED; ABILITY TO DIRECT AND SUPERVISE OTHERS ESSENTIAL; SPECIFY AGE, SALARY, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES. WRITE C. K., 104 EAST 14TH.

CORSET SALESWOMAN,
EXPERIENCED; STEADY POSITION. APPLY 3D FLOOR, LANE BRYANT, 23 WEST 38TH.

CORSET MODELS, tall, average figure

The New York Times
SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919.

HARLEM ADVERTISERS

To save time and trouble Harlem residents may order the insertion of want advertisements at The New York Times Harlem office, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street—week day editions by 6 P. M., and 3 P. M. Saturday for Sunday editions. Subscriptions and advertisements received for all publications of The New York Times Company.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE MINDED
YOUNG WOMEN,
of mature judgment, to enter progressive organization and receive training as claim adjusters.

Previous experience along these lines or knowledge of typing not necessary.

Environment is congenial; work is important, varied and interesting; the liberal co-operation which we will give you will enable you to advance as rapidly as your abilities develop.

Applicants should be at least 22 years of age, and be capable of concentrating on serious work.

Salary $15 to start; apply at once if possible, and inquire for Miss Longnecker.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

JOHN DANIELL & SONS,
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 57TH & 58TH STS., N. Y.,
REQUIRE NEAT, INTELLIGENT SALES CLERKS FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS IN THEIR
JEWELRY,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
NOTIONS,
STATIONERY,
LEATHER GOODS,
LACES.
ALSO REQUIRE STOCK CLERKS EXPERIENCED IN ABOVE DEPARTMENTS.
APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER.

KINDERGARTNER and physical training teachers for open-air school for next season. K 253 Times.

KITCHEN MAID for permanent place with private family one hour from New York; two days and one night allowed in town each month; ticket paid; own room and all conveniences; experience not so important as good health and willingness; wages $45 per month. Call, bringing references, at 294 Lexington Av., Monday morning, between 10 and 12; carfare paid, or telephone Mrs. White, Murray Hill 8768, same hours.

KITCHEN WOMAN wanted. Apply Swedenham Hospital, 343 East 116th.

KNITTING AND EMBROIDERY TEACHER.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
Newark, N. J.,
require a teacher of Knitting and Embroidery for their Art Department. Apply in person or by letter, Employment Office, Second Floor.

LABELERS to fill and label bottles with perfumes and toilet preparations; salary $8. Simonson, 306 5th Av., near 42d St.

LACE CURTAIN MENDERS.—Steady employment; good wages. Apply Bromley Mfg. Co., 141 5th Av.

LADY well educated, as sales representative for a special edition of the Bible for the young; six volumes, splendid new features, highly endorsed by the leaders of all Protestant denominations; selling experience desirable but not essential; representatives earning regularly upwards of $50 per week; liberal salary and commission. Z 841 Times Annex.

LADY.—High-class misses' and children's cloak and suit house would like to secure the services of a lady who has had experience in handling the trade in showroom; apply by letter, stating in full particulars to experience and salary expected. H 337 Times.

LADIES.—Five bright, capable ladies wanted to travel, demonstrate and sell toilet specialties to dealers; $23 to $30 per week commission, railroad fare paid. Write at once, Goodrich Drug Company, Department 679, Omaha, Neb.

LADIES' MAID wanted; high-class, experienced; those only with first-class references need apply, personally, Monday, between the hours of 9:30 and 1 o'clock, to Private Secretary, 661 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID wanted, competent, not over 30 years of age, country in Summer, New York in Winter. Address Mrs. Frank B. Lown, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LADY'S MAID wanted, not over 30 years of age, country in summer and Poughkeepsie in winter. Address Mrs. Frank B. Lown, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, for permanent place with private family in country one hour from New York; two days and one night allowed in town each month; ticket paid; own room, large separate laundry with all appliances; must be thoroughly competent, good-natured, and obliging; wages $80 per month; call, bringing references, at 294 Lexington Av., Monday morning, between 10 and 12; carfare paid, or telephone Mrs. White, Murray Hill 8768, same hours.

LAUNDRESS, COMPETENT, ALSO CHAMBERMAID; COMPETENT. 1 go to West End N. J. for Summer; permanent position; excellent references required. Apply Monday, before 10 and Monday, between 11 and 2, Apt. A, 1,125 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK.
Experienced; apply by letter, stating salary expected, and when ready to commence. C Fall Weaving Co., Bronx.

LIBRARIAN or young woman with library training for publishers, for compiling checking lists, preferably typewriting experience, $75 per month. M. W., 807 Times Downtown.

LUNCHROOM WORK.
Young women, by New York Telephone Company, for general work in girls' lunchroom; pleasant surroundings, good wages, eight-hour day, permanent positions; salary $12 to $14, according to length of service. Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. City, or 61 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LUNCH ROOM MANAGER, qualified dietitian, to serve one light meal daily; $18 start, good opportunity for neat appearing and refined young lady. D 551 Times Downtown.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION SALESWOMEN
to represent a high-class trade publication in New York City; very liberal commission proposition, with weekly drawing account. Apply Monday morning to George J. Floren, Room 1603, 1,182 Broadway.

MAID.—Experienced French, state religion; must understand scalp massage, be good seamstress, packer, and in good health; age 25 to 35 years; best wages; references required. Ruland, Box 34, P. O. Station O.

MAID
FOR LADIES' ROOMS.
Neat, industrious; good pay.
HICKSON, 661 5TH AVENUE,
5TH FLOOR, MRS. RABOURN.

MAID wanted, for one lady; must be a good sewer and understand hair dressing and have personal references; state nationality. W 1,007 Times.

MAID wanted, competent, not over 30 years of age, country in Summer, Poughkeepsie in Winter. Address Mrs. Frank B. Lown, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MAID wanted, not over 30 years of age, country in summer and Poughkeepsie in winter. Address Mrs. Frank B. Lown, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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5TH FLOOR, MRS. RABOURN.

MAID wanted, for one lady; must be a good sewer and understand hair dressing and have personal references; state nationality. W 1,007 Times.

MANAGER in gymns and cleaning store; must be bright, energetic, experienced. K 1,204 Times Bronx.

MANAGER.—Dietician business manager wanted for Summer camp; state experience and salary. J 216 Times.

MENDERS, body machine ironer, linen room girl, ward's maid. Flower Hospital, 450 East 64th.

MATRON, white, to take charge of ladies' resting room on local steamboat, attend to passengers and sell toilet articles; must live on board. 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

MILLINERY.
MAKERS AND MILLINERS ON LADIES' HIGH-CLASS HATS, IN LIGHT, AIRY WORKROOM. APPLY ALL WEEK.
L. L. WARSHAUER,
56 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY.
SERIOUS AND INTELLIGENT
YOUNG WOMAN
WHO IS ACTIVE
and
HAS EXECUTIVE ABILITY;
MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE VERY BEST 5TH AV. HOUSES;
PREFER ONE WHO HAS ACTED
AS STOCK GIRL
OR SIMILAR CAPACITY;
AN EXCELLENT POSITION
FOR ONE WHO CAN MAKE HERSELF AGREEABLE
AND DO GOOD EXECUTIVE WORK;
A HIGH CLASS GIRL WANTED
FOR A RESPONSIBLE POSITION.
APPLY IN PERSON.
PEGGY HOTT,
516 5TH AV.

MILLINERY.
EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON MILLINERY GOODS, MUST BE ACQUAINTED WITH ALL MACHINES; APPLY ALL WEEK.
L. L. WARSHAUER,
56 W. 38TH ST.

MILLINERY FOREMADY
TRIMMED HATS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE WORKROOM OF FIFTY; STATE PAST EXPERIENCE AND PRESENT CONNECTIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED. R. L., 130 TIMES.

MILLINERY.
EXPERIENCED COPYIST ON HIGH-CLASS LADIES' HATS; LIGHT, AIRY WORKROOMS; PIECE AND WEEK WORKERS. APPLY ALL WEEK.
L. L. WARSHAUER,
56 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY BUYER and manager for a fast growing department store on the Pacific Coast; state past experience, salary, age, reference, which will be treated in strict confidence. K 141 Times.

MILLINERY DESIGNERS on ladies' smart trimmed hats; permanent position. Apply, stating experience, reference and salary. Confidential. Apt & Co., 721 Arch St., Philadelphia.

MILLINER.—Clever, experienced designer, maker, forelady taking charge or interest herself new concern. Address particulars, confidentially, T 6 Times.

MILLINERY COPYISTS,
on highest grade ladies' hats.
M. UPLAND & CO.,
42 WEST 36TH ST.

MILLINERS.
Experienced; steady work; light workroom. Apply all week, Charles J. Levy Co., 649 Broadway.

MILLINERS, COPYISTS, MAKERS; HIGHEST SALARY PAID TO EXPERIENCED WORKERS. NETTIE GORDON, INC., 605 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

MILLINERY.—MAKERS AND IMPROVERS IN HIGH CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. RHEA AND SOMMER, 44 WEST 57TH.

MILLINERY SALESLADY
Accustomed to selling exclusive retail trade. K 339 Times.

MILLINERY MODEL
WANTED TO TAKE CARE OF SHOWROOM. POKRESS HAT CO., 3 EAST 37TH ST.

MILLINERY.—Copyists, trimmers and milliners. Claridge Shop, 161 West 44th St.

MODELS.
Size 16
Refined, attractive young ladies; high class dress house; steady position to right party; experience not necessary. see Mrs. Kilroy
DALLET & WEYL,
14 East 32d St., New York.

MODELS, SIZE 36
Costume house; showroom, long season.
S. P. LOEBENBERGER & BRO.
141 MADISON AV., AT 31ST ST.

MODELS
STYLISH STOUT WOMEN; MUST BE TALL; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; 47 BUST 46 HIP; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY. BERNSTEIN, BAUM, DA COSTA CO., 28 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS.
Misses' models for showroom, size 16. Apply all week; good position to right party.
LEVETT, FRANK & CO.,
40 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS.
experienced, in wholesale millinery house; permanent position.
M. UFLAND & CO.,
43 West 36th St.

MODEL, size 16, tall, attractive girl; steady position; must have experience on fine dresses. Monday morning. Bud Fnolens & Co., 176 Madison Av.

MODELS wanted for our showroom; attractive young ladies as models; must be perfect 36 size. Schwarcz-Wolf, Inc., 31 East 28th St.

MODELS WANTED; ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 18, FOR DRESS HOUSE; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. HELLMAN & BLOTTA, 321 5TH AV.

MODEL, 16 SIZE, FOR LADIES' DRESSES; ONE WHO IS EXPERIENCED IN ASSISTING IN SHOW ROOM. STEADY POSITION. PAUL KAUFMAN & SON, 250 5TH AV.

MODELS, CLOAKS AND SUITS; SIZES 18 AND 36, ATTRACTIVE AND STYLISH PERMANENT POSITION.
STEINFELD & CO., 43 W. 23D.

MODELS.—Small children, one year up, to pose for photographic fashions. Appy Stone, Van Dresser Co., 229 4th Av.

MODELS, sizes 16-36; try on fur coats; stylish appearance; good position. 58 West 32d St., 10th floor.

MODEL.—Sample, 36; good wages, steady work. Call any week. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 15 East 26th St.

MODELS,
attractive, size 16, for dresses. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

MODELS, MISSES, SIZE 16; SAMPLE FIGURE, MUST BE STYLISH, PERMANENT POSITION. KUPFER BROS., 33 EAST 33D.

MODEL.—Stylish young lady, size 36, permanent position. Harris Coat House, 1,115 Broadway.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies to pose for fashion and advertising photographs; liberal fees. The Binger Co., 53 West 23d St.

MODEL, attractive young lady, size 18, to try on fine furs; good salary. M. Cohen & Bros., 31 West 27th.

MODEL, size 16, or small 18, for wholesale house, must be tall. Roth Costume, 33 East 33d St.

MODEL, SIZE 36, STEADY. COHEN BROS., 5TH FLOOR, 28 W. 17TH.

MODELS.—TALL, ATTRACTIVE; SIZE 16; LONG SEASON. MAX S. LEVY, 42 E. 32D.

MOTHER'S HELPER, assist with light housekeeping, cooking, and care of children, in country for Summer; no laundry; good wages; will be treated as member of family. Abelson, 1 West 101st. Riverside 4945.

MOTHER'S HELPER to assist in the care of twins 16 months old; seashore for the Summer; permanent position; good home. Phone Harlem 3344 between 9 and 5.

MOTHER'S HELPER, assist care of infant, light household duties; best wages. Stuyvesant 2777.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.
PERMANENT POSITION IN LARGE CORPORATION; UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT; GOOD HOURS, HIGHEST RATES, LUNCHEON, ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS "MULTIGRAPH," 527 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS, experienced; pleasant working conditions. Apply Monday 9 A. M., Room 509 32 Broadway.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Experienced, for publishing office. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced; state salary. G 614 Times Downtown.

NURSE wanted for 2 children, 7 and 4½; under 45; Protestant family; good sewer; willing to take care of nursery and take charge of help; must be refined, amiable, and industrious; references; salary $50. Call Monday, between 10:30 and 12, or write Danforth, 2 West 47th.

NURSE for New York family at seashore for Summer to take care of two children, ages 3 and 6; wages $50 monthly. Write for interview, stating age, nationality, and references, 940 Hudson Terminal Building, New York.

NURSE FOR TWO CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY; EXCELLENT SALARY; CALL BETWEEN 1 AND 3 FRIDAY AND MONDAY. MR. A. COHEN, 255 WEST 90TH ST. PHONE 8218 RIVERSIDE.

NURSE.—Physician requires an experienced office nurse; one with ear, nose, and throat training preferred; resident position; salary $30. Write, stating full particulars and qualifications, K 280 Times.

NURSE wanted for 3 children; must be competent; good wages; references required. Mrs. Ch. Haas, 258 West 80th St. Call 11 to 12 A. M., or phone Riverside 8707.

NURSE for boy baby; full particulars; references and salary, P 486 Times Downtown.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or mother's helper, experienced, refined, Long Island, for the Summer; wages, $30 a month. Call Room 813, 30 West St., Monday, June 9, at 10 A. M.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS for child four years old; young woman of refinement and experience; good wages. Dongan Hills, Staten Island. Reply by phone, New Dorp 116.

NURSE, practical, for elderly lady, partially paralyzed; salary $50 per month. Address Nurse, 209 Bellevue Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

NURSE, graduate, registered, for floor duty moderate sized hospital; state qualifications, age, and salary expected. Box 220, 2,124 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for one boy, 6 years old; good wages. Apply Monday, between 9 and 12, 780 West End Av., Mendelsohn, 10-C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Take full charge of two children, ages 2½ and 5; excellent salary; must be thoroughly experienced. Mrs. E. Weill, 500 West End Av., cor. 84th St.

NURSE to take charge of 5½ year baby girl at seashore near N. Y. Call 6 East 80th St., Mr. Winston.

NURSE for 2 small children and infant, near city; good wages. Telephone 3823 Cortlandt or 3450 Woodmere.

NURSE.—A competent children's nurse; good wages. Schlesinger, 301 West End Av., cor. 96th St., Apt. 9B.

NURSE, head, for Jewish tuberculosis institution at Denver, Colorado. Z 382 Times Annex.

NURSE, practical, competent; nervous patient; seaside. Call 238 15th St., West New York, New Jersey.

NURSE, competent, willing, for infant; personal references required. Call between 12 and 1 or 5 and 6, 910 West End Av.

NURSE or governess; entire charge children over 3, Adirondacks for the Summer. Phone West Brighton 1771.

NURSE, young, experienced to take care of baby, good natured and best reference desired. T. M., 247 Times.

NURSE GIRL, white, for child 2 years. Call Monday, Apartment 4-A, 674 West 161st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Two boys, 5 and 7; good salary. 526 West 111th.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
WOMEN, 25 TO 35 YEARS,
TO LEARN
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPHY.
SALARY DURING TRAINING.
APPLY ALL WEEK,
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER STREET,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, CAPABLE OF HANDLING CORRESPONDENCE, OF SMALL, GROWING BUSINESS; STENOGRAPHER ABLE OR WILLING TO LEARN HOW TO KEEP BOOKS, REQUIRING 2 HOURS DAILY; CHRISTIAN OFFICE; WRITE, WITH PEN, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY FIRST SIX MONTHS. H. C. L. CO., 505 FIFTH AV.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for Brooklyn iron and steel house; one with knowledge of typewriting; hours 7:30 to 4:30. Address by mail only, giving particulars and salary desired, Langier & Sons, 91 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By Gentile cotton goods house; must be experienced, quick, accurate, neat worker; preferably operator Underwood typewriter; initiative and promptness essential; $18; permanent; state age, experience. D 489 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good opportunity for bright girl, capable of answering telephone intelligently, and make herself generally useful; knowledge of stenography preferred; state age, limited experience and salary expected. Box 22 Station A, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT WANTED.—FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. H 481 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE GIRL, for work in prominent casualty insurance company; good opportunity for keen, energetic hustler; reply, stating age, schooling, and business experience. M 757 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, by manufacturing house; quick and correct at figures; rapid typist, refined and intelligent girl; pleasant environments; $15. S. A., 800 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, IN DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST BE QUICK, ACCURATE, AND GOOD PENMAN; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. D 501 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE WOMAN, intelligent, who has a knowledge of bookkeeping and is familiar with office detail; salary to start, $15; excellent chance for advancement. Write A. Freeman, 149 Grand St.

OFFICE ASST. AND STENOGRAPHER of initiative and ability, accurate and capable of handling details; experience with cotton converting business desirable. C C 853 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of filing; stenographer, typewriting; state experience; salary expected. M. K., 806 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be accurate and quick at figures; call Monday 11 A. M. Mutual Examining & Refinishing Co., 224 West 28th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young lady with some knowledge of stenography; permanent position. Apply Kip Brush Co., 449 Greenwich St. (corner Spring and 9th Av., L.)

OFFICE ASSISTANT with experience on Underwood and Elliott-Fisher billing machine. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

OFFICE GIRL wanted in large exporting concern; good opportunities for advancement. J 401 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bright, knowledge of typewriting preferred; state age and particulars. D B 488 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORKER; experienced, knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting. Apply Monday, Twin Brothers, 329 Columbus Av., 76th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to make out bills on typewriter; experienced; correct at figures; $13. L 126 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typist; references. Randa Hat Co., 57 West 38th.

OPERATORS
ON CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES. ALSO LEARNERS TAKEN; GOOD PAY AND STEADY WORK.
KRAUSKOPF, 113 EAST 27TH, 6TH FL.

OPERATOR on Burroughs bookkeeping machine, at least 2 years' experience on this machine; splendid opportunity; state salary and experience. G 575 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.
INFANTS' CAPS AND HATS.
ZENO, 387 4TH AV.

ORDER CLERK.
We have vacancy for experienced clerk, not over 30 years of age; must be familiar with handling of orders, such as verifying prices and terms, figuring discounts and percentage; accustomed to handling large volume of work accurately; advancement based on satisfactory work; state age, previous experience, with wages, reason for desiring change in position, and religious preference. D 484 Times Downtown.

ORGANIZER.—Two bright, educated, and refined women wanted at once for permanent position vacated by promotion to act as organizer with large institution affiliated with National Federated Women's Clubs to act as field secretary; one over 25 preferred; best references rather than business experience essential; salary $25 weekly. A 150 Times.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AT 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE A NUMBER OF BRIGHT, NEAT GIRLS AS PARCEL WRAPPERS. STEADY ADVANCEMENT IS ASSURED TO CAPABLE WORKERS.
APPLY AT 34TH ST. EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING PERSONAL BUREAU.
B. ALTMAN & CO.

PARK & TILFORD.
Stenographer, neat, experienced, competent; chance advancement. Apply 520 West 42d.

PATROL CLERK.
Brooklyn office has opening for experienced payroll clerk with high school training. Write, stating education, experience, and salary expected, G 626 Times Downtown.

PATTERN CUTTERS,
experienced cutting original paper patterns of ladies' outer garments from illustrations in fashion magazines; good opportunity, steady employment for experienced and willing workers. Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

PATTERN CUTTERS,
to cut duplicate paper patterns of ladies' garments either by hand or Eastman cutting machine; experience necessary; good opportunity, steady employment, for right parties. Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

PRESSER.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require for their alteration workrooms a first-class presser on skirts and gowns. Apply at Employment Office, Mezzanine Floor, East Building.

PRESSER, experienced on ready-made silk waists; steady position and good wages to right party. Apply all week, Derby Waist, Inc., 40 West 32d.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, for downtown importing house, capable, resourceful, with initiative; must be first class stenographer and typist, with thorough knowledge of French, easily translating into English from French and vice versa; good salary. Apply in own hand writing. T. H., 521 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
by President of national corporation; must be expert, speedy stenographer, with imagination, retentive mind; give age, education, religion, experience, and salary earned in each position; send postcard photo. H 501 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Willing to go to Eastern Europe, several years' stenography not essential, but must possess tact, diplomacy, languages; write, giving age, religion, references, dependents if any to L 58 Times.

RESTAURANT ASSISTANT.
Woman to make salads and sandwiches in department store restaurant, catering to high class patronage; only those with experience and capable of commanding good salary will be considered. Address Restaurant, Box 226 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT ASSISTANT.
Woman to make salads and sandwiches in department store restaurant catering to high-class patronage; apply those with experience and capable of commanding good salary will be considered. Address "Restaurant," 226 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN,
GOSSER, BROTHERS,
3RD ST. AND BROADWAY,
Require experienced Saleswomen for
CLOAKS AND SUITS,
LACES,
VEILINGS,
RIBBONS,
INFANTS' WEAR,
WASH GOODS,
MUSLINS,
NECKWEAR,
ART EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEFURNISHINGS.
Permanent position with good salaries and with every opportunity for advancement.
Store hours, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Store closed all day Saturdays during July and August.
Apply Employment Office, 8th floor.

SALESWOMEN
for
SKIRT DEPARTMENT.
Apply Supt.'s office, 9th floor,
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
35th St., employes' entrance.

35 DRESS SALESWOMEN.
Must have thorough retail experience; permanent position, good salary, and special inducements.
ALSO
Part time saleswomen may also apply.
RENARD,
47-49-51 WEST 4TH ST.

SALESWOMEN
for
Bathing Suit Department.
Apply Supt.'s office, 9th floor,
James McCreery & Co., 35th St.
Employes' Entrance.

SALESWOMEN
desirous of working
3 OR 5 DAYS A WEEK.
Apply Supt.'s office, 9th floor,
James McCreery & Co., 35th St.
Employes' Entrance.

SALESLADIES.
MARTIN'S,
Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn,
require the services of thoroughly experienced saleslades in the following departments:
DRESSES,
HOSIERY,
BLOUSES,
SKIRTS,
BAGS.

SALESLADIES,
PART TIME,
experienced, for our various departments; best salaries; one to three days weekly. Martin's, Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESGIRLS WANTED FOR OUR STATIONERY DEPARTMENT; PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN APPLICANTS WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN SELLING FOUNTAINS. CALL ON MONDAY AT 9, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS BOOK STORE, 2,960 BROADWAY.

SALESWOMEN.
To be trained as demonstrators for Sterno Canned Heat, to sell in drug department, and hardware stores; city and traveling positions; salary and commission. Call Monday, between 2 and 3 o'clock, S. Sternau & Co., 417 5th Av., New York, Room 1021.

SALESWOMEN
FOR HOSIERY DEPT.
EXPERIENCED.
47 WEST 34TH ST.

SALESLADY.—Prefer a tall young lady of good appearance and address to sell toilet preparations in our store; no outside work or demonstrating; salary to start $12. Call with letter in own handwriting, A. Simonson, 306 5th Av., near 42d St.

SALESLADY.—THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, 3 WEST 45TH STREET, HAS A VACANCY IN THE SALES DEPARTMENT FOR BRIGHT SALESLADY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. INQUIRE FOR MR. FINDLEY.

SALESLADY.—Cloak and suit house desires the services of a lady who has been accustomed to assist in waiting upon customers in showroom; kindly state experience and salary expected. H 886 Times.

SALESWOMAN Gown Specialty Shop; one accustomed to fine trade; good salary. L 125 Times.

SALESLADY for specialty corset store; short hours; good opportunity for right person. La Costume Corset Shop, 476 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMAN.—Young lady of pleasing personality to sell fashion sketches; good opportunity; references; substantial commission. K 280 Times.

SALESWOMEN FOR OUR GOWN DEPARTMENT, PART TIME OR ALL DAY; GOOD INDUCEMENT OFFERED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ROBINSON'S, 23 W 42D. ST.

SALESLADY, smart looking; refined personality; $1 position; $20 week salary, commission; silks; exceptional opportunity; permanent. De Luxe, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESLADY.—Photographer wants experienced saleslady; good pay, steady work. State age, experience, and pay expected, T 8 Times.

SALESLADY, experienced, for high-class trade in bakery; good salary; good hours. E. T. Coleman & Co., 5 Union Sq.

SALESWOMAN.
LORD & TAYLOR
HAVE OPENINGS FOR SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN AS SALESWOMEN IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.
THESE POSITIONS OFFER UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUNG WOMEN OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT WHO DESIRE TO ENTER COMMERCIAL LIFE.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
NINTH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN, thoroughly experienced on suits and dresses; high salary, steady position. Apply Room 19 West 34th St.

SALESWOMEN.—Experienced for seashore dry goods store; salary. Balmuth, Rockaway Park, N. Y. Tel. Hammels 1228.

SALESLADY, experienced, for dress shop; unusual opportunity for clever girl. Lehman, 2,477 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN, experienced and competent, for notion department and for hosiery department. Drakes, 8th Av. and 22d St.

SALESLADY.—Experienced on waists and underwear; steady position; highest salary. Liberman Bros., 130 West 125th St.

SALESLADIES; experience not necessary. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SAMPLE HANDS.
Thoroughly experienced; accustomed to work on high-class dresses, all year position, to experienced and competent workers; must be able to do fine work.
C. H. D. ROBBINS,
150 MADISON AV., NEAR 33D ST.

SAMPLE CLERK, active, pleasing appearance; also operate switchboard, do filing work, make herself generally useful; answer own handwriting; woolen jobber; $10 start. 61st, 7D Times.

SCRUB WOMAN, to clean office downtown; must be reliable and furnish references. F 554 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS-MAID.—Small amount chamber work; permanent place; best references required. Call Monday 10-12, 146 61st.

SEAMSTRESS wanted; wages $45 per month. Apply with references or by letter, Monday, 9-11, 201 East 19th St.

SECRETARIES
TO HEADS OF
DEPARTMENTS.
AT ONCE.
Two business girls wanted as secretaries to important executives in our business. This requires experience and the wider the knowledge the quicker the advancement that is sure to come.
Accuracy in taking dictation and care in correspondence are also on the list for quick success.
Salary $1040 to start; employment and future secure for two ambitious business girls; you may be one of them.
Apply in person
JULIUS KAYSER & CO.,
322 Traffic Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Take De Kalb Av. car.

SECRETARY.—The position of secretary to the general manager is open to a young lady of excellent education, accustomed to rapid and accurate work, and thoroughly competent to assume secretarial responsibilities; in connection with the above qualifications she must possess high qualities of approach, an intelligent appreciation of visitors, and possess a pleasing personality, good appearance, and a good telephone voice; to the proper party an unusually good opportunity is offered, with a new company. G 849 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, preferably with newspaper advertising or advertising agency experience; must be intelligent and should be able to compose letters after a period of instruction; a splendid opportunity. Write, giving experience and references, A 879 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—As editor's secretary, young woman, college graduate preferred; must be good stenographer; please state qualifications, experience, and salary expected; office hours 10 to 5:30; Saturday half holiday. G 838 Times Annex.

SEWERS; girls, handy at sewing; experience unnecessary; salary to start, $8. Simonson, 306 5th Av., near 42d St.

SEWING MACHINE TEACHER and demonstrator on New Home sewing machine; state experience and salary wanted. Address New Home, N 12 Times.

STATISTIC EXPERT
to compile records various industries; must be good typist; quick, active mind; give age, religion, experience. J 218 Times.

STATIONERY.—Experienced girls for tying ribbons on stationery, highest pay; steady all year. Charles E. Wayand, 22 Howard.

STENCIL FILER.—Experienced stencil filer wanted in large publishing house; state age and experience. Hours 9 to 5, Saturdays 12:30. K 351 Times.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. — Young woman, high school graduate, one experienced in chemical or engineering preferred; apply by letter only, stating salary desired. Also inclose full particulars, former position and qualifications. Seiss Company, 521 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.
A young lady for large
FURNITURE INSTALLMENT HOUSE;
one residing in Bronx preferred.
Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av., (150th St.)

STENOGRAPHER for office small factory South Brooklyn; experienced general clerk for correspondence, orders, billing, telephone, simple bookkeeping, filing, &c.; good position with prospects for capable person; references, experience, age, salary. G 565 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DRESS MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCES IN DETAIL. M. P., 405 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large corporation desires services of a good stenographer; downtown, Manhattan; Saturday half holiday; permanent position to right person; state age, experience, and salary desired; also telephone number. F 861 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—More than average opportunity for above the average stenographer with downtown chemical and engineering concern; must be experienced, rapid, and accurate. Apply by letter in detail, giving experience and nationality, age and salary. G 516 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, an A1 stenographer; must be a lady, must be an expert; must be quick in comprehension and execution; must be well educated; salary secondary consideration. Please telephone Mrs. V., Barclay 8450.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent stenographer and typist; young, neat, quick, and accurate; would consider beginner if qualified; state age, salary, and particulars. Manufacturer, H 427 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by leading export and import concern; permanent position, with every chance for advancement. Address, stating salary desired and full particulars, D 468 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, alert, accurate at figures. Apply Monday, Room 720, 18 Whitehall St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in downtown export concern; state experience, references, and salary desired. G 795 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.
A fine office; Grand Central section; permanent position in a good organization; adequate salary; hours 9 to 5 and 9 to 12 Saturday. Do you want the position? If so, can you qualify? A high school education or equivalent; good business experience; accuracy; intelligence; fair speed; interest; age between 20 and 32; and businesslike attitude. Then write, telling us how you qualify; your religion; your salary; and put your letter into form that can be read easily and quickly. W 6 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
A good position open for a good stenographer, a young woman of good education and with general information who will take and transcribe notes intelligently and with fair speed. We can offer everything right in way of surroundings, associates, and salary, and therefore demand ability and right personality.
Write concisely but fully regarding your experience and tell us your age, education, religion, present or last salary, and how soon you can take a new position. J 843 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, A1,
INTELLIGENT AND CAPABLE
ONE OR TWO WEEKS' EXTRA WORK.
To one who is thoroughly capable we will pay $35 week. Only one with executive ability. Apply 9 A. M.
PEGGY HOTT,
516 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER.
Beginner, if neat and accurate worker, will be considered; pleasant surroundings; liberal starting salary, with opportunity for advancement. Apply Department of Accounts, 8th floor, Bloomingdale Bros. Inc., Lexington Av. and 59th St.

STENOGRAPHER,
for nationally known automobile company; must be competent; one with college education preferred; reply, stating age, experience, education, and salary expected; also advise telephone number for quick appointment. T. C., 285 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Advertising agency wishes to place a bright, competent stenographer in charge of detail work of one of its clients; must be thoroughly experienced—preferably in advertising work—quick and accurate at dictation, correct in spelling and grammar, ambitious to advance and assume executive duties of secretarial nature; no beginners or agency applicants considered; state fully your experience and qualifications; salary to start, $100 per month. K 389 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Progressive house has vacancy for an efficient and reliable young woman, 21 to 25 years of age, who has had several years' experience in stenographic work; permanent position; opportunity for advancement exceptional; punctuality, accuracy, neatness, and application are the requirements. In letter of application give details of past experience, wages received, age, and church affiliations. D 487 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS EXPERIENCED IN EXPORT WORK. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN OFFICE OF LARGE IMPORT AND EXPORT HOUSE; GOOD EDUCATION, RAP

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.

Young woman of refinement, with good education and experience, in general office duties; must be bright, quick with her work, a rapid stenographer, and able to take notes accurately; exceptional opportunity and good future with a large manufacturing corporation.

State age, qualifications, details of experience, and salary.

T 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, first class. Intelligent, and well educated; state experience, references, salary. G 569 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, accurate and rapid; seeking advancement; $18. Room 1119 34 West 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER, afternoons, 12-4, Saturday off; state compensation and telephone number. Box J 416 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker, who is willing to work; state experience and salary desired. G 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, willing to learn dictaphone must be neat, accurate, and speedy machine. Write to A., 283 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, one thoroughly acquainted with the resident buying business. K 413 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED, $20 TO START. F 627 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have good education and experience; state experience, age, salary desired. W 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, quick and accurate at Times, at least 6 months' experience. Adam Lewis, 150 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, conscientious, pleasing personality. Call Room 1119, 34 West 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER REQUIRED FOR REAL ESTATE OFFICE; CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 307 MADISON AV.

STENOGRAPHER,
experienced; knowledge of clerical work. Room 1119, 34 W. 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent position open for one fully competent; salary $25. Call 30 Av., Room 509.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by export house; state particulars also salary expected. Box 542 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant in wholesale jewelry house; must be neat, efficient. F 586 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by consulting engineer; state full experience and salary desired. K 251 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in Italian correspondence. Apply 165 Broadway, Room [illegible] Agents.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; state salary, references.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and accurate; permanent party. Wood & Co., 54 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, competent, state salary, position, large [illegible] expected. K 398 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate; state experience and salary. G 592 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced; salary $18-$20. Call Main 8475, Monday 9 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; $15. J. David & Co., 35 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, American, intelligent, for insurance firm; salary $15. Address Box 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be able to attend correspondence; permanent position, $15. Call 1 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, experienced, efficient, for each, permanent positions; state age.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient and experienced; position; stenographer must be [illegible] 1123 Broadway, Room 711.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, for advertising agency; state full, particulars. A 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in law office; write stating experience and salary desired. F 587 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, accuracy and fair speed essential; good salary; pleasant [illegible] 18 Murray Hill 4722.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experience in patent law essential; fair salary. Phone Murray [illegible]

STENOGRAPHER; young lady; capable, accurate and rapid; state reference, experience and salary expected. 220 East 46th.

STENOGRAPHER, fully experienced, fine opportunity for clever and ambitious girl. [illegible] A 38 N.Y. P.O.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, understanding office work. Phone Franklin [illegible]

STENOGRAPHER permanent position; state salary, age, experience if any, and [illegible] W. Box 46, Station D.

STENOGRAPHER, COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED. APPLY PAUL WENGER & CO., 115 NASSAU ST.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, steady position; $15 to start. 155 W. 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reply in own handwriting; experience, and church [illegible] Box 230, St. S 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER good knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position; good salary. [illegible]

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. APPLY TRULY WARREN, 30 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, $18-$20; German firm; state particulars. Write [illegible] Box.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; bright young lady for advancement for [illegible] worker. G 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—INSURANCE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD CHANCE IN HIGH-CLASS OFFICE. N 26 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate and efficient; state age, experience, and qualifications. H 8, 427 Madison Square Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent; [illegible] office routine; $15-$18; exceptional opportunity. K 378 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, neat, refined, capable. U. S. Office Co., 290 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; high school graduate; business training 7 hours daily, Saturday afternoon. K 338 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; state salary and experience. G 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; state age, experience, salary, references. G 15 Times.

STOCK CLERKS.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
OFFER
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
TO A NUMBER OF
BRIGHT GIRLS
AS
STOCK GIRLS.
Highest salaries to start, with rapid advancement.

APPLY
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 WEST 38TH ST.,
9TH FLOOR.

STOCK CLERK wanted, with textile experience preferred; give details and salary expected. [illegible] 230 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—$100 weekly commission. Green, 110 West 40th St., Room 406.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERK.—Young woman, experienced in knowledge of filing, billing, [illegible] subscription record, adjusting complaints, &c.; good salary; permanent position; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays 12:30; state experience and age. K 349 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND CORRESPONDENCE FILING.—TO A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THESE LINES AND PUNCTUAL IN ATTENDANCE A PERMANENT POSITION IS OPEN. ADDRESS, GIVING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED, [illegible] TIMES.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for plug type switchboard large manufacturing concern requires services of an experienced and intelligent operator who is capable of handling position in a responsible manner; [illegible] who can qualify] a permanent position offered to a good opportunity; state age, [illegible] experience. Address Waists, 48 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, ASSISTANT, for downtown export-import house; full charge; references required; good opportunity; state salary expected. E 559 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced only, for typist preferred; good opportunity for right party; state age, experience, and salary expected. [illegible] L. I., 421 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, refined, experienced for large art concern; salary $12. [illegible] between 10 and 12, Eldridge Co., 28 [illegible] 30th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Relief work only; knowledge of filing essential; Christian firm; state age, nationality, experience, salary. D 530 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and receptionist. The Binger Co., 53 West 23d.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR
with commercial experience; $14. 309 Times.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman's shorthand wanted by established school; experience unnecessary if thoroughly qualified. Address J 192 Times.

TEACHER, third grade, to call two hours daily, to coach boy; reasonable charge; references; state price. W 16 Times.

TEACHER.—Pitman shorthand; permanent; good salary; excellent future. Box 126, 832 Columbus Av.

TEACHER, Isaac Pitman shorthand; day or evening. Box 96, Sta. W., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
To work in large hotel; evening work exclusively; day work exclusively; one with central office experience preferred; salary $12 to start; excellent chance for advancement; if evening work is preferred, state reasons.
Apply by letter only,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 17 Walker St., N. Y. C.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted by Christian firm, knowledge of typewriting and stenography; salary $15 to start. Call between 9 and 12 Monday morning. Whiting Motor Co., 1,802 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted for Protestant religious organization; experience, efficiency, pleasing personality, intelligence essential; salary $17 per week, with advancement. Apply K 262 Times.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, one who also is experienced operating telephone switchboard; excellent opportunity; state references, salary. L. B. 68 Times Harlem.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR,
who is also stenographer or typist; excellent chance for capable and conscientious girl; give age, nationality, and religion. K 387 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, for day work; salary $16.50 to start; must have experience on a multiple lamp switchboard. K 320 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, for Monitor board; must thoroughly understand filing and office work; Christian publishing firm. Call Room 619, 299 Broadway.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted by export company; good opportunity for efficient, steady girl. G 597 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPHER; one accustomed to general office work preferred; excellent opportunity. S. B. Davega Co., 831 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, only those experienced in small monitor board need apply. Maison Bernard, 5th Av. and 57th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; neat girl, experienced, well recommended. State age, experience, and pay expected. N R 178 Times.

TRANSLATION AND STENOGRAPHIC WORK wanted; young Spanish woman, International School & Co., 280 Broadway.

TRIMMERS.
INFANTS' HEADWEAR, CHILDREN'S MILLINERY ZENO, 387 4TH AV.

TYPIST.

PERMANENT POSITION, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT, IN LARGE MERCANTILE OFFICE, FOR YOUNG WOMAN TYPIST; WE DESIRE A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS CAREFUL, CAPABLE AND HAS HAD AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE; KNOWLEDGE OF CUTTING STENCILS DESIRABLE; ACCURACY AND NEATNESS MUST BE WELL ESSENTIAL; STATE AGE, PREVIOUS WAGES, PAST EXPERIENCE, AND CHURCH PREFERENCE. D 486 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST AND OFFICE GIRL.—A growing advertising firm has opening for girl to do some typing and make herself generally useful in office; the work is interesting and we will take the trouble to explain the varied duties; starting salary is $10 per week; conditions are pleasant and location is central; fine opportunity for ambitious girl because she will naturally develop in this position. Write, stating education, experience, salary, etc. K 325 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, record and tabulation work; permanent position and advancement. Apply Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (near Canal and Broadway.)

TYPIST.
Brooklyn manufacturer, located in Bush Terminal, requires services of a competent typist, permanent position; good opportunity for one who qualifies. Call
C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG.,
18 25th St.,
Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

TYPIST AND FILE CLERK, young, in office of manufacturers and engineers, one willing to learn and operate dictaphone part of time; prefer one having a little clerical experience, but bright beginner will be considered; salary $12 weekly, with advancement if capable and satisfactory; state full particulars. E 553 Times Downtown.

TYPIST-BOOKKEEPER.—A publishing house desires to engage a young woman to do typing and assist on the books; no technical bookkeeping training necessary, but good penmanship is essential; apply by letter in own handwriting; salary $10 to $12. Address K 246 Times.

TYPIST for tabulating work in office of one of the largest firms of public accountants in the country; shorthand not necessary, but exceptional ability as a tabulating typist absolutely essential; salary $25 per week. D 510 Times Downtown.

TYPIST WANTED IN JERSEY CITY MAIL ORDER HOUSE; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY IF NEAT AND WILLING TO LEARN; CONVENIENT TRAVEL, ONLY 1¼ BLOCKS FROM TUBE. D 426 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST.—A large manufacturing concern desires the services of a young typist and offers a permanent position with opportunity for advancement; state age, religion and salary expected. Write H. J. R., Room 905, 198 Broadway.

TYPIST, $18,
to take dictation from dictaphone; steady; Queensboro tube to 11th St. station. Metal Stamping Co., 13th St. and East Av., Long Island City. Phone 3846 Hunters Point.

TYPIST, experienced in office detail, accurate at figures, and able to operate typewriter rapidly; accustomed to billing and extending prices; state age, experience, and salary required. K 139 Times.

TYPIST, who can do rapid, accurate work, who possesses executive ability and knowledge of office routine, to take charge of small office. L 144 Times.

TYPISTS, at once, for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply surely this week. Miss Charash, Room 522, 280 Broadway.

TYPIST.—BY LARGE CORPORATION, EXPERIENCED TYPIST FOR BILLING AND GENERAL WORK. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, T 46 TIMES.

TYPIST, RAPID UNDERWOOD OPERATOR; GOOD AT FIGURES AND CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER. GROSSET & DUNLAP, 1,140 BROADWAY.

TYPIST of at least two years' experience; neat; position temporary, may be permanent; $15; Christian firm. Telephone Vanderbilt 488.

TYPIST.—Good education and experience necessary; must be accurate, rapid. Call 10-12 A. M., Robert H. Ingersoll & Bros., 315 4th Av.

TYPIST, with knowledge of filing and general office work; Christian firm. Write, stating experience, salary desired, F 631 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced girl in dress house; must do light bookkeeping, also be able to be useful in showroom. S. B. Horwitz & Co., 1 269 Broadway.

TYPIST, experienced, for high class positions; A1 salaries. Call Royal Typewriter Co., Inc., Room 212, 366 Broadway.

TYPIST, experience necessary; opportunity for advancement. Bearings Service Co., 239 West 56th.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR, careful, experienced; pleasant working conditions. S 262 Times.

TYPIST.—Beginner; high school and business training; comfortable office; 7 hours daily, Saturday afternoon. K 337 Times.

TYPIST, neat, refined, for broker's office; $12 to start with rapid advancement. Call early Monday, 116 Nassau-St., Suite 1002.

TYPIST, with knowledge of dictaphone; must be experienced. Y. M. C. A., 8 East 34 St.

TYPIST by large drug house; permanent position; state age, experience, religion, and salary. K 190 Times.

TYPIST.
Large publishing house; must be accurate and capable. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

TYPIST for addressing and copying; must be neat, quick, and accurate; permanent position; $15. W 37 Times.

TYPIST.—Young lady for billing department in jewelry factory; references required. Apply Goldsmith, Stern & Co., 38 Gold St.

TYPIST for Christian firm; must be capable and rapid worker; good salary. Arden, 641 5th Av.

TYPIST, neat, accurate, and speedy; state experience, age, religion, and salary expected. Write F. E., 263 West 125th.

TYPISTS.—Experienced filling in and addressing, $2.50 per 1,000. Joseph E. Baer, 366 5th Av.; Room 904.

TYPIST.—BEGINNER. ROOM 606, 50 CHURCH ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

TYPIST.—Wanted, experienced female typist. J 406 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, BILL CLERK, with some experience. Call 17 Park Place.

TYPEWRITER position; experienced young woman to copy manuscripts and other general typewriting; must have high school education; permanent position; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays 12:30; in answer state age, experience, and nationality. K 390 Times.

WAITRESS.—Experienced young white woman for small lunch club, 11 to 3; no Saturday or Sunday work; $7 and lunch; no tips. Apply, before 11 or after 3, Room 820, 54 Nassau St., near Wall.

WAITRESS—SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Immediate service with family for season to competent, experienced maid; references. E 598 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS for tea room, serving lunch and dinner; good wages; call Monday, 9 A. M., ready for work. Blue Place Tea Room, 56 West 50th.

WAITRESS wanted. Apply Sydenham Hospital, 343 East 116th St.

WAIST, SKIRT, SLEEVE hands. Watts, 209 West 78th St.

WAIST AND SKIRT FINISHERS wanted. Hammond, 20 W. 104th.

WOMEN
OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE
TO OPERATE
OR LEARN TO OPERATE
4
DRILL PRESSES,
MILLING MACHINES,
PUNCH PRESSES,
LATHE AND
LIGHT BENCH WORK.
GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING.
48 HOURS;
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS.
STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMAN FOR
EXECUTIVE POSITION.
L. E. PLAUT & CO., Newark, N. J., require a woman with business training, experienced in stenography, to take a semi-executive position. Apply in person between 9:30 and 12, or by letter, stating reference, Employment Office, second floor.

WOMEN BY N. Y. TELEPHONE CO. FOR WORK IN LUNCH ROOMS; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD WAGES. APPLY 58 WEST HOUSTON ST., N. Y., OR 81 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMAN wanted, bright, to represent a high-grade custom corset; capable woman working five hours daily can earn $25 per week in commissions while learning; tuition free. T 43 Times.

WOMEN.—Unusually attractive women to learn scientific skin treatment; experience unnecessary; must be well educated; trained nurses and English women preferred; under 32 years of age. K 390 Times.

WOMEN.—Middle-aged women to introduce daily paper in new sections of Brooklyn; salary and commission; apply mornings before 10:30. Eagle Office, 1,022 Gates Av., near Bway, Brooklyn.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for family of three adults, wages $50; call Monday between 4 and 6, bring references. 36 Seventh Av., Chelsea 7080.

WANTED,
INFANTS' BUYER.

A very fine opportunity is offered to the one who has had a thorough training as infants' wear buyer; only those who have handled a large volume of business and know the market thoroughly will be considered; this opportunity is with one of Philadelphia's leading stores; write, in strict confidence, or through third person, giving full details and experience, past and present. Address Box Z 384 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY
IN LARGE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
House to assist in clerical work; must be able to figure rapidly and accurately; an excellent chance for advancement; hours 8.15-5.45; Saturday 1 P. M. Write, stating age, salary expected. W. S., 867 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted in large office to supervise the distribution of incoming and outgoing mail and take charge of office boys and girls; must be courteous and able to discharge duties in an efficient manner; state age, education, nationality, and salary desired. D 449 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN as assistant in electrical laboratory, at least two years' high school necessary, knowledge of elementary physics desirable; work partly clerical; hours 9-5, Saturday 12:30 all year; call or write. Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av.

YOUNG LADY wanted by wholesale cloak and suit house as office assistant; must have some knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Address in own handwriting, giving salary desired, Schwarz-Wolf, Inc., 31 East 28th St.

YOUNG LADY, good at figures, to assist in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter, stating age, salary, and experience, if any. S. M. Bixby & Co., Inc., 40th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY.—Familiar with billing, one with knowledge of photo engraving preferred; must also have slight knowledge of shorthand; write stating age and salary. X. A., 506 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, about 23, German-American, speaking German, for clerical work; salary to start $12; will be advanced soon as instructed in our work; must be good at figures; answer in own handwriting. F 609 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, over 23, neat in appearance, who can write a good hand, accurate at figures, and will make herself generally useful in high-class retail gown shop. Green Shop, 11 East 47th.

YOUNG WOMAN, for clerical work in publishing office; salary $10 to start, with every chance for rapid advancement if conscientious and ambitious; state experience, if any. F 588 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, capable, intelligent, experienced in general office work; with Christian firm; rapid advancement to right party; salary $65 per month to start. K 373 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, for record work in cotton piece-goods firm; accuracy and experience on books necessary; good opportunity for right person. D 473 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, stenographer, beginner considered, for general clerical work; state experience, reference, telephone, and salary expected; good opportunity for an ambitious young lady. F 612 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, neat appearing, for dyeing and cleaning office; good handwriting and neatness essential; salary $12 to start; excellent surroundings and opportunity of advancement. Lewandos, 348 Madison Av.

YOUNG GIRL, bright, about 16 or 17, do clerical work and assist in office of wholesale silk house. Call, with references, Monday 10 A. M., Strauss & Co., 331 4th Av.

YOUNG LADY, refined, with good speaking knowledge of Spanish or French or Italian, or all, to interview visitors from foreign countries. Apply in foreign language, K 357 Times.

YOUNG LADY for high-class misses' coat and suit house, to take charge of showroom and to wait on trade; state experience, references, and salary expected in first letter; good opportunity. A T 287 Times.

YOUNG LADY
in stock room; must be absolutely experienced in high-class wholesale dress house; give all details, state references and salary. Box E. K., 1619 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG LADY experienced in trimming department in large manufacturing house; must be good at figures. Apply Holsten, Young & Co., 34 West 37th St.

YOUNG LADY, about 19, wanted in law office for general clerical work; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired. S 187 Times.

YOUNG LADY,
one who has had experience taking care of special order dept. in wholesale dress house. Rentner, 2 West 33d.

YOUNG LADY as filing clerk and with some knowledge of stenography; extensive experience unnecessary. R K 880 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY as assistant bookkeeper for large manufacturing concern; must write legibly and be quick and accurate at figures; answer in own handwriting. K 223 Times.

YOUNG LADY, office assistant, experienced in filing; good at figures and typist; salary $18; apply, stating age, and references. Superiors, D 436 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

YOUNG WOMEN.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

GOOD SALARY,
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO
$1,200 A YEAR.

INQUIRE OF

WESTERN UNION,

24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF EMPLOYES' LUNCH ROOM FOR GIRLS; SHOULD HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE OR THE EQUIVALENT IN PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; RESIDENT OF NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN; SALARY, $18 TO START. F 611 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADIES (3)
AS COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.

GOOD SALARIES.
STEADY POSITIONS.
APPLY AT ONCE.

STANDARD SHIPBUILDING CORP.,
SHOOTERS ISLAND,
MARINERS HARBOR, S. I.

YOUNG LADY, well educated, to handle important detail in leading technical publishing house; good position, with advancement; state age, education, and salary desired to start; permanent. D 425 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted by large wholesale clothing house for clerical work and relief telephone operator; must be able to operate large switchboard. Cohen, Goldman & Co., Broadway, at 4th St.

YOUNG LADY
To take charge of salesroom; refined environments.

THE WOLF COMPANY,
864 5TH AV.

YOUNG LADY
as stenographer and typist; must understand billing; Christian firm, fine opportunity; state age, salary and experience. T. A., 209 Times.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of sample department in wholesale hosiery house. K 234 Times.

YOUNG LADY, by wholesale textile house to operate Underwood billing machine and for clerical work; salary $15. H 281 Times.

YOUNG LADY in office Christian wholesale house for figuring, filing, &c.; $14 per week to start. H 234 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, ambitious, desirous of learning beauty culture in all its branches and selling toilet preparations; small salary while learning. Room 402, 507 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMEN, 21 and over, for office positions with American Railway Express Company; salary $60 per month. Call 119 West 19th St., 8th floor.

YOUNG WOMAN to cook and help with housework; eight hours a day, six days a week; sleep home. Apply by letter only, 8 252 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, neat, wanted as second girl. I. N. Kreuger, 771 West End Av. Apartment 5-A.

YOUNG GIRL, office assistant, knowledge typewriting preferred. B. E. Levy, 114 6th Av.

YOUNG GIRL to assist in office and take care of switchboard; splendid opportunity for advancement. M. H., 204 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN in bank, who understands running adding machine; state age and salary expected. E 496 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES; typists, file clerks, clerical workers. Call 135 William St., 12th floor.

YOUNG LADY beginner on typewriter, who is rapid; opportunity to learn stenography. Secretary, H 428 Times Downtown.

YOUNG woman.—Assistant in blue print room, hours 8 to 5:30. American Blue Print Co., 30 East 42d.

$9-$11; GIRLS OVER 18.

WORK IS ON PAPER PATTERNS; LIGHT, CLEAN; HALF DAY SATURDAY; SKILLED WORKERS ON FOLDING EARN $25-$38 PER WEEK; NO DULL SEASON. APPLY TO

BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
64 WEST 23D ST.,
McCREERY BUILDING, (2D FLOOR.)

Instruction.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED.
Office Clerks and Workers,
Department Store Clerks,
and
Those Desirous to Enter Business,
Ambitious to Earn
$15 to $30 a Week,
to call at the Burroughs School,
operated by
THE BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY,
the largest office appliance manufacturing institution in the world. This school is not operated for profit, but as a service to the thousands of users of our machines.
There is a tremendous demand by big business, commercial and bank, for operators of calculator and bookkeeping machines. This field is practically untouched and offers splendid opportunities for advancement. Just as rapidly as pupils qualify they will be placed in good-paying positions. Applicants will be placed under the individual supervision of one of our staff of experts. This is not an ordinary school proposition, but one you should investigate immediately. Day and evening classes. You need not leave your present place of employment. For interview call on or address
Mr. Lawson, Manager,
Burroughs School for Operators,
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Bldg.,
51 Chambers Street,
Opposite City Hall. Tel. Worth 1682.

BE A FILE CLERK.

You can get a good salary when you complete our course in filing, indexing, and cataloging. Thorough instruction takes only 6 weeks. You get actual practice work with complete filing systems. Our graduates in big demand. Get our free booklet—it tells all about the big opportunities for file clerks. Afternoon and evening classes. Write today. Or phone Franklin 2261 for full information.

National Training School for Filing,
60 Franklin Street.

BE A FILE CLERK.

You can get a good salary when you complete our course in filing, indexing, and cataloging. Thorough instruction takes only 6 weeks. You get actual practice work with complete filing systems. Our graduates in big demand. Get our free booklet—it tells all about the big opportunities for file clerks. Afternoon and evening classes. Write today. Or phone Franklin 2261 for full information.

National Training School for Filing,
60 Franklin Street.

HOTELS need trained women; positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay, fine living; splendid opportunity for advancement; send for free illustrated book "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Bldg., Washington, D. C.

POSITION GUARANTEED.
$15 Mon., June 9, Day or Night, pays for Six Weeks' Complete Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Est. 1884. Gaffey School, East 58th St., near 4th Av.

DESIGNING, Dressmaking and Millinery thoroughly taught; day and evening school; established 1878. McDowell School, 28 West 55th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Instruction.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

WHILE YOU ARE READING "WANT ADS" OVER THREE THOUSAND OF OUR GRADUATES ARE DRAWING SALARIES OF from $15 to $35 per week.
One month prepares you for the position. Day, evening, and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, cor. 28th St.,
Formerly Singer Bldg.
Telephone 6067 Madison Square.
Branches—Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia.

EVE BECKTEL
will take a few select students during the Summer months to teach her advanced method of treating the skin and scalp. This is an unusual opportunity of really learning Beauty Culture at her Salon, 507 5th Av., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 4943.

NURSES.
Harlem School of Nursing, Inc.—Five months' course all branches nursing; no age limit; employment; separate courses; massage; children. Investigate at lectures Tuesdays, Fridays, 2 P. M., 217 W. 125th. Booklet.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M.
to the Drake Business School for Speed Club (60 to 175 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English. Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 8723 for our new catalog.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required. All year.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Summer courses; stenography, bookkeeping, secretarial; convenient hours; (day, evening.) 500 5th Av., 42d St. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; demand never so great; we qualify you in 20 days; special Summer rates. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St.; 598 West 181st St; 870 East 149th St., Bronx; 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Presbyterian Hospital, 343 East 116th St., New York City.—Vacancies exist for women desiring 2 years, 3 months' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply Superintendent of Nurses.

ATTENTION, GIRLS, LADIES!
Learn filing; course $15; telephone operating, elevator operating, typewriting, dictaphone, stenography, comptometer; city and Government positions.
CAPTAIN O'BRIEN, 113 EAST 23D ST.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; graduates registered. Summer rates June 1st. 35 West 42d Street. V. M. Wheat, Director.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

DURING Summer months private instruction in up-to-date shorthand or bookkeeping. Call 725 Lexington Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bushwick 6056.

GOVERNMENT wants women railway mail clerks, $1,100 year; list positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 675R, Rochester, N. Y.

Movie star offers opportunity for private coaching and picture appearance. Address Movie Star, Room 611, Pulitzer Building, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Increase your speed and accuracy for "Flying Fingers," free. Rose L. Fritz School, 334 5th Av.

SPANISH, FRENCH taught by young Spanish lady inexpensively. 400 West 150th St., Apt. 43.

LADIES, learn telephoning in two weeks, $10. Stenography, bookkeeping. Chief School, 8 Beekman and 406 East 149th St.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

PARK ROW
PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 Park Row.
Interviews 9-2, 4-6.

STENOGRAPHERS.

(1) Uptown corporation; $25-$30.
(1) Secretarial; advertising experience; minimum $35.
(1) Chemical; high school graduate with a few months' experience, to train for secretarial position; $18.
(6) Girl; $20-$25, bonus.
(1) Secretarial; advertising experience; $30.
(1) Manufacturing; $22.
(1) Take charge of small office; attractive opening; experience advertising specialties preferred; $20.
(1) Religious organization; $20.
(1) Organization, uptown; $100 month.
(1) Out of town; commensurate.
(1) Legal experience; $22.
(1) Technical; good permanent connection; $22.
(1) Brokerage; $25.
(1) Advertising; good personality, for outside investigation work, as well as office work; very good opening for right party; $22.
(2) Civic work; $18-$21.
(Several) Attractive openings for girls with good education who have had a few months' experience; $18.
(25) Others; $15-$22.
Substitute for vacation work; commensurate.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER for religious organization in Philadelphia; $1,200.

TYPISTS.
Billing Clerk, long carriage operator; $23.
Billing Clerks (2); $15.
Typing and Clerical; $18-$20.
Railway; $18.
Policy Writers; $20-$25.
Export; $18.
Others; $50-$65 month.
Typist and File Clerk; $13-$14.
Dictaphone Operators; $20-$23.

Messenger Girl, good office; $10.
Office Assistant; $10.
Switchboard Operator; $18.
Ledger Clerk, temporary, possibly permanent; $16.
Reader, high school girl, familiar with legal terms; $14.
Office Messengers (3); $9.
Clerks; $11-$12.
File Clerks, easy work, experience not essential; $50 month.
File Clerks, over 18 years of age; $21.
Elliott Fisher Bookkeeping machine operator, $18 and lunches.
Ellis Adding Machine Operator; $65 month.

No Registration Fee.

Established 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
Registration Free.
TWENTY-TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE SECURING FOR HIGH GRADE APPLICANTS SOME OF THE BEST POSITIONS IN NEW YORK.
STENOGRAPHERS, legal, banking, brokerage, export, automobile, technical, &c., $18-$30. Other lines, $18-$27. Several beginners, juniors, $12-$15-$18. Bookkeeper-stenographer, $25. Bookkeeper, $25. Assistants, $18-$22. Typists, $12-$18. Switchboard, $18. Office assistants, $12-$18.

OWEN'S AGENCY,
160 Fulton St., or Times Building, 42d St.
STENOGRAPHERS, law, $18-$25.
Mercantile, $15-$25; beginners, $10.
BOOKKEEPERS, $17-$20. Assistants, $15.
TYPISTS, $15. OFFICE CLERKS, $12.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, $15.
HUNDREDS OF VACANCIES DAILY.
CALL ALL WEEK.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST., MISS GRIFFIN.
Why not investigate our long list of desirable vacancies, a few of which are:
Stenographers, $18-$25; Beginners, $15; Typists, $16-$22; Billing, $20; File Clerks, $13-$15; Switchboard-File, $12; Dictaphone Operators, $20-$22.

BERNICE A. DRYER, 15 EAST 40TH ST.
Pre-eminently the leading uptown agency. Registrations are invited from high-grade applicants for all kinds of office positions. Spanish-English and French-English stenographers, typists, bill clerks, switchboard operators, clerical workers, beginners.

Jupp Stenographic Agency,
87 Nassau. 180 Fulton. Free Registry.
Stenographers (50.) $12 to $20.
Bookkeepers, typists, matured, $25.
Bookkeepers, several, $12 to $20.
Typists, file-junior clerks; switchboards, hundreds.

FILING CLERKS, INDEXERS, LIBRARIANS, STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, BOOKKEEPERS, &C.; HIGH GRADE POSITIONS. HULL INDEXING BUREAU, 220 BROADWAY.

G. W. EVELYN AGENCY,
300 Broadway.
High class office help placed immediately. Registration free.

COMPANIONS, speaking French, $125; secretary to minister, $25 week; nurses, governesses, housekeeper-governess. HOPKINS, 507 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 8 Beekman St.; Cortlandt 4249.

ROSE WEBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building. Stenographers, office assistants, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25. Numerous desirable opportunities.

MANHATTAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
240 Broadway, Opposite City Hall Park.
Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clerks, $10 to $25.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists. Many openings; good salaries; call all week; no registration fee.
DAVID AGENCY, 17 WEST 42D.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

TYPISTS, $12-$20; stenographers, $15-$25; bookkeepers, clerks, others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

FACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS INTO HUDSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.

BOOKKEEPERS—
Experienced bookkeeper; suits business; Newark office; $90.
Capable bookkeeper;

RENTED!

White Plains, N. Y.,
R. D. No. 2, Box 701.
June 2d, 1919.

The New York Times:

Perhaps it would interest you to know I received the desired results from the first insertion of my Real Estate to Let advertisement in The New York Times.

Appreciating Times Service.
M. A. Harmer.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

MACHINISTS,
OPEN SHOP.
PREVAILING WAGES OF BEST SHOPS.
MACHINISTS,
TOOLMAKERS,
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
PLANER MACHINE OPERATORS,
DRILL PRESS HANDS,
BENCH HANDS,
SURFACE GRINDERS,
LATHE HANDS,
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS,
LABORERS,
PACKERS.
GOOD WAGES.
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS;
48 HOURS; STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.
MERIDEN-BRALEY
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS Wanted.—Several first class machine tool operators and bench workers, accustomed to the production of fine machinery, constructed largely from dies and jigs. Address, giving full particulars as to experience, rate expected, &c. K 509 Times.

MACHINIST.—Experienced automatic cartoning machinery and factory maintenance; state age, experience, salary, and where employed past 5 years; confidential. Food Product, K 923 Times Downtown.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION SALESMEN.—To represent a high-class trade publication in New York City; very liberal commission proposition, with weekly drawing account. Apply Monday morning to George F. Floren, Room 1008, 1,182 Broadway.

MAIL DEPARTMENT HEAD.—THE MAN TO BE SELECTED FOR POSITION MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN EVERY DETAIL OF SUCH A DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING THE SUPERVISION OF ASSISTANTS. IF HE ASSURES US THAT HE IS QUALIFIED THROUGH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE TO SUPERVISE A STATIONERY STOCKROOM AND HAS SOME KNOWLEDGE OF DUPLICATING MACHINES AS MULTIGRAPH, ADDRESSOGRAPH, DICTAPHONE, MAILOMETER, &C. STATE AGE, DETAILED EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED, &C. G 30 TIMES.

MAIL ORDER MANAGER.—Position with big future open for man thoroughly experienced in mail order and follow-up methods, knowledge of advertising preferred but not necessary. Joseph Anderson & Co., 588 Broadway.

MANAGER GENERAL.—WELL-KNOWN AUTOMOBILE TIRE MANUFACTURER REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF COMPETENT, HIGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN TO MANAGE CHARGE OF NEW YORK TERRITORY. WRITE FULLY YOUR QUALIFICATIONS. REPLY TREATED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. K 300 TIMES.

MANAGER for exclusive specialty blouse and underwear store; splendid opening for a competent and efficient man who has a proven executive ability; knowledge of window display essential. Reply, stating full particulars and salary expected, to Box 1,358 Times.

MANAGER—Export house desire manager who has experience in purchasing goods from American manufacturers for export; must also have executive ability; state experience, age and salary. Address P. O. Box 4, Station B, N. Y.

MANAGER.—Exceptional opening for experienced credit clothing man; salary and bonus; state in confidence experience, age, and salary desired. Write M. E., Box 4, 1,358 Broadway.

MANAGER for 3 and 4 10 cent store; live wire; capable man with previous managerial experience best references; liberal offer to right man; opening New York City. Write, stating age and experience, K 211 Times.

MAN.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH UP-TO-DATE CONCERN ABOUT TO BE ORGANIZED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE FINEST UNDERWEAR WHO UNDERSTANDS THE MANUFACTURE OF THE UNDERWEAR FROM THE YARN TO THE FINISHED GARMENTS; WHEN AN INVESTMENT, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. Z 160 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN.
Large shirt manufacturing house desires thoroughly capable energetic young man, good correspondent, with some executive ability preferably experienced in shirt or other apparel house; good opportunity; state compensation, age and experience. P. O. Box 262, Philadelphia.

MAN wanted as outside position large corporation; excellent opportunity; advancement, good references with experience not necessary, good habits, energetic; Bronx, Westchester suburbs. Write, giving age, present work and salary expected. Confidential, Box 641, Tarrytown.

MAN, experienced to take charge of export shipping department, must be thoroughly experienced and capable of handling shipments from our factories to port of destination; state salary and full particulars to [illegible]

MAN, [illegible] wholesale liquor house; must have experience at rectifying, blending and bottling; city references. Hanna [illegible]

MAN, [illegible] size of stock and shipping; must be able [illegible] and intelligent; must be able [illegible] Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co., Plaine St.

MAN, [illegible] not of age, for light clerical work. [illegible] Times Downtown.

MAN—Position preferred, duty comprising clerical work. G 535 Times Downtown.

MAN WANTED. Errands, light parcels. Manhattan Type Print Co., 568 8d Av.

MAN to work in packing room of woolen house. Hasenflug Co., 568 Broadway.

MECHANICS.

ASSEMBLERS,
VISE HANDS,
CHIPPERS,
FLOOR WORK,
BENCH HANDS,
for one of the best local shops; top rate and steady work, with real chance for advancement.
OPEN SHOP.
Call immediately, with tools, ready for work,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.
Open Sunday until 12 noon.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, WITH NOT LESS THAN 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN LAYING OUT, CHECKING OR DESIGNING; PREFER MEN WITH EXPERIENCE ON ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, (SWITCHES, CIRCUIT BREAKERS, CONTROLLERS, AND MOTORS.) CAN ALSO USE SEVERAL GOOD DETAILERS. GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR RIGHT MEN. STATE FULL EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

MEN.—Good job for men as laborers, outside or inside work; reasonable salary to start; increases as ability is shown; ages, 20 to 35; state age, height and weight. E 490 Times Downtown.

MEN.—Bond house desires the services of 3 men over 25 years of age, to act as field agents; good future assured for right men; Christian firm; salary to start, commission later. Apply by letter to Room 607, Adams Bldg., 61 Broadway, New York.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.
Exceptional opening for experienced salesman who have high grade trade among men's furnishers; state territory covered, salary and commission. G 24 Times.

MESSENGERS.—Bank (downtown) requires several experienced messengers; must be willing, intelligent, have good education and references. Apply own handwriting; stating age, experience, references, J 434 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

MERCHANDISE
MANAGER.

This important position will be filled acceptably only by a man of broad experience in the intensive merchandising of leather goods, toilet articles, stationery, and merchandise ordinarily classed as smallwares.

Address, in strictest confidence, Z 274 Times Annex.

MOTOR CYCLIST.—Good opportunity for young man owning motor cycle to earn additional money by calling on our agents afternoons from 4:30 to 6:30; state age and salary expected. Z 257 Times Annex.

MUSICIANS WANTED AT ONCE FOR BAND NOW ORGANIZING—CORNETS, CLARINETS, SAXAPHONE, ALTOS, BASS PLAYERS, BARITONES, AND OBOE. COMMUNICATE WITH OR CALL AT FACTORY, CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

MUSICIANS wanted for Summer hotel; pianist and violinist; dance music a feature; state wages asked, including excellent board. Grant Carson, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Refined young woman with good education; must be quick and accurate at figures and write a good, plain hand; also painstaking and dependable.

Responsible position calling for an experienced executive accustomed to handling details. State age, experience in detail, and salary desired. T 36 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER WANTED FOR MAIL ORDER HOUSE; YOUNG MAN WITH SIMILAR EXPERIENCE OR CORRESPONDENT TRAINING; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WITH INITIATIVE AND COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF MAIL ORDER DETAILS. WRITE, GIVING PART RECORD AND SALARY DESIRED. MANAGER, BOX J 407 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE MAN Wanted.—High grade, intelligent office man, who understands accounting and is capable of managing office with from 15 to 20 clerks; the man we engage will have to spend the necessary time at each desk to thoroughly learn all office details; after receiving this education, must be agreeable to transfer to one of our branch houses in some other city to assume responsible position; state age, experience, and salary expected; all replies strictly confidential. G 480 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Large downtown office has a few openings for bright and ambitious young men, mailing dept., and general office details; good hours and opportunity for advancement. In reply state age, religion, and salary expected. E 563 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY OVER 16
in Editorial Office. Apply to
Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring and MacDougal Sts.
Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

OFFICE BOY IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE CORPORATION OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO ONE WHO IS WILLING AND INTELLIGENT. ONLY ONE WHO DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, J 44 TIMES.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—First-class, 30 to 40 years of age; one possessing initiative and capabilities of supervising the operation of large accounting office; must be active and thoroughly experienced in accounting work; good opportunity to the right man; answer in own handwriting, stating age and qualifications. F 564 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.
The services of a well bred, ambitious boy of at least 18 years of age are required by a firm that will afford him unusual opportunities for development and advancement; salary $10 a week. Box G 546 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, an intelligent and trustworthy young boy to start in, with exceptionally good opportunity for advancement, in downtown office. Reply, stating age, schools attended, references, and pay expected to start. J 605 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Young man, about 19 years, with some experience as bill clerk; one accustomed to office routine; $14 week start. Address, stating experience, Clerk, P. O. Box 24 Sta. A, New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By drygoods commission house; active young man, accurate at figures; experience in keeping stock books preferred; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. F 570 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY or clerk, American, in law office; opportunity for advancement; reply in own handwriting, giving age, schooling, any previous experience, and salary expected. G 573 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, aged about 16 years, architect's office; opportunity for advancement as draftsman; practical office experience desirable; bring specimen of free hand and other drawings. Edward Shire, 373 4th Av.

OFFICE BOY wanted by one of the leading insurance companies; good future for ambitious and energetic boy; to start $8. Apply 55 John St., 10th floor. Ask for Mr. Lang.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large export drug house; good salary and opportunities to live and willing boy. Apply advertising department, Lanman & Kemp, 4 Depeyster St.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large insurance company; willing to work hard for advancement; state age, nationality, education, and experience. M 758 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—Wanted, for general office work, several office boys, Christian firm; salary to start $10. Apply mornings, third floor, 45 Laight St.

OFFICE BOY.—Christian export and import house; excellent position for bright boy with good references; salary $10. Call Nordheim & Co., 61 William St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for doctor; knowledge first aid, typewriting desirable; apply in person Monday morning. Dr. Loughran, 84 Fourth Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, FAMILIAR WITH FILING; GOOD CHANCE ADVANCEMENT; $11 START. CALL 7TH FLOOR, 48 WEST 4TH.

OFFICE BOY for dry goods commission house; public school graduate preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, references, and salary. G 9 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large wholesale house; good chance for advancement; state age, religion, salary expected. D 585 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be willing to make himself generally useful; state age, religion, experience, salary expected. D 476 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Downtown publishing house; opportunity for advancement; salary start $9, more if qualified. D 497 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, in office of importing house; good opportunity; state references and salary expected. K 334 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted, neat appearing in large export concern; good opportunities for advancement. J 402 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, bright, for broker's office; public school graduate. G 581 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, neat appearing; state age, salary expected. G 502 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, bright, energetic; $45 monthly. Line of Park-Union Foreign Banking Corp., 56 Wall St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Give experience, age, education, and salary expected. K 385 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by a banking house; salary $9; please state age and references. H 402 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in office of large manufacturing concern; best chances for a bright young man; good future. K 324 Times.

OFFICE BOY, with good education; large commercial house. Apply Room 12, 60 Beaver St.

OFFICE BOY in real estate office; good opportunity for right boy. Apply superintendent, 6 East 45th.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright small boys, 14 to 16, in downtown law office; $10. E 529 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Excellent opportunity. Wallace & Tiernan Co., 349 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY; $12. Apply Room 1104, 489 5th Av.

OFFICE BOY for law office. F. H. Pease, 120 Broadway, Room 2822.

OFFICE BOY.—American, just out of school, woolen house. E. T., 504 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

OPPORTUNITY.

Large New Jersey organization has opening in a department where young men, 20 to 25, with one or more years in college or graduates of a technical high school, will be given an opportunity to learn a class of work which will fit them for desirable openings in various departments of the organization.

Salary of $18 week for short period is paid to meet living expenses, as position at start is one which applicant cannot fill without supervision, the work being of a peculiar electrical nature.

In replying make your letter brief, but mention age, education, religion, and any other experience you may have had. O. T., Box 288 Times Downtown.

OPTICIAN, refractionist and adjuster, for Central America; must be capable, honest, and sober; references; good opportunity. A 853 Times Harlem.

ORDER CLERK.—Wholesale silk house wants bright young man who has had experience in recording and following up orders to expedite their shipments; state experience, references; salary $20 to start. A 140 Times.

ORGANIZER.—High-calibre man; international trade corporation; exclusive financial connections. G 833 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.
By President of national corporation; must be expert, speedy stenographer, with imagination, retentive mind, master of details, a young man who wants a future; give age, education, religion, experience, and salary earned in each position; send postcard photo. Address S 225 Times.

PACKERS
IN MACHINE SHOPS.
STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.
Open Sunday until 12 noon.

PACKER'S ASSISTANT for shipping department of wholesale hat house; good permanent position to right party. Write or apply, Miller Allier Co., 721 Broadway.

PACKER wanted in wholesale textile house; must be experienced and have unquestionable references. Write giving full particulars. K 365 Times.

PACKER, experienced small wares and breakable goods; steady position. Write Box S. R., 450 Times Downtown.

PACKER.—Export dept. of large silk concern; hours: 8:30-5:30; salary $18. J 250 Times.

PAINT SPECIALTY SALESMAN.

A nationally known manufacturing company of paint oils and paint specialties has opening for high-grade man residing preferably in Buffalo, with broad and successful selling experience and acquaintance among contracting painters, dealers, and industrial trade in Western New York; an unusual opportunity on salary and commission basis is offered to man meeting these requirements; address in confidence at once, fully stating particulars, age, &c.; prompt interview assured. E 391 Times.

PAINT SALESMAN to sell industrial, municipal, and institutional trades; salary and commission. Colonial Works, Woolworth Building.

PARK & TILFORD
REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF
A COMPETENT MAN AS
BUYER AND MANAGER
OF THEIR
FRESH FRUIT DEPARTMENT.
APPLY FOR APPOINTMENT
BY LETTER ONLY TO
J. A. BADENOCK (VICE PRESIDENT,)
529 WEST 42D ST., N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHER, experienced, commercial, to learn insurance engineering and inspection work. Reply, stating age, education, and salary expected. K 290 Times.

PICTURE FRAME SALESMAN to take charge retail department; experienced only; state salary and past experience. K 250 Times.

PLACEMENT MANAGER.
An established business enterprise, planning special work in the employment field, would like to hear from a placement manager; high school or preferably college graduate; experienced in interviewing and investigating $3,000 to $6,000 men.

In reply state age, education, racial stock, religion, complete connected account of business experience, present and expected salary. An investment is invited, but not required. No attention given to incomplete answers. Z 292 Times Annex.

PORTER, experienced in furniture line. Goldberg Furniture and Carpet Co., 1694 St. and 8d Av.

PRINTING SALESMAN.
Opportunity for a real business getter to connect with an established New York agency which represents three of the largest manufacturers of printing in the country; each house specializes in certain branches of the printing industry, thus giving the salesman an almost unlimited field; strictly commission basis. Apply only if you can prove that you have sold at least $25,000 worth of printing a year. J. B., 909 Times.

PRINTING SERVICE MANAGER.
Competent executive, familiar with printing and binding, to supervise manufacturing department; splendid opportunity for man with organization ability; state salary expected. Address P 867 Times Annex.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.
Wages steady, work guaranteed.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGES,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.
Open Sunday until 12 noon.

REAL ESTATE firm operators and builders want a thoroughly experienced man for renting, collecting, and general management; good salary to right party. Address Confidential, 167 New York Times, Brooklyn.

REED WORKERS and rattan basketmakers wanted; steady work; 50 cents per hour. E 181 Times Annex.

REPEATING CLERK.—Strong man, accustomed to handling heavy cases in cotton goods house; salary $18. Wm. Alsberg & Co., 288 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED FOR AUSTRALASIA FOR AUTOS AND ACCESSORIES; MUST HAVE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF TERRITORY AND CLIENTELE; HIGHEST REFERENCES ESSENTIAL; APPLICANTS MUST BE SELLING EVENTUALLY TO RESIDE IN TERRITORY AND CAPABLE OF MANAGING BRANCH OFFICE; REPRESENTATIVE ALSO REQUIRED FOR FAR EAST, SIMILAR QUALIFICATIONS; REPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. MORRIS RUSSELL CO., INC., 14-16 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.

REPRESENTATIVES
on salary and commission wanted by large export corporation for the following countries:
China,
India,
South America,
Mediterranean Countries.
Only men who have been in above countries and have transacted large import and export business need apply. F 806 Times Downtown.

RETAIL
CREDIT MANAGER.
A Big man who has made his mark in the conduct of the department of accounts of a retail establishment of the highest class.

The position is an exceptional one, and requires a man of unusual ability, tact, and pleasing address.

The salary is in keeping with the importance of the position.

Address Mr. M. S. Hecht, The Hub, Baltimore, Md.

REWRITER.—Daily trade publication requires man experienced in editorial or rewrite work; preference to applicant capable of reporting, with knowledge and experience marine or export affairs; state experience, references, and salary to start. Address D 513 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
The local branch of a large rubber manufacturing company needs some salesmen between the ages of 27 and 35. We want men who have had sufficient experience in selling goods to know that they can produce in that field. We do not want men who regularly look for positions through the "want" columns and who ordinarily depend upon such a method of finding a place. We want men who have sold records behind them that prove that they are "go getters" and who know they can bring in orders.

We prefer men living in Scranton or nearby and who have covered such territories calling on the manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers or retailers.

We pay a straight salary, adjusted in accordance with results produced. The salary to start will be an amount consistent with your past interests and yet an amount that will represent a reasonable investment for us. Training will be given before assignment.

We would expect a letter which tells us enough about yourself so that we can judge whether we are interested. Include your age and experience in some detail, and your present salary.

All letters will be treated strictly confidential. Interviews will be arranged in Scranton, if possible, this week.

S 226 Times.

SALESMEN.
Unusual opportunity for real salesmen for nationally advertised trade-mark product—rompers and middy blouses—as side line; it makes no difference what you are selling or what territory you cover; if you are alive you won't miss this; commission basis. G 616 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Special opportunity offered to a few select high-class men with excellent connections and references to represent one of the leading low cost life insurance companies in Greater N. Y. The great prosperity in the insurance business makes a connection with THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD particularly attractive for men who are ambitious to create for themselves a permanent and steadily increasing annual income by devoting their entire time and energy to the business, and are willing to work to accomplish results. Drawing account against commissions will be paid.

Apply either Julius Bohm Agency, 513 5th Av., or Uptown Branch, 161 West 125th St., Room 4.

SALESMAN,
TRAVELING,
FOR LINE POPULAR-PRICED FLOOR COVERINGS; AN ENERGETIC, HUSTLING SALESMAN WHO CAN FURNISH REFERENCE AS TO ABILITY AND CHARACTER. AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN TO EARN WELL OVER $5,000 A YEAR; EXPENSES ADVANCED AGAINST LIBERAL COMMISSION. K 271 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—An experienced stock salesman to follow high-class leads and sell the preferred stock, carrying a large bonus of common, of a well-founded industrial which has already received the stamp of approval from the better class of investors; commission and drawing account if desired to man with good record; only high-grade men need apply; give details of experience in first letter. If interview is desired; through this connection within about four months the right man may acquire a prominent position of great value. Address D 472 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
THE NEW ERA MANUFACTURING CO., OWNED BY R. H. INGERSOLL, MANUFACTURING A POPULAR-PRICED WATCH, HAS WRITTEN AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL SALESMEN ON A LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS; TO MEN WHO MAKE GOOD, PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH A GOOD INCOME FUTURE IS ASSURED. SEE MR. SLOAN, AFTER 10 A. M., 9TH FLOOR, 460 4TH AV.

SALESMAN, how much are you worth? Has the war affected your income, then call us, we have an extraordinary and easy-selling proposition developing a manufacturing business of an essential line of hardware; two factories running, with more business than they can handle; big commission, payable weekly or oftener for stock salesmen; the great demand for our goods has forced us to advertise for 50 live salesmen and six trained executives, with an assured large income. For a conference call Market 9178.

SALESMAN wanted who owns own automobile, to cover Pennsylvania and Ohio, line fancy leather goods, men's belts, and infants' shoes; experience with these lines not essential, but must be a hard worker and willing to work small towns; must be able to furnish best of references; commission and drawing account; for the man that desires to establish himself with a staple line permanently this is an unusual opportunity. H 344 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—Accustomed to handle large sales force covering electrical, drug, stationery, and novelty trade; must be forceful representative, able to outline sales policies and produce results; preferred men acquainted with flashlight and kindred electrical line on salary; state past experience, references, and requirements. S. P., 873 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, JUNIOR, to wait on house trade, with experience in embroidery cotton or silk; straight salary, state age, experience, and salary expected. A 2 864 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN.—THREE SUPER-SALESMEN WHO HAVE BEEN EARNING AT LEAST $4,000 A YEAR, BUT WANT A CHANCE TO MAKE $10,000 AND OVER; ONLY MEN WHO KNOW HOW TO CLOSE IMPORTANT CONTRACTS REQUIRING REAL SELLING ABILITY; MAN HAVING A POSITIVE PERSONALITY AND WHO KNOWS HE CAN SELL THE SECURITY IF IT IS RIGHT, HONEST, AND HAS GOOD TALKING POINTS; EXPENSES AGAINST A LIBERAL COMMISSION PAID ONLY TO THE MAN WHO CAN PROVE HE HAS THE ABILITY; PREFERABLY A MAN OF WIDE BUSINESS OR SOCIAL ACQUAINTANCE; TO SUCH A MAN A RAPIDLY GROWING INVESTMENT BANKING FIRM WILL OFFER A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A PERMANENT CONNECTION; IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE POSITION WILL BE OFFERED TO THE MAN WHO MAKES GOOD. WRITE US, GIVING COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF, ALSO TELEPHONE NUMBER, K 194 TIMES.

SALESMEN,
AMBITIOUS.
Absorbing skill! Four years ago I resigned as sales manager of the largest automobile distributer in the country. Mine was a responsible and lucrative position, but I wanted to increase my earning capacity. I had reached the top of the ladder. I looked over the business field with a fine comb and rejected innumerable propositions. At last I hit on the greatest business in the world, LIFE INSURANCE, which had been presented to me many times before, but never until I tried the business did I realize the following: A delightful business, calling on the highest type of business and professional men, offering them a commodity of the most unquestionable character. Every day doing some good for my fellow-men, and at the same time building and enjoying an income far beyond my fondest hopes. Your commensation, based on commission, will be limited only by your own intelligent application. You, ambitious salesmen, come in and let's have a talk, and let me thoroughly prove my statements to you. If you are in the 20's or 40's, have demonstrated your ability in your present position, if you are looking for bigger upward, and you are eager to double, yea, treble, your present income, will you hold yourself open and permit me to prove that I have the very opportunity you have been waiting for? Call and see my sales manager, Mr. Taylor, Room 905, 516 5th Av., Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

SALESMEN.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
NATIONAL FINANCIAL HOUSE.
EARNINGS LARGE; COMMISSION BASIS.
MUST HAVE STRONG PERSONALITY, INITIATIVE, AND ABILITY TO GO AFTER CLEAN BUSINESS AND GET IT. REFERENCES REQUIRED.
GIVE TELEPHONE NUMBER;
STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE.
D 417 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—An opening for a capable salesman to introduce a well-advertised Toilet Specialty to Druggists of New York City; real opportunity for satisfactory earnings on a liberal commission basis. Call Monday-Tuesday 10 A. M. to 11 A. M.
Unit Mfg. Co. of America,
10 West 45th Street,
New York.

SALESMEN.—THREE GENTLEMEN OF GOOD CONNECTIONS WHO HAVE JUST BEEN RELEASED FROM THE ARMY OR NAVY FOR HIGH-CLASS INSURANCE PROPOSITION, AGE 24 TO 30; MUST BE COLLEGE TRAINED MEN WITH GOOD APPEARANCE AND PLEASING PERSONALITY, ABLE TO MEET AND TALK TO SUCCESSFUL MEN; WRITE, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION; INTERVIEWS WILL FOLLOW; THE BUSINESS OFFERS UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES. K 288 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer of asbestos and fire clay products, with established trade, wants man for Western Connecticut and Hudson River towns; married, not under 35; resident in territory preferred; state experience, salary expected, and two references. Z 298 Times Annex.

SALESMAN OF ABILITY WANTED TO CANVASS AND SELL HIGH-GRADE LINE OF STEEL FILING CABINETS AND OFFICE FURNITURE ON COMMISSION BASIS GUARANTEED TERRITORY; DRAWING ACCOUNT ADVANCED AGAINST COMMISSIONS; STATE QUALIFICATIONS FULLY. G 880 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN wanted, by an up-State glass and paint jobber; first-class energetic salesman, to cover the Mohawk Valley section; one who has had experience in the selling of glass and paints; none other need respond; state age, salary expected; give references. Address Up-State, Z 822 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Experienced book and magazine men; investigate the new business books and lessons contributed to by 20 captains of industry; good commissions; live ones making $75 to $100. See Mr. Hosmer, Room 801, 3 West 29th. Call between 9 and 10 and after 4.

SALESMAN.—Automobile accessories; traveling salesman, experienced, to handle side line of automobile bulbs, ignition parts, pumps, spark plugs, flashlights, and specialties, on commission basis, to travel in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New England, and Southern States. K 816 Times.

SOLDIERS. SAILORS.
SALESMEN.
$2.00 a day guaranteed commission. Sell our approved "PEACE FLAG" posters. No money required. Pay every night. Call 9 A. M. any day or write G. B. G. Agency, 478 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN, Experienced for high-grade union-made overalls in New England and Atlantic seaboard States; liberal commission; good opportunity; state experience and references. The Levy Overall Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMAN for true California orange syrup in barrels and cases, with established trade among grocers, druggists, soda fountains, hotels, &c.; salary and commission; state experience and territory. F 824 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to call on hospitals and institutions with a full line of pharmaceuticals, cotton gauze, bandages, adhesive plaster, and surgical dressing; state experience and salary expected. K 301 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell corrugated paper shipping cases; one with city trade only need apply; salary or commission. Write Box 214, 1619 St. James Building.

SALESMAN, experienced, for line of leather goods, cutlery and novelties; drawing account and commission; give references with application. K 810 Times.

SALESMAN, representative, selling, meeting, and Georgette line for Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas; salary and commission; state experience. K 583 Times.

SALESMAN, hat; reference; first-class, permanent position. Browning, King & Co., of Cooper Square.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN FOR THE
"COMPTOMETER"
ADDING AND CALCULATING
MACHINE.

We have several openings in our sales organization for men 25 to 35 years old who can qualify to sell Comptometers.

We will consider not only the energetic, reliable salesman of proved ability, but also the energetic, reliable, forceful man who wants to get into the broader and more lucrative field of selling.

We thoroughly train our salesmen before placing them in a territory and pay a salary during the training period.

Salary and commission proposition after the training period.

Answer by letter only for appointment.

M. H. O'BRIEN,
225 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
SALESMEN
FOR
MEN'S SHOES.
The most liberal salaries; permanent positions and opportunity for rapid advancement.
APPLY
APPLICATION OFFICE,
9 WEST 38TH ST.,
8TH FLOOR.

SALESMEN.
If a permanent managerial position worth $15,000 commissions annually were offered could you handle it?
There are many salesmen making $50 to $100 a week who could fill such a position if they tried. This is an underwriting house that furnishes capital to large and important corporations, and is engaged in very essential work. Call and take the matter up with one of our sales managers if you believe you can make good.
I. D. WOLL & CO.,
Underwriters,
170 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN—The kind I need are men of ambition, full-time, every-day hard workers; if you are such a man with the above qualifications and are looking for a permanent position with an organization marketing an office appliance that is nationally known, I shall be glad to talk with you; this is an opportunity that pays big and rewards merit to the limit; the remuneration is on a straight commission basis. Call Monday or Tuesday after 2 P. M. Accounting Machine Company, 156 Broadway, Mr. Smart.

SALESMAN.—A well established corporation, manufacturing office supplies, wants salesman in New Jersey for New Jersey territory adjacent to New York; straight salary paid; small at first, but to increase as trade is developed. For a young man willing to work reasonably hard the position carries good opportunity. Applications from men without selling experience will be considered. No attention paid to letters not stating age, experience and qualifications fully. Address F 873 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN AND SALES MANAGER.—We have openings for a few first-class salesmen; those who have had experience in calling on the auto trade with similar lines will find this an opportunity for a lucrative and permanent position; salary or commission; we have also exceptional inducements to offer to a high-class, energetic sales manager; proof of success in similar positions is absolutely essential; call or write. Mirrolike Mfg. Co., polishes, enamels, &c., 8th St. and Jackson Av., L. I.

SALESMEN
We require men of character and ability to represent The New York Times War Volumes. Leads and inquiries will be furnished. The commissions are attractive. Investigate. We prefer men who have had selling experience, (not necessarily book selling.) Earnest co-operation assured.
New York Times War Volumes Dept.,
215 West 43d St.

SALESMEN wanted, (4,) to sell established line of specialties to bakers; men familiar with the trade preferable, but not absolutely necessary; two men wanted for Pennsylvania, one for Ohio, and one for the South; salary $100 per month, commissions and expenses. Apply in person, S. Gumpert & Co., 32d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, ELECTRICAL
Wanted to call on the electrical jobbing trade in New York to sell a well-known independent nitrogen lamp for out-of-town manufacturer with offices in New York; only one well known line will be considered; references required; salary and commission. M 774 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Experienced city specialty (machinery) salesman to handle a product having national reputation; established trade; exclusive territorial rights; answers treated strictly confidentially; give references; advance commissions. D 458 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent salesman to work under a highly efficient method of selling dividend-paying, old established financial institution securities; a competent man can double his income within a couple of weeks; commission. Suite 1001, 1 Madison Av.

SALESMEN, experienced, for New York and vicinity, to represent wholesale jobber of women's up-to-the-minute shoes; live wire, who can produce results, is offered extraordinary opportunity; commission and drawing account basis. Address in confidence, stating age, P A 803 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, familiar with the lumber or hardware trade in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania; commission and drawing account; one experienced with roofing preferred; give details by letter. Stowell Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMAN wanted; high-class tire company open for a few men to sell on commission; New York and New Jersey territory experience preferable, but not essential. Tropical Tire and Rubber Co., 81 Leonard St., City.

SALESMAN.—A large vending machine corporation offers exceptional opportunity to man capable of producing results; commission basis, drawing account to right man. Apply Monday 1-5, Millard's Corporation, 486 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Why not offer your customers advertising pencils imprinted with their name in gold? One gross and up; you'll sell every prospect; write for our pocketcase that pays big commissions. O. K. Pencil Co., Louisville, Ky.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced steam packing salesman to sell packing; one who is thoroughly experienced in this line, and has some trade; good salary to start. The John Jeffrey Company, Inc., Gates Av. and Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMAN wanted, with experience in handling a line of buttons for manufacturing trade, to call on cloak and suit or dress trade; exceptional inducement to right man; salary or commission. K 154 Times.

SALESMAN for exclusive line of children's dresses, 4 to 8 year size; one who sells children's wear, but not dresses preferred; commission basis. T. H. Taylor & Co., 6,144 De Lancey St., Phila.

SALESMAN, experienced, with following, to sell cloth caps and children's hats for a well-established concern; commission or salary; state particulars. D 437 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to carry a line of celluloid bag frames and novelties as a side line; commission basis. Reply, by letter, to Harold Mfg. Co., 200 8th Av., Room 1206.

SALESMAN.—Young man, in New York office of Eastern textile mill, to qualify as salesman; faithful experience and salary expected. K 285 Times.

SALESMAN, city and out of town, to sell work shirts and overalls, on high commission. Otto Friedrichs & Son, 442 Broadway, city.

SALESMAN, traveling, to sell talcum powder, peroxide, &c.; commission basis; every day sellers; references. Seligman Bros., 799 Greenwich St.

SALESMAN, clothing; must be experienced; steady position. Roberts Clothing Shop, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESMAN and window trimmer on ladies' and gents' furnishings; A1 man wanted. Leery's Department Store, Dover, N. J.

SALESMEN to sell spark plugs, auto polish, and furniture polish on strictly commission basis. G 783 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, to sell fruits and syrups to the soda fountain trade; Eastern territory; salary, and expenses. J 364 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.
We require the services of an exceptionally expert specialty salesman, promoter, or negotiator to travel extensively; one qualified to deal with executives of the most important enterprises in the United States and accustomed to closing contracts at first interview; this is an unusual opportunity for a man of strong personality to connect with a firm established more than fifty years, with the highest commercial rating, supplying a business-extension and efficiency service now being used by hundreds of the largest concerns in the country; we inv

The New York Times
SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1915.

MANHATTAN DOLL CO., INC.

DEALERS IN TOYS AND NOVELTIES.

341 Fifth Avenue, New York.

May 26, 1919.

The New York Times:

The orders received in response to our advertisements of dolls in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times indicate that this section is scrutinized by persons of position, wealth and culture from coast to coast.

Manhattan Doll Co.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

A SALESMAN.

An exceptional opportunity awaits a real salesman who has had experience in dealing with the medical profession. The manufacturers of an electrical specialty, used and indorsed by medical men, have open some desirable territory. Liberal commissions are paid, and the possibilities for the future are unusually fine.

This is a proposition for high-grade men with an earning capacity of $5,000 or more per year.

Answers to this advertisement must contain information regarding past and present occupation, age, nationality, and date at liberty to take hold of our work. Address Therapeutic, Z 367 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Prominent financial organization with large sales force has a few permanent positions for experienced salesmen who have demonstrated their ability; prefer men with canvassing training who have sold books, magazines, household articles, office appliances, or other similar lines.

Men will sell stocks on drawing account and liberal commission basis, but need have no special experience in selling stock; in fact, the average type of stock salesman is not desired; rigid training under sales plan, which has proved exceptionally successful, and hard work assure substantial remuneration.

Only men of highest type whose record will stand strict investigation and desire to be permanently associated with above organization should apply. Answer by letter only and give full details of all business accomplishments. Replies treated confidentially. Johnson & Hopkins Co., 398 5th Av., N. Y. C.

SALESMAN, TRAVELING, (Insurance,) not over 45, who would like to locate in New York City and who can furnish undoubted evidence of ability as a salesman, is wanted for position worth $5,000 to the right man. Drawing account against commissions. Call on J. H. Huntington, 165 West 40th St., before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m. Monday or Tuesday.

SALESMEN.—A motor truck corporation of highest standing throughout the United States, and especially in the metropolitan district, wants to engage two additional SALESMEN; previous motor truck experience unnecessary; we want men with earning capacity in their own lines of $5,000 or more a year, and will take them from any of the following lines: Wholesale groceries, lumber, packing house products, building materials, oil, coal. It is essential that such men be familiar with big figures in their average day's work, and who earn money in proportion. To such men who are willingly pay a salary and commission while training. After such period, no limit will be placed upon ability. We seek men of character, strength, sobriety, integrity. Men full of Ginger and Firecrackers will find a real opportunity. Address A. L., Box 190 Times.

SALESMAN; TRAVELING.

Reputable Christian manufacturers of quality textile merchandise require an experienced, first-class salesman for Indiana retail trade; qualifications are a successful travelling experience, business thoroughness, as well as willingness to cover territory intensively; fullest particulars desired and regarded confidentially; commission and drawing account arrangements. W 50 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.

We are enlarging our selling organization and require two additional traveling salesmen for New England States, one for Middle West.

Ours is a well-known staple sold direct from factory to wholesale grocery trade.

These positions offer real opportunity, with salary and expenses—a field for rapid progress and permanency—with remuneration commensurate with well-directed efforts.

Address in confidence and give full details in first letter, H 298 Times

SALESMAN—FINANCIAL.

Uptown investment house has immediate opening for an experienced securities salesman to follow up daily leads received by mail and phone on a rapidly growing manufacturing proposition backed by prominent N. Y. workers, including members of N. Y. and Chicago Stock Exchanges; quick sales and liberal commission arrangement will enable this man to make money right from the start; a permanent and profitable connection for the right man; state experience and present connection. P. O. Box 74, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—We have a few vacancies for ambitious, energetic men to sell a safety device, a necessity for every automobile, on a liberal commission basis; only men who are convincing talkers and accustomed to earning big income need apply. New York Auto Specialty Co., 5 Columbus Circle.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturer of stationer's specialties has the Southern territory open for a live, hustling salesman, who can sell to the stationery trade; can be taken as a side line or leading side line; liberal commissions paid and a permanent connection assured to the right man; give details in letter of your experience and any other information that will help in deciding the mutual profitableness of a connection. T. S., Times.

SALESMEN, (TWO,) ONE FOR NEW JERSEY, ONE FOR BROOKLYN, FAMILIAR WITH ADVERTISING METHODS; CAPABLE OF REACHING THE LARGEST ADVERTISERS TO PRESENT AN ESTABLISHED ADVERTISING PROPOSITION FULLY COVERED BY PATENT; A BIG JOB FOR A BIG MAN. SALARY AND COMMISSION. G 766 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN FOR METAL SPECIALTIES wanted by large Newark factory manufacturing extensive line splendid metal specialties of great variety; wonderful opportunity for thoroughly capable man of wide experience who is producer himself and can direct others. Address in confidence, giving full details as to experience, age, and salary expected. Metal, W 9 Times.

SALES MANAGER—Country and meats; a real competent sales manager is wanted by one of the largest and most progressive houses in this line; must stand thorough test; write fully in confidence, stating age, experience, salary, references. Address Executive, G 29 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, first class, for New York City and surrounding territory on silk and muslin underwear; commission basis and drawing allowance; only those who have the experience and trade in that line will be considered, no others, answer by letter only, K 308 Times.

SALESMAN for high-class territory, city or country, can make big money selling slicing machines on commission basis; call in person mornings. American Slicing Machine Co., 9 West 14th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity to connect with The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial; our salesmen are making $40 to $76 weekly, commission basis, according to their efficiency. Apply before 10 or after 3, 215 West 43d St.

SALESMAN.—To carry strong, well known popular priced line of brassieres for the department store trade in all territories on straight commission basis; consider either exclusively or as a side line; answer stating full particulars. Z 368, Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted; sober, active, industrious young man, experienced in meats and lard, for nearby district; highest class product; salary and commission; state age, reference, experience. Provisions, Z 376 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for New York, calling on hotels and restaurants, selling restaurant supplies; commission basis; good money maker; apply William Levin, 1,265 Broadway, 11-4 P. M.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.

The largest mill in the State, selling its entire textile production to RETAIL TRADE, offers to an experienced traveling salesman an exceptional opportunity to make money.

The man must have a proven successful sales record.

He must possess a pleasing and strong selling personality.

His bearing and appearance must be such as to inspire confidence.

His character and reputation must be absolutely clean.

He is to travel in an established territory and must cover it intensively.

Give age, qualifications, experience, lines sold, territory covered, average annual earnings.

Commission basis with drawing account; no trunks. T 57 Times.

SALESMANAGER.

A large New York firm, manufacturing food products, which is doubling its capacity, is looking for the most capable sales manager to be had and is willing to pay the price.

Our products are distributed nationally through wholesale grocers and confectioners by direct mail advertising and salesmen, and we want a man who can build up a highly efficient sales organization, capable of disposing of our increased output which will amount to nearly two million dollars annually; must be thoroughly familiar with every branch of modern sales promotion and follow-up methods and have experienced in getting the best results both from salesmen and the trade.

Unless you are now occupying or have recently held such an executive position with a large representative concern you will be wasting time in writing us; this is a big opportunity for the right man; state full particulars, and if convenient, enclose photograph. H 297 Times.

SALESMEN.—The majority of men who come in to be interviewed are usually nothing more than curiosity seekers or professional advance sharks; of course they never get a chance to come back. What we are interested in is men who are really in earnest, ambitious to better themselves. We have a steady organization selling financial securities, expanding rapidly, and have created a special sales department for the purpose of developing men in our particular method of sales system. If you will do as we tell you, you can place yourself in charge of one of our sales offices as manager within a period of two months with an income $10,000 to $15,000 a year, because of our liberal commissions. I don't have to tell men who are making money that commission basis is the only way to make BIG MONEY. The salary slave is the man who needs talking to. Kick over that crutch from under you and stand on your own feet. Generate some courage, show some pep and enthusiasm, and write us for an interview. D 526 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.

WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY SALESMAN FOR THE STATE OF OHIO; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN THIS OR ALLIED LINES; VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY WITH AN ESPLENDID FUTURE FOR A MAN THAT CAN MEET OUR REQUIREMENTS; SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS.

K 8., 213 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER

of financial corporation doing national business wants two men over 25 to work with him in Newark and vicinity selling a highly desirable service; absolute integrity first requisite; selling ability necessary; must have personal force and sincerity; splendid opportunities for quick promotion to managerial position; big pay, commission basis; don't hesitate to answer if you are now employed; it will pay you to make a change. Answer in confidence, giving phone number. D 416 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T. S., 840 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for entire New England, including Boston and part of New York State; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in New England; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. N. E., 847 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for small towns Denver to Pacific Coast; only applicants cogsidered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T. S., 830 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

WE WANT TWO YOUNG MEN, 20-30 YRS. OF AGE, AS SECURITY SALESMEN.

Must possess ambition, tact, and enthusiasm, to such we offer a good salary, commission, and excellent future. Apply Monday, 10-12:30; begin work at once if qualified. Room 1005, 156 West 44th St.

SALESMEN to sell as a side line proposition in the West and Middle West; a big money-making advertising and merchandising service in department and women's apparel stores, commission basis only. Apply Monday morning, Room 1429, Masonic Temple Bldg.

SALESMAN, stationery trade, Southern territory; manufacturers of a line of specialties that are the quality goods in their field are in want of a real salesman who can add quality salesmanship and get results; write us fully in confidence; salary basis. Manufacturer, G 584 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN FOR MEXICO & PHILIPPINES. A firm of high-class dry goods house desires a few men who have had experience selling a general line of dry goods, knit goods, shirts, overalls, &c., in the above markets; good future for ambitious men; salary; must know Spanish. G 612 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for line of electric flashlights and novelties, Christmas tree outfits; a good opportunity for an active man with a following; commission basis. E 606 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN; security issue of select boys' military school; names provided; uncommon opportunity; commission basis. Call Sunday, Sheldon's School, West Englewood, N. J., West Shore Railroad.

SALESMEN to sell stock; without exception, the best proposition now on the market; securities salesmen who are not satisfied with less than $200 a week; on commission. 206 Broadway, Suite 216.

SALESMEN wanted, out of town, by leather goods and cutlery jobbers; experienced men preferred; state salary or drawing account expected and give full particulars regarding self. K 307 Times.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity for good live man to connect with well established concern, staple goods; road experience essential; salary or commission; give full particulars in first letter. S. B., 853 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Established manufacturer of high-class leather goods; commission basis; good opportunity to right party. P 106 Times.

SALESMEN in various parts of the country to carry our well-known line of "Better Maid" gloves, in silk, chamois, suede, lisle, and cotton. S. M. Hohl, 476 4th Av.

SALESMAN, advertising, acquainted in the women's and children's ready-to-wear trade; straight cash commission. Apply by letter, Ready-to-Wear Bulletin, 1,328 Broadway.

SALESMAN to sell side line of suit cases and bags around New York City and vicinity; commission. F 624 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced, call upon delicatessens, grocers, confectionery, drug stores, with high-class fruit syrup; commission. J. E. Sloat & Co., 9 Lawrence St., N. Y.

SALESMAN, for side line of hosiery and underwear; commission basis. D 408 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for extracts who stands well with ice cream trade; salary or commission. J 406 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Very high class line of art calendars, sixteen subjects; side line; on commission. Parisian Art, 1,440 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.—Advertising trade paper or annual (experience preferred); new publication devoted to shipping and marine industry wants clever man on liberal commission arrangements. Apply Room 406, 30 5th Av., 9-10:30 and 4-5:30.

SALESMEN.

HARDWARE MANUFACTURER

has vacancies for young men, with selling ability; must have excellent references and record; commission and salary. G 3 Times.

SALESMEN, four, for strong, reliable, high-grade line ladies' and men's sweaters, bathing suits, &c., on commission; South, West, New England, New York, and Penn.; experience, with following, preferred; state particulars. K 360 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for New York and East to cover small but A1 retail trade with first-class line of fabric gloves; can be carried as side line; commission basis only. Apply Z 380 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.—We want man to take entire charge of sales department on newly invented patent on sewing machine; exceptional opportunity; drawing account. G 71 Times.

SALESMAN.—Representative calling, netting, and gauntlet line, large department stores, New York and Brooklyn; salary and commission; state experience. K 364 Times.

SALESMAN.—Cotton goods converter desires salesman with following for city and office trade; commission basis; state experience and full particulars, &c. K, 871 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced in the drug, hardware, and department store trade, to sell "Satimo," the new combination hair-cutter and safety razor; drawing account against liberal commission to men who can produce. Showing 4217, or write for appointment. Dugas-Hundley Corporation, 29 West 34th St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Live young man required by manufacturers of nationally advertised toy product, to travel; good opportunity for one who can produce; commencing salary $30 and expenses; rapid advancement, according results. Write with full particulars. W 60 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to handle suburban development in small farms and houses; good leads furnished; salary and commission. Room 26, 9 Church St., M. Y.

SALESMAN, to introduce new line of products to confectioners, bakers, ice cream and soda manufacturers, and hotels; salary; state experience. H 439 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN sell ladies' silk undergarments city; good opportunity for right man. Barrington, 77 West 38th. Salary or commission.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, HAND AND AUTOMATIC.

Must be able to Set up their own jobs.

STANDARD RATE OF PAY, STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.

OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work, MR. GEORGE, 1 Perry St., Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

Open Sunday until 12 noon.

SECURITY SALESMAN.

Experienced salesman of good address and education, not over 40, with ability and clean record for growing manufacturing concern in leading industry; able to instruct and train few entirely new men for field work; $50 weekly and liberal commission to man who can make good; state fully your qualifications, former experience. F 582 Times Downtown.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

Exceptionally attractive utilities and oil proposition on good earning and dividend-paying basis; high-grade men identified with it; indorsed by thirty biggest banks in New York, Chicago, and other cities; chance to make from $500 per month up, with permanent connection; strict commission basis. Bishell & Co., Suite 1906, 230 West 42d St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—BY LARGE SILK CONCERN, EXPERIENCED, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN AS HEAD SHIPPING CLERK; MUST KNOW HOW TO HANDLE MEN UNDER HIM AND THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND BILLING OF GOODS; LIVE WIRE; GOOD SALARY. L 116 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced in manufacturing business; must have knowledge shipping and receiving details and some knowledge export shipping; state salary and details past experience. W 578 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED IN PACKING AND MARKING, BY WHOLESALE COTTON GOODS HOUSE; REFERENCES REQUIRED; STATE SALARY DESIRED. G 561 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK TO ASSIST; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN NOTIONS AND DRY GOODS; STATE REFERENCE. K 231 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted; one with cloak factory experience preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement. Freed & Ratkin, 109 West 26th.

SHIRT SALESMEN.

Three live-wire salesmen with proven ability to sell regular shirt and pajama line to the large retail trade; one for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana; one for Pennsylvania, and one for New York State; only those with a large following and first-class references need apply; salary or commission. G 555 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted, experienced only need apply. M. Loory's Department Store, Dover, N. J.

SHOW CARD WRITER,

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,

34th Street, West.

Require an experienced

SHOW CARD WRITER.

Permanent position at good salary.

Apply Supt.'s Office.

SIGN PAINTER.

An exceptional opening for a sign painter who is artistically inclined, good at pen and ink sketches, and understands color value; one who is experienced in high grades; theatrical work preferred; send specimen of work, with full particulars. Shea's Hippodrome, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOLICITOR for business school, Bronx; experienced preferred; salary and commission. T 1227 Times Bronx.

SPANISH, ENGLISH TRANSLATOR.

There is a good opportunity in a large technical advertising service department for a Spanish-English translator, with a practical knowledge of field practice in South American countries; the man we want must be familiar with the nomenclature of machinery and engineering field practice in this position, he will be more than merely a translator; we are looking for the makings of a good advertising copy writer; the right man will be glad to have chance to expand along with the job; state your qualifications fully. K 227 Times.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER, accurate and rapid; good knowledge English; capable man will quickly grow into asst. manager. Apply fully in own hand. E 514 Times Downtown.

SPCIALTY SALESMEN,

to sell noninterlocking beverage; hustlers, thoroughly experienced, calling on retail grocers, confectioners, and drug trade, also clubs and hotels in New York City and immediate vicinity; none others need apply; straight salary; references required; personal interview only; quick action necessary. Room 610, 105 Hudson St., City.

SPINNERS, town, 75c per hour; railroad fare refunded after sixty days. Apply Pittsburgh Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., 921 Locust St., N. S. Pgh., Penn.

STENOGRAPHER, young, competent, for general office work and billing; must be accurate figurer; good salary to right party. Call Monday, Brenner Bros. & Hazra, 18 West 27th.

STENOGRAPHER to take dictation in English and Spanish wanted by old-established export house. Apply, stating age, nationality, experience, salary desired, Box 465, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have wide experience; accurate and rapid operator, to assist sales manager; permanent position with attractive salary. Call Manhattan Shirt Co., 344 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Desirable opening for two high-grade Spanish-English stenographers for the tropics; write fully. Address Curasmal Fruit Co., 410 Camp St., New Orleans.

STENOGRAPHER and clerk; young man, quick at figures and not afraid of work, for purchasing department of corporation. G 584 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, experienced, rapid, accurate, willing to work hard for advancement; state age, education, salary and references. D 822 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—N. Y. Stock Exchange house, (111 Nov. 8; state references, education, age and salary wanted. Box 458, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable young man with publication experience as publisher's assistant; write fully education, experience; mention salary. F 628 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, bright beginner; chance for advancement for steady, willing worker. G 5 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, MANIFOLD, AND LOOSE LEAF MANUFACTURING CONCERN DESIRES

salesmen with established trade among wholesalers, banks, stock-brokers, and other large, high-class concerns; exceptional opportunity for high-class man capable of doing big business and used to earning from $7,000 to $10,000 a year on commission; possibility of becoming sales manager and getting an interest in the business; answers strictly confidential. Sales Manager, G 634 Times Downtown.

STATISTICIAN, man of long experience in investment and brokerage house, capable of analyzing financial conditions, earning power and prospects of all classes of securities; must be capable of handling correspondence relating to stocks and bonds; no interviews unless experience, salary and references are stated. G 506 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL CLERK.

Young man wanted in office of a large textile corporation; must be good stenographer and possess sufficient business experience to assist department manager and perform general office work besides secretarial duties; state age, experience, references and salary desired. E 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER

wanted for Brooklyn branch sales department automobile company; experienced on noiseless typewriter; dictaphone, telephone, switchboard, and filing; hard work and long hours, with advancement as reward; state full particulars of education, experience, age, nationality, and salary desired; young man preferred, living convenient to Bedford avenue station. Apply, by letter only, Hafroids Motor Car Co., 223 West 54th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER (Spanish-English) is wanted by large export house for South American branch; offering excellent opportunity to the right man; salary, $125 up; traveling expenses paid; Applicants must state full details in first letter to receive consideration, giving age, nationality, education, and references. E 526 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY is wanted in export-import house; must be capable to take rapid notes and transcribe accurately; initial salary $20-$25 but only applicants who have an eye for the future are wanted; full details and references must be given in first letter. E 600 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, French, wanted by large corp.; must be capable of taking dictation in either language; knowledge of English preferred; attractive salary; rapid advancement. Write your application in Spanish and also in French, giving your references and start; all applications held in strict confidence. K 238 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, competent; export experience preferred; rapid, accurate must know both languages well; opportunity, right party; state salary, experience, other qualifications, salary, telephone; give particulars, insure attention. Spanish, H 437 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, required in large export house; one who has had experience in handling orders and attending to shipping details. Write, state age, experience and salary expected, G 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Practical stenographers, only those who are stenographers in fact and not in theory and who feel satisfied they can qualify as such need call today; $20 to 10 A. M. J. D. Bookstaver, 125 Williams St., ground floor.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, in salesmanager's N. Y. office of paint mfg. company; permanent position, increasing responsibility for efficient and faithful service; apply by letter only. Union Paint Co., Inc., 247 Bush St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clever young woman with advertising or publishing house experience preferred; good chance for advancement; give details. G 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY to executive of large corporation; application must state age, experience, references, and salary. E 582 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, in advertising department; state age, experience, salary, and references. F 345 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, commercial, good all round; steady position. Mugford & Chambers, 270 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, capable; state experience, reference, and salary expected. Address T 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; young man; competent; highly educated; rapid typist. K 864 Times.

STOCK MEN.

This organization, handling a varied line of general merchandise, has a few vacancies for men around 40 years of age, to assume permanent positions as stock keepers. Apply in person or by mail,

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,

25 Washington St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

STOCK SALESMAN TO SELL SHARES IN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION HAVING MONOPOLY USED IN ENORMOUS QUANTITIES AND NECESSARY TO MANY LINES OF BUSINESS IN U. S.; PROPOSITION IS VERY UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE; $10,000 YEARLY CAN BE MADE ON COMMISSION; LEADS FURNISHED; PERMANENT POSITION WITH CORPORATION TO MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY. E 448 TIMES ANNEX.

STOCK SALESMAN, opportunity to make $250 a week and up with live wire organization with well established business on dividend paying basis marketing its product through large department stores in the country, placing a limited amount of treasury stock for expansion only; drawing account against liberal commission. For interview call Greeley 5841 Monday, 9 to 13 and 2 to 4.

STOCK SALESMAN.

Exceptional opportunity offered to clean-cut, energetic, experienced man to sell stocks of a corporation manufacturing a product for which the demand is enormous; this is a real, legitimate proposition, where hard work will result in substantial commissions. Room 417, 15 Whitehall St., New York City.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; one who can sell preferred stock of a high-grade advertising company on liberal commissions; no similarity between this stock and oil stock promotions; only salesmen who can show results need apply. Room 1107, 2 West 45th St.

STOCK CLERK, ladies' coat and suit house; thoroughly experienced in woolen, silk, &c., goods market and has held a similar position, best references required. Morris Kashowitz, 38 East 30th.

STOCK CLERKS

IN MUSLIN UNDERWEAR HOUSE.

Must be willing and quick; good chance for advancement to right parties; salary to start, $12; write, stating age and references. S. S., 876 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN (5) to sell a listed oil security over the telephone; only those having telephone experience and can qualify need apply; salary and commission basis. Call at Room 603, Cambridge Bldg., 33d St. and 5th Av.; inquire for Mr. Mills.

STOCK CLERK in a large wholesale paper house; one familiar with paper and cardboard preferred; permanent position. State age, experience, and salary, F 633 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN; 5 live wires, to complete sales force; men with pep, who have to make $200 per week on commission, preferred. Call, between 8 and 4, Room 703, 42 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK,

with knowledge of wood silk business; state experience, salary desired, and references. H K 329 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Boy, about 16, as stock clerk in wholesale ribbon house; one with experience in line preferred; state salary expected. J 353 Times.

STOCK CLERK and order filer in lace and embroidery department. Weil, South & Co., 152 5th Av.

STOCK CLERK, by ribbon house; must assist packing. Call Monday morning. G. Mendelson, 37 West 28th.

STOCK SALESMAN, telephone; go to Glovesville, N. Y.; salary and commission. A 119 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN; $100 weekly commission. Green, 110 West 40th St., Room 406.

STOCK CLERK, experienced on shirts. Joseph Kaplan & Bro., 122 5th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A large construction company require the services of a thoroughly experienced man to act as general superintendent on building construction work; applicant must be familiar with plans, details and construction, and be able to handle job superintendents and men; state experience, age, references, and salary expected; position of permanency will be given to right man. T 42 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER for large apartment house; must be strictly temperate; substantial salary and fine apartment. Reply, giving age, experience, and references, which will be treated in strict confidence. K 256 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, thoroughly experienced in manufacture metal furniture and capable taking charge of large factory; excellent opportunity with strong company; give full particulars. S 300 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRODUCTION.

A WELL ESTABLISHED DOMESTIC COMPANY IN THE BRASS INDUSTRY HAS AN OPENING AS PRODUCTION SUPERINTENDENT FOR AN ENGINEER WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE WITH ANY ONE OF THE LARGE PRODUCERS IN THE INDUSTRY. APPLICANT SHOULD BE FROM 35 TO 55 YEARS OLD, AND MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN THE MOST MODERN METHODS FOR HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTION OF ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, EITHER IN COPPER OR BRASS:

SHEETS
RODS
WIRE
TUBES

THIS IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WITH THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS, WHICH MUST INCLUDE PRODUCTION EXPERIENCE. IN REPLY GIVE AGE, HEIGHT, WEIGHT, NATIONALITY, AND RELIGION, WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, AND THE SALARY YOU ARE NOW RECEIVING, AND HOW SOON YOU WOULD BE AVAILABLE.

YOUR REPLY WILL BE CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND EITHER A CONVENIENT INTERVIEW WILL BE ARRANGED, OR LETTERS WILL BE RETURNED TO THOSE NOT WHOSE EXPERIENCE QUALIFIES THEM TO APPLY FOR THE POSITION. POST OFFICE BOX 834, NEW YORK.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

A MAN TO ACT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF A FACTORY MANUFACTURING RUBBER AUTOMOBILE TOP FABRICS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH COMPOUNDING THE RUBBER, CALENDERING, COMBINING, SPREADING, AND EMBOSSING; GOOD SALARY OFFERED TO START; MUST BE UNDER 40 YEARS OF AGE AND FULL OF AMBITION. ADDRESS REPLY TO Z 190 TIMES ANNEX.

SUPERINTENDENT OR FOREMAN for a medium-sized printing department of a concern doing high grade color work; applicant must have had thorough experience and a record that will stand investigation; letter giving all particulars and salary desired will be treated confidentially. K 314 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, only those who are telephone operators in fact and not in theory and who feel satisfied they can qualify as such need call today; $20 to 10 A. M. J. D. Bookstaver, 125 Williams St., ground floor.

TINSMITH for factory repair work by Crucible Steel Co. of America, Jersey City; apply foot of Claremont Av.

The Magazine of Wall Street wishes to add to its staff

1. An experienced statistician, familiar with analyzing railroad, industrial, and mining reports.

2. A man accustomed to handling investment inquiries.

3. An experienced financial news editor, with knowledge of make-up.

State age, experience, references, and salary. Address Business Manager, 42 Broadway.

TOOL MAKERS,

First-class men only.

STANDARD RATE OF PAY.

STEADY JOB.
GOOD SHOP CONDITIONS.

Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

Open Sunday until 12 noon.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Experienced man on automotive, transportation wanted by large and old established company in a plant located about 20 miles from 42d St.; this is an A1 opportunity for a reliable, steady, experienced traffic manager; give your full past experience in letter and reference, which will not be investigated until after interview. K 350 Times.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. — Position now open with large export firm for thoroughly qualified New York traffic man, familiar with rail traffic and also with ocean shipping; good salary to right man; send full particulars at once. Name and salary expected. E 464 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR.

G. Amsinck & Co., a large export and import house, needs a man who has had thorough experience in translating French, Spanish, and English; knowledge of stenography also desired, but not essential; salary depends upon experience; good chance for advancement. Apply at once, 34 floor, 90 Wall St.

TRANSLATOR, French and Italian; opportunity for advancement to right party. G 585 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR, Spanish; opportunity for advancement to right party. G 587 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, publishing concern, experience unnecessary; salary start $11; more if qualified. D 498 Times Downtown.

UPHOLSTERERS wanted, first-class, on couches, chairs and suites; good opportunities for right men; steady employment guaranteed; ideal country living conditions. Address Eastern Lounge Co., New Milford, Conn.

VACATION WORK.—Young college or high school man, intelligent, neat, courteous, to give out samples of a toilet preparation in the resort towns around New York. Ten weeks travel; small salary and expenses. Address with references, age, school, &c., J 203 Times.

VALET.—Must have best references for efficiency and willingness; caring for all things belonging to a large wardrobe. Phone 334 Bryant from 9 to 10.

WANTED,

for export shipping and traffic department, man thoroughly capable of handling all details in connection with shipping documents, &c.; must be willing to live in Canada, of good education and personal appearance; write fully, making mention of previous connections, qualifications, and salary expected. Address, by mail only, K. B., 82 Burling Slip.

YOUNG MAN for responsible position with large manufacturing concern, Christian firm, to take charge of cost accounting, purchase of supplies for building and business; applicant must have a general idea of business conditions, state age, experience and salary expected. S 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Export house wants young man with experience in bicycle and motor goods lines; must be energetic, well educated, of good appearance and have initiative; export experience desirable but not essential. D 522 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of 21 to 30 years, bright, capable, ambitious, wanted immediately as doorman in a leading wholesale silk house; salary $23 a week; experience preferred; answer, stating experience, giving references, &c. Opportunity, A 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN for hosiery, underwear, and notions house; must understand merchandise and be capable taking charge of stock; splendid opportunity for thoroughly honest and ambitious young man; state age, experience, salary to start. Honest, 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright and energetic, to assist in show-room; will make himself generally useful; a splendid chance for quick advancement; no previous experience necessary; steady position. Manufacturers, L 130 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by export commission house; to have experience in invoicing (typist) and assistant buyer; one familiar with sterling exchange; state full particulars, age, experience, and references, with salary required. Address D 480 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 25, wanted in leading export and import concern; knowledge of French absolutely essential; permanent position, every chance for advancement; address, stating salary and full particulars. D 485 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 17 wanted to home office of insurance company; must be bright, of good family, and character, with some experience in office work; apply by letter, with age, reference, religion, salary expected. D 808 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, wanted by provision brokerage concern; must have knowledge stenography, bookkeeping, and office work; good future for right party; state age, past experience, and salary desired. S 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN as junior clerk in office of wholesale iron and hardware jobbing house; ability will assure advancement; address in own handwriting, stating references and full details. A 961 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN having mechanical or inventive experience for experimental and development work with large concern; opportunity for advancement; give previous experience in reply. K 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, strong, to assist in packing room. Hagar, Clark & Co., 508 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

WINDOW TRIMMER, card writer, and advertising man for medium size department store in Binghamton, N. Y. Call or write Monday morning from 9-10 o'clock or 5-6 P. M. with samples of work, Ben F. Levis, 37 West 26th.

WINDOW TRIMMER AND CARD WRITER, competent, for department store in Southern city; permanent position for capable man of good habits; references required; correspondence confidential. Interview or address Kirby, Bloch & Tischer, 1,150 Broadway.

WINDOW TRIMMER wanted for high-class retail toy store; must be artistic and practical. F 525 Times Downtown.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer for good-sized town in Virginia; good opportunity for good man. Z 316 Times Annex.

YACHT CAPTAIN.

$200 per month.

Must be well recommended.

State age, experience;

name of last employer and time of service.

G 622 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.

YOUNG MAN, BETWEEN 17 AND 30, TO LEARN BUSINESS; ONE WHO IS MORE INTERESTED IN THE FUTURE THAN IN THE PRESENT FOR SUCH A YOUNG MAN WE HAVE AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR VERY RAPID ADVANCEMENT; PLEASE DO NOT APPLY UNLESS YOU HAVE THE COURAGE AND DETERMINATION TO LEARN EVERY DETAIL OF THE BUSINESS. APPLY DE MIRACLE CO., 1,907 PARK AV., COR. 128TH ST.

YOUNG MAN, 30-ish, wanted to act as caretaker of boys in an institution; must speak English fluently, without accent, and be prepared to reside in institution; excellent opportunity for young man desiring to combine college study with part time employment. Apply by mail only to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MEN of good address, with selling qualifications, wanted by a well-established insurance brokerage office as solicitors; men with college education or who qualified for officers' commissions in army or navy preferred; selling experience preferred but not essential; course of training for work given; salary basis; good future for energetic young men who can qualify; state age, experience, education, and general qualifications. Address F 491 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25 to 30 years of age, college graduate, having qualifications for sales dept. lumber and wood preserving business; knowledge of chemistry helpful, but not positively essential; reply in own handwriting, stating age, married or single, experience, salary expected; only men of character and promise will be considered. G 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, for stock; good chance for advancement; applicants state salary expected. Z 338 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (18-21.)

Active, wide awake young man required in our shade department for plain correspondence; good salary and opportunity to advance to executive position. Call between 1-3 P. M. Monday.

L. C. BLOCH & CO.,
103 FIFTH AV.

YOUNG MAN.

Must have knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position, large grocery firm; state age, experience, salary expected. Address B. K., P. O. Box 290, City Hall Station, N. Y.

YOUNG COUPLE wanted, no children; man chauffeur, generally useful; wife good cook, housekeeper; for three in family; good home 8 rooms, bath, second floor; state age, experience, wages, references, nationality. Phone Montclair 3166 or Cortlandt 7203. Box 562 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 15

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. Established 1900.
50 Church St., New York City.
AN AMBITIOUS MAN IN CONGENIAL EMPLOYMENT IS ON THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.
We require for immediate consideration, experienced above the average men for the following positions, which represent only a few of the thousands listed with us.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SALESMANAGER—PAPER—Large wholesale paper house want executive to run branches and salesmen, must be familiar with paper from mill up; $10-$12,000.
MANAGER—EXPORT: Thoroughly familiar with fuel and lubricating oils for foreign markets; $5,000.
SALESMAN—EXPORT.—To travel, Scandinavia, Norway, and Sweden, must speak languages, know country and fuel oils; $5,000.
REPRESENTATIVE —FOREIGN. Large banking corporation want man to investigate banking conditions in Finland, &c.; only man thoroughly familiar with banking business considered; salary commensurate.
SALESMAN — EXPORT. High grade man for Finland, Sweden, must know country and markets as well as domestic; $3,000.
SALESMAN. — One thoroughly familiar with export commission house in New York City, to sell general line merchandise for export; $3,000.
SALESMAN.—Dry goods and notions, to travel throughout East; must know line and trade; $3,000.
SALESMAN-ORGANIZER. — Man well acquainted with manufacturers can obtain lucrative position selling space for exposition of manufacturers; $2,000 up.
DOCTOR.—For industrial plant in N. J., wonderful opportunity for ex-army doctor to build up private practice; $8,000 guaranteed.
SALESMEN.—Ink and typewriter supplies; experienced; southern territory, (25-35 yrs.;) salary $1,500 year and expenses.
Toilet articles; experienced; traveling; salaries $2,100 year and commission and maintenance.
Automobile accessories, Brooklyn territory; fine opportunity in rapidly growing line; must be live wire; and willing to travel after; salary commensurate with ability.

TECHNICAL DEPT.

High grade positions for Engineering and superintendents of construction, &c., are being filled from our files; our reserve has been hit heavily recently—we always need big calibre men to fill the ever increasing demand.
DRAFTSMAN, mech.; Newark; $1,800, clean-cut mechanical detailer; permanent with future.
DRAFTSMAN, marine, city open; 3 to 4 years' experience on reciprocating engine detail or design.
ARCHITECT, city; $2,000; familiar with specification writing.
TRACERS, city; $14; clean-cut; slight experience.
ENGR. SALES, city; $1,800-2,000, electric motors; must know motors and their uses.
DRAFTSMEN, city; $1,500-$1,800; detailing motor truck engines and lighting systems.
DRAFTSMAN, city; $1,500-$1,800; to estimate plumbing; knowledge of heating preferred.
DRAFTSMEN, city; $1,200-$1,500; operating machy.; must know simple geometry.
ENGINEER, REFRIGERATION, city; $1,400-$2,000; must know mechanical refrigeration; some board work.
DRAFTSMEN, ARCHITECTURAL, city and Middle West; $1,000 to $4,000; splendid openings for capable and experienced men.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER, city; $1,800; production; graduate; executive shop experience; some simple design.
CHEMIST, city; $1,500-$1,800; Chas. Ferros Allers; experience necessary.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

BKKPR.—Wall Street, experience required; $30-$35.
BKKPRS.—(2) Man of good type well versed with real estate, mortgages &c.; $30.
ASST. BKKPR.—Expert experience preferred; good penman; $25.
BOOKS CLOSED (2); Able to take trial balance; $25.
ASST. CASHIER.—Absolutely honest, must understand bkkpg.; large company; $25.
BKKPRS.—Several other desirable openings at $25.
HOTEL AUDITOR.—Night work; good money.
COST ACCOUNTANT.—Must have thorough knowledges of accounting methods and soon be able to take charge of department.
TRAFFIC MAN.—Thoroughly experienced in both export and domestic traffic, frt. fwdg., &c.; salary.
SHIPPING CLERK.—Mfg. concern in Mass wants man at their factory to look after shipping and receg. dept.; $30-$35.
ENGLISH-SPANISH STENO. to go to South America for export house; $125-$175 month.
SECRETARY AND STENO. to assist to Japan as secretary to manager of Tokio office of well known machinery exporters; no foreign language necessary, but must have the average in personality and ability; $30-$35.
STENO. with law experience; $30.
STENO.—Wonderful opportunity for an "above the average" young man around 25 to start out in Jersey — no limit to future; $25 start.
CORRESPONDENT AND TYPIST. Able to translate French and Italian; $30 or more.
CLERK.—Well known house wants man familiar with making deliveries of securities, $20-$25.
MARGIN AND BLOTTER CLERKS. BKKPRS. and men with all kinds of stock brokerage experience, can be placed immediately with some of the best houses in Street, who deal exclusively through "The National" salaries $30-$40.
OFFICE MANAGER.—Branch office advertising agency needs a manager familiar with all phases of that business; salary commensurate.
VARIOUS CLERK. — Should have training in storekeeping or material checking for R. R. or machine shop; $125 month.
DRAFTSMEN, city; Near North Amboy; experience in handling pipe, fittings, rivets, &c.; storage value at $200,000; $125-$150 month.
STENOGRAPHER with opportunity to develop into sales work for wholesale grocers, energetic young man only; $20-$22.
STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) competent accurate, R. R. corporation, $17.50 month.
STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) for stock brokers, permanent; $15-$20.
STENOGRAPHERS, ATTENTION. Big place any competent stenographer whose personality and appearance will endorse him for association with a reputable house of the better kind.
BLOTTER CLERKS immediately, for brokers' house; must possess exceptional personality and handle French language well; $1,000 year.
STOCK CLERK publishing house should be familiar with edge system only; earnest young man looking for future with chance to learn will be considered; $60 month to start.
ASST. BKKPR.—Also act as accounting clerk; experience in auditing or accounting dept. of large firm preferred; start $25-$30 month.
BKKPR. AND STENO., age 30-35, must be reliable; Madison Square section; $20 week.
BKKPR.—Age not to take charge small set of books; retail store, 23d street; fine chance for all-around experience; $22-$23 week.
BOOKS, for chain of stores, Rockaway Beach; room, board and $15 a week; age 25-35; position permanent; equal to $30-$35 elsewhere.
EXPERT FISHER OPERATORS, not experienced enough to start right in, $18-$23.
OFFICE BOYS AND JUNIOR CLERK, Downtown; good opportunities.
TYPISTS (4) Downtown, $18; Midtown, $12-$16.
STENOGRAPHERS, (4) Downtown, $18-$20; Brooklyn, $15; Midtown, $15-$20.
BOOKKEEPERS.—One who resides in Harlem or the Bronx preferred; $14-$15.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER (ACCOUNTANT.)—Downtown; good opportunity; $75-$90.
BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Chemical mfr.; one who can read and write Spanish; $18-$18.
CLERKS, (12,) good opportunities, $12-$18.

Call 8-1,
Room 718-720.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, WALL ST. SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.
Openings for all classes of brokerage, $50-250. Accts, (2) bank, $3,000. Acct.-correspondent, $2,400. Note teller, $3,600. Bkprs. bank (18,) $2,000. Inexperienced collegemen, bank, $1,200. Bank bkpr. Phila., $1,500. Marine insurance and traffic, $5,000. Marine insurance placer, $75. Portuguese correspondents, $40-35. Ledger clerks, $75. Stenos., $30. Bkpr. Steno., $25. General clerks, $75-100. Many others. Register free all week.

BARKER & MACCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 Broadway.
Rem.-Sr. Accountants; Spanish-English cable clerk; Spanish correspondent; Spanish stenographer; Code clerks; Portuguese stenographer; Credit clerk; Shipping clerk, knowledge of Spanish; Ledger clerks, Bank clerks, Collection reference; Stenographers; Fire insurance clerks; Architectural and Structural draftsmen; Civil Engineers; All lines of Wall Street positions open; Registry free.

20 Years' St.
No Registration Fee.

CORRESPONDENT - SECY Stenographer, music publisher, $40.
BOOKKEEPERS, Wall St., $20, $40.
BOOKKEEPERS, mfg. line, $35, $30, $25, $20.
STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $20.
TELEPHONE OP., B'klyn, night work, $14.
CLERKS, $13, $15, $17.
CORRESPONDENT, (hosiery line,) $25.
ADVERTISING, PRINTING PUBLISHING positions now open in principal cities for competent help in all departments of newspapers, class journals, advertising agencies and publicity divisions of manufacturing and manufacturing concerns. Registration free. We connect the wires.
FINANCIAL REGISTRY EXCHANGE, INC., Third Nat. Bank Building, Springfield, Mass.
BERNICE A. DRYER, 15 EAST 40TH ST. Pre-eminently the leading uptown agency.
High grade men are invited to register for following positions: Technical experts, foreign language experts, Spanish-English and French-English stenographers; invoice clerk, with knowledge Spanish; architectural and mechanical draftsmen.
ROSE E. BOYD, (Alliance Exchange.)
21 Liberty Street.
Foreign Exchange Secretarial Stenographers; Young Stenographers for shipping and export houses, some outside work, $20-$25; Clerks, importing expr., $18-$20; Invoice & Shipping Clerks; Cashiers, etc.
80TH, cor. Lexington Av., (168.)—Single rooms with meals, $14 weekly and up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

AGENTS WANTED.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

AGENTS, A NEW SELLING PLAN.
Every housewife is interested in saving housework in keeping her home specially clean; the Aer Sweep Vacuum Cleaner, which works without electricity, is a new method of taking up from three to five times as much dust as any electric vacuum cleaner on the market; we have defeated every electric machine that has ever decided to accept our $200 challenge offer; not only is the Aer Sweep beating the high-priced machines, but we have evolved an amazing selling plan which has enabled one agent to make as high as $9,000 in one year; other agents are making big money throughout the country; if you are anxious to line up with a proposition of supreme merit, of easy selling possibilities, and of ample profit, write at once for our guaranteed sales offer and facts about our selling plan; commission; just mail a card to-day; this may be the turning point of your life. Address The Knittel Co., Dept. C, Quincy, Ill.
AGENTS.—A very attractive, exclusive agency proposition for first-class salesmen familiar with steam power plants and the use of boiler compound; several openings in the Middle West and West; commission with advances. Paige & Jones Chemical Co., 15 Dast 40th St.
AGENTS, men and women; drop everything else, get our prices on sanitary household and automobile brushes; a brush for every need; the best proposition in the world for agents to make money; commission. Uneeda Brush Co., Springfield, Mass.
AGENTS.—Men, women, big seller; Davis Milk-Can Server, nickel plated for evaporated milk, elegant as silver creamer; new invention; big money; get our proposition; territory open. Davis Can Server Corp., Flatiron Bldg., New York City.
AGENTS.—If you want to average $10 daily, commission, selling a high grade line of combs, brushes, mirrors and other novelties in ivory-wear, direct from factory to consumer; enormous demand; particulars free. Yanoce Ivory Co., Leominster, Mass.
HELMET CHEWING GUM.—Everybody likes it. 6pearmint, all popular flavors. Novel packages. Be wholesale dealer in your territory; commission. Write today. Helmet Co., Cincinnati.
MEN, high class, can make large profits representing our goods; must be able to finance themselves. Kendalite, 1,087 Broadway.
BIGGEST moneymaker in years; iceless ice box; retails $5; demonstration creates sensation; agencies outside city open; commission. J 208 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER, experienced, bright, energetic, willing, desires position at once. H 323 Times.
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.—Position wanted in public library. Write Z 197 Times Annex.
ATTENDANT position by gentlewoman of ability and experience; references exchanged. Address Z 402 Times Annex, or Telephone Bergen 4200W.
BILL, ORDER CLERK.—Typewriting; three years' experience; references; $18. R. M., care Friedberg, Seagate and Cypress Avs., Seagate, N. Y.
BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly efficient, well trained modern methods bookkeeping, desires position with firm where ability, tact, and initiative will be appreciated; highest credentials. D 445 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 4 years' experience, desires position with reliable concern; excellent references; $22. D 913 Times Harlem.
BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent and adaptive; excellent penman; college graduate; satisfactory references; salary $22; no agencies. Z 361 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER, Christian, double entry, 8 years' experience controlling accts., trial balance, &c.; A1 references; salary $24. S 286 Times.
BOOKKEEPER, double entry; stenographer; exensive experience; thoroughly competent; trial balances; take charge moderate set books. $20. D 539 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER, typist, assistant; competent, intelligent, four years' experience. C., 9 West 112th St.
BOOKKEEPER, double entry, capable taking full charge, previous experience, reference; $20. J 411 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER, double entry, 6 years' experience; capable assuming responsibilities; $22. F 641 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT-TYPIST; high school graduate; thoroughly experienced; salary $16. D 944 Times Harlem.
BOOKKEEPER, handle complete set of books; previous experience, reference; $18. J 412 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 3 years' experience, all office details; Christian; $15. D 495 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced, efficient, controlling, desires firm closed Saturdays; $25. A 104 Times.
BOOKKEEPER.—Part time; senior accountancy student; New York University; experienced. T 61 Times.
BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST; lengthy experience; high school graduate; college; American; references. T 60 Times.
CARETAKER.—Mother and daughter; best care, owner's absence; references unexcelled. L 121 Times.
CHAPERONE.—Lady accustomed to traveling, will take entire charge of girl desiring to travel Summer months; highest references. H 236 Times.
CHAUFFEUSE, COMPANION, GOVERNESS. Young lady of education and refinement desires position with private family or lady; can drive any car; also be companion or governess; has travel experience, country; have driven in this country and abroad, can furnish excellent references. Address Retired, Box 210 Times Downtown.
CLERK, 6 years' experience billing and general detail work; $25. W 585 Times Downtown.
COACH, professional, wishes position with club or hotel for Summer. E 380 Times.
COLLEGE GRADUATE will come weekends care for household, children, or companion to lady. A., 288 Columbus Av.
COMPANION.—Italian lady of refinement, no encumbrances, having traveled extensively, desires to accompany lady, several ladies, or convalescent contemplating European tour; excellent credentials. Z 362 Times Annex.
COMPANION.—Young woman of refinement desires position for Summer as companion to girl or lady; cheerful; likes outdoor life; will travel; reasonable terms; references. Z 373 Times Annex.
COMPANION.—Educated young lady, (19,) speaking English, French, and German, desires position as companion to young girl or governess to older children; ready June 1. Write 271 Lexington Av., Pleasale, N. J.
COMPANION to lady; trained nurse; refined and tactful; thoroughly experienced in nervous cases; travel; excellent references. A 140 Times.
COMPANION to lady; housekeeper; middle aged English widow, would go to country. Mason, 75 Claremont Av., Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined, vivacious, adaptable woman, position as companion, house manager, chaperon to lady hostess, city, country home. F 590 Times Downtown.
COMPANION.—College graduate stenographer; experience with children, desires temporary or permanent position; leave city for summer. W 584 Times Downtown.
COMPANION to lady or child; refined, educated, young American woman, Christian; country preferred. A 136 Times.
COMPANION or governess tutor for children by educated young woman. Telephone Hamilton 783, or write Z 291 Times Annex.
COMPANION or SECRETARY.—Lady wishes position to elderly lady or children; music; good correspondent; references. J 100 Times.
COMPANION.—Refined young lady desires position as companion, children or elderly lady. Write Box 806, 1,464 3d Av.
COOK.—A couple desire situation with private family, wife as first class cook, will run up in all kinds of foreign dishes; husband has had long experience in hotel and restaurant, and will be willing to wait on table; seashore or country for Summer months preferred. Box K. M., 104 East 14th.
COOK, good, colored, wants Summer position, private family, New England coast. Write 127 East 57th.
COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to place good cook; good character. Apply 1,120 Madison Av. between 9 and 11.
COOK-CHAMBERMAID, colored, wants place in country near city. 221 West 138d.
COOK.—Position as cook or working housekeeper. J 211 Times.
COOK, first-class colored; city; references; public work only. Phone Audubon 9033.
DETECTIVE.—Employment desired by reliable young woman, thoroughly experienced; work outside or charge of office; credentials. S 238 Times.
DESIGNER would create models for manufacturer at home; examples of work to show; sketches and patterns also if desired. G 828 Times Annex.
DRESSMAKER.—First-class work, made at short notice; vogue and royal style, very reasonable; home or out, home preferred. 27 West 47th, Bryant 7643.
DRESSMAKER, designer; make and reconstruct wardrobes; $5 day; expert. Chantel, G 828 Times Annex.
DRESSMAKER.—Gowns; home and out; $6 day; remodels. Ryan, 76 West 50th.
GIRL, good, honest, wants to do plain cooking or assist in light housework, where just two girls are employed; New York City or seashore. Miss A. M. J., 83 Decatur Road, Sutton Manor, New Rochelle, N. Y.
GIRL.—Doctor's office; light colored girl from Jamaica, experienced stenographer, typist, would like position. Write Francis, 1 West 53d.
GOVERNERS-COMPANION. — Young lady from nearby college wants place as governess or companion and helper for aged lady, for ten weeks or so, commencing June 23, companionable and pleasant environment appreciated more than lucrative salary; references exchanged. Z 359 Times Annex.
GOVERNESS, (nursery,) experienced, (having passport,) returning to England in July, would take care of one or two children in return for passage. M. L. N., Bayside, Long Island.
GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place her North German governess; speaks English fluently; whom she can highly recommend. 272 West 81st, apply Monday. River 3504.
GOVERNESS, German, wishes position as nursery governess; thoroughly experienced in physical care; excellent references. Governess, 147 East 60th St.

GOVERNESSES.

Refined English lady, college education, excellent musician; sole charge one child, at country or beach. K 312 Times.
GOVERNESS.—Trained, experienced teacher desires position July and August; two children; would like country. Z 403 Times Annex.
GOVERNESS, &c. — French teacher desires position governess, lady's companion, English, music. R. S., 118 Times.
GOVERNESS-NURSE; educated American; experienced; references. Phone St. Nicholas 118, Apt. 42.
GOVERNESS.—Experienced teacher wishes position as governess during the Summer; highest references. Address L 78 Times.
GOVERNESS.—Refined Swiss, speaks French, wishes care of children; experienced; best references. F. L., 609 W. 113th.
GOVERNESS desires position teaching children; (motherless children preferred.) Tel. Sunday Gramercy 5476.
GOVERNESS.—Young French-Swiss, experienced, wants small children. Sunday, 306 East 57th.
GOVERNESS.—Far Rockaway, N. Y., vicinities, Parisienne, visiting; French, English, pianist. 2,429 Broadway.
GOVERNESS, refined, experienced, position children over 4; entire charge; references. L 114 Times.
GOVERNESS, American, experienced, wishes position children over 6; entire care; references. L. M., 324 West End Av.
GOVERNESS, experienced teacher desires position; country preferred; references; state conditions. Z 312 Times Annex.
GOVERNESS.—Normal school girl willing to go to seashore or country as governess. Grace Crevelling, Montclair, Normal School.
GOVERNESS, visiting, kindergartner, children, afternoons, sometimes evenings; references R. R. 515 West 151st.
GOVERNESS, visiting, or companion to child, French-Swiss. M. L., 36 Times.
HOSTESS, children's entertainer, dancing teacher; girl desires position. Phone Sunday Gramercy 5476.
HOUSEKEEPER.—Spanish, middle-age lady; speaks English; managing housekeeper; any position of trust; no cooking or washing; small salary if the girl 9 years can be with her. D 947 Times Harlem.
HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged French woman, with boy 13, desires position; small family or business people; good cook; no laundry; best references. Mrs. Burckhardt, 220 East 106th St.
HOUSEKEEPER wants situation in first-class hotel; woman of experience, with best references. Address P. O. Box 1335, Pittsfield, Mass.
HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, experienced, capable manager; prefer city suburbs; best reference; commuting distance; hotel or private. Winslow, 545 West 142d.
HOUSEKEEPER, experienced manager and cook, for high-class business people; adults only; temporary or permanent. Z 414 Times Annex.
HOUSEKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, middle-aged woman wishes position as housekeeper for hotel; city, country; well recommended. H 244 Times.
HOUSEKEEPER.—American widow of refinement, on account financial reverses, desires position managing housekeeper; references. Write A. G. L., 852 Columbus Av.
HOUSEKEEPER, (managing,) by gentlewoman, or will care for motherless children over 10, prefer outside city; excellent references. Z 346 Times Annex.
HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl wants housework. Call Sunday, 47 West 99th. Chandler.
HOUSEWORK.—Clean young girl, able do everything in small refined family; $8-2; $12 weekly. H. C., 79 Times.
HOUSEKEEPER, capable middle-aged woman; good cook; small family; references. J 171 Times.
HOUSEWORK.—Widow, 3 healthy children, 7-12 years, wishes position country; best references. Mrs. Bird, 1,361 Fulton Av.
HOUSEKEEPER or House Manager. — Refined young woman, with child 3 years, desires position. Z 329 Times Annex.
INTERIOR DECORATOR.—Energetic woman, artistic and capable, can arrange and straighten your house or apartment; curtains made; open or close your home; would like a few more appointments; reference. E 147 Times.
INVESTIGATOR. — Experienced young woman, pleasing personality; any occupation requiring tact and executive ability; city or travel. S 237 Times.
LADY, 28, attractive, eight years' experience wearing apparel as saleslady, head of floor and assistant buyer, wishes to connect with A1 retail store or take charge of wholesale showroom; no department stores need answer. D 930 Times Harlem.
LADY, thoroughly competent, will teach a child elocution, music, all elementary studies; improved method; delicate children a specialty; will leave city; references. M 304 Times.
LADY, some experience, desires position as assistant to manager, or would manage small tea room; city, seashore or mountains. L 103 Times.
LADIES' MAID.—Light colored, educated and experienced seamstress; prefer traveling. Lenox 256.
MAID, neat, first-class, French, wants position, light housework, family of two, seashore. A 91 Times.
MANAGER household, apartment house, estate, or secretarial position. Gentlewomen's Exchange, 551 5th Av.
MANICURIST, first-class, wishes position in mountains for Summer. F 360 Times.
MASSEUSE. — Weak and deformed children treated by scientific massage; licensed. Houseman, 101 West 109th St., Apt. 306.
MASSEUSE, licensed, facial. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 6276.
MOTHER, (housekeeper,) daughter, (waitress,) want positions for Summer; capable taking entire charge of household; not afraid of work; mother experienced invalid nurse, excellent cook and baker; daughter college student, assist children's lessons, needlework, music; reference from similar position. E 386 Times.
NURSE, graduate, (registered,) will care for patient in own home, 90 miles up State; Catskill Mountain air; references from two New York hospitals. For terms and particulars write to K 808 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

NURSE, &c.—Young lady, 20, refined, educated, parents dead, desires position as child's nurse, mother's helper, or companion, with homelike surroundings; country preferred; will consider position as lady's traveling companion. K 291 Times.
NURSE, TRAINED, GRADUATE, WILLING AND COMPETENT, DESIRES POSITION IN COUNTRY FOR SUMMER AS COMPANION TO INVALID. ADDRESS H 237 TIMES.
NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Young woman, 21, wishes position with two children. Write to Mrs. Cora Lasher, 510 Audubon Av. or phone No. 9626.
NURSE, superior; mature Christian widow; take motherless baby upstanding summer; longer; mother's care; $20-$10; references. Z 336 Times Annex.
NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Woman of at least 30 years' position in family of culture and refinement; can furnish first-class references as to ability, character. H 243 Times.
NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French lady, well educated, good sewer, wishes to take care of one or two children, teach them French; good references. S 238 Times.
NURSE or companion, (German,) for semi-invalid or convalescent or governess country preferred; highest references; state salary. F 97 Times.
NURSE, trained, companion to lady, 37 years old, wishes resident position; agreeable; reasonable salary; references exchanged. D 914 Times Harlem.
NURSE open for engagement; previous experience covers hospital and doctor's office assistant work; prefers position in doctor's office or invalid. F 948 Times.
NURSE, refined, practical, experienced, desires permanent position; best of references. F 614 Times Downtown.
NURSE.—Care of mental, nervous or T. B. case; willing to live in country. D 921 Times Harlem.
NURSE, undergraduate, knowledge typewriting, wishes position physician's office or laboratory. L 100 Times.
NURSE, reliable, references, desires position for children. "Experienced," 237 Times Downtown.
NURSE, practical, for female invalids; city or country; references furnished. 923 Convent Av., Apartment 21.
NURSE, graduate, (passport,) going to England, would care for invalid or child in return for passage. M 779 Times Downtown.
NURSE, undergraduate, for invalid; cultivated services, very experience; references. 33 West 80th St.
NURSE, GOVERNESS, French dressmaker; husband chauffeur, mechanic; useful; references. Rostan, 135 East 45th.
NURSE, experienced, wishes position refined family. Call Sunday till 5, Audubon 7002.
NURSE.—Woman care for one or two children; city or country. H 313 Times.
NURSE.—Practical; care invalid or elderly lady; references. Wheelen, 1,214 Simpson St.
NURSE, Swedish, for infant; wages $60; city references. Write 588 Lexington Av.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Young woman, (29,) wishes position with refined firm; familiar with pipe fittings, miscellaneous hardware, &c.; best references; salary $25 per week. H 257 Times.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; energetic, efficient; high school graduate; experience; $12. A 126 Times.
OFFICE ASSISTANT in large country hotel, capable switch teacher wishes Summer position. K 115 Times.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, file clerk, 2 years' experience; conscientious, willing; $14. D 496 Times Downtown.
PRIMARY TEACHER, very much interested in The Play School, desires position for the Summer; moderate pretty home. N 16 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—LADY.

I am secretary and stenographer for a big executive and have been for four years; 10 years' experience in same character of work; on account of physical reasons only would change to similar position at home or abroad; $35 weekly; have an unusual memory; am an English scholar, and can give gilt-edged reference from present and former employers. D 459 Times Downtown.
RESEARCH.—Technical, trained librarian, with experience in chemical, engineering, mining, metallurgical research, desires position with commercial company; abstracting, compiling bibliographies and data, editing. N 17 Times.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Refined, well educated, experienced stenographer and typist; efficient executive; capable of handling correspondence with or without dictation; quick, tactful, alert, pleasing personality; references; salary $25-$30. L 130 Times.
SECRETARY.—Employer seeks position for secretary who has brains and uses them; best address, professional man preferring unusual quality to excessive quantity; much more than a stenographer. Address A 132 Times.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert, qualified by personality, education, and 6 years' experience, to capable assistant to executive; Columbia training; salary $30. Advertiser, 25 West 16th St.
SECRETARY, (32,) Christian, ten years' experience, knowledge stenography, typewriting, desires position with private party or small office; reliable and willing; references. Academy 720, Ext. 2.
SECRETARIAL POSITION.—Competent, experienced young lady desires secretarial position; has thorough knowledge of accounting; best of references; salary $35. Z 395 Times Annex.
SECRETARY and executive, competent stenographer and typist, thoroughly experienced in organization work and office routine; capable of handling correspondence. Phone Monday, Columbus 8750.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—American, Christian, over eight years' experience, desires position with some responsibility. F 639 Times Downtown.
SECRETARY, experienced; high school graduate; initiative; business personality; take charge correspondence; $30; Eastern District High School. Stagg 2541.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert legal, technical, desires responsible position. E 919 Times Downtown.
SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER. — Stock Exchange house; 8 years' Wall St. experience. D 448 Times Downtown.
SECRETARY, executive's assistant; experienced; initiative; best references; $25. H 266 Times.
SECRETARY desires position Summer hotel; executive ability; moderate salary. L 102 Times.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, young lady, gentlefriend, desires position in small office. W 40 Times.
SECRETARY-NURSE. — Physician's office, four years' experience; highest references; $25. Academy 4154.
STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT.—8 years' engineering, manufacturing experience; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; accustomed rapid dictation; wideawake; thinks fast; excellent memory; detail clerk; $25; age 24; unquestionable references. M 747 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, correspondent, 8 years' engineering, manufacturing experience; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; accustomed rapid dictation; wideawake, thinks fast; excellent memory, detail clerk; $25, age 24; unquestionable references. M 747 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, BEGINNER; TALK CORTEBUSLY OVER TELEPHONE; TAKE CARE CARD RECORDS; FORM LETTERS; ACCURATE TRANSCRIPTS; SALARY $18. CALL EASTERN DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL. STAGG 2541.
STENOGRAPHER, French, English, with experience and good references, able to translate, present employed, wishes to make change. E 568 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, taking dictation in French or English, 20 years of age, thoroughly experienced, desires position. H 322 Times.
STENOGRAPHER, A1 Spanish - English translator, knowledge Spanish stenography and French, wants position; experienced; A1 references. H 308 Times.
STENOGRAPHER, now employed, 3 years' experience, desires position small office where ability to intelligent bright office detail is appreciated; $18. O 84 Times.
STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, efficient, reliable; mercantile, technical, legal, export experience; woman 48, well educated, intelligent; $23. D 540 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER and typist, with some knowledge bookkeeping; bright beginner; high school and business school graduate; salary $12. J. H., 1,418 5th Av.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Young woman of culture and education desires position with man or woman of affairs. T 48 Times.
STENOGRAPHER, Christian, knowledge bookkeeping; dependable; five years' experience; salary $23. H 401 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid and accurate; understands filing and filing. L. Finlay, 54 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, refined; references; $18; with opportunity of advancement. A 115 Times.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian; experienced, competent, reliable; salary $23. H 303 Times.
STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner; $10 to start. R. G., 115 East Houston St., Orchard 8377.
STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; high school education; rapid, accurate; $9. D 482 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate; eight months' experience; $15. Elsie Ferry, 861 Hunt's Point Av., city.
STENOGRAPHER, 6-year law, mercantile experience; efficient, reliable, Christian; $23. W 583 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat, accurate; salary $13. 407 Times, 3 Months St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, recently released from navy, desires position. Finch, Audubon 2837.
STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, capable of assuming responsibilities; tactful, good personality. 421 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 23; high school graduate; 6 years legal, mercantile. M 796 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER.—Over 8 years' experience; secretarial qualifications; executive ability; $25. T 53 Times.
STENOGRAPHER, typist, 7 years' experience; competent; $18. M. F Berley, 540 East 146th.
STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; capable, competent, thorough in office details. F 620 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 7 months' experience, lawyer's, broker's, insurance office preferred. E 610 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, expert, will give services for month in mountains; available after June 14. L 149 Times.
STENOGRAPHER, experienced, academic and commercial high school graduate; salary $16. H 408 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, 18 months' experience; understands office work; references; $15. F 606 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, competent, five years' experience; salary $22. H 881 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER—Beginner; willing, assiduous; good penman; good reference. M 783 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; knowledge office work; accurate worker; $15. D 481 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, 1 years' experience. H 406 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER.—Insurance and brokerage experience; salary $16; high school graduate. H 885 Times.
SUMMER POSITION wanted, by school teacher; chaperon, companion to lady; secretary, governess; out of town preferred; best references. H 310 Times.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Typist, General Assistant.—Five years' experience, knowledge bookkeeping, filing, legible penman, nice voice, good memory, age 23; references; $15. A 107 Times.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—High school education; central office, private experience; reference; $16. D 517 Times Downtown.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; capable handling busy board; $14. F 640 Times Downtown.
TEACHER.—Is there an appreciative American family desirous of obtaining for Summer months the services of a young refined teacher; college graduate; success with children; highest credentials. H 320 Times.
TEACHER, experienced public school, wishes vacation position in the country as tutor in common branches for retarded child or for one preparing to enter secondary school. H 276 Times.
TEACHERS, two, (2,) desire Summer positions together; mountains, country preferred; business training; highest references exchanged. Z 380 Times Annex.
TEACHER desires Summer employment; tutoring, clerical, Summer hotel work; no canvassing. H. H., General Delivery, Upper Montclair, N. J.
TEACHER, young woman, cultured, capable, wishes to spend vacation in country position according to her qualifications. Z 396 Times Annex.
TEACHER or governess, college graduate, experienced school teacher, willing to spend Summer either in country or city; references. Z 374 Times Annex.
TEACHERS, three young women, together or separate, desire light employment out of town for Summer months. D 908 Times Harlem.
TEACHER, 23, social worker, desires Summer position. W 11 Times.
TYPIST-CORRESPONDENT; efficient; trustworthy; homework, business or personal letters, manuscripts, &c. M. B., 709 Amsterdam Av.
TYPEWRITING, filing, general office work; young woman; Christian. H 415 Times Downtown.
TYPIST, neat, accurate, desires work to do at home. R. Baggeln, 2,822 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
TYPIST wishes work to do home; manuscripts, legal, plain. H. R., 8,325 B'way.
TYPIST, experienced; desires work home; satisfaction guaranteed. Tel. Riverside 5063.
VISITING STENO-SECRETARY, to take work home; 75c per hour. L 188 Times.
WOMAN executive, experienced in meeting, assisting comparison, placing, and managing employes. A 151 Times.
WOMAN.—Refined woman would like to take out children to park. Tremont 2482.
WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, young American Protestant woman; excellent cook, economical, entire charge; business people's apartment, where son 13 could be; no laundry. D 943 Times Harlem.
WORKING HOUSEKEEPER seeks position; steady, reliable; references. N 24 Times.
YOUNG LADY, editor's assistant, expert stenographer, college graduate, desires responsible position requiring superior intelligence; nothing purely stenographic; secretarial, managerial, &c. Stationer, 2,621 8th Av.
YOUNG LADY, French, speaking fluent English, would serve as interpreter-companion to lady in exchange fare to France; business experience; excellent references. H 426 Times Downtown.
YOUNG LADY, refined, desires position take full charge young child, some experience, best references, country preferred. D 919 Times Harlem.
YOUNG LADY wishes to take care of children during Summer; well educated, good character, references; can play beginners' piano lessons, teach art. N 20 Times.
YOUNG LADY, refined, intelligent, wishes position in country for Summer as companion or secretary to lady; would consider hotel work. W 41 Times.
YOUNG LADY (23) desires hotel position in moderate size; telephone operator or news stand attendant; 7 years' experience; excellent references. D 953 Times Harlem.
YOUNG LADY refined, college graduate, studying in New York, desires to open outdoor class in Park for children; French language preferences. G 834 Times Annex.
YOUNG LADY, refined, would like light duties for Summer; country preferred; small compensation; references. D 939 Times Harlem.
YOUNG LADY, intelligent, wishes position at light work, with chance for advancement. S 188 Times.
YOUNG LADY wishes position as companion to lady or nurse to child; country. T 34 Times.
YOUNG WOMAN, intellectual, efficient; employed in war department in clerical and secretarial capacity, wishes position for summer in mountains or seashore. Z 397 Times Annex.
YOUNG WOMEN, two highly cultured, capable, intellectual, wish positions in country for summer months. Z 899 Times Annex.
YOUNG WOMAN, educated, business experience, des

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted (Sunday 35c)	35c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	45c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 35c)	35c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	45c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 35c)	35c
For Sale (Sunday 35c)	35c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	45c
Help Wanted	45c
Lost and Found	35c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 35c)	35c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	45c
Situations Wanted	35c

	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c
Buyers' Wants	10c

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CHEMIST AND ENGINEER.—Experienced in analytical, laboratory, and plant development work; can handle men and supervise manufacturing; salary reasonable. J 245 Times.

CHEMIST desires executive position; several years' general commercial industrial experience. D 312 Times Downtown.

COLUMBIA STUDENT, age 18, seeks position; $12 week. George Zellar, Harrison, New York.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires out of town position for Summer; tutor or companion to children. C. S., 3,525 Broadway.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires light or clerical work in country club or hotel. N 18 Tilden.

COMMERCIAL LAWYER, admitted and in independent practice for 3 years in State and United States courts, desires position in credit, legal, or collection department of large firm; honorably released from U. S. Navy; returns to find his practice of $3,000 a year gone; wants position where training and perseverance will assure a living salary and an opportunity for advancement; best of references furnished as to ability and integrity upon request. Reply Box F 380 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young man, good education, 28 years, would like position for Summer as companion to young boy or gentleman; accustomed to all sports and driving car; would travel or go to camp; character references. Z 335 Times Annex.

COPY WRITER, clever, experienced, wants position to work up. S 29 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, well educated, thoroughly experienced in claims, collections, sales, and copy writing, understands details entry bookkeeping and controlling accounts, wants connection where close attention to business will be appreciated; salary, $35. Eisenberg, 5,021 3d Av., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT, manager of small office, assistant in larger one; good education, ability, experience; can apply myself to job at once; salary $30. D 432 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—French and Spanish correspondent. Latin-American gentleman, very reliable and efficient worker, desires permanent position; $50 to $85 weekly. W 61 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, typist, Swedish, English, steady position, short hours, good pay. Call, write Erlelus, 884 Union Av., Bronx, City.

COST ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER. Five years' experience in all branches of factory cost accounting; two years' experience on Government cost plus contract; age 27. Christian; start at once; salary $3,000. J 267 Times.

COUPLE, Finnish, with infant, wishes position private family in country; references. Jussela, 211 West 147th St.

COUPLE, compétent, man chauffeur, wife chambermaid; references. Block, 118 West 106th.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER, in service very large progressive corporation, enviable record real efficiency developing, working with sales organization for increased sales, good-will, small losses, seeks that unusual position requiring peculiar fitness, native shrewdness, ripe experience, vision, leadership, resourcefulness, forcefulness combined with tact, patience, real ambition, no time for unsuccessful credit work. Duncan, H 434 Times Downtown.

CREDIT ASSISTANT or investigator; executive man; two years' banking experience, familiar with checking names, analyzing statements, investigating; knowledge of accounting and shorthand. E 508 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—Young man, experienced at designing fancy cushions and fancy articles, also experience in future, wishes good position with reliable house. Writing address, Room 4, 148 West 46th St., N. Y. City.

DIRECTOR OF SALES, experienced, hustler, Christian, (33,) seeks connection with staple line; desire assume full charge selling end; results produced; available now. J 144 Times.

DISCHARGED ARMY OFFICER desires position; 18 months' line duty in France; executive ability; excellent references; married. F 555 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, efficient; 4 years' mechanical and electrical; inventive ability; practical experience; references and samples; honorably discharged. D 507 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 1911, MARRIED, 28, THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE HANDLING MEN AND ELECTRICAL APPARATUS. CAPABLE EXECUTIVE; JUST RETURNED FROM SERVICE OVERSEAS. DESIRES CONNECTION WITH FUTURE; WILL ALSO CONSIDER SOUTH AMERICAN OR FAR EASTERN PROPOSITION. L 118 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, 23, technical graduate, 3 years' drafting, 1 year's shop experience, capable of developing special and automatic machinery, some designing experience, wishes position offering opportunity for advancement. E 559 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, long shop, designing, experimental, automatic machinery, tools, supervision. E 547 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced all-around architectural draftsman wishes position, part time work. S 224 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on jigs, fixtures, gasoline engines, and automobile layout. L 92 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Large, varied experience designing, detailing automatic machinery and apparatus. M 795 Times Downtown.

EDITOR OR ASSISTANT, 5 years' experience; trade papers and other publications; clever writer, knowledge of advertising; age 28; salary $30. M 400 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, technically trained university man, expert on telephone and telegraph apparatus, central offices and equipment, possessing broad general knowledge of electrical engineering subjects, desires connection with engineering firm or export house; has had 8 years' extensive and varied experience. T 23 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and executive with broad technical training and a high degree of administrative capacity would change his affiliation; only offer of real class position will be considered. Address in confidence with fullest particulars, H 235 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.—By Captain just discharged from Army; successful experience in selecting teachers and vocationally counseling disabled soldiers; thoroughly trained in economics, sociology, and psychology; A. M. from Columbia and Ph. D. from Harvard; promising career and opportunity for advancement main consideration. D 985 Times Harlem.

ENGINEER, mechanical, eight years' experience designing machinery and equipment; five years' machine shop experience, production and inspection; two years' executive assembling department; desires executive engineering position. L 124 Times.

ENGINEER.—A thoroughly reliable graduate civil engineer experienced in building operations, also manufacturing, desires change position. E 613 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR and Superintendent, thoroughly experienced in structural steel and ornamental iron and a good handler of men, desires position with iron works or general contractor. T 49 Times.

ESTIMATOR, electrical, college graduate, desires position in office of electrical contractor; moderate salary. F 374 Times.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.—Somewhere there is a busy executive who can use my services to our mutual advantage; 29 years old; 7½ years' general experience built on the foundation of a mechanical engineering education; enough appreciation that I have still much to learn; young enough to tackle difficult position with enthusiasm and confidence of present employer as supervisor of mill cost work by the largest corporation in its line; 4 years with present company; an opportunity to assume responsibility and to show initiative and resourcefulness more desired than high initial salary. Z 325 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.

Young man, (at present employed,) 24, well educated, clean cut, pleasant personality, with varied business experience, comprising detail, executive and personal work, is desirous of obtaining a position as assistant to some busy executive. His immediate objective is not substantial remuneration; he merely seeks an opportunity where brains, tact, initiative, and aptitude to patient analytical detail could be used to best advantage. H 296 Times.

EXPORTERS.—Have you an opening for a hardware, auto accessory man of broad experience. Linguist, extensively traveled, proved ability, excellent record, established connection in entire South America, commercial and banking references? Please grant interview only for a position of responsibility, with returns commensurate to above qualifications. L 140 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.—IF THERE IS A BUSINESS IN NEW YORK WHICH CAN USE A YOUNG ARMY OFFICER TRAINED ALONG TECHNICAL LINES AND WITH GOOD EXPERIENCE AS AN EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT, I WANT TO GET IN TOUCH WITH IT; LOYALTY, INITIATIVE, AND A WILLINGNESS TO WORK ARE OFFERED FOR A POSITION HOLDING THAT. ADDRESS BOX F 618 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE.

A HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE DESIRES A POSITION AS GENERAL MANAGER IN SOME LARGE CORPORATION WHICH NEEDS A MAN OF UNUSUAL ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE; MY AGE IS 42; TECHNICAL GRADUATE; M. E. TWENTY YEARS WITH THREE OF THE LARGEST CORPORATIONS IN THE METAL INDUSTRY; WORKED THROUGH ALL THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS; FOR ELEVEN YEARS HAVE BEEN AN EXECUTIVE; HAVE JUST BEEN RELEASED FROM THE ARMY AS COLONEL AND DESIRE NEW CONNECTION. ADDRESS Z 343 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE AND ADVERTISING WRITER.—For years I have been secretary, manager, and advertising writer of large corporations of international reputation, with business running into millions. The war made it necessary to liquidate. I am seeking new connection with live mercantile or financial house that can use a man of my qualifications. I am thoroughly familiar with management, advertising, and all forms of business; Harvard graduate; widely travelled; experienced in large affairs. Box 461 Times, 2 Rector St.

EXPORT.—Energetic Latin American young man wants to get in touch with some good export house; speaks English, French, and some German; commercial and legal experience here and abroad. W 46 Times.

EXECUTIVE-MANAGER.

New superintendent New York department store, (32;) supervising 500 people; employing, time study, systematizing, planning and promoting, executive service, efficiency; 14 years' business experience; wants similar position new field; assured results for opportunity. Can I have it. A 109 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Discharged officer, 28 years old, single, college graduate, 5 years' successful executive business experience, seeks permanent connections where energy, ability, and close application will be appreciated to earn desired future. Z 375 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Harvard College and Law School graduate, several years in real estate and insurance business, speak, read, foreign business experience, linguist, keen on economic and efficient management, desires change for business life; highest references. E 430 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Middle-class business man, Christian; many years in textile line with wide, successful experience, correspondent, accountant, office, credit salesmanager, desires connect with reliable concern where expert ability will be asset. Address Experience, J 256 Times.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DESIRES POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT OR MANAGER OF MANUFACTURING CORPORATION PUBLIC UTILITY; EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE; TECHNICAL GRADUATE; MARRIED; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. Z 347 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE, exceptional, valve pipe fittings business; 20 years' experience; age 37, married; unquestionable references; thoroughly competent details all branches; correspondence, credits, purchase, sales; connection export house preferred. D 902 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Thoroughly capable army officer desires an opportunity to lighten the burdens of a busy executive; Columbia graduate, 9 years' business experience. A1 reference. L 111 Times.

EXECUTIVE POSITION.—Engineering graduate over ten years in engineering and commercial lines, including export; 34 years old, married, now officer in army; can obtain release. D 515 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, accountant, with several years' manufacturing experience, wishes to connect with first-class firm; best of references. H. R. S., 81 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

EXECUTIVE; ex-Lieutenant desires position with some solid concern, preferably in sales department, capable of interviewing and favorably impressing men of large affairs; no desire to sell stocks. L 145 Times.

EXECUTIVE, experienced, who has special-lized in advertising and controlling sales correspondence, wishes to connect with a reliable concern; good record; best of references. N. J. S., 599 Times.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, who knows how to co-operate, thorough knowledge of sound business principles, desires connection with growing concern; $30 weekly. S 222 Times.

EXECUTIVE, thoroughly experienced, qualified buyer, seller chemicals, drugs, waxes, &c. D 519 Times Downtown.

EXPORT, LATIN AMERICA.

Young man, (25,) Anglo-American, who expects to settle in Spain, desires connection with export house or similar concern; knowledge of exportation, Latin-American markets, Spanish, commercial correspondence, salesmanship, shipping, railroad and mine stores, bookkeeping, dictaphone, &c.; good salary expected. Address care of International News Co., P. O. Box 1234, New York.

EXPORT.

Man, 34 years, executive, capable of taking charge of any branch of export or export shipping business, 14 years' experience, of which time was in business 6 years for himself, would consider high-class offer at a salary of not less than $6,000, or might possibly consider investment; highest credentials. E 581 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Opportunity to travel South America for reputable export concern; 13 years' experience in sales promotion, branch management, and placing of agencies for leading motor truck, automobile, tractor manufacturers; age 31, Christian, married; salary secondary consideration to future opportunities; references. A 488 Times.

EXPORT.

Recognized efficiency expert in the export field, 20 years of experience, thoroughly familiar with merchandising and advertising customs of every civilized country, can establish agencies with his own connections abroad; will devote part or full time in establishing, systematizing or managing of export department. K 304 Times.

EXPORT.—Automotive engineer, 14 years' experience manufacturing, purchasing, sales promotion work on motor trucks, automobiles, tractors, desires connection where above knowledge and experience is required; age 31, Christian, married; salary secondary consideration to future opportunities; references. A 182 Times.

EXPORT.—Young man thoroughly familiar with banking, export details, complete command Spanish, French, Portuguese; possessing initiative, business ability; seeks assistant manager's position. H 418 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Broad, experienced and versatile commercial man, (40,) 10 years' traffic and 10 years' export among Latin-American trade, good buyer and seller general merchandise, is at liberty July 1. J 221 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER.—American, 30, executive, buyer, thoroughly experienced, open for proposition from export house, or will represent manufacturer. E 500 Times Downtown.

EXPORT-IMPORT.—Long European record of successful experience; languages: English, German, Russian, Polish, French; open for position here or abroad; highly recommended. E 501 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MAN, forceful correspondent; expert knowledge every shipping phase; capable working on own initiative. Z 618 Times Downtown.

EXPORT, SALES, ENGINEERING.

Mechanical engineer, (24,) opportunity for business training; U. S., abroad. H 111 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.

General factory executive, open for engagement, full charge or department; developing, manufacturing, and assembling anything mechanical, or electrical; capable producer; 20 years' practical experience; excellent reference. H 314 Times Annex.

FACTORY EXECUTIVE.—Finished mechanic, 18 years' practical experience as chief draftsman, master mechanic and superintendent. W 31 Times.

FARM, GARDEN, CAMP.

Business man wants outdoor work for good home and moderate consideration; not afraid of work. F 485 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN wishes position on gentleman's estate; thoroughly understands stock and crops; married; American; no children; can furnish best of references. D 923 Times Harlem.

FOREMAN cutter, designer, 17 years' experience mail order tailoring, efficient leader, competent take entire charge cutting room. Box 48, Times from June 15. M 787 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN TRADE—BANKING.

Executive; ten years' banking experience; two years South American; seeks connection with export house. S. 199 Times.

GARDENER, superintendent on gentleman's estate, where farm and refreshment are desired; life experience in greenhouses, landscape, farming, forestry, &c.; Englishman, middle-aged; systematic organizer of help; temperate, trustworthy. Z 370 Times Annex.

GARDENER, Scotch, single, thoroughly experienced vegetables, greenhouse, &c.; references. A 142 Times.

GENTLEMAN, Christian, past middle age, college education, long business experience, still active and energetic, wishes position of trust and responsibility; moderate salary; highest references concerning character and ability. F 507 Times Downtown.

HEAD GARDENER or Superintendent. Life experience, all branches landscape work, specialty, married, no family, open for engagement; A1 references. Freshwater, 286 West 70th St.

HEAD WAITER, Swedish-American, open for engagement; best references. Amberg, 107 West 33th.

HOTEL MANAGER.

Couple of hotel experience managing and supervising seashore hotels are open for engagement anywhere as manager or assistant manager; wife is willing to assist with cooking and pastry looking, position or salary preferred. M. K., 378 Mott Av., Bronx.

HOTEL MANAGER of long experience managing commercial, apartment, and resort hotels is open for engagement anywhere as manager or assistant manager; address William Conelin, General Delivery, New Rochelle, N. Y.

INTERPRETER with foreign languages, social education, extensive commercial experience, seeks inside or outside position. C 800 Times Annex.

INTERPRETER.—Young man, speaking 10 different languages, seeks position. Gaston Lowine, 16 West 108th St.

JAPANESE, first class, wants position as useful butler or cook in small family; strong, willing; 2 years in last place. N. S., 105 East 73d St.

JAPANESE, first class, seeks position general houseworker; small family; wages, $25 per week up; good references. N. S., 105 East 73d St.

JUNIOR SALESMAN.—Young man, American, discharged soldier, convincing talker, unlimited ambition, reputation, with business running into millions. The war made it necessary to liquidate. I am seeking new connection with live mercantile or financial house that can use a man of my qualifications. I am thoroughly familiar with management, advertising, and all forms of business; Harvard graduate; widely travelled; experienced in large affairs. Box 461 Times, 2 Rector St.

LAWYER, honorable discharged soldier, desires responsible position with reliable concern. F 285 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, bank bookkeeper, experienced; quick and accurate; best references. J 197 Times.

LINGUIST-TYPIST; FRENCH, Spanish, German. Eleven months interpreter A. E. F. Secretary, clerk, tutor, translator; desires work in America or abroad. Experienced; references. Z 383 Times Annex.

LITHOGRAPH.—Charge office staff large lithographic concern, accounting and executive ability, desires position where future is assured. B 417 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Honorably discharged soldier would like to make connection with a growing concern, where integrity and hard work will be recognized; willing to fit into any branch with best results; age 27; wide awake, ready to serve faithfully; can do it if given the chance. H 322 Times.

MAN, retired from business, middle age, wishes position; fluent in Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, Scandinavian, Dutch; useful in hotel, bank, steamship company, employment agency, or as cashier in restaurant; modest salary. Bromberg, 815 West 180th.

MAN.—Recently discharged Major, field artillery, wants position at or near Asheville, N. C.; business experience, selling and executive, including general mechanical line; well educated; good health; excellent connections. Z 412 Times Annex.

MAN, clean, active, handy, and wife want employment together on country place; 30 years' reference from present employer. B. D., 82 Times.

MAN, 54, American "live wire" and not afraid of work, would like a position with a real estate firm, renting and collecting especially. T 58 Times.

MAN, age 31, experience collecting rents, understand all repairs, managing property; held similar position 15 years. W 14 Times.

MANAGER.

Capable, all-around executive, who has managed a business of several hundred employes, and is now available, desires position offering full scope to his abilities; broad gauged, resourceful, and thoroughly experienced in organizing a business, advertising effectively and economically, and developing sales; able to show an unusual record of results achieved, and can furnish highest credentials. L 147 Times.

MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT.

A first-class all-around machine shop man seeks position; has had years of experience handling help, and knows how to make the plant pay; he is a thoroughly experienced designer and draftsman, and a practical machinist; highest references. D 516 Times Downtown.

MANAGER and buyer, general hardware, housefurnishings, &c.; owing to fire am out of a position; 20 years' connections desired. Address Z 224 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Business man, 43, active and reliable, 20 years' experience retail grocery trade, wants position as manager of chain store. P 11 Times.

MANAGER, office executive, correspondent, accountant; American, 40; initiative, adaptability; moderate salary if future possibilities good; references. S 175 Times.

MANAGER of small office; assistant in larger one; correspondent; good education, ability, experience; can apply myself to job; age 31; salary, $30. D 432 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS.

Industrial engineer, 32, college graduate, 15 years' practical experience in chemical and food manufacturing and allied industries, during which time he had unlimited opportunity to study and develop at close range the many problems pertaining to higher efficiency and maximum production, desires connection with responsible concern as factory manager; he is now connected with one of the largest food products manufacturing concerns in this section of the country, but you may have his services at a nominal figure; references, &c., will be furnished upon request. D 833 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE or sales agency proposition wanted by young man, live wire, recently returned from South America; hardware experience; familiar with Latin-American countries, people, language; also how to do business there; will consider high-grade offer only. G 840 Times Annex.

MASSEUR, licensed; electrical treatments gentlemen's residence. Nicholson, 112 West 58th St., Morningside 9046.

MASTER MECHANIC.—Service supt., having wide experience on high grade trucks and passenger cars, also good organizer and handler of men, wishes to locate with reliable corporation in or out of city. A 125 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER and general superintendent open for engagement; 15 years' experience, from shop bench to position of chief engineer; in charge of design and installation of machine tools and automatic machinery for efficient production, modernizing the methods of manufacture for reduction of costs; would invest a small capital in good established business. H 373 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 38, desires position superintendent ice or refrigerating plant; technical graduate; seven years' experience; familiar with all kinds refrigerating machinery, electric power plants, efficiency and cost systems. J 413 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with good business judgment, resourceful in research and development work with technical education and 14 years' practical experience, desires connection where he can earn $5,000 salary. W 59 Times.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, General Foreman, hoop shop, designing and manufacturing experience. E 548 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Machine development, design, drafting; broad experience, inventive, practical. H 422 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, young man, 4 years' experience; layingout, detailing electrical and mechanical instruments. H 414 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wants position; prefers outside work. 173 Times.

MOTION PICTURE MANAGER at liberty; 3 years' experience; good advertiser. S 177 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEDICAL ADVERTISING WRITER.—Has achieved big success for following products: An internationally known digestive tablet, a famous tonic, a salve and soap of renown, a stimulating temperance drink, and a million-making breakfast food with medical adherence.

No fakes, "consumption cures," or other frauds on the sick considered at any salary. Must be convinced of the integrity and merit of the product before connecting up with it.

Salary required a large one, but not larger than results justify and previous contracts based on such results will evidence.

Principals only dealt with at first interview. Z 9 Times.

NAVAL AVIATOR,

holder Aero Club international pilot license, formerly head of Department of Photography and Aerial Observation, Naval Aviation Establishment, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, previous to joining naval aviation, July, 1917, was with Curtiss experimental research, would take charge of aviation department of college, Summer school, or camp, or take agency for planes or other good proposition. For interview address G 173 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Experienced in handling large office force, capable credit man, correspondent, and double entry bookkeeper; can assist in selling; knows how to handle contractors; ten years in cloak and suit line; wishes to connect with progressive concern; highest references. J 190 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER or assistant to executive of large business concern, by ex-naval officer, (29,) married, college graduate; experienced as secretary and correspondent; also three years' banking and accounting experience; employed; A1 credentials. Shipman, 335 Halsey St., Brooklyn. Bushel. Vanderbilt 1270, Ext. 894.

OFFICE MANAGER, credit man, 12 years' experience, wants to make change; can furnish first-class references for character, ability, &c. D 437 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, clean cut young man, American, desires position; typist. H 305 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT or some clerical work; start $15 if advancement. E 502 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, ambitious, wants steady position; $12 per week. L 143 Times.

PAINT OR PHARMACEUTICAL

man, 28, trained in chemistry, seeks connection with paint or pharmaceutical house in laboratory or plant, or in selling capacity. Chemist, J 268 Times.

PHYSICIAN, 10 years' active practice, late overseas work, desires outside position or institutional work. Medical, 218 Times Downtown.

PRINTING, lithographing, paper, expert in all branches of the graphic industry, with great experience and ability, is desirous for connection in advertising or printing house as a purchasing man or Superintendent; highest references. D 446 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN with large following wants to connect with good house; salary $45 to start. D 487 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER, completing successful engagement, wants another where increased production and decreased costs are necessary; the tougher the proposition the better. Result is my middle name. Write me at once, mentioning what you wish to accomplish in your plant. Z 381 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Efficient executive of long experience in purchasing printing and paper stock, desires position as manager private plant and handle all details of supply department; proven ability in reducing costs; highest character references. D 518 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, stationery, printing, shipping, office supplies; young man, (24,) desires position in above capacity; can also be assistant to executive; moderate salary; army discharge. S 286 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, 10 years' experience management, leasing, &c.; competent take entire charge estate, corporation, individual; $2,000. H 222 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Want to connect with a long-established office; full knowledge of all branches of the business; references. W 576 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Want a position to take charge of an estate; 10 years' experience. W 577 Times Downtown.

SALES BUILDER.

Capable sales manager will make a change after Aug. 1; new general sales manager of a national office specialty company. I'll stand the acid test on ability and integrity, but this is going to work two ways and you've got to have a "man's job" to offer me, with earning possibilities better than $10,000; I shall not handle a "piker" proposition, irrespective of the earnings offered—it must be THERE. I prefer handling an outfit which has or will do national publicity and who is going after business in a big way with a substantial line.

I am going to Chicago for the month of July in the interest of my present company, and any management of which I have recently declined. I don't mind whether you offer shoelaces or automobiles, it's all the same to me—my business is SALES, and I know sales. Until the 17th of this month address Sales Man, P. O. Box 402, Madison Square Station, N. Y.; after this date my mail will be forwarded to La Salle Hotel, Chicago.

SALES and ADVERTISING MANAGER.

A high-grade, seasoned executive, with a successful record of unusual results, desires a responsible position; experienced in planning advertising and selling campaigns to jobbers, dealers, consumers; competent executive, very successful in training salesmen and developing a paying sales force; possesses a reputation for preparing forceful, original selling matter, and is considered a capable merchandiser; A1 references. W 63 Times.

SALESMAN, tactful, diplomatic and capable of handling high-class trade, desires position with reliable concern offering goods possessing high merit; am 23 years old, recently discharged from the service of the U. S. Army, and feel that, with my experience and educational advantages, my qualifications would bring attractive results. W 55 Times.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER,

with successful selling record; can sell merchandise, specialities; am heavy-weight producer, understanding bread, underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. Producer, A 120 Times.

SALESMAN can devote few hours each day to a proposition of integrity and merit working from genuine leads; commission only. H 343 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, technical training, familiar with machinery and tools, shop and foundry practice, selling experience. H 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, (two,) released, (25-27,) 4 years' business experience, desire connections with manufacturer; will make good. A 129 Times.

SALESMAN, with wide sales experience and proven selling ability, desires position with established concern; salary at start $2,000. M 178 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced and very successful, open for anything big and clean; will work on straight commission but must earn $100 a week. D 454 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, now employed, desires connection with reliable company having staple line; personal references substantiating proven ability. J 223 Times.

SALESMAN, cotton goods, just discharged from foreign service, desires position to sell city manufacturing trade; five years' experience, best reference. N 6 Times.

SALESMAN, open for live proposition, city or road, wishes to connect with reliable firm handling household linens or similar line. T 10 Times.

SALESMAN, 33, good personality, at present selling food product to grocery trade, desires to change in other line; who has a good proposition. Thomas, Chinese Downtown.

SALESMAN, married; age 30; sixteen years with wholesale specialty establishment; excellent references; five man who gets results. Phone Evergreen 3,803.

SALESMAN, Italian, highly educated, speaking English, French, Spanish, wants position. N 10 Times.

SALESMAN, collector, speaking Italian; wide experience, best references or security. J. F., 114 Times.

SALESMAN.—Securities; 15 years' experience; wants a legitimate industrial to sell out of town. 360 Times.

SALESMAN.—You manufacture a staple line; I will sell; am 28, educated, and hustler. Box 79, 1,806 24 Av.

SALESMAN, with executive ability, seeks connection with growing concern; salary $30 weekly. E 528 Times.

SALESMAN, 8 years' selling experience, desires connection with reliable concern. Z 576 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, auto accessories, selling New York and vicinity, desires change. D 463 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, seeking New York representative's position; excellent references. E 518 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, MANAGER, BUYER.—Fruit Produce. Franklin Freddo, 3404 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill.

SALESMAN, call on retail trade; experienced ladies' underwear. Arthur Jacobson, 1,407 Broadway, Bryant 6,000.

SALESMAN, calling on city offices of out of town; notion and novelty; buyers are open for a side line. Stassi, 121 East 30th.

SALESMAN, covering Chicago and Middle West, open for good proposition; salary or commission. D 916 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN.—American, married, 35; ten years' city road; wishes connection where hustler can earn good income. L 119 Times.

SALESMAN OR OFFICE MANAGER, (40;) A1 record staple specialty lines; interview will convince. F 521 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, visiting dry goods trade, desires proposition or side line. W 21 Times.

SALESMAN, catering plumbing and mill supply trade, desires side line. T 38 Times.

SALESMAN.—Handle any line; A1 reference. Box 1,000, 225 5th Av.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT. — Educated American, very capable stenographer; engineering, financial, research, purchasing, catalog copywriting experience; uptown preferred. J 309 Times.

SECRETARY. Trained secretary - stenographer; 8 years' experience, possessing tact and initiative, is open for an engagement to relieve busy executive. D 413 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY. Personal Representative.—Position desired by American man; well educated; versatile, neat dresser; excellent references. Burnet, 890 Lake St., Newark, N. J.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, best references; long experience with big railroad manager; knows type; resume detail; immediately available. T 59 Times.

SERVICE MANAGER or superintendent will be open for a position in the near future, over twenty years' mechanical experience, specializing on service for pleasure and commercial cars; references will stand the closest investigation; has been connected with many of the leading automobile companies in charge of service and factory inspection. Address Z 496 Times Annex.

SPANISH GENTLEMAN with practical knowledge of engineering and familiar with building materials seeks permanent position with engineering department of an export house or in a manufacturing company in touch with South America; best of references. H 270 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, clean cut, age 22. Christian; 7 years' engineering, electrical, architectural experience; excellent mathematician, practical, correspondent, capable assuming responsibilities; punctual, industrious; have brains; unquestionable references; $25. W 612 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, private secretary, clerk to manager Summer hotel or traveler; Christian, 22; experience; high school, college education, best references character and abilities. E. H. Sniffin, Jr., 5 Maple Av., White Plains, N. Y. Telephone 959-M.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, executive and office ability, pleasing personality, knows automobile business, desires real opportunity. S 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. Correspondent, 13 years' experience, six years' executive, American, (29,) desires responsible position; $2,500. H 447 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretarial position with future sought by well-educated, proficient shorthand typist; recently demobilized. J 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

Has 5 years' business experience; knows how to handle detail work; age 21; desires good connection. S 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, correspondent, bookkeeper for Summer resort, mountains or seashore. F 626 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 19 years of age, knowledge of bookkeeping, Spanish and office details; salary $30. E 604 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, bookkeeper, age 30, recently returned from overseas; thoroughly experienced, reliable; highest references. D 469 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, assistant to executive; 24; 7 years' experience; good correspondent, executive and sales ability. J 409 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (23,) married, 14 years' experience, excellent references; $35. H 420 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY desires position with future; five years' experience; $25. J 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, now attending school, desires evening work; competent; long experience. E 510 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience, desires permanent position; references; $25-30. D 481 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French-English, correspondent, 28, foodstuffs, textiles experience, desires position. W 548 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; rapid typist; competent office man; salary $30. W 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, expert, swift typist, desires evening employment. E 568 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 25; technical; 4 years' experience. W 51 Times.

STEWARD-CHEF desires to take charge kitchen, dining room; best references. J 237 Times.

STUDENT, age 20, wishes work evenings. Chas. B. Millar, 2,132 Grand Av.

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN,

age 23, with proven record, wishes to connect with reliable, live, automobile or accessory concern. Address H. E. H., Room 415, 101 Beekman St., New York. Tel. Beekman 4655.

SUMMER WORK.—Teacher, (19,) desires commercial employment; banking and other business experience. H 315 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Married; now employed as factory Superintendent, getting results; university graduate, with practical building experience; contract expires soon. E 614 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT office building or high-class apartment house; understanding electrical and mechanical repairs, &c.; excellent references. D 421 Times Downtown.

SWEATERS.—Young man, 24, eleven years' inside experience with large jobbing concern, knows buying and selling; offers details, best reference, desires similar position. A 141 Times.

TEACHER, high school councillor select girls' camp, Beethlay Harbor, taking daughter 12, will take another girl; mother's care, Mrs. Rader, 490 West 121st St.

TEACHER.—Experienced, athletic coach will consider position in Summer camp. S 237 Times.

TEACHER.—Sciences and mathematics, for Summer months, or in September. L 1233 Times Bronx.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, or Assistant, age 31, broad railroad and industrial experience, seeks larger than present connection; salary $3,000 yearly. A 134 Times.

TRANSLATOR, five languages, best references, home work; first class; everything. D 823 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—French, native instructor, seeks position for boy, companion; 13 years' experience; high credentials. J 414 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TUTOR, (29,) single, desires position during Summer months; 6 years' experience in public schools, 2 in private; can coach students. Charles Wm. Brown, 149 Broad St., Red Bank, N. J.

TUTOR.—Young man, student at Columbia University, desires position as tutor in private family; four years' experience as high school teacher; present reserve military aviator, served in France. T 19 Times.

TUTOR, Parisian, 34, single, companionable, professor of modern languages, desires private tutoring with family during Summer; shore or country; splendid references. Z 333 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Amherst College man desires position Summer months; highest reference. E 624 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN, night or day, experienced, faithful, highest references. Glorishine Di Prima, 325 East 9th St.

WHO WANTS ME?

Young man, forceful personality, experience, fortified with technical knowledge of salesmanship, seeks connection where ability and determination will gain highest monetary reward. Z 507 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Young man, graduate of Princeton this year, desires position as tutor in private family; recommendations furnished; willing to travel. Address Z 173 Times Annex.

TYPIST, now attending school, desires evening work; competent; long experience. E 589 Times Downtown.

WHERE DO I FIT IN?

I a mthe "fellow" you want if you are seeking an exceptional "live-wire," a man whose head is clear on the fundamentals of business and who has the capacity and private ability to carry out his ideas; age 27, happily married; available July 1 or sooner; present salary $2,500. Address Reliable, J 207 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 24 years of age, desires to change position to that of traveling representative for company or individual; have had a good business training and experience; will change present position for good offer with opportunity; present salary $2,000 per year. What is your proposition? M 780 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, ex-navy, well educated, Pace student, six years' experience in manufacturing, railroading, publishing, and shipyard work, executive ability, good stenographer and typewriter, bookkeeper, excellent references, seeks position with bright future. 409 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) HONORABLE ARMY DISCHARGE, COLLEGE EDUCATION, EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE, SECRETARY AND OFFICE MANAGER, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT OFFERING FUTURE CAREER; EXCEPTION

THE DODGE SCALE CO.,
126 Eleventh Ave.,
New York City.

June 4, 1919.

The New York Times:

We are enclosing check in settlement of bill.

It may interest you to know that this $1.40 brought 132 applications for the position of bookkeeper, and they were of the highest class. We looked each one over and carefully selected 38 which we considered so uniformly good that it would be hard to choose from them.

We have advertised in all the leading papers for years, and experience has proved to our satisfaction that by far the better class of applicants are received through your paper.

Yours truly,
Alfred C. Dodge,
President.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

HUDSON "32" roadster; gentleman moving from city will sell his private car at very low price; $475, to quick buyer; car in fine shape and recently repainted; fully equipped; 6 excellent shoes, (2 brand new.) Phone Farragut 140. Mr. Thompson.

HUDSON SPECIAL RACE CAR, driven by Ira Vail in Indianapolis race; starter, extra parts, wheels, etc.; speed 4 to 110 miles per hour; guaranteed. Gilhooly & Whalen, 157 West 56th.

HUDSON 18 Super-Six 7-passenger phaeton; excellent condition. D. B. McElwee, Jr. Tel. Morristown 111.

HUDSON SEDAN 1917; exceptional good condition. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morn. 151.

HUDSON touring, 1918; perfect condition, all cord shoes; wonderful opportunity, price right. Ackerman, 225 West 58th.

HUDSON Cars.—1915 "6-40" coupelet and touring. Homan, 250 West 54th. Tel. Circle 6750.

HUPMOBILE 1918, 5-passenger touring; thoroughly overhauled; A condition; bargain. Lexington Motor Co., B'way and 61st. Columbus 1280.

HUPMOBILE 1918 five-passenger; like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th St.

HUPMOBILE 1916 touring; Maxwell 1918 touring. Bushey, 223 West 49th St., next to garage.

LANCIA—For sale, practically new 4-passenger roadster; Holbrook body, wire wheels; snapless car in town. Murray Hill 8862.

LANCIA 1917 FLEETWOOD SEDAN. Wallace, 236 West 89th St.

LOCOMOBILE Limousine, late model; perfect condition; sacrifice, reasonable. Phone mornings Academy 76.

MARMON, 6-48, 7 passenger touring, privately owned; excellent condition and running order; driven under 7500 miles by owner; 5 extra tires, 4 tubes; body and chassis painted grey; machine in first-class condition; will sacrifice for cash; may be seen Tuesday afternoon at The Duplex Engine Governor Co., 86 Flatbush Av. Extension, Brooklyn.

MARMON 34 3-passenger, chummy; in perfect condition.
MARMON LONG ISLAND CO., INC.,
1,565 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Used Car Department.

MARMON 5-passenger touring, Model 34; in wonderful shape.
MARMON LONG ISLAND CO., INC.,
1,565 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Used Car Department.

MARMON 1917 Touring car, also 1918 touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger; fine condition, $1,600. Langzin, New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th St.

MAXWELL, 5-passenger touring; almost new; with 5,000 miles; 2 spare wheels; demonstration; will sacrifice. 159 East 83d.

MARMON CLOVERLEAF, 1917, Model 34; A1 condition. Garage, 168 East 83d St.

MAXWELL, 1919 coupe; run 800 miles; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th St.

MAXWELL SEDAN $750.
Like new; fully equipped; electric self-starter. 505 West 170th St.

MERCER 22-73

has just been rebuilt and repainted by Mercer Co.; 3 new steel tires and tubes; looks almost new; so far no fault. N. E. Ogden, 15 Astor Court, Morristown, N. J.

MERCEDES CHASSIS 22-50 H. P., 1913; SHAFT DRIVE; PERFECT MECHANICAL CONDITION. TELEPHONE 3544 MURRAY HILL MONDAY.

MERCER 1917 4 passenger, also Mercer racer about bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER 22-72 runabout, new; cord tires absolutely perfect condition; guaranteed 90 days. Gilhooly & Whalen, 157 West 56th.

MERCER ROADSTER; BARGAIN.
Wallace, 236 West 89th St.

MINERVA KNIGHT town car, electric starter, excellent mechanism. Ackerman, 225 West 58th St.

MOON—Late 1917 Model; 7 passenger, in beautiful condition at a very attractive price. Studebaker Corp. of America, Broadway and 56th St.

NASH 1918 4-passenger roadster; wonderful condition; good tires; give any demonstration; bargain. Ackerman, 225 West 58th St.

NASH 1918, 7-passenger; run 2,700 miles. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morn. 151.

NATIONAL Speedster, 1917, six-cylinder; mechanically excellent; any demonstration; $1,000. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th St.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TOURING.
Smart six-passenger, 34x4½ shoes; complete equipment; like new; reasonable offer accepted. 306 West 79th St.

OAKLAND 1917 TOURING.
Light five-passenger, six-cylinder; complete equipment; like new; sacrifice quick buyer; 305 West 79th St.

OLDSMOBILE 1918, 8 cylinder, 6 passenger touring Sedan; exceptional condition. Willys-Overland, Inc., 1,224 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 8800; open evenings.

OLDSMOBILE, 1918 model, 5-passenger; good. Bettler, 1,777 Broadway. Phone 8392 Circle.

OLDSMOBILE 1917, "Little Six," five-passenger, like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 eight-cylinder Chummy Roadster, six new tires, extras. Fordham 3024.

OLDSMOBILE Sedan, 1918, five-passenger; like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th St.

OVERLAND 1918 touring; most attractive Model 85-B in city; special coach paint; accept $375 cash, balance $375; 8 payments; inspected. 490 East 163d. Melrose 1306.

OVERLANDS
AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS:
RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED.
Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

OVERLAND 1918 touring; most attractive Model 85 B in city, special coach paint; accept $375 cash balance $375; 8 payments; inspected. 490 East 163d. Melrose 1306.

OVELAND COUNTRY CLUB, $700.
Late model, four-passenger; every equipment; ready; immediate delivery. 305 West 79th St., near Broadway.

OVERLAND delivery wagon, carry 1,000 lbs. Bettler, 1,777 Broadway. Phone 8392 Circle.

PACKARD touring 2-38 five-passenger; good condition. Marquette chassis, good condition, make elegant truck. 219 9th St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD landaulet brougham, late 1917; like new; upholstered, good tires, extras; mechanically perfect, newly painted. Cleary, 50 Church st., New York.

PACKARD 1918 3-35 Judgins Sedan; divided front; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Limousine; wire wheels &c.; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD Touring twin six in wonderful shape. Karsh. Telephone 6158 John. 41 Liberty St.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six landaulet and extra touring body; excellent condition. Phone Franklin 3150.

PACKARD 1917 2-25 5-passenger touring car; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1918 3-35 7-passenger touring; like new; slip covers; cord tires; reasonable. Owner, phone 546 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

PACKARD limousine, latest model; will sacrifice; leaving city at once. J. H. Cooper, Hotel Netherland. Phone Plaza 3700.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

PACKARD 1917, 3-35 touring; condition perfect; many extras. Phone Circle 5802.

PAIGE late 1917 roadsters; reasonable; almost new. Bushey, 223 West 49th St., next garage.

PAIGE, runabout, 1917; like new; any demonstration; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th St.

PAIGE; Cars.—1917 and 1918 roadsters, 1918 touring. Homan, 250 West 54th.

PEUGEOT late 1916 7-pass.; almost new. Bushey, 223 West 49th St., next garage.

PEERLESS SPECIAL ROADSTER, six cylinder, 4½ inch by 5½ inch engine, racing rear, special equipment; 2 extra tires; body and chassis painted grey; machine in first-class condition; will sacrifice for cash; may be seen Tuesday afternoon at The Duplex Engine Governor Co., 86 Flatbush Av. Extension, Brooklyn.

PEERLESS 1917 limousine, A1 condition, cord tires. Ethel Miller, Churchill's, 49th and Broadway. Bryant 5175, after 8 P. M.

PEERLESS 4-passenger roadster; brand new; for sale. Telephone 505 Tremont.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Magnificent touring; 48; elegant condition; just overhauled; refinished by Holbrook; all accessories and nine new tires; great bargain. Call Edward Browning, 110 West 46th. Tel. Bryant 7122.

PIERCE ARROW, late model 38, 5 passenger; excellent tires, 2 extras on rear; car nearly done part by leading firm in city; looks and runs like new model; price $3,000. For appointment L 111 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Gentlemen's car; late five-pass. touring; finest condition; guaranteed in every respect; will dispose of it to right party; no dealers. 233 West 69th St.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66" coupe; absolutely perfect; bargain. Telephone Meyer, 2707 Columbus.

PIERCE ARROW.—7-passenger touring; 66 horsepower, 1918 model. 3448 Riverside.

PIERCE-ARROW 1916; 38 touring, condition perfect; car almost new. Circle 5602.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 Limousine, also 1917 touring car. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

REO.—Five passenger; traveled 1,500 miles; perfect condition; fully equipped; extra tire. $1,100. A 149 Times.

REO Roadster, 1918 model; excellent condition. Telephone appointment. Morningside 6580.

REO 1918, seven-passenger touring; like new; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage, 221 West 37th St.

RENAULT.—Brewster runabout body; extra seats in rear; private party must sell immediately. Mr. Lewisohn, 923 5th Av. Rhinelander 2654 between 6-8.

SAXON touring, 1917, six-cylinder; excellent condition; $1,100. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th St.

ROLLS-ROYCE landaulet; almost new. Bushey, Circle 1698; 223 West 49th St., next garage.

ROLLS ROYCE landaulet brougham. A. J. Davis Vanderbilt 2896.

SEDANS.
5 and 7 passenger, 4 and 6 cylinder; all late models; reconditioned and guaranteed. Willys-Overland, Inc., 1,224 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 8800; open evenings.

SEDAN.—1919 Studebaker, driven less than 2,000 miles, in perfect condition throughout and fully guaranteed, $1,685. Studebaker Corp., Broadway and 56th St.; 2nd floor.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 STANDARD 8 TOURING.
1918 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 STUTZ 4-PASS. SPORT TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXCHANGE,
250 WEST 54TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 8-cyl. chummy roadster; 2 tops.
MARMON LONG ISLAND CO., INC.,
1,565 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Used Car Department.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED BARGAINS.
1918 4 CYL. 5 PASS. TOURING.
1917 4 CYL. 5 PASS. TOURING.
1916 RUNABOUT.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 West 48th St. Columbus 7000.

STEARNS-KNIGHT R, 1917, 7-passenger, 5 excellent tires, A1 condition; private owner, $950. See this car, Emmel Garage, 506 Park Place, Brooklyn, Sunday up to 3 o'clock.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8-cylinder, 7-passenger, 1917 fine condition; must be seen to be appreciated; can be seen at Stucco Garage, Broadway and Halsey St., Brooklyn. Owner, Bushwick 1648 M.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, late mode, 7-passenger touring, excellent condition. J. Swolen 403 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER.—Special '18 Model, 4 passenger coupelet in extraordinary condition throughout; a very practical and beautiful all-weather car in absolutely perfect mechanical condition and equipped with 5 new cord tires, wire wheels, shock absorbers, 3 spring bumpers, spotlight, mirrorscope, motor meter, pyrene fire extinguisher, special instruments and interior fixtures. This is an unusually attractive proposition at $1,500, well worth investigating. A. B. Christie, 1,751 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER.—Beautiful 1918 series light six touring, equipped with 2 spare tires, 3 carry clears accommodating 7 passengers, an exceptionally comfortable and economical family car, rebuilt, refinished and fully guaranteed. This car is offered at a wonderful value at $985, which you cannot duplicate elsewhere. Studebaker Corp. of America, Broadway and 56th St. See Mr. Christie.

STUDEBAKER.—Small 1917 4 cylinder touring; overhauled, refinished and guaranteed. An attractive little car for the small economical family car offering exceptional value at $85 that you cannot duplicate elsewhere Studebaker Corp. of America, Broadway and 56th St.

STUDEBAKER.—Immediate delivery on a factory rebuilt and fully guaranteed 1918 series touring or roadster in beautiful condition throughout at one half the cost of a new car. Studebaker Rebuilt Car Department, 1,771 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 1917 "SIX" SEDAN
Excellent condition; will sacrifice; $850.
USED CAR DEPT.
228 West 56th St. (Broadway.)

STUDEBAKER six-cylinder 1917 cabriolet; like new; wire wheels. Russell & Maxwell, 124 West 54th St. Phone Circle 1740.

STUDEBAKER LIMOUSINE, 1917; perfect condition; almost new; must be sold at once. Best offer. 327 East 127th.

STUDEBAKER 1918, 6 cylinder roadster, newly painted, $800; 1918 4 cylinder touring, $625. Ackerman, 225 West 58th St.

STUDEBAKER, 3½-ton delivery car; also 3½ Rainier car; moderate price. Apply S. Woolfe, Washington Market.

STUTZ 1917, 4-passenger; 1918 Dodge coupe; 1917 Dodge touring; 1917 Hup touring; 1918 Oakland limousine brougham; 1917 Peerless sedan; 1917 Scripps runabout; Paige limousine landaulet; 1915 Fiat 5-passenger, self-starter; Ford truck, large body, solid rear wheels. NORMAN GARAGE AND SALES CO., 238 West 54th. Phone Circle 113.

STUTZ, late 1918; 16 valve sporting six; almost new; absolutely perfect mechanically; all cord tires; private owner. 170 West End Av. Phone Riverside 2879. No dealers.

STUTZ speedster, 16 valve, for sale; late model, leather top, new paint and batteries; ran 9,200 miles; fine condition; $2,100. Phone Bowling Green 7772.

STUTZ touring car, complete equipment; mechanically perfect; wire wheels; almost new; bargain. 346 Amsterdam Av. Schuyler 7852.

STUTZ 1917 four-passenger; everything in perfect order; bargain. Telephone 2797 Columbus.

STUTZ four-passenger; excellent condition; $1,150. New Amsterdam Storage, 221 West 37th St.

STUTZ 1918 bearcat speedster; fine condition; almost new; bargain. Telephone 2797 Columbus.

STUTZ, 1917 touring car; beautiful condition, all new cord tires. Phone Riverside 2879.

STUTZ, 1917, Bearcat Speedster; overhauled, repainted. Gilhooly & Whalen, 157 W. 56th.

STUTZ 1917 six-pass., cord tires; $2,150. Bushey, next to garage, 223 West 49th St.

STUTZ 1917 Bearcat, also 1917 4-passenger; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

STUTZ 1917, Series "R" 6 passenger touring. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morn. 151.

TAXICABS.—Large selection used taxicabs, 1 and 2 tariff. All condition; time payments. Mr. Stiles, Bergen Garage, Grand Concourse, cor. 161st. Open eve's., Sundays.

WE OVERHAUL and repair automobiles; expert mechanics; reliable service; honest prices. West Side Y. M. C. A. Repair Shop, 289 West 59th St. Columbus 7920, Ext. 48.

WINTON.—Private party wishes to sell Winton seven passenger touring car; mechanically perfect; good paint, wire wheels, slip covers; sacrifice for $1,150. Call Sunday till 12 P. M. Arrowhead Garage, Broadway and 176th St.

WINTON 1916 Touring Car, six cylinders, six-passenger, driven 15,000 miles by owner; recently overhauled; an exceptional car; no dealers; six Kelly shoes. 422 Summit Av. Phone 608 South Orange, N. J.

USED CARS.

1917 Ford touring, good shape, self-starter and lighting system; tires good; $400.
Reo sedan, 6 cylinder, excellent shape; good tires all around and two extra; $1,600.
1917 Paige touring, excellent condition; newly painted; $800.
1918 Paige touring, first class shape; newly painted, $800.
Masson-Richardson Corporation,
Distributers Paige and Dort motor cars,
1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 9200. Open evenings.

1917 WINTON LANDAULET, BROM.
Must be seen to appreciate.
Price $2,000.
G. M. Brock, Exch. Car Dept.
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
61st St., West of Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

THIS ONLY "MONEY BACK" CONCERN ON BROADWAY
AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.,
1778 BROADWAY (57TH ST.)
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1417.
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

1917-16 MERCER Touring.
1917-16 MERCER Roadster.
1917 225 PACKARD 7 pass.
1917 MARMON Chummy Roadster.
1917-16 STUTZ 4 & 6 pass.
1917 FRANKLIN Sedan.
1916-17 BUICK Sedan.
1918 BUICK Touring.
1916 BUICK Roadster.
1918 CADILLAC Touring.
1919-18-17 HUDSON Touring.
1917-16 HUDSON Roadster.
1917 HUDSON Town Car.
1918 CHANDLER Chummy Roadster.
1918 NATIONAL Chummy Highway "4."
1917-16 HAYNES Chummy Roadster.
1917 HUPMOBILE Sedan.
1917 DODGE Roadster.
1918 FORD Sedan.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.,
1778 BROADWAY (57TH ST.)
Telephone Circle 1417.
Reference—Gotham Nat'l. Columbia Banks.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines, latest models; attractive weekly, monthly rates; polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. Circle 774.

FOR HIRE.—1½-ton auto truck, by the day, week, or month; contract preferred. F. R. Fauth, 973 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Stagg 887.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; splendid condition throughout.
George Wallace Copley.
Plaza 4837. 665 5th Av.

PACKARD twin sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d. Phones 4210-3530 Bryant.

FOR HIRE—Late model limousine or touring, seven passenger; day, week, month; reasonable; owner driving. Telephone Lenox 3451.

PACKARD 7-passenger touring car; latest model; for rent by the month; careful driver. D 910 Times Harlem.

PACKARD 1918, Salon Phaeton; motor most perfect; completely equipped. Owner, 5433 Plaza.

PACKARD Twin Sixes and Eights; Cadillac 1917-1918; monthly contract. Circle 2471, Avidon.

CADILLAC 1917 Touring, seven passenger.
George Wallace Copley.
Plaza 4837. 665 5th Av.

1918, 8-cylinder brougham, landaulet, limousine, town car; references. M. Horn, 252 West 40th St., City.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Plaza 5434.

PACKARD twin sixes, late models; hour or season. Muldoon, Columbus 2151.

CADILLAC touring and landaulet; reliable service. Boyle, 152 West 58th. Circle 4187.

PACKARD Twin Six Landaulet, by month; owner drives. Phelan, Schuyler 6900.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC.
Latest Model Touring Car, 1919, is required by private party; must be in perfect condition and absolutely from private buyer having only been used by first purchaser; brokers and dealers need not lose time. Replying, quick decision; immediate cash if price is right.
Box 467 Times, 2 Rector St.

I wish to hire by month touring car of good make, in first-class condition, with services of chauffeur; will use principally in late afternoons and evenings, Saturdays and Sundays; state make of car, how old, experience of chauffeur, and amount of monthly rental, including his services. Address E 512 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE wanted for cash; must be in perfect order and not older than late 1917; sedan type preferred. Phone Sunday, Riverside 2110, or Monday, Schmidt, 3d floor, 306 5th Av. Telephone Vanderbilt 1500.

LOCOMOBILE wanted by private party, not older than 1914 model; chassis or with chummy roadster or touring body; but price must be low; only essential; details to avoid useless interview. 458 Times Annex.

PAIGE or other make roadster wanted in fair condition; only reasonably priced car will be considered. P. Taylor, 422 Grove St., Jersey City.

PRIVATE PARTY wants 1917 or 1918 Cadillac or Packard limousine; also 3-35 Packard touring car; must be good condition and reasonable in price; letter only. 590 7th St., Brooklyn.

CHUMMY Roadster or small touring car wanted; good condition, late model; state full particulars, lowest cash price. Godfrey B. Moore, 19 Liberty St.

WANT last 5-7 passenger auto, about $1,000 cash; 1917 or later. 940 East 19th, near Avenue I, Brooklyn, any time Sunday or any evening.

BUICK Wanted.—1917 or 1918 model; must stand expert inspection, at reasonable price; state full particulars. H 328 Times.

OVERLAND, Maxwell, Buick, Dodge, Hupmobile or any good make wanted. King, 480 East 163d.

WANTED—High-class touring car, roadster, or sedan; no dealers. Phone John 2998, or Cathedral 5810, Apt. 61.

TOURING CAR for evenings and Sunday, June until Sept.; private car preferred; full particulars, rate, car. Z 324 Times Annex.

CHALMERS, Paige, Marmon, Buick, or similar; will purchase, from owner only, two-passenger roadster, state year model, lowest cash price; no dealers. N 31 Times.

FRANKLIN SEDAN or other good make sedan for cash. Mr. Brown, 138 Columbus Av. Telephone Columbus 254.

PACKARD.—Have two lots in Brooklyn will exchange for twin six Packard. John Wagner, 380 Shelton Av., Jamaica. Phone 629 J.

Wanted, light touring car; give name, model, condition, and lowest price for cash. S 200 Times.

A private individual wishes to purchase Cadillac coupe, cabriolet, or roadster, 1916 or later model. Phone Plaza 272.

WANTED.—Cars, all kinds; cash, trades or on sale. F. D. Homan, 250 West 54th. Circle 3750.

Late model cars wanted, immediate; cash paid; highest prices. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,616 Broadway. Circle 4000.

CADILLAC touring, 1917 or 1918, state best price, &c.; no dealers. Address G. W. Caughlan, 949 West End Av., city.

FORD TOURING, roadster or station wagon wanted; price, B. 37 West 48th St.

DODGE or BUICK Wanted.—1917 or 1918 model. Phone Yonkers 2892.

Wanted—1 or 2 passenger 1916 Cadillac. Phone Englewood 1886.

Motor Trucks.

USED TRUCKS. USED TRUCKS.
PACKARDS
AND OTHER USED TRUCKS.
FROM 1½ TO 5 TONS.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
1,861 BROADWAY.

TRUCK.—1918 Bethlehem, 2½-ton, $1,000. Fudgi, 2,486 Grand Concourse. Fordham 2420.

TRUCK, 2½ ton, with body 2 months old; guaranteed; time or cash. Ask for Gold, 236 West 54th. Circle 5840.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE
is a valuable asset to increase your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical course, $45; with Driving, $65. Write for Catalog or phone 6270 Circle.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTO INSTRUCTION.—We teach repairing and driving short time; private ladies' driving and mechanical course. American Auto School, 728 Lexington Av. (59th.) Plaza 4016.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, fireproof, clean and safe as a bank. Chas. C. Tough, 510 E. 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

Automobile Supplies.

AUTO TIRES ALL SIZES UP TO 37x5. PRICE $5.50 EACH.
Factory rebuilt and extra heavy. Second-hand car men, dealers and car owners better see these attractive bargains. Thousands of tires to choose from; an opportunity of a lifetime. THINK OF IT! $5.50 each for all sizes. See M. J. Tisdale, 214 West 101st, near Broadway. Phone River, 1693.

FOR SALE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

Dictaphone Equipments.—Reliable concern wishes to dispose of the following: Genuine dictaphone equipment; has had very little usage, will be sold very reasonable; 4 dictating machines, 3 transcribing machines, and 1 shaving machine. Communicate with E. R. M., 35 Warren St. Barclay 7333.

A sterling silver simple five-piece tea and coffee service, value $450; sacrifice for half; exquisite marble bust, signed Prof. A. Saul, named "The Tear," value $1,000; sell for $300; unusual collection water colors and etchings by known artists, sacrifice reasonable, small and beautifully framed. Address, letter only, Mickels, 183 Amsterdam Av., store.

Two imported runner rugs, 12-foot. A 48-70 Winchester rifle.
Also two Powers 5 moving picture machines at bargain prices; private party. T. F. Scully, 87 East 125th St.

FOR SALE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale by Private Party—Lawn mower, lunch box, porch hammock, solid brass indirect electric light fixture, heavy Wiltshire rug, size 9x12; set nickel bathroom fixtures; Colonial mahogany writing desk for library; three ash cans. Telephone Richmond Hill 3251.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 20 West 32d St., near Broadway.

A magnificent four-skin genuine Russian sable scarf, practically new, elegant color, value $700, sacrifice $350. Address, letter only, Sables, 188 Amsterdam Av. store.

For Sale—Dressmaking plant, 19 new Singer machines, ready for operation. J 235 Times.

Dictaphone, practically new, for sale at a bargain. Mr. Hunter, Rector 7325.

Furniture.

FOR SALE FROM PRIVATE COLLECTION.
Limoges dinner set, old blue, gold and white, (for 24 persons.) Limoges fish and game set, heavy gold, with hand-painted subjects; odd pieces of painted china; on exhibition at 1 West 67th St. Studio 300. No dealers.

Private family will sell 5 rooms of furniture, practically brand new. For appointment, all week, phone Columbus 9394.

Some handsome pieces of furniture, both antique and modern; must be sold immediately at sacrifice price. 23 West 87th St.

Antique mahogany bureau; antique mahogany Pembroke table and mirror; no dealers. Apt. 1C, 122 East 82d St. Lenox 7707.

Willow furniture; big reductions, bargains. Long Beach Willow Co., 229 East 41st.

Motor Boats.

SIMPLEX RUNABOUT, fast, 30 feet, selected cedar and mahogany; natural finish, copper fastened, 90 H. P. Simplex Marine Motor, 30 miles. Randerson, 51 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Will sacrifice almost new 50-foot motor yacht, beautifully furnished, complete; cost $13,500; sell $2,000. Schane, 1,964 Broadway.

Wanted—To buy small auxiliary yacht or low-powered motor boat with sleeping accommodations for two. H 255 Times.

Hand V-bottom cruiser, 40 feet; eleven miles; fine sea boat. Reliance Motor Boat Co.

Purchase or Exchange.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visible, 3 months, for $5.
Visible, 3 months, for $7.50 up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
Other makes, $25 to $55.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year.

Call, telephone, or write,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
20 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. Tel. 5408
339 Broadway, at Worth St. Franklin.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. 4738 Barclay.

Furniture Wanted.—Pay full value contents apartments, houses; pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3793.

For Sale—Weber pianola-piano, 65-note, mahogany; case and stool, together with about 100 music rolls; price $350. G 624 Times Downtown.

Steam Hammer Wanted.—Second hand; about 900-pound; must be in first-class condition. E 533 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Second-hand corrugated iron, 20 to 28 guage. K 373 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

East Side.

38TH, 20 EAST.—One large room, also small room, meals served.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large and single rooms, elevator, table board.

West Side.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Attractive cool rooms, with board; references.

70TH, 140 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, in convenient, excellent table; private Jewish family; special rates for Summer months.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, electricity, steam heat, table guests; subway, bus; references.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, second floor; excellent table; table guests.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath; single room; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with and without bath.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable large room; also hall room; board; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double room, private bath; single room.

73D, 154 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms, private bath; electricity; small rooms.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room, with bath; single room; references required; table guests.

77TH, 12 WEST.—House, excellent location; board and accommodations. Phone 9061 Schuyler.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with or without board.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and dining; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large, medium size rooms, electricity. Phone 9061 Schuyler.

81ST, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms; electricity; excellent Summer table; meals optional; reference.

90TH, 143 WEST.—Medium front room, adjoining bath, electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 324 WEST. (Gravecourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—A little house, delightful Summer location; delicious home table.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large front room; board; parlor dining room; electricity; references.

83D, 9 WEST.—Rooms and board; table guests, excellent table.

86TH ST., 17 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; private bath; superior table; parlor dining.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, 4 baths, desires few paying guests.

89TH ST., 321 WEST.—Large, cool room, all improvements, well furnished, in congenial home; suitable 1 or 2 persons; good home cooking. Telephone Riverside 3151.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Owner's home; desirable cool rooms; meals optional; table guests.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, running water, and meals for two, $28 weekly; single, $12. Summer rates.

93D, 252 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath; southern exposure; exceptional table.

93D, 21 WEST.—Cool rooms, near park; excellent cuisine; table guests.

97TH, 229 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Apt. 7E; Jewish Americans offer board, two large rooms, running water, bath and phone.

102D, 244 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable family, gentlemen; private bath; board excellent.

104TH, 320 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Handsome large, cool room; refined house; electricity.

112TH (854 7th Av.)—Table guests; refined Jewish family; apartment. Stern.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Unusually attractive front rooms; suitable one, two; excellent table board.

117TH, 421 WEST.—Opposite Columbia University; Broadway subway, 116th; rooms, with board.

118TH, 151 WEST.—Double, single, and connecting rooms; private bath; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Single room; excellent Jewish table. Brody, Morn. 2123.

148TH, (414 Convent Av., near 148th St.)—Rooms, with dressing rooms.

149TH, 567 WEST.—Large, small outside rooms; home cooking; homelike. Apartment 42.

BROADWAY, 2,880.—Exclusive home for one desiring comfort and refinement; American family. Phone Cathedral 7950, Apt. 20.

BROADWAY, (545 West 104th.)—Desirable room; excellent board; home comforts. Jantzen.

CHILDREN WANTED, private family, any age, also take them to Atlantic City for Summer; mother's care; $15 per week. Mrs. Schloss, 251 West 109th St.

FIFTH AV., 7.—Double and single rooms; private baths; switchboard; refined service.

DOCTOR can accommodate one or two semi-invalids; prefer locomotor-ataxia, paralysis, rheumatics; beneficial results if accepted; exclusive neighborhood. H 238 Times.

Large front room, bath; every comfort, convenience; excellent home table; for one gentleman in Jewish family. Schuyler 8296.

RIVERSIDE, 222, (94th St.)—Cool room, private bath, single; food. Apt. 34. Jandorf. 9881 River.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 730, (148th.)—Newly opened house; choice rooms; excellent table.

THE GRAYMORE, 48 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
COOL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE.
TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 4306.

WEST END AV., 855, (corner 103d.)—Large room, twin beds; running water; also corner room; excellent board. Osborne, 8th floor.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 603, (94th St.)—Large front room, 3 windows; one flight up; French spoken; table guests; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

Refined American young business woman, returned Red Cross service, France; needs home with high-class American family; no trouble; 3 meals; highest references; away numerous week-ends; price must be very reasonable; not above 116th. E 550 Times Downtown.

THE BROWN LODGE,
8-10-14-20 EIGHTH AV.
Delightful, cool rooms for Summer, close to Park; board optional. 1846 Sterling.

Refined young American business woman, (Protestant,) seeks home with first-class high-grade family, living within short distance of N. Y.; references; permanent. J 184 Times.

Business couple, Christians, want comfortable room and board for Summer, within commuting distance New York; or week-end accommodations; give full particulars. F 620 Times Downtown.

Room and Board.—West side; mother and daughter 11 years old; mother at business during day; must be reasonable; state terms. S 181 Times.

Young Jewish couple want nice room, private bath, and board in high-class boarding house, Broadway section, 70th to 96th St. Refined. J 212 Times.

Young man wants room, two meals a day, Washington Heights, vicinity 190th St. or in country near water; state terms. F 576 Times Downown.

Gentleman, private family preferred, between West 72d and 100th Sts.; moderate in rent; give particulars; references. A 118 Times.

Room and board in small private family; apartment preferred, below 70th St.; business woman. L. C., 366 5th Av.

Gentleman, Christian Scientist, desires board in private family, west side, between 75th and 100th Sts. G 582 Times Annex.

Lady, and son in business, want two connecting rooms, west side, with board, price, details. F 526 Times Downtown.

Private Hebrew family of three adults want two rooms; permanent. Advertiser, 953 Amsterdam Av.

Two Rooms.—Jewish lady and gentleman; west side. Address Permanent, S 167 Times.

Wanted—By couple, board in private family; give particulars. D 453 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Richmond.

Staten Island.—For country board, beautiful Harrison Hall, 71 Howard Av.; delightfully located on Grymes Hill; large, attractively furnished rooms; every convenience; all vegetables from our own garden; excellent table; tennis and croquet courts; garage. Telephone Tompkinsville 1605.

Westchester County.

Exceptional accommodations in modern private home for three gentlemen, situated in the Westchester hills along the Sound, forty minutes out; excellent train service; short distance from station; property adjoins country club, with golf, tennis, &c.; handball court on property; shower baths; short distance from bathing at Rye Beach; excellent table; exceptional servants; nice lawn, shade trees; sleeping porch; auto service to trains in morning; only those willing to pay for these unusual privileges need apply. 150 Times, Mamaroneck.

Small, congenial family can accommodate 4 gentlemen or two business couples; have two charming rooms, two baths, modern suburban home, delightfully cool, large screened porch, exceptional cooking; wonderful view, healthful elevation; 40

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

34TH, 41 WEST.—VERY EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; SHOWERS; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; SUMMER RATES.

34TH, 303 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed room, parlor floor; opposite Riverside mansion; absolutely first class.

97TH, 122 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; electricity; high-class.

97TH, 2 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, TWIN BEDS, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

70TH, 53 WEST.—Suite 1 large room and bath; southern exposure in up-to-date house; $75 month.

70TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant parlor, bath; also spacious room, kitchenette privilege; electricity, telephone.

70TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant parlor, bath; also cool room, kitchenette privilege; electricity, telephone.

90TH, 327 WEST. (at Drive.)—Charming rooms, private bath, electricity; kitchenette privileges.

57TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable, newly decorated, large rooms, bath, or entire second floor; electricity, continuous hot water.

57TH, 14 WEST.—Large, airy front room; large closet; electricity; private bath optional.

59TH, 48 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small; electricity; select residence; $8-$14.

57TH, 106 WEST.—Large, airy, front room; kitchenette privilege; bath.

57TH, 149 WEST.—Newly opened residence; large rooms; bath, electricity; $7-$8-$14.

57TH, 125 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, adjoining bath; single room.

57TH, 134 WEST.—Clean, furnished, large room, private bath; also medium room.

107TH, 143 WEST.—Large, desirable, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 206 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, with a choice private bath; call after Sunday; reasonable.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with private bath; also smaller; running water.

96TH, 171 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, near bath; suitable 2 gentlemen; electricity, phone.

57TH, 54 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, electricity, hot water, telephone.

60TH, 56 WEST.—Large room; private bath; smaller room adjoining bath, same floor.

110TH, 170 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, lavatory; large second floor front; clean, homelike; reasonable.

77TH, 159 WEST.—Newly renovated house; large and small rooms; electricity; references exchanged.

97TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large room, near bath; electricity; gentlemen; $10.

97TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, adjoining bath; phone, electricity.

96TH, 161 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished rooms; private bath; kitchenette privileges; immediate possession.

96TH, 256 WEST.—Usual house for usual people, usual prices; one large room; electrically.

96TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive 1-2-3 rooms, with or without kitchenette privileges.

96TH, (2,187 Broadway.)—Outside cool rooms; Summer rates; business women or men. Pelz.

96TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; $4 to $6 week; private house.

96TH, 319 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; references exchanged.

97TH, 121 WEST.—Large front room, elegantly furnished; private bath; other vacancies.

97TH, 200 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive front room, modern, private; gentleman; references exchanged; $10 week.

97TH, 213 WEST.—Hall room, closet, bath; references. Tel. Schuyler 1422.

97TH ST., 211 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath; electricity.

97TH, 218 WEST. (near Broadway.)—Large, front room; running water, bath, same floor.

97TH, 175 WEST.—Two rooms and kitchen; business people. Schuyler 6808, Walker.

100TH ST., (West End Av.)—Lovely room; attractively furnished; two windows; ample closets; fine lavatory; business woman desired; rare opportunity. Phone Schuyler 1547.

100TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; large dressing room; hot, cold water; electricity; gentleman preferred; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Comfortable furnished room, every convenience, reasonable rate for Summer months.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished front parlor and bedroom, private bath, piano, electricity, telephone.

80TH.—Large, light, airy room for quiet business woman; every convenience; references. Telephone 1567 Schuyler.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

81ST, 29 WEST, (facing parks).—Breezy rooms; shower, electricity, phone; Summer rates.

81ST, 37 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; modern home; six windows; maid service.

81ST ST., 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Two large front rooms; running water, bath, electricity; high-class elevator apartment. Cramer.

82D, 119 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

82D, 119 WEST.—Parlor, private bath, electricity, suitable one, two business people.

82D, 24 WEST.—Medium room, electricity; refined house; gentlemen; references.

83D ST, 325 WEST.—Large, airy, attractive room; private family. Apt. 4, west.

84TH, 305 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TWIN BEDS, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

84TH, 3 WEST.—Beautiful large, airy room, lavatory; roomy closets; electricity; bath adjoining; suitable for two; opposite park.

84TH, 268 WEST.—Elevator, light, outside rooms, electricity; woman only. Apartment 6.

84TH, 130 WEST.—Pleasant, light room; electricity, water; no other roomers; $4. Smith.

84TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, high-class elevator apartment; references. Tel. 3906 Schuyler.

84TH, 10 WEST.—Large furnished room; running water; references.

84TH, 272 WEST.—Desirable rooms, electricity, telephone, $8-$9.

85TH ST., 170 WEST.—Two attractively furnished cool front rooms, running water, electric fans, telephone, and every convenience; rear, centrally located and kept immaculately clean; gentlemen only. Apartment 2.

85TH, 74 WEST.—Delightfully cool, clean, well equipped medium room, electricity, telephone, unlimited hot water; reasonable. Call 1 flight.

85TH, 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; private bath; electricity; also hall room; continuous hot water; refined private house.

85TH, 107 WEST.—Second floor; high-class house; attractive rooms. Apt. 5.

85TH, 318 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, bath; private house; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, BAY WINDOW; ELECTRICITY; CONVENIENT BATH; SUMMER RATES; SINGLE ROOM.

86TH ST., WEST, (very near the Drive.)—Furnished bedrooms and bathrooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only, in an apartment. Telephone Schuyler 6710.

86TH, 23 WEST.

Splendid medium airy room, **near bath**; appointments, service high class; **breakfast** if desired; $20 monthly; gentleman.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Family offers front room, bath, electricity; parlor, suitable bedroom, studio.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, bath, all conveniences; other rooms; reasonable, references.

86TH, 276 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; kitchen privileges.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant large room, adjoining bath; also single; electricity.

87TH, 48 WEST.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY SUMMER RATES.

87TH, 23 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room with private bath; all conveniences; also room with hot and cold running water; also single room daintily furnished; to refined home; good references required.

87TH, 200 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, separate entrance, conveniences; gentleman; business couple. Frytag.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Large double room in modern apartment, running water, bath; gentlemen preferred. Schuyler 5756.

87TH, 122 WEST.—Large, attractive room for gentleman; all improvements; references required.

87TH ST., 108 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath; electricity; medium, $5, references.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive room, suite or single, $5 to $25 week; kitchenette.

87TH ST., 231 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, modern apartment; subway. Apt. 58.

809 WEST 87TH STREET.
ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.

88TH, 534 WEST.—Very attractive, newly furnished single and double rooms and suites; cool and comfortable.

88TH, 26 WEST.—Large room, well furnished, electricity; also small room.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Front parlor bedroom, lavatory, select house, single room, electricity.

89TH, 11 WEST.—One flight, front; spacious overlooking Park; electricity; exclusive; $15 weekly.

89TH, 101 WEST.—Magnificent double and single room; $13; $5.50; every modern convenience.

90TH ST., 47 WEST.—Large airy room; twin beds; hot and cold water in room; convenient to bath.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite two rooms, &c.; other rooms; private.

91ST, (near Broadway.)—Convenient to all car lines; large elegantly furnished room, adjoining bath; modern new apt. house, private family, no other roomers; $15 per week; gentleman preferred. Phone Riverside 6838, between 6 and 8 P. M.

91ST, 70 WEST.—Furnished room, private house; telephone; parquet floor, electricity.

92D, 45 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; superior house; references.

92D ST., 288 WEST.—Beautiful two-room front suite; electricity; elevator. Apt. 5W.

93D, 153 WEST.—Two attractive connecting rooms with bath, $15 weekly; no housekeeping.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, running water, electricity; private house.

93D, 254 WEST.—Single room, running water, electricity. Phone 9170 River.

93D, 306 WEST.—Outside room; southern exposure; high-class apartment. Grey.

93D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; moderate.

96D, 48 WEST.—Medium sized, clean, comfortable room; moderate. Murphy.

94TH ST., 311 WEST.—Sunny, outside, single room in modern apartment with couple gentlemen, permanent, $7 weekly. Toplits.

94TH ST., (700 West End Av.)—Large corner room suite, 5 windows; Weber piano; shower; subway, bus, car. Britten.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room, southern exposure; electricity; quiet surroundings; reference. Owner.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Handsome 3-room suite, overlooking Hudson; lavatory; reasonable. 7 West.

96TH, 311 WEST.—Quiet, attractively furnished two-room suite; cool; reasonable. Apartment 58.

96TH, 330 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Clean, comfortable room for gentleman, in high-class family; $4.50.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Apt. 22; nicely furnished room call Sunday. Riverside 6723.

96TH, 171 WEST.—Clean, cool rooms; running water; reasonable. Apt. 3-E. Wheaton.

96TH, 171 WEST.—Parlor suite or single; piano. Apt. 2-E.

96TH, (738 West End Av.)—Airy, large room, three windows; attractive furnishings; electricity, telephone; subway express Summer rates.

97TH, 255 WEST. Knickerbocker Apartments.—Two newly furnished rooms; $5 and $10; ten minutes from Penn. Station; gentleman. Hopkins.

97TH, 209 WEST. (Broadway.)—Airy room; running water, shower; elevator; gentleman. Elliot.

97TH ST., WEST.—Elegantly furnished, southern exposure; private family. Riverside 6780. Apt. 2C.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Connecting single outside cool rooms; elevator; attractive. $10.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Corner room adjoining bath. Phone Riverside 8404. Apartment 46.

98TH, 519 WEST, (260 Riverside Drive; Apt. 2D;) wanted refined young man to share well furnished 7 room apartment with young couple; $50 month.

98TH, 316 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room; bath; also front parlor; hard coal heat; suitable for 2 gentlemen; business people.

98TH, 245 WEST. (Broadway.) — Large, bright room; hot, cold water; kitchen privileges; front basement parlor; nice room; business people.

100TH, 227 WEST. (Hingham Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings, rooms, suites, private baths, exceptional accommodations for conservative men references.

100TH, 243 WEST.—Charming front double room, running water, also single room.

103D, 244 WEST.—Attractive room adjoining bath; southern exposure; dressing room; large closets; electricity; continuous hot water; gentlemen.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Nice, light room, with lavatory; gentleman only. Mascher.

107TH, 322 WEST, (overloo ing Riverside.)—Handsome residence, spacious floor; three beautiful rooms, suitable for young man; every convenience; moderate; single room.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large housekeeping rooms, $8, $10, $12; references; private family.

107TH, 200 WEST.—Communicating rooms, bath, private home; telephone; convenient to subway and elevated; gentleman preferred.

107TH ST., 210 WEST, (Apt. 51.)—Attractively furnished rooms, large and single; elevator.

107TH ST.—Two, three large rooms, $10-$15 weekly; references; business woman. 7 610. Times Downtown.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Delightfully cool front suite; elevator; other rooms. Apt 35

109TH ST., 312 WEST.—Two-room suite, beautifully furnished, overlooking Hudson and Drive, up to date apartment; suitable two or three business people; reasonable; also other rooms. Sheffall, Academy 1232.

106TH, 364 WEST.—Beautiful single room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; modern house.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rooms running water, adjoining bath. 7th floor

100TH, 306 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, dressing rooms, southern, northern; also single.

111TH, 538 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room in high class elevator apartment with refined couple; convenient subway and all cars; no other roomers; homelike; breakfast optional. Apartment 36

111TH, 603 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom, facing street; high class elevator apartment; private family, Sanders.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Attractively furnished light rooms; subway block; references. Pilkington.

112TH, 542 WEST.—Overlooking Hudson; cool, high-class apartment; refined family. Cathedral 6390.

112TH ST., 612 WEST.—Beautiful, cool room, overlooking Hudson R ver. Apt. 10.

112TH, 630 WEST.—Bright, cool single room, all conveniences; elevator. Apartment 62.

112TH, 542 WEST.—Large, cool room; gentleman pre s n. 6A.

112TH, 529 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, running wa er; bath adjoining. Apt. 23.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Sixth floor, west; large airy room for gentleman; best of maintenance; references required; inspection Sunday on.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Spacious, well appointed 2 room suite, southern exposure; superior, quiet home environments; gentleman. Apt. 36.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Cool front room, reasonable; well furnished; gentleman. Mrs. English.

113TH, 536 WEST. — Well-furnished room, lavatory; refined American family; references. Apartment 51.

113TH, 530 WEST, (Apt. 8A.) — Moderate price; beautifully furnished room adjoining bath; references; private family.

113TH, 558 WEST.—Large room, dressing room for two, also small room.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Small room; running water; very reasonable; perman nt, Apt. 21

114TH, 423 WEST.—Front bedroom; southern exposure; refined surroundings Franklin, Apt. 9.

115TH, 617 WEST.—Business woman desires to share five-room apartment, near Riverside Drive; congenial woman; call Sunday afternoon. Hazzd. Morningside 6627.

115TH ST., 415 WEST.—A large, sunny room, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone. Apartment 21.

115, 415 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all Apt 31.

117TH ST., (Near Drive.)—Two nicely furnished, cool rooms, private family, kitchen privileges. Morningside 8404.

117TH, 218 WEST. (APT. 31.)—WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, NEAR COLUMBIA; CONVENIENT BROADWAY SUBWAY; PRIVATE APARTMENT; GENTLEMEN ONLY.

118TH, 410 WEST.—Connecting and single outside rooms, piano; overlooking park. Nielsen.

118TH, 480 WEST.—Unusually desirable large, small outside rooms; Columbia neighborhood; Persian.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Good-sized, very comfortable room; suitable for one or two references.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Opposite Columbia, cool, outside room; business persons. Apt. 53.

118TH ST., 418 WEST. (Apt. 22.)—Two nicely furnished single rooms.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Large and small rooms; light and airy. Apartment 41.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Front room, single; facing Morningside Drive; cool. Apt. 5.

118TH ST., 416 WEST.—Apartment 51; 2 large and 1 small room.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room, private house; electric light, telephone; references.

119TH, between Broadway and Riverside and Riverside Drive.—Beautifully furnished outside room for gentleman, overlooking Hudson and drive; bath, with shower; shown after 1 P. M. and Sunday; $10 weekly. Phone Morningside 4617.

120TH, 438 WEST.—Cool, two rooms and bath; $18 month.

121ST ST., 301 and 317 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive location, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures, ease to five windows, some suitable for three persons; some with alcove, some with silk hose, $5 to $15 weekly; showers; sitting room, dancing; attractive social life; references required; Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Riverside bus. Housekeeper, at 301; Mrs. Young; telephone Morningside 4200; at 317, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8780.

121ST ST., 522 WEST. (near Broadway.)—Large, cool, front room; sixth floor; elevator apartment; business woman or students; $7-$8; kitchen privilege; references. Ring.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Suite and single rooms; ideal Summer location, near parks, $4-$12 weekly. Van Siller. Apt. 1B.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—Large front room, kitchen privileges; sixth floor; elevator; opposite Columbia. Moore.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished rooms, opposite Teachers College; single $4.25-$5; double $8-$12. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 537 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Newly decorated outside rooms; permanent. Apartment 51.

121ST, 490 WEST, (5th floor.)—College people; references; elevator; $3.50. Apt. 50.

121ST, 522 WEST.—Two, very attractive rooms, light, cool, $5.50-$7. Apt 61.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Single room, near Columbia; all improvements; $4.50. Apt. 4.

121ST, 353 WEST.—Large rooms; one with private entrance and kitchen privileges.

122D, 540 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; facing Broadway; elevator; board optional. Cary.

122D, (near Broadway.)—Pleasant room; business woman; reasonable. Morningside 5550. Apt. 41.

122D, 614 WEST.—Medium room, two windows, next bath, shower; reasonable. Apartment 5-B.

122D, (120 Claremont Av.)—Delightfully cool rooms; single or suite; elevator. Harrington.

122D, 509 WEST.—Rooms, seen Sunday 11 A. M.-5 P. M. D. R. Masters.

122D ST., 508 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, light, airy; piano; June 12-Sept. 1. Apt. 9.

122ND, WEST.—Business woman having apartment desires to rent large room; 3 windows; elevator in house; business woman preferred. F 870 Times.

124TH, 500 WEST.—Large room, facing street, adjoining bathroom; independent; $4.50. Leibgiber.

125TH ST., 601 WEST. (block Riverside; strictly residential.)—Newly furnished parlor, bedroom; clean; privilege; kitchen; telephone. Koche.

125TH, 619 WEST.—All outside, four-room, high-grade elevator apartment, off Riverside, two beds; subway; concession. Thompson

126TH, 11 WEST.—Large front parlor; piano; other rooms; private house; electricity.

140TH ST., (Broadway.)—Two nicely furnished rooms; use bath and kitchen; high-class elevator apartment. Reliable, G 19 Times.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large front room; board if desired; references.

143D ST., 561 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Large room, suitable for one or two persons; private American family.

143D, 561 WEST.—Exceptionally cool room, overlooking Hudson River; shower, elevator. Apartment 43.

146TH, 445 WEST.—Second floor, large front room; all conveniences; furnished or unfurnished; for one or two persons. Wallin.

147TH, 669 WEST.—Very cool, attractive front room, private house, overlooking Hudson.

150TH, 490 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, facing the street; bath room adjoining; Summer rates; Apt. 65. Bachrach.

152D, 590 WEST.—Large furnished room; everything up-to-date; cool and homelike; Summer rates; must be seen to be appreciated.

151ST ST., (Edgecombe Av.)—Cheery room; kitchen privileges; woman desired. Audubon 2337.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Room; modern conveniences; business lady; gentleman; references. Apt. 34.

156TH, 550 WEST.—Well furnished room, all improvements. Smith, Apt. 4G.

170TH, 5-0 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; private family, no other boarders; business woman or couple; board optional; references exchanged. Apartment 21

180TH ST., 648 WEST, Apt. 52.—Good home with family of three for young man; breakfast if desired.

162D ST., WEST, (18 Jumel Terrace.)—Large room, with kitchenette privilege, in private house, overlooking park; bath adjoining; telephone.

162D, 429 WEST.—Light, cool room; running water, closets, telephone; refined neighborhood.

162D 615 WEST.—Large, cool outside room, all conveniences; moderate. Apt. 48

172D, 720 WEST.—Cool, comfortable guest room, gentleman only. Apt. 4F. St. Nicholas 4340.

177TH.—Large, delightful room, connecting lavatory; overlooking Hudson, tennis, park St. Nicholas 3912.

183D, 520 WEST.—Large, outside room, running water, elevator; 1-2. Simpson.

190TH, 501 WEST.—Large, airy room; elevator; front; bus. Apt. 66.

191ST, 598 WEST.—Comfortable; elevator; private family; kitchen privilege; Summer rate. Apt. 44.

191ST ST., (Wadsworth Av.)—Large, light, airy room, nicely furnished; conveniences. Murray Hill 9351

AMSTERDAM AV., 554, (76th.)—Clean, large rooms, near bath; electricity, phone; references. Goodwin.

ANDERSON AV. 959.—Large room, beautiful private residence, opposite L and subway; $6. Call or phone Melrose 5543.

ATTRACTIVE, large, front room, with alcoves; southern exposure; private house; superabundance hot water, electricity; refined Phone Audubon 8618.

BROADWAY, 2,750. (Apt. 25.)—Business woman will rent well furnished bedroom adjoining bath; no other roomers. Apply evenings.

BROADWAY, 2,461, (93d.)—Large, cool independent room; running water, elevator, telephone, electricity, shower; $6; smaller room, $5. Ehrlich.

BROADWAY, 2,763 (107th.) — Attractive room, running water; cultivated home. Apartment 5 North.

BROADWAY, 2,980. (112th.) — Desirable room, adjoining bath. Apt. 8. Phone Cathedral 7080.

BROADWAY, 2,491. (93d.)—Large front parlor with single bedroom; shower; gentleman. Wolfe.

BROADWAY, 3,544.—Large, outside room, southern exposure; private family. Apt. 43.

BUCKINGHAM, (3,089 Broadway, Apt. 61.)—Nicely furnished room, large, elevator.

BUSINESS WOMAN, refined, having furnished apartment, wishes to sublet, retaining one room; adults only. Tel. 2268 Aud. Sunday; or evening. Write G 86 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 255.—Artistic room, reasonable; running water; business persons; references; private family; mornings, evenings. Apt. 1.

CHARLES ST., 20.—Two rooms, kitchenette; parquet floors, electric light, telephone; private house; references required.

CLAREMONT AV., 980, (122d.)—Outside room, small, large, with use of kitchen, tile bath, parquet floors. Apt. 53.

CONVENT AV., 411. (147th.)—Owner will rent handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

CONVENT AV., 435, (149th.) — Delightful, large front room; beautifully furnished; reasonable, kitchen optional. Apt. 34.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for business man to secure beautiful suite; small family; high-class apartment; vicinity 96th and Broadway; large, cool rooms; private entrance; $75 monthly. Schuyler 2184.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 375, (near 87th St.)—Large, cool, comfortable room adjoining bath; private family; no other roomers; reasonable. Apt. 1B. Telephone Schuyler 8080.

CLAREMONT AV., 160.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, silver, linen. Apt. 8-C.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 38, (corner 160th St.)—Handsome room; gentleman; references. Tel. Audubon 2554. Apt. 36. Williams.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 36, (160th; Apt. 8C.)—Outside room, twin beds; elevator; opposite bath.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454.—Large outside; private bath; no other roomers. Smith.

FURNISHED SUITE.—Married couple; ideal location, Park Hill, Yonkers; private family; references exchanged. 475 Times, 2 Rector St.

HANDSOMELY furnished double size room, dressing room; newly decorated; $25 Winter, $15 Summer. suite third floor; sleeping porch; $200 Winter, $125 Summer. E 394 Times

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN.—Room with private family; two other roomers; large; facing Hudson; $6.50 week. Apartment No. 4, 110 Haven Av., foot West 171st St.

LARGE, cool room; spacious closet, dressing room; running water; next to bath; artistic Colonial furniture; kitchenette; between Central Park and Riverside; sublease immediately if desired until September; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 2834.

LARGE, well-furnished front room, running water, electricity, top floor, private house. Telephone, 1-2 afternoons, Riverside 9083.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 80, (Apt. 8A.)—Nicely furnished room; also suite, with kitchenette; private family; $6 and $8; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 182. Corner 107th.—Elegantly furnished, cool rooms; private family; reference exchanged; $10 week. Apt. 2B.

NICELY FURNISHED, cool room; $20-$25 month, with breakfast; private; references. Dunsk, telephone 3906 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 322.—Handsome suite; five windows overlooking Hudson; room with private bath; also single. Riverside 9077.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (165th St.)—Desirable room, one or two people; references. Audubon 8100. Apt. 3-F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 322.—Attractively furnished single rooms; reasonable. 11a. 71. River 7644.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75, (corner 76th.)—Beautifully furnished, large room, overlooking water; charming house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 225, (96th.)—Large, cool, elegantly furnished room, with private bath; also medium-sized room. Apt. 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 810. (Apt. 81.)—High-class accommodations for gentlemen; reasonable; references exchanged.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 344.—Beautiful suite, two front rooms; lavatory, closet, piano, twin beds; $12 per week. Apt. 3-C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near Columbia University.—Large, cool room; private home and shower; gentleman preferred. Circle 2497.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (near 76th.)—Beautiful rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; select house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 84th.)—Large front room; adjoining bath. Telephone Schuyler 8080.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 130, Corner 104th St.—Rooms, with bath, single or in suites.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 344.—Cool, corner room, suite; view, bath, shower; $8. Park.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 941.—Attractive room; electricity, telephone. 167th, near subway. Mathes.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 311, (corner 136th St.)—Cool front 4-room elevator apartment, sublet, furnished. Apt. 9.

TWO single rooms, attractively furnished, all conveniences. Phone Academy 2250. Apt. 11.

WASHINGTON SQUARE section, two attractive small rooms, private apartment. Spring 8682.

WEST END AV., 87, (71st St.)—Large room, private bath; single room; references.

WEST END AV., 256, (75th.)—Attractive room, bath, electricity, telephone; gentleman preferred.

WEST END AV., 884, (160th.)—Exclusive bachelor accommodations, with without bath; references.

WEST END AV., 511—Select house, single room, running water, electricity.

WEST END AV., 604.—Large room, dressing room; running water; adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 615, (42d.)—Front suite; couple, two gentlemen; moderate.

WEST END AV., 604.—Large room, above; private bath $12. Phone 2987 Academy.

WEST END AV., 253.—Large front room; private bath; telephone.

Bronx.

Longfellow Av., 1,418, (Prosp.)—Large, airy room, upper part two-family house; suitable one or two gentlemen; near subway. Hopp.

150TH ST., 135 EAST.—Large room, private house; express subway station; breakfast optional; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

TWO furnished rooms and kitchen privileges, Manhattan Beach; half block from bathing. For particulars telephone Coney Island 3637.

LARGE furnished front room, suitable two private, countried; near subway; board if desired; reasonable. Phone Bath Beach 408-W.

FLATBUSH, BEAUTIFUL SUITE.—Adult; references. 884 East 21st St. 2967 Flatbush.

Queens.

Furnished room to business woman; twenty minutes on Queensboro subway. H 801 Times.

Long Island.

DO YOU APPRECIATE A REAL HOME? Beautiful suite of 2-3 rooms, dressing room and exquisite bathroom for 1 or 2 gentlemen; private house, best neighborhood of New York; very large porch, electric light, gas, hot water; $45 week; convenient commutation; two L. R. railroad stations nearby. Please answer Lock P 317 Times Downtown.

West Park St., Long Beach, L. I.—Large front living room and bedroom connecting; light and airy; attractively furnished; near ocean; bachelors preferred; weekly, $50. Phone 322 B. Long Beach.

SHELDRAN BLVD., 1,383, (Far Rockaway).—Elegantly furnished large room, five minutes station and beach; garage optional; private family.

Rockaway Beach, L. I.—Private, Christian family will rent one or two large, airy furnished rooms; to housekeeping. C. Dupmond, 33 N. Pleasant Av.

Elegantly furnished large room; five minutes station and beach; garage optional; private family. 1,383 Sheridan Boulevard, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Rockaway Park.—Best location, on water; few very desirable rooms rent for season; adults only. Telephone 880.

Large room, three windows, two closets; also smaller room; near Penn. station. 8,518 111th Street, Richmond Hill, L. I.

ARVERNE, L. I.—Refined Hebrew family; private house; will rent 2 rooms. 7 South Beach 67th St.

Kew Gardens.—Furnished room, Christian home; porch; grounds; near station. H 814 Times.

Furnished room in Arverne, by refined couple, with private family. H 841 Times.

Westchester County.

South Yonkers.—Sublet, adults only, desirable location, six rooms, bath, porch, sun parlor; piano; telephone; $75 monthly. E 563 Times Downtown.

ROOM for gentleman, private house, seal Coast, Garland Park; meals optional. F 604 Times Downtown.

MOUNT VERNON.—Best section; 2 or 3 bedrooms for business people; 30 minutes 42d St.; $8 each. 3 Fletcher Av. Phone 145W.

To let to a lady, large, cool room, use of kitchen, easy commuting; beautiful grounds; $7. S 108 Times.

New Jersey.

PRIVATE family will rent to adults three rooms and bath on second floor, one block from ocean, near Chelsea Hotel; bathing privileges and French breakfast. C. Van N. J. Phone 8256.

East Orange.—Cool, modern second floor, front, corner, 4 rooms, sun parlor, bath; hot water, 4c.; 5 minutes D. L. & W. station; best section; at once; $65. Call janitor, 150 North Munn Av. Phone Orange 7204

LARGE, attractive furnished rooms, short distance to beach; 15m dinners at Asbury Park; garage on premises; all modern conveniences. Bradley Beach, 615 5th Av.

Connecticut.

NORWALK, CONN.—TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS IN PEARL ST. HOUSE FACING PARK; PORCH; NEAR TROLLEY TO PEAG SHORE; LARGE, AIRY ROOMS; RATES REASONABLE. ADDRESS MRS. L. MORGAN CRONK.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Forty cents an agate line.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,628.—Two rooms, facing Lexington Av.; newly decorated; large closets; use kitchen and bath; seen evenings. Walker.

126TH ST., WEST.—Three front rooms, unfurnished; no housekeeping; subway; $35. D 561 Times Harlem.

127TH, 5 EAST.—Large and small rooms, electricity, kitchenette, baths and gas.

WEST END AV., 794.—Bachelor one, two large rooms; private bath; $40.

ROOMS WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants good-sized light room, front preferred, and breakfast; small private family; about $8 week; one flight up or ground floor; west 86th, 96th to 113th; permanent, if suited; references exchanged. Modern, W 15 Times.

WANTED—By a gentleman, 30 years of age, single, a room with private family on the shore between Stamford and New York; to be occupied from Mondays to Fridays only. Address G. F., Room 1203, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York City.

Lady employed during day desires single room, below or on second floor, between Wms. 66th and 76th Sts.; terms moderate; reference. L. C., Post Office Box 901, City Hall Station.

Gentleman desires room with bath in private family, 86th to 116th Sts. Broadway; Riverside preferred; references exchanged; give full particulars. E 877 Times Downtown.

Young salesman desires room in apartment with private family, on west side, between 72d and 100th Sts. Address J. E. F., Box 542, City Hall Station, New York.

Distinguished foreign bachelor seeks couple of rooms in country house not over half hour's ride from N. Y.; terms immaterial providing home of refinement. F 886 Times.

Gentleman (Christian) wants quiet room, private, near West 72d St.; reference. W

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

18TH, 126 EAST, (Gramercy Park Section.)—Handsomely furnished modern apt.; reasonable for Summer. Stuyvesant 130. Apt. 61.

15TH, 106 EAST.—One room, bath; piano, elevator; references; seen after 5 today. Stuyvesant 12. Apt. 4A.

19TH, 133 EAST.—Apartment of quality, 3 rooms, elegantly furnished, exclusive home living room 21x23; open fireplace; maid service; light, phone, linen; $200 per month; references essential. Mr. Bohanan, Gramercy 3420.

19TH ST., 19 EAST.—Desirable apartment; 3 rooms and bath, to rent until Sept. 15; furnished; $135 month; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Rector 8458.

17TH, 150 EAST.—Eight rooms, bath; June 15-Sept. 15; low rental; shown by appointment only. Tel. Stuyvesant 6126.

19TH ST., 142 EAST, (Gramercy Section.)—Two rooms and bath; attractively furnished, cool; balcony. Miss Brownell.

17TH, 12 EAST.—To sublet till October, 1 room, bath, and kitchenette, in Gramercy section; $45 a month.

25TH ST., 42 EAST, (Apt. 2).—Attractive two-room, bath; maid service, reasonable.

7TH, 128 EAST.—Studio apartment, 3 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; Summer; $75. Mad. Sq. 6851.

30TH ST., (Cor. Madison Av.)—Duplex apartment; very cool; balcony; 9 rooms; 5 master's bedrooms; parquet floors throughout; attractively furnished; special concessions to right party; references. William T. Mullally, 121 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 3847.

30TH ST., Corner Lexington Av., (158.)—Apartment hotel exclusively for women; corner suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath, beautifully furnished, $17 weekly up; appointments complete. Hotel Rutledge.

94TH, 113 EAST.—Writer will sublet very attractive two rooms, kitchenette, bath, June 15 to Sept. 15, possibly longer; nominal rent right tenant. Elerbe, 3d floor.

31ST ST., 153 EAST.—Bright, attractive apartment, one large room, bath, two closets; electricity, gas, steam heat.

85TH, 150 EAST.—2

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

19TH ST., 310 WEST.—Sublet for Summer at sacrifice; 7 rooms, 3 baths; delightful, furnished apartment; light, breezy, sunny, looking Park and Hudson; references essential. Bunker, second floor west.

19TH ST., 337 WEST.—To rent, for July, August, and September, six-room furnished apartment; references required. Telephone Schuyler 9600, G. E. C. Wise.

19TH ST., 310 WEST.—Attractive seven-room apartment, 11th floor, southwest beautiful river view, sublet July 1 to Sept. 15, reasonable rent. Telephone 2319 Schuyler.

19th, 316 WEST.—Beautifully furnished cool 6 rooms, 2 baths apartment; $150 month Werner.

19TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive, cool 8-room apartment. $225 month. Apartment 6E.

20S, ONE DOOR FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—JUNE 15 TO SEPT. 15, IDEAL FOR SUMMER, NINE ROOMS AND THREE BATHS; SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED APARTMENT; STEINWAY GRAND PIANO; FRENCH WINDOWS IN EVERY ROOM; LOW RENT. ADDRESS F. T., 44 WEST 60TH, OR CALL SCHUYLER 6013.

20, 6 rooms, bath, kitchen; well furnished; $65 Gentlewoman's Exchange, 551 5th Av.

20TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive home, six rooms and bath, reasonable rent; June to November. Telephone Barclay 8513.

20TH, 186 WEST.—Five-room apartment, comfortably furnished for housekeeping; June to Sept. 15, references essential. Jones.

21ST, 204 WEST.—Well furnished 8-room housekeeping apartment; immediate possession.

21ST, 263 WEST.—Eight rooms; reasonable rental June 15, three months. Apply janitress, Apartment 3E.

21ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive apartment, now October all conveniences; reasonable to responsible people.

21, 127 WEST. (Apt. 5C.)—4 large, light, airy rooms, delightfully furnished and cool; housekeeping; linen, silver; $122 month.

22, 314 WEST.—All or part, Sept. 20, $85 or less; 8 rooms; references. Telephone Morris, Schuyler 6846.

22ND, 66 WEST.—Large, cheerful front room, bath, electricity; ground floor private house, reasonable; one block elevated station.

22ND, 25 WEST.—Sublet to October, two-room, kitchenette, and bath apartment, furnished; Jacus. Schuyler 1529.

22ND, 127 WEST.—Charmingly furnished four rooms, in modern apartment (Apt. 2D) cool for Summer. Schuyler.

22D, 357 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen, complete, very reasonable until October.

23D, 350 WEST, Riverside Drive.—Attractive fully furnished, exceptionally cool apartment, 6 rooms, moderate rental to responsible party.

23D, 242 WEST.—Delightfully cool, elevator apartment, sublet till October, handsomely furnished, outside rooms, awnings, screens, sacrifice to responsible party. Schuyler 8567.

23D, 225 WEST.—Six rooms, near Drive, southern exposure; comfortably furnished; reasonable. M. L. Simon, Apt. 4 South Schuyler.

23D, 224 WEST.—Six-room furnished apartment, sublet for two months; cool and pleasant, near Drive, elevator, $75. Langdale.

23D, 234 WEST. (Sixth Floor S uth.)—Six-room apartment; splendid ventilation; well furnished, desirable apartm nt; until Oct. 1; $65 per month, adults; references.

23D, 324 WEST.—Seven cool rooms, half block from Riverside; Summer months. Caisse.

23D, 46 WEST, Apt. 5-C.—Six beautiful rooms; Summer months; reasonable. Schuyler 8567.

23D, 41 WEST, (Apt. 7A.)—Six rooms, two baths, slight light 1st of July or earlier to Sept. $2.50 monthly; complete.

23D, ST., 4 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette and bath, entire floor; cool, comfortable, reasonable. Ring middle inside bell.

23D, ST., 325 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; June to Sept. 15. 2 East

23D, 185 WEST.—Four-room apartment, complete; reasonable. Call after 4. $35.

24TH ST., WEST.—An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment, all light rooms, for rent during the Summer months at moderate rental, payable in advance; reference required. Ring Schuyler 3191 any day before 10 A. M.

24TH ST., 40 WEST.—Four large and light rooms, desirably furnished; new building; three exposures, cool and attractive; until October or later; $100. Smith, 1808 Schuyler.

24TH, 324 WEST.—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath hotel service optional; October, or earlier if desired. Apt. 2A.

24TH ST., 253 WEST. (Apartment 5-D.)—To lease for ten weeks, nicely furnished five-room housekeeping apartment.

24TH, 324 WEST.—Apartment hotel, 2 rooms and bath; cool; desirable. Apt. 5D.

24TH, 324 WEST. (Apartment 11D.)—2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; high-class apartment hotel.

25TH ST., RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Elegantly furnished eight large, airy rooms, two baths, for three months at low figure; seen by appointment only Telephone Schuyler 5581.

25TH, 128 WEST.—Studio apt., 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; finely furnished; exclusive neighborhood. Phone Schuyler 9658.

25TH, 121 WEST.—Furnished apartment, living room, reception hall, bedroom, kitchenette, refrigerator, cooking utensils, linen and silverware; day bed; player piano; private telephone; maid service; bargain for Summer. Apartment 1, Spencer.

25TH ST., WEST.—Two large, airy rooms, foyer, bath kitchenette, luxuriously completely furnished; Steinway grand; service; June 15-Sept 15; references; $150. Schuyler 5810. Miss French.

25TH, 24 WEST.—Young business couple will share attractive seven-room apartment with adults until October. Apt. 6-E.

26TH, 340 WEST.—Charming, cool 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; 12th floor; $120 to October

26TH, 257 WEST.—Duplex, 1st floor, west, June to October, $200 monthly. Hutton.

26TH, 48 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED TWO ROOMS PRIVATE KITCHEN, ETC. COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY; $75 MONTHLY OR SUMMER RATES.

26TH, 150 WEST (9B.)—Five-room apartment, sublet to October; bargain. Telephone Schuyler 3108

26TH, (near Riverside.)—Magnificently furnished home, 7 rooms; library; 2 pianos; Summer $175, service included. Tel. Riverside 452

26TH, 150 WEST.—Unusually large room, bath, entrance hall; apt. house; $50. Supt.

26TH, 47 WEST.—3 large, airy room apartment, kitchen and large bathroom; newly and beautifully furnished; permanent tenant acceptable only; references.

26TH ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 3 and 2 rooms with bath; maid service, $25-$30.

26TH, 221 WEST.—Beautifully furnished all seven light apartment, two baths, until Sept. 15. Phone River. 5707, or apply at Apartment 8A.

27TH ST., 250 WEST.—Fully furnished, air all three unobstructed view, Riverside 5851.

27TH, 8 WEST.—Rather than close my apartment for the Summer, will sublet it from July 21 to Oct. 1, completely furnished, at a great sacrifice; 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano; elevator; $50, electricity. Apply Superintendent or phone Riverside 5248.

28D, 310 WEST.—Eight large, bright rooms, two baths, and two lavatories; piano and Victrola, linen and silver if desired; until Sept 30.

28TH ST., 316 WEST.—5 rooms, light, cool, cozy, fine piano; elevator apartment; half block from Riverside Drive; one block from tennis courts; $75 for three business men or women; $80 for 2 people; $90 for 3. Apt. 5-E.

28TH ST., (near Drive.)—Cool apartment, living room Mason Hamlin piano, wicker furniture, rugs, complete kitchenette; 3 bedrooms, private roof; June-October, $110; references Riverside 8673-J. Nagle.

28TH, 336 WEST.—6 rooms, attractively furnished, southern exposure; all outside rooms, elevator, phone, electricity; $75. Inquire Baker

28TH, 128 WEST.—Attractively furnished five rooms bath; piano, victrola. Corse. 5627 Riverside

28TH, 339 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, exceptional; reasonable. Apt. 1C.

28TH, 339 WEST.—Five-room apartment, furnished. Apply Superintendent.

28TH, 339 WEST.—Attractive rooms, Victrola, immediate or to Oct. 1st. $20. 5A.

28TH, 321 WEST.—Sublet 5 light rooms; near Riverside; reasonable. 4C.

28TH, 201 WEST.—2 rooms and bath, for 4 months

28TH, 315 WEST.—Attractively furnished five-room apartment, June to October. Apt. 6G.

29TH, 310 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, front; large, light; cool; pianola, Victrola; near subway, elevated, bus; reasonable. Appelbaum.

29TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE.—7 rooms, southern, outside, 7th floor, splendid condition; Summer or year. Tel. Cathedral 9080.

29TH, 220 WEST.—Six rooms, two baths; to Oct. 1; shown mornings or by appointment; $150 month. Riverside 9421

29TH, 316 WEST. (Riverside.)—Six outside rooms. Apartment 1D, 6780 Riverside; immediate.

29TH, 307 WEST.—Furnished, $125, 5-room, bath; sublet for Summer or October. Apply 2 East 42d st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

30TH ST., 307 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, July, August, three rooms and bath, large corner $100, eighth floor; attractive, light, and cool; $100; references. Phone 9745 Riverside. Osborn.

30TH ST., 259 Broadway.—7 rooms and bath, newly and beautifully furnished; light and airy; 7th floor; $125 per month; immediate possession to Oct. or longer.

30TH ST., 309 WEST.—7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; JULY-AUGUST; OUTSIDE ROOMS; $300 MONTHLY. 7A.

30TH, 314 WEST.—Four-room apartment, June 15 to Sept. 15; southern exposure; best neighborhood; newly furnished; references. Apt. 9.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful, cool room, modern, private home, bath, kitchenette, reasonable.

100TH ST., 214 WEST.—7 ROOMS BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; PIANO, VICTROLA. APARTMENT 2S.

100TH, 307 WEST.—Furnished apt., 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Telephone Riverside 8047.

101ST, near Broadway.—4 bright, cozy rooms, elevator; until Oct.; $90. Phone Riverside 7580, Apt. 7J.

104ST ST., 250 WEST.—Five room, top, north; very moderate. Apt. 2S.

102D, 223 WEST.—Cool, airy apartments; one and two rooms, bath, kitchenette; new, artistic furnishings; Summer rates. Carpenter.

103D, 250 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service until October. Apt. 5-I. Telephone Riverside 7680.

103D, 321 WEST. (Riverside Drive.)—Furnished, from June 15 to Oct. 1, seven rooms, 2 baths; $260 month; seen any time.

103D, 250 WEST.—Parlor bedroom and bath to sublet for Summer months. Apply office, Alexandria Hotel.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high-class furnished apartment sublet monthly. Apply premises or Academy 8190.

104TH, 150 WEST.—Furnished 4 rooms and bath, service. Apartment 3J. Telephone Academy 3420. 6-7-80 P. M. only.

104TH, 150 WEST.—5 attractive outside rooms, $85 monthly. Apt. 2S.

104TH, 201, W ST.—Six rooms; light, cool; furnished mahogany. Tel. 2320 Academy.

105TH, 201 WEST.—2 large, front, airy, connecting rooms and kitchen; modern, elevator apartment house; all serviced. 4C.

105TH, 4 WEST.—Artist will sublet comfortable home, 6 rooms, beautifully furnished; very cool; bargain.

105TH ST., 315 WEST.—Three doors from Riverside, large, beautiful room, bath kitchenette; bachelors or couple. Phone Academy 4080.

106TH ST. 300 WEST.—Corner apartment, seven light cool outside rooms, well furnished. Phone Academy 2510.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Modern four-room elevator apartment; June to Sept. Apt. 3S.

107TH, 15 W ST.—Sublet 5 rooms, furnished; piano; remarkable; reference.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive, light, cool six rooms; electricity; elevator. Apt. 53.

108TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Five beautiful furnished rooms; $90 month. Telephone Academy 3403.

108TH, 201 WEST.—Light and airy 4 rooms, player piano, Oriental rugs, tapestries; very artistic. Sloate.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished apartment, overlooking river; large, cool, all light rooms; for Summer. Pack.

109TH, 304 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, very large, front room with dressing room and kitchenette; large closets; modern house.

109TH ST., 300 WEST.—Five rooms, well furnished, cool; Telephone Cathedral 7453.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 rooms; $15 month, until September. Apt. 1.

110TH ST., 210 WEST.—July and August, eight rooms, three baths; one block from Riverside Drive; 5th Av. buses pass door. Lott.

110TH, 509 WEST.—Seven or eight light, large, well-furnished rooms, 2 baths; piano, graphophone; June 15-Sept. 15; exceedingly reasonable rent. Apartment 7-D.

110TH ST., 500 WEST.—Five light, large, well-furnished rooms; 6 months; rent very low; references. Caldwell, Apt. 8-C.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive 7-room, complete; piano, Victrola. Heyman, Cathedral 5877.

110TH, 220 WEST. (Apartment 43.)—Cool six-room apartment; all outside rooms; June 15 to Oct. 15. Phone Academy 137.

110TH, 215 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; JUNE 20 TO SEPT. 1; $150 MONTHLY. 5A.

111TH ST., 528 WEST.—Seven-room elevator apartment to let from June 20th to Sept. 15th; elegantly furnished; reasonable; references required. Apt. 6T.

112TH, 500 WEST.—Five-room furnished apartmen ; modern elevator house; to responsible tenant, not questionable; references rent $90 month.

114TH, 345 WEST.—Attractively furnished 5 room apartment, 3 baths; all cool outside rooms; reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

114TH, Broadway.)—Beautiful 7-room, complete piano, immediate Holmes, 547 West 143d (Broadway.)

114TH, 536 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 and 4 rooms, bath; southern exposure. Purdy.

114TH, 532 WEST.—Furnished, 3 superior rooms and kitchenette; July-August; rent $30 month. Apt. 3A.

114TH, 230 WEST.—Five light rooms, June 1 to Sept. 15; reasonable; reference. Apartment 56.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Cool, fine room, apt.; river view; reasonable; immediate possession. Sept. 5 or 15. Manley, Apt. 25.

114TH, 521 WEST.—Four rooms front, elevator apartment, kitchen, bath, newly furnished. Sept. 15. Telephone Cathedral 7453.

115TH, 507 WEST.—Reasonable; furnished 7-room apartment, July and August. Johnson.

112TH, 500 WEST.—Complete furnished housekeeping apartment; elevator; $70 month; to September.

112TH, 540 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment; $35. Apt. 43. Cathedral 6292.

112TH ST. WEST.—Elegant outside seven-room apartment, sublet for Summer; reasonable. Phone River. 3453. Clinton.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive 6-room apartment, to responsible party; Riverside Drive and Broadway subway. O'Connell.

112TH, 540 WEST. (Apt. 23.)—Sublet four-room apartment, including two bedrooms.

113TH, (near Broadway.)—2 rooms, bath, electric light, maid service; rent $70; 3 rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McEntee Co., 546 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7453.

113TH, 530 WEST.—6 exceptionally large, handsomely furnished rooms, front elevator apartment; June 13 to Sept. 1; reasonable. Call mornings. Apartment 5-A.

113TH, 622 WEST.—6 rooms, light, cool, rear, to Oct. 1; all improvements; elevator service, phone, &c. Apt. 43; $100. See superintendent.

113TH, 616 WEST.—Two rooms, $35. Apply on premises or Godfrey R. Lippe, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Murray Hill 1747.

113TH, 500 WEST.—6 rooms, two baths, to Oct. 15. Morningside 7443.

113TH ST., 417 WEST.—Front apartment; elevator; 4 rooms and bath; completely and artistically furnished; delightful Summer location; half block from Morningside Park, two blocks from river; June 15 to Sept. 15; $60 per month. Rittenhouse.

114TH ST., 604 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, entire floor, private dwelling, nicely furnished, desirable location, near Drive; reasonable rent for Summer; rear's lease if desired. Telephone Cathedral 9064.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Exceptionally cool six rooms, elevator apartment, attractively furnished; second floor; Riverside Drive; $100. Cathedral 7830.

114TH, 600 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, an unusually attractive 4-room apartment, perfectly light; eastern and southern exposure; ninth floor; rent moderate. Apartment 9I.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Six all outside light rooms, facing Columbia; front; $35; unfurnished, $75; lease. Apt. 8.

114TH, 522 WEST.—Beautiful four-room front apartment; references. Cathedral 7812.

114TH, 520 WEST.—7 rooms, overlooking South Field, Columbia University. Cathedral 2021.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Three rooms, bath kitchenette, well furnished for immediate occupancy; right off Riverside Drive; in most refined location. Can be seen any day between 11 and 3. Apt. 8-D.

115TH, 315 WEST.—Three bright, large rooms, including kitchen; modern elevator house; convenient elevated, subway; reasonable for Summer. Bath, $2350. Apt. 34.

115TH, 612 WEST. (7th floor.)—Six all outside rooms, completely furnished; cool and comfortable $100. Davidson.

115TH, 600 WEST.—Very desirable 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchenette apt. 9th floor; southwest; phone Morningside 3838.

115TH, 662 WEST.—Three large light rooms, bath, and kitchenette, well furnished. Apply Apt. 7D.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Just off Riverside; 10th floor, southwest; six rooms, all outside; exceptional view of Hudson; everything for comfortable living. Phone Morningside 3598.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Exceptionally light, airy six rooms; immediate possession. Apt. 43. Seen Sunday or mornings.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Six cool rooms; beautiful furnished front apartment, 9th floor; piano, victrola. Monges, Apt. 9I.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms reliable party; references necessary. Ramsey.

116TH ST., 426 WEST.—Subway, four attractive rooms, bath, southern exposure; [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

117TH, 420 WEST. (Melville Apartments.)—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment; cool and desirable; $70 a month.

117TH, 419 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, all conveniences, cool and exceptionally attractive for Summer; furnished. Rogers, Tenaya, 6 E.

119TH, 435 WEST.—3C, exceptional 1-room apartment; every modern convenience; high class in every respect.

119TH ST., 420 WEST, (Apt. 2F.)—For Summer months, 5 rooms, top floor.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; immediate possession to Oct. 15.

119TH, 410 WEST.—Four-front apartment, near Columbia University; rent June 15 to Sept. 15; $60. Apt. 5A.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Four-room kitchenette elevator apartment; complete; maid service; June 15 to Oct. 1. 6-E. Morningside 5440.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Is there any one who wants a pretty kitchenette apartment near Columbia; 3 rooms and bath. Apply Apartment 5H.

120TH, 438 WEST.—July-August; 5-room apartment, facing Columbia; excellent house; piano. Seen by appointment. Apt. 5-I. Telephone Riverside 7580.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Three-room kitchenette apartment for Summer by appointment only. Morningside 5440. Apt. 5-H.

120TH ST., 422 WEST.—Completely furnished four rooms and bath. Call Apartment 3S or phone Morningside 2870.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Five beautiful cool rooms; front apartment; new furnishings; fine house; modern building. Ask for Monges, Apt. 9I.

120TH ST., 433 WEST.—Three rooms, attractively furnished; piano. Apt. 5I.

121ST ST., 137 WEST.

DO YOU WANT to be cool as a cucumber all Summer?

DO YOU WANT to be between two beautiful parks?

DO YOU WANT to be within a stone's throw of the subway and 15 minutes from the heart of Broadway?

My 4 and 5 room furnished apartments, at 267 West 121st St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., all outside rooms, will fulfill your every wish for a delightful Summer; Columbia open-air concerts during season; kitchen, or, if you prefer, a variety of restaurants in the block.

MRS. FINCH.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Apt. 43; will sublet attractively furnished 4 rooms; high class; immediate possession; 3 months.

122D, 515 WEST.—Completely furnished four-room apartment, $10 weekly, requiring use one bed and kitchen privileges; references. Caswell.

122D, 418 WEST.—4-5 rooms, park view, 2 baths; $90-$100. Cushman.

124TH ST., 557 WEST.—Six cool outside rooms, completely furnished, two doors from Broadway, near River, Columbia University, Riverside bus and subway; private telephone; adults only; $75 per month. Apartment 6S or Superintendent.

124TH, 558 WEST.—Elevator apartment, handsomely furnished; 5 rooms, 2 baths, all conveniences. Telephone Morningside 3581. Mrs. Peiser.

121ST, 515 WEST.—Airy, top floor apartment from June 15th to Oct. 1st, 5 rooms. Phone Morningside 4858. Apt. 23.

121ST, 611 W ST.—Cool 4-room front apartment; elegantly furnished; southern exposure; two doors from Riverside Drive; $100 per month until October. Morningside 5858, apartment 2E.

121ST, 660 WEST.—Newly furnished, corner apartment, 5 rooms, double living room; large master bedrooms; twin beds; Summer rates.

128TH ST., 346 WEST.—5 rooms; elevator; fully furnished; piano; all outside rooms; $60 per month. Phone Apartment, 6S Morningside.

127TH ST., 409 WEST. (Apt. 5A.)—Light, cool outside five-room apartment until Sept. 15 or longer. $100.

130TH, 408 WEST.—Six-room elevator, for Summer reliable party; references. Apt. 5S

130TH, 514 WEST.—Cool, light front room on outside; 5 rooms nicely furnished, 3 beds, telephone; first floor up; subway, bus from surface cars; a bargain; to Sept. 1; references. Lenhart.

130TH ST., 628 WEST.—Four rooms, front, rear Drive; every equipment; from July 1; rent $50. Walsh.

136TH ST., 622 WEST.—Nicely furnished 5-room apartment, first floor, near Riverside; $50. Apt. 5. References.

137TH, 523 WEST.—6-room flat; completely furnished; house seping; 137th St. subway, bus, refsrance. Killackey. And. 2740.

139TH, 603 WEST.—6 rooms, $65, (3 floor) every comfort; 5 rooms, $45; new, cool, attractive; references. Boney.

141ST ST., 500 WEST.—Six-room apartment; finely furnished; one block from Riverside Drive. Apt. 2A. Audubon 1080.

141ST, 504 WEST.—3 large rooms, well furnished, kitchenette, bath, piano, telephone, $15.

113TH ST., 553 W ST.—Two b autiful, large, cool rooms, kitchenette, private house

142D, (Convent Av., 806.)—To sublet 5 room, well furnished apartment to Oct. 1. Telephone Audubon 778.

142D ST., 511 WEST.—Four or five light rooms; 3 front; to Sept. 1 or Oct. 1. transportation unexcelled; immediate possession. Apartment 3L.

142D, 541 WEST.—Five rooms, completely furnished housekeeping, electricity, shower; piano; elevator; sacrifice $60. Held.

143D, 519 WEST.—5 rooms, front, furnished; $45 July-August. Theobald.

144TH ST., near Broadway; for summer months; five rooms, $45 per month; references. Phone Audubon 5831 for appointment.

146TH ST., 600 WEST.—Sublet for July-August, 8-room apartment; very cool, all windows screened; piano and talking machine; river view; convenient to all transit lines; reasonable to responsible party.

145TH ST., WEST. (241 Edgecombe Av.)—Five rooms, overloo ing park; elevator; two or three months, $70 a month. Hampton

147TH, 546 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Sublet 7 rooms, July 1 to Oct. 1; $75 per month; vacant after Oct. 1. Weinberg, tel. 3460 Audubon.

148TH, 557 WEST.—Near transportation lines; 6-room apartment; southern exposure; light rooms; cool, quiet; handsomely, comfortably furnished; elevator; complete use of housekeeping; rent $100 monthly; possession June 15; references required Phone Audubon 1570. Apt. 5J.

147TH, 601 WEST.—Will sublet from June 15 to Oct. 1, 7 room furnished apartment, all outside rooms; near subway. Apply to C. H. Page

148TH ST., 601 WEST.—Six cabin, fashionable, [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

150TH ST., 501 WEST.—Newly furnished 4 rooms, piano, linens, silver; July 1st to Sept. 1st; $35 monthly. Apt. 4A Audubon 4737.

152D ST., 715 WEST.—Six outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator, Apt. 6S.

154TH, 500 WEST.—Four outside rooms furnished; ground floor; $45. Brady.

154TH ST., 441 WEST.—Six rooms, furnished apartment, 6 large, light rooms, 3d floor, $55. Apply 5-7 P. M.

155TH, 723 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished; large, light, airy; $60. Apt. 5A.

155TH ST., 701 WEST.—Four rooms beautifully furnished, sublet July to September; reasonable; references. Apply letter or person. Yeiss, Apt. 5A.

150TH ST., 526 WEST.—Completely furnished, six or seven rooms; three exposures; overlooking Hudson; new baby grand Steinway piano. Apt. 6S. Telephone St. Nicholas 9243.

150TH, 548 WEST, (Apt. 5E.)—Four rooms, overlooking Hudson; July, August, $60 monthly; references.

150TH ST., 681 WEST.—Sublet 4 rooms and bath furnished, desirable apartment, July and August. Danziger.

150TH, 700 WEST.—Five rooms; piano, telephone. St. Nicholas 9826, Apt. 3E.

150TH ST., Pinehurst Av., 66.—Five beautifully furnished; rent reasonable. Apt. 17.

151ST.—Sublet 4 large, light rooms; elevator; southern exposure; reasonable. Hamilton.

98 Pinehurst Av.

150TH ST., 600 WEST.—Five-room furnished apartment, July, August, September. Siegel.

151ST, 618 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 5 room apartment; all outside rooms; in highest, coolest part of city; terms reasonable. Elliot. Telephone St. Nicholas 8146.

152D ST., 670 WEST. (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Exceptionally cool, light 5-room apartment, beautifully furnished; all conveniences; private telephone; block from subway station; July 1-Sept. 15; no children. Apply Apt. 5S after 11 A. M.

150TH, 599 WEST.—Refined people, corner apartment, 5 large nicely furnished rooms facing streets; high-class elevator house; silver, linen. Superintendent.

150TH, 582 WEST. (Apt. 5C.)—Four cool rooms, bath; beautifully furnished.

192D, 575 WEST. (Apartment 6F.)—Four rooms and bath, improvements; rent, $45. Apply Victrola, June 15, Sept. 15; reasonable. Apt. 63.

153D ST., 715 WEST.—Six outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator, Apt. 6S.

154TH, 500 WEST.—Four outside rooms furnished; ground floor; $45. Brady.

151ST ST., 441 WEST.—Six rooms, furnished apartment, 6 large, light rooms, 3d floor, $55. Apply 5-7 P. M.

152D, 723 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished; large, light, airy; $60. Apt. 5A.

152D ST., 701 WEST.—Four rooms beautifully furnished, sublet July to September; reasonable; references. Apply letter or person. Yeiss, Apt. 5A.

150TH ST., 526 WEST.—Completely furnished, six or seven rooms; three exposures; overlooking Hudson; new baby grand Steinway piano. Apt. 6S. Telephone St. Nicholas 9243.

150TH ST., 548 WEST, (Apt. 5E.)—Four rooms, overlooking Hudson; July, August, $60 monthly; references.

150TH ST., 681 WEST.—Sublet 4 rooms and bath furnished, desirable apartment, July and August. Danziger.

150TH, 700 WEST.—Five rooms; piano, telephone. St. Nicholas 9826, Apt. 3E.

150TH ST., Pinehurst Av., 66.—Five beautifully furnished; rent reasonable. Apt. 17.

151ST.—Sublet 4 large, light rooms; elevator; southern exposure; reasonable. Hamilton.

98 Pinehurst Av.

150TH ST., 600 WEST.—Five-room furnished apartment, July, August, September. Siegel.

151ST, 618 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 5 room apartment; all outside rooms; in highest, coolest part of city; terms reasonable. Elliot. Telephone St. Nicholas 8146.

152D ST., 670 WEST. (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Exceptionally cool, light 5-room apartment, beautifully furnished; all conveniences; private telephone; block from subway station; July 1-Sept. 15; no children. Apply Apt. 5S after 11 A. M.

150TH, 599 WEST.—Refined people, corner apartment, 5 large nicely furnished rooms facing streets; high-class elevator house; silver, linen. Superintendent.

150TH, 582 WEST. (Apt. 5C.)—Four cool rooms, bath; beautifully furnished.

192D, 575 WEST. (Apartment 6F.)—Four rooms and bath, improvements; rent, $45. Apply Victrola, June 15, Sept. 15; reasonable. Apt. 63.

153D ST., 715 WEST.—Six outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator, Apt. 6S.

154TH, 500 WEST.—Four outside rooms furnished; ground floor; $45. Brady.

154TH ST., 441 WEST.—Six rooms, furnished apartment, 6 large, light rooms, 3d floor, $55. Apply 5-7 P. M.

155TH, 723 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished; large, light, airy; $60. Apt. 5A.

155TH ST., 701 WEST.—Four rooms beautifully furnished, sublet July to September; reasonable; references. Apply letter or person. Yeiss, Apt. 5A.

150TH ST., 526 WEST.—Completely furnished, six or seven rooms; three exposures; overlooking Hudson; new baby grand Steinway piano. Apt. 6S. Telephone St. Nicholas 9243.

150TH ST., 548 WEST, (Apt. 5E.)—Four rooms, overlooking Hudson; July, August, $60 monthly; references.

150TH ST., 681 WEST.—Sublet 4 rooms and bath furnished, desirable apartment, July and August. Danziger.

150TH, 700 WEST.—Five rooms; piano, telephone. St. Nicholas 9826, Apt. 3E.

150TH ST., Pinehurst Av., 66.—Five beautifully furnished; rent reasonable. Apt. 17.

151ST.—Sublet 4 large, light rooms; elevator; southern exposure; reasonable. Hamilton.

98 Pinehurst Av.

150TH ST., 600 WEST.—Five-room furnished apartment, July, August, September. Siegel.

151ST, 618 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 5 room apartment; all outside rooms; in highest, coolest part of city; terms reasonable. Elliot. Telephone St. Nicholas 8146.

150TH, 670 WEST. (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Exceptionally cool, light 5-room apartment, beautifully furnished; all conveniences; private telephone; block from subway station; July 1-Sept. 15; no children. Apply Apt. 5S after 11 A. M.

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155TH ST., 701 WEST.—Four rooms beautifully furnished, sublet July to September; reasonable; references. Apply letter or person. Yeiss, Apt. 5A.

150TH ST., 526 WEST.—Completely furnished, six or seven rooms; three exposures; overlooking Hudson; new baby grand Steinway piano. Apt. 6S. Telephone St. Nicholas 9243.

150TH ST., 548 WEST, (Apt. 5E.)—Four rooms, overlooking Hudson; July, August, $60 monthly; references.

150TH ST., 681 WEST.—Sublet 4 rooms and bath furnished, desirable apartment, July and August. Danziger.

150TH, 700 WEST.—Five rooms; piano, telephone. St. Nicholas 9826, Apt. 3E.

150TH ST., Pinehurst Av., 66.—Five beautifully furnished; rent reasonable. Apt. 17.

151ST.—Sublet 4 large, light rooms; elevator; southern exposure; reasonable. Hamilton.

98 Pinehurst Av.

150TH ST., 600 WEST.—Five-room furnished apartment, July, August, September. Siegel.

151ST, 618 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 5 room apartment; all outside rooms; in highest, coolest part of city; terms reasonable. Elliot. Telephone St. Nicholas 8146.

150TH, 670 WEST. (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Exceptionally cool, light 5-room apartment, beautifully furnished; all conveniences; private telephone; block from subway station; July 1-Sept. 15; no children. Apply Apt. 5S after 11 A. M.

150TH, 599 WEST.—Refined people, corner apartment, 5 large nicely furnished rooms facing streets; high-class elevator house; silver, linen. Superintendent.

150TH, 582 WEST. (Apt. 5C.)—Four cool rooms, bath; beautifully furnished.

192D, 575 WEST. (Apartment 6F.)—Four rooms and bath, improvements; rent, $45. Apply Victrola, June 15, Sept. 15; reasonable. Apt. 63.

153D ST., 715 WEST.—Six outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator, Apt. 6S.

154TH, 500 WEST.—Four outside rooms furnished; ground floor; $45. Brady.

154TH ST., 441 WEST.—Six rooms, furnished apartment, 6 large, light rooms, 3d floor, $55. Apply 5-7 P. M.

155TH, 723 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished; large, light, airy; $60. Apt. 5A.

155TH ST., 701 WEST.—Four rooms beautifully furnished, sublet July to September; reasonable; references. Apply letter or person. Yeiss, Apt. 5A.

150TH ST., 526 WEST.—Completely furnished, six or seven rooms; three exposures; overlooking Hudson; new baby grand Steinway piano. Apt. 6S. Telephone St. Nicholas 9243.

150TH ST., 548 WEST, (Apt. 5E.)—Four rooms, overlooking Hudson; July, August, $60 monthly; references.

150TH ST., 681 WEST.—Sublet 4 rooms and bath furnished, desirable apartment, July and August. Danziger.

150TH, 700 WEST.—Five rooms; piano, telephone. St. Nicholas 9826, Apt. 3E.

150TH ST., Pinehurst Av., 66.—Five beautifully furnished; rent reasonable. Apt. 17.

151ST.—Sublet 4 large, light rooms; elevator; southern exposure; reasonable. Hamilton.

98 Pinehurst Av.

150TH ST., 600 WEST.—Five-room furnished apartment, July, August, September. Siegel.

151ST, 618 WEST.—

The New York Times SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—West Side.

125TH, 614 WEST, (near Drive.)—Beautiful apartment; three large outside rooms, high-class apartment, July, August, September, $60; lease October, 1920; $80. Apt. 1C.

161ST, 674 WEST.—Sublet 6 beautiful rooms, 2 baths; modern. Apt. 6C.

176TH ST., 574 WEST.—4 rooms, tiled bath; all improvements, redecorated; immediate possession, lease; $48. Superintendent.

825 WEST 178TH ST.

Four-room elevator apartment, $56-$60.

179TH ST., 830 WEST.—Elevator apartment, high-class; 4 beautiful, large, sunny rooms; two foyers; $60; newly decorated. Northdale.

180TH, 819 WEST.—5 very desirable rooms, southern exposure, July 1, $53.

3518T ST., (3,061 Bailey Av., East.)—Broadway subway, four modern room apartment.

5 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT.

$50 TO $55.

MRS. ROBB, 149 WEST 119TH ST.

6 rooms in 6-room apartment, near Riverside Drive, light, 2 baths, all improvements; option buying unused furniture. Apply Room 420, 1,270 Broadway.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE.

Perpetual lease on apartment, including 9 rooms and 3 baths, in high-class west side fireproof apartment building, can be purchased for less than half its cost, making rental of apartment $1,800 per year.

C. S. TAYLOR.

44 West 77th St., New York City.

BARGAIN for the Summer months; 8 rooms and bath. Telephone Riverside 5468.

BROADWAY, 3,546, (corner 143d.)—Five very large, bright rooms, from July 1; $1,000 yearly. Apply Apt. 43, Monday.

BROADWAY, (214 West 92d.)—Seven rooms, bath; high-class elevator; sublet June 15. Apartment 4B. White.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (97th.)—Two rooms, large living room, kitchen, bath; high-class new house; rent $62.50.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Sublet 8 rooms, overlooking Central Park; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

DYCKMAN ST., 269.—Six and seven room apartments; near Broadway and subway. To inspect; first-class order.

EDGECOMBE AV., 367, (North of 150th St.)—Four rooms and bath; $10; beautiful location.

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOM and bath, splendid location for dentist; all improvements; rent, including electricity and gas, $45 monthly. 405 Manhattan Av.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five attractive, well-lighted rooms, facing Park; from July 1, rent $85. Apartment 24

MORNINGSIDE AV., 46.—5 large, light rooms, facing Morningside Park; $85. Coleman, or 11815th.

NAGLE AV., 184, (half block from Dyckman St. Subway Station.)—Five extra light and extra large rooms to sublet until Oct. 1; $48; possession on July 1; most desirable apartment in the house, to Apt. 2E, or telephone St. Nicholas 2774.

ONE LARGE ROOM AND BATH.

All modern improvements; rent, including electricity, gas, $40 monthly. 405 Manhattan Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 236.—6-room apartment, overlooking river; unfurnished; until October, 1920; possession June 15. Telephone Riverside 2157.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (below 110th St.)—Two single or one large room, adjoining bath. Ideal for Summer. Apply Room 1156, Manhattan Building.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, elevator, modern building; immediate possession; $60 to $100. Apply premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, Apt. 2C.—Sublet, unfurnished four extra large rooms, from June 15 to Oct. 1; $60 month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745, (at 152d.)—6 and 7 rooms, facing Drive; ready for occupancy June 15.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 530, (125th St.)—Eight rooms and bath; long term; bargain. Tel. Morningside 2842, Apt. 6D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Five-room suite; southern exposure; facing the Drive; $2,000. Apply Superintendent.

SECURE NOW 2½-year lease, $2,200 per year; eight outside rooms, facing Riverside Drive, corner in nineties; appointment. Tel. 2727 Riverside.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment from July 1; exceptionally large rooms, high ceilings; location 181st St and Northern Av.; fine view Hudson River; 5 minutes to trolleys, 8 minutes to subway and 5th Av. buses. Phone Broad 5389; address F. W. Hall, 68 Broad St., New York.

SEVEN ROOMS, parquet, electricity; high-class private Jewish house; $50; refined family; no children; immediate possession. Cathedral 8468.

SEVEN rooms, $90; some furniture, including piano, $350; rare opportunity. Schuyler 9482.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 935, (Cor. 157th.)—Modern six rooms; elevator; from July 1; lease expires October, 1920. Apply Superintendent.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 930.—Immediate possession, beautiful five-room elevator apartment overlooking Polo Grounds; all rooms light and large; convenient to bus lines, elevated, and subway; can be seen days and evenings; rent reasonable. Webster. Telephone 4333 Audubon. Apt. 24.

TWO to four rooms, with one and two baths; exclusive, near 157th St. park; $1,400 to $4,000; from Oct. 1. Gardiner-Watkins, Inc., 2,357 Broadway. Phone 5004 Schuyler.

TWO ROOMS.

Kitchenette and bath convenient; west side location. Levine, 2,036 5th Av.

WADSWORTH AV., 382.—7 room apartment; elevator house; all modern improvements; inducement during Summer. Apply superintendent.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 15 Wadsworth Av., (Broadway-174th.)—Five outside rooms; all improvements; elegantly decorated; immediate possession; lease. Superintendent or owner, 1 062 Lexington Av.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Two rooms and bath, newly fitted for light housekeeping; hall service; $80; business and social references required. See Superintendent on premises. VanVoorst apartment, 123 Waverly Place.

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 8, (West 168th.)—Four light rooms, including kitchen, $35; references.

WEST END AV., 826, (near 74th St.)—Very attractive one-room, kitchenette, and bath apartment; one flight up, front; also three rooms and bath, top floor; newly decorated; reasonable.

WEST END AV.—Overlooking park, elegant 7-room apartment, 3 baths; immediate possession; long lease. Phone Academy 2855.

WEST END AV., 940.—Five elegant outside rooms, high-class apartment, $1,600.

THE MIDETTE, 68 WEST 107TH ST.

Attractive modern elevator apartment house, under personal management of the owner; only strictly private families, who appreciate the refinements of a high-grade house; day and night elevator and telephone service; five rooms, $55. Apply to Superintendent.

THE WARREN, 420 WEST 34TH ST.

4 rooms, bath; steam; $38-$40.

AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST ST., OR JANITOR.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT near West End Av., of ten rooms and three baths, to sublet until October, 1920; immediate possession; rental $3,500 per annum. Apply J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 2750

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT on Central Park West, of ten rooms and three baths, to sublet until October, 1920; immediate possession; rental $3,800 per annum. Apply J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 2750.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

WALTON AV., (corner 177th St.)—4 rooms, up to date; restricted neighborhood; $35 up.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 1,265, (Brooklyn.)—One or two-room suite with private bath; newly renovated; all modern improvements; convenient to several car lines, subway and L. I. Railroad.

Beverly Road Apartments; steam heat, hot water, parquet floors. Telephone 8174, Midwood

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

TO LET, now or October, two exceedingly desirable unfurnished rooms, small kitchenette or use of kitchen; easy commuting; beautiful surroundings. S 165 Times.

NEW 4 and 5 room apartments, open porches, $45 to $65. Van Ness Brothers, 508 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Unfurnished—Long Island.

For Rent.—Apartment or house, Forest Hills Gardens, six rooms, partially furnished or unfurnished; from June 20 to Sept. 20. Phone 6578J Forest Hills, or call 312 Gardens Apartment, Foster.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

EXCELLENT new apartment, 4 rooms; Manhattan 20 minutes; $56. Hayward, 626 Bergen Av., Jersey City. Phone Bergen 5800.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted.—From October; well furnished six to eight room apartment, west of Broadway, between 70th and 90th Streets preferred, for family of four adults; must be all outside rooms; state particulars. T 65 Times.

Three or four-room furnished housekeeping apartment by young Christian couple, no children, at once to October or longer; below 100th St.; modern conveniences; quiet and airy; limit $70 per month; best of care and references. H 340 Times

Wanted.—Small, airy furnished apartment 3 rooms, two beds, kitchen, bath; west, references exchanged. 114 Hamilton Place.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Responsible adult family desires furnished apartment, preferably above 7th floor; 3 bedrooms; June 19 to late September; lower Riverside Drive or Park Av.; moderate rental; unquestionable references. J 241 Times.

Cultured woman, employed, wishes communication with family, owning house, (no furnished rooms,) near Madison Av. and 60th, for accommodations in September. Linquist, 170 East 77th.

Wanted to sublet, completely furnished small apartment, south and east exposures, on Central Park West, for September. Answer W. H. Rich, care of Kirby, Block & Fisher, 1,130 Broadway, New York City.

Wanted—For Summer months, an exceptionally well-furnished apartment, high-class apartment house, between 5th and Park Avs. Address J 216 Times.

Refined couple want four-room elevator apartment, furnished tastefully; west side, 96th to 157th Sts. preferred; give rental. W 29 Times.

Wanted. — Small furnished housekeeping apartment, Summer lease; young couple with 6-year-old child; ground floor preferred; state terms, &c. D 956 Times Harlem.

Couple want 3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping, with garage; must be reasonable. Room 4840, Grand Central Terminal.

An apartment near Columbia University, July 15; no children. Address Z 328 Times Annex.

Gentleman desires well-furnished apartment below 50th St. for Summer months; not over $50. S 179 Times.

Wanted — Six-room furnished apartment on Morningside Heights; occupy September. Call Stanley, Cathedral 11703.

Unfurnished.

Furnished or unfurnished apartment, 45 minutes from 5th Av. and 40th St.; three or four rooms and bath; young professional man and wife, Christians, would consider purchase of two-family house. Address, giving full particulars, M. F. Cornell, 134 East 80th St., city.

APARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
507 FIFTH AVENUE,
ROOMS 507 TO 525.

Send us list of your October rentals as we are now closing leases with the most select clientele in New York. Unfurnished east side preferred.

Wanted to lease by family of 3 adults part of private house, furnished or unfurnished, in quiet section; upper west side preferred. T 13 Times.

Apartment wanted, unfurnished, for September or October, 4 or 5 rooms; elevator service; on west side, between 72d St. and 108th St. Answer T 18 Times.

Young couple, no children, desire two large rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenette, either in apartment or private house; downtown; ready July 1. 187 Times.

Wanted—Between 70th and 110th Streets, 5 rooms and bath; $1,000; lease October 1st or sooner. E. J. E., Room 903, 32 Wall St., New York.

Wanted to Rent.—Unfurnished 7 rooms in elevator apartment, all outside, in upper westside Manhattan or Flatbush, Brooklyn. State particulars. A 111 Times.

Two apartments, one three and one five rooms; private house considered if practically arranged; reasonable rents. D 928 Times Harlem.

MRS. WILSON'S HOME RENTING COMPANY, TEL. PLAZA 6385. 444 PARK AV. LIST YOUR UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS. CLIENTS WAITING.

Responsible business couple seeks 4-5-room apartment convenient 9th Av. L; immediate possession or after Oct. 1. Room 400, 20 Vesey St.

Wanted, by married couple, apartment two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; west side, from September; $40 to $45. D 441 Times Downtown.

Couple want part of house, three rooms and bath; city or country; permanent; moderate rent. B 1057 Times Harlem.

112th, 535 West.—To lease or sublease, six or seven rooms, good neighborhood, $1,400. Advertiser.

Young couple wish small housekeeping apt. with refined private family in or near New York; state price. J 250 Times.

Five or six rooms below 72d, on lease by July 1; two adults, brother and sister; $900 a year. 507 5th Av Room 507

Family adults wish six-room elevator apartment, west side below 125th St., Oct. 1; about $75. F 534 Times Downtown.

Wanted, four or five room elevator apartment below 100th St., about July 15; rent, $60. K 293 Times.

Two or three rooms, kitchenette and bath, for October 1; reasonable; couple; A1 references. Mercer, 1262 Times Bldg.

Seven or eight rooms from October 1; lease below 100th St.; up to $2,000. L. H., 1619 St. James Bldg.

Dentist desires suitable apartment; will lease or sublease. D 948 Times Harlem.

Couple desire 3-4 room apartment on west side; moderate. T 8 Times.

Below 116th St., July 1; 4, 6 rooms, front, electricity. T 20 Times.

lease on or about Oct. 1, for three adults. A 952 Times Harlem.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENTION!—Second Mortgage Money.—Various amounts; centrally located Manhattan properties; reasonable rates. No EXCELSIOR ESTATES, 135 Broadway.

Widow must have $60,000 immediately to protect $200,000; New York real estate; first mortgage; security. A. L., 149 Times Brooklyn.

$25,000 wanted first mortgage 5 story corner, near 149th St.; rental $3,800; principals only. T. B., 312 Times Bronx

$1,500,000 for building loans, Manhattan, Bronx apartments; low charges. Durosa, 156 Broadway.

$7,000 2d mortgage for sale; guaranteed. Mitchell, 1 East 42d.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$4,000 PER ANNUM INCOME
ON
INVESTMENT OF $60,000 CASH
AND
ENTIRE AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL
REPAID IN 9 YEARS' TIME
OUT OF SURPLUS RENTS.

A business property above 34th St., to be sold at a price that will admit of a handsome profit being made on a resale, in addition to above unusual proposition; quick action; principals only. Executor, Box F 100 Times.

ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE.
SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

Two 5-story triples, 25x75ft. each; thirty apartments, four rooms each; baths, hot water, electric lights hall; excellent condition; desirable tenants; rentals $7,800; should be $9,000; mortgage $17,000, each, 1922; will carry 125% Lexington positively; over $3,000 net income; price $46,500. 96 Times.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS cash will buy a modern four (4) story private house in 83d St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; very well built; in splendid repair; in first class condition; plumbing and all interior in perfect order; attractive exterior; further particulars Harvey Bloomer, 271 West 125th St. Telephone 8565 Morningside.

A Rare Opportunity.—Very little cash; suitable for doctor, sanatorium, residence, or professional purposes; near Lexington Av.; 27 rooms, 4 baths; steam, hot water, electricity; arranged for four families; $25,000. Wolff, 1,192 Lexington Av. (81st St.)

WEST SIDE, BELOW 14TH ST.
LARGE CORNER PLOT, 1,200 FEET.
LOW PRICE, EASY TERMS
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

For Sale.—Four-story, 16-family, 25x66, Penn section; fine condition; rentals $2,400; mortgage $10,500. Lawyers Mortgage Co., price $14,250. Phone 2918 Circle. Henry B. Riecke, 1,182 Broadway at 35th St.

EAST SIDE, NEAR 42D ST.

Owner will build to suit tenant, 50x100, one or two story modern garage.

WALTER G BUTLER, 149 Broadway.

Bargain.—Must be sold, on account leaving State, two tenement houses with twenty families in each house; East 61st St., between 1st and 2d Avs. Write William J. Marek, 1,744 1st Av.

APARTMENT HOUSE BARGAIN.

Bronx Wadsworth Av. at 180th St.

5-story; 15 apartments; price $85,000. HORACE G. KNOWLES, 52 Vanderbilt Av. N Y.

Will sacrifice to close estate, cold water flat, 8 apartments; 5 rooms, bath, stores and basement; little cash required; Avenue A, near 86th St., principals only. M. Epstein, 126 Liberty St.

A corner dwelling, 180 Lexington Av., 5-story and basement; bargain to quick buyer; reasonable terms; principals only. Apply J. V. Graham, 55 Liberty St.

A 6-story walk-up; 146th St., 7th and 8th Avs. (three 5s, two 4s;) 8 stores; all rented; $5,000; principals only apply. J. V. Graham. 55 Liberty St.

Choice store corner, new-law apartment house, five stores; rental over $15,000; price $110,000; location central; five-year mortgage. John Peters, 210 East 14th St.

Three five-story houses, 25x100 each, 151-157 West 100th St.; four families on floor. Apply personally, Century Doll Co., 62 West 14th St.

71 West 68th St., 5-story American basement; modern 18-foot dwelling; for sale at a bargain. Apply Terrain Realty Co., owner, 206 Broadway

Another Bargain.—Own your home, 3 stories and basement; Fifties; $10,000. Wolff, 1,192 Lexington Av. (81st St.)

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Three-story brick and stone two-family dwelling, West 187th St., near Broadway subway; $3,000 cash; $6,250 mortgage. Washington Heights, 280, 1075 Broadway.

Corner apartment house, fronting park; old rents $20,500; price $130,000; map; also other bargains. Durosa Company, 156 Broadway.

50x87.6, in Orchard St., near Hester; good 5-story buildings; very busy section; sale or lease. H. Nelson Flanagan, 23 Union Square West.

5-story tenement house, 20 tenants, West 148th St., between 7th and 8th Avs., near school; all rented; no objection to race. L 104 Times.

To settle estate will sell at sacrifice five-story tenement, 16-family, two stores; west side of 1st Av., near 90th St. Frank, 433 Lenox Av.

For sale or exchange, 5-story tenement with stores in Stanton St., near Essex St., for country house or farm. 250 Times Downtown.

Building plots, large, small, suitable garages, warehouses, factories; reasonable prices; terms; Manhattan, Bronx. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 129th.

10-family apartment house; West 102d St.; overlooking Central Park; nearly cost $4,500; mortgage $22,000; price $30,500; owner leaving country. D 918 Times Harlem.

For Sale—Plot containing 14,000 square feet; frontage about 130 feet, between Canal and 14th St., west of Broadway; ready for building. W. Ryerson, Room 401, 132 Nassau St.

Absolute bargain, $25,000 investment, five-story cold water tenement house; cash $3,000, balance $15,000 mortgage 3 years. Office, 1,347 1st Av.

A Bargain—5-story triple flat, with stores; rent (old) $4,400; price $30,000; term, mortgages. Robert Lovers, 376 Lenox Av.

Spot cash for great bargain; immediate answer. Call, write, or telephone Edward Browning, 110 West 40th. Bryant 7122.

Lessees.—Have wonderful properties to lease; showing enormous profits for lessees. Browning, 110 West 40th. Tel. Bryant 7122.

Apartment house, West 85th; rents $13,000; sell $8,000. J 158 Times.

High-class rooming house, West 90's; $5,000-$7,000 cash required. J 159 Times.

For sale or to let, 120 Spring St. Mitchell, 1 East 42d St.

Five-story flat, Harlem, fine block; $24,500; easy terms. Owner, 108 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION: Reduce your rent from $80 to $ 815 per month for 6 rooms, with all improvements, including large porch, by purchasing detached brick 2-family house of 13 rooms; price $10,000; terms $4,750 cash; see us for full details. O'Hara Bros., 200th St. and Webster Av.

Cottage, on corner plot, 75x95; 8 large, light rooms; porch 12x24; steam heat, gas, electricity, city water; beautiful view of Long Island Sound; splendid boating, bathing, and fishing; price $8,100; cost $10,000. Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Two-family brick, West Bronx, near Burnside Station, 14 rooms, $12,250; four lots, 102d, near Morris Av., $22,000; flat, 57th, near 2d Av., $35,000. Chas. R. Sommer, 3 Sutherford Place.

FLATBUSH AND BROOKLYN APARTMENTS.

Investors' opportunity; 6 to 40 families; choice location; good income; prices $12,000 to $250,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Flatbush Av., Kenmore 6238.

Builders and Others.—Free and clear plots, 3d and Washington Avs., Fordham section; also 75x100 on 13th Av., Long Island Cit. Walter Gordon, 417 West 52d.

Bargain.—Bronx, 4-story, 6 families, 2 stores; hot water supply; no steam heat; small amount cash required; excellent investment; brokers protected; owner, G 12 Times.

Bargains in Bronx apartment houses; all improvements; best locations; personal attention to management of estate; rents collected. Reconstruction Realty Co., 489 Tremont Av.

An ideal country home, with barn, in the city; 2 lots, fronting Claremont Park; inquire after 5 and Sundays. Deegan, 1,855 Eastburn Av., Bronx.

A Bronx Bargain.

Four-story brick house, all improvements. Prospect Av. section. For particulars write Room 303, 87 Nassau St.

Modern detached two-family house; suburban location; near Leyre Av., on Westchester R. R. Particulars G 887 Times Annex.

West Bronx.—50-foot corner and stores; all improvements. 1262 Times Bldg.

Bliss, 2,804 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Thirteen 7-room houses, all modern improvements, electric lights, at 984 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn; now vacant and open for inspection all day Saturday and Sunday. For details inquire Complete Home Building Co., Inc., 1,133 Broadway, New York. Tel. Farragut 2903.

FLATBUSH APARTMENT PROPERTY.

Present rental $15,700; Oct. 1 leases, Price $135,000. Mortgages at 5%. Principals only. George F. Jantzer, 1,382 Flatbush Av., at Avenue F.

For Sale.—Near water, at Seacliff, L. I., 2-family house, for $3,100, and one 10-room, 3-family house, for $3,800. For particulars phone South 766W, or write to Gill, 532 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For sale or lease, six-acre picnic and baseball grounds, with large dance hall, in Maspeth. Inquire of Friedland, 253 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Heights.—Apartment building; housekeeping and studio apartments; all rented to Oct. 1; rent roll $1,633 yearly. W 56 Times

Flatbush.—Plot for residence, 100x100, $12,000; restricted section. Geo. E. Jantzer, 1,382 Flatbush Av.

Stone front, 4,714 11th Av., $1,000 cash; price $7,100; first mortgage $4,000; balance easy terms. Martin, 3,823 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Concourse lot, 25x70, abutting on Valentine Av.; lot 25x142, near 199th St. 231 West 99th.

Stone bungalow, Grand Hill, Ocean View, $5,300; $1,000 cash; terms. O 716 Times Downtown.

Two lots, $650 each, near subway; fine bargain; title perfect. O 714 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

We have 13 houses just completed, parquet floors, electric, inclosed porch, 7 rooms, kitchen and bath, tiled, steam heat, from $5,750 to $9,500, near school and transit. Hefferman & Hyde, Real Estate and Builders, Room 4, Butler Building, 320 Fulton St., Jamaica

To Settle an Estate.—3 houses and twenty lots; must be sold; houses 1 and 2 family; cost $40,000 and $8,000 to build; inspect; make offer; office on premises. Rockaway Boulevard Group Lot, West Lefferts Av. Wheelock Land Co.

Bayside.—7-room house, hollow tile, stucco outside, shingle, under construction; 18 minutes from New York; price reasonable M. M. C., 442 West 49th St.

At Queens, L. I.—4 lots at $200 each, 12 lots at $300 each; three blocks from station. Klissam Bros. Co., Queens, L. I. Phone 6150 Hollis.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Two beautiful ocean view lots; $250 each; trees, city water. W 873 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ENORMOUS SACRIFICES IN COUNTRY PLACES.

Close to city. Full commissions to brokers. Estate of 17 A—Price $100,000. Sacrifice $17,000
Estate of 248 A—Price $0,000. Sacrifice $ 8,000
Farm 156 A—Price $0,000. Reduced to 7,000
Place 160 A—Price $0,000. Cut to 6,000
Country 56 A—Price 14,000. Sacrifice— 5,000
Farm 90 A—Price 12,000. Slashed to 4,000
Place 80 A—Price 9,000 One-third 3,000

Call, write, or telephone EDWARD BROWNING, 110 West 40th St. Tel. 7122 Bryant.

425 Boston Post Road, Port Chester.—To rent, unfurnished 8 room house, 2 baths, 3 acres; half acre garden all planted; roses, strawberries, fruit; flowers, chickens; excellent location Boston Post Road, Rye; $85 month, immediate possession. Caretaker on premises, or phone, write S. B. Axtell, 1 Broadway, New York City.

Cedarmere.—Estate, 53 acres; dwelling, outbuildings; beautiful cedars, evergreens, white maples, elms; spring water, piped; prominent men neighbors; one hour out by train or motor. Geo. V. Raynor, 1,270 Broadway.

A CHANCE TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME.

Restricted residential section of Larchmont, with sewers, gas, water, &c.; near station, village, school, and Sound; $500 cash and balance on terms like rent. Krisch, 11 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6441.

At Mount Vernon.—Our new model homes are ready for inspection; every known improvement, steam heated, garage; $7,000 to $12,000. Office, 704 South Fifth Av., 3 blocks north of Dyre Av. Station, Westchester and Boston Railroad.

Adirondacks brought near; 42 miles out; 50 acres; accessible; some tillable; secluded, picturesque; splendid outlook; streams; timbered; suitable estate, bungalows, camps; bathing, boating, fishing; $100 acre; easy terms. V. V., 17 Times.

Will sacrifice fine New York country home, designed by Stanford White, costing over $75,000; sufficient acreage; best commuting location; greatest opportunity; responsible buyer. F. & C., Principals only. Address "Little Cash," 141 Times.

Satisfaction!

New York, June 4, 1919.

The New York Times:

Ever since arriving in New York on April first I have read so much and been told all about the difficulty of finding suitable living quarters. It was a great source of worry to me and I am frank to admit that I was just a little "up in the air."

Renting agencies proved far from being a source of encouragement, so on Sunday last I had inserted a Furnished Apartment Wanted advertisement in The New York Times.

It was with some misgivings that I called for any replies which might be received Monday evening, but imagine my happy surprise to find one hundred and sixteen awaiting me. Last evening (Tuesday) I received twenty-six. My worries have ceased, because I have found just exactly what I desired.

Now, I do not suppose this is anything new in your experience, but against all the odds it seems wonderful to me. Of course, I believe the fact that I used sufficient space to make my want known was a big factor in its success.

Very naturally I could only use one of the apartments out of the one hundred and thirty-seven offered, but it does seem to me that it would be nice to acknowledge in some way the receipt of the replies. The people who answered are entitled to this acknowledgment, but there are too many for me to handle separately and personally.

I wonder, therefore, if it would be possible for me to make this acknowledgment by means of a little ad in your next Sunday's issue placed in approximately the same position as the one used last week. It would probably read:

"Wanted, to thank the 137 people who anwered V-365 last week. Discovered desired apartment. Advertiser."

If you decide this possible, I would be glad to have you forward me the statement covering cost at 113 Waverley Place, City.

Yours very truly,

WALTER G. YOUNG.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Corcoran Manor, Mount Vernon.—14-room house, all modern improvements; garage; plot 100x200, fronting on two avenues; trolleys in rear of property; best location in Mount Vernon; for sale or lease; brokers protected. Inches & Storry, 420 Broadway.

Attractive residence for sale; bargain; refined neighborhood; 28 minutes 42d St.; 10 rooms, bath; excellent repair; all conveniences; veranda; large plot; 2-car garage. O. B. Waring, 14 Gedney Square, Yonkers.

You Can't Beat This on the Hudson.—Ten room modern, two baths, large plot, shade, $11,500; another gentleman's estate, $17,000; a gem; many others. Huntington, 751 Palisade Av. Tel. 3277 Yonkers.

Brick and frame 10-room house, 3 baths; river view; best neighborhood; everything complete; hardwood floors, hot water heat, fireplaces, electric light; large grounds. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

For sale, fine, up-to-date 2½-story house in Larchmont; seven rooms and bath; four city lots; four blocks from beach; a bargain. Cash, $3,500; rest on long mortgage. Write Box 40, 1,515 3d Av., New York.

Lot for sale, 100x150, high ground, on trolley line, 10 minutes from station, very desirable location for large apartments. Apply 151 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Price $5,000.

$30 Rent per month for 30 years is $28,460; let us help you save it; send for booklet, "Stop Paying Rent." Mount Vernon Homes, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Exceedingly choice village home; farm, 55 acres; Westchester County; fruit, stream; $12,500. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av., New York.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a bungalow at Hastings-Hudson, monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

House, 7 rooms, all improvements, near trolley and station; plot 50x100. Benjamin Lewis, Crestwood, N. Y.

White Plains.—Finest property, over 600 lots; sale to builders or developers. Hiser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

THE OAKLEE

Delightful suburban home at Hempstead, near Garden City; convenient to electric trolley and train, 40 minutes from New York; 8 rooms and 2 baths; large parcel of ground; two-car plastered garage, replica of dwelling; English architecture; stucco finish and mottled roofs; never occupied; cost $14,500; will take $12,500 for quick deal; $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. E. F. Schwencke, Room 301, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

Beautiful North Shore residence, overlooking Sound; 5 acres, superb view, gorgeous trees and shrubs, wonderful all-year home, in a garden spot; 8 real fireplaces, 4 bathrooms, billiard room, solarium, wonderful square floors, electricity and gas, all copper screens, double garage, and chauffeur's quarters, large private bath house on perfect beach; surprising bargain; easy terms. Photos and other information at 508 Times Building, New York City.

BELLE TERRE,

FORT JEFFERSON, LONG ISLAND.

Beautiful house, with three baths; five and one-half acres; large garage, containing living rooms for chauffeur; golf course; immediate possession; reasonable terms. Percy Fay, 27 William St., New York City. Telephone Broad 1538.

Ideal country home, overlooking lake; semi-bungalow; 10 rooms, bath, electricity; handsomely furnished, decorated, open fireplace, large verandas, front and sides; abundance of all shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, hedges, boating, bathing, fishing; owner must sell; bargain for quick buyer, $4,500; must have $1,000 cash at once. Thomas Browne, 161 West 34th St.

For Sale.—Kensington, L. I., one of the most beautiful corner lots available, comprising 225 feet of frontage; surrounded by beautiful homes; south and east front; conservative valuation, $15,000; will accept any reasonable proposition as cannot use same. For further particulars address owner, Leonard H. Roach, Winnetka, Ill.

Gentleman's country home within stone's throw of electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; exceptional environment; corner plot, 100x210; beautifully landscaped; eight rooms, 3 baths; cost $18,000; will take $9,000 for quick deal. For photographs and particulars write Mr. McIntosh, Room 604, 1,269 Broadway.

Must sell to settle estate, 178 building lots in Hampton; near beach; only hour and a half from Riverhead; lots sold six years ago at $100 and $150 each; will sell in bulk only for $3,500 cash; map furnished on request. Advertiser, J. H. Glover, 143 Market St., Newark.

INTERESTING FOR BUILDERS.

For sale, 17 very valuable building lots on Van Wyck and Remington Avs., between Beaufort and Jerome Avs., Jamaica, Long Island. Inquire Richard Keene, 211 Van Wyck Av., Jamaica, Long Island. Telephone Jamaica 1638

PLACE FOR SALE.

3 acres, shore front; 10-room house, with all latest improvements; well laid out grounds, with all kinds of fruit trees; garage and outbuildings. Tel. 192-J-2 Oyster Bay, N. Y. Samuel Taylor, Bayville, Long Island, N. Y.

AT BAY SHORE, L. I.

Chicken farm containing two acres; new 6-room bous, fruit trees, garden planted; 15 minutes walk R. R. station; photos on request; price $4,500. Apply Raymond H. Ferry, Bay Shore, N. Y.

Will exchange 1,800 free and clear Long Island lots for apartment or business property, subject to one mortgage and having $65,000 real equity. Frank H. Tyler, 1,183 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For sale, Sage Foundation Gardens, Forest Hills, L. I., plot, 60x100; most desirable location, diagonally opposite permanent park; price very reasonable. F. T. Street, 58 Maiden Lane, City.

$125,000.—Shore front, 1,800 feet on Sound; rolling ground; 60 acres; most beautiful waterfront estate on east end of Long Island; investigate. Henry Pierson & Co., 309 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Belle Harbor.—Must sell quick, two corner plots of four lots each; corner Oxford and Newport Avs.; also plot of three lots, Dennison Av., near ocean. Durro, 113 University Place, city.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, sacrifice; $150 cash or equivalent in bonds takes my ten beautiful lots, including two corners, at East Hampton, L. I.; cost me $750. Address owner, W. W. Haupt, 154 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

LONG BEACH—WATER FRONT.
16 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.
GREEN, 292 5TH AV., N. Y. CITY.

Three beautiful lots, 60x100, at Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I.; bargain for quick sale. Address H. B. Treadwell, Billboard Pub. Co., Times Square, New York.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES,
on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $2,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

$250 ACRE.—50 acres, adjoining Agricultural School, Farmingdale; wooded views; suited country estate. Plak, Attorney, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

Shore cottage, Good Ground, 80 miles out; 7 room house, outbuilding; acre ground; $2,000. Brownshield, 1,664 Wallace Av., Bronx.

Flushing.—Three lots, 60x100 feet; choice corner, Broadway on the Hill; fully improved; 5 min. from R. R. station; desirable for private homes. Box R 396 Times.

BARGAIN—BROADWAY-FLUSHING.
Six lots on 18th St.,
near State St.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

SHORE FRONT BARGAIN.

Lot, 50x333 ft.; L. I. Sound; fine neighborhood; $1,950. M. E. Henschel, Northport, L. I.

Great Neck.—Shore front on Sound; deep water; splendid old-fashioned dwelling; leased for season, $125. Henry Pierson & Co., 309 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Edgemere.—Must sell quick, two plots of four lots each; surf Av., near ocean. Durro, 113 University Place, city.

For Sale.—Five-room house and shop with extra lot; excellent location. 88 Lurting St., Corona, N. Y.

For Sale—In desirable section of Hollis, L. I., near hotel, lot, 50x250 ft.; price reasonable. Perrin, 787 South 13th St., Newark, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Catskill Mountains.—For rent furnished, at Palenville, on large private estate, two attractive cottages, 10 rooms each; excellently located; near country club; facilities for garden, abundance of fruit, running spring water, garage; one cottage entirely undecorated, the other has bath, electricity and fireplace; rentals $250 and $400 for season. For handsomely illustrated booklet address Highland Estate, Palenville, N. Y.

For Rent—Camp on Lake Placid, including cottage and boathouse, land, &c.; beautifully located; overlooking Mirror Lake; near Lake Placid, N. Y.; in the Adirondacks; this camp is completely furnished and equipped with all modern conveniences, including electric lights and gasoline launch. Full information will be supplied on inquiry to Room 305, Ball Building, 1,110 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

Orange County, New York.—Country estate, about 60 acres; fruit trees, 9 room house, unfurnished; sanitary plumbing, electric light; near hotel; large barn; one hour and half to downtown New York, five minutes' walk from station; owner must sell immediately. Z 290 Times Annex.

Delightfully cool and shady; near Newburg; charming 9-room modern home; about 1 acre, garden, fruit land; wonderful water, beautiful trees, view; city doctor offers for $5,500; terms. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av., New York.

Adirondacks.—Cranberry Lake, choicest part.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Store and basement, 25x100, each, good light, adapted for manufacturing, location east side, near 14th St., for rent. Phone Forsyth 9192, or address Gene, 1,472 Madison Av.

Two floors to rent for business or residence; ideal studio; 9 East 30th St. Ames & Co., 38 West 31st St.

Second floor on 42d St., 8th and 9th Avs., 30x50; will alter. Phone Circle 2016. Henry B. Herts, 1,787 Broadway, at 55th St.

Madison Av., 780, (67th.)—Parlor floor newly decorated, electricity; large, light basement.

Lofts, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 83x184. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 182 Broadway.

Part of parlor store, suitable for offices or dentist parlor; good light. Wallace, 4 West 58th St.

About 1,000 square feet floor space and balcony 350 feet to let at West Broadway. Write 1,481 Times Downtown.

1 WEST 47th St.—Offices in best business location in New York; immediate possession. Apply Mrs. Roberts, after Sunday.

Bright, attractive office to sublet; desirable location. 42d St., near 5th Av. Address E 497 Times.

Private office in desirable suite; telephone and stenographic service. Room 412, 217 Broadway, Barclay 2780.

Vacant plot on railroad in Bronx for rent for storage purposes or the like. Eugene A. Walsh, 81 East 125th St., Harlem 8096.

Floor in one of choicest business properties, 5th Av. near 59th St.; 2,500 square feet. Ames & Co., 38 West 31st St.

Office space in artist studio; splendid light; $15 per month. Room 1104, 156 6th Av. Phone Farragut 6870.

6th St., between 5th and Madison Av., part of store; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Murray Hill 8081.

Desk room, with or without desk; desirable office room, 605, 29 Cortlandt St. Apply 11 A M.

Store, 25 feet front, near subway and "L" stations, suitable restaurant; rent, $3,000. Barnett Co., 11 East 125th.

To let on one floor; capacity 250 lbs.; private manufacturing, printing, storage. West Harlem. Barnett, 11 East 125th.

Basement to let, 25x100; cement floor; sprinkler. Apply Sloane & Moller, 316 East 65th St.

Desks with telephone privileges; excellent service. 50 Broad St. Telephone Broad 1767.

To rent, private office, with or without facilities, financial district. H 405 Times Downtown.

Store space, advantageously located; high grade woman's specialty. Gentlewoman's Leaflet, 461 8th Av.

Fine light loft, 5,000 feet, sprinklers, heat, elevators, watchman service. F. E. Allen, 60 West 43d St. Bryant 510.

Country building, 25x103; concrete floor; open, suitable for garage or any business. Owner, 611 East 18th St.

Factory, brick, 2 lofts, 3,500 sq. feet each; light, near depot; reasonable rent. L. Zuckerman, 219 Bay St., Orange, N. J.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 399 Broadway. Suite 509.

Leading tenant willing to sublet furnished or unfurnished office, well situated in financial district. 71 42d Times Downtown.

To let—excellent offices. Knickerbocker Theatre Bldg. West 4th floor.

Large, attractive offices, 17 feet square; $75. Times Building, 42d and Broadway. Rowe.

Broker, furnished office 5th Av., near Library and Murray Hill.

Desk room, holiday, excellent location. Room 1,140 Broadway.

Private office and desk room handsomely furnished. Suite 308, 31 East 42d.

Physician's office, 41st St., near Grand Central. Phone Vanderbilt 9066.

Desk room, light, cheerful office. 303 Times Building. Room 1068.

With select space to manicurist. Hastad, 33 West 42d St.

Roomy desk to rent in private office, 149 Broadway. Write E 552 Times Downtown.

DESK ROOM, LARGE, LIGHT OFFICE. ROOM 500, 41 PARK ROW.

Bronx.

Fireproof structure building to lease, 2 stories high, nine sliding rooms, fit for any business, good location, near Bway 149th St. Call 2,195 Amsterdam Av.

TO LET
CORNER ATTRACTION.
LOCATION, BRONX.
Wolbach, 1,123 Broadway. (Cathedral 7880.)

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, lease 25,000 sq. feet factory in city or three miles, plenty of light, railroad siding or near freight depot. Jersey City, Hoboken or Brooklyn, in labor section; will purchase if cheap. Compressed Cork Co., 38 Barrow St., Brooklyn.

An old-established clothing manufacturer wishing to start a branch in a community where female help is available. Write full details. E 554 Times Downtown.

Loft—2,000 to 3,000 square feet of loft space, suitable for office, between 35th and 45th Sts. and 5th and 8th Avs. Phone J. M. Mackay, Bryant 8600.

First floor or basement or both, suitable for plumbing shop; 2,000 square feet total. E. G. Woolfolk & Co., 15 West 38th St., N. Y.

Wanted—2,000 to 3,000 square feet of office space; vicinity 34th and 42d Sts. and 5th Av. Phone J. M. Mackay, Bryant 8600.

Fine store, furnished or unfurnished, right off 5th Av.; also near subway; reasonable. Particulars A 106 Times.

Want to rent, furnished office or suite, 42d St. district, temporarily or permanently. J 427 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Space, about 8,000 feet ground floor, for manufacturing. J 428 Times Downtown.

Store using electrolysis desires space hairdressing shop; what's offer. B W., 263 West 54th St.

Would like to rent part of store or window space. E 530 Times Downtown.

Furnished office in financial district wanted immediately. W. D. Frad, 801 Times Bldg.

Want central studio, now till October. Kay, 241 West 13th, Chelsea 4975.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

For rent, furnished, July-August, attractive 7-room house; large, airy rooms; exclusive location near Hudson; lawn, garden, trees; beautiful view; 10 min. rapid transit; short walk station, 25 minutes Grand Central Station; ideal commuting; advantages city and country. Phone Murray Hill 9, or write Dr. Jenkins Smuyten Duyvil, N. Y. City.

Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Waterfront property, Corbin Place, 9 rooms, partly furnished, for sale or to let for July. Rent, $60. Franklin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 5621 Prospect.

Furnished house to rent for Summer; 10 rooms, large porch, in beautiful Prospect Park South, near Prospect Park and Church Av. station, Brighton line; reasonable rent. Telephone Flatbush 7103.

761 HANCOCK ST.

Nicely furnished lower part of two-family house for two or three months; reasonable to responsible parties.

In Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.—Detached house, near Crescent Athletic Club; will rent for 3 months to adult family. 347 94th St. Tel. Bay Ridge 7732.

Queens.

One-family house, one family for Summer only, every convenience, use of phone, big yard, good location, $100 a month. Inquire Haslett, 89 Horton St., Elmhurst, L. I. Telephone Newtown 2824-J.

New Gardens.—Easy walking distance to station; furnished home of ten rooms, two baths; pleasantly situated, with large vegetable garden; to rent for July and August; reference required. Telephone Richmond Hill 89.

For July and August, high-class twelve-room house, ideally located in Jamaica Hill (Crest section); two upper porches; garage $450. M. Leffler, 46 Orchard Av.

FOR RENT—July and August, small furnished house in Flushing, L. I.; completely screened, electric light; best residential section, near train and trolley; moderate. H. R. E., Box 6, Waji St. Station.

Exceptional.—10 rooms, 2 baths, ideal spot, near station, July 1 to Oct. 1, $200 per month. Schoen, 30 Olive Place. Phone 6621-W Forest Hills Gardens.

Richmond.

STATEN ISLAND.

Pleasant 10-room house, fully furnished, on best residence street in West New Brighton; gas and electric light, gas range, and water heater; garage; 15 minutes from New York ferry by trolley and 10 minutes by train; about 200 yards from water. (Kill van Kull.) rent $100 a month for July and August. Apply S., Room 1014, 50 Union Square, New York City.

Seashore ten-room stucco house; two baths, tiled hall, broad piazzas, garage, garden; acre and a quarter plot; private beach; rental $75 Sept. '15, $960. Telephone 121-J New Dorp, Staten Island. Write Walsh, 68 Broad.

Five-room bungalow, Princess Bay, on beach, electric light, running water, sanitary improvements; occupancy June 15; $350. Knight, Tel. Franklin 5934, on Monday.

Sublet till Sept. 30, nicely furnished 7 room Apartment; splendid view, overlooking St. George Lake; moderate rent. C. Van Sonik, Bread 966.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Richmond.

On water front; modern residence, 6 to 10 rooms, tile bath, electricity, lawns, porches, bathing, boating, fishing; one hour Manhattan; bargain. Telephone Schuyler 2208.

Westchester County.

Wanted to Rent.—A modest Summer cottage on the Long Island or New Jersey shore for July or August or both; need accommodations for seven people. Address with particulars and price, S. H. Buser, 351 4th Av., New York. Telephone Madison Square 7300.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, SCARSDALE, N. Y. Seven minutes' walk from station; 10 rooms, 3 baths, and sleeping porch. Will rent to small family. Scarsdale P. O. Box 495. Tel. 496 Scarsdale.

Modern furnished home to rent balance of June, July, and August in North Yonkers, four-minute walk to Glenwood station; river view; sleeping porch, garden, garages near by; rent $325. Phone Yonkers 4984 during day; Yonkers 1496 evenings.

July and August, outskirts Mount Vernon, 5 to 10 minutes from railroad stations, 10 rooms, comfortably furnished; large screened porch; large vegetable garden in full bearing; big trees, many flowers; $150 month; give references. D 949 Times Harlem.

Charming home amid Westchester Hills, 55 minutes from city; superb view; 10 rooms; acreage, fruit trees, garden, garage; to rent, furnished, for Summer by family called away, at liberal reduction. Telephone 791 Rector, or 8 Pleasantville.

Town of Rye.—Gentleman's home, modern, up-to-date house; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; fronts 2 acres; ground; shade and fruit trees, planted garden. Anna L. Gluick. Phone Port Chester 777.

Bronxville.—8-room stucco house; beautifully furnished; just redecorated; large, cool porch; attractive shaded grounds; $190 per month; July and August. Call Bronxville 278-J.

Furnished house for rent, July and August; 8 rooms, 2 baths, screened porch; one of the most attractive locations in Mount Vernon, $125 per month. Telephone Mount Vernon 511M.

To let for July and August, furnished house, 8 rooms and bath, near trolleys and within half hour subway walk of New Haven and Westchester & Boston railways. Apply to 237 Tecumseh Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Summer, 7-room modern house, furnished; attractive location Mt. Vernon, 10 minutes from station; one room reserve. Offer owner; very reasonable terms. 34 Melrose Av. Phone 32213M.

Bronxville.—Furnished community house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, garage, until Oct. 1, $125 monthly. Hardy, Willow Circle. Telephone 228 M.

For Rent.—July-August, moderate price, 10 rooms, bath; large porch, attractive grounds; 10 minutes from station. 35 Galen St., Pleasantville, N. Y.

South Yonkers, 45 minutes from Times Square.—Furnished modern eight-room house with large yard; three months $225. Telephone Yonkers 876-R. 43 Elinor Place.

Ten-room house, 3 baths, enclosed porch; restricted section Mount Vernon, price $2500 monthly for Summer. U 1228 Times Bronx.

Bungalow for Summer; large plot; boating, bathing, fishing; easy terms. Lake Mahopac Bungalow Colony, 40 West 32d St. 9084 Madison.

Furnished room, beautiful country home; all conveniences; easy commuting to city; gentlemen preferred. Oakland Gardens, Rye, N. Y. Mrs. Peterson, care Scanlon Cottage.

Furnished 12 room house in Catskills for boarding or private family; bathing and fishing, place for auto. Campbell, 8 West 130th St.

Yonkers.—Six-room modern house simply furnished, countryside, 20 minutes Grand Central, $50 monthly to Sept. 15. Phone Saturday afternoon or Sunday, Yonkers 6726.

Attractive home, 4 master's bedrooms, maid's room, bath; modern improvements; large shady yard; fruit, growing garden, high location. Warner, 1 Clinton St., White Plains.

Pleasantville.—Six-room cottage, furnished; running water; main line; fine location, plenty ground, woods; to October, small, select family. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville.

For rent, furnished, for the summer, 8 room house, 2 baths; garage, $150 per month. A. J. Cockle, Boston Road, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Scarsdale.—Furnished, $400 for Summer, 5 room residence, all conveniences, garden. Telephone owner, Rector 1550 or White Plains 839-M.

Unusually attractive furnished home, 10 rooms, 2 baths; fine location; tennis, golf, garage near $150 month. 128 Bruce Av., near Caryl Av., 4070 Yonkers.

At Beautiful Pelham, N. Y.—To rent, furnished house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; near station; 15 minutes from Grand Central; June 21 to Sept. 16. J. 214 Pelhamdale Av.

At Mount Vernon, furnished house with garage, July and August; convenient to station. Owner, 21 Union Av. Tel 524 J.

Mount Vernon.—Modern six-room stucco, screened veranda, well located, July and August, $100 month. Phone 1,496 Mount Vernon.

Larchmont.—Twelve-room furnished house; season, $650. 21 Howell Av. Box 35.

Yonkers, (22 Arthur St.)—Eight rooms, $50 month. Burt, Telephone Bryant 4520.

Furnished 10 rooms, 2 baths, high elevation. Carbone, Ardsley, N. Y. Box 32.

Scarsdale.—Twelve rooms, 3 baths, garage garden, 2 acres. Newkirk, White Plains.

Furnished seven-room house for exclusive section. Phone Mount Vernon 1132 W.

Long Island.

Will rent for Summer on Long Island, four miles east of Northport, one-half mile from Long Island Sound, with private bathing beach, gentleman's attractive old-fashioned farmhouse, remodeled, with modern improvements, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, living room, dining room, kitchen, and laundry, comfortably furnished, electric light, telephone, and artesian well; large screened piazza, formal court, also three-room cottage and room for two cars; golf and yacht clubs near by; rental $1,600; drive from Northport station to Fort Salonga and ask for Tremaine house. E. W. Scharr, 29 West 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 2900.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.—Attractive and completely furnished cool housekeeping apartment; large outside rooms; ten windows, bedrooms, all fleck covering; hot water; old mahogany; Oriental rugs; linen, silver; two minutes from station and Forest Hills inn.

FOR SUMMER OR LONGER.

Phone 8050 Rector. Ext. 273; 8350 Forest Hills, or Supt. Gardens Apt., Forest Hills.

Well-furnished house, thirty minutes rail or motor; one block from Sound; unobstructed view; summer or all-year residential section; four master's bedrooms, each with sleeping porch; 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths; acre of lawns, fruit, flowers, vegetables, private beach; garage $400; per month; $4,000 per year. Mrs. Hare, Boulevard and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I. Tel. Flushing 1027.

Beautiful bungalow overlooking lake; rent furnished $400; season six months; surrounded with grand old shade trees, shrubs; seven large, light, airy rooms; all modern improvements; one block from bathing beach; boating, fishing, tennis court on ground. Apartment 24, 540 West 112th. Cathedral 3834.

$3,500 FOR SEASON.

New colonial house, furnished; 12 rooms, 5 baths; 2-car garage; lawn, flowers, trees, shrubs. Phone Bay Shore 193.

Gentleman, not wishing to occupy his Summer home, will rent same for the season; house has 9 rooms, all tastefully furnished, located in good neighborhood on the North Shore of Long Island; garage and 12 acres of ground. For further information call Glen Cove, Long Island, 754.

Bayshore, Long Island, near Great South Bay, ten-room furnished house, 5 bedrooms, laundry, bath, 3 acres lawn and woods, large garage; one hour Pennsylvania Station; $400 season. Commencieate Notman, 678 Academy St., New York.

Northport, L. I.—To rent for season, shore front furnished house, 12 rooms and bath, electricity, garage, all improvements; 112 ft. on harbor; boating, bathing, fishing. Apply A. E. Kerrigan, 155 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Furnished six-room house and bath to rent from July 1 to Sept. 1; improvements, wide verandas; 50 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; reasonable to right parties; references. See or write J. A. Davis, Malverne, Long Island.

Good Ground, L. I.—To rent for summer, furnished cottage, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, electric lights; shore frontage on Peconic Bay; large garage with chauffeur's room. T. L. Jaques, 118 East 41st St. Murray Hill 8442, Monday A. M.

Rockville Centre.—Two or three cool rooms in modern, comfortable house near good board; rent reasonable to adults, business, professional men or women only; all reference, occupancy June 15. Telephone Bryant 190 Sunday, 10-1 P. M.

Huntington, L. I.—House, 9 rooms and bath, attractively furnished, all modern improvements; piazza, garden, garage, fine lawn; short distance to water; 1 hour to New York; $160 month for July and August. A. P. Sammis

Belle Harbor, Rockaway.—Large, beautifully furnished house; every modern convenience, garage; select section; rent whole or part plan, summer; private family; responsible. H 274 Times.

For rent for the Summer, 8-room furnished house; screened porch; large vegetable garden; garage, near park and tennis courts; $150 monthly. Telephone Flushing 1121-W, or write H 371 Times.

July, August, $100 monthly, garage; high elevation; 10 minutes to Path Sts.; three bedrooms; all conveniences. T 10 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Long Island.

For rent July, August and September, furnished house, cool and comfortable, seven rooms, sun parlor, two porches, two boats in Forest Hills Garden, L. I.; owner reasonable. Telephone Forest Hills 6706, for particulars.

Well furnished, attractive house, Jamaica, rent July and August; ten minutes' walk from L. I. station; highest point Western Long Island; always a breeze; $125 a month; references. L 26 Times.

Soul Season. Unsurpassed View. Directly on Peconic Bay, opposite Shelter Island Yacht Club; six large bedrooms and Sleeping Porch; Wide Verandas; Own Private Harbor and Garage. 457 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

KEW GARDENS, LONG ISLAND.

Attractively furnished home, 8 rooms; inclosed sleeping porch; all modern conveniences; June 15 to Oct. 1. C. A. Horne, Telephone 2359 Richmond Hill.

Charming little bungalow, Great South Bay, for sale, all-year home; also beautifully furnished cottage, garage; private boat landing. Phone Freeport 1266-R, evenings only.

At Cherry Grove, Great South Beach.—Two cottages for season; 5 rooms, $200; 8 rooms and bath, $300. Stewart Perkinson, Cherry Grove, Sayville, L. I.

Cool, comfortable furnished cottage, 6 rooms, improvements, screened porch; country, bay; commuting; $200 season. B., Box 39, Merrick, Long Island.

Charming bungalow, facing ocean and bay; 4 bedrooms, porch; improvements; responsible people; $600 season, or part, $400. Mrs. Smith, Nebraska St., Long Beach 1st. west.

July and August, $100 month; furnished cottage; screened porch; beautiful lawn, shade, garden, flowers. Telephone Richmond Hill 228-R.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.

For rent, furnished detached all-year residence, in high ground. Van Name, 27 Wendover. Forest Hills 6297.

Suburban.—July, August; nine rooms, large, airy; bath, large porch, sleeping porch; garden; adults; reasonable; call or write. 10 Toledo St., Elmhurst, Long Island.

Owner having well appointed home at Belle Harbor, near ocean, will rent a few nicely furnished rooms to adults for season. H 276 Times.

Long Beach (West End.)—Bungalow, attractively furnished; reasonable. Bennett, Phone 6142 St. Nicholas.

Handsome residence, Long Beach; garage; servants' quarters; $1,200 season. Write 2,350 Times Annex.

Rent, July and August, at Elmhurst, L. I., furnished house, garden; screens, awnings; adults only; $300. J 240 Times.

Furnished cottages at Lynbrook for rent; 10 minutes to Long Beach. Martens & Peace, opposite station.

Whole or part of beautifully furnished residence, overlooking bay. Telephone Bayside 2830.

Wesleyan Cottage, Seagate.—Modern rooms, week or season. Phone 174 Coney Island.

Great Neck.—For rent, season, gentleman's country residence. Phone 422 Great Neck.

Country house, 16 rooms, garage, stables, orchard, fruits; 10 acres. N 3 Times.

New York State.

Modern country house, furnished, centre extensive lawns, well shaded, western slope Berkshires; view of forty miles; containing 12 rooms, bath, hot, cold water, laundry, steam heat, open fireplaces, sleeping porch, supply of pure water from artesian well; garage; photos; expert gardener on place; express trains Harlem R. R. from New York direct East Chatham station, one mile from house; rent, $500 July, L. Smith, MacFarland, 999 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PINE HURST LODGE.

Beautiful Adirondack camp, on Lake Brandingham, station Glenfield 7 miles; furnished, ready occupancy; never before rented; double garage; ideal surroundings; interior rustic finish; massive fireplace; boats; firewood; ice; good fishing; large, light sleeping porch; accommodations 15 people; rent $800 season; references exchanged; photos, details on request; no small children. Address Adirondacks, J 277 Times.

Adirondack Mountain cottage for rent, furnished; on Cobble Hill, Elizabethtown, N. Y., mile from golf course and village, fine views; always cool; 12 rooms, 3 baths, 7 bedrooms, 3 open fireplaces; tennis court, swimming pool, tennis court, 2 detached cottages for servants, stable, garage, ice house, filled. Inquire for Kingsley Cottage, caretaker will show. Rent $800. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

For rent Summer furnished.—Ellenville, N. Y. Shawangunk Mts.; beautiful place and country, bay; commuting; $200 season. B., Box 39, Merrick, Long Island.

Charming bungalow, facing ocean and bay; 4 bedrooms, porch; improvements; responsible people; $600 season, or part, $400. Mrs. Smith, Nebraska St., Long Beach 1st. west.

July and August, $100 month; furnished cottage; screened porch; beautiful lawn, shade, garden, flowers. Telephone Richmond Hill 228-R.

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SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

$500.—For rent, my Summer house of 15 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, garage, ice, fine garden, boat or canoe, beautifully situated, overlooking two miles boating, bathing and fishing, elevation 1,000 feet; near Sparta, N. J., N. Y., L. & W. R. R.; also an 8-room cottage and bath at $300. Address owner, W. C. Hollingshead, Sparta, N. J.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOME to rent, July, August, 11 rooms; all improvements; large porch; shade trees, large lawn; 5 minutes on trolley to express railroad station; mountain air and golf course within easy walking distance; price $100 per month; references required. Address Cannon, 232 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Modern house at West End; acre ground; fine shade trees; 8 bedrooms, 3 baths; ample verandas, rooms, bath; splendid place and location, high, healthful; 1 hour New York; 30 minutes Jersey City, Erie; attractive new 10-room house; screened living and sleeping porches, garden; chickens, if desired; tennis courts; $75 month Summer, less per year. Bloomfield, Phone Belleville 0091.

Furnished bungalows for rent.—Manunkachunk, N. J., (mountain district) on banks of Delaware River, south of Delaware Water Gap; boating, bathing, good fishing, tennis; one for season, another till Aug. 1. Harry Searles, Belvidere, N. J.

Elegantly furnished modern 12-room house; exclusive Highwood Park, Weehawken, N. J.; facing Adirondacks, 1,227 feet above sea; half hour from Times Square or downtown business section. Phone Union 1832-R for appointment.

For Rent.—Roselle, N. J., 30 minutes from Liberty St., on C. R. R., a furnished house for the Summer, in desirable section. National Realty Co., Ralph E. Pearson, Mgr. Phone Roselle 1279 R.

Denville, Jersey Mountains.—Attractively furnished cottage, 9 rooms; also rented as two-family house; bungalow suites, 3 rooms, 3 rooms on piazza; acre; commuting. Bargh, 224 Lexington Av., Schuyler 6283.

Grantwood, N. J.—On Palisades, beautiful river views; furnished house; garden planted; only $300 season, owner hurry home; 20 min. Pennsylvania Ferries; Cortlandt ferries and trolley. 37 Grant Av.

Five-room furnished bungalow at Manasquan, N. J., for September; large garden, sand box; an ideal place for children; rent $40. Phone Yonkers 6304 during day; Yonkers 1494 evenings.

Cranford, N. J.—8 rooms, 3 porches, beautiful garden; refined neighborhood; $100 monthly for July, August; commutation to New York. Wolfe, 23 Burchfield Av., Cranford, N. J.

Fully furnished modern house, all improvements; 6 rooms, sleeping porch, large veranda, screens, complete, ideal location, rooting park; for rent $75 per month; 45 minutes to Rutherford, N. J. Phone 471 East Orange.—6 rooms modern, complete; screens, awnings, large inclosed porch, garage; 40 minutes to New York Lackawanna or tubes; July, August, $90 month. Phone Orange 3027M.

Furnished modern Colonial house, with garden and chickens, to rent for July and August; terms to suit. J. B. Jilson, 256 Christie Heights, Leonia, N. J. Tel. 608-W Leonia.

Lake George.

HASS LAKE.

1½ hours Lackawanna, bungalows, 3, 4 or 5 furnished rooms, rent by season or monthly. July or Aug.; weekly during June or September. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

Lake George.—Summer or longer, attractive 6-room and bath; lower apartment; screened porch, awnings; residence privileges; 40 minutes to New York; $70. 20 Whittlesay Av. Tel. East Orange 3027R.

To let furnished, July and August, seven room house in country, 50 minutes New York, Lackawanna Railway; modern improvements; rent $45 per month. F 683 Times Downtown.

Montclair, N. J.—July and August, well furnished modern house, nine rooms, two baths, garage; attractive grounds; convenient Watchung Station; references. Phone Montclair 8398.

Bloomfield, N. J.—For rent, furnished 8-room house, all modern improvements, garage; 25 minutes from Hoboken, D., L. & W. Phone 2362W, or dining 4320. G. C. Reid.

Beautifully furnished house for Summer season, $400 up; all outdoor sports, fishing, swimming, tennis, &c. Write or phone Mrs. H. C. Klintrup, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

15 Maple Place, Nutley, N. J.—Nine rooms, bath, inclosed porch, furnished, until Oct. 1, $70 monthly; two blocks from station Nutley 405.

Locust Point, Near Navesink.—Furnished house on high land; ocean view; six masters'; three servants' rooms, three baths. Tel. Phone 887.

Ridgewood, N. J.—July-August; 8 minutes' station; 8 rooms, bath, electric light, garden, chickens; fine location; $150 for term. M., 18 Union St.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Attractive furnished dwelling for Summer months; boating, bathing, fishing; fine view. W. L. Gaffney, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8180.

Long Branch.—Furnished cottage, 11 rooms; two blocks from ocean; best residential section; from June 15 to Oct. 1, price $700. Owner, 194 Franklin Av., Long Branch, N. J.

Montclair.—41 Willowdale Av., near Lackawanna; attractive home, up-to-date; five rooms; sun parlor; till Oct. 1. Phone 3197-J.

Connecticut.

Rent for the season, furnished house; five bedrooms, two baths, one en suite and servant's room; 100 miles out, in beautiful Litchfield Hills; all improvements, including electric lights; reasonable. See A. E. Fuller, Litchfield, Conn., or E. G. Trowbridge, 761 St. Nicholas Av.

Lake Waramaug, Conn., for season, completely furnished Summer bungalow; running water in house; screened porch; 10x28; accomodates six and maid's garage. Mrs. P. C. Blake, 38 Whittlesay Av., East Orange, N. J. Telephone 2261 Orange.

Bolleshavn, Greenwich, Conn.—Roomy house, four master's, rear servants' bedrooms, four baths; garage for two cars, and living quarters; near water and club; fully furnished; immediate occupancy. Telephone Rhinelander 9816.

For Rent.—Home on the water, private beach, nine rooms, two baths, sleeping porch; house on water near beach and country club; 12 rooms, 3 baths; several cottages at $600 to $900. Mrs. Stanley Watts, Real Estate, Westport, Conn.

SUMMER HOME FOR RENT OR SALE.

Situate on lake front, Twin Lakes, Conn., in Litchfield Hills; 8-room cottage, furnishings and boats and a 5-room cabin camp, all furnished. George J. Lamb, 49 Market St., Poughkeepsie.

Beautiful eight-room corner stucco house, with garage, at Greenwich, Conn.; large grounds; five minutes from station; from June 1 to Oct. 1; $1,500. C. C. Boyle, 280 8th Av. Phone 2100 Madison Square.

FURNISHED HOUSE, NORWALK.

Ten rooms; entirely modern; unobstructed verandas, overlooking Long Island Sound; spacious grounds; garage; fruit; $300 a month. Raymond & Pollard, Norwalk, Conn.

LAKE FRONT COTTAGE.

Lakeville, Conn., for rent, furnished; 10 rooms, bath; fire, stove; water supplied; Lake Road, Upper Montauk, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Connecticut.

Beautifully furnished cottage, private beach, opposite Newport, Narragansett, R. I.; 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms; $1,350 for season. Inez Co., 7 West 46th St.

Laurel Beach, Conn.—Shore front white stucco house; 9 rooms, bath, garage; furnished, Peltier, 1 Elmer Place, Bridgeport.

Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, bath; directly on Sound, Noroton, Conn.; porch, fireplace, view, beach; $400. 205 West 90th.

Furnished house to let; July and August; 9 rooms, bath, garden, use boats; Darbishire, Box 75, Cornwall, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

FOR RENT.—A cool, attractive country place, tastefully furnished; situated in the Muney Valley, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania; built of stone, lighted with gas, and equipped with all modern improvements; Summer Kitchen and large attachment; large, shady grounds, kept in order by tenant; comfortable rooms, fine garden; telephone and ice free; attractive motor roads; one-third mile from Broad Mountain station, half hour from city; will rent from July 1 to Oct. 15; families with children under 15 years need not apply. William Mills Haines, Williamsport, Penn.

MT. POCONO PA.

For rent, attractive furnished cottages and bungalows, with improvements.

E. E. MERWIN, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

New Hampshire.

CORNISH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—For rent, Summer season, beautiful Georgian house, with terraced lawn and garden, overlooking Connecticut River; six master's bedrooms, two baths, two sleeping porches, five servants' rooms; all modern conveniences, large garage and tennis court; lawns and roads kept up by owner. Apply to Winston Churchill, Windsor, Vt.

Lake Sunapee, 5 minutes' walk from Hotel Granliden, cottage, 14 rooms, two baths; garage, filled icehouse; 11 acres; lakefront. Parker particulars Mrs. J. R. Nilsen, 1 West 86d St.

Massachusetts.

At Great Barrington, Mass., in Berkshire Hills.—To rent, a finely furnished cottage, 11 rooms, 2 bathrooms, electric light, open fireplaces, garage; 10 minutes from depot and golf club; rent for season $700. Inquire H. C. Eldridge, 20 Broad St., city.

Maine.

Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Maine.—Furnished 5-room cottage; 100 yards from beach; good bathing, boating, and fishing; $75 for July and August. Edward J. Duff, 20 Mansfield Place, Portland, Me.

Belgrade Lake.—Furnished 9-room house, bath, ice, fuel; barn; 20 rods on the lake; great fishing. Rent $300; price $3,000. Send for pictures and details. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New England.

Farm residence, fully furnished, $4,000 for season; 7 master's, 6 servants' bedrooms, and 6 baths, large living room, 2 halls, billiard room, porch, terrace, open fireplaces, modern heat and plumbing; ice house filled; swimming pool, constantly running, tree embowered; garage and stables, gardens, wooded lands; easy to keep up; in a word, Arcadia; 50 minutes from G. C. S., N. Y., up the Sound. Apply Room 1518, Flatiron Building. Telephone Stamford 1386.

Miscellaneous.

Summer home to rent, all improvements; beautiful gardens, fine views, swimming, fishing; 2,000 ft. Palisades. Full description, Bennett, 137 East 66th St., New York City.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

HEACH COTTAGE

wanted for July and August for family of adults; requirements—Commuting distance from Grand Central Station, ocean view, on or near beach, bathing, good boat, 5 or 6 bedrooms, garage, connected or handy; will pay reasonable rent and furnish satisfactory references; give full particulars as to conveniences, location and rent. Address Z 371 Times Annex.

Small, well-furnished house with all improvements, wanted by couple without children, July 1 to Oct. 1. Must be on north shore Long Island preferred; must be near station and not more than 35 minutes from 42d St.; give full particulars, including rental which must be within reason. P. O. Box 262, Westfield, N. J.

Wanted, furnished house, New Jersey or New York State; five bedrooms; commuting distance; July 1 to Oct. 1; give full particulars, lowest rent. Mrs. W. K. Phelps, 864 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Telephone 6151M Bedford.

HOUSE, WITHIN 50 MINUTES COMMUTATION, WITH 4 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHS, GAS STOVE, GROUNDS; ACCESSIBLE TO WATER. WHITE, PRICE AND PARTICULARS. BIESENTHAL, 790 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

House or bungalow, furnished; 6 rooms, including kitchen, bath; within one and half hours New York City, near lake or water front; $200-$300 for Summer. Telephone 2732 Lenox, or write S 265 Times.

MRS. WILSON'S
Home Renting Company,
Tel. Plaza 6585. 444 Park Av.

Wanted,

Unfurnished houses for sale, for rent.

Wanted, on Long Island, near beach, a furnished house from July 1 to September, containing five bedrooms and two baths on first sleeping floor. Box C 816 Times Annex.

A gentleman's country place, furnished, wanted for two, three months; within hour city; require three master's rooms; three maids' rooms; garage; chauffeur's quarters. Write particulars, Orvis, 58 West 89th St.

Gentleman would rent country home for about three, four months, half-hour ride from N. Y.; willing to share same with refined family. F 387 Times.

Wanted, furnished house, with garage preferred, for season, within hour N. Y.; best references exchanged. Lowensbury. Phone 2000 4784.

A family of adults wants furnished 8-room cottage, July and August only; commuting distance. J. P. C., 196 Edgecombe Av., New York City.

Wanted—Furnished house, Far Rockaway, containing four bedrooms on first sleeping floor; family of adults; two baths; July 1 to September. S., 1,370 Madison Av.

Wanted—Small cottage for two rooms, kitchen privileges; 45 minutes commuting; countryside; not Jersey; state particulars. D 409 Times Downtown.

Wanted, June 15, October, furnished cottage; Quogue, L. I., or vicinity. Box 474 Times.

2 Rector St.

Summer home wanted for 2 working girls, seashore preferred. 219 East 17th St., New York.

Furnished house wanted from July 1 to Sept. 2, garage; Larchmont preferred. A. R., 132 Times.

Furnished bungalow, 4 or 5 rooms, seashore, commuting. L 83 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New York State.

Taconic Lake, N. Y., 2,000 feet elevation; beautiful spot for rest and recreation; tennis, bathing, fishing; seven rooms; $175 season. Wolfe, 23 Burchfield Av., Cranford, N. J.

Lovely, located Tioga Co., farm house, garden; $125 season. Stanwood, Apalachin, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Cottage,

OUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Long Island.

kville Centre.—50x150; 8 rooms; all mod-rn improvements; in excellent condition; 9 nutes from station; $4,700; small amount cash required. 35 Maine Av. Phone 181 kville Centre, or 8359 Murray Hill.

FORT WASHINGTON HOUSE.
5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; every improvement; garage and gardener; right of way to bathing beach. race G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

ngle Centre.—10 rooms and 2 baths; half acre; steam, electric light, gas; garage; 8 nutes to station; $11,000; liberal terms. 35 ine Av. Phone 181 Rockville Centre, or 50 Murray Hill.

r Sale—Fine residence, best location, large rner, fine grounds. Central Av., Law-ce, L. I. Apply M. A. Harrison, Far ckaway, N. Y.

R ROCKAWAY.—Wave Crest, modern rick home and garage; immediate posses-n; terms to responsible party. N. Otten-er, 235 5th Av., N. Y. C.

eanside.—High-class furnished cottage, all improvements, three bedrooms; garage; nual rental $900; adults only. Kerr, 221 rk Row, Room 831.

let, unfurnished, at Manhasset, L. I., de-ached house, modern, 8 rooms, 2 baths, place, porch, all improvements; available y 15; $1,300 yearly. Z 410 Times Annex.

autiful country place, 9-room house, all provements; garage for 3 automobiles; ate 150x150; price $12,500. F. Kuehne, Spencer Av., Lynbrook, Long Island.

r Rockaway.—2 beautiful houses, 12 ooms, 2 baths, improvements; both large ouses, fine location near ocean. Way-indace Av., Jamaica, Phone 993-M.

ractive up-to-date residence, south shore . I., 14 rooms, beautiful grounds, furnished unfurnished, for sale; bargain. N 5 mes.

ree beautiful houses for sale, north shore, ong Island; 9 rooms, $12,000; 9 rooms, ,000 south shore, 10 rooms, large grounds, ,000. Address T 31 Times.

w, modern 8-room house to let for sea-n; will consider selling; reasonable. In-re Harry M. Wilkas, 33d St. and Edge-re Av., Edgemere, L. I.

ng Beach, (West.)—Bungalow, attractive, furnished, for sale; reasonable. Bennett, 2 St. Nicholas.

rgain, house, ten rooms, improvements, arage, large plot. Write M. E. S. Box 23, ford, L. I., for particulars.

brook.—Attractive eight-room house, all nveniences, 5 minutes from depot, $550 son. 238 Merrick Road.

00—8 rooms and bath; water, gas, steam eat; near station; $500 cash. Martens & ace, Lynbrook, L. I., opposite station.

tage at Bayville, L. I.—6 rooms; located n the waterfront; fine for boating and shing. 376 5th Av.

ht rooms; good ground; excellent state; asy commuting. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 5th Av.

New York State.

r rent, furnished or unfurnished, new ouse, never occupied, 7 rooms, 2 baths; ptionally large living room; sleeping ch garage 3 cars, near Croton Lake, ondid railroad station; 1 hour to Ossining, brook Hills, Croton-on-Hudson.

r 7 room, furnished cottage or bungalow, orch, modern improvements, ½ acre; July August; $100 per month, within 50 min-s from city; adults only. K, Room 609, East 28th St.

ge house, furnished, acres, village, old ade; barn, chicken houses, other build-s, corner, paying business, suitable doc-, teacher, music, dancing, Shearman, Avenue F, Brooklyn, N. Y.

tage for sale, on Lake Champlain; 9 oms, with epsom pool. Write for particu-rs to Frank W. Jaikman, Thompson's nt, Charlotte, Vt.

onic Lake, N. Y., 2,000 feet elevation; tiful summer home; tennis, bathing, ing; 7 rooms; $800. Wolfe, 23 Burch-d Av., Cranford, N. J.

e Sale.—Eight-room house in Dutchess unty, well located, good condition; rea-nable. Owner wishing to sell; immediate ssession. L 94 Times.

Rent in heart of Catskills, cottage, 7 oms, bath, open fire, tennis court. Z 350 es Annex.

New Jersey.

rvear country home, northern New Jer-y, 50 minutes from New York City; co-al stone and shingle house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, laundry; open fireplaces, sun oor; electricity, hot-water heat, thermo-running water, telephone; also 2-story age with cellar, stable, and chicken se; 5½ acres rolling ground, partly wood-d; house situated 400 feet back from ad; within 5 minutes, tennis court; beau-ful 10-mile view; $18,000; terms to suit; additional acres available if desired. ed, 90 South St., N. Y. Tel. 6017 John.

se—Within 35 minutes commutation from w York, 10 minutes' walk to the R. R. tion; suburb with 3,500 population. ools and churches; must be seen to be reciated; gas, electric light, telephone, e bathroom; all in splendid modern im-ements; beautiful surroundings; plenty round suitable to raise chickens, grow tables, &c.; all fenced in; fruit trees, plazas, copper screens throughout; tiful home, healthy location; will sell on terms. M. Boilt, 75 Park Row, City.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
x400, with boardwalk frontage; beauti-l 2-story and cellar frame dwelling, 18 ms 5 baths, 10 tubs and lavatories, pletely furnished; garage for three cars ith chauffeur's quarters, Ocean Av., block railroad station and adjoining public pool; must sacrifice for $15,000; make. Harry M. Lewis 180 Montague St., klyn.

utiful white stucco 8-room semi-bunga-, garage and chicken house to match; rn improvements; parquet floors; char-oak panelled dining room; open fire-ce in living room; glass sliding doors, sleeping porch; plot 50x100; price, 00, near railroad station; 20 minutes New York; Fort Lee Ferry; Linden Av., Broad, Moresmere, N. J. Phone 5078 lay.

A COTTAGE BY-THE-SEA.
the pines, one block from ocean; never pied; large living room; open fireplace; ooden floors; den; lady's panelled room; ooms; bathroom; sleeping porch over-ing ocean, plot 50x150; all improve-s. For sale, pre-war price; easy terms; ottages for rent. Harvey Blakey, Sea N. J.

n room well-built house; 55x100; infield, N. J.; all improvements; garage; utes from railroad station; 45 minutes New York; excellent train service; ex-e residential section; tennis and golf nearby; house occupied at present; expires Oct. 1; price $11,500; property Mortgage $5,000, mortgage at 5%. Phone r 2335 Audubon, or write M 732 Times ffice.

ptional Value.—$6,000 buys a six-room e fine, high location, every improve-; large bath room; gas, electric light, ater heat; maid and ranges; hard wood floors, butler's pantry, on paved t; handy to schools; two railroads; com-tion 70; terms $3,500 cash, balance on ge. Apply to C. W. Wilcox, owner, rdon St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Tel. emack 854-R.

w, N. J., near Franklin Av. Station, ne, well-built house; 7 large rooms and good condition, open fireplace, steam lot 72 by 170, garage, lawn, splendid fruits, flowers, large garden, aspar-, strawberries. $5,500; terms. Owner, s 864 Franklin Av., Nutley, N. Y. tel.

AGNIFICENT HOME—BARGAIN.
sell my 12-room house, in first-class tion, Hill Section, Passaic, N. J.; on plot, 100x175; fine old trees and beauti-ns; abundance of fruit; five minutes' to Lackawanna Station; 20 minutes' to Lackawanna Station; 20 minutes' to New York; excellent train service; ex-e residential section; tennis and golf nearby; house occupied at present; expires Oct. 1; price $11,500; property Mortgage $5,000, mortgage at 5%. Phone r 2335 Audubon, or write M 732 Times ffice.

ptional Value.—$6,000 buys a six-room e fine, high location, every improve-; large bath room; gas, electric light, ater heat; maid and ranges; hard wood floors, butler's pantry, on paved t; handy to schools; two railroads; com-tion 70; terms $3,500 cash, balance on ge. Apply to C. W. Wilcox, owner, rdon St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Tel. emack 854-R.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

AT BOGOTA.
An ideal home, the choicest location in town; 7-room hollow tile stucco house, large sun porch, tile bath and kitchen; all up-to-date improvements; convenient to trains, trolley and school. Price $10,000.
JOSEPH WEBMACKERS.
Tel. 1812-M Hackensack. 98 Palisade Av.

A Ridgewood, N. J., home; highest section; plot 90x125; garage, modern house, 8 rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors and trim, open fireplace; 5 miles to station. S. S. WALSH, TUMBRIDGE & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

ESTATE WILL SACRIFICE
new Colonial dwelling, exclusive residential section of Newark, corner plot 100x110, house 50x50, eight master bedrooms; chauffeur's quarters, garage; every modern improvement. Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Schuyler 9700.

HIGHLAND BEACH, N. J.
Bungalow sites; ocean and river bathing; always cool; delightful scenery; electricity, gas, water; 3 minutes from station; one and a half hours from New York; carefully restricted. G. E. Jenkinson, Jr., Highlands, N. J.

Ridgefield Park, 137 Christie St.—Small 2-family frame house, modern improvements, attractive size, $4,500; closing up matters of estate. See agent on premises, or any Ridgefield Park real estate agent, or phone Brown, Plaza 1706.

Modern stone house, slate roof, 10 large rooms, bathroom; all improvements, good condition; garage, beautiful shade, lot 100x190; 10 minutes' walk Ridgewood depot; $9,500; terms. 39 North Pleasant Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1460.

Newark, N. J., 23 Palm St., (vicinity of Fallsbourgh.)—Fine 8-room house and cellar; all improvements; 10 minutes from South Orange Av. trolley; price $3,800; terms to suit. Apply on premises or David Vogel, 191 Broadway.

Wonderful Bargain.—8 rooms and bath, open fireplace, gas, electricity, steam heat; plot 50x125 ft.; near train and trolley; 35 minutes to city; will sacrifice for $6,200 to quick buyer. Apply to owner, Mrs. Williams, 348 Williams Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

5 Acres—9-room house, furnace heat; ¾ mile express station; fine commutation service; $5,200 to close estate promptly.
S. S. WALSH, TUMBRIDGE & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Five and six rooms, tile bath, modern bungalows, all improvements; large plot; near station and trolley; half-hour out; Erie; $5,750 to $6,100; easy terms; ready for occupancy July. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
HOMES FOR SALE, FROM $6,000 TO $35,000; TO RENT, FROM $50 UP; FOR THE SEASON, FURNISHED, FROM $500 UP.
MRS. H. C. KLINTRUP, MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J. OR PHONE BOONTON 273J.

Exceptional suburban residence, Englewood; 12 rooms, sleeping porch, beautiful shade trees, fruits, everything; suitable with chauffeur's room, near trolley and depot; sacrifice $12,000; sell or exchange. Fielding, Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Six-room house, parquet and hardwood floors; electric light; steam heat; stucco garage; garden; plot 40x100; 20 minutes from New York; 3 cent commutation fare. Phone Hackensack 1949-M for appointment. Easy terms.

Belleville, N. J., (Newark Suburb.)—Sell beautiful 6-room house, nearly new; steam heat, electricity, gas, parquet floors, fireplace, tiled bath, driveway; near trolley and Erie station; immediate possession. Owner, 183 Tappan Av. Phone Belleville 0198.

17 beautiful suburban single and 2-family houses; positively every improvement; equal finest apartment; ½ hour 42d St.; 8c. commutation, bargains $3,500 to $11,000; terms. Arnaud Henschel, 80 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phones for appointment, 1481J Hackensack, 3823 Cortland, N. Y.

For rent or sale, high-class Summer residence, furnished, on Lake Hopatcong, at Mount Arlington, N. J.; beautiful grounds, stable, and boathouse, &c. Apply Wm. S. Patten, 334 4th Av., New York City.

South Orange.—Sell modern house, 10 rooms, sun parlor and tile bath; 2-story brick garage for two cars, maid's room; plot 75x150; garden, flowers, screens and awnings. 422 Sumpter Av.

HALF ACRE WITH 14-ROOM DWELLING; IMPROVEMENTS; $9,000. OWNER, BANDHOLTZ, DUMONT, N. J.

At Ridgewood.—A small payment secures attractive colonial house ready for occupancy; 10 minutes' walk; 5 minutes' express station, all improvements. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

Brielle, N. J. Sale or rent, modern well furnished ten-room Summer home; improvements, two-car garage; two blocks from Manasquan River; season, $350. Telephone 4111M Market.

Artistic Bungalow, stone and shingle; six large rooms, bath; steam, electricity; ground 100x185; high attractive location, 50 minutes out; small cash payment; balance easy terms. Photos. Box 98, Montvale, N. J.

For sale at Summit, N. J., modern 9-room house in first-class condition; electric lights, gas, &c.; desirable location; 10 minutes from station; bargain to quick buyer. Apply to 54 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J. Telephone 210W.

MALBA HOUSE.
Fronting on L. I. Sound; wonderful view; real waterfront home; large plot, 100x200; price $42,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

Leonia, N. J.—Modern up-to-date house and garage; 10 rooms, 2 baths; electric and gas light throughout, steam heat; lower floor parquet; garage for 2 cars; $7,500. Holland, 151 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

A home in beautiful hills Northern New Jersey, 42 minutes Manhattan; seven rooms, tiled bathroom, every improvement; sleeping porch; delightful location; low price, easiest terms. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

BELLPORT HOUSE.
8½ acres, 12-room house, modern improvements, garage. Must sell to settle estate. Price $10,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

BUILT FOR OWN USE.
7-room house, all modern improvements, on large plot, beautiful section of Plainfield, near station, $5,000, on terms. J. Stein, Tribune Building, Beekman 3960.

Desirable house to sublet, $1,600 annum; 12 rooms, 4 baths, steam heat, electric lights; garage, ten minutes' walk Mountain Station; shown by appointment. Heroy, 311 Thatford Road, South Orange. Phone 895.

Wanted.—Live party to sell my country house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, orchard, near station and beach; garage; excellent neighborhood. 19 miles out Penn. R. R.; quick sale. E 580 Times Downtown.

Mahwah, N. J., Oraemere Park, Box 195.—Modern stucco house, six rooms and bath, sleeping porch, beautiful view; shrubs, evergreens, perennials, small fruits, grape arbor, vegetable garden; all in perfect condition.

For Sale.—House, five rooms; large sleeping porch; hot water heat; fine garden, fruit, flowers; price $6,000; terms to suit. Healthiest part of Jersey; on N. J. Central R. R. H. S. Burdette, White House, N. J.

Nutley.—Cozy home, 7 rooms, bath, imp'ts.; lot 50x150, barn, garden, fruit trees, straw-berries; $4,500; business elsewhere; see it. Owner 24 Cottage Pl., Nutley.

Hasbrouck Heights.—Corner, 100x150; house, 7 rooms, bath; improvements; garage; beautiful flowers, shrubs, trees; $7,500. F 572 Times Downtown.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; sce to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8169.

Sacrifice, close estate, $1,500 plot 50x150 ft., $675. Orange Mts., opposite golf course; 35 min. N. Y. Attorney, 41 Park Row. Tel. 8214 Cort., Room 304.

MOUNTAIN LAKES and BOONTON.
HOMES FOR SALE.
Furnished Houses for Rent.
GEORGE W. MOLISE, BOONTON, N. J.

Boonton, N. J.—Modern, up-to-date suburban home, 11 rooms, all improvements; 1 acre; sacrifice quick buyer. Room 209, 96 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Gentleman's farm, 3½ acres, Lakewood section, nine room house, garage, poultry house; fruit trees; $6,800. Phone 6823 Carnegie.

HACKENSACK, N. J.; 7-room house, hot air heat; good condition; price only $4,700. SHAFFER, 725 Main St., Hackensack.

Sea Girt, N. J.—Completely furnished stucco house; rent or sale, corner plot, block from ocean; 10 rooms, bath, electricity, gas. Apply Owner, Edward Mack.

Passaic, 47 Carlton Place.—Nine-room house all improvements; 50-foot lot; convenient to trains, trolleys, school, &c.; price, $5,000 S. R. T. Collins, 49 Hudson St., Jersey City.

Upper Montclair.—Small modern house; all improvements; beautiful surroundings; near station; price right. Riedel, Gen. P. O., Room 839.

For Sale.—10-room house; all improvements; 1 acre land, fruit and shade trees 5 minutes to depot. Stohr, Box 62, Rochelle Park, N. J.

Edgewater, N. J., (2 blocks from Fort Lee Ferry.)—Two 7-family houses and adjoining vacant lots; must sell to settle estate; splendid investment. Z 339 Times Annex.

Will sacrifice large home, beautiful grounds, fruit and shade trees; commuting distance. Lubden, 93 Boulevard, Summit, N. J.

Beautiful Summer homes to let in exclusive Monmouth Hills Club grounds. Inquire A. E. Dennett, Water Witch, N. J.

Four-room cottage, furnished, $2,000; unfurnished, $1,900. Box 876, Dumont, N. J.

Vermont.

An attractive home in Green Mountains, East Arlington, Vt., for sale or to rent for Summer or longer; ten rooms, bath, all improvements; acre of ground, garden planted, delightful six hours from N. Y., on N. Y. C.

NEW CIVIC BODY ELECTS OFFICERS

Prominent Business Men Organize to Promote Interests of 42d Street District.

BIG IMPROVEMENT PLANNED

Park Avenue Viaduct Opening, Extended B. R. T. Service, and Tunnel Across Hudson Among New Projects Contemplated.

A meeting of prominent property owners, tenants, and business men on Forty-second Street and vicinity was held last week in the Astor Trust Building, as a result of which the Forty-second Street Property Owners and Merchants' Association, Inc., with headquarters at 50 East Forty-second Street, was formed and the following officers were elected: President, A. E. Thorne, President Oceanic Inveyating Company; Treasurer, Bernard Wakefield, Vice President Cushman & Wakefield; Vice Presidents, J. McE. Bowman, President Hotels Biltmore, Manhattan, Commodore, and Belmont; Irving Bush, President Bush Terminal Company; A. E. Erlanger, President Klaw & Erlanger; Homer Foot, Jr., President Foot & Martin, Inc.; Louis Stern, President Stern Brothers, and Travis H. Whitney, attorney; Directors, William H. Barnum, President Longacre Land Company; George Bell, jeweler; Paul B. Boden, Vice President Hotel Manhattan; J. C. Cushman, President Cushman & Wakefield; O. D. Dike, President O. D. & H. V. Dike, Inc.; Edmund Eckart, President Gerstendorfer Brothers, Inc.; Thomas I. Elliot, Secretary White Enamel Refrigerator Company; Paul H. Fairchild, Vice President James McCreery Realty Corporation; Joseph Gordon, President Joseph Gordon, Inc.; Frederick Johnson, President Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue Association; William M. Kerr, Manager New York Telephone Company; S. E. Kingsley, Director of Real Estate, Louis K. Liggett Company; H. J. Luce, President Acker, Merrall & Condit; W. A. McKleham, Treasurer Manhattan Storage and Warenouse Company; Walter C. Reid, Vice President Lincoln Safe Deposit Company; W. V. Swords, Vice President the Aeolian Company; Alexander Taylor, President Alexander Taylor & Co.; Charles Elliot Warren, President Lincoln National Bank, and Edward Wise, President United Cigar Stores Company.

A. E. Thorne, President of the Association, has for several weeks been active in perfecting this organization of persons most interested in improving conditions in the Forty-second Street neighborhood, for the association believes that this great thoroughfare may accurately be called "The Heart of Greater New York." Mr. Thorne, together with the Executive Committee, which consists of Louis Stern, Chairman; Paul B. Boden, Arthur Williams, Charles Elliot Warren, and Travis H. Whitney, will have more particularly the chief direction of the work of the association, which will be carried on by the Secretary, Edward W. Forrest, who has for sixteen years been an officer of the Harlem Board of Commerce.

The association hopes that its personnel will be such as to inspire confidence, not only throughout the district served by it, but by public authorities, so that they will be assured that only such improvements will be asked for as are practical and beneficial.

All property owners, merchants, and responsible tenants located in buildings on or near Forty-second Street, from river to river, have been invited to apply for membership. Special effort will be made to improve the conditions in respect to retail merchants, and a special committee of retail merchants is being formed to take up all matters of interest and importance to them. Louis Stern of Stern Brothers will be Chairman of this committee, which will include small merchants as well as large firms. The committee will in addition have the full assistance of all of the committees of the association.

Besides improving the interests of the retail merchants, the association will take up a considerable number of matters of permanent improvements for the district. As a direct result of the efforts of the original Committee on Oorganization, the association legislation introduced by Assemblyman Martin McCue was secured, under which it will be possible to get rid of the elevated spur that now extends in Forty-second Street from Third Avenue to Park Avenue. The city officials and Public Service Commission have indicated their interest in having this obstruction removed. Under the new law the Interborough Company has until the 1st of October to enter into some voluntary arrangement for the removal. After that date the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission together will have power to condemn and remove the structure.

The ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Travis H. Whitney, has suggested that as a part of improved housing plans new and model apartments be erected in the territory east of Third Avenue from Thirty-ninth to Forty-fourth Street, a subject that it is understood Assemblyman McCue is particularly interested in. Such improved houses would afford an opportunity for persons of small means who work in the Forty-second Street district to live within walking distance. A committee will be appointed to effect such a plan and to obtain assistance in carrying it out.

The association also attached considerable importance to an increase in the B. R. T. service to the Times Square portion of the Forty-second Street district. At present only two tracks are in operation north of Fourteenth Street on Broadway, but it is intended that by the 15th of July the construction work above Forty-second Street will be sufficiently completed so that the B. R. T. may extend its operation to Sixtieth Street and Lexington Avenue.

This will include four-track operation with the express service to the Fifty-seventh Street station. This doubling of facilities in and beyond Forty-second Street emphasizes again the extent to which every part of the city may reach the Forty-second street district over the rapid transit lines.

The new subway will make possible express trains during the Summer time from Times Square to Coney Island on a ten-cent fare, where formerly it cost 5 cents to get to Brooklyn Bridge, where a change had to be made for the Coney Island train, with an additional ten-cent fare. The fare has thus been reduced one-third and the time cut in two. The association has asked the Public Service Commission to inform it if the existing traffic on the Manhattan can be had in order that an approved celebration may be planned by the association.

The association is taking up with the Department of Gas and Electricity the question of increased lighting on Forty-second Street. The Department of Public Works will be asked to improve the pavement on this thoroughfare. Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert will be invited to meet a committee for the purpose of inspecting the Forty-second Street and having all the Sound steamers stop at this point, thus saving over one hour to passengers now using these steamers, who are obliged to land at the foot of Manhattan Island on the Hudson River.

Commissioner Enright will be requested to provide additional police protection on Forty-second Street. The names of undesirables and unreliable merchants who are temporarily located on this thoroughfare will be furnished District Attorney Swann, with a view to improving the standard of tenancy in this section.

The Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate will be asked to give this association a hearing before granting a permit or franchise to any bus line for a route between Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations. The Post Office Department will be requested to establish a branch office on Forty-second Street. Third Avenue Railroad will be given an opportunity to reduce the noise of its surface cars through this thoroughfare before this matter is taken up with the Public Service Commission.

The unnecessary and unsightly advertising signs on Forty-second Street in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue, with a view to having this condition improved. The Bridge Commissioner will be asked for information upon the present status of the proposed tunnel between New York and New Jersey, for it is believed by members of the association that a bridge or tunnel across the Hudson to New Jersey in the vicinity of Forty-second Street will give a greater service to a large number of persons than if erected at any other point. The racial question of improving both pedestrian and vehicular traffic conditions on Forty-second Street will be taken up by special committee. Conditions at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue during the several recent parades have illustrated the patience of both merchants and property owners in this vicinity, and it is believed some arrangement can be made with the authorities whereby tenants and employes will be allowed to enter buildings at a reasonable time preceding the arrival of parades at the junction of these two thoroughfares.

A plan to increase the sales of retail stores on Forty-second Street by adding to the prestige of this street as a shopping district will be placed in the hands of the Publicity Committee. The much-discussed problem of obtaining adequate subway service to and from the two subway systems under Forty-second Street will be placed in the hands of the Transportation Committee under the guidance of Mr. Whitney as Chairman. The Real Estate Committee will endeavor to accelerate new building operations. A request to obtain transfers to and from all Forty-second Street crosstown lines on a basis equitable to the public and the company will be made by the Transportation Committee.

Much interest is being shown by members of the association in the ultimate disposition of the property formerly occupied by the old Grand Union Hotel, and while it seems to be a consensus of opinion that a large office building or hotel should be erected on this site, many of the members indorse the plan for the erection of a Victory Hall as suggested to the Board of Estimate by Edward P. B. Ritter at a recent meeting of that body.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, s e cor., 55th St, 25.5x79.8; Central Savings Bank in the City of New York agt. Hermann Lenz et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Auerbach.

39TH ST., 548 and 550 WEST; Wm. R. Buchanan et al agt. Gustave W. Cahen et al, forpleasure of mortgage; attorneys Middlebrook & Ireland.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHAMBERS ST, n s, 351.6 ft e of Broadway, 73.2x150.3 to s e of Rode St; Samuel S. Hood, as President of the American News Company, a joint stock association, to the American News Company, Inc., No. 15 Park Place; attorney, F. B. Sanford. $100

8TH AV, 2,448, w s, 229.10 ft n of 130th St, 25x120, forclosure April 30, 1919; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Wm. J. Overocker, 351 West 29th; June 4; attorneys O. D. & H. V. Dike, 220 West 42d St. $10,800

9TH ST, 630 East, s s, 27.6x93.11; William Garnjost, individual and extrx. to Harry Grossbard, 8,745 17th Av, Brooklyn, and Abraham E. Whitman, 633 East 9th St, New York City; mtg $9,000, all liens. No. 1; attorney, Douglas Newman, 48 Wall St. $100

10TH ST, 412-414 East, s s, 46x92.3; Pauline Goldstein to F. Clive, 523 West 178th St, mtg $37,750; all liens, June 7; attorney, M. M. Phillips, 281 Broadway. $1

22D ST, n s, part of Lot 427, map of C. C. Moore, 16.8x98.9; Maxlow Holding Company West 119th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg to Maria S. Simpson, 262 West 90th St, $7,000, all liens, June 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

31ST ST, 12-16 East, s s, 75x83.8x irregular; Elis. M. Anderson to the 12 East 31st St Hotel, Inc., 12 East 31st St, 5 & s. May 28; attorneys, T. Ch. & T. Co., 176 Broadway. $100

33D ST, 25 West, n s, 21.3x80; Celeste M. Boseman to Jno. J. Finnerty, 1,195 3d Av, and Victor Thomas, 200 East 73d St, mtg $10,000; attorneys, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway. $1

100TH ST, 411 East, n s, 37.1x100.11; Metropolitan Savings Bank to Owners' Holding Corporation, 17 Cedar St, all liens, June 6; attorney, Philip Manger, 2,503 Bedford Av. $1

103D ST, 235 East, n s, 37.6x100.11; Millie Rosenberg to Sol Freedes, 894 Riverside Drive, and another; attorney, Benjamin M. Levy, 38 Park Row. $1

119TH ST, 87 West, n s, 18x100.11; Morris H. Block to Rose Heitch, 941 Intervale Av, Bronx; mtgs $9,500, June 2; attorneys, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway. $100

120TH ST, 324 East, s s, 16.8x100.11; Hudwill Corporation to Emelia D'Anullo, 172 East 120th St, all liens, mtg $4,000, May 20. $1

125TH ST, 43 West, n s, 20.10x99.11; Annie F. Stanford to Jno. W. Nolan, 96 Franklin St, Springfield, Mass.; amount $63,000, 5½ years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gardner & White, 141 Broadway. $1

158TH ST, 546-48 West, s s, 100x99.11; Millie Rosenberg to Dorothy Liebman, 646 West 156th St, all liens, June 4; attorney, M. J. Katz, 320 Broadway. $1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of 176th St, 37.11x98.8x27.8x98.3; Max Schiff to David Finkelstein, 10 Wayne Av, White Plains, N. Y., mtg $37,000, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

BEDFORD PARK BOULEVARD, n e corner of Jerome Av, 114.1x104.1x100x50; Wilton Holding Corp. to Bainbridge Construction Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av; mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. Englander, 302 Broadway. $100

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 192.9 ft e from an angle point in s s of Boston Road, opposite Jefferson Place, 25x100x75x81.1; Samuel Deuyll, N. Y., to Jacob Mendelsohn, 216 West 89th St, May 28; attorney, Jacob Mendelsohn, 150 Nassau St. $100

BROOK AV, 741 to 749, w s, 100 ft n of 156th St, runs 168 to 157th St x96.3x s —x—x s 110x e 94.8 to beginning; Bernhard Mayer to Teltz Realty Co., 33 Greene St, mtg $74,000, June 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Mortgage Co. $1

BROOK AV, 745, w s, 40x82.4; same to same, June 6, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same. $1

BRYANT AV, 1,502, e s, 22x100; Gosin Kendal to Nora H. Heisterhagen, 1,504 Bryant Av, mtg $35,000, June 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,500

BRYANT AV, 1,545, e s, 20x100; Paulie Yuchi to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; mtg $5,000, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $5,000

FINDLAY AV, w s, 1,325.5 n 174th St, 25x100; Mamie Siegel to Madeline A. Carey, 1,539 Findlay Av, prior mtg $21,000, May 31, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. X. Kelly, 391 East 149th St. $5,000

HOME ST, n s, 86.5 ft e of Longfellow Av, 50x100; Hy. Moeller, or Moller, to Celia Smullan, 1,943 East 99th St; mtg $28,000, 5 June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

HONEYWELL AV, 1,976 and 1,978, e s, 50x90.1; Anna M. Kreuter to Anthony Avenue Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, mtg $17,500, June 5; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway. $1

HONEYWELL AV, s e corner of 179th St, 50.8x85.1x irreg; Walter A. Hampton to Lillian Hampton, 900 East 179th St, and Lillian Hampton, 900 East 179th St, as tenants by the entirety; mtg $6,000, June 5; attorney, Lillian Hampton, 900 East 179th St. $1

INTERVALE AV, 936, e s, 100 ft s w of 163d St, e 86.2x s 45x94.5x s 43.1x w 22.1 to avenue, n 157.2 to beginning; Samuel H. Berlin to Jacob Berlin, 863 Fox St; mtg $7,000, June 2; attorney, S. S. Isaacs, 115 Columbia St. $1

KELLY ST, 717, n w corner, 110x40; Mary Nathanson to Davis L. Mechlowitz, 621 West 140th St; mtg $34,000, May 27; attorney, Samuel Frank, 220 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Loretta M. Higgins to George L. O'Hare, Teaneck, N. J.; June 3; attorney, same. $1

LOT 50, Block 46, map of Morris Park; Frederick O. Quaig to John Hartmetz, 41 East Houston St, mtg $5,700, June 3; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,138 East Tremont Av. $1

LOTS 174 and 176, map of Jacksonville, 100x100; Clara M. Johnson to Loretta J. Lohman, Yonkers, N. Y. Feb. 27; attorney, Merriam & R. Mount Kisco. $1

LOTS 892 to 895, 900 to 903, and 946 to 949, map of L. Spencer; Kasper Lindenfeld to Richard Hagsdorn, 1,896 1st Av, May 28; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St. $100

LOTS 234 to 257, map of Lobhauer Park; Hugh P. Skelly to Frank Cesana, 67 Clarkson St, May 31; attorney, Frank Cesana, 67 Clarkson St. $100

MONROE AV, s e corner of 173d, 90x35; Ida V. Price to Duo Co., 391 East 149th St, mtg $18,000, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

MONTGOMERY AV, 1,793, n w corner, 118.9x 82.1x100x18.1; Demwood Realty Co. to Hedwig E. Trant, at Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, N. Y.; mtg $46,000, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

PIER ST, s w corner of Elmly St, 25x100; William J. Bailey to Edward C. Berulns, 2,157 Washington Av, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

RYER AV, e s, 142.9 ft n of 180th St, 18.9x 104x18.4x102.4; Kathryn O'Connor to Alphonso De Francesco, 2,357 Crotona Av, mtg $4,000, June 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

SEDGWICK ST, 1,004, e s, 83x100; Joseph V. McKee, referee, to Jacob Marx, 170 West 74th St, mtg $23,750, May 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $5,025

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Marx to Demmond Realty Co., 239 Broadway, and another, mtg $23,500, June 14; attorney, same. $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,213, s s, 25x100; Frieda M. Sass to Angelo Gouneline, 1,423 Vyse Av. $100

WEBSTER AV, 1,986-97, e s, 49.8 ft s of 179th St, 50.11x24.4x50.4x191; Henry Roseff to Denwood Realty Co., 509 Willis Av; mtg $32,000, May 28; attorney, Demwood Realty Co., 509 Willis Av. $100

WHITLOCK AV, 983, e s, 37.6x100; Walter J. Hampton to Lillian Hampton, 900 East 179th St, June 5; attorney, Lillian Hampton, 900 East 179th St. $100

3D AV, 3,890, e s, Abr. Frank to Dub Realty Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $15,000, June 3; attorney, W. M. Kilcullen, 170 Broadway. $1

3D AV, e s, 100.1 ft s of 175th St, 38x100.8x irreg; Gertrude Lovdon to Ida Wolhaisht, 24 East Broadway, mtg $29,500, June 2; attorney, L. Rosenberg, 116 Nassau St. $100

182D ST, 891 East, n s, 25x100; Frederick Lasloff to William B. Haenssler, 871 East 140th St, mtg $8,000, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

186TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 81x100; Ellis Goodall to Christopher Steinkamp, 296 Claremont Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $7,000, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

238TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of White Plains Av, 83x114; Josephine C. Tasey to John Romeo, 3,961 East 113th St, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 70th St, 20x80, June 2; John Wolfe to Frederick J. Herman, 48 East 58th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $30,000; address, 580 5th Av. $5,000

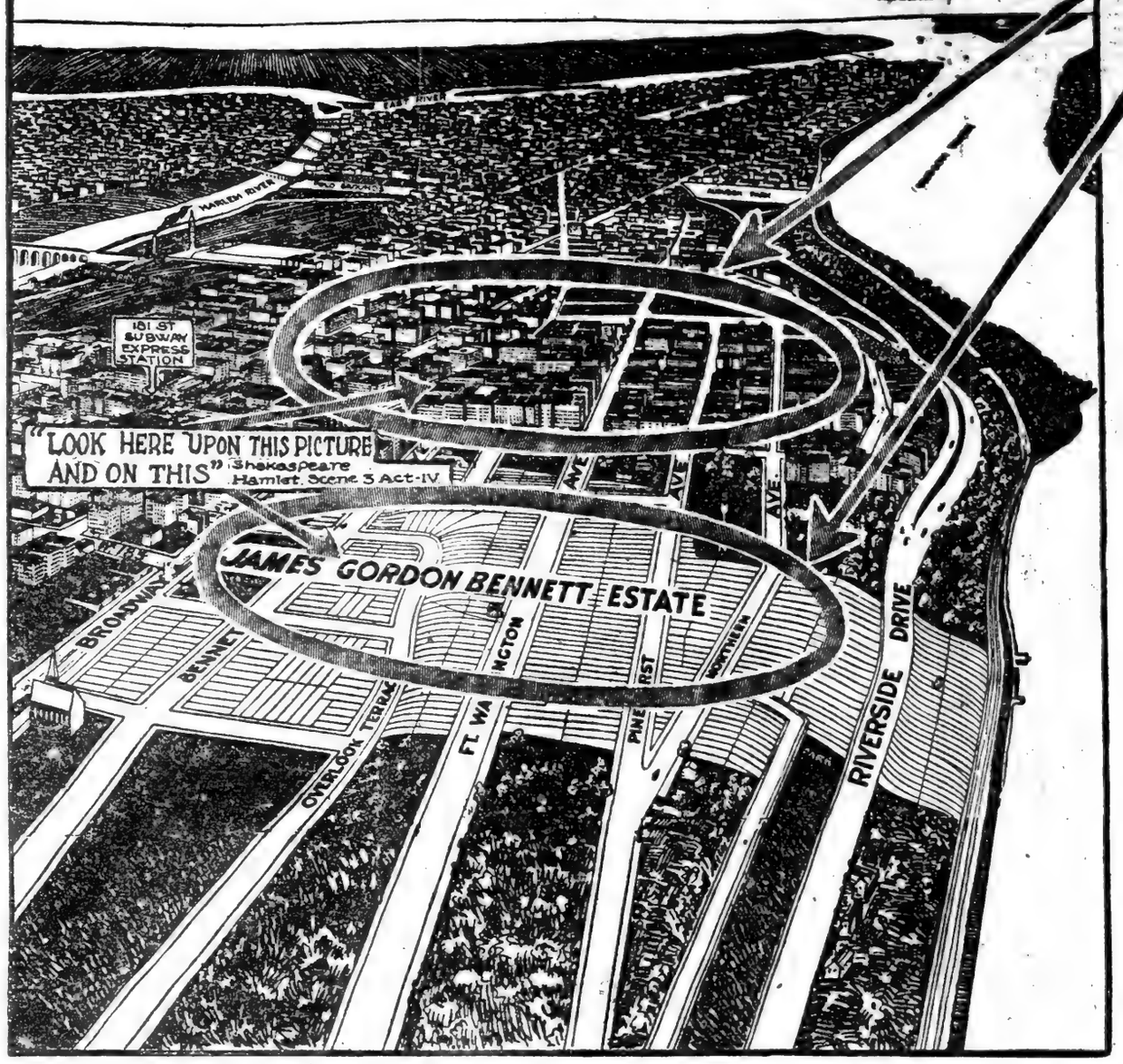
31ST ST, 12 to 16 East, s s, 75x83.8x irregular, P. M. June 8; the 12 East 31st Street Hotel, Inc., to Eliz. M. Anderson, 80 West 40th St; mortgage holds prior mtg $277,250 and with this to be considered as one mtg for $350,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $12,750

33D ST, 25 West, n s, 21.3x80, P. M. May 28; John J. Finnerty and Victor Thomas to Alwell Realty Co., 48 Cedar St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $10,000; attorney, W. H. Brinckerhoff, 48 Cedar St. $2,500

115TH ST, 31 to 35 West, n s, 74.5x100.11, June 5; Joseph Weiss & Co.

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

This bird's-eye view of New York City shows Manhattan Island built up to W. 181st Street and the Estate of James Gordon Bennett.



All the prominent men whose photographs I have published in the last two weeks and who have been quoted on this James Gordon Bennett Estate Sale have pointed out that *"it must follow, as the night the day,"* that

THIS (built up apartment house and homes section)

must continue its inevitable march over

THAT (the James Gordon Bennett estate, at present vacant lots)

A Small Amount of Cash Will Buy a Lot.

GO VISIT THIS PROPERTY TO-DAY!

Take any Interboro Broadway Subway Car. Get off at 181st Street Station.

The property commands a magnificent view of the Hudson and Palisades. Subways and schools are near and a city of valuable apartments comes to its boundaries.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

To the highest bidder regardless of price

500 Washington Heights Lots

Comprising the Manhattan Holdings of the Estate of

James Gordon Bennett

BROADWAY, FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE, BENNETT AVENUE, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, PINEHURST AVENUE, NORTHERN AVENUE, JUST NORTH OF 181ST STREET.

To be sold separately, without reserve,

NEXT TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1919

At 12 Noon in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey street, New York City,

Terms: 50% at 4½% / 60% at 5 % / 70% at 5½% — Of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Title policies of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free to purchasers.

Send for booklet.

31 Nassau St., New York City. — Joseph P. Day AUCTIONEER — Telephone Rector 6900

Remember, the James Gordon Bennett Estate Property Is in New York City, and a 5c Fare Takes You to It

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ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS WITHOUT RESERVE

Next Saturday, June 14, 1919

Commencing at 1:30 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine

"SHORE ACRES"

The Gem of the Long Island Sound

329 **SOUND SHORE VILLA PLOTS** 329

HIGHLY IMPROVED AND RESTRICTED

Unsurpassed for Unique Location, Picturesqueness and Accessibility

Directly on Long Island Sound

Between **RYE & MAMARONECK** Westchester County

39 Minutes to Grand Central Station.

60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE

Title Policies Free to Purchasers.

Liberty Bonds, Any Issue, Accepted at Par in Payment.

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ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Inc.
152 Broadway

GEO. R. READ & COMPANY
30 Nassau St. and 3 East 35th St.

Auctioneer and Agent

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

WITHOUT RESERVE OR PROTECTION.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21st

on the premises, at 1:30 P. M., rain or shine,

140 EXTRA LARGE BUILDING PLOTS

in highest and best residential section of

WHITE PLAINS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK,

ON GREEN RIDGE AVE.

Grand View, Long View, Davis, Lexington and Smith Aves.

ALL PLOTS ARE 100 FT. FRONT AND ARE READY FOR THE BUILDER WITH SEWER, WATER AND GAS.

EASY TERMS. 10% on Day of Sale, 20% on July 21st, 1919.

70% on Mortgage for 3 years at 5%

5% Discount will be allowed for payment of all cash.

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT PAR VALUE.

Savings Bank Books accepted as deposits on purchase of lots.

WHITE PLAINS is 21 miles from Grand Central Station, with fast and frequent Electric Express Service on N. Y. Central R. R. (Harlem Div.) Time 49 minutes. The county seat of Westchester County, a busy suburban city of 18,048 persons.

GREEN RIDGE AVENUE is one of the finest residential streets in White Plains and these large plots are surrounded by high class homes.

ALL TITLES GUARANTEED.

Maps, etc., may be obtained from any of our offices.

Real Estate **Chauncey B Giffen & Co** Auctioneers

18 East 41st St., NEW YORK CITY. Tel. Murray Hill 9326

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. LARCHMONT, N. Y.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

BY INSTRUCTIONS FROM PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Esq., Referee,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18

AT NOON AT SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST.

Levi Morris Estate

N. E. Cor. 7th Ave. & 34th St. (Nos. 441-449 7th Ave.)
Four story brick building, with two stores; size 37.6x50.

588-590 Eighth Ave. (Ext. 38th & 39th Sts.)
Two three story brick buildings, with stores; sold as one parcel; size of plot 26.6x74.

140 East 14th Street (Ext. 3d and 4th Aves.)
3 story and cellar brick loft building, containing two stores on ground floor, open lofts on upper floors; size 20.10x81.2x irregular.

N.E. Cor. W. 3d & Macdougal Sts. (No. 136 Macdougal St.)
Four story and basement brick tenement, with store; size 20x65.

32 Bowery (Cooper Square)
Six story brick loft building, with stores with one story brick extension; size 22.1x100.1.

Arthur J. Brothers, Esq., Atty. for Pltff.
2 Rector St., N. Y. C.
Cardozo & Nathan, Esqs., Attys. for Defts.
120 B'way, N. Y. C.
Write for Booklet

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. — Joseph P. Day Auctioneer — Telephone 6900 Rector.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE | 7 STORY LOFT BUILDING
21 West 19th St.
Possession Feb. 1st
10-Year Mortgage at 4½%
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.
FREDERICK BROWN
Tel. 4933 Barclay. 217 B'way, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private House Bargain
70 West 94th Street
Central Park and Columbus Av.; 3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone, 10 rooms, 3 baths, furnace, parquet floors throughout; immediate possession; open for inspection. MERCIER, 206 West 23d St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS GARAGE PLOT.
Plot of 13,000 square feet, with permit to erect garage. One of the very few plots on the Heights available for garage purposes. Very easy terms.
Charles E. Cathie, 90 William St.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY
FINE ALTERATION PROPERTY.
Easy Terms.
4-story and basement house.
Lot 25x108.
Will sell on easy terms, with plans for profitable alteration into apartments at good rents.
Only couple thousand cash.
JAMES S. MAHER, ARCHITECT, 461 West 145th Street.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

830 GREENWICH ST.
Corner Horatio St., near Gansevoort Market; 3-story dwelling, 22x72. Plottage can be had of 7,500 square feet. Price low.
William D. Kilpatrick, 149 Broadway.

45th St. Adjacent Lexington Avenue
Medium size dwelling; price and terms attractive; suitable business and small apartment alteration.
MAURICE WEATHERLY,
406 Lexington Av. Phone Murray Hill 82.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY
REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.
Private dwellings for alteration or occupancy. Also some cheap "walk up" and elevator apartments; for investment or remodeling.
ROBT. M. FULTON Tel. 2021 Vanderbilt. 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTENTION!

$5,000 yearly clear income over expenses, repairs, &c., on investment of $12,000 in apartment house, 4 and 5 rooms, in vicinity of 102d Street West. Rents $11,000. Price $84,500.

$3,500 yearly clear income over expenses, repairs, &c., on investment of $3,000 in apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms, vicinity of Columbia College. Rents $6,200. Price $48,000.

Apartment house, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, rents over $11,000, leased to one tenant for $9,000. Price $68,000.

Apartment house, 4 and 5 rooms. Rents $13,000. Price $75,000.

Corner apartment house, stores, 5 to 8 rooms (no elevator.) Rents $35,000. Price $195,000.

Broadway corner apartment house, 7 stores and apartments. Rents $51,000, will be about $55,000 in October. Price $255,000.

Fine 9-story corner apartment house, 5 to 9 rooms. Rents $75,500, will be over $80,000 in October. Price $380,000.

Also all kinds of other bargains, large and small, and desirable exchanges. Will pay you to investigate.
H. T. WOOD, 220 BROADWAY, N. Y.

At the lower end of Manhattan.
Near South and Broad Sts.—Two substantial five story warehouses for $50,000; possession soon.
SAMUEL KILPATRICK, 149 Broadway

Specialists in NORTH SHORE Hills Properties.
220 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Cort. 6262.
Or Jackson Ave. and Little Neck Road. Phone Bayside 1200.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at Bargain Prices
APARTMENT HOUSE
on E. 105th St., near 5th Ave., hot water, 10-family, free and clear. Minimum return of 10% guaranteed.

SINGLE 9 ROOM HOUSE
W. 127th St.

6 FAMILY AND STORE
Cold water; 9th Ave., near 39th St.

10 FAMILY
Cold water; W. 58th St., near 9th Ave.
Houses, Apartments, Stores, Lofts, etc., in all locations.

Realty Service Co.
1230 B'way. Phone Greeley 6040

660 MADISON AVENUE
4 Story and Basement Dwelling
For Sale or Lease.
Immediate Possession.
WRITE OR CALL
LOUIS CARREAU 126 SIXTH AVENUE, near 45th St.

IMPROVED REALTY FOR SALE
We Have Cash Buyers
Charles S. Kohler, Inc.
1430 St. Nicholas Ave., at 181st St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Entire Building
WILL DIVIDE
Broadway — Below 14th
150,000 sq. ft.
SPRINKLERS — LIVE STEAM
Manufacturing — Elevators — Heavy Floor Capacity — High Ceilings. Possession February 1st.
Principals only.
M 624 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Kensington—Great Neck
A Beautiful Plot on Arleigh Road.
$8,000
STEWART HEMINGWAY,
Murray Hill 5082. 30 East 42d St.

HESS *Business Property*

66-68-70 WEST 36TH ST.
Three buildings, frontage 75 feet; rent separately or together; suitable for business, hotel, (65 rooms;) restaurant.
J. J. LEENEHAN, 132 Broadway. Cort. 1920.

SERVICE STATION
West Fifties, containing about 70,000 sq. ft. Will sell on easy terms or rent at 4% per ft. net. Full information to interested parties.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 149 West 57th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PARK AV. CORNER
Superb twelve-story apartment, the handsomest and most complete of all the high class apartments on this avenue; direct from the builder, who is willing to sell at reasonable price.

WEST END AVENUE.
At less than $500,000, on eight basis only. Estate will sell fine twelve-story modern fireproof corner at this exceptionally low figure. Surely a bargain that will attract investor looking for good value, location and income.

ESTATE OFFERS
The finest twenty-story business building of its class in the city. Location most accessible, particularly good high grade business district. Leased store is $300,000 per annum. Grand investment for estate or individual desiring absolute security and splendid return on money invested. Property now in the hands of estate—original owner, and must be sold. Terms very reasonable.

IDEAL FIFTH AVENUE.
Large one-story building covering about ten lots, prominent corner at subway station; stores only. Property leased to large corporation of highest responsibility, returns 3% net income of 9% per annum clear of all expense on the investment on the asking price of $375,000.

INVESTORS! THOUSAND! ESTATES!
If you wish particulars of the above fine investment properties kindly communicate with us for complete details.

BYRNE & BOWMAN
30 East 42d St.
Telephone VANDERBILT 8781.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TALK OF RENT PROFITEERS
SURELY INDICATES THAT APARTMENT OWNERSHIP PAYS.
In Brooklyn, on very high ground, near the Interborough Subway, only 15 minutes from Manhattan, a surprisingly small investment provides a comfortable home, plus interest on your money.
$2,000 down secures good home containing 3 to 4 apartments, while $4,000 buys equity in 6 or 8 family building.
Apartments contain 5 to 7 rooms, some with parquet floors, electricity, steam, hot water, vacuum cleaners. Fine residential block. For particulars apply
PARTRIDGE 706 Franklin Ave., at Park Place Station, Brighton 'L'

About 20,000 Square Feet
797-799 Greenwich Street
N. E. CORNER OF 14TH STREET.
6 story and basement manufacturing building
Rents $7000. Price $37,500.
Cash $8,000, Balance on Mortgage.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
WOLFE & Co.,
Tel. JOHN 8756. 32 LIBERTY ST.

SEE
A. H. REMMERS & CO.,
360 LEWIS AVE., BROOKLYN.
Hudson Street cor. Iowa, B. H., 2 rooms, bath. Price $7,000, F. & C. Excellent block.
Jefferson Ave.—Beautiful home, 8 sty. home, 9 & 11 rooms, 3 baths, s.-room, parquet. Excellent condition. Price $9,000. Rents $4,500.

THE PLACE TO LIVE
At Bay 37th St., near Benson Av., 8 minutes from the bay, 5 minutes from the ocean, but only a half hour from Manhattan; NEW 7-room stucco dwelling with garages; price $10,000; open every day; evenings by appointment; West End subway to Bay Parkway Station. THE VAUGHN PROPERTIES CORP., Tel. 8754 Bath Beach.

YOU NEED A HOME
Send for particulars of our cozy 7-room Brick Homes; glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy; on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from beaches. 5c. fare.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4586.

$18,000—Beautiful two family, modern, separate entrance, detached, 18 rooms, and 2 baths, plot 60x100; double garage; newly painted and decorated; heated by hot water.
JOHN REIS COMPANY
368 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
Phone Flatbush 1400.

Two Adjoining Houses
Best Section of Flatbush
Apartments, 5, 6 & 8 rooms.
RENTS $17,000. Particulars
A. G. Nelson,
49 WEST 34TH ST., N. Y.

$10,500
Modern three-two story; easy housekeeping; nine rooms and two baths; hot water heat; in perfect preservation.
JOHN REIS COMPANY
368 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
Phone Flatbush 1400.

$13,000—Modern Bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, with garage, electric, parquet, steam, open fireplace; fine section.
JOHN REIS CO.,
368 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
Tel., Flatbush 1400.

PRIVATE HOUSE BARGAINS.
We have several very attractive houses in exclusive locations. Will particulars gladly given to interested parties.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 149 West 57th St.

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

PIONEER OF CONCENTRATED, PERSISTENT ADVERTISING.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

ORIGINATOR OF SPECIAL SALES DAYS.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION

SPECIAL SALES DAY
Thursday, June 19,
AT NOON, AT THE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST.

EXECUTORS' SALES

Estate of JOHN SULLIVAN, Dec'd.

41 West 8th St. (Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.) A 4 story and basement dwelling. Size 22x53x93.11.

9 Greenwich Ave. (Bet. Christopher and W. 10th Sts.) A 4 story flat with store. Size 19.2x 87.6x irreg.

322 East 25th Street (Between 1st and 2d Avenues) Four story brick tenement front and three story brick tenement rear. Size 25x98.9.

THE FARMERS LOAN & TRUST CO. } Executors.
THEODORE KAUFFELD, Esq.,
GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Esqs., Attys., 22 William St., N. Y.

Estate of ALMA P. TAYLOR, Dec'd.

199 McDonough St. (Near Sumner Ave.) BROOKLYN, N. Y. A three story brownstone dwelling. Size 20x100.

N. S. Lafayette Ave., 150 ft. East of Cypress Ave. BROOKLYN, N. Y. Vacant plot. Size 23x100.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
175 and 177 Central Avenue.
Improved with a 3 story dwelling and stores; also stable. Size 80x150.
CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Esqs., Attys., 54 Wall St., N. Y.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALES

Estate of JOHN McSHERRY, Dec'd.
W. S. Riverside Drive, 900 Ft. N. of 165th St.
A choice vacant building plot. Size 50x100.

Estate of JAMES G. McLOUGHLIN, Dec'd.
323-7 Vanderbilt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(To be sold separately.)
Two 2-story choice two family dwellings. Size 20x64 each.
AUSTIN, McLANAHAN & MERRITT, Esqs., Attys., 135 Broadway, N. Y.

ESTATE SALES

Estate PATRICK H. McNULTY, Dec'd.

N. S. Vermilyea Ave., 125 Ft. E. of Dyckman St. Vacant plot. Size 225x150. To be sold in four parcels.

S. W. Cor. Seaman Ave. & W. 207th St. Vacant plot, ripe for improvement. Size 100x100.

W. S. Broadway, 182 Ft. N. of 181st St. Large vacant plot, near 181st St. subway station. Size 286x100. Sold in three parcels.

Estate GEORGE S. WALWORTH, Dec'd.

Lawrence Ave. Thru to Graham Square BRONX. Desirable building plot. Size 52x 125x irreg.

519-21 East 117th St. (NEAR PLEASANT AVE.) Six story new law tenement; hot water. Size 43.6x100.11.

Estate CALVIN DEMAREST, Dec'd.
22 JANE STREET
(Bet. West 4th St. and Greenwich Ave.)
Two story brick stable containing 31 stalls in cellar and first floor and living quarters on second floor. Size 24x72.7x irreg.

SPECIAL SALES

148 West 122d St. (Bet. 7th and Lenox Aves.) A 3 story brownstone dwelling with 10 rooms and bath. Size 17.4x100.11.

437-41 Pleasant Ave. (Near 123d St.) A 6 story flat with stores. Two 4-room and five 3-room apartments on each floor. Hot water. Size 50x100.

245-7 East 57th St. (Bet. 2d and 3d Aves.) Two 3 story brownstone dwellings, with 14 rooms and one bath each. Size of plot 33.4x100.5.

S. E. Cor. Bleecker and Bank Sts. (Known as 417 Bleecker St.) Improved with 3 and 2 story frame buildings. Size 50x45.8.

CURTIS, MALLET, PREVOST & COLT, Esqs., Attys., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.

WEST NYACK, N. Y.—Rockland County
Property formerly known as "Cooper Farm." About ten acres of land highly cultivated. Large residence and outbuildings in first class condition.
FREDERICK KNIPPING, Jr., Agent, 242 Bergenline Av., Union, N. J.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
2820 Westbourne Boulevard (Bayswater Section)
A magnificent dwelling containing 12 rooms and 3 baths; perfect condition. Grounds 125x200x irreg., beautifully landscaped; near L. I. R. R. station.

Bergen Co., N. J. Two vacant parcels of land comprising 17 acres in Borough of Midland Park.

463 West 42d St. (Bet. 9th and 10th Aves.) Four story brick tenement and stores. Size 20x100.5.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
TO CLOSE ESTATE OF
LATE "DIAMOND JIM" BRADY
(JAMES BUCHANAN BRADY, DEC'D.)

72 Choice Flatbush Lots
E. 41st, E. 44th STS., FARRAGUT & GLENWOOD ROADS.
ALSO
Private Dwelling and Stable
ON E. 10TH ST. & AVENUE Q, BROOKLYN.
To be Sold Separately
By Order of
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
For Benefit of
THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL AND THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

TUESDAY, JUNE 17
AT NOON, IN BROOKLYN SALESROOM, 189 MONTAGUE ST.
LIBERAL TERMS.
WILSON M. POWELL, ESQ., ATTY., 7 WALL ST., N. Y. C.

EXECUTORS' SALE
To Close
ESTATE OF FRANCES T. LORD, DEC'D

50 Choice Lots
GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE
Between 180th and 181st Streets
and Morris, Creston, Anthony, Ryer and Valentine Aves.
Also
140 WEST 93rd STREET
(Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.)
Improved 4 story brownstone dwelling with a 2 story extension. Bay windowed. A magnificent home. Size 20x100.8Z.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26
AT NOON IN SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST.
70% May Remain on Mortgage
HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN, Esq., Atty., 49 Wall St., New York City.

MUST BE SOLD AT
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
TO HIGHEST BIDDERS, REGARDLESS OF PRICE,
By peremptory order of stockholders to dissolve at once the Hollis-Wilkesbarre Realty Co.

178 BEAUTIFUL LOTS
AT
HOLLIS, L. I.
30 MINUTES FROM FLATBUSH AVE., B'KLYN,
ON HOLLIS, FARMERS, BEAUFORT AVENUES AND ADJACENT STREETS AND AVENUES,
To be sold separately. Ready for building. New Houses now being built abutting lots to be sold.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28
AT 2:30 P. M., ON PREMISES, RAIN OR SHINE.
LIBERAL TERMS.
CHARLES E. RICE, ESQ., ATTY., 52 WALL ST., N. Y. C.

Send for Booklets

31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

Phone 6500 Rector

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30 MINUTES FROM THE HEART OF MANHATTAN

Pioneers — Established 1868

Absolute Auction Sale
To be held on
Saturday, June 28th
At 2 P. M., on the Premises, Rain or Shine.

151 PLOTS and LOTS
MUST BE SOLD

78 Extra Large Plots, most of which have a frontage of 80 to 100 feet, and many of which are of extra depth. Several of these plots are directly on the water and possess riparian rights, while many others have unobstructed marine views. Together with 73 lots of the ordinary size at

Beechhurst
On North Shore of Boro of Queens, City of New York.
RIGHT ON THE WATER
At the beginning of Long Island Sound and representing the
Highest Type of Developed Shore Front Property
30 MINUTES FROM PENNA. TERMINAL
33rd Street and 7th Avenue

Beechhurst combines the transit, improvements and conveniences of the city with the attractions and recreations of the best sections much further out. Remember that Beechhurst is not an experiment but a pronounced success both socially and in the large number of beautiful homes that have been there erected.

LIBERAL TERMS
66 2-3% May Remain on Mortgage
or Payment May Be Made in
30 EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS
Titles are Guaranteed Without Expense to purchasers by THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
Call, Write or Phone for Illustrated Map and Full Details

Jere Johnson Jr. Co., Auctioneers
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or office on property opposite station. Open every afternoon.

HOW TO GO—
From Penna. Station take an electric train on North Side Division, Long Island R. R., to Beechhurst (Whitestone Landing); or a short run by automobile via Queensboro Bridge, 59th St., Jackson Ave. and Flushing.

IMPROVED PROPERTIES

Fully Rented. At less than cost.
5-Story 5-Family 50-ft. House.
Rental $9,180. Mortgage $35,000—3 years.
Price $54,000. Easy terms.

West Eighties. 100-ft. 5-story Apartment House
Rental $17,000. Price $110,000. Easy terms.

On Prominent Avenue. Four 5-Story 28-ft. Apartment Houses, Including Corner.
Rental $16,000. Price $95,000. Mortgage $60,000, 3 years.
EASY TERMS.

West End Avenue, 12-Story.
Rental $90,000. Price $750,000.
Will Entertain Exchange.

12 lots—Washington Heights. Price $36,000.
Ready for immediate improvements. Easy terms.

7TH AVE.—PENNSYLVANIA STATION.

We are instructed to sell one of the finest parcels in this district comprising approximately 35,000 square ft:, leased to a most responsible tenant, who pays all taxes and carrying charges on long term. The property will pay from 6 to 7 per cent. net, and at the expiration of its present lease should be worth twice its present value.

WOOD, DOLSON COMPANY Inc.
Broadway and 80th St. Phone 3800 Schuyler.

The Cross & Brown Co. have been authorized to offer
FOR SALE
The Real Estate Holdings
Comprising the following valuable properties
John S. Huyler
Comprising the following valuable properties:

MANHATTAN

N. W. Corner 72d St. and West End Ave. Size 80.6 ft. x 115 ft. FOR IMPROVEMENT. There are four 4-story and basement grey stone communicating houses on the premises.

8 West 72d St. Dwelling, 4-story and basement. Size 25 ft. x 100 ft. Subject to lease.

17 West 67th St. Garage 25 ft. x 100.5 ft., 6 stories front and 3 stories rear.

530 West 143d St. Dwelling, 3 story and basement. Size 17.11 x 99.11 ft.

So. Side 211th St. 92 ft. West of Amsterdam Ave. Vacant plot 175 frontage. Suitable for apartments.

HYDE PARK, N. Y.
880 acres on east bank of Hudson River.
The Huyler estate adjoins that of Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt, and is in the vicinity of the Astor, Huntington and late Col. Payne estates. About a half mile frontage on the Hudson between Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck, and extends back nearly three miles into the hills. Numerous farm buildings are on the property, which is rich in farm land as well as charming wooded stretches.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
RYE—A country estate of 12 acres, cor. Forest Ave. & Manursing Way.
Beautifully laid out in lawns and gardens, tennis courts, etc. Large dwelling containing many unusual features that give to this property distinction and charm—a spacious living room, and library, ten master's bedrooms and five bathrooms on second floor; eight bedrooms and two baths on third floor; garage and stable has room for 10 automobiles and six horses, with an apartment of eight rooms and bath on second floor.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 227 South First Ave. Two-story dwelling, 35x75.

New Rochelle, N. Y. 22 Hubert Place Two-story dwelling, 40x120.

ON THE JERSEY COAST
At West End, ON OCEAN AVENUE
Large 2-story Colonial Store Building, and the Webb Cottage adjoining.
Directly on the Atlantic Ocean, a 3-story frame dwelling, containing 14 bedrooms and 5 baths. Magnificent views, fine lawns, garage, etc.
These properties are to be sold in one parcel.

BRONX, BROOKLYN, STATEN ISLAND, NEW JERSEY AND WESTCHESTER CO.

W. S. Barker Ave., Bronx 300 ft. south of Elizabeth St. Vacant plot, 100x125.

Great Kills, Staten Island Grand View Terrace & Maple Ave. Plot 5 minutes from R. R. station.

Westfield, N. J. On Summit Ave., 389.39 ft. south of Park St. Vacant plot, 188x256x222.12x241.67.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y. North 7th St. and Putnam St. Vacant plot of 5 lots.

E. S. Nichols Ave., Brooklyn 59.9½ ft. north of Atlantic Ave. Vacant plot 80x100.

E. S. 19th St., Brooklyn 360 ft. north of Avenue V. Vacant plot of 5 lots.

Westfield, N. J. On Westfield Ave., 360 ft. s. of Park St. Vacant plot of 11 lots.

Sherman Park, N. Y. Hawthorn Station. Lots 10257-8, section H. 70 ft. front x 104.42x29.5x109.59.

For full details, prices and terms address
CROSS & BROWN CO.
18 East 41st St., New York.
Telephone Murray Hill 7100

FOR A LARGE CORPORATION:

A long term lease plus a sound investment at a remarkably attractive figure.

Over 50,000 sq. ft. in a thoroughly modern building in the heart of the uptown financial district, near Fifth Avenue in the Forties.

Address G 32 Times.

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Manhattan Beach Apartcots
READY JULY 1st.
There has been such a demand for these
Fireproof Bungalows
Bautifully Furnished that we had to duplicate the order
AT NEW YORK'S FINEST BEACH
Boating Bathing Fishing
Beautiful Drives Selected Tenants
$500 FOR THE SEASON Garage $50 Extra
Phone 6500 Rector
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N. Y. City
Joseph P. Day
Rental Agent.

Apartment Bargain
Beautiful Apartment House
OVERLOOKING
Prospect Park, Bklyn.
Price about 5 times
Amount of Annual Rent.
Exceptional Terms.
Harvey B. Newins
347 5th Ave., N. Y. City.
Phone Vanderbilt 7276-7277.

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Latest modern improvements; any price; Brooklyn. We are new house specialists. Information costs you nothing. Call Kornder, 239 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. Phone Sterling 1660-W.

8-Family Apartment House
80 x 100 x 120, new; mortgage three years; cheap. $3,000 cash, balance second mortgage.
A. G. Nelson
45 WEST 34TH ST., N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Buy a
"Macaday House"
at
Manhattan Beach
—Houses Being Constructed
—Several Ready to Look At
—Prices on Application
To Reach Property: — Take Brighton Beach (B.R.T.) "L" to Sheepshead Bay—change for Manhattan Beach car or new Bus Line; or take Ocean Avenue trolley to Sheepshead Bay—cross bridge.
Property Office Open Every Day or Evening.
'Phone Manhattan Beach 1600.
Joseph P. Day
Sales Agent.
31 Nassau St.
'Phone Rector 6500

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Building Plot
N. E. Cor. 163d St. & 3d Ave.
Size 50x152x144.
Suitable for Apartment House, Theatre, Department Store, Office Building.
For Price & Terms, Write or Call.
LOUIS CARREAU 790 6th Avenue, Or 49th St.

5-Story Apartment
A1 Construction
Near Fordham Road & Grand Concourse.
Size 50x 90; small suites.
Rent $9,400. Price $59,000.
Attractive Proposition.
Nehring Brothers,
St. Nicholas Av. & 174th St.
Tel. St. Nicholas 4110.

Twelve 5-Story Walk-Ups
Hewitt Place, between Westchester and Longwood Avs., 40x100 each, two 6's & one 5 fully rented. Will sell TWO or MORE. Principals only need apply.
J. V. GRAHAM, 95 Liberty St.

OPPORTUNITY
Five-story new law apartment house, near Simpson St. subway station; rent $6,400; less than $10,000 cash required.
KNAP & WASSON CO.,
4,249 Broadway, near 181st.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAINS
Near Concourse, apartment house, 2 and 4 rooms. Rent, $6,300. Price, $38,000.
Corner apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms, Rent, $9,500. Price, $61,000.
Near Tremont Station, apartment house, 3 and 4 rooms. Rent, $7,800. Leased for $6,000. Price, $47,000.
Near Simpson Street Station, apartment house, 3 and 5 rooms. Rent, $7,600. Price, $46,000.
Near Prospect Avenue Station, business corner apartment house, stores, 4 to 6 rooms. Rent, $10,500. Leased for $7,500. Price, $63,000.
Also all kinds of other bargains, large and small; some owned by banks, mortgagees, &c., and desirable exchange.
Will pay you to investigate.
H. T. WOOD, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Neponsit
New York City's Finest Ocean Front
45 Minutes from Penn. Station
NEW BUNGALOWS
Nearing Completion
$4,500 TO $4,750
For Sale on Convenient Terms
Call, write or phone for full details.
H. L. SIMPSON, 1 W. 34TH ST., N.Y.C.
Telephone Greeley 3741.
From Penn. Station, 33d St., or Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, take Long Island R.R. trains (practically every half hour) to Rockaway Park, then short ride on trolley to Neponsit; office always open.

Make your HOLLIS TERRACE Home at COLONIAL COTTAGES
Are now being built by us, 2 blocks from L. I. R. R. Station, at Hollis; 100 trains daily; fine shade trees; plot 40x100; glass enclosed porch, heated; open fireplace, every known modern convenience; six and seven rooms.
Moderate prices, terms arranged.
Elwood M. Townsend & Co., Inc.
850 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, B'KLYN, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 9080 BEDFORD.

Real Estate Operators-Builders
For sale at Hollis, L. I. R. R., large parcel vacant property, streets graded, sidewalks curbs, shade; price and terms; make this the best purchase in Queens County, inquire.
Elwood M. Townsend & Co., Inc.
850 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 9080 BEDFORD.

FINE HOME-HOLLIS, L. I.
NINE LARGE ROOMS.
Every improvement; plot 50x175.
Terms easy; Ocean View Heights, 18 Herriman Av., Jamaica, Phone 536.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



BUY YOUR OWN HOME
Larchmont Gardens, on a rolling plateau overlooking Long Island Sound and beautified by lakes and waterfalls, is just 35 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Exceptional Building Sites are now available at $1,000 up—completed homes as low as $7,500. We will assist your purchase with terms easier than your present rent. Local office on property. Open every day.
Send for beautiful illustrated booklet.
GEORGE HOWE,
527 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We Have Under Construction
Four Modern Stucco Houses,
8 Rooms and 3 Baths;
Ready for Occupancy in August.
For particulars see
EDWIN W. FISKE REALTY CO.,
14 DEPOT PLACE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

SCARSDALE
EDGEMONT PARK SECTION
I have the finest location in the park, with a new 8-room Colonial home, 3 baths, sun parlor; everything finished with finest materials, on a plot 86x181; 4 minutes from station; electric light fixtures, bathroom fixtures and shades.
J. M. Pendleton
No. 16 Wyndham Road.
Phone Scarsdale 324.

TEN BUNGALOW SITES
with all improvements, at half their value, in order to close an estate
AT HARMON
ONE HUNDRED TRAINS A DAY.
BEAUTIFUL BATHING BEACH.
H. M. OLCOTT 31 E. 42d St. N. Y.
Tel. Murray Hill 5780

800 ST. ALBANS LOTS
PRICE $150 EACH
To Close Out Holdings.
St. Albans is one station from Jamaica, 25 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn.
W. NEVIN, 535 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

New Stucco Home, $7500
Seven rooms and tiled bath, sun parlor, fireplace; large plot; improvements; 5 minutes station. 53 Grand Central. Particulars.
W. S. Moore 42 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y. Murray Hill 1713. Tel. Mar. Elm 8885.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ESTATE BARGAIN
Over 100 acres; easy motor distance from New York; house 4 years old; 8 master's bedrooms, 5 servants' rooms, 5 baths; billiard room; 3-car garage; lodge house, gardener's house and other outbuildings; natural 10-acre lake; views for miles. Price most reasonable. Full set of photographs at our New York office.
Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9026

FOR SALE
At White Plains, N. Y.
FOUR AND ONE-HALF ACRES. FIFTEEN ROOM HOUSE. COMBINATION STABLE AND GARAGE, LAWN, GARDEN, FRUIT. ON LIGHTED MACADAM ROAD, TWO MILES FROM HARLEM R. R. STATION, ONE MILE FROM WESTCHESTER & DORTON. HALF MILE FROM GEDNEY FARM GOLF CLUB. FIVE MINUTES TO TROLLEY.
ADDRESS OWNER, P. O. BOX 984, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

100 ACRES
A modern residence of 6 master's bedrooms and 5 baths, 5 servants' rooms; garage, large, well-built Colonial cottage; barns and farm buildings; situated in the finest residential section of Westchester Co., convenient to country club, 1 hour motoring distance.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6441.

PELHAM
Best section of the Manor. Five master bedrooms, three servants' bedrooms, three baths; hollow tile construction. Extra large plot. Possession October 1st.
Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9026.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SAY ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?
Here's Your Opportunity!
A Fashionable Residence on Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon
16 Rooms, all improvements; 3 acres terrace. Price $9,500.
At New Rochelle
11 Rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas, electricity, hard wood floors, fine high, choice location; immediate possession. Price $11,000. Very easy terms.
N. E. VAIL & CO., INC.
Tel. 1065. 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Larchmont Centre ON-THE-SOUND.
Sound side of R.R., with sewers, water, gas, &c. Fine trees, restricted section, short walk station. Sound, school, &c. The time to purchase a plot is now. Let us build a home according to your ideas, which can be paid like rent; $500 cash will put you in your home.
LARCHMONT
OSMAR FIELD GRIFFEN & Co.
11 E. 42d St. Tel. 6441—Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WHITE PLAINS
TWO UNUSUAL VALUES
No. 1—A HOME OF EIGHT ROOMS and bath, with all modern improvements, newly decorated, on fine residential street, one block from trolley; is offered at $7,500.
No. 2—A COLONIAL HOUSE, in fine community, convenient to schools, churches and station, nine rooms, tile sleeping porch, steam heat, gas and electricity, is offered at $5,500.
Telephone our New York office for appointment to see these places. Ask for Mr. Lockyer.
Prepare now for October 1st.
Prince & Ripley.
437 Fifth Avenue, 39th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone Murray Hill—555.

Modern Cottage $13,500
Residential ridge on Hudson, 20 minutes from 42d St. by New York Central, 9-room, frame house; electricity, hot water heating plot about 60x150, with garage, rails from station; access by trolley; sale, $13,500; possession October or earlier. Ballowe & Warren, Chatty Square, Yonkers.

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

OFFERINGS IN THE BRIARCLIFF SECTION

Artist's Studio.

Frame building 24x61; will take 50 feet canvas; steam heat, town water and electricity; located on State Road about 12 minutes' walk from Briarcliff Manor Station; two acres of land; offered at $2,000 to insure quick sale.

Profitable Farm.

20 acres of all tillable land now being worked as a trucking farm. Fine berry patch and fruit trees. Situated on State Road about one mile south of Briarcliff Manor Station and 2½ miles from Pleasantville Station. Dwelling and several barns on place. Well watered. Additional acreage available.

Pocantico Site.

10-acre plot of high ground partially wooded, located about midway between Pleasantville and Briarcliff, one mile from either station, one hour from New York; has finished driveway and foundations; village water, gas and electricity extended to property; fine shade trees and shrubbery; elevation 400 feet, with views overlooking Pocantico Valley. An ideal building site.

818 Acres of Fine Farm Land

at Cross River, in Northern Westchester County, N. Y.

Located four miles from Katonah, on State (macadam) Road, and within 40 miles of New York; Cross River runs through this farm for a distance of one mile; in addition, there are several brooks and springs; has six well located dwellings, with barns and 1¼ miles of road frontage; an ideal location for a stock farm or a big institution; high ground, with an extensive view of surrounding hills and valleys.

Chadeayne Farm.

Good farmland consisting of 40 acres, including a 5-acre apple orchard. Dwelling and three barns in good repair, with a fine setting among old shade trees. Situated on State Road, 1 mile from Briarcliff and 2½ miles from Pleasantville Station. Property well watered.

12-Room House.

Situated on Central Drive, within easy walking distance of Briarcliff Lodge. Frame building containing 5 rooms and kitchen on first floor and seven bedrooms and two baths on second floor. Open fireplaces. All improvements except gas; one acre of ground, with fine old shade trees; elevation 490 feet, with extensive views; convenient to Scarborough Station, within 30 minutes of Grand Central. Can be bought on reasonable terms.

For Sale—12-Acre Farm.

Located on Pleasantville-Briarcliff Road, about one mile from either Station; also six auto bus route connecting with commuting trains at Ossining and Pleasantville, with a one-hour express service to Grand Central; watered by brook; village water and gas also piped to property; dwelling adaptable to remodeling; with a good setting among shade trees; high ground with a good outlook; additional acreage available.

At Yorktown Heights,

Westchester County, New York.

An excellent farm, consisting of 220 acres, with two dwellings and four barns. One mile from Yorktown Heights, on State (macadam) and Fines Bridge-Yorktown Roads. Distance from New York, 35 miles; highways enter farm on three sides. Railroad runs through edge of property for a distance of ¼ mile. Most of land is tillable, with exception of 30 acres of woodland on Turkey Mountain. Fine 10-acre apple orchard on place; farm well watered; elevation ranging from 400 to 700 feet, with view of Croton Lakes.

For Sale—6-Acre Farm

1½ miles from Pleasantville Station on Hardscrabble (macadam) Road; high elevation; old farmhouse and barn; several springs, also brook on place; several large pines in front yard, good road frontage; tillable land; fine neighborhood. Price $5,000.

For Sale—Fine Old Farm Place

27 miles from New York; 9 acres of tillable land with never failing brook; 1¼ miles from Pleasantville Station and four miles from Tarrytown, on Bedford (macadam) Road; old-fashioned farm house capable of being remodeled into attractive residence; fine old shade trees, concrete barn, also frame new stable; only remaining piece of this type in the neighborhood; immediate possession can be given.

For Rent at Briarcliff Manor.

12-room house, situated on Briarcliff-Ossining Road, 15 minutes' walk from station; auto bus passes property connecting with commuting trains at Pleasantville and Ossining, with one hour express service to Grand Central; all modern improvements, including gas, electricity, steam heat, and ¼ acre of land with fine shade trees, well located in good neighborhood; available at once. Rental $80 per month.

Hyatt Farm.

100 acres of rich farm land, situated on Long Hill Road, about one mile south of Briarcliff Station, within view of Briarcliff Lodge and Sleepy Hollow Country Club property; elevation 400 feet, with extensive land views of several miles, to the south, east and west; also water view to Pocantico Lake on southern boundary; watered by brook along western border; also by well and several springs; contains 3-acre apple orchard and five acres of woodland; general slope of entire land to the south and all acreages free from low and swampy ground. Convenient to Scarborough and Pleasantville Stations and within one hour commuting distance of New York. No better land in Westchester County.

BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY
10 East 43d Street Telephone 7215 Vanderbilt
or your own broker

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
SOUND — HUDSON — HILLS

AT BRONXVILLE

We now offer several houses now in course of construction for occupancy October 1st containing 7 rooms, 2 baths, to 10 rooms and 6 baths, at $12,000 and up.

For Sale
ATTRACTIVE SMALL FARM
IN THE WESTCHESTER HILLS

15½ miles from station, 1 hour from New York.

25 acres with long frontage on State road, fine shaded garden, grounds, orchard. Residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, large stable, garage, gardener's cottage of 3 rooms and bath. Property has been held at $30,000; can now be bought for $18,000. For further particulars apply S-911.

Exceptional Bargain at
PELHAM HEIGHTS

Stucco residence, red tiled roof, large living room with fireplace, den, dining room, butler's pantry; kitchen, screening porches on first floor; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths on second; 2 rooms and bath on third; 2 car garage. For further particulars apply S-1044.

A Complete Small Farm on
ORIENTA POINT, MAMARONECK

Only one mile from the station.

Five acres, wide lawn, beautiful shrubs, wonderful shade trees, large garden, fruit and berries; rich pasture, fine well and city water; house just remodelled, 10 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, parquet floors, spacious porches, garage, stable, piggery, chickens, cow stables. Near private bathing beach, orchard and fine views. Price $40,000. For further particulars apply S-1045. Phone Larchmont 320.

For Sale
A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT
LARCHMONT

Hollow tile and stucco construction, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, spacious grounds, 2 car garage. Ideal location. Near station, school, and beach. Never before offered. For further particulars apply S-1071.

527 5th AVE. NEW YORK. **Fish & Marvin** Branch Offices: Bronxville, N. Y. Pelham, N. Y. Larchmont, N. Y.

FOR SALE
MAGNIFICENT ESTATE OF 4 ACRES
AT
ORIENTA POINT
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

HOLLOW TILE HOUSE, 8 LARGE ROOMS, 3 BATHS, 2 WASH ROOMS FACING THE WATER, AND PANTRY ROOMS.

BEAUTIFUL ITALIAN GARDEN, ROSE GARDEN, OLD TREES, GARDENER'S COTTAGE, GARAGE, GREENHOUSES AND CHICKEN HOUSES.

HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED. OWNER GOING ABROAD, WILL SELL COMPLETE.

MAX LITTWITZ
7 EAST 47TH ST. PHONE MURRAY HILL 7350.

BEFORE JULY 1st
You may order your house or apartment at

ON OCTOBER 1st
For occupancy when your present lease expires

LAURELTON
"The Garden Suburb of Queensborough"

APARTMENTS

THESE are of a high class residential type of 4, 5 and 6 rooms, with gardens and garage if desired; four apartments to a building, designed for easy housekeeping, all outside rooms, surrounded by fine old trees and lawns, one block from the Laurelton station.

The demand for 4, 5 and 6 room apartments at Laurelton *ready for occupancy October 1st* has been so great that none will be available after July 1st.

HOUSES

Detached houses of very latest design, to suit the individual tastes and requirements of purchaser, on site selected by him, amid beautiful, natural surroundings, purchasable on a monthly rental plan, *so that any homeseeker with $1,000 and satisfactory references can have the kind of a home he wants and be living in it by Oct. 1st.*

The completion of detached houses *ready for occupancy October 1st* cannot be guaranteed after July 1st, on which date the schedule of 1906 and 1907 prices for the lots will be withdrawn.

Laurelton is 15 miles from Penn. Station, 3 miles east of Jamaica and has an 84 train service daily. N. Y. Fire and Police protection—City schools and has already proven its exceptional desirability as a place to live by the large number of families who have been there for years.

The prices asked for even the most choice locations are on the old 1906 and 1907 basis and cannot be met by any other suburb of similar character and advantage in or around New York. Brooklyn is only 15 minutes away and New York only 25 minutes.

For full particulars see Mr. Purdy, Sales Manager, at station on the property.

How to get to Laurelton

From New York by Long Island Railroad from Pennsylvania Terminal.
From Brooklyn by Long Island Railroad from Flatbush Avenue Terminal.
By automobile to Jamaica, thence three miles east on Merrick Road. Connected by trolley with Elevated Railroad of Queensborough Subway direct to New York and Brooklyn.

HATHRON HOMES CORPORATION
50 Pine Street *Telephone: John 1313* New York City
Laurelton, L. I. Telephone: Springfield 1888

NEW ROCHELLE
—FOR SALE AT BARGAIN.

New Colonial stucco over hollow tile, red tile roof, 12 rooms, 4 tiled baths, parquet floors, sun parlor, sleeping porches, hot water heat, gas and electricity, private beach, boat landing, etc. Asking $40,000. Open to offer.

New Colonial home, 9 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor, glass enclosed breakfast porch, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Large plot, 5 minutes to station, markets, etc. Asking $14,000. Open to offer.

New stucco tile home, Rochelle Heights, 12 rooms, 3 tiled baths, open fireplaces, sun parlor, sleeping porches, ½ acre plot, garden, shade trees, 2 car garage, ½ acre plot. Asking $28,000. Open to offer.

An ideal home, 9 rooms, 3 baths, glass enclosed sun parlor, open fireplaces, hot water heat, gas and electricity, white and mahogany trim. Large plot, garden, fruit, etc. Asking $13,500. Open to offer. Terms can be made.

We have the best houses for sale and for rent
NEW ROCHELLE, PELHAMS, LARCHMONT
Prices $7,000 to $350,000

T. J. SULLIVAN 20 NORTH AVE. TEL. 2790-3794.
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WE HAVE BEEN
AUTHORIZED
TO OFFER FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN

A gentleman's estate at Somerdale, consisting of 20 choice acres of choice land, a modern 16-room dwelling with 5 baths, numerous outbuildings, including gardener's and chauffeur's cottage of 4 rooms and bath; green house, tennis courts and Summer houses, the most attractive place in suburban New York.

Might Rent for Year Unfurnished to Possible Buyer, $15,000, or for the Summer Season Furnished at $12,000.

Price, terms and photo on application.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
12 EAST 44TH STREET
New York City

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Knowing That We Cannot SELL ALL OF THE SITES FOR BUILDING THAT ARE SOLD, WE ARE CONTENT TO SELL THE BETTER ONES.

Scarsdale has come to mean excellence to home seekers. Greenacres and Murray Hill, developed by the Scarsdale Estates, are the fully improved sections of Scarsdale.

We can help you to establish your home there and will submit our home building plan if you wish.

SCARSDALE ESTATES,
ROBERT E. FARLEY, Pres.
12 East 44th St. - Depot Plaza
New York White Plains

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GEDNEY FARM

A community of attractive homes, beautifully situated in the high, healthful Westchester Hills At the very gateway of White Plains.

City water, sewers, gas, electricity and wonderful macadam roads. Golf and Country Club on property. Convenient distance to Long Island Sound.

38 minutes from 42d Street, by unexcelled express service.

BUILDING PLOTS

Are now offered at very reasonable terms. We shall be glad to lend every assistance to Home Builders.

WOOD, DOLSON CO.
SALES AGENTS,
Broadway, cor. 80th St.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

For Sale
In the Westchester Hills

One hour out; 10 minutes by motor from express station.

20½ acres; high elevation; number of fruit trees; frame residence, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; stable, garage, five large modern poultry houses. Can now be purchased for $16,000 on easy terms. Immediate possession. For further particulars apply S-1040.

fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave., New York.

Woodlands and Lake.
Private Bathing Beach.
Farm Lands and Gardens.

On this most desirable all-year home of 60 acres within the hour from Grand Central, near express station, schools, markets and country clubs. The dwelling, built of brick, containing 20 rooms, 7 bathrooms, and all improvements, stands half a mile back from the highway, commanding extensive views. There are the necessary outbuildings, including 3 cottages, greenhouses, garage, etc. This whole estate, buildings and grounds, is in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy. Can be bought at a price very much below its value. Photographs at our office.

Nichols & Hobbie, 7 E. 42nd St., N. Y.

BARGAINS FOR SALE WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.

COUNTRY ESTATE of 120 acres, with stone residence; all improvements; 14 rooms, 5 baths; numerous outbuildings.

DAIRY FARM and COUNTRY ESTATE of 60 acres, with stone residence; all improvements; numerous outbuildings.

STOCK FARM and COUNTRY ESTATE of 250 acres, with stone and shingle residence, 20 rooms, 8 baths; numerous outbuildings.

COUNTRY HOME of 13 acres, with stone residence of 12 rooms and 3 baths; numerous outbuildings.

Reed-Clark Co., Inc. Phone 1914. White Plains, N. Y.

Love Your Neighbors, But Be Careful of Your Neighborhood.

I have two beautiful new houses at Larchmont sell this week. One of 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage, large corner plot; the other of 7 rooms, 2 baths, fine deep plot. Each a gem of its own artistic design. Wonderfully attractive. Splendidly constructed. A real home in village surroundings and only six minutes from station. Prices $13,500 and $13,000. Agreeable terms.

J. B. THILL, 51 East 42d St., New York.

ONE-THIRD ACRE PELHAM HEIGHTS

Splendid view; 1½ blocks from R. R. Station and trolley; street has all improvements, electricity, gas, water, sewer, cement walks, shade trees, ideal home site; beautiful surroundings; bargain. F 671 Times Downtown.

NEW ROCHELLE BEECHMONT PARK.

Attractive stucco dwelling, 11 rooms, 4 baths, all improvements; 1 acre corner plot beautifully landscaped, shade trees and lawns; near trolley. For quick sale, price $30,000.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42nd St., N. Y.

Westchester County-Connecticut-Long Island
Country Residences, Fine Estates, Gentlemen's Farms, Choice Acreage.
GEORGE B. CORSA,
10 East Forty-third Street, New York

STUCCO HOUSE

finely located in restricted section of Mount Vernon; 50x160; 10 rooms, 2 baths; finely furnished, interior oak and white trim, oak floors, hot water heat; 2 open fireplaces; dandy porch; station 10 minutes' walk. Price $12,750.

COOLEY REALTY CO.
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED

Ten rooms, 2 baths; corner plot; tapestry brick and stucco; garage; white enamel and mahogany trim; hot water heat, gas and electricity; recently built; 25 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division. A wonderful home. Price $17,500. Within 5 to 10 Times.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Let Us Help You to Build Your Own Home on Very Liberal Terms at
SCARSDALE
EDGEMONT

The finest suburb near New York, situated in the most attractive part of Westchester, only 40 minutes to New York, with all city advantages.

We Are Offering Lots & Plots at Pre-War Prices

Here is an opportunity to own your own home right at the station.

Rents are very high in the city. Why not come out here before property values increase? We show you how to build on very advantageous terms.

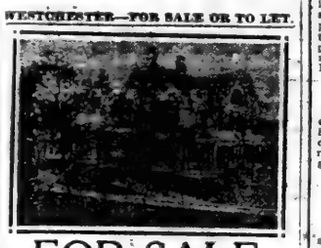
Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp.,
1 MADISON AVE.
Tel. 5917—Gramercy.

NEAR WHITE PLAINS
$2,500 ACREAGE FOR $600.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER 78 ACRES of high, fertile land, fronting on Purchase St., Harrison, N. Y., at this unusual price. Surrounded by the beautiful estates of Whitelaw Reid, Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William Reid, &c. this is a UNIQUE IN A LIFE TIME opportunity for the one who wants either a fine farm or an estate. Magnificent trees line driveway to old farmhouse, which could easily be remodelled.

Prince & Ripley.
437 Fifth Avenue, 39th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone Murray Hill—555.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



FOR SALE

House and garage, on plot 125x200, at 224 Bedford Road, Pleasantville, N. Y., 10 minutes' walk from station, 13 rooms, 2 baths, 2 open fireplaces, gas, electricity, steam heat. In first-class condition, ready for occupancy.

For particulars apply to J. R. CHRISTIE, Room 3622, Grand Central Terminal, or your own broker.

Hudson River
Long Island Sound
Highlands of Westchester

Kenneth Ives & Co.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Murray Hill 3937.

HASTINGS

Just offered house in perfect condition; living room, library, dining room, kitchen; four master bedrooms, dressing room and bath; plot 78x112 feet. Exceptional location. Owner for business reasons will sacrifice and give immediate possession.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
15 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326.

LAWRENCE PARK

Unusual opportunity to secure real bargain in best section of Bronxville; 5 rooms on first floor, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, large studio room.

Phone 142.
Burtis Seone Inc., Bronxville, N. Y.

BUNGALOW

LIVING ROOM, with fireplace, dining room, pantry, kitchen, 4 bed rooms, 2 baths, ½ acre of terraced lawn, beautiful shrubbery, convenient station. $12,000; terms.

C. M. Murdoch & Louis P. Miller,
POST ROAD, TEL. 422—LARCHMONT.
ALL THE BETTER HOMES.

Country Estate for Rent, furnished. Price reduced to $1,000 per month on account of lateness of season. Telephone Murray Hill 555.

BEST AT GREENACRES.

Just placed on market, brick and hollow tile home, 10 rooms, 3 baths, superb site on two plots; all attractive price.

Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y. Tel. 2280 White Plains.

AN IDEAL HOME

Ten rooms, 3 baths, combination brick, stucco and shingle, beautiful architecture; plot 100x180; two car garage; restricted section New Rochelle; three years old; modern and complete in every detail; price $12,500. Write W. B., 128 Times.

A REAL HOME.

Owner will sell or lease commodious house, weatherboard stone and English half timber, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 3 car garage; beautifully located in fully developed colony; Particulars and photos. L. W. TARKER, 156 Nassau St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester Estates, Farms and Residences

Near Lake Mohegan.
Beautiful Farm Estate.
A Remarkable Bargain.

This splendid property has just been completely remodeled and put in first-class condition. Owing to unexpected changes in owner's plans, he desires to sell at once. Main residence is a beautiful Colonial house containing 16 rooms and 3 baths. It is in the pink of condition and a most attractive house. There is a fine stone cottage containing 9 rooms and bath and parquet floors. There are 2 farmers' cottages, fine modern farm buildings, modern cow stable with silo, icehouse, piggery, chicken houses, &c.; 44 acres of land, exceptionally fertile fields, planted in crops. Beautiful stream through property, concrete swimming pool, excellent orchards, trees, shrubs; near fine hotel and suburban trolley line. Inquire at once.

At Katonah.
Gentleman's Farm Bargain.

Fine old farmhouse, completely remodeled. Contains 12 rooms and 3 baths. Splendid farm containing 51 acres; excellent orchards. Fine outbuildings. On main State road. An exceptional bargain. Must sell at once.

On Kitchawan Hill,
Near Croton-on-the-Hudson.
Beautiful New Residence.
5 Acres of Land.

This beautiful concrete residence, designed along the lines of an English villa, commands one of the most wonderful views on the Hudson River. It is in an attractive environment. Contains 12 rooms and bath; modern conveniences. In every way a property which would appeal to a discriminating buyer. The owner desires to sell at once, and offers the property at a real sacrifice.

Dobbs Ferry-on-the-Hudson.
Beautiful Italian Renaissance House.

This charming new residence is situated in Riverview Manor, and contains 11 rooms and 3 baths. On a large plot commanding magnificent outlook over the Hudson River. Hot-water heat. Fine garage. Owner offers property at great sacrifice; $18,500.

At Chappaqua.
Beautiful Modern Cottage.

Containing 6 rooms and bath, on large plot of ground near school and station. Fine trees and shrubs. Price $4,500.

At Scarsdale.
Beautiful Colonial Residence.

Constructed of brick and clapboards. Contains 10 rooms and 3 baths. Fine sleeping porch, sun parlor. Large plot, commanding magnificent view. A rare bargain.

Near Bronxville.
Attractive Modern Residence.

Contains 9 rooms and bath. Hardwood floors, all modern conveniences; beautiful neighborhood; convenient to station. An unusual bargain.

At New Rochelle.
Beautiful Modern Home.

Containing 11 rooms and 3 baths. Large corner plot. High elevation; near station. If sold at once, price $12,500.

Croton-on-the-Hudson.
Charming Small Farm.

Beautiful old farmhouse of excellent type, 6 acres of tillable land; charming neighborhood. Fine fruit and shade trees. House in excellent condition. Must be sold at once. Price $5,000.

Woods of Larchmont.
Beautiful Modern Residence.

This charming home contains 8 rooms and bath, situated on a commanding plot, having a frontage of 200, with an excellent view of Long Island Sound. There are fine trees and shrubs. A real bargain; $14,000.

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Excellent Modern Home.

Containing 8 rooms and bath, all improvements; hot-water heat. Fine view. Excellent plot. Large garage. Near station and schools. Price $5,000.

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You can enjoy all the pleasures and comforts of city and country life if you live in—

"The School Beautiful"—**Fieldston**—*For Those Who Are Particular*

Riverdale-on-Hudson, near Van Cortlandt Park

at a cost less than an apartment offering fewer advantages.

Within the past month there has been an average decrease of 35% on 5 important building materials.

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Situated on one acre of the choicest land in New Rochelle, overlooking lake and miles of surrounding country. Beautifully landscaped grounds, lawns, gardens, &c.; house of finest construction; five master's bedrooms, four servants' rooms, four baths, billiard room, small ballroom; three-car garage, with chauffeur's apartment. A complete estate in every detail.

Worth $50,000; owner will sell for $35,000. Don't miss this opportunity if you want a bargain.

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Rare Opportunity

Forty minutes by motor from 42nd Street. Charming home, Southern Colonial type. Large hall with gallery; attractive rooms, open fireplaces, electricity. One acre of interesting ground; garden, shrubs and trees. Garage. Two minutes' walk to bathing beach.

One cut of the above by low price of $14,000.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
193 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac
CALIFORNIA BUNGALOWS

situated in most beautiful section, near New York, permanent water rights.

Only one hour and fifty minutes from New York. If you are looking for a bungalow where you can have all conveniences this is the place; easy terms.

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NORTH AVE. SECTION. A lovely white home, 6 years old, in perfect condition, nine rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, on large shady plot. Immediate possession. A good purchase, $11,500.

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TIME WAS NEVER MORE OPPORTUNE than now to select your home site and build your own home. Let me show you how you can own your own home in attractive surroundings, with all city improvements, at Larchmont, within a few minutes' walk of the station and forty minutes of New York.

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PELHAM—6 choice lots in the finest section; neighboring houses average $20,000. New, up to date bungalow of 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, garage, $8,500; to $15,500. Others from $6,000 up to $95,000. OPEN SUNDAYS.

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Mamaroneck, Larchmont, Greenwich, Rye, Stamford, Grand Beach, &c.
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Broadway, South Yonkers.—12-room house, and garage for 2 cars, with every comfortable improvement can be bought cheap. We have several good bargains. H. W. SULLIVAN, 280 B. Broadway, Yonkers.

Will Sell at Half Value

20 acres in heart of White Plains. Just taken under foreclosure; excellent opportunity for investment. For further particulars, A. C. TODD, 66 Pardee St., New Haven, Conn.

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Can be completed by September 1 if started at once.

Our building Superintendent has actual figures and plans for ten $10,000, that can be commenced $10,000, than can be commenced immediately.

Help will be given by our company to finance reliable homeseekers.

Convenient trains on Sunday leave Grand Central Station at 10:48, 12:20, 1:14 and 3:05.

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12 East 44th St., and at Philipse Manor.



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a substantial home? I am a salesman of Westchester County real estate. I will pay ¼ of my commission if I am able to sell or rent any one you tell me of. The source of my information will be held confidential. I will call or you can write me. Brokers and other real estate men cannot be of help to me. BROKER, 50 Times.

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Main line New York, New Haven and Hartford R.R.
Consisting of 12 Rooms,
three baths and garage, four acres of ground, in select suburban restricted residential section, with beautiful shade trees and lawn, only thirty minutes from city; must be seen to be appreciated.

Tucker, Speyers & Co.
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CROTON ON HUDSON
59 ACRES

12 room house, 1,000 bearing fruit trees, finest view of the Hudson and surrounding country. Large frontage on Albany Post Road; 10 minutes' walk to station.

PRICE $35,000.

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WHITE PLAINS
Absolute Auction Sale

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WHITE PLAINS

Almost new white Colonial house; large living room, paneled dining room and kitchen; four master bedrooms and bath; two servants' bedrooms and bath; two-car garage with chauffeur's room. Conveniences and interior finish the very best. Large plot. Convenient to station. Possession now or October 1st.

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A delightful, high-class, established home community; city blocks from station; generous plots, exceptionally reasonable prices and terms will help finance building; sewers, new houses and one or two completely furnished houses for sale.

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AT NEW ROCHELLE.

A fine home, in choice location; possession at once; lot 106x130; house has ten rooms; two baths; convenient to schools, churches and depot; price $14,500; terms to suit.

H. E. Colwell, 508 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. Tel. 409.

Taken Under Foreclosure

20 choice plots in best residential section of White Plains. Our client offers them to parties who will build for half actual value, or we will arrange to build room, your own plans. House to be ready for occupancy Oct. 1.

WILLIAM E. MORRELL, Inc.
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

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25 acres, close to city; mapped, well graded streets having sewer, water, electric lights, several fine houses erected on the property; $1,500 per acre; easy terms; also a great variety of building lots, $350, $900, $500 each. For particulars, A. C. TODD, 66 Pardee St., New Haven, Conn. 156 Nassau St., New York City.

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FOUR HOME BARGAINS

1—New stucco home of seven rooms tiled bath, hot water heat, gas and electricity; garage.....$9,500

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3—Hollow tile house with big plot, beautifully landscaped, 10 rooms, bath, very attractive and modern; river view.....$16,000

4—A wonderful modern home with nine rooms, three baths, billiard room; garage; extensive views; this is a treasure.....$17,500

Send to our Mr. M. Lent for photos and particulars.

Prepare now for October 1st.

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On the Ridge at New Rochelle

Adjoining Country Club. One of the unusually picturesque sections of Westchester County. Fine large plots and acreage at prices which will more than offset any increase in building; close to two stations; near trolley, churches, fine schools and markets; ten minutes' drive to Long Island Sound. The company is prepared to give financial help if desired in the building of homes. Write for booklet and particulars.

North Avenue Land Co.,
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LOOK AT THESE BARGAINS

ONLY $7,800.....$2,000 CASH

NEARLY new six-room house, tiled bath and kitchen, gas, electricity; built in sun porch, steam heat, fine neighborhood; plot 50x105.

Here's Another—same price $7,800, with little cash down.

A fine home, 8 rooms, tiled bath and kitchen, steam heat, gas, electricity; plot 50x125; finest location and convenient for commuting. Write, call or telephone. Other bargains.

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Our client has just decided to sell his estate, over twelve acres, ten-room house, two baths; in perfect condition; garage, gardener's cottage, poultry house, fruit and shade trees of all varieties. Small brook. Price and terms reasonable.

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Very Fine New Bungalow Type of House, 8 rooms, 4 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat; very fine arranged interior; plot 125 x 100, with garage. Price $13,500. Terms to Suit.

We have the best class of houses for sale or rent.
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One completed, two in near future; highly restricted colony; all improvements; gas, sewers, electric lights; 30 minutes from Grand Central; also few choice building plots; better investigate before deciding.

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Beautiful Stucco Home, $7,400

Seven rooms, bath, sun parlor; new building; good plot; restricted; beautiful views; three minutes Crestwood station, 23 Grand Central; terms.

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Bungalow Sites at Beautiful Long Beach

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Owner's representative, J. W. Ryckman, on the property at West End Long Beach.



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THIS HANDSOME 12 ROOM 3 STORY FRAME DWELLING AT

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35 mins. from Penn. Station, N. Y.

Select Corner Plot about 2½ acres

Very Reasonable Terms

AN EXCEPTIONAL Home, with all improvements, 12 large rooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry, hot and cold water, hot water heating, electric light, gas and coal range, public and well water; large 3-car dwelling garage, Wasco heated; fine Tennis Court, large chicken house, fine vegetable garden, concrete hotbed, etc. Entire plot surrounded by privet hedge, beautiful lawns, shrubbery and flowers—a veritable private park.

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SIX bedrooms, 3 baths, large entrance hall, living room, dining room, closed breakfast porch, tiled kitchen. This house is the greatest bargain obtainable in Kensington today, and should have the immediate attention of prospective purchasers. Plot 100x100; attractive terms.

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Forest Hills Gardens

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TRANSPORTATION and accessibility are the fundamental principles that enhance the value of REAL ESTATE. Improved transportation has brought Forest Hills Gardens within fifteen minutes of the centre of Manhattan.

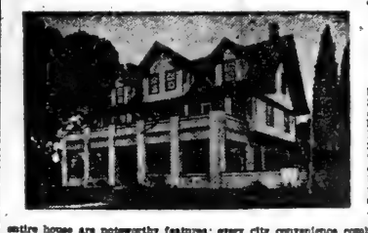
BUILDING operations have been resumed. The increased cost of building is offset by the low price of the land. Many people are purchasing plots and having plans prepared. Our belief that prices are staple—even though higher than pre-war prices—is confirmed by the fact that the SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO. is at present building 25 houses, costing over three-quarters of a million dollars. We urge upon those contemplating owning a home the early selection of a building site.

THE REAL ESTATE business is in a better position now than at any time since 1907, therefore land prices are sure to increase.

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$3,500, ON EASY TERMS; LESS THAN YOUR PRESENT RENT, AND $6,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE BUYS IT. READY TO LIVE IN NOW.

An 11-room, all-year home of rare beauty, comfort and convenience, with 3 tiled baths, superb elevation and unsurpassed land and water views; huge living room, entrance hall, kitchen, butler's pantry, dining room on first floor, four immense sleeping rooms en suite, with two tiled baths and sleeping balcony on 2d floor; four large rooms and bath on 3d floor; hardwood, white enamel trim, mahogany doors, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, wide verandas. A big open fireplace, especially built for wood fires, and a stone basement underentire house are noteworthy features; every city convenience combined with the advantages of a wonderful country artist here. This charming, practical home only a few minutes from 3 ex. stations on D., L. & W. R. R., is within easy and convenient commuting of N. Y. C., and can be purchased outright and title secured for $1,500 cash down, balance less than the rent you now pay per month. Cor. plot, 129x160 ft. Write or phone GEO. B. PEARE, 940 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. 6634 audubon.



For Sale, Flushing, L. I.

SOUTHERN Colonial Dwelling

17 Rooms, Fully Furnished with Antique COLONIAL FURNITURE.

8 ACRE PLOT with two barns and numerous shade, flowering and fruit trees and bushes of almost every description.

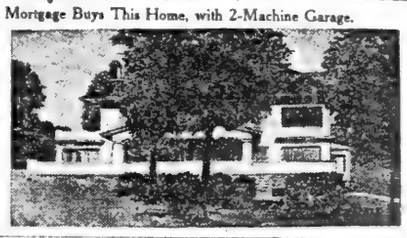
15 minutes to the Railroad Station. Three minutes to Trolley.

Price $25,000

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UNPARALLELED BARGAIN; $5,500, EASY TERMS

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Easy Commutation to New York City. Express Service. 18 big rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, big open fireplaces, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, old ivory and mahogany trim; fine tree covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; very convenient to R. R station; high in the mountains overlooking beautiful lake, and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. Write or phone CURTIS SMITH, 442 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 9387 Prospect.

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Modern stucco residence, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, steam heat, gas, electricity; sleeping porch, garage. Corner lot 133 ft. x 200 ft., highly cultivated grounds, on one of the best known avenues; beautifully laid out with fruit, shade trees and shrubbery. Fine view. About one mile from Summit station. Bargain price, reasonable terms. E. G. HOLBROOK, 452 Fort Washington Av., N. Y. Phone St. Nicholas 8824.

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Estate of Thos. L. James at Tenafly, N. J.

Large house, of stone and frame construction, contains 20 rooms, billiard room, etc. All hardwood floors and beamed ceilings throughout. Open fireplaces.

13 acres of beautiful grounds, large stable and other outbuildings; also a large greenhouse, picturesque brook running through property. Very handsome shade trees, shrubbery and large rose garden.

Free and clear. Terms to suit. For further information, photo, etc., call or address

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Attractive modern residence, which has just been completed; plot 80 feet frontage by 150; excellent neighborhood; brick house, every modern convenience, containing living room, dining room, pantry and kitchen, four family bedrooms, and two family bathrooms, servants' rooms and bath; price $16,500; full details from

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220-Acre Dairy Farm

48 miles from New York.
10 minutes' walk from station.
Old Colonial Stone & Stucco House. Bath, Hot Water Heat.
Sanitary Cow Barn, Horse Barn. 150 ton Silo.
All buildings in best conditions.
36 acres alfalfa, 36 acres wheat, 33 Head (Guernsey) Cattle.
7 Horses, 125 Hogs.
Price, including stock, crops, utensils, $35,000.

This Property Is a Bargain.

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An unusual offering in order to settle the affairs of an estate. For Sale, modern part stone and slate room dwelling, 10 bedrooms, 3 baths, electricity, gas, steam heat, &c. Summer and Winter piazzas, sleeping porch; combination stable and garage, with housekeeping rooms above; over an acre in attractive grounds, with high-class shrubbery and shade trees. The property would cost nearly double the selling price. Is in perfect repair and ready for occupancy.

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A Perfect Little COLONIAL HOME

Price $16,500

A residence of unusual character, delightfully located within seven minutes' walk Lackawanna Terminal; 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms, spacious living room; abundance flowers and shrubbery.

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At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N.J.

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TEN MODERN HOMES

Of year round living; ready for occupancy now $7,750 on easy terms buys a 9 room house with 2 baths and 1-3 acre. $11,000 a 12 room house with 3 baths, garage and 2-3 acre. Many prices, sizes and designs. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. 900 ft. elevation. A little cash and your rent buys one. Call for details at

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$6,500, ON EASY TERMS; LESS THAN YOUR PRESENT RENT, AND $7,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE BUYS IT. READY TO LIVE IN NOW.



An 11-room, all-year home of rare beauty, comfort and convenience, with 3 tiled baths, superb elevation and unsurpassed land and water views; huge living room, entrance hall, kitchen, butler's pantry, dining room on first floor, four immense sleeping rooms en suite, with two tiled baths and 3d sleeping balcony on 2d floor; four large rooms and bath on 3d floor; hardwood, white enamel trim, mahogany doors, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, wide verandas. A big open fireplace, especially built for wood fires, and a stone basement underentire house are noteworthy features; every city convenience combined with the advantages of a wonderful country artist here. This charming, practical home only a few minutes from 3 ex. stations on D., L. & W. R. R., is within easy and convenient commuting of N. Y. C., and can be purchased outright and title secured for $1,500 cash down, balance less than the rent you now pay per month. Cor. plot, 129x160 ft. Write or phone GEO. B. PEARE, 940 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. 6634 audubon.

Price $22,000 New Montclair Home

Beautiful new Dutch Colonial residence, 10 rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, large palm room, sleeping porch. Unusual appointments. Located on knoll, with fine view. Large lot, 200 feet deep. Must be seen to be appreciated.

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UNPARALLELED BARGAIN; $5,500, EASY TERMS

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Easy Commutation to New York City. Express Service. 18 big rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, big open fireplaces, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, old ivory and mahogany trim; fine tree covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; very convenient to R. R station; high in the mountains overlooking beautiful lake, and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. Write or phone CURTIS SMITH, 442 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 9387 Prospect.

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Impressive View of Long Island Sound

6 masters' bedrooms, 4 baths
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Garage 3 Cars, Stable, Gardener's cottage.

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Adjoining Long Island City. Railroad Siding.

$4,100 Per Acre.

BURTON THOMPSON & CO., Inc.
Specialists in
Long Island City Properties.
Murray Hill 2153. 7 East 42nd St.

SAVE RENT BY BUYING



For $1,000 cash, balance like rent, price $7,000, plot 100x170 ft.; seven big rooms, fine tiled bath, wide veranda, fully glassed for Winter, in select, well tiled neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country clubs, churches, schools; easy commutation; express service; eight minutes from station. Call for occupancy now F. G. ELLIS, 168 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1523 Cortlandt.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Great Neck

Gentleman's Estate OR Developer's Opportunity

LONG ISLAND CHOICE ACREAGE NOW AVAILABLE

The John N. Clarke farm, which for years has been tied up in an estate, is now offered for sale.

The United States Geographical Survey monument at the front door of the old mansion designates the second highest point on Long Island, Mackay's Harbor Hill, in Roslyn, only being higher. This property consists of

53 ACRES

and will be offered for sale as one estate until July 15, 1919. If not sold by that date it will be developed and sold in plots of one, two or three acres.

For further information and particulars, apply to

I. G. WOLF,
1,270 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone Madison Square 6283.

KEHOE & GILLIAR,
GREAT NECK, L. I.
Phone Great Neck, No. 1.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SHORE PLACE AT SACRIFICE

ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSE, PROMINENT ARCHITECT, 10 ROOMS, 4 BATHS. LARGE PIAZZAS, 6 FIREPLACES, ELECTRIC LIGHTS; LARGE GARAGE, WITH QUARTERS FOR CHAUFFEUR AND FAMILY. TENNIS COURT; LARGE GROUNDS, 5 ACRES OR MORE; COMMANDING VIEW; FINE BATHING, SELECT NEIGHBORS. A REAL COUNTRY PLACE. NOT A SUBURBAN MAKESHIFT. MUST BE SACRIFICED AT ONCE. EASY TERMS. SOUTH'D PENNINGTON, NILES & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS, 299 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

Shore Front Estate

13 ACRES ACTUAL WATER FRONT. NO LOW LAND.

Attractive Colonial House, 8 bedrooms, 8 baths, sleeping porch, breakfast porch, enclosed veranda, open fireplaces, surrounded by fine old trees. Stable and garage; bath house, bathing beach, good sized motor boat. Adjoining and overlooking several large estates. One of the most desirable waterfront properties on the South Shore.

Will be sold complete with artistic Colonial furniture, to close an estate, for $50,000. Excellent value. Or will rent for the season for $2,500.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Kew Gardens Garden City
Flushing Douglaston
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Modern Homes and Estates
From $6,300 to $65,000

THOS. H. TODD,
402 Madison Ave., New York.
Phone Vanderbilt 5595. Murray Hill 2890

AT FAR ROCKAWAY MUST SACRIFICE

Opportunity for home seekers. Why pay exorbitant city rents? Three Modern Stucco Homes.

Each home contains nine rooms, two baths. Hardwood trim, gas, electricity, steam heating plant. WILL SELL FOR 25% LESS THAN PRESENT COST TO BUILD. Principals only prepared to pay cash.

J. L. SILVERMAN, Att'y
48 West 38th Street.
Telephone Greeley 1743.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE WITH EIGHT MASTER'S ROOMS, SERVANTS' QUARTERS, ACREAGE, GARAGE, AND BEAUTIFUL TENNIS COURT. ON L. I. SOUND.

Apply 214 EAST 48TH ST., OR Phone Murray Hill 0351.

NUTLEY — Bargain, 8 rooms and 2 baths, plot 70x100. $3,000 cash required. Wm. J. Taylor, 7 East 42nd.

Exceptional Offer— Fine Home

Must sell my 10-room house; 2 baths, well built, good condition; best residential section Plainfield, N. J., six minutes' walk from station; gas and electricity; pretty grounds, size 70 x 170; garage; price $9,500; convenient terms; no agents. Apply to owner, H. R. Mooney, 17 Cedar St. Phone John 3290.

Rumson Road, Sea Bright and Shrewsbury River Front Furnished Cottages

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Illustrated booklet H on request.
WILLIAM H. HINTELMANN,
Phone—367 Rumson, N. J.

SAFEGUARD YOUR HOME

by insuring the title. We are specialists in Bergen County Real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages are for those who desire "safety first." Write for Booklet A

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

MADISON, Choice town, Lackawanna Railroad, 6,000 population, superior commuting service; 400 feet elevation. Charming brick and stucco house; best location; large grounds; 70 feet wide, cool porches; superb views; 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Living room, library, dining room, all spacious, opening together. Garage. Unusual property. $11,000. Photos.

ALLABOUGH & SON 135 BROADWAY. Phone 4069 Cort.

OCEAN FRONT FOR SALE CHEAP, To Close an Estate at MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

Furnished, modern house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, two blocks from depot. Inquire of Showler & Hennessey, Monmouth Beach, or Room 711, Times Building, New York City.

Forest Hill, Within 10 miles New York. Adjoining Branch Brook Park.

Choice building lots and plots for sale; also modern houses to rent. Apply

FOREST HILL ASSOCIATION,
985 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD For sale, $35,000, house, 14 rooms, 4 baths, gas, electricity, 4 acres, cost owner over $50,000. Upper Hill section; finest residential district. Another fine property at $30,000. Worth $35,000.

H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J.

Several beautiful homes in best section of town on satisfactory terms to buyer. S. R. Droescher, 302 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J., or 19 Warren St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Wheatley Hills Real Estate Corporation.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS

We have all the desirable available properties for sale and rent on the North Shore of Long Island from Great Neck to Smithtown.

Paul L. Hammond, President
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Office—34 Pine St. Tel. 4148-9 John.
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INDUSTRIAL SITE

22 ACRES

Adjoining Long Island City. Railroad Siding.

$4,100 Per Acre.

BURTON THOMPSON & CO., Inc.
Specialists in
Long Island City Properties.
Murray Hill 2153. 7 East 42nd St.

AT FAR ROCKAWAY MUST SACRIFICE

Opportunity for home seekers. Why pay exorbitant city rents? Three Modern Stucco Homes.

Each home contains nine rooms, two baths. Hardwood trim, gas, electricity, steam heating plant. WILL SELL FOR 25% LESS THAN PRESENT COST TO BUILD. Principals only prepared to pay cash.

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GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE WITH EIGHT MASTER'S ROOMS, SERVANTS' QUARTERS, ACREAGE, GARAGE, AND BEAUTIFUL TENNIS COURT. ON L. I. SOUND.

Apply 214 EAST 48TH ST., OR Phone Murray Hill 0351.

STEWART MANOR

ADJOINING
GARDEN CITY ESTATES

Biggest bargain ever offered to BUILDERS, INVESTORS & SPECULATORS. 600 lots at $110 per lot, half cash; 35 minutes from New York. Station on property, city improvements. CONWAY, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 5390.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.

Concrete house to let, furnished; wide ocean and lake views; open sleeping terrace, with studios; 7 master's bedrooms; big, airy living room, ground floor; garage; several acres of lake. De Kay, 415 West 23d. Tel. Chelsea 2153. 9 to 10 A. M., 7 to 10 P. M.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

In Montclair HILLSIDE RESIDENCE

Located 600 feet above sea level, with magnificent views; Colonial type, with massive columns; substantially built, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 7 sleeping rooms; hot water heat; one acre of planted grounds; new garage; price $35,000.

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

45 Minutes to New York City.

Fourteen-room, brick and stucco house; elevator; three baths; modern plumbing; electric light and gas; two-story brick stable; corner lot, 146x260; shade trees, shrubbery, vegetable garden; fine residential section; commodious family home or house convertible into first-class apartments; price reasonable; descriptive circular.

The State Trust Company
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FOR SALE AT WINDSOR, N. J.
In the Cream Ridge Potato Section.

125-acre farm, 110 acres under cultivation; 13-room house; barn, cowbarn, machine shed, poultry house; 3 wells, watered pasture. Large shade and fruit trees; 5 minutes' walk from station. Excellent shipping facilities to N. Y. and Philadelphia markets. Present tenant's lease expires March 1st, 1920. Reasonable terms through your own broker, or of C. Kennedy, Manhasset, L. I.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

For rent, furnished, until Oct. 1, desirable suburban home, 11 rooms, two baths, well furnished, large lot, shade, lawns, and shrubbery; rent at $75 monthly.

HARVEY R. LINBARGER, 197 North Av., Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Rutherford Bargain—Almost new home; large living room, with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bath; gas, electric; steam heat; hardwood floors; shade, screens; on beautiful corner plot; 5 minutes station; $6,000. Terms.

VAN WINKLE CO., Rutherford, N. J.

NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

Am offering for sale my handsome Residence in exclusive Hillside section, commanding wonderful view of the Metropolis and surrounding country. Constructed of brick, hollow tile and frame. Large entrance hall, Stairways and landings are architectural features of the house; 14 rooms, 3 baths, 1 shower, billiard-room. Solarium, 2 sleeping porches, 6 open fireplaces. Five windows open onto veranda; beams and mantels brown oak. House built seven years ago without regard to cost in most exclusive residential section. $5,000 recently spent in putting house in perfect condition. Lot 200 feet, garage, garden, and beautiful shade trees. Price $48,000, far below cost of construction.

A prospective buyer dealing in building materials, who knows values, writes:

"Have been considering purchasing your property from every angle, and while we agree that it is

"a wonderful place"

and suits us in every particular, it is more money than we want to invest at the present time."

Address Owner and Occupant, 1409 Fifth Avenue Building, New York.

Summit, New Jersey

Modern Frame House,

of best construction. Occupied by owner only for past nine years. Restricted neighborhood. Less than ten minutes from station. Sleeping porch. Two baths on second floor. No redecoration needed, ready for immediate occupancy. $16,750. Telephone Broad 4600.

COME OUT TODAY.

200 houses sold, 50 more new homes for sale, $5,250 to $6,800; some cheaper, some more expensive, terms $500 to $1,000, balance $15 to $20 month and interest; 6 and 7 rooms, tile bath, sleeping porch, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electric; paved streets, sewer, all improvements; superior neighborhood; near station, schools, churches, stores; two railroads and trolley; 28 minutes N. Y. City, 8 cents commutation fare.

John A. Baldwin
Ridgefield Park, N. J.; opp. station.
80 Maiden Lane, New York.

HOUSES FOR SALE

8-room house, all improvements; 18 miles out from New York; one block from station; with water rights; bathing place; $5,900, $500 down, $30 a month.

7-room house with all improvements; $4,200, $500 down, $25 a month.

7-room house with improvements; lot 80x200; in Staten Island, 2 blocks from station; good location; $4,700, $500 down, $20 a month.

12-room house with one acre of land; good location; $5,500, $700 down, $30 a month.

2-family house, no improvements; $8,500, $500 down, $20 a month.

For particulars write A. Greenbaum, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SUBURBAN STUDIO HOME.

Will sacrifice new, artistic cottage; only $2,150 on easy terms, almost like rent, buys it; balance of $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Has 8 large rooms, tiled bath, splendid studio, 25 ft. x 35 ft.; fine northern light; steam heat, parquet floors, electric light, running water, every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x165 ft.; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; close to pretty lake, stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets, school and churches nearby; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $5,500; ideal commutation to New York City. Address THE OWNER, Box 210 Times Downtown.

Builders, Developers.

Two Tracts, No. Jersey, 15 miles out. 380 Lots, lies well; under $100 lot. 40 acres, very high, under $1,000 acre. Fine opportunity to build cheap homes, small farms or for lot selling operations. G 590 Times Downtown.

FOR RENT OR SALE RESIDENCE WEST END, NEW JERSEY

Handsomely furnished; seven master's and two servants' bedrooms, six bathrooms, two extra lavatories, very large living room with four-foot open fireplace, library, billiard, writing, and reception rooms; heated by hot water; perfectly comfortable in Winter time. Garage, 4 horses. Three acres of ground; private bathing beach. Never rented before. $3,500 for season. Can be seen by appointment only. K 249 Times.

LAKE, MILE LONG

48 MILES NEW YORK.

This charming lake, with its irregular wooded shores and beautiful islands, is a miniature Lake George. Absolute ownership of entire lake and all surrounding land. Large plain house, steam heat, electric light, big barns, boathouse, boats. All State road from New York to property, 1¾ hours by auto. $32,000. Great opportunity. Photos here.

ALLABOUGH & SON 135 BROADWAY. Phone 4069 Cort.

Charming Country Home AT UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

Two acres; beautiful lawns and fine trees; house built mainly of cut stone, with thoroughness and care of detail; thirteen spacious rooms, nine fireplaces, three baths; garage; thirty minutes by train or motor, ten minutes to station, trolley, and stores. Tempting price and terms. Owner, T 27 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



NOTED AND CHARMING ESTATE

AT UNUSUAL BARGAIN

Estate instructs immediate sale of delightful old Dutch Colonial house; SEVEN GABLES, in Bergen County. Half way between Ridgewood and Westwood. Ten minutes by motor from Arcola Golf Club. Estate comprises 18 acres beautiful high, rolling land with a pretty brook flowing through it. The particularly charming house, built mainly of cut brownstone, is on an attractive knoll, insuring good breezes at all times. Large variety of fine shade trees, shrubs, vines, etc. Rooms are spacious and beautifully decorated. Large barn. Three bathrooms. (Mott fixtures.) Steam heat, electric light. Less than 15 miles from New York City, via all good auto road; seven minutes from two good towns. This is a rare opportunity at a tempting price. Photos.

ALLABOUGH & SON 135 BROADWAY. Phone 4069 Cort.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Comfortable suburban home, located on best paved residential street, convenient to depot, trolley, churches, &c.; excellently constructed house, finished, contains eight rooms on first floor; five bedrooms, bath, extra lavatory on second floor; two bedrooms, hot and cold water, on third floor; hot air heat, gas and electricity. Chambers kitchen gas ranges. Hard pine water heater, laundry, hardwood floors, awnings, screens, shades, white woodwork throughout, attractively decorated, and best of fixtures; large piazza, heated entrance; 100 ft. of fine large trees, property exceptionally well located and adapted for doctor's or dentist's home and office combined; price $11,500.

HARVEY R. LINBARGER, 197 North Av., Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

If it's a Home you want,
Buy this and save half your rent,
or move. AT MONTCLAIR.
An artistic house of ten large light rooms, 4 baths, closets, halls, basement, attic, and
Garage for 3 machines.
Plot 110x300; under high cultivation.
Environment: none better.
37-45 minutes by finest trains.
no crowding.
John L. Parish, 149 Broadway, N.Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Mansion on the Hudson

18 rooms, 4 baths,

on 7 acres, beautiful lawn, controlling magnificent river and mountain views.

ABSOLUTE RIVER RIGHTS.

Commuting Distance, Only 25 Miles

Splendid residence, or fine for farm people to catch panorama of river and mountains, ideal sanitarium, etc. Cost $125,000. Price $75,000. Would rent furnished season or year. A complete place in perfect condition. See

Wood, Dolson Company, Inc.
Broadway & 60th Street.

BERKSHIRE HOME

FINE MODERN HOUSE

With all appointments and improvements.

Including 19 Acres, $7,500

Owner, Box 407, New Rochelle, N. Y.

A CHALLENGE! FIND ITS EQUAL

Most stupendous bargain in State; nothing like it; everything grand new and right up to the minute; rich, artistic dwelling, 15 rooms, 2 gorgeous baths; sound proof floors; unique open fireplaces; handsome decorations; perfectly wonderful lake and water fall; also large trout brook; 80 acres; abundantly fruited; rare flowers and shrubbery; property actually cost $47,500 four years ago; on State road; $25,000 buys it.

H. J. McGINLEY, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE

ADIRONDACK CAMP

Eleven acres forest, on high lake, two miles in diameter, main house ten rooms, two baths, bungalow six rooms, bath, both unusually furnished, electric lighted, own plant. Kewanee water system, guide house, garage two cars, ice and woodhouse, filled; three miles from station; good road, golf links five minutes' walk; an unusual bargain.

E. VAN ETTEN,
Upper Saranac, N. Y.

For Sale.

A First Class Residence

High altitude, pure air; fine view of the Ramapo Mountains; over 70 acres; stock, crops, and implements; fine buildings, 18-room dwelling, all improvements, furnished if desired; lawn well shaded; plenty of fruit of all kinds; farmer's cottage on the place; accessible to three railroad stations; within auto distance of New York. Address H. E. Money, Rockland County, N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE 1 mile shore front with sandy beach.

300 acres timbered; houses will accommodate thirty; suitable for hotel or private estate. Bargain. Address

John F. Scott, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

Gentlemen!

We have an especially fine Country Home at Bronxville, N. Y.

which is not generally known to be for sale. It is complete and replete with all modern appointments—a really luxurious place in all particulars, decorations, etc.

About 1 acre. House 15 rooms; garage and stable and utility buildings.

Cost $55,000. Price $32,500.

PLACE AND HOUSE TOO LARGE FOR OWNER—NOW ALONE.

We can recommend this property and can substantiate the statement that it is a real live and rare bargain.

N. E. VAIL & CO., Inc.,
Nat'l. R.k Bldg. Tel. 1665 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon Home

est Restricted Residential Section

dern brick construction, 10 rooms, billiard rm. sun parlor, sleeping porch, 3 baths, water heat, electricity, parquet floors; 75x105; garage, 2 cars, convenient everyg; possession at once; price $21,000.

as. H. Baird 14 South 3d Ave., Tel. 2984. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Flushing—Bayside—Douglaston —Little Neck — Great Neck— Manhasset — Plandome — Port Washington — Roslyn

and out along the North Shore

Small and large Homes, Estates, Plots and Acreage.

20 B'way, New York City. Cort. 3262. Great Neck Office, Jackson Ave. and Little Neck Road. Bayside 2886.

Country

Homes and Properties of all description.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.,
12 East 44th Street.
Country Department.
Tel. Murray Hill 1100.

FURNISHED

Setauket, Laurel, Jamesport, Cutchogue, Southold and Greenport on the Peconic or Long Island Sound front. Last few left this season. Peconic Bay waterfront for sale, also Summer estates and

Silkworth

Long Island Real Estate, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

UNGALOWS FOR SALE.

ve rooms. Wiring and plumbing. est End, Long Beach. $1,950.

Sunset Bungalow Company,
333 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. 2600 Stag. Office also on property.

Beautiful Seven-Acre Tract at Miller Place, Long Island

Wading River Branch of the Long Railroad. All cleared high and dry Station on property. Seven miles Port Jefferson. At a sacrifice, Address Real Estate, Box 14, Setauket, L. I.

LONG BEACH

West End, near ocean, attractive Cali- bungalows, all improvements, $2,450, terms. Several for rent, furnished. R BUILDING CO., 30 Church St., N. Y., Jos. J. Walsh, on premises.

ALBA HOUSE

nting on L. I. Sound; wonderful view; waterfront house; large plot, 100x200; $42,000

e G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

AUTIFUL SHORE FRONT

ORTH SHORE MODERN HOUSE, aster bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 servants' ms; 4 acres with 400 feet deep water Fully furnished. Full particulars from 48 Yates, 248 West 72d St., New York

ORAL PARK BARGAIN

eight-room house for sale; all latest ovements, open fireplace, electric light, ot floor, hot air heat; porch inclosed. Price $5,400. Hall, 1,926 Cropsey Brooklyn.

East Quogue, Long Island. Furnished Cottages

e shores of Shinnecock Bay. ACCESS to Quogue and Tiana bathing beaches. ptive booklet. $250 up.

WILLARD S. FRENCH.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Great Neck

Gentleman's Estate OR Developer's Opportunity

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1,270 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone Madison Square 6283.

KEHOE & GILLIAR,
GREAT NECK, L. I.
Phone Great Neck, No. 1.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES BAY SHORE AND VICINITY For Sale

10 rooms, 3 baths; garage; steam heat; possession at once	$16,500
10 rooms, two baths; garage; steam heat; 115x225	$12,500
6 rooms, bath; garage; hot water heat; 115x185	$6,500
6 rooms, bath, steam heat; garage; 100x150	$5,000

CONSULT

ADGLEY REWSTER Bay Shore, L. I. Phone 302.

Along the South Shore
ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR RENT
BABYLON and Vicinity WEST ISLIP

Exclusive offerings, large water front estates with commodious houses, spacious grounds. Furnished or unfurnished houses to rent for season or year.

No Bungalows or Houses under $800.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22 Babylon

A MOST ATTRACTIVE high class Suburban Residence Must Be Sold Immediately Will Sacrifice to Quick Buyer

Write for photographs and full particulars

A. H. BARTLE, 141 W. 36TH ST. *Phone Greeley 2963*

"A Real Dutch Colonial Home"

on the Great South Bay. We want to hear from those who are looking for a water front show place; kept up to the minute. We ask the privilege of exhibiting the photos to save your time.

It has taken years to perfect this place at a cost of over $75,000, and now, in its prime, it is offered for sale at somewhat less. Nine acres.

M. M. HAYWARD & COMPANY,
100th St. and Broadway.

BUNGALOWS FOR RENT

Furnished, West End, Long Beach, $400 and $500 for season.

Sunset Bungalow Company
1335 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone 2600 Stag. Office also on property.

A Great Bargain—40 Min. Out

Attractive cottage, 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, cellar and spacious attic, tiled bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric light, gas, verandas 2 sides, bay windows; large corner plot; fine neighborhood; worth $7,000, offered at $5,500, $1,000 cash, balance like rent; title guaranteed to you.

DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 B'way, New York.

WIDOW FORCED TO SELL

her beautiful home, perfect condition, for $4,600; 8 rooms, bath, and pantry; all improvements; garage; nice lawn, and shade; plot 50x150; 3 blocks from depot and village. Box 114, Freeport, L.

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

For Sale

Gentleman's Dairy Farm

240 Acres

Short Hills, N. J.

1 hour from your office on the D. L. & W. R. R.

50 minutes from your office by taking Hudson Tubes to Newark and then your motor car.

This is a gentleman's farm in one large holding and is bound to increase in value. Will sell the entire 240 acres, together with 46 cows (20 of them registered Holsteins); a double modern barn; 3 silos; a farmer's cottage with all improvements, including steam heat; a beautiful home site on fine land for development.

Extensive view from practically all of the property.

Attractive Terms

Send for Illustrated Booklet

Executive Offices 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day Sales Agent.

Telephone Rector 6500.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$6,500 Modern house, 7 rooms, bath, steam, electricity; in convenient location.

$7,500 Charming little house, 7 rooms, bath, steam, electric; sleeping porch; garage.

$8,500 Comfortable house on South Side, 11 rooms and bath, steam heat; lot 100x180; garage.

$11,000 Built for owner 6 years ago; 8 rooms, 2 baths; every appointment; beautiful grounds.

$17,000 Tapestry brick, Colonial, 8 rooms, 3 baths, palm room, sleeping porch; 2-car garage.

$30,000 Wonderful location; built 5 years; 9 rooms, 4 baths; ample grounds, trees, shrubbery.

MURDOCH

Opp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair. Phone 4616 Montclair.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

A Camper's Paradise

The Choicest Spot in the Heart of the

ADIRONDACKS

fronting on Lake Eaton, and flowing into Long Lake.

300 acres of heavily timbered virgin forest land, with one mile of frontage on the sloping shores of Lake Eaton, and continuing through the outlet to Long Lake, a body of clear water, covering 700 acres, and considered the most beautiful spot in the mountains ideal for development of

Club, Hotel or Camp Sites

Unlimited power may be obtained from the electric ownership of which is included in the property.

Large growth timber (hard and soft), sufficient for extensive building enterprise, with the added advantage of a well-equipped saw and planing mill on the property.

An excellent house on the premises, which may be used for a caretaker's home; 15 acres of fertile, cultivated land; also pasture for several cows.

Excellent fishing in the clear waters of the lake; fine gunning in season on adjoining State forest lands.

Property on State road from Saranac to Glens Falls and Saratoga; also proposed State road to Old Forge and Utica, all directly accessible by auto or vehicle.

Price $32,000.--Terms to Suit.

Boyden C. Robinson, Owner, Long Lake, Hamilton Co., New York.



For Sale or Rent—
Rare Opportunity

Beautiful Camp Veery, Island of 6 Acres, Big Moose Lake
ADIRONDACKS

6 Hours from New York; 2½ Hours from Utica; Two Miles from Railroad Station; Good Roads.

Ideal location—2,000 feet above sea level. Thoroughly up to date. Telephone connection. Camp has 6 sleeping rooms, 2 baths, furnace, fireplaces; ice house. Servants' quarters in main house.

Mrs. T. A. Page, 190 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C.

ADIRONDACKS

Lower Saranac Lake.

For Rent—Camps Bedford and George; exceptionally beautiful location. One camp has 6 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 servants' bedrooms, bath; other has 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 servants' bedrooms, bath; one has furnace; both have electric lights; both are attractively furnished; tents; boats, garage, telephone; pure water; golf and tennis.

DURYEE & CO., Real Estate,
Headquarters for Adirondack Camps,
Saranac Lake New York

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Rent furnished: June 15th to Oct. 15th. Charming house, 10 rooms, 4 baths, gas, city water, electricity. One acre, garden. Garage with chauffeur's quarters. Fine neighborhood. Convenient to Golf and Yacht Clubs. Season $1,500.

ARTHUR W. BELL, Broker,
135 Atlantic Street.
Telephone 2818.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

76 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

Nine miles east of Danbury. Birthplace and early home of well known artist. About 85 acres, farm, pasture, woodland; brooks through place. Fourteen room homestead and beautifully laid out grounds; three baths, furnace, &c.; garage for four cars; complete machine shop, gardener's cottage, large barn; unfailing spring water.

Price $25,000.

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A most desirable estate unexpectedly listed, consisting of 2 acres, surrounded by water, dock, tennis court, garage; dwelling has large living room, dining room, maids' dining room, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms, 5 bathrooms; veranda commands exceptionally fine marine views. House is tastefully decorated and furnished; modern conveniences, gas range, excellent order; about a mile from station over macadam road; attractive approach. Owing to the lateness of the season, property can be had at moderate price.

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Very modern 24-room gentleman's estate for sale at fraction of cost; fine neighborhood; attractive house; 80 acres.

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Estate consists of about 5 acres with fine Colonial house of 14 rooms, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms, sun parlor, piazza, etc. All year round house in perfect repair—all modern improvements. Large barn, garage, stable, poultry house, rose gardens, asparagus beds, vegetable gardens, shrubs and fruit trees.

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$175 to $300 Per Month.

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650 Hens; 400 Pullets,
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Summer Apartment

Windows of all seven rooms have fine view of the Hudson and hills beyond; get all the breeze from the west throughout the day and night; will be sublet for summer months; well-furnished, Oriental Rugs, Chickering piano, good library; comfortable beds; two baths; near subway and on the route of Fifth Avenue Bus. Telephone Morningside 6326.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Four Old Dwellings in Washington Square Section Sold for Improvement with Apartment House.

$475,000 LOFT ZONE DEAL

The Braender Building, on West 17th Street, Resold to I. Randolph and Everett Jacobs.

The realty market closed strong yesterday, after an active week, with one of the most important sales that have been recorded in the Washington Square section for many months. The transaction involves a plot 100 by 100 on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, which will be improved by the buyers with a thirteen-story apartment house.

Midtown Loft Deal.

Another equally important transaction of the day was the purchase by I. Randolph and Everett Jacobs, operators, of the twelve-story Braender Building, at 26 to 32 West Seventeenth Street, from Max N. Natanson. Occupying a plot 93.6 by 92, the structure rents for $60,000 a year and was held at $475,000.

It is directly opposite the Susquehanna Building, sold by I. Randolph and E. Jacobs last week to E. J. Bedell, and is the third purchase made by them on the same street recently. The building was erected in 1906 by the late Philip Braender, and was purchased by Mr. Natanson just a few months ago. Harry B. Cutner and Walter M. Weschler negotiated the sale.

Buy Tenements for Colored Tenants.

The Tekane Realty Company purchased, through Tomback & Fisher, 34 West 133d Street, 25 by 100; 120 West 134th Street, 28 by 100; 19 East 134th Street, 25 by 100; 190 West 134th Street, 25 by 100, and 119 West 137th Street, 25 by 100. The properties will be improved immediately for colored tenants.

The Bronx Market.

Auerbach & Kaufman bought from the Union Chemical Glassware Company and A. H. Levy two five-story apartment houses, each 60 by 100, renting for approximately $25,000, at 1,024 to 1,030 Bryant Avenue, which the sellers took in exchange for the Kinghaven, an apartment at the northwest corner of 153d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Leitner, Brener & Starr were brokers in both deals.

M. L. & C. Ernst sold a three-family house, on lot 25 by 100, at 843 Whitlock Avenue, through Leitner, Brener & Starr.

Heller & Sussman resold to an investor the four-story apartment, 50 by 60, held at $25,000, at 1,976 and 1,978 Honeywell Avenue, which they took in part payment for a farm at Hampden, Conn.

Frank L. Lescault sold the three-story brick dwelling, on plot 17 by 100, at 446 East 140th Street, to Samuel Held through S. H. Grankenheim.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company sold three-one-family semi-detached brick dwellings at 2,125, 2,127, and 2,123 Sixty-sixth Street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Avenues, to Harry Jacob, Leon Jacob, and Sara Jacob, respectively. The Realty Trust negotiated the sales.

Annvernette M. Crombie sold the sixteen-family apartment house, held at $65,000, at 1,155 Dean Street, between Bedford and Nostrand Avenues, to an investing client of the Bulkley & Horton Company and William F. Taylor Company.

Louis Chable sold three lots, each 20 by 96.8, on the north side of Eighty-first Street, 280 feet east of Bay Parkway, and three lots, each 20 by 96.8, on the north side of Eighty-first Street, 240 feet west of Twenty-third Avenue, to a client of William P. Jones and William G. Morrisey, Jr.

Frank H. Malone, as broker, has sold the plot of seventeen and one-half lots, 350 by 109, on the southwesterly corner of Colonial Road and Seventy-seventh Street, for Tunis S. Bogart to the Colonial Road Development Corporation, which will improve the same at once with fifteen new-type one-family semi-detached stucco dwellings with garages.

New Jersey Sales.

E. C. Thrall bought a residence, on plot 166 by 220, with a three-car garage, on Morris Avenue West, held at $28,000, at Mountain Lakes.

The American Bosch Magneto Corporation of Springfield, Mass., sold to Matthew L. Hayes the property at 646 South Avenue, Plainfield, through the Cross & Brown Company.

The Harrison Improvement Company bought from the Hussey estate, East Orange, the plot, 110 by 130, at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Grove Street, and the plot, 88 by 101, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Stockton Place, held at about $32,000, as sites for apartment houses. J. B. Feibleman & Co. negotiated the sale.

George E. Barnett sold the residence property, 50 by 125, at 281 and 283 Clinton Avenue, Newark, to the Union Building Company, owners of the adjoining plot. Louis Schlesinger, Inc., negotiated the sale. The same brokers also sold for the estate of Warren Ackerman to Samuel Schwarz a two-family dwelling on Newark Street, near Orange Street, and for John McCann to Carl Panagi the three-family dwelling at 33 Hunterdon Street, and for Mrs. S. W. Grand d'Hauteville the vacant plot, 100 by 100, at 131 to 137 Ogden Street to L. A. Meyers, Jr., Inc.

Josephine Senf sold her residence, on Allaire Avenue, Leonia, to John R. Reinhart through Bowles & Co.

W. W. Reid bought the five-acre Halloway estate, at Ramsey, through the Batson Farm Agency. The same brokers sold the 130-acre dairy farm, fully equipped, at Harpersville, for Morris Burr to E. A. Read.

Mathilda Miller bought a bungalow, held at $6,000, at Rutherford, through L. N. Nicholson & Co. The same brokers sold, at Lyndhurst, bungalows and cottages to Edwin Albrecht, Frank A. Hultipan, Harry Petters, Charles P. Butler, Frank Hers, and Francis W. Lefkin.

Buys New Jersey Lots.

Albert Meister, President of the Sterling Home Building Company, bought 600 lots, 25 by 100 each, held at $35,000, at Washington Heights, Bound Brook, N. J., from the L. J. Foody estate, through M. Nasanowitz & Son.

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

Discussing the present prices of materials used in building construction an official of the Turner Construction Company of New York said yesterday:

"It was the expectation in many quarters that immediately the war was over prices of all commodities would begin to fall toward the pre-war prices. The commission appointed by Secretary Redfield to stabilize prices made an earnest effort to do so, and met with partial success along some lines. But now the country is beginning to realize that very little can be looked for in this direction, and in many lines the business is becoming very active and prices are actually advancing. In the Middle West especially a revival of business has started.

"Political economists and banking experts agree that, aside from any other cause, the immense issues of paper money, the large bond issues, which will be utilized for borrowing at the banks, and the credit expansion due to increased bank deposits would automatically maintain a very much higher level of prices than we had before the war. They point to similar periods in the world's history as examples. English and other European authorities seem more positive than our own, as the proportionate increase in prices and the bond issues were proportionately greater in those countries. Another important factor is the determination of organized labor to maintain wages and the actual scarcity of common labor which will hold the price of common labor up. They also state that it will be a great many years before foreign goods can be manufactured to take care of the European needs and leave a sufficient surplus to export to this country and disturb our local markets. It is hard for the ordinary business man to follow the scientific reasonings of the political economists, but if an analysis is made of the individual items which we use in concrete construction, it can be readily seen that there is no prospect of prices being reduced to the pre-war level, except as the commodity price level lowers gradually over a period of years.

Cement Prices.

"The price of cement at Eastern mills in 1913 was 85 cents a barrel without bags. One ton of coal would burn five barrels of cement. The mills had contracts for coal at 75 cents per ton previous to the war. For each one dollar that coal was advanced, the price of cement has automatically advanced about 20 cents. The price of coal is now probably around $2 per ton at mines.

"The freight rates on coal have been advanced, so that cement costs for fuel alone at least 50 cents more per barrel. The other heavy item in cement production is labor. Common labor is used in mining the rock, in transporting to mill, in packing the bags, and loading cars. Where labor used to be 15 cents per hour it is now 40 to 45 cents. So that it can be safely said that the actual production cost must be double that of 1912-13.

"To the production cost must be added the overhead, which consists of depreciation and repairs, a heavy item in cement mills, interest on investment, selling expense, &c. This item is practically constant whether the mill is running at full or partial capacity. During the last year they have not been running over 40 per cent. capacity on the average, with a correspondingly high overhead cost per barrel of cement. So that the statement which has been made that the mills showed a better return in the pre-war period at 85 cents per barrel than they now do at current prices may be substantiated. Under these conditions there seems to be little likelihood of a reduction in price until the mills have been operating for some time at a higher percentage of capacity.

Sand and Gravel Prices.

"Sand and gravel are dependent upon the cost of common labor and the cost of transportation. Both of these items have more than doubled since 1913. The sand and gravel plants during 1918 did practically nothing outside of Government work, with consequent heavy overhead expenses, so that it is doubtful whether any material reduction can be expected in the sand price. The amount of gravel produced in New York vicinity is relatively small, and follows the price of broken stone.

Lumber Prices.

"Lumber is again dependent upon the cost and scarcity of the labor to cut the timber and upon the transportation rates. The lumber price in the South is practically double the pre-war figures. The common labor in the forests costs over twice the pre-war rate and is becoming very scarce. The lumber is being cut further away from the railroads, making it more difficult to ship. Freight rates have been increased 40 per cent., and the competition from sailing vessels is almost eliminated by the high cost of tonnage. It is true that the yards are adding a larger charge to the wholesale price for handling, storing, and delivering, much of which can be saved at the present time, as freights from Southern points are arriving promptly. All expect a large demand for housing lumber this season, and when it develops many predict a sharp advance in mill prices. Certain items, such as finished flooring, are already getting scarce and have advanced in price.

The Price of Steel.

"Steel has increased in price more proportionately than any of the other products. Producers claim that any reduction below present levels will force many mills to suspend operation. Wages have been advanced to much more than double the pre-war rates, and labor is becoming scarce. Fuel and limestone for fluxing are at least double former costs. The determined effort of the Railroad Administration to force down steel rail prices has not met with success, and the passing of the extra dividend on the common stock of the Steel Corporation would apparently show that it does not expect to make the profits at present prices that were made in 1918. Many of the other items used in concrete construction are dependent on the steel and metal prices, so that they will also stay up.

The Brick Market.

"Brick is generally not an important item in concrete construction. The cost of manufacture has been greatly increased by labor and transportation costs, and no material reduction can be seen at present.

"Thus a reason for the advance can be seen in almost every item when studied. As a whole, building materials on the average have not proportionately increased with other commodities which are in continued use, such as food products, clothing, fuel, chemicals, &c., as there has been almost no building done for two years outside of Government requirements, but the demand for houses in this country is extreme, and there is bound to be much construction work done, so that the outlook for material prices is that they may go higher rather than lower."

SITE OF FORT WASHINGTON BATTLE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION NEXT TUESDAY

The Cutting Up of the Bennett Estate Into Building Plots Endangers Memorial Erected to Mark the Scene of the Most Disastrous Battle Fought on Manhattan Island During the Revolution

A larger number of persons representing a greater variety of interests will watch the results of the public sale of the James Gordon Bennett property in the upper Washington Heights section on Tuesday next in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day than is usual in the offering at auction of any large parcel of real estate.

Apart from the realty men, the builders and investors, to all of whom different questions of values and future prospects will occur, the lover of old New York and those who remember its historical events have an interest in the sale because, on the property, there was fought during Revolutionary days, the most sanguinary and disastrous battle on Manhattan Island.

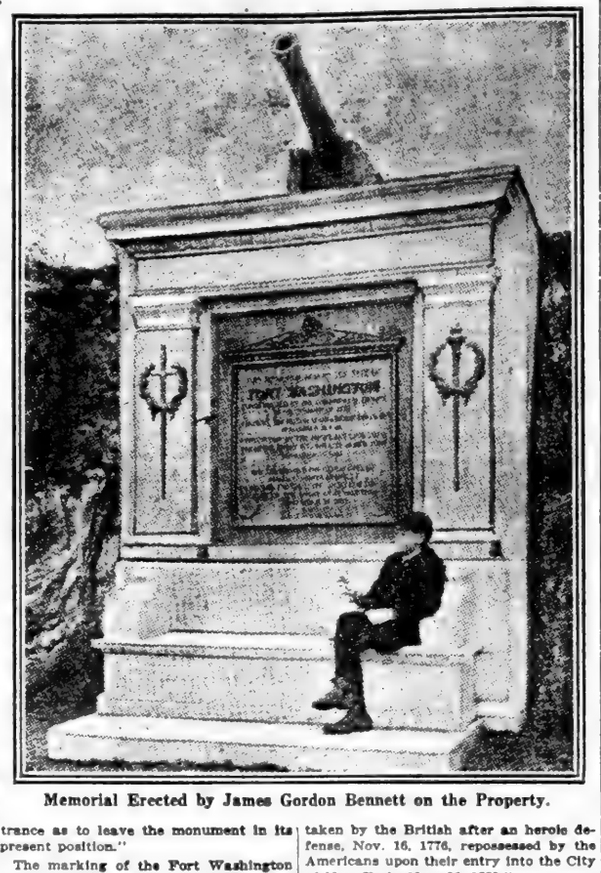
That was the battle of Fort Washington and just below the Bennett house is an attractive monument with a bronze tablet commemorative of the event.

The monument was given by the late James Gordon Bennett, and it was erected by the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on Nov. 16, 1901, on the 125th anniversary of the attack on the fort. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society surveyed the position of the old fort at the time, registering its site and that of other fortifications more accurately than ever done before.

The question has now arisen, what will become of the Fort Washington memorial in the future? No provision was made by the late Mr. Bennett to set aside a plot for its permanent preservation, and the executors, under whose direction the sale is held, have no discretion in the matter.

The site of the monument is on the west side of Fort Washington Avenue, about 160 feet north of 183d Street. On the map of the property it overlaps into two lots, numbered respectively 267 and 268. If different purchasers buy those lots, it will mean the destruction of the memorial in the near future. If purchased by one buyer, while not insuring the permanent preservation of the revolutionary reminder, the opportunity would be presented of so rearranging the monument in case of a building improvement as to retain its historical associations.

Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and under whose auspices many of the forgotten lines of the early fortifications were definitely marked in 1901, said yesterday that a splendid opportunity is offered to some generous New Yorker to purchase a few lots containing the monument and the few remaining vestiges of the old fort and present the plot to the city as a permanent park.



Memorial Erected by James Gordon Bennett on the Property.

"It is very regrettable," said Dr. Hall yesterday, "that no provision has been made for preserving the actual site of the historic fort as a valuable addition to the historical landmarks of New York. I have talked the matter over with many of our members, and we have been trying to work out some plan whereby the monument and fort site may be retained, but thus far without practical results. As the monument is directly on the line of the avenue, it will naturally be the first thing to give way when an apartment house is erected there unless the owner possessing adjoining property could have a large structure planned and so design his entrance as to leave the monument in its present position."

The marking of the Fort Washington site had its inception with the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1897 under the Presidency of Chauncey M. Depew. A request was made to the City of New York to purchase a site there for a permanent park. It produced no satisfactory results. In 1901 the subject was again taken up by the society. A request was made to Mr. Bennett to allow a suitable memorial to be erected on his property close to the fort. Two plans were presented, one for a simple tablet costing $500, which the society offered to purchase; the other, for a more elaborate memorial costing $1,500, the expense to be borne by Mr. Bennett. Mr. Bennett cabled his willingness to the society from Venice, stating that he preferred the more expensive plan, and would gladly bear all the expense. The monument is of marble, granite, and bronze, consisting of a wayside seat flanked by two pilasters, surmounted by an entablature. On the elevated ground, level with the top and forming part of the memorial, is a concrete platform supporting a cannon. The inscription on the bronze tablet is:

"This memorial marks the site of Fort Washington, constructed by the Continental troops in the Summer of 1776, taken by the British after an heroic defense, Nov. 16, 1776, repossessed by the Americans upon their entry into the City of New York, Nov. 26, 1783."

Following this are two lines stating that it "is erected through the generosity of James Gordon Bennett," concluding with the names of the two societies previously mentioned.

Among the speakers at the dedication on Nov. 16, 1901, were Andrew H. Green, Randolph H. Guggenheimer, Walter Seth Logan, Asariah Hall Sawyer, Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, and the late John Townshend, the lawyer for the Bennett family for over fifty years.

Andrew H. Green, to whose unremitting efforts the present Fort Washington Park, just south of the Bennett property, is largely due, in speaking of the site for the fort on the Bennett property said:

"This territory comprises the most picturesque portion of the City of New York. It is the highest, boldest, and most diversified section of our ancient city. It is the only portion of Manhattan Island where the shore line of our beautiful American Rhine has been left in its native picturesqueness, and it is the only portion where any trace of its pristine beauty remains undesecrated."

Mr. Green included in these references the park section just below. He endeavored for many years to have the high land of the Bennett property included in the park site, but that was not done, and in the near future the last remains of the old fort will forever disappear before the oncoming rush of much needed apartment house improvements.

All that remains of the fort which was so stubbornly resisted by the American force against heavy odds is just west of the monument and south of the old Bennett house. The Bennett home, it was ascertained by Dr. Hall, lies close to the north bastion. The southwest bastion is the only one that stands out with any clearness. It commands a magnificent view of the Hudson and Palisades on the New Jersey shore. It was from that shore that Washington watched the progress of the unequal conflict and with tears in his eyes, it is said, witnessed the final surrender. A few rods north of the fort, on the Bennett tract, is the highest point on Manhattan Island, being 271.4 feet in elevation.

Although the fort possessed a natural advantage of elevation it was not a strong military work, being a pentagonal, bastioned earthwork, without a keap, having a feeble profile and scarcely any ditch. In its vicinity were other batteries, redoubts and intrenched lines. It is needless to go into any extended account of the attack and capture of the fort which plays so important a part in the career of Manhattan Island in the Revolution. Beset on all sides by superior numbers of British and Hessian troops, the Americans made a gallant defense until, running short of ammunition, nothing was left but surrender.

The attacking force lost severely. Among the Hessians there were 56 killed and 276 wounded, and of the British 20 were killed and 110 wounded, 462 casualties in all. The Americans had 147 killed and wounded, but the greatest loss to Washington's army was the fact that about 2,600 men were taken prisoners, more than half being well-trained soldiers, and a quantity of artillery.

The prisoners were afterward marched to the lower part of the city and hundreds were confined in the Bridewell, the old Sugar House, and in the Middle Dutch Church on Nassau Street. So horrible were the prison conditions of those days that eighteen months later when an exchange was effected there were only 800 left alive. The fort was commanded by Colonel Robert Magaw of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, and his name is perpetuated in Magaw Place, a short thoroughfare bisecting the north side of 181st Street, between Bennett and Fort Washington Avenues.

After the capture of the fort it was named Fort Knyphausen, in honor of the General whose Hessian troops contributed so much to the British victory, but the old name was restored after the evacuation of the city by the British in 1783 and the immediate locality has retained the honored name ever since.

Many Revolutionary Army relics have been unearthed from time to time in the vicinity. When active building operations begin, the Bennett property will doubtless prove one of the greatest mines of Revolutionary material ever found on Manhattan Island. Both Dr. Hall and Reginald Pelham Bolton, who have been active investigators for historical reminders of past days in the Dyckman region and other upper Manhattan localities are preparing to be on the ground during the forthcoming excavations and many interesting discoveries of early wartimes on Manhattan Island may be looked for.

According to a statement issued yesterday by the auctioneer, Joseph P. Day, the 300 lots will be sold to the highest bidders without reserve in order to liquidate this portion of the estate's realty holdings. This sale, with which comparison may be made, is that of the Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates, conducted by Joseph P. Day on April 20, 1909. These lots, with the exception of two plots in 179th Street between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue and the westerly block front on Fort Washington Avenue, 177th to 178th Street, were all located in Pinehurst, Haven Avenue, Buena Vista Avenue, Riverside Terrace, 177th Street, 178th Street, 179th Street, 180th Street, and 181st Street.

The holding was divided into fifty-one plots, comprising 217 lots and containing 628,230 square feet of land. The total of the sale was $1,058,100, which was an average selling price of $23,512 a plot, $7,041 a lot, and $2.97 a square foot.

Now, ten years later, and with the Heights practically fully improved up to 181st Street, it will be interesting to compare results of the Bennett sale with those obtained by the same auctioneer a decade ago at the Buena Vista sale. This comparison will be doubly interesting because of the certainty that New York stands at the very threshold of a great and lasting building "boom," the opening of which cannot be delayed much longer if the city administration and the big corporate builders awake to the needs of this great city and its hard-pressed tenants.

This building campaign cannot be inaugurated in a better location than Washington Heights, the further improvements of which locality will give relief to local and lower west side tenants, and serve to protect the interests of the "middle class."

All the lots owned and to be sold by the estate, located between Riverside Drive and the Hudson River, fronting on the N. C. R. R. right of way, are to be sold as separate parcels, extending through from the drive from the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Company's right of way. The average depth of these lots is about 200 feet. Other lots, with a double frontage, are the twelve parcels located just south of 187th Street, and extending through from Pinehurst to Northern Avenue. The Riverside Drive lots form the first private holding north of Fort Washington Park as legally opened.

Another little patch of park has been legally opened on the east side of Riverside Drive, just north of the northerly line of Chittenden Avenue, a westerly extension of 186th Street, running west from Northern Avenue, thence north alongside the new park, parallel to Riverside Drive and Northern Avenue. Because of their high speculative value active bidding is the outlook for the eighteen lots fronting on the south side of 183d Street, the east side of Pinehurst Avenue, both sides of Fort Washington Avenue, and the west side of Magaw Place; also for the eleven small plots known as Lots 353 to 363 that control the westerly frontage on Pinehurst Avenue for a distance of about 280 feet north of 183d Street. There is an attractive parcel of six short lots at the southeast corner of Bennett Avenue and 184th Street on a block where a row of six-story elevator houses have been most successful. The only Broadway block to be disposed of consists of the twenty-six lots comprising the square block bounded by Broadway, Bennett Avenue, and 187th Street. This block has a big potential value because of the moral certainty that a new subway station must be built soon with entrances at 186th and 187th Streets, midway between the overtaxed 181st and 191st Streets Stations.



Apartment House Development on Fort Washington Avenue South of 181st Street.

THIRTEEN-STORY APARTMENT FOR FIFTH AVENUE AND NINTH STREET

As a site for a thirteen-story apartment house the Twenty-five Fifth Avenue Corporation, recently organized, has purchased from the Oak Point Corporation the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street.

On the plot, which has a frontage of 105 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on Ninth Street, are four three-story-and-basement dwellings of the Colonial type.

The buyers, who will start work on the new structure next October, when the existing leases expire, have commissioned Architects Rouse & Goldstone to prepare plans providing small suites of housekeeping apartments. The new building will be completed and ready for occupancy by the Fall of 1920.

This sale marks the close of another chapter in the history of this Washington Square section. The corner house, just sold, 23 Fifth Avenue, together with the adjoining house at 1 East Ninth Street, were formerly the home of General Daniel E. Sickles of civil war fame.

During his late years General Sickles had difficulty in keeping up the payments of taxes and of interest to the Bowery Savings Bank, which held a first mortgage on his property. His friends came to his assistance at various times, but the property was finally sold in foreclosure and acquired by the bank.

Soon afterward it was purchased by William Lustgarten, a real estate operator, who disappeared two years ago when in financial difficulties, after intimating that he intended to commit suicide. Lustgarten, who was afterward recognized in soldier's uniform in a restaurant in Washington, was later located with the army in France. He has recently been discharged from the service.

The Oak Point Corporation acquired this corner, together with the adjoining property on Fifth Avenue, from William Lustgarten & Co. three years ago for the purpose of erecting thereon a co-operative apartment house. With the outbreak of the war, however, these plans were indefinitely postponed and a tempting profit has now induced them to sell.

This sale is especially noteworthy, as it involves the first large building operation in the old Washington Square section of the city to be started since the outbreak of the war. The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company represented the seller and George B. Corsa the buyer.



The Former Home of General Sickles, and Three Adjoining Houses Purchased by Recently Organized Building Corporation. Old Houses Will Be Demolished Next October.

TO HURRY WORK ON THE DUAL SYSTEM

Commissioner Delaney Is Busy Getting Information of Present Conditions.

THE PENDING CONTRACTS

Entire System Expected to be in Operation Before the End of the Coming Year.

John H. Delaney, the Public Service Commissioner in charge of rapid transit construction, has obtained facts and figures which have enabled him to survey the entire transit situation so far as it relates to the dual system. He knows just how much more work there is to do to complete the system, and while he is reticent as to the time when all of the lines will be in operation, the estimate of some of his engineers fix the date of completion at the end of next year.

Mr. Delaney has held long conferences with his engineering and clerical staffs and he has impressed upon them the fact that there must be no unnecessary delay. Rapid transit construction in the city is at least ten years behind the city's growth.

Summarizing the situation at the close of 1918, a statement was prepared showing that at that time about $25,000,000 worth of contracts were to be let. Since then not more than $1,000,000 worth have been closed and in some instances work upon them has not yet been begun. In addition to the contracts still to be let there are many, costing many millions, still under way. At the close of 1918 the work still to be let and that under contract but still uncompleted, amounting to upward of $45,000,000, had to be done in order to permit the operation of new lines costing approximately $80,000,000.

The contracts which Mr. Delaney will have to let are:

The elevated part of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern District line. The plans and form of contract are completed and the only thing remaining is to advertise for bids. As this line will traverse for a considerable distance the right-of-way of the Long Island Railroad, the acquirement of easements will be necessary. A report of the old commission in regard to this line reads:

"The letting and completion of this line is most essential to relieve the tremendous travel that is now congesting the Broadway elevated across the Williamsburg Bridge into the Canal Street station."

This line was intended to serve as a short way for passengers from Eastern Brooklyn and Queens to the Union Square section of Manhattan, and for connections to the Times Square hotel, theatre, and shopping district. Because of the present inconvenience of the travel there has been a great overburdening of the facilities at Canal Street.

The Nassau Street line, which will be a two-track subway connection from the Chambers Street station through Nassau Street with the Whitehall-Montague Street tunnel. The completion of this line will change the Chambers Street Station under the Municipal Building from a terminal station to a through station and allow a loop operation of trains coming into Centre Street. This will be to the advantage of the public, and will afford the expansion of train capacity.

The extension of the Queensboro subway from Park Avenue westward to Times Square. This work involves construction under the four tracks in Forty-second Street with a rise in elevation and the breaking through of two of these tracks so as to reach a terminal at the old Times Square station. Because of this the work could not be begun until after the Lexington Avenue subway was in operation. As the two lines are now in operation, two of the old tracks through Forty-second Street are "dead," and it is now possible to extend the Queensboro line to Times Square.

Contracts to be let for yards, terminals, &c., consist of those for the Westchester Avenue and Livonia Avenue lines; at Corona, where a very large yard will be needed to accommodate cars, and a yard on the Nostrand Avenue line, which will probably be placed parallel with the tracks of the Long Island Railroad.

The foregoing covers the most important of the contracts still to be let, but the old commission had so advanced plans and forms of contract that there need not be much delay in preliminary work.

Included in the contracts that have been let and where the work is underway are the Westchester Avenue elevated, an extension of the 138th Street, Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue branch of the Lexington Avenue subway; two sections of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern District line from Fourteenth Street at Sixth Avenue to Irving Place and from North Seventh Street and Metropolitan Avenue through to Bedford Avenue in Brooklyn, and the extension of the Broadway subway from its present terminal at Times Square via tunnel to Queens.

There are other bits of the work to be done, but they consist mainly of short extensions and connections. All of the work, including the unfinished tunnels, was scheduled by the old commission to be finished before the end of 1920. There is nothing of importance for Commissioner Delaney to consider, in relation to the dual system, but the best methods for hurrying the work along, with the possible exception of the question of the Ashland Place connection in Brooklyn. While both he and Commissioner Nixon, the Regulatory Commissioner, are in agreement as to the need of this connection, the provisions of the pending contract are not agreeable to Mr. Delaney who, with the Board of Estimate, has the sole say in the matter. The old commission in its last report said that the correspondence on the subject between the commission and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company emphasized the importance of "more thorough consideration and treatment of the needs of central Brooklyn—a section with a dense population that was not given adequate consideration in the laying out of the dual system."

There was much complaint because passengers on the Fulton Street elevated were to be brought, under the system, to the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge, with no opportunity for ready access to trains traversing Manhattan, and even because this operation had to be the result of the reconstruction and third-tracking of the Fulton Street elevated to the Brooklyn Bridge, notwithstanding the fact that the bridge was limited in capacity and that engineers were agreed that sooner or later it would have to undergo reconstruction. The proposed Ashland Place connection would cost, it was estimated, $3,000,000.

Mr. Delaney said that he intended to take up all of the urgent matters at once and to dispose of them as they came along, clearing the way before him as he advanced. It was said that the old estimate of the time when the whole dual system would be completed would be greatly advanced and that long before the close of 1920 the question of a further development of the city's rapid transit lines would be advanced to the point of definite action.

STOCK EXCHANGE TO BUILD.

Contract Let for Extension Over Mortimer Building Site.

Increasing business, especially in foreign departments, has advanced the plan of the New York Stock Exchange to extend its great building over the Mortimer Building site at the east corner of Wall and New Streets. Trowbridge & Livingston are preparing the plans and Marc Eidlitz & Son have been given the general construction contract.

Dismantling of the Mortimer Building, an eleven-story structure purchased recently from Robert E. Dowling, who bought it last December from the Mortimer estate, whose heirs owned the corner for more than eighty years, is now in process, and the extension of the Exchange will be under way in a few weeks. While it has been definitely decided to extend the Stock Exchange over the new site practically following its exterior architectural details, the interior arrangement has not been fully planned.

With the completion of the extension the exchange property will front 218 feet on New Street, 57 feet on Wall Street, and 137.10 feet on Broad Street.

NEW ELEVATOR RULES.

Important Changes to Go Into Effect Tomorrow.

The Legislative Committee of the Building Managers' Association of New York reports the following changes in elevator rules, effective June 9, 1919.

The important changes are:

Rule 2, (j) Definitions.—The term "power-driven elevator" shall apply to any form of elevator except those operated by hand power, gravity in both directions, or through friction grip on the pull rope. Note.—This relieves grip hoists from the power-driven class.

Rule 7.—Insert the words "power-driven" before the words "freight elevators."

Rule 13—Some changes in specifications for drop gates.

Rule 15.—Tell-tale chains from counterweights are to be on six-inch centres.

Rule 16.—Speed governors are required on all power-driven elevators of more than fifteen-foot rise, (except sidewalk type elevators and existing freight elevators in buildings not exceeding five stories in height and direct plunger elevators.) Note.—This exempts grip hoists, hand-power, and existing freight elevators in five-story buildings.

Rule 17.—Limit devices. Some changes, but refers to future installations.

Rule 23.—Hand-power elevator safety devices. New paragraph: Grip hoists and elevators operated by gravity in both directions shall comply with the requirements for hand-power elevators.

Other changes in rules refer to future installations.

Malverne Realty Active.

Reports of recent sales at Malverne, L. I., show tremendous activity in all classes of property. Among recent sales reported by the Amsterdam Development and Sales Company, owner and developer of Malverne, to parties who will improve immediately for residence are the following:

Plot 60 by 100 on Utterby Road, to R. E. Ball of New York City; plot 80 by 100, corner of Ogston Terrace and Riveria Court, to Miss Ricka Lowy of New York City; plot 80 by 100 on Nottingham Road, to Burt Eichell of Lynbrook; plot 60 by 100 on Riveria Court, to E. J. Stewart of New York City; plot 40 by 100 on Doncaster Road, to Thomas H. Dauch of Hempstead; plot 100 by 100 on Ogston Terrace, to George McIntosh of New York City; plot 40 by 100 on Norwood Avenue, to John Tschan of Malverne, and many others.

There is probably more building activity in this attractive suburban home community at the present time than there has been at any time during the last several years, the new homes ranging in cost from $5,000 to $15,000.

Auction of Ridgewood Lots.

Ninety-three lots on Fresh Pond Road, Mount Olivet, Clermont and Hubbard Avenues and Mary Street, Ridgewood Terrace, Queens, owned by Ferdinand Kaiser, and until recently a market garden, will be sold at auction on the premises by the Jere Johnson Jr. Company Saturday afternoon, June 14.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, continued cool today; Tuesday fair and warmer.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,416. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY; ITS TERMS AS THEY ARE SET FORTH IN A COPY BROUGHT FROM PARIS

NICARAGUA ASKS U.S. TO LAND TRCOPS, FEARING INVASION

Asserts Costa Rican Army of 6,000 Is Massed Near Frontier with Supplies.

WASHINGTON INVESTIGATES

Nicaraguan Legation Declares Former Zelaya Generals Have Joined Tinoco in Plot.

FRONTIER GUARD REQUESTED

Plea for Aid Based on Concessions to the United States and Services Against Germany.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Nicaragua has asked the United States to land forces there to cope with a threatened invasion from Costa Rica. The State Department is investigating the situation.

The Nicaraguan Legation here in a statement issued today declares that following the collapse of the revolution in Costa Rica, President Tinoco has massed large forces on the frontier.

Tinoco, whose brother, as Minister of War, is at the head of the Costa Rican Army in the field, has charged that the Nicaraguans aided the revolutionists. The Nicaraguans have denied the charge.

This is the Nicaraguan Legation's statement:

"Notwithstanding that the revolution in Costa Rica, which started about one month ago has come to an end, that the defeated revolutionists who crossed the Nicaraguan border were disarmed by the frontier patrol, that the Government of Nicaragua has maintained strict neutrality from the beginning of the revolution, and has emphatically denied having given any aid to the revolutionists, General Tinoco has been massing a big army on the frontier of Nicaragua with huge trains of ammunition and supplies of all kinds. It is known that he has in the department of Guanacaste, and not far from the frontier, [illegible] six thousand men under arms, with which he expects to invade Nicaragua [illegible] start a revolution in that country, headed by General Irias, formerly Premier under Zelaya, and Generals Solises, Santos, Baca, Unuga, and other Nicaraguan Generals opposed to the present Government of General Chamorro.

"Nicaragua, in accord with the financial plan suggested by the United States Government, is on her reconstruction period, after seventeen years of the Zelaya régime. It has adopted a strictly economic budget by which the Government can have under arms only 500 men, and has no war budget. The people of Nicaragua have no complaint at having followed the friendly suggestion of the United States as at the end of the last economic year there was a surplus of $500,000, and it is expected that at the end of the present year there will be a surplus of $1,000,000.

"We believe that the time has arrived when the United States, in view of the friendly attitude that Nicaragua has maintained with the United States in giving this country the option for building the canal through Nicaragua and for the cession of the two naval bases, one on the Gulf of Fonseca and the other on the Islands of the Atlantic, and also bearing in mind that Nicaragua entered the war against Germany in harmony with the United States and to aid the Allies in every way in its power, should take a hand to protect Nicaragua against her foreign foes.

"The presence of a hostile army on our borders, composed in part at least of men of our own country who are openly opposed to our Government, is a constant menace to the peace of Nicaragua, in accordance with the plan by which the United States gives us friendly advice, we think that the United States should give us, in this emergency, the moral and material protection of a sufficient guard on our frontier to prevent an invasion."

FISHER CALLED TO PARIS.

London Paper Expresses Hope He Will Accept Washington Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—The Times prints the following:

"Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, is now in Paris. We trust his visit denotes at last a decision on the part of the Government to leave our Embassy at Washington no longer vacant. Nearly four months have passed since we expressed the hope that the Government will not procrastinate over the selection of Lord Reading's successor.' And when Lord Reading returned to England on May 10, we emphasized the importance of choosing his successor without delay.

"If Mr. Fisher is about to accept the appointment, satisfaction with the admirable choice will help to palliate the folly of not acting more promptly.

THE PLAZA
Summer Garden and Outdoor Terrace now Open. Daily Tea, Dinner, and Supper Dances.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Fire on House of Gen. Craig, Said to be Marked by Germans

CORLENZ, June 6, (Associated Press.)—Investigation by the military authorities today failed to reveal the identity of the person who fired three shots Thursday night at the house in Coblenz occupied by Brig. Gen. Malin Craig, chief of staff of the Third Army.

It is said that the name of General Craig is third on the German secret list of marked Americans.

SEND BLAKELOCK BACK TO ASYLUM

Famous Painter, at Liberty a Year, Is in Middletown State Hospital.

HAS DELUSION OF WEALTH

Aided by Sale for $4,000 of Picture Once Given for a Trifling Debt.

Ralph Albert Blakelock, the famous painter, who was released from the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown on Sept. 6, 1916, with the hope that his recovery had progressed so far that he might be free for the rest of his life, and might even paint again in something like his old style, is again in the State Hospital at Middletown.

The painter, whose genius was not fully recognized until he had long been in the asylum where he has spent seventeen years, had a little more than a year of freedom and enjoyed the fame and distinction which he failed to receive while he was creating works of art, but I. was found necessary to return him to the institution.

He will be taken out of the asylum, for a time at least, in a few weeks, through the good offices of John G. Agar, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams, and other friends, who looked after him during his previous period of freedom. The hope that his reason might be entirely cleared and that he could use the brush in the manner which he possessed in his prime, however, has been abandoned. According to close friends of the painter, his mental state was very little different at the time when his return to New York was hailed by artists and art lovers from what it was before and since. His delusions, however, do not always appear in his conversation, so that many who saw him for a short time only were naturally led to believe that he had full possession of his faculties and that he might still create more works to rank with paintings bearing his name which take a high place among American works.

The painter is too old for much to be expected of him, although during his stay at Lake George last Summer he painted moonlight scenes and landscapes which were considered by good judges to have great merit, although they were never classed with his work done while his mind was clear.

Gains By Forgotten Picture.

A small fund was raised for the painter by his admirers at the time of his dramatic return to the world, which had come to appreciate his great talents, after he had lost the command of them. This was spent in taking care of him during the time that he was free, with Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams acting as his guardian. Through a curious piece of fortune, however, he has come into a small sum, which will do something to make his last years happier.

The artist at one time, many years ago, lived at the old Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. building, while he was painting and selling for small sums works, whose value is now expressed in four or five figures. He was too poor to pay his bill. He gave the Y. M. C. A. a note for the amount and one of his pictures for security.

The picture was hung on the wall of the Y. M. C. A. and the transaction completely forgotten, until it was recalled by the publicity which attended the old man's brief triumphal visit to this city to visit museums and galleries in which places of honor had been made for works of his which he had been compelled to dispose of for a few dollars each to an indifferent public during his creative days.

When the circumstances under which the Y. M. C. A. came into possession of the picture were remembered, that institution generously waived its rights in the picture which had grown to be worth several hundred times the debt which it secured. It was turned over to Blakelock and sold in his behalf for $4,000.

Delusions of Great Wealth.

Blakelock is now in his seventy-second year. He spends his time at the Middletown institution largely in painting and making designs for jewelry with wire. It was said last night that his work since his return there bore little traces of his earlier days.

His chief delusion is that he possesses great wealth. He has never had occasion to repine over the thought that the products of his brush, now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, brought him only a meager existence, because for seventeen years or more he has considered himself the wealthiest man on earth. A few days ago he felt called upon to reward a member of the National Academy of Design for a small favor, so he sent word from the hospital that he was sending $9,000,000 as a token of gratitude.

The old painter has been found to grow increasingly irresponsible unless under some restraint. He was fully able to enjoy his fame, to delight in seeing his pictures again and to identify his old friends.

Pall Mall Famous Cigarettes.
For the Discriminating—Plain Ends.—Advt.

TELEGRAPHERS ASK UNION AID IN STRIKE; ACCUSE BURLESON

Declare Postmaster General Turned Back Wires So Western Union Could Fight the Men.

SAY GOVERNMENT WILL PAY

Eight Per Cent. Guarantee Alleged to Go On and Cover Cost of Contest with Union.

DEMANDS GIVEN OUT HERE

Konenkamp Says Burleson's Failure to Act on Wholesale Discharges Forced Action.

A committee of local telegraphers has been appointed to enlist the "moral and financial" support of every union in the city in the nation-wide strike of operators set for Wednesday morning, according to Percy Thomas, International Deputy President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and President of District Council No. 16. The announcement followed a meeting of the council held yesterday afternoon in Room 509, World Building, which was called to make plans to gain the support of other unions and to arrange for picketing and other activities looking to the active prosecution of the strike.

A strike circular, supplementing that issued by S. J. Konenkamp, President of the union, in Chicago, was given out by Mr. Thomas after the meeting. The area covered by District Council No. 16 includes New York State and all of New England. It was said that the methods decided upon for New York would be followed in all cities and towns covered by the council's jurisdiction. The text of the circular follows:

To all telephone and telegraph workers:

A telegraph and telephone strike will take place Wednesday, June 11, at 6 A. M., a majority of the workers engaged in your industry having voted to strike. Managers, supervisors, clerks, operators, mechanics, linemen, inside and outside wiremen, are included in this call.

Our demands are:

1—The right to belong to a labor union, without restriction.

2—The right to bargain collectively through the trade unions representing the telephone and telegraph workers and not through associations organized by the company to defeat the aims of the workers.

3—Reinstatement of all workers discharged in recent times for legitimate trade union activities.

4—Increases in pay sufficient to meet increased cost of living since 1915.

5—Rules governing working conditions whereby the rights of the workers will be defined and justice to them guaranteed.

The meeting in the council rooms was attended by about 100 members. It was not an open meeting, but a member, who asked that his name be withheld, declared that there had been a general discussion of the proposed walkout, but that action had been confined to plans for carrying the strike through. According to this informant, the man appeared to have no grievance against the Postal company, but were unfriendly to the Western Union.

The committee appointed, according to Mr. Thomas, was instructed to call upon officials of every union and ask their aid, morally and financially. It was hoped, said Mr. Thomas, that the various chapels of Typographical Union No. 6 might see their way clear to protest against handling the product of the Western Union Company, that is, news relayed over Western Union wires. The printers could not go out on a sympathetic strike, he pointed out, because they are bound by contracts, but they could protest to the proprietors of the newspapers which employ them.

At the end of the meeting Mr. Thomas, offering to talk over the strike, was asked as to how many of the Western Union operators were enlisted in the union.

"According to Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union," he replied, "there are only 710 in the United States. We have more than that number in his own main office in New York City. I do not care to give an estimate of the number in the entire eastern district, but prefer to abide by Mr. Carlton's figures for the present.

"As to how many men were discharged on Saturday, I think that ap-

Continued on Page Eight.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Write for information. H. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

1,500 British Soldiers Rebel Against Order for Isolation.

PLYMOUTH, June 8.—Fifteen hundred British troops of General Allenby's force in Egypt and Palestine, who returned here tonight after having served at Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, Palestine and the Balkans, refused to entrain for an isolation camp. The order was given because six cases of suspected smallpox had been discovered during the voyage to England.

The soldiers who had entrained left the cars and the others refused to enter. The authorities finally gave way, and the men went to demobilization centres instead of the isolation camp.

Interested spectators of the scene were officers and men of the U. S. S. Aroostook, which will shortly return to New York.

UNITE FOR ACTION ON BOMB PLOTTERS

Garvan Comes from Washington to Confer with Governor Smith and Flynn.

TO UTILIZE STATE LAW

Prosecutions in Case of Arrests Here to be Pressed in New York Courts.

Assistant Attorney General Francis P. Garvan, who, with William J. Flynn, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, is directing the Government's activities for the detection of the bomb plotters and the uprooting of the anarchist evil in this country, came to New York yesterday and held a conference with Governor Smith, Attorney General Newton, and Chief Flynn. The conference was held at the Hotel Biltmore, and at its conclusion Mr. Garvan returned to Washington. Chief Flynn, however, remained in New York and will, for the next few days, continue the direction of the hunt for the bomb-planters, from his headquarters in this city.

None of those who participated in the conference with Governor Smith would discuss in detail the matters that were under consideration. It is known that the anarchist menace was brought up and it is understood that plans for the complete co-operation of the Federal and State authorities were gone over. The New York law for the control of anarchy and similar movements is considered the most far-reaching statute in the Union. As the New York law is much more drastic than the Federal statutes it is believed that in the event of arrests in this city the criminals will be put on trial in the State instead of in the Federal courts.

Flynn and Offley Confer.

Chief Flynn, prior to the arrival of Mr. Garvan, had conferences yesterday morning with Captain Offley, Chief of the New York Division of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and subsequently with the local heads of the Federal Secret Service. Under instructions issued by Secretary of the Treasury Glass, the Secret Service has been, so far as the bomb plot investigation is concerned, co-ordinated with the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation. One of Chief Flynn's chief assistants in the investigation is a Federal agent who has long been considered one of the ablest Secret Service men in this or any other country. He is the officer who is generally credited with the capture of the famous Luxburg notes to the German Foreign Office.

Chief Offley, who was at his office in the Park Row Building all day yesterday, said that there were no developments in the investigation in the region of conspiracy which could be made public at this time. He added that every clue, no matter how worthless it might appear on its face, was run down, and that the Federal, State, and local authorities were still busy on the process of elimination of all known anarchists and other radicals, in order to determine the whereabouts of these persons on last Monday night and Tuesday morning, when the bombs were exploded at the homes of Attorney General Palmer, Judge Nott, and other prominent citizens in various part of the country.

It was explained yesterday by one of the Secret Service agents at work on the bomb case that a statement made on Saturday that all anarchist trails led from this city was misconstrued. What was meant, he said, was that in practically every instance, every anarchist trail had a New York connection.

"This does not mean," the Secret Service man explained, "that the perpetrators of these crimes all belong in New York. On the other hand, we are certain that the group responsible for the attempted assassinations includes members from several of the larger cities."

Examining Radical Literature.

The Federal authorities have come into possession in the last few days of a great mass of anarchist literature, mostly in the form of handbills and circulars. Much of this incendiary litera-

Continued on Page Ten.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Purifies.—Advt.

WEST HUNGARY IN REVOLT

Women and Children Shot or Hanged in Massacre of Peasants.

CZECHS ROUSED BY DEFEATS

Patriotism in Prague at White Heat as Result of Reverses to Famous Legionaries.

FOE ACTIVE IN SLOVAKIA

Inciting the Population There to Rebel by Telling Them They Are Treated Unfairly.

VIENNA, June 7, (Associated Press).—Three thousand peasants, including women and children, have been shot or hanged by the Red Army as a consequence of revolts in Western Hungary around Oedenburg, according to news considered trustworthy which has been received here. The entire village of Koinhöf was burned.

The massacre took place after thirty-two villages surrounding Oedenburg had refused to go over to Bolshevism. They desired to join with Austria.

Bela Kun, the Communist lead and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Joseph Pogany, Bolshevist Minister of War, visited the districts, then sent orders to Commissioner Semely, to whom such class of work is usually deputed because of his bloodthirsty character, to conduct requisitions of clothing, food, and imperial paper crowns, now called "blue" money, to distinguish it from "reds," or Soviet money.

The peasants, according to the advices, gathered a small army numbering a few thousand, armed with rifles, axes, scythes, and similar weapons, against which a Red division was sent. The peasants were surrounded. Koinhof was shelled. Then machine guns were turned against it on Thursday and Friday nights. A majority of those fleeing from the burning village were shot. Those who were captured were hanged.

Another serious revolt is reported from Western Hungary, which was started by a hussar regiment. Counter-revolutionary movements are reported from other parts of the country by farmers, burghers and members of the working classes refusing to recognize Bolshevism.

The new Hungarian Minister has opened negotiations with the Vienna Socialists regarding the transformation of the Budapest Government.

Severe fighting is in progress between Budapest and Vienna, north of the Danube, between the Czechoslovak army, the Hungarian Communist forces. The Hungarians have crossed the River Neutra and are threatening Pressburg (Pezsony).

The position of the Czechs in Slovakia also is more serious, as the Hungarian Communists have been stirring up the Slovaks against the Czechs. The Hungarians point out that the Czechs refused to give the Slovaks autonomy and assert that they have not treated them as brothers. They add that for 1,000 years the Slovaks and Hungarians lived together and should continue to do so.

Patriotism is at a white heat in Prague, according to reports from the Czech capital. The pride of the Czechs, it is reported, has been hurt by the defeat of the Czech legionaries, who have been regarded, especially by the women, as the world's greatest soldiers. The legionaries trained in France have been doing the best work against the Hungarians. While the Czech soldiers generally are Socialists, there are no indications that they have been tainted by Bolshevism.

The Budapest Government has not yet been able to secure an effective connection with the Bolshevist in the region of Galicia, because of the presence of the Poles in Galicia. It is reported that the effectiveness of the Russian Soviet army against the Rumanians in Bessarabia is due to the fact that among their leaders are a large number of German officers. It is declared that the German officers have formed an organization to assist the Bolsheviki in the Ukraine.

COPENHAGEN, June 8.—Hungarian Communist troops have captured the town of Kaschau, in Northern Hungary northeast of Budapest, from the Czechs after two days of fighting. A dispatch from Budapest yesterday announcing the victory says that the Czechs were defeated decisively.

GETS WILSON INTERVIEW.

Hague Paper Makes Announcement —Interest in Kaiser's Plans.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 8.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent's dispatch stating the ex-Kaiser's intention to leave Holland was recabled to every Dutch paper, and has since aroused a veritable storm of discussions and denials.

The weekly paper, the Haagsche Post, devotes columns of advertising space to that newspaper's announcement of an interview with President Wilson, appearing on Saturday.

See James Gordon Bennett Estate Advertisement on Page 25.—JOSEPH P. DAY, Real Estate Auctioneer.—Advt.

MAGNIFICO — A quality cigar from Key West, with a rare bouquet, best mild. Exclusively in UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

Wilson Plans to Embark for Home in Two Weeks.

PARIS, June 8, (Associated Press).—Pending consideration by the Council of Four of the reply to the German counter-proposals President Wilson will probably visit Belgium, to return for the signing of the treaty. As soon as possible after that he will embark for the United States. It is now regarded as probable that he will leave France for home within ten days or two weeks.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The statement contained in a Paris dispatch that President Wilson might leave France for the United States within ten days or two weeks was said to be "quite probable" tonight at the White House. It was considered that the sailing date was more likely to be two weeks distant than ten days.

BRITISH MAY GET TREATY CHANGES

Council Considers Two Methods of Avoiding Alterations in the Text.

ADDENDA MAY BE ATTACHED

Or Commissions May Receive Amended Instructions—Early Fixing of Indemnity Likely.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 6.—The many conferences between the allied peacemakers and their expert advisers have had a quieting effect on the flurry caused by the eleventh-hour proposals of the British for amending the Peace Treaty. Confidence exists that an agreement will be reached which will have the double effect of satisfying British desires and offering the German plenipotentiaries inducements to assent to the peace conditions.

It has been definitely agreed that the text of the treaty shall not be amended in any material way. Two methods of modifying the terms without changing the text are under consideration. One contemplates attaching addenda which will clarify and explain certain vital features; the other proposes a series of letters to the commissions authorized by the treaty, instructing them to be guided by the modifications set forth.

Both methods have the same object, and there is a hopeful feeling that a decision as to which shall be followed will be reached tomorrow, with the practical certainty that all the letters of instructions or the addenda will be furnished to the German plenipotentiaries with the final treaty draft before the end of next week. The American officials are even more hopeful. They are working with the object of having the whole subject disposed of by Monday.

Compromise on Fixing Reparations.

British insistence upon fixing a definite total of the reparational damages which Germany must pay is lessening, and it now seems clear that no amount will be named in the treaty. But another method of meeting this situation has been devised. This would find expression in instructions to the Allied Reparation Commission to fix the total amount Germany must pay within three or four months after treaty is signed. Under the treaty provision the commission has until May, 1921, to determine the sum to be exacted from Germany.

The French made determined opposition to Lloyd George's suggestion that the reparations total be named in the treaty. Neither the British nor the French were willing to fix an amount of less than $40,000,000,000, but to this the United States would not assent, on the ground that with the economic restrictions imposed upon Germany she would be unable to meet such a heavy obligation. With interest at 5 per cent., the annual interest payments alone would be $2,000,000,000.

Ultimately, all sides inclined to the proposal to reduce the time within which the allied Reparations Commission must fix the reparation total from two years to a few months.

Period of Allied Occupation.

One of the knotty points involved in the British proposals for modifying the treaty concerned the length of time the allied Armies of Occupation should remain on German soil. The treaty fixes fifteen years as the maximum period. In response to widespread public demand in the British Isles, Lloyd George sought to obtain the assent of the French to reducing the period to two or three years. There has been, and still is, considerable discussion in the allied Supreme Council on this proposal, and a compromise appears to be in sight. This compromise does not specify the period the allied forces may occupy Germany, but fixes the amount the German Government shall pay annually for the support of the allied Armies of Occupation. This would result in limiting the size of the Army of Occupation to the number of troops that could be sup-

Continued on Page Seven.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

TEXT BROUGHT FROM PARIS LAST FRIDAY

Some Interesting Points of Variation From the Original Official Summary.

FULL DETAILS OF THE SARRE VALLEY PROVISIONS

The Labor Provisions, Very Briefly Dealt With in the Official Summary, Are Now Supplied.

By FRAZIER HUNT,

War Correspondent of The Chicago Tribune.
Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—While the Senate is fuming at its inability to get a copy of the treaty of peace with the Central Powers, and the whole country is amazed at the refusal of the Administration to unlock its vaults, produce the copy which Acting Secretary of State Polk is known to have, and make known to the people of America the treaty terms, which are already known to the people of the conquered countries, I am able to present one of the original copies of the document.

This copy, which is one of the original drafts containing all of the maps and treaty terms in detail, was obtained in Paris. Passing through the seat of the Peace Conference on my return from Soviet Russia, I secured this copy and brought it to America, arriving on Friday morning in New York.

Outside of the copy in the possession of the State Department, this is one of the few original copies there are in America. It is quite easy to obtain German translations of the treaty in Germany and in neutral countries, but these have omissions and are without the maps. The copy brought by me to America, entitled "Conditions of Peace," is printed in French and English, the French text appearing on the left and the English on the right hand pages. The book is bound in paper, and is roughly eight by fourteen inches, and a little over an inch thick. There are 416 pages. It runs about 75,000 words of text and four large maps are pasted in the volume.

By and large the summary of the treaty as previously published substantially carries the important points of the full treaty. This summary, which ran some 12,000 words, used little of the original text, but reproduced fairly faithfully the sense of the original.

Only in a few places are there any omissions that seem to have been made deliberately. Probably the most serious of these is the case of the Sarre Valley, in regard to the ownership of the mines. This whole Sarro Valley section, which is printed in f [illegible] below, contains one of the severest exactions made by France on Germany. The summary fails to go into detail on some of these points.

A second section where a serious indictment can be brought against the published summary is in reference to the international labor organization which is to be formed under the patronage of the League of Nations. This tremendous step, which is of such vital interest to both American labor and capital, is dealt with very lightly in the summary. The full text of this section also appears below:

The preamble of the treaty, which takes up ten pages, starts as follows:

"The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, these powers being described in the present treaty as the principal allied and associated powers, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Siberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, The Serb-Croat and Solvene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay, these powers constituting, with the principal powers mentioned above, the allied and associated powers of the one part, and Germany of the other part, bearing in mind that at the request of the Imperial German Government an armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, to Germany by the principal allied and associated powers in order that a Treaty of Peace might be completed with her, and the allied and associated powers, being equally desirous that the war in which they were successfully involved, directly or indirectly, and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, a declaration of war by Germany against Russia on Aug. 1, 1914, and against France on Aug. 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, for this purpose the high contracting parties represented as follows * * * have agreed as follows:

PART I.

Part 1 contains the full text of the covenant of the League of Nations, which in the official summary given out by the Peace Congress on May 7 was very satisfactorily followed. The only attempt made was to give the general sense of the covenant, but nothing of importance was omitted.

PART II.

Boundaries of Germany.

The official summary failed to include this portion of the treaty, but on the same date as the summary was given out, a digest of the boundary line was handed to the press at Paris. The original text read as follows:

Article 27—The boundaries of Germany will be determined as follows:

1. With Belgium—From the point common to the three frontiers of Belgium, Holland and Germany, and in a southerly direction; the northeast boundary of the former territory of neutral Moresnet, then the eastern boundary of the Kreis of Eupen, then the frontier between Belgium and the Kreis of Montjoie, then the northeastern and eastern boundary of the Kreis of Malmedy to its junction with the frontier of Luxemburg.

2. With Luxemburg—The frontier of the 3d August, 1914, to its junction with the frontier of France of the 18th July, 1870.

3. With France—The frontier of the 18th July, 1870, from Luxemburg to Switzerland, with the reservations made in Article 48 of Section IV. of Part III.

4. With Switzerland—The present frontier.

5. With Austria—The frontier of the 3d August, 1914, from Switzerland to Czechoslovakia, is hereinafter defined.

6.—Czechslovakia. The frontier f the 3rd August, 1914, between Germany and Austria, made this junction with the old administrative boundary separating Bohemia and the province of Upper Austria to the point north of the salient of the old province of Eastern Galicia, situated at about eight kilometers east f Neustadt.

7.—With Poland. From the point defined above in a northerly direction to the point of the salient of the eastern boundary of the Kreis of Falkenburg, ated at about eight kilometers east of Puschino. A line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Zuls.

8.—With Denmark. The frontier as it will be fixed in accordance with Articles 109 and 110, Part III., Section XII.

PART III.

Political Causes for Europe.

Section I. Belgium.—The official summary covered the section in regard to Belgium in the following brief resume:

"Germany is to consent to the obligation of the treaties of 1839 by which Belgium was established as a neutral State, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the allied and associated powers may determine to replace them.

"Germany is to recognize full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights of the Circules of Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled, within six months, to protest against this change of sovereignty either in

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balance remaining unpaid may, within the discretion of the commission, be postponed for settlement in subsequent years, or may be handled otherwise in such manner as the allied and associated Governments, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in this part of the present treaty, shall determine.

Article 234. The Reparation Commission shall after the 1st of May, 1921, from time to time, consider the resources and capacity of Germany, and, after giving her representatives a just opportunity to be heard, shall have discretion to extend the date and to modify the form of payments, such as are to be provided for in accordance with Article 233. But not to cancel any part, except with the specific authority of the several Governments represented upon the commission.

Article 235. In order to enable the Allied and Associated Powers to proceed at once to the restoration of their industrial and economic life, pending the full determination of their claims, Germany shall pay in such installments and in such manner (whether in gold, commodities, ships, securities or otherwise) as the Reparation Commission may fix, up to May 1, 1921, and the first fifty per cent. of 1921, the equivalent of [illegible]

Out of the sum [illegible] the expenses of the armies of occupation subsequent to the Armistice of November, 1918, shall first be met, and such supplies of food and raw materials as may be judged by the Governments of the principal Allied and Associated Powers to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations. Reparation may also, with the approval of the said Governments, be paid for out of the above sum. Thereafter shall be reckoned toward liquidation of the amounts due for reparation.

Germany shall further deposit bonds as prescribed in Paragraph 12 (c) of Annex II. hereto.

Article 236. Germany further agrees to the direct application of her economic resources to reparation as specified in Annexes III., IV., V., VI. and VII., relating respectively to merchant shipping, to physical restoration and to coal and coke, dyestuffs and other chemical products; provided always that the value of the property transferred or the service rendered by her under these annexes, assessed in the manner therein prescribed, shall be credited to her towards liquidation of her obligations under the above articles.

Article 237. The successive installments, including the above sum, paid over by Germany in satisfaction of the above claims will be divided by the Allied and Associated Governments in proportions which have been determined upon by them in advance on a basis of general equity and of the rights of each.

For the purposes of this division the value of property transferred and services rendered under Article 235, and under annexes III., IV., V., VI. and VII., shall be reckoned in the same manner as cash payments effected in the next year.

In the case of certain of the payments mentioned above, Germany shall effect, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Reparation Commission, restitution in cash of cash taken away, seized or sequestrated, and also restitution in kind of animals, objects of every nature, and securities taken away, seized or sequestrated in the cases in which it proves possible to identify them in territory belonging to Germany or her allies. Until this procedure is laid down, restitution will continue in accordance with the provisions of the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, and its renewals of the protocols thereto.

Article 238. Germany undertakes to make forthwith the restitution contemplated by Article 238, and to make the payments and deliveries contemplated by Articles 236, 237, 239 and 240.

Article 240. [illegible] the commission [illegible] Article 235, [illegible] Germany [illegible] the Allied and Associated Governments in accordance with Annex II. and agrees irrevocably to [illegible] assign and exercise by such commission of the power and authority given to it under the present treaty.

The German Government will supply to the Commission all the information which the Commission may require relative to the financial situation and operations and to the property, productive capacity and current production of all raw materials and manufactured articles in Germany and her nationals, and to the information relative to the [illegible] which in the judgment of the Commission may be necessary for the proper [illegible] of Germany's liability for reparation as defined in Article I. The German Government and all the members of the Commission and its authorized agents are granted the rights and immunities as are enjoyed in Germany by accredited diplomatic agents of friendly powers.

Germany further agrees to provide for the salaries and expenses of the Commission and of such staff as it may employ.

Article 241. Germany undertakes to pass, issue, and maintain in force any legislation, orders, and decrees that may be necessary to give complete effect to these provisions.

Article 242. The provisions of this part of the present treaty do not apply to the property, rights and interests referred to in Sections III. and IV of Part X (economic clauses) of the present treaty, save in so far as concerns any final balance in favor of Germany under Article 243 (A).

Article 243. The following shall be reckoned as credits to Germany in respect of her reparation obligations:

(a) Any final balance in favor of Germany under Sections 3 and 4 of Part X (economic clauses) and Section 5 (Alsace-Lorraine) of Part 3 (political clauses for Europe); (b) amounts due to Germany in respect of transfers under Part 9 (financial clauses), Part 22 (ports, waterways and railways) and Section 1 (Saare Basin) of Part 3 (political clauses in Europe); (c) amounts which in the judgment of the Reparation Commission should be credited to Germany on account of any other transfer under the present treaty of property rights, concessions or other interests.

In no case, however, shall credit be given for property restored in accordance with Article 238.

Article 244. The transfer of the German submarine cables which do not form the subject of particular provisions of the present treaty is regulated by Annex I. hereto.

Annex II.—(c) In order to facilitate and continue the immediate restoration of the economic life of the allied and associated countries the commission will, as provided in Article 235, take from Germany by way of security for and acknowledgment of her debt a first installment of gold bearer bonds free of all taxes or charges of every description established or to be established by the Government of the German Empire or of the German States, or by any authority subject to them. These bonds will be delivered on account and in three portions, the marks gold being payable in conformity with Article 262 of Part IX. (financial clauses) of the present treaty as follows:

1. To be issued forthwith, 20,000,000,000 marks gold bearer bonds, payable not later than the 1st May, 1921, without interest. There shall be specially applied towards the amortization of these bonds the payments which Germany is liable to make in conformity with Article 235, after deduction of the sums used for the reimbursement of expenses of the armies of occupation and for payment of foodstuffs and raw materials. Such bonds as have not been redeemed by the 1st May, 1921, shall then be exchanged for new bonds of the same type as those provided for below (Paragraph 12, C. 2.)

2. To be issued forthwith, further 40,000,000,000 marks gold bearer bonds, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. per annum, between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter at 5 per cent. per annum, with an additional 1 per cent. for amortization, beginning in 1926, on the whole amount of the issue.

3. To be delivered forthwith a covering undertaking in writing to issue when, but not until, the commission is satisfied that Germany can meet such interest and sinking fund obligations, a further installment of 40,000,000,000 marks gold 5 per cent. bearer bonds, the time and mode of payment of principal and interest to be determined by the commission. The dates for payment of interest, the manner of applying the amortization fund, and all other questions relating to the issue, management, and regulation of the bond issue shall be determined by the commission from time to time. Further issues, by way of acknowledgment and security, may be required as the commission subsequently determines from time to time.

(d) In the event of bonds, obligations or other evidence of indebtedness issued by Germany by way of security for or acknowledgment of her reparation debt being disposed of outright not by way of pledge, to persons other than the several Governments in whose favor Germany's original reparation indebtedness was created, an amount of such reparation indebtedness shall be deemed to be extinguished corresponding to the nominal value of the bonds, &c., so disposed of outright, and the obligation of Germany in respect of such bonds, shall be confined to her liabilities to holders of the bonds, as expressed upon their face.

(e) The damage for repairing, reconstructing and rebuilding property in the invaded and devastated districts, including reinstallation of furniture, machinery, and other equipment, will be calculated according to the cost at the dates when the work is done.

(f) Decisions of the commission relating to the total or partial cancellation of the capital or interest of any verified debt of Germany must be accompanied by a statement of its reasons.

13. As to voting, the commission will observe the following rules: When a decision of the commission is taken, the votes of all the delegates entitled to vote, or, in the absence of any of them, of their assistant delegates, shall be recorded. Abstention from voting is to be treated as a vote against the proposal under discussion. Assessors have no vote.

On the following questions unanimity is necessary:

(A) Questions involving the sovereignty of any of the allied and associated powers, or the cancellation of the whole or any part of the debt or obligations of Germany.

(B) Questions of determining the amount and conditions of bonds or other obligations to be issued by the German Government and of fixing the time and manner for selling, negotiating or distributing such bonds.

(C) Any postponement, total or partial, beyond the end of 1930, of the payment of installments falling due between May 1, 1921, and the end of 1926 inclusive.

(D) Any postponement, total or partial, of any installment falling due after 1926 for a period exceeding three years.

(E) Questions of applying in any particular case a method of measuring damages different from that which has been previously applied in a similar case.

(F) Questions of the interpretation of the provisions of this part of the present treaty.

All othe questions shall be decided by the vote of a majority. In case of any difference of opinion among the delegates which cannot be solved by reference to their Governments. Upon the question whether a given case is one which requires a unanimous vote for its decision or not, such difference shall be referred to the immediate arbitration of some impartial person to be agreed upon by their Governments, whose award the allied and associated Governments agree to accept.

14. Decisions of the commission, in accordance with the powers conferred upon it, shall forthwith become binding and may be put into immediate execution without further proceedings.

15. The commission will issue to each of the interested powers in such form as the commission shall fix

A certificate stating that it holds for the account of the said power bonds of the issues mentioned above, the said certificate, on the demand of the power concerned, being divisible in a number of parts not exceeding five.

2. Provisional certificates stating the goods delivered by Germany on account of her reparation debt which it holds for the account of the said power. The said certificates shall be registered, and upon notice to the commission, may be transferred by indorsement. When bonds are issued for sale or negotiation, and when goods are delivered by the commission, certificates to an equivalent value must be withdrawn.

16. Interest shall be credited to Germany on and from 1st May, 1921, in respect of the bonds mentioned in Paragraph 12 (a) hereto as determined by the commission, after allowing for sums already covered by cash payments or their equivalent, by bonds issued to the commission, or under Article 243. The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent. unless the commission shall determine at some future time that circumstances justify a variation of this rate.

The commission, in fixing on May 1, 1921, the total amount of the debt of Germany, may take account of interest due on sums arising out of the reparation of material damage as from Nov. 11, 1918, up to May 1, 1921.

17. In case of default by Germany in the performance of any obligation under this part of the present treaty the Commission will forthwith give notice of such default to each of the interested powers and may make such recommendations as to the action to be taken in consequence of such default as it may think necessary.

18. The measures which the allied and associated powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

19. Payments required to be made in gold or its equivalent on account of the proved claims of the allied and associated powers may at any time be accepted by the commission in the form of chattels, properties, commodities, businesses, and rights and concessions within or without German territory, shipbonds, shares, or securities of any kind, or currencies of Germany or other States, the value of such substitutes for gold being fixed at a fair and just amount by the commission itself.

20. The commission, in fixing or accepting payment in specified properties or rights shall have due regard for any legal or equitable interests of the allied and associated powers or of neutral powers or of their nationals therein.

21. No member of the commission shall be responsible, except to the Government appointing him, for any action or omission as such member. No one of the allied or associated Governments assumes any responsibility in respect of any other Government.

22. Subject to the provisions of the present treaty, this annex may be amended by the unanimous decision of the Governments represented from time to time upon the commission.

23. When all the amounts due from Germany and her allies under the present treaty on account of the decisions of the commission have been discharged and all sums received, or their equivalents shall have been distributed to the powers interested, the commission shall be dissolved.

ANNEX III.

1. Germany recognises the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to the replacement, ton for ton, (gross tonnage) and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war. Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that the tonnage of German shipping at present in existence is much less than that lost by the Allied and Associated Powers in consequence of the German aggression, the right thus recognised will be enforced on German ships and boats under the following conditions:

The German Government on behalf of themselves and so as to bind all other persons interested, cede to the Allied and Associated Governments the property in all the German merchant ships which are of 1,000 tons gross and upward, and one-half, reckoned in tonnage, of the ships which are between 1,000 tons and 1,600 tons gross. In one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage of the steam trawlers, and in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage of the other fishing boats.

2. The German Government will within two months of the coming into force of the present treaty, deliver to the Reparation Commission all the ships and boats mentioned in Paragraph 1.

3. The ships and boats mentioned in Paragraph 1 include all ships and boats which (a) fly, or may be entitled to fly, the German merchant flag, or (b) are owned by any German national company or corporation or by any company or corporation belonging to a country other than any Allied or Associated country and under the control or direction of German nationals, or (c) which are now under construction (1) in Germany, (2) in other than Allied or Associated countries for the account of any German national, company, or corporation.

4. For the purpose of providing the documents of title for the ships and boats to be handed over as above mentioned, the German Government will:

(A) Deliver to the Reparation Commission in respect of each vessel a bill of sale or other documents of title evidencing the transfer to the commission of the entire property in the vessel, free from all encumberances, charges and liens of all kinds, as the commission may require.

(B.) Take all measures that may be indicated by the Reparation Commission for insuring that the ships themselves shall be placed at its disposal.

5. As an additional part of reparation, Germany agrees to cause merchant ships to be built in German yards for the account of the allied and associated Governments as follows:

(A) Within three months of the coming into force of the present treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in German shipyards in each of the two years next succeeding the three months mentioned above;

(B) Within twenty-four months of the coming into force of the present treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in each of the three years following the two years mentioned above;

(C) The amount of tonnage to laid down in each year shall not exceed 200,000 tons gross tonnage.

(D) The specifications of the ships to be built, the conditions under which they are to be built and delivered, the price per ton at which they are to be accounted for by the Reparation Commission, and all other questions, relating to the accounting, ordering, building, and delivery of the ships, shall be determined by the Commission.

6. Germany undertakes to restore in kind and in normal condition of upkeep to the allied and associated powers, within two months of the coming into force of the present treaty in accordance with procedure to be laid down by the Reparation Commission, any boats and other movable appliances belonging to inland navigation which, since the 1st August, 1914, have by any means whatever come into her possession or into the possession of her nationals, and which can be identified.

With a view to make good the loss in inland navigation tonnage, from whatever cause arising, which has been incurred during the war by the allied and associated powers, and which cannot be made good by means of the restitution prescribed above, Germany agrees to cede to the Reparation Commission a portion of the German river fleet up to the amount of the loss mentioned above, provided that such cession shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the river fleet, as it existed on the 11th of November, 1918.

The condition of this cession shall be settled by the arbitrators referred to in Article 339 of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present treaty who are charged with the settlement of difficulties relating to the apportionment of river tonnage resulting from the new international régime applicable to certain river systems, or from the territorial changes affecting these systems.

7. Germany agrees to take any measures that may be indicated to her by the Reparation Commission for obtaining the full title of the property in ships which have during the war been transferred, or are in process of transfer, to neutral flags without the consent of the allied and associated Governments.

8. Germany waives all claims of any description against the allied and associated Governments and their nationals in respect of the detention, employment, loss or damage of any German ships or boats, exception being made of payments due in respect of the employment of ships in conformity with the armistice agreement of Jan. 13, 1919, and subsequent agreements.

The handing over of the ships of the German mercantile marine must be continued without interruption in accordance with the said agreement.

9. Germany waives all claims to vessels or cargoes sunk by or in consequence of naval action and subsequently salved, in which any of the allied or associated Governments or their nationals may have any interest either as owners, charterers, insurers or otherwise, notwithstanding any decree of condemnation which may have been made by a prize court of Germany or of her allies.

ANNEX 5. 1. German accords the following options for the delivery of coal and derivatives of coal to the undermentioned signatories of the present treaty.

2. Germany undertakes to deliver to France 7,000,000 tons of coal per year for ten years. In addition, Germany undertakes to deliver to France annually for a period not exceeding ten years an amount of coal equal to the difference between the annual production before the war of the coal mines of the Nord and Pas de Calais, destroyed as a result of the war, and the production of the mines of the same area during the years in question; such delivery not to exceed 20,000,000 tons in any one year of the first five years, and 8,000,000 tons in any one year of the succeeding five years.

It is understood that due diligence will be exercised in the restoration of the destroyed mines in the Nord and the Pas de Calais.

3. Germany undertakes to deliver to Belgium 8,000,000 tons of coal annually for ten years.

4. Germany undertakes to deliver to Italy up to the following quantities of coal:

July, 1919, to June, 1920, 12,000,000 tons.
July, 1920, to June 1921, 8,000,000 tons.
July, 1921, to June, 1922, 7,500,000 tons.
July, 1922, to June, 1923, 8,000,000 tons.
July, 1923, to June, 1924, 8,500,000 tons.

And each of the following five years, 8,500,000 tons.

At least two-thirds of the actual deliveries to be land borne.

Germany further undertakes to deliver annually to Luxemburg, if directed by the Reparation Commission, a quantity of coal equal to the pre-war annual consumption of German coal in Luxemburg.

6. The prices to be paid for coal delivered under these options shall be as follows:

(A) For overland delivery, including delivery by barge, the German pithead price to German nationals, plus the freight to France, Belgium, Italian, or Luxemburg frontiers, provided that the pithead price does not exceed the pithead price of British coal for export.

In the case of Belgian bunker coal, the prices shall not exceed the Dutch bunker price.

Railroad and barge tariffs shall not be higher than the lowest similar rates paid in Germany.

(B) For sea delivery, the German export price F.O.B. the German ports, or the British export price F.O.B. British ports, whichever may be lower.

7. The allied and associated Governments interested may demand the delivery, in place of coal, of metallurgical coke in the proportion of 3 tons of coke to 4 tons of coal.

8. Germany undertakes to deliver to Belgium through the Reparation Commission, within six months of the coming into force of the present treaty, in order to enable Belgium to reconstitute her two great artistic works:

(a) The leaves of the triptych of the Mystic Lamb, painted by the Van Eyck brothers, formerly in the Church of St. Bavon at Ghent, now in the Berlin Museum.

(b) The leaves of the triptych of the Last Supper, painted by Dierick Bauts, formerly in the Church of St. Peter at Louvain, two of which are now in Berlin Museum and two in the former Pinakothek at Munich.

PART IX.
FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

Article 248. The first charge upon all the assets and revenues of the German Empire and its constituent States shall be the cost of reparation and all other costs arising under the present treaty or any treaties or agreements supplementary thereto or under arrangements concluded between Germany and the allied and associated powers during the armistice or its extensions.

Up to May 1, 1921, the German Government shall not dispose of, and shall forbid the export or disposal of gold without the previous approval of the allied and associated powers acting through the Reparation Commission.

Article 249.—There shall be paid by the German Government the total cost of the allied armies and associated Governments in occupied German territory from the date of the signature of the armistice of the 11th November, 1918, including the keep of men and beasts, lodging and billeting, pay and allowances, salaries and wages, boarding, heating, lighting, clothing, equipment, harness and saddlery, armament and rolling stock, air services, treatment of sick and wounded, veterinary and remount services, transport service of all sorts (such as by rail, sea, or river, motor lorries), communications and correspondence, and in general the cost of all administrative or technical services, the working of which is necessary for the training of troops and for keeping their numbers up to strength and preserving their military efficiency.

The cost of such liabilities under the above heads so far as they relate to purchases or requisitions by the allied and associated Governments in the occupied territory shall be paid by the German Government to the allied and associated Governments in marks at the current or agreed rate of exchange. All other of the above costs shall be paid in gold marks.

Article 250.—Germany confirms the surrender of all material handed over to the allied and associated powers in accordance with the armistice agreement of the 11th November, 1918, and subsequent armistice agreements, and recognizes the title of the allied and associated powers to such material.

There shall be credited to the German Government, against the sums due from it to the allied and associated powers for reparation, the value, as assessed by the Reparation Commission, referred to in Article 243 of Part VIII (Reparation) of the present treaty, of the material handed over in accordance with Article VII of the armistice agreement of the 11th November, 1918, Article III of the armistice agreement of the 16th January, 1919, as well as of any other material handed over in accordance with the armistice agreement of the 11th November, 1918, and of subsequent armistice agreements, for which, as having non-military value, credit should in the judgment of the Reparation Commission be allowed to the German Government.

Property belonging to the allied and associated Governments or their nationals restored or surrendered under the armistice agreements in specie shall not be credited to the German Government.

Article 251.—The priority of the charges established by Article 248 shall, subject to the qualifications made below, be as follows:

(a) The cost of the armies of occupation as defined under Article 249 during the armistice and its extensions.

(b) The cost of any armies of occupation as defined under Article 249 after the coming into force of the present treaty.

(c) The cost of reparation arising out of the present treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto.

(d) The cost of all other obligations incumbent on Germany under the armistice conventions or under this treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto.

The payment for such supplies of food and raw material for Germany and such other payments as may be judged by the allied and associated powers to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations in respect of reparation will have priority to the extent and upon the conditions which have been or may be determined by the Governments of the said powers.

Article 252. The right of each of the allied and associated powers to dispose of enemy assets and property within its jurisdiction at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty is not affected by the foregoing provisions.

Article 253.—Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall prejudice in any manner charges or mortgages lawfully effected in favor of the allied or associated powers or their nationals respectively before the date at which a state of war existed between Germany and the allied or associated powers concerned by the German Empire or its constituent states, or by German nationals, or assets in their ownership at that date.

Article 254.—The powers to which German territory is ceded shall, subject to the qualifications made in Article 255, undertake to pay:

(I.) A portion of the debt of the German Empire as it stood on Aug. 1, 1914, calculated on the basis of the ratio between the average for the three financial years 1911, 1912, 1913, of such revenues of the ceded territory, and the average for the same years of such revenues of the whole German Empire as in the judgment of the Reparation Commission are best calculated to represent the relative ability of the respective territories to make payment;

(II.) A portion of the debt as it stood on Aug. 1, 1914, of the German State to which the ceded territory belonged, to be determined in accordance with the principle stated above.

Such portions shall be determined by the Reparation Commission. The method of discharging the obligation, both in respect of capital and of interest, so assumed, shall be fixed by the Reparation Commission. Such method may take the form, interalia, of the assumption by the power to which the territory is ceded of Germany's liability for the German debt held by her nationals. But in the event of the method adopted involving any payments to the German Government, such payments shall be transferred to the Reparation Commission on account of the sums due for reparation, so far as any balance in respect of such sums remains unpaid.

Article 255.—1. As an exemption to the above provision and inasmuch as in 1871 Germany refused to undertake any portion of the burden of the French debt, France shall be, in respect of Alsace-Lorraine, exempt from any payment under Article 254.

2. In the case of Poland, that portion of the debt which, in the opinion of the Reparation Commission, is attributable to the measures taken by the German and Prussian Governments for the German colonization of Poland shall be excluded from the apportionment to be made under Article 254.

3. In the case of all ceded territory other than Alsace-Lorraine, that portion of the debt of the German Empire or German States which, in the opinion of the Reparation Commission represents expenditure by the Governments of the German Empire or States upon the Government properties referred to in Article 256 shall be excluded from the apportionment to be made under Article 254.

Article 256.—Powers to which German territory is ceded shall acquire all property and possessions situated therein belonging to the German Empire or to the German States and the value of such acquisitions shall be fixed by the Reparation Commission and paid by the State acquiring the territory to the Reparation Commission for the credit of the German Government on account of the sums due for reparation.

For the purpose of this article the property and possessions of the German Empire and States will be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire, or the States, and the relative property of the former German Emperor and other royal personages.

In view of the terms under which Alsace-Lorraine was ceded to Germany in 1871, France shall be exempt in respect thereof from making any payment or credit under this article for any property or possessions of the German Empire or States situated therein.

Belgium also shall be exempt from making any payment or any credit under the article for any property or possessions of the German Empire or States situated in German territory ceded to Belgium under the present treaty.

Article 257.—In the case of the former German territories, including colonies, protectorates, or dependencies, administered by a mandatary under Article 22 of Part I (League of Nations) of the present treaty, neither the territory nor the mandatory power shall be charged with any portion of the debt of the German Empire or States.

All property and possessions belonging to the German Empire or to the German States situated in such territories shall be transferred with the territories to the mandatory power in its capacity as such and no payment shall be made nor any credit given to those Governments in consideration of this transfer.

For the purpose of this article the property and possessions of the German Empire and of the German States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire, or the States, and the private property of the former German Emperor and other royal personages.

Article 258.—Germany renounces all rights accorded to her or her nationals by treaties, conventions, or agreements, of whatsoever kind, to representation upon, or participation in the control or administration of commissions, State banks, agencies, or other financial or economic organizations of an international character, exercising powers of control or administration and operating in any of the allied or associated States or in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, or in the dependencies of these States, or in the former Russian Empire.

Article 259. Germany agrees to deliver within one month from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, to such authority as the principal allied and associated powers may designate, the sum in gold deposited in the Reichsbank in the name of the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt as security for the first issue of Turkish Government currency notes.

2. Germany recognizes her obligation to make annually for the period of twelve years the payments in gold for which provision is made in the German Treasury bonds deposited by her from time to time in the name of the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt as security for the second and subsequent issues of Turkish Government currency notes.

3. Germany undertakes to deliver, within one month from the coming into force of the present treaty, to such authority as the principal allied and associated powers may designate, the sum deposited in gold in the Reichsbank, representing the residue of the advance in gold agreed to on the 5th day of May, 1915, by the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman debt, to the Imperial Ottoman Government.

4. Germany agrees to transfer to the principal allied and associated powers any title that she may have to the sum in gold and silver transmitted by her to the Turkish Ministry of Finance in November, 1918, in anticipation of the payment to be made in May, 1919, for the service of the Turkish internal loan.

5. Germany undertakes to transfer to the principal allied and associated powers, within a period of one month from the coming into force of the present treaty, any sums in gold transferred as pledge or as collateral security to the German Government or its nationals in connection with loans made by them to the Austro-Hungarian Government.

6 Without prejudice to Article 292 of Part X. (economic clauses) of the present treaty Germany confirms the renunciation provided for in Article XV. of the armistice convention of the 11th November, 1918, of any benefit disclosed by the treaties of Bucharest and of Brest-Litovsk and by the treaties supplementary thereto. Germany undertakes to transfer, either to Roumania, or to the principal allied and associated powers, as the case may be, all monetary instruments, specie, securities and negotiable instruments or goods, which she has received under the aforesaid treaties.

7. The sums of money and all securities, instruments and goods of whatsoever nature, to be delivered, paid and transferred under the provisions of this article, shall be disposed of by the principal and allied and associated powers in a manner hereafter to be determined by those powers.

Article 260.—Without prejudice to the renunciation of any right by Germany on behalf of herself or her nationals in the other provisions of the present treaty, the Reparation Commission may within one year from the coming into force of the present treaty demand that the German Government become possessed of any rights and interests of the German nationals in any public utility undertaking or in any concessions operating in Russia, China, Turkey, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, or in the possessions or dependencies of these States or in any territory formerly belonging to Germany or her allies, to be ceded by Germany or her allies to any power or to be administered by a mandatary under the present treaty, and may require that the German Government transfer, within six months of the date of demand, all such rights and interests and any similar rights and interests the German Government may itself possess to the Reparation Commission.

Germany shall be responsible for indemnifying her nationals so dispossessed, and the Reparation Commission shall credit Germany on account of sums due for reparation, with such sums in respect of the value of the transferred rights and interests as may be assessed by the Reparation Commission, and the German Government shall, within six months from the coming into force of the present treaty, communicate to the Reparation Commission all such rights and interests, whether already granted, contingent or not yet exercised, and shall renounce on behalf of itself and its nationals in favor of the allied and associated powers all such rights and interests which have not been so communicated.

Article 261.—Germany undertakes to transfer to the allied and associated Powers any claims she has to payment or repayment by the Governments of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, and, in particular, any claims which may arise, now or hereafter, from the fulfilment of undertakings made by Germany during the war to those Governments.

Article 262.—Any monetary obligation due by Germany arising out of the present treaty and expressed in terms of gold marks shall be payable at the option of the creditors in pounds sterling payable in London, gold dollars of the United States of America payable in New York, gold francs payable in Paris, or gold lire payable in Rome.

For the purpose of this article the gold coins mentioned above shall be defined as being of the weight and fineness of gold as enacted by law on the 1st January, 1914.

Article 263.—Germany gives a guarantee to the Brazilian Government that all sums representing the compulsory sale of coffee belonging to the State of Sao Paulo in the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Trieste, which were deposited with the Bank of Bleichroder at Berlin, shall be reimbursed, together with interest at 5 per cent. from the day of the deposit. Germany having prevented the transfer of the sums in question to the State of Sao Paulo at the proper time, guarantees also that the reimbursement shall be effected at the rate of exchange of the day of the deposit.

PART X.—ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

The official summary covers briefly the important points laid down in this section:

The original reads:

SECTION 1.—COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Chapter 1.—Customs regulations, duties, and restrictions.

Article 264.—Germany undertakes that goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the allied or associated States imported into German territory from whatsoever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those to which the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country are subject.

Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the importation into German territory of any goods, the produce or manufacture of the territories of any one of the allied or associated States, from whatsoever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country.

Article 265.—Germany further undertakes that, in the matter of the régime

Continued on Page Four.

STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5:30 P. M.

Man to Man

In calling your attention to Franklin Simon hand-tailored clothes, we want to go on record that there are no other clothes like them in New York. We know them all and we do not except the best of them. It is simply a physical impossibility for a sewing machine to exercise the skill and cunning and finesse of the human hand.

MEN'S SUITS $30 TO $65
HAND-TAILORED AND READY

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
LOCATED ON STREET LEVEL

The Evil of Substitution

A few years ago we heard much of the "evil" of substitution.

When a dealer deceives his customer and misrepresents the identity of goods called for, "substitution" is in fact obtaining money under false pretense.

But when a dealer persuades his customer to take Bjax Glory Soap instead of Ivory, for which he had asked, that is not substitution—it's competition.

All progress is a matter of substitution.

Misrepresentation is the "evil," and as advertised goods are better known fraud becomes more difficult and less profitable.

Without monopoly, competition always persists.

Advertising tends to create a monopoly of demand.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale through accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*
The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each



GOLF

FINCHLEY HAS DEVELOPED A GOLF AND COUNTRY SUIT HAVING THE COMFORT ELEMENT AND THE NICE DISTINCTION ORDINARILY FOUND ONLY IN THE BEST TYPE OF ENGLISH SPORTS GARMENT.

TO BE HAD WITH KNICKERBOCKERS OR THE CONVENTIONAL TROUSER, OR BOTH.

$45 to $60

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY
5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK

We Want a Press Room Foreman Who Is a Master of His Craft

We are among the largest printers in the country. A score of leading magazines go through our shop. While we do a tremendous volume of work, our chief pride is in the high quality of our output.

We are looking for a man—a press room foreman, for want of a better word—who can take the matter as it comes from the composing room or the foundry, and see it through to completion.

The right man will have the feel of type; he will *know* printing as a connoisseur knows works of art. He will be steeped in the best traditions of his calling, but he will also be practical, systematic, farseeing. He will have good men under him, because he will be satisfied only with the best results. He must be a Master-Craftsman.

Salary? His pay will be as big as he is, at the start, and will grow as fast as he shows his worth.

Education, business record, age, salary now being earned—these will be factors in selecting the right man.

Write as fully and frankly as you like. Of course, every letter will be held in absolute confidence. Z 408 Times Annex.

Carter's KNIT Union Suits

The supreme comfort of Carter's is a fine thing to know about and a still better thing to have.

It is comfortable from the specially-designed neck down to the trim knit ankles. Better make this comfort your own.

$1.75, $2, $2.50, *up to* $6.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

It Sometimes Happens

In a business transacting over 80,000,000 sales per year—conducting more than 200 stores over the country—employing more than 4000 people,—it sometimes happens that we fail in our intentions to render the best service.

We are anxious to correct any dissatisfaction.

THE REXALL DRUG STORES Liggett's

Rexall Stores

The Waldorf-Astoria Roof

Opens June 11th

Luncheon — Dinner — Supper
Concerts by the Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra
Dancing

TOUT DE SUITE

Tootsweet, the Frenchman says it—skipping all the spaces. It's his way of ordering a thing in a hurry.

Tommy and the Doughboy adopted it in various original pronunciations and interpretations. Literally it means "all at once".

CHILDS doesn't offer to serve you food "all at once". But does offer to serve it in the accepted version of tout de suite—*promptly*.

A hot chicken sandwich—with a vegetable and creamy "rice gravy"—a glass of iced tea or coffee—a delicious summer luncheon served "footsweet."

Childs



The Wash Returned Promptly

A NEW Service is offered by the WALLACH LAUNDRY known as

SEMI-READY DRY STARCH WORK

It has been welcomely received in New York. We call for the family wash, cleanse, starch and dry it, iron flat work and return it all for 11 cents per pound. Figure out against employing a washer woman and discover that you save money through this service.

Telephone Plaza 185 for further particulars.

Wallach Laundry
330-332 East 59th Street.
A Branch Store in Your Neighborhood Means a Saving Near Your Home

Terms of the Peace Treaty with Germany

Continued from Page 3, Col. 8.

applicable on importation, no discrimination against the commerce of any of the allied and associated States as compared with any other of the said States or any other foreign country shall be made, even by indirect means, such as customs regulations or procedure, methods of verification or analysis, conditions on payment of duties, tariff classification or interpretation or the operation of monopolies.

Article 266.—In all that concerns exportation Germany undertakes that goods, natural products or manufactured articles, exported from German territory to the territories of any one of the allied or associated States shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges, (including internal charges,) than those paid on the like goods exported to any other such State or to any other foreign country.

Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the exportation of any goods sent from the territories of any one of the allied or associated States which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like goods, natural products or manufactured articles sent to any other such State or to any other foreign country.

Article 267.—Every favor, immunity, or privilege in regard to the importation, exportation or transit of goods granted by Germany to any allied or associated State or to any other foreign country whatever shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to all the allied and associated States.

Article 268.—The provisions of Articles 264 to 266, inclusive of this chapter, and of Article 328 of Part XII. (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present treaty are subject to the following exceptions:

(a) For a period of five years from the coming into force of the present treaty, natural or manufactured products which both originate in and come from the territories of Alsace and Lorraine reunited to France shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty.

The French Government shall fix each year, by decree communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption. The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

Further, during the period above mentioned, the German Government shall allow the free export from Germany, and the free reimportation into Germany, exempt from all customs duties and other charges, (including internal charges,) of yarns, tissues, and other textile materials or textile products of all kinds and in any condition, sent from Germany into the territories of Alsace or Lorraine, to be subjected there to any finishing process, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerization, gassing, twisting or dressing.

(b) During a period of three years from the coming into force of the present treaty natural or manufactured products which both originate in and come from Polish territories which before the war were part of Germany shall on importation into German customs territory be exempt from all customs duty.

The Polish Government shall fix each year, by decree communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption. The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

(c) The allied and associated powers reserve the right to require Germany to accord freedom from customs duty on importation into German customs territory to natural products and manufactured articles which both originate in and come from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, for a period of five years from the coming into force of the present treaty. The nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy the benefits of this régime shall be communicated each year to the German Government. The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amount sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

Article 269.—During the first six months after the coming into force of the present treaty the duties imposed by Germany upon imports from allied and associated States shall not be higher than the most favorable duties which were applied to imports into Germany on the 31st July, 1914.

During a further period of thirty months after the expiration of the first six months this provision shall continue to be applied exclusively with regard to products which, being comprised in Section A of the first category of the German Customs Tariff of the 25th December, 1902, enjoyed at the above-mentioned date, (31st July, 1914,) rates conventionalized by treaties with the allied and associated powers, with the addition of all kinds of wine and vegetable oils, of artificial silk and of washed or scoured wool, whether or not they were the subject of special conventions before the 31st July, 1914.

Article 270.—The allied and associated powers reserve the right to apply in German territory occupied by their troops, a special customs régime as regards imports and exports, in the event of such a measure being necessary in their opinion in order to safeguard the economic interests of the population of these territories.

CHAPTER 2.—SHIPPING.

Article 271.—As regards sea fishing, maritime coasting trade, and maritime towage, vessels of the allied and associated powers shall enjoy, in German territorial waters, the treatment accorded to vessels of the most favored nation.

Article 272.—Germany agrees that, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary contained in the conventions relating to the North Sea fisheries and liquor traffic, all rights of inspection and police shall, in the case of fishing boats of the allied powers, be exercised solely by ships belonging to those powers.

Article 273.—In the case of vessels of the allied or associated powers, all classes of certificates or documents relating to the vessel, which were recognized as valid by Germany before the war, or which may hereafter be recognized as valid by the principal maritime States, shall be recognized by Germany as valid and as equivalent to the corresponding certificates issued to German vessels.

A similar recognition shall be accorded to the certificates and documents issued to their vessels by the Governments of new States, whether they have a seacoast or not, provided that such certificates and documents shall be issued in conformity with the general practice observed in the principal maritime States.

The high contracting parties agree to recognize the flag flown by the vessels of an allied or associated power having no seacoast which are registered at some one specified place situated in its territory; such place shall serve as the port of registery of such vessel.

CHAPTER III.—Unfair competition.

Article 274.—Germany undertakes to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the allied and associated powers from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions.

Germany undertakes to prohibit and repress by seizure and by other appropriate remedies the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in its territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their usual get-up or wrappings any marks, names, devices, or descriptions whatsoever which are calculated to convey, directly or indirectly, a false indication of the origin, type, nature, or special characteristics of such goods.

Article 275.—Germany undertakes, on condition that reciprocity is accorded in these matters, to respect any law or any administrative or judicial decision given in conformity with such law, in force in any allied or associated State, and duly communicated to her by the proper authorities, defining or regulating the right to any regional appellation in respect of wine or spirits produced in the State to which the region belongs or the conditions under which the use of any such appellation may be permitted; and the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale of products or articles bearing regional appellations inconsistent with such law or order shall be prohibited by the German Government and repressed by the measure prescribed in the preceding article.

Chapter 4.—Treatment of nationals of allied and associated powers.

Article 276.—Germany undertakes:

(A) Not to subject the nationals of the allied and associated powers to any prohibition in regard to the exercise of occupations, professions, trade and industry, which shall not be equally applicable to all aliens without exception;

(B) Not to subject the nationals of the allied and associated powers in regard to the rights referred to in Paragraph A to any regulation or restriction which might contravene directly or indirectly the stipulations of the said paragraph, or which shall be other or more disadvantageous than those which are applicable to nationals of the most favored nation;

(C) Not to subject the nationals of the allied and associated powers, their property, rights or interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, to any charge, tax or impost, direct or indirect, other or higher than those which are or may be imposed on her own nationals or their property, rights or interests.

(D) Not to subject the nationals of any one of the allied and associated powers to any restriction which was not applicable on the 1st July, 1914, to the nationals of the conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form:

(a) Of a recommendation to be submitted to the members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (b) of a draft international convention for ratification by the members.

In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption by the conference of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the conference.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization, or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially diffferent and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the conference and of the Director, and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the members. Each of the members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most, from the closing of the session of the conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a recommendation, the members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention, the members will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on recommendation, no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda, if at the conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present is in favor of considering them. If the conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraph) by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the conference, that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

Article 403—The conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect its own President, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this part of the present treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the delegates present.

The voting is void unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of the delegates attending the conference.

Article 404—The conference may add to any committees which it appoints technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

Article 405.—When the conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with

TERMS OF TREATY WITH GERMANY

Continued from Page 4, Column 6.

servance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the governing body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made, and may invite that Government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

Article 410.—If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the Government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the governing body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

Article 411.—Any of the members shall have the right to file a complaint with the International Labor Office if it is not satisfied that any other members is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing articles. The governing body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a commission of inquiry, as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the Government in question in the manner described in Article 409.

If the governing body does not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the Government in question, or if, when they have made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time which the governing body considers to be satisfactory, the governing body may apply for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon. The governing body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a delegate to the conference.

When any matter arising out of Articles 410 and 411 is being considered by the governing body, the Government in question shall, if not already represented thereon, be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the governing body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the Government in question.

Article 412. The commission of enquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions:

Each of the members agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which the present treaty comes into force three persons of industrial experience, of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workers, and one a person of independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which the members of the commission of enquiry shall be drawn.

The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the governing body, which may, by two-third of the votes cast by the representatives present, refuse to accept the nomination of any person whose qualifications do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present article.

Upon the application of the governing body, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the commission of enquiry, and shall designate one of them the President of the commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any member directly concerned in the complaint.

Article 413.—The members agree that, in the event of the reference of a complaint to a commission of enquiry under Article 411, they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject matter of the complaint.

Article 414.—When the commission of inquiry has fully considered the complaint it shall prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken.

It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting Government which it considers to be appropriate and which it considers other Governments would be justified in adopting.

Article 415.—The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate the report of the commission of enquiry to each of the Governments concerned in the complaint, and shall cause it to be published.

Each of these Governments shall within one month inform the Secretary General of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the commission, and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

Article 416.—In the event of any member failing to take the action required by Article 405, with regard to a recommendation or draft convention, any other member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the permanent Court of International Justice.

Article 417.—The decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of Article 415 or Article 416 shall be final.

Article 418.—The Permanent Court of International Justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, if any, and shall in its declaration indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character which it considers to be appropriate, and which other Governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting Government.

Article 419.—In the event of any member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Commission of Inquiry or in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, any other member may take against that member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the commission or in the decision of the court as appropriate to the case.

Article 420.—The defaulting Government may at any time inform the governing body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the commission of inquiry or with those in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the Secretary General of the League to constitute a commission of inquiry to verify its contention. In this case the provisions of Articles 412, 413, 414, 415, 417, and 418 shall apply, and if the report of the commission of inquiry or the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice is in favor of the defaulting Government, the other Governments shall forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting Government.

CHAPTER 3—(GENERAL.)

Article 421.—The members engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this part of the present treaty to their colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

1. Except where owing to the local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or

2. Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the members shall notify to the international labor office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

Article 422.—Amendments to this part of the present treaty which are adopted by the conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the members.

Article 423.—Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this part of the present treaty or of any subsequent convention concluded by the members in pursuance of the provisions of this part of the present treaty shall be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

CHAPTER IV. (TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.)

Article 424.—The first meeting of the conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be specified in the annex hereto.

Arrangements for the convening and the organization of the first meeting of the conference will be made by the Government designated for the purpose in the said annex. That department shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the conference by an international committee constituted as provided in the said annex.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the League of Nations has been able to establish a general fund, other than the expenses of delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article 425.—Until the League of Nations has been constituted all communications which under the provisions of the foregoing articles should be addressed to the Secretary General of the League will be preserved by the Director of the International Labor Office, who will transmit them to the Secretary General of the League.

Article 426. Pending the creation of a permanent court of international justice, disputes which in accordance with this part of the present treaty would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

ANNEX.

FIRST MEETING OF ANNUAL LABOR CONFERENCE, 1919.

The place of meeting will be Washington.

The Government of the United States of America is requested to convene the conference.

The international organizing committee will consist of seven members, appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Switzerland. The committee may, if it thinks necessary, invite other members to appoint representatives.

AGENDA.

1. Application of principle of the eight-hour day or of the forty-eight-hour week.

2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.

3. Women's employment:

(a.) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit.

(b.) During the night.

(c.) In unhealthy processes.

4. Employment of children:

(a.) Minimum age of employment.

(b.) During the night.

(c.) In unhealthy processes.

5. Extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the

Continued on Page Six.

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THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company

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Beginning This Morning, on the Fourth Floor

An Important Special Mid-Summer

Sale of Women's Smart Frocks

Cool, serviceable Summer frocks in the newest silhouette, fashioned according to our usual high standard of workmanship in the materials of the hour. Twenty distinct styles to select from, four pictured as follows:

No. 1—A very dainty frock of excellent quality Taffeta, showing smart surplice waist with Georgette Crepe collar. Colors: Navy Blue, and Black. **Special $29.50**

No. 2—A stunning voile frock, with the new plaited tier skirt. Obtainable in very effective polka dot patterns on Navy Blue or Black grounds. Sizes 34 to 44.....**Special $8.95**

No. 3—Dressy Cotton Georgette Frocks with round neck and plaited collar, and trimming of hemstitching on waist. Colors: Peach, Saxe Blue, Flesh and Grey.....**Special $15**

No. 4—Stunning Foulard patterned Voile Frock with dainty lace-trimmed net vestee and tunic skirt. Obtainable in Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Brown, Wisteria .....**Special $12.50**

Also a wonderful collection of Cotton Frocks for Large Figures at $10 to $25



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Direct Especial Attention to a Remarkable Collection of

Smart Summer Skirts

now assembled on the Fourth Floor. Only the very newest Paris-inspired models are included, displaying a host of exclusive style features. At these three prices we offer a variety of models without equal:

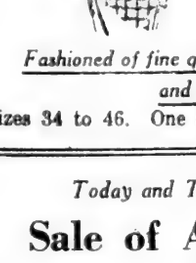
At $12.75—**Fine organdie Skirts**—now very much in fashion's favor—cool, dressy and made with exceptional care. To be had in all the new pastel colorings and white. One *pictured.*

At $15.75—**High-grade sports skirts** of unusual style merit, developed in Fan-ta-si and Satin Baronette, in all wanted colors. Cannot be duplicated at this price. One style *pictured.*

At $3.95—The most representative collection of smart Summer Skirts anywhere assembled, skilfully produced in Cotton Gabardine, Cotton Tricotine, French Cords and Honeycomb Cloth.

Also—A very extensive collection of new Wash Skirts at

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Naturally Wavy SWITCHES

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Fine wavy switches made of the best quality naturally wavy hair, in all shades except Grey.

Expert attendants will properly match your hair and instruct you in the newest coiffure arrangements.

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Terry Cloth Bath Robes

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Some with embroidered Gilets in contrasting color. You must *see* them to appreciate their marked originality. Sizes 34 to 44.

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Only a very important purchase of a well-known manufacturer's surplus stock could make such an offering possible. Not one coat in the collection can be duplicated at this price, and the styles are the most individual created for the present season.

Fashioned of fine quality Velveteen, Satin Sultan, and Francais Satin

Sizes 34 to 46. One as *pictured.* *Fourth Floor.*

Today and Tuesday—A Remarkable

Sale of American Lady Corsets at Reduced Prices

All light weight Summer models, made of the balance on hand of materials of the highest grades. Included are styles for medium and slim girlish figures.

Corsets Regularly $3.50.....Special **$2.00**
Corsets Regularly $5.....Special **2.45**
Corsets Regularly $6.....Special **2.79**
Corsets Regularly $7.....Special **3.65**

Third Floor.

Nothing Like Them in New York



Women's

Bathing and Beach Costumes at $4.95

Splendid selection of styles. Slip-on or one-piece effects with tights attached, made of all worsted. Also more dressy styles in Silk Poplin, Surf Satin, and All Satin in slip-on and belted styles. Colors: Black and Navy Blue with contrasting trimming. One style *pictured.*

Fourth Floor.

Today—On the Fourth Floor

A Sale of 600 Children's Colored Dresses at $1.95



Sizes 2 to 6 years

Two cunning models for little tots. One in Empire effect, carefully made of figured lawn, with hemstitched white lawn collar.

The second model is made of dainty checked Gingham, with White Pique collar and cuffs trimmed with hand stitchery.

At $1.95—Without Competition!



Dainty, Crisp, Cool

UNDERTHINGS

Light of weight and most exquisitely fashioned

Priced Very Low To-day and Tuesday

Smart Bloomers in a variety of charming styles, made of Batiste, Cotton Crepe and Seco Silk..**Special .50, $1, $2**

Nightgowns of sheer nainsook. Cool and very serviceable, trimmed with lace or embroidery.....**Special at $1**

Fine Batiste Nightgowns in white, pink, or blue, trimmed with hand featherstitching or hand embroidery in contrasting color.....**Special, $1.50**

Cotton Crepe Nightgowns in simple tailored model. White with colored stitching.....**Special, $1.50**

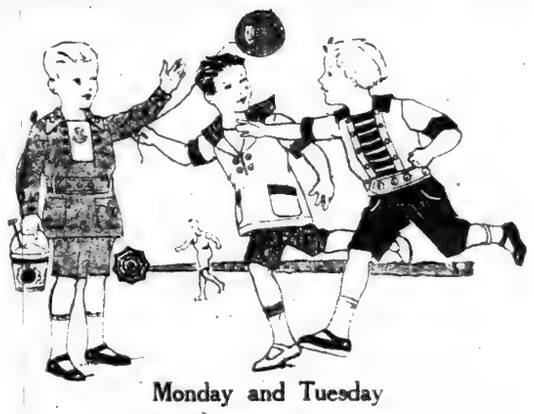
Cotton Crepe Nightgowns of superior quality, in white or pink, with hand featherstitching....**Special, $2**

White Petticoats, beautifully made of Cambric, trimmed with lace or embroidery. Some with double panels .....**Special, $1, $1.50, $2.00**

Washable Satin Shadowproof Petticoats in straight line model with double panel back and front, finished at bottom with deep embroidered scallop.

Special $6

Third Floor.



Monday and Tuesday

An Important Special

Sale of Boys' Wash Suits at $3

A better aggregation of cool, Summer Wash Suits could not be assembled. The styles teem with youthful style innovations—many exclusive with Saks & Company—and the materials are of the type that come from the laundry as spic and span as the day they left the loom. Excellent variety of color effects, including

Plain Colors, Stripings and Snappy Combination. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Second Floor.



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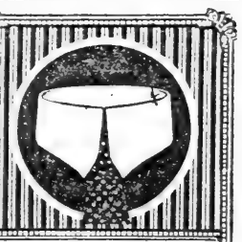
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New in proportions and design.
2½ inch points
With the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole.
Always ask for
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

ORDER
Ballantine's
GOLDEN GLOW
GINGER ALE

TERMS OF TREATY WITH GERMANY

Continued from Page 5, Column 5.

prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

SECTION II.

General Principles.

Article 427.—The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section I, and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the condition of labor difficult of immediate attainment. But, nolding as they do that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the high contracting parties to be of special and urgent importance:

First—The guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third—The payment to the employed a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth—The adoption of an eight hour day or a forty-eight hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth—The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh—The principle that men and women should receive equal renumeration for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection, in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the high contracting parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations, and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the league, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

The concluding sections of the treaty, including the provision for making the part effective when ratified by Germany and three of the allies, follows:

Article 437.—The high contracting parties agree that, in the absence of a subsequent agreement to the contrary, the chairman of any commissions established by the present treaty shall in the event of an equality of votes be entitled to a second vote.

Article 438. The allied and associated powers agree that where Christian religious missions were being maintained by German societies or persons in territories belonging to them, or of which the Government is entrusted to them in accordance with the present treaty, the property which these missions or missionary societies possessed, including that of trading societies whose profits were devoted to the support of missions, shall continue to be devoted to missionary purposes. In order to ensure the due execution of this undertaking the allied and associated Governments will hand over such property to boards of trustees appointed by or approved by the Governments and composed of persons holding the Christian aith. It will be the duty of such boards of trustees to see that the property continues to be applied to missionary purposes.

The obligations undertaken by the allied and associated Governments in this article will not in any way prejudice their control or authority as to the individuals by whom the missions are conducted.

Germany, taking note of the above undertaking, agrees to accept all arrangements made or to be made by the allied or associated Governments concerned for carrying on the work of said missions or trading societies and waives all claims on their behalf.

Article 439.—Without prejudice to the provisions of the present treaty, Germany undertakes not to put forward directly or indirectly against any allied or associated power, signatory of the present treaty, including those which without having declared war, have broken off diplomatic relations with the German Empire, any pecuniary claim based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of the present treaty.

The present stipulation will bar completely and finally all claims of this nature, which will be thenceforward extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest.

Article 440.—Germany accepts and recognizes as valid and binding all decrees and orders concerning German ships and goods and all orders relating to the payment of costs made by any prize court of any of the allied or associated powers and undertaking not to put forward any claim arising out of such decrees or orders on behalf of any German national.

The allied and associated powers reserve the right to examine in such manner as they may determine all decisions and orders of German prize courts, whether affecting the property rights of nationals of these powers or of neutral powers, Germany agrees to furnish copies of all the documents constituting the records of the cases, including the decisions and orders made, and to accept and give effect to the recommendations made after such examination of the cases.

The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

Powers of which the seat of the Government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given. In that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the treaty has been ratified by Germany on the one hand and by three of the principal Allies and associated powers on the other hand.

From the date of this first procès-verbal the treaty will come into force between the high contracting parties who have ratified it. For the determination of all periods of time provided for in the present treaty this date will be the date of the coming into force of the treaty. In all other respects the treaty will enter into force for each power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatories power a certified copy of the proces-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at Versailles, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French ReRpublic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the signatory powers.

WANT OPEN HEARING ON TREATY LEAK

Hitchcock to Press Demand and Other Senators Uphold His Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Open hearings in the investigation into the peace treaty leak, through which copies are alleged to have got into the hands of individuals and corporations in New York, will be demanded by Senator Hitchcock, ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, when the committee meets tomorrow at the Capitol to lay the groundwork for its inquiry.

"This whole affair ought to be laid before the public," said Senator Hitchcock, whose resolution, adopted by the Senate, was responsible for initiating the inquiry. "Grave charges involving the integrity of the President have been made on the floor of the Senate. The President has practically been accused of getting secret copies of the treaty of peace into the hands of 'special interests of Wall Street' through 'agents' in Paris.

"As soon as the committee meets tomorrow I intend to move that its sessions be thrown open to the public. There must be no secrecy about it."

Senator Borah of Idaho, who has said that a lawyer telephoned to him from New York that Wall Street corporations had obtained copies of the treaty, agreed with Mr. Hitchcock that the inquiry ought to be public. Senator New of Indiana, another Republican member of the committee, also favored open hearings.

The inquiry, it is expected, will be turned over to a sub-committee, probably of five members, three Republicans and two Democrats, Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Borah, because of their having brought the revelations into the Senate, will probably not be members of the investigating committee.

Among the witnesses the investigating committee may call is Elihu Root, who has been mentioned as having knowledge of the existence of copies of the treaty in New York. Influential New York bankers who, according to report, have obtained copies may also be subpoenaed.

Senator Borah, apprised of Mr. Hitchcock's insistence that he ought to take the witness stand and reveal the name of his New York informant, said tonight:

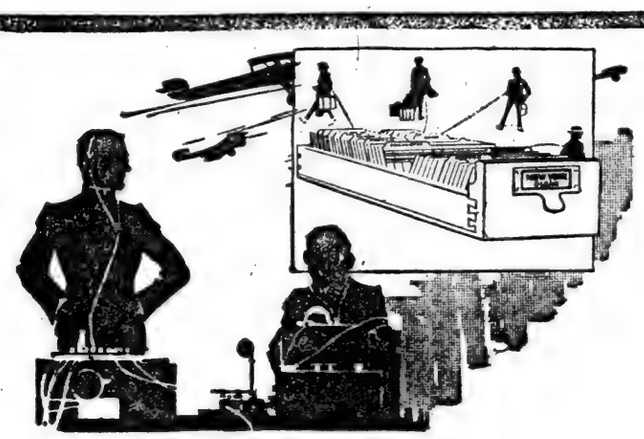
"I am bound by a pledge of confidence not to reveal his name. If I am released from that obligation, I shall be glad to tell the committee. I am as anxious as any one else to have the investigation proceed to the end, so that we may ascertain how the secret copies of the treaty got into hands of the 'special interests.'

Acting Secretary of State Polk said today that he had received no word from Paris in reply to the Johnson resolution asking for the full text of the treaty. He did not expect an answer until tomorrow. The prevailing impression at the Capitol is that the request will be denied, on the ground that Germany has not yet signed the treaty, and that, therefore, it is not advanced to the diplomatic stage that would make it a document for the Senate to consider.

Chilean Ship Sinks Off Peru Coast.

LIMA, Peru, June 7.—The Chilean mail steamer Limari sank early today after running ashore forty miles north of Eten, North Peru. The passengers and crew, it is reported, were rescued by the Peruvian Line steamer Mantaro. The Limari was southbound from Panama for Callao and Valparaiso.


Gude's
Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"
Pepto-Mangan confers lasting benefit on jaded nerves and weak, tired bodies. It is no mere temporary tonic, but one of lasting effect. It actually helps to make rich, red blood.
At all druggists
M. J. Breitenbach Co.
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LB

The radiophone and the L. B. Sales record—

A modern invention is the radiophone. Aviators are no longer out of touch with Headquarters. The radiophone tells where they are—what they are doing—what progress they are making—how the wind blows, etc.

You might very easily compare a sales manager with the radiophone chief at Headquarters. His aviators are the salesmen on the road—some flying high, some flying low. The L. B. Sales record keeps him in constant touch—tells him all the facts he wants to know—what progress his men are making—which way the trade winds blow, etc.

The idea back of the system is to make the sales-manager master of his job. But the sales-*men* get just as much good out of it as the sales-*manager*.

The L. B. Sales record is simple and adaptable to any business. Pull out a tray—take out a card—and there's the whole story.

Which lines are selling best, and which are not. Which salesmen are making money for you and which are not. Which customers are increasing their purchases and which are not. Which salesman called last and what transpired at the time.

Let us show you some of the forms. In some ways they will be a revelation.

Samples on request

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Salesrooms in 49 leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France

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The Kodak Enthusiast

who desires to enter on the vacation season with the necessary equipment, will find every essential in the Camera Department, where there is an ample assortment of kodaks, pocket cameras, films and photographic supplies of all kinds.

The developing, printing and enlarging of negatives is given special and individual attention.

A section of this Department is reserved for field glasses, binoculars, telescopes, microscopes, reading glasses, magnifying glasses, pedometers, barometers, thermometers, compasses, pocket-knives, and practically every wanted type of razor.

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A union of comfort and convenience
Silk or Cotton
GUARANTEED FABRICS
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In design and for the money "Obviously the Best"
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LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA
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Hotel Pennsylvania — 317 Broadway, 26 Cortlandt St., 139 Nassau St., 119 Chambers St., 134 Delancey St.
Hotel Imperial — 1407 Broadway, (1484 Broadway, Near 42d St.), 62 E. 14th St., 204 W. 125th St.
Brooklyn Shops — 367 Fulton St., 431 Fulton St.
Newark Shop, 170 Market St.
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Reg. Trade Mark

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For Household Linens—Cluny, Venise, Filet Edgings and Insertions in various widths.

For Decorative Purposes—Venise and Filet Medallions in most attractive designs in every desirable size and shape.

For the Bride—Bridal Veils, Limerick and Carrick-ma-Cross Scarfs; Rose Point, Duchess, Duchess and Point, and Venise Laces.

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For Lingerie and Negligees—Binche, Point de Paris, Torchons, Cluny, and Irish Crochet.

For Infants' and Children's Garments—Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions, Baby Irish, Filet and Venise Picot.

In addition to the above, we carry a complete stock of machine-made Laces in the most fashionable styles from the narrowest Edgings to the widest Flouncings.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33rd Sts.



ERMS TO AUSTRIA FATAL, SAYS SEITZ

Would Mean Country's Death by Starvation, President Tells National Assembly.

AUER APPEALS TO ITALY

alks of Irredenta Movement in South Tyrol — Vienna Crowds Demonstrate Against Treaty.

VIENNA, June 7. (Associated Press.) The peace terms presented to Austria imp[osed] and mean the death of country by starvation, President declared in his address opening extraordinary session of the National Assembly and the floor contained a large portion of the members of the Assembly, including two women. The Foreign Minister Bauer made a report on the conference at Felkirch with Dr. Renner, the head of the Austrian delegation. Dr. Bauer, who is not in Vienna or in the country, and who is generally referred to as "Bauerle," was listened to while he read six pages of manuscript, declaring that the treaty was a crime. He told the Foreign Minister reserved his personal vials of wrath against the Czechs, who, he said, had robbed Austria's sugar and other industries. The loss of German Bohemia, he added, would not be known to Austria, but the rejection of 5,500,000 Germans to Czech rule, but the loss of the valuable parts of German Austria industrially and culturally.

He declared that the people of Austria who loved freedom above all else must submit to the peace terms, as did the Germans and had the sympathy of all the world.

He said that several months ago the Austrian Government had submitted to the Italian Government the question of entering under such German Austria would remain with Austria nationally and economically. Central military zone Dr. Bauer hoped the Italian Government up to this time had been willing into negotiations, but had now refused to discuss the matter further. He said there was a strong Irredenta movement in South Tyrol, remarking that Austria might hope gradually to win the friendship of Italy, but it would be a misfortune to both if the population of German South Tyrol remained Italian.

Regarding Western Hungary and the provinces of Carinthia and Styria, the Foreign Minister added, the Austrian peace delegation would propose plebiscites under neutral control.

Austria, he declared, must also have direct communication with Italy for commercial reasons.

COPENHAGEN, June 7.—Great crowds gathered in the streets of Vienna today outside the quarters of the Entente mission. Shouts of protest were raised during a big demonstration at which the peace terms were denounced, according to a dispatch received here.

Union with Germany was demanded in a resolution passed calling on the Austrian delegates to refuse to sign the peace treaty in its present form.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 8.—Speaking to The New York Times correspondent today the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Lang, complained that German Austria were bitterly disillusioned concerning the peace terms, as Professor Seipel and the members of the Allied Commission had led the Austrians to believe that there would not be a dictated peace.

Professor Coolidge has talked to crowds of Austrians, and every one he charmed, considering him very fair and well read. He has studied geographical situation of the whole question, knowing the country well, and reports to his Government. But it would appear that these were ignored.

"German Austria's independence is impossible with the frontiers decided upon at Saint Germain. North Tyrol cannot live without South Tyrol, which is our agricultural district, and if we lose Bohemia we lose all our factories and industries."

The Chargé then spoke of Colonel Bliss of the United States Army, who was requested by the peasants to make the first plebiscite in history near Klagenfurt, where Austrians and Slovenes are fighting for the frontier. The conditions now fix a still more northerly line of demarcation. He spoke of the danger of communism, pointing out that the Budapest Soviet Republic was only four hours train ride distant.

Professor Coolidge is much loved in Austria, especially since the organization of food for the Vienna children, "but we cannot always live on charity, and will be unable to pay for imports of food, &c.," Dr. Molden concluded.

ITALIANS SPLIT OVER FIUME.

Press and Politicians May Advise People to Accept Compromise.

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ROME, June 8.—With most of the members of the Government in Paris, whence comes little official news regarding the Italian situation, there is nothing here but conflicting reports about what the Adriatic settlement will be like and how the Italians will like it.

On one hand I am informed Italy is in Fiume to stay, that neither the Fiumians nor the Italians will permit any solution but a reunion of the city with Italy. On the other hand it is said the Fiume question will be compromised, that a way will be found to leave Fiume nominally independent but with sufficient Italian control and influence over the territory to satisfy this country for the time being.

Presumably unbiased opinion here is inclined to believe that if a fairly satisfactory compromise is made at Paris the press and politicians will advise the people to be calm and to accept a decision for the present with hope of satisfaction in the not too distant future.

TOSCANINI BEATS MUSICIAN.

Conductor Uses Baton and Fist During Concert in Turin.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 8.—Consternation was created at a concert in Turin while the orchestra was playing a Beethoven symphony, when the conductor, Toscanini, in an access of fury at some mistake made by the second violin, hit him with his directing baton, and then with his fist over the head.

The incident caused considerable excited comment.

11 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Crowded Cars Are In Collision at Avenue B and Second Street.

Crowded with women and children returning from the holiday at the beaches, an Avenue B trolley car last night collided with a Fourteenth Street cross-town car, when the Avenue B car attempted to cross the intersecting tracks at Avenue B and Second Street ahead of the crosstown car. Eleven persons were slightly injured, and, after treatment, all were able to go home.

The car with the women and children aboard was going north on Avenue B in charge of Motorman A. Goettels of 11 Corlears Street and was swinging into Second Street when the other car struck it. None of the passengers on the cross-town car was injured, although most of the windows were broken. Goettels's car was badly damaged.

PARIS SEES HOPE OF TREATY CONCORD

Looks for Agreement by Wednesday on the Answer to Germans.

COMMISSIONS ARE READY

Prepared to Submit Reports Today —Orlando Off to Discuss Adriatic Problem.

PARIS, June 8, (Associated Press.)—The Council of Four, with Premier Orlando of Italy absent, held another short session at the "White House" this morning on the reply to the German counter proposals. Later President Wilson took a long drive.

While no agreement has been reached by the Allies on the reply to the counter proposals, it is believed that Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George will come to an understanding before the end of the week, perhaps Wednesday or Thursday.

Nearly all the commissions to which was intrusted consideration of the different German proposals are ready to report, and it is expected will turn in their conclusions tomorrow. After the adoption of a general report by the Council, it is believed that a compromise will be reached on the time to be given the Germans to decide upon whether they will sign the treaty.

It is known that Premier Clemenceau desires to hold the Germans to a short interval, perhaps no more than twenty-four hours, while Premier Lloyd George favors giving them a week for consideration of the Council's reply.

Le Temps says that the Council at its meeting today continued discussion of the German counterproposals, especially the question of the German-Polish frontier.

Premier Orlando in his conference at the Italian frontier with Vice Premier Colosimo, the paper adds, will discuss a plan concerning the Adriatic problem which has been approved by the allied and associated powers.

VERSAILLES, June 8.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Chairman of the German peace delegation, who went to Germany Friday night, returned here this morning.

The special train on which the Count traveled arrived at Noisy-le-Sec at 11:47 A. M. The chief German delegate was accompanied by Herr Roediger, his secretary, and four secretaries of the delegation. Baron von Lersner met the party at the station. The party arrived at Versailles a few minutes after noon.

BRITISH MAY GET TREATY CHANGES

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

ported on the annual amount fixed. The intention is not to name an excessively large sum.

The British objection to continuing an armed hold on Germany for a long term of years will be further met, it is expected, by a provision for admitting Germany into the League of Nations within a measurable time. Hints are conveyed by those concerned in the present peace exchanges that Germany will not be excluded from the League more than a year, and may be admitted to the first League Conference to be held in Washington next October. It is contended that if Germany were recognized as entitled to full membership in the League, it would be inconsistent to keep hostile troops on her soil. Apparently the idea prevails in Peace Conference circles that whenever Germany enters the League the allied forces of occupation will be withdrawn.

Silesian Plebiscite Decided Upon.

The differences over the Upper Silesian question seem to have been definitely adjusted. The document annexed to the treaty will provide for a plebiscite with the stipulation that should the majority of the population favor annexation to Poland, coal commensurate with Germany's industrial needs may be purchased by Germany from the Upper Silesian fields.

All circumstances indicate that the allied plenipotentiaries are on the point of agreement over the British suggestions and the German counterproposals. While hope exists in the American contingent that the amended documents will be ready to hand to the German plenipotentiaries on Monday, the British and French representatives think this impossible. They say the addenda will hardly be ready for the drafting formality until Monday, and that the drafting process will take several days. They agree that next Friday is the date most likely for the presentation of the final draft of the treaty to the German delegation at Versailles.

Discussion in allied peace quarters suggests the intention to give the Germans not more than five days within which to decide whether they will sign the treaty. When the final treaty draft is handed them they will be informed that they must notify the allied commissions before the fixed date what they intend to do. It has been decided, according to information received today, that the Germans will be notified that no further communication will be received from them beyond a brief note saying whether or not they will appear at the time fixed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles to attach their signatures to the treaty.

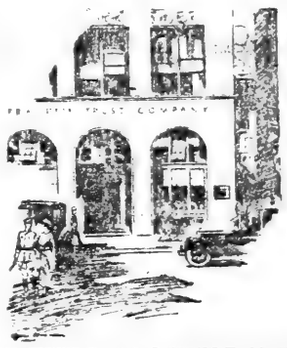
Basing the estimate on the most conservative statements, one may predict that the date of the conclusion of peace with Germany—that is, the date of signing—will be about June 20.

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OUR Madison Avenue Office at 40th Street is just a step from the heart of the shopping district and is easily reached by automobile from Uptown via the Park Avenue viaduct.

Women customers find it pleasant to do their banking here, because of our light and comfortable banking quarters and particularly on account of the courteous and helpful service which is the invariable rule here.



Franklin Trust Company

Established 1888

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Saks & Company

Will Hold Beginning To-day

An

Extraordinary Mid-Season



Sale of Trimmed Hats

Regularly $18 to $30

At $10

¶ We have secured the entire line of original models of a leading manufacturer and importer, consisting of hats that would retail under ordinary circumstances at $18 to $30. We have added to the collection about two-hundred-and-fifty high-priced hats from our regular stock. Included are—

GEORGETTE CREPE HATS SOFT MALINE HATS TAFFETA HATS
TRANSPARENT HATS STUNNING SPORTS HATS
EMBROIDERED HATS STRAW HATS ALL-LACE HATS
MOIRE SILK HATS and ORGANDIE HATS
in rich pastel colors, navy blue and black.

Broadway Saks & Company *At 34th St*

Your Opportunity to Help the Boyhood of America
Nation-Wide Campaign for 1,000,000 Associate Members.
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June 8th to 14th
By
Proclamation of the President of the United States.
Support This Campaign Through Your Local Committee

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879



Best Boys' Clothing at less than other good clothing

Made in our own shops

Most makers who claim the superiority of their own clothing use the argument that "the best is the most economical in the end" and the argument then resolves itself into the discussion of "what *is* best."

That is a simple matter.

If you can buy a suit from any reliable house where they can give you assurance, as we do, that the fabric is all-wool (tested by the boiling-out process), fast color (tested by long exposure to sun and weather), well-made (tested by the thousands of boys who wear our clothes hard and long and always return for more), and that it has the right style (the result of knowledge of designing clothes for the best families)—*then only* are you getting clothing of as good quality as at Best & Co.

Added to this, our prices are lower than most, where the qualities are not nearly as good.

Splendid assortment of Knicker Suits, 7 to 18 years.

17.50 19.50 22.50

Special: Broken sizes and regular lines of our 19.50 and 22.50 Knicker Suits, Sizes 7 to 18 years 15.50

Boys' Hats and Furnishings—Fifth Floor

You Never Pay More at Best's

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Men's Warm-weather Suits

(two-piece)

made of Summer-weight materials for Summer wear and priced at

$15.00

are among the items of special and timely interest now being featured in the Men's Clothing Department, on the SIXTH FLOOR.

The coats of these Suits are in Norfolk and plain sack styles, and are without lining.

Men's Summer Suits of mohair and tropical worsted, Golf Suits, Outing Trousers and Motor Dusters are shown in the same Department at moderate prices.

Men's White Flannel Trousers

are in regular stock at $6.50

Purity Cross
CHOP SUEY
Odd delicacies of the Orient
—Chinese water chestnuts, Chinese bean sprouts, bamboo shoots and other rich ingredients all combined by our Master chef—*that* is inimitable Purity Cross Chop Suey!
Try it for supper.
At grocers and delicatessens—in two sizes—for your instant convenience.
Booklet sent free on request.
PURITY CROSS MODEL KITCHEN
Orange, New Jersey

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The honesty of readers of The New York Times who may find lost articles assures their return. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street



Beginning To-day

An Important Sale of
600 MEN'S
One-Piece Pajamas
At the Remarkably Low Price of
$1.35

Light weight, cool Summer Pajamas, made of fine mercerized cloths in plain colors and rich Jacquard designs. They come in knee and ankle length with short sleeves, and in ankle length with long sleeves. At $1.35 they should move in rapid-fire order.

4800
Men's Initial 'Kerchiefs
6 *for* $1.00

Made of fine Egyptian Cotton—as soft as silk—with initials embroidered in color or white. Exceptional value. *Main Floor.*

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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

IF it ever came to a *show-down* it would be found that, in comparison with Saks-tailoring, every other make of clothing sold in New York to-day would be *shown up!*

The finest tailoring in America — bar none!

$30 UP

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BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Ave - Opp. Cathedral

Clearance Sale

Cloth Coats
Cloth Capes
Evening Wraps

Dry Cold Fur Storage 2%



The SWALLOW
By RUTH DUNBAR
"The best love story of many seasons. . . . For its pure, high inspirational note it has few equals—and it's a mighty fine yarn, too."
$1.50 everywhere
BONI & LIVERIGHT :: NEW YORK

PARIS STRIKE WANES AS WORKERS RETURN

Strikers Prefer Picnics to Speeches—Subway Trains Run During Day.

LABOR LEADERS WORRIED

Already They Have Been Acoused of Being in League with Germany.

PARIS, June 8.—The strikers combined business with pleasure today, holding two great meetings in the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes, at which in the Summer heat, picnicking was found more interesting than listening to the speeches of the strike leaders.

Officials of the Metropolitan subway state that trains were in operation over its eight miles, carrying 675,000 passengers yesterday. The Nord-Sud subway carried 200,000. As the subways, tramways, and autobuses ceased service at 7:30 in the evening, there was considerable inconvenience to those who had to go distances.

Announcement that the strike situation was much improved was made after a short meeting at the War Office last night at which Premier Clemenceau presided. The meeting was attended by Jules Pams, the Minister of the Interior; General Berdoulat, the Military Governor of Paris; Police Prefect Raux, and General Gassouin, the Director of Railways. It was announced that a great number of strikers had returned to work and that about 100 subway trains had again begun to run during the day.

Labor Leaders Opposed Strike.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 8.—Amid the doubts and anxieties of the strike situation one fact is becoming clearly evident—the greater part of the movement is occurring despite the leaders who, for the moment at least, are doing their utmost to hold back their followers.

They know that the cry that Germany's hand is behind the strike would be raised against them immediately. Indeed, it has been raised already, for the Royalist Action Francaise on Friday printed a reproduction from page of a German newspaper with the caption, "Proof that Longuet, Cachin and the strike leaders are in league with Germany."

Were matters less serious it would be comical to see the indignation of the labor chiefs in the face of such attacks, just when they are straining every nerve to bring about calm and conciliation.

TELEGRAPHERS ASK UNION AID IN STRIKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

proximately 13s were let out. These men were called up and asked if, in the event of a strike order, would they obey it. When they said they would, they were told to go to the cashier and get their pay. The union regards this as just another violation of Burleson's pledge to protect union men.

"The union appreciates exactly why Burleson turned back the control of the Western Union to Mr. Carlton. He feared a strike, and wanted it to take place under Western Union control and not under Government direction, so that the Democratic Administration would not be hurt thereby.

"Incidentally, the Government pays the Western Union an 8 per cent. guarantee against loss. Under the existing financial conditions, if the whole telegraph and telephone systems of the country fell flat for months, the Government would still pay the Western Union Company this 8 per cent., thus providing the company with funds to fight labor.

"With the Wire Operating Board abolished, its members simply return to the 'soft snaps' they had before it was created. But the Wire Control Board is not affected and will continue its work. It is made up wholly of friends of Burleson.

Mr. Thomas said he did not know how far the strike would affect telephone operators—the girls at the exchanges. An effort to learn how far Miss Julia O'Connor of Boston, who recently managed the New England telephone strike, had succeeded in her work locally was barren of results. It was said, however, that the operators at the exchanges were not pivotal in the strike, and that if the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, repairmen and the like, went out in sympathy with the telegraphers, as the telegraphers' leaders expect, the telephone service would suffer greatly.

At the offices of both the telegraph companies yesterday the same air of confidence prevailed. Western Union officials stoutly maintaining that the strike would fail. Last night Joseph P. Hayes, President of the Association of Western Union Employes, issued copies of reports which he had received during the day from officials of the association throughout the country.

PUTS BLAME ON BURLESON.

Konenkamp Says Strike Was Forced by Ignoring Men's Right.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Charging that the Western Union Telegraph Company has already begun wholesale discharges of union telegraphers in New York, Chicago, Denver, Galveston, and Little Rock, S. J. Konenkamp of the Telegraphers' Union returned from the East today to take charge of the nation-wide strike of telegraph and telephone employes scheduled to start Wednesday morning. He will direct the strike from the union headquarters in the Transportation Building. He said he expected 70,000 workers to be affected by the strike.

"The Western Union has discharged more than 300 of our operators who refused to sign the loyalty pledge sent out by them," said Konenkamp today. "That leaves us only 410 operators with them, according to the figures of President Carlton of the Western Union."

President Carlton has issued a statement that operators who strike will be discharged.

A meeting of District Council 1 of the Telegraphers was held today in the Masonic Temple, at which the telegraphers demanded that the brokers' leased wire, and press telegraphers be allowed to go out at the same time. Konenkamp said that he was "considering it."

"To the men at the meeting," said Konenkamp, "I stated that we had to strike in self-defense, because of the tactics of Postmaster General Burleson in permitting our people to be discharged right and left without giving any protection and giving us no chance for a wage adjustment or arranging for collective bargaining. I told them my efforts in the East had been absolutely unproductive, and there was nothing left to do but strike."

He said President Noonan of the Electrical Workers' Union had assured him that the electrical workers would go out on June 16, and perhaps before, notwithstanding reports that their threatened strike has been called off.

According to Mr. Konenkamp, more than 4,000 Chicago telegraphers will walk out, although the union membership in the city is only 1,100. The nonunion me, he said, would sign up as soon as they walk out. Mr. Konenkamp further declared that the promise of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, made a month ago at a convention in St. Louis, that they would refuse to carry commercial messages in the case of a strike, still stands.

"In a word," Mr. Konenkamp explained, "this strike will mean a paralysis of the telegraph industry of the country."

"The New York City Telephone Directory leads all publications in the number of times consulted daily — 3,000,000."



"Where the Little Advertisement Builds Big Business"

Footnotes are the little advertisements at the bottom of the Telephone Directory pages that help push business to the top.

They are MAGNIFIED telephone listings coupled with sales messages that command attention. They are persistent, inexpensive Business Builders that should be employed by everyone who has an article or a service for sale that is of interest to telephone users.

The best proof that Telephone Directory footnotes bring results is that 80% of those who use them RENEW their advertising issue after issue.

Advertising space — for display pages and footnotes — for the October issue of the New York City Telephone Directory is for sale NOW.

It's not too early to make YOUR arrangements at once.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Directory Advertising Department

15 Dey St., New York Telephone Cortlandt 12000



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Gas Water Heaters

WITH A

10% Discount on All Purchases

DURING THIS WEEK WE WILL OFFER THIS WONDERFUL INDUCEMENT TO THOSE DETERMINED TO HAVE AN EVER-READY AND UNFAILING SUPPLY OF HOT WATER. WHETHER YOU BUY FOR CASH OR ON OUR INSTALMENT PLAN, THE 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED.

Many Landlords and Tenants are sorely tried at this season of the year on account of the shortage of the supply of hot water. A Gas Water Heater makes such complaints impossible. We have Gas Water Heaters for use in

Homes, Factories, Laundries, Hotels, Stores Restaurants, or by Druggists and Confectioners

In other words, there's a Gas Water Heater that will provide hot water wherever hot water is needed, and that is—*everywhere.*

WILL BE ON DISPLAY IN THESE GAS OFFICES

No. 157 Hester Street
No. 130 East 15th Street
No. 142 East 15th Street
Nos. 212-218 West 57th Street
No. 1909 Amsterdam Avenue
No. 32 West 125th Street
No. 20 Webster Avenue, Long Island City
No. 2084 Third Avenue
No. 529 Courtlandt Avenue
No. 1815 Webster Avenue

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President



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	BOT.	CASE 12 Bot.	GALLON
Old Taylor or Grand Dad Whiskey, Qts.	$2.75	$31.00	$10.25
Old Crow or Green River Whiskey, Qts.	2.75	31.00	10.25
Old Hickory Rye; 4s; 8 years old	2.50	29.00	9.50
Golden Sponsor Rye; 4s; 9 years old	2.75	32.00	10.50
Golden Wedding or Gibson Whiskey; 4s	2.75	31.00	10.25
Stewart's Pure Rye; 4s; 10 years old	3.00	34.00	11.00
Old Private Stock; 4s	2.65	30.50	10.00
Overholt or Hermitage Rye; Qts.	2.75	31.00	10.50
Commercial Club Rye; 4s	2.40	28.50	9.00
Imperial or Monogram Rye; 5s	1.75	20.00	8.50
Mackey & Mackey Scotch XXXXX	3.25	37.00	15.00
Perfection Scotch Finest	3.50	40.00	16.00
Old Chatsworth Scotch	3.00	34.00	14.00
James Boyle's Irish XXXX	3.00	34.00	14.00
Dewar's Special	3.85	46.00	—
Dunville Irish	3.00	35.00	—

QUALITY WINES

	Bot.	Case
HAYNERS, BOT. IN BOND 4s	$3.00	$34.50
CEDAR BROOK, BONDED, 5s	2.75	31.50
OVERHOLT, BOT. IN BOND, 4s	3.30	38.00
BELMONT, BOND, 15 yrs. old, 5s	3.15	36.00
OLD JORDAN, BOND, 8 yrs., 4s	3.40	40.00
PEBBLEFORD, BONDED, 5s	2.75	31.50
MELWOOD, Bonded, Case 24 pts.	—	35.50
WILSON OR HUNTER	2.70	31.00
GOODERHAM & WOERZ, 10 years	3.90	46.00
RAMBEY'S SCOTCH	3.25	37.00
JOHNNY WALKER	4.75	—
KINGSMERE SCOTCH	3.00	35.00
SANDY M'DONALD, 10 years	4.25	50.00
JAMESON'S IRISH	3.00	—
BURKE'S OR POWERS' IRISH	3.40	—

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Barton & Guestier's Amp. Medoc. Case Cunliffe, Dobson & Co. Medoc, Bot. in France $17.50 Per Case 12 Bot.

Choice Brands—Very Scarce.

We still have a variety of imported Sauternes, Clarets and Haut Sauternes at attractive prices.

BRANDIES AND GINS

	Bot.	Gal.
Majestic Cognac XXX	$2.75	$12.50
Dimont Freres Cognac XXX Imp.	3.75	—
Courvoisier Cognac, 15 yrs. XXX	4.50	—
De Arbille Freres XXX	3.00	13.50
Planet & Co. Cognac XXX	3.75	16.00
Paul Antier & Pemorat XXX	3.50	15.00
Hennessy or Martell XXX	4.25	—
Blackberry Brandy $1.50 &	2.00	—
Peach or Apricot Cordial $2.00 &	2.25	—
Gordan Dry Gin	2.50	—
Tuxedo Club Dry Gin	2.35	10.50
Queensboro Dry Gin	2.10	9.50
De Kuyper Holland Gin	3.50	—
Queensboro Holland Gin	2.10	9.50
Sloe Gin, finest $2.00 &	2.25	—

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bot.	Gal.
VIRGINIA DARE	.75	—
BACARDI RUM	3.20	—
CARLTON JAMAICA RUM	2.75	—
TUXEDO COCKTAILS, 4s	—	—
MARTINI, Manhattan or Bronx	2.50	—
CREME DE MENTHE $2.00 &	2.25	—
ROCK AND RYE, for Colds	1.75	—
GRENADINE, Finest	1.00	—
KUMMEL, Finest, $2.00, $2.25 &	2.50	—

	Bot.	Gal.
St. Julien Type Claret	.40	$1.75
Golden Valley Claret	.50	2.00
Crown Court Valley Claret	.60	2.50
Medoc Bordeaux Claret	.75	3.00
Chateau La Rose Claret	1.00	4.00
Barton & Guestler's Floriac	1.65	—
Hochheimer, White Wine	.60	2.50
Niersteiner, White Wine	.75	3.00
Niersteiner, Superior	1.00	4.00
Sauternes, Finest 25c &	1.00	—
Haut Sauternes, Duval et Cie	1.00	—
Haut Sauternes, Richard & Muller	1.35	—
Golden Valley Port or Sherry	.60	2.50
Old Castle Port or Sherry	.75	3.00
Madisco Port or Sherry	.85	3.50
Oporto Port, Imported	1.00	4.00
Delicioso Sherry, Superior	1.00	4.00
Duff Gordon Sherry, Superior	1.25	5.00
R. G. F. Graham's Oporto	1.25	5.00
Pallido Fine Sherry, Ivisan's	1.25	5.00
M. M. M. Guville Cie. Sherry	1.50	6.00
Old Ruby Port Oporto	1.50	6.00

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Tokyo

The Capital of the Japanese Empire

WITH the Imperial Palace and House of Parliament situated here this city, with a population of over 2,500,000, is the center of the chief industries of the Empire—silk and wool weaving, silk spinning and tobacco manufacturing. The chief exports are confectionery, sake (rice wine), hemp cord, machinery, rubber-coated cloth, cement, shoes and Soya beans.

A recent census showed 355 banks, 586 schools, and 134 hospitals. With 160 miles of tramways covering the city the fare is but 2½¢. Reports show 23 commercial companies capitalized at $5,000,000 and over.

Thirty-two theatres and 23 public parks with every conceivable form of amusement make Tokyo the gayest city in the Empire. Now under construction is the new $2,000,000 Imperial Hotel, to be operated on the most modern American plan, the very last word in comfort and convenience. Miles of cherry trees that in the spring are bathed in glorious blossoms line the streets and afford grateful shade in the hot months.

If interested in Japan—whether for trade, investment, travel or study—communicate with the Japan Society. Here you will find the information and advice you have been seeking. This Society of 1,400 Americans places at your disposal its Trade, Travel and Service Bureaus, its News Service, Publication Department, and its Trade Bulletin.

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Minimum order 5 gals

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in cuisine, service and entertainment —the incomparable Shanley dinner— a triumph achieved for your enjoyment

Vaudeville—Sparkling, captivating— during dinner and after until 1 A. M.

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under its spell you forget a world of cares.
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Safe—from the torments of old fashioned underwear. Rockinchair is the finest thing in union suits, the improvement that has brought solid summer comfort to the backs of thousands for the past seven years. Slip into a suit yourself—you'll forget you've got it on.

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IF your razor pulls—no, it hasn't lost its edge. Probably your beard isn't properly softened. To-morrow morning soften it with the thick, creamy lather of the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick and your razor won't pull.

Woodbury's Shaving Stick is the same cool green color as Woodbury's Facial Soap

WEEKLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS.

The Annalist, published every Monday by The New York Times Company, is representative of the views of thoughtful business men and financiers. It is a happy combination of practice and theory applied to trade, industry, and international finance. 10c. on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

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IT IS THE DUTY OF THE ALLIED DEMOCRACIES TO

RECOGNIZE THE OMSK GOVERNMENT!

The All-Russian Government in Omsk, led by Admiral Alexander Kolchak, includes representatives of all shades of Russian progressive public opinion, liberal and socialist, and works in close cooperation with the organs of local self-government—the Municipalities and Zemstvos. The Democratic, Socialist and Cooperative Organizations, in the territories liberated from the Bolsheviki, support the All-Russian Government. The All-Russian Government pledges itself to convoke an All-Russian Constituent Assembly as soon as the plague of Bolshevism is destroyed.

Read "STRUGGLING RUSSIA," a weekly magazine devoted to Russian problems, and you will find there, from week to week, all the most important documents of Russia's regeneration as a democratic State.

The Program of The Omsk Government

Admiral Kolchak, the head of the Omsk Government and the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies, addressing in Ekaterinburg a joint Session of the Municipal Council and of the Zemstvo Assembly, thus formulated the program of the Government:

"The program of the Government is to reestablish the economic and political life of the country in close cooperation with the organs of local self-government—the Municipalities and Zemstvos. The first task of the Government is to reestablish the rule of law and order, the rule destroyed by Bolshevism from the Left and the Right. The Government will fight, without any possibility of compromise, the Bolsheviki of the Left and of the Right, with the purpose of establishing a great, free, democratic Russia.

The future Russia will be a democratic Russia. The Government, of which I have the honor to be the head, believes in universal suffrage, in the autonomous development of the nationalities comprising Russia, in a democratic solution of the main Russian problems: the land problem and the labor problem.

The Government considers the people of Russia the supreme authority in all problems pertaining to Russia's life. After the menace of Bolshevism is destroyed, the people of Russia, through a freely chosen Constituent Assembly, will express their supreme will and will define the structure of the State, will solve the main political, social and national problems. The Government and myself will consider it our duty to transfer to the Constituent Assembly all the power which now belongs to the Government."

("Struggling Russia," May 3, 1919.)

Land and Labor Policy of the Omsk Government

On April 10th, 1919, the All-Russian Government in Omsk issued the following Declaration:

"It is the duty of the Government to assure the agricultural population that the harvest will belong to those who are at present cultivating the soil. Consequently, the Government declares that all who at present profit from the land, who have sown and cultivated it, even if they are not legally the proprietors or tenants, have the right to reap the harvest. The present measures are being taken with the view to meet the indispensable land needs of the laboring rural population. The agrarian question, in its final form, will be decided by the Constituent Assembly.

Legislation regulating land relations, as well as concerning temporary utilization of seized land, just distribution of same, and, finally, regarding compensation of former proprietors, will be enacted in the near future. The general aim of these laws will be to transfer the land to the laboring population and extend assistance to the development of farms without discrimination whether they are established on principles of private or communal land ownership."

("Struggling Russia," June 7, 1919.)

The Minister of Labor in the Omsk Government, a Social-Democrat and a member of the Constituent Assembly, Leonid Shumilovsky, said the following to the representatives of the press:

"The policy of the Ministry of Labor is to combine the protection of labor with the interests of the State. The interests of the workingmen can be safeguarded and the living conditions for the working class can be improved only on condition that the industries in the country will exist and develop. The destruction of the industries means poverty and utter need, first of all, for the workingmen. We have decided upon an eight hour working day in all the industries. The State is interested in establishing working conditions under which the generations should grow up strong physically, morally and intellectually. We have introduced sickness and unemployment insurance. With the help of the Government, employment bureaus will be established everywhere on the territory cleared from the Bolsheviki. The Ministry of Labor greets the tendency of the workingmen to organize themselves into unions, considering it in the interest of the State that the workingmen should form themselves into an organized, disciplined body."

("Struggling Russia," June 7, 1919.)



Underwood & Underwood.

Admiral Alexander Kolchak, the head of the All-Russian Government in Omsk and the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies.

The Democratic and Socialist Organizations Support the Omsk Government

IRKUTSK

"The political organizations of the city of Irkutsk have united in a *bloc* which, among others, includes the Constitutional-Democrats, the Autonomists and the Social Democrats, of the Group 'Yedinstvo.' The parties have decided to support the Omsk Government, which has as its task the regeneration of Russia and the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. In their first declaration, the parties composing the *bloc* declare that the time has come when Russia should occupy again the place which belongs to her among the great nations of the world." ("Struggling Russia," May 3, 1919.)

OMSK

"The Socialist Groups in Omsk issued on February 23rd, 1919, a declaration in which they called upon the people to support 'the legitimately functioning Omsk Government, founded on the basis of the rule of the people and the summoning of a new Constituent Assembly as the sovereign organ of free Russia.'"

("Struggling Russia," May 17, 1919.)

PERM

"The Socialists-Revolutionists, the Social-Democrats and the Labor Unions in Perm have united in a *bloc* which published its first Declaration calling upon all Democratic and Socialist organizations to participate in the regeneration of Russia and in the building up of an Army capable of fighting the enemies of the Russian State. The Declaration announces that the organs of local self-government, the Municipalities and Zemstvos, as well as all other public bodies, will support the Omsk Government against all anarchistic elements." ("Struggling Russia," June 7, 1919.)

The Cooperatives Support the Omsk Government

The Council of the All-Siberian Cooperative Assemblies says the following in its recent Declaration:

"The All-Siberian Cooperative Movement—as the expression of the unity of the creative democratic elements—strives for the rehabilitation of the destroyed statehood of Russia.

The United Cooperatives of Siberia consider it of utmost necessity that all democratic elements who think in terms of State-building should unite upon one common platform. The immediate aims of our political activities must be—the support of the existing Omsk Government, which has proclaimed itself a democratic rule; the steering of its political course into democratic channels; the struggle with anti-democratic influences from the Right as well as with the anarcho-destructive forces from the Left; the strengthening of the ties between the rear and the fighting Front and the support of the Army as the cultural force which is reconquering the violated rights of the people to the formation of a democratic State; and the establishment, fortifying and development of friendly relations with Governments and democracies allied with us, such as France, England, America and others."

("Struggling Russia," May 17, 1919.)

On the basis of this and other documents coming from Russia, the following Appeal to the American people and to the Members of Congress was issued on May 20th, at the office of the Russian Cooperative Unions, No. 136 Liberty Street, New York City, signed by V. N. Bashkirov, the representative of the Siberian Union of Creamery Societies, uniting over 4,500 Cooperative Organizations; G. A. Martushin, the representative of the Northern Cooperative Unions of Archangel; A. A. Trutnev, the representative of the Siberian Union of Cooperative Unions "Zakoopsbit," uniting over 9,500 Cooperative Organizations, and Chairman of the Cooperative Unions of the government of Irkutsk; N. G. Zolotookhin, representative of the Cooperative Unions of the Transbaikal region, and C. A. Kovalsky, delegate of the Council of the All-Siberian Cooperative Assemblies:

"In these terrible and trying times of bloody rule that our suffering and worn-out country is passing through, the Cooperative Organizations of Siberia and North Russia serve as a unifying link for all the honest, healthy and State-preserving elements of the Russian democracy. In the fight for freedom and for the political and economic regeneration of Russia, the Council of the All-Siberian Cooperative Assemblies, uniting in itself all the central organizations of Siberia, has adopted a definite political and social-economic program in the domain of real, practical, everyday endeavor. This practical program the United Cooperatives of Siberia are realizing through their local units and representatives in the Cooperative Organizations, in the Zemstvo self-governments, and social and governmental institutions.

The All-Siberian United Cooperatives are fully cognizant of the abnormal conditions in which the territories liberated from the Bolsheviki—the Ural, Siberia and the North Russian Provinces—find themselves, where in pain and anguish a new Russian statehood is arising. Nevertheless, considering the unusual difficulties connected with the work of rebuilding and reestablishing legality and order in a land overburdened financially and economically, ravaged by civil war and hunger, and with a popular psychology corrupted by Bolshevism, the United Cooperatives recognize and support—until the formation of a new, ultimate Government through the Constituent Assembly—the Provisional Russian Government formed on Siberian territory and headed by Admiral Kolchak. The Cooperatives are lending their support to it as to a practical Governmental central power subscribing to democratic principles, which is reestablishing the State, creating a fighting, disciplined Army, and placing itself under obligations to bring the country to the gates of an All-Russian Constituent Assembly, and to insure its unity and independence." ("Struggling Russia," May 31, 1919.)

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RADICALS CHEER THREATS BY BERGER

Barred Congressman-elect Urges Socialists to Carry Red Flag to Victory.

8,000 AT GARDEN MEETING

Resolutions Demand Release of "Political" Prisoners and Send Greetings to the Bolsheviki.

Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Congressman-elect from Wisconsin, who has been barred from taking his seat in the House of Representatives because of his conviction under the Espionage act, was cheered vociferously for four minutes yesterday, when he was introduced to an audience of 8,000 at a Socialist mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. The meeting was called "to protest against the recognition of the Kolchak forces in Siberia as the Government of Russia, to demand the immediate release of all 'political' and industrial prisoners in this country, and to discuss the proceedings of the Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Peace.

Referring to the House of Representatives, Berger declared that "if that Soviet of bankers and lawyers in Washington should refuse me my seat, the wishes of the proletariat will be expressed in a different way." He finished amid deafening applause with the boast that he could carry the red flag to the prison gates, and with an exhortation to the young men in the audience to pick up the red flag and carry it on to victory.

Seymour Stedman of Chicago, who was chief counsel in the trials of the five Socialist Party officials of whom Berger was one, of Eugene Debs, of The Masses editors, and of Scott Nearing and the Rand School, attacked the League of Nations as a "trustification of the capitalist regime and an organization for offense and defense against the workers of every country." Municipal Court Justice Panken declared that in recognizing Kolchak "capitalism, which is enthroned in Paris, London, and Wall Street, is holding out its hands for the dollars which it loaned to the Czar," and that he for one would not sanction sending American boys to frozen north to regain this money.

This statement brought a loud chorus of "Noes." The name of Kolchak, whenever mentioned, was "booed" by the entire audience.

Albert Rhys Williams, who at one time worked in the Propaganda Bureau of the Bolshevist régime, painted a rosy picture of life under the Soviets.

Charles W. Ervin, Editor of The New York Call, attacked Postmaster General Burleson for the suppression of radical newspapers. Algernon Lee, presided. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Party.

Numerous policemen were stationed all around the Garden, and inside thirty policemen were massed in a strategic position along the side lines. The audience was sprinkled with detectives and Secret Service men. In front with the reporters sat stenographers for the Department of Justice and the special committee of the New York State Legislature which is investigating Bolshevism.

The following resolutions were read by Algernon Lee, and when the vote was put a deafening acclaim came from the audience, without any dissenting votes:

We, citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, send our fraternal greetings to the workers in all countries who are engaged in the class struggle for emancipation from capitalistic and oligarchic rule.

We call upon the Government of the United States to immediately declare amnesty for political and industrial offenders and conscientious objectors, and to repeal the exceptional laws, passed under the plea of war necessity, which infringe upon free speech, free press, and freedom of the mails.

We demand that Victor L. Berger be allowed to take his seat in the House of Representatives to which he was elected by overwhelming majority over his opponents in the Fifth Congressional District of Wisconsin.

We greet our Russian comrades and pledge them our steadfast support in their struggle for the maintenance of a Socialist working class government. We denounce the intervention of foreign Governments in the affairs of the Russian people, and demand the withdrawal of the troops and the lifting of the blockade.

We brand the massacres and other outrages which are being perpetrated upon the Jewish people in Poland as part of an organized attempt to crush those who are fighting for freedom and equality. We call attention to the fact that no such pogroms have taken place in Soviet Russia, and we declare that the recognition of the Czarist Kolchak clique as the Government of Russia would inevitably lead to the inauguration of similar pogroms against all minority populations of Russia.

In unison with the Socialists of the Old World we brand the so-called peace treaties now being concocted at Paris as a reactionary and imperialistic settlement, hostile to the popular liberty in all lands and calculated to involve the world in further wars, and we call upon our fellow-citizens throughout the United States to join with us in opposing the ratification of these treaties and in laboring for the formation of a world-wide league of free peoples—free alike from political and from industrial exploitation and class rule.

Mr. Berger began his speech with an invitation to any Secret Service men, or members of the "Department of Injustice," as he styled it, to accept a copy of his speech, and then proceeded to attack all branches of the Government.

"Capitalism," he said, "not only owns Congress, the courts, the President and the Administration, but above all, it owns all means of public expression and communication—the daily papers, the weeklies, (with a few exceptions,) the movies, the theatres, and the billboards."

He asserted that President Wilson was carrying on a private war in Russia which this country had to pay for; that "Americanism" was synonymous with "capitalism" and "patriotism" with "profits"; that during the war "the National Council of Defence met in the morning as dollar-a-year patriots, and handed out contracts which in the afternoon they accepted as business men."

After picturing conditions in Russia, Albert Rhys Williams gave his interpretation of allied intervention and the proposed recognition of Kolchak.

"I know the reason," he said, "why the armed fist of the Allies was raised against the Soviets in Russia. It was because they were bringing order and a new law of the peasants and workers into being, and not because they had failed or were bringing chaos or anarchy.

"Kolchak has promised a Constituent Assembly, but he has been sitting at the feet of Wilson, and it is all words, words, words. And now you must choose between this fool of the Cossacks and the man of letters, the greatest statesman in Europe—Nikolai Lenin."

CALL TO FIGHT BOLSHEVISM

A bulletin urging all citizens to aid in suppressing Bolshevist and terrorist propaganda in this country was issued yesterday by the American Defense Society. Methods suggested by the bulletin are:

Don't permit any man to make speeches, or issue writings, tending to destroy our Constitution, or to advocate the overthrow of our Government.

Deny the right of assemblage to all who in any manner advocate the overthrow of the Constitution of the United States.

Deny the use of the mails to all propaganda advocating a revolution.

Perpetually prohibit Bolshevist teachers from teaching in any American school, college, or university.

Expel from the country all alien Bolsheviki, Socialists and Anarchists.

Banish all native born Bolshevikl who are active agitators against law, order, and the rights of property.

Prohibit the use of the red flag in processions and assemblages.

Assist the American Federation of Labor in its educational campaign against Bolshevism.

Promote the Americanization of aliens.

The bulletin declares that "recent outrages show that not enough has been done to check the spread of Bolshevism and anarchy of all kinds," and that "it is obvious that the public has not been sufficiently alive to the impending danger."

UNITE FOR ACTION ON BOMB PLOTTERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

ture is said openly to advocate revolution. All of it breathes sympathy with Bolshevism and similar movements which have as their object the overthrow of law and order in every country in the world.

Another phase of the radical situation that has been brought to the attention of the authorities is the campaign being waged among elements of the non-English-speaking population by certain newspapers published in foreign languages. Some of these papers are openly agitating for the overthrow of the United States Government. Some of them publicly advocate "anarcho-communism" in its most violent form. These papers are circulating thousands of copies in the homes and working places of the more ignorant immigrant class, and in the opinion of Federal investigators are responsible for much of the Bolshevist agitation.

A report yesterday that the police had information as to the identity of the person or persons who attempted to blow up Judge Nott's house proved to be without foundation. The only one of the bomb throwers whose identification is believed to have been made is the man who placed the bomb in front of Attorney General Palmer's house in Washington, and who was himself killed by its premature explosion.

FINDS BOMB NEAR ARSENAL.

Citizen of Frankford Turns It Over to Reserve Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—An unexploded bomb was found early this morning near the Frankford Arsenal. Although crude in form, it had been skillfully made and was carefully packed within a container, evidently to prevent explosion by concussion. A fuse eight or nine inches long was attached to it.

Experts who examined the bomb said that if it contains certain high explosives it is of a size sufficient to blow up a good sized building. Complete analysis of its composition will be made tomorrow morning by Government chemists.

Discovery of the bomb was made by an unidentified man who gave it to Captain F. W. Hollingsworth and Sergeant R. L. Pratt, both of whom are members of the Frankford Home Defense Reserves. The bomb was taken down to detective headquarters in City Hall and turned over to Lieutenant of Detectives Emanuel, head of the bomb squad.

Sergeant Pratt said the man who gave the bomb was well known to him by sight and that he would learn his name later. Pratt said he examined the object and then advised the man to take it to the police station. The stranger demurred, saying that they would ask him too many questions and he didn't want to get "mixed up in any bomb plots." The two reserve officers carried the bomb to Pratt's home, where they made a closer examination of the device.

The bomb itself was a small affair, and had evidently been made of a tin can about the size of the ordinary condensed milk can. The contents had been removed by tapping a hole drilled in the top, and the hole was afterward utilized for filling purposes. The fuse was inserted and then the aperture was sealed with paraffin. This can was then placed inside a larger one, in which it fitted snugly, and the two together were placed in the third. The spaces between the cans were packed with ordinary wrapping paper to make the whole solid and prevent jarring.

URGES POLICE TO CO-OPERATE.

Cleveland Chief Wants Conference to Deal with Bomb Plotters.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—A conference of the police chiefs of the eight cities in which bomb outrages occurred last Monday night, to frame uniform plans for the capture of the anarchists was suggested tonight by Chief of Police Smith of Cleveland in a telegram to Chief Quigley of Rochester, N. Y., President of the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

Chief Smith urged that the conference be held at some convenient city immediately. He also suggested that each of the eight cities in which explosions took place should send detectives to the other seven cities to question suspects regarding plots in their home cities.

The police here were active again today in rounding up more suspected anarchists.

Midshipman Drowns at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, June 8.—While bathing from the U. S. S. Wyoming in Annapolis Roads soon after 5 o'clock yesterday, Midshipman Philip G. McCarty of Portland, Ore., was drowned. His body had not been recovered up to a late hour this evening. McCarty had just been promoted to the first class, which is to cruise this Summer on the Wyoming.

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The United States Railroad Administration has issued descriptive booklets of the above resorts, giving lists of hotels, etc. For booklets and complete information, call at Consolidated Ticket Offices, 64 Broadway, 57 Chamber Street, 31 West 32d Street, 114 West 42d Street, New York; 336 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or write to

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Avenue D. 89, Avenue D Garage.
Bailey Ave. 3129, J. Whalen's Garage. 3131, Whelan's Garage.
Bainbridge Ave. 3619, Bahrenberg's Gas and Service Station.
Barrow St. 150, Barrow Street Commercial Garage.
Belmont Ave. 1827, Lion Garage, Inc.
Bergen Ave. 607, Bronx Co. Auto Co.
Boone Ave. 1433, Ferracca Garage.
Boston Road. 1015, The Speier Gar., Inc. 1562, Ross Garage & Taxi Co. 1767, Jefferson Place Garage. 4061, Adolph Fehlhaven.
Broadway. 1910, Michael T. Watts. 2022, B'way Garage, Inc. 2444, Keshec Sales Company. 2906, Ciniotti Garage Company. 3481, Claremont Garage. 4242, Greater New York Gas Garage. 4850, The Arthur Garage, Inc. 4916, M. Blatt.
5025, Brickner's Auto Sup. Co., Inc.
Broadway and 54th St. Reo Motor Car Co.
Broadway and 65th St. Lincoln Sq. Gar.
Broadway and 70th St. Winton Company.
Broadway and 76th St. Aeon Garage.
Broadway and 130th St. 130th St. and Broadway Garage.
Broadway and 135th St. 135th Gar. Corp.
Broadway & 218th St. S. Buffolo Gas Sta.
Brook Ave. 212, Belmah Garage. 1694, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
Broome St. 23, Broome St. Garage.
Brown Place. 144, Dieterich-Edwards Co.
Castle Hill Ave. 1166, Estling's Garage, B.
Catherine St. 28, Catherine St. Garage.
Cherry St. 224, Sternaker Garage.
Chrystie St. 47-53 Metropolitan News Co.
Courtlandt Ave. 869, Courtlandt Garage.
Crotona Ave. 1967, Crotona Garage.
Daly Ave. 2076, Individual Garage, Inc.
Delancey St. 173, I. Sevin.
Division St. 135, K & B Division Garage.
Dyckman St. 244, Inwood Garage. And B'way, McPartlins Gas Station.
E. 2d St. 79, Asens Garage.
E. 4th St. 21-35, Crest Garage, Inc.
E. 6th St. 811, Revere Garage.
E. 7th St. Cor. Lewis St., 7th St. Garage.
E. 8th St. 411, Eighth St. Garage.
E. 9th St. 216, New Royal Garage. 224, 9th St. Garage. 306, F. Collins. 286, S. F. Collins.
E. 10th St. 407, Renee Garage.
E. 11th St. 732, Dry Dock Garage. 710, Minute Garage.
E. 12th St. 19, Cerio and Bambi.
E. 15th St. 525, Stuyvesant Garage.
E. 16th St. 142, Fred Dohrmann.
E. 19th St. 507, Good Service Garage.
E. 20th St. 520, Ford Service Garage.
E. 21st St. 225, New Home Garage.
E. 24th St. 160, Reich Garage Co. 166, Polmer Garage.
E. 26th St. 319, East 26th St. Garage.
E. 31st St. 139, Blue Sprocket Garage. 411, Express Garage.
E. 37th St. 238, 37th St. Garage, McCook & Co.
E. 38th St. 318, East 38th St. Garage.
E. 40th St. 27, Murray Hill Garage. 52, McDermott Garage.
E. 41st St. Commonwealth Garage, 137, 41st St. Garage, Inc. 144, Republic Garage.
E. 43d St. 231, East 43d St. Garage.
E. 44th St. 223-231, Commodore Biltmore Co., Inc.
E. 47th St. Biltmore Gar., Inc., 205 to 213, 225-28, 47th St. Garage.
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E. 56th St. 215, Almo Garage Co. 229, Gothic Garage.
E. 57th St. 156, 57th St. Garage, John J. O'Hara.
E. 58th St. 15, Willett & Co.
E. 59th St. 415, Oleger's Garage, C. A. Oleger.
E. 62d St. 418, Central Garage.
E. 63d St. And Second Ave. Meadow Brook Garage. 112, State Garage.
E. 64th St. 209, Ritz Garage. and 2nd Ave., Terrace Garage.
E. 65th St. 226, Halcyon Garage, Inc. 242, Tuxedo Park Garage. 246, Rhinelander. 435, Delaware Garage.
E. 66th St. 418, 66th St. Garage.
E. 67th St. 221-223, Berwick Gar. Co., Inc. 225, S. Blum.
E. 70th St. 184, Cor. 3d Ave., Pinehurst Garage.
E. 72d St. E. River Auto Club of America.
E. 73d St. 134, Brooks Garage.
E. 75th St. 112, Urban Garage. 115, Springler Auto Company.
E. 76th St. 423, Lind & Co., Gus.
E. 77th St. 159, Ardsley Garage.
E. 78th St. 406, Seventy-ninth St. Garage.
E. 80th St. 529, Manhattan Vehicle Co.
E. 81st St. 209, Avon Garage.
E. 84th St. 115, Belmont Garage. 157, 84th St. Garage Corp. 167, Onyx Garage.
E. 85th St. 228, Pershing Garage.
E. 86th St. 205, Yorkville Central Garage.
E. 88th St. 58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
E. 89th St. 57, Niagara Garage.
E. 90th St. 431, Arfman's Garage. and First Ave., 90th St. & First Ave. Garage.
E. 94th St. 306, 94th St. Gar. Co., Inc.
E. 96th St. Upton Garage.
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E. 99th St. 51, Healy's Taxi Company.
E. 101st St. 433-437 Spotless Garage.
E. 102d St. 406, Wicke's Garage A. C.
E. 104th St. 437, Market Auto Garage. 424, P. & L. Eagle Garage.
E. 105th St. Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts. 156, 105th St. Garage.
E. 108th St. 53, Lyons' Garage, M. 402, Saratoga Garage Co.
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E. 117th St. 236, Victoria Garage.
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E. 121st St. 327, E. 121st St. Garage.
E. 122d St. 418, Volunteer Garage.
E. 124th St. Carey Brothers.
E. 125th St. 327, Phenix Garage.
E. 126th St. 153-155, N. Y. & Saratoga Garage.
E. 127th St. 207, Traub & Linder.
E. 128th St. and Lexington Ave., J. J. Quinn.
E. 133d St. 447, Byrnes Garage. 680, Bronx Bldrs. & Mach. Co. 31, Mrs. Mary Kelly.
E. 134th St. 23, Linwood Garage. 369, Willis Garage.
E. 137th St. 283, 137th St. Garage Corp.
E. 144th St. 255, Triangle Garage.
E. 145th St. Willis Ave., & 146th St., Willis Ave., Service Station.
E. 146th St. 847, Gordon's Garage.
E. 148th St. 436, 148th St. Garage.
E. 149th St. 437, Hub Gasoline Station.
E. 151st St. 245, Columbia Garage.
E. 152d St. Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
E. 158th St. 770, Trio Garage.
E. 163d St. 490, Melrose Gaarge.
E. 172nd St. 536, Supreme Garage.
E. 174th St. 440, Claremont Garage.
E. 176th St. 412, Hewson's Garage. 941, Coryell Garage.
E. 200th St. Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
E. 215th St. Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
Eastchester Road, And Boston Road, Jos. McCrain.
East. Blvd. & Pelham Pkwy. Frank Gent.
East Tremont Ave. 1876, Midway Garage, Inc. 2645, Bentley's Garage.
Eleventh Ave. 440, New York Herald Gar. 466-68, West Shore Garage.
Fifth Ave. Circle Gasoline Sta. at 110th St.
First Ave. 3108, Flynn Garage. 1292, Janovic, Emil. 1334, First Ave., Auto Garage, Inc.
Fordham Road. 581, White Bros., Inc. 665, Chas. L. Moore Sales & Service Sta. 630, Rialto Garage.
Forest Ave. 1038, Keller's Garage. 678, Forest Ave. Garage.
Fox St. 1107, Simpson Garage.
Freeman St. 1030, Freeman St. Garage.
Front St. 363-365, Reardon Garage.
Gerard Ave. Rex Motor Car Co., Gerard Ave. & 150th St.
Goerck St. 71, Eastern Garage.
Grand Ave. & E. Fordham Rd. Grand Ave. Garage.
Grand Concourse. 1542, Blue Ribbon Gar. 2116, Bergen Garage. 2408, Holland's Gasoline Station. 2431, Concourse Garage. 2438, Grand Concourse Garage. Cor. 174th St., Molly's Gas Stat., Wm. Cor. 187th St., Grand Boulevard Garage. Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Grand Concourse, cor. Echo Pl.
Grant Ave. 1462d St., Grant Ave. Garage.
Greenwich Ave. 74-6, Greenwich Av. Gar. 125th St., Jackson Sq. Garage.
Hall's Pl. 4, Hall's Pl. Garage.
Hamilton Pl. 17, Keshec Sales Co., No.
Harlem River & 133d St. I. J. Sobel.
Hudson St. 651, Sullivan & Dempsey.
Irving Pl. 59, Gramercy Park Garage.
Jackson Ave. 500, Shafron's Garage.
Jerome Ave. 1934, Jerome Ave. Garage. Cor. 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta. 169th St., Stones Garage.
Kenmare St. 14, Kenmare Garage. 39, M. Shanzer. 69, Service Station.
La Fontaine Ave. 2062, La Fontaine Ave. Garage.
Lafayette St. 14, Ruggier Service Station. 383, Michael T. Watts. 392, L. Klingman.
Lawrence St. 90, P. Voelka.
Lewis St. 60, Lewis St. Garage.
Mangin St. 311, Broome St. Garage. 64, Helpenhauser Bros. 72, Helpenhauser Bros.
Metropolitan Ave. 351, Metropolitan Gar.
Monroe St. 122, Division Garage & Storage Co.
Morris Ave. 396, Murphy's Garage. 1005, H. J. Balter.
Morris Park Ave. Cor. Mulliner Av., Morris Park Garage.
Mott Ave. And 153d St., Longview Gar. and 152d St., Walsh's Gasoline Station. 461, Dolphin Auto Wrecking Co.
Old Broadway and 130th St. Manhattanville Daylight Garage. 121st St., Bell Garage.
Oliver St. 64, Down-Town Garage.
122d St. & East River. Paladono Motor Trucking Co.
Park Ave. 481, Sanford Auto Company. 583, W. J. Foster & Co. 1691, Geo Rohrig. 4342, Palace Garage. 4458, Liberty Garage. 4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc. 1229 St., Raymond Schwalts. 152d St., Park Ave. Garage.
Pearl St. 255, J. T. Kelly.
Pelham Pkwy & Wmsbdge Rd. Morris Park Gasoline Station.
Plimpton Ave. Cor. 172d St., Conway's Garage.
Prospect Ave. 966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc. 1423, Day & Night Garage. 2102, Tiffany Garage.
Riverside Drive. 810, Fairview Garage.
Saint George Crescent. Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
Second Ave. 63d St., Schnurmaker.
St. Nicholas Ave. 221, Hurlberg Garage. 225, Eureka Automobile Station. 641, College Garage. 647, St. Nicholas Garage. 1696, Dorema Garage.
South St., 210½-211, East River Garage. 254, I. Rosenthal.
Southern Boulevard. 1123, Peerless Boulevard Garage. 934, Seidman Gar., Inc. 1161, Aaron Garage. 1532, Windsor Garage. 1772, Auto Economy Accessories Co. 2073, Boulevard Auto Company. 2227, Parkview Garage.
Stanton St. 310, L. Neiberg.
Third Ave. Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works. 66, Brown's Garage. 4199, Bronx Borough Garage. 4472, Third Ave. Garage.
Thompson St. 242, Greenwich Village Gar.
Tiebout Ave. 2244, Overlook Garage.
Tompkins St. 43, Heipenhauser Bros.
Tremont Ave. And Watson Ave., Valentine Garage. 907, West Farms Garage.
Trinity Ave. 917, Trinity Garage.
Union Ave. 1046, Model Garage.
University Ave. 2614, Kingsbridge Garage. University Ave. Garage, University Ave. and 176th St.
Vestry St. 66, Miller's Auto Express Co.
Washington Ave. 962, Tockel Bros. Corp. 1060, Washington Garage Corp.
Washington Sq. South. 73, Washington Square Garage.
Washington St. 561, Washington Street Garage.
Water St. 58, Scammel Water Garage Co. 409-413, East River Garage. 662, Cirkers, Sol.
Watts St. 155, Casino Garage.
Webster Ave. 1818, Economy Garage. 1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage. 2669, Tyrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H. 3134, Stanley Garage. 1828, Webster Ave. Garage. 1899 St., W. J. Boyd. 201st St., Merit Garage.
W. Broadway. 256, W. Broadway Gar.
W. End Ave. 70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. 87, Service Motor Truck Co. 102, United Garage.
W. Farms Rd. & 177th St. Junction Garage.
W. 10th St. 225, Village Garage.
W. 15th St. 430, Fifteenth St. Garage.
W. 18th St. 157, Chelsea Garage. 339, Italian-American Garage. 130, Reliable Garage & Repair Co.
W. 19th St. 428, Rich., Fitzpatrick.
W. 20th St. 148, S. & T. Garage, Inc. 520, Twentieth St. Garage, Inc.
W. 24th St. 140, City Delivery Co.
W. 27th St. 246, Develoy, J.
W. 30th St. 146, Penn. Terminal Garage.
W. 31st St. 140, Empire Garage. 142-146, Penn. Garage. 150, Keystone Garage.
W. 33d St. 259, Tremain & Fredericksen.
W. 36th St. 258, 36th St. Garage.
W. 37th St. 137, R. E. Taylor Corp'n. 512, Peter White Garage.
W. 39th St. 146, Opera House Garage.
W. 40th St. 252, International Garage.
W. 41st St. 220, Hudson Garage. 236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
W. 42d St. 248, 42d St. Garage. 621, Bradley Auto Packard Renting Co.
W. 44th St. 307, Astor Garage.
W. 45th St. 406, Interboro News.
W. 47th St. 257, L. & W. Garage.
W. 48th St. 215, Forty-eighth St. Garage.
W. 49th St. 132-134, Carlsend Garage, 147, Forty-ninth Street Garage. 253, Bowman Auto Company. 701, Equitable Auto Company. 327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
W. 50th St. 102, Cella Garage. 218, Mason Bros., Inc. 235, People's Garage. 348, Clark & McKenna.
W. 52d St. 112, Joselyn Garage. 112, Calumet Garage. 115-117, O'Toole Motor Renting Co. 161, Bruce Motor Co. 630, Buick Motor Co., T. A. Cowan.
W. 53d St. 512, 53d St. Garage.
W. 54th St. 214, Proud, Taylor Elec. Co. 124, The Corvan Garage. 147, Avenue Garage. 155, S. S. Garage, Inc. 247, Auto Club of America.
W. 55th St. 139, Aero Garage. 411, Peerless Rental Service. 417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y. 419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
W. 56th St. 167, Park Garage. 114, Great Northern Garage. 122, Lotos Garage. 122, Gem Garage Company, Inc. 152, Bell Trans. Co., M. Buckley. 155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish. 160, Day and Night Garage. Cor. 8th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas. & Oil Co.
W. 57th St. 515, Clinton Garage. 605, Herrmann Motor Company. 631, White Company. 642, Van Cortlandt Vehicle Co. 57th and 12th Ave. W. I. B. Motor Truck Co.
W. 60th St. 20, Hochkiss Machine Co. 25, Locomobile Co., of America. 46, St. Paul Garage.
W. 62d St. 3, Detroit Cadillac Motor Co.
W. 64th St. 202, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly. 205, Colonial Garage. Cor. West End Ave. International Motor Company.
202, Ajax Garage.
W. 65th St. 29, Keshec Sales Co. 202, Riverside Garage. 214, Hudson River Garage. 219, Marie-Antoinette. 256, New York Auto Garage.
W. 67th St. 53, W. 67th St. Garage.
W. 68th St. 142, Joseph A. Ryan. 230, Modern Garage Co. 241, Ray Meade Garage. 252, Economical Garage. 262, Ernest Albert, Inc.
W. 69th St. 244, B. & B. Garage. 251-255, Pyramid Garage. 263, Continental Garage.
W. 70th St. 320, W. B. Thom. 336, Garrity Garage. 338, Quail Ray Co., Inc. 328, Bendisch Garage.
W. 75th St. 207, 75th St. Garage.
W. 77th St. 200, D. F. D. Garage.
W. 80th St. 214, De Palma Garage.
W. 83d St. 147, Cedarhurst Garage. 1520, Hall Garage.
W. 87th St. 211, Up-to-Date Garage. 252, Belnord Garage. 267, Astor Garage.
W. 89th St. 133, Bailey Garage Corp. 127, Monterey Garage. 167, L. & K. Garage. 171, Champion Garage.
W. 90th St. 2, B. & H. Garage.
W. 93d St. 55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
W. 95th St. 209, 95th St. Garage. 215, Royal Garage.
W. 98th St. 215, Theddford's Garage.
W. 100th St. 9-11, Century Garage. 146, Eureka Garage Corp.
W. 101st St. 169, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
W. 102d St. 204, Miller's Garage, J.
W. 103th St. 112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
W. 107th St. 102, Royal Gar., Branch B.
W. 108th St. 234, Manchester Gar. Co.
W. 109th St. 254, Bona Vista Garage Co.
W. 110th St. 145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
W. 118th St. 65, Alhambra Garage Co.
W. 120th St. 207, Pieper Garage.
W. 125th St. 523, Martin Taxi Serv. Co.
W. 126th St. 404, Stollak Garage.
W. 127th St. 158, S & R successors to M & M Garage. 552, Olympic Garage.
W. 129th St. 303, The Olcan.
W. 131st St. 579-77, Liberty Garage. 609, Anamak Garage. 647, Nehrings Garage.
W. 132d St. 163, Kingwood Garage.
W. 133d St. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros.
W. 135th St. 520, 135th St. Garage Corp.
W. 141st St. 43, 141st St. Garage. 307, Walsh & Kranz.
W. 142d St. Owen Magastic Co. 231, Service Garage.
W. 144th St. 22, W. 144th St. Gar., Inc. 20, Dolphin Garage. 44, Rockfalls Garage.
W. 148th St. 226, W. 148th St. Garage.
W. 150th St. 457, Convent Garage, and 7th Ave., Single Car Service Co.
W. 152d St. 461, May Garage.
W. 161st St. 512, The Ansonia Garage. 519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
W. 162d St. 528-540, Jumel Garage.
W. 167th St. 461, 167th St. Garage.
W. 168th St. 554, Washington Hgts. Gar.
W. 170th St. Cor. B'way, Keshec Sales Co., No. 2. Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Gar.
W. 174th St. 548, Reliable 174th St. Gar.
W. 181st, Bronx. 14, Mount Hope Serv. Station. 512, J. B. Beaver & Son.
W. 200th St. 442, Black's Inwood Gar.
White Plains Ave. 3445, G. W. Benjamin. 3660, Ruff & Bird Garage.
White Plains Rd. 3221, Gasoline Stations, Inc.
Williamsbridge Rd. 1433, Thompson's Garage, J. and Ludwig Ave. (near Pelham Parkway), R. Manson & Son.

Brooklyn

Alabama Ave. 84, Alabama Garage.
Albany Ave. Albany Garage.
Arlington Ave. Dresden St., Norwood Garage.
Atlantic Ave. 337, Atlantic Garage. 359, W. S. Bridjette. 430, Moll's Garage. 649, N. Flalow. 967, Lazar & Allen. 978, Duguid Bros. 1346, Mohawk Garage. 1452, Albright Garage. 1480, Schmidt's Garage. 1569, Ajax Garage. 2783, C. J. Williams. 2814, Van Sicien Garage. 3018, J. J. Pfeuffer. and Linwood St., K. Vendell. and Warwick St., Warwick Auto Supply Co.
Avenue O. 1007, Irving Garage.
Avenue Q. 1007, Irving Garage.
Bainbridge St. 621, Bainbridge St. Gar.
Baltic St. 428, Baltic Garage.
Bay Ridge Ave. 245, Island Garage. 246, Mittnight Bros.
Beaver St. 38, Hotchkiss Garage.
Bedford Ave. 629, Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co. 754, Kraemer's Garage. 887, Bedford Auto Garage. 874, Weber Fillin Station. 1149, O. Schwartz. 1265, I. C. Kirkham. 1505, Chevrolet Motor Co. 1545, Slocum Motor Service, Inc. 2006, Parkside Gasoline Station. 2028, Powell Garage. 2276, Ralph Tuthill. 2390, Sam. Shaywitz. and Wallabout St., H. Aronowowitz.
Bergen St. 770, Victory Garage. 824, Service Garage. 900, Opperman & Daniel. 2130, Feldman Garage.
Berry & No. 1st Sts. Berry St. Gar., Inc.
Boerum Pl. 27, Boerum Pl. Garage.
Broadway. 158, Economy Garage.
Bushwick Ave. And Jefferson St., Deebach Garage. 362, Alvin Garage. and Myrtle Ave., Richman's Garage.
Butler St. 388, O'Connell, McLoughlin Trucking Co.
Cambell St. 73, Columbia Garage. 119, Star Garage. 123, Arena Garage.
Center St. 189, White Star Garage.
Central Ave. 346, Central Garage.
Church Ave. 37, Church Ave. Garage. 1616, Premier Garage. 2282, Church Ave. Service. 2273, Flatbush Auto Repair Co.
Clarendon Rd. 2179, Dorchester Garage.
Clark St. 53, St. George Garage.
Clarkson St. 313, Alpine Garage.
Clermont Ave. 482, Clermont Ave. Garage.
Clymer St. 161, Williamsburg Garage.
College Pl. 15, Little Garage. 22, Serve U Garage.
Collier St. & Clifford Pl. Anderson Garage.
Commercial St. 70, E. G. Stache's Sons.
Coney Island Ave. 399, Parkside Gar., Inc. 488, Prospect Park South Garage, Cor. Foster Ave., H. G. Rolston. 1201, Oakcrest, and Ave. J., Economy Oil & Gas Co. 794, Delco Garage.
Cooper St. 238, Cooper Garage. 325, Martin G. Knorr. 1714, Cypress Garage & Repair Co.
Cook St. 163, Rose & Goldstein.
Cornelia St. 2319, Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp.
Cranberry St. 23, Pioneer Garage.
Crescent St. 260, Adelphi Garage. Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Cropsey Ave. 1907, Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co. 1905, A. E. Redfern. 1978, L. Epstein. and Bay 17th St., M. Nobeletti.
De Kalb Ave. 796, De Kalb Garage. 417, Peper Bros. 812, Zwerlin's Garage. 846-890, Star Garage & Mach. Shop, near Bushwick Ave., Bennett Garage.
Decatur St. & Stuyvesant Ave. Seidenberg's Garage.
Decatur St. 1084, Decatur Garage. 2323, Gettler & Breitenbach Motor Car Co.
Debbins St. Ormond Garage, W. L. Russel, Prop.
Douglas St. 221, Buick Motor Car Co. 324, Pierce Arrow Auto Repair Co.
Driggs Ave. & So. 5th St. Eastern District Garage.
Duffield St. 60, Extension Garage. 160, Duffield Garage.
Eastern Parkway. 1700, L. Goodman. 1660, Benj. Robbins. 1676, Intern'l Parkway Taxi Co. and Sterling Place, Waltman Garage. Cor. Sterling Pl., The Silverman Gar. Underhill Ave., Damon Jones. and Howard Ave., L. Servin.
E. New York Ave. 1730, E. E. Stewart.
E. 26th St. 635, Glenwood Gar., W. O. Baur.
E. 29th St. 253, Clarendon Garage.
E. 92d St. And Flatlands Ave., Canarsie Fred A. Fleming.
Eckford St. 75, Eckford Garage.
Emerson Pl. 206, Victory Garage. 254, Willoughby Taxi Co.
Euclid Ave. 257, Euclid Garage.
Evergreen & Grove Sts. Linden-Grove Garage.
18th Ave. 4440, Kenmore Garage. 6509, Mapleton Garage. 60th St., United Auto Serv. & Vulc. Co. 5226, Van Pelt Manor Garage.
11th St. 478, Thomas Pitbladdo.
18th St. 127, 15th St. Garage.
13th Ave. 7715, Scalzo & Guarneri.
47th St. 348, Bush Terminal Garage.
51st St. 135, D. H. Smith.
52d St. 547, W. R. Bock. 1061, Iba Alvin.
54th St. 253, Bee & See Garage. 314, Sunset Garage.
55th St. 359, Bay Ridge Garage.
59th St. 1239, Blythebourne Garage.
Flatbush Ave. Cor. Plaza St., Bklyn Riding and Driving Club. 610, Monroe Segal. 1749, A. C. Windeld. and Stephen's Court, H. F. Stephen's.
Flatbush Ave. Extension. 51, Manhattan Bridge Garage. 50, Supreme Gas Station. 259, Supreme Gas Station. 354, J. Barbash. 337, J. Medwedosko. 341, Supreme Gas Station. and Fulton St., Geo. A. Seedman.
Flushing Ave. 176, Market Garage. and Marcy Aves., Superior Garage. and Tompkins Ave., Smith & Weiner Motor Co., Inc.
Forest Ave. 47, Forest Ave Garage. 67, Plais Bros.
Ft. Hamilton Ave. 6256, R. A. Hill.
Ft. Hamilton Pkway. 2722, Ft. Hamilton Pkway Garage. 3435, Margaret Garage.
Foster Ave. 902, Liptrott & Allen. 2011, Midway Gasoline Station.
Fourth Ave. 280, G. Ferrigna. 426, Dr. J. F. Gillespie. 581, Ernest Bosson. 653, Salvatore Lombardi. 992, Meyer & Stevenson. 1002, Krieger & Gussman. 2902, J. J. McGarry. 5103, C. B. Templeman. and Douglas St., Tony Zappa. and Douglas St., Supreme Gas Station.
14th Ave. Cor. 39th St., 14th Ave. Gar. 4422, Repairo Motor Car Co. 6614, Trocchia Garage.
40th St. 335, Ridge Garage.
44th St. 1342, W. End Gar. & Auto Co. 7815, Scalzo & Guarneri.
Freeman St. 242, Inter City Fuel Co.
Fulton St. 73, Geo. Pool & Son. Opp. Lewis Ave., Fulton Park Garage.
Franklin Ave. 170, Franklin Garage.
Frost St. 59, Wittkins & Levine. 106, Frank Danato. 108, Reliable Garage.
Gates Ave. 614, Kaufman's Garage. 651, Ingraham Garage. and Myrtle Ave., F. H. Free Gar.
Greene Ave. 1005, Royal Garage and Machine Co.
Halsey St. 664, Halsey Garage Co., Inc.
Hamilton Ave. 128, Frank Sessa. 485, McKay Bros.
Hancock St. 488, Pupkl Auto Co. 1581, Hancock Auto Corp. 940, Broadway-Hancock Garage. 1710, Evergreen Garage.
Harmon St. 379, Harmon St. Garage
Henry St. 546, P. Cirina.
Hemlock St. 474, Henry Kolling, Jr.
Herkimer St. 542, Eureka Garage. 681, American Auto Service.
Highland Boulevard, Cor. Bushwick Ave., F. Siegman.
Hope St. 120, Nassau Garage.
Hughes St. 2272, Hughes Auto Repair Co.
Humboldt St. 79, Laskey Motor Co., Inc. 753, Orient Garage.
Huron St. 183, Oakland Garage.
Irving Ave. 25, Irving Avenue Garage.
Jackson St. 226, Rosenthal Engineering Co.
Jamaica Ave. 77, E. New York Taxi Co., Inc. 594-6, Uneeda Auto Repair Co. 802, Hovell's Garage.
Jefferson Ave. 102, P. M. Marks. 1463, Nostrastad Garage, Inc.
Junius St. 238-242 Junius Garage. Belmont Ave., Uneeda Garage.
Kent Ave. & Taylor St. Wallabout Gar.
Kings Highway. 33, Geo. Doyle. Cor. Snyder Ave., Walter R. Fellman Garage.
Knickerbocker Ave. 118, Knickerbocker Garage. 585, Bush Garage. Cor. Moffat St., Campbell's Garage.
Kosciusko St. 29, Mitchell Garage. 51, Steinberg & Tapman.
Lafayette Ave. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co. 431, A. & M. Garage. 1100, S. Kleinman.
Lawrence Ave. 161, Chester Iba.
Lenox Rd. 21, Private Owners Garage.
Leonard St. 119, Leonard Garage, Inc. 482, Lawrence Garage.
Lewis Ave. 229, Fogler's Garage. and Bainbridge St., Harm's Garage.
Lexington Ave. 259, L. A. Disbrow. 325, Lexington Garage. 334, Walsh's Garage. 411, Lexington Garage. 795, Suncourt Garage. 887, Broadway-Lexington Garage.
Liberty Ave. 1108, L. Milchman.
Little Nassau St. 24, Sachter's Garage.
Livingston St. 106, I. Kramer.
Lott Ave. Lott Ave. & Watkins St. H. M. Pilzer.
Lott St. 128, Chas. Froberg.
Madison St. 623, Sylvan Garage.
Manhattan Ave. 222, J. R. Pendgar. and Driggs Aves., Greenpoint Auto Gar.
Marion St. At "L" Garage.
Marcy Ave. 633, Marcy Garage.
Maujer St. 262, Maujer Garage.
McDonough St. 406, McDonough Garage. 679, Borough Garage.
McRibben St. 158, Progress Garage.
Meeker Ave. Cor. Van Dam St., Spats Gasoline Station.
Metropolitan Ave. 109, Richard Schaibbe. 351, T. & R. Trucking Co. 761, J. Kilian. 1439, Neuman's Metropolitan Garage.
Montrose Ave. 24, Concord Garage.
Morgan Ave. Cor. Meserole St., Morgan Ave. Garage.
Moultrie St. 29, T. J. McManus & Sons.
Myrtle Ave. Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Auto Garage. 1054, Guardino Bros. Garage.
Nelson St. 100, Broncales Garage.
Newell St. 192, Ward's Garage.
New Utrecht Ave. 5905, H. M. Dickover & Son.
Ninth St. 221, Dorlan Motor Corp.
Nostrand Ave. 1187, Hawthorne Garage.
No. 6th St. 127, Drago Garage.
Oakland St. 208, Oakland Garage. 358, National Garage. and Java Sts., Greenpoint Garage.
Ocean Ave. 2042, Ocean Ave. Garage. 3156, Sheepshead Bay Garage.
Ocean Parkway. 2, H. V. Berger. Foot of, Shelbourne Garage. 4, Circle Garage. 208, Flatbush Battery Co. 2916, Lararus Wolff. 8156, Sheepshead Bay Garage. Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch. and Neptune Ave., M. Levy.
Osborne St. 167-169, Central Garage.
Pacific St. 670, Portland Garage. 317, Pacific Garage. 715, Western Garage. 1307, Borough Park Garage.
Patchen Ave. 205, Marquis Garage.
Park Ave. 219, F. W. Huber. 520, Park-Walworth. 557, Park-Nostrand Garage. 756, Liberty Garage. 804, Park Ave. Garage. and Clinton Ave., Park Ave. Gar.
Park Pl. 500, Eklanel Garage.
Pennsylvania Ave. 65, E. New York Gar.
Penn. & Glenmore Aves. Penn-Glenn Gar.
Powell St. 271, Powell Garage.
Prospect Pl. 731, Healy Prospect Gar.
Putnam Ave. 100, United Motor Co. 72, Brooklyn Auto Delivery. 1726, Kohlmeyer's Garage.
Quincy St. 532, Center Garage.
Ralph Ave. 139, Ralph Garage.
Richards St. 143, Leonard's Garage.
Ridgewood Ave. 295, Cypress Motor Supply Co.
Reid Ave. 206, Putnam Garage.
Robinson St. 234, Robinson St. Garage.
Rockaway Ave. 526, Rockaway Ave. Gar.
Rodney St. 24, Maujer Garage. 44, Rodney-Keap St. Garage.
Roebling St. Division Ave., Quick Serv. Garage. 162, Roebling & Filmore Garage. and North 9th St., Roebling Auto Supply Co. and So. 9th Sts., Pipoly Gasoline Station.
Rogers Ave. 1813, Empire Garage. 1313, Empire Garage. 1345, Flatbush Auto Service Co.
Rutledge St. 321, Rutledge-B'way Garage.
Sackett St. 663, Jacob Morgenthaler.
St. Mark's Ave. 232, Court Garage. 201, Marsh Garage. 239, Pratt, Hendricks Co. 506, Wolfman's Garage. 520, Wyba Realty Cooperation.
St. John's Pl. 1662, B. F. & K. Garage.
Saratoga Ave. 19, Stucco Garage.
Scholes St. 182, Graham Garage.
Seneca Ave. 567, Seneca Garage.
Seventh Ave. 5702, Seventh Ave. Garage. 5010, Victory Garage.
17th St. 581, Prospect Pk. West Garage. and Neptune Ave. 17th St. Garage.
Sheepshead Bay Road. 1787, Bayside Gar.
Sheffield Ave. 270, Sheffield Garage.
Siegel St. 185, Bushwick Terminal Gar.
6th St. 278, Berg & Benz.
80th St. 937, Fort Hamilton Garage. 1302, Louis Balestrino. 1581, New Premier Garage. 1535, 60th St. Garage.
68th St. 465, Louis Stackleroth.
16th St. 542, Unique Garage.
Snediker Ave. 287, Snediker Garage. 15, Atlantic Crossing Garage.
Snyder Ave. 24, Snyder Ave., Garage. 65, J. J. Snyder & Sons.
S. Elliott Place. 73, Elliott Garage.
Stagg St. 120, Stagg Garage.
Starr St. 1525, Sunset Garage, Inc.
State St. 203, Daniel F. E. Leary.
Stanhope St. 6, Stanhope Garage.
Sterling Place. 473, Colony Garage. 109, Boll's Garage. 474, Cath-Ellis Garage. 500, Crocker Garage.
Stephen's Court. 39, B. F. Stephens.
Stone Ave. 24, Near Broadway, Lux Gar. 528, Pecker's Garage.
Stuyvesant Ave. 98, Stuyvesant Hts. Gar.
Sumner Ave. 144, Excelsior Garage.
Sutter Ave. 1900, Bernard Schwerman.
Taylor St. 45, Wright Cake Co.
Ten Eyck St. 23, D. W. Kaatse.
Tilden Ave. 2222, Flatbush Auto Co.
13th Ave. 4420, Chas. Dobbin.
Throop Ave. 4, Gayety Garage. 49, Seplowitz Bros. and Myrtle Aves., Federal Garage.
Troy Ave. 185, Troy Ave Garage. 350, Harris Garage.
24th Ave. 3827, T. H. Joyce.
24th St. 237, American Gar. & Mach. Wks.
34th St. 129, 34th St. Garage.
U Ave. & Lake St. B. Stickle.
Union St. 784, Union Garage. 811, McIntosh Bros. 835, M. Eckhoff. 838, Academy Garage. 920, Park Plaza Garage. 1776, Lincoln Terrace Garage. Cor. Sutter Ave., Palace Garage.
Van Sinderen Ave. Levins Garage.
Vanderbilt Ave. 267 Vanderbilt Garage.
Vernon Ave. 201, Keystone Garage. 278, Hohweisner & Sons.
Watkins St. 144, Fischer Auto Co. 158, Public Garage. Cor. Watkins St. Garage.
Waverly Ave. 24, Merchant's Garage. 334, Waverly Garage.
Weirfield St. 399, Fred Brugel's Garage.
W. 17th St. & Neptune Ave. P. Minichello.
W. 20th St. & R. R. Ave. Somers Garden Garage.
W. 37th St. Mermaid Ave., Seagate Gar.
Willoughby and Knickerbocker Aves., Willoughby Garage. and Nostrand Aves., Willoughby Gar. Co., Inc. and Myrtle Aves., Lind Garage.
Wythe Ave. 401, P. J. O'Rourke.

Queens

Astoria. Astoria Gar., Willow & Franklin. Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Ave. Paul Sachse, 177 Vandenventer Ave. M. Metzger, 99 Blvd. Brust Bros. Garage, 288 8th Ave. Falconer Gar. Co., 183 Jamaica Ave

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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CANADA'S POST-WAR TARIFF.

The war leaves Canada with a debt enlarged sixfold, with an interest charge enlarged tenfold, with pension claims piling up, and yet it is already reducing taxation in a manner of particular interest for the United States. The budget just introduced contemplates expenditures of $620,000,000 and revenue of $280,000,000, leaving $340,000,000 to be provided by a new loan, at a time when London, the usual source of capital, is closed to it. Application to this money market, therefore, is indicated, and already we hold $150,873,000 of Dominion securities against $362,000,000 held in England. Canada is a welcome borrower here, the more particularly because the conditions of exchange are such as to add considerably to the attractions of her loans.

The dominating points of the new Canadian tariff are preferences to the trade of England and Canada. Naturally there is no grievance to us in that, even though the intention and the effect are to benefit Canada at our expense. The customs war tax on British goods is removed, and tea from imperial growers enters at 3 cents less a pound. Coffee is reduced 5 cents, and much coffee is British grown. The general customs war tax of 7½ per cent. is reduced on a list which includes several articles of our production. Canada has taken alarm at our "New McKinleyism," or protectionist revival, and sent Sir JOHN WILLISON to Washington to inquire into the situation. He reported to Canada that it was in danger of losing the reciprocity offered under our overture of 1911, and that the United States considered itself under no moral obligation to leave open indefinitely a proposal which had so cool a reception. Already there has been introduced a "popgun" bill putting 25 cents a bushel on Canadian wheat and 20 per cent. ad valorem on Canadian animals. Before the war the total of animal imports was small, but during the war they leaped to more than $16,000,000.

Canada is appreciating such advantages as the danger of losing them approaches, and therefore it clinches what it can of them. Accordingly farmers now receive by law what previously they enjoyed only by order in council, the enjoyment of reciprocal free-list privileges. The new budget, therefore, makes a virtue of a necessity, for there would have been serious disturbances in the Dominion had the Canadian farmers lost their freedom of access to our markets. It seems singular that such an agricultural producer and exporter as this country should import farmers' products, but there is a large trade across the border, and it would be larger if it were freer.

Even more important in a political and economic sense are our exports of farm machinery. Western Canadian farmers would like to buy our machinery, and the manufacturers of Eastern Canada would rather keep the trade at home. The problem of cheapening the machinery without admitting our products was ingeniously solved. The railways bargained for a reduction of their freight rates in consideration of reduction in the duties on the coal which the railways use. Hitherto our machinery has had an advantage in production nearer to the farms. Now the Western farmers are to have a lower rate on the longer haul from Eastern Canada, and the customs duties can be reduced without risking the Canadian trade by the increase of our exports. But the duty on coal is not reduced enough to allow our exports to compete with Nova Scotia coal, the pre-war rate of 53 cents being retained. The tempering of high duties by lowering railway rates, and of increasing low duties by raising railway rates, is a leaf from a universal book well read in the United States and Germany, and capable of giving Canada other hints.

This point is as well worth consideration by us as the export of animals is by Canadian farmers. Canadian purchases of manufactured articles from us have exceeded a billion dollars in a year, and farmers' goods have been conspicuous among them. Canadian customs duties on our machinery range from 37½ to 55 per cent. As a war measure tractors were allowed free entry, with the result that the imports quadrupled, and the farmers liked the arrangement. They demanded acceptance of reciprocity with us on our proposal, and any enlargement which could be secured, with a squint toward continental free trade. Also the farmers demanded free trade with England in five years. These are the demands of 100,000 electors, with as good an organization as there is in Canada. Opposed to them is the Manufacturers' Association, which understands the customs game as well as the farmers. The manufacturers want to know where the farmers will find a substitute for the 61 per cent. of revenue produced by the customs, and 75 per cent. of all Federal taxation. The war has obscured these issues on both sides the border and dulled the memory that their discussion a few years ago brought the present Government into power on the plea that trade with the United States was treason to the empire. We were well taught not to introduce politics into fiscal questions by the uproar in Canada over what was construed there as the entering wedge of annexation. The revival of these issues is even prompter in Canada than here, and they promise to be prominent in the next campaigns on both sides the border.

BATHS AND BATHOS.

A malicious corresponden' in Washington has been trying to make trouble over Congressional cleanliness. If his tale is true, the last Republican Congress installed in the House and Senate office buildings bathing establishments comparable in sumptuousness with those that were responsible for the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. When the Democrats got control certain Senators of antique rusticity, coming from regions where a bath is regarded as a taxable luxury if not as an offensive manifestation of moral turpitude, compelled the erection of a high board fence around the Senate baths, so that statesmen afflicted with untimely desires for cleanliness were compelled to go back to their hotels or hunt up a barber shop.

When the Republican majority organized the Senate last month one of its first cares was to tear down the offending palisade that had so long shut off the weary Senator from his needle shower and Turkish towel, to the intense glee of the Democrats, who foresaw an unanswerable campaign argument in this addiction of the Republicans to enervating luxury. But soon their joy was changed to mourning, for it was discovered that for eight long years a Democratic House of Representatives had been showering and steaming itself at the public expense, with no high board partition in its way.

The excuse given for the Representatives was that most of them lived in Washington in houses devoid of bathing facilities, so that baths had to be taken at the office building or not at all. But this is surely a malevolent attack upon the integrity of friends of the people. Would the correspondent have us believe that aspiring statesmen from the rural districts desire election to Congress because of the bathing facilities attached to the position? That from the moment of election they count the hours during thirteen long months until they can get to Washington and climb into a porcelain tub? If that be the case, then indeed, Mr. Speaker, whither are we drifting, if not down the steep and slippery incline of Babylon and Rome? No; the American statesman is not yet so far sunken in Oriental effeminacy that he prizes public office more highly with bath than without bath. The real purpose of the bathing establishments was to provide a retreat for those surfeited with Congressional oratory. Those who during a long, hot day in Washington have heard statesmen arise in succession, and, after announcing their views on the bill under discussion, explain that they wish at this time to offer some observations on the League of Nations, the Ten Commandments, or the navigability of the Ocklawaha, may be pardoned if they desire a cleansing shower. Less Congressional bathos, and we shall need fewer Congressional baths; strict enforcement of closure in the Senate might restore our statesmen to the Spartan simplicity of the fathers.

THE COST OF OUR SHIPS.

In his letter to Chairman GOOD of the House Appropriations Committee Chairman HURLEY of the Shipping Board convinces himself, although he may convince no one else, that the ships built and building in accordance with the Government's curtailed program will cost, not $206 a deadweight ton, (a total of 13,885,106 tons for $2,861,755,570,) but $180 a deadweight ton. He arrives at this conclusion, without apologies to the Secretary of the Treasury, by subtracting the income and excess profits taxes paid by the shipbuilders to the Government, which he estimates at $23 a deadweight ton, or in all $317,127,650. Mr. HURLEY must be astonished at his moderation, for he states:

> This $23 does not include any taxes paid by the hundreds of subcontractors who manufactured the steel, the boilers, the machinery, and the many other things that go into the ships.

Need he have stopped here? What of the income taxes paid by the thousands of shipworkers, who received "double the normal rate," as he says with restraint? By pursuing his reasoning he might have been able to reduce the cost to the Government to $150, a deadweight ton, or less. And yet Chairman HURLEY tells Chairman GOOD that "yesterday we [the Shipping Board] sold one of our 7,500-"ton freighters to the National Shipping Corporation of New York for "$210 a deadweight ton," and that "today we sold one of our 5,075-ton "freighters to the Omega Steamship "Company of New York for $210 a "deadweight ton, and we have received from another firm an offer to "buy four ships at the same price."

Freighters are going like hot cakes at $30 a deadweight ton above the actual cost to the Government, if Mr. HURLEY is a sound economist. But his logic is faulty. The Government is identical with the people; it is spending the people's money, derived from them by taxation. The ships are costing them $206 a deadweight ton. How does it profit them when the Government makes an entry upon its books of income and excess profit taxes paid by the shipbuilders? The people get no rebate; the money received by the Treasury will be only and perhaps immediately expended upon pressing needs of the Government. Income taxes paid by ship contractors cannot be compartmented for special use in this way.

Secretary GLASS would be inclined to take exceptions to Mr. HURLEY'S method of transferring Treasury receipts to the Shipping Board account to prove his point. The Secretary may regard it as an unwarranted invasion. Government books cannot be kept in that way, and in what a maze of perplexity Mr. HURLEY'S conjuring with figures might involve the Government! For instance, suppose the time comes for writing off a liberal percentage of the cost of the ships built by the Shipping Board in order that private owners shall acquire vessels for the foreign trade and the merchant marine shall be put upon a stable basis. From what estimate shall the reduction be made? From Mr. HURLEY'S original estimate of $206 a deadweight ton? The companies would quote Mr. HURLEY'S amended actual cost of $180 a ton and say: "If you "are going to write off, say, 33 per "cent. for our benefit, calculate from "that figure." And some of them might ask that taxes of the subcontractors be thrown into the scale. "We have suspended or canceled contracts," says Mr. HURLEY in one paragraph of his letter to Chairman GOOD, "for 754 ships aggregating "3,797,825 deadweight tons, which "would have cost $797,564,276 to "complete." The cost per ship would have been $210 a deadweight ton. Figures, unless closely watched, have a way of boomeranging a too ardent economist.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TURKEY.

The lately published statement by former Ambassador PENFIELD on the disposition to be made of Turkey contains a great deal of sound common sense which the Peace Conference has sometimes seemed likely to overlook in its bewilderment with infinite detail. The heart of the matter is that the Turks have no business in Europe and ought to be moved out bodily. "For a quarter of a century," says Mr. PENFIELD, "I have known Otto-"man politics and diplomatists, but "seldom had acquaintance with Am-"bassador, Minister, or lesser func-"tionary who, beneath the surface, "was not an ardent German propa-"gandist." He reminds us, too, that the sudden outburst of contrition and friendship for the Entente in Turkey did not make its appearance until ALLENBY had annihilated the army in Syria and FRANCHET D'ESPEREY had torn open the flank of Turkey in Europe. To leave the Turk in Constantinople means leaving a potential ally of Germany in a position to make much trouble if Germany attacks the world again.

There is likely to be quite general agreement with Mr. PENFIELD'S view that America has no call to take over the Straits. He fears that the mandate for Constantinople will be unduly involved with the collection of the Turkish debt, and that is a matter in which America has no concern. Britain, France, Italy, and Greece are the four nations most interested, and Mr. VENIZELOS and his colleagues have sufficient resources of statesmanship to shoulder what is a peculiarly European responsibility.

Armenia is a different matter. Mr. PENFIELD favors an American mandate for Armenia, but a purely temporary one; only long enough "to make cer-"tain that the native administration "is properly organized and controlled "by capable men." This, he thinks, would take eight or ten years; and in view of the ability of the Armenian race there is no reason to suppose that it would require more time than that to put Armenia thoroughly on her feet. In any case, American solicitude for Armenia is a matter of sympathy and not of interest, and Mr. PENFIELD reinforces Mr. OSCAR STRAUS in the assertion that we should not mix humanitarianism and politics. To get the Turk out of Europe is to our interest as well as to that of Europe; but to take charge of his estate is an enterprise that may well be left to the Powers which have a direct and immediate interest in the reversion.

IMMIGRATION.

While the bomb explosions are the immediate cause of the measures introduced into the Senate last week prohibiting immigration for five years, imposing severer restrictions upon aliens, excluding alien anarchists, and so on, the general temper of the country has for some years been turning away from the old, generous, careless, or too hopeful view of growth by immigration. Our hospitality has been abused so often, the mass of unassimilated and perhaps of unassimilable foreign populations is so great, that the sentimental notion of America as "the asylum of the oppressed" has disappeared in the alarmed instinct of self-preservation.

When millions of the strangers within our gates remain ignorant of our language, get from foreign-language newspapers and periodicals their news and opinions, news often misleading and opinions in many cases stirring the reader to revolution; when in twenty or thirty tongues these foreign colonies are incited to treason, and the overthrow of the Government, of the economic and social system, is preached to them as a duty and necessity, how can Americans help feeling that immigration should be restricted or stopped until the Americanization of those already here has made more progress? Of the second generation good hope is entertained, though that may be vitiated in part by the influences of the imported gospel of hate.

It is true that many aliens are going back to Europe; that the country "is owed much to alien labor, and that a prohibition of immigration for a time might produce a scarcity of labor; but no economic or financial consideration has any standing in comparison with the imperative patriotic need of guarding against the enemies of order and the emissaries of destruction. In spite of precautions, these foreign revolutionaries get in. The experience of Canada seems to show that the uttermost care cannot exclude them. If that be the case, it will be necessary to shut the gates. There are all too many Bolsheviki and bourgeois-exterminators here now. We have our little Europes and Asias to make American, if it can be done; to be made harmless anyway. These alien communities, isolated, sullen, or hostile, fed on falsehoods, are a danger that the United States cannot afford to neglect or minimize. Until much progress in the work of assimilation has been done, measures of exclusion will have strong support.

Of the natural good-will of these people it would be vain to doubt; but so long as their minds cannot be reached by Americans, so long as in their various languages the agents of revolution, the workers for proletarian autocracy, are the directors of their opinions, so long must they be inaccessible to Americanism, and potential or actual perils to the State.

Screened by a false theory of freedom of speech and of the press, a considerable part of the foreign-language press is poisoning the minds of these foreigners, lying foully about the United States, urging the overturn of its institutions. "Let us openly fight "for what we want," says Forward. "The Russian workmen have got rid "of the bourgeoisie," the Ukrainians here are told by their New York organ, "and we will get rid of them to-"morrow." Multitudes of the ignorant, shut out from American life, are played upon, excited by these voices in their own language. Americanize them, but don't interfere with the liberty of the press, cry the Americans most sympathetic to the anarchic doctrines. Freedom to destroy freedom, the Constitution invoked to shelter its bitterest foes! While the revolutionists are free to sway their foreign subjects, how much chance is there of Americanizing them?

"HORNING IN."

Whoever adds to the small public stock of unworn, salient, poetical, and picturesque words and phrases is a public benefactor. A North Dakota banker publishes a letter written, or supposed to be written, by the manager of the State Bank established by the Non-Partisan League's Legislature. The writer says that the head of the League, the famous bepraised and bewhacked Mr. A. C. TOWNLEY,

> has allowed me, if you will excuse the expression, to use my own judgment in handling bank affairs in this State, and has never horned in.

To the North Dakotans "horn in" is an old acquaintance. Into the East, where it has not yet become a recognized part of current speech, however, it blows sharp and welcome as a blizzard among the heaven-climbing mercuries. It is a phrase full of dew and grass, of great herds and spaces, of all the bucolic ox-eyed beauty and freshness and forward-thrusting rush of the Banana Belt!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Perhaps He Really Wrote It.

It is not easy to think of any reason why anybody in Geneva should have made public, with asseverations of its authenticity, a forged letter in which NIKOLAI LENIN seemingly declares himself tired of his struggle with the superior forces of the Allies, confesses that his party is growing weaker and is in great financial difficulties, and ends by saying that "we are in great trouble." There is a good deal of evidence that all of these statements, except the one relating to LENIN'S discouragement, are true, but it is just that exceptional statement that is of interest and importance, and doubt that he really made it to any "comrade" who would betray his confidence causes acceptance of the letter as an authentic document to be difficult in exact ratio to the strength of the doubt.

If LENIN is, as some assert, a sincere believer in the doctrines he preaches and in the practicality of their application to the conduct of life, it is unlikely that he has yet wearied of his astonishing adventure or is despairing of its success. Fanatics are not made that way, and usually they fight hopefully on till the end of themselves and their cause. The alternate theory of LENIN as little or nothing more than a paid German agent would render the confession of approaching failure more easily credible, but that theory does not account for all the facts in the history of Bolshevism.

Possibly a combination of the two theories is better than either—the assumption that the man took German money and did Germany's work, but for his own purposes, ultimately, not Germany's. Acceptance of that assumption would clear up not a few Russian mysteries, and still more of them would disappear if LENIN'S real character were better known.

He Reasons Downward, Not Upward.

As seen from afar, LENIN is not inexplicable, in spite of the necessity to reconcile the fact that he is an educated and intelligent man with the other fact that he advocates social and economic doctrines the unsoundness of which should be obvious to such a man. The possibility of the reconciliation lies in the third fact that all of LENIN'S thinking is deductive and none of it inductive. He begins, that is, with principles the soundness of which he takes for granted; he expects others to do the same, and compels them to do so when he can.

The method is severely and rigidly logical, but its followers in the past have reached false conclusions more often than correct ones, for logic gives no help at all in the judgment of premises. Thence has arisen no small part of the world's most disastrous illusions and most savage persecutions. From its very beginning Bolshevism has been plainly marked by the phenomena that are the characteristic consequences of deductive reasoning in matters not yet reduced to, or irreducible to, scientific order and certainty.

A Compromise Everybody Can Approve.

In favorably reporting a bill to repeal the daylight saving law, but providing that the clocks shall remain as they now are till the last Sunday in October—when they are to be set back anyhow—the House Interstate Commerce Committee has taken, perhaps, the wisest, and probably the most judicious, course that was open to its members.

On the one hand, this action will soothe the protesting farmers by letting them think that they will not have to endure beyond the present season the inconveniences about which they complain so bitterly. On the other hand, the millions of workers—practically all not engaged in farming—for whom the added hour of daylight leisure is both valuable and enjoyable, are allowed to have what they want for the whole of this Summer and a part of the Fall. Meanwhile, both factions can prepare for a square, stand-up fight in Congress, with riders and other foul barred, over the question sure to arise before Spring comes again: Shall or shall not the daylight saving law be re-enacted for next year?

The farmers have a right to present such arguments as they have, and they can be sure that nobody wants to offend, and still less to injure, a class on which the nation is so largely dependent. Against these arguments will be balanced—fairly, one can believe—those of the other and much larger classes. Their interests and preferences, too, deserve consideration by the farmers.

The matter will not be settled until it is settled right, and that will not be until nobody has a sense of intolerable grievance.

The Atlantic Air Route.

Commander TOWERS is quoted as saying that in about five years from now there will be a regular service of airplanes across the Atlantic, but he also says that such a service will be dependent on the establishment between shore and shore of a line of lightships something like 300 miles apart, each of them a well-equipped meteorological station, sending constant weather reports both east and west.

Perhaps if the Commander had been a little more fortunate himself in his recent flight he would have shortened this period by a year or two. He speaks, however, from knowledge and with authority, and his prophecy has weight.

He admits that the maintenance of his lightships will be expensive, but says that they would be worth their cost, and be beneficial to surface craft as well as airships of all kinds. Apparently he did not see any insuperable difficulty in keeping the lightships at their appointed stations. Yet to do so would not be altogether easy, for there is no anchorage in midocean, or at any rate there never has been any, and Atlantic storms are apt to drive small vessels fast and far.

He is unquestionably right in the importance he ascribes to obtaining more and better knowledge of aerial conditions. Upon this systematic navigation of the air, over land as well as sea, is largely conditioned, and the present sources of such information are of demonstrated inadequacy. If men knew as much about cyclones as do the migratory birds, air traveling would be far safer and dependable than it is now.

The Fort Washington Site.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The citizens of this city, without question, heartily indorse the efforts of Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton to preserve the historic site of Fort Washington, as set forth in his letter published in your issue of June 6.

This city from time to time has neglected to preserve several memorials of great historic interest. One in particular might be mentioned, Federal Hall, in Wall Street. This historic building, the most suggestive monument of the events which took place within its old walls, laden with the memories of a century of occupation and use for public purposes, was heedlessly swept away a few years after it had been decorated by its greatest honor, the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States. And in more recent years the old Hall of Records, in which were confined the American prisoners captured at Fort Washington, was removed to make room for the subway station in City Hall Park.

It is hoped that the appeal of Mr. Bolton will be successful and that some patriotic citizen will save the site of Fort Washington from oblivion.

ROBERT H. KELBY,
Librarian of the New York Historical Society.
New York, June 6, 1919.

MORALS AND PLAYS.

A Minister Finds the Modern Stage, on the Whole, Uplifting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say that I wholly agree with your editorial article entitled "Exceptional Drama," in your issue of June 8? I have read the quoted words of the Chicago preacher stigmatizing the modern stage as pouring forth "moral filth which might make the devil blush." The man doesn't know what he is talking about. It has been my practice the last five years to produce the plays of New York in my church on Sunday nights by means of lantern slides made direct from the plays. I give the language of the play and my own interpretation of its moral while the slides are passing on the curtain. The result will interest your readers, I imagine. Our church is crowded every Sunday night with the people of the city that the above preacher would predict would never sanction such a thing. Men and women of every denominational faith attend and go away to advise their friends not to miss this opportunity. The church, unfortunately, only holds seven hundred people. If it accommodated a thousand or two thousand it would be filled, Sunday after Sunday. Here, then, is a practical demonstration of what happens when you bring the stage of today to the church of today.

In other words, the plays of New York as a whole are wholesome. They are more than that, they preach great sermons without being sermonic. Naturally I have to attend about every play that is produced in order to select those that will answer my purpose. I can truthfully say that I have only found a very few that had no place in church or in a decent community. I am not speaking of the light operas, but of legitimate drama. You have mentioned a number of the exceptionally clean and fine plays. May I add the following, which have been produced the past few years: Laurette Taylor in "Out There" and "Happiness," Frank Bacon in "Lightnin'," Lionel Barrymore in "The Copperhead," David Warfield in "The Music Master," John Barrymore in Tolstoy's "Redemption," Violet Heming in "Three Faces East," Grant Mitchell in "A Tailor-Made Man," Patricia Collinge in "Pollyanna," Jane Cowl in "The Crowded Hour," Richard Bennett in "The Unknown Purple," Lenore Ulric in "Tiger Rose," Eileen Huban in "Dark Rosaleen," and William Gillette in "Dear Brutus." Every one of these plays is of gripping interest, and points one or more big morals that the pulpit may use to mighty effect.

I have been a student as well as lover of the drama for years, and like other preachers pride myself on being a fair judge of art and oratory. I want to take off my hat to many a manager and many an actor of today for the staging and the rendering of their plays. It is an education to a live minister to see and hear how they do it!

Of course, there are features in many otherwise impeccable plays that even a broad-gauged clergyman might wish were omitted, but that they approach by a thousand miles the description of this Chicago brother is untrue and grossly unfair to the stage of today. After all, the people are the true critics and, as you have shown, they quickly cease to pay their money to see performances that defile them.

The time has come for the Church to play fair with the stage and the theatrical profession. As the newspaper is the right hand of government, so the stage is the right hand of the Church, wielding an enormous power for good, because human nature loves the dramatic and symbolic, and there are modern managers who are keeping things on a high, but not high-brow plane.

HENRY R. ROSE,
Minister of Church of the Redeemer.
Newark, N. J.
Newark, N. J., June 8, 1919.

THE CROATIAN PROTEST.

Jugoslav Differences as a Reason for Handing Over Fiume to Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter published in your issue of the 7th inst. wishes to impress upon the American public mind that President Wilson is wrong in giving Fiume to Jugoslavia, because a party representing 160,000 Croatians is protesting at being put under the rule of the Serbians.

To my knowledge this bulk of protesting Croatians belongs to a clerical party affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, which does not like the Serbians, because they are throughout Greek-Oriental. Any intelligent Croatian or Serbian knows very well that in Jugoslavia neither are the Serbs to rule the Croatians nor vice versa. The name Jugoslavia is simply a new term, comprising the Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs in one country, by rules and laws which will not oppress any of the three contracting nationalities or any of the believers in whatever religion. The fact that neither the intelligent Greek Orthodox nor Greek Catholics, Mohammedans, Hebrews nor Protestants have raised any voice of protest proves that Jugoslavia is worthy the support of the universal mind.

Leaders of political parties and Mr. Osivnik, the Podesta of Fiume, who himself is a Slav by blood, and protests against Mr. Wilson, might be bought by the Italian Government, as well as by the Austrian or Magyar Government, but that does not give a full right to turn over the city of Fiume to Italy—the city in which dwelt Frankopan, a leader of the Croats, who, in company with his brother-in-law Zrinski was decapitated by Austria. The population of Fiume is in its majority Slav, but if they are traitors to their kind and united with those Italian business men of Fiume for whom they work, then Fiume is to be made independent of Jugoslavia and Italy. The port of Fiume has been built with the money of Croatian forestry, which money has been stolen by the Magyars to build up Fiume and the railroads to this harbor. If Fiume goes to Italy, then Italy is just as guilty as the business man who buys knowingly material from a thief.

Italy has already taken the whole of Istria, and therefore will keep in subjection a Slav province in which only a few cities have a minority population of Italians. Italy wants also Dalmatia and all the islands along the Croato-Dalmatian coast. This is Italian imperialism over peoples who suffered the oppression of the Turk, German, and Magyar.

DION. MARKANOVICH-KLAJIN.
New York, June 7, 1919.

REVEAL GERMAN TERRORISM

Evidence Concluded in the Trial of Anarchists at Zurich.

ZURICH, June 7.—The taking of evidence in the trial of international anarchists here was completed tonight. It is expected that the court will announce its decision within a week.

Evidence produced at the trial by the prosecution showed that during the war Germany kept up a widespread secret terrorist service, especially in Switzerland. Special efforts, it was indicated, were made to start revolutions in Italy and India. Irish and American agitators were supported by the Germans.

HONOR LIST WITHOUT PEERS

King's Birthday Awards Few—Vesta Tilley Now Lady de Frece.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—The Prime Minister's list of honors in celebration of the King's birthday, issued last night, constitutes a record for an occasion of the kind in that it does not record a single elevation to the peerage, a single admission to the British or Irish Privy Council, nor a single baronetcy.

The explanation is understood to be that it has been cut down to the lowest practicable minimum in view of the hope for the conclusion of peace, which will doubtless be followed by bestowals of the usual kind.

Meanwhile, the Premier's list records no political awards at all, but is largely made up of rewards to civil servants for long and faithful service.

The new knights announced include Walter de Frece, who is thus rewarded for services he rendered at the Ministry of Pensions. He is a well-known theatrical manager, and controls a big circuit of vaudeville theatres. His wife, who becomes Lady de Frece, is best known as Vesta Tilley, the popular male impersonator on the vaudeville stage.

DATO PLEDGES SUPPORT.

His Conservative Group Will Aid New Spanish Government.

MADRID, June 7.—Leaders of the Conservative Party of the Dato group at a meeting today, presided over by Señor Dato, decided to support the present Government in all legislative measures conforming to the Constitution and in those tending to the development of national interests.

Such support of the other Conservatives, an announcement given out after the meeting says, is entirely disinterested, as the Dato Conservatives will not accept any public or Parliamentary offices. This is interpreted to mean that Dato will not preside in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Government Conservatives, with the support of the Dato group, will have 215 out of the 408 members in the lower house.

LABOR FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

Official of A. F. of L. Says Millions Oppose Repeal.

Calling attention to the action of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives in voting to repeal the Daylight Saving Law, Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Daylight Saving Association, yesterday issued a call to the public to prevent the repeal of the law. Dissatisfaction among workingmen would follow the repeal, according to James Duncan, president of the Granite Cutters' Union, who sent out a message from Atlantic City.

"This action of the House Interstate Commerce Committee," said Mr. Marks, "will bring regret to millions all over the country, and it is hoped that the deliberation of the House will result in acceptance of the report of the minority, so that the blessings of daylight saving may be continued.

"The workers of the country, who constitute the mass of our population, are enthusiastically in favor of the daylight saving plan, and the Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Duncan, advises me that labor demands that the law stand. Adjustments of train schedules can be made to satisfy the farmers, who, however, form a minority.

"Millions of working people are opposed to the repeal of the daylight law," said Mr. Duncan's telegram, "and immediate action is urged on the public to wire or write to their Representatives and Senators at Washington, urging them to keep the extra hour of daylight. It has benefited the workers immensely, and has harmed no one. Grave industrial unrest threatens if this right of the people from the factories, shops and stores is denied them."

Mr. Marks says that the American Federation of Labor probably will take action against the repeal of the law. President Gompers of the labor organization was one of the first advocates of the idea, and most of the delegates to the Atlantic City convention, representing 5,000,000 unionists, have been instructed to work against the repeal of the daylight law.

DENOUNCES PARLOR REDS.

Dr. Richmond Would Deal with Them as Republic's Enemies.

SCHENECTADY, June 8.—In the Baccalaureate sermon at the Union College Commencement, President Charles Alexander Richmond tonight discussed the dangers of Bolshevism in America.

"The world," said he, "has no use for the dilettante idealism that prates and poses, that meets in luxurious drawing rooms in evening dress to flirt with Bolshevism as a dangerous but fascinating pastime, as children play with fire. These are enemies of this republic, and they should be dealt with as enemies. And we have as little use for the well-meaning idealist whose passion for humanity blinds him to realities; who has not the daring to face the facts of life, nor the good sense to see that the tyranny of numbers is worse than the autocracy of any king.

"It is not a counsel of wisdom, but a counsel of insane folly that would put the control of State and society in the hands of the proletariat. We know what it means. It means government by the idle and improvident, and payment by the industrious and prudent; power to the ignorant and obscurity to the wise; rewards to the incompetent and burdens for the shoulders of the capable and enterprising."

DR. DAY ASSAILS LEAGUE.

Syracuse Chancellor Calls Covenant "an Infamous Bargain."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 8.—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University condemned the League of Nations as "an infamous bargain" in his commencement address today.

"We would not surrender one acre of the shores of our continent for peace dictated by the pirate of the seas," he continued. "It is unthinkable that we should give our homes for peace. But examine the contract. We are asked to give our national integrity.

"Men (representing the United States at the Peace Conference in Paris) were there whose names were never mentioned in connection with constitutional law. But Hughes, Root, Marshall, and other constitutional authorities were not there, and yet we express fear of the riotous language of the Bolsheviki and the Red Socialists.

"If there is any body of men of whom the American people should be proud today it is their Senators, standing firmly for the defence of the sacred institutions of our country.

"Thank God that there is a remnant of statesmanship left standing between America and the imperiling quagmires of internationalism."

ASKS INVESTIGATION OF STATE INSURANCE

Commissioner Connor Criticises Management of Fund in Report to the Governor.

FINDS DELAY IN PAYMENTS

Charges Favoritism in Fixing Premiums, and Reports 1,500 Canceled Policies Since July, 1914.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8.—Severe criticism of the management of the State Insurance Fund by the State Industrial Commission is contained in a report to Governor Smith, made public tonight, by Jeremiah F. Connor, appointed by the Executive to investigate the affairs of the commission.

The State Fund now insures approximately 8,750 employers, according to the report, and its rates are approximately 14½ per cent. lower than the rates of the stock companies. It claims to have 16 per cent. of the compensation insurance business of New York State, asserts Commissioner Connor. "Fifty per cent. of this business is carried in special groups receiving special treatment, so that the fund generally carries only about 8 per cent. of the compensation insurance of the state."

The fund on January 1, 1918, the report says, had assets amounting to nearly $5,500,000, and it is apparent that the financial condition of the fund "at the present is in an enviable position." It is said that additional dividends in favor of the employers in the general groups to the extent of $1,000,000 could be declared and the fund still be solvent beyond a question of doubt.

Commissioner Connor declares that the fund has been "wofully weak" in its ability to collect premiums, adding that there were approximately 1,500 cancelled policies from July 1, 1914, to date, in which the payrolls have not been audited nor bills rendered for the amounts due. In addition, he reports that about a month ago there were 600 cases of cancelled policies in which payrolls had been audited, but in which bills had not been sent out.

Questions Relations With Wynkoop.

Much space in the report is devoted to one of the special groups in the State fund where the employers in this group have a contract with G. W. Wynkoop, who does business under the name of the Wynkoop Service, under which an employer, in return for certain services, including the prevention of accidents and handling of claims, pays the Wynkoop Service one-half of the dividends declared by the State Insurance Fund.

"In my opinion the Wynkoop transactions with the State Insurance Fund are wrong from every standpoint," Commissioner Connor declares. "In the first place every service performed by the Wynkoop Service for the employer should be performed by the State Insurance Fund itself."

Numerous employers in the State fund have been approached by representatives of the Wynkoop Service just as their policies were about to expire, Commissioner Connor says. "This suggests," he adds, "at least a system under which the Wynkoop Service is tipped off by some one when favorable risks in the fund are about to expire."

Many complaints have been received by Commissioner Connor, who says that he is satisfied that there is "an unreasonable delay in making payments to injured workmen out of the State fund." He also reports that the fund "pays far more attention to getting work for favored doctors than it does to paying compensation to the claimants." Alleged favoritism in fixing premiums is also charged.

"What I have discovered is only a scratch on the surface," concludes the report. "I recommend that the whole State insurance fund be investigated from start to finish by a competent actuarial accountant."

LEGION TO AID SERVICE MEN.

Arranges to Handle Financial Relations with the Government.

The American Legion has organized a department to deal with war risk insurance, allotments, salary allowances, compensation, service pay, and bonuses for discharged service men, according to an announcement made yesterday by Cornelius W. Wickersham, Chairman of the New York State Branch. The service will be free to all men and women who served in the world war.

Similar departments will be organized in other branches as rapidly as possible, said Mr. Wickersham, the organization being directed by Henry L. Lindsay, who recently resigned as Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The headquarters of the department for this State will be at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, where applicants desiring advice will be received.

It was also announced that beginning on July 4, the organization would issue its official publication, The American Legion Weekly. The aims of the publication, as announced, will be "to foster and perpetuate 100 per cent. Americanism," and "to safeguard the benefits of justice, freedom, and democracy" gained through the war.

PLAN TO ENLARGE BERLIN.

Bill in German Assembly Provides for Merging of Ten Suburbs.

BERLIN, May 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The first move for retrieving for Berlin its reputation of one of the chief cities of the world is a bill presented to the German National Assembly providing for merging ten suburbs into Greater Berlin. These include the municipalities of Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorf, Schoeneberg, Grunewald, and Tempelhof, and probably even Spandau.

New city limits would be extended nearly ten miles, and the greater city would include seventy-one municipalities and communities. It would be governed by a Senate of 44 and a lower house of 144.

ASK UNION WITH RUMANIA.

Banat Deputation Pleads with King Ferdinand at Csaba.

BUCHAREST, June 6.—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania concluded their tour of Transylvania when they arrived at Csaba today. A delegation of Rumanians from that district told the King that the Rumanians were ready to undergo all sacrifices to bring about the union of the entire Ban

SILESIAN PLEBISCITE SEEMS ASSURED

Similar Concessions Under Consideration for East and West Prussia.

CRITICISM OF BRITISH POLICY

French Diplomat Attributes Attitude Toward Germany to Trade Ambitions.

BY CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PARIS, June 6.—It seems probable this afternoon that some real concessions will be made to Lloyd George's demands for the modification of the German treaty. Three definite changes are named as more than probable.

The most material of these is the granting of a plebiscite in Upper Silesia and the regions of West and East Prussia before ruling definitely that these territories shall be added to Poland as provided by the treaty in its present form. As I have already often cabled, such a plebiscite would be bitterly opposed by the French and of course by Poland.

The second change relates to the demand for fixing the sum which Germany must pay. It is still held to be impossible to fix exactly the grand total, but the reparation and indemnity account can be split up into various parts, and definite totals fixed for such items as can be calculated now for the future. Of such items cited as an illustration is that of pensions to the disabled soldiers of the Allied countries.

A third change, or rather addition, to the treaty is likely to be a clause fixing the number of troops the Allies may maintain in German territory at any given time in the course of the period of the occupation. As it is now, no limit to the number is fixed, and, as Germany must pay the maintenance of these troops, her demand to know what the maximum number will be is considered reasonable even by the French. There was no ulterior motive on the part of the treaty-makers in leaving this matter indefinite, but it is admitted now, after examination and consideration, that theoretically, at least, France could quarter all her troops in the occupied territory, regardless of military necessity, and make Germany pay the bill for maintaining them.

Whether these proposed changes will be made in the body of the existing treaty or added as explanatory and clarifying addenda is not yet decided. One objection made to the method of treating them as addenda is that it would cause to stick out too conspicuously the fact that the Germans, aided by Lloyd George, had succeeded in forcing the Allies to soften their terms.

Lloyd George's Power in Big Four.

June 5.—The member of the French Foreign Office who, as I cabled at the time, told me a week ago he thought the Germans would sign the Peace Treaty before the end of June, still adheres to that opinion, despite the demands of Lloyd George that the document be materially changed.

"Lloyd George is bluffing, as you call it in America," said this French diplomat today. "He is bluffing in two directions—with his own people in England and with his associates at the Peace Conference. But Clemenceau and Wilson both seem to be alive to the fact that he is bluffing.

"It is been the fashion from the beginning of the Peace Conference to speak of Wilson as the one man dominating everything and everybody, and compelling all concessions to his liking. But in thinking thus we have erred in underestimating the part played by Lloyd George. It is true it was Wilson who delivered the ultimatum to Italy as to Fiume and Dalmatia, but it should be remembered that Lloyd George was supporting the claims against Italy of the American and English plenipotentiaries even in sympathy on the Adriatic coast, despite England's treaty obligations to Italy, but when the Shantung case came up America and England were not in accord, and England won. We all looked to Wilson as a friend of China, but his friendship was not able to prevail over British determination to back Japan.

"Some credit must be given to Lloyd George for his ability to have his own way at this conference, but I do not think he will be able materially to delay the signing of the treaty by his newly awakened tenderness for the enemy. He won his English elections by declaring for the greatest severity toward Germany. He said Germany would be made to pay until it hurt the Allies to have her pay more. But he has won the elections, and England has won ships and colonies out of the peace making.

"Money repatriation no longer is such a vital factor with the British, so Lloyd George finds it expedient to cater to the extreme Left Radical element of British politics by dropping his rôle of severity for one of magnanimity toward the enemy. That is the political motive of his present attitude. He has another which is economic. He wants a quick peace, but on terms that will leave the minimum of bitterness between his country and Germany because British commerce, with all its shipping facilities, is clamoring for the great profits that are bound to flow from an early restoration of trading with Germany. Germany wants everything, and England is in a position to carry her everything.

"But Lloyd George would go too far in this matter. He would take Germany into the League of Nations at once. That's not a very vital point, and no nation would long delay peace to quarrel about that. Beyond that, however, he wants to name a fixed sum for reparation. That is probably impossible. All the experts of all the big powers worked incessantly for four months to determine such a sum and found it impossible. It is just as impossible now as it was then, and more so, because values in all the markets of the world are becoming more uncertain every day.

"He wants to shorten the time of our military occupation of the Rhine Valley and do away with the provision for a Saarr Valley plebiscite at the end of fifteen years, and have that territory revert to Germany automatically without a plebiscite. France will not tolerate either of these propositions. He wants a plebiscite now in Silesia. That is extremely impracticable, and there is no possible way of facing a plebiscite there that would be fair and sincere. What can be, may be, done there in the way of a concession to Germany is to make some slight alterations in the boundary line already laid down in the treaty between Germany and Poland.

"Such a boundary change seems to me the only real concession to Germany that the Big Four can agree on. Therefore, I will look for the signing in June, unless our present French strikes, inspired from without, develop into serious disorders and so encourage Germany to hold out. There has been no rioting, and the strike situation is improving."

LEASES VILLA FOR TURKS.

French Foreign Office Will Lodge Peace Envoys Near Versailles.

VERSAILLES, June 8. (Associated Press.)—The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has leased La Vaucressonere Villa at Vaucresson, about three miles from Versailles, in which to lodge the Turkish peace mission. The mission is expected to arrive at Marseilles June 11.

Jews Seek Wilson's Aid.

At the twelfth annual convention of the Federation of Rumanian Jews of America, held yesterday at the Hotel Astor, resolutions were adopted to petition President Wilson and the American Peace Delegation to intercede on behalf of the Jews of Eastern European countries.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD MacDONALD, President of the Lenox National Bank, died at his home in Lenox, Mass., yesterday at the age of [illegible].

Mrs. KATHARINE ALIDA STEVENS, widow of John O. Stevens, who was for many years Secretary of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, died on Saturday at her home in Plainfield, N. J.

SILAS E. WARE, 71 years old, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was long engaged in the manufacture of harvesting machinery.

IRA F. MANSFIELD, 77 years old, a civil war veteran and formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died on Saturday at his home in Beaver, Penn.

Mrs. BIRDIE COBB SMITH, wife of United States Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, died on Saturday at her home in Atlanta. She was 37 years old and was a daughter of General Thomas R. Cobb of Athens, Ga.

JACK MERRITT, a young comedian who appeared in "Oh, Boy!" and "A Pair of Sixes," died on Saturday at his home, 916 Whitlock Avenue, the Bronx, of pneumonia.

HENRY W. ROEDICKER, a manufacturer of pianos, died on Friday at his home, 141 Third Avenue.

JONAS BERNSTEIN, 79 years old, wholesale clothier, died on Friday at his home, 250 West 137th Street.

Mrs. MARY AUGUSTA CORNELL COYKENDALL, widow of Samuel D. Coykendall, died on Saturday at her home in Kingston, N. Y.

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RHINE ENVOYS BEAR PROTEST TO PARIS

Americans and British Allow Anti-Separatists to Appeal to Conference.

FRENCH PROTECT DORTEN

Prevent His Arrest for Treason to Germany—New Government Waning.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORLENZ, June 7.—The Rhineland Republic seems to be as hard to find in British-occupied Germany as in the area held by the Americans.

As a matter of fact, the scheme, which originated at Wiesbaden, occupied by the French, has made absolutely no headway, and I understand that the British authorities are in no way kindly disposed toward any effort at political change in the Rhineland during their occupation. As is the case with the Americans, the British have done fairly well in dealing with the present constituted authorities of the Rhineland, and, being interested only in a military way and in no sense concerned with local or national German politics, the British Army is satisfied with things as they are.

A delegation including Herr Adenau, Burgomeaster of Cologne, and Herr Leonatz, Centrist Party leader in the Coblenz district, has left for Versailles, with the permission, of course, of the British and American authorities, to tell the Peace Conference that the Rhineland is against the proposed separation under the leadership of Dr. Dorten.

There come today from Wiesbaden reports indicating that the French are cooling somewhat in their ardor for the new republic. Dr. Dorten and his fellows, the self-constituted officials of the "republic" went to the offices of the local Government there and demanded that the building be turned over to them. The German Captain in charge of the building went to the French for advice. The French are said to have told him that they had nothing to say in the premises.

The German Captain returned to the building and made that statement, which was followed by the eviction of Dorten, and his associates. The old officials continued to hold their places.

The Wiesbaden police received orders yesterday from Berlin to arrest Dr. Dorten on the charge of treason. When they tried to take him in custody French officers intervened and prevented it on the ground that Berlin could exercise no such authority under present conditions.

The local officials of Cologne, as well as Coblenz, have been notified by Dorten that they are out of office and copies of the notification have been sent to the British military authorities. The British have taken no notice of Dorten and have given the local German officials to understand that they may take a similar course, which, it goes without saying, they have done.

All in all, the Rhineland separatist movement of June 1 appears to have declined dismally.

GOV. SMITH EXPLAINS ACTION ON BUDGET

Total of $4,705,596.86 Cut by Vetoes, Leaving $95,-538,303.18.

In accordance with his promise at the end of the thirty day bill period to make a detailed statement to the voters of the State of all the appropriation measures signed by him, Governor Alfred E. Smith yesterday gave out a report of the bills and the reasons for approving them.

The report shows that the Legislature presented to him appropriation bills carrying $100,273,899.04, from which he cut $4,705,596.86 by vetoing certain measures. He approved bills to the total of $95,538,303.18, an increase over last year's budget of $14,013,032.87. Commenting on this increase, Governor Smith says:

"This, upon its face, looks like an enormous increased in the cost of Government. The fact is that $8,266,532.65 charged against the appropriations of this year should have been made last year. In other words, when the Legislature of 1918 was making provision for the cost of Government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, its appropriations were short $8,266,532.65. The 1918 appropriations should have totaled $87,791,802.98.

"In 1918 the total appropriations for the fixed charges of the Government were $53,048,856.45; in 1919, the fixed charges are $54,827,198.47, a decrease in the actual fixed overhead charges of the Government of $221,637.98. 'Fixed charges' are items that occur year after year, such as the salary of the Governor, the salaries of the State officers, the Judges, the members of the Legislature, all of the State employes, and such other expenses as occur annually and must, therefore, be regarded as fixed expenses of running the Government.'

Prefacing the main body of his report with the statement that he is desirous of taking the opportunity of calling the attention of all departments of the Government to the abuses that grow out of exceeding appropriations, the Governor says that not only are the people deceived as to the actual cost of government by deficiency appropriations, but the departments are prevented from making a showing that would be to their own credit. Taking his own office as an example, he points out that the entire budgetary appropriations of this year show an increase of $47,276.39 over last year, whereas the Executive Department will be run cheaper next year.

"Although the appropriations for construction, repair, and betterments of State properties aggregate $8,175,220.30, an increase of $2,361,269.90 over 1918, Governor Smith says that, in approving this measure, he has no criticism to make of the previous administration for the reason that the country was at war and the Federal Government had requested that men and material be not diverted from war purposes except in grave necessity.

Continuing his report, the Governor says:

"For years no attempt has been made to add to the industries carried on in our prisons. One of the complaints that I made during the campaign was that the prisoners were kept in idleness. Following out my suggestion, there was appropriated $75,000 for the purchase of the necessary machinery to manufacture in the prisons the number plates for automobiles. They have heretofore been purchased by the State from private manufacturers at an annual cost of $150,000. I am informed that the last lot was manufactured in the State of Illinois.

"During the campaign I spoke at great length upon the necessity for liberal appropriations to the Department of Education. Accordingly, I signed a bill increasing the State's allotment to the common schools for teachers' salaries, carrying an appropriation of $5,300,000.

"Early this year I conferred with the Regents of the University on the question of adult illiteracy in this State. Following our conference, they had a bill prepared carrying an appropriation of $100,000 for the instruction of illiterates, which I approved.

"I accepted a bill of $30,000 to provide for scholarships for soldiers and sailors who took part in the great war.

"During the war women found their way into new lines of industry at such a rapid rate that the creation of a Bureau of Women in Industry in the Industrial Commission was considered essential. I signed a bill for $10,900 for it continuance.

"When Congress adjourned without acting upon the big financial bills the Federal Labor Bureaus were threatened at the very time that we needed them most. Nothing was left for the State to do but come to their aid. For their continuance I accepted bills aggregating $255,955.34."

EXTOL BOY SCOUTS AS CAMPAIGN OPENS

Ex-Secretary McAdoo and Others Praise the Organization at Hippodrome Meeting.

The campaign of the Boy Scouts of America to obtain 1,000,000 associate adult members and at the same time to raise through that membership a fund of at least $1,000,000 was inaugurated last night with a mass meeting in the Hippodrome. The big playhouse was packed and not even in war time has there been an audience that could cheer so loudly. The reason for the enthusiasm was the presence of at least 2,000 scouts every one of whom came prepared to whoop it up for all he was worth.

It was a representative audience of New Yorkers. Included in the throng were ex-Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Collector of Internal Revenue William H. Edwards, Mortimer L. Schiff, Father Duffy, the chaplain of the 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Dan Beard, Miss Elsie Janis, just home from overseas, where she served as entertainer in chief to the A. E. F., and scores of others equally well known.

That the Boy Scout movement, with its pledge to "citizenship and samaritanism, is one of the most potent influences for good in American life and a safeguard against lawlessness, was the gist of all the speeches, the principal ones being made by Mr. McAdoo, Father Duffy, Rabbi Silverman, and Mr. Edwards. Each of these speakers received a great welcome, but the biggest ovation was that accorded to Miss Janis, who made a little speech and then proceeded to conduct the Police Department Band as it was said she had conducted the army bands on the western front for more than two years when she was with Pershing's forces.

Both Mr. McAdoo and Dr. Silverman in their speeches referred to the bomb conspiracy that was directed against the lives of Attorney General Palmer and other prominent citizens, and both agreed that anarchy and its kindred menaces would largely disappear from American life if such ideals as those that form the creed of the Boy Scout became general throughout the country. For this reason, if no other, said Mr. McAdoo and Dr. Silverman, every good American should do his part in the support of the Boy Scout organization.

Mr. McAdoo is the Chairman of the National Committee and Mr. Edwards of the New York Campaign Committee. The campaign will last until next Saturday and New York's quota is 200,000 associate members and about $300,000 for the fund. The minimum cost of adult membership in the Scouts is $1, although, as Mr. McAdoo said, he expected everybody to give "a little bit more than that." Women as well as men are eligible for membership.

Of New York City's quota about $64,000 was raised last night. Among the larger subscriptions were the Rockefeller Foundation, $10,000; George D. Pratt, $10,000; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $5,000; Mortimer L. Schiff, $5,000; Colin H. Livingstone, $1,000; Guggenheim Brothers, $2,000; George F. Baker, Jr., $2,500; Charles W. Hayden, $2,500; George W. Perkins, $2,500; Byron G. Collier, $1,000; Sigmund Elsner, $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Vogel, $1,000; Scottish Rites of Free Masons, $1,000; C. B. Dillingham, $750; Elmer E. Smathers, $500; William G. McAdoo, $200, and an anonymous gift of $7,500.

The following cable dispatch was received from the President and a copy distributed to each person in the audience:

The patriotic and effective service of the Boy Scouts in their definitely worked out program of war work activities is a splendid testimonial to the value of organized boyhood in helping our country win the war. Not only is this of practical service to our country in these critical times, but it is of great educational value to the boys in preparing them for the responsibilities of citizenship.

WOODROW WILSON.

Rabbi Silverman in his address discussed the attributes of the American boy.

JEWS TO AID WAR ORPHANS.

Program Provides for Care of Hebrew Children in War-Torn Lands.

The Joint Distribution Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman, announced plans yesterday for the care of hundreds of thousands of Jewish children orphaned by the war. It is proposed to create a bureau to co-operate with child-caring agencies in all the countries where war orphans are in need.

It is proposed to establish the first bureau in Petrograd, where Jewish war orphans number between 3,000 and 4,000, because conditions in other war-ravaged countries make the establishment of such bureaus impracticable at this time.

Born.

GOLDSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Goldston of 272 West 90th St., New York City, announce the birth of a son, on June 5.

Married.

FRIEDLANDER—SENITT.—Mrs. Valeria Senitt of 1,228 46th St., Brooklyn, wishes to announce the marriage of her daughter Sophia to Mr. Arthur E. Friedlander, son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Friedlander of 815 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 8, by Dr. Silverman.

HIRSCH—SILBERBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Silberberg announce the marriage of their daughter Anna to Mr. Eugene Hirsch of New York.

KENDALL—BENJAMIN.—On June 6th, Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Benjamin, to David Matthew Kendall, son of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Kendall of Willard, Kansas.

LEVY—ELIAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon L. Elias announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Naomi, to Mr. J. Richard Levy, on Sunday, June 8, at the Hotel Majestic.

LOWNEY—MARTIN.—Mr. and Mrs. James Martin of Ocean Grove, N. J., formerly of East Orange, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter Grace to Mr. John James Lowney of Washington, D. C., and Amesbury, Mass., on Friday, May 30, 1919, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATTERSON—HYDE.—On Saturday, June 7, at the residence of the bride, 215 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers, Edyth Morton, younger daughter of the late Dr. Joel W. Hyde and Mary E. Hyde, to Alexander J. Patterson of Conway, Mass. No cards.

POST—KNAPP.—On June 7, 1919, at Brookwood, East Islip, L. I., by Rev. William G. Thayer of Southboro, Mass., and the Rev. William H. Garth of St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I., Caroline Burr, daughter of Harry Kearsarge and Caroline Burr Knapp, to Charles Kintzing Post, Lieutenant, J. G., U. S. N., son of Waldron Kintzing and Mary Lawrence Post, of Bay Port, L. I.

TOPPING—SAUVLET.—The announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Stella Sauvlet to Mr. Samuel Edgar Topping on Saturday, June 7, at St. Thomas's Church, New York, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiating.

Died.

BEEKMAN.—Suddenly on June 7th, at her residence, 38 East 78th St., Isabella Lawrence, widow of the late Henry Rutgers Beekman. Funeral services at the Church of the Resurrection, East 74th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., at 10 A. M. Tuesday.

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Died.

BLADEN.—On Sunday, June 8th, 1919, Margaret Wrieden Bladen, widow of late John T. Bladen, at her residence, 108 Westfield St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services at Calvary Church, Bushwick Av., below Gates, Tuesday evening, June 10, 8:30. Interment Springfield, N. J., at convenience of family.

BRAUN.—On Sunday, June 8, 1919, Harney Barnes Braun, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony P. Braun, at his home, 1,314 East 23d St., Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the Ocean Av. Congregational Church, Ocean Av. and Av. L, on Tuesday, June 10, at 8 P. M.

BUMSTEAD.—On June 7, Della A., widow of Gordon P. Bumstead. Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, Emory St., near Bergen Av., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BYRNES.—On June 7, at his residence, 356 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Leo Augustus Byrnes, in his 17th year, son of Edward J. and Mary P. Byrnes. Funeral Tuesday, June 10, 9 A.M., from St. Ignatius Church, Rogers Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn. No flowers, please.

CAMPBELL.—June 7, Michael Campbell, native of Derlakey, County Down, Ireland, son of Felix and Mary Campbell. Funeral from funeral parlors of James E. McLaren, 4 Hon. Lexington Av. and 63th St., Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church at 10 o'clock.

CLARKE.—On June 7, Margaret (nee Gilsenan,) at her residence, 125 Alburtis Av., Corona, L. I., beloved wife of James J., and mother of James, William, Thomas, and Kathleen; native of County Meath, Ireland. Notice of funeral later.

COLEMAN.—On Sunday, June 8, at his residence, 250 West 88th St., Charles W. Coleman, son of Helen Dawson Coleman, in the 50th year of his age. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th St. and 9th Av., on Tuesday, June 10, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

COOP.—On June 7, 1919, Frederick F. Coop, in his 77th year, at his home, 78 Manhattan Av. Funeral services Dargeon's Funeral Church, 107th St. and Amsterdam Av., Monday, 3:30. Chicago papers please copy.

COYKENDALL.—At Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, June 7, 1919, Mary Augusta Cornell, widow of Samuel D. Coykendall. Funeral services at her late residence, Kingston, N. Y., Tuesday, June 10, at 2:30.

DENNISTON.—William Young, in his 82d year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., on Monday, June 9, at 1:30 P. M.

DICKEY.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Saturday, June 7, 1919, in New York City, William Dhu McN. Dickey, husband of Rosa Dickey and father of William E. Dickey. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

DYER.—Charles, in his 81st year. Officer and veteran of the 162d New York State Volunteers in the Civil War. Beloved husband of Margaret and father of Mrs. Joseph Conron, Mrs. J. E. Conron, and Mrs. J. McCann, and Charles Dyer, Jr., and grandfather of Mrs. James Butler, Jr., and Raymond Dyer Conron. Funeral private, Monday. Interment in family plot, Trinity Cemetery.

GIBB.—On June 8, 1919, Elizabeth, beloved wife of James and mother of James, Jr., Mary, Anna, and Helen Gibb. Daughters of Scotia services at her late residence, 272 East 163d St., on Tuesday, June 10, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery on June 11.

GRALEY.—On June 6, 1919, Katherine Veronica. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St. Requiem high mass will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

HAMILTON.—On Saturday, June 7, Rachel, widow of the late William Hamilton, age 83 years. Funeral services at 144 Lexington Av., Tuesday, June 10, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

HARRINGTON.—Frederic, suddenly, at Winchester, Mass., on June 6. Funeral private.

HART.—Suddenly at Hartsdale, N. Y., June 8, 1919, Alonzo Jay Hart, in his 70th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HOUGH.—On Saturday, June 7, 1919, Robin T. at Congers, N. Y. Services will be held at his late residence, Monday, June 9, at 7:30 P. M.

HULSE.—At Monroe, N. Y., June 8, Ruth Hulse, age 76. Interment at Monroe, Tuesday, June 10, at 2 P. M.

KAMINSKI.—On Sunday, June 8, Esther Kaminski, widow of Henry M. Kaminski. Funeral services at her late residence, 120 East 34th St., on Tuesday morning, June 10, at 10 o'clock.

KNOWLTON.—On June 7, 1919, Sabina Glynn, at her residence, 20 Morningside Av., New York. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell Bldg.) Broadway and 66th St., on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Foster, Boston papers please copy.

KORT.—At Brook Haven, L. I., on June 7, 1919, Emma, beloved sister of Frederick W. and Minna Kort, in the 57th year of her age. Funeral private.

KRUDOP.—On June 5, 1919, Lueder, beloved husband of Marie R. Krudop. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 103 Washington Av., Newark, N. J., on Monday, June 9, at 2 P. M. Interment in Arlington Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

LAW.—At Montclair, N. J., June 6, 1919, Anne E. May, daughter of the late Adams and Mary E. Burroughs Law. Funeral services at her late home, 322 Claremont Av., Monday morning, June 9, at 10 o'clock.

LEYPOLDT.—Augusta, widow of the late Frederick Leypoldt and daughter of the late Rudolph and Charlotte Thrrisue of New York, suddenly at her home, Scranton, Penn., on June 7. Funeral private.

Died.

MARTIN.—At Westport, Conn., June 8, Carrie Eldock Martin, wife of the late Addison D. Martin and mother of May Martin Goetz and Isobel Martin Lake. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MATHEWS.—At Pasadena, California, June 5, Mary Park, wife of Stewart B. Mathews of Rye, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NUGENT.—Mrs. Richard H., Sr., widow of Richard H. Nugent, at her home, Bay Terrace, Staten Island, on Sunday evening. Notice of funeral tomorrow.

MEEKES.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 8, 1919, Captain Harry Meekes. Funeral services at his late home, 330 Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 10, at 8 P. M.

MICHIE.—Suddenly at her residence, 2025 U St., Washington, D. C., on June 8, Maria Louise Michie, widow of Professor Peter S. Michie, United States Military Academy, West Point. Services and interment were at West Point, Thursday, June 5.

MOREIRA.—On June 8, 1919, Manuel de Barros. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway-66th St. Funeral services will be held on Monday, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

SCHOLFIELD.—On June 7, 1919, Charles Pohlemus Scholfield, formerly of Essex Fells, and beloved husband of Bertha Hart Scholfield. Funeral service at 154 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 10, at 8 P. M. Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

STREB.—On Sunday, June 8, our beloved brother Rudolf, in his 52d year, after a long illness. Funeral Wednesday, 1:30, from his late residence, 1,039 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends invited to attend, also the Joppa Lodge No. 201, F. & A. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

Died.

THOMPSON.—On June 7, John Henry Thompson, M. D., born Jan. 2, 1835, in New York City. Masonic funeral ceremonies by Concord Lodge, F. and A. M., and A. A. Scottish Rite Bodies at his late residence, 36 East 30th St., Tuesday, June 10, 1919, at 11 A. M.

VAN VLECK.—On June 6, 1919, Margaret Louise, widow of Frederic B. Van Vleck, in her 84th year. Service at 25 Lawrence Av., West Orange, N. J., Mountain Station, D., L. & W. R. R., Monday, at 10 A. M.

WHITTEMORE.—At her residence, Englewood, N. J., June 8, Charlotte Boetwick, wife of William L. Whittemore, and daughter of the late Henry Wilson and Jane Bostwick Hubbell. Funeral private.

WUPPERMANN.—Sergeant Carlos S., of the Intelligence Police, American Expeditionary Force, Army of Occupation, Germany; son of George, deceased, and Josephine Hancox Wuppermann, met his death "in the line of duty" on April 15, in the 32d year of his age. Announcement of memorial service later.

In Memoriam

MOSES.—In fond and devoted memory and to honor the anniversary of the birth of our dearly beloved mother, Rebeca (nee Strein) Moses, who passed away Aug. 29, 1918.—May she rest in peace. Loving children, ABE, JULIA, IDA and ROSE. Philadelphia papers please copy.

Unveiling.

SHAPIRO.—Monument in memory of Abraham I. Shapiro, son of Solomon and Bryna, and brother of Samuel, Sonia, and Elizabeth, will be unveiled Sunday morning, June 15, at 10:30, prompt at Washington Cemetery, Section 8. Relatives and friends are invited.

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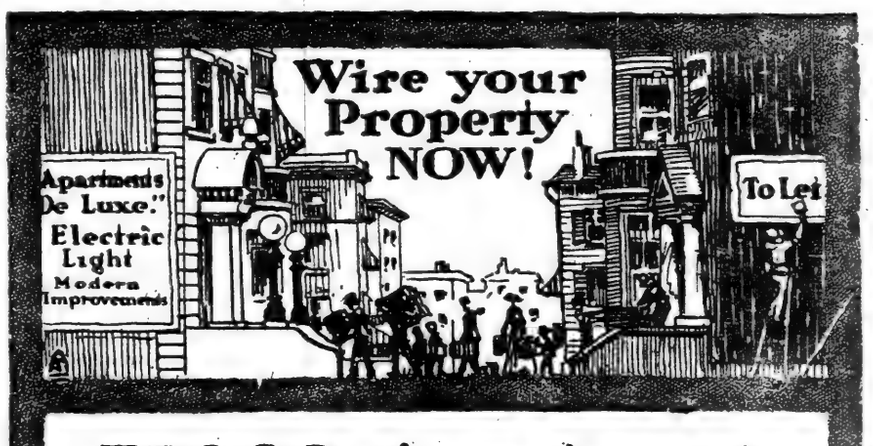
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But Manhattan's shifting population is soon to undergo its greatest upheaval—the era of moving days ushered in by the erection of these 75,000 apartments. The first to move will be the tenants of old, unimproved buildings.

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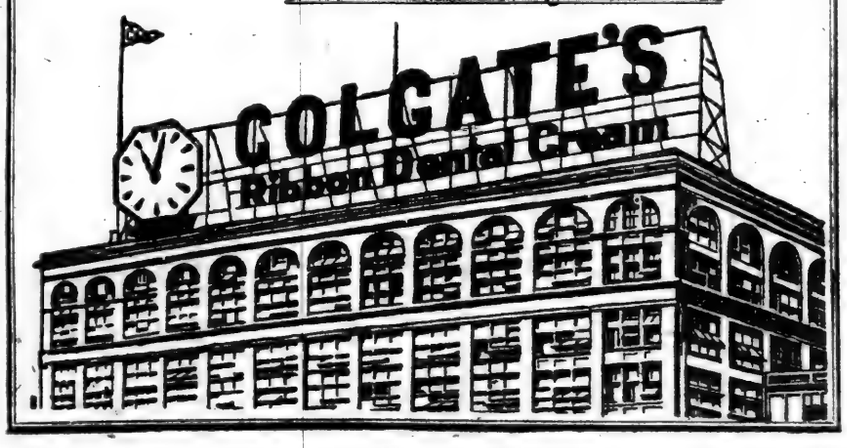
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RENEWS ATTACKS ON LLOYD GEORGE

Northcliffe Press Accuses Him of Having Yielded to Pro-German Influences.

LIBERALS EXPRESS ALARM

The Star Considers That Anglo-American Solidarity Is in Grave Danger.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—In default of other news, the papers are now striving to revive interest in the doings of the Peace Conference, and the debate in the House of Commons, together with more or less veracious reports from Paris of the crises and alarms there, once again takes first place on most of the news pages.

In the Commons debate, Sir Donald Maclean, leader of the dissident Liberals, made a weak plea for the publication of the text of the peace treaty and Commander Kentworthy criticised the Government's attitude toward Admiral Kolchak. Winston Churchill had little trouble in disposing of the Opposition arguments.

In some respects the most interesting development of the moment is the renewal of the attacks on Lloyd George by the Northcliffe press, which represents the British Premier as having been bluffed by pro-German influences into "wavering and wobbling" over revision of the peace terms favorable to the German counterproposals. The Northcliffe papers charged that Ramsay Macdonald and Arthur Henderson had been in communication with Lloyd George, who has issued a denial of the charge. The Northcliffe papers suggest that Premier Lloyd George is not so firm in his attitude toward the Germans as President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau.

The Liberal Star says, "the attempt to use Wilson as a stick for Lloyd George will not deceive the veriest greenhorn," and considers that Anglo-American solidarity is in grave danger. "Wilson's supporters," adds The Star, "are uniting with his opponents in demanding that America should repudiate the treaty and leave Europe to stew in its own juice. America will not pledge herself for a guarantee of anything but a clean peace. If Great Britain and America are to be kept together, the peace must not bear seed of future wars. It must not plunge Europe into a new era of hate, armaments, conscriptions, and brute force. Lloyd George, as The Manchester Guardian suggests, has a supple and elastic mind, and he is striving to undo some of the blunders imposed by Anglo-French Chauvinism. He sees that a quick, clean peace is necessary to save Europe from ruin. He has strong support in Unionist quarters. Garvin's campaign in The Observer has borne fruit. The better mind of Britain is fortifying the better mind of America."

President Wilson's reported declaration in the Matin that the treaty is in agreement with his Fourteen Points encourages Liberal supporters here. The Westminster Gazette believes that the British Premier and the British delegation in Paris are standing for a moderate view which desires a fair give and take as to the debatable aspects of the treaty.

Cornell Honors Her Warrior Dead.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 8.—A memorial service for the 206 Cornell University men who died in the world war was held here today. President Schurman read the honor roll of the institution. Cornell, he said, had 7,000 men in uniform, of whom 121 had been cited or decorated for bravery in action.

BRITISH-AMERICAN PLEA FOR CHINA

Joint Association at Peking Protests Against Shantung Deal with Japan.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, June 7.—The Peking Anglo-American Association today passed the following resolution:

"While recognizing that a supreme attempt is being made to set up a new international order wherein secret treaties, political oppression, and the settlement of international disputes by war will not have a place, and while appreciating that these lofty aims can be achieved only by overcoming difficulties of which we in China have not full knowledge, this Association learns with the keenest disappointment and with deepest sympathy with the Chinese people of the decision of the Peace Conference to transfer to Japan the former German rights in Shantung.

"We express our solemn conviction that this decision will create conditions that must inevitably bring about extreme discord between the Chinese people and Japan and raise a most serious hindrance to the development of economic interests in China and other countries.

"A settlement which perpetuates the conditions created by Germany's aggression in Shantung in 1898, a condition that led to similar action on the part of other States, that were a contributing cause to the disorders in North China in 1900 and made inevitable the Russo-Japanese war, cannot make for peace in the Far East, for political stability in China itself, nor for the development of trade and commerce equally open to all.

"There will be further evil consequences. Conditions which are not only subversive of the principle of national self-determination but also a denial of the policy of the open door principle of equal opportunity will greatly be accentuated if Japan, a near neighbor, be now substituted for Germany, whose centre of political and economic activities was on the other side of the globe.

"Therefore we, members of the Peking Anglo-American Association, resolve that representations be made to the British and American Governments, urging that the States participating in the Peace Conference devise and carry through a just settlement which will not endanger the safety of China or the peace of the world."

HIS DEATH STARTS INQUIRY.

Police Ask Autopsy on Dr. Becker, Commencement Guest.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Dr. T. Henry Becker, Jr., President of the Bluefields Sanitarium, at Bluefields, W. Va., who came here to attend the commencement exercises of Jefferson Medical College, died early today under circumstances which led to inquiry by the police. Dr. Becker at midnight had told a hotel clerk he was going for a walk, and half an hour later he returned in a taxicab, seriously ill. He was taken to the Jefferson Hospital, where he died about 3 A. M.

An autopsy will be held tomorrow. Dr. Becker was 34 years old.

Actors Plan War Work Memorial.

An Actors' Memorial Day, according to an announcement made yesterday by Daniel Frohman, probably will be celebrated on Friday, Dec. 5. One of the principal objects of the setting aside of the day will be to raise funds for the Actors' Fund of America, of which Mr. Frohman is President. The public will be asked to commemorate in this fashion the work done by the members of the theatrical profession during the war. Headquarters for the movement have been established at the Hotel Commodore.

POLICE CENSOR DANCING.

Coney Island Crowds Warned Against "Modern" Steps.

Notice of a police ban upon the so-called "modern dances" at Coney Island was served yesterday by Police Captain Byron R. Sackett. Captain Sackett, with detectives and police-women, went through several dance halls looking for violations of the order.

At the larger hotels at the beach Captain Sackett had his men distribute cards, warning against the dances. Along the Bowery, and in the smaller dance halls on the side streets, policemen kept an eye upon the dancers, and the police-women also were on the watch. Dancers were ordered out of these places when they persisted in dancing the "shimmy."

NO REPORT FROM CABELL.

War Department Awaits Survey of Mexican Border Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—At the War Department tonight it was asserted that no reply had been received from General Cabell, commander of the Southern Department, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, in response to the telegram sent to him yesterday by the department asking his opinion on the Mexican border situation.

Representative Garner of Texas, who has been keeping in touch with the situation, explained tonight that Governor Hobby was not asking that action be taken by the Government immediately. Mr. Garner said that the Governor's telegram to the War Department amounted to a tender of the use of Texas troops in case of necessity along the border.

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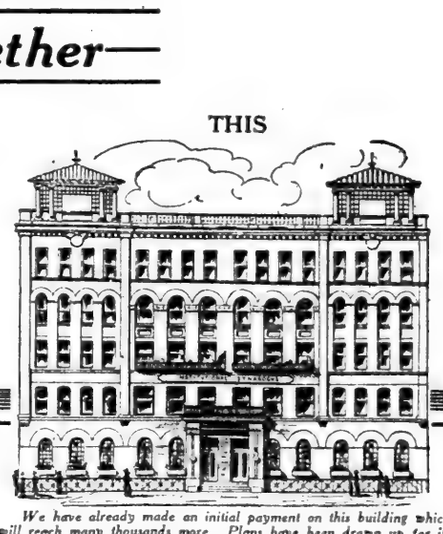
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150,000 young Jews of Harlem are waiting to hear whether—

THIS can be transformed into THIS



This little building, located at 112 West 116th Street, has for two years served about 2,000 of the young Jews of Harlem. Its work has been a decided success, but unfortunately it cannot accommodate more than a small part of the total number who are forced to seek their own pleasure and sources of enlightenment.



We have already made an initial payment on this building which will reach many thousands more. Plans have been drawn up for its construction and equipment at 37-43 West 116th Street. By the end of this week, with YOUR help, we are going to put our architect's blue prints to work.

There IS a way

Do you realize the district north of 92nd Street and Park Avenue as far as the Bronx comprises upwards of 38,000 Jewish Boys, 36,000 Jewish Girls, 40,000 Jewish young men and 41,000 Jewish young women?

Do you realize that in this district there is no large religious school for boys and girls, no gymnasium for young men, no social center for both boys and girls, young men and young women?

Do you realize that every one of these young persons must find some place of diversion? It is their right; it is due them.

Are we going to continue to allow these souls to find their own entertainment without advice or guidance? Are we going to overlook the all too well known results?

OR

Are we going to provide for their very legitimate needs in a wholesome way?

Here's what the new building will contain: Auditorium, seating 1,500; Talmud Torah Class Rooms, Club Rooms, Game Rooms, Library, Reading Room, Kindergarten, Gymnasium, Open Air Nursery, Social Rooms, Kitchen, Dining Room, Roof Garden, Chess Room, Swimming Pool, Steam Room, Showers, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Hand Ball Courts, Tennis Courts, Billiard Room, etc.

PLEASE DO THIS TODAY—We have only one week in which to raise the necessary $300,000. Put your heart behind your pen and send the result to us. Make all checks payable to the INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE BUILDING FUND. What a life enduring monument to your generosity will be the knowledge that you have directed thousands of young folks along the proper path.

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Republicans Are Impressed by the Urgent Need of Additional Revenue.

OPPOSE RISKING A VOTE

Penrose Against Revenue Revision Until a Budget System Has Been Enacted.

MANY DEMANDS FOR RELIEF

Representatives of Other Interests Press Congress to Ease Burden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Inadequacy of revenues to meet the expenditures of the Government, the necessity of negotiating another loan shortly, and the belief of the fiscal agents that the reduction of schedules in the revenue law for 1920 will prevent raising a sufficient amount, are factors that are making the Republicans hesitate in repealing any feature of the present revenue law.

It can now be stated upon the authority of a prominent Republican leader that this condition and the speech made by Representative Joseph W. Fordney, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, have made it almost impossible to repeal the semi-luxury tax.

While some of the Republican leaders of the Ways and Means Committee have not despaired of keeping faith with the Retail Dry Goods Association and repealing this tax, there are others who say that the House is strongly against the repeal of this or any of the other consumption taxes. Instead of the House being almost unanimous, as it was on the last day of the last session, when the joint resolution to repeal the semi-luxury tax was passed, the Republicans a week ago were forced to postpone consideration of such a resolution, and the leaders have feared to bring it up since that time lest it be defeated.

Other Interests Demand Relief.

It appears that other interests, finding that the House intended to repeal the semi-luxury tax, demanded that schedules affecting their businesses and said to be quite as offensive to the taxpayer, should be repealed. First came the demand for a repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on ice cream and mineral soft drinks. Then the jewelers presented their claims for repeal. This was reinforced by the automobile manufacturers and the automobile makers.

The result was that last week there was such an avalanche of telegrams, letters and personal appeals to members of Congress, and especially members of the Ways and Means Committee, that it is probable there will be no change in the revenue law lest influential taxpayers and constituents be dissatisfied.

Penrose Opposes Repeal.

Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in discussing the general subject of revising the revenue law, said that it would be unwise to repeal this or any other tax just at present. He believes that nothing should be done in the way of changing the revenue law until a budget system has been created and rigid economies have been effected.

"I think that it would be unbusinesslike to do anything now until we know just what the requirements of the Government will be and until some sort of a responsible system for making appropriations and expending the money has been devised," he said. "In other words, nothing looking to the establishment of a permanent revenue system can be done on a basis of taxation or construction which will not make business reforms in the administrative and legislative branches."

NINE WIN DEGREES AT JEWISH SEMINARY

Trustees' Chairman at Graduation Exercises in His Address Assails Bolshevism.

Rabbinical degrees were conferred yesterday upon nine graduates of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America at Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street and diplomas were awarded to fourteen young men and women who graduated from the Teachers' Institute of the seminary. The honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature was given this year to the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of Great Britain, who was the first graduate from the seminary [illegible] years ago. His brother, [illegible] Jacob H. Hertz, a lawyer in this city, received the award on behalf of the rabbi.

Following the pronouncement of the invocation by Rabbi Paul Chertoff an address was made by Sol. M. Strouck, acting Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in the absence of Louis Marshall, who, Mr. Strouck said, is in France championing the cause of the Jews who are being persecuted at the hands of tyrannical mobs in Poland and in other countries [illegible] Continuing, the Chairman declared Bolshevism.

The men who received the degree of rabbi were Louis Finkelstein, Harry Cohen, Jacob H. Weilerstein, David Aronson, [illegible] Benjamin, Jesse Bienenfeld, [illegible] J. Cohen, Rudolph [illegible] and Max [illegible].

Those who received the degree of Master were Goodman A. Rose, [illegible] Schwefel, Joseph [illegible], Nathan H. [illegible], Hillperin, Frank [illegible], Schaffer, Morris Schussheim, Solomon Rinzler and Max D. Davidson.

The prizes for the Teachers' Institute [illegible] were bestowed upon Simon Greenberg, Simon H. Rifkind, Anna Kaufman, Jeannette Morganstern and Morris Mondzak.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN FRANCE.

Three German Prisoners and Two English Soldiers Are Killed.

CALAIS, June 8.—A rear-end collision today at St. Pierre resulted in the death of five men and the injury of many others.

A train carrying German prisoners from Dunkirk, while standing at the St. Pierre station, was run into by two English engines going at full speed. Ten cars were destroyed. Three German prisoners, an English Sergeant, and an English soldier were killed, and twenty-five German prisoners suffered serious injuries.

High Officers to Pilot R-34 in Coming Atlantic Attempt.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—General Maitland and several other high officers of the Royal Air Force will form part of the crew of the airship R-34 when she makes her Atlantic trip, but there has been no final settlement yet as to the complete personnel.

An interesting rumor has gone round in the Air Ministry that the R-34's twin ship R-33 may make the flight first.

PARIS, June 8.—General Pershing, the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, informed The Associated Press today that there was no truth in the report in circulation here that he had asked to be taken as a passenger on the contemplated transatlantic flight of the British airship R-34.

ASKS $673,368,301 FOR SHIP PROGRAM

Hurley Says Net Cost to Government Has Been $180 Per Deadweight Ton Built.

TAKES OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Asserts We Now Have the Greatest Building Capacity and the Second Largest Merchant Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A most optimistic view of the shipping situation is presented by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a letter which he sent today to Chairman James W. Good of the House Committee on Appropriations. In it Mr. Hurley contends that the actual cost of tonnage, after cost of yard construction, administration, loss sustained by the cancellation of contracts to meet conditions following the signing of the armistice, and the money paid into the Treasury by shipbuilders in the form of excess profits is considered, is not more than $180 per deadweight ton.

Mr. Hurley admits in so many words that "we have made many blunders," but adds that there is no cause for pessimism. He calls attention to the fact that, although the most unfavorable conditions were faced for rapid yard and ship construction during the war period, there are many facts which should be looked upon with pride and satisfaction by the nation. Among those he cites the fact that the United States, from an insignificant position in the shipping world, has been developed to the point where it now has the greatest shipbuilding capacity and the second largest merchant marine in the world.

Asks for $673,368,301 More.

Mr. Hurley points out that Congress has already authorized $3,671,000,000 and has appropriated of this amount $2,625,431,000. He asks for an additional actual appropriation, in addition to the $2,625,431,000 already actually appropriated of the amount authorized of $673,368,301, to complete the Shipping Board's program. This will make the total actually appropriated, and for which it is estimated the program of 13,356,103 deadweight tons can be completed, of $3,298,819,301, or more than $400,000,000 less than was authorized. Mr. Hurley's letter in part is as follows:

"Since the signing of the armistice we have suspended or cancelled contracts for 754 ships, aggregating 3,797,825 deadweight tons, which would have cost $797,564,270 to complete. The cost of cancelling these contracts will be about $202,853,456, and the saving effected by cancellations will approximate $594,710,820.

"Actual expenditures and net commitments for shipyard construction, housing, transportation, etc., amount to $2,030,482,975, and it is estimated that the salvage will be $81,272,700. This means that we shall have to charge off from our shipyard, housing, and transportation investments $180,210,275, which is 5.6 per cent. of the total amount Congress has appropriated and is requested to appropriate.

"On March 31, we had spent in the administration of the home office, the field establishment and district offices, $24,173,000. By July 1, this item will reach $29,500,000. It will require an additional sum of $15,500,000 to complete the program. This makes a total administration outlay of $45,000,000, or 1.37 per cent. of the total amount Congress has appropriated and is requested to appropriate.

"It is interesting to note that the cost of our steel and machinery was three times normal cost, and that the wages we paid to labor were based upon double the normal rate. We expanded the shipbuilding industry ten-fold in ten months with high-priced materials, and under the handicap of transportation delays which made the work very costly."

MAY START FLIGHT TUESDAY

Vimy Pilot Expects to Make Trial Flight Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 8.—Captain John Alcock, pilot of the Vimy, will start his transatlantic flight on Tuesday unless a serious disarrangement of his present plans arises.

Not until 9:30 o'clock tonight did he give up his efforts to make a trial flight and he expects it will take place by noon tomorrow. Then the final tuning up will begin. The weather is splendid all the way across the ocean and the forecast is for its continuance for sixty hours. Alcock does not mean to miss the opportunity and his chances for a getaway seem to be excellent.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 8, (Associated Press).—Both the Vickers-Vimy and Handley-Page entries in The London Daily Mail's $50,000 transatlantic flight competition may make trial flights tomorrow.

From Harbor Grace, where the Handley-Page is being groomed, came the report that Vice Admiral Mark Kerr on his proposed trial tomorrow would take the air with his machine lightly loaded and would remain up only an hour, following within a day or two with a five-hour test.

BURGLAR GETS $13,000.

Home of L. N. Littauer Ransacked While Owner Slept.

The home of L. N. Littauer on Premium Point, New Rochelle, was entered late on Saturday night or early yesterday by a burglar who climbed the front porch and got in through Mr. Littauer's bedroom where the owner was asleep.

The burglar took jewelry, cash, Liberty Bonds, silverware and clothing valued at $13,000. It is supposed that he was one of a party on a power boat which anchored in Echo Bay, near Premium Point, on Saturday afternoon and left during the night.

FLIGHT OF LOST C-5 DESCRIBED IN FULL

Big Dirigible Nearly Wrecked in Dive of 400 Feet.

STOOD SEVEREST OF TESTS

Commander Coil Reports Total Duration of Flight 25 Hours 50 Minutes—Loss Unavoidable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The details of the flight made by the navy dirigible, the C-5, from Montauk to St. John's, Newfoundland, contained in a report by its commander, Lieut. Commander E. W. Coil, was made public tonight by the Navy Department. His story supplies information concerning the circumstances under which the big dirigible broke from her moorings and drifted out to sea, thus forcing the abandonment of the plans for a transatlantic flight. Commander Coil's own story follows:

"Since the completion of the design of the 'C' type twin engined dirigible last Winter consideration has been given from time to time of the possibility of their use for long distance flights. Although designed for an endurance of only ten hours at full speed, the practicability of substituting fuel for sand and water ballast usually carried, thus increasing the endurance, had been suggested. No definite steps toward accomplishment were made until January, 1919, when a flight of some thirty-three hours' duration was made by the C-3 at the naval air station, Cape May, N. J., under command of Lieut. Commander R. R. Paunack, U. S. N. As a result of this flight request was made for permission to attempt a transatlantic flight in the C-3. The fuel consumption of the C-3, equipped with two 150 horsepower Hispano-Suiza engines, was such, however, that re-fueling at sea in order to make such a flight appeared to be necessary, and such procedure was not altogether practicable.

"Early in April, 1919, the erection of the dirigible C-5 at the naval air station, Cape May, N. J., was begun. This dirigible was to be equipped with two 120-horsepower Union engines, whose fuel radius promised to be much better than the previous equipment. Difficulties experienced in the structure of the control surfaces, and finally the originally intended surfaces were discarded and those of a preceding type were installed. By the latter part of April the C-5 was ready for trial flights.

Decide on Distance Flights.

"In the meantime the subject of long-distance flights had been reopened at Washington, and a decision was reached in Operations (Aviation) to attempt a distance flight should tests of the C-5 so warrant. A flight of ten hours and ten minutes demonstrated the general qualities of the C-5 to be excellent, and a decision was made to make a trial flight from the Naval Air Station, Montauk, L. I., N. Y., to St. John's, Newfoundland, further flight to be determined by the results obtained in this.

"Start was made from the naval air station, Montauk, 8 A. M., May 14, 1919. Departure was taken from Montauk Point and course laid for the naval air station at Chatham, Mass., which point was passed over at 10:10 A. M. Air conditions at the time of start were generally excellent. A southwest wind of eighteen miles per hour was blowing. A light haze prevailed. No particular incidents of interest occurred in this part of the trip. Everything about the C-5 was functioning properly, engines running at 1,100 R. P. M. Passing over the naval air station at Chatham course was set for Cape Sable, taking departure from Chatham. The course was checked by a series of bearings of points on shore and compass error found by azimuths of the sun. Due to haze, visibility was not very good.

"Landfall was made on the southwest coast of Nova Scotia, about twenty miles north of Cape Sable, at 2:30 P. M. The passage from Chatham to Nova Scotia was smooth and without incident out of the ordinary. After sighting the coast of Nova Scotia course was set to cross overland to the eastern coast of Liverpool. During this passage extremely rough air conditions were encountered, the C-5 yawing, diving, and climbing at all angles. Every part of the structure was subjected to strains of the severest nature possible in the air, but no failures of any kind occurred. In one sharp dive of about 400 feet the main fin nearly struck the ground, the C-5 answering controls just in time to avoid a smash-up. The east coast of Nova Scotia was reached at Liverpool at 3:45 P. M., where the C-5 passed to sea for a distance of about ten miles, and course was held along the coast of Nova Scotia. Air conditions, even over sea, were rough and steadily becoming worse.

"The wind was increasing and shifting toward west. Passed abeam of Halifax at 6:10 P. M. The sky was overcast and darkness prevailed. Air conditions were growing worse and some difficulty was experienced in holding the C-5 to her course. A rain squall was encountered at 10 P. M. and lasted until 10:45 P. M. At 11:15 P. M. passed over Scatari Island, from which departure was taken and course set for St. John's, Newfoundland. Continued on this course until daylight, when land was sighted on the port bow. This proved to be Great Miquelon Island.

Rough Trip Over Newfoundland.

"Then skirted St. Pierre Island and proceeded up Placentia Bay. Radio communication was established with the U. S. S. Chicago and with various other ships and stations. Difficulty was experienced in receiving, due to much interference from the many stations all working on 600-meter wave length. The readings of the radio direction finder were followed for about two hours, when it became evident that certain errors existed. Comparison of charts and visible land established the position of the C-5 to be in the extreme northern part of Placentia Bay. Course for St. John's was set. This carried the C-5 over a railroad which was identified and followed. Air conditions were such that it was next to impossible to follow a compass course.

"The landing at Pleasantville was perfect. Great credit is due Lieutenant (junior grade) Lawrence and Ensign Campbell, who made it. The ground crew, under command of Lieutenant C. G. Little, U. S. N. R. F., had been thoroughly instructed in their duties, and carried out their part of the landing in a most satisfactory manner. Had such not been the case a wreck would probably have resulted at this time. After landing the C-5 was turned over to the ground crew, in charge of Lieutenant Little.

Loss of Dirigible Unavoidable.

"The C-5 was secured and the work of refueling and gassing started. This was carried on only with great difficulty on account of the rolling and pitching of the C-5. The wind made it impossible to hold her steady. Every possible effort was made to hold the C-5, but this finally proved to be impossible, and at 10 hours 50 minutes, G. M. T., she broke adrift from her moorings. No possible precaution had been overlooked. The loss of the C-5 was wholly unavoidable.

"The total duration of the flight was 25 hours and 50 minutes. The distance takes no account of wide variations from courses caused by very bad air conditions. These variations undoubtedly greatly increased the actual distance covered, but no definite estimate is possible."

Ruling on State Income Tax Announced by Controller Travis

ALBANY, June 8.—The first of a series of important rulings on the new State income tax of widespread interest to millions of taxpayers was announced tonight by Controller Travis, under whose direction this statute is to be administered. According to his statement, every employer, under the law, will be obliged to keep on file a certificate of residence of each of his employes. In addition he will be required to deduct and withhold from the salaries of all non-residents equalling or exceeding $1,000 a tax of 1 per cent. on the first $10,000 and 2 per cent. in excess of that amount.

This tax applies not only to salaries, but also to wages, commissions, gratuities, emoluments, perquisites, or other fixed and determinable, annual or periodical compensation earned for personal services in a business, trade, profession, or occupation carried on within this State, providing that the withholding agent (employer) has not filed a certificate that his employe is a resident of this State, setting forth such residence. Blanks for this purpose have already been provided for and will be sent upon request.

In addition the Controller has ruled that withholding agents shall deduct with respect of personal service compensation paid or credited to the payee at any time subsequent to January 1, last, if payments are made or credited to the payee at any time within the calendar year. In other words, the act is retroactive in effect, in that, although it became a law on May 14, its provisions date back to the beginning of the current year.

Should the employe have left the service prior to the above date, and had received full compensation up to the time of his departure, no duty or obligation rests on the withholding agent.

Despite the fact that the statute provides for a deduction of 2 per cent. of all salaries of non-residents employed within the State, the Controller believes that this amount was left in the statute through inadvertence when the bill, which originally provided for a flat tax of 2 per cent., was afterward changed on a graduated scale from 1 to 3 per cent. This ruling not only means a gain to the taxpayers, but relieves the Controller's office of considerable unnecessary work incident to returning amounts in excess of 1 per cent.

REVIVE THE AERIAL DERBY.

London to See Race for First Time Since War.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—After five years of war the aerial derby—the air race around London—is to be revived this year and the date fixed in June 21.

The race is to start and finish at the Hendon Aerodrome, and all London will have the opportunity of witnessing the spectacle of twenty to thirty high-speed airplanes racing around the suburbs of the metropolis and will be able to realize the remarkable progress made in flying machines since the race was first held in 1912, when T. Sopwith was the winner in a 70 H. P. Bleriot monoplane, his average speed being fifty-nine miles an hour.

In 1913 Gustav Hamel in an 80 H. P. Morane monoplane won at a speed of seventy-six miles an hour, and the winner of the 1914 contest was W. L. Brock, an American airman, in an 80 H. P. Morane Cmonoplane, his speed being seventy-two miles an hour.

It is expected that the speed of the winner of this year's contest will exceed 150 miles an hour. The three entries already announced include an American pilot, Clifford B. Broden, who will fly a bat scout, with a WBC engine.

BREAKS AIR RECORD AGAIN.

Adjutant Casale Sets Altitude Mark at 31,168 Feet.

PARIS, June 8.—Adjutant Casale, a French aviator, yesterday ascended to a height of 31,168 feet, establishing a new world's record for height.

On May 28 Adjutant Casale ascended to 31,000 feet, or 152 feet less than his new mark. The previous altitude record in an airplane was made last January by Captain Lang of the British Army, who flew to a height of 30,500 feet.

DETROIT CAR LINES COMPLETELY TIED UP

State Officials Threaten Court Action Today to Relieve the Situation.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—With the city completely without traction service, and no promise of a settlement of the three-cornered controversy between the Detroit United Railway Company, its striking carmen, and the City Council, State officials tonight threatened court action to relieve the situation, fearing expansion of the tieup to include a large part of Southern Michigan. The strike became effective last night.

Attorney General Groesbeck intimated tonight that unless the three factions reached an agreement he would tomorrow ask a court order compelling operation of the lines until an adjustment could be effected, on the ground that the street railway company was insolvent.

Mayor Cousens said tonight he would make definite recommendations to the Council tomorrow morning.

The striking carmen demand a wage increase of 27 cents an hour, but are understood to be willing to accept a 5-cent increase, which the company denies it can give, unless three-cent fares on certain lines and reduced workingmen's tickets are recalled and a straight five-cent fare, with 1 cent for transfer, is granted. The Council has agreed to recall the three-cent fare and extra tickets on surrender of franchises, but refuses to grant the transfer charge.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 16.

BIG BLASTS WRECK COBLENZ MUNITIONS

500,000 Rounds of Shells and 3,000,000 for Small Arms Are Destroyed.

ORIGIN LAID TO ACCIDENTS

Much of the Ruined Material Had Been Sold to Germans for Junk.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, June 6.—Three million rounds of small arms ammunition were destroyed today when fire wrecked a building in the outskirts of Coblenz where German contractors had been converting into junk captured munitions sold to them by the Americans.

This was the second big ammunition explosion in this vicinity within twenty-four hours. A series of explosions in the American dump at Millheim yesterday ruined 500,000 rounds of shells and much small arms ammunition. Part of this was American, but most of it was captured German stuff.

No arrests have been made, the American authorities being inclined to regard the origin of both fires as accidental.

The Americans are in possession of many million rounds of small arms ammunition found in Coblenz when the Germans withdrew before the advancing Army of Occupation. This ammunition is of British make, having been captured from the British by the Germans last Spring and brought here for storage.

The Allies have been selling it to German contractors for junk. These contractors convert the ammunition into lead, brass, and copper, and destroy the propelling charges under the supervision of Americans.

Many Have Narrow Escape.

In a big dump just across the Moselle some 1,500 women were engaged in this work this morning when a needle with which a girl in one of the buildings was digging powder out of a cartridge struck the cap, which exploded, igniting a tray of powder. There was a flare and in an instant the whole building was filled with burning powder and flying cartridges.

As by a miracle all the women escaped from the building unharmed. For three hours an inferno raged, with pieces of ammunition flying in all directions. Water played by firemen from a distance into the building could not halt the fire, which continued until all the ammunition in it was destroyed. The loss falls on the German contractors.

Yesterday's explosion was a far more serious affair.

Explosives played by long high explosives were going off, sending pieces of ammunition a mile away. Three villages were emptied of their inhabitants, who were hauled to safety in American trucks.

Fighting this fire was extremely dangerous, because high explosive and gas shells and several tons of TNT were stored there. It soon got beyond control, and the Germans from the villages were then carted away. Many of them had to be pulled from cellars and dugouts and during the allied air raids.

A cordon of soldiers was thrown about the fire to keep the curious out of range of the flying shell cases.

Engineer Forced to Move Train.

A train of several carloads of high explosives was standing in the yards near the fire, and the saving of the rest of the depot depended on getting out those cars. The German engineer refused to drive the locomotive into the danger area until an American officer mounted the engine and forced the engineer at the point of a pistol to move the cars to safety.

A "seventy-five" shell buried itself in the side of a car of TNT, but did not explode. The fire burned itself out close to a pile of 50,000,000 German hand grenades and 12,000 gas shells.

Late today the wrecked buildings were still smoldering and now and then stray shells would explode.

The fire did not weaken the American artillery equipment to any important extent, but ruined several million dollars' worth of German ammunition, the constituents of which bring good prices from German contractors.

POLICE FIND LOST BABY.

Arrest Woman Who Says Koskinen Child Is Hers.

The police, who have been searching since May 23 for the missing child of Mrs. Annie Koskinen, of 213 West 146th Street, last night arrested Mrs. Carmela Marsano at 111 East 130th Street on a charge of kidnapping, and took from her apartment a child that was identified by Mrs. Koskinen as hers. The arrest was made after Mrs. Elenia Ivonia, who lives at 111 East 130th Street, had informed Mrs. Koskinen that on the day her child disappeared Mrs. Marsano brought a baby home with her. The baby is six weeks old now.

The child is well fed and healthy, with new clothes which had been provided for it by Mrs. Marsano. Mrs. Marsano, according to neighbors who were questioned by the police, had told them how much she wished that she had a child. Mrs. Ivonia was surprised when she saw the woman appear with an infant, but did not think further about it until she read yesterday in an Italian newspaper about the missing child of Mrs. Koskinen.

Mrs. Marsano said that her husband, Vincent, had been a member of the 71st Infantry, and, after being wounded in France, had died at a base hospital in Brooklyn on Feb. 15, 1918. She insisted that the child was hers, and said that it had been born on May 22. According to her statement, the child would be seventeen days old, while the Koskinen infant was six weeks old. A physician, who was called in from Harlem Hospital, examined the child and said that it was six weeks old.

FLIGHT TO PACIFIC TO START SATURDAY

Martin Bomber Plans One-Stop Trip from Mineola to San Francisco in Two Days.

FLYING TIME THIRTY HOURS

Voyage Will Blaze Trail for Ocean to Ocean Service in Passengers and Mail.

The one-stop, transcontinental flight probably will start Saturday from the Government aviation field at Mineola for San Francisco. It is going to blaze the trail for an air service which will link the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts by a chain of machines carrying passengers, mail, express, and freight. This statement was made in an interview yesterday by Glenn L. Martin, designer of the Martin bomber, the machine which will attempt the flight. Mr. Martin said the flying time between the two coasts would be approximately thirty hours.

Developments in mechanical aids to distance flying, such as the wireless compass and the wireless telephone, said Mr. Martin, made the proposition of an ocean to ocean flight something far different from a fancy. He estimated that after the passenger service gets under way it will cost about $600 for a first-class passage from New York to San Francisco, or vice versa.

"Captain Roy N. Francis, together with Lieutenant E. A. Clune, both of the United States Army Air Service, with a mechanic, will start the flight," said Mr. Martin. "The Government has arranged all the details, and the flight, barring accidents, will be made with the only stop at North Platte, Neb., for the night. The aviators intend, I believe, if they make a successful trip, to fly back. Their observations will be the foundation upon which the commercial companies will base calculations for establishing air routes across the United States.

"I am confident of seeing in the near future a number of air lines with machines carrying passengers, mail, and freight plying on regular schedules between here and the Pacific Coast. You know we have developed, and are nearly ready to put out, a wireless compass which will insure the pilot of an aircraft against losing his way.

"It is necessary if we are to have passenger air lines that we have terminals built for the planes, and also that we keep in touch with the machines every where. To illustrate what can be done with airplanes that have been built for war alone, I can say that Captain Francis's machine would carry twelve passengers as comfortably as they could ride in a parlor car. If the fuselage should be fitted with berths, and this method of construction is being considered, it would carry six."

Mr. Martin said the first passenger air service in this country probably will be seen on the Pacific Coast in the Fall, when the Aerial Transportation Company undertakes its service between Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal. For this trip of about 120 miles the cost per passage will be $25. Each passenger will be allowed 200 pounds, including himself and baggage. For extra weight he will have to pay excess fare.

On the transcontinental flight, Mr. Martin said, Captain Francis will have at his disposal every facility which the Government can give him, as well as help from municipal and State officials all along the way, and from private persons.

He will start from Mineola at 3:30 o'clock in the morning. His time over the principal cities on the way, with variations necessary for the wind, will be: New York, 3:37 o'clock; Cleveland, Ohio, 7:42; Toledo, 8:53; Chicago, 11:42; Des Moines, Iowa, 3:45 P. M.; Omaha, Neb., 5:11; North Platte, 8 P. M. The next morning the machine will take the air at 3:30 o'clock. It will pass Cheyenne, Wyo., at 8:07; Salt Lake City, Utah, 10:55; Reno, Nev., 3:37 P. M., and will arrive at San Francisco at 5:58 o'clock in the evening.

The machine will be the typical bombing plane which was ordered during the war for service at the front. The only modification will be that the armament will be left off and the tunnel leading from the pilot's seat to the cock-pit will be utilized for passengers. The airplane will be high, over all, 10,600 pounds. It will have a seventy-one-foot wing spread, and will be driven by two 400 horse power Liberty motors.

COBLENZ IS THRILLED BY SOLDIERS' CIRCUS

Big Show in American Style Marks Reunion of First Division Members.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, June 6.—The 1st Division held a reunion and celebration here today, when former members of this famous unit gathered from many places in occupied Germany and France to renew old friendships and sing praises of the division which has graduated so many officers for various units of the American Expeditionary Force.

The feature of the celebration was a circus, where there were things Barnum never heard of. The hairless man represented three hours' work by his company barber. Cleopatra was there, with bareback riders, men and women; tightrope walkers, pink lemonade, crackerjack, candy, and peanuts.

The circus was attended by 10,000, not to mention some thousands of Germans who stood on nearby vantage points and watched something they had never seen before. I am told that 20,000 bottles of pop and 5,000 bottles of beer were consumed during the day. At noon a barbecue dinner was served.

The First Ammunition Train deserves credit for training the circus performers. The Y. M. C. A. furnished the cabaret. A 3d Division show, "Chop Suey," added to the gayety of the occasion.

Each regiment of the division had its own circus "stunt." There were four elaborate floats, representing four major operations in which the division had been engaged.

At the dinner speeches were made by Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the Army of Occupation; Major Gen. J. L. Hines, commanding the 3d Corps; Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, commanding the 1st Division, and others.

The latest fraternal organization to be launched in the A. E. F. is the "Buck Privates' Society," which blossomed forth yesterday with huge posters placed at many points. Some of these posters are rather striking. They proclaim that only first-class privates, cooks, and mechanics are eligible to membership. One poster says:

"Who fired the barrage? Who pulled the lanyard? Who cleaned the guns?"

The originator of the society appears to be Private Paul Collins of Battery D, 6th Field Artillery, 1st Division. It is stated that the object of the society is "to promote closer fellowship socially and otherwise" among the privates. So far the organization seems to be confined to the 1st Division.

Swarthmore Arms to Protect Atty. Gen. Palmer, Its Guest

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Quaker Swarthmore armed itself to protect United States Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, a member of its alumni, and baccalaureate speaker, at the service held this morning in the college.

Somebody at the college conceived the idea that anarchists might try to make another attack on the Attorney General, whose home in Washington was bombed several days ago. Accordingly every man in the college who has seen war service donned his uniform and became a member of the guard of honor, while scores of others, all equipped with automatics, volunteered for service.

If these precautions were in addition to those taken by the various branches of the Government Secret Service. Not content with the scrutiny given by the Government sleuths to all visitors, the college authorities assigned men to watch every entrance to the building and the wide spreading grounds of the institution.

TAFT FINDS PEOPLE FIRM FOR COVENANT

Ex-President Says Speaking Tour of 15 States Revealed the Nation's Sentiment.

WORLD PEACE IN OUR HANDS

Confident That the Senate Will Obey the Popular Mandate When Treaty Is Presented.

Sentiment throughout the country is strongly in favor of the League of Nations, according to ex-President William Howard Taft, who made a statement yesterday in behalf of the speakers who have just returned from a tour of fifteen States, in which they advocated the covenant.

Other speakers who accompanied Mr. Taft on the tour were President Lowell of Harvard, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Herbert S. Houston, Hamilton Holt, Senator Hitchcock, John H. Walker, Captain Thomas G. Chamberlain, President W. O. Thompson of Ohio University, and Helen V. Boswell.

"We have participated in conventions in fifteen States of the Union, called by State branches of the League to Enforce Peace, in order to urge the ratification of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant," said Mr. Taft. "Everywhere we have found evidences of a deep determination on the part of Americans to secure the ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the United States Senate, and the consequent establishment of the League of Nations, upon which the treaty rests, and in which the treaty is to find sanction and perpetuity.

"The decision now rests with the American people, by whose judgment in the last analysis the members of the United States Senate will be guided. We believe that the American people are resolved to do whatever is possible in order to avert a repetition of the disaster that has sered humankind, and the people we have found, understand that the League of Nations alone can guarantee such an ordering of international affairs as can give to peoples the promise of peace. If it was difficult to avert war before this time, it will be trebly difficult, if not impossible, in the future, unless some such instrument of peace be invoked as the League of Nations."

WINNIPEG PLANS TO KILL SYMPATHETIC STRIKES

Board of Trade Reports Men Returning to Work, but Union Leader Says Strikers Are Firm.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 8.—While strike leaders today were appealing to wavering union men to stand firm "because a settlement is in sight," the Winnipeg Citizens' Committee of One Thousand announced that the sympathetic strike phase of the industrial deadlock "will be fought to a knockout."

The industrial employers declined to approve, as a basis of settlement, the collective bargaining plan submitted by the mediating railway brotherhoods' executives, it was announced. The metal trades accepted the plan last week.

Declarations were made at the Board of Trade that hundreds of men and women would return to work tomorrow "now that returned soldiers have eliminated the weapon of intimidation." Union leaders, however, assert that the "striking forces are standing firm."

An unconfirmed report tonight said that the railway carmen, machinists, and sleeping car employes had decided to return to work immediately. Winnipeg commercial telegraphers tonight postponed until Tuesday their vote on all union operators returning to work. Twenty-five operators who opposed postponement said they would return to their places tomorrow.

The controversy between the city and members of the Policemen's Union is set for final consideration tomorrow morning. The Police Commission demanded the patrolmen to sign a pledge not to participate in general sympathetic strikes in the future. The men refused, but have been attempting to arbitrate the question.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 8.—This week will decide whether the City Council or the Longshoremen's Union governs Vancouver. The union is popularly said to be largely composed of university graduates, and there is unquestionably in its membership a sprinkling of educated men who have drifted about the world, men keen intellectually and at war with society as constituted, who have forged the Longshoremen's Union into a powerful weapon. The membership is secured by absolute justice in dividing work.

No stevedore can have the gang he wants. When a ship comes in Longshoremen's Hall sends down the number of men telephoned for, and those men are the first on the waiting list. Treaties with the unions of Victoria and the Sound ports insure that the ship owners shall not evade the union's regulations with impunity, as a sugar boat discovered last week. Its cargo consigned here, it went to Seattle to avoid the tieup, only to find that Seattle refused to touch it.

BIRDS INCREASE IN JERSEY.

Naturalists Count 77 Species on Wyanokie Plateau.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 8.—Under the direction of the Government Biological Survey, which is determining the bird population of various sections of the country, Professor Will S. Monroe of the Montclair State Normal School, assisted by eighteen naturalists, has completed the survey of the birds in the Wyanokie Plateau, near Greenwood Lake, in Northern New Jersey. The enumeration of the birds taken exceeded both in species and numbers all previous records. Seventy-seven different bird species and 1,622 pairs were taken.

LABOR IS AGAINST MOONEY STRIKE

Leaders Say Federation Will Reject Proposed Nation-wide Demonstration.

DEMAND BURLESON QUIT

"Must Walk the Plank," Declares President of International Labor Press.

POLITICAL PARTY DOOMED

Convention Expected to Attack Food Profiteering and National Prohibition.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 8.—The American Federation of Labor is not likely to indorse any plan for a general strike as a protest against the conviction of Tom Mooney, California labor leader, serving a life sentence for the bomb outrage on July 22, 1916, while the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade was in progress. Although representatives are here for the convention's opening tomorrow, in an effort to obtain the indorsement, it was learned tonight that only a scant 15 per cent. of the delegates favor the move.

Leaders now here admit the question probably will come up in the discussions, but they are confident the proposal will be voted down. Another movement that appears doomed to failure, judging from sentiments expressed by labor men tonight, is the plan to organize a Labor Party nationally. It was said without reservation that the plan never would go through as long as President Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison retained their offices.

A bitter attack on Postmaster General Burleson for his "Prussianized method" of dealing with postal employes, and a declaration that "Burleson must walk the plank," were enunciated tonight by Matthew Woll, President of the International Labor Press of America, and a member of the War Labor Board, at the association's convention, in connection with the Federation meeting.

Mr. Woll declared in his annual address that the Labor Press Association not only should petition President Wilson to dismiss Mr. Burleson, but should urge Congress immediately to repeal the increased postal rates and some system, and to provide for better treatment of all postal employes. The address was unanimously approved by the association.

Declare for Free Ireland.

A resolution calling for the freedom of Ireland, introduced by William S. Collins, an organizer of the American Federation, was passed unanimously. In his address Mr. Woll, after recalling the great service the Post Office Department is expected to fulfil, said:

"Despite its great human mission, under the directorship of Postmaster Burleson our postal service has been diverted from broad and mutually helpful purposes into a venture of doubt, disappointment, and discontent. The principal object is no longer public service or the public good, but a desire to show profit and financial gain, regardless of all other consequences.

"There never was a time when there was such universal criticism and condemnation of the service. The dissatisfaction arises from four principal causes, the extremely poor service being given, the many restrictive and oppressive rules of the department, the unfair increase in postal rates and the un-American system of charging for the delivery of second class mail by zones, and the inhuman and Prussianized method of dealing with the employes of the department.

"This association should definitely declare itself as opposed to the continuance of Burleson as Postmaster General. Imbued solely with a desire to show a profit, he has used every influence and power to have enacted rules and laws repressive on the freedom of expression of a free people. He has unduly exercised his influence to increase postal rates to a figure which is unwarranted and unjustified.

"Rejected by all who have given the subject thought and consideration, he has taken advantage of the war necessities of the nation by having Congress enact his pet scheme of punishing newspapers and other publications, the sonning system for delivery of second class mail. Under the guise of a war revenue measure, he has had Congress inflict a severe penalty on all our people by putting into force a system which is tending to sectionalize our publications, and which denies to our most distant areas and communities the opportunities for the purchase of our modern mediums of thought, which are open to the people of our larger cities.

"This association should express itself as opposed to the zone method. Nothing should be left undone to have the former rates re-established and a comprehensive and unbiased investigation made of the entire postal service.

"Postmaster Burleson, in the treatment accorded to employes, has unmistakably proved himself the master of civ

1 KILLED, 2 HURT IN UPSET.

Auto Overturns as Driver Attempts to Light Cigarette.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—Fred J. Heydorn, 30 years old, of 32 Beaver Street, was killed and Mrs. Margaret Morrissy of 307 Perry Street and Mrs. Kate Moyer of 305 Perry Street were severely injured when an automobile upset early this morning on the Delaware River road.

The women lay near the body of Heydorn for two hours in a semi-conscious condition until found at 5 o'clock by a taxicab driver on his way home. He took the women to the Mercer Hospital, where it was found that Mrs. Morrissy had suffered a broken leg and the fracture of two ribs. Mrs. Moyer was badly cut and bruised, and may be internally injured.

They said today that the accident happened when Heydorn attempted to light a cigarette while driving. The car swerved, and then turned over twice, throwing out the women and pinning Heydorn beneath the machine. He was a repair man for the Public Service Corporation, and on his way to attend to street lights invited the women, one of whom he knew, to ride with him. He leaves a widow and two children.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST - Michigan Central Railroad Company Stock Certificate No. 58,063 for two (2) shares, issued March 11, 1915, in name of Douglas H. Thomas, Jr. was lost about the year 1918 during administration of the estate of said deceased and, so far as the undersigned are aware, was not endorsed at the time of its loss. The public is warned against buying this certificate. Transfer has been stopped. Alice Lee T. Stevenson, Shorts Way, Newport News, Va. Hilmore Md. Executors of Douglas H. Thomas, late administrators of Douglas H. Thomas, Jr.

LOST—Chiffon scarf with fur borderings each side; mazarine with "Henri Bendel" label. Thursday afternoon June 5, either in Grand Central station, Grand Central station passageway leading to 42nd street or left in taxi between the Manhattan Hotel, liberal reward. Kindly return to Henri Bendel Inc., 10-14 West 57th St. Telephone Circle 1000.

LOST—STRING OF PEARLS AFTERNOON OF JUNE 6 46TH ST. BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS. OR AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY AT 74TH ST. VERY LIBERAL REWARD. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. THOSE SOMETHING.

LOST—Pearl and diamond ear pin Friday morning between East 62d and 74th Sts., Broadway or Madison Av. cars. reward. Phone Harcourt 1071 Mr. Wardwell.

LOST—Saturday, June 7, 2:30 P. M., a black onyx drop earring between Shanley's, at 44th St. and B'way & Co., to 5th Av., reward. Notify J. 305 Selwyn Av. Bldg.

LOST—Silver studded pocketbook at Metropolitan Opera House Sunday afternoon. $50 reward if returned to Marion Leidlich, 40 5th Av.

LOST—Thursday, platinum studded pearls diamonds Riverside Drive Broadway 155th-145th, transfer Broadway 145th-Broadway. 40th-West Side. Yet Av.

LOST—$50 reward, return of bag of cut crystal, white silk, on 26th St. between Broadway and 5th Av. no questions asked. Selwyn Theatre, 42d near 7th.

LOST—In Steeplechase, Coney Island, in or near ladies' dressing room, bill fold with $6 cash and four books, keep cash, return checks to finder. Reward. 41 Dunne.

LOST—On Rockaway Beach Sunday morning a beaded bag, 44th from ocean to north or reward. Finder please return to L. Hardie, 21 Broadway.

LOST—Transit ticket New York to Dover Furnace. No 435, ticket send to finder, reward $5. Notify Max Williams, 28 East 40th St.

LOST—On Friday, June 6, one $50 Fourth Liberty 4½% bond No. 6775781. Notify M. Kinsey & Morgan 44 Wall Street, phone 27 John.

LOST—Diamond pin, 44 diamonds Lafayette Av., between Bedford Franklin or on Bedford keepsake. Liberal reward. Greeley 59.

LOST—Sunday evening, Robert Fulton, New York Athletic Club, containing $97 bills, checks $50 reward. H. 656 Times.

LOST—In camera left on Long Island train leaving Long Beach 1:47 P. M. Sunday, reward. T. S., 61 2nd Farragut 4082.

LOST—Brown bag, at Rivoli Theatre, Friday night. Reward if returned to A. Fuchs, Room 1213, 1 Madison Av. Phone Madison 4000.

LOST—On 5th Av. car, southbound, between 44th and 57th Sts., a pair of opera glasses, reward $5. Wardell, Advance.

LOST—Night June 4 with sable scarf, ribbed, crystal and diamond ornaments. Liberal reward. Phone Bryant 2440.

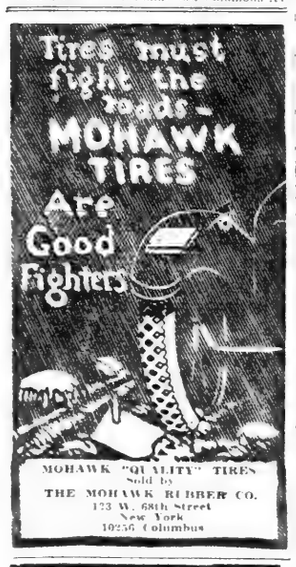
$50 REWARD—Return of brief suitcase lost in taxicab Thursday night, Grand Central station. M. E. Fortier, 19 East 57th. Plaza 7300.

$25 REWARD—Offered for information leading to the recovery of Cadillac touring car, sporting motor No. 410, License No. 57-950, stolen W. 57th Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Light brown Pomeranian; answers name Sadie. 44th and 6th Av. Bryant 7300.

LOST—Saturday, six month collie, brown and white; reward. Schmidt and Columbus Av.



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SURETY BONDS

LAMBS WIN $30,000 IN FINEST GAMBOL

Manhattan Opera Is Thronged at Annual Show, to Be Repeated at Hippodrome.

COLLIER IN THE STAR SKIT

Elsie Janis Is Greeted as Guest by Thomas and Burnside—Lieut. Sousa Leads the Marches.

The Lambs, who annually emerge from their clubhouse to the end that the layman may observe the tricks they have been up to during the year, presented their yearly public gambol last night at the Manhattan Opera House. The performance, originally designed as the only one of its kind for the year, will be repeated at the Hippodrome next Sunday night.

The entertainment last night was one of the best and smoothest which the Lambs have yet offered the public, and, thanks probably to the expert hand of Shepherd R. M. Burnside, the showmanship was also of a superior quality. Most of the familiar faces of previous gambols were present—even if there were not quite so many real celebrities in the ensemble—and all of their owners were as entertaining as ever.

The grillroom scene, placed at the beginning of the entertainment this year instead of the end, introduced William Collier, Herbert Corthell, Frank Tinney, Hansford Wilson, and afforded the customary intimate glimpse into the difficulties of getting up a gambol. Mr. Hobart was programmed as its author, but the efforts of the Messrs. Collier and Tinney were also discernible.

Mr. Collier was perhaps the lion of the evening. His skit, "Nothing But Cuts," turned out to be a valuable lesson in playwriting, as well as an amusing number—a piece somewhat too technical for the lay audience, but sure-fire before people of the theatre. Collier participated also in another of the ever-amusing Cohan-Collier dialogues, the subject of their discussion on this occasion being the troubles of manager and actor.

Hassard Short figured as the author of two numbers—"Daily Dreams" and "East Is West," both of a musical nature. The former, a parade of the songs of the old days, has been done better, but it served to introduce a dozen more Lambs in feminine attire.

Mr. Sousa, conducting a medley of his popular marches, was roundly applauded, and Ed Wynn was as amusing as ever in a before-the-curtain offering. The piece de resistance of the evening, according to the advance reports, was George M. Cohan's mystery play, "The Farrell Case," but inasmuch as it concluded the entertainment, and inasmuch as Lambs' gambols run late, it can be mentioned here only passingly.

Augustus Thomas came before the curtain to call attention to the presence of Elsie Janis, and Mr. Burnside thereupon presented her with a floral offering from the club.

The theatre was filled to overflowing last night, and the receipts were in the neighborhood of $30,000.

ESTHONIA SEEKS AMERICAN TRADE

Representative Here with Orders from New Baltic Government Under Allied Protection.

The newly established republic of Esthonia, whose capital, Reval, has recently been freed successively from German and Bolshevist control, and is now safely guarded by allied naval forces, is seeking trade with the United States, and Bruno Schill, a trade representative of the Esthonian Government, is here with the first of what is expected to be a series of orders for goods on behalf of that Government. The British are already trading with Esthonia, but much more of this Baltic trade is expected to come this way, because only the United States has a surplus of commodities to dispose of. Commenting on the prospects of the new republic, Mr. Schill said yesterday:

"The slowness of the British is proverbial, but—not for the first time in history by any means—they have been the first to recognize the free and independent state of this new democratic people. At Reval, on Jan. 10, 1918, Esthonia was proclaimed a republic, and the Esthonian National Council established. The members of this council were elected on the basis of universal suffrage. In September, 1918, the British Government repudiated all German claims to Esthonia, and assured the Esthonian people the right of self-determination.

"Reval is the gateway to Russia. It may be regarded as the most important port in all Europe in regard to the establishment of new trade for the United States. Esthonia has always taken large quantities of American manufactures, as well as cotton and coal. At the present moment her chief needs are fats, foodstuffs and oils. The British are already supplying these commodities in ever-increasing quantities in exchange for the marvelous timber which this land produces.

"Esthonia is only one of many new Governments clamoring for recognition, and trade will go to those great powers who are first in the field with sympathy and help."

TEACHERS' UNION PROTESTS

Objects to Board Inquiring Into Conduct of George J. Smith.

The Teachers' Union of New York City has addressed a letter to the Board of Education in which it protests against the action of the board in conducting an inquiry into the conduct of George J. Smith, a member of the Board of Examiners, when he acted as toastmaster at the centennial celebration of the Whitman Fellowship at the Hotel Brevoort on May 31. The letter states that the union regards that action of the board as another instance of the expressed policy of the board of Education to make investigation into the conduct as citizens of those employes of the city over whom it has control.

THE SCREEN

Hall Caine's "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," transferred to the screen in part by the scenario writing of Beulah Marie Dix, the directing of Hugh Ford, and the acting of a competent cast, is the photoplay at the Rivoli this week. Among those in the cast are Katherine MacDonald as Mary, the woman; Jack Holt as Lord Raa, her nominal husband; Milton Sills as Conrad, the man she loves; Theodore Roberts as Daniel MacNeill, her father; Fritzi Brunette as Alma, who attracts Lord Raa, and Katherine Griffith as Aunt Bridget.

All of these persons are well and favorably identified with the screen, and each of them has contributed good work to "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," but, whatever Hall Caine's novel may be in a book, it is not strong enough to sustain its own weight as a photoplay. The weight consists of scenes heavy with emotion and ugly realities. Such scenes, to be justified, to be impressive, must have the support of clear motive and sound reason. In "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" they lack this support.

Yet no individual seems responsible for this. Certain it is that those in the cast, so far as acting goes, are sufficient. And there is evidence that Mr. Ford's skill as a director did not fail him in the making of separate scenes. Miss Dix's dramatic continuity is at least continuous. The truth seems to be either that the available material in the novel was not adequate, or that those who co-operated in taking the photoplay from the book saw in the original only the plot of a melodrama. And as melodrama "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" may please many. It is pretty strong stuff for melodrama, though.

The story, briefly, is about a woman driven to marry a man she hates; left by her husband, she yields to the man she loves, loses him for a time, seeks to sell herself to save her baby, and finally meets the child's father by accident and is restored to happiness and prosperity. Also respectability.

The Rivoli program includes the interesting Pictorial, a Mack Sennett comedy entitled "No Mother to Guide Him," and musical numbers by the orchestra and Greek Evans, baritone.

"The Other Man's Wife" began an indefinite run at the Park Theatre yesterday afternoon. It was directed by Carl Harbaugh, its "continuity" was written by Mary Murillo, and in its large cast are Ellen Cassidy, Stuart Holmes, George Jessel, and Evelyn Brent. It is rather confusing. There is so much in it so scattered about. Among its contents are some well-done scenes, especially those played by George Jessel, Evelyn Brent, and several others not mentioned on the program, who enact the members of a Jewish household.

The story is about the experiences of a number of persons during the war, and in attempting to cover the whole war period and seeking to develop dramatic interest while it preaches or affirms the desirability of patriotism, the equality of women and men, the brotherly love of capital and labor, the breaking down of race prejudice, and other things, it gets itself pretty well lost at times.

"The Submarine Pirate," a Mack Sennett production featuring Syd Chaplin, brother of the better-known Charlie, is a hodge-podge of slap-stick and cutting-up, with a great deal more of the spectacular, and of the genuinely funny, too, than most of its kind. Syd Chaplin has many of his brother's characteristics as well as individual ability to make people laugh. But he is not so finished a pantomimist.

In addition to the music on the Park program, there is an interesting edition of kinograms, or news pictures.

After an overture, the Strand's current program offers its consistently entertaining Topical Review and then "Wrangling Dudes," an Outing-Chester picture showing the activities on a Western ranch supposed to be run for the benefit of tourists looking for the wild and woolly. Next there is a pleasant little scene in which Ethel Newton and Richard Bold sing "Upstairs and Down" to introduce the photoplay of the same name.

The photoplay, enacted principally by Olive Thomas, Robert Ellis, David Butler, Mary Charleson, Rosemary Theby, and Andrew Robson, is a screen version of Frederic and Fanny Hatton's stage play, and, with the aid of subtitles, has much of the flavor of the original for those who like it. It relates the experiences of a supposed group of fast and fashionable persons and their servants, with comic and satiric emphasis.

"Ice Skating," an analysis-of-motion picture, and Mack Sennett's comedy conclude the pictorial part of the program.

"The Knickerbocker Buckaroo," with Douglas Fairbanks, which was at the Rivoli week before last, is at the Rialto this week, accompanied by "Squared," the last comedy for which Sidney Drew acted before his death.

BERLIN MURDER CULPRIT SURRENDERS TO DUTCH

Vogel Cannot Be Extradited if His Offense Is Deemed Political.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE HAGUE, June 6.—Lieutenant Vogel, who was found guilty of connection with the murder of Rosa Luxemburg in Berlin, and escaped to Holland on a false passport, has given himself up at the Dutch Aliens' Office here. He cannot be extradited from Holland if his offense is considered political.

For some days Vogel's disappearance excited considerable attention, since the Dutch, with their multitudinous red tape system, adopted as a measure against Bolshevism, considered a false visé impossible. Dutch newspaper disclosures how that a majority of the officials in the Dutch Consulate at Berlin are Germans, accounting thus for the facility in obtaining the visé.

The close relationship of the Dutch aristocracy with Germany, it is expected, will prevent unpleasant disclosures.

Meantime another German naval Lieutenant, Otto Marloh, who was condemned as guilty of shooting down sixty-two sailors of the volunteer Marine Division in the first days of March, has escaped. For months Marloh circulated freely in Germany, and the Government did not succeed in arresting him, owing to the opposition of the camarilla of officers.

It is learned here that the influence of certain military circles in Berlin and Germany is greatly increasing; certain officers of high standing are mentioned in connection with the camarilla.

The growing influence of this military clique has been discussed by the Berlin Cabinet repeatedly as a menace to the Government. This shows the still magic influence of militarism in Germany.

15 BOSTON GERMANS SAIL.

En Route for Charleston to Start for Germany with 3,000 Others.

BOSTON, June 8.—Fifteen Germans who have been interned as enemy aliens at Gallup's Island and at country places in New England sailed on the steamer Belfast today for New York, whence they will go to Charleston, S. C., to take passage on an army transport with 3,000 others for Germany. The repatriation agreement was arranged by the Swiss Embassy at Washington.

Among those in the party were the Rev. Frederick Fritz, formerly a missionary in Borneo, who had been interned at his former home in New Hampshire, and Fritz Hadeler, well known as a maker of doll houses for American children.

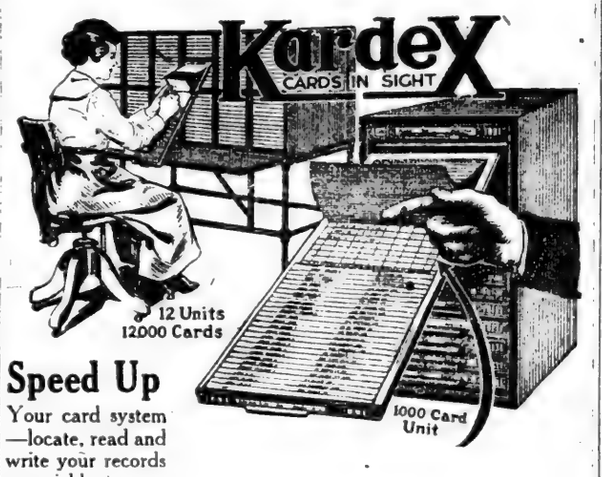
FRENCH CITE ROBERT BACON

Journal Officiel Pays Tribute to Former Ambassador.

PARIS, June 8.—The late Robert Bacon and the late Colonel Carl Boyd, principal aide de camp to General Pershing, were cited in the Journal Officiel today.

Mr. Bacon is declared to have been "an officer of high professional and moral worth," while as Ambassador he "contributed powerfully to tighten the bonds of friendship between the United States and France, and as an aide to the American Commander in Chief displayed untiring activity and qualities of organization which contributed at first to the forming of the American Armies, and then to their success."

Colonel Boyd, who died on Feb. 14 of pneumonia, is declared to have been an officer of "high professional value, great tact, untiring energy, quick intelligence, and sure judgment."



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The selling plan has proved itself a positive money-maker and we want to secure a man who has sufficient capital to handle the selling in New York City the way we have proved is the right way.

A GENEROUS advertising campaign will be run in the New York papers to back up our representative.

The man we want should have some knowledge of the automobile field and be big enough to handle the entire New York district. Write fully. All correspondence strictly confidential.

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The name ZIEGFELD in conjunction with the title has for that time stood for super excellence and the Broad Highway of its success has established "ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" A NATIONAL INSTITUTION to such an extent that an intelligent public will easily distinguish between the genuine and the would-be imitations using the word "FOLLIES" to make capital of.

Mr. Ziegfeld last summer made a conscientious and successful fight to protect the public against theatre-ticket profiteering and all tickets for "THE FOLLIES" were sold at the box office. His efforts finally resulted in the passing of an ordinance that protected the public and now compels agencies to charge an advance of not more than 50c above box-office prices. This ordinance is being enforced by District Attorney Swann and is being adhered to by all reputable agencies.

Mr. Ziegfeld produces only one "NINE O'CLOCK REVUE" and only one "MIDNIGHT FROLIC" atop the New Amsterdam Theatre and is in no way connected with ANY OTHER ROOF ENTERTAINMENT.

If you see a hammer on the table that does not make it a Ziegfeld Show, but simply a Ziegfeld idea appropriated by imitators.

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FIRST TIME 6 BROWN BROTHERS, SAVOY & BRENNAN, YVONNE SHELTON, OSCAR SHAW, BILBOA & Return of LILLIAN LORRAINE

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Thursday & Sat., 2:20. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

Do You Know "WHO DID IT" ? Opens TO-NIGHT at the HARRIS THEATRE at 8:30

LIGHTNIN GAIETY B'way, 46th St. | MATINEES Evenings at 8:30. | Wed. & Sat. 2:30 SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES

3 WISE FOOLS CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed and Sat., $1.50

CORT West 48th St. Evs 8:20 The Best Show In Town Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 The Better 'Ole with MR. & MRS. COBURN Moves to South Theatre Next Mon.

LIBERTY Thea., West 42d St. Evenings 8:15 GEORGE WHITE'S Scandals OF 1919 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15 "HAS A KICK IN IT."—Tribune. A Modern Musical Revue. Great Cast and 30—BEAUTIFUL SCANDAL MONGERS—30

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Royal Vagabond Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." A Cohanized Opera Comique.

Globe, Evs. 8:20. POP. MAT. WED. Removable Roof—Always Comfortable BEST MUSICAL CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S SHOW IN TOWN!—Sun. MERRY BIT SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20 Mats. Thursday and Sat., 2:20. David Belasco presents a Comedy of Irish Life Dark Rosaleen

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. "A riot—they ate it up."—Times. LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce. The Fetchingest Girl Chorus in Town

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. 7th Month Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. John Cort's Musical Comedy LISTEN LESTER!

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY and 50th. Evs. 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. The Season's Musical "Joy Ride." MONTE CRISTO, JR. BRIMFUL OF "SWEET PATOOTIES"

CENTURY GROVE Roof of Century Theatre. Cols. 8800. TONIGHT DOORS OPEN AT 8:30 P. M. OPEN AIR ROOF GARDEN ADDED ATTRACTION TO MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION TO COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK, AND TO NEW YORK'S ONLY EXCLUSIVE AFTER-THEATRE RESORT Dancing at 10:30—Performance Starts 11:30.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. A BREEZY, BUOYANT, BUBBLING MUSICAL COMEDY OUTBURST—World: "It has effervescence, gayety and sparkle." THE LADY IN RED Charles Darnton, Eve. World: "It is full of pep." BRISTLES WITH MIRTH, RADIATES VITALITY, MOVES UNFLAGGINGLY

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GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greley 1512. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:30 LAST WEEK JOHN FERGUSON

48th ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. WM. LE BARON'S BRILLIANT FARCE I LOVE YOU

Plymouth 45th W. of B'way. Bryant 6220. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30 JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST."

Real Comedy at the COMEDY Theatre 41st St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:30. TOBY'S BOW With NORMAN TREVOR

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30 Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way Tom'w Night at 8:15 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday LEW FIELDS In a New Musical Comedy A LONELY ROMEO

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Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. A Little Journey

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES



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WHITE SOX GET ONE HIT OFF SHAWKEY'S DELIVERY AND ARE BLANKED BY YANKS

SHAWKEY PERMITS BUT A SINGLE HIT

White Sox Get One Man to Second Base, Being Neatly Whitewashed by Yanks, 4 to 0.

FABER SADLY MALTREATED

Huggins's Athletes Reach the Redoubtable Red for Nine Safe Blows in a Hurry.

Bob Shawkey of the Yanks gave the White Sox only one hit up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. He shut out Kid Gleason's men, 4 to 0, his chances for a record being spoiled by Red Faber, who was batted out of the game the inning after he marred Shawkey's great performance. If it had been any one else but Faber who got the single hit the fans wouldn't have been so disappointed, but Faber's batting average at best is about the same figure as the size of his shoes. He got the lonesome rap in the third when there were two strikes on him. Shawkey tried to waste one on the outside, but Faber shut his eyes and tried for the ball. It clipped the top of his bat and dropped safely between Pipp and Pecknpaugh.

The Yanks are bumping against a lot of bad weather for their Sunday offerings. The day was as dark and gloomy as a panic day on the Stock Exchange, and the threatening skies kept the crowd down to about 12,000. It was a lallapalooza of a ball game.

Shawkey burned them over so fast through the gray atmosphere that the ball was lost in a fog when it reached the White Sox batsmen. He had more curves than the Erie. He had such dazzlers as Joe Jackson and Hap Felsch shooting up to him. Nemo Leibold couldn't even flirt with the ball; he fanned.

Less Than Four for Faber.

It took one of the world's series a couple of years ago to last less than four innings. The Yanks had the bases as thickly populated as the east side in the second and fourth innings and should have harvested a lot more runs. But they didn't need them, so who cares if ten of them were left stranded? Felsch and Leibold did some brag-up fielding, Nemo making a highly illuminated grab of Baker's long drive in the first, while Felsch brought the ball in from the flivver field with a throw that [illegible] time through the infield.

Not much was out on the ball field, only once a few days, when the stands were the club officials, members of the [illegible] and kept them the gate. There was a lot of fans who go to ball games have the betting habit so that they would make a wager on the color of a player's eyes or the size of his shoes.

Faber forced Shawkey to [illegible] in the first inning, but Pipp walked and Hooper sacrificed. Ruth walked to get Pipp and Hooper to second. Witt was up for the first time and Faber walked him on four pitched balls. Witt was forced at second, Pipp to Kerr, retiring the side.

Baker Makes Home Run.

Frank Baker pumped the ball into the lower deck of the right-field stand for a home run. Baker hit the first ball that Faber tossed at him, and Peck tripled to left in front of the Trappe [illegible] Pipp jammed a double [illegible] Hooper made a scintillating [illegible] Lewis's long [illegible] Ruth got an infield [illegible] Witt made [illegible] Pipp [illegible] Hooper [illegible] Ruth [illegible] Witt

Conservative Investments for July Funds

We have issued a special letter explaining why experts are of the opinion that a large volume of securities should be absorbed within the July investment period. We also mention a number of conservative investments which, in our judgment, are to be purchased with entire confidence as to intrinsic security value, combined with every reasonable assurance of ultimate profit. Please ask for Special Letter No. 1237.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Speculative Outlook for Stocks Made Complex by Demands on Credit.

Evidence is coming to the speculative public from various sources that demands upon bank credit are increasing, with the promise that requirements of industry, agriculture, and the railroads will expand steadily in the future. The Government, too, cannot help but be a heavy borrower for a long time to come, despite the fact that the outlay of $907,492,000 by the Treasury in the line of ordinary expenditure was $750,000,000 less last month than in January and $125,000,000 under the total in March. An offering of certificates in anticipation of tax payments is now before the banks, dated June 3, and the statement by Secretary Glass when the Victory Loan was put out that the Government would have to borrow later has received reiteration by others in the last few days. Demobilization and the maintenance of a large force in Europe for a period whose length is yet unknown will necessitate the outlay of many millions; the Railroad Administration is asking for $1,-200,000,000 to meet its bills, and interest charges on the public debt already acquired run into a tremendous total. It is possible for the financial leaders to calculate with close exactness what the minimum costs of the Government will be in the next six months, and the machinery is in motion for raising what is needed. But this is not the case with the financing of expanding business and trade. That business is growing is established by reports from nearly all quarters of the country, even the steel industry, so long in the doldrums, indicating a moderate enlivening during the last month. The copper industry notes through an increase of prices that buyers are more inclined to contract for future delivery than in early May. The extraordinary growth of bank clearings last week to a level for the first time above $8,000,000,000 reflects the improvement now in progress, even though a large allowance must be made for transactions incident to Government financing. In textiles mercantile reviews denote a shortage of finished goods, which forecasts greater activity among manufacturers to meet the demand. The warm weather has pushed harvesting operations ahead in some sections of the wheat belt, a development forecasting an earlier call than usual upon the banks for funds to pay the hands and move the crop to market or to elevators. In summary, it is indicated clearly enough that, setting aside the known demands of the Government, the credit facilities of the nation are entering a period when business expansion will require vast aid. The Federal Reserve Board in its June letter sensed the possibilities of the future when it advised a curtailment of speculation. The publication of the warning on the same day that call money at New York rose sharply to 11 per cent., the highest rate since December, 1916, probably was a coincidence, yet this detracted nothing from the significance of the two events. Reserve Bank officials have it in their power to check the use of credit in undesired directions by raising the discount rate, but this they do not want to do for two reasons; an advance would, as the board says, be unfair to subscribers to the Government war bonds who have not been able to liquidate their bank loans, and, besides, it would be likely to disturb the general credit structure in a way to hamper desired undertakings. Considered from the point of view of the security markets the question of credit comes down to this: Is there enough available, without additional inflation, to permit industry to grow properly and at the same time provide for a great activity of stocks on a strongly rising scale of prices? Speculators in stocks are evidently still convinced that there will be plenty of credit for all purposes, for the "shake-out" which followed the upturn of call money lasted only for a day, to be practically forgotten when money returned to 6 per cent. It is to be said, however, that bankers were not pleased with the resumption of plunging activities in certain shares toward the end of the week. The relative ease of demand funds after the bulge was considered by them as proof that for the time being the supply was large, and ought to continue adequate for a moderately active and strong market, but they expressed apprehension lest inordinate speculation bring about unsettlement which might cause a decided reversal of conditions.

In discussing credit needs in prospect the bankers are by no means forgetting the potential demands of Europe. Doubtless, within a few days the preliminary outlines of a reconstruction program will become public which ultimately will involve not millions but billions of funds and the equivalent in goods. A committee is working to co-ordinate the efforts of investors and producers of raw materials and finished products in a vast plan for upbuilding European industry and the European markets. The work will be pivoted upon the information supplied by a group of European financiers and business men, which is surveying the requirements over there. As a business undertaking the project promises to overshadow anything ever done before, not only in the magnitude of the credits involved but also in the extent of organization which will be necessary on both sides of the water to carry the matter through to success.

A two-handled argument appears in connection with a movement to increase railroad freight rates. Before the war the supporters of an increase calculated that it would be spread so thinly over the great bulk of commodities moved that it meant very little to anybody. Now the contrary view is heard that a raise of carrying charges would add greatly to the cost of living. The latter theory is the more popular just now, and yet there are many persons—a number connected with the railroads—who insist that an increase is essential, both for the benefit of railroad upkeep and service and for the taxpayer. Director General Hines's estimates show that the standard return was not earned in April by a margin of $58,-000,000, while the "deficit" for the first four months of the year reached a total of $250,000,000. This will probably be readjusted downward when certain loans to the carriers are paid off, but it pictures a decidedly unfavorable state of railway profits. Mr. Hines is opposed to a rate advance while economic conditions are as unstable as at present, and he looks to heavier traffic later in the year and the practice of economies to improve the monthly results. The signs all point toward a much better gross income when the crops begin to move and industry is more active, but the matter of reducing costs is one which railroad men hold debatable. The paring down of the wage account is admittedly out of the question, and this leaves the proposal up to economies of upkeep, equipment, and service. The public is more vitally concerned with these items than with wages, and it is a matter of discussion in many quarters whether shippers and travelers would oppose a freight increase if it could be shown definitely that it would result in a higher physical condition and better service among the carriers.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harris Forbes & Co. are offering at 90 and interest to net about 5.7 per cent. a new issue, of $5,000,000 first mortgage, 30-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Nebraska Power Company. The bonds are callable at 105 and interest on any date from June 1, 1924, to June 1, 1929, and thereafter at 102½ and interest. They will be secured by a first and only mortgage.

V. H. Mardfin has become associated with Halle & Stieglitz.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 7, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	9,792,686	116,547,722
Same period a year ago.	3,165,769	65,048,105

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	89.50	85.55	89.50	69.73
Same period a year ago.	71.08	69.07	74.22	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,600	ADAMS EXPRESS	59½	59	58½	+ ⅜
35,000	Advance Rumely	41⅝	39⅜	41⅛	+ ⅝
5,500	Advance Rumely pf	75¾	69¾	75¼	+ 5½
18,500	Ajax Rubber	95	90	90	— 4
1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8,400	Alaska Juneau	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	— ⅛
29,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	45¾	43	44⅝	— ⅛
1,900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	96½	95	96	+ ⅝
18,400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	112¾	100	110¾	+ 1⅜
500	Am. Agricul. Ch. pf.	102¾	100¾	100¾	— 1⅛
100	Am. Bank Note	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	— 1⅜
100	Am. Bank Note pf.	47½	47½	47½	— ⅜
54,400	Am. Beet Sugar	90	82½	89⅜	+ 6⅜
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	95	95	95	.
18,800	Am. Bosch Magneto	105	98½	103½	+ 3½
100	Am. Brake Shoe & F.	91½	91¼	91⅜	+ ⅛
81,400	Am. Can	60	56⅝	59¼	+ 2⅝
1,000	Am. Can pf.	108	103¾	106	+ 2⅜
37,700	Am. Car & Fdy.	108⅜	103¾	107¼	+ 3½
400	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	116⅜	117	+ ¼
36,200	Am. Cotton Oil	63⅜	57¼	62⅝	+ 3⅜
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ⅝
10,700	Am. Drug. Syndicate	13⅝	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
1,500	Am. Express	91	88	90	—11
71,200	Am. Hide & Leather	38¾	32¾	35⅝	— ½
29,200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	128⅞	122	128	+ 4¼
46,700	Am. Ice	76½	61½	74	+13⅜
8,400	Am. Ice pf.	76¾	71⅜	73	+ 1¼
111,200	Am. International	114	104½	113⅜	+ 1⅝
22,100	Am. Linseed	73	66¾	71⅜	+ 5
3,500	Am. Linseed pf.	97⅜	95¾	97¼	+ 1½
60,100	Am. Locomotive	87¼	81½	85	— ¾
200	Am. Locomotive pf.	107½	107½	107½	+ ¾
10,200	Am. Malting	27⅞	25	26	— ¼
5,100	Am. Malt. pf. c. of d.	62¾	58	61¾	+ 4¼
77,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84⅞	80	84	+ 2
1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	106⅞	105⅜	106½	— ⅜
505	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	94	93¼	93¼	— ⅝
700	Am. Snuff	125	122¾	124⅞	+ 4⅜
66,500	Am. Steel Fdys.	39	35¼	37⅝	— ⅜
42,600	Am. Sugar Ref.	130¾	129	*132	+ 6⅝
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118	118	118	.
28,700	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	109⅜	106¾	108	— ⅝
15,025	Am. Sum. Tob. rights	5	3⅜	4⅝	.
17,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	108	106	107⅝	+ ⅝
7,100	Am. Tobacco	219	210	218½	+ 8½
600	Am. Tobacco pf., new	102⅜	100⅜	102⅜	+ 2⅜
67,400	Am. Woolen	130	105	117⅞	+20⅞
7,249	Am. Woolen pf.	110¾	103	109⅞	+ 6⅞
22,600	Am. Writing Paper pf.	51¼	43½	51	+ 5½
48,600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	25	19¾	23	+ 3¼
3,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	61	52¾	61	+ 7¾
86,800	Anaconda Copper	74	69½	73	+ 2¾
100	Ann Arbor	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
1,000	Assets Realization	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
52,600	Associated Dry Goods	58⅜	53	58⅜	+ 2⅛
341	Associated D. G. 1st pf	75	74¼	74	+ ¼
420	Associated D. G. 2d pf.	77	76¼	76⅝	+ 1⅜
1,000	Associated Oil	90¼	88½	89	— 2
32,050	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103	99⅜	101⅞	— ¾
1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88	86⅜	88	— ¼
100	Atlanta, Birm & At.	34	34	34	— ⅛
1,600	Atlantic Coast Line	107	103¾	103¾	— 1½
60,400	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	158½	160	157	+2⅜
100	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	— 2¼
153,200	BALDWIN LOCO.	107⅛	101½	103⅜	— ⅜
200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	110	110	*110	+ 5½
13,400	Baltimore & Ohio	55	53½	54	— ⅜
1,200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59½	58½	59⅜	— ⅝
6,900	Barrett Co.	140	132½	140	+ 4⅞
2,500	Batopilas Mining	2	1⅞	2	.
5,300	Bethlehem Steel	86⅝	80⅝	85	+ 5¼
167,200	Bethlehem S., Class B.	85⅜	81⅜	84½	+ 3¼
1,100	Bethlehem S. 7% pf.	102¾	102	102	+ 1⅞
2,000	Bethlehem S. 8% pf.	114⅝	112¾	114⅝	+ 2⅜
20,800	Booth Fisheries	21⅝	19	21	+ 1⅝
125	Brooklyn Edison Elec.	90	90	90	.
30,300	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	32	28⅝	32	+ 3⅜
5,600	Brooklyn R. T. c. of d.	27⅝	25	27⅝	+ 2½
400	Brooklyn Union Gas	92¾	91	91	— 1
600	Brown Shoe	92	91½	92	.
400	Brown Shoe pf.	100	100	100	— 1
1,600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
500	Buffalo & Susquehanna	78	76	78	+ 3
100	Buffalo & Susq. pf.	55	55	55	+ 3
1,000	Burns Brothers	151½	150	150	— 1½
6,000	Butterick Co.	275	271	275	+ 3¾
12,700	Butte Copper & Zinc	128	125	125	— ⅝
75,400	Butte & Superior	31⅜	26	30	+ 3
28,800	CADDO CEN. O. & R.	52½	49	50⅝	— ⅝
43,800	California Packing	71¾	67¼	71½	— ⅜
100	California Packing pf.	117	117	117	— 2
28,900	California Petroleum	36¾	31⅝	35½	+ 2⅜
6,200	California Petrol. pf.	85¾	79	85¾	+ 3¾
5,100	Calumet & Arizona	70⅝	64½	*70½	+ 2¾
5,800	Canadian Pacific	165⅞	163¼	164	— 1½
600	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	100	97	97	— 3
700	Central Foundry	24⅜	22	24	+ 1
4,600	Central Foundry pf.	51⅜	48	49⅜	— 1⅝
274,400	Central Leather Co.	109¾	104	108	+12½
900	Central Leather Co. pf	112½	111½	112½	— 1½
3,500	Certain-Teed Products	44½	42¾	42¾	— ⅞
27,800	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	48¾	44	48¼	+ 3½
14,000	Chandler Motor	201	180	188	+ 7
18,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	68⅛	66⅜	67½	— ⅝
1,000	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	94	90	90	— 3
2,500	Chi. Great West.	101	98	98	— 2⅜
4,000	Chi. Great West. pf.	29½	28	28½	+ ½
22,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	47¼	45	45¾	— ⅝
7,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	72	70	71	— 1
5,700	Chi. & Northwestern.	104	101	103⅜	— ⅝
400	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	132½	130	132½	+ 1½
22,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	31	29¼	30¾	— ⅝
2,700	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	84	82	82⅝	— 1⅜
5,800	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	72	70	71⅝	+ ⅝
200	Chi. St. P., Minn. & O.	57	57	57	.
40,700	Chile Copper	25⅜	24½	25⅛	— ⅛
19,800	Chino Copper	43¾	39¾	42⅜	+ 2¾
2,300	Clev., Cin., C. & St. L.	54⅞	47⅝	53	+ 5¼
400	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	72½	71	71	+ 1
2,600	Cluett-Peabody	81⅝	74½	81⅛	+ 7¼
53,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	52	48	50⅝	+ ⅝
2,000	Colorado Southern	29	27¼	27½	— 1¼
100	Colorado So. 1st pf.	58	58	58	.
100	Colorado So. 2d pf.	50	50	50	— 1½
20,900	Columbia Gas & Elec.	54¾	51⅜	54	+ 1½
2,100	Comput. Tab Record.	52½	40	51¼	+ 6¼
2,200	Consolidated Gas	102	100¼	101⅜	— ⅝
100	Con. Gas, E. L. & P., Balt.	109	109	109	— 2⅜
5,900	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	9⅝	8¾	9⅜	+ 1¼
73,500	Continental Can	103¾	83⅝	103¾	+17⅝
400	Continental Insurance	72	71½	72	+ ⅝
104,700	Corn Products Ref.	68⅝	64¾	67⅝	.
250	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	107⅝	107½	107⅝	— ⅝
100	Crex Carpet	54	54	54	— 2
125,800	Crucible Steel	97½	86¾	94⅜	+10½
700	Crucible Steel pf.	100⅞	100	100⅞	+ ⅞
41,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	36½	34	35¾	— ⅜
6,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	84¾	81⅞	84¾	+ 2¾
3,708	Cuban-American Sug.	198⅞	196	198⅞	+ ⅞
200	DEERE & CO. pf.	99	99	99	.
1,500	Delaware & Hudson	113¼	110¼	110¼	— 2⅜
400	Del., Lack. & West.	208	201	203	— 5
900	Denver & Rio Grande	8¼	8	8	.
6,000	Denver & R. G. pf.	11⅝	10	10¾	— ¾
4,100	Dome Mines	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ½
44,700	ELK HORN COAL	40⅜	30½	*30½	+ 9⅜
1,000	Emerson Brantingham	29⅞	28¾	29	.
18,400	Erie	19⅞	18½	19⅜	+ ⅛
7,300	Erie 1st pf.	32	30¾	31	+ ⅛
800	Erie 2d pf.	22⅝	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
38,800	FAMOUS P.-LASKY	117	112	116½	+ 3½
400	Federal Min. & Smelt.	15	14	15	— 1½
900	Federal Min. & Sm. pf.	43¾	42¾	43½	+ 1½
13,200	Fisher Body	92½	77	91¾	+11¾
16,900	GASTON, W. & W.	36½	34¼	35⅜	— ⅝
200	General Chemical	197	193½	195½	+ 3½
44,900	General Cigar	84⅛	79	82⅝	— ⅜
5,050	General Electric	166⅝	163½	*166	+ 1¾
126,700	General Motors	243	210	243	+32
7,900	General Motors pf.	95	91	94¼	+ 3¼
3,600	General Motors deb.	90¼	90	90¼	— ¼
108,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	87⅜	78⅞	83⅝	+ 5⅝
100	Goodrich pf.	106	106	106	.
1,100	Granby Consol.	73½	72	73	+ 1
15,700	Great Northern pf.	99½	97⅝	99	— ½
37,300	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore p	45⅝	43¼	44	+ 1¼
3,500	Greene-Cananea Cop.	44⅝	42¼	44	+ 1¾
21,500	Gulf States Steel	81	65¾	66	— 8¾
100	Gulf, Mobile & Nor.	10½	10½	10½	— ½
200	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf	38	38	38	.
10,900	HASKELL & B.	60¾	57⅜	60⅛	+ ⅞
3,300	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	102	101⅜	*102	+ ⅛
83,100	Inspiration Copper	60	56¾	60	+ 1⅝
36,600	Interborough Con.	9¼	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅛
29,540	Interborough Con. pf.	30⅞	26	30	+ 1
4,000	Internat. Agricul.	27⅜	25	26	.
1,900	Internat. Agricul. pf.	87⅜	84	85¾	— ⅝
16,700	Internat. Harv., new	136	130½	132⅝	+ 3⅝
246,700	Internat. Mer. Mar.	50½	42	50¼	+ 4¾
115,200	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	125¾	118¾	120⅝	— 1⅞
46,800	Internat. Nickel	29	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
225	Internat. Nickel pf.	99½	96½	96½	— 1½
74,400	Internat. Paper	62¾	58½	61⅜	+ 3⅛
1,300	Internat. P. pf., stpd.	77¾	76½	77¾	+ ⅝
12,800	JEWEL TEA	42½	38	41⅞	+ 2⅝
700	Jewel Tea pf.	87½	85	87½	+ 1⅝
4,700	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	24¼	23	23¾	+ ⅛
200	Kan. City South'n pf.	56¾	56	56	— 1
100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	125	125	125	+ 1
17,300	Kelly-Springfield Tire.	129⅜	123	125	— 2
1,000	Kelsey Wheel	58	53	57	+ 1
300	Kelsey Wheel pf.	99½	98	98	— ⅝
53,634	Kennecott Copper	39½	35⅜	*39½	+ 2⅝
53,000	Keystone Tire & R.	99⅝	91½	99	+ 3½
100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	136	136	136	+ 9
30,900	LACK. STEEL	88⅝	84	87⅜	+ 3¼
1,200	Laclede Gas	11⅝	11	11	.
300	Lake Erie & Western	11⅝	11	11	.
500	Lake Erie & West'n pf.	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
11,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	37	33½	34½	+ ½
24,100	Lehigh Valley	60⅜	54½	55½	+ 1⅝
100	Liggett & Myers	219⅝	219⅝	219⅝	+ 4½
300	Liggett & Myers pf.	112⅝	112	112½	+ ⅝
13,300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	72½	58	72	+13½
200	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf.	103½	103⅜	103½	— ⅞
100	Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf.	115	115	115	+ 7½
11,120	Lorillard (P.) Co.	195	174½	190	+10
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	112	112	112	+ 2
3,400	Louisville & Nashville	121	120	120	— 1
300	MACKAY COS. pf.	64¼	63	*63	— ⅛
2,700	Manhattan Shirt	110	116½	116½	+ 2
200	Marlin-Rockwell	74	73	73	.
100	Mathieson Alkali	31	31	31	— 1
48,400	Maxwell Motors	58¾	51	53⅜	+ 2⅞
18,700	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	83	75½	81½	+ 3¾
21,600	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	46½	37	41⅜	+ 2⅝
1,550	May Dept. Stores	97⅝	95	96	— ⅝
300	May Dept. Stores pf.	110	109⅜	109⅜	— ⅛
250,100	Mexican Petroleum	205⅝	188	192	+ 6
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	108	108	108	+ ¾
6,160	Miami Copper	28⅜	26⅝	27⅞	+ ⅝
60	Michigan Central	100	99	100	.
67,500	Midvale Steel	54½	51⅞	53	.
42,100	Minn. & St. L., new	19⅞	13⅝	18⅜	+ 3⅞
600	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	97	95	96	+ 2¼
10,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅜	9	10	+ ⅛
3,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	21⅜	18¾	20⅜	+ ⅝
98,300	Mo. Pacific	34⅜	31½	32⅞	+ ⅝
4,300	Mo. Pacific pf.	58⅝	56	58½	+ 1½
8,100	Montana Power	82½	78¾	80⅝	+ 1⅜
100	NASH., CHAT.& ST.L.	117	117	117	— 2½
3,100	Nat. Acme	37⅝	36¼	36½	— 1
3,400	Nat. Biscuit	127¼	122	127	+ 2¼
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	106	106	106	— ½
26,400	Nat. Conduit & Cable	22½	20¾	21¾	+ ⅝
32,600	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	88⅝	68¾	87½	+18½
100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	102	102	102	.
15,700	Nat. Lead	84⅝	79½	84¼	+ 4
400	Nat. Lead pf.	110	109	109⅝	+ ⅛
600	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	10½	9	10½	+ ½
7,800	Nevada Con. Copper	19	17⅝	19	+ 1
10,700	New Orleans, T. & M.	42⅜	37½	42⅜	+ 5
2,000	N. Y. Air Brake	124	120	*123	— 1
28,400	N. Y. Central	83⅝	81	83	+ ½
300	N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	32	32	32	.
100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	52	52	52	.
1,300	N. Y. Dock	32	30½	32	.
400	N. Y. Dock pf.	52¾	52	52¾	+ ¼
25,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	34¾	31¾	33⅝	+ ⅝
1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23½	22½	22½	— ½
1,200	Norfolk Southern	19	19	19	— 1
2,300	Norfolk & Western	110¾	108¼	109⅝	.
600	North American	57⅝	56	57⅜	+ ⅜
11,400	Northern Pacific	89½	87¾	90	— ½
35,900	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	97	81½	91⅝	+13⅜
324,000	OHIO CITIES GAS.	59⅜	54¼	59¼	+ 4⅝
1,600	Ohio Fuel Supply	52⅜	51	52	+ 1
4,100	Ontario Mining	9⅜	8½	8¾	.
62,660	Oklahoma Prod & Ref.	12	11	11⅜	— ¾
2,300	Owens Bottle	57	55½	57	— 3
8,900	PACIFIC MAIL	41½	39½	40¾	+ 1½
5,500	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	33½	28½	32½	+ 6⅝
177,400	Pan Am. Pet & T.	103⅝	95⅝	101	+ 6
300	Pan Am Pet. & T. pf.	115	114	114	+12
3,100	Penn. Seaboard Steel	39	36½	38¾	— ¼
13,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	47⅝	47	47¾	— ⅜
3,900	People's Gas, Chicago	55	52	53¾	— ¾
3,700	Peoria & Eastern	15	12	15	+ 3
43,300	Pere Marquette	29½	28½	29⅜	— ⅛
4,300	Pere Marq. prior pf.	64½	61¾	64½	+ 2⅜
300	Pere Marq. pf.	49	46¾	46⅝	+ 1½
10,300	Philadelphia Co.	40⅝	39	40½	+ ⅝
118,200	Pierce-Arrow	69⅜	60¼	64½	+ 4
900	Pierce-Arrow pf.	110	109	109	— 1
34,900	Pierce Oil	27	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
1,400	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	70	58½	70	+12
49,700	Pitts. Coal	66¾	59⅝	65¾	+ ⅞
500	Pitts. Coal pf.	95½	92½	92½	— 5½
400	Pitts Steel pf.	98	98	98	+ ¾
100,900	Pitts. & West Va.	44¼	39⅝	44	+ 6⅜
1,600	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	84½	82½	84½	+ 2¼
4,900	Pond Creek Coal	187	175	181	+ 7½
28,600	Pressed Steel Car	84½	80⅝	80⅝	— 4⅞
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	104	104	104	+ 2
2,400	Pullman Co.	128⅜	127	128	+ 1½
13,000	Punta Alegre Sugar	65	55⅜	65	+ 9
15,500	RAILWAY STL. SPG.	65¼	58½	63	+ 2
100	Railway Steel Spg. pf.	112	112	112	+ 2½
14,900	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	22⅜	23⅜	+ ⅝
151,300	Reading	93⅝	87	91⅜	— 1⅝
100	Reading 1st pf.	37	37	37	— ¼
200	Reading 2d pf.	78⅝	78½	78½	— 1¼
35,100	Republic Iron & Steel	91⅝	80½	90⅛	+ 1¼
900	Republic Iron & S. pf.	104½	104½	104½	— ⅝
11,400	Royal Dutch, Am. shs.	117⅜	111	114⅝	— ⅝
186,600	Royal Dutch, N. Y. shs	117⅜	111⅛	114⅜	— ⅝
2,800	ST. JOSEPH LEAD	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
28,062	St. Louis-San Fran.	23½	20⅝	23⅜	+ 2⅝
1,100	St. Louis-San Fran. pf.	53	52¾	53	.
200	St. Louis Southwest.	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅛
1,300	Savage Arms	68½	67⅝	68¾	+ 6½
26,000	Saxon Motor	14	10⅝	12	+ 1½
1,300	Seaboard Air Line	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
1,600	Seaboard Air Line pf.	21⅜	20	20⅝	— ⅜
1,300	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	207	200½	207	+ 6½
2,100	Shattuck-Arizona	15	14	15	+ ⅛
183,900	Sinclair Oil Refining	68⅝	65	66⅝	+ ⅜
19,600	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	69½	63½	68	+

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An old-established American corporation whose remarkable record deserves to be more widely known.

Our analysis outlines the consistent dividend record of the past twenty-five years, emphasizes the increasing diversification of products, the importance and scope of European business, and shows the strong financial position of the company as it emerges from a period of successful war business to pursue again normal lines of output.

We are prepared to execute orders in the stock of The Westinghouse Air Brake Company on either the Pittsburgh or New York Stock Exchange.

Circular C-111 sent upon request

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Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade, Associate Members of Liverpool Cotton Assn.

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The Demand for Fuel Oil

Figures recently made public by the Department of Commerce show that during February last 682,226 barrels of oil were supplied as fuel to vessels engaged in foreign trade as compared with only 387,965 barrels in February, 1918. This virtual doubling of the demand in a single field suggests the rapidly increasing popularity of oil as fuel and the attractive possibilities opened to the oil industry by the coming of peace.

We invite inquiries on securities of established and recognized oil companies having a record of earnings and an established market.

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Earnings, first quarter, 1919, $21,626,594, double the earnings for the same quarter last year, and amounting, after taxes, to 6 times dividend requirements for total proposed Debenture and Preferred Stock.

Annual earnings for 5 years, after taxes, have averaged 6 times the dividend requirements for the largest amount of Debenture and Preferred outstanding in that period.

This stock is widely distributed and readily marketable.

Price 90, yielding 6⅔%

Circular B-10 containing detailed information sent upon request.

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Coupon 5s Due 1925-58
Yield 4.40%

CLEVELAND, OHIO
Coupon 5s Due 1925-69
Yield 4.50%

TOLEDO, OHIO
Coupon 5s Due 1934
Yield 4.50%

LIMA, OHIO
Coupon 5s Due 1929-38
Yield 4.70%

EAST YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
Coupon 5½s Due 1931-45
Yield 4.80%

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ASKS CO-OPERATION IN HOUSING INQUIRY

Nathan Hirsch Requests Permission to Question Lockwood Committee Witnesses.

WISH TO HEAR C. A. PEABODY

Offers in Return Privilege of Cross-Examination at the Mayor's Investigation.

Permission to cross-examine all witnesses at future hearings of the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing, was requested by Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, in a letter yesterday to Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the Legislative Committee. Mr. Hirsch offered in return the privilege of examining any witnesses that appear in the inquiry of the Mayor's Committee. This arrangement, if adopted, Mr. Hirsch said, will save much time, and will cause the witnesses less annoyance.

Mr. Hirsch said he had no doubt that the arrangement could be made, as Senator Lockwood has shown every disposition to get at the bottom of the housing situation. The Mayor's Committee, it was said, is particularly anxious to cross-examine Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who, it is understood, will be a witness at the investigation of the Lockwood Committee to-

In his letter, Mr. Hirsch said:

"I understand that your committee has subpoenas outstanding, and is intending to begin on Monday the examination of officers of the life insurance companies, together with material supply men, this in connection with your investigation into housing conditions.

"The Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, as you doubtless know, has joined, and is acting with, the General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

"Therefore I suggest that your committee permit counsel for the Mayor's Committee and the General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen, acting through the same counsel, to participate in the examination of all witnesses who will be called before your committee, and that the counsel be given opportunity for the fullest cross-examination.

"We on the other hand, tender to your counsel the same right in respect to witnesses we may call.

"In order that there may be no technical objections on the part of witnesses before yor committee as to answering questions put by counsel or any of the committees, we suggest that our counsel be regarded as associated with your committe for that purpose, and that purpose alone; and that your counsel may be regarded as associated with our committee."

Senator Lockwood is expected home today from the Adirondacks, where he went for a week-end. Assemblyman Thomas A. McWhinney, Vice Chairman of the Lockwood Committee, said at his home at Lawrence, L. I., yesterday, that he thought the plan would receive the approval of Senator Lockwood. He expressed hope that the interrogations will be reasonably brief.

The Legislative Committee has subpoenaed building material manufacturers to appear before it at the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. Among the representatives of insurance companies summoned to appear besides Mr. Peabody is Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

WOULD STOP CURB TRADING.

Kilroe Believes Housing of Market Would Reduce Fraud.

The District Attorney announced yesterday that his investigation and prosecution of stock-jobbing sharks, fraudulent promoters, and dealers in worthless stocks is to be divided this week into two inquiries. One will be the Grand Jury hearing and the other will be a general investigation of complaints. The general investigation is being directed by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe, and Assistant District Attorney Dooling is presenting complaints and evidence to the Grand Jury concerning alleged oil stock frauds.

At a conference with officers of the Curb Market Association, District Attorney Swann expects assurance of support and assistance from the legitimate traders. Mr. Kilroe believes that a great factor in bettering conditions will come from the Curb Association's move to withdraw from open trading in Broad Street. He said that any dealer in fake stocks now enjoys all the privileges of legitimate traders in this open-air mart. One of the reforms which the traders and the District Attorney desire to effect is the establishment of some form of supervising control of all stocks offered for sale, providing both for examination and listing, as well as exclusion from the market.

SEEKS HAMBURG'S TRADE.

Stockholm, Now a Free Port, Booming Its Advantages.

The free port of Stockholm, which was opened on June 1, has representatives in this country in attempts to interest American merchants in the port as a trade door into Russia, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic provinces, according to the Merchants' Association bulletin, issued yesterday. Valfrid H. Ulrich, a Stockholm merchant, says many improvements to the port are contemplated, bringing the total cost of construction up to about $4,000,000.

Stockholm plans to take the place of Hamburg, Mr. Ulrich said, becoming the greatest free port. He declared that Swedish merchants expect that Russia, Sweden, and Finland will yield a great demand for American goods as soon as conditions are normal. Stockholm proposes that American shippers use every available inch of Swedish cargo bottom, store their goods in the free port's warehouses, and then use the warehouses as distributing centres for orders.

The representative said that the only cost for storage would be harbor tax and the usual warehouse fees. He pointed out that the advantage of holding big stocks of surplus goods at the free port would be that orders could be filled more promptly. The buildings of the port are constructed of brick and stone, thoroughly fireproofed.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 7, 1919:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	1,762,635	737,983	615,070
Tuesday	2,199,255	734,500	Holiday
Wednesday	1,949,853	691,615	1,006,959
Thursday	1,768,164	528,649	1,283,845
Friday	1,731,469	394,890	960,120
Saturday	784,540	177,827	412,434
Total wk.	9,792,656	3,165,769	4,278,430
Year to date	116,547,722	65,048,105	68,274,148

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$15,523,900	$6,239,500	$3,256,000
Tuesday	14,192,000	7,840,500	Holiday
Wednesday	9,154,100	6,647,500	3,105,000
Thursday	9,260,600	5,905,000	4,178,000
Friday	9,648,100	6,134,000	1,970,500
Saturday	5,049,500	3,375,000	1,011,000
Total wk.	$62,866,800	$36,237,500	$11,521,000
Yr. to date	1,479,044,650	945,233,500	467,229,900

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago.

BONDS.

	June 7, '19.	June 8, '18.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$17,435,500	$6,706,000	$10,729,500
Liberty	43,649,600	25,490,500	17,180,100
Foreign	2,700,500	3,967,000	*1,266,500
State	16,000		16,000
City	65,000	104,000	*39,000
Total all	$63,866,600	$36,237,500	$26,629,100

*Decrease.

HINES WANTS RAILROADS TO PAY $775,000,000

Tells House Committee Money Advanced for Betterments Should Be Reimbursed.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Railroads under Federal control should be required to return to the Government "as rapidly as practicable" $775,000,000 advanced for improvements and equipment, Director General Hines told the House Appropriations Committee at his appearance last week, according to the printed record of the hearings, which became public today.

"These improvements have been made for the benefit of the railroad companies," the Director General said. "They have received a very important benefit from Government control, guarantee of a rental which represented the average of probably the best three years they ever had, instead of having to face, as public utilities throughout the country did, the danger of imminent bankruptcy on account of the great increases in costs.

"When the Railroad Administration has put in funds with which to pay the railway companies what it owes them, my judgment is that they ought to be required, just as rapidly as possible, to reimburse the Government for these large amounts that have been spent, and as far as possible, to reimburse the Government for the amounts which will be spent during the rest of this calendar year.

"Our settled policy is that for the future we will make no improvements on railroad properties unless the railroads undertake to finance them, except in extreme cases where an improvement is absolutely necessary and where the companies are wholly unable to finance it."

FINDS LOCUSTS A DELICACY.

Scientist Would Get Rid of Pests by Using Them as Food.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—"Just like shrimp," said Dr. Ethan Allen Andrews, Professor of Zoology at the Johns Hopkins University, after eating a handful of locusts. The profession and others working with him in the study of the habits and flavors of the pests are convinced that by eating the locusts as fast as they appear this generation would be doing the right thing by posterity. So he did his bit and gave his verdict that to the palate the locust was a delicacy.

"If there were a scarcity of other food persons who had tasted them would probably think nothing of eating them in large quantities. Those of us who have eaten them find the flavor pleasant." Dr. Andrews went on. "It is important, of course, to pick them just after they have come out of their shell, while they are still white and tender. After a few days they become hard and would be unsatisfactory food."

What has interfered with the consumption has been the discovery that the locusts are not in the best of health. Many have been found suffering from a fungous growth.

NATIONAL BANKS PROSPER.

Total on June 1 Was 7,803, with Resources of $21,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—National banks in operation June 1 totaled 7,803, the largest number in the nation's history, with resources of $21,000,000,000, several hundred million dollars greater than ever before.

Controller of the Currency Williams announced today that applications for charters and increases in capital were flowing in from every part of the country, the majority being from the West. Applications for 83 new charters and 138 increases in capital were approved in the first five months of the year, the new capital aggregating $18,823,000.

There has been one national bank failure this year, making two in the last seventeen months.

REPORTS GAIN IN ASSETS.

Merchants Bank of Canada Has Deposits of $138,090,000.

According to the report of the Merchants Bank of Canada for the year ended April 30, 1919, net earnings increased from $1,230,000 to $1,385,369. Total deposits in Canada stand at more than $128,000,000, as compared with $113,000,000 in the preceding year. Quickly available assets are set down in the report at $62,730,000, an increase of $8,000,000, and current loans in Canada gained almost $20,000,000 over the figures for the preceding year. Total assets amounted to $165,725,000, as compared with $141,000,000 in 1917.

The shareholders authorized an increase in the bank's capital from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 to provide for future expansion.

$500,000,000 in Subscriptions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Secretary Glass today announced that subscriptions for the current issues of Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T V and Series T 6 closed at the close of business on Saturday, June 7. The certificates are dated June 8, and mature Sept. 15 and Dec. 15 respectively. The amount of subscriptions received is in excess of $500,000,000.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—DEALINGS DISCONTINUED.

	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.	Dec.— High.	Low.
CORN.						
June 2	1.68⅝	1.68⅛	1.60⅝	1.58⅝	....	....
June 3	1.71⅛	1.68¾	1.62⅝	1.59⅝	1.44	1.41⅜
June 4	1.71⅛	1.69¾	1.62	1.60⅛	1.44⅝	1.42⅝
June 6	1.71⅛	1.69⅞	1.61¼	1.60¾	1.43	1.42⅛
June 6	1.70	1.68⅝	1.60⅝	1.58⅝	1.42	1.40⅝
June 7	1.68½	1.66⅜	1.59	1.57⅛	1.40	1.38⅞
Week's rg.	1.71⅛	1.66¾	1.62⅝	1.57⅛	1.44⅝	1.38⅞

	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.	Dec.— High.	Low.
OATS.						
June 2	68⅝	67⅛	65⅝	65⅛	....	....
June 3	69	67⅝	66⅛	65⅜	67⅛	66⅝
June 4	68⅝	67⅝	66⅝	66⅛	67⅛	66⅝
June 5	68⅝	68⅛	66	65⅝	66⅛	65⅞
June 6	67⅞	67⅜	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜	64⅝
June 7	67⅜	66⅝	64⅝	64⅛	65⅛	64⅜
Week's range	69	66⅝	66⅛	64⅛	67⅛	64⅜

Provisions.

	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.
LARD				
June 2	$3.12	$2.95	$2.45	$2.40
June 3	3.20	2.92	2.50	2.27
June 4	3.20	2.92	2.50	2.02
June 5	3.05	2.95	2.47	2.17
June 6	3.00	2.10	2.75	2.00
June 7	3.05	2.75	2.60	2.35
Week's range	3.00	2.55	2.75	2.00

	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.
RIBS.				
June 2	28.35	28.15	27.90	27.80
June 3	28.30	28.02	27.72	27.55
June 4	28.10	28.00	27.60	27.40
June 5	28.20	27.90	27.45	27.27
June 6	28.20	27.62	27.40	27.00
June 7	27.90	27.55	27.20	27.00
Week's range	28.35	27.55	27.90	27.00

	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.
PORK.				
June 2	51.05	50.25	48.75	48.50
June 3	51.25	50.65	49.20	48.50
June 4	50.75	50.25	48.40	48.10
June 5	50.85	50.20	47.90	47.80
June 6	50.40	49.80	47.75	46.15
June 7	50.75	50.00	47.35	46.50
Week's range	51.20	49.50	49.20	46.15

COTTON.

	July— High.	Low.	Oct.— High.	Low.	Dec.— High.	Low.
June 2	32.50	31.28	31.90	30.50	31.25	30.20
June 3	31.90	30.44	31.00	29.40	30.60	29.20
June 4	30.78	29.96	29.90	29.05	29.56	28.65
June 5	30.80	29.70	29.30	28.75	29.25	28.40
June 6	29.85	28.75	28.85	27.70	28.46	27.45
June 7	28.75	28.90	27.80	27.75	27.45	27.48
Wk's rg.	32.50	28.75	31.90	27.75	31.25	27.45

	Jan.— High.	Low.	Mar.— High.	Low.
June 2	31.02	29.98	30.80	29.70
June 3	30.42	29.00	30.20	28.65
June 4	29.35	28.30	29.06	28.20
June 5	28.95	28.15	28.75	27.90
June 6	29.17	27.15	27.99	27.00
June 7	27.18	27.20	26.99	27.00
Week's range	31.02	27.15	30.06	27.00

SPOT COTTON.

	New York.	New Orleans.
June 2	32.80	32.50
June 3	32.20	....
June 4	31.70	32.00
June 5	31.40	31.75
June 6	30.35	31.50
June 7	30.85	31.00

Week's range, $2.80, *30.35; $2.50, *31.00. *Low.

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New Issue

$5,600,000

Nebraska Power Company

(Omaha, Nebraska)

First Mortgage Thirty-Year 5% Gold Bonds

Dated June 3, 1919. Due June 1, 1949. Interest payable June 1 and December 1. Callable, on four weeks' notice, at 105 and interest on any date from June 1, 1924 to June 1, 1939, and thereafter at 102½ and interest. Coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500 denominations. Coupon bonds of $1,000 denomination registerable as to principal and interchangeable with fully registered bonds of $1,000 denomination and authorized multiples. Guaranty Trust Company of New York and F. J. H. Sutton, New York, Trustees.

These Bonds will be a legal investment for Savings Banks in Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont

The Company will agree to pay any Normal Federal Income Tax which it may lawfully pay at the source, to an amount not exceeding 2%. The Company will agree to refund, upon application, the present Pennsylvania Four Mill Tax to holders of these bonds resident in Pennsylvania who have paid said tax.

For further information regarding the above bonds attention is called to the letter of Mr. E. W. Hill, Vice-President of the Company, copies of which will be furnished on request and which states that:

The Nebraska Power Company, organized April 23, 1917, acquired by purchase all the properties, assets and franchises of the former Omaha Electric Light and Power Company, which, with its predecessor corporation, had successfully conducted an electric light and power business in Omaha and vicinity for a period of thirty-two years.

The Company does substantially the entire electric light and power business in the city of Omaha, having at present an estimated population of 200,000; it also supplies at wholesale all the electrical energy to the local company serving Council Bluffs, Iowa, which has at present a population of approximately 30,000.

Net Earnings of the Company are over 2½ times the interest charges

A decision of the United States Supreme Court has held that the Company possesses a franchise right, unlimited in time, to distribute electricity for light, heat and power purposes. This franchise, in the opinion of counsel, covers territory from which the Company derives the very major portion of its revenue.

These $5,600,000 First Mortgage Bonds will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a first and only mortgage upon the entire physical property, rights and franchises of the Company, followed by approximately $1,100,000 unsecured 5% Notes, $3,500,000 7% Preferred Stocks, and $5,000,000 Common Stock, on which 2⅓% dividends were paid in 1918.

The replacement value of the Company's physical property, as determined by independent engineers, is materially in excess of these bonds.

Price 90 and interest; netting about 5.70%

Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by us. It is anticipated that temporary bonds will be available for delivery on or about June 16, 1919.

We recommend these bonds for investment and shall be pleased to send complete circular upon request.

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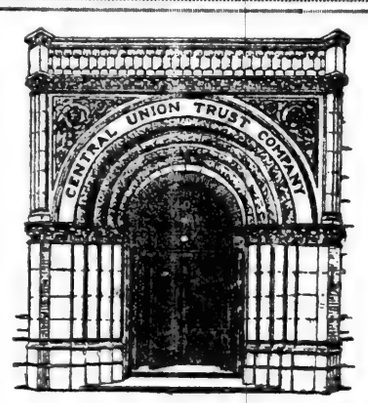
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SAYS TURKS REPENT GERMAN ALLIANCE

Boston Business Man, Back from Near East, Found Desire for Good-Will of Americans.

WANT TO TRADE WITH US

Y. M. C. A. Secretary from India Tells of War Work and Advancement Since 1914.

The Turks desire friendly relations with the United States and business relations with American manufacturers, according to Charles A. Hanely, a business man of Boston, who returned yesterday on the Vauban from Liverpool. Mr. Hanely said that so far as he could learn he had been the first American business man to visit Turkey and Albania since the signing of the armistice, and he spoke enthusiastically of the reception he had received while in the Near East.

"I found that the people of Turkey were sorry they ever entered into any partnership with Germany," he said. "On all sides during my trip I was treated with the greatest courtesy because I was an American. Never once was I subjected to any rudeness by those with whom I came into contact. I found that the Turks are very anxious to transfer the business relations they formerly had with German concerns to American business houses. They are anxious to build up a permanent trade with us."

Contrary to most reports from the Near East, Mr. Hanely said that food had been plentiful in the parts he had visited. While conditions were not as good as might be, no real distress had come to his notice, he said.

K. C. Paul, National Secretary in India of the Y. M. C. A., arrived on the steamer to take part in a meeting of foreign secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., now in session in this city. He declared that India had made more actual progress during the four years of the world war than in any previous time in many centuries.

"The one and a half million Indian troops who were mobilized and sent to the front were almost entirely from the small villages," he said. "The majority of them were farmers and less than one in every thousand could either read or write. The fact that they made good soldiers was simply because they were men of character.

Mr. Paul told how the Y tried to simulate the home conditions of the Indians in the Y huts on the front. He said the Indians would smoke cigarettes but preferred to smoke the peculiarly shaped pipes found in India. Thousands of these pipes were furnished by the Y for their comfort, he said.

"What has always held India down is the fact that the large majority of the population are always heavily in debt and compelled to pay interest at rates running from 48 to 96 per cent." Mr. Paul said, speaking of India in general. "The most important achievement of the Y. M. C. A. in India, in my opinion, is the establishment of co-operative banks through which the people lend money to one another, thus beating the money sharks.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 7, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$52,866,600	$1,430,644,539
Same period last year	36,237,500	645,233,500

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	79.05	78.82	79.05	76.60
Same period a year ago.	77.27	76.90	77.87	75.77

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
67⅛	59	1	ADAMS EXP. 4s....	65½	65½	65½	..
79½	78¾	1	Alb. & Susq. 3½s..	77	77	77	— 2¼
98½	96¾	4	Ala. Mid. 5s.....	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅝
112¾	100	21	Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s	111	110	110	..
103½	97	14	Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s.	100¼	99¼	99½	— 1⅞
89½	87	11	Am. Cot. Oil. 5s....	89½	89	89¾	— ⅛
100⅞	99¾	15	Am. Hide & L. 6s.	100	100	100	— ⅛
93	89¼	42	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	90¾	90	90¼	— ⅝
85¼	83⅝	20	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	85¾	84⅞	85½	— ⅛
104⅝	100⅝	301	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s.	104⅜	103⅛	103⅝	— ⅜
91	85½	7	Am.T. & T. conv.4½s	91	90⅜	91	..
94	90	50	Am. T. & T. c. t. 5s.	93½	91⅞	92¾	+ ⅛
90¼	89¼	11	Am. Wr. P.5s,tr.ctfs.	90	89	90	+ ⅛
88⅝	86	48	Armour & Co. 4½s..	88⅛	88	88½	..
58	54⅞	1	Ann Arbor 4s.....	55½	55½	55½	..
85½	81¼	86½	A., T. & S. F.gen 4s	82¾	82⅜	—	— ⅜
79½	74	2	A.,T. & S.F.adj.4s.s.	76⅜	76	76	— ⅛
86¾	74⅛	2	A.,T. & S.F. adj. 4s	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
76¾	74	2	A.,T.& S.F.cv. 4s.	55	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
102⅛	93⅜	64	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60.	102⅛	101	101⅛	+ 1
86	74	1	Atl. & Birm. 4s.....	77	77	77	+ ⅛
85½	80½	14	At. Coast L. 1st 4s..	82¾	82	82	— ⅛
78½	73⅞	10	A.C.L.,L. & N.col.4s	77½	77	77	— ⅛
88	82	18	At. C. Line unif. 4s.	84	83¾	83¾	+ ⅜
74	74	6	At. & Danville 4s..	74	74	74	..
82½	75	22	BALT. & OHIO g. 4s	77	76⅝	76½	— 1⅛
82½	77¾	24	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s.	80¾	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
89½	65	23	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	89½	85¾	89¾	— ⅛
80	73	123	B. & O. conv. 4½s	80	79	79½	— ⅛
86¾	85	6	B. & O.S.W.Div.3½s	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
98½	95½	1	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	96	96	96	— ⅛
91	89	11	Beth. Steel ref. 8s..	97½	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
89	80	134	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s.	89	87½	88½	+ 1⅝
70	61	8	B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	70	70	70	+ 9
97	92½	18	Braden Copper 6s....	97	96	96¾	— ⅜
53	43	5	B.R.T. ref. conv. 4s.	48	44¾	45	+ 1½
86	75	36	B. R. T. s. 1921....	84	82¾	83	+ 1
78½	78½	1	B.R.T. cfs. of d..sta.	78½	78½	78½	..
70	62	11	B. R. T. g. 5s.....	64½	63¾	65¾	— ⅝
79¾	72	2	B'klyn Un. Elev. 5s.	70	79	79	+ 1½
79¾	71¾	2	B'klyn Un.El. 6s,sta.	78	78	78	+ ⅛
88¼	87½	1	Buff., R. & P.con.4½s	88	87½	88	— ⅛
83¾	80	1	Bush Terminal 5s..	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
81	80½	2	Bush Terminal 4s...	80½	80½	80½	— ⅞
96½	93	1	CAL. GAS & E. 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
98½	96	1	Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s..	98	98	98	+ 2
82	78	10	Cent. Foundry 1st 6s	80	80	80	..
97½	95½	10	Central Leather 5s..	97¼	96½	97¼	+ ⅛
83	78	4	Central Pacific 4s...	80¾	80½	80¾	+ ⅛
85¾	82⅞	8	Central Pacific 3½s.	84	83½	83½	— ⅛
95¾	80	10	Cen. of Ga. con. 5s..	91½	91½	91½	— 1½
103	102	3	Cen. of N. J. gen.5s	103	102¾	103	+ ⅛
101⅛	100¾	6	C. of N. J. s. 5s,reg.	101½	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
99½	97⅛	5	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	98	97¾	98	— ⅜
91⅜	84⅝	493	Ches. & O. cv. 5s....	91⅜	90⅝	91	— ⅛
85¾	77⅝	82	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	85¾	84	84½	..
83¼	77	24	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	80¾	79¾	80¾	+ ⅝
53	50¼	1	Chi. & Alton 3s.....	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅝
40	35¾	37	Chi. & Alton 3½s....	38	37⅞	38	..
83	80	16	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	82¾	82	82½	— ⅛
96⅛	95¾	429	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
76¾	73¼	2	C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	75½	75½	75½	..
85⅞	82¾	10	C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s	84¼	84	84½	..
95¾	92⅜	10	C.,B.& Q.,Neb.Ext 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ⅝
25½	22	20	Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	35	34½	35	..
36¾	32	10	C. & E.Ill.ref.4s,c.g.	34	34	34	— 2⅜
63¾	59¾	23	Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	62¾	62	62	— ⅛
101¼	100¾	7	Chi. I. & L. ref. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ 1⅛
84¾	80	10	C.,M. & St.P.gen 4½s	82	82	82	..
74¾	66½	19	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	72	71	71	— 1
73½	70	4	C., M. & St. P.4s..	74	72	71½	— 2
84¾	81½	19	C., M. & St. P.4s.'25	84½	84¼	84¾	— ⅛
81⅞	77	56	C., M. & St. P.cv. 5s	80½	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅜
82	75	89	C., M. &St.P.cv.4½s	78½	78¼	78¾	— ⅛
98½	99½	2	C. M. & St.P.C. & L. Sup. 5s.....	98½	98½	98¾	+ ⅛
100⅞	98¼	50	C. & N. W. gen. 5s.	100¼	99⅞	100	— ⅛
83	81	3	C. & N. W. gen. 4s.	82¾	82½	82¼	+ 1
81	74½	14	Chi. Railways 5s....	78	77	77	— ⅜
79½	75¾	1	C., R.I. & P. gen. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅜
76⅜	70	32	C., R.I. & P. ref. 4s	75¾	73¼	73⅝	— ⅜
107	105	2	C.,St.P., M. & O 6s.	107	107	107	..
89	85	12	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s..	85¾	85¼	85¾	+ ⅛
65	61	4	C. & W. I. con. 4s..	64¾	64½	64¾	— ⅛
104¼	102⅝	2	C. & W. I. gen. 6s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
121⅜	106	60	Chile Copper 4s....	120	118	120	+ 1
92¾	81½	240	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	92¾	91¼	92¼	..
93½	82½	64	Chile Cop. cv. 6s....	93¼	92	92	— 1
72¾	66	10	C.C.,C.& St.L.gen.4s	72¾	70	71	+ 1
80¾	78	10	C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s...	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅛
70	70	2	C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s.	70	70	70	+ 7
89	82	17	Col. Gas & E. 1st 5s	89	88¼	89	+ 3¼
89	82	5	Col.G.& E.1st 5s,sta.	85	85	89	+ 3
70¼	73½	7	Col. Industrial 5s....	70¼	70¼	73¼	+ 3¼
89¼	86¾	4	Col. & South. 1st 4s	86¾	86	86	— 1½
80¾	77¾	35	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	80¾	70¾	80¾	+ ⅛
85	82¾	23	Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s.	84½	83½	84½	+ ⅛
104¾	100	201	Con. Gas cv. 6s....	104	103	103	— ⅝
100⅜	99¼	1	Corn P.R.s. f. 5s,'34	100	100	100	..
97	96	1	D. & H. lien eq. 4½s.	97	97	97	..
94¾	90¾	33	Del. & H. conv. 5s..	93¼	93	93	— ⅛
85¼	83¾	3	D. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	84½	84½	84½	..
75¾	68¾	29	D. & R. G. con. 4s..	74	73	74	— ⅛
59	45	53	D. & R.G. 1st ref.5s	59	57½	57½	+ 1
94	93	1	Det. Edison ref. 5s..	93¾	93½	93½	+ ⅛
99⅜	98¼	1	Det. City Gas 5s....	98½	98½	98½	..
94	94	3	DuPont Powder 4½s.	94	94	94	+ 1½
81½	71	5	Detroit United 4½s.	77	77	77	+ 2
92	89	10	Distillers' Sec. 5s...	92¼	92	92¼	+ 2¼
57½	52¼	46	ERIE gen. 4s.....	55	56	56½	— ⅜
70½	65	8	Erie 1st con. 4s.....	68¾	68	68	— 1
82	77⅝	1	Erie, Pa. col 4s....	82	82	82	..
52	46¾	12	Erie cv. 4s. Ser. A.	51¼	50⅜	50⅜	— 1⅝
52	46	32	Erie cv. 4s. Ser. B.	51½	50⅝	51	— ⅛
55	48	66	Erie cv. 4s. Ser. D.	54⅝	52½	52½	— 1½
85	81	1	FLA. EAST C. 4½s.	83	83	83	— ⅛
101⅜	97¼	7	GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	99½	99¼	99½	— ⅛
14⅝	8¾	111	Gr. B. & W. deb.,B	13¾	12¾	13¾	— ⅛
89	80½	5	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s...	86¼	86½	86½	— ⅛
83	77	7	HOCK. VAL. 4½s....	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
66¾	54	92	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	62½	62	62¾	+ ⅛
10¾	14	211	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	14	19	19	+ 1⅝
77⅜	73	9	ILL. CENT. 4s. '53.	76¾	74¾	76¾	+ ⅛
84¾	78¾	4	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
95	87½	1	Ill. Cent.-St. L. & N. O. joint 5s....	90½	90½	90½	— ⅛
98½	95	11	Indiana Steel 5s....	98½	98	98	+ ⅛
86	82¾	6	Illinois Steel 4½s..	85¾	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
43⅝	27⅞	490	Inter.-Met. 4½s....	42¾	39⅝	41¾	— ⅛
40¾	29¾	58	Int.-Met. cfts. of d.	40¾	38	40	— ⅛
75¾	65	350	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	75½	73	75½	+ ⅛
83	70½	20	Int. Agricultural 5s	83	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
98	98	2	Int. Paper cons. 5s	98	98	98	..
105⅝	97	1243	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s..	104⅞	100	100⅜	— 2⅞
48	42	31	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s..	48	46	48	+ 1½
91	88	1	KAN. & MICH. 2d 5s	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅝
77½	69¼	14	K. C. Ft. S. & M. 4s	71½	70	71	..
64⅜	60	8	Kan. City So. 5s....	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅜
88½	81⅝	17	Kan. City So. 5s....	87½	86½	86⅝	..
81	76	3	Kan. City Term. 4s.	80½	80¼	80¾	+ ⅛
98	96	36	LACK. STL. 5s.....	97	96	96	— ⅜
97	88	35	Lack. Steel 5s.....	97	93½	96¾	+ 3⅝
90	87½	4	Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	88¾	87½	87½	— 1
90	86½	2	Lake Shore 4s. '28..	87¾	86¾	86¾	+ 1
88	86	18	Lake Shore 4s '31..	88	87	87	— ⅛
74	71½	3	Lake Shore 3½s....	74	74	74	+ 1½
102⅞	101¾	38	Leh. Val. col. tr. 6s	102⅝	101⅞	102¼	+ ⅛
100¼	98½	1	Leh. Val. Term. 5s.	100	100	100	— ⅛
95	90	16	Liggett & Myers 5s..	94⅞	93	94½	— ⅛
114⅜	111	8	Liggett & Myers 7s..	114⅜	113½	114⅜	+ 1¼
77	75	2	Long Island Ref. 4s.	77	77	77	+ 1
80	79¾	2	Long Island gen. 4s.	79	79	79	..
77½	74¾	3	Long Isl'd deb. 5s.'37	78	78	78	+ 1
94	89¾	4	Lorillard 5s.....	93½	93	93¾	..
113½	109¾	2	Lorillard 7s.....	113	113	113	— ⅞
93½	93¼	5	Louis. C. & L. 4½s.	93½	93½	93¼	..
88½	83½	11	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	86¼	85¼	86¼	+ ⅛
96½	96¾	1	L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s.'36..	96¼	96½	96¼	+ ⅛
73	71	5	L. & N., So. Ry.jt.4s	72	72	72	+ ⅛
72¾	65¾	6	MAN. consol. 4s.....	71¾	71	71	+ 1⅞
74½	69	3	Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	71	70	70	— 1
85	82	5	Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	84	84	84	— ⅜
90¼	86	112	Midvale Steel 5s...	90¼	89½	90¼	+ ⅛
78¼	75¾	7	M. & St. L. con. 5s.	78¾	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
43	41¾	11	M. & St. L. ref. 4s..	49	49¼	49	+ 1½
94½	92	1	M., S. S.M.& At. 4s.	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ 1⅝
86	83⅜	10	M., S. P. & S.S.M.4s	85½	85½	85½	— ⅛
90	85¾	10	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s..	35¾	35½	35¾	..
36	28½	4	Mo., K. &T.2d 4s,tr.	36	36	36	+ 1
31¼	29¼	8	M.,K.& T. sf.4½s,tr.	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
63⅞	57¾	366	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s.	61	62	63	+ ⅛
94⅝	94⅛	3	Mo. Pacific 5s. '23..	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅜
92	88¾	6	Mo. Pacific 5s. '26..	92	91½	91¾	— ⅛
87½	82¾	2	Mo. Pacific 5s. '65.	87¾	87	87	— ⅛
93⅞	91⅝	15	Montana Power 5s..	92½	92	92½	..
88½	83	33	Morris & Co. 4½s..	89½	87	87	— 4
54⅝	50	2	MASS ELEC. 4s.....	53	53	53	— ⅜
98	95	13	Nat. R. & Stn. 5s....	98	97½	98	+ 1
100	98¾	2	Nash.C.&St.L.con.5s	99	99	99	..
97½	94	4	N. O., T. & M. 6s..	96	95	96	+ 1
62½	50	177	N. O., T. & M.inc.5s	62¾	55	59½	+ 3
68⅜	66¾	5	N. O. Term 4s.....	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ⅜
100⅜	97	534	N. Y. Cent deb. 6s	100½	99¾	100⅛	+ ⅛
86	82	76	N.Y. Cent deb 4s,'34	84¼	83¼	83⅞	— ⅜
86	81	10	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	85½	84½	85½	+ ⅛
73	70	35	N. Y. Cent. gen 3½s	71¾	71	71	— ⅛
68	64½	11	N.YCent L.S.col.3½s	68	67¼	67½	+ ⅜
70	65	10	N.Y.C.,M.Col.3½s..	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅜
89¾	85	4	N.Y. Conn. R.R.4½s	85½	85½	85½	..
84	80	12	N.Y.C. & R.L.1st4s	84	82¾	84	+ 1⅛
75	71	20	N.Y.C.&St.L.deb. 4s	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅛
94	91½	13	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s	93	92½	92¾	— ⅛
74	67	6	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s.	74	71¾	74	+ 1⅜

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	50	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 3½s, '54....	50	50	50	— 1
100⅞	100⅞	1	N.Y., L.&W. 1st 4s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	..
96	92½	1	N.Y.,L.&W.tr.im.4s.	96	95	95	+ 1½
88	80	13	N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	83	82½	83	+ ⅛
46½	39	55	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	46¼	45	45¾	+ ⅝
16½	11¼	93	N.Y.Rys. adj. 5s,cfs	16¼	15	15½	+ ⅛
16¼	10¾	184	N. Y. Rys. Adj. 5s..	16¼	15¾	15⅝	— 1⅛
91½	87⅝	39	N. Y. Teleph. 4½s..	89	89	89	..
54	42⅞	10	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	53⅝	52¼	52¼	— 1
69½	67	9	Norf. So. 1st & ref.5s	68¼	68	68	— 2
83½	81	60	Norf. & W. con. 4s..	83	82	82¾	..
110	108	278	N. & W. cv. ds. f. p.	109¾	108½	109	— ⅛
86	82	65	Nor. Pacific 4s.....	83¾	82	82¾	— ⅜
61⅞	58¼	29	Nor. Pacific 3s.....	60¾	59¼	59½	— ⅜
91	87⅛	7	Nor. St. P.1st&ref.5s	89¾	89½	89¾	+ ⅛
99¼	96	10	ORE. & CAL. 1st 5s	99¼	99	99	— ⅛
80	70¾	8	Ore.R.R. & N. con.4s	83	82	82	..
101¼	100⅜	20	Oregon Line 1st 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
88	84¼	23	Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅜
79½	75½	4	Ore.-W. 1st ref. 4s..	77	77	77	..
95½	90¾	1	PAC. TEL. & T. 5s..	91¾	91¾	91¾	— 1
89	85¾	27	Pac. Gas & Elec. 5s.	87½	86¾	86¾	..
88	88	1	Penn. 4s, 1948.....	88	88	88	— 2¼
89¾	81¼	64	Penn. gen. 4½s.....	88	87¼	87¾	+ ⅛
97¾	94	157	Penn. g. 5s,temp.cfs.	96	95¾	96⅛	..
96¾	93¼	3	Penn. con. 4½s.....	96¾	95½	95½	+ ⅛
98½	89¼	14	Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	98½	97½	97¾	+ ⅜
60¾	51	3	Peo. & East. 1st 4s..	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅜
30	12	26	Peo. & East. inc. 4s.	30	28	30	+ ⅛
77¼	73	3	Peo. Gas Chi. ref. 5s	75	75	75	— 1½
82½	69¾	17	Pere Marq. 1st 4s...	71¾	71	71	..
90	85⅞	6	Pere Marq. 1st 5s...	89	88	88	— ⅛
94	91	20	Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	93¾	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
140	100	15	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20.135		126	127½	— 7
112¾	84¾	114	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.100		106	107	— 2
90	87¾	6	Poca. Cons. col.s.f.5s	88¾	88	88	..
40	40	4	Prov. Sec. deb. 4s...	40	40	40	..
80	73	15	Public Service 5s....	77	76¼	77	+ 1
86⅜	82¼	46	READING gen. 4s..	83¾	83¼	83¾	— ⅛
96¾	92⅜	8	Rep. I. & S. 5s. '40.	95½	95¼	95¼	— ⅜
71	69	1	Rich. & Meck. 4s...	69	69	69	— 2
73¼	63⅜	22	Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s..	73½	72¼	73¼	+ 1
72⅜	67	7	R. I. A. & L. 4½s..	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
101	100⅜	7	Roch. & P. 1st 6s..	101	101	101	+ ⅜
102	101	4	Roch. & P. cons. 6s.	102	102	102	+ ⅜
64	60	1	ST. J. & GR. ISL. 4s	63	63	63	— 1
96⅜	94	1	St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+ 1⅛
82¼	78½	23	St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s...	81	81	81	..
77¾	72¼	5	St. L., I. M. & So., River & Gulf 4s...	77¼	77¼	77¾	+ ⅛
54	50	140	St. L. & S.F. pr.l. 4s	63¾	63	63¾	+ ⅛
71	63¾	106	St. L. & S.F. ad. 6s	70	69	69¾	+ ⅛
56	40¾	551	St. L. & S.F. inc. 6s	54¾	52¼	54	+ ⅜
79¾	73¾	47	St. L. & S.F. pr.l.5s	78	76½	76½	— 1½
74	66	7	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.	72	71¾	72	+ 1
64½	58	4	St. L. S. W. 1st Term. 5s	63¾	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
65¼	57⅛	11	St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	65¼	65	65	+ 1
74	66½	5	St.P., K.C. S.L. 4½s	69¾	69¾	69¾	— 1
81	81	12	St.P., M. & M., Pac. Ext. 4s	81	81	81	— 4½
99⅛	98	3	St.P.,M. & M.,M.C.5s	98¾	98¼	98⅝	+ ⅛
104⅝	102	1	St. P. & N. Pac. 6s.	103¾	103¾	103⅝	— ⅜
68	64½	11	San. A. & A. P. 4s..

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

$123,000

Defiance County, O.

5%

Road Bonds

MATURITIES

$6500 Mar. 1st, 1920-28
6500 Sept. 1st, 1920-28

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Actual valuation.....$62,000,000
Assessed " 44,500,000
Total debt, $854,500
(including this issue)
Population 1910.....34,488

These Bonds are a direct general obligation of the entire County and a tax has been levied sufficient to pay principal and interest at maturity.

Legality to be approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey.

Prices to Yield 4.65%

Circular on Application

Sidney Spitzer & Co.

115 Broadway, New York

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History
Earnings
Prospects

Discussed in our Pamphlet just issued. Also up-to-the-minute information on the following:

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Lima Locomotive
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WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

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FINDS OUR EXCHANGE TOO HIGH IN ENGLAND

American Chamber of Commerce in London Urges Purchase of British Securities.

REPORTS SHIP SHORTAGE

Limited Tonnage and Lack of Fixed Government Policy, It Asserts, Hurts American Imports.

LONDON, June 6.—The United States must buy more foreign securities and goods if the prices at which American goods at the present rate of exchange must sell in foreign countries are to be competitive, the American Chamber of Commerce in London says in its summary of industrial and commercial conditions in Great Britain during May. The shortage of tonnage, it adds, continues to keep American goods from the British market.

The British Board of Trade, it is added, was attacked in Parliament regarding its failure to decide on a firm export and import restriction policy. This is one of the causes of uncertainty making the resurrection of trade difficult. The Government's spokesman in reply said he hoped to announce a definite policy when peace is signed. He declared that the state of exchange would be the ruling consideration.

The manufacturers of the United Kingdom, the summary continues, have requested the Government to give effect to its declared policy of protection to the key industries in order to prevent dumping. The summary adds:

"Import restrictions on typewriters, rubber goods, soap, vacuum cleaners, and musical instruments (except organs and pianos) were removed. A further relaxation on American boots and shoes is considered likely. No further concession on automobiles is expected until Sept. 1 at the earliest.

"Official figures from the Ministry of Shipping show that the world's total prewar tonnage was 48,000,000, the share of Great Britain being 18,500,000 and the United States 1,700,000. At present the world tonnage is 36,500,000, with Great Britain having 15,300,000 and the United States 6,400,000.

British Cotton Men Are Active.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—British textile manufacturers are chafing under the necessity of buying so largely from America, and the threat of cotton planters to reduce their acreage has aroused their resentment, according to the report by American Trade Commissioner Leonard B. Gary at London on cotton goods trade in Great Britain.

"Manufacturers of cotton textiles in Great Britain," said the report, "have repeatedly expressed the view that the world's markets are bare of cloth. Since the signing of the armistice many manufacturers from the Lancashire district have made visits to India, Japan, and South America. No line of industry has been more active in urging upon the Government the necessity for the early removal of trade restrictions, and apparently the British Government has heeded the warning of the cotton textile manufacturers. It has been proposed to send a Government cotton commission to the Far East to study foreign markets, and the cotton manufacturers are considering sending delegations of their various organizations to different parts of the world.

WARY OF DRUG REGULATION.

Medical Society to Discuss Proposed Amendment to Code.

It was announced yesterday that more than one hundred members of the Medical Society of the County of New York had issued a call for a special meeting of the organization to discuss the proposed amendment to the Sanitary Code which would compel physicians to photograph, fingerprint, and register every patient to whom narcotic drugs were prescribed.

The reason for the call, it was said, was that the physicians signing the summons felt that the proposed regulation would be too drastic and that it was in direct conflict with the confidential relations between patient and doctor, these relations being protected by law. Another reason for the meeting, as set forth in the announcement, was that up to date no serious attention had been given the amendment by physicians.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, at his home, 58 Central Park West, last night said:

"The State laws provide for the control of narcotic drugs and they provide for the State Commissioner of Narcotic Control to make regulations governing the traffic in drugs. As soon as the Commissioner of Narcotic Drugs assumes his powers the Sanitary Code will be amended, but the amendment will include nothing that is not already in the State law."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. C.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; little change in temperature.
S. C.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; probably local showers.
Ga. and Fla.—Local thundershowers Mon. and Tues.
Ala., Miss., and extreme N. W. Fla.—Local thundershowers Mon. and probably Tues.
Tenn. and Ky.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; probably local thundershowers.
Ind.—Fair in north, probably local thundershowers in south portion Mon. and Tues.
Mich.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.? little change in temperature.
Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues., except probably thundershowers in south portion.
Ill.—Fair n., showers s., Mon.; Tues., unsettled, cooler.
Kan.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; showers, cooler.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	190,985	576,300	490,250	$223,000
Tuesday	147,600	365,250	530,225	163,000
Wednesday	166,100	367,750	457,500	201,000
Thursday	118,650	440,750	457,500	202,000
Friday	125,475	448,280	406,575	168,000
Saturday	75,900	225,670	348,200	294,000
Total	764,200	2,324,250	2,627,255	$1,195,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
1¼	⅝	6,200 Aetna Explosives	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
63	52	1,350 *Air Reduction	56	52	56	+ 4
40	23	100 *Am-Brit. Mfg. pf	40	40	40	+ 4
1¼	1	3,900 *Am. Chem. Prod	1¼	1	1⅛	..
47¼	34	2,500 *Am. Malt & Grain	47¼	45	46	+ 2
21½	18	10,700 *Anglo-Am.	19	18	18⅝	— ⅛
1	6	400 *Annapolis Ferry	8	6	6	..
10½	0	35,400 *Br.-Am. Chem. C	10½	9	9⅝	..
6¼	5	14,400 Br.-Am. Tob. rts	6¼	5¼	6	+ ⅛
24	22	4,200 *Br.-Am. Tob. coup	23⅝	22	23⅝	+ 1⅝
2½	2	100 *Br.-Am. Tob. reg	2½	2½	2½	..
1⅝	1	43,000 *Chalmers Motors	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— 1⅛
8¼	7⅛	26,500 *Cont. Candy	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	..
74	60	1,800 *Con. Cigar	65	60	60	— 2½
92	86	200 *Con. Cigar pf	87	86	86	— 11
139	82	5,800 Cramp Shipbldg	139	134	135	..
88	81½	4,000 *Excello T. & R.	88	81½	81½	..
92	44	1,300 Endicott Johnson	92	76	81	+ 3
20	10½	200 Everett Heaney	20	10½	20	..
67	53	400 Fairbanks Co.	65	61½	65	— 3½
62	52½	84,700 *Farrell Coal	62	55	60	+ 3
77	59	12,500 *Gen. Asphalt	77	71½	74	— 2
144	87	500 *Gen Asphalt pf	114	112	112	— 1½
⅛	⅛	4,100 Grape-Ola	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅛	1⅛	6,100 Grape-Ola pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8	4	400 *Hall Signal	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
7	3	100 *Havana Tob. pf	4	3¾	4	— ⅛
9⅜	6	24,500 *Hayden Chem.	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	15,800 Hupp Motor Car	10⅛	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
41	29	500 *Int. Products	35	35	35	— 1
17¼	14½	1,500 *Imp. Tob. of G.B.S	16	15	15	— ⅛
31½	10¾	16,100 Inter. Rubber	33	29½	30	— 2
28	22	965 *Jones Bros. Tea	28	27	28	+ 1½
28	22	1,700 *Kirby Lumber	28	26	26	+12½
4	1½	1,600 *Libby, McN. & L.	2½	2	2	..
57	27½	1,600 *Manh. Bond	53	50	50	+ 3
31	20½	1,400 *Mass. Shipb. w. i.	31	29¾	30¾	+ ⅛
5	4	12,700 Mercantile Marine	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
31	28	10,000 *Martin Par. Corp	30	28	29¾	+ 1
78	7⅛	8,400 *Mexican Invest	78	7⅜	7⅛	..
49	21	5,000 *Nat. Am. & Oh.	33½	26	26	— ⅛
96	81	25,000 *Nat. Cloak & Ste.	89½	79	79½	+ 8½
20½	6½	100 *Nat. Enzym.	20	20	20	— ⅛
11¼	3½	2,000 *N. M. & Ariz. L.	11¼	3¾	4½	..
11¼	7	5,000 *New Cornelia	11¼	11	11½	+ ⅛
60	50	200 *N. Y. Shipbldg.	60	54	54	— 2
47	36	1,000 *N. Y. Shipbldg. pf	47	45	45	— 2
19	10	2,500 N. Y. Transit	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	43,000 Nor. Am. Pulp	1⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
67	57	500 *Pan Am. Petrol	67	57	57	1
7	1½	1,700 *Pan Am. Petrol	7	6	6	— 6
1	⅝	1,500 Peerless Truck & M.	1	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
11	7	10,700 *Pr. Morris, w. i.	12½	11½	12½	..
11	4½	500 *Prune Mfg. Co.	11	11	11	..
82	41½	2,200 *Rem. Typewr.	57	57½	57½	— 1
41	30½	300 *Santa Cec. Sug.	40	39	39½	+ 2
64	24	12,500 *Sawhill Tire	51	50	50	..
44½	38	5,100 *Stand. Gas & El.	46	44	44	— 1
40¾	38	200 *Stand. Gas & El. pf	43	43	43	— 1½
51	38	200 *Stewart Mfg.	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅜
18	10	27,500 Submarine Boat	17½	16	17½	+ ⅜
3	2	2,700 Swift Int., w. i.	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11½	10	200 *Thermalis Bro.	12	11½	12	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	4,800 Triangle Film.	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
74	60¾	1,400 *Union Carbide	74	70	73	+ 3
55	33¾	1,700 *United Motors	55	52	54¾	+ 5⅜
3	⅛	39,000 Un. Profit Sh.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2	41,800 U. S. Stmship. Co.	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
52	42¼	1,800 *Warren Bros.	50⅞	46¾	49	— 1
4½	3⅜	2,700 Wayne Coal	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
7	3	18,000 *Wright-Mar. Air.	6	4⅝	5¼	— ⅜
18½	16¾	300 *Weber & Heil	16½	16¾	16¾	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

26¼	17¾	11,500 Anglo-Amer. Oil	25	24½	24¾	+ ⅝
136	88	146 Galena-Signal Oil	120	112	112	—18
107	103	20 Ill. Pipe Line	104	104	104	+ 3
119	107	10 North Pipe Line	116	116	116	+ 2
404	318	24 Ohio Oil	384	380	384	— 7
317	268	87 Prairie Pipe Line	305	302	302	..
350	292	40 South Penn. Oil	335	335	279	..
294	257	40 Stand. Oil of Cal.	280	278	278	— 8
781	668	85 Stand. Oil of N. J.	754	745	745	—10
395	306	75 Stand. Oil of N. Y.	390	385	388	— 2
490	346	50 Vacuum Oil	450	443	443	— 5

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

4¼	⅝	10,500 *Allen Oil	4	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4½	7,000 *Alliance O. & R.	6¼	5¾	6	..
2⅝	1⅜	50,400 *Anjal Royalty	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1	⅛	1,400 *Ariz. Ventura Oil	10	6	8	— 1
1	⅛	8,500 *Barnett Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
16⅝	2	29,000 *Boston Oil	13½	10½	13¾	..
67	58	5,100 *British-Wyo. Oil	65	60	60	— 1
47	44	12,750 *Boston-Mex.	47	44	44½	..
65	37	91,000 *Commonwealth Oil	65	55	60¾	+ 7¾
1⅛	⅝	16,500 *Cos. Am. O. & G.	1⅛	⅞	1	— ⅛
10½	8¼	60,750 *Continental Ref.	10½	10	10	..
12⅛	6⅞	22,700 Cosden Oil	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	175 *Crystal Oil & Ref.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1	1	200 *Durman Pet. ref.	1	1	1	..
1⅛	1	2,500 *Duke Con. Roy.	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	14,100 *Elford Oil	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
11½	6	21,500 *Elk Basin Pet.	11½	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	7	9,000 *Ertel Oil	8¼	7⅝	8	+ 1
42	4	81,800 *Esmeralda Oil	20	16	17	+ 2
4	2	32,000 *Federal Oil	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3½	15,500 *Glenrock Oil	7½	6⅝	7⅛	— ⅝
42	20	73,000 *Gulfport O. & R.	42	30	40	+ 6
131	116	4,300 *Gum Cove Oil	131	119	129	+ 6
55	42	72,000 *Hercules Oil	55	42	46	..
11⅜	9⅝	5,000 *Herc. Pet. Cl. A.	11⅜	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅛
40	18	7,000 *High Gravity	21	20	20	— 3
29½	10	50,500 *Home Oil & Ref.	29	27	27	—11
5¼	5⅝	7,400 *Houston Oil	5¾	5¼	5¼	..
144½	73	2,900 *Houston Oil	130	120	125	— 2½
3	⅛	2,000 *Houston Oil, w. i.	3	2⅞	3	— 1
33½	16⅝	5,100 Inter Pet.	31	30	30⅜	— 1½
21	6¾	21,200 *Island Oil & T.	8¾	7⅝	8	— ⅛
28½	15	12,700 *Kentucky O. & R.	20¾	24	20⅜	+ 1¼
5¼	3⅝	1,000 *Kentucky Pet.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	25,500 *Lance Creek Roy.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5	2¾	25,000 *Lexington Oil	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
44⅜	23	4,600 *Louisiana O. & R.	42½	40	40	— 1½
2¾	1⅜	2,500 *McCoombs P. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
35	21	10,800 *Merritt Oil Co.	31	29	29¾	— 2½
4⅞	2¾	15,000 Met. Pet.	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12½	10⅛	3,825 *Mex. Panuco Oil	12½	11⅝	12⅛	— 1⅛
2⅛	1⅝	7,800 *Middle States O.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
196	125	6,750 *Midwest Ref.	196	184	184	— 2
1⅝	1⅛	19,700 *Midwest Tex. Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2	11,000 *Morton Pet., w. i.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅝	3,400 *Natl. Oil	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
75	46	11,200 *Northern Pac.	65	62	63	— 2
8	3⅝	38,250 *Ohio Ranger	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
6¼	3	2,400 *Okla. & Tex. Oil	5¾	4¾	5⅜	— ⅛
64	16	64,000 Omar Oil & Gas	58	55	57	— 1
6½	1⅝	6,900 *Orient Oil & Gas	6	4	4	— 2
2¾	1½	29,000 *Osage No. Oil S.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
17⅜	11⅝	7,700 *Peninsula Oil	16⅝	15½	15⅝	..
9⅝	8⅝	16,000 *Petro. Texas	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
19	12	45,000 *Queen Oil	14	12	14	..
6	⅜	23,800 *Rangeburnett Oil	1⅜	⅜	⅜	— 1⅛
28¼	12⅞	4,600 *Ranger Gulf	23½	21½	23½	+ 1¼

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
2⅝	⅛	58,500 *Ranger Oil	1⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	2⅜	18,800 *Ranger Homes Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
23½	7½	12,100 *Rickard Texas	23⅛	17½	18⅝	+ ⅝
2	.43	41,700 *Rock Oil	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1	2½	43,300 *Ryan Oil	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
62	38	17,700 *Salt Creek Prod.	59	54	59	+ 3
9⅛	7	4,300 *Sapulpa O. & R.	9	8½	8½	— ½
⅛	⅛	11,000 Sequoyah O. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
87	45½	56,000 *Sholan Oil, w. i.	85⅞	45½	52¾	+ 4⅜
65	22	26,200 *Sinclair Gulf	63⅛	60¼	62½	+ 2⅛
7	2½	7,600 *Southern O. & T.	7	6	7	..
81	36	221,000 *Southwest Oil	81	52	81	+29
7	4	15,500 *Sowest P. & R.	6¼	5½	6	..
1⅜	⅜	41,900 *Stanton	1⅜	⅞	1⅛	..
21½	4½	12,100 *Sterling O. & R.	21¼	18	21¼	+ 1½
6¼	4½	28,100 *Tex. Ken. Oil	6¼	4½	5⅝	..
1⅜	⅜	5,300 *Texas Nat. Pet.	1	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	2¼	4,000 *Texas O. & R.	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1⅜	.11	54,600 *Texas O. & R.	1⅜	.51	1⅛	+14
8⅝	7	9,900 *Texas P. & R.	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	29,700 *Texas Steer Oil	1⅛	⅜	1	+ ⅛
2	1¼	35,300 *Texas York Prod.	2	1¼	1⅞	..
1	⅝	94,000 *Texon Oil Land	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
8	3⅜	25,500 *Tri-State O. & R.	3	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	900 *Tyopa Oil	2	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9½	6	500 *Valverde Oil	6¾	6	6⅜	— ⅛
6	2½	10,200 *Victoria Oil, new	6	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	13,600 *Virky Tex O. & G.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅜	1,500 Wayland O. & G.	4⅛	4	4⅛	..
1	⅝	5,700 *West Va. Pet.	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
28	7⅝	8,500 *W. St. O. & L. new	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— 1⅛
1⅛	⅝	34,400 *"Y" O. & G.	1	⅝	1	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

34	8	23,500 *Adelphia M. & M.	30	27	30	+ 4
1⅞	.33	30,300 *Alaska-B. Col. M.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	82,000 Alaska Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅝	2,700 *Alaska Z. & C.	1	⅞	⅞	..
1⅛	⅛	5,200 *Allied Gold	1⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅜	1	7,245 *Amer. Hond. Min.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	2,600 *America Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
⅛	⅛	5,000 *Am. Tin Tung	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
62	36	3,900 *Ariz. Butte	71	65	70	+ 5
1⅛	⅛	36,700 *Ariz. Silver	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6	½	8,500 *Atlanta	½	4	4	— ½
1⅛	1	4,700 *Atl. Ores & Ref.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
⅛	⅛	4,800 *Bisbee Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1	⅝	28,400 *Belcher Divide	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
.68	.68	12,750 *Big Ledge Cop.	.68	.68	.68	..
3⅞	8	5,000 Booth	10	8	8	— 3
78	42	1,920 Boston Montana	77	70	77	+ 5
⅛	⅛	100 Butte-N. Y.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
41	27	13,400 *Caledonia Min.	41	38	39	+ 1
⅛	⅛	12,700 *Calumet & Jer.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	7,900 Canada Copper	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
2¼	.72	428,600 *Candelaria Silver	2¼	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	9,600 *Cascade Silver M.	2¼	1⅝	2¼	+ ⅛
15½	5	7,800 Cashboy	9	0	0	— ⅛
1	1	9,900 *Cerbat S.M. & M.	5	4	4⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	⅛	4,600 Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
1⅛	⅛	2,500 Con. Cop. Mines	5¼	4⅝	5	— ⅛
3¾	2½	35,100 *Cresson Gold	4¾	3¾	3¾	— 3¼
42	30	36,200 Crown Cresus G.	35	30	31	— 3
⅛	⅛	20 Crystal Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	5,000 *Con. Mayflower	19	8	9	..
⅜	.20	8,000 *Denbigh Mines	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
28	20	11,500 *Divide Charter	22	20	21	— 2
16	6	1,500 *Div. Syn. of Nev.	16	16	16	..
57⅛	1⅝	10,600 El Salvador Silver	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	14,400 *Eureka Croes. M.	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	1,700 First Natl. Copper	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	5	8,600 *Flagg Tunnel M.	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	..
80	.52	2,800 *Florence Silver	80	77	80	..
80	25	25,500 *Fortuna Cons.	80	60	70	—10
6¼	3	1,600 *Gadsden	3¾	3¼	3¾	..
.11¾	.77	70,200 *Gold Zone Div.	.93	.83	.87	+ 3
28	15	15,200 Goldfield Cons.	22	19	22	+ 4
4¾	2⅛	31,500 *Golden Gate Exp.	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
1⅛	.55	2,700 *Ham. M. & S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
44	12	24,200 *Harmill Divide	22	19	20	..
⅜	⅜	20,000 Belcher Ext.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
47	16	23,700 *Hasbrouck Div.	20	16	16	— 4
55	30	2,500 Hattie Gold Min.	45	40	45	+ 1
6⅜	4½	4,000 Hecla Mining	6⅜	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	5,900 Howe Sd., w. i.	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
44	30	5,700 *Jim Butler	38	36	36	— 2
16	11	11,000 Jumbo Ext.	13	11	11	— 2
30	15	72,300 *Knox Divide	20	15	19	..
⅝	.15	600 La Rose Consol.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
40	12	4,300 *Liberty Bell Div.	16	12	16	..
50	5	62,500 *Lone Star Cons.	8½	7	8½	..
⅛	⅛	10,000 Louisiana Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
76	55	21,000 *Mammoth Divide	70	55	60	—10
36	24	92,000 *MacNamara Cres.	31	24	28	— 4
1¼	.34	347,500 *MacNamara Min.	1¼	.79	.92	—11
63	46	1,600 McKinley-Dar.	64	60	61	— 1
⅝	⅜	4,500 Magma Chief	⅝	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	⅝	26,800 *Mangan. of Am.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
10	3	2,000 *Marsh Mining	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	8,600 Mason Valley	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
53	20	1,500 *Mecca Divide	25	25	25	..
48	28	15,700 *Mother Lode	45	42	44	+ 1
4⅞	⅝	18,000 *Natl. Tin Corp.	4⅜	3⅜	4¼	— ⅜
25	10	16,500 *Nevada Divide	14	10	10	— 3
21	17	32,700 *Nevada Ophir M.	50	20	20	— 2
15	8¼	15,500 Nipissing	12¾	11⅜	12	— ⅛
45	17	63,000 Nixon Nevada	35	24	25	+ 2
5⅜	3	3,000 *Onondaga Mine	3¼	3	3¼	..
½	⅜	43,300 *Potts Cancon	½	⅜	½	..
½	⅜	2,250 *Porphyry C.	½	⅜	½	..
3¼	1⅜	6,500 *Ray Hercules	3¼	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	6,600 *Red Warrior	⅝	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
18	11	8,000 Rex Consolidated	14	14	14	— 2
82	20	8,000 Rochester Mines	22	20	21	..
28	16	8,000 *Royal Divide	21	16	17	— 1
28	13½	7,000 Seneca Cop. Corp.	28	25	25½	— 1
1⅝	⅝	7,900 *Silver Dollar M.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	..
27	21	77,800 *Silver King Div.	30	25	27	— 3
1¼	¼	62,000 Silver King of Ar.	1¼	⅛	1	— ⅛
7⅛	3¾	14,000 *Simon Silver-Ld.	6⅜	4½	4½	..
1⅝	.68	2,100 *Silver Plume Cons.	1⅝	⅝	1	..
⅜	⅛	5,200 Stand. Sil.-Lead	⅜	⅜	⅜	—

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Columbia Graphophone
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Guantanamo Sugar
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IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
HUMBLE OIL & REF. CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
GULF OIL CORP.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

We call attention to the possibilities existing in the securities of the
Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Co.
The Preferred Stock selling at about $21 a share
The Common Stock selling at about $6 a share
Detailed information upon request.
R. A. SOICH & CO.
Phone Rector 3290. 10 Wall St., N. Y.

Phila. Co. 6's, 1922
Studebaker Corp. 7's, 1921-29
Kans. Cy. Rys. 1st 5's, 1944
Utah Securities 6's, 1922
GILBERT J. POSTLEY
7 Wall St. Phone Rector 1693

RUSSIAN ROUBLE BONDS
Dealt In
H. C. Spiller & Co., INC.
63 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 7660.

Coal Lands—Timber Lands
Bought and Sold
S. Arthur Eastburn
1119-1120 Liberty Bldg., Phila., Pa.

L. AMER. LIGHT & TRACT.
BABCOCK & WILCOX
BOSTON MEX. PETE.
NEW ENGLAND FUEL OIL
R. S. DODGE & CO
74 Broadway Phone 6810 Rector

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share.
†And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‡‡Sells flat. §Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation June 7, 1919. Bid	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	84	88
A. W. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	69	70
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '41		June & Dec.	74	77
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	84	88
Ark. V. R., L. & P., '20	7	Jan. & July	96½	90½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Elec., '35	5	June & Dec.		45
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	81	87
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	96½
Do deb., '22	6	Feb. & Aug.	103½	104
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July		89
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July		98
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	78	86
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & July	94	95
Cent. Power & Lt., '46	5	Jan. & July	90	95
C. & F. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	96½	
Charleston Con. Ry. G. & E., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	90
Cit. Serv. 1e's, Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	139	140
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	94½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	87	89
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Lig., stpd. 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	73	80
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	73	80
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '54	4½	Jan. & July	85	88
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	98	101
Conn. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen. '35	4½	Jan. & July	84	84½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Dec.	85	
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	85	87
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Do deb., '80	5	Jan. & July	83	
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	96
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '58	5	June & Dec.	93	
El., Plain. & C.N.J., '50	5	June & Dec.		75
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.		80
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	86	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	80	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	43	60
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	96
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	91	93
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	56	57
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	82	84
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	87	88½
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	100
Met. Ed., '20	6	June & Dec.	94	97½
Middle West Util., '25	5	Jan. & July	92	95½
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	79	80
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	72	76
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	91	94
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	58	63
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	63	66
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.		77
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93½
N. Ont. Lt. & Pr., '31	6	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
Nor. States Power, '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	89½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Rys. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	74	77
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	74	77
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Otter. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	88	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	95
Paterson Ry. gen., '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	78
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	96	
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	92½	93
Public Service utils.	5	June & Dec.		85
Riverside Tr., '60	5	June & Dec.		80
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar & Sep.	65	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	80	84
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '32	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	85	86
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	4	Apr. & Oct.	84½	87½
Sup. Wat. & El. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	75	
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	74	78
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	88	92
Tampa Electric 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Twin States Gas & El 1st & ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	82
United El. of N. J., '46	5	June & Dec.	71	72½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	88	91
Do deb., '28	6	May & Nov.	88	91
United Lt. & Ry., '23	7	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do, '20	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	73	74
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	54½	55½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Unit. Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	80	85
Wash. R. & El., '61	5	Mar. & Sep.	81	82
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96½	97½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	88	89
W. St. Gas & El., '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July		80
*Flat.				

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation June 7, 1919. Bid	Asked.
Sinclair Gulf 1st, '27	6	Mar. & Sep.	110	
Todd Shipyards, '21	6	June & Dec.	104	107
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 7, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.				15	15½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	75½	77
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	81½	Q	Apr 1, 19	102	106
Do pf. ($50)	75c	Q	May 1, 19	42	43
am. Light & Trac.	†5	Q	May 1, 19	269	272
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 19	99	100
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Jun 2, 19	68	72
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	75	78
Am. Public Utilities	⅝	Q	Jul 1, 14	10	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	36	40
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.				7½	8
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,19	59	62
Do participating pf.				15	16
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	Jun 2, 19	73	
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Mar 31,19	107½	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	84	88
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	90	92
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18		85
Cities Service	½	M	Jun 1, 19	375	378
Do pf.	½	M	Jun 1, 19	79⅞	80
Do Bankers Shares	41c	M	Jun 1, 19	38⅝	38⅞
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 15,19	23	24
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 16,19	98	102
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	70	75
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1		Nov 1, 18	29	31
Do pf.	a1½	Q	May 1, 19	61	62
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 19	75	
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15,19		61
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 19	58	
Do pf.	8	S	Jan 2, 19	80	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf	1½	Q	May 1, 19	92	93
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 16,19	93	100
Essex & Hudson Gas.	4	S	Jun 1, 19	112	120
Federal Light & Trac.				12	13
Do pf.	1½		Sep 1, 14	46	49
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,19	75	78
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 19	75	
Illum. & Pr. Sec.				10	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,19	88	93
Miss. River Pr. pf.		S	J. & J.	62	67
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	58	62
Newark Con. Gas.	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,19	99	102
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.				11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15,19	55	60
No. States Power	1⅝		Jan 20,18	72	74
Do pf.	1⅝	Q	Apr 21,19	90	92
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Jun 2, 19	52	55
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 19	75	78
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Apr 21,19	61	62
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 15,19	87½	89
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1⅝	Q	Apr 10,19	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1⅝	Q	May 1, 19	90	100
Republic Ry. & Light			Jul 1, 18	19	21
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,19	59	61
Southern Cal. Edison	1⅝	Q	May 15,19	87	89
Do 1st pf.	1⅝	Q	Apr 15,19	99	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 19	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.				38	39
Do pf.	2	Q	Jun 14,19	47	48
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	May 15,19	113	115½
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.				4½	5
Do pf.				20	21
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	76	80
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Apr 1, 19	48	50
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	72½	74
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	70c	Q	Apr 22,19	18	19
United Utilities				15	17
Do pf.	1⅝	Q	Apr 1, 19	85	92
Washington Gas	90c	Q	May 1, 19	52	53
Wash. Ry. & Electric	½	Q	Jun 1, 19	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 19	65	70
Western Power				22	23
Do pf.	1	Q	Apr 15,19	72	74
West. States Gas & E.	3-16	M	May 31,19	15	20
Do pf.	1⅝	Q	Apr 15,19	75	80
Wisconsin Edison	$2		Dec 31,18	31	36

*1% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. §Incl. 3% extra. —Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES	Capital	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 7, 1919. Bid	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000		Q	Apr 1, 19	423	424
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	505	
Cent. Union	12,500,000	6½	Q	Apr 1, 19	458	465
Columbia	5,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31,19	342	347
Commercial	500,000				112	
Empire	2,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,19	290	310
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,19	455	485
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 19	460	465
Fidelity	1,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,19	220	225
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,19	230	233
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 19	250	275
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,19	406	414
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 19	260	265
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Mar 31,19	135	145
Irving Trust	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	‡	
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 19	650	700
Law T. & T.C.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	140	145
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	160	
Merc. T. & D.	1,000,000				225	
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,19	360	372
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,19	610	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,18	700	800
People's Tr.	1,200,000	4	Q	Mar 31,19	275	280
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000				73	83
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,19	395	402
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	910	925
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,19	440	450

*And 2% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	250
A. Surety ($50)	5,000,000	51	Q	Mar 31,19	69	75
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	S	May 15,19	255	260
City of N. Y.	600,000	3	S	Dec 31,18	110	120
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 8, 19	490	500
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 8, 19	490	500
Globe & Rut.	700,000	10	Q	Apr 30,19	950	
Great Amer.	5,000,000	8	Q	Apr 15,19	392	397
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	80	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 1, 19	558	560
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	135	140
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	15	S	Mar 3, 19	93	97
Nat Lib.($30)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	155	165
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	255	265
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	14	S	Jan 2, 19	230	
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	175	180
No. River($25)	600,000	3	S	A. & O.	39	42
Pacific ($25)	400,000	15	S	Jan 22,19	45	60
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,19	95	105
Surety ($100)	200,000	3	S	Jan 15,19	50	60
Weste'r ($100)	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 19	37	39

*Incl. 5% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡And 5% extra. a—62½% extra, payable April 16.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bkr. St. & F.				J. & J.	21¼	
Ferry stock	$900,000	⅝				
B'way.&7th Av	2,100,000	2½		Jan 1, 19	80	
Bn. C.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Apr 15,19	10¾	11¼
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2		Jan 1, 19	50	75
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4		Jan 15,19	120	160
42d St & G.St	749,000	4½		Feb 1, 19		190
Ninth Av.	800,000	2		Jan 15,19		110
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	18¼		Mar 20,19		95

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 7, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 19	545	
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	a7	S	May 1, 19	255	260
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	175	
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jan 2, 19	190	195
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	200	212
Bowery	250,000	*3	Q	May 1, 19	425	
Bwy Cent'l.	100,000				125	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	150	180
Bronx Boro.	150,000				125	130
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3		Jul 1, 18	30	33
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 19	490	495
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	5,500,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 19	410	416
Do rights					100	110
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3		Apr 1, 17	100	115
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3½	B	May 1, 19	515	
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	245	250
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 18	441	445
Coal & I. N.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	200	
Colonial	500,000	3		Apr 1, 19	400	
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	175	185
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	390	
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	May 1, 18	215	
Continen'l	25,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	249	252
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb 1, 19	108	
Corn Exch.	4,250,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 19	391	398
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2		Jun 1, 16	15	
Europe	150,000	5		Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	12½	Q	Apr 1, 19	2000	2100
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	200	220
First Nat.	10,000,000	*5	Q	Apr 1, 19	1010	
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	190	200
Gotham Nat.	500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	198	
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 19	375	
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 19	785	795
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 3, 19	340	350
Imp. & T.Nat	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 19	545	
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	S	Apr 1, 19	‡1365	370
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Apr 1, 19	630	670
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 19	275	285
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	12½	Q	Apr 1, 19	210	220
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	5	S	Apr 15,19	385	395
Mer. Nat.	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan 2, 19	225	240
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	185	
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	275	
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 19	200	220
N.Y.C.N.B.A.)	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	455	
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10		Jan 2, 17	140	145
N.Y.Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 15,19	275	
Pacific ($50)	500,000	d32	Q	May 1, 19	150	
Park Nat.	5,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 19	705	
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 10,19	135	140
Public	1,250,000	3	Q	Mar 31,19	270	285
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	500	
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	450	500
Sherman Nat	500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 19	125	135
State	2,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	135	145
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	130	
United States	1,000,000	10		Jul. 1918	165	175
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	190	200
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	165	
Westch'r Av.	200,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	165	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Mar 31,19	310	325

*And 5% extra. †Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. ‡‡Includes one-half share Irving Trust Co. stock. §And 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 2% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation June 7, 1919. Bid	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	May 15,19	234	239
American Chicle	1½	Q	May 1, 19	109	110
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	80	85
American Mfg.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	138	142½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 19	88	90
Amer. Typefounders		Q	Apr 15,19	43	49
Atlas Powder	3	Q	Jun 30,19	145	150
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 19	90	92
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Apr 15, 19	118	121
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,19	109	111
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 14,19	99	
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	May 20,19	121	125
Carbon Steel	$2	S	Apr 15,19	111	115
Do 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 31,19	100	105
Do 2d pf.	6	A	Jul 30, 18	100	105
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1⅝	Q	Apr 1, 19		80
Celluloid	2	Q	Mar 31,19	135	140
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	195	200
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Apr 15,19	81	83
Chi. Ry. Equipment	1⅝	Q	Apr 1, 19	102	104
Childs	½	Q	Jun 10,19	61	65
Do pf.	1⅝	Q	Jun 10,19	97	101
Columbia Graphophone	$2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	350	355
Do pf.	1⅝	Q	Apr 1, 19	96½	97
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Apr 15,19	90	95
Do pf.	1⅝	Q	Apr 15,19	98	100
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$1⅝	Q	Apr 15,19	175	185
Draper Corp.	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	128	132
Eastern Steel	$2½	Q	Apr 15,19	77	82
Do 1st pf.	1⅝	Q	Jun 16,19	81	86
Eastman Kodak	a2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	580	585
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	May 1, 19	100	101½
Federal Rubber 1st pf.	1⅝	Q	May 1, 19	109	113
Federal Sugar	1⅝	Q	May 1, 19	107	112
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 19	107	112
Gillette Safety Razor	h$2	Q	May 31,19	154	155½
Guantanamo Sugar	$1¼		Apr 1, 19	60½	62½
Hercules Powder	4	Q

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES

Six Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the General Bond of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, a drawing was held on the 15th day of May 1919, at the Head Office of the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, E.C., and 247 bonds of the above loan were duly drawn by lot, for redemption at par on the 14th day of June next, from which date the said bonds will cease to bear interest.

The Bonds of $50 Each, Letter "A," Numbers:

9	10	57	63	71	161	168	and

The Bonds of $500 Each, Letter "B" Numbers:

203	215	262	243	260	284	300	319	
337	346	376	382	and	383			

The Bonds of $1,000 Each, Letter "C" Numbers:

536	545	557	558	559	568	579	608	
623	628	631	675	683	716	726	729	
768	781	802	853	921	981	950	967	
991	1001	1058	1065	1101	1102	1122	1142	
1143	1156	1175	1184	1198	1220	1229	1247	
1265	1297	1333	1380	1404	1412	1414	1421	
1425	1444	1453	1458	1469	1491	1541	1547	
1654	1659	1669	1673	1677	1692	1709	1711	
1724	1750	1778	1798	1854	1887	1932	1960	
2004	2016	2034	2048	2053	2059	2092	2111	
2163	2192	2194	2197	2212	2219	2240	2261	
2268	2285	2361	2388	2367	2386	2408	2409	
2452	2453	2445	2457	2458	2453	2458	2478	
2482	2485	2499	2517	2519	2529	2580	2641	
2703	2743	2947	2763	2753	2754	2766	2785	
2807	2814	2826	2831	2861	2900	2916	2929	
2934	2951	2972	3004	3011	3020	3051	3066	
3083	3093	3100	3101	3107	3114	3155	3193	
3228	3268	3282	3298	3374	3389	3401	3454	
3455	3498	3497	3520	3527	3582	3580	3606	
3617	3652	3683	3687	3712	3721	3741	3748	
3757	3777	3781	3811	3812	3838	3872	3880	
3885	3900	3902	3912	3913	3929	3941	3946	
3956	3966	3964	3977	3980	3990	3991	3994	
4049	4060	4140	4148	4157	4168	4174	4179	
4202	4222	4260	4269	4273	4277	4284	4288	
4313	4344	4410	4419	4483	4487	4488	4490	
4495	4497	4499	4501	4532	4561	4584	4582	
4603	4614	4626	4658	4667	4691	4714	4762	
4778	4790	4803	4819	4843	4848	4854	4856	
4862	4900	4966	4995	5028	5044	5078	5079	
5112	5126	5155	5157	5189	5201	5208		
5239	5256	5283	5288	5302	5313	5358		
5459	5460	5465	5478	5481	5491	5492		
5506	5509	5865	5870	5884	5709	5726	5841	
5866	5896	6013	6029	6043	6033	6064		
6108	6148	6193	6203	6219	6252	6281	6262	
6272	6273	6279	6303	6304	6307	6324		
6329	6332	6360	6410					

Bonds at $5,000 Each, Letter "D" Numbers:

6607	6653	6677	6684	6690	6699	6705	
6707	6708	6780	6842	6848	6851	6855	
6861	6866						

on the 15th May, 1919

ROBERT H. J. COMERFORD, Notary Public.

The above drawn bonds are now payable at par on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached, at the offices of LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., 45 Exchange Place, New York, and 44 State Street, Boston.

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Indian Refining Company has paid out of moneys in the sinking fund provided for in the Indenture executed by said Indian Refining Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, dated April 1st, 1910, $270,000 of its First Mortgage Bonds now outstanding, issued under and secured by said Indenture and bearing the following numbers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	and
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	and
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	and
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	and
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	and
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	and
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	and
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	and
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	and
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	and
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	and
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	and
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	and
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	and
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	and
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	and
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	and
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	and
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	and
153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	and
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	and
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	and
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	and
185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	and
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	and
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	and
209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	and
217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	and
225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	and
233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	and
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	and
249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	and
257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	and
265	266	267	268	269	270			

The above issue are secured by the unlimited obligation of the Indian Refining Company, and accrued interest bonds will be paid on July 1, 1919, at the office of Barclays Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City. Said Bonds will be presented for payment, together with all unmatured coupons and accrued interest to July 1st, 1919. Coupons due July 1st, 1919, should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner. Interest on said Bonds will cease after July 1st, 1919, and all rights thereunder except the right to receive payment of the amount due thereon will terminate.

Dated, May 1st, 1919.

Indian Refining Company, Inc.,
By ELMER J. DARLING, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF SALE OF SECURITIES PLEDGED UNDER THE INDENTURE OF INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1912

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the Indenture, dated November 1, 1912, securing Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of International Traction Company, has adjourned the sale of the securities pledged under the said Indenture from May 28, 1919, to June 11, 1919, and that said Trustee will offer for sale at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 West 32d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. on the said last mentioned day, the securities pledged under the said Indenture, and a statement of the terms of the sale are contained in a notice heretofore published, a copy of which may be obtained at the office of the said Trustee, at 140 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated, New York City, May 29, 1919.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee under the Indenture of International Traction Company, dated November 1, 1912.

By F. J. H. SUTTON, Vice-President.

THE CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Due 1925.

The above issue are hereby called for redemption by the undersigned, acting under the provisions of the Indenture dated July 1, 1900, and accrued interest bonds will be paid on July 1, 1919, at the office of the undersigned, Corporation Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Said Bonds will be presented for payment together with all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto, which are cancelled as of July 1st, 1919, and all interest thereon will cease from and after July 1st, 1919.

Dated, May 1st, 1919.

CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. E. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS THAT BONDS MAY BE IMMEDIATELY PRESENTED FOR REDEMPTION.

Referring to notice dated May 16th, 1919, and subsequent dates, relating to the redemption of the First Lien Ten Year Convertible Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Corporation, it is hereby given that arrangements have been made to anticipate the earlier date heretofore fixed and to redeem said bonds forthwith or as presented for payment. Accordingly the holders of said bonds to surrender of said bonds to the Company, 18 Wall Street, Manhattan, City of New York, on presentation of coupons, if any, appertaining thereto, the same will be redeemed at 110 and interest to date of presentation. Coupons due June 1st, 1919, should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner. Interest will cease on the bonds when presented for redemption.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION.
By H. PORTER, Assistant Treasurer.
Dated, May 22d, 1919.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar. Trial:

Abraham Wollkind,
Howard Goetz,
John Kelly,
Wm. M. Byrne,
B. Elmerman,
David M. Brown,
James Freilich,
L. Martin, H. Harris, and J. Freilich.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Pleading:

U. S. Sanitol Co. (c)
Lasar (New England SS Co.
Copeland (Penn RR.
Peck (D. L. & W. RR.
Chicle Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 2 P. M. Admiralty. Order of Trial:

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Cases:

Joseph Flabert,
Jules Flabert,
Jesse N. Sweet,
Claus Bohling,
John Vivlano,
Samuel Miller,
A. F. Hansen,
Jacob Fritzel,
William ... Lyssy, Under objection:
John Woytisek,
Jacob J. Furer,
Adjourned cases:
Wilfred L. Butt.

Motions:

Isaac Portman.
D. Karagianis,
Morris Schreiber,
Samuel Ginsburg,
Barnet Ziegel,
Consumers Pkg. Co.,
Constant J. Minger,
Tree & Co.,
David Siegel,
Ringel & Sons.
S. T. Lubash,
Leon Kantor,
Baden M. Spar,
Stephen Sherman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Weidenfeld (Pacific Improvement Co.
Braunschweig (Richmond L. & RR. Co.
Petkunas (Dry Dock, E. B'way & B'th.
Iantuono (Luckenbach SS. Co.
Kupresavage (Millen Brothers.
Taylor, as Trustee (Dimoroff et al.
Peterson (Nat. City Bank
Anderson (Reid et al.
Boquet (Sta. Isl. Mid-land Ry. Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 225, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Criminal

USEC. Bond:

Same (D. Leitner.
Admiralty

Tebo Yacht Basin (
Momie T.

Cordra (Hockeman.
Tardoglione (Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Bolla (Bruere.
Klevaky (Pullman Co. (2.)
Donovan (1st Mer Mar Cear
O'Reilly (same
Frank (Gray
Lewis, as agent (same
Kovalsky (England
R. & P. (same
SS Co.
Union Trust Co (Director Gen. of Rlds
Tweedie (Tebo Yacht Basin
Eklund (SS Under. At 2 P. M.
Re C. M. Linkous.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions

Mayer (Cohn
Re N. Eng. Equit. Ins. Co. (Gumbiner.)
Koehnle (Koehnle.
Re N. Eng. Equit. Ins. Co. (Loeb.)
Rosenthal (McKeesport Tin Plate Co.
De Hobson.
Barondess (Barouch.
People, &c. (Craig.
Flink (Flink.
Liebling (Liebling.
Kupper (Kupper.
Bank of Staten Isl. Co.
Elkner (Elkner.
Smith (Palmer.
Simonetti (Simonetti.
Goldberg (Gerlich
Baker (Baker & Co.
Kitzer (Goodla.
Manges (Wittmann.
Goldberg (Gliebman.
Cohen (Cohen.
Farley (Marling.
Reilly (Reilly.
Curtis (Curtis.
Greene (Greene.
Dubie (Maloney. (2)
Levinson (Levinson.
Starr (Bank (Bergenfeld).
Tittle (Guar. & Trust Co (CNY)
Ford (Ford Tower.
Goldschmidt (Jones.
Same (Brown.
Sanchez (Canfield.
Heinze (Journal Co (Singer.
Star Motor Car Co (Jacoby.
Hoffman Co (Robinson.
Robinson (Orange Mfg.
Barnes (Carlened Co.
Brown (Brown.
Moore (Campeche Timber & Fruit Co.
Am. Men's & Boys' Clothing Mfg. Assn (Mansfield.
Greenberg (Florea.
Schild (Lieberman.
Export Co.
Wolf (Wolf.
Kenney (Quality Amusement Co.
Pike (Hutter.
Kronish (Hochstadter.
Murphy (Murphy.
Schwen (Kerr.
Nolen (Postal Transfer Service.
Contra (Indinide (Linden.
Hoff (Lepow.
Knick Ice Co (CNY.
Ind. Trading Co (
Fougera & Co.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:

Rosenbaum & Steinberg (Barrett.
Cameron (Empire Art Metal Co.
Valle (Panama RR.
Wyckoff (Frank & Danziger, Inc.
German Journal Co (Singer.
Star Motor Car Co (Jacoby.
Hoffman Co (Robinson.
Robinson (Orange Mfg.
Barnes (Carlened Co.
Brown (Brown.
Moore (Campeche Timber & Fruit Co.
Am. Men's & Boys' Clothing Mfg. Assn (Mansfield.
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Kronish (Hochstadter.
Murphy (Murphy.
Schwen (Kerr.
Nolen (Postal Transfer Service.
Contra (Indinide (Linden.
Hoff (Lepow.
Knick Ice Co (CNY.
Ind. Trading Co (
Fougera & Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2194.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Gottlieb (Jins
Prodin (Henri Gutman & Co.
Hecht (Landsman.
Tawil Bros (Bennett & Aspen Co.
Carlson (Patterson.
Gottfried & Co. (2.) Inc
Weiss (Smadbeck
Semler (Hitch Grade Building Co.
Shaw (Caproll
Baltzansky (L. & P. Realty Bldg. Co.
Jervis (McKinley Ry. Co.
Wm. (Spalbeck.
Rose (Rose.
Goldstein (Gash.
Bassett (Bassett.
Parsons.

Wm. (Kiss Burglar.
Hotel (Lopbet
A. C. (Hall Rty. Co (Glatzer
Kirschbaum (Gelberg.
Southback & A. Ball Inc. (Mandel.
Meyer Co (Graham & Little
Parmelee Bros. Inc (Wm.
Hannevig & Johnson Inc (Am. Star Line.
Jacobs (Wells.
Berg (Christenson-Starrett Co.
Madero Bros (Capitol Chem Co.
Armos (Armos.
Mackey (Tidewater Oil Co.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IV—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hauge (NY Times Co.

PART V.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bonano (Neuman.

PART VI—Wagner, J.—(May term continued)—At 10 A. M.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART X.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goldschmidt (Jones.

Same (Brown.

PART XII—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hirschberg (Maclay.

PART XIII.—Biagro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mullin (Agullino.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Luce, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. At 11:30 A. M.—Estate of Annie A. Peckham Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M.:

William Herrick,
Sarah N. Morse,
Stella Jaquenond,
Annie Jaquenond,
Nettie S. Dauss,
Murray Keller,
Isaac Levy.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:

Jane E. Barney
Wilhelmina Gindler,
William H. Craine,
Catherine Taylor,
Richard Stahl
George Seneck
Frederick D. Hannock,
Peter Schmitt,
Thomas Gibney.

Marion F. Luce,
Mabel Warner,
John Burns,
Dominick J. Cardani,
Sarah J. O'Rourke,
Lorenzo Coppolo,
Kate Foley,
Victorine Lee.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Prodin (Henri Gutman & Co.
Hecht (Landsman.
Tawil Bros (Bennett & Aspen Co.
Carlson (Patterson.
Gottfried & Co. (2.) Inc
Weiss (Smadbeck
Semler (Hitch Grade Building Co.
Shaw (Caproll
Baltzansky (L. & P. Realty Bldg. Co.
Jervis (McKinley Ry. Co.
Wm. (Spalbeck.
Rose (Rose.
Goldstein (Gash.
Bassett (Bassett.
Parsons.

Wm. (Kiss Burglar.
Hotel (Lopbet
A. C. (Hall Rty. Co (Glatzer
Kirschbaum (Gelberg.
Southback & A. Ball Inc. (Mandel.
Meyer Co (Graham & Little
Parmelee Bros. Inc (Wm.
Hannevig & Johnson Inc (Am. Star Line.
Jacobs (Wells.
Berg (Christenson-Starrett Co.
Madero Bros (Capitol Chem Co.
Armos (Armos.
Mackey (Tidewater Oil Co.

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Hauge (NY Times Co.

PART V.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bonano (Neuman.

PART VI—Wagner, J.—(May term continued)—At 10 A. M.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART X.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goldschmidt (Jones.

Same (Brown.

PART XII—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hirschberg (Maclay.

PART XIII.—Biagro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mullin (Agullino.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

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PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Luce, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

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Sarah N. Morse,
Stella Jaquenond,
Annie Jaquenond,
Nettie S. Dauss,
Murray Keller,
Isaac Levy.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:

Jane E. Barney
Wilhelmina Gindler,
William H. Craine,
Catherine Taylor,
Richard Stahl
George Seneck
Frederick D. Hannock,
Peter Schmitt,
Thomas Gibney.

Marion F. Luce,
Mabel Warner,
John Burns,
Dominick J. Cardani,
Sarah J. O'Rourke,
Lorenzo Coppolo,
Kate Foley,
Victorine Lee.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Gottlieb (Jins

THE BUSINESS WORLD

PROBLEMS OF CREDIT MEN.

Suggestions to Members of Their National Association.

What the National Association of Credit Men terms the "Eleventh Canon of Commercial Ethics" will be presented to its 23,000 members today, when they will receive a letter from J. H. Tregoe, Secretary Treasurer, who writes:

"The foundation principle of our credit structure—a co-operation—should dominate and control whenever the financial affairs of a debtor become involved, to the end that equality may be assured to the creditors themselves and justice to the debtor. The control of any lesser principle produces waste, indifference, diffusion of effort, and a sacrifice of interest, material, and probable, with a separation of creditor and debtor that is offensive to the best laws of credit procedure. Co-operation and unity save, construct, prevent, and therefore individual action regardless of other interests in such situations, whether secretly or openly expressed by either creditor or debtor, is unwise and unethical. This canon is presented in the hope of impressing credit grantors with the need of acting co-operatively for the liquidation of insolvent and involved estates."

Discussing the abuse of the easy return of merchandise privileges, Mr. Tregoe says that in the past there has been too great leniency, due to the fear of competition and the inability to stand up and meet composedly all kinds of threats. As a result, there have been been added overheads to business which ought never to have existed, because in the final analysis they must be covered in the price to the consumer. He avers that the abuse of returned merchandise without justification should be brought to a minimum, if not entirely eliminated. Dwelling on export credit, Mr. Tregoe says:

"The marketing of our products in foreign fields is engaging wide attention throughout the nation. This is a good indication. We have been self-centred, wrapped up in our domestic commerce, but now the increase of our productive powers and the need of our products throughout the world make necessary the widening of our distribution and the sharing of foreign demand for merchandising with other industrial nations. Our part will be measured by our willingness to extend credit.

"The United States has a wonderful opportunity. It today stands preeminent as a world leader. We are not the materials, the machinery with which to make them into goods, the credit resources needed for their distribution as they never before existed in any land. Clearly, we must not look at the problem of world trade from the selfish standpoint only, but from that of the buyer also. We must help in building up the buying facilities through recognizing in foreign parts a sound basis for credit. We must create here a market for the securities of the countries with which we desire to trade and, in the buying of them, some portion of the savings of the nation must be devoted. This is where individual thrift can play an important part either directly or indirectly, investing in the securities of the nations which buy our goods. It is well that this subject is having attention and that strong interests have entered the field.

The annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men will open in Detroit tomorrow.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ESTABLISHED SALES ENGINEER NOW OPEN TO ACCEPT ONE OR TWO HIGH-CLASS ACCOUNTS ON COMMISSION BASIS. IS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH BUILDING CONTRACTORS, SHIPYARDS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c. MANUFACTURERS DESIRING ACTIVE REPRESENTATIVE IN PHILADELPHIA ENGINEERING DISTRICT ADDRESS E. CASKIN, 316 STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Party with $5,000 wanted to become engaged in the manufacture of an essential article of high-grade merit; ready sale on demand; no competition; economic and other vital features insure dependable, money under own control. W 1 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Wanted—A first-class dry goods store in city or country; must be busy section; willing to invest from $15,000 to $20,000. J M 114 Times.

Have $5,000 to invest, with services, in established manufacturing business. H 348 Times.

Foundry wanted. William Egert, 703 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL WANTED.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED FOR THE FOLLOWING ESTABLISHED NEW YORK CITY HOUSEHOLD STAPLE manufactory, earning handsome dividends, no debts, submerged with orders, worldwide demand for product, want to quadruple output. SOUTH NEW YORK CITY ENTERPRISES, producing automobile structural essential, large demand for both trucks and passenger cars; distinctive improvement over anything on market. PROSPEROUS RESTAURANT CORPORATION of Manhattan, separate very profitable operations by erection of three large-capacity restaurants, two in Manhattan and one in close adjoining city, established for years and already successful. WELL-KNOWN HOTEL MANAGER has option to lease prosperous Broadway hotel on very inviting basis, needs more money to swing deal. ESTABLISHED BRASS FOUNDRY, in nearby city, wants practical man to come with investment, enterprise control to be given man engaged in other large business, sound and profitable. MERGER OF TWO PROSPEROUS ADVERTISING SIGN COMPANIES with signboards along nearly all railway lines in Eastern States, a very attractive proposition looks. WANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE WATERFRONT PROPERTY facing 30-ft. depth channel and assured in year by B. & O. Railroad, ample margin, real estate security. OTHER OPPORTUNITIES for investment, offering good positions. Call Room 101, 203 Broadway, or telephone Cortlandt 5557, for appointment.

FIRST MORTGAGE $150,000 ON A NEW LAKEWOOD HOTEL WANTED FOR THREE YEARS; PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT REPRESENT AN INVESTMENT OF OVER $400,000. APPLY BENJ FRINDEL, 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Jobber of Dresses is open for a man who understands the line, wanted a live wire who has initiative and ability and a familiar with the jobbing, and who can furnish small amount of capital. G 46 Times.

Wanted — $10,000 $ second security, 6% on one first mortgage, 5 years, central Broadway, Washington Heights high-class private apartments. Costello, 448 Central Park West.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

A CORPORATION WISHES TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS BOND SALESMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE SALE OF A LARGE ISSUE OF BONDS OF A REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY THROUGH AGENTS AND INVESTMENT BROKERS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES. NO ONE WILL BE CONSIDERED WHO CANNOT FURNISH THE HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER AND EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE. ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL; SALARY $6,000 PER YEAR AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL INFORMATION, E 626 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPORT MANAGER with good foreign selling organization desiring for a live and pushing manufacturer who has a good line for foreign trade and who wishes to enter the South American and other markets. E 575 Times Downtown.

Representative of a newly formed British Columbia manufacturers' agency is now in the city and would like to get in touch with firms who desire representation in Western Canada. Tibbott, McAlpin Hotel.

Wanted—A hosiery man; must have a following of trade of his own; must be fully experienced in buying; proper man can have an interest in an established business. N 10 Times.

Young man, well known in New Orleans, desires to represent a few manufacturers; best of references. Robert Conniff, 424 Camp St., New Orleans, La.

Energetic, reliable and experienced business woman going to China desires affiliation with responsible house as buyer. Write C A, 8 52d Street.

SUGAR, COFFEE. Eight years' experience in Java Dutch East Indies, connection desired as buyer. G 842 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Well-established millinery store in good, [illegible] closed Sundays; account [illegible]. Write to L. Sagot, 2 York St., Brighton Beach, Coney Island.

Women a specialty shop for sale in one of the largest New England cities, high-grade business, excellent reason for selling, details upon request; lease very valuable. Z 269 Times Annex.

For sale or let, steel windings, tubings, and twisting plant for art silk and cotton. Cross Ford Spinning Winding Co., 98 Grand St.

Long established, highly profitable dry goods and furnishings business, prominent corner, lively neighborhood. L 107 Times.

First class, old established, well paying fish and oyster market for sale; retiring from business. P 294 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PATENTS—Over 70 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 611 Woolworth Building, New York.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RESPONSIBLE MANUFACTURERS FOR PROFITABLE CONTRACT ON METAL STAMPING AND SCREW MACHINE WORK. K 275 TIMES.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOTANYS, Yalama Velours Wanted.—In all colors. Madison Woolen Mills. Gram. 4120.

BROADCLOTHS AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus; best grades; cash. National, Tel. Canal 4222.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard's 721, 718; all colors. Madison Sq. 8272.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces in navy and black; good quality; spot cash. Louis Bernstein, 25 West 31st St.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Raritans 127 in navy, gray and brown. Chelsea 7345.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on Fall lines; call all week, 4th floor, rear elevator. 151 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade Fall coats. Call mornings all week. 31 East 27th, Room 68.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats and suits; all week. 12 West 27th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Ready to place stock orders on good numbers in misses', misses' and junior coats. 7th floor, 34 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers exclusively; placing orders per week of better kind; silvertones and crystal cords. 1st floor, 48 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Fall samples; better grade, mornings only. 11th floor, 145 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall coats and suits, 4th floor, 45 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on ladies' and misses' coats. 6th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at samples, all week. 7th floor, 38 West 21st.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, better grade. 36 W. 36th, 16th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Buying Fall coats, better grade cloth. 137 West 27th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats 1st floor, 36 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods; also seconds and remnants; especially gray goods. C 256 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Printed serpentine and Pacific crepe; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3860 Chelsea.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Satin striped washable goods; quantity. 57 5th Av., 7th floor.

COTTON PLUSHES and Pom-Poms wanted. Globe Trim Manufacturing Co., 113 West 17th.

CREPE DE CHENE Wanted.—3 and 4 thread; all colors; must be reasonable for spot cash. Madison Square 9692. Ask for Alfred.

CREPE DE CHINE and Georgene Wanted —Open for 500 pieces, cheap prices. Harper & Friedman, 627 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgettes, and Fancy Novelties Wanted.—Open for large quantity. Kayanee Waist, 20 West 33d.

CREPE DE CHINE wanted, 3 thread, in flesh and white. The Alphra Waist Co., 31 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Three-thread flesh, cash. Madison Square 9222.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on both popular and high grade satin, serge, and tricotine dresses. Call all week, 142 West 36th, seventh floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing large orders on Fall styles in all materials and evening dresses. Ask for Mr. Mann, 150 Madison Av., fourth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will place large orders on linen dresses. Apply between 11 A M. and 4 P. M. all week, 17 East 17th St. 5th floor. Ask for Mr. Steiner.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on popular and better grade fall styles, must be responsible; new. Call immediately, third floor, 25 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will buy 5,000 printed voiles, organdies, georgettes, satins, any quantity; spot cash. 4th floor, 45 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on charmeuse, satins, georgettes, tricotines and serge dresses. Apply all week, 6 West 21st, 1st floor.

DRESSES COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade only; call with samples all week. S. Lieblich Sons, 29 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Wash dresses and georgette, large or small quantities; jobs cash. Teitelbaum, 1,161 Broadway. Chelsea 251.

DRESSES Wanted.—Girls' white graduation dresses; immediate shipment. Miss Metropolis Dress Co., 153 West 23d St. Farragut 5206.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, will buy printed voiles, georgette, satins, any quantities for cash. Alper Bros., 153 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for cotton dresses; will buy in large quantities; must have immediate delivery. 3d floor, 22 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall dresses in serge, tricotine and satin, also stout sizes. 11th floor, 129 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall dresses; call with samples all week. Metropolis Garment Co., 259 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for serge and tricotine; better kind only; call with samples. 1,133 B'way, Room 1221.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on woolen and silk dresses; Call Monday afternoon. Perlstein, Room 205, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on tailored dresses. Call all week, with samples. 11 West 32d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber is open to buy for cash cotton voiles, large and small quantities. 1133 B'way, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall dresses in all Fall materials; placing orders. 30 East 33d St., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed on tricotine, tricolette, serge, and satin dresses. 1,170 Broadway, Room 508.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs 2000, bring samples, also place orders on Fall models. First floor, 20 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed on Fall tricotine and serge dresses. Call mornings, 31 East 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on serges, satins, and tricotines. Call all week. 43 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Wash dresses, any quantity, spot cash. H. Nightingale, 26 West 17th, Room 300.

DRESSES Wanted Jobber placing orders on Fall samples. Monroe Dress Co., 22 West 20th, sixth floor.

DRESSES Wanted —Jobbers exclusively; serges, satins, jerseys; call all week. 1st floor, 48 West 22d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs of georgette, satin, cotton, any quantity for cash. 1,270 Broadway. Room 310.

DRESSES Wanted.—Tricotine, serges, satins; jobber placing orders all week. Room 309, 1 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—2,000 Georgette dresses; immediate delivery. Rosenbaum & Mandel, 286 5th Av.

DRESSES, VOILES AND GINGHAMS wanted for cash. Morris Waldman, 17 West 28th.

DRESSES wanted, 2,500 cotton, bring samples, spot cash. Fourth floor, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES wanted, job of georgettes, satin tricotine, serges. Room 510, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for 10,000 cotton and silk dresses. 118 West 22d St., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy assorted voile dresses for cash. 5th floor, 35 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cash; all styles and materials; ready for fall models. Greeley 3578.

DRESSES, Suits, coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grade, cash. Telephone Canal 1124.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for 1,000 cotton dresses for cash. Mayer, 10 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Voile, $5-$7; immediate delivery. Madison Square 5464.

DRESSES Wanted.—2,000 cotton, spot cash. 1,270 West 28th St., 6th floor. Farragut 639.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for cotton dresses; will buy in large quantities; must have immediate delivery. 3d floor, 22 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall dresses in serge, tricotine and satin, also stout sizes. 11th floor, 129 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall dresses; call with samples all week. Metropolis Garment Co., 259 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for serge and tricotine; better kind only; call with samples. 1,133 B'way, Room 1221.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on woolen and silk dresses; Call Monday afternoon. Perlstein, Room 205, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on tailored dresses. Call all week, with samples. 11 West 32d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber is open to buy for cash cotton voiles, large and small quantities. 1133 B'way, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall dresses in all Fall materials; placing orders. 30 East 33d St., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed on tricotine, tricolette, serge, and satin dresses. 1,170 Broadway, Room 508.

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DRESSES Wanted.—Voile, $5-$7; immediate delivery. Madison Square 5464.

DRESSES Wanted.—2,000 cotton, spot cash. 1,270 West 28th St., 6th floor. Farragut 639.

DRESSES Wanted.—Voile, white and colored; better grade. 40 W. 25th, 11th floor.

FLANNELS Wanted.—1101 flannels; all colors and quantity; cheap. Telephone Gramercy 1160.

FURS Wanted.—Coneys, raccoon, and blue mouffion and goat. Rothstein & Nelson, 42 West 28th, 3d floor.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Garfield's 4056 navy; also Steven's 7734. Madison Square 5028.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Crepe de Chine, tricolettes, large quantities, cash, right price. 274 Times.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Good quality, dark shades only, spot cash. Harry A Romm & Co., 22 West 32d.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—200 pieces, white and flesh, also colors; cash. Abe Garfield, 248 West 22d.

GEORGETTES, Satins, and Messalines wanted for cash. Hyman & Wasserman, 1,123 Broadway.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for navy and black; immediate delivery. Monarch Dress, 11 E. 26th.

GEORGETTES, Printed, Wanted. All colors; call with samples. Bodow, 148 Madison Av.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Navy, flesh, white, for cash. Orrow Costume, 51 West 24th.

GEORGINE AND GEORGETTES Wanted.—Kayser Waist Co., 110 W. 26th St.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 8670.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich 108, 461, 470, 2552, in large quantities; immediate or future delivery. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3650.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Jobbers want men's, ladies', children's hosiery; must be cheap. Franklin 2364.

JAP SILK Wanted.—Open for large quantities Harry Wind Co., 54 West 21st.

LINING Wanted.—Fancy silk and tussah, suitable for linings. Farragut 9889.

ORGANDIE Wanted.—We are open for ½ million yards of white organdie for cash; spot delivery. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St., Chelsea 4461.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco 40-40, Peerless T 10, H. & H. 200; Dobson 864, Furmoss Angora seal, Hudson Bay, Artex Anemone; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco Loqumitte, 40-40, 200, serges, 104, 1454, 11433, 54289; quantity; cash. G. M. Garson, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 2804.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Baffin Seal, also 40-40, or any other plush. Madison Square 2133.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco 4040, American 12075, silvertones, tricotines, 519, and good novelties. Belsky, 31 East 27th. Madison Sq. 5636.

PLUSH AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Will buy Peco plush for cash. Belsky, 31 East 27th. Madison Sq. 5636.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Quantities of 4040 and Peerless T-10, for cash. Farragut 4530.

PLUSHES Wanted. Herzog Cloak and Suit Co., 1,237 Broadway.

PLUSH Wanted.—4040 Peerless; any quantity. Chelsea 4814.

PLUSH Wanted.—200 pieces peco for cash. Greely 2030.

PLUSHES Wanted.—40-40. Farragut 9535.

POLO CLOTH Wanted —American 13035, all shades, any quantity. Chelsea 9089.

POM-POM Wanted.—American 12075, all colors $1.25 per yard. Spring 8168.

POM POM Wanted.—12075 quality; brown and green only. Telephone Spring 8168.

POM POM Wanted.—American 12075, green. Chelsea 7345.

POPLIN Wanted.—Navy and brown American or Stevens and tricotines, same colors. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POPLIN Wanted.—Can use all colors in E. P. L. a. 4 yards. Gramercy 785.

POPLINS Wanted.—American; high shades only, spot cash. Gramercy 3905.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or Bright-wood, 4568 Farragut 554.

SATEEN Wanted.—Up to 25,000 yards of black sateen, 50 inches wide; samples required. Denver Garment Co., Majd Garment Co., 1230 16th St., Denver, Col.

SATIN Wanted —40-inch washable flesh. Newmark & Kaufman, 141 West 29th St.

SATIN Wanted.—White. Call with samples. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th St.

SILK AND SILK Wanted —For cash. Madison Square 8670.

SLEEVES wanted, navy 838, 9070, 0936, 0938, 0939, 0940, or similar; also Oxford suiting, Jutliard's 2117 or similar, cheap; will pay cash. Heinlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway.

SERGE Wanted.—Will pay cash for quantity 1210, black and navy, or similar quality. Barnsh, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

Soleil's Wanted.—We are open for large quantities of serges for immediate delivery. Soleil's, 2 Rifle 32 West 32d.

SERGE Wanted.—Jobber wants black, blue; 54289, 54290 serge 2351; cash. Room 1302, 38 West 32d St.

SERGE Wanted 54289, 7008, 11433, 519, 1464, 7120, 0120 90, 838 235, 4061, and others. Gramercy 762.

SERGES, Worsteds, and Cassimeres Wanted.—Open for any quantity, spot cash. Shipwash, 142.

SERGES, 7008 Blues, Velours, Broadcloths, Poplins Wanted.—All makes, cash. Kaplan, Farragut 9853.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantity, 4061, navy, cash. Silverman Stock, 130 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds, any quantity, also tricotines, spot cash. Madison Square 1862.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 519, 4635, 54289, 104, 11433, spot cash. Gramercy 3114.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity 54289 serge. Telephone Farragut 5748.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash, all kinds, any quantity. Gramercy 7059.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, 09070, W. F. X. 7120, 54289, 4632, 104. Farr 2551.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any grades for cash. Gramercy 1807.

SERGES Wanted.—Brown, 54289, or similar. Jacob Lasdon, 142 West 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton warps preferably. 1210 Kessler Gramercy 660.

SERGE Wanted.—Gilberts 8200 Schwartz Bros., Chelsea 9358.

SHIRTS Wanted.—Open for large quantity, any description, spot cash. Harrison Square 4731, 1,181 Broadway, Room 303.

SILK Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silk, satin, taffeta, Georgette, printed foulard, novelties of velvet and velveteen; also chiffon and tender silk. Md. 9220.

SILKS Wanted.—Cash; any quantity, satins, taffetas, georgettes, printed foulards, etc., also odds, ends. Madison Square 2639, extension 3.

SILKS Wanted.—For dress trade. Gramercy 6004.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonards, Jools, all colors also navy and brown velours, good tricotines Polansky-Schwartzberger, Chelsea 7903.

SILVERTONES, Crystal Cord Bolivias, Suede Cloth Tricotines Wanted, for cash Rosenthal's, 17th floor, 141 West 36th St. Phone Greeley 6250.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 453 in taupe and brown; quantity no object; cash. Greeley 2030.

SILVERTONES wanted, Stevens 4315, 6109, 6116, 4314, Joels, Frostglow and 15032. Madison Square 9087.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American, Joel's, Saxonia, or tricotines, Bolivias; spot cash. Farragut 3887.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For cash. Arthur Joel, American, Saxonia, or similar Serge 5272.

SILVERTONES, Tricotines, and Serges Wanted. M. Fried, 122 East 25th St. Mad. Sq. 3051.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Light weight navy blue and taupe for cash Schwartz, 127 West 125th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, all colors. Farragut 9542.

SILVERTONES, tricotines and serges wanted; will pay cash. Vanderbilt 8969.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Crystal cloth, Yalama Bolivia for cash. Mad Sq. 44620, Ext. 2.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—American 5030, all shades, cash. Stuyvesant 5562.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

STOLES Wanted —Seal and novelty plush for cash; large quantity. Apply 134 Crosby St., Store.

SUITS AND DRESSES Wanted. Jobs of suits, 200 serge suits, 100 serge dresses, and 100 tricolette dresses; will look Monday and Tuesday morning. F. N. Wood & Co., 13 West 16th.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, all week; mornings, 1st floor, 10 West 20th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on suits and coats; all week. 12 West 27th, 4th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted. — Jobber placing orders for Fall. Room 1602, 1,140 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted —Jobber placing stock orders; call with samples. 9th floor, 11 West 32d.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Changeables, 36 inches wide, for cash. Store, 22 West 32d St.

TRICOLETTES, Poiletten, Tricotines, and Serges wanted in any quantity, any terms Canadny Dress Co., 116 West 32d.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Open for quantity, all shades. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Open to buy large quantities Harry Wind Co., 54 West 21st.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—6-inch wide, all colors, for cash. Store, 22 West 32d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Botany, U. S. Brightwood, Scotia, Ardross, Andrews, Cleveland, or any kind, for cash. Gramercy 588.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S., Scotia, Saxonia, Arthur Joel's, Brightwood, and similar tricotines for spot cash. Gramercy 1899-6726.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Large or small quantities in Scotia, U. S., Doomon, Seldens and other makes. Gramercy 4482.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—For cash; Gera, U. S., Arthur Joel, Cleveland, Brightwood, Dobson, and others. Spring 4372.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's, Lorraine, Gera, and Arthur Joel's, navy and tan. Madison Square 3662.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — Garfield's 4736, Reid's 7161, 10 and 1 166. Madison Square 5862.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Yalama, chameleon cord, tinsel tone and silvertone, for cash. M. 1 Sq. 55[illegible].

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, all makes, spot cash. Looker Brown, 339 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, all makes. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

TRICOTINES wanted, U. S. or Botany. Redfern. Chelsea 9656.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for navy; any quantity; best quality; cash. Joseph Kahn Co., 12 West 32d.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Good quality navy; immediate or future delivery. Madison Square 4180.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for quantity, for cash. Dicker & Ginsberg, 25 West 32d St.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, Serges, Yalamas, Velours wanted. 129 West 126th St., third floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. Gera, Arthur Joels; also other makes; cash. Gramercy 845.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—For cash; U. S. Garfield's or similar. Madison Square 5153.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for navy; any quantity; cash. Monarch Dress, 11 E. 26th.

TRICOTINES and Serges Wanted.—For cash. All standard numbers. 5941 Gramercy.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfields 4716, or similar. S. L. Silver & Co., 6 East 32d.

TRICOTINE wanted, Garfield's 4716 and U. S. 907, for cash. Madison Square 1074.

TRICOTINES AND SERGES Wanted.—Any quantities. Alper bros., 153 West 27th.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—All makes, in navy. Chelsea 7829.

VELOURS Wanted. Navy brown, burgundy, taupe—544, 13046, 11050; also, England silvertone; all colors; cash. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will exchange K 544 green for burgandy, also exchange 0380 taupe plush and burgundy for reindeer and brown. Greeley 2030.

VELOUTS Wanted.—Navy lightweight for dresses; all colors of broadcloth and silvertones. Madison Square 800.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown, American, heavy weight, cash. F. J. Gelond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—032, 0360, 4231, navy and brown. Madison Square 2740.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces of 24-inch twilled back, warranted dye colors for spot cash. Phone Greeley 2754.

VENETIAN Wanted.—Will pay cash for quantity 36-inch black Venetian. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7003.

VENISE LACES Wanted.—Any quantity, cash. Call 4 to 6 P. M. Laurrie Hosch & Co., 103 5th Av.

YALAMA Wanted.—Botany, F. & H velour and silvertones, all shades, spot cash. Chelsea 3120. 111 West 27th, eleventh floor.

YALAMAS Wanted.—Botany and Forstman's, Duvet DeLaine; cash. Farragut 5709.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BLOOMERS.—1,000 dozen, 4 to 14; price, $4 dozen. Quality Skirt Co., 155 West 23d St.

BOTANY SERGES.—Navies only: 824, 60 pieces, $2.25; 821, 40 pieces, $2.68; 820, 80 pieces, $2.87½, 11433, 65 pieces, $2.75; all lengths. Tickets. M. Fisher. Madison Square 2939.

BRAIDS.—Lot of braids, soutaches, and linens for sale. Cune, Perlmuter & Co., 122 West 26th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Serges, light and heavy-weight. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4491.

CAPES.—$4.75, pure worsted, men's wear, navy blue serge, assorted styles, 200 to close out. Freedman Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

CAPES, Coats and Dolmans in serge, poiret twill, silk, and velvet, to close out. Harris Coat House 1,115 Broadway.

CAPES, COATS, DOLMANS.—Closing out; large assortment; immediate delivery. Potter & Schatzman, 1 West 34th St.

CAPES.—100 silk capes to close out at once. Louis Bloom, 41 West 33d.

CAPES, Balance of Spring stock at sacrifice. Cohen-Edelman, 25 West 31st.

CAPES.—100 full lined capes, close out, sacrifice. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

CHIFFONS AND NOTIONS, job lot. Joel Cohen & Son, 27 West 31st.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Silks and velours, $2 up, snappy models, biggest values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 244 5th Av.

COATING CLOTH, plaid back, all wool; 54 inches wide; August delivery. Wm. H. Duval & Co., Martin dept.

COATS.—High-grade coats for girls and flappers; Fall line ready. Julia L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS.—Mohair and linen auto coats; immediate delivery. Seliger, 11 West 17th.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds, also remnants and seconds, bleached and unbleached goods, special lot of blue poplins. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Pacific Mills; Melton Velton, School serge, Victor serge, Lerma fancy, below market. Telephone 2347 Stuyvesant.

COTTON GOODS.—Jean, right quality; also other cotton goods. Farragut 5787.

COTTON GOODS, linens and colored voiles. Gramercy 5214.

CREPE DE CHINE, 3 thread; navy, old rose, white, nickel gray, white, and other colors; tempting prices. Franklin 2064.

DELHIS, American, 087; large assortment; cheap; long terms. Franklin 1774.

FLESH CLOTH.—$2.50, at to off market price. Passaic Trimming Co., 11 West 21st. Gramercy 1807.

DRESSES.—Some right over and see our most remarkable close-out jobs of printed Georgette dresses at $9.75; other Georgettes from $10 up, crepe de chine, $6; taffeta, $10 up; 3,000 dresses for immediate delivery. Meyer Bonniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—New Fall serge and satin dress line now ready for out-of-town jobbers; wonderful models, extraordinary value; serge dresses $5.50 and up; our prices the same as last year $5.50-$10.75. Meyer Bonniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Fall lines for jobbing trade ready, we put in what others leave out, soon, we are ready to prove it; tricotines in serges, poplins, tricotines, Georgettes, $5.50 to $22.50. M. Kirschner & Son, 16 East 33d.

DRESS GOODS, 36 and 54 inch plaids, checks and plain weaves; weight and designs suitable for export as well as local markets at remarkably low prices. Telephone Gramercy 5389.

DRESSES.—There are still many more beautiful models and satins budding on our racks, come in and pick them off; $5.75 up worth much more. M. Kirschner & Son, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—5,000 taffetas and satins on the racks, from $5.50 to $7.50, also big assortment of wash dresses for immediate delivery. Pan American Dress Co., 12 West 32d.

DRESSES.—5,000 to close out; large variety georgettes, printed georgettes satins, crepe meteors, crepe de chines, taffetas, &c. M. Lagerman, 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, satins, crepe de chine; snappy styles, $6.50 to $10.50; best values in town. Immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Ginghams and voiles, $3.75 up; wonderful values, immediate delivery. Kalish & Co., 28 West 22d.

DRESSES, washables, georgettes; graduation, stouts, also silks, close outs. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES, Wash, voile, gingham, organdies; immediate shipments. $3.50 up. Queen, 114 West 20th.

DRESSES, Taffetas, John to close, assorted; $5. Queen, 114 West 20th St.

PROPOSALS.

Wm. Jacobus will sell at public auction for account of [illegible] Supply Officer, 108 Massachusetts Av., Mass., salvaged material of wrecks S. S. Port Hunter, at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, Mass., at 10:30 A. M., June 18, 1919, and continuing until all goods are sold, when all of original cargo of following articles which are salvaged will be offered: 642,000 undershirts, wool, Winter; 236,000 drawers, wool,

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Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of U. S. Steel Corporation.

HON. ELBERT H. GARY recently said:—"I predict the next five years in this country will be the most progressive, prosperous and successful of any like period in our history; the results will astonish even the most optimistic of today."

For the last three weeks I have been telling you about the James Gordon Bennett Estate Sale. Now note these facts:—

ROBERT E. DOWLING, Pres. City Investing Co., recommended this as a good purchase.

THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY is guaranteeing the titles.

MAX MARX, Real Estate Operator, made profits on his investments immediately south of here.

HYMAN SONN, Real Estate Operator, made profits on his investments immediately south of here.

J. ROMAINE BROWN, ALEXANDER P. W. KINNAN, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, and SAMUEL E. JACOBS, Vice President Hudson Realty Co., were some of the people who owned the property immediately south, which I sold at auction in April, 1909. I have shown you a picture of that property covered with magnificent, tall apartments.

FRANKLIN PETTIT, Building Operator, said this is the location for Manhattan's next big building operations.

DR. CHARLES V. PATERNO, himself a Building Operator, showed his faith in the property by building his celebrated Paterno Castle, just adjoining.

LAURENCE McGUIRE, President United States Realty and Improvement Co. and recently President of the Real Estate Board of New York, says that this is a rare opportunity for the public.

HARRIS MANDELBAUM, one of the oldest Apartment House Operators, says this is one of the best buys in the market for the small investor or the builder.

Many others have expressed the same thoughts, but I have neither time no space to set them forth. You now have the sound judgment of the wisest men in Real Estate in New York.

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Come to the sale TOMORROW and BUY!

Sale starts at 12 o'clock noon.

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ATTENTION!

$8,000 cash—Income over expenses, $2,000 per year; investment of $10,000; 2 apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, 1024 West 181st Street.

$—— cash—Income over expenses, $—— per year; investment of $——; 2 apartments, —— and —— rooms, —— Columbia College

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT.—8 years' engineering, manufacturing experience; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; accustomed rapid dictation; wideawake; thinks fast, excellent, memory, detail clerk; $25; age 24; unquestionable references. M 747 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, knowledge of bookkeeping, bright beginner; $10 to start. R. G., 115 East Houston St., Orchard 8271.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, intelligent, wishes position, congenial surroundings; understands bookkeeping. N 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school graduate, possesses initiative; no Saturday work. H 419 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, 5 years' experience, knowledge bookkeeping; $23. D 56 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 16 months' experience; understands office work, references; $15 F 608 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, 18, neat, accurate, references. Address Miss Exner, 438 Tremont Av. Telephone 6263 Tremont.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; possesses executive ability; references; $18. E 544 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, real estate experience. Rose Glass, 708 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—Young lady with office experience desires position for summer. Z. A., 207 Times.

VISITING STENO SECRETARY, to take work home, 75c per hour. L 138 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First class servants. 2,415 Broadway.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 452 Lenox Av., Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, closed, audited; systems installed or improved; Federal tax reports; books kept on part time plan, $5 per week, upward. Burton Accountants, 63 Park Row. Telephone Beekman 8372-3.

ACCOUNTANT, 26, university graduate, certified public accountant and manufacturing experience; knowledge statistical methods, desires connections with C. P. A. or manufacturing concern. D 438 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive, wide experience, record of achievement, seeks big job with corporation. Z 37 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems, tax reports. Goldwater, 342 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT. — Reliable service; books opened, audited, systems; special bookkeeping accommodation small firms; reasonable. Alpert-Barat, Murray Hill 1191.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPING, arrangements firms without bookkeepers, books opened, systems, financial reports; reasonable. Harry Gick. Phone Farragut 9002.

ACCOUNTANT, assistant, high grade C. P. A. experience, $25; wishes connection with certified firm. H 410 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax expert, very successful, (37) open high-class engagement. Commodore Hotel, 820.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, N. Y. U. student, C. P. A. experience, seeks position. W 18 Times.

AN EXECUTIVE, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, is now open for engagement; desires connection with any high-class business where tact, ability, good judgment, and honesty are essential; married, age 37 years, of good appearance and personality. D 549 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT from Sweden, with ten years' practical experience, wants employment in architect's office; salary no object. O. Oberg, 33 West 26th St.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, 5 years' office experience, first-class education. H 322 Times.

ARTIST, specializing magazine illustrations and poster work, wishes position with good house. H 259 Times.

ASSISTANT to superintendent of purchasing agent, age 26, 8 years' construction experience, steel and concrete; salary $40. G 37 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—1½ years' experience, competent, accurate, reliable, hard worker. H 352 Times.

AUDITOR ACCOUNTANT, 35, highest references, available immediately; salary, $1,400. G 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MAN, (23,) THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, DOUBLE ENTRY, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, TRIAL BALANCES, ETC., BEST REFERENCES. H 348 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, 31, thoroughly competent, desires position as office manager with progressive concern; $40 to $50. S. S., 510 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT. — Opens, closes, and audits books; tax and financial reports; weekly or monthly; $5. D 938 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) 10 years' experience office manager, correspondent, all office routine energetic, capable; A1 references, $35. S 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 36, executive ability, takes full charge; controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting, factory cost. S 217 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, universal training, desires position with progressive firm; trial balances, financial statements. J 251 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accounting and executive ability; 7 years' experience charge office staff, correspondent; best references; salary $40. F 12 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER STENOGRAPHER. — Young married man capable and experienced; $20. H 320 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 18, experienced, take charge correspondence, typist, no Saturdays, $25. D 956 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, trial balance, financial statements, seeks position. W 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, 8 years' experience; complete charge; accurate, reliable; references. F 583 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, college man, position with reliable establishment; salary $30. J 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 19, ambitious, experienced, knowledge stenography, Spanish. H 41 225 East 104th St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 28; six years' wholesale factory experience; $25; references. M R. 139 Times Downtown.

BOY, 19 years, high school graduate, willing worker, desires position. E 578 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, MANAGER desires to make connection with Stock Exchange firm; many years' experience in the financial district; have good connections. Box 463 Times, 2 Rector Street.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, (41,) desires private position, city country, or touring; own Cadillac, Packard, Marmon, Pierce-Arrow; very careful driver, sober, honest; first-class references. I. Salminen, 78 West 94th St.

CHAUFFEUR, A1 mechanic and careful driver, excellent references, married, no children wishes position with private family; salary $30 week. Auto Supply Store, 161 West 86th. Phone Riverside 1400.

CHAUFFEUR.—A truly competent man; expert mechanic, careful driver, excellent references; strictly temperate, neat, pleasing personality; city or country; reasonable salary. Telephone Chelsea 1656.

CHAUFFEUR, Chinese, thoroughly experienced, excellent careful driver, desires position; highest family references. Chuey, 217 West 112th. Phone Cathedral 3822.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, speaks Spanish, excellent driver, city references, wishes position private, commercial; city or country. Sierra, 227 West 51st St. City.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Spanish-English language; could run car evenings and holidays. M. Arias, 134 East 48th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private employer seeks position; first-class chauffeur; references. Summer months, Bridge 5099 Rhinelander.

CHAUFFEUR, (26) man, American age Netherlands; gardening lawns. J 288 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, top floor, single; wishes steady job; references. H 10 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years' experience, best references, good appearance, clean cut. 1-4 West 45th. Columbus 4528.

CHAUFFEUR, (26,) wishes position private family, careful driver, neat. Sears, 61 East 127th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married, wishes position, 3 years' experience, best references. H 349 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BUYER FOR STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING.
We require the services of a young lady thoroughly familiar with the social stationery and engraving line; one with selling and managing experience in a retail commercial stationery store preferred. N. B., 263 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate at figures; age, religion, nationality, experience, salary. D 475 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, one acquainted with plumbing line preferred. Room 200, 1,931 Broadway.

BILLING CLERK.—Wholesale jewelry house requires young woman; must be good and rapid penman, accurate at figures. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected, to T 52 Times.

BILL CLERK.
ONE FAMILIAR FIGURING FRACTIONS.
BACK, 27 WEST 20TH.

BILL CLERK, handwriting and figuring must be excellent. Atlantic Comb Works, 363 Harmon St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman about 25 years of age, educated, energetic, experienced in billing and ledger work, typist, wanted by high-class garage on Park Av.; $20 to start; good opportunity for advancement. Answer in own handwriting, stating religion. to G 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wholesale jewelry house requires young woman; must have thorough knowledge of double entry, general and controlling accounts; capable of assuming charge of busy office; good opening for right party. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected. E 518 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR LINE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES. M. C., 349 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER. STENOGRAPHER, by clothing concern; write, stating experience, salary desired, and when telephone if you have one. Box, Clothing, 1619 St. James Building.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, billing clerk, stenographer, and Remington typist; experienced in textile line preferred; good opportunity for bright girl; $15 start; permanent. Banner Cotton Mills, 27 West 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER—Lithograph label house requires intelligent young lady who is thoroughly experienced in double entry and office detail work; printing experience desirable. Krause, 230 West 17th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Must be quick and accurate at figures; experienced clerk preferred but not essential. Write in detail, stating experience and salary. G 580 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist, in printing office; permanent position for capable girl. The Diamond Press, 106 7th Av. Chelsea 8778.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE TAKING FULL CHARGE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. J. R. WAIST & DRESS M. 96 SPRING.

BOOKKEEPER, with past experience in wholesale ready-to-wear house; must be capable of taking full charge of office. Lincoln Dress Co., 25 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; able to take full charge; muslin underwear house; those incompetent only need apply. Queen Manufacturing Co., 65 West Houston St.

BOOKKEEPER, must have experience in preparing control figures; state age, experience, married or single and salary desired. Address Box 100, 1,335 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; must be able to handle large number of accounts; a trial balance, &c.; experience in cloak and suit house preferred. G 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
With dress house experience; familiar with controlling accounts; executive ability. Siegel Levy, 45 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER and good correspondent, experienced, to take entire charge of small office; only those who have long experience need respond. United Hosiery Co., 140 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in cloak and suit manufacturing, state salary and experience. BY 807 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be thoroughly efficient and capable; take charge of double entry set of books. K 346 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; one familiar with engraving preferred. Apply, by letter only, Advertiser Service, 125 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, salary $25 week, permanent position, state references. W 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, to take complete charge of books and do stenography in gown house. G 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; experienced double entry. Empire Rubber, 126 West 22d St.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT, not under 25 years old, in high-class theatre. 77th St. Theatre, Broadway and 77th St.

CLERKS.
GIRLS over 16 years of age, who are careful and accurate, to do filing in our customers' file. Good pay to start. Opportunity for advancement.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 861 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wages, $35 and room; $40 room out; hours, 8-4. Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway and 3d St.

CLERK.—Young lady, 17 years, to assist in office of a jewelry factory; salary, $10. F 586 Times Downtown.

CLERKS — CLERKS.
Bright active, one year's experience. McCall, 230 West 37th St.

COOK wanted, reliable, for Summer, residence, Hastings-on-Hudson. G. M. Hubbard. Telephone Hastings 1032 or Bryant 4620.

COOK AND MAID WANTED, WHITE, PREFERABLY MOTHER AND DAUGHTER FOR HOME IN COUNTRY; SMALL FAMILY. GOOD WAGES. G 560 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CORRESPONDENCE, wide-awake, up to date young woman; accustomed handling four stenographers, $25-$30. Address C., 2,274 Broadway.

DESIGNER
on silk and muslin underwear.
Steady, desirable position.
THE WOLF CO.,
364 5TH AV.

DESIGNER.
Experienced afternoon silk and dancing frocks; this is an exceptional opportunity for one with original ideas on high-grade dresses; only those connected with high-class houses need apply.
PERLES & GILBERT,
15 EAST 32D ST.

DESIGNER wanted, for Pacific Coast, first class, on ladies' neckwear; one who can originate and also make copies; excellent opportunity offered for one who has the ability. W 68 Times.

DESIGNER ON RIBBON NOVELTIES; ALSO ROSEBUD TRIMMINGS. H. B., 809 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER, ON CHILDREN'S COLORED DRESSES. WIEDER, 24 UNIVERSITY PL.

DESIGNER, experienced on georgette waists, $3.75; good pay; steady all year. G 35 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salaries; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 523.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS. —First-class, willing to relieve nurse with care of children when required, wanted for permanent place with private family in country one hour from New York; two days and one night allowed in town each month; ticket paid; own room; separate sewing room and all conveniences; must be thoroughly competent, healthy and good-natured; wages $50 per month. Call 264 Lexington Av. on Monday between 10 and 12; carfare paid. or telephone Mrs. White, Murray Hill 8768, same hours.

DRESSMAKER.
1 YEAR ROUND POSITION
TO EXPERIENCED OPERATOR WITH ADVANCEMENT IN VIEW.
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. FOR A YOUNG WOMAN OF 30 WHO HAS HAD DRESSMAKING EXPERIENCE.
APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER GIVING EXPERIENCE TO
H. DALLIN,
BUTTERICK BUILDING, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DYEING AND CLEANING STORE manager, experienced in all details; must be bright, energetic; in busy store on upper west side; salary and commission; hours 8-6. Apply, giving references, &c., to B. B., 1291 Times Bronx.

FINISHERS and plain sewers for dress models; 8 to 5, half day Saturday. Annette Kline Co., 8 West 45th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, white, 2 adults, at seashore; very high wages; competent person. Corn, 600 West 146th. Aud. 4377.

GIRLS—WOMEN.
MACHINE OPERATORS AND TABLE WORK.
NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED.
STEADY WORK.
Rapid advancement to piece work; Half Day Saturday year round.
FREE MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.
APPLY ANY TIME.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
710 EAST 14TH ST.

GIRLS, 100, 18-25 YEARS,
AT HUYLER'S.
LEARN CANDY PACKING, BON BON DIPPING, ENROBER FEEDING, ORDER AND STOCK CLERKS; IDEAL CONDITIONS; TEMPERATURE 20 DEGREES COOLER THAN OUTSIDE; PAID WHILE LEARNING. APPLY DAILY, EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 128 EAST 18TH.

GIRLS
about 16 years old, to make themselves generally useful in large retail commercial stationery store; permanent position; excellent chance for advancement; good salary. T. K., 448 Times Downtown.

GIRL to take charge of sample department of knit underwear and hosiery concern. Lax & Burgheimer Corp., 34 West 32d St., New York City.

GIRLS; experience unnecessary; handy at sewing; salary to start, $8. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

GIRLS, about 16, helpers sample department, mercantile house. E 538 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, experienced, to take care of two girls, 7 and 9 years old; country for Summer. Call Tuesday, 10-12, at 319 West 81st St., Apt. 7K.

HAIR DRESSERS, who are experienced marcel waivers, wanted; also a manicurist who is experienced at facial massaging; steady, desirable work for really competent operators. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

HAIRDRESSERS, (2;) thoroughly competent laundresses and manicurists. Apply Carlson & Carlson, 284 Livingston St., Bklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER, good cook, small family; $30; no washing; city in Summer; call until 2. 420 West End Av. Apt. 2C. Phone 7045 Schuyler.

INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE MINDED
YOUNG WOMEN,
of mature judgment, to enter progressive organization and receive training as claim adjusters.
Previous experience along these lines or knowledge of typing not necessary.
Environment is congenial; work is important, varied, and interesting; the liberal co-operation which we will give you will enable you to advance as rapidly as your abilities develop.
Applicants should be at least 22 years of age, and be capable of concentrating on serious work.
Salary $15 to start; apply at once if possible, and inquire for Miss Longnecker.
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

KITCHEN MAID for permanent place with private family one hour from New York; two days and one night allowed in town each month; ticket paid, own room and all conveniences; experience not so important as good health and willingness; wages $45 per month. Call, bringing references, at 264 Lexington Av. Monday morning, between 10 and 12; carfare paid, or telephone Mrs. White, Murray Hill 8768, same hours.

LABELERS to fill and label bottles with perfumes and toilet preparations; salary $8. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, for permanent place with private family in country one hour from New York; two days and one night allowed in town each month; ticket paid; own room, large separate laundry with all appliances; must be thoroughly competent, good-natured, and obliging; wages $50 per month; call, bringing references, at 264 Lexington Av., Monday morning, between 10 and 12; carfare paid, or telephone Mrs. White, Murray Hill 8768, same hours.

LUNCHROOM WORK.
Young women, by New York Telephone Company, for general work in girls' lunchroom, pleasant surroundings; good wages; eight-hour day; permanent positions; salary $12 to $14, according to length of service. Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. City, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGER in dyeing and cleaning store; must be bright, energetic, experienced. X., 1204 Times Bronx.

MANGLERS, body machine ironer, linen room girl, ward's maid. Flower Hospital, 450 East 64th.

MILLINERY DESIGNERS on ladies' smart trimmed hats; permanent position. Apply, stating experience, reference and salary. Confidential, Apt & Co., 721 Arch St., Philadelphia.

MILLINERY COPYISTS,
on highest grade ladies' hats.
M. UFLAND & CO.,
43 WEST 36TH ST.

MILLINERS.
Experienced; steady work; light workroom. Apply all week, Charles J. Levy Co., 640 Broadway.

MILLINERY MAKERS AND IMPROVERS IN HIGH CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. RHEA BRUMMER, 44 WEST 57TH.

MODELS.
Size 16.
Refined, attractive young ladies; high class dress house; steady position to right party; experience not necessary; see Mrs. Kilroy.
DALLET & WEYL,
14 East 32d St., New York.

MODELS,
experienced, in wholesale millinery house; permanent position.
M. UFLAND & CO.,
43 West 36th St.

MODELS—STYLISH, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 36, FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSES; STEADY POSITION. MAX COHEN, INC., 105 MADISON AV.

MODEL.—Sample, 36, good wages, steady work. Call all week. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 15 East 26th St.

MODELS.
attractive, size 16, for dresses. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

MODEL.—Stylish young lady, size 36, permanent position. Harris Coat House, 1,115 Broadway.

MODEL, attractive young lady; size 18, to try on fine furs; good salary. M. Cohen & Bros., 31 West 27th.

MODEL FOR SAMPLES AND SHOWROOM; SIZE 18; STEADY POSITION. HELLMAN & BLOTTA, 321 5TH AV.

MODEL, size 16, or small 18, for wholesale house; must be tall. Roth Costume, 35 East 33d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for one boy, 9 years old; good wages. Apply Monday, between 9 and 12, 780 West End Av., Mandelsohn, 10-C.

NURSES, graduates, $65 monthly and maintenance; undergraduates, $40. Superintendent of Nurses, Melrose 3285.

NURSE, head, for Jewish tuberculosis institution at Denver, Colorado. Z 352 Times Annex.

NURSE GIRL, to take care of 4 month infant; $60 month. Apply Marlborough Studios, 1,438 Broadway.

NURSE, competent, willing, for infant; personal references required. Call between 12 and 1 or 5 and 6, 910 West End Av.

NURSE, visiting, white, for baby; references required; call evenings. Mr. Schwed, 251 West 92d St.

NURSE, registered, or night supervisor. Apply Philanthropin Hospital, 2,076 5th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, 2 boys, 5 and 7 years, good salary. Farragut 4229.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young lady with some knowledge of stenography; permanent position. Apply Kip Brush Co. 440 Greenwich St., corner Desbrosses St. 9th Av. L.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bright, capable young girl, knowledge typewriting and bookkeeping; state age, experience, and religion. Address J 277 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with experience on Underwood and Elliott-Fisher billing machine. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

OFFICE WORKER, experienced, knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting. Apply Monday, Twin Brothers, 330 Columbus Av., 76th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
WOMEN, 25 TO 35 YEARS,
TO LEARN
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPHY.
SALARY DURING TRAINING.
APPLY ALL WEEK,
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER STREET,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

OPERATOR.
INFANTS' CAPS AND HATS.
ZENO, 387 4TH AV.

PAYROLL CLERK.
Brooklyn office has opening for experienced payroll clerk with high school training. Write, stating education, experience, and salary expected, G 408 Times Downtown.

PHILIPSBORN'S—CHICAGO
DESIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE AND BUYER FOR THEIR LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS AND SKIRT DEPARTMENT.
THIS IS A VERY REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PARTY THAT CAN QUALIFY. WE WANT A MAN OR WOMAN WHO COMBINES REAL EXECUTIVE ABILITY WITH A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MAIL ORDER MERCHANDISE, HANDLING OF STOCKS, &C., &C.
To the right party—who can point to a highly successful record, merchandising the above lines for other large mail order houses—we offer a position that will pay at once a very handsome salary and a future which is without limit.
All applications treated strictly confidential and returned on request. Full details of career, salary receiving, salary expected, must be stated.
ADDRESS MARTIN M. PHILIPSBORN, CHICAGO.

PIANIST wanted for sheet music department; must be good sight reader; good salary and commission; permanent if satisfactory. Hunt's Music House, White Plains, N. Y.

SALESLADIES.
MARTIN'S,
Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn,
require the services of thoroughly experienced saleslades in the following departments:
DRESSES,
HOSIERY,
BLOUSES,
SKIRTS,
BAGS.

SALESLADIES.
PART TIME.
experienced, for our various departments; best salaries; one to three days weekly. Martin's, Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESLADIES
for corsets, underwear, and infants' wear; experienced only need apply; salary $18 to $25. I. Berger, Broadway at 146th St.

SALESLADY, smart looking; refined personality; A1 position; $30 week salary, commission; silks; exceptional opportunity; permanent. De Luze, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESLADY.—Photographer wants experienced saleslady; good pay, steady work. State age, experience, and pay expected, T S 184 Times.

SALESLADY.—Experienced on waists and underwear; steady position; highest salary. Liberman Bros., 120 West 125th St.

SALESLADIES; experience not necessary. Call Weishecker, 270 West 125th.

SALESLADY, muslin underwear department; experienced. Harris, 61st St. and 3d Av.

SALESWOMEN
for the following sections:
LACES,
NOTIONS,
DRESS GOODS,
NECKWEAR,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
WOMEN'S GOWNS,
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMEN WANTED.
Gotham Hosiery Shops require the services of several high-class saleswomen; experience in hosiery unnecessary; only selling ability and pleasing personality required; several openings as assistant to shop managers; good salary. Apply Manager, 1 West 34th St.

SALESWOMEN, thoroughly experienced on suits and dresses; high salary; steady position. Apply Post, 19 West 42d.

SAMPLE HANDS.
Thoroughly experienced; accustomed to work on high-class dresses; all year position. To experienced and competent workers; must be able to drape own work.
C. H. D. ROBBINS,
150 MADISON AV., NEAR 32D ST.

SAMPLE CLERK wanted, to cut samples and make shade cards, by large silk house; must be experienced; state salary, experience, and references. Box H. 614 1,265 Broadway.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER
wanted in broker's office, a capable, educated young woman, possessing tact, initiative, and resourcefulness; one with mail-order or follow-up experience preferred; good salary. Apply in person, Room 1562, Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway.

SEWERS; girls, handy at sewing; experience unnecessary, salary $8. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

STATIONERY.—Experienced girls for tying ribbons on stationery, highest pay; steady all year. Charles E. Weyand, 22 Howard.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English; competent, expert experience preferred; rapid, accurate, must know both languages well; opportunity right party; state nationality, experience, other qualifications, salary, telephone; give particulars insure attention. Capable, H 438 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, an A1 stenographer; must be a lady; must be an expert; must be quick in comprehension and execution; must be well educated; salary secondary consideration. Please telephone Mrs. V., Barclay 8450.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, Spanish, English; must be competent to translate into Spanish and English; good position and salary, no beginners. J 422 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, well educated, efficient; one who in an emergency can answer correspondence without dictation; neatness, accuracy and good spelling absolutely essential; permanent position with splendid opportunity; state full particulars and references. D 471 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 523.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in sales manager's N. Y. office of paint mfg. company; permanent position, refined environment; increasing salary, and responsibility for faithful and efficient service. Apply by letter only. Union Paint Co., Inc., 247 Bush St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, two, wanted immediately; must be intelligent and have some experience, excellent opportunity for competent girls; call all day. Reisenwebers, 58th St., and 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, experienced; permanent position; good pay to young woman with ability. Apply at once, Barker Bakery System, Room 1101, 1,170 Broadway. No phone applications considered.

STENOGRAPHER CLERK.
Good opportunity for bright girl 18 or over; one with printing office experience preferred; salary $12-$15. Address, stating age and experience, N K 809 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping, wanted for permanent position in city publishing house; excellent opportunity for advancement if deserved. Apply Room 1708 Times Bldg. Ask for Mr. Barry.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, living in the vicinity of Hackensack, N. J., steady position; state salary. Addy Cowan, 1,165 Broadway, Manhattan.

STENOGRAPHER; COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED. APPLY PAUL WENGER CO., 85 NASSAU ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, high school graduate, willing to operate dictaphone, for medical work; rapid advancement for interested, ambitious applicant. Telephone Lenox 6276.

STENOGRAPHER; Underwood or Oliver; speedy, accurate; refined and pleasing appearance; $15-$20; hours, 9 to 5:15. Apply after 10:30, Patent Hanging Book Cover Co., 30 Howard St., City.

STENOGRAPHER, must be experienced, not required to work Saturdays; salary $15, call before noon. Broadway Bargain House, 676 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER in law office wanted; permanent; legal experience essential; salary $23 to begin. Call Monday 9 A. M., 505 5th Av., Room 1201.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator, capable of handling board for High-class mortgage house; must be quick and accurate. Apply 678 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, capable of taking rapid dictation and transcribing notes accurately; temporary. Washington Mills, 1 Lispenard St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Well educated, energetic, possessing initiative, tact, and preferably advertising experience. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in produce commission house; must be able and willing to assist on the books; state salary desired, experience, if any. H 346 Times.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. — An experienced law stenographer in Wall Street law office; state qualifications and salary expected. Z 336 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, good English scholar and typist, for Argentine; apply letter only, giving full particulars. Suite 918, Hotel Wellington, 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Accurate and accustomed to detail; export experience preferred, but not essential; salary $18. G 627 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, with knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work; start $14. Fleur Bros., 86 Washington St.

STENOGRAPHER, quick and accurate at figures, at least 6 months' experience. Shapero Lewis, 150 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; steady position. Apply A. Rasa Bros., 153 W. 23d St.

STEWARD.—For women's club; capable of entire management, catering, purchasing; only those with first-class references need apply. 133 East 40th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR,
with commercial experience; $14. N. O., 809 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
To work in large hotel; evening work exclusively or day work exclusively; with central office experience preferred; salary $12 to start; excellent chance for advancement; if evening work is preferred, state reasons.
Apply by letter only,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, Walker St., N. Y. C.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; neat girl; experienced, well recommended. State age, experience, and pay expected. N R 178 Times.

TRIMMERS
INFANTS' HEADWEAR, CHILDREN'S MILLINERY. ZENO, 387 4TH AV.

TYPIST, one with several years' experience for office of large manufacturing concern; knowledge of transcribing from dictaphone preferred; large, bright office; congenial surroundings; chance for advancement. Standard Pneumatic Action Co., 638 West 52d.

TYPIST, experienced, record and tabulation work; permanent position and advancement. Apply Western Union, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (near Canal and Broadway.)

TYPIST WANTED IN JERSEY CITY MAIL ORDER HOUSE; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY IF NEAT AND WILLING TO LEARN; CONVENIENT TRAVEL ONLY 1½ BLOCKS FROM TUBE. D 426 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPISTS.—Large downtown bank requires the services of several experienced typists, lunches and bonuses given; reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Address M. S., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST.—By export firm; must be quick at figures, and able to take care of switchboard; state age, qualifications, references, and salary expected. G 40 Times.

TYPISTS, at once, for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work, apply this week. Miss Charash, Room 523, 280 Broadway.

TYPIST, RAPID UNDERWOOD OPERATOR, GOOD AT FIGURES AND CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER. GROSSET & DUNLAP, 1,140 BROADWAY.

TYPIST.—Expert tabulator for wide carriage work; permanent; state experience, salary, &c. G 48 Times.

TYPIST, BILL CLERK, with some experience. Call 17 Park Place.

WAITRESS—SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Immediate service with family for season to competent, experienced maid; references. E 508 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—Experienced, references; sleep out. Women's Club, 133 East 40th.

WOMEN
OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE
TO OPERATE
OR LEARN TO OPERATE
DRILL PRESSES,
MILLING MACHINES,
PUNCH PRESS,
LATHE AND
LIGHT BENCH WORK.
GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING.
48 HOURS;
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS,
STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN BY N. Y. TELEPHONE CO. FOR WORK IN LUNCH ROOMS; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD WAGES. APPLY 58 WEST HOUSTON ST., N. Y., OR 81 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY
To take charge of salesroom; refined environments.
THE WOLF COMPANY,
364 5TH AV.

YOUNG LADY
as stenographer and typist; must understand billing; Christian firm, fine opportunity; state age, salary and experience. T. A., 200 Times.

YOUNG LADY, good at figures, to assist in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity, for advancement. Apply by letter, stating age, salary, and experience, if any. S. M. Bixby & Co., Inc., 46th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, over 23, neat in appearance, who can write good hand, accurate at figures, and will make herself generally useful in high-class retail gown shop. Green Shop, 11 East 47th.

YOUNG LADY
in stock room; must be absolutely experienced in high-class wholesale dress house; give all details, state references and salary. Box E. X., 1619 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG LADY,
one who has had experience taking care of special order dept. in wholesale dress house. Rentner 2 West 33d.

YOUNG LADY for repair department in office of watch importer; excellent opportunity; only experienced in this line apply. J. Bulova Co., 2 John St.

YOUNG WOMEN
between 17 and 25 years of age.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT AS LONG DISTANCE OPERATORS.
Salary paid during a short training period; many opportunities for advancement to higher positions with increased salary; seven to eight-hour working day. Apply in person only to
MRS. WADSWORTH,
Room 530, 24 Lispenard St.,
Near Canal and Broadway.
THE AMERICAN
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH CO.

YOUNG WOMAN, by large publisher; must have had some experience in handling paper records, and be accurate and quick at figures. T. B., 267 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
GOOD SALARY,
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO $1,200 A YEAR.
INQUIRE OF
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF EMPLOYES' LUNCH ROOM FOR GIRLS; SHOULD HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE OR THE EQUIVALENT IN PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; RESIDENT OF NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN; SALARY, $18 TO START. F 611 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

$9-$11; GIRLS OVER 18.
WORK IS ON PAPER PATTERNS; LIGHT, CLEAN

HELP WANTED—Male.

EXPERIENCED SALES ORGANIZER

wanted, rapid worker; position open only to man of character, forceful personality, who can get together high-class agency organization to sell on subscription basis most complete and authentic work on war; I am interested in meeting men with unlimited ability; the right man should make from $10,000 to $15,000 per year and commission. Address in full-[illegible] Times Downtown.

EXPORT FILM MANAGER.

Wanted, An A1 film man possessing executive ability to take charge of and develop a [illegible] in South America; must speak Spanish and must have a knowledge of the film business; one willing to take hold of an established [illegible] and get the highest possible salary; traveling if necessary; [illegible] with and a big opportunity for right man; references necessary. [illegible] Times Annex.

OFFICE [illegible] residential, $40; office [illegible] 58 "learn typewriting and bookkeeping," Sherman, 187 Greenwich St., New York.

FIRST-CLASS
BOATBUILDERS,
CABINET MAKERS,
for
GREELANE WORK.
APPLY WHITE
[illegible] ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

FOREMAN WANTED
FOR EUROPE.
With thorough knowledge of GOLD
PLATE AND WIRE MANU-
FACTURING, to act as SUPERIN-
TENDENT of small plant. Good
prospects. Write, stating full experience, qualifications, remunera-
tion expected. APPLY BY LET-
TER ONLY TO John Loucke, 233
Broadway, New York City.

FOREMAN for lathe and machine grinding department employing about 20 men; must be a good mechanic who has had experience handling men. State fully experience and wages expected. K 277 Times.

FOREMAN of assembling department; must be familiar with assembling of small machine parts and instruments of precision. [illegible] Times Annex.

FOREMAN, Folding box plant, prosperous [illegible] excellent position for competent experienced man. Apply 1,467 Broadway, office 1011 A.

GRINDERS (SURFACE).
STEADY WAGES;
HIGH CLASS CONDITION.
OPEN SHOP.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

HABERDASHERY CLERK to take charge of jewelry stock; salary $25; state experience and where last employed. Box 96, East 47th.

HARNESS MAKER, experienced; hand stamper on leather goods; good salary, steady opportunity; agreeable surroundings. Wood Co., Whitestone, L. I., Phone [illegible] 507.

HELPERS,
with previous machine shop experience,
To run drill presses,
hand mills and punch presses.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED,
STANDARD WAGES.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

A SALESMAN.

An exceptional opportunity awaits a real salesman who has had experience in dealing with the medical profession. The manufacturers of a new clerical specialty, used and indorsed by medical men, have open some desirable territory. Liberal commissions are paid, and the possibilities for the future are unusually fine.

This is a proposition for high-grade men with an earning capacity of $5,000 or more per year.

Answering this advertisement must contain information regarding past and present occupation, age, nationality, and date at liberty to take hold of our work. Address Therapeutic, Z 387 Times Annex.

SALESMEN AND SALES MANAGER.—We have openings for a few first-class salesmen; those who have had experience in calling on the auto trade with similar lines will find this an opportunity for a lucrative and permanent position; salary or commission; we have also exceptional inducements to offer to a high-class, energetic sales manager; proof of success in similar positions is absolutely essential; call or write. Mitrollke Mfg. Co., polishes, enamels, &c., 8th St. and Jackson Av., L. I. C.

SALESMEN wanted, automobile tire salesmen; we have an attractive selling proposition for the salesman experienced with the trade in any section of New York State; a liberal commission will be allowed and also a drawing account; men with their own cars preferred; only those of proven experience will be considered. Apply Horseshoe Tire Co., 144 West 65th St.

SALESMEN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T 84, Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for entire New England, including Boston and part of New York State; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in New England; commission basis, state in detail experience, references age. N. E., 847 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for small towns in New England coast; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T. S., 846, Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, with following, to sell cloth caps and children's hats for a well established concern; commission or salary; state particulars. K 127 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for small towns in Iowa; must be able to call on retail trade; permanent position; right man; salary and commission. Hats & Co., 14 Chamber St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MECHANICS,
ASSEMBLERS,
VISE HANDS,
CHIPPERS,
FLOOR WORK,
BENCH HANDS,
for one of the best local shops; top rate and steady work, with real chance for advancement.
OPEN SHOP.
Call immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Young man, about 19 years, with some experience as bill clerk; one accustomed to office routine; $14 week start. Address, stating experience, Clerk, P. O. Box 24, Sta. A, New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, FAMILIAR WITH FILING; GOOD CHANCE ADVANCEMENT; $11 START. CALL 7TH FLOOR, 48 WEST 47TH.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, neat appearing; state age, salary expected. G 502 Times Downtown.

PACKERS
IN MACHINE SHOPS.
STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

PORTER—Colored; wholesale ladies' coat and suit house, for general work; must come well recommended. Morris Kasnowitz, 38 East 30th.

PORTER, experienced in furniture line. Goldberg Furniture and Carpet Co., 1634 St. and 151 Av.

PHYSICIAN — Nominal salary, Christian boys' camp, Maine. Box 79, Station L, Brooklyn.

PRESSER, experienced on men's clothing. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.
Wages steady, work guaranteed.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

SALES MANAGERS
DISTRICT
WANTED.

Nationally known specialty concern now engaged in marketing a widely advertised business appliance, which has the approval of the largest industrial concerns in the world, is adopting a new method of marketing whereby they will need the services of several high-grade salesmen to act as district salesmanagers in charge of territories, whose duty will include locating agents on exclusive territorial contract basis.

This is a commission proposition for high-grade men used to earning a minimum of $5,000 per year and up; men experienced in the specialty line will be given preference. first class references which can stand strict investigation required; call all day Monday and Tuesday, Continental Appliance Co., of America, Inc., 376-380 Lafayette St., New York City.

SALES MANAGERS WANTED.

A prominent steel corporation in the Pittsburgh district is marketing direct to the public one million dollars of Preferred 8% stock. We will need managers for two additional offices we are opening shortly in the metropolitan district. To men who can produce, and who will prove same by actual production, these managerial positions will be awarded.

Join this live sales organization. This is the one opportunity you have been looking for. Write today for appointment. D 468 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN AND SALES MANAGER.—We have openings for a few first-class salesmen; those who have had experience in calling on the auto trade with similar lines will find this an opportunity for a lucrative and permanent position; salary or commission; we have also exceptional inducements to offer to a high-class, energetic sales manager; proof of success in similar positions is absolutely essential; call or write. Mitrollke Mfg. Co., polishes, enamels, &c., 8th St. and Jackson Av., L. I. C.

SALESMEN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for small towns in New England coast; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T. S., 846, Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for entire New England, including Boston and part of New York State; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in New England; commission basis, state in detail experience, references age. N. E., 847 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for small towns in New England coast; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T. S., 846, Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, with following, to sell cloth caps and children's hats for a well established concern; commission or salary; state particulars. K 127 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Must be able to drive car; permanent position to right man; salary and commission. Apply 1,475 Broadway, office 1011 A.

SALESMEN, rapid, hard-working, with good connections, who can successfully sell rubber hose to users, to introduce best hose on market, wonderful chance to right man; if first letter state experience, where covered, age, remuneration, salary or commission. D 546 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN FOR MEXICO & PHILIPPINES.
A large wholesale dry goods house desires a few men who have had experience selling a general line of dry goods, knit goods, shirts, overalls, &c., in the above markets; good future for ambitious men; salary; must know Spanish. G 612 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent salesman to work under a high officer; school of selling dividend-paying, old established financial institution securities; a competent man can double his income within a couple of weeks commission. Suite 100, 1 Madison Av.

SALESMAN.—A top-notch security salesman, with clean record and capable of earning $100 per week or better, strictly high-class and permanent; commission basis. Room 300, 225 4th Av.

SALESMEN. Opportunity to connect with The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial; our salesmen are making $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis, according to their efficiency. Apply before 10 or after 3, 215 West 43d St.

SALESMEN.
HARDWARE MANUFACTURER
has vacancies for young men with selling ability; must have excellent references and record; commission and salary. G 2 Times.

SALESMEN, four, for strong, reliable high-grade line; knit and bathing suits for men, bathing suits &c. on commission; South, West, New England, New York and Penn.; experience, with following, preferred; state particulars. K 262 Times.

SALESMAN, for an established high grade auto accessories line, to call on Ford dealers; unusual opportunity, good salary, and expenses; experienced man. Z 417 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, smart, junior; indoor salesman with household linen experience; good prospects for suitable man. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to Walpole Bros., 75 4th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced, with following, to sell cloth caps and children's hats for a well established concern; commission or salary; state particulars. K 127 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, automobile tire salesmen; we have an attractive selling proposition for the salesman experienced with the trade in any section of New York State; a liberal commission will be allowed and also a drawing account; men with their own cars preferred; only those of proven experience will be considered. Apply Horseshoe Tire Co., 144 West 65th St.

SALESMEN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T. S., 846, Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for entire New England, including Boston and part of New York State; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in New England; commission basis, state in detail experience, references age. N. E., 847 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for small towns in New England coast; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T. S., 846, Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, with following, to sell cloth caps and children's hats for a well established concern; commission or salary; state particulars. K 127 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Must be able to drive car; permanent position to right man; salary and commission. Apply 1,475 Broadway, office 1011 A.

SALESMEN, rapid, hard-working, with good connections, who can successfully sell rubber hose to users, to introduce best hose on market, wonderful chance to right man; if first letter state experience, where covered, age, remuneration, salary or commission. D 546 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN FOR MEXICO & PHILIPPINES.
A large wholesale dry goods house desires a few men who have had experience selling a general line of dry goods, knit goods, shirts, overalls, &c., in the above markets; good future for ambitious men; salary; must know Spanish. G 612 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent salesman to work under a high officer; school of selling dividend-paying, old established financial institution securities; a competent man can double his income within a couple of weeks commission. Suite 100, 1 Madison Av.

SALESMAN.—A top-notch security salesman, with clean record and capable of earning $100 per week or better, strictly high-class and permanent; commission basis. Room 300, 225 4th Av.

SALESMEN. Opportunity to connect with The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial; our salesmen are making $40 to $75 weekly, commission basis, according to their efficiency. Apply before 10 or after 3, 215 West 43d St.

SALESMEN.
HARDWARE MANUFACTURER
has vacancies for young men with selling ability; must have excellent references and record; commission and salary. G 2 Times.

SALESMEN, four, for strong, reliable high-grade line; knit and bathing suits for men, bathing suits &c. on commission; South, West, New England, New York and Penn.; experience, with following, preferred; state particulars. K 262 Times.

SALESMAN, for an established high grade auto accessories line, to call on Ford dealers; unusual opportunity, good salary, and expenses; experienced man. Z 417 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, smart, junior; indoor salesman with household linen experience; good prospects for suitable man. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to Walpole Bros., 75 4th Av

THE TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO TODAY

Actual Facts and Figures

Present Conditions and Trade Opportunities Told by P. Harvey Middleton, Noted Expert on Foreign Trade

OPINIONS, impressions, theories, can be had from anyone. The actual facts and figures, on which business can be planned, can be given only after investigation on the spot by a man qualified to see and to find out.

For this reason, P. Harvey Middleton, just back from a tour through Mexico, from the Texas border to Yucatan, has been commissioned to tell of the discoveries made by him of the utmost importance to business men.

There still are rebels and bandits in Mexico. But business conditions are so improved that, Mr. Middleton shows, $100,000,000 in trade, with many other hundreds of millions to come, is awaiting the men who will go after it.

As a result of the recent visit of the Mississippi Valley business men to Mexico, Chicago tank manufacturers are bidding on an order amounting to $1,500,000. Hundreds of similar orders are ready to be secured.

The Chicago Association of Commerce is opening a branch office in Mexico City. The American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City has formed a New York Group. But—our European competitors are already active in the field.

Mr. Middleton is the author of "Powerful Trade Combinations of Europe," "New Railways in Strange Lands," "Foreign Trade in Railway Supplies," "Railway Supplies in Mexico," etc. His six important articles appear exclusively and as follows in the

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

The National Business Newspaper

Today: **1.**—THE MEXICAN OIL INDUSTRY
The most productive wells in the world—Latest developments—Production of the large companies—Method of operation—Opportunities for Americans, etc.

Tomorrow: **2.**—WHAT MEXICO NEEDS
Trade opportunities for American manufacturers—Class of goods needed—Credit arrangements—Banking facilities, etc.

Wednesday: **3.**—MINING IN MEXICO
Opportunities that lie in 1800 gold mines, 5804 silver mines, 9840 producing both gold and silver; 1200 copper; 193 antimony; 425 iron; 118 lead, and numerous others producing sulphur, tin, bismuth, manganese, mercury, zinc, opals and turquois.

Thursday: **4.**—AGRICULTURE IN MEXICO
Markets for agricultural machinery—Methods—Crops, such as corn, wheat, guayule rubber, vegetable fibres, cotton, chick peas, oranges, cocoanuts—Vegetable oils, etc.

Friday: **5.**—MEXICAN SUGAR AND COFFEE
Descriptions of plantations—Methods—A sugar yield of 35 tons to the acre—Some of the best coffee in the world.

Saturday: **6.**—MEXICAN TIMBER
Two hundred varieties—Ten billion feet of commercial pine in one tract—Large quantities of oak, walnut, iron-wood and orange-wood. In normal times half the mahogany used in the United States comes from Mexico.

The Paper That Blazes Trade Trails

GET a copy of the New York Commercial at the next news-stand, and don't miss reading these Mexican articles. Maybe you will recognize where your own chance comes in. You will also see what a useful newspaper the New York Commercial is.

The Busy Business Man's Newspaper

Read the New York Commercial daily and you get all the domestic and foreign news—all you would remember or wish to remember. The New York Commercial condenses the news so that within the time a busy man can spare for news you get to know all that you want to know of the world's happenings.

It Gives the Sort of News That Counts

The purpose of the New York Commercial is to give, in addition to the ordinary news, the kind that actually amounts to something for the men who buy and sell—the live business men, keen to make their businesses bigger and still bigger. It gives you the business news—the news that matters.

Foreign Trade—In charge of this Department is Dr. Wm. E. Aughinbaugh, who holds the chair of Foreign Trade at New York University and has had more than twenty years' actual experience in marketing merchandise abroad. With him are men qualified to answer any question. Through the New York Commercial, Dr. Aughinbaugh and his assistants are at your command every day. Every Monday a special feature is made of this section.

Domestic Trade—Unmatched in their far-reaching value are the Daily Quotation Tables. They average more than 18,000 quotations daily, and minutely cover absolutely every line of business. To know, soonest and most reliably, what is going on in your line you must read the New York Commercial. Contracts are regularly made on prices as they will be given in the New York Commercial. It is the New York Commercial prices that are accepted by the courts as the irrefutable record.

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every business morning on

Price and Market Changes in Domestic Trade.
Conditions and Opportunities in Foreign Trade.
Shipping and Transportation to all parts of the world.
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Public Utilities Markets.
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Financial Statements of Corporations.
News from the world's leading financial centers.
Articles covering the entire range of business.
General Service Department—the recognized Clearing House.

Shipping and Transportation—In worth while shipping news—the kind that the busy steamship man and busy shipper want—the Commercial leads every business day. Shippers look to the Commercial for information that means dollars and cents to them.

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"The Acceptance Paper"—Ever since Dollar Acceptances became a factor in business, the New York Commercial has daily given the latest quotations and news. For its work in this field it has been repeatedly commended by Government officials, Federal Reserve Bank officials, bankers and other leaders—and has come to be known as "The Acceptance Paper."

A Vital Necessity in Any Business

In these days of rapid changes in market conditions you cannot well afford to wait for the slower sources of information. You must know at once. You must be kept in touch! You must have reports you can act on before it is too late for you to act profitably.

No Other Publication Is Like It

Each Department is headed by men entitled by training and experience to speak authoritatively. Behind each Department, dominating every activity, is the single idea of service to American business, direct usefulness to the business men of this country.

Leading Executives Everywhere Rely on It

The men who, in more than 1700 cities and towns throughout the country, direct the policy of the biggest concerns and control the spending of vast sums, receive and read the Commercial every day. There is no line of business in which the leaders are not in regular touch with the New York Commercial.

General Service Department—This enables buyers and sellers of any commodity to locate each other. It has established thousands of permanent relations and is the recognized Clearing House in every industry. Investigate the New York Commercial "General Service" system and you will see that it can help you, no matter what your line.

Commercial a Leader Even in News—Almost every day the New York Commercial achieves distinction and proves its unique value by publishing exclusively important business news, and its editorial page features are quoted throughout the country. Its editorials, always fearlessly constructive, have a weight accorded few other sources of opinion, and are often referred to in Washington as expressive of the thoughts of the best minds in the business world.

Only Real Service Could Exist So Long

Starting 124 years ago as New York Price Current, the New York Commercial has always stood for the best ideals of American business and has received the cordial endorsement of the men who have led business into better and higher paths, greater development, greater success. It will continue to deserve the support of such men. Let us have the pleasure of doing you the service of numbering you among the readers of the New York Commercial. A sample copy will be sent on request. Drop me a card for it today.

Russell R. Whitman
President

5 cents a copy on all news-stands.
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PUBLISHERS OF
"America's Leading Manufacturers, the Standard Blue Book of Foreign Trade,"
and
"Manual of Statistics, the Stock Exchange Handbook."

THE NATIONAL BUSINESS NEWSPAPER

Established 1795 — Member A. B. C.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

38 Park Row New York City

FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY OF PEACE IN TODAY'S TIMES, PAGES 21 TO 28

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy Tuesday; fair Wednesday; moderate winds, mostly east.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,417. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1919. FORTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

OUTLINE PROGRAM FOR LABOR WHILE NATION REBUILDS

Federation's Council Wants Workers to Have a Voice in Industry.

WOULD CHECK IMMIGRATION

Urges Legislation to Insure the Right of Workers to Form Unions.

WILSON SENDS A MESSAGE

Charter of a Pressmen's Union Here Suspended in Connection with Fight on Radicals.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 9.—The Reconstruction Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened today with Samuel Gompers in the chair. The report of the Executive Council, embracing the reconstruction program of the Federation, was submitted to the delegates and the recommendations will be taken up point by point during the next two weeks. The Executive Council's report declared that the Prussian idea, defeated on the field of battle, was now forever made impossible of revival by the treaty of peace. It declared that the covenant of the League of Nations must meet with unqualified approval and support of the American working people.

A message to the convention from President Wilson and patriotic addresses by President Gompers, Governor Runyon of New Jersey, and Mayor Bacharach were received with enthusiasm by the delegates. President Wilson's labor message as transmitted from the White House by Joseph P. Tumulty, was:

American Federation of Labor,
Atlantic City, N. J.

May I not send my warm greetings to the annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and express my deep gratification that the international conferences which have grown out of the discussions of peace, have led to a much fuller and more adequate comprehension of the questions of labor to which statesmen throughout the world must direct their most thoughtful attention? It has been a real happiness to me to be of a little service in these great matters.

I cannot justly refrain, when sending this message, from expressing, in very warm terms the appreciation felt by all who have been dealing with labor matters of the invaluable service rendered by Mr. Gompers. He has won universal confidence and has firmly established in international circles as well as at home, the reputation of the American Federation of sane and helpful counsel.

WOODROW WILSON.

Gompers Discusses Conditions.

In his opening address Mr. Gompers, after asserting that the American working people were determined to see to it that democratic aspirations were made effective said:

The war for all practical purposes is over, and the day for reconstruction or readjustment is at hand. The war has brought into play new thoughts of the rights of man. The workers of the world are determined that this new concept of the relation between man and man and this new concept of the right of the workers to have a voice in the determination of the conditions of their labor and of their lives shall be recognized.

In this I am very proud. I am gratified to know that to a very great extent this new concept is being accepted and expressed by employers, yet there are still employers, who like the Bourbons of old, never forget anything because they never learn anything.

In the whole history of the world it was ever the task of labor, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water who have been compelled to bear the burden of life. If there was any unfreedom it was they who suffered. If there was any tyranny it was they upon whom it was imposed.

In the year of grace 1919, sanctified by more than four years of blood letting, the sway of tyranny and autocracy, whether it be in the political life or the industrial life of our people has gone. We are still an industrial concern in Toledo closed point blank to reconsider its arbitrary action taken by the company in increasing the hours of labor of its workers. If any employer believes that industrial autocracy or industrial despotism is going to prevail in the United States of America he has counted and is counting without his host."

Mr. Gompers asserted that the principles for which the labor movement was contending must come to full fruition. This, he added, was making no unwarranted demands on society and for the service that it was rendering to society it was insisting on a return that would give the worker a full opportunity for living, with his family, a full and rounded life.

The indications at the present time are that the resolutions to be sponsored by the radicals at the convention will be showed under. As tending to confirm this belief it was reported tonight that the friends of Thomas J. Mooney,

Continued on Page Five.

THE PLAZA
Summer Garden and Outdoor Terrace now Open. Daily Tea, Dinner, and Supper Dances.—Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER
Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

General Telephone Strike Called for Monday Next

CLEVELAND, June 9.—A nation-wide strike of telephone workers, involving operators and maintenance, construction, and repairmen, was called today, effective next Monday morning, according to C. Sickman, local Business Agent, and J. H. Groves, Financial Secretary, of the Electrical Workers' Union. It was announced that the orders had been received from international headquarters at Springfield, Ill.

OPERATORS TO GET MILLION BACK PAY

Western Union's Decision to Reward Loyal Men Forced by Strike Threat, Say Leaders.

NEW PLEA TO UNION LABOR

Carleton Accuses Unnamed Official in Washington of Fomenting Trouble.

Percy Thomas, International Deputy Vice-President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, declared last night that a resolution would be introduced at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor asking the nearly 4,000,000 members of organized labor to protest against any of their income tax payments being diverted by the Government to the Western Union Telegraph Company for use in fighting the telegraphers' strike, due to start nationally tomorrow morning at 6 A. M.

"The resolution which will be offered at the American Federation of Labor meeting now in session at Atlantic City," said Mr. Thomas, "will, in effect, call upon all union men who pay an income tax or other Federal tax to file with their payments a written protest against the diversion of any of their money to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

"Under the present plan between the wire companies and the Government every union man who pays a Federal tax does so with the certainty that the money he tolls for will be used to make good any losses the Western Union suffers in this strike and to crush the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, a member of the American Federation of Labor, and, basicly, to strike a death blow at the right of labor to organize."

Mr. Thomas predicted that the resolution would go through, and that, pending the passage of it, millions of small pledge slips would be sent broadcast through the country. These will be distributed at soda fountains, stores, clubs, and central locations in cities and towns and the general public will be asked to sign them as a protest against the use of moneys collected by taxation for what the labor leaders regard as an attempt to stamp out unionism with Government aid.

Other big developments locally in the threatened strike were an announcement by Joseph P. Hayes, President of the Association of Western Union Employes, that the corporation had decided to distribute $1,000,000 in back pay among its employes who remained faithful, the setting of tomorrow afternoon as the time for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 265,000 strong, to begin their strike vote in support of the operators, and the statement of Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, that the strike would fail.

Expects to Get Back Pay.

This was the telegram which Hayes sent over the country to all the locals of his association:

"The Postmaster General, has, as you know, turned the system over to the Western Union organization to operate. We have taken this opportunity to discuss, among other matters, with the company's officials, the retroactive feature of the increase in compensation made by the Postmaster General on January 1, 1919, outlined in the Company's letter of July 25 to the Association, and we feel justified in saying that the company will at an early date, pay out of its own pocket to those of continuous service from August 1, 1918, to January 1, 1919, as provided for in that letter. As soon as the present ill-advised agitation is over, the company will, we are confident, announce the date, but today it does not feel disposed to place itself in the position of appearing to have been influenced in adopting the above action, nor do we of this association want the self-seeking and irresponsible who have done nothing whatever for the Western Union employes, to claim the credit for the company's voluntary act."

Mr. Carleton, as head of the Western Union, discussed the strike situation, as follows:

"A strike was declared on June 4 in the City of Atlanta by the Telegraphers' Union in sympathy with the discharged employes of the Bell Telephone Company in that city. This sympathetic strike was ineffective and therefore the strike call was issued throughout the Southern States, where the Telegraphers' Union is stronger than in any other part of the United States. Just under 5 per

Continued on Page Six.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

MASS 50,000 MEN TO QUIET BERLIN IN TREATY CRISIS

German Government Assembles Army in Readiness to Put Down an Uprising.

INDEPENDENTS THREATEN

Violent Outbreaks Expected Unless Envoys Are Ordered to Sign Peace.

KAISER PROPAGANDA GROWS

Cabinet Faces Attempt at Its Overthrow in Party Conference Today.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via Copenhagen,) June 7.—There are 50,000 soldiers in and around Berlin, which number is considered sufficient to cope with any violent demonstration by the Independent Socialists should rejection of the peace treaty be decided upon.

The Government does not admit that is the purpose of the troops massed here, but readers of Die Freiheit this morning were "informed from various absolutely reliable quarters that certain influential parties here in the laboring classes will permit themselves to be provoked to commit acts which might furnish a welcome chance for the final suppression of the revolutionary movement. "We desire to call the attention of the laboring classes to these intrigues," says the paper, "and expect that they will see through and frustrate them."

Within the last few days the discontent of large masses with the Government has been considerably enhanced by the speedy execution at Munich of the anarchist leader, Levine, whom many considered an idealist who should have been pardoned; also by the flight of Lieutenant Vogel, who shot Rosa Luxemburg, and Lieutenant Marloh, who gave the order to shoot a number of sailors without trial in the January riots. Rightly or wrongly, the masses believe that the two Lieutenants escaped with the consent of the military authorities, even if they were not aided by them, and blame the Government for tolerating circumstances that are characterized as worthy of the blackest junkerism.

Leaders Warn Independents.

However, the leaders of the Independent Socialists, who met last night and discussed the situation, concluded that neither the Vogel aand Marloh incidents nor the rejection of the treaty should induce their adherents "to expose themselves to the brutality of the Government troops."

June 13 has been fixed for the burial of Rosa Luxemburg's body in the empty coffin which has awaited her since January at the side of Liebknecht in the grave shared by many other Red leaders. The Luxemburg funeral will doubtless be made the occasion for a tremendous demonstration by the Independents and all extreme elements, and it is by no means certain that the counsel of Haase and other leaders will prevail against the spirit of lawlessness.

When the Government made its military preparations, the Levine execution was neither known nor expected, nor had the Lieutenant's flight taken place, nor had Rosa Luxemburg's body been found. All of this confirms the theory that preparations were made merely to meet riots in case of the rejection of the peace treaty. It also indicates that the present Government intends to remain until either the Entente or some other Government offers to take the reins.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that Haase and his friends will refuse the responsibility of forming a new Government or signing the treaty, except under military protection by the Entente, which, however, would not necessitate the occupation of Berlin, because the Independents' Government might select some other city as its seat.

Gloom Over Treaty Outlook.

Both the Government and the opposition are equally pessimistic regarding modification of the treaty, and the newspapers keep urging that the people must expect no generous terms, but prepare for the worst. The Independents are certainly scared lest the Government refuse to sign and then the force of circumstances may devolve the responsibility for the peace on them, for which they are entirely unprepared. Besides, they fear the wrath of the military forces, whom they have never lost an opportunity to berate.

The attitude of these troops—over 200,000 strong—in case of a change in the Government, is indeed a most perplexing problem. After what has happened between them and the Independents, it is simply impossible that the troops should loyally support the Independent Party Government, even if the Independents had not threatened a hundred times that they would, if in power, immediately dissolve the volunteer forces and organize a Red Army consisting solely of workmen.

The soldiers and officers themselves

Continued on Page Four.

MAGNIFICO—A cigar known by its bouquet. Mild too. Of Key West make. Exclusively in UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

Little Liechtenstein Sends Ultimatum to Conference

PARIS, June 9 (Associated Press)—A curious feature of the Peace Conference is that the principality of Liechtenstein has served the Conference with an ultimatum that it will sever communication with it unless the principality is heard, particularly with regard to its desire to participate in the League of Nations.

The route from Paris to Vienna lies through the principality, so that the threat to stop communication, if it is carried into effect, might cause some annoyance.

Liechtenstein is the smallest State in Europe, aside from Monaco and San Marino. It is bounded on the northeast and east by Austrian Tyrol and Vorarlberg, on the south by the Swiss Canton of Grisons and on the west by the Rhine. It is fifteen miles in length from north to south, and has an average breadth of about five miles.

GERMANS AGITATE TO RECALL KAISER

Move Taking Shape Under Cover of Protests Against His Trial by Allies.

LAUDED AS PEACE ADVOCATE

Dr. Dryander, Ex-Court Preacher, Tells How Ruler Impressed English Quaker.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 8, (via Copenhagen.)—The propaganda for the ex-Kaiser's return continues, but it is quite evident that the shrewd wire-pullers in reactionary circles are keeping in the background, leaving the engineering of the campaign to enthusiastic persons who permit emotion to dominate them. These people have a vague idea that somehow refusal or acceptance of the Versailles treaty will lead to much confusion in Germany, and that William's return and eventual restoration might become possible.

Shrewd Pan German leaders believe that the ex-Kaiser is too much of a coward to return in the circumstances indicated, but they watch and aid the movement because it is in the interest of reaction generally, taking the form of a protest against the extradition of the ex-Kaiser to an Entente court. If Germany should thus be induced to refuse his extradition she could not extradite other culprits on the Entente's blacklist, all of whom belong to Pan German circles.

Only school teachers, through their pupils and women's societies plead directly for the former ruler's return. Others are content at present to demand merely a refusal of extradition, knowing well that once extradited Wilhelm will never more have a chance to return.

Thus far the North German militarists have refrained from any demonstration in favor of Wilhelm, because on account of their plight both he and the former Crown Prince are much despised, though outwardly some degree of loyalty is still pretended.

Seven thousand Bavarian officers, however, meeting at Munich yesterday, protested vehemently against the extradition of the ex-Kaiser and one hundred blacklisted German Generals. A resolution which they adopted declares:

"The Kaiser was our ideal of honor. The whole nation demands the refusal of his extradition."

These Bavarian officers then unanimously declared their intention to join the Berlin Officers' League.

Dryander Eulogizes Former Ruler.

The former Chief Court Preacher, Dr. Dryander, has also joined the campaign by an article headed "Der Kaiser," printed in the Lokal-Anzeiger. Dr. Dryander seeks to prove that the Kaiser loved peace, quoting numerous remarks which has been unknown hitherto. Particularly interesting is his account of a visit to Berlin by Allan Baker, member of Parliament and one of the foremost English Quakers. Baker asked:

"Why does your Majesty prepare for war?"

The Kaiser replied:

"If ever I had wanted war, I might have had it long ago, but I am always opposing it energetically. Why should we want war now? I am unwilling to believe that you English wish to rob my museums nor am I desirous of carrying your Wallace collection away from London."

One person present, besides Dr. Dryander, remarked that the man who succeeded in forming an alliance of Germany, England, and France for world peace would be the greatest man in history.

"For that we should need a new Saviour," replied the Kaiser, as Dr. Dryander continued his account.

"Here the Quaker Baker had a heavenly inspiration by God. 'You are the man,' he cried, ecstatically and in Quaker fashion. He three times touched the Kaiser's chest and arms. The Kaiser's eyes became moist. 'What this man wants is also my desire,' he said in German, 'but if one wishes to compel peace one must be powerful.'"

"Dryander, too, appeals to the Ger-

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget Advt.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on Page 18.—Advt.

PEACE TREATY MADE PUBLIC BY SENATE AFTER WARM DEBATE; VOTE 47 TO 24; BANKERS SUMMONED IN LEAK INQUIRY

ALLIES MAY FIX INDEMNITY

Conference's Shift of Opinion Apparently Carries French With It.

AMERICANS URGE CHANGE

Argue That French and Italian Credit Will Be Raised by New Plan.

REPLY TO GERMANS FRIDAY?

Several Commissions' Reports Are Not Ready and Council Delays Final Action.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—The pendulum of the peacemaking deliberations has swung back toward the proposal of fixing the definite amount of the reparation that Germany must pay. Practically all the conferences on the subject of treaty modifications today centred about this phase. As a result of this new inclination the revised draft of the German treaty and the preparation of the addenda will not be completed as soon as was expected, which means further delay in the conclusion of peace with Germany.

For some reason the French now appear to be favorable to having the treaty or an addendum provide that Germany shall pay the victorious allied States a fixed amount of reparation damages. The sentiment has existed all along among a considerable number of the members of the French peace contingent that the fixing of the amount was preferable to leaving the reparation to be paid in annual installments determined by a Reparations Commission two years hence. But when it came to agreeing on the amount the four men constituting the ruling council of the Peace Conference found themselves at odds.

President Wilson was averse to sanctioning any such amount as France, or even Great Britain, demanded, and there was agreement in the council that the totals suggested were beyond the ability of Germany to pay. At the same time, to fix any smaller total than was asked by the European peacemakers would have been extremely unpopular in France and (as it was then believed) in the British Isles also.

The recent free expression of public opinion in the United Kingdom has demonstrated that an indemnity equaling the costs to which the Allies were put in prosecuting the war is not expected. It has also become evident that the British public prefers having the amount of reparation assessed against Germany set forth in the treaty.

In the inter-allied exchanges this week concerning Lloyd George's eleventh-hour effort to have the treaty modified there was a strong tendency manifested toward fixing a definite amount of reparation damages. The German plenipotentiaries at Versailles had formally admitted their willingness to pay $25,000,000,000 without interest. This amount was unacceptable to the French and British peacemakers, whose suggestions looked to at least $40,000,000,000.

President Wilson, while willing to agree to $25,000,000,000 with interest, felt that $40,000,000,000 was beyond Germany's ability to pay, and the Allied financial experts were directed to turn their attention to working out a compromise formula. Their deliberations resulted in the proposal that the amount of reparation should not be named in the treaty, but that the time within which the Allied Reparations Commission should fix the total indemnity should be reduced from two years, as provided in the treaty, to a few months. A further concession was that the Allied Reparations Commission should have German representation, or that the German Commission should be permitted to confer with the Allied Commission.

That seemed to be the situation last night. It was evident today, however, that a change of view had come to the Allied peacemakers. The American argument was that, with a definite amount of reparation assured, France and Italy would have a better chance of obtaining the loans they would be obliged to arrange for. With the amount of reparation unfixed, it was argued, there would be disinclination to advance large sums on such uncertain security.

The matter of fixing a definite amount of reparation has been under intensive consideration today by the financial experts of the powers interested. A meeting of the Supreme Allied Economic Commission and the Reparations Commission is to be held at Fontainebleau tomorrow, at which an effort will be made to draft a formula stating the

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IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on Page 18.—Advt.

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EXCELLENCE and INDIVIDUALITY. The two fine points of this brand.—Advt.

Push Inquiry Into Leak, Wilson Cables Hitchcock; Says No One Has a Right to the Official Text

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Wilson, in a cablegram received today by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, said he hoped the investigation by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of how copies of the peace treaty reached private interests in New York would "be most thoroughly prosecuted."

The President's message, transmitted through the White House and read by Senator Hitchcock when the Foreign Relations Committee met today to plan its investigation, was as follows:

Please convey following to Senator Hitchcock:

I am heartily glad that you have demanded an investigation with regard to the possession of texts of the treaty by unauthorized persons. I have felt that it was highly undesirable officially to communicate the text of a document which is still in negotiation and subject to change. Any one who has possession of the official English text has what he is clearly not entitled to have or to communicate. I have felt in honor bound to act in the same spirit and in the same way as the representatives of the other great powers in this matter, and am confident that my fellow-countrymen will not expect me to break faith with them. I hope the investigation will be most thoroughly prosecuted.

WILSON IS FIRM ON TREATY TEXT

Publication in Germany Fails to Change Intention to Give Out Only Final Draft.

CHANGES STILL IN PROGRESS

President Is Said to Hold Senate Should Wait for Official Version for Ratification.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—Agitation in the United States Senate over the report of the receipt of copies of the German peace treaty in Wall Street while they are withheld from the Senate has not affected President Wilson's determination not to give the Senate an opportunity to see the treaty draft until it is completed officially. Half a dozen printed copies of the treaty were sent to the State Department from Paris by courier, and it was supposed here that these were for use of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. This impression, however, seems to have been erroneous, according to what is now said.

The President entered into an agreement with the leading plenipotentiaries of the other great powers that the treaty draft presented to the German representatives on May 7 should be withheld from the public. Publication of any textual parts of this draft is prohibited in the British Isles and France through operation of the censorship.

In some quarters the disposition is to blame Lloyd George for this secrecy, but the President is willing to assume a full share of responsibility for the refusal to sanction publication. He takes the attitude that the treaty is a confidential document until completed, and recent and present happenings show it is still in a formulative stage, due to pressure for modifications. The Senate, according to this understanding of the President's view, is not entitled to the treaty until the official draft is presented to it for ratification.

The fact that copies of the treaty are on sale in Germany and adjacent neutral countries has not affected the President's position, in which he seems to be sustained by other members of the American Peace Commission. The American Commission, according to the explanation made by one of them today, holds that it would be a violation of the agreement between the allied plenipotentiaries if the treaty in its present form were furnished for publication in America or even given to the Senate.

No comments are forthcoming from those close to the President as to the charge that copies of the treaty have been furnished to Wall Street houses by members of the President's entourage other than that if there has been any such occurrence, it is a gross violation of confidence.

The allegation that Lloyd George is mainly responsible for suppression of the treaty seems to have grown out of his reported opposition to publication after it was known that the German Government had furnished copies to the press. When the action of the German Government was told to the President he apparently was inclined toward furnishing copies to the press of the allied countries. Lloyd George was away from Paris then, and in view of the agreement between the allied peacemakers the President thought it better to wait until the British Prime Minister returned before acting on a suggestion that the State Department be directed to furnish the treaty to the American newspapers.

Lloyd George is credited with having opposed making any exception to the agreement. At any rate, publication of the treaty has not been authorized, and the President is adhering to the agreement entered into with his allied associates. For Canada a copy of the treaty is not available yet for cabling.

SENATORS CALL SIX FINANCIERS

Will Question Morgan, Schiff, Lamont, Warburg, Davison and Vanderlip About Treaty.

POLK HAS 35 COPIES OF IT

Are in State Department Safe and No Outsider Has Seen Them, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The investigation by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee into the leak by which copies of the Treaty of Peace with Germany fell into the hands of individuals and corporations in New York was put well under way today when the committee, in open meeting, voted to subpoena influential bankers of Wall Street who, it was thought, might be able to throw some light upon the matter.

This decision of the committee came after Senator Borah of Idaho had stated to the committee that he understood, from a quiet investigation he had undertaken, that "great international bankers of New York" had evinced a deep interest in the League of Nations and the terms of the peace treaty. Mr. Borah suggested that some of them be called before the committee to ascertain if they had obtained secret copies of the peace treaty and, if so, how they obtained them.

Those whom the committee voted to subpoena were:

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Thomas W. Lamont, who was financial adviser to the Peace Commission; Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Frank Vanderlip, retiring head of the National City Bank, and Paul Warburg, former member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Mr. Lamont, who returned to New York recently, has been active in the conferences of the American Peace Commission in Paris and Mr. Knox suggested that he might be in position to tell the committee how the copies of the treaty reached this country. Mr. Davison, head of the American Red Cross, returned from Paris a short time ago. Mr. Warburg was formerly a member of the Federal Reserve Board here and is in close touch with the Administration. Mr. Vanderlip was formerly in charge of the sale of War Saving Certificates for the United States Treasury.

From the temper of both Democratic and Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee it is evident that the investigation will be exhaustive. Senator Lodge, Chairman, insisted that he was eager to have all the facts adduced. Senator Borah declared that he wanted to reveal what trail, if any, there existed between Paris and Wall Street.

During the hearing Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, was called as a witness, Mr. Polk revealing that the State Department had received thirty-five copies of the treaty of peace. None of the copies received by his department, he said, had got to outsiders. He had no way of knowing, he said, how they had reached Wall Street, if, indeed, any of them had got there.

Subpoenas Sent by Courier.

Subpoenas for the six New York bankers were sent to New York late today by courier, and it is expected that two or more of them will be before the committee on Wednesday. The hearings at which they appear will be thrown open to the public, all the Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee favoring this policy. The evidence to be given by the bankers is expected by members of the committee to supply definite clues as to how the copies of the treaty got to New York.

Later on, it was stated tonight, sup-

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See James Gordon Bennett Estate Advertisement on Page 20.—JOSEPH P. DAY, Real Estate Auctioneer—Advt.

HEATED DEBATE IN SENATE

Democrats Fail in Prolonged Effort to Prevent Text Publicity.

ALLEGE AID TO GERMANY

Republicans Resent Hitchcock's Charge That They Play Into Hands of Foe.

COPY PRESENTED BY BORAH

Starts to Read 80,000-Word Document from Paris and Obstruction Ceases.

Senate Resolutions Cabled to President in Paris

PARIS, June 9.—Secretary Lansing has received cabled copies of the United States Senate resolutions asking for the text of the German treaty and requesting a hearing before the Peace Conference for Edward De Valera and the other Irish delegates.

Secretary Lansing has referred the resolutions to President Wilson, who has not as yet announced his decision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—After a turbulent debate that ran for nearly five hours the treaty of peace with Germany became today a Senate document when a copy of it, offered by Senator Borah of Idaho, was ordered spread upon the Record. Mr. Borah started to read the 80,000-word document. He read thirty-five minutes before the Senate, by its vote, saved him further effort.

Democratic Senators, led by Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, attempted to defeat Mr. Borah's fight to get the treaty on the Record. In debate, Mr. Hitchcock accused the Republicans and those who stood with them in the battle to make the treaty a Senate document at this time of playing into the hands of Germany.

Long before the Senate came to the vote that finally put the treaty into the Record that body, by a vote of 47 to 24, had upheld a motion of Mr. Borah to the same effect. Senator Beckham of Kentucky interposed, just as the morning hour of debate was over, with a motion to set that action aside, on the ground that some Senators had voted under a misapprehension.

Owing to a parliamentary tangle Mr. Beckham's motion could not be acted upon. And so the Senate, with the treaty matter still in the air, went on into more debate. This came to an end when Senator Nelson of Minnesota, remarking that the Senate evidently had struck an impasse, moved to vote on Mr. Beckham's motion. Mr. Borah, at this time, was engaged in reading the treaty, his purpose being to block the efforts of his opponents to defeat publication by keeping the reconsideration motion before the Senate until adjournment.

Final Vote 42 to 24.

By a vote of 42 to 24, the Beckham motion was defeated, the treaty thereupon becoming a matter of record. All this parliamentary entanglement occupied some three hours of the Senate's time.

The action of the Senate followed a decision of the Foreign Relations Committee to call six New York financial men in the effort to trace the leak through which copies of the treaty are alleged to have got to persons in New York, some of whom, Mr. Borah says, are identified with Wall Street interests.

A cablegram from President Wilson to Secretary Tumulty had been read before the committee stating that the President was not inclined at this time to have the treaty submitted to the Senate. This attitude of the President made the Republican majority in the Senate all the more insistent on having the copy offered by Mr. Borah put on the Record. All but Senator McCumber of the Republican forces voted to accept it.

In offering the copy of the treaty Mr. Borah said it had been given to him yesterday by The Chicago Tribune, whose correspondent, Frazier Hunt, had got it recently in Paris. He assured the Senate that, from his own understanding, it was an authentic copy of the treaty that had been submitted by the Paris Conference to Germany.

Some Democrats Bewildered.

The vote on the Borah motion had come so suddenly that some of the Democrats in the Chamber did not realize that they were voting to put a copy of the treaty on the Record, when the President, in his cablegram to Mr. Tumulty, had said that he did not approve having the treaty go to the Senate now. Lengthy debate followed. The Democrats sought to upset the vote on the Borah motion, but without avail. Throughout the debate Mr. Borah held the thick volume of the treaty on his desk, guarding it as though his life depended on it. Other Senators went to his desk to scrutinize the copy.

The Senate alignment on Mr. Borah's

motion to put his copy on the Record showed 38 Republicans and 9 Democrats voting in favor, and 1 Republican and 23 Democrats against. The vote follows:

FOR THE MOTION—47.

Republicans—33.

Borah, (Idaho.)	La Follette, (Wis.)
Brandegee, (Conn.)	Lenroot, (Wis.)
Capper, (Kan.)	Lodge, (Mass.)
Cummins, (Iowa.)	McLean, (Conn.)
Curtis, (Kan.)	McNary, (Ore.)
Dillingham, (Vt.)	Moses, (N. H.)
Elkins, (W. Va.)	Nelson, (Minn.)
Fall, (N. M.)	New, (Ind.)
Fernald, (Me.)	Newberry, (Mich.)
France, (Md.)	Norris, (Neb.)
Frelinghuysen, (N. J.)	Page, (Vt.)
Gronna, (N. D.)	Phipps, (Col.)
Hale, (Me.)	Poindexter, (Wash.)
Harding, (Ohio.)	Sherman, (Ill.)
Johnson, (Cal.)	Smoot, (Utah.)
Jones, (Wash.)	Spencer, (Mo.)
Kenyon, (Iowa.)	Sutherland, (W. Va.)
Keyes, (N. H.)	Wadsworth, (N. Y.)
Knox, (Penn.)	Warren, (Wyo.)

Democrats—9.

Ashurst, (Ariz.)	Myers, (Mon.)
Beckham, (Ky.)	Pomerene, (Ohio.)
Chamberlain, (Ore.)	Reed, (Mo.)
Culberson, (Texas.)	Walsh, (Mass.)
Kendrick, (Wyo.)	

AGAINST THE MOTION—24.

Republican—1.

McCumber, (N. D.)

Democrats—23.

Dial, (S. Car.)	Randell, (La.)
Fletcher, (Fla.)	Sheppard, (Texas.)
Gay, (La.)	Smith, (Ariz.)
Harris, (Ga.)	Smith, (Md.)
Harrison, (Miss.)	Stanley, (Ky.)
Hitchcock, (Neb.)	Swanson, (Va.)
Jones, (N. M.)	Thomas, (Col.)
King, (Utah.)	Trammell, (Fla.)
McKellar, (Tenn.)	Underwood, (Ala.)
Nugent, (Idaho.)	Walsh, (Mon.)
Overman, (N. C.)	Williams, (Miss.)
Pittman, (Nev.)	

Mr. Borah, in urging the Senate to spread the copy on the Record, said it bore no German signatures, because Germany had not yet signed the treaty, but in all other respects, outside of signatures, it was a true copy of the treaty as delivered by the Paris Conference to Germany. He felt that, as the treaty had been widely published in Germany and was available in other European countries and also that Wall Street had copies of it, the Senate ought to have it.

The Idaho Senator adverted to the inquiry set in motion earlier in the day by the Foreign Relations Committee, saying he hoped that the investigation would develop how copies of the treaty had got to "special interests," and also why these interests were so much concerned in getting them.

Senator Ashurst, Democrat, of Arizona, who voted to put the Borah copy on the Record, said he did so because he felt that what Wall Street had the rest of the country ought to have. Mr. Ashurst spoke of Wall Street interests desiring the treaty so as to float securities yielding "millions through acquaintance with the terms of the treaty.

Mr. Hitchcock rebuked the Republican Senators for, as he said, "trying to throw a monkeywrench" into the peace negotiations. Any Senator who voted to make the treaty that was public property abroad, and deplored Mr. Hitchcock's charge that those favoring publicity here were helping German propaganda.

Let the Senate go on record, if it wishes, in conflict with the President," returned Mr. Hitchcock. "I repeat that if it does it will aid the Germans."

After Mr. Borah had started reading the copy to the Senate, Mr. Swanson of Virginia interrupted to read a rule stipulating that treaties must be kept secret until presented to the Senate in the usual way. He accused Mr. Borah of violating the rule.

"This treaty is going to be made public," said Mr. Borah firmly. "I don't contend that what I present is a treaty signed by anyone, or one that will be presented to the Senate by any official. It is a copy of a treaty submitted to Germany and not yet signed."

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania insisted that it was a "perfectly well recognized principle that a document does not become a treaty until signed."

Senator Walsh of Montana, who was in the chair at the time, overruled Mr. Swanson's point, and Mr. Borah continued reading. Inside of five minutes Senator Walsh, who had given way to Vice President Marshall, called for order, the floor that Senator Borah's reading of the document be stopped, on the ground that no paper could be read when objection had been made. This was voted down, 42 to 24.

After Mr. Borah had proceeded a little further, Senator Nelson stepped into the breach with his motion to take up the Beckham motion to reconsider the original vote to put the treaty copy in the Record. The action taken placed the treaty finally on record, and Mr. Borah sent his copy to the Vice President's desk. Within five minutes it was on its way to the Government Printing Office, where soon afterward the work began of putting it into type.

It was shortly after 12 o'clock when Mr. Borah arose in the Senate. The debate on this motion to put the copy in the Record ran on until 2 o'clock, the end of the morning hour. At 3:32 o'clock Mr. Borah, after the debate had run on uninterruptedly, started reading the treaty to the Senate. He stopped at 4:25 o'clock.

At the start of the debate, in urging that the treaty be put in the Record, Mr. Borah held the copy in his hand as the Senators could see it.

Borah Introduces Treaty.

"It seems to be beyond controversy that this treaty is now being published in practically all of the countries abroad," said Mr. Borah. "Certainly, copies are being circulated throughout Germany, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, France, and probably England. I entertain no doubt myself that there are a number of copies in this country, which I think the investigation which the President properly indorses and asks to be made thorough will undoubtedly establish.

"My desire has been from the beginning to have a copy of this treaty. Had the treaty been confined to making peace with Germany, I should not be as deeply interested in that part of it, but I am deeply interested in the League of Nations, which is interwoven with the treaty, and I have made every effort within my power to secure a copy of this treaty.

"I have in my possession this morning a copy of the treaty, which I am going to ask permission of the Senate to print as a Senate document. I am permitted to make this treaty public by the consent of those who gave it to me. This particular copy which I am offering this morning was brought to this country by the staff correspondent, Mr. Frazier Hunt, of The Chicago Tribune. It was taken to The Chicago Tribune office last week and retained there for some time, just how long I do not know, but The Tribune said for patriotic reasons that it ought not, upon its own initiative and without first having presented this treaty to the officials in Washington, print it and so it withheld the printing of the treaty.

"The treaty was brought to Washington yesterday afternoon and delivered to me as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I entertain no doubt but that it is a true and correct copy, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document."

Senator Thomas of Colorado interposed an objection, upon which Mr. Borah moved that the copy be printed in the record. At once the motion was carried viva voce. Democratic Senators demanded a roll call. This, when taken, showed forty-seven Senators in favor of putting the copy of the treaty in the record and twenty-four against. Democratic Senators who had voted in the negative then explained the motives that prompted their votes.

Senator Underwood of Alabama explained that he voted against having the treaty published in a document because there was nothing to show that it was a genuine copy of the original.

"Like all Senators, I am intensely interested in what is in this treaty, and should be glad to see the official copy at the earliest possible moment," said Mr. Underwood, "but there is no evidence given the Senate that this is the treaty made in Paris. If it is, there will be no harm done, but if not and it goes to the country without the sanction of the Senate that the document as published is the one agreed on in Paris, and there should turn out to be clauses that are not accurate or are misleading, it may cause great harm."

Senator Williams considered it wrong, he said, for the Senate to order the copy offered by Mr. Borah printed in the record until it had been signed by Germany. He maintained that it was only a "tentative treaty" until finally negotiated through Germany signing.

"In the negotiation of treaties prior to their final making, the party who represents the United States officially is the President," declared Mr. Williams. "The Senator from Idaho knows, from a communication addressed to the White House from the President, that the President states that, by agreement with France and Great Britain, the treaty was to be withheld until it had been finally negotiated. That means until Germany has had her say about it and we have had our say about modifying the treaty in accordance with the wishes of Germany or for reasons of our own."

McCumber Stands on Principle.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota opposed making the treaty a matter of record in the Senate now, because it was still under negotiation at Paris.

"For twenty years I have consistently voted against making public any treaty that was under negotiation until it came to us as a completed contract," he explained. "I have done this, first, because, until it came before the Senate, it belonged peculiarly to the Executive, not to the Senate, and, secondly, because I have considered that better relations between nations demanded that a treaty be disposed of by the authority that had to deal with it before it was given publicity. This being my view in the past, I cannot change it with a change of administration."

Senator Pomerene of Ohio argued that, as the treaty had been published abroad, no harm could come from giving it publicity in America.

"I have had no sympathy whatever with the movement to get prematurely a copy of this treaty," said Mr. Pomerene, "I believe we should await the time when the treaty comes to us through regular channels. At the same time I am just as anxious to have first-hand knowledge of this treaty as any other Senator can be.

"My reason for the vote I have just cast is this: It is said this treaty has been published in other countries. Just before the Senate was convened this morning I was advised that the treaty was to be printed by one of the leading journals in New York. That being so, I could see no reason why everybody outside of this chamber should have access to a copy of this treaty and Senators not have it before them in the Congressional Record.

"I think it is unfortunate that the treaty has been made public at this time, but I feel, at the same time, that it has been or is about to be made public, and I therefore cannot understand why it should not be printed in the Record."

Senator Hitchcock in an angry voice declared that those Senators who favored publication of the treaty now were aiding the cause of Germany.

"It seems to me to be the dignity of the Senate to co-operate with the German Government in endeavoring to make this public for the purpose of throwing a monkeywrench into the negotiations," exclaimed the Nebraskan.

"We all know this treaty was first made public in Germany; that the German Government did it for a purpose; that its purpose was to interfere with the negotiations and the settlement; that it did it to get better terms; and the majority of the Senate of the United States is deliberately co-operating with the German Government in that direction."

Senator Swanson of Virginia unbraided those who wanted the treaty spread upon the record while the President had agreed with representatives of Great Britain and France to withhold it until Germany had signed. At least, he said, the Senate might wait until a reply had come to that body on the Johnson resolution demanding the full text.

"The President has said he was committed and in honor bound not to give the treaty out without the consent of those with whom he made the agreement," said Mr. Swanson. "He had the authority to make such an agreement, because the treaty is at his disposal until transmitted. It seems to me a remarkable piece of disrespect to the President to nag and worry him to take an unprecedented course before he could even answer a resolution sent him by the Senate."

Senator Norris of Nebraska interjected that, instead of throwing a monkey-wrench into the machinery, this action by the Senate simply was carrying out the newer doctrine of "open covenants openly arrived at."

"There are two propositions," Senator Norris continued. "One is that covenants should be open when reached; the other is that in reaching them all proceedings should be public. Most of the objections are based on the old doctrine that everything should be done behind closed doors, should be secret. But we have a great statesman who overthrew that idea and gave the world the new doctrine that secret treaties were an abomination. I agreed with him; the people of the civilized world approved of it. While the treaty may be changed before it is finally signed, the existing draft of the treaty with Germany is one of the steps in arriving at a covenant. The Senate's action makes it an open step. I believe every step in negotiations leading to a treaty which the people of the whole civilized world are interested should be openly arrived at."

Surreptitiously Obtained.

Senator Jones of New Mexico declared that the Senate should not make any effort to publish the treaty contrary to the President's expressed wishes. The copy which Senator Borah had presented, he said, could have been obtained only in a "surreptitious manner." He inquired: "Will the Senate put its approval upon a petit larceny, a larceny which has for its purpose interference in the most important foreign affairs in which this country has ever been engaged?"

Senator Smith of Arizona asserted that publication of the treaty would be "a crime against humanity."

"We know somebody came into possession of copies of this treaty illegitimately," declared Mr. Smith. "So were associated in the war. The Senate well does the Senate know it that it is pressing an investigation to see who has been guilty of this crime against humanity. It is a piece of bad faith on the part of the United States, as one of the negotiators of this treaty, to now throw a monkey-wrench into the proceedings, and carry out the very purpose of those who don't wish this treaty ratified."

Senator Thomas wanted, he said, to add to this post-mortem confession, or symposium, "the statement that he had voted against the motion because he did not think it was fair to play favorites in printing documents in the Congressional Record."

Senator Fall of New Mexico argued that the President had "violated the proprieties" by addressing his cablegram to Secretary Tumulty, to be delivered to Senator Hitchcock, instead of sending it direct to the State Department or Senate.

"Moreover," he said, "the President's cablegram is an indorsement of the action of the Senate in ordering the investigation. As a lawyer, I can see no method by which you could ascertain whether there is an official copy of the treaty in the United States, or whether there is a copy of the treaty which is correct, although not authorized or not official, unless we have a copy of the treaty itself. The President says any one who has an official copy of the English text in his possession did not obtain it by his authority or is not authorized to give it to the public. We are simply publishing this treaty the Senator has offered here for what it may be worth. The State Department is here to correct it if in any respect it is incorrect. The President has indorsed the action of those who voted for publication of the treaty."

Senator Pittman of Nevada thought the copy of the treaty in Senator Borah's possession should have been referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, and recalled that the committee this morning had tentatively agreed that, if any of the witnesses under subpoena produced a copy of the treaty, it would not be wise to make it public at this time.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon defended his vote in favor of publishing the treaty. "It was conceded," he said, "that it was not an official paper." He could not understand how the proceedings at Paris would be interrupted by the printing of what purports to be a copy.

"I am unwilling to rest under the imputation that the Senate, by voting to print this document, becomes participeps criminis," Senator Chamberlain said. "It is conceded that this treaty has been made public in Europe, particularly in Germany. If it is being discussed by people there intelligently, with a record that purports to be partly official, why should not the American people be let into the same confidence of the powers that be as are the people over there?

"I make no apologies for my vote upon this or any other proposition. I vote as my conscience dictates, rather than as somebody would have me vote, upon great questions which involve the very life of the Republic. There has been no question before the American people since the adoption of the Constitution so important to America as this proposed League of Nations.

"I have been studying it as best I could and undertaking to arrive at what my conscience dictates. I shall do as my duty, not what somebody wants me to do. When the time comes to vote upon it, I hope I may be able to support the League of Nations, but when it is considered in the light of a treaty which has become a part of it, which nobody knows about and nobody can understand, I may not be able to vote for it, and, if I am not, I shall make no apology to anybody.

"As I understand it, the League of Nations and the peace treaty are to be considered together. They are one document. We know what the League of Nations is, standing alone, but nobody but God Almighty Himself knows what the League of Nations is going to be when the peace treaty has been finally agreed upon. I have not said anything about it, because these proceedings have been kaleidescopic in Europe. They may be one thing today and entirely changed tomorrow.

"I had hoped when the armistice was signed we would hear no more charges by any Senator or whenever Senators discharge their duty they are undertaking German propaganda. Some Senators who have voted to have this printed took an active part in undertaking to demolish militarism in the German Empire. It comes in very poor grace to have anybody say that because we are voting to have this document printed we are putting forth German propaganda."

Senator Poindexter interjected that Senators must forward in making imputations of other Senators being instigated by German propaganda are the same Senators who when the United States was actually at war with Germany were the last ones to support active war measures."

"When the Senator from Nebraska accuses members of this Senate of being pro-German and co-operating with our enemies," said Senator Brandegee, "that is a violation of the rules."

"I meant exactly what I said," replied Mr. Hitchcock. "I did not charge anybody with being pro-German. I did not use that term. Is it not a fact that Germany has used every effort to make this treaty public?"

"I am not in the confidence of Germany and know nothing about it," replied Mr. Brandegee. The Vice President rapped for order.

"Does the Senator not know," continued Mr. Hitchcock, "that in Great Britain, France, and Italy statements of publication of the promise that has been made not to give this treaty publicity, and that Germany has not only given it the widest publicity possible in Germany, but sent copies into neutral nations and, according to the press, has even sent copies to Senators of the United States? When the Senate by a vote declares this treaty shall be made public, is not doing exactly what the German Government is doing and exactly the opposite of what the nations associated with the United States are doing?"

"I don't know anything about what the German Government has done with the treaty or why they have done it, or whether they have had it published," replied Mr. Brandegee. "I know nothing about what has been done in France or England with the treaty, or whether it was published there. I know nothing about the treaty, except what I have seen in the newspapers. I am not in touch with the Administration in reference to this matter. I have been trying to get some information, groping in the dark."

Explaining his vote for publication of the treaty, Senator Ashurst of Arizona said:

Wall Street Treaty Gambling.

"The financial interests, having control of a few copies of the treaty and knowing what bonds would be stabilized or not stabilized, began upon a system of flotation, speculation, and gambling to the tune of millions, and, by the nine gods, what Wall Street is entitled to the American people are entitled to have! That's my reason for having voted to make the treaty public."

Senator Hiram Johnson of California said he had called on the State Department to produce the treaty because "when part of the people, a very small part, had this treaty, all the people were entitled to have the treaty in there possession as well. When it is stated on the Senate floor," he said, "that there was any design on the part of any nation to interfere with what was transpiring in the Peace Congress, such a statement is utterly without foundation, known by the man who made it to be utterly without foundation and made with premeditated iniquity only.

"Upon what theory, why, if you believe in democracy, if you think the American people are yet free, when every country on earth has this treaty, and if is in the hands of financial men in New York, do you keep it from the rest of the people?"

Senator Johnson said the Peace Conference itself had already given out a synopsis of the treaty.

"If they gave out an honest synopsis," he said, "then there can be no harm done in seeing the document itself. If they gave us a dishonest synopsis, then we, as men representing the American people, ought to get the document itself and learn of the dishonor.

Senator Hitchcock rejoined that the only virtue in what Senator Johnson had said "lies in the suggestion that what Wall Street has the rest of the country should have."

"I agree," said Mr. Hitchcock, "with that. But the newspapers, THE TIMES in New York, and another in Chicago, The Tribune, have already begun and will undoubtedly complete the publication of this treaty. It is going to come public. There remains nothing the Senate can do to add materially to its publicity.

"But the charge against the Senate is that it is officially proposing to do exactly what the German Government has done. That's the charge I make. The Senate takes the attitude of deserting the Governments with which we were associated in the war. The Senate is in the attitude of officially perpetrating a breach of the agreement made by the President. The Senate is putting itself in the attitude of a Bolshevist organization, running amuck in the treaty negotiations."

Senator Hitchcock said the reason for keeping the treaty secret was to promote signing.

"The reason Germany sought to give publicity to it," he added, "was to make trouble in France and England when the negotiators made concessions to the German demands."

"Senators on this side will vote as they want to. I ask the Senator if he grants Senators on this side of the chamber any honesty whatever?" asked Senator Cummins with a decided show of feeling.

Senator Hitchcock replied that he considered Senator Cummins "honest."

"But," added Senator Hitchcock, "there is a settled effort on the other side of the chamber to embarrass the Administration—I mean the controlling interests on the other side, which have filled the Foreign Relations Committee with Senators pledged to vote against the League. A number of Republican Senators are indignant that their views on the League have been inquired into before their possible appointments to the Foreign Relations Committee were considered."

Senator John Sharp Williams took the floor and made a lengthy speech, in which he criticised Senators Lodge, Borah, and Reed vigorously. He read from a Life of George Washington, by Senator Lodge, and made analogies between President Wilson and President Washington. In this history, Washington was quoted as speaking of "discontented people, who tried to impede the Government," and Senator Williams said the description fitted Senators Lodge and Borah perfectly.

"You are hanging and bedevilling the Administration and taking advantage of every undotted 'i'; you are trying to arouse discord among the people toward the Chief Executive in Europe," said Senator Williams, addressing Senator Borah and the Republican side.

Alluding to the resolution expressing sympathy with Irish aspirations introduced by Senator Borah and passed by the Senate, Mr. Williams, who cast the sole vote against the resolution, said:

There are stories in the newspapers about Korea having national aspirations, but you have not yet introduced any resolution against Japan, providing for the independence of Korea, lately conquered and very much oppressed. Why? Because you know Great Britain will be good-humored with you and Japan will not be, and, while there are a lot of Irish-American votes, there are no Korean votes in America." That is the honest God's truth about you."

ALLIES NOW WANT GERMANY IN LEAGUE

Fear of Her Effecting a Combination with Russia Is Their Motive.

EASIER TO WATCH INSIDE

Admission Recommended as Subjecting Her to the Same Obligations as the Allies.

PARIS, June 9, (Associated Press.)—The movement to admit Germany to the League of Nations is due mainly to the desire to avoid the possibility of the formation of another group composed of rival powers, which would embrace Germany, Russia, and the old Teutonic group.

Evidence has reached the conference leaders of late that influences are at work in Germany and Russia to establish relations as a basis for a combination of powers not in the League. While not regarded as imminent it was felt that the danger of such combination would be always present while Germany was outside the League, and the admission of Germany therefore was recommended as a means of subjecting her to the same obligations as the Allies under the League of Nations.

This sentiment was chiefly instrumental in the unanimous decision of the British, French, American, and Italian members of the League Committee concerning the conditions on which Germany might be admitted. One of the chief authorities said today:

"We can deal with Germany better when inside than outside the League. Outside, she would be able to go her own way; inside, she must conform to the same obligations as the Allies."

The covenant originally foresaw Germany's admission on giving "effective guarantees of her sincere intention to observe international obligations." The recommendations now submitted to the Council of Four define these effective guarantees, namely, the establishment of a stable Government, the signing of the peace treaty, and loyal execution of the terms of the treaty.

The League covenant also made Germany's entrance conditional upon her acceptance of the League restrictions on military and naval armaments. It was proposed to define this by the specific abolition of compulsory military service. Premier Clemenceau objected, however, on the ground that such specification might bring up the whole question of compulsory service. It was omitted from the recommendations presented to the Council of Four.

HAPGOOD IN DENMARK.

Danish Press Gives Hearty Greeting to American Envoy.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 7.—The new American Minister to Denmark, Norman Hapgood, has arrived. The Danish press receives cordially this former pressman, and hopes he will be as good a friend of Denmark as was Maurice Egan, and that he will work successfully for the close connection between the United States and Denmark, already started satisfactorily to both sides. The first impression is of the best, the new American guest being regarded of the Wilson type.

SENATORS CALL SIX FINANCIERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

poenas may be issued for members of the President's entourage in Paris. This is certain to occur if evidence adduced at the hearings indicates that the leak originated at Paris.

The hearing opened with Senator McCumber in the chair instead of Senator Lodge, the latter having indicated a desire to make a statement before the committee as a witness.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking member of the committee, at once read a cablegram sent by the President last night to Secretary Tumulty, in which the President, after expressing his gratification that the Senate had decided upon an inquiry, stated that it was undesirable to communicate the text of the treaty, as demanded by the Senate, at this time.

Senator Fall, of New Mexico, suggested that the "dignified course" to pursue, if the committee wanted to keep within the proprieties, was to notify the Secretary of State that the Committee had met to investigate the treaty leak, and that he be invited to appear. Senator Williams of Mississippi pointed out that the President was the head of the diplomatic corps, but Mr. Knox of Pennsylvania suggested that as the State Department was the legal custodian of the treaty here its representative would be the one to summon. This was consented to by the committee and Mr. Polk was apprised by telephone. He appeared before the committee twenty minutes later.

Mr. Borah having indicated a desire to make a statement, Mr. Hitchcock moved that he be heard. Mr. Borah read parts of his speech in the Senate last week in which he spoke of getting telephone advice from a New York lawyer that copies of the treaty were in the hands of "special interests" of Wall Street.

"On March 6 last I began an investigation to find out what interest in or connection with the League of Nations the great international bankers of New York had," Mr. Borah went on. "I learned that they were all deeply interested in the League and were working for its adoption in this country. They were assisting I found in various ways by contributions and public speeches and opinions in the public press. I became convinced they were supporting the League not through an ultra-patriotic motive, but for private reasons. I do not intend to give the source of my information, which came to me in various ways, but I am perfectly willing to give the committee the results of my investigation."

Mr. Borah moved that Mr. Morgan, Mr. Warburg, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Davison, and Mr. Lamont be subpoenaed by the committee, and this was agreed to without a dissenting vote. Senator Williams suggested that a subpoena also be issued for Mr. Vanderlip, and this name was added to the list.

Senator Hitchcock asked Mr. Borah if he had any other names to suggest, the Idaho Senator replying that he had none, but that those named could undoubtedly think of others to call.

"I think that by questioning these gentlemen the committee will learn first that their interest in the League has been constant and active," said Senator Borah, "and, second, that they have had copies of the treaty for the past ten days. There will be no difficulty about establishing the fact of their possession of the treaty. The difficulty will come in showing their interest in it. But I want to lay a foundation for developing that."

In reply to a question of Mr. Hitchcock, Senator Borah said he was not sure that several copies of the treaty were in the hands of "special interests", or whether they had been using one copy, or had made copies of one that was supplied to them. In any event, he said, there was a "leak to Wall Street."

Senator Moses of New Hampshire protested against compelling any of the witnesses to bring copies of the treaty with them, if they happened to have them. He did not want, he said, to have a copy of the treaty come to the Senate "through the kitchen window."

The subpoenas issued to the six witnesses it was agreed would not force them to produce any copies of the treaty that might be in their possession.

Senator Lodge at this juncture made a statement before the committee reiterating what he had said in the Senate last week as to having read a copy of the treaty of peace in New York. He had no information, he said, of any copies being in possession of "special interests." He was under obligation not to reveal the name of the person who showed him the copy of the treaty.

Senator Hitchcock abruptly asked Mr. Lodge if he would seek permission to reveal the name.

"I will inquire," replied Mr. Lodge.

By indirect questioning Mr. Hitchcock endeavored, but without avail, to ascertain the identity of the person whom Mr. Lodge saw in New York.

Senator Knox suggested that Mr. Lamont, through his capacity as financial adviser to the Peace Committee in Paris might have obtained a copy of the treaty.

"That may be an avenue to investigate," put in Mr. Borah.

Senator Brandegee reminded Mr. Hitchcock that the latter had charged on the Senate floor, that whoever had obtained a copy of the treaty and taken it to New York, had got it through bribery and was a "receiver of stolen goods." He demanded that Mr. Hitchcock either prove his charge or withdraw it.

Mr. Hitchcock replied that from all he was able to ascertain copies that had got to "special interests" must have been purloined.

Mr. Brandegee remarked that copies of the treaty apparently were as "common as blackberries" in some European countries, notably Germany.

Mr. New of Indiana spoke of a New York newspaper having tried to obtain a copy of the treaty through the mail from The Hague, but that it was held up at London by the British mail censor.

At this point Mr. Polk appeared and was at once asked to take the stand. He was asked if he had a copy of the treaty.

"I got one by courier on May 10," said Mr. Polk. "Later I got ten more copies by courier. After that one or two more. They are all in two safes in the department, and no one has seen them except my assistant and myself. They have not been out of the office. They were sealed before being put in the safe."

"Were your orders not to make them public orders from the Peace Conference?" asked Senator Brandagee.

"I was instructed by the Peace Conference to hold them pending further instructions," said Mr. Polk. He added that the order was signed by the American Peace Mission.

"Of course, they were signed by the President's direction," commented Senator Brandegee.

At the latter's suggestion, Mr. Polk promised to compare the first and last copies of the treaty he had received, to see whether any changes had been made in the interim. He insisted that none of the copies received at the State Department had been shown outside. At present, he said, the department had thirty-five copies in all.

Mr. Polk understood, he said, that the text of the treaty was withheld and the synopsis was given out on account of an agreement with France and England. He was unable to say whether the synopsis represented a true summary of the treaty, but said he would make the comparison and inform the committee later.

"Was the reason for withholding the text that its publication might provoke discussion?" asked Senator Johnson.

"Not so far as the United States was concerned," said Mr. Polk, "but discussion in the Paris press, yes."

Senator Knox wanted to know if the text of the League covenant recently made public was now "final and official or if it is subject to more change."

"It is vitally important that we know about that," said Mr. Knox. "We may be shooting in the dark, thinking the League covenant is final, whereas it may be open to change."

Mr. Polk could throw no light on it, he said, but was of the opinion that the Committee on the League of Nations in Paris had finished its work. He promised to find out as far as he could.

"In my opinion," he said, "the League covenant is as much subject to modification as any other article in the treaty."

Warning Against Over-Speculation.

The leading article in The Annalist this week contains a warning against over-speculation in the stock market, giving currency to the rumor that the Treasury authorities in Washington are not pleased with the trend of events, in view of the need of money for the rehabilitation of Europe and readjustments in the United States.—Advt.

SENDS VOTE TO WILSON.

President Turns In Jugoslav's Ballot Against Italy.

PARIS, June 9.—President Wilson has received a letter from a Jugoslav, who said he had heard of the President's points and the proposed plebiscite and desired to cast his vote in favor of Jugoslavia against Italy.

President Wilson sent the letter to the Secretariat as constituting the first vote submitted on the plebiscite.

SAYS MUCK WILL GO SOON

But Washington Asserts His Deportation Has Not Been Ordered.

BOSTON, June 9.—Dr. Karl Muck, former conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who is under internment at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, as an alien enemy, is to be deported soon, Judd Dewey, Assistant United States Attorney, said today. The date of his sailing, which will probably be from Charleston, S. C., is not known to officials here.

Friends of Dr. Muck said he probably would go to Switzerland. When arrested as an enemy alien, he asserted that his father had become a Swiss citizen, and that he so regarded himself, although he was born in Germany.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Recommendations for the deportation of Dr. Karl Muck have not reached Washington. It was said today that no orders in his case "were in contemplation."

MEXICANS QUIT CONFERENCE

Ordered to Leave Pan American Body Because of Gillett Speech.

MEXICO CITY, June 9, (Associated Press.)—The Mexican Government has ordered the withdrawal of the Mexican delegates from the Pan American Commercial Conference in Washington as a protest against the speech recently made before that body by Speaker Gillett of the House of Representatives.

The Pan American Commercial Conference held a five-day session in Washington last week. It is probable the Mexican Government ordered the withdrawal of its delegates under the belief that the conference was continuing.

In his speech, June 2, Speaker Gillett declared the present condition of Mexico was "the greatest impediment today to full fellowship and international trade on this hemisphere." He said Mexico was the worst sufferer from the conditions, and urged that the other republics unite to correct those troubled conditions there. Protests against the address were made by the Mexican delegation.

FOR SOLDIERS IN PALESTINE

Relief Organization Seeks $100,000 to Build Canteens.

The campaign of the Red Mogen David to raise $100,000 for the erection of canteens for the American-Jewish soldiers in Palestine and for the relief of their families was opened last evening at the Hotel Astor. More than 200 volunteer workers heard speakers tell of the work of the organization in the past and of its plans for the future.

The Red Mogen David was organized a year ago to minister to the welfare of the legionaries, of whom 3,000 will remain in Palestine for six months after the Peace Treaty is signed. It has 106 chapters in this country and a membership of 30,000. Henry Elser is Chairman of the Executive Committee and Campaign Director. The office is at 201 Second Avenue.

Brandeis Going to Palestine.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Justice Brandies will leave tomorrow for New York to sail for Palestine, to be gone most of the Summer. The trip, he said today, is for a vacation, and is not of an official character.

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ALLIED ULTIMATUM SENT TO MAGYARS

Are Ordered to Cease Immediately All Unjustifiable Attacks on Czechs.

AUSTRIAN-JUGOSLAV TRUCE

Agreement Signed. Establishes a Neutral Zone of Ten Kilometers Between Opposing Forces.

PARIS, June 9.—Premier Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, has telegraphed the Hungarian Government that attacks by Hungarian troops on Czechoslovak forces must cease, a dispatch from Vienna today says. In case of noncompliance the allied and associated Governments have decided to use "extreme measures to constrain Hungary to cease hostilities," the Premier's message adds.

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says M. Clemenceau's dispatch to the Hungarian Government was sent by wireless and demanded a reply within forty-eight hours. It demanded immediate cessation of unjustifiable Hungarian attacks on the Czechoslovaks and declared that failure to meet the demand would result in the allies taking steps to force Hungary's compliance.

PRAGUE, June 9, (French Wireless Service.)—General M. C. J. Pelle of the French Army has been appointed to the supreme command of the Czechoslovak fighting forces by President Masaryk. General Pelle in 1916 was chief of staff to Marshal Joffre. The Bohemian press is greatly pleased over the appointment.

According to the Pravo Lidu, the Czechoslovak Government has no intention of ordering a general mobilization, the forces at its disposal being sufficient for the present.

GENEVA, June 9. (French Wireless Service.)—The signing of an armistice by the Austrians and the Jugoslavs is reported in advices reaching here. (An invasion of parts of Carinthia by Jugoslav troops was reported in dispatches last week.) The armistice was agreed upon following the occupation by the Jugoslavs of the town of Zollfeld.

It is stipulated that the towns and districts of Klagenfurt, Rosseg, and Volkermarkt are allotted to the Jugoslavs, while Saint Veit, Villach, and the Tarvis railways are given to the Austrians.

The armistice terms provided that there should be a neutral zone of ten kilometers between the lines of the opposing forces.

AUSTRIAN TERMS DELAYED

By Italian Demands for Deportation of Certain Tyroleans.

PARIS, June 9.—The Council of Foreign Ministers at its meeting today discussed the political clauses of the Austrian peace terms.

The final draft of these clauses, it is understood, is being delayed by discussion of the demand of the Italians for a provision authorizing the deportation of "undesirables" in the part of Austrian Tyrol to be annexed to Italy. This demand is meeting with considerable opposition.

DERNBURG'S FINANCE PLAN.

Proposes League of Nations Lend to War-Stricken Countries.

BERLIN, June 8, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Minister of Finance, advocates, in an interview printed in the Tageblatt, a League of Nations loan to finance nations seeking to recover their economic equilibrium.

He suggests that such loans as are granted to former warring countries might be guaranteed by taxes or other real pledges as security, and, arguing that the "irreconcilable demands" of the Entente are "largely due to the preoccupation of France over her grave financial position," considers that if peace is based upon the League of Nations principle, there must be international solidarity in financial as well as political fields."

"The chief difficulty of the unbearable financial clauses of the peace terms would thus be solved," he says. "The speedy reconstruction of France would be assured, and Germany would get bread, work, and a possibility of fulfilling her obligation."

GERMANS AGITATE FOR KAISER'S RECALL

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

man people not to extradite the Kaiser and other "heroes" for honor's sake.

There is a Pan German hope that the rejection or acceptance of the treaty will be followed by a new and terrible national upheaval, during which much may happen to frustrate the course of justice, especially should the volunteer army, which will not serve any Independent Socialist Government, be won over to the reactionary cause.

Haase for Coalition Rule.

Hugo Haase states that he has not dreamed of forming a purely independent government in case the present one should retire, but that he would only have a cabinet composed of regular Socialists, Independents and Communists. It is very doubtful, however, if this mixture would be more palatable to the volunteer army, which is now estimated from 200,000 to 400,000 men.

The Deutsche Zeitung, one of the fiercest Pan-German organs, wishing to anticipate the upheaval which it is supposed will follow acceptance or perhaps even rejection of the treaty, wishes to be the first on deck and in a vehement article the other day called upon the people to arm and take the field in the east and west, as enough words had been exchanged and it was time for deeds. Doubtless the Deutsche Zeitung hoped for applause by at least the officers of the volunteer army; however, they kept quiet.

Instead, young and old academicians in large numbers took up the Deutsche Zeitung's watchward and enlarged upon it after the fashion in use during the liberty wars at the end of Napoleon's régime. Nevertheless, large masses of people, especially in the east, are getting ready forcibly to oppose invasion with or without the Government's consent.

Here the Pan Germans might connect successfully, because their own interests and sympathies meet those of the masses in this respect and for the defense of the frontiers they might also win the volunteer army, not only the officers, but also the rank and file, which latter might stand loyally by Scheidemann; but they hate Haase like poison.



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RHINE REPUBLIC ENDS FARCICALLY

Dorten and Other Sponsors of Movement Put Out of Government Offices.

MAULED BY STREET CROWD

"Minister of Instruction" Taken to Hospital—Separatist Campaign Not Popular.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WIESBADEN, June 8.—The effort to establish a Rhineland Republic appears to have been definitely lost. It has been told in these dispatches how the movement got absolutely nowhere in the British-occupied territory and in the American-occupied territory, where the Allied military authorities did not smile upon it. It now appears that in French-occupied territory, where the Allied military authorities adopted an initial policy favorable to the movement, the movement has lost its chances of success at this time.

Dr. Dorten, self-proclaimed head of the "Republic," says the movement is still alive; but he and his Cabinet and his almost negligible following seem to be the only ones who think so. French circles appear to believe that the movement will revive, but that Dorten's movement will not succeed. German delegates from the Rhineland are now in Versailles presenting arguments against the separatist movement, and they say that it does not represent the wishes of the Germans of the Rhineland.

Some of the placards proclaiming the Republic are still to be seen on the walls here and in Mayence, but many have been torn down. The regular German officials still hold office and exercise their functions, although several days ago "deposed" by Dorten. Dorten and his crowd were put out of the Government buildings yesterday in an exciting scene. Some of the "Ministers," after being escorted from the offices, were roughly handled by the crowd outside, at least one of them, Kraener, Minister of Instruction, being taken to a hospital.

On the streets and in cafes, in casual conversations with Germans, one finds little sympathy for the republic movement at this time. One hears repeated allegations that the movement got more impetus from Germany's enemies than from Germans. The local newspapers, of course, are prevented from speaking freely, but there is no mistaking the sentiment of the vast majority of the population, who appear to suspect a movement to slice the Rhineland away from Germany proper.

Herr Dorten said today that the republic still lived and that he and his associates would come into power as soon as sentiment had crystallized in the Rhineland. His Government is now located in his offices, he being a lawyer. But the French appear to have cooled towards him, and his coup appears to have died in the week which has elapsed since he proclaimed the republic last Sunday.

It should be repeated that there are many differences between the Rhineland and Prussia proper, and it should be borne in mind that the Centrum party, controlling in the Rhineland, is out of sympathy with the Ebert-Scheidemann Government. There appears to be fuel out of which fire might be kindled. But Dorten had the wrong kind of torch. It didn't burn.

So far as the Americans are concerned, they are quite sure there will be no Rhineland Republic while they stay on the Rhine. Should Dorten come here now and try to agitate, he would probably conduct his affairs from an American military jail.

TALK OF RHINELAND PLOT.

Berne Says a Clerical Cabal Fomented Proclamation of Republic.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 8.—It now seems certain that the proclamation of the Rhineland Republic in territory occupied by French troops was planned by clericals, consisting mainly of Rhineland and French ecclesiastics. At present there is an international clerical cabal in Switzerland working for the establishment of a Catholic league on the Continent. To this end press and pamphleteering are being utilized to the utmost. For some months, and even during hostilities, clericals of belligerent countries have been meeting regularly to consult how best to found this Continental league.

In Switzerland, particularly in Geneva, this Rhineland plot is looked upon with disfavor, and the hope is expressed that the French Government will cause the matter to be strictly investigated and that any General or official found to be implicated therein will be properly punished. It is considered that the honor not only of France, but of all the Governments whose troops are in occupation of Germany is at stake. Reports have reached Switzerland that President Wilson already has demanded an investigation of the affair and that it is to be brought before the Council of Four.

DUTCH ARE EXULTANT.

Rejoice Over Reported Denial of Belgian Territorial Claims.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 6.—Van Aarnobeek, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has just returned from Paris, made a long statement in the second Chamber today on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of 1839 with Belgium.

He said that a commission composed of the representatives of different powers would formulate proposals for the revision, which, however, would not involve the transfer of territory.

This last statement is the cause of much rejoicing here. For months the settlement of the Belgian claims has been featured in the Dutch press as one of the most important issues before the Peace Conference. Everything has been done to inspire patriotic feeling in the districts to which Belgium lays claim.

The questions which are now most agitating the Dutch are those of the Scheldt and the proposed Rhine Canal. The latter would shorten the water route to Cologne by about ninety miles.

A plan is under consideration to make Antwerp a permanent commercial base for American goods and to use it as a port of debarkation.

Borden & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 7th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 19.12 cents per pound.—Advt.

MOVE TO OUST CABINET AT WEIMAR MEETING

German Leaders Face Attacks at Gathering of the Majority Socialists Today.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—Germany appears to be nearer the abyss than ever.

During the last forty-eight hours the domestic situation has been throwing everything else completely in the shade. It has become more serious than it has ever been since the Government of the German Republic performed the only really big feat standing to its credit, that of pulling the country back to something like order after its fall almost to the extreme depths of chaos in November.

Today it would seem that the Government is only too surely losing its nerve. On Tuesday the Majority Socialist Party holds its "party day" at Weimar, and it is fairly generally believed that the Government, the chief members of which will go to Weimar to defend themselves, will be thrown over by the party, which, it is said, is at last tired of the drag of the bourgeois parties on the Socialist Government wheels and of the increasing influence of the military in the administration.

Erzberger, Germany's clerk of the political weather, is reported to be about to spring a political surprise on the country.

Should the Government go, what will follow will not be a government. It will not be an administration on which the Entente can rely. It will be a dictatorship.

If the Extreme Left carries the day, the peace treaty may be signed by somebody, but he who signs will do so with the grim smile of Trotzky at Brest, knowing that the signature means nothing, and if a dictatorship of the proletariat can be set up and maintained, it will mean the entry of sovietism into Germany.

BERLIN, June 8, (Associated Press.)—Rumors that a cabinet crisis is imminent are dismissed in official quarters as idle gossip.

The fact that Herr Wissel, Minister without portfolio, and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Minister of Finance, differ respecting the conduct of post-war economic control, has started a report that there is serious dissension in the Cabinet. The issue, it is contended, cannot be decided until peace is arranged, and is, in any case, purely personal.

"There is no internal difference as to leading national and foreign issues, and this is the only Government available or possible which can sign or reject the peace treaty," a member of the Government told The Associated Press today.

LICHTENSTEIN SENDS ULTIMATUM TO PARIS

Threatens Severing Communication Unless Its League Ambitions Are Recognized.

PARIS, June 9 (Associated Press).—A curious feature of the Peace Conference is that the Principality of Liechtenstein has served the Conference with an ultimatum that it will sever communication with it unless the Principality is heard, particularly with regard to its desire to participate in the League of Nations.

The route from Paris to Vienna lies through the principality, so that the threat to stop communication, if it is carried into effect, might cause some annoyance.

Liechtenstein is the smallest State in Europe, aside from Monaco and San Marino. It is bounded on the northeast and east by Austrian Tyrol and Vorarlberg, on the south by the Swiss Canton of Grisons and on the west by the Rhine. It is fifteen miles in length from north to south, and has an average breadth of about five miles. It has an area of about sixty-five square miles and a population of about 11,000, which is of German origin and nearly all Catholic. It is a sovereign State ruled by the House of Liechtenstein. From 1815 to 1866 it formed part of the German confederation, but since the breakup of the confederation it has joined no similar union. The reigning Prince is John II.

The monarchy is hereditary in the male line and has a diet of fifteen members whose term runs for four years, three members being appointed by the Prince and twelve elected by indirect vote. The election in March, 1918, was on the basis of universal suffrage. The capital and seat of government is Vaduz. Since 1867 the inhabitants of Liechtenstein have not been liable to military service, and there has been no army in the principality since 1866. The chief products of the country are corn, wine, fruit, and timber.

GERMANS PLAN COURT TO TRY WAR-GUILTY

Bill to Create State Tribunal for Men Accused Ready for the National Assembly.

BERLIN, June 8, (Associated Press.)—The Constitutional Convention has completed its consideration of a bill to create a State Court which would try those accused of starting, prolonging, and losing the war. It will be presented in the National Assembly soon.

The measure provides for a committee of fifteen members of the National Assembly to investigate the country's political and military leadership before and during the war, and requires the Government to produce any documents needed at the trial. The Court would be composed of fifteen members, including the Presidents of the Imperial, Military, Prussian, Bavarian, and Hanseatic Supreme Courts, five members of the National Assembly and five Senators. The accused persons would have counsel and the privilege of testifying. The court deliberations would be secret and there would be no appeal from its verdict.

"The people demand an explanation as to who is guilty for the war, why it was not ended earlier, and whether the baleful result could not have been partly or wholly avoided," says a statement which will accompany the bill. "This is the task of a State Court. Germany's desire to withhold nothing from the rest of the world, and not to spare the guilty, has caused the Government to apply for the creation of an international investigation commission, which was denied by its opponents. This court should be created to investigate whether Germans have been guilty of conduct against the Fatherland."

The statement says the Court should be above party politics, and responsible only to its conscience.

FIUME REPORTED GIVEN TO ITALY

Organ of French Foreign Office Says Only Minor Details Await Decision.

SLAVS TO SHARE THE PORT

Harbor of Sussak to be Leased to Them for a Period of Ninety Years.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—Pichon's newspaper, Le Petit Journal, says today that the Adriatic question is on the verge of settlement and that only minor points are now left to be decided. The article continues:

"In order to satisfy the Italians the town of Fiume was assigned to them. But Jugoslavia had to be able to use the port so as to have free access to the sea. With this object the Harbor of Sussak, on the eastern bank of the River Rietchina, which is available for sailing ships, was given to them. And on the western bank, in the harbor for large vessels, Italy was to lease them for ninety years a certain space with docking facilities, etc. In fact, it was an arrangement similar to that which Italy instituted in the port of Genoa for the benefit of Switzerland. It is presumably on these lines that the agreement announced is based."

From this somewhat cautious statement, one fact emerges—Italy has succeeded in obtaining that minimum which, as emphasized in my Rome dispatches, the great majority of her people regarded as the sine qua non for the solution of the Adriatic problem. Prominent Italians with whom I talked in Rome said that Italy was prepared to go even further and would accept a regime for Fiume parallel to that of France for the Sarre Valley though, they added her acceptance would be reluctant. Now she has something better, for of the five members of the Fiume governing body three are Italian. Once more the Peace Conference has yielded before the solid obstinacy of a whole nation.

The Jugoslavs here are not pleased but they appear willing to accept the terms proposed at least for the time being. As for the Italians, their attitude is curious, undecided, almost embarrassed. They have "raised such a holler" and said so many hard things about every one in sight, that they cannot yet accommodate themselves to getting what they wanted. They behave like a man who has asked for a whole cake, who would have been content with a third, expected a quarter, and has received a half. Underneath the surface camouflage, they are well satisfied with the solution. Whether it does not contain—as many independent observers believe—the germs of future war, will depend largely on the success of the Serbian ambitions toward a strong and aggressive Jugoslavia. Some people believe that the Serbs are more than likely one day to try to break the Italian strangle-hold on the Adriatic.

MONTHS OF WORK STILL BEFORE OUR DELEGATES

Peace Commission Extends Crillon Lease Into Autumn, but President Won't Stay.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—The American Peace Commission has extended its lease of the Hotel de Crillon, its headquarters, so as to insure possession well into the Autumn. This action is the outcome of the belief that the Peace Conference is likely to drag on for several months.

While the United States is not at war with Turkey and Bulgaria, its European Allies desire the American representatives' participation in the deliberations over the fate of these two enemy nations. Turkey, Hungary, and Russia present problems that the allied powers must solve, and there is every prospect that these will furnish reasons for keeping the interallied councilors in session here for a considerable period after the German and Austrian peace treaties are disposed of.

President Wilson does not contemplate remaining beyond the conclusion of the German treaty. On account of recent occurrences, however, his return to America has been delayed, and it is understood that consideration has been given to the question whether he may without embarrassment to the public business of America be absent from Washington beyond July 1. The annual appropriations for the support of the Government expire on June 30, and it was taken for granted that the President would be obliged to be in Washington before then to approve the new Congressional acts making appropriations for the next fiscal year. Evidently, however, some method has been devised for enabling these bills to become law in the President's absence, perhaps through application of the constitutional limitation of the ten days given him for their consideration. Those close to the President do not disclose the method. One report is that he will approve the bills by cable. The suggestion is advanced that he could sign in advance the parchment sheets on which the bills are printed.

It should be understood, however, that it is not the intention of the President to remain abroad after the German peace is signed. A conservative estimate fixes the date for that ceremony not later than June 20. If the President left Paris then he would probably be able to reach America by July 1.

The plans of the President are understood to contemplate having Secretary Lansing, Henry White, and General Bliss remain in Paris until the work of the Peace Commission and its aftermath is completed. Colonel House, the other member of the American Peace Commission, will go to London to attend a meeting of the League of Nations Organization Committee, and subsequently spend several months away from Paris on a special mission on the Continent.

CURTAILMENT OF SPECULATION.

Mention is made, in an article in The Annalist this week, to rumors of satisfaction which the Treasury Department would feel in the curtailment of speculation in the stock market. The article also discusses the rise of call money last week to 11 per cent.—Adv.

WARNS DOUGHBOYS AGAINST GERMANS

Foe's Insolent Propaganda for Sympathy Contemptible, Gen. McGlachlin Asserts.

LETTER TO FIRST DIVISION

Prompted by Revival of Propaganda Based on Brockdorff's Apparent Gain of Concessions at Versailles.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, June 7.—German propaganda, which had lapsed somewhat among the American soldiers in Germany, has again become active, following the apparent gain of concessions by Brockdorff-Rantzau at Versailles. The Germans are arguing with the doughboys that the disposition of certain allied delegates to soften the peace terms shows the Germans were right all the time in their contentions against harsh peace terms. In recognition of this activity, Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., commanding the 1st Division, has addressed the following letter to the men of his division, which has been generally circulated in the Army of Occupation:

"German eyes look and see. Boche ears listen and hear. Hun lips tell all the half truths and lies, and only those truths calculated to accomplish their particular selfish ends. Our enemy still attempts always to impose his ideas on the world.

"Given every opportunity to avoid the war, he insists he was not responsible.

"Beaten by allied arms under American impetus, he denies he was defeated, but claims he was deceived.

"Entering Belgium contrary to his sacred promise, he argues untruthfully that a hostile nation did so first.

"Determined at the beginning to force his will upon all peoples, not only for the power and grandeur and enrichment of Germany, but for the fatal impoverishment of other nations, at the height of his successes he announced a pitiless policy of punishment for those who were fighting against him. Far beyond the requirements of military necessity, he killed American women and children through his underseas piracy, killed and maimed English women and children through bombardment of undefended places, destroyed the French mines beyond repair for fifteen years, and ruined and stole Belgian machinery, for no purpose except to delay the resumption of industry, that his own might more greatly prosper.

"Having through greed inflicted infinite losses upon us and our Allies, he now whines and weeps and wrings his hands, that he is called upon for reparation in kind, though not in measure, for his misdeeds. He cries out against the diminution of war power imposed upon him, to remove his serious menace to peace, not to punish him.

"As during the war, by bribery, corruption, spying, stealth, secret detructions, lies, theft, violence, murder, violation of women, slavery, cruelty to children and old men and women, he made himself the horror of the world, now, by his insolence, bluff, lies, and appeals for sympathy, he makes himself contemptible. His might is no longer to be feared; though he is dangerous he is dangerous because without conscience he conducts an organized, unscrupulous campaign to deny his unmeasured crimes, to create mutual distrust among the Allies, to make us suspicious of each other, to plant in our minds the seeds of doubt of our principles, our institutions, and our President, to gain sympathy for his future imaginary distress.

"In that organized campaign, the people among whom through necessity we have come, play their parts. By little, welcome favors, by insistence, by repetition, by making a friend here and there, they attempt to force their wedges of argument, disclaimer, pleading, suspicion, and distrust, to break our conviction in the righteousness of our cause, the unworthiness of theirs.

"There is nothing consistent between the German public motive and the American spirit and ideals. There is nothing in our soldierly duty requiring or authorizing us to convert the enemy to our beliefs. There is everything in our soldierly duty requiring us to keep faithfully our own beliefs, to be loyal to our Allies, and to sustain our American traditions and morale.

"Let us see everything, hear everything of value to our cause, and say nothing to our enemy. Let us present and maintain our honor, perform exactly our duty, devote ourselves loyally to our country."

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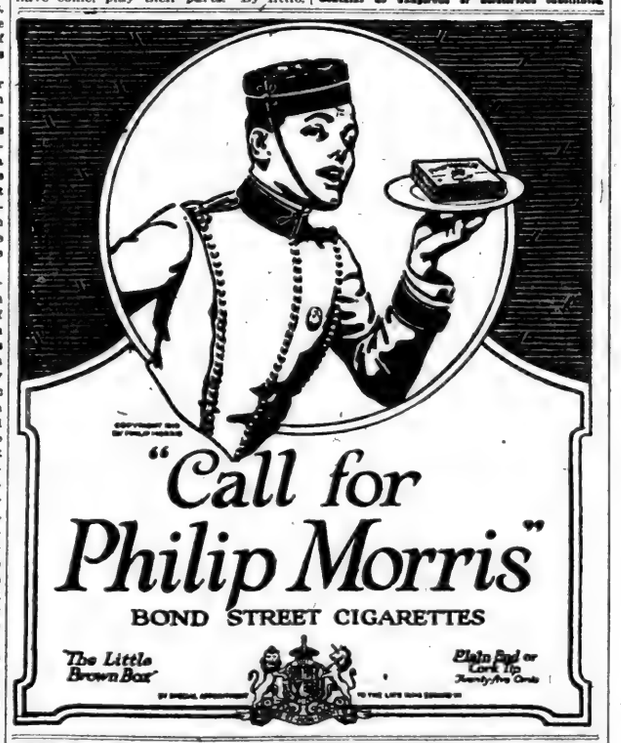
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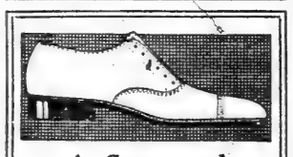
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DARKER OUTLOOK IN FRENCH STRIKE

Northern Miners Repudiate Settlement Made by Their Delegates.

BOURGEOISIE IS ORGANIZING

Anti-Communist Movement Seen in Action of Soldiers and Students.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—Even the made-to-order optimism of the Government press is forced to admit today that the labor horizon is growing steadily darker. The miners in the north have declined to accept the agreement made between their delegates and the employers' representatives in Paris under the auspices of the Labor Ministry, and the strike continues. It was also announced this morning that the conferences between the workmen and the employers in the Paris metal strike had been broken off.

In both cases the most significant and most ominous feature is the tendency on the part of the men to take a more extreme attitude than their leaders. It is the same attitude which is to be found in the case of the railroad operatives. Hitherto the optimists have suggested that this tendency was chiefly prevalent in Paris, but the case of the northern miners show that it exists in the country also.

This state of mind may be the deciding influence at the meeting of the national railroad unions tomorrow. The Paris railroad men were within an ace of stampeding their leaders into a strike last Friday, and it now looks as if a similar policy might be pursued, perhaps with success this time, at tomorrow's general meeting. If such be the case a great battle between authority and labor will be on before the end of the week. In any event, it is bound to come soon, and there are many people who believe it best to get it over now.

One thing is certain: the labor leaders themselves would prefer to wait until they can daunch a fully prepared general strike simultaneously and in co-operation with the action of British and Italian workers. Delay, too, will bring fresh recruits to the ranks of labor, for each day shows a new rise in the cost of living, which is at the bottom of the universal dissatisfaction. Thus the new prices of refrigerated meat which go into effect today show an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent. over those of last month, and the price of fresh meat has actually increased on an average 12½ per cent. in the last ten days.

On the other hand, there are signs of a new movement in France which may well develop into the strongest weapon of authority against the strikers. It is announced that at Toulouge, always one of the centres of Socialism, the League of Great War Combatants has issued a manifesto hostile to the strikers and to the political program toward which the labor unions seem inclining ever more definitely. In Paris, too, the students of the Ecole Centrale, the chief engineering school, have volunteered to aid in running the subways during the strike.

These and similar movements may form the nucleus of a big bourgeois organization, anti-labor and especially anti-communist and anti-revolutionary—for it is already evident that the logical conclusion of the labor agitation will be revolution and communism—such as in Italy smashed in Rome and Milan the attempted action of the labor parties on the occasion of Lenin's birthday in early April.

The peasant class, too, which forms a majority of the French nation and more particularly of the French Army, is decidedly hostile to anything in the nature of Bolshevism. The bait of land distribution which appealed so strongly to the peasants in Russia, and which has great weight, too, in England, has its attraction for the French, who have been a nation of small agricultural proprietors sinces the days of the great Revolution.

What is more, the farmers have on the whole profited considerably by the war, and now as always are the class favored by the protectionist policy of the Administration. Thus the price fixed this year for wheat is no less than 40 francs higher per hundred kilos than for the same quantity in England. Even transport difficulties have failed to prevent the French farmers from making good money, although they resent them bitterly and would be more than ready to believe that any further reduction in transport facilities was the fault of the strikers.

To sum up the whole situation, it may be estimated that if the clash comes now the authorities will be victorious, owing to the national hostility to a strike movement that may interfere with peace with Germany. If the conflict is deferred the struggle will be harder, but authority ought to win nevertheless.

Anyway, it is the general opinion in well-informed circles that sooner or later a conflict is unavoidable, and that the final result of the labor agitation will be a stronger if not more reactionary Government.

BELGIANS FEEL BETTER TOWARD WILSON

Said to Have Moderated So That a Cordial Welcome Is Assured Him.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—President Wilson has not abandoned his desire to sail for home from a Belgian port, although the general opinion of naval experts is that it would be difficult for the George Washington to find water sufficient to accommodate her draft off Antwerp or Ostend. The President, however, expects to return to Paris after paying his promised visit to Belgium, and if he departs from a Belgian port it will require a second journey to that country.

The time of his departure for America is still undetermined, owing to the uncertainty over the conclusion of the German negotiations. He plans to make the Belgian visit during the period the German Plenipotentiaries will have to decide whether they will sign the treaty or not. The expectation is that the revised treaty draft will be handed to the Germans by the end of this week, in which event the President will be likely to start for Belgium immediately thereafter.

The President's visit to Belgium is made necessary by King Albert's desire to visit the United States. The King, it is said, could not go to America if the President of the United States failed to accept his invitation to visit Belgium.

There has been considerable feeling in Belgium against President Wilson, due to a variety of causes, some of which are not clear. The understanding that the President favored Geneva instead of Brussels as the permanent seat of the League of Nations is one. There was also a disposition to hold the President partly accountable for the failure of the Big Four to adopt settlements more favorable to Belgium, although it was well understood that he was in favor of granting most if not all that Belgium desired.

According to reports received here, the feeling against the President has moderated, and he is assured of a most cordial welcome from the moment he arrives on Belgian soil. In view of the attitude of the United States toward the suffering Belgian people, even before America entered the war, and particularly in view of the American efforts to relieve distress in that country, the sentiment that developed there against the President has created much surprise in American circles in Paris.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS REACH ARCHANGEL

Relieve Allied Soldiers Who Went Through Terrific Fighting in Winter.

By ARTHUR E. COPPING.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ARCHANGEL, June 8.—At last the situation here, freed from elements of insecurity, emerged from the atmosphere of uncertainty. At last the situation is full of promise.

Crossing the Kem on an icebreaker, (only a few belts of straggling ice remained,) I have just seen homeward bound from the White Sea certain sorely tried allied troops, who were released by the arrival twelve days ago of the first section of the British relief force. Today another section of the force arrives at Archangel, which reveals triumphal arches spanning the thoroughfares, while the walls bear the inscription, "Welcome—A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed."

Thus opens a new chapter in the stirring story of our unselfish activities in North Russia, but gratitude, wonder and admiration bid us pause, turning the last page of the preceding chapter.

Save for a forty-mile retirement on the Vaga front our positions remain much as in the Autumn. On Jan. 23 the enemy delivered against Sredn Mekhreenga and the neighboring towns a long series of terrific assaults aimed at cutting the Dvina and Vaga fronts at a point some thirty miles above the river fork. Constantly adding newcomers he advanced, with artillery co-operation, wave after wave, leaving hundreds of slain and wounded in the field, in one engagement incurring 500 casualties from frostbite alone.

Between March 18 and April 18 the Bolsheviki put forth their utmost efforts to capture Obozerski, on the Archangel-Vologda Railway, with a view to isolate our flank guards at Seletskoe and Onega River, who stoutly resisted the offensive, which finally failed with the enemy's evacuation of Bolshieozerki.

FIGHT GERMANS AIDING BOLSHEVIKI

Esthonians Reinforce Letts Driven Back in Attack by von der Goltz's Forces.

REDS LOSE TWO BIG TOWNS

Kreitzburg and Jacobstadt Are Captured — Lithuanian Troops Marching on Dvinsk.

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—Esthonian forces have clashed with German Landwehr troops in the region east of Riga, where Lettish detachments have also been in serious fighting with the Germans, according to an official statement issued at Esthonian headquarters. The statement reads as follows:

Fighting with German Landwehr forces is proceeding in the Ramoisk sector. Esthonian troops have been sent to reinforce Lettish forces, who were forced to retire at Wenden after violent fighting with superior Landwehr detachments. Several detachments raised by the Baltic barons have been repulsed by our armored trains. The fighting continues.

LONDON, June 9.—The Esthonian General Staff considers itself forced to start military operations against the Germans, says a Helsingfors dispatch to The Mail. This action is in consequence of the action of Germans in the Riga district in advancing behind the Bolshevist lines for the purpose of occupying the eastern frontier of Livonia, which, with a treacherous attack upon the Esthonians by the German cavalry under orders from General von der Goltz, commander of German forces in the Baltic region, it is said, "unmasked the Germans as accomplices of the Bolsheviki."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 9.—Telegraphing yesterday from Helsingfors, the correspondent of the National Tidende says Government authorities by manifesto dated June 6 declared eleven frontier districts in Karelia to be under control of the military authorities, presumably as a result of the Russian attack on the frontier posts last week.

Petrograd, says the correspondent, is being evacuated with all possible speed. Everybody is being mobilized; press gangs on the streets pressing even schoolboys into the ranks of the army. There is no railway traffic between Petrograd and the frontier except transport traffic. Along the frontier troops are busy digging themselves in, while in the city itself nearly all foreigners have now been arrested, including. It is said, the staffs of the Dutch and Norwegian embassies.

From the Baltic provinces comes news of steady advances by various forces opposed to the Bolsheviki armies. The latest staff communiqué from Lithuania is to the effect that the troops have taken a number of towns with booty and some prisoners and that the Bolsheviki are retreating on Dvinsk.

COPENHAGEN, June 8, (Associated Press.)—Kreitzburg and Jakobstadt, important towns southeast of Riga, have been occupied by Esthonian forces, while further south Lithuanian troops are approaching Dvinsk, according to an official statement issued at Esthonian headquarters. The statement follows:

Esthonian forces have reached the Duna River, and, advancing southward, have occupied the railway junction of Kreitzburg, on the right bank, and the town of Jakobstadt, opposite, after victorious fighting.

The victorious Lithuanian army is rapidly approaching the fortress of Dvinsk from the south, driving the Bolsheviki before it.

In the Petrograd sector the scene of fighting is still twenty miles west of Gatschina.

Wilson Gets Degree from Prague.

PARIS, June 9.—A committee representing the University of Prague today conferred upon President Wilson the degree of "Doctor and Professor."

ALLIES MAY FIX INDEMNITY

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

exact amount that Germany must pay her enemies.

Five "Annexes" Suggested.

June 6.—An agreement is in sight which contemplates attaching annexes modifying the German treaty substantially as follows:

(1.) The amount of reparation not to be named, but the Reparations Commission to be directed to fix it within three or four months after the signing of the treaty, instead of two years.

(2.) Control of the Reparations Commission over German financial legislation to be materially curtailed.

(3.) The period of occupation of Germany not to be changed, but a reasonable amount named which Germany shall pay annually for the cost of occupation, this amount being insufficient to maintain a large allied army.

(4.) Germany to be assured of admission to the League of Nations within a measurable period, such admission probably to be coincident with the withdrawal of the Army of Occupation.

(5.) If Upper Silesia votes for Polish annexation, Germany to be permitted to purchase coal from the Silesian fields in amounts commensurate with her industrial needs.

REPLY TO GERMANS MAY BE READY FRIDAY

Council of Four, Lacking Some Commissions' Reports, Adjourns Without Taking Action.

PARIS, June 9, (Associated Press.)—The Council of Four spent the day examining the report of the League of Nations Committee dealing with the possibility of admitting Germany to membership and in discussing the reports of other committees.

The commissions which have been examining the questions of the Saarre Basin, Alsace-Lorraine and the left bank of the Rhine have presented their reports to the Secretariat of the conference.

As the reports of some of the commissions on the German counterproposals had not been received, the Council adjourned this afternoon until tomorrow without action.

Indications are that the reply to the Germans will not be ready before the end of the week, probably Friday, when five days will be given for Germany's final answer with respect to signing.

The Council also took up this afternoon the crisis between the Czechs and Hungarians. The seriousness of the situation on the frontier is recognized, and the Council will resume consideration of the question tomorrow, with a view to adopting measures for an adjustment.

The Echo de Paris says that the commissions on colonies, prisoners of war, responsibilities and the labor, military and naval clauses of the treaty in their reports to the Council of Four urged the rejection of the German counterproposals so far as the several commissions were concerned.

MASS 50,000 MEN TO QUIET BERLIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

say plainly that they will never fight for Haase and his crowd. Most of their officers belong to the old Junker class, and these leave no doubt of their intentions. They hope to serve the reactionary parties, who are now in a certain way the Independents' allies against the Government.

Only yesterday the Deutsche-Nationale Volkspartei passed a resolution declaring that it equally objects to the Versailles treaty and the German counterproposals, expressing the conviction that if any German Government dares to make territorial concessions the German people will never tolerate them. Officers of the volunteer army leave no doubt that such avowals by the reactionary parties cannot be taken too seriously, their view being that all will end in civil war between the extreme Right and Left and that their place is with the former when the present Government has become impossible.

Reactionary circles are circulating a letter of a new Dutch preacher of the community of Moravian Brethren, who was sometimes asked to preach at Amerongen, with the evident purpose of propaganda for the ex-Kaiser's return.

"I never heard any complaint from the Kaiser's mouth indicating that his dignity had been offended," the Dutch preacher writes. "He always thinks of others and of the future of his people. How lovingly he talks of his brave army and his Court clergy! It was touching how he defended his people on his birthday: 'War, misery, and hunger made the people what it is today!' At another time he said: 'The German people cannot expect salvation. Therefore it goes on its knees before God.' At another time: 'I am in God's hands.'

"The Kaiser keeps interested in everything and prides himself on cutting wood. Where the Kaiser appears there is sunshine."

Of the former Crown Prince, Germans were also reminded today by the trial of three men for selling indecent literature and pictures. One of the latter, the culprits maintained, had high artistic value, and could not be improper, since the former Crown Prince himself gave orders that it should be hung over his private telephone at headquarters.

LEVINE STRIKE SUBSIDES.

Workers Feared to Provoke Repression by Troops.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 6, (via London.)—The strike in Berlin and other German cities, as a demonstration against Levine's execution, was declared quite spontaneously, much against the advice of the Independent and regular Socialist Party leaders. Consequently it was unsuccessful. Some large factories were closed. The gas workers at Charlottenburg and many other workmen ignored the order.

Fearing to provoke military opposition, the strike leaders had given the order that this must be a silent demonstration. So it was, except for some insignificant encounters with military patrols.

The general strike is supposed to cease at 6 o'clock this evening, but the street car employes may continue until they receive an extra allowance on account of high prices.

A Capital Offense

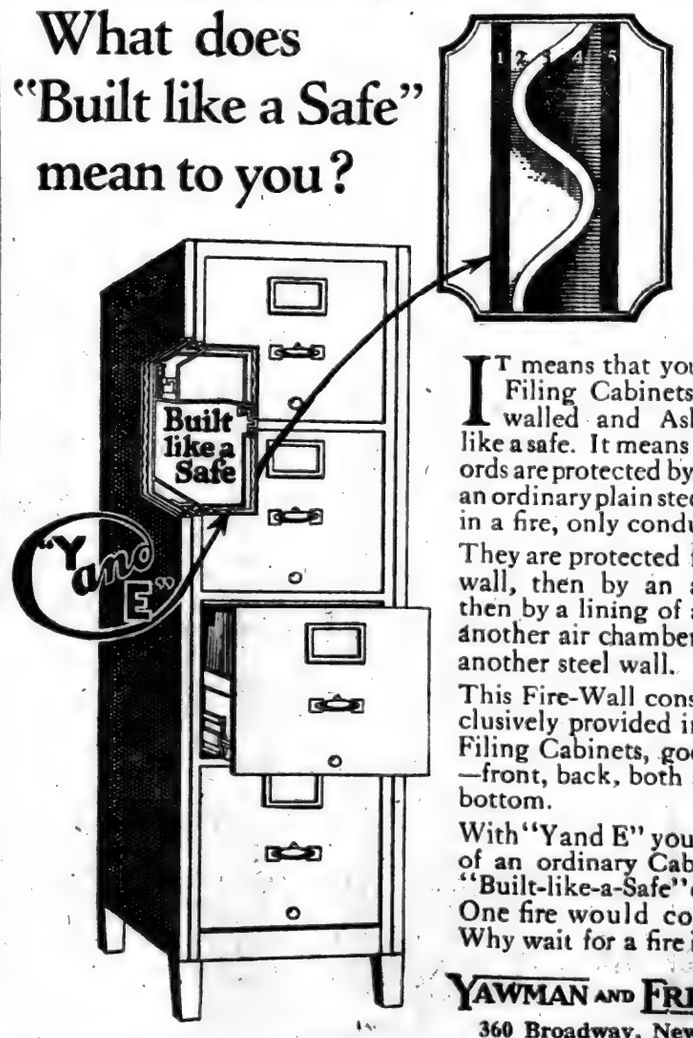
in a Liggett Drug Store would be to deviate in the slightest degree from the doctor's written instructions in preparing prescriptions.

If for any reason it cannot be prepared as prescribed it is not accepted.

Rexall Stores

Liggett's THE SAFE DRUG STORES

What does "Built like a Safe" mean to you?



1. Outside Steel Wall
2. Protected Air Chamber —*extra insulation*
3. Asbestos Interlining —*extra insulation*
4. 2nd Air Chamber —*extra insulation*
5. Inside Steel Wall —*extra insulation*

IT means that your "Y and E" Filing Cabinets are double-walled and Asbestos-lined—like a safe. It means that your records are protected by far more than an ordinary plain steel wall, which, in a fire, only conducts the heat.

They are protected first by a steel wall, then by an air chamber, then by a lining of asbestos, then another air chamber, and finally another steel wall.

This Fire-Wall construction, exclusively provided in "Y and E" Filing Cabinets, goes all around—front, back, both sides, top and bottom.

With "Y and E" you pay the price of an ordinary Cabinet and get "Built-like-a-Safe" construction. One fire would convince you. Why wait for a fire?

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One store or representative in every city
Makers of "Y and E" Filing Devices and Office Systems

4,000 "Y and E" Products
Efficiency Desks, "Fire-wall" Steel Cabinets, "Y and E" Wood Cabinets, Record Filing Safe, Steel Shelving Systems, Vertical Filing Supplies, etc.



You get the *vital mineral salts* in your dish of

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— those organic elements of the field grains,—those valuable phosphates so essential to the building and upkeep of health at every age.

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IN the producing of plays and in the producing of men's clothing there is this corollary: there must be artistic illusion. And Belasco is no more supreme in his work than Saks are in theirs.

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?

Can Germany Pay

YOU WILL FIND THE ANSWER IN

THE WORLD'S WORK

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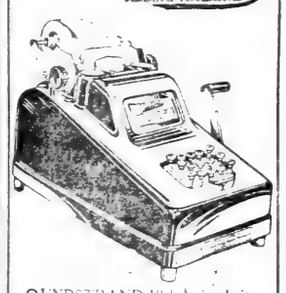
WITH A 32 PAGE SUPPLEMENT ON

The Terms of the Peace Treaty

ON THE STANDS TO-DAY

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FIFTH AVENUE
FURS
OF the Best
May be seen precisely matched and as carefully tailored into fashions of the coming season.
ADVANCE MODELS
COATS and WRAPS
MINK, MOLE,
ALASKA SEAL
Are Now on View

What Causes Teeth to Decay?
Read how to prevent tooth decay
If it were possible to positively clean every bit of tooth-surface in your mouth and keep it clean, dentists agree that very few people would have decayed teeth.
But this is impossible, *hard* as we try.
The soft food we eat, the number of times we eat away from home, where we have no tooth brush handy, and our natural neglect and carelessness leave particles of food on our teeth which decay, forming acid and breeding decay-germs.
There is *one best way* to prevent decay: see your dentist twice a year and use McK & R Calox, the scientific dentifrice, twice a day.
McK & R Calox creates, in combination with the mouth-fluids, just sufficient lime-water or "milk of lime" to stifle dangerous mouth-acids as they are forming.
McK & R Calox also forms fresh, active peroxide of hydrogen in the mouth, and this together with the real oxygen gas which is also formed prevents the activity of decay-germs. Oxygen is Nature's beneficial gas—without it the air would not sustain life.
McK & R Calox tastes better than any dentifrice you ever tried—no "druggy" flavor. Being a powder it "takes hold" in a pleasing way. Try it for ten days and watch your teeth whiten. Twice a year at your dentist's and twice a day with McK & R Calox spells safety.
McK & R Calox is *one* of the famous 56 Health Helps.
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Pineapple Desserts—2c

The bottle in each package of Pineapple Jiffy-Jell contains all the rich essence from half a ripe pineapple. The dessert has a wealth of this exquisite flavor, and a package serves six people for 12½ cents.
"You owe to yourself a trial of this new-type gelatine dainty.
Jiffy-Jell
10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's
2 Packages for 25 Cents

The Paine School
Uptown
193 Broadway or 116 West 65th St.
Touching etc., by
METHOD
CORRECTION
AND MORE THOROUGH.
Starting Now.

TALES OF HORROR IN VILNA REPORT

Made to Louis Marshall, It Says Jews Were Tortured, Robbed, and Murdered.

NAMES OF VICTIMS GIVEN

Party of 400 Driven from Homes, Asserts Message Which Will Be Laid Before President.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 8.—Louis Marshall, head of the Jewish Committee in Paris, has received a detailed report from his representatives on the persecution of Jews by Poles in the city of Vilna. It will be placed at the disposal of President Wilson for his information. It is a detailed circumstantial account of murders, torturing, robberies, and separation of families, giving names and addresses of the victims.

The report first tells of the disappearance of 400 Jews, who were driven from their homes, without leaving a trace of their whereabouts.

"Some of these," says the report, "were taken from their houses, others from the streets. Friendly and unarmed, the inhabitants, old and young, men and women, were assembled and taken to the railway station without a list of their names being taken. They were thrust into cars and carried away without knowing what misdemeanor was charged against them or what was to be their destination.

"Hundreds of families suffer in ignorance as to the fate of these unfortunate victims. Despite the strongest representations to the authorities, we so far have not been able to obtain a list of the exiled nor any information as to their present whereabouts or condition. Not until May 7, more than fourteen days after they had been taken away, could we obtain license to send forth a commission to search for these lost people. Of the whole party, all we know is that they were seen thrown into the cars in a frightful condition and were beaten and robbed. They not merely were deprived of the opportunity to prove they were innocent but they were not even in a position to establish their identity."

Under the caption of "murders" the report continues: "The number of killed already totals sixty, but it is impossible to fix the exact number until the lists of the kidnapped persons are in hand. So far as is known not one listed among the killed took part in armed battle between the Bolsheviki and the Polish Army. None of them was armed.

Shot Over Husband's Body.

"The victims were selected by the legionaries themselves. They did not know the people, who were pointed out by strangers. Often children pointed out one Jew or another as a commissar. There were cases of shooting upon finding bombs which had been deliberately placed on the victims. Israel Benski was shot in his home. His wife and child accompanied the body, which the militia was taking to its burial. Both were shot over the body of Benski further up the bank of the Willina River, and all three were buried in one grave, which Jews who were passing through nearby streets were forced to dig.

Reisa Stein was killed because she protested at the arrest of her husband. A majority of those killed were older people. A few were shot where they were found. Others were arrested in their homes in the city and were taken to a suburb, where they were shot without trial. Many were beaten before they were slain.

"The number of Jews beaten cannot be counted. In its horror and system, the acts recalled the worst epochs of the Middle Ages. Those arrested and taken to the suburbs were kept twenty-four hours in the belief that they were condemned to be shot. Several times they were led to a wall. Rifles and machine guns were pointed at them, and they were told to say prayers while dying. One party of 230 persons was taken to Lida and kept there three days in the belief that they were condemned to death. Their journey was marked by cruelties without end. They were four days without food. Their clothes were taken away from them, and they were clad in rags. After their arrival in Lida their guards went through all sorts of manipulations and ordered their prisoners to be ready for execution.

"The poet, L. Jaffe, President of the Luthuanian Zionist Association, a member of the Executive Committee of the Jewish community of Wilna, and editor of a paper which, the Bolsheviki suppressed because of its counter-revolutionary policy, suffered special mishandling. He passed through five terrible nights and days. What he suffered affected him so that even friends did not recognize him.

Dragged at Horse's Tail.

"Under threat of shooting, about 200 Jews were in the Theatre Plats all day, April 22, and were beaten. Rabbis Rubinstein and Dr. Schabad, known to the whole city, were added to the crowd. They were seized by their beards, their heads were thrown up, and they then were beaten on the chin with the butts of guns. Chaio Warnian was bound by the hands with a rope to the horse of a Legionary, which was driven at gallop through the streets of the city. Three old men, Aronoziez, Katz, and Gabbi Chodes, had their beards torn and burned. They were stepped upon and everything they had was stolen.

"Under pretense of a search, Legionaries and militia stole watches and tore rings from the fingers of all Jews who showed themselves on the streets in the first day after the capture of the city. Under the pretense of seeking weapons, the soldiers forced their way into houses and took away everything they could carry. Finally they plundered shops and warehouses, charitable institutions, and synagogues. The slightest opposition to the robbery brought blows, arrests, and sometimes shooting.

"About twenty Legionaries caught a man named Lightenstein. For three-quarters of an hour they kept him in front of a firing squad of twelve men and demanded 10,000 rubles. After bargaining they agreed upon a sum which he went to borrow from a neighbor, accompanied by the robbers. During the orgy of robbing one of the Legionaries played songs on a piano. Salkennz's shop was robbed of 600,000 rubles. A receipt was given to Mrs. Chane Gopfinkle, which entitled her, in place of money taken from her, to receive 100 strokes of the whip."

This report, of which only a summary is contained in this cable, is a flat contradiction of what Premier Paderewski told me the other day. He said then that there was no persecution of Jews by the Poles. He particularly cited the case of Vilna, saying as many Christians as Jews were killed there, incidental to fighting the Bolsheviki.

POGROMS THROUGHOUT RUSSIA

29,350 Jews Reported Slain in Massacres at Three Places.

LONDON, June 9—Jewish pogroms have occurred in fifty different places in Russia, according to a Russian wireless message, which gives as its authority the newspaper Isvestia. Most of the pogroms were carried out in the neighborhood of Proskurov.

Three thousand Jews have been killed in Frishtyn, 12,000 in Zhnitomir, 14,000 in Teplek and 350 in Ovrutch.

FISHER AS ENVOY HERE?

Paris Hears His Coming to Washington Is Practically Decided Upon.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—It has been practically decided that Herbert A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education since Jan. 10, will be appointed British Ambassador at Washington.

WOMAN HELD IN CONTEMPT.

Mrs. Herz Is Accused of Luring Daughter from Father's Custody.

Mrs. Edith Herz, divorced wife of Emanuel M. Kaiser, a lawyer, was arrested yesterday at the Pennsylvania Hotel on her arrival here from her home in Detroit, for contempt of court. The charge was that Mrs. Herz induced her daughter, Eleanor Kaiser, to leave the home of the child's father, to whose custody she was awarded, and go to Mrs. Herz's home in Detroit.

Mrs. Herz was taken before Supreme Court Justice Mullan, who heard argument in Kaiser's proceedings to punish his former wife, and in a petition she made to have the divorce decree amended to award her the daughter's custody on the ground that the child had no affection for her father and was cruelly treated by him. During the hearing the child sat on her mother's lap and both wept. At one stage of the argument the child rushed toward her father and said, "Tell them to stop this."

Max D. Steuer, attorney for Mr. Kaiser, contended that the child's apparent attitude of hostility toward her father was encouraged and incited by her mother and her maternal grandparent. He insisted that a letter written by the child in which she said, "God will shower maledictions on his head," was dictated by some one else.

Justice Mullan reserved decision, but intimated that Mrs. Herz had not made out a case which would entitle her to have the divorce decree changed.

STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5:30 P. M.
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

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FEMININE BATHING ATTIRE
MUST BE SMART AND CORRECT
FOR the eternal feminine who takes her ocean bathing on the golden sands, adding a bright spot of color to the sea-scape, there are chic BEACH COSTUMES of luxurious fabrics, and with unusual embellishments.
For the more venturesome, who disport with Neptune but keep well toward the shore-side of "the ropes", there are BATHING DRESSES of practical fabrics and of unquestioned smartness.
And for the daring woman who swims out and beyond the roll and boom of the breakers, there are SWIMMING SUITS of clinging fabrics athletic in style but feminine in charm.
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FEMININE BATHING APPAREL SHOP
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PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"
Continue with renewed interest their
FIRST SALES
OF THE SEASON
Gowns and Dresses
Formerly to $125—$45 & $58
Tailormade Suits
Formerly to $125—$45 & $65
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Formerly to $145—$50, $65 & $95
Charming Blouses
Formerly to $35—$10 & $15
Hats
Formerly to $30—$10 & $15

A Trim Signet Oxford


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A SNUGLY-FITTING oxford of pleasing proportions. A model many carefully dressed women prefer. In dull calf with straight tip and military heel, $6.50
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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful
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PROGRAM FOR LABOR AS NATION REBUILDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

convicted for the preparedness day explosions in San Francisco, are considering presenting a resolution demanding another trial for Mooney rather than one calling for a general strike.

Francis Wilson of the Actors' Equity Association arrived here tonight to ask for a charter from the council. At present the White Rats have a charter for an actors' union embracing the vaudeville and legitimate field, and the organization's representatives will oppose Mr. Wilson's request.

New York Union Suspended.

In connection with the fight on radicals and alleged disrupting influences, it was announced today by George L. Berry, International President of the Pressmen's Union, that the charter of the Franklin Union No. 23, which has been dominated by James H. Bagley, would be suspended. A new organization of feeders and pressmen would be formed, it was said, and organized laborers would decline to work with members of the Franklin organization.

Bagley was connected with numerous peace organizations during the war, and was listed on the so-called "Who's Who in Pacifism," which was read before the Senate Investigating Committee. It has been alleged that the organization had been unfair in its treatment of returning soldiers, and that it was generally lined up with extreme radical movements in New York City.

Upholds Peace Covenant.

In the report of the Executive Council on peace terms it was said that the council felt that the terms make the world "safe for democracy." After saying that the covenant must meet with the approval of all American workingmen the report said:

"It is not a perfect document, and perfection is not claimed for it. It does, however, mark the nearest approach to perfection that has ever been reached in the international affairs of mankind.

"It provides the best machinery yet devised for the prevention of war. It places human relations on a new basis and endeavors to enthrone right and justice instead of strength and might, as the arbiter of international destinies. We declare our indorsement of the triumph of freedom and justice and democracy as exemplified in the covenant of the League of Nations.

"The labor section of the treaty as it appears in its final form is, of course, a compromise. It must, however, be a source of deepest satisfaction to the American working people to know that the American position and American declarations, as presented for insertion in the treaty, ranked above all others in point of progress measured and in point of actual and practical application in the lives of working people. Whatever of compromise appears was made because of the claim that other nations of the world could not pledge themselves to an immediate and definite acceptance of the standards maintained by the American labor movement as the established practices of our day."

Council Condemns Militarism.

The Executive Council condemned militarism in these words:

"The trade union movement is unalterably and emphatically opposed to militarism or a large standing army. Militarism is a system fostered and developed by tyrants, in the hope of supporting their arbitrary authority. It is utilized by those whose selfish ambitions for power and worldly glory lead them to invade and subdue other peoples and nations, to destroy their liberties, to acquire their wealth and to fasten the yoke of bondage upon them. The trade union movement is convinced by the experience of mankind that 'militarism' brutalizes those influenced by the spirit of the institution. The finer elements of humanity are strangled. Under militarism a deceptive patriotism is established in the people's mind, where men believe that there is nobility of spirit and heroism in dying for the glory of a dynasty or the maintenance of institutions which are inimical to human progress and democracy."

A plea for a democratically organized militia then is made in the report. Later, under the heading "Compulsory Military Service," the report says that the League of Nations and the military destruction of Germany create a condition where there is no longer any necessity for large standing armies or for universal or compulsory military service. Physical training, the report says, should, however, not be confused with compulsory military service.

The report recommends the indorsement of Government ownership of railroads. No arguments are used, but the report recited the claims made by the proponents of several plans for settling the railroad question.

Outlines Reconstruction Program.

The reconstruction program of the report urged that immigration into the United States should be prohibited for a period of at least two years after peace has been declared. The flow of immigration, it was urged, must not at any time exceed the nation's ability to assimilate and Americanize the foreigners coming to our shores.

Concerning "democracy in industry," the report says:

"It is essential that the workers should have a voice in determining the laws within industry and commerce which affect them equivalent to the voice which they have as citizens in determining the legislative enactments which shall govern them. It is essential that the workers everywhere should insist upon their right to organize into trade unions and that effective legislation should be enacted which would make it a criminal offense for any employer to interefere with or hamper the exercise of this right or to interefere with the legitimate activities of trade unions."

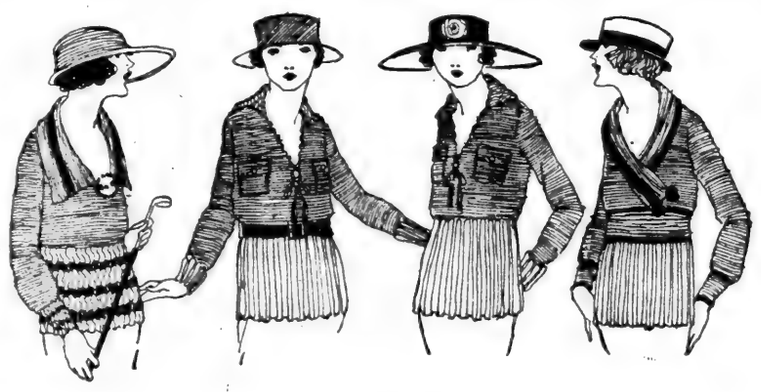
The report insists that all restrictions on freedom of speech, press, public assembly, association, and travel shall be completely removed.

The committee appointed by the council to investigate the educational system of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and similar schools with the idea of reporting educational plans which might be applied in general to the United States and Canada, reported itself pleased with the system conducted by the garment workers. After saying that instructions and discussions must be unhampered, the report says that the teacher must not be open to the taunt, "Do you say that because you think it is true or because if you said anything else you would lose your job."

Continuing, the report says: "It is a sad commentary on American education that it is necessary to state these conditions. Boards of Education in an alarming number of our communities are unresponsive to public opinion, forget that they and their teachers are fellow servants of the public and assume proprietorship over the schools and the minds of the teachers. In such communities before the goal of centring union activities in the public schools can be fully realized labor and other liberal elements must secure effective representation on Boards of Education."

The gain in membership of the federation during the last year, it was reported, was 826,449, making a total membership of 3,260,008.

In his address at the afternoon session Governor Runyon said that the organization was opposed to the doctrine enunciated by a speaker at the socialism meeting in Madison Square Garden on Sunday, that unless the plans that he and his followers sponsored were carried out there would be chaos.


Beginning this morning at Saks—
An Extraordinary Special
Sale of Women's Sweaters
Regularly from $5 to $7.95
Special $3.75
The smartest slip-over and middy sweaters anywhere assembled, beautifully knit in genuine Zephyr wool, silk fibre, and Shetland wool, displaying novelty belts and new button-over pockets. A better opportunity to secure a really high-grade sweater at low cost never presented itself. The colors are those now very much in demand:
Rose, turquoise, corn, buff, navy blue, black, purple, orchid, Copenhagen blue, and green. Four styles pictured. Third Floor.
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BUSINESS CHANCES.
The business offers appearing in The New York Times are carefully investigated before acceptance. A reward of $100 will be paid by The Times for information leading to arrest and conviction of any person inserting a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.—Advt.

OPERATORS TO GET MILLION BACK PAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

cent. of the employes in this territory responded to the call.

"This small number has in no way affected the continuity or the character of the service, which is normal and satisfactory. The entire membership of the Telegraphers' Union throughout the United States is 3,500. This small body is ambitious to dominate not only the 40,000 employes in the Western Union, but all other telegraphers employed in the Postal Company's offices, newspaper and brokers' offices. Obviously, this small number of 3,500 do not expect their strike, which has been set for Wednesday, to avail, but they do hope to frighten the public into the belief that the situation is so acute that it requires interference from Governmental or other authority.

Accuses Unnamed Official.

"This policy was suggested to the President of the telegraphers' union by an official in Washington, who advised him several months ago that to make himself felt and secure interference he must create an acute situation."—Mr. Carlton was interrupted by a request for the identity of the official he represented as counsellor to the union, but he declined to answer, saying he wanted to give his questioner "all the journalistic latitude" possible. Continuing on the strike, he said:

"Hence the call for the strike was put ahead to permit this interference to take place. The union itself is very much concerned lest the interference may not arrive in time. As to what that interference may be I have no opinion, but I can speak with authority for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and I say that there will be no strike of Western Union employes on Wednesday. The public may be sure that there will be no delay or interference with messages filed. There has been no discrimination by the Western Union against union or nonunion labor. This is forbidden by the Postmaster General's order.

"On Saturday in the principal offices of the company in the United States 200 employes known to hold radical views were interviewed and asked if they would remain at their posts or desert in the event of a strike; 75 decided that they would leave in the event of a strike and were paid off. These are insignificant numbers when compared to the Western Union's great army of 40,000 employes. The Western Union Company is endeavoring to improve the conditions of labor, and we purpose to continue this policy of improvement, trusting implicitly to the good faith and the loyalty of our employes to carry on this great service of electrical transmission."

Because of the charge that the Government's payment of 8 per cent., as guarantee against loss, to the Western Union would be devoted to fighting the unions, Mr. Carlton was asked pointedly to talk about this phase of the controversy.

"That is a matter for the Government to decide," was his reply.

According to President Hayes of the Association of Western Union Employes, the men everywhere are reporting their determination to stick to their posts. He said that no other men had been found ready to go out if the strike call goes into effect, and for that reason, he pointed out, there had been no other discharges. The union officials in the Pulitzer Building corroborated the statement that no additional discharges had been given to members of their organization.

"Mr. Konenkamp," said Hayes, "has declared that it is a 'make or break' proposition with him, but I am glad to say that this idea is wholly foreign to those of us in the telegraph service who are not in sympathy with any such doctrine. Only yesterday the original profit-sharing committe which met the Board of Directors of the company was assisted by an advisory committee of all of the Presidents of the locals in making a preliminary study as to the plan that will probably produce the best results in favor of the employes."

When Mr. Thomas of the telegraphers was asked for the union side of the strike he referred to the action to be taken at the American Federation of Labor convention, and added:

Says Carlton Fears Strike.

"My idea of this back pay proposition is that the existence of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America caused Mr. Carlton to organize his 'hand-picked' union. If there had been no real labor union in the field there would have been no sham union. The solicitude of Mr. Carlton for the Western Union employes seems to be due to his fear of the coming strike. As to that $1,000,000 that is to be distributed—no one who is familiar with Western Union finances will for a moment believe that the company, through its President, would yield any such sum were it not for the fear of the general strike.

"In regard to Mr. Carlton's statement that the union itself is concerned lest Government interference shall not arrive in time, well, I can only say that the strike order had been issued and that it will be reiterated. Our advices are that the Western Union wire chiefs are at their wits' end to move the business. Mr. Carlton's statement that union men have not been discriminated against well, that does not fit in with the discharge on last Saturday of 135 men right here in New York because they said they would retain their union membership in case of the strike call.

"Now, as to Mr. Hayes's messages of confidence from all over the country, the unions are getting their messages of loyalty, too. And our men are declaring their loyalty, notwithstanding the fact that they, unlike the members of Mr. Hayes's association, will not get double time acting as strikebreakers while the strike is on."

At the headquarters of the New York locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 32 Union Square, it was said yesterday that the locals would meet tomorrow afternoon to vote whether they should walk out or give only financial support to the telegraphers. The national strength of the union, according to an official, is between 240,000 and 265,000, of whom 6,000 are members of New York locals 20, 270, 3, 419, 685, and 664. William P. Addis is President of the chief local, 3, and is in Atlantic City at the labor meeting.

The unionized electricians said they did not know how many of the telephone workers, also ordered to go out on Wednesday, were union members. According to N. C. Kingsburg, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, however, few of their employes belong to unions. He declared yesterday that he had no intimation of a telephone strike and had received no statement of grievances or demands from his workers. He said he doubted whether a telephone strike really would be called.

Declaring that he, too, thought no strike would be called "against the Postal, at any rate, Edward A. Reynolds, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable Company, said he had assurances from union leaders that no grievance was held against the company. There is good ground for the belief that if a strike is called against the Postal it will not be as vigorously pushed as against the Western Union.

It was learned last night that Police Headquarters had issued orders to all precinct commanders informing them that an impending strike of telegraphers would take place tomorrow morning, and directing the commanders to take "all necessary precautions" to protect the offices and property of the Western Union. It was said that policemen would be stationed day and night in front of the telegraph offices and in front of buildings where Western Union executive offices are maintained.

WILSON NOT NOTIFIED.

Tumulty Says President Will Not Be Told of Wire Trouble Now.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Wilson has not been advised of the telegraphers' strike situation, Secretary Tumulty said today, and officials have no intention of calling the matter to his attention at this time. It was said that a solution by the Federal Government be decided upon, the intervening agency would be the Post Office Department.

It was said officially here that the Government regarded the continued operation of the cable lines as absolutely essential and that if necessary experienced men from the army would be directed to operate them.

REPEAL BILL TAKEN UP.

Congress Expected to Restore Wires Within a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The bill to repeal the law authorizing Federal control of telegraphs, telephones, and cables was taken up in the Senate late today, and after brief explanations by Chairman Cummings of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, went over until tomorrow. Passage is expected within a few days, with Republican and Democratic support.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee also considered repeal legislation at a brief session today, but took no action.

CALLS WIRE STRIKE AT 9 A. M. WEDNESDAY

Konenkamp Blames Carlton and Burleson for Walkout and Predicts Bitter Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Nine o'clock Wednesday morning was set today by President S. J. Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union as the hour for the commencement of the strike of telegraph operators called a few days ago and which, he declares, will be participated in by at least 70,000 telegraphers in all parts of the country, including 4,000 in Chicago.

Late tonight Konenkamp issued a formal statement in which he said:

"When the telegraphers' committee was in Washington last Fall we were told that we could not get justice because our case was not sufficiently acute. This is the basis for President Carlton's accusation that some Government official told us to create an acute situation in order to bring about Government intervention.

"Carlton's attitude this year is unchanged from 1918, when he showed himself to be the most dangerous type of a labor baiter in the country.

"We are not looking for Government intervention. I gave up all hope of anything like a peaceful settlement before leaving Washington, and with this hope there also disappeared all faith in the efficacy of labor tribunals being able to settle disputes for any except the most powerful unions. These unions in turn are able to settle their own affairs, so that the only way in which we can force even arbitration is by striking.

"The Western Union has continued its locking out of telegraphers today, with Dallas, Little Rock, Denver, Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles adding seventy to the discharged list. This makes a total of 2,870 now out of the Western Union service, all taken from an alleged 710 union members which Carlton says were in his company's service when he started his crusade against us."

Konenkamp also issued a statement replying to a dispatch that President Wilson would not be informed of the strike.

"Undoubtedly that means Postmaster General Burleson will play the Government part in the controversy," commented Konenkamp, who added: "The main cause of the impending trouble is the attitude of President Carlton and his influence with Postmaster General Burleson. Burleson and Carlton are of one mind on the labor question.

"The Western Union fight will be the bitterest because Carlton has declared that no power on earth can compel him to permit union men and women to work for that telegraph company. Instead of trying to preserve industrial peace our employers have been busily engaged for over a year in driving us into industrial war."

An important point in the strike is the Canadian situation, Mr. Konenkamp said. He declared that the operators of Canada had agreed not to touch an American line. He said 75 per cent. of the cable lines connecting the United States with the rest of the world came through Canada.

The strike will be a "landslide" in the West, according to C. H. Preston of Portland, Ore., Deputy International President of the union. In a report today he says the telegraphers are a union in the Northwest and will have the support of railroad operators.

Tonight Konenkamp announced that he had a telegram from Los Angeles which stated the Federal Telegraph Company, a combination of land and wireless systems on the Pacific coast, and across the ocean to Honolulu, had signed up the agreement granting the union demands.

"This is the first break," said Konenkamp. "It's the beginning of the end."

THREE PRISONERS HELD IN MUNITION SALE CASE

Detroit Court Fixes Bail at $20,000—Captain Nicholson Said to Have Confessed.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., June 9.—Grant Hugh Brown, Bert Harris and Frederick Collins, arrested here in connection with the alleged munitions sale plot to defraud the Government of millions of dollars were arraigned in the United States Court this afternoon on a charge of conspiracy. Brown and Collins appeared before Judge Tuttle. They stood mute. Harris was arraigned before Commissioner Heard, and pleaded not guilty. All three men were admitted to bail in $20,000.

That the Ordnance Department rather than the Department of Justice was mainly responsible for the uncovering of the alleged plot was averred today by Fred J. Robinson, District Chief of the Department. Robinson maintained that the Department of Justice agents merely aided in obtaining the final evidence which led to the arrest of the alleged conspirators.

He said that Lieutenant B. T. Reamey, Chairman of the Sales and Material Board of the department, and Major J. P. Bursely, Chairman of the Salvage Board, did all the important preliminary work, and that the Federal agents were not called into the case until about ten days before the alleged conspirators were arrested. The plot was originally discovered, Robinson asserts, when Captain Soterios Nicholson approached Lieutenant Reamey for the alleged purpose of interesting him in the matter. Further arrests are expected within the next few hours, but whether in Detroit or elsewhere cannot be learned.

The arrest of Captain Nicholson, the expressing and financial manager of the Ordnance Department, is creating great interest in Washington, where he lived, and where he was prominent in legal and diplomatic circles. A report that he had committed suicide at Fort Wayne is denied by Government officials.

Nicholson will not be turned over for civil arraignment. He is to be tried by court-martial according to Captain Rogers, commandant at the fort. Federal agents assert that Nicholson has confessed, outlining the plot wherein Brown was to bid for the purchase of thousands of dollars' worth of war materials.

It is maintained by the Department of Justice bureau here that Collins, the head of the Merchants Realty Company, 91 Griswold Street, this city, has a police record.

Passenger Air Service for Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 9.—Intercity air passenger service is to be started between Detroit and Cleveland in the near future, according to plans of an aviation company, the organization of which has just been announced by Detroit, Cleveland and other men. Prominent automobile and airplane manufacturers are interested. Hangar service is to be established. Former Government pilots have been engaged, it is announced.

Y. M. C. A. GETS BEQUEST.

Court Orders That Part of Butterfield Legacy Be Surrendered.

Special to The New York Times.

CARMEL, June 9.—The Appellate Division has ordered Albert Francis Hagar, executor of the estate of Mrs. Julia L. Butterfield, to pay the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. part of its legacy by Saturday or his appeal will be dismissed and he will have to pay the full amount ordered by the Surrogate's Court.

Surrogate J. B. Southard of Putnam County recently directed Hagar to turn about $430,000 over to the Y. M. C. A., the residuary legatee under the will of Mrs. Julia L. Butterfield. Hagar appealed from the Surrogate's decree to the Appellate Division.

COUNTRY ACCOMMODATIONS.
Cottages for the Summer at reasonable rates advertised in The New York Times.—Advt.

Walker-Gordon

Just as it comes from the Cow

Natural **Milk** Clean

Will you have pure milk at your summer home?

NOT just "country milk", for the average farm milk may be uncertain and often dangerous. Very few farmers have adequate facilities for clean-milking, sterilizing utensils, or ice for quick cooling.

The safest way is to order Walker-Gordon Milk before you go. Pure and clean; iced and put into sterile glass bottles within twenty minutes after it leaves the cow.

We have distributing depots at the following places where free delivery will be made:

Atlantic City, N. J. West End, N. J.
Lakewood, N. J. Point Pleasant, N. J.
Far Rockaway (L. I.), N. Y.

Shipped to other points in special refrigerator cases.



Also cream, buttermilk and modified milk

Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company
501 Madison Avenue, New York
Telephone, Plaza 2205

Boston : Philadelphia : Baltimore : Washington

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

A Men's Clothing Sale With the Goods

An Enthusiastic Demonstration of the Value-Giving Possibilities of the Three-Store Gimbel Buying Power



It is logical that the clothes-making leaders of America should court the Gimbel business. The entire tailoring fraternity of the country lay their prizes at the feet of Gimbel Buying Power.

We choose from the earliest models; we pick the plums from a hundred lines, including the 25 leaders. The famous-makes you read about in the Saturday Evening Post are at the Gimbel Stores—though not advertised here.

This sale is only another evidence early in the season that these nation-wide operations on a tremendous scale bring our clientele: (1) Lower Prices. (2) Best Quality (3) Advance Styles. (4) Finest Materials. (5) Good Workmanship. (6) The Biggest Variety to Choose from in New York.

Four Great Special Attractions

Group One
Men's and Young Men's Suits
$28.75
There are 628 Suits in this lot, all new styles; big assortment of patterns.

Group Two
Men's and Young Men's Suits
$35
Newest models, new fabrics; waist line models, ¼ and ½ lined. Light and dark shades.

Group Three
Men's and Young Men's Suits
$40
Blue, Brown, Grey, Checks and Fancy Mixtures. Many new models.

Group Four
Men's and Young Men's Suits
$35
Plain Blue Serge, Flannels and unfinished double and single breasted, ¼ and ½ lined.

"SIZES TO FIT ANY MAN"

Genuine Palm Beach Suits
$12.50, $15.00, $18.50, $25
The New Models as well as the Conservative Models in Tan, Greys, Brown, Dark Striped Colors. Well tailored. All sizes.

Men's Separate Trousers
$4.75, $5.75, $6.75, $8.50, $10, $12, $15
Spring Trousers suitable for business or dress wear.

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

No Boosted Price

No Health Disturbance

Do what your wise and economical neighbor is doing, and drink

INSTANT POSTUM

This *ALL-AMERICAN* table beverage, made of roasted wheat and pure molasses, has a remarkable Java-like flavor and is often mistaken for high grade coffee.

Made instantly in the cup, strong or mild as desired.

At grocers everywhere.

"There's a Reason"

Women's French Glacé Gloves

Specially Priced at

1.65

A splendid investment to put away for a few months—
a genuine bargain if you need white gloves now

Incomplete size ranges bring down the price of these superior quality imported glacé white so that virtually—

Two pairs can be purchased now for the price of one in the autumn.

Eleven lines, with enough sizes in the aggregate to fit everyone in some attractive style.

No C. O. D's — No Charges

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Ave.
Philadelphia Store, 123 South 13th St.

Do You Realize

That only a few days are left to buy what

WINES and LIQUORS

you need for all time?

You will find our prices most attractive

PARK&TILFORD

PUT DOWN RED FLAG, GEN. WOOD'S APPEAL

It Stands for Nothing Our Government Stands For, He Tells Union College Graduates.

WANTS OUR LANGUAGE ONLY

Fears German Propaganda to Divide America and Allies—Again Urges Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 9.—Major General Leonard Wood, in addressing the graduating class of Union College here today appealed for one flag and one language for the United States. "The flag," he said, "stands for nothing with our Government stands for. It is against the integrity of the [illegible] State and the nation."

Camps, he asserted, emphasized the need of [illegible] for one language and [illegible] of the Declaration of Independence. He urged the need of [illegible] teachers and the inculcation of Americanism and the teaching of [illegible] in the schools [illegible]

"Our men responded to the [illegible] came to the colors, [illegible] and Marine Corps, [illegible] heat, are coming [illegible] placed in their old positions [illegible] of work.

"Many are going back [illegible] farms or their old jobs. [illegible] proportion who want [illegible] want something new. [illegible] them to settle down. The [illegible] cattle is still in their [illegible] Some of them have spent their [illegible] are a bit uneasy, possibly [illegible] We must be patient [illegible] everything we possibly [illegible] establish them in some line of [illegible] which they are fitted. We [illegible] back to their homes [illegible] government has appropriated [illegible] fires and understood [illegible] service.

"Now [illegible] time to show an intelligent [illegible] of what they have [illegible] now that we meant what [illegible] millions of [illegible] influence in this country [illegible] a very powerful one, [illegible] and every one of [illegible] to his place, whatever [illegible] that his sacrifice has [illegible] appreciated.

Each Man a Centre of Patriotism.

"[illegible] thing toward these [illegible] in the home of each [illegible] of patriotism and a [illegible] spirit [illegible] ideals are [illegible] for the United States [illegible] for. [illegible] Not only are they forming their characters, but they are in charge of their physical development, and have much to do in shaping their views on public questions. Those who teach should be the best, we have. We can only expect the most intelligent response on the part of the people when they have been properly grounded in moral ideals and in the fundamentals, when they are possessed of intelligence, founded on character. To bring this about, we must bring to the teaching profession the best we have and pay them adequately. If we can get finer physical and character products from the schools and colleges, then the will and the force of our people will be exercised on a higher level, and vastly more will be accomplished toward the attainment of our ideals.

"In the upper schools there should be more careful consideration of the great economical questions which are shaking the world and a better understanding of the interlocking relations between labor and capital and the responsibilities of each.

"We must do all we can to maintain that fine feeling which exists between ourselves and the Allies, the kind which makes treaties and understandings endure, which grew up and became strong during the war, because it was founded upon not only a community of interests, but also a community of moral ideas. It is only upon such foundations that any treaty can endure. Let nothing arise to drive a wedge between us and the Allies, for whoever does this is one who betrays the dead and the cause for which they fought, and makes vain their sacrifice.

"Strong propaganda will eventually be brought to bear upon our people with a view to driving a wedge between us and the Allies, especially between ourselves on the one side and England and France and Italy on the other. The enemy does not want an enduring understanding between us. If he can only break up the fine relations which exist this prospects for the future will be brighter. If he can separate us and sow discord and hate he may yet win the war.

"We must look ahead to the establishment of a sound system of national preparedness not a preparedness for war but a preparedness which will be an assurance against war. We will believe in arbitration, in the Hague Convention, in any arrangement between nations which will result in their talking things over before resorting to force, provided such arrangement does not interfere with our essential sovereignty or with our traditional policy in relation to international affairs. But we must remember that arbitration will be futile unless fair. We are for arbitration, but also have strength.

"We want a good navy, adequate [illegible] and we want [illegible] sufficient [illegible] to the maintenance of the [illegible] a strong force for [illegible] and citizenship [illegible] as well as [illegible] in its general [illegible] but [illegible] much of [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

MORE HELP FOR ARMENIA.

Hoover Dispatch Says New Government Aids Relief Distribution.

With the advent of the new Armenian government and with the co-operation of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, the prospects of distributing relief supplies in that region are improving, according to a dispatch received here from Armenia by the American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, from Herbert Hoover, Director General, who is now in the city of [illegible] Mr. Hoover has made it possible to expedite the transportation [illegible] of the country.

[illegible] of the republic Mr. Hoover reports, sold the [illegible] and of June the American Relief Administration will have delivered at Batoum [illegible] American relief 25,000 tons of wheat flour, 3,000 tons of milk, 2,200 tons of beans, and 300 tons of cocoa and sugar.

In the same dispatch Mr. Hoover tells of the distress in Riga, which has just been relieved by the Holsheviki, and of relief work that has been begun [illegible] clouds of flour and [illegible] have recently been distributed there, but the city, which has 208,000 inhabitants, needs immediate feeding. Sixty per cent. of the population are suffering from underfeeding, says Mr. Hoover.

Urges Full Co-operation.

"The main thing is for labor and capital to pull together in the present great crisis, remembering that only through co-operation, frank and full understanding and mutual concessions can the wheels of industry be kept going.

"We must realize that the time has come to [illegible] and be spent. We must [illegible] those measures of thrift which were established during the war, [illegible] economies in which our men and women have co-operated [illegible] we do this, we shall soon [illegible] the ravages of the war. Moreover, we must establish conditions which will be helpful to our country [illegible] We want to build up a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness [illegible] to make it impossible for [illegible] of disorder to shake the [illegible] foundations, and if they do will enable us to put them down promptly with a strong hand, for we must impress upon [illegible] that true liberty is found within the law and not outside of it.

"There is room in this country for but one flag, and that is the American flag. Put down the red flag. It stands for nothing with which our Government stands for. It stands for everything we have struggled for. It is against the integrity of the family, the State, the nation. It is against law and order. It represents everything which we abhor.

"These are times of dangerous world [illegible] The barriers between ordered government and chaos are down in some nations and trembling in others. We must stand squarely on our feet here. Avoid the dangerous doctrines of the hour that are masquerading under the banner of 'Liberal Ideas and Progress.' It is no time now for understanding action. The world must once more get on an even keel and settle down after the upheavals of the great war. It is no time now to keep our feet on the ground.

"The experience of the training camps brought out very forcibly the desirability of having but one language in our grade public schools, and that language should be the language of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution, of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Cleveland, and Roosevelt. It is the language of the best democracy.

"We must bend our energy to the upbuilding of good business and the economical and intelligent conduct of national affairs. We should adopt a budget system. We should adopt a plan for an economical administration of public business.

"We must provide for the better physical development of our youth, for the draft has shown the existence of physical conditions which are alarming—conditions which incapacitated half of our men of military age for hard military service. This is serious from a military standpoint, but it is infinitely more serious from the standpoint of industrial efficiency.

"If we are to build up a spirit of national solidarity, which can only come [illegible] the building up of national industries based on character, and if we are to build up and keep alive the America we visualize, we must pay more attention to our schools. We must begin by paying those who are charged with the instruction of our youth much better salaries than they are at present receiving. The teachers, to whom we turn over our children and our youth to receive their education and, incidentally, to have their characters formed, in great part are often paid less than first-class chauffeurs.

"Here at the very root of national life is a most serious defect. The teaching profession is full of loyal and faithful men and women, many of them working on because of love of the work. As a class they are greatly underpaid, both in school and college. It is most important that we should bring to the teaching profession the best minds for the training of our children; they are laying the foundations of future generations. No class in public service should be paid more or be more carefully selected than those who are to teach the youth of the nation, and in great part, form their characters.

"Not only are they forming their characters, but they are in charge of their physical development, and have much to do in shaping their views on public questions. Those who teach should be the best, we have. We can only expect the most intelligent response on the part of the people when they have been properly grounded in moral ideals and in the fundamentals, when they are possessed of intelligence, founded on character. To bring this about, we must bring to the teaching profession the best we have and pay them adequately. If we can get finer physical and character products from the schools and colleges, then the will and the force of our people will be exercised on a higher level, and vastly more will be accomplished toward the attainment of our ideals.

"In the upper schools there should be more careful consideration of the great economical questions which are shaking the world and a better understanding of the interlocking relations between labor and capital and the responsibilities of each.

"We must do all we can to maintain that fine feeling which exists between ourselves and the Allies, the kind which makes treaties and understandings endure, which grew up and became strong during the war, because it was founded upon not only a community of interests, but also a community of moral ideas. It is only upon such foundations that any treaty can endure. Let nothing arise to drive a wedge between us and the Allies, for whoever does this is one who betrays the dead and the cause for which they fought, and makes vain their sacrifice.

"Strong propaganda will eventually be brought to bear upon our people with a view to driving a wedge between us and the Allies, especially between ourselves on the one side and England and France and Italy on the other. The enemy does not want an enduring understanding between us. If he can only break up the fine relations which exist this prospects for the future will be brighter. If he can separate us and sow discord and hate he may yet win the war.

"We must look ahead to the establishment of a sound system of national preparedness not a preparedness for war but a preparedness which will be an assurance against war. We will believe in arbitration, in the Hague Convention, in any arrangement between nations which will result in their talking things over before resorting to force, provided such arrangement does not interfere with our essential sovereignty or with our traditional policy in relation to international affairs. But we must remember that arbitration will be futile unless fair. We are for arbitration, but also have strength.

"We want a good navy, adequate [illegible] and we want [illegible] sufficient [illegible] to the maintenance of the [illegible] a strong force for [illegible] and citizenship [illegible] as well as [illegible] in its general [illegible] but [illegible] much of [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

PREMIER TO SOUND OUR VIEWS ON IRISH

London Times Says Desire for Settlement Prompts Lloyd George to Visit Here.

SENATE APPEAL CRITICISED

London Press Sees Americans Uninformed on the British Side of the Irish Problem.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—Premier Lloyd George is very likely to pay a brief visit to the United States in the Fall if the exigencies of home politics permit, says the political correspondent of The Sunday Times. He continues:

"In offering him an official invitation President Wilson added it would be a personal gratification to welcome him on the other side as a result of their three months' close association. A strong mutual regard has grown up between the two statesmen, and though now and again they have been at issue on matters of policy, there has never been the slightest interruption of their cordiality of intercourse. What helpfulness and hopefulness are connoted in their friendship need not be emphasized.

"Lloyd George is himself very anxious to visit America. I believe he wants to get in direct touch with American opinion on the Irish question, and he would not be averse to an opportunity to put the difficulties he has found in its solution before the American people. It would outrage all diplomatic tradition, but who can tell but that a frank talk of this kind might not be of real benefit?"

The Chronicle, commenting editorially on the Senate's resolution expressing sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people, says:

"The majority of the Senate does not realize that the men whom they would invite to Paris to seek constitutional reforms by means of the Peace Conference are the very men who at home refuse all constitutional methods whatsoever for arriving at a settlement.

"There are hundreds of thousands of Irish-Americans who have never been in Europe in their lives, whose information is out of date, and who inherit a notion of hostility to England as a pious duty to their ancestors. From this class are largely drawn the professional politicians of the United States. They are political wire-pullers and the makers of [illegible]

"Some of these made it their business [illegible] the press with false news, [illegible] the other side has never been [illegible] presented, has gained credence among a large proportion of the [illegible] public. This is particularly [illegible] at a time when the feeling between Americans an dourselves is [illegible] so good. Our friends in the United States, we hope, will see the importance to both countries of assisting [illegible] sentiment of the facts so [illegible] which America may wish to present to us may have the [illegible] of being informed criticism."

The Morning Post says:

"There is no other country in the world where such a deliberate and authoritative affront to a friendly power would be offered. Judged by all standards of international comity and decorum it is indefensible. If the incident is regarded with composure in this country it is simply because it is a familiar phenomenon on the play of American politics.

"In this instance provocation is found in the British support of the League of Nations. We do not know whether the Republican Party in the United States and the Republican leaders in the Senate really suppose the British nation has adopted the League of Nations to serve its private ends, but if that astounding delusion is entertained, we hasten to dispel it, as we have repeatedly pointed out, even British sovereignty has been extensively sacrificed in an apparently futile effort to placate the representative of the American Republic. If the American people do not want the League of Nation, if they regard it with profound distrust and dislike, their feelings, we can assure them, are very widely shared in this country."

The Sunday Express assures its readers that the vote was a matter of purely domestic politics. It goes on:

"It affects Anglo-American relations no more than if the House of Lords were to recommend the Peace Conference to receive a delegation from the Philippines to hear reasons why their aspirations for freedom from American control should not be realized, or a delegation from Porto Rico with a similar mission. But, as Kipling says, that is another story."

Pebeco Is the Correct Tooth Paste

Pebeco Tooth Paste does—first of all—the thing that a good dentifrice must do first of all. It cleans the teeth and polishes the enamel without scratching or staining, no matter how frequently and vigorously it is used.

And, by stimulating the abundant, normal flow of saliva, it counteracts "Acid-Mouth"—a condition which is believed to be the chief cause of all tooth decay.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere

"OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND" Lehn & Fink

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE
Counteracts "Acid-Mouth"
Buy W. S. S.

This store will close at 5 o'clock from June 16th until September 2nd; closes all day Saturday, June 28th, and on Saturdays during July and August.

Paris **Best & Co.** London

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Today Only

Tailored Dimity Blouses for Women & Misses



3.50

Regular 4.50 grade

Five well-tailored Best & Co. models of dimity trimmed with high quality pearl buttons.

First Floor

You Never Pay More at Best's

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Today and Throughout the Week

An Important Sale of Womens White Footwear

Footwear for all occasions
Styles to meet every taste



White Canvas Pumps
Turn soles, Louis XVI. heels,
$4.85

At **$6.75**
White Canvas Oxfords, military heels.
White Canvas Pumps, Louis XVI. heels.
White Canvas Sport Oxfords, rubber soles and heels.

At **$7.65**
White Canvas Laced Shoes.

At **$8.75**
White Buckskin Oxfords, military heels.
White Kidskin Oxfords, military heels.
White Buckskin Sport Oxfords, rubber soles and heels.

At **$10.75**
White Kidskin Dress Pumps.
White Buckskin Sport Shoes, rubber soles and heels.

The splendid values offered, the immense variety, the great popularity of White Footwear make this an occasion of unusual interest.

Second Floor

Make a Safe Investment and Likewise Benefit Your City

Next to food proper housing is the most important requirement of the city population.

Some of your capital should be devoted to the housing requirements.

The TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. has sold $600,000,000 of guaranteed mortgages, and no one has ever yet lost a single penny.

There is no record of any other such investment offered to the public.

We have prepared to meet the July first demand for investments, and have the following mortgages to offer.

These mortgages are all guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company to net five per cent.

5 @ $1,000.	10 @ $3,000.	5 @ $4,750.	20 @ $6,000.
5 @ $2,000.	25 @ $3,750.	15 @ $5,000.	10 @ $7,000.
10 @ $2,250.	20 @ $4,000.	5 @ $5,250.	15 @ $9,000.
15 @ $2,750.	30 @ $4,500.	10 @ $5,500.	3 @ 10,000.

Selections may be made at any office of the Company and the mortgages will be reserved.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital $5,000,000 Surplus $11,000,000

MANHATTAN 176 Broadway, 137 W. 125th St.
BRONX 370 E. 149th St.
BROOKLYN 175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St.
NASSAU Mineola
QUEENS 350 Fulton St., Jamaica, 67 Jackson Ave., L. I. City
RICHMOND 90 Bay St., St. George

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street



Clearing Sale of All Our Women's and Misses'

Fine London Model Riding Habits

To Be Closed Out Regardless of Cost or Former Selling Price

$16.50, $22.50 and $29.50

In many instances these Riding Habits are offered at less than the cost of the fine Imported Scotch and English fabrics by the yard.

An exceptional opportunity for Summer resorts and Riding Schools that have a saddle horse service.

Third Floor

B. Altman & Co.

New French Lingerie

DIRECT FROM PARIS

and now displayed in the Imported Lingerie Department (on the Second Floor), will appeal to every woman with a penchant for fine, dainty underthings.

Fashioned with the consummate skill that has ever distinguished the French artist in needlecraft, and adorned with exquisitely wrought hand-embroidery and, in many instances, with real laces, these intimate garments represent eveything that is fine and choice in feminine under-apparel.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Prompt personal shopping service to Mountain or Seashore

OLIVER A. OLSON COMPANY

"The Store of Service"
BROADWAY AT 79TH ST

Practical and Alluring
BATHING SUITS
USUAL AND UNUSUAL MODELS IN SALT-WATER SATIN, SILK OR WOOL JERSEY
PRICES $3.95 to $45



SMART CAPES FOR SHORE WEAR
PRICES $7 to $45

CORTEZ CIGARS
FOR MEN OF BRAINS
MADE AT KEY WEST

GROSVENOR NICHOLAS & CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
14-16 South William St., N. Y.

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
OTHERS are IMITATIONS

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

That civilization will be shattered if capital triumphs over labor, or vice versa, is contended by a writer in The Annalist this week, in which the attitudes of these two forces, one to the other, are discussed. Published by The New York Times Company. 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

ISN'T IT?

Three months' delay on a building may be the contractor's fault, but it is the Owner's funeral.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

BALTIMORE CLUB Whiskey



Is Prohibition Coming July 1st?

Insure your supply by ordering now with cancellation privilege and refund of money if prohibition is not effective against whiskey after July 1, 1919.

Club or Group Orders Accepted. Prices (Including Local Delivery)

By the Gallon . . . $11.50
Minimum order 5 gals

By the Case (12 bottles) $30.00
Minimum order 3 cases

BALTIMORE CLUB COMPANY
159 East 33rd Street
Tel. Murray Hill 3033 New York City

Government and the Stock Market.

The rise in call money is considered in some circles to be an attempt by Government to limit stock exchange business, and The Annalist this week discusses the matter from all viewpoints. The Annalist, Inc on news stands, $1 a year by mail. Adv't

VIMY IS NOW READY FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

Alcock Makes 40-Minute Trial Flight and Expresses Himself Pleased with Test.

PLANS START TOMORROW

Harbor Grace Report Says Handley-Page Also Made a Successful Trial Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 9.—A successful trial flight this afternoon brings the Vickers Vimy bomber to the very verge of its departure on the transatlantic flight. There is a possibility that Captain John Alcock, the pilot, and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown, the navigator, may set off on their voyage tomorrow. Wednesday, however, seems the more probable prediction, since there remain many odd jobs of tinkering, tuning, and finishing before the biplane is fully ready.

The failure of the Handley-Page to get off the ground today, coupled with its need for more prolonged final adjustments on account of its greater size and complications, now makes it seem almost certain that the Vimy will be next away.

Raynham still awaits both a new engine and a new navigator for his Martinsyde, so that it appears that he, too, is to be beaten at least for the start of the race he has tried so gallantly to re-enter after his crash.

Transatlantic weather today continues ideal, and the informel prediction here is that it will last throughout the week. Thus the Vimy men seem destined to escape the harrowing delays which befell Hawker in his Sopwith and Raynham with his Martinsyde.

Today's trial of the big twin-engined biplane was a beautiful sight, made all the more so by the ideal Spring day. The Vimy is a machine of beautiful lines and thrilling power, and from the second Alcock eased her gently off the ground at Quidi Vidi with only a light gasoline load until he landed her at his rope walk aerodrome forty-six minutes later, she performed quite satisfactorily.

Inevitably the pilot came down with a long list of little things to be attended to. Tonight the converted bomber, now on the eve of becoming a transatlantic air liner, rests in the open at the new aerodrome. For only the first few sticks of the portable hangar have been erected there, and probably the machine will be up and away long before its house is built.

Tomorrow Alcock and Brown will spend a long day making ready, putting in a fuel load, and perfecting the final plans. Unless they change their minds over night, there will be no second trial, and the next time the Vimy goes into the air she will fare forth overseas. Both men are tired with the endless rushing of the last few days, but tonight both are cheerful and happy, and confident that nothing now can stop them from starting. Nor do they hold the finish in doubt.

Alcock went to the field at 8 o'clock this morning and found the mechanics had been there two hours already. Building a little fire of twigs, he crouched in the open field over a skillet and cooked bacon and eggs for them while they worked ahead. Even then it was not till 4 o'clock this afternoon that it was possible to start the engines going.

It took a few minutes to set the big four-bladed propellers twirling. Once they were in motion the tremendous draft proved the most effective policeman in clearing the surging crowd off the field. Then for an hour, while the mechanics literally "sat on her tail," the big biplane throbbed against the chucks under her wheels. Then, satisfied with the preliminary engine test, Alcock called, "All clear." The chucks were removed and the machine taxied to the far end of the same straightaway on which Raynham and Morgan had such a narrow escape from death. Once headed into the wind Alcock was off the ground within sixty yards, Brown accompanying him.

While the pilot headed out of the harbor and circled over and over the city, the navigator tested the wireless and made satisfactory tests of his sextant, taking sights while well over the water.

Alcock took the machine up only to about 2,000 feet. Guided by smoke from the brushwood fire, he came back after a tour of some sixty miles, and made an ideal landing in the undulating field. For an instant the machine dipped from the sight of watchers at the top of the field, then, like a powerful car in second speed, it came climbing steadily up and back onto the nearly level ground.

More people than have witnessed any other flight here gathered to see the pair come down, and a great cheer went up for them as they landed.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., June 9.—The giant Handley-Page biplane entered in the transatlantic flight contest was assembled today, and made a trial flight to St. John's and return.

SHELL BURSTS IN HEATER.

Police Find Fragments After Explosion in Flatbush Home.

Fear of another bomb outrage stirred persons living in Flatbush yesterday when there was an explosion in the home of Frank Bolton, a Wall Street broker, living at 179 Ocean Parkway.

A maid, after lighting a fire in a heater in the front room, went to the cellar for some coal. When she put the coal on the fire an explosion followed, shattering windows and breaking some ornaments. Neighbors, hearing the explosion, telephoned the Parkville police. When the police arrived they found the fragments of an iron shell bearing the date 1900, which, it is believed, came with the coal from the mine. No one was injured and the damage was slight.

Get Six Wilkins Jurors.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 9.—Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, accused of the murder of his wife, Julia, on the 27th of February, was today placed on trial before Justice David F. Manning of the Supreme Court. At the close of the day six jurors had been selected, and, the panel half completed, Justice Manning adjourned court until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

McAdoo Not to Head Tire Co.

The report that William G. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, was to accept the Presidency of the Savold Tire Corporation of New York, was denied last night by Mr McAdoo's secretary. The report was characterized as "absolutely untrue," and it was further said that the former Cabinet member had not even been approached by anybody connected with the corporation.

TO FREE BLAKELOCK AGAIN.

Mrs. Adams Plans for Future Care of the Artist.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams, joint guardian with John G. Agar of Ralph Albert Blakelock, the painter, said yesterday that she would resume charge of Mr. Blakelock again in a short time and take him away a second time from the State Hospital at Middletown. This time, she said, the painter would be away from institutional life for an indefinite period.

"There was no change for the worse in his mental state," she said, "and he would not have returned last Fall, except that I suffered from Spanish influenza and did not have the strength to continue to care for him.

"The picture which was returned by the Y. M. C. A. was named "The Necklace" and sold for $3,000. He will not get the benefit of this entire sum, however, because $753.13 of the amount was returned to the Y. M. C. A. to pay his bill with interest. Mr. Blakelock has been a private patient at the Middletown Hospital since his return there this time."

Did you ever take a Mineral Oil?

DURING the war, USOLINE, the *original* Russian White Mineral Oil for constipation, was hard to obtain. So the chances are you purchased one of the many inferior USOLINE substitutes that flooded the market.

Thus with your first trial you developed a distaste to what eminent physicians have proved to be the very best treatment for constipation.

But you can now buy USOLINE once more—with none of the unpleasant taste and odor and none of the disappointment that you find in USOLINE imitations. Ask for USOLINE at your dealers.

Write for our booklet—"Light Upon Long Living."

USOLINE
THE ORIGINAL
RUSSIAN WHITE MINERAL OIL



"Makes every day a sunny day"

OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc., 50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

Kangaroo – The Particular Shoe

YOUR Gratitude will start from your Feet, once you have dressed them in springy-treading, contour-conforming, shock-absorbing Kangaroo.

It is because the Australian Kangaroo is first and foremost a practical Shoe—because it combines the softness of Kid, the dressy polish of Patent Leather and the durability of Calf—that this innately smart Leather has become so widely associated with our name.

We have the same distinctive models in every other Leather also—and Shoes of every other sort consistent with the Quality that has been built into Edwin Clapp Shoes since 1853.



WOMEN!—Four distinctive models in the soft dressy Kangaroo are awaiting your choice at our 42nd Street Shop.

THE Edwin Clapp SHOE
ESTABLISHED 1853

Two Convenient Stores

Up-Town
6 East 42nd Street
3 Doors from 5th Ave.

Down-Town
Woolworth Building
Broadway at Barclay St.

Next Time—Buy

FISK
TIRES



NON-SKID FABRIC
31 x 4 - $29.95
34 x 4½ - $43.35
Other Sizes in Proportion

BIG TIRES—EXCESS MILEAGE

For Sale by Dealers





The Friendly Tobacco
15c

"We just mopped 'em up"

"Those boys didn't know what retreat meant. And, pep! Say, every mother's son charged as tho' he was the whole American Army. It was the proudest moment of my life."

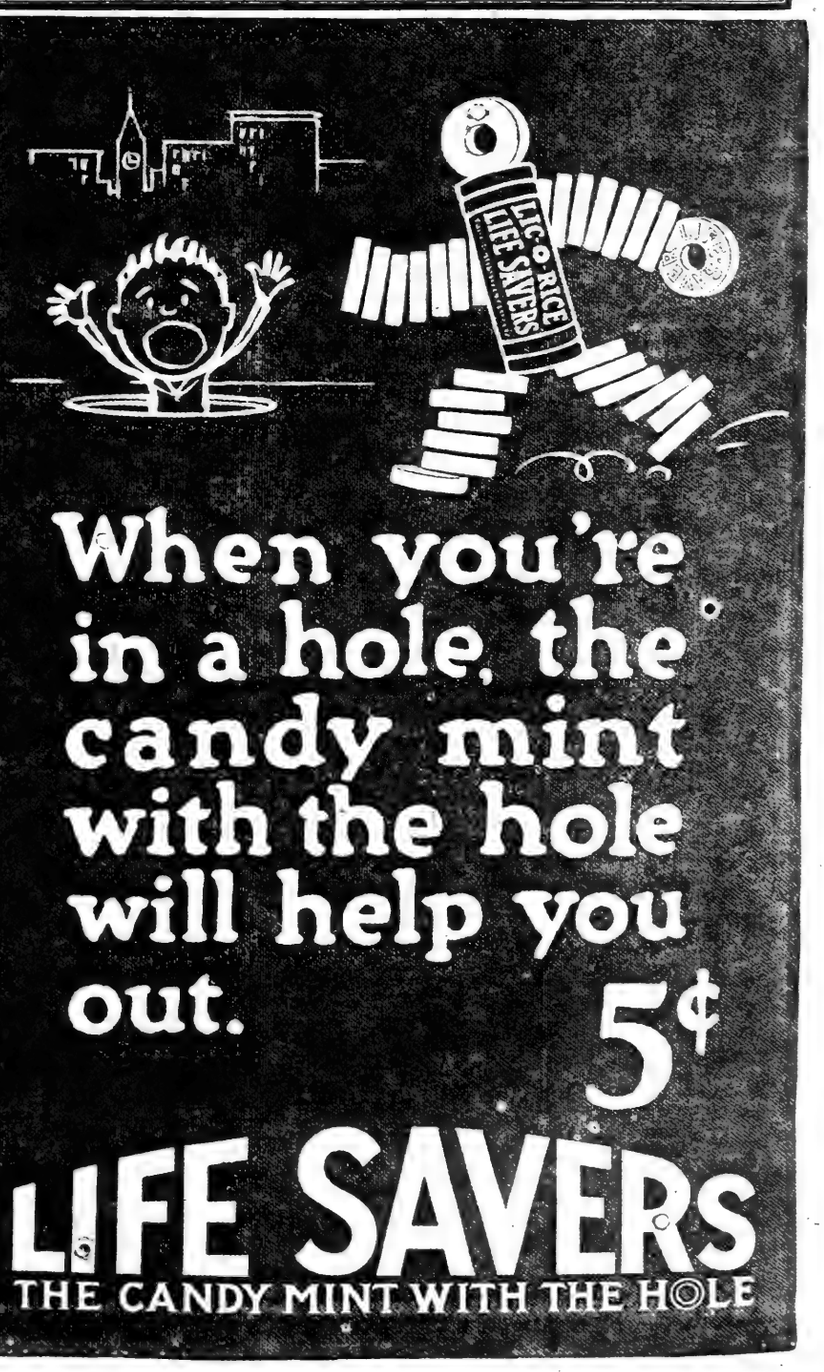
More than 32,871,000 tins of VELVET Tobacco were sent to the boys in France—enough, if placed end to end, to reach 2340 miles or nearly from New York to Brest. How much it helped them, their friendly letters testify.

VELVET makes friends easily—because, like true friendship, it has been allowed to ripen *naturally*. For two years, VELVET ages in wooden hogsheads, and when it comes out it is *just right*—no kick, no bite, no harshness.

You and VELVET—begin that friendship now.

Roll a VELVET Cigarette
Nature-aged mildness and smoothness make VELVET "just right" for cigarettes.
45 Cigarettes for 15c

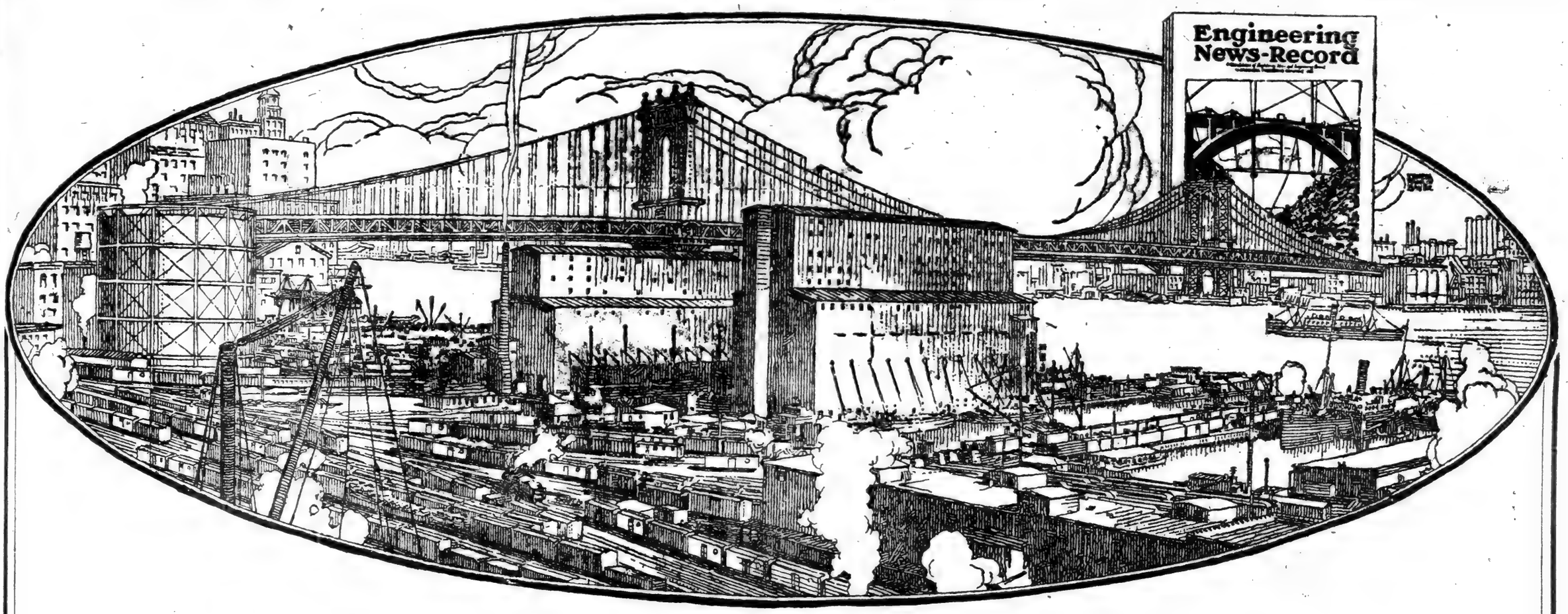
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



When you're in a hole, the candy mint with the hole will help you out. 5¢

LIFE SAVERS
THE CANDY MINT WITH THE HOLE

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.



If You Would Seek Their Monuments Look About You

THE fire of 1666 had wrought its havoc; and London lay in ruins. It must somehow be rebuilt. But how? In what form and character?

Would it be a cruder, less convenient, less artistic London? Or would there rise out of its ashes a nobler, more enduring city?

In that crisis of uncertainty London turned to Sir Christopher Wren; and under the magic of his genius one splendid edifice after another took shape—more than 100 of them, the artistic treasures that London has cherished and prided herself in even to the present day.

Over his grave in St. Paul's Cathedral rests a simple slab: "If you would seek his monument," it says, "look about you."

The Thirty Thousand Builders of the Modern World

Only a few of the names of the world's builders are so clearly remembered. For the most part the public that profits by their genius and toil knows them not.

Yet, in a certain office in New York, thirty-odd thousand of their names are gathered in a record file; and the story behind those names is a history of the building of America.

What is there in the modern world that causes you to stop and wonder? Is it the subways, the high buildings, the marvel of the modern railroad, the huge docks reaching out their great arms into the sea, the dam that impounds a river and makes possible the cultivation of an empire that once was desert, the tunnels, the roads winding themselves over the mountains, or the pipes that carry pure water into the humblest home?

A Periodical of Vision

You have only to look among the names upon that list to find the men who are responsible for all these; and more.

Probably no other list in the world represents a larger concrete achievement or more money spent toward the world's permanent well being.

It is the list of subscribers to the Engineering News Record; one of the ten publications of service to the engineering profession and industries issued by the McGraw-Hill Company, Inc.

The Engineering News Record is more than a reporter of engineering progress: more than a clearing house of engineering information: it is a periodical of vision for the men who are constantly at work upon the re-creation of the world.

A thousand of these thirty-odd thousand engineer subscribers are gathering this week in Buffalo in the annual convention of the American Water Work Association.

To the members of the American Water Works Association, the McGraw-Hill Company extends its greetings; and to all the other thirty odd thousand readers of the Engineering News Record who, in their separate conventions through the year, will gather to plan their new achievements.

A Ten-Fold Organization Ready to Serve You

This is the chief pride of the McGraw-Hill Company—*All of its readers are builders.*

They work in steel and stone and concrete, they grapple with the forces of nature, but their product is human progress and human happiness.

In its headquarters at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-Sixth Street, the Company maintains a department of information for the service of these men; and for the service of those who would aid them in their work, by supplying the tools and equipment that they need.

It invites the manufacturers of America, and their advertising agents, to avail themselves of this information and service which is based upon a ten-fold experience—intimate contact with the five great fields of engineering industry through ten authoritative publications.

McGRAW-HILL COMPANY, Inc.

JAMES H. McGRAW, President

LONDON — WASHINGTON, D. C. — PHILADELPHIA — CLEVELAND — NEW YORK — SAN FRANNCISCO — SALT LAKE CITY — BUENOS AIRES — CHICAGO



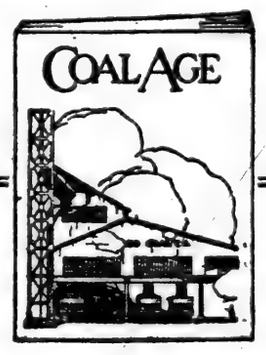
Established 1874; published weekly with an average of 250 pages. The recognized voice of the industries in the field of civil engineering and construction.



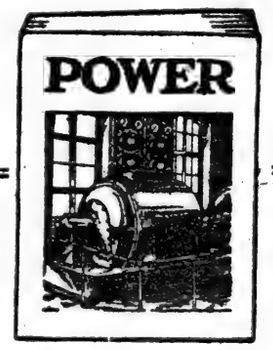
Established 1877; published weekly with an average of 422 pages, and consulted wherever machines and tools are made or used.



Founded 1919, an engineering publication to develop industry in Latin America and Spain. The first issue, published April 15, contained 232 pages.



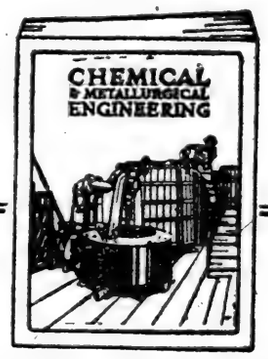
Established 1881; published weekly with an average of 138 pages. The accepted representative of the coal industry which lies at the foundation of all industries.



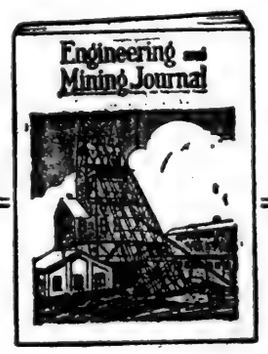
Established 1880; published weekly with an average of 219 pages; and read wherever power is generated, whether by steam, electricity or water.



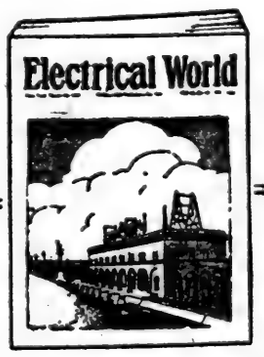
Established 1884; published weekly with an average of 128 pages; for the promotion of progress and efficiency in electric railway transportation.



Established 1902; published semi-monthly with an average of 250 pages. A leader of thought and opinion in the application of chemistry and metallurgy to the development of new products, new by-products, and new industries.



Established 1866; published weekly with an average of 144 pages. Records and leads practice in metal mining, metallurgy, and smelting, the world over. All American copper is sold on its quotations.



Established 1871; published weekly with an average of 196 pages. Recognized by the engineers and business men of the electrical industry as the leader of engineering and industrial thought in its field.



Established 1907; published monthly with an average of 133 pages. A marketing journal for widening the use of electricity in home and office, farm and factory.

A.G.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and 45th St., New York.

The Drive Is On For 1,000,000 Associate Members of the BOY SCOUTS Encourage Them!

The Scouts of Today Are the Sportsmen of Tomorrow!

Gypsyland in June



Revellers in freedom—wayfarers in the forest, it's time to pitch your tents!

In every woodland, on the banks of every stream, bits of Paradise are calling.

The smoke of campfires curls up again to a peaceful sky—the frying pan and the coffee-pot are singing their soothing song.

For it's fishing instead of fighting—the inspiration of trees and grass and open air—a big yellow moon at night and a bird song at break of day.

Nature bids you to your annual upbuilding—the finest vacation, and the least expensive, that any one ever devised!

Abercrombie & Fitch, Camp Headquarters



For the tent and all camp furnishings—a camp department without a rival in the world.

Tents for the solitary canoeist, the motor party, the Big Woods party, or for a big family for the entire Summer.

Full information as to the best available camp sites.

Cook kits, luncheon kits, cots, camp chairs, camp stoves, camp bedding, basins, bath tubs, lanterns, axes, knives, and every style of pack.

Canoes, gasolene propellers for rowboats, fishing tackle, shotguns, rifles, revolvers, air guns, and all kinds of ammunition.

Sturdy Camp Boots, Shoes and Clothes



Practical and inexpensive camp clothes for the whole family—with a rough smartness which adds to your comfort.

Footwear—the most important part of all outdoor equipment—each Abercrombie & Fitch model being the result of actual knowledge of camping needs.

High lace boots for men and women of specially selected leathers; moccasin boots and shoes; cruisers and prospectors' boots.

The most extensive assortment of sporting footwear in existence.

Write for Women's Booklet "On the Trail," Illustrating Camp Clothes.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
EZRA H. FITCH, President.
Madison Avenue and 45th St., New York.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

PROMISE TO SAVE FORT WASHINGTON

Patriotic Societies Say Wealthy Men Have Agreed to Buy Historic Site.

TO SELL 18 LOTS AS A PLOT

This, It Is Said, Will Eliminate Speculators and Hold the Spot for Historical Purposes.

Officers of patriotic societies, who have been trying for several days to prevent the site of old Fort Washington from falling into the hands of real estate dealers who would use it for building purposes, said last night that they had practical assurances from wealthy citizens that the land would be acquired by them at the auction sale of the James Gordon Bennett estate today. It will probably be held by these citizens until the societies are able to carry out their plans for the preservation of the historic site as a memorial park.

Efforts of the societies were aided yesterday by Joseph P. Day, in direction of the disposal of the lots in the estate, by a promise to sell as one plot the entire site of the fort, comprising eighteen lots. It is believed by the officers of the societies that this will prevent speculators from acquiring single lots and holding them for large prices because of the historic interest of the land, and will enable patriotic citizens who desire to preserve the site to purchase the old fort at a fair price for the land.

Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, said yesterday that he had assurances that some effort would be made today to save the site but that, in view of the possibilities of failure, he would not disclose the names of the men who would acquire the property for a memorial. Dr. Hall did not know what strategy the patriotic citizens would use at the auction sale.

"We have been busy for the last three days on plans to save the site," said Dr. Hall, "but our work has been difficult because of the short time. We have some definite prospects, and we hope for success. It would be a shame if we were not able to preserve not only this site, but all other historic grounds, whether of the Revolutionary or other wars. At all odds, we must keep alive the noble traditions of the American Revolution to help in fighting such tendencies as Bolshevism and other menaces to our Government."

Agree on Number of Lots.

All the officers of patriotic societies, as well as Mr. Day, agree upon the numbers of the lots that cover the site of the old fort and battlefield. Those running in number from 265 to 273 and from 281 to 289 form a single site on the east side of Pinehurst Avenue, near 183d Street, and directly across the avenue the lots running from 335 to 363 cover the old northwest and southwest bastions of the fortifications. The entire number will be offered by Mr. Day in a single block so that they will be sold to one man.

Mrs. Josephine Rice Keen, Secretary of the Municipal Art Society, said yesterday that she was not able to give the names of any persons, but that many had offered her subscriptions toward a fund for the purchase of the site. She and Albert S. Bard, one of the vice presidents of the society, said they believed there would be little difficulty in making up a public fund for paying for the property and for preserving it as a memorial.

There was so little time after the announcement of the sale, they said, that they had been able to do little more than appeal to the public in the hope that some patriotic citizen would acquire the site. Reginald Pelham Bolton, Vice President of the American Society, said he had received many protests against the sale of the site for building purposes and told of one schoolmaster who had come from Pennsylvania to see the site and to take pictures of it before it was altered.

Rodman Wanamaker, one of the executors of the Bennett estate, was not in the city yesterday, and the officers of patriotic societies had not been able to reach him. He is also a member of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The Guaranty Trust Company co-operates as executor with Mr. Wanamaker. Robert W. Candler, counsel for the estate, said he had no information upon measures for preservation of the site, but officers of the patriotic societies believe that the attitude of the executors will be sympathetic.

DROP OFFICER'S SUIT.

Lieut. Col. Corbett's Divorce Action Dismissed for Lack of Prosecution.

Justice Edward L. Finch, in the Bronx Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the divorce suit brought by Lieut. Col. Stratford F. Corbett, of the Medical Corps, 105th Field Artillery, against his wife, Mrs. Hattie Baker Corbett. The suit was dismissed on the motion of Mrs. Corbett's attorney, Caesar B. F. Barra, on the ground of lack of prosecution. Lieut. Col. Corbett, through his attorney, Jesse Silverman, filed a memorandum consenting to the dismissal of the action. Lieut. Col. Corbett resides at 336 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx. The address of his wife is not contained in the suit papers.

In her application to the court demanding an immediate trial or a dismissal of the suit, Mrs. Corbett states that the action was commenced in November, 1917, and went to trial in January, 1918, before Justice Mitchell L. Erlanger in Part III. of the Supreme Court. A mistrial was caused by the withdrawal of a juror, when her husband was called back to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., as his furlough had expired before the trial was concluded.

Mrs. Corbett charged in her affidavit that her husband abandoned the suit, and further charged that although he had been discharged from the army since April last he had made no effort to have the trial resumed or prosecuted to a termination.

HONOR ALBERT BRETON.

Guaranty Trust Co.'s Vice President Says Belgian Credit Is Successful.

Albert Breton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, was the guest last night of the officers of the company at a dinner given at the Metropolitan Club. Mr. Breton is soon to leave for abroad, where he will examine financial and industrial conditions and will visit the several foreign branches of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Mr. Breton announced yesterday that the $50,000,000 Belgian acceptance credit recently arranged by a syndicate of American banks had been very successful and that the Belgians were taking full advantage of it. All of the bills drawn against this credit will soon be in the market, he declared. The first block of $10,000,000 was offered last week.

EX-SOLDIERS' INSURANCE.

Private Companies Aiding Government's Continuation of Policies.

Working in close co-operation with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the life insurance companies of the country are doing everything in their power to persuade discharged officers and men to keep up the insurance policies they took out with the United States Government at the time of enlistment. Officials of several of the larger companies here said yesterday that in case where a soldier applied for insurance from a private concern because he had allowed his Government policy to lapse, or through ignorance of benefits of the Government insurance, he would be strongly urged to continue his Government policy.

A report that the companies were refusing point blank to insure soldiers who had allowed their war policies to lapse was denied. It was stated that where it was possible for a man to be reinstated with the Government the companies would not give him insurance, but would make perfectly clear to him that it was to his benefit to seek such reinstatement.

As one insurance man said yesterday, this whole policy is to take care of the interests of the fighting man.

"The Government," he said, "can insure on far better terms than the private concerns because the taxpayers have to support the burden of the overhead charges. Thus for a man who has been in the service, it is to his interest to keep up his Government policy. We are doing everything in our power, and, as far as I know, so are the other large companies, to help the soldier stay with the Government. Every day we are called on to straighten tangles which the men get into with their war policies or to advise them how to get lapsed policies reinstated. The steps we are taking are for his own benefit."

WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULLED

Austin Flint Gibbons Alleges That Wife Concealed Her History.

Austin Flint Gibbons, lawyer, and son of Dr. Peter J. Gibbons of 269 Madison Avenue, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to annul his marriage to Anna Trotsky Gibbons. The suit follows the filing of two actions by Mrs. Gibbons for separation.

Gibbons alleges that in 1916, when he married the defendant in St. Patrick's Cathedral as a result of a romance when the couple met in the cathedral, the defendant concealed from him that she had been known as the Countess Olga Treskoff of New York and as Annie Trotsky of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

In a suit brought against John M. Riehle, President of the National Democratic Club, by his former stenographer for services, she alleges as one item for services that she persuaded a woman known as Countess Treskoff not to bring proceedings against Mr. Riehle's son which would have resulted in notoriety.

SINGER SUES FOR $100,000.

Seeks Funds Involved in Proposed Purchase of Madison Sq. Garden.

The trial of the suit brought by Paris Singer to recover $100,000 which he invested in an effort to buy Madison Square Garden began yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. Mr. Singer sues the New York Life Insurance Company as mortgagee of the property, alleging that the purchase did not succeed because of misrepresentation as to a certain lien on the property which he contends operated to break the contract.

The testimony in the case, it is said, will tend to show that Mr. Singer became interested in the property through a plan by Isadora Duncan, the dancer, to conduct a school of dancing there. The defense contends that Mr. Singer sought to break the contract after he and Miss Duncan found that they could not agree as to the plan.

Revillon Frères

Clearance Sale of Cloth and Silk Coats and Capes

5th Avenue at 53d Street New York

IMPORTERS SINCE 1866

LONDON PARIS

McGibbon & Co.
3 WEST 37TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

WARM WEATHER NECESSITIES

TURKISH BATH TOWELS—Wide range of new fresh goods in Plain White and with Colored stripes and Broche borders.
Soft and spongy.
Ranging in price from $4.50 doz. to the Luxurious Bath sheet at $10.00 each.

IMPORTED WHITE MADRAS—Suitable for Shirts, Pajamas and Underwear—in selected Novelty Stripes 32 in. wide. 50c to 75c yd.

Table Cloths, Napkins, Huckaback Towels and Fancy Linens at Interesting Prices.

STORE OPEN 9 A. M. TO 5:30 P. M.

McGIBBON FOR QUALITY



The Roof Garden of Hotel Pennsylvania opens this evening—serving dinner from 6 p. m.

Tomorrow—and thereafter—it will be open from noon till 1 a. m.—for luncheon, tea, dinner, supper Dancing evenings (except Sundays) from 7 o'clock.

Beauty—with novelty; comfort—with modish gaiety; a new and pleasurable addition to New York's select attractions.



Like jumping on soft ground

You can't stop a live boy from jumping. But you can soften the jolts and jars with "USCO" Rubber Heels.

Weeks are added to the life of shoes. Soles last longer—a boy can't slide on rubber. And "USCO" Rubber Heels outlive leather heels two to one. A reason why you should wear them, too.

And they reduce the high cost of shoeing!

The largest rubber manufacturer in the world makes "USCO" Rubber Heels, yet they cost no more than others. Black, white or tan for every shoe in the house.

Look for the name "USCO" and the U. S. seal.

United States Rubber Company

"Usco" Rubber Heels are Good Heels

Washington's

COFFEE

"MADE IN THE CUP AT THE TABLE"

It is absolutely soluble in hot water—or cold water for iced coffee. Every bit of it dissolves *instantly*. There is no waste, not an atom. There are no grounds, not a speck.



PIEDMONT

For salad dressings—either French or mayonnaise—

Piedmont Peanut Oil

—is most satisfactory.

Packed in airtight, lightproof cans of three sizes—pints, quarts and gallons.

Ask for PIEDMONT—

The food oil with the nut flavor

PEANUT OIL

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Drawing out the SECRETS *locked away* in human hearts



"Somewhere, deep down in every man and woman is one wonderful story," said O. Henry.

You remember the one that was locked away for forty years in the heart of "a farmer named Shanks" as told by Lionel Barrymore in The Copperhead.

Last month hundreds of farm folks told *their* secret stories to the editor of FARM & FIRESIDE. Some of their letters are in the June issue.

Stories as tragic, some of them as any Poe ever wrote. Stories "stranger than fiction," of unfortunate mistakes, cherished romances, and secret ambitions, long hidden in the hearts of those who lived them.

Are farmers people?

We wonder, sometimes, when we hear "the farmer" talked about as though he had no interests in life but the tilling of soil or the breeding of cattle.

And no wants that a new farm implement won't gratify!

Yet few of these letters from FARM & FIRESIDE readers have anything to say about the business of farming.

What they are full of is what Meredith Nicholson calls the "folksiness" of farm people.

Out of the interests shown by such letters we are editing FARM & FIRESIDE—for "people" who happen to live on farms.

People who have the same old human problems as city folks, just modified a little by the differences in the conditions under which they live.

People who get tired, and want to be amused; people who get discouraged, and welcome inspiration; people who have homes to run and children to raise, and want help with the problems they bring; people with ambitions, and eager for ideas to forward them; people who are citizens, and interested in what will better their communities; people—just people!

Is it any wonder that more than 600,000 farm families welcome every month the magazine which recognizes that they *are* people as well as farmers, and meets their human interests in such articles as these

In the June issue:

"My Secret"—four revelations of long hidden secrets, by FARM & FIRESIDE readers.

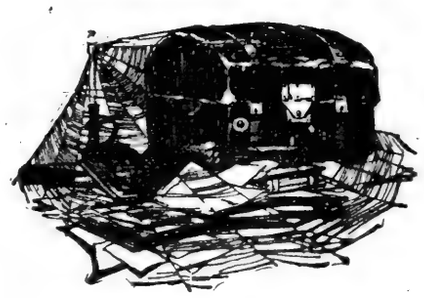
"Where You and I Have Got the City Fellows Licked"—a Bruce Barton article, full of the quaint wisdom and humor of this immensely popular writer.

"Men Who Came Back"—an illustrated account of men who "hit bottom," but came up smiling.

"Maybe Your Boys Could Do This, Too, if They Had the Chance"—a farmer's experiment in encouraging his two young sons to go into business for themselves, and what came of it.

The Crowell Publishing Co.

Farm and Fireside Woman's Home Companion
The American Magazine



FARM & FIRESIDE

The National Farm Magazine

BUTLER SEES CRISIS IN 1920 ELECTION

Says It Will Equal One of 1860 and That Form of Government Will Be at Stake.

URGES TEACHING OF PEOPLE

Predicts That Republicans Will Gain One and a Half Million Votes.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler told the guests at the luncheon of the Women's Republican Association of the State of New York at the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday that there would be as great a crisis, or more so, at the election of 1920 as there had been in 1860, and said it was the duty of every man and woman to work for the education of the people that they hight know what was at stake in going to the polls.

The American form of Government will be at stake, he said. He prophesied also that the election of 1920 a million and a half people who had never done so before in their lives would vote the Republican ticket, and would do it cheerfully. The women applauded enthusiastically as he said:

"And they will do it not only in the East and in the West, but, believe me, they will be found in the South."

Speaking of the days of slavery and secession in 1860, he said:

"We shudder to think what would have happened if Lincoln had not been elected. The fundamental issue in 1920 is not going to be whether the union will be preserved, but whether the American form of Government will be maintained. I am not concerned with those who propose to overturn the American Government by force, with bombs on the doorsteps. I don't know what the idea of Victor Berger, who spoke at Madison Square Garden was. I am little concerned with him. People of these classes are too much out of touch with the American spirit. I am more concerned with those who would overturn the Government because they do not know and do not understand and have no conception of what is at stake.

"These are the people who have lost faith in liberty and opportunity, and do not believe that the last 150 years have been an achievement, but a miserable failure for which some new and awful experiment must be substituted. When we find those who are anxious to bring about a backward revolution we must beatir ourselves.

"A free Government in a democracy can only be carried out with a party system. America was never better governed than with the Republican and Democratic parties confronting each other in a contest of fundamental principles. In 1860 there were a great many people who left the Democratic Party with their families and became Republicans continuing for the rest of their lives." Then he predicted similar conditions in 1920.

"Why?" he asked. "Because they are patriotic and devoted Americans and they know that the time has come when the issue is so clear that you must be either an American or a half Socialist. You have got to choose, whether you will have a party that will protect liberty, opportunity, and the authority of the courts, or whether you will prefer to have these give place or the opposite. This may be applied to each one of the important issues which confronts the people today, the issues of capital and labor, control of railroads, telegraphs and telephone—if there is anything left to control when the Government gets through with them—and the issue of international policy. For each of these issues there is an American mode of treatment and an un-American. Between these the voters in 1920 must make their choice. We want to make sure that there is an American solution by an outpouring of the people which will ensure that this particular kind of un-Americanism shall never raise its head again. We want the election of 1920 and the five years following to end talk of international socialism."

He told of Lenin and Trotzky counterfeiting money until no money was of value.

Personal Interest in Customers



In both our Banking and Trust departments, we take a real and personal interest in those who do business with us.

While old and strong enough to be conservative and safe, this Company is not too old to be progressive nor too large to give *individual* service to its customers.

If you appreciate that kind of service, your account ought to be on our books.

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Established 1800
Member of Federal Reserve System
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MARINE ROOF
HOTEL BOSSERT, Brooklyn
DINING AND DANCING IN THE OPEN AIR, 6 P. M. TO CLOSING
MOST UNIQUE ROOF AND VIEW IN AMERICA
Motor over the Manhattan Bridge, take first turn to the right and south on Hicks Street, or Subway to Borough Hall.
Complete Protection from the Weather
MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STREETS
Burton F. White, Proprietor. P. D. Ray, Jr., Manager

COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN
Jansen want to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
30th Street and Broadway

VOISIN
RESTAURANT VOISIN
Park Avenue at 58rd St.
A restaurant that upholds the finest Cuisine and the best features of Metropolitan Service.
A bit of Continental Europe transplanted to America.
Confiserie a specialty.

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Just East of Broadway
An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

SUMMER RATES
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchens, completely furnished. Maid service; gas, electricity, kitchen equipment; linen, etc., included.
$3.00 to $5.00 a day.
$12.00 to $30.00 a week.
$50.00 to $150.00 a month.
In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY.
Hotel Schuyler Arms
307-311 West 98th St.
Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

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THERESA
7th Ave., 124th to 125th Sts.
One block from "L" and Subway Sta. Trolley and bus lines at door.
A Refined Family and Transient Fireproof Hotel
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES
Dining Room
At Top of Building
Special Table d'Hote or A La Carte Meals
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A luxurious Residential Hotel, Opposite the Metropolitan Club and Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park.
Apartments, single or en suite, for any desired period.
EAGER & BABCOCK
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Special Summer Rates
RESIDENCE for WOMEN
Modern, homelike, accessible. Room and meals, $14 weekly up. Room with bath, meals, $18 weekly up. HOTEL RUTLEDGE
Lexington Av. at 30th St.
Also desirable accommodations of rooms without meals $1.50 day up.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
NEW YORK
Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath
$4 & $5 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day
Also Suites of 2, 3, 4 & 6 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths, with exceptionally large closets, to rent on yearly lease, furnished or unfurnished.
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AN IDEAL PLACE TO SPEND A NEW YORK SUMMER
HOTEL SAN REMO
Central Park West
Entire Block of Lake Front
74th-75th Streets.
San Remo Patrons enjoy a beautiful vista, fresh cool air, quiet, refined service and real comfort. Transients appreciate the cuisine and atmosphere.
Rural surroundings in the very heart of New York.
Apply today for rates. Columbus 6700.
EDMUND M. BRENNAN,
Ownership Management.

HOTEL SAN REMO
A House with a Distinctive Atmosphere
Central Park West
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Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque [illegible] appealingly attractive [illegible] residential part [illegible] minutes from [illegible].
Desirable Suites Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.
Ownership Management.
Edmund M. Brennan.

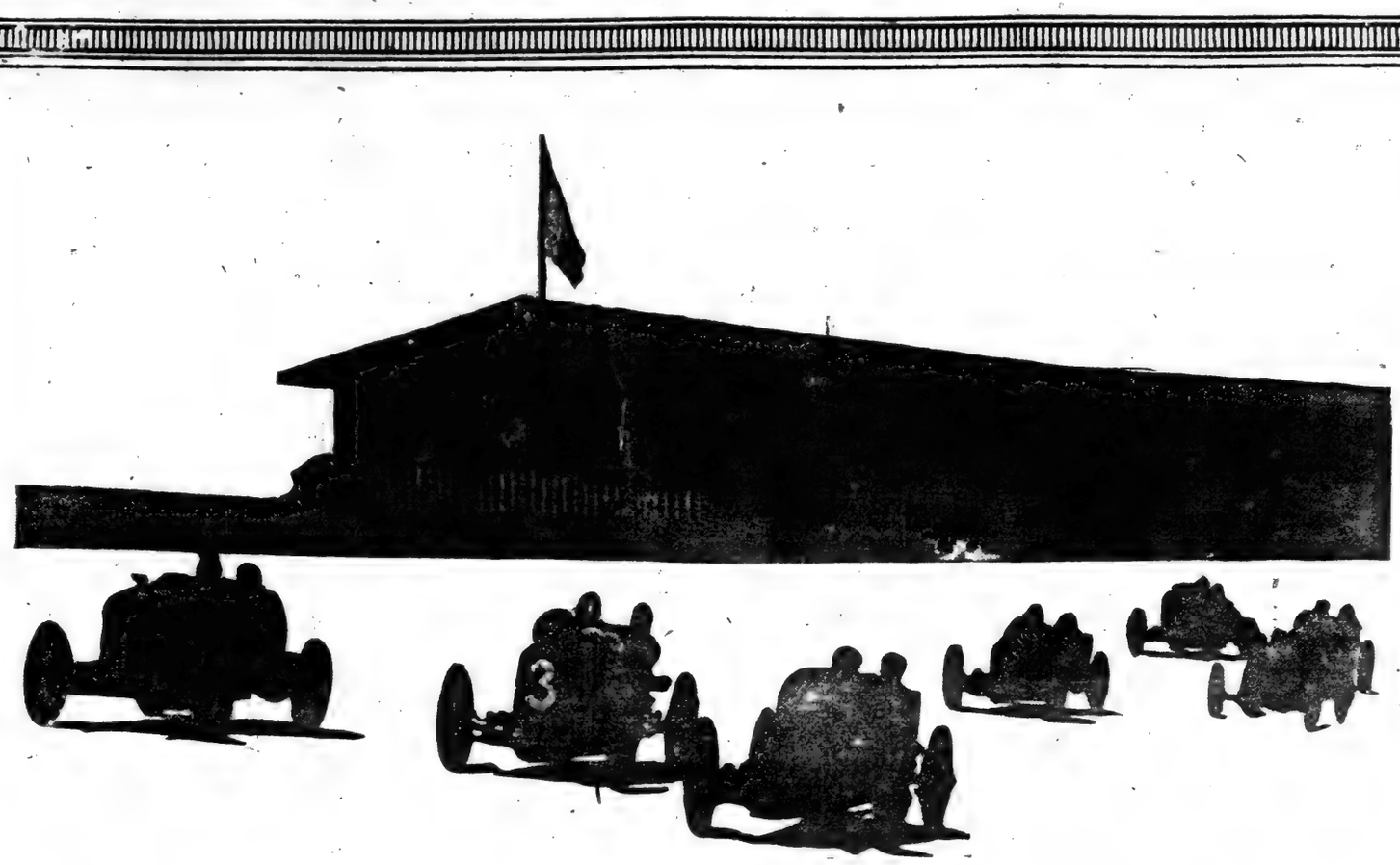
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30 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
Special Summer rates from June 1st to Sept. 1st.
Large airy rooms with bath and shower.
Permanent and transient guests.
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HOTEL NEWTON
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SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day.
Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
Phone 9224 Riverside.

Hotel Wellington
55th & 56th Sts. at 7th Ave.
FINEST LOCATION IN CITY.
A few very desirable suites of 2 and 3 rooms at permanent or transient rates.
Under Knott Management.
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HOTEL ELITE
320 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
CORNER 104TH STREET
NOW BOOKING FOR FALL.
Elaborately furnished rooms and baths, single or en suite



A Performance That Has No Parallel

Time after time, with inveterate regularity, Goodyear Cord Tires have in the past four years captured the honors on speedway, road course and straightaway.

Today, by virtue of their unmatched and indefatigable performance, they hold all important world's records in motor racing from one to six hundred miles.

Yet it is doubtful if ever they have served with higher honor than in the International 500-mile Victory Sweepstakes at Indianapolis, May 31st.

Nine of the ten drivers in the Sweepstakes who finished in prize-money positions piloted their cars through the savage contest on Goodyear Cord Tires.

Howard Wilcox, driving his able Peugeot over the difficult course to victory at an average speed of 87.12 miles an hour, rode on Goodyear Cord Tires.

So did Hearne in his Durant Special, Goux in his Peugeot, Guyot in his Ballot, finishing second, third and fourth in the order named.

So did DePalma in his Packard, Louis Chevrolet in his Frontenac, Vail in his Hudson, Hickey in his Hudson, and Gaston Chevrolet in his Frontenac, finishing sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth, respectively.

Ira Vail and Denny Hickey in their Hudsons, the only two drivers to cover the entire 500 miles without a tire change, both rode on Goodyear Cord Tires.

Twenty-seven of the 33 cars that started were equipped with Goodyear Cord Tires; 13 of the 14 cars that finished were so equipped.

Despite a pace exceptionally punishing, there were 38.5% fewer tire changes in relation to the number of cars starting, than in any previous 500-mile race on this course.

The speed, endurance and stamina demonstrated by Goodyear Cord Tires in this contest constitute a performance that has no parallel in racing annals.

It is the capacity for such performance in everyday as well as exhibition service that has made Goodyear Tires the most popular tires in the world.

More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind

GOODYEAR
AKRON

CALL INSURANCEMEN IN HOUSING INQUIRY

Officials of Mutual Life Companies Submit to Questioning on Untermyer Charges.

TELL WHAT THEY WILL DO

New York Life Will Put $500,000, Probably $2,000,000, Into Five-Story Walk-up Apartments.

Continuing its hearings on the housing situation, the Joint Legislative Committee yesterday summoned the officers of several insurance companies. Those summoned were Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Frederick H. Ecker, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; E. E. Gladwin, Vice President of the Home Life Insurance Company; A. R. Horr, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and John J. Pulleyn, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the committee, urged the insurance officials to estimate the amounts their companies would be willing to lend on mortgages to relieve the situation. The witnesses answered that the Government loans had transformed the companies from lenders to borrowers, but that they would do their best to put money into houses during the emergency.

Mr. Kingsley testified that his company had invested $88,000,000 in bonds and mortgages in this city, and was prevented from increasing this amount appreciably because it owed $14,000,000, which was borrowed to invest in Government loans. He said that his company was ready to put $500,000 into five-story walk-up apartments, and he assured the committee that the company would find a way to make the amount $2,000,000. He added that he did not think a law exempting mortgages from the income tax would induce the company to increase that amount.

Mr. Ecker said that his company still owned $20,000,000 for Government bonds, and that another important factor was the question of the return of the influenza epidemic." He said that the epidemic had cost the company $24,000,000, and that if there should be a recurrence it might make a material difference in calculations.

Senator Lockwood announced that Samuel Untermyer, who had criticized the insurance companies for holding stocks as part of their investments, had been invited by the committee to question the officials of the companies, but that he had declined. A hearing on Mr. Untermyer's charges will be held in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts in the Municipal Building at 2:30 P. M. tomorrow by the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering. Jesse L. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, and two insurance company officials whose names have not been divulged have been subpoenaed.

The other witnesses of the Legislative Committee were manufacturers and dealers in building materials. William A. Maxwell, Treasurer of the Long Island Brick Company, said that, despite the testimony of Edward D. Hannah, President of the Central Federated Union, that there were 200,000 men idle in New York, 90 per cent. of whom were unskilled, he and other manufacturers could not get unskilled labor. They said they were willing to pay 50 cents an hour for eight hours.

The State Legislative Committee will resume its hearing at 10 o'clock this morning at City Hall.

DEAD ON EVE OF TRIAL.

Body of Witness Against Alleged Murderer Found in Automobile.

The re-trial of Camille Martin, of 38 Burnside Street, Orange, N. J., charged with the murder of James J. Haag, a jeweler, at 6 Cora Street, Orange, on Feb. 8, 1918, was begun yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark before Judge Martin and a jury. Patrolman Frank M. Volk, who caused the man's arrest and who was to be the first witness against him today, was found dead last night in an automobile which had skidded and crashed into a telegraph pole. Volk had apparently not been injured by the automobile accident and the cause of his death is being investigated. The prosecuting attorney said today he expected to be able to prove Martin guilty in spite of the death of one of his principal witnesses, Volk, and the fact that much evidence submitted at Martin's first trial had been ordered excluded by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Haag, for whose murder Martin is being tried, was found slain in the back of his jewelry shop and several diamond rings were missing. Martin's arrest took place several weeks later in a Newark hotel and was made on circumstantial evidence obtained by the dead policeman. He was sentenced to die last Summer, but a new trial was ordered.

URGES CITY OWNERSHIP.

Detroit Mayor Proposes Municipal Lines to End Car Strike.

DETROIT, June 9.—Municipal ownership is the solution offered by Mayor James Couzens for the long-standing controversy with the Detroit United Railway Company, which reached its climax Saturday night in a strike of car men to whom wage increases had been refused because the city would not permit the company to charge for transfers in addition to the five-cent fare on all city lines.

With the complete tie-up of service continuing, the Mayor today asked the City Council to call a special election to vote on a proposal to bond the city for $10,000,000 with which to build a municipally owned traction system. The Council will act on the request tomorrow night.

War Risk Bureau Wants Typists.

The United States Civil Service Commission, Custom House, announced yesterday that 1,000 typists and stenographers, men and women, were wanted at once for service in the War Risk Insurance Bureau in Washington. The announcement was made by Harry C. Coles, who declared that applicants should bring along a photograph and would be supplied with application blanks for the jobs. Beginning Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, applicants will be examined in Room 319 of the Custom House, and those who pass will be immediately appointed to positions paying $1,220 yearly. Mr. Coles said that applicants would have to furnish their own typewriters for the tests.

Record Capitalization for Bronx.

The certificate of incorporation of the Stephens Fuel Company, Inc., capitalized at $2,000,000 preferred stock, was filed yesterday in the Bronx County Clerk's office. It is the largest capitalization of a corporation yet filed in Bronx County. The concern will deal in coal, coke, wood, and fuel, and will operate mines as well. The incorporators are Olin J. Stephens of 125 East 146th Street, the Bronx; Roderick Stephens of Hartsdale, N. Y.; Benjamin B. Macy of Larchmont, N. Y., and Alexander J. Fraser of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

SAY ENSIGN BECK ARRANGED DINNERS

Witnesses Tell of Discussions Leading to Their Enrollment in the Navy.

The court-martial of Ensign Paul Beck of the Naval Reserves was continued yesterday at the navy yard in Brooklyn. The defendant is charged with "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morale," in using his influence in having men enrolled in the navy. Commodore M. L. Wood, retired, is the presiding officer at the trial. Major John G. Muir, retired, is the judge advocate. George Gordon Battle is acting as counsel for the defendant.

Second Class Yeoman Samuel T. Slater was the first witness called. He lives at 100 West 121st Street, Manhattan. Slater told of a dinner at the Arrowhead Inn, on Washington Heights, to which he had been invited by Ensign Beck. When he arrived at the inn he found Beck there, with six friends, among whom was Chief Yeoman Charles H. Rowan. Beck, according to the witness, asked Rowan when it would be possible to enroll Slater, and that Rowan promised to arrange for him to meet Ensign A. S. Leavitt at the enrollment office at 44 Whitehall Street. Slater paid the bill for the dinner. It amounted to $35.

Slater testified that he was enrolled two days later, on May 28, 1918. The witness declared that he was registered in the draft from Local Board 170, but had not yet been called. His brother, according to Slater, suggested that he see Beck about his enrollment in the navy. The witness said he had been acquainted with Beck for a long time.

ORDERS GODSOL FREED.

U. S. Supreme Court Upholds Man Accused by French Government.

WASHINGTON, June 9. — Federal Court decrees releasing from custody Frank J. Godsol, arrested on charges of defrauding the French Government out of $1,500,000 in the purchase of motor trucks, and whose extradition was sought by that Government, in effect were sustained today by the Supreme Court.

"WHO DID IT?" ENJOINED.

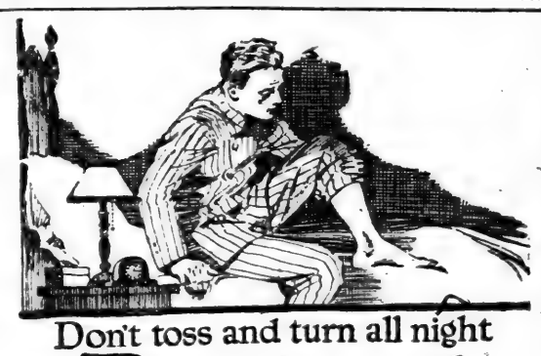
New Play Waits at the Harris While Moving Pictures Go On.

The New York premiere of "Who Did It?" a play announced for presentation at the Harris Theatre last night, failed to take place, although the stage was set and the company stood ready in full make-up. Morris Goldman, owner of "The Spreading Evil," a motion picture which has been on exhibition at this house, obtained an injunction in the afternoon from Supreme Court Justice Tierney forbidding Herman H. Moss, lessee of the Harris, from turning the theatre over to the "Who Did It?" company. The picture management, it was said in court, had paid for the theatre in advance for the current week.

The company was assembled last night in the belief that the manager of the film would permit the play to open as announced, and it was not until after 8 o'clock that hope of giving a performance was abandoned. The play had been previously announced for production at the Belmont Theatre several weeks ago, but failed to open. Walter N. Lawrence, the producer, said last night that he did not know when the first performance would be held. A large audience had to be turned away.

Saulsbury May Be Envoy to Italy.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Former Senator Saulsbury of Delaware was mentioned by Senators today as being under consideration by President Wilson for appointment as Ambassador to Italy to succeed Thomas Nelson Page, who wishes to resign. Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, previously has been mentioned for the post.



Don't toss and turn all night

Resinol

will stop that irritation

Four hours of sleep lost through that painful irritation means long wearisome hours next day—tired out—unfit for work. Tonight apply Resinol Ointment just before retiring. The results will surprise you. All irritation and pain usually disappears like magic.

Keep the affected part well cleansed with Resinol Soap by day. For sale at all druggists. For free samples write Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Victor Tungs-tone Stylus

-the perfect reproducing point for playing Victor Records



THE Victor Tungs-tone Stylus has several important advantages over all other reproducing points.

It not only provides the perfect point which is essential to the proper playing of every Victor Record, but it has besides the convenience of being semi-permanent—plays from 100 to 300 records without changing.

The tungsten point being cylindrical in shape always presents the same perfect point for every part of every record—for the last record as well as for the first. And the ductile tungsten being softer than the record wears slowly away and protects the record from the injury that a hard needle would inflict.

The Victor Tungs-tone Stylus is made in both full tone and half tone. It is changeable at will, thus retaining all the advantages of the Victor system of changeable needles, and enables you to get the utmost enjoyment from every record.

Packages of four. 10c

Manufactured exclusively by the

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.



CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AVE.
TONIGHT AT 8:30—Isadora
DUNCAN DANCERS
Tickets 50c to $1.50, at Box Office.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S U. S. JAZZ BAND, STELLA MAYHEW, Avon Comedy 4, "For Pity's Sake," Regay & Shea, Mats. Daily, 25c-$1. Ben Welch, Wellington Cross, Bessie Clayton and The Cansinos, Henry Lewis, Lady Tsen Mei, Houghton & Duffy.

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THE TREATY PUBLISHED.

The text of the provisions of the Peace Treaty as now published completely vindicates the Paris Council and all its members against the charge that the summary of the Treaty given to the world on May 8 was not a fair presentation of the structural terms and conditions of peace, insomuch, it was declared, that the full text would bring surprises, would acquaint the peoples of the nations with important conditions of peace of which they had been left in ignorance. That charge was baseless, the withdrawal of it should now be made a point of honor with those responsible for making it. A comparison of the text of the Treaty with the summary given out not only disproves the injurious accusation, but establishes the entire good faith of the Council in issuing the synopsis of the Treaty's contents. It is now seen that the summary was prepared with extraordinary faithfulness. It is made evident that the staff of condensers not only sought to put into the summary the meat and meaning of all the chief terms of the text, the provisions which embody the great international adjustments in respect to new States, new frontier delimitations, debt apportionment, reparation, security for the future, commerce and labor, but that in performing their work they displayed a remarkable capacity for seizing upon essentials and presenting them clearly and concisely.

The text contains much necessarily omitted from the summary, much matter presented in detail of which the summary contained only an outline, and these precise specifications are of great interest and importance to business men, to the very large class of persons in all countries who will have future commercial dealings with the Germans. Putting it briefly, it may be said that the summary set forth fully and accurately what has been won by the war, the fruits of the victory in changing the position of Germany from one of menace to one of dependence upon the good-will of the Allied and Associated Powers and upon her own future behavior; while the full text of the Treaty's provisions presents in detail a great deal of information concerning future trade relations with Germany.

As an example of this, of great interest to France, Belgium, and Italy, we may take the provisions relating to the tonnage of coal Germany is required to furnish. Another example, highly interesting to those engaged in the new dyestuffs industry in this country, is to be found in Annex VI. to Article 244. In these clauses Germany engages to deliver to the Reparation Commission "not exceeding 50 "per cent. of the total stock of each "and every kind of dyestuff and commercial drug in Germany or under "German control at the date of the "coming into force of the present "Treaty"; she further engages to deliver at the option of the Commission until January, 1925, during each period of six months of every year "any specified kind of dyestuffs and "commercial drug up to an amount "not exceeding 25 per cent. of the "German production of such dyestuffs "and commercial drugs during the "previous six months period." The prices are to be fixed by the Commission, which will take into consideration the pre-war net export prices and subsequent variations. The provisions of the Treaty in respect to these commodities will, of course, be subject to the license system to be set up in this country to control imports of the German products competing with the output of our own establishments.

Great as is the interest in the full text of the Treaty, and important as it is that the commercial details should be known as soon as possible to merchants, manufacturers, and importers, it is now possible to say that there has been absolutely no justification for the unseemly scolding of the Republican Senators or for the charges and insinuations that the Council was withholding from the world vital conditions of the peace. The Council departed widely from the custom of peace conferences when it made the substance of the Treaty known in the summary of May 8. In this country and in other countries, it is the duty and prerogative of the Executive to negotiate treaties; the department which ratifies, when ratification is required, has been accustomed to take the treaty from the negotiators without previous knowledge of its contents. It may be said in respect to this Treaty, that the President has faithfully observed his principle of "open covenants of peace openly arrived at," for the real substance of the covenant has been before the world for examination and discussion for more than a month.

STATES AND WOMEN.

Hurrah for Michigan! It will be the first State to ratify the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, unless Illinois gets ahead.

So Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT telegraphs to Governor SLEEPER of Michigan. The Legislatures of Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, and Massachusetts will take up the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment this week. To the enthusiasm of Mrs. CATT here is a competition of Legislatures. It is assumed that, the amendment having been squeezed through Congress at last, it is the pious duty of each Legislature to ratify it. Why discuss? Shall the Republicans or the Democrats have the better "record"? Which shall show itself the more obedient, humble servant of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Woman's Party?

How strange, and like an echo from the land of spirits, sounds the voice of The Hartford Courant: "Connecti-"cut stands for the rest of the States. "Her two Senators voted for the self-"respect and the rights of Connecti-"cut." A friend of State rights; a Republican friend in a Republican State! From the great chorus of Governors eagerly piping their devotion to the cause and the amendment, Governor HOLCOMB of Connecticut is absent. He sees no reason for calling a special session of the Connecticut General Assembly; and if he did call one, he is sure that if it represented Connecticut opinion it would reject the amendment. We will leave it to the feminine sociologists to determine what punishment is fit, if any dire and dread enough can be found fit, to fall upon the head of this antediluvian, for whom the card index has no terror. All the while, cheerful prattling about "self-determination" in Europe, Asia, and Africa comes from the woman suffrage folk. It never occurs to them that a State of the United States is entitled to determine for itself whether it wants its women to vote or not; any more than it occurs to the saints of the Anti-Saloon League that a State ought to retain the right of self-determination as to the insertion of or exclusion from its midst of mild or hot and rebellious liquors.

REASON RULES AMERICAN LABOR.

According to the Mooney Defense League, the labor referendum on ordering a general strike to compel a new trial is forty to one in favor of doing so. This seems conclusive until it is considered that no figures are given regarding the votes cast, and that 75 per cent. of the unions ignored the proposal because it is not favored by the Federation of Labor. A majority of one-quarter among the voting unions would indicate a vote in favor of the general strike less than the 15 per cent. against it in the forecast of sentiment among the assembling Federationists. The metal section of the Federation on Saturday, "by an overwhelming vote," rejected the proposal to move for a pardon for DEBS and others convicted for like causes.

There is no surprise in either action. One of MOONEY'S codefendants is President of the San Francisco Machinists' Lodge and has led the agitation in his favor, but the lodge itself repudiated the strike last month. That the Federation would repudiate the DEBS pardon movement has been stated for weeks by responsible officials of the Federation. The reason they gave was that general strikes were inconsistent with the keeping of labor contracts, and that conservative labor did not regard its engagements with employers as scraps of paper. The program to be followed by the Federation was resolved upon at a conference in this city more than a month ago. There were over fifty officials present, and a formal statement of conclusions reached was issued. It was agreed that labor had more to lose than gain by co-operation with contract breakers and bomb throwers, and that it was in labor's interest to dissociate itself from that element among workers. Additional to the results above mentioned is another even more significant. A proposal to amalgamate all international unions, thus eliminating all trade divisions and turning the Federation into "one big union," was defeated, 2,900 to 1,100.

There are other signs that the conservatism of American labor is a fact, not a theory. Because the fact is recognized the Canadian Minister of Labor appealed to President GOMPERS to cast his influence against the Canadian soviets, because their agitation in Canada prejudiced the international labor movement. Alluding to the danger of Bolshevism in America, the President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, W. G. LEE, addressing its convention last month, said: "We stand for no such doctrine of "destruction and ruin; we believe in "the Government of our representative nations, and stand as 100 per "cent. Americans ready to defend our "principles." More surprising, although less important in a numerical sense, was the action taken in the settlement of the New Bedford textile strike yesterday. A strike in sympathy with a comparatively small number of engineers had made idle some 20,000 to 25,000 operatives. It was agreed that the mills should start yesterday "open shop." The original demand was that the shops should be "closed" to nonunionists, even the chief engineer being included. But the unions came to see that the principle of closed or open shop could not be divided, and that the chief engineer could not be a unionist. Therefore the principle was waived, and the employers readily agreed to an amicable adjustment of all other issues. The right to recognition in collective bargaining too often is regarded as a right to exclude all other workers from their civil rights. The law cannot grant that, for if any union is recognized so must be all unions. The right of unions is undivided and indivisible from the rights of members and nonmembers alike, for it is a citizen's right, which can be neither alienated nor allowed to be invaded.

These facts lend force to Mr. TAFT'S timely argument on principle and expediency that so long as American labor holds these conservative sentiments it is entitled to respect and support, even though in some minor matters it may have views less acceptable. Under its present officials, as Mr. TAFT says, the Federation is a valuable force for the preservation of our institutions. Co-operation with it by capital is its best protection for property rights under our institutions. The defeat of GOMPERS, MITCHELL, DUNCAN in the convention now sitting would be a triumph for the reckless elements and a serious obstacle to that better understanding between capital and labor in which there is a good prospect that we may lead the world to prosperity under the law.

Opening the Federation convention yesterday, President GOMPERS said that the war has brought to the world a new concept of right, and that there has come an end of either political or industrial tyranny. That can come only under the law. For that there is no substitute in the edicts of labor any more than of capital. Both must bow to the law, as capital already has done. The law cannot distinguish between mechanic and ditch digger, as Mr. GOMPERS said, and, as it may be added, between unionists and nonunionists, any more than between black and white. Short of that the new concept of right might turn out to be a new tyranny.

POLAND.

In the eighteenth century Poland was in the way; in the way of the military Kingdom of Prussia, of the expanding Russian Empire. By 1791 Poland was still further in the way; at last her people had abated their internal dissensions, so that their country could no longer be used as a tool by aspiring foreign monarchs; they had adopted a liberal Constitution, and autocrats already alarmed by the French Revolution found the rise of liberalism in Eastern Europe unendurable. So Poland was partitioned.

Today Poland is again in the way. She is in the way of Russian Bolshevism; so long as there is a strong, independent, democratic Poland Bolshevism will have a hard time in spreading into Central Europe. She is in the way of a Germany where the old militarists are still strong; a Germany which hopes to compensate herself for the defeat in Western Europe by penetrating and dominating Russia. So long as there is a strong, independent, and democratic Poland, Germany can do little in Russia. Poland is the outwork in Eastern Europe of the cause in which the western democracies defeated the Kaiser and are beating back Bolshevism. The fall of Poland or the weakening of Poland will profit nobody but the Germans and the Russian Bolsheviki.

The Polish Government is doubtless imperfect; the Lithuanians and Ukrainians are at odds with it, though there are two sides to each of these disputes; the stories of pogroms have been widely spread and are sincerely believed by millions of people who have no sympathy with Germany or the Bolsheviki. The world wants the facts about the pogroms, and Mr. PADEREWSKI is willing to have an impartial commission investigate. Meanwhile Mr. GIBSON, the American Minister to Poland, reports that the stories of the pogroms seem to have been, at the least, greatly exaggerated. Dispatches from Paris tell us that there is to be a plebiscite for Upper Silesia. The German authorities are still in control there, and unless there is careful allied supervision of the vote we know that they will take care of any inconvenient expression of the will of the people. It can hardly have escaped the notice of the English representatives at Paris, who are said to be responsible for this concession to the Germans, that the Germans have virtually given up Alsace-Lorraine, that they are not wasting much time in defending the Sarre Valley, but that they are concentrating all their propaganda on the eastern frontier, trying to discredit Poland. Certain "Liberals" in England are against Poland, for reasons intelligible enough when we study their course during the war; but it has been said, and said in England, that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S opposition to Polish claims on Danzig was based not on enthusiasm for a somewhat dubious self-determination, but on fear of Polish competition for the British textile industry.

The facts about the pogroms, the facts about the disputes with Lithuania and the Ukraine, ought to be laid fully before the world. If the Polish people and Government are oppressing other races, as many people in America believe, the world must see to it that the Poles make themselves worthy of confidence; if Poland has been slandered, we ought to find out who is doing it, and why. In any case, we ought to discriminate between stories from responsible sources and what is the propaganda of the enemy; and we ought to remember that injury to Poland will profit none but the Germans and the Bolsheviki. Whatever the Poles may have done to bring righteous disapproval on themselves, every story against them has been spread and magnified by their German enemies.

BOY SCOUT WEEK.

A clean, healthy, sane influence in our national life today is diffused by the Boy Scouts of America, who are campaigning this week to obtain 1,000,000 associate adult members and to raise a fund of $1,000,000. New York City's quota is 250,000 men and $300,000. It is the duty of the community to provide the men, who are wanted for scoutmasters and committees, and it should be the community's pleasure to subscribe the money asked for, and more, too, for a dollar is no measure of the value to America of the spirit that animates the Boy Scouts and makes them so useful, not only to the localities of their origin, but to the Government when it calls upon them for help.

It ought to be the pride of every family to have a son in the Boy Scouts of America, for the sum of their achievements is so splendid, a word used advisedly. Long before the clarion of Plattsburg was sounded the Boy Scouts, although ideally a civic organization, were being trained in the qualities, physical, mental, and spiritual, that make stout-hearted and faithful soldiers. An illustration: Of a troop of Scouts formed at Waltham, Mass., seven years before the United States entered the war, 128 joined the army and navy, and of these 60 were privates, 15 became non-commissioned officers, 21 received commissions, and 5 were decorated for gallantry in France. As it is the creed of the Boy Scouts to be honest and fearless, lovers of clean sport, adepts in woodcraft, prompt to aid and quick to act, always dependable and ever loyal, there can be no better soldiers. And the finest citizenship flowers from the seed of their endeavor. They have an esprit de corps that qualifies them for the most urgent civic service. A good Boy Scout cannot be a slack and indifferent citizen.

Consider their performance at the time of the Morgan munitions explosion. Mobilizing without delay for relief, they carried cots to the injured, took charge of refugees and escorted them to places of shelter, cooked and served food, guarded destitute families, and even cared for children. In the calamity of its earthquake Porto Rico called upon the Boy Scouts for first aid, and they were not found wanting. A touching expression of the organization's fealty to an admirer was the planting of 500 trees at Faust, New York, to form the initials T. R. There can be no appeal for service to which the Boy Scouts do not respond as a unit. They rally for a good cause with an enthusiasm delightful to see. They have the faith that moves mountains. It is not necessary to tell again the story of what they did here at home during the war in the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps campaigns, and how they helped the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and the United War Work Committee. Can any one have forgotten their volunteer emergency duty during the influenza epidemic in all parts of the country? Simply, but very impressively, President WILSON said in his recent proclamation reminding his countrymen of Boy Scout Week:

> They have not only demonstrated their worth to the nation, but have also materially contributed to a deeper appreciation by the American people of the higher conception of patriotism and good citizenship.

It is because the Boy Scouts of America do big things in such a joyous and effective way that the most distinguished men feel honored by association with them in the present campaign. Inspiring is their peace cry: "The war is over, but our work is not." The Boy Scouts of America have an enrollment of 375,000; it can be and should be ten times as strong, and if it were so the country would go on surely and safely about the job of reconstruction and better government. There is not an organization in the country more worthy of support and confidence than the Boy Scouts of America. This great city would be untrue to itself if it failed to yield its quota of men and dollars and to exceed it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Difficult Problem to Handle.

That the country would, on the whole, be better and safer for the suppression and elimination of its whole foreign-language press seems so clear at this time that the demand for such action by Congress is strong and has much of practical justification. Yet to take it would be contrary to long-established American practice, and it would have, further, the always undesirable effect of punishing the innocent with the guilty.

For there are a few papers printed in languages other than English that serve really good purposes, and a larger number that at least serve no bad one. To suppress these with the rest would inflict real hardships for which there is no better excuse than is to be found in a rather humiliating confession of our inability to draw a line between papers commendable or innocuous and those that constitute national perils. For these reasons there will be an inclination to refrain from drastic action against the whole foreign-language press, and, if the situation were not so serious, probably most of us would be in favor of letting publishers use any language they please, though holding them to full responsibility under existing laws should they venture to preach treason.

That theory is a pleasing one, but the trust placed in it hitherto has proved ill founded, for evidence recently collected by the Government—part of which was printed in THE TIMES on Sunday—shows that there are many languages the use of which enables the promulgation of most vicious ideas to go on for a long time without coming to the attention of anybody with the power and desire to stop it. Trouble is now in store for the men who have been doing this, but the harm has already been done, and it probably will be done again, after the present excitement dies out, if the well of little known tongues is not swept away.

Profitable to Delay Assimilation.

There is at least one argument that applies to so nearly all of the foreign-language papers that it puts the whole of them on the defensive. In the very nature of things, it requires a peculiar, and almost inhuman, disinterestedness in the proprietor or editor of such a paper to refrain from efforts to keep his readers in the condition that leads them to be numbered among his subscribers.

In other words, he cannot afford to hasten their assimilation with their neighbors and their disappearance in the general population through complete Americanization. Instead, he has a strong motive for encouraging them to remember the old country, to practice its customs, to think its thoughts—to remain apart. For when they cease to do this they turn to the papers that can and do not only offer more and better news than any foreign-language paper can provide, but present it from the American standpoint. So it can hardly be doubted that if there were no foreign-language papers our immigrants sooner would cease to be aliens.

People Who Remain Foreigners.

Another question with two sides for both of which something can be said is that of naturalization as the condition of prolonged residence here. The plea for compulsion was well argued by a contributor to Sunday's TIMES. The man, he wrote, who comes here and utilizes opportunities and advantages evidently considered by him superior to those he would have had in his old home—who sends his children to our public schools, and in a dozen other ways exploits our kindness and liberality—is under a strong obligation to undertake the responsibilities and burdens of citizenship. If he does not do so within a reasonable number of years there is not a little reason for looking at him askance, and at least an excuse for doubting the desirability of his presence.

Yet to expel such a man from the country on no better ground than that he has refrained from becoming naturalized would be a harsh procedure, and one which other nations rarely, if ever, have followed. Such aliens earn the money they get by the performance of valuable services, and directly or indirectly they pay taxes like other people. We are always scornful of Americans who change their allegiance, however long they may have occasion to live abroad. It is only in time of war that the resident alien excites actual antagonism, for he is exempt from military service, except in exceptional circumstances, and he is open to the suspicion that it is to secure such exemption that he does not "take out his papers."

His News Really Is Ancient.

It was not necessary for a learned entomologist in the Johns Hopkins Faculty to prove the edibility of locusts by eating a few of them and surviving the experiment. For unnumbered centuries these insects have been an occasional, but considerable, part of the diet of millions of people in several parts of the world, and if ever those people hear of the Johns Hopkins man's exploit they will smile superior and wonder at the belatedness of his audacity. The history of JOHN the Baptist is not the only recorded instance in which empirical persons have anticipated the scientist.

Of course, locusts are edible; so are hundreds of other insects—thousands of them, probably—and it might not be at all injudicious at this time, when so much of the world's population is going hungry, if more attention were bestowed on what is, after all, the largest of new food sources. Still, the locusts in this country are not in much danger as a result of the professor's revelation, even though he does say that they taste like shrimp.

THE I. W. W.

Their dreams are reddened by the midnight glare
On far horizons, while their days are rife
With empty speech of what their class will dare,
Dragging a rising world through stress and strife.
Their subtle doctrine edges like a knife
Slashing the moorings of industrial gain,
While sunlight flees from out their blighted life,
Drifting like derelicts through mist and rain.

They breathe a fevered air of wild unrest,
And on disturbing tides are swept afar,
Distorted souls who scorn the lifting zest
Of honest labor under sun and star;
Myopic on the world's far lanes they lurch,
Striking with toxic rage at State and Church.

THOMAS J. MURRAY.

AMENDMENT PROCEDURE.

Right of a State to Change Its Mind on Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES of June 4 (by the by, I cannot disclaim responsibility for a slip in the first paragraph—"two-thirds" instead of "three-fourths") I noted the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington allowing a referendum on the State Legislature's approval of the prohibition amendment. This decision lightens somewhat the fog which envelops current discussion of the procedure for amending the Constitution.

But light must be thrown on other points if this discussion is to bring sound results. For example, a widespread acceptance of the proposition that when a State approves an amendment it cannot effectively change its mind, though it record a change before ratification by three-fourths of the States has definitively attached the amendment to the Constitution, appears to be based upon the following unique incident:

In proclaiming the Fourteenth Amendment on July 20, 1866, Secretary Seward, after remarking his lack of authority to "decide doubtful questions * * * as to the power of any State Legislature to recall a previous act or resolution of ratification of any amendment proposed to the Constitution," certified "that if the resolutions of the Legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey ratifying the aforesaid amendment are to be deemed as remaining in full force and effect notwithstanding the subsequent resolutions of the Legislatures of those States which purport to withdraw the consent of said States from such ratification, then the aforesaid amendment has been ratified in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and so has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States."

It was a wise and patriotic policy which discouraged the carrying of an admittedly doubtful procedure to the Supreme Court and, by accepting the amendment at its face value, sufficiently established its authority.

Such a policy is not called for now. On the contrary, assuming that referendums shall halt full ratification of the proposed prohibition amendment, no State is discouraged from recalling an approval, leaving the event to the judgment of the Supreme Court if this be invoked. Asserting that the court may obtain jurisdiction of the matter, I maintain, without now elaborating the argument, that it will vindicate a State's right to recall an approval prior to complete adoption of an amendment.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.
New York, June 6, 1919.

CEDARS OF LEBANON FALL.

Devastation of the Mountain Slopes During the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The flower of Lebanon languisheth.—Nah., i., 4.

Its beauty, its crown, its pride, its tall cedars, or rather its magnificent sanubar pines, have been demolished of late. Under the hand of its late master, the work of demolition in Mount Lebanon began in order to feed the locomotives running up and down the mountain between the Mediterranean port and military station of Beirut and the ancient capital, Damascus.

In the absence of native or imported coal, the cutting down of timber became a necessity. Although masters have changed, conditions still require the wholesale devastation of wooded slopes, leaving the mountain bare and ugly.

It is a common sight in these days (Spring of 1919) to see a line of automobiles wending their way to the plain with their loads of timber. The sight makes one groan. How can the Lord bear to see his "goodly mountain" laid waste?

We are comforted, however, by the thought that this is only for a season. He allows conditions to prevail similar doubtless to those which made Lebanon "ashamed," caused her to be "hewn down" (Isaiah, xxxiii., 9) by the plundering army of the mighty Sennacherib, 608 B. C.

When the trees are cut down the ground becomes parched and dry. "The flower of Lebanon" literally languishes and is no more.

This state of affairs is a real pain and grief to those who love the mountain primarily for its beauty and its matchless scenery.

It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when "Lebanon shall be turned into a fruitful field," (Isaiah, xxix., 17,) when the cry, "Open thy doors, O Lebanon," (Zech., xi., 1) shall resound again, that they who remember the Lord in far countries "shall return," for has He not promised: "I will bring them into the land of Gilead and Lebanon and place shall not be found for them," (Zech., x., 10.)

Mrs. GHOSN-EL-HOWIE.
Shweir, Mount Lebanon, Syria.

FROM MR. PENNELL.

An Additional Protest on the Subject of Independence Hall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wrote a letter to you last week which you were good enough to print, pointing out that Independence Hall, our greatest national monument, was in the gravest peril from destruction by fire, because two wooden grandstands have been erected in front of a great part of the buildings and these are flanked by groups of small Christmas trees. A match thrown in any part will set the whole ablaze. This the city authorities now realize, for they have added to the decorations some fire extinguishers.

I wrote you this letter because a Philadelphia paper refused to print it—though now that you have printed it the comments in Philadelphia are numerous enough.

This morning I note that you have an editorial on my letter, which you treat as a joke. If, Sir, you regard the possible destruction by fire of the Hall as a joke, I have nothing more to say, except that if this country is so debauched and degenerate that we can look on the possible disappearance of its greatest memorial, its greatest page in history, its greatest example of Colonial architecture as a joke—but I refuse to believe it. I believe there still is a saving remnant who do care for the history and the architecture of their country and who will rise and demand that Independence Hall, a national monument, shall be saved from the vandals of this city who care nothing for it.

We have an Art Jury appointed by the city, they have publicly done nothing. We have an Advisory Art Council, they have publicly done nothing; a Historical Society, they have publicly done nothing.

The city Government has committed this crime, and if it is a crime to expose their crime and the indifference of the citizens of the city, I am proud to have committed it. One single voice has been raised besides mine, that of "An ex-Soldier of the United States Army," saying the Cradle of Liberty is in danger. If this is a joke, patriotism, art, and history are jokes, but I know your readers will take the matter seriously.

JOSEPH PENNELL.
Philadelphia, June 2, 1919.

ENDS EMBARGO ON GOLD

But Permission for Exports Does Not Apply to Bolshevist Russia.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—To hasten a return to normal economic conditions and restore the American dollar to a parity in several foreign countries, the control exercised by the Government over transactions in foreign exchange and the exportation of gold coin, bullion, and currency was terminated today by President Wilson, acting on recommendations of the Federal Reserve Board.

Exceptions made by the President included importation or exportation of ruble notes or exchange operations with that part of Russia now under the control of the Bolshevist Government and exchange transactions with territories in respect of which such transactions are at present permitted only through the American Relief Administration.

Attention was also called by the board to the fact that termination of control did not authorize transactions with enemies except so far as such transactions might be authorized by general and special permission granted by the War Trade Board.

Licenses to export coin, bullion or currency will be required, but will be granted "freely" by the War Trade Board, "irrespective of destination or amount," according to the board's statement. Applications must, however, continue to be made to the Federal Reserve Board until such time as the President shall, by proclamation, formally bring to an end the present control, instituted when the United States entered the war.

The statement says that the removal of the embargo on the exportation of gold will enable foreign nations to obtain the metal needed to strengthen their economic position, adding that anything that tends to restore the economic power of foreign countries will make secure prosperity in this country.

Government credits to the Allies are virtually exhausted, says the announcement, so that a flow of gold to this country may be expected soon, tending to advance existing high prices. This will be offset, however, by the outward movement of gold. "A very considerable movement abroad" can be made without danger, it is said, because of the great reserves accumulated here since 1914, amounting to one-third of the world's supply.

One important effect expected is the restoration of the American dollar to a parity in exchange with South American countries, particularly Colombia and Venezuela, where it has been at a discount of 20 per cent.

Bankers Express Approval.

The lifting of the embargo on gold, which was officially announced yesterday, bore out the rumors which were widely circulated throughout the financial district last week, and generally met with the approval of bankers. It is felt that there is an abundance of gold in the United States at the present time, and that the return to a free market—the first move of this kind, incidentally, to be made by any of the important countries—will have a beneficial effect on world conditions. It was yesterday regarded as a very important step toward a resumption of normal conditions.

As for the probable withdrawal of the metal from the United States, it was pointed out that only two countries of consequence now had favorable positions in the American exchange market. They are Japan and Spain, and, while bankers do not expect much gold to go to Spain, it is believed that a fairly considerable quantity may be shipped to Japan. This is not so much to liquidate American indebtedness to that country as it is to balance exchange with India. A great deal of American business with India is cleared through Japan, and by allowing gold to pass out of the United States it is thought that this balance may be adjusted.

There is a belief in some circles that for the present gold exports will not be allowed to exceed gold imports. The British Government has resumed shipments of the metal to this centre and has already advanced about $18,000,000. It is expected that more will arrive in the near future, and rumors have put the probable total at $50,000,000.

The possibility of the lifting of the embargo, causing other countries to take corresponding action and throwing all gold markets open was discussed yesterday by bankers. If this was done, the natural result, it was said, would be to attract more gold here. Most bankers think this would be undesirable, unless some comprehensive plan should be adopted whereby the United States would use the gold as the basis for great foreign credits.

SHOW CANADA'S WAR ART.

$500,000 Collection Open to Public at Anderson Galleries.

The exhibition of the Canadian War Memorials will be opened to the public at the Anderson Galleries today. It is a collection of paintings, drawings, and sculpture unrivalled in historical interest, and surprisingly interesting as art, since the committee responsible for it made every effort to secure the services of artists of distinction representing every school and group of British art, from the most academic and traditional to the most revolutionary and advanced. In this way not only a pictorial record of Canada's part in the war was obtained, but also a record of the condition of British art at the time of the great war.

The artists include Frank Brangwyn, George Clausen, D. Y. Cameron, Augustus John, Eric Kennington, John Lavery, Harrington Mann, Gerald Moira, W. Nicholson, Spencer Pryse, Charles Sims, William Rothenstein, and many others of equal note.

A future setting for these pictorial records was carefully considered and will consist of a permanent war museum now in construction in Ottawa. The walls are to be decorated with the series of panels shown in the present exhibition, and against this appropriate background will be seen the minor paintings and prints. Several of the canvases, which number about 450 in all, are over 20 feet long and 15 feet high. It is estimated that the oil paintings represent a value of about $500,000. Only about one-third of the complete series is now shown, but it is said to be one of the largest collections ever assembled in New York.

When the collection was shown this Spring at the Royal Academy in London, the galleries were thronged from morning till night during the two months of the exhibition. Three of the pictures, when shown separately in different cities of Europe, have brought in as high as $5,000 in admission fees. The money raised by the present exhibit goes toward the Canadian War Memorial building.

RELEASE Y. M. C. A. CAPTIVE.

Bolsheviki, Cable Message Says, Have Freed Secretary Ryall.

After having been held a prisoner in Moscow by the Bolsheviki, Bryant Ryall of 671 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., a Y. M. C. A. secretary, has been released. He has reached Finland and will sail for America this month, according to a dispatch received by the Y. M. C. A. National War Work Council.

Ryall was reported in the news dispatches as having been taken prisoner on March 31 while working in the front lines near Bolshoia Ozera. Malcolm V. Arnold of London, Ohio, another Y. M. C. A. secretary, was reported as having been captured about the same time.

L. F. Penningroth, of Tipton, Iowa, secretary from the American Y. M. C. A. Prisoner of War Relief Mission in Copenhagen, obtained the release of Arnold, going to Moscow for that purpose. He was unable, however, to bring Ryall back with him, but met him and placed sufficient American Y. M. C. A. funds at his disposal to take care of his own wants and those of his soldier companions. The dispatch received from Ryall shows that he reached Helsingfors on May 26 and that he will sail from Stockholm on June 15. He has been in Russia a little more than a year.

HOOVER SEES RAPID RECOVERY IN EUROPE

"Economic Delirium Tremens" Will End with Peace, Says Food Chairman.

WE MUST EXTEND CREDITS

Large Advances Must Be Made Privately, He Asserts, While Government Loans Should Stop.

PARIS, June 9, (Associated Press.)—"This sort of economic delirium tremens will end with peace," said Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Interallied Food Commission, today, discussing the situation in Europe and the need of financing different nations. Asked for a statement as to the financial requirements of Europe from the United States during the next year, he said:

"Any statement is premised upon peace and the return of Europe to work. I do not take it we will finance any more wars in Europe, directly or indirectly, nor that we will provide money to enable the people of Europe to live without work, or to work part time, as at present all over Europe.

"The amount of credits from the United States to Europe during the year after peace revolves around the inability of the nations to pay for (a) raw material, machinery, and tools; (b) food, (c) currency reorganization, and (d) interest on money borrowed from our Government.

"The volume of financial assistance needed and the solution therefor varies with the situation in each State. Neutral States are flourishing, and need cause no concern. Rumania, Greater Serbia, Bulgaria, Arabia, Turkey, except Armenia; Portugal, Greece, and Hungary will be virtually self-supporting. In fact, some of them should be able to export food, and, with other exports, they can pretty well provide for all their needs, except, perhaps, railway reconstruction material, agricultural implements, and currency reorganization. These States represent nearly one-third the population of Europe.

"Poland and the Baltic States will produce almost enough meat, grain, and vegetables for their own people, but will be short of fats. If they obtain resources for currency reorganization and some working capital for raw material imports, so as to get exports going, they should, with economy, be self-supporting within a few months.

"Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and Finland have a larger import problem, for they always require breadstuffs, meats, and fats throughout the year to supplement their own production. These people are already moving energetically to get their industries going, even under the terrible difficulties presented by the armistice situation. They must have working capital to reorganize their currencies, provide raw material, and meet the food problem for a while. The economic problems of most of these States are simple when compared to the larger European nations, and the world will be astonished with their recovery if they have peace.

May Need Help for Years.

"There will be great poverty among individuals who have suffered loss directly from the war, and these will comprise a proper scene for charitable work for years, but it will be individual, not national, as has been the case this last Winter.

"The condition of Germany and German-Austria cannot be discussed intelligently until peace is signed. Of the 70,000,000 Germans in these two States, some 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 lived before the war by trade, by the import of raw material and export in exchange for food and other necessities, and these cannot be supported on the land. How they will pay an indemnity and at the same time get credits for raw materials is a problem for the new commission whose duty it will be to obtain maximum reparation. If we should not get raw materials and food they will never be able to pay indemnities. In any event, one possibility that must not be overlooked is that 1,000,000 to 12,000,000 of this population may emigrate eastward or overseas under the economic pressure.

"The larger allied States have an uphill load to pull in the resurrection of industry and their economic life. France has the smallest need for food imports, and Great Britain can feed herself largely from her colonies, but both will need financial help in credits for raw material. Italy will need assistance in raw materials and in food supplies. All will want credits while the payments of interest for some time on what they owe the American treasury.

"Altogether, the dominant problem in the rehabilitation of Europe is one wholly of credits with which to buy overseas, and if financing can be provided, Europe should be on a self-supporting basis within another year. Whether the United States will undertake a third stage in our intervention in Europe must be for Congress to decide. The first stage was to end the war, the second to feed the people until peace and harvest, and the third may be to give credits financial assistance to bring back economic life.

"In my own personal view, the largest part of the credits required from the United States should be provided by private credits, and we should, except for certain limited purposes, stop lending the money of our Government. Credits next year are required for business operations, and when Governments are engaged in business they always overspend. The years to come must be years of economy, not extravagance.

Need Half-Billion from United States.

"I feel that something like half a billion dollars of assistance from the American Government may be needed to join with the other Allies in the reorganization of the currencies of the new States, and to take care of some particularly acute and otherwise unsolvable situations. On the other hand, much larger sums will be required from private credit for raw material and food, and I do insure that the private credits to Governments, and especially to individuals, should be established, our Government would probably need to consider some further measures of encouragement in this direction.

"The credit of private individuals and firms of even the most wrecked States of Europe is still worth something, and what is needed is to re-establish confidence in such credits. In this matter the Government, by different devices, could lend assistance with comparatively little risk. In any event, some solution must be found, or we will be faced with starvation in some parts of Europe, on a lesser scale, again next Spring, when the forthcoming harvest is exhausted.

"We may have some further political revolutions in Europe, because the social pendulum has not reached the point of stability in some spots, but in my view the danger of the Red Terror and destruction by Bolshevism has been greatly mitigated, and actually will have passed in some countries on the signing of peace.

"If we undertake to give credits, we should undertake it in a definite, organized manner. We should have consolidated, organized control of the assistance we give, in such a way that it should be used only if economy in imports is maintained, and if the definite rehabilitation of industry is undertaken—if the people return to work, if orderly government is preserved, if fighting is stopped, disarmament is undertaken, and there is no discrimination against the United States in favor of other countries.

"If these things are done, the mat

TELL OF BORDER PLOT AT FORD LIBEL SUIT

Witnesses Reveal Plan to Capture States of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

CATTLE RUSTLERS ON STAND

Ranchers with Their Big Sombreros Make Picturesque Setting at Mt. Clemens Court House.

MT. CLEMENS, June 9.—Followers of [illegible] Henry Ford's $1,000,000 libel [illegible]gainst The Chicago Daily Tribune, [illegible]ntered upon its fifth week, got [illegible]o they have been wafting for today, [illegible]ht, the picturesque touch from the [illegible]n border.

[illegible]roceedings before Judge Tucker [illegible]troduced rangers, deputy sher[illegible]conspiracy of empire which in[illegible]the capture by Mexicans of the [illegible]of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, [illegible]southern part of California, [illegible]ross, embroidered riding boots, [illegible]rustling, sudden and sanguinary [illegible]by Mexican bandits, and a bit of [illegible]propaganda in the form of one [illegible]Iron Cross, taken from a slain [illegible]n bandit, and three ancient [illegible]rifles, also of Teutonic origin.

[illegible]story came mainly from Marcus [illegible]ines, now a customs official at [illegible]Marfa, Texas, and Thomas S. [illegible]of Hidalgo County, Texas, a [illegible]contractor and land developer, [illegible]and 1916 both were deputy sher[illegible]Rangers.

[illegible]witnesses were Thomas J. Alex[illegible]postmaster and keeper of the [illegible]store at Sebastian, Texas, [illegible]he said, eight American families [illegible]before bandits frightened them [illegible]leaving the predominant Mexican [illegible]to hold possession; Thomas [illegible]and Fred States Marshal at [illegible], Texas, and John R. Har[illegible]immigration inspector at [illegible].

[illegible]testified that he took a copy [illegible]espionery to retake the border [illegible]known as the "Plan of San [illegible]Bacilio Ramos, a Mex[illegible]ist whom he captured, [illegible]the papers over to Bishop, [illegible]by which they were given to Harold [illegible]Bishop. Harold had identified [illegible]signatures on the stand when ad[illegible]was taken until 4 o'clock.

[illegible]plan of San Diego contemplated [illegible]sion from Mexico and a simul[illegible]uprising of Mexican residents [illegible]border States. Ramos, it ap[illegible]in the testimony, was never [illegible]to trial as he violated his bond, [illegible]Mayfield said, had not been seen [illegible]United States since.

Bishop appeared indignant at the [illegible]se was handled and testified [illegible]resigned as marshal because [illegible]ld not let me do my duty."

[illegible]explain what that was and [illegible]examination Attorney Alfred [illegible]of counsel for Mr. Ford, in [illegible]with the resignation, asked: [illegible]Federal authorities regarded it [illegible]and I [illegible]y did," replied the witness.

[illegible], other of the big [illegible], testified that he first had [illegible]knowledge of a Mexican out[illegible]United States soil in 1913, when [illegible]a ranger and a deputy sheriff [illegible]Eagle Pass. He saw many [illegible]refugees come out of Mexico, [illegible]and also from lonely ranches [illegible]ities in fear of bandit raids.

[illegible]witness was in the customs serv[illegible]Eagle Pass in March, 1916, [illegible]Aug. 8, 1916, and joined [illegible]including some soldiers, which [illegible]seem to the north. Hines said [illegible]came up with the Mexicans at [illegible]called Peterson's, seventy-five [illegible]north of Brownsville. Several [illegible]desultory firing followed, the [illegible]which three or four Americans [illegible]wounded and four Mexicans killed [illegible]wounded. The Mexicans [illegible]mood to fight, but Hines expressed [illegible]opinion that few of them ever got [illegible]Rio Grande again.

[illegible]testimony was not guiltless of [illegible]whole-hearted profanity in [illegible]one incident of the Sebastian [illegible]when first two shots at a [illegible]bandit. He said [illegible]was Antonio Rojas, and in [illegible]the name he applied to that [illegible]is known in Texas as "a [illegible].

[illegible]experiences were of a sim[illegible]ll brought the fugitives [illegible]s from Texas, and like [illegible]stole, and the like [illegible]Mexicans. He said he [illegible]ently in the saddle in [illegible]ys out of town ten horses."

Bowman-Paterson Wedding June 28

[illegible]marriage of Miss Clarice Pater[illegible]ter of Mrs. Myra D. Paterson [illegible]Forty-seventh Street, to [illegible]. Bowman will take place on [illegible]ay at the Central Pres[illegible]hurch, this city. Their en[illegible]announced last July. Mr. [illegible]a resident of the companies [illegible]Baltimore, Manhattan, [illegible]Bowman, Murray Hill and [illegible]was identified with [illegible]during the war.

HAMMERSTEIN WEDS AGAIN.

Miss Claire Nagle Is Third Bride of Musical Comedy Director.

Arthur Hammerstein, the theatrical producer and son of Oscar Hammerstein, the opera impresario, was married for the third time yesterday in the City Hall in New Jersey, to Miss Claire Nagle, an actress in "Tumble In," one of Mr. Hammerstein's shows now playing at the Selwyn Theatre. The bride is 22 years old, and she gave her address as 115 West Seventy-first Street. Mr. Hammerstein is 45 and has been twice divorced.

Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City performed the ceremony, which he said he had done but once before in three years of office. The witnesses were Thomas J. Gillen of Freeport, N. J., and Judge James Butler of Jersey City. The pair received their marriage license last Friday from License Clerk Harry J. Mauchet.

Mr. Hammerstein's second wife, whom he divorced in Nyack, N. Y., on Sept. 4, 1915, was Mrs. Grace Weir Hoagland, the wife of John A. Hoagland, whose family had a large interest in the Royal Baking Powder Company. She married Mr. Hammerstein on Sept. 14, 1910, just after the Supreme Court granted her a divorce from her first husband, then in Europe. As Miss Grace Weir she had attracted attention with her voice when she was soprano soloist at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. She met Mr. Hammerstein at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull.

Mrs. Jean Allison Hammerstein, the first wife of Arthur Hammerstein, obtained a divorce in Nevada in April, 1910, five months before his second marriage. Her divorce was based on alleged non-support. They were married in Jersey City in 1893 and were separated in 1905. In her divorce suit she did not demand the custody of her 14-year-old daughter, but asked that the girl be left free to choose which parent to live with in later years.

WED TO CARL H. SCHULTZ.

Miss Thompson Quietly Married at Her Mother's Town Home.

The marriage of Carl H. Schultz, a grandson of the late Carl H. Schultz, and Miss Jane Remsen Thompson, elder daughter of Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson and a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Thompson, one of the first Presidents of the Manhattan Bank, as well as granddaughter of the late William Remsen, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the town house of the bride's mother, 10 East Seventy-eighth Street, with none but the immediate families and a few close friends present.

The bride wore a white chiffon frock trimmed with Point de Venise, with hat to match, and carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Her brother, Joseph Todhunter Thompson, gave her in marriage. Gerald Dean was the best man, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Webber of Great River, L. I.

Mr. Schultz recently came back from France. He went over with the A. E. F., and was severely wounded at the Argonne. He and his bride, after a long honeymoon trip, will spend the late Summer near Huntington, L. I.

Wedding Announcements.

Mrs. Florence Nesbitt has announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Cecile Inez Nesbitt, to Francis John Best on Saturday last at Detroit, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Best will make their home at 129 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Cowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Cowen of 39 East Seventy-fourth Street and Eugene M. Strauss of Richmond, Va., took place last evening at the Hotel St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiating. The pair left later for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. They will live in New York.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Emil Sauer, the American Concert pianist, to Miss Maria Calvo Marcaldue, Venezuela, and Miss Victoria Vale of Colombia, South America, which took place on May 31 in the Church of Our Lady of Guadaloupe, this city. After a few weeks here Mr. Sauer and his bride will start for Barcelona.

Miss Olive Barrick and Walter Rowland of this city were married on Saturday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. C. Barrick, in Jersey City. The bride is a graduate of Barnard and a member of the Latin Department of Hunter College. Mr. Rowland is a civil engineer and designed the Pacific docks of the Panama Canal.

The marriage is announced of Miss Adele Anhalt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Anhalt of this city, and Harry Cooper, also of New York, on Sunday at Temple B'nai Jeshurun, 257 West Eighty-eighth Street. After a short honeymoon trip the pair will live in this city.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mildred Donnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Donnell of St. Louis, to Thomas Hunt Talmage of Carlton House, this city, son of Mrs. Winthrop E. Dwight of 22 East Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Talmage is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1917, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, and Union Clubs. The marriage will take place in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cohen of Jacksonville, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minna Cohen, to Percy E. Boas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Boas of this city. Miss Cohen attended Stuart Hall School, at Staunton, Va., and is now with her parents at their Summer home at Deal, N. J. Mr. Boas is a Columbia graduate, class of 1911. During the war he held a Lieutenant's commission at Camp Johnston, Fla.

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TOOK ENTIRE SHIP FOR THIS SOLDIER

Capt. M. D. Mills of 116th Engineers Arrives All Alone on Transport.

SAILED FROM ANTWERP

Regulations Required Quartermaster Corps to Send Another Officer with Him.

It isn't every soldier in these days of congested shipping who has a Government transport capable of holding many hundreds more to bring him back in solitary glory to these shores, to say nothing of being welcomed at the pier by five Red Cross, two Y. M. C. A., and two K. of C. workers, armed with edibles and smokes. This is what happened to Captain M. D. Mills of Seattle, Washington, who arrived yesterday on the transport Federal, after being greeted down the bay by a band on the official boat Patrol, which meets the troopships.

No one could explain why a 10,000-ton transport with a crew of a hundred aboard should be allowed to leave Antwerp with a solitary soldier under orders to sail on that boat. All the commanding officers knew was that they had been given their sailing orders, and as "orders is orders," as Kipling once wrote, they simply carried out the idea of "their's not to reason why," and pulled up anchor. All Captain Miller knew was that he had been instructed to go aboard the Federal, and he obeyed.

But even carrying out these orders had its difficulties. When the Quartermaster's Department at Antwerp was notified that the soldier had come aboard under orders, they were confronted with a regulation which requires that all returning troops shall return with an officer of that department with them. Accordingly they assigned Lieutenant John Nidrof to accompany the single officer.

In accordance with the regulations, Captain Mills summoned himself each day on deck, called the roll, answered "present," and reported to the officer of the Quartermaster's Department "all present or accounted for, Sir,"

When the boat docked here yesterday three embarkation officers went aboard and the senior officer asked for the commanding officer of the troops.

"Please muster your troops on deck," he ordered.

"I'm them," said Captain Mills, saluting, and the military formalities for disembarking troops were then carried out.

Captain Mills, who went overseas more than a year ago, served with the 116th Engineers. When his organization was ordered to go to Brest to sail for home he was sent to Antwerp to sail for the United States.

Ten Y. M. C. A. workers were taken aboard at the last minute when the Federal had received its sailing orders to start with Captain Mills. Edward Yorke, husband of Anna Russell, the actress, who has been entertaining the soldiers for eight months, was among the "Y" workers on board.

LIGHTNING KILLS EDITOR.

J. Leo Sauer of Elizabeth, N. J., Dies on Georgia Golf Course.

Word was received in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday that J. Leo Sauer, ex-city editor of The Elizabeth Daily Times, had been killed, with two companions, by lightning on a golf course at Augusta, Ga., on Sunday afternoon. His father is ex-Comptroller John S. Sauer of Elizabeth.

Mr. Sauer, who was in the South on a business trip, had been playing golf, when caught in a rainstorm. With his companions he sought shelter in an old shack, which was struck by lightning and the three men killed.

SAYS GERMANS WERE KIND.

Miss Cox, Returning from Frankfort, Says Teutons Look to America.

Picturing Germany as satisfied with the present form of government, Miss Mabel Elsie Cox of 1,153 Park Avenue, who returned to this country yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., after living on the outskirts of Frankfort, Germany, since 1913, declared that there was no danger of Bolshevism obtaining a foothold there. Miss Cox said that she had remained in Germany throughout the war because a friend with whom she had been living was ill and did not want her to leave.

People in Germany have no desire to see the former Kaiser restored to power, Miss Cox said. The liberty which they enjoy under the present regime, she declared, had forever doomed the chances of a return to a monarchy.

During the time she was in Germany she was treated with consideration, Miss Cox said. She said that toward the end of the war the death rate was very high among the old and young, and that food prices reached staggering figures. The poor especially suffered, she said. Even today the people were in great want, Miss Cox declared, and they looked to the United States for help. They did not expect any consideration from either France or England, and their hopes were centred on the American people.

Synagogue Workers Raise $30,000.

Notwithstanding the cold weather and rain, more than $30,000 was raised yesterday by the army of workers for the Institutional Synagogue, 142 West 116th Street, in its $300,000 campaign for a new building. The money will go to buy and reconstruct a building at Nos. 37 to 43 West 116th Street, which when remodeled will make the Institutional Synagogue the largest institution of its kind in the country. It will combine the joint work of the synagogue, Talmud Torah and Young Men's Hebrew Association. Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstien is its founder and Congressman Isaac Siegel the President.

Distribute Phone Directories.

The distribution of the Summer edition of the New York City and suburban telephone directories was begun yesterday. This year's issue contains 484,500 names of subscribers and the circulation will be about 1,110,000, according to the estimate of the New York Telephone Company. Other directories to be distributed later in the month will bring the telephone book circulation in the metropolitan district up to more than 2,000,000 copies.

Mrs. J. N. Brown Going to Japan.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Newport and Providence, R. I., and her son, John Nicholas Brown, who is a student at Harvard, together with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Butler McCagg of New York and Newport, and their daughter, Miss Augusta McCagg, will sail in July for a tour of Japan. They will probably not return before the Autumn.

Benson Starts Home Today.

PARIS, June 9.—Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy, and navy adviser to President Wilson and the American delegation at the Peace Conference, left for Brest today. He will sail for the United States on the battleship Arkansas tomorrow, with his aid, Commander Andrew F. Carter, and staff.

DEATH OF G. H. P. GOULD.

A Leader in Papermaking in This State and Canada.

Gordias H. P. Gould, President of the Gould Paper Company of Lyons Falls, N. Y., and President of the Donnaconna Paper Company of Donnaconna, Quebec, died on Sunday night at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y., where he had been under treatment for the last five weeks for inflammatory rheumatism. Had he lived until today, Mr. Gould would have been 71 years old.

For many years Mr. Gould had been a prominent figure in the news-print manufacturing business, and he was widely known among the manufacturers and publishers. Born in this State, he was early engaged in the lumber business, and about twenty years ago he established a paper mill in Lyons Falls, the plant being enlarged until it reached its present capacity of 85 tons a day. Later he acquired the mill in Canada, which has a capacity of 100 tons a day.

Mr. Gould was a member of the Executive Committee of the News-Print Manufacturers' Association, which was dissolved in November, 1917, at the time the manufacturers reached a settlement in the United States Court, by which news-print prices were agreed upon for the duration of the war. Mr. Gould was one of the six defendants who were indicted for alleged criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and was the only one of the number who did not enter a plea of nolo contendere. Fines were entered against the five defendants who entered the nolo contendere plea, while the case against Mr. Gould was dismissed because the Government admitted that its evidence against him was not so strong as against the other defendants.

WILLIAM H. HARDING DIES.

Twice a Member of The Times Staff in Long Newspaper Career.

William H. Harding, advertising manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, died early yesterday morning at Brightwaters, L. I., after a long illness at the age of 65. Mr. Harding's long career as a newspaper man, filling almost every position in the publishing business at some time during his life, gave him wide acquaintance among the publishers and editors of this and other countries. His home in this city was in the Manfried Court apartments, 56 Fort Washington Avenue.

Born in England, he was educated at the Naval Military School near Portsmouth, but eventually entered the mercantile marine. While a young man he settled in America and became cable editor of The World, and then of The Herald. Thirty-five years ago he was a reporter for THE TIMES.

Later with The Associated Press he remained for seventeen years as foreign editor. During this period he wrote a short "History of China," a "History of the Boer War," and "Dreyfus, the Prisoner of Devil's Island." In November, 1907, he resigned from The Associated Press to become associate editor of The Fourth Estate.

Mr. Harding in October, 1909, rejoined the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and was associated with the business department until the time of his death. He is survived by his widow and by a son, Nathan T. Harding, a member of the Produce Exchange. The funeral will be held at Brightwaters at 2 o'clock on Wednesday.

BRIG. GEN. KNIGHT DEAD.

Ex-Chief of Staff in Philippines Re-entered Service in the War.

Brig. Gen. John George David Knight, U. S. A., retired, and since July 16, 1917, Engineering Commissioner of the District of Columbia, died last night at Fair Oaks Sanitarium, Summit, N. J., after an illness of some weeks. Born in England Jan. 24, 1846, he was appointed from Missouri to the Military Academy at West Point and was graduated in 1868.

General Knight was chief of staff to General Wood in the Philippines, and he was promoted to Brigadier General on Nov. 30, 1909, just before he was retired by operation of law. Since then he had made his home in Summit until this country became involved in the world war, when he offered his services to the Government. He leaves a widow and two daughters, who were with him when he died.

Charles Isham Dies at 66.

Charles Isham, lawyer, with offices at 27 William Street, died yesterday at his home, 122 East Thirty-eighth Street, after a short illness, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a son of the late William B. and Julia Isham, and was graduated from Harvard in 1876, and from the law school of that university two years later. Mr. Isham married Mary Lincoln, granddaughter of President Lincoln, who, with her son, Lincoln Isham, survive him.

Wilton Lackaye's Brother Dead.

James M. Lackaye, a character actor and brother of Wilton Lackaye, died on Sunday after two days' illness of pneumonia in the Broad Street Hospital. He was 52. He was born in Washington, D. C., and began his professional career in "Way Down East." He appeared in "York State Folks," "The Gentleman from Mississippi," "The High Cost of Living," and lately in motion pictures. He was a member of the Lambs, Friars, Actors' Guild, and Green Room Club.

Florida Loses Flagler Suit.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 9.—Lower court decrees holding that the State of Florida can not levy taxes against the estate of the late Henry M. Flagler were upheld today by the State Supreme Court. The State of New York is expected to sue at once to collect taxes against the estate. Mayor Hylan of New York recently informed Florida officials that such action would be taken if Florida lost its suit.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. AUGUSTA H. LEYPOLDT, widow of Frederick Leypoldt, founder of The Publishers' Weekly, died at her home in Scranton, Penn., on Saturday.

Mrs. ISABELLA L. BEEKMAN, widow of Judge Henry Rutgers Beekman, died on Saturday night at her home, 38 East Seventy-sixth Street.

ADOLPH W. SCHMIDT, 61 years old, a retired druggist, died on Saturday at his home, 1,686 Linden Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Schmidt was formerly for twenty-two years hospital steward of the old 13th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

DAVID W. ALEXANDER, a civil war veteran and retired policeman, died of apoplexy on Saturday at his home, 516 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. He had been a member of the force for twenty-three years and belonged to Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., and the G. A. R.

JOHN COLEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer of the H. G. Vogel Company of Manhattan, died on Saturday, and the funeral today will be held from 225 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. He was 51 years old.

Mrs. GRACE WASSALL CHADBOURNE, wife of Thomas L. Chadbourne, the lawyer, prominent in Democratic politics, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 520 Park Avenue.

Mrs. MARGARET WRIEDEN BLADEN, 67 years old, widow of John T. Bladen, died on Sunday at her home, 108 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn. She leaves a son, John T. Bladen, a lawyer, who was secretary to the late Supreme Court Justice Burr, and a daughter, Miss Kate M. Bladen.

THINK BORDER ARMY ENOUGH FOR NEEDS

Major Gen. Cabell Makes a Special Report in Answer to Washington Query.

RECENT TRANSFERS NORMAL

It Is Announced That Shift of Units to Texas Was Due to Demobilization.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Major Gen. Cabell, commanding the Southern Department and the Mexican border, in a special report to the War Department today advised against any increase in forces at this time. The forces now under his command, General Cabell said, were sufficient to handle any contingency that could be foreseen.

The report was in answer to a specific query from the War Department regarding the recommendations of Governor Hobby of Texas, that the 1st and 2d Brigade of Texas National Guard Cavalry be called into service to reinforce the border guard.

Transfer of the 340th Field Artillery from Camp Upton, N. Y., to Fort Bliss, Texas, and of the 111th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop from Camp Lee, Va., to Camp Bowie, Texas, has been ordered, but it was stated officially that the movements have no connection with the border situation, but are in line with the normal demobilization program.

This excerpt from General Cabell's report was made public:

"No trouble anticipated on border, except very small raids for purposes of stealing, and personal feuds. Situation can be controlled by troops now there. In general there is peace on the border, and has been for the past eighteen months. At present see nothing alarming in situation and no reason for calling out Texas troops."

MEXICO CITY, June 9, (Associated Press.)—The City of Chihuahua, which Villa was reported to be entering Saturday by Federal troops commanded by General Manuel Dieguez, it was announced last night from the offices of President Carranza.

It was added that General Dieguez would remain in Chihuahua to await orders before continuing the campaign against Villa. The official announcement set at rest various reports regarding the situation in Chihuahua.

Born.

HOEXTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour L. Hoexter of 151 West 86th, a son, Joseph U. Hoexter the second.

Engaged.

RAPPEPORT—NUSBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. William Nusbaum of 419 West 129th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Hortense J., to Mr. Arthur E. Rappeport.

Married.

INGALLS—BURR.—Mrs. Daniel Burr of Cranford, N. J., announces the marriage of her daughter, Frances Elizabeth, to Albert G. Ingalls of Watkins, N. Y., on June 7.

JIMENIS—MONTAGUE.—On June 7, at the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Emily Triplett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meredith F. Montague, to Mr. Oswald Jimenis.

LEE—DE MALEVAL.—On May 12, at Limoges, France, Marguerite, daughter of Mme. Adrienne de Maleval, to Henry Gerard Lee, Rock Acre, Cornwall, N. Y.

MUELLER—WEIL.—Mr. Leopold Weil announces the marriage of his sister Sara to Mr. August V. Mueller. Monday, June 9.

PATTERSON—HYDE.—On Saturday, June 7, at the residence of the bride, 215 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers, Edyth Morton, younger daughter of the late Dr. Joel W. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, to Alexander J. Patterson of Conway, Mass. No cards.

PENLAND—SPEIR.—June 7, at Noroton, Conn., Maud Phillips, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Speir, to Lieutenant Paul Weaver Penland, U. S. Air Service, all of California, the Rev. Hiram Van Kirk officiating.

SCHWABINGER—BERKOWITZ.—On June 8, 1919, at Willett St. Synagogue, Louis Schwabinger and Pearl Berkowitz.

Card of Thanks.

STURM.—Mr and Mrs. Leo F. Sturm wish to tender their thanks to their numerous friends for their telegraphic messages of good wishes received on their wedding day.

Died.

AMES.—At Montclair, N. J., June 8, 1919, Charlotte A. Ferris, wife of the late Theodore Ames, in her 78th year. Funeral private.

ATWATER.—Maxwell W., of Butte, Mont., at Rochester, Minn., June 4. Burial at Chadds Ford, Penn., June 7. Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BARRY.—At Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 8, Thomas Barry, father of Mrs. Arthur S. Auchincloss, in his 80th year.

BEEKMAN.—Suddenly on June 7th, at her residence, 38 East 76th St., Isabella Lawrence, widow of the late Henry Rutgers Beekman. Funeral services at the Church of the Resurrection, East 74th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., at 10 A. M. Tuesday.

BLADEN.—On Sunday, June 8th, 1919, Margaret Wrieden Bladen, widow of late John T. Bladen, at her residence, 108 Weirfield St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services at Calvary Church, Bushwick Av., below Gates, Tuesday evening, June 10, 8:30. Interment Springfield, N. J., at convenience of family.

BRAUN.—On Sunday, June 8, 1919, Harvey Barnes Braun, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony F. Braun, at his home, 1,214 East 22d St., Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the Ocean Av. Congregational Church, Ocean Av. and Av. I, on Tuesday, June 10, at 8 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—June 7, Michael Campbell, native of Derrikey, County Down, Ireland, son of Felix and Mary Campbell. Funeral from funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St., Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church at 10 o'clock.

CHADBOURNE.—Grace Chadbourne, wife of Thomas L. Chadbourne, at 520 Park Av. on June 9. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CLARKE.—On June 7, Margaret, (nee Gilsenan,) at her residence, 135 Alburtis Av., Corona, L. I., beloved wife of James J., and mother of James, William, Thomas, and Kathleen; native of County Meath, Ireland. Funeral services at her late residence, 135 Alburtis Av., Corona, L. I., Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

COLEMAN.—On Sunday, June 8, at his residence, 250 West 88th St., Charles W. Coleman, husband of Helen Dawson Coleman, in the 50th year of his age. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th St. and 9th Av., on Tuesday, June 10, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

Died.

COLEMAN.—Charles W. The members of the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER are requested to attend the mass of requiem for our late President, Hon. Charles W. Coleman, '86, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th St. and Columbus Av., on Tuesday, June 10, 1919, at 10 A. M.

CHARLES M. O'KEEFFE, '06, President.
JOSEPH A. McNAMARA, '10, Secretary.

COOK.—On June 7, 1919, Frederick F. Cook, in his 77th year, at his home, 78 Manhattan Av. Funeral services Dargeon's Funeral Church, 107th St. and Amsterdam Av., Monday, 3:30. Chicago papers please copy.

COYKENDALL.—At Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, June 7, 1919, Mary Augusta Cornell, widow of Samuel D. Coykendall. Funeral services at her late residence, Kingston, N. Y., Tuesday, June 10, at 2:30.

DOAN.—Phebe R., aged 80 years, June 8, at Samaritan Home, 414 West 22d St. Funeral Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.

ERICSSON.—Elizabeth. CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH services, B'way-66th St., Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.

ERWIN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 8, 1919, at Scranton, Penn., Martha J., widow of the late James S. Erwin. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

FAUER.—On June 8, suddenly, Leo Fauer of Mt. Vernon, beloved husband of Henrietta. Notice of funeral services later.

GALEWSKI.—Helen, June 9, at her Summer residence, Cedarhurst, L. I., beloved wife of Adolph and mother of Aaron and David. Funeral services will be held Wednesday, 2 P. M., at Saul Rothschild's funeral parlors, 2,003 7th Av., corner 126th St. Cincinnati and Philadelphia papers please copy.

GIBB.—On June 8, 1919, Elizabeth, beloved wife of James and mother of James, Jr., Mary, Anna, and Helen Gibb. Daughters of Scotia services at her late residence, 272 East 163d St., on Tuesday, June 10, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery on June 11.

GILKEY.—Mrs. Blanche Attee, beloved wife of Roscoe Reed Gilkey, suddenly at Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Illinois, June 9, 1919. Funeral services to be held at her late residence in Kenilworth, Ill. Interment at Cincinnati, Ohio.

GRAESE.—On Sunday, June 8, 1919, Wilhelmina Louise Graese, in her 43d year. Funeral private.

GREENWALD.—Rose, on June 9, in her 48th year, beloved wife of Henry and devoted mother of Curtis and daughter of the late Henry and Hannah Greenbaum and sister of Jennie Heiborn and Tobias Max Michael and Milton Greenbaum. Funeral from the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., on Wednesday, June 11, at 10 A. M.

GREGG.—On Monday, June 9, at the rectory, 1,153 Franklin Av., Bronx, New York City, the Rev. Thomas F. P. R., late rector of St. Augustine's Church. Divine office Wednesday, at 8 P. M. Solemn requiem mass Thursday, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HAGEDORN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, June 9, 1919, after a lingering illness, Wilhelm F. Hagedorn, in the fiftieth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at 402 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, June 11, at 4:15 P. M.

HARDING.—On Monday, June 9, Wood End Drive, Brightwaters, Long Island, William Harding, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HEIM.—Emil, suddenly, Sunday, June 8. Funeral service to be held Tuesday, June 10, at Saul Rothschild's, 2,003 7th Av., at 2 o'clock.

HULSE.—At Monroe, N. Y., June 8, Ruth Hulse, age 76. Interment at Monroe, Tuesday, June 10, at 3 P. M.

HYSLOP.—On June 9, at his residence, 4 Riverview Terrace, John Hyslop, in his 86th year. Funeral services at the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, 64th St. and Central Park West, at 10 A. M. Wednesday, June 11. Interment at convenience of the family. London papers please copy.

ISHAM.—At his residence, 122 East 38th St., New York City, on Monday, June 9, 1919, in the 66th year of his age, Charles Isham, son of William B. and Julia Isham and husband of Mary Lincoln Isham. Funeral services at his residence on Wednesday, June 11, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

ISHAM.—SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI in the State of Connecticut: With deepest regret announcement is made of the death, on Monday, June 9, 1919, of Charles Isham, Secretary General of the Society of the Cincinnati. Members are requested to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, June 11, at his late residence, 122 East 38th St., New York City, at 10 A. M.

HENRY L. ABBOTT, President.
BRYCE METCALF, Secretary.

ISHAM.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Charles Isham, formerly Secretary of the society, at his late residence, 122 East 38th St., on Wednesday, June 11, at 10 A. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

ISHAM.—ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death on June 9, 1919, of their late associate, Charles Isham.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC IRVING LOCKMAN, Secretary.

ISHAM.—SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the death on June 9, 1919, in New York City, of their late associate, Charles Isham, No. 104 on the roll. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Governor.
PHILIP ASHTON ROLLINS, Secretary.

ISHAM.—Charles. The VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY, S. S. N. Y., constituting the MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, announces with regret the death of Lieutenant Charles Isham, a member of the Council of Administration, and late paymaster of the corps, on June 9, 1919. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 122 East 38th St., New York, on Wednesday, June 11, at 10 A. M. SCHIEFFELIN SAYERS, Adjutant and Secretary.

JOHNSON.—Sarah E., June 8, in her 92d year, beloved mother of Frank E. Johnson, 48 West 83d St. Services Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment at Rockland Cemetery, Sparkill, N. Y.

Died.

KAMINSKI.—On Sunday, June 8, Esther Kaminski, widow of Henry M. Kaminski. Funeral services at her late residence, 120 East 34th St., on Tuesday morning, June 10, at 10 o'clock.

KASKEL.—Paul, in his 65th year, dearly beloved husband of Julia, devoted father of Ben, George, Clarence, and Sadie Roth, at his Summer home, 1,441 Bay St., Far Rockaway, L. I. Funeral on Wednesday morning, June 11, 1919, at 10:30. Trains leave Pennsylvania Station at 8:34 and 9:09 A. M. Interment at Beth Olom Fields Cemetery.

KNIGHT.—At Summit, N. J., on June 9, 1919, Brig. Gen. John G. D. Knight, U. S. Army, retired, husband of Gertrude Elting, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEYPOLDT.—Augusta, widow of Frederick Leypoldt, at her home, Scranton, Penn., on June 7. Committal at Woodlawn Cemetery, Tuesday, June 10, 1:30 P. M.

McELROY.—James B., on Sunday, June 8, in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, in his 75th year. Member of Bix Bix Typographical Union and Boston Lodge of Elks No. 10. Elks services 2 P. M. Wednesday, at 225 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

MARTIN.—At Westport, Conn., June 8, Carrie Elcock Martin, wife of the late Addison D. Martin and mother of May Martin Goetz and Isobel Martin Lake. Funeral service will be held at 455 West 141st St., New York City, at 8 P. M. Tuesday, June 10.

MATHEWS.—At Pasadena, California, June 5, Mary Park, wife of Stewart B. Mathews of Rye, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MERN.—On June 9, 1919, John Philippe Mern, aged 65. Funeral services Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of her brother, Jay Kerridge, 257 East 54th St., Brooklyn, (Church Av. car.) Interment private at Beechwoods, New Rochelle.

MEYER.—June 9, 1919, Isabella Gordon, beloved wife of Edward W. Meyer. Funeral services at her late residence, 283 West 11th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

MICHIE.—Suddenly at her residence, 2025 U St., Washington, D. C., on June 8, Maria Louise Michie, widow of Professor Peter S. Michie, United States Military Academy, West Point. Services and interment at West Point, Thursday, June 5.

MONDSCHEIN.—On Monday, June 9, Rose, beloved wife of Samuel and mother of Essie and Pauline Sheer. Funeral services at her late residence, 225 East 85th St., on Wednesday morning, June 11, at 10 o'clock.

NUGENT.—Mrs. Richard H., Sr., widow of Richard H. Nugent, at her home, Bay Terrace, S. I. Solemn mass of requiem at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

SCHLEISSNER.—Rosa, (nee Goldsticker,) wife of Emanuel, on Monday, June 9. Funeral Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 171 East 84th St.

SCHOLFIELD.—On June 7, 1919, Charles Fohlenus Scholfield, formerly of Kasex Fells, and beloved husband of Bertha Hart Scholfield. Funeral services at 154 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 10, at 8 P. M. Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia papers please cop

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MARQUARD INJURED AS DODGERS LOSE

Pitcher Breaks Ankle Running Bases and Is Lost to Team for Several Weeks.

REDS ARE WINNERS, 7 TO 2

Take Fourth Straight in Series by Bunching Their Hits, While Sallee Holds Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Rube Marquard is lost to the Robins for several weeks. In the fifth inning of the game against the Reds here this afternoon Marquard hit to deep centre and the blow was good for three bases, but the pitcher tripped over second base and broke several small bones in his right ankle. He fell on the base paths but managed to limp back to the bag. He was carried off the field and removed to a local hospital.

The Reds won the game by a score of 7 to 2. Up to the time of his injury Marquard was found for five hits and four runs. In the first inning Rath hit to right field for a home run and in the fourth the Reds bunched three hits, one of them a double by Groh, and these blows, coupled with an error, netted three runs.

Cheney succeeded Marquard and pitched two innings. The Reds scored once off him. Mitchell finished the game. The Robins couldn't hit Slim Sallee when hits were needed.

The Robins scored their first run in the fourth on Griffith's pass and singles by Z. Wheat and Konetchy. In the fifth they scored their last tally. It was the result of Marquard's double, and Hickman, who ran for Marquard, scored when Myers singled to centre.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Rath 2b	3	1	1	3	3	Olson,ss	4	0	0	0	2
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	6	0	Myers,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Groh,3b	3	2	3	2	1	Griffith,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Roush,cf	3	2	2	5	1	Z. Wheat,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Neale,rf	4	1	2	4	0	Konetchy,1b	3	1	0	4	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	0	1	3	Schmandt,2b	4	0	0	5	5
Bressler,lf	4	0	2	2	0	Malone,2b	3	0	1	1	1
Hartley,c	3	0	0	6	0	M. Wheat,c	3	0	0	6	1
Sallee,p	3	1	2	0	0	Marquard,p	2	0	2	0	1
						aHickman	1	0	1	0	0
						Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bJohnston	1	0	0	0	0
						Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	12	27	8	Total	33	2	6	24	12

a Ran for Marquard in fifth.
b Batted for Cheney in seventh.
Errors—Malone, M. Wheat.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Neale, Sallee. Marquard. Home run—Rath. Stolen base—Bressler. Sacrifice hits—Rath, (2); Sallee. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 2; Cheney, 2. Hits—Off Marquard, 5 in 4 innings; Cheney, 8 in 2; Mitchell, 4 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, 1. Struck out—By Sallee, 1; Mitchell, 1. Losing pitcher—Marquard.

ERRORS COSTLY TO BRAVES.

Misplays in Eleventh Give Cubs 3 to 2 Victory.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Scott and Maranville were responsible for Chicago winning the final game of the series from Boston today, 3 to 2 in the eleventh inning. Maranville fumbled Mann's grounder, and Merkle followed with a single. Paskert laid down a bunt, which Scott took and threw wild to first, permitting Mann to score the winning run. The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	5	1	2	3	0	Riggert,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Pick,2b	4	1	1	3	4	Herzog,2b	5	0	2	4	4
Mann,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Powell,rf	5	1	0	1	0
Merkle,1b	5	0	2	11	1	Thorpe,lf	5	1	3	5	0
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Holke,1b	5	0	0	10	1
Deal,3b	4	0	0	3	3	Blackburne,3b	3	0	1	0	1
McCabe,ss	4	0	0	3	3	Maranville,ss	3	0	0	1	6
Killifer,c	4	0	1	2	2	Wilson,c	3	0	0	1	1
Vaughn,p	3	0	1	1	5	Demaree,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
						Scott,p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	37	3	8	33	18	Total	36	2	8*	30	15

a Batted for Demaree in seventh.
*None out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Pick, McCabe, Vaughn, Maranville (2), Scott.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Riggert. Three-base hit—Pick. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, Pick, Scott, Paskert. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Double plays—Maranville; Herzog and Holke; Pick and McCabe. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; Scott, 2. Hits—Off Demaree, 6 in 6 innings; Scott, 2 in 4, (none out in 11th). Struck out—By Demaree, 1; Vaughn, 2. Losing pitcher—Scott.

PHILLIES DROP ANOTHER.

Lose Fourth Straight to Cardinals by 6 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—St. Louis made it four straight from Philadelphia by winning today, 6 to 1. Doak was hit freely, but received excellent support. The game was replete with spectacular plays.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Smith,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Pearce,2b	4	0	2	2	2
Miller,1b	4	1	1	11	0	Williams,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Stock,2b	3	2	1	4	4	Cullahan,lf	4	0	0	3	1
Hornsby,3b	4	0	2	0	1	Luderus,1b	3	0	1	9	2
Heathcote,cf	4	0	2	2	0	Cravath,rf	4	0	1	0	0
McHenry,lf	2	1	1	0	0	Baird,3b	4	0	1	2	4
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	1	2	Sloding,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Clemons,c	4	1	1	7	0	Adams,c	4	0	1	7	0
Doak,p	2	0	0	0	4	Jacobs,p	2	0	1	0	0
						Prend'gast,p	1	1	1	0	1
						aMeusel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	6	10	27	11	Total	35	1	9	24	13

a Batted for Prendergast in ninth.
Errors—Luderus, Jacobs.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	x	—6

Two base hits—Prendergast, Heathcote. Three base hit—Clemons. Stolen bases—Hornsby. Sacrifice hits—Lavan, Stock. Sacrifice fly—Doak. Double plays—Stock and Miller, Baird and Luderus, and Callahan, Baird and Sicking. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 7. Base on balls—Jacobs, 2, Prendergast, 1; Doak, 1. Hits—Off Jacobs, 8 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Prendergast, (Smith.) Struck out—By Jacobs, 1; Doak, 5. Passed ball—Adams. Losing pitcher—Jacobs.

ATHLETICS BEAT INDIANS.

Selbold Has Better of Pitching Duel with Enzmann.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Selbold outpitched Enzmann and Philadelphia defeated Cleveland today 3 to 1. The Athletics earned all their runs, well-placed bunts contributing to the scoring. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Witt,lf	4	1	2	1	0	Graney,lf	5	0	0	3	0
Grover,2b	5	1	1	2	3	Chapman,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Roth,rf	3	1	2	1	0	Speaker,cf	2	0	0	3	0
Walker,cf	3	0	2	1	0	Smith,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	16	0	Gardner,3b	4	0	2	0	1
Dugan,ss	3	0	0	0	7	Wamberg's,2b	4	0	0	5	2
F. Thomas,3b	4	0	1	0	0	Johnston,1b	2	1	2	6	0
Perkins,c	3	0	0	4	2	O'Neill,c	4	0	1	4	8
Selbold,p	3	0	1	1	2	Enzmann,p*	3	0	0	1	3
						aC. Thomas	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	9*	26	14	bJamieson	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	1	6	24	12

a Batted for Enzmann in ninth.
b Ran for C. Thomas in ninth.
*Speaker out; hit by batted ball.
Errors—F. Thomas, Chapman.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Witt. Three-base hit—Roth. Stolen bases—Johnston, 3. Sacrifice hit—Grover. Sacrifice fly—Dugan. Double plays—F. Thomas, Perkins and Burns, Chapman, Wambsganss and Johnston. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Selbold, 5; Enzmann, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Selbold, (Chapman.) Struck out—By Selbold, 4; Enzmann, 2. Passed ball—Perkins.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York. (Postponed—wet grounds.)
Detroit at Boston. (Postponed—wet grounds.)
Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh. (Postponed—wet grounds.)
Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2. (11 innings.)
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	25	13	.658
New York	21	12	.636
Cleveland	23	14	.622
Detroit	18	18	.500
St. Louis	18	18	.500
Boston	16	17	.485
Washington	12	23	.343
Philadelphia	8	26	.235

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	25	11	.694
Cincinnati	24	16	.600
Chicago	21	18	.538
Brooklyn	20	20	.500
Pittsburg	18	21	.462
Philadelphia	16	23	.425
St. Louis	14	23	.421
Boston	13	24	.351

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York. (Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

YANKS IN SECOND PLACE.

Pass Cleveland While Idle—Detroit Here Today.

Though they remained idle because the weather prevented the final game with Chicago, the Yankees went into second place in the American League race yesterday. They advanced because of the defeat of Cleveland by the Athletics.

While the team was enjoying a day of rest officials of the Yankee club were making arrangements for a gala day Wednesday, which will be crowded with significance. Ty Cobb, the league's leading batter, will be personally honored by the Georgia Society of New York, whose president is Charles B. Towns. The society has selected Wednesday as the time to give the Georgia Peach a token expressive of the high esteem in which Tyrus is held by his fellow Georgians.

The other significant feature of Wednesday has to do with the Boy Scouts' nation-wide drive for 1,000,000 honorary members. The day has been set aside as Athletic Day with a parade up Fifth Avenue as the big attraction. This parade will start at Washington Arch and end at Fifty-ninth Street. At Thirty-third Street the Yankees and Detroit ball players will fall into the line of march and continue to the end of the parade. Between the two teams a squad of Boy Scouts will roll a huge baseball up the city's main thoroughfare. After the parade the Polo Grounds will be thrown open to the scout army and Grand Marshal Brigadier General Dyer and staff. In formation the army will enter the Polo Grounds at 2:30 o'clock and after manoeuvring on the field will march to the sections of the stands assigned them.

Col. Ruppert, part owner of the Yankees, announced yesterday that he had secured Wickland, an outfielder, from the St. Paul Club of the American Association, in a deal whereby St. Paul is later to receive a Yankee player. The identity of this prospective Yankee outcast was not made known.

FIX EVENTS FOR HENLEY.

Card Revised for English Regatta, in Which A. E. F. Crew Will Row.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of Management of the Royal Henley Peace Regatta, England, it was decided that the regatta will extend over three days, July 3, 4, and 5. If the entries are larger than expected, some preliminaries may be held on July 3.

Changes were made in some of the events, but the Allies' Eights, in which the American army crew is entered, remains at before. The following is the revised official list of events and qualifications:

ALLIES' EIGHTS.—(The King's Cup)—Open to any crew of amateur oarsmen who, previous to Nov. 11, 1918, served in the navy, army, or air force of any country who fought for the allied cause. All the members of the crew must have served in the forces of the country which that crew represents. For the purposes of this qualification a "country" shall be taken to mean any nation, dominion, colony, or protectorate which raised its own expeditionary force or its equivalent. For this race the definition of an amateur shall be this definition as it existed on Aug. 4, 1914, of the authority governing amateur rowing in the country which each crew represents. Entries must be accompanied by a declaration signed by the Captain to the effect that each man entered is an amateur in accordance with the definition concerned.

SENIOR EIGHTS.—Open to any crew of amateur oarsmen from the United Kingdom who are members of his Majesty's Navy, Army, or Air Force, or who are members of any amateur club having its headquarters in the United Kingdom.

COLLEGE AND PUBLIC SCHOOL EIGHTS.—Open to crews from any of the colleges of the universities, or any of the public schools of the United Kingdom. Each member of a school crew shall at the time of entering be a pupil at the school.

CLINKER EIGHTS, (with sliding seats.)—Same qualification as for senior eights.

UNIVERSITIES' TRIAL EIGHTS.—Open to the two trial eights of each of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

ALLIES' COXSWAINLESS FOURS.—Same qualification as for allied eights.

SENIOR COXSWAINLESS FOURS.—Same qualification as for senior eights.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOURS.—In clinker-built boats with fixed seats, (with coxswains.)

CLINKER FOURS, (with sliding seats.)—Same qualification as for senior eights.

FAIR-OAR RACE.—Open to all amateurs of the allied countries.

SCULLING RACE.—Open to all amateurs of the allied countries.

It is expected that equal boats will be provided by the committee for the races in clinker-built boats, but this point has not yet been decided. The races in clinker boats will be over a course of about one mile; the others over the full Henley course of one mile 550 yards.

Trophies to become the property of the winners have been presented for all events except the races in clinker boats. The King gives the cup for the Allies' Eights, which will be the big event at the regatta. W. Dalziel Mackenzie, Chairman of the Stewards, has given a cup for the Senior Eights; Sir Walter Gilbey, for the College and Public School Eights; the Leander Club for the Allied Forces Fours; Sir William Cain, for the Senior Fours; Viscount Hambleden, for the Pairs, and W. C. Bersey for the Sculls.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 5; Little Rock, 2.
Mobile, 7; Chattanooga, 6.

American Association.

St. Paul, 8; Louisville, 1.
Milwaukee, 2; Toledo, 1.
Columbus, 5; Minneapolis, 8, (called end 11th).

Baseball To-day. 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. Adv.

RUTGERS DEFEATS TIGERS ON DIAMOND

Heavy Bombardment of Princeton Hurlers Ends in One-Sided Score of 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 9.—Rutgers clipped the claws of the Princeton Tigers on the diamond here today when the Scarlet baseball team defeated the Orange and Black by a score of 5-1.

Two Princeton moundsmen were heavily clouted by the locals for a total of thirteen hits, while the Tigers got only four safe hits off George Rule, two of them coming in the ninth inning. Matlock and Kirkland were the Princeton hurlers.

Rutgers had men on bases in every inning, and kept the Princetonians in trouble after the fourth, when they scored on Rice's muff of Trimble's fly and a single by Gray. Princeton never got a man past second afterward, and only four men got on the paths.

The locals put two runs over in the fourth, after Princeton had scored. With one down, Rice drove out a homer, which was immediately followed by a triple by Van Orden. George Rule got his first safe hit of the season, sending Van Orden home.

Matlock was yanked in the next inning and replaced by Kirkland. Weller walked and Whitehill was safe on an error. Robeson forced Weller, Taliaferro drove out a triple, and two runs counted. In the seventh Whitehill singled, went to third on a passed ball, and scored on Taliferro's hit through short. Princeton killed two rallies by fast double plays.

The score:

RUTGERS.	Ab	R	H	P	A	PRINCETON.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Baker,rf	5	0	3	0	0	Strubing,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Gargan,2b	5	0	1	2	1	Rogers,lf	4	0	1	1	1
Weller,ss	3	0	1	3	4	Bade,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Whitehill,1b	3	2	1	7	0	Trimble,c	3	1	1	5	1
Robeson,c	4	1	1	7	1	Gray,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Taliaf'ro,3b	3	0	2	2	1	Saidler,2b	4	0	0	3	2
Rice,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Keyes,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Van Orden,lf	3	1	1	3	0	Shearer,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Rule,p	4	0	1	0	3	Matlock,p	1	0	0	1	3
						Kirk,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	13	27	10	Kirkland,p	1	0	0	0	3
						Total	30	1	4	24	12

Errors—Bade, Saidler, Keyes.

Rutgers	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	—5
Princeton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Home run—Rice. Three-base hits—Van Orden, Taliaferro. Two-base hit—Gray. Sacrifice hits—Weller, Taliaferro. Bases on balls—Off Kirkland, 2; Rule, 2. Struck out—By Rule, 5; Matlock, 1; Kirkland, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Kirkland, 1. First base on errors—Rutgers, 2; Princeton, 1. Passed ball—Princeton. Stolen bases—Weller, Strubing, Shearer. Left on bases—Princeton, 5; Rutgers, 8. Time of game—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McMann and O'Rourke.

MYLES McHUGH KILLED.

Athlete and Soldier Crushed by Train on Elevated Road.

Myles McHugh, Track Captain of the Pastime A. C. for 1915 and 1916 and a prominently known local middle-distance runner, was run over and killed yesterday on the Third Avenue elevated structure at Twenty-eighth Street. McHugh was hit by a northbound train. The dead athlete was 26 years old, and was only recently honorably discharged, after serving with the 27th Division abroad. He also saw service as a member of the 71st Regiment in the Mexican border trouble. In 1913 McHugh won the local junior half-mile running title, and attracted attention in numerous other races. A call for a special meeting has been issued by the Pastime A. C. The club members will assemble at the clubhouse, 14 the Bronx, tonight, and go in a body to the late athlete's home. McHugh is survived by a brother and a sister.

N. Y. A. C. TO ENTER TEAM.

Premier Club Will Try for Junior Met Track Title at Hoboken.

That the New York A. C. will make a determined effort to annex the Metropolitan A. A. U. junior track and field championship title was disclosed yesterday when the Mercury Foot organization notified the A. A. U. authorities of the club's intention to nominate a full team for the meet. The games will be held June 28 at Stevens Institute of Technology Field, Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

This will be the first time in three years that the Winged Foot Club has nominated a team for the junior track and field title. The last time the club was represented in these championships was in 1916, when the Mercury Foot wearers were victorious on Nellson Field, New Brunswick, N. J.

Last year the title was garnered by the representatives of the Faulist A. C. This organization has strengthened its membership with the return of its athletes from the war and will defend its title. Other team entries are expected from the Glencoe A. C., Stevens Tech., Pastime A. C., Brooklyn A. A., Morningside A. C., Mohawk A. C., Kings County A. A., Clark House A. A., Knights of St. Anthony, Salem-Crescent A. C., St. Christopher Club, and Alpha P. C. C.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs, main course. Hongkong, 108 pounds; Tom Young, 100; *Graphic, 109; Tarascon, 114; *Bellringer, 114; Appleton Wiske, 112; *Celto, 109; *Gallant Kitty, 93; N. K. Beal, 119; Favour, 121; Auctioneer, 100; Tie Pin, 115; Lucius, 117.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase conditions; for four-year-olds and up; about two miles. Stradivarius, 141 pounds; Whist 2d., 142; Belle of the Sea, 140; Commodore Gaunt, 141; Decisive, 137; Mr. Ned, 137; Wingold, 150.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for maidens two years old; five furlongs, straight. C. S. Grayson, 116 pounds; Bullseye, 112; Encrinite, 108; Copyright, 114; Frenesia, 103; Lyra, 99; *Our Maid, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Plattsdale Handicap; for three-year-olds and up; one mile. Rodigers, 96 pounds; Naturalist, 124; Camouflour, 98; Lucullite, 122; Blairgowrie, 92; Crimper, 105; Gloomy Gus, 105; Questionaire, 97; Bondage, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Conditions; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Carpet Sweeper, 108 pounds; Athlone, 110; Leading Star, 106; Daydus, 113; Herodias, 110; The Portuguese, 120.

SIXTH RACE.—Conditions; for fillies two years old; four and a half furlongs, straight. Kallipolis, 119 pounds; Germa, 109; Retriever, 100; Our Maid, 109; Limerick Lass, 109; Indiscretion, 100; Ina Wood, 100.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather showery; track heavy.

MAN O' WAR SAILS IN AN EASY WINNER

Takes Keene Memorial by Three Lengths—Roamer Runs Last in Race Won by Lucullite.

The best two-year-old filly and the best colt seen this year were scheduled to meet at Belmont Park yesterday in the Keene Memorial Stakes, but P. A. Clark's Bonnie Mary, winner of the Fashion and Juvenile Stakes, declined the issue and left the Glen Riddle Farm's Man-o'-War to gallop home three lengths in front of a field of six, with George W. Loft's On Watch in the place. Besides Bonnie Mary, another promising contender was scratched in John E. Madden's Rouleau, said to be the best youngster in the Madden barn, but Man-o'-War's victory was scored in such a convincing manner that it is evident it will require a very smart two-year-old to take his measure.

As on the previous start last Friday, Man-o'-War was slow to show the racing spirit, but he had more time to wake up for this stake, as the distance was increased to five and a half furlongs. When once he took it into his head to run, however, Man-o'-War was a whirlwind, and from the eighth pole to the finish he was sifting along at forty knots an hour, with the others drifting behind him.

Walter J. Salmon's My Laddie went off with a great burst of speed, attended by Ralco and On Watch, with Man-o'-War, under reefs, in fourth place. Those were the positions as they emerged from the mist that had obscured the first half of the dash through the chute. Ralco was the first to drop out of contention, and then Loftus spoiled an interesting race opposite the eighth pole, when he shook up Man-o'-War, and the son of Fair Play just breezed in three lengths in front of On Watch, with the Quincy Stable's Anniversary coming up with a rush to take third money, half a length back. The time of 1:03 was the same as Hannibal made last year over a track that was heavier than the muddy one yesterday.

There were other sterling performances to round out a good day's sport over a track that turned softer under the influence of a persistent drizzle. C. Hilldreth's Lucullite ran a remarkable mile in the fifth race when he galloped home five lengths in front of Natural Bridge, with the old champion, Roamer, beaten off so badly that he looked like a selling plater. Only three ran. Lucullite covered the distance in 1:37 4-5 and did it with the greatest ease. Taplin allowed Natural Bridge to make the pace to the end of the back stretch, where he sent Lucullite to the front and it was no contest afterwards. Roamer never was at home in the going and trailed in ten lengths behind Natural Bridge.

The Brookside Stable's King Plaudit also put up a smart performance in the Hyde Park Handicap at six furlongs, in which he was giving weight to all the other starters. While King Plaudit and Jock Scot were fighting it out in the last fifty yards, Woodtrap, who closed with a rush and split the pair, many in the crowd thinking he had won. It was a fine piece of handicapping, with a nose and a neck separating the placed horses.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE

For two-year-olds, non-winners of $2,500 in the aggregate, by subscription of $10, with $878.75 added. Five furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Paul Jones, 2	115	Rice	8-1	1 1/2
Dominique, 2	118	Taplin	1-5	out 2 1/2
Ira Wilson, 2	108	Shuttiger	15-1	7-5 3
Dinna Care, 2	105	Nolan	12-1	7-5 4

Time—:59 2-5.

Start good; won driving. Paul Jones, br. c., by Sea King-May Florence, owned by Ral Parr, trained by L. Garth.

SECOND RACE.

Steeplechase, selling; for four-year-olds and upward; non-winners at this meeting; purse $700. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Rhomb, a	143	Crawford	4-1	7-5 1 1/2
Lady Laird, a	143	Kennedy	3-1	even 2
Melos, a	138	Cheyne	6-1	2-1 3
Sea Lord, a	138	Campbell	10-1	4-1 4
Mohab, 4	131	Burgess	30-1	10-1 5
Merry Belle, 5	133	Stacey	30-1	10-1 6
Kintore, a	143	F. Wms	7-5	3-5 *

*Refused.

Time—4:15.

Start good; won driving. Rhomb, ch. g., by Fatherless-Diamontina, owned by Woods Stockton, trained by L. Garth.

THIRD RACE.

Hyde Park Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $878.75 added. Six furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
King Plaudit, 3	108	Lyke	8-5	3-5 1nk
Woodtrap, 5	99	Wessler	7-1	2-1 2nk
Jock Scot, 5	110	Warren	8-1	11-10 3 1/2
The Boy, 3	98	Stapleton	12-1	5-1 4
Jewsler, 4	98	Erickson	50-1	20-1 5
Vagie, 5	101	McAtee	6-1	2-1 6
Lad's Love, 3	99	Callahan	40-1	15-1 7
Jack Stuart, 4	98	Wilda	50-1	20-1 8
Gloomy Gus, 5	107	Taplin	10-1	4-1 9

Time—1:12 1-5.

Start good; won driving. King Plaudit, br. c., by Plaudit-Wild Thistle, owned by Brookside Stable, trained by G. M. Odom.

FOURTH RACE.

Keene Memorial, for two-year-olds; by subscription of $50, starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value $5,000. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Man o' War, 2	115	Loftus	7-10	1-3 1nk
On Watch, 2	115	Kelsay	5-1	8-5 2 1/2
Anniversary, 2	115	Rice	10-1	3-1 3nk
Ralco, 2	115	Butwell	10-1	3-1 4
My Laddie, 2	112	Troxler	50-1	12-1 5
Woodwink, 2	112	Ambrose	9-2	8-5 6

Time—1:05.

Start good; won easily. Man o' War, ch. c., by Fair Play-Mahubah, owned by Glen Riddle Farm, trained by L. Tustel.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $878.75. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Lucullite, 4	114	Taplin	3-5	out 1st
Natural Bridge, 3	101	Myers	13-5	1-2 2nk
Roamer, a	122	Shuttiger	14-5	3-5 3

Time—1:37 4-5.

Start good; won easily. Lucullite, br. c., by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass, owned and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $878.75. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Caddie, 4	115	Johnson	18-1	6-1 1st
Goaler, 3	115	Rice	12-5	4-5 2nk
Wilfreda, 3	108	Wessler	16-5	6-5 3rd
Saddle Rock, 3	115	Metcalf	3-1	3-1 4
Courting Colors, 3	115	Kelsay	13-5	even 5
Indiscreet, a	113	Wilda	50-1	20-1 6
Miss Sterling, 4	110	Erickson	15-1	6-1 7
Galway, 3	115	Wells	10-1	4-1 8
Searchlight III., 3	115	Stapleton	15-1	6-1 9

Time—1:43 1-5.

Start good; won driving. Caddie, b. g., by Star Shoot-Last Ball, owned and trained by J. L. Donovan.

LONG SHOT WINS THE OAKS.

English Classic Taken by Bayuda—Roseway, Favorite, is Second.

EPSOM, England, June 6, (Delayed.)—The Oaks Stakes, of the value of $25,000, was run off here today and won by Lady James Douglas's Bayuda, ridden by Childs, by a length from Sir E. Hulton's Roseway, with Steve Donoghue in the saddle. Lord Rosebery's Mapledurham, Hulme up, was third, half a length behind. Ten horses went to the post. The betting was: Bayuda, 100 to 7; Roseway, 4 to 7, and Mapledurham, 25 to 1. Taylor trained the winner.

GOOD JUMPERS TO RACE.

United Hunts Double Event Draws Twenty Entries.

America's best steeplechasers are expected to be seen under colors next Saturday afternoon at Belmont Park Terminal in the United Hunts Double Event at two miles. Frank J. Bryan, the official handicapper, has allotted the weights for this important test over timber to more than a score of jumpers who will make their bid for the $4,000 prize and the $400 plate added by W. R. Coe, which will go to the owner of the winner.

J. E. Griffith's The Brook gets in the Double Event with 170 pounds, the weights scaling down to 130 for the trio nominated by Mrs. W. A. Prime. Among the other subscribers are Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords, F. Ambrose Clark, Herbert L. Pratt, Greentree Stable, (Mrs. Payne Whitney,) Joseph E. Widener, and William R. Coe. Mr. Widener has named a quintet in Skibbereen, Duettiste, Doublet, Pussy Willow, and Stonewood, the latter the winner of the Grand National at Belmont Park last Thursday.

SHOW FOR POLO PONIES.

Exhibit Will Be Held at Meadow Brook Club on June 25.

Polo ponies are to get into the limelight on Westward Field at the Meadow Brook Club, Long Island, on June 25, when a polo pony show will be held. The classes are as follows:

BREEDING CLASSES.

Yearlings, foals of 1918, two-year-olds, three-year-olds; mares, four-year-olds and upward, light weights, (up to 175 pounds,) suitable to produce polo ponies; mares, four-year-olds and upward, heavy weight, (up

C. H. HOFFNER LEADS IN THE FIRST DAY'S PLAY FOR NATIONAL OPEN GOLF TITLE

HOFFNER IS LEADER IN OPEN GOLF PLAY

Young Philmont Pro Makes First Round in 72 Over Heavy Braeburn Links.

TIES RECORD FOR COURSE

Tellier and Bowden Each Register 73—Ouimet and Evans Well Up and Lead Amateurs on First Day.

NEWTON, Mass., June 9.—Charles H. Hoffner [illegible] the Philmont Club, Philadelphia, [illegible] field of 132 golfers, the [illegible] professional and amateur [illegible] country, in the first eighteen [illegible] the national open golf [illegible] over the course at Braeburn [illegible] Hoffner made the round in [illegible] steadily and consistently [illegible] This card tied the record [illegible] which was held by Tom [illegible]

[illegible] the Braeburn professional, [illegible] George L. Bowden of Commonwealth, were close to the leader, [illegible] 73. Mike Brady of Oakley Country Club, with Francis Ouimet [illegible] with him with a 76 and [illegible] Jr., the present title holder, next with a 77.

[illegible] opening day of the tournament, which attracted the best golfers in America, was marred by a drizzling rain [illegible] fell all day and made the course very soggy. Though the [illegible] first round turned in [illegible] those might have been better [illegible] more favorable weather [illegible] The balls had a tendency to [illegible] in the wet turf, and the fairway was no roll on the long [illegible] own distance that might [illegible] gained from the tee and [illegible] drives to some extent, at least.

Large Gallery Follows Ouimet.

[illegible] weather, there was a good-[illegible] and much speculation over the [illegible] As might have been expected, Ouimet had the most [illegible] with Evans was well attended [illegible] the course. Ouimet was [illegible] over the greater part [illegible] he played perfect golf. [illegible] shots out of bounds got him into little difficulty and [illegible] some disadvantage. [illegible] shots he would have [illegible] usher in the rating but [illegible] putting on the home green, [illegible] took three putts and lost at [illegible] stroke.

Hoffner went into the lead by making a remarkable finish over the last six holes. Up to that time he was [illegible] to beat Ouimet, Evans, and two or three others who were playing steady golf. But Hoffner did the last six holes in 3, 5, 3, 4, 3, 3, and came in with just one stroke advantage. Coming to the last green, he [illegible] a brassie shot and then [illegible] the cup in two strokes to [illegible] those of George L. Bowden, who already finished with a 73. He [illegible] within a yard of the cup on the first putt and then sunk the last one easily to take the round.

Bowden's game was quite a surprise to [illegible] as he had not been counted [illegible] the numerous stars entered. [illegible] 22 years old, and began [illegible] fessional golf at Atlantic City, where he was assistant to John J. [illegible]

Bowden Is Steady Throughout.

When Bowden finished with a 73, [illegible] players had completed the course. Among them were Pat Doyle of Detroit with a 78, and Tom Kerrigan of Staten Island with the same total. Fred [illegible] turned in a 75, and those who were watching the scores as the [illegible] came in were about ready to [illegible] the Commonwealth player. Bowden played almost perfect golf and came through without any real trouble during the journey. Both Jesse Evans, Jr., the title holder, continue the pace [illegible] for the first nine holes, his [illegible] have been far under those of his opponents. He was leading [illegible] and numerous other [illegible] half way point, which he [illegible] Doyle had taken 24 and [illegible] 36 at this point. [illegible] playing almost spectacular golf with never a misplay, and [illegible] several opportunities to [illegible] accurate shots. But the [illegible] was not so easily [illegible] the Chicago player. He ran [illegible] putts and took a 44 to [illegible] counting that the last nine [illegible] at least four strokes harder [illegible] nine. Evans failed to [illegible] anything like the consistency [illegible] the start he had made.

[illegible] indicated by the early [illegible] scores would be rather [illegible] ten players to finish [illegible] indicated the course had [illegible] participants. As more [illegible] it was seen that the [illegible] having trouble with the [illegible] that the going would [illegible] scores who depended more [illegible] than the roll of their ball [illegible] drives. The narrow fairways [illegible] some of the golfers not [illegible] the course some trouble.

Amateur Players Are Favored.

[illegible] truthfully said that this was [illegible] ally representative tournament [illegible] 18, for it was the first time [illegible] country went to war that [illegible] and professional ranks were [illegible] by the best in those [illegible] Though the amateurs were [illegible] city, there was still a [illegible] among those who watched [illegible] that the amateurs, [illegible] by the best among [illegible] more triumph over [illegible]

[illegible] will play eighteen [illegible] row, and the sixty-[illegible] lowest cards will play [illegible] Wednesday.

[illegible] Philmont, 37, 35—72; [illegible] Commonwealth, 35, 38—[illegible]; [illegible] Boro, [illegible], 38—73, [illegible] 36, 38—74; *Francis [illegible], 40—76; *Charles [illegible] 38—77; Alex [illegible] Barnes, Sunset Hill, [illegible] Hackensack, 77; Otto [illegible] 77; Pat J. Doyle, [illegible] Hagen, Oakland Hills, 78; [illegible] 78; Fred McLeod, [illegible] Hutchinson, Glenview, [illegible] Rockaway Hunt, 79; [illegible] Wheeling, 79; Harry [illegible] Virginia, 79; *Jesse [illegible] 79; H. C. Lagerblade, [illegible] Mrs. Gerard, Hyde Park, [illegible] Stockbridge, 79; *John [illegible] 80; Tom McNamara, [illegible] 80; W. W. Hoare, Te[illegible] Sherwood, Mound Build[illegible]; Edgar, Druid Hills, [illegible] Belmont Spring, 80; John [illegible] 80; [illegible] Glen Cove, 81; Wil[illegible] Philadelphia C. C., 81; [illegible] Cortland, Me., 87; T. [illegible] 87; Walter Howe, Tat[illegible] Brook, Bloomfield Hills, [illegible] Siwanoy, 88; A. W. [illegible] County, 88; Dan Cooper, [illegible] Low, Boston, 88; Her[illegible] Groves, 88; J. Dunphy, [illegible] and Vinton, Plymouth, [illegible] Engineers, 88; *W. E. [illegible] 88; James Kaye, Wol[illegible] Tom Jones, Fall River, 88; [illegible] Rae Burn, 88; Dan Goss, [illegible] Sawgrass, 89; Walter Beckett, Nor[illegible] Harris of Higham, North Jersey, [illegible] Mahanay, Wellesley, 89; [illegible] Shackamaxon, 89; Albert C[illegible] Bridgeport, 89; Orin Terry, Whash[illegible] H. Hoban, Vesper, 89; C. A. [illegible] 90; [illegible] Leonard Nichols, 90; Gil Nichols, 91; Bob McDonald, Indian Hill, 91; George Law, Ballyowen, 91; George McLean, Great Neck, 91; Fred C. Canausa, Oak Ridge, 91; Jack Golden, Buffalo, 91; William Ogg, Atlanta, [illegible] Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook, 92; Harry Cowie, Tate Springs, 92; *Fred U. Wright, Jr., Albemarle, 92; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, 92; E. F. Wyman, Essex County, 92; Wilfred E. Reid, Wilmington, 92; Matt Campbell, Essex County, 92; *R. De Z. Pierce, Braeburn, 92; C. A. Hackney, Atlantic City, 93; Scudder Rolson, Ocean, Wheatley Hills, 94; James Crossan, Wheatley Hills, 94; Joe Lally, Brockton, 94; Hugh Gordon, Rhode Island, 94; J. F. Sylvester, 94; Albans, 94; A. G. Espinoza, San Jose, 94; Charles Burgess, Woodland, 95; *Rodney W. Brown, Brookline, 95; Frank G. Gilmore, Augusta, Me., 95; Jack Beckett, Country Club, 95; Tom Dean, Merrimac Valley, 96; Alex Pirie, North Shore, 96; *V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, 96; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 96; George M. Gordon, Kennebunkport, 96; Willis E. Malbern, Oak Park, 96; Jack Dunlap, Scarsdale, 96; *L. P. Paton, Homestead, 96; Harry Bowler, Winchester, 96; *Harold O. Lake, Hartford, 96; James Shepard, Jr., Paoli, 96; *Ralph H. Wales, Chestnut Hill, 97; John T. Shea, Kernwood, 97; Eugene McCarthy, Charlotte, 97; Ralph Thomas, Weston, 97; Harry Nicholls, Race Brook, 97; W. C. Gordon, Hartford, 98; F. B. Murphy, Salem, 98; Willie Park, Mount Bruno, 98; 83, H. Fishes, Weston, 85; George Norris, South Orange, 97; Jack Gillies, 98; William E. Fitzgerald, 96.

No Cards.—C. J. McGrath, Worcester; F. A. Murry, Witham; Alex Smith, Wykagyl; *S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy; William Chisholm.

*Amateurs.

UPSETS IN AMATEUR BOUTS.

Rosenberg Loses Decision to Bradley at N. Y. A. C.

Upset were furnished last night in the amateur boxing tournament conducted in the gymnasium of the New York A. C. Two title-holders went down in defeat and a former champion also was outpointed. The biggest surprise was the defeat of Dave Rosenberg of the Glencoe A. C., national and New York State welterweight champion, in a special bout at 148 pounds. J. P. Bradley, Pastime A. C., runner-up for the State middleweight title, was Rosenberg's conqueror, after three interesting rounds. Bradley received the judges' award. The Pastime A. C. boxer, towering over Rosenberg and having a decided advantage in reach, was the cleverer of the two and landed more effectively during the three rounds, although Rosenberg did not hesitate to take the offensive when the opportunity offered. Few of the champion's blows, however, landed cleanly. Rosenberg seemed unable to solve the handicap under which he was boxing.

S. Seeman of the Brooklyn A. A., State bantamweight champion, was defeated in his preliminary bout with M. Wechsler of the Bronxdale A. C. in the 110-pound class. In the final bout, Wechsler bowed to the superior ability of C. Svoboda, East Side House.

In a special bout at 128 pounds, Charles Pilkington, former State lightweight champion, showed up disappointingly and received a drubbing from I. Levine, Pastime A. C., in three rounds.

The summaries:

126-Pound Class; Special Bout.—J. Zeller, Seward A. A., defeated L. Silvestri Company E, 65d Infantry, Astoria (L. I.) Cantonment, four rounds, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class; Special Bout.—T. Scanlon, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. Lang, Company K, 65d Infantry, Astoria (L. I.) Cantonment, one round, referee's decision.

115-Pound Class, Special Bout.—L. Green, Brooklyn A. A., defeated S. Katz Clark House A. A., three rounds, judges' decision.

128-Pound Class, Special Bout.—I. Levine, Pastime A. C., defeated Charles Pilkington, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class, Special Bout.—J. F. Bradley, Pastime A. C., defeated Dave Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

110-Pound Class.—C. Svoboda, East Side House, defeated S. Parks, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds, judges' decision. M. Wechsler, Bronxdale A. C., defeated S. Seeman, Brooklyn A. A., three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout.—Svoboda defeated Wechsler, three rounds, judges' decision.

MRS. GAVIN LEADS IN WOMEN'S GOLF

South Shore Player Has a 91 in Qualifying Round for Metropolitan Title.

High scores were the rule in the qualifying round of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association championship tournament, which began over the links of the Arcola Country Club yesterday, when about eighty out of the hundred entrants made the circuit. Mrs. W. A. Gavin, playing from South Shore, returned the best score of the day, a 91. This was considerably better than her nearest opponent, Mrs. Philip Stevenson of Piping Rock, who could do no better than 95.

In making her round, Mrs. Gavin, who won the championship title the last time the tournament was held in 1917 at Piping Rock, played at the time the rain was falling the hardest. She was off on her putting, owing to the heavy greens. Off the tee, she got splendid distance, and as usual, played her iron shots well. By the time she reached the turn, which she negotiated in 46, it looked as though she would have a remarkably low score under the circumstances, but two 7's on her inward half brought the total for the second nine up to 48. After a 7 at the 485-yard fourth, she got a "bird" 3 at the fifth. That hole is 350 yards long. Her 4 at the next was par golf, as was a 5 at the eighth, 515 yards.

Coming home, she ran down a fairly long putt for a 3 at the eleventh, but she took 7 at the thirteenth. Another 7 at the sixteenth, where she got into a trap, helped to bring her total up. Her card follows:

Out .....5 6 5 7 3 4 4 5 4—43
In .....6 3 5 7 4 5 7 5 6—48—91

Miss Marion Hollins, after taking 51 to the turn came back in 46 for a 97, while Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley had 50, 48—98. Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Century went out in 50 and came back in 48, while Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Forest Hill had 56, 56—112. Miss Violet Miller of Baltusrol had 104, aided by a 2 at the short eleventh, where she brought off a fifteen-foot putt.

The scores:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore, 91; Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Piping Rock, 95; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 97; Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, Bedford, 97; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 98; Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley, 98; Mrs. J. H. Alexandre, Piping Rock, 102; Mrs. S. P. Nash, Baltusrol, 104; Miss Violet Miller, Baltusrol, 104; Miss R. Sherwood, St. George's, 104; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 104; Mrs. A. Sheaf, Englewood, 104; Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock, 106; Mrs. F. J. Thomson, Siwanoy, 106; Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, 107; Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Engineers, 108.

OTHER SCORES.

Mrs. J. F. Davis, Piping Rock, 109; Miss Dorothy Manice, Cherry Valley, 109; Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Baltusrol, 111; Miss Langstroth, Essex Fells, 111; Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill, 112; Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, 112; Miss Henrietta Finckel, Glen Ridge, 112; Miss Kate Bowman, Union County, 113; Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, 113; Miss S. C. Mott, Piping Rock, 113; Mrs. W. H. Cane, Hackensack, 114; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Baltusrol, 114; Mrs. N. H. Rogers, Baltusrol, 114; Mrs. C. Smith, Glen Ridge, 114; Mrs. W. D. Starbuck, Cherry Valley, 114; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 116; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, 116; Mrs. G. Boechen, Spring Lake, 116; Mrs. W. L. Chadwick, Powelton, 116; Mrs. F. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, 117; Mrs. C. W. Breck, Siwanoy, 117; Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 118; Mrs. Claude Smith, Hackensack, 118; Miss Julia Brodt, Essex County, 119.

Club Trophy for Boxing Tourney.

The next amateur boxing tournament of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club will be held in the Brooklyn organization's gymnasium, June 24 and 26, it was announced yesterday when the entry blanks were distributed. Competition is scheduled in four classes, as follows: 110, 120, 130 and 140 pounds. A trophy will be awarded to the club having the greatest number of boxers weigh in and compete. This plan has been adopted by the committee in charge of the tournament in order to attract representation from clubs possessing boxing teams.

TRACK COACHES ORGANIZE.

New Association to be Aid to College Athletics.

Coaches of track teams from the leading colleges and universities in the East are completing plans for the organization of an association which is aimed to aid in the successful promotion of this branch of college athletics. When formed the organization will be known as the Association of College Track Coaches of America. Its object will be better co-operation in the promotion of big meets with such improvements in training methods as may be possible under such a plan.

The first step toward the organization of the association was taken during the intercollegiate meet at Cambridge, when most of the track coaches of the big institutions were brought together. They held a meeting and agreed upon the necessity of some such an organization and proceeded with their plans by electing officers.

The officers elected were Keene Fitzpatrick of Princeton, President; Frank M. Kanaly, M. I. T., Vice President; Harry L. Hillman of Dartmouth, Secretary-Treasurer; John F. Moakley of Cornell, William F. Donovan of Harvard, John Mack of Yale, Lawson Robertson of Pennsylvania, Bernard J. Wefers of Fordham, and Thomas F. Keene of Syracuse, Governors.

DRIVERS TUNE UP TODAY.

Babiot Trio and Others Will Work Out for Auto Races Saturday.

Rene Thomas, Luis Wagner, and Albert Guyot, the French Babiot team, plan to work out today at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway in preparation for the International Automobile Sweepstakes to be contested for at the Speedway on Saturday. They will have plenty of company, as practically all the international stars are now quartered at the Bay. It was too wet yesterday for workouts.

De Palma will be ready to tune up his Packard tomorrow. He has been getting his machine into shape for the last day or two.

Willard's Wife in Accident.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 9.—Mrs. Jess Willard, wife of the pugilistic champion, and Allen, her 3-year-old son were thrown from a motor car here yesterday when Mrs. Willard drove into a curbing to avoid colliding with another car. Neither was seriously injured.

Helm to Lead Tennis Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9.—George W. Helm of Louisville, Ky., a junior, has been elected captain of the Harvard tennis team.

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WILLARD IS BUMPED BY BOXING PARTNER

Dempsey Also Suffers by Reopening of Old Wound—Champion Goes Eight Rounds.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 9.—Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey tonight are nursing bruised heads as a result of spirited workouts today in preparation for their heavyweight championship contest here July 4.

While boxing with the Jamaica Kid, a sprightly 180-pound negro, an old wound over Dempsey's left eye was opened when the challenger's sparring partner landed a grazing left hook. The blood streamed from the wound, and for fear of further damage Manager Jack Kearns called a halt on the glove work for the afternoon. The cut may prevent Dempsey from boxing for several days, as it is feared the wound may reopen.

Willard received a bump as big as a doorknob on the left cheekbone as a result of a right-hand swing landed by Jack Hempel in the first round. The champion increased his boxing to eight rounds after doing five miles of road work in the morning. He went three each with Hempel and Walter Monahan, and two with Soldier Stanton, who was all but knocked out yesterday. The champion apparently was afraid to hit Stanton. Willard imitated the style of Dempsey while following Stanton around the ring, much to the amusement of a big Monday crowd.

Dempsey opened his workout facing Jack Ross, a 220-pound youth from Winnipeg who claims the heavyweight championship of Canada. Within thirty seconds Ross was on the canvas, completely knocked out. Dempsey floored him after ten seconds of boxing with a short right-hand punch to the chin. After Ross staggered to his feet the challenger whipped over a left hook which finished him.

The challenger then stepped two furious rounds with Sergeant Bill Tate and was in the middle of his first round with the Jamaica Kid when the wound was opened. Dempsey pleaded to be allowed to continue, but was overruled.

NET STARS FOR KNOLLWOOD

Many Noted Players in Invitation Tourney June 28 and 29.

The Tennis Committee of the Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, is making elaborate preparations for a two-day invitation tournament, June 28 and 29, which will be a leading feature of the club's sports carnival in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Many of the foremost Eastern players have accepted, including such stars as Alrick Man, Jr.; W. Merrill Hall, Beals Wright, Ichiya Kumagae, Seichiro Kashio, T. R. Pell, Harold Throckmorton, Leonard Beekman, William T. Tilden, Jr.; Harold Taylor, L. E. Mahan, and Vincent Richards.

A special feature of the occasion probably will be the reappearance of the famous Davis Cup team, Holcomb Ward and Beals Wright.

The revival of tennis on the Knollwood courts is attracting considerable attention this season, and an annual fixture of the highest class now seems assured. The Knollwood Tennis Committee is headed by Benjamin Wood, and includes also Walter H. Sykes, Jr.; John H. Cockburn, and J. Nelson Shreve.

TITLE TOURNEY ANNOUNCED

Eastern New York Tennis Again Scheduled for Pleasantville.

The Eastern New York State tennis championship will again be decided this season at the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club, Pleasantville, N. Y., the tournament beginning Saturday, July 5. Men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles will be played, with first and second prizes in each event. Last year's winner of the title was Fred Anderson, Jr., and the doubles went to the Pelham Bay combination of Alex Iler and H. B. O'Boyle. Play in the men's singles will begin at 10 A. M. both Saturday and Sunday. the women's events being reserved until Wednesday, July 9. A tennis dance is scheduled for the evening of the opening day. Entries may be made up to Thursday, July 3, to Henry H. Bassford, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, telephone Murray Hill 6500 or at the club, telephone Pleasantville 342-J, up to 5 P. M. on July 4.

MISS BJURSTEDT IS BACK IN NET PLAY

National Titleholder in Ardsley Draw with Many Other Noted Women Players.

Wet courts made tennis an impossibility yesterday both at the New York Tennis Club, where the Metropolitan-Bronx County championship is in progress, and at the Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, where the opening of the annual women's invitation tournament had been scheduled. Play in both events was postponed until this afternoon.

In connection with the triple event already in progress on the old West Side ground, it is planned to finish the doubles of the Quaker Ridge championship, recently started at the New Rochelle Tennis Club. Two matches remain to be played, Elliott H. Binzen and Dr. William Rosenbaum meeting Ingo Hartman and Wylie C. Grant in the upper semi-final, with Alex Iler and Leon Croley waiting in the lower final bracket for the winners.

The Ardsley Club invitation tournament, played on turf courts, is one of the important annual fixtures for the feminene racket wielders, being the last warming-up event preliminary to the women's national championship, which takes place in Philadelphia next week. The Ardsley entry list contains the name of the national titleholder, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, who has been out of tournament play for several weeks by physician's orders, but expects to defend the championship and to get as much practice as possible beforehand. Other names in the Ardsley draw are Miss Clare Cassel, Miss Florence Ballin, Miss Edith Handy, Miss Helene Pollak, Miss Caroma Winn, Miss Margaret Taylor, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mrs. D. C. Mills, Mrs. Edward Raymond, Mrs. Rawson Wood, Mrs. L. G. Morris, Mrs. De Forest Candee, Miss Gertrude Della Torre, Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, Mrs. S. F. Waring, Miss Browning and Mrs. Ingo Hartman.



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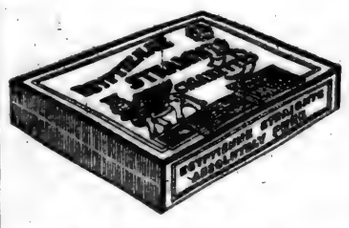
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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—William A. Ryan of Brooklyn, N. Y., Irving Wise of Buffalo, N. Y., and Eustace Reynolds of Buffalo, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

186—W. H. Odell, Exr., v. F. C. Farnsworth Co., and Farnsworth Mfg. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

239—G. E. Bowerman, aplt., v. C. D. Hamner, as recr. of the First Nat. Bank of Salmon—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

240—Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., and Missouri, Kans. & Tex. Ry. of Tex., pets., v. B. Leatherwood.—Judgment reversed, costs of supervising and printing the record to be paid by the petitioner, and cause remanded.

305—Southern Pac. Co., pet., v. W. S. Hall et al, &c. et al.—Decree modified, and cause remanded.

342—Erie Rd. Co., pet., v. J. R. Shuart, Leo Shuart, and J. R. Shuart, Jr., doing business under the name of J. R. Shuart & Sons.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

375—S. D. Barrett, pet., v. the Virginian Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

30—The Arizona Copper Co., Lim., plain. in error, v. J. H. Hammer; the Arizona Copper Co., Lim., plain. in error v. Ray.; 33—Ray Consolidated Copper Co., plain. in error, v. Dan Veasey; 332—Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. Maydeen, plain. in error, v. Same; and 334—The Superior and Pittsburgh Copper Co., plain. in error, v. Frank Tomich, sometimes known as Frank Thomas.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

360—W. A. Hancock et al., plain. in error, v. the City of Muskogee, Okla., et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

365—The American Mfg. Co., plain. in error, v. the City of St. Louis—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

31—The T. H. Symington Co., pet., v. the Nat. Malleable Castings Co. and J. J. Byers —Decree affirmed, with costs and cause remanded.

24—Wm. H. Miner, pet., v. The T. H. Symington Co.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded. Northern District of Illinois for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court.

172—Northern Pac. Ry. Co. et al., pet., v. E. W. McComas.—Judgment reversed, with costs; and cause remanded. Opinion by Mr. Justice Vandevanter.

241—The City of Pawhuska, plain. in error, v. Pawhuska Oil and Gas Co. and the State of Okla., in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Vandevanter.

242—Penn. Mut. Life Ins. Co., plain. in error, v. Jas. H. Minds, surviving and liquidating partner of James H. Minds and Wm. J. Matz, lately trading as Bulah Coal Co.

294—Penn. Rd. Co., plain. in error, v. J. H. Minds and Julia A. Matz, trading as Bulah Coal Co., in error to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. —Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded. Opinion by Mr. Justice Day.

319—Emily R. DeGany v. Ephraim Lederer, Collector of Internal Revenue; on a certificate from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Question certified answered in the affirmative. Opinion by Mr. Justice Day. (Mr. Justice McReynolds took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.)

176—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., aplt., v. Western Union Tel. Co.—Appeal from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth District. Decree affirmed, with costs and cause remanded. Opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes.

248—Louis. & Nashville R. R. Co., plain. in error, v. the Western Pac. Co.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Miss. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes.

67 and 68—F. Wells Tyrrell & Son, pets., v. U. S. on writs of certiorari to the Court of Customs Appeals.—Judgment reversed and causes remanded for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice White.

815—The Commercial Cable Co., aplt., v. Albert S. Burleson and Newcomb Carlton, and 816—Commercial Inc. Co., aplt., v. Albert S. Burleson and Newcomb Carlton —Appeals from the District Court of the Southern District of New York. Decrees reversed and causes remanded with directions to set aside the decrees and to substitute decrees dismissing the bills without prejudice and without costs, because the controversy which they involve, at this point, is now no longer, therefore, a subject appropriate for judicial action. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice White.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court

732—Charles E. Layton, alias Francis E. Lighton, &c., plain., in error, v. U. S.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

894—Earl Dear, plain., v. the People of the State of Illinois.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

797—Mary Willem, a creditor of Mrs. Kate King, a bankrupt, aplt., v. Dawson E. Bradley, trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of Mrs. Kate King.—Motion for leave to proceed in form a pauper is denied.

850—Joseph H. Sampliner, plain., v. Motion Picture Patents Co., etc., et al.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma is denied.

Original.—Ex parte in the matter of Charles C. Foster, acting superintendent of the Washington Asylum and Jail, pet.—Petition for the allowance of an appeal herein denied.

Original.—Ex parte in the matter of the Baldwin Co. and the Valley Gem Piano Co., pet.—Petition for the allowance of an appeal herein granted.

961—L. H. Garrett, aplt., v. U. S.; 952—L. R. Garrett, aplt., v. U. S., and 953—L. R. Garrett, aplt., v. U. S.—Motion to vacate and set aside the orders docketing and dismissing these cases and for leave to file the records and docket the cases denied.

687—Daniel O'Connell et al., plain. v. U. S.—Motion for a writ of certiorari in the nature of a suggestion of diminution of the record herein granted, without prejudice, and motion for leave to amend the assignment of errors postponed to the hearing on the merits.

1026—Strathearn Steamship Co., Ltd., pet., v. J. Dillon.—Motion for British Embassy to intervene herein as amicus curiae and for leave to file brief and take part in the oral argument, granted.

18—Original.—The State of Minnesota, comp., v. the State of Wisconsin.—Motion to fix a day for hearing of this case, granted, and the cause assigned for argument on Monday, Oct. 13.

914—M. Elsner, as Collector et U. S. Internal Rev. for 1st Dist. of Fla., pet., v. State plain. v. M. H. Macomber.—Motion to fix day for reargument of this cause, granted, and the cause assigned for Monday.

727—C. H. Pierce, et al., plains., v. U. S.; 795—J. Sukys, plain. v. same; 804—P. Schaefer, plain., v. same; 805—F. Vogel, plain., v. same; 806—L. Werner, plain., v. same; 807—M. Darkow, plain., v. same; 808—H. Lemke, plain., v. same; 912—J. A. Brams et al., plains., v. same; 753—U. S., plain., v. J. V. Thompson; 811—F. E. Stroud, plain., v. U. S.; 716—Louisiana Navigation Co., Ltd., plain., v. Oyster Commission of Louisiana, et al.; 1039—The New York Cent. Rd. Co., plain., v. M. Blanc; 1040—American Knife Co. and Aetna Life Ins. Co., plains., v. Sweeting; and 1041—Clark Knitting Co., and Aetna Life Ins. Co., plains., v. E. Vaughn.—Motions to advance severally granted and causes assigned for Oct. 13.

614—Meccano, Ltd., pet., v. J. Wanamaker, New York.—Motion to advance denied.

906—Silverthorne Lumber Co., Inc., et al., plains., v. U. S.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing on merits.

877—C. H. Mills, aplt., v. V. F. M. Miller, U. S. Marshal &c.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss postponed to hearing on the merits.

1003—Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. Co., pet., v. L. H. Woolbury and V. Woolbury.—Petition for writ of cert. granted.

1007—The Coca Cola Co., pet., v. Koke Co. of America et al.—Petition for writ of cert. granted.

1015—Neal, Brown & Brown, pet., v. U. S.—Petition for writ of cert. granted.

1029—Pere Marquette Ry Co., pet., v. J. F. French & Co.—Petition for writ of cert. granted.

1031—J. H. Manners, pet., v. O. Morasco.—Petition for writ of cert. granted.

1032—South Pac. Co., pet., v. W. S. Berkshire, as ancil. administrator, &c.—Petition for writ of cert. granted.

1047—National Brake and Elec. Co., pet., v. Nella A. Christensen et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

1052—Brooks-Scanlon Co., pet., v. Railroad Commission of Louisiana.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana granted.

1059—J. M. Thompson, master and claimant, &c., pet., v. Peter Lopcas and Gustav Blixt.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

1020—The South Dakota Central Ry. Co., pet., v. Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, and Frank H. Jones, as trustee, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

1008—Santa Marina Co., pet., v. the Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

1010—Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Ry., pet., v. U. S.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

1011—J. W. Prall, administrator, &c., pet., v. Great Northern Ry. Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington denied.

1015—General Fireproofing Co., pet., v. Breckenridge Jones, trustees, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

1016—Jose de Guzman, et al., pets., v. Faustino Sanuco.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands denied.

1017—Lora McCray, pet., v. West Helena Consolidated Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

1018—The Asbestos and Rubber Works of America, Inc., pet., v. The Scandinavian Belting Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

1023—J. W. Simpson, pet., v. Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia denied.

1,024—O. A. Smith, pet., v. Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari for the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia denied.

1,025—Colorado Title and Trust Co., pet., v. J. G. Childers, Jr.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

1,027—William E. Mikell, pet., v. F. H. Hines, Major Field Artillery, United States Army.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

1,028—Fred Browne, pet., v. Charles B. Thorn et al., partners doing business as Thorn & Maginnis.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

1,035—The Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co., pet., v. Ann Hope Oliver as administratrix, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

1037—John H. Mudd and Elizabeth G. Mudd, pets., v. Alabama Mineral Land Co.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

1038—T. W. M. Boone, pet., v. U. S.—Petition for a writ of cert. denied.

1050—The Fisher Lumber Co. and Vandorn S. Wilkins, pets., v. The Savannah Timber Co.—Petition for a writ of cert. denied.

1053—Charles C. Foster, Acting Supt., &c., pet., v. Frank Joseph Goldsoll.—Petition for a writ of cert. denied.

1054—Meccano, Ltd., pet., v. John Wanamaker, New York.—Petition for a writ of cert. denied.

986—Silverthorn Lumber Co., Inc., et al., plains., v. U. S.—Former order denying motion to admit Frederick W. Silverthorn to bail vacated and ordered that he be enlarged on bail pending the hearing, and the amount of the bond fixed at $5,000, to be approved by the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the western district of New York.

1035—The Baldwin Loco. Co., pet., v. R. S. Howard Co.—Consideration of the petition for a writ of certiorari postponed to the hearing of the case on appeal.

305—Southern Pacific Co., pet., v. H. L. Boxert et al., executors, &c., et al.—Leave granted to present a petition for rehearing herein within thirty days on motion of Mr. Alex. C. King in behalf of counsel.

368—Cap. Trust Co., administrator, &c., plain., v. C. T. Calhoun.—Leave granted to present a petition for rehearing herein within thirty days on motion of counsel for defendant.

362—The American Mfg. Co., plain., v. the City of St. Louis.—Leave granted to present a petition for rehearing herein within thirty days on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

ORDER.

It is now here ordered by the Court that all the cases on the docket not decided and all the other business of the term not disposed of be, and the same are hereby, continued to the next term.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.
Trial: Benjamin Pollack. John Kelly.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Hughes‹Corn Prod Ref Co.
J. M. Steck Absorber Co‹Weiand.
Borgfeldt & Co‹Weiss Cauman‹Fox Film.
Juenger‹Phil Pub Co.
Strong‹Dukas
Golden‹Trepoliner.
Morris Music Co‹
Sroz & Marks‹
Judd‹Ransome Concrete Mach Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Ward, J.—Room 1, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Acti. &c. Christiansand Cia Com. &c. Same‹Brewind White Coal Co.
Becks, Redeff, &c‹
Am Coal, &c. Co.
Acti. &c. Fido‹Lloyd Brazilero.
Same‹Hyde‹Svenson.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 2, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty call calendar.

Malis‹Tug Penn RR No 33
Standard Transp Co‹SS Suwanee.
Compagnie Gen Transatlantique‹SS O A Knudsen.
Lambros‹Int Merc M. Eastman‹Tug C V Conroy.
Flanagan‹Tug Progressive.
Penn RR‹Tug Montclair No 2.
Czarnikow, R Co‹Form Aug Viking.
Lorentsen‹SS Nordland.
Lewis‹Jones.
Mestek‹Tug Bulley.
O'Brien‹Same.
Outler Barge Co‹same.
Penn‹Creamer & Co.
Hiltebrant‹Flower Lighterage Co.
Sidman‹Atlantic Lighterage Co.
Re Tugs Ravier and Decker (Limit. &c.)
Clarke‹Tyne.
Red Star Tow Co‹SS Wm M Tupper.
Kelly‹Tug Downer No 10.
Berwind-White Coal Co‹Penn RR.
Shamrock Towing Co‹SS Leo.
Penn RR‹Flowner Towing Co.
Serbelo‹Nordenholt Corp.
Petrie‹CNY.
Marinelli‹Mills.
Perez‹Clyde Ss Co.
Keller‹Tug Gen Tr. Am Radiator Co‹SS Britz
Same‹SS Africanic.
Goodman-Galagher Co‹Tug W H Taylor.
Danziger‹SS Grigorius Zlatanos.
Camp & Co‹SS Eugene J Blanakis.
Blyth-Greene & Co‹Panama No 2.
L Vay Transp Co‹Tug J P McAllister.
Red Star Towing Co‹Tug Ethel Dailey.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Nat Exp & Imp Co‹Yokohama Spe Bk.
U S‹Sandini.
Bull-Wall System‹Am Chicle Co.
Buckingham Theatre Co‹Columbia Amus.
Hermann & Hoyer‹Rose & Co.
Richerdson‹German Bank.
Saunders‹Stair.
Wahlers‹Stiner.
Norris‹NY,NH&HRR.
Sumner‹Parr.
Vapor Car H Co‹Gold Car. H & L Co.(3.)
Eggers‹Main Sales.
Ward, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Same, Glommen‹Ohio Coke & Coal Co.
Gasso, Moore, &c‹Acti, &c. Christiansand.
Cia Commercio, &c‹Acti, &c. Christian.
Western Ins Co‹Atlantic Trans Co
McWilliams‹Tug Mahoney.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Criminal:
U S‹Schneidman & ano
Same‹Zuckerman.
Same‹De Olivio.
Same‹Ritter.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Kupressavage‹Milliken Brothers.
Boquel‹Stat Isl Midland Ry Co.
Condra‹Hockeman.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, Dowling, Smith, Page, and Philbin, JJ.—Enumerated motions, 2 P. M.

Mariani Bros, Inc‹Wilson, Son & Co.
Wells‹Lake Ry.
McLaughlin & Co‹Southern Hotel Co.
Breslow‹Altman.
Brown‹Same.
Michael‹Cayey Cagnas Tobacco Co.
Reiss‹Musical America Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Shanapine‹Scheinsinger.
Dimmerline‹Empire City Railway Co.
Chesky‹Drake Bros Co.
Peo State NY‹Blaser.
Demores‹McNamara
Lesher‹Mfg Jewelers Export Co.
Kohn‹Fishler.
Flake‹Atl Coast L Ry Co.
Wagman‹Aginsky.
Vail‹Rosenblum.
Re Walton Av. (Tremont Ave).
Re East 180d St. (Jerome Av.)
Boyd‹Boyd.
Whitelorn‹Eastern SS Lines.
Durst‹Goff & Sons.
Prigoff‹Ahrens.
Schubin‹Callanan & Co.
Re Marks‹Pedic Secy.
Baver‹Baver.
Rosenzweig‹Neuman.
Schlechter‹Bulkley.
Lincoln Trust‹Jackson Bay‹Bay.
Finkelstein‹Swift & Co.
Rathman‹same.
Rathkofsky‹United Dressed Beef Co.
Kornasoff‹Hartford Acci & Indem Co.
Mfrs Commn'l Co‹Pulton Bag & Cot Mills.
Cedar Cliff Silk Co‹Rolling & Schoen, Inc
Schroeder‹Rabbe.
Greenberg‹Horwitz.
Gallagher‹Bloc, (2.)
Mulhall‹Hartog.
Keeler‹Pawnee Rity.
Zirpola‹Estate of Eugene Hoffman, Inc.
Decaro‹Dohrn.
Cooper‹Goldstein (2.)
Bandes‹Roman Baths.
Straukamp‹Loretta Co.
Rhelnheimer‹Baum.
Cascio‹Cascio.
Re Kerfs.
Re Goodsell.
Re De Barios.
Re Tryclecki.
David‹Drill Rity Co.
Re Hanswell.
Re McGrath.
Grace & Co‹Spiegel.
Mitsui & Co‹Dyneck.
Bain‹Ginsburg.
Re Muir‹Burbank.
Fowler‹Power.
Lustgarten‹Valverde.
Nelms‹Bloomingdale.
Moers‹Fay.
Bay‹Bay.
Fisher‹Schirmer.
Jordan‹Tachopp.
Re Kapaniac.
Re Hoffman.
Gilman‹Seidler.
F Iaman, Inc‹Schwab.
Re CNY, (7th Av.)
Re same, (Sickles.)
Case‹Case.
Ornstein‹Michel, Inc.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:
Jane E Barney.
Wilhelmina Gindler.
William H Craine.
Catharine Taylor.
Richard Stahl.
George Stenack.
Francis B Cannock.
Peter Schmitt.
Thomas Cluney.
Marion F Lane.
John Burns.
Dominick C Cardinal.
Lorenzo Coppola.
Kate Foley.
Victorine Lee.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Siegel‹Spear & Co.
Powe‹Bennett & A Co.
Polsky‹Cohn.
May‹Polansky.
Bettmueller‹Herowitz
Fischer‹Ballenberg.
NY Title, &c. Co‹Tull
Rosenwalke‹I R T.
Nassau Finance Co‹Dehart.
Cohen‹Uditsky.
Stewart‹Wallach.
Loaching‹Rex Bak Co
Freeman‹Nelson.
Frankel‹Reis.
Whitehouse-Kipp Co‹Weed.
Shimkin‹Weil & Co.
Camarinos‹Karafyanis.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Vigneri‹Lovin Burgh, Inc.
Kassoff‹Flex.
Le Roy Silk Co‹Lapidari.
Morris Simon, Upholsterer‹Joseph, Inc.
Turansky‹Reidler.
Phillips‹Edison.
Ticker‹Black and White & Town Taxis
Chartered‹Sunset Warehouses, Inc.
Lederman‹Faterno & Son Cent Co.
Berman‹Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Wanger‹Wohlfeld.
Hollister‹Husaiton.(2)
Roth‹NY Tel Co.
Int R T‹Williams.
Wetlaish‹NY Rys.
Vickstern‹Int R T.
Lunsberg‹Kahn.
Krystall‹Black & White Cab Co.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Brown‹Tuttle.
Whiton & Co.
Sheffield‹Hopkins.
Paul & Co‹Cash.
Goffin‹Sherwood Realty Co.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Feinberg‹Kaplan.
Thalheim‹Horner.
Clyc Mgle‹Romanstein.
Milch‹Schoen.
Buchman‹Miltex Cloak & Suit Co.
Confonis‹Liberty & Manufacturing Co.
Same‹Jefferson Ins.
Same‹No Atlantic Ins.
Manowitz, Miller & Lee‹Sterling Clothing.
Success Waist Co‹Boston Store of Chi.
Rosenberg‹O'Brien.
Neptune Forging Co‹Atlantic Brush Co.
Curtis‹Harry Dowis Co.
PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Foster, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Larkin‹Charles L. Hoffman.
SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Central Union Trust Co.‹Chalmers Const. Co.—John Mulholland, Untermeyer‹Untermayer—Hon. Edward E. McCall.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Mary L. Fraser‹James B. Butler et al, &c.—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Nat Sav Bk of City of Albany‹Wells.
Re CNY, (915 Elsmere Place.)
Brownstein‹Brownstein.
Okkerse‹Okkerse.
Special Term for Examination—Case on—Schwartz‹Dreyer.
Dorfman‹Dorfman.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J. Trial Term, Part I.
Case on—Bennett‹Carwell.
PART III.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
Case on—Eisenstadt‹Sawyer & Davis, Inc.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
Case on—Bennett‹Carwell.
PART III.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Silz, S. Contested acty.
Est. of Theresa Schaeffer.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Franklin Trust Co.‹Greene—William W. Niles.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Geza Zimmerman‹John Sipos—Geza Zimmerman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Mills, Rich, Kelly, Jaycox, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar—At 1 P. M.

People‹McNulty.
Pub Serv Comm‹Borough Gas Co.
Delap‹Lozier & Co.
Lewis‹NY Mun Ry.
Loew‹Booth Steamship Co.
Goldman‹Rubenstein Flaherty‹McMartin.
DegnonCon Co‹CNY.
Sperling‹Baker.
Ballinger‹Jadwin & Sons.
Bradley Con Co‹CNY.
Lauer‹Raymond.
Sprague‹Sprague.
Williams Eng & Con Co‹CNY.
Strauss‹Epstein.
Jarvis‹Glens Falls Ins Co.
Bloomingdale‹Weller
Hof‹Mager.
Coler‹Beaumont Co.
Dou-las‹Tappin.
Dessar‹Buck.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stern‹Dietz.
Same‹Auburndale Rty Co.
Same‹Whitestone-Flushing Co.
Same‹Bauer.
Same‹Sperling.
Kohl‹Kohl.
Strong‹Merrill.
Thompson‹Thompson.
Smolansky‹Smolensky.
Van Wyck‹Strong.
Pomerants‹Art Metal Const Co.
Carroll‹Hernandes.
Robinson‹Haubold.
Harris‹Harris.
Springsteed‹K & S Garage & R Co.
Brenner‹Hampersachlan.
Beck‹Zion Hosp.
Smith‹Smith.
Homan‹Kant.
Manhattan Beach Co‹Dannenberg.
Fielding‹Beecher.
Ingoe Bros‹Tapper & Spilkowitz (2.)
Marhoff Rty Co‹Lowenthal.
M Fainland‹Goodbard.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Slowey‹Hunt.
Shyder‹Snyder.
Motowsky‹Sussman.
Tracy‹Rubenstein.
Cfatis‹Cattle.
Esterman‹Goldbaum.
Confidential Prod Co‹Hyde.
Baltrukowics‹Baltrukowics.
Gallo‹Gallo.
Reinhardt‹Int R T.
Serafini‹L V Coal Co.
Elsner‹Wellman.
P Chiarello‹same.
A Burgess‹Mid-Crosstown Ry.
E Burgess‹same.
S Janov‹Int R T.
R Janov‹same.
Honner‹same.
Hatler‹Abbott.
Cobb‹NY Rys.
R Hall‹Silverstein.
A Hall‹same.
Rosenberg‹Schmookler.
Levine‹Kalbach.
Engel‹Black & White Cab Co.
Charlof‹West Un Tel.
East Boston Coal Co‹Archibald McNeil & Sons & Co.
Daneis‹Can SS Line.
Montray Rty Co‹Klinloch.
Goodman‹Rubenstein.
Flaherty‹McMartin.
DegnonCon Co‹CNY.
Sperling‹Baker.
Ballinger‹Jadwin & Sons.
Bradley Con Co‹CNY.
Lauer‹Raymond.
Sprague‹Sprague.
Williams Eng & Con Co‹CNY.
Strauss‹Epstein.
Jarvis‹Glens Falls Ins Co.
Bloomingdale‹Weller
Hof‹Mager.
Coler‹Beaumont Co.
Dou-las‹Tappin.
Dessar‹Buck.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.; Part II., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Lasky, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.; Part VIII., Fawcett.

Chalfin‹Kronengold.
Slomka‹Nassau RR.
Salvatore‹same.
Isaacs‹Fingerhmann Const Co et al.
Lotocki‹Franklin Bros Co.
Cooney‹Newman & Carey Co.
Goldman‹Nassau RR.
Anderson‹Nassau RR & ano.
Mellish‹NY Cons RR.
Grigaitis‹So Bkln Ry.
Cunningham Co‹Rahts & Schnitzer.
Finkelson‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Kane‹C I & B RR.
Parshelsky Bros‹Ocawana Bldg Co.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until June 11.
Highest number reached on regular call, 8100.

Surrogate's Court.

JHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Leopold Kridel, of the city, of the county of Kings, deceased.
Henrietta Higgins, late of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, deceased.
Sophie Hoelzle.
Administration of:
Emma Maass.
Accountings of:
Ann Samuel.
Warren Ketcham, &c., et al.
Catherine Carey.
Mary Duffy.
Wm. Barri.
James Pirune.
Clarence Fuhrer.
Bridget McMahon.
Estates of:
Chas O'Reilly.
Adelaide Waters.
Contested wills of:
Estelle Slamm.
William Coleman.
Jennie Crone.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part I.—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.

Carlin‹Maurer.
Grilio‹B H RR Co.
Crivelle‹same.
Negrelli‹same.
Chilowski‹Fiehh.
Gargiolo‹Nas El RR.
Smith‹Rubel.
Friesni‹N Y Cons RR.
Barbara‹Lanza‹same.
Collins‹B H RR Co.
Pardue‹NY Cons RR.
Shields‹Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Alen‹La Sala.
Russakoff‹Greene & Hamerotf & Co.
Lighting Co.
La Scalera‹Coney Isl & Bklyn RR.
Johnson‹Nas El RR.
Maxwell Motor Sales Corp‹Anderson.
De Veto‹Fry id.
Fogg‹Nas El RR.
Fegley‹Dee.
Gisgringer‹Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Seifert‹N Y Cons RR.
McGill‹Sherman.
Daniels‹Smith.
Feldman‹Nas El RR.
Calamaro‹same.
Stern‹NY Cons RR.
Loftus‹B H RR.
Perdman‹same.
Nelson‹L I RR Co.
Altman‹same.
Miller‹Garrison.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cohen‹Budd.
Ils Woodside Av.
Hilsenrath‹Bennett.
Burgein‹CNY et al.
Friahman, President, Place.
Bell‹Springfield, L I.
Cemetery Secy‹Dorrier‹Wistrand et al.
Axelrad‹Axelrad.
Brust‹Brust.
Highest number reached on the calendar is 837.

TRIAL TERM—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hefferman‹Noble.
Letzer, an inf, &c‹Ocean Ry.
Allen‹Rosenberg.
Consalvo, an inf, &c‹Mansfield et al.
Prindle‹Easterbrooke.
Nicolls‹B H RR Co.
Randall‹Blumstein, Inc.
Miller‹Jordan.
Woods‹same.
Buckleman‹B H RR.
Coeman‹B, Q Co & S RR Co.

Remainder of calendar passed to June 11. Cases will be added to the ready section of the day calendar from the reserve calendar of June 11 as they are reached.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 2715.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fay‹Borkin et al.
Alexay‹Himoff Mach. Co.
Broder‹Fleibner.
Junevich‹B H RR.
Neeff, Inf‹B, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Hoppan‹B, Q Co & S Ry.
Badenhop‹B H RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kelly‹Briant.
Same‹West Elec Equip Co & ano.
Morgan‹Banber.
Farm L & T Co‹Salvators, Prince Brancaccio et al.

TRIAL TERM—Part Part II., Keogh, J.; At 9:45 A. M.

Foster‹Power.
Murzey‹Yonkers RR.
Levene‹Int R T.
Krown‹N Y C Inter Ry Co. (2.)
Santora‹Watson Cont Baer‹John Hancock Mutual Life Ins.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Realty Mercantile Credit‹Young.
Clark‹Allen.
Washburn‹Junior Training Camp.
Stetson‹Kahnert.
Stow‹Stow.
Perry‹Gibbs.
Rubinsky‹Arbiter.
Gutman‹N Y Rwys.
Hart‹Linard.
Purdy‹Engle.
Gerlach‹Kellogg.
Tower‹Dodi.
Cuozzo‹Callahan.
Soloff‹Tiedemann.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1119.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.

Ciccone‹Hollander.
McLevy‹Stefkar.
Bigger‹Koffin.
Para‹Harvey & Sons.
Von Storch‹C of Yonkers.
Peekskill Co Co‹Vil of Goshen.
Emerson‹Smith.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Slater, S.

Wills for probate:
Maurice Aron.
Louisa M Winkler.
Thomas Duncan
Executor's acctg:
H L Churchfield.
John D Weiss
Admr's accounting:
Sophia Hoffman,
John Carlyle.

Compulsory acctg:
Dora C Hartsell,
Julius M Cohen.
Chas F Hartsell.
William L Mildrum.
Order for examination: Mary Stow.
Motion to release surety:
Catherine Sullivan.
William J Sullivan.

AT WHITE PLAINS, (Wednesday)—Jury Term.
Contested will: Robert Black.
AT WHITE PLAINS, (Thursday)—Jury Term.
Contested will: Louis A Fuhrmeister.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Margolio‹Magnotta.
Lynch‹Romano.
Champer‹Zeltek.
Bradford‹West E RR.
Bellofatto‹Lyman.
Bruder‹Inwood Dairy.

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ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Jones, [illegible] F. L., will report to Surgeon Gen.
Tainter, Maj. F. F., and Loftus, 1st Lt. C. A., to Jefferson Barracks.
Longwell, Maj. B. J., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.
Nowell, Maj. H. W., hon. discharged.
Sawdor, Maj. C. H., to Camp Taylor.
Knowles, Capt. E. A., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of East. Dept.
Williams, Capt. J. R., to Hosp. No. 16 at Otisville, N. Y.
Pearce, Capt. E. H., to Ft. Logan.
Mize, Capt. H. E., to Rockwell Field, as Flight Surg.
Brumbaugh, Capt. S., to Camp Upton.
Kennard, Capt. H. W., to Aberdeen Proving Ground.
Stack[illegible] will report to the Cmdg. Gen. of Southeastern Dept.
Cr[illegible] transferred to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry, sick.
Mi[illegible] will report to Cmdg. Gen. Southeastern Dept.
Wa[illegible] to Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Th[illegible] L. G., to Ft. San Houston, Tex.
Dodds, [illegible] W. F., and McCable, 1st Lt. [illegible] to Camp Meade.
Font, 1st Lt. J. H., to Plattsburg Barracks.
Seefeld, 1st Lt. H. F., to Wrightstown, N. J.
Steele, [illegible] to Mitchel Field at Mineola, N. Y.
May, [illegible] F., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 3.
German, [illegible] Lt. F. D., to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Infantry.

Parker, [illegible] A., to Camp Dix.
A[illegible] to Hoboken.
[illegible] to Camp Meade.
Mc[illegible] H., to Camp Dodge.
[illegible] to Camp Devens.
Morris, Maj. J. G. A., to Camp Gordon.
[illegible] to Ft. D. A. Russell.
Tay[illegible] Adjt. Gen., hon. discharged as Army only, to take effect [illegible]
Fr[illegible] Lt. A. J., transferred to [illegible] N. Y.
[illegible] to Camp Gordon.
No[illegible] S. and Barron, Capt. B [illegible] to Philadelphia for disposition.
Ke[illegible] H., to Omaha.
Ba[illegible] L., to Camp Taylor.
Y[illegible] A. L., to Fort Houston.
Boa[illegible] to Camp Merritt for discharge.
Ber[illegible] L., to Washington.
Fr[illegible] A. E. F., promoted to be a Maj.
Dy[illegible] W. S., promoted to be a Maj.

Coast Artillery.

Pratt, [illegible] S., to Washington on arrival.
Fra[illegible] and Woodbury, Lt. [illegible] to Washington.
Vi[illegible] Gilbert, Maj. W. J.; Maj. W. N.; Eddy, Maj. A. J.; Capt. Cox, Capt. W. R.; Maj. [illegible] Starbuck, Capt. [illegible] Lt. A. V., to Washington for recruiting.
Wa[illegible] and West, 1st Lt. [illegible] to Ft. Williams.
Ma[illegible] Lt. R. F., to Ft. Winfield [illegible]
Bar[illegible] Lt. H. C., to Ft. Adams.

Field Artillery.

Curtis, [illegible] Gen. G. H.; Osborn, Col. T. [illegible] 26, R. McT., and Ennis, Maj. W. [illegible] detailing as members of Supreme [illegible]
Fa[illegible] W. R., to Seattle.
Hi[illegible] R. M., to West Point.
He[illegible] W., promoted to be a Maj.
Wi[illegible] T., to Kansas City.
Mc[illegible] Washington as asst. Q. M. [illegible] Div.
Hancock, [illegible] H. G., and Crisp, 1st Lt. [illegible] discharged.
Pe[illegible] A. H., to Camp Humphreys.

Quartermaster Corps.

Ma[illegible] pt. E. M., Jr., promoted to be [illegible]
Co[illegible] Capt. O. T., to Ft. Robinson and [illegible]
Sa[illegible] to Naco, Ariz.
Ar[illegible] R. Jr. to Camp Holabird.
Wa[illegible] W. to Camp Pike.
Wa[illegible] to Ft. Jay.
Fo[illegible] H. W. A. E. F., promoted to be a Capt.

Signal Corps.

Br[illegible] to Camp Pike.
M[illegible] Capt. E. B., to Presidio of San Francisco.

Air Service.

Lov[illegible] W., to Selfridge Field.
Mi[illegible] Field.
Sh[illegible] to Garden City.
Hall[illegible] to San Diego.
Frow[illegible] W., to Hazelhurst Field.

Sanitary Corps.

Owens, [illegible] and Phillips, Capt. [illegible] Sept. 25, at Ft. Sheridan.
Bu[illegible] promoted to be a Maj.

Cavalry.

Dixon, [illegible] H. [illegible] to Washington.
Oden, [illegible] to Presidio of San Francisco.

Ordnance Department.

Bu[illegible] and Reeder, 1st Lt. R., [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Ma[illegible] H. and Burnham, Maj. [illegible] discharged as Maj. Gens.
Weig[illegible] Maj. Gen. W., to Camp Meade for [illegible] 17th Inf.
Mo[illegible] A. and Watkyns, Capt. [illegible]
Stewart, [illegible] M. R., to Camp Meade.
Ba[illegible] Jr., to Ft. Sill.
Ke[illegible] to Camp Jackson.
Kane, [illegible] W., and Beukema, Maj. H., [illegible]
[illegible] discharged as Col. only.
[illegible] from active duty.
Ma[illegible] H., promoted to be a Maj.
[illegible] Jr., to Chicago, thence [illegible]
[illegible] M. T. C., promoted to [illegible]
Fo[illegible] A. W., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., [illegible]
Fo[illegible] to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. [illegible]
Ba[illegible] to Camp Bliss.
[illegible] to Ft. Robinson
[illegible] V., Adj. 1st Lt. P. V.
[illegible] Lt. M., to Kelly Field.
Ma[illegible] to Camp Meade.
[illegible] ment depot
[illegible] and Babcock, Capt.
[illegible] A. E. F., promoted to be [illegible] Express service.
Ar[illegible] Hoboken.
Ma[illegible] to Ft. Logan.
Fe[illegible] R., promoted to be a Capt.
Eade[illegible] promoted to be a Capt. in [illegible] Dept.

Resignations.

Coomb, F. A., Cav., 24 Temp. 1st Lt. and [illegible]
Williams, 1st Lt. L. I., Inf.

Leaves.

Wa[illegible] R. T., 22 days.
Ba[illegible] L. M., 1 month.
Cu[illegible] W. M.C., 2 months.
Cu[illegible] C. B., M.C., 14 days' ex-[illegible]
Wa[illegible] Lt. Col. S. M., Hig. Corps, 21 [illegible]
Wa[illegible] den W., 1 month.
Ri[illegible] Maj. J. F., 10 days.
[illegible] 10 days.
[illegible] W. D., Inf., 10 days.
[illegible] Sig. Corps, 15 days.
Ma[illegible] Maj. J. A., Inf., 1 month.
Ba[illegible] A. T., Inf., 10 days.
Ne[illegible] L. A., Inf., 14 days.
[illegible] L. B., Dent. Corps, 10 days'
Ba[illegible] G. G., Inf., 12 days.
Ba[illegible] Inf., 14 days.
[illegible] M. Qm. C., 20 days.
[illegible] G. W., Qm. C., 10 days.
[illegible] H., Inf., 1 month.
Ba[illegible] Inf., 15 days.
[illegible] B., C.A.C., 20 days.
[illegible] C.A.C., 15 days.
[illegible] M. J., Inf., 1 month.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

[illegible] Admiral H. A., to London as [illegible] Commission on Naval Terms.
[illegible] H., to command the Virginia.
Lieut. C. B. King, Cmdr. F. B. [illegible] Cmdr. Ellis, to U. S. naval [illegible]
[illegible] W., to command mine [illegible] for distant service.
[illegible] W. V., to Naval Torpedo [illegible] Alexandria, Va., as exec. off.
[illegible] H., to command the Com[illegible]
[illegible] A., to command the R-10
[illegible] K., to command the [illegible]
[illegible] J. M. D., to command the [illegible]
[illegible] Cmdr. James C., Jr., to command the Tucker.
[illegible] Cmdr. E. W., to command the Taylor.
McClay, Lt. Cmdr. T. S., to Norfolk Navy Yard.
Goodhue, Lt. Cmdr. T. S., to Naval Academy.
Doyle, Lt. Cmdr. R. M., Jr., to command the Porter.
McMorris, Lt. Cmdr. C. E., to command the Walker.
Fuller, Lt. Cmdr. H. G., to aid in command of Charleston Navy Yard.
Sullivan, Lt. Cmdr. D. A. J., to Base No. 29.
Clark, Lt. Cmdr. H. O., will assume command at Lake Coronado.
Whitney, Lt. Cmdr. C. L., to Lake Capens.
Harvey, Lt. Cmdr. H. E., to Bureau of Medical Surgery.
Howes, Lt. L. G., will rejoin the General W. C. Georgea.
Ackerman, Lt. L. H., to Chattanooga, to command trawler crew No. 14.
Regan, Ensign C. A., to command trawler crew No. 12.
Tanner, Lt. C. O., to Naval Hosp. at San Diego.
Bacon, Lt. W. A., to the Philippine when commissioned.
Gould, Lt. M. M., to the Sierra.
Runner, Lt. J. F., to the New York.
Thomas, Lt. J. R., to the Cape May.
Askin, Lt. R. M. to the Solace.
Seaver, Lt. F. R., to New York under Dynota.
Mackey, Lt. R. D., to Receiving Ship at Hampton Roads, Va.
Lowrey, Lt. R. S., to the Manning.
Sherbrook, Lt. A. J., will continue treatment at Portsmouth Naval Hosp.
DeBarr, Lt. H., to Chattanooga, to command trawler crew No. 17.
Lowe, Lt. Jr. E. F., to Base 29.
Black, Lt. W. V., to Chattanooga for trawler duty.
Burgin, Lt. Calvin T., to the Craven as engineering officer.
Keyes, Lt. F. C., to U. S. Naval force operating in European waters.
Bell, Lt. Leonard, to the Pittsburgh.
Hirshfield, Lt. Charles, to the Mobile.
O'Brien, Lt. James J., to command the Eagle No. 16 when commissioned.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignment: Surg. D. D. Jennings, 10th Dist., in charge of 9th Dist. in addition to his other duties, for 7 days, from 12 noon June 30, during absence of surgeon on vacation.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Surg. F. V. Hubbard, 9th Dist., for 7 days, from 12 noon June 30, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. Jacob Finkelstein, 5th, for 3 days, from 12:01 A. M. June 11.

6

Fire Department.

Appointed: J. A. Healy as an ununiformed fireman for a probationary period of three months, with compensation at the rate of $1,200 a year, to take effect 8 A. M., June 9. He is assigned to Eng. 37.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence, to take effect 8 A. M. on dates specified, they having been honorably discharged from the army: June 10, Fireman (2d grade) W. F. Hourigan, Eng. 7; Fireman (3d grade) A. R. Klemle, H. & L. 6; June 11, Fireman (1st grade) C. W. Ottmer, Eng. 215; Fireman (2d grade) J. B. Meyer, Eng. 235.

Retired: Engineer of Steamer T. J. Tighe, Eng. 244, on an annual pension of $900, to take effect 8 A. M., June 10.

Leave of absence, with pay, for five days, from 8 A. M., June 10: Engineer of Steamer W. F. Lynch, Eng. 288.

Resignations: Fireman (2d grade) F. H. Bressel, Eng. 279, to take effect 8 A. M., June 12; Fireman (4th grade) J. J. O'Leary, H. & L. 10, to take effect 8 A. M., June 10.

Special leaves of absence: Fireman (1st grade) G. P. Butler, Eng. 91, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., June 12; Fireman (2d grade) E. J. Murray, Eng. 65, for five days, from 8 A. M., June 10.

Education Notes.

The written examination of 1,150 candidates for License No. 1 was held yesterday morning in Jamaica, Brooklyn; Hunter and City College, Manhattan, and other centres. The medical and oral examinations of 150 candidates from out of town were held in the afternoon.

There will be another meeting of the Executive Board of the Teachers' Union on the subject of considering the request of the School Men's League to have a separate local. This meeting will take place at the union office at 4 P. M., June 12. At that time a committee will report on a list of principles to which any new local should be pledged in case it is decided to permit the establishment of a new local. The whole proposition is still an open one.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that Ella F. Merrill, of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, be excused without loss of pay on June 16, 17, and 18, to attend the commencement exercises at Smith College.

Erasmus Field will be added to the list of public school playgrounds.

P. S. 144, Brooklyn, will be added to the list of vacation schools.

An annex to Evening Elementary School 70, Manhattan, will be organized in the Hungarian Workingmen's Home, 350 East 81st Street.

William F. Kurz, Principal, will be transferred from P. S. 158 to P. S. 64, Brooklyn.

A memorial service for the late Dr. Frank D. Rix, director of music in the public schools, will be held in Washington Irving High School auditorium this evening. Arthur S. Somers, member of the Board of Education, will deliver the address of honor. City Superintendent Ettinger will also speak. George H. Gartlan, director of music in the public schools, will conduct the musical program.

Adelain Miller, teacher clerk, will be transferred from P. S. 474 to P. S. 168, Brooklyn.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for physician (clinic), Grade 1, will be received until 4 P. M. on June 30. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age. The subjects and weights of the examination will be: Experience, 4; technical, 5; citizenship, 1. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The grade comprises salaries to but not including $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for ceramic assistant, for men. Vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, for duty at Pittsburgh or Washington, D. C., at $1,200 to $1,500 a year, will be filled from this examination. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 10; education and experience, 90. Applicants must have graduated from a full four years' high school course or have completed fourteen units of high school work accepted for college entrance and, in addition, have completed at least three years of work of college grade in a course in ceramics, cerimac engineering, general chemistry, chemical engineering, metallurgy, or mining engineering. While it is preferred that applicants shall have had special training and experience in ceramics, lack of such training and experience will not preclude them from appointment. Applicants will be admitted to this examination regardless of their age, but at the request of a department making appointment certification will be made of eligibles who are within reasonable age limits.

Estates Appraised.

FERRIS, FRANK A., Montclair, N. J., (Dec. 11, 1918.) Total estate taxable in New York $358,757, interest in F. A. Ferris & Co., hams and bacon, 262 Mott St. The estate is left to his children in equal shares. The will gives Walter M. Ferris of Syracuse, N. Y.; Frank A. Ferris of Montclair; Amy Ferris of New York City; Ethel F. Knapp of Stamford, Conn.; Belle F. Briggs of Brooklyn; Jeannette F. Brown of Washington, D. C., and Helen Ferris of Montclair, who receive $48,729 each. The decedent says in his will: "By mutual and affectionate agreement neither my beloved wife nor I make bequests to the other in our mutual will drawn today as, thank God, there does not seem necessity for it. But I leave to our children to ever show the most affectionate and generous loyal care to their noble mother so long as she may be spared to them." The testator then warns his son and daughters to avoid speculation. He also says in the will that his not leaving anything to public, religious or charitable institutions is due to the fact that "for 40 years I have devoted 10 per cent. of my gross income as a sacred fund." In this way I have had the great joy of personal and continuous participation in these needs. So I have no evading us to do here by special gifts."

HESSENBROSON, MARY B., (Feb. 8, 1919.) Total estate $359,399, assets: cash, $2,184; personal, $108,800, which, with the exception of jewelry, aggregating $10,800, is chiefly composed of mortgages and notes, stocks and bonds, $247,324. Beneficiaries—Her son, Peter Henderson of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, $82,371; daughters, Emily H. Cowperthwait of 875 Park Av., $85,536; Edith H. Sutro of 930 Park Av., $87,461; Adele H. Crawford of the Spencer Arms, Broadway and 89th St., life estate in $81,884, and personalty, $1,924.

WESTCOTT, ADA L., (Jan. 5, 1919.) Total estate $556,764. The chief item of the deductions is the debts which aggregate $108,048, and are chiefly composed of the amount due brokers, $83,285, and income tax of 1918, $30,000; assets, real estate, $35,000, which is the appraised value of the residence, 73 West 71st St.; cash $4,083; personal, $195,900. The most valuable articles of jewelry are: A necklace of 65 pearls, $40,000; stocks and bonds, $75,164. Beneficiaries—Her daughter, Thalia M. Millett of 52 William St., $347,997; her son-in-law, Stephen C. Millett, cash, $150,000; her nephew and nieces, Ethelbert B. Morrill of San Francisco, Ada M. Amadon of Hopkinson, Mass., and Dorothy Perrin of 713 West 178th St., each get a life estate in $30,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Strong high pressure continues from the Middle Atlantic States northeastward, with light rains. Elsewhere over the country pressure distribution is of variable character, although generally low, from the Plains States westward. This has caused local showers and numerous thunderstorms in the Rocky Mountain region, the Plains States, the Missouri and extreme upper Mississippi Valleys, and the South. In the lake region, the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys and the extreme West, except along the North Pacific Coast, the weather was fair.

Temperatures are low for the season in the Northeast, but elsewhere they are generally above the seasonal average except where lowered by the occurrences of showers. Local thunder showers will continue Tuesday and Wednesday in the Southern States, extending Tuesday into the lower Ohio Valley, and Wednesday into the upper Ohio Valley, the upper lake and western lower lake regions. In the east lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England there will be little or no precipitation during the next two days, except some rain Tuesday in Maine. Temperature changes will be irregular and unimportant.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday—North Atlantic, moderate northeast and west, unsettled Tuesday, fair Wednesday; Middle Atlantic, gentle to moderate Tuesday, mostly northeast and east; unsettled Tuesday, fair Wednesday; South Atlantic, gentle to moderate southeast winds, with fair weather except east off the Florida Coast, with showers; East Gulf, gentle to moderate winds, mostly south, occasional showers, probably thunderstorms.

FORECAST: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy in north, cloudy in south portion Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Northern New England—Cloudy Tuesday, with rain in Maine. Wednesday, probably fair; slightly warmer in interior.

Southern New England—Unsettled Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair.

New Jersey and Delaware—Cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy; slightly warmer.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy in west, cloudy in east portion Tuesday; slightly warmer. Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
3 A. M.	54	61	4 P. M.	60	75
6 A. M.	53	59	8 P. M.	59	76
9 A. M.	57	63	9 P. M.	58	73
12 M.	67	72	11 P. M.	56	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; minimum, 53 degrees at 7:05 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.31 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

Fire Record.

A M.	Loss.
2:25—71 Mangin St.; L. Halcburger	Slight
2:30—2,024 3 Av.; August Gerber	Slight
2:50—1,931 3 Av.; John Armstrong	Slight
3:00—1,956 3 Av.; Morris Stern	None
3:15—1,793 3 Av.; Isaac Isenberg	None
10:10—501 E. 84 St.; Freda Grossman	Slight
11:00—240 W. 16 St.; James Murphy	Slight
P M.	
12 23—240 Center St.; Police Hdqrs., N. Y. C.	Slight
6:55—61 B'way.; Adams Express Co.	Slight
6:05—84 Cooper Sq.; (auto.) Moosen Bros.	Slight
6:50—140 W. 69 St.; not given	None
7:50—140 Forsyth St.; Nickel	Slight
9:20—442 E. 10 St.; George Bubo	Slight
9:20—152 Bleecker St.; A. Rosetta	Slight
9:20—40 St. at 5 Av.; Public Library	None

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Fla., Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.

Ind.—Cloudy Tues.; thunder showers Wed.

Mich.—Fair Tues.

Ohio—Fair Tues.; showers Wed.

Ill.—Showers and cooler Tues. and Wed.

Kan. and Wis.—Cloudy and showers Tues. and Wed.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues.; showers Wed.

Iowa—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.

N. D., S. D., and Neb.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Airplane Causes Pickle Deluge.

An airplane flying at a low altitude at Stone Avenue and New Lots Road, East New York, last night caused two horses, driven by Morris Heller of 31 Belmont Avenue, Brownsville, to run away. As the airplane descended at Stone Avenue the horses became frightened at the noise of the motor and dashed down New Lots Road for about six blocks, narrowly missing trolley cars and persons on foot. Heller had a supply of pickles on the wagon. At Rockaway Avenue and New Lots Road in front of the Canarsie Station of the Hamburg and Ralph Avenue surface lines the wagon crashed into another wagon driven by Frank Dentoza of 148 Bergen Street. The pickle wagon was overturned and the pickles poured into the street. The drivers were badly shaken up, but neither were seriously injured.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....5:24 | Sun sets.....8:37

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:08	6:36	12:17	12:31
Governors Island	6:37	7:10	1:01	1:03
Hell Gate	9:14	9:24	3:10	3:25

Arrived—Monday, June 9.

SS Savoie, Havre, May 31.
SS Coamo, San Juan, June 4.
SS Cubadist, Cienfuegos, June 4.
SS Lake Copley, St. Lucia, May 31.
SS Monterey, Havana, June 5.
SS Oscar II., Copenhagen, May 24.
SS Osago, Pauillac, May 24.
SS Kronprins Aug. Adolph, Antwerp, May 22.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, June 3.
SS Fort Bowen, Glasgow, May 23.
SS Federal, Antwerp, May 27.
SS Moure, Valencia, May 20.
SS Shawmut, Ponta Delgada, June 3.
SS Oscoda, Southampton, May 28.
SS Apalachee, Pascagoula, June —.
SS Kraljevo, Havre, June 17.
SS Honduras, Kingston, June 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	May 31
Dante Alighieri	Marseilles	May 29
El Mar	New Orleans	June 4
Saranac	Barry	May 14
Kiowa	Barry	May 18
West Hacker	Queenstown	May 15
Parthian	Fayal	May 29
Strinda	Antwerp	May 20
Wallowa	Bordeaux	May 21
Mount Vernon	Brest	May 28
Armor	Barry	May 19
Eastern Creek	Barry	May 23
Rambler	Brest	May 21
Lake Peppin	St. Nazaire	May 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Anacortes	Antwerp	May 23
Lapland	Liverpool	May —
Cap Finisterre	Brest	June 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Leviathan	Brest	June 5
Charles	Brest	May 31
Mapatin	Brest	May 31
Santa Olivia	Bordeaux	May 30
El Norte	Galveston	June 8

DUE FRIDAY.

Madonna	Marseilles	May 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Canada, Piraeus	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lapland II., Antwerp	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Donora, Buenos Aires	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
St. Louis, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Eurana, Brest	——	12:00 M.
K.I.Luckenbach, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Philippines, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Edward Luckenbach, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Abangarez, Cristobal	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Naiguata, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Nippon, Buenos Aires	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Matilda Weems, St. John's, N. F.	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Patricia, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, Antwerp	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Argentina, Patras	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Lagarfoss, Reykjavik	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Benedict, Para	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Ana, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Mayagnes	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Adonis, Port au Prince	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Amelia, Port Antonio	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Phidas, Buenos Aires	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
West Galeta, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Milwaukee Bridge, Lisbon	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Leopold II., Antwerp	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vitellia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Santa Cecilia, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Pueblo, Brest	——	10:00 A.M.
Phidias, Santos	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stavangerfjord, Christiania	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Copenhagen	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	8:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Madawaska, Brest	——	11:00 A.M.
Tivives, Port Limon	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Von Steuben, Brest	——	10:30 A.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ilesoekl, at Rotterdam, June 1.
SS Ceres, at Antwerp, June 2.
SS Regulus, at Antwerp, June 2.
SS Barcelona, at Malaga, June 3.
SS Pennorvah, at Havre, June 3.
SS Monte Rosa, at Gibraltar, June 3.
SS Woodfield, at Dunkirk, June 4.
SS Weissenfels, at Hamburg, June 4.
SS Olivant, at Port Natal, June 1.
SS Abonema, at Sierra Leone, June 1.
SS Carlow Castle, at Cape Town, June 2.
SS Harrisburg, at Liverpool, June 6.

Sailed.

SS Sabine, from Table Bay, June 8.
SS Birsn, from Barry, June 6.
SS Argot, from Newport, June 6.
SS Sutherland, from Portsmouth, June 6.
SS Eastern Star, from Hamburg, May 26.
SS Mount Elon, from Rio, May 26.
SS Cape Menor, from Barcelona, June 1.
SS Catawba, from Havre, June 3.
SS N. Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, June 6.
SS Calamares, from St. Nazaire, June 5.
SS West Hoboken, from Brest, June 4.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.

Hawaii, Shanghai City, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco) — SS Colombia ..... June 23

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco) — SS Moana ..... June 25

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—SS Niagara ..... June 30

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—SS Sonoma ..... July 3

Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies close at 5:30 P. M. daily. These mails are forwarded to the Pacific Coast for dispatch to destination at the best opportunity.



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Manilia ..... July 12

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SCHWAB GIVES APPROVAL

Secretaries Glass and Daniels Tell of Boys' Work in War—City Eager for Campaign.

The organization of workers who aided in all the Liberty Loan campaigns in this and other cities yesterday took up a week's campaign to enlist in the Boy Scouts of America every one of 10,000,000 American boys between 11 and 21 years and to enroll 1,000,000 adult associate members, paying annual dues of $1.

Meetings in this city will be held daily at noon on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, with prominent speakers and vaudeville stars. At the same hour meetings will begin in the Pennsylvania Salon, the Grand Central Terminal, at the Public Library and in Madison and Union squares. William H. Edwards, Chairman of the committee for this city, hopes to interest every boy in the organization and to find at least 500,000 associate members. As part of his campaign Mr. Edwards yesterday gave out the following letter directed to William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the General Committee, by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury:

"I am pleased to send greetings and heartiest good wishes for the success of Boy Scout Week. It is needless for me to mention to you the services of the Boy Scouts during the Liberty Loan and War Savings campaigns. As Secretary of the Treasury you were personally and intimately familiar with their splendid achievements. I do want to tell you, however, that the same patriotic and self-sacrificing support which they gave to the Treasury during the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Liberty Loans has been continued with undiminished vigor, culminating in service of very real value during the Fifth Victory Liberty Loan.

"Under the inspiration of the Boy Scout movement, the youth of the country made a record during the war of which they may be proud, and for which they deserve the nation's thanks. Great, however, as were their accomplishments, greater by far was the spirit of which their service was born. Their efforts sprang from the enduring foundation of the finest ideals of citizenship and the most exalted love of country.

"When the nation's youth of such tender years so fully appreciate, not only the material greatness, but the spiritual greatness of America and the spiritual significance of her institutions, and are willing to make any denial of self or suffer any sacrifice for the sake of their country, the security of this mighty republic and all that it represents is assured to us and to posterity. I can conceive of no loyal parent who loves his country and his child who would not give the campaign which is about to open under your leadership his heartiest support."

Several large subscriptions and promises of support were received by the organization at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club yesterday. J. P. Morgan headed the list of subscribers with dues for 5,000 associate members, and Charles M. Schwab declared that he would confer with Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company and endeavor to have a subscription made that would enroll every one of the employes and officials of the company as an associate member.

"I am deeply interested in this movement for the betterment of American boyhood," said Mr. Schwab, "and I will do everything in my power to send it along in the right direction. We are all interested in the youth of America, and it is our duty to show it in a good, substantial manner. I want to see the entire Bethlehem Company turned into a Boy Scout camp."

A telegram of approval of the campaign from Secretary of the Navy Daniels was loudly applauded at the luncheon. Secretary Daniels said:

"The Boy Scout organization has proved itself of special value not only in the useful training it gives its members but in performing vital services in various ways in conserving and increasing the resources of the nation."

All the committees of the Liberty Loan are busy in the campaign. A. B. Leach, Chairman of the Manhattan Canvass Committee, announced yesterday that, with 25,000 workers, he expected to enroll at least 100,000 associate members every day. He said he had assurances from the Police and Fire Commissioners that every one of their buildings, not only in Manhattan but throughout the city, would be thrown open to aid in the campaign. Every effort is being made to guard against impostors, and the official canvassers have been provided with white and green buttons, carrying their numbers.

The Rainbow Division announced yesterday that it had already received support from more than two hundred firms and had advanced in its effort to enroll 100,000 of the 325,000 associate members allotted to this city. One of the subscribers yesterday was Rodman Wanamaker, who gave $5,000 for the employes of John Wanamaker.

One of the events in the campaign today will be a historical scout pageant in Fifth Avenue. The scouts will leave Washington Arch at 4 o'clock and march to Fifty-ninth Street. Brigadier General George R. Dyer is to be Grand Marshal of the pageant and the members of the citizens' committees will march with the Boy Scouts. Flags of all the allied nations will be carried and historical events will be depicted in floats and special formations. At 8 o'clock this evening there will be a musical festival on the Mall in Central Park, with a marine band and a chorus of 1,500 voices. Demonstration camps are open in all the parks and outdoor night meetings will be held in Times Square and other places.

$65,000 FOR WORK ABROAD.

Red Cross Contributes to Fund for Women's Hospital Units.

Announcement of a gift of $65,000 from the American Red Cross to the American Women's Hospitals toward the fund of $250,000, now being raised to send additional units of women doctors, dentists, nurses, and motor drivers to Serbia and Palestine, was made yesterday. According to Mrs. Charlotte M. Conger, Executive Secretary of the American Women's Hospitals, who effected an affiliation between the two organizations more than a year ago, the present gift will be applied toward the expenses of the units which will sail for Serbia this month in response to appeals received from Serbian authorities and from American women already at work there. The gift, which includes medical and surgical supplies as well as money, will be formally accepted at today's session of the Medical Women's National Association convention at Atlantic City, where a report will be made on the overseas work of the American Women Hospitals, which comprises nearly all the 6,500 women physicians of the United States. Dr. Mary M. Crawford of New York, chairman of the Executive Board, will describe the conditions of famine and pestilence abroad, and Mrs. Conger will report on the executive and volunteer work at national headquarters in New York and also throughout the country.

The committees on dentistry, home service, finance, and volunteer aid to men in the service will also present reports. Dr. Etta Gray, of Los Angeles, will be inducted as president of the national association by Dr. Angenette Parry, of New York, the retiring president.

UPHOLDS PROFIT TAX ON MUNITION PARTS

Circuit Court of Appeals Rules That It Is Not Limited to Completed Articles.

LARGE REVENUE INVOLVED

Decision Rendered at Philadelphia in Suits Brought by Steel Concerns.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The Government's war-time tax on the profits of munition manufacturers, contested by producers of parts of shells, who held that the impost was intended to apply only to completed articles, was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals here today.

In a group of three decisions holding that any participant in the abnormal profits of munition making must submit himself to taxation laid upon that class of income, the Court sustained a Government policy involving many millions of dollars in revenue already collected or in course of collection. Opposite action by the Court would have necessitated legislation to make up a deficit in Federal receipts.

The decisions, written by Judge Buffington and affirmed by Judges Woolley and Haight, who sat with him, sustained the Judges of the first and third Pennsylvania districts, who denied claims of the Carbon Steel Company and the Worth Brothers Company, seeking to recover from the Government taxes paid under the excise law of September 8, 1916, and reversed the Justice in the twenty-third district, who allowed a similar claim by the Forged Steel Wheel Company. The suits were known as the "part shell tax cases."

The effect is to make munition contractors liable for their profits, regardless of sub-contracts, and to place a similar liability upon all subcontractors doing any part of the work of producing a shell, whether loaded or unloaded.

In general, the opinion advanced the rule that, where any article which is fitted for general commercial use is taken from that field and segregated for utilization as a war munition, the person carrying out the segregation becomes a manufacturer of war material and as such is liable to the tax.

The tax which led to the litigation is an annual levy of 12½ per cent. "upon the entire net profits actually received or accrued from the sale or disposition of such articles (munitions) manufactured within the United States." This is in addition to the income tax.

ACQUITS BOTH PEDERSENS.

Jury Returns Verdict After Deliberating Only 16 Minutes.

Capt. Adolph C. Pedersen and his son Second Mate Adolph E. Pedersen of the bark Puako, charged with killing Axel Hansen, a seaman, were acquitted yesterday afternoon by a jury in the Federal District Court after sixteen minutes deliberation.

In his charge, Federal Judge Hough informed the jury that he would not entertain a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and that they could not find verdicts of any degree against one or more of the defendants. He held that if the father was guilty, the son could not be guilty and vice versa.

HOSPITAL GETS BOBBY ASHE

Justice Tierney Denies Feinblooms' Application to Keep Foundling.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney denied yesterday an application by Mr. and Mrs. John M. Feinbloom of 78 West Eighty-fifth Street to permit them to retain the custody of the five-months-old foundling, Bobby Ashe, whom they sought to adopt from the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, pending their appeal from Justice Tierney's decision that the child must be returned to the institution.

Mrs. Feinbloom wept when the Judge's ruling was made, but subsequently her attorney got a stay from Presiding Justice Clarke of the Appellate Division, which will be argued on June 13.

Governor Coolidge Urges Suffrage.

BOSTON, June 9.—Governor Coolidge transmitted to the General Court today the official notification of the proposal by Congress for a Woman Suffrage Amendment. While the Governor did not make a formal recommendation, in a statement to the press, he expressed hope that the amendment would be ratified. He said that he always had voted for equal suffrage.

KAHN WARNS AGAINST EUROPEAN ALLIANCE

Wants Americans to Avoid "Hell-Hole of Political Intrigue and Plotting."

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Opposition to President Wilson's proposal that England and the United States pledge themselves to go to the aid of France in case of German attack was expressed in the House today by Representative Kahn of California, Chairman of the House Military Committee, who recently returned from a stay of two months in Europe.

"If the League of Nations is to preserve the peace of the world," demanded Mr. Kahn, "why the necessity for additional separate alliances with France and England? The mere fact that such an alliance is asked for by those countries would indicate to me, at least, that they have not much confidence in the efficacy of the League as a war preventive. And if England, France, and the United States can form a separate alliance, why cannot Germany, Russia, and Japan also form an alliance?"

Mr. Kahn said that the United States should never enter an alliance with any European people, because Americans had so few things in common with those across the ocean.

"We know that Europe is a hell-hole of political intrigue and plotting," he said. "The League of Nations is not going to alter the human emotions of people who for centuries have nursed and cherished hatreds and jealousies that all too frequently in the past have led to bitter warfare."

Mr. Kahn reiterated his demand for the return of American soldiers as speedily as possible, saying that withdrawal would enable the country to return sooner "to the teachings of our great first President."

The United States, he said, had entered the war to safeguard its own interests, not to "make the world safe for democracy or for the sake of humanity.

"And I feel in my intermost heart," he said, "that all this slaughter of human beings, this terrible maiming and crippling of men, this outpouring of the nation's treasure, would have been avoided if the pacifists of this country had but had the vision to foresee the possibilities of our becoming involved in the great cataclysm and had been willing to consent to a fair measure of preparedness in time to prevent the disaster."



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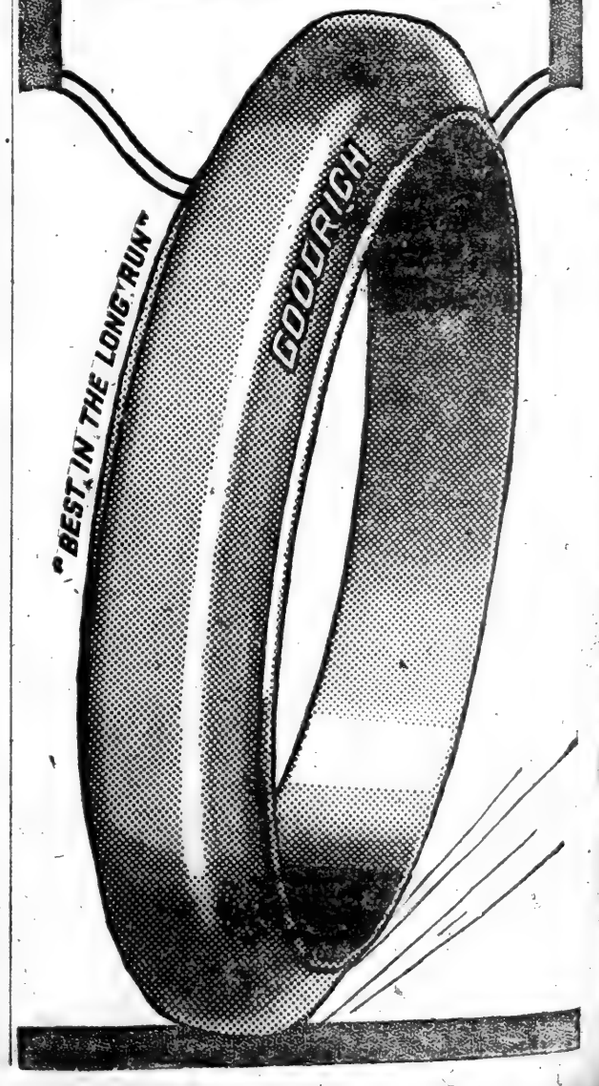
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FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED TREATY OF PEACE, AS DRAWN BY THE CONFERENCE AT PARIS, AND ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE

VAST DETAILS COVERED IN DOCUMENT

Boundaries of the Defeated Teutonic Powers and of Newly Created Nations Are Set Forth.

FULL TEXT OF THE LEAGUE COVENANT AS REVISED

Alsace Provisions Are Very Elaborate—Clauses as to the Sarre Basin Very Precise—Sharp Curb Put on Germany's Military and Naval Power.

Special to The New York Times.

[Telegraphed to THE TIMES last night on twenty wires.]

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The full text of the proposed Treaty of Peace between the associated powers and Germany will be published in the Congressional Record tomorrow, and is herewith presented from proofs supplied to THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight by the Government Printing Office.

A copy of the treaty, as printed at Paris for the use of the representatives of the associated powers, was presented to the Senate today by Senator Borah, and ordered printed in The Record. It is the copy which was brought from Paris by Frazier Hunt, correspondent of The Chicago Tribune.

The full text of the document follows:

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, these powers being described in the present treaty as the principal allied and associated powers; Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Serb-Croat and Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay, these powers constituting with the principal powers mentioned above the allied and associated powers of the one part, and Germany, of the other part. Bearing in mind that on the request of the Imperial German Government an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, to Germany by the principal allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and the allied and associated powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved directly or indirectly, and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia; the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on Aug. 1, 1914, and against France on Aug. 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just, and durable peace.

For this purpose the high contracting parties represented as follows:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by:
The Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, acting in his own name and by his own proper authority:
The Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State:
The Honorable Henry White, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Rome and Paris:
The Honorable Edward M. House:
General Tasker H. Bliss, Military Representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA, by
The Right Honorable David Lloyd George, M. P., First Lord of His Treasury and Prime Minister;
The Right Honorable Andrew Bonar Law, M. P., His Lord Privy Seal;
The Right Honorable Viscount Milner, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Secretary of State for the Colonies;
The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., His Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
The Right Honorable George Nicoll Barnes, M. P., Minister without portfolio.

FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA, by
The Right Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G. C. M. G., Prime Minister;
The Right Honorable Sir George Eulas Foster, G. C. M. G., Minister of Trade and Commerce.

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, by:
The Right Honorable William Morris Hughes, Attorney General and Prime Minister.
The Right Honorable Sir Joseph Cook, G. C. M. G., Minister for the Navy.

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, by
General The Right Honorable Louis Botha, Prime Minister;
Lieut. General The Right Honorable Jan Christian Smuts, K. C., Minister of Defense;

FOR THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, by:
The Right Honorable W. F. Massey, Minister of Labor and Prime Minister.

FOR INDIA, by:
The Right Honorable Edwin Samuel Montagu, M. P., his Secretary of State for India;
Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Bikanir, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E. G. C. V. O. K. C. B., A. D. C.;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, Minister of War;
Mr. Pinchon, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. L. L. Klotz, Minister of Finance;
Mr. Andre Tardieu, Commissary General for Franco-American Military Affairs;
Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY, by:
Mr. V. E. Orlando, President of the Council of Ministers;
Baron S. Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Marquis G. F. Salvago Raggi, Senator of the Kingdom, formerly Ambassador of his Majesty the King of Italy at Paris;
Mr. A. Salandra, Deputy, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. S. Barzilai, Deputy, formerly Minister.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, by:
Marquis Saionzi, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
Baron Makino, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, member of the Diplomatic Council;
Viscount Chinda, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at London;
Mr. K. Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Paris;
Mr. Hijuin, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Rome.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, by:
Mr. Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of State;
Mr. Van Den Heuvel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the Belgians, Minister of State;
Mr. Vandervelde, Minister of Justice, Minister of State.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA, by:
Mr. Ismael Montes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia at Paris.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL, by:
Mr. Epitacio Pessoa, formerly Minister of State, formerly member of the Supreme Court of Justice, Federal Senator;
Mr. Pandia Calogeras, Deputy, formerly Minister of Finance;
Mr. Raul Fernandes.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Lou Tseng-Tsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Chengting Thomas Wang, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bastamante, Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Havana, President of the Cuban Society of International Law.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR, by:
Mr. Enrique Dorn y de Alsua, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in Paris.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES, by:
Mr. Eleftherios Venizelos, President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Nicolas Politis, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, by:
Mr. Joaquin Mendez, formerly Minister of State for Public Works and Public Instruction, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala at Washington, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on Special Mission at Paris.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI, by:
Mr. Tertullien Guilbaud, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti at Paris.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HEDJAZ, by:
Mr. Rustem Haidar.
Mr. Abdul Hadi Aouni.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, by:
Dr. Policarepe Bonilla, on special mission to Washington, formerly President of the Republic of Honduras, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, by:
The Honorable C. D. B. King, Secretary of State;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, by:
Mr. Salvador Chamorro, President of the Chamber of Deputies;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, by:
Mr. Antonio Burgos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama at Madrid;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU, by:
Mr. Carlos G. Candamo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Roman Dmowski, President of Polish National Committee;
Mr. Ignace Padewski, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC, by:
Dr. Affonso Costa, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Augusto Soares, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF RUMANIA, by:
Mr. Jean J. C. Bratiano, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
General Constantin Coanda, Corps Commander, A. D. C. to the King, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS, AND THE SLOVENES, by:
Mr. N. P. Pachitch, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Ante Trumbic, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Serbia at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, by:
Prince Charoon, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Siam at Paris;
Prince Traidos Prabandhu, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TCHEKO-SLOVAKIAN REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Charles Kramar, President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Eduard Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, by:
Mr. Juan Antonio Buero, Minister of Industry, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs;

GERMANY, by:
Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Empire;
Dr. Landsberg, Minister of Justice of the Empire;
Mr. Giesberts, Minister of Posts of the Empire;
Oberbürgermeister Leinert, President of the Prussian National Assembly;
Dr. Schücking;
Dr. Karl Melchior;

Acting in the name of the German Empire and of each and every component State,

Who having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have agreed as follows:

From the coming into force of the present treaty the State of war will terminate. From that moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany, and with any of the German States, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers.

PART I.

The Covenant of the League of Nations.

The high contracting parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, agree to this covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 1.—The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this covenant and also such of those other States named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this covenant. Such accession shall be affected by a declaration deposited with the secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the annex may become a member of the league if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE 2.—The action of the League under this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent secretariat.

ARTICLE 3.—The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon. The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE 4.—The council shall consist of representatives of the principal allied and associated powers, together with representatives of the four other members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first selected by the assembly, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain, and Greece shall be members of the council.

With the approval of the majority of the assembly, the council may name additional members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the council; the council, with like approval, may increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the assembly for representation on the council.

The council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any members of the League not represented on the council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

At meetings of the council, each member of the League represented on the council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

ARTICLE 5.—Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant or by the terms of the present treaty, decisions at any meeting of the assembly of the council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meeting of the assembly of the council, including the appointment of committee to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the assembly or by the council and may be decided by a majority of the members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the assembly and the first meeting of the council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 6.—The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the League. The secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such Secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the annex. Thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the council with the approval of the majority of the assembly.

The Secretaries and staff of the secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the council. The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the assembly and of the council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 7.—The seat of the league is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or connecting with the League, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the League, and officials of the League when engaged on business of the League, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meeting shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE 8.—The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their naval and military programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to the warlike purposes.

ARTICLE 9.—A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE 10.—The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE 11.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall, on the request of any member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE 12.—The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE 13.—The members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall exist between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty as to any question of international law as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among these which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE 14.—The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 15.—If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League reported on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the council.

In any case referred to the assembly all the provisions of this article and of Article 12, relating to the action and powers of the council shall apply to the action and powers of the assembly, provided that a report made by the assembly if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the council and of a majority of the other members of the League, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE 16.—Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13, or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have of its covenants under Articles 12, 13, or other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE 17.—In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a State which is not a member of the League, or between States not members of the League, the State or States not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16, inclusive, shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given, the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties of the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE 18.—Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat, and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE 19.—The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE 20.—The members of the League severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any member of the League shall, before becoming a member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such members to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE 21.—Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE 22.—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples performance of this trust should be embodied in this covenant. The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such people should be intrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandataries on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatary until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatary.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatary must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic, and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of the other members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatary, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatary as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenuous populations.

In every case of mandate, the mandatary shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatary shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandataries and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE 23.—Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon the members of the League:

(A) Will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;

(B) Undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(C) Will intrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffice in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(D) Will intrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(E) Will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-18 shall be borne in mind;

(F) Will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE 24.—There shall be placed under direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

ARTICLE 25.—The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICLE 26.—Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the League whose representatives compose the council and by a majority of the members of the League whose representatives compose the assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the League.

ANNEX I.

Original Members of the League of Nations Signatories of the Treaty of Peace.

United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serb-Croat and Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay.

States Invited to Accede to the Covenant.

Argentine Republic, Chili, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

ANNEX II

First Secretary General of the League of Nations.

The Honorable Sir James Eric Drummond, G. C. M., G. C. B.

PART II.

Boundaries of Germany.

ARTICLE 27.—The boundaries of Germany will be determined as follows:

1. With Belgium: From the point common to the three frontiers of Belgium, Holland, and Germany, and in a southerly direction: the northeastern boundary of the former territory of neutral Moresnet, then the eastern boundary of the Kreis of Eupen, then the frontier between Belgium and the Kreis of Mottjoie. Then the northeastern and eastern boundary of the Kreis of Malmedy to its junction with the frontier of Luxemburg.

2. With Luxemburg: The frontier of the 3d August, 1914, to its junction with the frontier of France of the 18th July, 1870.

3. With France: The frontier of the 18th July, 1870, from Luxemburg to Switzerland, with the reservations made in Article 48 of Section 4 (Sarre Basin) of Part III.

4. With Switzerland: The present frontier.

5. With Austria: The frontier of the 3d August, 1914, from Switzerland to Czechoslovakia is hereinafter defined.

6. With Czechoslovakia: The frontier of the 3d August, 1914, between Germany and Austria from its junction with the administrative boundary separating Bohemia and the Province of Upper Austria to the point north of the salient of the old Province of Austrian Silesia situated at about eight kilometers east of Neustadt.

7. With Poland: From the point defined above in a northerly direction to the point of the salient of the eastern boundary of the Kreis of Falkenberg, which is about three kilometers east of Pauschink.

A line to be fixed on the ground east of Zuls:

Thence the eastern boundary of the Kreis of Falkenberg, then the boundary between upper and middle Silesia, then the western boundary of Posnania to the Bartsch, then the course of this river downstream, then the boundary between the Kreis of Guehrau and of Glogau in a northerly direction, then the boundary of Posnania in a northeasterly direction to its junction with the boundary between the Kreise of Lissa and Fraustadt.

Thence in a northwesterly direction to a point to be chosen on the road between the villages of Unruhstadt and Kopnitz:

A line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Geyadorf, Brenno, Fehlen, Altkloster, Klebel, and east of Ubersdor, Buchwaldf, Ilgen, Wcine, Lupitze, Schwenten;

Thence in a northerly direction to the northernmost point of Lake Chlopk:

A line to be fixed on the ground following the median line of the lakes; the town and the station at Bentschen, however, (including the junction of the lines Schwiebus-Bentschen and Zullichau-Bentschen,) remaining in Polish territory;

Thence in a north, northeasterly direction to the point of junction of the boundaries of the Kreise of Schwerin, Birnbaum, and Meserits;

A line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Betsche; thence in a northerly direction the boundary separating the Kreise of Schwerin and Birnbaum, then in an easterly direction the northern boundary of the Regierungsbezirk of Posen, then in a northeasterly direction the boundary between the Kreise of Filehne and Czarnikau, then the course of the Netze upstream, then in a northerly direction the eastern boundary of the Kreise of Czarnikau to its junction with the northern boundary of Posnania:

Thence in a northeasterly direction to a point on the frontier of Posnania situated at the extremity of the salient at about five kilometers west-northwest of Schneidemuhl;

A line to be fixed on the ground;

Thence from the frontier of Posnania to its junction with the boundary between the Kreise of Flatow and of Deutschkron;

Thence in a northeasterly direction to Point 205, (about two kilometers west-northwest of Konitz;)

A line to be fixed on the ground approximately paralleled to the Railway Schneidemuhl-Konitz and about eight kilometers west of it and passing to the west of Annafeld, Gresonse, Friedland, Steinborn, Jensenik, Nieswand, and east of Sakolino, Wengrsez, Gursen, Radawnitz, Lanken, Damnitz, Schlochau, (leaving in German territory the Hammerstein-Schlachau-Prechlau Railway,) Lichtenhagen, Richnau;

Thence in a northerly direction the boundary between the Kreise of Konitz and Schlochau, then the boundary of West Prussia to the northern extremity of the salient about eight kilometers southeast of Lauenburg;

Thence in a northerly direction to the Baltic Sea;

A line to be fixed on the ground passing east of the villages of Hohenfelde, Saulin, Chotschow, following the median line of the lakes situated east of these places, and through Point 32 about five kilometers north-northwest of Ossecken.

8. With Denmark: The frontier as it will be fixed in accordance with Articles 109 and 110 of Part III., Section XII., (Schleswig.)

The boundaries of East Prussia, with the reservations made in Articles 94 and 95 of Sections IX. (East Prussia) of III. will be determined as follows:

From a point on the coast of the Baltic Sea about 1½ kilometers north of Probbernau Church in a direction of about 139 east from true north: A line to be fixed on the ground for about 2 kilometers, thence in a straight line to the light at the bend of the Elbinger Channel in approximately latitude 54.19½ north, longitude 19.26 east of Greenwich.

Thence to the easternmost mouth of the Nogat River at a bearing of approximately 209, east from true north.

Thence up the course of the Nogat River to the point where the latter leaves the Vistula, (Welchsel.)

Thence up the principal channel of navigation of the Vistula, then the southern boundary of the Kreis of Marienwerder, then that of the Kreis of Rosenberg, eastwards to the point where it meets the old boundary of East Prussia.

Thence the old boundary between East and West Prussia, the boundary between the Kreise East and West Prussia, then the boundary between the Kreise of Osterode and Neidenburg, then the course of the River Skottau down stream, then the course of the Neide up stream to a point situated about 5 kilometers west of Bialutten, being the nearest point to the old frontier of Russia, thence in an easterly direction to a point immediately south of the intersection of the road Neidenburg-Miava with the old frontier of Russia:

A line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Bialutten.

Thence the old frontier of Russia to

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a point east of Schmallenigken, then the principal channel of navigation of the Niemen-Memel down stream, then the Skierwieth arm of the delta to the Kurisches Haff:

Thence a straight line to the point where the eastern shore of the Kurische Nehrung meets the administrative boundary about 4 kilometers southwest of Nigden:

Thence this administrative boundary to the western shore of the Kurische Nehrung.

ARTICLE 29.—The boundaries as described above are drawn in red on a one-in-a-million map which is annexed to the present treaty. (Map No. 1.)

In the case of any discrepancies between the text of the treaty and this map or any other map which may be annexed, the text will be final.

ARTICLE 30.—In the case of boundaries which are defined by a waterway, the terms "course" and "channel" used in the present treaty signify, in the case of non-navigable rivers, the median line of the waterway or of its principal arm, and in the case of navigable rivers the median line of the principal channel of navigation. It will rest with the boundary commissions provided by the present treaty to specify in each case whether the frontier line shall follow any changes of the course or channel which may take place or whether it shall be definitely fixed by the position of the course or channel at the time when the present treaty comes into force.

PART III.

Political Clauses for Europe.

SECTION I.

Belgium.

ARTICLE 31.—Germany, recognizing that the treaties of April 19, 1839, which established the status of Belgium before the war, no longer conform to the requirements of the situation, consents to the abrogation of the said treaties and undertakes immediately to recognize and to observe whatever conventions may be entered into by the principal allied and associated powers, or by any of them in concert with the Governments of Belgium and of the Netherlands, to replace the said treaties of 1839. If her formal adhesion should be required to such conventions or to any of their stipulations, Germany undertakes immediately to give it.

ARTICLE 32.—Germany recognizes the full sovereignty of Belgium over the whole of the contested territory of Moresnet, (called Moresnet Neutre.)

ARTICLE 33.—Germany renounces in favor of Belgium all rights and title over the territory of Prussian Moresnet situated on the west of the road from Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle: the road will belong to Belgium where it bounds this territory.

ARTICLE 34.—Germany renounces in favor of Belgium all rights and title over the territory comprising the whole of the Kreise of Eupen and of Malmedy.

During the six months after the coming into force of this treaty, registers will be opened by the Belgium authorities at Eupen and Malmedy in which the inhabitants of the above territory will be entitled to record in writing a desire to see the whole or part of it remain under German sovereignty.

The results of this public expression of opinion will be communicated by the Belgian Government to the League of Nations and Belgium undertakes to accept the decision of the League.

ARTICLE 35.—A commission of seven persons, five of whom will be appointed by the principal allied and associated powers, one by Germany and one by Belgium, will be set up fifteen days after the coming into force of the present treaty to settle on the spot the new frontier line between Belgium and Germany, taking into account the economic factors and the means of communication.

Decisions will be taken by a majority and will be binding on the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 36.—When the transfer of the sovereignty over the territories referred to above has become definitive, German nationals habitually resident in the territories will definitely acquire Belgian nationality ipso facto, and will lose their German nationality.

Nevertheless German Nationals who become resident in the territories after the 1st August, 1914, shall not obtain Belgian nationality without a permit from the Belgian Government.

ARTICLE 37.—Within the two years following the definitive transfer of the sovereignty over the territories assigned to Belgium under the present treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age habitually resident in those territories will be entitled to opt for German nationality.

Option by a husband will cover his wife, and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to Germany.

They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territories acquired by Belgium. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 38.—The German Government will hand over without delay to the Belgian Government the archives, registers, plans, title deeds and documents of every kind concerning the civil, military, financial, judicial or other administrations in the territory transferred to Belgian sovereignty.

The German Government will likewise restore to the Belgian Government the archives and documents of every kind carried off during the war by the German authorities from the Belgian public administrations, in particular from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Brussels.

ARTICLE 39.—The proportion and nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and of Prussia which Belgium will have to bear on account of the territories ceded to her shall be fixed in conformity with Articles 254 and 256 of Part IX (financial clauses) of the present treaty.

SECTION II.

Luxemburg.

ARTICLE 40.—With regard to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Germany renounces the benefit of all the provisions inserted in her favor in the treaties of Feb. 8, 1842; April 2, 1847; Oct. 20-25, 1865; Aug. 18, 1866; Feb. 21 and May 11, 1867; May 10, 1871; June 11, 1872, and Nov. 11, 1902, and in all conventions consequent upon such treaties.

Germany recognizes that the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg ceased to form part of the German Zollverein as from Jan. 1, 1919; renounces all rights to the exploitation of the railways, adheres to the termination of the régime of neutrality of the Grand Duchy, and accepts in advance all international arrangements which may be concluded by the allied and associated powers relating to the Grand Duchy.

ARTICLE 41.—Germany undertakes to grant to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, when a demand to that effect is made to her by the principal allied and associated powers, the rights and advantages stipulated in favor of such powers or their nationals in the present treaty, with regard to economic questions, to questions relative to transport and to aerial navigation.

SECTION III.

Left Bank of the Rhine.

ARTICLE 42.—Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

ARTICLE 43.—In the area defined above the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces either permanently or temporarily, and military manoeuvres of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

ARTICLE 44.—In case Germany violates in any manner the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

SECTION IV.

Saare Basin.

ARTICLE 45.—As compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the North of France and as part payment toward the total reparation due from Germany for the damage resulting from the war, Germany cedes to France in full and absolute possession, with exclusive rights of exploitation, unencumbered and free from all debts and charges of any kind, the coal mines situated in the Saare Basin as defined in Article 48.

ARTICLE 46.—In order to assure the rights and welfare of the population and to guarantee to France complete freedom in working the mines, Germany agrees to the provisions of Chapters 1 and 2 of the annex hereto.

ARTICLE 47.—In order to make due permanent provision for the Government of the Sarre Basin in accordance with the wishes of the population, France and Germany agree to the provisions of Chapter 3 of the annex hereto.

ARTICLE 48.—The boundaries of the territory of the Saare Basin, as dealt with in the present stipulations, will be fixed as follows:

On the south and southwest: By the frontier of France as fixed by the present treaty.

On the northwest and north: By a line following the Northern administrative boundary of the Kreis of Merzig from the point where it leaves the French frontier to the point where it meets the administrative boundary, separating the commune of Saarholzbach from the commune of Britten; following this communal boundary southward and reaching the administrative boundary of the Canton of Merzig so as to include in the territory of the Sarre Basin the Canton of Mettlach, with the exception of the commune of Britten; following successively the northern administrative limits of the cantons of Merzig and Haustadt, which are incorporated in the aforesaid Sarre Basin, then successively the administrative boundaries separating the Kreis of Saarelouis, Ottweiler, and Saint Wendel from the Kreis of Merzig, Treves, (Trier,) and the principality of Birkenfeld as far as a point situated about 300 meters north of the village of Furschweiler, (viz.: The highest point of the Metzelberg.)

On the northeast and east:

From the last point defined above to a point about 3½ kilometers east northeast of Saint Wendel;

A line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Furschweiler, west of Roschberg, east of points 418, 320 (south of Roschberg,) west of Leiterswefler, northeast of point 464, and following the line of the crest southwards to its junction with the administrative boundary of the Kreis of Kusel;

Thence in a southerly direction the boundary of the Kreis of Kusel, then the boundary of the Kreis of Somberg toward the south southeast to a point situated about 1,000 meters west of Dunzweiler;

Thence to a point about one kilometer south of Hornbach, a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 424 (east about 1,000 meters southeast of Dunzweiler,) point 363, (Fuchsberg,) point 322, (southwest of Waldmohr,) then east of Jagersburg and Erbach, then encircling Homburg, passes through the points 361, (about 2½ kilometers northeast by east of that town,) 342, (about 2 kilometers southeast of that town,) 347, (Schreinersberg,) 356, 350, (about 1½ kilometers southeast of Schwarzenbach,) then passing east of Elnod, southeast of points 322 and 333, about 2 kilometers east of Webenheim, about 2 kilometers east of Mimbach, passing east of the plateau which is traversed by the road from Mimbach to Bockweller, (so as to include this road in the territory of the Saare Basin,) passing immediately north of the junction of the road from Bockweller and Altheim, situated about 2 kilometers north of Altheim, then passing south of Ringwellderhof and north of point 322, rejoining the frontier of France at the angle which it makes about 1 kilometer south of Hornbach, (see map No. 2, scale 1-100,000, annexed to the present treaty).

A commission composed of five members, one appointed by France, one by Germany, and three by the Council of the League of Nations, which will select nationals of other powers, will be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present treaty, to trace on the spot the frontier line described above. In those parts of the preceding line which do not coincide with administration boundaries, the commission will endeavor to keep to the line indicated, while taking into consideration, so far as is possible, local economic interests and existing communal boundaries.

The decisions of this commission will be taken by a majority and will be binding on the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 49.—Germany renounces in favor of the League of Nations, in the capacity of trustee, the government of the territory defined above.

At the end of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present treaty the inhabitants of the said territory shall be called upon to indicate the sovereignty under which they desire to be placed.

ARTICLE 50.—The stipulations under which the cession of the mines in the Sarre Basin shall be carried out, together with the measures intended to guarantee the rights and the well-being of the inhabitants and the government of the territory, as well as the conditions in accordance with which the plebiscite hereinbefore provided for is to be made, are laid down in the annex hereto. This annex shall be considered as an integral part of the present treaty, and Germany declares her adherence to it.

ANNEX.

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 45 to 50 of the present treaty, the stipulations under which the cession by Germany to France of the mines of the Sarre Basin will be effected, as well as the measures intended to insure respect for the rights and well-being of the population and the Government of the territory, and the conditions in which the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate the sovereignty under which they may wish to be placed, have been laid down as follows:

Chapter I.—Cession and Exploitation of Mining Property.

1. From the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, all the deposits of coal situated within the Sarre Basin, as defined in Article 48 of the said treaty, become the complete and absolute property of the French State.

The French State will have the right of working or not working the said mines or of transferring to a third party the right of working them, without having to obtain any previous authorization or to fulfill any formalities.

The French State may always require that the German mining laws and regulations referred to below shall be applied in order to insure the determination of its rights.

2. The right of ownership of the French State will apply not only to the deposits which are free, and for which concessions have not yet been granted, but also to the deposits for which concessions have already been granted, whoever may be the present proprietors, irrespective of whether they belong to the Prussian State, to the Bavarian State, to other States or bodies, to companies or to individuals, whether they have been worked or not, or whether a right of exploitation distinct from the right of the owners of the surface of the soil has or has not been recognised.

3. As far as concerns the mines which are being worked, the transfer of the ownership to the French State will apply to all the accessories and subsidiaries of the said mines, in particular to their plant and equipment both on and below surface, to their extracting machinery, their plants for transforming coal into electric power, coke and by-products, their workshops, means of communication, electric lines, plants for catching and distributing water, land, buildings, such as offices, managers', employes', and workmen's dwellings, schools, hospitals, and dispensaries, their stocks and supplies of every description, their archives and plans, and in general everything which those who own or exploit the mines possess or enjoy for the purpose of exploiting the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries.

The transfer will apply also to the debts owing for products delivered before the entry into possession by the French State, and after the signatures of the present treaty, and to deposits of money made by customers, whose rights will be guaranteed by the French State.

4. The French State will acquire the property free and clear of all debts and charges. Nevertheless the rights acquired, or in course of being acquired, by the employes of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, in connection with pensions for old age or disability, will not be affected. In return, Germany must pay over to the French State a sum representing the actuarial amounts to which the said employes are entitled.

5. The value of the property thus ceded to the French State will be determined by the Reparation Commission referred to in Article 233 of Part VIII. (Reparations) of the present treaty.

This value shall be credited to Germany in part payment of the amount due for reparation.

It will be for Germany to indemnify the proprietors or parties concerned, whoever they may be.

6. No tariff shall be established on the German railways and canals which may directly or indirectly discriminate to the prejudice of the transport of the personnel or products of the mines and their accessories or subsidiaries, or of the material necessary to their exploitation. Such transport shall enjoy all the rights and privileges which any international railway conventions may guarantee to similar products of French origin.

7. The equipment and personnel necessary to insure the dispatch and transport of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, as well as the carriage of workmen and employes, will be provided by the local railway administration of the basin.

8. No obstacle shall be placed in the way of such improvements of railways or waterways as the French State may judge necessary to assure the dispatch and transport of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, such as double trackage, enlargement of stations, and construction of yards and appurtenances.

The distribution of expenses will, in the event of disagreement, be submitted to arbitration.

The French State may also establish any new means of communication, such as roads, electric lines, and telephone connections which it may consider necessary for the exploitation of the mines.

It may exploit freely and without any restrictions the means of communication of which it may become the owner, particularly those connecting the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries with the means of communication situated in French territory.

9. The French State shall always be entitled to demand the application of the German mining laws and regulations in force on the 11th of November, 1918, excepting provisions adopted exclusively in view of the state of war, with a view to the acquisition of such land as it may judge necessary for the exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries.

The payment for damage caused to immovable property by the working of the said mines and their accessories and subsidiaries shall be made in accordance with the German mining laws and regulations above referred to.

10. Every person whom the French State may substitute for itself as regards the whole or part of its rights to the exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries shall enjoy the benefit of the privileges provided in this annex.

11. The mines and other immovable property which become the property of the French State may never be made the subject of measures of forfeiture, forced sale, expropriation or requisition, nor of any other measures affecting the right of property.

The personnel and the plant connected with the exploitation of these mines or their accessories and subsidiaries, as well as the product extracted from the mines or manufactured in their accessories and subsidiaries, may not at any time be made the subject of any measures of requisition.

12. The exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, which become the property of the French State, will continue, subject to the provisions of Paragraph 28 below, to be subject to the regime established by the German laws and regulations in force on the 11th November, 1918, excepting provisions adopted exclusively in view of the state of war.

The rights of the workmen will be similarly maintained, subject to the provisions of the said Paragraph 28, as established on the 11th November, 1918, by the German laws and regulations above referred to. o impediment shall be placed in the way of the introduction or employment in the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries of workmen from without the basin.

The employes and workmen of French nationality shall have the right to belong to French labor unions.

13. The amount contributed by the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, either to the local budget of the territory of the Sarre Basin or to the communal funds, shall be fixed with due regard to the ratio of the value of the mines to the total taxable wealth of the basin.

14. The French State shall always have the right of establishing and maintaining, as incidental to the mines, primary or technical schools for its employes and their children, and of causing instruction therein to be given in the French language. In accordance with such curriculum and by such teachers as it may select.

It shall also have the right to establish and maintain hospitals, dispensaries, workmen's houses and gardens, and other charitable and social institutions.

15. The French State shall enjoy complete liberty with respect to the disposition, dispatch, and sale prices of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries.

Nevertheless, whatever may be the total product of the mines, the French Government undertakes that the requirements of local consumption for industrial and domestic purposes shall always be satisfied in the proportion existing in 1913 between the amount consumed locally and the total output of the Sarre Basin.

CHAPTER II.

Government of the territory of the Sarre Basin will be intrusted to a commission representing the League of Nations.

The Governing Commission provided for by Paragraph 16 shall consist of five members chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, and will include one citizen of France, one native inhabitant of the Sarre Basin not a citizen of France, and three members belonging to three countries other than France or Germany.

The members of the governing commission shall be appointed for one year and may be reappointed. They can be removed by the Council of the League of Nations, which will provide for their replacement. The members of the Governing Commission will be entitled to a salary which will be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations, and charged on the local revenues.

16. The Chairman of the governing commission shall be appointed for one year from among the members of the commission by the council of the League of Nations and may reappointed. The Chairman will act as the executive of the commission.

9. Within the territory of the Sarre Basin the Governing Commission shall have all the powers of government hitherto belonging to the German Empire, Prussian or Bavaria, including the appointment and dismissal of officials, and the creation of such administrative and representative bodies as it may deem necessary. It shall have full powers to administer and operate the railways, canals, and the different public services.

Its decisions shall be taken by a majority.

20. Germany will place at the disposal of the Governing Commission all official documents and archives under the control of Germany, of any German State, of of any local authority, which relate to the territory of the Saare Basin or to the rights of the inhabitants thereof.

21. It will be the duty of the Governing Commission to insure, by such means and under such conditions as it may deem suitable, the protection abroad of the interests of the inhabitants of the territory of the Sarre Basin.

22. The Governing Commission shall have the full right of user of all property, other than mines, belonging, both in public and in private domain, to the Imperial German Government, or the Government of any German State, in the territory of the Sarre Basin.

As regards the railways, an equitable apportionment of rolling stock shall be made by a mixed commission on which the Government of the territory of the Sarre Basin and the Germany railways are represented.

Persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons, and mails, coming from or going to the Sarre Basin, shall enjoy all the rights and privileges relating to transit and transport which are specified in the provisions of Part XII. (ports, waterways, railways) of the present treaty.

23. The laws and regulations in force on Nov. 11, 1918, in the territory of the Sarre Basin, (except those enacted in consequence of the state of war,) shall continue to apply. If, for general reasons or to bring these laws and regulations into accord with the provisions of the present treaty, it is necessary to introduce modifications, these shall be decided on, and put into effect by the Governing Commission, after consultation with the elected representatives of the inhabitants in such a manner as the commission may determine. No modification may be made in the legal régime for the exploitation of the mines, provided for in Paragraph 12, without the French State being previously consulted, unless such modification results from a general regulation respecting labor adopted by the League of Nations.

In fixing the conditions and hours of labor for men, women, and children, the Governing Commission is to take into consideration the wishes expressed by the local labor organizations, as well as the principles adopted by the League of Nations.

24. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 4, no rights of the inhabitants of the Sarre Basin acquired or in process of acquisition at the date of the coming into force of this treaty, in respect of any insurance system of Germany, or in respect of any pension of any kind, are affected by any of the provisions of the present treaty.

Germany and the Government of the territory of the Sarre Basin will preserve and continue all of the aforesaid rights.

25. The civil and criminal courts existing in the territory of the Sarre Basin shall continue.

A civil and criminal court will be established by the governing commission to hear appeals from the decisions of the said courts, and to decide matters for which these courts are not competent.

The Governing Commission will be responsible for settling the organization and jurisdiction of the said court.

Justice will be rendered in the name of the Governing Commission.

26. The Governing Commission will alone have the power of levying taxes and dues in the territory of the Sarre Basin.

These taxes and dues will be exclusively applied to the needs of the territory.

The fiscal year existing on Nov. 11, 1918, will be maintained as far as possible and no new tax except customs duties may be imposed without previously consulting the elected representatives of the inhabitants.

27. The present stipulations will not affect the existing nationality of the inhabitants of the territory of the Sarre Basin. No hindrance shall be placed in the way of those who wish to acquire a different nationality, but in such case the acquisition of the new nationality will involve the loss of any other.

28. Under the control of the Governing Commission the inhabitants will retain their local assemblies, their religious liberties, their schools, and their language. The right of voting will not be exercised for any assemblies other than the local assemblies, and will belong to every inhabitant over the age of 20 years, without distinction of sex.

29. Any of the inhabitants of the Sarre Basin who may desire to leave the territory will have full liberty to retain in it their immovable property or to sell it at fair prices, and to move their movable property free of any charges.

30. There will be no military service, whether compulsory or voluntary, in the territory of the Sarre Basin, and the construction of fortifications therein is forbidden. Only a local gendarmerie for the maintenance of order may be established. It will be the duty of the governing commission to provide in all cases for the protection of persons and property in the Sarre Basin.

31. The territory of the Sarre Basin as defined by Article 48 of the present treaty shall be subjected to the French customs regime. The receipts from the customs duties on goods intended for local consumption shall be included in the budget of the said territory after deduction of all costs of collection. No export tax shall be imposed upon metallurgical products or coal exported from the said territory to Germany, nor upon German exports for the use of the industries of the territory of the Sarre Basin. Natural or manufactured products originating in the basin in transit over German territory and similarly German products in transit over the territory of the basin shall be free of all customs duties.

Products which both originate in and pass from the basin into Germany shall be free of import duties for a period of five years from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, and during the same period articles imported from Germany into the territory of the basin for local consumption shall likewise be free of import duties.

During these five years the French Government reserves to itself the right of limiting to the annual average of the quantities imported into Alsace-Lorraine and France in the years 1911 to 1913 the quantities which may be sent into France of all articles coming from the basin, which include raw materials and semi-manufactured goods imported duty free from Germany. Such average shall be determined after reference to all available official information and statistics.

32. No prohibition or restriction shall be imposed upon the circulation of French money in the territory of the Sarre Basin. The French State shall have the right to use French money in all purchases, payments, and contracts connected with the exploitation of the mines or their accessories and subsidiaries.

33. The Governing Commission shall have power to decide all questions arising from the interpretation of the preceding provisions. France and Germany agree that any dispute involving a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the said provisions shall in the same way be submitted to the Governing Commission, and the decision of a majority of the commission shall be binding on both countries.

CHAPTER 3.

Plebiscite.

34. At the termination of a period of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present treaty, the population of the territory of the Saare Basin will be called upon to indicate their desires in the following manner::

A vote will take place, by communes or districts, on the three following alternatives: (A) Maintenance of the régime established by the present treaty and by this annex; (B) union with France; (C) union with Germany.

All persons, without distinction of sex, more than 20 years old at the date of the voting, resident in the territory at the date of the signature of the present treaty, will have the right to vote.

The other conditions, methods, and the date of voting shall be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations in such a way as to secure the liberty, secrecy, and trustworthiness of the voting.

35. The League of Nations shall decide upon the sovereignty under which the territory is to be placed, taking into account the wishes of the inhabitants as expressed by the voting.

(A) If for the whole or part of the territory, the League of Nations decides in favor of the maintenance of the régimes stabilized by the present treaty and this annex, Germany hereby agrees to make such renunciation of her sovereignty in favor of the League of Nations as the latter shall deem necessary. It will be the duty of the League of Nations to take the appropriate steps to adapt the régime definitely adopted to the permanent welfare of the territory and the general interests.

(B) If for the whole or part of territory the League of Nations decides in favor of union with France, Germany hereby agrees to cede to France in accordance with the decision of the League of Nations all rights and title over the territory specified by the League.

(C) If for the whole or part of the territory the League of Nations decides in favor of union with Germany, it will be the duty of the League of Nations to cause the German Government to be re-established in the government of the territory specified by the League.

36. If the League of Nations decided in favor of the union of the whole or part of the territory of the Sarre Basin with Germany, France's rights of ownership in the mines situated in such part of the territory will be repurchased by Germany in their entirety at a price payable in gold. The price to be paid will be fixed by three experts, one nominated by Germany, one by France, and one, who shall be neither a Frenchman nor a German, by the Council of the League of Nations. The decision of the experts will be given by a majority.

If within the six months following the decision of the experts the price above referred to has not been paid by Germany, the said territory will be finally acquired by France.

37. If, in consequence of the repurchase provided for in Paragraph 36, the ownership of the mines or any part of them is transferred to Germany, the French State and French nationals shall have the right to purchase such amount of coal of the Sarre Basin as their industrial and domestic needs are found at that time to require. An equitable arrangement regarding amounts of coal, duration of contract, and prices will be fixed in due time by the Council of the League of Nations.

38. It is understood that France and Germany may by special agreements concluded before the time fixed for the payment of the price for the repurchase of the mines, modify the provisions of Paragraphs 36 and 37.

39. The Council of the League of Nations shall make such provisions as may be necessary for the establishment of the regime which is to take effect after the decisions of the League of Nations mentioned in Paragraph 35 have become operative, including an equitable apportionment of any obligations of the Government of the territory of the Sarre Basin arising from loans raised by the commission or from other causes.

From the coming into force of the new régime, the powers of the Government commission will terminate, except in the case provided for in Paragraph 35, (A).

40. In all matters dealt with within the present annex, the decisions of the Council of the League of Nations will be taken by a majority.

SECTION IV.

Alsace-Lorraine.

The high contracting powers, recognizing the moral obligation to redress the wrong done by Germany in 1871, both to the rights of France and to the wishes of the population of Alsace-Lorraine, who were separated from their country in spite of solemn protests of their representatives at the Assembly of Bordeaux, agree upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 51.—The territories which were ceded to Germany in accordance with the preliminaries of peace signed at Versailles on the 26th February, 1871, and the treaty of Frankfort on the 10th of May, 1871, are restored to French sovereignty as from the date of the armistice of the 11th of November, 1918.

The provisions of the treaties establishing the delimination of the frontiers of 1871 shall be restored.

ARTICLE 52.—The German Government shall hand over without delay to the French Government all archives, registers, plans, titles, and documents of every kind concerning the civil, military, financial, judicial, or other administrations of the territories restored to French sovereignty. If any of these documents, archives, registers, titles, or plans have been misplaced, they will be restored by the German Government on the demand of the French Government.

ARTICLE 53.—Separate agreements shall be made between France and Germany dealing with the interests of the inhabitants of the territories referred to in Article 51, particularly as regards their civil rights, their business and the exercises of their profession, it being understood that Germany undertakes as from the present date to recognize and accept the regulations laid down in the annex hereto regarding the nationality of the inhabitants or natives of the said territories, not to claim at any time or in any place whatsoever as German nationals those who shall have been declared on any ground to be French, to receive all others in her territory, and to conform, as regards the property of German nationals in the territories indicated in Article 51, with the provisions of Article 297, and the Annex to Section 4 of Part 10, (economic clauses) of the present treaty.

Those German nationals who without acquiring French nationality shall receive permission from the French Government to reside in the said territories shall not be subjected to the provisions of the said articles.

ARTICLE 54.—Those persons who have regained French nationality in virtue of Paragraph 1 of the annex hereto, will be held to be Alsace-Lorrainers for the purposes of the present section.

The persons referred to in Paragraph 2 of the said annex will, from the day on which they have claimed French nationality, be held to be Alsace-Lorrainers with retroactive effect as from the 11th of November, 1918. From those whose application is rejected, the privilege will terminate at the date of the refusal.

Such judicial persons will also have the status of Alsace-Lorrainers as have been recognized as possessing this quality, whether by the French administrative authorities or by a judicial decision.

ARTICLE 55.—The territories referred to in Article 51 shall return to France, free and quit of all public debts under the conditions laid down in Article 255 of Part IX. (financial clauses) of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 56.—In conformity with the provisions of Article 256 of Part IX. (financial clauses) of the present treaty, France shall enter into possession of all property and estate within the territories referred to in Article 51, which belong to the German Empire or German States, without any payment or credit on this account to any of the States ceding the territories.

This provision applies to all movable or immovable property of public or private domain, together with all rights whatsoever belonging to the German Empire or the German States or to their administrations.

Crown property and the property of the former Emperor or other German sovereigns shall be assimilated to property of the public domain.

ARTICLE 57.—Germany shall not take any action, either by means of stamping or by any other legal or administrative measures not applying equally to the rest of her territory, which may be to the detriment of the legal value or redeemability of German monetary instruments or moneys, which at the date of the signature of the present treaty are legally current, and at that date are in the possession of the French Government.

ARTICLE 58.—A special convention will determine the conditions for repayment in marks of the exceptional war expenditures advanced during the course of the war by Alsace-Lorraine or by public bodies in Alsace-Lorraine on account of the empire in accordance with German law, such as payment to the families of persons mobilized requisitions, billeting of troops, and assistance to persons who have been expelled. In fixing the amount of these sums Germany shall be credited with that portion which Alsace-Lorraine would have contributed to the empire to meet the expenses resulting from these payments, this contribution being calculated according to the proportion of the imperial revenues derived from Alsace-Lorraine in 1913.

ARTICLE 59.—The French Government will collect for its own account the imperial taxes, duties, and dues of every kind leviable in the territories referred to in Article 51 and not collected at the time of the armistice of the 11th of November, 1918.

ARTICLE 60.—The German Government shall without delay restore to Alsace-Lorrainers, (individuals,) juridical persons, and public institutions all property, rights, and interests belonging to them on the 11th November, 1918, in so far as these are situated in German territory.

ARTICLE 61.—The German Government undertakes to continue and complete without delay the execution of the financial clauses regarding Alsace-Lorraine contained in the armistice conventions.

ARTICLE 62.—The German Government undertakes to bear the expense of all civil and military pensions which had been earned in Alsace-Lorraine on the date of the 11th of November, 1918, and the maintenance of which was a charge on the budget of the Germand Empire.

The German Government shall furnish each year the funds necessary for the payment in francs, at the average rate of exchange for that year, of the sums in marks to which persons resident in Alsace-Lorraine would have been entitled if Alsace-Lorraine had remained under German jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 63.—For the purposes of the obligation assumed by Germany in Part VIII. (reparation) of the present treaty to give compensation for damages caused to the civil population of the allied and associated countries in the form of fines, the inhabitants of the territories referred to in Article 51 shall be assimilated to the above mentioned populations.

ARTICLE 64.—The regulations concerning the control of the Rhine and of the Moselle are laid down in Part XII. (ports, waterways, and railways) of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 65.—Within a period of three weeks after the coming into force of the present treaty the Port of Strasbourg and the port of Kühl shall be constituted, for a period of seven years, a single unit from the point of view of exploitation.

The administration of this single unit will be carried on by a manager named by the Central Rhine Commission, which shall also have power to remove him. He shall be of French nationality. He will reside in Strasbourg and will be subject to the supervision of the Central Rhine Commission.

There will be established in the two ports free zones in conformity of Part XII. (ports, waterways, and railways) of the present treaty.

A special convention between France and Germany, which shall be submitted to the approval of the Central Rhine Commission, will fix the details of this organization particularly as regards finance.

It is understood that for the purpose of the present article the port of Kühl includes the whole of the area necessary for the movements of the ports and trains which serve it, including the harbor quays and railroads, platforms, cranes, sheds and warehouses, silos, elevators and hydro-electric plants, which make up the equipment of the port.

ARTICLE 66.—The German Government undertakes to carry out all measures which shall be required of it in order to assure that all the making up and switching of trains arriving at or departing from Kühl, whether for the right bank or the left bank of the Rhine, shall be carried on in the best conditions possible.

All property rights shall be safeguarded. In particular, the administration of the ports shall not prejudice any property rights of the French or Baden railroads.

Equality of treatment as respects traffic shall be assured in both ports to the nationals, vessels, and goods of every country.

In case at the end of the sixth year France shall consider that the progress made in the improvement of the Port of of Strasbourg still requires a prolongation of this temporary régime, she may ask for such prolongation from the Central Rhine Commission, which may grant an extension for a period not exceeding three years.

Throughout the whole period of any such extension the free zones above provided for shall be maintained.

Pending appointment of the first manager by the Central Rhine Commission, a provisional manager, who shall be of French nationality, may be appointed by the principal allied and associated powers subject to the foregoing provisions.

For all purposes of the present article the Central Rhine Commission will decide by a majority of votes.

The railway and other bridges across the Rhine now existing within the limits of Alsace-Lorraine shall, as to all their parts and their whole length, be the property of the French State, which shall insure their upkeep.

ARTICLE 67.—The French Government is substituted in all the rights of the German Empire over all the railways which were administered by the Imperial Railway Administration, and which are actually working or under construction.

The same shall apply to the rights of the empire with regard to railway and tramway concessions within the territories referred to in Article 54.

This substitution shall not entail any payment on the part of the French State.

The frontier railway stations shall be established by a subsequent agreement, it being stipulated in advance that on the Rhine frontier they shall be situated on the right bank.

ARTICLE 68.—In accordance with the provisions of Article 268 of Chapter I. of Section I. of Part X. (economic clauses) of the present treaty, for a period of five years from the coming into force of the present treaty, natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the territories referred to in Article 51 shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty. The French Government shall fix each year, by decree communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption.

The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

Further, during the period of six years above mentioned, the German Government shall allow the free circulation from Germany and the free re-importation into Germany, exempt from all customs duties and other charges, (including internal charges,) of yarns, tissues and other textile materials or textile products of any kind, and in any condition sent from Germany into the territories referred to in Article 51, to be subjected there to any finishing process, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerization, gassing, twisting, or dressing.

ARTICLE 69.—During a period of six years from the coming into force of the present treaty, central electric supply works situated in German territory, formerly furnishing electric power to the territories referred to in Article 51, or to any establishment the works of which passes permanently or temporarily from Germany to France, shall be required to continue such supply up to the amount of consumption corresponding to the undertakings and contracts current on the 11th November, 1918.

Such supply shall be furnished according to the contracts in force and at a rate which shall not be higher than that paid to the said works by German nationals.

ARTICLE 70.—It is understood that the French Government preserves its right to prohibit in the future in the territories referred to in Article 51 all new German participation:

1. In the management of exploitation of the public domain and of public services, such as railways, navigable waterways, water works, gas works, electric power, etc.

2. In the ownership of mines and quarries of every kind and in enterprises connected therewith;

3. In metallurgical establishments, even though their working may not be connected with that of any mine.

ARTICLE 71.—As regards the territories referred to in Article 51, Germany renounces on behalf of herself and her nationals as from the 11th November, 1918, all rights under the law of the 25th May, 1910, regarding the trade in potash salts and generally under any stipulations for the intervention of German organizations in the working of the potash mines. Similarly she renounces on behalf of herself and her nationals all rights under any agreements, stipulations or laws, which may exist to her benefit with regard to other products of the aforesaid territories.

ARTICLE 72.—The settlement of the questions relating to debts contracted before the 11th November, 1918, between the German Empire and the German States or their nationals residing in Germany on the one part, and Alsace-Lorraine residing in Alsace-Lorraine on the other part, shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of Part 10, (economic clauses,) of the present treaty, the expression "before the war" therein being replaced by the expression "before the 11th November, 1918." The rate of exchange applicable in the case of such settlement shall be the average rate quoted on the Geneva Exchange during the month preceding the 11th November, 1918. There shall be established in the territories referred to in Article 51 for the settlement of the aforesaid debts under the conditions laid down in Section 3 of Part 10, (economic clauses,) of the present treaty, a special clearing office, it being understood that this office shall be regarded as a "central office" under the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the annex to the said section.

ARTICLE 73.—The private property, rights and interests of Alsace-Lorrainers in Germany will be regulated by the stipulation of Section IV. of Part X. (economic clauses) of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 74.—The French Government reserves the right to retain and liquidate all the property, rights and interests which German nationals or societies controlled by Germany possessed in the territories referred to in Article 51 on November 11, 1918, subject to the conditions laid down in the last paragraph of Article 53 above.

Germany will directly compensate its nationals who may have been dispossessed by the aforesaid liquidations.

The product of these liquidations shall be applied in accordance with the stipulations of Sections III. and IV. of Part X. (economic clauses) of the present.

ARTICLE 75.—Notwithstanding the stipulations of Section V of Part X (economic clauses) of the present treaty, all contracts made before the date of the promulgation in Alsace-Lorraine of the French decree of 30th November, 1918, between Alsace-Lorrainers (whether individuals or juridical persons) or others resident in Alsace-Lorraine on the one part, and the German Empire or German States and their nationals resident in Germany on the other part, the execution of which has been suspended by the armistice or by subsequent French legislation, shall be maintained.

Nevertheless, any contract of which the French Government shall notify the cancellation to Germany in the general interest within a period of six months from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, shall be annulled except in respect of any debt or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder before the 11th November, 1918.

With regard to prescriptions, limitations and forfeitures in Alsace-Lorraine, the provisions of Articles 300 and 301 of Section V, Part X (economic clauses) shall be applied, with the substitution for the expression "outbreak of war" of the expression "11th November, 1918," and for the expression "duration of the war," of the expression "period from the 11th November, 1918, to date of the coming into force of the present treaty."

ARTICLE 76.—Questions concerning rights in industrial, literary and artistic property of Alsace-Lorrainers shall be regulated in accordance with the general stipulation of Section VII. of Part X. (economic causes) of the present treaty, it being understood that Alsace-Lorrainers holding rights of this nature under German legislation will preserve full and entire enjoyment of those rights on German territory.

ARTICLE 77.—The German Government undertakes to pay over to the French Government such proportion of all reserves accumulated by the Empire or by public or private bodies dependent upon it, for the purposes of disability and old age insurance, as would fall to the disability and old age insurance fund at Strasburg.

The same shall apply in respect of the capital and reserves accumulated in Germany failing legitimately to other funds, to

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tions operating in Alsace-Lorraine, and also in respect of the capital and reserves due by the insurance fund of private employes at Berlin by reason of engagements entered into for the benefit of insured persons of that category resident in Alsace-Lorraine.

A special convention shall determine the conditions and procedure of these transfers.

ARTICLE 78.—With regard to the execution of judgments, orders, and prosecutions, the following rules shall be applied:

1. All civil and commercial judgments which shall have been given since Aug. 3, 1914, by the courts of Alsace-Lorraine between Alsace-Lorrainers, or between Alsace-Lorrainers and foreigners, or between foreigners, and which shall not have been appealed from before 11th of November, 1918, shall be regarded as final and capable of being fully executed.

When the judgment has been given between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans, or between Alsace-Lorrainers and subjects of the allies of Germany, it shall only be capable of execution after the issue of an exequatur by the corresponding new tribunal in the restored territory referred to in Article 51.

2. All judgments given by German courts since the 3d of August, 1914, against Alsace-Lorrainers for political crimes or misdemeanors shall be regarded as null and void.

3. All sentences passed since the 11th of November, 1918, by the Imperial Court of Leipzig on Appeals against the decisions of the courts of Alsace-Lorraine shall be regarded as null and void and shall be so pronounced. The papers in regard to the cases in which such sentences have been given shall be returned to the courts of Alsace-Lorraine concerned.

All appeals to the Imperial Court against decisions of the courts of Alsace-Lorraine shall be suspended. In the cases referred to above, the papers shall be returned under the aforesaid conditions for transfer without delay to the French Cour de Cassation which shall be competent to decide them.

All prosecutions in Alsace-Lorraine for offenses committed during the period between the 11th of November, 1918, and the coming into force of the present treaty will be conducted under German law except in so far as this has been modified by decrees duly published on the spot by the French authorities.

All other questions as to competence, procedure or administration of justice, shall be determined by a special convention between France and Germany.

ARTICLE 79.—The stipulations as to nationality contained in the annex hereto shall be considered as of equal force with the provisions of the present section.

All other questions concerning Alsace-Lorraine which are not regulated by the present section and the annex thereto or by the general provisions of the present treaty, will form the subject of further conventions between France and Germany.

ANNEX I.

As from the 11th November, 1918, the following persons are ipso facto reinvested in French nationality:

1. Persons who lost French nationality by the application of the Franco-German treaty of the 10th May, 1871, and who have not since that date acquired any nationality other than German.

2. The legitimate or the natural descendants of the persons referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph, save the exceptions of those whose descendants in the paternal line include persons who migrated into Alsace-Lorraine after the 15th July, 1870.

3. All persons born in Alsace-Lorraine of unknown parents or whose nationality is unknown.

During the period one year from the coming into force of the present treaty, persons included in any of the following categories may claim French nationality:

1. All persons not restored to French nationality under Paragraph 1 above, whose ascendants include a Frenchman or French woman who lost French nationality under the conditions referred to in the said paragraph.

2. All foreigners not nationals of a German State who acquired the status of a citizen of Alsace-Lorraine before the 3d August, 1914;

3. All Germans domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine, if they have been so domiciled since a date previous to 15th July, 1870, or one of their ascendants was at that date domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine.

4. All Germans born or domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine who have served in the allied or associated armies during the present war and their descendants;

5. All persons born in Alsace-Lorraine after the 10th May, 1871, of foreign parents, and the descendants of such persons.

6. The husband or wife of any person whose nationality may have been recovered under Paragraph 1, or who has recovered and obtained French nationality in accordance with the preceding provisions.

The legal representative of a minor may exercise on behalf of that minor the right to claim French nationality; and if that right has not been exercised by the present paragraphs, the French nationality shall be acquired by the minor the year following his majority.

Except in the case provided in No. 6 of the present paragraph, the French authorities reserve to themselves the right in individual cases to reject the claim to French nationality.

3. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Germans born or domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine shall not acquire French nationality by reason of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, even though they may have the status of citizens of Alsace-Lorraine.

They may acquire French nationality only by naturalization, on condition of having been domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine from a date previous to the 3d August, 1914 and of submitting proof of uninterrupted residence within the restored territory for a period of three years from the 11th November, 1918.

France will be solely responsible for protecting [illegible] consular protection from the date of their application for naturalization.

4. The German Government shall determine the procedure by which reintegration in French nationality as of right shall be effected, and the conditions under which decisions shall be given upon applications for such nationality and applications for naturalization, as mentioned in the present annex.

SECTION VI.

Austria.

ARTICLE 80.—Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria. Within the frontiers which may be fixed in a treaty between that State and the principal allied and associated powers she agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.

SECTION VII.

Czechoslovak State.

ARTICLE 81.—Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the allied and associated powers, recognizes the complete independence of the Czechoslovak State, which will include the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians to the south of the Carpathians. Germany hereby recognizes the frontier of this State as determined by the principal allied and associated powers and the other interested States.

ARTICLE 82.—The old frontier as it existed on Aug. 3, 1914, between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire will constitute the frontier between Germany and the Czechoslovak State.

ARTICLE 83.—Germany renounces in favor of the Czechoslovak State all rights and title over the portion of the territory of Silesia lying between the old Austro-German frontier and a line to be fixed on the ground starting from a point in the couse of the Oder, immediately south of the Ratibor-Oderberg Railway, and running in a northwesterly direction, passing west of Kranowitz and east of Katscher so as to rejoin the old Austrian frontier at the southeastern point of its salient about five kilometers west of Leobschiltz.

A commission composed of seven members, five nominated by the principal allied and associated powers, one by Poland and one by the Czechoslovak State, will be appointed fifteen days after the coming into force of the present treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line betwen Poland and the Czechoslovak State.

The decisions of this commission will be taken by a majority and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 84.—German nationals habitually resident in any of the territories recognized as forming part of the Czechoslovak State will obtain Czechoslovak nationality ipso facto and lose their German nationality.

ARTICLE 85.—Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age habitually resident in any of the territories recognized as forming part of the Czechoslovak State will be entitled to the opt of German nationality. Czechoslovaks who are German nationals and are habitually resident in Germany will have a similar right to opt for Czechoslovak nationality.

Option by a husband will cover his wife, and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age. Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their landed property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising the right to opt. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property. Within the same period Czechoslovaks who are German nationals and are in a foreign country will be entitled, in the absence of any provisions to the contrary in the foreign law, and if they have not acquired the foreign nationality, to obtain Czechoslovak nationality and lose their German nationality by complying with the requirements laid down by the Czechoslovak State.

ARTICLE 86.—The Czechoslovak State accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the said powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

The Czechoslovak State further accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the said powers such provisions as they may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations.

The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of Germany and Prussia which the Czechoslovak State will have to assume on account of the Silesian territory placed under its sovereignty will be determined in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (financial clauses) of the present treaty.

Subsequent agreements will decide all questions not decided by the present treaty which, may arise in consequence of the cession of the said territory.

SECTION IV.

Poland.

ARTICLE 87.—Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the allied and associated powers, recognizes the complete independence of Poland and renounces in her favor all rights and title over the territory bounded by the Baltic Sea; the eastern frontier of Germany as laid down in Article 27 of Part II., (boundaries of Germany,) of the present treaty; the frontier of the Czechoslovak State from a point situated eight kilometres to the east of Neustadt to its meeting point with the former frontier between Germany and Austria-Hungary; this last frontier to the meeting point of the former frontiers of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia; the former frontier between Germany and Russia to the point where it crosses the course of the Niemen, and then the northern frontier of East Prussia as laid down in Article 28 of Part II. aforesaid.

The provisions of this article do not, however, apply to the territories of East Prussia and the free city of Danzig, as defined in Article 28 of Part II., (boundaries of Germany,) and in Article 100 of Section XI., (Danzig,) of this part.

The boundaries of Poland not laid down in the present treaty will be subsequently determined by the principal Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 88.—A commission consisting of seven members, five of whom shall be nominated by the principal allied and associated powers, one by Germany, and one by Poland, shall be constituted fifteen days after the coming into force of the present treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line between Poland and Germany.

The decision of the commission will be taken by a majority of votes and shall be binding upon the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 89.—Poland undertakes to grant to persons and to means of transport of whatever nationality, coming from or destined for East Prussia, the same rights of transit over Polish territory situated between East Prussia and Germany as she gives to her own nationals.

ARTICLE 90.—German nationals habitually resident in territories recognized as forming part of Poland will acquire Polish nationality ipso facto and will lose their German nationality.

German nationals, however, or their descendants who became resident in these territories after Jan. 1, 1908, will not acquire Polish nationality without a special authorization from the Polish State.

ARTICLE 91.—Within a period of two years after the coming into force of the present treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age, habitually resident in any of the territories recognized as forming part of Poland will be entitled to opt for German nationality. Poles who are German nationals over 18 years of age, and habitually resident in Germany, will have a similar right to opt for Polish nationality. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age. Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their landed property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising the right to opt. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property. Within the same period Poles who are German nationals and are in foreign country will be entitled, in the absence of any provisions to the contrary in the foreign law, and if they have not acquired foreign nationality, to obtain Polish nationality and to lose their German nationality by complying with the requirements laid down by the Polish State.

ARTICLE 92.—The proportion and the nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and Prussia to be borne by Poland will be determined in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX. (financial clauses) of the present treaty. There shall be excluded from the share of such financial liabilities assumed by Poland that portion of the debt which, according to the finding of the Reparation Commission referred to in the above mentioned article, arises from measures adopted by the German and Prussian Governments with a view to German colonization in Poland. In fixing under Article 256 of the present treaty the value of the property and possessions belonging to the German Empire and to the German States which pass to Poland, with the territory transferred above, the Reparation Commission shall exclude from the valuation buildings, forests, and other State property which belonged to the former kingdom of Poland; Poland shall acquire these properties free of all coats and charges. Further agreements will regulate all questions arising out of the cession of the above territory which are not regulated by the present treaty.

ARTICLE 93.—Poland accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the said powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of Poland who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

Poland further accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the said powers such provisions as they may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations.

SECTION IX., EAST PRUSSIA.

ARTICLE 94.—In the area between the southern frontier of East Prussia, as described in Article 28 of Part II., (frontiers of Germany,) of the present treaty, and the line described below, the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote the State to which they wish to belong:

The western and northern boundary of Regierunksbezirk Allenstein to its junction with the boundary between the Kreise of Oletsko and Angerburg, thence, the northern boundary of the Kreise of Oletsko to its junction with the old frontier of East Prussia.

ARTICLE 95.—The German troops and authorities will be withdrawn from the area defined above within a period not exceeding fifteen days after the coming into force of the present treaty. Until the evacuation is completed, they will abstain from all requisitions in money or in kind and from all measures injurious to the economic interests of the country.

On the expiration of the above mentioned period the said area will be placed under the authority of an International Commission of five members appointed by the principal allied and associated powers. This commission will have general powers of administration and, in particular, will be charged with the duty of arranging for the vote, and of taking such measures as it may deem necessary to insure its freedom, fairness and secrecy. The commission will have all necessary authority to decide any questions to which the execution of these provisions may give rise. The commission will make such arrangements as may be necessary for assistance in the exercise of its functions by officials chosen by itself from the local population; its decisions will be taken by a majority.

Every person, irrespective of sex, will be entitled to vote who:

(A) Is 20 years of age at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, and

(B) Was born within the area where the vote will take place, or has been habitually resident there from a date to be fixed by the Commission.

Every person will vote in the commune where he is habitually resident or, if not habitually resident in the area, in the commune where he was born.

The result of the vote will be determined by commune, (Gemeinde,) according to the majority of the votes in each commune.

On the conclusion of the voting the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the Commission to the principal allied and associated powers with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the boundary of East Prussia in this region.

In this recommendation, regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote, and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality. The principal allied and associated powers will then fix the frontier between East Prussia and Poland in this region. If the line fixed by the principal allied and associated powers is such as to exclude from East Prussia any part of the territory defined in Article 94, the renunciation of its rights by Germany in favor of Poland, as provided in Article 87 above, will extend to the territories so excluded. As soon as the line has been fixed by the principal allied and associated powers, the authorities administering East Prussia will be notified by the International Commission that they are free to take over the administration of the territory to the north of the line so fixed, which they shall proceed to do within one month of such notification and in the manner prescribed by the commission. Within the same period, and as prescribed by the commission, the Polish Government must proceed to take over the administration of the territory to the south of the line. When the administration of the territory by the East Prussian and Polish authorities respectively has been provided for, the powers of the commission will terminate.

Expenditures by the commission, whether in the discharge of its own functions or in the administration of the territory, will be born by the local revenues. East Prussia will be required to bear such proportion of any deficit as may be fixed by the principal allied and associated powers.

ARTICLE 96.—In the area comprising the Kreise of Stuhm and Rosenberg, and the portion of the Kreis of Marienburg which is situated east of the Nogat, and that of Marienwerder east of the Vistula, the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote, to be taken in each commune (Gemeinde) whether they desire the various communes situated in this territory to belong to Poland or to East Prussia.

ARTICLE 97.—The German troops and authorities will be withdrawn from the area defined in Article 96 within a period not exceeding fifteen days after the coming into force of the present treaty. Until the evacuation is completed, they will abstain from all requisitions in money or in kind and from all measures injurious to the economic interests of the country. On the expiration of the above mentioned period, the said area will be placed under the authority of an International Commission of five members appointed by the principal allied and associated powers. This commission, supported, if occasion arises, by the necessary forces, will have general powers of administration, and, in particular, will be charged with the duty of arranging for the vote and of taking such measures as it may deem necessary to insure its freedom, fairness and secrecy. The commission will conform as far as possible to the provisions of the present treaty relating to the plebiscite in the Allenstein area. Its decision will be taken by a majority. Expenditure by the commission, whether in the discharge of its own functions or in the administration of the territory, will be borne by the local revenues.

On the conclusion of the voting, the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the commission to the principal allied and associated powers, with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the boundary of East Prussia in this region. In this recommendation, regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality. The principal allied and associated powers will then fix the frontier between East Prussia and Poland in this region, leaving in any case to Poland for the whole of the section bordering on the Vistula full and complete control of the river, including the east bank as far east of the river as may be necessary for its regulation and improvement. Germany agrees that in any portion of the said territory which remains German, no fortifications shall at any time be erected.

The principal allied and associated powers will at the same time draw up regulations for assuring to the population of East Prussia to the fullest extent, and under equitable conditions, access to the Vistula, and the use of it for themselves, their commerce and their boats.

The determination of the frontier and the foregoing regulations shall be binding upon all the parties concerned. When the administration of the territory has been taken over by the East Prussian and Polish authorities, respectively, the powers of the commission will terminate.

ARTICLE 98.—Germany and Poland undertake, within one year of the conclusion of this treaty, to enter into a convention of which the terms, in case of difference, shall be settled by the Council of the League of Nations, with the object of securing on the one hand to Germany full and adequate railroad facilities for communication between the rest of Germany and East Prussia over the intervening Polish territory, and on the other hand to Poland full and adequate railroad facilities for communication between Poland and the free city of Danzig over any German territory that may, on the right bank of the Vistula, intervene between Poland and the free city of Danzig.

SECTION XI.

Free City of Dantzig.

ARTICLE 100.—Germany renounces in favor of the principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the territory comprised within the following limits:

From the Baltic Sea southward to the point where the principal channels of navigation of the Nogat and Vistula (Weichsel) meet;

The boundary of East Prussia as described in Article 28 of Part XI. (boundaries of Germany) of the present treaty.

Thence the principal channel of navigation of the Vistula downstream to a point about 6½ kilometers north of the bridge of Dierschau;

Thence northwest to point 5, 1½ kilometeres southeast of the Church of Guttland, a line to be fixed on the ground;

Thence in a general westerly direction to the salient of the Keyes of Brent, 8½ kilometers northeast of Schöneck;

A line to be fixed on the ground passing between Muhlbans on the south and Rambelsch on the north;

Thence the boundary of the Keyes of Brent, westward to the re-entrant which it forms six kilometers northnorthwest of Schoneck;

Thence to a point on the median line of Lonkenorsee; a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Neu Feits and Schatarpi and south of Barenuit and Lonken; thence the median line of the Lonkener See to its northernmost point; thence to the southern end of Pollenziner See; a line to be fixed on the ground;

Thence the median line of Pollenziner See to its northern most point;

Thence in a northeasterly directions to a point about one kilometer south of Kolibkem Church, where the Danzig-Neustadt Railway crosses a stream;

A line to be fixed on the ground passing southeast of Kamehlen, Kriassau, Fidlim, Sulmin, (Richtof,) Mattern, Schaferei, and to the northwest of Neuendorf, Marschau, Czapielken, Hoch, and Klein Kelpin, Pulvirmuhl, Renneberg, and the towns of Olivia and Zoppot;

Thence the course of this stream to the Baltic Sea.

The boundaries described above are drawn on a German map scale 1/100,000, attached to the present treaty, (Map No. 4.)

ARTICLE 101.—A commission composed of three members appointed by the principal allied and associated powers, including a High Commissioner as President, one member appointed by Germany and one member appointed by Poland, shall be constituted within fifteen days of the coming into force of the present treaty for the purpose of delimiting on the spot the frontier of the territory as described above, taking into account as far as possible the existing communal boundaries.

ARTICLE 102.—The city of Danzig, together with the rest of the territory described in Article 100, is established as a free city, and placed under the protection of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 103.—A constitution for the free city of Danzig shall be drawn up by the duly appointed representatives of the free city in agreement with a High Commissioner to be appointed by the League of Nations. The constitution shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

The High Commissioner will be also entrusted with the duty of dealing in the first instance with all differences arising between Poland and the free city of Danzig in regard to this treaty or any arrangements or agreements made thereunder.

The High Commissioner shall reside at Danzig.

ARTICLE 104.—A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the principal Allied and Associated Powers, shall be concluded between the Polish Government and the free city of Danzig with the following objects:

1. To effect the inclusion of the free city of Danzig within the Polish customs frontiers and to establish a free area in the port.

2. To insure to Poland without any restriction the free use and service of all waterways, docks, basins, wharves, and other works within the territory of the free city necessary for Polish imports and exports.

3. To insure to Poland the control and administration of the Vistula and of the whole railway system within the free city; except such street and other railways as serve primarily the needs of the free city and of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communication between Poland and the Port of Danzig.

4. To insure to Poland the right to develop and improve the waterways, docks, basins, wharves, railways and other works and means of communication mentioned in this article, as well as to lease or purchase through appropriate processes such land and other property as may be necessary for these purposes.

5. To provide against any discrimination within the free City of Danzig to the detriment of citizens of Poland and other persons of Polish origin or speech.

6. To provide that the Polish Government shall undertake the conduct of the foreign relations of the free City of Danzig as well as the diplomatic protection of citizens of that city when abroad.

ARTICLE 105.—On the coming into force of the present treaty German nationals ordinarily resident in the territory of the Free City of Danzig will ipso facto become citizens of that city and will lose their German nationality.

ARTICLE 106.—Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age ordinarily resident in the territory described in Article 100 will have the right to option for German nationality.

Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children less than 18 years of age.

All persons who exercise the right of option referred to above must during the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to Germany.

These persons will be entitled to preserve the immovable property possessed by them in the territory of the Free City of Danzig. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties shall be imposed upon them in this connection.

ARTICLE 107.—All property situated within the territory of the Free City of Danzig belonging to the German Empire or any German State shall pass to the principal Allied and Associated Powers for transfer to the Free City of Danzig or to the Polish State as they may consider equitable.

ARTICLE 108.—The proportion and nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and of Prussia to be borne by the Free City of Danzig shall be fixed in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX. (Financial Clauses) of the present treaty.

All other questions which may arise from the cession of the territory referred to in Article 100 shall be settled by further agreements.

Schleswig-Holstein.

ARTICLE 109.—The frontier between Germany and Denmark shall be fixed in conformity with the wishes of the population.

For this purpose the population inhabiting the territories of the former German empire situated to the north of a line from east to west, (shown by a blue line on the Map 3 annexed to the present treaty.)

Starting in the Schleimunde south of Lootsen Island and following the course of the Schlei upstream, then leaving the Schlei and turning southwest so as to pass southeast of Schleswig, Padeby, and Busdorff, and northwest of Fahrdorff and to meet the Reider Au northwest of Jagel.

Following the course of the Reider Au and then the course of the River Treene to a point northeast of Friedrichstandt. Turning South to meet the River Eider passing East of Freidrichstadt, thence the course of the Eider to the North Sea, shall be called upon to pronounce by a vote which will be taken under the following conditions:

1. Within a period not exceeding ten days from the coming into force of the present treaty German troops and authorities (including the Oberpraesidenten, Regierunge - Praesidenten, Landrathe, Amtsverstehen, Oberburgermeister) shall evacuate the zone lying to the north of the line above fixed.

Within the same period the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils which have been constituted in this zone shall be dissolved; members of such councils who are natives of another region and are exercising their functions at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, or who have gone out of office since the 1st of March, 1919, shall also be evacuated.

The said zone shall immediately be placed under the authority of an international commission, composed of five members, of whom three will be designated by the principal allied and associated powers; the Norwegian and Swedish Governments will each be requested to designate a member. In the event of their failing to do so, these two members will be chosen by the principal allied and associated powers.

The Commission, assisted in case of need by the necessary forces, shall have general powers of administration. In particular, it shall at once provide for filling the places of the evacuated German authorities, and, if necessary, shall itself give orders for their evacuation and proceed to fill the places of such local authorities as may be required. It shall take all steps which it thinks proper to insure the freedom, fairness, and secrecy of the vote. It shall be assisted by German and Danish technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population. Its decisions will be taken by a majority.

One-half of the expenses of the International Commission and of the expenditure occasioned by the plebiscite shall be paid by Germany.

2. The right to vote shall be given all persons, without distinction of sex, who:

(A) Have completed their twentieth year at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty; and

(B) Were born in the zone in which the plebiscite is taken, or has been domiciled there since a date before the 1st of January, 1900, or had been expelled by the German authorities without having retained their domicile there.

Every person will vote in the commune (Gemeinde) where he is domiciled or of which he is a native.

Military persons, officers, non-commissioned officers and sailors of the German Army, who are natives of the zone of Schleswig, in which the plebiscite is taken, shall be given the opportunity to return to their native place in order to take part in the voting there.

3. In the section of the evacuated zone lying to the north of a line from east to west (shown by a red line on Map No. 3 which is annexed to the present treaty):

Passing south of the Island of Alsen and following the median line of Flensburg Fjord;

Thence leaving the fjord about six kilometers north of Flensburg, and following the course of the stream flowing past Kupfermuhle upstream to a point north of Niehnus.

Thence passing north of Pattburg, and Ellund and south of Frosleas to meet the eastern boundary between the old jurisdictions of Slogs and Kjaer (Slogs Herred and Kjaer Herred);

Thence the latter boundary to where it meets the Scheidebek.

Thence the court of the Scheidebek, (Alte Au), Suder-Au, and Wied Au down stream successively to the point where the latter bends northward, about 1,500 meters west of Ruttebull.

Thence in a west-northwesterly direction to meet the North Sea north of Sieltoft.

Thence passing north of the Island of Sylt.

The vote above provided shall be taken within a period not exceeding three weeks after the evacuation of the country by the German troops and authorities.

The result will be determined by the majority of votes cast in the whole of this section. This result will be immediately communicated by the commission to the principal allied associated Governments and proclaimed.

If the vote results in favor of the reincorporation of this territory in the Kingdom of Denmark, the Danish Government, in agreement with the commission, will be entitled to effect its occupation with their military and administrative authorities immediately after the proclamation.

4. In the section in the evacuated zone situated to the south of the preceding section and lying to the north of a line from east to west, (shown by a brown line on map No. 3 annexed to the present treaty):

Leaving the Baltic coast about thirteen kilometers east northeast of Flesburg, running southwest so as to pass southeast of Sygum, Ringaborg, Munkbarepf, Arnbery, Lastrup, Jarplund, Oversee and northwest of Langballigholz, Langballig, Beenstrup, Rullschau, Weseby, Kleinwolstrup, Gross, Solt;

Thence westward, passing south of Frorup and north of Wanderup;

Thence in a southwesterly direction, passing southeast of Oxlund, Stieglund, and Oatenau and northwest of the villages on the Wandrup-Kollund Road.

Thence in a northwesterly direction, passing southwest of Lowenstedt, Joldelund, Goldelund and northeast of Kolkerheide and Hogel to the bend of the Soholmer Au, about 1 kilometer east of Soholm, where it meets the southern boundary of the Kreis of Tonderon;

Thence following this boundary to the North Sea;

Thence passing south of the Islands of Fohr and Armun and north of the Islands of Oland and Langeness.

The vote will be taken within a period not exceeding five weeks after the plebiscite has been held in the preceding section. The result will be determined by communes (gemeinden), according to the majority of the votes cast in each commune (gemeinde).

5. In the section of the evacuated zone situated to the south of the preceding section and to the north of the line which starts from the mouth of the Schlei (Sli) and ends at the mouth of the Eider, the vote will be taken within a period not exceeding two weeks after the plebiscite shall have been held in the second section.

The result will likewise be determined by communes (gemeinden) in accordance with the majority of the votes cast in each commune, (gemeinde.)

ARTICLE 110.—A commission, composed of seven members, five of whom shall be nominated by the principal allied and associated powers, one by Denmark, and one by Germany, shall be constituted within fifteen days from the date when the final result of the vote is known, to trace the frontier line on the spot.

The decisions of the commission will be taken by a majority of votes, and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 111.—Pending a delimitation on the spot, a frontier line will be fixed by the principal allied and associated powers according to a line based on the result of the voting, and proposed by the International Commission, and taking into account the particular geographical and economic conditions of the localities in question.

From that time the Danish Government may effect the occupation of these territories which the Danish civil and military authorities, and the German Government may reinstate up to the said frontier line the German civil and military authorities whom it has evacuated.

Germany hereby renounces definitely in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all rights of sovereignty over the territories situated to the north of the frontier line fixed in accordance with the above provisions. The principal allied and associated powers will hand over the said territories to Denmark.

ARTICLE 112.—All the inhabitants of the territory which is returned to Denmark will acquire Danish nationality ipso facto, and will lose their German nationality. Persons, however, who had become habitually resident in this territory after the 1st October, 1918, will not be able to acquire Danish nationality without permission from the Denish Government.

Within two years from the date on which the sovereignty over the whole or part of the territory of Schleswig subjected to the plebiscite is restored to Denmark:

Any person over 18 years of age, born in the territory restored to Denmark, not habitually resident in this region and possessing German nationality, will be entitled to opt for Germany;

Any person over 18 years of age habitually resident in the territory restored to Denmark will be entitled to opt for Germany.

Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children less than 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to the state in favor of which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain the immovable property which they own in the territory of the other State in which they were habitually resident before opting. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 114.—The proportion and nature of the financial or other obligations of Germany and Prussia which are to be assumed by Denmark will be fixed in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX. (financial clauses) of the present treaty.

Further stipulations will determine any other questions arising out of the transfer to Denmark of the whole or part of the territory of which she was deprived by the treaty of Oct. 30, 1864.

SECTION XIII.

Heligoland.

ARTICLE 115.—The fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the islands of Heligoland and Dune, shall be destroyed under the supervision of the principal allied Governments by German labor and at the expense of Germany within a period to be determined by the said Governments.

The term "harbors" shall include the Northeast Mole, the West Wall, the outer and inner breakwaters and reclaimed land within them, and all naval and military works, fortifications and buildings, constructed or under construction, between lines connecting the following positions taken from the British Admiralty Chart No. 126 of 19 April, 1918.

(A) Lat. 54 degrees 10 minutes 49 seconds N.; long. 7 degrees 53 minutes 39 seconds E.;

(B) 54 degrees 10 minutes 25 seconds N.; long. 7 degrees 54 minutes, 18 seconds E;

(C) Lat. 54 degrees 10 minutes 14 seconds N.; long. 7 degrees 54 minutes 0 seconds E.;

(D) Lat. 54 degrees 10 minutes 17 seconds N.; long. 7 degrees 53 minutes 37 seconds E.;

(E) Lat. 54 degrees 10 minutes, 44 seconds N.; long. 7 degrees 53 minutes, 28 seconds E.

These fortifications, military establishments, and harbors shall not be reconstructed, nor shall any similar works be constructed in future.

SECTON XIV.

Russia and Russian States.

ARTICLE 116.—Germany acknowledges and agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all the territories which were part of the former Russian Empire on Aug. 1, 1914.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 259 of Part 9, (financial clauses,) and Article 292 of Part 10, (economic clauses,) Germany accepts definitely the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaties and of all treaties, conventions, and agreements entered into by her with the Maximilist Government in Russia.

The allied and associated powers formally reserve the rights of Russia to obtain from Germany restitution and reparation based on the principles of the treaty.

ARTICLE 117.—Germany undertakes to recognize the full force of all treaties or agreements which may be entered into by the Allied and associated Powers with States now existing or coming into existence in future in the whole or part of the former Empire of Russia as it existed on August 1, 1914, and to recognize the frontiers of any such States as determined therein.

PART IV.

German Rights and Interests Outside Germany.

ARTICLE 118.—In territory outside her European frontiers as fixed by the present treaty, Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges whatever in or over territory which belonged to her or to her allies, and all rights, titles, and privileges, whatever their origin, which she held as against the allied and associated powers.

Germany undertakes immediately to recognize and to conform to the measures which may be taken now or in the future by the principal allied and associated powers, in agreement where necessary with third powers, in order to carry the above stipulation into effect.

In particular Germany declares her acceptance of the following articles relating to certain special subjects:

SECTION I.

German Colonies.

ARTICLE 119.—Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions.

ARTICLE 120.—All movable and immovable property in such territories belonging to the German Empire or to any German State shall pass to the Government exercising authority over such territories on the terms laid down in Article 257 of Part IX. (financial clauses) of the present treaty. The decision of the local courts in any dispute as to the nature of such property shall be final.

ARTICLE 121.—The provisions of Section I. (commercial relations,) and Section IV., (property, rights, and interests,) of Part X. (economic clauses) of the present treaty shall apply in the case of these territories whatever be the form of government adopted for them.

ARTICLE 122.—The Government exercising authority over such territories may make such provisions as it thinks fit with reference to the repatriation from them of German nationals, and to the conditions upon which German subjects of European origin shall, or shall not, be allowed to reside, hold property, trade, or exercise a profession in them.

ARTICLE 123.—The provisions of Article 260 of Part IX. (financial clauses) of the present treaty shall apply in the case of all agreements concluded with German nationals for the construction or exploitation of public works in the German oversea possessions, as well as any sub-concessions or contracts resulting therefrom which may have been made to or with such nationals.

ARTICLE 124.—Germany hereby undertakes to pay in accordance with the estimate to be presented by the French Government, and approved by the Reparation Commission, reparation for damage suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons or the frontier zone by reason of the acts of the German civil and military authorities and of German private individuals during the period from 1st January, 1900, to the 1st August, 1914.

ARTICLE 125.—Germany renounces all rights under the conventions and agreements with France of the 4th November, 1911, and the 28th September, 1912, relating to equatorial Africa. She undertakes to pay to the French Government, in accordance with the estimate to be presented by the Government and approved by the Reparation Commission, all the deposits, credits, advances, &c., effected by virtue of these instruments in favor of Germany.

ARTICLE 126.—Germany undertakes to accept and observe the agreements made or to be made by the allied and associated powers or some of them with any other power with regard to the trade in arms and spirits, and to the matters dealt with in the general act of Berlin of the 26th of February, 1885, and the general act of Brussels of the 2d of July, 1890.

ARTICLE 127.—The native inhabitants of the former German oversea possessions shall be entitled to the diplomatic protection of the Governments exercising authority over those territories.

SECTION XI.

China.

ARTICLE 128.—Germany renounces in favor of China all benefits and privileges resulting from the provisions of the final protocol signed at Peking on the 7th September, 1901, and from all annexes, notes and documents supplementary thereto. She likewise renounces in favor of China any claim to indemnities accruing thereunder subsequent to the 14th March, 1917.

ARTICLE 129.—From the coming into force of the present treaty the high contracting parties shall apply in so far as concerns them respectively:

1. The arrangement of the 29th August, 1902, regarding the new Chinese customs tariff.

2. The arrangement of the 27th September, 1905, regarding Whang-Poo, and the provisional supplementary arrangement of the 4th April, 1912. China, however, will no longer be bound to grant to Germany the advantage or privileges which she allowed Germany under these arrangements.

ARTICLE 130.—Subject to the provisions of Section VIII. of this part, Germany cedes to China all the buildings, wharves and pontoons, barracks, forts, arms and munitions of war, vessels of all kinds, wireless telegraphy installations and other public property belonging to the German Government, which are situated or may be in the German concessions at Tientsin and Hankow or elsewhere in Chinese territory.

It is understood, however, that premises used as diplomatic or consular residences or offices are not included in the above cession, and, furthermore, that no steps shall be taken by the Chinese Government to dispose of the German public and private property situated within the so-called legation quarter at Peking without the consent of the diplomatic representatives of the powers which, on the coming into force of the present treaty, remain parties to the final protocol of the 7th September, 1901.

ARTICLE 131.—Germany undertakes to restore to China within twelve months from the coming into force of the present treaty all the astronomical instruments which her troops in 1900-1901 carried away from China, and to defray all expenses which may be incurred in effecting such restoration, including the expenses of dismounting, transporting, insurance, and installation in Peking.

ARTICLE 132.—Germany agrees to the abrogation of the leases from the Chinese Government under which the German concessions at Hankow and Tien-Tsin are now held.

China, restored to the full exercise of her sovereign rights in the above areas, declares her intention of opening them to international trade. She further declares that the abrogation of the leases under which these concessions are now held shall not affect the property rights of nationals or allied and associated powers who are holders of lots in these concessions.

ARTICLE 133.—Germany waives all claims against the Chinese Government or against any allied or associated Government arising out of the internment of German nationals in China and their repatriation. She equally renounces all claims arising out of the capture and condemnation of German ships in China or the liquidation, sequestration or control of German properties, rights and interests in that country since Aug. 14, 1917. This provision, however, shall not affect the rights of the parties interested in the proceeds of any such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of Part X. (economic clauses) of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 134.—Germany renounces in favor of the Government of His Britannic Majesty, the German state property in the British concession at Shamen at Canton. She renounces in favor of the French and Chinese Governments conjointly, the property of the German school situated in the French concession at Shanghai.

SECTION III.

Siam.

ARTICLE 135.—Germany recognizes that all treaties, conventions and agreements between her and Siam, and all rights, title and privileges derived therefrom, including all rights of extraterritorial jurisdiction, terminated as from July 22, 1916.

ARTICLE 136.—All goods and property in Siam

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such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of Part X. (economic clauses) of the present treaty.

SECTION IV.

Liberia.

ARTICLE 138.—Germany renounces all rights and privileges arising from the arrangements of 1911 and 1912 regarding Liberia, and particularly the right to nominate a German receiver in Liberia. She further renounces all claim to participate in any measures whatsoever which may be adopted for the rehabilitation of Liberia.

ARTICLE 139.—Germany recognizes that all treaties and arrangements between her and Liberia terminated as from August 8, 1917.

ARTICLE 140. — The property, rights, and interests of Germans in Liberia shall be dealt with in accordance with Part X. (economic clauses) of the present treaty.

SECTION IV.

Morocco.

ARTICLE 141.—Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges conferred on her by the general act of Algeciras of April 7, 1906, and by the Franco-German agreements of Feb. 9, 1909, and Nov. 4, 1911. All treaties, agreements, arrangements, and contracts concluded by her with the Sheriffian Empire are regarded as abrogated as from Aug. 3, 1914.

In no case can Germany take advantage of these instruments, and she undertakes not to intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Morocco which may take place between France and the other powers.

ARTICLE 142.—Germany shall insure the transfer to a person nominated by the French Government of the shares representing Germany's portion of the capital of the State Bank of Morocco. The value of these shares, as assessed by the reparation commission shall be paid to the Reparation Commission for the credit of Germany on account of the sums due for reparation. The German Government shall be responsible for indemnifying its nationals so dispossessed.

This transfer will take place without prejudice to the repayment of debts which German nationals may have contracted toward the State Bank of Morocco.

ARTICLE 146.—Moroccan goods entering Germany shall enjoy the treatment accorded to French goods.

SECTION VI.

Egypt.

ARTICLE 147.—Germany declares that she recognizes the protectorate proclaimed over Egypt by Great Britain on Dec. 18, 1914, and that she renounces the régime of the capitulations in Egypt. This renunciation shall take effect as from Aug. 4, 1914.

ARTICLE 148.—All treaties, agreements, arrangements and contracts concluded by Germany with Egypt are regarded as abrogated as from Aug. 4, 1914.

In no case can Germany avail herself of these instruments, and she undertakes not to intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Egypt which may take place between Great Britain and the other powers.

ARTICLE 149.—Until an Egyptian law of judicial organization establishing courts with universal jurisdiction comes into force, provision shall be made, by means of decrees issued by his Highness the Sultan for the exercise of jurisdiction over German nationals and property by the British consular tribunals.

ARTICLE 150.—The Egyptian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regulating the status of German nationals and the conditions under which they may establish themselves in Egypt.

ARTICLE 151.—Germany consents to the abrogation of the decree issued by his Highness, the Khédive on Nov. 28, 1904, relating to the commission of the Egyptian public debt, or to such changes as the Egyptian Government may think it desirable to make therein.

ARTICLE 152—Germany consents, in so far as she is concerned, to the transfer to his Britannic Majesty's Government of the powers conferred on his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, by the convention signed at Constantinople on Oct. 29, 1888, relating to the free navigation of the Suez Canal.

She renounces all participation in the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt, and consents, in so far as she is concerned, to the transfer to the Egyptian authorities of the powers of that board.

ARTICLE 153.—All property and possessions in Egypt of the German Empire and the German States pass to the Egyptian Government without payment.

For this purpose the property and possessions of the German Empire and States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire, or the States, and the private property of the former German Emperor and other royal personages.

All movable and immovable property in Egypt belonging to German nationals shall be dealt with in accordance with Sections III. and IV. of Part X. (economic clauses) of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 154.—Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the treatment accorded to British goods.

SECTION 7—TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

ARTICLE 155.—Germany undertakes to recognize and accept all arrangements which the allied and associated powers may make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, interests and privileges whatever which might be claimed by Germany or her nationals in Turkey and Bulgaria and which are not dealt with in the provisions of the present treaty.

SECTION VIII.

Shantung.

ARTICLE 156.—Germany renounces, in favor Japan, all her rights, titles and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiao-chau, railways, mines and submarine cables, which she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung.

All German rights in the Tsing-tao-Tsinan-Fu Railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

The German State submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsing-tao to Che Foo, with all the rights which Germany might claim in consequence of the works or improvements made or of the expenses incurred by her, directly or indirectly in connection with this territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

ARTICLE 158.—Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty the archives, registers, plans, title deeds and documents of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Kiao-chau.

Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or privileges referred to in the two preceding articles.

PART V.

Military, Naval, and Aerial Clauses.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval, and air clauses which follow:

SECTION I.

Military Clauses.

CHAPTER I.

Effectives and Cadras of the German Army.

ARTICLE 159.—Within two months of the coming into force of the present treaty the German military forces shall be demobilized as prescribed hereinafter.

ARTICLE 160.—The German Army must not compromise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of artillery.

The total number of effectives in the army of the States constituting Germany ever exceed 100,000 men, including officers and establishments of depots. The army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory and to the control of the frontiers.

The total effective strength of officers, including the personnel of staffs, whatever their composition, must not exceed 4,000.

ARTICLE 161.—Divisions and army corps headquarters staffs shall be organized in accordance with Table No. 1 annexed to this section.

The number and strength of the units of infantry, artillery, engineers, technical services and troops laid down in the aforesaid table, constitute maxima which must not be exceeded.

The following units may each have their own depot:

An infantry regiment; a cavalry regiment; a regiment of field artillery; a battalion of pioneers.

ARTICLE 162.—The divisions must not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs.

The maintenance or formation of forces differently grouped or of other organizations of the command of troops or for preparation for war is forbidden.

The great German general staff and all similar organizations shall be dissolved and may not be reconstituted in any form.

The officers, or persons in the position of officers, in the ministries of war in the different States in Germany and in the administrations attached to them, must not exceed three hundred in number and are included in the maximum strength of four thousand laid down in the third paragraph of Article 160.

ARTICLE 163.—Army administrative services consisting of civilian personnel not included in the number of effectives prescribed by the present treaty will have such personnel reduced in each class to one-tenth of that laid down in the budget of 1913.

ARTICLE 164.—The number of employes or officials of the German States, such as customs officers, forest guards, and coast guards shall not exceed that of the employes or officials functioning in these capacities in 1913.

The number of gendarmes and employes or officials of the local or municipal police may only be increased to an extent corresponding to the increase of population since 1913 in the districts or municipalities in which they are employed.

These employes and officials may not be assembled for military training.

CHAPTER II

Armament, Munitions and Material.

ARTICLE 165.—At the expiration of two months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the German army must not possess an armament greater than the amounts fixed in Table No. II. annexed to this section, with the exception of an optional increase not exceeding one twenty-fifth part for small arms and one fiftieth part for guns, which shall be exclusively used to provide for such eventual replacements as may be necessary.

ARTICLE 166.—At the expiration of two months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the stock of munitions which the German army may have at its disposal shall not exceed the amounts fixed in Table No. III. annexed to this section.

Within the same period the German Government will store these stocks at points to be notified to the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers. The German Government is forbidden to establish any other stocks, depôts or reserves of munitions.

ARTICLE 167.—The number and calibre of the guns constituting at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty the armament of the fortified works, fortresses, any land or coast forts which Germany is allowed to retain, must be notified immediately by the German Government to the Governments of the principals of the allied and associated powers, and will constitute maximum amounts which may not be exceeded.

Within two months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the maximum stock of ammunition for these guns will be reduced to, and maintained at, the following uniform rates: Fifteen hundred rounds per piece for those the calibre of which is 100.5 cm, and under; 500 rounds per piece for those of higher calibre.

ARTICLE 168.—The manufacture of arms, munitions, or any war material is only to be carried out in factories or works the locations of which shall be communicated to and approved by the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers, and the number of which they retain the right to restrict.

Within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty all other establishments for the manufacture, preparation, storage, or design of arms, munitions, or any war material whatever shall be closed down. The same applies to all arsenals except those used as depôts for the authorized stocks of munitions. Within the same period the personnel of these arsenals will be dismissed.

ARTICLE 169.—Within two months from the coming into force of the present treaty, German arms, munitions, and war materials, including anti-aircraft material, existing in Germany in excess of the quantities allowed must be surrendered to the Government of the principal allied and associated powers, to be destroyed or rendered useless. This will also apply to any special plant intended for the manufacture of military material, except such as may be recognized as necessary for equipping the authorized strength of the German Army.

The surrender in question will be effected at such points in German territory as may be selected by the said Governments.

Within the same period, arms, munitions, and war material, including anti-aircraft material, of origin other than German, in whatever state they may be, will be delivered to the said Governments, who will decide as to their disposition.

ARTICLE 170.—Importation into Germany of arms, munitions, and war material of every kind shall be strictly prohibited.

The same applies to the manufacture for and export to foreign countries of arms, munitions, and war material of every kind.

ARTICLE 171.—The use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials or devices being prohibited, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden in Germany.

The same applies to materials specially intended for the manufacture, storage, and use of the said products or devices.

The manufacture and the importation into Germany of armored cars, tanks, and all similar constructions suitable for use in war are also prohibited.

ARTICLE 172.—Within a period of three months from the coming into force of the present treaty the German Government will disclose to the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers the nature and mode of manufacture of all explosives, toxic substances or other like chemical preparations used by them in the war or prepared by them for the purpose of being so used.

CHAPTER III.

Recruiting and Military Training.

ARTICLE 173.—Universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Germany.

The German Army may only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

ARTICLE 174.—The period of enlistment for noncommissioned officers and privates must be twelve consecutive years.

The number of men discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of enlistment must not exceed in any year 5 per cent. of the total effective as fixed by the second paragraph of Article 160 of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 175.—The officers who are retained in the army must undertake the obligation to serve in it up to the age of forty-five years, at least.

Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for twenty-five consecutive years, at least.

Officers who have previously belonged to any formations whatever of the army, and who are not retained in the units allowed to be maintained must not take part in any military exercise, whether theoretical or practical, or will not be under any military obligations whatever.

The number of officers discharged for any reason by the expiration of the term of service must not exceed in any year 5 per cent. of the total effectives of officers provided for in the third paragraph of Article 160 of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 176.—On the expiration of two months from the coming into force of the present treaty, there must only exist in Germany the number of military schools which is absolutely indispensable to the recruitment of the officers of the units allowed. These schools will be exclusively intended for the recruitment of officers of each arm, in the proportion of one school per arm.

The number of students admitted to attend the courses of the said schools will be strictly in proportion to the vacancies to be filled in the cadres of officers. The students and the cadres will be reckoned in the effectives fixed by the second and third paragraphs of Article 160 of the present treaty.

Consequently, and during the period fixed above, all military academies or similar institutions in Germany, as well as the different military schools for officers, assistant officers, non-commissioned officers, noncommissioned officers, or student noncommissioned officers, (aspiranten,) other than the schools above provided for, will be abolished.

ARTICLE 177.—Educational establishments, the universities, societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, and, generally speaking, associations of every description, whatever be the age of their members, must not occupy themselves with military matters. In particular they will be forbidden to instruct or exercise their members, or to allow them to be instructed or exercised, in the profession or use of arms.

Those societies, associations, educational establishments, and universities must have no connection with the Ministries of War, or any other military authority.

ARTICLE 178.—All measures of mobilization or appertaining to mobilization are forbidden.

In no case must formations, administrative services, or general staffs include supplementary cadres.

ARTICLE 179.—Germany agrees, from the coming into force of the present treaty, not to accredit nor to send to any foreign country any military, naval or air mission, nor to allow any such missions to leave her territory, and Germany further agrees to take appropriate measures to prevent German nationals from leaving her territory to become enrolled in the army, navy, or air service of any foreign power, or to be employed to such army, navy, or air service for the purpose of assisting in the military, naval, or air training thereof, or otherwise, for the purpose of giving military, naval, or air instruction in any foreign country.

The allied and associated powers agree, so far as they are concerned, from the coming into force of the present treaty, not to enroll in, nor to attach to their armies or naval or air forces, any German national for the purpose of assisting in the military training of such armies, or naval or air forces, or otherwise to employ any such German national in military, naval, or aeronautic instructor.

The present provision, however, does not affect the right of France to recruit for the Foreign Legion in accordance with French military laws and regulations.

CHAPTER IV.

Fortifications.

ARTICLE 180.—Within three months of the coming into force of the present treaty all fortified works, fortresses and field works situated on German territory to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometres to the east of the Rhine shall be disarmed and dismantled, as provided in Article 42 of Part III. (Political Clauses for Europe) of the present treaty.

The construction of any new fortification, whatever its nature and importance, is forbidden in this zone.

The system of fortified works of the southern and eastern frontiers of Germany shall be maintained in its existing state.

2. Establishment of an Infantry Division.

(Maximum Strength of Each Unit.)

Unit.	Maximum No. of Such Units in a Single Division.	Offi-cers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.
Hdqrs. of inf. div.....	1	25	70
Hdqrs. of divisional inf.	1	4	20
Hdqrs. of divisional art.	1	4	20
Regiment of inf.....	3	79	2,300

(Each regiment comprises three battalions of infantry; each battalion comprises three companies of infantry and one machine-gun company.)

Trench mortar company	3	6	150
Divisional squadron....	1	6	150
Field artillery regiment	1	83	1,800

(Each regiment comprises three groups of artillery, each group comprises three batteries.)

Pioneer battalion 1	12	400
(This battalion comprises two companies of pioneers, one pontoon detachment, one searchlight section.)			
Signal detachment 1	12	200
(This detachment comprises one telephone detachment, one listening section, one carrier-pigeon section.)			
Divisional Medical Service.1	20	400
Parks and convoys.....6	14	800
Total for infantry division.9	410	10,830

3. Establishment of a Cavalry Division.

	*Units.	Maximum Strength of Each Unit. Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.
Headquarters of a cavalry division 1	15	50
Cavalry regiment .... (Each regiment comprises 4 squadrons.)	6	40	800
Horse artillery group. (3 batteries).....1	10	400
Total for cavalry division		275	5,250

*Maximum number of such units in single division.

Table No. 2. Tabular statement of armament establishment for a maximum of seven infantry divisions, three cavalry divisions, and two army corps headquarters staffs.

	For 7 Inft. Div.	For 7 Inft. Divs.	Cav. Div.	For 3 Cav. Divs.	Total columns 2 & 5.
Rifles 12,000	84,000	....	....	84,000
Carbines....	....	....	9,000	18,000	18,000
Heavy machine guns	105	756	12	36	792
Light machine guns	162	1,134	....	....	1,134
Med. trench mortars..	9	63	....	....	63
Lgt. trench mortars..	27	189	....	....	189
7.7 cm. guns	24	168	12	36	204
10.5 cm. howitzers	12	84	....	....	84

Army corps headquarters staff establishment must be drawn from the increased armament of the divisional infantry.

TABLE NO. III.

Maximum Stocks Authorized.

	Maximum Number of Arms Authorized.	Establishment Per Unit, Rounds.	Maximum Totals, Rounds.
Rifles 84,000	500	42,000,000
Carbines 18,000		
Heavy mach. guns	792	8,000	15,408,000
Light mach. guns	1,134		
Medium trench mortars	63	400	25,200
Lgt. trench mort's	189	500	151,500
Field artillery—			
7.7 cm. guns..	204	1,000	204,000
10.5 cm. how's's	84	800	67,200

SECTION II.

Naval Clauses.

ARTICLE 181.—After the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present treaty the German naval forces in commission must not exceed: 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen type, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, or an equal number of ships constructed to replace them as provided in Article 190.

No submarines are to be included. All other warships except where there is provision to the contrary in the present treaty, must be placed in reserve or devoted to commercial purposes.

ARTICLE 182.—Until the completion of the minesweeping prescribed by Article 193 Germany will keep in commission such number of minesweeping vessels as may be fixed by the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers.

TABLE NO. 1.

State and Establishment of Army Corps Headquarters Staffs and of Infantry and Cavalry Divisions.

These tabular statements do not form a fixed establishment to be imposed on Germany, but the figures contained in them (number of units and strengths) represent maximum figures, which should not in any case be exceeded.

Army Corps Headquarters Staffs.—Maximum number authorized, 2; maximum strengths of each unit: Officers, 30; non-commissioned officers and men, 150. Total for Headquarters Staffs.—Officers, 60; non-commissioned officers and men, 300.

ARTICLE 183.—After the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present treaty the total personnel of the German Navy, including the manning of the fleet, coast defences, signal stations, administration and other land services, must not exceed fifteen thousand, including officers and men of all grades and corps. The total strength of officers and warrant officers must not exceed fifteen hundred. Within two months from the coming into force of the present treaty the personnel in excess of the above strength shall be demobilized. No naval or military corps or reserve force in connection with the navy may be organized in Germany without being included in the above strength.

ARTICLE 184.—From the date of the coming into force of the present treaty all the German surface warships which are not in Germans ports cease to belong to Germany, who renounces all rights over them. Vessels which, in compliance with the armistice of the 11th November, 1918, are now interned in the ports of the allied and associated powers, are declared to be finally surrendered. Vessels which are now interned in neutral ports will be there surrendered to the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers. The German Government must address a notification to that effect to the neutral powers on the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 185.—Within a period of two months from the coming into force of the present treaty the German surface warships enumerated below will be surrendered to the principal allied and associated powers in such allied ports as they may direct. These warships will have been disarmed as provided in Article 23 of the Armistice, dated 11th November, 1918. Nevertheless they must have all their guns on board.

Battleships: Oldenburg, Thuringen, Ostfriesland, Helgoland, Posen, Westfalen, Rheinland, Nassau.

Light cruisers: Stettin, Danzig, Munchen, Lubeck, Stralsund, Augusburg, Kolberg, Stuttgart.

And in addition forty-two modern destroyers and fifty modern torpedo boats, as chosen by the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers.

ARTICLE 186.—On the coming into force of the present treaty the German Government must undertake, under the supervision of the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers, the breaking up of all the German surface warships now under construction.

ARTICLE 187.—The German auxiliary cruisers and fleet auxiliaries enumerated below will be disarmed and treated as merchant ships.

Ships interned in neutral countries: Britta, Santa Fé, Yorcka.

Ships interned in Germany: Ammon, Furst Bulow, Answald, Gertrude, Bosnia, Kigoma, Cordoba, Rugia, Casset, Santa Elena, Dania, Schleswig, Rio Negro Möwe, Rio Parde, Sierra Ventana, Santa Cruz, Chemnitz, Schwaben, Emil Georg von Strauss, Solingen, Habsburg, Steigerwald, Meteor, Franken, Waltraute, Gundomar, Scharnhorst.

ARTICLE 188.—On the expiration of one month from the coming into force of the present treaty all German submarines, salvage vessels and docks for submarines, including the tubular dock, must have been handed over to the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers. Such of these submarines, vessels and docks as are considered by said Governments to be fit to proceed under their own power or to be towed shall be taken by the German Government into such allied ports as have been indicated. The remainder, and also those in course of construction, shall be broken up entirely by the German Government under the supervision of the said Government. The breaking up must be completed within three months at the most after the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 189.—Articles, machinery, and material arising from the breaking up of German warships of all kinds, whether surface vessels or submarines, may not be used except for purely industrial or commercial purposes. They may not be sold or disposed of to foreign countries.

ARTICLE 190.—Germany is forbidden to construct or acquire any warships other than those intended to replace the units in commission provided in Article in the case of battleships and cruisers, and fifteen years in the case of destroyers and torpedo boats, counting from the launching of the ship.

ARTICLE 191.—The construction and acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, shall be forbidden in Germany.

ARTICLE 192.—The warships in commission of the German fleet must only be 1/1 of the present treaty. The warships intended for replacement purposes as above shall not exceed the following displacement: Armored ships, 10,000 tons; light cruisers, 6,000 tons; destroyers, 800 tons; torpedo boats, 200 tons. Except where a ship has been lost, units of the different classes shall only be replaced at the end of a period of twenty years save on board or in reserve the allowance of arms, munitions, and war material fixed by the principal allied and associated powers. Within a month from the fixing of the quantities of the above arms, munitions and war material of all kinds, including mines and torpedoes, now in the hands of the German Government and in excess of the said quantities, shall be surrendered to the Governments of the said powers at places to be indicated by them. Such arms, munitions and war material will be destroyed or rendered useless. All other stocks, depots or reserves of arms, munitions or naval war material of all kinds are forbidden. The manufacture in German territory and the export of these articles to foreign countries shall be forbidden.

ARTICLE 193.—On the coming into force of the present treaty Germany will forthwith sweep up the mines in the following areas in the North Sea to the eastward of longitude 4 hours 00 minutes east of Greenwich: (1) Between parallels of latitude 52 hours 00 minutes N. and 59 hours 00 minutes N.; (3) to the northward of latitude 60 hours 30 minutes N. Germany must keep these areas free from mines. Germany must also keep free from mines such areas in the Baltic as may ultimately be notified by the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers.

ARTICLE 194.—The personnel of the German navy shall be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements entered into for a minimum period of twenty-five consecutive years for officers and warrant officers, and twelve consecutive years for petty officers and men. The number engaged in the same capacities discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed five per cent. per annum of the totals laid down in this section.

The personnel discharged from the navy must not receive any kind of naval or military training or undertake any further service in the navy or army. Officers belonging to the German Navy and not demobilized, must engage to serve until the age of forty-five unless discharged for sufficient reasons. No officer or man of the German mercantile marine shall receive any training in the navy.

ARTICLE 195.—In order to secure free passage into the Baltic to all nations, Germany shall not erect any fortifications in the area comprised between latitudes 55.27 north and 54.00 north and longitudes 9.00 east and 16.00 east of the meridian of Greenwich, nor install any guns commanding the maritime routes between the North Sea and the Baltic. The fortifications now existing in this area shall be demolished and the guns removed under the supervision of the allied Governments or left intact to be fixed by them. The German Government shall place at the disposal of the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers all hydographical information now in its possession concerning the channels and adjoining waters between the Baltic and the North Sea.

ARTICLE 196.—All forfeited works and fortifications other than those mentioned in Article 195 and in Part III. (political clauses for Europe.) Section XIII. (Heligoland) now or hereafter built within fifty kilometers of the German coast or on German islands off that coast, shall be considered of a defensive nature and may remain in their existing condition. No new fortifications shall be constructed in these areas. The armament of these defences shall not exceed, as regards the number and calibre of guns, those in position at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty. The German Government shall communicate forthwith particulars thereof to all the European Governments. On the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present treaty the stocks of ammunition for these guns shall be reduced to and maintained at a maximum figure of fifteen hundred rounds per piece for calibres of 4.1 inch and under, and five hundred rounds per piece for higher calibres.

ARTICLE 197.—During the three months following the coming into force of the present treaty, the German high-power wireless telegraphy stations at Nauen, Hanover, and Berlin shall not be used for transmission of messages concerning naval, military or political questions of interest to Germany or any State which has been allied to Germany in the war, without the consent of the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers. These stations may be used for commercial purposes, but only under the supervision of the said Governments, who will decide the wave length to be used. During the same period Germany shall not build any more high-power wireless telegraphy stations in her own territory or that of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey.

ARTICLE 198.—The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces. Germany may, during a period not extending beyond Oct. 1, 1919, maintain a maximum number of 100 seaplanes or flying boats, which shall be exclusively employed in searching for submarine mines, and in furnishing with the necessary equipment for this purpose and shall in no case carry arms, munitions, or bombs of any nature whatever. In addition to the engines installed in the seaplanes or flying boats above mentioned, one spare engine may be provided for each engine of each of these craft. No dirigible shall be kept.

ARTICLE 199.—Within two months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the personnel of the air forces on the rolls of the German land and sea forces shall be demobilized. Up to the 1st of October, 1919, however, Germany may keep and maintain a total number of one thousand men, including officers for the whole of the cadres and personnel, flying and non-flying, of all formations and establishments.

ARTICLE 200.—Until the complete evacuation of German territory by the allied and associated troops, the aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall enjoy in Germany freedom of passage through the air, freedom of transit and of landing.

ARTICLE 201.—During the six months following the coming into force of the present treaty, the manufacture and importation in Germany of aircraft, parts of engines for aircraft and parts of engines for aircraft, shall be forbidden in all German territory.

ARTICLE 202.—On the coming into force of the present treaty all military and naval aeronautical material, except the machines mentioned in the second and third paragraphs of Article 198, must be delivered to the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers. Delivery must be effected at such places as the said Governments may select, and must be completed within three months. In particular, this material will include all items under the following heads, which are or have been in use or were designed for warlike purposes:

Complete airplanes and seaplanes, as well as those being manufactured, repaired, or assembled.

Dirigibles to take the air being manufactured, repaired, or assembled.

Plant for the manufacture of hydrogen.

Dirigible sheds and shelters of every kind for aircraft.

(Pending their delivery, dirigibles will, at the expense of Germany, be maintained inflated with hydrogen; the plant for the manufacture of hydrogen, as well as the sheds for dirigibles, may, at the discretion of said powers, be left to Germany until the time when the dirigibles are handed over.)

Engines for aircraft.

Nacelles and fuselages.

Armament (guns, machine guns, light machine guns, bomb dropping apparatus, torpedo dropping apparatus, synchronization apparatus, aiming apparatus).

Munitions (cartridges, shells, bombs, loaded or unloaded, stocks of explosives or of material for their manufacture.)

Instruments for use on aircraft.

Wireless apparatus and photographic or cinematograph apparatus for use on aircraft.

Component parts of any of the items under the preceding heads.

The material referred to above shall not be removed without special permission from the said Governments.

SECTION IV.

Interallied Commissions of Control.

ARTICLE 203.—All the military, naval, and air clauses contained in the present treaty, for the execution of which a time limit is prescribed, shall be executed by Germany under the control of interallied commissions specially appointed for this purpose by the principal allied and associated powers.

ARTICLE 204.—The interallied commissions of control will be specially charged with the duty of seeing to the complete execution of the delivery, destruction, demolition, and rendering things useless to be carried out at the expense of the German Government in accordance with the present treaty. They will communicate to the German authorities the decisions which the principal allied and associated powers have reserved the right to take, or which the execution of the military, naval, and air clauses may necessitate.

ARTICLE 205.—The Interallied Commissions of Control may establish their organizations at the seat of the Central German Government. They shall be entitled as often as they think desirable to proceed to any point whatever in German territory, or to send sub-commissions, or to authorise one or more of their members to act.

ARTICLE 206.—The German Government must give all necessary facilities for the accomplishment of their missions to the Interallied Commissions of Control and to their members. It shall attach a qualified representative to each Interallied Commission of Control for the purpose of receiving the communications which the commission may have to address to the German Government, and of supplying or procuring for the commission all information or documents which may be required. The German Government must in all cases furnish at its own cost all labor and material required to effect the deliveries and the works of destruction, dismantling, demolition, and of rendering things useless, provided for in the present treaty.

ARTICLE 207.—The upkeep and cost of the Commission of Control and the expenses involved by their work shall be borne by Germany.

ARTICLE 208.—The Military Interallied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the military clauses. In particular it will be its duty to receive from the German Government the notifications relating to the location of the stocks and depots of munitions, the armament of the fortified works, fortresses and forts which Germany is allowed to retain, and the location of the works or factories for the productions of arms, munitions, and war material and their operations. It will take delivery of the arms, munitions, and war material, will select the points where such delivery is to be effected, and will supervise the works of destruction and demolition and of rendering things useless, which are to be carried out in accordance with the present treaty. The German Government must furnish to the Military Inter-allied Commission of Control all such information and documents as the latter may deem necessary to insure the complete execution of military clauses, and in particular all legislative and administrative documents and regulations.

ARTICLE 209.—The Naval Interallied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the naval clauses. In particular it will be its duty to proceed to the building yards and to supervise the breaking up of the ships which are under construction there, to take delivery of all surface ships or submarines, salvage ships, docks and the tubular dock, and to supervise the destruction provided for. The German Government must furnish to the Naval Interallied Commission of Control all such information and documents as the commission may deem necessary to insure the complete execution of the naval clauses, in particular the designs of the warships, the composition of their armaments, the details and models of the guns, munitions, torpedoes, explosives, self-propelling engines, wireless telegraphic apparatus and in general everything relating to naval war material, as well as all legislative or administrative documents or regulations.

ARTICLE 210.—The Aeronautical Interallied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the air clauses. In particular it will be its duty to make an inventory of the aeronautical material existing in German territory, to inspect airplane, balloon, and motor manufactories, and factories producing arms, munitions, and explosives capable of being used by aircraft, to visit all aerodromes, sheds, landing grounds, parks, and depots, to authorise, where necessary, a removal of material, and to take delivery of such material. The German Government must furnish to the Aeronautical Interallied Commission of Control all such information and legislation, administrative or other documents which the commission may consider necessary to insure the complete execution of the air clauses, and, in particular, a list of the personnel belonging to all the German air services, and of the existing material as well as of that in process of manufacture or on order, and a plist of all establishments working for aviation, of their positions, and of all sheds and landing grounds.

SECTION IV.

General Articles.

ARTICLE 211.—After the expiration of a period of three months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the German laws must have been modified and shall be maintained in conformity with this part of the present treaty. Within the same period all the administrative or other measures relating to the execution of this part of the treaty must have been taken.

ARTICLE 212.—The following portions of the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918: Article VI., the first two and the sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article VII., Article IX., Clauses I., II., and V. of Annex N2 and the protocol, dated April 4, 1919, supplementing the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, remain in force so far as they are not inconsistent with the above stipulations.

ARTICLE 213.—So long as the present treaty remains in force, Germany undertakes to give every facility for any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary.

PART VI.

Prisoners of War and Graves.

SECTION I.

Prisoners of War.

ARTICLE 214.—The repatriation of prisoners of war and interned civilians shall take place as soon as possible after the coming into force after the present treaty and shall be carried out with the greatest rapidity.

ARTICLE 215.—The repatriation of German prisoners of war and interned civilians shall, in accordance with Article 214, be carried out by a commission composed of representatives of the allied and associated powers on the one part, and of the German Government on the other part.

For each of the allied and associated powers a subcommission composed exclusively of representatives of the interested power and of delegates of the German Government shall regulate the details of carrying into effect the repatriation of the prisoners of war.

ARTICLE 216.—From the time of their delivery into the hands of the German authorities the prisoners of war and interned civilians are to be returned without delay to their homes by the said authorities. Those among them who before the war were habitually resident in territory occupied by the troops of the allied and associated powers are likewise to be sent to their homes, subject to the consent and control of the military authorities of the allied and associated armies of occupation.

ARTICLE 217.—The whole cost of repatriation from the moment of starting shall be borne by the German Government, who shall also provide the land and sea transport and staff considered necessary by the commission referred to in Article 215.

ARTICLE 218.—Prisoners of war and interned civilians awaiting disposal or undergoing sentence for offenses against discipline shall be repatriated irrespective of the completion of their sentence or of the proceeding pending against them.

This stipulation shall not apply to prisoners of war and interned civilians punished for offenses committed subsequent to May 1, 1919.

During the period pending their repatriation all prisoners of war and interned civilians shall remain subject to the existing regulations, more especially as regards work and discipline.

ARTICLE 219.—Prisoners of war and interned civilians who are awaiting disposal or undergoing sentence for offenses other than those against discipline may be detained.

ARTICLE 220.—The German Government undertakes to admit to its territory without distinction all persons liable to repatriation.

Prisoners of war or other German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated may be excluded from repatriation; but the allied and associated Governments reserve to themselves the right either to repatriate them or to take them to a neutral country or to allow them to reside in their own territories.

The German Government undertakes not to institute any exceptional proceedings against these persons or their families nor to take any repressive or vexatious measures of any kind whatsoever against them on this account.

ARTICLE 221.—The allied and associated Governments reserve the right to make the repatriation of German prisoners of war or German nationals in their hands conditional upon the immediate notification and release by the German Government of any prisoners of war who are nationals of the allied and associated powers and may still be in Germany.

To be delivered forthwith a covering undertaking in writing to issue when, but not until, the commission is satisfied that Germany can meet such interest and sinking fund obligations, a further installment of 40,000,000,000 marks gold 5 per cent. bearer bonds, the time and mode of payment of principal and interest to be determined by the commission.

The dates for payment of interest, the manner of applying the amortization fund and all other questions relating to the issue, management, and regulation of the bond issue shall be determined by the commission from time to time.

Further issues by war acknowledgment and security may be required as the commission subsequently determines from time to time.

(D) In the event of bonds, obligations, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by Germany by way of security for or acknowledgment of her reparation debt being disposed of outright, not by way of pledge to persons other than the several Governments in whose favor reparation indebtedness was created, an amount of such reparation indebtedness shall be deemed to be extinguished corresponding to the nominal value of the bonds, &c., so disposed of, but the obligation of Germany in respect of such bonds shall be confined to her liabilities to the holders of the bonds as expressed upon their face.

(E) The damage for repairing, reconstructing, and rebuilding property in the invaded and devastated districts, including reinstallation of furniture, machinery, and other equipment will be calculated according to the cost at the date when it is done.

(F) Decisions of the commission relating to the total or partial cancellation of the capital or interest of any verified debt of Germany must be accompanied by a statement of its reasons.

As to voting, the commission will observe the following rules:

When a decision of the commission is taken, the votes of all the delegates entitled to vote, or in the absence of any of them, of their assistant delegates, shall be recorded. Abstention from voting is to be treated as a vote against the proposal under discussion. Assessors have no votes.

On the following questions, unanimity is necessary:

(A) Question involving sovereignty of any of the allied and associated powers or the cancellation of the whole or any part of the debt or obligation of Germany.

(B) Questions of determining the amount and conditions of bonds or other obligations to be issued by the German Government and of fixing the time and manner for selling, negotiating or distributing such bonds.

(C) Any postponement, total or partial, of any annuities falling due between the 1st May, 1921, and the end of 1930 and the postponement of installments falling due between the 1st May, 1921, and the end of 1926, inclusive.

(D) Any postponement, total or partial, of any installment falling due after 1926 for a period exceeding three years.

(E) Questions of applying in any particular case a method of measuring damages different from that which has been previously applied in a similar case.

(F) Questions of the interpretation of the provisions of this part of the present treaty.

All other questions shall be decided by the vote of a majority. In case of any difference of opinion among the delegates which cannot be solved by reference to their Governments upon the question whether a given case is one which requires a unanimous vote for its decision or not, such difference shall be referred to the immediate arbitration of some impartial

Full Text of Proposed Treaty of Peace Between Associated Powers and Germany

governments and their
subjected as a con-
war imposed upon them
of Germany and her
allies.

ARTICLE [illegible]. The allied and associated governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after account permanent such resources which other provisions of the make complete repa-loss and damage.

The associated Governments, and Germany she will make compen-damage done to the civilian of the allied and asso-to their property dur-of belligerency of each associated power against aggression by land, in the air, and in gen-as defined in Annex I.

The German Government will accord to the members of the commission and its authorized agents the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed in Germany by duly accredited diplomatic agents of friendly powers. Germany further agrees to provide for the salaries and expenses of the commission, and of such staff as it may employ.

ARTICLE 241.—Germany undertakes to pass, issue, and maintain in force any legislation, orders, and decrees that may be necessary to give complete effect to these provisions.

ARTICLE 242.—The provisions of this part of the present treaty do not apply to the property, rights, and interests referred to in Sections III. and IV. of Part X. (economic clauses) of the present treaty, except so far as concerns any final balance in favor of Germany under Article 243, (A).

ARTICLE 243.—The following shall be reckoned as credits to Germany in respect to her reparation obligations:

(A) Any final balance in favor of Germany under Sections III. and IV. of Part X. (economic clauses) and Section V. (Alsace-Lorraine) of Part III. (political clauses for Europe.)

(B) Amounts due to Germany in respect to transfers under Part IX. (finance clauses), Part XII. (ports, waterways, and railways), and Section IV. (Saar Basin) of Part III. (political clauses in Europe).

(C) Amounts which in the judgment of the Reparation Commission should be credited to Germany on account of any other transfers under the present treaty of property, rights, concessions, or other interests.

In no case, however, shall credit be given for property restored in accordance with Article 238.

ARTICLE 244.—The transfer of the German submarine cables which do not form the subject of particular provisions of the present treaty is regulated by Annex VII. hereto.

ANNEX I.—Compensation may be claimed from Germany under Article 232 above in respect of the total damage under the following categories:

1. Damage to injured persons and to surviving dependents by personal injury to or death of civilians caused by acts of war, including bombardments or other attacks on land, on sea, or from the air, and all the direct consequences thereof, and of all operations of war by the two groups of belligerents wherever [illegible]

2. Damage caused by Germany or her allies to civilian victims of acts of cruelty, violence, or maltreatment, including injuries to life or health, exposure, imprisonment, deportation, internment or evacuation, of [illegible] or of being forced to labor [illegible] her allies or any of their [illegible] arising, and to the surviving dependents of such persons.

3. Damage caused by Germany or her allies to their own territory or to territory [illegible] invaded territory to exhibit [illegible] all acts injurious to health [illegible] to work, or to honor, as well as to the surviving dependents of [illegible]

4. Damage caused by any kind of maltreatment of prisoners of war.

5. Damage caused to the peoples [illegible] and associated powers, all [illegible] as in the nature [illegible] as naval and military [illegible] of war, one using members of [illegible] invalided and to the dependents [illegible] in virtue of the amount [illegible] and of the [illegible] Germany [illegible] to the scales in force [illegible] at the time of the coming into force of the present [illegible] the scales in force at the date [illegible] of the Government [illegible] and associated [illegible] of war and to their [illegible]

6. Allowances to Governments of allied and associated powers to the families and dependents of mobilized [illegible] or put on a war footing, with the amount due to them for each [illegible] year on which hostilities [illegible] being calculated for each Government on the basis of the average [illegible] in force in [illegible] during last year.

7. Damage caused to civilians by being forced by Germany or her allies to labor without just remuneration.

8. Damage in respect of all property wherever belonging to any of the allied or associated States or their nationals, with the exception of naval and military works or materials, which has been carried off, seized, injured, or destroyed by the acts of Germany or her allies, whether on land, on sea, or from the air, or damage directly in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war.

9. Damage in the form of levies, fines and other similar exactions imposed by Germany or her allies upon the civilian population.

10. Such of the other allied and associated powers as may be interested shall have the right to appoint a delegate to be present and act as assessor only while their respective claims and interests are under examination or discussion, but without the right to vote.

11. In case of The death, resignation or recall of any delegate, assistant delegate, or assessor, a successor to him shall be nominated as soon as possible.

12. The Commission will have its principal seat in Paris and will hold its first meeting in Paris as soon as practicable after the coming into force of the present treaty, and thereafter will meet in such place or places and at such time as it may deem convenient or as may be necessary for the most expeditious discharge of its duties.

13. At its first meeting the Commission shall elect from among the delegates referred to above, a chairman and a vice-chairman, who shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-election. If a vacancy in the chairmanship or vice-chairmanship should occur during the annual period, the Commission shall proceed to a new election for the remainder of the said period.

14. For the purpose of providing documents of title for the ships and boats to be handed over as above mentioned the German Government will:

(A.) Deliver to the Reparation Commission in respect of each vessel a bill of sale or other document of title evidencing the transfer to the commission of the entire property in the vessel free from all incumbrances, charges, and liens of all kinds, as the commission may require; [illegible]

(B.) Take all measures that may be indicated by the Reparation Commission for insuring that the ships themselves shall be placed at its disposal.

15. As an additional part of reparation, Germany agrees to cause merchant ships to be built in German yards for the account of the allied and associated Governments as follows:

(A) Within three months of the coming into force of the present treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in German shipyards in each of the two years next succeeding the three months mentioned above.

(B) Within twenty-four months of the coming into force of the present treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in each of the three years following the two years mentioned above.

(C) The amount of tonnage to be laid down in each year shall not exceed 200,000 tons gross tonnage.

(D) The specifications of the ships to be built, the conditions under which they are to be built and delivered, the price per ton at which they are to be accounted for by the Reparation Commission, and all other questions relating to the accounting, ordering, building and delivery of the ships, shall be determined by the commission.

16. Germany undertakes to restore in kind and in normal condition of upkeep to the allied and associated powers, within two months of the coming into force of the present treaty, in accordance with Annex II. and agrees irrevocably to the possession and exercise by such commission of the power and authority given to it under the present treaty. The German Government will supply to the commission all the information which the commission may require relative to the financial situation and operations and to the property, productive capacity and stocks and current production of raw materials and manufactured articles of Germany and her nationals, and further, any information relative to military operations which in the judgment of the commission may be necessary for the assessment of Germany's liability for reparation as defined in Annex I.

The German Government will accord to the members of the commission and its authorized agents the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed in Germany by duly accredited diplomatic agents of friendly powers. Germany further agrees to provide for the salaries and expenses of the commission, and of such staff as it may employ.

ARTICLE 241.—Germany undertakes to pass, issue, and maintain in force any legislation, orders, and decrees that may be necessary to give complete effect to these provisions.

ARTICLE 242.—The provisions of this part of the present treaty do not apply to the property, rights, and interests referred to in Sections III. and IV. of Part X. (economic clauses) of the present treaty, except so far as concerns any final balance in favor of Germany under Article 243, (A.)

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regarding the suppression of obscene publications.

19.—Sanitary conventions of Paris and Venice of the 3d April, 1894; 19th March, 1897, and 3d December, 1903.

20.—Convention of the 20th May, 1875, regarding the unification and improvement of the metric system.

21.—Convention of the 29th November, 1906, regarding the unification of pharmacopoeial formulae for potent drugs.

22.—Convention of the 16th and 19th November, 1885, regarding the establishment of a concert pitch.

23.—Convention of the 7th June, 1905, regarding the creation of an international agricultural institute at Rome.

24. Conventions of Nov. 3, 1881, and April 15, 1889, regarding precautionary measures against phylloxera.

25. Convention of March 19, 1902, regarding the protection of birds useful to agriculture.

ARTICLE 283.—From the coming into force of the present treaty the high contracting parties shall apply the conventions and agreements hereinafter mentioned, in so far as concerns them on condition that the special stipulations contained in this article are fulfilled by Germany.

Postal Conventions.—Conventions and agreements of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna, 4th July, 1891.

Conventions and agreements of the Postal Union signed at Washington 15th June, 1897.

Conventions and agreements of the Postal Union signed at Rome 26th May, 1906.

Telegraphic Conventions.—International telegraphic convention signed at St. Petersburg 10-22 July, 1875.

Regulations and tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraphic Conference, Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

Germany undertakes not to refuse her assent to the conclusion by the new States of the special arrangements referred to in the conventions and agreements relating to the Universal Postal Union and to the International Telegraphic Union which the said new States have adhered or may adhere.

ARTICLE 284.—From the coming into force of the present treaty the high contracting parties shall apply in so far as concerns them the International radiotelegraphic convention of the 3d July, 1912, on condition that Germany fulfills the provisional regulations which will be indicated to her by the allied and associated powers.

When a new convention regulating international radio-telegraphic communications has been concluded, to take the place of the convention of the 3d July, 1912, this convention shall bind Germany even if Germany should refuse either to take part in drawing up the convention or to subscribe thereto.

This new convention will likewise replace the provisional regulations in force.

ARTICLE 285.—From the coming into force of the present treaty, the high contracting parties shall apply in so far as concerns them and under the conditions stipulated in article 272. The conventions hereinafter mentioned:

1. The conventions of the 6th of may, 1882, and the 1st of February, 1889, regulating the fisheries in the North Sea outside territorial waters.

2. The conventions and protocols of the 16th of November, 1887, 14th of February, 1893, and 11th of April, 1894, regarding the North Sea liquor traffic.

ARTICLE 286.—The International Convention of Paris of the 20th of March, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, revised at Washington on the 2d of June, 1911, the agreement of the same date of April, 1891, for the suppression of false indications of origin of goods; the agreement of the 14th of April, 1891, concerning the international registration of trade marks, and the International Convention of Berne of the 9th of September, 1886, for the protection of literary and artistic works, revised at Berlin, on the 13th of November, 1908, and completed by the additional protocol signed at Berne on the 20th of March, 1914, will again come into effect as from the coming into force of the present treaty, in so far as they are not affected or modified by the exceptions and restrictions resulting therefrom.

ARTICLE 287.—From the coming into force of the present treaty the high contracting parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them, the convention of The Hague of the 17th of July, 1905, relating to civil procedure. This provision, however, will not apply to France, Portugal, and Rumania.

ARTICLE 288.—The special rights and privileges granted to Germany by Article 3 of the convention of the 24 of December, 1899, relating to Samoa, shall be considered to have terminated on Aug. 4, 1914.

ARTICLE 289.—Each of the allied or associated powers, being guided by the general principles or special provisions of the present treaty, shall notify to Germany the bilateral treaties or conventions which such allied or associated power wishes to revive with Germany.

The allied and associated powers undertake among themselves not to revive with Germany any conventions or treaties which are not in accordance with the terms of the present treaty. In case of any difference of opinion, the League of Nations will be called to decide.

The notification referred to in the present article shall be made either directly or through the intermediary of another power. Receipt thereof shall be acknowledged in writing by Germany. The date of the revival shall be that of the notification.

The notification shall mention any provisions of the said conventions and treaties which, not being in accordance with the terms of the present treaty, shall not be considered as revived.

A period of six months from the coming into force of the present treaty is allowed to the allied and associated powers within which to make the notification.

Only those bilateral treaties and conventions which have been the subject of such a notification shall be revived between the said allied and associated powers and Germany; all the others are and shall remain abrogated.

The above regulations apply to all bilateral treaties or conventions existing between all the said allied and associated powers signatories to the present treaty and Germany, even if the said allied and associated powers have not been in a state of war with Germany.

ARTICLE 290.—Germany recognizes that all the treaties, conventions or agreements which she has concluded with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey since the 1st of August, 1914, until the coming into force of the present treaty are and remain abrogated by the present treaty.

ARTICLE 291.—Germany undertakes to secure to the allied and associated powers, and to the officials and nationals of the said powers the enjoyment of all the rights and advantages of any kind which she may have granted to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, or to the officials and nationals of these States by treaties, conventions or arrangements concluded before the 1st of August, 1914, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements remain in force.

The allied and associated powers reserve the right to accept or not the enjoyment of these rights and advantages.

ARTICLE 292.—Germany recognizes that all treaties, conventions or agreements which she has concluded with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey since the 1st of August, 1914, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements remain in force.

The allied and associated powers reserve the right to accept or not the enjoyment of these rights and advantages.

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The allied and associated powers reserve the right to accept or not the enjoyment of these rights and advantages.

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remuneration of the member of the mixed arbitral tribunal appointed by it and of any agent whom it may appoint to represent it before the tribunal. The remuneration of the President will be determined by special agreement between the Governments concerned; and this remuneration and the joint expenses of each tribunal will be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties.

(2) The high contracting parties agree to regard the decisions of the mixed arbitral tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

ANNEX.

1. Should one of the members of the tribunal either die, retire, or be unable for any reason whatever to discharge his functions, the same procedure will be followed for filling the vacancy as was followed for appointing him.

2. The tribunal may adopt such rules of procedure as shall be in accordance with justice and equity and decide the order and time at which each party must conclude its arguments, and may arrange all formalities required for dealing with the evidence.

3. The agent and counsel of the parties on each side are authorized to present orally and in writing to the tribunal arguments in support or in defense of their cases.

4. The tribunal shall keep record of the questions and cases submitted and the proceedings thereon, with the dates of [illegible] Secretary. These secretaries shall act as joint secretaries of the tribunal and shall be subject to its directions. The tribunal may appoint any other necessary officer to assist in the performance of its duties.

5. The tribunal shall decide all questions submitted upon such documents, witnesses and information as may be produced by the parties concerned.

6. Each of the powers concerned may agree to give the tribunal all facilities and information required by it for carrying out the investigations. The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall be determined by the Allied or Associated Power concerned.

7. The place and time for the meetings of each tribunal shall be determined by the Allied or Associated Power concerned.

ARTICLE 305.—Whenever a competent tribunal has given or gives a decision in any case provided for in Sections III., IV., V., VI., and such decision is inconsistent with the provisions of such sections, the party who is prejudiced by the decision shall be entitled to obtain a new case, which shall be submitted by the said arbitral tribunal at the request of the national, of the Allied or Associated power. The re-[illegible] whenever possible, be effected by the same arbitral tribunal as that which originally dealt with the cases in question, if the party prejudiced by the decision has not previously taken proceedings to contest the case before the tribunal which was given by the German courts.

SECTION VII.

Industrial Property.

ARTICLE 306.—Subject to the stipulations of the present treaty, rights of industrial, literary and artistic property, as such property is defined by the international conventions of Paris and of Berne mentioned in Article 286, shall be re-established or restored as from the coming into force of the present treaty, in the territories of the high contracting parties, in the benefit of persons entitled to them or their representatives. Equally, except for the war would have acquired during the war in consequence of application made for the protection of property or the publication of a literary or artistic work, shall be recognized and established in favor of those persons who have been entitled thereto from the coming into force of the present treaty.

Subject to all actions taken during the war by legislative, executive, or administrative authority of any Allied or Associated Power in regard to the rights and interests of German nationals in industrial, literary, or artistic property shall remain in force and shall continue to maintain their effect.

No claim shall be made or action be brought by Germany or German nationals against any of the use during the war by the Government of any Allied or Associated Power, or by any persons acting [illegible] with the consent of such Government, of any rights in industrial, literary or artistic property, nor in respect of the sale or offering for sale, or use of inventions, articles, or apparatus, or articles to which such rights are attached, or of any [illegible] Germany, or of any [illegible] Allied or Associated powers otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article dealing with the same matter as between Germany and the German nationals, nor shall any claim be made against any person in respect of any act or omission committed during the war in derogation of the rights of industrial, literary or artistic property (with the exception of trade marks acquired before or during the war which may be subsequently annulled in accordance with its provisions) or of any rights of German nationals, including licenses, or by the [illegible] entered into during the war by any Allied or Associated Power with any German national, except in so far as may be necessary for the application to the property of German nationals of the provisions of the present treaty.

A minimum of one year after the coming into force of the present treaty shall be accorded to the nationals of the high contracting parties, without [illegible] fees or other penalty, in order to enable such persons to accomplish any act or fulfil any formality, pay any fees, and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the respective States relating to the obtaining, preserving, or opposing [illegible] in respect of industrial property, other required before the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, which, except for the provisions of this article, would have lapsed as a result of an application made before the war or during its continuance, but nothing in this article shall affect any right to reopen interference proceedings in the United States of America, whereas final hearing has taken place.

All rights in or in respect of, such property which may have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, or make any payment shall revive, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each allied or associated power may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject matter of such property while the rights had lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to German nationals are revived under this article, they shall be subject to the same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war as well as to all provisions of the present treaty.

The period from Aug. 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a trade mark or design used, and it is further agreed that no patent, registered mark or design in force on Aug. 1, 1914, shall be subject to revocation or cancellation by reason only of the failure to work such patent or use such trademark or design for two years after the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 308.—The right of priority provided by Article IV. of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of Paris, of the 20th March, 1883, received at Washington in 1911, or by any other convention or statute, for the filing or registration of applications for patents or models of utility, and for the registration of trade marks, designs and models which had not expired on the 1st August, 1914, and those which have arisen during the war, or would have arisen but for the war, shall be extended by each of the high contracting parties in favor of all nationals of the other high contracting parties for a period of six months after the coming into force of the present treaty.

Nevertheless, such extension shall in no way affect the right or any of the high contracting parties or of any person who before coming into force of the present treaty was bona fide in possession of any rights of industrial property conflicting with rights applied for by another who claims the benefit of priority in respect of them, to exercise such rights by itself or himself personally, or by such agents or licensees as derived their rights from it or him before the coming into force of the present treaty, and such persons shall not be amenable to any action or other process of law in respect of infringement.

ARTICLE 309.—No action shall be brought and no claim made by persons residing or carrying on business within the territories of Germany, with the one part, and with the Allied or associated powers, on the other, or persons who are nationals of such powers respectively, or by any person deriving title during the war from such persons, by reason of any action which has taken place within the territory of the other parties between the date of the declaration of war and that of the coming into force of the present treaty, which might constitute an infringement of the rights of industrial property or rights or literary and artistic property, or either existing at any time during the war or revived under the provisions of Article 307 and 308.

Equally, no action for infringement of industrial, literary or artistic property rights by such persons shall at any time be permissible in respect of the sale or offering for sale for a period of one year after the signature of the present treaty in the territories of the allied or associated powers on the one hand, or Germany on the other, of products or articles manufactured, or of literary or artistic works published, during the period between the declaration of war and the signature of the present treaty, or against those who have acquired and continue to use them. It is understood, nevertheless, that this provision shall not apply where the defendant's rights was domiciled or had an industrial or commercial establishment in the districts occupied by Germany during the war.

This article shall not apply as between the United States of America, on one hand and Germany, on the other.

ARTICLE 310.—Licenses in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property concluded before the war between nationals of the allied or associated powers, or persons residing in their territory, or carrying on business therein, on the one part, and German nationals, on the other part, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the declaration of war between Germany and the allied or associated powers. But, in any case, the former licensee shall, during the period between the declaration of war and the signature of the present treaty, or against those who have acquired and continue to use them. It is understood, nevertheless, that this provision shall not apply where the defendant's rights was domiciled or had an industrial or commercial establishment in the districts occupied by Germany during the war.

This article shall not apply as between the United States of America, on one hand and Germany, on the other.

ARTICLE 311.—Licenses in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property concluded before the war between nationals of the allied or associated powers, or persons residing in their territory, or carrying on business therein, on the one part, and German nationals, on the other part, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the declaration of war between Germany and the allied or associated powers. But, in any case, the former licensee shall, during the period of six months after the coming into force of the present treaty, have the right to demand from the proprietor of the rights the grant of a new license, the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the duly qualified tribunal in the country under whose legislation the rights had been acquired, except in the case of licensed held in respect of rights acquired during the war. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal, referred to in Section VI. of this part. The tribunal may, if necessary, fix also the amount which it may deem just should be paid by reason of the use of the rights during the war.

No license in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property granted under the special war legislation of any Allied or Associated Powers shall be affected by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, which shall remain valid and of full effect, and a license granted to the former beneficiary of a license entered into before the war shall be considered as substituted for such license.

[illegible] to compel [illegible] measures [illegible] which [illegible] during the war [illegible] contemplated before the war [illegible] to [illegible] which [illegible] during the war [illegible] and during [illegible] which [illegible] during the war [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] during the war [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] during the war [illegible] and

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regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease, and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures.

Whereas, also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries:

The high contracting parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following:

CHAPTER I.
Organization.

ARTICLE 387.—A permanent organization is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the preamble. The original members of the League of Nations shall be the original members of this organization and hereafter membership of the League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said organization.

The names of the delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the International Labor Office by the Government of each of the members. The credentials of delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the conference, which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, refuse to admit any delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this article.

ARTICLE 388.—The permanent organization shall consist of:

1. A general conference of representatives of the members, and,

2. An International Labor Office controlled by the governing body described in Article 393.

ARTICLE 389.—The meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four representatives of each of the members, of whom two shall be Government delegates, and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and the work people of each of the members.

Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman.

The members undertake to nominate nongovernment delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or work people, as the case may be in their respective countries.

Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the delegate whom they accompany and by special authorization of the President of the conference and may not vote.

A delegate may by notice in writing addressed to the President appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.

ARTICLE 390.—Every delegate shall be entitled to vote individually on all matters which are taken into consideration by the conference.

If one of the members fails to nominate one of the non-Government delegates whom it is entitled to nominate, the other non-Government delegate shall be allowed to sit and speak at the conference, but not to vote.

If in accordance with Article 389 the conference refuses admission to a delegate of one of the members, the provisions of the present article shall apply as if that delegate had not been nominated.

ARTICLE 391.—The meetings of the conference shall be held at the seat of the League of Nations or at such other place as may be decided by the conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present.

ARTICLE 392.—The International Labor Office shall be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organization of the League.

ARTICLE 393.—The International Labor Office shall be under the control of a governing body consisting of twenty-four persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions:

The governing body of the International Labor Office shall be constituted as follows:

Twelve persons representing the Governments.

Six persons elected by the delegates to the conference representing the employers.

Six persons elected by the delegates to the conference representing the workers.

Of the twelve persons representing the Governments eight shall be nominated by the members which are of the chief industrial importance, and four shall be nominated by the members selected for the purpose by the Government delegates of the non-member States. Any of the delegates or delegates of the eight members mentioned above.

Any question as to which are the members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

The period of office of the members of the governing body will be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the governing body, subject to the approval of the conference.

The governing body shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to act as its Chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least ten members of the governing body.

ARTICLE 394.—There shall be a director of the International Labor Office, who shall be appointed by the governing body and subject to the instructions of the governing body, shall be responsible for the efficient conduct of the International Labor Office and for such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The director or his deputy shall attend all meetings of the governing body.

ARTICLE 395.—The staff of the International Labor Office shall be appointed by the director, who shall so far as is possible, with due regard to the efficiency of the work of the office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these persons shall be women.

ARTICLE 396.—The functions of the International Labor Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the conference.

It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the conference; it will carry out the duties required of it by the provisions of this part of the present treaty in connection with international disputes. It will edit and publish in French and English, and in such other languages as the governing body may think desirable, a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this article it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the conference.

ARTICLE 397.—The Government departments of any of the members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the Director through the representative of their Government on the governing body of the International Labor Office, or, failing any such representative, through such other qualified official as the Government may nominate for the purpose.

ARTICLE 398.—The International Labor Office shall be entitled to the assistance of the Secretary General of the League of Nations in any matter in which it can be given.

ARTICLE 399.—Each of the members will pay the travelling and subsistence expenses of its delegates and their advisers and of its representatives attending the meetings of the conference or governing body, as the case may be. All the other expenses of the international labor office and of the meetings of the conference or governing body shall be paid to the Director by the Secretary General of the League of Nations out of the general funds of the League.

The Director shall be responsible to the Secretary General of the League for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this article.

CHAPTER II.
Procedure.

ARTICLE 400.—The agenda for all meetings of the conference will be settled by the governing body, who shall consider any suggestion as to the agenda that may be made by the Government of any of the members or by any representative organization recognized for the purpose of Article 389.

ARTICLE 401.—The Director shall act as the secretary of the conference, and shall transmit the agenda so as to reach the members four months before the meeting of the conference, and through them, the non-Government delegates when appointed.

ARTICLE 402.—Any of the Governments of the members may formally object to the inclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the Director, who shall circulate it to all the members of the permanent organization. Items to which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda, if at the conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present is in favor of considering them.

If the conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraph) by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the conference, that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

ARTICLE 403.—The conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect its own President, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this part of the present treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the delegates present.

ARTICLE 404.—The Conference may add to any committees which it appoints technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

ARTICLE 405.—When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item on the Agenda, it will rest with the Conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form:

(A) Of a recommendation to be submitted to the members or consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or:

(B) Of a draft international convention for ratification by the members.

In either case, a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the Conference.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application, the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different, and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference, and of the Director, and shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the League of Nations. The Secretary General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the members.

Each of the members undertakes that it will within the period of one year from the closing of the session of the conference, or if it shall be impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a recommendation, the members will inform the Secretary General of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention, the member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If, on a recommendation, no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the member.

In the case of a Federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labor matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

The above article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle:

In no case shall any member be asked or required as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the conference to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

ARTICLE 406.—Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, but shall only be binding upon the members which ratify it.

ARTICLE 407.—If any convention coming before the conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the members of the permanent organization to agree to such convention among themselves.

Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Governments concerned to the Secretary General of the League of Nations, who shall register it.

ARTICLE 408.—Each of the members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labor Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the governing body may request. The directors shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the conference.

ARTICLE 409.—In the event of any representation being made to the international labor office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the governing body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made and may invite that Government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

ARTICLE 410.—If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the Government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed satisfactory by the governing body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

ARTICLE 411.—Any of the members shall have the right to file a complaint with the International Labor Office if it is not satisfied that any other member is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing articles.

The governing body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a commission of inquiry as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the Government in question in the manner described in Article 409.

If the governing body does not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the Government in question, or if, when they have made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time which the governing body considers to be satisfactory, the governing body may apply for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon.

The governing body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a delegate to the conference.

When any matter arising out of Articles 410 or 411 is being considered by the governing body, the Government in question shall, if not already represented thereon, be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the governing body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the Government in question.

ARTICLE 412.—The Commission of Inquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions:

Each of the members agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which the present treaty comes into force three persons of industrial experience, of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workers and one a person of independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which the members of the commission of inquiry shall be drawn.

The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the governing body, which may by two-thirds of the votes cast by the representatives present refuse to accept the nomination of any person whose qualifications do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present article.

Upon the application of the governing body the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the Commission of Inquiry, and shall designate one of them as the President of the commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any member directly concerned in the complaint.

ARTICLE 413.—The members agree that in the event of reference to a commission of inquiry under Article 411 they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject matter of the complaint.

ARTICLE 414.—When the Commission of Inquiry has fully considered the complaint it shall prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken.

It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a faulting Government which it considers to be appropriate, and which it considers Governments would be justified in adopting.

ARTICLE 415.—The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate the report of the Commission of Inquiry to each of the Governments concerned in the complaint, and shall cause it to be published.

Each of these Governments shall within one month inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the commission; and, if not, whether it proposes to refer the complain to the permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 416.—In the event of any member failing to take the action required by Article 405 with regard to a recommendation or draft convention, any other member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the permanent Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE 417.—The decision of the permanent Court of International Justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of Article 415 or Article 416 shall be final.

ARTICLE 418.—The permanent Court of International Justice may affirm, vary, or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, if any, and shall in its decision indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting member to be appropriate and which other governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting government.

ARTICLE 419.—In the event of any member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Commission of Inquiry, or in the decision of the permanent court of international justice, as the case may, any other member may take against that member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the commission or in the decision of the court as appropriate to the case.

ARTICLE 420.—The defaulting Government may at any time inform the governing body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the commission of inquiry or with those in the decision of the permanent court of international justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the Secretary General of the League to constitute a commission of inquiry to verify its contention. In this case the provisions of Articles 412 413, 414, 415, 417, and 418 shall apply, and if the report of the commission of inquiry or the decision of the permanent court of international justice is in favor of such information the governing body will forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting Government.

CHAPTER III.
General.

ARTICLE 421.—The members engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this part of the present treaty to their colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self governing.

1. Except where, owing to the local conditions, the convention is inapplicable, or

2. Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the members shall notify to the International Labor Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self governing.

ARTICLE 422.—Amendments to this part of the present treaty which are adopted by the conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the members.

ARTICLE 423.—Any question of dispute relating to the interpretation of this part of the present treaty or of any subsequent convention concluded by the members in pursuance of the provisions of this part of the present treaty shall be referred for decision to the permanent Court of International Justice.

CHAPTER IV.
Transitory Provisions.

ARTICLE 424.—The first meeting of the conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the annex hereto.

Arrangements for the convening and the organization of the first meeting of the conference will be made by the Government designated for the purpose in the said annex. That Government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the conference by an international committee constituted as provided in the said annex.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the League of Nations has been able to establish a general fund other than the expenses of delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 425.—Until the League of Nations has been constituted all communications, which, under the provisions of the foregoing articles, should be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League will be preserved by the Director of the International Labor Office who will transmit them to the Secretary-General of the League.

ARTICLE 426.—Pending the creation of a permanent court of international justice, disputes which, in accordance with this part of the present treaty are to be submitted to it for decision, will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the council of the League of Nations.

ANNEX.

First meeting of annual labor conference 1919.

The place of meeting will be Washington.

The Government of the United States of America is requested to convene the conference.

The International Organizing Committee will consist of seven members, appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland. The Committee, may, if it thinks necessary, invite other members to appoint representatives.

AGENDA.

1. Application of principle of the 8-hours day or of the 48-hours week.

2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.

3. Women's employment:
(A) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit.
(B) During the night.
(C) In unhealthy processes.

4. Employment of children:
(A) Minimum age of employment.
(B) During the night.
(C) In unhealthy processes.

5. Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

SECTION II.
General Principles.

ARTICLE 427.—The high contracting parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section I. and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize the differences of climate, habits, and customs of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles the following seem to the high contracting parties to be of special and urgent importance:

1. The guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

2. The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employes as well as by the employers.

3. The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

4. The adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-eight-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

5. The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

6. The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

7. The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

8. The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

9. Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the high contracting parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world.

PART XIV.
Guarantees.
SECTION I.
Western Europe.

ARTICLE 428.—As a guarantee for the execution of the present treaty by Germany, the German territory situated to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for a period of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 429.—If the conditions of the present treaty are faithfully carried out by Germany, the occupation referred to in Article 428 will be successively restricted as follows:

1. At the expiration of five years there will be evacuated: The bridgehead of Cologne and the territories north of a line running along the Ruhr, then along the railway Julich, Duren, Euskirchen, Rheinbach; thence along the road Rheinbach to Sinzig, and reaching the Rhine at the confluence with the Ahr; the roads, railways and places mentioned above being excluded from the area evacuated.

2. At the expiration of ten years there will be evacuated: The bridgehead of Coblenz and the territories north of a line to be drawn from the intersection between the frontiers of Belgium, Germany and Holland, running about four kilometres south of Aix-in-Chapelle then to and following the crest of forest Gemland, then east of the railway of the Urft Valley, then along Blankenheim, Valdorf, Dreis Ulmen to and following the Moselle from Bremen to Nehren, then passing by Kaphel and Zimmern, then following the ridge of the heights between Zimmern and the Rhine and reaching this river at Bacharach; all the places, valleys, rounds and railways mentioned above being excluded from the area evacuated.

3. At the expiration of fifteen years there will be evacuated the bridgehead of Mainz, the bridgehead of Kehl, and the remainder of the German territory under occupation.

If at that date the guarantees against unprovoked aggression by Germany are not considered sufficient by allied and associated governments, the evacuation of the occupying troops may be delayed to the extent regarded as necessary for the purpose of obtaining the required guarantees.

ARTICLE 430.—In case either during the occupation or after the expiration of the fifteen years referred to above the Reparation Commission finds that Germany refuses to observe the whole or part of her obligations under the present treaty with regard to reparation, the whole or part of the areas specified in Article 429 will be reoccupied immediately by the allied and associated forces.

ARTICLE 431.—If before the expiration of the period of fifteen years Germany complies with all the undertakings resulting from the present treaty, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

ARTICLE 432.—All matters relating to the occupation and not provided for by the present treaty shall be regulated by subsequent agreements, which Germany hereby undertakes to observe.

ARTICLE 433.—As a guarantee for the execution of the provisions of the present treaty by which Germany accepts definitely the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and of all treaties, conventions, and agreements entered into by her with the Maximalist Government in Russia, and in order to insure the restoration of peace and good government in the Baltic provinces and Lithuania, all German troops at present in the said territories shall return to within the frontiers of Germany as soon as the Governments of principal Allied and Associated Powers shall think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation of the territories. These troops shall abstain from all requisitions and seizures and from any other coercive measures, with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany, and shall in no way interfere with such measures for the provisional governments of Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

No other German troops shall, pending the evacuation or after the evacuation is complete, be admitted to the said territories.

PART XV.
Miscellaneous Provisions.

ARTICLE 434.—Germany undertakes to recognize the full force of the treaties of peace and additional conventions which may be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers who fought on the side of Germany, and to recognize whatever dispositions may be made concerning the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarch, of the Kingdom of Bulgaria, and of the Ottoman Empire, and to recognize the new States within their frontiers as there laid down.

ARTICLE 435.—The high contracting parties, while they recognize the guarantees stipulated by the treaties of 1815 and especially by the act of 20th November, 1815, in favor of Switzerland, the said guarantees constituting international obligations for the maintenance of peace, declare nevertheless that the provisions of these treaties, conventions, declarations, and other supplementary acts concerning the neutralized zone of Savoy as laid down in Paragraph 1 of Article 92 of the final act of the Congress of Vienna, and in Paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Treaty of Paris of 20th November, 1815, are no longer consistent with present conditions. For this reason the high contracting parties take note of the agreement reached between the French Government and the Swiss Government for the abrogation of the stipulations relating to this zone which are and remain abrogated.

The high contracting parties also agree that the stipulations of the treaties of 1815 and of the other supplementary acts concerning the free zones of Upper Savoy and the Gex district are no longer consistent with present conditions, and that it is for France and Switzerland to come to an agreement together with a view to settling between themselves the status of these territories under such conditions as shall be considered suitable by both countries.

ANNEX.

The Swiss Federal Council has informed the French Government that after examining the provisions of Article 435 in like spirit of sincere friendship it has happily reached the conclusion that it was possible to acquiesce in it under the following conditions and reservations:

1. The neutralized zone of Haute-Savoie:

(A) It will be understood that as long as the Federal chambers have not ratified the agreement come to between the two Governments concerning the abrogation of the stipulations in respect of the neutralized zone of Savoy nothing will be definitely settled, on one side or the other, in regard to this subject.

(B) The assent given by the Swiss Government to the abrogation of the above-mentioned stipulations presupposes, in conformity with the text adopted, the recognition of the guarantees formulated in favor of Switzerland by the treaties of 1815 and particularly by the declaration of 20th November, 1815.

(C) The agreement between the Governments of France and Switzerland for the abrogation of the above mentioned stipulations will only be considered as valid if the treaty of peace contains this article in its present wording. In addition the parties to the treaty of peace should endeavor to obtain the assent of the signatory powers of the treaties of 1815 and of the declaration of 20th November, 1815, which are not signatories of the present treaty of peace.

2. Free zone of Haute-Savoie and the district of Gex.

(A) The Federal Council makes the most express reservations to the interpretation to be given to the statement mentioned in the last paragraph of the above article for insertion in the treaty of peace, which provides that the stipulations of the treaties of 1815 and other supplementary acts concerning the free zones of Haute-Savoie and the Gex district are no longer consistent with the present circumstances. The Federal Council would not wish that its acceptance of the above wording should lead to the conclusion that it would agree to the suppression of a system intended to give neighboring territory the benefit of a special régime appropriate to the geographical and economical situation and which has been well tested.

In the opinion of the Federal Council the question is not the modification of the customs system of the zones as set up by the treaties mentioned above, but only the regulation in a manner more appropriate to the economic conditions of the present day the terms of the exchange of goods between the regions in question.

The Federal Council has been led to make the preceding observations by the perusal of the draft convention concerning the future constitution of the zones which was annexed to the note of April 26 from the French Government. While making the above reserve the Federal Council declares its readiness to examine in the most friendly spirit any proposals which the French Government may deem it convenient to make on the subject.

(B) It is conceded that the stipulations of the treaties of 1815 and other supplementary acts relative to the free zones will remain in force until a new arrangement is come to between France and Switzerland to regulate matters in this territory.

ARTICLE 436.—The high contracting parties declare and place on record that they have taken note of the treaty signed by the Government of the French Republic on July 17th, 1916, with His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco defining the relations between France and the Principality.

ARTICLE 437.—The high contracting parties agreed that, in the absence of a subsequent agreement to the contrary, the Chairman of any commission established by the present treaty shall, in the event of an equality of votes, be entitled to a second vote.

ARTICLE 438.—The Allied and Associated Powers agree that where Christian religious missions were being maintained by German societies or persons in territory belonging to them, or of which the Government is intrusted to them in accordance with the present treaty, the property which these missions or missionary societies possessed, including that of trading societies whose profits were devoted to the support of missions, shall continue to be devoted to missionary purposes. In order to insure the due execution of this undertaking, the Allied and Associated Governments will hand over such property to boards of trustees appointed by or approved by the Governments and composed of persons holding the Christian faith. It will be the duty of such boards of trustees to see that the property continues to be applied to missionary purposes.

The obligations undertaken by the allied and associated Governments in this article will not in any way prejudice their control or authority as to the individuals by whom the missions are conducted.

Germany, taking note of the above undertaking, agrees to accept all arrangements made or to be made by the allied or associated powers concerned for carrying on the work of the said missions or trading societies, and waives all claims on their behalf.

ARTICLE 439.—Without prejudice to the provisions of the present treaty, Germany undertakes not to put forward directly or indirectly against any allied or associated power, signatory of the present treaty, including those which, without having declared war, have broken off diplomatic relations with the German Empire, any pecuniary claim based on events occurred at any time before the coming into force of the present treaty.

The present stipulation will bar completely and finally all claims of this nature, which will thence forward be extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest.

ARTICLE 440.—Germany accepts and recognizes as valid and binding all decrees and orders concerning German ships and goods and all orders relating to the payment of costs made by any prize court of any of the allied or associated powers, and undertakes not to put forward any claim arising out of such decrees or orders on behalf of any German national.

The allied and associated powers reserve the right to examine in such manner as they may determine all decisions and orders of German prize courts, whether affecting the property rights of nationals of those powers or of neutral powers. Germany agrees to furnish copies of all the documents constituting the record of the cases, including the decisions and orders made, and to accept and give effect to the recommendations made after such examination of the cases.

The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

Powers of which the seat of the Government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representatives at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A first proces-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the treaty has been ratified by Germany on the one hand and by three of the principal allied and associated powers on the other hand.

From the date of this first proces-verbal the treaty will come into force between the high contracting parties who have ratified it. For the determination of all periods of time provided for in the present treaty this date will be the date of the coming into force of the treaty.

In all other respects the treaty will enter into force for each power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory powers a certified copy of the proces-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

In faith whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at Versailles, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the signatory powers.

ANNEX VI.

1. Germany accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require as part of reparation the delivery by Germany of such quantities and kinds of dyestuffs and chemical drugs as the commission may designate, not exceeding 50 per cent. of the total stock of each and every kind of dyestuff and chemical drug in Germany or under German control at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

This option shall be exercised within sixty days of the receipt by the commission of such particulars as to stocks as may be considered necessary by the commission.

2. Germany further accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require delivery during the period from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty to the 1st January, 1920, and during each period of six months thereafter until the 1st January, 1925, of any specified kind of dyestuff and chemical drug up to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. of the German production of such dyestuffs and chemical drugs during the previous six months' period. If in any case the production during such previous six months was, in the opinion of the commission, less than normal, the amount required may be 25 per cent. of the normal production.

Such option shall be exercised within four weeks after the receipt of such particulars as to production and in such form as may be considered necessary by the commission. These particulars shall be furnished by the German Government immediately after the expiration of each six months period.

For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under Paragraph 1 the price shall be fixed by the commission, having regard to pre-war prices and subsequent variations, or the lowest net selling prices to similar dyestuffs and chemical drugs to any other purchaser.

All details including mode and times of delivering and making delivery, and all questions arising under this annex, shall be determined by the Reparation Commission; the German Government will furnish to the commission all necessary information and such other assistance which it may require.

The above expression, dyestuffs and chemical drugs, includes synthetic dyes and drugs and [illegible] other products used in preparing, dyeing so far as they are [illegible] for sale. The present arrangement shall also apply to cinchona bark and salts of quinine.

ANNEX VII.

Germany renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals in favor of the principal Allied and Associated Powers, all rights, titles or privileges of whatever nature in the [illegible] cables set out below or any portions thereof:

Emden-Vigo: from the coast of Dover to off Vigo.

Emden-Brest, from off [illegible] to Brest.

Emden-Teneriffe; from off Dunkirk to off Teneriffe.

Emden-Azores: (1) from the Straits of Dover to Fayal; Emden-Azores (2) from the Straits of Dover to [illegible] Azores-New York: (1) from Fayal to New York.

Azores-New York. (2) from Fayal to the Longitude of Halifax.

Teneriffe-Monrovia; from off Teneriffe to off Monrovia.

Monrovia-Lome; from about Latitude 2 hours 30 minutes North, Longitude 7 hours 40 minutes west of Greenwich.

To about Latitude 2 hours 20 minute North; Longitude 5 hours 30 minutes west of Greenwich, and from about Latitude 3 hours 45 minutes South Longitude no hours no minutes, to Lome;

Lome-Duala from Lome to Duala.

Monrovia-Pernambuco; from off Monrovia to off Pernambuco.

Constantinople-Constanza; from Constantinople to Constanza;

Yap-Shanghai; Yap-Guam, and Yap-Menade (Celebes); from Yap Island to Shanghai from Yap Island to Guam Island, and from Yap Island to Menade.

The value of the above mentioned cables or portions thereof in so far as they are privately owned, calculated on the basis of the original cost less a suitable allowance for depreciation, shall be credited to Germany in the reparation account.

ROUND UP SEVEN FOR NAVY THEFTS

Police Take Two Loaded Autos and Occupants as They Leave Brooklyn Barracks.

EACH HELD IN $5,000 BAIL

Authorities Seek Ensign from Whom Prisoner Says He Received Instructions.

Six men, charged with grand larceny in regard to theft of Government property from the Naval Barracks at Fifty-second Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday by the police. The prisoners were turned over to the Federal authorities and, on their appearance before United States Commissioner Cahonne, were held in $5,000 bail each for examination.

Those arrested are: James Ingram, a chauffeur, of 263 Vanderbilt Avenue; John Campbell, a waiter, of 536 Myrtle Avenue; Harry Vaughn, a rigger in the Navy Yard; Matthew Carraher, a machinist, of 318 Thirty-seventh Street; Anthony P. Mashin, a pharmacist's mate stationed at the Naval Barracks, and Walter Kern, also a pharmacist's mate at the barracks. An ensign and several other sailors are sought by the authorities in connection with the crime.

There have been many complaints from Captain George Brown, in command at the barracks, about the way in which the Government property was being stolen there, and the police have been on the alert for some days in effort to stop it. Last night Detectives John McGowan and Harry Walsh were waiting in an automobile near the barracks when two automobiles came out. The detectives gave chase and soon caught up with the smaller car, in which they captured Mashin and Kern. The police say the car contained a lot of navy stores, including blankets and rubber coats.

While one of the detectives waited, the other went on and took the four men in the larger car prisoner, also capturing the machine, which, he said, was loaded like the smaller car.

Carraher, according to the detectives, said that a few days ago he met a naval ensign from the barracks in a saloon at Waverly and Myrtle Avenues. Later, the ensign called him up, he said, and asked him to bring an automobile and some helpers to the barracks at 2 o'clock yesterday morning to carry away a load of goods bought at auction from the navy. He was inclined to be suspicious, he said, but believed if there was anything wrong the guards at the barracks would stop it.

He got Ingram, Campbell and Vaughn, he told the police, and went in the limousine to the barracks, where he saw eight sailors loading a small car with goods under direction of a man in civilian clothes, whom Carraher did not know but said he would recognize. Carraher told the police he had an appointment to meet the ensign in the same saloon, but the officer was not there when the police went to the place, and did not appear. His name is not known, but they are looking for him.

REV. THOMAS F. GREGG DIES.

Church Builder and an Active Civic Leader in the Bronx.

The Rev. Thomas F. Gregg, for twenty-nine years pastor of St. Augustine's Church, the largest Roman Catholic parish in the Bronx, and a leader in movements for civic improvement in that borough died yesterday at the rectory, 1,183 Franklin Avenue, after an illness of four months from diabetes.

Father Gregg was born in Poughkeepsie Aug. 17, 1854, and was educated at St. Joseph's College, Rhinecliffe, and at Niagara University and the Niagara Theological Seminary. Ordained in St. John's Cathedral, Buffalo, in 1877, he served pastorates in this city and Mount Iasco, N. Y., and in 1890 was appointed to St. Augustine's. The present church was built through the efforts of Father Gregg, as also was the parochial school housing 1,500 children.

DIDN'T WANT HIS SON.

Frank Abanowie of Brooklyn Left Youngster Near Water's Edge.

The sequel to an abandoned youngster found on the boulevard near the water at North Beach, Astoria, on June 1, and since then unclaimed at the rooms of the Children's Society, in Brooklyn, was told last night at the Bedford Avenue Station, where the police locked up Frank Abanowie, 28 years old, of 125 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, who admitted that the boy is his six-year-old son, and that he left the lad at North Beach because he "didn't want him any longer."

Abanowie is a tailor. His wife died three years ago, since which time he and the boy, whose name is Frank, had boarded with Mrs. Julia Penskatis. When he returned alone on the evening of June 1 he told his landlady he had left Frank with friends in Manhattan. Since then she had been able to learn nothing about the lad and, fearing some harm had come to him, Mrs. Penskatis yesterday told her fears to the police.

Abanowie, when questioned, was evasive and told contradictory stories. He finally admitted he had lost the child, and then said he had abandoned him at North Beach. The police of Astoria confirmed the finding of the youngster and Abanowie will be arraigned today on a charge of abandoning his son.

MRS. BRIGGS IN THE TOMBS.

Lawyer's Wife to be Tried on Charge of Receiving Stolen Goods.

Shortly after District Attorney Swann had announced yesterday that the Court of Appeals had decided that Mrs. Elizabeth A. Briggs of 978 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, wife of a lawyer, must appear for trial on a charge of receiving stolen property Detective Rotchford of Inspector Cray's staff arrested Mrs. Briggs and took her to the Tombs Prison. Late last night it was said she had not given bail. She will be arraigned in General Sessions today.

In June, 1917, Mrs. Briggs was arrested on the charge of receiving $2,100 of the money obtained from the proceeds of stock certificates forged by James E. Foye, a $75 a month bank clerk, who signed certificates of the General Electric Company. Mrs. Briggs, who was then Mrs. Austin, a widow, was discharged in habeas corpus proceedings by Supreme Court Justice Donnelly, who held that she was not guilty of the crime charged, which was based principally on alleged statements by Foye, it was said.

The District Attorney appealed and the Appellate Division sustained Justice Donnelly's decision, in which Presiding Justice Clarke and Justices Dowling, Smith, and Page concurred and Justice Shearn dissented. Mr. Swann took the case to the Court of Appeals on Justice Shearn's dissenting vote.

PLAN REGATTA ON HARLEM.

Rowing Association Schedules Events for July 12.

The next rowing regatta of the New York Rowing Association will be held on the Harlem River Saturday, July 12, it was decided last night at a meeting of the association's Board of Stewards at the New York A. C. The program was not definitely adopted, but in the list of events tentatively accepted for decision provision is made principally for juniors. The card will probably include a series of eight races. The program will be adop

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A reprint of our list of offerings as issued in July, 1916, may be of interest in that it permits a comparison of present prices and yields with those of the same or similar issues three years ago. This reprint with our current list will be sent upon request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Copper Stocks Move Forward, While Other Issues Act Uncertainly—Gold Embargo Off.

The financial community found several significant matters to study in yesterday's developments and news, part of which presumably had effect on dealings in securities while the remainder may be of importance in shaping the future of market transactions. The item which had direct application to dealings in stocks was the continuance of several copper company dividends on the basis of the preceding quarter. The strength and activity of mining shares throughout the afternoon reflected speculative sentiment in regard to current earnings which is emphasized by the relative strength of copper metal prices. Outside of this group of stocks the market was highly irregular, in fact the course of quotations could be described as ragged. Motor shares were mostly inclined toward lower levels, and speculative operations in many of the lately active issues were rather uncertain. Comment of brokerage offices indicated that the credit situation was being watched attentively and the rise of call money rates to 8 per cent. for loans secured by industrial collateral indicated toward the end of the day that considerable tension existed in the money market. Loans, based on mixed securities, however, loaned at 6 per cent.

A leading event of the day was the removal of restrictions on gold exports. The decision by the Treasury to return the gold market to its old free condition in this country had been forecast, but in some banking quarters action had not been expected for some time. It seems probable that a considerable amount of new metal may move out to Japan, as Japanese interests have desired for a long time to convert part of the large balances here into gold for transfer home. It is possible that some may go to the Argentine and Uruguay, but with the exchange rates of most countries in our favor it is not clear yet that any general outward movement will be undertaken in the near future. As gold shipments to countries whose trade balance stand in their favor, mentioning Japan as an example, should have effect on the exchange position of those nations in respect to the Far East and Europe, it is believed in banking circles that even a moderate outgo may be beneficial to the position of a number of exchange markets. The really significant result of converting our gold market into one free of restrictions lies in the evidence it gives of the strong foundation of the country's credit resources.

The Government crop report on Dec. 1 indicated a total yield of 1,236,000,000 bushels of wheat. While the Spring wheat condition became somewhat impaired during May, the indicated yield of 342,000,000 bushels is only 15,000,000 bushels less than last year's outturn, and that constituted a high record. If the full estimated crop is realised it will surpass the great output of 1915 by 214,000,000 bushels, and should make available more than 500,000,000 bushels for export after allowing for normal home consumption and an extra reservation for seed for the next crop. An actual export movement of this size would exceed the previous annual record by more than 60 per cent. At current high prices, which thus far have shown no sign of declining, the new wealth which the crop prospects hold forth is something to appeal strongly to the imagination of American economists and business.

Fresh interest is evident in the foreign credit situation by preliminary negotiations for a Swiss Government loan of around $25,000,000. In addition to supplying commodities, foreign borrowers it is expected that the investment market in the near future will be called upon to absorb a considerable amount of securities of domestic corporations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High ⅞ to High 8
Low ⅞ to Low 6¼
Renewals ⅞ to Renewals 6¼
Last ⅞ to Last 7

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6 Sixty days 6
Ninety days 6 Ninety days 6
Four months 6 Four months 6
Five months 6 Five months 6
Six months 6 Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5¼
Other Names
4 to 6 months 5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.83¾	$4.82¼	$4.82¼	—00¾
Cables	4.84⅛	4.83½	4.83½	—00¾
France—				
Demand	6.41	6.46	6.46	—01
Cables	6.39	6.44	6.44	—01

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.86⅝	London	$4.82¼	$4.83¼
5.18⅓	Paris	6.46	6.44
5.18⅓	Belgium	6.44	6.42
	China—		
	Hongkong	83.00	83.10
	Shanghai	123.00	123.25
	Peking	131.00	131.25
40.29	Holland	39.00	39.125
19.30	Greece	19.25	19.30
5.18⅓	Italy	7.93	7.91
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	40.00	40.25
	Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.50	51.75
	Yokohama	51.50	51.75
19.30	Spain	19.00	19.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80	South America—		
	Brazil	25.70	29.90
	Christiania	25.30	25.40
	Copenhagen	23.50	23.70
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.00	44.125
82.44	Rio	27.625	27.75
5.18⅓	Switzerland	5.27½	5.23
51.46	Russia (currency)—	Bid	Asked.
	100 rubles	11.95	12.00
	500 rubles	11.75	11.90

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for dealings in which it is the exclusive authorized agency:

	Kronen Per Dollar.
Germany	192 H.
Poland	24
Austria	24.00
Jugoslavia	21.00
Czechoslovakia	16.50
Roumania	70.00
Russia	39.35

*Marks per dollar. †Flimarks per dollar. ‡Lei to the dollar.

COMMERCIAL BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers—	Commercial.	
60 Days 90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal $4.59		$4.57½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $417,252,967; balances, $35,555,791; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,327,797; Federal Reserve credit balance, $47,339,945.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $28.125.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 53½d; in New York, $1.09½; Mexican dollars, 84½@85¾.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Receipts and expenditures

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Receipts	$4,251,154	$107,368,761
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	7,678,675	2,054,709,490
Miscellaneous	20,953,633	1,191,535,891
Miscellaneous revenue	4,500,585	594,488,848
Total receipts	$43,424,093	$4,008,109,906
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	120,202,876	10,363,489,994
Exc. of total rcp. over total disb.	296,739,494	111,423,988
Expenditures	163,626,973	14,371,599,882

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,644,311	267,943	942,373
Year to date	118,159,088	65,311,048	89,213,581

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
44	44½	10,000	Advance Rumely	40	46	42¾	45	+3¾
75¾	76	2,300	Advance Rumely pf	76	76	74	76	+¾
91	93	800	Ajax Rubber	92	93	92	92	+2
3¼	3¾	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½	...
2¾	3	800	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
45	45½	20,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	45	46¾	44¾	45¾	+¾
96	97	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	95½	96	95½	96	...
110¾	110¾	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	111¾	111¾	110	110¾	—¾
87	87¾	3,700	Am. Beet Sugar	86¾	89¾	86½	87¾	—1½
93	95	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	95	94	95	...
102	102¾	1,000	Am. Bosch Magneto	104	104	101	102¾	—¾
171	173½	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	172	172	171¼	171½	—8½
58⅞	59¼	11,300	Am. Can	59¼	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
107½	107¾	4,200	Am. Car & Fdry	107½	108¾	106	107¾	+ ⅜
82¼	82¾	5,700	Am. Cotton Oil	84	84	82¼	82¾	— ⅜
12⅝	12¾	300	Am. Druggists	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
88	90	400	Am. Express	89½	89½	89	89½	— ½
35	35¼	7,500	Am. H. & Leather	35½	35⅞	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
127	127¾	2,700	Am. H. & L. pf	128	128	126¾	126¾	—1¼
72	78	3,900	Am. Ice	73	73	70	73	—1
74½	75	800	Am. Ice pf	76	76	74½	74½	—1½
112	114	30,900	Am. International	114¼	114¾	111¾	112	—1½
72⅝	73	2,500	Am. Linseed	73	73¼	72	73	+1½
96¾	97¼	400	Am. Linseed pf	97	97½	97	97	—½
84½	85	4,800	Am. Locomotive	86¾	87¾	84¼	85	...
107	109	400	Am. Locomotive pf	108	108¼	108	108¼	+1
2¾	2¾	2,900	Am. Malting	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
83¾	85¾	27,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	83¾	86½	82¾	85¾	+1½
106¾	106¾	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	—1¼
126	128¾	767	Am. Snuff	123½	126¼	123½	126¼	+1½
38¼	38¾	11,200	Am. Steel Fdries	38¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	+ ⅜
106¾	106¾	3,000	Am. Sugar Ref	106¾	107¼	106	106¾	+ ⅛
106¾	106¾	5,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
5½	...	12,300	Do. rights	5	5½	4¾	5½	+ ⅛
92	96	200	Am. Sumatra T. pf	95¾	96	95¾	96	+ ⅛
106¾	107	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	107	107	106¾	106¾	— ⅜
219½	220	1,400	Am. Tobacco	220	221¼	219¾	219¾	+1¾
111	111½	4,900	Am. Woolen	116	119	110¾	111	—3½
107	109	400	Am. Woolen pf	109¾	109¾	108¾	108¾	—1½
50	50½	5,700	Am. Writing P. pf	50¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	— ½
24½	25¾	19,500	Am. Zinc, L. & S	23¾	25¼	23¾	25	+2
62	63½	1,300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	60	63¼	60	63¼	+2¼
74⅜	74⅝	39,100	Anaconda Copper	73	74¾	72	74¾	+1¾
56	57	4,500	Assoc. Dry Goods	58	58	57	57	—1½
75	80	12	As. Dry Gds. 1st pf	75	75	75	75	...
88	90	700	Associated Oil	89	91¾	89	90¾	+1¾
101⅜	102⅝	5,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¾	102¾	100⅝	102	+ ⅛
87¼	88	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	87¾	88	87¼	87½	—1½
103½	105	200	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	104	104	—1½
181	181½	17,900	At., Gulf & West I.	182	184½	179½	181	—6
103¼	103¾	12,400	Baldwin Loco	103½	104¾	102¾	103¾	— ⅛
53¾	54	700	Baltimore & Ohio	54	54	53¾	53¾	— ⅝
137½	138¾	1,500	Barrett, Co	140	140	137	138	—2
1⅝	1¾	300	Batopilas Mining		1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
87¾	88¾	600	Bethlehem Steel	86	87¾	86	87¾	+2¾
88¾	89¾	33,100	Beth. Steel, class B	88¾	89¾	85¾	88¾	+2½
102	103	1,742	Beth. Steel 7 % pf	102	102	102	102	...
114	114¾	1,200	Beth. Steel 8% pf	114¾	114	113	114¾	...
23½	23¾	8,800	Bklyn Edison	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
31¾	31¾	9,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	32¼	32¾	30¾	31¼	— ⅝
27	27½	1,900	Do. cfs. of dep	28	28	27¼	27½	— ⅝
9½	10¾	500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
51	53	130	Buf. & Sus. pf. odd lot	54	54¼	54	54½	+ ⅛
148¾	150	100	Burns Brothers	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	+ ¼
33½	33¾	1,100	Butterick Co	33	34¼	33	33	+ ⅛
13½	15¾	6,100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	13⅞	13¾	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	12,800	Butte & Superior	30	31¼	29⅝	30½	+ ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	2,500	Cadillo Cent. O. & R	50⅝	50⅝	50	50¼	+ ⅛
71⅝	72¼	3,100	California Packing	71¾	72¼	70¾	71¾	+ ⅛
39½	39¾	13,300	California Petroleum	36	39¾	33½	39¼	+4
84	84½	2,800	California Pet. pf	82¼	84½	82¼	84½	+1¾
69	69¾	100	Calumet & Arizona	68	68	68	68	—2½
164¾	165	1,800	Canadian Pacific	164¾	165	164	164¾	+1¼
99¾	100	500	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	100	100	100	100	+3
...	...	100	Central Foundry	22½	22¾	22¼	22¼	—1¾
...	...	200	Central Foundry pf	48	48	48	48	—1¾
106¾	107¾	22,400	Central Leather Co	108	108	105¾	106¾	—1¾
110	112½	100	Central Leather pf	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	...
42	42¾	100	Certain-teed Prod	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼	...
48¾	50	19,400	Cerro de Pasco Cop	48¾	50	48	50¾	+2½
206	207	3,200	Chandler Motor	208	208	206	207	+8
67¾	67¾	3,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	67¾	67¾	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
10	10½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	10	10	10	10	+1
10	10	100	Chi. Great Western	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
45¾	46¾	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45¾	46	45¼	46	+ ⅛
70¾	70¾	1,700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	70¾	71¾	70¼	70¾	+ ⅛
103	104¼	1,100	Chi. & Northwest'n	102¾	103	102¾	103	+ ⅛
130	133	800	Chi. & Northwest. pf	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	— ⅛
295	297	2,300	Chi., Rock. I. & P	30	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
82¾	82¾	100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	82¼	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
70¾	71¾	700	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	71	71	70¾	71	— ⅛
26¾	27	23,600	Chile Copper	27	27	27	27	+1¾
46¾	47	14,900	Chino Copper	47¼	47¾	46¾	47	— ⅛
52	54	100	Clev., C. C. & St. L	52	52	52	52	—1
85	87	300	Cluett, Peabody	87½	87½	86	86	+1¼
50¼	51	5,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	50¼	51¼	49¾	50¾	+ ⅛
27	27¼	200	Col. & Southern	27	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
58½	59	1,400	Col. & South. 1st pf	58½	59	58½	58½	+ ⅛
53	57¼	18,300	Columbia Gas & El	53	57¼	52¾	57¼	+3¾
51	51½	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
101¼	102¾	2,900	Consolidated Gas	101¼	102¾	101	102¾	+ ⅛
98	104	5,600	Con. Int. Cal. Min	98	104	98¾	104	+ ⅛
100½	101	10,400	Continental Can	100½	101	99	100¾	—3¾
72¾	73	400	Continental Insur	72¾	73	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
67¾	67¾	12,500	Corn Products Ref	68	68	67¼	67¼	— ⅜
106½	108	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	107	107	107	107	— ½
55	58	200	Crex Carpet	55	55	55	55	+1
94	94¼	10,300	Crucible Steel	94¼	94¾	92¾	94¼	+ ⅛
35¾	36	3,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	36	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
84¾	84¾	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	84¾	84¾	84	84¾	+ ⅛
111½	113½	300	Delaware & Hud	112	112	112	112	—1½
203	210	100	Del., Lack. & West	203	203	203	203	...
104½	105	200	Den. & Rio G. pf	104½	105	104½	104½	+ ⅛
101	104	100	Detroit United Ry	102	102	102	102	—3
14⅝	14⅞	2,100	Dome Mines	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
39¾	39¾	3,900	Elk Horn Coal	40	38	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
31½	33	1,300	Emerson Brant	29	33	29	32½	+3½
18⅝	18⅞	2,000	Erie	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
30¾	30¾	700	Erie 1st pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
115¾	115¾	2,000	Famous Pl.-Lasky	116¾	116¾	115	115¾	—1¾
16	17	500	Fed. Min. & Smelt	16	17¾	16	17¾	+2¾
44½	46	1,900	Fed. Min. & S. pf	44½	46¾	44½	45½	+ ⅛
87¾	88	600	Fisher Body	87¾	87¾	84	84	—2¾
36	38	3,400	Gas., Wm. & Wig	36	36¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
83	83¾	5,000	General Cigar	83	83¾	83	83¾	+ ⅛
165¾	166	500	General Electric	165¾	166¼	165¾	166¼	+ ⅛
243	243	13,400	General Motors	243	243	233¾	238¾	—4½
94	94	300	General Motors pf	94	94	93	93	—1
90	90	300	General Motors deb	90	90	90	90	—1
83¾	83¾	6,200	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	83¾	83¾	82¼	82¾	—1¼
105	106	100	Goodrich pf	105¾	106¼	105¾	106	+ ⅛
76¾	76¾	2,600	Granby Consol	73¾	76¾	73½	76¾	+2½
98½	99	1,700	Great Northern pf	98½	99	98½	98½	— ⅝
48	48	4,600	Gt. No.cfs.,ore prop	48	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅝
43¾	44¾	1,500	Greene-Can. Cop	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	+ ⅛
67	68	800	Gulf States Steel	67	68	67	67	+1
61	61¼	13,000	Haskell & Barker	60¾	61¾	59½	61	+1½
61¾	61¾	81,300	Inspiration Copper	59¾	61¾	58½	61¼	+1½
84	84½	6,100	Interboro Consol	84	84	83¾	84	— ½
30	30½	11,300	Inteboro Con. pf	30	31	29¾	30	...
24½	24¾	700	Int. Agricultural	24½	25	24¼	25	...
86	86¾	800	Int. Agricult. pf	85	86¾	85	86¼	+1
133¾	134	17,000	Int. Harvester, new	133¾	141	133¾	139¼	+4¾
105	105¼	105,200	Int. Mer. Marine	105	114¼	101¾	111½	+5¾
121¾	121¾	13,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	120¼	121¾	118¾	121¾	+1
28¾	29	5,000	Int. Nickel	28¾	29	28¼	29	+1
61	61¼	3,700	Int. Paper	60¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
74	77	200	Int. Paper pf. sta	76	76	76	76	—1⅝
41	41¼	1,000	Jewel Tea	42	42	41	41¼	— ⅛
...	...	600	Kan. City Southern	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Kan. City South. pf	56	56	56	56	...

Continued on Column 4 of Column 4th and Seven.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Huge Wheat Crop.

The Government's report on wheat crop conditions simply took everybody's breath. It was generally known that the growing crop promised to break all records, and in the trade there was a fairly comprehensive idea of what was to be expected in the report. But the figures of estimated total, Winter and Spring wheat combined, of 1,236,000,000 bushels, were probably a good deal greater than the average person, not in the trade, had looked for. When to this is added the statement that private authorities think the Government too conservative in its estimate, the situation becomes almost too great for the same average person to grasp. Wall Street, knowing what the West usually does when it is flush, sees further hope for big stock market doings.

***

Other Big Crops.

Nothing has been said officially yet about corn. That will be treated by the Department of Agriculture later on. But several crops, in addition to wheat, have been reported on. Oats, for one, is reported at a condition of 93.2, the same as at this time last year, but considerably better than the ten-year average of 89.4. Rye is placed at 93.5 at the present time, against 83.6 in 1918, and 86.8 for the ten-year average, while hay, both kinds, is put at 94.1, against 89.0 a year ago, and a ten-year average of 87.3. The question Wall Street is now asking is: What will the West do with its money?

***

$750,000,000 for the Rails.

The report of the Railroad Appropriation bill by the House Appropriations Committee yesterday, the bill carrying $750,0000,000 instead of the $1,200,000,000 asked for by the Director General of Railroads, did not cause as much surprise in the financial district as might have been expected. It has been known for some time that conservative bankers and railroad operators favored the immediate appropriation of the amount which the country was agreed upon and which would have been available had it not been for the Senatorial filibuster. Opposition to increasing the amount at this time was based on the ground that the increase of nearly $500,000,000 asked for would offer good ground for debate and delay.

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The July 1 Maturities.

Attention has been directed in financial quarters to the question of the July 1 railroad financial requirements and how they will be met. The maturities will amount approximately to $30,500,000, but it is estimated that dividend requirements run above $250,000,000. This would make the total requirements approach the $300,000,000 mark, and while it is believed that all of the vital financing will be accomplished, it is also believed that there will be a larger percentage of dividends postponed by individual carriers pending receipt of funds from the Railroad Administration than heretofore.

***

The Porphyry Dividends.

Continuance of the dividends of three months ago in the case of the porphyry group of coppers, Utah, Chino, Ray, and Nevada, when the Directors of the four companies met yesterday, was taken as a sign of a greater degree of optimism obtaining among the producers. As a matter of fact, the copper situation has improved greatly in the last month and a half, and the dividend action was considered by traders to be a direct reflection of this. There has been little talk heard that further cuts in dividends would be made, but when the action of the Directors became known about midday, there was a greater display of interest in the copper issues, and many of them were bid up sharply, the feeling of confidence being imparted not only to the porphyry group but to the general run of copper stocks as well. Utah was the leader, advancing nearly 5 points; Chino was up almost 4 points, Cerro de Pasco gained better than 2 points, and Anaconda advanced 1¾ points.

***

Large Steel Orders.

The belief obtains in steel circles that a large number of orders are to be placed shortly, one of which will overshadow anything that has been recorded since the signing of the armistice. The largest order up to the present has been the 345,000-ton purchase by the General Motors Corporation. The inquiries from domestic consumers are said to be increasing in volume, some of the prospective purchasers apparently being committed to the belief that they will not be able to get steel products at any lower figures than now are ruling, at the same time having the fear that they may have to pay higher prices if purchasing is put off until Fall. Nearly all of the steel manufacturers are talking higher prices and the level has already climbed somewhat in certain lines.

***

Chandler Motors Advances.

A gain of some eight points in Chandler Motors yesterday testified not only to the strength imparted to the issue by the increase in the dividend rate from 12 to 16 per cent. at the close of last week, but also to the optomistic statement of the condition of the company which was issued by President Chandler. He described the business of the company as the largest that had ever been done and that the present year would be the most prosperous that has ever been reported. The strange fact was that while the Chandler stock was climbing, the other automobile issues were suffering recessions. The statement of conditions as to the Chandler company in a measure is one that might be applied to the entire automobile industry which is doing a capacity business.

***

Bethlehem Steel a Leader.

Bethlehem Steel was one of the strongest of the steel stocks in yesterday's trading, the "A" and the "B" shares advancing in each case more than two points. The market action was apparently governed rather by special conditions affecting Bethlehem than by a general situation with relation to the entire steel industry. It was reported that the company would not only pay $7,500,000 of its 7 per cent. notes maturing July 15, but that in addition maturities might be anticipated to the extent of paying off $25,000,000 of the outstanding issue. This action would bring the "A" and "B" shares closer to the assets of the company.

***

Bankers Get German Machine Gun.

J. P. Morgan & Co. received last night the German .11 field gun which they obtained at the Victory Liberty Loan rally at the Metropolitan Opera House during the last war bond drive by subscribing for $5,500,000 worth of Victory notes. It is planned to have the German gun emplaced so that it will point through the firm's front door.

***

Southern Pacific Disappoints.

Some of the professionals interpreted the first news of a favorable decision by the United States Supreme Court for the Southern Pacific Company, as the long-awaited decision in the oil land title case which was appealed from the Los Angeles District Court. They immediately put in substantial orders for the stock, which responded by selling up rapidly to the day's high, at 114¾. More careful reading of the news surrounding the decision showed that it was rendered in the thirty-year-old suit of minority stockholders of Houston & Texas against Southern Pacific, which grew out of a reorganization proceeding, and speculative enthusiasm died a natural death. Some of the professionals who had gone in for a killing sold their stock for what they paid for it. The closing price was 113.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	$12,587,900	$6,768,000	$2,140,000
Year to date	1,443,232,439	681,991,500	469,869,800

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

U S Liberty 3½, 1932-'47: 2 @ 94.90; 1 @ 97¼; 5 @ 97.50; 1 @ 97.60; 64 @ 97.50; 40 @ 97.60; 94 @ 97.52; 17 @ 97.60; 10 @ 97.50; 50 @ 97.44; 125 @ 97.40; 1 @ 97.50; 2 @ 97.44; 17 @ 97.40; 142 @ 97.48; 5 @ 97.50; 17 @ 97.46; 6 @ 97.45; 5 @ 97.42; 10 @ 97.50; 10 @ 97.40; 5 @ 97.50; 2 @ 97.52; 1 @ 97.54; 111 @ 97.50; 15 @ 97.54; 30 @ 97.54; 5 @ 97.52; 11 @ 97.54; 50 @ 97.56; 15 @ 97.54; 1 @ 97.50; $132,000 2d conv 4¼s, 1927-'42: 31 @ 94.80; 8 @ 94.72; 50 @ 94.76; 50 @ 94.74; 2 @ 94.96; 20 @ 94.70; 1 @ 94.72; 9 @ 94.70; 8 @ 94.68; 53 @ 94.70; 85 @ 94.68; 20 @ 94.64; 20 @ 94.62; 8 @ 94.62; 16 @ 94.68; 40 @ 94.60; 100 @ 94.62; 10 @ 94.64; 2 @ 94.60; 10 @ 94.62; 1 @ 94.60; 5 @ 94.68; 41 @ 94.64; 260 @ 94.66; 100 @ 94.68; 4 @ 94.60; 10 @ 94.64; 50 @ 94.64; 4 @ 94.60; 65 @ 94.68; $1,165,000 3d 4¼s, 1928: 50 @ 95.54; 215 @ 95.52; 201 @ 95.50; 35 @ 95.52; 2 @ 95.50; 3 @ 95.48; 50 @ 95.52; 5 @ 95.50; 10 @ 95.54; 1 @ 95.52; 10 @ 95.50; 17 @ 95.50; 5 @ 95.52; 5 @ 95.50; 1 @ 95.54; 66 @ 95.48; 80 @ 95.48; 16 @ 95.49; 1 @ 95.44; 28 @ 95.48; 35 @ 95.48; 90 @ 95.50; 5 @ 95.48; 15 @ 95.56; 2 @ 95.60; 7 @ 95.54; 40 @ 95.52; 143 @ 95.50; 15 @ 95.52; 85 @ 95.50; 10 @ 95.52; 75 @ 95.54; 5 @ 95.50; 85 @ 95.52; 1 @ 95.50; 10 @ 95.54; 9 @ 95.56; $1,000 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38: 75 @ 94.62; 1 @ 94.80; 1 @ 94.76; 56 @ 94.84; 1 @ 94.88; 20 @ 94.88; 15 @ 94.90; 15 @ 94.86; 20 @ 94.84;

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WINTER WHEAT TO BE RECORD CROP

893,000,000-Bushel Output Is Predicted as Result of the Condition on June 1.

SOME DAMAGE DURING MAY

"Red Rust" Appears in Important Producing States and Cuts Down Estimate of the Yield.

OTHER CROPS DOING WELL

Spring Wheat Production Put at 343,000,000 Bushels—Oats and Barley Way Up.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Winter wheat production is forecast at 893,000,000 bushels, compared with 899,915,000 bushels forecast last month, making it the largest ever grown. Condition of Winter wheat was 94.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 100.5 last month, and 83.8 last year.

Spring wheat production is forecast at 343,000,000 bushels, compared with last year's production of 359,000,000 bushels, which was a record crop. Acreage this year is 22,393,000. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 91.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 95.2 a year ago.

Details of other crops follow:

Oats—Production forecast, 1,446,000,000 bushels; acreage, 42,365,000; condition, 93.2.

Barley—Production, 232,000,000; acreage, 8,889,000; condition, 91.7.

Rye—Production, 107,000,000; condition, 93.5.

Hay—Production, 116,000,000 tons; condition, 94.1.

Apples—Production, 166,000,000 bushels; condition, 67.8.

Peaches—Production, 50,300,000 bushels; condition, 73.1.

Pastures—Condition, 97.4.

The condition and production, in thousands of bushels, by important producing stages of Winter wheat, follow:

Pennsylvania	103 and	34,713
Ohio	106 and	56,531
Indiana	108 and	56,856
Illinois	96 and	67,985
Missouri	93 and	71,586
Nebraska	95 and	69,825
Kansas	95 and	119,042
Texas	101 and	35,537
Oklahoma	96 and	57,835
Washington	97 and	25,081
Oregon	96 and	18,422

The same for the Spring wheat are:

Minnesota	95 and	61,451
North Dakota	91 and	86,404
South Dakota	95 and	48,684
Washington	96 and	30,714

Red rust, a wheat disease, made its appearance during May in important wheat producing States causing more than 5½ points decline in the condition of the crop and threatens still greater damage. The infection has appeared in practically all of the Central States west of the Mississippi River, and is extending eastward through the States south of the Ohio River, the decline in the condition of the crop in the last week in May was very marked, especially in Kansas.

A summary of conditions issued by the department, said:

"The Winter wheat crop, extraordinary in its high condition of 100.5 per cent. at the beginning of May, while still showing the high condition of 94.9 per cent. of normal, and promising the record-breaking production of 892,822,000 bushels, exhibits by no means the brilliant, almost ideal, condition that was afforded a month ago.

"The principal cause of decline, and one carrying the threat of still greater damage, is the appearance of red rust in practically all of the Central States west of the Mississippi River, and extending eastward through the States south of the Ohio River into and through the Piedmont regions of the Atlantic Coast States as far as Maryland. From Nebraska to Central Texas this infection is very general. The damage will be light in Texas.

"Doubt exists as to the harm, if any, likely to result in Oklahoma, where the leaves are destroyed over large areas but the heads are filled, and many authorities contend that the crop will show little harm. In Kansas and Nebraska wheat is well advanced toward maturity, but the rust infection is exceptionally heavy and the extent of loss to be expected entirely problematical. The decline in the last week of May was very marked in those States, especially in Kansas.

"Some smut is reported, though not serious, from scattered points in Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas. The presence is confirmed of the serious disease 'take-all' in a few counties in Illinois.

"Insect damage is light, the Hessian fly being reported only from a few counties in Indiana and Illinois, the joint worm from scattered localities, principally in Missouri, and the army worm in Oklahoma.

"Conditions in the northeastern quarter of the country remain very high, Ohio especially showing a condition of 106 per cent. of normal, and through practically all this region bumper yields are promised.

"The Spring wheat crop shows an increase of eight-tenths of 1 per cent. in the area sown. The late Spring and abundant rainfall interfered with planting as large an acreage as had been intended. The condition is good in the principal producing States."

To Establish Branch in Antwerp.

H. S. Dudley, President of the Anglo-American Commercial Corporation is going abroad to establish a branch office in Antwerp. Mr. Dudley said yesterday that he would study conditions in Europe and would attend to final details of contracts which the company had pending.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company	Rate	Payable.	Record.
Beech Creek	1½	Q July	1 June 16
Cal. Petroleum	1¾	Q July	— June 20
Cal. Petroleum	2½	Acc July	— June 20
Del., Hill & Low.	$2.00	SA July	5 June 20
Endicott-Johnson Corp.	1¾	Q July	1 June 20
Famous P. Lasky	$2.00	Q July	1 June 23
L. W. Bis. 1st pf.	1¾	Q July	1 June 16
Morris & Essex	$1.75	SA July	1 June 9
Nat. Surety	3	Q July	1 June 20
N. Y., Lack. & W.	1¼	Q July	1 June 14
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	1¾	Q July	1 June 10
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	1¾	Q July	1 June 10
Pitts., McK. & Y.	1½	— July	1 June 16
S. S. Kresge	2½	— July	1 June 16
S. S. Kresge pf.	1¾	Q July	1 June 16

EARNINGS.

Public Utility.

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RY. GAS & EL. CO. for April—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
April gross	$203,400	$156,294	$47,106
Net aft. taxes	48,415	44,730	3,685
Sur. aft. chgs.	25,333	24,326	1,007
4 mos. gross	820,661	565,171	255,490
Net aft. taxes	200,428	160,544	45,883
Sur. aft. chgs.	114,158	80,975	33,183

Railroads.

ERIE RAILROAD SYSTEM for April—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
April gross	$7,677,447	$7,444,233	$183,214
Def. aft. taxes	1,269,631	*378,195	1,648,826
Net oper. def.	1,323,480	*186,103	1,509,583
4 mos. gross	29,773,147	24,988,904	4,784,243
Def. aft. taxes	2,804,217	2,698,531	285,686
Net oper. def.	3,477,776	3,438,758	*40,982

WABASH for April—

April gross	3,880,977	3,656,297	274,680
Bal. aft. taxes	421,670	747,790	*326,119
Net oper. inc.	282,023	464,513	*182,190
4 mos. gross	14,449,005	12,207,847	2,241,718
Bal. aft. taxes	397,866	901,407	*503,541
Net oper. def.	404,217	$50,588	178,031
Income.			

*Decrease.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	67.99	67.20	67.51	— .27
25 industrials	110.39	107.98	109.57	— .02
50 stocks	89.19	87.80	88.54	— .04

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 7	88.89	88.11	88.58	+ .10
June 6	89.56	87.89	88.48	+ .11
June 5	88.81	87.18	88.37	+1.68
June 4	87.18	85.60	86.69	+ .74
June 3	88.58	85.55	85.95	—2.18
June 2	88.66	86.46	88.13	+1.35

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	89.56	June 6	85.55	June 3	88.54
1918.	73.37	June 27	68.74	June 1	72.47
1917.	84.45	June 13	81.11	June 20	82.31
1916.	89.60	June 12	83.56	June 28	86.03
1915.	72.25	June 22	66.46	June 1	70.41

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	89.56	June 6	69.73	Jan. 21	88.54
†1918.	74.22	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	69.83
Full Years.					
1918.	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916.	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.12	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	78.76	Off .19	+1.24	+1.84

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

June 7	78.45	+.13	May 30	Holiday	
June 6	78.82	—.14	May 29	78.99	+.17
June 5	78.96	+.04	May 28	78.82	—.02
June 4	78.92	—.05	May 27	78.84	+.12
June 3	78.97	—.08	May 26	78.72	—.—
June 2	79.05	+.06	May 24	78.72	+.04
May 31	Holiday		May 23	78.68	+.15

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919.	79.05	June 2	76.00	Mar. 31	78.76
†1918.	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	76.92
Full Years.					
1918.	82.36	Nov. 12	75.68	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 25	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

WANT FACTS IN SHIP DEAL.

Stockholders Prepare Questions to be Put at Coming Meeting.

At an informal meeting of members of the International Mercantile Marine Preferred and Common Stockholders' Committee held yesterday in the office of D. W. Blumenthal, counsel, it was decided that Mr. Blumenthal should present the following questions at the special meeting of Stockholders June 16:

What is the replacement cost today of ships to be sold?

What is the number, kind, and condition of ships to be retained by the company?

Does the proposed sale show a profit which will be subject to a large reduction by income and excess profits taxes, Federal and State, and what was the original cost of ships and how much has been charged off for depreciation?

Does the company propose to liquidate or continue in business after the sale? If liquidated, what is the approximate amount to be realized by the common stock holders? If the company continues in business will the retained equipment be sufficient for the purpose, and if not how much will have to be expended for new equipment?

Is the sale desirable from a patriotic standpoint and what is the attitude of the United States Government toward the sale?

Is any one receiving a commission or other compensation from either side? If so, who and how much?

Mr. Blumenthal said yesterday that the committee he represented was not ready to divulge its personnel and that it simply was desirous of obtaining answers to the questions it might decide to ask at the special stockholders' meeting.

No further information was obtainable yesterday about the action which may be taken by other holders of both classes of stock, but it is understood that the opposition to the proposed sale is gaining headway, and may possibly crystallize in the shape of a protective committee which will advertise for proxies to vote against the proposed deal.

SWISS SEEK CREDIT HERE.

Government Said to be Negotiating for Loan to Cover Purchases.

The Swiss Government, it is learned, is negotiating with American bankers for the establishment here of a $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 credit, probably to be arranged through the flotation of Swiss Government bonds. This is the first specific development to be reported since the announcement was made that all foreign credits were to be co-ordinated into a comprehensive program. No details of the Swiss operation were available yesterday other than that the foreigners favor the offering of bonds. Nothing was said as to rate of interest or the probable maturity of the securities.

It is understood that Switzerland is anxious to purchase goods here in considerable quantity. Swiss exchange, which has been at a premium for most of the war period, is now at a slight discount, and to overcome this, it is said that the Swiss Government is trying to arrange the credit, which is expected to run for rather a long life. Other neutrals, it is said, are contemplating similar moves.

COTTON PRICES GO UPWARD 200 POINTS

Day's Gains Are Greater Than the Losses on Any Single Day Last Week.

WHOLE MARKET ADVANCED

Weather Map's Showing of Rainy and Cold Weather Gave Courage to Trade.

Yesterday's cotton market was as sensationally strong as last week's markets were sensationally weak. As a matter of fact, the gains yesterday were greater than were the losses on any single day of last week. Virtually the whole market rose the maximum 200 points, the high prices being made shortly before the closing on a great buying wave which appeared to come from all quarters. The local spot market was also very strong, moving up 190 points on a turnover of 2,000 bales.

The decline of last week, which did much to readjust the technical position of the market, apparently had cleaned out many of the early bulls, who were conspicuous sellers all through last week. In addition, a big short interest had been built up around the ring, and many of the leading trade people of the South and the more important spot interests here and in other parts of the country also lightened their commitments considerably on the break. All this combined to help the market yesterday.

A good part of the short interest was predicated on the belief that the rise since March had more than discounted the Government's recent condition report, and last week much emphasis was placed on the favorable turn in the weather. Yesterday, however, the weather map showed a return of rainy and cold weather over most of the belt and the shorts were easily stampeded when trade interests began to buy and it was discovered that a great paucity of contracts obtained.

The export clearances posted yesterday were another factor in the rise. New Orleans got off 30,528 bales; Wilmington sent out 18,100 bales, and 1,000 left New York, making the total for the day 55,628 bales, and the total for the week to date 64,098 bales. This is considerably more than has been got away thus early in the week in some time and yesterday there were hopes that at last the export movement, long expected and talked of, had set in. Nearly a month ago it was announced that the Shipping Board had allocated a lot of tonnage for cotton haulage in June, but this is the first sign of its materialization.

The market was strong all through yesterday's session. It started well, up 15 to 20 points and at no time did it go below Saturday's closing figures. The rise was steady and consistent and at the end it went with a rush.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	29.45	31.30	29.30	31.15@31.20	29.30
Oct.	28.42	30.25	28.25	30.24	28.23
Dec.	28.12	29.80	28.00	29.80	27.80
Jan.	27.90	29.65	27.75	29.65	27.67
March	27.65	29.35	27.65	29.39	27.39

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 100 points to 32.75c for middling upland; sales, 2,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.60c; New Orleans, 31.25c; Savannah, 31.25c; Augusta, 31.00c; Memphis, 31.50c; Houston, 31.75c; Little Rock, 30.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	28,108	22,737	10,602
Exports	55,629	8,215	5,305
Exports, season	4,407,805	4,300,765	3,775,539
New York stocks	102,573	102,559	131,605
Port stocks	1,333,483	....	1,197,907
N. Y. arrivals	332	680	....

The Liverpool market was closed.

New Lafayette Trust Dividend.

Creditors of the Lafayette Trust Company, in liquidation under the State Superintendent of Banks, are to receive another 30 per cent. dividend, through an order signed yesterday by Justice Cailagnan in the Queens Supreme Court. The distribution is to be made forthwith.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	2	Iron Blos.	38	45
Amer. Oil	8	8½	Iron Cap	10¾	10¾
Boston Elev.	1⅝	2⅛	J. Verde	60	65
Boot Mont.	16	17	Majestic	30	31
Bohemia	1½	2⅜	Mex. Mets	21	28
Butte Lon.	17	20	Moj. Tung	13	17
Champion	2	3	New Baltic	1½	2
Calaveras	1⅜		Nat. L. & Z.	10	14
Chief Con.	3⅜	3⅝	Nixon	25	27
Cortez	20	25	Nev. Doug.	14	17
Con. Cop.	6⅛	6⅜	Oneco	1	1½
Crystal	15	18	Onondaga	30	60
Crown Res.	25	30	Rainier	80	85
Eagle Eagle	3	3	S. W. Miami	5½	6
Eagle B. B.	2⅛	2⅜	Seven Met.	25	27
Fortuna	5	6	Texana	84	86
Houghton	1⅛	1⅜	Un. V. Exten.	38⅜	40⅜
Hecla	39	40	Victoria	1¼	1½
La Rose	40	45	Yukon	75	90

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	96½	96⅝
Anglo-French 5s	97	97⅜
Argentine 5s	84	85⅜
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98⅜	98⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	98⅝	98½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97⅜	98
Chinese Government 5s	70	71⅝
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	98⅜	101
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92½	93½
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	83⅜	84⅜
Dominican Republic 5s	93	
City of Bordeaux 6s	99⅜	99⅝
City of Lyons 6s	99½	99⅝
City of Marseilles 6s	99½	99⅝
City of Paris 6s	97⅜	98
Japanese 4½s	91	92
Japanese 4½s, second series	91¼	92
Japanese 4s	80	80⅜
City of Tokio 5s	79½	80⅜
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅞	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99⅛	99⅜
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	99⅜	99⅝
United States of Mexico 5s	66	71
United States of Mexico 4s	52	56½
Russian Government 4s, 1904	20	

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	99¼	99⅜	Pan. 2s, c. 1938	98⅜	
2s, c. 1930	99¼	99⅜	Pan. 3s, r. 1961	89	92
3s, r. 1946	89	92	Pan. 3s, c. 1961	89	92
3s, c. 1946	89	92	P. I 4s, '34	90	96
4s, r. 1925	106	106⅛	P. I 4s, '35	90	96
4s, c. 1925	106¼	106⅜	P. I 4s, 36	90	96
Pan. 2s, r. 1938	98⅜	99½	Dist. of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan. 2s, c. 1938	98⅜	..			
Pan. 2s, r. 1938	98⅜	99½			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	52	58	Barrett Co. pf.	117½	120
Alb. & Sus.	..	185	B'klyn Cr'k	30¾	..
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	99⅝	101	Booth F. pf.	80	75
Am. B. N.	44	46	Buff. & R.	74½	75
Do pf.	47	50¾	Bklyn Ed.	98	101
Am. Br. Sh.	91	95	B. U. Gas	90	91½
Am. C. pf.	106½	107½	Brown Bh.	91	92
Am. C. & F. pf.	116⅜	117½	Do pf.	99	101
Am. Coal	45	..	B. R. & P.	80¼	84
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	92	93½	Do pf.	90	..
Am. M. 1st pf.	61½	62½	Burns Bros pf.	99⅝	113
Am. Snlph.	114	142	Bush Ter.	80	100
Am. Sm. pf. A	94	95	Cal. P. pf.	113	113¼
Am. Sn. pf.	95	99	Canada Sc.	45⅜	48
Am. S. Ref. pf.	117	119	C. R. R. of N. J.	205	225
Am. T. & C.	60	64	C. & S. A. pf.	110	116
Am. Tob. pf.	102	102¾	C'tain-teed 1st pf.	88	90
Am. Writ.	5	7	Chi. & Alt.	9⅜	12
Am. pf.	11	25	Do pf.	12½	16½
Assets R.	2	2½	C. & E. Ill.	65	7
Asso. D. G. 2d pf.	77	81	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	28½	29
A. B. & A.	9	11	Chi. R. I. & Om.	74	77
A. G. & W. I. pf.	72	74½	Do pf.	105	115
Bald. L. pf.	108	115	C. C. & St. L. pf.	70¾	74
B. & O. pf.	58½	59⅝	Cin-P. pf.	104½	105½

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cl. & Pitts.	67½	80	Nat. L. pf.	106	110
Do. spec.	38	..	Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	17	22½
Col. G. pf.	103	125	N. Y. C. & St. L.	30	31½
C. & S. 2d pf.	49	54	Do 1st pf.	69	70
Cont. C. pf.	100	115	Do 2d pf.	50	51½
Cruc. S. pf.	100	101	N. Y. Dock pf.	51⅝	52⅝
C-Am. Sug.	190	200	N. Y. L. & West	92	98
Do pf.	104	107	Norf. & Wn. pf.	76	78
D. & Co. pf.	98	99	Owens B. pf.	102¼	105
D. & R. G.	8	8½	Pac. Coast.	42	48
Del. Ed.	118	122	Do 1st pf.	70	100
Det. & M.	85	..	Do 2d pf.	50	80
Dia. Match.	115	120	P. T. & Tel pf.	82	90
D. S. S. & A.	4½	6	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	173	176
Do pf.	6	10	Pett-Mull.	38	45
Em. B. pf.	95	100	Do 1st pf.	96	102
Elec. S. B.	72	77	Pitts. C. pf.	92⅜	94½
Elk Horn C. pf.	42	..	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	131½	139
Erie 2d pf.	21⅞	22	Pitts. S. pf.	80	88
Erie & P.	..	70	Pr. Stl. Car pf.	102	104
Fisher Bdy pf.	100	100½	P. S. N.	82	85
Gen. Chem.	100	106	R. R. Sec. I stk. c.	..	75
Do pf.	103	106	Ry. Stl. Spr.	84	..
Gen. Cig. pf.	105	110	Rep. I. & S. pf.	108¼	112
G. M. & N.	10¾	11¼	Rdg. 1st pf.	37	37½
Do pf.	38½	40	Do 2d pf.	37	38½
Gulf St. Stl. 1st pf.	94	98	Rep. I. & S. pf.	104½	105
Hartman.	82	84	St. Jo. Lead. ex div.	14⅝	14⅞
Homestake	86	97	St. L. S. F. pf.	31	33
Ill. Cent.	100⅞	102	S-S. S. & I. pf.	92	93
Int. H. pf.	116½	..	So. P. R. S.	105	115
Int. N. pf.	94	..	Do pf.	111	119
Int. P. pf.	95	110	Std. Mill.	131	144
Int. Salt.	53	55	Do pf.	80	94
Iowa Cent.	5	6	Stp. Stl. 1st pf.	103	105
Jewel Tea pf.	83	87	Tide W. O.	246	248
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	69	85	T. St. L. & West	4	8
Kayser (J.)	120	124	Do cfs.	5	6
Do 1st pf.	103	120	Do pf.	17	..
Kel. Wh. pf.	98½	99½	Do pf. c.	17	20
K. & T. M.	4	6	T. C. I.	52	57
Do pf.	13	30	Do pf.	81	124
Kresge (SS)	130½	..	Und. Type.	175	178½
Do pf.	107	109¾	Un. Cig. Stores	120	125
Kress (S. H.)	78	80	Do pf.	115	125
Do pf.	98	..	U. Pac. pf.	87¾	88⅛
Lacl. Gas.	69	72	Un. Cig. Stl. pf.	115	125
L. E. & W. pf.	23¾	26	Un. Drug.	134½	135½
Lgg. & M.	220	227	Do 1st pf.	49	54
Loose-W. B. 1st pf.	101	104¾	Do 2d pf.	123	123½
Do 2d pf.	110	120	U. Rys. Inv.	11¼	12
Lorill'd Co. pf.	110	112½	Do pf.	25¾	26¼
Louis. & N.	119	121	U. S. Exp.	30	30⅝
M'kay Cos.	75	80	U. S. Ind. A pf.	107	111
Do pf.	83	85	U. S. Sm. pf.	48¼	49
Man. B'ch.	1¼	2¼	Va. R. & P.	43	44
Marlin R.	73	75½	Wab. pf. B.	23¼	24½
Math. Alk.	31½	33	W. Md. 2d pf.	2	..
M. Dep. Sts pf.	100	100¾	W. U. Tel. pf.	22	26
Mex. P. pf.	105¼	108	W. E. & M. 1st pf.	67	72
Mich. Cen.	93	100	W-Overl. pf.	97	98
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	95	96	W. & Co. pf.	102	104
Do pf.	108	112	Ww'th. pf.	116½	118
Do pf.	81	88	Wor. Pump pf. A	96	97½
Mon. P. pf.	107½	..			
Mor. & Es. ex div.	70½	..			
N. C. & St. L.	116	120			
Nat. B. pf.	118½	119½			
Nat. C. & S.	80⅞	82¾			
Do pf.	105	108			

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NEW ISSUE

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

$1,600,000

Hunt County, Texas

5% Direct Obligation Bonds

Dated April 1, 1919 Optional Serially Due April 1, 1959

Total issue $2,000,000. Denomination $1000. Principal and semi-annual interest, April 1 and October 1, payable at the Greenville National Exchange Bank, Greenville, Texas, or at the Seaboard National Bank, New York City, at the holder's option.

HUNT COUNTY lies about thirty miles northeast of Dallas, Texas, in the center of the black land district. An area of 571,000 acres is included, of which a large proportion is in cultivation, being valued at $50 to $250 per acre.

Greenville, the County Seat, has an estimated population of over 13,000 and is the railroad center of the region being served by three railroads. The total bank resources aggregate about $6,500,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Estimated actual value taxable property	$35,000,000
Assessed value taxable property, 1918	25,874,625
Total bonded debt	2,000,000
Population, 1910 Census	48,116

THESE BONDS, authorized at an election, constitute direct obligations of Hunt County, Texas, and are payable, both principal and interest, by an ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property therein. The proceeds of this bond issue are to be used for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a system of macadamized and graveled roads throughout the County.

OPTIONAL DATES

$25,000—1920	$40,000—1930	$40,000—1940	$40,000—1950
35,000—1921	40,000—1931	40,000—1941	40,000—1951
35,000—1922	40,000—1932	40,000—1942	40,000—1952
35,000—1923	40,000—1933	40,000—1943	40,000—1953
35,000—1924	40,000—1934	40,000—1944	40,000—1954
35,000—1925	40,000—1935	40,000—1945	40,000—1955
40,000—1926	40,000—1936	40,000—1946	50,000—1956
40,000—1927	40,000—1937	40,000—1947	50,000—1957
40,000—1928	40,

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Due serially 1922-1928
To yield - - 4.65%

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SLICE $450,000,000 OFF RAILROAD BILL

House Committee Refuses to Recommend $1,200,000,000 Asked For by Hines.

APPROVAL FOR $750,000,000

Chairman Says Amount Covers Immediate Needs and Congress Can Give More Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—With the pressing needs of the railroads now approaching $600,000,000, the House Appropriations Committee today declined to grant the request of Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, for an appropriation of $1,200,000,000, and reported a bill appropriating $750,000,000.

This amount, Chairman Good said, would take care of the present necessities of the railroads, and Congress would be ready to give further aid to the carriers later in the year.

In his report, Chairman Good gave these reasons for recommending $750,000,000, the exact amount carried in the bill which was defeated by the Senate filibuster at the close of the last session.

The committee believes that by eliminating $450,000,000 of the new and increased estimate of the Director General, suitable provision will be made for the present and immediate future needs of the Railroad Administration. The estimate of the Director General, taken in connection with the previous appropriation of $500,000,000, was based upon caring for the needs of the entire period beginning Jan. 1, 1918, and continuing to Dec. 31, 1919. The amount carried in this bill and the amount previously appropriated aggregate $1,250,000,000.

This sum may not be sufficient to meet all requirements of the Railroad Administration to Dec. 31. The amount carried by the bill is needed irrespective of what date the roads are turned back to their owners.

The committee holds that additional requirements are so indefinite and uncertain that appropriations therefor may well await future action by Congress, when the needs for additional funds are more clearly apparent. Much depends upon the extent to which the railroads can finance themselves and upon operations for the remainder of the year.

The sum recommended in the bill will meet the situation until the latter part of the year, when the Railroad Administration will be in a better position to say what further amount the Government will have to appropriate to fulfill the provisions of the Federal Control Act. In this connection, the committee has considered the ability of the War Finance Corporation to give financial assistance to the Railroad Administration and to railroads, if their condition should demand such assistance.

COPPER DIVIDENDS STAND.

Four Companies Pay the Same Returns as Last Quarter.

The Directors of the four copper companies of the porphyry group, Utah, Chino, Ray, and Nevada, yesterday declared the same dividends as three months ago, $1.50 a share in the case of Utah, 75 cents by Chino, 50 cents by Ray Consolidated, and 37½ cents by Nevada Consolidated. The dividends are payable June 30 to holders of record of June 16.

The continuation of the same dividend basis was not a surprise to Wall Street as the demand for copper has been increasing steadily during the last month and a half, and the price for the red metal has advanced correspondingly. This is just the reverse of conditions which obtained during the first quarter of the year, when production was being curtailed to offset a lack of purchasing by consumers.

$27,272,310 in Bonds Converted.

It was announced at the Southern Pacific Company offices yesterday that $27,272,310, face value, of its 1909 issue of 4 per cent. gold bonds were converted, up to June 2, 1919, into stock, at the rate of $130 in bonds for $100 in stock. This conversion amounted substantially to one-third of that bond issue, of which there is still outstanding $54,541,690, face value. The conversion privilege expired June 1, but this was extended to June 2, as the prior date fell on Sunday. Stockholders originally subscribed for $81,814,000 of the bonds.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid	Asked.	Thursday. Bid	Asked
Lead	5.12½	5.20	5.10	5.20
Zinc	6.50	6.55	6.45	6.75
Antimony		8.50		8.50
Quicksilver	$92.00		$92.00	
Aluminum	32.00	33.00	32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2X Soft Foundry		31.00		31.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 17c.

London was closed yesterday on account of holiday there.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
July	$1.70	$1.68⅛	$1.68⅜	$1.67⅞	$1.37
September	1.62	1.59⅜	1.60⅜	1.59½	....
December	1.41⅜	1.39	1.40¼	1.39⅝	....

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
July	68¼	67	67	67⅜	67
Sept.	68	64⅞	65	64⅝	....
Dec.	66½	65⅜	65½	65⅜	....

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 70c; No. 2 white, 70½c; No. 3 white, 70½c; No. 4 white, 67½@70c; ordinary clipped 67½@70c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	34.57	33.02	34.10	33.85	24.17
September	33.10	32.73	32.95	32.50	24.37
Ribs—					
July	27.75	27.50	27.50	27.65	22.17
September	27.37	27.17	27.20	27.05	22.60
Pork—					
July	50.75	50.25	50.25	50.00	41.15
September	47.75	47.25	47.25	46.50	41.45

COFFEE.

Range of prices	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close
March	18.76	18.57	18.70	18.25
May	18.50	18.50	18.50	....
July	19.78	19.50	19.74	19.44
September	19.74	19.20	19.49	19.06
December	18.90	18.67	18.85	18.50
January	18.90	18.78	18.80	....

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.51	$1.48	$1.48½
August	1.49¾	1.48	1.48⅝
September	1.50	1.47¾	1.47¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,786 packages. Market 1@1½c lower on creamery butter, with more conservative buying and pretty free offerings of stock. Ladies firm and packing stock somewhat higher under shortage of supplies. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 53½@54½c; extras, 92 score, 53@53¾c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 51¾@52½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 50@51c; lower grades, 4 7/8@50c; unsalted, higher than extras, 50@55c; extras 53½@56c; firsts, 53½@54½c; seconds, 51@52c; State dairy tubs, finest, specials, 52@53c; good to prime, 51@52c; common to fair, 46@50c; renovated, firsts, 51@52c; lower grades, 48@50c; ladies, current make, firsts, 47@48½c; seconds, 46c; lower grades, 45@46c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45½@46c; No. 2, 45c; lower grades, 40@44c.

EGGS.—21,187 cases. The tone of the egg market is firmer, prices on all grades recovering due to diminishing receipts and better demand, partly speculative for fancy qualities. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 48@48½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 46½@47c; firsts, 44½@46c; gathered, extra firsts, 45@46c; firsts, 43@44c; seconds and poorer, 39@42c; dirties, No. 1, 38c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@37c; checks, good to choice, dry, 36c; under grades, 26@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery, whites fine to fancy, 51@53c; ordinary to prime, 49@50c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@50c; Western and Southern gathered, whites, 43@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery, browns, 49@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, fancy, 46½@48½c; fair to prime, 43@46c.

SEEK MEANS TO END STOCK SWINDLING

Suggested That Brokers Be Licensed So That Authorities May Maintain Supervision.

TRADERS CALL ON SWANN

District Attorney Absolves Great Bulk of Transactions from Taint of Suspicion.

Representatives of all the exchanges and of the Bankers and Brokers' Investigating and Reporting Bureau met the District Attorney yesterday to devise means for eliminating promoters of worthless stocks from the financial district. District Attorney Swann assured his visitors that his investigation of complaints and his proposal to prosecute stock swindlers were not to be considered as a crusade against Wall Street.

"Our purpose is to protect the legitimate trader and honest business of all kinds," said Mr. Swann. "We believe that the business of the exchanges and of all their members and of the financial district generally will be greatly improved by driving the dishonest operators out or into jail, because a cleanup and weeding out of the offenders will tend to increase public confidence in investments and stock market operations. The swindlers have not only robbed the public of great sums of money, but have raised suspicion against all trading in the minds of some by their dishonesty, and have interfered with investments that might have gone into legitimate channels."

The conference discussed three main features proposed for consideration. The first was the suggestion that brokers be licensed to provide means for regulation and elimination by the municipal or State authorities. The second suggestion which, the District Attorney and his conferees agreed, offered a practical solution for some of the trading evils, provided for abolishing open-air trading in Broad Street by the Curb Market Association, and the transaction of its business indoors. The third had to do with the establishment of some supervising authority in the financial district for the approval or disapproval of stocks offered in that trading centre.

Among those taking part in the conference were Asbel Greene, member of the Committee on Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange; W. S. Silkworth and J. E. Lynch, President and Secretary of the Consolidated Exchange; W. V. Werner and C. M. Mintor, President and Vice President of the Bankers and Brokers' Investigating and Reporting Bureau, and these officers and members of the New York Curb Market Association: A. B. McCormick, Chairman; A. B. Sturges, Secretary; John V. Dunne, Chairman of the newly created Welfare Committee, to pass upon stock values, and Franklin Leonard, Jr., counsel. With Mr. Swann were Chief Assistant District Attorney A. J. Talley and Assistant District Attorneys J. T. Dooling and Edwin P. Kilroe of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds.

Mr. Leonard, on behalf of the Curb Association, suggested that a license system would have to be graduated as to amount or an injustice would be done to the small trader. The latter, he said, could not be expected to pay a license fee that would ordinarily be exacted from the large trader. Other curb members objected to a large fee of any kind, asserting that the Curb Market Association was now paying an average of $20,000 daily in State and Federal stamp taxes.

President McCormick announced that plans were under way for moving the trading from Broad Street to a building, three of four of which were under consideration and on which options had been obtained. "When this change is effected," he said, "the outsiders, whom some of the brokers characterized as pirates, will be completely eliminated from trading."

Secretary Sturges announced that there were 421 members in the Curb Association, while the non-members, including all sorts of promoters, speculators, and stock sellers, who were making use of the Broad Street market, had the same privileges and were responsible to no one.

"Would the District Attorney and the municipal authorities see to it that these outsiders were driven from the street after the Curb Association withdraws?" one of the brokers asked the District Attorney. Mr. Swann replied:

"I have conferred with the Mayor, and he has assured me of all the aid he can possibly give in the effort to get rid of the stock fakers and swindlers, even to calling on the police for assistance if that be necessary for the protection of the public and the honest traders."

The District Attorney was told that the question of listed or unlisted securities was a matter that had little bearing on the subject, because the quality of the stocks could not be determined by that process. As an example of this, mention was made of the Standard Oil securities, which are not listed. Assistant District Attorney Kilroe said a license fee would not be exacted as a matter for revenue, but for supervision and control of stock selling.

John V. Dunne, Chairman of the Welfare Committee of the Curb Association, which he said had been organized recently to pass upon the integrity of stocks and the properties behind them, thought this would make a check possible upon worthless stocks and swindlers after the brokers got into their new exchange building. At the conclusion of the session, Mr. Swann told the brokers that he would probably consult with them again and in the meantime desired their co-operation.

Additional evidence was presented to the Grand Jury yesterday concerning oil stock sales. It was reported at the Criminal Courts Building that two indictments had been returned. Assistant District Attorney Dooling denied this, but he intimated that Grand Jury action was expected today.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	5	May 15,'20	99¼	99⅛	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅝	99⅝	5.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	99⅛	99⅛	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99¾	5.40
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.09
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	98¾	5.86
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	80	81½	....
Do rubles	6½	Feb.14,'20	118	121	....
Russian Govt.	6½	Dec., 1921	48	53	....
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100⅛	5.40
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	99⅞	5.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan.,'21-'22	100¼	101¼	6.15
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.80
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101½	102¾	5.85
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	103	104⅛	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅞	102⅜	5.45
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅝	102⅞	5.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103⅜	103⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅞	104⅛	5.85
B. & O. R. R.	6	July, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100	100⅛	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	101	101⅜	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	101⅝	101⅞	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	102⅛	102⅜	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	102⅝	102⅞	6.20
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101	101⅜	5.70
Chi. Fn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi., B. & Q.	4	July19,'21	98	98½	6.10
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1923	98¾	99¼	6.30
Chi. Fn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	99	100	6.20
Con. G. & P. Bal.	7	Aug., 1923	100⅜	101⅛	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅞	100⅛	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	102⅜	102⅞	6.20
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99⅛	99½	5.50
Dog. Lt. C.	6	July, 1921	99⅝	100⅛	5.80
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	98¾	99⅛	6.00
Interbor. R.T.	7	Sep., 1921	90	91	....
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1929	100¾	102¼	6.85
Met. Edison.	6	Dec., 1920	94	97¾	10.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	97⅛	97⅜	5.85
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	97½	98	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100⅝	101⅜	5.15
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	103⅛	103⅝	5.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102½	103	5.90
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	97⅜	97⅝	7.70
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
Shawing W.	6	Dec., 1919	100	100	....
Southern Ry.	6	Mar.,1922	99¼	99⅝	6.15
Stude Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100⅜	101	6.25
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15,'21	100⅛	100⅜	5.85
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	98	8.10
U. L. & R. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	94	99	7.70
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	91¾	92¼	8.20
W. E. & M.	6	Feb.19,'20	100¼	100⅝	5.85

Expectations Realized

The expectation that losses by bad debts will be within the normal during any future twelve months will be realized by the Manufacturer or Wholesaler who obtains the American's Unlimited Policy of Credit Insurance.

Under the American's Unlimited Policy, the manufacturer or wholesaler is protected not only against those incredible losses that strike so unexpectedly, but he obtains a service in credit granting and in turning past due accounts into cash that frequently saves many times the moderate premium paid for the Policy.

The American's Unlimited Policy is an assurance that Expectations will be Realized.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. of NEW YORK

A. B. TREAT, Gen'l Eastern Manager. R. S. CHAMBERS, Gen'l Agent.
91 William St. New York City.
Phone: John 533-534-3365.

Demands for Electric Power Increased

The enormous growth of American manufacturing and production has necessarily increased the demand for electric power. This constant demand is the big factor of safety in the securities of large companies furnishing this essential need of industry.

A selected list of bonds, notes and preferred stock of electric power companies will be furnished on request.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street, New York

WILL BUY	WILL SELL
Bank of America	Battery Park Bank
American Exch. Nat.	Citizens Nat. Bank
Chase Nat. Bank	City Nat. Bank
Chatham & Phenix	Nat. Bk. of Commerce
Chemical Nat. Bank	Garfield Nat. Bank
Corn Exch. Bank	Harriman Nat. Bank
Fifth Ave. Bk. "Rights"	Irving Nat. Bank
First Nat. Bank	Lincoln Nat. Bank
Manhattan Co.	Bankers Trust Co.
Metropolitan Bank	Bond & Mtge. Guar.
Title Guar. & Trust	Central Union Trust
New York Trust Co.	Columbia Trust Co.
American Surety Co.	Equitable Trust Co.
N. Y. Title & Mtge. Co.	Franklin Trust Co.
Brooklyn Trust Co.	Lawyers Title & Trust
Commercial Trust Co.	U. S. Mtge. & Trust

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Member of Federal Reserve System
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THE BANKING, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT FACILITIES OF THIS COMPANY, BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION, ARE MOST ACCESSIBLE FOR THOSE DESIRING TO TRANSACT THEIR BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY
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Out-of-Town Connections

We have our own private wire connections with Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Rochester, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and therefore are able to give prompt service in the execution of orders in securities which have a local market in these cities. Correspondence invited.

Kean, Taylor & Co.
New York *Pittsburgh*

Do You Own
Taxable or Tax Free Securities?

The New York State Income Tax Law became effective May 14, 1919

The combined Federal and State taxes on large incomes amount to an impressive total.

A person with an income of $100,000 derived from taxable securities will find after deducting the combined Federal and State taxes that his principal must be invested in securities yielding over 8.31%, in order to equal the income from non-taxable securities yielding 4.25%.

To meet the resulting demand for tax exempt bonds, we have purchased and offer subject to prior sale:

City of Buffalo

Registered 4¼% Bonds

Dated June 2, 1919 Due June 2, 1920-1969 incl.

Yielding 4.25% Non-Taxable Income

A complete descriptive circular will be sent upon request

The EQUITABLE TRUST CO. *of* NEW YORK
Bond Department
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

The above information is not guaranteed but is obtained from sources which we believe to be accurate.

Central Petroleum Com. & Pfd.
Gillette Saf. Raz. Stk. & Nts.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
Western Power
Amer. Gas & Elec.
City Investing Co.
Midland Securities
Stern Brothers Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil
New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
Hendee Mfg. Co.
Boston Mex.
New England Fuel Oil

Bought, Sold, Quoted
MacQuoid & Coady
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York. Tel. Rector 9970.

Amer. Water Works & Elec.
Kirby Lumber
Santa Cecilia Sugar
Stand. Gas & Electric
Peerless Truck & Motor Notes

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA Land Title Bldg. Tel. Spruce 381.
NEW YORK 42 Broad St. Tel. Broad 7200.

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Public Utility Securities
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We Specialize in:
Standard Gas & Elec. Co.
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Harlem Office 200 Lenox Ave., cor. 125th St.
Bronx Office 391 E. 149th St.
Brooklyn Office 32 Court St.
Yonkers Office 13 N. Broadway
Newark Office 777 Broad St.

MR. WINTHROP BURR,
MR. A. LAWRENCE PIERSON
and
MR. WILLIAM J. STURGIS
cease to be members of our firm from this date.
MR. I. TUCKER BURR, Jr.,
and
MR. FRANCIS W. SARGENT, Jr.,
are this day admitted to partnership in our firm.
PARKINSON & BURR.
June 9, 1919.

Guaranteed First Mortgages
5½% $3000, $4000 & $6250
Also Mortgage Certificates $50 and Up
Legal Investment for Trust Funds
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Syndicate Ltd.
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Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Municipal Bonds

$100,000 Jacksonville, Florida,
School District 5's due 1945
To yield 4.70%

$50,000 New Hanover Co., N. C.
County School 5's due 1948
To yield 4.80%

$200,000 Beltrami County, Minn.,
Direct County 6's due 1922-37
To yield 5.00%

$85,000 Lawton, Oklahoma
Water Works 6's due 1922-40
To yield 5.20%

Ask for our June List describing the above and many other desirable MUNICIPAL, COUNTY and SCHOOL BONDS which we are offering to yield from 4.70% to 5.35%.

JOHN NUVEEN & CO.
BANKERS
Municipal, County and School Bonds
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CHICAGO

Brandon, Gordon & Waddell
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Ground Floor, Singer Building
Telephone Cortlandt 3183

We announce the formation of the above partnership for the purpose of dealing in

Municipal Bonds

MR. BRANDON has been associated with Messrs. Spitzer, Rorick & Company for nearly twenty years, the past ten as Manager of their New York office.

MR. GORDON has just returned from Over-Seas' service, prior to which time he was for a number of years the New England representative of Messrs. Spitzer, Rorick & Company.

MR. WADDELL has been for the past ten years the New York State representative of Messrs. Spitzer, Rorick & Company.

We are prepared to render every service consistent with conservative investment banking business.

New York City, June 9, 1919.
JOHN ROBERT BRANDON,
ALEXANDER GORDON,
DONALD W. WADDELL.

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6% Bonds,

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at 96 and interest.

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Exempt from Income Taxes

To Net

4 1/2% to 5 1/2%

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$250 BUYS

20 Shares 7% Pfd. Stock with $5 BONUS of Common

In prosperous [illegible] & Textile Co.

Substantial dividends [illegible] on Common.

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Liberal Interest on daily balances

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FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

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PACKERS PERFECT PLANS FOR MERGER

Seven Companies, in This Country and Canada, Unite in the Allied Packers, Inc.

TO HAVE AGENCIES ABROAD

Consolidated Plants Did a Gross Business of Approximately $165,000,000 in 1918.

The merger of seven packing companies, announced several days ago, has taken permanent form, under the name of the Allied Packers, Inc. It is asserted that the concern will have an output which will be the sixth largest in the country, ranking next to the so-called "Big Five" in the packing industry. The concerns consolidated in the new company are the C. Klinck Packing Company of Buffalo, Parker, Webber & Co. of Detroit, F. Schenck Sons & Co. of Wheeling, W. Va.; Bachelder & Snyder of Boston, W. S. Forbes & Co. of Richmond, the Macon Packing Company of Macon, Ga., and the largest packing company in Canada, which has five plants, the name of which has, however, this far been withheld. The gross business of the companies participating in the merger amounted to approximately $165,000,000 in 1918.

The final agreements as to the merger were signed yesterday at the offices of Lehman Bros., where a conference was held between the heads of certain of the companies and representatives of others. The representative of the Canadian concern would not allow the name of his company to be used until after he had communicated the successful completion of the consolidation to his company by wire and received an answer thereto. Several other concerns, it was asserted by President John A. Hawkinson of the consolidated companies, who was formerly Vice President of Wilson & Co., might be taken into the merger of the packing companies, but that for the present no announcement could be made as to the names.

The program of the merger has not as yet been worked out in all the final details. However, a tentative announcement of the capitalization was made yesterday. This will consist of $25,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock, which will probably be cumulative, and $25,000,000 6 per cent. debentures, also 250,000 shares of common stock of no par value. On the basis of this capitalization it is the plan to issue $16,000,000 of both the preferred stock and the debentures, and 250,000 shares of the common stock. The latter will be traded in on the Curb Tuesday on a "when issued" basis.

In outlining the policy of the new company, President Hawkinson yesterday said:

"Allied Packers, Inc., will have plants located at points to secure the necessary supplies of live stock and for the distribution of products. The owners of managers of the companies taken over by the consolidation will have a financial interest in the new company, and will be the active managers of their respective plants.

"Allied Packers, Inc., will have ample capacity and will be financed on a basis that will enable them successfully to compete with any packing organization in the country. All of the men associated in this company are successful, practical packing house men. Most of them have devoted their entire business lives to the packing industry. Plans already are under way for extensions and additions in a number of the packing plants taken over.

"Allied Packers, Inc., will have distributing agencies throughout England and Europe, and will make a special feature of the export business, as well as catering to the domestic trade. It is a noteworthy fact that all of the companies taken over by Allied Packers, Inc., are among the most successful of the so-called independent packers.

In addition to President Hawkinson, two other officers have been elected—F. S. Snyder of Boston, First Vice President, and Albert W. Schenck of Wheeling, W. Va., Second Vice President. Mr. Snyder was formerly head of the Meat Division of the United States Food Administration, as well as a member of the Executive Committee.

Notes Interchangeable on July 15.

It was said yesterday that the interchangeability of 3½ per cent. and 4½ per cent. Victory notes would become operative on July 15, and not on June 15, as previously stated. At the Federal Reserve Bank it was explained that because of the great amount of physical labor involved, it would be impossible to make the exchanges at an earlier date than the middle of July.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The William R. Compton Company is offering $1,600,000 Hunt County, Texas, 5 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1959, to yield 4.8 per cent. to 1920, and 5 per cent. thereafter.

Henry L. Doherty & Co. announce that the syndicate organized to underwrite $25,000,000 Empire Gas & Fuel Company 6-year 8 per cent. notes has been closed. The notes are being offered for public subscription at 97¼.

McDonnell & Co. have prepared a booklet giving details of forty-eight leading issues and discussing the investment status of convertible bonds.

The Bankers' Trust announces the publication on June 15 of a book of tables for calculating from Liberty bonds and notes.

J. M. Byrne & Co. are offering at 94 and interest, to yield 6½ per cent., $2,400,000 Republic of Bolivia 6 per cent. gold loan of 1947. The bonds are a direct liability and part of the public debt of Bolivia.

The Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Railway Company Protective Committee announces that more than three-fourths of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds have been deposited under its agreement.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 9.—The market was fairly active, with Canadian Car issues the feature and Smelters firm. The principal quotations were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
126	Atlantic pf.	108½	107	107
	Abitibi com.	33	23	
220	Canada com.	78½	75¼	75½
505	Brazilian	89	58½	59
195	Dominion	63	64½	65
85	Canadian Car	32	31¾	32
370	Canadian Car pf.	91½	91	92
100	Canadian Cement	68¾	68¼	68¾
140	Canadian S. S.	51¾	51¼	51¾
135	Canadian S. S. pf.	87	86½	86½
347	Canadian Locomotive	73	72	72
5,967	Can. Smelters	31½	31	31¼
705	Can. Packard	31½	29	30½
1,240	Dominion Steel	67¾	66¾	67½
225	Dominion Textile	115¾	115¼	115½
187	Montreal Power	90	90	90
25	Riordan	127¼	127¼	127¼
105	Shawinigan	124	124	124
870	Spanish River	29¾	28¾	28¾
345	Spanish River pf.	105	105	105
187	Steel of Canada	69¼	69¼	69¼
920	St. Lawrence Flour	111¾	111¼	111¾
425	Dominion Glass, com.	58	57¾	58
20	Dominion Glass pf.	92½	91¾	92½
55	Wabasso Cotton	88½	88¼	88½
25	Wayagamack	47½	47¼	47¼

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 9.—Sixty-two new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $228,75[illegible] were chartered today. They include:

Syracuse Underseiling Shop, Inc., Syracuse, women's and children's wearing apparel, $5000. H. M. Rothenberg, J. and A. Friedman, 45 West 27th St.

Brooklyn Cloak and Suit Co., Brooklyn, $5,000. A. E. Elg, I. Hartman, M. Hoffman, 985 Simpson St., Bronx.

Marvyn Dress Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000. A. Schwarz, M. Bender, S. Markowitz, 93 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

Miller & Sale, Inc., Manhattan, furniture and interior decorating, $10,000; J. Streler, S. and J. Sale, 226 East 72d St.

40 West 38th Street Co., Manhattan, realty, $20,000. I. Wilkind, J. Ritter, D. Greenbaum, 511 Teitges Av., Brooklyn.

The Goodwin Dress Co., Manhattan, $20,000. W. M. Goodwin, B. Bag, K. C. Krenan, 2 Rector St.

Charles Pace Co., Manhattan, women's and children's wearing apparel, $10,000. H. Bromberg, F. and C. Pace, 172 East 107th St.

Schiefer Electric Co., Rochester, $35,000; Jr., and I. L. and H. J. Schiefer, Jr., Rochester.

Bailer & Bricka, Inc., Buffalo, millinery, $5000. W. C. Bailer, C. L. and C. F. Bricka, Buffalo.

Bebbo Bros. Mfrs., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000. J. E. Lobell, I. A. Rubin, J. A. Rubinson, 2 [illegible] 12th Av.

Prime Shirt Co., Manhattan, $12,000; M. Stein, F. Kaslow, B. B. Simon, 605 West 163d St.

Underwriters and Credit Bureau, Manhattan, insurance and commercial agency, $10,000. J. Pratt, T. A. and C. G. Hine, 100 William St.

Trade Journal, Inc., Manhattan, $150,000. C. D. Spaulding, L. M. Fanning, D. J. McCauliffe, 320 Broadway.

Auburn Button Works, Inc., Auburn, $500,000. D. and C. H. and J. H. Woodruff, Auburn.

Hoffe Ns Sau Nee Trading Co., Syracuse, waste paper and junk, 2,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 20,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $[illegible]. H. C. Cohen, J. L. Shulman, F. A. Mcdonald, Syracuse.

Kingsway Park Realty Co., Manhattan, $[illegible]. W. Robertson, B. F. and F. Sullivan, 1[illegible] West 105th St.

Leonard Buffalo Motor Car Co., Buffalo, $[illegible]. A. Macauley, R. A. Alger, C. E. Hamilton, Buffalo.

Birch Aircraft Corp., Albany, $6,000; C. L. A. Whitney, E. and P. Corning, Bethlehem, Albany County.

Jamaica Bay Realty Corp., Queens, $50,000. G. Emener, M. J. Galvin, E. H. Watson, 500 So. Maple Av., Brooklyn.

Read Vanmulder Co., Binghamton, realty and construction, $[illegible]. W. H. Riley, M. and A. Mayle, Binghamton.

Todd, Irons & Robertson, Inc., Manhattan, Realty, $[illegible]. J. R. Todd, H. C. Irons, H. S. Robertson, 101 Park Av.

S. H. Pighter, Inc., Manhattan, printing and stationery, $7,000. D. Price, K. and S. H. Richter, 215 West 108th St.

Irving Paper Box Co., Manhattan, $70,000; J. Freeman, H. Rimland, C. Eisen, 95 Clinton St.

Davis & Bassett, Inc., Manhattan, engineering and contracting, $25,000; H. D. Bassett, E. T. Fielding, J. L. Davis, 880 West 181st St.

Greater New York Export House, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000. M. Goldstein, B. M. and H. Horschowski, 900 West 140th St.

Durant Realty Corp., Manhattan, $190,500; W. Guthman, M. Samuels, M. Sloman, 720 West 172d St.

International Lumber Corp., Manhattan, $250,000. T. Kelly, H. B. Harte, R. J. Twitty, 869 St. Nicholas Av.

H. B. Jay Co., millinery, Manhattan, $1,000. J. Belth, I. Bright, J. H. Rosen, Mount Vernon.

The Rosebright Co., Manhattan, millinery, $10,000. I. Bright, J. Rice, J. H. Rosen, 4 721 Th[illegible] Brooklyn.

The Bolognino Candy Corp., Manhattan, $125,000. L. S. Bolognino, A. Fanchi, M. Richter, 1[illegible] Broadway.

Ideal Pastry and Confectionery Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; S. M. Brook, O. and L. G. Myerson, 245 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Cohen, Bush & Kay, Inc., Manhattan, textiles, $5,000. [illegible] Bernstein, H. [illegible], 219 West 81st St.

Dreiske, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; S. Dreiske, C. Bernhart, M. Damon, 89 Clarkson Av.

Ethel Bros. Co., Manhattan, woodworking and interior decorations, $100,000; W. E. and A. C. Bishop, H. V. Phelps, 45 West 37th St.

Wilner-Romberg Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures and theatricals, $15,000; W. S. Romberg, S. Romberg, M. R. Wilner, 1,461 Broadway.

Corona Loose Leaf Co., Inc., Manhattan, $15,000. H. Alexander, W. and A. Dorb, 3,181 Broadway.

Realty Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. [illegible] H. W. Fritz, C. E. Gill, 527 [illegible].

Ralph T. Ward & Co., Manhattan, mercantile business, $125,000. F. Dessin, C. A. Dubosch, G. H. Retsinger, 998 Park av.

70 East 56th Street Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000. S. H. Morrell, W. T. B. Rowe, A. R. McLaren, 700 West 178th St.

Forman & Auerbach, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000. S. Forman, A. Auerbach, J. Dannenberg, 55 Fort Washington Av.

Seeb, J. & Co., Manhattan, furs, $10,000; S. M. Kropf, R. Briggs, J. Harris, 1,547 Broadway.

Columbia Lunch Co., Manhattan, $[illegible]. H. and P. Schulman, S. Rasch, 1,362 Fulton Av., Bronx.

Hardinge Brothers Co., Manhattan, machine tools, $12,500. T. F. Garrity, G. Brook, F. W. Bliss, 52 Broadway.

Neal Fitzpatrick Products Corp., Manhattan, [illegible] supplements and machinery, 250 [illegible] preferred stock, $100 each, 750 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $25,750. W. De F. Ireland, F. Y. Forbes, C. M. Gilpin, 96 John St.

Seid's Quality Lunch Co., Manhattan, $10,000. H. Seid, M. Singer, M. Kaphan, 26 West 11th St.

Union Affiliances Co., Manhattan, chemicals and metals, $20,000. S. M. Knapp, E. Berse, N. Leon, 1,547 Broadway.

Girard Shipping Co., Manhattan, $30,000; W. H. Schaefer, W. R. Ridge, M. Berger, 600 Lenox Terrace.

Sons of Italy Hall of Yonkers, N. Y., Inc., Yonkers, $[illegible],000. L. Lucas, V. C. DeCarlo, R. F. Chiarito, Yonkers.

The Oriental Detective Agency, Inc., Buffalo, $[illegible],000. A. C. Dolan, C. and T. Gormley, Buffalo.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Greater New York Cold Storage Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,000.

Quezal Art Glass and Decorating Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

The Hotel America Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $250,000.

Geneva Trust Co., Geneva, $100,000 to $250,000.

Isaac Auerbach, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $35,000.

Reid & Yeoman, Brooklyn, $20,000 to $40,000.

Victory Hat Works, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $5,000.

Gourin Footwear Co., Brooklyn, $3,000 to $10,000.

Mount Kisco Woodworking Co., Mount Kisco, $2,000 to $30,000.

Anchor Hooper Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $[illegible].

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Elnathan Thorn Estate Corp., Manhattan, $20,000 to $7,400.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Carrib Service Mfg. Corp., Rochester, to Carrib Mfg. Corp.

Orion & Japan Trading Co., Ltd., Manhattan, Japan and South American Trading Co., Ltd.

Circle for Negro War Relief, Inc., Manhattan, to Circle for Negro Relief, Inc.

Wood Oil and Paint Co., Watertown, to Sagamore Oil and Tire Co., Inc.

Cobb Assay Co., Manhattan, to Eileen Novelty House, Inc.

Glens Falls Pharmaceutical Co., Glens Falls, to Glen Pharmacal Co., Inc.

SURRENDER OF FRANCHISE.

Atlantic Ship Fitting Co., Inc., Manhattan.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Rudolph Liedmann Mfg. Co., New Jersey.

Star Hardware Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

I. L. L. Machine and Tool Co., Inc., Manhattan.

G. Siegle Co., Manhattan.

Wellmore Garage, Inc., Manhattan.

Airport Realty Co., Manhattan.

Jacob Strauss, Inc., Queens.

Broadway and 72d Street Realty Co., Manhattan.

Rudolph Guenther, Inc., Manhattan.

Brooklyn Cheesecake Co., Manhattan.

Dr. David Kennedy Co., Kingston.

Forest Park Hygienic Ice Co., Queens.

Allenel Const. Co., Manhattan.

Dr. David Kennedy Sons, Kingston.

Lou Ahrens & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 9.—Charters filed:

Repp Orchard Products Co., Glassboro, fruit canning, $150,000; Charles F. Repp, P. R. Moore, and W. C. Evans, all of Glassboro.

Mendelbrook Land Co., Ridgewood, real estate, $25,000; J. C. Bogert, F. C. Smith, and Cornelius Doremus, all of Ridgewood.

Albany Garage, New Brunswick, to hire automobiles, $10,000; Elmer Lowe, Eugene Vierick, and A. C. Streitwolf, all of New Brunswick.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 9.—Charters filed:

DuPont Securities Co., $250,000,000; P. S. DuPont, Irene DuPont, J. J. Raskob, Claymont, Del.

Andrew Josefroes & Co., to engage in ocean commerce, $26,400,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

Talking Motion Pictures, Inc., $1,050,000; A. E. Ferron, Phillip Loff, New York, Horace Horn, Yonkers, New York.

The Faber-Root-Heath Co., machinery and hardware, &c., $1,000,000; J. H. Krueger, Clayton T. Towns, Cleveland, Ohio; W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Brightman Chemical Co., $1,000,000; M. L. Horn, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

Western Commercial Co., stocks, bonds, &c., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Leroy Hotel Co., to conduct hotels, restaurants, &c., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, H. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Grain Navigation Co., to own and operate boats, $250,000; Abraham Franklin, Brooklyn; Edwin M. Fudian, Charles V. Donaldson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Cutlery Corp. of America, surgical instruments, $100,000; Otto E. Quitman, William Grossart, Harry B. Comegys, Newark, N. J.; John W. Bostwick, Edgar J. Schutt, Covington, N. J.

W. G. Humphreys Co., general contractors, &c., $50,000; Earl Humphreys, James Carr, Walter G. Humphreys, all of Muskogee, Okla.

Comegys & Bro. Realty Co., $80,000; Richard E. Comegys, Benjamin B. Comegys, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Arthur J. Rich, Philadelphia.

United Oil Marketing Corp., petroleum, $25,000. Edward C. Bailey, Sherwood E. Hall, White Plains, N. Y.; Harold S. Gallagher, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Isaac Vinhoven Co., investments of all kinds, $5,000. T. L. Croteau, H. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Christopher Collins Co-operative Assn., electrical supplies, $25,000; T. L. Croteau, H. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Automatic Sales Co., Pittsburgh, Penn., from $100,000 to $300,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Leslie Players Corp. to Blexbe Film Corp.

DuPont Securities to General Industries Co., Wilmington, Del.

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To Railroad Stock and Bond Owners and All Public Spirited Citizens

YOU undoubtedly have been watching the huge profits and extraordinary dividends that every industry in this country has been earning and paying to its stockholders the past three years.

As railroad securityholders, and as thinking men, you must have been wondering why the oil stocks, steel stocks, sugar stocks, meat packing and stocks of all other American industries have been steadily advancing marketwise by leaps and bounds while Railroad stocks and bonds, although gilt-edge and representing the most important and most useful and essential industry in the country, have gone backward rather than forward.

Railroad properties, capitalized at $18,009,000,000, represent a money investment of fully $20,000,000,000. By reason of recent property value inflations the world over, these properties, in common with all others, have doubled in real value, and measured by the present standard of money are worth today more than $40,000,000,000. Yet in the open market they are selling today around $12,000,000,000 or $8,000,000,000 less than the invested capital, and about 30% lower than they were selling in the open market ten years ago. We may well ask, why?

The explanation is, (1) the railroads have been in the control of people who neither owned the securities, nor possessed the public confidence; and (2) a great misunderstanding exists in the minds of the public respecting the ownership and capitalization of the railroads.

Popular opinion has it that the railroads are over-capitalized. Although this might have been true twenty years ago, it is not the case today. As a matter of fact, the majority of the railroads today are very largely under-capitalized.

The public has been led to believe that the railroads are owned by the great financiers. This, too, might have been true twenty years ago but is not true today. The fact is, the securities are owned by millions of men and women in medium circumstances all over the country, and by life insurance companies and savings banks. If the public were made aware of these truths there would be a decided change of attitude toward the railroads, because the American people after all are just and will insist upon a square deal for all citizens alike, whether they be railroad stockholders or industrial stockholders.

You are aware that the railroads were taken under government control on a basis that was scarcely just or equitable. But federal control was a war measure, and, on the whole, more acceptable than were the conditions under which the Railroads were being managed and operated prior to government control.

Now the war is over the question of abandonment of government operation has come up for consideration. Certain interests are using every means within their great power to mould public opinion to the support of a return of the railroads to the former regime of management.

We are face to face with the most critical period in the history of American railroads. Nothing could be more damaging to the interests of securityholders and the public in general than that the railroads should be handed back to the interests which formerly controlled and mismanaged them, and which are sure to control and mismanage them again if those who are urging the government to relinquish the roads at once have their way.

The Citizens' National Railroads League has been organized to present to the public the truth about the railroads. The Investors' Protective Association of America, primarily a mutual organization of security owners, is endorsing and co-operating with the League.

The Citizens' National Railroads League proposes to co-ordinate all interests and to offer for the consideration of Congress a plan for the future control and operation of the railroads which will assure to this country the most scientific, efficient and economical transportation system in the world, and at the same time assure protection to the security owners and to railway employees.

We believe that only in this way can the railroads of the country be brought to the physical and financial standard required to serve the country properly. We feel that in this way only can there be accomplished a return of confidence in railroad securities and at least a part of the $6,000,000,000 artificially depressed market value of these securities reclaimed.

The latter is as vital to every citizen and every industry as to the securityholders themselves because it would mean so much added wealth and so much credit capacity for the nation's business. One thing is certain,—there can be no real effective reconstruction of America's commerce and industry without first of all a reconstruction of the nation's railroads, their earning capacity, their security values, and their credit.

To help carry out this program, every stock and bond holder, every insurance policy holder, every savings bank depositor and every public spirited citizen should join the League, realizing that the danger threatening the railroads is a danger threatening their country. We cannot afford to let the grass grow under our feet while certain interests may be spending millions of dollars in an effort to befog the real issue and keep the railroad industry, which represents one-tenth of the nation's wealth and does one-fifth of the nation's entire annual business, in a state of suspense and confusion.

The League is organized to perform a great public service. Among its sponsors and advisors are Governors and former Governors of different states, college presidents, leaders in commerce, industry and agriculture, and prominent public spirited men and women in every walk of life. These people serve without compensation and are giving both of their time and money to this work in the hope of ending railroad exploitation, railroad mismanagement and railroad wrangling. The League must have funds with which to carry on its work and must rely upon voluntary public subscription.

The great moneyed interests which have been in control of the railroads for the past half century naturally are unwilling to surrender their hold, and they will fight any change in Railroad Control. They cannot be expected to lend either their financial or moral support to our undertaking.

We, therefore, must seek support from the rank and file of men and women railroad security owners, and from such other public spirited citizens as can realize the great importance of the work of the League in the interest of the people and of the country.

Security owners who wish to co-operate and to assist in our undertaking are urged to send at once a voluntary subscription equal to 25 cents for each share of stock owned, and $2 for each bond. Other public spirited citizens desiring to take a part in this great work in behalf of justice and democracy can do so by becoming members of the League, on the following basis: (a) Sustaining membership, $1 per annum; (b) Associate membership, $5 per annum, and (c) Contributing membership $10, or upwards.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL RAILROADS LEAGUE

NATHAN L. AMSTER, President

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To the Holders of

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First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Due Jan. 1, 1930.

More than three-fourths of the above bonds having been deposited under the Deposit Agreement dated January 22, 1919, notice is hereby given that additional bonds will be received without penalty until the 1st day of July, 1919, after which date no bonds will be accepted except under such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

Emerson W. Judd, Secretary,
5 Nassau Street, New York.

Masten & Nichols, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, New York.

Central Union Trust Co., Depositary,
80 Broadway, New York.
New York, June 4, 1919.

James Timpson, Chairman,
Vice-President, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.

Robert Struthers, Jr.,
Wood, Struthers & Co., New York.

Livingston E. Jones,
President Savings Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING.
New York, May 23rd, 1919.

To the Shareholders:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Special meeting of the shareholders of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank of the City of New York, a national banking association under the laws of the United States, is hereby called and will be held at the banking house of said Association, No. 140 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York on June 10th, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider, act and vote upon the question of increasing the capital stock of said bank from the sum of Three million five hundred thousand ($3,500,000) dollars, divided into Thirty-five thousand ($35,000) shares of One hundred ($100) dollars each, to the sum of Seven million ($7,000,000) dollars, to be divided into Seventy thousand (70,000) shares of One hundred ($100) dollars each; such increase to be made by the issue of Thirty-five thousand ($35,000) additional shares of the par value of One hundred ($100) dollars; said additional shares to be issued at the price of Two hundred ($200) dollars per share and also to provide for the issue, sale and disposition of said additional shares in accordance with law; also to consider, act, authorize, vote upon and approve any change or amendment to the articles of association of said bank made necessary by any increase of its capital stock; and the doing of all other matters and things whatsoever in order that the foregoing purpose may be fully carried out and completed, and also for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS G. KAUFFMAN,
President.
B. L. HASKINS,
Vice-President and Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FISHER BODY CORPORATION.

Detroit, Michigan, June 7th, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Fisher Body Corporation will be held on Tuesday, June 24th, 1919, at 2 P. M. at the office of the Corporation Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City. The Common Stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, June 20th, at Noon, and re-opened on Wednesday, June 25th, 1919, at 10 A. M.

A. MENDELSON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WESTINGHOUSE Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice of Annual Meeting to Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the chief office of the Company in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 11, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of four Directors, to serve for a term of four years, for the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors of the Company since the last annual meeting of stockholders, to take action authorizing the amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company so as to confer upon the Directors thereof power to convey real estate, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22nd day of May, 1919, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAMES J. BENNETT, Secretary.

Dated May 22, 1919.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE INC.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 39 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, June 18th, 1919, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Polls will remain open for one hour. Stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1919, until the opening of business on June 19th, 1919.

May 26th, 1919.

R. H. LEE MARTIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

To the Stockholders of Martin-Rockwell Corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the monthly dividend of $1.00 per share will be paid on the stock of the Martin-Rockwell Corporation on June 17th, 1919, to holders of record at close of business on June 10th, 1919.

MARTIN-ROCKWELL CORPORATION,
Albert Howcombe, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at a meeting held May 22, 1919, declared out of surplus net earnings, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable June 30, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business, June 10, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

May 26, 1919.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A Quarterly Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS ($1.50) PER SHARE on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16, 1919.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

New York, June 5, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Howard Estates Development Company, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the principal office of the Company, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Dated New York, May 31st, 1919.

MARTHA G. HARRISON, Asst. Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

General Baking Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 30.

New York, June 7th, 1919.

A dividend of One and Three-quarter Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid on July 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 14th, 1919.

GEO. E. FAWCETT, Treasurer.

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Del., Lack. & West Com.
E. W. Bliss Com.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co. Stk.
Fidelity Phenix Ins.
Franklin Fire Ins.
General Baking Com. & Pfd.
Great American Ins.
H. W. Johns-Manvill's Com.
Home Insurance.
Int'l Motor Stocks
Irving Nat'l Bank Stk.
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Lone Star Gas Stk. & Rights
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Mohawk Valley
Midland Securities
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
National Ice & Coal 1st & 2d Pfd.
Otis Elevator Com.
Pyrene Manufacturing
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke
Splitdorf Electric Com.
Seaboard Steel & Manganese
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UNDERWRITE OIL SHARES.

J. S. Bache & Co. and S. M. Schatzkin of New York, and Cochrane, Harper & Co. of Boston, have underwritten the shares of the Invincible Oil Corporation, capitalized with $4,000,000 notes, which have been sold, and 280,000 shares of stock of $50 par value. The company is a consolidation of producing properties in Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. The present production aggregates 3,500 barrels a day. Sixteen wells are being drilled, of which twelve are in the Ranger Field of Texas. Among the Directors are J. S. Bache, Sol Wexler, Craig Colgate, J. B. Shearer, S. M. Schatzkin, and E. R. Ratcliff.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s June, 1963	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s May, 1957	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s 1924-1933	99⅝	..	99⅞
4s 1919-1923	99⅛	..	99⅛
4s Mar., 1960-80	97¼	97½	97¼
4s Mar., 1964	97¼	97½	97¼
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛
4s May, 1955	92¾	92⅞	92¾
4s Nov., 1958	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜
4s Nov., 1957	92¼	92½	92¼
4s Nov., 1956	92¼	93	92¾

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4s Nov., 1955	92¼	93	92¾
4s Nov., 1938	94¾	..	94¾
3½s Nov., 1960	84½	..	84½
3½s Nov., 1954	83¼	..	83½
3½s May, 1954	83	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.40 4.50
4½s	1926-1925	4.55	4.40 4.55
4½s	1940-1936	4.60	4.37 4.50
4½s	1923-1939	4.50	4.37 4.50
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.37 4.50
3½s	1919-1921	4.60	4.37 4.50
3s	1940-1955	4.55	4.40 4.55
4s	1919-1925	4.60	4.45 4.60
3s	1926-1930	4.55	4.40 4.55

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

On heavily increasing demand for the copper metal and also on expectation of a further price advance, interest centred in the copper properties during the final hour of trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. Utah moved up 4¾, American Smelting and Refining 2⅝, Anaconda 2, Chino 3, Inspiration 1⅜, Chile 1¼, and Kennecott about 1 point. The Steels were strong for a considerable part of the session, Bethlehem Steel B being bid up 4 points, while United States Steel, which, in the first hour, sold at 107⅛ as 108½, rallied to 110⅝ and ended at 110⅜. On spirited noonday buying Southern Pacific was advanced 2⅜ above Saturday's final to 114⅞, but later lost this gain. Marine common was bid up 4½ to 54⅜, closing at 53½. Studebaker moved widest of the motor shares, that stock falling 8⅝ to 104⅜, subsequently rallying to 112⅜, and ending at 111½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
600	Alaska Chalm.	40¼	40	40
100	Am B Sugar	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,400	Am Cab	67⅝	65⅝	67⅜
80	Am C & F	108½	108½	108½
70	Am Cot Oil	83⅝	82¾	82¾
40	Am Druggists	125⅜	125	125
700	Am Ice	72⅝	70⅜	71⅛
50	Do pf	74	74	74
1,900	Am Internat	114¾	112½	112⅝
100	Am Linseed	73⅜	72⅜	72⅜
100	Am Loco	85¾	84½	84½
310	Am Malting	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,270	Am S & R	86	82⅝	86
80	Am St Fds	38¾	37⅝	38¼
40	Am Sugar	137½	137	137½
210	Am Su Tob	109⅝	108½	109⅝
24	Do rights	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Am T & T	107¼	106⅝	107¼
20	Am Woolen	118	117	118
50	Am Writ'g pf	51⅜	50⅝	51⅜
1,525	Am Zinc	25¾	25¼	25¼
2,800	Anaconda Cop	74⅝	73⅛	74⅛
120	Asso Dry G	57½	56⅜	56⅜
80	A. T. & S. F	102¾	101¾	101¾
250	A. G. & W. I	182⅝	181½	181½
850	Bald Loco	104⅝	102⅝	103½
20	Balt & Ohio	54	54	54
2,250	Beth Steel B	80¾	85¾	86¼
150	Booth Fish	22¾	22¾	22¾
1,265	Brklyn R. T	22⅝	21	22
1,020	Butte & Sup	30⅝	29⅜	31
50	Butte C & Z	13¾	13½	13½
50	Caddo Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,550	Cal Petrol	39¾	37¾	39¾
20	Do pf	82¾	82½	82½
10	Can Pacific	164½	164½	164½
1,455	Cen Leather	107¼	106¾	106¾
570	Cerro de P	50⅝	48¾	50⅛
15	Chas & Ohio	68	67½	67½
50	C. M. & St. P	45¾	45¾	45¾
60	Do pf	71	70½	71
560	C. R. I. & P	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛
2,940	Chile Copper	27¾	27¼	27½
390	Chino Copper	46	42⅞	46
570	Columb Gas	57⅜	55⅝	56¾
170	Col E. & L	51	49¾	50⅝
50	Con Gas	102¾	102¼	102¾
340	Corn Prod	67¾	67¾	67½
150	Crucible Stl	94¾	93¾	94
50	Cuba Cane S	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
10	Do pf	84½	84½	84¼
250	Erie	19¾	18⅝	18⅝
50	Fed M & S	15¾	15	15⅜
20	Do pf	44¾	44¼	44½
50	Gen Cigar	82¾	82¾	82¾
185	Gen Motors	242½	230½	230½
440	Goodrich Co	83¾	82¾	82¾
50	Gt Nor pf	99	98¾	98¾
220	Gt Nor Ore	48	47¾	47¾
50	Insp Cop	61¾	56⅝	61⅛
6,280	Int Mer Mar	34⅝	33¾	33¾
250	Do pf	123¾	119¾	121¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
240	Int Nickel	28¾	27¾	27¾
450	Int Paper	60¾	59½	60¾
450	Interb Con	8¾	8½	8½
240	Intb Con pf	39¾	38¾	38¾
580	Kenne Cop	35⅝	33⅝	35⅛
140	Key Tire	102¾	99½	102¾
10	Lack Steel	87½	87½	87½
40	Leh Val	55¾	54¾	54¾
110	Max Motor	54	54	54
2,350	Mex Pet	191½	189¾	191
40	Miami Cop	28¾	28	28¾
350	Midvale St	34¾	33¾	33¾
160	Mo. K & T	9¾	9¼	9¾
1,730	Mo Pacific	24	23¾	23¾
2,050	Nat Cond	22¾	21¾	22¾
450	Nat Enam	54¾	53¾	53¾
60	Nat Lead	85¾	85¼	85¾
130	Nevada Con	19¾	18¾	19¾
180	N. Y. Cent	82	81¾	82
50	N. Y. Air B	122½	122½	122½
70	N. Y., N. H. & H	33½	33	33
20	Nor Pac	88¼	88¼	88⅝
2,010	Ohio Cities Gas	20¾	20¼	20¾
195	Okla Oil	11¾	11	11⅜
30	Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾
1,080	Pan Am Pet	101⅜	99⅜	101⅜
250	Pennsylvania	47¾	47¾	47¾
90	People's Gas	56¾	54⅝	55¾
210	Pere Marq	25	24	24
120	Phila Co	39¾	39¾	39¾
2,010	Ohio Cities Gas	20¾	20¼	20¾
1,740	Pierce Arrow	65	60¾	61
802	Pierce Oil	26	25½	26
180	Pitts Coal	65½	64¼	64½
1,030	Pitts & WVa	44¾	43¾	44⅜
90	Ponca I & C	86¾	85¾	86⅜
40	Ry Sti Spg	92¾	92¾	92¾
50	Ray Copper	24¼	23⅝	24
1,050	Reading	92	91¾	91⅝
80	Rep I & S	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
120	Roy Typ Am	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
2,750	Ry Steel Sp	117⅜	115¾	116⅜
10	Saxon Motor	11¾	11¾	11⅝
770	Sinclair Oil	66½	65¾	66⅛
2,075	South Pac	114⅞	113¾	113⅞
120	South Ry	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
5,605	Studebaker	114¾	108¾	111½
230	Stutz Motor	73¾	72½	72½
240	Tenn Cop	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
570	Tex & Pac	35¾	35⅜	34⅜
100	Third Av	24⅝	24⅝	25
250	Tob Prod	104⅝	103¾	103½
70	Union Pac	134⅝	134⅝	135⅜
40	United C S	140½	139¾	139¾
610	U. S. C. I. P	39¾	38¾	38¾
70	U. S. Food pf	97½	97½	97½
50	U. S. Steel	110¾	109¾	110⅜
1,200	Utah Cop	88	83¾	88
120	Va Iron	115⅜	111¾	111⅜
3,110	West Elec	60¾	57⅝	58⅜
650	Willys-O	37¾	37⅜	38
40	Worth Pump	85¾	85¾	85¾

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Aetna Explo	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	‡Am Malt'g	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5,400	‡Brit-Am Ch	9⅝	9⅜	9½
600	Br-Am Tob, coupon	24	23½	23¾
400	Ind rights	6¼	6	6¼
2,000	‡Chalm Mot	11¾	10⅝	11
900	‡Cities Serv, B T shares	38⅝	38¾	38⅝
4,000	‡Cont Candy	7⅝	7½	7½
50	‡CrampShip	153	150½	150½
225	EmsonPhono	3½	3¼	3½
2,700	‡Excel of B	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	‡Fairbanks	65¾	65	65
4,800	‡Farrell Coal	59	58½	59
80	‡Gen Asph	75⅞	73¾	74¾
500	‡Hayden Ch	73¾	73¾	73¾
200	‡Hupp Motor	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
2,300	Intern Hab	20	20	20
20	‡Jones Bros	57	57	57
400	‡Libbs	51⅞	51½	51⅝
5,300	‡Manhas Shirt, w i	74	71	74

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

20	‡Standard Oil Co. N. Y.	388	386	388

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,050	‡Allen Oil	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	‡All O & R	6	5⅞	6
2,500	‡Amal Roy	1¾	1½	1¾
4,500	‡Am O & G	⅞	¾	⅞
200	‡Boone Oil	13	12½	12⅝
450	‡Bos-Mex	49	46	46
8,000	‡Bos-Wyo O	62	60	61
20,000	‡Circle Oil	4½	4¼	4¼
5,000	‡Comb'w'th	60¾	59	59½
8,000	Cont Ref	16	15½	15½
2,000	‡Cosden & Co	16¾	15¾	15¾
1,000	‡Elk R Pet	11½	10¾	11
1,000	‡Errol Oil	8	7¾	7¾
7,000	‡Hem Oil	14	13	13⅝
4,000	‡Hud O	3¾	3½	3¾
2,200	‡Glenrock Oil	7¾	6¾	6¾
18,900	‡Gulf O & R	45	38	43
1,295	‡Gum Cove O	132	127	128
700	‡Key West & D	11¾	11¾	11¾
3,500	‡HomeOR wi	31	28	30
1,000	‡Hous Oil	127	125	127
500	‡Hudson Oil	15	14	14
2,000	‡Int Petrol	20¾	20	20¾
3,200	‡Isl O & T	8	7¾	7¾
1,470	‡Ky O & R	29¾	28	29¼
8,000	‡Lance Creek	12	11¾	12
250	‡Livingston	19¾	19¾	19¾
700	‡McC P & R	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,200	‡Merritt Oil	29¾	29	29½
1,700	‡Mex Eagle	37¾	37¼	37¾
200	‡Mex-Pan O	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,500	‡Mid S Oil	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	‡Midw Ref	188	186	186
1,500	‡Mutual Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡N W Oil	64	64	64
2,500	‡Ohio Ranger	1¾	1¾	1¾

MINING STOCKS.

4,000	‡Adel M & M (a proc.)	28	30	..
6,000	Al-Brit	1¾	1¾	2
9,600	Alaska Min	7⅛	7	7⅛
200	‡Alas C & Z, (a proc.)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	‡Allied Gold	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,700	‡Alta Mex C (a proc.)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	‡Am Mines	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
7,000	‡Ariz Silver	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,500	‡Am Nat	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Big Ledge	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
11,500	‡Belch Dev, (a proc.)	9½	9½	9½
9,750	‡Belch Ext, (a proc.)	6	9	8
3,000	‡Caledonia	40	39	40
1,000	‡Canada Sup	1¾	1¾	1¾
38,000	‡Candel Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,500	‡Cascade Sil	2	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Cashboy	9	9	9
6,000	‡Con M & M	4¾	4½	4½
10,000	Con Cop M	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
2,000	‡Con Mayflr	9	9	9
5,000	‡Cross Con	4	3⅞	3⅞
4,300	‡Dr C Lead	24	20	21
2,500	‡El Sal Silver	4¾	4½	4½
2,500	‡Eureka C M	1⅞	1¾	1¾
3,000	‡Exch Silver	8½	7½	8½
6,800	‡Ferd Con	70	60	70
2,500	‡Golden Gate	3½	3¼	3½
7,000	‡Gold Z Dry	9⅜	8¾	9⅜
1,500	‡Goldf Con	19	18	19
3,800	‡Gt Con Dev	14	14	14
1,200	‡Ham M & S	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1,200	‡Hasbk Div	17	17	17
925	‡Keta Min	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	‡Jim Butler	36	36	36
1,000	‡Jumbo Ext	11½	11½	11½
34,000	‡Knox Div	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜
1,500	La Rose Ltd	⅝	⅝	⅝

Bonds.

$7,000	‡Amazon 6s	100	99¾	100
25,000	Cent of Ga 5s, 1920	99½	99	99½
20,000	‡Hock Val 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	‡Hud Tun 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
10,000	Int R T 7s	91	90½	91

‡ Unlisted. *Sell ots per sh. *Odd lot.
Note—Saturday's low sale in Ertel Oil was 7⅝.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Air Reduction	54	57	54	57
Am-Brit Mfg	4	5	4	5
Do pf	50	55	50	55
Ang-Am Oil	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾
Br-Am Tob	29	30	29	30
C & A Ferry	5	6	5	6
Con Cigar pf	85	87	85	87
Grape-Ola	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Do pf	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal	6½	7	6½	7
Do pf	15	20	17	20
Hoe & Co	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Hoe Val Pr	10½	11	10½	11
Imp Tob G	15	16	15	16
Int Products	35	36	35	36
Jack Co Cent	10	20	15	20
L V Coal S	90	92	90	92
Lima Loco	53	55	53	55
Mex Investt	73	76	73	76

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Nat A & I pf	88	90	88	90
N Y Shipbldg	43½	46	43½	46
Stand C & F	53	55	53	55
Simpson Coal	6¾	7¼	6¾	6¾
Swift Inter	25	26	25	26
United Motors	53	55	53	55

OIL STOCKS.

Crystal Oil	13¾	14¾	13¾	14¾
Cumnock Pet	1¾	2	1¾	2
Duke Cons	1¾	2	1¾	2
Elford Oil	1¾	2	1¾	2
Hercules Oil	45	47	45	47
High Grade Oil	15	20	17	20
Hudson Oil	14¾	15	14¾	15
Louisiana	38	42	38	42
Morton Pet	1¾	2	1¾	2
National Oil	5	6	5	6
Queen Oil	15	17½	15	15
Sequpa	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
985	Cities Service	551	525	532	551
2,330	Cities Service pf	80½	79½	80	80¾
536,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	140	138	138	140
165,000	Cities Service deb. C 7s	102½	100¾	100¾	102¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14⅝	16
Adiron Elec Power pf	74	..
Am Gas & Electric	163	167
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	43
Am Light & Traction	263	271
Am Light & Trac pf	99	100
Am Power & Light	69	..
Am Power & Light pf	74	77
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	34	40
Am W W & Electric	6¾	7⅛
Am W W & El 1st pf	61	64
Am W W & El partic	14	16
Carolina Power & Lt	38	41
Colorado Power	25	27
Colorado Power pf	99	102
Columbus Electric pf	70	75
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	29	31
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	62	64
Com Power pf	85	..
Consumers' Power pf	81	84
Eastern Texas Electric	58	61
Eastern Texas pf	80	..
El Paso Electric	93	100
Electric B & P pf	92	96
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	11¾	13
Federal Light & Tr pf	47	49
Galveston-Houston Elec	16	18
Galveston-Hous El pf	65	68

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
660	Alaska Chalm	40¼	40	40
100	Am B Sugar	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,400	Am Cab	67⅝	65⅝	67⅜
80	Am C & F	108½	108½	108½
70	Am Cot Oil	83⅝	82¾	82¾
40	Am Druggists	125⅜	125	125
700	Am Ice	72⅝	70⅜	71⅛
50	Do pf	74	74	74
1,900	Am Internat	114¾	112½	112⅝
100	Am Linseed	73⅜	72⅜	72⅜
100	Am Loco	85¾	84½	84½
310	Am Malting	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,270	Am S & R	86	82⅝	86
80	Am St Fds	38¾	37⅝	38¼
40	Am Sugar	137½	137	137½
210	Am Su Tob	109⅝	108½	109⅝
24	Do rights	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Am T & T	107¼	106⅝	107¼
20	Am Woolen	118	117	118
50	Am Writ'g pf	51⅜	50⅝	51⅜
1,525	Am Zinc	25¾	25¼	25¼
2,800	Anaconda Cop	74⅝	73⅛	74⅛
120	Asso Dry G	57½	56⅜	56⅜
80	A. T. & S. F	102¾	101¾	101¾
250	A. G. & W. I	182⅝	181½	181½
850	Bald Loco	104⅝	102⅝	103½
20	Balt & Ohio	54	54	54
2,250	Beth Steel B	80¾	85¾	86¼
150	Booth Fish	22¾	22¾	22¾
1,265	Brklyn R. T	22⅝	21	22
1,020	Butte & Sup	30⅝	29⅜	31
50	Butte C & Z	13¾	13½	13½
50	Caddo Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,550	Cal Petrol	39¾	37¾	39¾
20	Do pf	82¾	82½	82½
10	Can Pacific	164½	164½	164½
1,455	Cen Leather	107¼	106¾	106¾
570	Cerro de P	50⅝	48¾	50⅛
15	Chas & Ohio	68	67½	67½
50	C. M. & St. P	45¾	45¾	45¾
60	Do pf	71	70½	71
560	C. R. I. & P	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛
2,940	Chile Copper	27¾	27¼	27½
390	Chino Copper	46	42⅞	46
570	Columb Gas	57⅜	55⅝	56¾
170	Col E. & L	51	49¾	50⅝
50	Con Gas	102¾	102¼	102¾
340	Corn Prod	67¾	67¾	67½
150	Crucible Stl	94¾	93¾	94
50	Cuba Cane S	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
10	Do pf	84½	84½	84¼
250	Erie	19¾	18⅝	18⅝
50	Fed M & S	15¾	15	15⅜
20	Do pf	44¾	44¼	44½
50	Gen Cigar	82¾	82¾	82¾
185	Gen Motors	242½	230½	230½
440	Goodrich Co	83¾	82¾	82¾
50	Gt Nor pf	99	98¾	98¾
220	Gt Nor Ore	48	47¾	47¾
50	Insp Cop	61¾	56⅝	61⅛
6,280	Int Mer Mar	34⅝	33¾	33¾
250	Do pf	123¾	119¾	121¾
1,455	Cen Leather	107¼	106¾	106¾
570	Cerro de P	50⅝	48¾	50⅛
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50	Insp Cop	61¾	56⅝	61⅛
6,280	Int Mer Mar	34⅝	33¾	33¾
250	Do pf	123¾	119¾	121¾

		Bid.	Asked.
Miss River Power		10	12
Miss River Power pf		45	..
Northern Ohio Electric		20	..
Northern Ohio Elec pf		61	63
Northern Ont Lt & P		11	15
Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf		60	70
Northern States Power		72	74
Northern States P pf		90	92
Northern Tex

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Party with $5,000 wanted to become engaged in the manufacture of an essential article of highest commercial value in great demand; no competition; economic and other vital features instantly demonstrated; money under own control. A 95 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Young man, (Christian,) college graduate; recently Captain in the United States army, will invest $5,000 and his own services in a reliable business enterprise; state fully. J 326 Times.

Have $5,000 to invest with services in established dresses or skirts manufacturing or jobbing business. W 389 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with moderate capital wishes to make investment in paying children's dress or ladies' waist business. W. A., 801 Times Downtown.

Have $5,000 to invest, with services, in established manufacturing business. H 348 Times.

Wanted to purchase real estate business, Bridgeport, Conn.; send detail. Advertiser, Box 112, 842 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL WANTED.

FIRST MORTGAGE $150,000 ON A NEW LAKEWOOD HOTEL WANTED FOR THREE YEARS; PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT REPRESENT AN INVESTMENT OF OVER $400,000. APPLY BENJ. FRUNDEL, 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Partner Wanted.—Experienced, thorough merchandiser to buy a one-half interest in a going and fully equipped machine shop centrally located; references exchanged; $1,500 required. Address J 304 Times Downtown.

Restaurant—High class caterer would like partner with capital to open restaurant on Broadway, splendid opportunity. Room 24, 100 West 49th St., Manhattan.

Rare opportunity for man with vision; chain store equities can be touched; present business established best on best street downtown. E 851 Times Downtown.

Active partner for export business, capital required, $5,000 immediately; balance when required, full particulars given at interview. S 254 Times.

Woman wanted as business partner; able to make nominal investment. H 321 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

WANTED BY ONE OF THE BEST ESTABLISHED HEATING SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURERS, A SELLING ORGANIZATION NOW ESTABLISHED OR TO BE ESTABLISHED IN TERRITORIES OPEN: NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ONLY MEN WITH BEST CONNECTIONS IN ARCHITECTS' OFFICES ARE CONSIDERED. SEE MAJOR McKEIGHAN, HOTEL MARTINIQUE.

Wanted—Machine work, any description, quantity preferred, highest grade mechanical machining all kinds instruments or special parts for electrical and experimental work, also die and tool work; Japanning department and plating department, new finishes developed, optical department, any kind of precision instrument developed. Knickmorgen Corporation, 35 Steuben St., Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURERS.

Italian business man of high standing wishes to represent American manufacturers of silk hosiery, silk shirts, and knitted goods in Italy covering principal cities, commission basis only. Call all week between 12-1 o'clock. American Art Novelties, 5 West 29th.

SALES AGENCY IN SAN FRANCISCO, established fifteen years, very active, covering the coast and interior principal cities will take on representation of a few manufacturers of specialties. References exchanged. Address Clay-Adams Co., 100 Fifth Av., N. Y. or San Francisco, Cal.

A member of a foreign governmental mission, with excellent business connections in Brussels, especially in cotton goods and shoes, would be glad to represent exporting firms in Belgium. Robert Georges, 128 West 47th St.

COMING TO FRANCE SHORTLY.—A business man, speaking French and Spanish, is open for any commercial proposition or special missions. Write 1 Frat, 107 West 36th St., New York City.

Representative of a newly formed British Columbia manufacturers agency is now in the city and would like to get in touch with firms who desire representation in Western Canada. Tibbitt, McAlpin Hotel.

EDUCATED MAN OF ABILITY AND INITIATIVE TO ASSOCIATE HIMSELF WITH HIGH-GRADE HOUSE. NO REQUIRE NO CAPITAL MUST BE WELL CONNECTED. N 27 TIMES.

Young man, well known in New Orleans, desires to represent a few manufacturers, best of references. Court Conniff, 424 Camp St., New Orleans, La.

Experienced cotton converter, valuable foreign connections is open to represent manufacturer, merchant going to Europe this month. E 252 Times Downtown.

Chemist, familiar with drugs, toilet preparations, pharmaceuticals, desires as associate. J 288 Times.

Want ex-aviation officer partner with or against cash; responsibility; particulars for interview; no capital required. H 242 Times.

French lady desirous of representing American manufacturers in France. H 354 Times.

Broker and offices downtown open representations; charges time, $20 weekly. E 573 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

THE RED & BLACK TAXICAB SERVICE, at St. George, Staten Island, 12 fine cars, including clocks and equipment; also good will of two years established business, for terms apply to Kilians Garage, Inc., 197-199 Bay St., Tompkinsville. Telephone 1488 Tompkinsville.

Women's specialty shop for sale in one of the largest New England cities; high-grade business; excellent reason for selling; details upon request; lease very valuable. Z 269 Times Annex.

RESTAURANT for sale.—Positively first class up to date main business section; cheap to quick buyer. Inquire Butcher, 482 Broadway, Bayonne.

Garage and auto renting business, long established, shows good returns, safe investment; books open for inspection. H 382 Times.

For Sale—Membership in Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York. H. J. Elsworth, 52 Clinton Av., Rockville Centre, N. Y.

First-class, old established, well paying fish and oyster market for sale; retiring from business. J 290 Times.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the

ROJAS, RANDALL & COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 21st day of May, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal] of Albany, this 21st day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.: A. M. Barber, straw hats; C. W. Hoover, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear, basement; 37 W. 29th.

AKRON, Ohio—Waloveck & Siff Co.: Mr. Waloveck, wash, voile, silk dresses; Mr. Siff, silk, sport, dress shirts; 18 West 27, Room 903.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Richard Healy Co.; T. J. Buckley, coats, suits; Commodore.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—The Adams Co.; G. T. Schlvane, waists, blouses; 38 W. 34th, R. 501.

ATLANTA, Ga.—McClure 10c Co.; C. A. Routh, notions, men's, women's furn. goods; Seymour.

BALTIMORE—Burka Co.: Mr. Burka, women's wear; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; H. Oppenheimer, coats, suits; 1,150 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauber; N. Sauber, cotton piece goods; 1,182 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.: Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quelimaiz, cotton piece goods; H. S. Meersemith, remnants; 854 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—J. Goodman & Co.; J. Goodman, men's hats, Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, cotton wash dresses, Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Bentley, house furnishing goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; B. Rosenberg, men's, boys' clothing; 401 4th Av.; Hargrave.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Parisian Co.: Miss C. Sigsbee, millinery, furs; L. Block, jobs dresses, wa sts; 212 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. H. Crease, buyment dept.; 6 West 32d; Holland.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—W. R. Miller & Co.; J. Maguire, books, stationery; York.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—Simon Klein & Co.; W. Klein, skirts, women's underwear; Latham.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Otis, women's suits; Miss Janson, leather goods; Mr. O'Hegan, misses' sport suits, &c.; Miss Hunting, women's coats; Mr. Levy, machine made dresses; Mr. Feinson, trunks, bags; Miss Kellar, misses' suits; Miss Gilman, children's, juniors', girls', misses' skirts; Basement buyers: Mr. Torrey, shoes; Mr. Rafeld, children's, juniors', girls' dresses; Mr. Ring, women's misses' dresses; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Miss Simmons, negligees, wrappers, dresses; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mr. Levine, wash skirts; Miss J. Callahan, muslin, silk underwear; Miss Lynch, petticoats; Mr. Eaton, dresses, women's coats and suits, 225 5th Av.

BOSTON—Hill & Bush Co.: E. Sears, furs, 18 East 34th.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, bath robes, muslin underwear; Mr. Nieland, lace curtains, upholstery goods; basement buyer, A. Cohn, women's suits, dresses, skirts, coats, girls' & misses' bathing suits; Mrs. Ford, millinery; Miss Rise, lingerie, knit underwear, gloves, sweaters; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, aprons, house dresses, corsets, petticoats, infants' wear; Miss Dauphy, silk, cotton waists, S. Lowenberg, boys' clothing, men's furn goods; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss E. M. Kennedy, crepe de chine underwear, Miss Kane, misses' wash dresses, 25 West 33d.

BOSTON—Standard Neckwear Co.; O. Wellington, boys' clothing, men's furn goods; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Miss Ragan, boys' furn goods; E. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts, bathing suits; Miss McCauley, women's dresses; Miss A. Brown, infants' wear; Miss Haddock, misses' children's millinery; G. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing, hats, furn goods; O. H. Berry, small wares, hair goods; P. E. Ruggles, millinery; children's hose, knit underwear; F. H. Jury, dresses, negligees, aprons; W. T. Myers, silks, satins, sweaters; Wilson, representing; Miss Burns, house dresses; Miss Fech, misses' children's waists; W. E. Morgan, ribbons; P. McHugh, silk dress goods; J. Goodwin, basement goods; Miss Armstrong, women's cotton waists; Mrs. Altimus, ladies' coats, skirts; W. S. Tutin, girls' dept. gloves, shoes, dress goods; Miss Whitney, E. H. Hunt, underskirts, curtains; R. J. Trimble, women's, children's cotton underwear; Miss McCarthy, silk cotton waists; Miss Sweeney, women's tailored suits; S. Rogers, men's, women's, children's gloves; 472 4th Av.

BOST N corsets; Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, Miss Irelan, Miss Jones, ladies' suits, Miss Hynes, Miss Mahoney, misses' dresses; 472 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Adams, gloves; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses, 470 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; H. A. Stumpf, rugs, draperies; 2-7 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly; J. A. Hennessy, house furnishing goods, 1,133 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; H. J. Smearing, clothing, 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Goetz's; J. S. Given and Miss Cloud, N., dress goods, lingerie waists; 37 West 26th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss B. F. Mayo, trimmed, untrimmed hats; F. J. Wise, lamps, fixtures; 5 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Doyle, silks, dress goods; D. Scholl, hosiery, gloves; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Wilson Co.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics, wash goods, &c.; C. Hall, muslin underwear, waists, knit goods; 47 Leonard.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—E. L. Clarkson, coats, suits; Imperial.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Mich.—Killian Co.; W. G. Simmons, negligees, wrappers; 44 E. 23d.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—J. Schwab, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d; Latham.

CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, furs; 253 5th Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. M. Mc-Leod, wash goods, 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Hillmans; M. M. Myers, dolls, frocks, wash goods; 377 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. O. ... four coverings; 225 4th Av.; Holland.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & ... A. Kennedy, knit goods; 11 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Christie, infants' wear; J. Gutfleb, coats, suits, dresses, basement; Miss L. solomon coats, skirts, wraps; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—F. Iessaker & ... F. Iessaker, ready-to-wear, 306 Irving.

CHICAGO—Eiseman Mfg. Co.; R. Eiseman, children's wear, coats, dresses, knit goods, 48 West 23d.

CHICAGO—... Hillman's; H. Hillman, ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Sol Klein; P. Ostertag, men's underwear shirts; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Spira & Steiner; H. Steiner, woolens; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. French, laces, dress trimmings; 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss J. Delaney, Mrs. P. E. Skinner, women's waists, shawls; C. Hunter, linens; Miss Shields, dress C. Ward, women's sweaters, bathing suits; C. Thompson, juniors', girls' ready-to-wear; J. Rowe, dressmaking dept.; E. Burk, misses' coats, skirts; E. H. Thies, leather goods; Miss M. Moore, women's waist shawls; E. S. Dunbar, representing; C. S. Notting, handkerchiefs; C. H. Taylor, representing; H. C. Kerchner, women's shoes, 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; M. Ascher, tailored hats; 398 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The 12th Street Store; H. Mitchell, coats, suits; J. Simon, underwear, hosiery, furnishings; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Wurzburger Bros.; J. Wurzburger, hosiery, underwear; St. Andrews.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss L. Schuer, house furn. goods, toys; N. A. Gatchell, silks, wash goods; Miss M. A. Larsen, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; D. B. Ellison, representing; 28 East 20th.

CINCINNATI—Brandt & Lear; J. Brandt, waists, skirts, coats; Union Square.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; W. B. Woodward, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; E. O. Shuln, notions, ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; S. Rosenfeld, furs, J. Robertson, suits, velvets; 366 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—L. Marks Co.; Miss C. Herman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Glaser & Son; Mr. Glaser, dresses, Pennsylvania.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. P. Hicks, dress goods, silks; 350 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; W. Reiss, underwear; 377 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; D. C. Ross and Miss A. N. Woldman, dresses; 116 West 32d.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Mercer, waists; Miss Cohen, muslin underwear; Mr. Kaplan, silk, cotton dresses, suits, capes; 37 W. 28th.

CLEVELAND—Pollack, Selman Co.; A. Pollack, suitings; Cumberland.

CLEVELAND—I. J. Stotter, ready-to-wear; E. J. Stotter, waists; Cumberland.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, wash silk dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Propper Bros Co.; H. B. Propper, manufacturers, retailers children's garments; Cumberland.

CLEVELAND—S. Capian, general mdse.; Broadway Central.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; A. H. Keske, men's clothing; 37 W. 28th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; A. Ahrens, jobs girls', juniors' white, colored dresses, middy blouses; J. E. Weisel, wash silk skirts, 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. J. Boll Connelsea, wash goods, J. E. Jermain, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Farmers and Mechanics Mercantile Co.; W. H. Brasill, F. F. Daniels, dry goods, clothing, shoes, general merchandise; Wallick.

COLUMBUS, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, general mdse.; 6 W. 32d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—C. Melanson, jobs cotton, silk dresses, suits, capes; 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; Mrs. M. E. Evans, dresses, coats; Holland House.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Mr. Doods, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Mr. Johns, wash skirts, dresses, infants' children's wear; Mr. Kridil, jobs waists, underwear, hosiery; Mr. Huber, notions; 225 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss L. B. Covert, coats, suits, dresses; Price George.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; C. F. Doods, men's, boys' furn. goods; 225 5th Av.; Collingwood.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Wright-Metzler Co.; F. W. Wright, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

CORNELIA, Ga.—Churchwell Bros.; Mr. Churchill, dry goods; 256 Church.

CORNING, N. Y.—L. Quiell, jobs cotton, taffeta dresses; 1,270 Broadway; R. 510.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham, Bailey, Cobbs & Co.; Zlock, women's Fall silk, serge dresses; 225 5th Av.; Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—Kellstrom Bros., Inc.; O. J. Kellstrom, coats, suits; 1,190 Broadway.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; Miss L. Haynes, ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss L. Zock, women's Fall silk, serge dresses; 225 5th Av.; Broadway.

DAYTON, Ohio—L. A. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; J. O. Davis, men's furnishing goods; W. J. Roetter, linens, dress goods; F. C. Schleuter, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss L. Zock, bdkfs., white goods; C. J. Phelps, linen dress goods; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, hats, furn goods; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss Murphy, wash dresses, Miss Healy, Miss J. Kickenatreid, suits; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—M. Heavrey, clothing, furnishing goods, Broadway Central.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss L. Krathwohl, jewelry, leather goods; H. A. Schrashun, leather goods; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Grand Hannan, Kay Co.; W. Granger, jewelry; Cumberland.

DETROIT—A. Kroilk & Co.; J. A. Lahey, notions; 1 Broadway.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; N. E. Bentley, dress goods; 200 5th Av.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—O. Gilbert, piece goods; Penn.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; F. H. Allerton, women's, infants' wear; Miss A. Horgan, infants' wear; D. Richardson, dry goods; 404 4th Av.; Hargrave.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; C. O. Birkland, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; L. L. S. Mears, ready-to-wear; 6 West 32d.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Steiger-Cox Co.; C. H. Cox, laces, ribbons; 105 Grand.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Steiger, Cox Co.; J. H. McHattie, dry goods; 105 Grand.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Kempner & Merkel, Gilman, ladies' ready-to-wear, 1,133 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS—Friedman, Spring Dry Goods Co.; Miss Kalterman, gowns, dresses; 1,150 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; Mrs. H. Knowles, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, wash dresses, 37 West 26th.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss K. M. Sage, muslin underwear, 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss B. Fitzsimmons, knitwear, 141 Madison Av.

HAZLETON, Penn.—J. Hyman & Co.; J. Hyman, men's, women's clothing; Penn.

HOUSTON, Texas—A. Steiger & Co.; F. C. Seeger, millinery, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.

HUDSON, N. Y.—P. H. Goldman & Bro.; P. H. Goldman, men's, women's clothing; Broadway Central.

INDIANA, Penn.—S. W. Rose, wash dresses, wash skirts; 37 West 26th.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; M. H. K. Malone, mdse. mgrs.; Miss N. B. Jessee, handkerchiefs, embroideries; 225 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Havens & Geddes Co.; T. W. Mitchell, laces, embroideries; 72 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; W. Miller, men's furn. goods; Miss Wagoner, girls' junior gingham dresses; 120 West 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; W. J. Hamdell, ready-to-wear; 330 Broadway.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; D. J. Strickfadden, men's furn. goods; 225 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Brother; A. H. Cohen, men's, women's underwear; 37 West 26th.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Segal, wash dresses, wash skirts; 37 West 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Woolf Bros.; Mrs. M. L. Carter, ready-to-wear; Penn.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; Mrs. R. Frank, waists; 116 W. 32d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Lyon Bros. Millinery Co.; H. C. Lyon, hats, flowers, ribbons; 396 B'way; Pennsylvania.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—J. Hall Sons; W. S. Hall, piece goods; Breslin.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager Bros.; J. P. Little, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Lubin & Co.; W. S. Leinbach, dry goods; 6 West 32d.

LONDON, England—Harrods, Ltd.; P. V. Brooks, H. C. Day, general mdse.; 225 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; Miss Dilling, gloves; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; P. B. Sharp, silks, dress goods, cotton goods, linings, velvets; 7 W. 37th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Durand-Perry Co.; Miss B. Juengst, suits, skirts; Holland.

MASON CITY, Iowa—L. Killian Co.; F. J. Klindt, dry goods; 404 4th Av.

MEMPHIS—J. Summerfield, coats, suits; 1,140 B'way.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Bornstein & Zimmerman; M. Zimmerman, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Latham.

MILWAUKEE—Dayton's; S. T. Gaes, dresses, wraps, suits, Fall suits; Claridge.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Blumerfeld-Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, hats, W. G. Hanson, millinery; 640 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss Magnuson, sport, wash skirts, linen suits; 225 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; S. Antuluen, domestics, wash goods; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; N. H. Dashiell, hosiery, furn. goods, Mrs. N. Graves, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. M. Anteny, underwear, knit goods; F. E. Leonard, domestics, prints, gingham, flannels; H. C. Read, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Solomon Bros. & Kahn; B. Solomon, notions; 60 Worth.

MONTREAL—L. Lazarus, piece goods; Breslin.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger, Dudgeon & Co.; J. P. Fanton, domestics; 105 Grand.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; L. Hayems, linens, white goods; Mr. Zander, clothing; A. Magnilsky, carpets, rugs; 116 West 32d.

NEWCASTLE, Penn.—Euwer's Sons Co.; H. G. Euwer, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks Ribbon Co.; J. Marks, ribbons, silks; 15 East 26th.

NEW ORLEANS—L. Feibleman Co.; S. Keller, jobs dresses; 212 5th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—Ames & Brownley; D. B. Ames, notions, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.; Collingwood.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing, A. Mitchell, 4th, domestics, linens; Mr. Scott, silks; 432 4th Av.

OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Son; W. C. McKnight, laces, hosiery, knit underwear; Gotham, 1,201 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; Mr. Donoe, bdkfs., white goods; C. J. Phelps, linen dress goods; 200 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—L. Brandeis & Sons; Miss L. Cohen, children's wear; F. F. Marks, draperies, rugs, basement; 1,201 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. Brandeis & Sons; F. Schmipf, linens; 1,261 B'way.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—Nelson, Madden & Rae; T. J. Madden, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Neer Bros.; H. Dils, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; C. H. Clark, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. K. McShane, ribbons, laces, bdkfs.; 404 4th Av.

PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M. Co.; J. Bloom, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way, Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss Cohen, jobs waists; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Wm. H. Strach Co.; Mr. Haines, voile, silk dresses, Miss Saikina, children's wash silk dresses; Mrs. Dorshaw, silk, wash dresses, basement, 37 West 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Fitzpatrick, creepers, rompers; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Crosa, georgette waists, 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; I. Blauner, cotton dresses, Miss Loewenthal, cotton dresses, silks; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Mr. Goldberg, georgette, silk dresses; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Blumenthal, woolens; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Fuhrman, woolens; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. Bohn, trunks, leather goods; D. S. Scott, men's furn goods; B. F. Montague, gloves, hosiery and 526.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. F. Carroll, bdkfs, laces, embroideries, neckwear; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; Miss Moffatt, Miss Esby, millinery; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, house dresses, kimonos, A. Arnfeld, men's furn. goods; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; Mr. Koch, Miss Loeb, waists; Mr. Koch, Miss Lewis, furs, fur coats; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. Meister, jewelry; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—M. G. Bogran; I. Cohen, cotton dresses; 303 5th Av., Room 900.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; A. Arnfeld, men's hats, furn. goods, 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; B. Edsell, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—"Campbell's"; F. D. Campbell, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss A. Ekert, misses', girls' dresses; A. Kunkle, men's, boys' clothing; Miss A. Titus, laces, embroideries; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss N. Folks, suits; Miss M. McCrehan, waists; H. L. Fay, lace curtains, draperies; basement buyers; I. Bodenstein, men's furnishing goods; D. Kohn, jobs boys' wash suits; L. M. Garson, men's, boys' clothing; S. M. Jacobs, merchandise manager; Mrs. Furria, muslin underwear; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Goodman, skirts; 1,261 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE—J. P. Mourin, ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Adler's Stores; G. Adler, georgette dresses; 1,170 Broadway.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; Miss J. Haley, hosiery, handkerchiefs, umbrellas; 1,150 Broadway.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, dress goods, silks, trimmings; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; F. G. Goldberg, jewelry, leather goods, stationery, art goods, ribbons, hats; 1,150 B'way.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, millinery; 353 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; H. W. Duane, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

RICHMOND, Ind.—Adam H. Bartel Co.; J. Coate, hosiery, gloves, men's furn. goods, mfg. dept.; 43 Leonard.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. A. Bean, linens; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. B. Graves; C. H. Bideiman, upholstery goods; Commodore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; L. C. Nance, millinery; 401 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy Powers Co.; Miss Feldman, jobs silk, muslin underwear, aprons, bathing suits; Mr. Marx, jobs bathing shoes, caps; 470 4th Av.

ROME, N. Y.—Spear & Co.; N. B. Spear, coats, suits, dresses; Aberdeen.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; J. Lubin, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Bellaire Bros.; A. Seltzer, general merchandise; Waldorf.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Blythe & Fargo Co.; J. Aatle, general merchandise; Penn.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Washer Bros.; A. G. Hoover, ready-to-wear, 1,150 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weil & Co.; Miss M. S. Courtney, women's coats, suits, wraps, Miss F. Thieben, women's dresses, costumes; 15 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Mrs. Prien, furs; 225 5th Av.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Weinstein Bros.; I. Zimmerman, silk, cotton dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; Y. S. Siegler, coats, suits, women's wear; 404 4th Av.; Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, wash dresses, 37 West 26th.

SEATTLE—Bon Marche; F. Shannon, toys, sporting goods; 225 5th Av.

SIOUX CITY—Pelletier Co.; Miss O. M. Greive, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; R. C. Thompson, upholstery goods; 116 W. 32d.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock; pictures, carpets, rugs; 230 5th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootie, Campbell D. G. Co.; J. H. Bolen, men's furn goods, hosiery; C. P. Waller, linens, white goods, lace embroideries; 60 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; E. W. Edwards, upholstery goods; R. H. Haller, wash goods, linens; H. L. Ink, notions, leather goods; Mr. Hennigan, mdse. manager of ready-to-wear; 377 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Olian Waist & Dress Co.; L. G. Olian, waist, dresses; Penn.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; F. W. Helbig, furs; Miss L. Schlager, women's suits; 225 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss Koerner, millinery; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Jan Nice & Wardle Co.; G. M. Wardle, ribbons; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss A. C. Becker, sport skirts, F. T. Lowe, women's shirts; 116 West 32d.

ST. PAUL—Hugo Hirschman Co.; H. Hirschman, ready-to-wear, waists, underwear; 17 Madison Av.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; S. S. Shurfreiger, coats, suits, corsets; 200 5th Av.; Broztell.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappell-Dyer Co.; C. E. Peeples, coats, suits; 6 W. 32d; Park Avenue.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; E. J. Carpenter, general merchandise; 116 West 32d.

TIPTON, Ga.—S. & H. Kulfurach; H. Kulfurach, dry goods; Broadway Central.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss Rosenberg, waists, house dresses, petticoats, kimonos; 116 West 32d.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; J. M. Walker, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; W. H. Campbell, linens, wash goods; 225 5th Av.

TOLEDO—Parson Garment Co.; Wm. Grossman, suits, dresses, waists; Penn.

TOLEDO—Meyer Jonasson & Co.; Miss L. B. White, waists, sweaters; Knickerbocker.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; J. W. Sherer, dress goods, silks; 225 5th Av.; Wallick.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; H. J. Mason, silk, dress goods; V. A. Rice, cloaks, suits, dresses; M. Weller, cloaks, suits, dresses, basement; 200 5th Av.

TROY, N. Y.—Wainstein Bros.; Y. Wainstein, silk, cotton dresses, 1,133 B'way.

UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Wright-Metzler Co.; W. F. Browning, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—John A. Roberts & Co.; W. J. Hazlett, men's, women's furnishing goods; Broztell.

WARREN, Ohio—V. C. Thompson Co.; V. C. Thompson, coats, suits; Broztell.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss M. Dell, millinery; E. C. Gatchell, men's furn. goods; C. L. Peat, boys' pants' clothing; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, linings; F. E. Mack, dom

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ANGORA Wanted.—Grey and buff tan, for cash; immediate delivery. Harris Coat House, 1,115 Broadway, Farragut 9090.

ANNIMOLS Wanted.—Will pay $6 yard, if you have for immediate delivery. Call Farragut 492.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer, also silvertones. Doering-Millikin, Holden, Leonards, and Arthur Joels, 1 Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9844.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All colors, Stevens, Buckley & Cohen, or Clay & Dana, spot cash. Louis Hochstein, 122 West 26th St.

BROADCLOTHS AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American pom pom 19078, all shades, cash. Rosenberg, 45 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, American, Stevens, Frank & Frank, 141 West 29th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Pekin. Sternberg Bros., 38 West 18th St.

CAPES, Ponchos, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus, best grades, cash. National, Tel. 4-84, 425 7th Av.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard's 721, 718, all colors. Madison Sq 8272.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Raritans or Flagler; gray and navy, also white; all qualities. Farragut 9080.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Raritans 127 in navy, gray and brown. Chelsea 7345.

COATS Wanted.—Open for 1,000 all wool or cotton mixed poplin coats, black, gray, navy. Hillenbrand's, 942 Broadway. Gramercy 2650.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall suits and coats of the better kind. Call with samples, all week. 11 West 32d, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders for better graded coats and suits. Call morning. Room 302, 40 West 33d. Markowitz & Schlossman.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on better grade coats and suits. Call all week. 45 West 26th St, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade coats and suits; call with samples all week. 3 East 28th St, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on fancy suits and cloth dresses. Call with samples all week, 5th floor, 8 West 13th St.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber placing orders on ladies', misses' and children's coats. Gubert & Rosenblatt, 35-37 West 31st St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade fur coats. Call mornings all week. Room 1107, 36 West 37th.

COATS Wanted.—Ready to place stock orders on suits and coats. Call morning, Room 32, 34 West 37th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber with all samples, better grade, morning. 5th floor, 145 West 36th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits. 40 West 32d, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing large orders on plush coats. Call early. 36 West 37th, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade coats and suits. Call with samples all week. 3 East 28th St, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on coats, suits and cloth dresses. Call with samples all week, 5th floor, 8 West 13th St.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber placing orders on ladies', misses' and children's coats. Gubert & Rosenblatt, 35-37 West 31st St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats in all kinds of better grade fall styles; must be reasonable for cash. Call immediately, 1 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; samples for stock orders. 1 F. 30 West 33d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Buying for Fall at a big rate. 104 West 27th St., 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for better grade coats. 31 West 31st, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at samples and need 7th floor, 10 West 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Buying Fall coats, better grade. 104 West 27th St., 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. 31 West 31st, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at samples better grade. 124 West 26th, 7th floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of cotton goods; also seconds and remnants; especially gray goods. C 276 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Printed serpentine and Pacific crepe; submit samples 9th floor, 138 West 23d St. 3650 Chelsea.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Also muslins, sateens, ginghams, and prints. Established in the gray. Madison Square 9158.

COTTON POM POM Wanted.—Green and black. Goshwind Bros., 156 Greene St.

CREPE GEORGETTES Wanted.—Spot cash, 200 pieces ivory, flesh and navy, two thread, also 200 pieces 4-cord crepe de chine, two-thread ivory, flesh and navy; street size. Sire & Schaffer, 49 East 21st.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3 and 4 thread, all colors; must be reasonable for cash. Madison Square 9462. Ask for Alfred.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for quantity, two-thread crepe de chine for men's ties. Short Wave Co., 119 W. 25th.

CREPES, Georgettes, and Fancy Novelties Wanted.—Open for large quantities. Wallach Bros., 1,133 Broadway.

CREPES, Georgettes, Satins and Novelties Wanted.—Silk and cotton, small quantities, all colors. Room 712, 9 West 29th St.

CREPE, SATEEN and Radium Wanted.—United Dealers, large quantity at price. 1 West 34th. Wisner.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on medium to highest grade satins, crepes, georgettes, fine trimmings, and party dresses. An opportunity for contractors with surplus merchandise; submit samples. 9 to 5 daily, Wiener, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Out-of-town jobber placing orders on Fall samples of novelties; open for immediate delivery; wash dresses Tuesday, 2d; Wednesday, 9-11. 32 West 32d St., room 1001.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders for both cotton and high grade satin, crepe and trimmed dresses. Call all week, 142 5th Av., seventh floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; satins, serges, tricotines, trico-knits; also light cloth coats and skirts. 1 Bickert, 1 floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on dress and misses' coats. 6th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats in all kinds of better kind, all week. 12-14 West 27th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Misses and juniors, looking at samples all week. 26-28 West 30th St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Ready to place orders, on good humdinger ladies' and misses' coats, 4th floor, 44 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at cheap dress samples for stock orders. 1 F. 30 West 33d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Buying for Fall at a big rate. 104 West 27th St., 1st floor.

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COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders for better grade fall styles; must be reasonable; buying now. Call immediately, 1 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will buy 5,000 printed voile, organdies, satins, and fancy goods. A. Litwack, 450 Broadway, New York. Tel. Canal 8046.

DRESSES wanted for cash; voiles, organdies, georgettes, satins, and taffetas, also Jap silks, natural colors. Stuyvesant 2570.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on tricotines, serges, and satin dresses. Box, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber buying quantity wash dresses for cash. Call Madison Square 5188.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on tricotine, serge and street wear. Mandel, 38 West 32d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for tricotines, serges, satins, etc.; immediate orders given. 1 Bickert, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed, snappy styles in tricotines, serges, and satin dresses. Box, 43 West 27th.

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DRESSES Wanted.—Tricotines and satins of the better grade, call all week. Schiff, 14 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall samples. Monroe Dress Co., 29 West 28th, sixth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; serges and satins. Call all week. Graham, Dress Co., 209 5th Av. Madison Square 9462.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for serge and tricotine; better kind only; call with samples. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1221.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for Fall on satin, georgette, taffetas, crepe; bring samples. Seventh floor, 35 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on tailored dresses all week, with samples. 11 West 32d, 5th floor.

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DRESSES Wanted.—To sell looking at Fall dresses to all the Bank, Synthetic, placing orders. 9th floor, 35 W. 32d St.

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DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed on Fall, afternoon and evening dresses; Call mornings, 31 East 27th, room 05.

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REAL ESTATE FIELD

Forecasting a general resumption of building, following the inactivity of the war years, there has recently been a steadily increasing sale of vacant lots throughout the greater city. Last week auction sales in Brooklyn and Queens showed a keen interest on the part of builders to avail themselves of property suitable for immediate improvement with dwellings and apartment houses, and already many large building projects are well under way. Today the last of the large tracts in Manhattan, the James Gordon Bennett estate of 500 lots on Washington Heights, will be sold at auction by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street salesroom in order that the executors may carry out the provisions of Mr. Bennett's will, which call for the foundation of a home for journalists. In view of the present housing crisis there is no doubt that many of the lots will come to builders, but a large number of investors also have been attracted to the property, which is just above the highly developed apartment house section at 181st Street. Every convenience has been arranged for buyers. Small cash payments will be accepted; title policies will be given free, and purchasers may exercise the privilege of leaving from 50 to 70 per cent. of the purchase price on bond and mortgage for three years.

Reade Street Building Sold.

Agnes Wolf Peck sold the five-story and basement store and loft building at 133 Reade Street, between Hudson and Greenwich Streets, on lot 25 by 75. The purchaser, a butter and egg concern, will occupy part of the building. Jerome A. Peck and Walter J. Hadley acted as attorneys for the seller and purchaser, respectively, and George R. Read & Co. were the brokers.

Morgenstern Brothers Make Quick Resale.

Morgenstern Brothers Syndicate resold Westbourne Court, a seven-story elevator apart. 150 by 100, renting for approximately $55,000 and held at $365,000, at 556 and 558 West 140th Street, south east corner of Broadway, to an investing client of F. Lea. They bought the property last week.

$250,000 Heights Apartment Sold.

The Union Chemical Glassware Company purchased from Winter & Wilkes the six-story apartment house, on a plot 100 by 100, at 647 West 180th Street, between Fort Washington Avenue and Riverside Drive. The structure returns $46,000 in rentals, and was held at $250,000. E. Fine was the broker.

Sale in Greenwich Village.

The Newport Holding Company bought the six-story apartment building at 25 Grove Street from a client of Samuel Cowen.

Brown Sells Dyckman Lots.

Frederick Brown has sold to John Byrne, through Leitner, Brener & Starr, twelve lots on West 204th Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. It comprises two plots, each 150 by 100, one on the south side of the street and the other on the north side. In part payment Mr. Brown took the dwelling at 1,200 Franklin Avenue, on a plot 40 by 100.

Private Dwellings.

Annie B. Carrol sold the dwelling at 64 East Seventy-seventh Street to Herman Lee Haight through Everett M. Sexas Company and Francis B. McAnerney.

John V. Van Pelt sold the five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 18.4 by 102, held at $60,000, at 126 East Eightieth Street, through John V. Graham.

Elizabeth Channer sold the three-story dwelling, on lot 18.3 by 100.8, at 167 East Ninety-fourth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues.

A. M. Robinson sold the four-story dwelling, 16.8 by 100, at 284 West 175th Street, through B. W. Smith.

Leander B. Shaw sold the four-story dwelling, 18 by 100.5, at 23 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Jenenson Realty Company sold a three-story dwelling, 25 by 100, at 1,783 Amsterdam Avenue.

The Metropolitan Silk Compny sold 5 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 25 by 95, held at $135,000, through Morris & Vaughn.

Tenement Deals.

The four-story flat, on a lot 25 by 82.2, at 376 East Seventy-seventh Street, has been sold by Samuel S. Johnson to Hattie Walner.

Lina O. C. Prescott has sold 203 West 125th Street, a five-story flat.

James S. Hannon bought the five-story tenement, 25 by 92, at 435 West Sixty-sixth Street, through Peter P. Sherry. The buyer owns the adjoining property, and will improve his holding with a [illegible].

The Deed Realty Company sold the three-story building, 25 by 99.11, at 318 East 126th Street, through J. S. Maxwell.

The Bronx Market.

The Rosenthal Construction Company, Incorporated, Sol. Rosenthal, Treasurer, bought the [illegible] at 1,818 to 1,824 the northeast corner of 180th Street and [illegible] Avenue, from the Bedford [illegible] Company, as a site for a six-[illegible] apartment house. Brauer [illegible] were the brokers in the deal.

[illegible] has sold two six-story apartment [illegible] 1,750 and 1,752 Grand [illegible] Realty Company, [illegible] Avenue, from the two five-[illegible] houses, 74 by [illegible] at $60,000, at the [illegible] of Webster Avenue [illegible] Kurz & Lyon.

[illegible] through [illegible] Morris Park [illegible] house at 2067 [illegible] four-story [illegible] Avenue were sold [illegible] Smith, [illegible] sold the one-family [illegible] Talbott Avenue to [illegible] Company, resold to a client [illegible] Garden [illegible] apartment house, 50 [illegible] Realty Company [illegible] Kurz & Lyon 1833 and [illegible] a five-story apartment [illegible] by 100. It was [illegible] and rents for about [illegible]

[illegible] of Lazarus & Kahn [illegible] from a client of Samuel [illegible] apartments, [illegible] Avenue and University Avenue, [illegible] both six lots, [illegible] The site will be [illegible] in the [illegible] Tax and Mortgage Company [illegible] Realty Company.

Brooklyn

[illegible] sold five two [illegible] 100 by 80 [illegible] Avenue, and [illegible] and 24 [illegible] Seventh Street to [illegible] Company sold five [illegible] Edick dwell-[illegible] Eighteenth Parkway, [illegible] between Twentieth [illegible] Third Avenues, as follows: [illegible] 2,045 to Blanchard [illegible] 2,047 to Ida Weil and 2,072 to [illegible] Mulick. In the Trust negotiations [illegible] Trust negotiations [illegible] sold for [illegible] Realty Company [illegible] one-family [illegible] at 5018 Tenth Avenue to Alexander [illegible]

[illegible] the two-story [illegible] dwelling at 294 [illegible] client of the [illegible] for occupancy.

[illegible] has sold plans [illegible] two five-story [illegible] with garages to [illegible] on the south side of Sixty-[illegible] of Sixth Avenue, for [illegible] by Warren S. Ross and G. C. [illegible]

[illegible] sold four dwellings [illegible] 904 and 908 East Second Street to [illegible] and one at 374 East Second Street to Rose Rizzo. Calder & Reed [illegible] Company negotiated the sales.

Midwood Associates, Inc., purchased from the Zabriskie estate the property at the corner of Flatbush and Church Avenue, running through to and including [illegible] Kenmore Place, having [illegible] frontage of about 167 feet on Flatbush Avenue and 284 feet on Church Avenue. Calder & Co. were the brokers.

Clifford Van Scherman sold a plot, 75 by 150, occupied by old buildings, at the northeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue to Dr. George W. [illegible] who will erect a [illegible] apartment house. Durosa Company, in connection with John F. [illegible] negotiated the sale.

[illegible] Realty Company sold the [illegible] cottage on [illegible] 24 by 100.2 [illegible] Eleventh Street, to Samuel [illegible] Schlesinger.

Queens Borough Sales.

Peirce sold two plots in the Springfield section of Jamaica, on the west side of the Springfield Road, adjacent to the Watts holdings, a plot 50 by 200, to C. Baldwin and a plot 60 by 332 to S. Merell.

G. Closs sold to J. Sheppard a plot 60 by 100, at the southwest corner of Newport and Sixth Avenues, Rockaway Park.

H. Strachan sold to G. Kirby a plot at the southwest corner of Eighty-sixth Avenue and 106th Street, Richmond Hill.

The Otto Huber Brewing Company sold a plot, 40 by 100, to S. Spinelliki, on the east side of Remington Avenue, south of Amstel Boulevard, Arverne.

M. O'Malley has sold a plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Ninetieth Avenue, west of 175th Street, Jamaica.

Queens Lots Bring $168,255.

A total of $168,255 was obtained for the 218 lots at Elmhurst, Queens, sold at auction last Saturday by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company to close the estate of Fr. De Haas Simonson. The result, the auctioneer states, emphasized the urgent demand for well-located property suitable for immediate improvement. The average price per lot was $771.

The highest price obtained was $7,200 for Lot 148, containing about 5,000 square feet, at the junction of Queens Boulevard and Grand Street, both of which are routes of trolley lines. It is reported that the buyer has been offered $10,000 for this plot.

Lots on Queens Boulevard brought from $850 to $1,425 each, while lots on Grand Street brought from $825 to $1,250.

Suburban Sales.

Edward D. McCabe sold a house and garage and five lots on Park Circle, White Plains, N. Y., to Barney Gerard, through R. E. L. Howe, Jr.

Ethel W. White sold her ten-acre estate, held at $22,500, near Summit, N. J., to J. Carew, through Allabough & Son.

Louise M. Andrews sold a two-acre estate at Ellen Street and Merrick Road, Amityville, L. I., to George Cobb for improvement with small bungalows. L. Corbett negotiated the transaction.

John Lawler bought a plot in the Westchester Realty tract at Tuckahoe, N. Y., from A. W. Lawrence, through Burke Stone, Inc.

The Deerfield estate sold a lot at Fieldston, Riverdale, N. Y., to J. J. Hamilton through George Howe.

The William H. Wright estate sold a house on a plot 40 by 175 on Ashford Avenue, near Stone Street, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., to Charles E. Miller for occupancy.

George B. Clifton bought from Horace Taylor his residence on the Boulevard, Scarsdale, N. Y., through Angell & Co. The same brokers sold for Mrs. D. Kling her dwelling on the Boulevard to a Mr. Canepa.

The Larchmont Gardens Company sold to Roscoe A. Scism two lots at Larchmont Gardens, New York. Mr. Scism plans to build an attractive house for his own occupancy on the premises. George Howe was the broker.

Tells of Bennett Estate.

On the eve of the sale of the James Gordon Bennett estate in the Fort Washington section, Joseph P. Day announced that, despite the advertising and publicity given to the sale, not enough persons had been on the property or inquired for information to absorb all of the 500 lots. The sale opens in the Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey Street, this morning. Mr. Day pointed out that 70 per cent. could remain on mortgage.

Commercial Leases.

Binger & Co. leased the nine story and basement building at 43 and 45 West Thirteenth Street for a long term at an aggregate rental of $250,000, through Spear & Co. and M. & L. Hess, Inc. They will use the entire building for the creation of ideas for advertising.

The Level Realty Co., Morris Miller, President, has concluded a twenty-one year lease to the L. Wertheimer Department Stores of its large plot adjoining its department store at Fordham Road and Grand Concourse. There is to be erected on the plot a four-story building of the same type as the adjoining premises now occupied by it.

The Level Realty Company was represented by Mr. Samuel H. Sternberg and the L. Wertheimer Department Stores by Lind & Pfeiffer.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Monroe Av, 1,960, s e corner of 178d St, 95x25, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against I. W. Price et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $13 373 14; taxes, &c., $875; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

(Items under $3,000 omitted.)

71st St, 132 East, to a five-story dwelling; E. V. R. Thayer, 927 Fifth Av., owner; Sterner & Wolfe, 560 Fifth Av., architect; $8,000.

Elder St, 136, to a six-story tenement and store; M. Diamonstone, 884 Whitlock Av, owner; S. Levingston, 405 Lexington Av., architect; $6,500.

Fourth St, 172 and 174 West, to a four-story dwelling and store; Estate of J. F. Kellers, 34 Nassau St., owner; Janges Co., Inc., 141 Washington St., architect; $9,000.

57th St, 359 West, to a four-story dwelling; H. D. Downs, 357 5th Av., owner; Jardine, Hill & Murdock, 30 East 42d St., architect; $10,000.

Fulton St, 118, and Dutch St, 13 and 15, to one four and five-story restaurant, &c.; I. Zitlin, 241 West 108th St., owner; G. W. Springsteed, Jr., 46 West 24th St., architect; $6,200.

52d St, 9 East, to a five-story dwelling; Estate of J. P. Kellogg, Monmouth Beach, N. J., owner; C. E. Gage, 28 East 40th St., architect; $5,000.

99th St, 12 West, to a five-story tenement; St. John's Baptist Church, premises, owner; W. Williams, 1 West 133d St., architect; $7,000.

13th St, 130 and 132 East, to a five-story extension; Estate of E. W. Kearney, 138 East 13th St., owner; Whitehack, 231 West 18th St., architect; $7,000.

51st St, 26 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; E. Lustig, 308 5th Av., owner; Lowenfish & Leuchtag, 300 5th Av., architects; $9,500.

Hamilton Place, s w corner of Amsterdam Av., to a seven-story apartment, &c.; L. K. Jurgis, 1,674 Amsterdam Av., owner; H. E. Gage, 28 East 40th St., architect; $10,000.

166th St, 56 West, to a five-story tenement; W. Hall, 41 Park Row, owner; Springsteen & Goldhammer, 32 Union Square architects; $10,000.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

13 Abl St, 1538-1540 e; $6,000; Adolph H. Sindelson to Joseph Krak, 56 West 119th St, attorney, Jacob Ricker, 257 Broadway; $5,000.

Av, 2802-84 e; $20,550; Gertrude M. Kew & Francis Lowenfeld and another to Sophie Schack, 141 Broadway; $100.

Same, 1,675; and mtg; New Service Altered Mgge Co. to A. Brodsyn, $1.

12TH ST, 406 West; mtg $5,000; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Joseph C. Hand Co.; $6,000.

24TH ST, 34 West; Sarah King to Central Savings Bank, 100 East 14th St, 2 assigns; $30,000 and $15,000.

31ST ST, 12-16 East; mtg $277,250; Jacob H. Schiff to Thomas J. McKeon and T. J. McKeon to Ulric M. Anderson, 50 West 40th St; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway; 4 assignments each $100.

49TH ST, 503 West; mtg $2,000; Frederick A. Brustus, trustee, to Elizabeth Bollmann, 247 West Lincoln Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

140 Nassau St, $10,000.

50TH ST, 322 East; mtg $3,400; Augusta Doctor and another to Rudolph J. Muller of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; $1,900.

84TH ST, 40 West; mtg $13,000; Bankers Trust Co. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; $12,000.

123D ST, 36 East; mtg $5,000 filed and satisfied June 7, 1919; George J. Drew, exr, to George H. Sterner, 50 Nassau St.; $1.

Bronx.

LIEBIG AV, 1057; Frederick A. Brustus, trustee, to Elizabeth Bollmann, 247 West Lincoln Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; attorneys, Sabor & Sabor, 140 Nassau St.; $2,000.

ST. ANNS AV, 1117; Alois L. Ernst to Stephen Rose, as operation at Birmingham, Ala.; attorneys, C. P. & W. H. Burlew, 141 Broadway; $5,000.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money

In Large Amounts for Manhattan Properties

5%

Existing Mortgages Taken by Assignment

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Mortgage Department
14 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4000.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 84 ft s of Home St; Anthony Av Realty Co. to Stebbins Realty and Construction Co., 149 Broadway; attorney, J. E. Malino, 1,956 Crotona Parkway $225

SAME PROPERTY; Celia Schlesinger to same; attorney, same $2,700

WALTON AV, 837; Bartelsen Realty Co. to Edw. J. Krug, Jr., 532 Minneford Av, City Island; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 104 Nassau St $100

TREMONT AV, 220; Dora Schwenk to Rosa Winkler, 112 West 110th St; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St. $100

179TH ST, 113 East; August Jacob to Edw. J. Krug, Jr., 532 Minneford Av, City Island, N. Y.; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St $100

184TH ST, s s, attends from Jerome Av to Walton Av; Adolph Reisenberg to Benjamin Antin, 573 West 191st St; attorney, Benjamin Antin, 299 Broadway $7,400

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POSITIVE Auction TO-NIGHT

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64 LOTS BAY RIDGE

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In the most active, accessible and attractive section of Brooklyn.

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42,000 SQUARE FEET
Six Story Building
Immediate Possession
141-145 WEST 17th ST.
Two Electric Elevators; Steam Heat; Well Lighted.
WM. I. ROSENFELD, Owner,
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Plot of 13,000 square feet, with permit to erect garage. One of the very few plots on the Heights available for garage purposes. Very easy terms.
Charles E. Cathie, 90 William St.

On 27th Street, bet. 8th and 9th Aves.

Plot of from 44 to 110x100. For garage, warehouse or mercantile building. Price reasonable.
SAMUEL KILPATRICK, 149 Broadway

At the lower end of Manhattan.

Near South and Broad Sts.—Two substantial five story warehouses for $50,000; possession soon.
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Plot of 11,400 square feet, including 5-story tenements. Very reasonable price. Samuel Kilpatrick, 149 Broadway.

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Corner Horatio St., near Gansevoort Market; 3-story dwelling, 22x72. Plottage can be had of 7,500 square feet. Price low.
William D. Kilpatrick, 149 Broadway.

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Five story granite front, every modern improvement, five baths, extra toilets, elevator, excellent condition, 52nd St., near Fifth Ave. For particulars Telephone Murray Hill 7728

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BARGAINS

Near Concourse, apartment house, 3 and 4 rooms. Rent, $6,300. Price, $36,000. Corner apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms. Rent, $6,500. Price, $61,000.

Near Tremont Station, apartment house, 3 and 4 rooms. Rent, $7,800. Leased for $6,000. Price, $47,000.

Near Simpson Street Station, apartment house, 3 and 5 rooms. Rent, $7,600 Price $46,000.

Near Prospect Avenue Station, business corner apartment house, stores, 4 to 6 rooms. Rent, $10,500. Leased for $7,500. Price $63,000.

Also all kinds of other bargains, large and small, owned by banks, mortgagees &c., and desirable exchange.

Will pay you to investigate.
H. T. WOOD, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

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At Bargain to Quick Purchaser.

REMODELED HOUSE
12 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

Location, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Independence Ave., 231st, 232d Sts. Hot water heat. All modern improvements. Garage. Hotbeds, storehouse, &c. Beautifully laid out with flower beds, vegetable garden, walks and driveways.

$65,000

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YOU NEED A HOME

Rent for particulars of our cosy 7-room Brick Homes, glass and screen inclosed porches, ready to occupy, on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from beaches, 5c fare.

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Kew Gardens
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Kew Gardens Construction Co. is
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CALIFORNIA BUNGALOWS

situated in most beautiful section, near New York, permanent water rights.

Only one hour and fifty minutes from New York.

If you are looking for a bungalow where you can have all conveniences this is the place; easy terms.

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Several beautiful building lots, very finest location; high ground; wonderful trees, including white birches; plots have 75 feet frontage or more if desired; price reasonable. Owner can suggest plans for building and financing.

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STUCCO HOUSE

finely located in restricted section of Mount Vernon; lot 50x100; 10 rooms, 3 baths; finely finished, interior oak and white trim, oak floors; hot water heat; 2 open fireplaces; dandy porch; station 10 minutes' walk. Price $13,750.

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with all improvements, at half their value, in order to close an estate

AT HARMON

ONE HUNDRED TRAINS A DAY. BEAUTIFUL BATHING BEACH.

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TIME WAS NEVER MORE OPPORTUNE than now to select your home site and build your own home. Let me show you how you can own your own home in attractive surroundings, with all city improvements, at Larchmont, within a few minutes' walk of the station and forty minutes of New York.

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One completed, two in near future; highly restricted colony; all improvements; gas, sewers, electric lights; 30 minutes from Grand Central; also few choice building plots; better investigate before deciding.

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NEW HOUSE AT

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Ready to Move Into.

Five bedrooms, 3 baths, large entrance hall, living room, dining room, closed breakfast porch, tiled kitchen. This house is the greatest bargain obtainable in Kensington today, and should have the immediate attention of prospective purchasers. Plot 100x100; attractive terms.

Finlay Realty Company
Phone 5921 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

INDUSTRIAL SITE
22 ACRES
Adjoining Long Island City. Railroad Siding.
$4,100 Per Acre.
BURTON THOMPSON & CO., Inc.
Specialists in
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A Great Bargain—40 Min. Out

Attractive cottage, 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, cellar and spacious attic, tiled bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric light, gas, verandas 2 sides, bay windows; large corner plot; fine neighborhood; worth $7,000, offered at $5,500; $1,000 cash, balance like rent; title guaranteed to you.
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Beautiful Seven-Acre Tract at Miller Place, Long Island

On the Wading River Branch of the Long Island Railroad. All cleared high and dry land. Station on the property. Seven miles east of Port Jefferson. At a sacrifice, $1,400.00. Address Real Estate, Box 14, Bay Shore, L. I.

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Concrete cottage, 7 rooms, bath; gas, electricity, hot water heat; garage; plot 50x125. Cheap at $4,000; 1,000 cash.
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At West End, near ocean, attractive California bungalows, all improvements, $2,450, easy terms. Several for rent, furnished. KOLB BUILDING CO., 30 Church St., N. Y., or Thos. J. Walsh, on premises.

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SUBURBAN STUDIO HOME.

Will sacrifice new, artistic cottage; only $2,150 on easy terms, almost like rent; buys it; balance of $5,000 can remain on mortgage; has 8 large rooms, tiled bath, splendid studio, 25 ft. x 35 ft., fine northern light, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light, running water, every convenience; beautifully situated; on plot 100x165 ft.; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion, close to pretty lake, stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets, school and churches nearby; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $9,500; ideal commutation to New York City. Address THE OWNER, Box 210 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Change of business necessitates selling this artistic home, 45 miles from N. Y., at Lake Hopatcong. Good commuting Lackawanna. Construction of bungalow stone and plaster, beautiful stone chimney, walls, piers, etc. Nine rooms, 2 halls, 2 bathrooms, 2 lavatories, extra toilet, heater, 2 fireplaces; beautifully decorated walls throughout; polar under entire house; concrete walks. Veranda across entire front facing south; magnificent view. Deep water, 1,000 ft. elevation. Private alr over 200 ft. shore front; garage, stable; finest fruits, beautiful shrubbery, ramblers. Lots of firewood. Exclusive. Z 422 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.

200 houses sold, 50 more new homes for sale, $5,250 to $6,800; some cheaper, some more expensive. Terms $500 to $1,000; balance $15 to $20 a month and interest; 6 and 7 rooms, tile bath, sleeping porch, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas and electric, paved street; sewer, all improvements, superior neighborhood; near station, schools, stores; two railroads and trolley; 28 minutes N. Y. City, 4 cents commutation fare.

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Eleven acres forest, on high lake, two miles in diameter, main house ten rooms, two baths, bungalow six rooms, bath, both unusually furnished, electric lighted, own plant, Kewanee water system, guide house, garage two cars, ice and woodhouse, filled; three miles from station; good road; golf links five minutes' walk, an unusual bargain.
E. VAN ETTEN,
Upper Saranac, N. Y.

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Great Sacrifice
AT WILTON, CONN.
A CHARMING ESTATE OF
20 ACRES

Fine dwelling, nine rooms, two baths; all improvements; outbuildings, garage, stable, ice house, &c. Wonderful and Extensive Views Over Sound and Country. Get price and terms at once.
FREDERICK BROWN
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SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.

RESIDENCE PARK

Rough stone and shingle, 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage; fruit, flowers; water blocks; roomy, concrete porch,
$600 SEASON
Dr. Paul R. Stillman, 61 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle. Phone 2754 New Rochelle.

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For probably a few hundreds of dollars you will be able to purchase some of these James Gordon Bennett Estate Lots.

Sunday and yesterday the weather was bad, therefore many prospective purchasers failed to visit the property—

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

TO-DAY is the DAY
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ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
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500 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS
At Noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street
Come to this sale Prepared to
BUY
at your own price.
Liberty Bonds at market value, also Savings Bank books taken as deposit.

Telephone 6500 Rector

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer.

31 Nassau Street

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TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS WITHOUT RESERVE
Next Saturday, June 14, 1919
Commencing at 1:30 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine

"SHORE ACRES"
The Gem of the Long Island Sound
329 SOUND SHORE VILLA PLOTS 329
HIGHLY IMPROVED AND RESTRICTED
Unsurpassed for Unique Location, Picturesqueness and Accessibility
Directly on Long Island Sound
Between RYE & MAMARONECK Westchester County
39 Minutes to Grand Central Station.
60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE
Title Policies Free to Purchasers.
Liberty Bonds, Any Issue, Accepted at Par in Payment.
SEND AT ONCE FOR BOOKLET.

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CONCERNS interested in leasing or purchasing a high-class, heavily constructed building in Grand Central zone, containing about 180,000 square feet, can be used as Garage, Storage, etc., should communicate at once with

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Adjoining Bennett Estate
BEING AUCTIONED TODAY
Plot 20x75 Feet.
Two Story and Basement Building, Pressed Brick Front, Located
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WILL SELL AT SACRIFICE
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ENTIRE FLOOR
7500 Sq. Feet
54-60 LAFAYETTE ST., Second Floor.
Modern Bldg. 20 Ft. Ceiling. Suitable Manufacturing, Large Offices or Show Rooms.
Apply on Premises.

On 14th St., Between 7th and 8th Avs.

Plot, 72.6x103; will be improved with a two story and basement mercantile building; the location is most convenient and accessible and suited to many lines of wholesale business; long lease will be given.
SAMUEL KILPATRICK, 149 Broadway, Owner.

TOP FLOOR: 28'x103'
401 BROADWAY, corner Walker, St.
Possession. $3,000 per annum.
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Two large new plants at Newark, N. J.; sprinkled; railroad sidings; ideal labor conditions and transit facilities.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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NOW READY
FOR OCCUPANCY
300 Central Park West
Cor. 90th St.
1-2-3 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished
Restaurant on Premises
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.

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260 Riverside Drive Corner 91st St.
7 ROOMS, 2 Baths, $2,000
Immediate Occupancy—Apply Premises.

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Summer Apartment

Windows of all seven rooms have fine view of the Hudson and hills beyond; get all the breeze from the west throughout the day and night; will be sublet for summer months; well-furnished, Oriental Rugs, Chickering piano, good library, comfortable beds; two baths; near subway and on the route of Fifth Avenue Bus. Telephone Morningside 6326.

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66TH ST. AND B'WAY
10TH FLOOR. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
3 Rooms, Furnished.
MAID SERVICE. APT. 103.

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FOR SALE, CHEAP.
ONLY $3,000 NEEDED.
Four story, basement, with extension, 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
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507 5th Av. Murray Hill 4520.

Private House Bargain.—93d St., corner Lexington Av., 3-story, 10 rooms and 1 bath; price $11,500. M. H. Tropauer, 200 West 72d. Col. 2063.

Far Rockaway.—Seven-room, steam-heated cottage, 87x100, corner; near station. McKinley, owner, Room 906, 55 Liberty St.

Bronx.

Two-family house, 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms; electric light, steam heat, hot-water supply, hardwood floors, sanitary plumbing, Dutch shelves, large, light cellar; house 2 blocks from subway, 1 block from school and near park; second floor, now occupied, pays entire cost of maintaining house; owner has rent free; price $8,800; terms reasonable. Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av. 2713 Tremont.

Two-family, 3-story brick, 13 rooms, steam heat, electricity, parquet floors; 164th St. and Prospect Av.; extraordinary bargain. Machat, 1,431 Broadway. Bryant 3925.

Private house, all improvements; S. W. Cor. 182d St. & Valentine Av., on 4 lots. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

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$35,000 cash, balance on very easy terms; 2-story, back stoop, stone and brick house; bargain. Call after 4 P. M., 563 West 185th.

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BUNGALOW, $18,000.
Two screened and glass porches; eight rooms and bath; every improvement; restricted neighborhood; private garage, worth $20,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Flatbush Av. Kenmore 6238.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

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BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.
Up-to-date two-family bungalows and detached houses in East Midwood, Flake Interpect Park South; prices $7,000 to $50,000. See us, H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Flatbush Av. Kenmore 6238.

For sale, a two-family duplex house, in perfect condition; finest residential section of Brooklyn; rental received from one apartment pays taxes, heat, light, and interest; free rent to owner. Address F. S., Box 81 Times Downtown.

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Westchester County.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.
Attractive stucco house, 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage, man's quarters; 1 acre, beautiful shade; 200 feet private beach; good anchorage; near golf and yacht club; 10 minutes to Stamford station. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 976 Stamford.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Bargain, very high, elegant location; Webster Av., near station; 11 rooms, 2 baths; garage; 100x150 ft. Owen Fernchilp, owner, 222 North Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

$600 cash, balance monthly, buys cement block house, bath, and all improvements, above Yonkers; price $5,300. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 2725.

Bronxville.—Artistic stucco nine room home, corner plot, 8 minutes from station; two tiled baths; $3,750 cash; fine condition; bargain. Telephone 7528 Murray Hill.

In Fieldston, Riverdale.—2 houses, lots; no restrictions. Treboul, 3,650 Jerome Av.

Long Island.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house, plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, breakfast porch, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas, 6 minutes to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

PORT WASHINGTON HOUSE.
5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; every improvement; garage and gardens; right of way to bathing beach. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

MALBA HOUSE.
Fronting on L. I. Sound; wonderful view; a real waterfront home; large plot, 100x200; price, $42,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

BELLPORT HOUSE.
8½ acres, 12-room house, modern improvements, garage. Must sell to settle estate. Price $10,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

I have a home, seven rooms and bath, three minutes from electric station; easy commuting distance; convenient to golf and beaches; to sell for $500 cash. "D. E." 181 Times.

Two nice furnished rooms, private bath, in owner's house; 35 minutes out; reasonable to one or two ladies with references. J 313 Times.

Elegantly furnished house, 12 rooms, spacious grounds; near station; 30 miles from New York, on Long Island. Owner, 731 Tribune Building, New York.

New Jersey.

MAGNIFICENT HOME—BARGAIN.
Must sell my 12-room house, in first-class condition, Hill Section, Passaic, N. J.; on large plot, 100x175; fine old trees and beautiful lawns; abundance of fruit; five minutes' walk to Lackawanna or Erie Station; price, $10,500; cash required, $2,500; balance on mortgage. Apply to the owner, 13 Park Row, Room 1324. Barclay 9058.

Atlantic Highlands.—14-room house, completely furnished; all modern improvements; plot 140x150. Atlantic City.—2-story Philadelphia pressed brick; 2-story corner; store and floor above; both houses are free and clear; will exchange for Brooklyn or Long Island lots. Machat, 1,431 Broadway, Bryant 3925.

A Ridgewood, N. J., home; highest section; plot 90x133; garage; modern house, 8 rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors and trim, open fireplace; 5 mins

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's country home within stone's throw of electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; exceptional environment; 200 trees, plot 100x210; beautifully landscaped; eight-room house; cost $13,000, will take $9,000 for quick deal. For photographs and particulars write Mr. McIntosh, Room 904, 285 Broadway.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES, on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees, plot 100x150; price $2,000. Harry G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

FARMS—BROADWAY-FLUSHING. Six lots on 15th St., near State St. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Buy, lease, rent six or seven room house, modern improvements; city or country. Christian family. H 458 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Near the Sound, at Larchmont or Mamaroneck, 10 to 12 room residence, all improvements; large plot. P. A. Gala, 500 Fifth Av., N. Y.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Orange Co., 6 miles to Newburg, 2 acre flat; charming view, 10-room colonial house, open fire places; 1½ miles to O & W R. R.; 50 acres excellent soil (15 acres black dirt), fine fruit or chickens; good barn, room for 8 head; 4 colony houses; never-failing spring well; windmill; $4,900; brokers protected; here is your good opportunity; in case of sickness. J. L. Lablaux, 23 Franklin St., Newburg.

HILLTOP FARM.

Southeastern exposure, 40 acres, partly cultivated; fine water, brook, never-failing spring; 8-room house, modern conveniences, fire alarm, hot-water heat; 2 bathrooms; barn, apple orchard, 25 miles out; ideal country farm. E. S. WALKER-GORDON & FORMAN, 150 Broadway, Cortlandt 7718, or N. Y. Tel. 566.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM.

The 230-acre farm and fine country home of the late Hon. A. A. Davidson at Washingtonville, Orange County, is offered for sale; 2 miles from station; 1 hour from city; an exceptional property and very low figure, to settle estate. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2506 Beekman.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farms for sale north of Stamford; also acreage and building property can be procured; 50 acres or four parcels of 15 acres each; high location and splendid soil; good surroundings; 2 miles from station, original owners, has nicely laid out grounds, trees, shrubbery, being sold on account of illness of that section; communicate with building or farm; parties not without building particulars address owner. Gram

Fine country home, Greenwich, Conn., Lake Gardens, for month of July; furnished house, four large rooms; rent $125 (J 848 Times Downtown.

Stamford, Conn.—2 baths, ideal spot, near station, 2 acres; 1 $200 per month. Schellenberg & Place. Phone 6311-

Westchester County.

Beautiful home, tennis, garage, Chester Hill; Mt. Vernon; to July and August $250 J 272 Times.

Long Island.

Douglaston, for sale or furnished June 15 to Oct. 1, 9-room house, 2 baths, 7 rooms, 2 bedrooms, upstairs, separate garage, small farm; rent $1,200. Hughes, Douglaston.

Douglaston, L. I.—FURNISHED 9 rooms, 2 baths, large garage with living quarters. Beautiful grounds. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New Jersey.

For Rent—Roselle, N. J., 20 minutes from Liberty St., on C. R. R.; furnished house for the Summer, in desirable section. National Realty Co., Ralph E. Pearce, Mgr. Phone Roselle 1370 R.

Rent, Bloomfield, N. J., 83 Watsessing Av., 25 minutes from Hoboken, D. L. & W., 4 bedrooms, all improvements, garage, June 15 to Sept 15, $85 per month. Spring 4520. C. Reid.

Seashore for rent—Small house for Summer season; 5-6 rooms; sports, fishing, swimming; terms 26. Write or phone Mrs. H. Hough, Spring Lakes, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD—House for rent furnished, $200, $250, $300, $350 month.

Englewood—Furnished, 9-room house, garage, shade; rent for Summer $125 month 858 Park Av. Clark & Stanton.

New York State.

Beautiful estate, 5 acres, Hudson River frontage, 14-room mansion, 4 baths, well furnished, 25 miles; rent for balance of season, fourth $5,000 or more. Woodlawn, Broadway corner 50th St.

Connecticut.

Cottage leased south of Stamford, for sale or rent, unfurnished, and garage (with apartment over); 1½ acres of land, choice fruit trees, good lawn and garden; will sell with certain amount of the surrounding country if so desired; price for season $450; selling reasons; for further particulars address owner. Box 5, Glenbrook, Conn.

Greenwich, Conn.—Beautifully furnished 8-room cottage at Greenwich Point for season $500. C. J. Boyle, Madison Square Garden.

New Hampshire.

Bungalow, New Hampshire, Colonial, 6 rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and lawns, facing lake; fine views, large porches, shooting; house well and newly furnished, 6 fireplaces; bathing, garage, stable; boat; rent for season. Telephone Cathedral 9117 Wednesday or Thursday.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted—For season, furnished house with 8 rooms, near Pelham; 8 adults; pay $125 to $150 a month. J 274 Times.

Wanted—Furnished cottage, 5 or 6 rooms, with bungalow or similar accommodations, commuting distance from Manhattan; for July and August; will pay $100 to $125 per month. J 273 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office building—75 x 100, steam heated, suitable for manufacturing purposes; Long Island City. Inquire Broadway, Long Island City.

To let, first-class office building, Broadway corner; ten floors; fine location; apply to Agents E. A. M. P. O. Station.

Store, 1st Avenue, near 62d St., first floor, light on four sides; rent reasonable. Inquire Rieser on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Loft.—2,000 to 3,000 square feet of loft space, suitable for office, between 35th and 45th Sts., and 5th and 8th Avs. Phone J. M. Mackay, Bryant 8600.

In financial section; wanted one private and telephone sound proof room to sub-lease. J. 251 Times.

Wanted—2,000 to 3,000 square feet of office space, between 35th and 42d Sts., 5th and 8th Avs. Phone J. M. Mackay, Bryant 8600. About 300 sq. ft., suitable for architect's office. Architect, 1,812 Gleason Av., Bronx.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

80TH ST., Corner Lexington Av., (162.)—Apartment hotel exclusively for women; corner suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath, beautifully furnished, $17 weekly up; appointments complete. Hotel Rutledge.

85TH ST., 106 EAST.—Two apartments, well furnished, for Summer or longer. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

83D ST., 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartment; two large rooms, private bath, electricity; $75.

45TH, 1 EAST.—Four handsomely furnished rooms, two baths, to sublet for Summer months, divided to suit; most desirable for hot months; high above other buildings. 23? Hotel Loraine.

49TH, 47 EAST.—Sublet, attractive apartment; one large room, bath, kitchenette. McDermott.

40 EAST 51ST ST.

Attractively furnished one, two, three room apartments for month or season.

54TH, 7 EAST.—Attractive two rooms; Steinway grand; maid service; breakfast if desired.

56TH, 58 EAST.—Large airy studio, bedroom, bath, private roof, until Fall.

57TH ST., EAST.—Completely furnished, 8 rooms and baths; rent reasonable. George Gresham, 310 Hudson St.

93d ST., at Madison Av.—Cool apartment overlooking Central Park; two rooms and bath, $25 weekly; also single rooms, $10 weekly up; board optional; excellent cuisine. Hotel Alpine.

150TH, 66 EAST.—Completely furnished, light, four-room apartment; bath; two blocks from subway; every convenience; $50.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY, east, west sides; long, short leases. APARTMENT RENTAL BUREAU, 176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly and up; full hotel service; a beautiful corner apartment, 3 large rooms and bath, $25 weekly; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St., or Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

See apartment 697 Madison Av., third floor. Hours 10 to 3 Tuesday.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Charmingly furnished, old mahogany, living room, two bedrooms, foyer hall, kitchenette. Gramercy 6193, mornings, evenings.

IRVING PLACE, 60.—Two rooms, hall, kitchenette, elevator service, telephone, newness, fireplace, electricity; immediately on lease; references required. Apt. 11. Phone 2634 Gram

MRS. WILSON'S HOME RENTING COMPANY TEL. PLAZA 4200. PARK AV. EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS FURNISHED UNFURNISHED

PARK AV., (at 58th.)—House opening apartment for Summer months, until Nov. 1; 7 rooms, including 3 maids' rooms; income, $225 per month; highest references required. Telephone Plaza 1879.

PARK AV., 69'S.—Eight rooms duplex; handsomely furnished, $500 month Summer; $450 thereafter. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. Sublet large room, bath, southern exposure, also 2 and 3 rooms, Summer rates, now time to make fall selections

STUDIO, handsomely furnished, very cozy for music, lecture or concert, ladies only; mornings $30 Lexington Av.

To sublet from July 1 for 8 months large apartment, beautifully furnished, can be seen at any time. Apt. 31, Hotel Leonori, 624 and Madison Av.

WARDMAN PARK HOTEL, Madison Av., between 32d and 33d Sts. Attractively furnished suites, breakfast service, excellent service.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV. 749.—Small back furnished apartment; sitting room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; rent, service.

87TH AV. 224.—Furnished apartment to let; 3 rooms and bath; complete; reasonable. Apartment 17, Ground floor.

107TH ST., 57 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $60 per month. Inquire on premises

10TH ST. 90 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, $50 per month. See Superintendent.

113TH ST., 133 WEST.—Reasonable mid rent for summer months; apartment, finished, cool seven-room apartment, on 10 each day after 10 o'clock. Telephone Farragut 473. Langnert.

117TH, 73 WEST.—Six rooms, bath, furnished, till October 1 call between 4-8, adults only. $100

118TH ST., 125 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; sitting room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; newly furnished period furniture, player piano; electrician; all conveniences. Telephone 6600 Apt. 13. After 11 A. M.

118TH, 115 WEST. Available in one month till Oct. 1st, quiet cool apartments, three rooms and bath, elevator, reasonable Apartment 202

87TH ST.—One room non-housekeeping apartment, newly furnished; large, light, quiet room; shower, bath; leather furniture; large mirrors; June to October, $35 monthly. Superintendent, 226 West 87th St.

89TH ST., 33 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; telephone, electric light, linen and service. Immediate possession; seen any time.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up, full hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled 1-2-3 rooms and baths; newly tiled kitchenettes, no questionable applicants; highest references; $45-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH ST., 12 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, two and three rooms, bath, $20 to $100; Summer concessions. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC. 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300

47TH, 14 WEST.—Entire floor, old-fashioned house; living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; very convenient; attractively furnished; telephone, electricity. Horton

47TH St. WEST.—Hotel Patterson, one, two and three rooms and bath suite to sublet at greatly reduced summer rate; meals optional.

50TH 211 WEST.—Light, clean, completely furnished, five-room single partment, $70. Owner.

51ST, (near 5th Av.)—Elegant, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; beautifully furnished; $140; unfurnished, $110; also two rooms, bath, furnished, $75. Circle 2883.

51ST ST., 16 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; nicely furnished; excellent location, $75.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $3; a week; special monthly rates.

55TH, 236 WEST. (Kenwood Apartments, near Broadway).—Two and three rooms; housekeeping, elevator, steam, electricity, telephone; $15 up.

55TH ST., corner 7th Av.—The Regal, a modern elevator apt. house, newly furnished, hotel service; one and two rooms with bath, $70-$150, references required.

55TH, 204 WEST.—Six-room housekeeping apartment to sublet; completely furnished; $120. Hotel Woodward Annex, Apt. 5, Superintendent.

55TH, 105 WEST.—Sublet handsomely furnished two rooms, kitchenette, bath 6B.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Exceptionally attractive two-room suite, with private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rate.

57TH ST., 340 WEST. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 134. $18 WEEKLY AND UP.

Two, three-room suites, private bath, modern improvements; elevator; neatly furnished; maid service; references absolutely required; owner managing.

57TH, 200 WEST. (15th floor; opposite Carnegie Hall).—Prettily furnished apartment; roof garden, parlor, bedroom, real kitchen, refrigeration; 4 to 16 months. 3560 Circle. Mrs. Prescott's apartment.

58TH, 47 WEST.—Charmingly furnished apartment, 2 large rooms, kitchenette; quiet, exclusive.

59TH STREET, 38 WEST Sublet, facing Park, 2, 3, 5 rooms; baths, kitchenette; Colling Apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $135; Autumn selections.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Doctor, dentist, private house, main floor; bath; business phone Columbus 4013.

62ND, 245 WEST. (The New West End.)—2-room apartment, newly, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping, $60.

70TH ST., Columbus Av., (Hotel Walters).—Sublet, three large outside rooms; bath. Apt. 112.

70'S (near Park).—Five rooms, 7th floor; grand piano; $90. Columbus 1278.

71ST ST., 25 WEST.—Cheerful, cool, delightful suite; beautifully furnished; all home comforts; good service; breakfast if desired. Rent $200 per month. Columbus 8057.

72D, 103 W.—T.—Three-room furnished apartment with bath; extra shower, $150; large, light rooms, sumptuously furnished; ice refrigeration; to Oct. 1, maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D, WEST.—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, references required. Phone Columbus 6027.

72D ST., 132 WEST.—Studio apartment, one, two rooms and bath; renovations just completed; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

72D ST., 116 WEST.—Newly furnished bedroom, living room, and bath, maid service, 26, June 9, 1919, $125 a month. Apt. 536. Inquire Superintendent.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—3 rooms with bath, attractively furnished, for Summer months. Hess.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenette; also small rooms, Summer rates; convenience.

74TH ST., 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, large rooms; excellent service.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Suite rooms, alcove, bath, kitchenette; all improvements; service very desirable.

78TH ST., 220 WEST.—High and cool in new building; 5 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully furnished; reasonable rent for Summer months. Apartment 8S.

79TH ST., 316 WEST. APARTMENT 5W.—FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR PRICE OF UNFURNISHED; EIGHT EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS, THREE BATHS, SCREENS, ICE WATER; IDEAL FOR SUMMER MONTHS; RIVER VIEW AND AIR. PHONE SCHUYLER 6657.

79TH ST. 310 WEST.—Sublet for Summer at sacrifice; 7 rooms, 2 baths; delightful, furnished apartment; light, breezy; overlooking Park and Hudson; references essential. Butler, second floor; west.

80TH, 158 WEST.—Five-room apartment, completely furnished for housekeeping; June to Sept. 15; reference essential. Jones.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment; all conveniences; until October or longer. Apt. 3D.

81ST, 158 WEST.—Five large rooms, elevator; new building. Apt. 44.

82D, 55 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen, completely furnished; very reasonable until October.

86TH, 247 WEST.—Two large, airy rooms, foyer, bath, kitchenette, luxuriously complete; Steinway grand; service; June 15-Sept. 15; references; $180. Schuyler 6910. Miss French.

87TH, 200 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable light 5 room front apartment; reasonable. Schuyler 6200.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Bargains; leaving; will sacrifice 5 room, cool, apartment. Apartment 23.

87TH, 222 WEST, (Riverside.)—2d floor; bath, kitchenette; $90. 440-455.

87TH, 305 WEST (Riverside.)—Beautiful parlor floor; 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $110.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms with bath; maid service, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included. $2 to $5 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $50 to $150 a month, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 98th St.; Subway to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

93RD ST., 319 WEST.—Furnished four-room apartment and bath. Apply to superintendent on premises. Rent reasonable.

97TH ST., 310 WEST.—Six rooms, southern exposure, handsomely and completely furnished; river view; immediate possession; apply on premises or Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 5116.

100TH, 203 WEST.—Charming newly decorated kitchenette suites one, two, three rooms; remodeled private house; weekly rates; service.

101ST.—8 rooms, 3 baths; beautifully furnished. Immediate possession; bargain. Vanderbilt 1450.

108TH, 241 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; grand piano; Summer months, $125. Jaffe. Academy 2805

110TH, 500 WEST.—5, 7, or 8 large, well-furnished rooms, for Summer; attractive; handy location; extremely reasonable rent. Phone Cath. 8850. Apt. 7D.

110TH, 214 WEST, (near Broadway.)—For Summer, 4 rooms and bath apartment; all outside rooms. Apt. 92. Academy 636.

111TH, 328 WEST, (Apt. 26.)—Beautifully furnished six rooms; moderate rent.

111TH ST., 255 WEST.—Completely furnished seven room apartment, $70.

112TH ST., 508 WEST.—Bungalow built on roof nine-story first-class building; excellent transportation; five rooms, bath; all light; nicely furnished, ready for occupancy. Superintendent.

113TH, (near Broadway.)—2 rooms, bath, electric light, maid service; rent $70; 3 rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McKntee Co., 2466 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7434.

113TH ST. and Broadway.—Seven rooms, two baths, three main bedrooms; now to October very reasonable; all furnishings new last October. Phone Cathedral 7870. Apt. 16.

113TH, 508 WEST, (Columbia College, Morningside).—Attractive, light, cool five rooms. One West

115TH, $15 WEST.—Three bright, large rooms, including kitchen; modern elevator house, convenient elevated, subway; reasonable. Apartment 4, Ground floor, rear.

116TH, 804 WEST.—3 large, light rooms with kitchenette and bath. Apply Apt. 7D.

116TH, 618 WEST.—Six cool rooms; beautiful furnished front apartment, 9th floor; piano, victrola. Monger, Apt. 91.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Five beautiful cool rooms, front apartment; new furnishings; long home; modern building. Ask for Monger.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Newly furnished four-room apartment, front; high class, piano; 3 months or longer. Apartment 4S.

121ST ST., 416 WEST.—Six rooms; Park view, 2 baths; $60. Improvements.

123D ST., 50 EAST.—Elevator station. See ROBINSON.

APARTMENTS—CHOICE LOCATIONS. STANLEY S. WOOLLEY, 665 5TH AV.

A TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $85; a new, modern, maid service included. 469 4th Av., seventh floor. Apply Janitor, or Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

HOFFMAN ARMS. 640 MADISON AV., COR. 59TH ST., 5 to 10 Rooms—Moderate rents. One Desirable Skylight Studio Apartment.

Kenilworth Arms, 76 East 56th St.—Attractive apts., furnished and unfurnished.

RUTHERFORD PLACE, 3, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single flat, 6 rooms, $80. Sept. 1.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 17 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette light, attractive apartment; southern exposure; references required. Chelsea 8262.

49TH, 23 WEST.—Two rooms, bathroom; telephone; excellent location; Summer rates.

51ST, 215 WEST.—Light cool, front apartment, five rooms; bargain to Oct. 1 or longer. Telephone Circle 4666.

75TH ST., 108 WEST.

Unfurnished apartment, remodeled, attractive, extra large living room, bedroom, dressing room, kitchenette, shower bath, electricity, gas, steam heat; concession to October; $150 monthly.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Attractive second floor, with private bath; other rooms; references exchanged.

97TH ST., 315 WEST.—7-room corner apartment; southern exposure; immediate possession; rent $1,800; concession to October. Apply on premises, or Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 5116.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS. Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential. THE WILSONIA, 223-229 WEST 60TH ST.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Spring and Summer bargain opportunities consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 209 West 734. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS sublet, desirably furnished 2 to 8 rooms, $75 to $400. Mrs. Alexander, real estate, 41 West 8th St.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath, $65-$90. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks from 2d Broadway subway, near 6th and 8th Av. "L." Reference essential.

ATTRACTIVE newly furnished seven-room apartment; one door in from Riverside Drive, all light, airy rooms; piano; handy to 96th St. subway station. Telephone 2554 Riverside.

A very desirable corner apartment, 2 rooms and bath, for Summer months. Apt. 1008, Hotel Luzerne. Inquire mornings.

Beautifully furnished six-room housekeeping apartment on 14th floor; Apartment 92, in Ansonia Hotel, 74th St. and Broadway; very reasonable.

BROADWAY, 3,422 (Corner 139th St.)—Entire apartments, 3, 4, and 5 rooms; reasonable rents. J. S. Maxwell.

BROADWAY, 2,783.—Four rooms front apartment; June-October; longer; 7th floor. Pfeiffer

BROADWAY, 3,820.—Attractively furnished four rooms, bath; will rent Apt. 66.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 434.—7 rooms, handsomely furnished, for rent, $150 per month. Mrs. Conway. Phone Columbus 8545.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 158 W. 72d. Col 1077.

CLAREMONT AV., 39.—Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment, 2 baths, overlooking Barnard campus and Columbia College, 116th St. subway; will sublet for 2, 3, or 4 months, $200 per month. Robbins.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Attractive two rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano, linen, silver, use electricity; near Columbia; $75. Morningside 4521.

FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT to Sept. 1; high ground; extensive, unobstructed view; always cool; newly furnished in mahogany; 10 minutes to Grand Central, also subway or elevated; Christian neighborhood; $60 month; state size of family. J 275 Times.

HANDSOME seven-room apartment; all light airy rooms; windows facing north, south, and west; view of Hudson River from every room; newly furnished; handy to 96th St. subway station. Telephone 2554 Riverside.

MANHATTAN AV., 58.—Three rooms, kitchen and bath, $30; call before 9 A. M. or after 6 P. M. Telephone 3382 Academy.

OUTRIDE four-room apartment, newly furnished, mahogany, on Concourse; couple desired; June 15 to Sept. 15; reasonable. W. H. Draper, Gramercy 7101 for appointment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — SEVEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT, TWO BATHS; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; VERY GOOD LIBRARY, ORIENTAL RUGS, CHICKERING PIANO; SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE HUDSON. TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 6326.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Sublet for Summer months; well furnished seven-room apartment; two baths; all outside rooms; $150 a month; beautiful view of Hudson. G 846 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 664.—Handsomely furnished apartment overlooking Hudson; 6 rooms, 2 baths; apartment 2. Morningside 3466.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (Apt. 65.)—Six light, airy rooms, overlooking Hudson; comfortably furnished; $125 per month; June 15 to Oct. 1. Morningside 2780.

RIVERSIDE — Tastefully arranged five rooms, two bedrooms; sacrifice; Summer, $100. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90's.)—Magnificently furnished, 10 rooms, 5 baths; particulars. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Attractive 8 rooms, 5 baths; bargain; $125. Phone Columbus 1277.

SIX rooms and bath, completely furnished, including silver and linen. West End Av., block from 96th St. subway; $150 month; immediate possession. H 370 Times.

SUBLETS AVAILABLE.

CAPITOL, 107 W. 109TH ST. Academy 1611.

ALCAZAR, 215 MANHATTAN AV., Academy 1710.

Two to six room completely furnished apartments, in elevator and non-elevator buildings; $40 to $75 monthly; also weekly rates. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sunday and evenings.

SUB-LET.—For 3 months, large light furnished apartment; rooms facing street; reasonable. Robert Gans, 1090 St. Nicholas Ave.

SUMMER RATES.

Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included. $2 to $5 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $50 to $150 a month, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 98th St.; Subway to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

TO SUBLET for 3 months, 2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; southwest exposure, overlooking Hudson River; hotel service; rent $150 per month; references. Telephone 4590 Columbus.

TWO ROOMS, bath, kitchenette; entrance hall; southern exposure; restaurant and maid service if desired. Central Park South. Mrs. Perry. Circle 2391.

TWO ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, elevator apartment; possession July 1. Phone Morningside 3927

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FRONT SUITE

With foyer hall and bath in large private apartment adjoining Riverside Drive; extra room if desired; superior, exclusive accommodations. Private phone Riverside 7640

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Five large outside rooms until Oct. 15; $75 month; adults; references; seen by appointment. Call Fordham 4395 before 11 A. M., or evenings.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Three-room elevator apartment, furnishable; piano; Oct 1. Phone 8973 St. Nicholas.

WAVERLY PLACE, 123.—Apartment 9D; sublet June to October, 2 room studio apartment; rent $80; references required.

WEST END AV., (80's.)—Bargain; five exquisitely furnished rooms; private apartment; sacrifice for Summer, possibly longer. Columbus 7374.

WEST END AV. 836.—Corner 106th; apartment 1; beautiful exceptionally clean 5 room corner apartment; piano; Academy 786.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

CLINTON AV., 580.—Handsomely furnished, high-class, modern improvements. Apply Cook, 3-C.

Furnished—Bronx.

158TH, 852 EAST.—5 large, newly furnished rooms and bath; free water; 3-family house; for summer months; adults, J. A. Ursell.

Unfurnished—East Side.

54TH, 120 EAST.—Eight rooms and bath, elevator apartment, three open fireplaces.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartments, unfurnished, 2 large, light rooms, with bath, all hotel accommodations, including excellent French restaurant. Agent on premises.

182D ST., 546 EAST. Four-room apartments, modern, $34-$35; improvements. 183d St., 3d Av., "L" station. See ROBINSON.

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A TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $85; a new, modern, maid service included. 469 4th Av., seventh floor. Apply Janitor, or Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

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Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath, $65-$90. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks from 2d Broadway subway, near 6th and 8th Av. "L." Reference essential.

ATTRACTIVE newly furnished seven-room apartment; one door in from Riverside Drive, all light, airy rooms; piano; handy to 96th St. subway station. Telephone 2554 Riverside.

A very desirable corner apartment, 2 rooms and bath, for Summer months. Apt. 1008, Hotel Luzerne. Inquire mornings.

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FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT to Sept. 1; high ground; extensive, unobstructed view; always cool; newly furnished in mahogany; 10 minutes to Grand Central, also subway or elevated; Christian neighborhood; $60 month; state size of family. J 275 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, furnished sitting, bath, and bedroom, from July to October; under $40 per month; with every convenience; for one gentleman. Mr. Sullivan, 100 West 116th St., Apt. 5126.

Nicely furnished apartment for Summer, two rooms, with bath and kitchenette, in good neighborhood; reasonable rental. G 846 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

2, 3, or 4 room apartment Oct. 1; young couple; references; want comfort, not speed. Murray Hill 4655.

Wanted—3 or 4 room apartment between 72d and 140th Sts., West; family without children. J. H. Lempert, 625 Greenwich St.

Furnished, small housekeeping apartment, young Christian couple; June 15 to Oct. 1; best references. J 253 Times.

Modern apartment, 4 or 5 rooms, to leave on or about Oct. 1, for three adults. A 962 Times Harlem.

Small apartment for next October for two ladies. J 248 Times.

Unfurnished.

From September or October, strictly modern unfurnished four-room apartment; couple with child; west side; $35 to $45. Jessup, 2,318 Loring Place, Fordham 651.

One or two rooms and bath, walk up, suitable, between Washington Square and 59th St.; permanent; rental $50 to $60 monthly. J 233 Times.

2, 3, or 4 room apartment, Oct. 1; young couple; references; want comfort, not speed. Murray Hill 4655.

Wanted—Apartment about five rooms; not over $55. H 372 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

80TH ST., (Corner Lexington Av., 162.)—Exclusively for women; $7 weekly and up, with use of bath; $12 weekly and up, with private bath; cozy, cool, comfortable; service unexcelled; rooms en suite; special Summer rates. Hotel Rutledge.

80TH, 126 EAST.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; two beds; references.

87TH, 138 EAST.—French family; large room with bath; phone; electricity; references.

93D, 41 EAST.—Large front room; private house; select neighborhood.

FIFTH AV. DISTRICT.—University woman will entertain woman visitor to city in charming two-room foyer, bath, apartment; mention unquestionable references, dates. J 247 Times.

MADISON AV., 785, (corner 64th.)—Nice large room, private bath, continuous hot water, $10-$12 a week; single room, $5; very quiet house. Krehl.

MADISON AV., 283.—Furnished rooms; small, large; private bath, electricity; reference

MADISON AV., 1,278, (91st.)—Large rooms; all conveniences. Phone Lenox 1039.

Two rooms and bath; attractively furnished; singly or together; private house; for gentlemen; vicinity Madison Avenue and 56th St.; references. Plaza 5134.

THIRD AV., 216, (near 19th St.)—$25; clean, quiet, light, furnished room and artist's studio; two months. Rosenthal.

West Side.

9TH, 43 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette equipment, quiet, cool; July and August, $50 month. Stuyvesant 8145.

11TH ST., 262 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor; newly renovated house; convenient; reasonable.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Well furnished, single room, convenient to bath; business man; references exchanged.

21ST, 221 WEST.—Large room, bath, phone, private family; gentleman. Baldwin.

23D, 253 WEST.—Room, running water; gentlemen; $4.50.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, southern exposure, gentleman; references.

44TH ST., 67 WEST.—Rooms with and without private bath; all modern conveniences.

47TH

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, useful, also experienced cook and butler, desires position private family; country preferred. S 262 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Useful Japanese desires position for private; country preferred. Uchida, 102 West 123d.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; product of Detroit; city reference. Box 65, 1,215 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 125; 5 years driving good cars. Chandler, 316 West 58th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class mechanic; excellent references. A.B., J 295 Times.

CHAUFFEUR mechanic wishes position; private car or truck. A. Gara, 781 5d Av.

CLERK.—Can assist in your bookkeeping, payroll, costs or other clerical work on Saturday afternoons, Saturday evenings, and Sundays; ten years' experience in up-to-date office practice. J 330 Times.

CLERK, Wall St., 8 years' experience, C. H. sheet and blotter clerk, order clerk, recently discharged from army, desires position. Write J 328 Times.

CLERK, (19), as office assistant; three years' office experience; B. H. S. education; aggressive, references; salary accordingly. D 556 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Have had advanced education; was assistant supply dept.; references. E 639 Times Downtown.

CLERK, 21, desires office position; good penman, good typist; has 3 years' experience. Vita Morea, 881 3rd Av.

CONTRACTORS

Thorough all around office man, can estimate, draw plans, specifications, superintend, manage correspondence, contracts, purchase materials and other details; excellent references. S 246 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, university student, 21, knowledge bookkeeping, office management, desires permanent position, preferably investment house; references furnished. D 564 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced, several years in export and import, able assistant to busy executive, has had charge various departments, accountant, salary $1,800. J 321 Times.

CORRESPONDENT (Cornell graduate, 23); knowledge of French, start reasonable. H 448 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced all-around architectural draftsman wishes position; part time work. S 221 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, age 24, recently released from U. S. Army, desires connection with good concern. J 320 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, CLASS 1911, MARRIED, 28, THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE HANDLING MANY ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, CAPABLE EXECUTIVE, JUST RETURNED FROM SERVICE OVERSEAS, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH FUTURE. WILL ALSO CONSIDER SOUTH AMERICAN OR FAR EASTERN PROPOSITION. L 118 TIMES.

ELECTRICIAN.—Eight years' experience general electrical construction, maintenance and repairs for light and power. Rubyor, 1,588 Lexington Av.

ELECTRICAL FOREMAN.—Licensed, expert mechanic desires position with responsible concern. J 305 Times.

ELECTRICIAN, young man, 19, ambitious, honest, would learn electrical trade. D 961 Times Harlem.

ENGINEER, mechanic, machine erector, office, and overall man, technic l and business knowledge English training, seeks job abroad with American concern. Z 425 Times Annex.

ENGINEER

High-grade man wants responsible position handling advertising and doing general executive work with engineering concern. Z 425 Times Annex.

ENGLISHMAN will sell to you goods in England, trained engineer, with selling experience, novelties and engineering goods preferred. Z 426 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DESIRES POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT OR MANAGER OF MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OR PUBLIC UTILITY. EIGHT YEARS' TRAINING IN TECHNICAL GRADUATE, MARRIED, EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. Z 347 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, 26, ex navy, well educated, office student, six years' experience manufacturing, rallying, publishing, and shipyard executive ability, good stenography, typewriter bookkeeper, excellent references, present position with future. D 580 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, capable and efficient, familiar with all details of pay rolls, timekeeping and factory costs, wishes to enter permanent position with concern in or out of town. All references from former employers. Address S 277 Times.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER, American, 34, constructive supervising executive, records, systems, organization, correspondence, resource fulness, thoroughly dependable, trustworthy. J 340 Times.

EXPORTER, ATTENTION!—Young man, (21,) recently discharged from navy, high school education, natural talent for languages, French, wishes position in export house. E 632 Times Downtown.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ENGINEERS, honorably discharged, graduate School of Mines, Columbia University, age 24, married; 8 years' engineering experience; good executive. E 580 Times Downtown.

FOOTMAN, Recently discharged soldier wishes position as footman on car with private family. H 381 Times.

HANDKERCHIEF MAN familiar with all the details of giving out and receiving work best of reference. E 637 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, American, (40,) experienced executive, thoroughly familiar with modern administration, formerly sales manager textile industry, unquestionable credentials. J 318 Times.

MAN, 33, little lame, active, steady, conscientious worker; opportunity, anything. W 587 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Elderly intelligent, reliable, in office; no chores. Dougherty, 553 West 207th.

OFFICER, five years with Corps of Engineers and recently discharged, desires position in administrative or executive capacity with reliable concern; good appearance, 26 years of age and some commercial experience. Frederick Durand, 4,438 West 169th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT clean cut young man, American, desires position; ages. H 305 Times.

PIANIST, temperamental, not more 8 hours daily, 6 days, $50. H 357 Times.

SALESMAN—CHICAGO

Ex-officer U. S. Army just returned from France desires line of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CHIFFONS, NETS, MALINES, BUTTONS, VEILINGS and kindred lines for large Chicago RETAIL, MANUFACTURING AND JOBBING TRADE. Had several years' experience in above lines in Chicago trade, only firms of highest character, reputation, energy and stability need answer. Straight commission or drawing account. If interested answer at once as I leave for Chicago Thursday. S 258 Times.

SALESMAN, now employed, age 31, married, wonderful selling record, strong personality, would connect with first class house for city; 15 years' experience strenuous selling game; best references; prefer commission basis; ten minutes' interview will convince you of my worth. H 377 Times.

SALESMAN.—I want work. Is there a man or firm who will give a position to me as salesman? I walk slightly lame, wearing an artificial limb, inside or outside work; all I want is a chance to make good. Married 1 year; no bad habits. S 240 Times.

SALESMAN wants line infants' coats or dresses as side line for New York City and Pennsylvania, commission basis. G 72 Times.

SALESMAN, Young man, 37 years, married, would like to connect with a reliable concern on fixed salary; best reference and bond. H 443 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, young man, city experience, wishes staple line; no specialties, securities, or insurance considered, best references. H 398 Times.

SALESMAN, aggressive, wishes position, city or traveling, 5 years' shoe experience, Middle West and coast thoroughly. S 243 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, hustler, producer seeks connection with reliable concern, anything with established trade; city or road; salary or commission. Fein, 691 Wales Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, 21, college man, 6 years' salesman's experience, desires position. E 628 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (26,) six years' experience city, desires line suitable department stores, office trade; can sell. J 296 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young, single, experienced traveling salesman desires position, excellent references. H 444 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN (traveling) wants manufacturer's line of ladies' waists or dresses or coats, suits for the South. H 333 Times.

SALESMEN.—American, married, 35; ten years' city road; wishes connection where hustler can earn good income. L 113 Times.

SALESMAN, young man, (24,) hustler, wishes position with reliable firm. H 383 Times.

SALESMAN, (27) wishes connection with reliable concern; city or travel. H 388 Times.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, 32, broad constructive experience as stenographer, correspondent, secretary and manager; capable organizer and systematizer, accustomed to handling subordinates and producing results, seeks position requiring unusual executive ability; $3,000 per annum upward. E 646 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Ex-army officer desires position to develop into executive; 5 years' experience; highest references. H 372 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, (24,) good habits; good education; excellent references. J 310 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 6 years' experience; ex-Naval man. Langer, 1,471 Brook Av., Bronx.

SHOE SALESMAN, just returned from A. E. F., 10 years' experience, desires position with reliable firm; capable of taking full charge of store. H 441 Times Downtown.

SPANISH young man typist, translator, correspondent, wants to start. Gonzalez, 224 West 116th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STATISTICIAN AND TECHNICAL SECRETARY.

Graduate civil engineer, assistant to executive in connection with investigation, organization, and financing of mining, oil and manufacturing enterprises; experienced in preparation of technical and financial data, and in details of corporation organization and administration; managed office and conducted important correspondence; permanent connection desired because of separation of associates during absence in service; best references. E 648 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, clean cut, age 25, Christian; 7 years' engineering, electrical, architectural experience; excellent mathematician, grammarian, correspondent; capable assuming responsibility; punctual, industrious, brainy, unquestionable references, $25. E 612 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. Thoroughly experienced young man, possessing initiative, executive ability, desires position. H 389 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 19, 6 months' experience, willing, dependable, desires downtown position, with advancement. J. Griffin, 316 West 20th.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (33,) married 14 years' experience, excellent references, $45. H 420 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, age 18; brief experience; willing, honest; $15. H 457 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, thoroughly competent; two years' experience; reference. D 557 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, competent, willing worker, desires position. D 962 Times Harlem.

STUDENT, age 20, wishes work evenings. Chas. B. Miller, 2,122 Grand Av.

TRAFFIC.—Young man with knowledge of shipping, export, and ten years' experience railroad; available where energies will count; good salary; highest references. E 644 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Young man, student at Columbia University, desires position as tutor in private family; four years' experience as high school teacher; recent general military aviator, served in France. T 19 Times.

TUTOR.—University graduate, capable, tutoring for college examinations, desires position, athletic or supervisory, in boys' camp; best references. A. Gattnick, 536 West 112th St., Cathedral 7020.

TUTORING by Columbia student, Latin, Greek, English mathematics, French. D 558 Times Downtown.

TUTOR or companion, Cornell graduate, 23, desires work in country. H 445 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 31 years age, educated and conscientious, desires employment with manufacturing or jobbing concern, with purpose of representation in general work and outside; salesmanship, and desires interview before 9 o'clock any morning this week. J 314 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, honorably discharged from service, desires to affiliate with manufacturing concern; experienced buying, selling, executive management; previously engaged in own hat manufacturing business, good habits, sober. J 327 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) college graduate, with three years' business experience, desires responsible position with advancement, can take complete care of French as well as English correspondence. H 316 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) studying commercial subjects nights at New York University, and having no previous experience, wishes position; moderate salary to start. D 563 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, graduate of the Philadelphia Textile School, desires position with converting house or broker; several years' experience with converting house. G 845 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) having been a purchasing agent of supplies, also held position as assistant to executive, desires position at anything where hard and earnest work will win reward; army discharge. P 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires to connect with well established auto accessories house to travel North and South Carolina; commission basis, if references. Address R. T. R., Box 5,292 W. 56th St.

YOUNG MAN, executive ability, capable of handling correspondence, wishes position where earnest attention to small details will be appreciated; salary $25-$30. Box 979, 1,623 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) experienced in automobile parts, also service and parts department office work, desires clerical position with automobile concern. Best references furnished. PA 1234 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) college graduate, honest, capable, slight clerical experience, recently discharged, wishes position as beginner. H 433 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, knowledge of bookkeeping, accounting student, wishes position of any clerical nature; well recommended. D 573 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) educated, diligent worker, has knowledge of accounting, cost statistics and general office routine; salary $33 week. J 165 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, thoroughly experienced clothing line, desires position (salesman or office) with wholesale firm. H 452 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25 years, high school graduate, seven years' experience, desires position as office assistant, references. D 514 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college business training, three years' experience at bookkeeping, capable and willing, desires position. H 442 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) having large experience manufacturing line, seeks opportunity reliable, conscientious, tackle anything; references. H 376 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college graduate, bookkeeping experience, desires position with progressive concern; opportunity, chief consideration. M. H. L., 1,054 Hoe Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, educated, aggressive, experienced clerk, desires position mercantile concern where will lead to selling. W 72 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) splendid references, capable, efficient, reliable; other qualifications, desires position where initiative merits advancement. H 402 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, refined, ambitious, wishes position (clerical) evenings and Saturday afternoon, one who will cooperate. J 322 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, ex soldier, former experience bank clerk, cutting and shipping; willing worker. J 275 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 18, desires clerical position with advancement, $12. D 561 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position; 8 years' office experience; best references. T. Herlihy, 223 East 95th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, seeks start with firm where ambitious young man can advance into future occupation. S 255 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) desires clerical position; knowledge salesmanship; best references. D 565 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 25, ex soldier, wishes employment in camp or Summer resort for season. H 381 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, desires position, salary $12. E 627 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) university student, desires position by day; best references. J 301 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, 2 years' college education, desires position at anything. D 554 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, intelligent, desires position with advancement, selling ability. E 631 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college education, conscientious worker, seeks responsible position. J 312 Times.

YOUNG MAN, beginner, competent, knowledge of stenography, desires clerical work. D 963 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, knowledge surveying, drafting. M. Turk, 632 E. 11th.

YOUNG Man, 20, desires position with a reliable concern. 538 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position as salesman or clerk, advancement. J 300 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, honest, would learn electrical trade. D 960 Times Harlem.

YOUNG UNIVERSITY GRADUATE wishes employment to occupy him during the evenings; can tutor; clerical; anything. N 29 Times.

Employment Agencies.

300 JAPANESE, skilled cook, butler. Agency, Kurihara, 804 6th Av. Bryant 7931.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT TEA ROOM, to take charge of afternoon teas; hours 2 to 7. Mary Elizabeth, 302 5th Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate at figures; age, religion, nationality, experience, salary. D 475 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, call 9 A. M. Sidney Moses, 135 West 27th.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Store Hours, 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Closed Saturdays during July and August.

SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for salespersons:

Women's Dresses,
Infants' Wear,
Women's Shoes,
Children's Shoes,
Women's Underwear,
Cotton Dress Goods,
Gloves.

ALSO
GIRLS.

We require several young girls to act as parcel wrappers; also as stock girls; experience not necessary. Applications to be made at the Employment Office, Mezzanine Floor, East Building.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY is offered to women interested in embroidery to engage in an entirely new, fascinating line of work; requires no experience; will be thoroughly instructed; good salary paid at the start; working conditions the very best. Call Suite 401, 105 West 40th St., N. Y.

BILLING CLERK, experienced. Address, giving religion and salary expected. D 580 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, handwriting and figuring must be excellent. Atlantic Comb Works, 265 Harman St., Brooklyn.

BILL CLERK.
ONE FAMILIAR FIGURING FRACTIONS.
BACK, 27 WEST 20TH.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman about 25 years of age, educated, energetic, experienced in billing and ledger work, typist, wanted by high-class garage on Park Av.; $20 to start; good opportunity for advancement. Answer in own handwriting, stating religion, to G 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and ledger clerk, must be thoroughly experienced; one with manufacturing or textile experience preferred; state experience, salary, &c. D K 356 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, one with some knowledge stenography, steady position, with prospects for advancement.
FAIR WAIST, 1,372 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER.—Lithographic label house requires young lady thoroughly experienced, on double entry and office detailed work; good opportunity for conscientious person. Krause, 230 West 175th.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE, TAKING FULL CHARGE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. J. RSE, WAIST & DRESS, 26 SPRING.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Experienced double entry, capable of taking trial balance; state age, experience, and salary. G 646 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER,
With dress house experience; familiar with controlling accounts; executive ability. Siegel Levy, 45 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER
EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL; MUST UNDERSTAND CHECKING REMITTANCES. SHERR BROS., 546 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, thoroughly experienced, best credentials, able to manage all office details; none other need apply. Call Canal 1430.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge complete set of books; knowledge of controlling accounts, $18-$20; call 9-12 A. M. G. B. Peixotta, 507 West Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography in resident buying office. Apply today from 9 to 11 A. M. Nat J. Levine, 16 West 31st St.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, for cotton goods house; able to operate typewriter; with references. Apply Levy & Meyrich, 30 University Place, City.

BOOKKEEPER
and stenographer, correspondent, one who understands controlling accounts. Write Box M. A., 1,619 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, —A1 double entry, experienced; $30 weekly to start; state age, experience, and general qualifications; export house. H 386 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT and Billing Clerk, in woolen house; state age, experience, other qualifications, and salary expected. B. B., 807 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY, KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY. LAURENCE SILVER & CO., 6 EAST 32D.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, 4-5 years double entry, trial balance. R. & R. Underwear, 102 East 29th.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; one familiar with engraving preferred. Apply by letter only, Advertiser Service, 125 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER for high-class tea room; must have excellent reference. Piccadilly Tea Room, 37 West 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman needed for doctor's office in this city. Apply Haviland Bureau, 542 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, — Bright, capable young lady. Rapid Transit Real Estate Co., 71 West 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; must know double entry; call 8:30 A. M. N. Y. Cake Baking Co., 333 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, accurate, experienced, good speller and penman; salary $20. Friedman, 18 East 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, to take complete charge of books and do stenography in town house. G 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier for Summer resort hotel; give reference and state salary. Address W. A. Bryan, Branford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER experienced in retail business. Meyers, 738 Nostrand Av., B'klyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT WANTED. MILBERT, 31 EAST 32D ST.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced. Clifton Mill, 11 East 17th.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER; one who has had some experience in making cash daily reports and can use typewriter; married woman preferred; must be willing to work evenings; salary commensurate with ability. London Shoe Co., 276 West 125th. Morningside 3826.

CASHIER.

Experienced; Times Square district; agreeable surroundings; permanent position, good salary. G 642 Times Downtown.

CIRCULATION.

NATIONAL MONTHLY HAS OPENING FOR CAPABLE, ENERGETIC GIRL IN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT; MUST KNOW DETAILS OF HANDLING SUBSCRIPTIONS, COMPLAINTS, AND A B C RECORDS; GOOD SALARY TO START. AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY FOR QUICK ADVANCEMENT TO HEAD OF DEPARTMENT; ANSWER BY LETTER, WITH FULL PARTICULARS. LETTERS WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL. H 373 TIMES.

CLERKS.

GIRLS over 16 years of age, who are careful and accurate, to do filing in our customers' file. Good pay to start. Opportunity for advancement.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERK—INFORMATION DESK.
Young woman, with mercantile experience. McCall, 236 West 37th.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, private house; city, all Summer. 354 Central Park West, near 96th. Telephone Riverside 19.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wages, $35 and room; $40 room out; hours, 8-4. Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway and 3d St.

CLERICAL.

Desirable opening for young lady in headquarters office large grocery concern; pleasant working condition, congenial atmosphere, appreciative firm; luncheon; advancement; state age, education, experience, salary desired, phone number if possible. Address G. G. O. Box 280, City Hall Station, N. Y.

CLERK.—Young lady, 17 years, to assist in office of a jewelry factory; salary, $10. F 588 Times Downtown.

CLERKS—CLERKS.

Bright active, one year's experience. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

COLORED GIRL, competent, for general housework; family of two at seashore; good wages. Call Tuesday and Wednesday morning, Apt. 62, 559 West 156th St. Carfare paid.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; excellent opportunity for permanent position with firm of public accountants; interesting work and liberal salary to capable and experienced operator. Tel. Gramercy 2016 for appointment.

COOK, WAITRESS.—Wanted two maids for private family, Onteora Club, Catskill Mts.; one for cook, other for waitress and chambermaid. Address by letter, giving references and wages desired. W. B. W., Colony Club, City.

COOK AND MAID WANTED, WHITE, PREFERABLY MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, FOR HOME IN COUNTRY; SMALL FAMILY; GOOD WAGES. G 560 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COOK - PANTRYMAID.—Good plain cook wanted to take charge of kitchen and dining room. Hostess House, 30 East 35d St. Call before noon or after 7 P. M. Phone 4613 Plaza.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, man and woman, boys' camp, Adirondacks; transportation from New York; will take child about 12; excellent Summer opportunity; references. Z 424 Times Annex.

COOK, first class, Swedish, to go to country; large private house; wages, $75 per month; good references required. Apply today (Tuesday,) between 9-11, 100 East 74th.

COOK.—Steady employment, good wages; seashore. Call between 8 and 11 A. M., Apartment 1091, Weisbecker, 210 West 90th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COOK.—Good plain cook, willing to serve and do downstairs work; call Tuesday, 3 to 4 P. M. 416 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

CORSET FOREMLADY,
experienced on fine work; one who can instruct; good paying, steady position; also experienced operators. Beaux Arts Corset Co., 157 Summit St., Newark, N. J.

COUNTER GIRL and cashier for lunch room; hours 9 to 5; open Saturday and Sunday; one day off; salary $18. O. Garfein, 217 East Houston St. Phone Orchard 980. Call all week.

DESIGNER
on silk and muslin underwear.
Steady, desirable position.
THE WOLF CO.,
364 5TH AV.

DESIGNER
WITH SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE ON LADIES' SILK UNDERGARMENTS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE WOMAN; APPLICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL.
GEM UNDERGARMENT CO.,
119 WEST 23D ST.

DESIGNERS.
thoroughly experienced on street, afternoon, and evening dresses; wonderful opportunity for right party. Hahn & Benjamin, 143 West 29th.

DESIGNER, ON CHILDREN'S COLORED DRESSES. WIEDER, 24 UNIVERSITY PL.

ELLIOTT-FISHER.

Splendid opportunity for operator, office large food products enterprise; convenient location; permanent position; luncheon; advancement; give age, education, experience. Address "E. F.," P. O. Box 290, City Hall Station, N. Y.

GIRLS—WOMEN.

MACHINE OPERATORS
AND TABLE WORK.
NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED.
STEADY WORK.

Rapid advancement to piece work; Half Day Saturday year round.

FREE MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.
APPLY ANY TIME.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
710 EAST 14TH ST.

GIRLS, 16@, 18-23 YEARS,
AT HUYLER'S.

LEARN CANDY PACKING, BON BON DIPPING, ENROBER FEEDING, ORDER AND STOCK CLERKS; IDEAL CONDITIONS; TEMPERATURE 20 DEGREES COOLER THAN OUTSIDE; PAID WHILE LEARNING. APPLY DAILY, EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 128 EAST 18TH.

GIRLS, 20, BY WEEK, DAY, OR HOUR, TO LABEL SHOE BOXES. APPLY MORNINGS, 8 O'CLOCK, LONDON SHOE CO., 276 WEST 125TH ST.

GIRLS FOR TYPEWRITING (UNDERWOOD) AND CLERICAL WORK; MUST BE PLAIN WRITERS, ACCURATE, NEAT IN APPEARANCE; STATE RELIGIOUS FAITH, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. H 453 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS in stencil department of a publishing house; hours 8:30-4:30; 12:30 Saturday; church reference required. Leslie-Judge, 225 5th Av.

GIRL, to box shirts; steady, clean work; chance for advancement; $12 to start. Apply Arthur L. Dyfous, 71 West 23d St.

GIRL for upstairs work; willing to go short distance in the country; excellent home to the right party. H 461 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—Part-time position; refined counter girl from 4 to 8 P. M.; no Sundays. People's Home Cafeteria, 1,265 Madison Av.

GIRLS, bright, wanted for stockroom. Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 28 West 24d St.

GIRL, general house work, small family. Write Sound Beach, Conn., P. O. Box 642.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman (white) wanted 3 days a week, 8:30 to 12:30, to wash, clean, dust &c. Call morning, or evenings 6 to 8, $1 and carfare; no meals. Buell, 620 West 135th St., Apt. 4C.

LADIES.—Several live, energetic women to call on select list of homes in Mount Vernon in inexperienced milk; pleasant work; splendid proposition; salary and liberal commission; traveling expenses; call this morning before 12:30. Mrs. Bogert, 1,730 Broadway, 55th St.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced in handling large number of accounts; permanent position, opportunity for advancement; state in detail references, experience, salary, and age J 323 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.

experienced one, competent of taking off trial balances; splendid opportunity; state full particulars, salary, &c. G 74 Times.

MAID to attend elderly lady, not invalid. Apply 20 East 34th.

MILLINERY DESIGNERS on ladies' smart trimmed hats; permanent position. Apply stating experience, reference and salary. Confidential, Apt & Co., 721 Arch St., Philadelphia.

MILLINERY—MAKERS AND IMPROVERS IN HIGH CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. RHEA BRUMMER, 44 WEST 37TH.

MODELS WANTED
SEVERAL TALL, SLENDER YOUNG LADIES TO ACT AS MODELS FOR SUITS; EXCELLENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES TO THOSE QUALIFYING. APPLY ALL WEEK.
A. E. LEFCOURT & CO.,
136 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
for high class dress house; must be attractive.
JESSI SCHULMAN CO.,
44 EAST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
MUST HAVE ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE; EXCELLENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY. LEFCOURT & BRENNER, 180 MADISON AV.

MODELS—STYLISH, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16, FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSES; STEADY POSITION. MAX COHEN, INC., 105 MADISON AV.

MODEL, size 16, or small 18, for wholesale house; must be tall. Roth Costume, 33 East 33d St.

MODEL, SIZE 36, IN EXCLUSIVE FUR CONCERN; ALL YEAR POSITION. B. BLOVEREN'S SONS, 36 WEST 37TH ST.

MODELS.—Stylish, attractive young ladies, sizes 16 and 18, for high-class dress house; steady position. M. A. Gunst Co., 15 E. 32d.

MODELS wanted, sizes 16-36, try on fur coats; stylish appearance; good position; salary $25 to $30. 38 West 32d, 10th floor.

MOTHER'S HELP OR NURSE who will assist with chamber work and care of 6-year-old daughter; Norston, Conn., near Stamford, in Summer, and New York in Winter; wages $40 to $45; references required. D 880 Times Downtown.

MOTHER'S HELPER, for nursery governess, two children ages 18 months and 4 years; call Tuesday, 3 to 4 P. M. 414 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

MOTHER'S HELPER, part or all day. Inquire Apartment 83, Hotel Irving, 26 Gramercy Park.

NURSES, graduates, night work, $70 monthly and maintenance, undergraduates, day work, $40. Supt. of Nurses, Melrose 3285.

NURSE.—Woman or girl to take complete charge of 2½-year boy; good home with congenial couple. Call 676 Riverside Drive, Apartment 2-E.

NURSE GIRL, to take care of 4 month infant; $60 month. Apply Marlborough Studios, 1,438 Broadway.

NURSE, undergraduate, for war, night duty, N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 50th.

NURSE, registered, or night supervisor. Apply Philanthropin Hospital, 2,076 5th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—An educated person of refinement to care for boy of 3½ and assist with baby of 8 months; high salary. Call Mrs. H. Samson, 307 West 79th St. or telephone Schuyler 4875.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, 2 boys, 5 and 7; good salary. Phone Farragut 4229.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

WOMEN, 25 TO 35 YEARS,
TO LEARN
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPHY.
SALARY DURING TRAINING.
APPLY ALL WEEK,
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER STREET,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Refined young woman with good education; must be quick and accurate at figures and write a good, plain hand; also painstaking and dependable.

Responsible position calling for an experienced executive accustomed to handling details. State age, experience in detail, and salary desired. T 38 Times.

OFFICE ASST. AND STENOGRAPHER of initiative and ability, accurate and capable of handling details; experience with cotton converting business desirable. C. C. 863 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young lady, with some knowledge of stenography; permanent position. Apply Kip Brush Co., 449 Greenwich St., corner Desbrosses, 9th Av. "L."

OPERATOR on Burroughs bookkeeping machine; at least 2 years' experience on this machine; splendid opportunity; state salary and experience. G 648 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.
INFANTS' CAPS AND HATS.
ENNO, 387 4TH AV.

PASTRY COOK.—Woman for club. 32 West 40th.

PIANIST wanted for sheet music department; must be good sight reader; good salary and commission; permanent if satisfactory. Hunt's Music House, White Plains, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN
for the following sections:

LACES,
NOTIONS,
DRESS GOODS,
NECKWEAR,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
WOMEN'S GOWNS,

AT WANAMAKERS.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESLADIES.
MARTIN'S,
Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn,
require the services of thoroughly experienced saleslaidies in the following departments:
DRESSES,
HOSIERY,
BLOUSES,
SKIRTS,
BAGS.

SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED, DRESSES; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY. 2,840 BROADWAY, (100TH).

SALESWOMAN.—Splendid opportunity for high-class saleswoman selling a 7 per cent. dividend paying prefered stock of a city industrial proposition; liberal commission basis; experience not necessary; we will give all possible assistance; leads furnished if desired. G 631 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG LADY WITH RETAIL EXPERIENCE. EXPERIENCE FOR DOWNTOWN RETAIL STORE; GOOD SALARY, AND PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS. BOLT & CO., 183 BROADWAY.

SALESLADIES
for corsets, underwear, and infants' wear; experienced only need apply; salary $18 to $25. I. Berger, Broadway at 146th St.

SALESLADY, smart looking; refined personality; A1 position; $30 week salary, commission; also exceptional opportunity; permanent. De Luxe, 1,492 Broadway.

SALESLADY, attractive for corset show room, one able to travel if necessary. Neuhe Co., 122 5th Av.

SALESLADIES for pastry counter; salary $16 and meals. Halloran Restaurant, 213 6th Av.

SALESLADIES for infants' wear; good salary. 2,448 7th Av. Telephone Audubon 8014.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPIST.—A large export corporation (Christian) desires the services of the following:

One French-English, English-French stenographer, preferably one similarly qualified in Spanish.

One English stenographer.

One typist for work in the cable department; speed desirable, but absolute accuracy of work essential for coding.

Reply, giving education, experience, church affiliation, and salary expected, G 637 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, FRENCH, WHO CAN TAKE DICTATION AND WRITE CORRECTLY BOTH FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN PITTSBURGH; GOOD PERMANENT POSITION FOR CAPABLE PERSON; SEND APPLICATIONS, GIVING TELEPHONE NUMBER, TO GEORGE, MEZZ., CARE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL. INTERVIEWS WILL BE ARRANGED WEEK OF JUNE 9.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, by Christian firm; refined, capable, experienced young woman; permanent position with sales promotion, advertising or mail order detail; splendid opportunity to advance quickly to executive position; $16 to start; no agencies. Titan Co., 25 West Broadway, corner Park Place.

STENOGRAPHER.

good education, at least 6 months' experience. Wanted in the Treasurer's office of large printing concern; excellent opportunity for intelligent young woman. P. O. Box 19, Madison Square Station.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, Spanish, English; must be competent to translate into Spanish and English; good position and salary; no beginners. J 422 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in sales manager's N. Y. office of paint mfg. company; permanent position, refined environment, increasing salary, and responsibility for faithful and efficient service. Apply by letter only, Union Paint Co., Inc., 247 Bush St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good prospects for an ambitious young woman with personality and refinement; answer must be specific, stating age, experience and salary expected. S 260 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, accurate, rapid, to manage business for architectural firm starting new office; college education and desirable; expect to pay $25 per week, with advance if satisfactory. Apply by mail, Pennington & Hoffman, 477 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, experienced; permanent position; good pay to young woman with ability. Apply at once, Bamm Bakery Systems, Room 1101, 1,170 Broadway. No phone applications considered.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; steady position; one accurate at figures; salary $18; good chance for advancement; hours, 8:30 to 5, half day Saturday. Call Room 914, 1 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.— Commercial Christian corporation, expert stenographer, capable writing own letters; good opportunity. Answer, experience, salary wanted. G 636 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, living in the vicinity of Hackeneack, N. J., steady position; state salary. Andy Cowan, 1,185 Broadway, Manhattan.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid touch typist, thoroughly competent; experienced; high school education and some legal experience preferred. Call 10 A. M., Room 1042, Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER

Experienced, capable; permanent position; good salary and advancement on merit; write with full particulars. G 633 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clever young woman, with advertising or publishing house experience preferred; good chance for advancement; give details. G 16 Times.

STENOGRAPH

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

	Per Agate Line.
Count six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c).....	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted.....	47c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 55c)...	50c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....	40c
Country Board.....	45c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 55c)..	50c
For Sale (Sunday 55c).....	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted..	40c
Help Wanted.....	40c
Lost and Found (Sunday 55c).....	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 55c).....	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....	47c
Situations Wanted.....	35c
	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)..10c	
Buyers' Wants.....	10c

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.—Large corporation requires several boys of good education and refinement to greet and office boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and salary expected. G 641 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 years, to assist in office of a jewelry factory; must come from good family and furnish best of references. F 588 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office work in Christian export and import house; excellent opportunity. Call Room 2739, 17 Battery Place.

BOY for errands; good opportunity to learn trade. Paul Overhage, 229 West 28th.

BOY wanted for office; good chance for advancement; salary $8 to start. Call at 150 Nassau St., Room 1401.

BOY for office work and errands in downtown wholesale house; $9 per week. H 454 Times Downtown.

BOYS, for stock room. Call Montgomery Ward & Co., 809 6th Av., cor. 19th St., 7th floor.

BOY wanted by export house; salary $10. Apply in person to M. J. Corbett, 24 State St.

BOY to make himself useful and run errands. B. H. Rose, 94 Vesey St.

BOY for general office work in large downtown office. 45 647 Times Downtown.

BRICKLAYERS, LABORERS wanted immediately. The Whitney Co., 48 East 86th St.

BUSHELMAN, experienced on men's clothing. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

BUTTLER.—Experienced; must be highly recommended, state age, experience, salary desired. G 69 Times.

CANDY MAKERS wanted, experienced; also to take cape of dipped machine; good pay paid if satisfactory. Congress Candy Co., 846 George St., New Haven, Conn.

CAPTAIN wanted, licensed, for ten-ton delivery motor boat; standard engine. Address Captain, Box 48, Long Island City.

CARAD BOY Christian firm; smart, energetic and of good appearance; export experience preferred; chance for advancement; apply between 9 and 10 A. M., any day. Maurice Russel & Co., 14 Church St.

CARAD BOYS to make themselves useful in stock room. Apply Motion Picture News, 729 7th Av.

CARAD BOY wanted for large export house; apply 4 East 17th St., second floor.

CARMATOR WANTED, BY LARGE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY; APPLICANT MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH TAKING OFF QUANTITIES OF ROUGH AND FINISHED CARPENTRY; ESCALATORS; MASONRY AND FIREPROOFING; PERMANENT POSITION FOR GOOD, EXPERIENCED MAN; STATE REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. T 41 TIMES.

CARPENTER—Must be good mechanic; personal references, good appearance, careful driver; one who knows New York and Long Island. J 324 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Light work in garden also. Apply forenoons, A. Flexner, 150 East 72d. Bring references.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT
to test colors; one with knowledge of quantitative analysis preferred; write to Post Office Box 18, Madison Square Station.

COMPTOMETER REPAIR MAN wanted; state where you have worked and salary desired. W 564 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Second cook wanted on small yacht; foreigner preferred; wages about $60 a month. Apply 260 West 42d St., 1st floor.

CORRESPONDENT, familiar with mail order work and with knowledge of correspondence with anatomy, physiology, and hygiene; good position for right party. Apply Strongfort, 287 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

CORRESPONDENT—Young man with selling ability to prepare and sell by mail; salary $30; state age, education and experience. G 66 Times.

COST MAN.
Experienced in figuring costs in machine shop manufacturing of metal parts; knowledge of bindery helpful; state salary, past experience. D 567 Times Downtown.

CREDIT REPORTERS Wanted.— Full and part time. Apply Room 1218, 299 Broadway.

DESIGNERS WANTED, REINFORCED CONCRETE AND ESTIMATORS ON REINFORCING STEEL WITH A WELL ESTABLISHED CONCERN OF CHICAGO; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN BUILDING DESIGN; WRITE FULLY GIVING EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &C. Z 416 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNER on leather coats. Apply 7th floor, 8 West 30th.

DRAFTSMEN WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON SUPERSTRUCTURE DETAILING; OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPT., STRUCTURAL STEEL DEPT., E. & M. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

DRAFTSMAN on chandelier work. Apply F. Forsberg, 22 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

DRESS DESIGNER capable of taking charge of factory out of town; to such a man we can offer good proposition. J 292 Times.

DRY CELL EXPERT WANTED.—Man with thorough knowledge of dry cells; capable of assuming charge of department manufacturing flashlight batteries; excellent opportunity for a competent man; state age, experience, and salary expected. Reply to K 253 Times.

ELEVATOR RUNNERS, two experienced. Apply 51 East 42d St., after 8 A. M.

ENGRAVER wanted; a good man on brass stamps and embossing dies; apply, giving age, experience, and salary expected. Address E. R., 48 Long Island City.

ERRAND BOY Christian firm; smart, energetic and of good appearance; export experience preferred; chance for advancement; apply between 9 and 10 A. M., any day. Maurice Russel & Co., 14 Church St.

ERRAND BOYS to make themselves useful in stock room. Apply Motion Picture News, 729 7th Av.

ERRAND BOY wanted for large export house; apply 4 East 17th St., second floor.

EST.MATOR WANTED, BY LARGE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY; APPLICANT MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH TAKING OFF QUANTITIES OF ROUGH AND FINISHED CARPENTRY; ESCALATORS; MASONRY AND FIREPROOFING; PERMANENT POSITION FOR GOOD, EXPERIENCED MAN; STATE REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. T 41 TIMES.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN,
tall, good-appearing, for men's clothing and furnishings. G 63 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER.—A reputable export house desires to get into communication with a first class man familiar with modern export business and capable of assuming important responsibilities of executive and organization; a man who is entirely familiar with some one line, such as textiles or hardware, preferred, who knows fully the details of buying and selling and has acquaintance with manufacturers and markets, a fair salary will be paid, but a share of profits and a chance for advancement in connection with services rendered will be the chief consideration. Address H 422 Times Annex.

FARMER, caller residential, $40; office boy, $8; learn typewriting and bookkeeping. Ackerman, 787 Greenwich St., New York.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Young man wanted having experience in commercial credits, French correspondent. Apply, stating salary. Write M 596 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN
for tent loft in Atlanta, Georgia; must be experienced in cutting and finishing large tents; good chance for advancement. F. F., 538 Times Downtown.

GRANITE CUTTERS, (10;) also two letterers, steady position; union shop. D. Somers' Son, 206 East 24 St.

GRINDERS (SURFACE).

STEADY WAGES,
HIGH CLASS CONDITION.
OPEN SHOP.

STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

GRINDER hands for production work; thoroughly experienced on Norton horizontal grinders; accurate work. Call Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

JOBBER of dresses has opening for man who understands the line thoroughly; a live wire who is familiar with the jobbing end; full particulars essential; confidence guaranteed. K M., 264 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

HELPERS,
With previous machine shop experience,
To run drill presses, hand mills and punch presses.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED, STANDARD WAGES.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work, MR. GEORGE, 1 Perry St., Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

LABORERS
IN MACHINE SHOP.
STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP.
Apply immediately,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.
Open Sunday until 12 noon.

LAPIDARY, for colored stones; right man will be paid high salary, or will be given interest in business; write, stating particulars. Z 430 Times Annex.

LAWYERS' LAW SCHOOL graduates, 25-30, full time required. Answer by mail only, Editorial Department, Shepard, 140 Lafayette St.

LEATHER WORKERS.
TIFFANY & CO.
require first-class leather workers on bags and pocketbooks.
Tiffany & Co., Forest Hill, Newark, N. J.

LETTERER.
Experienced, for moving picture sub-titles.
VITIGRAPH CO. OF AMERICA,
EAST 15TH ST. AND LOCUST AV., BROOKLYN.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS to work in open shop; out of town; union scale, $31.50; fare refunded. Write or Call, Room 53, 81 Fulton St., 9:30-12.

MACHINISTS,
All around,
ALSO LATHE HANDS,
For heavy and light work.
PLANER HANDS.
First-class men only need apply.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Highest rate of pay prevailing—connect with a good, steady position with one of the best modern shops.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS Wanted.— Several first class machine tool operators and bench workers, accustomed to the production of fine machinery, constructed largely from flat steel parts. Address, giving full particulars as to experience, rate expected, &c. K 309 Times.

MAN.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH UP-STATE CONCERN ABOUT TO BE ORGANIZED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK JERSEY UNDERWEAR, WHO UNDERSTANDS THE MANUFACTURE OF SUCH UNDERWEAR FROM THE PIECE TO THE FINISHED GARMENTS; WHEN ANSWERING STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. Z 160 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGERS wanted for two large retail cloak and suit stores; one in Philadelphia, Penn., and the other Reading, Penn.; must be experienced, know how to advertise, hire help, assist in merchandising, and take entire charge of business; big opportunity for right party; only those holding similar position will be considered. Aaron Adler, 1,170 Broadway.

MARGIN CLERK wanted by Stock Exchange house; one familiar with wire accounts; good salary to right man. Address L. C., Box 307, 25 Broadway.

MOTOR CYCLIST.—Good opportunity for young man owning motor cycle to earn additional money by calling on our agents afternoons from 4:30 to 6:30; state age and salary expected. Z 267 Times Annex.

NIGHT PORTER; steady position. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, FAMILIAR WITH FILING; GOOD CHANCE ADVANCEMENT; $11 START. CALL 7TH FLOOR, 48 WEST 47TH.

OFFICE BOY to do filing. Armstrong Rubber Co., 2 West 61st.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, YOUNG, BRIGHT, AND WILLING; SOME EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; CHRISTIAN PREFERRED; WRITE, STATING SALARY, T. M. S., BOX 14, STATION G.

OFFICE BOY, over 16, for financial house; give age, education, experience, references, and salary desired. G 647 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, Bright, ambitious American wanted; easy hours; good pay. B. Harry Moore & Co., 31 Liberty St.

OFFICE BOYS in large steamship office; good salaries to right boys; apply in own handwriting. E 653 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, neat appearing; state age, salary expected. G 652 Times Downtown.

ORDER COST CLERK.
Young man familiar with automobile truck costs, operating, &c., should know something of compiling statistics and able to handle help; wonderful opportunity for right man in headquarters office of nationally known grocery firm; give age, experience, salary. T. K., 514 Times Downtown.

PACKERS
IN MACHINE SHOPS.
STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP.
Apply immediately,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.
Open Sunday until 12 noon.

PACKER, capable, experienced; salary $18 week; state age and nationality. D 563 Times Downtown.

PACKER, heavy porter, understands packing holiday fancy articles. H 455 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, mostly inside work; must know how to mix colors; steady position. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PHOTOGRAPHER, commercial, good all round; steady position. Mugford & Chambers, 476 Broome St.

PHYSICIAN. — Nominal salary; Christian boys' camp, Maine, Box 79, Station L, Brooklyn.

PORTER, experienced in furniture line. Goldbury Furniture and Carpet Co., 1656 St. and 3d Av.

PRESSER, experienced on men's clothing. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

PRINTER wanted; all around man to take charge of small job plant. Acme Advertising Co., 64 East 9th St.

PUNCH PRESS MAKER
Wages steady, work guaranteed.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.
Open Sunday until 12 noon.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PRINTING.—Out of town plant requires the services of a live printing salesman; one with some knowledge of estimating preferred; salary, $30 per week to start, with opportunity for advancement. Address, with references, Salesman, Opportunity, G 67 Times.

PRINTER.—All around man; good proposition to right party; state experience. D. T., Box G 655 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING CLERK.—Strong man, accustomed to handling heavy cases in cotton goods house; salary $18. Wm. Alsberg & Co., 836 Broadway.

RETAIL SALESMAN—MANAGER.
Chain of cash clothing stores can use business-building, experienced hustler; big opportunity for real worker; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 62 Times.

SALES AGENT—Man over 40 to take charge of sale of small specialty to steamship lines, industrial concerns, stores, &c., on commission basis. Chief guarantee, territory and opportunity for independent position to right man; state age, experience, qualifications and references. Z 427 Times Annex.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION. CORNELL WOOD PRODUCTS CO., 501 5TH AV.

SALESMEN. — Unusual opportunity live salesmen. I offer educated man who thinks rapidly, pleasing dignified personality and aggressive disposition, position on a percentage basis to present comprehensive authentic work on the war in which there is practically no limit to earning possibilities. If you have sold stocks, bonds, special edition advertising or high-class books to big men of America and are interested in this announcement, get in touch with me. I will give appointment for interview if you mail address and phone number. D 553 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
A successful institution, handling the financial end of a concern manufacturing one of the best grams proposition on the market, requires several salesmen of high character; men who have successfully sold high-grade specialties will find here a permanent connection which will result in extremely attractive salary and bonus. G 60 Times.

SALESMAN, how much are you worth? Has the war affected your income, then call us, we have an extraordinary and easy-selling proposition developing a manufacturing business of an essential line of hardware; two factories running, with sales volume than they can handle; big commission, payable weekly or oftener for stock salesmen; the great demand for our goods has forced us to advertise for 10 live salesmen and six trained executives, with an assured large income. For a conference call Market 9178.

SALESMAN.—We desire the services of a high-grade, successful business man, one who is not satisfied with his present employment or who feels that with the proper association he can greatly increase his earning capacity; our line requires the very highest grade of sales intelligence; a man of initiative and ability will find in our organization a very large opportunity; commission. Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co., 1,790 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN.—PROMINENT LADIES' COAT HOUSE, SPECIALIZING ON PILE FABRIC COATS, OPEN TO ENGAGE COAT SALESMEN FOR OHIO, INDIANA, AND MICHIGAN; NEEDLESS TO APPLY UNLESS CAN SHOW EVIDENCE OF $150,000 BUSINESS OR OVER; OPPORTUNITY EXISTS OF MAKING $15,000 OR OVER THIS YEAR; COMMISSION BASIS. SEE MR. FRED ALTMAN, P. HUTNER, 48-54 WEST 25TH ST.

SALESMEN
We require men of character and ability to represent The New York Times War Volumes. Leads and inquiries will be furnished. The commissions are attractive. Investigate. We prefer men who have had selling experience, (not necessarily book selling.) Earnest co-operation assured.
New York Times War Volumes Dept., 215 West 43d St.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T. S., 520 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for entire New England, including Boston and part of New York State; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in New England; commission basis, state in detail experience, references, age. N. E., 547 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for Colorado, Denver to Pacific Coast; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T. S., 520 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — High-grade salesman wanted to represent substantial and rapidly growing investment firm in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut to open offices in principal cities located in Springfield and New Haven; this means a permanent connection, expenses advanced against a liberal commission. K 183 Times.

SALESMEN.—The Review of Reviews Co. offers to experienced and high-class salesmen splendid opportunity on the "History of the World War," by Frank H. Simonds; sales proposition unusually attractive; now being assigned; liberal commissions. Agency Dept., 347 5th Av., Room 505.

SALESMAN, energetic, hard-working, with good connections, to handle exclusively new rubber hose to users, to introduce best hose on market; wonderful chance to right man; to first letter state experience, territory covered, and remuneration; salary or commission. D 546 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, Automobile.—We require three high-class men to sell well established automobile parts in the States of Connecticut and New Jersey; backed by a sound advertising policy; really sold; liberal commission, this is worth looking into, either as a side line or whole time. Z 236 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to call on office buildings, hotels, large institutions, &c., on a renovating service very much in demand; every building a good prospect; good returns and steady income from repeat orders for live wire; salary and commission. Write D 588 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A top-notch security salesman, with clean record and capable of earning $100 per week or better; strictly high-class and permanent; commission basis. Room 806, 225 5th Av.

SALESMAN FOR BUTTONS.
Young man, experienced salesman, for cloak and dress cutting up trade; one who has sold buttons, trimmings, notions or embroidery; splendid opportunity for an ambitious worker; salary or commission. G 64 Times.

SALESMAN, art needlework, can secure line of fibre silk hand knitting and crochet yarn to be handled in conjunction with present line; several good road territories open; only live wires need apply; commission; negotiations strictly confidential. G 639 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Hustling young man to call on retail and wholesale druggists in New York and adjacent territory to sell advertised specialities; acquaintance with retail drug trade preferred; salary basis; state age, experience, and A-1 references necessary. S 241 Times.

SALESMAN — SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY, FOR DOWNTOWN RETAIL JEWELER; GOOD SALARY, AND SPLENDID WORKING CONDITIONS. BOLT & CO., 183 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent salesman to work under a highly efficient method of selling dividend-paying, old established financial institution securities; commission can double his income within a couple of weeks; commission. Suite 160, 1 Madison Av.

SALESMEN for retail cigar stores; experienced men only; salary and commissions; splendid opportunities for advancement; apply Tuesday 8:30 A. M. to Employment Manager, Schulte's Cigar Stores Co., 384 Broadway.

SALESMEN can make big commissions if able to dispose large quantities of Panama hats (Toys) at $3.50 and $4.50 per dozen (100 dozen lots). Call at once, Bagdad Traders, 47 West 42d, Fleischmann Building, New York. Telephone 1915 Vanderbilt.

SALESMEN COVERING AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY TRADE TO SELL PATENTED DISPLAY FIXTURES ON COMMISSION BASIS; MAY BE CARRIED AS SIDE LINE. STATE AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE. G 57 TIMES.

SALESMAN. — Thoroughly experienced, wholesale hosiery and underwear, with personal following; also call on some of our customers for city and suburbs; good salary; exceptional opportunity; permanent connection. Stribling, 475 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted; high-class tire company open for a few men to sell on commission; New York and New Jersey territory experience preferable, but not essential. Tropical Tire and Rubber Co., 61 Leonard St.

SALESMEN, four, for strong, reliable, high-grade fine ladies' and men's street lasting suits; &c., on commission; South, West, New England, New York, and Penn.; experience, with following, preferred; state particulars. K 292 Times.

SALESMEN to devote all or part time selling silverware rolls to jewelry and department stores; quick sellers; big commission basis; all territories open. Address, stating experience and territory desired, G 64 Times.

SALESMAN, art needlework, can secure line of fibre silk hand knitting and crochet yarn to be handled in conjunction with present line; several good road territories open; only live wires need apply; commission; negotiations strictly confidential. G 639 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Hustling young man to call on retail and wholesale druggists in New York and adjacent territory to sell advertised specialities; acquaintance with retail drug trade preferred; salary basis; state age, experience, and A-1 references necessary. S 241 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T. S., 520 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for entire New England, including Boston and part of New York State; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in New England; commission basis, state in detail experience, references, age. N. E., 547 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by America's largest manufacturers of girls', misses' and children's tailored headwear, for Colorado, Denver to Pacific Coast; only applicants considered will be those experienced in selling millinery or other headwear in this territory; commission basis; state in detail experience, references, age. T. S., 520 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — High-grade salesman wanted to represent substantial and rapidly growing investment firm in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut to open offices in principal cities located in Springfield and New Haven; this means a permanent connection, expenses advanced against a liberal commission. K 183 Times.

SALESMEN.—The Review of Reviews Co. offers to experienced and high-class salesmen splendid opportunity on the "History of the World War," by Frank H. Simonds; sales proposition unusually attractive; now being assigned; liberal commissions. Agency Dept., 347 5th Av., Room 505.

SALESMAN, energetic, hard-working, with good connections, to handle exclusively new rubber hose to users, to introduce best hose on market; wonderful chance to right man; to first letter state experience, territory covered, and remuneration; salary or commission. D 546 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, Automobile.—We require three high-class men to sell well established automobile parts in the States of Connecticut and New Jersey; backed by a sound advertising policy; really sold; liberal commission, this is worth looking into, either as a side line or whole time. Z 236 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to call on office buildings, hotels, large institutions, &c., on a renovating service very much in demand; every building a good prospect; good returns and steady income from repeat orders for live wire; salary and commission. Write D 588 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A top-notch security salesman, with clean record and capable of earning $100 per week or better; strictly high-class and permanent; commission basis. Room 806, 225 5th Av.

SALESMAN FOR BUTTONS.
Young man, experienced salesman, for cloak and dress cutting up trade; one who has sold buttons, trimmings, notions or embroidery; splendid opportunity for an ambitious worker; salary or commission.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Saturday, at Travers Island Club, or in taxi to Woodmansten Inn, or taxi from 80th St., Broadway, to Wentworth Hotel, 46th St., flexible diamond bracelet; very liberal reward. Return to Herman Bach, 1,532 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 4879.

LOST—STRING OF PEARLS AFTERNOON JUNE 6, 48TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS., OR AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY AT 74TH ST.; VERY LIBERAL REWARD. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. PHONE SCHUYLER 1082.

LOST—Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, on B. R. T. subway, between 86th St. and Union Square, package containing papers relative to three pieces of property; reward. Telephone Smith, Bedford 7707.

LOST—Purse containing $27 foreign coin; also identification tags, marked Corp. L. Fink, Co. B. M. G. B., U. S. A. Finder please return to L. Fink, 1,339 Hoe Av., Bronx.

LOST—Kolinsky cape, white taxi, Sunday, 10 P. M.; taxi hired at 49th & Broadway to Madison Av., Harlem; suitable reward. A 966 Times Harlem.

LOST—Diamond bar pin on Boston Road car, between 163d St. and 166th St., or on 163d St., between Washington and Third Avs.; reward. 1,115 Boston Road, Apt. 55.

LOST—Very large reward, no questions asked, for return of two-skin fur neckpiece, lost at Lord & Taylor motion department, Monday afternoon. Vanderbilt 794. Bligh, 52 East 54th St.

LOST—Round gold pin, pearls and sapphire, Sunday evening, between 63d St. and Loew's Theatre, 42d St., on Broadway car; reward. Return to 345 West 88th, Apt. 6A.

LOST—Monday, June 9, about 1 P. M., gold watch, with initials "J. D." and fob, in Wall St. district; suitable reward. Finder notify Room 511, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Ica camera, left on Long Island train leaving Long Beach 1:47 P. M. Sunday; reward. Write G 50 Times, or call Farragut 6062.

LOST—Monday, woman's beaded purse, between 6 and 7 P. M., 7th Av. Subway or Liggett's, 5th Av. Building store. Reward. Call 8325 Morningside.

LOST—In Audubon Theatre or vicinity, black moire bag, containing keepsakes; reward. Finder communicate with M. B. Levine, care of Rawak, 48 West 38th. Greeley 1825.

LOST—Sunday, steamer Robert Fulton, New York-Albany, folder, containing $97 bills, check $31; reward. H 356 Times.

LOST—Brown bag, at Rivoli Theatre, Friday night; $15 reward if returned to A. Fuller, Room 1219, 2 Rector St.; no questions asked.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, monogram M. J. D., between 116th and 40th Sts.; reward. Darrow, 35 Claremont Av.

LOST—Yellow Angora cat. Telephone Rhinelander, or return for reward to B. H. Baker, 50 East 73d St.

LOST—Pinseal purse, containing 2 bunches keys, small purse, &c.; reward. Return to Mrs. William Lush, Morningside 4108.

LOST—Saturday, New York City, old-fashioned gold brooch; valued as keepsake. $10 reward. S 259 Times.

LOST—Beaded purse, Sunday evening, on Rockaway Beach train; reward. C. Wiesen, 248 Audubon Av.

LOST—Blue cluster ring, on Brooklyn Bridge elevated platform, Sunday evening; reward. Shapiro, 148 West 25d. Farr. 748.

LOST—June 3, Lexington Av. subway, gold lovers' knot watch pin; reward. Plaza 3083.

LOST—On the west side, between 38th and 117th Sts., a sable fur scarf; reward $5. Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Embroidered waist fronts, useful to manufacturer only; reward. Phone Melrose 6913.

LOST—Two rings, Grand Central gents' washroom; reward. Johnson, 76 5d Av.

LOST—Pocketbook, between 57th and 120th Sts. Suitable reward. Tel. Cort 5728.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of a beaded bag, lost on Erie, between Passaic and New York, on the 9:30 out of Passaic, Saturday night. Tel. Passaic 1688.

$200 REWARD.

no questions asked, return platinum bar pin, containing 3 large sapphires surrounded by small diamonds and sapphires, lost June 3 vicinity of East 65d St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$200 REWARD—No questions asked, for the return of pear-shaped pearl, lost on June 9, on Broadway, from 72d to 81st St., or on 80th St., from Broadway to Lexington Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for square emerald solitaire ring, with small diamonds in mounting, all platinum, lost June 8, on 7:30 P. M. train from Poughkeepsie to Garrison. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$50 REWARD—Return of black suitcase lost in taxicab Thursday night, Grand Central Station. M. E. Fortier, 19 East 57th. Plaza 1420.

Found.

FOUND—On Saturday evening, in taxicab package containing photographs; communicate with Dr. Stern, 650 West End Av.

FOUND—Lady's silk umbrella in telephone booth at Brooklyn Bridge. G 80 Times.

THE STANDARD SAUCE

That is sold more universally, is used by more cooks and served on more tables than any other relish, is

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

Its delicate flavor cannot be imitated.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Stick to the only original.

HATCH made them good, and they "made good."

Italian Chocolates

Hatch

We pays the Parcel Post.

58th St. at Herald Sq. B'way at 30th B'way at 45th



Soft White Hands

Follow use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. At night bathe them with the Soap and hot water. Dry and rub in the Ointment. Wear old gloves during night.

Do not fail to include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations. 25c. everywhere.

GOLD DETHRONED.

"Prices, credit, and bonds" will constitute in future "the basis of money" is the dictum put forth by a writer in The Annalist this week. Published by The New York Times Company. 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

STATE WILL SEARCH FOR BOMB PLOTTERS

Attorney General Newton Will Conduct Investigation Here Under Statutory Power.

FLYNN REPORTS PROGRESS

Chief of Federal Bureau Says He Will Make No Arrests Unless Evidence Is Conclusive.

More than 300 policemen, in civilian clothing, were ordered to duty in various parts of the city yesterday to guard against anarchists and other radical plots. The men were sent to public buildings, neighborhoods in which prominent men live, Federal and municipal buildings, and all other places where anarchists might be expected to place bombs for the destruction of life and property.

The decision to place extra guards in such places was reached yesterday morning at a conference in which inspectors, captains, and other officials of the Police Department participated. Deputy Police Commissioner Lahey presided at the conference, and will direct the work of placing the men. Heretofore the guarding of such places has been entrusted to men in uniform.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, said last night that the hunt for the persons responsible for the attempts on the lives of Attorney General Palmer and other prominent officials and citizens, was progressing as satisfactorily as could be expected under the circumstances. Chief Flynn said that no one realized more than he the difficulties that stand in the way of getting at the bottom of the nation-wide conspiracy.

"All that I can say is that the Government is at work every minute of the day," he added, "and that I feel justified in saying that we are making good. I might almost say fine, progress. I don't think there will be any arrests for some days yet. We are not going to arrest until we get the evidence. If an arrest is made you may be certain that the Government has evidence connecting that person or persons with the crime."

"How about the story from Bessemer to the effect that the Chief of Police there has found the place where the bombs were made, in addition to discovering other important evidence?" was a question put to Chief Flynn.

"We have looked up that story," he replied, "and I regret to say that from what we have learned there appears no basis in fact for the story that came out of Bessemer. The evidence did not stand up under investigation.

Inspector Faurot, in charge of the police bomb squad, was reported to have sent several detectives to Bessemer to investigate, with instructions to report back by telephone. James J. Finnerty, Chief of Police of Bessemer, was the authority for the story that created the excitement. He was quoted as stating that he had found the place, near Bessemer, where the bombs were manufactured, and, further, that it was from that "bomb factory" that the bomb throwers had departed for their stations of destruction. Each of the plotters, he said, carried a suitcase which contained, in addition to other things, two nitroglycerine bombs. A woman, 58 years old, was said to have given Chief Finnerty his information.

The police here are said to have evidence which indicates that the leaders of radical groups have issued instructions to their followers to destroy or hide away all evidence of a documentary nature, and to see to it that nothing incriminating is kept in the places where these various groups make their headquarters.

It is also understood that, as a result of the conference which Special Assistant United States Attorney General Francis P. Garvan and Chief Flynn had on Sunday with Governor Smith and Attorney General Newton, that the State will take a prominent part in the investigation. Under the State law witnesses can be subpoenaed for examination and in the event of their refusal to answer or of testifying falsely they can be prosecuted. The State investigation, it is reported, will begin immediately, and will be in charge of Attorney General Newton.

PLAN BOLSHEVIST INQUIRY.

Chairman of Legislative Committee Confers with Attorney General.

Senator Clayton R. Lusk of Cortland returned to this city last night from up State and held a conference with Attorney General Charles D. Newton with reference to the investigation of Bolshevism by the special joint legislative committee of which Senator Lusk is Chairman and Attorney General Newton counsel. After the conference it was said that another conference would be held today, at which J. Henry Walters, President Pro Tem. of the Senate, would be present, when it would be determined whether the committee would begin its public hearings this week.

Attorney General Newton said that the recent bomb outrages in this and other cities would not in any way change the committee's course and would not be responsible for any further delay that might be decided upon at the conference today. The committee has a number of investigators in the field who will report to Chairman Lusk and Attorney General Newton today. Upon the character of their reports will depend whether the committee will go ahead with its public hearings at once.

Governor Smith, who left for Albany yesterday afternoon, was in conference with Attorney General Newton and Francis P. Garvan, Special United States Deputy Attorney General in charge of the bomb investigation, prior to his departure. Mr. Newton would not discuss his conference with Governor Smith and Mr. Garvan further than to say that through the Governor and himself an offer had been made to the Federal authorities to place every agency of the State Government at their disposal.

"Every member of my staff," Mr. Newton said, "will drop anything he may be doing at a moment's notice if the Federal Government should require his assistance."

CLASS DAY AT RUTGERS.

Committee Provides Full Program for Peace Commencement Exercises.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 9.—Class Day exercises at Rutgers College were held in Kirkpatrick Chapel and on the Queens Campus Monday morning, and were witnessed by a large number of visitors who came to New Brunswick for the Rutgers Peace Commencement. The program follows:

President's Address, William A. Feltner of Bloomfield; Class Oration, Paul L. Robeson of Orange; Class Poem, John W. Armstrong of Blairstown and Enos F. Jones of Jersey City; Address to President, Roy E. Anderson of Woodbridge; Class History, Alfred A. Neuschaefer of Newark; Class Prophecy, Francis F. Lyons of Gardiner, N. Y.; Address to Undergraduates, John T. Swing of Bryn Mawr, Penn.; Presentation of Mementos, Austin M. Rice of Bloomfield and Henry C. Berg of Yonkers, N. Y.; Presentation of Memorial, Walter C. Weller of Bayonne; Ivy Oration, Brooks C. Martin of Bloomfield; Ivy Planting, Frank V. Cortelyou of Monmouth Junction; Tree Oration, C. Earl Breece of Long Branch; Tree Planting, John M. Lyon of Atlantic City, Pipe Oration, Anthony E. Casale of Newark.

The committee in charge consisted of Raymond T. Swing, Roy E. Anderson, Henry R. Perkins of Haddonfield, Malcolm S. Pitt of Princeton, Paul L. Robeson of Orange, Henry W. Rogers of Maplewood, and Walter C. Weller.

SEEK WHITE-CLAD WOMAN.

New Jersey Police Want Her in Zoldi Murder Case.

BELVIDERE, N. J., June 9.—A woman in white is the centre of interest in the police investigation at Oxford, N. J., of the murder on June 3 of Lukacka Zoldi, who was shot while asleep. She is supposed to have been seen crossing a field near the dead man's home on the night of the murder, and the police are now making a search for her. The wife of the murdered man denies that she was out of the house at 11 o'clock that night.

The police deny that $400 was stolen from the house, as had been reported. A pistol has been found by the police in their search for two pistols, but it is of 22-calibre, while it is said that Zoldi was shot with a weapon of 38-calibre.

WILLING TO WED A FAMILY.

Three Women Consider Plea of Paterson Widower with Brood of Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 9.—Three women appeared at the office of John C. Wegner, head of the Municipal Employment Bureau, today and expressed willingness to consider becoming the bride of the "lonesome widower with nine children" who asked Mr. Wegener to find a wife for him and a mother for his brood.

The widower will be in Mr. Wegner's office tomorrow to meet women who are interested and will have his family with him. Mr. Wegner again refused to divulge the identity of either the widower or of the three applicants. The hour of the interviews is also kept secret.

DENY SCHOOL FRICTION.

No Unusual Delinquencies at College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Reports of disagreements between the students and Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were denied yesterday by both the retiring Dean, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, and the new head of the Faculty, Dr. W. Darrach, who will take office on June 30, when Dr. Lambert's resignation, which he recently presented to the Trustees of Columbia University, takes effect. The difficulty was said to have been due to the dropping of many students from their classes owing to failure to pass examinations.

Dr. Lambert showed by the records that a total of seventy-two students, of whom forty-four were in the second-year class, had failed to meet the tests for promotion. The number is not more than usual, said Dr. Lambert, and it is not considered an exceptionally high average among about 600 students in the medical college. Many of them are now arranging to pass the subjects in which they failed, and when that is done they will be restored to their classes. The delinquent students are making arrangements at present with both Dr. Lambert and Dr. Darrach to get their delinquencies from the records, and conferences were held yesterday with several of the students on the subject.

John J. Dempsey's Trial June 23.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 9.—The trial of John J. Dempsey, Vice President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, charged with manslaughter in connection with the Malbone Street tunnel wreck on the Brighton line on Nov. 1 last year, was today tentatively set for June 23 by Supreme Court Justice David F. Manning. When the case was called this morning, Stephen Baldwin, attorney for Dempsey, and District Attorney Lewis of Brooklyn asked that the case go on as early as possible. District Attorney Lewis said he might consider asking a special term of court in July to try Dempsey.

There are still a few old-fashioned people who look upon silverware as something to be locked away in cupboards and cabinets—They regard it as an ornament and not a utility.

But most of our visitors, we are glad to say, are people who recognize the beauty and dignity of fine silverware, but who are wise enough to *use it* as well as to *admire it.*

Let us repeat:

Buy silverware to use!

The Gorham Co.

Silversmiths & Goldsmiths

Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

17-19 Maiden Lane

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YOU WILL WANT TO OWN

THE Records listed below are featured in the Special Mid-month Vocalion Record Bulletin for June. They are the very last word in popular melody—the song and dance hits of the day.

Vocalion Dance Records in less than a year have become famous on account of their wonderful swing and their clear, lifelike reproduction of voices and instruments.

12138—DAA DEE DUM—Hart-Fields & Shaw—and YOU'RE MAKING A MISER OF ME—Henry Burr $.85
12139—EVERYBODY WANTS A KEY TO MY CELLAR and BLOND-HAIRED, BLUE-EYED, HEART-BREAKING BABY DOLL—Billy Murray .85
12140—JAZZOLA and DIXIE IS DIXIE ONCE MORE—Premier-American Male Quartet .85
12141—I AIN'T-EN GOT-EN NO TIME TO HAVE THE BLUES—and RED LANTERN—Irving Kaufman .85
12142—MARY ANN—One Step—and GYPSY GIRL—Fox Trot—Aeolian Dance Orchestra .85
12143—THE CALL OF THE COZY LITTLE HOME—Fox Trot—and BEHIND YOUR SILKEN VEIL—Fox Trot—Salon Dance Sextette .85
12144—LISTEN LESTER—Fox Trot—and ROYAL VAGABOND—Fox Trot—Aeolian Dance Orchestra .85

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Troy-Tailored

SOFT COLLARS

Most soft collars wrinkle easily. This tendency has been overcome to a marked degree by the band stiffening exclusively featured in "Arrows."

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc. TROY, NEW YORK

Free **A 10-Day Tube**

Send the coupon below and see for yourself how Pepsodent cleans teeth

Dainty People

Now Brush Teeth in This Way

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



Removing Film

A million careful people have already adopted this method of teeth cleaning. Leading dentists all over America now use and endorse it. We ask you to try it and watch the results.

Most people find that brushed teeth still discolor and decay. They find that tartar forms. Many find that pyorrhea starts.

The reason lies in a film—a slimy film—which causes most tooth troubles. It clings to the teeth and, despite your brushing, it gets into crevices, hardens and stays.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why you careful people suffer from your teeth.

Science now has found a way to combat that film. It is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. You can see its results—can feel what it means—and we ask you to find it out.

Compare the Results

Compare the results of this new way with the old. Then let your own teeth decide what dentifrice is best.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Its uniqueness lies in a harmless method of activating pepsin. Pepsin must be activated. The usual method is an acid, harmful to the teeth. The discovery of this new, harmless method has alone made pepsin possible.

For five years Pepsodent has been tested by many able authorities. It has been proved by dentists everywhere. And at least a million people have already proved it for themselves.

Now we ask you to prove it without cost. Let us supply it for a 10-day test. Learn what really clean teeth mean.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S. *The New-Day Dentifrice*

Clip This Coupon

Send it for a 10-Day Tube. Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. It will be a revelation.

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.,
Dept. N-21, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

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THE DRYS WIN

I can have shipped to your home at non-profiteering prices the finest of New York State Champagne and Sparkling Burgundy by the case.

Many connoisseurs say it comes nearer to matching the imported than any other American wine.

The prices quoted below include all Government taxes and express charges:

Case of 12 quarts, $25.00
Case of 24 pints, 27.00

Quotations on New York State Brandy, Port, Sherry, Catawba, White Port, Elderberry, Tokay, Riesling and Claret in cases or six-gallon casks on request. Red or White Grape Juice by the case. Call, write or phone Thomas Johnson, Room 304 Holland House, City. Telephone Madison Square 4300.

France Will Import Direct from Factory

Glucose, Oils, Soaps. Canned goods (lobster, vegetables, meats, milk, etc.) Lard. Dried and preserved fruits. Jams.

Agencies for France solicited from manufacturers directly only. Temporarily give prices c.i.f. France and for large quantities. Later, prices at factory. Write, giving rating and bank references at once, Cie

Franco-Indo-Chinoise,
23, Rue de la Pepiniere,
PARIS, (France).



Climb up to the top! A Shaw-Walker isn't "too proud" to be a step ladder! And there's nothing in a Shaw-Walker to work loose or give way. (From actual photograph.)

To a Business Man Who Can't Find His Letters:

PUT a Shaw-Walker "Built Like a Skyscraper" File into your office. If it isn't the best file you ever used, send it back.

But—

Put Shaw-Walker "works" into the file—Shaw-Walker indexes, folders, guides, etc., *assembled by the new Shaw-Walker method*—and you have a *complete filing machine.*

A machine which we *guarantee* will deliver into your hands *instantly* any letter you want at any time.

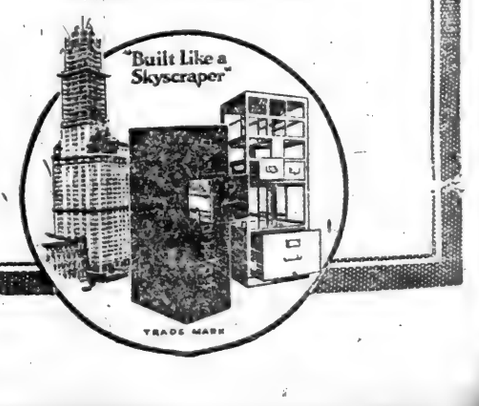
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Wednesday; partly cloudy Thursday; moderate south winds.
For weather report see next to last page

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,418. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

KNOX OFFERS SENATE RESOLUTION FOR PEACE TREATY WITHOUT LEAGUE; DEADLOCK IN PARIS ON REPLY TO FOE

TELEGRAPH STRIKE DUE THIS MORNING; BOTH SIDES FIRM

Union Leaders Predict Complete and Immediate Tieup of Nation's Wire Service.

READY TO PICKET THIS CITY

Police Make Preparations to Meet Any Disturbances at Western Union Offices.

OFFICIALS BELITTLE STRIKE

Omaha Operators Are Out — No Telephone Walkout—Washington Takes No Precautions.

Announcement was made that the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America had mobilized its membership for a fight to the finish. Percy Thomas, International Deputy Vice President of the union, declared last night that the national telegraph and telephone strike would begin this morning at 6 o'clock sharp.

The strike will be against the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and associated companies. In all, according to S. J. Konenkamp, President of the telegraphers' union, 40,000 men throughout the country will go out at once. Not more than 10,000 are expected to go out locally, Mr. Thomas, but he predicted the complete tying up of the telegraph lines in the United States and the New England States.

Union leaders were confident that operators also would walk out from Springfield, Ill., where Charles F. Ford, International Brotherhood official declaring that the strike of telegraphers would prevent "Local [illegible] and there was no sign of trouble in New York. Today [illegible] six New York local electricians will meet to consider the question of [illegible] in sympathy with the telegraphers and give them financial [illegible] from the telephone [illegible] in favor of a full strike. [illegible] their posts until [illegible]

Threatening telegrams late last night that [illegible] against the Postal [illegible] were sent out, and it was said [illegible] was making a way out for the [illegible] were under way [illegible] Lawrence President [illegible] was being kept in [illegible] the negotiations by [illegible] refused to engage in the [illegible] fight this [illegible] companies.

[illegible] Development yesterday [illegible] as regarded as strengthening [illegible] in the controversy [illegible] report at strike [illegible] in the Pulitzer Building [illegible] big telegraph operators that [illegible] Railroad Telegraphers had voted [illegible] to refuse to handle [illegible] business over the railroad wires.

Will Not Bother News Wires.

While [illegible] and newspaper telegraphers' contracts, will not be [illegible] present, these men, [illegible] asked to quit if [illegible] going against [illegible] President Thomas [illegible] organizations that [illegible] with all of its [illegible] Associated Press, but [illegible] decide immediately.

[illegible] on the telegraph [illegible] stand," said Mr. [illegible] We will fight to a [illegible] paralyze wire traffic [illegible] only in New York [illegible] New England as [illegible] for the strike na[illegible] reports coming to [illegible] is excellent."

[illegible] 40,000 men em[illegible] Union throughout [illegible] Newcomb Carleton, [illegible] Western Union, "only [illegible] now. These men [illegible] they want to go to [illegible] fishing, or attend [illegible] We know that the [illegible] useful."

[illegible] men at the out[illegible] said Joseph P. [illegible] of the Association of [illegible] Employees.

[illegible] as I do about the strike," said Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and a member of the Executive Board. "I don't [illegible] going to be any strike on [illegible] at any rate, we haven't been [illegible] any grievances."

[illegible] no telephone strike," said [illegible] Kingsbury, First Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

"We have not been served with any strike notice, and we know of no reason why the men should go out," said Edward A. Jones, Jr., Vice President of the Postal Telegraph Company. "There is no corporation in the country where the relations between employe and employer are so friendly as in the Postal."

[illegible] further swell the ranks of those who are expected to leave their posts this morning, Mr. Thomas [illegible] the following appeal [illegible] the country:

"Operators, telegraph, telephone, and [illegible] clerks, service, statistical, [illegible] tube, filing, routing, dis-

Continued on Page Four.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

Urges Wilson to Kill Wartime Prohibition

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An appeal was made by Representative Dyer, Republican, of Missouri, in a cablegram to President Wilson today to issue a proclamation declaring war-time prohibition void, in view of the apparent determination of Congress to let the law stand.

The Missouri Representative in his message stated that public hearings had gone far enough to satisfy him that repeal measures had no chance with the House Judiciary Committee. Hope was expressed that the President would take action on his own authority at once.

Mr. Dyer and other members of the Judiciary Committee, who have felt that a repeal measure would not be reported out, have contended that the President would have full power after July 1 to declare by proclamation that demobilization was complete, which automatically would permit saloons closing on that date to resume operations.

GOV. SMITH CALLS SUFFRAGE SESSION

Legislature Will Meet Monday to Ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

ACTION BY THREE STATES

Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan Legislatures First to Adopt the Amendment.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—An extraordinary session of the New York Legislature for Monday night, June 16, was called by Governor Smith in a proclamation issued late today, to act upon ratification of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment. The Executive expressed the view that the legislators who attend would not be required to remain in Albany for more than two days.

In his proclamation the Governor said:

"My purpose in calling the Legislature in extraordinary session is to enable it to take prompt action upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending equal suffrage to women.

"New York State has already extended to women the suffrage within its own bounds. When the right of the women in the nation to the same privilege is to be determined, New York State, the Empire State, should be in the front rank bearing its full share of responsibility, with its full share of the efforts required to write into the Federal Constitution the principles we believe in, and to grant to the women of our land the right to which they are entitled, which should be speedily granted them as a slight recognition of their heroic conduct in the great crisis through which we have so recently passed.

"It is important that action should be taken upon this measure before the next regular session of the Legislature for several reasons.

"New York should be in the forefront in the advocacy and adoption of all measures of a beneficial progressive character, in the support of which it has too often lagged.

"But, furthermore, if this privilege is to be extended to women in such form as to entitle them to full participation in the next ensuing Presidential election, early action is necessary.

"It would not be sufficient to permit them only to choose between candidates selected and principles approved by others, but they should be enfranchised at a date so early that they may take part in the primaries which will be held next Spring to select delegates to the national party conventions, and thus be co-workers from the very start in the selection of candidates and the declaration of party principles.

"In order to secure this early action by at least thirty-six of the States, it will be necessary to call special sessions of the Legislatures of many of them, where regular sessions will not under their constitutions be convened until 1921.

"I know of no greater stimulus to prompt and energetic action throughout the nation than would follow the immediate and decisive approval of the proposed amendment by this, the most populous of the commonwealths.

"If it receives the approval of New York at an early date, I believe her good example would be far-reaching and forceful and be followed by a sufficient number of her sister States at a date so near that full association in the steps leading up to selection of our next President would be enjoyed by the newly enfranchised voters."

Thaddeus C. Sweet, speaker of the Assembly, tonight issued the following statement:

"The call for an extraordinary session is most unusual. New York women have the vote and most parties are committed to woman suffrage, so nothing could be lost to the voting citizens of the State by not bringing the suffrage ratification to the attention of the Legislature until next Winter. Nothing could be lost from a national standpoint because no primaries are likely to be held next Spring before we would have an opportunity to ratify suffrage in the regular session. It seems like a useless expense upon an already overburdened taxpaying people.

"If it is for action on the suffrage amendment alone that the extra session is called, and the Governor will give us an emergency message there is no reason for our remaining more than twenty-four hours. We of the majority party do not care to add a dollar of expense to the people of the State."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—Illinois is the first State to ratify the woman suffrage constitutional amendment. The

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget. Advt.

EX-CROWN PRINCE PREDICTS ANOTHER WAR IN TEN YEARS

Tells Times Correspondent Peace Will Satisfy Only France, England and America.

SEES NO TRIAL OF KAISER

"My Father Would Die First," He Says. "One Has One's Honor, You Know."

NO POTTERY TRADE FOR HIM

Will Live on His Silesian Estate After Peace if His Return Is Allowed.

By T. WALTER WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 9.—I saw the ex-Crown Prince of Germany at 6 o'clock tonight when landing from a motor boat which had brought me from Ewijkslois on the mainland. He was sunburned and looked well. He wore a leather jacket, with a motor cap and goggles, and dark gray knee breeches. He rode to the pier on the island of Wieringen on a motor cycle to meet an aid to his father who was coming to spend a few days with him. A crowd of Dutch children wearing wooden shoes surrounded the former military leader who headed the attack on Verdun, and he seemed very popular with them.

When the aid drove away in an automobile to go to the ex-Crown Prince's house at Oosterland, about six miles away, I asked the ex-Crown Prince for an interview in the morning.

"I'm sorry I cannot grant your request," he replied, "because I have been misconstrued. I had my words twisted into meanings different from what I intended by a correspondent whom I received when I first came to this island. My father would be very angry if I gave any more formal interviews to the press.

"Besides," he added, speaking earnestly, "it would harm my country, and I don't wish to do that, because I'm German, and it would be disloyal. You are fortunate to have caught me here, because I've refused to see many correspondents."

The ex-Crown Prince appeared anxious to know about the peace treaty and whether the conditions concerning the trade of Germany and territorial concessions would be modified by the delegates to the conference at Paris. He said it was a pity that all the new, small nations should be formed now, instead of waiting until the big powers had signed the peace treaty.

Another War in Ten Years.

"Under the present conditions," he continued, "there will be nothing but trouble and another big war inside of ten years. The people of Eastern Prussia and Silesia will never agree with the Polish Government. Russia, Serbia, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Belgium and Japan will all be furious over the settlement, and the only countries that will be content are France, England and America, which does not want much for herself out of the war.

"I was very disappointed when I read the full text of the peace terms, because I had expected Mr. Wilson would give Germany less difficult conditions, so that she could exist as a nation and regain her trade with the world. Please tell me," the ex-Crown Prince said, speaking earnestly, "if it is true that President Wilson was about to make peace proposals to and the war when he received notice of Germany's intention to start ruthless submarine attacks against allied shipping."

When informed that such was the report he said it was a great pity, because if the war had stopped at the beginning of 1917 thousands of lives would have been saved and the world would not have been in the topsy-turvy state it is today.

"It will take fifty years," he said, "to bring proper conditions in industry, finance and commerce back again to where they were before the war. The League of Nations will have a gigantic task to handle all the hard problems that will come before it after the peace treaty is signed. I feel sorry for the commissions that will be appointed. It will surely make them grow gray with worry."

Tells About the Kaiser.

When asked about the report that his father was returning to Germany, he said:

"I don't think that's correct. He will remain in Holland, where he is now, with Count Bentinck. As to the report that he would have to face a tribunal for bringing on the war, I'm sure my father would never submit to such a proceeding. He would sooner die first. One has one's honor, you know."

"He has grown very white and old,

Continued on Page Three.

THE PLAZA
Summer Garden and Outdoor Terrace now Open. Daily Tea, Dinner, and Supper Dances.—Advt.

Foch Orders Germans to Stop War Against Esthonians

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, June 10.—The War Council continues its investigation of the Esthonian situation, where an army of 30,000 Germans is reported to have begun an offensive. This army has been left intact in the region of Königsberg since the armistice. The Allies have not been insisting on demobilization there because a spread of Bolshevism in that direction was feared, and the Germans promised to use the troops for fighting the Bolsheviki.

Within three months all the Bolshevist forces have been crushed by this German army, which now appears to be allied with the reactionary Russian landowner element and seeks to conquer Esthonia for East Prussia.

Marshal Foch sent word to the Germans today ordering a cessation of hostilities, and it is expected that an allied mission will be sent to investigate the reports.

ST. JOHN'S AIRMEN ON VERGE OF START

Vimy and Handley-Page, After Trial Flights, Tuning Up for Ocean "Hop Off."

BOMBERS ON EVEN TERMS

Alcock, Surprised by Rival's Flight, Plans to Take Air Again Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, June 10.—The successful trial flight by the Handley-Page this afternoon has changed the whole transatlantic flying situation. After getting into the air yesterday the Vickers-Vimy men were inclined to regard the race as already won.

They did not believe the Handley-Page could get up today and they were sure they would be away tomorrow even if she did, and that the giant air liner would require at least two days after her first flight before she could be off on the real journey. But when the roar of her four engines suddenly startled Captain, Alcock, the Vimy pilot, and Lieutenant Brown, his navigator, while they were working busily at their aerodrome and both looked up, to see their huge rival soaring serenely over St. John's, the aspect of things changed very suddenly.

It was one thing to reason that the Handley-Page could not get away first. It was another tto be satisfied in their hearts that it was impossible for her to do so. At 4:45 P. M. Alcock and Brown, with both propellers removed from their machine and a swarm of mechanics busily tuning and tightening, were rather doubtful if they could get away tomorrow. At 5 o'clock they looked up into the sky and were sure that tomorrow's sun should not set upon them in Newfoundland.

They decided today that because of various adjustments they would make a second trial flight. All day they toiled themselves, and spurred on their men, in the hope of getting into the air before darkness. They realized that even after that they must swing the compass again and again, turning the big machine about as they did so. That they must take aboard 870 gallons of petrol, and that there were a number of other things, each taking time. But, though they were hurrying steadily ahead, they thought they had plenty of time.

Now, with a real fighting race to determine who shall be off first, they plan a trial flight at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, and believe that only bad luck can hold them over another night.

The Handley-Page men, on the other hand, according to the reports reaching here, were jubilant. They have not given up the hope of being the first away, and the performance of their machine under Major H. G. Brackley's guiding hands this afternoon has satisfied them that the first away means the first across. They face the same job of going over the biplane inch by inch after a trial flight that took the Vimy men all day, and with which the darkness found them still struggling.

There is twice as much of the Handley-Page, at least so far as the power plant goes, and there is little likelihood that its team can do all that must be done and get away tomorrow. So the best chance still seems to lie with the Vimy. But from now on every hour counts, and change in fortunes to either contestant may come at any moment. Nor is the weather to be forgotten. It may change over night, so that neither machine can get off. Or it may hold out for another day or two the same splendid prospect which it has offered to transatlantic voyagers for the last ninety-six hours.

Because of its tremendous load, the Handley-Page will need a more ideal take-off wind than the Vimy, as getting into the air with a full load off rough ground is the problem that chiefly worries her crew. Such a wind may be blowing at the moment the big machine is ready to "hop off" or it may not come for some time.

It was 4:30 o'clock when the Handley-Page got off at Harbor Grace. For nearly fifteen minutes she circled the village, flying the Union Jack presented by Princess Mary. Then she pointed her nose for St. John's, twenty-six miles away by crow line and seventy-five by rail, and about fifteen minutes later she was over the centre of the city, filling the streets with the roar of her propellers. She lingered but a moment, and most of those who hurried from their houses to see her believed until long

Continued on Page Five.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget. —Advt.

FRANCO-BRITISH CONTEST

Wilson and Orlando Spectators of Struggle Over Terms.

WARNING GIVEN TO COUNCIL

American Delegate Points Out That Delays Are Helping Germany's Cause.

FIUME SOLUTION DISTANT

Italian Problem More Complicated Than Ever—Growing Fears of European Unrest.

Allied Reply Won't Be Ready Until the Last of the Week

PARIS, June 10, (Associated Press.)—Apparently there is little hope that the allied reply to the German counter-proposals will be ready before the end of the present week.

When completed it will consist of a short reply in general terms covering all the German proposals.

Then will follow answers, prepared by various commissions, showing the reasons why the Allies cannot grant specific requests.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—No change, either for the better or worse, has taken place in the peace situation. The deadlock continues in the councils of the four statesmen who are determining the destinies of the world. Today the Four appear to be marking time. Everybody concedes that continued delay in the coming of peace is accentuating the world's unrest, but this adjustment is necessary to the completion of the Paris Peace Conference.

President Wilson and Premier Orlando seem to occupy the position of spectators in the drama that is being played. Orlando is deeply interested, of course, in the Fiume problem, which appears to be in a state more unsatisfactory than ever.

But the main interest centres in the effort of Lloyd George to have the German peace terms modified. The situation in this respect has narrowed down to a contest between Clemenceau and Lloyd George, who are unable to agree upon any solution. Clemenceau is represented by those in touch with the situation as having taken the stand that, as the treaty has been completed and the world made acquainted with its conditions, it is now too late to make any important revision without creating dissatisfaction and opposition. Evidently there is irritation in certain quarters with Lloyd George's course, and a disposition exists to accuse him of failing to "stay put" with reference to previous proposals he has made for amending the treaty.

All delay, it is alleged, is encouraging the Germans, who, according to information received in Paris, are preparing to undertake a gigantic bluff of defiance to frighten the Allies into making modifications in the treaty more material than those suggested in the sessions of the Council of Four.

Dovetailing into this unsatisfactory state of affairs is the offensive undertaken by the Hungarian troops of Bolshevist tendencies. Then there are Russia, Fiume, the strikes in France, and the general feeling of unrest in Europe that is being attributed partly to the delays in making peace. Today a warning went out from a member of the American Commission, who is supposed to reflect President Wilson's views, that every day's delay helps Germany.

June 9.—The Council of Four devoted the day to discussing the serious condition produced by the advance of Hungarian troops into Czechoslovakia. The reports received indicated that both sides were at fault and Rumania in some way involved. Assurances are given that the council intends to take vigorous action as soon as clarifying reports are received.

This is only one of the serious difficulties which serve to complicate the present effort to bring peace to the world.

There is every indication of further delay in revising the peace terms. Meanwhile the German agitation against signing the treaty is increasing. The Fiume question is not yielding to treatment, and other disquieting aspects connected with the peace settlement make the outlook discouraging.

Some feeling exists in the American peace contingent concerning the delays. Resentment is shown there over the reports that President Wilson is responsible for the existing state of affairs. This is vigorously denied. The President, it is declared, is wholly innocent of causing the deadlock.

It seems to have been determined that the President will present the

Continued on Page Two.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers Daily. Reservations—The Plaza.—Advt.

British and French Radicals Confer With Dr. Solf On What a Swiss Paper Calls an International Plot

GENEVA, June 10.—Under caption of "An International Plot," The Gazette of Lausanne states that James Ramsay MacDonald, Chairman of the British Independent Labor Party, and Jean Longuet, French Socialist Deputy, on returning from Italy recently had several long interviews with Dr. W. S. Solf, former Colonial Secretary of Germany, at Fribourg, Switzerland.

The article states that Dr. Solf made a plea that German colonies should be returned to Germany, and declares that it "fell on willing ears."

Both J. Ramsay MacDonald and Jean Longuet are members of Radical groups in their respective countries. They attended the recent conference at Berne, when it was decided to demand a "Socialist peace."

The Berne gathering was very vigorous in its criticism of the peace terms as given out in summary by the Paris conference.

Both MacDonald and Longuet are members of a committee appointed by the conference to insist on a hearing before the Council of Four.

SAYS CLEMENCEAU WASTES VICTORY

Matin Accuses Him of Having Diminished the Prestige of France.

HIS ATTITUDE TO WILSON

"Exaggeration of Irony" Said to Have Given Place to "Exaggeration of Feebleness."

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—The Matin, which for several months has been a severe critic of Peace Conference methods and the secrecy of the French Government, comes out this morning with a strong personal attack upon Clemenceau. Part of its ground for resentment, no doubt, is the recent attempt of a subordinate official of the French War Office to prosecute a member of the Matin's business staff. That incident itself is of no importance except as the Paris press sees in it an effort of the Government to retaliate against the journal for becoming the Opposition paper.

"A year ago," says the Matin, "no paper praised Clemenceau more than this journal. We served him because he served France. His tenacity, his harsh aggressiveness, his confidence in himself, his willingness to sacrifice everything to the end to be accomplished, his habit of laughing at misfortune, even his insensibility, were all factors for victory. And this glory cannot be taken from him. We are as willing to recall it today as we are unwilling to lose the sense of justice.

"Triumph came, a triumph he did not accomplish alone, for the heroism of our troops, the valor of our commanders, the sacrifice of 1,700,000 dead counted in the total. But in this triumph he had his large part and received from it the principal honor.

"But what has happened since? This conqueror has not understood his victory, because all his life he has lacked a true knowledge of France. The Old Man again finds himself, as in his youth, when he was crossed by disasters and influenced by the break-up of the Commune, avenging himself for humiliation with skepticism.

"At the end of 1918 there came from America and England echoes of the same cry: 'How great is France! May she always remain so for the safety of us all!'

"Young nations delivered, old nations reborn, declared that it was with France as a centre that the New Europe must be formed, because France was the guide of civilization. How often we have heard in the last seven months such words from statesmen, these words which little by little have been extinguished by regrets!

"Never in the world's history has any other chief of State had the prestige which Clemenceau had last November. What has he done with it? As if nothing had changed since 1882, he has not known how to deal with England on equal terms, and with Wilson he has passed from the exaggeration of irony to the exaggeration of feebleness. At the Peace Conference he is at one moment, to use his own expression, put in a hole; at another he sparkles with witticisms which determine nothing. Contrary to the generous traditions of France, he amuses himself by humiliating small nations which have counted upon his support. He has discouraged his co-workers by refusing to read their reports and by imagining that he alone could improvise the peace.

"He ignores for the most part modern problems. The importance of financial and economic questions always escapes him. Moreover, he surrounds himself only with mediocre or self-seeking men. He has eliminated Foch from the debates on military guarantees. When the summary of the treaty of peace brought disillusion, he saw in the sadness of thoughtful men only an affront to himself.

"In the same measure that there is absence of French policy in international affairs, Clemenceau, without an attempt

Continued on Page Two.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER
Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

BANKERS TESTIFY TODAY ON 'LEAK'

Morgan, Vanderlip, and Davison Readily Agree to Attend Senate Inquiry.

NO SUBPOENAS ARE ISSUED

Bitter Feeling Between Republican and Democratic Members of the Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—J. P. Morgan, Frank W. Vanderlip, and Henry P. Davison have notified the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate that they will be present when the inquiry into the alleged "leak" on the text of the peace treaty opens tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. The New York financiers were not subpoenaed, but agreed voluntarily to appear. The intention tonight was to question Mr. Morgan first.

The Republican and Democratic factions both said tonight that the investigation would be conducted with earnestness, and that the secret of how the copies of the treaties came into this country would certainly be uncovered.

The feeling between the Republicans and Democrats upon the committee is strained almost to the breaking point as a result of the days of bitter debate immediately preceding the production of a copy of the treaty by Senator Borah.

It is expected that Senator Borah will constitute himself the chief cross-examiner of the financiers. He is a veteran of many legal battles, gaining his first national fame in the court room as the prosecutor of Harry Orchard, the man who was tried for having "planted" the dynamite bomb at the gate of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

Senator Pittman, of the Democrats, and Senators New and Moses, of the Republicans, will have some searching questions to ask, they said today. Senator McCumber appears to be the one member of the Foreign Relations Committee who will not line up as a partisan in this particular affair. Although a Republican, he is strongly inclined toward the League of Nations.

It is not known yet whether Jacob H. Schiff will appear. Mr. Schiff has requested that he should not be called to testify, saying that he is not in good health, and, besides, knows absolutely nothing about the circumstances surrounding the bringing of the treaty into this country.

The committee, through the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, was making strong endeavors today to get in touch with Paul M. Warburg, who is in Detroit. Thomas W. Lamont, the remaining person the committee asked to appear, is in France, and no word was had in Washington today about the probable date of his return.

Many other witnesses are expected to follow the financiers already indicated. The power of subpoena is expressly bestowed by the resolution directing the inquiry, and if a witness appears recalcitrant he will be "produced." The committee also has authority to summon documents and papers, and Senator Borah indicated today that he would demand any he considered necessary.

One of the subjects Senator Borah is extremely interested in is to find out why financial interests, in the words of the authorizing resolution, "particularly" desired copies of the treaty, as has been alleged. He spent a large portion of his time today studying the sections of the treaty applicable to American loans and financing in connection with reconstruction work in Europe.

Democratic members of the committee said very emphatically today that the investigation would not be "all Republican" by any means. Senator Hitchcock and other Democrats hold that the President's cablegram from Paris, urging the investigation, shows plainly just where the Democratic party stands.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—Paul M. Warburg, former Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who is attending the convention of the National Association of Credit Men and is wanted as a witness in the peace treaty investigation by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today:

"I don't know why they call me, but I am perfectly willing to appear before the committee. I don't know anything about the peace treaty except what I have read in the papers. I never saw a copy of it and I never knew there was a copy in this country."

AP CONVEYERS ARE BEST
The Alvey-Ferguson Company, New York City.—Adv.

WANTS PEACE SIGNED FIRST

Knox Resolution Reserves to America Right to Join League Later.

PRESCRIBES TREATY LIMITS

Says Peace Will Be Hastened by Complying and Making Covenant Tentative.

PLEDGE OF WAR TO EUROPE

America Would Join Against Conquest—Republicans Say Resolution Will Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Through a resolution offered by Senator P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, in the Senate today, the initial move was made in an effort by opponents of the League of Nations covenant to separate it from the treaty of peace. It embraced an attempt to have this done through action by the Peace Conference, by redrafting the covenant so as to make it optional with nations to join now, or later on.

Under the Knox resolution, nations not wanting to become members of the League of Nations at this time have their interests [illegible] the League covenant, put into the hands of diplomatic commissions. This, Mr. Knox argues, would enable the peace negotiators to consummate the treaty with Germany without having the League covenant inextricably interwoven with it.

Mr. Knox announced that he would endeavor to have a vote on the resolution taken tomorrow in the Senate, so that the sense of that body, if the resolution should be adopted, could be at once conveyed to the Peace Conference. The resolution went to the Foreign Relations Committee, and the committee immediately took it up.

If the Knox resolution fails of its purpose, it is the plan of opponents of the League of Nations to push the Sherman resolution, or some other that may be offered, to separate the covenant from the treaty. The Sherman resolution has been before the Senate for two weeks, awaiting an opportune time to press it.

Senators backing the move to divorce the covenant from the treaty, so that an independent vote may be taken upon it, are also talking of a referendum vote, to enable the people to decide for themselves, at the polls, if they want the United States in the League of Nations. Senator Johnson of California is one of the principal advocates of the referendum. Once a resolution is adopted to take the covenant out of the treaty, Mr. Johnson intends starting an agitation by the Senate.

Mr. Knox's resolution, if adopted by the Senate, would mean a repudiation by that body of the League covenant as drafted at Paris. Under its terms the Senate would serve notice on the Peace Conference that the Senate would not concur in the covenant unless changes were made to permit the United States to withhold joining it at this time.

Text of the Resolution.

The resolution was prepared by Mr. Knox after consultation with Senator Lodge. It follows:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in declaring, pursuant to its exclusive authority under the Constitution, the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, solemnly affirmed that the Imperial Government has so committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States, that a state of war had been thrust upon them by that Government, and thereupon formally pledged the whole military and naval resources of the country "to bring the conflict to a successful termination"; and,

Whereas, The Senate of the United States, being a coequal part of the treaty-making power of this Government and therefore coequally responsible for any treaty which is concluded and ratified, is deeply concerned over the draft treaty of peace negotiated at Versailles, by which it is proposed to end our victorious war, and is gravely impressed by the fact that its provisions appear calculated to force upon us undesirable and far-reaching covenants inimical to our free institutions, under the penalty that failing to accept these we shall continue in a state of war while our cobelligerents shall be at peace and enjoying its blessings; that it is proposed to make us parties to a League of Nations under a plan as to which the people of the United States have had neither time to examine and consider nor opportunity to express regarding it a matured and deliberate judgment, whereas, the treaty may be so easily drawn as to permit the making of immediate peace, leaving the question of the establishment of a League of Nations for later determination; and that the treaty as drawn contains principles, guarantees, and undertakings

obliterative of legitimate race and national aspirations, oppressive of weak nations and peoples, and destructive of human progress and liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that it will regard as fully adequate for our national needs and as completely responsive to the duties and obligations we owe to our co-belligerents and to humanity a peace treaty which shall assure to the United States and its people the attainment of those ends for which we entered the war, and that it will look with disfavor upon all treaty provisions going beyond these ends.

2. That since the people of the United States have themselves determined and provided in their Constitution the only ways in which the Constitution may be amended, and since amendment by treaty stipulation is not one of the methods which the people have so prescribed, the treaty-making power of the United States has no authority to make a treaty which in effect amends the Constitution of the United States, and the Senate of the United States cannot advise and consent to any treaty provision which would have such effect if enforced.

3. That the Senate advises, in accordance with its constitutional right and duty, that the great statesmen of the allied nations, now met in the Peace Conference in Paris, should be urged quickly to bring all the belligerents a full and complete peace; that, to this end, the treaty shall be so drawn as to permit any nation to reserve, without prejudice, for future separate and full consideration by its people the question of any League of Nations; that neither such an article nor the exercise of the rights reserved thereunder, whether at the time of signature, the time of ratification, or at any other time, shall affect the substance of the obligations of Germany and its co-belligerents under the treaty, nor the validity of signature and ratification on their behalf, and that any indispensable participation by the United States in matters covered by the League of Nations shall, pending the entry of the United States into the League, be accomplished through diplomatic commissions which shall be created with full power in the premises.

4. That this resolution indicates and gives notice of the limits of the present obligations against the United States in which the Senate of the United States is now prepared to acquiesce by consenting to the ratification of a treaty embodying peace conditions that may be found otherwise acceptable to its judgment, and that the adoption by the Peace Conference of the foregoing reasonable limitations and positions will facilitate the early acceptance of the treaty of peace by the Senate of the United States, will in no wise interfere with the League of Nations, as between those countries prepared to ratify the treaty without further consideration, and will afford such a manifestation of real respect for the wishes of a great people as cannot fail more firmly to cement the friendship already existing between ourselves and our cobelligerents.

5. That, finally, it shall be the declared policy of our Government, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world, that the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any power or combination of powers, the United States will regard such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other powers affected, with a view to devising means for the removal of such menace, and will, the necessity arising in the future, carry out the same complete accord and co-operation with our chief cobelligerents for the defense of civilization.

Knox Explains His Purpose.

In explaining the resolution Senator Knox said:

"The purpose of the resolution is to acquire for the people of the United States opportunity to consider and pass on the League of Nations provisions after having been placed in possession of all information respecting those provisions. So far as the public is concerned, this feature of the treaty has been discussed very little, except in the way of propaganda. It has not been customary in this country to adopt measures affecting established national policies and interests without careful deliberation.

"This resolution is aimed to make clear to the American people what an entirely reasonable thing it is for the Senate to ask ample time for consideration of so complex and radical a departure from established policies. It would not be difficult to insert in the treaty a provision to accomplish what I propose; it could be done in three lines, which would declare that any nation has the right to reserve, without prejudice to itself, for future separate and full consideration by its people the question of a League of Nations.

"The resolution in effect provides that all European and other nations which wish to adopt the League can do so at once, so that no interference with the proposal, as to them, is suggested. The United States would, however, withhold its approval until the judgment of its people had been ascertained.

"The third important proposal is to serve notice on the Peace Conference that the Senate is not prepared to acquiesce in the ratification of a treaty containing the League, and that if such a treaty is presented it will be subject to delay. It reiterates the proposition I advanced back in December, that the primary and immediate business of the Peace Conference is to establish peace, and that the question of the League of Nations could be taken up subsequently."

Mr. Knox was asked what course he would advocate if his resolution should be adopted, and the Peace Conference ignored it. He replied that the Senate would have no difficulty in separating the covenant from the treaty of peace. Asked if such action might not prejudice the consummation of peace, he replied:

"Not at all. An effort has been made to coerce the Senate into action by holding out the threat that to oppose the League of Nations would endanger peace with Germany. But that is idle. When the peace treaty is signed with Germany it will become effective, whether the United States is in the League of Nations or if it stays out. The Senate may, if it wishes, adopt a resolution reserving the right of America to join the League later. The whole situation could be dealt with by Congress. We are by no means helpless."

Republican Senators expressed the belief that the resolution would be adopted. If not, the Senate, they believed, will vote to separate the League from the treaty.

Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, differed from this view. He insisted that the covenant would remain in the treaty and that the Senate would ratify the entire document.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa thought the Knox resolution ought to pass. He favored a referendum on the League of Nations.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he believed, after reading the text of the treaty as printed in the Congressional Record this morning, that the League covenant was not inextricably mixed with the treaty of peace.

"I think the Senate will have no difficulty in separating the covenant from the treaty," he added.

PUT WILSON SAILING JUNE 14

Hotel de Crillon Bets Laid on Signing of the Treaty on the 13th.

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PARIS, June 10.—Shore leave for the officers and crew of the George Washington ends on Thursday morning, after which all hands must remain on board and be prepared to weigh anchor at a moment's notice.

President Wilson will sail for America immediately after the treaty is signed or rejected, leaving the Austro-Hungary and Turkish treaties for the consideration of Secretary Lansing.

Bets are laid at the Hôtel de Crillon that the treaty will be signed at Versailles on June 13 and that the President will depart the same night.

SENATORS STUDYING PEACE TREATY TEXT

Senator Lodge Thinks the League Covenant Can Be Easily Detached.

ATTACK SARRE BASIN TERMS

Republican Critics See Entire Deposition of Coal Area Placed in the Hands of France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—With the complete text of the treaty, as presented to the Senate by Senator Borah and printed in the Congressional Record, before them, Senators devoted themselves today to a perusal of it. With few exceptions they had not had opportunity, they said, to give it anything like a careful analysis, and they were reluctant to discuss it.

While Administration Senators maintained that the text varied in only minor details from the summary given out recently by the State Department, the Republican Senators declared that it differed in important respects. But they preferred, they said, to withhold comment until they could devote more study to it.

Republican critics, who have maintained that the treaty was withheld from the Senate because of features that the conferees were afraid, for political reasons, to have revealed before Germany signed it, said the future of the Sarre Valley, instead of being left to a plebiscite, as the summary had indicated, would actually put the entire disposition of the valley and its people into the hands of France, which would be able to disapprove the result of any vote of the Sarre peoples.

Senator Johnson of California, asserted that the provision, by which Germany's rights in the Peninsula go to Japan, was "even more scandalous" in the treaty than in the summary.

"It is a shame that China has been so miserably treated in the disposition of Shantung," commented Senator Johnson.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had no time, he said, to read the treaty in full. He confined his comment upon it to the observation that it appeared that the League of Nations covenant could easily be separated from the treaty.

Finds Differences but Slight.

Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, had not read the text, he said, so as to be able to analyze the difference between it and the published synopsis. But from the cursory inspection he had given it, he said, it appeared that only slight differences from the summary existed.

"What I should like to know," said Senator Hitchcock, "is what the Republicans are going to do with the treaty now that they have it. I fail to see what they have accomplished in getting it on the record.

"The treaty will be signed by Germany within a few days, according to advices from Paris. I would seem that the Republicans might have withheld their impatience and waited for it a few days longer.

"I would have regretted the publication of the treaty very much if it were not so near consummation, but I don't see now that it makes much difference. The only point is that the President wanted to keep faith with Great Britain and France in the world he had given that it would not be made public here until Germany had signed. The Senate has antagonized the President by insisting that the treaty be spread into the record at this time. However, that is something that the individual Senators who voted yesterday to make it a public document will have to be responsible for."

Senator Swanson, Democrat of Virginia, another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who had read the entire treaty, said he had found "surprisingly little in it that was not conveyed in the summary."

"One point of difference is in the disposition of the Sarre Basin," said Mr. Swanson. "But who cares how much France gets through the treaty? No one is worrying about that."

Copies of the Congressional Record with the treaty in it were sold at the document room at the Capitol today at 15 cents each, the same price, as was stated upon the floor of the Senate during debate last week, that was asked on the streets of Berlin.

TAFT WANTS TIME TO STUDY KNOX PLAN

But Says He Is Against All Objections Made to the League Covenant.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., June 10.—The Knox resolution, offered in the Senate, and the question of Ireland, were presented as problems to ex-President Taft when he came here tonight to address the Wilkes-Barre Institute.

Concerning the Knox resolution, Mr. Taft stated in an interview that nothing in the United States Constitution interfered with the adoption of the League of Nations as part of the Peace Treaty; that nothing in the League or the treaty itself imposed a denial of constitutional principles. Beyond that Mr. Taft would not speak tonight, as he wished more time to study the resolution.

"There is too much to the Knox resolution for any man to answer it offhand," he said, but he added that his stand would be for the League and against any objections made to the covenant.

The Irish question was hurled at Mr. Taft as he was about to conclude his speech. A person in the audience made an impromptu speech, and Mr. Taft answered him, explaining why Ireland must be left out of the negotiations. He suggested a parallel with the Philippine Islands, and said it would be as foreign to the subject at issue to include freedom for the Philippines as to force the issue of Ireland upon an ally.

In his speech Mr. Taft said the Senate opponents of the League offered antithetical arguments that destroyed each other, one declaring that there must be no oligarchy of nations and another offering suggestions that if there was no oligarchy the League was toothless.

As to German action on the peace treaty, he declared that Germany has two choices. Either she will sign at Versailles or "fifty miles over the border with good American forces dictating the position of the dotted line."

AUSTRIA FRAMING HER REPLY

Rumor from Vienna That It Will Be of an Evasive Character.

VIENNA, June 9 (Associated Press.)—The Austrian Government tonight was preparing its answer to the peace terms. It is understood that the reply probably will be an evasive one.

PARIS, June 10.—The Austrian delegation at St. Germain has asked Germany to protest to the Allies against the rigor of the peace terms presented to Austria, the Havas Agency says it is informed from a reliable source.

The reported action of the Austrians is unfavorably commented upon here.

PRO-JAPAN OFFICIALS OF CHINA ARE DROPPED

Resignation of Three Men Are Expected to End the Student Rioting.

PEKING, June 10, (Associated Press.)—The Chinese Government has accepted the resignations of Tsao Yu-Lin, Minister of Communications; Lu Chung-Yu, Director of the Currency Bureau, and Chang Tong-Hsiang, Minister to Tokio.

They are charged with being pro-Japanese politicians and the student agitation here has been mainly directed against them.

Acceptance of their resignations is expected to calm present disturbances.

FRENCH DEPUTIES VOTE CONFIDENCE IN CABINET

They Sustain Its Action in Prosecution of Newspaper Publishers' Agent.

PARIS, June 10.—By a vote of 376 to 137 the Chamber of Deputies today expressed confidence in the Cabinet after discussion of an interpellation regarding the search by the judicial authorities of the headquarters of the National Office of the Press. This organization has supervised for the French press generally the purchase of paper and undertook to obtain exemption from the military service of employes necessary for publication of the newspapers.

It was in connection with one of these cases of exemption that the prosecution of the General Secretary for abuse of his influence was begun. The Cabinet was interpellated as to the alleged legality of this proceeding, but refused to reply, declaring that it was inconsistent with the separation of parliamentary and judicial powers to discuss a judicial affair in the process of investigation.

BELA KUN MAY HEAD MAGYAR DELEGATION

Accepts Invitation to Come to Paris and Promises to Stop Fight with Czechs.

GENEVA, June 10, (Associated Press.) Bela Kun, according to an Innsbrück dispatch, in reply to M. Clemenceau's note, "accepts the allied invitation to visit Paris, in order to explain conditions in Hungary." Bela Kun, it is stated, will soon appoint a delegation which he probably will head himself.

Violent fighting, it is declared, continues between the Hungarians and Czechoslovaks on the Save River and elsewhere.

LONDON, June 10.—Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist Foreign Minister, in reply to a message from Premier Clemenceau, according to a wireless dispatch from Budapest, agrees to stop hostilities with the Czechoslovaks, although he claims the Czechs are to blame for the fighting because they disregarded the frontier fixed by the Allies.

The Hungarian leader suggests that a commission be appointed to settle the differences between the Czechs and the Hungarians.

Bela Kun also expresses satisfaction that the Allies have invited Hungary to the Peace Conference.

Hedjaz Sends a Mission to France.

MARSEILLES, June 10.—An Arabian mission to France, headed by General Nouri Said Pasha, arrived here today on board the French cruiser Jules Ferry. General Nouri formerly was Chief of Staff to Emir Feisal, the son of the King of the Hedjaz, and the commander of his armies. He fought with the Allied armies in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

DEFENDS WILSON'S PARIS NEGOTIATIONS

Senator Gerry, After a Month of Study in Europe, Says President Has Done Much.

SEES ALLIED NATIONS SAVED

Asserts Criticism at Home Has Been Unfair and Strengthened President's Opponents.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—Peter G. Gerry, the young Senator from Rhode Island, who has been in Europe for a month making a careful survey of the situation, with a view to his course in the Senate, has given me the following statement of his conclusions on the eve of sailing for America:

"When I left home I was convinced that the sentiment of America strongly supported the President in the effort he was making to bring our associates together in an organized scheme for peace. The attitude of the independent press and the pronouncements of such men as former President Taft and President Lowell of Harvard, and the comparatively insignificant opposition carried on by partisans and men little distinguished for their statesmanship and enlightened views, indicated clearly to my mind that the best American opinion favored the effort made by the President in Europe.

"The Republican Party, which in the previous history of the country had at the times of a crisis stood in a general way for Americanism, found itself at present without a definite policy and took the place that my party had been known to occupy now and again as a party of opposition. Not a single strong voice, so far as I could observe, was raised against the scheme of the League of Nations and the treaty that would embody advanced liberalism, without which the change from the old order of a balance of power and militarism was impossible.

"I am speaking now not of the Republican masses, because I believe they are represented by Taft and President Lowell of Harvard rather than by their leaders in Congress.

"In my investigations here I have found practically no difference of opinion among Americans, whether they are Republicans or Democrats, and a study of conditions on the spot invariably results in their giving support to the American course of action, both in diplomatic proceeding and in military management.

Paris Convinces Skeptics.

"Men like Wickersham and Hitchcock have come here with a questioning point of view perhaps, but when they have familiarized themselves with conditions, fair and intelligent men as they are, they have gone home with a new opinion and have frankly expressed it. There is among those who have come here on various duties no partisan line at all. I am not expressing merely a Democratic opinion when I say that the President in his general management of the war—and he was personally responsible for all big decisions that were made—and General Pershing as Commander in Chief, and General Bliss as member of the Supreme War Council as well as Admiral Benson and Admiral Sims and their associates in the navy, have made a record that instead of being pecked at by partisan demagogues and expatriated Americans entitles them to, and they will ultimately receive, the grateful recognition of the American people.

"Before leaving this subject I want to deprecate the unfortunate tendency at Washington to rip up particular phases of our operations in the field, which can only result in discrediting in Europe, and to some extent in America, the leadership, which on the whole, both at the front and in the rear, was efficient, conscientious, and gloriously successful.

"An American who undertakes to pick out the faults in a battle where the general effort was so splendid and so fully vindicated by the result is doing a disservice. Every one knows that the war in its nature is a mixture of success and failure and must be judged by results. The initiative is what counts, and in this war, although we were young and inexperienced in technique, and would cheerfully concede superiority in that respect to the more experienced French, we were fortunate in furnishing to the whole allied cause North Americanism in leadership, which history will show resulted in an energetic action which shortened the war and saved hundreds of thousands of lives.

"When one looks back at the Spanish-American war and realizes the possibilities growing out of unpreparedness and inexperience one's heart is filled with gratitude that America had in command and in the key positions generally in the great European war men who were so capable and sleepless in their effort for the cause that there is not a single fatal mistake that any one can find in the management in the field, and that the war was brought to an end so speedily with the minimum of sacrifices after the President's great decision to send disorganized units to Europe in the Spring of 1918.

"I consider that decision as having had more to do with winning the war than any other decision made.

Defends President's Negotiations.

"On the question of the President's negotiation with other Government heads on the subject of peace I have tried to make a careful and open-minded study of what has been happening in Paris. People who sit in their armchairs in America and criticise, as I have indicated before, do not have a full conception of the difficulties of the European situation. In the first place, far away from the scene, they do not realize to what extent Europe was ruined and shattered. Heads of European Governments—none too secure in their tenure to begin with—had behind them shell-shocked communities, each clamorous for its own particular point of view.

"The President came into that situation with his high ideals and having no narrow self-interest of any kind, but representing that spirit of good-will and ideality which animates the American people. It was complained when he came that he was a doctrinaire. It must be conceded that he is not very practical. He has sat down with his colleagues, and if I had any criticism on his course it would be that he has been too considerate of their point of view. At every stage of the proceedings it would have been to have his profit, for example, to have complete publicity. His aims, his personal convictions, his way of playing the game of politics, it would clearly have been to his advantage at every stage to have made available to the newspapers accounts of what was going on. European conditions, however, were otherwise, and not a Government in Europe could have survived the publication of what was being attempted while the action was still uncrystallised and undetermined.

"You would have had Clemenceau succeeded first by one and then by another, with perhaps a drift in the direction of the extreme Socialists. Something like that would have happened in England, and something worse in Italy.

"The President soon saw the situation and realized that it was necessary to make a personal sacrifice and subject himself to the backfire at home that resulted from the lack of knowledge as to what was going on. He has not permitted himself at any time to be confused or disturbed by an unfair attack, which, while as to think of it account at home, has come to the European people as a mischievous effort.

"They have been encouraged in their natural eagerness for individual advantage by the belief that there was in America opinion much more favorable to their ambitions than that entertained by the President. Thus he has found himself between these two fires, and the success of his negotiations, while, as I believe, very great, in the end has been compromised to some extent by the opposition at home, especially as to the length of time in which he obtained his results.

"It is not for me to defend the President. He is amply able to defend himself. He has not chosen to keep himself or his activities before the American public, and perhaps in that respect he has made a mistake. As a matter of fact he is a poor publicity man, believing more in results. But the time will come when he will face his critics. I am sure that nobody will deny that this is a field in which he can take care of himself. And he will go to America with a case so full of merit that it is very difficult for me to imagine the opposition maintaining itself against him."

POINT ITALY'S COURSE IF SHE LOSES FIUME

Some Italians Urge Invoking the London Treaty, Others Would Hold Dalmatia.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 8.—The fixing of June 19 as the date for the reopening of Parliament is received here with general satisfaction. The hope is expressed that Orlando will have come to some definite decision concerning the Adriatic question by that time. The press has been filled with a monotonous succession of leading articles and extracts from American, English and French papers on the Fiume problem.

Experienced political observers say that there are only three possible courses for the Premier. The first is to present himself before Parliament with a satisfactory arrangement concerning Italian aspirations. The second, in case he cannot do this, is to force England and France to stand by the Treaty of London. The third is to leave the Peace Conference again and embrace the view of the intransigeant Nationalists, who strongly support the policy of keeping all the places on the Dalmatian coast which have already been occupied by Italian troops.

A few weeks ago Gabriele d'Annunzio, founder of the military party, was scheduled to deliver a speech here, but at the last moment was forbidden to do so by the authorities. As a consequence he asked to be demobilized so as to be able to express his opinions more freely. His request, however, was not granted.

On Pentecost Sunday, (June 8), which the poet called "the day of fire, the day of the spirit, the day of Fiume," he wrote a long message of praise and faith in the town which "seems today the only living city, burning with fire, a city with a soul." Further on the poet, recalling the exploits accomplished on sea and in the air by his companions and speaking of the flight of Antonio Locatelli over Fiume, said:

"He started toward Fiume, but did not return. High above the city his machine fell in flames. While failing he saw the city approaching him as though wishing to receive him, embrace him, hold him in her arms, wrap him round, bandage him with her white streets. He heard through the rapid rhythm of his fall the words enshrined in his heart: 'I love you! I love you!' He touched the earth, saved by those invincible words, finished the destruction of his machine and hid in the underbrush. He saw the people of the city surround his airplane, now reduced to splinters, and express their sorrow in tones as melodious as those spoken in Venice.

"If the disciple who surpasses his master is happy, much more so is the daughter who surpasses her mother. Fiume is the sign of our Latin conscience, which alone during the centuries formed and is forming today true freemen. He has the soul of a slave who without trembling can pronounce the name of the noblest city in the world, who can submit to the yoke without having first fought, tooth and nail, to break it."

SEEK LARGER CAPITAL.

British-American Tobacco Co. Authorizes Additional Shares Issue.

It is reported from London that the shareholders of the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., at a recent meeting, authorized the issue of 2,131,733 ordinary shares at £1 par to stockholders of record June 5, payable Aug. 15. The shareholders at the same meeting authorized the issue of 175,704 ordinary shares to the Directors at £2. In explaining the reasons for the request for this new capital, Joseph Hood, a Deputy Chairman, who presided at the meeting, said in part:

"Much larger capital is now required for the conduct of the business due to the higher cost of leaf and all other materials and of labor and production generally. As an instance of this we had to borrow from our bankers in September and October of last year £3,000,000."

DR. MEZES DECLARES GERMANY WILL SIGN

College Head Who Served with Peace Experts Sees a Complete Victory.

SAYS TASK WAS IMMENSE

Oscar Straus, Defending League, Asserts That the Opposition Is Misguided.

Expressing the belief that if people in the United States could be shown the immensity of the task confronting the delegates at the Peace Conference they would hesitate to criticise the seeming slowness in reaching a conclusion of the deliberations, Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of the College of the City of New York, who headed a committee of experts in economic, political, geographical, and ethnological subjects, at the Conference, declared yesterday on his return from Paris, that Germany would have to sign the document. Dr. Mezes, who is a brother-in-law of Colonel E. M. House, the confidential adviser to President Wilson, and Mrs. Mezes, were passengers on the transport Mount Vernon. Dr. Mezes said that as his work was finished he decided to return at once to New York to resume his educational activities as head of City College.

"I know that much impatience has been manifested at the slowness of the proceedings at Paris," Dr. Mezes said. "This, I believe, is due to a lack of knowledge of the tremendous amount of work to be accomplished before the treaty is completed. Many nations, large and small, have claims and grievances to be adjusted, a proportion of them, like the Fiume claim of Italy, delicate to solve. The number and complexity of the problems involved, national, historical, geographical, ethnological, and otherwise, which confronted the delegates at the peace table was almost incredible."

The committee of which he was the head submitted a vast amount of data at the request of President Wilson and other members of the American delegation. In the Fiume dispute the committee, in conjunction with similar committees from the other allied countries, made a careful study of the problem and submitted various ways of adjusting the claims, said Dr. Mezes. Italy was not represented by such a committee, he said, and so took no part in their investigations.

Germany has no other alternative but to agree to the terms laid down by the Allies, Dr. Mezes went on to say, and it was his own belief that she would eventually acquiesce. "Naturally, no one in Germany wants to go down in history as the signer of a document which is an admission of defeat," he said, "but there is no other way out for her but to agree to the treaty, as the Allies have the upper hand."

Says Wilson Is the Big Man.

President Wilson is easily the biggest man at the peace table, Dr. Mezes declared. He had won the respect of all with whom he had come in contact, he said, and his opinions carry even greater weight than when he first went abroad. "The people abroad look up to him, and their respect for him is increased by the fact that he has been willing to recognize the viewpoints of others. They found a man who was more than desirous of meeting them half way on the many vexing problems which came up at the Conference," he said.

Dr. Mezes said that conditions in France were rapidly returning to normal.

Dr. Sidney E. Mezes was chosen by President Wilson to organize a commission of experts to gather information which would be of value to the American peace delegates when they took up their tasks of formulating a treaty. For thirteen months Dr. Mezes and a staff of scholars and experts, summoned to New York from all parts of the country, worked in the Geographical Society Building, Broadway and 157th Street, collecting data on a variety of subjects. When they sailed for Paris they took along several tons of data with them.

Former Public Service Commissioner Oscar Straus, who went abroad four months ago in the interests of the League to Enforce Peace, was also a passenger on the Mount Vernon. He also corroborated Dr. Mezes in declaring that the delays in terminating the peace negotiations were occasioned by the multiplicity of problems confronting the delegates.

"Opposition to the League of Nations is misguided," Mr. Straus said. "The League of Nations is the keystone in the arch of peace. Without it the world would resort to the same chaotic condition which existed before the war. The League, it is true, is not yet perfect, but as it stands it is the greatest political achievement in the history of the world. It has brought together thirty-two nations with their various idiosyncrasies."

TO RETURN GERMAN CREWS.

2,000 Seized Here to Start for Home Around July 1.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The return to Germany of about 2,000 former officers and sailors taken from German vessels when the United States seized enemy shipping at the outbreak of the war, will begin about July 1. Those to be released now are being held at Fort McPherson and Oglethorpe.

Forty other enemy aliens, at first interned at Panama, and later taken in custody by the United States, will be returned next week to Panama, preparatory to being sent back to Germany and Austria.

WALLACE INSPECTS VERDUN.

Our Ambassador Pays Tribute to Its Heroic Defenders.

PARIS, June 10.—Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, today inspected the ruins of Verdun. At a luncheon in his honor in the citadel, after recalling the resistance of Verdun to the Germans, the Ambassador said:

"These historic walls are no stronger than the courage of France. The foundations are no more durable nor more deep than the affection we hold in our hearts for France."

SAYS CLEMENCEAU WASTES VICTORY

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

to solve them, allows the difficulties of our domestic affairs to increase. The financial policy of his Government consists only in proposing, then rejecting, one after another, the projects for loans and taxes. He begins by declaring that Germany must pay, only to prove later on that she should not pay.

"His economic policy abandons to themselves liberated regions, where always the complaints of the martyred populations increase, and leaves to the hazard of circumstances the work of increasing production and diminishing the cost of living.

"We had dreamed that Clemenceau, in negotiating with our allies, support himself upon public opinion, as formerly he was supported by the heroism of the soldiers, but he has despised that public opinion. Clemenceau, lost in his solitude, has taken the disapproval of the country as a crime of lèse-majesté. He has come to believe that France begins and ends in him. Rather than rally the people about him on a program of national rebirth, he has preferred, as a monarch by divine right, to use police methods. He has decided, doubtless, upon advice of his detestable counselors, to exploit his glory, which was great, to satisfy his personal spites, which are petty. And so, unhappily, he now wastes the victory of France."

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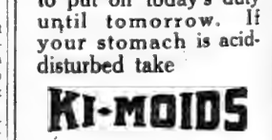
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6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance

FRANCO-BRITISH CONTEST

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Irish resolution to the Peace Conference without comment other than that it has been adopted by the Senate.

The character of the response to the Senate resolution asking for the text of the German treaty is already indicated. Mr. Lansing will notify the Senate that the treaty has not been completed and cannot be transmitted in its present incomplete state.

President Wilson, who in this matter seems to have the support of his associates of the American Peace Commission, adheres to the tradition or rule that the Senate is not entitled to receive the treaty until it has been negotiated by the Executive. The fact that the original draft of the treaty has been published in Germany and copies of it are in the hands of unofficial persons in the United States apparently has not affected the President's unwillingness to lay the document before the Senate.

Complete Revision by Today Forecast.

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PARIS, June 10.—It was expected that the Big Four would complete the draft of the new German treaty agreement today, as only three subjects remain open. All the other subjects were disposed of.

After the Big Four settles the three questions the reply goes to the International Drafting Board to be phrased in air-tight language. It is expected to be ready tomorrow morning at the latest, even if the international jurists work all night. Then the reply will be presented to the Germans immediately, with a requirement that Germany accept or reject within a specified time.

France favors forty-eight hours, the United States four days, Great Britain a week.

The changes which will be made in the League of Nations covenant will not be nearly so drastic as rumors have indicated.

The principal concession made is that the Germans will get a hearing and have representation indirectly upon the subcommissions on any question affecting Germany that may arise for the League's consideration before Germany becomes a member nation.

Making More Progress.

PARIS, June 10.—As a result of the deliberations of the Council of Four today, an agreement seems near on the amount of indemnity that Germany will be asked to pay. The Council examined reports and conclusions by a special commission which has been studying different phases of the German counter proposals, considerable progress being made during the day's session.

Dr. Karl Kramarz, Premier of Czechoslovakia, and M. Bratiano, Prime Minister of Rumania, will be heard tomorrow during consideration of the frontiers of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Germany.

The Council will also discuss the projected admission of Germany into the League of Nations. Premier Clemenceau, it is expected, will defend the French viewpoint, which is opposed to the immediate admission of Germany.

It is understood that the allied reply to the German counter proposals will be definite and will admit of no further discussions.

The plan for reparations which is now proposed in the Council of Four, according to Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris, consists, first, in seizing German liquid assets to the value of 25,000,000,000 francs; second, to leave a margin of two years, so that an accurate idea of the economic and financial situation in Germany may be gained; third, after two years to exact payment on account of 125,000,000,000 francs in gold or negotiable securities; and fourth, to give the Reparations Committee authority to raise the amount of the annual payments by Germany, should her capacity to pay increase.

No settlement of the Silesian question or that concerning the Polish western frontier has been reached. It is stated that the Silesian problem is tied up with the difficulty of holding a plébiscite without allied occupation, no troops being available for the purpose.

The signing of the peace treaty by Germany before July 1 and its ratification by the various Parliaments before Aug. 1 is predicted today by the Echo de Paris. It expects that the answer to the German counter-proposals will be handed to the Allies on Friday. The course of the Germans it thinks will be to replace the Scheidemann Government by another in case the present Government determines not to sign the terms as the Allies finally present them.

DEPLORES PEACE "SECRECY."

London Editor Thinks Wilson Has Injured Himself at Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—Commenting on the American Senate's decision to print the peace treaty, The Daily News lays stress on "the secrecy to which Wilson has been a consenting party."

Three main streams of feeling, it believes, have combined against the President; first, the bitter party hostility of the Republicans; second, the suspicion generally felt of committing the United States to a world policy; third, "the profound and variegated emotions engendered by the secrecy in which the terms have been wrapped." Then it continues:

"It has, unhappily, to be admitted that in his personal conduct of the tremendous task of peacemaking the President has made many mistakes. He lost the first great battle in Paris when he succumbed to the forces of secret diplomacy, thereby making his own first point, 'open covenants of peace, openly arrived at,' sound like nonsense in the ears of the world, and in all the stress of the struggle for a clean peace he has played his lone hand behind the thickest veil.

"Wilson is a remarkable statesman and a very remarkable shaper of opinion. It is still possible that he may recover with Congress and the American people, but it is a most desperate hazard."

BIG ISSUES PRESS FOR EARLY PEACE

British and French Anxious to Turn from Treaty to Labor Problems.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—In the French Peace Delegation there is a definite idea amounting to almost the precision of a calendar, as to when the peace treaty is to be signed.

According to what one plenipotentiary told me this afternoon, the Allies will do all they intend doing in the way of revising the Treaty and answering the German counterproposals in time to present the final terms to Brockdorff-Rantzau next Friday. Another week will then be given to the Germans finally to decide to sign or not sign. So, if anybody after the last six months still has the courage to indulge in the pastime of fixing definite dates, June 20 is as good a date as any to name for the day on which the treaty will be signed.

The French delegates consider the refusal by the Germans to sign a contingency so remote as to be negligible.

There are various facts, aside from the French delegates' prediction, which make it reasonable to suppose that we really are approaching the finish. Each member of the Council of the Big Four has special and most urgent reasons peculiar to himself and to his own country to make an early conclusion of the Paris business. As everybody knows, President Wilson is most eager to get home and resume the normal duties of the Presidency. In Italy the session of the Parliament will begin on June 10. Orlando wants to arrive in Rome as soon as possible after that date with the completed treaty to show to his Legislature. And, it may be said parenthetically, the Adriatic question is not yet settled by the Big Four.

In England and France there are serious social and labor difficulties, which make it more than ever incumbent on Lloyd George and Clemenceau to get the peace-making business finished.

In France there is good evidence for supposing a close connection between the question of the peace treaty with Germany and the labor strike situation. I was assured today by Deputy Longuet, who is a grandson of Karl Marx, a leader of the French element which is the nearest approach in this country to Bolshevism, was in Switzerland five days ago, where he had a long interview with the secretary of Brockdorff-Rantzau.

Pro-Germanism of Radicals.

There are also reports that Germany has been urged by radical groups in England, France, and Italy not to sign the peace treaty, and has been assured that her refusal would be the signal for revolutionary movements in those three allied countries. In support of that is the fact of the sudden and unexpected insistence on the part of the labor leaders in France that the peace terms are too severe on Germany, and that is given as one of the reasons for the present strike. But it is a reason that is not likely to win for the industrial workers the sympathy or the support of the peasants and bourgeoisie. At least, that is the bourgeoise opinion expressed to me today by a French statesman.

"The plan of these Internationals," he said, "is a good one so far as Germany is concerned, and a big improvement on the original plan threatened by Germany to turn Bolshevism loose in her own territory for the sake of spreading it to France and England. Now, thanks to the help and support from certain French and English elements themselves, Germany hopes to keep her own territory free from anarchy, while it is turned loose in ours by our own people working in behalf of Germany.

"But the plan will not work. Of the 8,000,000 industrial workers in France, less than 1,000,000 are now on strike. I think they have made a great mistake in thinking they would have the support of the army should serious trouble begin. The soldiers are not in sympathy with them, because it is contrary to human nature for them to be, in the existing circumstances.

"For example, a soldier who has been in the trenches four years has received 1 cent a day for the first two years, 5 cents a day for the last two. He has been in danger of death all the time. A million and a half of his comrades have been killed. During these four years the metal workers, although of military age, have been safe at home, working in munitions factories, getting up to 40 or 50 francs a day. Now, the metal workers' clamoring for more pay is not going to awaken any enthusiasm on the part of these troops.

"Neither have the strikers any sympathy or support from the 16,000,000 peasants of France, nor from the bourgeoisie. The workers, the bulk of whom do not subscribe to the leaders' plea that they are striking because the peace terms are too severe on Germany, but declare they are striking because of the high cost of living, are increasing that cost every hour of the strike for themselves and for all the rest of France. They are making a vicious circle.

French Workingmen's High Wages.

"On the other hand, the workingmen of France are now receiving higher wages than they ever dreamed of before the war, and Parliament has enacted an eight-hour law. So, as there is no true economic reason at this moment to justify the strikers, it is not difficult to believe that the workers have been deceived by their leaders, who are working incidentally for Germany, but with the ultimate end of overthrowing existing conditions in England and France, Italy, and Germany.

"The great mistake of the French Government during the war was to yield to such big wages to mobilized munitions workers. Every demand was granted without an instant's hesitation or examination in order to prevent any delay in the making of war material. So these men, who formerly had earned 8 francs a day, found themselves getting 40 or more. Furthermore, many of them, taking advantage of the moratorium, paid no rent. The effect of all this on these suddenly prosperous workers, who were themselves safe from the dangers of battle, but living in a country excited by war, was too much for the proverbial French thrift. They spent the money as fast as they got it for food and drink they did not need, and for amusements. They saved nothing.

"The French peasant who during the war had no immunity from battle service is better off than the French industrial worker, because he has not lost his sense of thrift by going through an orgy of profiteering in wage-grabbing.

"Portunely these peasants, of whom there are 16,000,000, are not in sympathy with the cause of the strikers, so I don't think the International labor leaders are going to succeed and overthrow the French Republic."

PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE IRISH AMERICANS

Walsh and Dunne Will Urge His Personal Aid to Have Sinn Feiners Heard.

PARIS, June 10.—Frank P. Walsh and ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, the representatives here of Irish societies in the United States, have made an appoint

TO AWAIT DETAILS IN POGROM INQUIRY

House Committee Puts Off Hearings Until Minister Gibson Makes Full Report.

CALL FEELING ARTIFICIAL

Preliminary Advices from Warsaw Say Agitation Is Based on Unwarranted Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee decided today "in the interest of justice" to await a more detailed report from Minister Gibson at Warsaw before proceeding with public hearings on a joint resolution regarding Jewish massacres in Poland and other eastern European countries.

Chairman Porter explained that the question was one of great delicacy, and that since the announcement of today's hearing information had been received from the State Department which showed the wisdom of awaiting a further report from a mission headed by Minister Gibson, which has been instructed to investigate alleged outrages in Poland.

Chairman Porter said the probabilities were that after receipt of the information from the mission further action by the committee would not be necessary. Turning to the Jews and Poles awaiting a hearing, he said:

"The committee is unanimous in hoping that you will impress upon your people at home that this agitation should cease.

"Our military authorities tell us there is a German-owned newspaper at Copenhagen that is sending out many of the reports appearing in this country for the purpose of impressing the world with the idea that Poland is not capable of self-government. We thought best, therefore, in the interest of justice, to await a first-hand report from our representative there.

"The fact is that if it were not for the hope that some action by this committee might stop the ill feeling in this country between the Jews and the Poles, I would be ready to lay this whole matter on the table. I am weary, too, of all these nationality organizations in America. I think we had enough experience in the last war to do away with the hyphen forever."

Meeting Called Off.

After the committee adjourned the delegation of Poles here for the hearing announced that a public meeting scheduled for Baltimore had been called off. News of the cancellation of the meeting was regarded by members of the committee as evidence that both Poles and Jews were inclined to await a further report from American representatives before discussing published reports of alleged massacres in Poland.

An extract from Minister Gibson's preliminary report given out by the committee follows:

"Our aim in this matter, it is assumed, is to exert any proper effort to prevent violence or discrimination against the Jews and to contribute, so far as may be, to a better understanding between the races.

"Solution is only possible through the elimination of the present intolerance and dislike, which is largely artificial, and in order to accomplish this there are the following possibilities:

"1. To prevail upon the local press, both Polish and Jewish, to moderate its tone. It is believed that a certain amount can be accomplished in this direction.

"2. To call upon the assimilator Jew to throw off his present passive attitude and take an organized active part in assisting the Polish Government to solve this problem both through advice and example as well as actual efforts with their own coreligionists. American Jews can play an important part in starting such a campaign.

Misunderstand Attitude.

"3. It is felt that there is a good deal of misapprehension as to the attitude of the United States on the question both among Poles and Jews to the effect that the United States is an advocate of the Jews as such as against the Poles. This is used as a lever by the Jews, and is a cause of resentment and distrust among the Poles. This might be helped providing some representative Poles could visit England and the United States to study the Jewish question along constructive lines.

"4. Violent agitation abroad based on unwarranted reports of conditions cannot help but hurt the Jews, but has exactly the opposite effect. Such propaganda when it is seen generally known here, will rightly or wrongly, be attributed in some measure to the Jews, and resentment will be intensified. After such agitation has been discredited, it will be given more credence for real grievances which may arise. It is believed that the department can render a service to the Jews of Poland by discouraging agitation based upon exaggerated reports.

"5. The department can contribute to the solution of this problem by facilitating the sending to Poland of American Jews who are prepared to face facts honestly and work patiently for the good of their co-religionists, by refusing passports to agitators of any sort, Jewish or Christian. We have had unfortunate experiences with both kinds.

"A great problem which is the product of time and generations requires both patience and goodwill for its solution. Solution is hindered by agitation which is productive of ill-will on both sides. The Polish government is (omission) but lacks power and experience in authority. It is amenable to suggestion to an extent that is surprising. We should be glad therefore, to receive ideas from the department or from anybody sincerely interested in the problem."

REPORT ON VILNA POGROM.

Local Committee Gives Out Cable Message from Paris.

A report of a massacre of Jews at Vilna, Poland, was received in a cable message made public yesterday by the Committee for the Defense of Jews in Poland. The message follows:

"PARIS, June 10. The details of the pogrom at Vilna as described in the report drawn up by the Jewish community of Vilna will be presented to President Wilson by Louis Marshall, the Chairman of the General Jewish Deputation, now in Paris. These facts are a crying rebuke to Premier Paderewski's assurance on his arrival that no pogroms have taken place.

"This report had been previously submitted to the Jewish community of Vilna to the Polish Government. The report says that the Polish commander issued a proclamation assuring the Jews that the Polish army had not come to Vilna as an army of conquest, but to liberate the population from the yoke of the oppressor, and at the time that he was dictating this proclamation, the report continues, the streets of Vilna were immersed in Jewish blood for the past three days. Jewish property was being destroyed and the work of destruction by the Polish troops was in full swing and did not cease until the day when the proclamation was made public.

"Four hundred Jews were taken from their homes and spirited away so that their whereabouts are not known to the present day," the report continues. "From the streets and out of the houses these persons were taken, defenseless and not armed, old and young, women and children. All of them were dragged to the railway station, where they were driven into waiting cars.

"Several times inquiries were made as to the whereabouts of these persons, but the Polish officials would supply no information whatsoever. On the 7th of May, two or three weeks after the four hundred were kidnapped, the Jews of Vilna obtained permission to send a commission of investigation.

"The numbers of those killed as far as definitely known total sixty, omitting the several hundred Jews whose fate is still unknown. Not one of those killed was armed, and no one of them had taken part in the battles against the Poles.

"Israel Bensky was shot to death in his home and his wife and child were killed as they stood above his body on the shore of the Vilna Lake. Jewish passers-by were forced by the soldiers to dig a grave for the three bodies.

"Rose Stein was killed because she protested against the shooting of her husband.

"M. Pilnick was killed because he refused to surrender a sum of money which was demanded of him.

"Among the others who were killed were the following old men: Jacob Schiffer, 68; Mordecai Lewis, 77; Daniel Trokensky, 73; Leib Chait, 67; Israel Levitson, 61; Eleazer Gelpersertik and Mordecai Holl, 58, and Samuel Toubon, 81. Children ranging from the ages of fifteen to sixteen, including girls and boys, are also among those killed.

"The report submitted by the Jewish community of Vilna is filled with the details of the tortures to which the Jewish men and women were subjected. The report ends with the statement that the whole of the Jewish community in Vilna even now feels as though it were balanced on the edge of a fiery volcano."

ASK PROTECTION FOR JEWS.

Propose Indemnities for Pogrom Victims to Peace Conference.

PARIS, June 10.—Jewish delegations from the United States, Great Britain, Italy, and other countries throughout the world submitted to the Peace Conference yesterday proposals for the protection of the minorities in Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, Russia, and other eastern and central European countries. They made proposals also for the payment of indemnities for victims of pogroms, and pensions for widows and orphans created by such atrocities.

Clauses in the proposals would give citizenship to all inhabitants of those countries since 1914, and to all persons hereafter born there, with complete equality in civil, religious, national and political rights, without distinction as to birth, race, nationality, language or religion.

"Another clause would grant a proportionate amount of the national fund of a country for religious and educational work among members of minorities and give proportionate representation to such minorities in all political bodies.

The memorandum accompanying the proposals says:

"Pogroms have caused revulsion in the conscience of the world. Thousands of families have lost their means of support or been completely ruined. It is necessary that they be fully compensated for injuries, and that the widows and orphans created by these calamities receive pensions from these States."

JEWS DENY POGROM REPORT.

Protest at "Calumnies," According to Warsaw Foreign Office.

WARSAW, Friday, June 6. (Associated Press.)—The Foreign Office has made public a declaration from the Jewish Committee at Borislav, protesting against "calumnies" on the subject of the alleged Jewish pogroms. This committee affirms that since the entry of the Polish troops perfect order has prevailed. The Jewish population, it adds, is enjoying effective protection and itself shares in the task of assuring safety.

WILL PROTECT YALE.

Vigilance Committee Against Riots Organized for Commencement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10.—Although no repetition is expected of the riot of two weeks ago in which nearly a hundred Yale undergraduates were attacked and nearly all the principal college campus buildings were damaged, New Haven residents, in view of the fact that the biggest commencement reunion ever held is scheduled for next week, decided today to form a vigilance committee, consisting of representatives of the city, the university, and the militia. A preliminary meeting was held today in the State Armory, at which Mayor David Fitzgerald presided.

Yale officials stated that they investigated the report that students insulted the 102d Regiment at its recent parade—the cause of the riot—and were unable to secure any evidence that such an incident occurred.

The vigilance committee will organize an energetic military force to meet any anti-Yale demonstration.

NEW RATE BILL ATTACKED.

Poindexter Short Haul Measure Is Called Inimical to Industry.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Opponents of the bill introduced by Senator Poindexter of Washington, which would require the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel railroads to adopt a general policy of charging less for short hauls than for longer hauls over the same route, opened attack on the measure today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Henry C. Barlow, representing the Chicago Association of Commerce and the National Industrial Traffic League, said the proposal was "inimical to national industrial development and detrimental to the welfare of common carriers." He declared the measure, presented in behalf of intermountain communities in the West and Southeastern cities adversely affected by present rates, would bar Middle Western products from Pacific Coast markets, and likewise bar Western products and Hawaiian sugar from Eastern markets.

He conceded that some discrimination against interior points existed, but the commission had made sure that this was not "unjustly discrimination," and in effect accomplished only the extension to seaports of their natural advantages.

James C. Lincoln for the New York Merchants' Association and other trade organizations, said the present fourth section of the Interstate Commerce act, which the Poindexter bill aims to modify, was "the most progressive clause in the act."

OPPOSES AUTO ORDINANCE.

Cobb Says Proposal to Regulate Those Afoot Is Too Sweeping.

Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb, presiding yesterday at the Traffic Court, issued a statement criticising the proposed ordinance regulating the movement of pedestrians in the streets of the city. The Magistrate also wrote a letter to President Robert F. Moran of the Board of Aldermen, protesting against the passage of the ordinance in its present form. He said he combated a resolution to indorse the ordinance at last Saturday's automobile license conference called by Secretary of State Hugo. He said he favored a proper and reasonable ordinance for pedestrians but not the proposed one.

"It makes practically every man, woman, and child who uses the streets of the city a lawbreaker," said Magistrate Cobb. "Every child who goes on the streets in whatever locality offends its provisions. Much has been said by some automobile extremists as to the common law right of motor vehicles in the highways. Let us not forget that the pedestrian has an equal common law right.

"It is already law that he who crosses in the middle of a block is under a higher degree of care to avoid injury than if he crossed at a cross walk. It is to be feared that if pedestrians were confined by too sweeping a mandate such as this proposed ordinance it would tend to create the impression that one who crossed elsewhere was fair game and might be chased at will, or at least not to be noticed or reckoned with by drivers."

ALLIED SEAPLANES ROUT RED GUNBOATS

With Machine Guns They Silence Anti-Aircraft Guns on Four Lake Onega Vessels.

EAGLE BOATS AT ARCHANGEL

All Americans Save Engineers Now Withdrawn from the Northern Fighting Front.

KEM, Northern Russia, June 9.—Allied seaplanes attacked four Bolshevist craft on Lake Onega, south of here, yesterday. The bombs dropped did not hit the boats, but the machine guns carried by the aircraft raked their decks and silenced the anti-aircraft guns mounted there.

The Bolshevist flotilla fled and was pursued for a great distance. One allied plane returned to its base, reloaded bombs, and rejoined the others in the pursuit. After the engagement all the allied machines returned.

ARCHANGEL, June 9. (Associated Press.)—The last units of American troops on the fighting front south of Archangel, except engineers, were withdrawn today and will sail for home next Sunday. They include the remaining companies of the 339th Infantry, the 337th Ambulance Company, and a medical detachment. The tentative sailing date for the last home-going contingent, which is the 310th Engineers, is July 1.

Eagle boats No. 1 and No. 3 joined the American naval forces at Archangel today. No. 2 remains at Murmansk.

Corporal George R. Yohey and Private Walter A. Springsteen, both of Detroit, have received the British Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry in action on the Vologda railway front. Lieutenant Milton B. Rogers of Lebanon, Ky., to whom the French Croix de Guerre was recently awarded, also has received the British Military Cross for gallantry on the Murmansk front.

With the aim of disengaging the allied forces in north Russia, all of whom are expected to be out of the country before Winter begins, operations may soon be expected on the Dvina River and Vologda Railway fronts. The North Russian troops have reached such a state of efficiency that it is expected they will be able to carry out any advances which are necessary to disengage the Allies. The new British volunteer force will be held in reserve.

The Russians at present outnumber the Allies from two to three times.

SAW GERMANS SHOOT BOLSHEVIKI AT RIGA

American Relief Official Gives Graphic Description of Execution of 18 Men.

PARIS, June 10, (Associated Press.)—Captain Howell Forman at the Baltic headquarters of the American Relief Administration, situated at Libau, has written to the Paris headquarters a graphic description of the scenes in the Baltic sections from which the Bolsheviki have been expelled. Describing the conditions the Americans found in Riga, Captain Forman says:

"Among the sights I saw was the shooting of eighteen Bolsheviki, three at a time, by a German firing squad. It was German efficiency at its best. A ditch was dug by Bolsheviki awaiting trial, and the other wretches, already condemned, came up three at a time as their names were called.

"The condemned men stood with their heels at the edge of the ditch, and with their eyes unblindfolded faced their executioners—nine hard German soldiers, two of whom fired at each condemned man's head and one at each man's heart. After the last three men had tumbled into the hole that had been dug for them, the Bolsheviki awaiting trial threw a few shovelsful of dirt into the grave and were then led back to prison."

CALLS ON ALL RUSSIANS TO SUPPORT KOLCHAK

Congress of Constitutional Democrats at Omsk Urges Co-operation with Allied Powers.

OMSK, June 3, (Russian Telegraphic Agency.)—The Congress of the Constitutional Democratic Party adjourned tonight after adopting a resolution denouncing Bolshevism and declaring that the regeneration of Russia was possible only through co-operation between Russia and the Allies.

At the closing session the Chairman of the Congress said:

"Our struggle is not only for the regeneration of Russia. In struggling against Bolshevism we defend civilization and democratic principles. There cannot be any return to the old system. Russia of the future will be built on principles of law, order, and democracy. The aim of our gallant army is to reach Moscow, and it is the duty of all the parties and classes of the Russian people to support the Government and the army in their great task."

The Union of Zemstvos of the Government of Ufa has sent the following telegram to Admiral Kolchak, the head of the All-Russian Government:

"United for the first time after the liberation of our region from the Bolshevist terror by the Siberian Army, we congratulate you as the head of the Government which is carrying on the great work of Russia's regeneration upon the principles of right, order, and equality. We believe that through the united efforts of all Russian patriots and democrats Bolshevism will be destroyed. We believe the Russian people are with you."

The Siberian press comments favorably on the possibility of recognition of the All-Russian Government by the allied and associated powers.

"It took six months for the Allies to understand the necessity of recognizing the Omsk Government," the Otetchestvennlya Viedomosti says. "It is evident that such recognition would produce a deep impression in the army and in the rear, and constitute a deadly blow to Bolshevism. The Bolshevist Commissaries would not be able to hide the fact of recognition from the millions suffering under their tyranny, and the uprisings taking place daily in Bolshevist Russia might grow to a general revolt which would sweep Bolshevism away."

The Svobodnaya Sibir says:

"The entire world needs a free and united Russia. The sooner the recognition of the All-Russian Government in Omsk comes, the sooner will we witness the regeneration of Russia. Neither peace nor the League of Nations is possible without Russia's participation in the League as a member."

General Dutoff, Hetman of the Orenburg Cossacks, has been appointed Inspector General of Cavalry in the All-Russian Army. Admiral Kolchak in a special order to the army expressed his appreciation of the services rendered by General Dutoff in the struggle against the Bolsheviki.

HINES URGES ECONOMY ON RAILROAD WORKERS

Louisville & Nashville Responds to Appeal by Preparing to Discharge 700 Employes.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Director General Hines has issued an appeal to all officers and employes of the railroads to practice strict economy in the use of railroad supplies and equipment, and to increase the efficiency of their work wherever possible in order to keep the Government's loss under the present operating deficit as low as possible.

Co-operation with the Government in this respect, Mr. Hines said, should be given freely by the railroad employes in view of the increased wages and improved conditions accorded them during Government control. He appealed for their assistance in "demonstrating that the railroads may be operated successfully even though wages of its employes have been materially increased."

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 10.—Ordered by the Federal Director of Railroads to contract the month's operating expenses to meet June income, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company today prepared to eliminate the names of 700 men, largely shop employes, from the railroad's payroll, beginning June 13.

TERMS OF BRITISH LOAN.

Will Provide, It Is Said, for Annual Drawings for Redemption.

LONDON, June 10.—Inspired forecasts of the Government's "Victory Loan," a prospectus of which will be published Friday, indicate that it involves the introduction of the principle of annual drawings for redemption, whereby the holders of drawn bonds receive a bonus amounting, according to rumor, to 15 per cent.

The drawings will begin a year hence.

PONCE DRINKS HAIR TONIC.

Porto Ricans Consume 4,350 Bottles at 15 Cents a Drink.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 3, (Correspondence of Associated Press).—Hair tonic has leaped into favor as a drink in Ponce. In one week more than 4,350 bottles of a kind manufactured by a local firm under a formula registered with the insular Government was sold in that city. The tonic, said to contain more than 80 per cent. alcohol, is reported to have been selling freely at 15 cents a drink, despite the fact that it contains drugs which, although reported to be of benefit to the hair when externally applied, are said to be somewhat harmful to the system when imbibed.

The existence of the tonic was discovered by a detective who, on sampling a bottle, reported the matter, under the impression that he had discovered a shipment of pure rum.

As the formula was registered with the Insular Government by the manufacturers, no legal action has been taken against them, but the manufacture has been stopped and the police have been endeavoring to round up all the supplies of the hair tonic that can be found. It is reported that about 75,000 bottles have been shipped to Ponce during the last few weeks, of which the greater part has been recovered.

TO FORM NEW DU PONT CO.

Securities Organization Will Be Capitalized at $250,000,000

The du Pont interests, under the leadership of Pierre S. du Pont, Chairman of the Board of Directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., are planning the formation of a $250,000,000 du Pont Securities Company, to be capitalized with 2,500,000 shares of $100 par value each. The new company's stock will be exchanged par for par for the stock of the explosives company. A letter, signed by Mr. du Pont, to shareholders in the parent company, sets forth the plan for organization, in part, as follows:

A new corporation, the du Pont Securities Company, has been organized with a capital of $250,000,000, consisting of 2,500,000 shares of common stock, par value of $100 each, and the stockholders of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. will have the privilege of exchanging their common stock share for share for the du Pont Securities Company. Each stockholder making the exchange remains in a position similar to that of today, that is, he will have the same proportionate interest in all investments of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and all its subsidiaries and will subscribe to the broader policy of investments, whereas stockholders failing to make the exchange will continue to enjoy the fruits of the company's investments as they exist today, but will not participate in further expansion in fields foreign to the explosives and chemically allied industries.

It was explained recently by officers of the company that the Directors were finding it desirable to invest a considerable part of the surplus which has been accumulating ever since the European war started in industries other than the explosives business. Now it is proposed these investments will be made for the benefit of the new Du Pont Securities Company, while the explosives business will continue under the management of the Du Pont de Nemours & Co. organization.

REWARD IN DUQUESNE CASE.

District Attorney Believes Prisoner Was Allowed to Escape.

Believing that the escape of Captain Fritz Joubert Duquesne from Bellevue Hospital on May 26 was aided by persons in the hospital, District Attorney Swann went to City Hall yesterday and asked Mayor Hylan to offer a reward of $1,000 for information that would lead to the arrest and conviction of those who aided in the escape. Duquesne was a Federal prisoner, held for extradition to England, where he had been indicted for murder on the high seas in connection with an explosion on the British steamship Tennyson, which caused the death of three British seamen in February, 1916.

Information that has reached Assistant District Attorney Rourke is that Duquesne was assisted in his escape. It had been presumed that the prisoner had escaped by sawing the bars and jumping through the window of the prison ward. Investigation has convinced the authorities that Duquesne walked out of the hospital into First Avenue, where he got into a waiting automobile.

K. OF C. OPENS SCHOOL.

Forms Class to Train War Veterans to be Employment Managers.

The Knights of Columbus yesterday opened a school for employment managers at 413 Lexington Avenue, which is probably the first training school of its kind to be opened for ex-service men. The school began with a class of forty veterans of the war—soldiers, sailors, and marines—each of whom will receive $24 a week during the six weeks' intensive course in industrial management. The men selected for the first class were among the 100 veterans to whom the Knights paid $4 a day to canvass work for other veterans.

"The object of this school," said Peter W. Collins, K. of C. Director of Reconstruction and Employment, "is to make these men expert in the handling of other men, to qualify them to become employment managers for large industrial plants."

BOER NATIONALISTS REBUFFED IN PARIS

Lloyd George Tells Them Britain Is Unable to Disrupt the South African Union.

POINTS TO THE AGREEMENT

Says That Both British and Dutch Elements Must Consent to Dissolution of Commonwealth.

LONDON, June 10, (Associated Press.)—Great Britain cannot take any action which would mean the disruption of the Union of South Africa. This, in effect, was the answer given to the deputation of the Nationalist Party of South Africa by Premier Lloyd George in Paris on June 5.

The Premier received the deputation, which included General J. R. M. Hertzog and Judge F. W. Reitz, the former President of Orange Free State. It was explained that the chief object of the Nationalist Party was to obtain restitution of the national status of the South African Republics existing before the Boer war.

In his statement of the case, General Hertzog said that the deputation represented the old populations of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. They were actuated, he said, by no race antagonism, but were determined by constitutional means to press their claims for independence.

Mr. Lloyd George in his reply said that the South African Union was based on a fundamental agreement between the British and Dutch elements, and could not be dissolved by one element without the consent of the other. Great Britain therefore was unable to take any action which meant the disruption of the union.

The Premier made the point that the deputation did not claim to speak for the whole people of the Union, nor even for the whole populations of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. He was unable to see how the British Government or the imperial Parliament could reopen "the great settlement forged out in the heat and trials of the last twenty years," merely on account of differences between various sections of the South African people themselves.

The principle of self-determination, added the Premier, had been given effect by the people of South Africa in the fullest, freest and most solemn manner, and to consent to any disruption of the Union would ruin South Africa. He pointed out how dangerous and, in fact, impossible, it was to recognize mere sectional choice, whether of Dutchmen, natives or the English-speaking peoples, without references to the will of the whole.

Referring to the great place the South African Union occupied in the world, Mr. Lloyd George said that in the League of Nations it would have the same membership and status as, and far more influence than, any of the other States outside the few great powers, and he advised the South Africans as a friend not to endeavor to undo the past, but to look forward confidently to the great future.

When the South African delegation was in London and sent a request to Premier Lloyd George for a hearing on the subject of the independence of the Union, it was understood the British Government would be guided in dealing with this question by the advice of General Louis Botha, the South African Premier, and his colleagues.

Demands Long Terms for Anarchists

ZURICH, June 10.—At the trial of the pro-German agents and anarchists today the public prosecutor demanded that jail sentences ranging from nine months to five years be imposed upon the culprits. He laid emphasis on the violation of Swiss neutrality by the German terrorist service and said he regarded as strange the alliance of German militarism with the anarchists and revolutionists.

NASHVILLE HONORS YORK.

Business Practically Suspended While War Hero Is Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 10.—Nashville, acting for Tennessee, practically suspended business today in honor of Sergeant A. C. York and his bride, who were married at Pall Mall on Saturday. The couple are being entertained at the Governor's mansion. York's pastor, the Rev. E. C. Pyle; his mother, Mrs. Mary York, and his army companion, Sergeant H. C. Bryer, are in the bridal party.

A trip was made through the shopping district, where the bride purchased a modern equipment and the bridegroom was measured for a Colonel's uniform, the gift of the Governor's Staff. The bride rebelled at the intricacies of the beauty parlor.

At the Nashville Own a Home Convention York made a brief address. A ball game for the benefit of the York Farm Fund was prevented by rain. York was presented with a diamond medal by citizens of the State at the Ryman Auditorium.

The war hero expressed a desire to return to his native county, Fentress, and re-engage in farm work. The State has given him the finest farm in the county.

ORGANIZE NEW LEGION POST

Service Men Adopt Resolutions Urging Punishment of Bolshevists.

Tiger Post, No. 23, of the American Legion was organized last night when ex-doughboys and gobs belonging to Boyce's Tigers met at the old Sixty-ninth Armory. Captain A. L. Boyce was elected President, Corporal Harry Mala First Vice President, and Private Henry Hering Second Vice President.

When the subject of the recent bomb plots came up the newly formed branch of the Legion adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas dastardly bomb outrages have recently been committed by Bolsheviki, anarchists, and similar foes of our Government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by Tiger Post, No. 23, of the American Legion, New York State Branch, that we hereby call upon the national and State authorities for the utmost effort to ascertain and arrest the perpetrators of these crimes, and for their most severe punishment when detected. Be it further resolved, that we call upon the United States Senators from this State and the members of Congress from this county to exert their efforts to secure the enactment of the legislation urged by the National Caucus of the American Legion for the punishment and expulsion of traitorous aliens or other foes of our Government."

"HOBO COLLEGE" OPENS.

James Eads How Proposes to Show Pupils How to Get Jobs.

The "Hobo College" came into being yesterday at 202 Bowery under the direction of James Eads How, the "millionaire hobo" of Chicago. The books are now said to be open for membership to any full-fledged hobo desiring courses in such subjects as "sociology," "industrial law," and "public speaking."

The "college," How explained, is the outgrowth of institutions which, he said, have been conducted in Chicago and Cincinnati.

"The idea has taken hold in other cities," he said, "and if we can educate discharged soldiers and inveterate hoboes so that they can get jobs, our purpose will be accomplished. The classes will continue all Summer, and we will operate an employment agency on a small scale."

The idea, it appears, is to open the day with a search for employment. The applicant arrives between 9 and 9:30 o'clock, and is sent out to interview a prospective employer. If he fails to find a job, he returns at 11 o'clock, and is invited to take part in the college courses. These continue until 2:30 o'clock, when a "jungle luncheon" is served.

"We will have three major subjects in the college," How said. "In economics, or sociology, we will try to give the pupils an idea of labor conditions. The course in public speaking will enable the pupils to talk more intelligently and should increase their chances of getting positions."

The courses will be held Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. The reading room of the "College" will be open at all hours.

EX-CROWN PRINCE PREDICTS NEW WAR

By T. WALTER WILLIAMS.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

with all this worry, and I have been very anxious about his health, but he is better now, I hear. My mother has been suffering, too, very much from heart disease, from the same cause. I was pleased to meet her the other day at Amersfoort and have a long talk.

"It was funny," he continued, "the excitement my departure caused on the island, when I left on the morning boat for Ewijksluis. The news spread the night before, and all the inhabitants, I think, were on the small pier and its approach to see me go away, under the impression that I was not coming back."

When I asked him what his plans were for the future, the ex-Crown Prince replied:

"After the peace treaty has been signed I hope to return to Germany and live as a private citizen on my estate in Silesia. I shall occupy myself performing my duties as a landowner."

"What about your starting in the pottery business?" I asked.

"That was a joke," he replied. "It was the 1st of April. I know nothing about making pottery. Besides, I don't like it.

"All I wish to do is to return to Germany. I have been treated very nicely in Holland, but I prefer Germany, naturally, as it's my country. I'm fond of culture. I like good concerts, the opera, theatres, the society of cultured people. All I can do here on this island is ride about on my motor cycle, read, sketch, play tennis against my will in the garden, and avoid the visitors who come on Sundays and holidays to try to see me. I receive papers and books, and occasionally have friends to stay with me, like the aid to my father who came today.

Compares Fate with Father's.

"It's slow, living at Wieringen, but the people are all kind and the children like me. I'm free to go where I like, and I prefer it to being shut up in a castle, as my father at Amerongen is."

The ex-Crown Prince mentioned H. G. Wells's new book on the peace treaty. He said it was very clever, and added that General Homer Lea, who wrote "The Valor of Ignorance," would have been amused at the League of Nations.

He said he had nothing to do with his coming to live on the island of Wieringen, as it was selected by the Dutch Government. The officials, including the Burgomaster, had been very kind to him, he said, but the climate was awful.

"It nearly killed me this Winter," he went on. "What with fogs and rain day after day, wild storms, when all communication with the mainland was cut off, and the cold! The north winds blow all the time, and even now, in June, I have to keep my house heated, because it is so cold."

He wore a white woolen sweater under his leather jacket, and a silk muffler. While talking the ex-Crown Prince smoked cigarettes two inches long.

Wieringen is at its best now, with fine, sunny weather, although the north winds are unpleasantly cold at night. The villages are dazzlingly clean and bright and the gardens full of roses and other flowers. The fields are a mass of waving green. The Hotel Haan is always full of strangers, who come to see the Prince. A motor boat makes two trips daily to the mainland with passengers and mails, the passage taking about forty minutes in fine weather.

"Zyne Hodgheid" to Islanders.

Wieringen has been much maligned by correspondents who came here in the Winter months. The island has 3,000 inhabitants, living in eight villages, the largest of which is Hippolitushoff, with 1,200 people, a hotel, and an electric light plant. Oosterland, where the ex-Crown Prince is living in the pastor's house, is two and a half miles further inland and has about 500 persons.

The people address the ex-Crown Prince in Dutch as "Zyne Hodgheid," and not as "Mynheer Hohenzollern."

I walked to Oosterland on a previous visit and saw the house which shelters the ex-Crown Prince, a two-story brick building near the church, with a garden back and front. The ex-Crown Prince at the time was at Oever, a mile away, sketching. The Postmaster showed me the house, which has a reception room and a dining room on the ground floor and two bedrooms above, all plainly but comfortably furnished in the Dutch style. Sketches made by the ex-Crown Prince are hung in the dining room. There is no bathroom. Two Majors live with the ex-Crown Prince as aids. A chef, valet, and three other servants live in a small house on the right of the front garden.

The farmers all seem prosperous. They own motor cars. Laborers ride to work on bicycles. There is plenty of good milk, butter, cheese, sugar, eggs, ham, and tea here, but not much bread or coffee.

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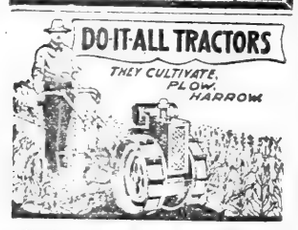
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DR. IYENAGA ASSAILS SENATOR JOHNSON

Tells Foreign Council Californian Shows Lack of Knowledge of Shantung Question.

HSIEH MAKES REPLY

Declares China Looks to America to Block Japan's Efforts to Close Open Door.

An attack upon Senator Johnson of California for his views upon the question of the disposal by the Peace Conference of Shantung and Kiao-chau, was made last night at a meeting of the Council of Foreign Relations at the Metropolitan Club by Dr. T. Iyenaga, head of the East and West News Bureau and semi-official spokesman for Japan in this country. He based his remarks upon a speech made last week in the Senate by Mr. Johnson.

An opinion upon the Shantung question, entirely opposed to that of Mr. Iyenaga, was expressed by a semi-official representative of China, Dr. T. Hsieh, who explained that "he came to this country bringing the message of good-will from 480,000,000." He declared that the "open door" policy was to be closed by Japan and for none other but Japan alone. All Chinese liberals, he said, looked to America to help their nation in its hour of need.

W. F. Carey of the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company, a subsidiary of the American International Corporation, suggested that an American commission be sent to China to study the entire Shantung matter and Chinese securities as an investment proposition. He said that, in view of the conflicting reports here, American business men could best satisfy themselves by a first-hand examination of the question. Lindsay Russell, Chairman of the council, thereupon appointed Mr. Carey Chairman of such a commission, and F. N. Doubleday, who presided at the meeting, seconded the motion. Mr. Carey is to select his companions on the board.

"I am not obsessed by any belief that the Senator from California entertains a special love for Japan," said Mr. Iyenaga. "I did not, however, expect that one who wears the Senatorial toga and is in such a responsible position would pass his judgment upon the Kiao-chau decision, arrived at after careful deliberation by the peace envoys of the great powers, including America's own—with such utter lack of knowledge as is displayed in his speech about the subject matter of his diatribe. It is perfectly astonishing to see that the Senator knows—or, had I better say, makes—no distinction between Shantung and Kiao-chau.

To Return Province.

"It seems almost childish to reiterate that Shantung is a province of China, with an area of 55,900 square miles and a population of 35,000,000 or 40,000,000, while Kiao-chau is a mere speck of land at the end of the Shantung Peninsula, measuring only 200 square miles in area. This is the extent of the German leasehold, the transfer of which to Japan was secured by the treaty; and even the possession of this small tract of land by Japan will be but temporary. She has gracefully proposed to restore it to China, and, I confidently believe, the pledge will soon be redeemed after the peace treaty is in force.

"Moreover, some of the rights and concessions that Germany had obtained in the Province of Shantung, and, heretofore, in the act of operation monopolized, will come by virtue of the treaty of 1918 under the joint operation of Japan and China. What is denounced as 'The delivery of China's throat' province unto Japan, with its forty millions of people," is, then, sheer nonsense. In fact, it amounts to the restoration of the once despoiled land to the hands of its rightful owner, and the inauguration of co-operation between the two most interested parties in the development of the resources of Shantung."

Dr. Hsieh said that he believed he represented the opinion of the majority of enlightened leaders of China when he said that "the most indifferent of men cannot disregard the fact that Japan's aspirations, by reason of her geographical position, and as a nation economically unsound, have made it a sheer necessity for her to direct her own interest in redressing the Oriental balance at the expense of her allies."

Looks to America.

"In her sweeping demands made upon China," Dr. Hsieh continued, "and the never-to-be-forgotten deliverance of Shantung into Japan's bondage, the open door policy of China, which stands for equal opportunity to all foreign nations, is to be closed by Japan, and for none other but Japan alone. To America we look for the great champion. The whole of China is now aroused to the apprehension of the lurking disaster, and you cannot deny the fact that we are resolved to take all necessary action to avert it."

Dr. Hsieh said he hoped that the Senate would not approve the clause of the treaty disposing of Shantung "not only because your commercial interests do not permit you to favor it, but also because your national morale cannot allow you to approve it." He declared that an American claim upon Alsace-Lorraine or an English claim for Antwerp would have as much justice as Japanese claims upon Kiao-Chau.

Other speakers at the meeting were Frank N. Doubleday, Dr. Arthur Judson Brown of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, John K. Sague, President of the China Society, and G. C. Hodges, assistant director of the Far Eastern Bureau.

RHEIMS AWAITS HER RESTORATION

Tourists Find Her Wreckage Practically as the End of the Fighting Left It.

BOOM OF SHELLS HEARD YET

But They Are Those of "Dead" Projectiles Which Are Being Destroyed by German Prisoners.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RHEIMS, June 10.—Rheims is waiting. The bones of this once beautiful Champagne city lie bleaching in the sun of a hot June day. The wreck of the martyred city lies as the war left it. The stark skeleton of its noble cathedral raises its tortured towers in eloquent agony. Its wide avenues are tree stumps bordered with ruin in various degrees. The wreckage of a million German shells fills the eye on all sides. The streets in some places have been swept clear of débris. Otherwise all is as war left it. They tell me there are fourteen houses out of 14,000 in the city which were not hit.

Through this scene of desolation sightseers prowl in their finery and spic-and-span automobiles, giving an incongruous touch to the place of sadness. Near the fence built around the cathedral to keep the curious from the peril of its trembling walls a few old Frenchmen vend their wares of postal cards and souvenirs. One old woman sells something pink to drink, while three small children cling in dirty array to her soiled skirts. Off to the north one hears the "Boom! Boom!" as German prisoners destroy dead shells, and to one who had been in Rheims in war days there seemed something lacking, because these explosions were not followed by the whine of more shells hurled upon the noble ruin.

The allied delegates should have been seated in the ravaged square of Rheims when they received the German counter-proposals. The seven white roads across the plains to this graveyard should have borne the Commissioners of the powers to the scene of final justice. For Rheims means sadness. Rheims shows best, it seems to me, what the Germans did to France. There is always something that touches the heart-strings about such a scene.

When a city is ground into the earth, when nothing is left but leveled brick and stone, one's mind accepts blankly the fact that the city is done and is to be forgotten. But when the ruin is only 90 per cent. complete, when the bones of the city remain, when there is enough left to picture the glory that was, when just enough damage has been done to make that damage seem irreparable, then the sadness is more poignant. That is true of Rheims.

It seems a mockery of this tragedy to read in the peace terms that Germany is to rebuild ravaged France. Where in Germany is the power to restore Rheims Cathedral? From what part of Germany will come a master to restore the noble avenues of trees, the blasted stumps of which mark the lack of them? What German architect can rebuild the dainty, haughty mansions that lined the roadways to the west? How will Germany make again the city of homes and beauty she destroyed?

Yet Rheims is waiting. Nothing has been done since the days of last Fall, when the French and Americans drove back the Germans from before her ruins. One heard that Chicago had adopted Rheims and would rebuild it, but what has the Windy City done?

Germany's undertaking to repair devastation under the terms of the peace treaty is too vast for the average man or woman to keep watch on it. Why not centre attention on Rheims as the spot at which to gauge Germany's reparation? Why not admit Germany to the League of Nations only when she has restored Rheims as far as is humanly possible? Why not keep the eyes of the world on the restoration of Rheims as evidence of Germany's good faith?

Rheims will always be the Mecca of countless thousands who will come to Europe to visit the scenes of the war's desolation. Then why not let the Germans do their best repair job on the scene of their most wanton destruction, and, if it will make the job any better done, let them know that the world watches for and awaits the rebirth of the Champagne metropolis?

TRANSFERS BEFORE COURT.

Judge Mayer to Decide on Staten Island Ferry Contract.

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court will hold a hearing on Thursday on an application made yesterday by Job E. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways Company, for instructions regarding the revocation of the system of transfers which has been in operation between the Municipal Ferry running from the Battery to Staten Island, and certain surface lines, in operation since Sept. 9, 1914.

Under the agreement of the New York Railways Company and the city, out of the 5-cent fare paid by a passenger using both car and ferry the railway received 4 cents and the ferry 2 cents. After the expiration of the first six months the agreement provided that the system may be terminated by either party to it at the end of any calendar year six months from the date of its commencement by giving to the other party three months' notice of its intention to do so.

GOV. SMITH CALLS SUFFRAGE SESSION

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

General Assembly approved the measure this morning. The vote in the Senate was unanimous, while in the House the vote was 132 to 3.

MADISON, Wis., June 10.—The Wisconsin Legislature today ratified the Federal suffrage amendment, the Assembly voting 54 to 2 and the Senate 23 to1.

LANSING, Mich., June 10.—The Michigan Legislature late today ratified the Federal woman's suffrage amendment. The action was by unanimous vote in both houses.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 10.—The Republican State Advisory Committee today adopted a resolution putting the party on record in favor of woman suffrage, and recommending to Republican members of the Legislature that they support the resolution ratifying the Federal amendment. The suffrage resolution is expected to come up for adoption in the Legislature Monday evening when the Assembly reconvenes.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 10.—Governor Milliken said tonight that if the Legislature should meet in special session in October he would submit the equal suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution and recommend its immediate ratification.

The calling of a special session at that time is dependent upon the outcome of a special election to be held in September, when the voters will pass upon an amendment to the State Constitution which would make possible the expenditure of $10,000,000 for highway improvement.

NEW YORK WOMEN PLEASED.

The suffragists of New York City and State are well pleased at the action taken by Governor Smith in calling a special session of the Legislature to vote on the suffrage amendment, according to Mrs. John Blair, who has been very prominent in the activities of the suffragists here.

"It is very gratifying, indeed," said Mrs. Blair last night.

It was announced at the office of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison Avenue, that Mrs. Catt, President of the association, had received the following telegram from Governor Harding of Iowa:

"Iowa Legislature will meet in special session in January, 1920. No doubt amendment will be adopted."

From Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire the following was received:

"If thirty-five other States seem reasonably sure to ratify the suffrage amendment in season to enable women to vote at the next Presidential election I shall call an extra session of our Legislature in the Fall, unless it develops that there is no hope of favorable action here, which I do not anticipate."

A telegram was also received from Governor Burnquist of Minnesota in which he said he desired to call a special session to ratify the suffrage amendment if a sufficient number of Governors would likewise call sessions within their States.

TELEGRAPH STRIKE DUE THIS MORNING

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

tributing, centre, copyists and neostyle department.

"Why should you not say what your wages shall be? When applying for work the company gives you what they think you will have to accept, but not what you are worth.

"Why not establish a schedule which shall be lived up to by the company through the enforcement of the union?

"The purpose of the bosses' union, the A. W. E., is to keep you from getting that which is your due. The indisputable proof of this is shown in the fact that the A. W. E. has the backing of Newcomb Carleton, President of the W. U., who, fearing the growth of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, organized his handpicked union to keep you in the [illegible] class.

"Will the A. W. E. chiefs sacrifice an hour's pay to advance your interests? They will not. Can you obtain a fair hearing before a grievance committee of the A. W. E., or of a committee composed of company minor officials? You cannot. Why? Because they dare not speak or write until Carleton releases their mental machinery, if they have any.

"As a worker you are vitally concerned in the struggle to obtain the unrestricted right to belong to a trades union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to establish collective bargaining through union agency and not through associations organized by the company to defeat the aims of the workers, reinstatement of all workers discharged in recent times for legitimate trade union activities; increases in pay sufficient to meet the increased cost of living since 1915, and rules governing working conditions whereby the right of the workers will be defined, and justice to them guaranteed.

"STRIKE COMMITTEE, DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 16, C. T. U. A."

The five demands of the unionists, refusal of which caused the strike, are as follows:

1. The right to belong to a labor union, without restriction.

2. The right to bargain collectively through the trade unions representing the telephone and telegraph workers and not through associations organized by the company to defeat the aims of the workers.

3. Reinstatement of all workers discharged in recent times for legitimate trade union activities.

4. Increases in pay sufficient to meet increased cost of living since 1915.

5. Rules governing working conditions whereby the rights of the workers will be defined and justice to them guaranteed.

Thinks 90 Per Cent. Will Quit.

According to Mr. Thomas, he expected that 90 per cent. of the operators of the Western Union at 24 Walker Street and 95 per cent. of the Postal's force at 253 Broadway would not appear for work today.

"There are approximately 1,600 Western Union employes in the main office at 24 Walker Street, and of these 1,200 are operators," said Mr. Thomas. "It is my prediction that 90 per cent. of these men will drop their keys when the strike hour arrives. The Postal has about 700 men in its main office, of whom about 350 are operators. I expect that 95 per cent. of these men will quit work. My belief is that the wires will be all tied up tomorrow, not only in New York and New England, but everywhere. I am responsible for New York and New England. I am certain that the strike will be effective here.

"We will have a big force of pickets out. We plan to send out at the strike hour several hundred, and as the men quit their keys we will keep adding to the picket detail. We will picket the main office of the Western Union at 195 Broadway, and we will also have men, if possible at all of the 500 branches throughout the city. Of course, we may not be able to picket all of the branches, but we will organize flying scout parties which will be made responsible for certain territories.

When Mr. Thomas was asked whether the union's treasury could meet the strain of a prolonged strike, he laughed and turned the question over to Wesley Russell, the national financial manager of the telegraphers' union.

"The treasury is adequate to meet our immediate needs," Mr. Russell replied. "This is a fight to a finish, as Mr. Thomas has just said, and we expect moral and financial aid from other union organizations—this included the American Federation of Labor, the various railroad unions, and other big organizations."

"In addition to the help we expect to get from labor bodies not connected directly with the telegraph industry," said Mr. Thomas, "we have received pledge of the support of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. They have informed us that none of their 70,000 members will accept commercial telegrams at railroad stations. I have only a short time ago been in communication with W. E. Coutz, President of the Boston local, and he informed me that Massachusetts, and New England generally would go out to a man.

"As issued the strike call does not include brokers' men or newspaper telegraphers. This, however, should be construed as applying only to men who hold contracts or are otherwise bound to work for their present employers. Among the news association that hold contracts are the United Press and the International News Services. The Associated Press, however, has no contracts. I am not able to say now whether the strike will be applied to the men employed by The Associated Press and the brokers or not."

Will Picket Cable Offices.

Mr. Thomas then said that picketing would also be tried out at the receiving offices of the cable companies. He said a force of men would be on hand bright and early at the offices of the Commercial Cable Company, the United States and Haiti Cable Company, and the Anglo-American Cables. He said that no effort would be made for the present to induce men employed by the French Telegraph and Cable Company to join in the strike. The threat to attempt to interrupt the cable service, it was pointed out, would probably bring the Federal authorities into the strike, since Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty announced in Washington on Monday that the cables must be "kept open at whatever cost."

The union leader was asked whether the strikers would accept Postmaster General Burleson as a mediator in the trouble, if the plan reported to be under consideration in Washington, namely, to leave the wire strike to the attention of the Post Office officials, be carried out.

"The union would not intrust its interests to Burleson in any way, shape or form," he replied. "He is a political highbinder. As for the other Federal agencies of mediation, they have all been tried out in vain. We have appealed time and again, but with no result. We are now not looking for anything from any of them."

Mr. Thomas declared that there would be "widespread and pronounced rebellion" against what he termed the dictatorial methods of Mr. Carlton and "his efforts to force the workers to accept his rule." The labor leader's remarks on the head of the Western Union were called forth when he saw the statement of President Hayes of the Association of Western Union Employes that 2,000 men would be affected by the strike. Mr. Thomas called attention to Mr. Carlton's estimate of 500 and said he feared that Mr. Hayes "was in for a call-down when Mr. Carlton sees his figures."

Reports from Chicago that Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable Co. had signed an agreement with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, averting a tie-up of the Postal lines the strike called for this morning, were denied last night at the company's offices. William J. Deegan, Secretary of the Mackay Companies, said:

"Mr. Mackay has received no demands from the union, he conferred with none of its officials and has signed no agreement. So far as we know, the strike will begin tomorrow, but we do not believe that it will be serious, as virtually all of our men are satisfied."

Following out instructions received on Sunday night to prepare for the expected strike of wiremen, policemen will be stationed today at the offices of the companies to prevent any effort to interfere with the transaction of business. Men will also be on duty day and night at the entrances of the main offices of the companies. According to the strike leaders the strike will be devoid of rough tactics.

Omaha Operators Out.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—The entire night forces at both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies walked out at midnight. The girls at the Western Union quit with the men.

EXPECTS 60,000 TO QUIT.

Konenkamp Appeals to All Labor for Sympathetic Action.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Sylvester J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, announced tonight that at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning 60,000 union telegraphers would strike against the Western Union, the Postal Telegraph, and the American Telegraph and Telephone Companies. He expected about 130,000 electrical workers to join the strike on June 16, and 70,000 railroad telegraphers are said to have passed resolutions refusing to handle commercial business.

The fundamental issues involved are the right to organize, collective bargaining, wages and working conditions, according to a statement issued tonight by President Konenkamp.

Pickets will be thrown around the offices of the various telegraph companies in this city tomorrow, according to the union chief. Pickets were out today giving cards to messenger boys in an effort to get them on strike, while all the operators of the Western Union and 800 girls who operate automatic telegraphing machines known as the multiplex were urged to join in the strike. President Konenkamp said tonight that 2,915 union workers had already been locked out in various parts of the country.

Leased wires in brokers' offices and press wires are not affected at present, but Konenkamp said that the broker operators and leased wire men would be called out if necessary to win. He has not decided what will be done about the newspaper wires. F. A. Davis, President of the Western broker division of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, issued a statement to the brokers in which he told them to get the American Telegraph and Telephone Company to sign up with the union if they wanted to avoid having their wire service paralyzed.

Konenkamp wired President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, at Atlantic City, telling him of the strike and urging him to enlist the co-operation of labor unions throughout the country to aid the telegraphers. He sent another telegram to President E. J. Manion of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers reminding him of the action taken by their men in promising to refuse to handle commercial business.

"Local chapters of the union in many cities yesterday wired Clarence Mackay, President of the Postal Company, urging him to sign the new agreement before the strike, involving 60,000 operators, is effective," said Konenkamp. "Mr. Mackay has always been very fair to us, and we hope he continues to be. It is not at all unlikely that through his efforts we may not have to call out the Postal telegraphers.

"We have received excellent reports from Dallas and Austin, Texas. Our district manager declared the walk-out will be close to 100 per cent. From Iowa the report says: 'We are coming out strong.' Southern cities, where strikes are already in progress, report the ranks of those who quit work as being increased daily. From Hillsboro, Ill., where the Montgomery Telephone and Telegraph Company operates throughout the central part of the State, a report was received saying that the new agreement had been signed. While this is merely a drop in the bucket, it is encouraging to the union workers. I received a report from New York that President Carlton had announced that $1,000,000 in bonuses would be distributed to Western Union employes if they stay on the job. The workers, however, have had Carlton's promises before and know what they are worth."

Konenkamp announced late tonight, after a conference, that long-distance telephone service probably would be affected.

"We have no understanding of any sort affecting brokerage wires," he said. "We had a contract with the brokers, which they failed to keep, in 1907. We do not care to trust them again. Prospect of a settlement with the Postal Company appears to have faded away.

"The only wage demand we are making is a minimum of $130 a month. The wage scale now is from $80 to $125 a month of twenty-six days."

In his telegram to Mr. Gompers President Konenkamp declared that "the attitude of the Wire Administration under Burleson, and his restoring President Carlton to control of the Western Union for the purpose of destroying makes this strike inevitable.

"You are aware of the promises made to us by the Government," he added. "You know they were violated. Mediation, conciliation, and arbitration have not been available for us because the employers doubt our strength, but I feel confident we will surprise the nation by the response tomorrow.

"I earnestly ask that the convention now in session take some action to help us destroy the worst labor autocracy this country has ever known."

NO STRIKE PREPARATIONS.

Washington Awaits Walkout—Wire Control Attacked in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Federal officials appeared tonight to have made no special preparations for the strike, which President Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union has announced would go into effect tomorrow. The Post Office Department was apparently awaiting developments. At the Department of Labor it was said nothing had been done in anticipation of the strike. At the White House it was said that nothing had been received to show that President Wilson intended to interfere.

"I wish to call attention," said Senator Watson in the Senate today, "to the futility of Government operation. Those of us who predicted evil, weakness, inefficiency, and incompetency when these lines were taken over, have had our forecasts fulfilled, not because of those who took the lines over, but because of the inevitable weakness of any system of Government operation or ownership."

Senator Watson said the President had declared the lines should, "of course," be returned.

"Why 'of course?'" asked Senator Watson. "That was not the intention when they were taken over, because when the legislation was enacted by virtue of which they were taken over, there was no intention, either implied or expressed, that they should ever be returned to their owners. The President uses the term 'of course' because of conditions that have resulted by reason of Government operation. 'Of course' because of inefficiency, increased costs, inadequate revenue, general discontent on the part of the users of the systems, a nation-wide strike, utter demoralization, the lines will be returned."

William F. McDonald, President of the local branch of the Commercial Telegraphers, said today that the operators would be ready to walk out of Washington telegraph offices tomorrow, but telegraph officials said they did not anticipate "any particular trouble."

END GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Both Houses of Congress Move for Early Return of Wires.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—On the eve of the telegraphers' strike, both houses of Congress today acted to end quickly Government control of the country's wire systems. The Senate passed unanimously the bill for repeal "forthwith" of the law authorizing Federal jurisdiction, while the House Interstate Commerce Committee agreed to report legislation ending Government wire control on June 30.

No move was made today by the Post Office Department touching the situation, and officials said that none would be made, the return of wire operations having left the situation to the private managements. At the same time officials lately responsible for the conduct of the telegraph systems were inclined to discount the possibility that communications would be seriously hampered by the strike of telegraph operators. The threatened walkout of electrical workers was said to have more serious possibilities.

The Senate in adopting the repeal bill approved an amendment to continue present telephone rates ninety days or until the tariffs can be adjusted by State commissions.

Democratic and Republican Senators joined in support of the repeal bill, of which Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota, is the author, and also in criticism of the take-over of the wires and the results of Government operation. Debate in the Senate was brief, and the bill was passed without a record vote. It now goes to the House, the Interstate Commerce Committee of which will meet again on Thursday with a view to prompt action.

In addition to the amendment continuing existing toll and local exchange telephone rates for ninety days, the Senate also adopted an amendment by Senator Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas, providing that Government control should not be a defense by the wire companies in private damage suits.

'Phone Operators Not Called Out.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—The strike called by the officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for June 16, does not affect the telephone operators. International Secretary Charles P. Ford says that those affected are the cable splicers and all classes of electrical workers in the telephone service and mechanical helpers in the telegraph service. Officials of the Central Union Telephone Company, by which name the Bell Company is known in Illinois, say their operators in this State are not organized.

B. Altman & Co.

Children's
Warm-weather Shoes

must be carefully chosen and as carefully fitted in order to secure the degree of comfort which means so much to the little growing-up's general well-being.

Ankle ties, which are equally appropriate for play, street or dress wear, are particularly cool and comfortable for Summer.

They may be obtained in white, tan or black, and are shown at moderate prices in the Department on the Second Floor, where there are many salespersons who have been especially trained for the fitting of children's footwear.

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PARIS NEW YORK
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SUMMER RESORT
COUNTRY CLUB
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AND
MOUNTAIN WEAR
Designed especially for the various Summer Recreations and Social Activities

FUR STORAGE 2%—REPAIRING AND REMODELING
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Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Fox Scarfs—reduced

Specially priced for immediate clearance. About forty scarfs are included—fine large skins, silky in hair—in the desired shades of brown and gray.

Heretofore specially priced 49.00

Clearance price
38.00

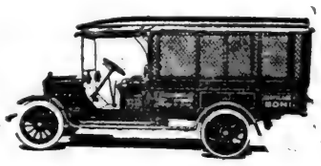
These scarfs may be readily matched to muffs in the Fall—and are a splendid investment

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UNEQUALED among corn flakes!
A food creation that excels in flavor and substance—
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To eat them is to advertise them.
The best and fastest selling corn flakes in America. A try tells why.

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¾ ton - - $1550
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Continental motor, Brown-Lipe clutch and transmission and worm drive are unusual in light trucks. But combined with other units fully as good they have given the Rainier truck an enviable reputation among New York truck users.

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BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ
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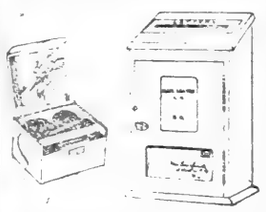
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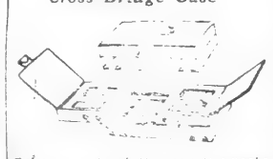


Fitted Dressing Case of soft, fitted with [illegible] knife, flume, paste [illegible] ivories, leathers, [illegible] $8.00

Wardrobe Trunk, door [illegible] bottom, [illegible] $16.50

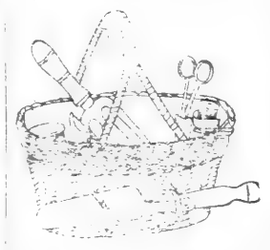
Traveling Bag, leather $23.00

Cross Bridge Case



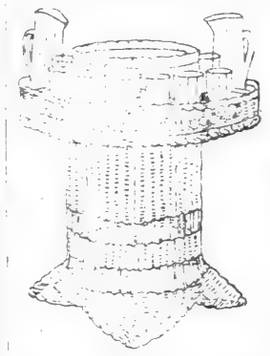
Fitted [illegible] pockets [illegible] $16.50

Cross Garden Basket



[illegible] proof [illegible] $15.00

Cross Refreshment Stand



[illegible] complete [illegible] removable [illegible] and deep [illegible] and three divided [illegible] underneath; 26 inches high, 20 inches wide. Stand of white or high polished black enamel [illegible] with tinted rose and leaf decoration $33.00

Crystal pitchers, as shown, extra, each $1.00

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RESERVE BOARD MAY CURB SPECULATION

Asks Information of Member Banks Concerning Discounting of Federal Securities.

RELUCTANT TO RAISE RATES

Reported Move of Federal Officials Causes a Stir in Wall Street Circles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In an effort to learn the extent to which banks may be taking advantage of Government obligations for speculative purposes the Federal Reserve Board has directed the board of each Federal Reserve bank throughout the country to send out a letter to each member bank requesting information.

This letter asks the banks the extent of their borrowings on collateral and certain other specific information. What will be done with the information after it has been received and classified by officials of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington has not been determined, and will depend partly on the character of the showing made by banks in their replies to the letter, and partly on what the Federal Reserve Board and Treasury officials may consider necessary for dealing with the publication.

It was definitely established tonight that the letter was sent out by instructions from the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, of which Secretary Glass is Chairman and Governor William P. G. Harding the executive head.

It was learned that about nine-tenths of the loans of banks are secured by certificates of indebtedness, Victory loans, or other Government obligations. It was asserted by a high official that in normal or ordinary times it would be possible to regulate the matter of speculation by advancing the discount rates, but that in the present situation this could not very well be done without violating faith with bankers who had been standing behind the Government in its war fiscal operations and in the flotation of its loans.

It was explained by this high official that, while there had been strong intimations that Government obligations were being used for speculative purposes, the Federal Reserve Board did not know to what extent member banks were taking advantage of low Government rates for this purpose, and for that reason the Federal Reserve Board had some time ago asked the boards of the Federal Reserve Banks to send the letter of inquiry to all the members banks.

The text of this letter could not be obtained tonight, and some surprise was expressed by Federal Reserve Board officials that the gist of its contents had gotten out. It was not contemplated that the letter should be made public when it was sent to the various member banks.

The Federal Reserve Board's order to Federal Reserve banks, to inquire into the purposes for which member banks have been discounting paper secured by Liberty and Victory bonds, attracted a great deal of attention in the financial district and some apprehension in that part of it which is intimately connected with the stock market.

For some days it has been rumored that the Reserve Board was contemplating some sort of action designed to curb the stock market speculation, and this order, which is believed to be aimed at banks which have been lending funds on collateral loans and not liquidating their debts at the Reserve Banks as rapidly as the Reserve Board would like to see, was taken as the first move in a regulatory program.

It has been reported in banking circles that the Treasury authorities and the Reserve Board members were not entirely satisfied with recent happenings. The former, it was said, were becoming fearful that if the stock market continued to expand and the demand for call money increased many banks would place funds here at high rates instead of investing them in Treasury certificates of indebtedness and in commercial paper and acceptances.

This fear was entertained with particular regard to some of the interior banks which recently have become heavy lenders in the Stock Exchange demand loan market. These banks, it was further said, had not shown any keen desire to reduce their rediscounts at the Reserve banks.

That there are likely to be flurries in the local money market from time to time was demonstrated yesterday, when call rates advanced to 9 per cent., as against a maximum of 8 per cent. on Monday. This was said to be due mainly to the withdrawal of upward of $25,000,000 of money the Government had on deposit with local banks. This money, it is likely, will return to the banks almost immediately, as the Government is expected to pay it out to private contractors and other individuals and corporations to whom it is in debt, and these latter will redeposit it.

START WILL CASE RETRIAL.

Jury Selected to Decide Disposition of Mrs. Barney's Estate.

The retrial of the contest over the will of eighty-year-old Jane E. Barney, who died on Nov. 5, 1915, at Providence, R. I., leaving an estate valued at $300,000, began in the Surrogates' Court yesterday with the selection of a jury. On the first trial the jury decided in favor of the contestants, but it was appealed by Louis V. Ennis, sole executor under the will, and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ordered a retrial.

According to the will, executed in January, 1915, Mrs. Barney's next of kin consisted of about twenty cousins, among them Mr. Verner, who lives at 30 West 148th Street. The deceased remembered all her cousins in the will, bequeathing to them, with the exception of one, Paul A. Torens, $1,000 each. To the latter the deceased provided that $1,000 be placed in trust, and the income from the amount be paid to him every six months. Mr. Ennis was made sole executor, and the entire residue of the estate left to him.

URGE PROTECTION OF POTASH INDUSTRY

Experts and Manufacturers Appear Before the House Ways and Means Committee.

SEE TRADE IMPERILED

Producers Would Welcome Curtailment of Imports by Tariff or a License System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Hearings were begun today by the Ways and Means Committee on a bill to increase the duty on potash and license importation so as to protect the new potash industry here.

Witnesses stated that it cost $5 a unit to produce potash in this country while the imported product could be sold for $1.50 a unit.

George Otis Smith, Director of the Geological Survey; Dr. A. G. White of the Bureau of Mines, and Lewis Emery of Bradford, Penn., were among the witnesses. Mr. Emery said that he, with other Americans, had invested more than $50,000,000 in developing the industry so that the Government might have potash during the war, and that the country owed it to them to protect them against German competition. He suggested not only a licensing system, but also a tariff.

Dr. Smith held that a protective tariff would be inadequate to protect the industry. He recommended a system of licensing with rigid control over imports.

M. M. Parker of Washington, counsel for the United States Potash Producers' Association, asserted that protection from competition for three to five years would enable the potash industry to develop so that it could take care of all domestic requirements and begin to compete in exports to other countries. Unless Congress came to the aid of the industry, however, Mr. Parker said, it would face financial ruin.

"Germany employed thousands of civilians and hundreds of prisoners during the war," Mr. Parker continued, "in the production of potash, with the idea of dumping it on the United States at the resumption of peace. The carrying out of this plan would kill the industry in the United States."

Mr. Parker stated that Herbert Hoover, as Food Administrator, entered into an agreement with the German syndicate at Brussels in March, whereby German potash was to be shipped to the United States in payment for food allowed to the Germans. Protests by American producers resulted in action that prevented any of the German potash from reaching this country. Senator Hitchcock and other Senators, Mr. Parker explained, sent the protest to Hoover, Baruch, and President Wilson in Paris.

Licenses have been issued, Mr. Parker said, for 20,000 tons of potash from Alsace, which will begin reaching this country the latter part of this month and continue to come in during July, August and September. This condition, with the possibility of German potash being permitted to come in later, was a serious menace unless Congress acted without delay, Mr. Parker asserted.

Mr. Parker said the potash producers would be satisfied with either a tariff on imports or a license system.

MORE TEACHERS NEEDED.

Few of Those Drawn Into War Work Have Returned.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—American schools are facing a serious problem because of the lack of teachers, P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, said today in asking Congress for $200,000 additional appropriation for his bureau for the year beginning July 1.

"Perhaps no other institution was more affected by the war than were the schools," he wrote. "Almost one-third of all the American teachers were drawn out of the schools for service in the army, navy and other branches of the Government and in various commercial activities and war industries.

"As a result there were last October approximately fifty thousand schools without teachers scattered throughout the entire country. There were also about 120,000 new and wholly untrained teachers, largely boys and girls barely ahead of the classes they were expected to teach. Numberless calls from all parts of the country came to the Bureau of Education for relief, and up to the present time comparatively few of the teachers have returned to their regular work. The fever of activity and the higher pay in other fields of labor still complicate the problem."

SEE STRING ON SHIPYARDS.

Congressmen Question Hurley on Disposal of $75,000,000 in Fittings.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—While American shipyards are free to negotiate contracts for foreign account, the Shipping Board desires their co-operation in disposing of some $75,000,000 in surplus engines, boilers and other fittings, Chairman Hurley today told the Senate Commerce Committee. Mr. Hurley said that since President Wilson removed the ban on building for foreign account several weeks ago no case had come before the board where approval has been requested for such contracts.

The exception to free negotiations of contracts with foreign shipping interests implied by Mr. Hurley was sharply questioned by committee members. Senator Edge, Republican, New Jersey, said it might be regarded as a sort of holdup, but added that he knew such was not the purpose. Replying to Senator Simmons, Democrat, North Carolina, Mr. Hurley said the real purpose was to maintain such a price level for the salvage as would protect both the Government and the manufacturers.



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It takes a mighty forest of nearly 347,000 stately maple trees to supply the CHILDS restaurants with maple syrup.

Each tree yields three-quarters of a pound of sugar a year—a total of 130 tons of sweet delight for CHILDS patrons.

Maple sugar, when converted into syrup and properly modified, is the perfect accompaniment of griddle cakes.

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At Savings of 15% to 50%



Furs are enjoying an unprecedented vogue, and with this has come a great scarcity of really fine pelts. We secured the handsome furs in this June sale months ago, knowing that prices *must* advance, but we, *nor anyone else*, had any idea that furs would ever reach present high prices.

By making your selections now you save from 15% to 50%

on present prices. In fact, many of the exquisite fur pieces to be had in this important June sale are marked at less than today's wholesale cost!

Pay One-Third at Time of Selection

on any fur coat, scarf, muff or coatee, the balance to become due when you take your furs from storage in the Fall.

Hudson Seal Coat, in 30 inch belt model	Special	$215.00
Hudson Seal Coat, with natural squirrel collar and cuffs	Special	$242.50
Hudson Seal Coat, with natural beaver collar and cuffs	Special	$252.50
Natural Squirrel Coat, in sports model	Special	$275.00
Natural Mole Coat, in belted model	Special	$275.00
Natural Muskrat Coat	Special	$135.00

One-Skin Stone Marten Scarfs	$28.50	One-Skin Jap Marten Scarfs	$27.50
Three-Skin Mink Scarfs	$45.00	One-Skin Sable Scarfs	$60.00
Fox Scarfs	$48.50	Fox Sets	$97.50
Wolf Scarfs	$28.50	Skunk Scarfs	$44.50

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

ST. JOHN'S AIRMEN ON VERGE OF START

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

after she had gone that they were looking at the Vickers-Vimy. But besides being far larger at her 2,000 feet of approximate altitude, her nose is markedly lower and her upper wings slope backward and backward.

She has not disappeared from sight on her trip to her own aerodrome, which, despite the terrific fog that came on suddenly, [illegible] after observers had lost sight of the Atlantic, all of St. John's and practically the whole of its visiting transatlantic aviator population. Naturally, the Vickers-Vimy is the favorites here since the days of St. John's and among the people there is a great desire to see them fly away.

Whether or not they make it depends upon the progress they can make in getting ready in the early hours of tomorrow, upon the weather holding good, and upon the relative ability of the Handley-Page men to hurry. The transatlantic mail for both the Vimy and the Handley-Page closed today. The capacity of both was quickly exhausted and many persons bought a special "Transatlantic air mail, 1919," over the face of the four Newfoundland Cabot issue of fifteen-cent stamps. Each plane is to carry three pounds of mail made up of about twenty letters, of which ten in each case are missives of official greeting.

The following statement on the Handley-Page flight was issued at Admiral Kerr's headquarters:

"We were unreeled at 7:57 o'clock, Greenwich time, and made a flight of [illegible] 20 minutes. Everything worked satisfactorily, though no bad receiving and transmitting wireless messages were received from [illegible] of 350 miles. The engines worked especially well. Requisite adjustments will be made tomorrow, and another test will follow. Weather reports are at this present [illegible] able, but at the time of becoming distributed [illegible] the date of the transatlantic flight is unsettled."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 10.—Indications tonight were that the Vickers-Vimy in The London Daily Mail's trans-Atlantic competition will not attempt to hop off tomorrow, as [illegible] Alcock, pilot of the plane, [illegible] Brown's successful trial flight [illegible] weather conditions [illegible] to be prevailing in mid-Atlantic and a lack of gasoline of the quality desired are the two factors which it is hoped will keep the machine in its hangar.

The steamer Graciana, due from Liverpool, is said to have aboard a supply of gasoline acceptable to Captain Alcock. If this ship did prove not to be so, Alcock will seek to obtain a supply from other [illegible] ships here or else import some from Halifax. Alcock desires to get away as soon as possible, as within another ten days he would lose advantage of the moon, which becomes full next Friday.

R-34 PLANS A ROUND TRIP OVER ATLANTIC

The mammoth British dirigible R-34, scheduled to begin a flight from England to the United States, by way of Newfoundland, about June 20, will probably attempt a return cruise if the westward voyage is successful, British aviation officials connected with the venture declared on their arrival here yesterday.

Tentative plans for the flight were made public by Lieut. Col. Fred Lucas, who, with Major Hugh Fuller and eight aviation mechanics, came ashore from the Adriatic. The party would go to Cape May, N. J., Lieut. Col. Lucas said, adding, however, that the flight terminus in the United States would not be definitely determined for a day or two. Information hitherto has been that the balloon would be housed at Atlantic City.

Assisting the Britishers in preparing for the reception of the dirigible in this country will be a staff of American aviation officers and mechanics, Lieut. Col. Lucas stated, though he did not know whether they would be assigned from the army or navy. The association with American officials, he stated, would be in the nature of a reunion, as both he and Major Fuller had been attached to the British mission in this country during the war, the former as an adviser to the American air service and the latter in a civilian capacity.

The British officers, members of the Royal Air Force, brought twenty-six pieces of baggage containing spare parts for the R-34. The materials were admitted duty free as a courtesy on the part of the Government.

Cape May is the site of a naval aviation station and the home of the dirigible C-5 which was blown to sea at St. John's, N. F.

READ STILL HOLDS RECORD.

Roget Admits He Flew Only 1,288 Miles—Fontan Loses Machine.

PARIS, June 10.—Lieutenant Roget, the French aviator who on May 24 took the air at Villacoublay in an attempt to fly to Morocco, from which country he planned to cross the Atlantic to Brazil, arrived in Paris today from Kenitra, about twenty miles from Rabat, where he damaged his machine so badly in landing that the proposed transatlantic flight has to be abandoned.

"According to my map," said Lieutenant Roget, "the exact distance we covered was 2,070 kilometres, (1,288 miles) at an average speed of 180 kilometres (112 miles) an hour."

Lieutenant Roget asserted that his machine was a standard one, not specially made for the flight, except that a greater reservoir to allow the machine to carry 1,200 liters of fuel had been installed.

News was received here today that the two men of Lieutenant Jean Perie's plane, who was compelled to land at Mogador, forty miles northwest of Saragossa, Spain, was destroyed in landing, [illegible] and his mechanic, Dalmet, [illegible] the attempt Perie [illegible] left Villacoublay early Sunday in an attempt to reach Dakar, Africa, on the first leg of a flight across the Atlantic to Brazil.

The French press has credited Lieutenant Roget with beating the record of Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read in flying the NC-4, from Newfoundland to the Azores. This statement was later discredited by the constructor of the plane in which Lieutenant Roget made his flight, who pointed out that Roget started his flight from a point several kilometres south of Paris and landed before reaching Rabat, and thus had covered approximately only 1,116 miles.

The NC-4 flew 1,380 miles from Trepassey to Horta.

OPERATING AIR FIRE PATROL

Two Army Planes Covering Southern California Forests Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The War Department today announced that the Southern California aerial forest patrol has been operating since June 1, using Curtiss JN-4D and JN-6H airplanes. The first patrol starts at 10 A. M. and covers 110 miles in 95 minutes, generally at an elevation of 10,000 feet. The range of vision is about 95 miles to the mile of altitude. The second patrol starts at 1 P. M. and covers 100 miles in 120 minutes, flying at an altitude of 7,000 feet.

Major George H. Peabody is in charge of the fire patrol service. The March Field fliers have reported to date two fires, which were quickly extinguished with minor damage. Lieutenant H. M. Pugh discovered a fire in the San Jacinto Mountains and dropped a parachute warning over Beaumont, Cal., at 11:30 A. M. This received the immediate attention of the fireranger for the district, who extinguished the blaze before any serious damage was done.

QUICKER MAIL FOR NEW YORK

Plan to Send Chicago Letters by Air and Twentieth Century.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—To accommodate bankers and business plans are being discussed for the establishment of an afternoon air mail service between Chicago and Cleveland to connect at the latter city with the Twentieth Century Limited, which leaves here for New York at 12:40 P. M. daily.

Oliver T. Sproul, head of the air mail service here, said today that he has been receiving requests that an airplane be scheduled to leave Chicago at 3 P. M. in time to overhaul the Twentieth Century Limited at Cleveland. This would enable business men to send New York mail at least three hours later. The Twentieth Century Limited arrives in Cleveland around 8 o'clock. The airplane would reach there between 6 and 6 o'clock.

FLIGHT FROM STOCKHOLM.

American Naval Aviator Is Carrying Danish Millionaire to Copenhagen.

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—Captain Batt, American naval aviator, started from Stockholm today to fly to Copenhagen by way of Gothenburg.

The weather was stormy when the aviator set out. Captain Batt had Mr. Larsen, a Danish millionaire, as passenger.

Civilian Airman Fatally Burned.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Oscar Bricker, 30 years old, of Wabash, Ind., a civilian flyer, was burned to death at Hannibal, Mo., this morning when his airplane fell out of control and crashed in a street, bursting into flames. Bricker's airplane was acting as a herald for a convoy of motor trucks making a demonstration tour over Missouri and Illinois.

Three Fliers Killed in Collision.

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—Three aviators were killed this morning in a collision between two airplanes at the military flying grounds here. The machines met while they were flying at an altitude of 900 feet.

CARNEGIE STEEL HAS GIVEN 16 REPEAT ORDERS. WHY?



BROCKWAY
THE RIGHT WAY

MOTOR TRUCKS

U. S. WAR DEPT. CHOSE BROCKWAY DESIGN FOR THE LIBERTY. WHY?

Sixty-eight years of valuable mechanical experience has enabled us to build the *best value* truck in the world. Many of America's largest truck users agree with us. We would appreciate the opportunity to show you how Brockway betters your transportation needs—at a lower final cost. Call, write or phone our direct factory branch.

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Why I Demand a Daily Balance

By J. J. LUBELL, *Credit Manager*
Borgenicht & Sons Co., Inc., Children's Dresses
1115 Broadway, New York City

"I believe in the automatic extension of a balance on each customer's account every time a change is made.

"First: because each day's posting is proved that day—not days or weeks later.

"Second: because trial balance troubles are completely eliminated.

"Third: because the extended balance is a great help to me in checking accounts and watching credits."

Accounts Receivable the Same as Cash

"In this business accounts receivable are the same as cash and deserve the same protection.

"We know from experience that it is very essential that every charge and credit be posted every day."

The automatic operation, accuracy and simplicity of Burroughs Bookkeeping Machines convinced Mr. Lubell. He wanted most the extended balance but he got in addition the saving of one clerk in the bookkeeping department.

When the Burroughs representative calls it is worth your while to give him a little time. He understands accounting and can help you.

Adding—Bookkeeping—Calculating Machines
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GLIMPSING THE OBVIOUS

In outlining what you propose to spend for your building it is equally important to consider what you are going to get in return.

No truth is too obvious for occasional repetition!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction



HARVARD
Tan Russia Calf Blucher;
Tan Russia Calf Lace Oxford;
Black Kid; Chocolate Vici Kid.

Good Shoes Need No Introduction—

they're recommended. That fits the case of the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes to a T.

Every wearer of these shoes is a booster; they have none but the kindest words to say about them. Why? Because these shoes are kind to them, thanks to the pure felt and cork cushion. The cushion takes all the hard jolts out of their walk in life, leaving them in a happy, boosting frame of mind.

You, too, will be a booster once you wear them.

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BALTIMORE CLUB Whiskey



Is Prohibition Coming July 1st?

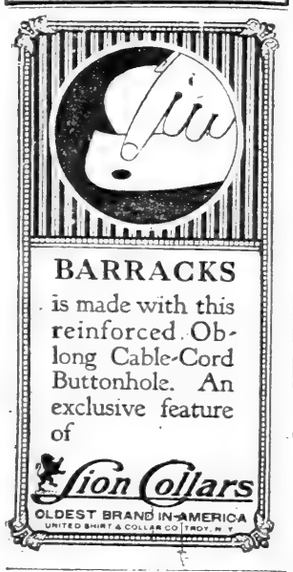
Insure your supply by ordering now with cancellation privilege and refund of money if prohibition is not effective against whiskey after July 1, 1919.

Club or Group Orders Accepted. Prices (Including Local Delivery)

By the Gallon . . . $11.50
Minimum order 5 gals

By the Case (12 bottles) $30.00
Minimum order 3 cases

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BARRACKS is made with this reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole. An exclusive feature of

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BUY "MILLER" Lighting Fixtures or Lamps

For House, Cottage, Club, Church or Office
BECAUSE THEY GIVE THE BEST LIGHT, ARE BEAUTIFUL, NOT HIGH PRICED.



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EXPECT STOCK FRAUD INDICTMENTS SOON

Grand Jury Continues Its Inquiry Into Alleged Swindles —Many New Leads.

COMPLAINTS POUR IN

District Attorney Gets Many Letters Telling of Methods Used to Lure Investors.

While indictments are said to be pending against probably five persons for dealing in fraudulent stocks, letters of complaint continue to arrive each day at the office of District Attorney Swann. They tell the story of misplaced confidence, smooth talking, and parting with money for stocks in oil companies that have never produced a gallon of oil. No indictments had been handed into court by the Grand Jury that is investigating the alleged stock swindles, but it was said about the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that indictments are a matter of the near future. In the meantime new leads are opening up before the officials, and trustworthy financiers are said to be coming to the help of those who have undertaken to rid the market of wildcat schemes.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, who is making the investigation, said that his experience showed that most of the real oil producing companies did not have to market their stock by circulars, by making of promises that were never intended to be fulfilled, or by luring the ignorant by extravagant descriptions of oil properties that, if they appeared in fiction, would be laughed at. For instance, he quoted yesterday from a "follow up" letter sent out by a seller of oil stocks in which the writer, after urging those who had purchased stock to buy more, said: "Like St. Paul, I have kept the faith. I have won the fight." The fight was over those who would sell this particular stock short. By the victory, the broker said, the stock, which cost originally a small sum, was soon to go to $15 a share.

Prospective Agent Writes.

In the mass of information gathered, and some that will figure in the courts if any alleged offenders are brought to trial, are letters and papers found in the office of a broker on Saturday which show the working of the system of stock selling, the "follow up" methods and the "landing" of the "prospects." Mr. Dooling made public a letter found in a broker's office from a woman in Buenos Aires as illustrating the working of the system and how widespread is the territory covered by alleged worthless stock. This is the letter:

"Herewith I enclose a list of the richest married ladies in this country. They all have private incomes, and spend monthly such a sum that a couple of hundred dollars sent each month to you would not be missed. I send them direct to you on the 15 per cent. offer you made me. Later on, when you establish an agent here, the above will not interfere with his work, as the enclosed list does not read stock brokers' advice unless sent in a handwritten envelope (plain) with full postage. I hope to be in New York later, and think I can help you to our mutual advantage. Attached is memo. headed as follows: Time is money. Advice. Write them circular letter in . . . .

"You can also send a circular letter relative to the importance of oil investments such as you sent me in England.

"Explain everything in the simplest language.

"State they may send even the smallest quantity each month through any of the big banks, or a check to the . . . Trust Company, New York, for . . . .

"I wish you to address all to the ladies; they will be interested.

"Kindly remember that the ladies, most of them, never learned what is a stock or a share; so, therefore, simple language.

"Your interest is mine. With that view I give the above advice. I have experience with these women folk here.

"Don't mntion my name."

Many Complaints from Nearby.

"Most of the real oil producing companies," said Mr. Dooling, "do not attempt to sell their stock in New York. It is not necessary. Owners of producing wells can go right out in the district and get money for developing."

A majority of the complaints that have come to the District Attorney's office are from small investors in this State, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Those who bought stock were urged to buy more and they were told in glowing language that there was nothing to do but wait and collect the profits on their investments. A complaint from Paterson came from a family in moderate circumstances. Three members of this family alleged they had invested $2,000, the savings of years in stock in an oil company that had not produced oil and probably never would.

In a letter to J. H. Tregoe, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Credit Men's Association, former Assistant District Attorney Edward S. Brogan, who was formerly in charge of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds, under Mr. Swann, wrote yesterday:

"Although fraudulent stock promoters have been the subject of investigation for several years it was not until they overstepped themselves and sought to exchange worthless stock for Liberty bonds that they received nationwide condemnation and exposure that will, I trust, end in appropriate action by Congress. District Attorney Swann and his assistants will earn the gratitude of the community as well as the thanks of hundreds of thousands of victims throughout the country if they continue their present campaign."

EXPLAINS NEW TAX LAW.

A. C. Pleydell Says Some Points May Not Be Constitutional.

The New York Tax Reform Association, 20 Broadway, through its Secretary, A. C. Pleydell, has issued a leaflet explaining the various points in the new tax laws of New York State that were enacted at the recent session of the Legislature. Mr. Pleydell says that the enactment of the State income tax law, applying to residents and nonresidents, was the most important change. A summary of the features of the law is given, and Mr. Pleydell raises the question of the constitutionality of some of the features.

"There are several features of this law," he says, "that seem to be in violation of constitutional rights and that can be only settled by litigation. Nonresidents are denied the exemptions given to residents, which appears to violate the Fourteenth Amendment. 'Withholding agents' are required to keep out of all salaries of nonresidents and pay to the Controller 2 per cent., whereas the tax fixed by Section 351 on nonresidents is only 1 per cent. on amounts up to $10,000. (Nor could it be higher than that on residents.) It does not seem that any employer can have the right, or be compelled, to retain an amount greater than the possible tax. Another point is as to the right of this State to levy any tax on such income of non-residents as was earned prior to the enactment of this law. Residents can, apparently, be legally taxed on all of their income, even though some of it is taxed in another State, according to the precedents set in enheritance tax legislation. And nonresidents can probably be taxed on income earned here if there is no discrimination in rates."

Mr. Pleydell also gives a summary of the investment tax law, which is continued in operation, corporation income tax and inheritance tax changes.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING BARGE

Crew of Tugboat Held for Theft of $6,000 Worth of Leather.

Accused of taking the barge Advance from its moorings at the foot of Gansevoort Street, in the North River, early on the morning of May 26, and stealing $6,000 worth of leather from it, the captain and crew of the tugboat Daniel W. Bigoney were held under $10,000 bail each by Judge William H. Wadhams in Part 1 of General Sessions Court yesterday.

The men, who were arrested Monday night, were Charles Smith, the captain; John Murnane, mate; and John Schmauder and William Doyle, deckhands.

Doyle, who was the youngest of the prisoners, said at Police Headquarters that he knew nothing of the robbery. He simply had carried out orders he received to take the Advance from the pier at Gansevoort Street to the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, where it was found a few hours later, he said. The tugboat, which is the property of the Erie Railroad, was on fire duty at the Erie Docks when the order is alleged to have been given.

Assistant District Attorney Moses R. Ryttenberg asked that bail in each case be fixed at $25,000. He told the Court that merchandise valued at $1,500,000 had been stolen by river pirates during the last year. He said that eighty-nine bales of leather had been taken from the Advance.

TO SEEK CAUSE OF UNREST.

Legislative Committee Will Begin Hearings on Bolshevism Today.

Senator Clayton R. Lusk of Cortland, Chairman of the Legislative Joint Committee which is to investigate Bolshevism, announced yesterday that the first public hearing of the committee would be held in the Board of Estimate room at the City Hall tomorrow forenoon, at 11 o'clock. Senator Lusk declined to divulge who the witnesses would be, but intimated that it would be a "good session."

"The committee," Senator Lusk said, "will seek to establish, through sworn evidence, whether the movement in this country which has been characterized as 'Bolshevism' is treasonable and seditious in its character, or whether it is merely a movement to better the conditions of the workers; it will attempt to show what are the manifestations of the movement and the methods by which its propaganda is being conducted, and, in the third place, what measures should be adopted to remedy conditions if our worst fears are verified through the testimony which will be given before the committee."

The committee, besides taking testimony in this city, will hold public hearings in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, cities in which there is said to exist a great deal of social unrest.

PRIZES FOR FINEST BABIES.

Sixty-two Win Awards at Ceremony in Brooklyn.

Babies large and small, babies that laughed and babies that cried, were at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday, at the Brooklyn Baby Convention, which met to receive from Borough President Riegelmann the prizes awarded some time ago by the Health Department for the healthiest children.

Alice Wolff, of 1,613 Eastern Parkway, 2 years old, was winner of the first all-around prize from the City of New York, and Gladys Rosen, 30 months old, beautifully formed, physically perfect, and wonderfully intelligent, received the first health prize in Brooklyn. Sixty other prizes were awarded, all the babies being present except Marjorie O'Brien, of 18 Newell Street, who died from influenza between the time of the award and the presentation. Her medal was given to her mother.

A feature of the exercises was the kissing of all the babies by Mr. Riegelmann, who is a bachelor.

Free Peony Show This Week.

The first peony show ever held in New York will be open at the Museum of Natural History on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York. The exhibition will be free. No prizes are offered, and the exhibition is given only for the love of the peony and to show the public what advance has been made in this flower in the last ten years.

NAVY LEAGUE MAKES REPLY TO DANIELS

Declares Secretary Was Sea Arm's Single Greatest Obstruction Prior to War.

PRAISES HIS AID IN VICTORY

But Think Seven Hundred Million Dollars Might Have Been Saved American People.

Colonel Henry Breckenridge, formerly Assistant Secretary of War and President of the Navy League of the United States, issued a statement yesterday in answer to the assertion by Secretary Daniels before the House Naval Affairs Committee last Saturday that the members of the organization were "as much enemies of the country as any anarchists" and that he would not recognize the League or allow it to take part in any naval activities while he was still Secretary of the Navy. In the statement Colonel Breckenridge characterizes Secretary Daniels as the "single greatest obstruction of the creation of an adequate and efficient navy, until the threat of immediate war actually hung upon the borders of our country."

The statement, which was approved by the members of the League at their annual meeting yesterday morning, said among other things:

"Mr. Josephus Daniels is reported to have said he will not recognize the Navy League until it is dead, damned, and reconverted.

"Mr. Daniels is reported to have said that he will kill the Navy League. The League was born a decade before Mr. Daniels took office. In the time of the general lack of interest it worked in season and out of season for sound naval policy and efficient naval organization. It may be that the League will be done to death by Mr. Daniels. It is the confident expectation of the League that it, itself, will be able to survive his displeasure and that the navy will be able to survive his administration.

"Perhaps we have made mistakes. Napoleon said that he has made few mistakes who has fought few battles. And the Navy League has fought many battles for what it considered the interest of our nation on the sea.

"But the future of the Navy League is not for Mr. Daniels to decide. It is for the people to decide and we shall abide gladly by their judgment.

"In the meantime we shall insist upon a fair comparison of the relative services to the navy and the country of Josephus Daniels and the Navy League, and we shall maintain the right to criticise our public servants.

"Until the threat of immediate war actually hung upon the borders of our country, Josephus Daniels was the single greatest obstruction to the creation of an adequate and efficient Navy. If to urge an adequate navy when Josephus Daniels would not constitutes an offense, then the Navy League should be 'dammed.'

"Admiral Bradley A. Fiske was the leading champion of preparedness among the personnel of the Navy. Fearlessly he enunciated the truth of naval needs and proper naval policy. He was hounded into humiliation and impotence by Josephus Daniels. If to have upheld his hands and to have aided in interpreting to our people his message of the Navy's need, when Josephus Daniels was trying to destroy him, as he now tries to destroy the Navy League, is an offense, then the Navy League should be 'dammed.'

"But the future attitude of the Navy League to Mr. Daniels will be what it has been in the past. When he is right we shall applaud him. When we think he is wrong, we shall say so. Though he inhibited the naval preparation before the war, we praise him for doing his best to aid in winning the war when in it. Though he hounded Fiske before the war, we praise him for supporting Sims in the war. Though he would not build a navy in 1912 when it could have been built for $300,000,000, we praise him for starting to build it in 1917, though it cost $1,200,000,000. And we risk the statement that $700,000,000 is a good deal for the American people to pay in excess cost for the privilege of having Josephus Daniels as Secretary of the Navy."

Other elections besides that of Colonel Breckenridge as President, were: Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. James Carrol Frazer of Washington, D. C., and Benjamin T. Waide of New Orleans, and Treasurer, Judge Sidney Ballou of Washington, D. C.

HELD FOR ABANDONING SON.

Father Alleged to Have Sought to Save $5 a Week Boy Cost Him.

Frank Abramowie, 25 years old, a tailor, of 125 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, when arraigned before Magistrate Kochendorfer in Long Island City yesterday on a charge of abandoning his five-year-old son Frank, told the Magistrate he had given the boy to a man because he did not want him any more. He was unable to get bail for examination tomorrow and went to jail.

The boy was found on June 1 wandering at North Beach. He could not speak English, so it was supposed that he had become lost, and was taken to the Astoria Police Station, and later to the Children's Society. No clue to his identity was discovered until Monday when the women with whom the boy boarded complained to the police.

Abramowie told the police his wife had died in October last, and that it was costing him $5 a week to board and lodge the boy.

Jesse M. Weissman Kills Himself.

Jesse M. Weissman, 45 years old, of 271 West Ninetieth Street, President of the Ussesa Sales Company, who is said to have been in ill health for some time, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the right temple as he sat at his desk in his office on the tenth floor of 220 West Forty-second Street. The contents of a letter addressed to his wife and marked "personal," found in a box in the safe, were not disclosed.

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Match-Making! Indestructo Scarfs And Indestructo Pocket Caps Introduced By John David

A MATCHLESS match! A Silk Cap to match your Scarf! A Silk Scarf to match your Cap! Both cut of pull-and-pucker-proof Indestructo Silk *spirally twisted* (exclusive) in the way of weaving to repel wrinkles.

The *seamless band* (exclusive) from end to end makes tying creases disappear from an Indestructo Scarf, as a school-boy's nine-o'clock headache wholly disappears at 9:30.

Indestructo Wrinkle-Free Silk Scarfs in 100 Plain Colors, $1.50 and $2.00. Indestructo Wrinkle-Free Silk Pocket Caps in Blue, Brown, Gray and also Green, $5.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Jaeger
American Owned

Special Sale
SWEATERS AND KINDRED LINES
Suitable for Country and Seashore
20% Reductions
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HEDLEY IS URGENT FOR HIGHER FARES

Interborough Official Declares Expense of Carrying Passengers Exceeds Revenue.

SEES NO MONEY AVAILABLE

Commissioner Delaney Will Investigate Cost of Proposed Station at Broadway and 122d Street.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has no ready money to spend for new improvements other than those to which it is obligated under the Dual Contract No. 3, and therefore cannot think of building a new station at 122d Street and Broadway, according to Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough. Moreover, Mr. Hedley yesterday told Transit Construction Commissioner John H. Delaney that the Interborough must have a higher fare soon or it will "go broke." He added that the company could not find money to finance improvements when it was paying out for expenses more than five cents for each five-cent passenger carried.

The statement was made by Mr. Hedley at a hearing before Commissioner Delaney in reference to the construction of the new Broadway station which was held as a result of the filing of petitions by the Harlem Board of Commerce and residents of Morningside Heights. At the close of the hearing, Commissioner Delaney announced that he would instruct the engineers of the Commission to make a survey of the site of the proposed station and prepare plans so that a determination might be reached as to its cost. When the estimates and plans are completed the Commissioner will give another hearing to the upper Broadway residents.

City Will Aid, Says Delaney.

Commissioner Delaney said he did not share the gloom felt by Mr. Hedley as to the city's ability to finance subway improvements. In fact, he added, he had been promised most thorough co-operation on the part of the city officials toward bringing the dual system to completion.

Some of those who spoke in favor of the plan for locating a station at 122d Street were Senator Edward J. Dowling, Professor Rockwell of Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Frank Damrosch, head of the Institute of Musical Art, and Dr. J. Gardiner Smith, President of the Harlem Board of Commerce. Professor Rockwell presented statistics to show that from 1905 to 1915 the population of the Assembly District in the immediate neighborhood of 122d Street and Broadway had grown more than 107 per cent., and that in this estimate there was no count taken of the thousands of students who throng the institutions on Morningside Heights and of the scores of persons who occasionally visit these institutions.

Says Five Cents Not Enough.

Then Mr. Hedley answered the arguments, he said:

"The Interborough cannot take on any other obligations. We cannot raise a cent for new construction work to which we are not now pledged. The fact is that we are selling five cents worth of transportation that is costing a great deal more. We cannot long continue to do that. We have almost exhausted the surplus moneys we saved when the 7 cents was a profitable fare, but it is not now sufficient to meet the operating expenses and the return on the investment. Our first obligation must be to finish the work under Contract No. 3, then if we can get the money for new stations, all right and good.

"What is the use of trying to build business if the business must be done at a loss? It isn't business. We have got to have more money for carrying the subway people or we will go broke, and it won't take long. I tell you we have developed a wonderful railroad. The signal system alone cost $4,000,000. We have put millions into improvements. But if more money is not to be had I tell you the railroad will go backward instead of forward."

O'TOOLE REVEALS SECRET.

Charged with Accepting Bribe, He Tells of Arrests of Burglars.

Valentine O'Toole disclosed yesterday how he caused the arrest of 172 burglars.

O'Toole is a policeman who lives at 266 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, and his story was unfolded when he was defending charges before Deputy Commissioner John Leech that he accepted money for a man awaiting trial on the charge of being implicated in the theft of $6,500 worth of silks from a loft at 2,778 Broadway, Manhattan.

Fighting to sustain his character against the assaults of men whom he accused of being professional burglars out to "assassinate" him, he told of living for nearly two years with burglars, pickpockets, and all-round thugs and passing on to Inspector McCray information that caused them to be arrested. He told how, once, when he was working on an official mission that he was captured by a policeman and stood up at the point of a pistol and arrested because he dared not disclose his identity without sacrificing police secrets. At this very time, he said, he was bleeding from seven stab wounds inflicted by crooks who thought him a stool pigeon and sought to end his life to silence his suspected disclosures.

More than two hours was required by O'Toole to tell his story. O'Toole, before the Second Deputy Commissioner, told how, in 1916, Inspector McCray selected him to leave his home and friends in Brooklyn and seek acquaintance with the crooks who were terrorizing silk merchants and manufacturers in the city. O'Toole said that his task was to creep into the confidence of the crooks.

He told how he followed instructions, went into Harlem, and there starting with the pool rooms. Eventually, according to O'Toole's story, he was introduced to burglars and soon mastered their secrets. It was through this information that he caused the arrest of 100 burglars in 1917. He caused the arrest of seven at a later date, and still later, his records show, he led to the arrest of sixty-five more burglars.

O'Toole was being tried on the charge that he accepted $55 from Samuel Hirsch, awaiting trial on a charge of burglary, "to go easy in my testimony." Hirsch had sworn that O'Toole had solicited a bribe of $500 to let him off easy, and the hearing yesterday was to develop the defense of the policeman. Detectives who were planted to watch the attempt to bribe O'Toole, following a previous complaint to Commissioner Enright, declared that Hirsch "flashed" the money, but that he did not give it to O'Toole, and that when O'Toole was searched he did not have on his person any of the marked money with which Hirsch had been provided to trap the policeman.

At the hearing yesterday it developed that the case would likely hinge upon a question of veracity. It was then that O'Toole, fearing his honor was at stake, launched into a disclosure of the secret work. When he had finished Deputy Commissioner Leech reserved decision.

In the meantime, Hirsch, who is still under indictment for burglary, will have to stand trial with two companions, who, the indictment alleges, helped him steal silks worth $6,500.

SHOOTS AS AID IS REFUSED.

Junk Dealer Held for Wounding Los Angeles Philanthropist.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 10.—Louis Goldfried, 30 years old, of Youngstown, O., was held here today in connection with the shooting yesterday of Caesar Samuels, a philanthropist, at the headquarters of the Federation of Jewish Societies. Samuels was said to be dangerously wounded. Goldfried said, according to the police, that he did not know Samuels personally, but said that because Samuels was a member of the society which had not given him financial assistance for which he had asked.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 10.—Louis Goldfried, held in Los Angeles in connection with the shooting of Caesar Samuels, Jewish philanthropist, was sent west by local Jewish charities on account of lung trouble. On Sunday a telegram was received here from him asking that he be given funds to rejoin his wife and children here, as he was much better, but local charitable agents recommended that his family be sent west. Goldfried was a junk dealer here.

ENSIGN CONFESSES HE TOOK PRESENTS

Paul Beck Pleads Guilty at Trial to Giving Easy Assignments to Men in Return.

15 CHARGES AGAINST HIM

Money, Dinners, and Motor Trips His Rewards—Boatswain Admits Taking Bribe.

Ensign Paul Beck of the Naval Reserves, who has been on trial before a general court-martial at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn since Friday, pleaded guilty yesterday to fifteen specifications charging him with conduct tending to the destruction of good morale. The proceedings grew out of accusations that Ensign Beck accepted sums of money, dinner parties, and automobile trips for obtaining enrollment of men in the naval service and assignment to shore duty for them in return for these favors.

George Gordon Battle, counsel for Beck, told the court that the conduct of his client was due to evil association, and that he shared whatever he received with others. He said Beck would make a full statement of all his transactions to Judge Advocate Muir. Mr. Battle asked for leniency for his client on the ground that the disgrace of the proceedings and dismissal from the service would be sufficient punishment.

Mr. Battle said the ensign was a self-made man, 31 years old, born in Manhattan, and educated in Public School 84 and the Brooklyn Boys High School. He went to Colgate University for two years and to Cincinnati University for for two years. He won the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Columbia University, and between 1911 and 1913 took a course in the New York Law School. He said the ensign made his way through school by soliciting subscriptions for magazines, and that he had not applied for admission to the bar.

The court deliberated more than an hour before it accepted Ensign Beck's plea. The findings of the court will be forwarded to Washington for approval by the Navy Department.

After the plea had been accepted, the judge advocate recalled Julius Popper, a lawyer associated with Beck at 291 Broadway, to the stand. Popper testified Monday that he never had accepted money from Joseph Price, father of Irving Price, an enrolled man, to be given to Leck. The judge advocate asked Popper if that testimony was correct.

"I have decided to tell the truth," answered Popper, "and not to shield the accused. Mrs. Price came to my office and offered me $25 in cash, and told me to give it to Mr. Beck. I told him I did not care to take it. I did not know what the money was for, but I had an idea, and did not care to accept it. But I gave him an envelope. I do not remember whether I put Beck's name on the envelope or not, but I gave it to Beck. Beck opened the envelope and took the money out. He handed it to me and asked me to credit it to his account."

Popper's corrected testimony will be enclosed with the findings submitted to the Navy Department.

Beck entered the navy in December, 1917, as a first-class yeoman, and was assigned to 280 Broadway as a cost inspector. He was transferred to Pelham Bay and later to the Navy Yard. For a time he was an inspector for the navy at the Sperry Gyroscope Company. In April, 1918, he was at the receiving ship at the Port of New York. From there he went to Pelham Bay, and then to Princeton, where he received his commission as Ensign.

Pleading guilty to accepting payments of $300 a month for six months for keeping three boys on shore duty and giving them special privileges, Chief Boatswain L. C. Casey, executive officer at Bay 6, Bensonhurst, is awaiting the sentence of a court-martial. The findings will be made public in Washington. The trial was held in the navy yard in Brooklyn two weeks ago. No evidence was introduced in the case.

The specifications charged that Casey kept Irwin, Philip, and Sidney Hymes, sons of Samuel Hymes, a cotton goods manufacturer of 175 Greene Street, Manhattan, who lives at 801 West End Avenue, in easy shore berths; that he permitted them to go home every night, and granted one of them thirty days' leave soon after the boy had reported for duty.

Casey was arrested at the Hotel Hermitage, after he had received money, by Intelligence officers of the navy. The officers had apprehended a man who was to make a payment to Casey, and told him to take the money to the hotel and have Casey call for it. When Casey called he was arrested.

WANTS ARMY COURT REFORM

Colonel West Says Edith Cavell Died Under "Usual Laws."

CHICAGO, June 10.—A general agreement that the courts-martial system of the American Army could be improved by adequate counsel for accused men was adopted at today's session here of the Committee on Military Law and Courts-Martial Procedure of the American Bar Association.

Captain John W. Deckwith and Colonel R. R. McCormick, President of the Chicago Tribune, both advanced this suggestion as the first lesson learned from their experiences in the army. In addition to these officers, Colonel Eugene R. West, chief of the legislative section of the Judge Advocate General's Department, was again before the committee to discuss in detail the bill drawn by Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansel, former Judge Advocate General.

Colonel Eugene R. West, Chief of the legislative section of the Judge Advocate General's Department, concluded two days of technical discussion of proposed statutory changes in military law.

"I would have three principal changes made," said Colonel West. "First, there should be a more complete preliminary investigation by competent officers, thus reducing the number of trials by special and general courts; second, only thoroughly competent officers should be detailed to courts-martial, thus insuring better courts; third, better counsel should be assured both the accused and the Government. With these things accomplished, there would be no need of remedial legislation."

Chairman Gregory asked whether there should not be a provision excepting women from the death penalty.

"We have heard much of the case of 'poor Edith Cavell,'" Colonel West said. "Yet I have become rather firmly convinced that she was subject to her fate by the usual laws of war. Certainly the French have executed women spies."

Colonel West agreed with the chairman that it would be only consistent with the Anglo-Saxon attitude on the Cavell case to except women from the the death penalty, but he added:

"I believe that a woman spy deserves the same fate as a man spy; otherwise we would open the gates wide to the most resourceful class of spies that is known."

The committee let it be known that only two more days will be devoted to taking testimony. An equal time, it is planned, will be given to preparing a report and it was indicated that no attempt would be made to draw up a bill to substitute for the Ansell measure.

JAIL FOR BOOKMAKERS.

Magistrates Urged to be Less Lenient with Gamblers.

Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo yesterday sent as a circular to all Magistrates, a letter from Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, asking that persons known to be bookmakers who are convicted of obstructing sidewalks be sent to jail.

The Police Commissioner complained that, as gathering evidence against bookmakers was difficult, the punishment imposed by most of the Magistrates was very light, frequently a suspended sentence and, at most, a fine.

In his circular Chief Magistrate McAdoo urged that if upon investigation by a probation officer it was shown that the defendant made his living as a bookmaker or gambler he be dealt with accordingly.

NO NEW WILKINS JURORS.

Panel Quickly Exhausted—Fifty Veniremen Called for Today.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 10.—There was only a brief session today in the trial of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, charged with the murder of his wife, Julia, at their Long Beach home on Feb. 27. A special panel of thirty-five veniremen had been summoned for this morning, but only sixteen appeared. All were examined, but not a juror was added to the six chosen yesterday.

After the sixteen had been examined, Justice Manning announced that the panel had been exhausted and adjourned court until tomorrow morning. Twenty-five veniremen had been summoned to appear tomorrow, and an additional twenty-five will be summoned, making fifty.

DEGREES TO 70 AT RUTGERS.

Gen. Weigel and Secretary Houston Receive Honorary Awards.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 10.—Major Gen. William Weigel, commander of the 88th Division, and Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston were the chief speakers at the Rutgers College commencement today. Secretary Houston received the honorary degree of LL.D. and General Weigel that of M. Sc.

Degrees were conferred upon seventy members of the graduating class, fifty-two of whom had been in the army or navy during a part of their course. Several degrees had been held up a year or two because the recipients were absent in the service.

Others who received degrees this morning and who spoke at the alumni dinner that followed the commencement exercises were: Doctor of Music, Arthur G. Woodruff, for twenty-five years Director of the University Glee Club of New York; Doctor of Science, Lieut. Col. Walter Sherwood, M. D., of New York; Frank R. Van Horn, Ph. D., professor of the Case School of Applied Science; Louis F. Bishop, M. D., of New York; and Doctor of Laws, Alan H. Strong, general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Methodist Fund Totals $1106,295,000.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Methodist Joint Centenary campaign for $105,000,000 passed its goal today; the director, Dr. John W. Hancher, announced. The total, he said, has reached $106,295,000, with six large sub-divisions of the loan work yet to report their latest contributions.

A Bristle Hint

Your new Tooth Brush should be soaked over night. The holes in which bristles are set are purposely made large to permit expansion.

The water swells the bristles, keeps them firm, prevents breaking and falling out and prolongs the life of the brush.

Rexall Stores

Liggett's THE SAFE DRUG STORES

Boy Scouts of America Nation Wide Campaign for 1,000,000 Members

DURING BOY SCOUT WEEK, ENDING JUNE 14th

By Proclamation of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Give your hearty support, moral and financial, to this great American Boy Scout Movement.

Franklin Simon & Co.



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A Very Remarkable

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for girls and misses—sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years

Special at $2.89

¶ Having made a very extensive purchase we are able to offer in this sale Smocks of a character equalled in other collections only at very much higher prices. So marked is their superiority that even the novice will readily realize them to be *simply wonderful* at this low price. They come in

Novelty and Sports Models of Japanese Crepe, Voile, Crossbar, Ramie and other smart sport fabrics, showing new pockets and rich hand-embroidery for trimming

Excellent variety of new colors. *Second Floor.*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

This store will close at five o'clock from June 16th until September 2nd; closes all day Saturday, June 28th, and on Saturdays during July and August.

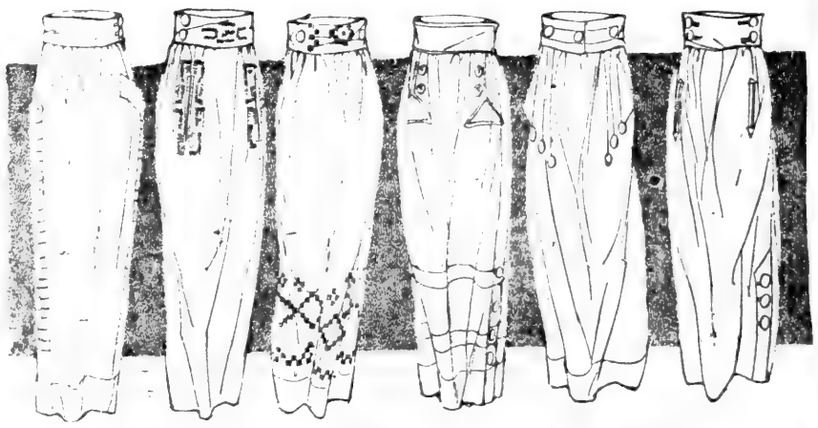
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Fifth Avenue at 35th Street.

Established 1879

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Summer Sports Skirts for Women



6.50 7.95 8.50

10 NEW SUMMER MODELS

Surf Satin Embroidered Voile

Embroidered Imported and Domestic Gabardine

Third Floor

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STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5:30 P. M.

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets



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SILK or LISLE SOCKS

COMBINING COOLNESS and COMFORT

(From 1 to 14 years)

COOLNESS and comfort are the essentials which make socks the ideal children's hosiery for playtime or dress occasions. The Franklin Simon socks embody these qualifications plus serviceability, and the wide range of the colorings, embroidered clox and novelty tops, makes the assortment unsurpassed.

English Lisle Socks

BY THE PAIR THEY COST MORE
BY THE WEAR THEY COST LESS

Of imported lisle thread, in white, colors and candy stripes, with hand embroidered clox and novelty tops.
Sizes 5 to 9½. According to size,

.85 to 2.35

Lisle Socks—Novelty Tops

Of lisle thread, in white or solid colors, with novelty tops.
Sizes 5 to 9½. According to size,

.28 to .65

Silk Socks in Colors

Silk socks in white and colors. Also in white with novelty colored tops.
Sizes 5 to 9½. According to size,

.50 to .85

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY SHOP—Main Floor

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

WE cannot emphasize too strongly the advantage of Saks-chosen fabrics in a suit. It makes a great difference whether the cloth you get is *sheepy* or *sheepish.*

The Finest Tailoring in America—bar none

$30 UP

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PARIS GARTERS

NO METAL CAN TOUCH YOU



35¢ 50¢ 75¢

merit your decided preference because they give you the utmost in comfort and service. You choose from styles at 35¢ to 75¢ thoroly confident that each grade represents the best value obtainable at the price you pay.

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Buy Compensation Protection at Actual Cost

THIS is an invitation extended to concerns that want to stop paying heavy profits to stockholders on insurance the law compels you to provide.

An invitation to you to stop paying agents' commissions on insurance that does not have to be "sold" you.

An invitation to buy your protection at *actual cost*, and get the benefit of the advice and service of expert insurance talent in caring for your Compensation problems.

The Liberty Mutual gives to its policy-holders full protection without stockholders' profits or agents' commissions.

It is a *mutual* company, which means that it pays back its earnings to its policyholders each year.

The Liberty Mutual has already made cash returns of more than $2,500,000 to its policyholders, equaling 30 per cent. of yearly premiums.

Investigate this way of buying your protection. Have us *show* you how much we have saved our policyholders.

Get a Service that Prevents Accidents

YOU are interested in seeing that every accident claim is settled promptly and fairly—the Liberty Mutual does that.

But you are interested much more in *eliminating accidents.*

And here is where the interested service of the Liberty Mutual experts helps you. For, by *helping to prevent accidents*, enormous savings in time-loss of employees is made for our policyholders.

In many instances the number of accidents has been reduced 20 to 50 per cent. Think what that would mean in labor saving to you—a real dollar-and-cents saving that often eclipses the actual cost of insurance.

This also means, in most cases, a reduction of premium as well.

When you employ the Liberty Mutual their service is always *in your interest.* For the Liberty Mutual is a *mutual* company—not a "stock" company with stockholders' profits to pay.

Isn't this the type of service *you* would like?

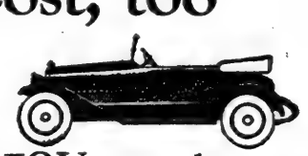
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THIS strong New England Company has ample financial security to meet every need. But it provides *more.*

Every policyholder is doubly protected by *reinsurance in London Lloyds,* against catastrophe losses—thus eliminating the bugaboo of assessment.

In the character of its risks lies added strength—concerns such as these: General Electric Co.; Curtis Publishing Co.; United Shoe Machinery Co.; Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.; Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., and many others.

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YOU can also secure your automobile liability insurance without paying agents' commissions. You can buy it without paying stockholders' profits.

You can buy it *direct* from the Liberty Mutual at actual protection cost.

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I would like full information regarding Liberty Mutual Policies.

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HRC

BENNETT LOT SALE BRINGS $1,786,900

Auction of Tract for Building Sites Attended by Success —Average Price $3,770.

FORT WASHINGTON IS SAVED

Patriotic Societies Buy Site of Battleground in War for Independence.

A total of $1,786,900 was obtained for the 472 lots of the James Gordon Bennett estate, sold at public auction in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday afternoon by J. Sergeant Dale. It took about seven hours continuous selling to dispose of the property, and the price, which averaged about $3,770 a lot, was highly satisfactory to the executors of the estate.

The property, which had been in the possession of the Bennett family for a number of years, had long been sought by builders and speculators, especially during the Washington Heights boom ten years ago, but the owner refused to part with it at any price. The lots are situated between Broadway and the Hudson River, fronting at what would be 182d Street at Riverside Drive and by 187th Street, which is represented by Pendennis Place, Pinehurst, Audubon, Avenues A, Ravenside Drive, Rock Terrace, Magaw Place, and 183d, 184th, and 185th Streets.

The tract is just north of the apartment house colony which has grown up to the west of the 181st Street subway station at St. Nicholas Avenue, and has long been considered a barrier to the improvement of the section.

Added interest was given to the sale, owing to the fact that the executors, Redmond Wardmaker and the Guaranty Trust Company, ordered the disposal of the property at public auction, that the provisions of the will of James Gordon Bennett be carried out in all its details. The will provides for the establishment and maintenance of a home for New York newspaper men, to be known as the James Gordon Bennett Home, and the proceeds from a financial readjustment involving the erection of that institution. When it will be erected has not been announced.

Fort Washington Is Bought.

Before the sale, which was by far the largest and most important ever held in the auction rooms, the auctioneer announced the following announcement:

[illegible] that the site of Fort Washington has been preserved. [illegible] during the latter part of August and the early part of September and November. [illegible] they were overcome [illegible] by the British and [illegible] ground too sacred to be devoted [illegible] building purposes, and [illegible] stated to mention the fact [illegible] he thought I was using [illegible] for advertising purposes.

[illegible] citizens in the neighborhood started an agitation to preserve [illegible] the site of the fort. I am glad to say that some public spirited [illegible] contributed sufficient [illegible] money to secure [illegible] filling the old fort, and [illegible] the further consideration [illegible] public expect that [illegible] will subscribe [illegible] for the preservation [illegible] memorials. [illegible] morning [illegible] special pleasure to the [illegible] it a privilege [illegible] for the beginning of the [illegible] salesroom was filled. The [illegible] were principally small investors, few of the frequenters of the room at the old-time auctions being present.

It was just 12:45 o'clock when bids were asked for on Lot 67, on Bennett Avenue, with the privilege of buying Lot 66 at the same price. The lot was [illegible] feet, and was promptly started at $2,000, the bidding followed until the price had reached $2,500, at which figure it was sold to P. A. Gallagher. The successful bidder had the privilege of taking [illegible] was contented [illegible] to $2,500.

[illegible] sold at $2,450 o'clock when bids were asked for on Lot 67, on Bennett Avenue, with the privilege of buying Lot 66 at the same price. The lot was [illegible] feet, and was promptly started at $2,000, the bidding followed until the price had reached $2,500, at which figure it was sold to P. A. Gallagher. The successful bidder had the privilege of taking [illegible] was contented [illegible] to $2,500.

[illegible] of the liveliest bidding seen [illegible] room in years. [illegible] hundreds, and [illegible] $5,000. The purchaser was [illegible] successful bidder [illegible] at the northwest corner of Bennett Avenue and 184th Street, a parcel [illegible] by 100, for which he [illegible] $5,000.

Bidding Was Spirited.

As the sale progressed the bidding increased with such rapidity that it was difficult [illegible] to pick the bidder. A [illegible] lots fronting on the [illegible] Bennett Avenue, between 185th Streets, was [illegible] for a total of $31,- [illegible] southwest corner [illegible] sold at $6,000 by a [illegible] adjoining lots [illegible] from $5,500 to [illegible] adjoining lot [illegible] for $5,500 to Jacob [illegible].

[illegible] west side of [illegible] 184th and [illegible] fifteen lots, [illegible] For the [illegible] 185th Street there [illegible] a corner who also [illegible] avenue for [illegible] next two went [illegible] the four adjoining [illegible] The two adjoining [illegible] and the next one [illegible] in the parcel [illegible] number, bounded [illegible] 187th Streets. [illegible] These were [illegible] and after spirited [illegible] as of the room [illegible] of $226,500. The [illegible] Broadway [illegible] highest paid was [illegible] of Broadway and [illegible] lowest price paid for [illegible] was $4,000 for one-[illegible]

[illegible] with the exception [illegible] row way, adjoining [illegible] purchased by [illegible] operator. It [illegible] in zinc picture [illegible] in the Broadway [illegible] of this block.

[illegible] the prices advanced [illegible] was received [illegible] on the corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 183d Street, diagonally opposite [illegible] and the property [illegible] used as a memorial [illegible] sold at $5,000, and [illegible] was sold for [illegible] price paid for a single lot in the sale. The second best price, $10,200, was obtained for the opposite corner.

Lots on Fort Washington Avenue opposite the proposed memorial brought from $6,200 to $4,600, and were bought principally by builders in plots of two and four. The four lots directly opposite the monument erected by James Gordon Bennett to mark the battle of Fort Washington brought $6,100 each.

One Buyer Pays $250,000.

Dr. Charles V. Paterno, a builder and operator, was the largest individual buyer at the sale, according to Mr. Day. His purchases amounting close to $250,000. He bought twenty-five lots in Pinehurst Avenue, ranging in price from $1,100 for a lot about 31 by 18 feet to $2,500 for a full sized lot on Northern Avenue. He also got thirty-two lots at from $3,500 to $8,800 each.

The Riverside Drive lots were the last to be offered. The bidding for them was lively from the outset, but the best price obtained was $3,200. Those on the east side of the Drive, which were 25 feet wide, and ranged from 100 to 138 feet in depth, brought from $2,000 to $2,800. Those on the west side, which run down to the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, brought from $2,000 to $2,400 each. Some of them are 222 feet deep. Dr. Paterno bought four of the deepest ones for $2,400 each, and the balance, twenty-four in number, were purchased by the Lloyd Wilton Holding Company.

Among other large buyers at the sale were Townsend Phillips, Charles Lippman, Alexander MacDowell, B. M. House, Emil Carlsen, and Morris I. Strunsky. William H. Brown paid the highest price for a single lot, and Julia Fitzgerald the record highest price.

The site of Fort Washington was purchased by patriotic societies which are interested in preserving the site as a memorial park. Altogether thirty-six lots were bought for this purpose, eighteen comprising the site of the fort and eighteen other lots around it. The price for the entire plot was $186,000, 10 per cent. of which was to be paid at the sale, according to the terms of the auctioneer.

The names of persons who contributed money to save the site from being used for building purposes were not given by William Willett, a real estate operator of 15 William Street, who bid in the lots. Neither would officers of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society give the names of the men, although it was learned that they were members of that society.

"I am making this purchase for some wealthy and patriotic citizens in the neighborhood of the fort," said Mr. Willett. "They are determined to preserve this spot and keep it sacred to the memory of the soldiers who perished in the Revolution."

The eighteen lots comprising the main fortification are on the east side of Pinehurst Avenue, near 183d Street, and, with nine additional lots purchased to prevent unwelcome encroachments, extend east to Fort Washington Avenue in a plot suitable for a memorial park. The average price paid for these lots was about $8,200. On the western side of Pinehurst Avenue the nine lots covering the old northwest and southwest bastions also were bought, at an average price of about $5,100.

Some of the projections of the walls of the fortifications and bastions remain in good condition after more than a century of erosion. The southwestern bastion may be picked out even by an observer not familiar with plans of the old defenses. The site of the monument in the ruins of the old fort was included in the purchase.

No plans have yet been made for the conversion of the property into a memorial park or for raising money to pay off the remainder of the purchase price.

RECALLS THE FRANK CASE.

Federal Attorney Asserts Lynching Puts Georgia In Bad Plight.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10.—At a mass meeting held here last night to protest against the persecution and murder of Jews in Poland and other countries of Eastern Europe, United States District Attorney Hooper Alexander caused a stir by referring to the lynching of Leo Frank. After denouncing the "brutal murders and high-handed crimes" against the Jews of Eastern Europe, Mr. Alexander told the audience that the people of Georgia could not voice a protest against Poland without the possibility of a reply that "we no longer have any right to protest against murder, since the slaying here some recent years ago of a man for a crime of which he probably was innocent."

He then asked the permission of the audience to read a paper which he said he had prepared, asking that the words be received without any demonstration and that he alone be made responsible for their utterances. He then read from several typewritten sheets, in which he characterized as persecution the lynching, "some recent years ago," of a man of the Jewish race, when he said it had not clearly been shown at his trial that he was guilty of the crime with which he was charged.

"Not until the real murderer has been impeached, not until the man who actually committed the crime for which one man was tried and killed by the hands of justice has been convicted, can the people of Georgia protest against Poland's crimes without fear of what we have done to right wrong," said Mr. Alexander.

GAS COMPANY PLEA DENIED.

Court Permits Corporation Counsel to Appear for Swann.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in an opinion filed yesterday in the Federal District Court denied the petition of the Consolidated Gas Company asking that Corporation Couns l William P. Burr be not permitted to act as counsel for District Attorney Swann, one of the defendants in the gas rate litigation. In support of the petition it was contended, first, that the Corporation Counsel cannot lawfully act as solicitor for the District Attorney and is prohibited from doing so by the City Charter, and, second, that it is the intention of the officials of the city and of the Corporation Counsel to employ city funds contrary to law to aid the District Attorney in his defense.

Answering the latter contention first, Judge Mayer explained that District Attorney Swann is a necessary defendant in the suit largely because of what might be called a "statutory accident," and as his office is primarily concerned with the prosecution of criminal cases, under the circumstances he has the legal right to apply to the Board of Estimate to furnish him with such funds as that body, in its discretion, may deem proper and necessary for an appropriate defense in the litigation.

Disposing of the first contention, Judge Mayer decided that the language of the Charter is so broad as to indicate that the Corporation Counsel might appear in his discretion, when requested as provided, in any case of commission or omission, so long as the act of omission occurred while in the performance of duty.

COLLECT $47,500 IN DRIVE.

Institutional Synagogue Seeks $300,000 for New Building.

The Institutional Synagogue, at 112 West 116th Street, announced last night that $47,500 had been obtained in the drive for $300,000 for a new building, which will house the Talmud Torah, Y. M. H. A. and the church itself. Nearly $20,000 was raised yesterday.

Today will be "mothers' day" in the campaign, and the mothers of the several thousand members of the synagogue will be out working as canvassers. So certain are the managers of the drive of reaching their goal that work will be begun in a few days on the new building. Some of those who have contributed to the fund include Friedman & Krieger, $2,000; estate of Harry Steinberg, $2,000; Abraham Cohen, $2,000; H. Katz & Co., $2,000; Joseph S. Marcus and family, $2,000; Stavish & Schnure, $1,000; J. D. Cohen, $500; Max Schwartz, $500; Herman Levy, $250; William Friedman, $500; Samuel London, $250; Louis Baskind, $250; Samuel Valentine, $250; Jacob Cohen Sons, $250; Maurice G. Bob, $250; Reuben Richman, $100; Stabilsky Brothers, $100; A. Collier, $100; Arnold Herrman, $100, and Samuel Feiner, $100.

Settle Dougherty Alienation Suit.

A suit by Mrs. Frances B. Dougherty of Bethel, Conn., who divorced Theodore Dougherty, member of the firm of J. F. Whitney & Co., ship brokers of 10 Bridge Street, against his second wife, Mrs. Ruby Buchanan Dougherty, former Waldorf-Astoria telephone girl, for $100,000 for alienation, has been settled for $25,000. This was made known yesterday when the case was called for trial before Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss. This settlement makes a total of about $75,000 received by the first Mrs. Dougherty from her former husband. He paid her $24,000 in lieu of her dower right, and has been giving her $20 a week alimony since 1914.

BARNES REVIEWS WHEAT SITUATION

Tells Conference Here That Market Pressure Will Force Price to Guaranteed Basis.

400 ATTEND MEETING

Director Says Government Buying Will Be Decisive Factor in Stabilizing Trade.

The conference between Julius Barnes, Wheat Director of the United States, and representatives of a majority of the divisions of the grain trade as well as producers, which was called by Mr. Barnes for a discussion of the handling of the 1919 wheat crop, got under way yesterday at the local Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Barnes reviewed the work of the Grain Corporation, the Government distributing agency. In the last year, in the opening address, and various phases of the marketing of the 1919 wheat crop were discussed. Particular interest was shown in the proposal to add premiums to terminal prices in an effort to hold back the crop from the market, so that its distribution could be accomplished without unnecessary congestion at warehouses and elevators.

In his address to the 300 or 400 representatives of the grain, milling, jobbing, baking, and retail trades who attended the conference, which will continue today, Mr. Barnes said, in part:

"The reason there is a Wheat Director and a Government agency operating for this coming year, has been primarily to devise a way to make effective to the producer the guarantee price of $2.26, Chicago basis. In some way the producer must be offered the opportunity to market his wheat thereat, and in some way the resulting flour must be marketed here and abroad.

"It is evident that, with the size of the crop now in sight, the pressure for marketing will, shortly, force wheat prices in this country back to the Government guarantee basis and that buying of wheat in large quantities at that basis by the Government will be the decisive factor in wheat prices of this country, stabilizing them at that Government guarantee level.

"Those who would restore the farm prices of past years of depression in this era of increased prices for labor, machinery, and all the supplies that farming requires would tend to throw the largest basic industry of America into confusion and demoralization that would reach far beyond the confines of that agricultural class alone.

"It is far safer, and far more sane, to help ease the necessary readjustment which credit and currency enlargement have forced upon the world in the form of higher prices. Far more effective in public service it is to help that readjustment bear as lightly as possible until those who are most unfavorably affected by it may have a chance to realign their defense and readapt their habits. I cannot believe that it is the desire of any business community in America to unduly profit by the wider fluctuations of a higher price level. More, I believe, as they understand the distress which has followed the readjustment of prices that they would help in every way to reduce that economic pressure by elimination of hazards, reflected in larger tolls between producer and consumer, and I believe them to be willing, at some sacrifice to the middlemen, to make sure that this vital necessity, food, may bear as little of trade burden and expense as possible."

"To think that an artificially depressed price for wheat would be decisive in reducing prices of other foods is, in my judgment, pure theory and not capable of demonstration. Nothing in our experience of the last two years confirms it. Wheat has been stable without change. Yet during that period corn, rye, and barley have fallen far, far below and risen far far above the wheat level. On the contrary, could the old play of worldwide supply and demand be reinstated wheat might easily soar to new heights, because as food it has a superior value, and a value under present conditions of desperate need that may well give it a peculiar premium."

The session will continue in the local Chamber of Commerce at 11 o'clock this morning.

NEGRO WORKERS PROTEST.

Want Discriminations Against Them Stricken from Labor Rules.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Negro Workers' Advisory Committee, representing practically every negro fraternal, welfare, religious, and labor body in this district and affiliated with like organizations in other districts, today asked the American Federation of Labor Convention to urge international unions to strike from their constitutions articles barring negro members.

"We believe that these articles have constituted a serious obstacle in the negro's industrial progress and have been the cause of misunderstanding between white and colored workingmen," said a telegram addressed to Samuel Gompers at the Atlantic City Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., June 10.—Because of the seating of W. C. Page, a Newport News negro, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Federation of Labor at its recent convention, two thousand Richmond union men have withdrawn from the State body.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"



Sooner or later the blood of the average man, woman and child gets out of order, and the whole system is weakened and run-down. Then is the time to take Pepto-Mangan and get well again.

At all druggists

M. J. Breitenbach Co.
Manufacturing Chemists
New York

WARBURG MAKES PLEA FOR NATIONAL BUDGET

Tells Credit Men Reorganization Is Needed to Adjust Prices and Restore Normal Taxation.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—What American business men must do to retain the place they have won in world trade was discussed among other things today when the twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men opened in Detroit. The speakers in the afternoon included Paul M. Warburg of New York and R. F. Maddox of Atlanta.

A report of the Committee of Banking and Currency, favoring the principles of the trade acceptance as a desirable credit instrument for the ordinary commercial transactions of the nation, was adopted. A resolution calling for arguments in favor of and against the trade acceptance and a general referendum on the subject was lost.

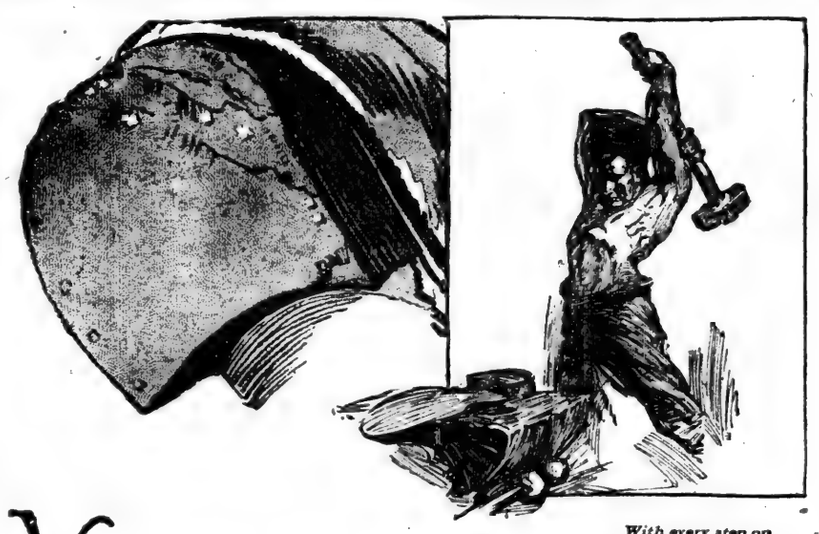
Paul M. Warburg, former Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board of New York, advocated through reform and reorganization of the financial methods of the Government and a national budget system as the proper means of bringing about a readjustment of prices and a more normal scope of taxation. He likened the financial administration of the Government to a department store where chiefs of various sections entered into commitments obligating the corporation without knowledge of what expenditures were being undertaken in other departments.

"That," continued the speaker, "substantially is the condition of the United States. The financial methods of our Government must undergo a thorough reorganization. Our future as world bankers offers opportunities which baffle the imagination. These opportunities are so large that even our phenomenal banking strength may sooner or later threaten to become exhausted unless scientific economy is practiced from top to bottom.

"We should have a permanent board to co-ordinate the estimated income and expenditures of all departments, which would pare down without fear or favor and oppose extravagances, no matter what political influences they might subserve. Such a nonpartisan group of men should be at the services of every new Administration facing the intricate problems of taxation, amortization, and Government borrowing.

"American trade acceptances are destined to play an important part in promoting American trade throughout the world. There are now outstanding approximately $500,000,000 American bankers' acceptances, drawn in almost every part of the globe, but this is only the beginning. American business must husband its resources and concentrate its efforts on doing the constructive things, based on production and saving, rather than be lured on by fictitious prosperity born of easy money and unnecessary inflation of credit and prices."

World trade was discussed by Mr. Maddox, President of the American Bankers' Association, who pointed out that if the business men of America want to do an export trade they must sell on credit.



With every step on hard leather heels you are pounding away your energy

You can avoid this waste of energy

ONE of the great unnoticed losses of human energy comes from pounding hard heels on still harder pavements.

When your nail-studded leather heel strikes a hard, unyielding surface, the shock is transmitted through your whole body.

It is this unceasing pound, pound, pound, this constant jolting and jarring, that contributes so largely to the feeling of over-fatigue.

You need not suffer this extra loss of energy. You can do much to remove this source of fatigue. O'Sullivan's Heels absorb the shocks that tire you out. They relieve the jolts and jars that make a burden of walking.

To secure the great resiliency and durability of O'Sullivan's Heels, the highest grades of rubber are "compounded" with the best toughening agents known. The "compound" is then "cured" or baked under high pressure.

It is this special process that has, since the making of the first rubber heel, established O'Sullivan's Heels as the standard of rubber heel quality.

O'Sullivan's Heels are guaranteed to wear *twice as long* as ordinary rubber heels; and will outlast *three pairs* of leather heels.

Go to your shoe repairer today and have O'Sullivan's Heels put on your shoes.

O'Sullivan's Heels are furnished in black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Specify O'Sullivan's Heels, and be sure that you get O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.



O'Sullivan's Heels

Absorb the shocks that tire you out

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H. G. Wells' New Novel

"An enduring novel, a great drama. . . . His theme is the greatest of all: the purpose of life and of the universe. It has great power and fineness of execution. . . . It is Wells, the poet: the maker, creator, upbuilder. Here he speaks judicially with restraint and precision of measure, as well as with burning intensity. . . . Coming at this hour, 'The Undying Fire' is probably Wells' greatest public service as well as one of his finest books. . . . It may stand out as a landmark of our time a century from today."—N. Y. Sun.

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10% DISCOUNT on all orders received prior to June 18. This allowance made on case lots only where star indicates.



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Case 31.20
Gallon 10.00

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Case 30.00
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PERFECTION SCOTCH
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Case 42.00

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Pint .. $1.50 Case 18.00
Quart. 3.00

IMPERIAL DRY GIN
Bottle $2.25
Case 27.00
Gallon 10.50

WHISKIES

	Bot	Case	Gal.
*Old Aster Rye, qt	$2.50	$30.00	$9.50
Old Taylor, qt.	2.75	31.00	10.25
Old Grand Dad, qt	2.75	31.00	10.25
*Stewart Reserve Rye, qt	3.00	36.00	11.50
*Private Stock, qt	2.65	31.75	10.00
*Golden Wedding, qt	2.75	33.00	10.50
*Penwick, qt	2.90	34.75	
*Old Crow, qt	2.75	33.00	10.50
Green River, qt	2.75	31.00	10.25
*Monogram	1.75	21.00	8.50
Mt. Vernon	2.75	33.00	10.50
Overholt, Bond, qt	3.40	40.00	
Baltimore Club	2.65	30.00	
Hunter	2.75	32.00	
Old Taylor, Bond	2.90	34.60	
Pebbleford, Bond	2.65	31.00	
Duffy's Malt	2.00	23.50	
Kirk's Old Crow	2.65	31.00	
Canadian Club	4.00	48.00	
Johnnie Walker	4.75	57.00	
*Perfection Scotch	3.50	42.00	
Dewar's Special	4.00	48.00	
Dewar's Special Liqueur	4.75	57.00	
Black and White	4.25	51.00	
*Banff's Scotch	3.25	39.00	
Bushmill or Jameson	3.00	35.00	
Burke's Irish	3.00	39.00	

VERMOUTHS AND RUMS

	Bot.	Case.
Martini & Rossi, Italian	$1.75	$21.00
*Dollier, Italian	1.50	18.00
*Granier, French	1.65	19.00
*Caralis & Prat's, French	2.00	23.00
*Domestic, Italian or French	1.00	12.00
Bacardi Rum	3.20	38.50
Red Heart Rum	3.25	38.50
Many other brands not listed.		

COGNACS AND GINS

	Bot.	Case	Gal.
Martel ***	$4.25	$50.00	....
Hennessey ***	4.25	50.00	....
*Jules Robin	3.50	42.00	....
Otard Dupuy	4.00	48.00	....
Gordon Dry Gin	2.45	29.00	....
Lane's Sloe Gin	2.00	24.00	....
*Geneva Gin	2.25	27.00	....
*Imperial Dry Gin	2.25	27.00	10.25
Hamphrey Taylor Dry Gin	2.65	31.50	....
King Bond Gin	2.50	30.00	11.00

WINES

	Bot.	Case	Gal.
*Londas Club Champagne, qt	$2.50	$30.00	....
*DuBarry, 1904 Vintage, qt.	3.00	36.00	....
*DuBarry, 1904 Vintage, pt.	1.50	36.00	....
*Imperial Reserve Port, qt.	.75	9.00	3.00
*Royal Cabinet Port	.60	7.15	2.50
*MacKenzie Oporto Port	1.25	15.00	4.50
*Tarragona Port	1.00	12.00	4.25
*Pallido Spanish Sherry	1.00	12.00	4.25
*Del Merito Spanish Sherry	1.25	15.00	....
*Amontillado Spanish Sherry	1.50	18.00	....
*Duff Gordon Sherry	1.25	15.00	4.50
*Golden Crown Calif. Sherry, qt.	.75	9.00	....
*Seal Crest Calif. Sherry	.60	7.15	....
*St. Julian type Calif. Claret	.50	6.00	....
*Burgundy type Calif. Claret	.75	9.00	2.00
*Virginia Dare	.75	9.00	....
*Muscatel or Catawba	.75	9.00	....
*Sauterne, A. Clement et Cie	1.25	15.00	....
*Haute Sauterne A. Clement et Cie	1.50	18.00	....
*California Sauterne	.75	9.00	....

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bot.	Case.
*Dubonnet Labussiere	$2.50	$25.00
*Quinet, an ideal tonic	1.50	18.00
*Grenadine Syrup	1.00	12.00
*Manhattan, Martini or Bronx	2.25	27.00
*Creme de Menths or Kummel	2.50	30.00
Burke's Stout	.40	4.75

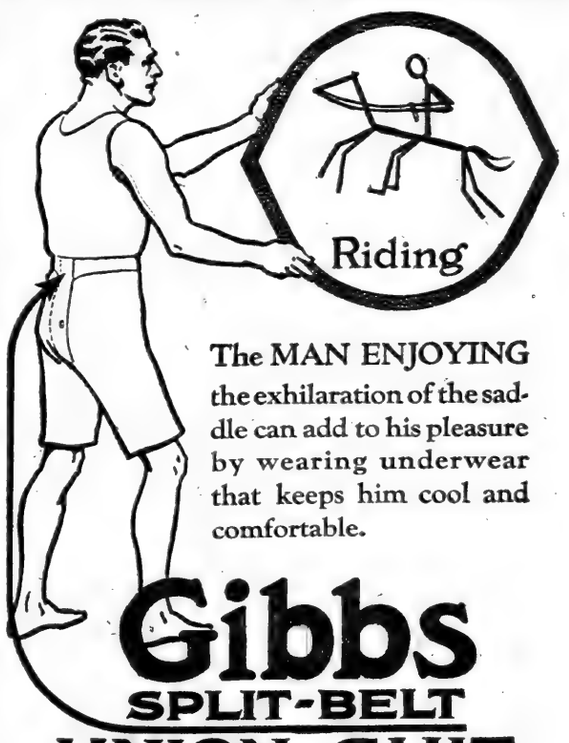
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Gibbs SPLIT-BELT UNION SUIT

$1.50

is *his* kind of underwear!

The belt is "split" in the back at the point of least strain on the waist line. This gives extra large seat opening. The belt is elastic—gives greatest freedom of motion. Can't sag or bunch at the back. No pulling or binding.

Cool, comfortable, loose fitting. Made of fine, soft cotton, *interlooped* in such a manner as to make a thin garment of great strength. Keeps the body cool by absorbing perspiration. Doesn't feel "clammy" or split and tear like nainsook or muslin.

Low neck, sleeveless, knee length. As carefully made as a tailored suit.

PAT. FEB. 24, 1914 Gibbs SPLIT-BELT SUIT

Look for this label in the neck

Made by Gibbs Underwear Co. Philadelphia

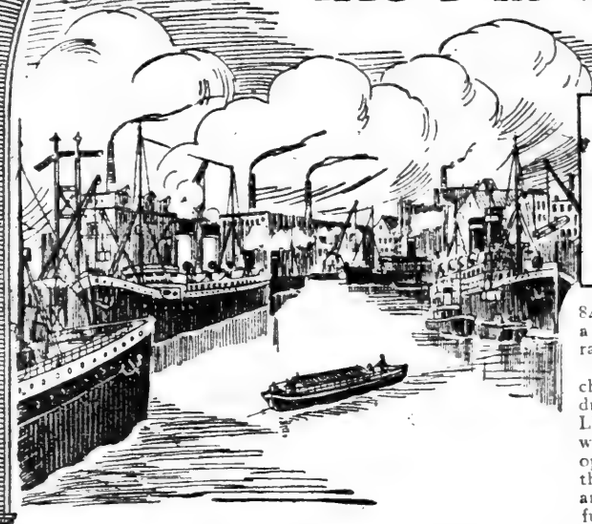
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The MAGIC of the MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL

The All-Water Route to the Heart of England

HOW AN INLAND CITY BECAME AN OCEAN PORT

ARMS OF THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL CO'Y



MANCHESTER'S MESSAGE.

At this moment when peace is restored and the oceans are again safe for sea-borne commerce the Manchester Ship Canal sends this message to the American business world. Primarily it will make clear to each individual American Shipper how he can benefit himself by using the Port of Manchester. But we hope to help Americans to realise how closely akin to them are the North of England, and, in the North, Manchester in particular. To our brothers across the seas we would say "Give answer to Manchester—Manchester is calling to you."

"THE REAL ENGLAND."

President Wilson, during his hurried visit to England just before the Peace Conference, visited the Manchester Ship Canal. It was the only industrial enterprise in the British Isles he found time to visit.

Lord Northcliffe, then speaking of this event, said:—

"Many people are inclined to think that New York is the United States. New York is not the United States, and London is by no means England. Within very easy reach of Manchester are 14,000,000 of the most progressive English people."

"Among them there is nothing but the warmest admiration for the United States."

The London "Times,"
23rd December, 1918.

The "Water Route."

Other things being equal, the more of a long freight-haul is water-borne, and the less is rail or road-borne, the better for all concerned.

It is precisely the advantage of all-water carriage into the very heart of the industrial England of the North and Midlands that Manchester, alone of British ports, is able to offer American Exporters. The same ship that leaves the American port enters the port of Manchester.

For the Manchester Ship Canal, one of the greatest artificial waterways of the world, connects Manchester directly with the sea and, to-day, the world's great ships discharge their cargoes in the very center of Manchester, England's second greatest city, instead of, as previously, being obliged to discharge on the fringe of the industrial area.

Nothing but wide appreciation and consequent utilisation of this business advantage could have given Manchester her present position.

Water Makes Rates.

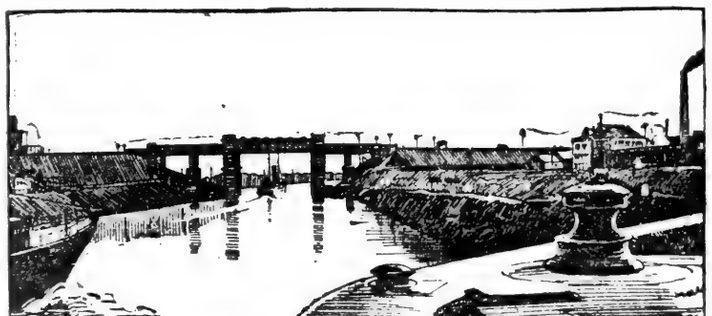
In England, as in America, freight rates have often been the result of the struggle between water and land transportation charges.

Where Liverpool ends the Port of Manchester begins.

The Docks of the Manchester Ship Canal are situated in the core of the most densely-populated district of England.

Manchester is essentially the center of the inland canal system of the North and Midlands—and the North and Midlands are industrial England.

The Port of Manchester is the natural source of supply for at least 177 important inland points.



View of Manchester Ship Canal, Near Irlam Viaduct.

The district in which these towns, nearer to Manchester than any other open steamship port, are situate, comprises an area of 10,000 square miles.

As the whole world knows, the largest and most important cotton-spinning and weaving district in the world is immediately contiguous to the Manchester Docks.

How Manchester Lowered Rates.

Let us take two striking examples of how Manchester lowered rates:—

So early in the games as during the first attempt to obtain Parliamentary sanction for construction of the Canal, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, till then deaf to all requests for a reduction in the cost of getting raw cotton to the mill and the manufactured article to the export steamers, suddenly reduced the Liverpool dock and town dues from 84 cents to 72 cents a ton on imported raw cotton.

Even so, Manchester so steadily drew cotton from Liverpool, that within two years of opening the Canal, the Liverpool dock and town dues were further reduced from this 72 cents per ton to 48 cents per ton.

Liverpool rates took the same course when Manchester began to import grain. The dock dues on wheat and corn were at once reduced from 32 cents to 24 cents per ton at Liverpool, and by 12 cents per ton at Birkenhead.

The all-water route the Ship Canal could offer of course at once affected the railways. The railway rate for cotton from Liverpool to Manchester dropped from $2.18 to $1.74 per ton, with a corresponding reduction to neighboring towns.

At the same time the railroad rate for export piece goods and yarns from Manchester to Liverpool dropped from $2.43 to $1.94 per ton.

Of course, during the war period, the rates and charges at all British ports were necessarily increased but, as much as ever, the water in the Ship Canal still enables Manchester to keep her advantage.

Within 50 miles of Manchester City lives an industrial population of nine million souls—a population roughly equal to that of Greater New York and Chicago.

Of this population nearly a quarter can be reached from the Port of Manchester entirely by the network of canals operated in connection with the Manchester Ship Canal.

Connecting Rail and Waterways.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company maintains the services of a terminal company at the Manchester Docks, itself receiving and delivering the traffic in freight cars from and to the different railroads at their junctions.

In this way it connects directly with all the railways of the country.

Where Liverpool ends.

Go one day to Eastham Lock, 19 miles from the Bar at the mouth of the Mersey, where the Canal begins. There, if you are fortunate, you may see the steamer "Manchester Citizen," one of the fleet owned by the Manchester Liners, Ltd., majestically gliding by the lock gates which are the front door of the Ship Canal.

The "Manchester Citizen" and her sister ships are but some of the ocean-going steamers which regularly load and unload cargo at Manchester from United States and Canadian Ports.

In normal times regular lines of steamers sail between Manchester Docks and North America, the Gulf of Mexico, Brazil, Australia, Bombay, the Persian Gulf, Alexandria, the Syrian Coast, and in fact all parts of Europe and most parts of the world.

The Unknown World.

Already the length of quays, excluding the smaller docks, at which large ocean vessels can berth, load and unload, is 23,950 feet, of which 21,000 are at the Manchester Docks.

"None of this was here thirty years ago," an observer will say to himself, who has travelled up the 35 miles of canal. "What will the next thirty years bring forth?"

And then, trying to visualise the future, he thinks of the other great ports of the world—and of their congestion.

But the plan and execution of the Ship Canal were such that land is yet available for such additional railways as may be required, a large choice of warehouse and factory sites fronting on deepwater may be yet obtained.

For the lifetime of this generation, an even faster growth than the Manchester Ship Canal dare anticipate will yet keep the word congestion foreign to its vocabulary.

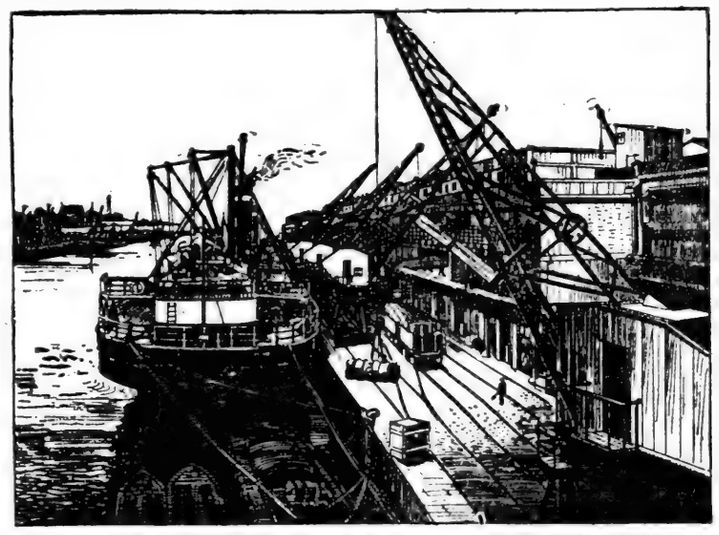
The Magic of the Ship Canal.

The story begins in the middle of the 19th century. At that time Manchester was prosperous—in fact, to her most of the modern industries of the world owe their origin, and she was reaping the reward of her creative and inventive genius—but Manchester was not a port.

The rapid development of overseas commerce brought her only decay and stagnation. Her trade was rapidly and steadily slipping away to other centers.

The significant fact was that these places were seaports, Manchester was merely an important inland city.

She had no waterway to the sea—raw materials unloaded at Liverpool had to be reloaded for rail transit to Manchester and then again reloaded for distribution throughout the country.



Steamer from Boston, Mass., discharging cotton in No. 9 Dock, Manchester.

By hard experience Manchester then learned, and she has never forgotten, that every handling of a bale of cotton or a case of goods costs money.

In 1882 some prominent citizens met at the house of Mr. Daniel Adamson. Little did the people of the city imagine that from this small gathering would spring an enterprise which would completely alter their whole history and turn a rapidly decaying district into one of the most prosperous areas of the British Isles.

This was the magic destined to be wrought by the Manchester Ship Canal.

The Inland City becomes a Seaport.

At the meeting it was explained that the cost of inland carriage and expenses of what should have been unnecessary and avoidable handling was surely and steadily choking Manchester trade.

"There is," exclaimed Mr. Adamson, "a remedy, and one remedy only—a waterway, which will give practically unlimited docking and warehousing facilities to the shippers of the world."

Having settled upon the remedy, they immediately set to work to put into operation the scheme decided upon—that of a great Ship Canal, destined to rank in importance, if not in magnitude, with those of Suez and Panama.

It must not be imagined, however, that the scheme, sound and practical as it was, was permitted to go through without strong opposition. Some people even regarded the idea as preposterous.

Its promoters applied to Parliament for power to proceed with its construction in 1883, but, after a long and costly contest of opinion, the Bill was lost.

They made a similar appeal in the following year. They met with another rejection. The two contests had cost upwards of $500,000.

Still undaunted,—for they were British, and, above all, Lancastrians—the promoters made a third appeal. This time their efforts were successful. An Act in 1885 authorized the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, and the work was finally completed, in 1894.

Manchester is now a port—the third greatest port in the British Isles in the value of its sea-borne imports and exports.

The Cargoes' Reception.

It is the little foxes that steal the grapes—the liftings here and carriage there that eat into money.

Since its inception the Directors of the Manchester Ship Canal have maintained so strenuous a policy of providing the hundred and one mechanical contrivances that make for handling economy, the latest and most ample facilities of warehousing, docking, railway construction, that to-day no other British Port can save the shipper so many of the small charges that, added together, amount to so unpleasant a figure.

The policy has ever been to increase dock accommodation and dock conveniences and necessities in anticipation of increase of traffic.

No mere catalog would convey the spirit of progressiveness and accomplishment on which the Manchester Ship Canal prides itself.

There are 120 acres of water space. There are 6½ miles of dock quays. The docks are lined with transit sheds, many being of ferro-concrete construction—of which 13 are single floor—6 triple floor, 1 double floor, 5 four floor, and 12 with five floor accommodation.

The special installations for grain, cold-storage, iron-ore and goods requiring such specialized reception, originally provided a few years ago, are continuously added to and brought up to date.

Specializing in Grain.

Let us consider in detail the facilities for the handling of say, grain, one of America's principal exports.

No other port has such ample means as Manchester for every stage of the handling of grain. Over half-a-million tons are received at the docks annually—one result of Manchester methods.

The recent completion, during the war period, of the second grain elevator, gives Manchester a total grain storage capacity of 3,000,000 bushels (80,000 tons) shared equally by the two elevators.

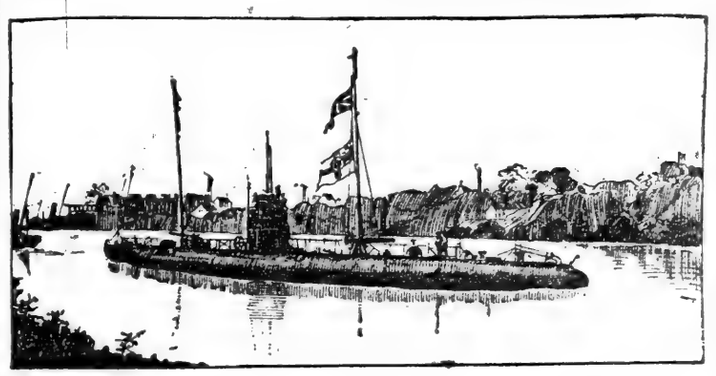
As an instance of the handling capacity, at the newly-finished Grain Elevator, No. 2, at No. 9 Dock (341 separate bins), grain can be discharged from vessels from six berths at one time.

The cooling bins can cool 700 tons of grain at one operation.

At No. 2 Elevator, steamers arriving with miscellaneous cargoes and large consignments of grain from North American ports, can be berthed alongside the transit sheds and whilst discharging general cargo into the transit sheds, grain can be delivered over-side by means of portable elevators on to bands running in a subway along the quayside to the elevator.

What Manchester means to Cotton.

To the whole world the word "Manchester" is almost synonymous with Cotton.



How the German dream has materialized. U.111 in captivity in the Manchester Ship Canal.

Between a half and three quarters of a million bales of cotton from American ports alone are landed annually at Manchester, or nearly 20% of the total cotton coming to the British Isles from the United States.

Such a volume of trade is only natural, as direct importation of cotton to Manchester saves from 72 cents to $1.45 a ton, as compared with shipments to Liverpool forwarded to the same destination.

The amount of cotton arriving at Manchester must increase just as quickly as the American shippers learn of this advantage of shipping to Manchester.

Quay and shed space are specially adapted for discharging, sorting and storing raw cotton.

In addition to the Canal Company's warehouse at Trafford Park, there is a special reinforced concrete warehouse divided into sections or "safes" available for the storage of cotton. Vast overhead electric travelling cranes provide for weighing and sampling.

Handling is reduced to a minimum because the same crane serves the "safes," the operating platforms under cover, as well as motor vehicles, carts and railroad freight-cars outside.

Cold Storage.

There is abundant and excellent accommodation.

The enormous consumption of frozen and chilled meat in Manchester and the surrounding district is constantly increasing.

The Union Cold Storage Company, Limited, maintains a large refrigerator store, capable of holding 175,000 carcases of sheep on the banks of the canal, with a wharf at which large steamers can discharge right into the cold-air chambers.

The same Company has other cold-air stores, with an 80,000 carcase capacity, in the city.

The Manchester Corporation also have cold-air stores in the city, with a capacity for 120,000 carcases, and cold storage at the Smithfield Fruit, Fish and Poultry Markets.

At No. 9 Dock of the Manchester Ship Canal there is a refrigerated transit chamber (cubic capacity, 309,200 feet) for sorting frozen and perishable produce in the same temperature as the insulated chambers of the discharging steamers.

Manchester ranks as second port in the United Kingdom for the importation of oil.

Timber.

From 400,000 to 500,000 loads of timber were dealt with every year prior to the War. Savings of from 84 cents to $1.32 per ton are affected by forwarding timber from the docks, as against the Liverpool Docks, to most of the surrounding towns.

Oil.

A large volume of oil comes in bulk. This is stored chiefly in the huge oil tankage installation on the banks of the Canal, over half a mile away from the docks. In all there are 59 tanks, with a total capacity of 37,594,106 gallons, or 138,296 tons.

The oil is conveyed to each of the respective depots through pipes direct from the vessel to the tanks.

Fruit.

Large supplies of green fruit arrive in normal times from North America by the regular lines of steamers. American and Canadian shippers realize the advantages of shipping apples to Manchester because of the very satisfactory prices obtained there as compared with other markets and because of Manchester's superior facilities for dealing with perishable produce.

Available Outward Traffic.

The Lancashire Coalfields, the Cheshire Salt Works, the Staffordshire Potteries, and the immense and varied kinds of manufacturing concerns clustered around the docks and far-reaching surrounding districts afford vessels a ready means for securing outward shipments.

Cottons, woollens, yarns, locomotives, machinery, implements, tools, metals, hardware, earthenware, paper, coal, and all kinds of traffic are shipped at the docks of the Canal, at a less cost of transit from most of the works in Lancashire, Yorkshire and adjoining centers than to other ports in the Kingdom.

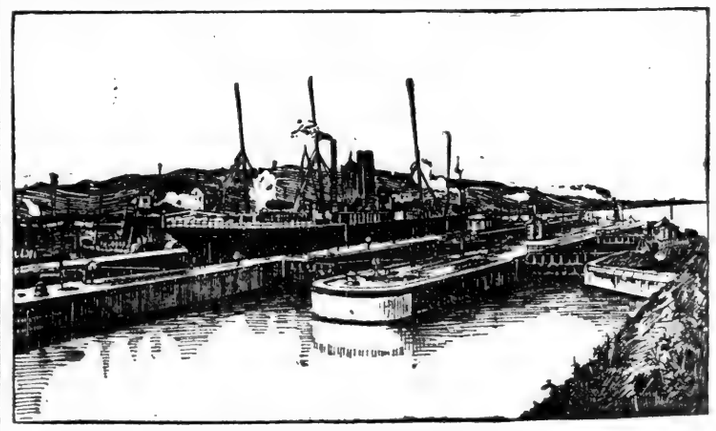
The outward trade from Manchester has been developing steadily and persistently during the last few years. The more experience merchants and shippers gain of the Port, the more satisfied they become, and the more extensively do they use it.

Envoi.

Americans coming to England, whether on business or pleasure, should visit Manchester and the Ship Canal. We have only summarised the story. If we have kept rather close to facts, to what we have done in commerce, it is largely because we believe that Americans, like ourselves in the North, take pride and interest in accomplishment.

The bonds of friendship uniting our two nations, drawn tighter in this war, must in years to come be even more securely fastened.

The community of interests due to the free interchange of commerce which we wish to cultivate will, we believe, be one of the greatest guarantees of the continued friendship between our two nations, and so of the permanent Peace of the world.



The Entrance to the Manchester Ship Canal at Eastham, 35 miles from Manchester. There are three sets of locks, the largest is 600 feet long, 80 feet wide.

Write for booklet which gives the history of this vast undertaking
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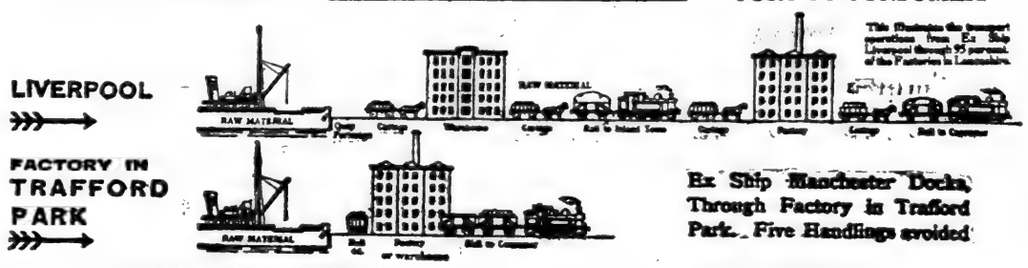
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PERSHING REPORTS 608 NEW CASUALTIES

Brings Total Thus Far Announced by War Department Up to 297,864.

41 DEAD IN LATEST LIST

7 Missing and 560 Wounded Also Named—No List Issued for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—One army casualty list, which contained 608 names, was given out today, bringing the total for the army, after an official recheck, up to 291,851. This includes 4,534 prisoners released. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 297,864.

Summary of Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported	June 10.	Total.
Killed in action	33,002	3	33,005
Lost at sea	733	..	733
Died of wounds	13,541	2	13,543
Died of accident	4,676	23	4,699
Died of disease	23,292	13	23,305
Total	75,244	41	75,285
Wounded (80% returned to duty)	208,091	560	209,251
Missing and prisoners (not including prisoners released and returned)	2,774	7	2,781
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	291,243	608	291,851

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel.	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died from Disease.
(DAv) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action
(W) Wounded.
(RD) Returned to Duty
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

ANSPACH, W. S., 518 West 135th St..(WU)
BECKEL, W. J., 440 West 39th St.....(WL)
BEGUN, M., 1,159 East 165th St.....(WL)
BURKE, H., 295 Stockton St., Bklyn..(DD)
CAMERON, A., 108 Sackett St., Bklyn.(WL)
COLLINS, H., Co. 41 Oakland Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
DELANEY, C., 235 East 151st St.....(WL)
DUGAN, J. J., 57 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.....(WL)
ENGBERG, J. F., 1,625 71st St., Bklyn.(WL)
ENGLISH, J., 1,672 72d St., Bklyn.(WL)
FLAHERTY, J., 256 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
FOX, W. C., 349 7th St., Bklyn—Capt.(WL)
FRIEDMAN, H., 1,486 Brook Av.....(WL)
FRIEDMAN, I., 65 Manginl St.....(WL)
HAAG, E. H., 551 West 179th St.....(WL)
HEILEMAN, S., 14 Gardiner Pl., Bklyn.(WL)
HEITMAN, S., 109 Grandpoint Av.....(WL)
HOFFMAN, G. A., 156th St. and Ft. Washington Av.....(WL)
Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
HOLZ, W. C., 249 Throop Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
HOLZWEISS, J. S., 181 20th St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
KNOBLOCH, J., 1,274 Stebbins Av.....(WL)
LAZAROFF, ..., 702 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
LEHAR, J. J., 257 Av. A.....(WL)
LOLLARA, R., 13 Bay 13th St., Bklyn.(WL)
McCABE, G., 107 Sterling Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
MCGRATH, W. M., 969 2d Av.....(WL)
McGOVERN, J. E., Brooklyn—Corp....(WL)
MALEY, T., 516 East 76th St.....(WL)
MARKOSKY, H., 428 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
MORRISSAN, P. J., 246 West 68th St.(WS)
MOORE, W., 1,966 Flatbush Av., Bklyn.(WS)
McHONEY, D. M., 357 W. 12th St.—Mc.....(WL)
NEWMAN, H., 1,317 Wilkens Av.—Corp.(WL)
NOLAN, J. T., 527 W. 49th St.—Corp.(WL)
NORMAN, T., 916 De Kalb St., Bklyn.(WL)
NUMAIR, J. H., 69 Washington St.—Sgt.....(WL)
RAWL, G., 85 Cornelia St., Bklyn....(WS)
ROLLER, B., 370 South 2d St., Bklyn.(WL)
RUAY, C., 515 8th St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
ROBINSON, E. F., 143 W. 132d St.....(WS)
ROSENBLUM, M., 492 Claremont Pkway.(WL)
ROSSO, J., 120 Raymond St., Bklyn—Lt.....(WS)
SANTON, P., 2,116 Lafontaine Av.....(KA)
SHURRY, T. M., 146 E. 97th St.....(WS)
SIMMONS, H., 473 Carlton Av., Bklyn.(WS)
SINCLAIR, J. C., 230 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
SCHIANO, F., 305 E. 115th St.....(WL)
SCHLAM, S., 1,108 Findley Av.....(WS)
TALANTINE, T., 304 E. 45th St.....(WL)
TARDE, S. H., 2,224 St.—Sergt.....(WL)
[illegible] Place, Bklyn.....(WL)
[illegible] M., Avenue C.....(WL)
[illegible] E., 125th St.....(WL)
[illegible] Tompkinsville, S. I.—Sgt.....(WL)
ZWACK, F., 96 Manginl St.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

[illegible] Canton.....(WS)
[illegible] Falls.....(WL)
[illegible], Saratoga County—Sergt.....(DA)
[illegible], Jamestown.....(WL)
[illegible] Wolcott—Sergt.....(WL)
[illegible] Depew—Wgn.....(WL)
[illegible] H. Flushing—Sergt.....(WL)
[illegible] Mt. Vernon.....(WL)
[illegible] Staten Island—Sergt.....(WL)
[illegible] Union.....(WL)
[illegible] Albany.....(WS)
[illegible] Goodis.....(WS)
[illegible] Rochester.....(WS)
[illegible], Nassau—Sergt.....(WS)
[illegible] Whitehall.....(WS)
SHISHMA, G., Castleton.....(WL)
SLATTERY, M., Ithaca.....(WL)
SMITH, F. M., Adams.....(WS)
SPENCER, T. F., Albany.....(WL)
STUART, C., Penfield.....(WL)
SWATLING, H. M., Waterford.....(WL)
TONNER, F. A., Long Island City.....(WS)
WELLS, G. H., Greenburg—Wgn.....(WS)
WILD, C. W., Tonawanda Cokе—Corp.(WS)
WITASEK, W., Buffalo.....(WS)
WOOD, C. H., Chase.....(WS)
Wood, W. A., Chenago Fort—Corp..(WC)
WYCHERLEY, ..., St. Heliers on-Hudson.....(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

BASTELO, W., Bayonne.....(WL)
BRISOLI, W., Jersey City—Sgt.....(WL)
FAGG, H. L., Dunellen.....(WL)
HERMAN, S. J., Lakewood—Lt.....(AS)
[illegible], T., Trenton—Sgt.....(WS)
[illegible], A., Camden.....(WS)
WRIGHT, M. P., Asbury Park.....(WL)
ZAKRZEWSKY, J., Newark.....(WS)

CONNECTICUT.

BOCK, J., Rockville.....(WS)
GALLIVAN, J. F., Meriden—Sgt.....(WL)
GUSTIS, G., New Haven.....(WL)
LUCE, H. N., Mystic—Corp.....(WU)
MURPHY, ..., Hitchwood.....(WU)
NORMAN, W. H., South Manchester..(WU)
O'[illegible], J., Meriden.....(WL)
[illegible], ..., Norwalk.....(WS)
[illegible], C., New Haven.....(WL)
THORNY, J. M., Waterbury.....(WU)

Other States.

BAGNELL, C. E., New Brighton, Penn.(DA)
BENTZ, S. C., Hastings, Fla.....(DA)
BLACKWELL, J. H., Newton, Ark., Sergt.(DD)
BINGHAM, E., Southhill, Ky.....(KA)
BONZANO, S. C., Orangeburg, S. C., Corp.....(DD)
CHAST, R., Lock No. 4, Pennsylvania.(DA)
DALTON, ELLA, Toronto, Can., Nurse.(DA)
DRABEK, J. J., Chicago, Ill., Cook...(DA)
FRASER, R. W., Mountridge, Kan.....(DA)
GLOCKLER, R. W., Havana, Kan.....(DD)
HOLMAN, F. R., Salt Lake City, Utah.....(DD)
JONES, L. A., Paulding, Miss.....(DA)
KAIN, C. E., York, Penn.....(DA)
KRUGER, F. H., San Francisco, Capt.(DA)
LENEAU, J. W., Union, Mo.....(DA)
MOORE, N., Daisytown, Penn.....(DD)
MASEMORE, W. H., Baltimore, Md..(DW)
MEDE, W. E., Roseburg, Ore.—Sgt.....(DA)
MILLER, H. F., Bridgewater, Penn.....(DA)
MOORE, S. G., Shawnee, Okla.....(DA)
MURPHY, E. R., Pittsburgh, Penn.....(DD)
NEWMAN, R. M., Fairchildsburg, Penn.(DW)
PARKER, S. S., Copan, Okla.....(DD)
PENDERGRAFF, L., Clarinda, Iowa—Sgt.....(DA)
POWELL, M., Baltimore, Md.....(DD)
POWERS, B. W., North Bennington, Vt.....(DA)
SANDWICK, C. O., Duluth, Minn.—Sgt.....(DD)
SCHMIDT, H. J., Osage Bend, Mo.....(DA)
SMERGEL, S., Evanston, Ill.....(DA)
STARRETT, H. L., Canon, Ga.....(DD)
STILWELL, N., Stilwell, Okla.....(DA)
TROUTMAN, J. H., New Castle, Penn..(KA)
WEAKLY, J. P., Mowesqua, Ill.....(DD)
WILFONG, O. P., Parsons, W. Va.....(DA)
WILLIAMS, A. C., Middlesbrook, Ark..(DA)

Revised Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
ADELSON, W., 78 Rutgers St.	(KA)	(MA)
HAMMER, W. L., 338 E. 136 St.	(KA)	(MA)
OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.		
BROWN, G. F., Watertown	(RD)	(KA)
CALOGERO, G., Utica	(RD)	(MA)
ROWLEY, C., Hudson	(RD)	(MA)
SCHOLD, C. A., Jamestown	(D)	(MA)
SWATLING, H., Troy; erroneously reported wounded.	(KA)	(MA)
TRIHEY, J. D., Rochester	(KA)	(MA)
WOLF, D. J. W., Corona, L. I.	(RD)	(MA)
CONNECTICUT.		
KARUSK, M., Hartford	(KA)	(D)
SWAN, F. J., Hartford	(KA)	(MA)
NEW JERSEY.		
BURKER, J., Trenton	(KA)	(MA)
OTHER STATES.		
AGULLAR, S., San Miguel, N. M.	(RD)	(KA)
ANDERSON, M. T., Womelsdorf, Pa.—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
BISSETT, G. M., Amenia, N. D.—Corp.	(D)	(MA)
BLACKMAN, E. S., Providence, R. I.—Corp.	(D)	(MA)
BLAKEMAN, F. M., Lexington, Ky.	(KA)	(D)
BOVEN, F., Wabeno, Wis.	(KA)	(D)
BOWMAN, D., Horsepen, Va.	(KA)	(MA)
BRALEY, L., Morrillton, Ark.	(KA)	(MA)
BRAY, A., Wabash, Ind.	(KA)	(MA)
BURCH, C. J., Molleyville, Ky.	(KA)	(MA)
BURKS, J. W., Natchez, Miss.	(RD)	(DD)
CRIDDLE, E. J., Farmington, Utah	(KA)	(MA)
FALKNER, E., Barnesville, Ga.	(D)	(MA)
GILLILAND, P. E., Tumwater, Wash.	(D)	(MA)
GRIFFIN, J. D., Aransas Pass, Texas	(KA)	(MA)
GRIFFITH, J. A., Guy, Ark.	(RD)	(DW)
JACKSON, J. M., Mason City, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
KENDALL, O. J., Naperville, Ill.	(DD)	(MA)
KIMM, R., West, Iowa	(D)	(MA)
LEACH, W. G., Union Grove, Ala.	(D)	(MA)
LINHART, A., Bee, Neb.	(D)	(MA)
McNEON, W. A. G., New Castle Co.	(KA)	(D)
McMANN, A. B., Brownsville, Neb.	(KA)	(D)
MADDRELL, J. H., South Wayne, Wis.	(D)	(MA)
MARSH, C. A., Williston, N. D.	(D)	(MA)
MATHIOT, C., Columbia, Penn.	(KA)	(D)
MILLEA, H. L., Burlington, Vt.—Lt.	(KA)	(St.)
MULLIGAN, R. H., Wausau, Wis.	(KA)	(D)
O'MARA, J. J., Chicago, Ill.	(KA)	(D)
PAYNE, M. T., Erie, Penn.	(DW)	(D)
PETERS, L. L., Leavenworth, Kan.—Corp.	(D)	(MA)
PHILLIPS, T., Gridley, Kan.	(D)	(MA)
RICHWINE, C., Gardners, Penn.	(DW)	(D)
ROBERTS, B. H., North Holston, Iowa	(KA)	(I.)
ROBERTS, L., Minden, La.	(D)	(MA)
SCHETTLER, O., St. Louis, Mo.	(KA)	(MA)
SHEARMAN, W. H., Chicago, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
SILLOWARD, H. E., Ashville, Ohio.	(RD)	(MA)
SIMMONS, G. M., Alexandria, La.	(D)	(MA)
STEVENS, V. A., Ferris, Okla.	(KA)	(D)
THORNTON, F. A., Seattle, Wash.	(KA)	(D)
TROTTINI, C., Barre, Vt.	(KA)	(MA)
TUPRO, G., New Iberia, La.	(RD)	(DW)
VILES, A. L., Muscotah, Kan.	(DW)	(D)
WOOTON, G. T., Birmingham, Ala.	(D)	(MA)
WILLOUGHBY, C., Elmington, Va.	(KA)	(D)

AMELIA BINGHAM RESIGNS.

Actress Disapproves Equity Association "Trade Unionism."

Amelia Bingham, the actress, announced yesterday that she had resigned from the Actors' Equity Association because of the stand taken by that organization in its clash with the theatrical managers. Miss Bingham is the first member of the organization to take this step.

"Having acted in the capacities of both manager and actress," said Miss Bingham in a statement, "I can well look at the question from both sides. I am fully convinced that the Actors' Equity is in the wrong, that it will never succeed by adopting methods which tend to convert the theatre from a recognized art to a purely commercial institution, and to replace the art of acting with trade unionism.

"The actor of the present day is receiving a salary which we of the 'old school' never dared demand, nor even dreamed of," Miss Bingham concluded.

The council of the Actors' Equity Association held its weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, but took no definite action on the refusal of the managers to submit to arbitration in the form in which the actors desire it.

Following the meeting, a statement was given out in which the working conditions of the actor in this country were contrasted with conditions in England and Australia. In those countries, it was pointed out, the actor "has many privileges" which he does not enjoy here.

The next step in the controversy, it is generally held, must come from the actors, as they have as yet made no direct reply to the managers' offer of arbitration of individual differences. The demand of the actors is for payment for holiday matinées, but they agreed at a recent meeting to arbitrate this point, and gave full discretion to the council.

DRAMA

Lew Fields in "A Lonely Romeo."

A LONELY ROMEO, a musical comedy in three acts; book by Harry B. Smith and Lew Fields, lyrics by Robert B. Smith, music by Malvin M. Franklin and Robert Wood Bowers. At the Shubert Theatre.

Principals: Lew Fields, Frances Cameron, Violette Wilson, Harry Clarke, Octavia Broske, Willie Solar, Jessica Brown, Willie and Nellie St. Clair, Arthur Bail, Clarence Levy, Richard Russ, Jack Keller, Joe Wilmot Niemeyer, Artie Leeming, Vera Gray, Katherine Van Felt, Eleanor Henry, Herbert Fields, Jeannette Cooke, and Alan Hale.

"A Lonely Romeo," in the main, is good Summer entertainment. It has the advantage of Lew Fields, three or four good dancers, and a vivacious and well-staged performance, and these elements battle royally with the usual insipid libretto. In fact, they triumph over it.

Of the points cited, it is probably good showmanship which will do the most for the piece in the long run. Mr. Fields, of course, is his own unctuous and humorous self, extracting a maximum of fun from a minimum of material, and crying aloud for one or two more comedy scenes of the sort that he does best. The dancers are fully as agile as those in the other Summer shows. But the thing which really counts is the skill with which commonplace material is made, for the nonce, to seem something which it is not.

The best example of the skill of the director is contained in the second act finale, in which the audience is worked up to a fine pitch of excitement by a series of well-staged dancing numbers. As a climax to this scene last night Mr. Fields astonished the audience—and also his associate players, it may be added—by accomplishing several neat and complete flip-flops. Thereafter the success of the entertainment was never in doubt.

To turn momentarily to less pleasant subjects, the book of the Messrs. Smith et al. is merely another of those things. Its complications are maladroit, and it asks an audience to believe that a wife will not recognize her husband if by chance he dons a wig. But still—and strangely enough—"A Lonely Romeo" is a good show.

Mr. Fields is uproariously funny when the book permits him to be only mildly so, and mildly so when the book alone will not permit him to be at all. Jessica Brown, Nellie and Willie St. Clair, and Willie Solar are the deft dancers aforecited, and others of a numerous company contribute to the evening.

The best of the musical numbers is "Lonely Romeo," charmingly sung by Violette Wilson, who also handled several other numbers with skill, and seemed to take more than the usual delight in so doing. Frances Cameron was energetic and competent, and others who gave aid included Harry Clarke, Octavia Broske, and Alan Hale. The piece is attractively set and well costumed.

WAR DISEASES BANISHED.

Influenza Only Epidemic to Baffle Surgeons, Says Dr. Lambert.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10.—With the exception of influenza, all epidemics have been eliminated in modern warfare, Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, President of the American Medical Association, said in his inaugural address at the opening of the association's annual convention tonight.

Dr. Lambert, who served in France as Director of the Medical Department of the Red Cross, told the convention that when the armistice was signed the army had 35,000 medical officers and the navy 3,000, 20 per cent. of the entire medical profession in the United States. Many physicians, he said, were taken in the draft.

"Few realize," he added, "how crucial has been the test of preventive medicine in the war. The death rate from disease has been held down as never before. Statistics show conclusively that the great scourges and plagues of former armies have been held in check. Influenza, pneumonia, sweeping over both hemispheres, stands out as the one uncontrolled epidemic."

Dr. C. McBride of Pasadena, Cal., speaking before the American Academy of Medicine, said bad housing has reduced the stamina of the nation and affected its vitality. "If the cost of curing illness generated in unsanitary homes was invested in sanitary dwellings," he said, "the slums of all cities would be eliminated and thousands of lives saved annually."

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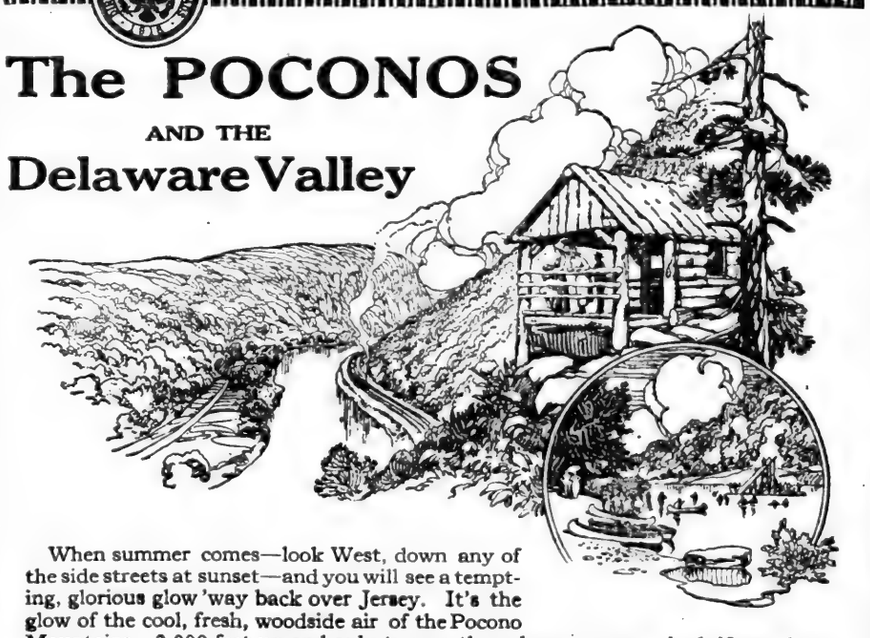
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The Delaware Water Gap, Nature's gateway to the Poconos, and the valley of the Delaware River, are also centers of special summer activities. Study the descriptive booklet and see which offers your special delight. You will find excellent hotels, inns, boarding houses, or hospitable farms. Living well is a common art in the Poconos, on whatever you have to spend.

The United States Railroad Administration invites you to travel and offers Summer Excursion fares. For further information and descriptive booklet containing list of hotels, call at Consolidated Ticket Offices—64 Broadway, 57 Chambers St., 31 W. 32d St., 114 W. 42d St., New York; 336 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or write the nearest Travel Bureau.

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AMERICAN-JAPANESE CO-OPERATION PLANNED

San Francisco Business Men at Tokio Dinner Urge Solution of Commercial Problems.

TOKIO, Japan, May 15, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—At a dinner given here last night by Wallace M. Alexander and Robert Newton Lynch of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce between fifteen and twenty business men of the United States were pledged to visit Japan during next April, with a view to meet and take up with their Japanese business colleagues the various commercial problems affecting both countries.

The dinner was attended by many Japanese high in the nation's various activities, and co-operation in the effort to solve the mutual problems confronting the two races was pledged by the speakers.

Viscount Kaneko referred to the Japanese-American committee formed to discuss questions at issue between the nations and said it was a pleasure at the decision arrived at to go ahead with the plan.

"The questions pending between America and Japan are not American problems or Japanese problems," he said. "They are world problems of a most vital nature. The question is whether the white races and the yellow races can come into contact with safety and meet and co-mingle for the common benefit of the world. After the war this question will come more and more before America, Europe, and Asia, and it is a question that must be solved before it can be said that the world is on a permanently peaceful basis.

"Can East meet West on an equal footing? Must the two civilizations remain forever separate, never to meet in harmony? This is the vital question of the future, and it can be settled by only two powers, America and Japan."

CERTIFICATES ALLOTTED.

Secretary Glass Announces Totals for the Reserve Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Glass announced today the final amounts of subscriptions allotted for Treasury certificates, Series T4 and T5, dated June 3, 1919, and maturing Sept. 15, 1919, and Dec. 15, 1919, respectively. Subscriptions closed June 7, 1919. The aggregate subscriptions allotted were $548,156,500. The results by Federal districts were as follows:

	T4.	T5.
Boston	$17,401,000	$8,924,500
New York	116,745,500	78,555,500
Philadelphia	15,295,500	8,031,000
Cleveland	38,454,500	33,884,000
Richmond	8,872,500	8,264,000
Atlanta	10,112,500	6,984,000
Chicago	59,517,000	63,326,500
St. Louis	7,225,500	6,906,500
Minneapolis	6,362,000	2,000,000
Kansas City	5,497,500	2,502,500
Dallas	4,906,000	3,036,000
San Francisco	11,066,500	15,686,500
Treasury	8,000,000	.....
Total	$309,445,000	$238,711,500

DUNCAN DANCERS APPEAR.

The Isadora Duncan Dancers gave the first of three farewell programs in Carnegie Hall last night, by way of leave-taking before their departure for Europe. There was an interested audience, for the young women are artists in their own right, though known only by their given names—Anna, Erica, Irmea, Lisa, Theresa—and in their stay in America during the war they had assisted Miss Duncan, who has preceded them to Paris, at her entertainments at the Metropolitan.

Their Carnegie program, besides piano music by George Copeland, who gave Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," was danced to familiar airs from Gluck's "Orpheus," Florent Schmitt and Strauss waltzes, Chopin's "Valse Brillante" and "Funeral March." The list for Thursday night adds Schubert's "Ave Maria," and for Saturday afternoon the Amazon dances from "Iphigenia in Tauris" and Louis Ganne's "March Lorraine."

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evs. 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. The Season's Musical "Joy Ride." MONTE CRISTO, JR. BRIMFUL OF "SWEET PATOOTIES"

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8900. 11:30 Open Air Roof at 9:30—Show at

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN HITS BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH "TUMBLE IN" SELWYN. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT "SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART" CASINO. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1522. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. 2:30. Great Dramatic Triumph JOHN FERGUSON ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED INDEFINITELY

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. A BREEZY, BUOYANT, BUBBLING MUSICAL COMEDY GUTBURST! 2d Month THE LADY IN RED Charles Darnton, Eve. World: "It is full of pep." BRISTLES WITH MIRTH, RADIATES VITALITY, MOVES UNFLAGGINGLY

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30. 25 Degrees Cooler Than the Street. UNDISPUTED COMEDY TRIUMPH! "Fresh and witty comedy."—N. Y. Times. LOVE LAUGHS With JESSIE GLENDINNING BETTER THAN "THE BOOMERANG"

A COOL SPOT—OPEN ROOF EAST IS WEST ASTOR With FAY BAINTER. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Real Comedy at the COMEDY Theatre 41st St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. MATS. TOM'W & SAT., 2:30. LAST 6 TIMES. TOBY'S BOW With NORMAN TREVOR

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

LIBERTY Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat., 2:15. George White's Scandals OF 1919 50 Beautiful Scandal Mongers "YOU'LL ENJOY GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919."—Alan Dale, American.

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Today, 2:20. The Best Show In Town The Better 'Ole with MR. & MRS. COBURN MOVES TO BOOTH THEATRE NEXT MON.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. David Belasco presents a Comedy of Irish Life Dark Rosaleen

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. The Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." Royal Vagabond A Colonized Opera Comique.

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Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. A Little Journey

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FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats Today (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

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WHILE the United States Senate was vainly striving to induce President Wilson to permit it to see a copy of the Peace Treaty, Frazier Hunt, war correspondent of The Chicago Tribune, secured a copy in Paris and brought it to Chicago for publication in The Tribune. The first copy of the Peace Treaty seen by the Senate of the United States was that presented to it by The Chicago Tribune on June 9, 1919.

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THE KNOX RESOLUTION.

The calmness of mind, the sober judgment, the patriotism of a great majority of the Senators of the United States will stand as a bulwark against the adoption of the astonishing and dangerous resolution of instruction and menace to the Peace Conference introduced yesterday by Senator KNOX of Pennsylvania and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee. We have called the resolution dangerous. It is dangerous, it is an open threat to the Peace Conference and endangers the good relations now happily prevailing between the United States and the other great nations represented in the Conference. It is so flagrantly improper and impertinent that the country will regard with deep concern the existence at Washington of a spirit which could prompt a distinguished Senator, who has held the great office of Secretary of State, to prepare and present for adoption a resolution so shocking in its violation of the customs and the proprieties observed by nations in the conduct of foreign affairs.

There is no warrant in the Constitution or elsewhere for the assumption that the Senate through every stage of treaty negotiation is a "co-equal "part of the treaty-making power of "this Government." The Treaty of Peace with Germany is still in negotiation, it is subject to changes, changes are under consideration, and in that stage of the process the prerogative and the duty are altogether executive. It is true that the Senate is "co-equally responsible for any "treaty which is concluded and ratified." That stage is yet to come; in the final act of ratification the Senate will have its opportunity to pass judgment upon the work of the Conference. Senator KNOX projects the Senate at once into the turmoil of the negotiation, removes it from its constitutionally established sphere of action, and would commit it to an unheard-of encroachment within the sphere which belongs exclusively to the President.

Plainly, Senator KNOX's judgment was under the influence of emotions that seriously disturbed it when he permitted himself to speak in the preamble to the resolution of the provisions of the Treaty which "appear "calculated to force upon us undesirable and far-reaching covenants "inimical to our free institutions." He went far beyond the permissible limits even of political controversy when in the second clause of the resolution itself he spoke of the Treaty as one "which in effect amends the Constitution of the United States," and declared that "the Senate of the United "States cannot advise or consent to "any treaty provision which would "have such an effect, if enforced." The assertion that this Treaty would have the effect of amending our Constitution and the insinuation that the League covenant is "inimical to our free institutions" constitute such a monstrous indictment of the President of the United States and of the representatives of other Powers with whom he is in conference at Paris that we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. KNOX spoke there not at all with that deliberation and sense of responsibility which should guide the utterances of a statesman, but in partisan heat and with most unbecoming recklessness of the consequences of his words. Certainly, no international conference was ever before talked of in that fashion by a Senator of the United States or by any other American of comparable standing and responsibility. While this resolution is almost unpardonably provocative, we hope the statesmen of the other Powers at Paris will make such large allowance for the political circumstances and passions which gave it birth, that they will overlook as a mere personal outburst declarations which, taken seriously, might lead to most deplorable misunderstandings.

Mr. KNOX is "gravely impressed" by that provision which declares that "the Treaty will come into force when "ratified by three of the principal "Powers and by Germany"—will come into force, that is, between Germany and the ratifying Powers. His resolution insists that this provision appears to be "calculated to force upon us" the undesirable covenant of the League of Nations under penalty of continuing in a state of war "while "our co-belligerents shall be at peace "and enjoy its blessings." It would be well for the Senator to consider the opposite alternative. Should the Treaty be so drawn that England, France, and Italy would be forced to continue a state of war with Germany indefinitely because Mr. KNOX, Mr. LODGE, and certain other Republican Senators refuse to accept and ratify a treaty in the negotiation of which President WILSON had an influential part? That is what it comes to. Europe wants peace. The process of ratification by the great number of Powers involved will necessarily be slow. It is eminently desirable, it is demanded by the peoples of the principal Powers concerned, that peace shall be promptly concluded. We know of nothing in the moral law that can claim higher sanction and justification than the principle that any Power which, because of an approaching Presidential election or for any other reason, chooses to defer ratification should itself bear the burden and inconvenience of its refusal. Certainly, the Republicans of the United States Senate have no shadow of right to demand that all Europe shall continue in the state of war while they work their partisan will upon the Treaty and consume months in preparing and presenting their indictment against Mr. WILSON.

This resolution which Mr. KNOX has had the hardihood to propose for the adoption of the Senate is dangerous not alone to the peace of the world and to our good relations with the Powers engaged with us in negotiating the Treaty; it is, we feel well assured, dangerous to the Republican Party. The warning is superfluous, for that is the particular business of Mr. KNOX and Mr. LODGE and their associates. But there is abundant evidence that the people of the United States desire a prompt peace as ardently as the people of the European countries, and there is evidence that no very great part of them hold that view of the League of Nations covenant to which Mr. KNOX gives such unseemly expression. We are confident that they would deeply resent the adoption, or even the serious consideration, by the Senate of the resolutions which the Senator from Pennsylvania has most unwisely been moved to introduce.

GENERAL WOOD SPEAKS.

"Think nationally," said President ROOSEVELT. It was perhaps the greatest thing he ever said, addressed as it was to a nation which still sang "America" and described it as a land of "rock-bound hills"—a good enough description of Massachusetts, but not of South Dakota, as Dr. CROTHERS, a Yankee himself, has pointed out.

General WOOD has the same idea. We must, says he, "build up a spirit of national solidarity." It is not so pungently put as ROOSEVELT put it, but allowing for the temperamental differences between the two men the idea is the same. It is time to forget the rocks and rills and remember the red mud of the Red River of the North, the snow-capped peak of Mount Hood, the sycamores of the Wabash, and the moss-hung trunks of those strange gray willows in New Orleans.

In this great land of all Americans, the prairie men of Kansas and the hard and silent mountaineers of the Nevada, General WOOD can find no place for the red flag. "It stands for "nothing which our Government "stands for." A moderate statement, but enough of itself to condemn the red flag forevermore. It is not possible to "think nationally," either while men are trying to teach us to think in terms of New England, the South, or the West, or while they are trying to teach us to think in terms of classes that override national boundaries. It is time to think of the United States. Let us pay some attention to our country at last, to the whole of it.

THE WORLD'S FOOD BUDGETS.

The crop report just published makes it sure that in the ordinary course of events, barring unforeseen and improbable agricultural disaster, the world's bread budget will balance, but only with the aid of the United States. If our crop had been merely an ordinary crop, permitting Canada and ourselves together to export about 300,000,000 bushels as in the last year before the war, hundreds of millions would have hungered, and millions would have starved. But we shall be able alone this year to export about double what Canada and ourselves exported together in 1913. If there were no other source of supply, and if we felt the same call to stint ourselves as we did during the war for mingled reasons of prudence and benevolence, we could supply alone the 700,000,000 bushels of wheat which Mr. HOOVER says is necessary to balance the world's bread budget.

But not even our billion and a quarter bushels of wheat allow the world any surplus. After the immediate need is met there remains the necessity of building up reserves to make the world comfortable against the threat of famine. In peace the world had come to forget what a hand-to-mouth existence it led, and how dependent it was upon uninterrupted communications. Deposits in the crop savings banks of the world must be liberal for a year or two. Famine is defeated this year as by a miracle, but the escape has been so narrow that those charged with the world's commissary service are left with ragged nerves.

That is how so serene a man as Mr. HOOVER comes to use such a phrase as "economic delirium tremens" to describe the unprecedented combination of food and finance deficits throughout the world. The money budgets of all nations are as unbalanced as the bread budgets, and to work out of their embarrassment both are dependent upon assistance of ourselves, the richest nation in the world, and also the one with the biggest deficit in what would be our national budget if we had one. We are acting as if it were a matter of no consequence that we do not know how many billions it will be necessary to borrow to carry us through the next year, for which tax capacity is inadequate. Our temper is so light-hearted that all competent financial authority warns us against speculative excesses based in large part upon the world's need for our surpluses of gold and goods. The creation of scores of billions of the highest credit known to finance—national debts—has put the world into such a liquid condition that the possibility of money scarcity is almost beyond imagination. In all countries strong boxes are full of securities upon which credit by the banks cannot be denied, and everybody feels competent to buy more liberally than when "money," meaning deposits or credit, is less accessible.

This most obvious feature of the present financial situation reminds us that it is as much our duty to make the world pay for its food as to supply it. Nor will the world be unwilling, until its hunger grows less. We have financed world war, and now we must finance world hunger. In both cases it was almost as necessary for our own welfare as for the good of the world. Those clamoring for a premature reduction of our food prices hardly think the matter through. If we could not export our surplus foods, including others to a total rivaling wheat, there would be a collapse of farm values such as customarily precedes a crisis. The guarantee of wheat has swollen all agricultural land values and loans to figures which must decline with food prices. The food "boom" is in such contrast with the depression in the liquidated security markets—"war brides" excepted—that a new average between them is due in a few crop years.

That is hardly a matter for present consideration. This side of it lies the marketing of the present crop, and, beyond that, the feeding of the world's factories with raw materials after the stomachs of the "hands" have been filled. These are the topics before the conference called by the Food Administration, now sitting. It is not hidden from them that foreign tax money is subsidizing the unemployed by millions, and that it is not good charity to feed those not working for their living. Like our own, foreign banks are bursting with the profits of a prosperity which must change its form with peace. Now is the time for us to sow the seeds of industrial profit. Sound banking demands that there should be as much courage in financing foreign commerce as in checking domestic speculation. It is better to keep the funds out of security values than to produce a situation calling for a speculative collapse as the only route to industrial expansion. It is time for us to reduce our credits to foreign Governments and to enlarge them to private borrowers abroad.

THE SAWYER AND HIS BLOCKS.

Re-enters Mr. WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN, after too long an absence. On May 14 the number of trees by courtesy, of saplings and finger-thick boughs in fact, sawed up to that date by the sometime illustrious Roman Emperor and present Hercules was three thousand. His belief in mystic numbers and omens is disclosed by his assiduity in sawing exactly seventy-seven treelings in a day. Every time the output reaches a thousand, blocks are reverently cut and packed, sent to the faithful in Germany, by them to be treasured piously and bequeathed as a rich legacy unto their issue. Blocks to the Germans: a homeopathic gift.

Meanwhile, in Germany the mercy, sweetness, majesty, and glories of the sometime King and Kaiser are sung in carefully organized choruses. The school teachers, Government employés, utter their longings for the return of the patron of the three K's. Last Monday, in Munich, evidently not yet utterly beerless, seven thousand Bavarian officers—again mark the sacred and perfect number seven—are said to have met and to have adopted this resolution: "The Kaiser was our ideal of honor." Everybody to his ideal. The German notion of honor is peculiar.

And here is another old friend, Dr. DRYANDER, sometime Chief Court Preacher, who deserves to be more famous than Dr. Dryasdust. The Kaiser loved peace, invented it, so to speak, fought and bled in the film, and is now sawing, for peace. In a touching passage, much of which is purely lyrical, Dr. DRYANDER shows us an English Quaker M. P. talking to and talked to by the Kaiser before the war. Somebody says that the former of an alliance of France, England, and Germany would be "the greatest man in history," a place that belongs to Mr. HOHENZOLLERN anyway by his own admission. Here let the divine DRYANDER sing and soar:

"For that we should need a new Saviour," replied the Kaiser. Here the Quaker BAKER had a heavenly inspiration by GOD. "You are the man," he cried ecstatically and in Quaker fashion. He three times touched the Kaiser's chest and arms. The Kaiser's eyes became moist.

Moist is too dry a word. At this moment let each pious German heart, all awash, try and bail itself out.

STATE RIGHTS IN ALABAMA.

In July the Alabama Legislature meets. Curiously or naturally, the queens regnant of feminism expect that this Legislature will ratify the Anthony amendment. Yet for years Alabama Legislatures have had no thought, though they have had the opportunity and the power, of offering to the people of the State a State constitutional amendment providing woman suffrage. If any considerable number of the Alabama women wanted to vote, if any considerable number of the male voters of Alabama wanted the women to vote, can it be doubted that the Alabama legislators would have been eager to accommodate them? In Congress after Congress the Alabama Representatives and Senators have voted against submitting the Anthony amendment to the people. If the constituents of each Representative, if the people of the State, yearn for woman suffrage, how did they fail to have their wishes expressed at Washington?

It is the old story. The will of the people doesn't count. A few conservatives in Alabama still stick to the moth-eaten fetish of State rights. Without any regard to principles, the Democratic Legislature of Alabama is to ratify an amendment which the people of the State do not believe in, which is an unpardonable violation of State rights, out of the superstition that by such ratification the "record," the political chances of the Democratic Party in 1920, will be improved. How worthy of statesmen and sages to fasten upon the State forever a constitutional amendment which it fears, in the delusive hope of gaining a little party advantage, or at least avoiding a little party loss, a year ahead! The course of most of our Legislatures in regard to the Eighteenth Amendment was rather less deliberative and intelligent than might fairly be expected from assemblies of backward children. About the Nineteenth, no doubt, they will be as thoughtful and sagacious.

GENERAL CABELL'S REPORT.

Governor HOBBY of Texas and Major Gen. D. C. CABELL, commanding the Southern Department, do not agree concerning conditions on the Mexican border. The Governor is nervous about them. He has recommended to the War Department that the 1st and 2d Brigades of the Texas National Guard Cavalry be called into service to reinforce the regiments of the Regular Army on duty there or within striking distance. The Governor shares the irritation of a great many Texans, whose patience with Mexicans akulking and raiding along the Rio Grande has been worn thin. He seems to fear there may be another invasion of the United States like the affair at Columbus, which precipitated a counter-invasion in force by American troops under General PERSHING. There are Texans who believe that their National Guard is capable of teaching bad Mexicans a lesson and should be allowed to have a free hand, and they hold that armed intervention would be a blessing for the good Mexicans, if there are any, about which these Texans are skeptical. Directed by the War Department to report upon Governor HOBBY's recommendation, General CABELL has telegraphed to Washington:

"No trouble anticipated on border except very small raids, for purpose of stealing, and private feuds. Situation can be controlled by troops now here. In general there is peace on the border and has been for the last eighteen months. * * * At present see nothing alarming in situation and no reason for calling out Texas troops.

General CABELL, a West Pointer and one of the best cavalry officers in the army, sought service in France, but had to be content with watching the border and enduring a climate that General SHERIDAN, with most of the year in mind, likened to the infernal regions. General CABELL cannot love the border, and active service on the other side of it might suit his fancy, but a sense of duty forbids him to take the view, so common in Texas, that shots across the Rio Grande and the running off of stock and feuds in which blood is sometimes shed—not always the blood of a Mexican—are in the nature of challenges or provocations to conflict which the United States has tolerated long enough.

A Regular Army officer, gray in service and responsible to Washington, has a different idea of a casus belli; moreover, if he has had experience down there he understands the border, he does not believe all he hears about impending attacks on Juarez and other towns on the line by bandits and Villistas—sometimes convertible terms—and he keeps his head. When CABELL says that "in general there is peace on the border," and sees "nothing alarming in the situation," it is expert professional opinion, perhaps not popular in El Paso, but for all that valuable as information. For sober judgment and, at the same time, readiness to assume responsibility and bear himself like an American soldier, General CABELL can be depended upon in an emergency, if it should arise.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Help Must Lead to Self-Suppoct.

At several points in his discussion of economic conditions in Europe, Mr. HOOVER, the eminently competent and well-informed Chairman of the Interallied Food Commission, referred, with obvious care to avoid any overemphasis, to one feature of that situation which must be of some importance or else he would not have mentioned it at all. "I do not take it," he said, "* * * that we will provide money to enable the people of Europe to live without work, or to work part time, as at present all over Europe." And again he said, "The surplus of our production could not support a Europe of today's idleness if every man of us worked fifteen hours daily."

In these statements Mr. HOOVER evidently referred to two kinds of idleness that have resulted from the war and its devastation—that which is enforced by lack of employment, due chiefly to lack of raw materials, and that which is voluntary, a lamentable but inevitable consequence of the widespread and long-continued distribution of "relief" in areas where the alternative was starvation for great masses of people.

Plainly put, this second form of idleness illustrates the fact that in all nations there are those who will live without work if they can, and that helpfulness—charity—always involves a certain degree of pauperization unless wise precautions against it are taken. Realization of this danger is of comparatively recent growth, and even now in not a few minds it has not yet sprouted. Their possessors are they who insist that all of what they give shall be used for direct relief and that none of it be devoted to what they call, always scornfully, "administration expenses." And yet expenses of that sort can be, and often are, the very best use that can be made of funds given to the organized agencies of charity.

Recuperative Power Is Lacking.

In the Europe of today not all of the seemingly voluntary idleness is an evidence of the pauperising effect of relief. In hundreds and thousands of instances members of the civilian population have been under the harrow of war so long, and their physical and mental sufferings have been so great, that, for the present at least, they are too dulled and broken to undertake the task of self-support. In their hopelessness exertion has ceased to appeal to them as worth while, and they take what is given them or go without, indifferent alike to the present and the future.

This form of despair, curiously enough, is reported oftener from the devastated regions of France than from the parts of Belgium where the German occupation was longer and the atrocities committed were more terrible and more numerous. Explanation of this difference is not easy, for in the first year or two of the war there was in England not a little quiet complaint that some of the Belgian refugees did not accept at all eagerly the opportunities to earn a living that were provided for them. In many cases, probably, these criticisms had for basis only that strong disinclination shown by all specialized artisans to do other work than that in which they have been trained—a disinclination that may be due to a close approach to real inability to undertake unfamiliar tasks.

Well-Known Facts Are Recalled.

American soldiers who write home from the Coblenz sector that they like the Germans they find there better than the French or the British, and the other American soldiers who make similarly stupid comparisons after their return to their native land, should all read several times the proclamation just issued to the men in his division, the Second, by Major Gen. E. F. MCGLACHLIN. For no such document would have been prepared if the General had not heard—and been justly angered by—these expressions of a preference that disgraces all who feel it and convicts them of—well, call it obliviousness to facts that ought to be obvious to all and let it go without a shorter and uglier characterization.

The General took pains to enumerate with accuracy and emphasis the reasons why the Germans went to war, the methods by which they conducted it, and the crimes with which, from its beginning to its very end, they added to its inevitable slaughter and destruction. He reminded those whom he addressed that the Germans were now seeking to recover by artifice a part of what they had lost through military defeat, and that apparent friendliness shown to alien victors had ulterior objects closely related to the past and was capable of deceiving nobody with even a little common sense.

One would have said, before the war ended, that nobody in the American Army could be deceived as are the letter-writers and story-tellers to whom reference has been made—that none of them would like Germans better than Frenchmen because a German city or village where no war had come was a more comfortable place of residence than any to be found in the France where German cannon had been dropping shells for four long years. Yet such soldiers there are, and General MCGLACHLIN told them with soldierly severity what they had forgotten. It is to be hoped that the much-needed lesson will be heeded.

Progressing, But Not Very Fast.

Three days more than a week have passed since the bomb explosions in eight cities shocked and angered the whole country, and as yet all that the united forces of Federal and State detectives can report is that they are "making progress." Perhaps the progress is real and considerable, but evidently the destination sought has not been reached, and, as usual, public impatience is turning into forgetfulness.

Present failure to arrest the would-be assassins, however, is not mysterious and not a proof either of incompetence or negligence. The task confronting the police was one of the hardest they have to undertake, and long delay was inevitable, except for some lucky accident of betrayal or revelation in which alone hope of immediate success can rest.

For President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For President: Herbert C. Hoover, America's one conspicuous example of combined philanthropy, unselfish patriotism, and executive ability. JAMES F. BOYDSTUN.

Brooklyn, June 8, 1919.

"BECAUSE ITALY SAYS SO."

An Italian Argument for Fiume and the Dalmatian Coast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read many letters of R. F. Hlacha (including his most recent one) on the heartaching question of Fiume and Dalmatia, please allow me a word on the subject.

The world will soon, through Mr. Hlacha's own help, find out who Dalmatia belongs to. Your intelligent readers with any knowledge of literature, art, and history will have noticed how Jugoslav propagandists try to make them call white, black. Tommaseo was a Slav! Dalmatian art and genius are Slav! It is strange that most genius emanating from Slav nature manifested itself in Dalmatia, where Italian culture and language prevail. It is extremely funny that same genius did not come from the hinterland—none of it. Why didn't Mr. Hlacha finish by saying that Ugo Foscolo, Captain Sauro, Battisti, Congressman La Guardia, and a hundred others are Slavs?

Would Mr. Hlacha have us repudiate the word of Mr. Bennington, of Professor Herron, the facts of history, the plebiscite of the Fiumans, and God's own geographical lines? He mentions 30,000 Jugoslavs who fought on the Dobrudja for the Allies. We will give them the benefit of the doubt and say that there are 30,000 Jugoslavs who side with the Allies, but he forgets the 500,000 Italians, healthy, heroic, ambitious, young souls, who died, and 500,000 more who are maimed for the rest of their lives to save freedom and justice, and to save the Jugoslavs' own necks from the Austrian hangman's rope.

In the cause of justice, Italia broke its bonds with Germany and rushed with sure and mighty hand to the battlefields of France, of England, of Venetia, of Albania, of Saloniki, of Lybia, and today that very justice which she fought for, and won, for the world, is denied her, and by whom? May it never be by the land of our dearest friends, the Americans, by the land of Lincoln, the land of justice and right.

It seems to be a philosophical phenomenon that the devil always helps the evildoers. The Italians, having right on their side, did not prepare adequately to defend themselves from all this hostile propaganda in the countries in which they least expected it. They did not expect to have to fight off assaults similar in method and aim as those that the Allies were confronted with by the Germans. They were greatly handicapped in this. Facts were distorted, officials misguided, and the press influenced by very cunning, diabolical methods. The innocent is not suspicious. Had the Italians known all this in advance, had they known that honor and faith are things to barter, rather than their Italian sentimentality and sweetness, they would have resorted to Macchiavellism. But they thought the world had progressed. From the tearing of the Treaty of Belgium they understood all the world to have learned a wonderful lesson, but, alas! * * *

All this fuss because we persist in deeming Italy a mediaeval country, because we think of Italy as it was fifty years ago, still under the yoke of Austria, because we refuse to see the great progress Italy has made these last thirty years to be able to align herself as one of the Big Four. One of the greatest phenomena of human nature is the fact that Italy is always young, is continuously renovating itself. Italy is not only modern, it is prophetic. Any forward movement in education, politics, industry, law, and general welfare is immediately understood and adopted in Italy.

Fiume is Italian because Italy says so. What Italy says is true. They do not want it if it isn't Italian, but it is Italian. Let the Jugoslavs get busy with the other ports they have, and Italy will help them and guide them to a happy, contented goal.

D. A. DE LALLA.

Jersey City, June 7, 1919.

Modern Plays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say how cordially I am in sympathy with your editorial article in this morning's issue, under the title "Exceptional Drama." I had read the reported discourse of the Chicago clergyman to whom you refer with a mixture of wonder and irritation. To me it seems quite obvious that if the theatre furnished nothing but diversion, refreshment, and recreation, it would be entirely justified in these days of stress and strain. As a lover of good drama, I make the opportunities for enjoying it as frequent as is consistent with a very exacting program of more important engagements and occupations; and I find myself wondering what plays the Director of the Illinois Vigilance Association has picked out for the determination of the standard which he so roundly condemns.

To me it seems as illogical and absurd to condemn the drama on the basis of the coarsest and most fri'olous of modern productions as it would be to refuse to patronize a book store because all the novels on its shelves were not of the Jane Austen order. On that basis the Bible itself would need very careful expurgation, and Shakespeare would be quite out of the question.

There is many a leaf we preachers might profitably take out of the book of the modern dramatist or even the theatrical manager. The theatres are crowded in all sorts of weather whenever the production is even passably good, and wherever there is an appeal to the varied tastes, humors, and emotions of human nature. But it is the best in drama which most certainly insures crowded audiences and a long run. And the way we can best promote all that is good and uplifting on the stage is to openly countenance and encourage true dramatic art. Incidentally, by a discriminating patronage of the theatre, we might learn something from the audience of the things which reach and move them—the chords in their nature which most readily respond to an understanding and sympathetic touch.

FRED M. KIRKUS,
Rector of Trinity Parish.

Wilmington, Del., June 7, 1919.

What Is a Blimp?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice over and over again that the newspapers use the word "blimp" rather carelessly. If this slang term must be used then why not apply it correctly and avoid confusion. You recently referred to the "R-34" as a British blimp "which is to make a transatlantic voyage."

The "blimp" is a remarkable aeronautic development of the war. When the German submarines began their depredations, the British Admiralty found itself without an effective means of patroling the waters around Great Britain. Some unknown genius discovered that there were on hand a number of gas bags for non-rigid dirigibles, but no cars. He conceived the idea of suspending an airplane fuselage from a non-rigid gas bag. The result was almost miraculous. At once the speed of a non-rigid dirigible was increased from thirty-five to forty-five miles an hour. It has always been assumed that the car of a dirigible must be as roomy as the pilot-house of a tugboat. Now it was proved that, by seating the navigator and crew in a perfectly streamlined airplane fuselage, head-on resistance would be reduced, power would be saved, and speed increased.

The "R-34" is a rigid dirigible of the Zeppelin type. It has very little in common with a "blimp."

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT.

New York, June 9, 1919.

A RESULT OF HIGH WAR WAGES.

Classes of Workers Who Have Changed Places in Their Claim on Public Sympathy.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A radical writer in a radical paper concludes a sentimental appeal for the laboring class with the following rhyme by Ebenezer Elliot, written during the Chartist movement in England eighty-one years ago:

When wilt Thou save Thy people,
O God of Mercy, when?
Not kings and lords, but nations?
Not thrones and crowds, but men!
Flowers of Thy heart, O God, are they;
Let them not pass like weeds away!
Their heritage a sunless day!
God, save Thy people!

I wonder if the writer of this article is aware of labor conditions in San Francisco, for instance? The roads in front of and contiguous to the shipping yards and iron works are so crowded with automobiles—not all of them Fords by any means—during working hours, and all of them owned by the laborers, that they obstruct traffic, and are one of the sights of the city. The jewelers state that never in the history of San Francisco have they sold as many diamonds as they have since the war sent wages almost up into the income class and the piano dealers for the first time in their experience are receiving daily orders by telephone.

In New York the other day a friend of mine sat next to a woman in a shoe store, who bought something like twelve pairs of boots. She was moved to ask why she wanted so many at a time. "Oh," was the reply, "I just want them. And my husband can pay for them with one week's wages."

Personally, all this delights me. My sympathies have always been with the labor class. There have been very few of their strikes that I have not wanted them to win, and I see no reason, economic or human, why any man should be asked to work more than forty-four hours a week. If employers reply that they work sixteen hours a day themselves the retort is obvious; it is for their enormous individual gain, and there is not an employe who would not do the same if the individual result were equal. Workers have been abominably exploited in the past, and now the innocent outsider is paying the price of the stupidity and shortsightedness of the employing class.

But the time for sentimental sympathy with the laborers is past. They have amply demonstrated their power to take care of themselves, and only amateurs, frantic for publicity, fearful of obliteration by a non-appreciative public, sentimentalize and rhapsodize about a class that no longer has a qualm about its future and no doubt will land a President in the White House before many years have passed. If they are careful to select one with the necessary mental equipment and who is 100 per cent. American, I hope they will. Nothing could be worse than some of our own experiments, and it would be an amazingly interesting development.

I never could understand why there was such an outcry at the riveters engaging suites at the Waldorf-Astoria during the war, enjoying a few weeks of luxury and "high life." There never was a poor man or woman yet—with any imagination—who did not dream what he or she would do if sudden riches descended. The riveters were uncommonly fortunate in being able to realize their grandiose dreams. Most people are not. Many a brilliant young engineer, of the best education the country affords, and who was making less than a rich man's chauffeur, must have read of this momentary extravagance with envy and amused congratulation. The riveters might have been more sensible to bank their wages, but they wouldn't have had half the fun. And fun, as we all know, is good for morale.

No, sentiment is wasted on the working class—so called. The workers who should demand our sympathy, and who, if they had the energy and "class consciousness" of the laborers, would organize and also force a square deal out of life, are members of what is known even in this democratic country as middle class. They have the incentive. Professors, teachers, clerks, engineers, mental workers of every sort who are dependent upon salaries, are miserably underpaid. Valued clerks and even officials who have been with the same firm for twenty years are making shift to support families on less than $125 a month. To what miserable devices they are put to make both ends approach in this day of ascending prices they alone know. Why don't they organize? I note that recently a very few of the higher classes of mental laborers have asked for admission into the A. F. L. Why don't they all do it? Why should men and women who pride themselves upon belonging to a superior class because they have an education and do not work with their hands remain content to go to and from their daily work in a crowded car while a laborer has his automobile; to wear a shiny suit and frayed linen when enterprising laborers are buying diamonds and pianos; to scrimp in order to attend even the motion pictures once a month, when the laborer may go every night if he chooses? Is it possible that the laboring class is cleverer, after all, than the men who are pitting their mere brains against a cruel social system? Perish the thought! But it looks like it.

I opposed the affiliation of the Authors' League with the A. F. L., and I have not changed my mind. Artists of all sorts are a class apart, and should stand alone. They are not wage earners, but on their own. In fact, they are gamblers of a highly specialized order, and should take their chances like true sports; certainly be too proud to ask any organization but one of their own to fight their battles. Peculiar gifts give the inheritors peculiar opportunities for that individual adventure that every man not a fanatic craves. To deprive them of this opportunity by depriving them of the power to fight their own battles would take all the fun and spice out of a "career."

But artists are a small minority: moreover, may be trusted to take care of themselves. There are thousands and tens of thousands of first-rate brains that lack the rotten spot which "creates," to say nothing of the good second and third rates, whose combined, modest, and tireless functioning is responsible for what we call civilization. From them, however unconsciously, the proletariat has received all the mental stimulation to which he owes his freedom today. To mental development and spiritual aspiration, as distinct from animal content in a mere gratifying of primitive appetites, all progress is due, and the patient brain slaves have fought the longest and most unselfish battle in the history of the world.

Will not the A. F. L. recognize this and take them in?

I have written only of labor conditions in the United States. The unsettled condition of labor in Europe is merely the backwash of a long war, and will readjust itself with time and the stamping out of Bolshevism. The immense loss of man power is its best weapon. And the labor parties of France and Great Britain have as many sane and able leaders as our own A. F. L.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, June 10, 1919.

SOME NEW YORK WINDOWS.

Four of Historic Design in Grace Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A beautiful poem on the Four Marys window in Grace Episcopal Church on Broadway appeared in your columns a few months ago. I would like to direct the attention of your cathedral-loving readers to whom foreign travel this year is impossible to four very interesting windows in this same church, which they may not have noticed. They are of interest not so much for their glass as for their design, which reproduces almost perfectly designs used in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries in England, and if carefully studied enable one to enjoy the mediaeval windows of Canterbury, Exeter, York, &c.

The thirteenth century window is of the sort called a medallion window, such as is seen in the Becket and the Theological windows of Canterbury Cathedral. This is on the west wall of the north transept at Grace Church. The glass is garish in color and is not mosaic with leading. It is a two-light window, each light having three medallions containing pictures and placed one above another. Each medallion has a narrow border of ruby and amber; the diamond-shaped figures between the medallions have a pearled border of amber; each panel in which the medallions are set has a rich border of blue and amber, and there is an outer border of foliage design encircling the window. Medallions of various shapes—these are irregular quatrefoils—numerous borders, and small pictures are some of the characteristics of mediaeval windows of the thirteenth century.

Two windows of fourteenth century design occupy the north and the south walls of the transept, facing each other across the church. Their design is entirely unlike that just noticed and is such as may be seen at Exeter and York, for example. These are windows of four lights. Across the foot runs a band of foliage in low brownish tones; then a broad band of four beautiful groups of figures—the central one represents the Annunciation; above this runs another band of the brownish foliage, and above this four large figures, one in each light, all in the rich, low-toned colors beloved by the early mediaeval artists. The tracery contains numerous small figures and designs.

The fifteenth century window of a design also employed in the late fourteenth century is on the east wall of the north transept, but others of this design appear elsewhere in the church. This again is entirely unlike either of those already noticed. It is a window of two lights, each occupied by a single tall figure—one is King David—in rich robes. The figures stand on pedestals much higher than those of preceding date, and above them, filling up the entire remaining space of the light, are very lofty canopies of rich tabernacle work, all the pedestals and canopies being produced in what would be called silver glass. The high pedestals, tall figures and lofty silver canopies are some of the characteristics of glass of the fifteenth century.

H. M. P.

June 5, 1919.

Immigration and Americanization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have hit the nail on the head in your excellent editorial article on immigration in today's TIMES. The problem of Americanization is difficult enough at best, and will require all the energy, and time, and money that can be given to it. But no thorough Americanization can possibly be accomplished unless the numbers of incoming alien immigrants are kept within reasonable limits. It is an absolutely impossible task properly to educate, assimilate and Americanize our foreign-born population if millions forever keep pouring in. It is exactly like trying to keep a leaking boat bailed out without stopping the leak. To expect any reasonable success in this campaign immigration must be restricted. The balance of expert opinion on the question of our probable immigration in the years immediately ahead is that, as soon as ocean transportation is again fully established, there will be a far larger immigration than ever before. A recent writer, after considerable study of the question, has put the probable annual number of immigrants who will soon be coming here at 2,000,000. So that as it may, the most enthusiastic believer in the success of the Americanization movement can hardly face the prospect of a steady annual immigration of only several hundred thousands without doubt and discouragement. To hope to accomplish successful Americanization when the supply of aliens keeps up is to have an optimism "beyond all bounds of reason." A real restriction of immigration is a necessary and logical part of the Americanization program.

ROBERT DE C. WARD,
Harvard University, June 9, 1919.

An Indictment of Daylight Saving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few facts about the daylight saving law. It upsets all astronomical data, making the almanac almost useless. It causes great confusion in the navy and merchant marine service. It robs everybody of two hours' sleep, as one hour in the morning, when it is cool and restful, is worth two hours in the evening, when it is hot and restless, thereby causing a great increase in nervous diseases.

It prevents people from enjoying the air in the morning, when it is fresh and healthful, by compelling them to go in the shop or office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour earlier (if it is necessary). If office one hour

JOHN C. SPOONER DIES IN CITY HOME

Former United States Senator for Wisconsin Took Up Law Practice Here at 64.

WAS PRAISED BY ROOSEVELT

Treaties, Panama and Philippine Laws Earned Him Fame as an Able Legislator.

Former United States Senator John Coit Spooner from Wisconsin, who since his retirement from the Senate in May, 1907, had been engaged in the practice of law in New York, being a member of the firm of Spooner & Spooner, 14 Wall Street, died at 1:10 this morning at his home, 203 West Fifty-seventh Street, after an illness of several weeks. The nature of his ailment was described as a nervous breakdown, and was ascribed by his attending physician to the particularly arduous life he had led.

Senator Spooner became ill early in May, and instead of responding to the treatment, which at first was thought would be immediate, he grew gradually worse until his condition became so critical about May 20, that all members of the family were summoned to his bedside. His condition was apparently unchanged for a week, when there was some improvement, and his son, Willet M. Spooner, a lawyer, of Milwaukee, Wis., came to his home.

He had apparently continued to improve, and was able last Saturday to be about in his room for the first time since his illness. There was a change for the worse early Tuesday morning, and he sank rapidly until his end.

Senator Spooner was associated in law practice in this city with his son, Charles Spooner. Besides his widow, Senator Spooner is survived by another son, Philip Spooner of this city.

Death Due to Apoplexy.

Although he had been gradually growing worse for two days and pneumonia had developed in the last twenty-four hours, apoplexy was given by his attending physician as the primary cause of the Senator's death.

His passing came with a shocking suddenness to members of his family, who said that Senator Spooner was able to get up and about his room as late as Monday afternoon.

Since Monday, however, he had been failing rapidly, being in a semi-conscious state much of the time.

With the development of pneumonia early yesterday morning, his attending physician, Dr. Albert D. Weed, of 125 West Fifty-seventh Street, realized that his patient, already greatly weakened from his illness, had but little chance to recover. He immediately informed the family of the serious condition of Senator Spooner and a telegram was sent to his relatives in the West.

At the bedside of Senator Spooner when he passed away were his widow and his youngest son, Philip Spooner, together with Dr. Weed.

When he called to make his last visit for the night Dr. Weed saw that Senator Spooner was growing much worse and had practically reached the end, which came peacefully at 1:10 o'clock this morning.

Philip Spooner said early this morning that all the funeral arrangements had not been made, although it was probable that services would be held in New York City. The body will be taken either Thursday or Friday to Madison, Wis., the Senator's old home, where the funeral and interment will take place.

Mr. Spooner's Career.

After being elected three times to the United States Senate from Wisconsin, John C. Spooner, at the age of 64, became a practicing lawyer in New York city in 1907. He had served sixteen years in the Senate, and during that time had become a national figure. His resignation from the Senate to Governor Davidson of Wisconsin, Theodore Roosevelt, then President, made this comment:

"I cannot sufficiently express my regret at Senator Spooner's resignation. We lose one of the ablest, most efficient, most fearless, and most upright public servants that the nation has."

John Coit Spooner was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., on Jan. 6, 1843. In 1850 his family moved to Wisconsin and settled in Madison. The father was a lawyer and had an extensive practice for forty years in Lawrenceburg, Cincinnati, and Madison, practicing before the United States Supreme Court. John C. Spooner entered the Wisconsin State University at Madison in 1860, but the civil war broke out and his class as a whole went into the service. They were sent to Missouri and after their return young Spooner enlisted as a private in Company D of the 40th Regiment of Volunteers, and was on duty in the Northwest and in the South. His ability as a leader was soon recognized, and he was not long before he was in the captaincy of Company H of the same regiment.

Mr. Spooner left the service at 22 as a brevet major. He returned to the study of law, and later Governor Fairchild of Wisconsin appointed him his private secretary. He made rapid progress in his chosen profession of law and was Assistant Attorney General of the State for two terms before he was twenty-six years of age. In September, 1870, young Spooner, then recently married, went to Hudson, Wis., a short distance from St. Paul. There he formed a law partnership with H. C. Baker, the name of Baker & Spooner. The partnership continued for seven years, and in 1880 Spooner removed to Madison, became a general solicitor for the Railroad. He was the leading member of the firm of Baker & Spooner, which was a general law firm, and attracted attention to itself by the character of counsel in several important cases. During this period, involving the title to the St. Croix land grants, he won a victory that placed him at the top of his profession in the state.

Elected to the Senate at 42.

In 1885 he was elected to represent St. Croix County in the State Legislature and served in the Assembly and was the youngest member of that body. It was his first introduction to politics, and the people of Wisconsin saw to it that he had other opportunities to go higher. In 1885, when he was 42 years old, he was elected to the United States Senate by a large majority. When he went to the Senate he was practically unknown outside of his State, and there mostly for his legal ability. Before the end of his six years' term he was rated as one of the foremost men in the Senate; he was trusted and admired even by his political opponents, and his advice was sought constantly by the President and his Cabinet. He was recognized as a foremost speaker of the Senate, and his eloquence attracted widespread notice. His services as an orator were in demand in every State.

When his term of office as Senator expired in 1891 Mr. Spooner was succeeded by W. F. Vilas, who rode into office on the Democratic wave of that year. Twice after that the Republicans of Wisconsin sent Mr. Spooner back to the Senate despite the fact that in 1900 he declared that he desired to retire from public life and take up the practice of his profession in order to make money for his family.

It has been said of Senator Spooner's record in the National Legislature that it probably has never been surpassed in the magnitude of its labors, their practical efficiency, and the historic importance of their results. Elihu Root, Secretary of State when Senator Spooner resigned in 1907, two years before his term was up, remarked, discussing his work: "Our history shows a succession of a few able men, men of great force of character and devotion to the public service, who have been predominant in molding the legislative policy of the country. Mr. Spooner belongs to this succession." The Wisconsin Senator, however, was known as a practical and constructive statesman rather than an oracle of political principles. He was interested in the details of legislation, and many times he suggested the compromise upon which the Senate could agree or give final touches to an important bill.

His Great Services in Senate.

He was responsible for the act creating the civil government of the Philippines; for the law under which the Panama Canal was constructed; for the provision in the Sherman anti-trust law under which the Standard Oil Company was prosecuted; for half a dozen treaties and for the adoption of almost innumerable measures bearing the names of other Senators. His capacity for work was tremendous and his interest in legislation was so pronounced that he was called in Washington as "Spooner, the Tinker of Legislation." He was also called "the consulting attorney of the Senate." It was his duty to untangle the legal snarls of the majority and when the constitutional lawyers among the Democrats began to make a series of objections against a favorite Administration policy it was always Spooner who was brought forward in opposition. It was said that there are today more "Spooner amendments" and "Spooner compromises" of large importance on the statutes than one could count. Many stories have been told to illustrate his keen sense of humor. He never used a railroad pass or a telegraph frank. He repeatedly declined to undertake law cases because their conduct would interfere with his duties in the Senate. Once he refused an offer from the State of West Virginia which carried with it a retainer of $30,000.

Senator Spooner's words were always heeded because of his conceded ability as an actual framer of laws that could stand the test when held up to the light. In the debates of the Winter of 1906, his last year in the Senate, he addressed himself to sixty-four subjects of legislative discussion covering such widely different topics as juries in New Mexico, black sands of the Pacific Coast, child labor, regulation of motor boats, shipment of live stock, ship subsidy, Panama Canal appropriations, powers of the Executive, pure food, Santo Domingo affairs, free railroad passes, revenue laws, Indian appropriations, importation of impure tea, immigration, appeals to Supreme Court in criminal cases, &c.

Senator Spooner was Chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican National Conventions of 1888 and 1892. He was candidate for Governor of Wisconsin in 1892. He was tendered the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior by President McKinley in 1898, the membership on the British-American Joint High Commission in the same year, and the portfolio of Attorney General of the United States in 1901, but declined. Since coming to New York to practice law Mr. Spooner's address has been 14 Wall Street, but he always preserved his voting residence in Wisconsin. He married Annie E. Main of Madison, Wis., in 1868.

William H. Taft's Tribute.

At the time of his retirement from public life, William H. Taft, then Secretary of War, added his tribute to those of others regarding Senator Spooner's ability. He said:

"The country suffers a great loss in Senator Spooner's withdrawal from public life. He is concededly the greatest parliamentary debater of his day, and really deserves the title, so much misapplied, of a great constitutional lawyer. Every great act of Congressional legislation in the sixteen years of his service has been made better and more lucid and more clearly within the constitutional authority by amendments and suggestions of his, which did not bear his name but which were prompted by his sense of responsibility for the body of which he was a distinguished member."

ARTISTS' WORK SHOWS CANADIANS IN THE WAR

Great Memorial Exhibition Is Officially Opened Here at the Anderson Galleries.

The Canadian War Memorials, an exhibition already shown in London and planned to continue here until July 31, had an official invitation opening yesterday afternoon at the Anderson Galleries, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, with prominent society folk and many Canadian, British and American officials in attendance. The great collection of Canadian war paintings presented vividly that country's share in the war, and incidentally the part played by American volunteers in the forces of the neighboring Dominion.

The formal opening at the galleries was preceded by a luncheon given at the Canadian Club, with Colonel R. F. Parkinson, D. S. O., of the Royal Ottawa Regiment, and Director of the Canadian War Records Office, as the guest of honor. The exhibition was declared officially open at 3 o'clock, in the auditorium of the galleries, the speakers including Colonel Parkinson, Arthur Knowlson, President of the Canadian Club, and Colonel Graham G. Woodwards, formerly Chief of the Production Department of the British War Mission.

"This memorial exhibition," said Colonel Parkinson, "represents a tribute to the gallant 10,000 Americans that fought in the Canadian ranks, the vanguard of your citizen army, in the same sense as it represents a tribute to our own Canadian Army."

The walls of the galleries displayed subjects embracing every sphere of Canadian war preparation and activity, at home and abroad, the work of the artists representing every school and group, with a series of decorative panels for the permanent museum planned in Ottawa. Some of the big, dramatic canvases are from 15 to 20 feet. Around this nucleus is a comprehensive collection of minor paintings, drawings, and engravings, portraits of Generals, statesmen, and Canadian V. C.'s, works of sculpture, and a historical section of early English paintings and engravings, directly connected with Canadian history.

The exhibition is under the joint management of Captain Percy F. Godenrath, representing the Canadian War Records Office, and Paul G. Konody, Secretary and Art Director of the Canadian War Memorials.

Among those at the opening were the Rev. John Williams, President of the British Schools and Universities Club; E. F. Farrell, former President of St. George's Society; A. B. Halliday, Secretary of St. Andrew's Society; F. W. Shibley, President of the Canadian Society of New York; George Morgan Lewis, Secretary of St. David's Society; Colonel Olmstead, U. S. A.; Louis Tracy, Ernest Bennett, John Quinn, Lewis Hind, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Miss Alice O'Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, and Mrs. Henry C. Frick.

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BOY SCOUT WEEK NETS GOOD RESULTS

Secretary Baker, Ex-President Taft, and Cardinal Gibbons Indorse Campaign.

SCHOOL HOLIDAY DECLARED

Aldermen Aid Campaign Despite Socialist Opposition—New York Subscribes $100,000.

Commendations of the week's campaign of the Boy Scouts of America to make every American boy a member of the organization and to enroll 1,000,000 adult associate members were received yesterday by William G. McAdoo, chairman of the General Citizen's Committee, e from Secretary Baker and ex-President Taft. Telling of the work of the Boy Scouts during the war, the Secretary of War said:

"The members of the Boy Scouts of America have, in their help to the War Department, lived up to their reputation for loyal and effective service in a manner which has won them the respect and admiration of the nation. They have nobly worked at the front 'over here,' as well as 'over there,' for liberty and justice."

Ex-President Taft telegraphed:

"I sincerely hope that the Boy Scout Week will result in the securing of a large fund with which to sustain this most noteworthy and useful association. I have come across its beneficial effect in my constant travel all over the country and every addition to the thoroughness of its organization and efficiency is to be encouraged. Of course, a large financial fund will be of the utmost use, if we attend to the boys the men will be all right."

Manhattan Subscriptions $100,000.

The Manhattan Canvass Committee, the organization of 25,000 workers that here, reported yesterday that it had enrolled as associate members of the Boy Scouts more than 100,000 citizens and added in the Liberty Loan campaign that one more day's work would bring their total of subscriptions to more than $200,000.

The total subscriptions reported and officially checked on Monday evening was $79,426, said A. B. Leach, Chairman of the Canvass Committee. "The receipts on Tuesday morning sent the total well over $100,000. This does not include the reports of solicitors at street meetings nor of the Rainbow Division workers.

Speakers at all the meetings in the campaign yesterday read to their audiences the oath each Boy Scout is required to take upon becoming a member of the organization. The text of the oath is:

"On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."

One of the events in the campaign today will be a parade of famous athletes and Boy Scouts up Fifth Avenue at 10 A. M. Boxers, baseball players, football players, and old stars in every line of sport will be in the column, with "Big Bill" Edwards, Chairman of the City Committee, who was a football star at Princeton during his college days, Mr. McAdoo will march with Collector Edwards.

The procession, with the Police Band, will leave Washington Arch at 10 o'clock, marching, and disband at Fifty-ninth Street.

More than 3,000 Boy Scouts marched up Fifth Avenue in a historical pageant yesterday afternoon. Boy Scout camps in all parts of the city were represented, with bands and floats furnished. The army, navy, Marine Corps, and Motor Transport Corps. Boys were dressed to represent Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie, Kit Carson, Lewis and Clark, Daniel Boone, Sam Houston, Buffalo Bill and other scouts and plainsmen. Chinese and negro boy scouts were in line with flags and music. Mr. McAdoo and officers of the organization reviewed the marchers at the Public Library.

Declare School Holiday.

A resolution to make this week "Boy Scout Week," and calling on the Board of Education to make today a holiday in the public schools was passed by the Board of Aldermen yesterday, notwithstanding the objection of Alderman Lee, leader of the socialists in the board. Alderman Lee declared that the Boy Scout movement tended to implant militarism in the minds of youths and tended to lay the seeds of future wars.

The resolution was proposed by Alderman Gilmore. Alderman Kenneally, Democrat, objected to Alderman Lee's remarks, saying:

"I think the Boy Scout movement is one of the finest ever conceived in this country. We are particularly desirous of seeing our boys trained as soldiers to crush those curs of Bolsheviki bomb throwers.

All the socialist members voted against the resolution.

Catholic Church Unit.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—In connection with the organization in Baltimore of the first Catholic Church unit of the Boy Scouts of America, a letter written by Cardinal Gibbons to former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is made public, in which the Cardinal says:

"The young men of the nation are its fathers to be. We as a nation are best prepared when we train them in the right principles of American patriotism. To make them the fit citizens of tomorrow is the sacred obligation that rests upon us all.

"The Catholic Church, with untiring efforts, seeks so to train them from their earliest years. Religion is the basis of true citizenship. We welcome with our fellow citizens any agency which, developing this religious spirit, will train youth in the immediate obligations and duties of citizenship. The Boy Scouts, particularly, in their splendid labors during the war, have shown how their organization helps toward such a result. It is an organization that does not deny, but builds upon the religious faith of the boy member; that exacts of him the faithful observance of all his religious duties.

"Such a movement for the promotion of right citizenship has our hearty approval, and we recommend to the priests and laity of America, in answer to the call of the President, the formation of Catholic Units of Boy Scouts."

PAYS PRESIDENT'S TAXES.

Los Angeles Man Settles a Levy of $37.21 on Ranch.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, June 10.—George A. Fox of this city paid President Wilson's taxes on a ranch yesterday, according to a dispatch from Riverside.

When it became known that the President's ranch was in danger of being sold for delinquent taxes and costs Mr. Fox wired C. R. Stibbens, County Tax Collector at Riverside, that he was forwarding his check for $37.21 to pay the bill.

"The President is looking after our interests over there," said Mr. Fox in his message, "and we should keep things straight for him over here."

Secretary Tumulty wired from Washington to Riverside yesterday to know if the President's land taxes in that city had been paid. He was promptly advised that the nation's Chief Executive was absolutely square with the board in that city.

Bronx Pairs in Double Wedding.

A double wedding, in which one brother and sister were married to a sister and brother, took place in Borough Hall, the Bronx, yesterday. City Clerk Thomas J. McCabe officiating. Nathan Shinder, 25 years old, married Dora Drubin, 24, and Minnie Shinder, 19, was married to Samuel Drubin, 23. All of them live at 631 Jefferson Place, the Bronx.

VASSAR GRADUATES 229 GETS $500,000 IN GIFTS

Prizes and Fellowships Are Distributed and Many Girls Announce Their Engagements.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10.—The graduating class at Vassar College this morning numbered 229, and gifts of $500,000, including $450,000 received by the alumnae to cover the deficit, were announced at the commencement. Dr. MacCracken delivered the baccalaureate address.

Miss Barbara B. Stimson of New York City, the fifth daughter of the Rev. Mr. Stimson to graduate from Vassar, received one of the graduate fellowships. The Helen Kate Furness prize of $30 went to Miss Margaret M. Beck, '19, of New York City; the Virginia Swinburne Brownell prize in zoology to Miss Catherine Goss, '19, of New York City, and in economics to Miss Maxine Harrison-Nerlithe, '19, of New York City.

By the will of Mrs. Russell Sage a fifty-second part of the residue estate, value not known, goes to Vassar, and by the will of Ruth Cutler, a Vassar girl who died in France, $6,000 is to be set aside as a nucleus of a fund for the benefit of the employes of the college. The following gifts were also announced:

One concert by the New York Philharmonic Society and one concert by the Society of American Singers, gifts to the students from Trustee Edgar L. Marston, a collection of jade for the art collection from Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt, the library of Rev. T. B. McLeod of Princeton, N. J., in memory of his daughter, Lela D. McLeod, Vassar, '99; $5,000 from Mrs. Fairfield Proctor, Vassar, '02, and $1,500 for the Centenary Endowment Fund from the class of 1873.

At the senior class supper this evening the following girls, following the time-honored custom, acknowledged their engagements:

Elizabeth Bell, Deposit, N. Y.; Mildred Brook, St. Thomas, Ky.; Helen Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.; Josephine Clarkson, Peoria, Ill.; Helen Cruehl, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dorothea Harnemacher, New York City; Mary Herver, Auburn; Marjorie Kraft, Yonkers, N. Y.; Joyce Miller, New Haven; Dorothy Nichols, Bath, Me.; Helen Ratcliffe, Newton, Mass.; Helen Reiver, East Orange, N. J.; Olive Smythe, Utica, N. Y.; Pearl Spring, Leominster, Mass.; Helen Stichner, Lake Placid, N. Y.

The following girls announced their marriage: Emma Dunbar, Philadelphia, and Ruth Mayer, Baltimore.

WANT ORDER RESCINDED.

Negroes Allege Discrimination in Sale of Railroad Tickets.

Charging that the Railroad Administration had issued an order discriminating against negroes in the sale of railroad tickets, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, yesterday addressed an inquiry to Walter D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, demanding in "the name of United States citizenship" the rescinding of the alleged order.

"We have been informed," stated the protest, "that for some time past the Railroad Administration has discriminated against purchasers of railroad tickets for third parties who were negroes. The United States Railway ticket office at Cleveland, Ohio, refused to sell to the Rev. H. C. Bailey, pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church of that city, a ticket from Madison, Ala., to Cleveland, which Mr. Bailey desired to send to his daughter, Mrs. Lottie Beadle. The clerk refused to sell Mr. Bailey the ticket, saying that an order existed, and disband at Fifty-ninth Street.

More than 3,000 Boy Scouts marched up Fifth Avenue in a historical pageant yesterday afternoon. Boy Scout camps in all parts of the city were represented, with bands and floats furnished. The army, navy, Marine Corps, and Motor Transport Corps. Boys were dressed to represent Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie, Kit Carson, Lewis and Clark, Daniel Boone, Sam Houston, Buffalo Bill and other scouts and plainsmen. Chinese and negro boy scouts were in line with flags and music. Mr. McAdoo and officers of the organization reviewed the marchers at the Public Library.

Declare School Holiday.

A resolution to make this week "Boy Scout Week," and calling on the Board of Education to make today a holiday in the public schools was passed by the Board of Aldermen yesterday, notwithstanding the objection of Alderman Lee, leader of the socialists in the board. Alderman Lee declared that the Boy Scout movement tended to implant militarism in the minds of youths and tended to lay the seeds of future wars.

The resolution was proposed by Alderman Gilmore. Alderman Kenneally, Democrat, objected to Alderman Lee's remarks, saying:

"I think the Boy Scout movement is one of the finest ever conceived in this country. We are particularly desirous of seeing our boys trained as soldiers to crush those curs of Bolsheviki bomb throwers.

All the socialist members voted against the resolution.

Catholic Church Unit.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—In connection with the organization in Baltimore of the first Catholic Church unit of the Boy Scouts of America, a letter written by Cardinal Gibbons to former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is made public, in which the Cardinal says:

"The young men of the nation are its fathers to be. We as a nation are best prepared when we train them in the right principles of American patriotism. To make them the fit citizens of tomorrow is the sacred obligation that rests upon us all.

"The Catholic Church, with untiring efforts, seeks so to train them from their earliest years. Religion is the basis of true citizenship. We welcome with our fellow citizens any agency which, developing this religious spirit, will train youth in the immediate obligations and duties of citizenship. The Boy Scouts, particularly, in their splendid labors during the war, have shown how their organization helps toward such a result. It is an organization that does not deny, but builds upon the religious faith of the boy member; that exacts of him the faithful observance of all his religious duties.

"Such a movement for the promotion of right citizenship has our hearty approval, and we recommend to the priests and laity of America, in answer to the call of the President, the formation of Catholic Units of Boy Scouts."

PAYS PRESIDENT'S TAXES.

Los Angeles Man Settles a Levy of $37.21 on Ranch.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, June 10.—George A. Fox of this city paid President Wilson's taxes on a ranch yesterday, according to a dispatch from Riverside.

When it became known that the President's ranch was in danger of being sold for delinquent taxes and costs Mr. Fox wired C. R. Stibbens, County Tax Collector at Riverside, that he was forwarding his check for $37.21 to pay the bill.

"The President is looking after our interests over there," said Mr. Fox in his message, "and we should keep things straight for him over here."

Secretary Tumulty wired from Washington to Riverside yesterday to know if the President's land taxes in that city had been paid. He was promptly advised that the nation's Chief Executive was absolutely square with the board in that city.

Bronx Pairs in Double Wedding.

A double wedding, in which one brother and sister were married to a sister and brother, took place in Borough Hall, the Bronx, yesterday. City Clerk Thomas J. McCabe officiating. Nathan Shinder, 25 years old, married Dora Drubin, 24, and Minnie Shinder, 19, was married to Samuel Drubin, 23. All of them live at 631 Jefferson Place, the Bronx.

'MYSTERY SOLDIER' FINALLY IDENTIFIED

Three Families Disappointed Upon Learning He Is Not Boy They Sought.

DENIES BLAME FOR TANGLE

Roland Phillips of Indiana Declares He Never Pretended He Was Blakely MacLeod of New York.

Two families whose hopes of identifying as a missing son a soldier who at various times had claimed their names, were disappointed yesterday when he arrived on the transport Mount Vernon. Long before the steamer docked the Rev. Dr. Malcolm James MacLeod, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of St. Nicholas, and Mrs. Roland Phillips of Flushing, L. I., waited anxiously in the office of Brig. Gen. George H. McManus. Later they were joined by a third anxious parent, Mrs. F. X. Lynch of Yonkers, whose son has been missing in France for several months.

Escorted by several officers, the soldier, whose identity was later established as Roland Phillips of Evansville, Ind., was brought into the small office used by General McManus. As he entered the door Mrs. Phillips, with one glance, disposed of all her hopes that the mysterious soldier was her son who had been reported killed in action in the battle of the Ourcq. Dr. MacLeod, who had been conducting investigations into the boy's story for several weeks and was not so hopeful as Mrs. Phillips, also was convinced at a glance.

With a display of emotion Dr. MacLeod asked Phillips if he was not ashamed of himself in raising false hopes and causing anguish to the parents of the other soldiers. With the utmost calmness Phillips blamed the military officials, asserting that he had never said he was either Roland Phillips, of Flushing, or Dr. MacLeod's son. He denied having written letters to Dr. MacLeod, signed "Blakely."

Mrs. Lynch also was disappointed in not finding her boy and went away in tears. Phillips, who was found wandering the streets of Paris in a dazed condition, was taken by medical officers and will be held for observation. Few cases in the army have caused so much perplexity as that of Dr. MacLeod's son. His disappearance from Camp Merritt, N. J., has been fixed at some time during May 27, when Company M, 7th Infantry, was transferred to Camp Upton. Since that time no trace of him had been found, though the War Department, in conjunction with private agencies, has conducted a painstaking search. The first public announcement of the boy's disappearance was on Jan. 11, 1919, when his father offered a reward of $1,000. Private Henry Blakely MacLeod was 20 years old and lived with his parents at 1351 Central Park West. He was a student at Princeton when he enlisted.

Roland Phillips of Flushing, L. I., was reported killed in action, and a series of conflicting letters and messages caused his mother to hope that the Roland Phillips, reported on duty with the A. E. F. was her son. Dr. MacLeod had received letters, signed with his son's name, alleged by army officials to have been written by the boy who arrived yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 10.—Roland Phillips is the son of Mrs. Emma Phillips of this city. The mother had not heard from her son since Easter, when she received a greeting from him. He is 20 years old. When she was notified of her son's arrival the mother fainted, a complete collapse due to her weakened condition, following months of grieving over his disappearance.

Prof. Walter S. Goodnough.

Walter S. Goodnough, for several years Director of Manual Training in the public schools of New York, died yesterday at his home, 97 South Park Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Boston sixty-six years ago and was graduated from the Commercial College there. After teaching in Salem, Mass., and Columbus, O., he came to Brooklyn in 1891 and was put in charge of the new training in 1909 by Superintendent Maxwell.

Passports to Peru Must Be Vised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The State Department issued a statement today advising all persons leaving the United States for Peru that they must have their passports vised by the Peruvian Legation or by some provincial consulate in this country. There are Peruvian Consuls in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Cleveland, Seattle, Buffalo, Pensacola, Savannah, Norfolk, and Newport News, Portland, Ore., and Charleston, S. C.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL WINANT, 77 years old, President of D. Winant, Inc., of Front Street, Manhattan, dealers in hotel and steamship food supplies, died on Monday of heart disease at his home, 1 West Seventieth Street.

ALONZO J. HART, 69 years old, who for many years practiced law at Hartsdale, Westchester County, died on Sunday at his home there. The town was named after his family. Mr. Hart early practiced law in Omaha.

Mrs. NELLIE A. GREENE, 55, wife of James W. Greene of 27 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, died on Monday in the Spring Lake Hospital. Asbury Park, where she received in lighting a gas radiator at her Summer home at Bradley Beach.

WILLIAM C. JACOBS, a son of the late Senator John C. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, died at his home in Bellerose, Hempstead Township, L. I., on Saturday. He was for many years in the New York Custom House.

RUDOLPH STREIB, 31 years old, a salesman for Kirkman & Son and a member of Joppa Lodge, No. 301, F. and A. M., died on Sunday at his home, 1,039 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. FLORENCE S. WAGNER, wife of Dr. John J. Wagner of the tubercular clinic of the Brooklyn Health Department, died on Sunday at her home, 28 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. She was a Past Matron of Aurora Grata Chapter, No. 207, O. E. S.

Mrs. MARY AGNES HAYES, 80 years old, widow of Colonel Richard J. Hayes, a civil war veteran, died on Saturday at her home, 412 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Hayes formerly lived in Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN CURLEY, a retired Brooklyn baker, died at his home, 22 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 66 years old and was a charter member of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

TIMOTHY F. FLANNERY, employed in the Brooklyn Department of Highways for the last fifteen years, died on Sunday at his home, 94 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

ISIDORE FIE, a retired produce dealer of 186 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, and a resident of that borough for seventy years, died in St. Catharine's Hospital on Sunday after an operation.

Mrs. HENRIETTA STOBER, widow of Herman Stober, an exchange broker in this city, died on Sunday at her home, 181 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, where she lived for half a century.

Mrs. ELLEN HOEY KANE, widow of Patrick Kane and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, died at her home, 1,907 Fulton Street, on Sunday.

Mrs. MARGARET LOUISE VAN VLECK, widow of Frederick B. Van Vleck, a Brooklyn lawyer, and a daughter of the late Jeremiah E. Cary of Nassau County, is dead at West Orange, N. J., in her eighty-fourth year.

WILLIAM ERNEST STEVENSON, General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company offices in Boston, died suddenly in that city on Monday.

Mrs. HENRY S. LOWE, 70 years old, of Newark, N. J., for many years Secretary of the Humane Society of New Jersey, died at the Presbyterian Hospital in this city last Saturday, following an operation.

Mrs. ELLEN H. HAYWARD, mother of William H. Hayward, President of Barclay & Co., exporters, of 26 Beaver Street, died yesterday at her home, 1,519 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM HAMILTON HENRY, 73 years old, former Business Manager of The New York Herald, and later with The World and The Rider and Driver, died last night at his home, 1,056 Boston Road, the Bronx.

VON HOLTZENDORFF DEAD.

Upbuilder of Germany's Lost Navy Once Host to Americans at Kiel.

BERLIN, Monday, June 9.—The death was announced today of Admiral von Holtzendorff, head of the German General Naval Staff during the greater part of the war.

He retired in August of last year.

Admiral Henning von Holtzendorff played an important part in the development of the German Navy prior to the war. He became head of the Naval General Staff in September, 1915, and, except for two months in the Summer of 1916, held that position until Aug. 2, 1918.

A firm believer in the submarine, he had advocated the unterseas warfare, and received the decoration Pour la Mérite early in 1917 for the work of the German submarines.

The Admiral was born in Berlin in 1853. He served in the German Adriatic Squadron from 1895 to 1901. He became a Rear Admiral in 1904, and Vice Admiral in command of the German High Seas Fleet in 1907.

He was in command at Kiel when the second squadron of the American North Atlantic Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Badger, visited there in 1911.

Verdun Hero Dies Under Operation.

Corporal William F. Murray, 28 years old, died Monday at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., following an operation made necessary by wounds received on Oct. 5 last at Verdun, France. Corporal Murray, who was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Murray of 82 West Ninety-second Street, was a member of Company F, 305th Infantry, and went through several important battles of the war. Before going to France he was engaged in business with his father at 593 Amsterdam Avenue.

Civil War Raider Dies at Noroton.

Roper Hounslow, one of a civil war raiding party that captured Morris Island, near Charleston, S. C., in July, 1864, died yesterday at the Soldiers' Home in Noroton, Conn. The raiders seized a Confederate flag carried by Captain John Mitchell, Jr., son of John Mitchell, editor of The Richmond Examiner, and in the fight for possession of the emblem Hounslow shot and killed Captain Mitchell. Congress later awarded him a gold medal. Mr. Hounslow enlisted in September, 1861, in Company D, 6th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.

Gatti-Casazza Going to Italy.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is to sail on Saturday for Italy aboard the Duca d'Aosta, accompanied by two of the opera conductors, Roberto Moranzoni and Giuseppe Bemboschek. This will be Mr. Gatti's first visit home since America entered the war, and he will visit his mother, recently widowed. He hopes also to find new stars for the Metropolitan before returning in the early Fall.

American Major Killed in Palestine.

PARIS, June 10.—A dispatch from Palestine reports that Major Edward Kent Armstrong, a Chicago physician who was engaged in Red Cross relief work in the Holy Land, has been killed in an automobile accident there. No details have been received.

Newmark-Lyon.

Frederick F. Newmark, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Newmark of this city, and Miss Josephine H. Lyon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyon of 114 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, were married at 7 o'clock last evening in the Louis XVI. Room at the St. Regis by the Rev. Dr. Louis Gross. Miss Lyon had her sister, Miss Eleanor H. Lyon, as her attendant, and Ralph W. Newmark was his brother's best man. The ushers were Ralph S. Newmark, a cousin of the bridegroom, and Robert Levy. The ceremony was followed by a reception and dinner for about thirty guests.

Born.

JACOBSON.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Louis Jacobson, (nee Tillie Neufeld,) of 935 St. Nicholas Av., a daughter.

SALOMON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Salomon of 1,033 Bryant Av., Bronx, N. Y. City, wish to announce the birth of a son on June 8, 1919.

Engaged.

BRUCKHAUSER—VAN DUSEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Van Dusen of 156 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriet, to William K. Bruckhauser, Lieutenant U. S. N. R. F., son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bruckhauser, of Baldwin, L. I. Mr. Bruckhauser served as a Flight Lieutenant with the U. S. Naval Aviation Force in both England and France.

Married.

GOETZ—ABRAHAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Magnus Abraham announce the marriage of their daughter to Mr. Henry Lasker Goetz.

HERBERT—GUEST.—Mrs. Cora Hubbard Guest announces the marriage of her daughter, Charlotte Haines, to Mr. Leo Francis Herbert of Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, June 7, 1919, at New Haven, Conn.

LASHER-MENDELSOHN.—Mr. Alfred William Lasher to Miss Isabelle Hortense Mendelsohn, by the Rev. Dr. Tinter, on June 10.

MORGAN—DE GERSDORFF.—On June 7 at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., by the Rev. George Grenville Merrill, Alma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, to David Percy Morgan, Jr., of New York.

PORTER—ROGERS.—On June 10, by the Rev. O. McGregor at North Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., Florence Hills Rogers to Kenneth Leggett Porter.

Died.

BABBITT.—On Tuesday, June 10, in Wickford, R. I., Anna Alx Babbitt, daughter of the late William and Anna Jenkins, in her 89th year.

BARRY.—Michael, suddenly, on June 9. Funeral from John J. Fox's Chapel, 1,008 Bathgate Av., on Thursday, June 12, at 9 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

BURKE.—John, June 10, in his 89th year. Funeral services at Church of St. Agnes, West 92d St., Thursday, at 11 A. M.

CHADBOURNE.—Grace Chadbourne, wife of Thomas L. Chadbourne, at 830 Park Av. on June 9. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

FREIR.—Sydney Alexander, on June 10, beloved husband of 124th Gardner Freir. Funeral services on Thursday, June 12, at 8:30 P. M., at 40A Hampton Place, Brooklyn.

GALEWSKI.—Helen, June 9, at her Summer residence, Cedarhurst, L. I., beloved wife of Adolph and mother of Aaron and David. Funeral services will be held Wednesday, 2 P. M., at Saul Rothchild's funeral parlors, 2,003 7th Av., corner 120th St. Cincinnati and Philadelphia papers please copy.

GOLDWATER.—Morris, of Rochester, N. Y., June 7, 1919, aged 70. He leaves his wife, Julia Walters, Mrs. Sigmund Lippstadt of New York City, Mrs. Conrad Bergman of Uniontown, Penn.; Mrs. Nathan N. Mast of Mt. Morris, N. Y. Funeral was June 9 at Rochester, N. Y.

GREENWALD.—Rose, on June 9, in her 48th year, beloved wife of Henry and devoted mother of Curtis and daughter of the late Henry and Hannah Greenebaum and sister of Jennie Hatborn and Tobias, Max, Michael and Milton Greenba

TO WORK TOGETHER ON HOUSING PLANS

State Reconstruction and Joint Legislative Committees Will Co-operate.

REJECT HIRSCH'S PLAN

Untermeyer Says He Had No Opportunity to Question Insurance Officials.

The New York State Reconstruction Commission and the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing, both of which have been investigating the housing situation independently of each other, were successful yesterday in establishing a plan of co-operation, while the breach between the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering and the Legislative Committee was widened so that there is little likelihood of the two committees working together.

The plan adopted by Chairman Elkus of the Reconstruction Commission and Senator Lockwood will find its first expression today when the Legislative Committee will meet the State Conference of Mayors in Schenectady for the purpose of discussing the problem and will consider the points which the Reconstruction Commission has brought out in its survey throughout the State. The fact that the two investigating bodies will work together is considered significant, as the Reconstruction Commission was appointed by Governor Smith, was then refused an appropriation of $60,000 by the Legislature, and has since been supported by private funds, while the Republican Legislature appointed the Lockwood Committee with a $25,000 appropriation to work in much the same field. The initiative in bringing about co-operation was taken by Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the Reconstruction Commission, in a letter to Senator Lockwood, in which he says in part:

> Your committee has evidenced much genuine co-operation with the Reconstruction Commission, and as your inquiry will have Statewide bearing, and we have already outlined plans of large scope for cities outside of New York, it has seemed to us that we might bring about co-operation with your committee that would be mutually helpful, especially as some of our plans look to necessary legislation at the next session.

In reply Senator Lockwood proposed a conference with Mr. Elkus, and also asked that a representative of the commission accompany the State Committee to the Mayor's conference today.

Mr. Hirsch yesterday received a reply to the invitation he had sent to Senator Lockwood on Monday, in which he proposed that the Mayor's Committee and the State Committee carry on their investigation together, and that their respective counsels should be associated. Senator Lockwood, in a letter to Mr. Hirsch, rejected this suggestion. He said in part:

> I do not believe there is any advantage in having three or four attorneys examine the same witness. In order, however, that all important facts may be brought out I suggest that you and your counsel examine the statements of witnesses taken today and submit to us a list of questions which you desire addressed to these witnesses at some future date.
>
> Also, that you and your counsel hold a conference with the committee and its counsel, as we may be able to agree on a plan which will embrace any and all valuable suggestions you may have to make.
>
> We have worked in harmony with the Reconstruction Commission, and want to do the same with your body. In view of the public statement made by Mr. Untermeyer, we invited him to attend our committee to make a statement and appear as a witness himself, and we offered him the privilege of examining some of the witnesses.

Late last night Mr. Untermeyer sent a letter to Senator Lockwood, denied that he had ever been offered the opportunity of questioning the insurance officials by the Legislative Committee, and branded the request to submit questions in writing as "the most useless and ineffective procedure imaginable if the purpose be to extract facts from reluctant or unfriendly witnesses."

Mr. Untermyer said, in part:

> I offered you the co-operation you asked, but you went on with your so called "inquiry" without another word to me while circulating the statement that I had declined to assist, all of which has created a most unpleasant impression as to the earnestness and sincerity of your committee.
>
> You have called men in the building trades, with respect to the charge that there exists a criminal combination to maintain prices, and all that you ask them in effect is as to whether they are engaged in or know of such a combination as though you would expect them to say that they were. You get none of the real facts tending to show whether or not such a combination exists and you virtually ask for none. Then you call the heads of the insurance companies and calmly permit them to "get away" with the transparent camouflage that the investment of their companies in Government bonds are accountable for their having paralyzed the building industry for years past by suspending loans on real estate.
>
> I had hoped that instead of mere fair words from your committee there would be genuine co-operation between the various committees, as there should be, to the end that there might be a single investigation that would be thorough and that would avoid the duplication of expenses. If I am wrong in the inferences that I have drawn from your recent actions perhaps there may yet be such co-operation. In that event I shall be more than pleased to assist in a thorough joint investigation, but you may rest assured that no such transparent "whitewash" as seems to be now under way is going to be permitted in connection with a subject that so gravely affects the City of New York.

Regardless of the outcome of these attempts at cooperation, the Mayor's Committee and the General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen this afternoon will hold the first session of their joint investigation into the charges recently made by Samuel Untermyer to the effect that large money lending institutions, particularly life insurance companies, have abandoned the mortgage market and are speculating in Wall Street, and that manufacturers and dealers in building supplies have entered into pools and criminally conspiracies in order to raise exorbitantly the price of their product. The session will begin at 2:30 P. M. in Room 1218 of the Municipal Building. The witnesses who will appear are George T. White, secretary and manager of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents; Robert Lynn Cox, who succeeded Grover Cleveland as President of this association; Jesse L. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance; Francis R. Stoddard, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance; George Smith, actuary of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

The Legislative Committee continued its hearings yesterday at City Hall with an examination of eight Presidents and two cashiers of savings banks in this city. They were all asked what their institutions would do to relieve the housing situation, and they all promised to invest from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 in mortgages during the next few months.

HEARING ON B. R. T. NOTES.

Service Board to Pass on Certificates Authorized by Court.

The Public Service Commission will hold a hearing on June 16 on the application of Lindley M. Garrison as receiver of the B. R. T., the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, and the New York Consolidated Railroad Company for authority to issue and sell immediately $15,000,000 of receiver's certificates. The application is made under the recent order of Judge Mayer of the United States Court permitting the issuance of $18,000,000 of such certificates, of which $15,000,000 might be issued immediately.

The hearing will be held by Commissioner Lewis Nixon, but Transit Construction Commissioner John H. Delaney will probably sit with him, as the latter has an interest, under Dual System Contract No. 4, in the financial arrangements and the expenditures of two of the companies named. A considerable part of the money will be spent in carrying out B. R. T. obligations as to construction and equipment under the Dual System contracts, and the related certificates providing for the rebuilding, third-tracking, and extension of the existing elevated railroads of the B. R. T. system.

ALDERMEN REJECT FILM CENSOR PLAN

Dispose of Proposed Amendments by Filing Report of Committee on General Welfare.

LEAVE PROBLEM TO COURTS

Say Penal Code Provides Punishment for Offenders Against Public Morals.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday voted to place on file the report of its Committee on General Welfare concerning the proposed amendment to the ordinance providing for a censorship by the Commissioner of Licenses of all moving picture films shown in the city. The committee put forth the opinion that there was ample provision in the Penal Code to bring to punishment any exhibitor who transgressed the law, and the filing of the report disposes of the proposed ordinance.

"The provisions of the Penal Law invest the courts with authority to determine when pictures tend to the corruption of morals," said the report, "and if we cannot depend upon our courts to enforce a penal law drawn with such a broad and comprehensive scope, then it is time to consider the whole structure upon which our Government rests."

Alderman McGarry of Brooklyn introduced a resolution to have the Ten Commandments and the Declaration of Independence painted on tablets and placed on the walls of the Aldermanic Chamber. The suggestion came with such surprise to President Moran that he referred it to the Committee on Markets, but later had it sent to the Committee on General Welfare.

Alderman Collins offered a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Public Markets to establish ice stations where citizens could purchase ice at a lower price than by having it delivered at their homes. It was referred to the General Welfare Committee.

GAS KILLS 4 IN BROOKLYN.

Wife of 5 and 10 Cent Store Operator Commits Suicide.

Four deaths by asphyxiation, two cases in which the victims were accidentally overcome by gas, but later recovered, and two attempted suicides were reported to the Brooklyn police yesterday.

The body of Minnie Messinger, 44 years old, was found in her apartment at 15 Glenada Place. She was the wife of Henry Messinger, the owner of fifteen 5 and 10 cent stores, and no motive for her suicide is known, except that she had been melancholy since an attack of influenza last Fall. Her body was found on the kitchen floor by her son Bernard on his return from high school. The gas stove burners and two gas jets were turned on.

Mrs. Mary Montagne, 45 years old, of 212 Gold Street, committed suicide by turning on two gas jets in her bedroom. She also was found by her son on his return from school. Peter Finlay, 83 years old, of 1,255 68th Street, was found dead in bed by his neighbor Thomas F. O'Brien. The gas was turned on, supposedly by accident. Ellen Hayward, 64 years old, of 1,519 49th Street, was found dead last evening, and it is supposed the light in her room was blown out by the draft from the open window. Anthony Beranienwicz, 41 years old, of 78 Almeiee Street, was found dead in his bedroom as a result of gas escaping from a defective flue.

Both Pauline Baskiasky, 42 years old, of 48 Boerum Street, and Mrs. Mary Dowd, 42 years old, of 801 Hicks Street, were accidentally overcome by escaping gas from their kitchen stoves, but were revived.

Dennis Mahoney, 54 years old, of 247 Lee Avenue, attempted suicide by cutting his arm with a razor. Josephine Selepzsky, 14 years old, of 2,844 West Sixteenth Street, a pupil at Public School 100, on West Third Street, Coney Island, left her classroom and was later found unconscious in a rest room by a classmate. She had attempted to swallow iodine.

Bill for Direct Cable to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A bill, providing for the construction of a cable connecting the Pacific Coast with Manila, and authorizing $500,000 as an initial appropriation, has been prepared by Senator Jones of Washington and will be introduced tomorrow. The work would be under the supervision of a commission, composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce, the Postmaster General, and the chief Signal Officer of the Army.

FINES SCIENCE CHURCH HEADS FOR CONTEMPT

Four Directors and Counsel Guilty of Violating Injunction Granted to Publishing Trustees.

BOSTON, June 10.—Four of the five Directors of the Christian Science Church and Clifford P. Smith, an attorney, were today adjudged guilty of contempt in violating an injunction of the Supreme Court restraining the Directors from interfering with the trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society. Fines were imposed by Justice Henry K. Braley at the conclusion of arguments in the case.

Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, William H. Rathvon, and Mrs. Annie M. Knott, Directors, were ordered to pay a fine of $50 each, while Clifford P. Smith, who appeared as an attorney of record for the Directors in the litigation with the trustees now pending, was fined $100.

Edward A. Merritt, one of the Directors, was found not guilty, evidence having been produced that he was not present at a meeting when the other members of the board took the action regarded as in contempt.

In summing up the evidence, Judge Braley said it showed that after the issuance of an injunction by the court, the Directors on June 2 gave notice to the trustees of the publishing society that they (the Directors) intended to elect a successor to William D. McCracken as associate editor of one of the society publications. This was an act in direct violation of the injunction, Judge Braley said. He also found that the publication of a statement by Mr. Smith in relation to Mr. McCracken was a violation of the injunction.

Boston & Maine Petition Dismissed

BOSTON, June 10. — The Supreme Court today dismissed the petition of Edward F. Brown of Ipswich and other minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company for annulment or amendment of a decree of the Public Service Commission authorizing consolidation of the unfunded debt of the company with that of its leased lines. The petitioners gave notice of an appeal.

30,000 SAIL FROM BREST.

Troops Are from the 6th and 7th Divisions and the S. O. S.

BREST, June 10.—Thirty thousand troops left Brest last night and today for the United States on board nine transports. The Agamemnon, Nieuw Amsterdam and America sailed last night, while the Nebraska, Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, and Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm sailed this afternoon. The troops are from the 6th and 7th Divisions and the Service of Supply.

The transport Imperator arrived here at noon and is loading today. She will leave tomorrow with 10,000 soldiers.

Since June 1 61,000 troops have left Brest.

UCHIDA MAY BE ENVOY.

Japanese Foreign Minister Seen as Successor to Ishii.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Unofficial advices from Tokio today indicated that Viscount Uchida, who is the Japanese Foreign Minister, is most likely to succeed Viscount Ishii as Japanese Ambassador to the United States, in the event that Ambassador Ishii does not return. According to the same advices Viscount Ishii has resisted all efforts to induce him to remain here.

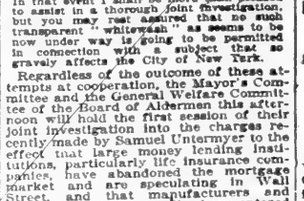
The information received today credits the Kokumin of Tokio with having published the statement that Viscount Ishii is very firm in his resolution to resign, and that his resignation would be accepted when a competent successor is chosen.

Tax Return Date Extended.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An additional extension of thirty days to July 15 was given today to partnerships and corporations having fiscal years ending January 31, February 28, March 31, or April 30 for making tax returns. The extension does not operate, however, to delay payment of tax installments.

British Decorate General Ireland.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Major Gen. Ireland was advised today that the British Government had conferred on him the Cross of the Companion of the Bath in recognition of his services as chief surgeon of the A. E. F., and, later, as surgeon general of the American Army.



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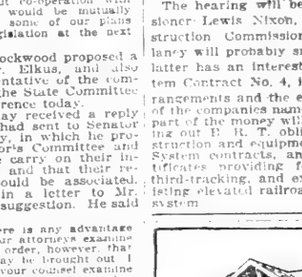
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Cadillac Type 57 Touring 7-Pass.	Marmon 1917 "34" Touring
Cadillac Type 57 Limousine	Mercer 1917 4-Pass. Touring
Cadillac Type 57 Town Car	Packard 1918 Fleetwood Town Car
Cadillac Type 57 4-Pass.	Stearns 1918 Sporting 4
Cadillac Type 55 4-Pass.	Stutz 1919 Speedster
Hudson 1918 Runabout Landau.	Stutz 1918 Bulldog, 4 & 6 Pass.
Hudson 1918 Limousine	Stutz 1917 Bulldog, 4 & 6 Pass.
Hudson 1917 Speedster 4-Pass.	Stutz 1917 16-Valve Speedster.

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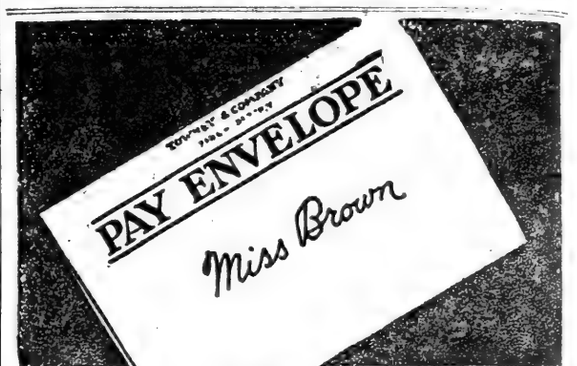
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WINNIPEG STRIKE FLAMES ANEW

Special Police Disarmed and Assaulted by Strikers and Their Sympathizers.

OLD POLICE FORCE OUSTED

Officials Estimate One-Third of Those Who Walked Out Have Returned to Jobs.

RAIL SHOPMEN MAKE THREAT

Say 35,000 Members Will Tie Up Canadian Roads Tuesday If Demands Are Not Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, June 10. Riot and violence [illegible] on the streets of Winnipeg [illegible] For three hours the strikers fought a pitched battle with the special constabulary in the heart of the city, at Main Street and Portage Avenue, while from windows and roofs of three buildings for three blocks Winnipegers looked on.

Mounted constables, overseas veterans, were dragged from their horses and [illegible] almost into insensibility. Others were beaten and chased from the street in a rain of stones, bottles, and clubs. Broken heads in the crowd were so numerous that no one kept count. Appeals were made to Mayor Gray to read the Riot Act and to call out military aid, but he decided not to take that step until the situation fully warranted it." He had been told by the military authorities to be sure he had "extreme provocation" before asking for a military régime, for if the troops came in they are prepared for a most determined action.

Meanwhile 7,000 volunteer citizen [illegible] assembled at various barracks, the veterans of the Fort Gray Horse, just back from [illegible] Canada, for a call, while at the Royal Mounted Police barracks [illegible] have their horses [illegible]

Following an ugly spirit became [illegible] ing the strikers when the [illegible] who have been sworn [illegible] of the 275 regular [illegible] were dismissed last night by [illegible] to patrol the streets. At [illegible] constables, one of them [illegible], a three-years' overseas [illegible] son of Robert Rogers, [illegible] Minister of Public Works and [illegible] Canadian War Board in [illegible] took the stand at Main Street [illegible] Avenue to direct traffic.

[illegible] of strikers assembled [illegible] in an hour the crowd [illegible] ing masses on each [illegible] on increasing. It consisted [illegible] soldiers, but appeared [illegible] composed of foreigners.

[illegible] not flamed up on Main [illegible] screaming in foreign [illegible] a Constable's brassard [illegible] wielded a club from a by- [illegible] the constable on the [illegible] constables were summoned. [illegible] came down [illegible] angrily abreast, and [illegible] ers. [illegible] bricks, and ash can [illegible] through the air, and four [illegible] were knocked off [illegible] beaten. One of these [illegible] G. Coppins, who [illegible] cops for bravery [illegible] He was so badly beaten [illegible] to recover.

[illegible] the fighting had [illegible] for more than [illegible] again began to [illegible] toward home and [illegible]

[illegible] Gray is being ex- [illegible] to act. It [illegible] constabulary [illegible] the police, who [illegible] strike and were [illegible] permission" of [illegible] demonstrated that [illegible] ge with the situ- [illegible]

[illegible] police force be- [illegible] staff of patrol- [illegible] They had the [illegible] pledge not to en- [illegible] strikes, and with- [illegible] Labor Temple [illegible] badges and [illegible] but most of [illegible] The old offi- [illegible] found that a [illegible] perfectly some [illegible] police expe- [illegible] at the head of the [illegible]

[illegible] moved the in- [illegible] Gompers [illegible] the Federal au- [illegible] the line to take [illegible] States cities [illegible] and try to ac- [illegible] agitators of [illegible] would likely [illegible] a stage to pro- [illegible]

[illegible] Board of Trade [illegible] workers of [illegible] back to their [illegible] with their em- [illegible] union men are [illegible] road shops, ac- [illegible] ment by a rail- [illegible]

[illegible] running in Winni- [illegible] Mayor Gray an- [illegible] he would inau- [illegible] then, each car [illegible] a corps of special [illegible]

[illegible] the street car com- [illegible] resume service Thurs- [illegible] of the city. He [illegible] circumstances would [illegible] law. He asserted he [illegible] special policemen [illegible] to prevent disorders [illegible] railway service was re- [illegible]

[illegible] strike of the Winni- [illegible] which began on May [illegible] broken today, so far [illegible] the safety, welfare, [illegible] of the general public [illegible] It was estimated that [illegible] of the men and women [illegible] sympathetic walkout [illegible] work, and many others [illegible] their old positions.

[illegible] first [illegible] break in the ranks [illegible] of the strikers occurred today as scores of telegraphers deserted the unionist ranks, returning to their keys in the office of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northwestern Telegraph companies.

The return followed the defeat last night of the opposition to the city's move to appropriate $150,000 to hire a new police force, replacing the one discharged when its members refused to sign the city's "loyalty ultimatum." Exclusive of policemen, the city officials estimate 70 per cent. of the striking municipal employes have returned to work.

Winnipeg food vendors are virtually eliminating all credit during the strike. No new accounts are being opened and old customers are being rigidly checked up and, if too far behind, dropped off the books, local dealers stated today. Persons known to be on strike are asking for credit from butchers and grocers in ever increasing numbers and are being refused.

Ultimatum from Rail Shopmen.

MONTREAL, June 10.—Unless the Railway War Board accedes to the demands of No. 4 Division, Railway Shopmen of America, by 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning all the railway shopmen of Canada will walk out on strike. This ultimatum, which affects 35,000 employes, was issued to the Railway War Board at noon today by delegates of the union. Eight members of this union have been in consultation with the Railway War Board for more than a month, and finally demands were made which the board said could not be granted.

Negotiations, however, will not cease, and other sessions of the board will be held tomorrow morning, when the ultimatum will be fully discussed by the board and officials of the union.

With 35,000 shop men out, every railway in Canada would be tied up. It is reported that some of the railway lines are already cancelling trains in Western Canada to prepare for eventualities, in view of the sympathetic strikes that have been in progress in that part of the country.

Such a strike, it is pointed out by the railway officials and officials of the union, would be little less than a catastrophe to the country at the present time. With thousands of Canadian soldiers yet to come home and millions of tons of goods to be transported, and the transportation problem in a somewhat tangled state even at the present time, a strike of the railway shop men would mean chaos and confusion all over the country.

An official of the Grand Trunk Railway stated that in case of such a strike he believed it would be possible for all the railway lines, especially the larger ones, to operate for only a few days.

It is possible that the railways of the United States would be affected by a decision of the Canadian railway men to go out. This would be due to sympathetic action. The four divisions of railway shopmen, three of which are in the United States, and the fourth in Canada, are closely affiliated.

The whole difficulty is one of wages. Demands presented by the union included working hours, working conditions and a rider that all shopmen employed in Canada be able to speak the English language. These were all thrown out.

Warns Labor of Bolshevism.

TORONTO, June 10.—"If this country is to retain confidence in organized labor, the trades and labor unions will have to denounce any of their members who hold and preach seditious doctrines that are repugnant to the common sense of the Canadian people," said W. J. Bulman of Winnipeg, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in the course of his address at the forty-eighth annual meeting of the association which opened here today.

"While the general result of our negotiations with employes has been satisfactory, in one particular we have failed and that has been in dealing with the extreme element which has made its appearance for the first time in Canadian history. These extremists are impregnated with the ideas which brought about the Russian catastrophe. Briefly, they consider that only certain manual laborers have any rights, either to control property or to have any share in the Government. They believe that all other classes should be abolished or brought under the control of their committees. They do not believe in private property, or bank interest, or capital.

"Private property is not going to be eliminated. Revolutionists cannot convince a million farmers in Canada that they should hand over their farms to anybody. They cannot persuade some hundreds of thousands of Canadians who own small shops that they should relinquish possession."

"They cannot convince other hundreds of thousands who have accounts in the banks that their savings should be put into a common purse. They cannot convince some millions in Canada, many of them wage-earners who own or are paying for their houses, that these houses should be given to the soviets, as they were in Russia for the purpose of billeting the chosen friends of the soviets."

TO CURB TOLEDO STRIKERS

25 Secret Service Men Arrive to Protect Willys-Overland Plant.

TOLEDO, O., June 10.—The Federal Government took its first step today in preparing to enforce the order of the United States District Court enjoining strikers from interfering with the operation of the Willys-Overland Company plant.

Twenty-five Secret Service men arrived in Toledo today and the same number will report here tomorow. This force will be increased if the need arises, it was said by court officials today.

The Secret Service men will act as guards at the plant when it is reopened and will also attend meetings of the workers and report their findings to the court. It was stated that information collected may be used in the deportation of undesirables among the strikers who are not citizens.

No definite time had been set tonight for reopening the plant, which has been closed several weeks on account of the strike and consequent rioting in which two were killed and many injured.

Seek to Hasten Labor Decision.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., June 10.—Employes of the Boston Worcester Street Railway Company, who claim to represent virtually all the workers on that system, today voted to refuse to take cars from the barns Saturday morning unless the National War Labor Board meantime announced its decision in a pending wage dispute. The Board in January made an award of forty-seven cents an hour to uniformed employes of the company, retroactive to November, 1917, but the company appealed and the appeal is still pending.

Strike Spreads to Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., June 10.—The employes of the Rome Soap Company, about 40 in number, went on strike this morning, demanding an eight-hour day and an advance in pay. There are now about 4,000 men from various plants on strike here.

FRENCH STRIKE IN THE BALANCE

National Labor Chiefs Meet to Decide For or Against Defiance of Government.

MEN GETTING OUT OF HAND

Meanwhile Transport Crisis in Paris Appears to be Passing as Companies' Forces Grow.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—Today is likely to be the turning point of the strike movement. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Federations is expected to decide tonight whether to take up the gage of immediate battle, which for reasons explained in previous cables the authorities appear to be offering, or to follow—from the labor viewpoint—the wiser policy of postponement to permit of further and more general preparation.

Prognostics on the whole appear to be in favor of the latter course, and it also is stated that the provincial unions of railroaders are opposed to the demands of their Parisian comrades for a strike now. On the other hand a manifesto issued yesterday by the Federation's Executive Committee concludes with the ominous assertion that the working class is faced by provocations which it will foil by its common sense and spirit of resistance. In the north, too, the miners have voted a strike "à outrance," despite their paucity of funds.

Hunger knows no caution, and it is well within the bounds of possibility that the determination of the Government to prevent sabotage and protect "liberty of work"—in plain words, strike breaking—by force may cause a clash that will precipitate a general outbreak.

The subwaymen and, to a lesser extent, the surface transportation workers in Paris are being gradually beaten, to all appearances—the subways yesterday carried nearly half the usual average of passengers and expect to do better today—so that it is possible the Executive Committee may be forced to adopt active measures by a spirit of solidarity.

On the whole, the chances seem about even for and against an immediate attempt at a general strike. A deterrent factor is that the railroads are still subject to martial law and the men's leaders know well the risks of defiance of authority at a moment when the country feels that anything of the kind is not far removed from treason against France. But the rank and file are getting out of hand everywhere. From all over France comes the same story—as soon as one strike is settled another takes its place.

Prolongation of Peace Conference delays and a widespread feeling that France's interests may suffer harm contribute greatly to the prevailing unrest. "Men are striking as a protest—not for any particular reason, but just as a general protest," is what one hears in all directions. "Protest against what?" one asks, and the reply is equally vague: "Against the high cost of living and because they are dissatisfied."

The fact is, the French had expected that victory would mean the millennium, that Germany would pay everything, and that life in France would be better, happier and easier than before the war. This illusion has been fostered by the ostrich policy of the Goverment, which until the last minute tried to conceal the fact that Germany could not pay a tithe of what was expected here. The disillusion is so bitter that the spirit of "kicking," no matter why and no matter at what, is almost universal.

PARIS, June 10, (Associated Press.)—The Metropolitan Subway officials announced a great improvement in the service today, due in part to the return of strikers to work and also to the engagement of 1,000 new men, making the total number at work more than 2,000.

Stops are now being made at almost all the stations. The service operated until 8 o'clock tonight.

The omnibus and autobus services have further improved.

VALENCIA GENERAL STRIKE.

Declared by Port Workers There, Dispatch to Lloyd's Says.

LONDON, June 10.—The port workers at Valencia, Spain, have declared a general strike, according to a dispatch to Lloyds'.

ANSONIA STRIKE SPREADS.

Another Plant There May Close as Result of Walkout.

ANSONIA, Conn., June 10.—Foundry and furnace helpers to the number of ninety at the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company struck today, and the closing of the plant is probable. The American Brass Company and Ansonia Manufacturing Company's plants were closed yesterday after employes of the former had made various demands.

The strikers are orderly. The strike is run by a committee of nineteen, one man for each of the nineteen nationalities involved.

A mass meeting today of the 700 strikers of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, in an adjoining town, ordered strikers to keep out of saloons under penalty of a fine of $1 each if seen in one. Unmarried men were ordered to contribute $1 a week toward the support of the married strikers.

TO LAUNCH SHIP AT NIGHT.

Staten Island Will Hold Celebration in Honor of Richmond Borough.

Staten Island's light will glow tomorrow night, for, breaking all traditions, there will be launched by moonlight, from the Wallace Downey Shipyards, an oceangoing ship named Richmond Boro. And it is distinctly announced that the stern of the name is to be spelled B-o-r-o by official mandate of the United States Shipping Board.

Borough President Calvin Van Name has announced the news. The Shipping Board, Mr. Van Name said, has honored the borough because in each of the five Liberty Loan drives Staten Island "went over the top" by more than 25 per cent. Mrs. Wallace Downey, wife of the President of the company which built the ship, will be the sponsor. Addresses will be made by Mr. Van Name, Senator John A. Lynch, and Democratic Leader J. Matthew Cahill. Mr. Van Name announces that the ship will be launched at 8 o'clock in the evening. There will be parades to the shipyard from the various communities on the island and a fireworks display.

The Richmond Boro is of 7,500 tons capacity, 390 feet long, 72 feet beam, has triple expansion engines developing 3,500 horse power, and she will make 10½ knots an hour.

United States Will Not Permit Costa Rica to Invade Nicaragua

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The presence of armed Costa Rican forces on the Nicaraguan frontier is regarded by the United States as a menace to Nicaragua, it was stated officially today, and the Government will not risk allowing Nicaraguan sovereignty to be endangered.

Ex-Premier Irias of the Zelaya régime in Nicaragua, one of the active agents in Costa Rica now hostile to Nicaragua, is regarded here as hostile to the United States, and eager to overthrow the Chamorro Government in Nicaragua and restore himself and his followers to power.

Carlos Lara, representative here of President Tinoco of Costa Rica, has made formal denial of any intention of Costa Rica to invade Nicaragua.

"The fears expressed by Nicaragua are baseless and absurd," his statement said, "and therefore she does not need to implore the help of the American Government against Costa Rica. Let Nicaragua concentrate in the interior of her territory the nucleus of the adventurers who invaded our country and who within a few days with great energy were repulsed, routed, and driven out of Costa Rican territory by our troops, and Costa Rica will then withdraw immediately to the interior the small force that it has at present ready to protect its frontiers."

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, June 9.—The Nicaraguan Government is reported from usually reliable sources to have confidential information that the Costa Rican Minister of War recently obtained from the Congress of that country authority to declare war upon Nicaragua. The authorization was said to be in a form which would permit him to make the declaration at an opportune time. As Costa Rican forces are now advancing from Santa Rosa, near the Nicaraguan border, in the northwestern corner of Costa Rica, it is supposed here that the declaration has already been published in Costa Rica.

It is pointed out in this capital, that Nicaragua, notwithstanding her meagre police force, has done everything possible to isolate the Costa Rican revolutionary activities within Nicaragua. Costa Rica's reported action, therefore, is considered here one of gratuitous aggression instigated by Nicaraguans resident in Costa Rica.

FIND NEW YORK CLUE TO BOMB PLOTTER

Cobbler Tells Federal Agents He Fixed Shoe of Man Killed in Washington Explosion.

CITY OFFERS $1,000 REWARD

Report of New Evidence Starts Detective Off to Bessemer, Penn.

A new clue to the identity of the man who placed the bomb at the home in Washington of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, on the night of June 2, has been discovered by the Government's agencies formed to combat the red menace. This was learned yesterday when the police were asked to investigate the story told by a New York cobbler.

One of the few bits of evidence found in Washington was a red rubber heel plate, which was wrenched from the shoe worn by the man killed in the explosion, whom the police are certain was the criminal. This heel was brought to this city last Friday and a search was begun to find the shop where it was placed on the man's shoe. At the same time from Bessemer, Penn., came reports of a radical agitator who, it was said, had had a pair of heel plates attached to his shoes at that place May 20.

Yesterday, it was learned, the Federal agents had found a New York cobbler who had admitted fixing the heel plate mentioned. If this tale holds true, the Federal investigators have no doubt that the identification of the Washington bomb plotter will be only a matter of a few hours.

Sergeant James Gegan, head of the Bomb Squad, it was learned, set out for Bessemer early yesterday, carrying a suitcase full of evidence in regard to the bomb outrage. At first the Federal authorities were inclined to pay little heed to the statement by Chief of Police Finerty of Bessemer that he had an important clue in his possession. Later Monday night a long-distance message from Finerty caused Gegan to pack up and hurry by the first available train to the Pennsylvania town.

The police will not reveal the nature of the evidence unearthed in Bessemer. It was reported that there is a strong likelihood that the house where the bombs were manufactured is near there.

District Attorney Edward Swann announced yesterday that a reward of $1,000 had been offered for information that might lead to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the bomb outrage at the home of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., at 151 East Sixty-first Street a week ago. The District Attorney's statement followed a conference with Police Commissioner John F. Hylan. The formal announcement of the reward reads:

"A reward of $1,000 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who placed a bomb at the home of Judge Charles C. Nott Jr., on the night of June 2, 1919."

Mr. Swann said last night that the details of where the money would come from had not been worked out as yet and he was going to take that phase of the matter up with Police Commissioner Richard C. Enright. He said, however, that from his conversation with the Mayor he thought it would come from the police contingent fund or from some other municipal department, or else it would be paid out of the contingent fund of the District Attorney's office.

Federal, State, and municipal agents are following every clue, however faint, that might lead to the detection of the plotters, and William J. Flynn, formerly head of the United States Secret Service, who has been placed in active charge of the work, said yesterday that he was pleased with the progress made so far.

"We must have time," said Chief Flynn, "and results will be forthcoming sooner or later. The darkness has cleared away a bit and we are working now on lines which we can see ought to lead us somewhere."

Veterans of the World War who are in the American Legion, are taking a hand in the situation it was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the organization at 19 West Forty-fourth Street. Col. Henry D. Lindsley, chairman of the Joint Executive Committee, last night gave out the text of the following resolution which the committee adopted yesterday.

"The Joint Executive Committee of the American Legion unalterably opposes all societies, leagues, and organizations which have as their object the overturning of government and law and order in the United States, unqualifiedly condemns the recent cowardly and murderous activities of so-called Reds in this country, urges all men who have been in the military and naval services aggressively to participate in ferreting out and identifying these individuals, and demands the enactment of legislation by Congress providing for the deportation of all Bolsheviki, Reds, and other aliens who are enemies of the principles of freedom and democracy for which the soldiers and sailors of this country fought in the World War."

The curiosity of a six-year-old child narrowly averted a bomb outrage in Jersey City yesterday, when little Morais Dublier called his father's attention to a smoking fuse attached to a dynamite bomb in the latter's store at 356 Third Avenue, Jersey City. The fuse was extinguished by Nathan Brand, a clerk in Dublier's store.

HOLD SUSPECT IN TOLEDO.

Police Believe German Was Implicated in the Bomb Plot.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 10.—The police are holding a German, Paul Grottker of 711 Macomber Street, who is suspected of being implicated in the bombing of homes in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and other cities on June 2.

Grottker was arrested shortly after Police Chief Herbert received a letter from United States officials at Washington, asking that he be taken into custody.

Photographs of a man, whom the police say is Grottker, were inclosed in the letter, and the arrest followed.

RAILROAD FUND BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Reduces Amount Requested by Hines from $1,200,000,000 to $750,000,000.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS LATER

Chairman Good Says Congress Will Be in Session and Can Cover Future Needs When Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The House today, by a vote of 305 to 4, passed a bill appropriating $750,000,000 for the railroad revolving fund. The amount voted is $450,000,000 less than Walker D. Hines, Director General of the Railroads, requested. Republican leaders defending the reduction, which they said was part of a policy of economy, asserted that, while the amount authorized would not be sufficient for the year 1919, Congress would be in session and would provide additional funds when the railroads needed them, perhaps in another two months.

During the debate the Republicans, led by Representative S. D. Fess, criticised the President for his continued absence, and for agreeing to certain sections of the published peace treaty. This caused a brief skirmish and provoked Representative S. J. Garrett, of Tennessee, who denounced the Republicans for "lack of patriotism." Representative Byrnes of Tennessee raised objections to the bill, declaring that the sum authorized was so small that the Railroad Administration would be hampered and would be unable for lack of assets to take full advantage of economic conditions. Representative Good, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said that in determining the amount the committee considered the position of the Treasury.

"I have here the daily statement of the Treasury for June 6, 1919," he said. "I find that there was a net balance on hand of $1,702,000,000, but that item refers to another item in which the Secretary states that against that there is outstanding to the credit of disbursing officers and agents $1,759,178,000. If all the outstanding amounts had been paid on that date there would have been a deficit of $46,249,666.

"We will have a billion and a half soon in income taxes; but this statement shows that on June 5 we had outstanding in Treasury certificates and indebtedness to the banks of the United States $5,229,000,000. We had collected from the Fourth Liberty Loan $2,996,000,000, leaving to come in from the Fifth Liberty Loan only $1,536,699,858. Of the amount of certificates of indebtedness, therefore, after all of the Fifth Liberty Loan is received there will be outstanding and owing to the banks of the United States $3,692,000,000, and you have only got a billion and a half coming in on June 15, if we divide the whole six billion dollars estimated as income returns, with which to pay the banks $3,692,000,000.

"When the committee reported out this amount it was in full realization that the War Finance Corporation, which has already advanced the Railroad Administration and various railroads about $200,000,000, would still be in existence, with $700,000,000 in assets and willing and able at any time to help the railroad companies.

"This Congress will be in session until the snow flies, and it was the judgment of your committee that we could well afford to appropriate for the immediate necessities of the Railroad Administration, leaving until some later date, when we will have a more complete statement in regard to the operation, just what will be necessary to do then."

Representative W. W. Magee, Republican, of New York, warned the House that, in view of the fact that in the last four months the deficiency of the Railroad Administration was $250,000,000, and the probability that Government operation will continue for the remainder of the year, Congress should take some action to prevent the probable loss in operation for 1919 of between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000.

BRITISH RED MOVEMENT.

Extremists Defy Union Labor Chiefs —Appeal to Rank and File.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—The Daily Chronicle's labor correspondent says another definite attempt is being made by the Extremists in the labor movement by means of direct industrial action to force the Government to abolish compulsory military service, withdraw all British troops from Russia, raise the blockade and immediately release all political prisoners and conscientious objectors.

Having failed to move the official trade union movement in the desired direction, firstly through the triple alliance, and secondly through the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the prime movers in the agitation are now devoting special attention to the unofficial labor movement represented principally by the shop stewards and workers' committee combination. The London Workers' Committee has convened a "national rank and file conference" of the industrial organization for next Saturday, when an effort will be made to engineer a general strike to enforce the political demands referred to.

The London Workers' Committee is avowedly a Bolshevist organization and its President and Vice President have been sentenced for making seditious speeches.

TO SEND 6 I. W. W.'S OUT OF THE COUNTRY

Judge Hand Dismisses Writs of Habeas Corpus, Making One Exception.

McDONALD TO REMAIN

Court Holds That Government Has Right to Deport Those Who Advocate Destruction.

Dismissing the writs of habeas corpus obtained in the interest of a number of radical I. W. W.'s and Socialists who were brought here recently from Seattle for deportation as undesirable, Judge Augustus N. Hand, in the Federal Court yesterday, handed down a decision which will send six of the agitators now held at Ellis Island out of the country immediately. In the case of another who had sued out a writ, the Judge held that there was no evidence that he advocated the destruction of property and he will be allowed to remain.

The men who have been held at Ellis Island awaiting the decision of the court on motions for writs of habeas corpus against Frederic C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner, are E. E. McDonald, who claimed to be a Dane; Peter W. Nelta, a Finn; Alexander Kisil, an Austrian; Fritz Arthur Holm, a Swede; Charles Bernat, a Russian; Samuel H. Dixon, an Englishman, and Martin De Wal, a Hollander. When the "I. W. W. Special" brought to New York the group of agitators rounded up during the Seattle strike last March Miss Caroline Lowe, a Chicago attorney, and Charles Recht of New York sought writs to prevent the deportation of twenty I. W. W. members. One or two men have been paroled by Washington immigration authorities and several others are held for further hearing. It is said that the men to be deported were among the foremost of those who advocated the willful destruction of property.

In the case of McDonald, Judge Hand ruled that there was no evidence that the man advocated destruction of property, and he said he did not think that his membership in the I. W. W. organization was sufficient to bring him within the Congressional act of Feb. 5, 1917, providing for the deportation of aliens, "even though it be assumed that he is shown to be an organizer."

Nelta was Secretary of the I. W. W., a delegate. He admitted, as an organizer, delegate. He admitted, as an organizer, distributing the boow of Vincent St. John on the I. W. W., its history, structure, and methods, but contended that the word "sabotage" in the book did not embrace destructive action. "This contention," Judge Hand said, "is not borne out by the context or the familiar use of the term in that sense, and under these circumstances it cannot be said that the findings of the Labor Department are without substantial evidence." Kisil, a delegate and organizer of the I. W. W., refused to answer the question as to whether or not he believed in the destruction of property. "This refusal," Judge Hand declared, "is in itself suspicious, but I find affirmative evidence in the record from his admission that he had I. W. W. songs when arrested and also in the possession of a requisition for ten of the books of Walter C. Smith on sabotage." Holm has been a delegate and organizer of the I. W. W. and Treasurer of the Scandinavian Defense League. Bernat was Secretary of the Seattle branch of the I. W. W. Dixon, as a delegate of the I. W. W., solicited members for that organization. He admitted that he believed in the following, which appears in the St. John book:

"During strikes the works are closely picketed and every effort made to keep the employers from getting workers into the shops. All supplies are cut off from strike-bound shops. All shipments are refused and lost, if possible.

Judge Hand declared that "one who solicits members for an organization when he knows that it desseminates such publications and who distributes The Industrial Worker, that has constantly approved of sabotage, may be held by such acts to teach the unlawful destruction of property itself."

De Wal admitted being a delegate and organizer of the I. W. W. and also a distributer of the St. John book. In conclusion Judge Hand said:

"Most members of the I. W. W. organization may at the present time, either on grounds of principle or expediency, disbelieve in destructive sabotage, but those who distribute to prospective members the I. W. W. songs, the pamphlet of St. John and the book of Walter C. Smith on 'Sabotage' for the purpose of familiarizing such prospective members with the doctrines and spirit of those publications, are open to a charge of advocating or teaching the destruction of property.

"Congress has the undoubted right to prohibit the introduction of aliens or to deport them after they have once arrived for any cause it sees fit. It has seen fit in the act of Feb. 5, 1917, to provide for the deportation of aliens who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property, and in the act of Oct. 16, 1918, to provide for the deportation of 'any alien who is a member of, or affiliated with, any organization that advocates a belief in unlawful destruction of property.'"

Assistant District Attorney David V. Cahill argued the cases for the Government.

SUES UNION FOR $2,000,000.

Pittsburgh Defense Body Claims Damages Resulting from Car Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 10.—Suit was filed today in the Common Pleas Court by A. E. Anderson, counsel for the Public Defense Association, calling for $2,000,000 damages against the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and others and the receivers of the Pittsburgh Railways Company. The suit is an aftermath of the street car strike that tied up business here for several days recently.

Defendants named are W. D. Mahon, President; William B. Fitzgerald, Vice President; P. J. McGrath, Financial Secretary; P. J. Ward, Business Agent, and several Directors of the union, and the receivers, Charles A. Fagan, William D. George, and S. L. Tone. The complaint estimates the losses of people who had to pay extra fares for autos, &c., at $500,000, and includes the losses of seven newspapers that lost advertising and circulation because of failure of the cars to carry papers; those of merchants through loss of business, and of factories in having to shut down.

SAYS HE GAVE SON AWAY.

But Police Hold Man on Charge of Abandoning Child.

Explaining that he gave away his six-year-old son to a man he met while walking along North Beach who said he wanted the boy, Frank Abranowie, 28 years old, of 123 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, appeared yesterday before Magistrate Kochendorfer in the Long Island City Police Court. He was held in $2,500 bail for further examination tomorrow on a charge of abandoning the child.

According to the police reports, Abranowie, who is a tailor and a widower, took the boy away June 1 from the house where they have been boarding since the death of Mrs. Abranowie three years ago. Yesterday his landlady reported the case to the police. The boy was found on the evening of June 1 and has been held by the Children's Society in Brooklyn.

TARS AND FEATHERS WIFE'S COMPANION

English Officer Back from Service Takes Revenge on Man Friend of His Wife.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 9.—Lieutenant Francis Wright, M. C., who with the aid of his brother last Friday night tarred and feather and chained to a tree near Cambridge Sub-Lieutenant Desmond B. Kinahan, a young naval officer, was summoned today by the military officers to explain his conduct.

Wright's excuse that Kinahan had been in his absence in Mesopotamia making himself conspicuous with his wife, was set forth in The Daily Mail this morning in an interview with his brother, himself a demobilized officer with a wooden leg and a damaged arm. He said:

"Had Kinahan been a big man my brother would have thrashed him first and shot him afterward; but he was such a rabbit we decided to do the other thing. He is about 20 years old. Quite a boy? But if he was a boy he was old enough to know what he was doing. He has seen five years' service and he had plenty of warning.

"It is two months now since I went to him and told him to keep away from my brother's wife. He gave me a written promise he would not see her again.

"My brother got married only last October, and they were together less than six weeks. It was one of those marry-in-haste weddings. It might have been all right perhaps if he had been able to stay at home, but his leave was up and he had to go back to the East."

Wright's brother then described how, when he came home two weeks ago, both visited Kinahan at Cambridge and made him give up letters, photographs, and presents he said he had received from Mrs. Wright. Then the interview continued:

"'As soon as we had the chains we got a gallon of tar from the gas works and feathers from a farmhouse. Then we asked him to come up and talk matters over.

"He walked right into the trap. When we told him what we were going to do he made no protest at all. 'If you call out, or struggle we shall tie you up and gag you,' said my brother, to which Kinahan replied, 'all right, then I will take what is coming to me quietly.'

"I tell you we did it well; except his eyes, nose, and mouth we left nothing uncovered. We stuck feathers in his hair, which is long. He was so quiet I thought he was going to faint, so we gave him a glass of water, and then took him by car to the Y. W. C. A. where Mrs. Wright had been staying.

"I think we let him off lightly."

The police found and released Kinahan and took him to his rooms in Trinity College. There his friends did their best to remove the tar with turpentine, ether, benzol, and other solvents.

ROBS US OF JAZZ CREDIT.

Paris Paper Says French Cats Made Such Music 120 Years Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—Whether it is part of the anti-American propaganda now more or less prevalent in the French press or an isolated attack is not clear, but Le Matin this morning declares that the credit of inventing the jazz band does not belong to the United States, but to France.

The jazz band idea, it says, originated in Paris in the time of the Directory, when people went to ball concerts.

"In those days as well as now," it continues, "people did not know what to do to amuse themselves; so they made a noise. Those who had great taste for noise went to the concerts of the Cat Orchestra. There were twenty cats with their heads in a row on the keyboard of a harpsichord. The performers by striking the keys worked a device which wailing which gradually took on as much pulled the cats' tails, causing a catervolume of sound as the jazz band and was fully as musical and entertaining. This so-called American invention is only a recurrence."

RECORD IN BRIDGING RHINE.

1st Engineers Build 1,450-Foot Span in 41 1Minutes.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

COBLENZ, June 10.—A pontoon bridge 1,450 feet long was thrown across the Rhine in 41 minutes this morning at Honningen by the 1st Engineers. This is better than four times as fast as the Germans ever did it.

Incidentally, this beats the record of 58½ minutes established by the 2d Engineers a week ago. The morale of the 2d is lower today, for the 1st took from them not only the laurels of bridging the Rhine in the best time, but 130,000 marks in addition.

With wages as an added stimulus, the 1st tore into the task at 9:30. Two battalions worked simultaneously from Honningen and Neidersbriesig, on the opposite side of the river. Forty-one minutes later Colonel A. J. Atkinson started across the completed structure in an automobile. The sweating engineers quickly completed their progress across the swiftly moving stream.

After a few minutes' rest they began tearing out the bridge to permit resumption of river traffic. Shortly after 11 o'clock a rainstorm started in, with heavy wind and thunder. Lightning struck, but the Yanks kept at it. When the job was finished at 1 o'clock they went to chow. After cleaning up and collecting the marks they went properly to enjoy Sunday afternoon. With more perfect conditions the bridge can be constructed in 35 minutes, is the opinion of one of the 2d's experts.

FREED BY UNWRITTEN LAW.

English Jury Acquits Father Charged with Manslaughter.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—The unwritten law has been recognized by the verdict rendered at the Bodmin Assizes in Cornwall, despite the strong appeal by the Judge to the jury against permitting itself to be swayed by sentiment.

An officer named Captain Ernest Schiff, well known in London Bohemian circles, was found on March 24 badly beaten on the cliffs near Carbis and died a few days later. A miner called Albert John Nicholls was charged with manslaughter in connection with this. Evidence showed that Schiff had been pressing his attentions on Nicholls's daughter, who was a servant at his hotel, and had invited her to go to London with him.

Nicholls, in giving his testimony, told how he went to Schiff and walked out on the cliffs to discuss the matter with him. Then a fight occurred, Nicholls contending that Schiff struck the first blow and that he was afraid Schiff would use knuckle dusters. Nicholls admitted hitting Schiff and choking him and knocking him down.

The Judge strongly denounced the unwritten law as tending to destroy all order, and bade the jury not to be swayed by natural sympathy with the injured father. The jury acquitted Nicholls without leaving the box.

LABOR MEN HAIL OWNERSHIP PLEA

Applaud Unions' Plan for Federal Railway Operation as Outlined at Convention.

10,000,000 SAID TO FAVOR IT

Delegates Vote Down Resolution Opposing Repeal of Daylight Saving Law.

COMPLAIN OF EARLY HOURS

Request for Release of Political Prisoners Is Presented to Federation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10.—Glenn E. Plumb, general counsel for the thirteen railroad employes' organizations, in an address today at the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, explained the plan of Government ownership of railroads as set forth by the Railroad Brotherhoods. His declaration that the plan calls for immediate acquisition of all railroad properties by the Government was received with applause, and when he had finished the delegates jumped to their feet in a demonstration of approval.

Mr. Plumb said the plan has been indorsed by 2,000,000 railway employes and a great many other persons. He asserted that 750,000 farmers had given approval to the plan through officers of the Non-Partisan League alone. Counting three votes for every railroad man, he continued, the total would come up to 10,000,000 people who favor Government ownership.

At the suggestion of Mabel Emery, of Minneapolis, the thanks of the convention was expressed to Mr. Plumb for his address, and his speech will be spread on the records of the proceedings.

In his address, Mr. Plumb said the plan for Government ownership rested fundamentally on a recognition of human rights. It gives to the worker and to the public, he said, each an equal voice in authority and responsibility in the situation. He said the railroads constituted a national issue, not a local question; for the products of the farms and workshops must pass over them to reach the consumer. He said the proposition requires the operation of the roads by a single corporation, which will be required to meet all costs of operation and fixed charges upon the capital employed, which had been guaranteed by the Government.

"The management must be in the hands of men who know how to control the industry, a management released from the dictatorship of Wall Street," he said. "It asks that the people create a corporation for public service, not one for private profit. They say we cannot have efficiency without competition. Under the old system competition existed to increase profits. A few men in that system got more money by the drive of the competitive system. The plan would take out of politics that industry which is the heart-blood of the nation. The plan is to be put to the voice of the American people. When it speaks Congress will obey, and that voice grows stronger every day."

Earlier in the day, the delegates defeated, by a vote of 450 to 180, a resolution presented by Timothy Healy of New York, a member of the Stationary Firemen, that a protest be made against the repeal of the daylight saving law. Spirited debate preceded the vote. Those who opposed the law argued that it was "fake" legislation and "camouflage" intended to convince the workingmen they actually were getting an additional hour a day. Speakers declared that instead of favoring the law trades union men should unite to obtain the reduction of the eight-hour day to one of six hours.

John Lewis, Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America, said the consensus of opinion among mine workers opposed the plan. He said that under the law many miners who report for work at 7:30 o'clock in the morning have to rise as early as 3:30 o'clock sun time.

THORMAHLEN HOLDS DETROIT TO THREE HITS AND YANKEES ARE VICTORS BY SCORE OF 2 TO 1

THORMAHLEN MAKES TIGERS KEEP PEACE

Detroit Stumbles Against Yankee Twirler and Fractures Its Winning Streak.

VISITORS GET THREE HITS

Yankees Finally Solve the Enigma Known as Bernie Boland and Win Battle by 2 to 1.

The Yankees flagged the rush of Detroit yesterday and dislocated the Tigers' winning streak up at the Polo Grounds by the score of 2 to 1. Herb Thormahlen, Huggins's clever young left hander, was mainly responsible for the trick. He calmed the fury of the Michigan slugger and held Jennings's men to three hits. Ty Cobb couldn't explore the Yank southpaw at all, but as Ty expects to entertain a number of Georgia friends this afternoon, perhaps he was saving up his hits.

In trimming the Tigers the Yanks shook the hoodoo of Bernie Boland's flinging. In the past the Yanks were beaten just as soon as Boland's name went up on the scoreboard. The last time New York beat Boland was 'way back in August, 1917, when Shawkey pitched a ten-inning victory against the Detroit youngster. The Boland spell was broken yesterday, but at that the Yanks didn't hit the batting heights that they have reached for the last week. Most of the hits the Yanks made yesterday were useless because Boland skilfully pitched himself out of several difficulties.

While Cobb failed to do any hitting, he had one one fine gallop around the bases. In the fourth inning he deposited a little bouncer on the infield lawn. Thormahlen picked it up, but made a bad toss to first and the ball rolled past Pipp. Cobb jumped into first base feet first, but bounded up again and raced to second. While Pipp was retrieving the ball Cobb hot-footed it to third. Veach rolled a grounder to Pratt, and Cobb tried to score, but was nipped at the plate on a close play.

Bodie Retires to Seclusion.

Ping Bodie disappeared from the game in a mysterious fashion in the fourth inning. He had a hard battle in deep centre with Harry Hellman's three-bagger, and when the inning was over Manager Huggins and Bodie had a short, serious, little talk and then Bodie vanished. He didn't come to the bat in the fourth, but his place was taken by Bill Lamar, who made the most of his opportunity by getting a couple of hits.

There was so much talking on the Yankee bench toward the end of the game that Umpire Owens chased Bill Dewster to the clubhouse. The Detroit club yesterday was minus several of the regular members of the cast of characters. The voice of Manager Hugh Jennings was silent and Bush and Young were missing from the infield. This trio of Tigers talked too much in a game in Boston last week and Umpire Ollie Chill banished them for a few days. They are now serving out their sentences.

The Yanks lost no time in getting acquainted with Boland. Sam Vick dropped a Texas League back of first base and got to second while the Detroit players were making commendable but ineffective efforts to get the ball. Sam went to third when Peckinpaugh was thrown out at first. Baker bumped a long sacrifice fly to right, which scored Vick. In the second inning Pratt started out with a single and went to third on Bodie's hit to right. Hannah spoiled the Yanks' chances by slamming a line drive at Dyer, who doubled Pratt off third.

Thormahlen Is Fanned Thrice.

Again in the fourth the Yankees looked promising when, with one out, Pratt singled and Lamar, who succeeded Bodie, also singled. Boland then cast his pitching spell over the Yanks and Hannah and Thormahlen fanned. Boland struck the Yankee pitcher out three times yesterday.

Detroit tied the count in the first of the fourth. After Peckinpaugh threw Ellison out at first Cobb made his fast gallop around to third after Thormahlen had made a wild throw to first. Cobb was out at the plate when Pratt threw the ball to Hannah after Veach had whacked a grounder to the infield. Hellman rapped a terrific drive to deep centre for three bases, scoring Veach. Flagstead was unable to send Veach home, as Peck tossed him out at first.

The Yanks took the game in the fifth. Vick walked and went to second on Peck's sacrifice. After Baker bolsted a foul to Stanage Duffy Lewis saved the day by smashing a hot single to right which sent Vick home with the winning run.

The third Detroit hit came in the ninth with two out. Veach singled to right, but was forced for the third out by Hellman.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick, rf	5	2	1	2	0	Dyer, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Peckinpaugh, ss	1	0	0	1	5	Ellison, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Baker, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	Cobb, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	2	0	0	Veach, lf	4	1	1	4	0
Pipp, 1b	4	0	0	9	1	Hellman, 1b	3	0	2	5	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	2	4	4	Flagstead, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Bodie, cf	1	0	1	1	0	Jones, 3b	1	0	0	0	2
Lamar, cf	3	0	2	1	0	Stanage, c	3	0	0	6	1
Hannah, c	3	0	0	7	0	Boland, p	2	0	0	0	1
Thormahlen, p	3	0	0	1	0	aCunningham	1	0	0	0	0
						Love, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	2	8	27	12	Total	31	1	3	24	8

a Batted for Boland in eighth inning.
Errors—Thormahlen, Hellman, Stanage.

New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Vick, Lewis, Hellman. Three-base hit—Hellman. Stolen bases—Lamar, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hit—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Baker. Double plays—Dyer and Jones. Left on bases—New York, 8; Detroit, 4. First on errors—Detroit, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 3; Thormahlen, 1. Hits—Off Boland, 8 in 7 innings; Love, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Boland 4; Thormahlen, 6. Losing pitcher—Boland.

SEVENTH FOR CARDINALS.

Continue Winning Streak by Defeating Boston.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Bunching two hits with a base on balls off Rudolph, and an infield out in the sixth, St. Louis won its seventh consecutive victory, defeating Boston in the opening game of the series today, 4 to 2.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith, rf	2	1	1	3	0	Cruise, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	Herzog, 2b	4	0	2	1	3
Stock, 2b	4	0	1	3	4	Powell, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Hornsby, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	Thorpe, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Heathcote, cf	4	1	2	0	0	Holke, 1b	4	1	2	10	2
McHenry, lf	4	1	1	1	0	Rikhoff, 3b	4	1	1	0	2
Lavan, ss	2	0	0	3	4	Maranville, ss	4	0	2	4	2
Clemons, c	3	0	0	5	1	Gowdy, c	3	0	2	5	1
Tuero, p	3	0	0	0	1	aEggert	1	0	0	0	0
						Rudolph, p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	7	27	11	Total	34	2	10	24	12

a Batted for Gowdy in ninth.
Errors—Herzog, Holke.

St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	...	—	4
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Blackburne, Stock. Stolen base—Smith. Double plays—Lavan and Miller; Lavan, Stock and Miller. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 3; Tuero, 1. Struck out—By Rudolph, 4; Tuero, 5. Balk—Rudolph.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 5; Atlanta, 4.
Little Rock, 4; Birmingham, 3.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Detroit, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 3.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburgh, 10; Brooklyn, 6.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	26	13	.667
New York	22	12	.647
Cleveland	24	14	.632
Detroit	18	19	.486
St. Louis	18	19	.486
Boston	16	18	.471
Washington	12	24	.333
Philadelphia	9	26	.257

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	26	11	.703
Cincinnati	24	17	.585
Chicago	23	18	.560
Brooklyn	20	21	.488
Pittsburgh	19	21	.475
St. Louis	17	22	.436
Philadelphia	15	21	.417
Boston	13	25	.342

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

DODGERS DEFEATED AGAIN.

Pirates Pound Pfeffer and Win by Score of 10 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 10.—The Pirates picked up where the Reds left off and defeated the Robins here this afternoon by a score of 10 to 6. It was the Robins' sixth consecutive setback. Brooklyn went into the last half of the fourth round with a five-run lead, but the Pirates then started to shell Jeff Pfeffer and in the fifth inning they knocked him out of the box. He was replaced by Cheney, who was unequal to the task of halting the batting rampage, and in the seventh round he, too, was chased off the mound.

The Pirates came within one run of tying the score in the fourth inning when a base on balls to Saier, five singles and an error by Olson netted four runs. In the next inning, after Cutshaw doubled and scored on Saier's triple, Manager Robbie chased Pfeffer in favor of Cheney. Saier then scored on a wild pitch. After the Pirates scored five runs in the eighth on Schmidt's triple and singles by Bigbee and Southworth and Cheney's error, Al Mamaux went to the box and stopped the rumpus.

The Robins scored all their runs off Earl Hamilton in the first four rounds. Mayer replaced Hamilton and the Robins were prevented from further scoring. The Pirates fielded poorly behind their first pitcher and the errors added to the Brooklyn scoring. In the fourth inning Krueger hit the ball over the left field fence for a home run. Walter Schmidt and Ivan Olson each made four hits during the contest.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee, cf	4	0	2	3	0	Olson, ss	5	1	4	3	2
Terry, ss	5	0	1	0	2	Myers, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Stengel, rf	5	0	1	2	0	Griffith, rf	1	0	0	1	0
Boeckel, 3b	2	0	0	0	1	Johnston, rf, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Barbare, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	Wheat, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Southworth, lf	3	1	1	2	0	Konetchy, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Cutshaw, 2b	3	2	2	4	3	Schmandt, 2b	3	0	0	2	4
Saier, 1b	3	3	1	12	0	Malone, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
Schmidt, c	4	2	4	3	1	Krueger, c	3	1	1	1	0
Hamilton, p	1	0	1	1	1	Miller, c	1	1	1	2	2
Mayer, p	3	1	1	0	1	Pfeffer, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Cheney, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	10	14	27	10	Mamaux, p	0	0	0	0	0
						aHickman	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	6	10	24	7

a Batted for Mamaux in ninth.
Errors—Bigbee, Stengel, Cutshaw, Hamilton, Olson, Johnston, Pfeffer, Cheney.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	4	2	0	3	0	...	—	10
Brooklyn	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	6

Two-base hit—Cutshaw. Three-base hits—Wheat, Malone, Saier, Schmidt. Home run—Krueger. Stolen bases—Olson, 2; Bigbee, Saier, Schmidt. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Cutshaw. Double plays—Cutshaw and Saier, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 3; Hamilton, 2. Hits—Off Pfeffer, 9 in 4 1-3 innings; Cheney, 4 in 2. Mamaux, 1 in 1 2-3; Hamilton, 7 in 8 1-3. Mayer, 3 in 5 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, (Wheat.) Struck out—By Cheney, 1; Mayer, 2. Wild pitch—Cheney. Winning pitcher—Mayer. Losing pitcher—Pfeffer.

CUBS DO LIVELY BATTING.

Get Five Runs in First Inning and Beat Phillies, 6 to 3.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Chicago went on a batting rampage in the first inning today against George Smith, and made enough runs to win easily from Philadelphia in the first game of the series. The score was 6 to 3.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack, rf	4	1	1	1	0	Pearce, 2b	3	0	0	0	3
Barber, rf	0	0	0	1	0	Williams, cf	5	1	3	2	0
Pick, 2b	4	1	2	3	4	Meusel, lf	5	1	1	4	0
Mann, lf	3	0	0	2	0	Luderus, 1b	4	0	2	11	0
Merkle, 1b	4	1	3	8	0	Cravath, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Paskert, cf	4	1	1	3	0	Baird, 3b	4	1	1	0	2
Deal, 3b	3	1	0	0	1	Sicking, ss	4	0	2	2	1
McCabe, ss	3	1	1	3	2	Cady, c	4	0	2	4	1
Killifer, c	4	0	1	7	1	Smith, p	0	0	0	0	1
Hendrix, p	3	0	2	0	5	aCallahan	1	0	0	0	0
						Watson, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	32	6	11	27	13	bWhitted	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	38	3	11	c23	11

a Batted for Smith in second.
b Batted for Watson in ninth.
c Batted out—Hit by batted ball.
Errors—Pick.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	3
Chicago	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	—	6

Two base hits—Meusel, Pick, McCabe, Baird, Cady, Luderus. Home run—Williams. Stolen bases—Pick, Merkle. Sacrifice hit—Mann. Double plays—Killifer and Merkle; McCabe and Merkle. Bases on balls—Hendrix, 1; Watson, 1. Hits—Off Smith, 7 in 1 inning; Watson, 4 in 7. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, 1 (Deal); by Hendrix, 1 (Cravath). Struck out—By Hendrix, 5; by Watson, 4. Losing pitcher—Smith.

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KAUFF'S BAT HELPS GIANTS BEAT REDS

Benny Makes Four Hits as Leaders Take In First Game of Series.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Loose pitching by Ray Fisher and Roy Mitchell and the force of their own attack, which was led by Benny Kauff, enabled the Giants to register a victory over the Reds today by a score of 6 to 2. Fisher lasted less than three innings and Mitchell, who succeeded him, got along fairly well until the eighth. He was withdrawn in the Reds' half of that inning to make room for a pinch hitter, and Adolfo Luque finished the game.

Rube Benton started the game for the Giants and pitched splendidly until the eighth, when he suddenly wilted. However, so well had Benton's teammates fortified themselves against such an emergency that no real damage was done by the Reds' attack and Jean Dubuc, who relieved Benton, held the Reds in check in the closing round.

Fisher's wildness paved the way for a brace of runs for the Giants in the second inning. Doyle and Kauff drew passes on balls, and though Larry was forced Fletcher singled to left, scoring Kauff. McCarty reached first base when Rath booted his grounder and the sacks were loaded. Benton hoisted a sacrifice fly to Roush and Zimmerman raced over the rubber. Burns walked and again the bases were cluttered, but Young was retired when Fisher knocked down his smash through the box and threw him out.

The Giants drove Fisher to the showers in the third inning and scored another run. A single by Chase, who led off in that frame, caused Pat Moran to derrick Fisher. Mitchell, coming to the rescue, fanned Doyle, but Kauff rapped a single to right, putting Chase on third, and Hal scored on Zimmerman's sacrifice fly to Neale.

The Reds scored their first run in the fourth inning. After Rath had been disposed of, Daubert singled to centre and Groh drove the ball down the left field foul line for two bases, putting Daubert on third. Fletcher went over back of second base for a marvelous pickup of Roush's grounder and pegged him out, but Daubert counted on this play.

Mitchell, who moved along smoothly for four innings, suddenly wavered in the eighth and yielded three runs. Doyle opened the inning with a single to left and Kauff hit to the centre field fence for three bases, scoring Doyle. Kauff held third while Kopf was throwing out Zimmerman, but scored while Fletcher was being retired.

McCarty walked, Benton singled to left, and Burns beat out a hit through the box and the bases were loaded. Mitchell could not keep the ball over the plate for Young, who walked, forcing in McCarty. Zimmerman put an end to the inning by fouling to Rariden.

Kopf started the trouble in the Reds' half of this inning with a double to left. Bressler hit to Fletcher and Kopf was run down between second and third, but Rariden poked a single to left. Cueto batted for Mitchell and drove a fly to Kauff, but Smith, batting for Rath, drew a pass and the bases were filled. Daubert also walked and Bressler jogged over the plate. Benton plainly was in distress by that time and gave way to Dubuc, who disposed of Groh, ending the inning.

Kauff connected with one of the offerings of Luque, who assumed the pitching burden for the Reds in the ninth, for a two-base hit to right centre. It was his fourth hit of the afternoon, but it went to waste, as he remained stranded at second.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	0	1	4	0	Rath, 2b	3	0	0	0	1
Young, rf	4	0	0	2	0	Smith, 2b	0	0	0	0	1
Chase, 1b	5	1	1	13	0	Daubert, 1b	3	1	1	12	0
Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	Groh, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
Kauff, cf	4	2	4	2	0	Roush, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Zimman, 3b	4	1	0	0	2	Neale, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Fletcher, ss	5	0	1	2	5	Kopf, ss	4	0	1	1	6
McCarty, c	3	1	0	8	0	Bressler, lf	3	1	0	3	0
Benton, p	3	0	1	0	4	Rariden, c	3	0	1	7	1
Dubuc, p	0	0	0	0	1	Fisher, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Mitchell, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	35	6	9	27	14	aCueto	1	0	0	0	0
						Luque, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	2	5	27	13

a Batted for Mitchell in eighth.
Errors—Rath, 2.

New York	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Groh, Kopf, Kauff, (2.) Three-base hit—Kauff. Stolen bases—Burns, Kauff. Sacrifice flies—Zimmerman, Benton. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 10; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 3; Mitchell, 3; Benton, 2. Hits: Off Fisher, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; Mitchell, 6 in 5 2-3; Luque, 1 in 1; Benton, 5 in 7 2-3; Dubuc, 0 in 1 1-3. Struck out—By Mitchell, 4; Benton, 2. Winning pitcher—Benton. Losing pitcher—Fisher.

TIGERS VS. CRIMSON TODAY.

Nines Will Play Decisive Game of Series at Ebbets Field.

Big cheering delegations from Princeton and Harvard will attend the third and decisive contest between those universities on the diamond at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, this afternoon. Not since 1914 has interest in the deciding battle between the Tigers and the Crimson been so keen as this year. Although Harvard has recently shown much improvement in batting and pitching, the Tigers doubtless will rule a slight favorite in the betting.

It has been practically decided that Kirkland will pitch for Princeton, with Margetts in reserve, while Felton will occupy the mound for the Crimson unless Hughey Duffy decides at the eleventh hour to employ Hardell. Reports indicate that the rival teams are in fine shape for the decisive game.

IRATE FAN HITS UMPIRE.

Nallin Is Attacked as Cleveland Beats Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Errors behind Shaw enabled Cleveland to defeat Washington in the opening game of the series today, 3 to 2. Umpire Nallin was bombarded with cushions and pop bottles. McBride of the Washington club was slightly cut on the face by a piece of flying glass and after the game Umpire Nallin was struck by an irate fant.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	4	0	0	3	0	Judge, 1b	3	0	0	9	2
Chapman, ss	4	0	1	2	5	Foster, 3b	4	0	1	0	1
Speaker, cf	4	1	1	2	1	Milan, cf	3	1	1	6	0
Smith, rf	4	0	1	3	0	Rice, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Gardner, 3b	4	0	0	2	0	Murphy, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Wamb'ns, 2b	4	1	1	3	2	Gharrity, c	3	0	0	4	1
Johnston, 1b	3	0	0	6	0	Shanks, 2b	4	0	1	0	3
O'Neill, c	3	1	2	6	1	McBride, ss	2	1	0	2	3
Bagby, p	4	0	0	0	1	aLeonard	1	0	0	0	0
						Shaw, p	2	0	0	0	1
						aJamenesky	1	0	1	0	0
						Robertson, p	0	0	0	0	0
						cJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	6	27	11	Total	31	2	4	27	11

a—Batted for Shaw in seventh.
b—Batted for McBride in ninth.
c—Batted for Robertson in ninth.
Errors—Gardner, Foster, Gharrity, McBride (2).

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—	3	
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Judge, O'Neill, (2.) Speaker, Milan. Sacrifice Hits—McBride, Johnson, Judge. Left on Bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 7. First on Errors—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 1. Base on Balls—Off Bagby, 3; Shaw, 1. Hits—Off Shaw, 5 in 7; Robertson, 1 in 2. Struck Out—By Bagby, 4; Shaw, 1. Losing Pitcher—Shaw.

CICOTTE ADDS ANOTHER.

Has Seven Victories in Row, White Sox Beating Boston, 5 to 3.

BOSTON, June 10.—Chicago took the first game of the series from Boston today, 5 to 3, Cicotte winning his eleventh game of the season and his seventh straight.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins, rf	5	0	0	4	0	Hooper, rf	2	2	1	2	0
Weaver, 3b	5	1	2	0	2	Barry, 2b	4	0	1	3	1
E. Collins, 2b	3	0	0	1	1	Strunk, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Jackson, lf	4	1	1	2	0	Ruth, p	3	0	1	0	3
Felsch, cf	4	0	0	4	1	McInnis, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
Gandil, 1b	3	2	1	9	1	Schang, c	3	0	0	2	2
Risberg, ss	4	1	1	0	0	Vitt, 2b	4	0	1	1	2
Schalk, c	3	0	1	7	0	Scott, ss	4	1	3	0	4
Cicotte, p	4	0	1	0	4	Gainer, lf	3	0	0	3	0
						aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	7	27	9	Total	32	3	7	27	12

a Batted for Gainer in ninth.
Errors—Schalk, Barry, Gainer.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	—	5
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Weaver (2), Ruth. Three-base hits—Risberg, Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Schalk, Hooper, Barry. Double play—Felsch and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 5; Ruth, 2. Struck out—By Cicotte, 4; Ruth, 2.

ROTH'S HIT BEATS BROWNS.

Triple Gives Athletics Victory by Score of 5 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10. — Roth's triple in the seventh inning with the bases full gave Philadelphia the first game of the home series with St. Louis today 5 to 3.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin, 3b	4	0	1	0	3	Witt, lf	4	2	1	2	0
Bronkie, 2b	3	0	0	3	0	Grover, 2b	3	0	1	0	1
Tobin, rf	4	0	1	5	0	Roth, rf	4	1	1	3	1
Sisler, 1b	4	1	1	9	1	Walker, cf	3	1	0	2	0
Jacobson, cf	3	1	0	3	0	Burns, 1b	3	0	1	13	1
Demmitt, rf	4	1	2	1	0	Dugan, ss	4	0	1	2	4
Gerber, ss	2	0	0	1	2	Thomas, 3b	2	1	0	1	2
Mayer, c	2	0	0	1	1	Perkins, c	3	0	0	4	1
Davenport, p	2	0	0	1	2	Johnson, p	2	0	0	0	2
						aShannon	1	1	1	0	0
						Kinney, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	6	24	9	Total	29	5	6	27	15

a Batted for Johnson in seventh.
Errors—Gerber, Mayer, Burns, Dugan.

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	...		—	5

Two-base hit—Demmitt. Three-base hits—Austin, Roth. Stolen base—Burns. Sacrifice hits—Gerber, Davenport, Gruver. Sacrifice fly—Gerber. Double plays—Roth and Perkins; Johnson, Dugan, and Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 14; Philadelphia, 5. Base on balls—Off Johnson, 1; Kinney, 11; Davenport, 3. Hits—Off Johnson, 6 in 7 innings; Kinney, 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Jacobson.) Davenport, (Burns.) Winning pitcher—Johnson.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	2	1
Newark	0	0	0

Jersey City	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	—	7	11	1
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—	1	5	8

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Reading	1	1	2
Baltimore	0	0	0

Reading	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	6	14	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	10	3

AT BINGHAMTON.

	R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	0	0	3
Toronto	1	0	2

Binghamton	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	—	7	11	1
Toronto	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	6	10	2

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	3
Buffalo	1	1	4

Rochester	0	0	3	1	0	0	6	1	0	—	11	14	3
Buffalo	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	12	7

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Baltimore	26	13	.667
Toronto	26	13	.667
Binghamton	22	15	.595
Rochester	18	16	.529
Buffalo	16	23	.410
Jers

BRADY TURNS IN BEST SCORE IN OPEN GOLF TOURNEY

BRADY TAKES LEAD FOR GOLF TITLE

Oakley Professional Has Low Total of 148 After Second Round at Braeburn.

AMATEURS FARE BADLY

Evans Is Eighth and Quimet Tenth On List—Weather Clears and Course Is Much Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, Mass., June 10.—The second round in the national open championship, which is in progress here at the Braeburn Country Club, was played under brighter skies today. The sun was shining and the course was dry which made it much more comfortable for the contestants and the gallery.

By virtue of another round of 74 Mike Brady now leads the field with 148, with a set of hungry title seekers close on his heels. Charles Hoffner, the Philadelphia professional, lost the lead when he took 78 for his round this afternoon, but he is still in the fight just two strokes behind Brady.

The amateurs fared rather badly today, while the professionals had things much their own way. Seven professionals finished ahead of the first of the amateurs. Chick Evans, the titleholder, was eighth with Quimet tenth.

It looks now as if another homebred golfer would land an open championship. It is a battle now between the American-made golfer and the foreign-born professional with the home-bred in the van. Louis Tellier, the diminutive Frenchman, who is the professional of the Brae burn course, is the only foreigner holding a place among the first seven. Walter Hagen's sensational round in 73 today enabled him to better his position greatly and he is now tied with Tellier and George Bowden, the Boston professional, just three strokes away from first place. The latter took 78 for his second round after a very fine 73 yesterday.

Hagen Has Fine Chance.

Of the five leaders Hagen is thought to have the best chance of overtaking Brady, if anybody is going to do it. The Detroit representative started out with 5s on the first two holes, but developed a poor putting streak and did not take advantage of his many opportunities.

Gil Nicholls and Bob McDonald feel that they have two good rounds coming to them and expect to put them over. Bob is the longest driver at Braeburn, but finds trouble approaching the links and still more difficulty getting the ball within after it is on the green. Gil Nicholls showed a brilliant brand of golf in his round of 75, which the Great Neck professional in the making. Had a spectator not stepped on his ball he might have done one or two better.

The Jers are strong for Quimet and are sure to see him beat Chick, even if he has to win in the tournament. Quimet's supporters in these two amateurs. They now the big gallery of the morning, which switched over to the amateur when they ran into trouble playing the first hole just as they were playing the eighteenth, is with Barnes at 155, but neither feels that he is out of it.

Stars Play to Form.

None of the stars were dropped by the wayside in the elimination process, which now takes in only the low sixty-four and tie. Jock Dowling, the Scarsdale professional, is on the ragged edge, close to the limit. One surprise of the day was the 74 made by John Cowan [illegible]. He had a 79 yesterday, and looked by no one to be among the first twenty.

HAGEN'S CARD.

4 5 5 5 4 3 3 5 4—38
4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4—39—77

McNAMARA'S CARD.

4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4—36
4 4 4 5 4 3 5 3 4—37—73

BRADY'S CARD.

4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5—36
4 4 3 5 5 5 4 3 4—37—74

[illegible]

74 74—148; Charles H. [illegible]
74 74—150; Walter [illegible]
75 76—151; Louis [illegible]
75 76—151; G. L. [illegible]
73 78—151, Tom [illegible]
73 78—151, John Cowan, [illegible]
73 78—151, *Charles Evans, [illegible]
76 77—153, Jock Hutchin[illegible]
76 78—154; *Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 76 78—154; Jim Barnes, [illegible]
78 77—155; Alex Ross, De[illegible]
78 77—155; Fred McLeod, Columbia, [illegible]
78 77—155, George McLean, Great Neck, [illegible]
76 79—155; Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati, [illegible]
John Black, Claremont, 80, 76—156; John Anderson, Siwanoy, 80, 77—[illegible]
E. French, York, 78, 78—157; [illegible] Canoe Brook, 82, 75—157; [illegible] Woodland, 79, 78—157; [illegible] Hills, 80, 78—158; [illegible] Inland Hill, 83, 78—159; [illegible] *W. C. Sherwood, [illegible]
79 79—158, Tom Kerrigan, [illegible]
79 80—159; H. C. Leger[illegible]
79 80—159; William [illegible] Philadelphia, 81, 78—159; Wil[illegible] Hamilton, 82, 78—160; Tom [illegible]
77 83—160; Harry [illegible] Virginia, 79 81—160; [illegible] Iowa, 75, 85—160; Alex. [illegible] Wheatley, 79, 81—160; [illegible] Atlantic, 82, 79—161; James [illegible] Anawan, Hunt, 83, 78—161; C. [illegible] Atlantic City, 83, 78—161; *P. [illegible] Brookline, 84, 77—161; [illegible] Rockaway Hunt, 79, 82—161; [illegible] 83, 79 162, George Low, [illegible]
162, Jack Gordon, Buffalo, [illegible]
163, George Sargent, Inter[illegible]
163, Fred C. Canausa, Oak [illegible]
163, George Fotheringham, [illegible]
163, Scottie Rolson, [illegible]
164, Robert Nicholl, Belmont [illegible]
164, Arthur E. Reid, Blind [illegible]
165, T. J. Sanderson, [illegible]
165, *J. Hugh Gordon, [illegible]
165, *L. B. Paton, [illegible]
Rodney W. Brown, [illegible]
Frank G. Gil[illegible]
B. Gordon Brae[illegible]
Merimac Val[illegible]
N. Jersey, Tom [illegible]
Peter Winches[illegible]
Smith, Jock El[illegible]
Manning, Brae[illegible]
Jos. Lalli[illegible]
Mountaintop, At[illegible]
Club, James [illegible]
Tarry Washing[illegible]
Norfolk, N. [illegible]
Harry Nichol[illegible]
Island, At 172; [illegible]
Harold D. [illegible]
Thomas Weston; [illegible]
Worcester, At 176; [illegible]
Fred W. Mi[illegible]
W. L. Smith, [illegible]
Weston, James [illegible]
Hartford, [illegible]
Dan Cooper [illegible]
Manus[illegible]
Bracburn, At [illegible]
E. Elkins, [illegible]
Tar[illegible]
Willie Parr, [illegible]
George Norris, [illegible]
Gus Guld, Newbury [illegible]
Paul, William E [illegible]
Sylvester St., Albany, C [illegible]
Herbert Strong, En[illegible]
Hollingsworth, W. J [illegible]
B. Hyland, Casper, [illegible]
*I. E. Bayne, Jr., [illegible]
Brook Wheeling, [illegible]
Lough, *Fred G. [illegible]
Campbell Baltl[illegible]
Salem.

Kramer and Verri Ride Tonight.

San Francisco Verri will [illegible] quarter-mile [illegible] to-mile champion[illegible] Coliseum in Newark unfinished last [illegible] Verri won [illegible] all-star mark the [illegible] national amateur champion[illegible] ring.

Baker to Lead Rutgers Nine.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 10.—The Rutgers baseball team today elected Frank Baker, right fielder, Captain for the season of 1920.

MRS. GAVIN WINS ON LINKS.

Defeats Mrs. Alexander by Wide Margin in W. M. G. A. Tourney.

Several of the winners in the first match round of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association championship tournament at the Arcola Country Club yesterday played nearer their true form than in the qualification test. For instance, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, entering from South Shore, had little to complain of in her match with Mrs. J. H. Alexandre of Piping Rock, the first named making the outward half in 43 and gaining a lead of 5 up. Had the bye holes been played, the chances are the English woman would have been better than 90, as she made the tenth and eleventh in par figures. The match was hers by an 8 and 7 margin.

Almost equally satisfactory was the pace set by Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook in her contest with Miss Violet Miller of Baltusrol. The former Met titleholder, reaching the turn in 46, had her match well in hand. At the twelfth Miss Miller won with a rather sensational 4, holing out with a mashie from off the green. After winning by 6 and 5 Miss Hollins played out the bye holes, coming back in 45 for a 91.

The friends of Mrs. L. C. Stockton, the Raritan Valley woman who has won so many prizes in one-day events, were surprised at her defeat at the hands of Mrs. A. Van Dorn Brain of Century. The last named woman, playing well, as she generally does, took advantage of the mistakes of her opponent, but what upset Mrs. Stockton more than anything was the deadly short game of her rival.

Getting on the green on a number of occasions in a stroke less than her opponent, Mrs. Stockton had opportunities to win the hole, which she failed to do, sometimes because of indifferent putting on her part, and again because of strokes saved by the Century representative. Out in 47, Mrs. Rossin turned for home 1 up, and she finally won by 4 up and 3 to play.

Miss Beatrice Lounsbery of Bedford always had the upper hand over Mrs. A. Shoaf of Englewood. At the turn the first named was 4 up, having gone out in 45, and, after winning by 6 and 5, finished out for a 47, which included 6s on the last three holes. Most of Miss Lounsbery's slips were made on the greens, although one or two of her drives went a-wandering.

Mrs. G. M. Heckscher of Piping Rock gained a 3 and 2 victory over Mrs. Steuen P. Nash of Baltusrol, while Miss R. Sherwood of St. George's won from Mrs. G. K. Morrow. In an upper bracket, Mrs. J. J. Thomson of Siwanoy received a default. The women will meet in the second round today as follows:

Mrs. Thomson vs. Miss Hollins; Mrs. Heckscher vs. Mrs. Moore; Miss Lounsbery vs. Mrs. Gavin; Miss Sherwood vs. Mrs. Rossin.

The summary follows:

Championship Division.—First Round—Mrs. J. J. Thomson, Siwanoy, beat Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, by default. Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, beat Miss Violet Miller, Baltusrol, up and 4 to play. Mrs. A. Van D. Brain, Hackensack, beat Mrs. S. P. Nash, Baltusrol, 3 up and 2 to play. Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, beat Mrs. Philip Stevens, Piping Rock, 1 up and 3 to play. Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, Bedford, beat Mrs. A. Shoaf, Englewood, 6 up and 5 to play. Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore, beat Mrs. J. H. Alexandre, Piping Rock, 8 up and 7 to play. Miss R. Sherwood, St. George's, beat Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Engineers, 2 up and 1 to play. Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, beat Miss L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. F. R. Ryan, Baltusrol, beat Miss Henrietta Strckel, Englewood, 4 up and 3 to play. Miss Dorothy Manice, Cherry Valley, beat Mrs. F. Langstroth, Essex Fells, 2 up and 1 to play. Miss Mollie Conroy, Fox Hills, beat Mrs. Mercer Procopius, Knollwood, 1 up and 1 to play. Miss Kate Bowman, Essex County, beat Mrs. C. Smith, Glen Ridge, 5 up and 4 to play. Mrs. L. L. Davis, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. Percy C. Pratt, Piping Rock, by default. Miss S. G. Mott, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. W. D. Starbuck, Cherry Valley, 4 up and 2 to play. Mrs. W. H. Chapman, Hackensack, beat Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill, by default; Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, beat Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol, 3 up and 1 to play. Third Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. W. A. Bartlett, Powelton, beat Mrs. George Murnane, Glen Ridge, 2 up and 1 to play. Mrs. George Boschen, Spring Lake, beat Mrs. F. Marclay, Hackensack, by default; Mrs. C. F. Debelacker, Hackensack, beat Mrs. E. C. Roempel, Glen Ridge, 1 up and 1 to play. Miss M. L. Chadwick, Powelton, beat Mrs. F. F. Donohoe, Montclair, 1 up.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. T. C. Schriver, Baltusrol, beat Mrs. D. L. Moore, Arcola, by default; Mrs. T. S. Stokes, Ridgewood, beat Mrs. M. P. Garviner, Hackensack, by default; Mrs. W. S. Carr, Glen Ridge, beat Mrs. G. W. Hamersley, Arcola, by default. Mrs. A. N. Rydgers, Glen Ridge, beat Miss Grace Reynolds, Glen Ridge, beat Mrs. Alfred Farrell, Englewood, by default; Mrs. Alfred Taylor, Maurice and Field, beat Mrs. S. N. Wager, Haworth, 1 up; Miss Bertha Graham, North Jersey, beat Mrs. C. Graham, North Jersey, 4 up and 3 to play. Miss Mary Wilson, Hackensack, beat Mrs. T. S. Nellson, Hackensack, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. F. S. Knapp, Westbrook, beat Mrs. N. M. Garland, Englewood, 9 up and 8 to play.

MOLLA BJURSTEDT VICTOR.

Returns to Courts in Ardsley Tennis Tourney.

The women's national tennis champion, Molla Bjurstedt, returned to the courts yesterday after an absence of several weeks, and signalized the event with a cleancut victory in the doubles of the Ardsley club's invitation tournament at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson. Owing to an injury received through a fall, Miss Bjurstedt dare not yet trust herself in a singles match, but paired with Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver she showed plenty of physical power in winning from the strong combination of Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Helene Pollak, by a score of 6—4, 6—2.

Aside from this match, yesterday's doubles play was featured by a real upset in the defeat of Mrs. Edward Raymond and Mrs. B. F. Briggs by Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Marion Chapman, the sets going all 6—4, 6—4. Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Earle [illegible], the former Natalie Wildey, also won a hard three-set match from Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. E. V. Lynch, at 7—9, 6—4, 6—2.

In the singles Miss Gertrude Della Torre scored a rather surprising victory over Mrs. Rawson Wood, with set scores of 3—6, 6—0, 6—1, while Miss Margaret Taylor eliminated Miss Caroma Winn in unexpectedly easy fashion at 6—3, 6—1. Miss Clare Cassel, recent winner of the Pennsylvania and Eastern States titles in singles and doubles, made a good start at Ardsley by defeating Mrs. B. F. Briggs in straight sets, 6—1, 7—5. Another player to advance was Mrs. Inga Hartman, who took two 6—3 sets from Mrs. E. C. Sohst.

The summaries:

ARDSLEY CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT.

Singles—First Round—Mrs. H. N. Ellsworth won from Miss Madeleine Mulqueen by default; Mrs. B. F. Briggs defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein, 6—1, 6—1. Second Round—Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Mrs. S. F. Waring, 6—0, 7—5; Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. W. H. Prichard won from Miss Helen Gillespie au by default; Miss Gertrude Della Torre won from Miss Molla Bjurstedt by default; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Mrs. Arthur Butler, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. E. C. Duble defeated Mrs. Albert Parsons, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Helene Pollak won from Mrs. Robert Lefroy by default; Miss Florence Bailin won from Miss Marion Zinderstein by default; Miss Adele Cragin defeated Mrs. Arthur Duncan, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Mrs. Ellsworth, 6—0, 6—1; Miss A. Whiteley defeated Mrs. Frank Bishop, 7—5, 6—3. Third Round—Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. Morris, 7—5, 8—6; Mrs. Inga Hartman defeated Mrs. E. C. Sohst, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Briggs, 6—1, 6—2.

Doubles—First Round—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Parker defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. E. V. Lynch, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss S. Fullerton Weaver defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Helene Pollak, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Marion Chapman defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourne and Mrs. Inga Hartman, 6—7, 6—0. Second Round—Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Butler defeated Mrs. Parsons and Miss Whiteley, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4; Miss Browning and Miss Chapman defeated Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Briggs, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

CAMOUFLEUR FIRST IN THE PLATTSDALE

Wins Handicap by a Head from Rodgers—Daydue, at 2 to 5, Beaten in Fifth Race.

Wilfrid Viau, the Canadian owner, had a turn of luck in his favor at Belmont Park yesterday to make up for the disappointment caused by the performances of Omar Khayyam and Westy Hogan. His three-year-old colt Camoufleur, aided by a fine ride from Erickson, got up just in time to win the Plattsdale Handicap at a mile, which was the feature of the least interesting card the Westchester Racing Association has presented.

The mistakes made by the riders of the two chief contenders contributed to Camoufleur's victory as much as the skill shown by Erickson, who was quick to take advantage of the errors. George W. Loft's Rodgers set a hot pace, with the little known Pierce in the saddle, and this young artist began whipping his mount while he still held a lead of five lengths at the head of the stretch. That caused Rodgers to stop and Camoufleur drew up with Edward Arlington's Questionnaire, the favorite, in close attendance. Callahan was riding Questionnaire and he made a fatal blunder at the eighth pole, where he was gaining at every stride on the leaders. With a clear path on the outside, Callahan pulled his mount over, losing ground to run into a pocket directly behind the others. It was a pretty drive to the finish, where Camoufleur was a head in front of Rogers, with Questionnaire a length and a half back.

It was a bad day for favorites, four being beaten, the greatest upset coming in the fifth race, at a mile, in which Callahan made amends for his poor exhibition in the previous race by handling Edward M. Weld's Carpet Sweeper so efficiently that he took the measure of George W. Loft's Daydue, a 2 to 5 choice. Daydue led to the stretch, where Carpet Sweeper ran over him to win by two lengths.

The talent received its first jolt in the opening event, in which E. C. Griffith's Celto was a strong public choice in a field of nine. Celto appeared to have the race in hand turning into the stretch, but little Wida could not keep the aged mare straight and she bolted to the outside. Wida put up a good finish, but the best he could do was to get second place, three lengths behind M. F. Bronner's Lucius, which saved ground on the turn.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700. Seven furlongs; main course.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Lucius, 5	117	J. McT'g't	10-1	4-1 1½
Celto, 3	109	Wida	6-5	1-2 2½
Tarascon, 3	114	Johnson	7-1	2-1 3no
The Pup, 4	115	Kummer	3-1	2-1 4
Favrir, 6	121	Haynes	10-1	4-1 5
*Hongkong, 3	103	Erickson	6-1	2-1 6
Auctioneer, 3	102	Sneldman	20-1	6-1 7
Jerry Mc, 4	112	Wessler	30-1	10-1 8
*Gallant Kitty, 3	94½	Stapleton	6-1	2-1 9

*Coupled as Seagram entry.

Time—1:27 1-5.

Start good; won easily. Lucius, ch. h., by Isidor-Roxane, owned by M. F. Bronner, trained by N. L. Byer.

SECOND RACE.

Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $800, or two or more races; purse $700.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Mr. Ned, 4	137	Franklin	9-5	7-10 1
Belle of the Sea, 4	140	Stretch	3-1	2-1 2*
Winsold, 5	150	Kennedy	9-2	8-5 3½
What If, 4	142	Haynes	12-1	5-1 4
Stradivarius, 6	141	Smoot	4-1	8-5 5
Corn'dore Grand, 5	150	Nash	30-1	10-1 6
Desiatte, 4	137	Cheyne	6-1	2-1 *

*Lost rider.

Time—4:13 4-5.

Start good; won driving. Mr. Ned, br. g., by Mushroom-Blue Pigeon, owned by Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, trained by J. Hastings.

THIRD RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; selling; $purse $700. Five furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Copyright, 2	114	Lyke	11-20	out 1½
Bullseye, 2	112	Rice	7-1	out 2½
Lyra, 2	103	Wells	12-1	8-1 3*
C. S. Grason, 2	116	Corey	4-1	7-10 4
Frenzita, 2	107	J. McT'g't	23-1	6-1 5

Time—1:01 4-5.

Start good; won handily. Copyright, b. c., by Ormondale-Copylar, owned by Mrs. J. Garson, trained by J. Garson.

FOURTH RACE.

Plattsdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $400 added. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Camoufleur, 3	98	Erickson	14-5	even 1*
Rodgers	96	Pierce	8-1	5-2 2½
Questionnaire, 3	97	Callahan	2-1	7-10 3*
Blairgowrie, 3	92	Wida	8-2	7-5 4
Bondage, 5	107	J. McT'g't	16-5	even 5

Time—1:38 2-5.

Start good; won driving. Camoufleur, ch. c., by Astronomer-Fugitence II., owned by Wilfrid Van, trained by S. McNaughton.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500, or two races of any value; purse $700. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Carpet Sweeper, 3	103	Callahan	8-5	1-5 1*
Daydue, 3	115	Stretch	6-1	5-1 2*
Leading Star, 3	110½	Rice	10-1	8-5 3

Time—1:39 2-5.

Start good; won driving. Carpet Sweeper, b. c., by Sweep-Old Nymph, owned by Edward M. Weld, trained by W. Williams.

SIXTH RACE.

For two-year-old fillies, non-winners at this meeting; purse $700. Four and a half furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Ina Wood, 2	110½	Johnson	18-5	4-5 1*
Kallipolis, 2	110	Corey	8-2	2-5 2½
Retrieve, 2	110½	Trevier	17-10	1-2 3*
Limerick Lass, 2	108	Wells	20-1	7-1 4
Indiscretion, 2	110½	Rice	30-1	10-1 5

Time—0:52 3-5.

Start good; won driving. Ina Wood, br. f., by Honeywood-Ina L., owned by Mrs. R. L. Bresler, trained by A. R. Bresler.

BELMONT TO BE RUN TODAY.

Sir Barton Will Meet Sweep On and Three Others for Stakes.

Sir Barton, Commander J. K. L. Ross's great three-year-old, will make his second appearance on a local track this season in the Belmont Stakes at a mile and three furlongs, which will be the feature this afternoon, the closing day of the Belmont Park meeting. A victory in this event will clinch Sir Barton's claim to the championship of his age, as he has not suffered defeat this season and has captured three big events for horses of his age, the Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes, and Withers Stakes.

The Belmont is more of a Derby than most of the races run in this country under that name. The distance is nearer that of the great English classic, and there are no penalties or allowances, colts being asked to carry real stake weight of 126 pounds and fillies 121 pounds. It also comes at a season of the year when the cracks have had plenty of time to round into condition.

Though Sir Barton undoubtedly will start a hot favorite he will by no means have a walkover, as four colts have been named to oppose him, including three entered by W. R. Coe. Of these Sweep Low admitted to have a chance to lower the colors of Sir Barton, judging by his fine running in the Suburban last Saturday, when it was conceded he was unlucky to be beaten by Corn Tassel in a field of nine. There and Natural Bridge are the other Coe entries, while Pastoral Swain will carry the colors of the Beach Stables.

A new record for the event and track is looked for if Sir Barton is pressed. The mark now stands to the credit of Hourless at 2:17 4-5, and in his trial for the race in prospect Sir Barton finished in only two seconds more and was well in hand all the way. The stake is guaranteed at $10,000, and there were 158 nominations.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs, main course; purse $700. Jockey. 105 pounds. Hourless, 99; Onwa, 110; James, 116; *Appleton Wiske, 102; Scotch Verdict, 111; *Sir William Johnson, 110; *Dottie Vandiver, 104; Dahinda, 93; Orderly, 114; Elected, 2d, 105; Nightstick, 110; *Onico, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a quarter. The Dean, 132 pounds. Royal Arch, 145; Gold Bond, 140; Turmoil, 138; Le Marsouin, 143; Doubiet, 150; Trumpator, 141.

THIRD RACE.—The Harlem, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Sasquinnel, 104 pounds; Jack Stuart, 101; *Mimito 2d, 107; *War Zone, 99; Princeps, 108; Damrosch, 115; Matinee Idol, 111; *Uncle's Lassie, 90; Wyndover, 105; Sun Flash, 2d, 117; Arrah Go On, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—The Belmont; for three-year-olds; one mile and three furlongs. Over There, 128 pounds; Sweep On, 126, Sir Barton, 126, Natural Bridge, 126; Pastoral Swain, 126.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. *Daddy's Choice, 105 pounds, Millrace, 104; Poor Butterfly, 111; Princeps, 116; Benevolent, 110; *Hickorynut, 102; *Alma B., 102; N. K. Beal, 114; Caddie, 116, Gala Dress, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five furlongs, straight. Blazes, 115 pounds; Gonzalo, 115; Hoodwink, 115; My Laddie, 115; Neddam, 115; Dream of the Valley, 115, Little E. H.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather, clear; track, good.

Newton Nine Beats Bryant.

Newtown High School's baseball team defeated the Bryant H. S. nine on the latter's diamond yesterday by the score of 8 to 4. The contest went seven innings. In the fifth, the Newtown batters fell heavily on Snyder's offerings and registered six runs. Rabinowitz, pitching for the victors, fanned twelve rivals and issued but three passes.

Anderson Captain at Wesleyan.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 10.—Russell H. Anderson of Bridgeboro, N. J., has been elected Captain of the Wesleyan University track team for 1920. Anderson has been a member of Wesleyan football and basketball teams.

HUNTER AND BINZEN TAKE TENNIS TILTS

Former Beats Fischer and Latter Puts Out Letson in Met.-Bronx Title Play.

Francis T. Hunter and Elliott H. Binzen yesterday advanced to the round before the semi-finals in the Metropolitan-Bronx County championship on the New York Tennis Club courts. The former defeated the baseline expert, W. M. Fischer, in two close sets, 7—5, 6—4, while the latter eliminated the veteran Fred Letson. Binzen's brilliant strokes were in good order from the start, while Letson seemed less steady than usual, the sets going quickly at 6—1, 6—3. Hunter's ability to volley, aided by a superior service, gave him the decision over Fischer by a slight margin.

There were several surprises to enliven the day's play, among them the straight-set defeat of the Westerner, Edward Oelsner, by Dr. William Rosenbaum. The loser flashed a variety of effective strokes, mixing tricky chops with tremendous forehand drives, and getting a great twist on his service. But Rosenbaum was in top form and worked for every point, with the result that he kept a winning edge throughout the match.

A real upset came late in the afternoon, when Paul Martin of the University Heights Club pulled out a three-set victory over H. Van Dyke Johns of California, winning at 5—6 and 6—4 after losing the opener at 6—1. Martin has been driving with splendid speed and accuracy on the New York courts, and the more versatile game of Johns could not quite equal the power of this sustained attack.

The tallest tennis player in America, Fred Anderson, Jr., gained an unexpected decision over Peter Ball, another Californian, whose record in the national indoor and New Jersey State tournaments had made him a formidable contender for this week's combined titles. After winning and losing at 7—5 and 3—6, young Anderson ran into a brilliant streak of driving and volleying which left his steady opponent gameless in the rubber.

Hammatt Norton, who had already attracted attention by his defeat of Chairman Ostendorf of the local committee, did some more upsetting yesterday when he won two out of three sets from Hugh Nehring, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3. H. W. Forster's straight-set triumph over W. Fox, the Queens and Nassau champion, also was at variance with prognostications.

A good three-set battle resulted from the meeting of H. Manchester and Dr. B. F. Drake, the former winning by harder and more accurate hitting, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0. Allen Behr gave Harold Throckmorton a stiff argument, although defeated in straight sets, and S. H. Voshell moved forward without difficulty against Murray Vernon.

The summary:

METROPOLITAN-BRONX COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Second Round—J. S. Parker defeated L. H. Rogers, 6—1, 6—0; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Edward Oelsner, 6—3, 6—4; S. Howard Voshell defeated Murray Vernon, 6—0, 6—1; Norman Johnson won from T. R. Keen by default; Hank Stuart, 101, *Mimito 2d, 107; *War Zone, 99; Princeps, 108; Damrosch, 115; Matinee Idol, 111; *Uncle's Lassie, 90; Wyndover, 105; Sun Flash, 2d, 117; Arrah Go On, 108.

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*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather, clear; track, good.

TRY AGAIN TO END MATCH.

Binzen-Rosenbaum and Hartman-Grant Pairs Still at It.

The much postponed semi-final match of the Quaker Ridge doubles championship has not yet reached its finish. Yesterday afternoon, at the New York Tennis Club, the four contestants got together with the firm determination of arriving at a decision. E. H. Binzen and Dr. William Rosenbaum already had one set at 8—6, but Ingo Hartman and Wylie C. Grant, after a long struggle, squared the match at 6—3. The rubber set stood at 3-all when darkness made further play impossible.

The match will probably be replayed at the New Rochelle Tennis Club next Saturday.

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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
45 minutes to 42d St.; capacity 150; $14 up; sleeping porches, private baths, dancing, tennis; swimming pool, fishing; saddle horses, instructor. Grill. Telephone White Plains 1165. Booklet.

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GRAND UNION HOTEL Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Opens June 21. H. P. BURNEY, Manager

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Five minutes from depot. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn.
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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS.
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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 831, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar. Trials:
Benjamin Emmerman.
Abraham Wolkhind.
James Frellich.
L Harris et al.
Louis Applebaum.
Henry Harris.
Leopold Harris.
Fred Heck et al.
Claudius Tuers et al
Emil Boesch.
Soloman Slavin. (2.)
S Rothman et al.
B H Kiedanz et al.
Joseph Heineman.
Hyman Hathorn. (2.)
Hyman Turditzky.
Mayer Kasnick.
Frank Curtiss.
Cornelius Fox.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 2, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty call calendar.
Ins Co of N A—Pompeian Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Hughes<Corn Prod Ref Co.
Eggers<Sun Sales.
J M Speck Absorber Co<Weland.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Blit-Well System<Am Office Co.
Copeland<Penn RR.
Peck-D. L. & W. RR.
Lake<New Eng SS.
Smith-Paris.
Wilcox<New Eng SS Co.
U S Helioethanian, (4.)
Rieth<Mo Pacific Ry.
Lipe<NY NH & H RR
Petrovich<Gt. RR, N J
Mortimer<Hines
Newport<Bay SS Co.
Prentice<Special Mach Co. (2.)
Co<Edgar Allen&Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Common law.
Dantzone<Luckenbach Co
Condra<Hockeman
Rebba<Hockeman

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.
Reed<Barr
Ulrich<A. & Carib-Stream Steam Nav Co
Atl. Engineering Co<Moore-McCoy Prod Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
U S<G. T. McQuade et al. (on trial.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.: Dowling, Smith, Page, and Philbin, JJ.—Enumerated motions.
Stephenson<Cagnas Tobacco Co
Reiss<Musical Amer-Reiss<Carr.
Pullman Towel Sup<Pullman Tr Cabinet People, &c<Blasse
Provincial Merchan-Perler<N Y Rys. (2.)
Tefft Bd of Tax C-Perler<N Y Rys. (2.)
Leonard Co<Warner Godfrey Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Kinney<Grease
L. Mills Co<Casey.
Margulies<Klein.
Herschler, R. T. Co.
De Jones<Barrets
Abraham Wolkhind.
James Frellich.
L Harris et al.
Louis Applebaum.
Henry Harris.
Leopold Harris.
Fred Heck et al.
Claudius Tuers et al
Emil Boesch.
Soloman Slavin. (2.)
S Rothman et al.
B H Kiedanz et al.
Joseph Heineman.
Hyman Hathorn. (2.)
Hyman Turditzky.
Mayer Kasnick.
Frank Curtiss.
Cornelius Fox.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 2, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty call calendar.
Ins Co of N A—Pompeian Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Hughes<Corn Prod Ref Co.
Eggers<Sun Sales.
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DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Common law.
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DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.
Reed<Barr
Ulrich<A. & Carib-Stream Steam Nav Co
Atl. Engineering Co<Moore-McCoy Prod Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
U S<G. T. McQuade et al. (on trial.)

SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Keit<Keit.
Ba Friedman,(Berger)
Wageck<Trav Ins Co.
Cramer<Garrison.
Laffer<Century.
Moskowits<Davidson.
Garden City Co<NY Terrain & B Co.
Castle<Gothar.
Somerville<Ryan.
Goldberg<Sunbeam Chemical Co.
McVine Bity Co<Gerhard, (2.)
Stampfel<Carroll.
Harsch<Harsch.
Castle<Gothar.
Moskowits<Davidson.
Grance<Grange.
Re Annunziata, (Palazzo.)
Zerefsky<Zerefsky.
Carter<Daniela.
Gallo<Gallo.
Volkommer, I H<Same Co
Klein<Hillis.
Spiegel<Umansky.
Karhatsky<Dragstein
Weiss<Cohen.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Keit<Keit.
Ba Friedman,(Berger)
Wageck<Trav Ins Co.
Cramer<Garrison.
Laffer<Century.
Bardenhaven<NY Con RR.
Comb<same.
Mule<same.
Koenig, E J<B H RR.
Koenig, G<same.
Koenig, M<same.
Koenig, J A<same,(2.)
Suzel, A<same.
Suzel, M<same.
Buckmaster, W J<same.
Buckmaster, E J<same.
Orrell, Jr<Politzo.
Fiske<Virgeon.
Volkommer, E<B H RR.
Volkommer, I H<same.
Peppard Rty Co<James.
Merrifield<CI & BRR.
Larson<NY Con RR, (2.)

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kellerman<Kellerman.
Weiss<Weiss.
Sabatino<Sabatine.
Bradley<Bradley.
Bernason<Bernason.
Resler<Resler.
Weintraub<Weintraub
Lowenstein<Lowenstein.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—No day calendar.

All cases noticed for the June term of this court have been reached for trial.

Any case marked "Off" may be restored to the day calendar for trial for any day not later than June 20, 1919.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Clark, J.; Part II., Ketcham, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Mazzanky, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.; Part VIII., Fawcett, J.
Siomka<Nassau RR.
Salvatore<same.
Piazza<Schumann Const Co et al.
Lotocki<Franklin Brew Co.
O'Connor<B H R R.
Cooney<Newman & Carey Co.
Goldman<Nassau RR.
Melish<NY Cons RR.
Siebert<Marcus.
Finkelson<B, Q Co & Sub Co.
Kane<C I & B RR.
Egan<CNY.
Pietrolewicz<same.

Time balance of the day calendar stands over until June 12.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8100.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Will of:
Claude H. Dumakut.
Administration of:
Anna Antonino.
Accounting of:
Sylvester Ross.
Margaret Gill.
Sarah Kenny.
Francis J. White.
Caroline Brunner.
Susan Griffin.
Estate of:
Benjamin Lottman.
Robert Sherman.
Martha Wood.
Barbara Ross
John Fisher.

County Court.

PART V—Dike, J., at 10 A. M.
Franklin Tr Co, (inquest of)<Hingenberg.
Grillo<B H RR Co.
Grivelo<same.
Negrelli<same.
Chiocarelli<Flohn.
Garrison<Ida El RR.
Smith<Rubel.
Frisani<N Y Con RR.
Barbara<Lanzafame.
Gollins<B H RR Co.
Pardue<NY Con RR.
Shields<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Issuance of calendar of June 10 will be added the week of June 16, 1919.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Morgan<Sanbor.
Hunter<Hunter.
Decker<Gona Homes.
Lefebvre<Frederick.

Also for the hearing of motions and ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Santora<Watson Cont
Lewin<Int R T.
Bigger<Peffin.
Ennever<Smith.
Reilly<N Y C RR.
Vinci<Ida.
Piron<Thompson-Starrett Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Bartmer<Barrett.
Stouter<De Mosilh.
Girard<Mayer Bwg.
Ugrin<Mason Co.
Schiefl<Int R T.
Vaccaro<McKee.
Hupfel<Hupfel Wagner.
Simpson<Chase
Williams<Westchester-Dutchess Corp.
Kelly<Realmuto.
Quaretz<Yonkers RR.
Haines<Lion Brew Co.
Ravo<Weil.
Schaeglins<Friedman

Highest number reached on regular call, 1124.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Margulis<Magnotta.
Lynch<Romano.
Champer<Zelick
Bruder<Linwood Dairy
Geisler<Greene.
Ball<Wolff.
Koplowitz<Koplowitz Ile Delano.
Bardenhaven<NY Con RR.
Comb<same.
Mule<same.
Koenig, E J<B H RR.
Koenig, G<same.
Koenig, M<same.
Koenig, J A<same,(2.)
Suzel, A<same.
Suzel, M<same.
Buckmaster, W J<same.
Buckmaster, E J<same.
Orrell, Jr<Politzo.
Fiske<Virgeon.
Volkommer, E<B H RR.
Volkommer, I H<same.
Peppard Rty Co<James.
Merrifield<CI & BRR.
Larson<NY Con RR, (2.)

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kellerman<Kellerman.
Weiss<Weiss.
Sabatino<Sabatine.
Bradley<Bradley.
Bernason<Bernason.
Resler<Resler.
Weintraub<Weintraub
Lowenstein<Lowenstein.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—No day calendar.

All cases noticed for the June term of this court have been reached for trial.

Any case marked "Off" may be restored to the day calendar for trial for any day not later than June 20, 1919.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Clark, J.; Part II., Ketcham, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Mazzanky, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.; Part VIII., Fawcett, J.
Siomka<Nassau RR.
Salvatore<same.
Piazza<Schumann Const Co et al.
Lotocki<Franklin Brew Co.
O'Connor<B H R R.
Cooney<Newman & Carey Co.
Goldman<Nassau RR.
Melish<NY Cons RR.
Siebert<Marcus.
Finkelson<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Kane<C I & B RR.
Egan<CNY.
Pietrolewicz<same.

Time balance of the day calendar stands over until June 12.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8100.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 11 A. M.
Charles E Watson.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.:
John Mason.
Evelyn T Canavan.
Louis Huber.
Margaret L Lee.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Jane E Barney.
Wilhelmina Gindler.
William H Craine.
Catherine Taylor.
Richard Hall.
George Steneck.
Francis B Cannock.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Hausman<Graves.
Breitung<Unger.
Green<Rittmaster.
Hecht<Landesman & Gross (2.)
G & E Costume Co<Kass.
Fall River Textile Co<Goldman Sachs.
Sangston<Lippincott.
Hawkeye Pearl Button Co<Gerhart & Kay.
Ringler<Ringler.
Horowitz<Covert (3.)
Runyon<McCleary
Karp, Kirsch & Co<Greenberg & Wigmore
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Lundberg<Kahn.
Le Roy Silk Co<Lepow.
Greater NY RR Co<3d Av RR.
Stern<Leff.
Schamberg<NY Rys.
Floch<Walkup.
Brookmyer<Fields.
La Cedia<Kahn.
Bardsofsky<Perlman.
Panzella<Schneider.
Mooney<Street Coal.
Wishnefsky<Klimmelman.
Wagner<Sweitzer,(2)
Ruff<Lehman. (2.)
Lowenthal<Sakelos.
Brown<Zelin.
Lieb<Opatowsky.
Starr<Normandy Waist Co.
Samuel Angle Waist.
Mayer<Kornhluh.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Brown<Penning, Whiton & Co.
Hecht<Fairview Mills.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Clyde Mills<Rosenstein.
Milch<Schoen.
Rosenberg<O'Brien.
Curtis-Hardy Powis Co.
Coint<Saenger.
Bendskey<Camiello.
Davidoff<Klinger.
Manowitz<Goodman.
Sparks<Schwartz-Cohn.
Doumbkas<Marinello Co.
Behrend<Farmers' F I
Reiner<Zobel Co.
Davidoff<Klinger.
Seminole Chem Co<Ashlin.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV—Schmuck, J—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Kingston Savings Bank<Stillman et al.—Charles M. O'Keeffe.
SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Maier<Mazo Realty Co, (2)—Solomon Hanford.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Demorest<McNamara—Joseph B. Kelly. Openhym<Kleiman—Abraham Greenberg. Lincoln Trust Co<Jackson—Charles M. Russell. Lund<Birdsall—Geoffrey Konta. King<Lawhead—William R. Maloney.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Auburn Savings Bank<Weiner et al.—Richard J. Lynch

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Britz<NYC Int Ry.
Peters<Union Ry.
Perry<Gladiator.
Barnicola<same.
Sullivan<same.
Grossman<same.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.
Dorfman<Dorfman.
Burke<Burke.
Hansen<Hansen.
Annese<Int R T.
Burke<Burke
Peter<Peter
Strauch<Strauch
Gulf Atl Navigation

TRIAL TERM, Part I.—Mitchell, J.
Case on Calendar<Shaw No day calendar
Pitz & Hause Inc

PART II.—Guy, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Montana Perez, Wills of:
Louise Haskagen.
August Koelsch.
Daniel J Meagher.
Fanny C Madden.
Theresa Schaeffler.
Francis H Thorn.
John G Urstadt.
Edward H Burnham.
John H Krel.
Jean Burckhardt.
Dora Rosasy.
Richard Hoffmann.
John Henry Fetz.
Christoph A Amann.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills:
Ella G Prentice.
Charles Bauer.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex-parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
People<Rathberg.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Coster<Ernst —Ellhu Root, Jr. Troughton<Dignore Rty Co et al.—Julius D. Tobias.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Mills, Rich, Kelly, Joycox, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar—At 1 P. M.
Schwartz<McAdoo
Lyons<Booth, SS Co
U S Trust Co<Colgate
Sisson<Cuneeda
Niedzwiecka<Westchester RR
Forster<Amato
Rice<CNY
Fardelli<Stamford Ry Co
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department:—Recess

SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Keit<Keit.
Ba Friedman,(Berger)
Wageck<Trav Ins Co.
Cramer<Garrison.
Laffer<Century.
Bardenhaven<NY Con RR.
Comb<same.
Mule<same.
Koenig, E J<B H RR.
Koenig, G<same.
Koenig, M<same.
Koenig, J A<same,(2.)
Suzel, A<same.
Suzel, M<same.
Buckmaster, W J<same.
Buckmaster, E J<same.
Orrell, Jr<Politzo.
Fiske<Virgeon.
Volkommer, E<B H RR.
Volkommer, I H<same.
Peppard Rty Co<James.
Merrifield<CI & BRR.
Larson<NY Con RR, (2.)

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kellerman<Kellerman.
Weiss<Weiss.
Sabatino<Sabatine.
Bradley<Bradley.
Bernason<Bernason.
Resler<Resler.
Weintraub<Weintraub
Lowenstein<Lowenstein.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—No day calendar.

All cases noticed for the June term of this court have been reached for trial.

Any case marked "Off" may be restored to the day calendar for trial for any day not later than June 20, 1919.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Clark, J.; Part II., Ketcham, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Mazzanky, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.; Part VIII., Fawcett, J.
Siomka<Nassau RR.
Salvatore<same.
Piazza<Schumann Const Co et al.
Lotocki<Franklin Brew Co.
O'Connor<B H R R.
Cooney<Newman & Carey Co.
Goldman<Nassau RR.
Melish<NY Cons RR.
Siebert<Marcus.
Finkelson<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Kane<C I & B RR.
Egan<CNY.
Pietrolewicz<same.

Time balance of the day calendar stands over until June 12.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8100.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Will of:
Claude H. Dumakut.
Administration of:
Anna Antonino.
Accounting of:
Sylvester Ross.
Margaret Gill.
Sarah Kenny.
Francis J. White.
Caroline Brunner.
Susan Griffin.
Estate of:
Benjamin Lottman.
Robert Sherman.
Martha Wood.
Barbara Ross
John Fisher.

County Court.

PART V—Dike, J., at 10 A. M.
Franklin Tr Co, (inquest of)<Hingenberg.
Grillo<B H RR Co.
Grivelo<same.
Negrelli<same.
Chiocarelli<Flohn.
Garrison<Ida El RR.
Smith<Rubel.
Frisani<N Y Con RR.
Barbara<Lanzafame.
Gollins<B H RR Co.
Pardue<NY Con RR.
Shields<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Issuance of calendar of June 10 will be added the week of June 16, 1919.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Morgan<Sanbor.
Hunter<Hunter.
Decker<Gona Homes.
Lefebvre<Frederick.

Also for the hearing of motions and ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Santora<Watson Cont
Lewin<Int R T.
Bigger<Peffin.
Ennever<Smith.
Reilly<N Y C RR.
Vinci<Ida.
Piron<Thompson-Starrett Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Bartmer<Barrett.
Stouter<De Mosilh.
Girard<Mayer Bwg.
Ugrin<Mason Co.
Schiefl<Int R T.
Vaccaro<McKee.
Hupfel<Hupfel Wagner.
Simpson<Chase
Williams<Westchester-Dutchess Corp.
Kelly<Realmuto.
Quaretz<Yonkers RR.
Haines<Lion Brew Co.
Ravo<Weil.
Schaeglins<Friedman

Highest number reached on regular call, 1124.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Margulis<Magnotta.
Lynch<Romano.
Champer<Zelick
Bruder<Linwood Dairy
Geisler<Greene.
Ball<Wolff.
Koplowitz<Koplowitz Ile Delano

BEGIN GOLD EXPORTATION.

Initial Amount $15,000,000, Destined Mostly for South America.

The movement of gold out of the country, following the lifting of the embargo by the Federal Reserve Board on Monday, was begun yesterday when several banking institutions started operations looking to the export of an initial amount said to be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000. The first definite announcements of engagements for export came from Boston, where the First National Bank took $2,500,000 for shipment to Buenos Aires, where it maintains a branch office, and the National Shawmut Bank engaged two lots of $500,000 each for shipment to Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Engagements by New York banks were not announced, but it was reported that several engagements for shipment to South America had been negotiated and that at least one shipment for Japan had been tentatively arranged. The amount to go to Japan was said to be approximately $10,000,000, but it was added that this would merely be the first consignment, and that the present plans contemplate the shipment of considerably more. How much more, or connected with Japanese banking interests here would say, but rumor placed a maximum of $50,000,000 on this movement.

Exports of Spain is likely to draw widely on gold supplies were upon interest but in view of the sharp movement in Spanish exchange in our favor yesterday some bankers were inclined to question this. Spanish exchange, which at one time was at a 60-per-centum discount here, has been reduced to the point where the actual cost of shipping gold, and yesterday's quotation of 6 per cent. discount for checks was the lowest rate in about three years. On Monday, before it was known that the gold embargo would be lifted, Spanish exchange sold at about 20 15 cents to the pound, against a parity of 19 3 cents. This subtle factor in the movement of Spanish exchange in our favor yesterday was said to be the report that Spain was purchasing from the United States a considerable amount of the supplies sent over for the American Expeditionary Forces.

UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS.

Steel Corporation's Report for May Shows Decline of 518,375 Tons.

The Steel Corporation's report on unfilled orders as of May 31 showed a tonnage made public yesterday of 4,283,[illegible] tons, a decline of 518,375 tons during April the largest decrease since 1,026,857 tons. The recession in May was considerably more than had been expected in financial circles, owing to the belief that buying had expanded after the market became "open," with the failure of the program for stabilizing prices.

The deduction made from the figures was that the improvement of market conditions had been more a matter of sentiment than of new buying on a sizable scale. At the same time, the probability was seen that the [illegible] which expanded [illegible] during May as compared with [illegible] into the aggregate figures, thus offsetting [illegible] with the Rail[illegible] of contracts for [illegible] of the [illegible] reported as active [illegible] however, for [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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The personal introduction, which obtains for the traveller the services and facilities of the Correspondents named in the list attached to the Letter of Credit should, in addition to its financial safeguards, recommend the Letter of Credit, especially in these times, as desirable in the highest degree as a financial arrangement for those contemplating foreign travel.

Demands for Electric Power Increased

The enormous growth of American manufacturing and production has necessarily increased the demand for electric power. This constant demand is the big factor of safety in the securities of large companies furnishing this essential need of industry.

A selected list of bonds, notes and preferred stock of electric power companies will be furnished on request.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street — New York

Conservative Investments for July Funds

We have issued a special letter explaining why experts are of the opinion that a large volume of securities should be absorbed within the July investment period. We also mention a number of conservative investments which, in our judgment, are to be purchased with entire confidence as to intrinsic security value, combined with every reasonable assurance of ultimate profit. Please ask for Special Letter No. 1237.

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

Maury Rogers & Auchincloss

Analysis of Present Stock Market Conditions

This review sent upon request.

Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange
N. Y. Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

25 Broad St.

Convertible Bonds

INVESTORS will find useful our booklet listing 48 well known issues and describing fully the attractive features of convertible bonds. Copies will be forwarded upon request together with our recommendations.

Ask for Circular T-1 :

McDONNELL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Phone Rector 7800

Bonds for Investment

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction of a Broad Character Occurs in Stocks, Hastened by Reserve Board's Loan Inquiry.

A nervous condition of stock market dealings in the forepart of yesterday's session became converted into a broad and substantial reaction later when several unfavorable events came to light. Trading was very active on the decline, and while a partial recovery occurred near the close, quotations acted in erratic fashion and displayed slight evidence of a genuine rebound. Railroad shares lost less ground than many of the Industrial group, but in ratio to their activity their weakness was reflective of as much speculative disturbance as the other. Again the firmness of call money, which advanced from 6 to 8 per cent., with some loans reported at 9 per cent., on all industrial collateral, was apparently a decided factor in unsettling sentiment.

The dominant influence on the day's operations was news from Washington that the Federal Reserve Board, pursuing its campaign against overspeculation, had asked Federal Reserve Banks to scrutinize their loans based on Government obligations to ascertain the proportion acquired by borrowers for purposes other than those entailed in the financing of Government bond purchases and commercial undertakings. This action confirmed the impression which bankers and others had derived a week ago from the Reserve Board's June letter that positive steps were being considered to check by some measures such violent dealings in stocks as had been seen of late. It is not clear just what restrictive influences the board has in mind nor is the specific reason for desiring an early limitation of stock market loans to be had. The Treasury was reported yesterday to be drawing down its bank balances on a large scale, indicating substantial disbursements on Government bills, but whether the Reserve Board expects a continuation of a great outlay for some time to come could not be learned in the financial district.

The railroad stocks apparently were depressed largely by the influence of the postponement of dividends on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific preferred stocks and the reason therefor. As explained by the road's management the Director General declined consent to dividend payments on the ground that the company had not signed its Federal contract and had not paid for equipment allocated to it and was in arrears on payment for upkeep. Holders of railroad shares seemed to leap to the conclusion that other companies in a position somewhat similar to the Rock Island might come into a corresponding predicament in respect to dividend disbursements. The group of steel stocks, with one or two exceptions, lost ground after the Steel Corporation reported a decline of more than 51,000 tons of unfilled orders during May, a recession somewhat larger than had been looked for. A study of the bookings report indicated, however, that the decline might have presented a picture which was less favorable than actual conditions warranted. The corporation's mills during the last month have increased their operations probably from 10 to 15 per cent., and this worked to use up old orders on a scale larger than in April. It is known, too, that a big order from an automobile company was closed last week, which points the way toward a better total of bookings this month than in May. Reference to the several influences explains in large part the bearish result of the stock market session, and it might be added that the cumulative product of several days of irregular and nervous movements quite likely appeared in increased selling for profit taking purposes and also for the short account.

The removal of export restrictions on gold brought immediate results in shipments to South America. It was estimated at the close of the day that arrangements for the outgo of about $15,000,000 were under way. The decline in Spanish exchange reflected the new gold situation, but as the quotations drew close to parity it is hardly expected that shipments to Spain will occur, at least on an exchange basis. Francs and lire were somewhat firmer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High 7	High 7
Low 6	Low 6
Renewals 6	Renewals 6½
Last 7	Last 7

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days 7	Sixty days 8
Ninety days 7	Ninety days 8
Four months 7	Four months 8
Five months 7	Five months 8
Six months 7	Six months 8

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 90 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5½@5

Commercial Paper.

20 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.62⅝	$4.62⅜	$4.62⅝	+.01
Cables	4.63⅜	4.63⅛	4.63⅜	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	6.45	6.45	6.45	+.01
Cables	6.43	6.43	6.43	+.01

Closing Rates.

	Yesterday's Close.	
Normal Rates of Ex'h.	Demand or Checks.	Cables.
London	$4.62⅝	$4.63⅛
Paris	6.45	6.45
Belgium	6.62	6.58
China—		
Hongkong	83.00	83.10
Shanghai	123.00	123.25
Peking	131.00	131.25
Holland	38.9375	39.0625
Greece	19.25	19.30
Italy	7.55	7.63
India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
Spain	19.82	19.90
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.75	26.00
Christiania	25.875	25.625
Copenhagen	23.875	24.125
South America—		
Buenos Aires	43.80	43.90
Rio	27.50	27.625
Switzerland	5.28½	5.26
Russia (currency)—	Bid	Asked.
Big rubles	11.50	11.80
500 rubles	11.50	11.70

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for dealings in which it is the exclusive authorized agency:

	Kronen Per Dollar.
Germany	12.65
Poland	14.25
Austria	24.00
Jugoslavia	23.00
Czechoslovakia	15.50
Finland	19.65
Rumania	19.35

*Marks per dollar. †Finmarks per dollar. ‡Lei to the dollar.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial 60 Days.	Commercial 90 Days
$4.59¾	$4.58¼	$4.59	$4.57⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $964,936,038; balances, $82,868,188; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,101,100; Federal Reserve credit balance, $50,918,156.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par, Montreal, $28.0487.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 53⅝d; in New York, $1.10⅜; Mexican dollars, 84⅝@88⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$5,349,407	$168,426,985
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	8,309,009	2,058,586,830
Miscellaneous	31,787,258	1,196,389,407
Miscellaneous rev.	5,151,075	696,139,336
Total receipts	$50,796,751	$4,015,532,559
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	109,759,450	10,853,026,568
Exc. of total receipts over total disb.	540,760,661	300,962,337
Expenditures	160,556,202	14,368,659,127

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,882,310	366,161	722,555
Year to date	120,041,343	65,677,209	89,936,076

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
43	44	2,800	Advance Rumely	43⅝	44	41⅝	43	—2
74	75¼	1,800	Advance Rumely pf	73½	75⅛	74⅛	75¼	—⅝
89	91	700	Ajax Rubber	91	91	89½	90	—2
3⅜	3½	1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
2⅝	2⅞	800	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
44½	45	15,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	47	48⅛	47 3/4	44⅜	—3
108½	109½	3,650	Am. Agricul. Chem	111⅝	111⅝	106	108½	—1⅝
100	100½	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100½	100½	100	100	—¼
86⅝	87	4,300	Am. Beet Sugar	85½	86⅝	85½	86⅝	—⅛
99	100	2,500	Am. Bosch Magneto	102	102	98	100	—2⅝
		40	Am. B. S. & F. pf	170	170	170	170	
57⅜	57⅝	12,100	Am. Can	58⅞	59	57	57⅛	—1⅝
106½	107½	300	Am. Can pf	106¾	108⅜	106½	106½	+1½
106⅛	107	3,600	Am. Car & Foundry	107⅛	107⅞	105⅜	106⅜	—1
60½	61	2,900	Am. Cotton Oil	62½	62½	60	60¼	—2⅝
125	128	1,000	Am. Druggists	127	127⅝	125	125	—3
85	91	500	Am. Express	89⅝	90	89⅞	90	+2
34¼	34½	4,000	Am. H. & Leather	34	34⅜	33¾	34	—1⅛
125⅝	126	3,800	Am. H. & L. pf	126	126⅝	124½	125⅝	—1⅝
71	72	1,400	Am. Ice	73	73	70¾	71⅝	—1¼
73	74	500	Am. Ice pf	74¼	74½	73	73	—1¼
109	109¼	26,400	Am. International	112⅜	112⅝	107⅞	109¼	—2⅝
71¼	71½	2,800	Am. Linseed	73	73	70¾	71½	—1½
96	97	200	Am. Linseed pf	97½	97½	97	97	
83	83⅝	9,000	Am. Locomotive	84½	84¾	82¾	83⅜	—1⅝
83⅝	83⅞	21,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	85⅞	86	82⅛	83⅜	—2
106	106¾	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106	106	106	106	—⅜
125	126¾	200	Am. Snuff	126⅝	126⅝	126¼	126¼	—⅜
37½	37¾	11,300	Am. Steel F'dries	38⅝	38⅝	37	37⅜	—⅛
134⅝	135	4,300	Am. Sugar Ref	136⅝	137	133½	135	—1⅝
117	119	100	Am. Sugar pf	118½	118½	118½	118¾	+½
115⅝	116	29,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	119¼	119⅝	110½	115⅝	—6
			Do. rights cash	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	+⅛
93	96	200	Am. Sumatra T. pf	96	96	96	96	
106	106½	3,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	106½	106⅞	106	106	—⅜
219	219	600	Am. Tobacco	220	220	219½	220	+¼
101	102½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	—1½
115⅜	117	5,600	Am. Woolen	117⅜	117⅝	112⅝	115¾	+⅜
108¼	108½	500	Am. Woolen pf	108½	109	108½	108⅝	+¼
48⅜	48½	2,400	Am. Writing P. pf	49	49⅜	48⅜	48½	—2
24⅜	24⅝	8,600	Am. Zinc, L. & S	25⅜	25⅞	23½	24½	—⅞
60	62½	1,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	62	62½	62	62	+1
73	73⅝	35,800	Anaconda Copper	74⅜	75	72⅝	73⅛	—1⅝
53½	54	2,400	Asso. Dry Goods	56	56	53	54	—3
90	91¾	400	Associated Oil	89½	90	89½	90	—¾
100¾	100⅝	6,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	102	102	100	100⅜	—1⅝
87½	88	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	
104	105	600	Atlantic Coast Line	104½	104⅝	104	104	—1
178½	179⅜	15,100	At., Gulf & West I	182	182⅜	172⅞	178⅛	—2½
99½	100¾	31,500	Baldwin Loco	103⅜	103⅞	98½	99⅝	—3⅝
111½	112	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	111	111⅝	111	111⅝	+1⅝
53	53⅜	3,600	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅜	53⅝	52	52⅜	—1⅝
58	59	2,900	Baltimore & O. pf	59	60	58½	58⅝	—⅝
135½	136	800	Barrett Co.	137	137	135	135⅝	—2⅝
1⅝	1⅞	400	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
88⅜	88⅝	49,100	Beth. Steel, class B	88⅛	89⅝	87	88¼	+½
102	110	450	Beth. Steel 7% pf	102½	105	102½	105	+3
114⅜	114½	100	Beth. Steel 8% pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	—⅜
230	235	10,400	Calif. Packing	232½	235	230	232½	—⅜
97	98	5,600	Butterick Co	97	97	97	97	—1
39	40	40,400	Butte Cop. & Zinc	38⅞	39⅛	38⅛	38⅜	—⅝
206	208	6,000	Butte & Superior	206½	211	206½	208½	+1
490	495	3,600	Caddo Cent. O. & R	503½	503½	485	490	—1
69	70	2,800	California Packing	69½	70½	69	70	—1
377	378	6,500	California Petrol	380	380	377⅜	378	—2
83	84	1,800	California Pet. pf	85⅝	85⅞	83	83⅝	—1⅜
68	70	400	Calumet & Arizona	68	69	68	68¾	+½
161½	162	2,900	Canadian Pacific	163⅞	163⅞	161¼	161¼	—3
22⅜	24	100	Central Foundry	22½	22½	22½	22½	
46	47	100	Central Fdry pf	48	48	48	48	
102⅜	103	40,400	Central Leather Co	106	106	101	102⅜	—3½
42⅝	43	500	Certain-teed Prod	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+½
51¼	51½	20,800	Cerro de Pasco Cop	51⅜	52	49½	51¼	+½
200	202	1,000	Chandler Motor	205	205	200	200	—6
66½	67	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	67⅛	67⅛	66½	66¾	—1¼
10	14	500	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	+1½
97	98	200	Chi. Great Western	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
28½	28¾	600	Chi. Great West pf	29	29	29	28¼	—1
44⅜	45⅞	3,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	48	48	44¼	45⅞	—1
70	70	1,800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	70½	70⅝	70	70	—½
101½	102	900	Chi. & Northwestern	102½	102½	101½	101½	—1
28⅝	28⅞	7,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	—1⅛
77⅛	77⅜	3,100	C. R. I. & P. 7% pf	82¼	82¼	77	77	—5½
66	66⅝	2,400	C. R. I. & P. 6% pf	70½	70⅝	66½	66⅝	—4¼
26⅜	26⅝	26,200	Chile Copper	27	27¼	25⅞	26¼	—⅜
47⅜	48	10,200	Chino Copper	47⅝	48⅛	45¾	46⅜	—1⅝
52	52⅜	600	Cluett, Peabody	52	52½	52	52½	
84	84	400	Cluett, Peabody pf	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	—1⅛
106	106	200	Colo. Fuel & Iron	105½	106	105½	106	—1
49	49	2,600	Columbia Gas & El	50	50	48¼	49	—1⅛
55⅞	56	6,500	Comput. Tab. Rec	57⅜	58	55¾	55¾	—1¼
			Comput. Tab. Rec pf	50	50	50	50	—1
102	102	1,200	Consolidated Gas	102	102¼	101	101⅞	—¼
101	101	2,900	Con. Int. Cal. Min	101⅜	101⅜	101	101	—⅛
100	100	7,000	Continental Can	100	100⅜	99¾	99¾	—⅝
72½	72¾	500	Continental Insur	72½	72½	72½	72½	—1⅝
65⅜	65⅝	9,600	Corn Prod. Ref	65⅜	65⅝	65⅜	65⅜	—1⅝
106	108	300	Corn Prod. R. pf	106½	109	106½	107	
55	55	100	Crex Carpet	55	55	55	55	
91¾	91¾	30,400	Crucible Steel	94⅜	96	91	92½	—1⅝
35⅜	35⅝	5,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	36	36	35¾	35¾	—⅜
84⅛	84⅜	1,500	Cuba Cane S. pf	84⅛	84⅜	84	84⅛	+⅛
99	99½	100	Cuyo & A. Ry. pf	99	99	99	99	—½
111½	112	100	Delaware & Hudson	111½	111½	111½	111½	—½
81½	82	100	Den. & Rio Grande	7½	7½	7½	7½	—½
10	10½	1,100	Den. & Rio G. pf	10½	10½	10	10	—½
14⅜	14⅝	1,200	Dome Mines	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
77	79	200	Elec. Storage Bat	77½	77½	77½	77½	—⅛
38⅜	38⅝	900	Elk Horn Coal	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	—⅛
30½	31	1,700	Emerson Brant	32½	34	30	30⅝	—1⅝
18⅜	18⅝	2,600	Erie	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	—⅝
30	30½	100	Erie 1st pf	30½	30½	30	30	—⅝
6,400			Fam. Play.-Lasky	114	114	111	112	—2
14½	17	400	Fed. Min. & Smelt	17⅞	17⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅝
43	45½	800	Fed. Min. & S. pf	45⅞	46	44	44	—1⅝
87½	89	1,800	Fisher Body	95	95	87½	88	—6
36	38	2,400	Gas., Wms. & Wlk	36	38½	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅝
5,700			General Cigar	86½	86½	85½	85⅝	—⅛
164	169	400	General Electric	166	166	166	166	—1
27,200			General Motors	230	230	220	227½	—11
94	94	700	General Motors pf	94	94¼	93½	93½	+½
89	89	300	General Motors deb	89	89	89	89	
82	82	9,100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	82	82	78	79½	—3
100	100	2,600	Granby Consol	74½	76	74½	74½	—⅝
98½	98½	10,000	Greene-Can. Cop	98½	98½	97	97	—1
47¾	47¾	10,000	Gt. Nor'n. ore prop	47¾	47¾	46½	46⅝	—1⅛
43	43¼	2,100	Greene-Can. Cop	43	43¼	43⅜	44	—⅞
66½	67	400	Gulf States Steel	66½	67	66½	66½	—⅞
83½	83½	100	Hartman Corp	83½	83½	83½	83½	+⅛
62¾	63	9,500	Haskell & Barker	62¾	62¾	60½	61⅜	—1⅜
101¾	102	300	Illinois Central	101¾	102	100¾	100⅞	—1⅜
61	61½	25,600	Inspiration Copper	61	61½	59½	59½	—1⅝
8	8	4,100	Interboro Con	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
30	32	3,100	Interboro Con. pf	30	32	30	30	—1
25¼	26	200	Int. Agricul. pf	25¼	25¼	25	25	
86	86	100	Int. Agricult. pf	86	86	86	86	—⅛
140	141¾	9,200	Int. Harvester, new	140	141¾	138	140½	+1
54⅝	55	68,500	Int. Mer. Marine	54⅝	55	50½	52½	—1
121	121	10,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	121	121	119	119⅝	—1⅝
29	29½	20,100	Int. Nickel	29	29½	28⅝	28⅞	—⅛
60½	60⅝	7,000	Int. Paper	60½	60⅝	58	58⅝	—1⅝
77	77	200	Int. Paper pf., sta	77	77	77	77	+1
4½	4½	100	Iowa Central	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
41¼	41½	1,400	Jewel Tea	41¼	41½	40	40	—1¼
23½	25	500	Kansas City South	23½	23½	22½	22½	—1⅛
120	124	100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.					
			5 days	123	123	123	123	
122	123¼	1,400	Kelly Springf. Tire	125⅝	125⅝	123	123	—2
100	101	400	Kelly Springf. T. pf	100	100	100	100	
54	56	100	Kelsey Wheel	56½	56½	56½	56½	—½
100	100	100	Kelsey Wheel pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+1½
39½	39¾	20,200	Kennecott Copper	40	40⅜	38½	38⅝	—⅝
85½	85½	2,000	Keystone Tire & R	104	104¼	100½	102⅜	—¾
86	86½	2,100	Lacka. Steel x d	87	87	85¾	86	—1
			Laclede Gas	69	69	69	69	—½
11½	11⅝	300	Lake Erie & West	11½	11½	11	11	—¼
24	24	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	24	24	24	24	+¼
34¼	34½	1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	34¼	34½	32½	33	—1⅝
55	55	2,100	Lehigh Valley	55	55	54¼	54¾	—⅝
71⅞	72	700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	71⅞	72	69½	70	—2¼
190	190	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	190	190	190	190	
87¼	87¾	1,100	Manhattan El. gtd	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¼	+¼
134	136	300	Manhattan Shirt	134	136	133	133	+1¾
52	52½	5,600	Maxwell Motors	52	52½	50½	50½	—2¼
70⅞	70⅞	2,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	70⅞	70⅞	77⅞	77⅞	—2⅝
39	40	1,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	39	40	38	39	—1⅝
96	101½	3,920	May Dept. Stores	96	101½	98	100½	+4½
109	109⅞	300	May Dept. St. pf	109	109⅞	109	109⅞	+1⅛
190	190½	39,300	Mexican Petroleum	190	190½	184	187⅜	—3½
29	29	5,600	Miami Copper	29	29	28¼	28½	—⅝
52¼	52½	5,100	Midvale Steel	52¼	52½	50½	51⅜	—1⅛
17⅝	17⅝	2,800	Minn. & St. L. new	17⅝	17⅝	16½	16½	—1¼
95	95	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	95	95	95	95	—1
		600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	—⅛
19	20½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19	19	19	19	—⅛
32	32⅜	11,900	Missouri Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	32	32⅜	—1⅛
56⅜	57	1,600	Missouri Pacific pf	58⅜	58⅜	56⅜	56⅜	—1⅜
7⅝	7⅞	2,900	Montana Power	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—⅜
36⅜	36½	1,000	Nat. Acme	36⅜	36½	36	36¼	—⅛
130	130	800	Nat. Biscuit	132½	132½	129½	129⅞	—2
80	83	250	Nat. Cloak & Suit	81	81	80¾	80¾	—2¾
21⅜	21⅝	3,500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—⅜
76½	77	7,100	Nat. Enam. & St.	84	84	77	80½	—3¼
82	83	700	Nat. Lead	81¾	82¼	81	82	—1⅜
100			N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
19½	19¾	2,800	Nevada Con. Cop	19⅞	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
40	41	300	N. Q. Tex. & Mex	42	42	40	40	—1½
119	120	600	N. Y. Air Brake	122¼	122½	120	120	—2
81¾	81¾	6,600	N. Y. Central	82¾	82¾	80¾	80¾	—1⅝
48	50½	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	50	50	50	50	—2
		200	N. Y. Dock	31½	31½	31	31	—½
		100	N. Y. Dock pf	52	52	52	52	—½
2,400			N. Y., N. H. & H	32½	32½	31½	31⅞	—⅝
300			N. Y. Ont. & West	23⅞	23⅞	23	23	—⅝
1,700			Norfolk & Western	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	—1½
100			North American	56½	56½	56½	56½	—2½
1,700			Northern Pacific	98⅝	98⅝	98	98⅜	—⅜
4,600			Nova Scotia S. & C	92	92	88	89	—2¾
33,800			Ohio Cities Gas	58⅞	58⅞	56⅝	57¼	—1½
			Ohio Fuel Supply	52⅝	52⅝	52	52	—⅝
		700	Ontario Mining	86	86	84	84½	—1½
9,100			Okla. Prod. & Ref	11⅜	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
400			Owens Bottle	60	60	60	60	—1⅞
4,300			Pacific Mail	40½	42	40	40½	+¾
100			Pacific Tel. & Tel	30½	30½	30½	30½	—1⅝
15,700			Pan-Am. P. & T	100½	101	97½	99¼	—1⅝
200			Penn. Seab. Steel	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅝
1,700			Penn. R. R	47	47⅛	46¾	46¾	—⅝
2,400			People's Gas, Chi	55⅝	55⅞	52⅜	53⅜	—1⅞
100			Peoria & Eastern	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
24,700			Pere Marquette	24⅝	24⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+⅛
1,300			Pere Marq. prior pf	66	66½	65½	66	—⅛
200			Pere Marquette pf	49	49	49	49	
1,000			Philadelphia Co	40¾	40¾	39⅞	39⅞	—⅛
13,100			Pierce-Arrow	63⅞	63⅞	60½	63½	—1
7,800			Pierce Oil	25½	25⅝	24⅜	25	
100			P. C. C. & St. L	60	60	60	60	—⅝
5,300			Pittsburgh Coal	64⅝	64⅝	61¼	62⅜	—2⅛
100			Pittsburgh Coal pf	93	93	93	93	+⅛
13,800			Pitts. & West Va	43¾	43¾	40¾	41½	—2⅛
300			Pitts. & W. Va. pf	83¾	84	83¾	84	
6,600			Pond Creek Coal	21	21	20	20½	+½
2,000			Pressed Steel Car	85⅜	85⅜	82	85	—2
200			Pressed Steel C. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	—1½
400			Pullman Co	128½	128½	126	126	—

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MERCANTILE MARINE SALE TO BE FOUGHT

Directors Platten and Scott Join in Appeal for Proxies to Defeat Board's Proposal.

SHOW VALUE OF SHIPS

Shareholders Told That Suggested Price Is Far Less Than Bottoms Would Cost to Build Now.

Opposition to the proposed sale of British tonnage owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company was announced yesterday by John W. Platten, President of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, and Frederic W. Scott, who have formed a proxy committee, in a circular to Mercantile Marine shareholders, in which they ask for proxies to vote against the proposed deal. Both Mr. Scott and Mr. Platten resigned last week from the special proxy committee chosen by the Directors of the company. In making public the circular Mr. Platten said:

"Opposition to the sale by the International Mercantile Marine Company of its British tonnage crystallized today in the consent of Mr. Frederic W. Scott and myself to act as a proxy committee for shareholders who desire to prevent the sale. In addition to the proxy of the American International Corporation, the largest stockholder, this committee is already assured of the support of other stockholders, who have indicated their intention to give us their proxies.

"We are very hopeful and confident that sufficient proxies will be received before the special meeting on Monday, the 16th, to defeat the sale. It is essential, however, that every shareholder of the company should send his proxy to our committee."

The Appeal for Proxies.

The circular which was mailed to stockholders last night reads:

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
New York City, June 10, 1919.

To the Stockholders of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY:

Since the meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the mailing of the notice dated May 22, 1919, of the special meeting, further consideration has been given to the proposed sale of the International Navigation Company, Ltd., assets. A large number of shareholders have reached the conclusion that the sale would not be advantageous and advisable, because it would involve the dissolution of the International Mercantile Marine Company as well as the sale of a fleet of vessels that could not be duplicated at any price in less than three years and then only at a cost largely in excess of that now offered, and would be opposed to the national policy of upbuilding the American merchant marine at this time. Because of these conclusions, and other considerations, the undersigned Directors of the Company have consented to act as a proxy committee to vote in opposition to the sale, and the American International Corporation, the largest stockholder of the Company, and other important stockholders have advised this committee that they will issue their proxies in its favor.

In view of the short time remaining before the date fixed for the special meeting, namely, next Monday, June 16, 1919, you are requested to sign and return immediately the enclosed proxy together with a revocation of any other proxy you may have signed. This committee reserves the right, if it deems it advantageous not to have a quorum present at the meeting, to refrain from using your proxy, but to use only the revocation of the proxy which you may return. A stamped envelope is enclosed for your reply and the necessary stamps will be affixed to your power of attorney.

JOHN W. PLATTEN,
FREDERIC W. SCOTT,
Proxy Committee.

Proxies to be returned to:
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
55 Liberty St., New York City.

Mr. Scott also [illegible] with the circular his reasons for opposing the sale.

Value of Assets.

"A recent valuation of the liquid current assets of the English companies," he says, "shows £18,124,340, and deducting from this sum the White Star debentures and the Leyland preference and ordinary shares owned outside, amounting to a net total of £3,123,335, leaves a balance of total net assets, exclusive of the fleet, of £15,001,005.

"The gross tonnage wholly owned by the five great subsidiary companies under the British flag is 703,509, and through the ownership of stocks in the Shaw, Savill & Albion Company, Ltd., a steamship line operating between England and Australia and New Zealand, the British company owns as its share 39,448 tons, and through the ownership of stock in the George Thompson & Co., Ltd., a steamship company likewise operating between English ports and New Zealand, the five English subsidiary companies own as their share 20,691 tons; or a grand total of 763,558 tons.

"The consideration to be paid by the British syndicate for the British properties is £27,000,000, payable in London. If there is deducted from this sum the total net assets mentioned above, £15,001,005, the balance, £11,998,995, is the total consideration for the entire fleet of 703,509 tons, equivalent to £17 1s. 1d. per gross ton, which, converted into American money, at $4.65, is equal to $79.30 a ton. This, in my opinion, is a totally inadequate price for our British ships.

"While perhaps some stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company may consider that this is not an unreasonably low price for the cargo or freight ships included in the fleet, yet it is but a small part of the value of the great capital passenger ships owned by the White Star Line and by the Australian lines.

"To illustrate: The Olympic, the third largest passenger ship in the world, is of gross tonnage of 46,359. This great ship cost over $8,500,000 at pre-war prices, when the cost of labor in England was at a low figure. We have no data at the present time upon which to estimate the cost of a great passenger steamer of 46,000 to 50,000 tons. If it were possible to get the consent of the British Government and obtain a slip for the construction of such a ship, it would be impossible to obtain a bid from any shipbuilding company to build this ship at a fixed price within the bounds of reason, and if such a ship were undertaken to be built on a cost-plus basis, no one could tell what the total cost would be. It may be that she could be built for $35,000,000, or perhaps $18,000,000, while in this offer, if accepted, the Stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company are selling her at the rate of $79.30 a ton—$3,676,000.

"The same thing could be said in a modified way of the Adriatic, 26,841 tons; the Baltic, 23,876 tons; the Cedric and the Celtic, of about 21,000 tons each, and many others; totalling probably 230,000 tons. If these passenger ships of 230,000 tons are even valued at so low a figure as $179.30 a ton, instead of $79.30 a ton, there would be added to the value of the fleet $23,000,000 more than the present offer of the British syndicate.

"The obstacles legally of carrying through the transaction, and the very heavy and unexpected charges, would result in an unknown sum being obtained for a large portion of the assets of the company. The natural steps to be taken in case of the consummation of the sale would be the liquidation in England of the assets of the English companies. It seems to have been determined by the learned counsel who have been advising the Board of Directors that it is necessary to liquidate and close out permanently the International Mercantile Marine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and while its assets may be liquidated at fair prices, the good-will of this great passenger and freight carrier will have been destroyed by the dissolution of the company and will bring practically no compensation to the stockholders.

Must Be Liquidated.

"After the meeting of the Directors which favorably recommended the sale to the stockholders, I learned of a very embarrassing situation that would surely follow. If 51 per cent. of the total stock issued and outstanding is represented at the meeting on the 16th of June, and 51 per cent. of this 51 per cent. votes for the sale of the company's British properties, the sale is made and the stockholders are bound by it. But in order to escape the payment of double taxes, (i. e., one tax by the International Mercantile Marine Company, and one by each stockholder.) to the American Government on the profits realized by the sale of the properties at prices greater than the same were valued on March 1, 1913, it is necessary to liquidate your New Jersey corporation, and in order to have an affirmative vote for the liquidation, it is essential that two-thirds of all the stock outstanding should vote for such liquidation.

"The total of the preferred and common stock is $101,000,000, but of this total about $12,000,000 may not vote, as it is still deposited under the voting trust agreement made about the time of the organization of the company and the voting trustees may refuse to assume the responsibility of voting for the liquidation of the company."

Mr. Scott also says the earnings of the company are larger than they have been for two years, and that operations during the next two or three years promise extraordinary and unusual income.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads..	87.46	86.32	86.53	—.96
25 industrials	109.34	106.62	107.44	—2.13
50 stocks	88.40	86.07	86.96	—1.56

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 9.....	180.19	87.59	88.54	+ .54
June 7.....	88.90	88.11	88.58	+ .10
June 6.....	89.56	87.89	88.48	+ .11
June 5.....	88.81	87.18	88.37	+1.68
June 4.....	87.15	86.39	86.69	+ .74
June 3.....	88.58	85.85	85.95	—2.18

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

June.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919.	89.50 June 6	85.55 June 3	86.96
1918..	73.37 June 27	68.74 June 1	72.47
1917..	84.45 June 13	81.11 June 20	82.31
1916..	89.60 June 12	83.56 June 28	86.03
1915..	72.23 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1919.	89.50 June 6	69.73 Jan. 21	86.96
†1918.	74.22 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	69.92
Full Years.			
1918..	80.16 Nov. 13	64.12 Jan. 15	73.89
1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.83
1916..	101.52 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	—Net Change.—		
	Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues..... 78.60	Off .16	+1.06	+1.75

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

June 9...	78.76	—.19	May 31...	Holiday	
June 7...	78.45	+.13	May 30...	Holiday	
June 6...	78.82	—.14	May 29...	78.99	+.17
June 5...	78.68	+.04	May 28...	78.82	—.02
June 4...	78.92	—.06	May 27...	78.84	+.12
June 3...	78.97	—.08	May 26...	78.72	..
June 2...	79.05	+.06	May 24...	78.72	+ .04

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919.	79.05 June 2	76.00 Mar. 31	78.60	
†1918	77.87 May 24	75.77 Apr. 5	76.85	
Full Years.				
1918..	82.38 Nov. 12	75.65 Sep. 27	78.78	
1917..	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20.	74.54	
1916..	89.18 Nov. 27	86.10 Apr. 29	86.64	

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per.	Payable.	Holders of Record
Am Brake S. & F.	3	Q	June 30	June 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 20
A., Top. & S. F. pf.	2½	SA	Aug. 1	June 30
Can. Car & Fy. pf.	1¾	Q	July 10	June 28
First Nat. Bank	3	Q	July 1	June 30
First Security Co.	5	Q	July 1	June 30
Gen'l Baking pf.	1¾	Q.	July 1	June 14
Kolb Bakery pf.	1¾	Q.	July 1	June 14
Nat. Cloak & Suit.	1¾	Q	July 15	July 8
Nat. Licorice pf.	1½	Q	June 30	June 23
Montana'o Sugar.	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 18
St L. Ry. Mt. & P. pf	1¼	Q	June 30	June 20
Sharon Hoop.	2	Q	July 10	.....
Stand. Safe Dep.	2½	Q	June 30	June 26
Title Water Oil.	2	Q	June 30	June 20
Do	2	EX	June 30	June 20
United Fruit	$2.50	Q	July 15	July 20
West. Un. Tel.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 20

PLAN TO FIX PRICE OF WORLD'S SILVER

Three Largest American Producers Consider Step to Wrest Control from Britain.

TO FORM EXPORT COMPANY

Contend That Arbitrary Figure Set by London Triumvirate Is Too Low.

An endeavor to control the world price of silver is the objective behind plans for the formation of a silver export company by the three largest producers of the metal in this country, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the American Smelting and Refining Company and the United States Smelting and Refining Company. More than half the world's supply of silver is produced in this country, but for more than thirty years the price has been regulated by an arbitrary fixing of values by a committee of three, the "Silver Triumvirate," which held forth in London. The prices which the committee set ruled in all the world markets.

The American producers feel that in the past they have not received a price which was warranted for silver, England making the price for the metal low so that there would be a profit in the coinage of rupees for India. Silver is the only metal available for currency in that country. American silver was used to liquidate Britain's trade balances in India, and the American producer gave the metal at a price set arbitrarily by Great Britain.

It is to correct this condition that the silver export company is being seriously considered. A representative of one of the companies said yesterday that the plan has not been perfected as there are some minor conflicting viewpoints, but all the companies agree that some step must be taken to check the domination of the silver market by the English committee.

It is probable the silver export company will be formed much along the lines of the Copper Export Association, which was organized to protect American producers against consolidated buying. The association was formed under the provisions of the Webb bill, which permits American manufacturers to combine for foreign trade.

The price of silver was high up to 1873, when the international agreement for the demonetization of silver was formulated. In that year silver sold at more than $1.32 an ounce. It declined steadily thereafter, falling under $1 an ounce for the first time in 1886. It touched the low point of slightly less than 52 cents an ounce in 1915. Since then it has increased, until early last year it sold at approximately $1.15 an ounce.

After that the Government, by agreement with Great Britain, took control of the market and stabilized the price at about $1 an ounce. When the embargo on silver was lifted, a month ago, the price shot up rapidly to above $1.20, but subsequently reacted to the current quotation of $1.10.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.10	..	5.12½	5.20
Spelter	6.55	..	6.50	6.55
Antimony	..	8.50	..	8.50
Quicksilver	$92.00	..	$92.00	..
Aluminium	32.00	33.00	32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	..	31.90	..	$1.80

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 17½c, 30 days, on Metal Exchange, 17c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	80	10	0	79	10	0
Copper, futures	80	15	0	79	15	0
Tin, spot	235	5	0	234	0	0
Tin, futures	230	15	0	229	15	0
Spelter	36	0	0	35	10	0
Spelter, futures	36	10	0	35	15	0
Lead, spot	22	5	0	22	5	0
Lead, futures	22	10	0	22	0	0

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	5	May 15,'20	99½	99½	6.78
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98½	98⅝	5.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	97	97⅜	5.40
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.40
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.90
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	58	61	..
Do rubles	6½	Feb. 14,'20	114	118	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	48	52	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100⅛	5.40
War F. Corp.	5	Apr. 1920	99⅝	99⅞	5.00

Company Issues.

A.-B. Mar.	6-7	Jan.,21-22	100½	101¼	6.13
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sept., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sept., 1919	99⅜	100	5.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101½	102¼	5.05
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	100	100⅛	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅜	102⅛	5.45
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103⅜	103⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅝	104⅛	5.95
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100	100⅛	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	100⅝	101⅛	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	101	101⅜	6.20
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101⅛	102⅛	6.15
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	102	102⅜	6.20
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101	101⅜	5.70
Chi., B. & Q.	4	July19,'21	98	98⅛	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99½	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	99½	100⅛	6.00
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98⅜	99¼	6.30
Con. G. & P. Bal.	7	Aug., 1922	100⅜	101¼	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	99⅜	100⅛	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅝	100⅜	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July15,'21	102⅜	102⅝	6.20
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99⅛	99½	5.70
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	99⅞	100⅛	5.80
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	99⅜	99½	6.00
Interbor. R. T.	7	Sep., 1921	80½	81	..
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1920	100⅛	100½	6.85
Met. Edison.	6	Dec., 1920	94	97½	10.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99⅜	99⅞	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	97⅛	97½	5.85
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98⅜	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100⅝	101⅛	5.15
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102⅛	102⅝	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102⅝	103⅛	5.90
Pub. S. Corp.	7	May, 1922	97⅛	97⅝	7.70
Roch., R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.85
Shawing W.	6	Dec., 1919	107⅛	108⅛	..
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99⅛	99⅜	6.15
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100½	101⅛	6.80
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15,'21	100⅛	100⅜	5.85
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	8.10
U. L. & R. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	96	99	7.70
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	91½	92½	5.20
W. F. & M.	6	Feb. 15,'20	100⅜	100⅝	5.65

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	90½	89⅞
Anglo-French 5s	97½	97⅝
Argentine 5s	84	85½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98¾	98⅞
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	98¾	98⅞
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97⅝	98
Chinese Government 5s	70	71
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	98⅛	98⅜
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92½	93½
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	83⅝	85
Dominican Republic 5s	91	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	99	99¾
City of Lyons 6s	99	99¾
City of Marseilles 6s	99	99¾
City of Paris 6s	97½	98
Japanese 4½s	91½	92
Japanese 4½s, second series	91	92
Japanese 4s	80	80½
City of Tokio 5s	80½	81½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919, 99½		100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921, 98⅛		98⅜
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937, 99¾		99¾
United States of Mexico 5s	87½	71
United States of Mexico 4s	52	56½
Russian Government 4s, 1894	20	..

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	99¼	99⅜	Pan 2s, c. 1938	98¾	..
2s, c. 1930	99¼	99⅜	Pan 3s, r. 1961	89	92
3s, r. 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c. 1961	89	92
3s, c. 1946	89	92	P I 4s, '34	90	98
4s, r. 1925	106	106⅛	P I 4s, '35	90	98
4s, c. 1925	106⅛	106⅜	P I 4s, '36	90	98
Pan. 2s, r. 1936	98¾	99¼	Dist. of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan. 2s, c. 1936	98¾	..			
Pan. 2s, r. 1938	98¾	99¼			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	53	55	A. B & A.	9	11
Alb & Sus.	..	185	Barrett Co pf	117½	119
Allis-Ch. M pf.	95½	96½	Bch. Crk.	30¾	..
Am. B. N.	44	46	Beth St'l	88	88⅛
Do pf.	47	50¼	Buff & S.	74½	79
Am. B. Sug pf.	93	96	Do pf.	93	93
Am. C. & F pf.	117	117½	Booth F pf.	80	..
Am. Coal.	45	..	Bklyn Ed.	98	101
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	92	93½	B. U. Gas.	88	92
Am. Lo pf.	106½	109½	Bur. Sh. pf.	99½	101
Am. M. 1st pf.	61	63	B. R. & P.	60¾	64
Am. Shipb.	115	135	Do pf.	90	..
Am. Sm. pf.	92	95	Burns Bros pf.	99¾	113
Am. Sn. pf.	95	99	Bush. Ter.	85	100
Am. T. & C.	59	63	Cal. P. pf.	113	118
Ann. Arbor	4	6	Canada So	45¾	48
Do pf.	13	30	Case (J. I.) pf.	98½	100
Assets R.	2	2½	Cent. L. pf. ex div.	107¾	112
Asso. D. G. 1st pf.	79	..	C. R. R. of N. J.	205	228
Do 2d pf.	80	..	C. & S. A.	110	116
Atl. G. & W. I. pf.	79	79	Ctmin-ted. 1st pf.	88	90
Atl. Gulf	6	6¼	C. & S. Ill.	6¼	7⅛
Atl. Refg.	1,000	1,100	Chi. & Alt.	9¾	11½
Atl. Shipb.	70	80	Do pf.	12¾	15½
Atl. Shipb. pf.	90	95	C. & N. W. pf.	130	133
Atl. Trans.	2	3	C. St P. M. & Om pf.	74	78
Bald. Loco. pf.	100	102	Do pf.	105	115
Barnsdall A	30	32	C., C., C. & St L pf.	70¼	74
B	30	32	Cl. & Pitts.	87½	80
Bayuk Bros.	90	95	Do spec.	58	..
Beech-Nut Pkg.	100	105	Col. F. pf.	103	125
Bell Tel. Pa. pf.	100	105	Col. & So.	25½	26½
Bethlehem Motor	2	3	Do 1st pf.	58	59
Bigelow-Hart.	100	105	Do 2d pf.	48	52
Booth Fish.	2	3	Con. G. B.	110	112
Brier Hill	30	35	Cont. C. pf.	109	115
Brit. Emp. Steel	2	3	Cruc. S. pf.	99	102
Brit. Type Inv.	2	3	C. Am. Sug.	190	200
Brown Shoe	100	105	Do pf.	104	107
Bruns. Term.	2	3	Cu. L. & W.	203	206
Buckeye Pipe	50	60	Del. Ed.	118	122
Bucyrus	30	35	Det. & M.	..	85
Bullard	100	105	Det. U. Ry.	100	100½
Burroughs Add.	100	105	D. S. S. & A. pf.	4½	6
Bush Term.	10	15	Do pf.	6	10
Bush Term. pf.	40	50	Em. B. pf.	97	100
Butterick	100	105	Elk Horn C pf.	..	47
Cahill Iron Wks.	100	105	Erie 2d pf.	21	22
Calumet & Ariz.	70	75	Erie & P.	..	70
Calumet & Hec.	500	510	Fisher Bdy pf.	100	100½
Cambria Steel	50	55	Gen. Chem.	190	198
Can. Cem. pf.	100	105	Do pf.	103	106
Can. Fdy. pf.	100	105	Gen. Elg. pf.	105	110
Can. Locomotive	10	15	Gidrich. pf.	102	104
Can. Steam'p pf.	100	105	G. M. & N.	10¾	11½
Carbon Steel	100	105	Do pf.	38½	40
Case (J. I.) pf.	100	105	Gulf St. Stl 1st pf.	94	98
Cent. Agu. pf.	100	105	Homestake	86	97
Cent. Coal & C.	100	105	Int. H. pf.	117	..
Cent. Foundry	10	15	Int. N. pf.	93¼	98½
Cent. Foundry pf.	50	60	Int. P. pf.	95	106
Cent. Leather	50	55	Int. Salt	..	55
Cent. Leather pf.	85	87	Jewel Tea pf.	..	85
Cerro de Pasco	50	55	K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	50	65
Chandler Mot.	100	105	Kan. C. So pf.	55	57
Chic. Pneu. Tool	100	105	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	103	120
Chic. Rivet & M.	100	105	K. & D. M.	4	8
Chic. Yellow C.	100	105	Do pf.	13	30
Childs Co.	100	105	Kresge (S.S.)	130	132
Chile Copper	20	21	Do pf.	107	109½
Chino Copper	50	55	Kress (S. H.)	78	80
Cities Service	100	105	Do pf.	108	227
Clev. Cliffs Iron	100	105	Lake Sup.	220	114
Clev. Cliffs Iron pf.	100	105	Do pf.	113	..
Clev. Metal Prod.	100	105	Loose-W. B 1st pf.	101	104½
Coca-Cola	100	105	Do 2d pf.	110	120
Colo. Fuel & Iron	100	105	Lorill'd Co pf.	110	112½
Colo. Iron Wks.	100	105	Louis & N.	117	120
Colo. Iron Wks. pf.	100	105	Mack. Cos.	75	79
Colo. Power	100	105	Do pf.	63	64
Colo. Power pf.	100	105	Man. B'ch.	⅝	3½
Colo. Sp. pf.	100	105	Manlin R.	70	78
Colo. Sp. 1st pf.	100	105	Manh. Alk.	31	41
Colo. Sp. 2d pf.	100	105	Mex. F. pf.	106½	110
Com. Cable	100	105	Mich. Cen.	93	105
Com. Cable pf.	100	105	Mid. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	104	112
Com. Solvents	100	105	Do 1st.	81	88
Con. Cig. pf.	100	105	Mol. P. 1st pf.	94	..
Con. Gas	100	105	Mor. & Es.	70½	..
Con. Gas pf.	100	105	Mon. P. pf.	107½	..
Con. Gas. Ch.	100	105	N. C. & St L.	116¼	120
Con. Gas. Ch. pf.	100	105	Nat. B. pf.	118	119½
Con. Gas. N. Y.	100	105	Nat. C. & S. pf.	105	108
Con. Gas. N. Y. pf.	100	105	Nat. Em. pf. ex div.	102	105
Con. Gas. Pitts.	100	105	Nat. L. pf.	108	110
Con. Gas. Pitts. pf.	100	105	Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	17	25½
Con. Gas. Syr.	100	105	N. Y. C. & St L.	29	31
Con. Gas. Syr. pf.	100	105	Do 1st pf.	67	70
Con. Gas. Utica	100	105	N. Y. L. & W.	92	98
Con. Gas. Utica pf.	100	105	Norf. So.	18	19
Con. Gas. Wash.	100	105	Norf. & Wn pf.	76	78
Con. Gas. Wash. pf.	100	105	Owens B. pf.	102	105
Con. Gas. Wheel.	100	105	Pac. Coast.	43	47
Con. Gas. Wheel. pf.	100	105	Do 1st pf.	70	100
Con. Gas. Wis.	100	105	Do 2d pf.	50	70
Con. Gas. Wis. pf.	100	105	P. T. & Tel pf.	82	90
Con. Gas. Wyo.	100	105	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	168	174
Con. Gas. Wyo. pf.	100	105	Pett-Mull.	30	45
Con. Gas. Wyo. pf.	100	105	Do 1st pf.	90	100
Con. Gas. Wyo. pf.	100	105	P. Ft W & C pf.	125¾	139
Con. Gas. Wyo. pf.	100	105	Pitts S. pf.	90	98
Con. Gas. Wyo. pf.	100	105	P. S. N. J.	82	84
Con. Gas. Wyo. pf.	100	105	R. R. Sec. I. C. ctf.	..	75
Con. G

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COTTON HOLDS GAINS AFTER RISE AND FALL

Monday's Gains Stand at Opening and Prices Advance 100 Points Before Reaction Sets In.

WEATHER MAP BULLISH

Liverpool Starts the Day with Heavy Buying—Better Shipping News Helps.

The great rise in prices on Monday continued yesterday morning in the cotton market, when quotations mounted another 100 points or so before any reaction occurred. The Liverpool market, which had been closed since last Friday, came in much better than expected, with advances ranging from 104 to 129 points, and Liverpool interests bought considerably in the early trading. Some of the trade interests on this side were also said to be buying, and it was reported around the ring that local spot people were taking good quantities of the staple. Wall Street and the other speculative interests bought after the rise got into movement, but these latter had been big buyers on the previous day, and yesterday were less n evidence in the fore part of the session.

The weather map was again bullish, with more rains and lower temperatures reported over a good part of the belt, and this, in conjunction with reports of the allocation of a new lot of steamers by the Shipping Board for the European carrying trade stimulated the bullish activity. It was said that ninety-nine ships had been put into the cotton and coal service and that these commodities would speedily be moved to Liverpool, Rotterdam and Antwerp, and to Czechoslovakian points in good volume. It was also reported that British and Scandinavian interests, as well as Japanese agents, were becoming active in the South.

These reports and the general enthusiasm early in the day lifted the market about 100 points, on the average, and took all of the active options above 30 cents. But shortly after midday realizing sales began to appear, and when the stock market broke, on reports that the Federal Reserve Board was about to take steps to curb speculative activity, the cotton market broke sharply. The near months suffered the most on this decline, July went off 150 points from the early high, October lost about 130, and the others declined 100 or more.

In the late trading the market recovered, and at the close July was up 25 on the day, while October, December, and January were up 40 to 45 points over Monday's closing. The spot market continued to improve, going up 15 points on top of Monday's gain of 190 points.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
July	31.00	32.20	30.70	31.40@31.50	31.15
Oct.	30.70	31.40	29.90	30.15@30.70	30.25
Dec.	30.15	30.95	29.60	30.35@30.40	29.80
Jan.	30.20	30.60	29.50	30.05@30.10	29.65
March	29.85	30.50	29.25	29.65@29.80	29.39

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 15 points to 32.90c., middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.60c.; New Orleans, 31.75c.; Savannah, 32.00c.; Augusta, 31.25c.; Memphis, 32.00c.; Houston, 32.00c.; Little Rock, 31.00c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last.	Wk. Ago.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	28,785	21,194		10,060
Exports		6,952		11,044
Exports, season	4,407,805	4,510,417		3,786,273
N. Y. Stock	106,540	101,392		129,285
Port stocks	1,566,501	1,526,671		1,139,485
N. Y. arrivals	5,025	5,025		

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet, at 19.85d. for middling. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which American, 2,000. Imports: 16,000 bales, 15,000 American. Futures opened irregular, 104 to 129 points advanced, and closed unsettled, 65 to 105 points up since Friday. Prices: June, 19.75d.; July, 19.35d.; September, 18.60d.; October, 18.23d.. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were quiet.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

Butter Receipts yesterday, 15,017 packages. Under strong pressure to sell prices declined on all grades of creamery and at the lower rates buyers are taking hold slowly, which causes an unsettled feeling. Ladies and packing stock are holding up pretty well. Creamery, higher than extras, 93@93½c.; extras, 92 score, 92½@93c.; firsts, 90@92c.; seconds, 87 to 87½; specials, 93@93½; firsts, 90@92c.; good to prime, 86@88c.; common to fair, 80@85c.; renovated, firsts, 90@91c.; lower grades, 86@89c. ladies, current make, firsts, 47@48c.; seconds, 46c.; lower grades, 45@46c. packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45½@46c.; No. 2, 45c.; low grades, 40@44c.

EGGS.—41,611 cases. Market has an easier tone on all but the very highest grades of eggs. Those hold about steady under a fair distributing demand, but more pressure to sell medium and lower grade. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 48@48½c.; storage packed, extra firsts, 46½@47½c.; firsts, 41@46c.; gathered, extra firsts, 45@46c.; firsts, 42@44c.; seconds and poorer, 32@42c.; dirties, No. 1, 38c.; No. 2 and poorer, 30@37c.; checks, good to choice, 29@36c.; under grades, 26@35c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 54@56c.; ordinary to prime, 49@55c.; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 49@55c. Western and Southern gathered whites, 45@51c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 49@50c.; gathered brown and mixed colors, 46@48c.; fair to prime, 44@46c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 10.—Fifty-one new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $5,090,000, were chartered today. They include

The New Campbells Point Assn., Inc., Watertown, summer resorts, $10,000; W. K. Mott, J. B. Harris, H. A. Field, Watertown.

Bridgeport Cash Store, Inc., Bridgeport, $5,000, general merchandise; $5,000; C. A. Phillips, R. C. Cross, R. Moth, Kirkville.

Pawling Hacking Co., Pawling, Dutchess County, $5,000; L. P. Jones, J. Alvino, C. J. Holland, 205 West 103d St., that meets at Hatfield.

Harkling Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. H. Feldstein, B. Schenker, J. Boggiano, 20 Broad St.

Vogue Footwear Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. S. Davis, H. J. Silverman, S. A. Frankel, 29 East 126th St.

Arden Hat Co., Manhattan, millinery, $6,000; M. J. Lebovez, J. A. Coffey, W. L. Greenfogel, 27 Cedar St.

Mary Ann Handkerchief Corp., Manhattan, dry goods, $10,000; W. T. Cartwright, A. M. Ross, A. L. Bell, 215 West 34th St.

Roberts Lunch, Inc., Brooklyn, 250 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 250 shares common, no par value; actin capital, $28,250. J. C. Roberts, T. Beck, J. H. Steimer, 206 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.

Family Catering Co., Manhattan, $250,000. H. F. Weinberger, J. G. Walker, M. Arnold, 137 East 125d St.

Baff & Fein, Inc., Manhattan, poultry and eggs, $5,000. H. and R. Baff, M. Fein, 75 East 112th St.

Live, Laugh, and Love Producing Corp., Manhattan, theatricals, $5,000. H. I. Morpis, R. H. Feindl, H. Le Falk, 937 Hoe Av.

The Lovelace Tractor Co., Manhattan, $100,000. R. W. Conaro, J. C. Hochman, T. T. Lovelace, 42 West 32d St.

Weston Wheel Corp., Manhattan, auto wheels, $250,000. C. P. Baily, W. S. Sawyer, F. C. Fischer, 890 Riverside Drive.

Arbeiter Press Publishing Assn., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000. R. Maisel, S. Weintraub, G. Seldes, 229 East Fifth St.

Sporborg Millinery Co., Albany, $125,000. H. M. and A. J. and E. A. Sporborg, Albany.

Wolfson Block Diamond Co., Manhattan, $20,000. W. A. Block, M. and A. Wolfson, 252 West 91st St.

Lafrance Dress Co., Manhattan, $6,000; S. Blumberg, F. and B. Steinberger, 92 St. Nicholas Av.

Majestic Shirt Co., Manhattan, $20,000; H. Lefkowitz, L. Wilner, B. Lefkowitz, 106 East 116th St.

Hugo Hahn & Co., Manhattan, bottlers' and brewers' supplies, $20,000; W. and J. C. Klein, M. M. Reicher, 38 Lenox Av.

Franklin Dairy Co., Franklin (Delaware County), $100,000; F. W. Ayer, B. D. White, A. E. Jones, Delhi.

H. R. T. Garage, Inc., Bronx, $5,000; A. L. and G. and M. Guildone, 3 039 Bainbridge Av.

Amos Hat Co., Manhattan, millinery, $5,000. A. Mochson, S. L. Goldstein, L. Bilgoray, 225 East 86th St.

Eichenbaum Supply Co., Manhattan, plumbing and heating supplies, $30,000; S. E. Backman, J. and E. Eichenbaum, 47 1st Av.

Erpf & Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting, 2,000 common stock, no par value, active capital $10,000; L. Bleich, W. A. Werner, J. T. Ables, 2 Rector St.

D. C. Smith Co., Glens Falls, food and dairy products, $25,000; A. J. Selleck, F. W. and O. C. Smith, Glens Falls.

Prevoost Amusement Co., Corona, moving picture houses, $80,000; S. Galluci, D. and B. Sheer, Jr., Corona.

Charmel Trading Co., Manhattan, $20,000; W. J. Magee, H. F. Mela, M. Wilkes, 100 Broadway.

Premier Underwriters' Corp., Manhattan, insurance, $100,000; J. Flannery, L. S. Dumesnil, H. D. Benner, 149 Broadway.

The Onray Trading Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Greenberg, A. Seligman, I. J. Kahan, 2,320 Creston Av., Bronx.

The Levin-Levin Linen Co., Brooklyn, textiles, $15,000; M. and M. and M. Levin, 1,046 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Commonwealth Shoe, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; E. Schwerin, H. F. Rodman, J. J. Speth, 35 Nassau St.

The Leathertex Co., Queens, clothing and wearing apparel, $8,000; J. and A. F. Rothblatt, G. Shapiro, 1,919 66th St., Brooklyn.

Lawrence Garage Co., Pawling, Dutchess County, $10,000; L. P. Jones, J. Alvino, C. J. Holland, 205 West 103d St.

Jesse Woolf & Co., Manhattan, costumes and dresses, 3,800 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 4,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $400,000; L. Beelch, W. A. Werner, W. P. Riley, 2 Rector St.

F. W. Stevens & Co., Manhattan, woolens and other fabric, $50,000; F. W. Stevens, A. Ferges, M. Levy, 885 West End Av.

Paragon Trucking Corp, Manhattan, $12,000; K. S. and H. E. Simpson, E. I. Smolens, 532 80th St., Brooklyn.

Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; R. L. Dellaser, E. D. Machlin, W. P. H. Reilly, 248 West 102d St.

President Knitting Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $12,000; C. Moskovitz, H. Pockrass, L. Licker, 69 Canal St.

108 East 56th St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $150,000; T. A. and M. A. and J. F. McCarthy, 108 East 56th St.

T.-S. Oil Co., Manhattan, $10,000; D. Lebow, S. Hoffman, J. J. Goldstein, 866 Broadway.

Mendell's Wholesome Confectionery, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; M. Mendell, J. Warenstreich, H. Lafery, 1,280 St. Nicholas Av.

Brower's Point, Inc., Woodmere, Nassau County, realty, 1,250 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,350 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $131,750; M. L. Brennan, R. E. Dee, H. F. Rhatigan, 43 Exchange Pl.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

South and Central American Commercial Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $250,000.

Blanche Merrill, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000.

The Park Avenue Operating Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $8,000,000.

The Porter Cable Machine Co., Syracuse, $150,000 to $425,000.

The Ingle Machine Co., Rochester, $300,000 to $1,500,000.

The Export Novelty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Charles F. Seeger, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $20,000.

AUTHORIZATION.

Barneson-Scott-Chidester, Inc., Del., shipping, $50,000; rep., John B. Defriest, 71 Broadway.

REORGANIZATION.

Wiebusch & Hilger, Ltd., Manhattan, 3,000 shares preferred stock $100 each, 2,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $250,000.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

United Cork Flooring Co., New Jersey.

CHANGE OF NAME.

L. C. Smith Glove Co., Manhattan, to Guest & Smith Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Onyx Blouse Co., Manhattan.

Melfort District Development Co., Manhattan.

Paul Bernstein Co., Manhattan.

Studer Bros., Inc., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 10.—Charters filed:

Atlantic City Prepared Food Co., Atlantic City, $100,000; E. S. Bartlett, E. H. Mercher, L. E. Connor, Jr., all of Atlantic City.

Jersey City General Washing Co., Jersey City, a laundry, $50,000; Alfonso Acallone, Andrew Muro, and John Spanolla, all of Jersey City.

Poentner Motor Car Co., Inc., of New Jersey, $25,000. H. A Black, A. F. McCabee, and John R. Turner, all of Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, June 10.—Charters filed:

United Retail Stores Corp., $116,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

International Oil and Refining Corp., $5,000,000; incorporators same as above.

International Telephone Sales and Engineering Corp., $5,000,800; incorporators same as above.

Tex State Oil Co., $1,000,000; M. C. Kelly, S. L. Maccoy, J. D. Frost, Wilmington.

Automobile Finance and Securities Co., $750,000, T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

The Tennessee Cumberland Coal Corp., $500,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

White Forging Co., $500,000; M. M. Lucey, C. Heilig, Ferris Giles of Wilmington.

Beaver Creek Oil Co., $200,000; Boyce Watkins, A. Doll, John J. Davis, all of Louisville, Ky.

Carlin Steel Products Co., $300,000; W. F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler of Wilmington.

Mundy Holding Co., real estate, $100,000; Ernest L. Bushell, Cornelius Mundy, Francis T. Mannon, all of Wilmington.

West End Amusement Co., $100,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

United Mica Corp., to mine for ores, $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

A. G. Cofsky Optical Co., $25,000; H. S. Loughry, Emma Walton, H. Emil Loughry, all of Pittsburgh, Penn.

R. L. Myers, Inc., candy, sugar, &c., $15,000; P. B. Drew, T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

The Quaker City Finance Co., $5,000; W. I. N. Lofland, Charles H. Jones, Frank Jackson, all of Dover.

Max Wurzel and Son, Inc., to bottle non-alcoholic beverages, &c., $5,000; Max Wurzel, Joseph Wurzel, Harris Masten, all of Philadelphia.

Walter R. Horning, Inc., electrical business, $5,000; Walter R. Horning, L. R. Horning, Willie W. Wood, all of Cleveland, Ohio.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Detroit Mortgage Co., from $5,000,000 to $25,500,000.

Archbald Consolidated Coal Co., Wilmington, Del., from $750,000 to $1,500,000.

Vernon Petroleum Co., from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Osage Oil and Drilling Co., N. Y., from $300,000 to $500,000.

American Light & Traction
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Childs Restaurant Common
New Jersey Zinc
Otis Elevator Co.
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Travelers Insurance Co.

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

Houston Belt & Term. 5s, 1937
Adams Express 4s, 1948
Argentine Gov. 5% Loan, 1909
"Big Four" St. Louis Div. 4s, 1990
Penn Co. Gtd 3½s, 1941
Penn. Co. Gtd. 4s, 1952
Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. L. 4s, 1945
North. Pac. Term. 6s, 1933

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Lifting the Oil Blockade

An interesting prospect affecting the oil industry is supplied by the requirements of Germany for oil after the lifting of the blockade. They are placed approximately at 500,000 tons of lubricating oil, 3,000 tons of paraffin wax, and 600,000 tons of other petroleum products. This is one of the many new peace demands to be made upon a rapidly growing industry.

We invite inquiries on securities of established and recognized oil companies having a record of earnings and an established market.

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Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.
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Western Power
Amer. Gas & Elec.
City Investing Co.
Midland Securities
Stern Brothers Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil
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Hendee Mfg. Co.
Boston Mex.
New England Fuel Oil

Bought, Sold, Quoted

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Studebaker 7's, 1921-29
Peerless Tr. & M. 6's, 1925
Philadelphia Co., 6's, 1922
Am. Gas & Elec. 6's, 1920
Ralston Purina 6's, 1924-25
Shaffer Oil & Ref. Co. 6's, 1929

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New Issue

$25,000,000

Empire Gas and Fuel Company

Bond Secured Sinking Fund Convertible 6% Notes.

Dated June 16, 1919 Due June 15, 1924

To be in coupon form in denomination $1,000 with interest payable January 1 and July 1; fully registered Notes in denominations $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000 with interest payable monthly. Interest payable in New York City without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax (not exceeding 2%. Pennsylvania Four Mills Tax Refunded. Callable as a whole or in part at any time on 30 days' notice at such a premium as would make the yield basis 5% to June 15, 1924, but not exceeding 102.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee

To be convertible at any time at par for par into 8% non-voting Cumulative Preferred Stock of Empire Gas and Fuel Company, except that this privilege will expire 60 days prior to date of maturity, and in the event of a call of these Notes for redemption, the conversion privilege will expire three weeks after date of the first publication of notice of call.

Summarizing from a letter of Mr. Henry L. Doherty, Chairman of the Board of Empire Gas and Fuel Company, we call attention to the following particulars:

The Issue: These Notes will be the direct obligation of Empire Gas and Fuel Company; and other companies, including Empire Refining Company, which, with their subsidiaries, constitute substantially all of the petroleum and natural gas subsidiaries of Cities Service Company operating in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, will join in the execution of the Note Indenture.

Properties: Considered together these companies are producing an average of approximately 40,000 barrels of high grade refinable crude oil daily, a material portion of which is transported in their oil pipelines to their refineries; and through their gas pipelines they are transporting and marketing approximately 100,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily. They own leaseholds on 22,000 acres of fully proven and largely developed oil producing lands in the Eldorado and Augusta fields in Butler County, Kansas. In addition they own oil and natural gas leaseholds on over 3,000,000 acres in various other Mid-Continent fields, most of which is undeveloped, but a substantial amount of which is partially proven.

Construction: In addition to the great value of these leaseholds, there has been invested in these properties in physical construction for oil and gas development, refineries, pipelines, and accessory equipment, more than $70,000,000.

Sinking Fund: The Sinking Fund in the Note Indenture will provide for the retirement each month, beginning October 1, 1919, of 1% of the principal amount of the Notes outstanding.

Security: These Notes will be secured by the pledge with the Trustee of $50,000,000 principal amount of Empire Gas and Fuel Company 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated June 16, 1919, due June 15, 1939, of an issue of $150,000,000, to be secured by a first and refunding and collateral trust mortgage, of which Bonds $18,772,000 will be reserved to retire underlying bonds, and $51,228,000 may only become outstanding under the provisions of the Note Indenture at the rate of $50 in Bonds for each $100 of additional investment for capital account.

Earnings: The combined earnings of the companies, with inter-company sales eliminated, for the twelve months to February 28, 1919, were: Gross Earnings, $64,504,499; Net Earnings available for the payment of interest charges and Parent Company Fees, $23,121,297; Annual Interest Charges on $18,772,000 Divisional Bonds, $1,126,320; Balance available for the payment of interest charges on Notes and Parent Company Fees, $21,994,977.

The total Funded Debt outstanding, including the present issue of Notes, will only be approximately twice the amount of the net earnings from operations for the past twelve months.

Price if, when, and as issued and delivered to us,

97½ and accrued interest

Henry L. Doherty & Company
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Municipal Bonds
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Prices to yield 4.25% to 5.25%

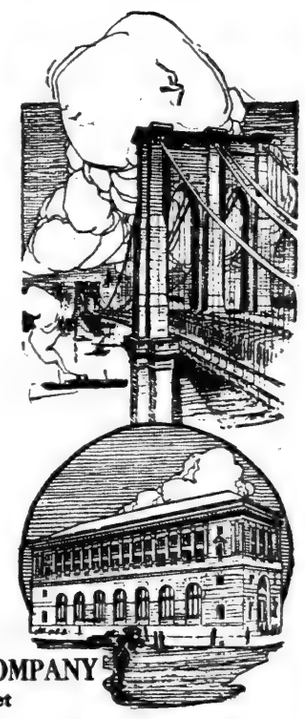
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Cheektowaga, N. Y.
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Des Moines, Iowa
Duluth, Minnesota
El Paso, Texas
Flint, Michigan
Grafton, W. Va.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Greenville, So. Car.
Greenville, No. Car.
Groton, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.
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Indianapolis, Ind.
Jersey City, N. J.
Jordan, Utah
Las Animas County, Colo.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Lincoln, Neb.
Lynn, Mass.
State of Massachusetts
McLennan County, Texas
Memphis, Tenn.
State of Mississippi
Nashua, N. H.
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New York, N. Y.
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Port Huron, Mich.
Putnam County, Georgia
Rockingham, Vt.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Scott Bluff Co., Neb.
Scott County, Tennessee
Seattle, Wash.
Smyth County, Va.
So. Norwalk, Conn.
Spartanburg County, S. C.
Tallahatchie County, Miss.
Wyandotte County, Kansas
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A number of the above bonds are legal investments for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in various states, and many of them are also free from local state taxes.

Complete descriptive information will be sent on request.

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AMERICAN STORES TO DOT THE WORLD

New Corporation Will Operate in This Country, South America, Europe, and the Orient.

TOBACCO MEN BACK PLAN

George J. Whelan and James B. Duke Form Company to Manufacture and Retail General Goods.

A comprehensive endeavor on the part of the American business men to invade the world markets is bound up in the incorporation of the United Retail Stores Corporation, which plans to operate a system of chain stores throughout Europe, South America, and the Orient, as well as in this country. While the nucleus of the new concern lies with the tobacco interests and the sale of tobacco products, the operation of the vast number of stores will be also along general merchandise lines with the system including manufacturing units as well as the retail stores.

The capital stock of the new corporation, which was organized under the laws of Delaware, will consist of 100,000 shares of 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of no par value and 1,-160,000 shares of common, also of no par value. All of the shares have full voting power. It was asserted yesterday that a substantial amount of the stock had already been underwritten. General offices have been established at 511 Fifth Avenue, this city.

The formation of the company brings back into the field of American industry James B. Duke, who was President of the American Tobacco Company before that concern was broken up by dissolution proceedings. In the adjustment that followed he took a large interest in the British-American Tobacco Company and since 1912 has been actively associated with that company, spending most of his time in England, where the company is incorporated. Mr. Duke is associated in the new enterprise with George J. Whelan, who is the directing influence behind the Tobacco Products and the United Cigar Stores Company. These two men were closely allied in the old American Tobacco Company and have joined to make the new enterprise a success. Mr. Whelan has been elected President of the new company, with W. R. Perkins, Vice President. The Directors are the President and Vice President, James B. Duke and Sidney S. Whelan.

This is the third company organized recently for entrance into foreign trade fields with which Mr. Whelan has been identified. Only a short time ago he was instrumental in forming the American Foreign Trade Corporation with a capital of $20,000,000, which is to operate on the old basis of barter and trade, sending American goods to the East and importing tobacco. A little later he organized the Tobacco Products Export Corporation which was to act as the foreign selling agency for the Tobacco Products Corporation. The latest enterprise transcends in scope the other two, for this is to invade practically all of the important foreign countries if the present plans materialize.

It was asserted yesterday in the formal statement of the formation of the company that the United Cigar Stores Company would be invited to become associated with the United Retail Stores Corporation. It is understood that United Cigar Stores in such a case will be the nucleus of the new company in this country. There were reports yesterday that the United Cigar Stores stockholders would within a short time be given the privilege of converting their stock into stock of the new company. Just what bearing the British-American Tobacco Company, in which Mr. Duke is the leading spirit, will have with the new enterprise has not been announced, but it is considered as not unlikely that the British company will have a part in the new company, either directly or indirectly. This association may be on a basis similar to that which it is believed will eventually prevail in the case of United Cigar Stores.

W. R. Perkins, Vice President of the new company, is associated with the P. Lorillard Company, but whether the latter company is to become associated with the chain store system was not set forth.

The United Retail Stores Corporation in its invasion of foreign fields will sell tobacco, confectionery, clothing and general commodities, the class of goods in every case being adapted to the conditions prevailing in the particular localities where the stores will be established. It could not be learned yesterday whether steps have yet been taken to obtain foreign sites for stores and the manufacturing plants which are to supply them with a large part of the goods which they sell.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Inman & Co. are offering $500,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. serial bonds of the Josiah Schmidt Company.

Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 a share, placing the stock on an 8 per cent. dividend basis, as against a 6 per cent. basis previously.

John T. Hale has become connected with the bond department of Suter & Kimbley.

The firm of Brandon, Gordon & Waddell will open offices at 80 Liberty Street. The partnership includes John R. Brandon, Alexander Gordon, and Donald W. Waddell.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.69⅝	$1.67⅝	$1.67⅞	$1.68¼	$1.42⅝
September	1.61⅝	1.59¾	1.59⅞	1.60¾	
December	1.41	1.38⅞	1.38¾	1.40¼	

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	67⅞	66⅝	66⅝	67	70⅞
September	65⅝	64⅜	64⅞	65	
December	66	65¼	65¼	65¾	

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 78@c; No. 2 white, 79c; No. 3 white, 78c; No. 4 white, 77@77½c; ordinary clipped, 77@78c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	34.25	34.00	34.10	34.10	24.12
September	33.25	33.00	33.05	32.95	24.02
Ribs—					
July	27.85	27.45	27.60	27.50	22.17
September	27.50	27.10	27.20	27.20	22.02
Pork—					
July	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.25	40.70
September	47.40	47.10	47.15	47.28	41.20

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	18.77	18.55	18.60	18.70
May	18.58	18.45	18.45	18.50
July	19.85	19.80	19.80	19.74
September	19.66	19.35	19.45	19.40
December	19.02	18.80	18.85	18.95

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.40¼	$1.45¼	$1.45¼
August	1.48¼	1.45	1.45
September	1.48¼	1.45¼	1.45¼

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. O. Ohio	1919-27	4½	5.75	5.50
Buff., Roch & P.	1919-33	4½@5.6	6.00	5.40
Can. Northern	1919-29	4½@5.6	6.15	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-28	4½	6.13	6.00
Ches & Ohio	1919-27	4½	5.90	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1919-23	4½	5.85	5.25
C., R. I. & Pac.	1919-27	4½@5	6.87	6.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-24	5	5.90	5.35
Chicksasaw Ref.	1919-21	6	7.25	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-29	5	6.20	5.85
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.75	5.35
Erie Railroad	1919-27	4½@5	6.87	5.80
Illinois Central	1919-26	4½@5	5.65	5.30
L. & Nashville	1919-25	5	5.70	5.30
Michigan Central	1919-27	5	5.87	5.65
Minn. & St. L.	1919-25	5	6.35	6.00
Mo. Kan. & T.	1919-29	5	7.00	6.00
No. Pacific	1919-27	5	7.00	6.00
Norfolk & Ohio	1919-29	4½@5	6.50	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-28	4½@5	5.80	5.50
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-32	4½	5.90	5.50
North. & West.	1919-21	4½	5.85	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-28	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Eight	1919-33	4 6/7	5.90	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-27	4½	5.70	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1919-29	5@6	6.40	6.00
Standard Refining	1919-21	6	6.75	5.75
Southern Pacific	1919-26	4½	5.70	5.35
Southern Ry.	1919-24	4½@5	6.00	5.60
Union Tank	1919-20	5	5.90	5.40

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	1½	Iron Blossom	.38	.45
Amer. Oil	.8	.8½	Iron Cap	.10¾	.11¾
Boston Ely	2	2¼	J Verde	.83	.75
Host Mont	.76	.77	Majestic	.30	.31
Bohemia	1⅞	2¼	Mex Mete	.22	.27
Butte Lon	17	22	Mol Thng	.12	.20
Champion	.3	.3½	New Baltic	1¼	2
Calaveras	1¼	.5	Nat L & Z	.10	.13
Chief Con	.2¾	.3¾	Nixon	.23	.23
Cortez	.20	.25	New Doug	.15	.20
Con Cop	.6	.6½	Onero	1	1⅜
Crystal	.12	.16	Onondaga	.40	.60
Crown Res.	.25	.35	Raining	.80	.85
Eagle Eagle	3	.5	S W Miami	.5¾	.6½
Eagle B. B.	.2⅜	.2⅝	Seven Mets.	.33	.37
Fortuna	.3	.5	Texana	.81	.83
Houghton	1	1¼	Tin Ver Ext.	.40	.40½
Homa	.28	.30	Victoria	1¼	1½
La Rose	.35	.40	Yukon	.15	.16

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Standard Oil Stocks

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DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.

New York, June 3, 1919.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK

DIVIDEND NO. 81.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Tuesday, July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, June 13, 1919.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.

New York, June 3, 1919.

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK

DIVIDEND NO. 67.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Tuesday, July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, June 13, 1919.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

American Woolen Company

(Massachusetts Corporation)

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS.

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Fifty Cents (1½%) on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Common Stock of the Company will be paid on July 15th, 1919, to the holders of record June 16, 1919.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business June 16, 1919, and will be reopened at the opening of business June 27, 1919. WM. H. DWELLY, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 6, 1919.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has this day declared quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) upon the outstanding preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) upon the outstanding common stock, payable on the 30th day of June, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 20, 1919.

Transfer books to be closed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.

New York, June 10, 1919.

GUANTANAMO SUGAR COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share, or at the rate of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the stock of the company for the quarter ending June 30, 1919, payable July 1, 1919, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business June 18, 1919. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

P. H. CLARK, Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, June 10, 1919.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.

New York, June 10th, 1919.

At a meeting of the Directors held today the usual quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 25th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1919.

DAVE S. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 68.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this company has this day been declared payable on June 30th next to all Preferred Stockholders of record June 23d.

H. W. FETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

June 10th, 1919.

ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 29.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths (1¾) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 14, 1919.

WILLIAM REISER, Treasurer.

Yadkin River Power Company

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 13

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-fourth (1¼) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 14, 1919.

WILLIAM REISER, Treasurer.

ARGONAUT CONSOLIDATED MINING CO

61 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND. A dividend of five cents a share has been declared, payable on June 25th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 14th, 1919.

Dated June 9th, 1919.

EDWARD H. KELLY, Treasurer.

Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending June 30th, 1919, payable July 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1919.

H. F. KROYER, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share, being Dividend No. 50, will be paid on June 16th, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on May 21st, 1919.

F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.

Boston, May 17th, 1919.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 41.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 14, 1919.

WILLIAM REISER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.

June 10th, 1919.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 10.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share on the Common Capital Stock of this Company was declared payable July 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 8th, 1919. Transfer books will not be closed.

WILLIAM ROSENBAUM, Treasurer.

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DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

CALUMET AND ARIZONA MINING COMPANY will pay dividend of FIFTY CENTS (50c) a share June 23rd, 1919, to stock of record June 6th, 1919. Books do not close.

GORDON R. CAMPBELL, SECRETARY.

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MATURITIES AND PRICES

(Accrued interest to be added)

$60,000 due July 1, 1920 @ 100.12	$88,000 due July 1, 1930 @ 101.08
88,000 due July 1, 1921 @ 100.24	88,000 due July 1, 1931 @ 101.16
88,000 due July 1, 1922 @ 100.35	88,000 due July 1, 1932 @ 101.23
88,000 due July 1, 1923 @ 100.45	84,000 due July 1, 1933 @ 101.30
88,000 due July 1, 1924 @ 100.56	55,000 due July 1, 1934 @ 101.36
88,000 due July 1, 1925 @ 100.65	45,000 due July 1, 1935 @ 101.43
88,000 due July 1, 1926 @ 100.75	45,000 due July 1, 1936 @ 101.49
88,000 due July 1, 1927 @ 100.84	45,000 due July 1, 1937 @ 101.55
88,000 due July 1, 1928 @ 100.92	45,000 due July 1, 1938 @ 101.60
88,000 due July 1, 1929 @ 101.00	45,000 due July 1, 1939 @ 101.65
$20,000 due July 1, 1940 @ 101.71	

Yielding at above prices about 4⅜%

The above information is based upon official statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these bonds. We do not guarantee, but believe it to be correct.

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A new company acquired through Sinclair Oil & Refining. Position of shares outlined in current number of our Weekly Review.

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June, 1919, Investors'
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NEW YORK CITY BONDS

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4½s July, 1967	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
4½s Oct., 1963	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜
4½s May, 1957	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜
4½s 1924-1952	96¾	..	96¾
4½s 1919-1923	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97¼	97⅜	97¼
4½s Mar., 1964	97¼	97⅜	97¼
4½s Mar., 1962	97¼	97⅜	97¼
4½s Mar., 1966	97¼	97⅜	97¼
4½s Sept., 1960	97¼	97⅜	97¼
4s May, 1959	92¼	93¼	92¼
4s Nov., 1958	92¼	93¼	92¼
4s Nov., 1957	92¼	93	92¼
4s Nov., 1956	92¼	93	92¼
4s Nov., 1955	92¼	93	92¼
4s Nov., 1954	92¼	..	92¼
4s May, 1954	83	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s 1920-1923	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1920-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1923-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1919-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60
4½s 1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s 1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s 1938-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,415 Cities Service	385	380	382	385
2,535 Cities Service pf.	..	80½	79⅞	80⅝
$41,500 Cities Service deb. B 7s	139⅝	138	138	140
125,500 Cities Service deb. C 7s	101⅜	100⅝	100⅝	102

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	14⅜	16
Adiron Elec Power pf.	45	..
Am Gas & Electric	164	167
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	43
Am Light & Traction	268	270
Am Light & Trac pf.	99	100
Am Power & Light	69	..
Am Power & Light pf.	74	77
Am Public Utilities	53	55
Am Public Utilities pf.	34	40
Am W W & Electric	6	7¼
Am W W & El 1st pf.	61	64
Am W W & El pf series A	14	16
Carolina Power & L.	39	..
Colorado Power	25	27
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Columbia Electric pf.	73	75
Com Pow, Ry & Lt.	29	31
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	62	64
Conn Power pf.	75	..
Consumers Power pf.	85	86
Eastern Texas Electric	55	..
Eastern Texas pf.	80	..
El Paso Electric	100	..
Electric B & S pf.	92	95
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	11¾	13
Federal Light & Tr pf.	47	49
Galveston-Houston Elec	16	18
Galveston-Hous El pf.	65	68

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	63	68	Middle West U 5s
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77	Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s
Arizona Power 6s	93	82½	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s
Central P & L 5s	90	95	Nor States Pow 6s
Com Pow, Ry & Lt 5s	86	91	Nor States Pow 5s
Cities Pwr & L 7s	99½	100	Ore Gas & El 1st 5s
Col G & E deb 5s	77	79	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s
Col Power 5s	83	85	So Cal Edison 5s
Conn Power 5s	90	95	S W Power & Lt 7½
Dallas Electric 5s	92	93	Stand Gas & El 7s
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88	Twin S G & E 1st 5s
East Tex Elec 5s	91½	93½	Un L & R 1st 5s
El Paso Elec 1st 5s	96	98	Un L & P deb 6s
Empire Gas & El 6s	98	99	Un Util ev 6s
Empire Refining 6s	94½	96	U S Pub Svc 6s
Gt West Power 5s	86	88	Utah Securities 5s
Mon Valley pref 5s	92	95	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales	High	Low	Last
100 Arun S & G	40	40	40
15 Atlantic Ltr	93	93	93
485 Con Gas	102	101	101
27 Con Power	110¾	110½	110¾
1,960 Con Pow pf	111¾	111	111
100 Cons pf	45	45	45
20 Elkhorn	30½	30½	30½
80 Hous Oil pf	91½	91½	91½

Bonds.

$5,000 Con 6s, A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2,000 Jamison 5s	88½	88½	88½

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales	High	Low	Last
125 Am Zinc	27⅜	25	25
2 Arcadian	1	1	1
10 Arizona	70¼	70¼	70¼
100 Arnold	3	3	3
885 Calumet	66	64	64½
900 Big Ledge	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞
1,710 Bingham	10	10	10
700 Butte & Bal	68	66½	66½
6 Cactus	69	69	69
6 Calu & Hec	427	427	420
1,065 Carson	15	15	15
100 Centennial	27	27	27
160 Chief	4	4	4
50 Chief	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,410 Cop Range	53	52¾	53
2,350 Davis Daly	2¾	2½	2⅝
450 Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
110 Franklin	5	4⅞	4⅞
775 Hancock	7¼	7	7
1,215 Helvetia	6⅜	6	6⅜
100 Indiana	47	46	47
155 Isle Royale	52	52	52
210 Isle Royale	39¾	37	38
50 Kerr Lake	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
450 Keweenaw	2	2	2
455 Lake	6	6	6
290 La Salle	4¾	3¾	3¾
100 Mason Valley	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
225 Mass Con	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,300 Mayflow-O C	11⅜	11	10⅝
30 Miami	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
350 Michigan	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜

Railroads

2 Bos & Alb	136	136	136
110 Bos Elev	72¾	72	72
1 Bos & Me	95	95	95
15 Bos & Me	33¾	33¾	33¾

Miscellaneous.

34 Am Agr pf	101½	100	101
3 Amoskeag pf	81	81	81
2 Am Sug pf	118	118	118
1,450 Am Tel	100¾	100½	100¾
177 Am Woolpf	108	107	108½
100 Century Steel	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
250 Cuban Portld	105	105	105
21 Dalton pf	97	97	97
25 Fitchburg pf	88	88	88
450 Fairbanks	31	31	31
580 Gorham	37	37	37
25 Greenfield pf	92	92	92
1,260 Hood Rub pf	96	96	96
1,260 Hood Rub pf	96	96	96
1,260 Hood Rub pf	96	96	96

RECORDED MORTGAGES

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 114, e s, 25x100, June 10; Sarah Grinstein to Emanuel Cohen, 1,014 Home Street, Bronx, et al., 6 years, 6½ prior mtg $26,000; attorney, M. H. Rose, 28 Court St, Brooklyn $3,000

FORSYTH ST, 137, w s, 20x100, prior mtg $1,000, also property in Bronx County; Lucina Realty Co. to Josephine Bedell, Yorktown, N. Y.; due Dec. 9, 1919, 5 years, Chedsey & Rosenblum, 220 Broadway $7,500

GREENWICH ST, 323, s e cor Duane St, 20 x irr; P. M., June 6; West Beach Realty Corp to E Naumburg, 48 West 58th St, 5 years, 6% p c; Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $30,000

1ST ST, 732 East, s s, 40x119, P. M., May 31; Harris Leo and another to Hy J. Meekton, Col., due June 1, 5 years, 6% p c; Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 175 Broadway, Bronx $12,000

10TH ST, 46 East, s s, 20·10x89·9, building loan mtg; Louis Cheeman to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; 3 years, 6 p. c. and 5½ p. c. $25,000

15 ST, 36 East, s s, 20x100·5, P. M. June 6; Walter G Walters to Samuel Stiefel, 15 East 74th St, et al, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $40,000

16TH ST, 220 East, n s, 20x100·5, P. M. June 6; George B. Post, Jr., to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, 3 years, attorneys, Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

18 ST, 128 East, n s, 20x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

20 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

21 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

22 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

23 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

25 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

26 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

27 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

28 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

29 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

30 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

31 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

32 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

33 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

34 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

35 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

36 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

37 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

38 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

39 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

40 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

41 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

42 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

43 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

44 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

45 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

46 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

47 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

48 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

49 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

50 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

51 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

52 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

53 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

54 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

55 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

56 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

57 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

58 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

59 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

60 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

61 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

62 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

63 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

64 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

65 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

66 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

67 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

68 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

69 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

70 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

71 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

72 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

73 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

74 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

75 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

76 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

77 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

78 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

79 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

80 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

81 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

82 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

83 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

84 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

85 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

86 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

87 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

88 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

89 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

90 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

91 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

92 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

93 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

94 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

95 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

96 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

97 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

98 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

99 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

100 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

101 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

102 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

103 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

104 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

105 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

106 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

107 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

108 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

109 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

110 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

111 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

112 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

113 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

114 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

115 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

116 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

117 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

118 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

119 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

120 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

121 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

122 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

123 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

124 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

125 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

126 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

127 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

128 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

129 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

130 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

131 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

132 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

133 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

134 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

135 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

136 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

137 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

138 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

139 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

140 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

141 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

142 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

143 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

144 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

145 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

146 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

147 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

148 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

149 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

150 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

151 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

152 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

153 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

154 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

155 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

156 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

157 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

158 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

159 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

160 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

161 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

162 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

163 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

164 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

165 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

166 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

167 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

168 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

169 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

170 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

171 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

172 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

173 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

174 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

175 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

176 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

177 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

178 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,000

179 ST, 125 East, n s, 100x100, P. M., June 10; Herbert K. Stockton to Clarence Smith, 122 East 65th St., 3 years, Jesse H. Smith, 27 William St $7,500

180 ST, 407 West, s s, 20x100, May 31; Rebecca Rechtschaffen to Stephen O. Lockwood, 1 East 57th St, due June 3, 22, 6 p c .....$20,000; attorney, Lockwood L. Doty, 49 Wall $3,000

181 ST, 132 East, s s, 18·4x107·2, June 9, w/o of Charles S. Goldsmith, to Bowery Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 5½ p c; Cadwalader W & T, 40 Wall St $45,

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

33D AND MADISON AV.—Two large rooms, cool and comfortable; reasonable for the Summer. Seen by applying to Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th.

53TH ST., 106 EAST.—Two apartments, well furnished, for Summer or longer. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

48TH, 31 EAST.—Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Murray Hill 8485, furnished and unfurnished apts.

...TH, 9 EAST Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, foyer; freshly decorated, luxuriously furnished, living room 28 feet long; two walk up flights; until September 15th; be...w unfurnished rent. Apply superintendent, 11 East 49th Street.

60'S.—Small house with garden, one block from 5th Av.; owner will rent for Summer private residence, 8 rooms, artistically decorated, antique furniture; $300 a month; references must be satisfactory. Phone Plaza 6595, or address J. B., 111 Times.

40 EAST 31ST ST.

Attractively furnished one, two, three room apartments by month or year; meals

...TH ST., 116 EAST. (Park Av.)—Large, airy four-room apartment, telephone, maid service, $100 monthly. Plaza 7313.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET.

43 5TH AV.,

...or Summer months, furnished, including china, silver, and linen; 8th floor; 11 rooms, 4 baths; cool, airy, wonderful view. Telephone Stuyvesant 1975.

...TTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly and up; full hotel service; a beautiful corner apartment, 3 large rooms and bath, $25 weekly; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th.

...BACHELOR apartment two rooms, kitchenette, bath, completely furnished, for immediate use; fine location, east side, $2,400 a year; car give long lease. Tel. Columbus 7454, between 9-11 A. M., 5-6 P. M., for ...re information.

...RAMERCY PARK, 31.—Exceptionally cool and quiet; windows on three sides; service included, 2 rooms, kitchen, and bath; sec...d floor rear; $100 month; reference.

...RAMERCY PARK, 34.—Seven rooms, newly decorated; Summer rates to Sept. 30; $175 to $200.

...LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, near 72d St.—To...ublet, furnished, two-room apartment, ...tchen, bath, telephone, electric light; $48. ...pply janitor.

...MADISON AV., near 61st St.—Gentleman's artistic, comfortable apartment, three ...oms, bath, piano, telephone; July to Octo...er. L 153 Times.

...MADISON AV., 101.—Three cool corner rooms, Hotel Leonori. From June 16; sacrifice; also Apt. 47. Call mornings.

...SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.—Sublet large room, bath, southern exposure, also 2 and 3 rooms; Summer rates; ...time to make fall selections.

...WO delightfully cool, large connecting rooms, bath, every convenience; attractively furnished, Washington Square. Telephone Spring 8850. Rent $45 month. Other large rooms including studio; reasonable.

...sublet from July 1 for 3 months, large apartment, beautifully furnished; can be ...n at any time. Apt. 31, Hotel Leonori, ...4 and Madison Av.

Furnished—West Side.

...TH, 43 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette equipment, quiet, cool; July and August; $40 month. Stuyvesant 8161.

...TH ST., 133 WEST.—Reasonable; will rent for summer months artistically furnished, cool seven-room apartment. Can be seen any day after 10 o'clock. Telephone Parsonage 473 Langdon.

...TH, 58 WEST.—Four beautifully furnished outside rooms; elevator. Phone Chelsea 7710. Apt. 18. J 472 Times Downtown.

...TH, 115 WEST.—Available immediately until Oct. 1st, quiet cool apartment, three ...oms and bath, elevator; reasonable. apartment 252.

...TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishing unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, phone; selected kitchenette, no questionable applicants; highest references, $35-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6258.

...TH, 27 WEST.—Studio apartment, large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; linen, silver included; immediate possession; to October; Superintendent.

...TH ST. 31 WEST.—Nicely furnished living room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; complete for light housekeeping. Forby.

...TH ST., 112 WEST.—Completely furnished ...ur-room apartment, 2d floor, and three rooms, ...th $40 to $100. Summer concessions.

...DAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC. ...ecial 14th St. Store. Phone Chelsea 8300

...TH ST., 156 WEST.—Ho el Patterson, one, two and three rooms and bath suite to sublet (greatly reduced summer rate; meals op...

...TH, 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 2 ...oms, bath, kitchenette; roof garden; by ...y week or month. Call M. H. 7450.

...TH, 344 WEST, Hamilton Terrace.)—Five-room apartment, completely furnished; all ...ern improvement. Apt. 53.

...6TH ST., near Broadway, Hotel Aldemar...—Furnished apartments, one rent, two rooms and bath, $22 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $30 a week; special monthly rates.

...TH ST., corner 7th Av.—The Regal; a ...ew apartment house, newly furnished; ...hotel service; one and two rooms and bath $70-$150; references required.

...TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Exceptionally attractive two-room suites with ...vate bath, full hotel service; special ...nthly rate

...5TH ST., 240 WEST.

TH, 240 WEST, 134.

$18 WEEKLY AND UP.

Two, three room suites private bath, modern improvements, elevator, neatly furnished and self-contained, references absolutely ...quired; 2 minutes Subway.

...TH, 27 WEST.—Use of 3d Library built-in ...ookcases, open fire place, oriental rugs, ...ne exceptional large bedroom, tiled ...th, $1,200 or lease, $2,000.

...TH ST., 307 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; new and beautifully furnished.

...Hotel Plaza Annex.)—Large sunny room, bedroom, bath, ...ephone; $100 per month. Tel. ...

...apartment to sublet, furnished three room ...ths, light, cool; ...Boulevard.

...W, 3 rooms, bath, furnished three room ...furnished ...kitchen; ...house; reduction ...3d monthly. Potter, ...Thornton, 10th

...TH, 105 WEST, Sublet handsomely furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $60.

...TH ST., 137 WEST.—Five rooms and bath, ...ly furnished; $70 month.

...TH ST., 201 WEST, (Hotel Lucerne.)—Very desirable corner apartment, Summer months, two rooms and bath. Inquire morning...Apartment 1008.

...TH ST., 207 WEST.—Sublet handsomely furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $60.

...TH ST., 317 WEST.—Five rooms and bath, ...ly furnished; $70 month.

...TH ST., 347 WEST.—Inquire about exquisitely furnished apartment, near Plaza. Parlor, 3 rooms, kitchenette, all unfurnished ...

...TH ST., 350 WEST, corner Broadway.—Six ...ms, bath, kitchenette, all unfurnished ...

...TH ST., 357 WEST.—Sublet, July and August, ...ly furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, ...ephone; rent $100 month.

...TH ST., 360 WEST.—Sublet, July and August, ...ly furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, ...ephone; rent $100 month.

...TH ST., 363 WEST.—Sublet, July and August, ...ly furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, ...ephone; rent $100 month.

...TH ST., 365 WEST.—Sublet, July and August, ...ly furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, ...ephone; rent $100 month.

...TH ST., 367 WEST.—Sublet, July and August, ...ly furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, ...ephone; rent $100 month.

...TH ST.,

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, 12 years' European-American cars, would care for 3 or more cars, best references. J. H. Osborn's Garage, 124 West 54th.

CHAUFFEUR, 33, neat, polite, careful driver of ladies, children, or invalid; A1 references. Phone 3759 New

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—15 years' experience; thoroughly understands Pierce-Arrow cars, wishes position with private family. S 181 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, desires position with private family; best personal references; $35. Johnson, 336 West 113th.

CHAUFFEUR, French-Indian, wishes position, any make car; seven years' experience; has reference. H. E. Chevannes, 232 West 143d St.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, 25, married, wishes private position, 7 years' experience; A1 references. Martin Hayes, 647 West 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR, recently discharged from U. S. service, married, 15 years' experience, desires position with private family. H. Williams, 1 West 98th.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced; polite, sober. English, French, Spanish; excellent references. 33 West 119th.

CHAUFFEUR, wishes position with private family; 6 years' experience; references. 139 Edgecombe Av.

CHAUFFEUR, white, 25, seven years' experience, repairs; $30-$35 week. Phone 2 Brewster 6 to 8 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR, American, experienced driver, any car; private family only. S 274 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, 8 years' experience, wishes private position. "Chauffeur," Richmond 2703.

CHAUFFEUR, Irish, desires position; country, best private reference. S 276 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, eight years driving good cars, 316 West 58th St.

CLERK, student, bookkeeping or similar clerical position, office or factory. H 434 Times.

COMPANION or gentleman secretary by young gentleman, college education. Times

CORRESPONDENT, 15 years' practical experience, always dams, foundations, and Box 214, Bellefonte, Pa.

CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced, familiar with order dept.'s, work, wholesale dry goods commission house, desires position, with manufacturing or outside work; employed at present; $30 to start; work too confining. E 676 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Experienced young man, well acquainted with cost and production records, desires position with advancement. Times

CLERK, 5 years' experience factory production and installations; nominal salary Times

CHAUFFEUR, married, reliable and faithful, no bad habits; can work physically and mentally, can also assist in bookkeeping; with good references and security will undertake a position as chauffeur or any other position. 441 Times Downtown.

MAN, 30, middle age, active, steady, conscientious worker, opportunity anything. W 367 Times Downtown.

MAN, former storekeeper, seeks position, light work; best references. J 474 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Salesman, 34; experienced administrative and executive handling responsible, intricate details; unquestionable credentials. S 201 Times.

MANAGER AND BUYER, open for permanent position, confectionery, soda, lunch, bakery, etc.; salary $3,000; worth it. Z 441 Times Annex.

MANAGER, correspondent, salesman, bookkeeper, etc., executive ability, solicitor, 5 years. S 23 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, REAL ESTATE, experienced management, leasing, seeks connection, reliable firm. J 472 Times

MANAGER, 10 years experience in motor truck, responsible position.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, automatic machinery, experimental development, production and shop supervision. J 442 Times

MECHANIC, 22, unmarried, 7 years' experience, desires position in Times

MECHANICS with Corps of Engineers recently discharged, desires position with responsible and attractive or executive capacities; technical experience, good appearance and some commercial experience. Frederick Sonand, 438 West 164th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT or some clerical work; small advancement. H 492 Times

OFFICE ASSISTANT, clean cut young man, American, desires position; typist. H 305 Times

PERFECTION AGENT, with factory and [illegible] for business, seeks position. R. Victoria, L. I.

PLACEMENT MANAGER.—Seven years' [illegible] American, best references. 95 Times

PRODUCTION ENGINEER [illegible] wants responsible position; advertising and doing general work with engineering concern. Z 457 Times Annex.

PUBLICITY MANAGER, [illegible] excellent New York department [illegible] supervising 500 people; employ, train, systematizing, planning and [illegible] service, efficiency. 16 [illegible] business experience; wants similar position; [illegible] assured results for opportunity. I have it." A 109 Times.

PURCHASING ASSISTANT DESIRES POSITION WITH PRESIDENT OR HEAD OF MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OR PUBLIC UTILITY. EIGHT EXPERIENCE: TECHNICAL AND MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCES. Z 347 TIMES ANNEX

RAILWAY OFFICER, aviator, college graduate, age 25, desires position with the railway construction work and in factory supervision. H 389 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE.—Young man (31), wants position with big concern; thoroughly acquainted with European, Australian and Oriental world traveler; conversant languages, first class references. Write to H 478 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, superintendent, on gentleman's estate, where taste and refinement are desired; thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, landscape farming, forestry, etc. Englishman, middle aged; systematic organizer of help; appreciate trustworthy. Z 376 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN, (20,) actually in this country, wants to get in touch with firm exporting house interested in export trade to Italy, Egypt, Central and South Africa and writes perfectly ITALIAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, ARMENIAN and ARABIAN, by having traveled in these countries, largest commercial houses especially in Italy, Central Africa and Egypt, would consider offer as traveler or representative; highest references. Strictly confidential offer to Z 452 Times Annex.

HOUSE CLEANING, windows, woodwork, floors and rugs, carpets, vacuum; highest references. General Cleaning, 154 East 88th. Phone 4188 Lenox.

LIFE GUARD.—Young man, 24, college graduate, expert swimmer, robust physique, Manhattan. J 426 Times Downtown.

MAN, about 30 years old, reliable and faithful, of good record, can work physically and mentally, can also assist in bookkeeping,

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, for bank positions; also stenographers, billing clerks, general office clerks for miscellaneous positions. Several high-grade saleslades for exclusive store. Interstate Industrial Bureau, 603 Temple Bar Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE
74 BROADWAY
Highest salaried positions in New York for secy's, stenos, bkprs, statisticians, typists, file clerks; salaries $30-$20; many others. Registry free.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
93 Nassau St. 489 5th Av.
Stenographers ..... $12-$25
Bookkeepers, Typists, Clerks, Switchboard, Bill Clerks, no charge until placed.

Rose E. Boyd, 29 Liberty St.
Secretarial Stenographers, $30. Young stenographers for secretarial positions, $25 $20; Legal stenographers, $25. Typists, statement work, $25. Clerks, Switchboard Operators.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$25, patent, others $22-18; clerk take orders telephone, good education, $15-18; typists $18-15; dictaphone operators. Atlas Agency, 132 Nassau Street.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

..... stenographers, $12-$25; bookkeepers, clerks, others. M.gnil, Flatiron Bldg.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, Typists, Clerical, many excellent permanent positions. Call

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, well balanced, of wide experience, preferably one who has received an all-round training with public accountants, who can qualify as an executive in the capacity of controller of a corporation in New York State; must have familiarity with the principles of cost systems and be able to improve the present system; an excellent position is offered to the right man, who can produce results, do not reply unless you have the necessary qualifications, state fully experience, salary expectations, &c. E 574 Times Downtown

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wanted for large manufacturing concern; must live in Stamford, Conn.; man capable of taking charge of office accounting, systematizing, and cost accounting. G 657 Times

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant on staff of accountants state experience, training, and salary desired. E 665 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, for staff of accountants; state experience, training, salary. E 668 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, experienced on benefit programs and special editions for army camp benefit proposition; liberal commissions, permanent work. Merritt Dispatch, Room 804-B, 1 457 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS Brooklyn daily special edition, men preferred, regular commission; no novices wanted. Room 7, 287 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT MANAGER foreign department of large banking house has opening for assistant manager in foreign department, must have experience in commercial letter credit, and ability to fill responsible position; give full detail. Address "N. N.," P. O. Box 922, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

ASSISTANT TO IMPORT MANAGER, TYPIST ABLE TO CORRESPOND IN FRENCH, GERMAN, AND SPANISH. FAMILIAR WITH CUSTOMS HOUSE WORK. WHITE LIBIN & FINK, 120 WILLIAM ST., MANHATTAN

ASSISTANT TO SALESMANAGER
Must be a stenographer and have some advertising experience; apply by letter only, stating age, experience and salary expected. Permanent to John and Gold St., Brooklyn

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.
21 to 23 years of age, write only full particulars and reference. A D, 310 Times

ASSISTANT BUYER wanted in leading export house; knowledge of Spanish desirable but not absolutely essential; permanent position with every chance for advancement. Address stating salary and full particulars, H 506 Tim s Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE
man, capable of taking charge of a small fleet of delivery trucks experienced on Pierce-Arrows preferred, must be willing to learn driving, after short period preparation; prominent chain grocery firm, still growing, future is bright for capable man, give experience in detail. P. G., 512 Times Downtown.

AUTO COST CLERK
Young man familiar with automobile truck costs, operating, &c. should know something of compiling statistics and able to handle help, wonderful opportunity for right man in headquarters office of nationally known grocery firm; give age, experience, salary T. K., 514 Times Downtown.

AWNING HANGERS,
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED,
familiar with
GEAR ROLLER WORK,
AT WANAMAKER'S.
Apply Employment Office.

BENCH HANDS
FOR ASSEMBLING WORK;
ALSO FILERS
AND CHIPPERS.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
OPEN-SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately with tools,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

BILL CLERK.—Young man, experienced in taking charges from call, chance for advancement. Baum, Rogers, Spitzer & Co., 60 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and cost clerk, experience in building construction necessary, permanent position to right party. Call Wednesday morning with references. Barney Ahlers Construction Co., 150 West 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, must be experienced, understand double entry bookkeeping, good opportunity for advancement. Two-ton Tire and Steel Co., 437 11th Av., near 36th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent, quick-rate bookkeeper by country club in Long Island required to live at club till December 1. Address, stating references and salary expected, H 406 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with railroad shipment, prefer one previously connected with warehouse, state age, salary and experience. Warehouse, G 650 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER
With dress house; experienced; familiar with controlling accounts; executive ability; state salary. C. Z., 1001 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, age 21-22, one experienced on billing and cost work of automobile manufacturer preferred. Apply Biddle Motor Car Co., 1 West 104th St.

BOOKKEEPER TYPIST, thoroughly experienced; best references; able to manage all office details, none others need apply. Call Chas. Eisen, 140 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, trial balance, costing, posting, stenography. Adson Electric Supply Co., 10 Cooper Square.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, must understand double entry system, state salary expected. E 502 Times

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter, telephone operator, some real estate salesman, salary 1 East 42d St., Room 46

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER for Summer resort hotel, give experience and state salary. Address, W. A. Bryan, Read ford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted by export house; reply, stating qualifications and salary desired. J 445 Times Downtown.

BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE BY A LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST BE BRIGHT, WELL EDUCATED, AMBITIOUS; OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND ADDRESS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT LAD. BOX K. N., 301 EAST 34TH ST.

BOY wanted in large insurance brokerage office; one just from school preferred; address in own handwriting, salary to start $8 to $10 per week, hours 9 to 5 and 1 o'clock Saturdays. E 670 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Unusual opportunity for advancement with a large financial concern offered to boys between 17 and 18, elementary or high school graduates preferred; permanent positions. D 560 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.
Large company requires bright boy, about 17; excellent opportunity for advancement and to learn business; salary $10. Call 76 William St., see Mr. Watson, Room 408.

BOYS. — Electric manufacturing company wants two boys, over 16, without previous machine shop experience to start and learn the trade from the bottom up. 20 Lodi St.

BOY.—Wanted by a downtown bank, a messenger boy of good character and neat appearance, one who is a good writer, good references required; salary to commence, $10 per week. Apply 68 Wall St.

BOY wanted in law office, answer stating age and experience. H 503 Times Downtown

BOY for office and errands, salary to start $9 per week. Apply 232 West 59th St.

BOY for law office; salary $10 per week. F. H. Tesse, 120 Broadway, Room 2822.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS,
14 to 16 years of age, to work as pages in prominent bank in lower New York City; a good opportunity for bright, clean boys. Write, stating age and nationality, N. G., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

BOYS.
16 TO 18 YEARS.
FOR CLERICAL AND
INSIDE MESSENGER WORK.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702.
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

BOYS
who seek a good opportunity for advancement along electrical engineering lines, must be 16 years of age or over. Employment office open 9 to 4.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY, BRIGHT, 15-17 YEARS,
to handle mail in busy office; willing worker, steady and conscientious; resident of Bronx preferred. Apply by letter only 829 East 134th.

BOY in office of large mercantile concern; must be bright and willing; reply in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. P. O. Box 27, Madison Square Station.

BOY.—Christian firm wants boy for general office work, opportunity to become bond salesman; must be high school graduate; neat clean appearance. Call Room 700, 31 Nassau Street.

BOY, 16 to 18, in downtown office of establishment, engineering concern; good opening with bright prospects for advancement. G 640 Times Downtown

BOY Wanted.—Stock broker offers excellent opportunity to willing, ambitious boy; state age, education, &c. Box J. W., 718 Times Down Town.

BOYS.—Large corporation requires several boys of good education and refinement to start as office boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and salary expected. G 641 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of a large textile corporation; good opportunity for advancement to bright boy; state age and salary desired. G 661 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 18 years of age, as office assistant in large export house; fine opportunity; give age, experience, and salary desired. L 161 Times.

BOY, shipping department, hours 8-5, half-day Saturday; $10 start. Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d.

BOY wanted by banking house; state age, experience, and references. Address N. T., P. O. Box 922, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

BOY.—Clean, quick, polite, for office and errands, age between 12 and 15. Address H 493 Times Downtown.

BOY to work in stock, good salary; excellent future assured. Call 4th floor, 27 West 20th.

BOY, bright, wanted to make himself generally useful, good chance for advancement. Call Tinsel Products, 115 E. 29th St.

BOY.—Automobile company wants boy for light office work and errands. Z 442 Times Annex.

BOY willing, for errands. Apply Fred Hawley, 65 5th Av.

BUSHELMAN, experienced on men's clothing. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

BUTLER.—Experienced, must be highly recommended, state age, experience, salary desired. G 69 Times.

BUYER.—Wholesale millinery house requires hat buyer, also assistant; state age, references, experience. G 659 Times Downtown.

CARPET LAYERS, experienced. Careful Carpet Cleaning, 421 East 48th.

CASHIER -Wanted by investment bank, experienced, well educated, live young man, not over 35, to act as cashier; give full particulars and salary desired. J 457 Times Downtown.

CANDY MAKERS wanted; experienced, also to take care of lollypop machine; expenses paid if satisfactory. Congress Candy Co., 346 George St., New Haven, Conn.

CAPTAIN wanted, licensed for ten-ton delivery motor boat, standard engine. Address Captain, Box 48, Long Island City

CHAUFFEUR.—EXCEPTIONAL GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS CADILLAC CAR AND MAKE OWN REPAIRS; VERY CAREFUL DRIVER; DON'T ANSWER UNLESS YOU CAN GIVE FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES. N. A., 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR AND COOK, Japanese; three in family; Long Island; salary $85 monthly. Address Arlington, Hotel Maryland, 104 West 40th St

CHAUFFEUR, married, no children; wife to work as maid; Long Island; no objection; give Arrow car; good references required; country. H 499 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST WANTED.—Perfume, toilet goods, must be thoroughly capable, splendid prospects for right party, stating age and salary expected; give full details. Pierre Namron, 1,418 Broadway.

CHEMISTS who have actually made acid black or direct black in the factory; able to give data and indications; give full particulars in first letter. J 453 Times Downtown.

CLERK, experienced in either billing or profit, for office of wholesale grocery; must understand the way goods are packed and their average prices; state age, nationality, and salary desired. Costing, P. O. Box 706, City Hall Station, New York.

COLLECTOR, BROOKLYN. — Experienced collecting insurance, magazines, and installment accounts; commission. Periodical Publishing Service Bureau, 307 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

COMPTOMETER REPAIR MAN wanted; state where you have worked and salary desired. W 584 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Second cook wanted on small yacht; foreigner preferred; wages about $90 a month Apply 260 West 42d St., 1st floor.

COPY AND
PLAN MAN
WITH SOME EXPERIENCE ON
TECHNICAL ACCOUNTS WANTED. WRITE QUALIFICATIONS,
PAST CONNECTIONS, SALARY
DESIRED.
MOSS CHASE CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CREDIT MAN, with experience in installment clothing business, must be high class and able to take full charge of correspondence and offices; excellent opportunity for the proper man; state salary desired and experience in first letter; confidential. Address Box 197, Newark, N. J

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR, MUST BE EXPERIENCED; SECURING INFORMATION ON DRY GOODS, NOTION AND SMALL WARE HOUSES. SAMSTAG MILDER BROS., 1,200 B'WAY, 29TH ST. ENTRANCE.

DESIGNERS WANTED, REINFORCED CONCRETE AND ESTIMATORS ON REINFORCING STEEL WITH A WELL ESTABLISHED, RELIABLE FIRM IN CHICAGO; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN BUILDING DESIGN; WRITE FULLY STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. Z 22 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN — High-class men only; mechanical piping layout and structural steel men; permanent work. Room 904, 31 Union Square West

DRAFTSMEN in engineer's office, tracing and lettering piping plans; state age, experience, salary J 349 Times.

ELECTRICIAN.—A large office building is desirous of obtaining the services of a first-class man as an assistant electrician who has had high and low tension experience; good opportunity for a man who can qualify; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 447 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOY wanted by Christian firm; smart, energetic and of good appearance; export experience preferred; chance for advancement; apply between 9 and 10 A. M. any day. Maurice Russel & Co., 14 Church St.

ESTIMATOR
on watch repairing; must be thoroughly experienced and of pleasing address.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

FOREMAN WANTED A WORKING FOREMAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH SETTING UP AND OPERATING THREAD MILLER'S TOOTH ROUNDING MACHINE, GEAR SHAPERS AND HOBBER. CALL BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FOREMAN WANTED
To take charge of
OVERGAITER, JERSEY
AND CANVAS LEGGINS DEPARTMENT.
MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE.
Exceptional opportunity to right party. State references, experience and salary.
E. R., 644 TIMES DOWNTOWN

FOREMAN wanted in varnishing room for piano finishing, one who understands varnishing, rubbing, staining, burning-in, touching-up thoroughly; must have references; very good opportunity for right man. Call 13 Lawrence St. continuation 126th St.)

FOREMAN
for tent loft in Atlanta, Georgia; must be experienced in cutting and finishing large tents; good chance for advancement. F. F., 883 Times Downtown.

GRANITE CUTTERS, (10,) also two letterers; steady position; union shop. D. Sommers' Son, 296 East 2d St.

GRINDERS (SURFACE.)
STEADY WAGES.
HIGH CLASS CONDITION.
OPEN SHOP.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

GRINDER HANDS FOR PRODUCTION WORK; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ON NORTON HORIZONTAL GRINDERS; ACCURATE WORK. ALL BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN.

HELPERS,
with previous machine shop experience,
to run drill presses,
hand mills, and punch presses.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED,
STANDARD WAGES.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

JUNIOR CLERK in camp goods department of Baker, Murray & Imbrie, Inc. Apply to Mr. Clay at 15 Warren St., N. Y. City.

JUNIOR CLERKS wanted by wholesale woolen house to start in stock. Address Opportunity, S 295 Times

JUNIOR PORTER wanted by wholesale dry goods house. Address S 296 Times.

LABORERS
IN MACHINE SHOP.
STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP.
Apply immediately,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

Open Sunday until 12 noon.

LAPIDARY, for colored stones; right man will be paid high salary, or will be given interest in business; write, stating particulars. Z 432 Times Annex.

LAW STUDENT in office; state experience if any, law school hours, age, and salary desired. H 502 Times Downtown

LEDGER CLERKS TO TAKE CARE OF SALESMENS' COMMISSION; ALSO CHECKING INVOICES; MUST BE VERY ACCURATE; $18. LANGSDORF, 72 SPRING.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS TO WORK IN OPEN SHOP; OUT OF TOWN; UNION SCALE, $31.50. FARE REFUNDED; WRITE OR CALL, ROOM 53, 81 FULTON ST., 9:30-12

LITHO DESIGNERS
AND ENGRAVERS,
commercial, in very pleasantly situated private plant producing a stationery specialty, business growing so fast we need many good men as fast as we can get them; permanent, year-around position; fine, healthful working conditions; attractive pay and inducements for the kind of men who can make good work, which has a national reputation for quality; bring samples to our city sales office, 913 Park Row Building, or make appointment outside of business hours with our Mr. R. J. Brown, Prince George Hotel.

LITHOGRAPHIC Transferers for color and commercial work Apply Mr. Payne, Room 602, 261 Broadway, New York City.

MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS Wanted.—Several first class machine tool operators and bench workers, accustomed to the production of fine machinery, constructed largely from flat steel parts. Address, giving full particulars as to experience, rate expected, &c. K 309 Times.

MACHINISTS.
OPEN SHOP.
PREVAILING WAGES OF BEST SHOPS.
MACHINISTS,
TOOLMAKERS,
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
DRILL PRESS HANDS,
BENCH HANDS,
SURFACE GRINDERS,
LATHE HANDS,
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS,
LABORERS,
PACKERS,
GOOD WAGES,
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS;
48 HOURS; STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MACHINISTS,
All around.
ALSO LATHE HANDS,
For heavy and light work.
PLANER HANDS.
First-class men only need apply.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Highest rate of pay prevailing—connect with a good, steady position with one of the best modern shops.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

MAN.—The Sales Department of a large metal company has a vacancy on its staff for a man to make investigations in the market for new products. Applicant should possess the following qualifications: A college graduate, preferably in metallurgy; several years' practical experience; enough imagination to see the possibilities in a new field and enough enthusiasm to show them to others; an agreeable personality and the ability to meet men of affairs on an equal footing. Salary $2,500 to $3,000. State fully your qualifications by letter. Z 434 Times Annex.

Man wanted for foreign exchange department of national bank; must have had several years' experience and capable of passing on matters of foreign exchange, &c.; write, giving full particulars as to age, experience and qualifications. H 500 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, thoroughly experienced and capable to take full charge and conduct a ladies' ready-to-wear specialty store in New York State; exceptional opportunity for right man. Apply Wednesday and Thursday between 4 and 6 P. M. Epstein, Quinte & Bro., 122 West 27th.

MEN.—Several men, between the ages of 45 and 55, clean cut, good physical makeup, for outside night patrol work; salary about $18 weekly; call between 11 and 12 A. M. J. W. Gannon, 2d floor, 16 East 38d St.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER and draftsman wanted who is familiar with adding machine, typewriter, and mechanical appliances of that nature, to lay out a new machine; good salary; state age, experience, &c. S 293 Times.

MEN for hospital as window cleaners, laundry men, &c., board, lodging, and $30 monthly. Lebanon Hospital, Jackson Av. subway station, Bronx.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MECHANICS,
ASSEMBLERS,
VISE HANDS,
CHIPPERS,
FLOOR WORK,
BENCH HANDS,
for one of the best local shops; top rate and steady work, with real chance for advancement.
OPEN SHOP.
Call immediately, with tools, ready for work,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

NIGHT WATCHMAN for private residence, for place near Oyster Bay; board included; highest references required. G 100 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, by Gentile cotton goods house; young man, preferably experienced this line, who is neat, punctual, ambitious; ability use Underwood typewriter desirable; $15 to $20, permanent; state age, experience, salary. 464 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—State age, experience, education and salary expected. A 939 Times Harlem.

OFFICE BOY, in old established publishing house, to make himself generally useful in accounting and shipping departments; good chance for advancement; replies must state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. Address K D. K., Post Office Box 1117, New York City.

OFFICE BOY, 16-18 years; permanent position with moderate sized export concern; opportunity for early advancement; export experience preferable but not essential; references necessary. Phone 1470 Whitehall.

OFFICE BOY wanted by prominent export house; excellent opportunity for intelligent and willing boy. Apply Advertising Department, 6 Depeyster St., 2 blocks north of Wall and Water St. cars.

OFFICE BOY and messenger wanted immediately in growing shipping broker's office; must be active and intelligent; Christian firm. Call Room 8, 55 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY, over 16, for financial house; give age, education, experience, references, and salary desired. G 645 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS in large steamship office; good salaries to right boys; apply in own handwriting. H 495 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—In insurance broker's office; reply, stating age and salary expected. H 480 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.
Competent man, 25-30, with good general office experience, to assist department head with correspondence, interview callers, &c.; for intelligent, worthy man with some executive ability there is an excellent chance for advancement; state qualifications and salary desired. J 473 Times Downtown.

PACKER.
Young man for packing fine evening and cloth gowns; must have 5th Avenue experience in same line; steady position; good pay. THOMPSON, 561 FIFTH AV.

8TH FLOOR, MRS. RABOURN.

PACKER, experienced, in shipping department of Baker, Murray & Imbrie, Inc. Apply to Mr. Barnes, 10 Warren St., N. Y. City.

PACKER, heavy porter, understands packing holiday fancy articles. H 455 Times Downtown

PAINTER RUBBER and color worker; must be rapid; come prepared for work; $30. Bird County Auto Co., Inc., 607 Bergen Av., 1526 St.

PHYSICIAN for boys' camp in Maine, July 1 to Sept. 3; $100, maintenance, transportation; only experienced practitioner considered; references requested. Address Pelkes, 1,161 45th St., Brooklyn.

PHYSICIAN. — Nominal salary: Christian boys' camp, Maine. Box 79, Station L, Brooklyn.

PORTER.
Temporate man, who has had department store experience preferred; permanent position with light work and no window cleaning.
SALARY $18.
Apply on balcony, between 9 and 10 A. M.
NATIONAL OUTLET STORE,
119 West 24th St.

PRESSER, experienced on men's clothing. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

PRINTER, all-around man; good proposition to right party; state experience. D. T., Box G 655 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER.
Union, male or female, for catalogue printing establishment, doing highest quality work. Address T. P., 127 Times.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.
Wages steady, work guaranteed.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

Open Sunday until 12 noon.

SALESMEN.
TO MEN WHO ARE THINKING OF THE FUTURE AS WELL AS THE PRESENT THIS COMPANY OFFERS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. OUR BUSINESS IS MANUFACTURING CHECK WRITERS. WE HAVE SEVERAL DISTRICTS IN THIS CITY THAT ARE OPEN WHICH WE CAN OFFER TO MEN ON A VERY ATTRACTIVE COMMISSION BASIS. SEE MR. SLOAN, AFTER 10 A. M., 9TH FLOOR, 450 4TH AV.

SALESMEN—The kind I need are men of ambition, full-time, every-day hard workers; if you are a salesman with the above qualifications and are looking for a permanent position with an organization marketing articles applicable that is nationally known, I shall be glad to talk with you; this is an opportunity that pays big and rewards merit to the limit; the remuneration is on a straight commission basis. Call Monday or Tuesday after 9 A. M. Accounting Machine Company, 156 Broadway, Mr. Smart.

SALESMEN.
A successful institution, handling the financial end of a concern manufacturing one of the best farm tractors on the market, requires several salesmen of high character; men who have successfully sold high-grade specialties will find here a permanent connection which will result in extremely attractive salary and bonus. G 60 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR EUROPEAN TERRITORY.
Prominent exporters metal products require several foreign salesman; thorough knowledge of brass and copper rolling mill products necessary; those familiar with limited wire products preferred; state previous experience and knowledge of languages; salary or commission; replies treated confidentially. G 89 Times.

SALESMEN.
We require men of character and ability to represent The New York Times War Volumes. Leads and inquiries will be furnished. The commissions are attractive. Investigate. We prefer men who have had selling experience, (not necessarily book selling.) Earnest co-operation assured.
New York Times War Volumes Dept.,
215 West 43d St.

SALESMEN.
We have an opening in our book department for 2 or 3 clean cut young men with selling ability to take orders for our war volumes; experienced salesmen preferred but not necessarily essential; our men earn $50 to $75 a week; commission; we give actual demonstrations. Call 2 to 4, 244 5th Av., See Mr. A. Frederick or Mr. J. M. Mulvaney.

SALESMEN, listen! I have unusual opportunity for five "live wires," who are ambitious, and "full of pep," to sell stock in good dividend paying company; experience not necessary, but a clean record and the ability to close sales essential; liberal commission, but no advances. See John D. Phillips, 15th floor, 1 Wall St.

SALESMAN.—A large financial house require the services of a few high-class salesmen with ability to sell securities; substantially backed by prominent business men and augmented by a vigorous advertising campaign; permanent connections; liberal commission. Room 537, 50 Broad St., city.

SALESMAN.—Hustling young man to call on retail and wholesale druggists in New York and adjacent territory to sell advertised specialties; experienced with retail drug trade preferred; salary basis; state age, experience, and A-1 references necessary. S 241 Times.

SALESMAN. — SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY, FOR DOWNTOWN RETAIL JEWELER; GOOD SALARY, AND SPLENDID WORKING CONDITIONS. BOLT & CO., 183 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—Wholesale and accessory house desires experienced salesman; must have at least two years' experience; personal acquaintance with dealers in Greater New York essential; salary $25 to begin. Address, giving references, L 160 Times.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent salesman to work under a highly efficient method of selling dividend-paying, old established financial institution securities; a competent man can double his income within a couple of weeks; commission. Suite 100, 1 Madison Av.

SALESMAN wanted to call on clothing trade with a full line of cotton goods; must have some established trade; salary and commission. B. C., 802 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—Two live-wire, high-class men who have sold building specialties for New Jersey; no consideration given applications which do not state experience and references; men owners preferred; liberal drawing account and commission. G 83 Times.

SALESMAN. — Thoroughly experienced, wholesale hosiery and underwear, with personal following; also call on some of our customers for city and suburbs; good salary; excellent opportunity; permanent connection. Stieglitz, 478 Broadway.

SALESMEN.
FURNISHING SALESMEN,
thoroughly experienced; short hours; good pay.
WALLACH BROS.
BROADWAY & 20TH STREET.

SALESMAN wanted, high grade, to sell the retail trade in New York City and vicinity; men's fine, ribbed underwear direct from mill to retailer on commission basis; goods delivered f. o. b. New York. Address Manufacturer, Z 449 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.
Excellent opportunity for ambitious young men desirous of leading the retail sporting goods business; must have unquestionable character references. Call or write, S. B. Davega Co., 831 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted; sober, active, industrious young man, experienced in meats and lard, for nearby district; highest class product; salary and commission; state age, reference, experience. Provisions, Z 444 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—A large vending machine corporation offers exceptional opportunity to man capable of producing results; commission basis, drawing account to right man. Apply 8-5, Millard's Corporation, 456 B'way.

SALESMEN; experienced in selling children's dresses; acquainted with out of town trade; must have a following, and hustlers; steady position; commission basis. Alexander Proper Co., Inc., 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—high-grade salesman on a world-known stock now very active on New York Curb; live leads, commission basis. Room 25, 49 Liberty St.

SALESMAN wanted to sell motor truck; experience unnecessary; commission basis; land-over. Otto Sales Corp., 1,641 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, East New York 660.

SALESMAN wanted selling glue and flexible glue, with some experience; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. G 664 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced men to sell ignition specialties to automobile car agents and dealers; drawing account against commission. G 658 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, accustomed to making big money, to sell a protection service to merchants, &c.; commission. Apply Edward J. May, 1,482 Broadway, Room 406.

SALESMAN.—High-grade, on a well known stock now very active on New York Curb; live leads; commission basis. Room 25, 49 Liberty St.

SALESMEN, to sell popular line of children's leather leggings; can be carried as side line; commission basis. J. G., 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, to sell popular line of children's leather leggings; can be carried as side line; commission basis. J. G., 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell tires of reputation along unusually attractive lines; we want another $15 a day man; liberal commission. Tire Co., 789 7th Av.

SALESMAN.—Must be acquainted with auto accessory jobbers and dealers; drawing account against commission; live wire. H 499 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell cut meats to butchers; must have acquaintances; salary and commission basis. A. Kahn, 723 10th Av.

SALESMAN.—Young man acquainted with the copper and brass trade in and around New York; give experience and references. H 471 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Junior, 19 to 21, wholesale dry goods; hotel and institution trade; city, road; salary and commission. Mills, 57 Leonard St.

SALESMAN and BUYER for haberdashery store near New York City; good opportunity. Apply 12:30, I. Tachna, 920 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted, to sell fruits and syrup to the soda fountain trade; fine territory; salary, and expenses. J 264 Times.

SALESMAN.—Specialty advertising material; commissions paid weekly. Edwin Sears, Brextell Hotel.

SALESMEN.—To sell advertising for New York paper; commission. Call between 9-10. Room 2001, 2 Rector St.

SALESMAN for hosiery, to sell in case lots on commission basis. G 665 Times Downtown.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
HAND AND AUTOMATIC.
Must be able to
Set up their own jobs.
STANDARD RATE OF PAY.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
A prominent Pittsburgh steel corporation is enlarging its plant to meet the unprecedented demand for its particular product and is marketing direct to the public one million dollars of preferred 8 per cent. stock with an interesting bonus of common.

If you are a real salesman, keen enough to pick a clean legitimate commission offering that is different, don't miss this proposition.

An energetic, steady, conscientious producer should make from $10,000 upward annually. Phone Bryant 7579 for appointment today.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
Exceptionally attractive utilities and oil proposition on good earning and dividend-paying basis; high-grade men identified with it; indorsed by thirty biggest banks in New York, Chicago, and other cities; chance of make from $500 per month up, with permanent connection; strictly commission basis. Rishell & Co., Suite 1906, 220 West 42d St.

SHIPPING and stock clerk wanted by jobbing house; must be able to handle packers and assist them if necessary. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary required to P. O. Box 496, City Hall Station, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, machinery line; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary desired. S 300 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—For enamelware house; experienced; with references. Apply Wm. Weiss Co., 18 Warren St.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced preferred; $18 to start. Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

SHOPPER FOR TRIMMINGS
in high class costume and dress house.
NEWPORT COSTUME CO.,
105 MADISON AV.

SILVERSMITHS.
TIFFANY & CO.
require first-class silversmiths. Tiffany & Co., Forest Hill, Newark, N. J.

SOLICITOR for sheet metal shop; to man with good business connections, possible marine line will offer exceptional commissions; answers strictly confidential. D 579 Times Downtown.

SPINNERS, two, 75c per hour; railroad fare refunded after sixty days. Apply Pittsburgh Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., 821 Locust St., N. S. Pgh., Penn.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER, Italian, French, English; one who can translate and write Italian and French especially; accuracy more essential than speed; excellent opportunity; permanent position with old-established American firm; state age, experience, salary. Business, H 392 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, quick, and accurate; in export department of large cotton goods house; high school graduate preferred; exceptional opportunity for active, clean-cut and willing young man; salary to start $18. Call Taylor-Clapp & Beall, 109 Worth St., 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated, experienced man, good address, rapid and accurate worker; salary $150 per month; state age, full experience, and names of references. J 470 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, by Christian corporation; must be experienced and rapid; knowledge of law work preferred; reply stating age, education, experience, church affiliation, and salary expected. J 351 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Desirable opening for two high-grade Spanish-English stenographers for the tropics; write fully. Address Colonial Fruit Co., 419 Camp St., New Orleans.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer, perfect in both languages, in export dept. of large cotton goods house; exceptional opportunity; good salary. Call Taylor, Clapp & Beall, 109 Worth St., 3d fl.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, age 21-24; excellent opportunity offered with growing and progressive corporation, if ability is shown; give full particulars, past experience, age, salary desired, &c. S 303 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER for Staten Island firm; $25; steady position; references. Write application to A. B. Co., 125 Lake Av., Elm Park, S. I.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary to travel; an American who can speak Russian preferred. Reply H 484 Times Downtown, and give phone number.

STOCK CLERK.—Bright young man for gilt department in large waist house; wonderful opportunity for right party. References required. Kaufrowitz & Drubin, 32 East 31st.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK RECORD CLERK.—Young man, about 20, in dry goods commission house; salary to start, $15; good chance for advancement; give full particulars, age, experience, &c. G 92 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity to earn $200 or more weekly in commissions offered good closer; hog raising and pork packing proposition; advertising campaign furnishes direct bona fide newspaper leads daily; liberal commission; no advances. Currie, 56 Wall St.

STOCK CLERK.—Take charge stock room; one having office experience preferred; apply Cushman's Sons, corner Lawrence and 127th Sts., near Amsterdam Av.

STOCK RECORD CLERK.
Experienced, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house. State age, qualifications and salary desired. G. 669 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.—10 can learn, for opportunity, high-grade commercial security; commission basis. G 102 Times.

STONESETTER for white metal. Montclair Jewelry Novelty Co., 100 West 23d St.

SUPERINTENDENT, elevator apartment, who can make own repairs. Apply Carnahan and Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av., Room 900.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Experienced on electro-medical apparatus preferred. Kny-Sheerer Corp., 404 West 27th St.

TOOL SALESMEN.
PROMIN

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

	Per Agate Line.
Count six words to an agate line. Minimum space two lines.)	
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c)	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	47c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 55c)	50c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	45c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 55c)	50c
For Sale (Sunday 55c)	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Lost and Found (Sunday 55c)	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 55c)	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	47c
Situations Wanted	35c
	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c
Buyers Wanted	10c

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—1917 Maxwell 7-passenger touring car, excellent condition, used $4,000; owner to engage abroad. All Times Downtown Garage, 247 West 42d St.

FOR SALE—1917 Packard, 3-25 7-passenger touring, $1,500; owner to owner. J 432 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE—Cadillac, late 1917 Sedan, looks like new, just overhauled, perfect condition, run less than 4,000 miles; extra equipment; cost $3,450; price $2,000; a real bargain; no dealers. Telephone Bryant 9208, or call Room 1407, Times Building.

FOR SALE—Packard, almost new; run 5,000 miles. Mr. Brano's Car Arena Garage, 2 West 64th St. Circle 1123 or Columbus 6100 after 6 P. M.

HUDSON super six for sale, 1918, pink of condition, only run 4,000 miles; exceptional condition for Room 1408, 354 4th Av.

FOR SALE—1918 4-pass. Speedster. Price $1,000. 4-pass. Racer. Path open car. Phone 1830 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Hupp 1917 7-passenger Six 7-pass. touring, 1918 Hupp 7-passenger touring, overhauled, all condition, bargain. Must go to-day and 61st St.

FOR SALE—Motorcycle roadster, Thomas Murray Hill 7834.

FOR SALE—Sedan 1917, almost new; $1,250 cash. Phone Murray Hill 7834.

FOR SALE—Saxon six Sedan, 1919; model, unused; almost new; perfect condition; $1,000. 2 West 57th St., Plaza 2064.

FOR SALE—1917 FLEETWOOD SEDAN. Phone 2064 Plaza. 2 West 57th St.

FOR SALE—Pierce-Arrow 7-passenger, perfect condition, used very little, two extra tires, guaranteed; splendid bargain; owner selling, can be seen Wednesday. F. H. Wicker, Hotel Empire.

FOR SALE—Touring car, late model, in perfect condition and has 6 new tires; will sell at a sacrifice. Call 1 to 3 P. M. 1 West 89th St.

FOR SALE—Studebaker 7-passenger touring car, 1918 model; owner, 1,000 miles; will sell at a bargain; must be seen to be appreciated. Call 1 to 3 P. M. 1 West 89th St.

FOR SALE—Cadillac

PLAN TO RECOGNIZE WAR WORK OF CREWS

Congress Will Be Asked to Provide Honors for Seamen Not in the Navy.

DEEDS OF BRAVERY UNTOLD

Hurley Backs Movement to Record Valor in Face of U-Boat Dangers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10. — Congress will be asked within a few days to take appropriate action to recognize the heroism of members of the crews of ships who, although not in the navy, braved the submarine menace during the war, and despite the dangers and hardships faced, went grimly about their task of getting to Europe the food and other supplies which were needed to defeat the Germans.

The movement has received a great popular impetus in shipping circles, where there is a full realization of the experiences through which the crews of the supply ships passed, and of their dogged determination to "keep at it" until the war was won. Hidden away in the records of the United States Shipping Board are references to many a courageous deed performed, and the stories of men whose ships were sunk under them, who barely escaped with their lives and who went back again into the service, ready and anxious to take another chance.

Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the Shipping Board has been profoundly moved by some of the stories of heroism and dogged determination and is prepared to put himself squarely behind the movement to recognize the seamen, who, he believes, deserve every honor which the Government is able to bestow upon them. He feels that where deeds of bravery and self-sacrifice are discovered, upon investigation, medals should be awarded, and that the public should receive more fully the story of what these men did to win the war. There are records where individuals, who as yet have no special recognition from the Government, had their ships sunk beneath them five or six times and who remained in the service despite the privations through which they had passed. Shipping men contend that no braver deeds were recounted during the war than these which inconspicuous seamen performed.

"Our soldiers and sailors are the bravest in the world," said Mr. Hurley, in discussing the matter, "and that characterization applies also to the merchant seamen who volunteered to defy the submarines, and give their all, if necessary, under the most trying circumstances in order that their country might be defended and German autocracy be overthrown. I wish to pay tribute to these brave men. They went aboard their ships and out upon the sea, knowing full well that they were momentarily in danger of being the victims of a submarine. But they did not complain, and from Captain to the stoker in the engine room they stuck to their posts and quietly performed their duty.

"They are entitled to recognition from their Government, and an investigation should be made at once to obtain a complete record of those who were injured or killed and the acts of valor performed. The families of the men who were crippled or killed should have the same consideration shown to them that is now being shown to the families of soldiers and sailors. Congress also should provide for appropriate medals in recognition of valorous service, of which all too little has been told."

MEXICO ASPIRES TO JOIN LEAGUE

Aguilar Sent to Washington by Carranza to Enlist Wilson's Support.

WILL GO TO FRANCE, TOO

Expects to Confer with Poincare—Resumption of Relations with England Also Sought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—General Candido Aguilar, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz and son-in-law of President Carranza of Mexico, who is here on a special mission, called at the State Department today, accompanied by Ambassador Bonillas. He paid his respects to Acting Secretary Polk, after which he went into an hour's conference on Mexico with American Ambassador Fletcher, who was recalled from Mexico City some months ago to assist Mr. Polk in departmental work. It is understood that in his conference with Ambassador Fletcher General Aguilar discussed especially the situation in Northern Mexico, where the Villa-Angeles activities are causing concern to the authorities in Washington, as well as to the Government in Mexico City.

The mystery attending the visit to the United States of General Aguilar is being cleared up. It was known that he came on a confidential mission, with the rank of Ambassador, to President Wilson. It now develops that he is also confidential envoy to France, and that as soon as he has imparted to this Government the matters for which he was sent here he will proceed to Paris to confer with President Poincaré.

One object of the tour of General Aguilar is declared to be to bring about the admission of Mexico to the League of Nations. This information came from official sources in Mexico City today. Nothing in recent history has so humiliated the Mexican people as the exclusion of their country from the League. So great is the dissatisfaction that open criticism is being made of President Carranza for so conducting the affairs of Mexico that the other nations of the world will not admit her to their society. President Carranza, recognising danger in the situation, is declared to have dispatched his son-in-law to President Wilson and President Poincaré in an effort to remove the stigma.

Another matter General Aguilar will undertake while in Europe will be to effect the resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico. Great Britain has refused to hold diplomatic intercourse with Mexico as long as Mexico refuses to pay the interest on her foreign debts, protect the lives and properties of foreigners, or renounce the steps taken toward confiscation of properties owned by British subjects.

VILLA OCCUPIES TOWN ON BORDER

Rebel Force in Guadelupe, Opposite Fabens, Texas, and Another Approaching Juarez.

EL PASO, Tex., June 10.—Villa forces occupied Guadelupe, a Mexican town opposite Fabens, Tex., 32 miles east of El Paso, last night, according to information from Fabens today.

Another force, said to be part of General Angeles's troops, is moving toward Juarez. There was no fighting at Guadelupe, the Carranza garrison having been called into Juarez last week.

There was a heavy exodus of Mexican residents from Juarez into El Paso last night, including several Carranza officials, because of fear thaat the town would be captured by Villa forces.

NOGALEZ, Ariz., June 10.—General P. Elias Calles, formerly Military Governor of Sonora, Mexico, and two months ago appointed Secretary of Commerce and Industry in the Carranza Cabinet, has returned from Mexico City and will take the field in Sonora with 1,500 picked troops in an effort to crush the Yaquis and other bandit bands which have been killing and plundering promiscuously for the last two weeks. This was the announcement made in Nogales, Sonora, today.

General Calles was at Hermosillo today in conference with his military chiefs, Generals Francisco Cruz, Juan Torres and Franciscano Serrano.

General Calles's plan, it is stated, is to take the pick of the garrison which has been protecting the railroads during the harvesting and shipping of the $5,000,000 chick pea crop and, with a force of about 1,500 men, sweep the La Colorado and Navajo districts clean of the bandits.

TELL OF DISORDERS ALONG THE BORDER

Witnesses in Ford's Libel Suit Against Chicago Tribune Describe Experiences.

PLOT STORY IS BARRED

Judge Tucker Orders the Subject Dropped Until Plaintiff's Attorney Studies the Matter.

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., June 10.—The story of the disorders along the Mexican border, from the first rumblings of the revolt of Francisco Madero against President Porfirio Diaz, in 1909, down to June 23, 1916, continued today in the hearing of Henry Ford's libel suit against The Chicago Tribune, which, on the latter date, published an editorial headed "Ford Is an Anarchist."

The witnesses were John R. Harold, an immigration inspector at Brownsville, Texas; E. T. Reynolds, the chief inspector in that district, and Norman Walker, for twelve years an El Paso newspaper man and since 1916 correspondent of The Associated Press at El Paso, the gateway of most of the news of Northern Mexico.

Harold was the translator of the "plan of San Diego," taken from a captured Mexican, Hacilio Ramos, in 1915. This document bore the signature of about twelve Mexicans and outlined a plan for an uprising of Mexicans in border States, and negroes in other States, and the formation of republics.

Alfred Lucking, representing Mr. Ford, as a translation of the plan was about to be offered in evidence, objected on The ground that a Federal judge and Federal district attorney in Texas had investigated the whole plot and found it trivial, and for the further reason that counsel for the plaintiff had had no time to examine it. Judge Tucker instructed that the subject be dropped until Mr. Lucking had studied it.

It appeared in the testimony of Mr. Reynolds that the original copy taken from Ramos had disappeared and he had never been able to trace it. Mr. Reynolds testified that Mexican raids into American territory became more frequent after the discovery of the alleged plot.

Mr. Walker was permitted to tell an almost uninterrupted narrative of his experiences and observations of border conditions during his residence in El Paso. In 1913, the correspondent said, Francisco Villa captured Juarez from the Federals and stray bullets killed or wounded eighteen persons in El Paso. Some citizens, he said, sent their families from the city, soldiers of the regular army were posted at strategic points and many business houses and residences provided themselves with means of defence in case of an invasion from Juarez, which lies just across the Rio Grande from the American city.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Saturday, at Travers Island Club, or in taxi to Woodmansten Inn, or taxi from 80th St., Broadway, to Wentworth Hotel, 46th St., flexible diamond bracelet; very liberal reward. Return to Herman Bach, 1,552 Broadway, or telephone owner, Bryant 4870.

LOST.—From automobile standing front of Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, 33d St. Spring overcoat having bunch of keys and 2 pipes in side pocket; reward paid and present of coat made for return of keys and pipes. Hanover 9124. Room 308, 79 Wall St.

LOST.—Black travelling bag marked L. D. D.; left on New Haven train leaving Grand Central Thursday, June 5th, 9:30 P. M.; $15 reward and no questions asked if returned to 121 West 127th St., New York City. Telephone Morningside 181.

LOST—STRING OF PEARLS AFTERNOON JUNE 6, 46TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS., OR AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY AT 74TH ST. VERY LIBERAL REWARD. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. PHONE SCHUYLER 1062.

LOST—June 7, between Commodore and Gaiety Theatre, black purse containing glasses, keys, cards, and about $25; finder may keep money if returned or returned to 61 South Fullerton Av., Montclair; no questions asked.

LOST.—From van on Saturday last, between 163d and Broadway and 181st, Bronx, large dress suitcase and small bag, containing linens, wearing apparel, and personal property and mementos. Reward. Telephone John 39.

LOST.—Package of cards, Flatbush Av. car; liberal reward, return American Diamond Watch Co., 21 Maiden Lane, Manhattan. Phone 2891 Cortlandt.

LOST.—Diamond Sorority pin, Tuesday, Maxon's, Hollander's, Schirmer's, or between; generous reward; no questions. Morningside 8965, Apartment 67.

LOST—Kolinsky cape, white taxi, Sunday, 10 P. M.; taxi hired at 49th & Broadway to Madison Av., Harlem; suitable reward. A 866 Times Harlem.

LOST—Small silver wrist watch, black leather strap, marked Black, Starr & Frost. Liberal reward return to Room 707, Hotel Holley, 36 Washington Square West.

LOST—Sunday evening, old-fashioned gold breastpin, keepsake, vicinity West End Av., Broadway, 90th and 100th Sts.; reward. Apartment 5E, 801 West End Av.

LOST—Overcoat in taxicab Saturday night, between 150th St. and Gramercy Park; suitable reward will be paid if returned Edwin Outwater, 18 East 41st St.

LOST—In front of Biltmore Hotel, gold bracelet set with eight large amethysts; suitable reward. Telephone Morningside 6132.

LOST—$10 reward for return of gold-handled umbrella, on 5th Av. bus or at Lincoln Trust Co., West 72d St. branch. Rhinelander 2374.

LOST.—In 5th Av. bus, typewritten manuscript of novel, "The Hat of Destiny." Finder please return to Mrs. O'Connor, Hotel Holley, Washington Square. Reward.

LOST—Small mink scarf, Bloomingdale's, Lexington Av. car 86th, Park Av. 88th; reward. Lenox 4874. Winston, 1,152 Madison Av.

LOST.—In Steeplechase, Coney Island, in or near ladies' dressing room, bill fold, with $75 cash and four checks, keep cash, return checks; no questions asked. L 152 Times.

LOST.—Diamond screw earring, subway Decatur St., Brooklyn-Beaver St., N. Y.; reward. Salmon, 19 Beaver. Telephone 4919 Broad.

LOST—Fraternity pin, West End Av. and 86th St. Miss Coughran, 309 West 86th, Apt. 7E; reward $50.

LOST—Dark blue serge cape, in taxi or telephone booth, Grand Central Terminal; liberal reward. Telephone Circle 515.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, monogram, between Cortlandt and 120 Broadway, E 652 Times Downtown.

LOST—Bag, Tuesday, on 5th Av. bus; if returned the bag only liberal reward, no questions asked. Akers, 153 East 62d St.

LOST—Black leather medium-sized handbag, containing watch and money; reward $10. Room 209, Putnam Bldg., 1,3,5 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday evening, West 43d-Times Square, coin purse, containing wedding ring and coin 1769; reward. S 285 Times.

LOST—Silver wrist watch, initials "L. F. B." near or in Bronx Exposition Park; reward. A. L. Goldberg, 6 West 37th.

LOST—Gold bracelet, between Macy's and Martinique, or in McAlpin; liberal reward if returned. Chapman, 355 West 51st.

LOST—Mink scarf, in taxi from New Amsterdam Theatre to 208 West 71st St., Monday night; reward. Columbus 9076.

LOST—Sunday, steamer Robert Fulton, New York-Albany, folder containing $97 bills, check $91; reward. H 256 Times.

FOUND—Purse, 110th St., Tuesday, June 10. Owner can have same upon writing description of contents to Box G 104 Times.

LOST.—5th Av. Building, 200 5th Av., 3d floor; British flag; reward. Mrs. Langstaff, 19 7th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, between 34th and 57th Sts., pearl necklace; liberal reward if returned to Zeller, 215 West 84th St.

LOST—Embroidered waist fronts, useful to manufacturer only; reward. Phone Melrose 6913.

LOST—Package of kodak pictures Monday, name on same; reward. L 182 Times.

LOST—Large cameo pin, reddish brown; reward offered. C. 425 West 114th.

LOST.—Fireman's badge 4080; please return, Tyson, 340 East 14th St.

LOST.—Kodak, on ferry Hoboken, $10 reward. Williams, Park Av., East Orange.

LOST—Amethyst watch fob; liberal reward. Return to Hagmaier, 2 121 2d Av.

$200 REWARD; no questions asked, return platinum bar pin, containing 3 large sapphires surrounded by small diamonds and sapphires; lost June 3, vicinity of East 63d St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$200 REWARD.—No questions asked for the return of pear-shaped pearl, lost on June 9 on Broadway, from 72d to 91st St., or on 59th St., from Broadway to Lexington Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$500 REWARD for square emerald solitaire ring, with small diamonds in mounting, all platinum; lost June 8, on 7:50 P. M. train from Poughkeepsie to Garrison. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

FOUND.—Beaded bag, on Long Island, May 31. S 306 Times.

22 CHARTERED VESSELS HELD UP AT RIO JANEIRO

Ships Leased by Shipping Board Already a Month in Port Awaiting Cargoes to United States.

RIO JANEIRO, June 10.—Twenty-two Norwegian sailing vessels under charter to the United States Shipping Board are in the harbor here waiting for cargoes. Several of them have been here for more than a month and it is understood that the demurrage charges are costing the Shipping Board $10,000 a day.

The sailing vessels, it is said, have been unable to secure cargoes for the United States because of the large number of steam vessels which have called here recently. It is declared that proposals to carry a cargo at $5 a ton on the sailers failed. The Shipping Board, it is understood, must pay $15 a ton to the owners of the vessels under the charter agreements. It is reported that the vessels were offered cargoes for Europe but were unable to obtain releases from their charters.

A. I. Hasskarl, the American Consul here, said today that the vessels were looking for cargoes and that Washington was aware of the situation.

SHIP WRECKED; OFF COURSE

Aground at Knight's Cove—Should Be at Azores.

ST JOHN'S, N. F., June 10.—A wreck which puzzles mariners here occurred last night when the American steamer Ferm, of 612 tons register, went aground and filled at Knight's Cove, on the south shore of Bona Vista Bay. The crew was saved. The steamer left Mobile, Ala., on May 14 for Rotterdam with a cargo of lumber.

Mariners here cannot understand how the ship came in this position, as they say that the southern route, the logical one for her to take, would have brought her near the Azores at this time. They declare in following the northern route she could have seen Cape Race and located her position sufficiently to shape a proper course.

Marine circles reported seeing the steamer off this port on Sunday. To reach Knight's Cove, 150 miles north, involved steering through great ice fields. No explanation by the Captain had been received here tonight.



Send the FAMILY WASH

The WALLACH LAUNDRY is offering a new service to New York housewives to solve the present washerwoman problem—

SEMI-READY DRY STARCH WORK

The wash is cleansed, starched, dried—flat work ironed—all at 11 cents per pound. Send to nearest branch:

Sixth Ave., Near 48th.
Columbus Ave., Near 72d.
Broadway, Near 77th.
Columbus Ave., Near 85th.
Broadway, Near 90th.
Columbus Ave., Near 103d.
Broadway, Near 102d.
Broadway, Corner 113th.
Broadway, Near 138th.
394 West 145th.
Broadway at 157th Street Subway.
4th Ave., Near 29th.
Boston Road, Cor. Union Ave., Bronx.
Far Rockaway, and White Plains.

or Phone Plaza 185 for Route Man to Call

Wallach Laundry
330-332 East 59th Street

"Turner for Concrete"

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

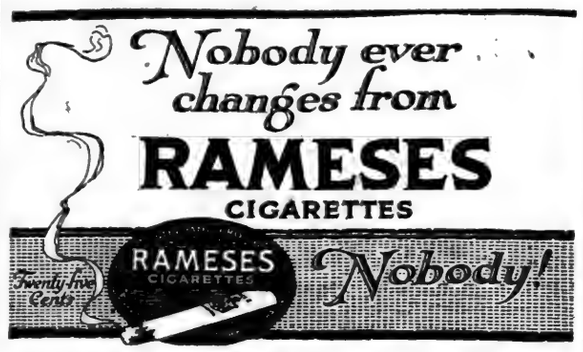
STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS

SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS

BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y

Nobody ever changes from RAMESES CIGARETTES





Straw Hats Aplenty

In view of the somewhat general shortage of straw hats, it is interesting to note that there is no sign of a straw hat famine at the Wallach Stores.

Here you will find a complete assortment from which to choose—both Wallach Straws and the famous Blum & Koch straw hats. All styles—all sizes—in an attractive range of prices.

$2.50, $3, $3.50, $5, and up

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Money back? you decide it

IT doesn't matter how much it takes to satisfy you in clothes; you want it all—anything short of that isn't enough. We guarantee that you'll "get it all" in our clothes; if you don't—your money back. You decide it.

We guarantee our clothes to be all wool for long wear; correct in style; of fast colors; carefully tailored. You can't have real clothes satisfaction without those things.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

This store is the home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d



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the only COAT CUT UNION SUIT

A union of comfort and convenience

Silk or Cotton GUARANTEED FABRICS

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LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

In design and for the money "Obviously the Best"

Hotel Commodore

Hotel Pennsylvania	Hotel Imperial
817 Broadway	1407 Broadway
28 Cortlandt St.	1484 Broadway
139 Nassau St.	Near 42d St.
118 Chambers St.	62 E. 14th St.
154 Delancey St.	204 W. 125th St.
Brooklyn Shops	367 Fulton St. 431 Fulton St.
Newark Shop,	170 Market St.
Bridgeport,	Waterbury, Scranton

FUR STORAGE

(COLD DRY AIR)

2%

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

ALTERATIONS AT SUMMER PRICES

A. Jaeckel & Co

Furriers

384 Fifth Avenue

Bet. 35th and 36th Sts. Phone 2044 Greeley

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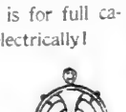
Concentration of the Mechanical and Electrical Thought of Many Engineers on Motors and Equipment Is Responsible for Their Excellence Today!

As engineers we will gladly survey your factory and show you just where the Electric Motor, individually or in group, will increase output materially and conserve power at the same time—which means a saving in expense over the old system. The cry today is for full capacity—you can get it electrically!

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We have a complete stock of Motors for immediate delivery.



"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Thursday and Friday; little change in temperature.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,419. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

FAIL TO SILENCE WIRES OF NATION BY STRIKE CALL

legraph Business Continues, with Varying Estimates of the Strikers' Numbers.

ISTAL MOST AFFECTED

esident of Western Union Declares Only 175 in Country Quit Their Keys.

SPUTED BY UNION MEN

ader of Strikers Here Declares at Least 15,000 Are Out—Union's Figures Incomplete.

The response to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union's call for a nationwide strike of telephone and telegraph workers, ordered to begin yesterday at 11 A. M., failed by a wide margin to carry out the labor leaders' predictions that wire traffic nationally would be paralyzed, the developments of the first twenty-four hours bearing out the companies' assertion that the walkout would be small and the service uninterrupted.

Percy Thomas, International Deputy President of the telegraphers' union, said last night that reports indicated that from 15,000 to 25,000 men had answered the call, 1,000 of them in New York City. Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, put the number at 175, with only 11 quitting in the metropolitan district. Edward A. Reynolds, speaking for the Postal Company, admitted that from 20 to 50 per cent. of the organization's operating staff had joined the strike.

There was no move supporting the union's claim that the telephone unions would join the strike. The day passed without any indication that a walkout was contemplated by any of the workers' organizations forming the telephone personnel. Another thing that contributed to substantiate a report that the telegraphers might be left alone in their fight was the outcome of a meeting of the six New York electrical workers' locals. It was announced that the meeting would vote on the question whether to join the telegraphers in a full strike or give them only financial support. After the conference at 32 Union Square was finished, it was admitted that the only thing that had come before the meeting had been discussion of internal affairs of the organization.

Want Brokers' Operators Called Out.

As indicating that the keymen intend to leave nothing undone in their effort to obtain recognition of their union and increased wages, a resolution was adopted by District Council No. 16, covering New York State and New England, calling upon President Sylvester Konenkamp to issue an immediate strike call to the brokers' telegraphers of the United States and Canada. There are 8,500 telegraphic stockticking wires connecting financial houses in the country, about 300 of them in New York City, and, it was said, the majority of the men were also members of the union. Deputy President Thomas predicted that if Konenkamp obeyed the resolution, the stock market would feel the strike keenly.

It was again reiterated that no action looking to the calling of press telegraphers from their posts was contemplated, but there is a good ground for the statement that should today's developments prove as unpromising for the strike as yesterday's, a demand will be made for every telegrapher in the country to strike.

Coming week-end leaders were anxiously watching the strike developments. Postmaster General Burleson's statement in Washington that the "strike is wholly unjustified" did not tend to smooth the temper of the strikers. In fact, at a strikers' meeting shortly after Mr. Burleson had made his statement, he was vigorously assailed by one of the speakers.

Plans to attempt to induce operators at the city's cable offices to throw in their lot with the strikers were barren of results. Every operating desk at the cable receiving offices was manned and operators who were questioned said they had no intention of leaving.

Newcomb Carlton, asked to talk of the strike, said the Western Union Company's views, also, said:

Out of a total of more than 40,000 employes that were appealed to in the strike order issued by the telegraphers' union, a total of 175 were absent from their work this morning. Only eleven men were out in New York. Of this small number I have no doubt that many were kept away by illness or other causes not related to the strike. This is a repetition of the tempest in the teapot that took place last year, while similar agitation from the same quarter, with similar misrepresentation, resulted, as the public knows, in a complete failure. The failure this year is equally pronounced.

"So far as the Western Union Company is concerned, the so-called strike is a complete failure, but it is due to the fact that our employes are too intelligent to be misled by any self-seeking and irresponsible individual. The Western Union makes no discrimination between a union and a non-union man. There have been no demands or grievances put forward by Western Union employes. There never has been a strike ballot of Western Union employes, although a partial effort was made to distribute ballots, but no attention was paid to them by the employes."

Edward A. Reynolds, Vice President

Continued on Page Seven.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert, (formerly Mar The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on Page 19.—Advt.

German Consul Brought Bombs for Reds Into Switzerland

ZURICH, June 11.—At the trial today of the pro-German agents and anarchists, evidence was presented to show that the German Consul at Basle regularly imported explosives into Switzerland and exported prohibited goods into Germany.

M. Enderly, a Socialist lawyer for the defense, accused the Swiss magistrate, M. Hausser, of exercising undue leniency toward German defendants, which enabled two of the alleged arch-plotters, Schreck and Heinrich, to escape from justice. Schreck was private secretary to Prince von Bülow, former German Imperial Chancellor. He was accused of using the diplomatic mail pouch to communicate with Berlin.

HUNT BURGLAR IN VANDERBILT HOME

Alarm Brings Police in Numbers, but No Trace Is Found of a Thief.

GUARD PUT AROUND BLOCK

Police Under Captain Henry Round Up Broadway Loiterers After the Episode.

An alarm of burglary at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at 666 Fifth Avenue, caused a great stir at 2 o'clock yesterday morning on Fifth Avenue between Fifty-second Street and Fifty-third Street and brought hundreds of persons to the house, while policemen, plain clothes men and reserves arrived from all directions.

The entire block was surrounded to prevent the escape of burglars. Police alarms brought patrolmen from all the nearby blocks and reserves from the East Fifty-second Street station. Detectives Jones and Cousins entered the Vanderbilt home and examined it carefully from the roof to the basement without finding any signs of a burglar, according to the police. The property is guarded by watchmen as well as police.

The Vanderbilts were at their Long Island home and only servants were in the house when the alarm was sent out. The butler said yesterday that he had been unable to find out the reason for the visit of the police and that he had heard nothing of the supposed burglar until the arrival of the police.

The excitement spread throughout the neighborhood while the search was on, and residents on the avenue and in hotels joined the crowd, which was composed largely of persons from Broadway looking for excitement.

This crowd had hardly scattered when Police Captain Henry and his staff began raiding resorts in Broadway, rounding up loiterers and demanding an explanation from them of their reasons for being abroad at that hour. About thirty men were in the clutches of Captain Henry's squad during the morning.

At the East Fifty-first Street station it was admitted that there had been a report of a burglary, but further information was refused. Police officials would not say whether Captain Henry's raids were connected with the report of the burglary or not.

CROSS-CONTINENT AIR TRIP.

Martin Bomber Picked for Journey Coming Here Next Week.

Information received yesterday by the Manufacturers Aircraft Association from Captain Roy N. Francis at Cleveland indicates that the U. S. Martin bomber, with which it is expected to make a one-stop transcontinental flight, will reach New York City not later than Wednesday of next week. Captain Francis made a trial flight Tuesday after which he expressed absolute confidence that the trip could be made as planned. He says that the army ship, which has just been completed, is from eight to ten miles an hour faster than any of the bombing type now in service.

The bomber is equipped to carry 715 gallons of gasoline which, according to Captain Francis, will give it a cruising range of between 1,500 and 1,600 miles. This is more than sufficient to enable the airplane to cover a non-stop flight from Mineola, L. I., to North Platte, Neb. Captain Francis, Eric Springer, chief pilot for the Glen L. Martin Company, Lieutenant Peter Walsh and W. H. Crutchfield, resident representative of the engineering branch of the Army Air Service, will fly from Cleveland to Metcook Field, Dayton, Ohio, probably tomorrow noon.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN ARMY AND NAVY PLANNED IN HOUSE

Chamber Agrees Tentatively to Cut the Army Down to 300,000 Men.

BAKER WANTED 509,000

Committee Votes to Fix Appropriation for the Navy at $600,000,000.

NO NEW SHIPS PROVIDED

Daniels Had Asked for $900,000,000—Increase in Pay Is Recommended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The House of Representatives, just before it adjourned this evening, decided to cut the size of the army to 300,000 men for the fiscal year 1920.

The House Military Committee had recommended that the total of 500,000 men which the War Department wanted be reduced to 400,000 men, but the House felt, in view of information it had received, that there should be a further reduction, and in fixing the pay of the army decided to grant an allowance for pay for an average army of 300,000 men.

This action came after a debate of some length, during which the fact was developed that the House is in favor of bringing back the forces from Europe just as rapidly as this can be done, including even the army of occupation now on German soil.

While it was not so stated in debate, it was learned tonight that members of the House Military Committee had informed members of the House during the discussion of the matter today that the President had advised them, while they were in Paris, that he did not intend to leave the army of occupation in Europe, and that it would all be back by September.

Mr. Kahn of the committee said tonight that the proposed reduction to 300,000 men would probably result in a saving of from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000, and there would be an additional saving because the provisions for subsistence, transportation, and other items would have to be cut accordingly.

During the debate it was pointed out that the War Department on Saturday had given out a statement to the effect that all the draft and National Guard divisions had sailed and that the bringing home of the regulars had started with the sailing of units of the 6th Division.

The House Naval Affairs Committee voted today to fix the appropriation for the navy at $600,000,000, or about $300,000,000 less than Secretary Daniels asked.

The bill to be reported will recommend that the navy personnel be fixed at 241,000 from July 1 to Oct. 1; 191,046 from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, and 170,000 from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1920, with proportionate personnel of officers at each reduction. The marine corps personnel is fixed at 27,400 for the fiscal year 1919-20, 10,000 being allowed for service in France.

No new construction is included. The proposals for the construction of composite ships, combining the qualities of dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, are abandoned.

Increase in pay is recommended for enlisted men, the standing pay to be $42.50, the wartime rate, instead of $17.50 as in peace time.

For aviation $15,000,000 is provided, which is much less than was asked by the Secretary. A provision is inserted in the bill directing the Navy Department, War Department, and Post Office Department to make a survey of future needs, with a view to settling on a permanent aviation plan.

While no action was taken upon Secretary Daniels's recommendation for continuation of Government control of wireless, it is said the committee approves this idea.

PERSIA TO CLAIM INDEMNITY

Asserts That 30,000 Persians Lost Their Lives During the War.

GENEVA, June 11, (Associated Press.)—The Persian Legation at Berne announces that Persia is about to claim an indemnity at the Paris Peace Conference for war losses.

The Legation says that, although Persia was neutral, 30,000 Persians lost their lives as a result of battles in Persian territory and Turkish invasions, and that the damage to State property is computed at 33,000,000 francs, and that to private property at 3,500,000 francs.

Fire Destroys Famous Yildiz Kiosk, Palace of Sultan in Constantinople

CONSTANTIONOPE, June 9, (French Wireless Service.)—The palace of the Yildiz Kiosk, inhabited by the Sultan, was destroyed by fire today.

The Yildiz Kiosk, in the reign of Abdul Hamid II., became the symbol of Turkish power just as the Sublime Porte had been under his predecessors. Its destruction literally means the wiping out of a commonplace group of buildings amid gloomy barracks and high walls, on the road beyond Pera with its colony of foreign diplomats, but figuratively, on account of its traditions of intrigue, mystery, and death, it means the disappearance of all that the Ottoman Turk has stood for in European history since 1453.

After having served as a Summer villa for Ahmed II. and Mahmud I. in the early part of the eighteenth century, its buildings had been allowed to run to ruin until, in 1876, Abdul Hamid, with the help of Greek architects and Armenian workmen, restored them. He at once made the place his chief residence.

From the smallest building on the terrace the foreign diplomats and their friends used to watch the Selamlik while they waited long hours for a sign from the large white marble villa with green Venetian shutters on the terrace above which should usher them into the Sultan's presence. This large villa was the Great Harem, which contained reception rooms and the offices of the various Hamidian officials.

Within its inclosed walls was the Tchitli Kiosk; a long, one-storied building decorated with Japanese curios—presents from the late Mikado. At right angles to it and joined by a secret door was the harem proper, while within thirty feet of this was the Little Harem, where the Sultan ordinarily lived.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER
Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
At Your Club—Plain Ends.—Advt.

MAGNIFICO—the Different Cigar. Mild and fragrant. Manufactured in Key West. Exclusively at UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

375,000 American Troops Will Be Sent Home This Month

PARIS, June 11, (Associated Press.)—General Pershing has advised that he proposes to transport 375,000 men homeward during the month of June.

This breaks all previous records for moving troops overseas and exceeds the number that Great Britain moved across the Channel in any month.

RAMS TROOPSHIP 100 MILES AT SEA

Transport Graf Waldersee, Bound for Other Side, Hit by the Redondo.

SHIPS SENT TO HER AID

Leviathan Among Vessels Reported Near—Wireless Says Ex-Liner May Be Saved.

The Graf Waldersee, a former Hamburg-American liner, taken over by the Government at the beginning of the war and since used in transport service, was rammed 100 miles off Sandy Hook at 11:45 last night by the steamer Redondo, operated by the United States Shipping Board, according to a message received by wireless by the Naval Communication Service, 44 Whitehall Street, early this morning. The position of the liner was given as latitude 46 16 minutes north and longitude 73 18 minutes.

Later messages stated that the Graf Waldersee had 6 feet of water in her engine room, but that it was possible that she may be saved. Word was also received that the Leviathan and Patricia, bound for the United States with troops, were standing by. Beyond these fragmentary messages no details of how the accident occurred had reached this city. Naval Communication Service sent out messages endeavoring to get additional facts of the collision.

A wireless message received at 1 o'clock this morning said the steamship Patricia was taking off the passengers and crew. The engine room and fire room of the former German liner were flooded, but the message said it was believed she would remain afloat, and a request was made that tugs be sent to her assistance.

The Graf Waldersee sailed from the Port of Debarkation, Hoboken, at 6:20 o'clock last night for Brest, to bring back more troops to this country. Beyond her crew she carried but few passengers, according to officials of the Port of Debarkation.

No information could be obtained about the Redondo except that she is a cargo-carrying ship and is bound for this country from Cette, France.

The army personnel on board the Redondo consisted of only nine officers, who, according to information obtained from the Army Information Bureau in this city, were returning from leave in the United States to join their outfits abroad. They were:

Colonel Frank G. Maclin, Coast Artillery; Lieut. Col. Robert O. Edwards, Coast Artillery; Major Joseph C. Haw, Coast Artillery; Major James Longstreet, Cavalry; Captain Guy R. Doane, Quartermaster Corps; First Lieutenant Thomas B. Steele, Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles R. Gildhart, Field Artillery; Second Lieutenant John H. Lewis, Field Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Hugh A. Palmer.

The Graf Waldersee was launched at Hamburg, Germany, in 1898. She was built for the Hamburg-American line by Blohm & Voss of Hamburg. She is 561 feet long, sixty-seven feet wide, and thirty-seven feet in depth.

In 1905 she was held in New York Harbor for several weeks past her scheduled sailing time, when she went ashore on the mud banks off Red Hook, N. J. Again, in 1913, she suffered another misfortune, this time ramming the ship Norge in the Elbe River. On this occasion, the Graf Waldersee escaped serious damage, but the Norge was almost sunk before she could be towed to a dry dock.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Reports received at the Navy Department from the Commandant at the Third Naval District indicated that the steamer Graf Waldersee, rammed tonight by the freighter Redondo off Sandy Hook, was not in serious danger. A number of vessels, including the Leviathan, were reported close by and were ordered to the rescue.

STEAMER YANKEE IN CRASH.

Crew Abandons Ship After Collision Off Fire Island.

The Italian steamship Argentina collided with the steamship Yankee, operated by the United States Shipping Board, off Fire Island Light late last night. The Yankee was reported to be leaking so badly that she was abandoned by her Captain and crew. They were taken aboard the Argentina, which is standing by.

WANT SCHLESWIG REPUBLIC.

Move Started for State Which Would Cede No Territory.

COPENHAGEN, June 11.—A movement has started in Schleswig-Holstein aiming at the creation of an independent republic, Berlin newspapers say.

The republic would be separate from Prussia, and would cede no territory to Denmark.

EPOCA PURE HAVANA CIGARS. EXCELLENCE and INDIVIDUALITY. The two fine points of this brand.—Advt.

ROOT SHOWED TREATY TEXT TO LODGE; DAVISON GOT IT FROM LAMONT IN PARIS; REPLY GOES TO GERMANS TOMORROW

HAVE FIVE DAYS TO SIGN

Assurances to Be Given by Council to Soften Treaty Terms.

INDEMNITY PLAN FRAMED

A Definite Total Will Be Given to the Germans Four Months After Signing.

CHANCE TO ENTER LEAGUE

Army of Occupation to be Cut—Silesian Plebiscite Is Provided For.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—The serious differences in the Council of Four over modification of the German treaty have yielded to the spirit of compromise. The treaty will be unmodified except in minor details, but the German plenipotentiaries in the final communication from the powers will get certain assurances designed to remove their objections to what they termed impossible conditions. The amount of reparation is not fixed.

But the Germans will be told that the Allied Reparations Commission will consider representations from the German commission as to the amount Germany is able to pay, and will fix that amount within three or four months instead of two years from the time of signing.

The Germans will be informed also that the Army of Occupation will be reduced to something more than 100,000, with a comparatively moderate annual amount payable by Germany for its maintenance.

Hopes are held out that Germany will be admitted to the League of Nations within a reasonable period, which is taken to mean that the Army of Occupation will be withdrawn when admission is obtained.

The suggestion is conveyed that a plebiscite will be held in Upper Silesia to determine whether it shall go to Poland or remain German, and that Germany will be permitted to obtain adequate coal supplies from that region.

It is expected that the allied communication will be handed to the German plenipotentiaries not later than Friday. It will contain notice that the plenipotentiaries must sign the treaty within five days or send a definite refusal to sign.

Progress Made by Council Yesterday.

PARIS, June 11, (Associated Press.)—Distinct progress was reported tonight on the reply of the allied and associated Governments to the German counter-proposals, and indications are that the reply will be ready for delivery on Friday.

The main feature of this progress was an agreement regarding the reparation terms, which have been the subject of a sharp controversy during the past ten days.

The main changes are explanations, rather than modifications, in order to meet the contention that the constitution of the Financial Commission was vexatious, inquisitorial, and infringed Germany's rights to conduct her own financial affairs. The revised terms clear away much that was open to the construction of being vexatious.

Final action on Germany's request for admission to the League of Nations has not yet been reached, but the discussion is declared to be tending toward an accord.

The Silesian question, which has given difficulty also, has virtually been settled.

The reply to the German counter-proposals as agreed upon by the Peace Conference heads refuses the German request for a mandate for the former German colonies.

A long memorandum gives the reasons for the refusal, and explains the operations of the League of Nations on colonial matters.

The reparations portion of the reply, which has been completed and has reached the printer, does not fix the total sum which the Germans must pay. The text of the treaty itself is not changed, but the reply contains assurances to Germany regarding the method of the reparations process, explaining that it is a workable arrangement.

President Wilson fought to include a fixed total sum in the reparations clause, and the close of the discussion leaves him unchanged, it is said, in the belief that that is the best plan. It is understood, however, that the President said that, inasmuch as Premier Clemenceau had insisted to the contrary, and also that he had signed the original draft, he would sign the reply as formulated.

Assurance as to Occupying Army.

It is said that assurance will be given the Germans regarding the details of the army of occupation, the size of it, the cost of its maintenance and the duration of the occupation in favorable

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Wilson Will Give "Unofficial" Help to Ireland in Having Her Cause Put Before Conference

PARIS, June 11, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson today told representatives of Irish societies in America that he would do what he could unofficially to bring the Irish question to the attention of the other Peace Commissioners.

Announcement to this effect was made by Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, the representatives of the Irish-Americans, after they had had a thirty-minute conference with the President. The promise made by the President was in reply to a question from Messrs. Walsh and Dunne as to what the President intended doing in view of the resolution adopted by the Senate urging that the American delegation take steps to have representatives of Ireland heard by the Peace Conference.

Messrs. Walsh and Dunne said that they went over the situation in Ireland generally in their talk with the President. This statement was given out by them:

We had a conference with the President today in which he stated that the American Commissioners could not take up the case of Ireland officially with the Peace Conference, but that he himself and others had done, and would continue to do, unofficially, what they could in the interest of Ireland; that the American commission had not yet taken up the Senate resolution, requesting them to use their efforts to secure a hearing for De Valera, Griffith, and Plunkett.

Of course, we will take no further steps until the American commission passes on the Senate resolution. If a hearing is granted De Valera and his associates, and international recognition is secured for the Irish Republic, then our work is at an end. If the request of the Senate is denied, we will proceed with our efforts to present the case of Ireland to the whole Peace Conference.

London Hears That Col. House May Pay Visit to Ireland

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 11.—The report comes from Dublin that Colonel House, as President Wilson's representative, is to visit Ireland on a mission of inquiry. The diplomatic correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"That the President has seen Walsh and Dunne, the Irish-Americans, should surprise and shock no one, even after their exploits in Ireland, and the mission of Colonel House, if it takes place, so far from affecting opinion adversely here, should be regarded as a favorable opportunity for investigating the true facts of the Irish problem."

BLAMES 2 PREMIERS FOR PEACE DELAYS

American in Paris Says Lloyd George Was Vacillating, Clemenceau Stubborn.

WILSON AS AN ONLOOKER

He Defends President Against Charges of Obstruction—Wanted to Publish Terms.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—In spite of the optimistic predictions that the Council of Four is on the point of agreement over the proposed revision of the German peace treaty, the situation has not improved. If anything, it is decidedly worse. The present exchanges among the allied peacemakers appear to be based on the reconsideration of all the agreements which seemed to have been reached with respect to the changes suggested last week by Premier Lloyd George.

According to the best information available today, there is a deadlock in the Big Four, or, rather, the attitude of Clemenceau on the one hand and of Lloyd George on the other has served to prevent any decision which will make possible the completion of the treaty for its second presentation to the German delegates.

The members of the American peace contingent are showing a disposition to resent the suggestion that President Wilson is responsible for the present delay. They say that all the President's efforts are in the direction of speeding up the allied negotiations so as to bring formal peace as soon as possible. This resentment is shared by members of the American official contingent who are not political supporters of the President and have never posed as his friends. They say that he is being placed in a false position, and in fairness to him the truth should be told.

One of these Americans whose influence in the Allied Peace Councils is well recognized and who is credited in this instance with interpreting what is in the minds of the American peace delegation, including those who are not party supporters of the President, expressed indignation today over the present situation and what he believed was the effort to give a false impression of the President's course. On account of his standing and because his views are understood to reflect those of the whole American peace contingent they are given herewith.

Delay Not Due to President Wilson.

"It is high time," he said, "that the American people should understand the reason for the seemingly interminable delay in executing peace with Germany. The delay is not due to the President; it is not due to the American delegation; the delay is due more to the vacillation of Mr. Lloyd George than any other one factor. He has a mobile mind, and he is extraordinarily swayed by passing criticism and temporary currents. There is no vital disagreement among the Allies, but

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

FACE FILIBUSTER ON KNOX PROPOSAL

Republicans Prepare to Force Fight and Democrats Plan Long Struggle.

BORAH WANTS AMENDMENT

Opposes Any Pledge to Allies in Resolution of Warning on League Covenant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Republican majority in the Senate, under the leadership of Senator Lodge, is apparently determined to attempt to force a vote, before the treaty is signed in Paris, on the resolution submitted yesterday by Senator Knox, providing in effect that the United States shall not, through its Chief Executive and the members of the Peace Commission, enter into an agreement at this time to accept the obligation imposed upon it by the League of Nations covenant.

Democratic Senators who are in sympathy with the League covenant assert that this attitude is a mere sham and that the real purpose is to destroy the effectiveness of the covenant and repudiate the President.

Faced with these charges of having finally adopted a policy of rule or ruin which found its inception in the authorization of the publication of the text of the peace treaty in defiance of the President, the Republicans continued to perfect their plans. Senator Lodge called a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee for tomorrow morning with the purpose in view of reporting the Knox resolution favorably and having it placed on the calendar tomorrow as unfinished business, thus assuring immediate consideration.

Senator Hitchcock, ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, came back with the assertion that a filibuster would be conducted by the Democrats to prevent a vote before executive action had been taken on the treaty.

Predict Struggle to the End.

"The Knox resolution," said Senator Hitchcock, "is the gravest menace which has yet come up in connection with the treaty. Any vote upon it would prove a serious menace to the League of Nations, as the vote of more than one-third of the Senate for it would amount to serving notice upon the Peace Conference that the Senate of the United States would not ratify the treaty if it is submitted with the League of Nations covenant included in it as an integral part.

"The Committee on Foreign Relations was undoubtedly arranged and framed up by the Republicans in anticipation that such a resolution would be introduced.

"The only chance that the Democrats have of resisting it is by debate, and the longer we can put off a vote on it the better. We intend to resist it to the utmost of our oratorical ability."

The developments today served to accentuate the bitterness which has been forming since Congress reassembled. The Democrats, declaring that there was

Continued on Page Three.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

TREATY "LEAK" IS TRACED

Entitled to Document as Red Cross Official, Davison Testifies.

DENIES ANY IMPROPRIETY

Root, Too, Resents Imputation in Senate That Text Was "Stolen Goods."

OTHER BANKERS ARE HEARD

Morgan and Vanderlip Deny Having Seen Copy—Inquiry Likely to be Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today traced the course of the copy of the peace treaty with Germany which Senator Lodge last week told the Senate he had had in his hands while in New York City. At the end of the hearing there was evident a disposition on all sides to let the matter drop.

Appearing unexpectedly before the committee as a voluntary witness in the inquiry into the leak through which copies of the treaty got to individuals and corporations in New York, Elihu Root, former Senator and Secretary of State, revealed that he had had a copy of the treaty for two weeks.

Mr. Root's copy came to him, he said, from Henry P. Davison, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and head of the League of Red Cross Societies, who, it developed later, from Mr. Davison's own evidence, got it from Thomas W. Lamont, another member of the Morgan firm, who has been acting as financial adviser to the American mission at Paris. It was this copy Mr. Lodge saw, Mr. Root having shown it to him.

Indignantly repudiating the imputation of Senator Hitchcock, Democratic ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, on the floor of the Senate that any one who had shown a copy of the treaty of peace to Senator Lodge had shown stolen goods, Mr. Root insisted that there was no impropriety in any one having a copy of the treaty.

Light on State of Europe.

Besides Mr. Root and Mr. Davison, the committee heard J. P. Morgan, head of the Wall Street banking house, and Frank A. Vanderlip, until recently head of the City National Bank. The three bankers told the Senate that financial affairs in Europe were chaotic and that America must go to the aid of the European nations if a desperate situation is to be remedied.

The bankers agreed that a scheme outlined by Mr. Vanderlip to organize a commission of leading financiers and banking interests throughout the country, to stabilize European money markets through taking of bonds in this country, was a feasible way out of the situation in which Europe finds itself.

Mr. Vanderlip spoke of a feeling in France and Great Britain that the United States ought to forego any demand upon the allied nations to repay the $9,500,000,000 loaned them by the United States during the war. A feeling prevails in those countries, he said, that the United States could do no less, in view of the allied nations having borne the brunt of the conflict for two and a half years before America entered it. That, however, he hastened to explain, was not his own opinion.

Only One Copy Traced.

So far as the inquiry into the "leak" went, it simmered down, at the end of the day's hearing, to the disclosures made by Mr. Root and Mr. Davison. The only copy of the peace treaty that the committee learned definitely about was that brought by Mr. Davison from Paris, where it was handed him by Mr. Lamont. The latter had come naturally upon it, Mr. Davison told the committee, in his relation as financial adviser to the American Mission. Mr. Lamont gave it to Mr. Davison, the latter said, because of Mr. Davison's connection with the League of Red Cross Societies, which had been officially recognized in the League of Nations and because Mr. Lamont, being associated with activities of the Treasury abroad, had wanted Mr. Davison to become familiar with the treaty terms.

At the time of getting the copy, on May 9, two days after the treaty was submitted to Germany, Mr. Davison said there was no embargo placed against it going into other than official hands. He read it on the steamer coming from Europe and had expected to show it to members of the Morgan firm, so they could become familiar with the terms with Germany and consider plans for international financiering.

But when Mr. Davison reached this country he found that President Wilson had made the agreement with Great Britain and France that the treaty be not made public. So Mr. Davison "locked it in his safe" and did not show it to Mr. Morgan or his other partners. He, however, decided to send it to Mr. Root, he said, as the latter had a broad view of international affairs and his opinion on the treaty had been sought by delegates at Paris.

Neither Mr. Root nor Mr. Davison

Testimony on Treaty Leak That May Result in Inquiry Being Dropped

could see any impropriety, they told the committee, in the Senate having a copy of the treaty, since it had already been spread broadcast throughout Germany and neutral countries by the Berlin Government. They failed to see what harm publicity in this country would do, since Germany had started the publicity.

Root on Wilson's Course.

Mr. Root, while expressing the view that President Wilson, from time to time, ought to have taken the Senate into his confidence as to the progress of negotiations at Paris, said that, after all, it was a matter for the President alone to decide. Mr. Wilson, he said, had not violated the proprieties in taking his attitude of secrecy. To have confided in the Senate, however, he thought would have helped in a clearer understanding of events as they transpired at Paris.

Asked by Senator Harding, Republican of Ohio, if he did not recall that President Wilson had at one time promised to keep the Senate fully informed, Mr. Root smiling replied that he would "take refuge behind the natural forgetfulness of a witness."

During the examination of Mr. Root Senators Lodge, Borah, Brandegee, and others of the Republican members of the committee heckled Senator Hitchcock because of his charge, in the Senate, as to the copy of the treaty advertised to by Mr. Lodge being "stolen goods." Mr. Hitchcock became the target for sharp thrusts as the Senators endeavored to make him retract his allegation, in view of Mr. Root's disclosure that the copy that Mr. Lodge saw had come from Mr. Lamont. Fighting back the torrent of questions hurled at him, Mr. Hitchcock explained that he had meant the copies referred to by Mr. Borah as getting into the hands of "special interests."

"The copy you characterized as 'stolen goods' was the one Mr. Root showed to me," exclaimed Senator Lodge, angrily.

While Mr. Root and Mr. Davison spoke of hearing of other copies being in New York, neither could recall any of them, they said. Mr. Davison making it plain that he did not know of any other copy than the one he had brought with him being in the possession of financiers. Mr. Morgan had had a copy of the treaty, he told the committee. Neither had Mr. Vanderlip.

Both Mr. Root and Mr. Davison failed to find radical offenses in the text of the treaty, they said, as compared, with the summary given out through the State Department. The only advantage in having the full text, Mr. Davison said, was in getting the complete picture rather than a map of it. He found nothing to attack in the scheme of international finance beyond anything afforded in the summary.

Likely to Suspend Inquiry.

It took just two hours for the Committee to examine its four witnesses. At the end of the hearing the committee decided to postpone any further inquiry until it could hear from Mr. Lamont, who is said to be on his way home from Europe, and Felix Warburg, who is in the West. It may be that the committee will proceed no further with its inquiry, members, both Republicans and Democrats, appearing to be satisfied that they had accomplished all that could be gained.

Senator Borah, after the hearing, said he was satisfied with the disclosures made by Mr. Root and Mr. Davison and, for himself, was willing to let the inquiry drop.

"It was conclusively shown that a copy did come from Paris to Wall Street, as I alleged in the Senate," said Mr. Borah, "and it was shown that the copy came from one directly associated with the Administration. That is what I said I had been conveyed to me by my informant in New York, and that has been proved by Mr. Root and Mr. Davison. And we are told by them that they understand there are other copies in New York.

"The allegation made by Mr. Hitchcock that the copy to which I referred in the Senate was 'stolen goods' has been proved to be false. The Democratic insistence that Wall Street did not have a copy has fallen flat."

Senator Hitchcock appeared equally satisfied with the outcome of the inquiry.

"I am willing, now, to let the inquiry drop," he said. "We have shown that the President did not, through an 'understanding,' get the original copy of the treaty to Wall Street. The copy that Mr. Lodge brought he was entitled to have, though his connection with the Red Cross. There was nothing wrong in his having it.

"The Republicans say that copies of the treaty were being secretly supplied to Wall Street by members of the President's party have been repudiated. So far as I know, so far the Republicans have utterly failed to substantiate their wild assertions. I hope we shall hear no more of it.

Telegram from Mr. Schiff.

When the Foreign Relations Committee met, Senator Lodge read this telegram from Jacob H. Schiff:

New York, 2:53 P. M., June 11, 1919.
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman
Special Investigation Committee,
Washington

If the news slips which state that with others I am being summoned to testify before your committee upon the treaty leak are correct, may I submit that I have absolutely no knowledge directly or indirectly regarding this, and I respectfully ask that I be excused from going to Washington for what will, in effect, be to no purpose. I am in my seventy-third year, am constantly under medical treatment, and my doctor continually cautions me against overexertion. Will you not permit me, instead of coming personally, to submit to your committee an affidavit in any form that may be desired? A reply by wire collect will be appreciated.

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

Senator Lodge explained that he had replied to Mr. Schiff that he would submit his telegram to the committee. In response Mr. Schiff telegraphed asking that the Senator inform the committee that he never had in his possession, nor had he seen a copy of the proposed treaty with Germany, with the exception of the reprint in this morning's New York Times. The committee later in executive session decided not to call Mr. Schiff, at least for the present.

In calling Mr. Root as the first witness, Mr. Lodge explained that the former Secretary of State had not been summoned, but had volunteered to testify.

"Senator Root," began Senator Lodge, "you come here by your own suggestion and request, and I will ask you to be good enough to say what you desire to communicate to the committee."

"The publication of the purport of the committee to inquire into the possession of copies of the final treaty with Germany," replied Mr. Root, "led me to feel that it was proper, if not a duty, for me to come here and give the committee certain knowledge upon the subject which I have.

"I have a copy of that so-called treaty and have had it for several weeks. It was sent to me by Mr. Henry P. Davison, the Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, and for several years past and now the Chairman of the International Red Cross League, though I believe that is not the exact title. It was sent to me a couple of weeks ago.

"I stand upon my right to have it. I deny that anybody can properly question that right. I assert the entire propriety of my having it and of his giving it to me. He had it because of his legitimate interest in the Red Cross, which is involved in the treaty, as I understand it. He had it in Paris while he was there in consultation upon the affairs of the Red Cross and the relation of those affairs to the international adjustment which was going on. He brought it away with him when he came, there being at that time no injunction against the persons having possession of the document bringing it to the United States.

"I understand that there has been such an injunction or prohibition issued since Mr. Davison left Paris, but I know that only through the press. As I understand it, however, at the time he came away from Paris, bringing with him the document, it was not a secret document in the sense of the word. It had been, in substance, published by our own Government. The League of Nations part had been published in full. The labor organization part had been published in full. I have a copy of that as it was distributed to the labor organizations in this country, bearing date April 30th last.

"The German peace terms which made up the rest of the treaty had been made public through a summary, or resume, which I understand to have been a correct presentation of contents. But that is not all. The paper was presented to the German delegates early in May, and they immediately, or almost immediately, made it public in full, in detail, and it thereupon became public property.

"There are always two or more parties to a diplomatic negotiation, and either party has the right to make the document public. If either party does make it public in the exercise of his rights, it is public, and no longer can any diplomatic secrecy attach to it. The German Government, having full right to make this paper public, made it public, and it is public. I should be a little inclined to resent the suggestion of anybody that I am not entitled to have it and to use it as I see fit, as I propose to do.

"I think that about covers what I want to say, except to add that I have long been interested in and familiar with the affairs of the Red Cross, having held an official position in connection with it, and I feel competent to say to the committee that the relations of the Red Cross and the region of the international relations among the civilized nations through this treaty-making were such that Mr. Davison's possession of that paper was no matter of idle curiosity, but was a matter of official duty on his part. The President, who, abandoning his great business and giving his great powers, with absolute devotion, to the organization and the execution of the Red Cross activities of America during the war, conferred an inestimable benefit both upon all of the Allies, with whom we fought, and upon the good name and credit of the American people."

"I gather that you desire it, then, to be understood that you are not in possession of 'stolen property,' probably obtained by bribery," as has been charged upon the floor of the Senate against those who had possession of the treaty," suggested Senator Knox.

"I repel any such suggestion," replied Mr. Root, with spirit, "but I feel a sense of strong resentment at being required to repel such a suggestion. Nothing could be more baseless than such a suggestion. Of course, it is possible that papers—any paper may come into hands not entitled to it, but I do not feel that I am here to plead to a charge of that kind, and I know that you, Senator Knox, do not mean to imply that I am."

Senator Knox—I mean to simply suggest that that charge was made on the floor of the Senate, and I understand you to indignantly repel it.

Mr. Root—I do. I say that Mr. Davison, through his activity with the Red Cross, was entitled to have a copy of the treaty. It was no matter of idle curiosity or ulterior purpose with him. When the treaty became public property by its unrestricted publication by one party to the negotiations, he was entitled to show it to me. I was very much obliged to him. Also, there was nothing I recall in the copy of the treaty that he gave me that I had not also seen covered in substance and adequately in various newspaper publications, but which I am getting too old to read easily.

Senator Borah asked Mr. Root if he knew where Mr. Davison received his copy, and from whom.

"He told me, but he is here and can answer for himself," replied Mr. Root.

Senator Brandegee—I want to ask the Senator if he thinks there is anything wrong, or any scandal about a banker talking off a copy of the treaty, if he can, or if he was in a position to procure one, in order to inform himself about what probably would be the financial terms of the treaty? Is there anything treasonable, or scandalous, or corrupt about that?

Mr. Root—I cannot see anything. A banker has no more or less right to steal a paper than anybody else, but when a paper has become public property no banker has no less right than anybody else.

Senator Williams—This became public after Germany published it?

Ban Merely on Distribution.

Mr. Root—It became public after Germany published it, and my understanding is—of course, I was not there—that the idea of not permitting these papers to come to the United States and to England did not arise or was not suggested until after that the German really notes began to come in and it became apparent that it might be reasonable to make some changes in the treaty, and thereupon there was a disposition on the part of the Allies to do the impossible thing of imposing secrecy upon a document that was public, but against distributing a paper that was likely to be changed, the most ordinary thing in the world, and I think you will find that the whole thing is an injunction to secrecy, but it is a question of the distribution of a paper which is about to be changed.

Senator Pomerene—I understand you to clear your own mind that the copies did get into Mr. Davison's possession before this injunction against distribution?

Mr. Root—Oh, yes, and you will find that most of the gentlemen there who had copies of the treaty and who came away before the middle of May brought their copies with them. Of course, there are probably from two to three thousand men engaged in the making of this treaty, of the different countries. There probably were between two and three hundred in the employ of the Government of the United States, engaged in the making of this treaty. It covers a vast range of difficult and complicated subjects. I have seen the statement, apparently upon good authority, that there are about 1,400 people on our payroll in Paris today, and probably between two and three hundred engaged in actual work upon the treaty, and probably most of them have copies; and those of them who came away from Paris before the injunction probably brought copies away.

Senator Williams—You mean, as members of the commissions of various sorts dealing with these subjects?

Mr. Root—Yes. Now as to the question that has been asked, of course, this treaty deals with vastly important and difficult financial questions. Right at the fore is the question between Germany, who says she cannot live if the financial requirements of the treaty are imposed, and France, who says she cannot live unless they are imposed. And the whole financial movement of Europe, upon which depends all American foreign trade and the markets for American productions, is involved in the terms of this treaty. And nobody but a lunatic would undertake to make a treaty without calling in experts who are familiar with the finances of the world; and they have there as experts Mr. Lamont, representing the Treasury Department of the United States; they have Mr. Baruch, and they have a lot of others.

"Now you may find that you can infer some suspicions about such men that they may have private ideas in their minds—but what a misfortune it would be if our country is to be denied the benefit of the experience and the ability of the men who are familiar with the business of the world because every time a man answers the call of his country to render a service to it he is going to be subject to suspicion without proof."

Senator McCumber—Do you know of any copies being sent to this country, or coming from that conference until after the matter had been made public by the German people?

Mr. Root—No. I do not, excepting of course the League of Nations provision and the labor provision.

Rights of the Senate.

Senator New—Senator, you say Mr. Davison had a copy of the treaty as the representative of the Red Cross, whose interests were involved, and therefore it was perfectly legitimate for him to have that copy. I agree with that entirely. Were not the interests of the United States also equally involved?

Mr. Root—Of course.

Senator New—And would you regard it as equally legitimate for the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate to have had a copy of the treaty?

Mr. Root—I should.

Senator Johnson—And, broadening the inquiry, if a few had the treaty, legitimately, of course, all of our people were entitled to the treaty, as well, were they not?

Mr. Root—Undoubtedly, undoubtedly. I think every citizen of the United States was entitled to see the paper which had been made public property by the German Government.

Senator Fall asked if Mr. Root could say whether it "was not a fact that this Government is the only one of the big five, or the high contracting parties, which is not represented by the legislative branch of the Government at the Peace Conference."

"That is my impression that that is so, but I cannot say," replied Mr. Root.

Senator Brandegee—Will the Senator be kind enough, if he knows—and I have no doubt he does—to tell me whether the proposed treaty has to be ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies or the French Senate or the British Parliament, or whether it goes into execution when it is signed by their Prime Ministers?

Mr. Root—It has to be ratified.

"President of the World."

Senator Brandegee—The object of my inquiry is this: I judge from the question that Senator Fall asked that he had in his mind this state of facts: That, while those gentlemen in Europe are making this treaty openly, and openly arriving at it by the process of pitiless publicity—behind closed doors; while they are sitting there in Paris, within three hours of London by airship, and are doing it through the heads of their Governments who have access to their legislative bodies, and appear every few days on the floor and tell their legislative bodies what they are doing and proposing to do, we are sitting 3,000 miles away, with our Prime Minister—I believe that is the proper term now, until he becomes the President of the world—sitting over there, declining to give us any information whatever; and under our Constitution he knows, and you and I know, and they know, that what he proposes is mere piffle, until two-thirds of the United States Senate ratify what he submits. That is a different situation from what any other Government is in.

Senator Pittman—Do you think the injunction against the distribution of this incomplete treaty was advisable or not?

Mr. Root—I think it was quite reasonable, yes. I do not mean by that to say that I do not think it would have been a wise and appropriate course to keep the Senate advised from time to time about the whole negotiation that was being conducted.

Senator Pittman—That is what I had in mind.

Mr Root—I think it would have greatly facilitated the conduct of business; but I think there was in a paper about to be distributed and it was discovered that it was to be changed, it was quite reasonable to say, "Don't distribute this until we get the changes."

Senator Pittman—But one other question. The different relation of the Prime Minister of England to this conference in Europe is due to a different form of Government from ours, is it not?

Mr. Root—I could hardly say that. I think the Prime Minister probably went over to Paris because President Wilson went over. Treaties are ordinarily negotiated by the Government of Great Britain through Ambassadors or appointed delegates. It is quite unusual thing for the Prime Minister to dip into such a piece of business himself.

Senator Pittman—But the President of the United States under our Constitution does not in any sense represent the Senate of the United States in this conference?

Mr. Root—No, he does not. He is exercising a constitutional authority, just as the Senate is exercising an independent constitutional authority.

As to Other Copies in New York.

Senator Johnson inquired if Mr. Root had knowledge of any copies of the treaty in New York in addition to the one that he had referred to as coming from Mr. Davison.

"I have not," replied Mr. Root. "I should judge by the various rumors that have been going on, that I have seen in the press, that there are a million, but I do not know of any."

Senator Brandegee—Do you think any damage has been done to the negotiations in respect to the treaty by the printing of it in The Congressional Record?

Mr. Root (with a smile)—I cannot see that any damage has been done, unless it be through withdrawing the attention of the Senate from the very serious questions which are awaiting its action.

Senator Borah—Do you know any question more serious than this?

Mr. Root—No, I do not. I do not mean the mere printing of the treaty, but I mean the time that it has taken.

Senator Smith of Arizona—In view of what has been said here, I would like to know whether it was a wise or an unwise thing to do, if the President had seemingly agreed with the others at the table—France, England, Italy, and Japan—that this treaty, during the process of its formation, should be kept secret, and, at their suggestion and request, publication of it be withheld, and that it would not be made public in the United States—under that condition, do you think it was incumbent upon him at any time or proper for him to have placed the treaty before the Senate of the United States or the Committee on Foreign Relations?

Mr. Root—Senator, I do not think it was legally incumbent upon him to send the treaty to the Committee on Foreign Relations or to the Senate. He is the constitutional judge of that. I would be deeply impressed by the effect of any agreement made by him with other countries about when he would send the treaty to the Senate of the United States. He must himself be the judge of that, I should think. But, Senator, my view is that of course there was an understanding about not publishing it. That is implied in the course of the negotiations. You cannot negotiate with a man who is going out to blat everything that is said and done—out on the street; but when the negotiations had gone to the point of placing the document in the hands of Germany, the other party to the negotiation, and that party having the right to make it public and exercising that right, it was no longer secret and could not be made so by any agreement with all the powers on earth. But I do not want to discuss the President's action. He exercises his constitutional power, and I do not want to criticise him or discuss him.

Senator Williams—I understand you to say that it was probably a mistake upon the part of the President not to keep in touch with the Senate from time to time.

Mr. Root—I did not quite say it was a mistake.

Senator Williams—You said it was a pity.

Mr. Root—No; I said I think it would have been wiser to keep the Senate informed from time to time.

Senator Williams—I perhaps may agree with you about that, but you do not mean by that that it is a part of his duty. You merely mean that would have been better tact and management.

Mr. Root—I think it would have facilitated the conduct of public business. I think it would have made progress toward the solution of the question. I think it would have led to ultimate making and ratification of the treaty, and have been satisfactory to the people of the United States.

Mr. Davison next took the stand. Senator Lodge turned him over to Mr. Borah for examination, saying the Idaho Senator had requested Mr. Davidson to be summoned.

"Mr. Davison, have you seen a copy of what purported to be this treaty;" was Mr. Borah's first question.

"I have," replied Mr. Davison.

Senator Borah—When did you first come into possession of it?

Mr. Davison—May I ask if I might be privileged to tell my story and then subject myself to questions?

Senator Borah—Perhaps that would be better.

Mr. Davison—In the first place, I would like to say that I brought to this country a copy of the proposed treaty. That copy has never been read in America by any man except myself and Senator Root, so far as I know. I would like now to tell the way in which I became possessed of that, and the reasons for it. Senator Root has referred to my connection with the American Red Cross, of which I was Chairman of the War Council from May 10, 1917, up to March 1 of this year, when the War Council went out of existence. During those twenty-two months the part of my time was spent in this country and part in Europe. The American people gave us $400,000,000 and a bit more, and it was my business to administer that fund.

Mr. Davison went on to relate his activities with the Red Cross abroad. After the signing of the armistice, he said, President Wilson asked him to undertake the work of helping relieve the distress of all the European nations that needed aid through the Red Cross, an enterprise, Mr. Davison said, that was gigantic. The work embraced co-operation with Red Cross organizations of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. Eventually, after conferences at Paris, with the Peace Commission, and other representatives of nations, it was decided to organize, Mr. Davison said, "what we called a League of Red Cross Nations." Headquarters of this league were established at Geneva. As a result of the effort of the Red Cross officials, he said, there was incorporated in the League of Nations Article XXV., pledging each member signatory to the League covenant to establish and develop the Red Cross in the respective countries.

"Tus joined together, we formally established on May 5 the League of Red Cross Societies," Mr. Davison proceeded. "We established intimate relations with those who had already accepted positions in connection with the League of Nations. While the League of Nations has no control whatever over the League of Red Cross Societies—it has no official connection with it—yet its relations are essentially very intimate, so intimate that we did not, for instance, want to take steps in regard to inviting the Red Cross organizations of certain nations into the League of Red Cross Societies unless we know they were to be included in the League of Nations. We were governed in our action by the attitude of the League of Nations toward the nations of the world."

Mr. Davidson was Chairman of the Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, he said, and as such his responsibility in the organization was great.

Condition of Europe.

"Now, I have been one of those who have believed for a very long time that peace in the world, today, can not be made by a pencil and paper," Mr. Davidson went on. "It takes more than an agreement on paper to make peace. The conditions in the world today are very serious, so serious that, if they were understood in America, the people of America could not sleep. The distress, the destitution, the lack of employment throughout Europe is appalling. When I say that, I also say that the situation is going to be handled and that Europe will get on its feet, but she will not get on her feet if those who are possessed of ability to assist her do not contribute that which is within their power to contribute.

"I wanted to get those organizations so lined up that we could go as one into these fields and fight typhus and fight smallpox and give to those people the food, and medicines and surgical instruments or whatever they need. There is no other power in the world that can do that except the League of Red Cross Societies, and there is a plan afoot for the Supreme Economic Council in Paris to turn over the mobilized articles, surgical instruments, medical supplies, foodstuffs to the League of Red Cross Societies, who will go on representing the Red Cross Societies throughout the world to administer that relief.

"So it is as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies that I became interested in this matter. Our organization is incorporated in the covenant of the League of Nations, and our relations with the various Governments of the world or with the various Red Cross organizations are governed by the relations that are set forth in the treaty with the Germans. That is the reason that I became possessed, the primary reason that I became possessed of a copy of the treaty."

"But I do not want to let it rest there. There is another reason, and that is this: I, as a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., had to do with the financial situation of some of the Allies at the outset of the war, and during the war up to the time that we went into the war. Through our firm more than $3,000,000,000 of foreign money was spent in America for supplies which the countries with whom we later became associated in war were to be furnished. It was that money which developed the resources, very largely, which enabled us to go on after the 6th of April, 1917.

"My whole thought and time from the time I went into the Red Cross, up to just before I left Paris, was devoted to the Red Cross, but naturally my connection with those matters over there in regard to the supplies and materials from this country was known. My presence in Paris was known. While I was there I was visited by representatives of the various Governments to know about the finance in America.

Co-ordination of Aid.

"I was asked by representatives of the various Governments regarding financing of the countries of Europe. Every one who was in Paris knows that situation. Every banker who was in Paris was in contact with it. It became obvious that all of Europe would be coming here to get credits. It became so obvious that I myself made the statement to representatives of the American Peace Mission, as well as to members of other Peace Mission in Paris, that, in my opinion, the situation could not be handled unless it was handled, not by one house, not by one aggregation, but by the financial interests of America from the North, the East, the South, and the West, and that, in order to give the relief to Europe, and in order to promote the trade of America, and keep the trade which we then held, first, the demands of Europe must be co-ordinated and, second, the supplies on this side must be co-ordinated; that there should be co-ordinated, not only the financial interests of America and throughout the whole country, but the industries of America must also be co-ordinated.

"That matter was discussed in Paris with various members of the Peace Mission. They perfectly understood, the President himself understood, and I believe, though I am not in a position to quote him, I believe the President himself is impressed with that fact. Therefore, I say, as an international banker, which I am now, that the importance of knowledge in connection with this treaty is very great to all the financial interests, not any one financial interest, because it must be done by bankers throughout the country.

"When I arrived here I submitted my views to the Representatives of the Treasury of the United States. I found them in accord as to the general principles, and they asked me to go on and develop them. We called together the bankers of New York and submitted it on general lines. They expressed themselves in accord.

"I submit, gentlemen, if there is anything of national interest, that is the thing. It is just as important, if this country is going to hold its position, if it is going to have a market for its products, some such action must be taken. The market must be handled in such a way that the credits will be forthcoming and will be good, and it cannot be done before this house or that house or some other house. We have not got peace yet, and we will not get peace until those conditions and situations are met.

Got Treaty from Lamont.

"It was as the Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies that I asked Mr. Lamont if he would give me a copy of the Peace Treaty, and he said he would. And he said further: 'I will be very glad to have you see if you can find anything in here which will help in this large plan we are working through the Treasury for a comprehensive financing operation in America.'

"When I asked for the Peace Treaty I did not think I was asking for anything more than I would if I had been asking for a copy of the Fourteen Points. The summary was published. I knew what was going on, and everybody in Paris knew what was going on, and, with two or three thousand people working at it we knew the general subject. We knew the treaty was made, and that it was so bulky that they made up their minds that, in order to expedite its contents, they would summarize it.

"I received a copy of the treaty after it was given to the Germans and a summary had been published, and then I supposed that the summary really contained the full contents, but I myself because of the importance of the position I held, felt that in my responsible position I should know everything there was about it, and I said I would like to have a copy of it to bring home to read on my way home on the boat."

Senator Pomerene—Mr. Davison, could you give us the date when you obtained that?

Mr. Davison—I think it was the 9th of May. The treaty was given to the Germans on the 7th of May.

Senator Williams—Do you remember when the Germans published it?

Mr. Davison—I do not, but I had no more doubt that it was public to the world when I received it than when I received the Fourteen Points as published. It has never occurred to me that it was not public property. I asked Mr. Lamont if he would let me have a copy, and he said "certainly." That copy was given to me, and I brought it on the boat with me with my other papers, and I sat down and read it. And when I arrived in America I was told that copies were not circulated here. Therefore, I merely took it to my office and kept it there. I showed it to no one until I sent it to Senator Root.

"The reason I sent it to Senator Root was this: I knew Senator Root had been asked for his opinions relative to certain parts in connection with the treaty. I knew that his opinion was highly respected. I knew that his opinion was sought in Paris. I knew that he was in touch with things. I supposed, of course, that he had a copy, and it was not until I had made the inquiry as to whether he had one, and learned that he had not, that I sent it to him. No member of my firm, nobody else, has ever seen that copy, so far as I know, except as I handed it to Senator Root. That is the story.

Senator Borah—Did you converse with Mr. Lamont about the treaty after you read it?

Mr. Davison—No, I did not. I did not read the treaty until I got on the boat.

Senator Borah—Have you conversed or corresponded with him since?

Mr. Davison—I have not, except as to personal matters.

Senator Borah—You have stated that you were interested in the general organization of the financial interests in order to meet the situation which may arise. Have you discussed that matter with any one?

Mr. Davison—I have with many people.

Senator Borah—Have you discussed in the light of your knowledge which you received from reading the treaty?

Mr. Davison—Not in the slightest degree.

Senator Borah—You had the knowledge after you read the treaty?

Mr. Davison—I did not get any knowledge from the treaty. There is nothing in the treaty that is not in the summary that I have noticed.

Senator Borah—In other words, did you get any additional information at all by reason of having the treaty, any information which you could not have secured from the summary?

Mr. Davison—Yes. I should say not as to any important points, but I got a clearer idea of what the summary referred to by reading the details of the treaty.

Senator Borah read from President Wilson's address of June 7 from Paris:

"Any one who has possession of the official English text has what he is clearly not entitled to have or to communicate."

"You do not feel that that is a just statement with reference to yourself?" Mr. Borah asked.

"I certainly do not," replied Mr. Davison.

Senator Borah—And you would have felt perfectly free to convey any information which you obtained through the treaty to your partner, Mr. Morgan?

Mr. Davison—When I brought the treaty here I supposed everybody would have copies of it, and I there would not be any question about it. When I found that the treaty was not in circulation—and may I say that I did not know there was any embargo on the treaty until this question was brought up in the Senate? I learned that from Senator Root—when I learned of the situation I said to myself, "Very well, if this is not the style, I will lock up my treaty," and I did, and I never showed it to Mr. Morgan or any other member, or showed it to any other man who read, except Senator Root.

Heard of Other Copies Here.

Senator Borah—Did you hear of any other copies of the treaty in New York?

Mr. Davison—Yes.

Senator Borah—How many?

Mr. Davison—I do not know how to answer that. I do not know how many I heard of. I do not know how many there are there.

Senator Williams—Did not pretty nearly every man on Wall Street pretend to have a copy whether he had or not?

Mr. Davison—No, I think most of them now pretend not to have copies (laughter).

Senator Williams—Well, a week ago they were all pretending to have them.

Senator Borah—You have no doubt that there are a number of copies there, have you?

Mr. Davison—I have not the slightest doubt of it.

Senator Borah—How long have they been there?

Mr. Davison—I supposed they had been there since the first steamer arrived upon which one could have left Paris after the 7th of May.

Senator Borah—If you know that these particular gentlemen to whom you have reference have copies, how does it come?

Mr. Davison—I beg your pardon. I did not say that. You asked me if I had heard of copies.

Senator Borah—You say you heard of copies. You must have in your mind some information with reference to other copies of the treaty.

Mr. Davison—Yes.

Senator Borah—Do you know how they came to receive those copies?

Mr. Davison—No, I do not.

Senator Borah—Have the other international bankers in New York, who have members of their firms advising the Peace Conference at Paris, any copies of the treaty?

Mr. Davison—Not that I know of, and I will say this, that, so far as I know, there is no copy of this in financial circles in New York. I have never heard of one.

Senator Borah—The copies you have reference to are outside of banking circles, then?

Mr. Davison—Exactly.

Senator Borah—What position does Mr. Lamont hold in this matter at Versailles, in making this treaty? What is his position?

Mr. Davison—He is a representative of the Treasury.

Senator Borah—He is also the representative of Morgan & Co., is he not?

Mr. Davison—No.

Senator Borah—He has not severed his connection with them, has he?

Mr. Davison—No.

Senator Borah—Whatever information he gets there through the consideration of financial questions, he must transmit for the benefit of Morgan & Co., may he not?

Mr. Davison—I don't know just how to answer that. I will say that so far as my information goes there has been no information transferred, but I do not think there is any.

Senator Borah—Mr. Lamont is the owner of The New York Evening Post?

Mr. Davison—He is.

Senator Borah—Is that paper owned by the firm of Morgan & Co., or is that Mr. Lamont's paper?

Mr. Davison—The firm of Morgan & Co. have no interest in it of any kind or character.

Senator Borah—It is Mr. Lamont's personal ownership?

Mr. Davison—Absolutely.

Senator Borah—What is the relation of Morgan & Co. to the English Government at the present time in a business way?

Mr. Davidson—There is no relationship, I would say, except that we make payments for them on contracts that have been made in this country. We were purchasing agents for them.

Mr. Morgan was next called to the stand.

Senator Borah—Mr. Morgan, you are the head of the firm of Morgan & Co., bankers?

Mr. Morgan—Yes, Sir.

Senator Borah—Mr. Davison, who has just been upon the stand, is one of your partners?

Mr. Morgan—Yes, Sir.

Senator Borah—Mr. Dwight Morrow and Mr. Lamont are also?

Mr. Morgan—Yes, Sir.

Senator Borah—Mr. Lamont is one of the advisers of the Peace Commission at Versailles?

Mr. Morgan: I do not know just what Mr. Lamont's exact position is, but he is there, I think, representing the Peace Commission—advising the United States Treasury, I understand.

Senator Borah—What position does Mr. Baruch hold over there?

Mr. Morgan—I do not know.

Senator Borah—Do you know that he is in Paris.

Mr. Morgan—I do not know that he is in Paris. He was.

Senator Borah—Do you know what business connections he has in New York?

Mr. Morgan—Mr. Baruch?

Senator Borah—Yes.

Mr. Morgan—I do not know about his business connections in New York.

Senator Borah—He has none with you? Mr. Morgan—No.

Senator Borah—You have not seen a copy of this treaty?

Mr. Morgan—No.

Senator Borah—Have you heard of copies of the treaty being in New York?

Mr. Morgan—Only just the general talk.

Senator Borah—You heard the statement of your partner, Mr. Davison, in regard to the financial situation?

Mr. Morgan—Yes.

Senator Borah—And the interest you people feel in the situation for the reason of conditions that now confront us? Do you agree with him in his statement?

Mr. Morgan—Yes, entirely.

Senator Hitchcock—Is that for the reason that America can only sell goods to Europe on condition that the financial interests and banking houses of America assist in arranging credits?

Mr. Morgan—America can only sell to Europe if they can get paid for what they sell, and that payment has got to be arranged for until they begin to produce. There has got to be a time arranged for between the time they begin to produce and the time they begin to send goods over here. That has got to be arranged with the banking interests all over the country.

Senator Hitchcock—You feel that all the financial interests of the United States have got to assist in financing the sale of goods to Europe?

Mr. Morgan—Exactly.

Mr. Vanderlip's Testimony.

Senator Lodge next called Mr. Vanderlip, turning him over to Senator Williams with the remark: "Senator Williams, you asked that Mr. Vanderlip be called."

Senator Williams—Mr. Vanderlip, you have possession of one of the copies of the proposed treaty?

Mr. Vanderlip—No, sir.

Senator Williams—Have you had possession of one?

Mr. Vanderlip—I never have had possession, nor never have I seen one.

Senator Williams—That is all I wanted to know. I heard that you had.

Senator Hitchcock—Do you think there should be a united effort on the part of the financial interests of the United States to assist the manufacturers of agricultural interests of the United States in supplying a credit under which the European countries can buy American products?

Mr. Vanderlip—I would not put it quite that way. There is the most desperate need for assistance, not only by the United States, but by other countries that can supply things that are needed to start the industries of Europe. A situation exists there that is threatening the civilization of Europe. It is a very narrow ocean, after all, and I do not believe there can be a general conflagration in Europe that we will not become involved in.

Senator Knox—Do you think we ought to guarantee their political independence and territorial integrity as a part of this scheme?

Mr. Vanderlip—I do not.

Senator McCumber—I wish you would indicate just what you think ought to be done financially.

Mr. Vanderlip—I feel that the situation is such that Europe must be regarded now as a whole; that it will not do to aid one country, or even a group of countries, and leave others unaided. We should endeavor to furnish the necessary things to start industry as a whole. The financial situation of some of those countries is pretty bad. I do not believe the Government or American investors could finance at present those to those nations to rehabilitate their domestic financial situations. What is needed are those things essential to starting industry—raw materials, machinery, and equipment for the railroads. I think it would be better that investors furnish this money directly rather than indirectly through further Government loans. There is a disposition in France and England to feel that it would be wise and just for us to forego the demand for the repayment of the large amounts of money we have loaned.

Senator McCumber—At any time, or just at the present time?

Mr. Vanderlip—No, sir. I mean really forego it.

Senator Harding—Upon what theory, Mr. Vanderlip?

Mr. Vanderlip—That theory is variously expressed. Generally, I think it is that we came into the war pretty late; that we ought to take a very full share of the financial burden, because the situation has become so desperate for these nations that came into the war earliest and bore the full brunt of the war and the financial burdens entailed by it.

Senator Knox—We are not getting any territory or any reparations, are we?

Mr. Vanderlip—None whatever.

Senator Knox—Do you not think that is a pretty fair offset to what they owe us?

Increase of Foreign Loans.

Mr. Vanderlip—I am not advocating this statement of the duty, you understand. I think this sentiment is increasing, and I think therefore it is doubtful if the debt ought to be increased in the face of that sentiment.

Senator Brandegee—How much have we loaned to France and England?

Mr. Vanderlip—We have loaned to the Allies $8,500,000,000. We have loaned to France $2,800,000,000, and my recollection is about $4,500,000,000 to England. I was going on to say what I thought was the way to handle this situation.

I believe that the Governments of the several countries that are in a position to furnish to these European countries the material necessary to start their industries might well unite in an international loan. All the leading Governments would need to do would be to have a sufficient amount of interest in the matter to appoint a large number of bankers. This is too big for any single interest to handle—and I think those bankers, with the advice perhaps of the different Governments, should appoint a loan commission, which would study the whole situation in Europe and would allocate to the different nations such a proportion of any proposed loan as they might decide was just, and would make the loan, not in terms of money going into the treasuries of the European nations, but in terms of goods going to some industry—raw material, machinery, and equipment for the railroads.

Senator Williams—Your private interests would not go into it unless the Government would underwrite it, would they?

Mr. Vanderlip—No. I should get the best security that Europe could offer. I should get a security that had a first lien upon the customs of each country.

Senator Williams—Precisely. But you would want some combination of Governments behind it?

Mr. Vanderlip—No, not the lending Governments. I think some security can be devised that will not further burden the lending Governments, but will have a basis that will warrant private investors in buying the bonds.

Senator Williams—How would you do that, by chartering a great corporation, or how?

Mr. Vanderlip—My suggestion can be varied in many ways. It is for a fifteen-year loan, one-fifteenth to be repayable each year, and this loan to be secured by a first mortgage on the customs of each country. The amount that is necessary is not so large in the light of these figures that we have come to be used to.

Senator Moses—Do you know anything about the report of the refusal of the French Government to admit American machinery into France coming from American manufacturers?

Mr. Vanderlip—Yes. I think it was very wise of the French Government to do everything it properly could to hold down the imports into France. They probably did some unwise things in preventing imports. Still, on the whole, France has very little to pay with.

Senator Brandegee—Do you think there is great distress among the French peasants?

Mr. Vanderlip—No, not among the farming peasants. They have had a period of high prices. They have accumulated a great deal of paper money. Distress is rather among the industrial population.

Senator Johnson of California—Does your plan include Russia?

Mr. Vanderlip—No, Sir, not while Russia retains the Bolshevist Government. There is no point of contact of capital with the Bolshevist Government of Russia.

LAMONT WITHHOLDS COMMENT

Silent in Paris About Subpoena to Testify at Leak Hearing.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—Thomas W. Lamont had no comment to make with regard to the action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in issuing a subpoena for his attendance before the committee to give testimony concerning the leak of the Peace Treaty text. Mr. Lamont is now assisting President Wilson and the American Commission in preparing the peace terms, and he will probably remain in Paris until both the German and Austrian peace treaties are concluded.

SYMPATHETIC WITH SENATE.

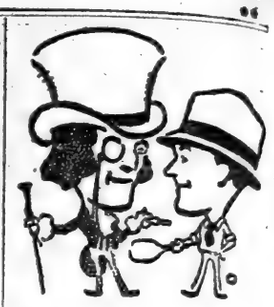
Several London Papers Like Its Action in Publishing Treaty.

LONDON, June 11.—Secret negotiations at Paris and the nonpublication of the treaty with Germany have been denounced here so often that the action of the United States Senate in making public the text of the treaty has received much prominence in the newspapers and sympathetic comment.

The Graphic regrets that "the British Parliament does not show any sign of being equally as independent as the United States Senate."

The Telegraph thinks that the Senate's action may encourage Germany in the hope for a grave difference among the Allies, but does not see any ground for believing that the Senate will reject the treaty. The newspaper regards the action of the Senate as "a manifestation of the universal dissatisfaction over the interminable length of the proceedings in Paris."

The Post, which opposes the League of Nations, assures Americans that there is "as much suspicion of the League here as in America."



Just mention my name—

"In my day, Sir, the King himself would daily besport himself at the net. But the enjoyment which His Majesty derived from the game can be doubled by you, if you'll follow each game with a cigarette

AMERICA'S PART IN PRESSING PEACE

Man Close to Conference Thinks Our Work There Has Not Been Realized.

EXTOLS WILSON'S SERVICES

Forecast of Unbending Attitude Belied by His Willingness to Hear All.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—Criticism of the work of the Peace Conference, and particularly of the President's part therein, which have reached Paris from America are generally considered among Americans here as based on lack of full information. Whether or not Germany signs the treaty as it stands—and it can now be stated almost with certainty that there will be no material changes—those who have shared in the conference work feel that a reasonably satisfactory result has been obtained.

It is understood that there is as much criticism in America as there is in England of the harshness of the terms, especially in view of President Wilson's previous advocacy of a settlement in accord with justice. But the President never believed in justice for the Germans and something less than justice for the Allies. It is said that he thinks the treaty terms give Germany fair play, and that he has no sympathy with the plea for "trusting" Germany.

Indeed, now that the terms have been made general feeling among Americans here is that the Germans must do all the trusting. They are not in a position to ask for trust until their record of the war has been to some extent wiped out and until they have shown in actual performance the sincerity of repentance and reform.

American Share in Conference.

On the general matter of the American share in the conference, I have sought to obtain a statement from someone who could speak with authority, but the customs here are unfavorable to interviews. One of the best informed gave me the following for use without quoting him:

"Americans who have taken part in the proceedings here have felt all along that they have been hampered by lack of full publicity. From our viewpoint there was every reason for and none against this policy. If, however, we had insisted on having our way about this matter, we would have offended so deeply against the habits and convictions and perhaps the actual necessities of our European colleagues that harmony in the conference would have been sacrificed from the start."

President Wilson arrived here with a reputation for dictatorial methods. Europeans believed he was arbitrary, that he was an incurable doctrinaire, who purposed to take advantage of the moral and material resources of the country which he represented, and which were essential for their rehabilitation, to force his peculiar theories upon them. So far from this idea proving correct, President Wilson showed from the first flexibility, breadth, and open-mindedness. He has disclosed himself here in such a way as to compel a revision of all pre-existing opinions of him.

"I have never known a man of like firmness who was so ready to listen to opposing views. Every suggestion, whether from European or American sources, has received consideration. Many of these suggestions have been adopted and incorporated in the peace terms. In no single instance has he permitted pride of authorship to interfere with reasonable agreement.

"Now what were the conditions he found when he arrived? Europe was literally in ruins. Every country was prostrate. Business and industry were utterly disorganized. Millions of the flower of the population had been killed and other millions disabled. Every Government had passed through trials that had reduced it to a state of weakness. Unity of counsel or action was impossible. The allied world was cut up into divisions with different outlooks on the dreary prospect which stretched in every direction.

"Leaving on one side the main division, that between Germany and the Allies, there was first of all various national standpoints which were more or less conflicting. Within the nations themselves there were at least three separate estates, each distinct and independent and more or less antagonistic. There was first the executive branch of the Government, which was represented by a Premier clothed with nominal power and sitting in the Peace Conference. Then there was behind him the superior power of Parliament, of which the Premier is the creature and able at any moment to dismiss him. Still behind the Parliament was the people itself, emaciated, shell-shocked, and feverish.

"What these peoples desired was not entirely clear, even to themselves. The sentiment nearest to the surface, and one that made itself most vocal, demanded the punishment of Germany to the point of destruction as the primary task of the Peace Conference. It is safe to say that every Government head personally took a broader and more philosophical view of what would constitute a sound and profitable peace than would have been tolerated in the state of passionate feeling aroused among the people by Hun barbarism.

Concessions Fiercely Opposed.

"Statesmen might think in terms of enlightened self-interest; they could look ahead to the necessity of setting the millions who had been destroying each other back to their every-day tasks. They could reason that we could never have a well world with a sick Germany. But at the slightest sign of plans inspired by such considerations there was a protest that was simply terrorizing. Until the Hun had been made to realize, acknowledge, and, as far as possible, expiate his crimes, any discussion in the sense of abstract justice was rendered impossible by the popular temper. And our later dealings with the Huns make many of us think the popular feeling was nearer right than cold reason.

"So much for the attitude toward Germany. There naturally arose in the Conference questions among the Allies themselves, and lack of unity among nations and within nations created a delicate situation calling for patient and tactful methods at all times.

"America's aloofness from territorial and similar interests here was recognized. Her desire to put herself at the service of the world and her great resources for extending help placed on the President as representing America the chief burden of championing the general cause of a sound peace which at times necessarily seemed in conflict with the desires and interests of individual nations.

"To this difficult and somewhat thankless task he brought personal qualities that increased the influence possessed by his country. His patience and amiability knew no bounds. His indefatigable energy and his habits as a student enabled him to increase his knowledge of European intricacies until he came to understand any matter in controversy almost as well as the expert representatives of the various countries themselves. In these trying months he has done work that has been simply amazing on the score of energy alone. Nothing has been too much trouble for him. Those champion rivetters who were breaking records in the shipyards have nothing on him.

"There is another quality in the President which it is necessary to know in order to understand and measure his work in the Conference. I refer to the sincere good fellowship which it is his nature to feel and practice in his relations with his colleagues. When he gets into the boat with comrades he does not rock it. He may be wrong to think more of his own individual interests at home, but there is something in him that prevents him from profiting in any manner at the expense of those with whom he is sharing great responsibilities.

"Publicity was a thing which would have helped him. He believes in it. There was nothing he was contending for that would not have been helped by it from his personal and political point of view. His refusal to sacrifice his colaborers placed him in a false position and subjected him to a criticism that could not be met. He has simply stood pat and taken his punishment. Throughout all the weary days he has kept an even temper, and in moments of strain his light touch and unfailing sense of humor have prevented differences from becoming serious.

Learned Something at Every Turn.

"President Wilson may have come to Europe more of a philosopher and social than a man of action. Those of us close to him have witnessed a development that has been most interesting. This so-called doctrinaire has apparently learned something new at every turn and it has seemed to us as we have watched him that his principal growth has been along most practical lines. He has shown in a remarkable degree the American characteristic of zeal for 'carrying the message to Garcia.' Many times he has been appealed to to withdraw from the Conference and leave the Europeans to fight it out among themselves, but nothing could shake his determination to stick.

"It is not as a scholar or theorist, or even as an orator that he has most impressed those who have seen him in his work as a man of affairs submitting himself patiently to each day's routine, showing keen discrimination in separating essentials from non-essentials, and wonderful quickness to improve opportunity as it has offered itself.

"You say your reports indicate that President Wilson has lost ground in America and that his work is considered by many as unsuccessful. Well, those who expected a miracle, those who thought that the ruin of these five years could be made good within a few months at the treaty table are bound to be disappointed. But every sensible person, and particularly every sensible person who has had the advantage of precise knowledge, that dissatisfaction in every country is inevitable at this stage. This dissatisfaction is not a matter of a treaty. It arises from war destruction. Conditions cannot be made perfect, they cannot even be made fairly good by any treaty terms. The best that can be done is to set up some sort of order that will face in the direction of healing and reconstruction and provide instrumentalities which the goodwill and sense of justice in the world can lay hold of.

"There are years ahead of us which will make deep demands on our devotion and self-sacrifice. We have got a start along the right line in the treaty and League of Nations, and every influence that has been contributed by America has been in strictest accord with the American spirit of broadminded helpfulness. We can feel we have rendered very real service in peace as we did in war."

EMERSON ASSAILS TREATY.

American Pro-German Makes a Speech Against It In Berlin.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 10.—According to a report in the Rotterdamsche Courant, among others others, American Colonel Colonel Emerson, well known in the newspaper world and as an active worker in German propaganda, made a speech at a Berlin demonstration against the peace conditions.

Edwin Emerson, who was formerly an American magazine writer, a Captain of the First Regiment of Field Artillery of the New York National Guard, and a Veteran of the Spanish-American War, has been conspicuous for his pro-German and anti-American utterances from the beginning of the war.

BAD BLOOD GROWING IN AMERICAN ZONE

New Clashes Reported as Hostility Grows Between Our Army and German Civilians.

NATIVES OFTEN INSOLENT

Rumors of Soldiers Being Waylaid at Night Arouse the Anger of Troops.

COBLENZ, June 10, (Associated Press.)—Hostility between Americans and German civilians in the occupied region, which has been increasing recently, has resulted in additional clashes in the last few days. In one instance an American was killed. In other encounters in various parts of the occupied zone several Americans were wounded.

At Third Army Headquarters today it was said that at least six Americans had been killed by civilians since the American troops reached the Rhine. German officials say that so far as their records go five Germans have been killed by Americans in fights during the six months of occupation.

The Germans admit they are keeping books on the treatment of civilians by the Americans, paying particular attention to encounters where the civilians contended the soldiers were to blame. In American circles the German record is called the "Red" book.

On the American side it is asserted that a fight in which Private Patrick Sheridan, a native of Ireland who enlisted in Chicago, was shot and killed was brought about by a party of Germans who had been celebrating the Whitsuntide holidays, and who attacked some Americans in the streets of Ehrenbreitstein. Witnesses agreed that Sheridan took no part in the fight, and was an innocent bystander, being struck by a German bullet. The German who fired the fatal shot is being held for trial by a military commission.

In Arzbach soldiers and civilians clashed Monday night, one American being stabbed and a German receiving a fractured skull. In several other villages fights were reported Sunday and Monday, with about an even number of soldiers and civilians injured.

The frequency of encounters recently has caused General Liggett, the Third Army commander, much anxiety. Orders have been issued to the military police to prevent soldiers wantonly attacking Germans. Special measures have been ordered to deal with Americans caught maltreating civilians. In some districts the Germans were requested to report to the military police such cases.

Reports indicate that the Germans in many instances are insolent, and frequently seize opportunities to waylay soldiers at night. There have been a few cases where a handful of Americans left as a rearguard in a village after the division departed for home have been maltreated by Germans. These reports have been circulated widely among the American troops, and it apparently requires no more than slight provocation now for them to adopt belligerent measures. In some towns the military police guards have been doubled.

It is said in American quarters that every precaution has been taken to stop local outbreaks between soldiers and civilians.

Germany Army and police authorities in the unoccupied territory opposite the Coblenz bridgehead have been requested by American intelligence officers to watch for an American disbursing officer who has disappeared with $121,250. The money was to be paid to the men of the 5th Field Artillery of the First Division, which holds the outermost post of the bridgehead. The intelligence officers have reported to headquarters that the missing officer was suspected of entertaining German sympathies. He is under bond to the United States Government.

FORCED TRUCE ON AUSTRIA.

Serb Troops, to Aid Jugoslavs, Occupied Klagenfurt.

BELGRADE, June 7.—The armistice between the Austrians and the Jugoslavs in the region of Klagenfurt was forced by the entry of Serbian troops into Klagenfurt yesterday morning to re-establish order, the Austrians having failed to accept the Jugoslav conditions for a cessation of hostilities in Carinthia, according to an official statement from Serbian headquarters. The armistice became effective at 7 o'clock last night.

The Austrians have agreed to repair the damage caused by their offensive against the Jugoslavs in May.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, June 11.—Under the terms of the armistice between the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and Austria, the Austrians have evacuated the neutral zone fixed by the armistice, while the Jugoslavs have withdrawn to points beyond the demarkation line originally fixed by the Allies.

Hostilities have been completely suspended.

REDS RECAPTURE UFA FROM KOLCHAK FORCES

Loss of British Submarine in Baltic Confirmed by Admiralty in London.

LONDON, June 11.—Bolshevist forces on Monday captured Ufa, one of the cities recently taken by the troops of Admiral Kolchak, after three days of sanguinary fighting, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received here today.

The message adds that Bolshevist airplanes participated in the fighting against the Siberians for the first time. (Ufa is in the Province of Orenburg and about 175 miles east of Samara. It is on the Trans-Siberian Railway and in the rear of the line to which the Kolchak forces recently advanced.)

The Admiralty announced today that a British submarine operating in the Baltic Sea has been missing since June 4 and is presumed to have been lost with all hands.

This apparently confirms an official statement from the Russian Soviet Government received in London on June 7, which included this sentence:

"The submarine which attacked our destroyers in the Gulf of Koporia (an arm of the Gulf of Finland southwest of Petrograd) was sunk by artillery fire."

ARCHANGEL, June 10. (Associated Press.) — American motor launches manned by sailors from the gunboat Yankton are now co-operating with the British flotilla on Lake Onega. Sunday the allied flotilla put to flight four Bolshevist craft.

With the possible exception of motor launches which are now on their way from England, none of the American craft in Archangel waters is available for service on the Dvina, which is too shallow even for the Eagle boats. A formidable British river fleet is gathering at Archangel.

The last British volunteer relief force, under command of Brig. Gen. Sadler, arrived in Archangel today.

Desultory fighting between gunboats and land batteries is continuing on the rivers. The troops are finding the arctic mosquitoes equally as uncomfortable as last Winter's cold.

GERMANS QUITTING LETVIA.

Foch Told Concentration of Troops Was of Units Returning Home.

BERLIN, June 11, (via Copenhagen.)—In reply to the demand made by Marshal Foch on May 28 regarding the maintenance of German forces in Lithuania and Letvia north of a certain line Germany has presented a note to the Allied Armistice Commission at Spa asserting that according to Article XII. of the armistice Germany has the right to carry out a withdrawal, which has already begun, in the regions formerly belonging to Russia. The German note says that Germany does not object to abandoning the territory south of the line marked out.

The systematic evacuation of Lithuania and Letvia, it adds, probably will be finished in six to eight weeks. General von der Goltz, the German commander in that part of Russia, has received orders not to interfere in the internal affairs of Letvia. Regarding the concentration of troops mentioned by Marshal Foch the German reply says it is only a question of units which have since been removed from the Baltic provinces.

Article XII. of the armistice says in part:

"All German troops at present in the territories which before the war belonged to Russia shall likewise withdraw within the frontiers of Germany defined as above, as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, shall decide that the time for this has come."

RECOGNIZE KOLCHAK SOON.

Council of Four Now Has His Full Reply.

PARIS, June 11 (Havas).—The Council of Four has the complete text of the reply of Admiral Kolchak, the anti-Bolshevist leader in the Omsk Government of Russia, to the allied note concerning recognition of the Omsk Government by the Allies.

Recognition of the Omsk Government, it is believed, will not be much longer delayed.

GERMANS SEIZE WENDEN.

Force Esthonians to Evacuate Town in Livonia.

COPENHAGEN, June 11.—The town of Wenden, in Livonia, has been evacuated by the Esthonians. It is situated on the River Aa, fifty miles northeast of Riga. An official communication on this operation says:

"After several days' severe fighting we were obliged to evacuate Wenden under pressure of superior German forces."

A dispatch from Paris on Monday said that Marshal Foch had sent an order to the Germans to cease hostilities against the Esthonians, and it was intimated that an allied mission would probably be sent to investigate the actions of the Germans.

MEXICAN REBELS WIDEN BORDER GRIP

Federal Troops Sent Out from Juarez to Meet Angeles's Forces at San Augustin.

REPORTED TO HAVE CLASHED

Juarez Hears of a Skirmish a Few Miles East—75 Killed in Fighting at Monterey.

JUAREZ, Mexico, June 11.—Advance forces of General Felipe Angeles are reported at San Augustin, just half way between Juarez and Guadalupe, or sixteen miles east of Juarez. Two detachments of Federals, each consisting of a hundred men, left in the direction of that place on a reconnaissance.

At 4:15 P. M. the entire Juarez garrison was showing signs of activity. There were reports of a skirmish a few miles east of Juarez.

EL PASO, Texas, June 11.—Information received here this morning states that forces under General Felipe Angeles and Francisco Villa have swung from south of Samalayuca, northeast, in three separate columns, to the vicinity of Guadalupe, and have a clean sweep toward the border city. These forces are said to be under the command of Ramon Vega and Martin Lopez. General Angeles is said to be a few miles farther south.

General Angeles evidently has swung his forces from a few miles south of Samalayuca northeast, toward Guadalupe, opposite Fabens, Texas, thirty-two miles east of Juarez. He is in a region where there is plenty of water and forage for his horses.

This no doubt explains the eagerness with which the Mexican Government desired to pass 2,000 Federal troops from Nogales, Sonora, through American territory into Juarez.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 11.—Information was received in official quarters here today that seventy-five persons were killed in the Mexican city of Monterey in fighting that started early Monday, after the election Sunday, which was continuing last night.

AUSTRIANS COMPLAIN OF "HARD CONDITIONS"

Renner Writes the Peace Conference That His Country Is "Overwhelmed with Despair."

PARIS, June 10, (Associated Press.)—Karl Renner, Austrian Chancellor and head of the Austrian peace mission, has sent a letter to the Peace Conference complaining of the "hard conditions" imposed upon his country, which, he says, is "overwhelmed with despair," and pointing out the complexity of the Austrian frontier question.

The Austrian note complains strongly against the dismemberment of Austria, particularly the separation of Bohemia and Tyrol. The note says that Austria cannot survive the loss of her industries. It is added that the Austrian delegation is prepared to send immediately observations on the territorial clauses of the peace terms.

Little progress is being made in the drafting of the missing articles of the treaty with Austria owing to the greater urgency of completing the negotiations with the Germans. One American official who is working on the Austrian treaty, when asked today when the rest of the summary would be available, replied:

"There may not be any more. The Austrians have more now, apparently, than they are able to sign."

The same waiting attitude is observed regarding the Hungarian treaty, parts of which are identical with the German and Austrian treaties and are already in print. A tentative draft of the frontiers of Hungary has been prepared for submission to the Council of Four, but there is no expectation that the council will begin serious consideration of the Hungarian settlement until the expected changes in the Austrian and German treaties are out of the way.

ST. GERMAIN, June 10. — Professor Heinrich Lammasch, former Austrian Premier and one of the principal delegates to the Peace Congress, left here tonight for Vienna with his wife and daughter and a dozen attachés of the peace delegation.

TURKEY'S STATUS IN DOUBT.

Paris Inclined to Believe Her Partition an Accomplished Fact.

PARIS, June 11, (Associated Press.)—Turkey's fate is still shrouded in mystery. Although a Turkish delegation is expected to arrive in Paris tomorrow, it seems impossible to learn from any members of the allied delegations exactly what plans, if any, have been outlined for dealing with Turkey. In fact, it has been impossible to learn whether Turkey is still regarded as a nation, and whether the nations which were at war with her think it necessary to negotiate a peace with the Ottoman Government.

It has been made clear by the Entente delegations that the Turks are coming to Paris on their own suggestion. They come as consultants, or expert advisers, not as plenipotentiaries. It is reported that the delegation is about equally divided in its sympathies for France and for Great Britain.

France and Great Britain are now in control in Constantinople. It is reported in Paris that under the British and French censorship the Turkish papers are not permitted to publish news which might create sentiment for granting Turkish mandates to any other countries.

Turkey in Asia is now thoroughly dominated by Greek, Italian, and British troops, and the feeling is growing in Paris that the partition of Turkey is an accomplished fact.

AMERICANS DEMAND NEW ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Want a More Broadly International Body to Study Old World Needs.

PARIS, June 11, (Associated Press.)—The proposal to continue the Supreme Economic Council, or to regulate the distribution of raw materials and provide a centralized organization for the control of international economic and trade affairs during the post-bellum transitional period, is now before the council itself.

The British representatives, who raised the question with a view to the formulation of a recommendation to the allied and associated Governments, contend that some continuation of governmental control during the difficult period of transition was necessary, and that the present organization offered suitable facilities.

The Americans strongly opposed the proposal. They held that if such an agency were necessary it would be far better to start afresh with a new and really international organization instead of seeking to leave the control in the hands of the chief allied Governments, which alone are represented on the present council. The business men of the world, particularly neutrals, who necessarily suffered to a certain extent from the control measures during the period of hostilities, the Americans argued, would look upon the decisions of a body on which powers outside of the alliance were represented more sympathetically than upon those emanating from the present body.

A general survey of Europe's needs in raw materials and materials required for the reconstruction of devastated areas and the building up of new States and of the credit requirements to finance the transitional period is one of the first and most pressing duties facing the economic experts.

At present there is nothing approaching exact information on these financial and material requirements of the old and new nations. Some of these have not even approached consideration of the subject, while others have gone about it in a manner strikingly reminiscent of the method in which contracts for war supplies were handled in the early days of the war. Various governmental and private agencies have, without coordination, submitted estimates of the requirements, thereby multiplying the extent of certain requirements, while the needs of others have not been presented.

As the United States will be called upon to furnish the bulk of the supplies and credits, the American representatives, naturally, are taking the lead in the movement for an authoritative survey. Each State will soon be called upon to supply the central body with definite and complete statements of its principal needs, so as to permit tabulation of the total requirements and adjustment of this total to the supplies, credits and actual funds available.

FRENCH PLAN TO WIDEN STRIKE ON SATURDAY

Set Time for International Movement—Deputies Define the Miners' Workday.

PARIS, June 11.—The meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Labor Federation last night, at which important action was expected to be taken, reached no decision regarding current strikes, merely fixing June 14 as the date upon which a joint movement will be initiated with the British, Italian, and Belgian labor organizations.

A statement was issued announcing this action, protesting against "pressure and intimidation exercised against strikers, especially transport workers," and exhorting the Government to take radical measures to check the continuous rise in prices.

Premier Clemenceau has held another conference on the strike situation with Jules Pans, Minister of the Interior; Albert Claveille, Minister of Public Works; M. Colliard, Minister of Labor; M. Raux, Military Governor of Paris; Generals Elby, Gassoin, and Mordacq, and Principal Secretary Mandel. Measures to meet all eventualities were decided upon at the meeting, it is understood.

Generally, the strikes have been most orderly, but yesterday afternoon strikers stopped a train on the Paris-St. Germain light railway at Courbevoie. They forced the passengers to alight, overturned the cars, set fire to them and escaped.

The question of what constitutes an eight-hour day as applied to the coal mining industry was the subject of a heated debate today in the Chamber of Deputies, which adopted a resolution declaring that the eight hours begin when the worker takes his lamp and end when he returns it.

Louis Loucheur, Minister of Reconstruction, in opening the debate, said that the proposal to count the eight hours beginning with the first man to descend into the mine and ending with the last man to come up would mean seven hours and twenty minutes of actual work, minus thirty minutes for lunch, or six hours and fifty minutes. Deputy Marius Valette warned the chamber that the Miners' Federation had voted for a strike to begin automatically on June 16 if this definition were not adopted.

The chamber by a vote of 373 to 120 rejected the definition of eight hours as outlined by M. Llucheur.

BRITISH "JOY LOAN" HAS NEW FEATURES

"Victory Bond" Annual Drawing Is Expected to Appeal to National Sporting Instincts.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—I am informed that the British "Joy Loan," which will be launched on Thursday, will be in two parts—one a long-date funding loan and the other, in the form of "Victory Bonds." The latter will mark an innovation in British finance, because they will be subject to an annual drawing, at which the Government will redeem a certain number at their face value. The lucky holders of these bonds will thus receive a bonus in the form of the difference between par and the issue price.

Another feature not yet disclosed will be introduced to attract the subscriptions of the wealthy. In this way it is hoped, without adopting a premium bond scheme, to provide the speculative interest calculated to appeal to the sporting instincts of the British public. In order to give people with very limited means a chance to purchase bonds, it is probable that arrangements will be made whereby they can be secured by instalments.

There is no limit fixed to the amount the public will be asked to subscribe. The lists will be open for about four weeks, and the aim is to beat the record created by the War Victory Loan, which realized over £1,000,000,000. The ideal sum would be about £1,500,000,000—enough to cover the whole floating debt.

An energetic campaign will be conducted to popularize the new issue. Everybody is asked to put out flags and bunting and to make its reception a thing of rejoicing. The other loans were raised under the cloud of war, but this one, signifying the return to more cheerful conditions, is expected to be the occasion for a great festival. The seaside resorts are being requested to greet the opening of the loan campaign with special gayety, and efforts are being made to hold "Joy Loan" ganden parties everywhere.

THE convenience of prompt service and the distinction of custom tailoring—combined in Croydon Ready Tailored summer clothing.

Croydon Garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

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Hot water
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FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substitutes.



Help the Boy Scouts

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Hart Schaffner & Marx
Dixie Weave Suits
(Coat and Trousers)

Even the name sounds cool, doesn't it? Very appropriate. These tropical-weight clothes are as cool as they sound.

All-wool, too—which means they will wear well and hold their shape. You get style-assurance in the mere fact that Hart Schaffner & Marx made them.

The price is important, too. At $30 and $35 per suit the values are wonderful.

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HAVE FIVE DAYS TO SIGN

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

circumstances. The Germans called the attention of the powers, in this connection, to the belief held by the German authorities that they were paying for the maintenance of a large number of soldiers not actually in the occupied regions, but working in France, and asked relief from this situation.

Treaty is Textually Unchanged.

While the treaty textually is unchanged, the reply reads into it constructions, definitions, and explanations of certain clauses which, in the belief of some elements of the Conference, become virtually part of the treaty itself, entitling them to consideration by all the parties involved.

Although all the chances are that the reply will be delivered by the end of the week, President Wilson has made no plans to start for Brussels, as he has an engagement in Paris for Saturday night. Colonel House will start for London Friday night and will remain there during the five days allowed the Germans. He will wait for the signing of the treaty next week.

It is practically certain that the revised treaty will not be submitted to a plenary conference with the smaller powers before the reply is sent to the Germans. The revised treaty and the memorandum accompanying it will be sent to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German deelgation, by messenger without ceremony.

The French Government, which has charge of the police arrangements and supervision of the German delegates at Versailles, recently doubled the guards there to prevent outside communication with the Germans. At the same time, arrangements were made for French representatives to see the members of the German delegation whenever they desired.

Among other delegations some comment has been aroused over the fact that the French, having the sole privilege of communication with the German delegation, can sound the Germans informally from time to time, and thus enjoy a considerable advantage in the peace negotiations.

BLAMES 2 PREMIERS FOR PEACE DELAYS

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

there is awaiting on Lloyd George to see what way he is going to turn.

"Clemenceau's attitude is that of the inexorable standpatter. He does not want to change the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i in the treaty of peace; he wants to cram it down the throats of the Germans, and, if they do not take the cramming, march on to Berlin.

"Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, has been greatly influenced in the last ten days by the expression of Liberal opinion in England to the effect that the peace is harsh and unjust. Lloyd George would, therefore, like to soften the terms of the treaty and meet Liberal opinion in England. At least he says so, but when inquiry is made as to what he actually proposes in the way of change he is very vague. Meantime days and days are going by, and the world is falling constantly into greater chaos.

"Mr. Wilson's attitude since the receipt of the German counterproposals, just as before, has been perfectly understandable and logical. He says in effect:

"After months of hard work the allies constructed a treaty of peace which they laid before Germany as their final efforts. Of course, it is severe in its terms, but that is precisely what was intended. If M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, who are more deeply concerned in the immediate effects of the treaty than America, wish to stand pat and make no change, America will back them up. On the other hand, if Mr. Lloyd George would like, for the sake of clearing up obscure points, to affix an addendum to the treaty clarifying and explaining such a course, and also in the same instrument outling changes in the machinery and execution of the treaty, so as to make certain of the territorial and economic clauses more workable, then that attitude is perfectly agreeable to the American delegation. In fact, the net views of the American delegation probably are that such a course would tend to bring about the speedy signing of peace."

President Wilson has so indicated to Mr. Loyd George and M. Clemenceau, but at the same time he has properly not taken a hard-and-fast attitude. He tells Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau to reconcile their views, and America can play the game either way.

"Meanwhile, however, Mr. Lloyd George continues to dilly-dally, and Mr. Wilson is one who is constantly urging for a solution, pointing out to the other chiefs of State the grave dangers involved in further delays. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau continue to confer and talk back and forth, and the delay is theirs—not Mr. Wilson's.

Says Wilson Wanted Publicity.

"There is another point that the American people and the American Senate should clearly understand. That is that the President has all along been in favor of making the complete text of the treaty public to anybody who cared to take the trouble to read its 200-odd pages. When it was first put into type here there was no idea other than complete publicity. Everybody who had a desire to read the treaty had an opportunity. Newspaper men were employed to peruse and to make a summary of it; for when it was found too bulky to be printed in full by any newspaper, [it was printed in full in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Tuesday,] then it was determined to make as complete a summary of it as possible and to leave no important point out of the summary. Of course, the summary has been published all over the world, and now complete copies of the treaty can be bought in the streets of Paris.

"M. Clemenceau was willing to have the treaty made public, but Mr. Lloyd George wanted it held back temporarily. As a matter of courtesy to his colleague, therefore, Mr. Wilson consented to the temporary delay; but from his personal point of view there is no reason in the world why every member of the Senate should not have a copy of the treaty text before him, nor any reason why every citizen in America should not read it. There is nothing secret nor extraordinary in the document, and nothing to conceal."

FACE FILIBUSTER ON KNOX PROPOSAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

plenty of evidence now that a studied and definite policy of destruction had been planned from the first, sought to rally all of their forces. The present indications are that if the Democratic Senators carry out their program for a filibuster they will be able to prevent a vote being taken on the Knox resolution, at least until the Peace Conference has had ample time to act upon the treaty, should Germany sign within any reasonable period.

The filibuster must come on the floor of the Senate, and not in the Foreign Relations Committee, as the Republicans control that committee, 10 to 7. Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, probably will vote with the Democrats against reporting the resolution favorably, but even under those circumstances the Republicans will have a majority of one vote.

As soon as the measure is reported Senator Knox will make a motion to have it made the unfinished business of the Senate, so that it can be called up immediately. It is at this point that the Administration followers, Senator Hitchcock asserts, will step in in an endeavor to prevent final action by continuous debate.

The only way in which the Republicans could force action would be by putting into effect the closure rule, and this they have not the required number of votes to accomplish, unless there are wholesale desertions from the Administration forces. The closure rule adopted by the Democrats on March 8, 1917, and which is still in force, provides that closure may be demanded upon the signing of a petition by sixteen members. To put the rule into effect, however, a two-thirds vote of the Senate is necessary.

It was reported tonight that Senator Borah and a few other Republicans were opposed to the last section of the Knox resolution, in which it is declared that the Senate states it to be the policy of the United States that this country will join with its present allies in suppressing the recurrence of the menace of the Central Powers. They do not want any declaration of policy in connection with the main purpose of the Knox resolution.

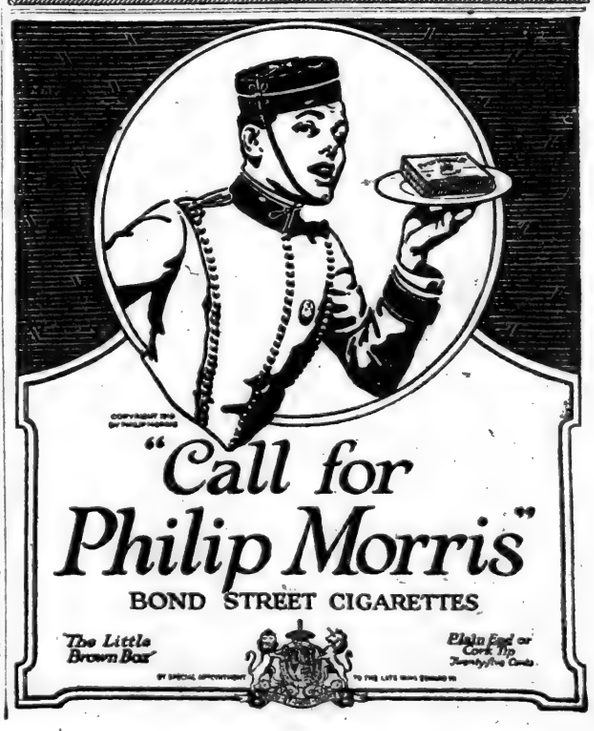
The matter will be taken up at the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow. It is understood that Mr. Knox will not insist upon this point, and that he will not put up much resistance to any amendment which will simplify the resolution if the cardinal point involved in it is left intact.

"The declaration of policy was put in," said Senator Knox, "in order to notify the Peace Conference that the resolution did not come from an inimical source. I wanted to express assurances that the Senate is ready and willing to fulfill all the obligations assumed by the United States when we entered the war."

Senator Poindexter of Washington said that assertions that trade relations with Germany would be embarrassed if the Senate held up the League of Nations feature of the treaty of peace were not founded on fact.

"Peace actually exists now," he said. "It can be legally declared at any time regardless of the treaty. There is no difficulty in divorcing the League of Nations from the treaty. The treaty can be ratified with a proviso that the terms relating to the League of Nations shall not be binding on the United States. This would relieve us of participation in the guardianship of the Saare Basin as provided in Article 40, but we can worry along without that."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Eighteen.



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FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

All fires are extinguishable

GLOBE protection places "strictly preventable," "partly preventable" and "cause unknown" fires all in one class—EXTINGUISHABLE.

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Candidly Speaking

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HARVEY DENOUNCES WILSON AND LEAGUE

Causes Sensation at Syracuse University Commencement by Violence of Address.

"CRIME AGAINST REPUBLIC"

Submitting Covenant in Treaty So Characterized—Says League Makes England Supreme.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11.—President Wilson and the covenant of the League of Nations were criticised by Colonel George Harvey, editor of The North American Review and of Harvey's Weekly, in his commencement day address at Syracuse University this morning. His denunciation of the acts of the President of the United States was so pronounced that many present were found in little knots about the university grounds discussing the terms used by the speaker almost before he had finished his address. Scores left the hall, for this purpose, before the awarding of the diplomas.

Colonel Harvey's address follows in part:

"I denounce and oppose the ratification of this covenant for the following reasons, which I defy anybody to challenge successfully:

"Because, as I have shown, it does involve our country in entangling alliances and so violates the great tradition enunciated by Washington and reiterated by every President and statesman from the inception of the Republic to and including the time of Roosevelt. This fact is undeniable and is admitted.

"Because, as I have shown, it does vitiate our independence and impair our sovereignty.

"No argument is needed to prove that full and complete nationality as depicted by these two declarations cannot be maintained under the agreements prescribed by this covenant. That fact also is admitted. The further statement is made that other powers do likewise, but that is a palliation, not a reason for the sacrifice of America.

"Because so radical a departure from an established system violates the first principle of a democracy that no change shall be made in either the form or the control of its government unless and until it has been approved by the people themselves.

"I insist that no hasty conception of any one mind, be that mind ever so sagacious, should be fastened upon this nation in direct contravention of all teachings and practices of the past until it has received the fullest consideration.

"President Lowell of Harvard declared in Indianapolis only last week that President Wilson never heard of the plan whose adoption he now demands until 1915. I deny that, in reason, any man, overwhelmed in the meantime by the conduct of a great war, could formulate in detail a project of such magnitude with any certainty or probability of its rightness, of its wisdom, or of its success. I denounce the attempt to impose it upon our country by defiantly intertwining it in a mere treaty of peace as a crime against the Republic.

"Ruler of the World."

"Because no nation, however well fitted by experience and equipped with statesmanlike vision, is competent to become the ruler of the world. That is what Great Britain would be under this covenant. Do you doubt it?

"Talk about disarmament! Does Great Britain propose to dismantle her fleet? The mere suggestion evokes only righteous indignation from the English people and derisive scorn from English statesmen. She will reduce it, yes, to save expense, but not one ship beyond the point where her navy will continue to be forever as it is today the equal or superior of any two or three navies of other powers combined.

"Because this is not a league to achieve universal peace, but an unholy alliance of a few powerful nations, themselves dominated by a single power, to enforce obedience and submission upon small and helpless peoples by threatening or waging irresistible war.

"Where, if not in America, have people struggling to win their freedom been able to look with confidence for sympathy and kindness? Where, I should say, until recently, when, as a first fruit of the new order, our President coldly notified the inhabitants of Egypt that they would better continue under a foreign yoke? A new definition, is not that, of 'self-determination'?

"Because this is a covenant, not for the preservation of peace, but for the promotion of power; not for the establishment of justice under the law, but for the enforcement of decrees under arbitrary rule. They say we offer nothing in its stead. That is not true. Chief among the proposals of Mr. Root was the creation of a great court of arbitration whose powers should be carefully defined in a new code of international law such as does not now exist, and whose judgments all nations should agree not only to accept but to enforce.

"Because it destroys the powerful incentive for individual achievement and human progress of national feeling. 'There are, in short,' as Daniel Webster said of that other alliance, 'no longer to be nations; there is to be an end of all patriotism.'

"The President of the United States, elected by the people of the United States, to serve them and them alone, has broadened the conception of his obligations as prescribed by his oath of office to 'men everywhere.'"

Honorary Degrees Conferred.

Honorary degrees were awarded by Syracuse University as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Jane Bancroft Robinson of Detroit.

Doctor of Science—Lee F. Deforrest, New York; Veranus Alva Moore, dean of agriculture, Cornell.

Doctor of Divinity—Albert E. Angell, Troy; Lewis E. Carter, Schenectady; George Willis Gardner, Orange, N. J.; Mortimer P. Griffen, James A. Hensey, Oneonta; Allen L. Hobart, Elmira.

Doctor of Sacred Theology—Edwin Taylor Iglehart, (absentis,) Japan.

Literary Doctor—John Benedict Howe.

Doctor of Pedagogy—Daniel J. Kelly, Solvay.

Master of Music—Charles M. Courboin, Alfred Covell Goodwin, Raymond Sterring Wilson, all of Syracuse.

Master of Civil Engineering—Frank M. Williams, Albany.

WARNS OF RED PERIL.

Must Fight Against Bolshevism, Says Governor Sproul.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., June 11.—Governor Sproul, who spoke before the graduates of Gettysburg College at the eighty-seventh annual commencement exercises today, warned against the dangers of Bolshevism, and pointed out the way to the battles of peace, which, he said, would be necessary during reconstruction. The Governor said:

"There is abroad in the land a spirit against a republic that forbids license. We may imagine it financed by millions and millions of dollars looted from the Governments in the East. We must be watchful, vigilant and militant in resistance to those things which are hostile to our republic and threaten our faith.

"We must not be a race to tolerate those things which are abhorent to the Government which has been handed down to us after the years of hardship and toil that have made us a God-fearing and a God-honoring people."

CLARK ANSWERS REPUBLICAN CRITICS

Time to Stop Nagging and Go On with Investigations, He Tells the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Republican criticisms in the House today drew a sharp speech from Champ Clark, the former Speaker.

"What we want and I suppose what you Republicans want," he said, "is a fair deal in this examination, but my suggestion is that everybody quit nagging and criticising and lampooning until we ascertain the truth as the result of this investigation, which is going to cost a good deal of money.

"The truth is that we got into a stupendous job in that war, and it was sprung suddenly. I do not believe that 85 per cent. of the people in the United States believed that we were going to get into that war until we were in it. They kept hoping that we would be able to keep out of it, and we did everything that the Germans thought we could not do, and if they had believed that we could do it they never would have dragged us in. That was to raise a great army, drill it and send it across the sea in time to give them a whaling.

"That is what was the matter with them, and if I were to live a thousand years and studied about it all of the time I would never be able to find out why they did not know that if we wanted to we could raise an army of 15,000,000 men and put them in the field.

"I tell you what I believe will be found out—when this is all investigated—and that is that there was some extravagance, a good deal of it, growing out of the hurry attitude we did things, and that incompetents were found here and there.

"There are a good many profiteers, and I wish every one was in the penitentiary. I do not care whether he is a big or a little fellow. I would not be at all surprised if somewhere they found some dishonesty—not much, but some with underlings. It has been that way in every war we have had.

"It is astounding that we raised an army of 4,500,000 men and sent them to France in a few months, that we gave sustenance and help and food and raiment to half the nations in Europe and are still not bankrupt ourselves. It is the most monumental job ever undertaken by the children of men and we accomplished it and accomplished it well and thoroughly, and as Admiral Schley said about the results of the battle in Cuban waters, 'There is glory enough for all,' and let us quit quarreling.

"Two can play at this game of political harpooning. It has been one-sided long enough. We Democrats have sat here day after day and listened to you nag and nag. I for one am sick of it. You have found fault with everybody and everything, basing your charges on groundless assumptions.

"An investigation of war activities has been started. Of course you will find things that were not exactly as they might have been, but I will assert that you will find nothing of major importance if the investigation is conducted fairly."

HUNGER GRIPS BUDAPEST.

Peasants Boycott Capital and Ask Real Money for Food.

BERLIN, June 10, (Associated Press.)—Misery caused by hunger, civil war, and a shortage of money exists in Budapest, according to a special correspondent of the Tageblatt of Berlin who has succeeded in evading the Hungarian Communist censorship by a roundabout way.

"Bela Kun," the correspondent says, "has grown intolerable again now that the Czechs are fleeing before the Magyars and the Rumanians are weakening. Budapest, however, is slowly starving because the peasants not only have boycotted the capital, but will not sell food unless paid with real money or in goods, neither of which is available."

KILLED IN STRIKE RIOT.

Non-Union Lineman Shot by Strikers' Sympathizers at Dallas.

DALLAS, Texas, June 11.—A. J. Fisher, a non-union lineman, employed by the Dallas Light and Power Company, was shot and killed in a clash here today between strikers' sympathizers and non-union men taking the places of striking employes of the company.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Eighteen.

KNOX RESOLUTION ATTACKED BY WALSH

Senator Declares in Debate That League Covenant Would Not Violate Constitution.

CALLS FOES INCONSISTENT

Says Many Voted for Panama Treaty, Which Carried Obligation of War.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In an address in the Senate today, in which he attacked the resolution submitted by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania to separate the League of Nations from the treaty of peace, Senator Walsh of Montana asserted that the League of Nations covenant does not violate the Constitution of the United States.

He said the question had been raised by opponents of the League., who have declared that ratification of Article X. in the proposed League constitution by the Senate would bind both branches of Congress and the American people to a declaration of war that would continue as long as the League existed.

"Yesterday," said Senator Walsh, "a resolution was presented by the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, formerly Attorney General of the United States and later Secretary of State, in which the League was denounced, and the demand was made that the covenant be separated from the other provisions of the treaty, one paragraph of the resolution, evidently aimed at the covenant, being as follows:

"'That since the people of the United States have themselves determined and provided in their Constitution the only ways in which the Constitution may be amended, and since amendment by treaty stipulation is not one of the methods which the people have so prescribed, the treaty-making power of the United State has no authority to make a treaty which in effect amends the Constitution of the United States, and the Senate of the United States cannot advise and consent to any treaty provision which would have such effect if enforced.'"

He also quoted Senator Knox as having questioned the constitutionality of Article X. of the treaty in an address delievered in the Senate Dec. 18, 1918. "It will be noted that the Senator," said Senator Walsh, "whose acknowledged ability as well as his experience as Attorney General and Secretary of State give to his utterances unusual weight, does not unequivocally commit himself to the view that the treaty-making power is not sufficiently broad to warrant a convention obligating the nation to make war either presently or upon a future contingency.

Cites Precidents for Treaties.

"Article X. plainly means that if the territory of any member is invaded or threatened by the military forces of any other nation within or without the League all other nations thereof will come to its assistance to repel the aggressor and coerce him into keeping the peace. It may be that commercial pressure and isolation contemplated by other provisions of the covenant may be found effective to restrain a threatened or anticipated military movement directed at a member of the League, but all efforts less drastic failing, the obligations can be honorably discharged only by joining our forces with those of the threatened or invaded country, or of the other nations obligated with us, and making war on the disturber of the general peace.

"Much eloquence has been expended in denunciation of this feature of the League, but it is the soul and spirit of the covenant. Cut it out, and the heart is cut out of the only plan which the statesmanship of the world has been able to devise or has ever been able to offer for the preservation of the peace of the world, as a substitute for the system which has again exhibited itself to an agonized world as a colossal and yet miserable failure, but to which some Senators still exhibit a fatuous attachment. It is true, beyond doubt, that Article X. obligates us to make war. But we have not hesitated heretofore to assume a like obligation."

Senator Walsh quoted from the treaty with the Republic of Panama, under which the United States guarantees to maintain the independence of that republic, and the treaty of 1846 with the Republic of New Granada, in which the United States made similar guarantees.

He called attention to the fact that among those voting to ratify the treaty with Panama were the following who are still members of the Senate: Senators Lodge, McCumber, Nelson, Penrose, Simmons, Smoot, and Warren. Webster, Benton, Calhoun, and Clayton, he said, were members of the Senate, and supported the treaty of 1846.

"What is the Monroe Doctrine," asked Senator Walsh, "but a voluntary obligation assumed by the United States to 'respect and preserve as against external aggression' the republics of South and Central America?

League Not Super-Government.

Referring to assertions that the League would be a "super-Government" the Senator quoted from the covenant at length and continued:

"It is idle to assert that an organization thus equipped is a government at all. It has no army and no treasury, and no means of securing either. Though it may render decisions, it cannot make laws, neither can it levy taxes.

"There is no delegation to the League to declare war or to make any order or proclamation as a result of which a state of war immediately follows. A declaration of war by Congress is indispensable to put this country in a state of war unless actually attacked. The League covenant is a treaty by which our country binds itself almost to take the necessary steps to engage in war when the League determines that the occasion has arisen when, under the treaty, it should do so.

"A vote to amend is a vote to reject. It is a plain misuse of language to assert that the Senate has any power to amend, however expressions long employed may tend to excite a contrary belief. What the Senate may do is to propose amendments which in substance constitute a rejection of the treaty, with a condition that it may stand as ratified, provided all the other parties assent to the changes proposed. The whole subject is thus opened up, and negotiations must be resumed.

"Some amelioration of conditions abroad, in the event that the Senate fails to ratify the treaty, may be expected, should Germany sign and one of the leading powers associated with us approve it, since by its terms it will then become effective as between them. But that would only aggravate the deplorable state of affairs so far as American interests are concerned, because, while our Allies would be at liberty to open up trade with Germany immediately, our products could seek that market only under the restrictions and embarrassments incident to a state of war, relieved only by an armistice if they could enter at all.

"American cotton and American copper, American wheat and American meats for German consumption, would be marketed in England and resold to German houses.

"Spurious demands that the covenant be separated from the treaty and each be voted upon separately is another way of expressing a desire to amend. Assuming a division possible, and it is not, in view of many provisions of the treaty, a ratification of one and a rejection of the other would get us nowhere. The treaty is an entirety. No nation is bound by any part of it as to us, unless we accept the whole."

NOSKE SUES THE FREIHEIT.

German Minister of Defense Stung by Extremist Organ's Attacks.

BERLIN, June 10, (Associated Press.)—Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defense, who has been a particular object of attack by the Independent Socialist organ, Die Freiheit, is attempting to check its violent criticisms by entering suit against the editor, publisher and directors for insults to the Minister and the troops printed by the newspaper.

Die Freiheit has accepted the suit with satisfaction in a sarcastic article, saying that it welcomes the action because the editorials complained of by Noske were based on material gathered by the Majority Socialists. It alleges that various German cities have declared that Noske's troops were making the lives of the inhabitants miserable and endangering their health and even their existence.

SHOW PROFIT OF $1,480,095.

Report of United States Realty Co. Reveals Almost 100 Per Cent. Gain.

The annual report of the United States Realty and Improvement Company for 1918 shows an increase in net earnings of almost 100 per cent. over 1917, the actual surplus after taxes and all other charges being $1,480,095, which was equal to $9.15 a share earned on the $16,162,500 capital stock, as compared with $4.79 in the preceding year. In his remarks to stockholders President Lawrence McGuire says:

"It has been more and more evident that in years past the rental of space, more especially in what is known as the financial district of New York, has been upon a basis economically unsound and generally unfair to the property owner. Leases have been made at figures insufficient to yield a just and fair return on investments. This condition has in the last year become generally recognized. The necessity for increase is being accepted by all rightly informed as warranted and proper.

"In line with this general trend your company has to some extent been able to renew leases upon a fairer basis, and while the aggregate rental earned is still below the proper market value, this gradual adjustment is to be continued until rentals are equitably fixed. As the result of the foregoing the net income from your company's productive property showed a comparatively small increase during the year. It is hoped in line with this policy of proper readjustment of rentals that the net income in future will show a more satisfactory return on your company's large investments, and future earnings will be more generally stabilized."

SWIFTER ON TROOPS THAN MUNITIONS

Crowell, Admitting Our Supplies Fell Behind, Says 1920 Was the Allies' Goal.

MADE FOUR DEMANDS ON US

Food Was First, Then War Materials Making for Them, Then Men and Our Supplies.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The war demonstrated that the nation can "organize, train, and transport troops of a superior sort at a rate which leaves far behind any program for the manufacture of munitions," says Assistant Secretary Crowell, Director of Munitions, in an introductory summary to the official history of "America's Munitions," released to the public today.

The volume of 600 pages has abundance of statistics and illustrations, while the text goes minutely into the steps taken by the War Department to meet the ever-increasing demands of the overseas forces.

A critic has an easy opportunity to discover that certain things were not done, Secretary Crowell frankly says, and then enumerates the outstanding failures:

"American airplanes did not arrive at the front in sufficient numbers; American guns in certain essential calibres did not appear at all; American gas shells were not fired at the enemy; American troops fought with French and British machine guns to a large extent."

Mr. Crowell points out that 1920 was set by the allied governments as the goal for which America should strive, and that the decision to prepare heavily for 1919-1920, and sacrifice for 1917-1918, the munitions which might have been produced at the cost of less adequate preparation for the more distant future, was based on sound strategical reasoning.

The official program for American cooperation, adopted by the Supreme War Council, comprised four lines of endeavor, which, in degree of importance, were (1) to keep the Allies from starvation by shipping food; (2) to maintain the flow of material already in production for them here; (3) to send as many men as could be transported by available shipping, and (4) to bend all energies to the future great army which would develop the final blow.

When the German Spring offensive of 1918 brought the cry for "men—more men," the report says, the response was so thorough that in July, 1918, the number sent across was three times that contemplated in the original staff estimates.

While the Army War College had on file detailed plans for defending American harbors, coasts and borders, there was no plan for the equally important and equally necessary mobilization of industry, and the book says that the years of 1917 and 1918 will "forever stand as the monument to the American genius of workshop and factory which in this period insured the victory."

The munitions report was prepared by more than a score of officers and civilian officials, each of whom supervised the chapter dealing with his department.

TAFT REJOINS TO BORAH.

Senator Has No Authority to Say He Has a Copy of Treaty.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 11.—"The Senator speaks without authority," was the reply that ex-President Taft made today when asked to comment on a recent statement by Senator Borah of Idaho that Mr. Taft had a copy of the peace treaty. He refrained from any further comment on the investigation now progressing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington relative to "leaks" on the treaty text.

Mr. Taft was the principal speaker this afternoon at the annual commencement of Elmira College, at which fifty-four young women were graduated. He defended the League of Nations and said that the question was nonpartisan. He said he had no doubt that when the question was approached from this viewpoint the majority of the people of the United States and a needed majority of United States Senators would approve it.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Would you live with ease, do what you ought."

No Worry About Your Securities When You Are Away

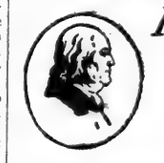
YOU can take that long vacation or business trip you have been planning, and will not need to worry about the care of your securities in your absence if you use the

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of any of our five offices.

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ENFIELD

A SNAPPY, clean cut military model, Kuppenheimer Suit, with graceful, form fitting lines which will satisfy the desire of youthful dash and vigor. It has military patch pockets, harness stitched waist and cuffs, straight front and soft roll lapels—$35 to $55

Ready-to-Wear

Brill Brothers
The House of Kuppenheimer Clothes

1456 Broadway Broadway, at 49th Street 44 East 14th St.
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Stern Brothers
WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.

Double and Single Breasted Suits for

YOUNG MEN AND MEN



From The Kirschbaum Shops

$35

Unfinished worsteds, flannels and serges

FOR young men and men of the athletic, soldierly type — there is nothing quite so smart as the double-breasted sack. Particularly if it comes from the *Kirschbaum* shops — which means that there is the right balance in the lines, the right quality in the fabrics and the tailor-work.

KIRSCHBAUM CLOTHES—$25 to $50

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

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CONCRETE WHITE FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION CO. NEW YORK

REMEMBER the little Red Rooster on the Pathe Phonograph Records you enjoyed so much last night? He's grown so popular, the manufacturers haven't been able to keep up with the demand. They've been forced to build a new seven-story plant (Russell G. Cory, Engineer) in Brooklyn, N. Y. They need it in a hurry. That's why they called upon us to do the work.

May we tell you what it would cost to prepare your plant now to satisfy the increasing requirements of your trade?

Wire for our representative. He'll call at your convenience and advise you without charge or obligation.

Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE

White Fireproof Construction Co.
NEW YORK

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVENUE
Broadway at 16th St. Broadway at 22d St.

Resinol



Soothes Irritation
Relieves Inflammation

STRESEMANN URGES EXEMPTING KAISER

Says Hatred Will Be Kept Alive Unless Allies Drop Demand for Him.

TELLS OF RULER'S AMBITION

Wanted to "Ride Into Paris" to Address the French Academy, It Is Asserted.

BERLIN, May 19, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—"Don't demand the surrender of the Emperor," is the warning given by Gustav Stresemann, leader of the National Liberal Party, in a talk with The Associated Press correspondent. Stresemann had just said that the peace treaty was a "stupid concoction," and would not sign it.

"If you want to overthrow the republic then indict the Kaiser," Stresemann went on, but remember it will have the effect of a firebrand and will leave behind it a sting which will keep hatred alive indefinitely. Out of 400 telegrams I have received protesting against the peace terms more than 350 are concerned with the Kaiser issue. They came from all classes, least of all circles.

Stresemann said he had implicit faith that the former Emperor's ambition had been to keep peace in Europe.

"He did hope, in frequent hours of exaltation, some day to ride into Paris, but [illegible]," said Stresemann. "He rather pictured himself addressing the French Academy on some spiritual theme into which he would have plunged with the same unbridled enthusiasm that he exhibited when witnessing the Autumn manœuvres in peace time."

Discussing the peace terms, Stresemann said:

"Peace based on these terms is bound to be provisional. It is preposterous to think that four men sitting around a table in Paris dare arrogate to themselves the function of remaking the map of Europe and reshaping the world's political and economic physiognomy.

"On the face of it this peace is a stupid concoction. It is not even diabolical, for the devil is usually cunning.

"The terms do not betray even ordinary [illegible]. How can the Entente [illegible] dyestuffs, and metals [illegible] pay [illegible]. The reason why we will not sign this peace are, first, because [illegible] and in every other sense [illegible], we could not [illegible].

"It is [illegible] that men with any [illegible] go down in history should [illegible] Poland an easy [illegible] impracticable assertions, which [illegible] contention with [illegible] economic [illegible] the [illegible] remedies of [illegible] that what they [illegible] the Poles is but a [illegible].

"They [illegible] that if the present terms [illegible] through Germany has [illegible] remaining. She must [illegible] the east. That [illegible] like [illegible] for [illegible] with provisions [illegible] which was forcibly and [illegible] wrested from them and [illegible] only [illegible] wrong, for in the [illegible] and [illegible] factor [illegible] and possessions [illegible] that his party was [illegible] prospects awaiting [illegible] Hague assembled [illegible] now pre-

CURB BROKERS FORM A REALTY COMPANY

Take the First Step in Plan to Put the Market Under Regulation.

Proof that the New York Curb Market Association [illegible] in its proposal to move [illegible] be more thoroughly and effectively controlled, was [illegible] report from Albany [illegible] the incorporation of the New York Curb Market Realty Association, [illegible] with a capital of $[illegible] of 7,500 shares of stock [illegible] par value. The incorporators [illegible] new concern, which will [illegible] lease or lease of property in the financial district and the construction of a building into which the present Curb market will move, are [illegible] of the committee elected [illegible] this purpose. They are J. [illegible], Edgar M. Williamson, H. [illegible], William Hoffman, and [illegible].

At [illegible] when similar movements to [illegible] the curb market have been started, [illegible] have been blocked by various [illegible], one of which was reported [illegible] have been the members of the New York Stock Exchange, who [illegible] a great deal of business [illegible] primary market. At present a special committee of Stock Exchange [illegible] investigating conditions [illegible] a Governor of the big board, [illegible] asked yesterday how soon their [illegible] might be expected, said that [illegible] was so involved that it would [illegible] to say.

E. H. [illegible], Chairman of the New York Curb Market Association, who has been [illegible] to move so that dealings might be carefully scrutinized, in commenting on the formation of the new [illegible] said yesterday:

"The company has been incorporated at Albany [illegible] is planned that its stock will be [illegible] only to members of our association [illegible] pro rata basis. That would mean, figuring that our limited membership under the plan will be 500, [illegible] member will receive $1,500 worth [illegible] 500. It is also planned that the stock will be callable at any time in part or in whole by the association, and in that way we will be able to keep out undesirable agencies, such as bucket shops, as well as stock swindlers.

"The new building will be somewhere in the financial district, and for obvious reasons I cannot say at this time what site has been chosen. I can say, however, that three sites are being considered. I believe that our committee, of which J. L. McCormack is Chairman, will within a short time close a deal for one of the three pieces of property being considered, and we estimate that within six or eight months we will be able to build a new exchange building and move into it.

As another [illegible] operation of the purposes behind the present movement, it was learned yesterday that all of the $75,[illegible] capital of the newly incorporated realty company [illegible] the members of the Curb Market Association before the incorporation papers were dispatched to Albany.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Eighteen.

WINNIPEG STRIKERS SEE RANKS WEAKEN

Attempt to Start Street Cars to be Made Today—Wire Men Back.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 11.—Steps were taken today by Mayor Gray to prevent a repetition of the clash last night when a crowd of strikers pulled Sergeant Frederick Coppins, a special constable, from his horse and beat him so severely that he is not expected to recover.

Additional special constables were sworn in to take the places of the policemen who were discharged because they refused to sign an oath not to go out on a sympathetic strike, and the Mayor said he believed that sufficient mounted constables were now in the service of the city to prevent any further disorders of a serious character.

Further desertions today from their ranks were admitted by the strike leaders, and it was announced that an attempt would be made tomorrow to run street cars, which have been out of service for three weeks.

Mayor Gray, in a proclamation published today, again urged citizens to assist in the maintenance of law and order by keeping off the streets as much as possible and attending strictly to business.

"I wish to avoid the use of sterner methods if possible," the proclamation read, "but will use whatever methods are necessary to preserve law and order."

Military forces have been ordered to "stand by" prepared for any emergency.

Four arrests have been made by constables in connection with yesterday's rioting. The men arrested are said to be foreigners. Winnipeg was quiet this morning and reports received by the Citizens' Committee are that more of the strikers are returning to work today.

Telegraph operators of the Canadian Press, Limited, at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, who have been out on strike for more than three weeks, returned to their keys this afternoon, following satisfactory negotiations with the management. The operators were reinstated with their former status, and agreed to refrain in future from any attempts to censor or alter news dispatches.

UNION TRIES TO BE CENSOR.

Vancouver Newspaper Owner Tells of Attempt to Dictate News.

R. J. Cromie, owner and publisher of The Vancouver Daily Sun of Vancouver, B. C., told yesterday at the Knickerbocker Hotel how an unsuccessful effort had been made by the Typographical Union of Vancouver to force his paper to submit to a censorship by one of their members of all the news and editorial matter relating to the Winnipeg strike last week. Mr. Cromie was in Montreal and until he could be reached and his wishes obtained the paper, under threat of strike if the workmen's request was not granted, submitted, under protest, to the censorship for one day. When word had been received from Mr. Cromie the censor was ousted and, in accordance with their threat, the members of the Typographical Union went out on strike and The Daily Sun missed one issue.

Meanwhile an appeal had been taken to the International Union, which ruled, according to Mr. Cromie, that the men were in error and strongly advising that they return to work, which they did. The Daily Sun carried an editorial in the last issue printed before the strike went into effect in which the situation was placed before the public and notice given that if the paper failed to appear the following day it would be because the management would not permit the union to dictate the character of news or editorial comment." In Winnipeg, Mr. Cromie said, the sympathetic strike "practically tied up the papers for the

ASKS FOR CARS RECEIVER.

Detroit's Action Follows Strike Tie-up of Court Order.

DETROIT, June 11.—Attorneys representing the city filed a petition in the Circuit Court here this afternoon asking that an operating receiver be appointed for the Detroit United Railway Company, and an order was issued requiring the company to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

This action followed the failure of the traction company to comply with a court order directing it to resume service on certain of its local lines, tied up by a strike since last Saturday.

Temporary settlement of the car strike was effected late tonight when the City Council and officials of the railways reached an agreement under which operations are to be resumed immediately, leaving to arbitration a final settlement of the fare controversy on which the strike was hinged.

ATTORNEYS CLASH IN FORD LIBEL SUIT

Mexican Situation at Time of Villa's Raid Told by Witnesses.

QUOTE WILSON AND LANSING

Americans Who Were Victims of Bandit Attacks on Border Tell of Losses.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., June 11.—Bitter repartee was exchanged today between the rival attorneys in the Ford-Chicago Tribune libel suit.

"It would be ludicrous if it were not so untrue, this talk of Ford ever doing anything to help the Government," exclaimed Mr. Stevenson of counsel for the Tribune. "I want to take exception to the entirely unwarranted assertion that Ford ever did a thing to help the Government unless he got a big profit out of it."

"He has done a million times more than your client," shot back Mr. Lucking of counsel for Ford.

"He is as thoroughly un-American as any Pro-German or Pro-Mexican," was Stevenson's retort.

Lucking protested without avail against the admission of testimony by Norman Walker, manager of the Mexican Bureau of the Associated Press, saying that the case had been allowed to get so far from the real issue that he doubted if three-fourths of the people in the court room knew a libel suit was being tried.

Testimony concerning conditions in Mexico and the relations between the United States and Mexico at the time of Villa's raid on the border occupied most of the day. The Ford attorneys are seeking to show that the Tribune called Ford an anarchist because he opposed intervention in Mexico.

Walker said he knew of no reputable correspondent or news agency which had published colored reports regarding Mexican border conditions. He had never been approached by any propagandist, German or otherwise, asking him to send out false reports. He had never heard that the Standard Oil Company or the International Harvester Company favored intervention in Mexico as alleged by the Ford attorneys.

The witness said he had met many persons, Americans and Mexicans, who thought this country should intervene in Mexico.

"Do you know the population of El Paso has been greatly increased recently?" asked Mr. Kirkland of The Tribune counsel.

"Yes. I learn that 10,000 Mexican refugees have fled to El Paso for their lives," was the reply.

Oscar G. Thompson of Glen Springs, Texas, who lives about eight miles from the border, told of a raid by 125 Mexicans on his settlement. In the subsequent fighting three American soldiers were killed and six wounded. Thompson's four-year-old son was shot through the heart by a Mexican bullet.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., June 11, (Associated Press.)—In the continuance of the Ford-Chicago Tribune libel suit today Elliott G. Stevenson of Tribune counsel sought to question Norman Walker, El Paso correspondent of The Associated Press, as to reports of a new threat of fighting at Juarez, Mexico, across the Rio Grande from El Paso, but the testimony was not permitted. Stevenson argued that the new developments should go into the evidence as showing that the situation in Mexico in 1916, when The Tribune called Mr. Ford an anarchist, continued even now, but Judge Tucker held that as the witness had the information only from newspapers and telegrams, it was not admissible.

Walker was the medium through which two official statements, one from President Wilson and the other from Secretary of State Lansing, were introduced.

Mr. Lucking, for Mr. Ford, read an appeal to the press by President Wilson, made in March, 1916, soon after the Columbus, N. M., raid by a Villa band in which American citizens were slain. Mr. Kirkland of counsel for The Tribune replied to the Wilson letter by introducing a letter of Secretary of State Lansing to Carranza three months later. In this letter Mr. Lansing recited a long series of outrages against Americans and accused Carranza of protecting bandits. Mr. Lansing's letter was written in reply to one from Carranza, in which Carranza demanded that General Pershing's troops be recalled from Mexico.

ROBERT MINOR HELD BY ARMY IN COBLENZ

Search Discloses Correspondent Is Prisoner of American Military Authorities.

PARIS, June 11.—Robert Minor, an American newspaper correspondent and cartoonist, who recently mysteriously disappeared from Paris, has been found in Coblenz, where he is in charge of the military authorities. The reason for his detention is not known. Hugh C. Wallace, the Ambassador, is interesting himself in the case, and it is expected Minor will be released.

When Minor disappeared, Lincoln Steffens, another American correspondent, requested the American Embassy to make inquiries concerning him. Col. E. M. House later was asked to investigate the disappearance.

Minor recently came to France from Germany. He had been in Russia for many months before last December. He formerly was employed by The New York World and The Philadelphia Public Ledger. It is said his trunk remains in the hotel room occupied by him when in Paris, but his papers are said to have been removed. Minor's disappearance followed his attendance at a syndicalist railway employes' meeting, where he talked with the committee in charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Robert Minor was Publicity Director and Treasurer of the International Workers' Defense League from August, 1916, to January, 1918. He came here from Mexico, where he was a correspondent with the punitive force sent into that country under General Pershing.

The league was formed to finance the defense of Thomas J. Mooney and his co-defendants in the Preparedness Day bomb murder trials.

Max Eastman, editor of The Liberator, said yesterday that Minor was an associate editor of that publication, but that he went to Europe as a newspaper correspondent. He could throw no light on Minor's reported disappearance. He said he received a letter from Minor a few days ago, in which he described a long interview with Colonel House in Paris. At the offices of The World it was said that for some time Minor had been a free lance writer. Several years ago he was a cartoonist on The St. Louis Post Dispatch, to which he came from Texas. Later he drew cartoons for The World. While in Russia Minor obtained an interview with Lenin, which was published several months ago. His sympathies were strongly with the Lenin regime in Russia.

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BETWEEN 54TH & 55TH STREETS
FIFTH AVENUE

FURS
OF the Best

May be seen precisely matched and as carefully tailored into fashions of the coming season.

ADVANCE MODELS
GOATS and WRAPS
MINK, MOLE,
ALASKA SEAL

Are Now on View

BETTER PRINTING

Printing that stands out from the ordinary as a Frans Hals overshadows the other canvases, printing that is characterized more by fine restraint than by elaborate decoration, printing that rings true because of honest craftsmanship and the use of honest material—this is the kind of printing we are prepared to produce for you.

PUBLISHERS PRINTING CO.
217 WEST 25TH STREET
Chelsea 7840

Men's
Reignskin Oxfords
At $6.50

A White Canvas Oxford with leather or "Neolin" sole and heel. Splendid value.

Fifth Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Men's
Jap. Crepe Bath Robes $3.95

Made of imported Crepe, in a variety of new patterns. Quantity limited.

Fifth Floor



Fashion Has Created No Smarter

Mid-Summer Frocks

for women than those to be seen at Saks. The three models *illustrated* are not only new and distinctive, but

priced remarkably low:

Model I is a serviceable, yet highly individual, frock of Crepe de Chine, with large tucks on both waist and skirt. Note the unusual grace of its lines. To be had in Navy Blue, Black, White, Flesh, Rose and Light Grey. Sizes 34 to 42.

Special $19.50

Model II is a dainty Cotton Georgette Frock, with tucked skirt, satin girdle and white organdie collar and cuffs, tastefully trimmed with Val Lace. Obtainable in White and Light Blue. Sizes 34 to 40.

Special $10.95

Model III is a very delightful Foulard pattern Voile Frock, in smart tunic effect, trimmed with Taffeta. Embroidered collar is of organdie. To be had in Navy with White, Navy with Tan, and Black with White.

Special $12.50

Also—other inexpensive, but very charming Summer Frocks, in Ginghams, Voile, French Linen or Organdie

At $7.50, $10 and up to $25 Fourth Floor.

TODAY, THURSDAY—

300 Women's Smart Capes and Summer Wraps

In the Most Successful Models for Immediate Wear

Radically Reduced

We have taken all broken assortments of our most successful Capes and Wraps and marked them for immediate clearance. The styles are in stunning coatee, circular and full sweep military effects, handsomely developed in

Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Duvet de Laine and Satin

Note These Liberal Reductions:

Capes....Formerly 22.50 and 29.50....Reduced to $15.75
Capes....Formerly 45.00 to 59.50....Reduced to $29.50
Capes....Formerly 49.50 to 69.50....Reduced to $35.00
Capes....Formerly 59.50 to 75.00....Reduced to $39.50

None can be sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval
Fourth Floor.

None More Individual!

Women's Sports Suits

for the Beach, Links and Street Wear

at $18.50 and $23.50



The prices give no *real* indication of their exceptional merit. They are the most distinctive suits created for Summer, shown for the first time at such low cost. Fashioned of

Wool Jersey, Heather Mixtures and Fine Linen

with pretty pocket features, notch, shawl or blazer-front collars. All wanted colors, and sizes 34 to 44. Fourth Floor.

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

SAKS-tailored Clothes are not to be *weighed* by village *scales* because they are not *made* for village *sales*. A man has got to be a New Yorker in either *habit* or *habitat* to appreciate them.

Strict Custom Quality
Right Straight Through

$30 UP

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Women's
Beach and Swimming Suits

at two special prices Today and Friday

At $4.95

Smart slip-on or waist-line models in lustrous Silk Poplin and Surf Satin, in Black or Navy Blue trimmed with colored piping. Also all worsted swimming suits in slip-on model or with tights attached. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $6.95

Stunning Beach and Swimming Suits, fashioned of Satin, Silk Poplin, Surf Satin or Worsted, with colored piping or striped borders. None like them anywhere at this price. Sizes 34 to 44.

Unequalled at these low prices. Fourth Floor.

Especial Attention Is Directed Today to a

Rare Ensemble of

Women's New Summer Skirts at $2.95 to $29.50



Literally dozens of new styles in delightfully individual Summer Skirts that just teem with distinctive style features. Paris has shown none more charming for street or sports wear, nor shown a greater diversity of materials:

Fan-ta-si, Baronette Satin, Wash Satins, Georgette Crepe, Tricolette, Crepe de Chine, Faille Silk, Novelty Silks, Organdie, Gabardine, Tricotine and a host of cotton fabrics.

The skirt *illustrated* may be had to-day and Friday at $3.95, in basket weave, other models in Cotton Gabardine, and Checked Gabardine. Sizes 25 to 36 inch waistbands. Fourth Floor.



RICKENBACKER

America's Greatest Ace tells America's greatest story in his thrilling book

FIGHTING THE FLYING CIRCUS

"The most complete and satisfying narrative of a war aviator that has yet appeared."—*N. Y. Sun.*

At all book shops STOKES, Publisher



Exceptional Values!

Boys' Sport Blouses To-day at 75c

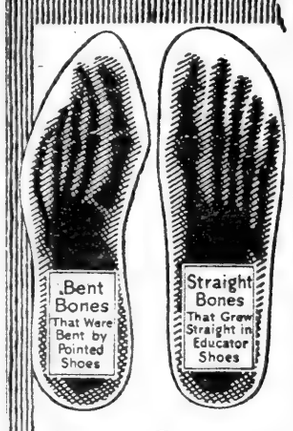
Cool, Summertime Blouses for active boys, in neat striped patterns. Colors guaranteed FAST. Sizes 6 to 15 years.

Second Floor

Revillon Frères

Clearance Sale
of
Cloth and Silk
Coats and Capes

5th Avenue at 53d Street
New York



Army Comfort Plus Civilian Good Looks

As you army men return to civil life, you can keep right on enjoying the comfort and freedom from foot ills that army shoes have given you.

You can remain free from corns, callouses, bunions and ingrown nails that you used to have when you wore narrow pointed shoes.

For you get the army-shoe comfort, *plus* good looks when you put your feet into Educators—the shoes that let your feet grow as they should.

MADE FOR MEN WOMEN *and* CHILDREN

Always look for Educator stamped on the sole. There is no protection stronger than the famous Educator trademark. It means that behind every part of the shoe, stands a responsible manufacturer.

So get your feet into Educators the moment you discard your army shoes. Rice & Hutchins, Inc., Boston.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE



Educator Pump for Infants and Children. Also Low Heel for Misses

ORDER
Ballantine's
GOLDEN GLOW
GINGER ALE

AIR SHIP

Ocean steamer and any one wishing to transport Wines, Liquors, Cheeses, etc., will find good supplies at

H. MOUQUIN, Sr.,
Seventh Ave. & 38th Street.
Telephone Greeley 3980.

Princeton from Above.

Airplane view of campus and buildings of Princeton University, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

AWARD 295 DEGREES AT N. Y. U. EXERCISES

Honors Conferred Upon General O'Ryan, Senator Burton, and A. B. Hepburn.

ADDRESS BY C. M. SCHWAB

He Tells Graduates That Loyalty and Devotion Are Attributes Necessary for Success in Life.

The first part of the commencement exercises of New York University was held yesterday afternoon in the auditorium at University Heights. Charles M. Schwab delivered the address to 295 students who received degrees from the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, the School of Law, and the New York State Veterinary College. Honorary LL. D. degrees were conferred upon Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, A. B. Hepburn, and Senator Theodore Elijah Burton. The honorary degree of Doctor of Commercial Science was conferred upon T. Coleman du Pont and Henry Robertson Towne.

Chancellor Elmer E. Brown presided over the eighty-seventh commencement and handed the diplomas and prizes to the students. Dean Frank H. Sommer announced the students who had won prizes in the School of Law. First prize in law went to Irving Eisenberg. Those who received honorable mention were Zelda Last, Clarence Osborn Lister, Harris L. Greenberg, Irving Waldman, Copal Mintz, and Harriet Siegel.

Dean Joseph F. Johnson announced the following awards in the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance: Delta Phi Medal to Jennie May Palen, Phi Sigma Delta prize to Lillian Doris, Tau Delta Phi Medal to Paul W. Siegert, and Class of 1913 prize to Russell N. Carhart.

Dean William H. Hoskins announced the winners in the Veterinary College as follows: First prize, David A. Kreindler, and second, Victor Spevack. The Dr. Thomas B. Rogers and the Dr. Edward R. Blamey prizes and the Faculty Gold Medal were awarded to Victor Carbba. The Alumni Prize of Books went to Jacob Lebish.

In his address to the graduates Mr. Schwab said that in years gone by a man of letters would have had the honor of welcoming the students into their new careers, and that nothing was more conclusive that the world had gone forward than that "a simple manufacturer" was invited to make the graduation address.

Sees a New Order.

"Great social changes have come in the world," said Mr. Schwab. "What would have been the use of the war unless it made a great step forward? I always like to preach broad democracy as the foundation of true education. Many a man has been educated in the shop and in the factory, and he is as much educated in the things of this life as you are here today in this university.

"It was the practice in years gone by for young men to regard themselves to be on a different social plane if they were educated in a university from other young men whose alma mater was the workshop. But there is no longer class or social distinction. Men are measured today by the things they accomplish in the world.

"I am not unappreciative of the value of education or the part it plays in commercial enterprise. You may ask me to what do I attribute my greatest good fortune. I attribute it to that spirit of loyalty and devotion to those with whom I am associated. Integrity and department are essential, but, above all, loyalty under all conditions and circumstances. Credit will come to you for being loyal and the result is bound to be success."

The following students received degrees:

JURIDICAE SCIENTIAE DOCTOR
Foster, C., A.B.,A.M. Sentos,A., A.B.,LL.B

MASTER OF LAWS.
Lange, F.F.L., LL.B.
Sutt, C. F., LL.B.
Oesterle, A.G., B.C.S., M.C.S., LL.B.
Vilkomerson, E. F., LL.B.
Wlodaver, S.G., LL.B

JURIS DOCTOR.
Addoms, J. A., A.B.
Andonian, H.S., A.B.
Babcock, G. W., A.L., A.M.
Barnes, Helen M., A.B., A.M.
Barry, R. J., A.B.
Benjamin, S., A.B.
Bennett,Angeline, A.B.
Carson, Alice S., A.B., A.M.
Chase, Edith R., A.B., A.M.
Dalton, H. F., A.B.
Goldstein, L. E., Sc.B.
Greenberg, M.E., A.B.
Greenwald, C.M., A.B.
Hallinan, Elizabeth T., A.B.
Hallinan, Mary A., A.B.
Harris, E., A.B.
Haskill, F. W., A.B.
Hutchinson, F., Jr., Sc.B.
Lacques, P. H., A.B.
Reilly, Marie E., A.B.
Salit, Norman, A.B.
Schachner, N., Sc.B.
Schoenbaum, Lillian, A.B., A.M.
Spier, F., A.B
Stackpole, S. H., A.B
Waldheim, F., A.B.

CERTIFICATE OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW.
Pratt, E. M. O

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Shing Wu Tsai, Ph.B.

MASTER OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE.
Sobrow, M.C., B.C.S. Saphier, C. J., B.C.S

BACHELOR OF LAWS
Aberman, Robert.
Adler, Isaiah M.
Adler, Ulysses S.
Ainsfrom, J. M.
Amdur, Ida
Belzer, Simon J.
Bloch, Ethel K.
Block, Rachel
Caldin, Reuben.
Carlstrom, C. W.
Clarfield, A. B.
Clifford, Joseph.
Cohen, Solomon.
Cohn, Joseph.
Cooper, Harry R.
Danish, M. H. D.
Dashew, Ethel
Dmytrow, R. S.
Doherty, James A.
Dolz, William H
Dorn, Rita R.
Donnelly, John R.
Dublin, Bernard M
Dublin, Theresa B.
Eisenberg, Irving.
Engelberg, Louis
Epstein, Ruth
Ettenberg, Esta
Farb, Andrew I.
Gabriel, Puzant
Geier, Theodore
Gelin, Isidor
Gitlin, Henrietta.
Glassner, R. M.
Goldstein, Freda
Goldstein, H. H.
Golieb, M. J.
Grnstein, Max
Gri, Abraham.
Hasterin, Dolly M.
Herr, Milton
Hosier, Joseph.
Hubin, E. J.
Huskin, Charles L.
Hegan, John S.
Iizzolo, Frank A
Koerner, Charles H.
Rubinsky, Israel
Lyan, Marjorie L.
Safian, Louis.
Schechter, C. G.
Scherl, Archer.
Scott, Edmund
Sheehan, J. Le Roy.
Shill, Gertrude B.
Siegel, Harriet.
Gray, Leon A.
Green, Harold D.
Greenberg, H. L.
Greenberg, S. L.
Grohman, Jack
Haak, Elizabeth.
Harrison, Elizabeth.
Higgins, Mary O'C
Hopkins, Charles F.
Hornstein, Isidore.
Jacobs, Isaac L.
Joelson, Julius
Josephson, Leon.
Kaplan, B. L.
Kaplan, H. D.
Keith, Ella.
Kirsch, Max
Klinger, Samuel
Kolodney, Louis.
Koses, Michael
Kriegel, Louis J.
Kriegel, Alfan
Lape, Rufus B
La Rosa, Samuel.
Last, Zelda
Ledman, Dorothy R
Levy, David
Licht, Benjamin H.
Lindsay, John D.
Lister, Clarence O.
Maher, Martin E.
Margiotta, Frank A.
Mates, Isador.
Meltzer, Moses J.
Mintz, Copal
Mosier, Abraham.
Murraskin, Louis.
Newman, Rosiyn M.
North, Florence M.
Older, George J.
Siet, Benjamin
Silverman, J. W.
Simon, L. K.
Smith, C. C. R.
Steiner, Clara.
Sweeney, W. J.
Switsky, Israel.
Tannenbaum, Louis.
Vardalachos, G. A.
Waldman, Irvin.
Walker, Helen.
Wallach, M. M.
Weinberger, M. R.
Welaman, A. H.
Williams, W. J.
Wolfson, Maxwell.
Wollheim, A. P.
Wynne, Herman

BACHELOR OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE.
Agranowitz, Joseph.
Alexander, E. S.
Amster, Henry
Anchalowitz, W. A.
Bagley, R. E., (magna cum laude.)
Baker, Helen M.
Balton, Zachariah.
Bernstein, Max L.
Besser, Hyman.
Bricks, Abraham.
Brof, Leon
Clemments, Edna C.E
Cohen, Louis L.
Cohn, Julius H.
Coultaus, C. B., (cum laude.)
Crouthamel, W. K., (cum laude.)
Davis, A. A., (cum laude.)
Dorsey, Blaine.
Duffy, Elizabeth F., (cum laude.)
Kelban, Sophia, LL.B., LL.M.
Kipperman, Maurice.
Klein, C. A., C.P.A.
Klein, Philip.
Lefker, H., (cum laude)
Lerner, Herman.
Lessler, Jay J.
Littauer, Anne
Lovegrove, J. W. A.
McClelland, T. F.
Mackay, Catharine B. (cum laude.)
Mandel, Julius, (cum laude.)
Manville, Earl.
Martin, Goldie.
Martini, Charlotte K.,
Mehrhof, E. G.
Melnick, Jacob
Millar, Eric A.
Moret, Sarah.
Mur, Carl
Nolbart, Bernard
Palen, Jennie M., (summa cum laude)
Palmer, Ferris I.
Perper, George.
Rivers, George W.
Quesada, Delfin R.
Sampson, David, (cum laude.)
Sandufsky, Jacob.
Santos, Sergio E.
Sarawsky, Herman.
Schreiber, Charles.
Schwartz, D. D.
Sekulich, D. S.
Sharp, Alberta E., A. B., (magna cum laude.)
Shulman, Frank.
Siegert, Paul W., (cum laude.)
Tannenbaum, Samuel.
Tenser, Herman J.
Twersky, Israel.
Walling, Arthur M.
Zingg, Frederick.

CERTIFICATE OF THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS, AND FINANCE.
Baker, John S.
Carr, Ambrose A.
Cash, Sherman A.
Cole, Edward J.
Doyle, Joseph A.
Fass, Mannie.
Gluck, Henry L.
Gonon, George H.
Johnston, W. E. H.
Kuehn, Philip.
Leffler, Louis.
Meyer, Richard.
Nutt, Robert, Jr.
O'Brien, J. T., Jr.
Simonson, Solomon C.
Wise, Henry, Jr.

DOCTOR OF VETERINARY SURGERY.
Abramson, A. H.
Benson, Clarence O.
Carabba, Victor.
Felder, Morris.
Koslow, Harry L.
Kreindler, David A.
Lebish, Jacob.
Spevack, Victor.
Wright, Joseph M.

The second commencement exercises will be held next Wednesday, when students from the College of Arts and Pure Science, School of Applied Science, Washington Square College, the Graduate School, and the School of Pedagogy, will receive degrees.

TO RAISE SUNKEN VESSELS.

British Building "Mystery Ships" for the Purpose.

LONDON, June 11.—The first of a new type of "mystery ship" for the British Admiralty has been completed at Southwich, near Brighton. Unlike the "mystery ships" built during the war, the new vessels are not intended for destruction, but for salvaging merchant vessels sunk by German submarines around the coast of the United Kingdom. Six ships of the new type are to be built, each at a cost of nearly £1,000,000.

The position of the sunken merchantmen has been ascertained by divers of the Admiralty salvage department, who have reported that in many cases the ships can be raised and refitted for service.

The salvage ships present the appearance of a series of towers, with a broad foundation shaped like a ship. The towers rest on one another like widening tracks, and each diminishes in size to the top one, which is more than 100 feet above the base.

Each tower is made up of numerous hollow blocks of concrete curbed to withstand internal pressure. They have watertight doors by which the blocks can be filled with water, and pumps to replace the water with air.

Having no motive power of their own, the ships are to be towed in pairs to where a sunken merchantman has been located. On a calm day the hollow concrete blocks will be filled with water and the ships will be sunk on either side of the wreck. Divers will fasten them tightly to the wreck. The water then will be pumped from the blocks, and the ships, it is expected, will rise, bringing the wreck to the surface.

HELD AS SPY, KILLS HERSELF

Beautiful "American" Supposed to Have Been in German Pay.

GENEVA, June 10.—Dora Charlton, aged 24, who traveled on a false American passport, committed suicide in Turin on Monday, when she was arrested as a spy.

She made frequent trips between Italy and Germany by way of Switzerland during the war and is alleged to have obtained important military information from allied officers, by whom she was nicknamed "The Lady of the Camellias," because she always wore those flowers.

She was a beautiful woman and posed as an American. She was a guest of the best hotels, had plenty of money, and wore the latest Parisian gowns, which, it is alleged, were supplied by the German Political Department.

JUBILEE FOR SALVATIONISTS

Postponed Observance of 50th Anniversary Begins Today.

LONDON, June 11.—The Salvation Army, which had its beginning in London in 1865, will hold here this week its half-century jubilee celebration, postponed from 1915.

International demonstrations will take place tomorrow, Saturday, and Sunday. Simultaneously special meetings will be held in the British provinces and in other countries.

The Salvation Army organization did great work for the soldiers on all fronts during the war, beginning with 1914, when three of its officers reached Belgium. Three members of the army gained the Victoria Cross.

SEE BID FOR VOTES IN EXTRA SESSION

Governor's Move on Suffrage Amendment Regarded as Calculated to Win Women.

SAID TO SEEK SENATORSHIP

Smith's Ambition Believed to be Washington Post Rather Than a Second Term.

The action of Governor Smith in calling an extraordinary session of the Legislature for the purpose of bringing about the immediate ratification of the Federal woman suffrage amendment is regarded in political circles as a play for the woman vote and an indication that Governor Smith will try his luck as a candidate for United States Senator provided he can land the nomination in the Democratic primaries next year.

From the talk of Governor Smith's friends it has been apparent for some time that the political ambition of the Governor centred on the United States Senatorship rather than on a second term in his present office, and that he would not seek renomination unless forced to do so. It is generally admitted by Democrats that the Democratic candidate for Governor in this State will have but a slim chance of being successful next year. On the other hand, the Governor's friends express the opinion that he would have an even chance of coming off victorious in a contest for the Senatorship against United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who has made public announcement of his intention to seek re-election.

Senator Wadsworth, through his attitude toward the Federal suffrage amendment, which he has consistently opposed, has incurred the hostility of the numerous and well-organized woman supporters of the cause. As a result Democrats believe that the bulk of the woman vote would go to the Democratic candidate in a fight against Senator Wadsworth, regardless of how the women vote on the rest of the ticket. Even should Senator Wadsworth go down to defeat in the Republican primaries and the Republicans nominate a candidate whom the women committed to woman suffrage could support, Governor Smith, as a candidate for the United States Senate, in the opinion of his friends, would receive enough Republican votes to elect him, owing to factional rancor that the Democrats believe would outlive the Republican primary fight.

The friends of Governor Smith also contend that in a Smith-Wadsworth contest, the Governor would not be likely to suffer from the opposition of the "dry" element among the voters. While Governor Smith—and as far as that is concerned his party in this State—has taken the "wet" side, so has Senator Wadsworth, so that this question would be eliminated as an issue in the campaign.

That Governor Smith would find obstacles in his way, should he seek the nomination for the United States Senate, is clear, however, from the talk of up-State Democrats who have been in this city recently. There is a belief among some of the up-State leaders that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, now that the war is over, may enter the contest for the Senatorship. It was learned last night, in fact, that a group of influential up-State Democrats already have pledged him their support in the event that he should become a candidate. There are many Democrats, too, who believe that Governor Smith owes it to his party to accept a renomination for his present office and make the best fight he can for re-election, even in the face of possible defeat.

CROIX DE GUERRE TO PARIS.

Premier Clemenceau Announces Conferring of Decoration on City.

PARIS, June 11. — Premier Clemceau has informed the President of the City Council that he has decided to confer the Croix de Guerre with palm on the City of Paris. The bestowal of the decoration will be the occasion of a solemn ceremony.

The City of Paris already carries the Legion of Honor on its coat of arms. The addition of the Croix de Guerre will involve a slight alteration in the shields on public buildings.

339TH INFANTRY AT BREST.

First Americans from Archangel Resting Before Sailing for Home.

BREST, June 11.—The first contingent of American soldiers being repatriated from Archangel, North Russia, arrived here this afternoon on the steamer Czar. The detachment comprised the 339th Infantry.

The infantrymen disembarked from the steamer for a few days' rest at Camp Pontanezan. They will proceed for the United States the coming Saturday or Sunday.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Eighteen.

TELLS SWISS TO WEIGH THE LEAGUE COVENANT

Only Opportunity of Its Kind, but "Far From Perfection," Says Calonder.

BERNE, June 11. (Associated Press.)—The Swiss Parliament discussed today the League of Nations. Three State Councillors had submitted interpellations on the subject.

Dr. Felix Calonder, the Foreign Minister, replied in behalf of the Government that the question of joining the League must be examined by the Swiss people earnestly and impartially. Although the project of the League was far from perfection and had proved a serious disappointment, he added, it must be considered as the only opportunity for a long time to reach an international league, so long desired.

FIGHT SHIP SALE TO BRITISH

Senators Call International Mercantile Marine Trade Blow at America.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The proposed sale by the International Mercantile Marine Company of its ships to a British syndicate was opposed in the Senate today by Senators Fletcher of Florida and Ransdell of Louisiana. Both declared it would be a "national calamity" and "suicidal" to American shipping interests.

"No greater discouragement," said Senator Fletcher, "could come to this country in its efforts to build up a merchant marine at the present time than for this sale to be made. The greatest question confronting the American people today is the establishment of an American merchant marine. Of what avail is it to the people who are interested in the building up of an American merchant marine to bend their efforts toward establishing a policy of this Government whereby we can have such a merchant marine as we need, if the greatest men who are now engaged in that business dispose of 703,000 tons of ships at one time."

RAISING ARMENIAN ARMY.

Republic Calls for More Volunteers—Elections This Month.

PARIS, June 11.—The announcement of the creation of a second corps of volunteers, and an invitation for all Armenians under 30 years of age, born in Turkey, to enlist, is contained in a proclamation issued by the War Office of the Armenian Republic, received here today. The volunteers will remain nine months in the army, and besides their pay they will receive food and equipment.

According to the proclamation, legislative elections throughout the Armenian Republic will take place from June 21 to June 23.

It is stated that the Armenians of Roslow have formed a company with a capital of 30,000,000 rubles for the creation of a bank in Armenia. The Armenian Council of Roslow has decided to open a university in the capital of the Armenian Government.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Will place on Sale today
For Prompt Disposal—
A Group of
Smart Tailored Suits at $75
Formerly to $145

An unusually extensive assortment of high-class styles, suitable for all occasions—developed in tricotine, twill silk faille and satin, richly lined and finished with that nicety of detail characteristic of Gidding Apparel.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Men's Warm-weather Suits
(two-piece)

made of Summer-weight materials for Summer wear and priced at

$15.00

are among the items of special and timely interest now being featured in the Men's Clothing Department, on the SIXTH FLOOR.

The coats of these Suits are in Norfolk and plain sack styles, and are without lining.

Men's Summer Suits of mohair and tropical worsted, Golf Suits, Outing Trousers and Motor Dusters are shown in the same Department at moderate prices.

Owing to the magnitude of this sale no pin fittings will be made tomorrow. Appointments for fittings may be made for later in the week.

PAUL BERNARD
The Women's Shop for Values
22 East 34th St. Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

A largely augmented staff of experienced salespeople and a simple arrangement of the dresses will make for efficient service

Continuing Tomorrow at 9 A. M. the Most Marvelous Dress Sale Ever Attempted

220 Women's and Misses' DRESSES
Worth up to $75.00 at $24.00



The Supreme Dress Sale in our 4 years of Merchandising History. Never have we offered such fashionable and seasonable dresses at such a Price Concession.

$24 Worth up to $75.00

The collection includes every high cost dress in our entire stock without reserve. There are dresses for every occasion in smart summer fashions which reveal the higher technique of the dressmaker's art.

Handsomely Beaded Georgette Dresses.
Braided & Emb'd Georgette Dresses.
Summer Taffeta Silk Dresses.
Lace & Net Frocks for Dressy Wear.
Charmeuse & Satin Dresses.
Plain & Emb'd Tricolette Dresses.
Tailored & Emb'd Poiret Twill Dresses.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Men's Summer Underwear and Half Hose

Garments of dependable qualities at prices that will lead many men to anticipate summer requirements

Madras Union Suits
$1.65
Fine white self striped madras, athletic style union suits.

Nainsook Union Suits
$1.45
White crossbar check nainsook union suits, athletic style.

Silk Lisle Half Hose
Seamless, in black, white and colors.
3 pairs for $1.00
35c pair



Silk Lisle Half Hose
Fine quality, full fashioned, in black and colors.
55c pair

Madras Shirts and Drawers
95c each
White self striped madras athletic shirts and knee drawers.

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers
75c each
Shirts with half sleeves; drawers in regular and stout sizes.

Silk Half Hose
With lisle toes and heels, in black, navy, tan and other colors.
60c pair

Ground Floor

FAIL TO SILENCE WIRES OF NATION

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable Co., in discussing the situation said:

"The more experienced and intelligent members of our operating force refused to go out, because they regarded the strike against the Postal lines as entirely without justification. They also considered it unfair to ask the Postal operators to bear the burden of carrying on a fight against the Western Union Company, which was the origin of the strike.

Asked about the cables, Mr. Reynolds said that he was able to answer for the Commercial Cable Company, the Commercial-Pacific Cable Company, the United States and Haiti Cable Company, and the Halifax-Bermuda Cables. He said that no men had gone out on any of these cables. This statement was identical with reports at the offices of the Western Union and the Anglo-American lines.

Pickets Early on Guard.

As for the walkout yesterday, pickets from the union headquarters in the Pulitzer Building were down before 24 Walker Street, the Western Union operating headquarters, and the Postal's headquarters, at 253 Broadway, before dawn. Promptly at 6 A. M. a striker walked into the Postal operating room and blew a whistle. Thomas said that forty-eight of the fifty men at the wires left their keys and followed the whistler. The company said the whistler walked out with two men following him. There was a similar occurence at the Western Union office and the reports of the number that responded were just as conflicting.

A meeting of strikers was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the assembly rooms on the fifth floor of the Pulitzer Building. The speakers were Percy Thomas and Miss Rose Schneiderman, President of the Women's Trade Union League.

Mr. Thomas reminded the strikers that one of the big tasks of the strike to come would be the meeting of financial obligations. He warned them that false rumors would be put out to discourage them, and that "everything will be done to make you the prey of the companies." He also said that reports from union officials throughout the country indicated that the strike against the Postal had been successful, but added:

"The reports indicated that a sufficient number of men have not gone out on the Western Union to tie up their wires. Although not entirely paralyzed, the number of Postal men who obeyed the call was enough to badly handicap their service.

"It has been brought to my attention that it was said to the strikers, that the Western Union and the Postal [illegible] into their places strikebreakers. I mean men who are not [illegible] telegraph key in the [illegible] who simply sit at the desk [illegible] the visitor to think that a full staff is at work."

This charge was denied at both offices, and it was asserted that the companies had enough men to man the big receiving rooms, but were sending them to the branch offices or to loop stations whenever calls come in for extra men.

After the meeting Mr. Thomas spoke of the strike's development as follows:

President Carleton's statement that this is a sympathetic strike is misleading. It is not. It is a strike against substantially all of Western Union officials. The best work was done today by the [illegible] in capturing a large number of the [illegible] who were brought to [illegible] at 9 o'clock. These operators had not been advised positively that the strike would go into effect. The Women's Trade Union League is taking an active interest in the strike, and we shall have their help. The girl pickets are proving especially effective."

Reviewing the day, Joseph P. Hayes, President of the Association of Western Union Employes, last night said:

"At 6 P. M. less than 150 operators were out in the United States. I have received pledges from throughout the country showing that the Western Union force is loyal from top to bottom. So far as I can see the strike simply means 'exit Konenkamp.' Why, it simply isn't a strike; it's a joke. I have wired the Vice Presidents of the eight divisions of our association congratulating them that the organization has met the test."

BURLESON DECLARES TRAFFIC IS NORMAL

Postmaster General Insists That Telegraph Business Will Not Be Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Postmaster General Burleson, in a statement issued tonight, said that investigation at Atlanta, the heart of the telegraph strike, showed that there had been no discrimination against union employes. His statement discussing the situation follows:

"The present strike of wire employes is wholly without justification. It started at Atlanta, Ga., because it was claimed 300 employes of the Southern Bell Telephone Company had been dismissed solely because of affiliation with the labor organization. This claim was later reduced to 100 and still later to thirty-four. The complaint was promptly referred to Post Office Inspectors for investigation. While the investigation was in progress and before the investigators had time to ascertain the facts, a sympathetic strike against the Western Union was called in the Southeastern States.

"An insignificant percentage of the operatives respected this order to strike. Messages were not delayed and business was handled as usual. In the meantime it was ascertained that only seven employes of the Southern Bell Telephone Company had been dismissed during the month of May, as compared with an average of five for two months previous, and the investigation of these cases, so far completed, shows that no discrimination whatever has been practised against employes of that company because of union affiliation.

"The Senate Committee having reported a bill in favor of turning back forthwith the wire systems to their owners and the House Committee having indicated a purpose to take action along similar lines, an order was issued continuing the operations of the wire systems for the remaining period of Government control under Order No. 1783, dated Aug. 1, 1918. This was necessary so that the companies again could take up their own operations when the period of Government control ends and could resume full control of their properties with as little confusion and disturbance as possible, and further so that they could promptly take steps to protect their finances from the consequences of too sudden action on the part of the State Utilities Commissions in the change of rates which had been fixed during the period of Government control.

"After this order was issued the present strike was ordered. Our information is that the telegraphic traffic has not been delayed, and the information received indicates that it will not be delayed. During the period of Government control the rules and regulations of the War Labor Board have been strictly observed and will continue to be observed during the continuance of Government control, but no amount of pressure will avail to make the War Labor Board extend or go beyond those regulations. When the period of Government control ends, the wire systems can be and will be returned to their various owners intact, with their operating organizations intact without the values of those properties having been in the slightest impaired."

KONENKAMP PREDICTS STRIKE WILL SPREAD

Fewer Men Quit Keys in Various Cities Than the Leaders Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Fewer men went out on the first day of the telegraphers' strike than the organizers anticipated, and in the case of the Western Union business was carried on as usual. There was wider disaffection among the Postal Telegraph Company's employes than among those of the Western Union, and a proportionately greater number of operators of the former company quit their keys.

While President S. J. Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union asserts that 600 telegraph operators have joined the ranks of the strikers in this city, officers of the two companies deny the statement. The Western Union managers say their operators in the main have proved loyal, and not more than fifty or sixty are on strike here, including twenty-five girls operating multiplex telegraph machines. The Postal Company lost about 500 operators in this city.

Messenger boys indulged in three strikes in the course of the day and indulged in much street fighting. Forty-five operators of the Postal Company quit their jobs on the Board of Trade early in the day, considerably impeding business. Broker's offices were also hampered to a considerable extent by shortage of operators and lack of quotations.

The general public was but little incommoded, the Western Union accepting messages without reservation, and the Postal, while admitting impairment of service, taking all messages tendered "subject to delay." Leased wire and newspaper service was undisturbed.

Officials of the two companies during the day issued statements to the effect that business was going on as usual while the union men gave out interviews to the effect that the strike had just started and would soon have a paralyzing effect throughout the country.

President Konenkamp of the telegraphers' union said tonight that the strikers had just started on their campaign for the recognition of the union, the right to organize and bargain collectively and that wages and working conditions would also enter into the issues involved.

The strikers held a meeting in the Masonic Temple late in the afternoon, and President Konenkamp was the chief speaker to an audience of 300 people.

"We have just started," he said. "And the slogan is to spread the strike. Get them out, keep them out and allow no one to take the places of the union men. We are out to win."

President Konenkamp said that 600 operators, 75 girl multiplex machine operators, and 200 messenger boys were out in Chicago alone, while his reports on the situation in other cities were coming in slowly. The figures which he gave would indicate that about 6,000 men were out.

"There is no way of estimating how many are out now," he said. "I have not got complete reports, and in some cities they are starting out tonight and tomorrow. Before the week is up the companies will feel the loss of men."

Mr. Konenkamp said that until he got complete reports from all of the 135 unions he could not give out exact figures on how many men were out.

A. C. Cronkrite, General Manager of the Western Union here, said that few, if any, of his men were out. He refused to admit the existence of a strike, so far as the Western Union was concerned.

E. W. Collins, General Superintendent of the Postal Company, admitted that the service had suffered from the strike to some extent. He said that the employes who stayed away had been intimidated by the strikers. When the police were called, he said, the men began to file back to their keys.

The Postal service will be much improved tomorrow, he said. "There is no reason for a strike against the Postal. If the strikers hope to defeat the Western Union by striking against the Postal they are on the wrong track."

Washington Service Nearly Normal.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Officials of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union made widely divergent claims today as to the effect here of the order of S. J. Konenkamp calling a nationwide strike of wire employes. At Western Union headquarters it was said the force was 100 per cent. normal, while Postal officials declared less than 10 per cent. of their force was out.

Union officers said that upward of 1,000 operators and other employes of the two telegraph companies and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company failed to report for work at 8 A. M., the hour the strike became effective. Telephone company officials made no estimate of the number of striking employes, but said operations were not curtailed.

Some Postal Men Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Only one messenger quit work in the Western Union office in this city today in response to the strike call, according to the chief operator. Three operators were sent to Atlantic City to take the places of men who struck.

The Postal Telegram Company admitted that fifteen men, about 25 per cent. of its early force, was on strike. It was asserted, however, that business was being handled without delay.

No General Strike in Boston.

BOSTON, June 11.—After the strike of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union became effective here today officials of the Western Union and Postal companies said their absentee lists were no larger than usual. Strike leaders said full reports of the number of strikers were not available, but predicted that the several shifts reporting through the next twenty-four hours would show numerous responses to the strike order. At the Western Union offices it was said that only eight operators had failed to report, and at the Postal the number was said to be "three or four." President J. Branberg of the local telegraphers' union later said that eighty operators were on strike. There are 500 in the city.

Men Stay at Keys at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—Managers of the local Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices said this morning that none of their employes had quit work. It was learned from an official of the union that there are only about forty union members in the Albany district, comprising the cities of Albany, Schenectady, Troy, Amsterdam, and Saratoga Springs and some of the smaller towns. None of the union men left their keys.

Postal Men Out in Detroit.

DETROIT, June 11.—Neither union representatives nor company officials here early today had definite information as to the effect throughout Michigan of the telegraphers' strike. Union leaders, however, said that 50 per cent. of the Michigan union members would be out late today and the remaining 50 per cent. by Saturday.

It was admitted by officials of the Postal Telegraph Company that their local office had been seriously affected. Of a normal staff of forty-five men, it was said, only fifteen reported for duty this morning. At the Western Union offices it was said a full force was on duty and that no trouble was expected.

No Strike in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 11.—Statements from the offices of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and American Telephone and Telegraph Company here were that the strike of commercial telegraph operators had no effect, and that 100 per cent. of the forces were at work at 10 o'clock this morning.

Reports from various parts of the State to the offices of the companies here were to the effect that very few if any operators had not reported for work this morning.

Ohio's Service Uninterrupted.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 11.—Telegraph and telephone service throughout Ohio is uninterrupted by the strike called by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, according to advices received here from all parts of the State. Not a single instance of the strike order being obeyed is reported by telegraph and telephone company officials. From every city reporting it was said, that every keyman was at his post, and there was no indication that any of the employes would quit work.

Postal Affected in Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 11.—With only two operators on duty today in the central office, and only one of its branch offices open, the Postal Telegraph Company here was handling its business as best it could. Seven of the day shift of operators failed to report for work at 8 o'clock this morning at the Postal office, and word from several others indicated that the entire union membership in that company's offices would stay out in the strike called by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

At the Western Union offices, Chief Operator William Brooks said that every man and woman was on duty. But according to the telegraphers' union officials, about nine or ten of the employes working other shifts have registered at union headquarters and will not report for duty late tonight.

PHONE STRIKE INDEPENDENT

Secretary Says Electrical Workers Are Not Joined in Telegraph Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—Secretary Charles P. Ford of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said tonight that the strike called in that order covered the telephone operators as well as the linemen. It had been given out previously that the operators were not affected. He declared that fifteen locals had already signed the scale with the employers. He said:

"News has been printed that is confusing to the public. We are not contesting the telegraphers' strike. Since Mr. Burleson has issued an order releasing telephone companies from Government control we have made settlement with fifteen local companies in various parts of the country. There are still about 110,000 workers having grievances. We are not asking for an adjustment of wage scales at this time. We want the right accorded of collective bargaining by employers to employes and no discrimination made against men affiliated with labor organizations."

Boston Builders Reject Demands.

BOSTON, June 11.—Forty hours a week and wages at $1 an hour was the demand made by delegates from 23 building trades unions upon 21 contractors of this city at a conference called by Mayor Peters at City Hall today. The employers declared the demands could not be granted. There has been almost no building work here in the last year, and several thousand men in the building trades are now without work because of wage differences.

Two More Ansonia Plants Idle.

ANSONIA, Conn., June 11.—Employes of the S. O. & C. Company, makers of small brass goods, struck today, adding 200 to the 4,600 idle workers in Ansonia. No demands have been presented. Later, after a strikers' demonstration, the Ansonia Novelty Company, with sixty employes, closed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Furs Stored in Dry Cold Air

A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock

Women's Smart Capes

In a Remarkable Sale

None C. O. D. **$19.50** No Exchanges

Bought at a Price and Offered at a Price That Is the Lowest Ever Quoted Here for Capes of Such Style and Quality.



Four Models

as illustrated—three of them in the fashionable Navy Blue Serge; the other of Delhi Cloth, in shades of tan, or gray with poilu blue or in blue with tan trimmings.

Silk Lined

throughout with Foulard, printed novelty or plain contrasting silks; finished with the attention to detail usually found only in the higher priced Outer garments.

Only 150 Capes in the Purchase and the Values Are So Exceptional That Early Selection is Advisable.

Third Floor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Do You Realize

—What it means to have manly boys?

Boy Scout influence extends into every home, school, factory and business office in the country.

Read This:

The Scout Oath

Before he becomes a scout a boy must promise:
On my honor I will do my best:

1. *To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Law;*

2. *To help other people at all times;*

3. *To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.*

The Scout Law

1. **A SCOUT IS TRUSTWORTHY.**
A scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his scout badge.

2. **A SCOUT IS LOYAL.**
He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due; his scout leader, his home, and parents and country.

3. **A SCOUT IS HELPFUL.**
He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must *do at least one good turn to somebody every day.*

4. **A SCOUT IS FRIENDLY.**
He is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout.

5. **A SCOUT IS COURTEOUS.**
He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people, and the weak and helpless. *He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.*

6. **A SCOUT IS KIND.**
He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.

7. **A SCOUT IS OBEDIENT.**
He obeys his parents, scoutmaster, patrol leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.

8. **A SCOUT IS CHEERFUL.**
He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.

9. **A SCOUT IS THRIFTY.**
He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects. *He may work for pay, but must not receive tips for courteous or good turns.*

10. **A SCOUT IS BRAVE.**
He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear, and has to stand up, for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.

11. **A SCOUT IS CLEAN.**
He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.

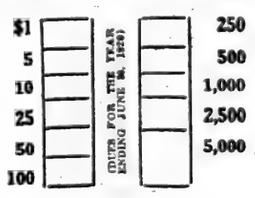
12. **A SCOUT IS REVERENT.**
He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties and respects the conviction of others in matters of custom and religion.

The motto of the Boy Scout Movement is "Be Prepared."
Each Boy Scout is required to do a good turn daily.



Sign this:

Nation Wide Campaign for 1,000,000 Associate Members



Boy Scouts of America

I DESIRE TO BE ENROLLED AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA (CHARTERED BY CONGRESS), AND AGREE TO PAY THE AMOUNT CHECKED HEREON AS FOLLOWS:

.....Cash
.....Check Herewith, $.....
.....PLEDGE: To be paid before June 30, 1920, as follows:
.....
.....
Name .....
Address .....

Make checks payable to George D. Pratt, Treasurer
200 Fifth Ave., New York City

This advertisement is paid for by friends of the Boy Scouts.

BALTIMORE CLUB Whiskey



Is Prohibition Coming July 1st?

Insure your supply by ordering now with cancellation privilege and refund of money if prohibition is not effective against whiskey after July 1, 1919.

Club or Group Orders Accepted. Prices (Including Local Delivery)

By the Gallon . . . $11.50
Minimum order 5 gals

By the Case (12 bottles) $30.00
Minimum order 3 cases

BALTIMORE CLUB COMPANY
159 East 33rd Street
Tel. Murray Hill 3033 New York City

RAILROAD SALARIES UNDER SENATE FIRE

Senator Pomerene Says Seventy-two Men on Hines's Staff Draw $1,398,100.

EARLY RETURN IS URGED

Democrats and Republicans Join In Criticising Government Operation of Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Urging that steps be taken with as little delay as possible to return the railroads of the nation to their former owners, Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio, today said the salaries of seventy-two members of the staff of Walker D. Hines, the Director General of Railroads, totalled $1,398,100 annually, and that he found nothing in such a compilation to support statements he had heard that there had been large reductions from the salaries such officials had received under private operation.

On this staff, said Mr. Pomerene, were five men who received $50,000 annually; two, $40,000; three, $35,000; two, $30,000; eight, $25,000; eleven, $20,000; one, $18,500; one, $18,000; one, $17,500; six, $15,000; one, $14,000; one, $13,200; one, $12,500; four, $12,000; one, $10,800; one, $10,600, and twenty-three, $10,000.

These salaries, he said, made up the total, and he expressed the belief that, with few exceptions, they were lower than had been received under private operation.

"I think," he said, "that when an attempt was made to show economy in the readjustment of salaries, it would have been fair to give this list to the public so that we could make comparisons.

"It seems strange to me that a great man like the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court receives only $15,000, and when we come to the running of the railroads we have to have men receive the salaries I have read. It is such a situation as this, among other things, that have persuaded men there is a great necessity for the termination of Government control at the earliest moment."

Senator Pomerene made his statement during the debate on the Cummins bill to restore the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over rates. During the debate general condemnation of the Government direction of the roads was voiced by Democrats and Republicans.

Senator King, Democrat, said he understood there were about 141,000 more railroad employes now than a year or eighteen months ago, and that they were doing about the same work as was accomplished by the smaller force. This, he felt, was due to the presence of the Government. He said he understood the Government would pay about $2,000,000 a day in deficits for 1919 as a result of its experiments in railroading.

Senator Kirby, Democrat, said there were "increases in rates and worse service." He wanted to know when legislation would be ready to make possible the return of the roads. Senator Cummins replied that he could not say definitely, but hoped that such legislation could be considered and passed this year.

He said he understood there were many unsettled claims which should have been figured as operating expenses. When these were put in, he said, the deficit would be found even larger than has been announced.

Senator Kellogg said he did not make charge against any one in the Railroad Administration, but that it was apparent the Government must either return the roads quickly or "perpetuate inefficiency."

NEW LIST OF WAR HEROES.

War Department Names Men Cited for Distinguished Service Cross.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The War Department today gave out a list of citations for the Distinguished Service Cross, which contains the following names:

First Lieut. Eldon Breedon, 357th Infantry, Medford, Okla.; First Lieut. E. P. Brooks, 1st Engineers, Westbrook, Me.; First Lieut. Joseph H. Johnston, (deceased,) 322d Infantry, Chapel Hill, N. C.; First Lieut. Samuel Adams, (deceased,) 140th Infantry, Caldwell, Idaho; Second Lieut. Paul W. Carver, 16th Infantry, Dexter, Me.; Sergt. George E. Clark, Battery D, 122d Field Artillery, Oak Park, Ill.; Corporal Roy T. Dixon, Co. B, 131st Infantry, Chicago, Ill.; Private First Class Benjamin G. Irons, Med. Det., 311th Infantry, Silverton, N. J.; Private First Class Joseph L. Bradley, Co. L, 9th Infantry, Marshall, N. C.; Private First Class Joe J. Donahue, Battery E, 323d Field Artillery, Devil Lake, N. D.; Private Carl H. Carter, Hdqrs. Co., 58th Infantry, Claremore, Okla.; Private Lorenza C. Costa, Co. A, 56th Infantry, Wilmington, Texas; Private William C. Cody, Co. C, 58th Infantry, Locust Grove, Okla.; Private Clyde Brandon, 6th Regt., U. S. M. C., Bend, Ore.; Private Chalmers Clark, 6th Regt., U. S. M. C., Oberline, Mo.; Private John Capezio, Co. D, 9th Infantry, Newark, N. J.; Private Arthur M. Courtney, Co. D, 9th Infantry, Friday, Texas; Private Lester E. Seitz, Co. F, 5th Regt., U. S. M. C., McArthur, Ohio; Private Lawrence B. Kilroy, Ambulance Co. 337, Med. Dept., 329th Infantry, Terre Haute, Ind., Private Clarence H. Zech, Ambulance Co. 337, Med. Dept., 329th Infantry, Detroit, Mich., and Private Philip Duff, Co. E, 132d Infantry, Chicago, Ill.

BENSON SAILS FOR HOME.

Admiral Leaves Brest on Battleship Arkansas.

BREST, June 11.—The United States battleship Arkansas sailed today for New York with Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations of the United States Navy, on board. Several French ships escorted the Arkansas to the open sea.

Before his departure Admiral Benson this morning visited the Pontaneben military camp, where 80,000 American soldiers are waiting to embark for home.

The Admiral arrived from Paris Monday night, accompanied by Mrs. Benson. Admiral Salaun, Commander in Chief of the Brest naval district, went on board the Arkansas to greet him and took for Mrs. Benson a gift of flowers on behalf of Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine.

Officers of the 7th Division of the American Army, (regulars,) waiting to leave for America, were received at the City Hall yesterday. Admiral Salaun conferred several French decorations upon the American officers, including the Commanders, Cross of the Legion of Honor for Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer, Commander of the division.

Missing Minister a Suicide.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11.—After a search which extended from 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he disappeared from his home, the body of the Rev. George Allen, a retired Presbyterian clergyman, was found today on the west shore of the Hudson River at Milton, near his home, with a revolver shot through the stomach. The revolver lay beside the body. The minister was 58 years old. Friends say that ill health, covering a long period, caused mental derangement which led him to take his life.

Urge Freeing Debs and Mooney.

DENVER, Col., June 11.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers last night adopted resolutions urging thkat Eugene V. Debs and Thomas J. Mooney, now in prison, be freed.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Eighteen.

SERVE G. W. PERKINS IN DAMAGE CASE

Hatch Asserts He Will Press $100,000 Suit Growing Out of Old Controversy.

SAYS REPUTATION WAS HURT

Merchants' Committee Head Alleges He Was Falsely Accused in Park Bathing Dispute.

A summons in a suit for $100,000 damages against George W. Perkins was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by counsel for Edward Hatch, Jr., who is Chairman of the Committee on Pollution and Sewerage for the Merchants' Association. The complaint has not been drawn yet, but Mr. Hatch said yesterday that it would allege that his reputation was damaged by the charge, alleged to have been made by Mr. Perkins, that Mr. Hatch had an ulterior motive in attempting to induce the members of the Interstate Park Commission to prevent bathing in the Hudson River on the park beaches.

Twenty detectives employed by a private agency attempted to serve the papers in the suit on Mr. Perkins last December when he sailed for Europe on the Mauretania. They had information that he was to sail on that ship to undertake work for the Y. M. C. A. and every ruse known to them was tried in their efforts to single out Mr. Perkins among the passengers on the ship. Telegrams and flowers were sent to him and the aid of stewards on the vessel was enlisted, without success. Boris Bakhmetieff, the Russian Ambassador, was on the ship, and some of the detectives attempted to hand him the papers after they had mistaken him for Mr. Perkins. As the ship was leaving her dock the detectives saw Mr. Perkins waving farewell to friends on the pier.

For the last three weeks some of the same detectives have continued their efforts to serve the papers. They sought to waylay him between his office at 71 Broadway and his home in Riverdale, as well as at several public meetings, but none of them succeeded in handing him the summons. Finally, the summons was served on Monday afternoon at Mr. Perkins's office. According to the story, the detective who served the papers gained admission to the office upon the pretext that he was a representative of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hatch said yesterday that he would attempt to force the case to trial as soon as possible.

Belgian Miners Get a Shorter Day.

BRUSSELS, June 10, (Associated Press.)—M. Wauters, Minister of Labor, said today that an agreement had been reached in the Huy mining district by which miners there would have an 8½-hour working day until December, after which an 8-hour day would be in force. Before the war 140,000 miners were employed in this district.

IMPORTERS SINCE 1866
LONDON PARIS

SUMMER CLOSING HOURS
Beginning Monday, June 16th, to Saturday, Sept. 6th, the store will close daily at 5 P. M.
Saturday, June 28th, and all Saturdays during July and August the store will be closed all day.

McGibbon & Co.
3 WEST 37TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

WILLOW FURNITURE
AT
MODERATE COST

The most POPULAR and SATISFACTORY FURNITURE for the HOUSE, PORCH and LAWN. Settees, Arm and Side Chairs, Chaise Longues, Day Beds, Tables, Dressers, Tabourettes, Lamps, etc.

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC PRINTS
for Slip Covers, Cushions and Summer Draperies; a beautiful assortment of patterns and color combinations.

PRICES RANGING from 35c. to $6.75 yd.

McGIBBON FOR QUALITY

WINNING



Health and Pleasure—Via
GOLF OR TENNIS

Get in the game at once!
Every day's delay means that much curtailment of your pleasure.

Let us furnish your equipment. We carry every reliable necessity for out-door sports.

WE'LL SATISFY YOU—
OR WE'LL NOT BE SATISFIED UNTIL WE DO.

Alex Taylor & Co. Inc.
26 East 42d St., New York.

Looks like gumdrops
Tastes like fruit
Better than castor oil



Delicious Palatable Resultful

at all drug stores

McK&R
ANALAX
The FRUITY LAXATIVE
Manufactured by McKESSON & ROBBINS
91 FULTON STREET, N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1833



The Finest Oxfords to be found in the city are awaiting you at our store. Made of the finest leather, on our own premises, you are assured of wear, fit and style.

Shoes made to order $14 up.
E. VOGEL, Inc., 64 Nassau St.

Many Masters

We who serve the nation by providing its meat have many masters.

There are hundreds of thousands of stock raisers, asking for a quick market and a high price for their stock.

There are the millions of consumers looking to us, through tens of thousands of retail dealers, for a constant supply of meat at as low a price as possible per pound.

There are the thousands of wage earners properly eager to earn more.

There are the 25,000 holders of Swift & Company shares—8,000 of them women—who have a right to expect reasonable returns on their investments.

There are the hundreds of competitors, big and little, alert to discover, for their own advantage, any momentary breakdown or lapse in our service.

In all our activities we try to deal on a basis of equity, so that all may benefit and none be injured by the advantages that go with organization, wide scope, and efficient management.

And this service of Swift & Company is performed at a profit of a fraction of a cent per pound.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Seventeen Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York
Central Office, 32 Tenth Avenue
G. J. Edwards, District Manager



ANNOUNCEMENT

The American Woolen Company announces that on June 16, 1919, it will inaugurate a system of group life insurance under which EVERY employee of the American Woolen Company, including both the selling and manufacturing departments, and by that we mean EVERYONE, including men, women, girls, boys, and including the officials, will receive absolutely free of cost to them, the Company bearing the entire expense, a policy covering their lives for from $750 to $1,500, depending upon the length of service of the particular employee. The schedule of amounts is given below:

Those employed for a period of less than one year, $750.

Those employed for a period of one year and less than one year and a half, $850.

Those employed for a period of one year and a half and less than two years, $950.

Those employed for a period of two years and less than two years and a half, $1,050.

Those employed for a period of two years and a half and less than three years, $1,150.

Those employed for a period of three years and less than three years and a half, $1,250.

Those employed for a period of three years and a half and less than four years, $1,350.

Those employed for a period of four years and less than four years and a half, $1,450.

Those employed for a period of four years and a half and more, $1,500.

Not only is the original premium paid by the American Woolen Company, but the entire expense thereafter is borne by it. Under no circumstances does any employee pay even one penny of the cost of maintatining the policy on his or her life.

Any employee who happens to be absent on June 16, 1919, will be included in the plan outlined above upon his or her return to work, provided he or she is or has been, prior to June 16, 1919, on the payroll of the mill in which he or she is employed. Persons entering our employ after June 16, 1919, will not be entitled to the above privileges until he or she has been for six months continuously on the pay roll of the mill in which he or she is employed.

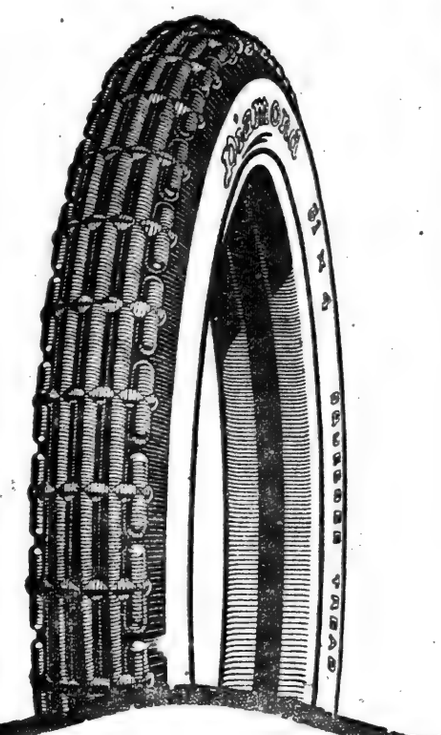
There is to be absolutely no cost to any employee. No medical examination is required. These benefits will be given IN ADDITION to any other benefit provided by the Compensation Law of the State.

Certificates of insurance will be provided for each employee just as soon as those certificates can be prepared by the insurance company.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY,

Boston, Massachusetts,
June 11, 1919.

Wm. M. Wood, *President.*



Plus Mileage Adjustment for Diamonds

Because It's In Them

Fabrics 6,000 Miles
Cords 8,000 Miles

SHOW the striking figures of our new adjustment mileage — fabrics 6,000 miles; cords 8,000—to any old-time Diamond user.

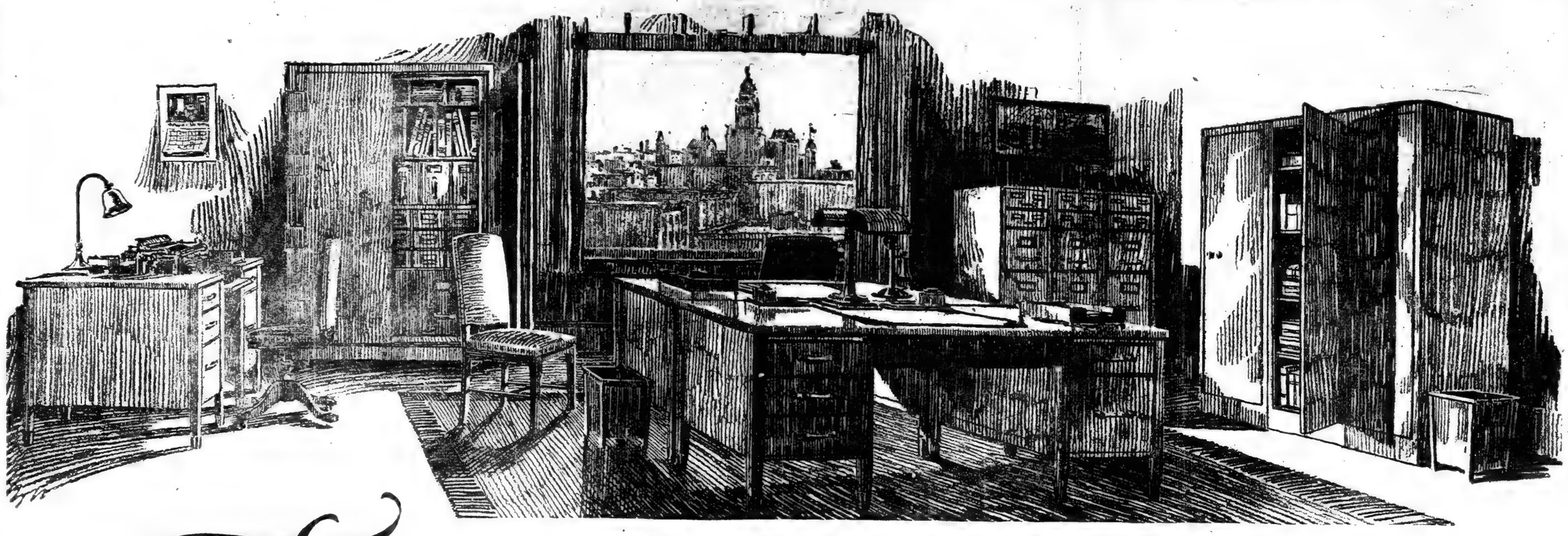
And he'll tell you Diamond adjustment mileage represents only the minimum of what Diamonds actually do with fair and square driving.

Adjustment mileage back of Diamond Tires always stands for greater mileage ahead of them.

NOTE. The new adjustment applies to all Diamond Tires in use or in dealer's hands.

The Diamond Rubber Co.
(Incorporated)
Akron, Ohio

Diamond
SQUEEGEE TREAD
Tires



There is only one complete *line of* steel office furniture



Look for the Trade-Mark

Art Metal
Jamestown, New York
U. S. A.

ART METAL is not only the world's largest steel furniture industry—it is the only line of steel that supplies every need of an office, bank or public building. This is the reason why thousands of the finest offices have standardized on Art Metal steel furniture, safes and files.

And this is why 75% of all the steel office and bank equipment in use today is Art Metal.

Backed by the service of 100 skilled engineers, Art Metal leads the world in special built-to-order work in steel, bronze and marble for offices, banks, libraries, court houses and public buildings.

At our New York office we carry in stock, and can make immediate delivery of

Steel files for every purpose
Steel desks—flat or roll top
Steel tables, steel shelving
Steel cupboards and wardrobes
Light weight steel safes
Steel waste baskets, desk trays, bond boxes, etc.

Whether you need a single steel file or complete equipment for an entire building, telephone your needs now to

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.
New York Office, 22 Park Place, Phone Barclay 7560
FACTORIES: JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Agents and branch offices in all principal cities

Art Metal

JAMESTOWN N·Y·

World's largest makers of steel office furniture

GEN. BULLARD SPURS WEST POINT CADETS

Tells at Commencement of American Determination That Helped Win the War.

HEROISM OF THE REGULARS

Baker Presents Diplomas and March Explains New Intensive Training for Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, June 11.—The 275 members of the 1921 class of West Point, who were commissioned on Nov. 1 of last year but were held at the school because of the early signing of the armistice, received their diplomas today from Secretary Baker.

At the close of the commencement exercises a cablegram from General Pershing was read stating that the class would be taken overseas in July and would spend three months traveling over the war zone, studying battlefields under the instruction of the officers who fought there, and surveying the base organizations and the Army of Occupation. The cablegram was received with cheers.

General Peyton C. March, who came from Washington with Secretary Baker, said that the commencement, to be followed by the trip abroad, was significant as marking the close of the period when West Point graduates, on getting their commissions, were sent to distant army posts, and the beginning of a period when the graduates would start on intensive training in military science outside the school.

Secretary Baker pinned the Distinguished Service Medal on Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tillman for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Superintendent of the Academy. General Tillman was called from retirement when the United States entered the war, to resume command at West Point. Today he retired again, in favor of Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The standing of the first ten men in the class, in the order of general merit, is

L. G. Horowitz of New Jersey; L. F. Rhodes of Washington; H. M. B. Loper of Nebraska; D. A. Newcomer of Illinois, L. V. D. Harris of Connecticut, R. A. Hill of Louisiana, F. W. Marlow of Colorado, D. G. Shingler of Ohio, B. W. Bartlett of Maine, and J. R. Hardin of Maryland.

Tell of Regular Army's Deeds.

While the regular army units, which saw the most fighting, met the greatest losses and captured the most prisoners and territory, have been somewhat eclipsed because of the interest of each State in its own units, the regulars and the West Point men received a full share of attention in the addresses today. The feats of individual units of the regular army were set forth, as well as the work of the regular officers in drilling and building the entire army.

The achievements of the 1st Division were specially celebrated. Brig. Gen. Tillman said that the country had not heard much of them because "the rattle of the machine-guns was completely drowned by the pounding of the typewriters," and he continued:

"It was the first division to leave this country, the first on the other side, the first in the trenches, the first to occupy a sector by itself, the first to fire a hostile shot into the enemy, the first to capture a German prisoner, the first to have a casualty, the first to recapture a town which had been taken by the enemy, and the first to hold it again against six times its numbers."

General Tillman said this in introducing the speaker of the day, Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, who commanded the 1st Division, until he was promoted first to the command of a corps and then to the command of an army. The graduating class listened with intense interest to the address of General Bullard, who condensed the experiences of a life of soldiering into vivid sentences.

Ideals for the Soldier.

General Bullard said that he had found the fundamental character training of the military in frankness, loyalty, and honor, which had been stressed by the retiring commander of the school, had proved in his experience to be a perfect guide for the officers, whether he knew all the regulations or not. When he first became an officer he had carefully memorized the regulations, only to have them all repealed and amended as soon as he had learned them and he had gone through this experience repeatedly. He continued:

"After these experiences I said, 'Never again,' and I resorted to these three words, which you have heard here as my regulations—honor and duty and country. They fit in everything. They fit here, they fit in the Philippines, they fit in France, they sit in Mexico, and I have never got into trouble by not knowing the regulations. Don't forget them."

General Bullard gave his theory of the fundamentals of soldiership as learning, organizing, and perfecting everything in advance, against the time of action.

"When the units with which I went over," he said, "arrived in France they had never had any organization. We had the tables of organization and knew what they should consist of, but they had never worked together. The 1st Division was a division of paper. The first time we tried to use it we found that out. At once we started to make a machine.

"Don't try to do anything in the military service without a machine. Make the machine and test it before you try to operate it. When the 1st Division was finally put in operation nothing was left to improvisation. Improvisation and inspiration are the last things you can trust."

General Bullard said that while reports of friction between the Americans and the British and the French troops had been circulated over here, he "saw none of it."

Soldiers Didn't Grumble.

Dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Americans was almost non-existent, he said in the old days the regular soldier grumbled, as a matter of fact, growling at everything, but never meaning it. The American Army in France, he said, practically did not have this habit at all.

Gen. Bullard said that, when the Americans got into action in large bodies, it was found that their casualties amounted to from two to four times those of the British and French doing similar work. The French thought this was due to lack of training and urged him to take steps to reduce the losses. Gen. Bullard said that the disproportionate losses were not due to lack of training, but to the disposition of the American soldier to fight whenever and wherever he could in order to speed up the accomplishment of the task which he understood to be before him.

Gen. Bullard said that the American soldiers got a big impetus, on entering the war, from the fact that they had not for years faced the seemingly hopeless tangle of barbed wire which weighed on the spirits of all who were long in the trenches. Forests and fields of wire confronted the Americans on the Mihiel front, which looked worse the more they were studied. Gen. Bullard said that the general orders for this attack contained no reference to the wires, and he thought it was purposely omitted, in order to leave the problem to the individual unit commanders and to avoid the dispiriting influence of dwelling on the terrible obstacle.

He said, "Go," said Gen. Bullard.

He expected the termination of all obstacles and they went. They couldn't tell how it happened. A commission of the Allies came over to inquire how we had broken through the wire at St. Mihiel and we couldn't tell them. We got across here and there, but we don't know how we did it.

"I think I can offer you an explanation. There is no obstacle that can stop a man strong enough and determined to go. There is no obstacle, however for-midable, that will give you protection, if you haven't got the fight in you."

Before the exercises there was music by a set of chimes presented to the Military Academy by Mrs. James M. Lawton of New York, a daughter of the late Major Robert Anderson, who commanded at Fort Sumter at the opening of the civil war. The set consists of eight bells, the largest weighing 3,500 pounds.

SECRETARY BAKER HERE.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will preside at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Consumers' League, of which he is President, which will be held at 130 East Twenty-second Street today. The morning session will be devoted to business of the league and in the afternoon there will be an address by Congressman William Kent, a member of the Tariff Board, upon the "Proposed Federal Legislation Affecting the Meat Packing Industry," which the league will use its influence to promote. There will also be an address by Mrs. Eleanor Barton, member of the Executive Committee of the British Women's Co-operative Guild. This is an organization of some 20,000 members who are enabled to greatly reduce the cost of living by buying through the organization, which gets its supplies at cost.

Attempts Escape on Way to Tombs.

Robert Sherlock, who was convicted of assault in Judge Mulqueen's part of General Sessions yesterday, sought to escape by leaping from a third-story window of the Criminal Court Building when being taken back to the Tombs. Sherlock, who is 28 years old and lived at 210 East 120th Street, lost his eye by a pistol shot when he attempted to rob Louis Aaron in his tailor shop at 2,892 Eighth Avenue on March 8. Yesterday he jumped from the prisoner's pen through an open window, and had reached the ledge overlooking the street when court attendants seized him. He will be sentenced next week.

Lieut. Francis Macmillen Cited.

General Pershing has cited Lieutenant Francis Macmillen, the violinist, for "particularly meritorious and conspicuous service" in the war. Lieutenant Macmillen, who is expected home soon, went to France as a member of the Interpreters Corps, and his duties took him to nearly all points of action along the western front. Since the armistice he has been acting as Assistant Provost Marshal at Marseilles.

Rochester Fills Community Chest.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 11.—Rochester has just completed a campaign of one week devoted to raising $1,250,000 for the community chest. The city went "over the top" with $1,000 to pare last night. The community chest is designed to care for all the city charities and the rehabilitation of returned soldiers. George Eastman contributed $500,000.

Irish Playwright to Lecture Here.

St. John G. Ervine, Irish novelist and playwright and the author of "John Ferguson," now playing at the Garrick, will come to this country in the Fall to undertake a lecture tour. He has recently suffered the loss of a leg, caused by wounds received in action with the Irish Fusileers.

RUMANIAN PRINCE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Divorced and Separated from His Plebeian Bride, Heir to Throne Shoots Himself.

WOUND NOT DANGEROUS

King Had Insisted That Charles Make Trip to Japan and Try to Forget Cecilie.

PARIS, June 11.—Crown Prince Charles of Rumania is suffering from a bullet wound in the leg, self-inflicted, according to news reaching Paris. The wound is not regarded as serious.

The Crown Prince's act, which has caused a sensation in Bucharest, is said to have been prompted by the King's insistence that the Prince make a six months' trip to Japan in an effort to forget the girl from whom he was forced by his royal parents to obtain a divorce because she was neither titled nor wealthy.

The Queen has done her utmost to divert Prince Charles's mind from Cecilie by trying to interest him actively in her charitable works, but Charles is still deeply attached to his former wife, and has frequently been seen in her company.

She lives in Bucharest, and recently gave birth to child, which started gossip about the succession to the throne, the heir to which some say is Prince Nicholas, who is studying in England, the Crown Prince having, according to report, renounced his succession.

When Charles, Crown Prince of Rumania, not quite 25 years of age, eloped from Jassy last September and fled with the beautiful Cecilie (Zyzia) Lambrino to Odessa and married her there, the episode, on account of the German origin of the news, was at first credited to German propaganda.

The couple went to Bessarabia to spend the honeymoon and there the bridegroom was arrested and punished by his father, King Ferdinand, with close confinement for seventy-five days for "transgression of military regulations"—said transgressions being absence from garrison without leave. He began to serve his sentence on Sept. 23.

The sentence had been inflicted by his father, as Commander in Chief of the Army, then as King he ordered the heir to the throne to leave his wife. In declining to do so the Prince said among other things:

"Thrones are so unstable nowadays that I prefer the certainty of having the wife I desire to the chances of losing the succession."

Cecilie Lambrino is the daughter of a retired Major of the Rumanian Army.

PAYS WAR WAGER.

Justice O'Brien Buys Dinner for 25 on Bet Made Last Spring.

As the result of a wager made in April of last year twenty-five well-known New York business and professional men sat down to dinner in the sun parlor on the Waldorf-Astoria roof last night as the guests of former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. It was called the "Soissons Dinner."

Late in April of last year, which will be remembered as a period that wrung the hearts of all the peoples of the Allies for the Huns were making advances daily, Justice O'Brien, in a heated discussion with General Coleman du Pont in the Bankers' Club, made the statement that the Allies could not advance as far as Soissons inside of three weeks from that date.

"The best dinner that can be bought for you and twenty-five of your friends if they take Soissons inside of three weeks," said Justice O'Brien to Mr. du Pont, "and I pray that I lose my wager."

"I'll take you, and the dinner will be on me if they don't," said Mr. du Pont.

Most of those attending last night were in the clubrooms at the time the wager was made.

TEST BREWERY'S RIGHTS.

Baltimore Indictment Based on Beer of Minimum Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—The Federal Grand Jury today returned an indictment against the Standard Brewery, Inc., which renewed operations a few days ago in the brewing of beer that, according to its advertisement, is within the 2¾ per cent. limit. The indictment recites that on June 4 the brewery produced 250 barrels of beer containing at least one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol for beverage purposes.

The action was taken upon recommendation of Attorney General Palmer. Whatever the decision in the lower court the case will be taken to the United States Court of Appeals at Richmond, and perhaps to the Supreme Court.

It was explained that the ruling will involve not only the brewing of real beer, or the 2¾ per cent. variety, but the manufacture of near beer will be affected as well, as for many years the revenue officials have regarded any brew of one-half of 1 per cent. as beer, and it is on this opinion that the indictment is built.

The indictment does not allege that the Standard Brewery product is an intoxicating beverage.

FOR LASTING FOOD CONTROL

British Co-operative Union Passes a Resolution Urging It.

LONDON, June 10.—The Congress of the British Co-operative Union today adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to secure a continuance and extension of the co-operative principle in plans for economic reconstruction.

Another resolution declared that food control during the war had been successful and urged the Government to continue the Food Ministry permanently.

Convict Negro of Woman's Murder.

Theodore Dickson, a negro, 17 years old, of 20 West 137th Street, was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree by a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Bronx Supreme Court before Justice Richard H. Mitchell. Dickson was arrested last November after the body of Margaret Hooper, a negress residing with his mother, Mrs. Hattie Dickson, had been found dead in a vacant lot. An alleged accomplice of Dickson's, Theodore Scott, at present under indictment of murder in the second degree, was the chief witness against him. The trial of his mother, on the charge of first degree murder will begin today.

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"Fire-Wall" Steel Filing Cabinets are, *Like Safes,* Asbestos Lined

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IT'S the construction—the asbestos lining between two walls of steel—that makes the "Y and E" Fire-Wall Steel Filing Cabinet, over three times as fire and heat-proof as any other steel filing cabinet made.

This is the only filing cabinet built on the principle of a safe—for it has double walls lined with asbestos at top, bottom, front, sides and back.

This is but one of five exclusive features which you get when you buy "Y and E" equipment. Automatic safety latches, "Y and E" frictionless slides, drawers which fit the cabinet frame like safe doors, "Y and E" system service—all these added exclusive features come to the buyers of "Y and E."

Since you pay for fire protection, why not get it?

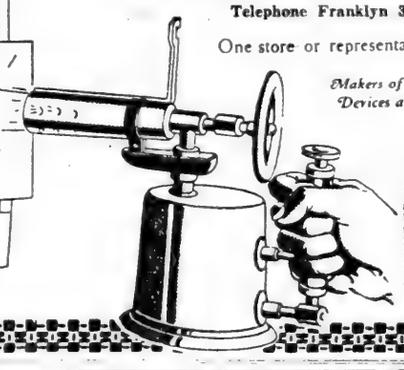
Only double walls and asbestos can give you three times as much protection as single walls.

And only "Y and E" can offer double-walled, asbestos-lined cabinets.

It will pay you to telephone or write for our New Booklet



Made in all standard paper, card, check and document sizes.



The pyrometer registers the heat of the Bunsen Burner at 1503 degrees. By actual test, made by Yawman and Erbe, and verified by the Navy Department, the "Y and E" Fire-Wall Cabinet stood up in this intense heat over three times as long as the best grades of ordinary steel cabinets.

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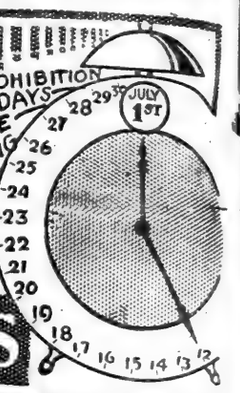
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All Prices Cut to Sell Out!

	BOT.	CASE 12 Bot.	GALLON
Old Crow Whiskey	$2.75	$29.50	$10.25
Old Hickory Rye; 4s; 8 years old	2.50	28.00	9.50
Golden Wedding or Gibson Whiskey, 4s	2.75	31.00	10.25
Old Taylor or Grand Dad Whiskey, Qts.	2.75	31.00	10.25
Green River Whiskey; Qts.	2.75	31.00	10.25
Golden Sponsor Rye; 4s; 9 yrs. old.	2.75	31.00	10.25
Old Private Stock; 4s	2.65	30.50	10.00
Overholt or Hermitage Rye; Qts.	2.75	31.00	10.50
Commercial Club Rye; 4s	2.40	28.50	9.00
Monogram Rye; 5s	1.75	19.00	8.50
Mackey & Mackey Scotch XXXXX	3.50	40.00	15.00
Perfection Scotch Finest	3.50	38.00	16.00
Old Chatsworth Scotch	3.00	34.00	14.00
James Boyle's Irish XXXX	3.00	34.00	14.00
Dewar's Special	3.85	46.00	—
Dunville Irish	3.00	35.00	—

	Bot	Case
HAYNERS, BOT. IN BOND, 4s	$3.00	$34.00
CEDAR BROOK, BONDED, 5s	2.75	31.00
OVERHOLT, BOT. IN BOND, 4s	3.30	38.00
BELMONT, BOND, 18 yrs. old, 5s	3.15	35.50
OLD JORDAN, BOND, 8 yrs., 4s	2.50	28.00
PEBBLEFORD, BONDED, 5s	2.75	31.00
MELWOOD, Bonded, Case 24 pts.	—	35.50
WILSON OR HUNTER	2.70	31.00
GOODERHAM & WORZ, 10 years	3.90	45.50
RAMSEY'S SCOTCH	3.25	37.00
JOHNNY WALKER	4.75	—
KINGSMERE SCOTCH	3.00	34.00
SANDY M'DONALD, 10 years	4.25	50.00
JAMESON'S IRISH	3.00	—
BURKE'S OR POWERS' IRISH	3.40	—

BRANDIES AND GINS

	Bot	Case	Gal.
Majestic Cognac, XXX	$2.75	$31.00	$12.50
ORMENT FRELSE COGNAC	3.75	42.00	—
COURVEISER COGNAC, 15yrs.	4.50	52.00	—
De Archile Freres XXX	3.00	33.00	13.00
Planet & Co. Cognac XXX	3.75	42.00	16.00
Paul Antier & Pomaret XXX	3.50	40.00	15.00
Hennessy or Martell XXX	4.25	50.00	—
Blackberry Brandy	1.50	17.00	6.50
Peach or Apricot Cordial	2.00	22.00	7.00
Gordon Dry Gin	2.45	29.00	—
Tuxedo Club Dry Gin	2.40	26.50	10.50
Queensboro Dry Gin	2.10	23.00	9.50
De Kuyper Holland Gin	3.50	—	—
Queensboro Holland Gin	2.10	23.00	9.50
Sloe Gin, finest	$2.00 & 2.25	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bot	Gal
VIRGINIA DARE	$ .75	—
BACARDI RUM	2.20	—
CARLTON JAMAICA RUM	2.75	—
TUXEDO COCKTAILS, 4s	—	—
MARTINI, Manhattan or Bronx	2.50	—
CREME DE MENTHE	$2.00 & 2.25	—
ROCK AND RYE, for Colds	1.75	—
GRENADINE, Finest	1.00	—
KUMMEL, Finest, $2.00, $2.25 &	2.50	—

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Barton & Guestier's Imp. Medoc, Cuniffe, Dobson & Co. Medoc, Bot. in France $17.50 Per Case $1.50 Bot

Choice Brands—Very Scarce. We still have a variety of assorted Sauternes, Clarets and Haut Sauternes at attractive prices.

	Bot.	Case	Gal.
St. Julien Type Claret	.60	$4.50	$1.75
Golden Valley Claret	.50	5.25	2.00
Crown Court Valley Claret	.60	6.25	2.50
Medoc Bordeaux Claret	.75	7.75	3.00
Chateau La Rose Claret	1.00	10.50	4.00
Barton & Guestier's Floriac	1.65	19.00	—
Hochheimer, White Wine	.50	5.25	2.50
Niersteiner, White Wine	.75	7.75	3.00
Niersteiner, Superior	1.00	—	4.00
Sauternes, Finest	1.00	10.00	—
Haut Sauternes, Doisal et Cie	1.25	13.00	—
Haut Sauternes, Rich'd & Mulr	1.50	17.50	—
Golden Valley Port or Sherry	.60	6.25	2.50
Old Castle Port or Sherry	.75	7.75	3.00
Medroc Port or Sherry	.85	8.75	3.50
Oporto Port, Imported	1.00	10.50	4.00
De Icisco Sherry, Superior	1.00	10.50	4.00
Duff Gordon Sherry, Superior	1.25	12.50	5.00
R. G. F. Graham's Oporto	1.25	12.50	5.00
Pallde Fine Sherry, Ivisan's	1.25	12.50	5.00
M. M. M. Guville Cie. Sherry	1.50	16.00	6.00
Old Ruby Port Oporto	1.50	16.00	6.00

VERMOUTH

	Bot.	Case
Martini & Rossi, Imp.	$1.75	$21.00
Cinzano Italian	1.65	19.50
Calissano Italian	1.50	17.00
Boada Italian	1.35	15.00
Mondor Italian	1.00	12.00
Granier French	1.50	17.00
French Domestic, finest	1.10	12.00

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You know that the safest haven from disease is a hospital, right where you would be surrounded by it.

You know that grippe, pneumonia, tuberculosis, typhoid and many other diseases will attack one member of a household after another.

Contagion does not run riot within a hospital because most hospitals prevent the spread of disease with

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Do likewise. When there is sickness in your home keep Lysol solution *always* in the bed pan. Boil all eating utensils used by the patient in Lysol solution of proper strength. Wipe daily all woodwork in the sick-room—floor, window frames, doors, etc., with water to which Lysol has been added.

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You will then go a long way in protecting the rest of the family from contagion.

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Lysol Toilet Soap
Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

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Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound), guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

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DOVE DRY GIN	27.00	2.30
IMPERIAL GIN	22.00	1.90
VERMOUTH—French Type	12.00	1.10
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★ 250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN.
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
★ 706 Broadway, near Thornton St.
★1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
★ 478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
★859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
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NEW dem ago a small group of American patriots arrived in Europe. They were not officers. They were not delegates. They were simply leaders in the religious life of all Christian America, in all denominations.

The object, in one of many, in the direction of church unity. What will be the result?

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THERE was [illegible] that made Germany the mightiest force for evil in the world.

Schooling.

For forty-eight years Germany gave her people deliberate education in militarism, in Kultur, in the single national purpose of "Deutschland über alles."

No other country had a national purpose which every citizen knew and for which every citizen worked as the entire German population knew and worked for German supremacy.

Because of it, Germany alone of all people was so strong that she came near wrecking the whole civilized world.

[illegible] Great thinkers who voi

American ideals mu

lized *through e*

PRESIDENT WILSON [illegible]





Is Bolshevism coming to America?

A new spirit is spreading through industry to turn it aside

BOLSHEVISM isn't a form of government, it's a form of behavior," said Bersolika, the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," to an American reporter.

Not the sudden violence of passion let loose—but organized violence, violence deliberately adopted as the most effective way of righting social wrongs—that is the essential spirit of Bolshevism.

Kill—burn—so the whole slate burst, begin civilization over again—that is the terrible slogan the Bolsheviki are passing from country to country today.

What will quarantine America?

How can the germ of Bolshevism be stamped out and kept out of this

From the manager of a large organization:

Your activities are going to do the country a great deal of good. Congratulating you on the spirit which prompted the action you are taking,

H. M. HOOVER, *General Manager*
The Hoover Suction Sweeper Company

The president of a great corporation writes:

Our principle effort today should be to stimulate the ambition and the desire of our people for personal and national achievement. You have struck upon two of the factors that are most important in this connection and have hit them hard.

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THE League of Nations—Bolshevism—Educational Reform—Church Unity—Prohibition—

Riddles that are baffling all of us!

Yet riddles that must be solved!

Must you and I judge each stupendous problem *separately* as a *wholly new issue?*

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Four leading articles in the current issue

How Probition Works in the Largest "Dry" City in the World. Told in this week's issue by E. M. Rush.

"Is Your Daughter Safe?" This fearless article by Albert Sidney Gregg, Sup't of the American Civic Reform Bureau, sets forth the terrible dangers now confronting our young American womanhood.

The Human Touch of the Red Cross. In this chatty article, Margaret E. Sangster tells her personal observations of the wonderful human spirit of the Red Cross in France.

India's Present Tragedy. This week the Christian Herald has an illuminating article on the tragedy that India is now suffering. The Christian Herald is not content with giving the news of America and Europe alone. It covers the events of the whole world.

From four well-known employers of labor:

I strongly approve of the position taken [illegible] the Christian Herald.

J. T. DORRANCE, *President*
Joseph Campbell Co., Camden, N. J.

I congratulate you on your enterprise as [illegible] on your interest in a united church.

A. C. EMERY
Studley & Emery, Boston

The Christian Herald is certainly doing [illegible] work. I only wish it were possible [illegible] every family in the United States [illegible] read the Christian Herald. It would, [illegible] my opinion, be the greatest power for [illegible] combating Bolshevism that I know of.

W. M. GUY, *President*
Colonial Fireplace Co., Chicago

I believe you are performing a valuable service to us all, and I certainly hope that your results will generously repay you.

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You are certainly gripping the issues of the day in a manner that should attract a good deal of attention to the Christian Herald. I congratulate you.

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GRAHAM PATTERSON, PUBLISHER

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COBB DAY SEES DETROIT BEATEN

Georgia Peach Gets Cheers and Presents, While Bands Play, but Yanks Get Game, 7 to 0.

BIG CROWD HOOTS LEONARD

Unusual Outbreak Against Holdout Pitcher, Who Is Also Treated Roughly by Yankees.

Ty Cobb at the Polo Grounds yesterday proved a great success for the Yankees. The Georgia Peach got a lot of presents and applause, but the Yanks got all the runs. New York beat the Tigers, 7 to 0. Cobb did his share and delighted the folks who were there from his native State. Ty showed his speed on the bases by beating out a couple of scratch hits, stealing a couple of bases, and accepting a base on balls.

When Tyrus came to bat in the first inning a little lass from Georgia, Miss Mary Brennan, walked out to the plate and presented Ty with a bunch of posies and a leather bill folder with gold edges. In the folder was one buck, or simoleon, or washer; you know, a dollar. Then along came two lads lugging a big crate of Georgia peaches. All the Detroit players gathered around the box of fruit and grabbed a handful.

This crate of peaches may have had a lot to do with the winning of the ball game by the Yanks. The Detroit players probably ate more peaches than were good for them, and that extra weight amidships may have slowed them up. The gem of all the Georgians, Cobb himself, decided that he wouldn't eat any peaches until after the game was over.

Jazz Music Fills Air.

Cobb didn't get all the attention at yesterday's game. There was a big Boy Scout parade, headed by Big Bill Edwards, who made a speech in which he delivered a strong plea for the cause of Young America. There were so many bands in the parade that all the atmosphere under Coogan's Bluff got clogged up with jazz tunes. At one time it sounded as if they had all the bands east of the Mississippi on the job.

The Police Band and Glee Club were in the parade, together with Boy Scouts, soldiers, sailors, and marines. In the left field bleachers were about 5,000 of the happiest and noisiest Boy Scouts in captivity. They had the time of their young lives watching the ball game. In addition, there were about 15,000 spectators, including the delegation from the Georgia Society of New York. A combination of Boy Scouts, rooting Georgia baseball fans, and brass bands made an afternoon of noise such as the Polo Grounds has not heard in many a day.

When the Yanks got Detroit on the run they rubbed it in hard, and there was no let-up. Pitching for Detroit was Dutch Leonard, the player who came to the Yanks last Winter in the big Boston trade. Leonard was the most persistent holdout of the season and refused to come to New York to play unless they gave him as much money as Captain Kidd made in a year, with the Brooklyn Bridge thrown in on the side. Leonard was sold to Detroit. No one knows how much Leonard is getting out there, but it probably, by this time, owns most of Detroit and Lake Erie.

The crowd hooted and jeered Leonard while the Yanks were trimming him good and proper. No player in recent years has received such a demonstration. Leonard learned that he is a very unpopular citizen in Harlem. Ping Bodie got a great reception from the crowd, and as Manager Huggins helped Ping fight a verbal battle with Umpire Dineen, it is generally understood that they have settled the little squabble that transpired on Tuesday when Ping left the field in disgust.

Quinn Pitches Good Ball.

Jack Quinn did the pitching for the Yanks and turned in a nice performance. He allowed the Tigers five hits, Cobb getting two measly little scratch affairs, while two other safe bangs were made by Jones. The fifth hit was made by Ainsmith in the ninth.

The Yanks' beginning was the fourth. Peck beat out an infield single and went to second when Jones made a wild throw to first. Baker rolled a grounder to Bush, who fired the ball to Jones with the intention of cutting down Peck at third. Roger slid into the bag safely and Baker was high and dry at first. After Lewis hoisted to Young, Pipp, on a hunt-and-run play, laid the ball on the infield lawn, while Peck cleverly sneaked over the plate. The Yanks now had Leonard on the run, for on the next play Pratt rolled a grounder to the southpaw, who tried to make a force play at second, and his peg dribbled out into centre field. Baker scored on this play, while Pipp and Pratt went around to third and second.

Bodie struck out. That was Umpire Dineen's version of it. Bodie and Huggins had other ideas on the matter. Bodie says he didn't swing at the third strike, and the umpire says he did. After five minutes of several denials both ways, Manager Huggins muzzled himself just in time to save himself from getting put out of the game.

Truck Hannah came through at this point with a single to left, which scored Pipp and Pratt. In the next inning Peck walked and Baker singled. Lewis's single to left scored Peck, while Pipp's safe rap to centre sent Baker home.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	5	0	0	2	0	Bush,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Peck'p'rh,ss	3	3	2	4	5	Young,2b	3	0	0	4	3
Baker,3b	5	2	2	2	1	Cobb,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Veach,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	12	2	Heilman,1b	4	0	0	16	1
Pratt,2b	3	1	1	2	6	Flagstead,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Bodie,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Jones,3b	4	0	2	0	1
Hannah,c	4	0	2	7	1	Ainsmith,c	4	0	1	1	0
Quinn,p	4	0	1	0	0	Leonard,p	2	0	0	1	0
						Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	11	27	15	aShorten	1	0	0	0	0
						bEllison	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	0	5	24	12

a Batted for Leonard in seventh.
b Batted for Love in ninth.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Baker, (3.) Pratt, Young, Jones, (2.)

New York	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	—	7
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Stolen bases—Cobb, Veach, Pipp, Ainsmith. Sacrifice hit—Bush. Double plays—Young, Bush, and Heilman; Bush, Young, and Heilman; Pipp and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 8; Detroit, 11. Base on balls—Off Quinn, 1; Leonard, 1; Love, 2. Hits—Off Leonard, 9 in 6 innings; Love, 2 in 2. Struck out—Quinn, 2; Leonard, 1; Love, 1. Winning pitcher—Quinn. Losing pitcher—Leonard.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

				R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	1	0	0	0	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0

HAGEN OF DETROIT CATCHES UP TO BRADY OF OAKLEY IN FINAL ROUND FOR OPEN GOLF TITLE

BRADY AND HAGEN IN TIE FOR TITLE

Each Makes Total of 301 in Open Golf Championship Tournament at Brae Burn.

MEET IN PLAYOFF TODAY

Detroit Professional Plays Brilliant Final Round to Catch the Oakley Player.

Special to The New York Times.

[illegible] June 11.—In one of the [illegible] matches ever seen [illegible] Walter Hagen, [illegible] crept up from [illegible] and tied with [illegible] of 301 for the [illegible] Hagen was five [illegible] players started [illegible] Brady, with an [illegible] finished when [illegible] green. The [illegible] use of knowing [illegible] him to do on [illegible] had been kid enough [illegible] forced by taking [illegible] which was a [illegible] for the little bunch of [illegible] a half dozen strokes be[illegible] able to take advan[illegible] offered once or [illegible] outward journey. Standing [illegible] see Hagen realized that he [illegible] to do in 37 for a tie. One [illegible] was permissible, and he [illegible] the twelfth hole where [illegible] 5 to 4.

Played Under Par.

[illegible] who had to make it in one [illegible] an average of 4 fairs, which he [illegible] did without giving his many [illegible] nce for a thrill, un[illegible] last hole, where he [illegible] d even with the [illegible] ed the cup with his [illegible]

[illegible] outdistanced the [illegible] on trailing, Jack [illegible] and George Mc[illegible] were the only [illegible] pairs in the [illegible] managed to tie [illegible] third place, while [illegible] Tiller for fifth [illegible]

[illegible]knridge had an [illegible] to catch Brady [illegible] last nine holes, [illegible] stand the strain. [illegible] he finished the tourna[illegible] ll but the last [illegible] without attract[illegible] were far from the [illegible] first mistake [illegible] he got back to [illegible] this chance for [illegible] He fell back to seventh [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] f Columbia, who has [illegible] consistent money player [illegible] ships of the past ten [illegible] with 312 and took [illegible] professional was [illegible] [illegible] among the win[illegible] Chick Evans, the former [illegible] He had two bad [illegible] just managed to [illegible] L. Bowden, an[illegible] place this [illegible] things after [illegible] him a larger [illegible] and the only low [illegible] 72, fell down [illegible] well, so he took [illegible] fine gold [illegible] and some cash [illegible] for the same [illegible]

To Play Off for Title.

[illegible] was anything but cred[illegible] son and although [illegible] went in when he fin[illegible] was keenly dis[illegible] Brady did not win. [illegible] ow will draw an[illegible] but despite the fact [illegible] Boston Idol, Hagen's [illegible] today has made him [illegible] Hagen won this [illegible] Brady knows the [illegible] play, as he tied [illegible] J. McDermott and [illegible] McDermott won in [illegible]

[illegible] present holder of the [illegible] four year held [illegible] championship. He [illegible] gan and the [illegible] years ago [illegible] upon an [illegible] d such attention all [illegible] him in the five [illegible] playing tourna[illegible] prize money [illegible]

[illegible] first time since he [illegible] championship golf [illegible] ing the first ten. Next [illegible] been a consistent [illegible]

[illegible] AFTERNOON ROUND.

[illegible] 4 4 4 6 5 4 2 5—38
[illegible] 4 5 3 5 4 4 3 4—37—75

[illegible] AFTERNOON ROUND.

[illegible] 4 4 5 6 5 5 5 5—39
[illegible] 4 4 4 5 5 5 3 4—41—80

Total Card.

[illegible] 74 74 75 78—301
[illegible] 74 74 75 79—302
[illegible] 74 74 75 79—302
[illegible] 78 76 76 76—306
[illegible] 74 76 76 78—304
[illegible] 74 76 76 79—305
[illegible] 74 75 81—309
[illegible] 77 77 76 78—312
[illegible] 74 76 76 80—315
[illegible] 74 77 76 78—315
[illegible] 74 74 74 81—313
[illegible] 74 74 77 81—316
[illegible] 74 74 79 81—318
[illegible] 74 77 77 80—318
[illegible] 74 77 77 80—318
[illegible] 74 77 76 80—319
[illegible] 75 77 79 88—319
[illegible] 11. 79 82 80 78—319

DRIVE AT DAZZLING SPEED.

Speed Merchants Work Out for Races at Sheepshead.

Every one of the American and European auto-driving stars entered for the Second International Sweepstakes at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Saturday afternoon qualified yesterday afternoon in the eliminating trials. Dario Resta was one of the speed merchants to take the track. After about fifteen minutes of waiting to be cut loose for the [illegible] course, and, without speeding, averaged 111 miles an hour. [illegible] came the other [illegible] and not one one of them [illegible] the mile-an-hour mark.

[illegible] the last one to appear [illegible] to come out on the [illegible] Resta, besides [illegible] than 2,000 people scat[illegible] the speedway grand stand. [illegible] spent little time in tuning [illegible] word started around the [illegible] like streak of lightning. The [illegible] turned his had made three [illegible] track at a 112 gait and [illegible] swung up near the finish. It [illegible] time since last Summer. [illegible] has been greatly improved, [illegible] it is at least fifteen [illegible] hour faster than it was [illegible] raced over the Bay track.

Manager James F. Johnston yesterday completed the program for Saturday. In addition to the International classic at ten, twenty, thirty, and fifty miles there will be a twenty-mile championship for motor-truck cars and the amateur championship of the East.

The drivers who worked out at the track yesterday besides Resta and De Palma, were Ira Vail, Tommy Milton, Eddie Mulford, Joe Thomas, Dennis Mecay, Dave Lewis, Ray Howard, Louis Chevrolet, J. H. Reynolds, and Joe Boyer. All the drivers will be at the track tuning up every day from now until the day of the race.

MRS. GAVIN WINS AGAIN.

Defeats Miss Lounsbery in Women's Golf Tourney.

All thoughts of a possible girl champion this year were banished as a result of the second round matches in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association tournament at the Arcola Country Club yesterday. In one of the brackets on the lower side of the draw Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the Englishwoman, who won the title at Piping Rock two years ago, again dashed the hopes of Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, the Bedford player, looked to by many as the most likely of the younger school to break up the long existing monopoly of the matrons.

There was also the elimination of Miss R. Sherwood of the St. George's Golf and Country Club at the hands of Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Century. Miss Sherwood had Mrs. Rossin worried. After being 2 up at the turn she hit a ball from the tenth tee that drifted away to the rough. For a moment it was a question whether the ball would ever be found, and it looked like a hole for Mrs. Rossin, who had driven straight down the course. Miss Sherwood not only found the ball, but after getting it well out laid up a fine third shot and actually won the hole by sinking a putt for a par 4.

As it now stands Miss Marion Hollins will meet Mrs. G. M. Heckscher of Piping Rock in the upper bracket, while Mrs. Gavin and Mrs. Rossin will clash on the other side. In the second division Miss Alice F. B. Bryant of Baltusrol won her match from Miss Dorothy Manice, the Cherry Valley entrant.

The summary follows:

Championship Division.—Second Round—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, beat Mrs. J. J. Thomson, Siwanoy, 9 up and 8 to play. Mrs. A. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 2 up and 1 to play. Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Single Shore, beat Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, Bedford, 4 up and 3 to play. Miss A. S. Rossin, Century, beat Miss R. Sherwood, St. George's, 1 up.

Second Sixteen.—Second Round—Mrs. F. H. Egan, Siwanoy, beat Miss Dorothy Manice, Cherry Valley, 4 up and 3 to play. Miss Kate Bowman, Union County, beat Miss Marie Gomez, Fox Hills, 2 up and 1 to play. Miss S. G. Mott, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. L. L. Blake, Baltusrol, 8 up and 7 to play. Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, beat Mrs. W. H. Cane, Hackensack, by default.

Third Sixteen.—Second Round—Mrs. G. D. Rosener, Spring Lake, beat Mrs. W. A. Bartlett, Powelton, 4 up and 3 to play. Mrs. F. Salmon, Forest Hills, beat Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, 3 up and 2 to play. Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, beat Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 3 up and 2 to play. Miss Sybil Higbie, Hackensack, beat Mrs. L. L. Chadwick, Powelton, 3 up and 1 to play.

Fourth Sixteen—Second Round—Mrs. T. C. Bolmer, Baltusrol, beat Mrs. T. S. Stoker, Ridgewood, by default. Mrs. W. S. Case, Glen Ridge, beat Mrs. A. N. Reynolds, Glen Ridge, 2 up and 1 to play. Mrs. Albert Taylor, Marine and Field, beat Miss Bertha Crocker, Montclair, 2 up and 1 to play. Miss E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, beat Miss Mary Wilson, Hackensack, 6 up and 5 to play.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Three year-olds and up, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Fell Swoop, 117 pounds; Twiford, 99; Columbine, 112, Queen of the Sea, 107; Comme Ci, 104, The Portuguese, 111; Albert A., 116; *Recount, 106, Hank O'Day, 112, Wyndover, 94, Poacher, 116; Belle Mahone, 107, Snapdragon II., 112; African Arrow, 111; *Minto II., 112; Marchesa II., 94.

SECOND RACE.—Four-year-olds and up, claiming, one mile and seventy yards. Corresponds, 96 pounds; Lucius, 115, Ellis II., 110, *Appleton, Winkle, 95, Doubtful, 105, Favour, 110, Piedra, 105; Calla Lily, 100; Mary race, 100 each; *Paddy Dear, 105, The Fox, 106; *Queen of the Sea, 101; Mesquite Boy, 112, Bar of Phoenix, 110; Zeotic, Jack Mount, 105 each; Stitch in Time, 100; Blue Rock, 105; Our Nephew, 110; Ultra Gold, 105; Candidate II., 110.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds, the Greenfield Stakes, $2,000; five and one-half furlongs. Eddie Rickenbacher, 110 pounds, St. Germain, 100; Shoal, 102; *Crubel, 96; Headman, 105; Sard River II., 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds. South Hampton Handicap of $5,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Over There, 118 pounds; Chanoufleur, 109; Citrus, 119; Blairgowrie, 102; Thunderclap, 107; Sailor, 112; Yuma, 107; Rudy Kelly, 120; Rodgers, 107; Purchase, 124; Questionaire, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; selling; handicap; six furlongs. King Herod, 112 pounds; Andrew, 109; Poacher, 114; Louise V., 102, Youneed, 100; The Boy, 104; *Mahony, 99; Syrdarya, 90, Arrah Go On, 112; Abadane, 116; Quietude, 100; Warsaw, 102, Thundercrum, 97; *Torchbearer, 109; *Cobalt Lass, 97; Pickwick, 122, Jack Leary, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; maidens; five furlongs. My Laddie, San Marcus, 115 each; Marie Antoinette, 112, Buckdale, Feodor, Glen Light, Furlough, 115 each; Virginia L., Heyday, 112 each, Salt Peter, 115; Head Over Heels, Violet Tip, 112 each.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIR BARTON EASILY WINS THE BELMONT

Amazing 3-Year-Old Not Extended, Yet Sets New Track Record for 1⅜ Miles.

Sir Barton set the seal on his greatness at Belmont Park yesterday, where 25,000 persons made a midweek holiday to see Commander Ross's colt capture the historic Belmont Stakes in the easiest possible manner, at the same time setting a new track record of 2.17 2-5 for the mile and three furlongs. This supplants the mark made by August Belmont's Hourless two years ago, but how much faster Sir Barton could have traveled if pushed is a problem that may vex racegoers for some time. He was not extended for more than a furlong, and at the finish was almost pulling Jockey Loftus out of the saddle as he breezed past the judges five lengths in front of W. R. Coe's Sweep On, with the same owner's Natural Bridge, the only other starter, eight lengths further back.

Vociferous were the greetings which welcomed the new three-year-old champion as he returned to the stand where Commander Ross was waiting, bubbling over with joy, to shake the hand of Loftus and playfully pat his peerless thoroughbred. Encomiums on the son of Star Shoot, which varied from the "horse of the decade" to the more extravagant praise of "horse of the century," were meted out by experienced turfmen who are used to weighing brilliant performances with calm judgment. One thing is certain—of all the good horses which have won this classic for three-year-olds at Belmont Park only James R. Keene's Colin, the peer of them all, will bear comparison with yesterday's winner. Colin was beaten and was the last American three-year-old whose winnings reached $100,000. This mark in all probability will be equaled by Sir Barton, for the Belmont was worth $11,050 net to the winner, which, added to the moneys won in the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Withers Stakes, brings his total earnings in four races up to $64,950.

The certainty that Sir Barton would be a starter was sufficient to get more than double the usual Wednesday crowd to see the closing card of the successful Westchester Racing Association meeting run off under ideal weather conditions, and of those many hoped that the champion would be extended by Sweep On, which ran such a great race in the Suburban. This hope led to the extremely liberal odds of 2 to 5 being offered against Sir Barton, but it was futile, for there never was a point in the race that held danger for the champion.

Thousands made the trip to the track just to get a look at the horse that leaped into fame by graduating from the maiden ranks in the Kentucky Derby. Of these a goodly proportion visited the paddock to obtain a close-up view of the new racing wonder. As soon as Sir Barton appeared he was surrounded by a dense throng. Sir Barton is superbly muscled, with quarters that indicate strength, and strong, straight legs that taper to the fine point desirable in a horse bred for speed. There is class in every line of his body, and the well-rounded barrel suggests stamina to reinforce the speed guaranteed by his shoulders and hindquarters.

Sir Barton was a easy favorite for the fray that he leaped into the lead at the start of the race. He was immediately pulled back by Loftus, and Natural Bridge set out to make the pace to suit Sweep On, his stable companion. Before they had gone half a mile Natural Bridge had a lead of two lengths, with Sir Barton the same distance in front of Sweep On. Thus they ran until they disappeared from view behind a clump of trees at the end of the hairpin turn.

Natural Bridge held his advantage when they reappeared, with Sir Barton striding along behind under a strong pull. The racers were headed then for the main course, and it was in the middle of this turn that Sir Barton was let down for a short burst of speed. In less than a furlong he had shot by Natural Bridge and assumed a lead of two lengths before Loftus again put him in a restraint. The last turn into the stretch saw Sir Barton still raging along two lengths in front, and at that moment Sweep On was let down to make his bid for victory. A slight motion of Loftus's hands and a little kick provided all the urging needed for Sir Barton. His stride lengthened and he shot away from Sweep On, only to be checked again by his careful rider. During the last eighth Loftus sat still as a statue, holding his mount back as well as he could, but the beautiful chestnut could not be restrained entirely. He was endowed with the spirit of competition and ran straight and true to the end, pulling up without showing the least trace of weariness.

With the exception of the Harlem Selling Stakes, at a mile, the other events were well and cleanly contested. In this S. C. Hildreth's Sun Flash II., a prohibitive favorite, ridden by Taplin, finished next to last in a field of five. Taplin pulled his mount back so severely on the back stretch that he almost choked him. Then he steered the favorite wide in the home stretch, while Loftus, by a great finish on Commander Ross's Diamond Dust, beat War Zone. The stewards took immediate cognizance of Taplin's ride by suspending him and referring his case to the stewards of the Jockey Club.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting; selling; purse $700. Six and a half furlongs, main course.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Shillelagh, 3	103	Shilzinger	3-5	3-10
Elected II., 3	106	Nolan	20-1	6-1
Bellringer, 5	105	McCrann	15-1	5-1
Hohokus, 3	99	Myers	15-1	5-1
Sophie Vandal, 3	104	Wilson	15-1	4-1
James, 5	116	Hanmer	30-1	8-1
Onico, 4	98	Wessler	4-1	4-5
Onwa, 5	110	Carroll	30-1	8-1
Dahinda, 3	93	Erickson	60-1	15-1

Time—1:18 2-5.

Start good; won easily. Nightstick, ch. g., by Broomstick-Handsome, owned by Kentucky Stable, trained by F. J. Harmon.

SECOND RACE.

Quogue Steeplechase Handicap, for four year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $800 added. About two miles and a quarter.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Gold Bond, 5	110	Haynes	9-5	11-20
Doublet, a	150	F. Wims	6-1	8-5
Turmell, 6	138	Kennedy	7-2	4-5
Trumpator, 6	141	Blake	9-5	3-5

*Fell.

Time—4:45 4-5.

Start good; won driving. Gold Bond, ch. g. by Dick Welles-Miss Lida, owned by G. C. Walsh, trained by K. K. Karrick.

THIRD RACE.

Harlem Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $100 additional; guaranteed value $2,000. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Thrivent, 6	115	Loftus	4-1	7-10
War Zone, 3	99	Hamilton	4-1	7-5
Jack Stuart, 4	101	Wessler	50-1	12-1
Sun Flash II., 5	117	Taplin	1-2	out
Matinee Idol, 4	111	Lyke	12-1	3-1

Time—1:37 2-5.

Start good; won driving. Damrosch, br. h., by Rock Sand-Dissembler, owned by Commander J. K. L. Ross, trained by H. G. Bedwell.

FOURTH RACE.

Belmont Stakes, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50, with $100 additional if not declared by May 1, 1919; starters to pay $150 additional; guaranteed value $10,000. One mile and three furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Sir Barton, 3	126	Loftus	7-20	out 1
*Sweep On, 3	126	Fairbr'er	12-5	out 2
*Natural Bridge, 3	126	McAtee	12-5	out 3

*Coupled as Coe entry.

Time—2:17 2-5.

Start good; won easily. Sir Barton, ch. c., by Star Shoot-Lady Sterling, owned by Commander J. K. L. Ross, trained by H. G. Bedwell.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of three races since May 14, 1919; claiming; purse $700. One mile and a furlong.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Daddy's Choice, 6	105	Wilda	2-1	7-5
Benevolent, a	110	Stalker	4-5	1-4
Poor Butterfly, 4	111	Walls	5-1	6-5
Hickorynut, 5	102	Hamilton	40-1	8-1
Aima B., 5	107	Wessler	20-1	4-1

Time—1:53 1-5.

Start good; won easily. Daddy's Choice, b. h., by Trap Rock-Earth, owned by E. C. Griffith, trained by O. R. Bryson.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; purse $700. Five furlongs, straight.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Neddam, 2	115	Buxton	4-1	3-5
Tattle, 2	115	Ryan	8-1	7-5
Dr'm of the Val., 2	115	Loftus	9-20	out
Blazes, 2	115	Mergler	30-1	6-1
Gonzalo, 2	115	Ambrose	20-1	4-1

Time—0:59.

Start good; won easily. Neddam, br. c., by Ormondale-Miss Kearney, owned and trained by W. Booth.

Atlantic Yacht Club Plans.

Plans are rapidly being formulated by the Atlantic Yacht Club to make the coming July 4 holiday a real victory affair. For more than four years yachting and all water sports have been at a standstill below the Narrows. Owing to Government restrictions it has been practically impossible to use the lower bay for pleasure sailing. Even today there is a restricted zone that makes it almost impossible for yachts to anchor below the Narrows.

BACK TO JAMAICA TODAY.

Billy Kelly Top Weight in Southampton Handicap.

Racing will shift back today to the Jamaica track for the second session of nine days of the Metropolitan Jockey Club meeting. The opening attraction will be the Southampton Handicap for three-year-olds at a mile and one-sixteenth, for which most of the leading horses of that age are eligible.

Sir Barton, to which was allotted 123 pounds, is not named in the overnight entries, but his stable companion, Billy Kelly, will be at the head of the list with 120 pounds to carry. S. C. Hildreth's Purchase is rated four pounds worse than last year's two-year-old champion, and altogether there are eleven high-class performers to furnish contention.

The Greenfield Stakes for two-year-olds promises to provide another interesting race, while all the other events have filled well.

HARVARD ROWS FOUR MILES.

Match Race Booked for Crimson and Blue Coaches.

RED TOP, Conn., June 11.—In a time trial late today, the Harvard 'Varsity crew traveled over the four-mile course on the Thames in 22:17. The eight rowed upstream, paddling down to the railroad bridge for the start.

The second 'Varsity shell paced the big boat for the first two miles and finished a length ahead. The Crimson freshman eight paced the last two miles. The 'Varsity spurted near the finish line and beat the freshmen by a quarter length. The 'Varsity used the shell which was damaged at Boston and repaired.

Captain Whitman of Harvard challenged Yale for a race between the Blue and Crimson rowing coaches, Abbott and Haines. It was accepted, and the coaches will race in single shells the night before the regatta.

F. T. Higginson, Jr., of the Harvard Rowing Committee, was here today and watched the crews at work.

YALE CREWS TAKE SPIN.

Freshmen and Second 'Varsity Eights in Race.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 11.—The Yale crews found the water smooth when they went on the Thames late today for their second period of practice. Coach Abbott sent the 'Varsity shell down the river for two miles and then back. A 26 stroke was used nearly all of the distance. No time was taken.

The freshman and second 'Varsity eights were out before the 'Varsity and went downstream for two miles at a 28 stroke. Coming back to quarters a half-mile race was staged, both crews boosting their stroke to 32. They finished even, and the time was given as 2:20.

Riker replaced Leslie as bow of the combination crew. The latter has developed water on the knee.

Knockabouts to Race.

Arrangements are under way for the resumption of the series between Long Island Sound Star yachts and the knockabouts of the lower bay. Prior to the war there was considerable rivalry among the owners of the two divisions of boats. During last week the knockabout owners in the New York Canoe Club sent a challenge to the Star Association. It was at once accepted, and a special committee has been appointed to draw up plans for the series. The Long Island Sound Stars have a decided advantage, inasmuch as there are almost sixty yachts in its association from which to pick three representatives.

VOSHELL HAS HARD WORK TO BEAT JAP

Kashio Gives Well-Known Tennis Player a Sharp Battle in Metropolitan Tourney.

S. Howard Voshell, twice a winner of the Bronx County championship, ran into his first real opposition at the New York Tennis Club yesterday afternoon in the tournament which this year offers a chance to gain his old title and the Metropolitan as well. He met Seichiro Kashio in the fourth round, and won only after three hard-fought sets, scored at 6—2, 6—8, 6—3. The Japanese expert was slow in getting started, his early shots lacking speed or placement, with little evidence of headwork behind them. But in the second set there was a different story, for by this time Kashio was hitting very accurately, especially from his back hand, while Voshell was playing too carefully, with far less pace than usual. With a straight-set match several times within easy reach, the left-hander suffered some bad luck and eventually found the score all square on his own errors. The rubber was bitterly contested, with Voshell pulling out the crucial game after trailing at 15—10. His volleying became more and more dependable, particularly when he followed his twisting service to the net, and it was in this fashion that he finally closed out the match.

Harold Throckmorton, the newly crowned New Jersey State champion, was given a hot argument by Ingo Hartman, this year's Quaker Ridge titleholder, the second set running to 8—6 before the younger player could claim the match. Hartman led at 3—0 in this session, but was not quite able to hold his advantage against the terrific hitting of the Jerseyman, who was in top form throughout.

H. W. Forster handed Dr. William Rosenbaum a surprise by holding him to two long deuce sets, 8—6, 9—7, having at times all the better of the struggle. Rosenbaum ran into a lead of 5—2 at the start, but the Columbia student came valiantly from behind, tied up the set, and almost won it. The second was a hard fight from start to finish, and any let-down would have been fatal to the brilliant performances. Rosenbaum kept the edge by trying always for the net, and shooting desperately for whatever openings appeared.

Another match that held the attention of the gallery brought together Paul Martin and H. H. Manchester, both of the University Heights Club, and old rivals, with a similar type of game. Martin's sensational defeat of Van Dyke Johns had made him the favorite in this encounter, but Manchester's hard driving and consistent accuracy proved too much for his rival, and he won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3.

A start was made yesterday with the Manhattan Doubles, the present champions, Alrick Man, Jr., and Cedric Major, appearing in defense of their title, but getting no opponents in the first round. The strongest combinations on the courts were Forster and Von Bernuth, the Columbia University team; Fixman and Groesbeck, and Gatcomb and Davenport. Today the annual mixed doubles tournament for husbands and wives is scheduled to begin, with twenty pairs entered, including such famous players as the Raymond, Briggs, Hunter, Hartman, Pritchard, and Martin families.

The summaries:

Metropolitan-Bronx County Championship.—Fourth Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated H. W. Forster, 6—8, 9—7, 8. Howard Voshell defeated Seichiro Kashio, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3; Fred Anderson, Jr., defeated Edwin Bry, 6—1, 6—3; H. H. Manchester defeated Paul Martin, 6—3, 6—3; Herold Throckmorton defeated Ingo Hartman, 6—0, 8—6; Edward Fixman defeated Hamatt Norton, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles—First Round—George Groesbeck and E. Fixman defeated Von Eltz and Lamb, 6—3, 6—0; R. J. Gatcomb and Dr. Davenport defeated W. H. Pritchard and Jerry Lange, 6—2, 6—3; Forster and Von Bernuth defeated Kaltenbach and Brent, 6—1, 7—5; Brinckerhoff and Raymond defeated Muller and Niederstein, 6—3, 6—1.

MISS BALLIN WINS AT NET.

Reaches Semi-Final in Singles and Doubles.

Miss Florence Ballin of the West Side Tennis Club reached the semi-finals of both the singles and the doubles in the women's invitation tournament at the Ardsley Club yesterday. In the team event her progress was made by the default route, but her individual bracket was well earned by a victory over Mrs. Ingo Hartman at 6—1, 6—2. The loser put up a strong resistance throughout, leading at 2—0 and 4—0 in the second set before Miss Ballin acquired a winning command of her fast drive.

Winners in the third round were Miss Natalie Browning, Mrs. Edward Raymond, Miss Helene Pollak, and Miss Clare Cassell. Of these, only Miss Browning experienced real difficulty in coming through, her defeat of Mrs. D. C. Mills requiring three sets, 6—8, 7—5, 6—2. Miss Pollak's victory over Miss Margaret Taylor was unexpectedly one-sided, the sets going at 6—0, 6—1.

In the women's doubles, the national champion, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, again proved herself fit for strenuous tennis, for with Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver she drove through the strong combination of Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Taylor in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Farlee had a more even contest with Mrs. S. F. Waring and Miss Adele Cragin, the three sets going at 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

A start was made yesterday with the mixed doubles:

ARDSLEY CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT.

Singles.—Third Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Natalie Browning defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6—8, 7—5, 6—2; Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss M. Whiteley, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—0, 6—1.

Fourth Round—Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 6—1, 6—2.

Doubles—Second Round—Miss Carona Winn and Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood and Miss Phyllis Walsh, 5—7, 8—6, 6—1; Mrs. De Forest Candee and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Brown and Miss Jones by default; Mrs. O. G. Wagner and Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. E. C. Dubie and Mrs. Alex Chisolm by default; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver defeated Miss Margaret Taylor and Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Farlee defeated Mrs. S. F. Waring and Miss Adele Cragin, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round—Mrs. Candee and Miss Ballin defeated Mrs. Wagner and Miss Handy by default.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. E. V. Lynch and W. J. Tousaint defeated Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. S. F. Waring and W. A. Campbell defeated Miss Marion Iler and Dexter Hewitt, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Gilleaudeau and J. S. O'Boyle defeated Mrs. Farlee and Luke Thomas, 7—5, 7—5; Mrs. L. G. Morris and Alex Iler defeated Miss Ballin and Cyril Ballin by default.

RICHER STAKES AT LAUREL.

New Management Plans Improvements at Maryland Track.

The new management at Laurel has started on its plan to bring the racing of the Maryland State Fair to a standard that will tend to help in the general effort that has been under way for several years to provide in Maryland the highest class of sport, with support from the real lovers of a good horse.

As to the class of racing to be furnished, efforts will be made to introduce attractions that will bring to the post the best horses in training. In place of the long array of fixtures with values but little in excess of overnight events, the following list of stakes has been arranged for, and conditions will be announced in a few days:

The Maryland Handicap, three-year-olds, $10,000 added, 1¼ miles.

The Annapolis Handicap, three-year-olds and upward, $7,500 added, 1⅛ miles.

The Laurel Handicap, all ages, $7,500 added, 6 furlongs.

The Chevy Chase Steeplechase, four-year-olds and upward, $5,000 added, 2½ miles.

The Manor Handicap, two-year-olds, added, 1 mile.

The Capital Handicap, three-year-olds and upward, $5,000 added, 6 furlongs.

The National, two-year-olds, $5,000 $3,000 added, 1 mile.

The Ticket of Leave Steeplechase, three-year-olds, $3,000 added, 2 miles.

WILLARD SETS FAST PACE FOR PARTNERS

Champion Boxes Six Rounds and Impresses Onlookers with His Speed.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 11.—Six spirited rounds of boxing and five miles of road work constituted the training program of Jess Willard today in preparation for the heavyweight championship contest with Jack Dempsey here July 4. The champion stepped three rounds each with Jack Hempel and Walter Monahan, and boxing experts regarded his glove work as the most impressive since he started training here ten days ago. He used a rangy left jab with telling effect on Monahan and set such a furious pace for Hempel that the latter was in a dizzy condition after the final round.

Willard wound up the day's exercise by wrestling with Soldier Stanton, and the champion left the ring with a bleeding back as a result of Stanton's rough work in pulling and tugging Willard around the ring. The champion's flesh is somewhat soft, and when his attention was called to the condition of his back he promptly chased Stanton out of the ring.

The sunburned Dempsey, still chafing under the restraint placed on him, went through a lively workout, but was not permitted to put on the gloves. He covered about seven miles on the road, tugged at the weighted punched bag and shadow boxed. Although the wound over his eye is healing rapidly, Manager Jack Kearns decided not to take any risks.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SENATORIAL BLUNDERING.

The Treaty "leak" investigation silliness is an entirely characteristic, consistent, and congruous part of the policy of blundering which the Republicans adopted from the moment they came into control in the upper branch of Congress. There was a deal of furious declamation about copies of the Treaty supplied to the "interests" in Wall Street, while it was withheld from the Senate. From the speeches of Senators the country got the impression that the Treaty was on the desk of every important banker and financier, that it was the subject of their daily conference and their plannings; the inevitable inference was that the relation between the Administration and the Wall Street "interests" was much too close for the good of the country.

The investigation discloses not a ream or a bale of peace treaties distributed through Wall Street, but one lone copy, which, in his capacities as head of the Red Cross and as an international financier, Mr. DAVISON received from Mr. LAMONT in Paris. Mr. DAVISON had not shown the Treaty to his partners; he found it of so little value and interest to himself that he sent his copy to Mr. ROOT. Mr. ROOT will have the sympathy of all his countrymen. Retiring from the public service after a long and distinguished career, with an unblemished reputation, he is now obliged to make the dreadful confession that he was the man who showed the Treaty to Senator LODGE. It was unfortunate, it was deplorable, for Mr. LODGE was thus betrayed into the private, personal blunder of imagining and reporting that he found in the Treaty dark and fearful things that had been craftily and wickedly concealed from the public when the summary was put forth. Nobody else finds anything of the kind; except for Mr. LODGE, the testimony is well-nigh universal that the summary was a faithful synopsis of the document. Mr. LODGE must have felt that the Republican Senate was not blundering fast enough, so he hastened to make his personal contribution to the mess.

Mr. ROOT is defiant about it. He refuses to see that there could be any crime in having in his possession a document that was openly published and sold in a great part of Europe, which was in the possession of several thousand of his countrymen in Paris and not a few of them here; which, moreover, so far as its substantive provisions and all the important terms of peace are concerned, had been issued to the public by the Government of the United States. He defends his right to have the Treaty, and, rising to the very summit of audacity, he insists that he had a right to show it to Senator LODGE. The candid public will not quarrel with ex-Senator ROOT's contentions, but we are quite unable to see that his testimony before the committee has delivered him from the wrath of Senator BORAH and Senator JOHNSON.

The childishness of the Senate in all this thundering about the "leak" is a counterpart of its loud outcries over the refusal of the President to let it have copies of the Treaty. Now that it has printed the Treaty in the Congressional Record, Senators find the document of such trifling interest that they do not even read it. They do not need to read it, for the summary had given them all the information of its contents that they needed in the present stage of the negotiations. In all these blunders the Republican Senators follow up and repeat their primary blunder of refusing to accept and approve the League of Nations Constitution when it had been amended in such a way as to meet and remove, without any exception whatever, every reasonable objection they could raise or invent against it. They have been guilty of a continuing blunder in the violence of their assaults upon the League covenant, as when Senator KNOX declared that acceptance of it would be "national suicide," or when he declared in his resolution that it would amend our Constitution. If the American people were all fools they might believe this stuff. But when they see eminent Republicans, every whit as loyal to their party as Senator KNOX and Senator LODGE, Republicans of great experience in public affairs, whom it would be mere madness to charge with want of regard for our Constitution and institutions, men like ex-President TAFT, ex-Attorney General WICKERSHAM, and President LOWELL, defending the League and in reasoned arguments urging its acceptance with the Treaty, the people know very well that the language the Senators see fit to employ is mere wind and fury. And the public is fully justified in the conclusion, which it is unable to resist, that the Senators rage against the League covenant only because of their partisan hostility to President WILSON.

The resolution of Senator KNOX cannot be described as a blunder. It is far worse than that; it is an attempt to destroy the Treaty of Peace, to annihilate the Paris Conference and its work, to embroil us with foreign nations between whom and ourselves relations of unusual confidence and friendship have been established by the great labors of Mr. WILSON. The adoption of this resolution and the consequent destruction of the Treaty would leave us at war with Germany, it would prolong conditions not only compelling enormous expenditure, but involving grave political and social dangers. In its terms and purpose the resolution is an affront to the statesmen of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan who have labored with the President in determining the conditions of peace. It is a flagrant misrepresentation of the will of the American people, for it tends to create abroad the totally false impression that they disapprove the Treaty and oppose the League of Nations. The people want peace, they want the Treaty signed and ratified without any further delay; they want the League of Nations with the great and invaluable assurance it gives against war. The introduction of the resolution was an act of madness, which has been appropriately described as comparable to the ravages of the revolutionary groups when they attempt the destruction of machinery and other forms of property. Mr. KNOX's resolution is, in truth, a new form of offense against the public welfare, against the interest and the good repute of the nation. It is partisanship run mad.

ADROIT GOVERNOR SMITH.

By calling an extraordinary session of the Legislature for June 16 to act upon the ratification of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, Governor SMITH has grasped the forelock of time and opportunity with an unerring hand. Mere tedious questions of principle have no part in such a purely partisan matter as a constitutional amendment. Which is the better friend of woman suffrage, the Democratic Party or the Republican Party? Which saw it first, nursed it the more assiduously, loves it the more passionately? The New York Republicans have been trying to persuade the womenfolk that only the Republican heart is true to the cause. It is a Republican Legislature that will ratify rapturously, but, alas! even the most thoroughly feminist Republican Legislature can't call itself together. With malice prepense and the wicked intent of injuring the Republican Party of New York, stripping it of one of its sweetest hopes and alienating from it the affections of th woman suffragists, Governor SMITH emits his proclamation for a called session; and in only four days the sages are to assemble at Albany. It will take only two days, the Governor thinks, to accomplish the great and blessed work to which they are summoned.

While the women of New York are no longer condemned to dwindle, peek, and pine without the all-salutary ballot, the Governor's heart, like every good politician's heart, goes out tenderly to the unemancipated and oppressed women of States that have not yet struck the shackles from the spindle side of the house. "When "the right of the women in the nation to the same privilege is to be "determined," he writes in a passage that will be read with gnashing of teeth in the Republican Club, "New "York State, the Empire State, "should be in the front rank, bearing "its full share of responsibility with "its full share of the efforts required "to write into the Federal Constitution the principles we believe in, "and to grant to the women of our "land the right to which they are "entitled, which should be speedily "granted them as a slight recognition of their heroic conduct in the "great crisis through which we have "so recently passed."

It won't do to wait for the regular session. New York must be "in the forefront." The women must have a chance to vote not only at the next Presidential election but in the primaries next Spring for the election of delegates to the National Conventions. Finally, New York, by her approval of the amendment, will give a tremendous stimulus to its fortunes in other States. Governor SMITH must have thoroughly enjoyed writing this proclamation. For the moment, at least, he makes the Republicans seem like laggards and Laodiceans, careless of the issue of issues.

All too palpably does the Hon. THADDEUS C. SWEET, Speaker of the Assembly, betray the dislocation of the Republican nose. He laments that this call for an extraordinary session is "most unusual." The called session is like to be "a useless expense." Since New York women vote, what would be lost to woman suffrage by waiting for the regular session next January? Governor SMITH has outfinessed and out-manoeuvred the Republicans. He has "played politics" with the amendment in a manner which Speaker SWEET and all other severe Republican moralists must blame and envy.

JOHN C. SPOONER.

When Senator SPOONER resigned from the Senate in 1907 he was the ablest man in it. He did not leave his life behind there, and his place has never been filled. Early in his first term in the Senate, which began in 1885, he showed the remarkable qualities of intellect, the clearness and sharpness of mental vision, the acuteness, the learning, and the unfailing common sense that were to make him, in his too short term of public service, covering only sixteen years, perhaps the most constructive and the most useful statesman at Washington. His readiness and brilliancy in debate, the almost encyclopedic variety of the subjects which he discussed, his mastery of international as of constitutional law, were, in a sense, the cause of an imperfect general appreciation of his gifts and labors. Specialists in finance or economics or international law, men like JOHN SHERMAN, NELSON W. ALDRICH, CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, presented but a single facet to the popular imagination or memory of them. Mr. SPOONER took all subjects of legislation for his province.

As a maker of laws, as a corrector and reviser of bills, he fashioned legislation amply and constantly. He was an unofficial Supreme Court of one. He was a large improver and builder. The Panama Canal act bears his name. He was at least joint author with another most useful, old-fashioned Senator, Mr. PLATT of Connecticut, of the amendment that bears the latter's name. His was an important amendment to that Anti-Trust act named after Mr. SHERMAN and so largely written by Mr. EDMUNDS. In Cuba, in the Philippines, in we know not how many treaties, how many great statutes, that crystalline and commanding brain has written itself. He knew law, and how to make law. He was a thinker and a doer as well as one of the cleverest talkers of our time.

He saw instantaneously through humbug, from whatever distinguished sources it came. One recalls his ironic commentary on a bill prepared during the railroad rate-fixing controversy by a superserviceable but not eminent personage. "This bill would upset the "whole system of equity jurisprudence. Otherwise it's all right."

It is no compliment to a so-called "reform" that Mr. SPOONER, the first figure in the Senate, would undoubtedly have been defeated had he been a candidate for re-election. He believed in government by the Constitution. He was devoted to the Constitution, and no man knew more about it. Mr. LA FOLLETTE may stand as the representative in Wisconsin and through the country generally of the craze to change the Constitution, the tendency to regard it as an outworn or highly imperfect document of "Bourbonism." Doubtless the popular election of Senators has intrinsic, if invisible, merits, but how much chance would a great lawyer and statesman like Mr. SPOONER, not pliant enough to bend law and facts before the popular fashion of the hour, have of being elected Senator?

MR. PLUMB'S PLAN.

"Prolonged applause" by Federationists at Atlantic City greeted the plan proposed by the counsel for the Railway Brotherhoods, Mr. GLENN E. PLUMB, for Government operation of the railways. Others would applaud it also if they could believe his statement that it would save $400,000,000 to $600,000,000 in interest, and enable a reduction of rates by 10 per cent. The method proposed is the formation of a single Federal corporation to take over all railway property by exchange of its securities for the present issues. Such a corporation "would require no capital," because the securities would be guaranteed by the Government, which would be protected by its power to control the operation of the railways. The stock of the corporation is to be held in trust for the benefit of the employés, the earnings to be divided among the employés, in addition to wages, in the proportion of the individual wages respectively to the total wages paid.

Mr. PLUMB's candor is admirable. He makes no attempt to conceal that under his plan the railways are to be run for the production of wages rather than for the production of transportation, or dividends for those whose money built the railways. It is labor's point of view that all factories are for the benefit of the workers, rather than of those who build the factories or use their products. How the factories would come into existence if there were no dividends to be hoped and worked for, and how the goods would be produced if the wage fund absorbed all the earnings, is not explained. The reason for wishing an explanation is that the plan received the formal approval of fourteen railway unions before it carried away the audience of Federationists. Here is a plan claiming the formal indorsement of "millions of voters," and which is proposed not for the railways alone, but for "all industries which "afford special privileges for capital "as against labor." We, too, are against special privileges, either for railway workers against railway owners, or for railway workers against the interests of all others, or for capital against labor. Our stand is for the universal interest as nearly as it can be ascertained, and our reason for receiving the proposal with more critical examination than the Federationists gave it is that it would be disappointing in its results.

We do not think that the Government could save any interest by guaranteeing the securities of the corporation which is to take over the railway property on its own valuation of the property taken. The Government has tried for years to value railway property, and the harder it tries the more difficulties appear. One proposer of the valuation notion has said that the law can no more be understood than the Chinese alphabet can be recited backward. If the valuation were to be undertaken by Mr. PLUMB, the adoption of his plan to be dependent upon approval of his valuation, we should hear no more of it. Assuming the valuation, it is not likely that the exchange of securities could be completed without years of litigation and innumerable cases of individual hardship and injustice. Assuming that accomplished, there remains the fact that the railways now are operating at a deficit larger than the saving of interest which Mr. PLUMB promises, and that the Government operation is not giving satisfaction. To hope for reduction of rates under such conditions is as difficult as to look for dividends from his corporation as an addition to the present wage scale. Mr. PLUMB's promises are tempting, but it is disquieting to find them accepted so readily upon the basis of an appeal to class interest and with so little thought of the common good.

Still worse is Mr. PLUMB's citing of the approval of the plan by certain farmers' organizations, some of which have fallen under public disapproval for their inclination toward Socialist or even Bolshevist ideas. Mr. PLUMB declares that the plan is approved by the American Society of Equity, the Grange and Gleaners, the Non-Partisan League, and the New Labor Party. The railways have created more wealth for the farmers than they have for the owners of railway securities, and the farmers have repaid them by repeatedly assailing the railways. Every bushel and every farm animal will buy more transportation now than ever before, and farm lands will sell for more dollars than ever before. Whoever else has suffered by the railways, the farmers have not.

But, in the interest of fairness, Mr. PLUMB should have made known to his audience the fact that multitudes of farmers in the West have been outspoken in their denunciation of Government operation of the railways. He presents the testimony only of the political farmers.

THE NON-STOP ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Before the end of this week the news may be flashed from Ireland that the Atlantic passage has been made through the air in one flight. It is a thrill to look forward to, for such is the rivalry between Captain J. ALCOCK, who is to pilot the Vimy bomber, and Major H. G. BRACKLEY, who will be at the wheel of the Handley-Page, that neither can afford to be more than an hour behind in leaving the ground. The trial flights were made within the span of twenty-four hours. There remained the final preparations, the scrutiny by the mechanics of every working part of the engines, and the usual tuning up. HAWKER's failure in the Sopwith was probably due to loose solder in a pipe and to nothing else, for when he came down into the sea he had fuel enough to finish the voyage and his motor was apparently not at fault. The competing machines that have been making ready since the frustration of the hopes of HAWKER and Commander GRIEVE are more powerful and stancher than the Sopwith, but it is just as necessary that no blemish or weakness in them should be overlooked; in fact, the bigger and heavier an airplane is the more important it is that the motive power shall work regularly and without friction. To illustrate by the automobile: a light car with a simple engine may worry along for a while with an obstruction or an injury that, in the case of a finished product from the factory, big and imposing, would bring it to a full stop. If the Vimy bomber and the Handley-Page are as fit as mechanical skill can devise, provided no structural flaw lurks in them, there is no reason why both should not clear the Atlantic at high speed, the weather being propitious. The human factor may be depended upon not to fail.

The ideal day for a start would seem to be Friday, the 13th, for the moon is then at the full. It will rise before daylight fades, and it will be in the sky long after the coming of dawn. A full moon at sea makes the night like day for the aviator. It is a guide as well as a lamp. But if flying men are as superstitious as sailing men, Friday, the 13th, is not the day they would choose for a great risk. Moreover, time is the essence of the adventure in this case. The Captain and the Major are watching each other with the resolution of the bulldog and the cunning of the cat. There is £10,000 to win and immortality. With machine ready and the weather right, or at least kind, there will be no spirit of "After you, Sir," between them. If Thursday will not serve, then the day the superstitious abun will have to do; at any rate, the first hour when the more alert can steal away.

HAWKER and GRIEVE, in their haste to shake the mud of Newfoundland from their wheels, fairly defied sky and winds, for May is one of the worst months of the year for navigating in mid-Atlantic. Of course, the coming of rivals and prospective competition had a good deal to do with their precipitate departure from St. John's, but, as things turned out, they might have waited for halcyon June weather. There have already been days at a time this month when storms were laid and the air was clear and balmy for the Atlantic venture. June, however, is not always halcyon; and as this has been a year for freakish weather, Captain ALCOCK and Major BRACKLEY had better not presume too far upon good fortune. They probably understand that; so a start by one, and probably both, may be expected in the next forty-eight hours. Although young—the Captain is 26 and the Major 24—they are veteran flying men and courageous, as the saying is, to a fault. During the war Captain ALCOCK won the Distinguished Service Order for long-distance bombing raids over Turkey, and he finished by falling into the hands of the enemy when his engine "stalled." Major BRACKLEY won the same distinction in night raids on Bruges and Zeebrugge. It must be hard for these youngsters to imagine that the Atlantic with a full moon overhead holds any perils for them.

The great Handley-Page with her expanse of planes and four engines is a veritable ship of the air for size and power, and for that reason seems to have the better chance of completing the dash across the Atlantic; but, after all, her tank capacity of 2,366 gallons should keep her in the air no longer than twenty-two hours. The smaller Vickers-Vimy, with her two engines, carries enough fuel, it is said, to fly 2,440 miles without coming down, and of the two she appears to be the faster by about ten miles an hour. If they should start abreast, like a pair of race horses, the smaller plane would probably outfly the more imposing machine to Ireland.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND PRIVATE SERVICE.

Even in these days when money is plentiful, if not easy, $7,500 a year is a reasonably good salary. When it is increased by perquisites such as free office rent, free postage, clerk hire, and extravagant traveling allowances, the total reaches a figure which is respectable even in New York and must seem sumptuous in many parts of the country. A man who makes that much money usually has to work for it. If he does not have to work for it, at least he has to refrain from harming the interests of his employer.

A man receiving this salary from a private corporation would not be expected to waste much of his time, when work was piled high on his desk and every minute's delay was expensive in money and good-will, in prosecuting private feuds against other employés of his firm. He would not dissipate two-thirds of each working day in high-pressure conversation with his fellow-employés. He would not take a week or so of his time to find out how it happened that somebody else knew something about his business that he didn't know, nor would he continue to prosecute the inquiry after he himself had obtained the information. He would not sit up of nights thinking up methods of obstruction for any and all plans that might be made by the general manager. He would not go out of his way to insult a firm whose cordial co-operation with his employer was essential to the enduring welfare of both. In other words, he would be expected to earn his salary and to let men at other desks earn theirs.

But no such obligation to the employer who pays the salary seems to be felt by certain United States Senators. Uncle Sam is an easy boss.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Decision Highly Unexpected.

That "labor," other than that directly engaged in agriculture, was enthusiastically in favor of the law that gave it all Summer long an extra daylight hour for its own businesses or pleasures has been assumed confidently in all discussions of the subject by the friends of the plan and hitherto has not been denied by its enemies. The latter rested their whole case on the grievances professed by the farmers, and by a very dangerous implication held that the opinions and preferences of urban and village workers, in comparison with those of the world's food producers, were unworthy of consideration.

While the controversy was thus defined its end was easy to predict, for of "labor" the farm laborers are a small minority, inarticulate and far less influential, politically, than the unions. But an astonishing change in the daylight saving situation has been caused by the pronouncement against it, 450 to 180, made by the delegates attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

If that vote stands—if it really expresses the sentiment of the workers whom these delegates represent—then there is little or no hope that the daylight saving law can be saved beyond this Summer, and its immediate repeal is probable. But that the vote was a correct expression of organized labor's will, if not exactly unbelievable, at least need not be believed until better proof than this vote has been given. It seems to have been based on the wishes of a few unions, strong but not large, and some vigorous protests are to be expected from the great multitude of workers who have frequently manifested appreciation of the advantages derived by them from setting the clocks ahead.

They Were Convinced Too Easily.

Study of the arguments against daylight saving brought forward at Atlantic City increases the wonder that they were successful. One voluble antagonist of the readjusted time could find nothing better to say against it than that it had been used by the employers as a means of reducing expenses. Surely there are not many men in the American Federation of Labor who oppose reduction of manufacturing or producing expenses as necessarily injurious to labor.

Then the plea of certain miners that for them the clock had been set ahead an hour when the time zone system was adopted many years ago, and now it was set ahead another hour, did reveal that for them an approach to a real hardship exists. Their grievance, however, is a mere mishap of location on an unlucky meridian, and while they merit some sympathy it gives them no more right to demand the abandonment of daylight saving than that of time zones.

There is hardly a law on the statute books—except those formulating the Ten Commandments—that doesn't make undeserved trouble or inconvenience for somebody. The defense of any law depends on its relation to the general interest, not to that of a few individuals, and on that ancient and firmly established principle the daylight saving law is a good one.

Her Offense Was Not Espionage.

Colonel EUGENE R. WEST of the Judge Advocate General's Department seems not to have given to the case of EDITH CAVELL the amount of attention that was required to make him really well informed in regard to it. Otherwise, in discussing her execution before the committee of the American association which is investigating our court-martial system, he could not have made even a hesitating and reluctant admission that perhaps the Germans were justified in shooting her.

"I have become rather firmly convinced," he said, "that she was subject to her fate by the usual laws of war." And then he added, "Certainly the French have executed women spies."

It is true that the French shot women spies in the course of the war, and it is also true, as Colonel WEST said, that unless women and men are held to the same responsibility, as regards espionage, "the gates would be open wide to the most resourceful class of spies there is." But why talk about spies when discussing the death of EDITH CAVELL? She committed—and confessed—a serious violation of military regulations formulated by the Germans. Those regulations would have been legitimate enough if the Germans in Belgium had not been where even war gave them no right to be. But she was not a spy.

What the heroic nurse did was to assist the escape to England of certain young men, some of them British, some French, and some Belgian. She was betrayed by a spy employed by the Germans—a wretch whom the French will soon put on trial—and as what she did probably to a minute extent increased the size of the armies opposed to Germany, her imprisonment would have been easily defensible. But her offense would have been held capital by nobody except Germans, and neither the French nor any other civilized people would have committed a deed that was at once an atrocious crime and a colossal blunder.

"Whence Blimp?"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting letter in today's TIMES by Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert explains the "blimp" as far as form and construction goes. But many people are wondering where the term "blimp" comes from. If some one will kindly throw some light upon the derivation of this mysterious word many readers will feel grateful.

G. EDWARD STUBBS.
New York, June 11, 1919.

The Negroes' Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Peacock on your editorial page of June 7 says he has "never known a single instance where a negro man was denied the constitutional right to vote in an election, or any discrimination whatever against the negro voter in favor of the white man." Will he go a step further and allege that he never knew any instance where the votes of the negro voters were not counted? X.
Williamstown, Mass., June 7, 1919.

HE THAT ALONE WOULD BE.

He that alone would be, let him arise
and come
From out the quiet, stagnant country-
side,
And find a dwelling in a city where the
thousands dwell,
And there abide.

The hermit, weary of mankind's ignoble
strife
Flies to the forest, or in dark retreat
Secludes himself. O fool! There is one
secret place—
The city street.

And there be some who take the con-
vent cell, and hope
Thus to avoid earth's pleasures and
false joys,
While grim seclusion, bound with brass,
awaits the seeker, 'midst
A city's noise.

The prairie dweller, lone, may see the
change
From green to dreary white, nor ever
hear
His neighbor's voice, but birds and
beasts give him companionship
Amidst the drear.

In the city you can live and walk among
The crowds as through a drifting,
misty zone—
Can hear strange voices, see the un-
known faces of mankind,
And be alone!

Or in your chamber note strange foot-
steps pass your door
That evermore go past—with fortitude
Can mark the cheery laugh, the scrap
of talk, that put bounds to
Your solitude.

You that alone would be, arise today
and come
From cave and cell, from prison and
prairie wide,
And hide yourselves forevermore among
the multitude,
And there abide!

JOHN ANDREWS.

BULGARIA AND GREECE.

Refutation of Mr. Panaretoff's Assertions Concerning Bulgarian Reluctance to Join Germany.

By EMILE MALAKIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting to note that nations once beaten and condemned by the world as being on the side of the wrong try to modify their position by attempting to prove, as in the case of Germany, that the people are not to blame and, therefore, must not suffer the consequences of war.

Mr. Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister, in his communication dated June 5, I presume is trying to win the hearts and minds of the American people by attempting to prove that the statement of "Polybius," in the recently published book, "Greece Before the Conference," "The Bulgarian nation evinced none of the symptoms of dissent in the matter of joining forces with Germany," which he has taken too literally, is wrong, and that Bulgaria had a faction which was opposed to the war, therefore Bulgaria must not be condemned by the world.

Unfortunately, such an argument is not convincing, as the alert mind of the American people knows only too well the factions of opposition to war that existed in all nations. On the eve of declaration of war by Germany the German Socialists protested against the action of the government and paraded through the Berlin streets. France was confronted with the same agitation, Italy also. Here in America meetings of opposition to the war were suppressed, which proves that even in this nation, which was fully convinced of the necessity of casting herself on the side of the Allies, there existed opposition.

In every case opposition did not represent the majority, and the fact remains that Germany declared war on France and Russia, the United States on Germany, and that Bulgaria cast her lot with Germany. Besides, we know, and Mr. Panaretoff must know in his capacity as Minister, that definite offers were made by the Allies to have Bulgaria join their forces. The offers of the Allies were apparently too defined for her, She suspected that she could loot more by joining her forces to those of Germany. As a result she is suffering from her own disillusionment and fault. Were the Bulgarians opposed to war to keep their neutrality or to join their forces to those of the Allies? This point is not made clear by the Bulgarian Minister.

In either case it is difficult to be convinced, first of a neutral Bulgaria, because Bulgaria had not forgotten the disastrous results of her second Balkan War, which she brought upon her own allies. It would have been only natural for her to attack dying Serbia and Greece, split into two factions at the time, in spite of the fact that she would be an ally to her natural enemy, Turkey. The enmity of the Turks is not so strongly felt as that of the Greeks and the Serbs, who brought upon Bulgaria her own punishment, because the Turk and the Rumanian simply took advantage of her helpless state. Second, that Bulgaria would have cast her lot with the Allies, because in doing this she would be fighting side by side with Serbia, later with Greece and Rumania, all her natural enemies. Could Bulgaria suffer such a sudden change of heart? If she would, all the more reason why she ought not to be trusted, as it would have proved, once more, that she had no moral fibre in her. The above facts seem to me to be sufficient proof that there could not be very much opposition on the part of the Bulgarians to casting their lot with the Germans in this struggle, unless they had all of a sudden become superhuman.

Bulgaria chose the side of Germany without any decided opposition from her people, because she believed that Germany would win the war. Her case cannot surely be compared to that of Greece, for Mr. Panaretoff must surely remember that, though Greece had not sided officially with the Allies some twenty or thirty thousand of her sons, under the strong leadership of Venizelos, were sacrificing their lives in Macedonia for the cause of the Allies, and it was only a matter of time before the pendulum would swing entirely, which it did, only earlier than expected, due to the pressure of the Allies. Moreover, Greece cast her lot at a time when the victory of the allied armies was still in doubt, while Bulgaria joined in during the acme of German victory, as admitted by Mr. Panaretoff himself in his statement, "When the Bulgarian mobilization was ordered the Government gave the reservists to understand that they were called under the colors to defend the neutrality of Bulgaria, which was threatened by the near eventuality of an Austro-German drive through Serbia to Constantinople."

It is ridiculous to try to prove to a native of the Balkans that Bulgaria was not aiming at a hegemony. Is such reason not found merely in her declaration of war on the side of Germany, or must we go back one more step to the second Balkan War, which was precipitated on account of Bulgaria's territorial aspirations at the expense of Greece and Serbia, her own allies during the war? Can the Greeks ever forget the Saloniki incident when General Theodoroff marched off with his army toward the city to occupy it before the Greeks in October, 1912? What is this incident a proof of but the desire of aggrandizement on the part of Bulgaria? If she has not accomplished her dream it is because her surrounding States are wider awake than she is, and is no proof that she had no aspirations and is merely demanding territories peopled by Bulgarians.

It is an established fact that throughout all the Balkan States the alien population does not enjoy the same rights as the indigenous population, whether it be in Bulgaria, Greece, or Serbia. However, it is important to note, as admitted by Mr. Panaretoff, that in Bulgaria an alien population has suffered the same pangs of a massacre and destruction. The Turks in Thessaly left unmolested, the Turks in Crete had their controversies with the Greeks before the establishment of Greek rule over the Island. The Bulgars, however, admit that within their own walls they attacked the Greek population on the littoral of the Black Sea. The outrages and massacres committed by the Greek "andartes" in Macedonia are not at all parallel to to those of Ankhialo, as we must remember that Macedonia was not under Greek rule at the time, and that Greece was not responsible for the act of these men. Moreover, the outrages in Macedonia can very easily be attributed to either side, as the race problem in that region is so very much complicated, and I am sure that it would be as easy to present from the Greek side similar outrages committed by the Bulgars

The explanation, however, of the controversies in Macedonia, I think, will be found due to the wise rulership from the point of view of the Turk of the ex-Sultan Adbul Hamid, who found this territory peopled by Bulgarians as well as Greeks. He urged the animosity, in order to prevent a possible coalition of the Greeks and the Bulgarians against the Turks, which, by the way, almost succeeded under the Koromilas ministry, and was not due to Greek barbarism, as the Bulgarians would like to have us believe. The policy of Abdul Hamid was undoubtedly successful, for Greeks and Bulgars never united until 1912, four years after his downfall.

It is useless to contend when discussing the Balkan question that or is right and the other wrong. There are four or five sides to every question—what is right for the Serbs is wrong for the Bulgars; what is right for the Greeks is wrong for the Bulgars, and so on. So that all discussions concerning the Balkans should be merely taken as points of view on the present subject and not condemned as being wrong. Let us present the Bulgarian as he is, and the Greek as he is, without tramping on each other's toes in doing so. Greece has made her history; she is on the winner's side; let her reap the winner's laurels. Bulgaria has made her diplomatic error; let her take her medicine manfully and not try to modify her situation by telling the world that there was a faction opposed to the war and by deprecating Greece and the Greeks in their rights, for had she been on the winner's side there would not have existed such a faction.

EMILE MALAKIS
University of Pennsylvania, June 10, 1919.

THE TREATY OPPOSITION.

Views on the Knox Resolution and the Republican Stand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of our eminent Republican leaders are now trying their hardest to discredit President Wilson and anything he has done at the Peace Conference, as is evidenced by their latest move in Senator Knox's resolution demanding that the league covenant be eliminated from the peace treaty regardless of the fact that if such a thing were done the treaty's structure would collapse.

Such a resolution is decidedly dangerous, and if passed would threaten to alienate America from her allies.

We hear talk that America should withdraw from the conference and leave Europe to her fate. Such utterance as that is not the American spirit, and any one who feels that America should put aside her national honor by doing such a disgraceful action surely has not the interests of this country at heart.

No doubt the European statesmen at Paris are beginning to wonder if America went into this war to make the world safe for democracy, and it is hoped that they will overlook these heated outbursts which are directed personally at our President, whose work at Paris is to be commended.

Evidently it is the intention of the Republican Party to make the League of Nations an issue in 1920, for that attitude seems to be shown by this latest move of theirs.

Let us hope that the Republican Senators will drop their partisan methods, and think more of bringing peace to the world than of trying to contrive some way to discredit President Wilson because he is a Democrat.

DE WITT C. VAN VALKENBURGH.
Brooklyn, June 11, 1919.

A Connecticut Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seated in Congress and in the Senate are two men—R. P. Freeman and F. B. Brandegee—both from this town. Both are active and useful members of the G. O. P. That seems to be the height of their ambition.

The interests of our country do not interest them. Their chief interest is in "the party." When we compare these specimens with Hawley and Russell, both members of "the Grand Old Party," both served their country first and party only when it did not conflict with the country, we are forcibly confronted with the degenerate condition of our modern political life.

A large majority of the people of this district will see that these gentlemen may have a rest from their labors after our next election. W. P. L.
Groton, Conn., June 10, 1919.

Italians and Slavs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter "The Croatian Protest" published in your issue of Sunday, in answer to my letter printed on Saturday, I might make the following remarks:

The American Jugoslavs of this city are continually posing as victims of Italian imperialism to get the sympathy of our good-hearted fellow citizens of this great republic. America and the Allies fought this long war for liberty and democracy; religions had nothing to do with it. But the author of this letter states that the 160,000 Croatians who protested to Mr. Wilson against the Serbs, to his knowledge, belong to a clerical party affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, whereas the Serbians are Greek-Oriental. The people of Croatia and the Slovenes are all Catholics and are still hoping that Rome will be ruled by the Pope as it was before 1870.

Fiume, in proportion, is as much Italian as Trieste (the city of my birth) and I am informed that the Slovenes living around the city are very glad of the change from Austrian to Italian rule, fraternizing with Italian soldiers. No doubt Fiume will go to Italy to remain forever Italian. The Podesta (Mayor) of Fiume is Mr. Vio, not Mr. Osivnik. He was the Mayor before the war.

"Italy has already taken the whole of Istria," says your Croatian correspondent; but Italy won the war to free the Italians oppressed by the Austrians, Croatians, and Slovenes, who fought this war with enthusiasm for the Teuton cause to the last minute against civilization, and at present they are asking sympathy.

The Czechoslovaks are worthy of sympathy and the support of the whole civilized world because, like the Italian Irredenti, they fought shoulder to shoulder with the Italian soldiers and the soldiers of the United States and the other Allies.

GUSTAVO TOLENTINO.
New York, June 10, 1919.

Canada Generous, with Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read so many complaints relative to the treatment of soldiers and their settlements, I feel that I would like to say something regarding the excellent treatment we were accorded by the Canadian Government.

Men who had served from one to three years were to receive, if married, $100 a month, for three months, after discharged. If single, $70. And for three years and over, $100 per month for six months. It gives me great pleasure to say that this amount has been sent to me promptly each month.

I was also discharged one hour after arriving in Canada from overseas, and equipped with my first month's gratuity, allowances, transportation, and service badge. I was on my way home to the United States in "jazz time." We were also allowed $30 for civilian clothing. I am now receiving $70, and my wife $30 per month for the time stated. My wife received $50 per month during my absence plus foreign exchange money.

I cannot speak too highly for this wonderful country which treated us Americans volunteers like "gentlemen all."

EX-GUNNER HARRY P. SMITH, C. E. F.
Greenwich, Conn., June 6, 1919.

MRS. PERKINS WED TO GREEK PATRIOT

Quietly Married to John Papassimakes, Who Helped Finance Venizelos's Plans in War.

MADE FORTUNE IN CANADA

Bride Is G. W. Perkins's Sister-in-Law and Widow of Former New York Life Official.

The wedding of John K. Papassimakes, a Greek mining capitalist, of Boston and Cobalt, Ont., Canada, and Mrs. Estelle Anderson Perkins, the widow of Edward E. Perkins, who was a Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company and was a brother of George W. Perkins, was held quietly at noon yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration, the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, officiating. Only members of the families were present. The bride, in a tan chiffon afternoon gown with hat to match, was attended by her two nieces, the Misses Irene and Gertrude Ayers, and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Regina Papassimakes. George A. White was the best man. The wedding breakfast was served at the St. Regis, where Mr. Papassimakes has been spending several weeks, and where he and his bride will remain for some time. The bride is the daughter of the late Rev. James Anderson of Iowa, and has lived in this city for some years.

Mr. Papassimakes has lived in this country and Canada, chiefly the latter, for about fifteen years. He is a mining engineer and several years ago staked claims at Boston Creek, Ontario, which made him a millionaire. He comes of a wealthy Greek family and his grandfather, Konstantine Papassimakes, was a Bishop of the Greek Church in Greece. He is a personal friend of Premier Venizelos and assisted financially in that leader's early struggles in 1917 to free Greece from German influence.

Sanderson-Higgins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Captain Richard Oulahan Sanderson, U. S. M. C., and Miss Marie Higgins of this city were married at 10 o'clock this morning in St. Patrick's Church. Most of the ushers were brother officers of the bridegroom, who recently returned from a year's service abroad. Colonel Charles R. Sanderson, U. S. M. C., was his brother's best man, and another brother, Dr. Frederick R. Sanderson, of Chester, Pa., was one of the ushers. Miss Agnes Vance of New Britain, Conn., was the bride's only attendant. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents on Capitol Hill.

Chambers-White.

Miss Gladys Isabel White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashlyn White of this city, and Nelson Fitzgerald Chambers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers, were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in St. Luke's Church, West 141st Street. The pair will make their home at 444 West 162d Street after a short wedding trip.

Maynard-Knight.

Miss Caroline Huntington Knight, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Hudson Knight of 400 West 131st Street, was married to Linn De Riemer Maynard, son of Mrs. Edward Bailey Maynard of Nyack, N. Y., yesterday at noon, in St. Luke's Church, West 141st Street.

Newman-Michaels.

Miss Esther H. Michaels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Michaels of Brooklyn, and Millard H. Newman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Newman, were married yesterday evening at the Hotel St. Regis. Rev. Simon Cohen officiating.

Judge J. B. Fisher Critically Ill.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 11.—Judge John B. Fisher, Supreme Court reporter for the State, with offices in Albany, is critically ill at his home in this city.

WEDDING PLANS.

The wedding of Miss Grace Meacham, whose engagement to Tracy S. Lewis of this city and Beacon Falls, Conn., was announced the middle of May, will take place on Saturday at Wolfeboro, N. H., the summer home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Arnold K. Castle Meacham of Brooklyn. The ceremony will be performed in the First Congregational Church.

The marriage of Miss Elise Lesher Van Vechten, youngest daughter of the late Mrs. Schuyler Van Vechten of Yonkers, N. Y., and the Rev. Frederick Lee Kinsley, assistant rector of Grace Church in this city, is announced today in Grace Church Rectory, Broadway and Tenth Street. Miss Van Vechten is a niece of Henry Hutton, a banker of 19 East Fifty-third Street.

Engagements Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. James Blackstone Taylor of Park Avenue and Ivy Hall, Lenox, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Priscilla Thorne Taylor, to Lieutenant Berwick Bruce Forbes, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bruce Lauder of Baltimore. Mr. Forbes is a lieutenant, senior grade, U. S. N., and was graduated from Annapolis in 1917. No date has been set for the wedding, which will probably take place in October.

Miss Taylor has a sister, Miss Mildred Taylor. Her fiancé is Edward Blackston Taylor, also of Bridgewick.

Mrs. Hills Cleaver Shoemaker announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Martha Hills Shoemaker, to Captain Edward S. Brighton, Staten Island. Captain Brighton recently returned from the 108th Machine Gun Battalion, 28th Division, in which he served as a lieutenant.

SUBMITS DATA ON POGROMS.

Siegel Presents at Washington Stories in Warsaw Papers.

Documents said to prove that there were pogroms in Poland have been submitted to the State Department by Representative Siegel. It was announced yesterday by the Committee for Defense of Jews in Poland. Regarding these documents, the committee made this announcement.

"Among the documents submitted were original copies and translations of reports published in the Moment, the Jewish daily of Warsaw, of April 25, 28, and 29, describing in detail the pogroms in Poland. There were also original copies of the Haint of April 25, published in Warsaw, in which a description of attacks and outrages against the Jews of that city was given by eye-witnesses and substantiated by many persons. There were original copies of the Moment contained in the submitted material telling of the attacks on the Jews in Byalestok.

"The Polish censor is very strict with regard to pogroms, and these newspapers telling of the massacres cover merely a fraction of the actual outrages that have taken place. The originals submitted to the State Department are the most concrete evidence showing the inaccuracy of the report of Mr. Gibson, who claimed that the Jewish press in Poland did not substantiate the pogroms.

"Among the submitted documents were depositions of two of the victims of the massacres and eye-witnesses to the pogroms that took place in Kalisch, as published in the Yiddishe Folk at Warsaw.

"The Committee, through Congressman Siegel, also submitted speeches delivered in the Polish Diet by the Jewish Deputies, Frilutsky and Greenbaum, against the massacres, and also originals of Anti-Jewish leaflets used during the Paderewski elections. The State Department has also given a lengthy cable that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES from its Paris correspondent, quoting the report of the Jewish Community of Vilna as to the massacres that took place in that city. This report was cabled by Mr. Phillips to Minister Gibson.

"The Committee brought with it numerous other documents of the greatest value. Mr. Elias Tobenkin, the well-known correspondent, who has recently returned from Poland, had various proofs with him establishing the facts of the massacres, and Mr. G. Hart, the only Polish Jewish pogrom refugee who has reached this country, was also with the Committee."

FIRE IN DRY DOCK PLANT.

Flames from Exploding Gasoline Tank Cause $150,000 Damage.

Fire yesterday destroyed four buildings on the property of the McWilliams Dry Dock and Machine Company, West New Brighton, S. I., and a one-story building of the James Hart Company, following an explosion of a gasoline tank in the coppersmith shop of the Hart Company. The damage was estimated at $150,000.

A dry dock of the McWilliams Company was endangered and the ships were finally saved from the flames by tugs, which pulled the ships out into Staten Island Sound. James Hart, proprietor of one of the yards, who lives in Beaumont Avenue, West New Brighton, was in the building where the explosion took place. His hands were severely burned.

The four alarms which were sent in brought Fire Commissioner Drennan from Manhattan, the fireboat Mayor Gaynor, and five fire companies on the north shore of Manhattan and three companies from the south shore. The fire started at the south end of a row of buildings running three blocks from Richmond Avenue to the water, and it seemed for a while as if all the buildings would be destroyed.

The fire caused by the explosion spread to the copper shop of McWilliams Company and burned the building to the ground. It then swept to a two-story machine shop, and it was here that the heaviest loss resulted. From two other buildings, which were partially destroyed, the flames spread to a barge and badly burned the bow before the fire boat had the Manhattan flames under control. Four hundred employes at work in the yards aided the firemen and helped the police in keeping a crowd of 5,000 spectators well away from buildings where gasoline and other explosives were stored.

FITZSIMMONS WED A YEAR.

"Fighting Bob's" Son Back from War to Claim His Bride Today.

Announcement was made yesterday of the marriage of Sergeant Robert Fitzsimmons, a son of the late Robert ("Bob") Fitzsimmons, to Miss Edna Wilbeck, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wilbeck of Nutley, N. J., which took place at Camp Dix on May 17 of last year. The bridegroom at that time left immediately for Halifax and sailed for France, where he was attached to the 312th Infantry and entered the bayonet instruction school. He was to have received a commission, but it was held up after the armistice.

Sergeant Fitzsimmons arrived at Newport News on June 10 and is expected in this city today. His bride is in Nutley today. Mrs. Fitzsimmons, on graduating from the Montclair Normal School in 1916, was voted the prettiest girl in her class. She is a teacher in the public school at Belleville, N. J.

RE-ELECT MERCHANT HEADS

Board of Directors of Association Hold Present Incumbents in Office.

William Fellowes Morgan was re-elected President of the Merchants' Association by the Board of Directors yesterday. Mr. Morgan is President of the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Company. Other officers elected were First Vice President, Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Irving National Bank; Second Vice President, James Gilbert White; Third Vice President, William Hamlin Childs; Treasurer, Silas D. Webb, Secretary, S. C. Mead.

In each case the present incumbent of the office was re-elected for another year.

Paterson's Heaviest Athlete Dead.

John Hanafin, known as "Big Jack," who was said to weigh 458 pounds, died yesterday at his home, 341 Grand Street, Paterson, N. J., at the age of 50 years. He had often won in the "fat men's races" in which he took part. He worked as a lineman and for two years had been a special policeman at a Paterson theatre.

WAR BOARD HEAD DECLARED UNFIT

New Jersey Manufacturers' Council Asks President to Demand Manly's Resignation.

CALL SPEECH INTEMPERATE

Atlantic City Utterances Made Basis for Request—New York Tax Law Denounced.

Basil M. Manly, Joint Chairman of the National War Labor Board, was charged with seeking to foment trouble among labor organizations and denounced as being unfit to hold his Government position at a meeting yesterday at Newark, N. J., of the Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey. The council also unanimously adopted a resolution to send a cable to President Wilson requesting that he ask Chairman Manly's resignation. This cable, a copy of which was also sent to the Senators and Representatives of New Jersey read:

"Basil Manly, Joint Chairman of the National War Labor Board, by his intemperate utterance at Atlantic City, has shown himself incapable of properly discharging the duties of his important office. His words are a direct incitement to disorder. We respectfully request that you ask his resignation."

The attack on Manly was led by Kirk Brown of Bloomfield, President of the Condensite Company of America, who quoted from Mr. Manly's recent speech before the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, in which he declared that "unless steps are taken to bring about a better understanding between labor and capital and establish a basis for industrial progress, strikes and mass meetings will be called within a year beside which all former disturbances will seem insignificant."

Mr. Brown said he sent Mr. Manly a telegram asking if he had been correctly quoted, and in reply the latter sent him a copy of his speech in a franked envelope.

"The idiot who rocks the boat," declared Mr. Brown, "the fool who shoots with an 'unloaded' gun, and the criminal who yells 'fire' in a crowded theatre are innocent, babbling children compared with the man who at this time invites and encourages industrial violence and disorder; and a thousand times guilty is he who, occupying a place of power and importance in the Government, lets his unbridled tongue cry havoc. The speech is a piece of socialistic propaganda, pure and simple, except that part which is pure Bolshevism, and it is being spread under the frank of the National War Labor Board at the expense of the people."

The speaker also declared that one of the greatest impediments to the adjustment of the relations between American labor and capital is the National War Labor Board, and added:

"Nobody has any confidence in it, and when we see that one of its co-chairmen is a declared partisan of one side of the controversies that come before it, and at which he sits as an arbitrator, we are justified in suspecting its motives."

Warren C. King, President of the council, was applauded when he denounced the New York State income tax law that affects residents of New Jersey, calling it "taxation without representation." Copies of a resolution referring to the law as "legislation of peculiar minds that cannot see beyond the borders of their own locality" and as "unfair, un-American, and tyrannous oppression" were ordered sent to the New Jersey Legislature and the Attorney General of New Jersey with a request that some action be taken. The phrase "Philadelphian lawyers" was stricken from the resolution at the suggestion of Austen Colgate, the soap manufacturer and Vice President of the council, who said the New York people might "get sore."

FAMOUS ORCHIDS SOLD.

Late C. G. Roebling's Collection Bought by Mrs. Frederick Dixon.

TRENTON, N. J., June 11.—A remarkable collection of orchids, mostly grown by the late Charles G. Roebling, President of the company which built the Brooklyn Bridge, has been sold by the Roebling estate to Mrs. Frederick E. Dixon of Elkins Park, Penn., for $28,000. Roebling sent expeditions into the mountains of South America to search for rare varieties, and his collection is estimated to have cost several hundred thousand dollars. It consisted of several hundred species and varieties and several thousands of Trenton-grown seedlings.

BY "HOPS" TO AUSTRALIA.

British Hope to Pave Way for Commercial Airplane Service.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 11.—The Daily Chronicle's aviation correspondent says:

"The flight to Australia of the Blackburn Kangaroo airplane, piloted by Lieutenant Kingsford Smith, which starts from Hounslow today, is an entirely different undertaking from a long single flight such as that across the Atlantic. In a sense, it is easier, inasmuch as it consists of a series of 'hops,' the maximum distance of which need not exceed 400 miles.

"Such being the case, the navigation problems are considerably facilitated and for the greater part of the journey aviators are over land. It does not follow that this land is suitable for alighting purposes, but its existence should in ordinary weather conditions enable the airplane to be kept pretty accurately on its course.

"Another striking difference between the Australian and the Atlantic flights is that whereas the latter is a tour de force which, so far as a heavier-than-air machine is concerned, stands little chance of becoming a commercial proposition, the former is a journey for which the airplane is particularly well suited, especially for mail carrying. This seems to indicate that many aircraft operating firms are known to have their eyes on India, England-Australia service with a long chain of aerodromes, nearly all of which would be on British territory.

"Such an air line would serve Italy, India, and the East Indies, as well as Australia, and, in view of the great saving of time it would effect, there is every reason to expect it could be run profitably. From a technical point of view, the flight presents no serious difficulties, providing suitable petrol and oil bases are established and reasonable supplies of spare parts are carried."

Air Defense for Golden Gate.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A board of officers has been appointed by Secretary Baker to select a site near San Francisco for a combined land and water coast defense air station. Colonel Alfred M. Hunter of the Coast Artillery Corps heads the board, which was instructed to meet in San Francisco today or as soon thereafter as practicable.

UNTERMYER ENTERS HOUSING INQUIRY

Attends Meeting of Mayor's Rents Committee as Associate Counsel with Moss.

ATTACKS INSURANCE LAWS

Says He Intends to Show Corporations Desire to Exert Power in Money Market.

As associate counsel for the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, Samuel Untermyer yesterday questioned witnesses at the meeting of the committee held in the Municipal Building. Mr. Untermyer was requested to question witnesses after he had declared that the housing situation was brought about by the partial withdrawal of life insurance companies from the mortgage business and the retaining of investments in stocks and bonds.

As the examination of Jesse L. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, was being concluded, Frank Moss, counsel for the committee, asked the witness whether he knew who was counsel for the Postal Life Insurance Company. Mr. Phillips replied he believed Senator Lockwood was counsel for the company. Mr. Moss added that the Postal was one of the fourteen companies, the officials of which were to be called in the inquiry, and that the first meeting of the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing was held in Senator Lockwood's office in the Postal Building. Senator Lockwood is Chairman of teh Joint Committee.

Mr. Untermyer indicated that he would attempt to show that the insurance companies had enjoyed greater returns on real estate mortgages during the last fifteen years than upon stocks and bonds, and that they had suffered relatively greater losses on the stocks and bonds than on mortgages. He indicated that he also would disclose that the companies had obtained two extensions of the original five-year period stipulated by law in 1906 as the period for disposal of stocks and bonds. An effort also will be made to show that the purpose of the companies in holding these stocks has been to establish power in the money markets.

Mr. Untermyer said he believed that the problem of getting buildings started was simple. He declared his belief that the renewal of the building industry would be brought about if we will require the corporations to do what the law really intends them to do, and to make the best investment known to the public, and we will bring down the prices of materials to legitimate competitive limits."

Counsel developed the fact that in 1916 Mr. Phillips had recommended to the Legislature that the time for the sale of the stocks of the insurance companies be extended another five years on the ground that an attempt to sell would result in serious loss, and that the amount of stock owned by any one company was so small that, with a single exception, it could not affect the control or management of any corporation represented in its stock holdings. Mr. Untermyer tried to show that the bill to extend the time had been suggested by the insurance companies.

As an instance of the difference in the relative amounts which the insurance companies had invested in real estate mortgages, Mr. Untermyer said he would refer to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with 35 per cent. and the Mutual with less than 20 per cent. Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Phillips to tabulate year by year the investments and earnings of the fourteen companies in the State. This request caused an argument as to the possibility of getting at this information in time to be of any use, and it was finally decided that a sufficient force would be supplied to get the figures from the books.

At the close of the hearing, Job E. Hedges, who was present to represent the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, was requested by Mr. Untermyer to bring with him to the next session, which will be held next week on a date to be decided upon later, certain documents the nature of which was not made public. It was intimated by Mr. Untermyer that it would take two weeks of preliminary work before the inquiry would be in full swing. Meantime, the Joint Legislative Committee will continue its hearings at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at City Hall.

In Long Island City families have been compelled to rent stores in which to live, while in the First Municipal Court all the tenants in a large apartment house in the Astoria section were summoned by the owner to dispossess proceedings, according to reports reaching the committee.

ADD 4 TO WILKINS JURY.

Panel of 48 Exhausted, with Total Number at 10.

Immediately upon the opening of the Court yesterday where Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins is on trial on a charge of having murdered his wife the questioning of talesmen to choose the remaining six jurors began. Granville S. Smith, a farmer of Oyster Bay, the first talesman examined, was excused on the grounds that material hardships would result to his business in consequence of his having to serve on the jury.

Dwight C. Baker, Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, living at Freeport, L. I., the next talesman called, asked to be excused on account of troop movements, because of which, he said, it was practically impossible for him to leave his position, as the troop movements required his closest attention. His request was granted.

Seven talesmen had been examined two were selected. They are the youngest jurors in the box. The seventh juror is J. P. C. Prince, 34, married, board inspector for the New York Telephone Company, living at Baldwin, L. I. The first single man to be selected as a juror and the youngest thus far is the eighth juror, William Fletcher, 30 years old, an agriculturist at Valley Stream, L. I.

Charles A. Wetterau, a bricklayer of Hicksville, L. I., a member of the choir of the Methodist Church there, was asked if he knew the defendant. He replied that he did not know him personally but by sight. He said that in his choir connection he, his wife, the parson of the church, and the parson's wife made up a quartet and went to the Mineola Jail three weeks ago, and there sang for the prisoners. Dr. Wilkins, he said, was in the congregation. Wetterau said the defendant cried and asked them to sing again. Wetterau was challenged by the prosecutor.

When Joel G. Hayden, married, a florist of Floral Park, L. I., was selected as the tenth juror hopes were entertained that the jury might be filled, but after forty-eight men had been examined the panel was exhausted and the court adjourned until today. Four jurors were secured yesterday, making ten in the box thus far.

MOURN SENATOR SPOONER.

Body to be Taken Today for Burial Near Old Wisconsin Home.

Hundreds of messages of condolence from persons in official and private life, and from all parts of the country, were received yesterday at the home of the late United States Senator John Coit Spooner at 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, following the news of his death at 1:10 o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of six weeks from a nervous breakdown. In this city, where he had lived since he resigned as a member of the United States Senate from Wisconsin in 1907, he had many personal friends, and throughout the day they called to express their sympathy with his family.

From Senator Spooner's home State of Wisconsin, where he had continued to maintain his legal residence, came telegrams expressing regret at the passing of the man who had represented the people of Wisconsin with distinguished ability for many years in the United States Senate, and who had always shown a deep personal interest in their welfare.

Philip Spooner, youngest son of the Senator, said that the family had been deeply touched by the fact that the messages of sympathy had come from people in all walks of life, showing as they did that he had been held in affectionate regard by representatives in all classes. These messages, he said, in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Spooner, would not be made public.

The body of Senator Spooner, now at the home at 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, will be taken this afternoon to the station and sent to Madison, Wis., where the funeral and interment will take place on Saturday. The body will be accompanied by Mrs. Spooner and two sons, Charles Spooner, who was associated in the practice of law with his father, and Philip Spooner. In Chicago they will be joined by Willet M. Spooner, another son, who is a lawyer of Milwaukee, Wis. He had started East in response to a message telling of the serious condition of his father. The burial will be in Forest Hill Cemetery, where other members of the family are buried.

The National Security League yesterday sent to Willet M. Spooner in Milwaukee the following telegram:

"The National Security League sends to you its sincere sympathy in the death of your father, whose splendid record, both in public and private life, on behalf of good government has been an inspiration and example for all American citizens."

Willet M. Spooner is Secretary of the Milwaukee branch of the National Security League, and one of the Vice Presidents of the national organization.

SAY FINGERPRINTS FAILED.

Jury Trying Man Charged with Robbery Reports Disagreement.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 11.—News reached Sing Sing today that Sterling Piggory, a former inmate of the prison, rearrested in Orange County, escaped conviction there on a charge of robbing the prosecutor's office because, it is said, the jury, in the first case in that county in which fingerprints were used there, would not be influenced by them.

The defendant was accused of breaking into Assistant District Attorney William Gregg's office in Port Jervis on Feb. 6. Finger prints found on the safe from which Liberty bonds, a will and other things were stolen, were compared with the finger prints of Piggory. The whole case turned on the question as to whether the marks on the safe were made by the defendant's fingers. The jury, after being out five hours, evidently regarded the finger print evidence as insufficient. They reported a disagreement to County Judge Russell Wiggins today, and were excused. District Attorney J. D. Wilson could not state today whether he will bring Piggory to trial again or let him go.

Builder of 300 Homes Dies at 77.

Thomas Keoch, a contractor and builder in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 295 Sixth Avenue, in that borough, at the age of 77 years. Mr. Keogh before his retirement had built more than 300 Brooklyn homes and also the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, of which he was a member. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and three sons, Edward S., a lawyer; James W., real estate dealer, and Francis A. Keogh, secretary of Ward & Gow.

James P. Hall Dies in Sanitarium.

James P. Hall, for thirty years on the staff of The New York Tribune, died in a sanitarium at Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday night in his seventieth year. He was born at Auburn, N. Y., a son of Benjamin Franklin Hall, who was Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court in 1861-3. With his brother, Henry Hall, he was the author of "Cayuga in the Field," and he also wrote the "Guide Book to Block Island."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. IONE H. VANDEVER, wife of Jacob B. Vandever of the Nazareth Cement Company, died on Tuesday at her home, 226 Onslow Place, Kew Gardens. She was born in Delaware forty-five years ago.

FERDINAND GOLDSMIDT, for more than fifty years a member of Fortitude Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M., and of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association, died on Tuesday at his home, 248 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY YOUNG BRUCKS, widow of August Brucks, a cigar manufacturer, died in the Rockaway Beach Hospital on Tuesday. She had lived in Rockaway Park for some years, and is survived by five sons and daughters.

Mrs. AGNES O'HARA SMITH, wife of Simon J. Smith, a wholesale paper dealer, died in the Williamsburg Hospital on Monday after an operation. She was 30 years old and lived at 923 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES J. DIAMOND, for thirty years a baker with Liddle Brothers in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 483 Court Street, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

Mrs. JANE CATHERINE RUSSELL, widow of Joseph C. Russell, who served for many years in the Department of Docks, died on Tuesday at her home, 186 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. She was born in Manchester, England.

Mrs. WILHELMINA WITZEL EVANS, 51 years old, widow of Richard Evans, an accountant, died on Monday at her home, 648 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH CATHERINE CROOKER, 71 years old, widow of Joseph Crooker, died yesterday at her home, 20 Farrington Street, Flushing. For forty-six years she had lived in the house in which she died.

GEORGE HEIM, 73 years old, died yesterday at the Flushing Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. He lived at 757 Fourth Avenue, College Point.

Mrs. WILLIAM THORNE, whose husband is proprietor of a hotel at Tenth Street and Ninth Avenue, Whitestone, died at her home there on Tuesday.

CHARLES RUPP, 68 years old, a hotel steward for twenty years in New York and Long Island, died yesterday at Fordham Hospital. His home was at Rockville Centre, L. I.

Rabbi GODFREY TAUBENHAUS of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, at 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home in West 140th Street. He was 66 years old.

State Senator JAMES M. CAMPBELL of Mercer, Penn., died yesterday afternoon in a hospital at Mercer, at the age of 50.

BROOKLYN NOT NOW THE CITY'S BEDROOM

Court Tells Mrs. Plunkett, Shunning Publicity, It's a Regular Town.

SHE GETS HER DIVORCE

Niece of Late Mayor Mitchel Thought Case Would Pass Unnoticed Over the Bridge.

When Mrs. Rose Mitchel Plunkett, a niece of the late Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, of 21 West Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan, through her counsel, admitted in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday that she had gone over to Brooklyn to have her divorce suit tried because she desired to avoid publicity, Supreme Court Justice Aspinall made this comment:

"You will get just as much publicity in Brooklyn as in Manhattan, and I venture to say that if the newspapers knew your attitude you would get a column. You come to our little village seeking secrecy. I have always heard of Brooklyn being spoken of as the bedroom of New York, but we have outgrown that stage. We now have electric lights, electric cars and a couple of movie houses. I will try this case and I will show you how to avoid publicity.

"It is now half-past 3 o'clock. Curfew has rung in Brooklyn, and all have gone to bed. We can now proceed."

The remark which brought forth this satire was made by A. H. Goodman of 277 Broadway, Manhattan. When the case was called he stepped up to the bar and said:

"Your Honor, I would like to make a brief statement to explain why this case is being tried in Brooklyn. The plaintiff and the defendant are both well known in Manhattan, and each side is anxious to avoid publicity."

Paul Plunkett, the husband, is a wealthy banker and broker of 115 Broadway, Manhattan. He did not appear in court, and Justice Aspinall, after hearing the testimony, granted the decree. It was brought out that the husband and wife had a "private agreement" as to the amount of alimony the woman was to receive. This sum was not mentioned in court, although Mrs. Plunkett, at the request of the Justice, did whisper it to him. She and counsel later in the afternoon refused to state the amount.

Mrs. Plunkett, an exceedingly pretty woman, was dressed in a blue tailor-made gown. She testified she was married in the private chamber of the late Mayor Mitchel in Manhattan, June 6, 1917.

The damaging testimony against Plunkett was given by a friend of the family, Reginald B. Knopf. He testified that on one occasion Mrs. Plunkett asked him, "Do you think my husband has another woman?"

Witness said he finally admitted to her that he believed Plunkett had. He then told of having seen Plunkett and an "unknown woman" entering the Pennsylvania Hotel on April 12 last, about 1 in the morning. He followed them in, he testified, where Plunkett registered as Mr. and Mrs. Carl Plummett. Knopf then told of having secured the evidence. I went up to the room, knocked on the door, and when Plunkett asked who was there I told him. He opened the door and I entered. I saw a woman, not Mrs. Plunkett, sitting there—

"How was she dressed?" interrupted the Court.

"She was not dressed at all," responded the witness. "Plunkett told me to get to hell out of here, and I did," concluded the witness.

Before granting the decree the Justice asked Mrs. Plunkett: "How about alimony?" It developed there had been an agreement between herself and her husband concerning it. Then she whispered the amount in the ear of the Justice.

J. L. WERBELOWSKY DEAD.

Founder of Hebrew Publishing Company and of Brooklyn Temple.

Joseph L. Werbelowsky, President of the Hebrew Publishing Company in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 225 Hart Street, Brooklyn. He was 65 years old and for some months suffered from a gradual paralysis and blindness. Mr. Werbelowsky was born in Werbalin, Russia, and nearly forty years ago settled in Brooklyn, where he was a publisher and seller of Hebrew books until 1900, when he founded the Hebrew Publishing Company, of which he remained President until his death. He was also extensively interested in real estate in Brooklyn.

Mr. Werbelowsky was the founder and builder of the Temple Beth Hamedroch Hagodol, while his wife was the founder of the School of Biblical Instruction, both in Brooklyn. Besides his widow, he leaves two daughters and two sons.

Born.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Cohen of 854 West 181st St., a son, June 11, 1919, St. Mark's Hospital.

HYMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Moe Hyman, (nee Lulu Murahak,) of 666 West 162d St., a son, June 11, 1919, at 10 A. M., at Binghamton papers please copy.

Married.

LEWY—ROSENBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosenbaum announce the marriage of their daughter, Natalie, to Mr. Herbert Lewy.

MELLEN—WIGGLESWORTH.—On June 7, at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, N. Y., by the Very Rev. Oscar R. F. Treder, Sylvia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wigglesworth, to Joseph Manley Mellen of Garden City.

PICARD—LIVINGSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Livingston of Savannah, Ga., announce the marriage of their daughter Claude to Mr. George Ebstein Picard of New York City on Wednesday, June 11.

ZISKIND—FINKELSTEIN.—Mrs. Louis Finkelstein of 2620 West 19th St., New York City, and 509 Grove St., Wavecrest, L. I., announces the marriage of her daughter Rose, to Mr. Edward Elman Ziskind at her home, Wavecrest, L. I., on June 11.

Died.

ALLAN.—Rev. George Allan, suddenly, at Milton-on-the-Hudson, Tuesday, June 10. Funeral services at his late residence, Friday, June 13, at 2:30 P. M.

BABBITT.—On Tuesday, June 10, in Wickford, R. I., Anna A. Babbitt, daughter of the late William and Anna Jenkins, in her 89th year.

BURKE.—John, June 10, in his 89th year. Funeral services at Church of St. Agnes, West 92d St., Thursday, at 11 A. M.

FHEAHAN.—On Tuesday, June 10, 1919, at her residence, 233 East Kingsbridge Road, Catherin Fheahan (nee O'Mally,) widow of David Fheahan. Solemn requiem mass on Friday, June 13, 1919, at 10 A. M., at our Lady of Mercy Church, Marion Av. and 190th St.

Died.

FRANCIS.—Annis, June 10, 1919, at her Summer residence, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y., widow of John Francis. Funeral services Thursday, 2 P. M., at Shelter Island Heights.

HACKER.—On Wednesday, June 11, in his 72d year, Theodore D. Hacker, beloved husband of Amalia, and father of Mrs. Pauline Fuchs, Oscar, Olga, Fred, and Rudolph. Funeral services at his late residence, 226 Audubon Av., Thursday, June 12, at 2 P. M.

HALL.—In Greenwich, Conn., June 10, James P. Hall, formerly of The New York Tribune, aged 69 years. Funeral in Christ Church, Greenwich, Thursday, June 12, at 4 P. M. Interment at Auburn, N. Y.

HAYWARD.—On Tuesday, June 10, 1919, Ellen H. Hayward, mother of William H. Hayward. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,504 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, June 12, at 8:30 P. M.

HENRY.—HOLLAND LODGE, No. 8, F. AND A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the Masonic funeral services of our late brother, William H. Henry, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 1,008 Boston Road, New York City.

GEORGE H. BULL, Master.
HARRY COMER, Secretary.

HENRY.—SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Empire State Society. Compatriots: We regret to announce the death of our late compatriot, William Hamilton Henry, on June 10, 1919.

HARVEY F. REMINGTON, President.
CHAS. A. DUBOIS, Secretary.

HUMPHREY.—At Litchfield, Conn., Tuesday, June 10, 1919, Louise Nicoll Bull Humphrey, wife of the late William Henderson Humphrey of New York. Service in Litchfield, on Thursday, June 12.

HYSLOP.—GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, Executive Office, 16-24 West 44th St. Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother John Hyslop, for forty-two years a member of the society.

FRANK E. WISE, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

KITCHELL.—At Hempstead, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 10, 1919, George Whitfield, beloved husband of Lauretta H. Kitchell and father of George C. and William L. Kitchell. Funeral service will be held at 276 Fulton Av., Hempstead, Thursday, June 12, at 8 P. M.

KOLB.—C. Gottlob, aged 61, beloved father of Ernest and Marie. Funeral service Friday, 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

LAWTON.—At Rangoon, India, on April 23, Effie Crumb, wife of the late David Briggs Lawton.

LEIKENS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, June 11, 1919, at his residence, 29 Claremont Av., Joseph G. Laikens. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUDWIG.—Annetta Dorothy, aged 18 years, beloved daughter of Samuel O. and Esther Ludwig and sister of Hazel M. Ludwig. Funeral Friday, 9:30 A. M., from 650 West 171st St., New York, to Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANDEL.—Lina, on June 11, in her 70th year, widow of the late Herman Mandel and dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Charles, and Joseph, at her residence, 556 West 151st St. Funeral Friday morning, 10 o'clock. Sisters of Jael Lodge respectfully invited.

MASTERTON.—On June 10, 1919, at Cincinnati, Eva L., wife of Allan W. Masterton.

McBURNEY.—June 10, James H. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Thursday, 8 P. M.

PHILIP.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, June 11, Rosaville Gardner Philip, M. D., wife of the late James F. Philip, M. D. Funeral services will be held at late residence, 7 Bedford St., Stamford, Conn., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at South Swansea, Mass. Providence and Fall River papers please copy.

POSSELL.—On June 10, Caroline, beloved wife of Andrew Possell, in her 69th year. Funeral from her late residence, 558 East 159th St., June 13, 1919, at 2 o'clock.

QUAY.—Mrs. Marian Pryde, at Bagni di Lucca, Italy, June 5, 1919, widow of Jerome A. Quay, formerly United States Consul at Florence, Italy.

ROBECKER.—On June 10, Hannah, (nee Muhlhauser,) widow of John Emanuel and devoted mother of Reuben. Funeral private from her late residence, 917 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

RUPP.—Charles, beloved husband of Augusta Rupp, father of Charles, Albert, Lawrence, Florine Walters. June 10. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th St., Saturday, June 14, at 10 o'clock.

SAUER.—Suddenly, on June 8, while in Augusta, Ga., J. Leo, beloved husband of Etta Lalk and father of Sheridan E., aged. Funeral services will be held on Friday at 8:30 P. M from his late residence, 11 Claremont Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SAUER.—The SOCIETY OF RESTAURATEURS deeply regret to announce the death of J. Leo Sauer. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 11 Claremont Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Friday evening, June 13, at 8:30 o'clock.

JOHN J. CAVANAH, President.
EDWARD E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

SENDERLING.—Entered into life everlasting June 11, 1919, Martin Luther Senderling, in his 82d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 333 Fairmount Av., Jersey City, Friday, June 13, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

SIEGEL.—Sigmund, Wednesday, June 11, at San Francisco, Cal., in his 87th year, beloved son of Rosa Bouhardt and the late Jonas Siegel, beloved father of Dorothy, and brother of Dr. Julian and Albert. Funeral at San Francisco.

STEIN.—Etta, beloved mother of Joseph, Charles, Anna, Jacob, and

TOTAL CASUALTIES NOW UP TO 298,092

War Department Issues Another List for the Army, Which Contains 228 Names.

INCLUDES 27 DEAD MEN

201 Wounded Also Named—No New List Issued for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—One army casualty list, containing 228 names, was given out today, bringing the total for the army up to 292,079. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 6,013. The total for the army and Marine Corps now is 298,092.

Summary of Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. June 11.	Total
Killed in action	33,005	3	33,008
Lost at sea	733	..	733
Died of wounds	13,543	..	13,543
Died of accident	4,899	7	4,706
Died of disease	23,305	17	23,322
Total	75,285	27	75,312
Wounded, (85% returned to duty)	209,251	201	209,452
Missing and prisoners, (not including prisoners released and returned)	2,781	..	2,781
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	291,851	228	292,079

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant	Hrs.	Horsesher.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died from Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

EISENFELD, A., 150 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
FRANKEL, P., 1,351 75th St., Brooklyn—Corp. ..... (WL)
GAVIO, F. L., 539 East 113th St. ..... (WL)
GRAHAM, F. B., 535 W. 111th—Nurse. (DA)
GREENWOOD, C. T., 11 B'way—Capt. (WU)
KNAPP, D., 81 Chrystie St. ..... (WL)
McCARTHY, J. J., 1,172 Ogden Av. ..... (WL)
MARTIN, P., 276 Irving Av., Brooklyn. (WL)
PALUMBO, A., 1,071 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
REILLY, J. B., 21 Diamond St., Brooklyn—Sgt. ..... (WU)
SALERNO, J., 40 Hamilton St. ..... (WS)
SCHANKER, H., 1,020 St. John Av. ..... (WL)
STIVERS, D. G., 42 Broadway—Lt.Col. (WU)
YOUNG, H. J., St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn ..... (DA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

FERRINI, F., Geneva ..... (WL)
FISHER, W., Niagara Falls ..... (WL)
KLINCK, J. J., Buffalo—Sgt. ..... (WS)
McLELLAN, M. H., Wilson ..... (WL)
McCOY, J. R., Interlaken ..... (WL)
MARSHALL, J. D., Sherrill ..... (WL)
MUMEROW, C. M., Canandaigua ..... (WL)
SIMONE, R., West Albany ..... (WU)

NEW JERSEY.

BAILEY, H. L., Leonia ..... (WL)
GIAMMARCO, A., Shadyside ..... (WL)
KREIG, C. J., Elizabeth ..... (WL)
MACK, H. L., Trenton—Sgt. ..... (WL)
MACKEY, H. E., Trenton—Lt. ..... (WS)
PROCTOR, W., Paterson ..... (WL)
RICHARDSON, W. O., Oradell—Lt. Col. (WU)
STEELE, S. P., Little Falls—Sgt. ..... (WS)
STOUT, R. S., Newark—Corp. ..... (WL)

CONNECTICUT.

ACORN, A., Warrenville ..... (WL)
SOUTHOWSKI, S. J., Torrington ..... (WL)

OTHER STATES.

EGGLESTON, B., Swan Lake, Miss. ... (DD)
LAVELLE, H. M., Pittsburgh, Penn., Sgt. ..... (DD)
LAWSON, J. K., Gallipoli, Ohio, Lt. ... (DD)
LEVERING, E. V., Lafayette, Ind., Maj. ..... (DD)
LEWIS, L., Adamsville, Ala. ..... (DD)
LEWIS, F., Geary, Ind. ..... (DD)
McMILLION, E. W., Greensburg, Pa. ... (DD)
MARTIN, R. A., Austin, Ark., Lt. ..... (DA)
MINTZLAFF, A. J., Thiensville, Wis. ... (DD)
MULLANEY, C., Sunbury, Penn., Corp. (DD)
MURRAY, J. H., Plymouth, Mass. ..... (DA)
OMMUNSEN, J., Billings, Mon. ..... (DD)
PERRY, W., Woodsville, N. H. ..... (DW)
ROEBUCK, J. W., Collinsville, Okla. ... (DW)
ROSS, E. E., Isett, Penn. ..... (DD)
RUCZKOWSKI, B., Erie, Penn. ..... (DA)
SCHIETTA, A. C., Racine, Wis. ..... (DD)
SCOTT, W. C., Pawtucket, R. I. Sergt. (DD)
SHATLEY, F., Saltville, Va. ..... (DW)
SHERMAN, J. W., Toledo, Ill. ..... (DA)
SIMMERS, HOUSTON, Haywell, Ky. ... (DD)
WHITING, A. E., Sioux City, Iowa ... (DD)
WILBUR, A. R., Rangeley, Me. ..... (DD)
WINGARD, H. O., Cedartown, Ga. ..... (DD)
WOOD, J. E., Sheridan, Wyo. ..... (DA)

Revised Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
KINDERVATTER, L. B., 171 W. 85th St.—Sgt.	(KA)	(MA)
MULLANE, J. F., 828 Courtlandt Av.	(KA)	(MA)

OTHER STATES.

BARNES, W. R., Washington, D. C. ..... (DW) (DA)
KLENCK, C., Toronto, Canada. (KA) (MA)
LOWE, L. M., Gary, Ind.—Sgt. (KA) (MA)
MARZEE, S., Minneapolis, Minn. (KA) (MA)
NEWELL, S. K., Springville, Miss. ..... (KA) (MA)
PHILLIPS, W. B., Astna, N. C. (KA) (MA)
JAKAWANKO, J., Kitagorod, Russia ..... (KA) (MA)
REESE, R., Dekoven, Ky. ..... (KA) (MA)
SIMPSON, W. M., Erie, Penn. ..... (KA) (MA)
TEACHNOR, E., Centralia, Wash. (P) (MA)
TEAGUE, J. W., Udell, Penn. (KA) (MA)
TIFFANY, H. O., Petroleum, Ky.—Sgt. ..... (KA) (WU)
TITMGAR, G., Cooks, N. D. ..... (KA) (WU)
TRNESETT, G., Cleveland, Ohio. (KA) (MA)
WATSON, W. H., Pettigrew, Ark. (KA) (MA)

PRISONERS ON TRANSPORT.

Troopship Also Brings 3,879 Troops, Chiefly 81st Men.

The transport Cap Finisterre docked at Hoboken yesterday with 3,879 officers and enlisted men, thirty prisoners and fifty-eight war brides. Most of the troops belonged to the 81st or Wildcat Division. Among the prisoners, it was learned, were a Captain sentenced to life imprisonment for refusing to lead his men over the top; a Lieutenant charged with embezzlement, a private, a son of a Colonel, charged with disobedience of orders, and a Y. M. C. A. worker, formerly a minister, who is accused of embezzling funds of the organization. Officials at Hoboken refused to give out the names of any of the prisoners.

Roged G. Treadwell, American Consul at Petrograd, was also a passenger. Beyond saying that he had left the Russian capital on March 31 after being virtually a prisoner for four months, he declined to discuss conditions in that country. He said he would proceed to Washington to make a report.

While the Cap Finisterre was in Quarantine yesterday there was considerable excitement due to the disappearance of the 2-year-old son of Mrs. Clark J. Smith of Minneapolis, one of the civilian passengers. The boy had been a great favorite with the soldiers on the way across, and they all joined in seaching the vessel from stem to stern. He was finally discovered asleep in the top bunk of an unoccupied stateroom and restored to his distracted mother.

OUR CASUALTIES EXCEED 311,000

About 20,600 Still to be Announced, According to Latest Figures of General Staff.

COUNT 7,000 DUPLICATED

Full Data Made Public as to Casualties in Various Services.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Casualties sustained by the American Army and Marine forces in the war in France will exceed 310,000. Figures given out today by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff make the total 318,933. It is explained that this includes about 7,000 duplications under the classification of wounded to a degree undetermined. If this statement is correct, the casualties will be reduced to 311,933.

The total of 318,933 is based on reports of the army abroad as of March 4. Up to today the total casualties announced had reached 298,092. This would indicate that about 20,000 casualties remained to be announced of which about 7,000 would be duplications, which would have to be checked off.

The tables on casualties given out by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff are as follows:

	A. E. F. Report as of March 1.	Announced to Press Through June 4.
Killed in action	34,180	34,819
Died of wounds	14,729	14,309
Total battle deaths	48,909	49,128
Died of disease	21,150	22,540
Died of other causes	3,296	4,633
Total dead	73,304	77,330
Wounded severely	80,150	....
Wounded slightly	110,544	....
Wounded, degree undetermined	*46,461	....
Total wounded	*237,155	210,785
Taken prisoner	4,434	4,762
Missing in action	†4,000	2,913
Grand total	*318,933	295,790

*Contains a duplication of about 7,000.
†Approximate.

The Department also gave out a revised statement of battle deaths by services in the army, and this statement:

"Losses are measured against the total number of troops in each service arriving in France, except in the case of infantry officers, where deduction has been made for officers not serving with troops. Only the more important services are shown. The casualty figures are subject to correction."

The revised statement of battle deaths, of those killed in action or died of wounds, follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Infantry	1,711	40,077
Tank Corps	10	81
Signal Corps	9	296
Artillery	98	1,820
Medical	18	532
Engineers	60	1,295
Cavalry	2	50
Ordnance	3	64
Air Service	182	57
Quartermaster	6	217

The battle deaths per 1,000 of troops reaching France are as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Infantry	55	46
Tank Corps	16	7
Signal Corps	5	8
Artillery	8	6
Medical	4	5
Engineers	10	6
Cavalry	6	8
Ordnance	2	3
Air Service	31	1
Quartermaster	1	1

BAKER DEMANDED FOCH.

Naval Officer Gives Secretary Credit for Field Marshal's Appointment.

The appointment of Marshal Foch to direct the allied military forces and the formation of the army of manoeuver came through the insistence of Secretary of War Baker, according to Captain R. Drace White of the naval transport Northern Pacific, who spoke yesterday to a meeting of the Hoboken Chamber of Commerce. Captain White appeared as a speaker in place of Vice Admiral Alfred Gleaves, who was called suddenly to Washington.

"Secretary Baker," Captain White said, "made a great impression when he went to France. When Mr. Baker went over he found the army of manoeuvre, of which there had been much talk, existing only on paper. It not only was without a commander, but there wasn't a soldier in it. There was, moreover, no talk about the Allies undertaking an offensive.

"Mr. Baker told them that this never could continue, and that the war never would be won until one man was placed in supreme command of the armies. That led to the choice of Marshal Foch."

Fire in Red Cross Paris Depot.

PARIS, June 11.—Considerable damage was caused by a fire today in the American Red Cross depot in the Cligancourt district, in Northwestern Paris. The warehouse was used for storing automobiles and materials.

Old Faces

Folks like to trade in a store having a friendly atmosphere, where they can meet the same faces.

We try to avoid changes, but in a large institution like ours in which opportunities for promotion constantly arise, many changes are unavoidable.

Rexall Stores — Liggett's THE SAFE DRUG STORES



Slenderizing Stout Figures! John David Summer Suits At $35.00 To $65.00

STOUTNESS need be no "Shut Sesame" to Smartness. It is a point of pride here to *slenderize the stout* figure with specially drafted models in specially selected patterns, which conceal breadth and bulk, while they reveal lithe lines.

Stout Men's Sizes, 36 to 46. Tropic-Weight Two-Garment as well as Three-Garment Suits. Let me introduce you to your spryer, slenderer, sprucer self! Full intrinsic value.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

PACKARD TRUCKS FOR THE BUSINESS BUILT ON SERVICE

Frequent distribution of fresh goods is the foundation upon which many a lucrative business is built.

Typical of this is the confectionery trade in which service often counts for more in building up trade and standing than even the quality of the goods.

IT may be news to many wholesale confectioners and other business men who have like distribution problems to hear that it *costs less money to carry out a good distribution service* than it does a poor one.

Poor service is usually the result of hit-or-miss methods and the attempt to save a little money at the outset.

The farsighted business man puts aside the suggestion to purchase a cheap motor truck—just as he puts aside the temptation to overstock a customer in order to save a couple of delivery trips by doing so. The return of spoiled goods is one extra tax on his business he wishes to avoid. So does he wish to avoid unexpected repair bills on his motor truck equipment.

* * *

The Packard method of selling truck *transportation* rather than just a truck is proving to be popular with concerns whose business rests on *service to large numbers of retail stores.*

In the first place, it enables him to know what part of his expense of doing business is chargeable to service.

In the second, it furnishes him with a truck that insures keeping those costs down to his predetermined figures.

It is well to emphasize the importance of the latter—because many a business man has tried to determine his costs beforehand—only to find that the upkeep costs of his ordinary trucking equipment made his actual figures as uncertain as the whim of a child.

There are more than one hundred thousand miles built into every Packard truck.

When you compare a Packard with other trucks your comparison should cover the number of those trucks it takes *to equal the hundred thousand miles of a single Packard!*

* * *

The new man in the confectionery business or any other field must hustle for trade and must deliver the goods. You may be sure he will have his equipment up-to-date.

Perhaps some of the present established members of the confectionery trade might like to check up on present truck transportation costs in order to prepare for increased competition after July first.

The Packard Freight Transportation Department is at their service with facts and figures. There is no charge and no obligation. Call upon them by telephone, mail or at your local Packard showroom.

Packard Trucks are Now Available for Immediate Delivery

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK
Broadway at 61st Street

Brooklyn: Flatbush and 8th Avenues
Long Island City: Queens Boulevard at Hill St.
White Plains: Mamaroneck at Martine Avenue
Poughkeepsie: 239 Main Street
Newark: Broad Street at Kinney
Jersey City: Boulevard at Carlton Avenue
Plainfield: 628 Park Avenue
Paterson: 489 Broadway
Hartford: Washington Street at Park
New Haven: 204 York Street
New London: 391 William Street
Springfield: 832-34 State Street
Pittsfield: 121 West Street



A Town-Renowned Shirt! John David White Oxfords At Only $2.75

NEW YORKERS by residence know these Shirts from band to buttonhole; know them to be *extra-extraordinary values*, considering that the cost of raw materials is hobnobbing with the moon. New Yorkers by allegiance order my White Oxford Shirts by mail, by habit, by the score and, then, buy more.

John David Excello Cord Shirts at $3.50, with stunning raised contrasting stripes, have cut the string that tied many a man to the custom shirter.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street



Kneezy-Breezy Undersuits! John David Cooling Weaves At $1.00 To $9.00

EVERY fresh, filmy, feel-cool material in Two-Garment and Union Suits at every price—Nainsook, Self-Striped Madras, Silk-Striped Madras, Japanese Silk, Italian Silk and English Linen Mesh—an *International Exposition.*

A collection that approaches perfection, including "Rockinchair" and "Vassar" Union Suits famed from Broadway, New York, all the way to Broadway, San Francisco.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

SELL ASTOR PLOT IN TIMES SQUARE

Property at 43d Street and 7th Avenue Was Held at $5,000,000.

SHOWS INCREASE IN VALUES

Transaction Shows Remarkable Advance in Realty Holdings in That District.

MAY BUILD THEATRE THERE

Tract Was One of Largest Holdings in Manhattan—R. E. Simon Heads Syndicate of Purchasers.

The largest sale of Times Square property in recent years was completed yesterday, when Vincent Astor closed a contract with Robert E. Simon for the sale of the property known as the Putnam-Shanley Building and Westover Court, on the west side of Broadway between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets.

The plot, which has a frontage of 200 feet, 10 inches on Broadway, is improved with a six-story fireproof building of terra cotta. It is fully leased until 1924, and yields a large annual rental. Adjoining it in the rear, fronting on Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, are ten five-story buildings. They were originally private houses, but several years ago were remodelled into stores and apartments by the owner and named Westover Court. These buildings are also fully leased.

This is one of the largest single holdings on Manhattan Island. It contains 41,575 square feet. The dimensions are 200.10 feet on Broadway, and 207 feet on Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. The entire property has an annual income of $320,000. Robert E. Simon, who heads the syndicate who has contracted to purchase the property, said yesterday.

It is contemplated erecting a large moving picture theatre on the street plottage of the property, provided possession can be had of that portion. Under the agreement, the purchaser is not compelled to buy the property if such possession is not secured. This plot, in my opinion, is situated in what is probably the busiest spot in the world. It is undoubtedly one of the most prominent locations in the city."

Mr. Simon refused to discuss the price paid for the property, but a member of the firm of L. J. Phillips & Co., who negotiated the transaction, said it had been on the market for $4,000,000. The Putnam building was assessed by the city for taxation purposes in 1918 at about $2,750,000. Harris and Vaughn were associated as brokers in the sale.

The entire property has been in the Astor family for generations, and was acquired by Vincent Astor upon the death of his father, Colonel John Jacob Astor, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster. It was probably part of the old Long Acre Farm.

The name Putnam was derived from a historic association. It was at this spot that General George Washington and General Israel Putnam met on Sept. 16, 1776, to discuss the movement of the American army the day before the Battle of Harlem.

The transaction is typical of the rapid increase of realty values in and about Times Square. The first jump in values took place in 1905, when THE NEW YORK TIMES moved from its old home in Printing House Square to Times Square. The subway had only been in operation a few months, but the growth of Times Square may be confidently dated from the opening of the tall building at its southern end.

Since that date the assessed value of real estate in and around the Square, influenced of course by its location and by the nature of its improvements, has increased in value from 50 to 250 per cent. The following tabulation, showing the assessed value of important land and buildings in the Times Square district in 1905 and in 1918, illustrates the great advances in the last fourteen years.

Building	1905.	1918.
Broadway Theatre	$1,250,000	$1,500,000
*Brokaw Building	700,000	2,825,000
*Heidelberg Building	500,000	1,275,000
Knickerbocker Hotel	2,300,000	3,800,000
Times Building	1,600,000	1,825,000
Republic Theatre	225,000	425,000
*Rialto Theatre	650,000	1,190,000
8 W. cor Broadway and 45th St	130,000	310,000
204 West 43d St	30,000	105,000
*Putnam Building	1,216,000	2,550,000
Hotel Astor (original Building)	5,300,000	3,875,000
Hotel Wolfe	850,000	1,325,000
*Hotel Claridge	510,000	2,270,000
New York Theatre Block	1,700,000	2,425,000
*Longacre Building	945,000	2,375,000
*Fitzgerald Building	475,000	2,100,000
Strand Theatre Building	875,000	2,308,000
6 W. cor Broadway and 44th St	200,000	575,000

*Buildings erected since 1905.

Two of the smallest parcels in Times Square strikingly illustrate this rise in value. One is the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-third Street, long occupied by Dowling's Café. It has a frontage of only 20.5 feet in the square, but runs back 80 feet in the street and has a rear depth of 60 feet. Michael Dowling bought the parcel in 1911 for $375,000, an average of $154 a square foot, a record for value per square foot in the Square. On land alone, the assessment on this corner is now $360,000, an increase of 161 per cent. over the 1905 assessment of $115,000.

The southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, although only 40 by 90 feet, brought $450,000 in February, 1917, when Joseph P. Day sold it at public auction. He declared he was giving it away at the price, predicting that Sol Bloom, who purchased it, would have no trouble reselling at a handsome profit. The price averaged about $139 a square foot, and Mr. Day's prediction came true within a few weeks, when Mr. Bloom sold the corner to the United Cigar Stores Company for a price which was said to equal, at least, the record figure of $154 a square foot established by the Dowling corner.

In view of the present sale of the Astor property and renewed activity in the realty market, it is interesting to recall that the Broadway block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, then running through to Sixth Avenue, was sold at auction in 1852, the Forty-second Street corner bringing $5,075 and the adjoining Forty-second Street lot, 25 by 100 feet, bringing $2,200, with only $2,175 for the next one. Inside Broadway lots brought an average price of $2,500. In 1878 the corner was sold for $165,000, and several years later the late Col. John Jacob Astor bought it for $640,000. The land assessment is now $2,000,000.

In 1870, when Lutheran Church bought its plot in the north side of Forty-second Street for $45,000. It is now one of the few unimproved plots in the block and is being held at $500,000. When A. E. Candler, in 1912, purchased the old Central Baptist Church plot in the south side of Forty-second Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, for the Candler Building, he paid for the seventy-eight-foot frontage $425,000.

In 1910, Frederick G. Bourne bought the old West Presbyterian Church, opposite Bryant Park, for $1,100,000. The Aeolian Building now occupies the plot. In February, 1912, the sold Spalding Building brought $700,000, about $131 a square foot, when land was wanted for Stern's new store.

Such has been the realty growth of the Times Square district in the last 14 years, and, if values increase at the same rate for the next thirteen years, rentals must reach a figure as yet undreamed of even in these times of rising prices.

Chairman Hurley Is Opposed to Keeping Up Ship Program

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Continuing his testimony today before the Senate Committee, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board said he did not think it would be wise to continue with the original program of Government shipbuilding at a cost of $800,000,000 and take the chance of selling the ships in the open market.

It was developed that two ships were sold recently at $210 a ton, or $10 a ton more than they cost, and Senator Moses, Republican, New Hampshire, suggested that it might be well for the board to build the 3,000,000 tons of steel ships, contracts for which were canceled recently.

The Chairman told the committee development of private shipping enterprise was hampered by lack of knowledge as to what disposition was to be made of the Government fleet, and said he was ready to take up the question of a permanent Government policy.

WANAMAKER TO HELP PAY FOR OLD FORT

Pledges One-tenth of Purchase Price and Purchaser Places Lots at His Disposal.

GETS MANSION SITE ALSO

Association to Plan Improvements as Tribute to Bennett and for Civic Purposes.

It was announced yesterday that Rodman Wanamaker, one of the executors of the James Gordon Bennett estate, would subscribe one-tenth of the price paid by the patriotic citizens for the purchase of the site of old Fort Washington. The price of the thirty-six lots in the site is about $180,000, and Joseph P. Day, who directed the auction of the estate, said that he had been informed that a corporation would be formed to preserve the fort site as a memorial park. Officers of the societies that took part in the campaign for the saving of the site reiterated yesterday that they were not able yet to disclose the names of the men who had become interested in the preservation of the historic grounds.

Mr. Day announced that Mr. Wanamaker also had bought the site of the Bennett mansion, comprising eighteen lots, and probably would use it as a location for the home for retired journalists, the founding of which was stipulated in the Bennett will. This is said to be the highest point on Manhattan Island.

Mr. Wanamaker gave me instructions to induce the purchaser of these eighteen lots to relinquish his claim and to turn them over to the association which he will have formed to preserve the site with some suitable improvements as a tribute to the memory of James Gordon Bennett and for some appropriate civic purpose," said Mr. Day. "He gave me his check for 10 per cent. of the price and the purchaser immediately placed the lots at Mr. Wanamaker's disposal. I am certain that the parcel will be improved in a way that will be a suitable companion to the monument over the fort site.

"Mr. Wanamaker did not disclose just what he had in mind, but I do know that he wants to be sure that the home for journalists provided for in the will of Mr. Bennett will have a proper location. The sale practically assures the home being built on some location, and Mr. Wanamaker has felt that the sooner it was built the better."

GATHER FOR DRY PROTEST.

Labor Men Arriving at Capital Get Little Encouragement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Representatives of organized labor who arrived here today to make preparations for their protest next Saturday against the enforcement of wartime prohibition received small comfort from members of Congress that the law would be altered. Senator Phelan, who will lead the fight in the Senate for the repeal, said he did not believe the votes in favor of changing the law would count against the huge majority in favor of prohibition.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the national prohibition law, scoffed at the idea that there would be a change. Senator Curtis of Kansas, leader of the Republican prohibition forces, did not believe the repeal would be seriously considered either in the Senate or in the House.

However, the labor men said a special train would arrive Saturday morning with many men on board, and they would go through with their announced program, including a parade as a demonstration. The Senate Judiciary and House Judiciary Committees will send sub-committees to "what the labor men have to say, and next week both houses will take up the question of enforcing wartime prohibition and also constitutional prohibition, which goes into effect Jan. 1.

The Congressional delegation from Kentucky met today in the office of Senator Beckham of that State for a conference with Earl Gwin, who headed an anti-prohibition delegation from that State. Mr. Gwin told the Kentucky delegation that the Government would lose more than $500,000,000 in revenues if the distilleries were not given six months in which to dispose of their stocks. He also insisted that prohibition enforcement was impossible with 70,000,000 gallons of whisky remaining in the warehouses.

Kentucky would still have 30,000,000 gallons in warehouses on July 1, Mr. Gwin said. The undisposed-of supplies in the large cities would easily amount to 40,000,000 gallons, he said. Baltimore has 7,000,000 gallons in stock.

PROMOTION FOR POLICEMAN

Grand Jury Asks Enright to Reward Quick-Witted Patrolman.

Police Commissioner Enright ordered the promotion yesterday of Policeman William F. Short of the Fifth Street Station to Sergeant on the recommendation made in writing by all the members of the June Additional Grand Jury. Part of the jury's letter to the Commissioner concerning Short read:

It is our opinion that he deserves some recognition at your hands for his good work. Had it not been for his alertness the case on which he worked probably never would have been solved, as the perpetrators of the murder left no clues behind them. We trust, therefore, that you will see your way clear to reward Patrolman Short in some way as an incentive to other police officers faced by similar situations.

Short, on duty at Orchard and Stanton Streets, arrested a man on suspicion, who, with two companions, has since been indicted for the murder of Dervish Mohamen in his room at 156 Orchard Street on June 2.

HELPS BUSINESS MEN.

The Annalist presents weekly many important features of interest to investors, bankers and brokers, merchants and others engaged in the development of the commerce and industries of the United States. 10c on news stands, $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

VIMY SPURTING TO WIN 'HOP OFF'

Striving to Get Away Within 24 Hours, While Good Weather Holds.

LATEST REPORTS ARE BAD

Probability Is That Handley-Page Will Be Delayed for a Day After Rival.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, June 11.—Despite a valiant all-day struggle the Vickers-Vimy men were unable to get ready to start their transatlantic flight today. Though they declared tonight they would be ready very early tomorrow morning, it looks now as though they would complete their preparations just too late to take advantage of the excellent weather all the way across which has prevailed for five days.

The latest reports showed this unusually favorable condition as breaking up, with at least one area of depression pressaging east winds along the course. The only hope for tomorrow lies in the fact that this area is moving so rapidly that it may get out of the way in time to stop, but even then it may "be chased by another."

Unwilling to abandon the hope of a getaway within twenty-four hours, Captain John Alcock, the pilot, and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown, the navigator, of the Vimy, determined late this afternoon to rush all preparations to a conclusion. Their mechanics agreed to work as long as was necessary after darkness in order to have the machine fully primed for the expected long voyage. Flares have been rigged up at the aerodrome to enable the men to toil as long after darkness as is necessary.

Tomorrow's dawn should find the Vimy all ready except for its fuel load. Very early in the morning Captain Alcock plans to take it aloft for a brief spin in order to make sure that an oil leak in the port engine lubricating system has been eradicated. E. Pitford, the Rolls-Royce engineer, believes this leak, which did not show during three different ground tests, is a flight condition, and that since cowling the engine has been put in the difficulty will have disappeared when the biplane goes up again.

He explains it as probably due to a disarrangement of the feed mechanism when areas of comparative vacuum were encountered, and is sure that with the protection of the cowling this will not occur.

Brown, who was worried almost to the point of illness because of the poor working of the wireless a transmitting set, got back all his usual sunny disposition today when he located and overcame the trouble. He took his apparatus of the Standard Royal Air Force variety to the Admiralty Wireless Station at Mount Pearl, disassembled it there and found it had been put together with one vital terminal left out. How such a fault escaped expert inspection was a mystery impossible to solve here. This afternoon the wireless reinstalled in the cockpit, the port engine was set going to furnish a breeze to drive the generator propeller and the wireless was thoroughly tested. It worked perfectly, sparking in a fashion that left broad smiles on Brown's face and Alcock's, too.

Brown communicated successfully with Mount Pearl and is now satisfied that there should be no transmission trouble during the voyage. Another of the Vimy crew's principal troubles dissipated itself today, when word was received that the Furness liner Graciana, due at this port tomorrow, has on board at least eight hundred gallons of a particular kind of aviation gasoline which the Rolls-Royce experts are most anxious should be used in the transatlantic attempts.

As soon as Frederick P. Raynham, the Martinsyde pilot, was assured that this fuel was on the Graciana he at once turned over to Alcock his own stock of it, as his new engine is on the same ship and he has no need for petrol until he gets his engine, Alcock determined to fly if he was otherwise ready, with fuel he had brought with him, but he is highly pleased that he is to have exactly what the experts prescribed.

Lieutenant Lawrence L. Clements, the meterologicalofficer here for the British Air Ministry, who has become the official starter for the Royal Aero Club since Major Arthur Partridge was called, today went to the ropewalk aerodrome and placed the official seal on one of the four members of the Vimy fuselage in the cock pit. He used an ordinary lead seal marked "H. M. Customs, Newfoundland," the same as was employed for identifying the Martinsyde and Sopwith planes. He also recorded the engine numbers.

This part of the official starting process always causes amusement to the spectators, since one of changing planes in midocean there appears to be no possibility that the plane which arrives should be other than that which starts. A great crowd spent the afternoon at the aerodrome, taking advantage of the midweek half holiday to inspect the biplane and watch the mechanics at work.

Swarms of children had a jolly time angling in the breeze back of the port engine while it was running, and even the old men seemed to think it a great lark to clutch their hats and let the propeller fan them almost off their feet.

Reports from Halifax and Glace today predicted a five-hour endurance test flight for the Handley-Page machine there tomorrow. It was also reported that it had been found on yesterday's trial of the big machine that a considerable alteration to the wireless installation was advisable. It is also probable that one radiator must be changed.

The Vimy men are confident that at least two days must elapse before the Handley-Page can get away on the cross-ocean voyage. They insist that they can beat her easily with an even start. As near as prediction is possible with so many uncertainties surrounding the whole venture, it now looks as though the Vimy will be off a good twenty-four hours ahead of her rival.

In the meantime the prospect is for a genuine race across. Every hour that passes after the Graciana docks will offer Raynham a better chance to get back into the race with his Martynside. It is barely possible that within forty-eight hours after his new engine is lifted out of the hold he could be ready to start, though probably it will be a day or two longer before he even can make a trial flight.

While the Vickers men profess to have no fear of the Handley-Page whatsoever, despite the eagerness to get away in front of it, they are frankly concerned about Raynham, as his machine is materially faster than theirs. Thus it is the little single-engined rival and not the four-engined giant upon which they will keep the closest tabs once the new engine is here. Though Raynham never has admitted having a navigator to take the place of Captain Morgan, whose injuries in the crash when the Martynside attempted to start forced him to withdraw, it is believed here that he has selected a man and that his choice will be on the ground by the time his plane is ready.

CONFESSES $15,000 THEFT.

Bookkeeper Implicates Accountant in Robbery of Brooklyn Firm.

Charles Boden, 44 years old, a bookkeeper, of 238 Midwood Street, and Leroy Root, 28 years old, of 119 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday by detectives of the Bedford Avenue Station on evidence given by Boden, on the charge of grand larceny. Root is a discharged soldier, a Corporal of Company E, 313th Infantry Regiment, of the 79th Division. Root, with Boden, worked as bookkeeper and accountant for the Fulton Bag and Mill Company of 331 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn.

According to Boden they manipulated the books of the firm and took for themselves $15,000. Boden, conscience stricken, gave the information to the police and declared that he only received a small part of the money. The two men are at Brooklyn Police Headquarters and will be examined by District Attorney Lewis today.

Owen Wister, Arriving from England, Says Doughboy Slang is Popular There

Owen Wister, the author, returned from a trip abroad on the Lapland, which docked late yesterday afternoon. He said that American slang was being rapidly adopted by the English as the result of the presence of the American soldiers.

"The British now feel that as a nation they are close kin to America and their use of doughboy English points this out," Mr. Wister said. "The mutual understanding which has sprung up in war times is certain to benefit both nations, industrially and otherwise. Decoration Day, for example, was celebrated in all parts of England and the graves of all the American soldiers were decorated with flowers."

W. J. Watson, European representative of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, another passenger, said that the European markets were demoralized. Profiteering was the order of the day in England, he charged. He said that prices were so high in England that unless a change occurred soon her markets would sink into desuetude from lack of outside purchasers.

"While protective tariff measures against foreign goods are being passed in almost every community in the four countries I visited, nevertheless prices are so high that American goods are eagerly sought," said Vandivere B. Moler, New York business man, also on the Lapland. "In Brussels last month it was necessary to station two policemen in front of a shoe store selling American-made shoes to keep the crowd of purchasers in order. The shoes were sold for 50 and 60 francs a pair."

Mr. Moler said that a good meal in Belgium cost the equivalent of $15 in American money.

TAKE CURB BROKER IN $26,400 FRAUD

Baltimore Bankers Swindled by Tale of Government Deal in Silver.

SEEK EX-ARMY OFFICER

Shares of Mine He Said He Would Buy Were Listed and Suddenly Withdrawn.

Frank D. Ryan, member of the copartnership brokerage firm of J. G. Grant & Co., at 1,482 Broadway, was arrested at the District Attorney's office last night on charges of grand larceny and conspiracy, which Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling said were based on information and evidence connected with an alleged stock swindling scheme that defrauded the banking house of B. Warren Corcoran & Co. of Baltimore, Md., of $26,400, on June 4 and 5.

For four or five days W. J. Bissell, member of the firm of B. Warren Corcoran & Co., at Baltimore, and the bankers' attorney, L. B. K. Claggett of Baltimore, have been working here in cooperation with the District Attorney to get a clue to the swindlers. How many persons were involved in the fraud is not known, but one of the ringleaders of the scheme, who represented himself as a recently "discharged Captain of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, Washington," is one of the swindlers now being hunted by the police. Attorney Claggett's version of the origin of the fraud is as follows:

"A week ago today a well-dressed man called at the banking house of B. Warren Corcoran & Co. and introduced himself as Thomas W. Brown, an army Captain connected with the Ordnance Department at Washington, just recently discharged from the service. Brown said he had come to Baltimore to live and to enter the automobile business. He asserted that he had most valuable information from Government sources.

"In his further talk with Mr. Bissell the supposed ex-army Captain announced that he had learned of a move by the Government to secure options or control over a large part of the silver production, and that this move included the taking over by the Government of the output of the Potts Canyon Mining Company of Superior, Arizona, which is situated in Pinal County.

Mr. Bissel, who said "Mr. Brown" had impressed him with the belief that he was a genuine purchaser who had in some manner acquired advance information, said Brown remained at the bank a large part of the day in arranging for the stock purchase. Brown said it was to be a cash purchase, and ordered 5,000 shares, but immediately increased the order to 12,000 shares of stock, and handed over $600 as a deposit on the account.

"He told me that the par value of the stock was $1, but that it was already selling above—at about $2.50 a share," said Mr. Bissell. "We wired our New York correspondent, F. M. Lockwood & Co., at 62 Broadway, to buy it for our account. On the following day Brown telephoned and called several times, to ask if we were rushing the order, and suggested that the certificates be gotten for him as quickly as possible. I told him that the purchase had been made and that the certificates were coming through promptly, and advised him to be ready to pay the remainder of the account.

"I also told Brown that our correspondent had reported that the mining shares had suddenly been withdrawn from the market after we had completed the purchase. Brown replied:

"'Oh, sure! It is evidently known—a tip on the Government's lease on the mine has got out.' That was the last we have seen of 'Mr. Brown,' the bronsed impersonator of an army officer."

Assistant District Attorney Dooling said the stock had no market value, and that this sale to the Baltimore bankers was the only one he could find on record on the Broad Street Curb. The sale, he said, was traced through two reputable brokers, Woram & Co., 42 Broadway, and C. A. Bertrand & Co., 52 Broadway, and a Curb broker, Harry Small, who were innocent parties to the scheme of the swindlers to get the stock delivered on the order of Brown.

While Brown was negotiating with the bankers a confederate or confederates here were manipulating things so that the stock would be offered on the Curb when the order came in," said Mr. Dooling. "Mr. Bissell says Ryan sold the stock which filled the Baltimore order. When the stock was offered to Woram & Co. they did not handle it, but referred the messenger or person with the stock to Bertrand & Co.

"A peculiar feature of the sale of the stock here is the fact that the owner of the stock would not permit the purchaser to pay Bertrand & Co., but notified Lockwood & Co. to make checks payable to Frank D. Ryan. We have these checks, all bearing Ryan's indorsement, all of which he cashed or collected. Ryan's brokerage firm, which is composed of himself, his brother-in-law, James M. Grant, and his brother, Timothy Ryan, had bought from the mining company 20,000 shares, and had an option on 200,000 additional shares as follows: Ten cents a share for the first fifty thousand, fifteen cents for the second fifty thousand, and twenty cents a share for the remainder."

PLAN LABOR PEACE DRIVE.

Chicago Unionists Seek International Conference There in September.

CHICAGO, June 11.—A plan to call an international workingmen's conference on peace here Sept. 6 and 7 was announced today by the Speakers' Committee of the Chicago Labor Party, which is arranging a demonstration of labor interests here in September.

The plan will be presented to the Chicago Federation of Labor first, and, if approved, will be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor. Belief that the Paris conference will fail to attain sufficient peace guarantees was the reason announced for the conference.

FINDS TWO FACTIONS IN ENGLISH LABOR

European Commission of Industrial Board Says Radical Element Seeks Supremacy.

FIGHT FOR UNION CONTROL

Members After Visit Abroad Tell of the Conditions in Other Countries.

The European Commission of the National Industrial Conference Board has just returned to this country, and is busily occupied in the preparation of its report. At a meeting held yesterday at the Hotel Astor members of the commission discussed their preliminary statement. Although the report has not been completed, some general conclusions based on visits to Great Britain, France, and Italy were stated by Charles W. Asbury, Chairman of the commission. The other members of the commission are S. Pemberton Hutchinson, President, Westmoreland Coal Company; J. Lawrence Laughlin, economic adviser to the National Industrial Conference Board; Oliver S. Lyford, Vice President, Santa Clara Lumber Company; Loyall A. Osborne, Vice President Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; William Van Dervoort, President Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Company. The full report of the commission is expected to be issued soon.

While labor organizations had been pressing their claims in the several countries, Mr. Asbury said yesterday that in Great Britain the demands had been the most extreme and the effort to enforce them the most determined. He said questions affecting labor had been projected into politics, and the active Labor parliamentary group had gone to the extent of preparing a very definite political program under the heading of "Labor and the Nation," while the extremists were very active and resolved to win at any cost. On the other hand, according to Mr. Asbury, there is a large element in the older unions which, not swayed by radical passions, think in more conservative ways and is in favor only of regular procedure in accomplishing ends agreed upon as desirable. These opposing views have precipitated a contest between the radicals and the older type of union leaders for control of the labor unions. The radicals had seized upon the machinery of the union organization in the effort to enforce their views and methods.

In France, too, the machinery of politics had been set in motion on behalf of labor. The general organization of the eight-hour day the majority of French workmen evinced indifference. The eight-hour law was put through not so much because of a demand from the workers as by what seemed to be a matter of political expediency. The employers were represented as accepting the wisdom of an eight-hour day, but as a matter of fact French employers issued a printed protest against it. A major point of this protest was that an eight-hour day would stimulate the movement of workers from the farms to the city and would badly cripple the country's agriculture. The fact that several energetic and noisy radicals were elected to the Chamber of Deputies had also been misconstrued. A busy minority was able to sweep them into office because of the indifference of voters who did not take the trouble to oppose.

Italian labor conditions, it was pointed out, were directly affected by the existence of a surplus of labor. Large sums were being paid by the Government for unemployment donations, the effect of which was to hire men to be idle. The army had been slowly demobilized so as not to add to the unemployment. There could be quick recovery, industry could be started at once obtain coal and raw materials but she had no means of payment for those and credit was not as yet available. If materials were available, goods for export could be produced, and improve the value of the lira in foreign exchange. Without doubt the interfering hand of politics had been working against the return of industry to normal conditions by which foreign exchange would rectify itself.

LINK DEAD ANARCHIST WITH DECEMBER PLOT

Hat Found in Washington Was Repaired in Philadelphia Just Before Explosions There.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADEPHIA, June 11.—Evidence to link the man who was killed while attempting to blow up the home of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in Washington with the bomb outrages of last December in this city was found today by the authorities here.

The dead man's gray hat found after the Washington explosion was shown to Michael De Luca, who keeps a hat store on South Eighth Street. De Luca said that he had reblocked it last December, shortly before the anarchists attempted to wreck Washington on a certain Superintendent of Police Mills, Judge von Moschizker, and Ernest Trigg.

The authorities believe that the man was one of the members of the inner circle of terrorists to whom are given the bomb throwing and fire spreading missions and who move from city to city. It is presumed that he first drew the bomb throwing assignment in this city in December and then when the latest demonstration was decided upon, he was picked to go to Washington.

With the dead man's description as the shoemaker in New York who mended the sandals worn by the anarchist at the time he was killed, local agents here devoted their energies to trying to find whether the sandals were bought in this city. While anything has been discovered on this point as yet, the search will continue today.

Guards have been thrown about the Russian Bible Institute, 1,820 Spring Garden Street, as the result of numerous threats received by the organizer of that religious school for young Russians, the Rev. William Fetler. These threats have been made in letters by Bolsheviki and anarchists, the majority of whom are atheists and are opposed to any conversion of the masses of Russia to Christianity. A Bolshevist in Bethlehem attempted last Sunday to break up a meeting conducted by Dr. Fetler for the Russians of that town.

Dr. Fetler said that the man who attempted to blow up the Palmer home in Washington must have been a Russian peasant, as only that class of the native Russians wear sandals. He had never seen the sandals worn in this country, he said, and that the man must have been a crank clinging to the native customs of Russia, where sandals made of the bark of trees are worn.

DRASTIC RED BILL READY FOR SENATE

Severest Measure Ever Proposed Against Radicals May Be Introduced Today.

ALIEN CRIMINALS MUST GO

Overman Committee to Report on Its Investigation into Bolshevism Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, a sub-committee of which, under the chairmanship of Senator Overman of North Carolina, for more than six months has been investigating alien propaganda, Bolshevism, and other un-American activities in this country, will shortly present to the country the most complete report compiled in this or any other country dealing with those menaces.

The report has been prepared by Major E. Lowry Humes of Pittsburgh, and received this afternoon the approval of the sub-committee. With it goes the following draft of a bill to be introduced by Senator King:

Text of the Bill.

An act to protect the Government of the United States of America, its national emblem, its securities and obligations, and its military and naval forces.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That any person who shall wilfully utter, print, write, or publish any disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language about the form of government of the United States, the Constitution of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the army or navy of the United States into contempt, scorn, contumely, or disrepute, or shall wilfully speak, utter, print, write, or publish any language intended to incite, provoke, or encourage resistance to the United States, or a defiance and disregard of the constitution or laws of the United States, or shall advocate any change, alteration, or modification in the form of the government of the United States, except in the manner provided for by the terms of the Constitution of the United States, or shall advocate any change in the form of government of the United States, by means of revolution or violence, or shall advocate the assassination of persons occupying offices or, posts under the United States, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, and any alien convicted under this section shall, in addition to the penalty hereinbefore provided for, be ordered deported to the country from whence he came.

Section 2. That any person who shall import or attempt to import into the United States from any foreign country, or shall ship, transport, or attempt to ship or transport, in interstate or foreign commerce any written or printed matter intended to incite, provoke, or encourage resistance to the United States or a defiance or disregard of the constitution or laws of the United States, or advocating any change, alteration, or modification in the form of Government of the United States, except in the manner provided for by the terms of the Constitution of the United States, or advocating any change in form of Government of the United States by means of revolution or violence, or advocating the assassination of persons occupying offices or, posts under the United States, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, and any alien convicted under this section shall, in addition to the penalty hereinbefore provided for, be ordered deported to the country from whence he came.

Sec. 3. That any person who shall wilfully cause or attempt to cause or incite insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or by or on the part of any person liable to actual military or naval service with the colors in the military or naval forces of the United States under the provisions of any act of Congress in force in the United States, or shall wilfully obstruct or attempt to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 and imprisonment not to exceed five years, and any alien convicted of a violation of this section shall, in addition to the penalty hereinbefore provided, be deported to the country from whence he came.

Sec. 4. Any person, firm or corporation who shall wilfully make or convey false reports or false statements or shall say or do anything, except by way of bona fide advice to an investor or investors, with intent to obstruct the sale by the United States of bonds or other securities of the United States, or the making of loans to or by the United States, or to depress, discredit, or adversely affect the price of any outstanding bonds, obligations, or securities issued by the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, and imprisonment not to exceed three years, and any alien convicted of a violation of this section shall, in addition to the penalty hereinbefore provided, be deported to the country from whence he came.

Sec. 5. That if two or more persons conspire to violate any of the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3 or 4, of this act, and one or more of such persons does any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be punished as in said sections provided in the case of the doing of the act the accomplishment of which is the object of such conspiracy.

Section 6. That any alien who is convicted of any felony shall, in addition to the other penalties provided for by the act, for a violation of which such alien was convicted, be deported to the country from whence he came in the manner now provided for the deportation of aliens found in the country in violation of the immigration laws, and upon the conviction of any such alien it shall be the duty of the United States Attorney in the district in which said conviction is had, or the prosecuting attorney of the State jurisdiction, where such conviction is had in a State court, to furnish to the Secretary of Labor a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the court, and the Secretary of Labor shall thereupon issue his warrant of deportation, and shall cause the same to be duly executed upon the release of said alien from custody under the sentence of the court.

Section 7.—That it shall be the duty of the District Court of the United States within whose territorial jurisdiction a naturalized citizen has been convicted of a violation of this act, or of any crime involving moral turpitude, to cancel the naturalization papers of such person upon bill in equity filed for that purpose in the same manner as is now provided for the cancellation of naturalization papers on grounds of fraud, and upon the completion of such cancellation the Secretary of Labor shall cause such alien to be deported to the country from whence he came in the manner provided for by Section 6 of this act.

Section 8.—That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Give Luncheon in Paris in Honor of NC Fliers

PARIS, June 11.—Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, gave a luncheon today in honor of the leaders of the American transatlantic flight, Commander John H. Towers, and Lieut. Commanders A. C. Read and P. N. L. Bellinger, who have arrived in Paris from England.

The naval aviators will be the guests of the Aero Club of America at a luncheon tomorrow at which prominent French aviators will be present.

Commanders Towers, Read, and Bellinger will leave on their return to the United States by way of Brest at the end of the week.

IDENTIFY APPAREL OF BOMB PLOTTER

Agents Find Shop Here Where He Bought Necktie and Get Description.

WITHHOLD FULL DETAILS

Chief Flynn Verifies Clues to Man Killed in Blowing Up Palmer Home.

Complete identification of the man responsible for the bomb outrage that wrecked the home of United States Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in Washington, D. C., on the night of June 2, is expected to be announced by the police in the next forty-eight hours, William J. Flynn, head of the Government's forces in the hunt for the bomb plotters, said yesterday that the shop where the man killed in the explosion at Washington had bought his necktie had been located in this city, and that a description of the man had been obtained from the shopkeeper.

This is the second description the police have of the criminal, the other one coming from a cobbler, also in New York, who remembered having affixed red rubber heel plates to the shoes the plotter wore.

"We know," said Chief Flynn, "that the plotter had two hats with him. One of them, a soft hat, presumably for wear on the train, was in his suitcase, and was not much injured by the explosion. The other, a black derby, he wore when he was blown to pieces by the bomb he carried. He was dressed in a dark, bluish-black suit with a thin green stripe running through it. He wore a blue polka dot tie and a white stiff-bosomed shirt. His underwear, what we have been able to get of it, was of ordinary quality. I cannot say whether it was cotton or not. He wore brown socks, Brighton garters, and brown sandals with rubber heelplates."

Search Ended Here.

This complete picture of the dead man was obtained by Chief Flynn's men after a search that covered several States and finally ended in New York City. The mill where the cloth for the man's suit was made has been found, but no trace has been established where the suit itself was obtained.

According to Chief Flynn, the tie, which is the last item of dress to be identified, was of better quality than one might expect from the appearance of the criminal of anarchistic tendencies. Also the suit was of good quality.

"I believe that the plotter was a man of quiet taste in clothes," said the detective. "He was dressed in a way that would avoid any sort of notice either for extreme fashion or for shabbiness."

The first idea that the police had after the bomb explosion in Washington was that the plotter had come directly to Washington from Philadelphia. Information from police here induced the Chief to scour radical sections in New York cities before advocating any change accordingly, while the hunt went on in Pittsburgh, Bessemer, Penn.; Philadelphia, and Chicago, Flynn himself with what evidence he could collect came here.

The first reward for his decision came a few days ago, when the cobbler who fixed the heel plates was found. Chief Flynn said last night that this fact had a great significance, inasmuch as it established fairly definitely the section of the city where the plotter dwelt while he was here. As was pointed out, a man does not carry a pair of shoes far from his place of residence to have them fixed.

Shoes Curiously Made.

The structure of the shoes was curious. They were sandals of a sort. That, according to the police, is the best way to describe them. In appearance they looked not unlike an oxford which has been ventilated by cutting strips of leather from the instep to the toe for comfort in hot weather. The shoes are of a kind popular with many persons of radical tendencies.

The plotter took the shoes to the cobbler and asked him to put on a rubber heel plate. In this connection the police point out that the man had two pairs of shoes, for he left the sandals for a day while the cobbler worked on them. That was about three weeks ago. The reason for the rubber heels is plain, the police think. The man knew he was dealing with explosives and adopted a plan pursued in munition factories where nitro-glycerine is handled in bulk, and dressed to avoid the semblance of a jar. Whether the stiff composing the bomb was nitro-glycerine cannot be said for certain.

The cobbler, when interrogated by the police, remembered the incident very well. He remarked at the time on the fact of a person coming to have a pair of rubber heels put on sandals. He also recalled that he had a hard time affixing the heel plate, inasmuch as the heel on the sandal was of a patent substance and the cement with which the heel had to be attached would not hold. Accordingly he tacked a small piece of leather underneath the heel plate and then put the plate on. It was this piece of leather that made identification of the plate positive.

May Have Been a Waiter.

Examination of the sandals shows that the person wearing them was a good deal on his feet, according to the police, and one of the clues they are working on now is that he may have been a waiter at one time. At Police Headquarters yesterday it was recalled that Jean Crones, the man who put poison in the soup at a dinner in Chicago several years ago with intent to kill Archbishop Mundelein, had never been apprehended. Crones, it was later discovered, had a number of bombs in his room already made up.

The cobbler gave the police a description of the man for whom he fixed the heel plates, but they refuse to discuss the nature of that description. It can be stated, however, that it is not believed the plotter was either a Spaniard, a Russian Jew, or an Italian.

At the time of fixing the shoes fixed the man told the cobbler he was going to visit elsewhere in the city, and the authorities know about where he went.

The discovery of the ha

PREDICT HIGH PRICES DURING MANY YEARS

Talk of Sudden Decline Scouted by Leading Bankers, Merchants, and Insurance Men.

WAGES TO STAY HIGH, TOO

Serious Labor Shortage Feared as Result of Stoppage of Immigration—Some Dissentient Views.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Leading bankers, merchants, and insurance men throughout the country, in statements which they have prepared for Director General Roger W. Babson of the Department of Labor, make it clear that there will be no sudden decline of prices following the return of peace beyond the elimination of war prices which were made necessary to stimulate production in high-cost plants.

J. Ogden Armour says that the greatest danger to our economic structure today arises from the failure of many to recognize a new and higher level of prices, based on permanently increased cost of labor and high taxation.

"Those who postpone building or buying in the hope of materially lower prices are speculating in the future misfortune of the nation," he says; "for falling prices, when reaching the point where profit is eliminated, mean panic, depression, unemployment, and other troubles.

"Nothing in the labor situation warrants any one in expecting materially lower costs of commodities in general, and building in particular. Wages will not be less, for several fundamental reasons, viz.

"1. The practical stoppage of immigration since 1914, depriving America of the several million workers who would normally have come to our shores.

"2. The contention by the nation's military and naval establishments of nearly 2,000,000 workers, which may continue for an indefinite period.

"3. The creation of new industries, such as shipbuilding, and manufacture of chemicals and dyes, requiring hundreds of thousands of workers.

"4. The urgent demand for building and construction of every class, due to their having been forcibly held back for several years.

"5. The shortage of the world's food supply.

"6. The proportionately higher levels of commodity prices existing practically all over Europe.

"On the one hand, then, we are facing a serious shortage of labor as soon as we approach normal industrial activity, and on the other hand, there is confronting us a tremendous unsatisfied demand for many necessities which it was difficult or impossible to obtain during the war. A new level of prices has been established from which there can be no material recession until inventive genius succeeds in correspondingly increasing labor productive capacity by mechanical means."

High Wages Here to Stay.

James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, asserts:

"While it is my belief that the general trend of prices during the next decade may be downward, I do not anticipate any sudden violent tumble in the near future beyond the elimination of war prices made necessary to stimulate production in high-cost plants. We cannot 'eat our cake and have it.' We cannot immediately have low-priced products with high-cost labor.

"At no time was honest labor more indispensable than during the war, and during that period the average weekly wage of all workers was greatly advanced. Out of the war has come a strong realization of the value of labor to civilization, and we must accustom ourselves to the established fact that a permanently higher scale of wages or compensation has been established for the world's worker, both skilled and unskilled."

Major Gen George W. Goethals expressed the view that we can return to neither pre-war prices nor pre-war conditions.

"Every thoughtful employer of labor," he says, "realizes that the wage earner is entitled to proportionately more of the comforts and conveniences of life than fell to his share before the war. Every thoughtful buyer should realize, that the price he pays for goods must be in proportion to the increased cost of labor. Also that labor, in the broadest sense, constitutes over 75 per cent. of the cost of most products of farm, forest, mine, factory, and laboratory.

"The manufacturer, employer, or individual who is selling his own labor, brains or furniture at a high though reasonable price should not expect to buy cheaply from others. Let us be careful, in our cry for lower prices, not to forget that a permanent improvement of living conditions is effected only by increased efficiency of the forces of production. And experience shows such increase of efficiency is at best a slow process, a process of years and perhaps decades."

A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank, New York, writes:

"As long as the minimum price of wheat is fixed by the Government at $2.26 a bushel and other necessities of the wage earner are approximately as high in proportion, there is every reason why labor should contend against reduction. With a recession in the cost of living there should be a corresponding reduction in the cost of labor. The employers of labor can not go on paying present wages, nor, indeed, any wages, unless their business continues, and it has seemed to me that the closing of certain industries would throw labor out of employment. In seeking new employment they would accept the reduction in accordance with what the industry could afford to pay.

"I understand that this is what you are contending against, and you seek to induce manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers to accept the present prices for goods and commodities and continue business, thereby insuring the employment of labor at the present level of wages. You very likely will be successful as to the large industries, but I think there will be more or less readjustment of the wage scale on a lower level in the smaller industries and in various localities."

Cause for Rejoicing.

Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, says in part:

"For four years the orderly production and maintenance of peace-time activity has been most violently interrupted throughout the civilized world, causing on the one hand a heavy depreciation of property and on the other hand an appalling destruction of all those things which are vital to human happiness, life, and activity. The reconstruction is going to tax our efforts perhaps even harder than did the war, the latent demand for labor and commodities being tremendous.

"There is cause for rejoicing in these conditions, for intense activity, even though accompanied by high prices, is far to be preferred to the blight of inactivity, stagnation, idleness, and suffering attendant upon unsound, unbalanced production and rapidly falling prices.

"After all, it is not a question so much of what price each of us has to pay for what we want, but as to what relation this price bears to our own income. Those millions of men and women who se incomes have grown apace with or ahead of the general price advance have abundant cause for satisfaction. Yet how often do we not hear these same people unwittingly complain of high prices, their attitude being that high prices is a privilege that belongs to themselves only. In the selling of their own labor or wares, but has no place in their scheme of buying."

Thomas Colemann du Pont writes:

"The thing that is going to make labor and material go down, with a few exceptions or little local variations, is the law of supply and demand. So long as there is a demand for an article its price will be high. The greater the demand the higher the price, and if the cost of this article is mostly labor, the price of labor will continue high on that article, and so on down the list. We are going through a transition period, which has followed and will follow every economic disturbance.

"Will wages be higher when things settle down than before? Yes, I think they will, because wages have continued to advance in this country year after year, but the cost of living and the desire for luxuries, too, have advanced, so that relatively the condition is the same."

Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, says:

"The principal cause of the gradual return to pre-war price levels has been ascribed to the rapid transformation of manufacturing, agriculture, mining, transportation, and business in general, from hand methods to machine methods, from small scale to large scale production. Opportunities do not exist at the present day in any measure comparable with those of the period following the civil war. Price declines so far, since the cessation of hostilities, bear this out, having been trifling—only 5 or 6 per cent. up to April 1, 1919, as compared with over 25 per cent. for the corresponding period of the civil war.

"Abstract consideration of these facts does not support any expectation of sudden and radical declines in present prices."

Cost of Food Will Remain High.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York, observes:

"For some years food will be higher. Europe has been so stripped of every sort of food that it will take more than the harvests of 1919 to restore an equilibrium. Food will remain high because wages will not go back to the pre-war level. Wages will fall at some points where production was over-forced during the war; but unless our whole industrial and financial fabric falls into chaos—and nothing like that seems possible now—the post-bellum readjustments mean continued high wages, and of course a higher cost for everything into which wages enters.

"How far discoveries in science, inventions, improved methods, &c., may go toward overcoming this increased cost through increased efficiency and increased production is a question. These will be a factor, possibly a surprising factor, because the rewards will be large, and few things so quicken invention and efficiency as the incentive of large returns.

"Carry the message to the Bolsheviki."

John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company, says:

"I am rather a firm believer in the natural economic laws, and I do not find myself in accord with the impression that many people seem to have that the level of prices is not likely to be radically changed over the decade. I believe that prices must be made that will equalize consumption and production.

"We have seen some sharp adjustments already from war prices, and in every product in which the companies with which I am connected are interested prices have gone back to pre-war averages, and in some cases lower. These products are copper, zinc, lead, and manganese.

"I do not believe that the level of prices will fall permanently as low as before the war, but I am convinced that we can now look for gradual adjustments in most staple products. I think prices will have to be put where building and development of all kinds must be encouraged before we will see consumption approach production in the staples. I think in the adjustments which are necessary labor will have to contribute its share, or unemployment on a very serious scale is bound to result."

Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago, states:

"It is my belief that the range of prices for the necessities of life will average little, if any, lower than at the present time.

"There exists a tremendous demand in our own country for all kinds of commodities. This demand will not diminish materially until war-wrecked Europe firmly re-establishes herself on a peace-time production basis. I fully agree with those who believe that the reconstruction is going to tax our efforts perhaps even harder than did the war, and that there is cause for rejoicing in these conditions even though accompanied by high prices, for, after all, it is not a question so much of the price one has to pay but as to what relation this price bears to one's own income."

John Hays Hammond, the mining engineer, says:

"As regards the future wage scale, I am of the opinion that we should not expect any significant reduction, nor should we desire such a reduction. We should not expect a lower wage scale, because there can be but little doubt that America faces a new era in her national development, that the future holds immeasurable potentialities; that as no time in the life of the nation has the outlook been brighter.

"From a social and political point of view, high wages are of inestimable advantage, in that it makes possible a higher standard of living, which assures social contentment, industrial peace, and higher standards of citizenship."

TO FIND JOBS FOR SOLDIERS.

Woods Organizes Advisory Committee of Ex-Service Men.

The War Department announced yesterday that a National Advisory Committee, composed of ex-service men returned from France, in cities all over the country, has been organized by Colonel Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, to help discharged soldiers and sailors get jobs.

Colonel Woods said the problem now was less that of finding the jobs than of putting the soldiers in touch with the opportunities. Practically all big employers, he said, were officially on record as being glad to take back their old men. In most cases re-employment was offered at the prevailing rate of wages and many employers were giving full credit for the time spent in the service, he added.

Colonel Woods believes that the members of this committee, having been themselves in the service, will understand that the soldiers are coming back better men physically and mentally than when they left, and will expect corresponding wages and opportunities in their jobs. Among the men on this committee are Father Duffy, of the 69th Regiment, of New York; Major Gen. William G. Price, for Philadelphia; Major A. A. Sprague, for Chicago; Colonel John R. McQuigg, for Cleveland, and Colonel Dwight Davis, for St. Louis.

HOLDS FILM STAR'S EFFECTS

Court Grants Attachment to Francis X. Bushman's Former Wife.

Mrs. Josephine F. Bushman of Baltimore, who divorced Francis X. Bushman, film actor, got an attachment yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Tierney against antiques, household furnishings, and other personal property owned by her former husband, valued at about $150,000, which have been sent here for sale at auction. Mrs. Bushman alleges that her husband owes her $8,494 under the terms of her divorce decree, by which he was to pay $40,000 in installments and give her $4,000 a year for the support of her children. Her attorneys allege that $1,057 is still due them.

In asking for the attachment Mrs. Bushman said that the defendant shipped his property here from his country place, Bush Manor, near Baltimore, to prevent her and other creditors from collecting sums due them.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Duncan Dancers will give the second of their three farewell programs this evening at Carnegie Hall.

Sixty boys of Public School 83 will give an orchestral concert tonight at the Wadleigh High School.

The National Association of Sheet Music Dealers will conclude its convention today at the Hotel McAlpin.

CHALLENGES HOUSE TO UNSEAT BERGER

Counsel for Socialist Denies Its Right to Bar Him, Despite His Conviction.

HEARING MAY LAST MONTHS

Elections Committee Will Admit Evidence Excluded at His Trial for Sedition.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In the preliminary skirmish bearing on the right of Victor L. Berger, the Milwaukee Socialist, to sit in the House of Representatives, in view of his conviction for violation of the Espionage act, two facts developed today which indicated that the hearing might continue for months.

At the outset Chairman Dallinger of the Special Elections Committee, charged with the investigation, announced that Berger was to have a fair, full, and impartial trial, even if that meant hearing all evidence presented and excluded from his trial before Federal Judge Landis at Chicago. The Chairman said no limit would be put on the proceedings.

Closely following this, Henry F. Cochems of Milwaukee, counsel for Berger, who had intimated that the fight in his client's behalf would be long and bitter, challenged the right of the Committee, or even the House, to deny the seat after election by the people of the Fifth Wisconsin District.

For two hours or more Mr. Cochems argued in support of this contention without drawing from the Committee any inference as to its attitude on that point. Harry L. McLogan, counsel for Joseph P. Carney, Democrat, who ran second to Berger and who is contesting the election, will reply tomorrow.

Berger sat with his lawyer throughout the hearing. Some of his friends were present, but the proceedings were lacking in interest to the few spectators. When Berger was elected he was under indictment and now is at liberty on bail, pending the result of his appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

In his argument Mr. Cochems drew a distinction between expulsion and exclusion, contending that while the House, with unlimited powers of its own making, might expel a member for any reason it might see fit, it had committed a wrong in refusing to admit Berger. Examination of the doctrine of the people who elected the Socialist candidate will show, he argued, that the background of their economic and social philosophy is different from that of the men before whom he must be tried.

"I invite serious and patient consideration of these things charged against Mr. Berger," he said, "which at first blush leave a wrong impression of the candor and sincerity of those entertaining such views."

At this point Representative Eagle, Democrat, of Texas, touched on the political aspect of the case.

"The point of the whole thing," he said, "is whether an American citizen, carrying credentials from the constituted authorities of his State, is or is not entitled to his seat. I am interested in that alone. If his people choose to send him or any other man here, it is not my concern. The only question is whether he was a traitor to his country at a critical period, and as such should be kicked out of here, or whether he is a loyal citizen."

Mr. Cochems disclaimed any attempt to inject politics in the proceedings.

With a view to expediting the case, the committee decided to link the two proceedings—the House resolution challenging Berger's eligibility and the contest filed by Mr. Carney. Mr. Cochems said tonight it had not been determined whether Berger would go on the stand.

Representative John C. Kleczka of Milwaukee, who was elected to Congress on a loyalty platform, gave out a statement tonight in which he declared that Berger, by his conduct during the war, disqualified himself to sit in an American Congress.

"There should be no division of opinion," said Mr. Kleczka, "as to the duty of Congress to exclude Mr. Berger. Section 3 of Article 14 of the Constitution provides that 'no person shall be a Representative in Congress who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have given aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States.' This language leaves no room for construction.

"Every one conversant with Berger's spoken and written words during the war knows he gave comfort and aid to the enemy. Under the guise of free speech, he uttered sedition and treason. He reaffirms the declarations of the St. Louis Socialist platform as to the unjustifiableness of our entrance into the war. He deliberately insults thereby that splendid army of heroes who died to preserve the rights of freemen.

"Berger sees nothing noble in American institutions. He denounces and reviles the Government whose protection he enjoys. By his conduct during the war he forfeited every right and consideration to membership in any American legislative body."

YORK GIVES UP HONEYMOON.

Hero Thinks Gift Trip Would Be "Call of World and the Devil."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 11.—Sergeant Alvin C. York, hero, and his bride of less than a week failed today to reach Louisville, a scheduled stop on their proposed honeymoon to Salt Lake City as the guest of the Nashville delegation to the National Convention of Rotary Clubs.

Telegrams from Pall Mall., Tenn., York's home, said the former soldier, who is second elder in the Church of Christ and Christian Union, had decided, after a talk with his pastor, that the trip would be "merely a vainglorious call of the world and the devil," and that he could "serve God best" by staying at home.

A Louisville hotel manager had arranged to entertain York and his bride at breakfast, with a number of guests, including Mayor Smith, Judge Robert W. Bingham, and Henry Watterson.

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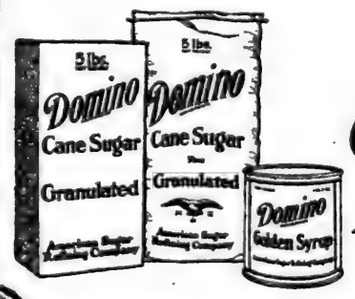
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Spray right over furniture, woodwork, or floors, and wipe off with cheesecloth dampened with water, then polish with a dry cheesecloth.

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I can have shipped to your home at non-profiteering prices the finest of New York State Champagne and Sprakling Burgundy by the case.

Many connoisseurs say it comes nearer to matching the imported than any other American wine.

The prices quoted below include all Government taxes and express charges:

Case of 12 quarts, $25.00
Case of 24 pints, 27.00

Quotations on New York State Brandy, Port, Sherry, Catawba, White Port, Elderberry, Tokay, Riesling and Claret in cases or six-gallon casks on request. Red or White Grape Juice by the case. Call, write or phone Mr. Johnson, Representative Empire State Wine Company, Room 304 Holland House, City. Telephone Madison Square 4300.

PLAN BELGIAN METAL TRUST

Manufacturers Seek Combination of Plants with 300,000,000f. Capital.

BRUSSELS, June 11.—A number of the leading Belgian manufacturers are considering plans to form a large metal manufacturing trust, the Nation Belge says.

The plan is to build in Belgium, to take the place of the many factories destroyed, three or four large factories, each one of which will specialize in the manufacture of certain articles. The combination would have a capital of 300,000,000 francs.

City Repeats Hopkinson Concert.

The Francis Hopkinson memorial concert, as held recently in Central Park, was repeated last night in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, by direction of City Chamberlain Berolsheimer. Willem Willeke conducted the New York Symphony Orchestra, and Alice Moncrieff sang an air by America's earliest song composer.

Brother Leads Lieut. Europe's Band.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 11.—The late Lieutenant James Europe's negro band played at the State Armory here tonight for the American Club. Frank Europe, brother of the dead leader, conducted, and many persons of prominence attended from the Summer colony along the Sound.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Jest," "I Love You," and "Toby's Bow" will end their respective engagements on Saturday of this week.

A. H. Woods has accepted a play by S. Jay Kaufman and Tom Barry, as yet untitled.

Joyce Fair, the motion-picture actress, joined the Century Midnight Whirl on Tuesday night.

Arrangements are making to present Rachel Crothers's current comedies, "A Little Journey" and "39 East," in London next season.

SUIT AGAINST SOCIALIST.

William Cook of Rahway Asks $10,000 Damages for Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 11.—Mayor David Trembley's use of the fire hose on Fred Harwood of Newark, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, when the latter attempted on May 31 to speak from a street corner in defiance of the Mayor's order, developed new results today. Attorney David Armstrong, one of the City Commissioners, as counsel for William Cook of 36 Lewis Street, filed papers demanding $10,000 damages from James B. Furber, leader of the local Socialists.

The suit is the result of Furber's arrest of Cook on the night of May 31 on the charge of tipping over the speaker's stand, throwing Secretary Harwood into the gutter. In making the arrest Furber used a Deputy Sheriff's badge which had been issued to him before he was recalled from the City Commissionership. Cook claims that he did not upset the stand, but simply tried to save the American flag from going into the gutter.

The case of Harwood, who is accused of disorderly conduct at his second attempt to speak Saturday night, also that of James B. Furber, for assault and battery on Cook, and Justice of the Peace Gustave Theimer, Socialist, of Elizabeth, for improper legal procedure in handling charges made by Furber against Mayor Trembley and several firemen, will be heard Friday afternoon.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY and 50th. Evs. 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. The Season's Musical "Joy Ride."



BRIMFUL OF "SWEET PATOOTIES" Sunday Night Concert THE SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT DE LUXE

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8800. 11:30 Open Air Roof at 9:30—Show at

48th ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. LAST 5 TIMES I LOVE YOU

Plymouth 45th W. of B'way. Bryant 4243. Evs. 8:10. Mats Thurs. & Sat. 2:10. JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST."

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. A BREEZY, BUOYANT, BUBBLING MUSICAL COMEDY GUTBURST! World: "It has effervescence, savvy and sparkle." THE LADY IN RED Charles Darnton, Eve. World: "It is full of pep." BRISTLES WITH MIRTH, RADIATES VITALITY, MOVES UNFLAGGINGLY

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN HITS BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH "TUMBLE IN" SELWYN. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT 'SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART' CASINO. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20

GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1542. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat., 2:30. Great Dramatic Triumph JOHN FERGUSON ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED INDEFINITELY

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42d ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

SHUBERT Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "Fields at his best. Show filled with girls and amusing scenes."—Laurence Reamer, sun. LEW FIELDS in His Gorgeous Summer Revue A LONELY ROMEO LEW FIELD'S LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES!

Real Comedy at the COMEDY Theatre 41st St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. MATS. TODAY & SAT., 2:30. LAST 5 TIMES TOBY'S BOW With NORMAN TREVOR

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. "39 EAST"

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. A Little Journey

CENTRAL B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Season's Breeziest Musical Show "Take It From Me"

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

LIBERTY Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat., 2:15. GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919 50 Beautiful Scandal Mongers 50 "YOU'LL ENJOY GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919."—Alan Dale, American.

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. The Best Show In Town The Better 'Ole with MR. & MRS. COBURN MOVES TO BOOTH THEATRE NEXT MON.

CORT THEATRE NEXT MONDAY SEATS TODAY SPANISH OPERA CO. CAST OF 40

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. David Belasco presents a Comedy of Irish Life Dark Rosaleen

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 43d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:15. The Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." Royal Vagabond A Cohanized Opera Comique.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. 7th Month Matinees Sat. & Wed., 2:15. John Cort's Musical Comedy LISTEN LESTER!

CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AVE. TONIGHT AT 8:30 and Last Performance Saturday Matinee of the ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS and GEORGE COPELAND (PIANIST) Tickets 50c to $1.50 at Box Office.

PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1. RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. POPULAR SCALE Now on Sale Lambs' Gambol repeated in its entirety at the HIPPODROME NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT

B. F. KEITH'S U. S. JAZZ BAND, STELLA MAYHEW, Avon Comedy 4, "For Pity's Sake," Regay & Shee-han, Wellington Cross, BESSIE CLAYTON and The Cansinos, Henry Lewis, Lady TSEN MEI, Houghton & Sully.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. "HONEYMOON INN," Carson & Willard, 7 others. In Theatre. Reserved Seats. NAZIMOVA, "The Red Lantern" 25, 35, 50

STEEPLECHASE FOR FUN CONEY ISLAND.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK OPP. WEST 130 ST. FERRY. SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. Pop. Prices. PEEK-A-BOO All Summer Show.

MOTION PICTURES.

B. S. Moss' BROADWAY at 41 st. Continuous Noon to 11:30. H. B. WARNER "The Man Who Turned White." Last 3 Days.

81 st St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3950. ENID BENNETT in her latest, "The Haunted Bedroom" Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

NEW AMSTERDAM OPENS MON., JUNE 16 TO-DAY SEATS MAY BE PURCHASED AT THE BOX-OFFICE FOR FIRST 4 WEEKS ENGAGEMENT FOR Ziegfeld Follies

LIGHTNIN GAIETY B'way, 46th St. MATS. SAT. & Evenings at 8:30. WED., 2:30. SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed.

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "A riot—they ate it up."—Times. LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce. The Fetchingest Girl Chorus in Town

Globe, Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. Removable Roof—Always Comfortable "BEST MUSICAL CHARLES SHOW IN DILLINGHAM'S TOWN."—Sun. MERRY HIT SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

MOTION PICTURES.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE B'way & 43rd St. Mat. Every Day at 2:40. Every Evening at 8:40. All Seats Reserved. D. W. GRIFFITH REPERTORY SEASON. "BROKEN BLOSSOMS"

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. RIALTO Times Square "THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME." Mack Sennett Comedy RIVOLI ORCHESTRA DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS The Knickerbocker Buckaroo. Drew Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. Continuous Mats. 20-30. Eve., 30-40-50 at 11 P. M. "The Other Man's Wife" Season's Greatest Photo Drama and Complete Program. Short Subjects. Concert Orchestra.

STRAND B'way at 47 St. "Upstairs and Down" Comedy. Soloists Strand Orchestra.

PLAZA Madison Ave., 59th St. GERALDINE FARRAR in "The Stronger Vow"

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30 Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Madeline Traverse, "When Fate Decides"

BROOKLYN.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND (JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Conductor) Lieutenant U. S. N. R. F. Organization of 60. 12th TRANS-CONTINENTAL TOUR THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

Brooklyn Academy of Music Mat. & Eve., Sat., June 14 Only Concerts New York City. Prices, 25, 50, 75c., $1.00.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC Saturday Evening, June 21, 8:30 P. M. VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA ELMAN BENEFIT OF THE ISRAEL HOSPITAL, BOROUGH PARK, BROOKLYN Tickets $2.50 to $10.00, at Box Office. No War Tax.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST!

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING.

About 1 o'clock P. M., June 11, between 58th Av. and 59th St. or 59th St. and Columbus, probably on the tramcar. Very liberal reward. Tel. 7064 Rector. Mr. Suprenant, 20 Broad St., New York.

LOST—Black sedan, from automobile on road between Locust Valley and Roslyn, L. I., on June 8, between 9-9 :30 A. M., initials C. A. H. in gilt letters; bag contained black riding habit and fur neckpiece; suitable reward. Thomas Todd, 402 Madison Av., New York City, phone Vanderbilt 5585.

LOST—Tuesday morning, between 16lst St. West and 24th St., near Park and Madison Aves., a gold breast pin, crown shape, studded with small diamonds and rubies, at outer points with pearls; suitable reward. Oscar Gatos, care of Levi Sondheimer & Co., 221 4th Av.

LOST—Saturday, at Travers Island Club, or in taxi to Washington Bridge, or taxi from 50th St., Broadway, to Wentworth Hotel, 46th St., flexible diamond bracelet; very liberal reward. Return to Herman Bach, 1,532 Broadway, or telephone owner, Bryant 4870.

LOST—Coin bag between 8 P. M. and 1 A. M., somewhere between Woodmansten Inn and Penn station, a straight gold bar pin with 28 small diamonds, set in platinum; finder will receive $100 reward. George Kahn, 105 Madison Av., 18th floor; Mad. Sq. 1985.

LOST—1 black leather bag missing in subway between Fulton and 161th Sts., Broadway line; contained raincoat, 2 Mexican blankets, and book; liberal reward, no questions asked. H. Davidson, 3,810 Broadway, phone Audubon 1305.

LOST—Between 157th to 50th St. subway station, one pearl necklace, one gold chain with pearls, one gold lady's watch, two diamonds and ruby on back; liberal reward; no questions asked. 910 Riverside Drive, D. Weller.

LOST—Square sapphire and diamond bar pin from Central Park West and 92d St., Columbus Av., to Broadway and 93d St., Broadway car to 110th St., reward. Telephone Riverside 2270.

LOST—Sable neck piece between 24th and 34th Sts. on 5th Av., Tuesday, June 10, between 1 and 3 P. M. Finder kindly return, Van Bragg & Co., 537 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Purse in taxi, Monday, containing cash, check payable X. M. Chester. Return check to Coastal Bank, 68th St.-Broadway, and keep cash for reward.

LOST—Gold fleur-de-lis pin with three enameled flags, back and address on back. Reward and no questions asked, return to cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Wednesday, about 11:30, on 14th St. downtown Lexington station, small fur neckpiece, Jaeckel labelled. Please inform Broad 8163. Reward.

LOST—Saturday night, at Columbia Yacht Club, 80th St. and North River, diamond bar pin, containing 22 stones; liberal reward. C. Alexander, 582 Broadway.

LOST—On Broadway, gold coin charm, French inscription, small diamonds and rubies; reward. H. Strippel, 116 West 14th St., Chelsea 1270.

LOST—Dark blue serge cape, in taxi or telephone booth, Grand Central Terminal; liberal reward. Telephone Circle 515.

LOST—Japanese small sailor boy, shopping, on in taxi, between 40th and 38th Sts.; suitable reward. 50 East 39th St.

LOST—Pekingese female, a mother; puppies are crying for her; please return same; will give liberal reward. Superintendent, West 62nd.

LOST—Bag, Tuesday, on 5th Av. bus; if returned the bag only liberal reward, no questions asked. Akers, 135 East 62d St.

LOST—Embroidered waist fronts, useful to manufacturer only; reward. Phone Melrose 6913.

LOST—Diamond pin, in or near Garrick Theatre, or 73d St. and West End Av.; reward. Finder telephone Columbus 392.

LOST—Small gold rosary, upper west side, Tuesday afternoon. Halligan, 202 Riverside Drive.

LOST—N. Y. Central 50 trip ticket to Dover Furnace, June 5; reward. Reese, 415 2d Av.

LOST—Rialto Theatre Thursday night, brown fur scarf; valued for association; reward. 340 Covington Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Amster watchfob; liberal reward. Return to Hirsmaker, 2121 2d Av.

LOST—Silver powder box, initialed F. M. L. Reward. L. Lee, 502 West 140th St.

LOST—Black seal bill case, containing $25; liberal reward. J. 374 Times.

$200 REWARD.

no questions asked, return platinum bar pin, containing 3 large sapphires surrounded by small diamonds and sapphires, lost June 3 vicinity of East 63d St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$250 REWARD for square emerald solitaire ring, with small diamonds in mounting, all platinum; lost June 5, on 7:30 P. M. train from Poughkeepsie to Garrison. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$25 REWARD for opal and rose-diamond brooch lost June 5, vicinity 57th St. and Park Av. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Purse, 125th St. crosstown car, Tuesday, June 10; owner have same upon writing description contents. D 954 Times Harlem.

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ROOSEVELT BOND AIDS BOY SCOUTS

Liberty Issue Bearing Late Colonel's Autograph Will Be Sold Today.

CAMPAIGN STRIKES SLUMP

But Flying Squadron of Financiers Are to Lead Strong Counterattack.

A bond of the Fourth Liberty Loan bearing the autograph of the late Colonel Roosevelt, written upon it shortly before his death, will be auctioned off today at one of the public meetings held in the campaign to raise $1,000,000 and enroll every American boy as a member of the Boy Scouts of America. The bond, $100 in denomination, was given to Martin Vogel, Chairman of the Boy Scout Committee for Manhattan, by Colgate Hoyt of 14 Wall Street, and will be sold for the benefit of the scout fund probably at the noon meeting on the steps of the Sub-Treasury.

In accepting the bond for the Campaign Committee Mr. Vogel said that the gift was doubly significant because Colonel Roosevelt had been for years one of the honorary members of the organization and one of the most enthusiastic supporters of its idea of training American boys. As a coincidence, a few minutes after the autographed bond had been received, a message in support of the campaign arrived at headquarters from Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Campaign Strikes Slump.

Although the campaign progressed satisfactorily in this city on the first two days, A. B. Leach, Chairman of the Manhattan Canvass Committee, reported yesterday that his 25,000 workers had slumped and that a "flying squadron" of the Rainbow Division would be sent out in the financial district in attempts to give the drive more impetus. Chairman Leach had expected to pass the $200,000 mark yesterday, but his last tabulated report showed subscriptions only for $130,170. A luncheon of team captains was held at the Bankers' Club to consider ways of speeding up.

Chairman Leach said that, while the campaign might be expected to lag after the flying start, workers had reported to him that many persons seemed apathetic and apparently not concerned with the welfare of an organization for the benefit of American boys. It would be necessary to carry on a brisk campaign, he said, to convince every citizen that great benefits would accrue not only to the boys but to the welfare of the nation. Large subscriptions as well as the ordinary associate membership fee of $1 are desired. It will be the special task of the "flying squadron," composed of six financiers, to secure these large subscriptions.

William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the General Citizens' Committee in charge of the campaign throughout the country, said that he had learned in four Liberty Loan campaigns that a slump was to be expected in the middle of the drive and that it was no indication that the aims of the committee would not be realized.

Chairman Edwards Leads Parade.

William H. Edwards, Chairman of the Campaign Committee for the entire city, yesterday morning carried out his idea of having stars in every field of sport parade up Fifth Avenue in support of the Boy Scouts. At 10 o'clock in the morning 300 athletes and representatives of athletic associations, with about 9,000 Boy Scouts, started from the Washington Arch and marched up the avenue to Fifty-ninth Street. Some of the units of Scouts did not disband, but proceeded to Central Park to rest before going on to the Polo Grounds in the afternoon.

Mr. McAdoo, Mayor Hylan, Martin Vogel, and George T. Wilson reviewed the parade from a stand at the Public Library, and after the Scouts and athletes had passed the Mayor and several other persons gave Chairman McAdoo their pledges of subscriptions and associate membership. "Big Bill" Edwards, carrying the Princeton colors as a memory of his football days, led the parade, with Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer and the Citizens' Committee for this city. Foster Sanford, Ted Coy, Charlie Brickley and many other football stars and coaches were in line.

A number of floats were in the line, mounted on heavy trucks furnished by the Motor Transport Corps, and on one of them Willie Hoppe and other billiard players demonstrated their shots. Police, army, navy, and municipal bands furnished the music.

Some of the subscriptions yesterday were: Western Union Telegraph Company, $5,000; Henry C. Frick, $5,000; E. C. Converse, $1,000; Jacob H. Schiff, $1,000; Harold T. Pratt, $1,000; Frederick B. Pratt, $1,000; Franklin Simon, $1,000; John T. Pratt, $250; Herbert A. Pratt, $250, and Wolcott G. Lane, $1,000.

VISIT ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE.

Firemen Sing Former President's Hymns and Hear Eulogy.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 11.—The six hundred delegates of the Southern New York Volunteer Firemen's Association visited Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's grave today, where services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph R. Allen, Chaplain. Favorite hymns of the former President were sung and an eulogy was delivered by President William H. Thomas.

Frederick S. Heide of Lyndehurst, N. Y., was elected President for the coming year; Peter F. Melton of Mount Vernon, First Vice President; William N. Muller of Great Neck, Second Vice President; Warren K. Haviland of Elmhurst, Secretary, and Philip Peters of Maspeth, Treasurer. The convention ends tomorrow with a parade of seventy fire companies which will be reviewed by Governor Smith and his staff, Lieut. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Captain Archibald Roosevelt, Chief John Kenlon of the New York Fire Department and other State officials.

TWO CHILDREN HURT BY RAT

Apartment House Tenants Now Will Seek Housing Improvements.

The second attack by a rat on a child within a radius of two blocks was reported yesterday when Mrs. Mary Schenkin of 111 East 115th Street brought her two-year-old daughter, Ida, to the Beth David Hospital for treatment. The child was bitten four times on the arm by a large rat which Mrs. Schenkin finally chased from the apartment.

Yesterday morning a rat attacked two-year-old Leonardi Godfredo of 225 East 113th Street while the child was asleep in a crib, and bit its hand. The prevalence of rats in some of the apartment houses in the immediate neighborhood has caused alarm among the tenants, and since the two attacks upon children some of the tenants said they intended to petition the landlords to make renovations and such alterations as will prevent the inroads of the animals.

Cannot See Soldiers at Pier.

Relatives and friends of incoming soldiers may not meet them at the pier, says Brig. Gen. G. H. McManus, troop movement officer for this port, in a letter to the War Camp Community Service. The letter was intended to correct an erroneous report circulated, which stated that any relative could meet the soldiers at Hoboken. The letter says that only in cases of urgent need, such as sickness in the family, will persons be permitted to meet the soldiers.

ROUNDUP OF LOITERERS.

Police Arrest 23 on the White Way in Early Morning Hours.

Inspector Dominick Henry of the Fourth Inspection District and a squad of eight men made a clean-up of loiterers on Broadway, between the hours of 2:30 and 4 o'clock, yesterday morning. The police arrested twenty-three men between Forty-seventh and Fiftieth Streets, as a result of complaints from men and women who said they had been insulted.

The prisoners were locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station charged with disorderly conduct. Later the twenty-three prisoners were discharged by Magistrate Edgar V. Frothingham in the West Side Court. The Magistrate warned them that if they were brought before him again he would not be so lenient.

PLAN LONG SEA RACE.

Four Vessels in Contest from Seattle to England.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 11.—Two sailing vessels and two auxiliary schooners, all owned by Cornelius Bull and Mons Isacksen of Christiania, Norway, this week will begin a race for time to England. Heavy wagers are reported to have been laid among the Norwegian marine fraternity on the results.

The ships are 2,400 deadweight tons each and each will carry approximately 1,500,000 feet of lumber. The ships are the Mount Shasta and Mount Hamilton, auxiliaries, and Mount Whitney and Mount Hood, sailing vessels.

24 Chorus Girls Appear in Court.

About twenty-four chorus girls from the Winter Garden were in West Side Court yesterday, when Adelaide Hughes, a dancer, was arraigned before Magistrate Edgar V. Frothingham on a summons obtained by Virginia Fissinger, another dancer, who charged her with disorderly conduct. The complaint alleged that Miss Hughes last Thursday night during the performance slapped her in the face behind the scenes of a Broadway theatre. Miss Hughes's counsel stated to the Court that there had been some trouble between the two women. He said if Miss Hughes did slap Miss Fissinger, she did not slap her hard. Magistrate Frothingham dismissed the summons.

SILK THIEVES WORK IN DAY.

Get $15,000 Worth of Material and Calmly Use Elevator.

It became known yesterday morning that $15,000 worth of bolt silk was stolen from the loft of William Strauss, Inc., manufacturers of boudoir caps, on the ninth floor of 16-18 West Twenty-second Street, Tuesday morning. The robbery, the sixth within a year in this building, was daringly executed, and the thieves, four of them, it is said, even used the building elevator to carry their loot down to a waiting automobile.

How entrance to the loft was effected is not known. After the theft the four men carried the bolts of silk to the roof of the building adjoining at 30 West Twenty-second Street and lowered them to the top floor. Waiting until 8:30 o'clock, when activity in the building was at its height, they rang the elevator bell and calmly carried the silks downstairs.

HELD IN JERSEY MURDER.

Police Take Two Men in Case of Woman Found Strangled.

TRENTON, N. J., Jun 11.—The body of the woman found dead in o vacant lot here last night was identified today as Mrs. Theresa Foder, 40 years old, of 47 Adeline Street, Trenton. Mrs. Foder was a cigar factory worker in the Chambersburg section. Identification was made by her son, William Foder.

After interrogating the son, the police last night held a man named Joseph Urban and also the former husband of Mrs. Foder, Joseph Foder, for further investigation. Mrs. Foder was strangled by her own leather belt, the County Prosecutor said.

WITNESSES TURN ON WOMAN

Engaged to Watch Husband, but Testify Against Her.

When Mrs. Minerva Wolf of 634 St. Nicholas Avenue went before Supreme Court Justice Ford yesterday to defend a suit for divorce brought by James Charles Wolf, nephew of Leopold Zimmerman, of the banking firm of Zimmerman & Forshay, she found that two of the three men she had engaged to watch her husband were there to give evidence against her, and the third, Arthur A. Jacoba, a salesman, was named as co-respondent in the suit against her.

Albert Nudelman, a nephew of Mrs. Wolf, discharged recently from the army, admitted on the witness stand that after he had promised his aunt to join Jacoba in watching Wolf he told Wolf about it and was hired to watch his aunt. The case was not concluded.

Father Accuses Ex-Soldier Son.

For the second time within two weeks Joseph Callahan, 19 years old, of 133 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, who saw a year's service in France, and was recently honorably discharged from the army, has been arrested on the complaint of his father, Michael Callahan. The boy was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Brown in the Adams Street Court, charged with grand larceny, and held in $1,000 bail for examination Friday. The elder Callahan said that on Monday he left the house for a short time, leaving his son, and when he returned $150 worth of War Savings stamps were gone, which he had placed in a roll of carpet.

Have You a Place to Live Next Fall?

DON'T let the worry and uncertainty of a suitable home next fall spoil your summer.

But homes and apartments are hardly to be had. So settle the question now, before you go on your vacation.

We have a limited number of attractive apartments left. Those desiring comfortable quarters next fall will do well to get in touch with us at once. Moderate terms.

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Complete Protection from the Weather
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30th Street and Broadway

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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE
5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.50 Per Cover.
No Admission Charge. B'way at 47th Street.
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ELABORATE SPRING & SUMMER REVUE—DANCING.

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A restaurant that upholds the finest Cuisine and the best features of Metropolitan Service.
A bit of Continental Europe transplanted to America.
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$4 & $5 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day
Also Suites 2, 3, 4 & 6 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths, with exceptionally large closets, to rent on yearly lease, furnished or unfurnished.
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Single rooms and meals for 1, $3.50 per day; weekly rate, $17. Double rooms with meals for 2, $6 per day; weekly rate, $34.
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$50.00 to $120.00 a month.
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KATONAH, N. Y.
Correspondence Invited
RUDOLPH S. FRIED, Principal.

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REGENTS:
COLLEGE ENTRANCE
Special Rate $25
Summer Term.
All subjects—Day and Evening Sessions. New Term Begins June 23rd. Commercial Dept.—All Subjects.
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Simplified, radically new method in Spanish. Save money, time, and disappointment; begin with us now. 110-114 West 42d St. 'Phone Bryant—7142.

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The Brown School of Tutoring
241 West 75th St. Phone Col. 8894
Open all Summer. Also lessons given at homes of pupils, Long Island, Jersey Coast, etc. Thorough preparation for all examinations. Fall term opens Sept. 29th.

Lecture—a technical discussion of "Fundamentals of Accounting," by Frederick M. Schaeberle, C. P. A. (Ohio)—will be given at Pace Institute, Friday evening, June 13, 6 P. M. A limited number of tickets are available.
Apply to Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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Our schools place over two hundred graduates each month in positions paying $12 to $35 per week. Month's intensive instruction, including typing.
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70th Year. Sessions continue through summer.
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Come see speakers made.
Special new class begins Monday, June 16th, 7:45 P. M. Auditorium, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St. Write Educational Dept. for particulars.

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Cool, invigorating breezes
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Wholesome outdoor life and sport
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YOUNG AMERICA'S GREATEST VACATION CAMP
Athletics of all sorts on land and water. Interscholastic contests. Fascinating practical courses for boys of mechanical tastes. Tutoring if required. Aviation, with flights, if desired.
Full term, eight weeks, July 1-August 28, $300. July only, $150. Special train leaves Grand Central Terminal, New York, 9:35 P. M., June 30. Special sleeping cars direct from Boston, Buffalo, Chicago. For details telegraph or write
Intelligence Officer, 9 E. 45th St., New York, N. Y.

Camp Westmore for Girls
Situated on Lake Willoughby, the "Lucerne of America," high up in Northeastern Vermont. Magnificent mountain scenery.
The equipment is entirely modern. Recreation Administration House. Swimming Pool. Modern toilet facilities. Expert dietitian.
Canoeing, swimming, horseback, competitive athletics, tennis, clock-golf, field sports, baseball, basket-ball, archery, etc., all closely directed.
Competent instruction in nature study, hunting, Kodakery, sketching, fancy knitting, millinery, basketry, leathercraft, beadwork, crocheting, Red Cross Service training.
Satisfactory references required. Opens July 1st.
Camp Westmore Booking Office
Hotel Pennsylvania
New York City

The Clark School for Concentration
SUMMER SCHOOL AND CAMP FOR GIRLS
Schawangun Mountains
will open Monday, June 30th.
In the camp part of the day will be devoted to studies and remainder to outdoor sports. For particulars phone Columbus 744 or call at 301 West 72d St.

LAKE PLACID CLUB CAMP FOR BOYS
All advantages of Lake Placid Club. In the heart of the Adirondacks. New York Office, 366 Fifth Avenue.

CAMP MOONELAC, FOR BOYS.
All camp advantages; tutoring included. Opens July 1, closes Aug. 29. Co-operative Schools' Agency, 41 Park Row, city.

CAMP INFORMATION FREE
Call and consult with specialist. Free information and catalogs of all camps and schools in the U. S.
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ETHAN ALLEN CAMP Lake Champlain, North Hero, Vt.
Fishing, Canoeing, Hiking, Riding, real Military and Naval training. Tutoring a special feature. Boys 9 to 19. July 1-Sept. 1. Catalog. N. Y. Office, 7 E. 42d. Vand. 3825.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.
33 W. 44th St. Vanderbilt 4674. Est. 1904
MANSFIELD STUDIOS
All dances taught. Strictly private lessons, not a public dance hall. Entire time devoted to teaching. All ecp. and classic dances taught private and class by professional artists. Children's Ballet Class.

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SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT. Course in Elementary Swimming and Diving. Special Courses in Diving, Speed Swimming, etc. Call or write for Booklet T.
19 West 44th Street—308 West 59th St.

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A SCHOOL WHERE RECORDS ARE MADE
Boarding and Day Pupils
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Will Open Monday, June 30th
Summer School and Camp for Girls opens Mon., June 30th, at Schawangun Mts.
The Principal will be at the Main Office (Girls' School) from 12 to 2 P. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. daily to interview parents. Phone Columbus 744.
Boys' School, 724 St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 301 West 72d St.
CATALOG ON REQUEST

MISS GILDNER
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SUMMER 11th Season SCHOOL
Norwood Av., ELBERON, N. J. Box 253.
Complete Faculty; primary to college preparatory. Outdoor sports supervised. Lectures, adults. Students en pension June 1 to October.

SUMMER CAMPS.



Province of Ontario
Gold 5% Bonds
Due May 28, 1922

A direct and primary obligation of the most important province in Canada. Population 2,523,274; assets $595,-881,000.
Legal investment for savings banks in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.
Price to yield about 5.60%
(Delivery and payment in U. S.)
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115 Broadway 'Phone 7662 Rector

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline and Recover Partially in Active Session—Call Money 8 Per Cent.

The further decline of stock quotations yesterday was what might have been expected from the highly unsettled condition of prices when business left off the day before. The Federal Reserve Board's effort to gain information on loans and the stiff undertone of the money market itself doubtless brought in considerable selling from out-of-town, where the news from Washington had not been digested on Tuesday. In early dealings declines running from 1 to more than 4 points were recorded, but it seemed as though most of the selling pressure was centred in the first hour, and thereafter fairly good recoveries occurred. In the opinion of some observers of trading most of the selling from local sources came from professional speculators who sought to make the most of a weak market. This idea was based on the belief that the reduction of lines of long stock by the casual traders, influenced by Tuesday's developments, had been put through that day. At any rate, the price-front had a considerably firmer appearance at the close than at midday, although the list was highly irregular, and far more issues were lower than higher than the day before.

Call money was in sufficient supply to meet the major demand of the session at 6 per cent., but later borrowers were forced to bid higher than this, and at one time bank accommodation commanded 8 per cent. when mixed collateral was put up. Whether or not the argument has merit that other factors than stock market borrowing are affecting rates, there is significance in the continued daily bulges of the call rate to levels which have been exceptional since the Federal Reserve system went into operation. Brokerage house suggestions to customers reiterate the practice of caution in buying stocks, and the basis of the advice lies not only in the current money situation but in the outlook for large demands on bank credit. The announcement of a $25,000,000 Swedish loan during the day was looked upon as the forerunner of a number of large foreign offerings in the near future, and it is clear enough that if these develop with any rapidity the credit market will be large additional burdens, even though of a temporary order. The new securities will, of course, be ultimately distributed among investors, but in the period of sale the bankers and bond dealers interested will probably find it necessary to borrow extensively of their banks. It stands to reason also that domestic financing will tend to expand as industry improves and as increased working capital is needed by the manufacturing concerns those which are at present important tenders of call money from their bank balances may withdraw their offerings from the market. The credit situation is losing none of its reasons for interesting study as time passes, and the next move by the Federal Reserve Board when it has its desired information will be awaited with close attention.

A feature of steel trade discussion this week is the belief of the trade, as recounted by The Iron Age, that the current levels of prices will continue for a longer period than was thought probable a month ago. It appears that automobile makers are placing large contracts for future delivery, but the trade reviews note the fact that the volume of new business generally is not increasing very fast. The action of Director General Hines in urging further economies in railroad operation and maintenance is hardly encouraging to steel producers who have been hopeful of substantial purchases of material and rolling stock. At the same time it seems inconceivable that the Railroad Administration would starve the roads, with the prospect of tremendous crop movements to be considered as well as the indications of an expansion of business after the peace treaty is signed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

High	8	High	8
Low	6	Low	6½
Renewals	6	Renewals	8
Last	7	Last	8

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 6¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¾
4 to 6 months 5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.61¾	$4.61¼	$4.61¾	—.00¾
Cables	4.62⅜	4.62⅛	4.62⅜	—.00¾
France—				
Demand	6.45	6.45	6.45	..
Cables	6.43	6.43	6.43	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.61⅜	$4.62⅜
5.18 Paris	6.45	6.45
5.1813 Belgium	6.85	6.80
China—		
Hongkong	83.00	83.10
Shanghai	125.00	125.25
Peking	133.00	133.25
40.29 Holland	39.00	39.125
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.30
5.1813 Italy	7.92	7.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
19.30 Spain	19.90	19.95
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.65	25.85
Christiania	25.25	25.45
Copenhagen	25.80	25.80
South America—		
Buenos Aires	43.80	43.90
32.44 Rio	27.50	27.625
5.1813 Switzerland	5.29⅛	5.27½
51.46 Russia (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	11.25	11.75
500 rubles	11.20	11.30

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for drafts in which it is the exclusive authorized agency.

	Krones Per Dollar.
Germany	*212.65
Austria	*14.25
Austria	24.00
Jugo-Slavia	23.00
Czecho-Slovakia	15.50
Poland	*12.85
Rumania	*3.35

*Marks per dollar †Finmarks per dollar. ‡Lei to the dollar.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.	Commercial.
60 Days. 90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days
Nominal.	$4.58⅛	$4.57⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $867,995,301, balances, $58,931,701; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $2,101,698; Federal Reserve credit balances, $44,975,049.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres. Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par. Montreal, $28.4375.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 54⅛d.; in New York, $1.11⅛; Mexican dollars, 85½@89½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Revenue receipts

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$6,097,056	$109,174,634
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	10,815,010	2,068,092,831
Miscellaneous	27,699,510	1,201,881,038
Miscellaneous rev	5,696,547	350,084,858
Total receipts	$50,808,155	$4,624,543,361
Excess of ord. disb. over rd. receipts	102,756,000	10,376,023,117
Tot. of total receipts over total disb.	571,632,887	402,825,363
Expenditures	102,584,155	14,400,567,080

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,434,466	412,045	1,118,455
Year to date	121,475,809	66,089,254	91,054,531

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51	53	200	Adams Express	53	53	51½	51½	—1½
43½	43¾	6,100	Advance Rumely	43¾	43¾	42	42	—1½
74½	74¾	1,700	Advance Rumely pf	74¾	75	74	74¾	— ⅛
89	89½	1,800	Ajax Rubber	89	89	86½	86½	—1½
3¼	3½	500	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¾	3¼	3½	+ ¼
2¾	2¾	300	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
44	44½	6,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	45	45	43¾	44	— ⅝
95½	96	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	96	96	96	96	...
108⅝	108½	1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem	109⅝	109½	107¾	108½	— ⅛
99⅝	100¼	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100	100½	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
86½	87	2,400	Am. Beet Sugar	87	87¾	86	87	— ⅛
99½	100¼	400	Am. Bosch Magneto	99	99½	96½	99¾	— ⅜
57	57½	8,000	Am. Can	57¾	57¾	56	57¼	+ ⅜
106¾	107½	800	Am. Can pf	106	107	105¾	107	...
106¼	106¾	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	106¼	106¾	105¾	106¾	— ⅛
61	61¼	5,400	Am. Cotton Oil	60½	61¾	58¾	61¾	+1
12⅝	12¾	800	Am. Druggists	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
34	34⅜	7,400	Am. H. & Leather	34¼	34¾	33¼	34	...
126¾	127¾	8,900	Am. H. & L. pf	125	127¾	123¾	127	+1¾
70	70¾	5,500	Am. Ice	71¼	71¾	67	71	— ¼
75	75¾	300	Am. Ice pf	75	75½	75	75½	+2½
108½	108¾	14,600	Am. International	108½	109	107	108¾	— ⅛
70¾	71	2,000	Am. Linseed	71	71	70	70¾	— ⅛
95¾	96¾	100	Am. Linseed pf	95½	96½	90¾	96½	—1¼
82½	83	7,500	Am. Locomotive	82¾	83¾	81½	82¾	/ — ⅛
60¾	61	200	Am.M.list. pf.o.f.d.	61	61	61	61	...
83	83¾	10,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84	84½	82¾	83¼	— ⅜
106½	107	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106¼	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
124¾	126¾	300	Am. Snuff	126	126	125	125	—1½
37⅝	37¾	9,200	Am. Steel Fdries	37	37¾	36¾	37¾	— ⅛
134½	134⅝	2,700	Am. Sugar Ref	135¾	135¾	132¾	134¾	— ⅝
118	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
118	118½	34,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	117	120⅝	116¼	118¾	+2½
93	96	200	Am. Sumatra T. pf	96	96	96	96	...
		100	Am. Tel. & Cable	59	59	59	59	—4
106	106¾	1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅜
216	219	100	Am. Tobacco	216¾	216¾	216¾	216¾	—3¾
101	102½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	102	102	102	102	+1
115	115¾	6,000	Am. Woolen	115½	115¾	110¼	115	— ⅝
107½	108¾	100	Am. Woolen pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅝
48½	49	2,400	Am. Writing P. pf	48¾	48¾	46¾	48¾	...
23¾	24	3,500	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	24	24	22¾	24	— ⅛
60	62	500	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	60	60¾	60	60¾	—1½
73½	73¾	14,100	Anaconda Copper	73	73¾	71¾	73½	+ ⅜
54	55	600	Asso. Dry Goods	54	56	54	54	...
90¾	92	200	Associated Oil	91	91	91	91	+1
99¾	99⅞	4,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100¼	100¾	99	99¾	— ⅛
87½	88	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
9	11	100	At., Birm. & At	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
103⅞	104⅛	300	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
177½	178	700	At., Gulf & West I	178	179	172½	178	+ ⅝
100¾	101	23,300	Baldwin Loco	101	101	98¾	100¾	+ ¼
50⅞	51	4,200	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅜	52¾	50⅜	51	—1⅝
57	58	400	Baltimore & O. pf	58	58	57	57¾	— ⅛
136¾	137½	1,400	Barrett Co	134¾	136¼	134¾	136¾	+ ⅞
118	119	100	Barrett Co. pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
		2,800	Bethlehem Steel	88¾	90¾	88¼	90¼	—2¾
90¾	90⅝	57,000	Beth. Steel, class B	88	90⅝	87⅞	90⅝	+1⅝
		100	Beth. Steel 7% pf	105	105	105	105	...
		830	Beth. Steel 8% pf	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾	+ ⅜
23	23¼	3,200	Booth Fisheries	23½	23¾	23	23¼	...
30	30¾	3,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	30⅜	30⅝	29⅝	30	...
27	28½	200	Do. cfs. of dep	27¾	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅞
9¾	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
145	152	200	Burns Brothers	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	— ⅞
28¾	31	200	Butterick Co	31¼	31¼	31	31	—2
13	13½	3,300	Butte Cop. & Zinc	13¾	13¾	12⅞	13	— ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	2,700	Butte & Superior	29½	29⅞	28	29¼	— ⅜
48¾	49	1,600	Cal. & Arizona	49⅜	50	48¾	48¾	— ⅝
69¾	69¾	3,100	California Packing	70	70	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
37⅝	38	5,600	California Petrol	38¾	38¾	36¾	37⅝	— ⅛
83	83¾	1,800	California Pet. pf	83¾	83¾	82½	83	— ⅜
161¾	162	1,400	Canadian Pacific	161¾	162¼	161	162¾	+1¾
21¾	22	200	Central Foundry	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
46	47	400	Central Fdry. pf	47	47	46	46	— ⅛
103	103½	28,600	Central Leather Co	103	104½	100	103	+ ⅛
111¾		100	Central Leather pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅛
43¼		200	Certain-teed Prod	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
51½		11,000	Cerro de Pasco Cop	51½	51¾	49¾	50¾	+ ⅛
201	204	1,000	Chandler Motor	198	203¾	198	203¾	+3½
66⅝	66¾	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	66⅝	66⅝	66	66⅝	— ⅛
		200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
9⅝	10¼	700	Chi. Great Western	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	28½	200	Chi. Great West. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
44⅝	45	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	44¾	45¼	44¼	45	...
70	69¾	1,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	69¾	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
101¼	101½	700	Chi. & Northwest n	101¾	101½	100⅝	101¾	— ⅛
28¼	28½	3,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	28⅜	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	— ⅛
79⅝	79⅝	2,900	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	77	79¼	77	79¼	+2½
66	66¼	3,200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	66	66¼	66	66¼	— ⅛
26¼	26⅝	9,000	Chino Copper	26	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	+ ⅝
45⅞	46	4,900	Chino Copper	46	46	44¾	45¾	— ⅛
51⅝	52	500	Clev., C., C. & St. L	52	52	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
84	85½	1,000	Cluett, Peabody	84⅝	86	84⅝	85½	+ ⅝
49	49½	3,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	49¾	49	47¾	49	...
23½	23¾	300	Col. & Southern	23½	23¾	23½	23½	—2
55⅝	55¾	1,900	Columbia Gas & El	56	56	54¾	55	— ⅝
48	51	300	Comput. Tab. Rec	50	50	50	50	...
101	101½	100	Consolidated Gas	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
104⅞	105	1,100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	105	105	104⅝	105	...
97¼	97⅝	1,700	Continental Can	98¼	97⅞	96	97¼	...
72½	73	100	Continental Insur	73	73	73	73	...
65⅞	66	11,700	Corn Products Ref	65⅞	66	64⅝	65½	— ⅛
107	108	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
92¾	92¼	12,800	Crucible Steel	92	93	90¼	92¾	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	2,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	35¼	35¾	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
84⅞	85	1,800	Cuba Cane S. pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	1	100	Cuba R. & Grande	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
10	10½	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10	10¾	10	10	...
14½	14¾	400	Dome Mines	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	...
37¾	38	2,600	Elk Horn Coal	38½	38⅞	36½	38	...
32	32½	400	Emer.-Brantham	31	32	31	32	+ ⅛
18¾	18¾	2,200	Erie	18¾	19⅛	18	18¼	— ⅜
29⅝	30	600	Erie 1st pf	30	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
114⅝	115	5,400	F'mous Play-Lasky	112	115	112	114½	+2¼
91½	92½	1,000	Fisher Body	92½	92½	88	90	+2
34⅝	35½	2,800	Gaston, W. & W	34⅝	35¼	34¼	35	+ ¼
133½	134	200	Gen. Chemical pf	134	134	134	134	+1
83⅝	84	14,500	General Cigar	83⅝	84⅜	81⅝	84	+1⅝
163⅜	163¾	400	General Electric	163⅜	163¾	162¾	162¾	— ⅛
227	227	16,700	General Motors	227	227	220¾	223¾	—3½
103¼	103⅜	500	General Motors pf	103¼	103⅜	93½	93⅜	+ ⅜
90	90	500	General Motors deb	90	90	90	90	...
80⅝	80¾	6,800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	80⅝	80¾	77½	78	—2⅞
74⅝	74⅝	1,500	Granby Consol. M	74⅝	74⅝	71¾	72¾	— ⅝
97	97	2,600	Great Northern pf	97	97	95¾	96¼	+ ⅛
47½	47¾	7,800	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	47½	48	46¾	47¾	+ ⅛
43¼	44	200	Greene-Can. Cop	43¼	44¼	43¼	43¾	+ ⅝
68	68	900	Gulf States Steel	67	68	67	67	— ⅝
64½	64¾	12,800	Haskell & Barker	64¼	64¾	63¾	64	— ⅛
60	60	10,800	Inspiration Copper	60	60	58¾	60	+ ⅝
7¾	7¾	1,200	Interboro Consol	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
29	29	500	Interboro Con. pf	29	29	29	29	...
24¾	25	400	Int. Agricultural	24¾	25	24¾	24¾	...
85	85½	400	Int. Agricultural pf	85	85½	84	84	—2
141¼	144	14,900	In. Harvester new	141¼	144¾	139	144¼	+3¾
120	120	100	Int. Harv. pf. new	120	120	120	120	+4
52½	52¾	100	Int. Mer. Marine	52½	52¾	50¾	51⅝	— ⅛
119¾	119¾	6,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	119¾	119¾	118¾	119¾	— ⅛
29	29	8,200	Int. Nickel	29	29	28	28¾	— ⅛
58½	58¾	5,400	Int. Paper	58½	58¾	56¾	57¾	—1½
76¾	76¾	200	Int. Paper pf. stpd	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	—2
40¼	40¾	1,100	Jewel Tea	40¼	40¾	39	40	...
22¾	23	500	Kansas City South	22¾	23	22¼	23	+ ½
123	123	1,700	Kelly Springf. Tire	123	123	119	122	—1
57	57	300	Kelsey Wheel	57	57	57	57	+ ⅛
39⅝	39⅝	6,300	Kennecott Copper	39	39⅝	38¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
102½	103¼	13,200	Keystone Tire & R	102½	103¾	100½	103	+ ⅝
85	86	2,900	Lackawanna Steel	85¾	86	85¾	86	—1
66	68	300	Laclede Gas	66	68	66	68	—1
54½	54⅝	1,600	Lee Rubber	54½	54½	54½	54⅛	— ⅛
69	69	500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	71	71	69	69	—1
190	195	3,000	Lorillard (P.) Co	190	195	189¾	194½	+4½
63⅞	63¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	63⅞	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
50	50	4,400	Maxwell Motors	50	50	49	50	+ ⅛
78	78	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	78	78	77	77¾	— ⅛
38¾	38¾	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	38¾	38¾	38¼	38½	— ⅛
103¾	104	4,900	May Dept. Stores	103¾	106	103¼	104⅝	+4½
185¾	186	14,300	Mexican Petroleum	187	187½	184½	185½	—2⅝
27¾	28	1,700	Miami Copper	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
51¼	51½	6,500	Midvale Steel	51¼	51¾	50	51¼	— ⅛
17	18¾	12,300	Minn. & St. L. new	17	19¾	17	18¾	+2⅛
6½	6¾	1,100	Mo., K. & Texas	6½	6¾	6	6¾	...
31¾	32	5,800	Missouri Pacific	32	32¾	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅞
56¼	56½	500	Missouri Pacific pf	56½	56½	55¾	55¾	—1
81	81	1,400	Montana Power	81	81	78	79½	+ ⅛
36¼	36¾	200	Nat. Acme	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼	...
110	111	200	Nat. Biscuit pf	110	111	110	111	— ⅜
21¼	21¾	2,000	Nat. Cond. & Cable	21¼	21¾	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
80½	81	4,500	Nat. Enam. & St.	79¾	81¾	79¼	81	+ ⅞
81	82	1,600	Nat. Lead	83½	82	81	82	...
		300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	91	91	91	91	+ ¼
		200	Nevada Con. Cop	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
98	98¾	600	N. O., Tex. & Mex	41	41¾	40	40	— ⅝
87	87¾	8,400	N. Y. Air Brake	120	120½	120	120½	+ ⅛
88	88¾	3,700	N. Y. Central	88¾	89¾	88	89¾	+ ⅛
70	70	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st pf	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
50	50	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	50	50	50	50	...
52	52	100	N. Y. Dock pf	52	52	52	52	...
318	318	3,400	N. Y. N. H. & H	318	318	308½	311	— ⅜
23	23	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	23	23	23	23	...
100	100	100	Norfolk & Western	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
98	98	2,600	Northern Pacific	98	98	97	97¼	— ⅛
88	88	2,400	Nova Scotia S. & C	88	88	84½	88	—1
86	86	25,800	Ohio Cities Gas	86	86	85¾	85¾	— ⅝
52	52½	300	Ohio Fuel Supply	52	52½	52	52	...
84½	85	200	Ontario Mining	84½	85	84½	84½	...
11	11	7,700	Okla. Prod. & Ref	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
58¾	59¾	400	Owens Bottle	58¾	59¾	58¾	59¾	— ⅛
40	40	2,300	Pacific Mail	40	40	39¾	40	— ⅛
98¾	99¾	10,800	Pan-Am. F. & T	98¾	99¾	97	98¾	—1½
168¾	168¾		Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾	—6½
36¾	36¾	600	Penn. Seab. Steel	36¾	36¾	35	36	...
46¾	46¾	3,000	Penn. R. R	46¾	46¾	46	46	— ⅛
53	53¼	3,100	People's Gas Co., Chi	53	53¼	53	53	+1⅛
14	14¼	600	Peoria & Eastern	14	14	14	13½	— ⅜
24¾	25⅛	59,300	Pere Marquette	24¾	25¼	24¾	25⅞	+1⅛
67	67¼	1,000	Pere Marq. prior pf	66½	67¼	66	67¼	+1⅛
48	48	200	Pere Marquette pf	48	48	48	48	—1
39½	40	600	Philadelphia Co	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
62¾	62¾	5,800	Pierce Arrow	62¾	62¾	60¾	62¾	— ⅛
24¾	25	8,300	Pierce Oil	24¾	25	24	24¾	— ⅛
65	65	100	P., C., C. & St. L	65	65	65	65	+5
63½	63¾	2,700	Pittsburgh Coal	63½	63¾	62	63	+ ⅝
41¾	41¾	9,700	Pitts. & West Va	42¼	42¾	40¾	41¾	— ⅛
20¾	21	3,900	Pond Creek Coal	21	21¼	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
83	84	600	Pressed Steel Car	82½	83½	82½	83¼	—1¾
61	63	300	Punta Alegre Sugar	61	61	61	61	—2
91	92	1,800	Railway Steel Sp	91¾	92¾	90	91¾	— ⅛
24¼	24⅝	4,200	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¼	...
86½	86¾	6,500	Reading	86½	86¾	86½	86¾	— ⅛
89	90	1,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	88¾	89¼	87	89	— ⅜
104¼	105	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
116	116¾	5,100	Royal D., Am. shs	116¾	116¾	115¾	116	— ⅛
116¼	116½	38,600	Do., N. Y. shs	116¾	117¼	115¾	116¼	— ⅜
114¾	115	200	St. Joseph Lead	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ⅜
21¼	21¾	2,700	St. Louis-San Fran	21¼	21¾	20¼	20⅞	—

CONSERVATIVE RAILWAY BONDS

Yielding From
5% to 5.75%

C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 1st 4s, 1949
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Ches. & Ohio Ry. Gen. 4½s, '92
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In addition to which 25 shares common stock is given as a bonus. After deducting preferred stock dividends, fixed charges, etc., the company's earnings are at the rate of about 6% on the common stock for 1918, with possibilities of increased earnings for this year. Write for circular T-6."

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BIG EUROPEAN LOAN OFFERED FOR SALE

$20,000,000 Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Swedish Government Put Out Here.

FORERUNNER OF SERIES

National City Company Heads Syndicate of Banks Formed to Market Securities.

The first of the big European loans to be announced is being offered today, on behalf of the Swedish Government, by a syndicate of American banks and banking firms headed by the National City Company. The offering is of $20,000,000 20-year, 6 per cent. gold bonds, at a price of 99¼ and interest. The bonds are dated June 15, 1919, and mature on June 15, 1939. Interest payments are due June 15 and December 15, and principal and interest is payable in United States gold coin at the National City Bank. The Swedish Government reserves the right to redeem th bonds, as a whole, on June 15, 1929, or on any interest date thereafter, at 102 and interest on sixty days' notice.

The bonds are a direct general credit obligation of the Swedish Government and have been issued under the authority of the National Legislature of Sweden and th Swedish National Debt Office. The syndicate which is offering the bonds is composed of some of the leading banking firms and banks in various parts of the country. In addition to the National City Company, which leads the syndicate, it includes Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; the Guaranty Trust Co.; the First National Bank, Brown Bros. & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., of New York; the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago; the Mellon National Bank and the Union Trust Co., of Pittsburgh; the First National Bank, of St. Paul, and the Anglo-London-Paris National Bank, of San Francisco.

Mr. Mitchell further explained that while the financing has not received any official sanction, or recommendation from the United States Government, it had been discussed with officials of the State Department and had not met with their disapproval. He also said that this offering is not a part of the comprehensive plan for financing all of Europe's needs, but may be regarded as a forerunner of that plan. Negotiations for this loan, he said, had been opened some time ago, before anything was said of a general scheme. He declared that this operation will in no way interfere with any subsequent European financing which may be undertaken by American bankers.

The money to be raised as a result of the flotation of this bond issue will all be spent in the United States. This is specifically stated in the circular which the banking syndicate is distributing, and Mr. Mitchell laid emphasis on this yesterday. The Swedish Government is extremely anxious to purchase commodities here and has taken this method of putting itself in funds. Probably none of this amount will be needed for some little time, it was explained, but the Swedish Government has arranged for its accumulation now, so as to provide against a possible late increase in the market rate for money.

No control over the expenditure of the money thus raised will be exercised by the American banking syndicate beyond that of having the money spent in this country. It was said yesterday that the commodities most likely to be purchased would include foodstuffs, machinery, automobiles, also cotton and possibly some steel and iron. Railroad equipment was also mentioned.

It was reported that other European Governments are now negotiating for credits here. The most definite report had it that Switzerland is trying to float a $20,000,000 bond issue through a syndicate of New York and out-of-town banks, and it was said yesterday that this operation will probably be announced within a very short time. As to the rate the Swiss offering is likely to bear, it was believed that it will be slightly lower than the Swedish offering.

Gaston, Williams, and Wigmore.

The annual report of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore for the year ended April 30, 1919, shows a net income of $1,202,401, after taxes and charges, or the equivalent of $4.20 a share earned on the 300,000 shares of capital stock. This compares with a net income of $1,298,487, or $4.32 a share earned in the preceding year. The profit and loss surplus of the company now stands at $1,620,928.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Maury, Rogers & Archinclous have prepared a circular representing their analysis of present market conditions.

W. C. Langley & Co. have prepared a comparative chart on the yield, market price and earnings on a representative group of rail and industrial stocks.

Application was made yesterday at a special meeting of the Listings Committee of the New York Curb Market Association to list on the market 200,000 shares of no par value stock of the Allied Packers, Inc.

Max F. Rosen has resigned as a partner of the Finance Committee of the International Corporation.

Lee, Higginson & Co. and others are offering at $5 a share 350,000 shares of the stock in the Oklahoma Refining Company.

Clarence Hatch & Co. have reviewed the business, assets and prospects of Wilson & Co. in a special letter which they are distributing.

Harold E. Earle has become associated with Lawrence Brothers & Co.

Charles D. Dona, J. Leonard Replogle, and Frank Stoinhart have been elected Directors of the Standard Oil and Refining Corporation.

Mr. Replogle is also a Vice President of the company. He recently resigned as Director of the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration. During the war Mr. Replogle was Director of the Steel Supplies of the War Industries Board.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	99⅛	99⅜	8.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅜	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98⅝	98¾	5.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	97⅜	98¾	5.24
City of N. Y.	5	July, 1919	99⅜	99⅝	5.40
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.90
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	5a	6i	..
Dom. of Can.	6½	Feb. 14, '20	114	114	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	48	52	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100¼	5.40
War Fr. Corp.	5	Apr. 1920	99⅝	99⅞	5.00

Company Issues.

A. T. Mar. C.	7	Jan., 21-22	100½	101½	6.15
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sept., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sept., 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Am. Thread	6	Dec., 1928	101½	102½	5.65
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	100	100¼	5.99
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Feb., 1922	104⅜	104⅝	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅜	102¼	5.45
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.77
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103⅛	103⅜	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅞	104⅛	5.95
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99⅛	99⅝	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100	100⅛	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	101⅛	101¾	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15, '21	101	101½	6.29
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15, '22	101½	102⅜	6.15
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15, '23	102	102⅝	6.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101	101⅜	5.70
Ch. R. I. & P.	5	July19, '21	96	96¼	6.60
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1920	99½	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1921	99½	100¾	5.95
Int. Mer. M.	6	Jan., 1922	99⅜	99¾	6.30
Cont. & Int.	7	Aug., 1922	100¾	101¼	6.50
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.40
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅞	100¾	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July15, '22	102¾	103⅛	6.20
Dom. of Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99⅛	99⅜	5.50
Dom. Tr. Co.	6	July, 1921	99⅞	100⅛	5.85
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.00
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Sep., 1921	98½	91	..
Lacede. Gas.	7	Jan., 1920	100¼	100½	6.85
Mex. Edison.	8	Dec., 1920	94	97½	10.73
N. Y. Cent.	6	Sep., 1919	99⅛	99⅜	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	97¼	97½	5.85
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98⅜	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100⅞	101¼	5.15
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102¼	102⅝	5.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102½	103¼	5.90
Pur. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	97¼	97½	7.70
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
Shawing W.	6	Dec., 1919	107	107	..
Southern P. Co.	7	Mar., 1922	99¼	99⅝	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100¼	101¼	6.80
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15, '21	100¼	100⅝	5.35
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	8.10
U. L. & R. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	96	99	7.70
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	91½	92½	8.20
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 15, '20	100¼	100⅝	5.85

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg's.
25 railroads	86.54	85.84	86.30	— .33
25 industrials	107.59	105.38	106.80	— .55
50 stocks	97.06	95.61	96.54	— .44

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg's.
June 10	88.40	86.07	86.96	—1.56
June 9	89.19	87.59	88.54	+ .04
June 7	88.89	88.11	88.58	+ .19
June 6	89.56	87.89	88.43	+ .11
June 5	88.81	87.18	88.37	+1.88
June 4	87.18	85.69	86.69	+ .74

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
June,			
*1919.	89.50 June 6	85.65 June 9	86.54
1918.	73.37 June 27	68.74 June 1	72.47
1917.	84.45 June 13	81.11 June 20	82.21
1916.	89.60 June 12	83.56 June 26	86.66
1915.	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1919.	89.50 June 6	69.73 Jan. 21	86.54
†1918.	74.22 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	70.55
Full Years.			
1918.	80.16 Nov. 13	64.12 Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.83
1916.	101.52 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	86.23
1915.	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	78.56	—.04	+.77 + 1.71

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

June 10	78.60	—.16	June 2	79.05	+.06
June 9	78.76	—.19	May 31	Holiday	
June 7	78.45	+.13	May 30	Holiday	
June 6	78.32	—.14	May 29	78.99	+.17
June 5	78.18	+.04	May 28	78.82	—.02
June 4	78.92	—.05	May 27	78.84	+.12
June 3	78.97	—.08	May 26	78.72	..

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919.	79.05 June 2		76.00 Mar. 31		78.56
†1918.	77.87 May 24		75.77 Apr. 5		76.85
Full Years.					
1918.	82.36 Nov. 12		75.65 Sep. 27		78.78
1917.	89.48 Jan. 20		74.24 Dec. 20		74.54
1916.	89.18 Nov. 27		86.19 Apr. 29		88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON HAS BALANCED DAY.

Prices Make Range of 90 Points—No Great Volume of Business.

It would seem as if the cotton market speculators had taken the warning sent out by the Federal Reserve Board against all kinds of speculation with a good deal of seriousness, for in yesterday's market there was much less play than in any seen in some little time. The market moved over a fairly wide range, going off nearly 90 points and then recovering most of the loss before the closing, but there was no great volume to the trading and most of the big operators were curtailing their activities. As for the little fellows, they followed the lead of the more important people, as usual, and did not contribute very much to the day's affairs.

At the start the market was heavy, opening down 10 to 30 points, and after a few minutes of irregular fluctuations, during which period only March sold above Tuesday's closing figures, heavy sales by Liverpool and New Orleans houses started a long decline which did not end until shortly after midday, when July was down to 30.48, October to 29.75 and January to 29.17, for net losses on the day of 88 to 90 points.

The decline was helped along by the unusually light trade demand and by the weather map, which showed less rain over the belt than had been expected on Tuesday. The forecast was fair and the ring was less inclined to buy on this account. The weekly report put out by the Government, too, was somewhat better than had been expected. Clearances at the ports, however, were rather good, totaling 35,494 bales for the day and 97,321 bales for the week to date.

In the middle of the afternoon publication of the semi-monthly condition report of the National Ginners Association, which made the crop as of Tuesday only 69 per cent., against the Government's estimate of 75.6 per cent. as of May 25, turned the price movement and sent values up in good style. The low condition report is unusual, in so much as June is generally a time of substantial improvement, and the trade had been counting on improvement this year. This, in fact, was one of the chief arguments used last week on the big decline.

The late rally carried prices up to about opening level, which is to say, 15 to 25 points below the closing prices of Tuesday. These were the figures which obtained at the close.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

COTTON

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	31.20	31.25	30.48	31.15@31.20	31.40
Oct.	30.45	30.60	29.75	30.40@30.47	30.63
Dec.	30.12	30.20	29.47	30.15@30.17	30.35
Jan.	29.75	29.92	29.17	29.87	30.05
March	29.46	29.70	28.90	29.61@29.65	29.65

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 25 points lower at 32.65c, middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.60c; New Orleans, 31.50c; Savannah, 31.50c; Augusta, 31.12c; Memphis, 32c; Houston, 31.75c; Little Rock, 31c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last. Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	37,494	42,369	4,625
Exports	35,023	10,774	13,072
Exports season	4,440,128	4,529,791	3,799,045
New York stocks	106,720	101,187	129,385
Port stocks	1,361,951	1,355,331	1,186,677
N. Y. arrivals	354	5,774	..

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 19.87d for middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, of which American, 3,000. Imports, 21,000 bales, 20,000 American. Futures opened steady, 1 point up to 11 points decline, and closed easy, 53 to 62 points off on the day. Prices: June, 19.19d; July, 18.71d; September, 18.03d; October, 17.79d. Manchester was closed.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99½	99¾
Anglo-French 5s	97	97⅜
Argentine 5s	84	85¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98⅝	98¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1925	98⅜	98¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	98	98¼
Chinese Government 5s	70	71
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	98¾	98¾
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	93	94
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	83¾	84¾
Dominican Republic 5s	91	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	96¼	96¾
City of Lyons 6s	96½	96¾
City of Marseilles 6s	96½	96¾
City of Paris 6s	97¾	98
Japanese 4½s	91	91½
Japanese 4½s, second series	91	92
Japanese 4s	80	80¾
City of Tokio 5s	80½	81½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99⅞	99¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98¾	98¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	99¾	99¾
United States of Mexico 5s	68½	71
United States of Mexico 4s	52	53¾
Russian Government 4s, 1894	20	..

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	99½	99⅝	Pan 2s, c. 1938	98¾	..
2s, c. 1930	99¾	99⅞			
3s, r. 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, r. 1961	89	92
3s, c. 1946	89	92			
4s, r. 1925	106	106⅜	Pan 3s, c.	89	92
4s, r. 1925	104¾	106¾	P I 4s, '34	90	96
Pan. 2s, r. 1936	98¾	99½	P I 4s, '35	90	96
Pan. 2s, c. 1936	98¾	..	P I 4s, '36	90	96
Pan. 2s, r. 1938	98¾	99½	Dist. of C. 3-65s	97	100

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus.	..	185
Am B N	44	46
Am Br Sh. pf.	97	99
Am B Sug. pf.	90	95
Am Br Sh.	93	95
Am C & F. pf.	117	117¾
Am Coal	45	..
Am Cot. Oil pf.	92	93½
Am Exp.	89	96
Am Le. pf.	107	109
Am Ship.	114	135
Am Sm. pf. A	93	95
Am Sug. pf.	95	96
Ann Arbor.	4	6
Do pf.	10	25
Assets R.	2	2½
Asso. D. G. 1st pf.	75	79
Do 2d pf.	77	81
A. G. & W. I. pf.	71	73
Bald. L. pf.	103	111
Bch. Crk.	20¾	..
Buff & S.	74½	80
Do pf.	51	53
Balyn. Ed.	98	101
B. U. Gas.	85	91
B. R. & P.	60¾	64
Do pf.	90	..
Burns Bros pf.	99¾	115
Bush Ter.	85	170
Cal P pf.	113⅞	118
Cal & Ar.	58	59
Canada Sc.	45⅞	48
Case (J. I.) pf.	90	100
C. R. R. of N. J.	205	225
C. S. A.	112	116
Ctf'rin-teed 1st pf.	103	90
Chi & Alt. pf.	12¾	13½
Do pf.	45¾	47¾
C. & E. Ill.	67	74
C. & N. W. pf.	130	132
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	74	77
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	105	115
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	70¾	74
Ct & Pitts. 6% pf.	91	..
Do spec.	58	..
Clu-P pf.	106	..
Col F. pf.	103	125
C. & S. 1st pf.	68	68½
Do 2d pf.	48	54
Crex Carp.	56	58
Cruc S pf.	100½	103
D & Co pf.	99¾	99¾
C-Am Sug.	140	200
Do pf.	104	107
Del & Hud.	111	114
D. L. & W.	203	205
Det. Ed.	117	122
Det. & M.	..	85
Det. U. Ry.	109½	..
Dia Match.	114	120
D. S. S. & A.	..	6
Do pf.	6	10
Em B pf.	97	100
Elec S. B.	75	78
Elk Horn C. pf.	..	47
Erie 2d pf.	21	22
Erie & P.	..	70
F. W. & R. G.	15¾	16
Do pf.	43	45
Fisher Bdy pf.	100	100½
Gen Chem.	180	185
Gen Clg pf.	105	108
Gidrich pf.	105	108
G. M. & N.	10¾	11¾
Do pf.	38½	39½
Gulf St Sti 1st pf.	94	98
Hartman.	81½	83
Homestake.	86	87
Ill Cent.	100¾	101
Int N. pf.	93	98
Int P. pf.	95	100
Int Salt	..	55
Iowa Cent.	4½	6
Jewel Tea pf.	85	87
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	50	65
Kan C So pf.	55	58
Kayser (J.) pf.	120	124
Do 1st pf.	103	120
K. S. T. pf.	100	101
Kel. W. pf.	99	100
K. & D. M. pf.	4	6
Do pf.	12	30
Kresge (SS)	130	160
Do pf.	107	109¾
Kreas (S H)	76	80
Do pf.	108	..
L. E. & W.	10¾	11
Do pf.	23¾	24
L. R. & T.	32¾	35¾
Ligg & M.	220	227
Do pf.	113	115
Loose-W. B. 1st pf.	101	104½
Do 2d pf.	112	120
Lorill'd Co. pf.	110	112½
Louis & N.	117	125
M'kay Cos.	75	80
Man B'ch. pf.	..	33½
Marlin R.	70	76
Man Elev.	88	90
Man Shirt. pf.	..	135
Math Alk.	35	40
M Tep. 1st pf.	107½	110
Mich Cen.	93	105
M. St P. & S. St M. pf.	92	94
Do pf.	104	107
Do 1st	61	68
M. K. & T. pf.	18½	20½
Mol P. 1st pf.	94	..
Mon P pf.	107½	..
Mor & Ess.	70½	..
N. C. & St. L.	116¾	120
Nat Bisc.	120	121
Nat En pf.	102	104
Nat C & S.	80	83
Do pf.	105	106
Nat Lead pf.	108	110
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	17	25½
N. Y. C & St. L. pf.	29	32
N Y Dock.	30½	31
N. Y. L. & W. pf.	92	98
Norf So. pf.	18½	19
Norf & Wn pf.	76	78
North Am.	57	58
Ovens B pf.	102	105
Pac Coast. 1st pf.	43	48
Do 1st pf.	70	100
Do 2d pf.	50	70
P. T. & T. pf.	27	80
Do pf.	82	90
Pett-Mull. pf.	30	45
Do 1st pf.	98	102
Pierce-A. pf.	108	109
Pitts C pf.	92¾	94½
P. Ft W. & C pf.	129¾	130
Pitts & Pf. pf.	98	98
P. & W. Va. pf.	81	83½
Pr Sti Car. pf.	102	104
P. S. N. J.	82	86
P'man. Co. pf.	125½	127½
R. R. Sec. I C stk c.	..	75
Ry Stl Spr pf.	108¾	109½
Reid 1st pf.	37¾	38½
Do 2d pf.	37½	38½
St L. S. W. pf.	20	22¾
Do pf.	36	38
Savage A.	68	70
S-S S. & I pf.	90	94
So P. R.	8.168	175
Do pf.	112	125
So Ry pf.	63½	70
St'd Mill.	132	144
Do pf.	92	94½
Tide W. O.	242	248
T. St. L. & W. pf.	4	8
Do pf.	5	8
Do rcts.	18	..
Do pf a.	18	26
T. C. R. T.	47	55
Do pf.	91	120
U. B. & P.	90	93
Un. P. pf.	73	73½
Un. Clg. Sts pf.	115	130
U. Drug 2d pf.	120	125
U. Rys Inv.	11¾	12
Do pf.	25	25½
U. S. Exp.	29¾	30
U. S. Ind. A pf.	106	109½
U. S. Sm. pf.	49	50
Va. I. C. & Coke.	69	71
Va. R. & P.	..	48
Wells F.	71	73
W. Md. 2d pf.	22	26
W. U. & M. 1st pf.	67	73
W. & L. E. pf.	21½	23
W-Over pf.	97¾	98
W. & Co pf.	102	104
Wis. Cent.	38	40
W'w'th pf.	114¾	..

EARNINGS.

WILLIAMS & WIGMORE for the year ended April 30—

	1919	1918	1917
Net inc. avail for divs.	$1,262,402	$1,298,487	$2,804,306
Divs. declared	1,050,000	1,275,000	1,200,000
Balance	212,402	23,487	1,604,306
Prev. surplus	1,408,536	1,408,931	4,625
P. and L. sur.	1,620,938	1,432,418	1,408,931

U. S. REALTY AND IMPROVEMENT CO. AND GEORGE A. FULLER CO. for the year ended April 30—

Total inc.	5,083,903	2,417,173	2,432,343
Int., dep., &c.	1,007,368	1,045,253	1,342,451
Divs.	596,740	596,500	596,500
Surplus	1,480,*15	775,421	493,392

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	1¼	Iron Bloss.	.38	45
Amer. Oil	8	8½	Iron Cap	104	11⅛
Boston Ely.	1¾	2	Jer. Verde	.65	75
Bost. Mont.	75	77	Majestic	.21	24
Bohemia	1¾	2¾	Mex. Mets.	.22	27
Butte & Lon	18	25	Moj Tung	.13	18
Champion	3½	4	New Baltic	1¾	2¾
Calaveras	1⅜	..	Nat L & Z.	.10	13
Chief Con.	3⅜	3⅝	Nixon	.22	25
Cortez	20	30	New Doug.	.15	18
Con. Cop.	6¼	6¾	Oneco	.75	1
Crystal	14	17	Oneniagra	.50	70
Crown Res.	20	30	Rainier	.80	85
Dale Eagle	3	3½	S W Miami	.5	6¼
Eagle B B.	2⅛	2⅜	Seven Mets.	.35	37
Fortuna	5	6	Texana	.76	78
Houghton	1¾	1¾	U. V. Exten.	40¾	41½
Homa	38	39	Victoria	1¾	1¾
La Rose	35	40	Yukon	.80	90

PLACE STEEL ORDER FOR FORD COMPANY

Motor Manufacturers Buy 150,000 Tons from United States Steel Corporation.

DISCUSS TRADE OUTLOOK

Gains of Recent Weeks Have Been Maintained, Trade Publication Declares.

The Ford Motor Company has placed an order for 150,000 tons and possibly 200,000 tons of steel with the United States Steel Corporation. This is the second largest order that has come to this company from the automobile industry, the General Motors Corporation having placed, only a few days ago, an order for 345,000 tons of steel. For some time the buying of steel by automobile concerns has been the largest item in the accounts of the steel mills. In all, it is believed that approximately 800,000 tons of steel have been ordered by automobile companies from the Steel Corporation since the first of the month.

Another explanation for the decline of some 500,000 tons in unfilled orders on the books of the Steel Corporation during May was forthcoming yesterday from quarters which should be conversant with the situation. It is asserted that the decrease was actually attributable to the cancellation of Government contracts immediately after the signing of the armistice, the cancellation figures being spread over succeeding months in something approximating a uniform manner. In this case the unfilled tonnage figures do not have quite the significance which Wall Street was prone to attribute to them when they were announced two days ago. It is believed now that the cancellations have been entirely eliminated from the books of the corporation.

In discussing trade conditions The Iron Age considers that there are as yet none of the outward signs that normally attend a buying movement of large proportions, although it is asserted that the gain made during the last three weeks has been maintained. In analyzing the situation further the publication says:

"The reduction of 318,375 tons in the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders was rather more than was expected, but Steel Corporation operations have been at a generally higher rate than those of Independents. Apparently the export movement in May was even smaller than had been supposed.

"It is interesting to watch the spread of the belief that substantially the present level of prices, with possible slight concessions here and there, also possible advances, is to be reckoned with for a longer time than seemed likely three months ago. Jobbers appear to be buying with less fear of having stocks decline in value before they can be sold.

"Pig iron and old material present the most tangible indications of the change that is coming over the situation. Buffalo reports pig iron orders for the week approximating 125,000 tons. For 12,000 tons of basic, $25.75 per ton was paid. Both Buffalo and Birmingham report that additional stacks are soon to be blown in. Concessions of $1 to $3 on southern iron to meet northern competition continue to be made.

"An inquiry for 20,000 tons of basic iron for Wales is considered more promising than most of the export business lately considered. Concessions on both the iron and the ocean freights must be had to come within the present spread of $14 between American and British pig iron. Inquiry for southern iron from Great Britain and Scandinavia has developed offerings of vessel space at $15

Foreign Credits

Many considerations govern the successful entry of American business in foreign tr

New York Stock Exchange Stocks

Complete facilities for the execution of orders in any amount.

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H. T. PARSON TO HEAD WOOLWORTH STORES

Acting President Since Death of Founder of System Named as Successor.

TO CONTINUE THE POLICY

C. S. Woolworth Elected to Newly Created Position as Chairman of the Board.

H. T. Parson was elected President of F. W. Woolworth & Co. yesterday at the organization meeting of the Directors, to succeed the late Frank W. Woolworth, founder of the system of 5 and 10 cent stores. Mr. Parson has been acting President of the company ever since the death of Mr. Woolworth. C. S. Woolworth, a brother of the founder of the company, was elected Chairman of the Board, an office which was created at the recent annual meeting.

The new President of the company was born in Toronto Sept. 18, 1872, and first became associated with the company in, 1892 as an auditor in the main office. At that time the stores in the chain numbered only fourteen. Since then Mr. Parson has been identified with the executive department of the company, and in 1916 was made Vice President and General Manager.

In discussing the future course to be pursued by the company, Mr. Parson yesterday said:

"The policy of the company will remain unchanged, keeping strictly to our price of 5 and 10 cent goods east of the Missouri River, and 5, 10, and 15 cent goods west of the Missouri and in Canada, due to freight charges and duties. Our program of expansion will be continued. At present we have 1,056 stores operating, seventeen of these having been opened this year. We also have thirty-two additional sites under lease to be opened this year.

"Business in the first five months of 1919 showed a gain of $5,800,000 over the corresponding period of 1918, and if that rate of gain is maintained during the balance of the year gross sales should reach $120,000,000. The company is in a splendid financial condition and has paid off the $1,500,000 accounts payable which stood on the books at the beginning of the year and is now discounting all bills and is doing no borrowing whatever.

"The market for merchandise is much easier than six months ago, deliveries and prices being much better. The big inventory which we carried at the close of the year has been reduced by $1,500,000, which has been turned into cash."

Mr. Parson is the administrator of the Frank W. Woolworth estate, a Director of the Broadway and Park Place Realty Company, which owns the Woolworth Building, and a Director of the Woolworth Building Safe Deposit Company. He is also the owner of Shadow Lawn, at West End, N. J., which was the "Summer White House" occupied by President Wilson in 1916.

Three new directorships created by the stockholders at the annual meeting were filled yesterday. Those elected were Arthur Sachs of Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Walter Cook of Buffalo, and R. W. Weber, manager of the company's San Francisco district. C. F. Valentine was elected Secretary and Treasurer, succeeding Mr. Parson in the latter office. No election was made to the directorship left vacant by the death of Frank W. Woolworth.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.75	5.80
Buff., Roch & P.	1919-'33	4½@5-6	5.80	5.40
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.25	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.90	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.90	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.65	5.25
C., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.37	5.75
C. St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.85	5.85
Chicksaw Ref.	1919-'21	6	7.25	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.30	5.85
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.75	5.35
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.80	5.75
Illinois Central	1919-'28	4½@5	5.65	5.30
L. & Nashville	1919-'23	5	5.70	5.50
Michigan Central	1919-'32	5 @6	5.87	5.80
Minn & St. L.	1919-'27	5	6.35	6.00
Mo., Kan. & T.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'22	5	6.90	5.80
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'28	4½@5	6.30	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.80	5.50
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	5.90	5.65
Norfolk & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.85	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn Gen. F'ght	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.80	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.35
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.40	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	6.75	6.75
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.70	5.35
Southern Ry.	1919-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.80
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.00	5.50

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 11.—The local market strengthened toward the close today, Steel, and Pulp and Paper showing the best improvement. The principal quotations were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
30	Abitibi	80	80	80
145	Cement pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Coal Pr.	100	100	100
50	Coal Pr. pf.	87½	87½	87½
24	Asbestos com.	73½	72	72
5	Lyall Con Co.	66	66	66
85	Brazilian	58⅜	58	58
1,140	Brompton	6 ⅝	64	64
50	Canada Cottons pf.	86½	86½	86½
25	Canada Car	53	53	53
20	Canada Car pf.	91	91	91
50	Canada Cement	68	68	68
125	Canada SS.	51	50	50¾
100	Canada SS. pf.	85	85¾	85½
25	Canada Locomotive	75½	75	75½
425	Con Smelter	30	29¾	29¾
348	MacDonald	20	20	20
200	National Brewing	130	129	129
1,068	Dominion Steel	67	65½	66¼
60	Dominion Textile	115	115	115
190	Laurentide	223½	—	223
100	General Electric	114½	114	114
197	Montreal Power	90¾	90	90
10	Penmans com.	93	93	93
10	Penmans pf.	99	99	99
210	Quebec Ry.	19¾	19¾	19¾
30	Riordon	127	126	126
181	Shawinigan	124	123½	124¾
1,411	Spanish River	28½	28	28
170	Spanish River pf.	103½	103	103¾
1,095	Steel of Canada	69¾	69¼	69¼
20	Toronto Ry.	40½	40½	40½
85	St. Lawrence Flour	111	111	111
740	Dominion Glass com.	61	59	59
101	Dominion Glass pf.	92¾	92½	92½
50	Dominion Can	45	45	45
135	Wayagamack	50	49½	49½
875	Atlantic Sugar com.	40½	40	40½
440	Atlantic Sugar pf.	96	95	96
78	Nova Scotia Steel	89	86	86
255	Detroit	104	101¾	101¾
50	Howard Smith	78½	78¼	78¼
57	Mont. Teleg.	125	125	125
100	Bell Telephone	117	116	117

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday:

For Account of Trustee

172 shares Oriental Bank in liquidation, $100 lot.

For Account of Executors.

5 shares Scarsdale Golf Club, $355 lot.
5 shares New York Knife Co., $305 lot.
5 shares Gehring Publishing Co., $52 lot.
$300 Arkwright Club 4% bonds, due 1925, $200 lot.
249 shares H. W. Baker Linen Co., $125 lot.
6 shares Hale & Kilburn Co., common voting trust certificates, $25.
40 shares The General Manifold and Printing Co., common, $50 lot.
25 shares Home Bureau Co., pfd., $25 per share.
4 shares Arundel Golf Club, $5 per share.
211 shares Caldwell Land and Lumber Co., $1,000 lot.
50 shares Sunday School Times, 50.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

3,358 shares Hammerstein Amusement Co., $0.432 86 lot.
300 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Co., 67¾.
1,000 shares United Copper Co., pfd. Central Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit, two assessments paid, 30c and 20c, $3⅞ lot.
500 shares Aero Alarm Co., $100 lot.
$250,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. 6% notes undeposited, 30.
192 shares Tait Producer Co., $25 lot.
67 shares Butterworth, Judson Corpn. pfd., with accumulated dividends from Jan. 1, 1919, 80.

U. S. STEEL STOCKHOLDERS.

Number of Holders of Common Declines from 78018 to 74,071.

The United State Steel Corporation reports a decline in the number of holders of steel common at the time the books were closed on May 29, in anticipation of the June dividend, as compared with the number of record when the books were closed three months before. The figures as announced yesterday show that the number of holders of the junior issue on May 29 were 74,071, whereas there were 78,018 stockholders at the end of the previous quarter. In November of last year the total stood at 72,779.

The decline is the first that has been reported for two years. In May, 1917, the number of stockholders was 32,842, and from then on there was a steady increase with each succeeding quarter. While this increase was in progress the holdings of stock in brokers' hands gradually decreased and investment holdings increased. The chart which shows the trend of the prices for steel common and the number of stockholders, covering a long period of years, indicates that the number of stockholders increased when the price of steel common was declining and that the stockholders were fewer in number as the price rose. This has been interpreted to show that the public generally buys steel at the bottom and sells at the top, which is contrary to the idea which usually prevails as to the public's participation in the stock market.

The holders of steel preferred in May numbered 79,115, as compared with 80,120 three months before.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.68⅝	$1.67	$1.68⅝	$1.67⅛	$1.44⅝
Sept.	1.60⅜	1.59¼	1.60⅜	1.59⅛	...
Dec.	1.39⅝	1.37⅛	1.39⅝	1.38¼	...

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	67⅛	66⅜	67⅛	66⅝	71⅜
Sept.	65⅝	64⅞	65⅝	64⅝	...
Dec.	66¼	65¾	66¼	65¾	...

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 70@70½c; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 3 white, 78¾@79c; No. 4 white, 78@78½c; ordinary clipped, 78@79½c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	34.45	34.25	34.45	34.10	24.20
September	33.40	33.05	33.40	33.05	24.40
Ribs—					
July	27.90	27.70	27.85	27.60	22.35
September	27.40	27.25	27.40	27.20	22.72
Pork—					
July	50.70	50.70	50.70	50.00	41.25
September	47.65	47.60	47.65	47.15	41.75

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	18.75	18.60	18.64	18.65
May			18.47	18.48
July	19.75	19.44	19.43	19.48
September	19.64	18.87	18.89	18.90
December	19.00	18.87	18.89	18.90

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.47½	$1.46	$1.47½
September	1.47	1.45⅝	1.47

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*City of Jersey City, N. J., 4½s	June 1, 1953	4.40
*State of Oregon 4s	Oct. 1, 1922	4.45
*City of Bridgeport, Conn., reg. 4¼s	July 1, 1928	4.50
*State of Missouri 3½s	July 1, 1920	4.50
*City of Minneapolis, Minn., 4s	May 1, 1927	4.50
*State of Mississippi 4¼s	July 1, 1928	4.55
City of Roanoke, Va., 4½s	May 1, 1944	4.60
*City of Los Angeles, Cal., 4½s	May 1, 1952	4.65
*City of San Francisco, Cal., 5s	May 1, 1938	4.70
City of Seattle, Wash., 4s	Apr. 1, 1929	4.70
City of Memphis, Tenn., 4½s	July 1, 1946	4.70
City of Beaumont, Texas, 5s	Mar. 1, 1954-34	4.80

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International Mercantile Marine Company

A large number of shareholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company have reached the conclusion that the proposed sale of the assets of the International Navigation Company, Ltd., would not be advantageous and advisable, nor for the best interests of the Preferred and Common Stockholders because it would involve the dissolution of the International Mercantile Marine Company as well as the sale of a fleet of vessels that could not be duplicated at any price in less than three years and then only at a cost largely in excess of that now offered, and would be opposed to the national policy of upbuilding the American merchant marine at this time. Because of these conclusions, and other considerations, the undesigned Directors of the Company have consented to act as a proxy committee to vote in opposition to the sale, and the American International Corporation, the largest stockholder of the Company, and other important stockholders both Preferred and Common have advised this committee that they will issue their proxies in its favor.

The meeting is to be held on Monday, June 16th, and it is therefore imperative that stockholders who are opposed to the sale should immediately execute and mail their proxies to the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO., 55 Cedar St., New York City, where forms of proxies may be obtained.

JOHN W. PLATTEN,
FREDERIC W. SCOTT,
Proxy Committee.

June 10, 1919.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 11.—Fifty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $3,315,500, were chartered today. They include:

Tatar, Kanlin & Kessler, Brooklyn, women's wearing apparel, $6,000; S. O. and O. Tatar, L. Kanlin, 65 Grafton St., Brooklyn.

Bergen Realty Corp., Manhattan, 10,000 shares preferred stock, $50 each, 2,400 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $512,000; S. Worthen, H. C. Hecht, C. F. Bailey, 135 Hall of Fame Terrace.

Libeone, Manhattan, realty, $50,000; H. C. Conger, Jr., R. V. and E. V. Lewis, 605 West 113th St.

Cohen, Sherwin & Cohen, Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $12,000; C. and A. Cohen, M. Sherwin, 960 Freeman St., Bronx.

New York Curb Market Realty Associates, Manhattan, $750,000; J. D. McCormack, H. G. Einstein, W. Hoffman, 50 Broad St.

Automotive Supply Co., Manhattan, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 200 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $51,000; R. Reddy, H. P. Bramers, R. George, 443 West 23d St.

Hydraulic Stone Corp., Brooklyn, stones, brick and ceramic ware, $20,000; M. E. Jenkins, F. Knauss, A. L. Carroll, 188 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

The Serber Rubber Co., Manhattan, $20,000; L. A. Malkiel, M. C. and D. C. Serber, 1,12- Broadway.

Charles Allson Corp., Manhattan, merchandise, $25,000; L. L. Levenson, C. Parrar, C. Allson, 119 West 45th St.

Ferry Auto Service and Supply Corp., Buffalo, $10,000; F. V. Simon, C. R. Shea, F. M. McDonough, Buffalo.

Sandler Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; H. D. Frackman, C. Gradin, D. Sandler, 1,845 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Perkins Printing Co., Walden, Orange county, $12,000; F. L. Perkins, S. Abrams, A. S. Embler, Walden.

Pulaski Commercial Union, Inc., Manhattan, dry goods and food products, $5,000; J. Judycki, F. Szubinski, J. Letanche, 406 West 40th St.

John M. Reece, Inc., Manhattan, lamps and shades, $5,000; J. M. and V. M. Reece, H. Gotthelf, 1,348 St. Nicholas Av.

Iron Bound Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Weinberger, S. W. Phillips, M. Holakost, 5 Beekman St.

Knights Developing and Trading Co., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; A. C. Babb, — Billups, S. C. Natta, 99 West 140th St.

The Swiss Chemo, Inc., Manhattan, cleaning and washing compounds, $10,000; H. Kant, F. Cordes, R. K. Falconer, 244 East 86th St.

Senora Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; B. Erde, W. Hirschhorn, H. Liverman, 522 West 187th St.

East 48th Street Corp., Manhattan, Realty, $150,000; J. C. Rosenham, H. N. Leggett, L. S. Herzog, 314 West 99th St.

Bob Inc., Manhattan, boots and shoes, $5,000; G. S. Harron, E. Shear, V. L. Moore, 47 West 48th St.

Catania Realty Corp., Inc., Manhattan, $15,000; N. and J. Catania, C. P. Pinto, 350 Broadway.

Heller Textile Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. and E. and E. Heller, 182 St. Nicholas Av.

William J. Oberdorfer, Inc., Manhattan, hand looms, shuttles and buttons, $10,000; W. J. and E. C. and C. Oberdorfer, 725 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Elinco Realty Corp., Queens, $9,000; S. Herlo, J. S. Horwitz, R. A. Bonime, 1,356 45th St., Brooklyn.

The Foster Production Co., Manhattan, theatricals, $30,000; G. H. Brennan, B. C. Elliott, J. H. Blake, 315 West 103d St.

Kan Kleber Veatch Co., Buffalo, sheet metal flour and feed conveyors, $25,000; G. A. Kleber, J. A. Kan, L. R. Veatch, Buffalo.

Gus New York, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $20,000; F. Guy, J. J. Shell, J. J. Larkin, 157 East 57th St.

Techno-Service Corp., Manhattan, consulting engineers, $20,000; K. C. Frank, L. C. Marburg, F. E. Habicht, 250 West 104th St.

General Talking Machine Shop, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; A. Weinstein, M. G. di Pirro, B. Clark, Jr., 32 Nassau St.

The Fraserleigh Corp., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $6,000; I. M. Berliner, F. Gunsburg, L. M. Levy, 575 West End Av.

Ida Pfiguette, Inc., Manhattan, toilet articles, $200,000; M. Arensberg, A. Vericel, E. T. Brown, 127 Water St.

Weinstein Clothing Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. and H. Weinstein, M. A. Solomon, 855 Fox St., Bronx.

Daleroee Realty Corp., Bronx, $10,000; H. M. Orenstein, H. R. Willis, C. Bush, 225 5th Av.

Matthew Engineering and Contracting Co., Port Ewen, 1,000 shares, common stock, no par value, active capital $50,000; E. A. Brown, H. Orleen, J. Meyer, 192 Broadway.

Auto-Sharp Pencil Co., Manhattan, $12,000; E. Gordon, F. M. Wolf, M. P. Schmer, 31 Chambers St.

Linmart Mfg. Co., Manhattan, sewing machines and needle threaders, $5,000; G. F. Marrinelli, G. and L. Linz, 975 Home St., Bronx.

Russian American Trading Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; A. Bertelsen, J. Milenkovitch, A. R. Sakanovan, 206 10th Av.

John F. Birch, Inc., Manhattan, machine shop and foundry supplies, $10,000; F. Warner, L. M. and J. F. Birch, 300 East 163d St.

Turnbull Electric Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $20,000; I. Castello, R. and J. G. Turnbull, 824 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

The Bowingwood Corp., Hempstead, realty, $27,000; H. G. Woodward, G. A. Powers, F. Ingraham, 192 Broadway.

No Nox Co., Manhattan, carbon destroyers, $50,000; M. G. Delaney, R. Lublintz, I. S. Ottenberg, 255 West 84th St.

Stark & Freiwirth Millinery Supply Co., Manhattan, $25,000; W. Freiwirth, P. and J. H. Stark, 220 West 70th St.

Gilmore & Bernstein Costumes and Dresses Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Bernstein, R. C. and P. G. Gilmore, 130 West 31st St.

20 West 51st St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $20,000; J. N. Fatch, A. I. and M. Turchin, 111 Broadway.

Tate Aero Co., Manhattan, aeroplanes, $7,500; G. P. Story, W. H. Harris, B. B. Tate, 157 West 103d St.

154 East 78th St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; M. H. Corbitt, T. A. Hays, A. H. Borchers, 60 Wall St.

Beneo, Inc., Brooklyn, realty and insurance, $25,000; H. D. Johnson, G. F. Hummel, A. E. Busch, 974 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

Sterling Carpet and Furniture House, Inc., Brooklyn, $1,000; G. Stern, A. and R. Sterling, 265 Pearl St., Brooklyn.

J. Stuart Blackton Feature Pictures, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000,000; E. Mitteinan, G. M. Wilkinson, M. A. Harris, 1,482 Broadway.

Consolidated Lens Mfg. Co., Rochester, $20,000; A. Durie, L. and W. Lewis, Rochester.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

J. & A. Cohen Drug Co., Manhattan, $5,000, to $10,000.

Levalley-McLeod-Kinkaid Co., Elmira, $150,000, to $500,000.

145 Water St. Realty Corp., Manhattan, $25,000, to $100,000.

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Empire Steamship Co., Buffalo, with Brown Steamship Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Rockledge Mills, Inc., Manhattan.
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Parry O. Wolff, Inc., Brooklyn.
Liliane Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan.
Premier Woolen Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 11.—Charters filed:

Craig Boullion Manufacturing Company, Newark, to deal in metal goods, $100,000; M. D. Boullion of New York, and L. A. Newton and E. C. Carson of Newark.

American Utilities Contracting Company, Newark, sewerage work, &c., $125,000; Joseph McDonough of West Orange and M. C. and James Fusco of Montclair.

Diamond Flake Graphite Company, Jersey City, mining, $200,000; H. A. Black, A. F. McCabe, and J. R. Turner, all of Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 11.—Charters filed:

National Oil Machinery Corp., $10,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington Del.

Elmerdale Oil Co., $5,000,000; incorporators same as above.

Hadons, Inc., cafeteria business, $3,000,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

Lafayette Petroleum Co., $1,500,000; P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, T. L. Croteau of Wilmington.

Crescent Petroleum Co., $1,500,000; J. Mingolet, George B. Macliese, W. J. McGuire, all of Denver, Col.

Shackleford Ranger Oil Co., $1,000,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle of Wilmington.

Snake and Opportunity Mines Co., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Palm Beach & Gulf Railway Co., $1,000,000; L. B. Phillips, M. Jacobs, of Dover.

Jersey Texas Oil Co., $300,000; George G. Staerkel, E. E. Aberlee, J. H. Dowdell, of Wilmington.

Albert L. Teels Farm Agency, Inc., $25,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, of Wilmington.

Ernest Hall Cooledge Co., real estate, $25,000 Timothy T. Amsberry, Ernest H. Cooledge, Charles Gallena, all of Washington.

Triumph Oil and Refining Co., $10,000, to establish an oil business; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

Triumph Oil Co. of California, New York, $10,000, A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, all of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Southern Oil and Transport Corp., New York, from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000.

The Imperial Machine Co., Syracuse, N. Y., from $[illegible] to $200,000.

[illegible] Company Co., New York, from [illegible] to $500,000.

Atlantic Transport Corp., New York, from $100,000 to $225,000.

The Midvale Oil Co., New York, from $90,000 to $250,000.

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Based on the closing we pay today.

$50.00 for a $50—3½%. Bond, 57 Coupons
$46.60 for a $50—2d 4%. Bond, 1 Coupon
$47.80 for a $50—3d 4½% Bond, 2 Coupons
$46.96 for a $50—4th 4¼% Bond, 3 Coupons
$49.00 for a $50—5th 4¾% Victory Loan

PURDY & CO.,

Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

To Pay Interest on Traction Bonds.

In an order made yesterday Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court instructed Job E. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways Company, to pay the semi-annual installment of interest amounting to $37,500 due July 1 next on the improvement and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Twenty-third Street Railway Company, and to spend $23,625 in repairing the tracks of that line. He was also instructed to pay taxes in order to save penalties and interest.

That order is gradually being brought to bear on the ruins of Rheims may be seen from a photograph in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s June, 1965	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s May, 1957	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s 1924-1932	4.45	4.35	90⅞
4½s 1919-1922	4.45	4.35	99⅞
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97¼	97⅜	97¼
4½s Mar., 1964	97¼	97⅜	97¼
4½s Mar., 1962	97¼	97⅜	97¼
4½s Mar., 1966	97¼	97⅜	97¼
4½s Sept., 1960	97¼	97⅜	97¼
4s May, 1959	92¼	93¼	92¼
4s Nov., 1958	92¼	93¼	92¼
4s Nov., 1957	92¼		92¼
4s Nov., 1956	92¼	93	92¼

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
3s	1925-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s	Nov., 1955	92¼	93	92¼
4s	Nov., 1938	94¼	..	94¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	83		83
3½s	Nov., 1954	83¼	..	83¼
3½s	May, 1954	83	84	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s	1920-1923	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1920-1933	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1918-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60
4½s	1953-1953	4.53	4.40	4.53
4½s	1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,005	Cities Service	388	380	382	384
2,365	Cities Service pf	80½	79⅞	79⅞	80
$31,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	139½	138	138	140
72,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	101½	100½	100½	101½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	15	17
Adiron Elec. Power pf	75	78
Am Gas & Electric	108	108
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	43
Am Light & Traction	268	270
Am Light & Trac pf	98	100
Am Power & Light	69	..
Am Power & Light pf	74	77
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	34	40
Am W W & Electric	6	7½
Am W W & Elec 1st pf 6½	63	..
Am W W & Elec partic	13	15
Carolina Power & L	39	..
Colorado Power	25	27
Colorado Power pf	99	102
Columbus Electric pf	74	77
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	29	31
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	84	..
Conn Power pf	75	..
Consumers' Power pf	83	86
Eastern Texas Electric	58	..
Eastern Texas Elec pf	80	..
El Paso Electric	95	100
Electric B & S pf	92	95
Empire Dist. Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	11½	13
Federal Light & Tr pf	47	49
Galveston-Houston Elec	16	18
Galveston-Hous El pf	85	88
Am W W & E col 5s	63	68
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77
Arizona Power 6s '33	82⅝	85
Central P & L 6s '46	90	95
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	91	95
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99½	100
Col G & E deb 5s '27	78	82
Col Power 5s '53	87	90
Conn Power 5s '63	85	90
Dallas Electric 5s '22	93	96
East Tex Elec col 5s	83	88
East Tex Elec 1s '21	99½	100⅜
El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92
Empire Gas & F 6s	98	99
Empire Refining 6s	94½	96
Gt West Power 5s '46	85	90
Met Edison ref 5s '22	90	93½
Miss River Power	10	12
Miss River Power pf	45	..
Northern Ohio Electric	20	22
Northern Ohio Elec pf	61	63
Northern Ont Lt & P	11	15
Northern Ont Lt & Pow pf	56	60
Northern States Power	72	74
Northern States P pf	90	92
Northern Texas Elec	52	55
Northern Tex Elec pf	75	78
Pacific Gas & Electric	61¼	62¾
Pacific Gas & Elec pf	87½	89
Puget Sd Trac, Lt & P	16	17
Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P pf	65½	67½
Republic Ry & Light	19	21
Republic Ry & Lt pf	58	60
Southern Cal Edison	87½	89½
Southern Cal Edison pf	99	102
Standard Gas & Elec	37½	38
Standard Gas & Elec pf	46½	47½
Tampa Electric	113	..
Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow	..	5
Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf	20	21¼
Utah Light & Rys	60	62
United Light & Rys pf	74	76
Western Power	22	24
Western Power pf	72	74
West, Church & Mfg	30¼	31¼
West, Church & K pf	80	86

Bonds.

Middle West U 6s '25	90		95½
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	79		81
Nor. St. Lt & Pow 6s	84		88
Nor States Pow 6s '26	94		95½
Nor States Pow 5s '41	88		89½
Pac Gas & El 6s '31	88		93
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 5s	99¾		100¾
So Cal Edison 5s '39	88½		89½
S W Power 6s '43	81		84
Stand Gas & E 6s '21	99		99
Twin B G & E 6s '33	88		90
Un L & P 1st 5s '32	68		70½
Un L & R deb 6s '26	86½		92
Un Util cv ds '43	80		87
U S Pub Ser 8s '27	85		90
Utah Securities 6s '22	92		93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Atlantic Pet.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10	Arun S & G.	40	40	40
100	Bk of Com.	36	36	36
120	Con Power	110¼	110¼	110¼
40	Con Coal	90	90	90
2,500	Cosden	11¼	10⅜	10⅜
1,000	Do pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10	Fidel & Dep.	129	128	128
165	Hus Oil pf	92	90½	92
12	Mt Vernon	96	96	96
25	Pa Wat Pow	87	87	87
200	United Rys	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Wayland Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	W B & A	29	29	29

Bonds.

$5,000	Cos 6s, A	107¼	107¼	107¼
1,000	Do 6s, B	102½	102½	102½
5,000	Fair Trac 5s	90	90	90
$1,000	Mt Vernon 6s	89¾	89¼	89¾
	Pen Ice 4s	52	52	52
	Ut L & A 5s	82¼	82¼	82¼

PHILADELPHIA

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Com Ex Bk	300	300	300
1,705	El Stor Bat.	74¾	73	74
195	Gen Asphalt	27½	27	27½
98	Ins Co N A	52¾	52¾	52¾
720	L Sup Corp	20¾	19¾	20¾
113	Lehigh Nav	57	57	57
225	Lehigh Val	54¾	54¾	54¾
6	Little Schuyl	41½	41½	41½
124	Minehill	51¾	51¾	51¾
45	Phil G & N.	120	120	120
50	Phila Elec.	25¾	25⅝	25¾
	Phila Bank	290	290	290
55	Phila R T.	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
	Phila West	112	112	112
	Belmont	3¾	3¾	3¾
	Mining	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
	Imp	69¾	69¼	69½
	S & S	42	42	42
465	Wcramp&S	132	131	132

Bonds.

$2,000	A G & F 5s	85	85	85
2,000	El & Pec 5s	80½	80	80
4,000	Key Tr 5s	80	80½	80
10,000	L Sup Inc 5s	63	63	63
$1,000	Leh Val 6s	119	119	119
4,000	Nat Pr 4 6s	79	79	79
1,000	Ph 1st 5s	96	96	96
4,000	Sp-Am I 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	Am Zinc	24	23¾	24
100	Adventure	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
23	Ahmeek	80	77	80
50	Algomah	95½	95½	95½
185	Allouez	45	43½	44
240	Anaconda	73¾	72	73
370	Ariz Com'l	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
1,475	Big Hearst	10¾	10¼	10¾
100	Bingham	10	10	10
200	Butte & Bal	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
120	Cal & Ariz	68½	68½	68½
19	Cal & Hecla	410	410	410
520	Carson	15¾	15	15¾
27	Centennial	17	16¾	16¾
400	Cop Range	52¾	51¾	51¾
1,250	Davis-Daly	7½	7	7
1,580	East Butte	15¾	14¾	15
25	Franklin	5	5	5
40	Granby	72¾	72¾	72¾
45	Hancock	85¾	85	85¾
250	Helvetia	6	5¾	6
15	Indiana	1¼	1¼	1¼
67	Insurance	59½	59	59½
20	Island Creek	51¾	51	51
1,825	Isle Royale	37¾	37	37¾
25	Kerr Lake	6	6	6
300	Keweenaw	2	2	2
265	Lake Copper	27	27	27
150	Mass Con	7¾	7	7
1,480	Mayflower	10¾	10⅜	10
50	Michigan	6½	6½	6½
40	Mass Gas	80¾	79¾	80¾
155	Do pf	67	67	67
10	McKi 1st pf	96¼	96¼	96¼
15	Mergenthaler	146¾	146¾	146¾
22	N E Tel	98	95½	95½
90	Punta Sug	62	61	61
375	Stewart	49	48¾	48¾
245	Swift	135¾	134¾	135¾
45	Do Int	57¾	57¼	57¾
102	United Drug	125	125	125
12	Do 2d pf	125	124	125
28	Un Fruit	150	148¾	148¾
2,012	Un Shoe	53	50½	51¼
550	Do pf	27¾	27¼	27¼
2,285	Ventura	15¾	15	15¾
5,775	Waldorf	18⅝	17¾	18⅜
85	Walworth	22	22	22
20	Warren	49	49	49
5	Do 2d pf	75	75	75

Bonds.

$3,000	Am T & T 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼
4,000	A,G&WI5s	83½	83¼	83¼
15,000	Miss Riv 5s	80	79	80
$15,000	Punta 6s	105	105	105
11,000	Swift 5s	98¼	98	98¼
5,000	West Tel 5s	91	91	91

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,270	Armour pf	104¼	103¾	104
10	Am Ship pf	90	90	90
160	Booth Fish	23¾	23	23¾
110	Do pf	82	81	82
160	Chi P Tool	74	74	74
10	C Title & T	212	212	212
20	Cudahy	117	117	117
10	Com Edison	112	112	112
180	Deere pf	99	99	99
30	Dia Match	118	116	116
60	Hartman &S	88	88	88
1,070	Hartman Corr	81¼	81¼	81¼
1,505	Libby	30¾	30¼	30¾
690	Lindsay	23½	22½	23
400	Do pf	9	8¼	9
70	Midwest Util	38	38	38
10	Do pf	63	63	63
15	Pub Svc pf	92¾	92¼	92¼
80	Quaker O pf	103	103	103
175	Sears Roe	203¼	201	203¼
225	Republic Tr	50½	50	50
765	Stew War	102	100¼	101¼
1,710	Swift Int	57¾	57¼	57¾
780	Swift & Co	109	108	108
2,732	Un Carbide	72	70¾	71½
140	Thompson	37	37	37
260	Swift Rgts	7	6¾	7

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am Sewer Pipe	25	25	25
85	Am W G M	85¾	84½	84½
30	Do pf	86	86	86
1,800	Ark Gas	63	60	62
25	Con Gas	18	18	18
1,570	Indpdt Brew	6	5	5¾
95	Do pf	12	12	12
83	Lone St Gas	265	263	263
10	Mfrs Lt & H	51½	51½	51½
10	Midvale Steel	51	51	51
10	Nat'l Brew pf	19	19	19
45	Ohio Fuel Oil	28½	27¼	27¾
350	Ohio Fuel Sup	51¾	51¼	51¾
85	Ohio Gas	32	32	32
1,655	Pitts Brew	8¾	8	8⅝
10	Do pf	16	15½	15⅝
11,800	Pitts Jerome	19	17	17
480	Pitts Oil & G	17¾	17	17¾
7,665	Rivside East	3¾	3	3⅛
3,515	Do pf	4	3¾	4
2,732	Riverside W pf	20	19¾	19¾
	Stirolit O&R	64	64	64
	Wm House A	118	115	116
	Wm House Elec	57¾	57¼	57¾

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
Am Brass	235	240	232
Am Can	145	148	147
Do pf	90	92	90
Babcock & Wilcox	110	122	118
Bliss	250	350	250
Do pf	80	90	80
Colt's Arms	55	60	55
Columbia Grapho	335	345	335
Do pf	94½	95¼	95¾
Du Pont	295	305	285
Du Pont def pf	92	95	92
Hercules	228	232	228
Do pf	107	109	107
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	180	188	180
Do pf	102	105	102
Niles-Bem't-Pond	116	119	116
Do pf	100	105	95
Scovill Mfg	400	440	400
Standard Screw	370	380	370
Tex & P C & O	1860	1910	1880
Vale & Towne	245	255	245

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
Am Cigar	104	106	104
Do pf	90	94	90
Conley Foil	30	40	30
Geo W Helme Co.	157	165	157
Do pf	103	111	105
J S Young	130	140	130
Do pf	100	107	100
MacA & Forbes	194	198	195
Do pf	95	100	95
P R Am Tobacco	140	150	140
R J Reynolds, A	410	435	410
Do B	375	390	370
Do pf	111¾	113¾	111¾
Weyman-Bruton	160	173	160
Do pf	108	111	109

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

There was a brisk demand for steels during the final hour on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday, on which Bethlehem Steel B was advanced to 90¾, a new high level for this year, while United States Steel common was moved up 1⅝ to 108⅛, closing at 108¼. Crucible also rallying 2 points to 93. The copper shares regained all their early losses and closed slightly above Tuesday night's final figures. The tobacco shares were the strongest during the day's session. Studebaker, which was early one of the weakest features, rallied 4 points. Central Leather moved up 4 points to 104¾ in the late trading. The active rails, most of which fell a point or more before noon, regained a considerable part of their losses previous to the close.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	Alaska Gold	3¾	3¼	3¼
510	Ailis-Chalm	44¾	42¾	44¾
50	Am B Sugar	87¾	86¾	86¾
930	Am Can	57¾	56¾	57¾
150	Am C & F	109¾	105¾	106¾
50	Am Cot Oil	60¾	60½	60¾
20	Am Druggists	12½	12½	13½
1,130	Am H & L	34¾	33¾	34
110	Do pf	126¾	126¾	126¾
900	Am Ice	70¾	67	70¾
1,585	Am Inter	109	107½	108
160	Am Linseed	70	70	70
480	Am Loco	82¾	81¾	82
2,310	Am S & R	84	82¾	83⅞
120	Am St Fds	37½	37	37½
70	Am Sugar	135½	134½	134½
2,510	Am Sm Tob	120	116¾	118¾
740	Am T & T	108¾	108¾	108¾
270	Am Wr P pf	48¾	47¾	47¾
80	Am Woolen	116	111	114
930	Am Zinc	24¾	22¾	24
920	Anacon Cop	73¾	72	73¼
120	A, T & S F	99¾	99¾	99¾
20	A, T & S F pf	79¾	79¾	79¾
2,380	Bald Loco	100¾	99	100¾
330	Balt & Ohio	52¾	50¾	51
4,990	Beth St'l, B	90¾	88	90¾
230	Booth Fish	23¾	22¾	23
850	B'klyn R T	30¾	29¾	30¼
270	Butte & Sup	29¾	29¾	29¾
150	Butte C & Z	13¾	13¼	13¾
460	Cal Petrol	19¾	18¾	19¾
4,950	Can Leather	104¾	100¾	103¾
20	Cerro de P	51¾	51¾	51¾
150	Ches & Ohio	66¾	66¾	66¾
930	C, M & St P	45¾	44½	45
70	Do pf	70	69¾	69¾
930	C, R I & P	28¼	27¾	27¾
4,443	Chile Copper	28¾	28¾	28¾
150	Chino Copper	46¾	44¾	45¾
130	Columb Gas	54¾	54¾	54¾
290	Col F & I	48¾	47¾	48¾
500	Corn Prod	65¼	64¾	64¾
1,170	Crucible St'l	93¾	90¾	92¾
580	Cuba Can	35¾	34¾	35¼
590	Erie	18¼	18	18
110	Do 1st pf	30¾	30¾	30¾
2,400	Erie & Pitts	4	3¾	3¾
550	Gen Cigar	85	82¾	84
140	Gen Motors	226¾	224¼	225¾
150	Goodrich Co	65¼	64¾	65¼
110	Gt Nor pf	97	96	96¾
500	Gt Nor Ore	47¼	45¼	47¼
500	Inspir Cop	60¾	58½	58¾
2,120	Int Mer Ma	53	51	51¾
970	Do pf	119¾	118¾	119
280	Int Nickel	28¾	28¾	28¾
240	Int Paper	58¾	57¾	57¾
100	Jones Bros Tea	26	26	26
600	Lib, McNeil	31¼	30¾	31
500	Lima Loco	52¾	52¼	52¼
$1,000	Leh Val 6s	119	119	119
4,000	Nat Pr 4 6s	79	79	79
1,000	Ph 1st 5s	96	96	96
4,000	Sp-Am I 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	‡Aetna Expl	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	‡Am Ch Pr	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	‡Am M & G	46	45½	46
1,500	‡Ang-Am C	18¾	18¾	18¾
700	‡Br-Am Ch	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Br-Am Tob. coupon	23	22¾	22¾
500	Do rights	6¼	6	6¼
2,000	‡Chalm Mot	10¾	9¾	10
2,000	‡C & A Ferry	6	6	6
3,000	‡Cont Candy	7¼	7	7
200	‡Cramp Ship	134	132	134
1,500	‡Dr Ch pf	14	11	13
1,300	‡Farrell Coal	58	56	56½
2,000	‡Fisk R T. w i	35¾	34½	35¼
1,000	‡Gen Asph	72¾	70	71
600	‡Grape-Ola	¼	¼	¼
900	Do pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	‡Hay Tob pf	6	6	6
3,000	‡Heyden Ch	7¾	6¾	7
7,800	Hupp Mot C	9¼	8¾	9¼
2,700	Inter Rub	27	25¾	26½
100	‡Jones Bros Tea	26	26	26
600	‡Lib, McNeil	31¼	30¾	31
500	‡Lima Loco	52¾	52¼	52¼
10	‡St Oil, Cal	278	278	278
15	‡St Oil, N J	728	725	728
10	‡St Oil, N Y	385	385	385
170	Interb Cn	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
250	De pf	29	28¾	28¾
70	Kan City S	21½	21½	21½
170	Kelly S T	120	119½	119½
630	Kenne Cop	38¾	38¼	38¾
500	Keystone T	102⅜	100¾	102
250	Lack Steel	85¼	84¾	84¾
50	Lehigh Val	54¾	54½	54½
250	Maxwell Mo	50¾	49¾	50¾
2,340	Mexican Pet	187¾	184½	186
155	Miami Cop	28	27¾	27¾
910	Midvale St'l	51¾	50¾	51¼
50	Mo Kan & T	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,130	Mo Pacific	83¾	81½	82
490	Nat Conduit	21¾	20¾	21
290	Nat En S	81	79¾	79¾
10	Nevada Con	19¾	19¾	19¾
170	N Y Central	81½	80¾	80¾
190	NY NH & H	33	30¾	31¼
80	N Pacific	98	96¾	96¾
90	O Cities Gas	57¾	56¾	56¾
1,270	Okla Oil	11	10¾	10¾
10	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾
1,080	P A P & T	100¾	98¾	98½
310	Pennsylvania	47¾	45¾	45¾
850	Pere Marq	28¼	24½	26¼
100	Phila Co	35¾	35¾	35¾
2,130	Pierce-Arrow	69¾	69¾	69¾
1,040	Pierce Oil	24¾	24¼	24½
100	Pitts Coal	61¾	61¾	61¾
835	Pitt & W Va	41¾	40¾	41¾
180	Ray Copper	24¾	24¼	24½
1,470	Reading	86¾	86¾	86¾
2,080	Roy D N Y	117¾	115¼	116½
10	Saxon Mo	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,020	Sinclair Oil	66	63¾	64½
2,340	So Pacific	109¾	107¾	108¾
810	Southern Ry	30¾	30	30½
6,480	Studebaker	108¾	104	107
250	Stutz Mo	70¾	69¾	70¾
1,550	Tenn Cop	14¾	13¾	13¾
000	Do Rights	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,400	Texas & P	52¾	51¾	52¾
10	Third Av	22¾	22¾	22½
1,845	Tob Prod	106¼	103¼	105¾
590	Union Pac	132¾	131¾	132
1,200	U Cigar S	149¾	143¾	149¾
1,500	U S Ind Alc	159	157	158½
1,910	U S Food P	77¼	75¾	77
850	U S I Alc	159	157	158½
1,150	U S Rubber	114¾	112¾	114½
25,010	U S Steel	108¾	107¾	108¾
750	Utah Cop	88¼	86¾	88½
60	Wabash	11	11	11
1,140	West Elec	57½	56½	57¼
100	Wh Motor	93	93	93
3,660	Willys Over	87	85¾	86¾
50	Worth'ton P	77	77	77
50,500	‡Knox Div	28	23	23
500	La Rose, Ltd	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	‡LibBellDiv, (a pros)	12	12	12
6,000	‡MacNamara Crescent	28	28	29
22,000	‡MacNama	88	88	87
1,000	‡Mangan M of Am. (pros)	½	½	½
100	Magma Cop	38	37	37¾
200	Mason Val	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8,000	McKinley-D	64	62	62
2,200	‡Moth Lode	44	41	42
2,000	‡Nat Tin	4¼	4	4¼
6,000	‡New Div, (a pros.)	15	15	15
6,000	‡‡New O Min	43	38	40
3,000	Nip Mines	11¾	11¾	11¾
22,600	‡Nixon Nev	23	22	22

READING MAKES REPORT.

Gross Income for the Year is Put at $16,570,755.

The pamphlet report of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company for 1918, which has just been issued, shows a gross income for the year amounting to $16,570,755, as compared with $14,201,983 for the previous year. Of this amount $15,868,331 was the company's income from the lease of its properties to the United States Government, and this compares favorably with the $13,576,338 which was income from operation in 1917.

While deductions from this item in 1918 were $8,000,295, as compared with $5,761,834, in the preceding year, the increase in standard return over operating income was more than sufficient to offset it, and net for the year showed an increase of not quite $10,000.

In his remarks to stockholders President Agnew T. Dice says in the report:

"The compensation to be paid by the United States Railroad Administration for the use of this company's railroad, as determined by the standard return for the test period, was fixed at $15,568,331.36 and this amount was duly certified by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Although a portion of the compensation payable in 1919 had been received by the company at the close of the year, no agreement had been executed between the Director General of Railroads and the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company.

"Heavy expenditures, on account of additions and betterments to the company's property, to be paid for by the company, have been directed by the United States Railroad Administration. These additions and betterments for the year 1918 amounted to $6,882,084.59, as compared with $3,800,927.34 in the previous year under corporate control."

Settle Note Parkhurst Indorsed.

A suit on a note for $20,000 made by the German Publication Society to the Rev. Father John T. Prout, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was an accommodation indorser and for that reason was named as a defendant, was settled yesterday when it was called for trial before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan. The terms of settlement were not disclosed. The German Publication Society was formed before the war to issue an edition of German calsacs.

Biltmore Restaurant Shows a Loss.

An application by the Beau-Site Hotel Company, owner of the Hotel Biltmore, for the cancellation of a State tax of $9,856 was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday showing that although the 1,800 rooms in the hotel brought in a profit of $175,814, the restaurant was run at a loss of $280,061. The receipts were $1,917,470, of which $1,569,979 came from the rental of rooms.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
$12,000,000 Issue of $50,000,000 Loan
Series A.

$2,000,000 5 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1924.
$2,000,000 10 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1929.
$3,000,000 15 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1934.
$2,000,000 20 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1939.
$2,000,000 25 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1944.
$2,000,000 30 Year 4½% Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due July 1, 1949.

FREE FROM THE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX IMPOSED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
EXEMPT FROM THE NORMAL AND ALL SURTAXES, ALSO EXCESS PROFITS TAXES OF THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX UNDER EXISTING LAWS.

Office of the Auditor General,
Harrisburg, June 6, 1919.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Auditor General at 8 o'clock noon, until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, June 23, 1919, for twelve million ($12,000,000) dollars Loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the following conditions:

This Loan is authorized by an Act approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1919.

The bonds now offered, which are the aggregate to $12,000,000, will be dated July 1, 1919, and will be payable at The Philadelphia National Bank of Philadelphia, Fiscal Agent of the Commonwealth, the principal money on their respective maturity dates, as follows:

$2,000,000 July 1, 1924 $2,000,000 July 1, 1939
$2,000,000 July 1, 1929 $2,000,000 July 1, 1944
$3,000,000 July 1, 1934 $2,000,000 July 1, 1949

Interest at the rate of four and one-quarter (4½) per centum per annum will be paid semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 at the office of the Fiscal Agent of the Commonwealth in Philadelphia.

All bonds issued under the provisions of this Act shall be exempt from taxation for State and local purposes.

Certificates in registered form will be issued in such amounts as the purchasers may require in the sum of one thousand dollars, five thousand dollars, ten thousand (10,000) dollars, twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars, fifty thousand (50,000) dollars, and one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars, and in convertible form in the sum of one thousand (1,000) dollars. Said certificates will be interchangeable as to form.

Negotiable interim certificates will be issued if desired, pending the engraving of definitive certificates, and may be obtained from the Fiscal Agent on the day that payment is made for the loan, or thereafter.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check or certificate of deposit drawn to the order of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a sum equal to two (2) per centum of the principal of the loan for which the bid is made. Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to the bidders within forty-eight (48) hours from the time of opening of the bids. Deposits of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of the loan awarded to them. No allowance will be made for interest on an advance payment from the time a bid is submitted to the time of settlement.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with The Philadelphia National Bank, Fiscal Agent for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on or before Tuesday, July 1, 1919, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, or to award all or any portion of the loan for which bids shall be received, as may be deemed for the best interests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The State is free from all bonded indebtedness not now provided for by moneys in the Sinking Fund. These bonds are a legal investment for trust funds and constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments that can be obtained. The wealth of the Sovereign State of Pennsylvania guarantees absolute security of principal, certainty of income, as well as a ready sale for the bonds at all times.

WILLIAM C. SPROUL, Governor.
HARMON M. KEPHART, State Treasurer.
CHARLES A. SNYDER, Auditor General.

Corrected List

PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES
Six Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the General Bond of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, a drawing was held on the 20th day of May, 1919, at the Head Office of the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Limited, No. 41 Lothbury, E. C., and 42 bonds of the above issue were drawn by lot for redemption at par on the 15th day of June next, from which date the said bonds will cease to bear interest.

8 Bonds of $50 Each, Letter "A":
Numbers
2 10 57 63 71 161 168 and 169

15 Bonds of $500 Each, Letter "B":
Numbers
203 215 242 243 260 284 309 319
337 346 376 382 and 384
308 Bonds of $1,000 Each, Letter "C":
Numbers
536 545 557 558 559 568 570 605
610 628 631 675 681 716 728 729
768 781 802 853 921 961 969 [illegible]
1143 1156 1175 1184 1198 1220 1220 1247
1285 1297 1333 1380 1404 1412 1414 1421
1427 1444 1457 1458 1461 1541 1547 1548
1548 1598 1639 1648 1657 1677 1702 1731
1734 1750 1778 1796 1854 1887 1932 1960
1984 2016 2034 2046 2063 2079 2092 2101
2109 2152 2154 2155 2157 2167 2170 2171
2258 2265 2281 2345 2347 2349 2351 2352
2422 2435 2445 2451 2465 2454 2456 2478
2485 2455 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2541
2562 2581 2644 2647 2657 2658 2677 2678
2791 2814 2828 2851 2861 2866 2918 2929
2938 2987 2990 2994 3011 3020 3051 3060
3090 3087 3088 3111 3112 3114 3120 3121
3122 3288 3292 3298 3374 3386 3401 3454
3485 3496 3497 3502 3519 3520 3521 3566
3622 3625 3651 3660 3725 3741 3743 3748
3781 3832 3841 3842 3844 3847 3858 3861
3882 3898 3900 3912 3915 3923 3941 3946
3953 3956 3984 3977 3980 3990 3991 3994
3995 4008 4100 4148 4157 4160 4174 4179
4207 4222 4229 4230 4231 4232 4277 4280
4323 4364 4410 4419 4385 4387 4388 4390
4481 4497 4499 4501 4552 4561 4564 4582
4591 4614 4628 4656 4687 4691 4714 4762
4777 4790 4845 4847 4848 4854 4864 4865
4880 4870 4945 4966 4995 5028 5080 5079
5102 5112 5128 5155 5157 5180 5201 5206
5208 5249 5290 5283 5288 5302 5317 5351
5350 5360 5413 5465 5470 5484 5491 5492
5541 5620 5665 5670 5694 5700 5726 5811
5888 5873 5908 6013 6020 6042 6065 6054
6267 6140 6100 6292 6305 6320 6281 6282
6271 6272 6273 6279 6283 6304 6307 6324
6329 6333 6360 and 6419

18 Bonds at $5,000 Each, Letter "D":
Numbers
6402 6641 6653 6677 6681 6698 6699 6706
6737 6758 6742 6780 6842 6818 6851 6876
6910 and 6966

Tenders the 15th May, 1919.
(Signed) ROBERT H. J. COMERFORD,
Notary Public.

The above drawn bonds also may be presented for payment at the offices of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 42 Exchange Place, New York City, and 44 State Street, Boston.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Redemption of Bonds of the Dominican Republic, Issue of 1918.

As required by law and in accordance with the terms of Paragraph 5 of Executive Order No. 193, dated August 2, 1918, notice is hereby given that on this date there was held the drawing required as of May 1, 1919, to determine the numbers of the bonds of the Dominican Republic, issue of 1918, to be redeemed July 1, 1919, and I hereby declare that said bonds, of Series C, denomination one hundred dollars ($100.00) numbers one (1) to one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (1875) inclusive, were designated for redemption July 1, 1919.

All interest upon said bonds of series C denomination one hundred dollars ($100.00) numbers one (1) to one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (1875) inclusive, shall cease from and after July 1, 1919, the date designated for their redemption.

Both the principal and interest of said bonds will be paid either in Santo Domingo City, at the principal office of the International Banking Corporation of New York, Designated Depositary for the Dominican Republic, or at any of its branch offices in the Dominican Republic, or at its office in the City of New York.

Santo Domingo, R. D., May 7, 1919.

J. H. EDWARDS,
Encargado de la Comisaría
General de Hacienda.

The Old Boss.

Portrait of Richard Croker at 77, taken as he sailed for Ireland, is a reminder of old times, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDING COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1923.

Pursuant to terms of mortgage dated July 1, 1903, the undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of above date, to extent of $301,075.00, a sum now available, and being proceeds of property released.

Sealed tenders stating numbers of bonds offered, addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be received until 3 P. M., June 25, 1919.

The right to reject any or all tenders unsatisfactory to the Trustees is reserved.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 9, 1919.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
STUTZ MOTOR CAR CO. OF AMERICA, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of STUTZ MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC., will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 1 West 57th Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, June 26, 1919, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business that may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, June 7, 1919, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the morning of Friday, June 20, 1919.

KENNETH B. HOWARD, Secretary.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY of Los Angeles, California.

Pursuant to the terms of Article Nineteen of the First and Refunding Mortgage of The Edison Electric Company, dated September 1, 1909, said company hereby gives notice that the coupons bearing the interest due on the said bonds on July 1, 1919, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on September 1st, 1919.

Bonds numbered 1317 to 1350, both inclusive, and 1352 to 1418, both inclusive, issued on said bonds will cease with September 1st, 1919.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.

In the matter of the application, pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors, duly adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of the Company, No. 1780 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 3d day of June, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking action upon the proposed amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of this Company, so as to increase the number of shares that may be issued by it, from 133,500 shares as at present constituted, and of which 8,500 shares of the par value of $100 are preferred stock, and 125,000 shares of no par value, are common stock, to 243,500 shares of which 8,500 shares of the par value of $100 are preferred stock and 235,000 shares of no par value are common stock, and to increase the amount of capital with which this company will carry on its business from $1,475,000 to $2,625,000, and to take action in regard to the transfer, creation, and delivery of a mortgage by said Company upon all or any of its property in the sum of $1,500,000, and other such matters as the Board of Directors may determine, as security for an issue of bonds in like amount, and to take action upon such other and further matters as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, May 31st, 1919.

CLIFFORD F. McGARVIE, President.
LEWIS A. RICE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of PRESS & KUH CO., INC., will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 6 West 16th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, State of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition for the change of the name of the said Company to PRESS & KUH, BOSE & CO., INC.

Dated, New York, June 9, 1919.

JOSEPH KUH, President.
SIGMUND WEINTRAUB, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having dealings with the firm of Weintraub & Saltzman, a co-partnership, composed of Bernard Weintraub and George Saltzman, formerly doing business at 22 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that the said co-partnership has been dissolved on the 2nd day of June, 1919.

BERNARD WEINTRAUB.
GEORGE SALTZMAN.

PROPOSALS.

COAL HULK FOR SALE AT BERMUDA DOCKYARD.—Coal capacity, about 3,000 tons, mean draft, empty, about 16; feet; 325 feet long, 52 feet breadth; 5 holds, 8 derricks; iron or steel hull; no engines; 2 marine return tube type boilers. Tender forms may be had on application to Director of Contracts, Admiralty, London, or British Senior Naval Officer, 44 Whitehall Street, New York; or Naval Store Officer, H. M. C. Dockyard, Bermuda, N. S.; or Naval Store Officer, H. M. Coaling Board, Bermuda. Tenders due at the Admiralty, London, on 1st August, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

U. S. Harbor Line Board will hold Public Hearings, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, Room 512, 11 A. M., June 25, 1919, on proposed extension of pierhead line between Piers 1 and 11, North River, Manhattan, Interested parties invited to attend and be heard.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—Peco 4040; open to buy any quantity for cash. Harris Coat House, 1,113 Broadway. Farragut 9053.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—Frost Glow, Lustralla, quantity, cash. 28 West 27th. Farragut 3757.

BROADCLOTH, Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer, also silvertones, Deering-Millikin, Holden-Leonards, and Arthur Joels. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9044.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, F. H. Stevens; quantity; also 0109, 4315, 4312. Freedman. Farragut 9752.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112 or similar; black and colored; will pay cash. Bobrick, Farragut 2368.

BROADCLOTH. Velours, Silvertones, Tricotines Wanted.—Cash. Robert Hammer, Madison Square 7085.

BROADCLOTHS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—All shades; for cash. Rosh-Meyers, 125 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus, best grades; cash. National, Tel. Canal 4220.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard's 721, 718; all colors. Madison Sq. 8272.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Raritans, 127, or similar in gray. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall suits and coats of the better kind. Call with samples, all week. 11 West 32d, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders better grades coats and suits. Call morning. Room 312, 40 West 32d. Markowitz & Schoenman.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent Jobber placing orders on better grade coats and suits; call all week. 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on ladies', misses', Juniors', and children's coats. 10th floor, 6 West 18th. Chelsea 6018.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on capes, suits, and cloth dresses. Call with samples all week, 5th floor, 8 West 19th St.

COATS Wanted.—Children's 2-6, 7-10, 8-14. Jobber looking at samples. J. Finkelstein, 5th floor, 36 West 33d.

COATS Wanted.—Dresses Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall line; also complete dresses for immediate use. 3 West 29th. Room 1002.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Buying for a better kind. 104 West 27th St., 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Misses', ladies', stout, exclusive Jobber now placing orders on smart Fall coats. 32 West 27th, tenth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent Jobber placing stock orders. Call morning. 1123 Broadway, 22d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on medium and better grade coats and suits. 1007 W. 36th St. Wisconsin 8.

COATS Wanted.—Manufacturer open to buy on coats of the better grade 25th 5th Ave. Chelsea 6018.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on high priced coats and suits. 12 West 27th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall samples, better grade, morning or afternoon. 147 West 36th.

COATS wanted, large; jobbers looking at Fall coats and suits B. A. Hechsler Co., 1123 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Large Jobber placing orders on plush coats, cloth coats, and suits; also one large quantities.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. Call any morning 9 to 12, freight elevator. Krenik, 29 West 20th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', junior coats and suits 1220 Broadway, 32d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on ladies', misses' juniors'. 133 West 35th, 7th floor, between 5 and 11:30.

COATS & SUITS Wanted. Ready to place stock orders on good numbers, ladies and misses' coats and suits. 48 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Misses and Juniors; look at samples all week. 20-28 West 35th St., 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade fall samples. 127 West 26th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at samples any afternoon, 4th floor, 134 West 27th.

COATS & SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders better grade. 36 W. 25th, 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. 31 West 31st, 4th floor.

COTTON GOODS All kinds, also remnants and goods finished and unbleached goods. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co. 345 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS Wanted, open to buy all kinds of cotton goods, also seconds and remnants; especially gray goods. C. 256 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Printed, dark ground voiles and white gabardine. 7th floor, 44 East 23d.

DRESS MACHINE Wanted.—Open for quantity of 4 and 5 thread overedge machine for cash. Leading Garment Co., 119 West 25th St.

EDGE OF CHINE Wanted.—Three-thread picot edge, chine, flesh, white, and navy. Call at 9 West 18th St., 5th floor.

EDGE OF CHINE Wanted.—Baby size 8/8 dark shades only, 100 pieces, spot cash. Lewis Bernstein, 25 West 31st.

EDGE OF CHINE, Georgettes and Picot Nets Wanted. Open for large quantity. Jacobus Waist, 32 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on medium to highest grade satin, georgette, trocaine, tricolette, sport, and party dresses. An opportunity for manufacturers having such merchandise with samples. 9 to 5 daily. Wisner, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy models in serge, tricotine, trocaine, satin, and georgette, also those combining finer grade dresses; call with samples between 9 and 12 A. M. 127 Madison Ave., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on both popular and high grade satin, serge, and tricotine dresses. Call 9 to 5. 142 5th Av., seventh floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will buy for cash for June and quantities, silk, crepe de chine, and georgette dresses. Submit samples 9 to 5 daily. Wisner, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will buy 5,000 princesses, organdies, georgettes, satins; any quantity; spot cash. 4th floor, 43 West 27th. Farragut 3164.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy spot cash entire production wash dresses, any quantity. Submit samples, 9 to 5 daily. Wisner, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy spot cash entire production wash dresses, any quantity. Submit samples, 9 to 5 daily. Wisner, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for Fall, on satin, georgettes, tricotines, and serges; bring samples. 11th floor, 148 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Orders placed, snappy styles tricotines, serges, and satin dresses. Rex, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted. Silk, cotton, for special sale; spot cash. Buyer, 5465 Riverside.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing stock orders on satin dresses. 12th floor, 134 West 28th.

GABARDINE and Pique Wanted.—For wash skirts. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

Buyers' Wants

FROST-GLO Wanted. — Bachman's wanted, all shades, Buckley & Cohen, 400-5 polo; spot cash. Madison Square 8313.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Open for cheap white washable gabardine. Glos Brothers, 109 West 27th.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—All shades, any quantity; spot cash. Brisk & Beckelman, 121 West 31st.

GEORGETTES AND GEORGINES Wanted.—Open for quantity. Schulman Waist Co., 16 West 27th St.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—200 pieces white and flesh, also colors; cash. Abe Garfiel, 248 West 23d.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Cash; all colors. Perlman & Tiffany, 25 West 31st.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—Open for quantities for spot cash. Subin, Chelsea 7085.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 8670.

KERSEY Wanted.—Lightweight, black and colored; will pay cash. Bobrick, Farragut 2368.

KERSEYS Wanted.—American, others; cotton back silvertones; cash. Weinberg's, 115 Division St. Orchard 6936.

KHAKI SERGE Wanted.—10 to 12 oz. weight. Hyman & Shevell Co., 715 Broadway. Phone Spring 5243.

LAINSOOKS Wanted.—64x90; quantity no object. Phone Williamsburg 2184.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted. — Stevens 7726-1; must be cheap; will pay cash. Henlein & Greentree, Greeley 5653.

PANAMA Wanted.—B. P. N. L. or similar. Jacob Lashin, Farragut 4965.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Silvertones, polo cloth and broadcloth; will pay cash. Peters, Endlich & Peters, 54 West 21st.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Baffin Seal, also 40-40, or any other plush. Madison Square 2138.

PLUSHES, Silvertones Wanted.—Peco 4040, American, 12075; all kinds tricotines and heavy weight velours. Chelsea 6018.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Open for 50 pieces of plush, priced from $3.50 to $5.75. Farragut 3757.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Ungava baffin, eskimette, any quantity, for cash. Farragut 3757.

PLUSH Wanted.— Will buy for cash any quantity. M. Jaffe, 44 West 28th.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco, 1. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9044.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—De Land's, No. 9800. Murray Hill 1166.

POM POM Wanted. — 12075 quality; brown and green only. Telephone Spring 9168.

POPLIN Wanted.—Navy and brown American, or Stevens and tricotines, same colors. Riedel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Cotton warps, heavy; also all wool serseys, also silvertones. Larraby & Co.

SATEEN Wanted.—Up to 25,000 yards of black sateen, 36 inches wide; samples requested. The Denver Maid Garment Co., 1230 16th St., Denver, Col.

SATEENS Wanted.—White. Call with samples. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th St.

SATINS Wanted.—White wash satins, good quality. Phone Madison Square 5270.

SEAL AND SILK Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted 1404, 7120, 54289, 11433; any quantity; can use large quantities; can also use fine tricotines. Cleveland Corporation. Telephone 5485 River.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, 38, U. S., 285, 0936, Tricotines, U. S., pet, navy, spot cash; any quantity. Chelsea 5040.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantities 1209, 1210, C. S., C. G. S., and other dress goods jobs. A. Litwack, 450 Broadway, New York. Tel. Canal 9449.

SERGES Wanted.—Mannish and French; also tricotines. United States Textile Co., 1 5th Av. Farragut 9542.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy 100 pieces 54289; also 50 pieces tricotine. Gross & Lewowitz, 134 West 26th.

SERGES and SILVERTONES Wanted.—Any quantity. Weinrib & Horowitz, Mad. Sq. 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for quantity 1210 navy or similar quality. Barash, 36 West 26th. Chelsea 2967.

SERGES, Venetians Wanted.—All makes and colors, 1145, 219, 1464, 54289, 8200, 838. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES Wanted 1210, 87, C. S. G., 1855, 1222, quantities at a price. Fannette. Farragut 9810.

SERGES, TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy or black; also especially gray goods. C. 256 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Printed, dark ground voiles and white gabardine. 7th floor, 44 East 23d.

REED MACHINE Wanted.—Open for quantity of 4 and 5 thread overedge machine for cash. Leading Garment Co., 119 West 25th St.

EDGE OF CHINE Wanted.—Three-thread picot edge, chine, flesh, white, and navy. Call at 9 West 18th St., 5th floor.

EDGE OF CHINE Wanted.—Baby size 8/8 dark shades only, 100 pieces, spot cash. Lewis Bernstein, 25 West 31st.

EDGE OF CHINE, Georgettes and Picot Nets Wanted. Open for large quantity. Jacobus Waist, 32 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Baffin Seal, also 40-40, or any other plush. Madison Square 2138.

SERGES, Silvertones Wanted.—Peco 4040, American, 12075; all kinds tricotines and heavy weight velours. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 50 pieces of plush, priced from $3.50 to $5.75. Farragut 3757.

SERGES Wanted.—Ungava baffin, eskimette, any quantity, for cash. Farragut 3757.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity. M. Jaffe, 44 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—Peco, 1. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9044.

SERGES Wanted 1404, 7120, 54289, 11433; any quantity; spot cash. Brisk & Beckelman, 121 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for quantity 1210 navy or similar quality. Barash, 36 West 26th. Chelsea 2967.

SERGES, Venetians Wanted.—All makes and colors, 1145, 219, 1464, 54289, 8200, 838. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES Wanted 1210, 87, C. S. G., 1855, 1222, quantities at a price. Fannette. Farragut 9810.

SERGES, TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy or black; also especially gray goods. C. 256 Times Downtown.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 11433, 164, 47116, 10707, 10450. Gramercy 4493.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7008, 7120 or similar, pay $2.25 cash. Gramercy 742.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 1464, 104, 0936, 11433, also tricotines. Farragut 2425.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds, any quantity for cash. Gramercy 5068.

SERGES Wanted.—6022, 519, 0936, 4061, 1464, 7120, 6120. Gramercy 1815.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 828, 245, navy or black. Telephone Spring 9744.

SHOES Wanted.—Low prices for export, in large quantities. F. A. Imandt, buyer, 27 William St. Telephone 2636 Broad.

SILK Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silk, satin, taffeta, Georgette, pussyfoot, novelties of velvet and velvet, chiffon and tender silk. Md. 21 2873.

SILK CHARMEUSE, Taffeta, Jap Silk, and Georgette Wanted. Any quantity. Call Madison Square 4231.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy flowered silks, quantities. Samuel Schloss, 40 West 22d.

SILK AND COTTON POPLINS Wanted. Phone 5th David Harris's Sons, 38 West 21st.

SILKS.—Stripes, tubs, crepes, georgettes wanted, spot cash. Pansy, 145 West 30th.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Joels, Holden-Leonard, Stevens, fall shades, also 8/8s; send cloth at once. Arthur F. & H. broadcloth cash. Rosencarten, 11 East 31st.

SILVERTONES and Velours Wanted — American woolens and other makes; any quantity; will pay cash at the price. Spring 2067.

SILVERTONE AND VELOUR Wanted.—All grades, will pay cash. Crown Cloak Co., 40 West 17th St. Chelsea 5561.

SILVERTONES Wanted — Pekin suiting Cowgill & Silverman, 131 West 29th St. Farragut 9230.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen, 4-8, all colors, any quantity, cash. Greeley 2067.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors; tricotines, spot cash. Safran & Kreiger, 25 East 28th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All quantities, light weight; pay cash. Madison Sq. 500.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors; also velours. Pasternack, 819 5th Av.

SILVERTONES AND VELOURS Wanted.—15,052, 544, or similar. Chelsea 6814.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's 327 and Read's 2100. Madison Square 7425.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Polo. De Lands 9800. Phone Farragut 3885.

STEVENS Wanted.—6116, all colors. Madison Square 1920.

STEVENS Wanted.—6109, 2821, for cash. Farragut 2020.

STRIPS Wanted.—Sidney Blumenthal, 8-inch silk strips, beaver and mole color, for cash. Gramercy 2641.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of medium and high-priced suits and coats. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

SUITS Wanted. — Misses', leadies', stout, large jobber now placing orders on snappy Fall suits. 32 West 27th, tenth floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders better grade Fall suits. 38 West 26th, third floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. Call all week, 14th floor, 12 West 27th.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders Fall suits, better grade. 133 West 35th, 7th floor, between 9:30 and 11:30.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; call with samples. 9th floor, 11 West 32d.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on suits and coats. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

SUSQUEHANNA Wanted.—Satin duchess, all patterns, for cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Open for fifty pieces in navy, black, white, and taupe; spot cash. Louis Bernstein, 25 West 31st.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES Wanted. —36 inches wide, all colors, for cash. Store, 22 West 32d.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Navy, black and taupe, clean material. Hyman W. Ginsburg, 25 West 31st.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES Wanted. —Any quantity, finished or in gray. Call Madison Square 4231.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Large quantities direct from mills; cash; right price. S 327 Times.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All colors. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Velour, silvertone, and burella open for large or small quantities, any make. Joseph Sedwitz, Co., 1,107 Broadway.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Pay cash, Garfield's Lorraine, Joel's, and others. Pasternack, 819 5th Av.

TRICOTINE, Serges, Silvertones, Plushes Wanted.—Plain and fancy, any quality or quantity, for cash. Gramercy 1074.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Cash, U. S. and similar; quantities. Perlman & Tiffany, 25 West 31st.

Buyers' Wants

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's, Lorraine, U. S., Brightwood's, Joel's, Saxonia, or similar qualities. Gramercy 1809-6726.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; spot cash. Isaac Steinthal Dress Corporation, 45 West 28th St.

TRICOTINES AND SILVERTONES Wanted. —All makes and qualities. Madison Square 8625.

TRICOTINES, U. S., Wanted.—Serge 54289; also plushes; will pay cash; new concern. Phone Farragut 4944.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; all makes. Ask for Chapman, Madison Square 2947.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, all mills. Farragut 8116.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—In all makes; navy only. Call Farragut 6264.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash; any quantity. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Broadcloth and silvertones; will pay cash. Chelsea 1616.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—All makes, in navy. Mad. Sq. 2699.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. navy; spot cash. A. Segal Co., 269 Fifth Av.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Will buy all widths, any quantities. Samples, 10-12 A. M., Walcoff, Room 1310, 482 4th Av.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for 24-inch twill back velveteen in plum only. Spring 9630, extension 42.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for 8084 or similar in navy, plum, and seal brown. Spring 9630, extension 42.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. or similar quality navy, brown, and reindeer; must be cheap; will pay cash. Henlein and Greentree, Greeley 5653.

VELOURS Wanted. — Navy, brown, burgundy, taupe, 544, 13046, 11050; also De-land silvertone; all colors; cash. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will exchange K 544, green, for burgundy; also exchange 0360 taupe, plum and burgundy, for reindeer and brown. Greeley 2030.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight and heavyweight American or similar; spot cash. Tannenbaum & Bloom, 30 East 29th St. Stuyvesant 2496.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 032, 4281; quantity; also De Land silvertones, 9800 and other makes. Freedman, Farragut 9752.

VELOUR CHECK Wanted.—2246 Bayram M. R. Silverman, 151 West 36th St.; Farragut 3290.

VELOURS Wanted.—Taupe black suiting, tinseltone, Holden & Leonard's, silvertip, Bolivia. Mad. Sq. 6375.

VELOURS AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—0360, 032 or similar, 907 U. S.; cash. Gramercy 6174.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 032, taupe. Greeley 3127.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 12646, 0360, 4281, all colors. Gramercy 1809-6726.

VELOURS Wanted.—032, 0360, 4281, navy and brown. Madison Square 2740.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cotton warp and all wool velours, quantity. Farragut 3486.

VELOURS Wanted.—40-50, 544, 13009, 11050, or similar; all colors. Gramercy 143.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Open for quantity of Cuts Finished Venetians or goods of similar quality; mail swatches and price, donot call. Abe Wolf, 34 East 12th St.

VOILES Wanted.—Open for close out and quantities, all k

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

French Patent —Rights to be sold. Tools interesting all manufacturers. P. Orenstein, 1 Rue [illegible], Paris, (here) France.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Have up to $100,000 ... to invest in new or existing ... grading investigated ... man, 27, ... and have had ten years ... training. L 184 Times.

Wanted to purchase real estate business, Bridgeport, Conn. ... detail. Advertiser, Box 112, 842 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Partnership —Retiring ... willing to invest moderate sum ... restaurant ... Times.

Manufacturers: I have $10,000, want to become partner ... clever salesman. 4705 Van ...

Foundry wanted. William Ilgen, 703 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Up-to-date ... for finishing ... Just acquired ... plant was ... selling organization ... progress ... ca. assistance required. Z 440 Times Annex.

FIRST MORTGAGE $150,000 ... A NEW ... FOR ... SHEET YEARS. ... OF ... MENT REQUIREMENT ... CORK $40,000 ... IN BROADWAY NEW YORK ...

Financial ... factoring ... Address Z 464 Times Annex.

Woman ... partner, able to ... $1,000 ... Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

TO MANUFACTURERS ... DISPOSITION OF EX... PENSIVE ... SUPERIOR ... TRADE ... NATIONAL ... LONDON ... ANY TRAINED ... ARE IN ... A LIMITED ... BUSINESS ... NOW ... LINES ... ADDRESS ... LIMITED ... 1 BROADWAY ... LONDON ... ENGLAND.

A specialty ... Address ... Times.

Wanted ... Address ... Times.

Wanted ... Address ... Times.

Wanted

NIXON PROMISES BETTER TRANSIT

Tells Board of Trade Members City's Facilities Will Be Improved.

PRAISES STAND FOR CANALS

Resolutions Adopted Call for All-Rail Tunnel Under Hudson River, Manhattan, and East River.

Speaking informally at a luncheon of the Board of Trade and Transportation at its headquarters at 38 Park Row yesterday afternoon, Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner, promised that transportation facilities in New York would be improved. Mr. Nixon went on to say that certain local officials had so far obstructed every effort made to better the local transportation situation, and that in the near future he was going to make strong recommendations in this matter.

It was the last of the regular series of monthly luncheons and meetings that the Board of Trade will hold until next October. Leo Kohns, President of the board, presided. The Public Service Commissioner was an unexpected speaker who, as he said, "just dropped in to see some old friends." Mr. Nixon didn't elaborate on his remarks about the transportation facilities in New York, but confined the remainder of his brief address to congratulating the members of the board on the stand they have taken in regard to divorcing the canals of the State from the railroads. He declared that the help of the board in obtaining the passage of a law forbidding the railroads to divert freight from the canals had been inestimable.

A number of resolutions were discussed affecting problems confronting the business men of New York. One called on the Federal Railroad Administration to connect the New York and New England Railway systems by an all-rail tunnel under the Hudson River, Manhattan Island, and the East River. The resolution reads in part:

"The Hudson River is a barrier between the Western and Southern railway systems and their New England and Canadian connections. With the exception of an insufficient bridge at Poughkeepsie, there is no rail crossing between Albany and New York. As a consequence of this separation, there is added to the great and growing local port transfer tonnage at New York a continually increasing congestion of transfer traffic moving between New England and Canadian points on the one hand and Southern and Western cities on the other which tunnels would wholly relieve. Moreover, the tunnels could carry all the traffic between these points which now goes via Albany and Poughkeepsie without congesting the port.

"The water front on the New York and New Jersey sides of the harbor, because of the floating transfer of freight, is intensively used for railroad purposes to the partial exclusion of marine commerce, and dock improvements have not been and cannot be made with sufficient celerity to keep up with the continually expanding national and local demands for both rail and water requirements.

"No comprehensive port plan and policy has so far been developed. The City of New York has provided part of the facilities, the railroads part, and private enterprise part.

"The scarcer the general accommodations the more profitable have been the opportunities for private enterprises engaged in terminal handling, and naturally the interests of these prompt them to oppose improvements. This attitude is encouraged by the fact that large investments have been made about the harbor predicated upon the permanent separation of the east and west sides of the port, and the permanent maintenance of the floating transfer exchange between them. In fact the harbor waters have frequently been characterized as the 'port's belt line system.'"

Against Luxury Tax Law.

A resolution calling for the repeal of the socalled luxury tax and zoning provisions of the war revenue tax law was also adopted.

"The so-called luxury tax provided to be imposed upon all sales of certain specified articles of general use when the retail price thereof shall exceed amounts specified in the law, and the method of collecting the tax, have imposed upon the public and the retail merchants of the country an amount of inconvenience, annoyance and expense so disproportionate to the revenue derived therefrom that it has become the most irksome and universally detested of all the war taxes. If such tax was ever necessary or defensible the method of collecting it has never been so, and in the opinion of your committee its continuance is no longer warranted, and it should be repealed.

"We again also call attention to the newspaper and periodical publications zoning provision of the war revenue tax law which the Board of Trade and Transportation has disapproved before its enactment as unsound in principle and as opposed to the best interests of the American people. It has operated to seriously restrict the freedom of the chief mediums available for the dissemination of information, of news and of general knowledge of world affairs which are essential to foster an intelligent understanding of and interest in Government policies. It is reliably stated that almost nothing of the news of the world is today permitted to enter Russia, and that the dissemination of news within Russia is impossible. This periodical publications zoning law tends to Russianize the American people to just the extent that it limits or prevents the free circulation of the newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., which have been their chief means of general information of all kinds, educational and news. If a people are to be brought under bondage their sources of information are first cut off, for they are then more easily to be subjugated. We deprecate this tendency.

"This zoning law also tends to foster sectional and narrow views of affairs, to destroy the national unity and harmony of interest and purpose, and to prevent the maintenance of a common understanding throughout the country. To the extent that this is effected is the strength of the nation diminished.

"The law, in our opinion, is extremely harmful, and whatever revenue it may produce is gained at a sacrifice which the country can ill afford. We very earnestly urge that the periodical publications zoning provision of the war revenue law be immediately repealed."

A lengthy report made by the Railway Transportation Committee was adopted in which it was recommended that regional branches of the Interstate Commerce Commission be established upon the return of the roads to their owners, each branch to have the power of regulating transportation within its particular zone or district. A resolution in regard to limiting the size and weight of vehicles on the streets of New York was again referred to the Committee on City Affairs.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Thundershowers Thurs.; cloudy Fri.

Fla.—Thundershowers Thurs. and Fri.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Thundershowers Thurs.; fair Fri.

Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Thundershowers Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ill., Mo., Ia., Neb., and Kan.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Wis. and Minn.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.

N. Dak.—Showers and cooler Thurs, fair Fri.

S. Dak.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.

CHARGES POTASH COMBINE.

Producers Accused by Rainey of Violating Trust Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—American potash producers were accused today by Representative Rainey, Democrat, of Illinois of unlawful combination in violation of anti-trust laws to get high prices for their product. The charge was made before the House Ways and Means Committee, after witnesses at hearings on protective legislation had said the producers wanted $250 a ton for their potash salts.

"You do not come here with clean hands," Mr. Rainey told the producers. "You have a combination and are violating the anti-trust laws."

"There is no license or evidence for that statement," shouted Chairman Nordney, and Representative Copley, Republican, of Illinois, said it was Mr. Rainey's duty to report the producers for prosecution.

It was developed later that some companies would sell their products under $200 a ton, one California concern offering to sell at $225 a ton.

$75,000 DAMAGE SUIT OPENS

Rev. Melish, on Stand, Tells of Fall on Elevated

The trial of the action for $75,000 damages brought against the New York Consolidated Railway Company by the Rev. John Howard Melish, rector of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Kapper and a jury.

Mr. Melish alleges that on June 14, 1917, while he attempted to ascend to the station platform of the elevated road at Myrtle Avenue and Hart Street, because of insufficient lighting where repairs were being made on the stairs, he fell through to the street, a distance of about eighteen feet, sustaining a fractured pelvis, a broken wrist, shock, and other injuries, which confined him to his home for five months. Mr. Melish was on the witness stand when court adjourned for the day.

JURY OUT IN DRUG CASE.

Reports Disagreement, but Is Sent Back by Judge.

The trial of Dr. Abraham L. Cardoza of 1,981 Lexington Avenue and Samuel Jacobs, a druggist of 1,919 Lexington Avenue, on an indictment charging them with engaging in a conspiracy to violate the Harrison law by trafficking in habit-forming drugs, which has been in progress for a week before Judge Martin T. Manton in the Federal District Court, ended yesterday afternoon, and the case went to the jury. Judge Manton ordered the jury to return a sealed verdict this morning.

In the course of the proceedings Assistant United States District Attorney David V. Cahill called seven drug addicts as the Government's principal witnesses. Internal Revenue Agents Ralph H. Oyler and Harry R. K. Dobbs, also called by the prosecution, testified that the books of Druggist Jacobs showed that between January and April last he had supplied addicts with 127,000 grains of opium, heroin, and cocaine without a Federal license to sell narcotics.

After considering the case for three hours the jury informed Judge Manton that it would be impossible for them to agree upon a verdict. The Judge, however, refused to dismiss the jury, saying that the case was an important one and had cost the Government and the defendants a great deal of money. He directed the jury to return to their room and endeavor to reach a definite conclusion on the evidence.

NEW POST FOR SWEENEY.

Hylan Names Him Deputy City Chamberlain at $5,000.

Charles Sweeney of 956 Faile Street, the Bronx, ex-Superintendent of the Bronx Children's Society, was yesterday appointed by Mayor Hylan as Deputy City Chamberlain at a salary of $5,000 a year. For five years Mr. Sweeney was an officer of the Manhattan Children's Society, and in January, 1916, upon organization of the Bronx society, was named Superintendent at an annual salary of $2,650.

The new Deputy City Chamberlain succeeds John Warnock Gleenon, who was recently appointed Deputy Public Service Commissioner. Mr. Sweeney's father is Police Captain John F. Sweeney, in command of the Alexander Avenue Station, the Bronx.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts today, 29,681 packages. Not enough demand to absorb the increased receipts and prices are again lower and weak. This applies to all grades of creamery. The larger part of the movement at present is speculative and stocks in storage are piling up rapidly. Ladles and packing stock steady, with fair trading. Creamery, higher than extras, 4 1b., 52@53c.; firsts, 90 to 91 score, 50@51c.; seconds, 88 to 89 score, 48@49c.; lower grades, 47c. Extras, higher than extras, 52@53c.; firsts, 90 to 91 score, 50@51c.; seconds, 88 to 89 score, 48@49c.; lower grades, 47c. Dairy tubs, finest, 51@51½c.; good to prime, 49½@50¼c.; common to fair, 46@48c.; renovated, firsts, 50@50½c.; lower grades, 46@48c.; packing stock, current make, firsts, 47@48½c.; seconds, 46c.; lower grades, 45@46c.; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45½@46c.; No. 2, 45c.; lower grades, 43@44c.

EGGS.—20,800 cases, not including 400 cases in transit for export. A somewhat higher feeling developed owing to lighter offerings of high grade fresh, and market on such showed slight advance, but on the whole trade is quiet and mostly, and low grades are irregularly and weak. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 48½@49c.; storage packed, extra firsts, 47@48c.; firsts, 46@47c.; gathered, extra firsts, 46½@47c.; firsts, 45½@46c.; seconds and poorer, 42@43c.; dirties, No. 1, 38c.; No. 2 and poorer, 30@37c.; checks, good to choice, dry, under grades, 29@33c.; Pennsylvania and near-by Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 56@58c.; ordinary to prime, 47@55c.; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 47@55c.; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 49@55c.; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery browns, 49@50c.; gathered brown and mixed colors, 47@49c.; fair to prime, 44@46c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	10	Gould & Curry	.07
Andes	.20	Jacket	.05
Best & Belcher	.75	Mexican	.40
Bullion	.05	Ophir	1.07½
Challar	.10	Savage	.40
Con. Virginia	1.75	Sierra Nevada	.19
Exchequer	.09	Union	.59

TONOPAH

Cash Boy	.08	North Dividc	.03
Great Western	.03	Northwestern	.11
Jim Butler	.53	Operator	.07
McNamara	.85	Rescue	.10
McNam. Crescent	.28	Rosetta	.19
Midway	.41	Royal	.19
Mizpah	.10	Silver Divide	.20
Monarch Pitts.	.08	Silver King	.21
North Star	.10	Smuggler	.16
Rescue	.21	Sunshine	.04
Tonopah Extens.	2.85	Syndicate	.10
West End	1.65	Tonopah	.26
West Tonopah	.18	Tonopah Divide	1.70
DIVIDE.		Tonop Dividend	.70
Alta	.14	Verdi	.20
Alto	.20	Victory	.38
Annex	.12	Wilson	.07
Apex	.12	Wonder	.10
Belcher	.40	Zone	.06
Belcher Exten	.50	GOLDFIELD.	
Ben Hur	.18	Atlanta	.04
Bond	.08	Booth	.09
Brougher	1.47½	Consolidated	.16
Butte	.09	Crackerjack	.04
Calumet	.05	Daisy	.03
Chariot	.07	Development	.14
Consolidated	.35	Florence	.50
Divide City	.20	Fraction	.06
Divide Extn	2.10	Great Bend	.03
East Divide	.43	Jumbo Extension	.12
Eureka	.04	Kewanas	
Florence	.29	Lone Star	.03
Giant	.08	Merger	.04
Gold Reef	.43	Red Hills	.14
Gold Wedge	.07	Silver Pick	.06
Grimes	.22	Spearhead	.05
Hasbrouck	.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Hennessey	.19	Manhattan Cons.	.03
Hercules	.07	Mayflower	.03
High Divide	.15	Nevada Hills	.05
Horseshoe	.28	Pine Grove	.03
Jim	.12	Rand	.15
Junior	.03	Rochester	.29
Keystone	.15	Round Mountain	.06
Kendall	.20	Silver	2.75
Liberty	.06	Simon Extn	.14
Mira	.21	White Caps	.14
Nevada	.10		

COLORADO SPRINGS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4	4¼	Isabella		4¾
Dr. J'pot	4	5	M. McKy		
Elkton	4½	6	Portland	26	30
El Paso	15	25	Stod M	17	
Golden C.	16¾	170	Rose Nicol	14	
Granite	16	30			

REAL ESTATE FIELD

A syndicate headed by Robert E. Simon purchased the Vincent Astor property in Times Square, including the Putnam Building on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, and five buildings on each of the side streets. The property measures 200.10 on Broadway and 207 on the side streets. L. J. Phillips & Co., who negotiated the sale, refused to give any figures, but stated that the property had been offered recently at $6,000,000.

Another interesting sale pending in the lower part of the city involves the five story buildings at 9, 10, 11 and 12 State Street, originally erected as private houses, and an abutting house at 10 Pearl Street, and what once was a private stable at 14 Pearl Street. These properties have been placed under a contract of sale by the heirs of the estate of Patrick A. Dollard of Far Rockaway to the contracting principal, Edward Porter, who, it is said, represents interests which are acquiring the site for an imposing commercial improvement.

Greenwich Street Sale.

W. Albert Pearce, Jr., sold two buildings at the northeast corner of Cedar and Greenwich Streets, known as 127-129 Cedar Street and 141 to 145 Greenwich Street. The property has street frontages of 35 feet and 60 feet on the respective streets, and covers a plot of 2,500 square feet, and the buildings are leased on short term leases. The transaction was an all cash deal, and title will be taken to the property free of mortgage. The property is assessed by the city at $60,000. Stoddard & Mark were the attorneys who represented the purchasers and the Charles F. Noyes Company were the brokers in the deal.

Insurance Companies Buy Fulton Street Building.

The New York National Fire Insurance Company and the Senator Insurance Company (James J. Boland Company) purchased for their future home the five-story building, 25.10 by 79.10, at 92 Fulton Street, just east of William Street. The companies are now located in 68 William Street, whence they are forced to move through the need of the space by the Royal Bank of Canada, which recently purchased that property.

Bank Sells Holding to Manufacturers.

D. E. Sicher & Co., underwear manufacturers, who own and occupy the property 45 to 51 West Twenty-first Street, have purchased from the Seamen's Savings Bank the six-story mercantile building at 53 and 55 West Twenty-first Street, adjoining, and giving them a total frontage of about 160 feet. The sale was effected by L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. as brokers.

Arrowhead Court Sold.

The Viva Realty Company (Savada & Gerbino) sold Arrowhead Court, at 2 Pinehurst Avenue, southwest corner of 177th Street, on a plot 95 by 125. It rents for $35,000 and was held at $250,000. The purchaser is Dr. Benenson, Realty Company. P. M. Walkenberg was associated as broker with Charles S. Kohler, Inc.

Brown Sells Dyckman Apartments.

Frederick Brown resold to Leopold Weiss 428 and 432 West 204th Street, near Tenth Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, on a plot 100 by 100, renting for $18,000. The buyer gave in exchange 414 Riverside Drive, a five-story bachelor apartment house, 25 by 118 by irregular. Louis Bloch was the broker.

Private Dwellings.

James H. Crulkshank purchased from Mary L. Patterson the three-story dwelling at 66 West 114th Street, on a lot 17.4 by 100.10, assessed by the city at $9,000. Vidal Lion was the seller. F. P. S. P. Galbraith sold the three-story and basement dwelling 218 Edgecombe Avenue, near 145th Street, on a lot 17.2 by 77. The purchaser bought for occupancy. It was a cash deal transacted by W. J. Lustig & Son.

Lucien Oudin, executor of the estate of Charles G. Emery, sold 32 Washington Square West, a four-story dwelling, on a plot 25 by 114, together with the dwelling in the rear at 69 Washington Place, on a lot 22 by 97, forming an "L." The purchaser is a prominent New Yorker. At the expiration of the present lease the property will be remodeled and again converted into a private residence. It was held at $150,000. Edward J. Hogan was the broker.

John R. Davidson and Adrian & Co. sold for Elizabeth W. Toomey the three-story and basement private dwelling at 240 Convent Avenue on 20 by 100 to Dr. Ralph Tousey.

The United States Trust Company, trustee, sold the three-story and basement dwelling, 18.5 by 55, at the southwest corner of Waverley Place and Eleventh Street, known as 214 West Eleventh Street, to the Tel Ray Realty Company. The premises will probably be altered into small studio apartments. Pope & Brother were the brokers.

De F. H. Rogers sold the three-story and basement dwelling, 17 by 100, at 518 West 150th Street, to a client of L. J. Phillips & Co.

Tenement Deals.

The Lebertan Corporation bought from the Metropolitan Savings Bank for all cash over a mortgage of $6,800 315 East Eighth Street, a five-story tenement. The property will be altered for use as headquarters for a branch of the United Hebrew Charities. George Edward Lapp acted as broker for the bank.

Hopel Schiffer sold for Minnie Multz to Clle Tietelbaum 498 East Houston Street, a four-story tenement, 25 by 75. The buyer gave in exchange 470 East Houston Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 80.

The Benenson Realty Company sold 1,783 Amsterdam Avenue, a two-story building, 25 by 100, to Lena Berkowitz. Harry Seligman has resold to Jacob Abrams the five-story apartment house, on a lot 25.5 by 100, at Columbus Avenue, near 105th Street.

The Bronx Market.

George R. Entwistle sold the private dwelling, on lot 35 by irregular, at 280 East 144th Street to a client of D. A. Trotta for occupancy.

The Benenson Realty Company resold 2,195 Third Avenue, a three-story business building, 25 by 80, to P. & S. Phebald. The property was recently acquired from the Purdy estate.

Alexander Selkin, David Mintz, and Carl Jaffe sold for William Greenberger 887 Kelly Street, a four-story apartment house, 34 by 100, to a client for investment.

Miller & Sussman, as operators, sold 1,532 Seabury Place, a five-story apartment, on plot 42 by 100, for $43,000, to an investor.

Ernest T. Bower has sold for Albert E. Davis the lot 32 by irregular, on the east side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 57 feet south of 175th Street.

B. H. Welsker sold for John D. Ohlsen to Mrs. Nanna Schalle the plot 75 by 112, on the east side of Morris Avenue, 253 feet south of East 196th Street. The property will be immediately improved with dwelling houses.

Brooklyn.

James Edwards sold the two-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 382 Douglas Street to a client of the John Pullman Real Estate Company, Inc.

The two-story and cellar frame business building, 104 by 106, at 389 to 401 Myrtle Avenue, was sold by Mrs. Hatty De Mott to an investing client of the Buckley & Horton Company.

H. Kirchenbaum sold the one-family cottage, on plot 40 by 100, at 1,449 Fifty-first Street, to L. Morris through I. Salzberg.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold 1,972 Seventy-ninth Street, a three-story one-family cottage, on a plot 20 by 100, to an investor.

Borough of Richmond.

Otto Meyer, executor for the estate of Mary Anderson, sold a group of lots on Richmond Avenue, Rosebank, to Frank Lenz through Moffatt & Schwab.

The Farm and Home Corporation sold two vacant plots, 40 by 100, on Oswego Street, near Clove Road, Richmond Borough, to Joseph Sabatella and Vincenzo Gravino through Albert Ambruster.

Suburban Sales.

Luis Calderon sold his residence and an acre and one-half of ground on Bedford Road, Pleasantville, N. Y., to Leonard Brooks through Fish & Marvin.

E. F. Sanderson sold the estate of 250 acres with a well-stocked lake, midway between Morristown and Dover, N. J., to Holstein Brothers through Allabough & Son.

Mrs. George A. Just sold the Conger house on Garden Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., situated on a two and one-half acre plot, to Paul A. H. Van Daell through Pease & Elliman.

Carl O. Lund sold his residence on Fernwood Road, Larchmont Gardens, N. Y., to George H. Moore through George Howe.

Joseph Samel bought from plans from the John L. Construction Company a cottage to be built on the west side of Harriman Court, Edgemere, L. I., through the Lewis H. May Company.

The Estates of Tappan Zee sold a plot on Elmwood Avenue, Philipse Manor, Tarrytown, N. Y., to John M. Palmer through the Robert E. Farley Organization.

The Highwood Land Company sold the property at 7 Edwards Place, Ridgefield, N. J., to Aaron Aijian through S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman.

The house on plot 100 by 150 at 11 Fairwoods Road, Madison, N. J., was sold to an investing client of Allabough & Son.

Commercial Leases.

Emma Zehe leased to the R. & P. Auto Enameling Company the two-story garage now under construction at 329 to 335 West Fortieth Street, on a plot 80 by 100 feet. The lease covers a period of ten years and the transaction involves a total rental of approximately $150,000. The tenant will use the first floor for garage purposes and the second floor for repairing and painting. John B. Faunce represented the tenant and George A. Bowman represented the owner.

The Schultz Realty Company leased to the Adler Waist Shops the store at 2,351 Broadway, southwest corner of Ninety-sixth Street, through Herbert Hecht & Co.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Park Av, 1,660, n w c of 117th St, 25x73; four-story dwelling and one-story Direct No. 1 of the Independent Order B'nai Brith et al. Nathan Harris et al.; Samuel Fleischman, attorney; due, $14,737.48; taxes, &c., $496.42; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

Matthews Av, s w c of 205th St, 101.4x200x irregular; also Holland Av, w s, 160 n of Burke, 100x100; also a parcel of salt meadow and upland bounded south by East Chester Rd, east by lands of W. Hobbs, north by East Chester Creek and west by land of Lewis Gesion and land of Joseph Peck; also salt meadow and upland beginning on road to East Chester landing at the land of William LeRoy, containing 87-100 acres; also land beginning at the corner of land of William LeRoy and highway known as the Landing Road, containing 1 and 11-100 acres; ½ part; J. C. V. Pallister, attorney; due $25,528.24; taxes, &c., $4,558.46; to the plaintiff for H. Wainwright, agent, G. C. Mack; et al.; $10,200.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

35th St., 450 to 486 West, for a six-story garage, 87.6x100.5; D. Meenan, 1,986 Broadway, owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; $200,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

34th St, 128 West, to a five-story store, lofts, and bachelor apartments; S. and H. Sachs, premises, owners; J. J. Diemer, 1 Madison Av., architect; $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of interest part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, s w corner of Sheriff St, 25x75; W. Frank to George F. Martens, Old Wick, Hunterdon Co., N. J., mtg $22,500, b. and s., June 9; attorney, T. J. Farrell, 20 Vesey St.

CHARLTON ST, 33, n s, 20x100; Anna C. Cremin and ano to Mary M. De Luise di Milita, 529 Broome St.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

DUANE ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 30x40 x irregular; Samuel S. Blood, as President American News Co., to American News Co., 9-15 Park Place, July 1, 1915; attorney, F. P. Sanford, 165 Broadway.

ESSEX ST, 47, w s, 87x26x irregular, foreclosure, May 1, 1919; John J. Dwyer, referee, to Katherine Chambers, 285 4th Av, Morristown, N. J.; attorneys, De Witt, L. & DeWitt, 88 Nassau St.....$26,000

HILLSIDE AV, centre line, 375 ft e from Nagle Av, runs n e 180.3 to s line of said centre line x s w and w as same bends, 436.1 to beginning; Charles A. Hickey, referee, to Mary Hankin, 178 West 71th St, foreclosure, June 10; attorney, William F. Adams, 50 Broad St.....$3,500

LEXINGTON AV, 665, e s, 80.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x60; Isabella Baird to Elizabeth T. Boyle, 787 Lexington Av; all liens; June 11; attorney, J. B. Barrett, Jr., 20 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 20.6 ft n of 40th St, 19.6x25; Sophie Salomon to Cora A. Ferguson, 2 Pinehurst Av, mtg $8,000, June 9, attorney, McLaughlin & Stern, 15 William St.....$100

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e c 116th St, 100.10x100; Rocky Crest Realty Co. to Sears and Ripps Realty Co., 31 Chambers St, mtg $130,000, June 9; attorney, James H. Greenberg, 299 Broadway.....$1,000

MADISON AV, 1,839, n e corner of 120th St, 17.9x88; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Benjamin Kleinberg, 1,839 Madison Av, Bronx, June 10; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RIVERSIDE DR, w s e corner of 146th St, 102.11x82.11x99.11x38.10; Interior Decorative Co. to lire tiles of block between 145th and 146th Sts, and 250 ft w of Broadway, runs w 50x s 99.11 x 50 n 100 to beginning; Lucania Realty Corporation to 684 Riverside Corporation, 680 West End Av, mtg $25,000, all liens, June 6; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St.

2D AV, 387, w s, 98.3 ft n of 23d St, 25.3 x irregular; John O'Connor, extr., to Thomas F. Loeschner, 391 2d Av, May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$19,000

3D AV, 2,195, e s, 50 ft s of 120th St, 25x80; James H. Purdy to Theobold Bros. Corp., 61 Broadway, June 5; attorneys, Ratenold & S., 61 Broadway.....$100

11TH AV, 623, s w corner of 46th St, 25.1x100; Hartley G. Pelletier, Referee, to Wilton Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, April 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,323, w s, w 94.3x n 19.1x e 92.6 to Southern Boulevard x n 18.0 to beginning; also Southern Boulevard, 1,325, w 100x s 19x e 96.8 to Southern Boulevard x n 18.9 to beginning; Hudson F. Real Co. to Grand Bell Corporation, 7 West 45th St, April 16; attorney, Hudwill Corporation, 7 West 45th St.....$1

VAN BUREN ST, 1,122, Lot 183, map Van Nest Park; Frank Barea to Louis Berni, 206 East 41st St, and another, mtg $3,500, June 10; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av.....$100

VYE AV, s w corner of Jennings St, 56x100; Sarah Hargfeld to Gustave Halpern, 254 West 148th St, mtg $37,500, May 21; attorney, Gustave Halpern, 254 West 148th St.....$100

WALTON AV, s w corner of 140th St, 70x96.9x74.8x97.8; Lambert L. Cheatham to George W. Coughlan, 940 West End Av, mtg $52,250, March 28; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

SAME PROPERTY, George W. Coughlan to Bertram J. Goodman, Inc., 557 Johnson Av, Brooklyn, mtg $32,250, April 2; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 50x81; also Washington Av, w s, 180 ft s of 174th St, 50x115; B. & S. Realty Co. to M. F. Realty Corporation, 15 West 26th St, mtg $70,000, June 10; attorney, A. B. Hano, 1,123 Broadway.....$100

WEEKS AV, n e corner of 175th St, 75x95; James H. Miles to Mavis Realty Co., 1,048 Hunter Av, Eastchester, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Bway.....$100

ED AV, lot 205, map of Central Morrisania, 50x100 to street s e 50 to beginning, part Twilgonia, 2,184, Av, mtg $9,500, June 11; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

12TH ST, n s, at s w c, lot 248, x 104 x w 50 x s 104 to street s e 50 to beginning, part lot 344, map Unionport; Anna Bell to Mary Wagner, 2,349 Gleason Av, mtg $4,000, June 9; attorney, Mary Wagner, 2,349 Gleason Av.....$100

174TH, w s, 250 ft s of Gleason Av, 25x100; Harry L. Hildenbrand to Lydia Nowak, 1,466 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $3,800, June 10; attorney, Lydia Nowak, 1,466 St. Nicholas Av.....$100

187TH ST, s s, 122.2 ft e of Tiebout Av, 50x irregular x s 98.6 to 187th st x w 16.8x w 33.4 to beginning; Aug. H. von Hollen to George J. Schork, 334 East 187th St, mtg $2,500, May 29; attorney, George J. Schork, 334 East 187th St.....$100

203D ST, s s, 50.3 e Dishrow Pl, 50.2x97 x50x104.8; Summit Trust Co. to William C. Burne, 103 East 204th St, May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,200

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 2,051, corner store and basement; Capacity Realty Corp to Morris Lowe, 110 Delancey St, 5 years, from June 1, 1919; attorney, Max Leff, 391 Fulton, Brooklyn.....$1,850

2D AV, 120, store floor and rear basement; John P. Lux to Kalmon Stark, 183 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, and another, 410-12 years from June 1, 1919; attorneys, Grossfeld Bros., 116 Nassau.....$3,000

6TH AV, sec 51st St, store and basement; Cicler Realty Co. to Harold E. Stanford, 2,884 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, 5 years, May 1, 1920.....$7,500

83D ST, 42-46 West, s s, 50.5x98.9, all lessee paid at cost of $60,000; Robert McC. Marsh, trustee, to St. Regent Bakery and Lunch Co., 10 years from June 1, 1919, three renewals of 10 years each; attorney, A. J. Harrick, 99 Nassau St; taxes, &c., and.....$15,000

24TH ST, 205 West, all; 205 West 34th Street Realty Co. to Benjamin Goldstein, 168 Delancey St, and another, 21 years from Sept. 1, 1919; attorney, John Bogart, 61 Park Row.....$4,000

42D ST and Vanderbilt Av, 175 feet square on the express concourse, Grand Central Terminal; lease of Post Office Site to Union 226, N. Y. Central R. R. Co. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. to United States of America., by A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General of the United States, 9 years 9 from April 1, 1918; attorney, Ira A. Place, 3422 Grand Central Terminal.....$12,800

50TH ST, 10 West, s s, 21x100.5, the land; Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York to Edwin B. Cragin, 21 years from Nov. 1, 1909, two renewals, 21 years each; attorney, E. J. Esselstyne, 2 Rector St.....$2,450

SAME PROPERTY, all; Mary W. Cragin and another, executors, to Henrietta F. H. Reid, 822 West 89th St, all title, all liens, leasehold, lease recorded May 4, 1907; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

DELANCEY ST, 86¾, basement; I. Rosenberg to Sol Sherberg, 86 Delancey St., 4 years, from May 1, 1919; attorney, J. S. Shapiro, 40 2d Av.....$480

GRAND ST, 850-2, cor store and basement; Harry Fineman to Harry Oppenheim, 125 West 115th St., ext lease 3 years, from May 1, 1919.....$2,400

SOUTH ST., 34-35, all; Bella Moses and another to De Grauw, Aymor & Co., ext lease 8 years, from May 1, 1920; attorney, H. Goldman, 120 Broadway..$4,500

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,907, store; Emilie Mehlich to Morris Reines, 10 Attorney St., 12-12 years, from Sept. 24, 1917; attorney, L. Scherer, 38 Park Row.....$1,380

UNION AV, 844, corner store; Anna Kolling, admx, to Abe Schuldenfrey, 817 Forest Av., 5 years, from April 1, 1919; attorney, Abe Schuldenfrey, 817 Forest Av.....$1,020

163D ST, 963 East, store; Philip Rosenthal to Isidor Schohan, 945 Tiffany St, 3 years, from May 1; attorney, I. Schohan, 945 Tiffany St.....$960

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHARLTON ST, 33, n s, 20x100, P. M., June 11; Mary M. De Luise di Milita to Anna C. Cremin, 1,245 Madison Av, and another, due and mtg as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,500

MORNINGSIDE AV, 20-23, East, n e cor of 116th St, 100.10x100, P. M., June 6; Stars & Stripes Realty Co. to Rocky Crest Realty Co., 1,511 3d Av, due June 10, 1924, 6 p. c., prior mtg, $13,000; attorneys A. & E. Guttgeld, 99 Nassau St.....$45,000

SAME PROPERTY, P. M., June 10, same to Gott-More Holding Co., 290 Broadway, due Sept. 10, 1924, 6 p. c.; prior mtgs, $75,000; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway.$10,000

2D AV, 387, w s, 98.3 ft s of 23d St, 49x irregular, P. M., May 15; Otto Loeschner to John O'Connor, 160 W. 180th St., executor, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,000

3D AV, 2,195, e s, 50 ft s of 120th St, 25x80, P. M., June 10; Theobold Bros. Corpn. to Denwood Realty Co., 309 Willis Av, 5 years 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

7TH ST, 16 East, n s, 275x102.2, P. M., June 9; Mollie M. Davis to Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., 140 Broadway, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Stetson, J. & R., 15 Broad St.....$90,000

7TH ST, 217 West, n s, 17x102.2, P. M., June 10; Eliz. Feshnalgan to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and mtg as per bond.....$15,000

83D ST, s s, 215.6 ft e of Madison Av, 19.9x 107.2 with part title to strip on e, June 10; Annie V. McLaughlin to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$23,000

136TH ST, 343 East, n s, 25x100.10, P. M., June 9; Wm. McIlwraith to Frank Jahn, 1,438 East 9th St., Brooklyn, 1 yr 6 p. c.....$1,000

139TH ST, 123 West, n s, 20x100.11, P. M., June 9; H. S. Shulman to Charles H. Lowerre, Jr., 131 Riverside Drive and another, executors, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Thompson, Kose & W., 256 Broadway.....$10,500

1216T ST, 353 West, n s, 18x100.11, P. M., June 10; A. Meakbach to Anna B. Boyer, 2 East 127th St, installments $250 yearly, 6 p. c., prior mtg $4,750; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,250

121ST, 813 East, n s, 26x100.11, P. M., May 1; Mary Graziadei to Leonardo and Rachel Graziadei, 188 Howland Av, Toronto, Canada, 2 yrs, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lewis J. Hamil, 91 William St.....$2,000

131ST ST, 258 West, n s, 18x99.11, P. M., June 10; Thos. Stevens to Chas. Weill, 155 West 103d St, installments, 6 p. c

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John A. Baldwin
80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Telephone John 6047.

BEAUTIFUL 18 ACRE ESTATE

15 miles New York on finest Amelaite Road. House sets back in lawns with beautiful, grand, rare trees; quantities fruit, flowering shrubs; 10 rooms, 2 baths, room 18x32; 32 library 18x20; six bedrooms, steam heat, electricity, bath, large barn and outbuildings, very superior land; at edge of large town with commuting service; $18,000
ALLABOUGH & SON 135 BROADWAY.
Phone 4069 Cort.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

!100 ACRES!

Mountain Terraces, Groves, Springs. House, barn, private avenue, vista. Fireplaces. Accessible. Inimitable!
ASA FRANCIS SMITH
Temple Bar, Brooklyn. Phone 1280 Main.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH

THE
RICHEST COUNTRYSIDE
IN AMERICA
ON SALT WATER
50 MIN. FROM NEW YORK
THE GATEWAY OF
NEW ENGLAND
LADD & NICHOLS
ITS
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Tel. 1717 Greenwich, Conn.

Every House, Shore Property, Old Farm, Estate, Ravine, Brook, Hill (400 ft.) Lake here about that's for sale.
Several NOT Listed with Other Brokers.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

GARAGE WANTED

Will owner erect for 200 cars?
CASH SECURITY A-1 TENANT.
Principals answer. E. R., 119 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

On 14th St., Between 7th and 8th Avs.

Plot, 72.6x103; will be improved with a two story and basement mercantile building; the location is most convenient and accessible and suited to many lines of wholesale business; long lease will be given.
SAMUEL KILPATRICK, 149 Broadway, Owner.

STORE AND BASEMENT

24x60, northeast corner 67th St. and Columbus Ave. Immediate possession.
DWIGHT, ARCHIBALD & PERRY
Farragut 5360. 131 West 23d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ENTIRE FLOOR
7500 Sq. Feet

54-60 LAFAYETTE ST., Second Floor.
Modern Bldg. 20 Ft. Ceiling. Suitable Manufacturing, Large Offices or Show Rooms.
Apply on Premises.

10,000 SQUARE FEET.

Immediate Possession.
One floor in new fireproof service building, suitable for automobile trade. Rent $7,200; five-year lease.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 West 57th St.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.

West End, Long Branch, N. J.
Country house, one mile from ocean, nine bedrooms, 3 baths, large lawn, lots of shade. Completely furnished, ready for immediate occupancy. Attractive price for the summer.
HENRY M. FITCH
Audubon 8418. 1622 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NOW READY
FOR OCCUPANCY
300 Central Park West
Cor. 90th St.
1-2-3 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished
Restaurant on Premises
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.

Adlon-Aljomar

S. W. Cor. 54th St., 7th Av.
High-class fireproof House-keeping Apartments of
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Every modern appointment.
Supt. on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT.

Fine view of the Hudson and hills beyond from seven windows. Every general breeze throughout the day and night blows in the apartment and renders it as healthful as a seashore resort. Will sublet for Summer months; well furnished; Oriental rugs, Chickering piano, good library, comfortable beds; two baths. Near subway and on the route of Fifth Avenue Bus. Telephone Morningside 6326.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
ONLY $3,000 NEEDED.
Four story, basement, with extension, 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
EVERETT M. SEINAN CO.
507 5th Av. Murray Hill 4320.

77TH, e., WEST.—Until Oct. 15, small colonial house, French panelling and furniture, ready for housekeeping. Large yard, with shade trees. Stuyvesant 5170.

Brooklyn.

For sale, a two-family duplex house; in perfect condition; finest residential section of Brooklyn; rental received from one apartment pays taxes, heat, light, and interest; five rent to owner. Address F. S., Box 221 Times Downtown.

Cool 9 room house, semi-detached, unusually well furnished; 20 minutes from Wall St.; telephone, electricity; rents $80 month; to June 15 to Sept. 15 or later to desirable party. W 591 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.
Attractive stucco house, 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage, man's quarters, 1 acre, beautiful shade; 200 feet private beach; good anchorage; golf and yacht club 10 minutes to Stamford station. T. B. (GOOD), 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 9328 Murray Hill.

Mount Vernon—Ten-room house for sale; all modern improvements, seven minutes walk to station; lot 75x100; restricted neighborhood; can be seen any time. Owner, 280 Garden Ave.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys cement block house, bath, and all improvements, above Yonkers; price $7,500. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 2728.

Bronxville.—Artistic stucco nine room home, corner plot, 5 minutes from station; two tiled baths; $3,750 cash; fine condition; bargain. Telephone 2528 Murray Hill.

In Fieldston, Riverdale.—2 houses, lots; no restrictions. Tryloul 3,640 Jerome Av.

Long Island.

PORT WASHINGTON HOUSE.
Greatest bargain on Long Island.
Owner selling on June 21; everything must be sold; fine house, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; every improvement; garage and garden, right of way to bathing beach. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

At Manhasset, L. I.—Unfurnished 8-room, 3 bath detached modern Colonial house and garage; all improvements, hardwood floors, fireplace, telephone; beautiful shrubbery; convenient to station; possession June 15, rent $125. Ogden, Room 1726, 70 East 45th.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, breakfast porch, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 minutes to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

BELLPORT HOUSE.
8½ acres, 15-room house, modern improvements, garage. Must sell to settle estate. Price $10,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

I have a home, seven rooms and bath, three minutes from electric station; easy commuting distance; convenient to golf and beaches; to sell for $500 cash. "D. E.," 131 Times.

DOUGLASTON HOUSE.
9 rooms, 2 baths; large garage with living quarters. Beautiful grounds. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New Jersey.

MAGNIFICENT HOME—BARGAIN.
Must sell my 12-room house, in first-class condition, Hill Section, Passaic, N. J.; on large plot, 100x175; fine old trees and beautiful lawn; abundance of fruits; five minutes' walk to Lackawanna or Erie Station; price, $10,500; cash required, $2,500; balance on mortgage. Apply to the owner, 13 Park Row, Room 1324. Tel. Barclay 8685.

See this cozy 8-room home, guarantees all improvements; electricity; parquet floors, &c.; paved street, convenient, desirable; half hour Manhattan; lawn, trees, hedge; BARGAIN, price $4,800; cash $1,200. HENSCHEL, 89 8th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Appointment phone 1481-J Hackensack.

NEW BUNGALOWS, $1,400.
TOWACO, N. J.—Four and five rooms; lot 30x100; commuting 40 minutes; express service; four minutes to Lackawanna station; water and gas, club, churches, school.
$1,400 AND UP; $400 CASH.
HOMER CO., 38 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME.
Bargain, 9 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces; sleeping porch, piazzas; garage; one acre shaded; on hill, near Lackawanna R. R. station; hour out. $12,700; cost over $17,000; liberal terms. Wm. B. Brokaw, Chatham, N. J.

WESTFIELD, N. J., BARGAIN.
Detached house, four bedrooms, bath, all improvements; choice location; station, trolley, schools, convenient; plot 55x200; price $7,000. L. E. Thompson, 182 Johnson Av., Newark, N. J.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
ONLY $3,000 NEEDED.
Four story, basement, with extension, 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
EVERETT M. SEINAN CO.
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Attractive stucco house, 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage, man's quarters, 1 acre, beautiful shade; 200 feet private beach; good anchorage; golf and yacht club 10 minutes to Stamford station. T. B. (GOOD), 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 9328 Murray Hill.

Mount Vernon—Ten-room house for sale; all modern improvements, seven minutes walk to station; lot 75x100; restricted neighborhood; can be seen any time. Owner, 280 Garden Ave.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys cement block house, bath, and all improvements, above Yonkers; price $7,500. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 2728.

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Must sell my 12-room house, in first-class condition, Hill Section, Passaic, N. J.; on large plot, 100x175; fine old trees and beautiful lawn; abundance of fruits; five minutes' walk to Lackawanna or Erie Station; price, $10,500; cash required, $2,500; balance on mortgage. Apply to the owner, 13 Park Row, Room 1324. Tel. Barclay 8685.

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WESTFIELD, N. J., BARGAIN.
Detached house, four bedrooms, bath, all improvements; choice location; station, trolley, schools, convenient; plot 55x200; price $7,000. L. E. Thompson, 182 Johnson Av., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

New Jersey.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence for sale or rent; one to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 18 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 8160.

New York State.

In Fieldstone Riverdale, 2 houses and lot for sale; bargain; no restrictions. Tryloul, 3,650 Jerome Av.

Connecticut.

NORWALK HOUSE.
Twelve rooms every modern improvement, 2 acres of land, garage; wonderful bargain; must be sold; price, $9,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Country Houses Wanted.

Furnished house wanted at Lawrence, L. I., from July 1 to September, containing 5 bedrooms and 2 baths on first sleeping floor. Box G 847 Times Annex.

Wanted to rent by year, unfurnished modern house, 7 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms, pantry, porch, garden, some ground; $100 to $1,200. 57 West 68th St.

Yonkers District.—Whole or part 2-family house; lease; consider buying; good location; immediate or October. L 211 Times.

A house at Fleischmanns, in the Catskills, wanted for July and August; state price. G 856 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Brooklyn.

Attractive, well furnished house, fine location, 7 or 8 rooms, dishes, &c., complete; also phone; rent reasonable. 558A Monroe St. Phone 2158 Bedford.

Far Rockaway.—7 rooms; steam heated cottage; 87x100; corner, shade and fruit trees. Mo-Kinley, Room 906, 55 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
12-room house, large grounds, 6 minutes from station; 6 bedrooms, 3 baths; tennis court; garage for 2 cars; gas range, gas hot water heater; extra large porches; electric light, open fireplaces; $250 per month, June 15 to Sept. 15. Address or phone David Lamb, 400 West End Av., Schuyler 6076.

Long Island.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.,
Opposite West Side Tennis Club and Arcroas street from Forest Hills Inn.
3 rooms and bath, furnished, to Sept. 15, front, Apartment 211, $115 per month.
3 rooms and bath, with Pullman dining room, Apartment 510, furnished for Summer, front, $125 per month.
4 rooms and bath, with living porch, Apartment 122, furnished to Oct. 1, front corner, $150 per month.
4 rooms and bath, with sleeping porch, Apartment 24, furnished for July and August, front corner, $150 per month.
Apply "The Gardens Apartments," Dartmouth St., near station; 15 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y. Phone Forest Hills 6545, or Gwynn L. C. Earle, Agent, 2,341 Broadway, N. Y. City. Telephone Schuyler 9746.

Baldwin.—Attractive house, handsomely furnished, 10 rooms, bath, electricity, gas, garage, mile from depot; June 15 to Oct. 1. Clarke, 231 Grand Av., Baldwin.

Long Beach, (West.)—Comfortably furnished bungalow for nominal rent, provided can retain room and meals furnished. H 511 Times Downtown.

Bungalow, Saltaire, Fire Island Beach, ocean front; 5 rooms, 3 baths; all conveniences of a city house. Chas. E. Abbott, 363 10th Av. Chelsea 9323.

Long Beach, (West End.)—Attractively furnished bungalow; reasonable. Phone Bennett, 4820 Worth.

Long Beach.—Two rooms, bath, on boardwalk, $450 to October. B. B., 804 Times Downtown.

New York State.

Beautiful estate, 7 acres, Hudson River frontage, pier, bathing, groves, fruits, garage, 18-room mansion, 4 baths; well furnished; commuting, 25 miles; rent for balance of season $2,000; worth $5,000 or more. Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway corner 80th St.

Wanted to rent for season Sept. 1, furnished or unfurnished, 7 or 8 room house, commuting distance, north shore Long Island. N 39 Times.

Bronxville.—8-room stucco house, attractively furnished; large, cool porch, shaded grounds; social references essential. L. C. Greene, Elm Rock Road tel. Bronxville 278-J.

New Jersey.

At Westfield.—Furnished eight-room house during July and August to adult family; large porches, beautiful shade trees; 40 minutes to New York, garage on premises; $100 per month. E. A. Mills, 30 Pine St., N. Y.

Eight-room cottage, garage, fine vegetable flower gardens, gardener; conveniences; attractively furnished; beach bathing; Greenwood Lake, N. J.; rent, July and August, moderate. Telephone Columbus 931.

Beautifully furnished houses, for Summer season, $400 up; all outdoor sports, fishing, swimming, tennis, &c. Write or phone Mrs. H. C. Klintrup, Shongalo Lakes, N. J.

High class furnished apartment, five light airy rooms, bath, $75. A. Feindt, 105 10th St., Hoboken, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD.—Houses for rent furnished, $100, $150, $200, $250, $300, $500 month. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

New Rochelle.—Four rooms, bath, detached house, $125; to Sept. 1. N 42 Times.

Connecticut.

Will rent my beautifully furnished 8-room stucco house and garage at Greenwich Conn., until October, $800. C. J. Boyle, Madison Square 2100.

New Hampshire.

Beautiful, healthful New Hampshire, Colonial house, standing high, ideally situated amid fine old trees and lawns, facing lake; 16 acres; wonderful views; large porches, fishing, boating, bathing; house well and artistically furnished; 2 baths; hot-water heater; garage; stable; boat; season, $800. Telephone Cathedral 9117. Write Room 612, 19 Liberty St.

Maine.

On Moosehead Lake.—Two six-room cottages, both fully furnished; fireplaces; hardwood floors; running water; baths. E. O. LaCasse, 714 6th Av., Woodfords, Me.

New England.

To rent, a furnished house in the Berkshires for a small family of adults in exchange for services; gentleman and wife; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; references exchanged. G 128 Times.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Reliable family of 7 with 2 children wishes an 8 or 9 room furnished house within one hour or less commuting distance; best references. Schoenfeld, 835 East 82d.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Wanted—Country home, about 10 miles from New York, to rent from Oct. 1st; Westchester or Long Island preferred; must be select district; about 8 or 9 rooms; unfurnished. Arslanian, 225 5th Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

$25,000 mortgage wanted, new machine shop; fully equipped, running. H 501 Times Downtown.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Executors desirous of closing estate offer premises Nos. 328 to 334 East 107th St., northwest corner, Avenue C, and East 11th St., southwest corner Hudson and Hubert Sts.; liberal terms. T. Butler Duyckinck, 111 Broadway, Room 2000.

For Sale.—Four-story, 16-family, 25x98. Penn section; good condition; rent $2,400; mortgage $10,500. Lawyers Mortgage Co.; price $14,250. Phone 2916 Circle. Henry B. Riecke, 1,737 Broadway at 55th St.

APARTMENT HOUSE BARGAIN.
Wadsworth Av. at 180th St.
8-story; 15 apartments; price $55,000.
HORACE G. KNOWLES, 52 Vanderbilt Av. N. Y.

Business compels me to sell my beautiful three-story and basement dwelling, west side, in the 80s. Box J 468 Times Downtown.

2 apartment houses for sale. Good opportunity. Paschkes, 21 W. 38th.

Bronx.

2-family house, 13 rooms and 2 bath rooms; electric light, steam heat, hot water supply, hardwood floors, sanitary plumbing, Dutch shelves, large light cellar; house 2 blocks from subway, one block from school and near park; second floor now occupied; pays entire cost of maintaining house; owner has rent free; price $8,800; terms reasonable. Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av. 2713 Tremont.

Private house, seven rooms, bath; electricity, steam heat; all improvements; ideal home, small family. 1,543 Tinton Av., Bronx., near 169th. Call evenings or Saturdays.

BRONX CROSSTOWN, new law bargain, small cash; must sell. J 444 Times Downtown.

Concourse lot, 25x70, abutting on Valentine Av.; lot 25x142, near 190th St. 231 West 99th.

Brooklyn.

BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.
Up-to-date two-family bungalows and detached houses in East Midwood, Flake Terrace, Nottingham Park, Ocean Av., Prospect Park South; prices, $7,000 to $50,000. See us, H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Flatbush Av. Kenmore 6238.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FLATBUSH AND BROOKLYN APARTMENTS.
Investors' opportunity; 9 to 40 families; choice location; good income; prices $12,000 to $250,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Flatbush Av. Kenmore 6238.

BUNGALOW, $18,000.
Two screened and glass porches; eight rooms and bath; every improvement; restricted neighborhood; private garage; worth $20,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Flatbush Av. Kenmore 6238.

$25 bonus—$75 monthly rental, year's lease, 6 or 7 rooms; flower two family or single house; unfurnished. Telephone BEEKMAN 1120.

Queens.

Floral Park.—Two lots; cheap; closing estate John Haley. 280 Madison Av.

City Houses Wanted.

Ten-room house, unfurnished, with improvements, near 25th St. and 9th Av. Apply Parkhurst, 291 5th Av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

2-room apartment in elegant location of Newark, to sublet with privilege of new lease; living room, Murphy bed, kitchen and bathroom. Phone Branch Brook 4026.

For Sale—New house, eight rooms and bath, 1¼ acres land; fruit, artesian well; view of Hudson; price $6,000. F. Wetherbee, Montrose, N. Y.

White Plains.—Finest property, over 800 lots; sale to builders or developers. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York City.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 42th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

THE GABLES.
Delightful suburban home at Hempstead, near Garden City; convenient electric trolley and train, 40 minutes from New York; 8 rooms and 2 baths; large parcel of ground; two-car plastered garage, replica of dwelling; English architecture; stucco finish and metallic roofs; never occupied; cost $14,500; will take $12,500 for quick deal; $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. E. F. Schwencke, Room 301, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

A modern Colonial home with one acre; fine high location; ten minutes to station; beautiful trees and shrubbery; house in perfect condition; contains 8 rooms, 2 baths; hot water heat, electricity; a $20,000 place offered at $16,000 for a quick sale. For particulars apply to E. H. Ripley, Pleasantville, N. Y. Telephone 419.

Gentleman's country home within stone's throw of electric station; forty minutes from Broadway; exceptional environment; corner plot, 100x210; beautifully landscaped; eight-room house, cost $13,000, will take $9,000 for quick deal. For photographs and particulars write Mr. McIntosh, Room 604, 1,265 Broadway.

An English family desires to rent from October next for twelve months or more well-furnished country residence within easy reach of New York, 3-5 bedrooms; highest references and care; kindly give fullest particulars, rent desired, &c. J 476 Times Downtown.

Floral Park, 35 minutes Penn. L. I. railroad; restricted; sewer, sidewalk, shaded; 2 lots, free and clear; title guaranteed; cost $1,600; sell $550 cash. Edward Drexler, 3,837 Av. M, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES,
on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plot 100x150; price $2,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

BARGAIN—BROADWAY-FLUSHING.
Six lots on 18th St.,
near State St.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

LONG BEACH—WATER FRONT.
16 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET.
GREEN, 292 5TH AV., N. Y. CITY.

For Sale.—Three lots, 60x100; choice location, Garden City estate. W. C. Beattie, 439 Manhattan Av., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Rumson Point, a fifteen-acre peninsula of high ground, extending into the South Shrewsbury River; 2,000 feet water frontage; most wonderful location along the N. J. coast for an exclusive gentleman's estate; accessible to Little Silver, Rumson, Long Branch, and other points; price reasonable, easy terms, or will consider investment property in exchange. Arthur Holtson, Long Branch, New Jersey.

Private dwelling, situated on the Palisades, with views of river; 30 minutes to Times Square or downtown; 12 rooms, all conveniences, and parquet floors; condition excellent; bargain to quick buyer to settle estate. H. F. Smith, 1 Louisa Place, Weehawken, N. J.

Reinforced concrete building, Newark, N. J., 40,000 square feet, railroad siding, additional ground for expansion; excellent labor market. John J. Berry & Bro., Broad and Clinton Sts., Newark.

Brick factory, Newark, N. J., 6 stories, concrete floors, corner building, equipped with automatic sprinkler system; 4-ton elevator; excellent labor market. John J. Berry & Bro., Broad and Clinton Sts., Newark.

Brick building, 20,000 square feet, contains engine and boiler; good labor centre, a bargain at $16,000. John J. Berry & Bro., Broad and Clinton Sts., Newark.

Brick factory, Newark, N. J., 25,000 square feet, with railroad siding; good labor market, sell for $30,000. John J. Berry & Bro., Broad and Clinton Sts., Newark.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Hudson River Estate, complete, hundreds of acres, highly improved, modern 22-room house, old trees, drives and gardens. For further particulars, H. Hatchmann, 505 Park Place, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Loft, or part; 20x50; light manufacturing; price no object. Reo Embroidery, 147 West 22d.

FARMS.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Litchfield farm, in Berkshire Hills; 284 acres, part woodland; large house, bath, &c.; good barns; price $11,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Four thousand square feet, 441 Pearl St., corner William St., fifth floor; suitable for book binder or lithographer; possession July 1; rental $2,400. Spear & Co., 840 Broadway, Stuyvesant 627.

Four thousand sq. ft., 441 Pearl St., corner William St., 8th floor; suitable for bookbinder or lithographer; possession July 1, rental, $2,400. Spear & Co., 840 Broadway, Stuyvesant 627.

To Let.—750 feet, in high-class office building vicinity 42d and Broadway, corner; ten outside windows. Address E. A. M., P. O. Box 93, Times Square Station.

OFFICES, STUDIOS AND LOFTS
for light manufacturing to rent. Apply Room 208, 1,947 Broadway (65th-66th Sts.); handy to subway and elevated.

Madison Avenue, 1005 78th Street, New bldg., large store—ideal for gowns, millinery, novelties, arts and any high class use. Apply John J. Kavanagh—963

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS—CHOICE LOCATIONS.
STANLEY S. WOOLEY, 665 5TH AV.
TEL. PLAZA 2674.

A TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $65; new, modern, maid service included. 489 4th Av., between 31st and 32d Sts. Apply Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 MADISON AV., COR. 59TH ST.,
5 to 10 Rooms—Moderate rents.
One Desirable Skylight Studio Apartment.

LEXINGTON AV., 324, (38th St.)—Beautiful parlor, suitable for doctor, dentist, studio; summer rates, reference; also small rooms.

POST AV., (Near West 207th St.)—Four outside rooms, June 15 to Oct. 15, $40 monthly; adults; references. Seen by appointment. Phone St. Nicholas 8055.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment; all light, facing Stuyvesant Square; $1,200 yearly; Tel. Stuy. 1921, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

STUDIO, high ceiling, very clear, for musician, painter, &c.; ladies only; mornings. 830 Lexington Av.

THREE-ROOM unfurnished apartment to sublet. Apply Hotel Touraine, 9 East 39th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
11 East 9th St., 2 rooms, bath, new, $100.
AYRES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 17 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, light, attractive apartment; southern exposure; references required. Chelsea 6265.

15TH ST.—Three light rooms, modern improvements; newly decorated; immediate possession; rent $40. Chelsea 5385.

16TH ST., 125 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, modern housekeeping apartment; possession July 1; rent renewable Oct. 1; if desired Chelsea 6600, Apt. 131, after 7 P. M.

17TH, 109-113 W. Hotel St. James, (Times Square).—Newly decorated two and three room apartments at $1,380 and $1,800 year.

39TH ST., 118 WEST.—For rent immediately, unfurnished two rooms, kitchenette and bath.

67TH ST., 1, (Hotel des Artists.)—Duplex studio apartment, foyer, two rooms, bath; free cooking, service, swimming pool. Inquire Room 702, or Manager.

127 WEST 76TH ST.
A few desirable suites of 2 rooms, bath, serving pantry, rental $900 to $1,300.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.
Telephone Columbus 1833.

72D ST., 124 West.—Four elegant rooms; finest location; 12th floor, to let from July; have been occupied from 1919; owner asking $30a month more for same apartment; ask to see apartment 12d, or write for appointment. Apartment 1202, 124 West 72d St.

72D ST., 132 WEST.—Studio apartment, one, two rooms and bath; renovations just completed; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

[illegible] (Riverside Drive).—6 rooms and bath, light, cool, all outside rooms; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 5 G., Columbus 9539.

73D, 164 WEST.—Physician, dentist office, reception room, physician's house; $60 a month, convenience.

75TH ST., 103 WEST.

Unfurnished apartment, remodeled, attractive, large living room, bedroom, dressing room, kitchenette, shower bath, electricity, gas, steam heat; concession to October, $150 monthly.

77TH ST., 145 WEST.—One, two rooms, bath, unfurnished, unoccupied.

77TH ST., 8 WEST.—Unfurnished, attractive apartment, 7 rooms and bath. Tell River. Call from 11 A.

82D ST., 300 WEST, cor. West End Av.—One room and bath, maid service; $42.50.

87TH ST., 274 WEST.—Entire second floor, two large rooms and bath; ample closet room. Inquire on premises.

[illegible]TH ST., 242 WEST.—Elevator apartment adjoining Broadway, 8 rooms, $1,500.

90TH, 230 WEST.—Very desirable 6-room corner apartment, 3 baths; to rent from July 1; can be seen between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Apply Superintendent on premises.

97TH, 509 WEST.—Six-room front apartment, 12th floor, yearly lease, $1,500; vacant for July to Oct. 1, $107.50 per month; apply on premises, or Earle-Gallagher, 200 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 5116.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Third floor, rear, 6 rooms, bath; immediate possession; $55 month to Oct. 1, $1,200 year from Oct. 1 on lease. Dewhirst, Archibald & Perry, 2,765 Broadway.

131ST, 414 WEST.—Five large rooms, front; elevator; possession to October; $80. Apt. 21.

140TH, 506 WEST.—4 beautiful rooms, high-class reasonable.

[illegible]TH ST., 550 WEST.—4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; high class elevator apartment; immediate possession or October 1. On premises.

147TH, 504 WEST.—Four-room apartment; reasonable; to sublet. Phone St. Nicholas 10.

[illegible]TH ST., 503 WEST, corner Marine Hall 4th floor of elevator apartment house, $55; possession immediately; excellent day and night elevator service, one block from Broadway subway station, surface cars to New York; Grand Central Station; healthiest section of Washington Heights section. Apply to janitor on premises.

[illegible] PARKWAY, 750, corner [illegible] 4 rooms and bath, 4th floor, elevator apartment. Apply [illegible]

[illegible] 5 rooms, light, [illegible] possession.

[illegible] 5 rooms, light [illegible] Riverside Park; $35.

[illegible] 5 rooms and bath apartment, [illegible] parking, party [illegible] immediate possession.

[illegible] 5 rooms and bath, [illegible] and subway [illegible]

[illegible] 5 large, light [illegible] Riverside Park; $35.

[illegible] 5 rooms and bath apartment, [illegible] private house, select [illegible]

[illegible] 5 rooms, $35; four rooms, $30; [illegible] for 3-room apartment; very desirable [illegible] 308th [illegible] rooms, $7[illegible] possession.

[illegible] 6 rooms and bath, [illegible] West [illegible]

[illegible] 6 rooms and bath, [illegible] West End Av. unfurnished [illegible] Arkadian, 225 5th Av.

[illegible] 6 rooms and bath, [illegible] parking, [illegible] of six cars. [illegible] Times.

[illegible] 6 rooms and bath, [illegible] unfurnished, [illegible]

[illegible] 6 rooms and bath, [illegible] or 7 rooms [illegible] between 56th-56th W. [illegible]

[illegible] 6 rooms and bath, [illegible] 1; references exchanged [illegible]

[illegible] 6 room apartment, will [illegible] 1887 Times Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

50TH ST., [illegible] Lexington Av. 162.—Exclusive [illegible] $7 week and up, with private [illegible] service; special Summer rates. [illegible]

50TH, 4 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette combination; Summer rate, $60 month. Wland.

47TH, 130 EAST.—Attractive room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; Summer rate, [illegible]

47TH, 16 EAST.—Square room, running water, large room; private bath, reference.

GRAMERCY PARK, 147 East 21st St.—Large front room, suitable for two or three; private bath, pare privileges, reference.

LEXINGTON AV., 146.—Furnished rooms for refined people; references required.

LEXINGTON AV., 536.—Pleasant, well-heated rooming water; lower bell. Murray Hill 2160.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

[illegible] family [illegible] between [illegible] Park and [illegible] Av.; [illegible] not over [illegible]

[illegible] apartment wanted, [illegible] 67 Times.

Wanted, [illegible] Furnished For [illegible] rooms, N 52 Times.

Unfurnished.

[illegible] apartment or part house; [illegible] stance, permanently; [illegible] cars. F 869 Times

Responsible [illegible] wishes large [illegible] 6 rooms, [illegible] bathing or nearby, October, $1,200 [illegible] G 854 Times Annex

Wanted, 7 or 8 room apartment, Riverside [illegible] Drive or West End Av., unfurnished [illegible] Arkadian, 225 5th Av.

[illegible] 7 or 8 rooms, [illegible] parking, [illegible] of six cars. [illegible] Times.

Wanted, [illegible] unfurnished, [illegible]

[illegible] or 8 rooms [illegible] between 56th-56th W. [illegible]

[illegible] 8 rooms, 1 reference exchanged [illegible]

[illegible] apartment, will [illegible] 1887 Times Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th.)—Nice large room, private bath, continuous hot water, $10-$12 a week; single room, $5; very quiet house. Krehl.

MADISON AV., 253.—Furnished rooms; small, large; private bath, electricity; reference.

MADISON AV., 162, (34th.)—Studio, living room; beautifully furnished. Roust.

MAISON DE LION,
34 EAST 52D.
Rooms, with bath, single and en suite; accommodations that will appeal to parties who enjoy quiet and refined surroundings; French cuisine. Phone Plaza 2871.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,873.—Large light room in elevator apartment, suitable for one or two; reference. Lacy, 5 South. Phone Cathedral 8945.

9TH ST., 11 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity; references.

11TH ST., 263 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor; newly renovated house; convenient; reasonable.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Well furnished, single room, convenient to bath; business man; references exchanged.

12TH ST., 122 7th Av.)—Attractive, large room; continuous hot water; business man; reference; reasonable.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful two-room suites; other attractive rooms; select; references.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, southern exposure, gentleman; references exchanged.

44TH ST., 67 WEST.—Rooms with and without private bath, all modern conveniences.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Parlor floor furnished; ideal for doctor.

51ST, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished, papered, and decorated front room, one flight, with woodwork, electric light; $7.

51ST, 11-13 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms. Circle 458.

52D, 43 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; also large room, with bath.

52D, 8 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining bath, $4 $7, $10 weekly.

54TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, running water, electricity, telephone; must have references.

55TH, 236 WEST. (Near Broadway.—Kenwood Apartments; nicely furnished rooms, $7 up; elevator, steam, telephone, electricity.

59TH, 250 WEST.—Medium-size room; lavatory, electricity; $5; charming park; apartment; gentlemen. Langdon.

69TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool, attractive rooms; single; suite; first floor. Buckley.

69TH, 46 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, THREE BAY WINDOWS, TWIN BEDS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, BATH, LAVATORY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large cool room, suitable two; kitchen privileges; bath; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms; parlor floor; kitchen privileges, baths; gentlemen, couple; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive room; running water, electricity, phone; also small room; references.

70TH, (2,025 Broadway, 1B.)—Cool front room; double $8, Col. 6241.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; exclusive house; electric light; breakfast; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 61 WEST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, PRIVATE BATH; $12; MEDIUM $7.

71ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, attractive room, convenient to subway; suitable for two.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Spacious, cool rooms; elegantly furnished; bath; summer rates.

72D, 22 WEST.—2 single, airy rooms; near bath, electricity; near park.

72D ST., 336 WEST.—Large room, facing Hudson and Drive; private bath, electricity.

72D, 120 WEST.—Beautiful, large cool room; private bath; other rooms.

73D, 140 WEST.—LARGE, VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; WEEKLY, MONTH; SUMMER RATES.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large, elegant rooms; gentlemen only; references; $17.50 week; monthly rate.

73D, 164 WEST.—Choice light rooms, $4 up; select residence, electricity, telephone; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room, suitable two; near subway.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Room with bath; small room; electricity; references required. 7042 Columbus.

74TH, 41 WEST.—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Very desirable room adjoining Riverside Square from Central Park; excellent transportation facilities; $6.

76TH, 327 WEST, (at Drive.)—Charming rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette privileges.

75TH, 2 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, ADJOINING BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, $10-$8.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Attractively furnished cool, sunny room, next to bath; telephone. Wheeler.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, electricity; references, $14; second floor.

76TH, 305 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, with or without private bath, electricity; private house phone.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean large rooms, private bath, electricity; references, $7 up. 4262.

76TH, 144 WEST.—Artistic, large, with private bath, medium, adjoining bath $8.

76TH, 43 WEST.—Large comfortable furnished room, with private bath; $10.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large room, bath, private entrance, hot water, electricity.

77TH, 110 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, cool front, private baths, reasonable rates.

77TH, 12 WEST.—Newly renovated house; large and small rooms, electricity; references.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Furnished residence; private baths; electricity, gentlemen preferred. 5241.

77TH, 114 WEST.—Newly furnished house, suites, private baths, electricity, telephone, $4 up; 2 baths.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive, large room, [illegible] electricity, closets, dressing [illegible]

78TH, 110 WEST.—Bedroom sitting room, private home; $15 weekly; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, newly renovated, twin beds, private bath, toilet, reference.

78TH, 270 WEST.—Room for young man in business woman's cozy apartment; reasonable; 5 minutes to Subway.

78TH, 154 WEST.—Attractive one, two three rooms, with or without kitchenette privileges.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Cheerful room, bath adjoining, private home. Tel. Schuyler 8[illegible]

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room, fine hard water, private home.

78TH ST., 173 WEST.
LARGE FRONT ROOM,
RUNNING WATER.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large attractive rooms; private bath; home, business couple or two gentlemen.

80TH, 36 WEST.—Newly furnished square front room, all conveniences.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

81ST, 29 WEST, (overlooking parks.)—Exceptional one or two elegant rooms, bath, electricity, phone, maid service, breakfast, [illegible]

81ST, West of Broadway.—Superior accommodations for gentleman, single or en suite; exclusive apartment; lavatory; references. Schuyler 5[illegible]

81ST, 37 WEST, (overlooking Park.)—Elegant rooms, private bath, modern home; [illegible] offices or [illegible]

82D, 115 WEST.—Beautiful cool parlor floor, private bath, housekeeping, Summer rates

82D, 130 WEST.—Large beautifully furnished, [illegible] bath, kitchenette privileges.

82D, 205 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, TWIN BEDS, LUXURIOUS SUMMER RATES.

82D, 257 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, housekeeping, electricity, telephone, $6 to $8.

82D, 101 WEST.—Second floor, high-class house; attractive rooms. Apt. 5.

83D, 108 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath, electricity; others $7 up; references.

83D, 122 WEST.—Large, attractive room for gentleman; all improvements; references required.

83D ST., 19 WEST.—Newly furnished large cool room; private bath; electricity; breakfast.

83D ST., 61 WEST.—Two large attractive bedrooms, separate or together; newly furnished house. Summer rates.

83D ST., 70 WEST.—Sun parlor and bedroom, lavatory; also single room; electricity.

83D, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; modern new apartment; private family, no other roomers, $15 week; gentleman preferred. Phone Riverside 6726 8 to 11 A. M. 6 to 8 P. M.

83D ST., 258 WEST, (Apt. 5-W.)—Spacious connecting rooms; electricity; elevator; kitchen privileges.

83D, 124 WEST.—Well furnished, cool room, near [illegible] convenient L, subway.

83D, 241 WEST.—Sunny room, bath adjoining, private home, gentleman, reference. Apt. 2 D.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

83D, 254 WEST.—Single room, running water; all modern improvements; private residence; references required. Phone 9170 River.

84TH, 250 WEST.—Handsome two rooms, overlooking Hudson; lavatory. Apartment 7 West.

84TH, 700 West End Av.—Exceptionally cool, attractive suite; piano, shower; gentlemen.

86TH ST., 311 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, two rooms; cool, reasonable. Apartment 38.

86TH ST., (758 West End.)—Large corner room, breezy, electricity, telephone; subway; $5.50.

87TH, 2,091 WEST.—Connecting single outside, cool rooms; elevator; attractive. 5B.

102D, 816 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Thoroughly appointed rooms or suites; references exchanged.

108D, 2 WEST.—Front room, facing park, $6; phone, bath. Robinson.

104TH ST. 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exquisitely furnished light, sunny rooms; every improvement; bath, &c.; private house.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Overlooking Riverside, handsome residence, spacious floor, 3 beautifully furnished rooms, bath, every convenience, moderate, single room.

107TH, 268 WEST.—Large, housekeeping rooms; $8-$10; references, telephone; private house.

110TH, (Broadway.)—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9068.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Unusual opportunity, overlooking Hudson, delightfully cool single, double (twin beds); superior accommodation, refined family. Cathedral 6390.

112TH, 613 WEST.—Beautiful cool room, overlooking Hudson River; apartment 10.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Sixth floor, west; large, airy room for gentleman; best of maintenance; references required; inspection Sunday on.

113TH, 508 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, immaculate; electricity, telephone, shower; private. One West.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two rooms, southern suite; quiet home; apartment 80; gentleman.

113TH ST., 439 WEST.—Double rooms, opposite Columbia; hot and cold water; all conveniences; references. Apt. 1.

113TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive single room, elevator house. Apartment 41.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Large, clean room for two. Apartment 83.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive, spacious, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures, one to five windows; suits adapted for three persons, some with alcove, some with kitchen, $5 to $15 weekly; showers; sitting room; dancing; attractive social life; references required; Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Drive side bus. Hostesses: Mrs. Young, Miss Williams. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Two very attractive rooms, light, cool, $6.50-$7. Apt 61.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Single, double; east, south exposure; all conveniences; clean. Apartment 42.

127TH, 600 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, outside bedroom, with twin beds; mahogany furniture.

129TH ST., 246 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor and bedrooms, light, cool; bath, electricity, phone, elevator. Apartment 71.

140TH, 522 WEST.—Ideal location, exclusive house; linens, running water; pleasant surroundings; near subway. Phone 4265 Audubon.

142D, 462 WEST.—Front room, 3 large windows, twin beds, running water; also room with private bath; all conveniences; private family. Audubon 9265.

160TH ST., 601 WEST.—Two large front rooms, single or en suite; overlooking Hudson; on stage line; near subway; $10 and $14. Apt. 9-A.

BROADWAY, 3,201.—Outside airy room for business lady with lady living alone; kitchen privilege, elevator; reasonable. Write S.

CLAREMONT AV., 160, (125th St.)—Cool, attractive room; business person preferred. Telephone Sunday and evenings, 6290 Morningside. Apartment 22.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, (opposite Columbia Subway.)—Outside parlor, bedroom, bath. Apt. 62.

CONVENT AV., 825, (West 143d St.)—Large, light, well furnished room; owner's private residence; gentlemen only.

LADY wants lady share beautiful apartment, convenient to Columbus Circle; reasonable. L 193 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Attractive room with private family, for gentlemen; completely new appointment. Apply 130 Claremont Av.

RALEIGH HALL,
100 West 47th St.,
a residence for men, with the comforts and conveniences of home, and the atmosphere and refinement of a club; attractively furnished rooms $8.25 weekly and upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, block from 157th subway, elevated, surface; parlor, bedroom, will rent separate if desired. Phone Audubon 229 for private telephone; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, Apt. 53.—Handsome suite; five windows; room with private bath.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive quarters for 2 bachelors, two large connecting rooms overlooking Drive. Board optional. Moderate. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.) Apt. 4.—Exceptionally large, handsomely appointed rooms with beds; private bath; also others.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 310, (96th St.)—Large, comfortable room, adjoining bath, private family, for gentleman. Apt. 57.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Large, cool, elegantly furnished room, with private bath; suitable for two. Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Elegant suite rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (cor. 104th St.)—Rooms with both, single or in suite.

ROOM in very attractive apartment; fine view; no children, gentleman only. Phone Columbus 5396 mornings, 9 to 12.

WEST END AV., 101st St.—Charmingly furnished rooms $8 and $9 weekly, large front, pleasant room, private bath, $16 weekly. Telephone River 1943.

WEST END, 794.—Bachelor; 2-room, private bath. Summer rates; furnished, unfurnished.

WEST END AV., 222, (75th.)—Nice cool room, every private house.

WEST END AV., 806.—Large front room adjoining bath $12. Phone 2997 Academy.

WEST END AV., 824.—Medium single room, suitable for two; references.

WEST END AV., 285.—Large front room; private bath; telephone.

Westchester County.

Furnished room, beautiful country place; modern; easy commuting to city; couple or middle aged gentleman. Mrs. Peterson, Scanlon Cottage, Oakland Gardens, Rye, N. Y. Phone Circle 396.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—By a gentleman, 28 years of age, single, a room with private family on the shore between Stamford and New York; to be occupied from Mondays to Fridays only. Address G. F. R. Room 1203, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York City.

Gentleman—Room with or without bath; must be reasonable and convenient to subway. W 594 Times Downtown.

Business man wants two independent rooms in private house, about $25 month; state [illegible] J 273 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

80TH cor. Lexington Av., (163.)—Single rooms with meals, $14 weekly and up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

28TH 29 EAST.—One large room; also small room, meals served.

West Side.

47TH ST., 42 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; transients; table [illegible]

57TH, 333 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; all conveniences, with board; table guests.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity, table guests. Columbus 1045. Subway.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COL. 8296.

72D, 263 WEST.—Double rooms; private bath, single rooms.

72D, 280 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath, excellent table, table guests.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; excellent table; table guests.

72D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths, excellent meals; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity, parlor dining room; table guests.

75TH ST., 18 WEST.—Rooms, all improvements, and excellent private table board; homelike.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath, single room; electricity; references required. 8017 Columbus.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern, steam heat; references; table guests, booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; room; delightful location; table board; references.

83D ST., 9 WEST.—Rooms and board; table guests, excellent taste.

86TH, 76 WEST.—Excellent accommodation, first class board, modern conveniences, refinement. Schuyler 8851. Jay.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Medium size room, good home cooking; all accommodations; table guests.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Table guests wanted; excellent table. River 1986.

92D, 60 WEST.—Single, double rooms, with, without running water; Summer rates.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms, few table guests; large parlor dining rooms.

93D, 21 WEST.—Cool front rooms, near park; excellent cuisine; table guests.

104TH, 320 WEST, (near Riverside).—Handsome, large, cool room; refined home; electricity.

108TH, 329 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Rooms and first-class board; references exchanged.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single and double rooms; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th St.)—Cool room; private bath; single; food. Apt. 84. Jandorf, Riverside 9881.

THE GRAYMORE, 46 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
COOL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE.
TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 4306.

BOARD WANTED.

Young man wishes room and board with private family; state particulars. Box 75, 1,515 3d Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Teacher will take children to beautiful country home for Summer; excellent training, care and diet; reasonable. J 377 Times.

Westchester County.

Delightful home for invalid or elderly lady; every comfort; nurse's care; private or semi-private room. 574 Palisade Av., Yonkers. Phone Yonkers 5042.

Rockledge Manor House and Cottages.—Few desirable rooms open for engagement. 124 Bruce Av. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

Neathaven.—Care of invalids and elderly persons; beautiful location. 504 North Broadway, Yonkers; $10 up weekly. Yonkers 1964.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway. Two splendid rooms with bath, exclusive private residence. H 517 Times Downtown.

New York State.

Tompkins Cottage, Fleischmann's, Del. Co., N. Y.; boating, bathing, fishing, excellent home cooking; terms. Apply Mrs. G. Rohrbacher.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Bryant 5080.

Best care and board given children between ages 3 and 14; fine grounds and shade trees; 38 miles from New York; price $8 per week.

F. Wetherbee, Montrose, N. Y.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service, Parlors, Piazza, Bath, Water View.
Weekly, $17 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Three adults, Christians, want room, board, first two weeks August; near bathing; Huntington, L. I. F 657 Times Downtown.

Long Beach, Edgemere, or vicinity; accommodations for three; board optional. N 47 Times.

New Jersey.

CHILDREN.
College woman, speaking fluent French, and experienced in the care, training, and instruction of children, would take charge of a limited number of boys or girls, in her charming country home, accessible to ocean; one hour from New York. Box 211, Red Bank, N. J.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

Country Board Wanted.

By young mother with infant, nurse, beginning last week, June until September, possibly later; must have good, cheerful room in quiet, private house, or farmhouse, with plenty good food, milk, and fresh vegetables; prefer within 40 miles of New York City in New Jersey or New York; seashore not desired; no regular boarding house will be acceptable; write full particulars, including terms. S 313 Times.

Two gentlemen wish accommodation with private family in Westchester or Orange N. J.; real country preferred; commuting 45 minutes; full particulars. S 309 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT.—Refined American Protestant wishes position doctor's or dentist's office; experienced, understands typewriting; highest credentials. Columbus 1693.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, general; high school graduate, willing worker; experienced; $13. F 646 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; 8 years' experience; salary $25 per week. Salary payable taking full charge; reference $20. J 484 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - TYPIST. Christian; six years practical experience; references; $24. H 472 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Position with firm where good work is appreciated. P 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced; can estimate; balances; desires firm closed Saturdays. $28. J 375 Times.

CLERICAL WORK.—Educated young woman, six years experience office work; A1 references. R. M. F., Candler Bldg., Room 1206.

COMPANION.—Young Swedish lady, speaking English, French, and German, wants position as lady's companion; would go to country; good references. Write S. T., 123 East 34th.

COMPANION.—Lady of mature years, refined and well educated, desires position as companion to elderly lady; no objection to travel; best of references. G 329 Times.

COMPANION and secretary to lady, young woman. Lenox 1, Machine Tenant.

GOVERNESS, refined, educated in French, German, Spanish, wishes position. J 370 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced, reliable, cultured, successful teacher; highest references. 747 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS, tutor, companion to children for Summer months. Telephone Hamilton 253.

GOVERNESS, young woman, (26,) references; country preferred. L 209 Times.

LADY desires art or editorial position; experience in publishing business. Z 470 Times Annex.

MANAGER, household, apartment house, estate, or secretarial position. Gentlewoman, with a business education, with assurance of advancement on demonstrated worth; successful record as executive in positions of responsibility; also as salesman and sales executive; thorough knowledge of administration and organization; experienced in co-ordinating work between departments; tactful and able to handle complaints and mass of detail, an able correspondent, knowledge of Latin-American trade and Spanish language; well educated and of good address; age 30, Christian; salary required would be influenced by opportunities for advancement; associated with same group of organizations for over ten years; at present Major in United States Army, soon to be discharged. Address L 250 Times.

[illegible] Lenox 240.

NURSE, infant, experienced, hospital trained, one or two children, wages $35, [illegible] references. Healy, 444 [illegible] Lenox 240.

NURSE, undergraduate, would like care of invalid or tubercular patient, no objection to leaving city. J 358 Times.

NURSE, graduate, 7 years' experience; excellent testimonials; resident school nurse. J 76 Times.

NURSE, experienced, take charge child or invalid, country. Nurse, 507 West 142d St.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, (28,) college education, at present chief clerk to railroad superintendent, desires location as private secretary or assistant where there is opportunity for advancement when initiative and executive ability are demonstrated; an expert stenographer. Telephone Miss Christian, Room 820, Hotel Martinique, between 10 and 12 A. M.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady having many years' experience in dentrous a position where tact and thorough application to work will bring advancement; highest references. Box G 698 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—A very capable young woman desires high-class position; references. Address M. E. S., 108 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly efficient; exacting experience; law, research, laboratory; $30. J 478 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, young lady, wishes position, small office; salary $20 to $30 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, nine years' excellent training; desires half day position. W 590 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
CITY OR COUNTRY.
Christian young woman, with 10 years' experience and above the average in ability, neatness and refinement, would accept Summer position at country or seashore hotel; highest references given. Address Miss D., Box 496, city Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, 8 years' engineering manufacturing experience; capable mastering technicalities; unusually accustomed rapid dictation; wide awake; thinks fast; excellent memory; detail clerk; $25, age 24; unquestionable references. M 747 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, high school graduate, desires downtown position; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $15. Miss H., 305 Dill Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator; four years' experience; Christian, conscientious; salary $22. F 677 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 3 years' experience general office work; downtown preferred; good references; $20. H 505 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian,) long experience in fire insurance, would substitute for Summer, one to four weeks' engagements. E 653 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 months' experience; $12; conscientious. Helen Adler, 691 East 135th St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Bright beginner; $10 to start. R. G., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, intelligent, accurate dictation; high school education; no Saturday. L 214 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for large concern; can transcribe notes accurately; experienced; $16. F 673 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; competent; A1 references; salary $30. J 483 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate; high school education; good appearance; $20. F 659 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, long experience, capable, desires permanent position; $22 week. N 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, reliable; references; American; $18. H 834 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, willing worker; $14. R. Smith, 860 Hewitt Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, employed mornings, desires work five afternoons; $15 weekly. Columbus 571.

STENOGRAPHER, 14 months' experience; understands office work; references; $15. E 696 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 5 years' experience, accurate, A1 reference; salary $22. G 684 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, clerical work, beginner, desires position. J. Lederer, 171 Morningside Av.

STENOGRAPHER, A1, long experience, reliable, conscientious; $35; substitute $8 daily. D 985 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate worker; salary $12. Miss Nemeyer, 1,352 Clinton Av., Tremont 3657.

STENOGRAPHER, English, speaks and translates Spanish fluently. S 310 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Typist, General Assistant.—Five years' experience, knowledge bookkeeping, filing, legible penman, nice voice, good memory, age 23; references; $18. A 107 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, capable handling busy board; $14. H 586 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 4 years' central office experience. T. A., 1289 Times Bronx.

YOUNG LADY, refined American, wishes position reception clerk, typist; experienced. Columbus 1093.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,416 Broadway.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, Office Manager, 29, formerly chief field auditor, resident auditor United States Shipping Board; supervising accountant large corporation, traveling auditor, (domestic and foreign;) executive, organizer, versed in construction accounting, machine bookkeeping, card systems, foreign accounts and exchange; no objection traveling. H 440 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (27,) honorably discharged navy, 10 years' experience general and cost accounting, thorough experience with construction companies, chemical and dyestuff corporations, executive, executive, executive college graduate, desires position with growing concern; excellent references; only organizations desiring high-class man considered. N 55 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; corporation, partnership tax reports; reasonable. Greene, 12 West 27th. Telephone Chelsea 3954.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, closed, audited; systems installed or improved; tax reports; books kept on part time plan. Burton Accountants, 63 Park Row, Room 611; Telephone Barclay 8372.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, AND OFFICE MANAGER; EXCELLENT COST EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST REFERENCES; SALARY $50 PER WEEK. F 656 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, 34; New York University graduate; experienced in public utility, commercial accounting, finance, and credits; capable executive; $50. H 509 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, thoroughly equipped for team work with engineers or corporations; systems installed, books adjusted; sterling credentials. Box 2, 488 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone Morningside 8875.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COOK for Maine camp; must be good cook; references required; good wages. Call Apartment 1-C, 131 [illegible]. Telephone Schuyler 8128.

FORELADY, [illegible] work; one who can instruct, steady position; also [illegible] & Beaux Arts Corset Co., Newark, N. J.

COMPOSITOR OPERATOR, experienced [illegible] line; $13 to start. P. O. Station.

CUBAN WOMAN, preferably trained in domestic science, to undertake educational [illegible] manufacturers of well-known [illegible]. H 525 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATOR.

Exceptional position in city for first-class, [illegible] experienced demonstrator. Call immediately.

AUDREY SISTERS, 104 EAST 23TH.

DEMONSTRATOR—Young lady to demonstrate ironing and washing [illegible] known concern; good [illegible] to travel; no previous [illegible]ry; state age, religion, [illegible] telephone number. S [illegible]

DRESSMAKER—Good salary; short [illegible] at Bureau, World Bldg.

DRESSMAKER, EXPERIENCED ON [illegible] SUITS; APPOINTMENTS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE [illegible] APPLICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. [illegible] GEM CO., [illegible] 231 ST.

ENGRAVERS—Young [illegible] street, afternoon [illegible] a wonderful opportunity [illegible] Hack & Bellman, 143 West [illegible]

FORELADY, competent, experienced [illegible] desirable employment [illegible] corporation, Brownstown. [illegible] machine knowledge [illegible] salary, reference [illegible]

GIRL for 2 small children, experienced, willing to assist in light housework, references. 300 West 109th St., Apt. 8AA. Academy 1560.

NURSES AND GRADUATES, one for day duty and one for night duty. Apply Mrs. Hochstadt, care of hospital, 1,919 Madison Ave.

NURSE, experienced, to care for baby, 15 months, references. Call Thursday morning, 9 to 12, Mrs. W. Silberman, 220 West 79th, care Dr. Spitzer.

NURSE, practical; best of references required. Apply S. Karpen & Bros., 111 West 57th.

NURSE—Full care of infant 7 months; family at seashore. Call, write or phone 6951 Broad. Robert M. Shaw, 44 Broad St.

NURSE for two children, clean, reliable. 737 North Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.; phone 2437 Elizabeth.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

WOMEN, 25 TO 35 YEARS, TO LEARN TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPHY.

SALARY DURING TRAINING.

APPLY ALL WEEK, WESTERN UNION, 24 WALKER STREET, ROOM 1702, NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

OFFICE CLERK [illegible] corporation; must [illegible] salary [illegible] Heights preferred; [illegible] experience. G 123 [illegible]

OPERATOR, to laundry; [illegible] basis of [illegible] Reo 22?, Searsville [illegible] only for [illegible]

SEWING, good [illegible] Broad, Flatbush, car [illegible]

MODELS.

Perfect 16, attractive in appearance; high-class dress house; extra long season.

PEGGY PAIGE, 131 WEST 35TH ST.

MODELS.

SIZE 18; ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES; HIGH-CLASS DRESSES.

M. & H. RENTNER, 2-16 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 36.

Costume house showroom; long season. FLOERSHEIMER & BRO., 6141 MADISON AV., AT 31ST ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

MUST HAVE ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE; EXCELLENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY. LEFCOURT & BRENNER, 130 MADISON AV.

MODELS—STYLISH, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON MISSES' SUITS; HIGHEST SALARY PAID. BEN GERSHEL, 136 MADISON AV.

MODELS, misses' size 16; must be attractive; steady work; good salary. 7 West 30th St., sixth floor.

MODELS, SIZE 16, SHOWROOM OF DRESS HOUSE. APPLY ALL WEEK. JAFFIE SHUMMAN, 44 EAST 32D ST.

MODEL for coats wanted, 36 size. Wilson Bros., 6 West 20th St.

MULTIGRAPHING OPERATOR and typist for multigraphing business; thoroughly familiar with inside work; will consider partnership arrangement. C 2 Times.

NURSE GIRL; child, 2 years, must be neat, capable and have good references, call before 11:30 A. M. today Geist, 215 West 98th.

NURSE for 2 small children, experienced, willing to assist in light housework, references. 300 West 109th St., Apt. 8AA. Academy 1560.

NURSES AND GRADUATES, one for day duty and one for night duty. Apply Mrs. Hochstadt, care of hospital, 1,919 Madison Ave.

NURSE, experienced, to care for baby, 15 months, references. Call Thursday morning, 9 to 12, Mrs. W. Silberman, 220 West 79th, care Dr. Spitzer.

NURSE, practical; best of references required. Apply S. Karpen & Bros., 111 West 57th.

NURSE—Full care of infant 7 months; family at seashore. Call, write or phone 6951 Broad. Robert M. Shaw, 44 Broad St.

NURSE for two children, clean, reliable. 737 North Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.; phone 2437 Elizabeth.

SALESWOMEN.

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO., 34th Street, West. Require experienced SALESWOMEN for their WAIST, UNDERWEAR, and WOMEN'S DRESS DEPARTMENT. Permanent positions at good salaries and COMMISSION. Apply Supt.'s Office.

SALESWOMEN. A well established firm, with good bank connections, has a splendid opportunity for saleswomen of refinement and education selling Securities in a rapidly growing N. Y. concern, where commissions are inviting; assistance in the way of leads and methods of selling gladly given, courteous treatment assured; phone for appointment. 7834 Bryant.

SALESLADIES, experienced, for dress and waist depts. in high class women's apparel shop, good salary and permanent position to competent and energetic applicants. Call mornings, between 9-10, Nathan Fox, 852 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESLADIES FOR HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY SHOP, GOWNS, SUITS, AND COATS. HIGHEST SALARIES PAID; PERMANENT POSITIONS. HAGEDORN'S, BROADWAY AND 96TH.

SALESLADIES, TO TRAVEL. AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES; EXPENSES PAID OUT OF TOWN AND COMMISSION; AGE 19 TO 25; REFERENCES. CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 12. COOLINE OIL CO., 362 9TH AV.

SALESLADY to sell toilet preparations in our store; no outside work or demonstrating; would prefer a tall young lady of good appearance; salary $12, to begin on. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

SALESLADY, smart looking; refined personality; A1 position; $30 week salary, commission; silks; exceptional opportunity; permanent. De Luxe, 1482 Broadway.

SALESLADIES wanted, experienced in cloak, suit, and dress depts.; good salary, steady position. Apply at once, Frank's Cookman and Grand Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

SALESLADY, EXPERIENCED, WANTED FOR GOWN SHOP; GOOD SALARY. STEADY POSITION. MADAME LEONA, 2 250 BROADWAY, CORNER 81ST.

SALESWOMEN experienced on dresses; highest salaries paid; steady position. Apply ready for work, Post, 19 West 42d St.

SALESLADY, experienced, for high-class downtown bakery; good hours; good salary. H. B. Cushman & Co., 49 Church St.

SALESWOMEN, experienced and competent, for notions department and hosiery department. Drake's, 8th Av. and 22d St.

SALESLADY, experienced, for high-class gown and silk shop. Apply to Husch, 48 East 34th.

SALESLADY, EXPERIENCED, FOR HIGH-CLASS GOWN AND SUIT SHOP. APPLY HUSCH, 48 EAST 34TH ST.

SALESLADIES.—$2.25 a day. Experience not necessary. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SAMPLE GIRL wanted by rack commission house to make up shade cards; state age, experience and references. Also salary desired. E 678 Times Downtown.

SEWERS.—Girls, 16 to 20, handy at sewing; will be taught a good, steady trade; paid $8 week to start. Lansing, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

SISTERS (2) wanted, or friends or mother and daughter, as cook and second girl to go Brooklyn for summer, commencing June 16; half an hour from Grand Central; house with all conveniences; no washing, good wages; no objection to colored girls; please call Larsen, 448 Riverside Drive, Apt. 41, all day Thursday and evening, good references required.

STENOGRAPHER, FRENCH, WHO CAN TAKE DICTATION AND WRITE CORRECTLY BOTH FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN PITTSBURGH; GOOD PERMANENT POSITION FOR CAPABLE PERSON; SEND APPLICATIONS, GIVING TELEPHONE ADDRESS, TO MR. GEORGE MESTA, CARE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL. INTERVIEWS WILL BE ARRANGED WEEK OF JUNE 9.

STENOGRAPHER, IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE, MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE OF TAKING RAPID DICTATION ACCURATELY. APPLY TO M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 40 WEST 23D ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—A stenographer, in our employ 12 years has just left us, reason, marriage. We want to fill the vacancy immediately with an experienced young lady, salary to start, $70 per month; more if your efficiency warrants. Apply Room 108, 500 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS—MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE ON L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER; STEADY POSITION, WHICH OFFERS ADVANCEMENT. APPLICATION IN OWN HANDWRITING; SALARY $15 PER WEEK TO START. BOX K. E., 104 EAST 14TH.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 4 years' experience; machinery experience preferred. Write, Modern Machinery Exchange, 25 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced and dependable; must be rapid typist; good position for right party; salary $22. Apply Cohen & Goldman, Broadway at 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Liberal compensation to an efficient, quick stenographer who brings own typewriter along, and turns in clean work, all day next Sunday only. Write application on own machine and state speed, with price. H 526 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant in office of advertising concern; must be systematic and accurate; good education and refinement necessary; state age, experience, and salary expected. F 676 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in export department of large mercantile house; well-educated, rapid, and accurate operator will secure excellent position and very satisfactory salary; state experience, education, and salary wanted to start. G 674 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, manufacturing office shirt house; closed Saturdays, open Sundays; one experienced following up many manufacturing details; state experience, age, reference, salary. H 532 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A downtown insurance company has a vacancy for a well educated clean-cut stenographer; splendid opportunity and pleasant surroundings; in replying state age, experience, and education. H 534 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced and capable, for downtown office of established engineering concern; excellent opportunity for right party; give full experience when writing and state salary desired. G 681 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT, AND ACCURATE. HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 377 FOURTH AV., 4TH FLOOR.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export house; willing and with enough general experience to do satisfactory work; must have good knowledge of English and disposition to do work painstakingly and neatly. Z 453 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Attractive, permanent position; applicant must have a good education and be able to take and write letter accurately and quick; salary $90 monthly. Delano Coal Company, Limited, 50 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, A REFINED YOUNG LADY, OFFICE EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITION. CALL AT ONCE, READY FOR WORK, LOEB & SCHOENFELD, 31 WEST 23D, CRETONNE DEPARTMENT.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm wants experienced stenographer; permanent position; must be well educated and of neat appearance; give full particulars, age, and salary desired. Address F 670 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; replying, give education, years' experience, character of business, salary desired; business location, 5th Av. and 23th St.; position permanent. N 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, experienced, competent young lady, to take care of general office work; knowledge of French preferred; salary to start $10 to $18. Henry Gansel, 508 5th Av., Room 417.

STENOGRAPHER AND GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT. WILL CONSIDER BEGINNER. WRITE FULL, STATING MINIMUM SALARY. ACCUTEX ADVERTISING AGENCY, G 110 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—An experienced stenographer, capable of doing neat and accurate work; should have high school education; salary to start $20 per week, bonus, and luncheons. W 595 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, refined young lady in office of large wholesale dry goods commission house, as stenographer and typist; must be rapid and accurate; state age, religion, and salary desired. G 662 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Good position and advancement for capable stenographer of refinement and education (Christian firm); $18 to $20 a week to begin. C. C., 880 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for all around office work large firm in East Stroudsburg, Penn., 2 hours from New York, very good opportunity. A. P., 805 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good opening for active, accurate worker with at least 2 years' experience. Write full details Box Wholesale Silks, 1,619 St. James Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER by Christian corporation; must be experienced and rapid; knowledge of law work preferred. Reply, stating age, education, experience, church affiliation, and salary expected. J 350 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; publishing house; hours 8:30 to 4:30, 12:30 Saturday; $18-$20 to start, advancement rapid if capable; church reference required. Leslie-Judge Co., 225 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, understanding card filing and office work, preferably with real estate experience; opportunity for advancement for bright, willing worker. G 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in large real estate and insurance office; must be active, intelligent, and accurate; bright beginner considered; $10 to start; state age, experience, and qualifications. Advancement. 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for perfumer's office; knowledge of filing, card systems, and bookkeeping; salary according to ability. Apply by letter or call, 1 416 Broadway, Room 604, from noon to 2 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted in law office, experienced female stenographer; permanent position; state experience and salary desired. H 542 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady with high school education in office of Brooklyn manufacturer, salary $18. Call Sterling 1790 for interview.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Well educated, energetic, possessing initiative, tact, and preferably advertising experience. Metcalf, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Must be careful and efficient; export experience preferred; state salary desired. H 518 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — MUST HAVE GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF BILLING; CALL 9:30. S. NOVECK & CO., 599 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER, with public utility experience; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary expected. H 521 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have at least one year's experience, also clerical duties; advancement assured; salary commensurate to ability. Orsenigo Co., 112 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent beginner, high school training desirable; accuracy and neatness in work essential; state age and salary desired. Z 473 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS, several experienced and willing, good opportunity; write long letter, giving full details, including salary desired. G 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced by export firm; good opportunity. G 670 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must be accurate at figures. Markun Bros., 122 West 27th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be capable, experienced, and accurate. Phone Murray Hill 5087 in morning for appointment.

STENOGRAPHER in advertising agency; write giving full particulars and salary desired. F 675 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, neat appearance, and competent; good position to right party; Room 501, 1,182 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, for office and showroom, preferably with sales experience. Carr Co., 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, experienced; knowledge of general office routine. N P 8, 505 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER by Christian corporation; must be experienced and rapid; knowledge of law work preferred. Reply, stating age, education, experience, church affiliation, and salary expected. J 350 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, publishing house; hours 8:30 to 4:30, 12:30 Saturday; $18-$20 to start, advancement rapid if capable; church reference required. Leslie-Judge Co., 225 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, understanding card filing and office work, preferably with real estate experience; opportunity for advancement for bright, willing worker. G 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in large real estate and insurance office; must be active, intelligent, and accurate; bright beginner considered; $10 to start; state age, experience, and qualifications. Advancement. 93 Times.

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STENOGRAPHER, with public utility experience; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary expected. H 521 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have at least one year's experience, also clerical duties; advancement assured; salary commensurate to ability. Orsenigo Co., 112 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent beginner, high school training desirable; accuracy and neatness in work essential; state age and salary desired. Z 473 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS, several experienced and willing, good opportunity; write long letter, giving full details, including salary desired. G 132 Times.

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STENOGRAPHER, competent, for office and showroom, preferably with sales experience. Carr Co., 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, experienced; knowledge of general office routine. N P 8, 505 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, YOUNG LADY, for office of large grocery concern; experience not necessary; state age, salary expected. W. R. R., P. O. Box 25, Station R., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner preferred. Export Concern, Call Room 1125, 116 Nassau Street.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Call E. A. Strauss & Co., 10 Beaver St.

STENOGRAPHER, understanding clerical work, Christian firm. C. M. Phipps, 25 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER'S ASSISTANT; salary $12. After 9:30, A. W. McLaughlin, 149 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, state experience, qualifications, and salary expected. G 651 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; steady position; good salary. Heidelberg, Wolff & Co., 144 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; previous former employer; American; $18. H 473 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, clerical experience, for Bates organization; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 838 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for law office; salary $22-$25. F. H. Pease, 120 Broadway, Room 2[illegible]

STENOGRAPHER.

Well educated, energetic, possessing initiative and tact. Metcalf, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Will consider bright beginner; permanent position; $9. Room 2[illegible] 1,[illegible] Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, qualified by experience for difficult work. L 195 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND TYPIST. Must have good clear voice and courteous manner of speaking; board is not very busy. Typing work must be neat and correct; state age, experience, salary desired. L 216 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, competent and experienced; busy board; permanent and desirable employment. Commonwealth Finance Corp., 100 Broadway. J 482 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR (WHITE) LARGE APARTMENT HOUSE. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, G 90 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STERN BROTHERS, WEST 42D STREET, require competent saleswomen for their Art Needlework, Stationery, Laces, Ruffings, Sweaters, Bathing Suits. Permanent positions, with good prospects for advancement for those who qualify. Apply at the Superintendent's Office, 6th floor, or by letter.

STERN BROTHERS, WEST 42D STREET, have a vacancy for a Spanish interpreter; one who has also had experience in selling preferred. Apply Supt. office, 6th floor, or by letter.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced on Monitor board, knowledge of filing; state age, references and salary. Roth, 1 Greene St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; bright young lady; salary, $12. Apply Hudson Brass Works, 16 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, bright young lady; must understand switchboard and have held similar position in wholesale house. Wm. Alsberg & Co., 826 Broadway.

TYPISTS.

A WALL STREET INVESTMENT HOUSE WANTS SIX TYPISTS; THE WORK IS PLEASANT AND THE SURROUNDINGS MOST DESIRABLE; A LIBERAL SALARY WILL BE PAID TO EXPERIENCED GIRLS. ADDRESS FOR INTERVIEW, "N. R.," P. O. BOX 922, CITY HALL STATION, N. Y. CITY.

TYPIST.

Brooklyn manufacturer, located in Bush Terminal, requires services of a competent typist; permanent position; good opportunity for one who qualifies. Call C. J. WILLEBRANDT MFG., 18 33D ST., Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Large publishing house has vacancy for competent typist; should have good fundamental education; hours 9 to 5: 1 P. M. Saturday; pay is $14 to start with opportunity for steady advancement. G 99 Times.

TYPISTS.

Several girls, accurate and speedy; permanent position with good pay; see Miss Abromowitz, 3d floor, Room 310.

TYPIST, RAPID ADDRESSING, 21 WEST 22D.

TYPIST.—Young lady for Yonkers real estate office; stenographic experience and advantage; should be resident of Yonkers; kindly outline experience and salary received. Robert E. Farley Organization, 12 East 44th St.

TYPISTS.—Excellent opportunities for advancement are offered to operators of Underwood bookkeeping machine; a knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping is preferred. Apply Miss Littlefield, 63 Vesey West, St.

TYPIST, in law office; familiar with Remington machine. Answer, stating age, religion, experience, and salary expected, H 537 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, $50 monthly; rapid advancement; big company; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; ages 17-23. Address Typist, P. O. Box 94, W. 31st St., Station.

TYPIST, permanent position; busy office; good opportunity for advancement; $50 per month. J 450 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced on Remington-Wohl Billing Machine. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

TYPIST, young lady, also to do filing and clerical work, for a Christian firm, salary $15 to start. G 136 Times.

TYPIST for general office work; knowledge of figures; good opportunity for beginner, salary $12. E 690 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, experienced only; insurance company. Address P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, New York City.

TYPIST, experienced in office routine; opportunity with Christian firm. Graton & Knight, 72 Warren.

TYPIST, two beginners; good opportunity for advancement; large insurance office; $40 per month. J 451 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Bright young girl with some experience. High school graduate preferred. Good opportunity. Merit Co., 1333 B'way.

TYPIST.—Experienced. Call at The Iron Age, 239 West 39th St.

WAITRESS AND LAUNDRESS. — Experienced; Swedish or English. Apply Healy, 137 West 48th St., Thursday, 3 to 4. Bring references.

WAITRESS for private family; first-class reference. Phone 406 Englewood, N. J., between 11 A. M. and 12:30.

WOMEN OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE TO OPERATE OR LEARN TO OPERATE DRILL PRESSES, MILLING MACHINES, PUNCH PRESS, LATHE AND LIGHT BENCH WORK. GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING. 48 HOURS; EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS. STEADY WORK. APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, PARK AV. AND HALL ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN BY N. Y. TELEPHONE CO. FOR WORK IN LUNCH ROOMS; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD WAGES. APPLY 58 WEST HOUSTON ST., N. Y., OR 81 WILLOUBHBY ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN Wanted.—One or two competent women to take complete care of country home; would consider child over 10; wages according to arrangements made. Write for appointment, Mr. Sterling Bunnell, 6 Hanover St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for family of two middle-aged people in new house Scarsdale; references required; unusual opportunity for competent person. Answer, stating wages wanted, Bond, Scarsdale, N. Y.

YOUNG GIRLS wanted to pack perfumery; clean, light work; easy hours; also woman experienced in above to take charge. Apply by letter only. Room 604, 1,416 Broadway.

YOUNG GIRLS WANTED for filling desk of large grocery concern; experience not necessary; state age, salary expected. W. R. R., P. O. Box 25, Station R., Bronx.

YOUNG LADY, (16-19,) without previous business experience, wanted in office of large manufacturer in statistical department; must come from good family and have at least a fair education; a good position for the right applicant; state age and salary expected. H 475 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES to take "Help Wanted" ads over telephone; must be courteous, refined; hours 10:30 to 7:30 P. M. for busy classified agency; prefer girls with newspaper experience. Apply 10 A. M., Riteservice, Inc., 621 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY in home office insurance company for permanent clerical position; must be bright, of good family and character. Apply by letter, giving age, reference, religion, and experience; salary $10. F 663 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY with office experience, on card index and stock records, filing, &c.; one with fair knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred; salary $15; chance for advancement. H 468 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY in stockroom; must be absolutely experienced; high-class wholesale dress house; give details; write, stating reference, salary. Box 66, 1619 St. James Building.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant; must be good at figures and also typewriting; references required. Bassers Silk Clearing House, 34 East 20th.

YOUNG LADIES, (2,) to do filing and assist in office; experience not absolutely necessary; $40 per month. J 462 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, about 17 or 18 years, to assist in office; must be neat, energetic, and willing. New York Millinery & Supply Co., 1,237 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced bookkeeper, good salary, pleasant surroundings, and meals. People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

YOUNG LADIES (six) over 18 for clerical work; opportunity advancement. E 650 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, size 16, to act as model; also taking care of stock; steady position. Geo. Jacobson, 48 West 25th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN between 17 and 25 years of age.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT AS LONG DISTANCE OPERATORS.

Salary paid during a short training period; many opportunities for advancement to higher positions with increased salary; seven to eight-hour working day. Apply in person only to MRS. WADSWORTH, Room 530, 24 Lispenard St., Near Canal and Broadway. THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH CO.

YOUNG WOMEN. PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT. GOOD SALARY, WITH ADVANCEMENT TO $1,200 A YEAR. INQUIRE OF WESTERN UNION, 24 WALKER ST., ROOM 1702, NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMAN, to take charge of employes' lunch room for girls; should have some knowledge of domestic science or the equivalent in practical experience; resident of New York or Brooklyn; salary $16 to start. E 687 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN for filing positions; advancement. Address P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, New York City.

Instruction.

HOTELS need trained women; positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay, fine living; splendid opportunity for advancement; send for free illustrated book "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Business man capable of expressing himself, though not accurately, in French, desires conversation lessons at the irregular hours, either at residence or business; address, stating compensation desired, H 481 Times Downtown.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, Sydenham Hospital, 343 East 116th St., New York City.—Vacancies exist for women desiring 2 years, 2 months' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply Superintendent of Nurses.

BE INDEPENDENT—EARN $5,000 YEAR or more as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet C. N. Y. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6666.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M. to the Drake Business School for Speed Club (80 to 175 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English. Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 7242 for free catalog.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL—Summer courses, stenography, bookkeeping, secretarial; convenient hours: (day, evening,) 500 5th Av., 42d St. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

MOVIE STAR offers opportunity for private coaching and picture appearances. Address Movie Star, Room 611, Pulitzer Building, N. Y. C.

LAMER, learn telephoning in two weeks, $10. Stenography, bookkeeping. Chief School, 3 Beekman and 406 East 149th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Increase your speed and earning power. Write for "Flying Fingers," free. Rose L. Fritz School, 224 Fulton Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY, 20 Vesey St.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHERS, $30-$25-$20-$18.
BOOKKEEPERS, $35-$30-$25-$20.
TYPISTS-TEL. OP., Wall St. experience, $23.
TYPIST, BILL CLERKS, $20$18.
COPYISTS, $15-$12.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $20-$18-$15.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, $20.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, $80 monthly. ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, $80 monthly.
DICT. OPERATOR, $25-$22.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS, $18-$15-$12.
MESSENGERS, $10.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)

USED EXCLUSIVELY BY MANY OF THE BEST BUSINESS HOUSES OF NEW YORK.

ABSOLUTELY NO CHARGE UNTIL WE SECURE YOU A POSITION.

ACME AGENCY, 145 NASSAU ST. NUMEROUS POSITIONS OPEN.

STENOGRAPHERS.....$18 to $25
STENO-BOOKKEEPERS.....$25
BOOKKEEPERS.....$15 to $22
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.....$15
FILE CLERKS.....$10
CLERKS, all around.....$10 to $12
SWITCHBOARD.....$12 to $20
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

JUPP AGENCY. FREE REGISTRATION. 87 Nassau, 130 Fulton Sts.

Stenographers.....$22 to $25
Stenographers, dozens.....$12 to $22
Stenographers, bookkeepers, several.$18 to $22
Typists, combining switchboard, several, $12-$16; typists and switchboard only; clerks, numerous positions; bookkeepers, $15-$20, hundreds permanencies.

A SHORT CUT TO THE POSITION YOU WANT.

Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks and others. THE BRODY AGENCY, 239 Broadway, Entrance Park Place.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; typists, $10-$15; office assistants, $10-$12; bookkeeper, $12-$22; bookkeepers and stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, 12 $15; New York and Brooklyn positions. Doyle Agency, 39 East 42d; 154 Nassau, or 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY, 83 Nassau St. 459 5th Av.

Stenographer-Secretary.....$25
Stenographers.....$12-$25
Typists.....$12-$20
Bookkeepers, Clerks, Switchboards, Bill Clerks, Dictaphones. No charge until placed.

Rose E. Boyd, 29 Liberty St.

Secretarial Stenographers, $30; Young Stenographers for secretarial positions, $25-$20; Legal stenographers, $25; Typists, statement work, $25; Clerks, Switchboard Operators.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. 154 NASSAU ST., MISS GRIFFIN.

Stenographers, $18-$25; Typists, $12, $15, $18. Dictaphone, $22; File Clerks, $16.

Special Rate Commission, half week's salary, for competent stenographers. Mighill, Fiatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$25, bookkeepers, $25-$30; typists, $15. Owen's Agency, 105 Fulton.

TYPISTS, $12-$20; stenographers, $12-$25; bookkeepers, clerks, others. Mighill, Fiatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUSS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. SALESWOMEN.

Require women in various departments as saleswomen, to serve several days a week, or if more convenient, from 12:30 until 5:30 P. M.; experience not necessary; beginners will be instructed; salary will be paid while learning; this presents an excellent opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply at Employment Office, Mezzanine Floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT, well balanced, of wide experience, preferably one who has received an all-round training with public accountants, who can qualify as an executive in the capacity of controller of a corporation in New York State; must have familiarity with the principles of cost systems and be able to improve the present system; an excellent position is offered to the right man, who can produce results; do not reply unless you have the necessary qualifications; state fully experience, salary expectations, &c. D 574 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wanted for large manufacturing concern; must live in Stamford, Conn.; man capable of taking charge of office accounting, systematizing, and cost accounting. G 91 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of experience in trade paper, trade directory or specialty advertising of any kind which has brought him into contact with business houses in standard lines will find attractive opening; commission and drawing account; call 10-11:30 and 2:30-4 only. R. L. Polk & Co., Mr. Maxwell, 123 Church St.

ADVERTISING DEPT. of large, progressive wholesale silk house offers exceptional opportunity to young man with advertising and circularizing experience, to co-operate with the selling force; state experience, qualifications, age, salary required, &c., to Box G 130 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN for full-time position, to write and lay out attractive ads; apply by letter or call with written application and samples of past work. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

ADVERTISING.—Young man for soliciting, with knowledge of engraving, make-up for weekly advertising trade journal; stenographer preferred; salary and commission. Box 702, Advertising and Selling, 131 East 23d.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, experienced on benefit programs and special editions for army camp benefit proposition; liberal commissions; three months' work. Merritt Dispatch, Room 804-B, 1,457 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, special edition, big bankers and brokers' number; only experienced, big money producers need apply; commission. War Heroes, Rooms 1110-1112, 27 Liberty.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Monthly publications; commission; call afternoons. United Travel Publications, Tribune Bldg.

ADVERTISING, printing salesmen; sell advertising service to every man you call on; big commission; side line. N 31 Times.

APPOINTMENT and reception clerk assistant wanted; prefer a tall young lady of good appearance and address, capable of helping at other office duties; salary to begin on $12. Apply by letter or with written application, A. Simonson, 500 5th Av., near 42d St.

ARTISTS WANTED

Designers and letterers on high grade advertising display work; call with samples, Rohr Galr Co., Front & Washington Sts., Bklyn.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, capable of making preliminary and working drawings. Apply Supervising Architect, 5th floor, Chevrolet Motor Bldg., 1,784 Broadway.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. — Write experience in detail and salary wanted; permanent position; Jacob Weinstein, 6 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. — Young man, steady position; bring drawings. Law Studios, 502 West 38

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN, young or middle aged; some experience with stock records; write, giving particulars as to age, experience; salary, &c. G 678 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted by a real estate mortgage house for outside work securing applications for loans; salary or commission. Apply by letter only. Hughes & Hammond, 54 Pine St.

MAN, useful, pantry man, and boy for switchboard and elevator; none but competent and reliable need apply. Studio Club of New York, 35 East 62d St.

MECHANICS,
ASSEMBLERS,
VISE HANDS,
CHIPPERS,
FILOR WORK,
BENCH HANDS,
for one of the best local shops; top rate and steady work, with real chance for advancement.

OPEN SHOP.

Call immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

MEN.—A wonderful opportunity for success, measured by the dollar-and-cent standard, is offered to a few high-class men with a good acquaintanceship by
THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.
This is a sterling, unique commission proposition, but we will help representative men to get a start by advances against commissions. 161 West 125th St., Room 4.

MESSENGER and office boy; steady position; advanced years no obstacle. J 479 Times Downtown.

MODEL.—Corset model, size 25 or 26; highest price paid. Call 334 4th Av., 12th floor.

MOLDERS WANTED FOR FLOOR WORK. APPLY ALBERGER PUMP AND CONDENCE in handling tools required. Nema Motor Corporation, 155 Ave. D.

NIGHT WATCHMAN for private residence, for place near Oyster Bay, board included, highest references required. G 100 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in select family apartment hotel, stenographic and clerical; general clerical work; state experience; references essential. $60-$75 month. J 371 Times.

OFFICE BOY, in old established publishing house, to make himself generally useful in accounting and shipping departments; good chance for advancement; replies must state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. S Address box No. K., Post Office Box 1117, New York City.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation, must be neat appearance and capable of handling large mail, state age, references, experience, and religion; salary to start $50 per month. E 640 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, excellent opportunity in old-established house in financial district, some high school education preferred; write, giving age, education, and nationality. L 189 Times.

OFFICE BOY, 18-19 years, permanent position with moderate sized export concern, opportunity for early advancement; export experience preferable but not essential; references necessary. Phone 1472 Whitehall.

OFFICE BOY.—Good chance for advancement. Apply Employment Office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY, in insurance broker's office, reply stating age and salary expected. H 48 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, wanted by a banking house, please state age, references, and salary expected. F 661 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, over 16, for financial house; give age, education, references, and salary desired. G 645 Times Downtown.

PACKER, heavy porter, understands packing holiday fancy articles. H 455 Times Downtown.

PACKER, experienced, for hardware and art goods establishment; salary $20. Chas. Weiland, Inc., 149 Chambers St.

PAPER BUYER for export.—We have an opening with prospect for advancement for a young man with good experience as a buyer of paper for export; must understand paper with general merchandise will be an advantage, but not as important as thorough knowledge of paper and similar lines. Apply with full particulars of past experience and salary expected, to G 672 Times Downtown.

PATTERNMAKERS wanted; only first-class men. International Conduit Corp., between Willow Av. and Forest St., Rosebank, S. I., near Bachman & Bechtel Brewery, see Mr. Polfer.

PHYSICIAN. — Seaman; salary, Christian boys' camp, Maine. Box 79, Station L, Brooklyn.

PIECE-GOODS MAN.
Large out-of-town manufacturer has opening for experienced and capable piece-goods man; state previous experience and salary expected. G 134 Times

PORTER.—Good worker, honest and reliable, steady job to competent man; $18 weekly and overtime. Apply with references to Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d.

PORTER.—A good, strong man to do general porter work in stock department; salary $18. Call between 9 and 12 A. M. on Thursday and Friday. Apply Technola Piano Co., Borden and Review Avs., Long Island City. Ask for Mr. Arthur Smith.

PRINTER.—All around man; good proposition for right party. Circle 6297. D. T., Box G 655 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER.
Union, male or female, for catalogue printing establishment, doing highest quality work. Address T. P., 127 Times.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS
Wages steady, work guaranteed.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply Immediately,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.
Open Sunday until 12 noon.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Wide-awake, clean-cut, adaptable salesman with real estate experience; or we will train them, with ability, but unfamiliar with real estate work. Sales are unfortunately without a large enough force to cover the inquiries that we are receiving and need most particularly men familiar with Hudson River sections, Yonkers to Tarrytown, commission basis. Call Salesmanager's office and find opportunities in our organization. H. E. S., 61 Times.

RECEIVING CLERK, experienced, wanted; one thoroughly familiar with notion, fancy goods line; only those experienced need apply. Call M. Neuburger & Co., 305 Canal St., between 12 and 1 only; references required.

RECEIVING TELLERS.—Large national bank needs several experienced receiving tellers; state qualifications and salary expected. G 676 Times Downtown.

RENTING MAN wanted for apartment house. Apply Wood, Dolson Co., Broadway and 56th St.

RESTAURANT MANAGER.
Thoroughly experienced restaurant man wanted for a large growing concern out of town, age between 25-35, must understand restaurant business thoroughly, permanent position for right party, with exceptional chance for advancement. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., 686 5th Av.

SALESMEN
An opportunity of exceptional merit is offered to men of education and selling ability to connect with an institution of national importance, for a long pull; commission basis; position permanent and ample compensation for the progressive and conscientious worker who really puts himself enthusiastically into his job; determined to succeed. Can use several men of this calibre; men of ability and all around goodness, have the best stock selling proposition to be had today. We invite you to promptly look into this suggestion and become a part of a strong business, which has not only already achieved in a large way, but has all the elements of great and broad possibilities. Call, 9 to 12, Office, 1209 Firemen's Bldg., Broad and Market, Newark, N. J., or write for appointment.

SALESMAN wanted to sell motor truck; experience unnecessary; commission basis; stand-over. Otto Sales Corp., 1461 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, East New York 660.

SALESMEN.—Experienced men to sell ignition specialties to automobile car agents and dealers; driving account against commission. G 658 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, to sell popular line of children's leather leggings; can be carried as side line; commission basis. J. G., 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED, EXPERIENCED IN BEADS AND READ NECKLACES FOR LARGE IMPORTING CONCERN. SALARY AND COMMISSION. G 104 TIMES

SALESMAN to sell hosiery, must have following covering Brooklyn, New York or suburban; drawing account against commission. G 125 Times.

SALESMAN to sell hosiery; must have following covering Brooklyn, New York or suburban; drawing account against commission. G 123 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced telephone men for stock and bond house; salary or commission. Phone Barclay 5320 for appointment.

SALESMEN wanted, who can sell motor trucks; commission only. Lawrence Motor Sales Corporation, 136 West 52d.

SALESMEN.
We require men of character and ability to represent The New York Times War Volumes. Leads and inquiries will be furnished. The commissions are attractive. Investigate. We prefer men who have had selling experience, (not necessarily book selling.) Earnest co-operation assured.
New York Times War Volumes Dept.,
215 West 43d St.

SALESMEN.—Several high class salesmen wanted to sell stock in company headed by former Vice President of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and directed by other well-known prominent men; wonderful talking points; actively traded in on New York Curb; extremely attractive commission basis; only those who give their past record in detail, together with references, will be considered. F. C., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

SALESMEN.
We have an opening in our book department for 2 or 3 clean cut young men with selling ability to take orders for our war volumes; experienced salesmen preferred but not necessarily essential; our men earn $50 to $75 a week; commission; we give actual demonstrations. Call 2 to 4, 244 5th Av. See Mr. A. Frederick or Mr. J. M. Mulvaney.

SALESMAN, listen! I have unusual opportunity for live wires, who are ambitious, and "full of pep," to sell stock in good dividend paying company; experience not necessary, but a clean record and the ability to close sales essential; liberal commission, but no advances. See John D. Phillips, 11th floor, 71 Wall St.

SALESMEN.
We have an opening in our book department for 2 or 3 clean cut young men with selling ability to take orders for our war volumes; experienced salesmen preferred but not necessarily essential; our men earn $50 to $75 a week; commission; we give actual demonstrations. Call 2 to 4, 244 5th Av. See Mr. A. Frederick or Mr. J. M. Mulvaney.

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SALESMAN.—High-grade salesman wanted to represent substantial and rapidly growing investment firm in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut to operate from offices located in Springfield and New Haven; this means a permanent connection; exceptional advanced against a liberal commission. K 185 Times.

SALESMEN wanted who can sell goods; experienced in the retail grocery trade; we assist you with a big advertising campaign; we have a good paying proposition for the right men with ability; salary or commission. Call or write, Domestic Soap Products Corp., 483 Hudson St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—We have a few vacancies for ambitious, energetic men to sell automobile accessories; liberal commission basis; only men who are convincing talkers and accustomed to closing big orders need apply; prefer men having cars. Room 418, 1,777 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Two live-wire, high-class men who have solid building specialties for New Jersey; this condition is given application which do not state experience and references; men owning car preferred; liberal drawing account and commission. G 83 Times.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent salesman to work under a highly efficient method of selling dividend-paying, old established financial institution securities; a competent man can double his income in a couple of weeks; commission. Suite 160, 1 Madison Av.

SALESMAN.—Want the best advertising specialty salesman in New York for new patented novelty direct from manufacturer, straight commission; big earnings; state age, experience, reference. Address L. R., Hotel Brozdell.

SALESMAN wanted to call on clothing trade with a full line of cotton goods; must have established trade; salary and commission. B. C., 802 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Thoroughly experienced, wholesale hosiery and underwear, with personal following; also call on some of our customers' trade; big salary and good salary; excellent opportunity; permanent connection. Stieglitz, 478 Broadway

SALESMAN wanted; high-class tire company open for a few men to sell on commission basis for Brooklyn and New Jersey territory experience preferable, but not essential. Tropical Tire and Rubber Co., 51 Leonard St., City.

SALESMEN.
Three experienced telephone stock salesmen to sell a very unusual dividend-paying issue; good salary and liberal commission to produces of big business. Apply Room 225, 52 Broadway.

SALESMEN can make big commissions if able to dispose of large quantities of Panama hats (Toyo) at $5.50 and $6.50 per dozen, (100 assorted sizes). Call at once. Baggin Traders, 47 West 42d, Fleischman Building, New York. Telephone 1915 Vanderbilt.

SALESMAN wanted, high grade, to sell the retail trade in Greater New York City and vicinity; men's fine, ribbed underwear direct from mill to retailer on commission basis; goods delivered f. o. b. New York. Address Manufacturer, Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced inside salesman wanted by large wholesale notion and fancy goods house; good opportunity for advancement; state salary and experience. G 688 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; few good salesmen to sell a necessary good product to hotels, restaurants, ice cream manufacturers, on commission; splendid opportunity. Milk Products Corp., 483 Hudson St., N. Y.

SALESMAN.—WEAVER-ERLING AUTOMOBILE CO., 2230 BROADWAY, HAVE AN OPENING FOR A STORE SALESMAN AND ALSO ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.

SALESMAN.—Experienced chauffeur to act as salesman selling cream cheese; salary and commission; good chance for advancement. Tankee Cream Cheese Factory, 357 Greenwich St.

SALESMAN.—Must be of good appearance, have the highest of references, and have had some experience in the jewelry line. Apply only after 9 A. M., Lambert Bros., 3d Av., corner 58th St.

SALESMAN.—high-grade salesman on a world-known stock now very active on New York Curb; live leads; commission basis. Room 25, 40 Liberty St.

SALESMEN experienced in selling steamfitters' supplies; state experience; application will be kept confidential; salary. G 113 Times.

SALESMAN.—Junior, 19 to 21, wholesale dry goods; hotel and institution trade, city, road; salary and commission. Mills, 57 Leonard St.

SALESMAN, experienced on fancy leather goods and holiday novelties; salary and commission. Stecher & Speirein, 65 West Houston St.

SALESMEN, stock and bond; salary or commission. Telephone for appointment, Barclay 5320.

SALESMAN, familiar men's furnishing trade, nationally advertised line; commission. G 118 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, to sell fruits and syrup to the soda fountain trade, Eastern territory; salary, and expenses. J 264 Times.

SALESMEN.—Silks, city representative, for out-of-town retail trade; must have good following; commission basis. T 24 273 Times.

SALESMAN for hosiery, to sell in case lots on commission basis. G 665 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, for retail woolens and trimming store; salary. D 983 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, experienced and competent, for dome-stic department; permanent position. Drakes, 8th Av. and 22d St.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, for first-class hand embroidery; salary and commission. Bernstein, 108 West 28d.

SALES MANAGER wanted, familiar with the sale of portable gas and electric lamps in the district of New York city; advise experience, salary, and amount of business you carry. Z 456 Times Annex.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
HAND AND AUTOMATIC.
Must be able to
Set up their own jobs.
STANDARD RATE OF PAY.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
Exceptionally attractive utilities and oil proposition on good earning and dividend-paying basis; high-grade men identified with it; indorsed by thirty biggest banks in New York, Chicago, and other cities; chance to make from $500 per month up, with permanent connection; strictly commission basis (Russell & Co., Suite 1906, 220 West 42d St.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK wanted; must be experienced and accurate at figures; good chance for advancement for the right party; must have best of references. Call Tinsel Products Co., 115 East 29th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, experienced in comb or novelty line preferred; good steady position in progressive house for right party; state full particulars, salary &c. G 114 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced. Apply Artcraft Toy Products Co., 220 West 19th St.

SHOE SALESMAN, first class; good salary. Apply at 2,858 3d Av.

SODA FOUNTAIN SALES MANAGER.
High grade man to take charge of sales, local territory, in jobbing trade; must be capable of earning over $5,000 year salary. Russ Biltrite line; apply, letter. Dickar Corp., 825 Broadway.

SPINNERS, two, 77c per hour; railroad fare refunded after sixty days. Apply Pittsburgh Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., 821 Liberty Av., N. Pgh., Penna.

STATISTICIAN, man of long experience, in investment and brokerage house, capable of analyzing financial conditions, earning power and prospects of all classes of securities; must be capable of handling correspondence relating to stocks and bonds; no interviews unless experience, salary, and references are stated. G 500 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, to take dictation in Spanish and English, wanted by old established export house; excellent opportunity for capable man. Apply, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary desired, which must be moderate to start. Box 434 Times, 2 Rector.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, manufacturing office, shirt house, closed Saturdays, open Sundays; one experienced following up many manufacturing details; state experience, age, reference, salary. H 531 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, by Christian corporation; must be experienced and rapid; knowledge of law work preferred; reply stating age, education, experience, if any affiliations, and salary expected. J 351 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Desirable opening for two high-grade Spanish-English stenographers for the tropics; write fully. Address Cuyamel Fruit Co., 410 Camp St., New Orleans.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, possessing initiative and brains; salary commensurate with ability; excellent opportunity. G 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid and accurate. Executive offices of coal company. Best of references required. G 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be quick and accurate at figures, willing to work hard and able to handle clerical details; state full particulars. G 690 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted, 17 to 20 years, good writer; good opportunity with growing concern; state salary expected. G 634 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER: Spanish, with knowledge of French preferred; good opportunity. Teo Co., 160 5th Avenue.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, uptown real estate and insurance office; state full particulars and salary expected. J 360 Times.

STOCK CLERK, young man experienced in comb or novelty line preferred; good steady position in progressive house for right party; state full particulars, salary &c. G 114 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Bright young man for silk department in large waist house; wonderful opportunity for right boy. Reference required. Kantrowitz & Drubin, 32 East 31st.

STOCK CLERK wanted by large wholesale notion and fancy goods house in various departments; good opportunity for advancement. Apply Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK AND BOOKKEEPER who thoroughly understands the business. Apply at 66 Broadway, Room 1615.

STOCK CLERK wanted; knowledge of cotton fabrics preferred; $12 to start; advancement. Apply Doob, 102 5th Av., N. Y.

STOCK CLERK, young man, in wholesale hardware house; good opportunity; bring references. R. W. Goodwin, 75 Duane St.

STOCK RECORD CLERK.—Young man, about 22, in the goods country; state salary to start, $16; good chance for advancement; give full particulars, age, experience, &c. G 92 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.
From the salesmen's standpoint we have one of the most attractive and easiest selling high-class industrial stock issues; no oil or mining; we would like to discuss it with experienced men with good credentials who can demonstrate a good thing when they see it commission basis; state experience, present and past connection to secure an interview. E 695 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Wanted, a number of high-class salesmen to assist in pushing out the issue of a reputable producing oil company; we have settled production of 450 barrels per day; splendid opportunity; commission basis; no advances. Answer by letter. H 508 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; one who can sell the preferred stock of a high-grade advertising company on liberal commissions; financially responsible; state where last sold stock promotions; only salesmen who can show best references need apply. Room 1107, 25 West 45th St.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; legitimate silver mining proposition; we have the leads; commission basis. Eaton, 47 West 34th St.

STONESETTER for white metal. Montclair Jewelry Novelty Co., 109 West 23d St.

SUPERINTENDENT, construction, wanted. At once, experienced on theatre work, with ability to handle men. Address, giving particulars and references, salary $40, G 119 Times.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Experienced, on electro-medical apparatus preferred. Kny-Scheerer Corp., 404 West 27th St.

TITLE EXAMINERS.
The Title Guarantee and Trust Company requires in its Jamaica office several attorneys for title examination work, previous experience not necessary. Apply by letter or in person, 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

TOOL MAKERS,
First-class men only.
STANDARD RATE OF PAY.
STEADY JOB
GOOD SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

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BROAD LOOM, WANTED FOR NIGHT WORK IN A PHILADELPHIA MILL WHERE THERE IS STEADY WORK AND NO LABOR TROUBLES. WE PAY TOP WAGES PLUS PREMIUM FOR THE NIGHT WORK. RAILROAD FARE WILL BE PAID AND A LIST OF BOARDING PLACES SUPPLIED. APPLY AT 8 EAST 34TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, 9TH FLOOR, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 12, BETWEEN 10 A. M. AND 3 P. M. TAKE FREIGHT ELEVATOR.

WEAVERS on power looms. Niagara Shawl Co., 21 East Houston St.

WINDOW CLEANERS. Apply Employment Office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

WOMAN to dust and keep in order high class furniture warerroom; work similar that of parlor maid; references. The Hayden Co., 450 Park Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WOOD MACHINE OPERATORS
for airplane work; excellent working conditions. Apply or write
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, with even temperament, by large corporation, catering to the retail trade, to supervise the conduct of some of their establishments, and who understands the engaging and handling of help; good opportunity for advancement to right man. Address, stating experience briefly, and comprehensively, previous employers and salary expected. G 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—A large wholesale cotton goods house has an opening for a bright young man 17 or 18 years of age as office assistant. Exceptional opportunity to acquire knowledge of business. Previous business experience not essential. Salary will keep pace with attainments. G 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN for cost department of a large manufacturing concern experienced in distribution of labor; applicant must apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary wanted. F 667 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Athletic; boys' Protestant institution, Berkshire Hills; good references; $50 monthly and maintenance. Apply Berkshire Industrial Farm, 105 East 22d St., City.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, wanted by a large marine insurance company; salary, $35 per month; good opportunity for advancement. Z 437 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted in a large cotton converting house; excellent chance for advancement; A1 reference required. York Mfg. Co., 47 Worth St.

YOUNG MAN who can operate Underwood typewriter, writes good hand, and is quick at figures; knowledge of handling correspondence relating to stocks and bonds; no interviews unless experience, salary, and references are stated. G 500 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20 years, to make himself generally useful in office; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. Apply 3,553 3d Av., (169th.)

YOUNG MAN in linen house to take charge of package room; must be good penman and understand parcel post. G 697 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, industrious, for mail-order house. Advancement. Start $12. Call Hawaiian Institute of Music, 1400 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted to handle shipping and run errands; excellent opportunity for advancement. 186 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in office automobile accessory line; state age, salary, &c. G 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT AND ENERGETIC, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING. C. 804 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in textiles; salary $25-$35. E. W., 900 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN in retail fruit store; advancement; references. Write K. N., 317 Times.

YOUNG MEN wanted in a large cotton converting house; excellent chance for advancement; A1 references required. York Mfg. Co., 47 Worth St.

YOUTH, American, about 18, high school graduate preferred, wanted in law office. See Thornley, 42 Broadway.

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EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Take advantage of this great reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; profitable opportunity for ambitious men of all ages to rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited possibilities, individual instruction by actual work; no book study; 6 months' course. Our method, perfected through 27 years' experience, recognized as best; day and evening sessions; easy payments. Equipment free. Call or write Dr. Leonard C.
BODEE Schools of Mechanical Dentistry,
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Established 1900.
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ADVERTISING MAN—General experience with agency or advertising dept. in layouts, engravings, cuts, &c.; $30 to start.
ASSET LOAN TELLER — Well-known Trust Co. wants man with experience, $30.
DELIVERY CLERK — For bond cage of banking concern, $30-$35.
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CLERKS—With stock brokerage experience; several openings; $25 to $35.
BOOKKEEPER—To work in Larchmont, N. Y.; prefer knowledge of Burroughs Bkkpg. machine; $30.
BOOKKEEPER—For Philadelphia; should be experienced on securities ledger of bank; $30.
WE HAVE DAILY LISTING ORDERS FOR COMPETENT BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS PAYING $25, WHERE ARE ALL THOSE "UNEMPLOYED"?

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ATTENTION!
Though our boys are returning from service and there is considerable talk about lack of jobs to go around, there is absolutely no good excuse for any clean-cut, wide-awake young man of American parentage to remain idle.
If you are:
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4. Honestly anxious for a chance to start at the bottom of things and show the stuff you are made of,
WE CAN PLACE YOU—at salaries ranging from $15 to $73 a month.
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CLERKS, 6, (blotter,) $25; Stock Exchange experience, MacMill Agency, 21 Park Row.

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BIDDLE brougham, 1917, collapsible.
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STUTZ 1917 Roadster.
MERCER 22-75 1917, 4-passenger.
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YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.
1917-18 MERCER Touring.
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1917-18-17 BUICK Sedan.
1918 BUICK Touring.
1918 BUICK Roadster.
1918 CADILLAC Touring.
1919-18-17 HUDSON Touring.
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1917 HUDSON Town Car.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1918 CHANDLER Chummy Roadster.
1918 NATIONAL Chummy Highway "6."
1918-17 HAYNES Chummy Roadster.
HUPMOBILE Sedan.
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Reference—Gotham Nat'l, Columbia Banks.
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1918 FRANKLIN Chummy Roadster.
1918 MITCHELL Touring
1917 CADILLAC 7-Passenger Touring.
1917 MERCER 4-Passenger, Sport Model.
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CADILLAC TYPE 53 4-PASS.
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HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, 4-PASS.
MARMON 1919 7-PASS. TOUR.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MARMON 1917 SEDAN.
MARMON 1917 "34" TOURING, 7-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING, 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
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PACKARD Special Fleetwood Roadster.
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BUICK 7-pass. touring, 1918-E 49; perfect condition; good tires; great hill climber. Phone John 5585.

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CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. TOURING.
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MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
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902-908 7th Av. Tel. Circle 1964.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASS. CHUMMY.
STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER.
WHITE 1916 LIMOUSINE 36.
CUNNINGHAM 1916 TOURING.
MERCER 1917 4-PASS. SPORTS.
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, SPECIAL.
PEERLESS 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
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CADILLAC 1917 roadster; splendid condition.
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MERCER 1917 Touring, 4-Passenger.
STUTZ 1918 Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ 1918 Bearcat Speedster and Roadster.
STUTZ Speedster, 1918 Special.
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Almost new, run 4,600 miles; five new Kel

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 331, P. M. 10 A. M. Criminal calendar. Pleadings:
[illegible] | King Terrell.
A. Hamilton Wolkind. | Thomas J Scanlon.
Grace Fuller et al. (C)
L. Hamilton et al. (C)
DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1305 Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
J M Spaak Absorber Co(Welland | Judd<Ransome Concrete Mach Co.
Borgfeldt & Co(Weiss Buckingham Theatre Co(Columbia Amus.
Carmen(For Film Co. | Richardson<German Piano Co.
Jurgensen(Int Pub Co. | mania Bank.
Kress & Co. | Saunders<Stair.
Goldenberg | Wohlers<Steiner.
Joe Morris Music Co(Summer(Parr.
Sol Marks. | Summer(Parr.
DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 1106, twelfth floor Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Eastman(Cug. V Corp. | Sorbelo<Nordenholt Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Waived.
Bell Telephone System(Am Chicle Co. | Pope<NY,NH & H RR
Pope and Penn RR. | Petrovitch<C RR; N J.
Pope and L & W RR. | McGarry<Hines.
Lease(New Eng SS. | Premier Special Mach Co(Edgar Allen&Co.
Spanish Paris. | Regal Button Works(
Wright-Martin Aero Eng SS. | Baird Mach Co.
U S Rolled Metal Co. (C) | Hoffman<Wright Co.
Sheldon(Lewis. | Fiber Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room [illegible] at 10:30 A. M. Naturalizations.
[illegible] A. M. Haviland<Impalla.
[illegible] AT Grubb, J.—In Room [illegible] at 10:30 A. M. Condra<(Bankruptcy trial.) In Room 310, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
Quebec Line | US<Palmero and ano.
Mfg Co(Universal Film Co. | Bldg, at 2 P. M.
In Re Sam Sing, P. O. | Koerner<Goldfarb.
Commercial Law | Anderson<Reid and Hall SS Co.
Dantzig(Lackawanna SS Co. | Officer.
DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—In Room [illegible] at 10:30 A. M.
U S(C. T. McQuade et al. (on trial.)

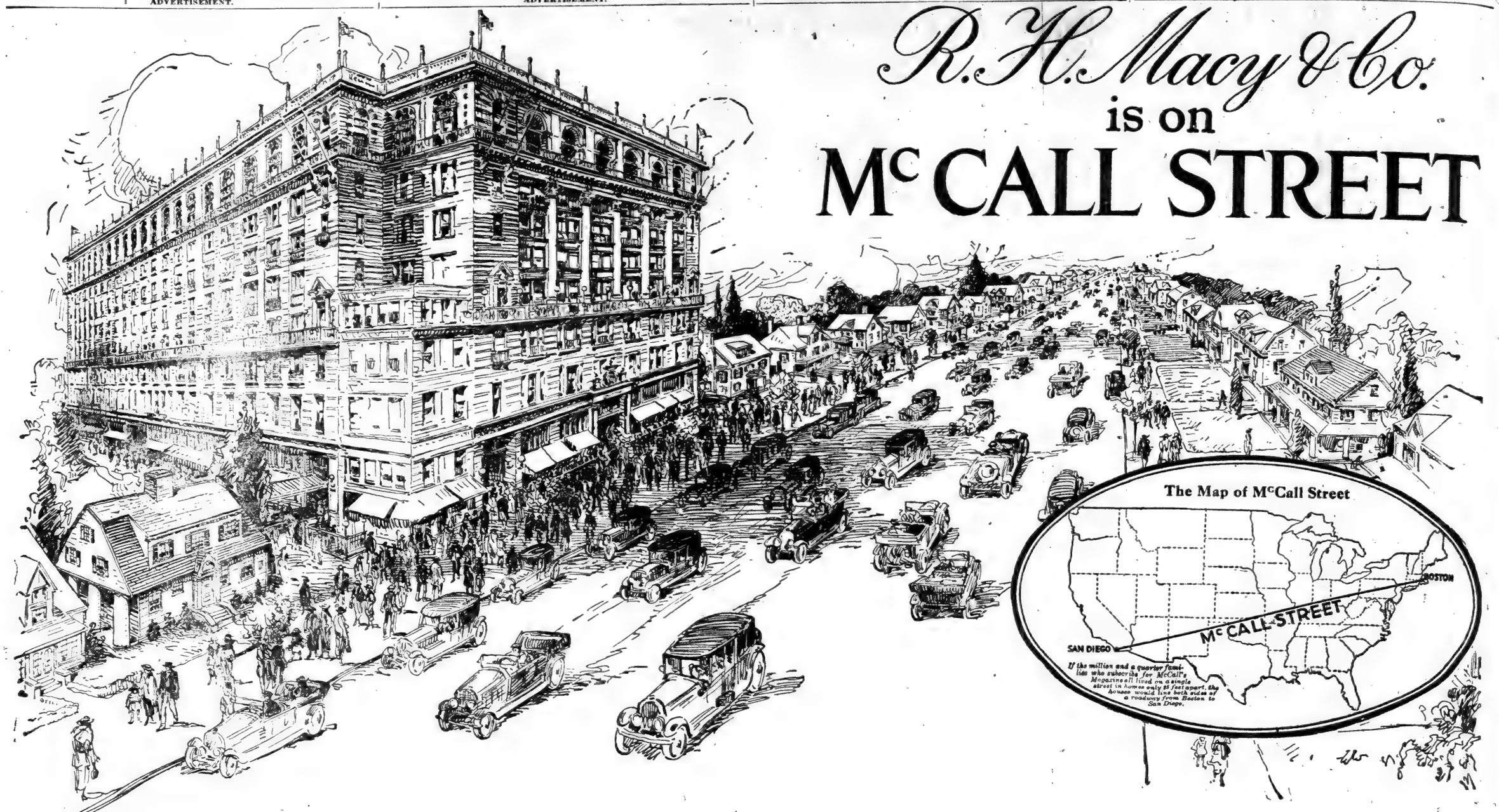
NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling and Philbin, JJ.—Motions at 2 P. M.
Bing[illegible] | Mandelbaum<Hafter.
Tag[illegible]ge & Trust Co(Purdy. | Federal Terra Cotta
Fred Sear Co. | Golden Hill Bldg Co(
Sear[illegible] Wheeler | Gen Ao Fire, &c, Co.
Wm. Syndicate(| People(Pugliese.
Sear Co. | Re Hegeman.
Public Coach. | Wood(15 W 123d St Co.
Holden Inc. | Anderson<Fid & Dep.
Schloss Mfg Co(| Ramsey<Gerstenmaier Amus Co.
Cooper Blue Factory
Auchincloss(US Fid, &

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions.
Friedrich(Comstock State Bank<Bergenthal Bag Co. | Bank<Wm. Iselin & Co.
Penn Asso Portland Cement | Co(Walsh.
Re Heinz | Mut Ben Mahan<Asso Ry.
George W. [illegible] | Rivers<Belt Line Ry Co(Dry Dock, &c.
Pauline Benson | Miles<NY Rys.
Re Schultz. | Re Schultz.
Re Barrois(DeBarrios | Barrois(DeBarrios
Re [illegible] | Re Vanguard.
Re [illegible] | Rivers Mfg Co(
Re [illegible] | Re Hegeman.
Re [illegible] | Re Hegeman.
Re [illegible] | Re Hegeman.

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CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO BOSTON ATLANTA TORONTO

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Friday and probably Saturday; moderate east winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,420. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE BOLSHEVIKI RAIDED BY STATE

Documents Seized and Lenin-Trotzky Representatives Called for Inquiry.

QUESTIONED IN SECRET

Legislative Committee Refuses Demands of Attorneys for Martens and Nuorteva.

REPRISALS ARE THREATENED

Authorities Told That "the American Ambassador Was Not Harmed in Soviet Russia."

A raid on the headquarters of the Russian Bolshevist Mission to the United States in the Woolworth Tower [illegible] West Fourth Street, [illegible] by members of the police and private detective [illegible] meeting preliminary to [illegible] began yesterday by the [illegible] committee created [illegible] extent and tendency [illegible] other revolutionary [illegible] State and to formu- [illegible]

[illegible] were armed with [illegible] issued by City Magis- [illegible] Alexander Bronze, under which [illegible] all letters and other doc- [illegible] the files of the Soviet Mis- [illegible] call [illegible] as witnesses [illegible] Legislative Committee of L. A. K. Martens, head of the mission, [illegible] Secretary, A. A. [illegible] of the commercial de- [illegible] at the home of Dr. Isaac Hour- [illegible] chief statistician, and Greg- [illegible] the chief clerk. The [illegible] witnesses were conducted [illegible] a guard of State troopers [illegible] clothes to the City Hall, where [illegible] of the raid the committee [illegible] executive session in the [illegible] of the Board of Estimate.

[illegible] and Heller were actually sum- [illegible] were examined behind closed [illegible] Attorney General Charles D. [illegible] who is acting as counsel for [illegible] After the secret hearing [illegible] Clinton R. Lusk, of Cortland, [illegible] of the committee, announced [illegible] examination had not been [illegible] that with the other wit- [illegible] called in the raid they had [illegible] to appear again on [illegible] the examination is to [illegible] Chairman Lusk said that [illegible] hearing had been carried far [illegible] enough to draw from both [illegible] Heller admissions that the [illegible] Soviet Mission" was carrying [illegible] State propaganda for the [illegible] was alleged, of justifying [illegible] Government, as ex- [illegible]

[illegible] Lusk and Attorney [illegible] refused any respon- [illegible] when questioned [illegible] appointed for [illegible] Lusk feels admit- [illegible] to the subpoenas, [illegible] reporters who were [illegible] the Attorney General [illegible] regarding the raid [illegible] exhibits and other [illegible] seized orders.

[illegible] when told [illegible] Dark was in [illegible] search war- [illegible] by Archibald [illegible] of the Union [illegible] Stevenson, who dur- [illegible] connection with the [illegible] Intelligence Service, [illegible] hood by the com- [illegible] noon sat at the [illegible] Federal Newton and [illegible] communication with [illegible] word [illegible]

Bolsheviki Angry.

[illegible] other members of [illegible] were angry when [illegible] left the City Hall [illegible] who are used by [illegible] office as process [illegible] Nuorteva, a Finn, [illegible] attached to the [illegible] officer in the [illegible] organization in this [illegible] rather bourgeoisie [illegible] complications.

[illegible] of your mission [illegible] ped by the United [illegible] and your mission [illegible] was suggested.

[illegible] not never mind about [illegible] Nuorteva. "This raid [illegible] The Soviet Govern- [illegible] treated the United [illegible] with the greatest [illegible] ted the lives and [illegible] ns in Russia with [illegible] n when things were [illegible] but don't you know [illegible] at this game."

[illegible] Soviet Mission fol- [illegible] the Legislative Com- [illegible] noon, when its first [illegible] was held, with Hugh [illegible] organizer for the Amer- [illegible] of Labor, on the stand [illegible] at length from edito- [illegible] articles which have ap- [illegible] in the official publica- [illegible] Bolshevists, the I. W. W., [illegible] of anarchist and I. W. [illegible] held as text books by [illegible] how that they were en- [illegible] a movement to over- [illegible] Government by force [illegible] both tries and prop-

Continued on Page Four.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. [illegible] Walk to U. S. Agencies, Art Galleries, [illegible] Restaurants, Hotel Shops, Etc.—Adv.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER [illegible] Whitens, Preserves.—Advt.

Wales Now Demands A Local Parliament

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 12.—After the recent debate in the House of Commons on home rule all round, when it was evident the overworked Imperial Parliament was anxious to devolve purely legal legislation upon local assemblies, it was no surprise that a comprehensive measure of autonomy for Wales was demanded in a resolution moved by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff at the Welsh National Convention, held today at Llandrindod.

The Welsh resolution further asked that all functions of Government which were not by common consent Imperial concern should be conferred on a Parliament for Wales, and that pending the establishment of such Welsh Parliament every Government measure applicable to Wales should be so framed that easy and speedy transference of power be possible from the Imperial to the Welsh Parliament.

Mr. W. George, the Premier's brother, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

ORDER NEW STRIKE TO AID WIREMEN

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Instructed to Quit Work on Monday.

INVADES TELEPHONE FIELD

Federation of Labor Indorses the Action—Threat to Call Out Brokers' Operators.

The second day of the national telegraph strike found the Western Union Company and the Postal Telegraph Company still giving full and undelayed service. In consequence the officials of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union took steps which they hope will swell the ranks of the strikers.

A strike of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, called yesterday to be effective nationally on Monday morning, union leaders in this city said yesterday, would reach into every industry. They asserted that the brotherhood had a membership of 265,000 skilled workers, and that the organization's treasury had close to $1,000,000 available for the fight. Members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union regard the strike as an aid to them in their fight with the telegraph companies. They have been anxiously awaiting the action of the electrical workers.

The electrical workers, they said, included every unionized telephone operator in the United States. It was recalled that the girl operators who went out in New England, where the union is strong, caused Postmaster General Burleson to admit defeat.

Locally, the leaders professed to have no figures on the unionization of the switchboard operators, but from other sources the statement of telephone officials that not a single girl had joined the union ranks was substantiated.

It was predicted by union men that 50,000 members of the Electrical Workers' Union would answer the strike call on Monday and that before the week ended 100,000 would be out throughout the country.

When a resolution was introduced yesterday at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor indorsing the strike of the brotherhood it was carried unanimously. The Federation pledged itself to give full support to the walkout. In the debate that preceded the adoption of the resolution Postmaster General Burleson was vigorously assailed, the labor men declaring that any attempt to obtain "justice from the Post Office Department" in the strikes "would be futile."

Want Brokers' Men to Strike.

Efforts were made by the telegraphers yesterday to get the 3,500 telegraph operators employed by financial houses to strike. According to Percy Thomas, Deputy International President of the Telegraphers, the members of the Western Brokerage Division of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union will meet this afternoon to decide whether to go out. He predicted that they would strike. Tomorrow the members of the Eastern Division of the Brokers' Telegraphers will meet in this city to make their reply. It was ascertained definitely that the Eastern Brokers' men oppose going out, but if the strength of the organization west of Pittsburgh is as strong as reported, the local men will be forced out. President E. J. Ewing of the Eastern Division said his men handled two-thirds of the business of the New York Stock Exchange. He made the statement that a strike of his men would close the Exchange.

Action by Railway Telegraphers.

E. J. Manion of the Order of Railway Telegraphers issued orders yesterday directing members of the organization to refuse, after 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, to handle any commercial business offered. The Order of Railway Telegraphers has a membership of 70,000 employed in 30,000 offices in railroad stations. The order will hit the Western Union hardest since the Postal operates railroad telegraph stations only on the Chicago, Great Western, and Yazoo lines.

Percy Thomas announced that organizers had begun work in an attempt to induce the city's 3,000 messenger boys to join the strike. Although unorganized along union lines, the boys have

Continued on Page Seven.

Baby thrives on the life-giving nourishment of IMPERIAL GRANUM, the unsweetened FOOD for [illegible] Nursing and Babies.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

GREAT REVOLT OF FRENCH LABOR FEARED IN PARIS

Foreign Office Members Predict Serious Upheaval in General Strike Next Week.

SAY TROOPS WILL BE USED

Expect Suppression of Disorder, but Apprehend German Delay in Signing Peace Treaty.

TALK OF EUROPEAN STRIKE

General Walkout May Be Arranged at International Conference of Leaders.

Unions Warn the Government On Its "Catastrophic Policy."

PARIS, June 12.—The Executive Committee of the General Labor Federation declares in a note issued tonight that the "catastrophic economic and industrial policy of the Government" is alone to blame for the miners' strike, which on Monday will paralyze the coal production of the country and which, by reason of an agreement among the seven great unions, may lead to still graver consequences.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—The most bearish opinion concerning the outcome of the Peace Conference I have heard since the beginning was expressed this afternoon to the effect that Germany would find in the rapidly developing French industrial crisis a temporary escape from the necessity of signing the treaty. I cable it for what it is worth, because it comes from two members of the French Foreign Office, generally inclined to be optimistic.

In brief, their fear and expectation is that all France is to see next week the beginning of a violent period of disorder and rioting, that troops will be used against strikers, and that Germany will simply adopt a waiting policy in the hope of a French revolution.

First, to go back forty-eight hours: On Monday I cabled you the result of an interview with a French delegate plenipotentiary who was then very confident that the treaty would be signed by Germany on or before June 23. Today the frame of mind of that same plenipotentiary is entirely different. He does not seem sure of anything. I asked why there had been such a change of feeling in forty-eight hours.

"Because," replied the Quai d'Orsay man, his colleague agreeing, "on the day after the plenipotentiary seemed so hopeful, an order was issued for a general strike to begin next Monday, June 16. It is a conditional order, but the chances are that the strike will actually begin throughout France. The bulk of the workers are not eager for a strike; they think it is merely for a wider application of the recent eight-hour law. But the leaders have no such economic end as their motive. They aim at revolution, thinking the time is now ripe for it.

Government Will Use Troops.

"The Government will meet them on their own terms. As the rioters will be struggling to overthrow the present French Republic, the Government will not hesitate to use troops to suppress the disorder. Real trouble for June 16 seems inevitable, but the Government will win inside of a week. The troops will remain firm, and will not go over to the side of the rioters, as Longuet and other leaders seem to think. The soldiers are ready now at Marseilles, Lyons, Paris, and all other industrial centres.

"If the crisis comes, the bourgeoisie will not be idle spectators. Thousands of them will fight in the streets of Paris to preserve the Republic, regardless of what they think of Clemenceau or the

Continued on Page Two.

China Aflame Against Japan; Tokio Sends Warships There

TOKIO, June 11. (Associated Press.)—Advices received here from China show that there has been a serious spread of anti-Japanese agitation, especially in Shanghai, Hangkow, Nanking, and Canton, with indications that it may develop into a general anti-foreign movement. Several warships of the Japanese China squadron have been hurried to Shanghai.

Shipping at Chinese ports has virtually ceased, owing to a boycott, resulting in great monetary losses to steamship companies and exporters.

REPORT VILLISTAS CLOSE TO JUAREZ

Federal Forces Still in Control After Day of Great Anxiety.

CIVILIANS LEAVING THE CITY

Americans Reaching El Paso Say Fighting Has Begun—Infantry on the Way There.

JUAREZ, Mexico, June 12.—After a day of anxiety Juarez is still in the hands of Federal forces. Rebel troops are reported on three sides of the town at distances variously estimated at from two to twenty miles, the latter estimate being that of the Federal commander, General Francisco Gonzales.

Several times during the day there have been reports that the rebels were coming, which caused a scurrying indoors, but each time the report proved false. The military authorities are reticent about the whereabouts of the rebels, but the general belief is that to the east of Juarez they are just beyond rifle range of the Federal trenches. This belief is confirmed by observers with field glasses, who watched dust clouds moving from the southeast, indicating the presence of a considerable force of mounted men.

Five hundred Federal cavalry, which left in that direction early this morning, had not returned up to 8 o'clock tonight, but General Gonzales says he has been in constant touch with them through runners.

In the downtown district stores remained open as usual today, but there was a noticeable absence of customers. Many of the well-to-do residents have already sought refuge in El Paso, and others are prepared to go on a moment's notice.

Among the merchants such as remain here there is apparent a feeling of confidence that a change in Government will not work to their disadvantage. This is especially noticeable among the Americans, of whom there are many in business in Juarez. The people declare frankly that they have the fullest confidence that General Felipe Angeles will treat them as well as the Carranza authorities.

Unconfirmed reports were circulated on the streets early tonight that all civilians would be ordered from the streets at 9 o'clock tonight, and that all business establishments would be closed at that hour by the military.

EL PASO, Texas, June 12.—Americans returning from Juarez at 3:15 o'clock said they had been informed by Mexican officials that parties of Villa men had been reported approaching the Federal trenches at the Juarez race track, about a mile and a half south of the town. Other reports said the Villa troops had entered the race track.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon fighting between skirmish parties of Mexican Federals and the rebels of General Angeles was reported in progress in the vicinity of Juarez Agricultural College, four miles south of Juarez.

The 24th United States Infantry, stationed at Columbus, N. M., is on a special train coming to El Paso.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Mexican Embassy announced tonight that it had received this telegram from the Mexican Consul General at El Paso:

"Ciudad Juarez quiet; not a single Villista follower has approached the city and reports of fights and skirmishes given out by the press are entirely false. Main body of bandits under Villa and Angeles are over thirty miles south of Ciudad Juarez and in no condition to attack."

Baron Rothschild Drives an Autobus in Paris And Countess Punches Tickets as Strikebreaker

PARIS, June 12.—Some of the Parisian society people are taking a hand in strike-breaking for the purpose of assisting Paris to regain her much-needed street transportation service. Baron Henry Rothschild has been acting as a chauffeur of an autobus, making regular trips over a city route, while Countess Villestrey has been punching tickets in a subway station.

Many students have been furnished by the Central School of Engineering as drivers of subway trains.

The labor situation in Paris and vicinity showed few changes this morning. The strikes are continuing, although many individual strikers, tiring of idleness, are returning to work.

The manifestos and appeals being freely issued by the various organizations concerned with the strike make it appear that the leaders have no desire to go to extremes. They seemingly are ready to seize any good opportunity to avoid resorting to a general strike. The National Federation of Transportation Employes, for instance, has asked Premier Clemenceau for an appointment to enable it to lay before him the whole history of the subway, street-car, and omnibus labor movements. Similar negotiations between workers and employers of the metal industries are continuing.

The Executive Committee of the General Labor Federation has issued another long manifesto appealing to the Government to put an end to the general muddle in the national food supply system due to speculation and profiteering, which, by sending up the cost of living, are the principal causes of the strikes, the federation declares.

The National Council of the Miners' Federation has passed a resolution regretting the action of the Chamber of Deputies in rejecting its claims regarding the eight-hour day.

Members of the National Council of the Miners' Federation left for the provinces today to take to the unions instructions concerning a general strike, which, it is expected, will begin Monday.

WOODMANSTEN INN. A Real Farm in the heart of N. Y. City. Green Cauliflower now in Season.—Adv.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

MAGNIFICO—A quality cigar from Key West, with a rare bouquet, but mild. Exclusively in UNITED CIGAR STORES.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

KNOX'S RESOLUTION IS REPORTED; LEAGUE FIGHT ON IN SENATE TUESDAY; ALLIES' REPLY FINALLY AGREED UPON

GERMANS GET IT TOMORROW

Quicker Entry to League Possible If Conditions Are Met.

PUT NEW TERMS IN TREATY

Answer Will Be Incorporated in Present Document Rather Than Added.

MAKINO JOINS THE COUNCIL

Colonel House Is Leaving for London, Marking the Conclusion of the Conferences.

PARIS, June 12, (Associated Press.)—Complete accord has been reached in principle on all questions connected with the reply to the German counterproposals on peace. This statement was made in responsible quarters tonight.

French and American conference circles are highly gratified at this favorable turn after the prolonged differences of the last fortnight, verging on a deadlock. The accord includes the Silesian question, the proposed admission of Germany to the League of Nations, and reparations, which were the chief subjects of difference among the delegates.

The agreement in principle leaves only the details and drafting to be attended to, which it is said could be accomplished by Friday night, though the expectation is that actual delivery of the document to the Germans will not take place before Saturday night.

The accord concerning the admission of Germany to the League is the same as drawn by Lord Robert Cecil and Colonel House, with the omission of the fourth condition, requiring Germany to abandon compulsory military service. M. Clemenceau, President of the Conference, contested this condition as likely to precipitate the same question in France, and the Council finally dropped it.

Germany Can Hasten League Entry.

No time has been fixed for Germany's entrance, but if she conforms to the conditions it is expected that she will be represented at the first meeting of the assembly.

The Silesian settlement is based on a plebiscite for the disputed Polish-German region.

It has been decided to incorporate the reply in the treaty itself rather than to present it as a supplemental document. It will contain about 25,000 words.

Baron Makino, Japanese delegate, today joined President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando, and the council known as the Big Four will hereafter be styled the Big Five.

The decision adding Baron Makino to the council is explained by the fact that his Government must receive an opportunity for full concurrence if full adherence is expected. His entry into the council meeting today necessitated rearranging the entire reply, article by article.

The Council of Four reached an agreement in principle on the admission of Germany to the League of Nations last night and left the drafting of the details to André Tardieu, who completed his work this morning.

Captain Tardieu called on Colonel E. M. House just before the latter left for London tonight and they exchanged congratulations on the favorable conclusion of the work.

The departure of Colonel House is the first absence of an American delegate and marks, it is believed, the near approach of the conclusion of the conference.

The delivery of the allied reply to the Germans will be made by messenger and without ceremony.

Hearing on Balkan Boundaries.

Dr Karl Kramarz, Premier of Czechoslovakia, and M. Bratiano, Prime Minister of Rumania, were heard yesterday by the Council of Foreign Ministers relative to the boundaries in which their respective countries are interested.

Today the hearing was resumed and an agreement was reached regarding the Czechoslovakian frontier, but M. Bratiano, the Rumanian Prime Minister, was not altogether satisfied with the proposed boundary between his country and Hungary, and asked that decision be delayed so that he might be able to go to Bucharest and consult with his Government.

Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, has sent a second note to the Peace Conference Secretariat. The note deals with the repatriation of Austrian diplomatic officials who are now in South America without resources.

The conditions for the admission of Germany to the League of Nations embodied in the report of Lord Robert Cecil and Colonel House are:

First—The establishment of a stable Government.

Second—The signing of the treaty of peace.

Third—The loyal execution of the peace treaty.

The proposed fourth condition, relative to Germany's abolishing compulsory military service, is now omitted. It was considered that the treaty sufficiently provided for Germany's disarmament.

"MANDALAY," Special Trips June 15 & 22. Regular Daily Trips begin TUESDAY, June 24.—Advt.

Paris Expects a Cabinet Upset in Germany Before the Allies' Final Terms Are Accepted

PARIS, June 12, (Associated Press.)—The attitude of the German delegation on the signing of the Peace Treaty is not clear, because the delegates as yet are unaware of the exact nature of the instrument they are called upon to ratify, owing to the conflicting earlier reports on the extent of the modifications accorded to them.

The French, who alone have had an opportunity of sounding the members of the German delegation informally on the prospective changes, believe that neither the present delegation nor the present Government will sign, but they look for the immediate installation of a Radical Socialist Administration, which will accept the treaty.

American diplomatic information from Berlin seems to indicate an increasing probability of the treaty being signed if a plebiscite in Silesia is granted and admission to the League of Nations is promised. The convention of majority Socialists at Weimar is expected to put pressure on the Ebert-Scheidemann Government to accept the best terms obtainable.

Military reports from Berlin, however, reflect the French viewpoint that signature of the terms is improbable. Monarchist and conservative forces are developing increasing strength with the improvement in the discipline and numbers of volunteer troops, who are said to give only surface allegiance to the present Government and whose leaders oppose the signature of the treaty unless important changes in principle are made.

Marshal Foch and General Weygand had two conferences yesterday with Premier Clemenceau at which they discussed the immediate resumption of hostilities and a concerted advance by the Allies, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris. The general opinion is, the writer adds, that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has committed himself too far to be able to sign the treaty.

BIG FOUR DECIDES TO BACK KOLCHAK

Send Reply Extending to His Government Aid in Food and War Supplies.

IS VIRTUAL RECOGNITION

Start Made Toward Framing a Constitution for Constituent Assembly to Pass On.

PARIS, June 12, (Associated Press.)—The reply sent by the Council of Four today to the note of Admiral Kolchak extends to him and his associates in the all-Russian Government at Omsk the support set forth in the original letter of the council to Kolchak. This is interpreted here as meaning de facto recognition of the Omsk Government. The reply reads:

The Allied and Associated Powers wish to acknowledge the receipt of Admiral Kolchak's reply to their note of May 26. They welcome the terms of that reply, which seem to them to be in substantial agreement with the propositions they had made and to contain satisfactory assurances for the freedom, self-government and peace of the Russian people and their neighbors.

They are therefore willing to extend to Admiral Kolchak and his associates the support set forth in their original letter.

(Signed) LLOYD GEORGE,
WILSON,
CLEMENCEAU,
MAKINO.

Original Message to Kolchak.

Following is the text of the dispatch originally sent to Admiral Kolchak:

"Paris, May 26, 1919.

"The Allied and Associated Powers feel that the time has come when it is necessary for them once more to make clear the policy they propose to pursue in regard to Russia.

"It has always been a cardinal axiom of the Allied and Associated Powers to avoid interference in the internal affairs of Russia. Their original intervention was made for the sole purpose of assisting those elements in Russia which wanted to continue the struggle against German autocracy and to free their country from German rule, and in order to rescue the Czechoslovaks from the danger of annihilation at the hands of the Bolshevist forces.

"Since the signature of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, they have kept forces in various parts of Russia. Munitions and supplies have been sent to assist those associated with them, at a very considerable cost. No sooner, however, did the Peace Conference assemble than they endeavored to bring peace and order to Russia by inviting representatives of all the warring Governments within Russia to meet them in the hope that they might be able to arrange a permanent solution of the Russian problem.

"This proposal, and a later offer to relieve the distress among the suffering millions of Russia, broke down through the refusal of the Soviet Government to accept the fundamental conditions of suspending hostilities while negotiations for the work of relief were proceeding.

"Some of the allied and associated Governments are now being pressed to withdraw their troops and to incur no further expense in Russia, on the ground that continued intervention shows no prospect of producing an early settlement. They are prepared, however, to continue their assistance on the lines laid down below, provided they are

Continued on Page Two.

Drooping, ailing Babies are revived and strengthened by IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food.—Advt.

AUSTRIAN REDS TO TAKE CONTROL

London Hears Communist Government Will Be Proclaimed on Sunday.

MAY JOIN WITH MAGYARS

Peace Conference Leaders Disturbed by Apparent Revival of Bolshevism.

LONDON, June 12.—A Communist Government will be proclaimed in Austria on Sunday with promise of immediate success, according to information in Government circles here.

The best information indicates that about 40 per cent. of the Austrian Army is Bolshevist. The Communists are expected to align themselves quickly with the Hungarian Communists, whose recent military successes are thought to have strengthened them.

The Austro-Hungarian situation as a whole is viewed here as decidedly serious.

Bela Kun Not Invited to Paris.

PARIS, June 12, (Associated Press.)—Bolshevism and a discussion of the position of Bela Kun, Foreign Minister of the Hungarian Soviet Government, figure prominently in the deliberations of both the Council of Four and the Council of Foreign Ministers.

While the text of the reply of Bela Kun to the telegram from M. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, demanding that he cease hostilities against the Czechoslovaks or suffer the consequences, has not been published in Paris, it is apparently unsatisfactory. Official denial is made of Bela Kun's statement that he had been invited to the Peace Conference. He was told in M. Clemenceau's dispatch that he would not be invited to the conference if he did not cease fighting, and this was twisted into an invitation to Paris. Reports to the conference, however, show that his position has been strengthened by the prospect that his Government may receive limited recognition through possible negotiations.

Military reverses suffered by Admiral Kolchak's troops in southeastern Russia have caused some uneasiness in conference circles, those reported since Bela Kun's success against the Czechs being viewed with especial concern. The strengthening of the Bolshevist hold in Moscow by the interruption of the advance of the Esthonians against Petrograd is also the source of uneasiness.

The Bolshevist peril, which was apparently on the decline a few weeks ago, is again commanding attention from all delegations here. No effort is being made to conceal the menace that the Hungarian Bolsheviki offer to Poland as well as to Czechoslovakia. Austria is looked upon as a fertile ground for Bolshevism, and if it went under Bolshevist control, with a part of Czechoslovakia, the Bolsheviki would hold the wedge in Central Europe which would put them on three sides of Poland, which is already hard pressed by the Germans on the west.

Buoyed up by their recent victories against the Czechs, the Hungarians apparently are determined to capture Pressburg, an important industrial city on the Danube and the Czechs' chief river port. The Czech armies are being reorganized under French officers, the Italian officers previously in command having been replaced. The conference, however, is much worried by reports indicating that the Hungarians have practically all the old Austrian Army's ar-

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

RESOLUTION IS MODIFIED

Committee Strikes Out Pledge to Intervene in European War.

KNOX TO START DEBATE

Democrats Plan Filibuster and Republicans Doubt Success Before Treaty Signing.

ROUND ROBIN ALTERNATIVE

Scheme to Impress Peace Conference with Determination of League Opponents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—After futile resistance by Democratic members, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today voted to report favorably the Knox resolution calling on the Peace Conference at Paris to amend the League of Nations covenant, so as to allow any nation to postpone joining the League.

The committee struck out the fifth section, which provided that, in the event of any eventuality threatening the peace of the world, the United States would "consult with other powers affected, with the view to devising means for the removal of such 'menace,'" the United States entering the conflict as it did in the world war.

Later, in the Senate, Mr. Knox obtained unanimous consent to have the resolution received from the committee. This put the resolution before the Senate, which will take it up in debate next Tuesday.

Republican leaders admitted tonight that it would be extremely difficult to muster enough votes to adopt the resolution. Senator Hitchcock, Democrat of Nebraska, ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, predicted that the Senate would reject the resolution. The Democratic program, as understood tonight, is to filibuster, so as to block a vote before Germany signs the treaty. The Republicans admit that, if the Democrats attempt to filibuster, the resolution may be held up until too late to accomplish its object.

Plan Another "Round Robin."

If the Democrats succeed in their filibuster, the Republicans plan to offer a "round robin" in the Senate, putting upon record those favoring the Knox measure. This would be done in time to have the "round robin" cabled to Paris and communicated to the Peace Conference. It would serve as a warning to the conferees that those signing the "round robin" were opposed to the League of Nations as drafted and that opposition to it would be carried out when the Treaty of Peace came before the uppper body for ratification.

Republican leaders talked today of invoking the closure rule against any filibuster, but this, Senator Knox said, probably would fail. It requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate to put closure into effect, and the Republicans, it is regarded as certain, could not command such support. The only alternative to closure, so far as Republican leaders see, is the "round robin."

The tense feeling that prevails in the Senate over the Knox resolution was disclosed when the Foreign Relations Committee took up the measure before the Senate met. Democratic antagonism was evinced in attempts by Senator Hitchcock and other minority members to amend the resolution by "drawing its teeth," as one of the Senators put it. Republican members of the committee, with the exception of Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, stood solidly for reporting the resolution. Mr. McCumber, who favors the League of Nations, aligned himself with the Democrats.

After a long discussion, the committee, by a vote of 8 to 7, voted to report the resolution favorably. Those in favor were Senators Lodge, Knox, Brandegee, Fall, Johnson of California, New, Borah, and Moses. Those against were Senators Hitchcock, Williams, Smith of Arizona, Pittman, Shields, and Swanson, Democrats, and Senator McCumber, Republican. Senator Harding, Republican, who would have voted for, and Senator Pomerene, Democrat, who would have voted against the resolution, were absent.

Votes Taken in Committee.

It was by a vote of 8 to 6 that the Committee struck out the section of the resolution pledging this nation to assist in securing the peace of Europe. A previous effort to strike out the section, on a motion offered by Senator Lodge, was defeated by a tie vote of seven to seven, Senators Fall and McCumber voting with the Democrats. Senator Fall later moved to reconsider the vote, and then the Committee eliminated the section. Mr. McCumber continued to vote with the Democrats.

In advance of the vote on the Lodge motion Senator Pittman of Nevada endeavored to have committee action on the resolution postponed until June 16. This motion was in line with the purpose to delay final action until after the treaty of peace had been signed. Mr. Pittman's motion was defeated, nine to six. Senator McCumber this time voted with the Republicans.

Senator Hitchcock then moved that the Committee delay action until Acting Secretary Polk could appear to inform the

Committee what effect the adoption of the resolution might be expected to have on the conclusion of the peace negotiations and to reveal in confidence any other information bearing upon the matter that the Committee might want. This was voted down, nine to six.

Senator Hitchcock attacked the resolution as "dangerous." He argued that the preamble was particularly obnoxious in asserting that the constitutional rights of the United States had been prejudiced in the draft of the League of Nations covenant. He also objected to the assertion in the preamble that the "treaty, as drawn, contains principles, guarantees and undertakings obliterative of legitimate race and national aspirations, oppressive of weak nations and peoples, and destructive of human progress and liberty."

The Nebraska Senator moved that the entire preamble be eliminated. This motion was lost, 8 to 6. The resolution then was ordered favorably reported. Within half an hour Senator Knox, in the Senate, asked for unanimous consent to have the committee's report received. Senator Robinson of Arkansas blocked the request with objection. A little later Mr. Robinson informed that the Republicans would not attempt to bring the resolution up until next week, consenting to adjournment until Monday, withdrew his objection, whereupon Mr. Knox renewed his request for unanimous consent and the report was received by the Senate.

Knox to Sound the Keynote.

Mr. Knox will lead the fight for the resolution on Tuesday with a keynote speech. He will tell the Senate that unless the covenant is changed at Paris the effort to amend will be continued to a finish in the Senate. Opponents of the League, he will inform the Senate, will accept no compromise. If the Paris Conference will amend the covenant agreement, he will argue, it will obviate the probable eventuality of amendments that may have to be acted upon at a subsequent time by the conferees.

Commenting on his resolution today, Mr. Knox said he would fight for it "to the end."

"I have no regret that I have undertaken the effort embraced in the resolution," said Mr. Knox, "Whether the resolution will pass the Senate or not, I do not know. So far as I am aware, no canvass has been made of Senators.

"The resolution is in the interest purely of expediting rather than retarding peace. If passed by the Senate and heeded by the Peace Conference, it will save time and mean that peace will be secured much sooner than otherwise. Such a course would save the time required for the Senate to amend the treaty, and send it back to the Peace Conference for further consideration.

"I cannot undertake to predict whether the Peace Conference will heed the resolution if the Senate passes it. If it does not, and the Senate should dissent from the League covenant, our skirts will be clear of blame for delay. The resolution has been carefully framed, so that even those Senators who approve the League covenant, but wish time to study it, can vote for it consistently.

"There are numerous precedents for this action," Mr. Knox continued. "Under the Constitution the Senate is to advise and consent to treaties, and this advice may be given at any time. There have been instances where the Senate has instructed the President to negotiate a treaty. There have been others where consent has been given conditionally. The theory that the Senate cannot take any action until the signed treaty is before it is not founded upon the fact.

"I hold, however, that the circumstances of this situation are not governed by precedents. We are dealing with new conditions of tremendous importance to the people of the United States. There are no precedents to guide, because these simple conditions never arisen. But the principle that the Senate is entirely within its rights in advising with respect to a treaty before the treaty is actually signed is well established."

Resolution Widely Commended.

Senator Knox said he had received an avalanche of letters and telegrams commending his action in offering the resolution. Many of them, he said, came from Democrats. They had poured in, he said, from every section of the country. Among the telegrams were several from prominent Southern Democrats.

An analysis of the probable attitude of the Senate on the Knox resolution indicates that at least four Republicans—McNary, McCumber, Norris, and Colt—are likely to vote against it. Among the Democrats Senators Reed and Gore are put down as favoring it, while Senators Chamberlain, Thomas, Kirby, Myers, and Smith of South Carolina, are regarded as "doubtful." In any event, it is conceded, the vote on the resolution, if reached, will be close.

RESENT SENATORS' CHARGES.

London Papers Deny League Is Framed for British Interests.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 11.—Most English papers fight shy of comment on the American controversies over the League of Nations, but The Westminster Gazette and The Star tonight both protest against the assertions that the covenant is framed more in the British interest than in the interests of the United States. The Westminster Gazette says:

"There is no foundation for the idea which certain American Senators seem to entertain that Lloyd George outwitted President Wilson and induced him to go further in committing his country than he originally intended. What is true, and as true in Europe as in America, is that large numbers of people, who assented to the idea as long as it remained vague and general, are alarmed to find that it requires certain voluntary surrenders of complete sovereignty and certain positive obligations which they had not previously understood. That is undeniably true and the discovery of it has the double effect of causing some honest men serious perplexity and of arming some politicians with effective battle cries against opponents who can be plausibly charged with compromising the independence of their countries."

The Star says:

"President Wilson, in our view, is the true and only begetter of the League. All the drive behind it came from him, and those of us here who believe in his ideals. British opinion has all along been immobile and inert and it has been hard to arouse it, as all Leaguers on this side know too well. Our jingoes and our imperialists have been skeptical, and in many cases cynically scornful. The last thought in the minds of the British Leaguers was the conception of it as an insurance policy for the British Empire. Rather than risk any quarrel with America we would prefer to abandon the League, with all its freight of human hopes."

WOULD QUALIFY COVENANT.

Resolution in Senate Limiting Guarantee of National Sovereignty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A qualifying resolution, through which the United States might reserve to itself the right to accept Article X. of the League of Nations, after consideration of the obligations imposed, which involve guaranteeing the territorial integrity and political independence of nations which are members of the League, was offered today by Senator Sterling, Republican, of South Dakota.

This is the third resolution of a qualifying nature to be presented to the Senate in the opposition to the League of Nations covenant. It opens a fight on what is regarded by many of those Senators who oppose the League as the most objectionable clause in the covenant. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the ratification of the terms of the treaty of peace, including the covenant for a League of Nations, lately proposed by the allied powers and associated nations to Germany, and to Austria, should be on the following express conditions, or reservations, to be attached to and become a part of said treaty and covenant, and not otherwise:

"That the United States of America, in view of their remote situation with reference to European States or other States of the Eastern Hemisphere, and their more immediate interest in the territorial integrity and free institutions of the sovereign States of the Western Hemisphere, and policies concerning which, and the cordial relations with which the United States will endeavor to maintain, expressly reserve to themselves the right to determine, through the Congress, the justice or expediency of any fulfillment on the part of the United States of the obligations contained in, or imposed by, Article X. of the covenant for a League of Nations, so far as such obligations, at any time, apply to the situation of any State, or States, of the Eastern Hemisphere."

Numerous Senators who oppose the League of Nations covenant are of the opinion that the logical way to make changes they want is through qualifying resolutions. By this means, they assert, the United States would simply express dissent from the clauses objected to, reserving the privilege of acting, as emergency arose, upon any proposed fulfillment of implied obligation. Other opponents of the League insist that whatever changes the Senate may make in the covenant should be through direct amendment.

TURKS ARRIVE IN PARIS.

Party Receives No Official Reception—Is Taken to Vaucresson.

PARIS, June 12.—The Turkish peace delegation, which reached Toulon yesterday, arrived at the Lyons Station here at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The party was accompanied by a French naval lieutenant and a captain from the staff of Gen. Franchet d'Esprey, the Allied commander in the Near East.

There was no official reception given the delegation at the station. The party remained in its car, which was sent to Vaucresson, in the suburbs.

The mission consists of twelve persons headed by Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier.

"I come to France," Damad Ferid said, "like the other delegates, in a semi-official mission, animated by the best intentions to enlighten the Allies on the situation in my country. We belong to the party which for a long time has formed the greatness of Turkey."

The chief of the Turkish delegation described his persecution by the Committee of Union and Progress, and said that the delegation was compelled to embark incognito because the Young Turks sought to prevent its departure.

NOTE TREATY PUBLICATION.

Hague Papers Comment on Presentation of Text by The Times.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 12.—The fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES published the full text of the peace conditions, the first publication of the treaty draft in America, was commented on here by all the papers, especially as the peace conditions have been on sale here for two weeks, being been published in book form by the Germans in French, English, and German.

Most of the news of the Paris conference comes here via New York, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is quoted daily.

READY TO CONVOY WILSON SHIP

Destroyers Designated, but the George Washington Waits.

BREST, June 12.—Captain Edward McCauley, Jr., of the United States transport George Washington, and Commander F. V. McNair of the destroyer Woolsey, have not yet received instructions concerning their sailing for Antwerp to meet President Wilson.

The Woolsey, together with the destroyers Tarbell, Yarnall, and Wickes, which were part of the destroyer force which marked the path of the NC-4 in her transatlantic flight, have been designated to convoy the President's ship homeward.

GREAT LABOR REVOLT FEARED IN PARIS

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

personnel of his Ministry. They will help the Government, partly because of their resentment at being sold out to Germany by the French labor leaders.

"This thing was bound to come to France sooner or later, if not now, next Winter, and it is better to have it now and have it over with. But it is going seriously to upset the plans of the Peace Conference, and perhaps indefinitely delay the signing of the treaty.

"Nobody is more thoroughly satisfied with yesterday's order for a general French strike than Brockdorff-Rantzau. One of our own Government mediators, who has seen the German delegates, says their attitude changed over night. At the outset of his manoeuvring, Brockdorff-Rantzau said there were only two vital questions on which he would have to insist to the end on a change in the treaty. They were the questions of reparation and the eastern frontier. Today Brockdorff-Rantzau pretends there is a third vital question, and that the whole matter of the western boundary will have to be reconstructed. He is banking on the likelihood of this general strike. He is hoping that France will be in such a condition socially and industrially that she will have few troops to spare for an invasion of Germany, and that, with the French eliminated, Lloyd George will do the rest to save Germany."

I asked these men of the Quai d'Orsay if the Government was doing anything to stave off the general strike and if the Government did not have the some wartime legal authority to avert such a disaster now that it had during the hostilities with Germany, when one strike after another was stopped before it could really get started.

Military Power Weaker.

"The Government has got the same legal authority, but not the same power," was the reply. "Since hostilities ceased on Nov. 11 France has demobilized 2,500,000 men, who have returned to industry, so there is no control over them now, as when they were militarized. The only way the Government could prevent a general strike would be to order the employers to grant all demands. That would mean more demands and another threat of a general strike very soon."

I asked if even a temporary staving off of the strike for the sake of getting peace signed would not be worth while at any cost to the employers, in the same way that staving off the strikes during the last years had justified any methods; if the first essential to the welfare of France today was not to end the existing state of war, just as the winning of battles had been prior to Nov. 11.

If the Government staved off the strike now by compelling the employers to grant all demands," the Quai d'Orsay man replied, "the Germans would know it was only postponed and inevitable, and they would still wait, refusing to sign. So nothing would be gained, and the revolutionary labor leaders go to the extreme they now threaten by this general strike, there is nothing to do but to fight it out now. When we have won and convinced Germany that it can depend upon her own soldiers to keep order at home, one can resume the task of compelling Germany to sign this treaty or take the consequences."

This personal gloomy opinion of two French officials may or may not be justified by the facts. Perhaps it can be dismissed on the strength of the old-fashioned saying that the night is always blackest just before the morning star. But Paris is extremely anxious.

Two Kinds of Concessions.

The proposed concessions to Germany in the treaty draft now under revision may be divided into two classes: (1) Material changes in the matter of frontiers; (2) reparation regulations and immaterial changes suggested merely to enable the German delegates to tell their people that they got something at Versailles. The present delay by the Big Four is due chiefly to the fact that France has opposed granting anything in either of these groups of real and only apparent concessions.

The French reasons for not yielding anything in the way of money or territory are obvious. Her objections to letting Brockdorff-Rantzau "save his face" are psychological, and in effect are that to give Germany an inch encourages her to think she can get a mile, if not immediately, in the near future. In support of this argument the French Foreign Office is laying much stress on the fact that German public opinion is already getting dangerously optimistic as to the outcome because of the mere fact that concessions have been demanded by Lloyd George.

The very report that Brockdorff-Rantzau is more cheerful now than when he arrived at Versailles a month ago is looked upon in the Quai d'Orsay as a danger signal. The German press is exaggerating reports of the French labor strikes, and intimating that many French troops are in a state of mutiny, all of which is attributed by the French at the Peace Conference to the fact that the enemy now sees a chance of winnig a victory at Versailles.

What is considered in some quarters as a "trivial" concession to Germany in letting her into the League of Nations this year. But France bitterly opposes that on a ground that seems curious to those looking forward to a gradual decrease of national armaments. The League provides for equality among members. That is, the other nations will be compelled to reduce their armies in the same way as Germany is compelled by the treaty itself.

But, despite these objections, France is now expected to yield enough to Lloyd George and Wilson to get the treaty finished this week.

In L'Echo de Paris, this morning, Pertinax in a heavily censored article, deplores the tendency of British writers to attribute all good motives to England and America and charge France with being actuated at the Peace Conference by nothing but fear and anger. He says such doctrine means no good to the future relations between France and England. Then, he adds, the French losses in the war were so much greater than England's, because France had to bear the brunt while England was recovering from a state of unpreparedness, for which, he says, Lloyd George was to blame.

FIGHT AT WEIMAR TO SAVE CABINET

Noske and Scheidemann Lead Struggle at Majority Socialist Convention.

BERNSTEIN RAISES STORM

Declares Entente's Terms Rise from Necessity—Defends the Eastern Boundary Set.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WEIMAR, June 10.—It is good, and necessary at times, to get away from the nightmare—for such it still is—of Berlin, with all its grim memories of Prussianism and militarism, to get away from the nouveau riche among the German cities to such a place as Weimar, the fine old picturesque town of Goethe, Schiller, Liszt, Herder and Wieland, lying, hawthorn and lilac decked, in the green heart of Germany; and if Germany is to have any solid grounds for hope she, too, must turn from the Berlin spirit, which has blasted everything, back to the Weimar spirit, which invigorates and inspires anew.

That the National Assembly, save on one occasion, met on this classic ground is a sign of a turning away from the tradition of blood and iron, with which Berlin is so intimately associated.

The Majority Socialist Party, too, has chosen Weimar for the place of meeting of its first annual conference under the new régime. It was a well dressed assembly representing 1,250,000 Socialists, which gathered in the National Theatre here this afternoon. Today's business was almost entirely of a formal nature but signs were not wanting that storms might develop during the next sitting.

In conversation this afternoon with Herr Noske, Minister of Defense, he told me that he merely laughed at all the talk of a military dictatorship and of a revival of militarism.

"Do you think," he said, "that the soldiers will fight to restore the Kaiser to the throne, or to make a dictator out of Ludendorff, or "—this with a smile—"even me? At first some officers did try to use the army for their own purposes, but the men have now to be handled otherwise than was the case before the revolution.

"I make a point of going about and addressing the army on political questions. In the presence of the officers I try to make it a Socialist army, so that it will never be used against Socialists. I think the results of this have been good."

As to the situation in the East, Noske said he viewed matters not without alarm. Eighty thousand refugees from Posen, mostly German colonists, were protesting that they would not accept any Government agreement to peace terms regarding East Germany. He had warned the people there repeatedly against any local irresponsible action, but he could not guarantee that they would not break loose, nor did he think that the militarists would be tempted by any adventure in the East.

The army was becoming more reliable and the promotion of non-commissioned officers was bringing about the creation of an officers' corps quite unlike that which existed under the old régime.

Bernstein Defends Entente Proposals.

WEIMAR, June 12, (Associated Press.)—Eduard Bernstein, the Independent Socialist leader, startled the Majority Socialist Convention here today by declaring that the peace conditions arose from recognized necessities, even though they were hard and some were "unbearable." The audience shouted in protest and Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, and Herr Dittmann asked about Eastern Germany, whereupon Herr Bernstein replied, to the amazement of the assembly.

If we follow the map as it is governed by language we will see it follows, with a few exceptions, the lines set by the Entente."

Philip Scheidemann, the Chancellor, made an address in which he ignored most of the criticisms aimed against him. His speech was well received.

During the session today Noske said: —"We are still in office and we will stick, because it is our duty to save the German people."

The Minister's declaration was in answer to the criticisms of radical members who are attempting to force Noske and Premier Scheidemann from the Executive Committee of the party. Herr Scheidemann decided at the last moment to postpone his speech of defense until tomorrow. A number of Socialist members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting.

Herr Noske, taking up the charges against him in order, defended himself in his usual violent manner of speaking. He said that he knew when he accepted his present post that he had a sorry task which would gain him criticism.

The Minister, who is called by his enemies "the bloodhound of the revolution," declared that his troops had saved Germany from chaos. He insisted that the troops which he had sent to help suppress disorders in Munich and Leipsic were dispatched at the requests of the Bavarian and Saxon Governments and not on his initiative.

He concluded with the sensational announcement that the Schuetzen Division, some of the officers of which were implicated in the death of the Spartacide Liebknecht, has been disloyal in having dealings with the Independent Socialists.

Eduard Bernstein is expected to make a conciliatory speech tomorrow in an attempt to restore unity in the party.

SAY POOR ARE DEPRIVED.

Vienna Papers Charge Speculation in American Foodstuffs.

VIENNA, June 10, (Associated Press.) —The Vienna newspapers are denouncing alleged speculation in American foodstuffs imported here for the poor, but which are said to be bought up by speculators and sold at high prices.

Bacon, which is supposed to be sold at $1 a kilogram, it is charged, is resold by the speculators in the form of sausages at $3 a kilogram. Ham is selling at $5 a kilogram, while exorbitant prices are asked for flour. Some of the foodstuffs also are imported from Italy.

Charges are made that Vienna merchants are selling food to Switzerland. It is also declared that the food trust organized during the war continues in operation, thereby promoting Bolshevism, and that while sick children get only a pint of condensed milk daily, wealthy persons are able to buy cow's milk.

FOR GENERAL STRIKE THROUGHOUT EUROPE

French, English, Italian, and Belgian Labor Leaders to Make Plans Tomorrow.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 12.—The attitude of the labor representatives at their meeting yesterday was pretty much as expected. Without actually declaring an immediate general strike, they came sufficiently near to it to satisfy the most extreme section of their supporters by issuing violent manifestoes and by announcing the intention of, firstly, taking measures for an international general strike at a conference fixed for Saturday with English, Italian, and Belgian labor leaders, and, secondly, declaring a strike of all miners and other labor bodies concerned with the handling and transport of coal if their demands are not granted by Monday next. Without coal neither transportation nor factories can function for more than a brief period, so that the latter decision is equivalent to a threat of a general strike for Monday.

To understand the labor situation here, which is big with importance, not only for the future of international labor congresses, but also—in relations to the Peace Conference—for the destiny of the world, it must be understood that two impulses are behind the present agitation. One is political, the other professional. These two impulses sometimes are separate, sometimes combined, sometimes actually conflicting.

Thus, it was originally the intention of the Executive Committee of the labor federations—which yesterday decided to discuss the matter of the international general strike with their foreign comrades next Saturday—to follow the course of gradual preparation and propaganda for a big international movement after peace was signed, which the promoters hoped would enable them to replace the capitalist régime with a dictatorship of the proletariat. For the League of Nations, (which they brand as a capitalist organization,) they proposed as a substitute an international federation of workers. In other words, they wished to extend to France and the rest of Europe the régime which Lenin established in Russia, although, in view of the higher state of civilization of the Western European nations, they claimed the change could be so made as to be unaccompanied by the bloodshed and tyranny which characterized the sway of the Russian Bolsheviki.

So far the question is wholly professional, but the motion voted contained also political elements in its protest against, first, the delay in signing peace; second, the high cost of living; third, the threat of new taxes on the consumer; fourth, intervention against Russia and Hungarians revolutions, and, fifth, the delay in demobilization.

This decision forced the hand of the Executive Committee, which announced late last night, after its meeting, its intention to plan an immediate international general strike with their foreign comrades on Saturday. It also issued a protest against the attempts made to break the existing strikes, thus combining a professional with a political impulse, and called upon the Government to take prompt measures for reducing prices.

The upshot of the whole matter is that the Executive Committee has been reluctantly driven forward virtually immediate action at a moment it knows to be ill-chosen, when national sentiment is hostile. The leaders will doubtless try for further delay, but the likelihood of their succeeding seems to have been lessened in consequence of yesterday's decisions.

AUSTRIAN REDS TO TAKE CONTROL

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

tillery, none having been surrendered, and consequently are much better equipped than the Czechs.

The President of Czechoslovakia, Thomas Masaryk, is appealing to the conference daily for assistance.

Official reports have been received declaring that the Czechs have crossed the temporary boundaries fixed by the conference. Consequently, the Czechs are not considered blameless.

Bela Kun's troops are parading Rumanian prisoners through the streets of Budapest, and gaining strength because of military victories, although 100,000 iron workers are reported to be hostile to the Bolsheviki and are keeping their own guards patroling the city along with the Red Guards.

Concern in Prague and Vienna.

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VIENNA, June 6, (via Paris, June 12).—The sudden revelation that the strength and spirits of the Hungarian Bolsheviki, which were noted the other day as gaining rather than diminishing, is causing the deepest concern in Prague and Vienna. I have just received reliable information from Prague to the effect that the new Czech republic is in danger of losing all Slovakia because of Hungarian military successes and propaganda.

Ninety battalions of troops have been sent from the neighborhood of Prague into Slovakia in an attempt to save the situation. Trains are leaving Prague for the East all crowded with troops. A despatch from Pressburg says Slovakia has been put under a military dictatorship.

The Czech Republic, which got off to a good start, seemed to be making more progress than other nations, is not any too strong internally, and the Slovak defection is a serious threat to its existence.

The non-resistant attitude of Austria, combined with the new aggressiveness on the part of the Hungarians, makes it more than ever possible that Bolshevism will sweep west to Switzerland.

BUDAPEST RATIONS CUT.

Marriages Increase, Despite Difficulty of Living in Capital.

BERLIN, June 10, (Associated Press.)—Conditions in Budapest, especially those incident to the shortage in metal money, are described by a special correspondent of the Tageblatt of Berlin. Bela Kun, the Communist leader, the correspondent says, has issued a huge amount of paper money with which all labor is paid, but which the peasants refuse to accept, with the result that two pounds of beef cost the equivalent of $24 to $26 at the peace time rate of exchange and two pounds of fat or butter $60.

"The weekly meat ration," the correspondent continues," has fallen from 750 grams to 120 grams. Bela Kun has given permission for residents of Budapest to make personal trips to the country to collect food, allowing them to bring fifty pounds, but even that is useless because the peasants will not take paper money, declaring it is worthless paper.

"The latest Bela Kun plan to relieve the situation is to send the unproductive classes and other bourgeoisie to the country. He is also considering a plan of remelting the silver and gold he has confiscated.

"All the stores in Budapest are closed, even the book stores, on the order of Bela Kun, because the population showed an unlooked-for talent in buying goods in order to get rid of the worthless money wherever its acceptance was obligatory. The restaurants are open only at meal times and the cafes only from 6 to 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 to 9 o'clock at night.

"No one may be in the streets after 10 o'clock at night, and private houses may have no lights after 11 o'clock. Every gathering is forbidden and only family circles can meet together.

"The Hotel Hungaria, the former social centre of Budapest, on the Danube, is occupied by the people's commissaries. Barricades have been built around it and machine guns placed behind the barricades.

"The deficit in the return from the State railroads in May jumped to 3,000,000 crowns and, consequently, the railroad fares on June 1 were increased 200 per cent.

"The number of marriages, oddly enough, has increased astonishingly. The normal average for the months of April and May was 2,500, but from March 20 to the middle of May, 1919, the number rose to 10,000. This is due to the ease with which marriage is possible. The newly married couples, however, have the greatest difficulty in finding homes even though Bela Kun has confiscated all the palaces and public buildings. The baths and cures are reserved for the proletariat. It is impossible to have linen laundered. Operations in hospitals are almost impossible and the conditions in the hospitals are bad.

"The picture in the streets of Budapest is entirely changed. No more are hawkers and newspaper vendors seen. Automobiles and cabs have been confiscated. The Danube steamers are idle with the red flag floating from their masts."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Thirteen.

SEES PEACE BASED ON LOFTY PRINCIPLES

Allied Leaders Inspired by Grand Aim to Do Justice, Says Observer.

UNMOVED BY VENGEANCE

Realized That the Task Was to Frame Terms Which Would Withstand Strain.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—We are nearing the finish. The only outstanding committee reports, those of the Economic and Polish Commissions, were delivered today, and I believe that every point of principle in the peace terms has now been determined.

The drafting of the allied reply should be completed tomorrow. It is too early to attempt to anticipate the terms of the reply, but something may be said of the spirit in which it has been conceived. This has not radically changed in the last six months, but as unknown facts of the life of many nations came to the surface and the vast problem of the fermenting world emerged in clearer outline, the future came to weigh more and the past less.

In the debates many preconceptions have been severely tried and plans have been repeatedly amended to rectify a mistake or meet a changed situation. It is no offense to say that the elder statesmen, all of them, have gone through an unprecedented course of geographical, political, and economic education, and during the process they have had to adjust mutually ideas fundamentally akin but varying at points in accordance with the circumstances of their respective nations.

Sees Gain in Clash of Views.

In this exchange all kinds of principles and expedients have been ventilated and examined. I am today more confident than ever that the differences of mentality and experience of President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, the British Premier, and the other notable figures around them have proved invaluable in shaping the general agreement, which is the basis of the grand alliance, to arrive at a settlement capable of standing the strain to which it may be submitted during the next few years.

The task required concentration of brain power, energy, and good-will that only those who have followed the process closely can fully appreciate. It is incomparably the greatest achievement of these men's lives and it would be a very bold company of citizens who would dare say they could have done better.

One serious error they have made, not to have trusted their constituents with a fuller supply of information as to their work step by step as it advanced. For this they have to pay in meeting a crop of baseless criticisms and ridiculous charges of interests betrayed. No honest interests have been betrayed in this peace, least of all, perhaps, those of France, where a foolish censorship has provoked suspicions and irritations still more foolish.

Correcting Early Defects.

Until the preliminaries were finished in their first shape it was difficult to see the woods for trees. The 440 articles of the treaty were sent off to Versailles in hot haste from the hands of the Drafting Committee. Re-examination of the scheme as a whole was inevitable.

It has been conducted in a spirit not of concession nor of ultimatum, but of anxiety to reach as far as is humanly possible all-around justice. I say as far as humanly possible, because the complexity of the task and the magnitude of the allied injury put all carp or, so to speak, mathematical ideas of justice out of court.

Germany cannot be admitted immediately to the League of Nations nor can the date for her admission be now named. The settlement of Europe must be completed beyond the possibility of interference or intrigue. We must know what is the real Germany which is to be admitted, what is the real character of government and the real attitude of the people toward the new world order. It is all to the interest of the Allies that she should be admitted soon and not be left a possible conspirator outside.

France is secured on the east as much as any treaty can secure any nation, and in addition she has the prospect of an Anglo-American guarantee. That result being accomplished, since the heavy costs of occupation have come out of moneys that would otherwise go to the reparation of damages, it is to the manifest interest of France and her allies that the period of occupation should be reduced if that proves to be possible.

Test of Equity Applied.

So with the nonessential provisions, the governing idea has not been either to be soft or to be harsh toward the defeated enemy. German feelings have, I think, rarely entered into consideration, but the allied demands, which were not always consistent one with another, have been severely examined in the light of evidence and equity, and for the British Government, at least, every part of the treaty and the whole of it have come the last stage been subjected to this test.

It is this settlement for which we ask our war-worn lads to take up their rifles again if by some final spasm of devility that should become necessary. Statesmanship has now done its best. It is for the authors of the world's misfortune to say the last word.

THE REVIEW
OUT TODAY

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BIG FOUR DECIDES TO BACK KOLCHAK

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

satisfied that it will really help the Russian people to liberty, self-government and peace.

"The Allied and Associated Governments now wish to declare formally that the object of their policy is to restore peace within Russia by enabling the Russian people to resume control of their own affairs through the instrumentality of a freely elected Constituent Assembly, and to restore peace along its frontiers by arranging for the settlement of disputes and regard to the boundaries of the Russian State and its relations with its neighbors through the peaceful arbitration of the League of Nations.

"They are convinced by their experiences of the last twelve months that it is not possible to attain these ends by dealing with the Soviet Government of Moscow. They are therefore disposed to assist the Government of Admiral Kolchak and his associates with munitions, supplies, and food to establish themselves as the Government of All Russia, provided they receive from them definite guarantees that their policy has the same object in view as of the Allied and Associated Powers.

Conditions of Assistance.

"With this object they would ask Admiral Kolchak and his associates whether they will agree to the following as the conditions upon which they would accept continued assistance from the Allied and Associated Powers.

"In the first place, that as soon as they reach Moscow they will summon a Constituent Assembly elected by a free, secret and democratic franchise, as the supreme legislature for Russia to which the Government of Russia must be responsible, and that time order is not sufficiently restored they will summon the Constituent Assembly, elected in 1917, to sit until such time as new elections are possible.

"Secondly, that throughout the areas which they at present control they will permit free elections in the normal course for all local and legally constituted assemblies, such as municipalities, Zemstvos, etc.

"Thirdly, that they will countenance no attempt to revive the special privilege of any class or order in Russia. The allied and associated powers have noted with satisfaction the solemn declaration made by Admiral Kolchak and his associates that they have no intention of restoring the former land system. They feel that the principles to be followed in the solution of this and other internal questions must be left to the free decision of the Russian Constituent Assembly. But they wish to be assured that those whom they are prepared to assist stand for the civil and religious liberty of all Russian citizens and will make no attempt to reintroduce the régime which the revolution has destroyed.

"Fourthly, that the independence of Finland and Poland be recognized, and that in the event of the frontiers and other relations between Russia and these countries not being settled by agreement, they will be referred to the arbitration of the League of Nations.

"Fifthly, that if a solution of the relations between Esthonia, Letvia, Lithuania, and the Caucasian and Transcaspian territories and Russia is not speedily reached by agreement, the settlement will be made in consultation and co-operation with the League of Nations, and that until such settlement is made the Government of Russia agrees to recognize these territories as autonomous and to confirm the relations which may exist between their de facto Governments and the allied and associated Governments.

Reserves Rumanian Bessarabia.

"Sixthly, That the right of the Peace Conference to determine the future of the Rumanian part of Bessarabia be recognized.

"Seventhly, That as soon as a Government for Russia has been constituted on a democratic basis, Russia should join the League of Nations and co-operate with the other members in the limitation of armaments and of military organizations throughout the world.

"Finally, That they abide by the declaration made by Admiral Kolchak on Nov. 27, 1918, in regard to Russia's national debt.

"The Allied and Associated Powers will be glad to learn as soon as possible whether the Government of Admiral Kolchak and his associates are prepared to accept these conditions, and also whether in the event of acceptance they will undertake to form a single Government and army command as soon as the military situation makes it possible.

"G. CLEMENCEAU,
"LLOYD GEORGE,
"ORLANDO,
"WOODROW WILSON,
"SAIONJI."

An official statement issued by Admiral Kolchak regarding his negotiations with the Peace Conference has been received here. It states that Admiral Kolchak has appointed a commission, headed by M. Billaroussoff, to make a study of constitutional questions preparatory to the framing of a constitution which will be submitted to the proposed Constituent Assembly.

A Havas dispatch from Paris includes the name of Orlando, the Italian Premier, among the signatories of the reply to Admiral Kolchak.

Agitation for recognition of the Kolchak Government with headquarters at Omsk began in Paris in December after the Prinkipo fiasco. It was first taken up by the Council of Ten and then by the Four.

The principal argument against recognition, usually traced to Bolshevist propaganda, was that Kolchak sought to re-establish Imperialism and had failed, for that reason to win the support of other anti-Bolshevist factions in Russia. President Wilson, it is understood, at first had this idea. Meanwhile, these other anti-Bolshevist factions, including the Cossacks under General Denikin, recognized the Omsk Government, and France and Great Britain sent envoys to Omsk to ascertain the truth. President Wilson, in May, sent Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, on a similar mission.

For the last month a number of notes have been exchanged between Omsk and Paris. Those from the latter chiefly detailed the material needs of Russia—rolling stock for the railroads, rails, seed, clothing, &c., and a loan of $20,000,000. On May 15 this last was approved by the Inter-Allied Committee.

A later note contained the chief aim of the Omsk Government—to fight without compromise the Bolsheviki, to re-establish the local Zemstvos, "to call a National Assembly elected by universal suffrage under the direction of the Zemstvos and Municipal Councils, which shall define the structure of the State and solve the main political, social, and national problems. The Government will consider it its duty then to transfer to the Government chosen by the National, or Constituent, Assembly all the powers now belonging to the present Government."

On May 27 the Council of Four acknowledged this note in the communication now made public in Paris.

Kolchak's reply reached Paris last week. He made two exceptions—certain reports say three—to the Allies' stipulations. He agreed to call a Constituent Assembly as already prescribed by him, but rejected the alternative of the 1917 Assembly on the ground that that body was elected irregularly, before the Bolshevik doctrines were discredited, and its members were not, therefore, representatives of present-day Russia; in the case of Finland, he stated that this must be settled by the Constituent Assembly, which he also declared must settle Russian boundaries. He reiterated the decision of his Government to pay all national debts contracted up to the Bolshevist revolution of November, 1917.

SIBERIAN COMMANDER URGES REDS TO DESERT

In Proclamation Tells Trotzky's Soldiers They Will Be Received as Brothers.

OMSK, June 3, (Russia Telegraphic Agency.)—The congress of the Siberian Union of Creamery Societies, representing more than 4,000 co-operative organizations has sent a telegram to Admiral Kolchak, the head of the All-Russian Government, pledging their support of the Government by all the means in their possession.

A proclamation appealing to the soldiers of the Bolshevist Army to come and aid the forces of the All-Russian Government in the fight for a democratic Russia has been issued by the Commander of the Siberian Army. It reads:

"More than a year has passed since the Bolsheviki came into power and you yourself can see the results of their tyrannic rule. Our country lies in ruin. The Siberian Army fights for a Constituent Assembly through which the people of Russia will be able to speak their will. The will of the people is the supreme law for all.

"Do not believe that we are shooting the soldiers of the Red Army who surrender to us. Come to us and we will accept you as brothers. The Bolshevist commissaries are spreading tales that the victory of the Siberian Army means a return to the old régime. Do not believe it! A return to the old is impossible. We are fighting for a free, democratic Russia and in the name of Free Russia I appeal to you: Come to us!"

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SIBERIAN ARMY, Akaakovo, Near Belebei, Eastern Russia, May 25, (Associated Press.)—Russians who were prisoners of war in Germany and who have returned to this region declare that the Bolsheviki are greatly depressed by defections from their army, which increased in March and April. One regiment left Samara with 2,500 men for Ugurusian and arrived there with 500 men. Most of the Bolshevist troops are not permitted to carry arms except at the front. More than 1,000 revolters were said to have been killed at Kinel-Cherkaskala. Transportation is in poor condition and 600 men are reported to have been killed in one accident near Moscow.

Strategic centres are held by the Bolsheviki with Chinese, Lettish, and Magyar troops who are said to be paid as high as 1,000 rubles a month.

Revolts of the peasantry against Bolshevist rule are increasing frequently with the advance of the Siberian Army, according to the latest reports received at headquarters.

Captain Orkoff, of the White Army, who escaped from a prison in Moscow, has reported to General Galitzin, the commander here, that a widespread revolt of peasants took place in the Talkai district and that it was suppressed with the greatest cruelty. While he was in prison in Moscow, the Captain said, there was an epidemic of glanders there and the death rate was so high that people stood in line waiting for burial permits for relatives.

AMERICANS REPEL RAIDERS.

Reds Attack Trans-Siberian Road in Vladivostok Region.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 10, (Associated Press.)—Three instances of interference by the Bolsheviki with the operation of the railway sectors in the vicinity of Vladivostok guarded by American troops have occurred within the last two days.

The Omsk express, which left Vladivostok on Sunday night, struck a stretch of track thirty miles to the north, where rails had been removed, and was wrecked.

RECOMMENDS SALE OF MERCHANTMEN

Shipping Board Favors Operation by Private Interests Under Federal Charter.

ASKS DEVELOPMENT FUND

Wants Government to Give Aid In Building Up New Trade Routes.

FOR PAID MAIL SERVICE

House Committee Orders Investigation to Determine Future Policy for Marine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The United States Shipping Board sent to both branches of Congress today its recommendations for the development of an American merchant marine, advocating private ownership and operation under Federal charter. The House Committee on Merchant Marine at once ordered a thorough investigation in order to determine upon a policy for future operation. The Senate Commerce Committee has been taking evidence for several days.

The report proposes the establishment of a development fund from which the President of the United States would be authorized to give assistance to interests engaged in building up new trade routes. It asks for legislation to permit the sale of steel ships at a rate of 25 per cent. paid on delivery and the rest in instalments not to be extended longer than ten years. It also asks for legislation to permit the sale of coal burners to foreign interests.

In addition actual payment for mail service is advocated, such service to be extended far beyond its present scope. No new ships are proposed unless needed to balance our merchant fleet. Training officers and wireless operators are also recommended.

House Adopts Motion.

The motion adopted by the House today after receiving the Board's recommendations for a future policy reads:

Resolved, by the Merchant Marine Committee of the House of Representatives, that the committee shall arrange for and conduct hearings and investigations upon the following subjects:

Operation of vessels by the Shipping Board; navigation laws, wartime legislation; marine insurance, postal subventions, subsidies, Government ownership and operation, private ownership and operation, Government supervision of both freight and charter rates, relations of the railroads with shipping; port and harbor facilities; docks; classification of vessels; [illegible] with a view of [illegible] information necessary to [illegible] legislation as may be [illegible] to improve the advancement of the American merchant marine.

Vice-Chairman Stevens filed a minority report in which he took exception [illegible] to the proposed development fund.

The stage is now set for a full debate by advocates of Government ownership and private ownership and those in favor of [illegible] opposed to some form of subsidy. A special committee of the House later will conduct a searching inquiry into the construction of ships by the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the Shipping Board, and it is probable that the Senate also will take up this angle. Such investigations, however, will be separate from hearings called for the purpose of determining upon future policy.

The chief points in the report are as follows:

To Build No More Ships.

"The Shipping Board recommends private ownership and operation as a fundamental policy for commercial shipping. The Government should, therefore, contemplate retirement from commercial ship building, ship owning, and ship-operating activities at the earliest date, which may be convenient and practical in connection with

A. To give our overseas trade the full benefit of competitive service;

B. To enable steamship operators free to render this competitive service, and

C. To impart to present and prospective steamship operators that confidence which they must feel before they can be expected to invest their money in existing ships and to place the orders for new ships without which the outlook for the American shipbuilding industry will not be encouraging.

PLAN OF ACTION.—In order to carry out this policy the Government should construct no more ships, other than those now in the program, except such new vessels as may be needed to balance the fleet, and for the construction of such funds may be provided as [illegible]. It should adopt, and rigidly adhere to, a definite plan for selling its ships. Obviously, it will be impossible to [illegible] the whole fleet at once, but [illegible] period in which the ships are to be sold it is essential that the Government handle the unsold ships in a manner which

A. Will not permit their operation to react unfavorably upon the operation of ships which have been sold, and

B. Will definitely tend to stimulate the purchase of more ships by private operators.

"This double purpose can be served by assigning unsold ships to managers or operators, as has been, and still is, the practice of the Shipping Board, or by chartering vessels to private operators for limited periods and on terms which will not tend to remove the incentive to buy. The operation of ships through the medium of operators and managers should not react unfavorably upon the operation of privately owned ships because, under present conditions, only flagrant mismanagement in the distribution of ships by the Government would be likely to cause overberthing in any trade route. In the case of chartered ships, it will be necessary to make special provision to guard against unfavorable reaction upon the operation of the ships which have been sold and which may be sold.

"At the same time, these methods of operation will enable the Government to take care of its ship investment while any ships remain in its hands, because the difference between the earnings of the ship and the fees paid to the managers or operators is paid into the Government operating fund." Charter hire will likewise go into the operating fund. This money will be available for depreciation, insurance, operating charges, (including organization overhead,) and the many other liabilities a shipowner should always be prepared to cover with earnings.

Will Open New Routes.

"This method of operating the unsold ships also will place in the hands of the Government a mobile tonnage reserve peculiarly well suited for use in opening and developing new avenues and fields for American commerce. Not only will it permit the development of new business and new steamship routes with great ease; it will also and at the same time develop the competent operators, familiar with the routes, who will buy the vessels as soon as conditions warrant the sale of the fleets which have been established in the new routes.

"We do not anticipate that the establishment and development of new trade routes in this manner will involve any expenditure of Government money. We feel that a surplus of receipts over expenditures in the operating fund will provide centralized working capital adequate to finance this national enterprise.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.—With these principles in mind, we recommend the enactment of legislation which will empower the President to carry on, for as long a period as may be necessary after the expiration of six months from the signing of peace, the work which is now being done under his direction in planning and organizing, with the equipment now at hand and that may hereafter come to hand, an adequate, well-balanced, and properly co-ordinated merchant marine. Such legislation should include:

"A.—The power to sell to American citizens at the current world market price such Government-owned steel vessels as the President may designate from time to time, 25 per cent. of the purchase price being paid upon delivery, the remaining 75 per cent. falling due and payable in graded annual instalments over a period not exceeding ten years. The President should also be empowered to take and hold a mortgage for the unpaid balance, said mortgage being revised upon each annual curtailment, and bearing interest at the commercial market rate for similar mortgages current at the times the original and the several revised mortgages, respectively, are executed. The power to take and hold such mortgages should also include the power to dispose of interest money as follows: That part of interest which represents payment at a rate which fairly reflects the cost of corresponding short-term credit to the Government should be paid into the United States Treasury. The difference between this sum and the interest actually paid at the commercial rate which the mortgage carries, representing the saving the Government is able to effect in virtue of its peculiar credit advantage, should be paid into a merchant marine development fund.

To Sell to Foreigners.

"B. The power to sell Government-owned vessels should also include the power to sell to foreigners at prices not less than those charged American citizens, and on terms not more advantageous than those extended to American citizens for such similar vessels, such coal-burning steel ships, under 9,000 deadweight tons, as may be redundant or otherwise undesirable in the American merchant marine. Coupled with this power to sell to foreigners should be the power to use the proceeds of such sales to build the vessels the United States needs to balance its merchant marine as planned, said new vessels to be disposed of in the same manner as other vessels owned by the Government.

"In considering the effect which legislation authorizing the sale of ships at 'the world market price' is likely to have, we feel that Congress would like to be informed about what we have in mind when we use this expression.

"In order to judge the price prospects of such a market, it is necessary to realize that ships are fluid international commodities, which, because they compete with one another, irrespective of the flags they fly, maintain a remarkably level capital value all over the world.

"The vigilance of ship owners is so keen and cable service is so quick that abnormal earning power in one trade route is destroyed almost as soon as it appears by an inrush of tonnage from other routes in which the earning power of ships is not so great. With few exceptions this condition is as true today, while a worldwide shortage of tonnage is keeping all earnings and capital values high as it was in 1918, when a worldwide surfeit of tonnage was keeping earnings and capital values at much lower levels.

"As good an idea as any one can form of the present and prospective values of ships can be had from the following statements of fact:

Income 20 Per Cent.

"In the first place, there is no question that the current charter market, which itself is the product of many factors, reflects accurately the momentary capital value of ships, although, because of its susceptibility to fluctuations, it is not necessarily a reliable index to their investment value. At present, the bare-boat charter rate for ordinary cargo vessels is 75 a deadweight ton a month. This means that a 10,000-ton ship can be hired out for $56,000 a month, or $660,000 a year. In order to be conservative we shall assume that this rental represents 20 per cent. income. The indicated capital value at the moment, therefore, is $3,000,000, or $300 a deadweight ton.

"While no one would expect to see a private operator bid this figure unless the vessel were peculiarly suited to his especial need, we cite this evidence of the current value of spot delivery tonnage because a knowledge of it is necessary in order to understand the situation as a whole.

"At the other extreme is the shipbuilder's price for distant delivery ships. The figure is almost entirely independent of the current demand for spot tonnage, and is composed of two principal factors: Anticipation construction costs, and the desire to book business in competition with other builders. In England, where construction costs were held down during the war, but are now rising, the shipbuilder's bid for eighteen months or two years' delivery ranges between $140 and $160 a deadweight ton, the buyer agreeing to assume any increased cost of labor and materials. In the United States, where the increased efficiency of shipyard management and labor are lowering construction costs, but where private demand has not yet developed actively, tentative flat price offers to construct for from $150 to $170 a deadweight ton have been held out by builders for future delivery.

"Between these two countries the value of tonnage has a high rather than a low level and tendency—especially spot tonnage. Most of the world's fleets were built before the war and during the first two years of the war. They have been driven hard, and they are heavily depreciated. Their periods of idleness while undergoing postponed repairs are long, and will become longer. Their repair bills are large and will become larger. In a short time the mortality among them will be very great. Practically the only ships now free from these handicaps are the ships built by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and because the trade of the world must be carried by some one at some price, it seems reasonable that the demand for ships which can be operated with certainty and economy should keep the market price of such ships at a high, rather than low, figure throughout the now visible future.

Set World Price.

"From the foregoing it seems logical that the United States Government, which is the only agency in the world with any considerable number of spot delivery ships to sell, will be very influential in establishing the world market price, and the offers made by our citizens can reasonably be regarded as reflecting carefully estimated earning power in the ocean carrying trade, modified, of course, by the buyer's natural desire to buy as cheap as he can. Moreover, since the completion and delivery of a large part of our fleet will be spaced over 1919, 1920, and the first two months of 1921, there seems in this circumstance a sufficient guarantee that our sales price will always follow the actual market value closely, and especially that no tonnage will be dumped on the market at prices below those justified by the economic conditions of the times in the ocean carrying trade.

"Returning now to the terms of sale which should be laid down by law, the American purchasers should be required to engage that they will place, and keep placed, hull and machinery insurance for their equity in the vessels they buy as far as possible with American marine insurance companies which underwrite marine risks with their own funds, or with the funds of a group of American companies, each and every member of which group underwrites original marine risks with its own funds.

"The same provision should authorize the President to carry in the Shipping Board insurance fund, as heretofore and as at present, the hull and machinery insurance for the Government equity in the same vessels, this insurance being so carried for purchasers' account, and at the same rate charged the purchaser by the private insurance companies which insure the purchasers' equity.

"The President should also be authorized to pay the difference between the premiums so collected at the commercial rate and the actual cost of the insurance to the Government, representing a sum the Government is able to save in virtue of its peculiar position, into the merchant marine development fund.

"The object of the legislation just suggested is to provide for the insurance of American ships with American money and for the development of an American marine underwriting business capable of protecting the American merchant marine. The legislation suggested is designed to turn over the hull and machinery insurance to private American insurance companies in the same ratio as title to ships passes to private American steamship companies. At the same time, it is designed to enable the Government to retire from the insurance business in the same ratio as it retires from the shipping business.

"In addition to authority to sell ships, the President should also have authority to operate for Government account, to assign to managers or operators for operation for Government account, and hire out under charter for operation for private account, in his discretion, and on such terms as he may consider consistent with the declared merchant marine policy of the Government, any vessels which from time to time may remain the property of the Government.

American Stockholders.

FEDERAL CHARTER.—"Each purchaser, manager, and operator for Government account, or operator for private account, who acquired title to or otherwise operates in the overseas trade any vessel sold, owned or chartered under the legislation now in question, should be required by law to be incorporated under Federal charter. Congress is requested to authorize such incorporation, and to include in the law the requirements that:

"(a) All stockholders shall be citizens of the United States.

"(b) Capitalization shall be limited to properly determined needs.

"(c) No additional security shall be issued without permission from the Shipping Board, or such other Government agency as may be designated by law to perform a proper duties.

"(d) During the period in which the Government owns equity in the property of the corporation, the Board of Directors shall include one director appointed by the Government. This director shall draw no salary, either from the corporation or from the Government. He shall be entitled to receive only the customary director's fee for each meeting he attends.

"THE MERCHANT MARINE DEVELOPMENT FUND.—"It has been indicated that this plan contemplates the setting aside of certain moneys representing the difference between the customary commercial charges for interest and insurance and the rates at which the Government, in virtue of its peculiar position, is enabled to charge. In the matter of interest, it is estimated that this difference would be 1 per cent., which represents the advantage over the customary commercial rate of 5 or 5½ per cent. the Government can concede without loss in view of the fact that 4 or 4½ per cent. is the rate which approximates the interest the Government is accustomed to pay for short term borrowings such as Treasury certificates of indebtedness. In the matter of insurance, the experience of the war period indicates that the Government can safely carry vessel insurance at about 1 per cent. below the commercial market rate.

"It is estimated that on the basis of $2,000,000,000 worth of ships sold on ten-year terms, the money derived from these two sources will amount to $14,-000,000 at the end of the first year, accruals in progressively diminishing sums throughout the following nine years, raising the total size of the fund for the ten-year period to $72,800,000, exclusive of any interest which may be earned by keeping the balance on hand out on deposit in a national bank.

"There should be enacted legislation which would empower the President to pool the moneys named as parts of the merchant marine development fund with the operating surplus, and to use such moneys, or any part of them which may be needed, to carry out the spirit of the policy to encourage the establishment and development of an adequate merchant marine under the American flag. This would include the development of new trade routes, and the financing of such enterprises as the President may consider important to the welfare of the American merchant marine as the instrument of American overseas trade.

Reasons for Directors

"THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.—The Government directors are needed to serve several purposes:

"(A) They will be responsible for the good care and proper use of Government property.

"(B) They will serve as liaison officers between the Government and the steamship companies.

"(C) They will collectively serve as a co-ordinating body, which at periodic meetings in Washington will discuss the steamship business as a whole, exchange information and experiences, and make recommendations to the Shipping Board, or other designated Government agency, for legislation, regulation, or new trade routes, and such other matters in which Government action may be needed in order better to co-ordinate the activities of all the American steamship companies in the interest of American overseas trade.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION.—"Before any large scale financing of the purchase and operation of ships can be undertaken in the United States, it will be necessary to change the legal status of ship mortgages to make them attractive investments.

"The security of a mortgage may be imperilled by loss or damage to a vessel, or by the attachment of superior liens. Such liens can generally be classed as those arising from debts and from liabilities.

"Practically all such liabilities can be insured against by the standard form of marine insurance policies, and by protection and indemnity insurance.

"It is our proposal, to provide that the lien of the mortgage shall be superior to liens for repairs and other necessaries (contractual obligations.)

"We would also vest in the United States District Court exclusive jurisdiction over the foreclosure of the mortgages, instead of leaving mortgages to their present remedy in the State court.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.—"In connection with, and as part of a policy contemplating the establishment and development of an adequate merchant marine under the American flag, an adequate American overseas mail service should be provided.

"We have had a number of mail subvention statutes on the books for many years, but they have failed to accomplish what they were intended to accomplish because they are based on the principle of paying a bonus which was not large enough, and could not in justice be made large enough, to call into existence on its own account the large, fast vessels to which the law made it payable.

"Now that we have a substantial merchant fleet, either in hand or in prospect, the Shipping Board believes there should be legislation which would discard the mail subvention or bonus principle, and pay for the carrying of the overseas mail, including an overseas extension of the parcel post, on the basis of service rendered.

"Inasmuch as a constant flow of mail between American business men and their foreign customers would give more reliable service than the occasional, and at present uncertain and inadequate, communication provided by passenger liners, we recommend that the United States mails be carried in all American vessels plying regular routes at a speed of twelve or more knots an hour, and that provision be made by law for payment to such ocean mail carriers on the basis of service rendered.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.—"We believe that for the purpose of promoting the safety of life and property at sea; for the purpose of facilitating the instant transmission of commercial and maritime information, and for other purposes, all merchant vessels flying the American flag should be equipped with the wireless teelgraph. We recommend that this equipment be owned by the Government and operated by naval reserve personnel, and that legislation covering such installation and operation be enacted.

TRAINING OF AMERICAN MERCHANT OFFICERS.—"The laws now on the statute books covering the training of cadet officers should be revised to meet the new conditions.

"The training of an American officer personnel has become a matter of national importance, and we recommend that it be taken up by Congress as a national measure. Legislation should require that all merchant ships carry at least two and not more than ten cadet officers. Half of them should be trained as deck officers and half as engineer officers. The course should extend over two full years. The cadets should be paid living salaries by the Government and the Government should pay the steamship companies fees for their tuition."

The proposal providing for the establishment of a development fund is opposed in Vice Chairman Stevens's minority opinion for the following reasons:

"Against any form of Government subsidy of private ownership there are grave social and economic objections. The particular form of subsidy recommended by my colleagues seems to me to present these dangers to a peculiar degree. As I understand this plan, the merchant marine development fund, comprising 1 per cent. per annum on all unpaid instalments of purchase money, all the profit of Government insurance, and all operating surplus, is placed unreservedly in the hands of the Executive, with no restrictions as to its use except that the general purpose must be to encourage the establishment and development of an adequate merchant marine under the American flag. If there is to be a subsidy, it must be administered for definite purposes and under specific regulations prescribed by Congress. To allow an administrative body to distribute annually as a gift or loan or otherwise large sums of Government money is to invite the most serious abuses."

Mr. Stevens says also that in his opinion it will be necessary to arrange for the operation of a large part of the merchant fleet, which he believes will remain under Government ownership for some time, by private American concerns on an agency or profit-sharing or charter basis. In connection with any form of subsidy, he asserts that conditions are too unsettled at this time to determine whether a subsidy is needed.

Free to Build Foreign Ships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—After only brief debate, the Senate today without a record vote passed a bill by Senator Jones, Republican, Washington, to permit American shipyards to construct ships for foreign account without first obtaining Government permits.

PEACE DELAY STIRS CLASHES ON RHINE

Germans Emboldened by the Differences of the Allies at Paris.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, June 12.—There are many indications that Americans and Germans in the occupied territory are on the edge of a serious clash. The military police have their hands full to deal with the situation.

Allied troubles in the Peace Conference and the continued delay there have filled the Germans with spite and exultation, the manifestation of which becomes extremely disagreeable to the Americans. This arrogant spirit has been growing ever since the peace terms were handed to the Germans and has become unbearable in the last fifteen days.

Germans crowd Americans off the sidewalks, pass insulting remarks about Wilson and America, slur the American soldiers, and, despite warnings and orders by General Liggett that doughboys shall avoid, at almost any cost, physical clashes with the Germans, the situation becomes worse.

While the Germans are more arrogant, the Americans are becoming freer in venting their feelings. The continuance of their sojourn on the Rhine has spoiled their dispositions to some extent, and when they feel cocky they take it out on the Boches.

Therefore the jail is overflowing. The prisoners are about evenly divided between Americans and Germans. Last night all cells were full and 110 prisoners slept on the attic floor.

The clashes which take place every day are extremely difficult to handle as a rule. In cases such as the killing of Private Sheridan on Sunday night the matter is not so complicated, but fist fights are a far different problem.

Almost invariably an American doughboy, when asked why he has hit a German, has one or two replies. The first is, "Oh, he said Wilson was no good and I hit him." The other is, "He pushed me off the sidewalk, cussed me and I knocked him down."

Four out of five Germans involved in such affairs accuse the Americans of starting the fights, or else they allege that a doughboy bothered a wife, sister, or sweetheart. Cases involving women are the most difficult to solve.

However, the particular merits of this or that fight mean little beside the general fact of the situation. The nerves of both sides are becoming strained. The Americans have had enough and more of living among the Germans and the Germans apparently are proud of stirring the doughboys' ire.

As the doughboys go unarmed when on leave, the Germans have a good chance of success when a number of them lie in wait for one American. It is predicted that if an advance into Germany is ordered there will be some different, and probably some serious, stories to tell.

ZURICH RED TRIAL ENDS.

Some Hindus and Others Wanted Escaped from Switzerland.

ZURICH, June 11.—The trial of the pro-German agents and anarchists, which had been in progress for some days, ended today. Sentences will be imposed shortly on those convicted.

The Public Prosecutor in his address said he regretted that several of the defendants, including Hindu anarchists, had escaped over the frontier. Their absence from the trial, he declared, had prevented much evidence from being brought out.

BIG ALLOTMENT SWINDLE.

Government Defrauded of $1,000,000 Through Forged War Checks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Government has been defrauded of $1,000,000 through forgeries of army allotment checks. Arrests are expected.

Washington is said to be headquarters of the band operating the swindle. Chicago and other cities are involved.

Clerks discovered payments to many persons whose names did not appear on the Government rolls. That was about three months ago. An official and a number of employes of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which issues the allotments, are said to be involved. It was through these the fictitious names were placed on the rolls, it is said.

Chicago army intelligence officers admitted the fraud had been uncovered, but declined to give details, pending arrests.

CHANGES IN NAVAL ACADEMY

Captain Carpenter Succeeds Admiral McCormick at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 12.—A number of important changes among ranking officers on duty at the Naval Academy are to be made. Captain William H. Standley will be succeeded as commandant of midshipmen by Captain Watt Cluverius. Rear Admiral A. M. D. McCormick of the Medical Corps, head of the Department of Hygiene, will be succeeded by Captain Dudley N. Carpenter.

Admiral McCormick is to become supervisor of naval hospitals on the Asiatic station, while Captain Standley will go to the Battleship Virginia.

REDS ARE RUINING CHILDREN OF RUSSIA

Lunacharsky's System of Calculated Moral Depravity Described by Swiss Teacher.

AIMS TO DESTROY THE HOME

Scholars' Committees Rule Teachers —Lessons Are Supplanted by Dancing and Flirtations.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, June 11.—The most diabolical of all measures conceived by the Bolshevist rulers of Russia to perpetuate their domination is their systematic corruption of coming generations to undermine and destroy family life. To estrange children from their parents by encouraging them in unlimited indulgence of idleness and pleasure, to inculcate brutal and materialistic principles in the receptive minds of young boys and girls, is the surest method, the Soviet dictators think, to secure the duration of Bolshevism. The tragedy of Russian children was described to me a few days ago by a Swiss woman school teacher who has just arrived here from Russia after a residence of eleven years in Moscow.

Like all branches of the Soviet administration, the Department of Public Instruction in Moscow has two faces to the outer world. It presents a placid aspect of progressive Socialism and modern pedagogic ideals calculated to impress foreign intellectuals favorably for Russia; it is a political machine driven by and engendering tyranny, cruelty, and corruption. Lunacharsky, Commissary for Public Instruction, is a consummate comedian. Trading on his former reputation as an exiled idealist and man of letters, he issues decrees instituting a system of education based on Tolstoi's principles, and publishes articles in the Soviet press expounding elevated theories and exhibiting a most tender solicitude for Russia's youth. All this is to hoodwink unsuspecting pedagogues and win the sympathies of simple-minded enthusiasts in foreign countries.

Any one reading Lunacharsky's decrees and articles would suppose that Russia had been transformed into a children's paradise. But the truth is altogether different. There exists but one type of school in Russia today. This is officially the common school. It has three preparatory and four higher classes. The highest, the eighth class of the old Russian school, has been abolished. In each class there is an equal number of boys and girls, for co-education is one of Lunacharsky's fundamental principles.

No More School Books.

There are no longer any school books; not because the Bolsheviki are opposed to their use, but for the simple reason that the old school books are considered counterrevolutionary, and the Department of Public Instruction has been too busy issuing decrees and instructions to teachers to publish new ones. The teachers are forbidden to give the children tasks to prepare at home and even to question them during the lessons. All schools are under supervision of the Educational Department of the local Soviets, which keep close watch over the political tendencies of the teachers. Most of the old school teachers have been replaced by youths and young girls still in their teens, who have themselves barely been graduated from the highest class.

In some cases entirely illiterate supporters of the Bolshevist régime have been appointed instructors. Thus the head master of the famous Alexandrowsky Cadet School is a former Corporal, whose first act of authority upon assuming his new functions was to prohibit the use of tooth brushes, tooth powder, combs, and all other toilet articles of a "bourgeois character." Some of the former school teachers have remained at their posts, but theirs is a sad, lot. They are continually spied upon and subjected to every humiliation.

There being no schedule of lessons, the scholars in the four higher classes decide themselves every day what they shall be taught. All educational questions are decided by school councils, whose meetings are, to say the least, extremely original. Side by side with the teachers sit delegates of the Scholars' Committees, children from the age of 12 upwards, and the decisions of the latter are obligatory for the teachers.

Religious instruction, of course, is strictly forbidden, and even conversations on philosophical and moral subjects are regarded by the Soviet authorities as counterrevolutionary and prohibited. This prohibition is particularly fiendish because co-education in "absolute liberty," as instituted by Lunacharsky, must inevitably lead, in a primitive country like Russia, to revolting conditions if moral guidance be completely lacking. But it is a deliberate part of the Bolshevist plan to corrupt and deprave the children in order to obtain a lasting hold over them and to train them as future propagandists of Lenin's materialistic and criminal doctrine.

To this Satanic system of depravation belong "children's balls," which are arranged frequently in the schools by order of Lunacharsky. The parents are forced to send their children to these dances, which last until the early hours of morning. Last Winter, in the streets of Moscow and Petrograd, it was painful to see miserable mothers waiting all night in the snow outside of brilliantly illuminated school buildings, where their boys and girls were dancing the tango and foxtrot. The teachers assist at these balls, but are not allowed to exercise any authority over the children.

With tears in their eyes the mothers of Russia tell you:

"There are no longer any children in Russia today, only vicious little brutes whose talk is of money and pleasure."

The atmosphere of the Bolshevist schools is impregnated with precocious criminal instincts and bestial jealousy. All the children's time is taken up with flirtation and dancing lessons. In the State boarding schools boys and girls are quartered in the same dormitory.

Children's "Rural Colonies."

The Bolshevist propaganda makes a great point of the "children's rural colonies" established by Lunacharsky, and it is invariably stated in the writings of Lenin's admirers that the Soviet authorities, in spite of the terrible economic difficulties, are exerting themselves to the utmost to preserve the health of "the poor children" by good food and fresh air.

The following tragic incident, narrated by the Swiss woman teacher to whom I am indebted for all this information, reveals how much truth there is in these assertions:

"Last Summer," she said, "several hundred children were sent from Moscow into the Province of Tamboff, where the Soviet authorities declared they would be lodged in the former manor house and be able to feast on milk, eggs, butter, and all agricultural products.

"The children and their teachers were put into cattle trucks. The railway journey lasted several days, and many children were taken ill before they reached their destination. The manor house turned out to be half ruined and totally without furniture. The children were forced to sleep on the bare floor, without blankets, and the local peasant Soviets absolutely refused to supply them with food.

"After weeks of terrible privations, this children's colony returned to Moscow. Thirty per cent. of the children had died in the country. This case is typical, and all honest teachers refuse to conduct their pupils to Lunacharsky's rural colonies."

The unfortunate children of Russia must be delivered from their Bolshevist oppressors and seducers before it is too late. Otherwise, though Lenin may be finally overthrown, there will remain in Russia thousands of boys and girls morally corrupted, victims of the Bolshevist schools, who will be a future menace not only to Russia, but to the entire civilised world. The brave and upright men who are giving their lives in the crusade against the international criminals of Moscow are fighting for the children and mothers of Russia.

GERMANS PREPARING FOR ALLIED ADVANCE

Press Reports Withdrawal of Troops and Material Opposite Bridgeheads.

COBLENZ, June 11, (Associated Press.)—The movement of war material by the Germans from territory beyond the occupied areas continues, according to German newspapers. The beginning of this withdrawal was made several weeks ago when there was a hitch in the peace negotiations. The withdrawal of troops from various sectors opposite the Allies' bridgeheads is also reported.

Several days ago the removal of material from the Frankfort area began. The most of this material is going in the direction of Cassel, but there are no indications that it is being unloaded there, that city being on a line over which the Americans would advance should the Allies be ordered to move further into Germany. Beyond the Coblenz bridgehead much war material has been withdrawn for a distance of more than sixty miles. In the Ruhr district the military retirement is virtually complete.

According to German newspapers, industrial plants, banks, and civilians east of the Allies' bridgeheads are making preparations for eventualities in case the allied forces move eastward. It is reported that schools have postponed examinations which were scheduled for this week.

Regarding the withdrawal of troops and war material from Westphalia as a precaution in case the peace negotiations should fail, the Westphalian Gazette of Bielefeld says:

"All military property in Elberfeld, Dortmund, Essen, and neighboring towns is being taken to Senne, a great military depot near Paderborn. In the Ruhr district all steps are being taken in anticipation of possible occupation. Even examinations scheduled for this week in schools of the various villages east of the occupied zone have been postponed so that the boys can have ample time to escape internment. The city of Duisburg has paid its employes until October. The coal industries and banks and other business houses have taken all necessary measures.

"The aviation school in Paderborn has been moved to Gotha. The large training camp in Sennelager is empty of soldiers, and meanwhile, for the maintenance of order, the Lichtschlag Corps is in Soest, and the Froendenberg Corps quite a distance from the neutral zone."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Thirteen.

WHITE BREAD EASES GERMAN DISCONTENT

Relaxation of Blockade Has Prompt Effect—Geheimrats Angry at Loss of Prestige.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

BERLIN, June 10, (via Paris.)—White bread and more food generally have taken the edge off the crisis in Germany There is not the tenseness of a few weeks ago or even of a few days ago. People seem to be convinced that the Government will sign the peace treaty and that soon there will be food and work.

The bread is not really white, except by comparison with war bread, and not everybody can get it, and then only in limited quantities, but it is a harbinger that there is more to come and where there, too, no the people are happier. Cakes, candy, sweet chocolate, meat, and other things are much more plentiful.

The goods that are coming in are mostly British. The French are complaining that Marshal Foch about not permitting French goods to be carried outside French occupied territory, preventing the French from getting a lot of perfectly good German money that England is harvesting.

German papers say that many British commercial travelers are circulating in Germany wearing British Army uniforms, which they put on after they have crossed the Rhine, and that the French are very indignant over British enterprise. The Americans do not seem to have got in on the game, but the rewards are very big, for Germany is hungry, and there is still considerable money in the country.

Besides the discontent of the workingman the Ebert Government has an added force against it now—the Geheimrats. The Government issued an edict that no more titles be bestowed in republican Germany. This did not hurt the feelings of the Princes, barons, and other kinds of nobility, because they resigned hope when the Kaiser fled to Holland, but title is taken very hard by all the Geheimrats.

It is very important, because Mrs. Geheimrat Schwartz has a right to sit on the sofa while Mrs. Tax Collector Pfeiffer sits in an ordinary chair. The Geheimrat is merely a title of distinction that carries no salary, but the Geheimrat is very proud of it and all the Mrs. Geheimrats talk of death behind the barricades before they will take a back seat for Mrs. Principal Cello Player or Mrs. Head Pastry Cook.

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Black Vici Kid. Chocolate Vici Kid. Patent Leather.

Miles of Smiles

are passed around every day by the happy, contented wearers of the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes. They never have a long face, awaiting their first opportunity to give you a dig. Life with them is one comfortable, enjoyable hour after another. And why not, for when your feet are comfortable you are generally comfortable all over. That's why they smile, and that is why you would smile too.

Of course, the source of that continuous smile is in the cushion, for it always gives comfort and protection to the feet.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

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It is the only known infallible means for perpetuating a fortune or an estate. Time—Fate—nothing can alter the fulfillment of its purpose.

To provide a life income for your old age, to provide a life income should you become disabled—to provide your family a life income should you die!

The BRILL & SCOTT Plan does this best.

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Approximate average net annual:
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"Life Insurance on a Business Basis"

Um-m!!
Cheese Soufflé
IT can be feathery and at the same time substantial if you use plenty of that rich, meaty sauce that tastes like the touch of a French chef—

A-1 SAUCE

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful
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CONCRETE WHITE
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION CO
NEW YORK

BOLSHEVIKI HERE RAIDED BY STATE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

erty without compensation to the owners, and inaugurate a government similar to that established in Russia by the Bolsheviki.

A startling feature of his testimony was the reading of an article culled from an I. W. W. publication announcing that the textile branch of the Industrial Workers of the World had already established technical boards to conduct these industries after the workers had gained control of them. The article further stated that these boards had already developed a working plan under which with the present machinery they will be in a position to produce 40 per cent. in excess of the present output, and that they were guarding this secret zealously from the present capitalist owners. Mr. Frayne added as his own personal conviction that these statements were true.

The raid on the office of Martens took place at 3 o'clock, and was conducted by members of Troop K and private detectives employed by the Adams-Grunewald Agency of 110 West Fortieth Street. The raiding party was led by Henry Grunewald of the Adams-Grunewald Agency. Mr. Grunewald subsequently said that he acted by authority of a search warrant signed by City Magistrate Alexander Brough. He exhibited the warrant, which called for the seizure of practically everything that might be construed as documentary evidence in the case.

When Grunewald and his men entered the offices Nuorteva, who was busy correcting the proofs for issue No. 2 of "Soviet Russia," was the first official encountered.

"We have a warrant to search these offices, and we also have subpoenas to serve on each and every attaché of Martens's staff, which calls for their appearance before the State committee in the City Hall," Mr. Grunewald explained as he handed the warrant to Nuorteva. By this time Martens, whose office adjoins that of Nuorteva, had come out to see what the trouble was all about. When he saw the search warrant and a moment later received a subpoena he concluded that he was under arrest, as did Nuorteva. For some moments neither spoke a word. Then Grunewald explained the proceedings. This reassured them, and both started in to protest against the raid. In the meantime Gregory Weinstein, formerly of the Navy Min. of the staff of which Trotsky was at one time a member, appeared. "Our attorney, I. Horowitz, must see that warrant," said Weinstein, "and here he comes now. Kindly let him see the paper on which you base your authority for this action."

Subpoenas Served.

Horowitz, who is counsellor of the Soviet embassy, took the warrant and read it carefully.

"It is very broad," he remarked, and Grunewald replied "yes, it's very broad."

"Well, I will ask you to make a record of everything removed from these offices," said Horowitz, and Grunewald replied that everything would be properly accounted for and a list of everything taken given to Martens or his accredited representative.

Subpoenas were then served on all of the officials of Martens' staff. Those in addition to Martens, Nuorteva, and Weinstein, were A. A. Heller, the Commercial Attaché, and Horowitz, the counsellor of the "embassy." These five men proceeded to the City Hall, accompanied by a trooper and a detective.

After the "ambassador" and his staff had departed for the City Hall the search of the offices proceeded briskly. Every desk, every index file, every box in the place was opened and all papers in them removed. Samples of all pamphlets were also taken. Among the papers seized was a large bundle marked "Diplomatic correspondence," as well as the papers having to do with the bank accounts and other financial activities of the Bolshevist Government of Russia and the members of the staff in this city. Martens's private bank books were among the books seized. These books showed, it was said, that he has accounts in three local banks, his last deposit in the largest of these banks being for $6,800.

Hundreds of books and pamphlets, all of them having to do with Bolshevist affairs in Russia and other countries, were seized and carted away. There was also seized a card index giving the names and addresses of the subscribers to the Lenin-Trotzky weekly and other documents which are circulated by the Martens bureau. Several hundred copies of a large pamphlet entitled "Russian Reprints from The Nation" were taken away. Another seized document is a book bound in royal purple which is entitled "The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic," the author being Martens. There was also a pamphlet written by Albert Rhys Williams, the American who was once employed in the Bolshevist Foreign Office in Petrograd; several pamphlets written by M. Phillips Price, a Green book called "The Soviet at Work," by Nikolai Lenin, another containing articles that have appeared in a local radical monthly, and various other books and pamphlets and circulars.

Lenin on Socialist Aims.

In one of the pamphlets by Lenin the following reference to the "international revolutions" is made:

Now capitalism has considerably raised the level of culture in general and of the culture of the masses in particular. The war aroused the masses, awakened them by the unheard-of horrors and sufferings. The war has given impetus to history, and now she is speeding along with the speed of a locomotive. History is now being independently made by millions and tens of millions of people. Capitalism has now become ripe for socialism.

Thus, if Russia now moves—and it cannot be denied that she does move from a "blitz" peace to national awakening and to a great war for the fatherland—the outlet of such an awakening leads not to the bourgeois state, but to an international Socialist revolution. We are "resistants" since Nov. 7, 1917. We are for the "defense of our fatherland," but the war for the fatherland toward which we are moving is a war for a Socialist fatherland, for socialism, as a part of the universal army of socialism.

There was also found a document signed by Lenin and Tchitcherin, the Foreign Minister of Bolshevist Russia, addressed to the laboring men of England, in which the Bolshevist leaders openly agitate for a class war in Great Britain. In this appeal Lenin and Tchitcherin, among other things, say:

You are up against the whole capitalist system. What is capitalism? Capitalism is the system under which the land, the railways, factories, and the means of obtaining a livelihood are owned by private individuals who use them for their own benefit. Who owns England? Is you? Can you point to any part of England and say, "This is mine"? If you can you are the [illegible] There are not many workingmen in England who can say that. The England that you call your country is not your country but the landlords'. In England women whose husbands are fighting for "their country" are being evicted from their houses. If you do not pay rent to the landlord you cannot live in "your country."

The [illegible] industry of England is not run for the purpose of providing you and your family with food and clothing. It is run for the purpose of providing profit and interest for the capitalists, financiers, and [illegible] shirkers generally to lead idle and luxurious lives while you slave and toil to create it.

All wealth comes from labor. Does it not? If it did there would be no poor people in England. The worker is robbed of the product of his labor. He is robbed by those who take the rent profit and interest [illegible] i.e., the landlords and the capitalists. Between you and them there exists an irreconcilable antagonism. As long as there are capitalists, workmen will be poor and continue to remain poor. Your only way is a trades unionist, desiring to improve your conditions in life, should be to abolish capitalism and landlordism, and take possession of your country. You won't be doing more good for yourself if you conquered England for the English people.

Neatly stored away in Martens's office the State troopers found a large red flag, inscribed in gold with the name of the Bolshevist Government. This is believed to be the flag that the Bolsheviki intended to fly above their embassy had they been able to obtain recognition from the Government in Washington. The flag was removed, with the seized documents, to the City Hall.

A report, that State agents admitted had some basis, was current yesterday that the investigators who have been looking into the question of Bolshevism and kindred radical movements in this country have information that in the first year of the war Martens registered in England as an enemy alien. Martens has admitted that his parents were German and he is also said to have served for a time, before the war, in the German Army. Martens, however, states that he is a bona-fide Russian citizen and that he has never at any time been a subject of the old German crown. He has not been in Russia in years. The close personal friend of Trotsky in the "embassy" is Gregory Weinstein, the former editor of Novy Mir.

Nuorteva Threatens Reprisals.

The committee was in executive session in the Board of Estimate room at 4 o'clock when the Soviet witnesses were brought in. Mr. Heller, Director of the Commercial Department of the Soviet Mission, which has been at work in an attempt to procure in this country $100,000,000 worth of food and other products for the Lenin-Trotzky Government, was taken before the committee at once and examined behind closed doors. Martens, Nuorteva and Weinstein were brought into an anteroom, where they were kept under guard until the committee should send for them. Only Martens was called for, however.

Santari Nuorteva, a stockily built, florid Finn, prosperous in appearance, did the most talking of the Soviet witnesses, after the newspaper men ascertained their identity, which the committee functionaries made every effort to keep secret. Implied threats that the Soviet rulers in Russia would retaliate against Americans there were a feature of his statement.

"The raid was an outrage," said Nuorteva. "Twenty detectives rushed into our office and at their hands we received the roughest kind of treatment, short of physical violence. They refused to let us communicate with our lawyers, they cut our telephone wires, they barred all the doors and refused to let any of the attachés and workers leave the offices; then they seized all our papers, including correspondence in regard to commercial orders to a number of American firms, and jumbled them up in such a fashion that it will take us at least three weeks to straighten them out if we ever get them back.

"The raid was to no purpose whatsoever. The committee could have had any papers in our files by merely letting us know that they were wanted. All the world is welcome to go through our files. We have nothing to conceal.

"Soon after the witnesses had been brought in Evans Clark, who described himself as Assistant Director of the Commercial Department of the Soviet Mission, appeared at the City Hall. He was not permitted to communicate with the witnesses. He told newspaper reporters that he was under the impression that the search warrant had been served by a man from the Attorney General's office. He soon left the building and shortly afterward appeared with counsel for the witnesses. It was announced then that Director Heller of the Commercial Department would be represented by the law firm of O'Gorman, Battle Vandiver, and that Mr. Martens, head of the Soviet Mission, would have as his representative, Charles Recht, who has a law office at 47 West Forty-second Street. Edward Stanton, a son-in-law of ex-United States Senator O'Gorman, and a member of his law firm, made a formal demand on Attorney General Newton that he be admitted to the committee room while his client was being examined, but was told that this was against the rules of the committee. A similar answer was made to an identical request made by Mr. Recht. Both intimated that legal proceedings would be begun for the return of the papers and to contest the right of the committee to examine the members of the Soviet Mission. Attorney General Newton, when he heard of this, said that there was no doubt the committee had the right, within its powers when subpœnaing the Russian Bolshevist representative, inasmuch as their work in this country included propaganda.

Propaganda Admitted.

The committee remained in session for approximately three hours during the afternoon and early evening, and most of the time was spent questioning Messrs. Heller and Martens. The testimony was taken by the stenographers of the committee, but was not made public.

After the afternoon session had ended Chairman Lusk of the committee was asked if he had taken steps to have the search warrant issued under which the Soviet papers were seized.

"I understand the search warrant was issued by Magistrate Alexander Brough," said Senator Lusk. "Beyond that I know nothing about it. I suppose you ought to go to Attorney General Newton for the information you are seeking."

Senator Lusk said that he had merely issued subpœnas duces tecum for the five Soviet witnesses.

"The witnesses appeared here, so I have reason to believe that the subpœnas were served," said the Senator. "Information has been laid before the committee that the representatives of the Russian Soviet Government had an establishment in this city from which propaganda was being circulated advocating the Soviet form of government as it exists in Russia under the Bolsheviki," said Senator Lusk. "The Soviet witnesses were subpœnaed to enable us to ascertain the exact nature and extent of this propaganda.

"Two of the witnesses were brought before the committee and examined—Mr. Martens and Mr. Heller. The examination of neither was completed and will be continued next Wednesday, when they have been instructed to appear here, together with the other three witnesses whom we did not have time to examine today.

"Mr. Martens and Mr. Heller admitted that their organization is circulating propaganda by means of a publication and a mailing list and that in the propaganda they were seeking to justify the Soviet form of government as it has been established in Russia. We have not yet gone far enough to determine the exact nature of the propaganda, nor its extent. The committee naturally is concerned about the effect of this propaganda on the people of this country, in so far as our form of Government and established institutions are concerned."

"Could you judge from the testimony today whether they merely were seeking to justify the Soviet form of government or whether they were advocating the establishment of a Soviet form of government in this country?" Senator Lusk was asked.

"It is pretty hard to draw a distinction," said the Senator. "But we are less concerned with the purpose of the propaganda than with its effect."

Strange Coincidences.

Senator Lusk explained the participation of the State troopers in the raid by saying that the committee was employing them as process servers.

"It seems that a strange coincidence some other proceeding affecting the Soviet Mission is under way at the very moment our committee want the members of the mission as witnesses; such things happen once in a while," said the Senator with a smile.

Attorney General Newton, when informed last night at the Murray Hill Hotel that Senator Lusk had referred the newspaper men to him for information regarding the raid and the seizure of the Bolshevist envoys, said that the Senator was in error if he placed the responsibility for the raid on the Attorney General's office.

"The raid was not conducted under any directions issued by me, nor did I take any steps to procure the search warrant that Magistrate Brough issued," said the Attorney General.

"Was the raid undertaken under the provisions of the Peace and Safety act?" Attorney General Newton was asked.

"No," said Mr. Newton. He also denied that Frank P. Garvan, Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the investigation of recent bomb outrages, had anything to do with the raid.

Stevenson Denies Responsibility.

"I understand," said Attorney General Newton, "that Archibald E. Stevenson, Secretary of the Union League Club, got some officer to swear to the information upon which the search warrant was issued," said Mr. Newton.

Mr. Stevenson, when questioned last night at the Union League Club plainly intimated that he was unwilling to assume responsibility for having procured the search warrant. He pleaded that as associate counsel of the Lusk Committee—an appointment not as yet officially announced by the committee—he was not in a position to say anything regarding the raid or how the search warrant was procured, though he admitted that he know a great deal regarding it.

"I have heard all about the raid and it seems to have been a rather neat job," said Mr. Stevenson.

Chairman Lusk of the committee took precaution against any demonstration of revolutionary force or feeling at the opening of the first public hearing yesterday forenoon, by ordering the Board of Estimate room at City Hall in which the committee sat cleared of all except witnesses, detectives, and duly accredited newspaper representatives before he called the meeting to order. Hugh Frayne, the American Federation of Labor official, who occupied the witness chair for the entire opening session, was then called.

Mr. Frayne qualified as an expert competent to testify regarding the trend and extent of revolutionary movements in this country by stating that for the last eighteen years he had been investigating them in his official capacity in this State and the neighboring States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

"We are constantly called upon to protect the interests of our organization against the radical elements among the workers, who have threatened to tear it down," said Mr. Frayne, "In that way we have been compelled to conduct a general campaign against the radical movement. The American Federation of Labor is as nearly 100 per cent. loyal to the country as is possible and opposes any movement as a matter of general principle which has for its purpose the destruction of the fundamentals of our Government."

Frayne Tells of Radical Dangers.

"Have you been able to determine from your studies whether there exists in the State of New York any movement which has for its purpose the overthrow of the Government of the State or of the United States by the use of force or violence?" asked Attorney General Newton.

"Yes," said the witness, "there are certain elements here who are scheming for the overthrow of the Government by use of force or violence."

Mr. Frayne testified that the radical elements he had in mind might be roughly divided into three principal currents of radical opinion, namely, anarchism, syndicalism, and social am.

"An examination of the current literature and the speeches of the leaders of these three different groups," said the witness, "indicates that, under the inspiration furnished by the Russian communist party, otherwise known as the Bolsheviki, the leaders of these groups have found a common platform upon which they may co-operate for the establishment of a proletariat dictatorship in this country."

This testimony was followed by recitals from articles which had appeared recently in magazines and other publications which are official organs of these groups which clearly indicated the trend, purpose, and extent of their propaganda. In each instance Mr. Frayne, in trying to define the purpose of one group used the definitions and descriptions issued by the leaders or publications of that particular group. In some instances he recited from the anarchist writings of Emma Goldman to show what the anarchists were striving for. In every case the publication or text book used was offered and received in evidence by the committee. Some of the testimony was startling.

The definition of anarchism, for instance, was culled from essays written by Emma Goldman. She defined anarchism as "the philosophy of a new social order, based on liberty unrestricted by man-made law, the theory that all forms of government rest on violence and are therefore wrong and harmful, as well as unnecessary." Emma Goldman further wrote that anarchy maintains that God and State and society are nonexistent and their promises null and void "because they depend on the subordination of man."

"It would appear that anarchism seeks to destroy the belief in religion and the rights of private property and all forms of government?" asked Attorney General Newton.

"There can be no doubt of it," said Mr. Frayne.

"Is it true that anarchism teaches that patriotism should be destroyed?" asked the Attorney General.

Calls Patriotism Disease.

"That is the doctrine," said the witness. "Emma Goldman declares in her writings that patriotism is a disease, and that conceit, arrogance, and egotism are the essential elements that enter into patriotism."

"Can you state the attitude of the anarchist toward marriage and family?" asked the Attorney General.

"I believe their position is authoritatively stated by Emma Goldman in her essay on 'Marriage and Love,'" said the witness. "There she asks how an 'all-compelling force like love can be synonymous with that poor little Church-begotten weed, marriage.'"

Mr. Frayne testified that the anarchist group was comparatively weak in numbers and that most of the followers of Emma Goldman had deserted to the I. W. W., as a more dependable agency for prompt and direct action. The I. W. W., the witness said, were syndicalists who believed in "direct action" and in sabotage as the means of attaining their purpose.

"Will you define sabotage?" urged Attorney General Newton.

Mr. Frayne said that it was difficult to define the term, but offered the committee the definition made in a speech at the socialist convention held in Indianapolis in 1912.

"Sabotage," he read, "as it prevails today, means interfering with the machinery of production without going on strike. It means to strike but stay on the payroll. It means that instead of leaving the machine the workers will stay at it and turn out poor work or slow down until they interfere with the profits of the boss to an extent where he will come around and ask them what is wrong and what he can do to satisfy the people working for him."

Mr. Frayne read from many I. W. W. publications to show the trend of I. W. W. thought and the purpose of their radical propaganda. One of the principal tenets is that there is nothing in common between the working class and the employers, and that it was "the historic mission of the working classes to do away with capitalism."

"As a revolutionary organization," one of the pronunciamentos rendered in evidence read, "the Industrial Workers of the World aim to use any and all tactics that will give the results with the least expenditure of time and energy. The question of right and wrong does not concern us. No terms with an employer are final. All peace as long as the wage system lasts is merely an armed truce."

"I am reading these passages from the official literature from the I. W. W. to show that the organization is revolutionary and advocates the overthrow of government," said the witness.

"Do you mean to tell us that this organization that advocates the overthrow of government has a headquarters in this city and that its literature is openly circulated?" asked Chairman Lusk of the committee.

I. W. W. Prepares for Seizure.

"They operate as openly as any business establishment," said the witness. "Any one who is willing to pay the price can purchase these publications. They are openly circulated."

There were reams of testimony of this character. Senator Lusk said at the end of the session that there were two points in particular in the testimony brought out by Mr. Frayne to which he would like to call special attention.

"One was the statement made by Mr. Frayne that the I. W. W. textile workers had organized technical boards competent to take over and run the mills after they shall have been seized. Mr. Frayne in reply to a question from me said that there could be no question about it—that this was a fact.

"The other feature of the testimony, which I regard as worthy of special attention at this time, was the statement in the resolution adopted by the radicals, which was read into the record by Mr. Frayne, that the workers were not concerned with the question of right or wrong. Do away with the standard of right and wrong and we have nothing left. Our Federal Constitution was framed with the question of right and wrong as the fundamental thing, and any organized movement that disregards that fundamental idea is a danger to the Republic."

The Lusk Committee will meet again at the City Hall next Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Martens late last night sent out an official statement in which he denounced the seizure of the Soviet papers and characterized the raid as "unwarranted and brutal."

"I have strenuously avoided interference in American affairs," said Mr. Martens in his statement. "The sole object of the publicity work we have done has been to bring about friendly relations between my Government and the Government of the United States. Our files have been open to everybody. There can be no legitimate reason for raiding our office and the most minute investigation will reveal no reason. In view of the high-handed methods employed I find it necessary to warn the public against stories that may be sent broadcast in order to justify the raid, before a real investigation will reveal the facts. We welcome an honest investigation of our activities.

"The raid was conducted by one A. E. Stevenson of the Overman Committee and Union League fame, whose prejudice against the Russian Workers' Government is only too well known. I brand this outrage as another attempt on the part of the reactionary forces to prevent friendly relations between the United States and Soviet Russia. It was an unwarranted breach of the first principles of international hospitality."

Mr. Martens also made public a letter of protest which he said he had addressed to the State Department at Washington.

Mayor Hylan yesterday wrote a letter to Chairman Lusk of the investigating committee commending the purpose of the investigation and tendering the cooperation of his administration.

ADVOCATES NEW RAIL BOARD

President Ripley of the Santa Fe Criticises Interstate Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The makeup of the Interstate Commerce Commission was criticised by E. P. Ripley, President of the Sante Fe Railroad, in an address today to members of the City Club. The criticism was followed by the suggestion that there ought to be a body to which appeal can be taken from the rulings of the commission.

"The Interstate Commission has been in existence about thirty-two years," said Mr. Ripley. "It is singular that it has never had among its members either a railroad man, a business man, a shipper, or a farmer.

"The time has come," Mr. Ripley added, "for a more intelligent handling of railroad problems. It seems to me that the interstate body should be shorn of its dual duties. It ought not to be prosecutor and at the same time pass on the guilt of the accused and impose a penalty.

"There ought to be a body of from three to five men, appointed by the President, holding rank similar to that of the Justices of the Supreme Court, having an adequate salary, and with the power to vote anything proposed by the commissioners or the railroads. There should be an opportunity for appeal to this body by the railroads or the shippers."

BLACKS WANT EQUAL RIGHTS

Send Petition to Peace Delegates to Insert Clause in League.

PARIS, June 11.—William Trotter of Boston, Mass., Secretary of the National Equal Rights League, has presented every member of the Peace Conference a petition from colored citizens of America asking that a clause assuring all citizens "full liberty in the rights of democracy and protection of life without distinction based on race, color, or previous condition," be inserted in the covenant of the League of Nations.

GERMAN ASSEMBLY CALLED.

Meeting at Weimar to Consider Allies' Reply on Peace.

WEIMAR, June 11. (Associated Press.)—Although the German National Assembly has been called to meet here tomorrow, it is not likely to sit formally until Friday or Saturday.

Its prime purpose is the discussion and study of the allied answer to the German counterproposals, and this is not expected to be received before Friday, if then.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Thirteen.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Feature for the Week-End
a limited number of
Coats and Cape-Wraps at $95
Formerly Selling to $175

Unusually handsome models in duvetyn and velour, consisting of one or two of a kind or color, the balance of many high-class lines—values offered are indeed extraordinary.

A group of
Smart Tailored Suits at $75
Formerly Selling to $145

An extensive assortment of high-class styles, suitable for all occasions—developed in tricotine, twill, silk faille and satin, richly lined and finished with that nicety of detail characteristic of Gidding Apparel.



$4.95
For This All Wool Bathing Suit
for men

If you need a bathing suit don't miss this opportunity to buy an all wool, fast color, well tailored suit at this special price. Athletic cut, navy and black complete. Special $4.95.

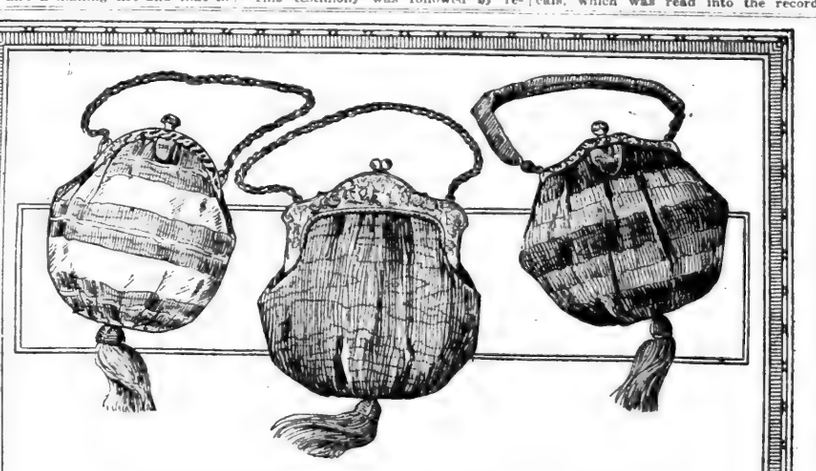
Bathing Shoes with flexible sole, leather trimmed, medium cut for men, high cut for women. $1.35 Pair

New Knit Bathing Suits for Ladies, $7.50 up.
Bathing Caps, Medicine Balls, Suit Bags, etc.

"Everything in Sporting Goods"

S B DAVEGA CO.

15 Cortlandt St. Near Broadway
831 Broadway Near 13th St.
405 Broadway Near Canal St.
125 West 125th St. Near Lenox Ave. (Open Eves.)

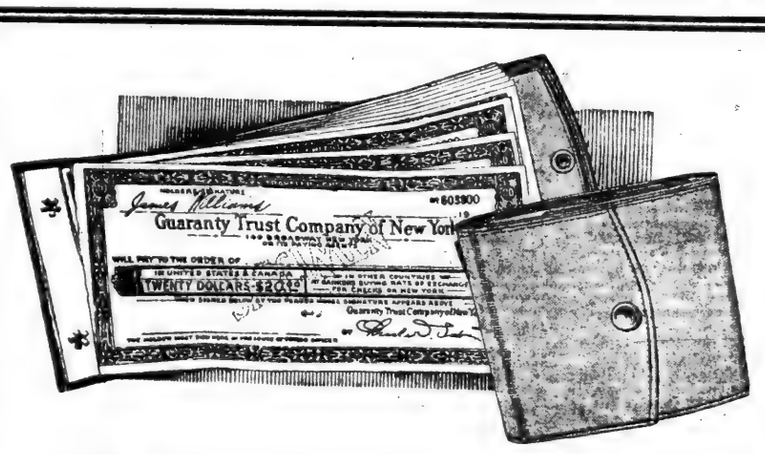


Beginning This Morning at Saks
An Extraordinary Sale of
780 Women's Silk Bags
Regularly $6.50 and $7.50
At $4.50

These beautiful bags are the balance on hand of three very successful models by a well-known manufacturer, together with high-grade bags from our regular stock that have been selling at $6.50, $7.50 *and more.* They are exquisitely fashioned of Moire Silks, Satin-striped Silks, and Novelty Silks with narrow Liberty Silver frames, or reproductions of old Dutch Silver frames. Lined with fine silks and finished with silk tassel. The colors are those now very much in demand:

Navy Blue, Taupe, Brown, Black

Broadway Saks & Company At 34th St.



When you travel—take
Guaranty Travelers Checks

ACCEPTABLE as *money* everywhere—yet *safer than cash.* They can be cashed in the United States and abroad at leading banks, and are accepted in settlement of bills by hotels and business houses, and at railroad offices for transportation.

In foreign countries these checks are cashed by leading banks at their *best buying rate of exchange*, giving the traveler the full advantage of the high value of the American dollar abroad.

Ideal for traveling and vacations—inexpensive—obtain them at your own bank, or at any of our offices

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street
MADISON AVENUE OFFICE Madison Avenue and 60th Street

Capital and Surplus $50,000,000 Resources over $700,000,000

WIFE CHEERS KAISER IN DAYS OF EXILE

Correspondent Sees the Couple *Enjoying* Outdoor Life at Amerongen.

EX-RULER CALM IN ORDEAL

Members of Bentinck Family Expect His Early Return to Germany.

By T. WALTER WILLIAMS.

The gardens are full of roses, geraniums, and other flowers. The foliage of the trees is at its best. The entire landscape is owned by Count Bentinck.

The inhabitants of Amerongen live by making bricks and growing tobacco, which is made into cigars sold in Holland from 1 cent up. American officers passing through on motor cars who have smoked them by mistake describe them to me as "weird."

The villagers take no interest in the royal exiles at the castle. The country around Amerongen abounds in the houses of wealthy Hollanders, who have come for the Summer with their families. There are also plenty of good hotels.

Count Bentinck, 67 years old, head of the family, had until recently the coat of arms of the German Order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem painted on the [illegible] side of the castle gates. [illegible] The former Kaiser [illegible] of the [illegible] and Count [illegible] Bentinck [illegible] of the officers.

[illegible] Emperor's hair and beard [illegible] trimmed every [illegible] From the stob the silkworm [illegible] talk to any [illegible] and hears inside the [illegible]

NEW YORK HEROES HONORED BY PERSHING

Captain L. S. Breckenridge Is Among Those Cited for Distinguished Service Cross.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The War Department today gave out a list of names for the Distinguished Service Cross which contains the following names:

Capt. Lucien S. Breckenridge, 105th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre on Oct. 14. All the bridges over the Meuse River having been destroyed by artillery fire, Capt. Breckenridge, who had been ordered to cross the river with his battalion, personally reconnoitred the banks of the river in utter disregard for his own safety until he found a ford. He then led his command across the stream under intense machine-gun and artillery fire and established a position on the heights of the opposite bank. Home address, Mrs. Lucien Breckenridge, (wife,) 10 West Eleventh Street, New York.

Sergt. Edward J. Crowley, (deceased,) Co. [illegible] Infantry. For extraordinary heroism [illegible] near Binarville, Oct. 2 [illegible] Sergt. Crowley, a heavy machine gunner, [illegible] the outposts in order to assure himself of their security. After accomplishing this mission he [illegible] exposed himself to rescue a wounded comrade and in so doing lost his life. Next of kin, Mrs. George Crowley, (mother,) 182 East 93d Avenue, New York.

Private James Caddle, Co. B, 308th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Villa Savoye between Aug. 25 and 28. Private Caddle, a battalion runner, displayed exceptional bravery in carrying numerous messages under heavy artillery fire to the various positions crossing the Vesle River and proceeding for more than a kilometer in plain view of the enemy over a terrain which was continually bombarded with gas and high explosive shells. Home address, Mrs. Walter J. Caddle, (mother,) 61 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York.

Private Edward F. Burden, Sanitary Detachment, 308th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin on Oct. 11. Under heavy machine-gun and gas fire he crossed the Aire River five times, administering first aid to forty wounded soldiers, until he collapsed from exhaustion. Home address, Henry Burden, 64 Hunting Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Private Edward G. Best, Co. E, 7th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Forest of Argonne on Oct. 3. During an attack on a series of strong machine-gun nests he took charge of company line and, voluntarily, carried messages to all the platoons of the company, exposing himself to [illegible] machine-gun and rifle fire. Home address, Mrs. Belle Preston, (mother,) 56 West Forty-seventh Street, New York.

DAILY NEWS CALLS IRISH REPORT WEAK

Says Americans Spoiled Strong Case by Partisan Rhetorical Statements.

REPORT BARRED IN DUBLIN

Denial from Paris That Col. House Will Investigate Sinn Fein During Visit to England.

LONDON, June 12.—Long extracts from the report made by Frank P. Walsh, Edward F. Dunne and Michael J. Ryan, representatives of Irish organizations in America, on their visit to Ireland, which was presented to President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and Premier Lloyd George, are printed today by the Daily News, which comments upon the report editorially. The paper, which is an ardent supporter of Home Rule and a strong sympathizer with Irish Nationalist aspirations, declares it neither resents nor deplores the report.

"The report," The News says, "is calculated to leave on fair minds an impression that a strong case is spoiled by partisan rhetorical statements. English Liberals are not concerned with denying the terrible actualities of the present day Ireland but they are under no obligation to accept the report."

The paper points out the "obvious absurdity" of one statement about land legislation. On the other hand, it admits that the "account of barbarities inflicted on political prisoners at Mountjoy Prison is probably only too accurate," but says that these can easily be matched in every country concerned in the war, adding:

"An English commission in the United States might be impelled to express the greatest horror and mental distress over the sufferings of political prisoners in Fort Leavenworth or New York."

DUBLIN, June 12.—The report of conditions in Ireland made by Frank P. Walsh and the other Irish delegates from America has been received here. The censor, however, has forbidden the publication of any part of the report.

PARIS, June 12.—Although Colonel E. M. House of the American peace delegation will go to England tonight, it is authoritatively denied that he is to visit Ireland to investigate the Sinn Fein situation, as reported.

In anticipation of his departure for London Colonel House had a long conference with President Wilson last evening, going over the general situation.

BRINGS IRISH APPEAL.

Plea to Paris Conference to be Printed in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The official case of the Irish Republic to present which to the Peace Conference efforts are being made, will be printed here.

The documents have been brought to this city by H. J. Boland, a member of the "National Irish Parliament." Boland is honorary secretary of the Sinn Fein organization.

"Perhaps it would not be well to mention the name of the vessel on which I sailed," said he. "In the first place I could not have obtained passports if my true mission had been known, and in the second place I did not come as a passenger. I helped to fire the ship."

"I had many documents with me that I did not want the British Government to see. We did not dare risk having our statement of the official case for our independence printed in Ireland."

Boland and Dr. Patrick McCartan, special Irish representative in America, left today for New York.

Firemen Hold Annual Tournament.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 12.—Nearly fifty volunteer fire companies participated today in the annual tournament of the Southern New York Volunteer Firemen's Association which started here this afternoon. There was one of the most successful parades in the history of the association. Ten bands furnished the music. There were thousands of spectators, including large numbers from the nine counties comprising the southern district from which the companies come.

HOLD FOUR IN MURDER CASE

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—Four men, including a soldier from Camp Dix, were lodged in the Mercer County jail tonight in connection with the death of Mrs. Theresa Feder, who was found strangled, her hands tied behind her back, near a cemetery on the outskirts of this city on Tuesday. The Mercer County officials failed to make any specific charges against the men and they are held for further investigation.

Among the men held are Jonas Jadwissis, 25 years old, stationed at Camp Dix, and Lewis Ferene, 30 years old, a laborer, of 173 Story Avenue, this city. The police alleged that Ferene was a frequent visitor to the home of the woman. The soldier was found at Mount Holly, N. J., and was brought here late this afternoon. He had considerable money with him and told the police that he had just received his pay.

Legislators Increase Own Pay.

BOSTON, June 12.—The Senate today passed over the veto of the Governor the bill to increase the salary of members of the Legislature from $1,000 to $1,500. The vote was 27 to 11. Similar action previously had been taken in the House. The increase is effective for the current session.

MANLY REPLIES TO ATTACK.

Says Manufacturers Want to Abolish War Labor Board.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 12.—Basil M. Manly, joint Chairman with William Howard Taft of the National War Labor Board, issued a statement tonight in respect to the demand for his removal made in a cablegram sent to President Wilson yesterday by the Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey.

He said the demand was not a personal matter, but an attack upon the Labor Board by "certain selfish and unpatriotic employers," who "seek to violate their agreements and reduce wages below the figures fixed by the board."

The statement said the charge against him of making intemperate utterances was based on revelations he made of wartime profiteering by many American industrial corporations, although his figures were taken from the books of the corporations.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Thirteen.

Responsibility

There being over 200 Liggett Drug Stores, our responsibility is multiplied 200 fold.

The slightest error in a single Liggett Drug Store might discredit the entire organization

None but experienced registered pharmacists are permitted to prepare prescriptions in our stores.

Rexall Stores

Liggett's THE SAFE DRUG STORES

B. Altman & Co.

Attractive Values

will be offered to-day and Saturday in

A Clearance Sale of

Boys' Summer Clothing

consisting of desirable, up-to-date garments taken from stock and specially reduced prior to the semi-annual inventory.

Boys' Suits (8 to 14 years), with two pairs of knickerbockers $8.50

These Suits are made of tropical suiting, skeleton lined, and are just the thing for warm-weather wear. They represent, in themselves, a really remarkable offering at the price.

Boys' Suits (7 to 18 years), of light-weight woolens in light or dark tones; some without lining $16.50

Boys' Sport Coats (10 to 16 years), of knitted material, in the popular heather mixtures; a limited number only . . at $8.50

Also

Boys' Bathing Suits

of pure worsted (navy blue) attractively trimmed:

One-piece Suits (4 to 10 years) . . $2.75
Two-piece Suits (10 to 16 years) . 3.75

Boys' Blouses (7 to 14 years)

of [illegible]-stripe madras in the new color effects; with buttoned-down collar, $1.25

(Boys' Clothing Department, SIXTH FLOOR)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Broadway - Saks & Company - at 34th Street

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"



A Rare Opportunity!

Women's Summertime Sweaters

Regularly $5 to $6.95

Today at $3.75

¶ Smart slip-over and middy sweaters, beautifully knit in genuine zephyr wool, silk fibre, and Shetland wool, featuring novelty belts and new button-over pockets. Make your selections early—such values are rare!

The colors are rose, turquoise, buff, navy blue, black, orchid, Copenhagen blue, and green.

Third floor

For Hot July and August Days

Boys' Washable Suits

are to be seen at Saks in very extensive variety, priced remarkably low



We have assembled a collection of Boys' Washable Summer Suits second-to-none in New York. The styles just teem with individuality, and the materials in which they are tailored are among the finest loomed. 7 to 16 years.

Among those present:

Boys' Khaki Suits $5.00
Boys' Grey Linen and Cotton Mixture Suits . . . 5.50
Boys' Panama Cloth Suits 7.75
Boys' Palm Beach Suits 9.50

Second Floor.

Beginning This Morning

A Very Important

Clearance of Women's SUITS

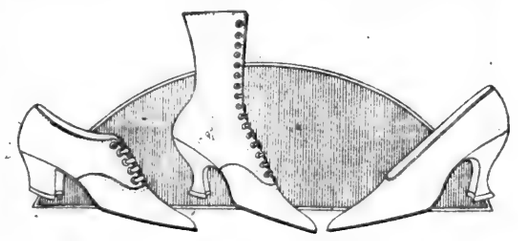
Exquisitely Tailored in High-Grade Silk and Wool Materials

at Radically Reduced Prices

Stunning Sports and Street Suits, belted or straight of line, beautifully fashioned of Men's Wear Serge, Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Silk Duvetyn, Silk Faille, Taffeta, Moire Silk, Poplin, and Soire Silk.

Note these very liberal reductions:

Suits formerly $110 to $150 . . . . . Now **$75.00**
Suits formerly $85 to $100 . . . . . Now **$59.00**
Suits formerly $69 to $85 . . . . . Now **$49.00**
Suits formerly $59 to $65 . . . . . Now **$36.00**
Suits formerly $45 to $55 . . . . . Now **$29.50**
Suits formerly $35 to $39.50 . . . . . Now **$22.50**



Saks & Company

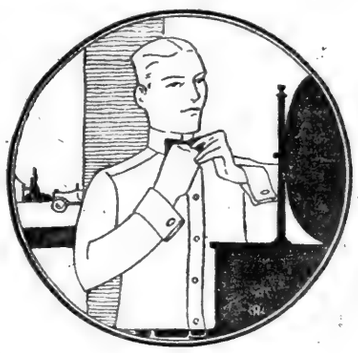
Direct Especial Attention Today to

An Exhibition and Sale of

Hood White Leisure Shoes for Women

¶ Milady's shoes nowadays are a most important part of her wearing apparel. If not skilfully proportioned they *mar* rather than add to the beauty of her costume. Hood Leisure Shoes are a new and delightfully different kind of footwear, made of White Sea Island canvas, and are so light, flexible and trim they make any foot appear a size smaller. They are fashion's favorite wherever the latest style tendencies are in evidence, and though so superior to ordinary Summer footwear, they may be had at these very low prices:

Pumps $3.50
Oxfords $4.00
Boots $4.50



Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Will Place on Sale Today

A Rare Collection of

Men's Silk Bow Ties At 50c

The bow tie is the Summer Cravat of a gentleman—always cool-looking and *spirited*. These are in a host of new and exclusive patterns, and have something about them characteristic of the more expensive kind of Bow Tie. They come in

Rich Foulard Silks that look just like their British Counterparts, Faille Silks and Twilled Silks in every color and combination considered correct for Summer.

At 50c you never saw anything like them!

Men's Silk and Cotton Shirts At $2.50

Seldom have as much character as those on sale at Saks Today.

Fine, cool, lustrous Silk and Cotton Shirts that look more like high-priced Silk garments than anything else. Their colorings are not only perfectly blended but have an unusual appeal because of their clever departure from the commonplace. Light of weight, yet substantially woven. All sizes.

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

USUALLY a skeleton-lined coat is such a shanky, bony affair that it is death to the fit of a garment. But in Saks-tailoring you will observe a spic-and-spanness that cannot be found save in the very best custom work. But, as we so often have stated, Saks-tailoring virtually is custom tailoring.

Skeleton-lined Suits $30 up

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Jaeger

American Owned

Special Sale

SWEATERS AND KINDRED LINES

Suitable for Country and Seashore

20% Reductions

For Limited Period Only

NEW YORK
396 Fifth Avenue 22 Maiden Lane
CHICAGO
20 North Michigan Avenue
PHILADELPHIA
1516 Chestnut Street
BOSTON
324 Boylston Street

DON'T HANG
ON EVERY TREE

Fine quality materials, high-grade workmanship, economical costs, and the fastest possible completion, are the four big essentials of a successful building operation.

They are not hard to get, but, on the other hand, they do not hang on every tree.

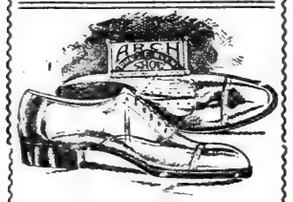
THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Not Only for Looks But for Comfort

The Heavy Man in a Palm Beach Suit Needs These

Arch Preserver Fabric Shoes

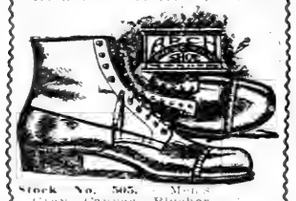
With all of the Foot-Comfort Features which have made this the Most Popular Shoe in the World.



Stock No. 500. — Men's White Oxford, with White Neolin Soles and White Heels $6.50



Stock No. 501. — Men's White Ball with White Neolin Soles and White Heels $7.00



Stock No. 505. — Men's Gray Canvas Blucher (some Bals); Brown Neolin Soles and Heels. $6.50

Spend your Summer week ends and out vacation in "Arch Preservers"; keep you feet off your mind and conserve your vitality and your energy for the pleasure you go to seek.

The finest constructed shoes generally termed as "Outing Shoes" frequently bring the wearers back from their outing in a condition demanding foot treatment.

Come in and try on your size in Arch Preservers without any obligation to buy.

The Arch Preserver Shoe Shop, Inc.
15 East 35th St., New York

The Women's Arch Preserver Shoes are advertised in the leading magazines and are sold by nearly 2,000 leading shoe dealers in the United States and Canada.

BALTIMORE CLUB Whiskey



Is Prohibition Coming July 1st?

Insure your supply by ordering now with cancellation privilege and refund of money if prohibition is not effective against whiskey after July 1, 1919.

Club or Group Orders Accepted. Prices (Including Local Delivery)

By the Gallon . . . $11.50
Minimum order 5 gals

By the Case (12 bottles) $30.00
Minimum order 3 cases

BALTIMORE CLUB COMPANY
159 East 33rd Street
Tel. Murray Hill 3033 New York City

BEARDSLEY

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SURETY BONDS

POLICE PUT GUARDS IN CHURCHES HERE

No Reason Given for Secret Order Sent Out to Precinct Commanders.

CHIEF FLYNN LEAVES CITY

Federal Agents Here Do Not Disclose His Destination — Captain Offley Reports Material Progress.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, who has been directing the Government's efforts to identify and arrest the bomb plot conspirators, left New York early yesterday morning. He is said to have gone to Washington to report to Attorney General Palmer.

It became known last night that the police, acting on certain information that had come to the department, had placed policemen on guard in all the principal churches in the city. Two and, in some instances, three are on duty at the larger churches, such as St. Patrick's Cathedral and Trinity. In some parts of the city all religious edifices are under guard. The exact reasons for these precautions were not disclosed by the police.

Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the New York Division of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, who, in the absence of Chief Flynn, is directing the bomb investigation in this part of the country, said yesterday that there were no developments in the case which he could discuss.

"All I can say is that every agency of the Government is at work and we are making progress," was Captain Offley's only statement.

Detective Sergeant James J. Geagan of Police Headquarters, who went to Bessemer last Monday to investigate a report that the rendezvous of the bomb makers had been found there, returned to this city late yesterday. He said that the search for clues at the Pennsylvania city had failed to produce any evidence, although detectives from Pittsburgh and New York had scoured the territory.

It was said that the police of Pittsburgh and New York would make every effort to round up suspicious persons who have been seen in and about the towns and villages of the mining districts of Pennsylvania. It will be part of an effort to apprehend characters who bear evidence that they are interested in the workings of the bombing gang.

It was officially announced at police headquarters yesterday that the reward of $1,000 would be paid to the person who furnished information leading to the arrest of the person or persons who placed the bomb in the vestibulte of the residence of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr. This reward is in addition to that offered by the police for information that will lead to the persons who planned and tried to carry out the sending of bombs through the mails.

HOLD TWO IN PHILADELPHIA.

Police Suspect Radical Swedes of Part in Bomb Plot.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Two men were arrested tonight in connection with the recent bomb outrages in eight cities. One of the men had in his possession maps of Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York, as well as one of this city. The other suspect had 121 lead-tipped, steel-jacketed cartridges secreted in a rubber water bottle.

The two suspects are Paul Olsen, 27 years, 4,945 Hoopes Street, West Philadelphia, and John Wintol, 27, Hoopes Street. Both men are Swedish and are members of a number of local radical organizations, including the I. W. W. Although Olsen is a bricklayer and his fellow prisoner a painter, he had in his possession French, Russian, German, Greek, and Spanish dictionaries.

The home of the two suspects is within a mile of the Lady of Victory Catholic Church, where the bombs were placed on June 2. Both men have been arrested before because of their radical tendencies. Olsen was arrested in the early part of May, when he became involved in an altercation with a Home Guard. He was later discharged. Wintol was arrested on April 28 for distributing the May Day demonstration literature. He was sentenced to thirty days in the county prison. He served but four days and escaped further imprisonment by the payment of a fine.

NO THREATS AGAINST RICE.

President of General Electric Company Not a Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 12.—E. W. Rice, Jr., President of the General Electric Company, against whom a bomb plot had been reported, was not at his office here today. Clerks said he was in New York. A brother expressed great surprise at the report, and telephone inquiries to New York failed to confirm it.

The police here said that in the early part of April Mr. Rice had received a letter demanding $20,000. A person disguised as Mr. Rice went to the spot at the appointed time with real money, but with a police guard near by. The scheme failed, for no one made any demand for the money.

200 ARE INVESTIGATING BOMB PLOT FOR JULY 4

Navy Secret Service Agents Are Co-operating with Police to Run Down Instigators.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Two hundred secret agents of the Navy Intelligence Bureau are investigating an alleged plot to explode bombs in New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, and more than a score of other large cities on July 4 next, according to a dispatch to The Chicago Tribune from its Washington correspondent. He says:

"About fifty Government detectives are working in Chicago, suspected of being the headquarters of the plotters. Others are pursuing leaders in Detroit, Indianapolis, East Chicago, Hammon, and other Middle West industrial cities. Suspects are under surveillance in Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, Cleveland, Akron, Toledo, and Moline.

"Existence of the plot became known to Department of Justice operatives about two months ago, when an operative who had joined a terrorist group and gained the confidence of members of the inner circles at Chicago headquarters of the organization succeeded in purloining papers containing a program of bomb explosions for a large number of cities where Fourth of July celebrations on a large scale were to be held.

"In many of the cities, where the celebrations planned were to be municipal in character, the point at which the largest crowds might be expected to assemble were indicated with the best and quickest avenues of approach to and departure from such points. Probable lines of march of parade were indicated with points from which the parades might best be viewed.'

"Evidence of the widespread nature of the plot includes a large number of pieces of mail, telegrams, and messages delivered personally found in places where raids had been made on radical centres.

"The subject matter of these messages has been communicated to chiefs of police in the cities concerned, and the local police officials are co-operating with the Government in the investigation."

PALMER ASKS $500,000 TO FIGHT ANARCHISTS

Wants Immediate Funds in Addition to $1,500,000 Appropriation Previously Requested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12. — Attorney General Palmer today asked the House Appropriations Committee to make $2,000,000 available for use in the next fiscal year by the Department of Justice in its work of protecting the country against anarchy.

An addition of $500,000 is asked to the appropriation of $1,500,000 previously requested to enable the department to detect and prosecute crimes. The additional amount will be used by the Attorney General in increasing the number of special agents in the Bureau of Investigation, of which William J. Flynn has just been made chief and which is to be reorganized under his supervision. It is the purpose to pay Chief Flynn a salary of $7,500, which is more than has been previously granted for that position.

"The comparatively recent violence and the attempted violence on the part of individuals associated with anarchistic organizations," said Mr. Palmer's letter, "disclose existing conditions which render the supplemental estimate necessary in order that there may be ample means for protecting the public and enforcing the laws of the United States."

RACE RIOTS BREAK OUT IN BRITISH CITIES

Government to Intern African Labor Battalions After Prolonged Disturbances.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

LONDON, June 12.—More than one thousand negroes, all British subjects, are locked up in the Bridewell at Liverpool to protect them from the fury of white mobs which for several days have been attacking the quarter in which the black population is concentrated.

The race riots have been so bitter that the local authorities have appealed to the British Government for aid. Houses were wrecked by white mobs, the furniture being carried out in the streets and burned, and in some instances the Fire Department was called.

Two negroes who landed from a steamer in ignorance of the trouble were held up in a taxicab and robbed of £300.

Most of the negroes locked up for protection were armed with razors or revolvers.

The cause of the riots is the negroes familiarity with white women, and also the fact that the negroes are holding jobs which, demobilized service men contend, belong to them. Race feeling has spread to large factories in Liverpool which have employed negroes for years, and one large plant has discharged all black employes because the whites refuse to work with them.

At Cardiff and Barry, in South Wales, race riots of almost equal magnitude took place last night. These also grew out of the association of negroes with white women. In the main streets of Carliiff a mob of several hundred black and white people engaged in fierce fighting. The negroes used revolvers and razors freely. One white man died as the result of razor slashes. At Barry a second white man was killed by being stabbed.

In London there have been repeated race riots of a minor character in the last few weeks.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—It was announced tonight that as a result of a conference today among the Ministry of Labor, the Lord Mayor and the Chief of Police, it had been decided to intern negroes brought from Africa and other countries, to serve as labor battalions, pending their repatriation.

SEIZE I. W. W.'S IN KANSAS.

Quick Action Follows Attempt to Start Trouble in Wheat Belt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 12.—Five men are under arrest today at Hutchinson, Kas., on a charge of fomenting revolution, and it is believed by the Federal authorities that they are members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"These arrests," said Fred Robertson, United States District Attorney for Kansas, "followed the first reports of the appearance of I. W. W. agitators in the Kansas wheat belt, and their efforts to organize the harvesters. We are not going to waste a minute with these troublemakers."

Other arrests are expected as the Federal authorities believe many organizers of the I. W. W. are at work in the grain belt of Kansas.

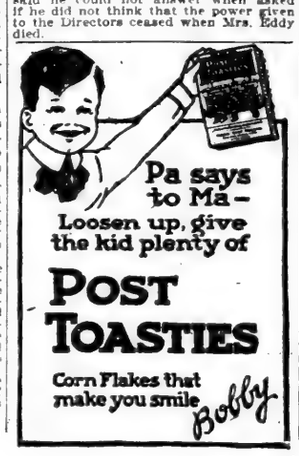
EDDYITE DENIES CHARGES

And Eustace Considers Founder's Writings the Work of God.

BOSTON, June 12.—Herbert W. Eustace, one of the Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society, testifying today before a master in the Trustees' injunction proceedings against the Directors of the Christian Science Church, said the Trustees never set up the deed of trust under which the board was created against the by-laws of the church, and "never made a threat of any kind against the Directors." The Trustees seek to have the Directors restrained from interfering with the publishing society and its conduct of the church publications.

Mr. Eustace said the Trustees never had intended to separate the publishing society from the mother chuch or to disregard the instructions of the founder, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. They refused, however, to sign a paper acknowledging the authority of the Directors. The witness said the Directors attempted to say how the periodicals published by the society should be run.

Mr. Eustace declared his belief that the trust deed made by Mrs. Eddy was the work of God, revealed through her. This was also true, he believed, of all her published writings. The witness said he could not answer when asked if he did not think that the power given to the Directors ceased when Mrs. Eddy died.



Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Thirteen.

TIFFANY & Co.
Fifth Avenue & 37th Street

Pearls Diamonds Jewelry Silver
Clocks Watches China Stationery

This is Boy Scout Week

Become an associate member of the Boy Scouts of America.

B. Altman & Co.

The Dressmaking Section

of the Department for Special Costumes has made preparations for supplying

Lace Gowns

(for afternoon, dinner or country club wear)

draped over satin, taffeta or crepe de Chine, in pastel or other smart shades,

Made to order at $125.00

for a limited period only

(Third Floor)

An Unusual Opportunity

for buying

Women's White Boots

at extraordinarily low prices

will be a special feature in the Women's Shoe Department, on the Second Floor,

for the remainder of this week

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



C-O-R-D-O-V-A-N
Smart Silk Summer Socks
Introduced By John David

CORDOVAN color stands out among ordinary colors in Hot-Weather Hosiery like a bright gleam of gold in the dull quartz of commonplaceness. It outshines and outsells every other tint of the season.

Of course, it was produced by the Phoenix Silk Hosiery Company. Of course, it was introduced by the John David Shop. Also Navy, Tan, Black, White and all other colors, 80c, $1.05, $1.50 and $2.00 the pair.

Phoenix Silk Stockings for Mrs. Reader in every shade on earth, as well as sun-gold, cloud-gray and sky-blue—$1.10, $1.80, $2.15 the pair.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

RECOVERY OF EUROPE.

It is estimated that war-wrecked nations of Europe will require no more than fifteen years for recovery, by a writer in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
5-7 E. 59th St. E. P. O'REILLY.

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

GOLF, TENNIS, RIDING AND OUTING CLOTHES FOR YOUNG MEN

While it has been exceedingly difficult even for leading custom tailors to get from abroad suitable fabrics for sport clothing, our long established connection with the English market resulted in our securing for this season liberal quantities of Scotch tweeds, Irish homespuns, shetlands and English flannels, which have been used in the making of our golf suits, riding suits, tennis trousers and outing clothes, all of which may be had ready for immediate service.

Specially designed De Pinna models in young men's golf suits, with caps to match. Sizes up to 40 chest measure.

Tweed sport jackets to be worn with flannel trousers. Sizes up to 40 chest measure.

Young men's riding breeches and riding coats in the most approved English models and fabrics. Sizes up to 40 chest measure.

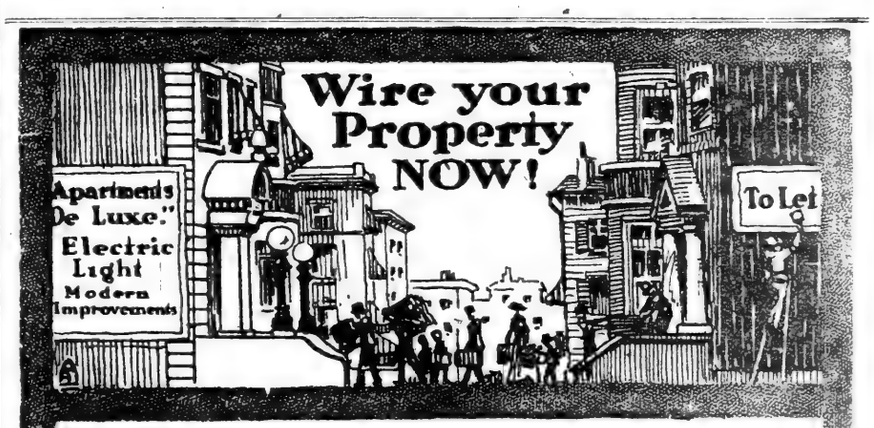
Young men's suits in imported tweeds, homespuns and flannels. Sizes up to 40 chest measure.

Imported Scotch golf stockings.

"Anniped" golf shoes.

Correct neckwear, shirts and accessories of dress for sport wear.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street



75,000 Apartments for YOUR Tenants

THE Department of Labor estimates that 75,000 apartments will have to be built before New York's housing conditions return to normal. Today even the most out of date and unimproved dwellings are occupied—occupied by people who can find nowhere else to live.

But Manhattan's shifting population is soon to undergo its greatest upheaval — the era of moving days ushered in by the erection of these 75,000 apartments. The first to move will be the tenants of old, unimproved buildings.

To insure themselves against a return to the old days when unimproved dwelling places went begging for tenants, farsighted landlords are now making their properties more desirable as living places.

Electric service is the first improvement installed. Nothing else can add like comfort to the home. Without it families are deprived of such necessities as electric irons, fans, cooking devices and vacuum cleaners.

Apartment halls are vastly improved by electric service. Uniform light, convenience of control, the elimination of bell-ringing and door-opening batteries and the substitution therefor of small transformers operated from the lighting circuit, are some of its advantages.

A postal-card or telephone request (Stuyvesant 4980) will bring our representative to you. He will tell you how inexpensively and easily your property can be electrified. And if the investment involves a greater immediate expenditure than is convenient, we may be able to arrange terms.

The UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
130 East 15th. Street, New York.

In view of the impending visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States, description of his grandfather's (the late King of England's) reception in New York, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday, will be read with interest.

6 for 40¢
Ever-Ready
GREAT SHAVES!

TRADE MARK FACE
"Ever-Ready" Radio Blades
X3X Temper

CHINA

LONG before you were born, Ovington's were well established as a chinahouse where smart designs and reasonable prices went hand in hand.

To-day it is known throughout America as the pre-eminent place to buy smart gifts, but Ovington's china is still equaled by few in variety and beauty and by none in value

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

JASPER QUALITY YARN
IN THE NEW PACKAGE.
NON-TANGLING
UNIQUELY WOUND IN
NOVEL CONTAINER
A YARN DE LUXE.
GALERIE ANTOINETTE

C AND C
CANTRELL & COCHRANE
THE STANDARD
Ginger Ale
OF TWO CONTINENTS
Order by the dozen
for use at home

DIAMONDS
PAWN TICKETS
Provident Purchasing Co.
Cash for the purchase of
ALL KINDS TICKETS.
diamonds, pearls, gold,
platinum, etc., jewelry.
Our funds erected offices
offer absolute privacy,
or our representative will call.
166 West 40th St. AT 8 WAY. Tel.
Bryant 6588

PLANNING A STRIKE ON TELEPHONE LINES

Telegraph Operators' Union Threatens Suspension of Service to Aid Men.

WITH LABOR BODY'S AID

Federation Unanimously Votes for a Committee of Co-operation.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 12.—A strike designed to cripple the telephone systems of the country will begin on Monday with the moral support of the American Federation of Labor unless a satisfactory working agreement is reached before that time between Postmaster General Burleson and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which numbers among its members the bulk of the union telephone operators in the United States. This strike the Commercial Telegraphers' Union has been eagerly striving to bring about as an aid to them in their fight with the telegraph companies, now in progress.

By unanimous vote the reconstruction convention of the federation adopted a resolution today giving its support to the strike and providing that Samuel Gompers, President, should appoint a committee from the convention to co-operate with a committee of electrical workers, the joint committee to take up grievances with the Post Office authorities at Washington in the hope of averting the strike.

During the debate Postmaster General Burleson was assailed as a "tyrannical official," delegates who declared that [illegible] attempt to obtain justice from the postmaster would be "like talking to a stone wall." Reference was made to resolutions which will come before the convention later in which, it is said, President Wilson will be requested to remove Mr. Burleson.

Success of the strike, support resulting from any Mr. Burleson failing the debate of turning back operating control of the wire systems of the country as a means of "getting out from under."

As adopted, after certain changes had been made in the original draft by the committee, the resolution began with the declaration that by a referendum vote of the electrical workers and telephone workers of the United States a strike had been decided upon and that the call had been issued for June 16.

Ever since August, 1918, it continued, the telephone employes had been trying to secure a working understanding with the Postmaster General, who promised, it is said, a working arrangement but failed to do so, and has now given back the operation to private [illegible]

[illegible] the taking over of the wires by the government it was recited, the [illegible] had agreed to work with the company for [illegible] but the latter [illegible] refused to renew agreements except upon termination to make [illegible] wages for electrical employes [illegible] to guard the rights [illegible] bargaining [illegible] that the "of [illegible] brotherhood have at all times [illegible] consideration of the war [illegible] a strike attempting at the [illegible] the country.

[illegible] of Boston telephone [illegible] who recently were on [illegible] meeting in All [illegible] City today and [illegible] period with various delegates [illegible] committee [illegible] will go to [illegible] General [illegible] the strike [illegible]

AMEND WIRE CONTROL BILL.

House Committee Reports Senate Measure to Hasten Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12. The House [illegible] to-day [illegible] Senate bill [illegible] several important amendments. The period of continuance of the [illegible] ordered by Postmaster General [illegible] was extended from six months, and the time for the return of the wires to private control was fixed as the end of the month when President Wilson signs the bill restoring the properties.

Representative John J. Esch, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, expressed the opinion that these actions would [illegible] the telegraph companies to [illegible] their property, and that the maintenance of the present rates for six months would give the proper body ample time to decide whether these rates should be maintained beyond that period. The bill will be brought before the House next week.

The committee agreed that it would reject the Senate bill with amendments other than to report the House bill," said Mr. Esch, "because it will hasten consideration to take up the Senate measure. Only two changes of importance were made. Our committee decided to extend for six months the rates imposed on wires by the Postmaster General, instead of the ninety-day period provided in the Senate bill.

"The other change relates to the date on which the act takes effect. The Senate bill provided that it should become effective on the last day of June. We thought best to have the bill take effect at the end of the month in which the bill may be signed by the President.

"It was considered that because of differences between the two houses, it might not be possible to get the bill to the President in time for him to sign it by the end of June. If this happened it would create a situation which might lead to litigation, and in any event would be embarrassing.

"I was impressed upon the committee by officials of the wire companies that the ending of Government control ought to take place at the end of the month in order to avoid complications and expense in accounting. Therefore, we adopted the amendment referred to. There were no differences of opinion in the committee as to the advisability of ending Government control at an early date."

ORDER NEW STRIKE TO AID WIREMEN

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

waged three successful fights against the companies within the last eighteen months. The boys offered to join the strike through representatives who appeared at a strikers' meeting yesterday afternoon.

Speaking of the strike, Mr. Thomas last night said:

"The strike of the electricians on Monday, linemen and repairmen, will result in an initial strike of 50,000 men to begin with, and by the end of the week there will be 100,000 out. It is our hope that this will silence the wires everywhere in the country. As for the situation locally, there are about 1,200 men out at both offices, and today 30 multiplex and 20 Morse operators came over to us from the Western Union. President Manion of the Order of Railway Telegraphers has pledged his aid, and this will prove invaluable to us.

"As for the brokers' men, they are to meet on Saturday, and act on the recommendation of International President Konenkamp that they take action on the strike. If the strike call comes, all brokers' men without contracts—and there are none in New York who have contracts—will have to go out. The union is under no obligation to any brokerage house in the country. Already I have received several requests from financial houses asking aid in their efforts to sign up their employes. All such contracts, however, must be signed and arranged by Mr. Konenkamp.

"While the reports I have received have all been promising and indicative that the strike was everywhere gathering force, the service of neither company seems to be hampered seriously. I am informed that the Atlanta Board of Trade of today cabled to President Wilson asking him to intervene on behalf of the strikers in the Southern district, which leads the country in the number of men out.

"We have accepted an offer from representatives of the messenger boys to participate in the strike. Arrangements are being carried through for the boys to go out on strike. They will play an important part in the fight."

At the meeting of the strikers about 500 in all, in the union headquarters in the Pulitzer Building Mr. Thomas and Miss Leonora Reilly, an organizer for the Women's Trade Union League, were the speakers. A slogan for the strikers, "All for one and one for all," which is to be chanted by the pickets in front of the companies' offices, was adopted. The pickets were especially active yesterday, and one of them, Louis Lipshitz, a striking Postal employe, was in court, charged with disorderly conduct. He was discharged.

Edward A. Reynolds, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable Company, last night gave his views on the strike as follows:

"All over our service the men who worked yesterday reported again today, thus contradicting Konenkamp's prediction that the strike would grow. We still have about 20 per cent. of our total operating force of 5,000 men out. The strike, however, is beaten right now and the men realize it.

"We have a 100 per cent. force in New York City and are sending crews to other points where conditions are serious. Chicago is in bad shape and Boston also. We expect to clear up the situation at these points in a few days. We are handling messages without serious delays. Such important labor centres as Detroit and Cleveland are utterly unhampered.

"All our men who went out on strike will be taken back without questions or discrimination when they are prepared to return. As for the threat to call out the brokers' men, I personally think they will be called out. But I do not think they will go out. Our men think that since they were called out, in a sympathetic strike against the Western Union, the brokers' men should also be called to quit. The Postal Company has only a half a dozen brokerage wires. They are attended chiefly by the American Telephone and Telegraph [illegible]

"The strikers' position is becoming weaker every hour. It is true that quite a number of young girls, clerks, and the like walked out, but it is only a lark with them. They will soon tire of the business of striking."

Nathan C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, said that there was some effort yesterday to get telephone employes out during the day, but that the efforts had borne no fruit. He said he knew nothing about the strike of electrical workers set for Monday.

Richard F. Murphy, Vice President of the Association of Western Union Employes, said that no additional men had gone out, while Joseph P. Hayes, President of the same organization, reported the situation unchanged, with "the strike a complete failure and the leadership of Konenkamp repudiated beyond measure."

Regarding the order to the Order of Railway Telegraphers not to accept commercial messages, W. M. Fairbaugh, Vice President of the Western Union, speaking because Newcomb Carlton was absent in Philadelphia, said that it would not affect the service in the slightest degree, even if the order were complied with to the fullest extent. He estimated that the company operated about 15,000 railroad telegraph offices. He said the amount of business offered at the railroad stations was negligible.

He added that the total of 175 men as strikers against the Western Union, which was Mr. Carlton's estimate on the day previous, should be raised to 200, of whom 50 were New Yorkers. He said he was not certain that all of the absentees were striking, and was sending investigators to their homes in order to ascertain why they were not on duty.

W. E. Ewing, leader of the local brokers' men, with headquarters at 50 Broad Street, said:

"Up to 6 P. M. tonight the Eastern Brokerage Division of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America had no advices from President Konenkamp about calling the financial wiremen out. This authority necessarily would have to come from Mr. Konenkamp. There has been no strike vote yet taken. If the brokers' men go out it will be simply a sympathetic strike. We have no grievances against the Postal or the Western Union."

It was ascertained that there was a strong sentiment among the local brokers' men to stay at work. Most of them were earning, it was said, from $45 to $60 a week and were rated high in their profession as skilled operators. Of the 300 in New York City, Mr. Ewing said, about 95 per cent. were members of the union. It was made plain that the brokers' locals were subject to the strike call of President Konenkamp, and that if he decreed a strike, the men would have no alternative, other than quitting the union.

E. J. Manion, President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, tonight explained the order transmitted to members of the organization forbidding them to handle commercial business of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies after 6 o'clock on Saturday morning.

"Twenty thousand railroad operators," said Mr. Manion, "have for a long time been anxious to get rid of the Western Union business they were handling. While they have been dispatching trains and handling railroad business, the Western Union has required them to handle commercial business, for which they received no pay whatever.

"I know many railroad operators who willingly would give a part of their salary to get rid of being obliged to handle this commercial business. In many instances they are required also to deliver messages at points often several miles from their stations.

"The situation now is that the railroad operators sending commercial messages into a Western Union relay office have to send to non-union operators or to operators who are the same thing as non-union—those who would not leave their keys in answer to the strike call issued by the commercial telegraphers. Our men simply will not handle these messages any longer under this condition."

FAIL TO TIE UP CHICAGO.

Telegraph Service Continues, with Companies Reporting Better Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Notwithstanding the nation-wide strike of telegraphers called by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and directed by S. J. Konenkamp from headquarters in this city, normal telegraph service was offered here today by both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. Officials of both companies said that they would accept messages with reservation.

President Konenkamp asserted that there was a tie-up of service West and South of Chicago, and predicted complete paralysis of both system by next Monday, when the electrical workers will go on strike.

Officials of the Postal, which was most affected by the strike yesterday, said the situation had improved and that the strikers were gradually returning to work.

"We are in good shape, and had our messages cleared at 9 o'clock this morning," said E. W. Collins, Manager of the Chicago district of the Postal. "Only a third of our men were out yesterday, and some of them returned this morning. Reports from our offices at Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Louisville show normal conditions."

Chief Operator Jones of the Western Union said, that after checking up today he did not find one man missing from his post.

President Konenkamp made an attack upon Postmaster General Burleson and said that the latter was responsible for the strike, that "he had not played fair with anybody," and had "double-crossed the National War Labor Body."

"Mr. Burleson can settle the strike," he said, "by agreeing that the workers have a right to organize, and that he will rigidly enforce his orders not to discriminate against workers, and also to put into effect an adequate wage scale and protect workers. Burleson still controls the labor situation despite his announced return of the wires to private management. If he had carried out the suggestions of the War Labor Board or let it handle the matter, the differences would have been settled weeks ago. Burleson can settle the trouble now by agreeing to let the workers organize and by putting into effect an adequate wage scale. The average wages of operators today are $100 a month, a 16 per cent. increase since 1910."

Mr. Konenkamp said that he would call out the brokers' telegraphers if necessary to win the strike. He thought that the wires of the press associations and newspapers would not be involved.

CONCILIATION EFFORT FAILS IN WINNIPEG

Railroad Employes Want Vote on Sympathetic Walkout—Cars Are Still Idle.

WINNIPEG, June 12.—H. E. Barker, Chairman of the Railway Brotherhood's Mediation Board, in formally announcing today that attempts to conciliate strike controversies had completely failed, admitted that Brotherhood executives were facing strong pressure from railroad employes to permit Winnipeg locals to vote on a sympathetic strike.

The 78th Battalion arrived today from overseas and paraded the business district. No attempt has been made to resume street car service.

Investigation of the labor upheaval continued today with Federal officials in charge. Conferences were held at Parliament and in the office of Mayor Charles F. Gray. The metal trades workers were still idle and no effort was reported to attempt a third conciliation conference.

From Vancouver word came that employes in near-beer factories had returned to work. A cargo of mutton from Australia, which is badly needed, remains unloaded there because the longshoremen are on strike and the crew of the vessel will not allow non-union men to do the work.

MONTREAL, June 12.—The possibility of averting a country-wide strike of Canadian railway shopmen, called for next Wednesday morning, developed today through an offer of the Canadian Railway Board to reopen negotiations. The shopmen made a counterproposition, it is understood, that they would resume negotiations only on the stipulation that wage schedules and not merely shop conditions, be discussed.

COBALT, Ont., June 12.—A strike of members of the Kirkland Lake Miners' Union went into effect this morning, when the men quit work to obtain concessions demanded on May 27. All properties in that camp, as well as the mines in Bourkes, Boston Creek, and Larder Lake are affected. Hopes are entertained that a strike here may be averted.

NEWSPAPER STRIKE BROKEN

Publication Resumed in Buenos Aires—Gas Supply Shut Off.

BUENOS AIRES, June 12.—The newspapers La Nacion and La Prensa appeared today for the first time in thirteen days, publication having been suspended because of the lockout of printers.

The papers contained a complete resume of the news of the world for two weeks. They sold at double the regular price, the newsboys profiting by the desire of the public to learn what had happened during the period the papers did not appear.

The transportation problem here was aggravated today by a strike of drivers of taxicabs and horse cabs. A partial strike at the gas works shut off the gas supply of the city this afternoon.

MRS. BRIGGS ARRAIGNED.

Pleads Not Guilty to Charge of Receiving Stolen Goods.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Briggs of 978 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, who the Court of Appeals decided must stand trial on the charge of receiving stolen property after Supreme Court Justice Donnelly and the Appellate Division had ordered a dismissal of the complaint, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions. She pleaded not guilty. The bail of $5,000, which she gave at the time of her arrest, was continued pending trial. David J. Wagner, attorney for Mrs. Briggs, notified Assistant District Attorney J. E. Smith that he would move to quash the indictment on the ground that the jury was without legal jurisdiction.

The charge against Mrs. Briggs is based on the allegation that she accepted $21,000 from James E. Foye, a bank clerk, who in 1913 raised more than $50,000 by forging certificates of stock. Foye served three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Overland Plant to Reopen Today.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 12.—The plant of the Willys-Overland Company closed for the last three weeks by labor disturbances, will reopen tomorrow morning under order of the United States District Court. The plant will be under the control of a special officer appointed by the court. One hundred special deputies were sworn in this afternoon to enforce an injunction granted by Judge Killits restraining interference with resumption of work.

Make a Safe Investment and Likewise Benefit Your City

Next to food, proper housing is the most important requirement of the city population. Some of your capital should be devoted to the housing requirements.

The Title Guarantee & Trust Co. has sold $600,000,000 of guaranteed mortgages, and no one has ever yet lost a single penny.

THERE IS NO RECORD OF ANY OTHER SUCH INVESTMENT OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

We have prepared to meet the July first demand for investments, and have the following mortgages to offer.

These mortgages are all guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company to net five per cent.

5 @ $1,000.	10 @ $3,000.	5 @ $4,750.	20 @ $6,000.
5 @ $2,000.	25 @ $3,750.	15 @ $5,000.	10 @ $7,000.
10 @ $2,250.	20 @ $4,000.	5 @ $5,250.	15 @ $9,000.
15 @ $2,750.	30 @ $4,500.	10 @ $5,500.	3 @ 10,000.

Selections may be made at any office of the Company and the mortgages will be reserved until after July 1st.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital $5,000,000 Surplus $11,000,000

MANHATTAN 176 Broadway, 137 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN 175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St. QUEENS 350 Fulton St., Jamaica, 67 Jackson Ave., L. I. City
BRONX 370 E. 149th St. NASSAU Mineola RICHMOND 90 Bay St., St. George

Gimbels Men's Clothing Section —Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Open 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.



Everyman's Summer Clothing at Gimbels

A Variety Worth Going Miles to See

Gimbels do not preach mere bigness as an asset in itself. But the fact that the three-store buying of Gimbel Stores represents one of the two or three largest purchasing powers in America is a reason for great variety, choice of best productions and low prices. A combination devoutly to be wished.

Men's Summer Suits—Mostly ¼ Silk Lined

$28.75 $35 $40 $45 $50 $55 $60

Plain blues and browns by the thousands, new greens, all kinds of light and dark effects. An assortment so generously large that description must give way to invitation.

Palm Beach Suits $12.50

The genuine article. Gimbel Palm Beach Suits receive the same tailoring attention put into the best custom clothes. Natural tans, plain greys and many dark striped effects.

Other Palm Beaches, $15

Genuine Palm Beach Suits in tan, brown, sand, oyster shade, dark oxfords and plain blues and blacks.

Palm Beach Suits $25

Tailored especially for Gimbels, according to our particular notions. Superfine cut and fit. Plain greys, plain browns, plain sand colors, checks and striped effects.

Trousers

Men's Flannel Trousers, white and striped, $7.50 and $10.

Auto Dusters

In new shades and new models. Prices $2.85 to $15.

Men's Mohair Suits $17.50

Exceptionally well tailored of this ideal summer material. Made to hold their shape—piped with satin, black and white, blue and white, striped effects. Grey and blue and light shades.

Men's Silk Suits, $35, $40, $45

Feather weight suits. Cool as a cucumber and tailored like a fine custom garment. The ideal stylish silk suit.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Men's Oxfords and High Shoes, $7.90

The season's accepted models. Slender English lasts, with narrow flat toe and low broad heel. In the popular dark mahogany shade.



A selected quality of leather has been employed and the workmanship is of a superior quality.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Sale of 1800 Men's Summer Shirts, $1.58

There's an interesting story about how this low price came to be put on these shirts—though space doesn't permit giving it. There's no telling how high such shirts will sell in the weeks ahead.



They're made by a house that turns out nothing but high-grade shirts.

Neatly striped effects in strong, serviceable madras, printed and woven. All soft double cuffs.

Liberal assortment of whites, both with collars attached and with neckbands.

A wide variety of other shirts, madras, silks, etc., $2.50 to $12.90.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's Straw Hats $2.65

Perhaps the greatest assortment of 1919 styles offered in one store.

Easy to select the particular style that looks best on you, because every good style is here.

Such high grade makes are rarely seen at this low price.

Sale of 138 Sample Panamas $5

Many styles—only two or three of a kind.

Crofut-Knapp Straw Hats $3.50, $4, $5



GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subway

SEEKS AID FOR LILLE MISSION SCHOOL

Abbe Dimnet Here to Present Needs of University and Hospitals in Ruined City.

SAYS FRANCE WILL REVIVE

Sees No Danger from Bolshevism, but Declares That Taxes Will Be Tremendous Burden.

Abbe Ernest Dimnet of the College Stanislas, Paris, is in this country looking for financial aid for the rehabilitation of the Catholic University Mission at Lille, France, and particularly for the three hospitals connected with that institution. No section of Northern France was more completely devastated by the Germans than the Lille section, and the university and hospitals of the famous city suffered correspondingly. The university, being endowed, looked for its maintenance from the wealthy men of the district, but there are no longer any wealthy citizens of wrecked Lille, and until the city gets again on its feet, the Abbe Dimnet says, the university will have to depend upon help from sister universities in this country.

Abbe Dimnet arrived in New York five days ago, and he has already been in touch with heads of American universities, who have promised aid. He said that he was not looking for aid altogether from Catholic sources, but hoped that all American universities would appreciate the plight of the Lille University Mission and come to its assistance. A comparatively small sum of money was needed, he said, to re-establish the institution to a point where it could take care of its own future. The three mission hospitals, he said, are very much in need of assistance, particularly the two maintained for infants being in great distress. The President of the hospital, he said, had just written him that they did not have even medicine.

"The Lille people are very enterprising," said the Abbe, who has established a residence in this city at 753 Park Avenue, yesterday. "They are more like the Americans than any other Frenchmen. As soon as the armistice was signed the residents of the town set about to rebuild their institutions. They ordered looms from England and America, only to find that there were no looms, and they are struggling along as best they can."

The Abbe expects to remain in this country three months and will visit all the leading universities in America. He is the representative of Yale University in Paris. One of his treasured possessions is a letter from Marshal Foch, whose wife and brother, he said, have taken a special interest in the Lille University.

Americans in French Universities.

"Paris is reviving in the most extraordinary manner," said the Abbe. "Just before I left there a number of shops, which had been closed during the war, had reopened and everything was looking spruce again. The city is very lively, due in part to the presence of a large number of American students, both officers and soldiers, who have taken advantage of their sojourn in Paris to attend the Sorbonne. All the French universities, in fact, have a number of American students and the great hope of a right understanding being maintained between the two countries lies in the presence of these students. They are one class of Americans who are not fed up with the French."

The Abbe maintained that it was absurd to believe that the French were not grateful to the Americans.

"Such a contention is ridiculous," he said. "The French are grateful. I have talked with soldiers from every French regiment and I never heard anything from them but praise for the American soldiers. During the first years of the war the French soldiers received gifts from America and they showed their gratitude in a most wonderful way when President Wilson went to Paris."

The Abbe said the seeming ill-feeling between the American and French soldiers was easily explained by what he called "the universal lassitude of war." The Americans, he said, were anxious to get back home while the Frenchmen were just as anxious to get back to their work and affairs and take up their activities which the war so rudely interrupted. If an ysuch feeling existed, he said, it was not deep-seated and would soon pass away.

France, he said, was looking to the future, and the one dark spot was the taxation yet to come. Up to now the French have maintained the war on loans, and the taxation, when it comes, will be felt by all classes. Groceries, he said, were higher in Paris than in New York, but clothing and other necessities cost less.

"Taxation will be a great hardship," he said. "According to the present calculations, each individual Frenchman will pay more of the war's cost than will each individual German."

The French Minister of Finance, he said, had suggested a policy of reducing each individual's capital one-fourth, but this raised such a great outcry that it was abandoned. "The one question uppermost in the minds of thinking men in France just now," he said, "is whether high taxation will bring about Bolshevism. For myself, I don't think so. Salaries are three times as high as formerly. The real sufferers in France will be the people with fixed incomes. The workmen are confronted with two propositions—whether they will follow the example of the British workmen who accepted the propositions laid down by Lloyd George and the Government, or whether they will turn to Bolshevism. From my knowledge of the French laboring man's character, I would say that they will follow the British plan and help build up the Governmental institutions so that their own outlook will be brighter."

Abbe Dimnet is a well-known author and has written largely for American magazines. He is the author of "France Herself Again" and expects to produce another work shortly.

FORD COUNSEL PUT ON WITNESS STAND

Examined by Tribune Lawyer in Regard to "Plan of San Diego."

MORE VILLA RAID TESTIMONY

Major Gen. Wood Postpones Appearance as Witness in Libel Suit Trial.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., June 12.—Wrangles over the much-discussed "plan of San Diego," in the course of which William Lucking and Alfred J. Murphy of the Ford counsel were suddenly sworn and examined, and personal narratives of witnesses of the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., on March 9, 1916, marked the progress of the libel suit of Henry Ford against The Chicago Daily Tribune today.

Ellsworth P. Reynolds, Chief of the Immigration Service in the Brownsville district, was recalled for further cross-examination regarding the "plan of San Diego," which was taken from Bacillo Ramos when he was captured in Texas. Reynolds, in his official capacity, examined Ramos at the time. All the memoranda in the case, including verbatim reports of questions and answers, Reynolds said he believed were now in Washington in the Department of Justice. What counsel for The Tribune produced in court was a translation of the "plan of San Diego," he said. This "plan," while much discussed in the case, has not yet been put in evidence. The plaintiff objects to it and insists that The Tribune has purposely refrained from bringing all the memoranda, including the original copy of the plan.

When the duplicate of the "plan" appeared, Elliott G. Stevenson, the Tribune attorney, put Messrs. Murphy and Lucking on the stand. Lucking said he obtained the copy from Mr. Barkey in the Detroit office of the Department of Justice, and that telegrams had been sent to the District Attorneys at Brownsville and Houston, Texas, seeking further data on the Ramos papers. These were needed, it was asserted, to assist in the cross-examination of Reynolds.

Judge Tucker solved the problem by obtaining Reynolds's promise to return to Mt. Clemens as soon as he had made out his annual report.

It was learned that Major Gen Leonard Wood, expected as a witness today, had postponed his trip here.

OFFER REWARD FOR LEVIEN.

Search for Only Munich Soviet Leader Who Escaped Arrest.

ZURICH, June 11.—The Bavarian Government has offered a reward of 30,000 marks for the capture of the communist leader Levien, the only member of the Munich Soviet who has escaped arrest.

A dispatch from Munich says it is presumed that Levien escaped into the Tyrol or the Swiss mountains.

A man whose name was given as Levien figured prominently some time ago in the newspaper dispatches concerning the Munich Soviet régime, of which he was a prominent member. It was presumed at that time that Levien in reality was Levine Nissen, leader of the Munich Communist faction and editor of the Red Flag. The Bavarian Government offered a reward of 10,000 marks for the capture of Levine Nissen, in the middle of May, and he was made prisoner, tried, sentenced to death, and executed at Standelheim early in June.

Robert Minor Taken to Chaumont.

PARIS, June 12.—Robert Minor, an American newspaper correspondent and cartoonist, who was located in Coblenz in charge of the American military authorities after his recent mysterious disappearance from Paris, has been removed from Coblenz to Chaumont, American General Headquarters. The army authorities have not yet disclosed the reason for his detention.

OLD BUSHMILLS IMPORTED WHISKEY

Over 11 years in wood. Like a fine old SCOTCH with less smoky taste. A good stock available.

WE ALSO OFFER, SUBJECT TO PREVIOUS SALE,

DUFF GORDON SHERRIES, COCKBURN PORTS, FINE MADEIRAS, COGNACS, RUMS AND SPECIAL CUVEES OF NATURAL AMERICAN WINES, WHITE AND RED, STILL AND SPARKLING.

ALEX D SHAW & CO NY

The Highest Standard of Quality.

12 Stone St., N. Y. Tel. 8070 Bowling Green

SAYS CHICAGO PACKERS KEEP UP MEAT PRICES

Ohio Congressman Asserts That 1,500,000,000 Pounds Are Held in Storage.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Charges that Chicago meat packers are unlawfully maintaining present high prices of meat by keeping huge quantities in cold storage were made in the House today by Representative Fess, Republican, of Ohio, who declared that Congress should pass a "persuasive" resolution which would make the packers understand that the people no longer would tolerate such "high handed practices."

The Ohio Representative presented figures which purported to show that the packers now have on hand nearly 1,500,000,000 pounds of meat. This amount included, he said, 167,000,000 pounds of frozen beef, 27,000,000 pounds of cured beef, 7,000,000 pounds of frozen ham and mutton, 138,000,000 pounds of frozen pork, 418,000,000 pounds of dry salt pork, 427,000,000 pounds of pickled pork, 107,000,000 pounds of lard, and 113,000,000 pounds of miscellaneous goods.

"This amount is greatly in excess of the amount held in storage a year ago," Mr. Fess declared, "and clearly indicates that the packers are hesitating to place it on the market for fear it will drive down the price and thus cause them loss. They are holding also huge quantities of fowls in storage, 46,000,000 pounds as compared with 14,000,000 pounds a year ago."

Representative Dowell, Republican, of Iowa, asserted that the War Department had joined with the packers to prevent meats from returning to their normal price level by retaining its surplus war stocks.

The packers were defended by Representative John T. Rainey, Democrat, of Illinois, who declared that no other industry had done so much to help win the war.

Manufacturer Shoots Himself.

WINSTED, Conn., June 12.—Harvey L. Roberts, Secretary of the Strong Manufacturing Company, President of the Winsted Edge Tool Works, and President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, shot himself while in his office this noon. He was taken to the Litchfield County Hospital in a serious condition.

PERKINS ANSWERS HATCH.

Says Papers in Libel Suit Could Have Been Served Any Time.

In a statement given out yesterday, George W. Perkins, President of the New York Commission for the Palisades Interstate Park, denied that process servers in the suit for libel brought against him by Edward Hatch, Jr., could have had any difficulty in serving summons upon him.

"My office is, and always has been, open to all comers," said Mr. Perkins's statement, "and as I have been at my office practically every day since my return from Europe nearly two months ago, no one should have had the slightest difficulty locating me. As a matter of fact, no one at my home or in my office has seen any one who wanted to serve me with papers in Mr. Hatch's suit.

"Mr. Hatch started his campaign against the Palisades Park in August of last year, when the season was at its height," continued the statement. "He tried not only to stop bathing, but actually demanded that the Palisades Park Commission should forbid the use of the lower end of the park by campers and picnickers. The method he pursued was decidedly harmful to the park and, as President of the commission, I resented it. He threatened to sue at one time, but apparently has waited until another Summer has arrived when the park is once more in full swing. Last Summer, at the time of his attack on the Palisades Park, I offered in written communications to confer with him or the Merchants' Association regarding the condition of the water front on the west bank of the Hudson River, but Mr. Hatch refused to do so.

"If Mr. Hatch's demands had been complied with or if the statements he made last Summer had gone unchallenged, it would have meant that many thousands of people would have been deprived of the pleasure and benefit to be derived from bathing, picnicking, and camping in the lower end of the park. As President of the Palisades Park Commission for the last nineteen years, I shall defend the park against all such unwarranted assaults as that made by Mr. Hatch."

Ukrainian Mission on its Way Here.

LONDON, June 12. A Ukrainian diplomatic mission has arrived in London and another delegation is on its way to Washington. Co-ordinate military action by the Allies and the Ukrainians against the Bolsheviki is desired by the mission. For this reason they want the Allies to formally recognize the Ukrainian republic.

The House of Kuppenheimer Clothes in New York



The Open Championship

From the "TEE-OFF" in the Opening Round, or in other words, from the first step in manufacture made by the House of Kuppenheimer, to the "18TH HOLE of the Final," when the superbly styled, faultlessly finished, perfect fitting product of these Master Clothes Makers has been placed in your hands by Brill Brothers, the decided superiority of Kuppenheimer Clothes over "the field" is perfectly plain and their qualification for Championship honors indisputable.

Kuppenheimer Suits

Are recognized for their style supremacy by men who know good clothes—and Brill stores sell them because they have earned that very enviable distinction. Smart, body-tracing waist-seam models for young fellows, and hundreds of others, all notable for their distinctive style features, fabric quality and tailoring.

Cool Palm Beach Suits $12.50 to $22.50—Silk Suits $25 to $40—Cool Cloths $15 to $25

Buy Your Straw in a Brill Store

And select from an assortment of Smart Hats, including every desirable shape, style and straw—novelty and plain—at $2.50 to $6.00.

What Could Be More Desirable

Than a smart shirt of Shantung Silk with separate soft collar to match at $5.50—and a neat, rich blue polka-dotted Foulard Scarf at $1.00?

This Summer's Smartest Low Shoes for Men, $7.00 to $14.00—At 49th Street Only

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 44 East 14th St. | Broadway, at 49th St., 1456 B'way, at 42d St. | 125th St., at 3d Ave., 47 Cortlandt Street | 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Call, Write or Phone for the New Kuppenheimer Style Book



Examine your face closely in the mirror. See if hairs which tend to grow back under the skin form an irritating "collar-line".

Eliminating the "collar-line"

HAVE you noticed how many men you meet on the cars at night trying to adjust their collars to ease the irritation where the edge rubs on the lower part of the beard?

Men who suffer from a "collar-line" are probably making it worse every time they shave.

Examine *your* beard. Look at the skin of your face and neck closely in the mirror. It is not perfectly smooth. With a microscope you could see that the skin is really a series of tiny hills with the hairs rising from depressions.

If, when shaving, you stretch the skin of your neck, and shave against the grain, you actually cut off the hair *below the surface*. The hair is curled in as it grows again. The result is an irritated "collar-line".

How to prevent this irritation

To do away with the "collar-line", the beard must be *softened thoroughly* before shaving. Stretching the skin in order to get a close shave is then unnecessary.

The hair of the beard is composed chiefly of *keratin*, the same horn-like substance that makes the fingernails hard. Each hair is surrounded by a film of oil supplied by the skin. The creamy, thick-textured lather of the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick instantly dissolves the oil film around each hair and works quickly to soften the *keratin*.

Even a razor that is but moderately sharp will not pull. Irritation is prevented and you get the quick, velvety shave you have always longed for.

The after-effect on the skin will be a welcome surprise, for the face is left smooth and refreshed.

You will find that every druggist is ready to supply you with the stick in the metal container at 35 cents and re-fills at 25 cents. The Andrew Jergens Company, New York, Cincinnati and Perth, Ontario.

How to shave the ingrowing beard

IF YOU are troubled with an annoying "collar-line", the commonest symptom of the beard that grows back under the skin, follow this method of shaving:

Rub the dry beard lightly with the fingertips. This is to release the hairs which have grown under the skin and which are the chief cause of the "collar-line".

When the hairs are released, the true tendency of the grain can be determined. If the grain runs in irregular directions take care to note it.

After moistening your face thoroughly, apply Woodbury's Shaving Stick and work up a heavy lather with the brush. It is *never* necessary to rub in the Woodbury lather.

Never stretch the skin tight, either with the fingers or by tilting the head too much. When a tender skin is held taut, shaving is sure to make it sore. *Always* shave with the grain, using easy, diagonal strokes.

After shaving, rub the lather that remains on the brush lightly but fully into the pores. This cleanses and refreshes the skin—gives it that velvety, well-shaved feeling. Rinse first with hot water and then with cold. This closes the pores and stimulates the skin.

Follow these suggestions and eliminate the "collar-line." Learn the real enjoyment of a clean, cool, comfortable shave in much less than the usual shaving time.



What soaking in warm water for several minutes does to your fingernails, shaving soap must do instantly to the beard

The new Woodbury's Shaving Stick

Woodbury's Shaving Stick is the same cool green color as Woodbury's Facial Soap

United States Tires are Good Tires



'Royal Cord'
one of the five

The Measure of Success

Tire success is gauged by growth,

—when that growth is induced by quality—*not by price.*

Today,

The quality of United States Tires is higher than ever.

The sales of United States Tires are larger than ever.

The facilities for manufacturing United States Tires are greater than ever.

The number of dealers handling United States Tires is greater than ever.

* * *

And—United States Tire success is greater *today* than ever before.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
US
RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY BROADWAY at 58TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
FACTORY WHOLESALE BRANCH

There are numerous United States Tire dealers in this vicinity. Any one of them can provide you with United States Tires that will exactly meet your individual needs.

INSURE YOUR PACKARD

At these Attractive Rates

1919 touring. Full coverage—all hazards—garaged in Greater N. Y. $330.82 (less if outside). Write for quotation on YOUR CAR.

CHESTER M. CLOUD
Insurance Manager to Corporations, Firms, Individuals
37-39 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK

The Right Plan for Each Man

Accumulation Counts

Out of the thousands of Big Men who carry Life Insurance of six figures or more, few bought it all in one policy. Most of them built up their insurance as they built their careers—a little more as their means increased. You, too, will find this plan safe, practical and convenient—BEGIN NOW.

—PLAN 21—
FOR YOUNG MEN
Pay Premium for 20 years.
Be Insured for 80 Years.
You exhibit the Flat Policy
Under this plan you pay for both present protection and systematic saving during best earning years.
$5000 insurance now or $5000 cash when you'll need it
Age [illegible] $[illegible] Age 27—$186.90
" [illegible] " 29—$188.95
" [illegible] " 31—$191.40
Reduced by large yearly dividends

M. E. FOOTE AND ASSOCIATES
Phone Barclay 7667
1146 WOOLWORTH BLDG.

8 YEAR OLD STRAIGHT
OLD CROW WHISKEY
$8.90
Per Gallon
Order Quickly. Supply Limited.
Rye, Scotch, Gin, Brandy, Wines, Etc.
Attractively Low Priced.
MALLARD DISTILLING CO.
Established 1887.
232 West 27th Street.
Telephones Chelsea 5160 5240

Cordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE
MADE from wild bitter oranges giving that distinctive flavor which has made Orange Marmalade a traditional breakfast relish with the English and Scotch for centuries
Sold by leading dealers
If unobtainable at yours call
Bryant 5244

MADE WITH THE
Lion Collars
IN AMERICA
OVAL BUTTONHOLE


Nurses Recommend Cuticura Soap
It appeals to them because it is so pure and cleansing. It does much to keep the skin clear and healthy especially if assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to first signs of eruptions, redness, roughness or chafing. Ideal for toilet uses.
Be sure to test the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura Talcum on your skin. Soap, Ointment and Talcum 25c. each everywhere.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVE. [illegible]
Broadway at Leonard—Broadway at Ann

BOY SCOUT CAMPAIGN TO BE SPEEDED UP

Leaders Exhort New York to Loosen Purse Strings for the Organization.

CITY IS BEHIND ITS QUOTA

Police Will Aid in the Canvass for New Members as the Campaign Closes.

Renewed appeals were made yesterday by the leaders of the Boy Scout campaign for wealthy and patriotic New Yorkers to invest more deeply in this movement. There have been few large subscriptions and the total response from the city has been surprisingly scant. William G. McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and leader of the Boy Scout movement, spoke at the Rotary Club at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday.

"I often wonder," he said, "what sort of a Congress we would have at Washington, if every member were a Boy Scout. I don't care whether you are Republicans or Democrats, so long as you are Americans, but can you conceive of a Boy Scout Senator telling a lie or playing politics against the interest of his country? Think, if you can, of a Boy Scout Senator or Congressman or Governor carrying partisanship into public life in time of war. You cannot imagine a man with Boy Scout training doing such a thing."

Collector William H. Edwards, Chairman of the Citizen Committee of this city, issued the following statement yesterday:

"Every New Yorker who takes pride in the record of his city should resolve today to feel personal responsibility for the success of the Boy Scout campaign. There are only two days left in which to put Greater New York over the top. New York's quota is 325,000 adult members and $1,000,000. Scarcely half of this has been attained and the week is two-thirds over. In other words, everybody who wants to see New York live up to its honorable record of meeting every patriotic and civic call must redouble his efforts today and tomorrow, when the campaign ends."

A. B. Leach, Chairman of the Manhattan Canvass Committee, which includes 25,000 workers, said yesterday that reports throughout Manhattan were discouraging, and that new plans were being made to speed up the campaign in its final days.

"We expected to have at least $300,000 yesterday," he said. "Instead we had not even reached the $200,000 mark, which we had hoped would have been passed on Wednesday. We are entering upon the home stretch in the campaign, but there is not evident that burst of speed that usually occurs at this point in the progress of a race or a campaign."

Police Commissioner Enright said yesterday that the police, who have been a powerful factor in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross Drive, would join the canvass for associate members today and tomorrow. Ex-President William Howard Taft will speak for the Boy Scouts at the meeting at the Sub-Treasury today and possibly at the big rally in the evening at the Band Stand at the Mall in Central Park, where Governor Smith and a number of other prominent speakers are to make addresses.

REGULAR OFFICERS ACCUSED

Congress Asked to Investigate the Charge of Humiliating Guardsmen.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 12 - Resolutions were adopted by the annual convention of the Sons of Veterans here today asking Congress to investigate charges that a group of regular army officers in France had subjected Pennsylvania National Guard officers and other volunteer officers to humiliation by retiring them to the rear when peace and victory were in sight.

The resolutions state that these officers had courageously from June, 1918, until a few days before the armistice was signed fought and won great battles along the western front. Their places were filled, the resolutions say, by "regular army officers who had never been within miles of danger, so that history might record the fact that these regular officers were in command of the several regiments during the war."

LEAVES MONEY TO CHARITY.

$21,000 Bequeathed to Institutions in Mrs. Kingsland's Will.

Several charitable bequests are made in the will of Mrs. Harriette Kingsland, who died May 9 at Monmouth, N. J. She gave $10,000 to the Loomis Sanitarium, $5,000 each to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, $2,000 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, St. Michael's Roman aCtholic Church at Long Branch, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral at St. Augustine, Fla., to be used for the poor, regardless of race or creed, and $1,000 to the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The estate is estimated at nearly $500,000.

The testatrix left $20,000 to her friend, Honora Tehan, and gave the residue to John and Timothy O'Brien, nephews, and Evelyn O'Brien, a niece, all living in Ireland, who also got $25,000 outright. Minor bequests went to other nephews and nieces.

LAUNCH SHIP IN MOONLIGHT.

Richmond Boro Goes Down Ways in Unusual Ceremony.

The first moonlight launching on Staten Island took place last night when the steel cargo ship Richmond Boro, glided down the ways at the Downey ship Yards Corporation. About 500 "old salts" from Sailors Snug Harbor cheered as the ship, brilliantly illuminated with red, white and blue electric lights, struck the waters of the Kill van Kull.

Mrs. Wallace Downey, wife of the President of the corporation, sponsored the ship, and 5,000 persons witnessed the launching. The ship was built for the United States Shipping Board and is 380 feet long, with 53 foot beam. She will be equipped with triple expansion engines of 2,500-horse power, and will make about ten knots.

Postpone Bogus Paintings Suit.

The suit of Jackson Johnson, St. Louis shoe manufacturer, against Prof. Ella Volpi of Florence, Italy, to recover $11,800 damages because paintings he bought for $8,000 as the genuine works of Rubens and Van Dyck were bogus, when called before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday was adjourned until Oct. 5. It was admitted that the action [illegible] at that time. The [illegible] granted upon a cable [illegible] Professor Adolfi Cavalcaselle, [illegible] Florentine historian, [illegible] chief witness. Prof. [illegible] noted painter, [illegible] The supposed Rubens, had been trying for some time to get steamship bookings to this country but were unable to do so.

PLANS FOR VICTORY HALL.

Board of Estimate to Consider Proposed Pershing Square Building.

General George W. Wingate will present to the Board of Estimate at its meeting today his proposition for the establishment of a Victory Hall on the site of the old Grand Union Hotel at Pershing Square, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue. The property was purchased by the Public Service Commission for use in subway construction, and is to be sold by the city. General Wingate said he had consulted a number of first-class architects and they had informed him that his plan for erecting a great building on the ground was entirely feasible.

The idea is to erect a building covering the entire block, the ground floor to be used as an exhibition hall, one of the largest in the world. On the story below will be a swimming pool 90 feet wide by 180 feet long, with dressing and locker rooms for athletes who may participate in public athletic exercises; a gymnasium, rifle ranges, &c. On the second story will be a large convention hall extending the length of the block in all directions and similar in many ways to the Coliseum in Rome.

The third or top story will contain a series of rooms to be used for semi-public purposes, while the roof will be flat and can be used for horticultural and agricultural exhibits or as a public park. The cost of construction, he said, could be carried out on the lines of the Zoological Garden and the Metropolitan Museum, the city contributing the site and a citizens' committee undertaking to raise by public subscription the funds necessary to purchase the remainder of the block and the construction of the building.

Brandeis to Visit Palestine.

The United States Supreme Court having adjourned on June 9 to reconvene in October, Justice Louis D. Brandeis, who is the Honorary President of the Zionist Organization of America, will sail on the Mauretania on Saturday, June 14, for Palestine. He will be accompanied by Jacob E. Haas, Executive Secretary of the Zionist organization. They will spend several months in the Holy Land.

American Relief for Starving Europe

Food shipments to Germany, German-Austria, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Finland, Livonia, Esthonia, The Balkans, etc.

Help Your Starving Relatives and Friends

The Opportunity

Food may be sent direct to any of the above countries, where the population, weak from years of insufficient nutrition, is now face to face with actual starvation.

Buy the food yourself; pack it yourself in strong cases, mark it plainly with the full address of the person for whom it is intended. Paste on the case a list of its contents and mail a duplicate to us. Our bill for shipment charges will be found reasonable and in accord with our services.

Soap and metals are prohibited, but food is permitted by the United States Government.

The Fulfillment

Packages will be received at our own pier in New York City, Pier 7, North River, and there loaded on steamers operated by an allied company. Sailings are direct to Hamburg, Trieste, Helsingfors, Dansig, or other ports, depending upon ultimate destination of shipments. Reliable representatives in addition to our own agents will attend to forwarding at the discharging ports, sending the packages to the addressees without delay.

Our charges will be furnished on application. They are low and include all expenses incidental to the delivery of the parcels.

APTAC reputation as an established, reliable forwarding house is unquestionable, and we welcome an examination of our methods to prove that we are in a position to fulfill our promises.

Full directions and suggestions of the best food to send, together with rates to all destinations, will be furnished on request.

Atpac Forwarding Corporation
Pier No. 7, North River, New York, N. Y.

Russia Calf - The Active Man's Shoe

YOUNG men and young women who are aggressive and vigorous—and dress the part—find especial satisfaction in the new Russia Calf Spring Oxfords in tan and black.

There is a virile, up-to-the-minute activity in the fine lines and rich durable finish of these Russia Calf Shoes—while they lack none of the Quality, Custom-Made appearance that has distinguished our dressy lighter-weight Shoes of Australian Kangaroo.

For a distinctive, undeniably Fashion-making, 'bout-town Shoe, ask to see the Russia Calf. These models available also in the Kangaroo and other leathers.



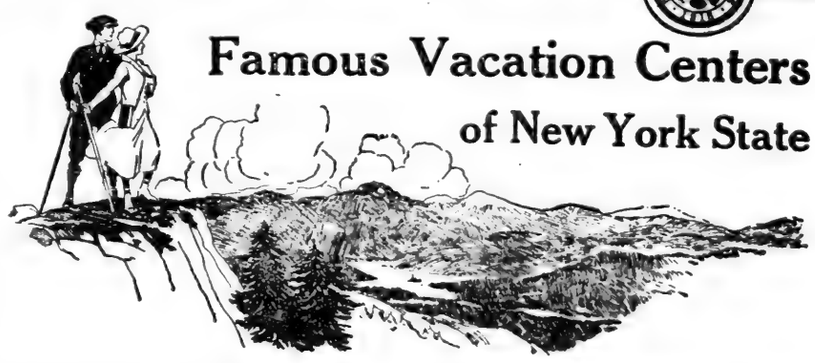
WOMEN! There isn't a dressier, nattier, Cordovan-finish Boot in town than the Russia Calf waiting for you at our 42nd Street Shop. Large sizes a specialty, for Men and Women.

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ESTABLISHED 1853

Two Convenient Stores

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6 East 42nd Street
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Famous Vacation Centers of New York State

Come up on the forest-crowned, lake-dotted roof garden of New York State for your vacation this summer. Three and a half million acres of scenic beauty and historic interest; all yours to roam over. Rough it in Camp, or enjoy the luxuries of the many splendid resort hotels. Camp, Canoe, Bathe, Sail, Fish, Golf, Tramp—breathe the invigorating air and be human. Few places like it in all this great land of ours. Whatever is "out-of-doors" for *you*, is here in perfection.

The Adirondack Mountains, Saratoga Springs
Lake George, Lake Champlain, the Thousand Islands
of the St. Lawrence, Niagara Falls

Booklets
Adirondacks and Thousand Islands
Saratoga Springs, Lake George and Lake Champlain
Niagara Falls

The United States Railroad Administration invites you to travel and offers Summer Excursion fares. For further information and descriptive booklet containing list of hotels, call at Consolidated Ticket Offices—64 Broadway, 57 Chambers Street, 31 West 32d Street, 114 West 42d Street, New York; 336 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or write the nearest Travel Bureau, stating booklet desired.

·UNITED·STATES·RAILROAD·ADMINISTRATION·

Travel Bureau, 143 Liberty Street, New York City
Travel Bureau, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago
Travel Bureau, 602 Healey Building, Atlanta



United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Announces the Sale by Bids of
SHIP LUMBER
In Shipyards on Atlantic and Gulf Coasts

I.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supplys and Sales Division, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until eleven o'clock A. M., July 1st, 1919, and then publicly opened, for ship lumber on hand as listed at the following shipyards; the amount of lumber shown at each yard is approximate and will vary more or less and consists of approximately 80% Long Leaf Yellow Pine, balance Douglas Fir, Cypress and Oak:

Dist.	Schedule No.	Shipyard	Location	Feetage More or less
No. 1	1	PORTLAND STORAGE YARD	Portland, Me.	2,108,086 feet
	2	CUMBERLAND SB. COMPANY	Portland, Me.	2,994,446 "
	3	FREEPORT SB. COMPANY	Freeport, Me.	991,527 "
	4	GEO. A. GILCHRIST	Thomaston, Me.	199,407 "
	5	RUSSEL SB. COMPANY	Portland, Me.	447,746 "
	6	SANDY POINT SB. CO.	Sandy Point, Me.	1,180,058 "
	7	L. H. SHATTUCK, INC.	Manchester, N. H.	3,767,266 "
				11,688,536 feet
No. 2	8	WILSON POINT STORAGE YARD	So. Norwalk, Ct.	23,715,724 feet
	9	GROTON IRON WORKS	Noank, Ct.	2,426,722 "
	10	KINGSTON SB. COMPANY	Kingston, N. Y.	1,838,344 "
	11	SHIP CONST. & TRADING CO.	Stonington, Ct.	667,157 "
	12	GILDERSLEEVE SHIP CONS. CO.	Gildersleeve, Ct.	765,578 "
	13	FOUNDATION COMPANY	Newark, N. J.	1,773,066 "
	14	TRAYLOR SB. COMPANY	Cornwells, Pa.	2,640,402 "
	15	HOUSATONIC S. B. COMPANY	Stratford, Ct.	2,063,877 "
	16	JOHNSON SHIPYARDS CORP.	Mariners Harbor, N. Y.	1,788,677 "
				37,679,247 feet
No. 3	17	BALTIMORE STORAGE YARD	Baltimore, Md.	4,637,109 feet
	18	MARYLAND SB. CO.	Sellers Pt., Md.	3,963,511 "
	19	YORK RIVER SB. CO.	West Pt., Va.	5,332,133 "
	20	NORTH CAROLINA SB. CO.	Morehead City, N. C.	1,884,656 "
	21	HENRY SMITH & SONS CO.	Baltimore, Md.	2,655,794 "
	22	MISSOURI VALLEY B. & I. CO.	Quantico, Va.	5,320,205 "
	23	NEWCOMB LIFEBOAT COMPANY	Hampton, Va.	(Sold)
				23,793,408 feet
No. 4	24	BRUNSWICK STORAGE YARD	Brunswick, Ga.	2,036,188 feet
	25	JACKSONVILLE STORAGE YARD	Jacksonville, Fla.	3,599,364 "
	26	J. M. MURDOCK	Jacksonville, Fla.	1,869,438 "
	27	MOREY & THOMAS	Jacksonville, Fla.	235,156 "
	28	U. S. MARITIME CORP.	Brunswick, Ga.	1,120,713 "
	29	AMERICAN SB. CO.	Brunswick, Ga.	475,293 "
	30	ST. JOHNS RIVER SB. CO.	Jacksonville, Fla.	6,472,382 "
				15,808,534 feet
No. 5	31	GULFPORT STORAGE YARD	Gulfport, Miss.	115,834 feet
	32	MOSS POINT STORAGE YARD	Moss Point, Miss.	585,238 "
	33	DIERKS BLODGETT SB. CO.	Pascagoula, Miss.	1,753,725 "
	34	JAHNKE SB. CORP.	Madisonville, La.	4,604,244 "
	35	MURNAN SB. CORP.	Mobile, Ala.	(Sold)
	36	GULF COAST TRANS. CO.	New Orleans, La.	318,001 "
	37	ALABAMA BD. & SB. CO.	Mobile, Ala.	210,198 "
	38	HODGE SHIP CO. INC.	Moss Point, Miss.	3,288,408 "
	39	DANTZLER SB. & DD. CO.	Moss Point, Miss.	3,348,622 "
	40	AMERICAN LUMBER CO.	Millville, Fla.	117,809 "
				14,343,079 feet
No. 6	41	BEAUMONT CONCENTRAT'NG YD.	Beaumont, Tex.	984,835 feet
	42	BEAUMONT SB. & DD. CO.	Beaumont, Tex.	1,103,058 "
	43	HELDENFELS BROS.	Rockport, Tex.	727,039 "
	44	LONE STAR SB. CO.	Beaumont, Tex.	3,331,409 "
	45	J. N. McCAMMON	Beaumont, Tex.	490,226 "
	46	MIDLAND BRIDGE CO.	Houston, Tex.	90,157 "
	47	SOUTHERN DD. & CONST. CO.	Orange, Tex.	635,531 "
	48	UNION BRIDGE & CON. CO.	Morgan City, La.	172,969 "
	49	UNIVERSAL SB. & CONST. CO.	Harris Co., Tex.	3,126,672 "
				10,661,896 feet
		Total Ship Lumber		**113,974,700 feet**

LUMBER LISTED BELOW IS YELLOW PINE, FIR, SPRUCE, OAK, ETC.
(MOSTLY SMALL DIMENSIONS)

No. 10	50	BETHLEHEM SB. COMPANY	Wilmington, Del.	1,259,547 feet
	51	NEW YORK SB. COMPANY	Camden, N. J.	182,750 "
	52	LUMBER STORAGE YARD NO. 1	Philadelphia, Pa.	11,415,000 "
	53	MUNDAY DOCK	Cornwells, Pa.	562,010 "
				13,419,307 feet

GRAND TOTAL—127,394,307

CONDITIONS OF SALE

II.

Bidders are invited to be present at the time bids are opened.

III.

Three classes of proposals will be received as follows:

Class A.—For the entire amount of ship lumber in all the above shipyards on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Class B.—For the entire amount of ship lumber in any one or more of the described districts.

Class C.—The entire amount of ship lumber in any one shipyard.

IV.

All proposals to be based on taking delivery of the ship lumber in all or any one of the following cases, our option:

A.—F. O. B. cars at each shipyard.

B.—Free along side within reach of ship's tackle at each shipyard.

C.—Bid on lumber wherever situated within each shipyard whether piled on docks or on land adjoining, or rafted in the water.

V.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, bank draft, Post Office or Express money order, payable to the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total bid, which sum will be retained by said corporation as liquidated damages in the event of failure of the bidder to make good his bid, should the same be accepted. Successful bidders will be required to furnish suitable bond for faithful performance of this contract and upon receipt of such bond, deposit mentioned in this article will be returned.

VI.

The U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation (Supply & Sales Division) reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids. Deposits made by unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon rejection of the bid.

VII.

All material is to be sold on measurement and grades in accordance with established rules and inspection in current use by associations and bureaus of the various species of lumber.

VIII.

Terms of payment are net cash within thirty days from date of certificate issued by the Lumber Inspection Bureaus or Associations.

IX.

Lumber must be removed within a reasonable time; each bidder must specify the earliest date at which he will remove the lumber covered by his bid.

X.

For itemized list of lumber apply to U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Supply and Sales Division).

XI.

Bids must be placed in sealed envelope, addressed to Supply and Sales Division, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and marked "This is a sealed bid to be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., July 1st, 1919."

U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation
(Supply and Sales Division,)
140 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

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More than a million a month

Story of amazing success

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The American *Magazine*

FIRST:—THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE goes straight to the individual. It must appeal to the reader's personal interest and must stir him to action. It must prompt the reader to self-comparison and stimulate him to self-improvement.

SECOND:—The magazine carries no gloom. People have all the gloom they want. They manufacture it on their own premises. You cannot sell them gloom. What they want to buy is a cure for their gloom. They don't want to buy more gloom.

THIRD:—The magazine carries no filth.

FOURTH:—The magazine is not hitched to any cause. It is not trying to prove anything. It is out for new ideas. It is a learner. It is always in a position to drop a bad idea and to take up a new, good one. It has no foolish pride of consistency.

FIFTH:—The magazine is a story magazine. Wherever possible things are told in story form. Things are made just as entertaining and human as possible—full of action. This applies to articles as well as to fiction.

SIXTH:—The magazine is edited down so that its stuff is not long and tedious. Some of the biggest and most important articles are not over 4,000 words long. In this way we get articles that are packed with interest instead of being merely crowded with words.

SEVENTH:—The magazine is always good-natured. An effort is made to get fun into every number. It is also what is sometimes called *a talking book*. This means that an effort is made to use words, especially in headlines and notes, that people are accustomed to hear in conversation. The aim is to make the magazine seem like a person talking.

EIGHTH:—The magazine is practical but not materialistic. It takes account of men's desires for spiritual, mental and physical improvement. It is not confined to the Almighty Dollar as a measure of success—in any sense of the word.

NINTH:—Infinite variety is a keynote of the magazine. No subject is shut out provided it can be made personally applicable to the reader. Business, religion, health, education, sports, amusements—every conceivable subject can be brought into the magazine provided it has this personal application.

TENTH:—The magazine works with the best writers. It works with writers who are nationally known—also with unknown talented writers. But the magazine is bigger than any of its individual contributors. The idea back of the magazine is the main thing.

ELEVENTH:—The magazine is journalistic. It is edited like a newspaper. Up to the very last minute things are put in and taken out and made over and over. It would be just as foolish for you to ask what will be in a number four months from now as it would be for you to ask the Editor of The New York Times what will be in next Monday's paper. The magazine is made hot out of the times—it is not served cold.

TWELFTH:—The magazine does not fake—does not lie. Fakes are not as interesting as the truth. Neither do they find as sure corroboration in the reader's mind. We like to print things that cause the reader to lay down the magazine and say: "Yes sir! that's true. I know a case just like it."

THIRTEENTH:—The magazine is a fighting magazine—that is, it carries to the reader the idea that it is worth while to fight and not to lie down. Fight for the better job, fight for better health, fight for better education. Don't quit. Keep trying. Get out and do things. You will be happier if you do—infinitely happier. Besides, it is a sporting proposition. We are thrown into this world and may not understand where we came from, or why we are here, or where we are going. But it is certain that the best thing to do is to exercise our brains and muscles while we are here and make the most of ourselves.

FOURTEENTH:—The magazine believes in families and in the decent life of the average man. It does not believe in eccentric, crank ideas.

The magazine is winning out because of its normality. It represents the normal healthy man. It is as perpetual as life itself. It will keep going so long as it maintains its natural healthy curiosity about life.

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE **WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION** **FARM AND FIRESIDE**

FORGE PAY CHECKS IN FEDERAL PRISON

Former Army Officer Arrested Here As Member of Fort Leavenworth Clique.

$60,000 IN FAKE WARRANTS

Bogus Paper Printer on Government Presses and Cashed by Escaped Prisoners.

Charged with forging United States Government securities and with passing forged Government securities, a well-dressed young man, describing himself as Ralph Vaserberg, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel W. Hitchcock yesterday and held in $5,000 bail on each of the charges for a hearing next week.

The man was arrested in a furnished room house in Forty-sixth Street, near Broadway, on the complaint of Abraham Rose of 751 Seventh Avenue, and F. A. Flint of the Secret Service. Bail was fixed after United States Assistant District Attorney Joseph F. Mulqueen had told the court that there are other complaints against Vaserberg.

According to the Secret Service men, the prisoner comes of a good family in a suburb of Pittsburgh, and when America entered the war he was a law student in Columbia University.

He went to a training camp, where he was commissioned a first lieutenant, but later was sentenced by a court-martial to serve ten years in the Fort Leavenworth military prison in Kansas, following his conviction of overstaying his leave. At Fort Leavenworth he won his way into the good graces of the keeper and was made a "trusty."

He soon had the run of the prison printing shop, and the Secret Service men say he began printing blank Treasury warrants for $100 each. The warrants had the imprint "Sub-Treasury, Washington, D. C. There is no Sub-Treasury in that city.

In the garb of a Major young Vaserberg escaped, and the moment he had left the prison walls behind, cashed the first of the warrants. The detectives said he then made a tour of the country, scattering warrants broadcast.

Later, the detectives said, he returned to Kansas and engineered the escape of a friend in the prison who assisted in scattering the warrants. After arriving in New York he induced Rose to cash a warrant. Rose communicated with the authorities and Vaserberg's arrest followed.

KANSAS CITY, June 12.—A plot to circulate fradulent Government warrants which had been printed on the prison press at the Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, was uncovered by Secret Service men in the Kansas City Bureau, it was announced tonight. It was added that twelve men had been arrested, including Ralph Vaserberg, who is being questioned in New York. One man was caught in Mississippi and several near here. Other arrests are expected within the next few days.

Charges of counterfeiting were made against the twelve men in warrants issued today by Fred Robertson, United States District Attorney for Kansas. The aggregate of checks printed is said to be $60,000, mostly in denominations of $100 each.

Federal officials say that official Government paper was used for forging the warrants, which represented pay checks, and names of Government officials were forged. The pay checks were printed by inmates of the prison when prison officers were not looking.

NEW PANEL IN WILKINS TRIAL

Court Adjourned Pending Drawing —Need Two Jurors.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 12.—A tall woman, dressed in black, with a large black picture hat, attracted the attention of every one in the courtroom when the trial of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, on a charge of murdering his wife, was resumed here this morning. The woman is Miss Mary Murphy, who was subpoenaed by the prosecution.

It was reported that she had a quarrel with Mrs. Wilkins when she occupied an apartment in the Wilkins home at 164 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York. Miss Murphy denied today that she had quarreled with the dead woman.

"I never had a quarrel with Mrs. Wilkins," she said. "I lived at 164 West Sixty-fifth Street for four months and I left the place on Feb. 14. I see I have nothing to say that will help either side in this case. When I left the house Mrs. Wilkins shook hands with me and was very friendly."

Since the trial began on Monday 102 talesmen have been examined. Two jurors are still needed to fill the jury box. A new panel of fifty talesmen was ordered drawn and, pending the summoning of the men, court was adjourned until Saturday.

WANTS JAPANESE ADMITTED.

Dr. Gulick Asks House Immigration Committee to Lift Ban.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Relaxation of Federal laws to permit immigration and naturalization of Japanese and Chinese was urged before the House Immigration Committee today by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary of the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation, and was opposed by V. S. McClatchy, publisher of The Sacramento Bee, from whom a letter and brief were placed in the record by order of the committee.

Dr. Gulick indorsed a plan for admission annually of 5 per cent. of the number of barred nationals already in the United States, while Mr. McClatchy opposed their admission under any circumstances, on the ground that they were undesirable economically rather than racially. He gave statistics of the increase in the Japanese population of Hawaii and California to prove that any admission would soon place them in full possession of extensive territory.

AUTO HURTS AGED WOMAN.

Runaway Car Strikes Machine of Mrs. William Nisbet.

Mrs. William Nisbet, 58 years old, of 101 West Eighty-third Street, was seriously injured last night when the automobile in which she was riding, accompanied by her daughter Helen, was struck by an automobile that backed down the steep hill at 133d Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, from the Rivera Garage at 625 West 133d Street. The backing car, which had been left standing in front of the garage, was traveling at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour when the collision occurred.

Mrs. Nisbet and her daughter were pinned in the wreckage of the two cars, but both refused the services of an ambulance surgeon and were taken home in another machine after being attended by Dr. W. D. Hennen of 173 West Seventy-fifth Street, who was in the garage when the accident happened.

Dennis O'Brien of 340 East Eighteenth Street, who was in charge of the runaway car and was in the garage when the machine started backward down the hill, was later arrested by Patrolman Eugene Woodward of the West 152d Street Station on a charge of felonious assault.

ADJOURN BERGER HEARING.

Delay Until July 7 So Socialist Can Prepare Defense.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—After Milwaukee Leader editorials which led to the indictment of Victor Berger for violation of the Espionage act had been put into the Record today, the House Special Elections Committee, investigating his right to a seat in the House, adjourned hearings until July 7.

Adjournment was taken at Mr. Berger's request in order to give him opportunity to prepare evidence to meet

ADMITS INCOMPETENCY.

Government Lumber Inspector Previously Watchman and Bartender.

The trial of the fifteen officers and employes of the Coastwise Lumber and Supply Company, who are accused of conspiracy to defraud the Government by short shipments of lumber, was continued yesterday before Judge Edwin S. Thomas, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. James J. Lynch, a Government inspector stationed at the Bush Terminal, was the only witness called.

The inspector testified that a vessel named Margrane Carbray arrived in June, 1918, with a cargo of timber from Canada. It was billed by the Coastwise Company to the Government as containing 242,000 feet of lumber. Lynch testified that, with another inspector, he inspected the lumber and arrived at the conclusion that there were only 217,556 feet of lumber in the cargo. It is the contention of the Government that the checker for the company accepted the figures of the inspectors although he knew that the capacity of the vessel was only 186,000 feet. Inspector Lynch admitted that he was an incompetent inspector. He testified that before taking his position with the Government he had been employed as a watchman and a bartender.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Shall Basil Hanly Resign?

THE Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey has cabled President Wilson: "Fire Hanly!" for the speech made at Atlantic City by the joint chairman of the War Labor Board. You can judge whether "his words are a direct incitement to disorder" by reading the speech in this week's issue of

The Nation

10c

AT ALL NEWSSTANDS

Subscription $4 a year

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No Whiskey After June 30

You certainly will go without it, unless you at once make provision for the future.

A final opportunity is presented to you now to lay in a reserve supply for your home, of the best, purest Rye Whiskey, bonded and guaranteed as to age and proof by the Government.

You can buy this whiskey for less cost, because of overstock, than you must pay for unbonded whiskey, which has no guarantee.

We will deliver to you a certificate for lots of one barrel or more (each containing about 48 gallons) at a cost of $100 for a barrel of Western Reserve Rye, or $140 for Eastern Reserve Rye, from 110 to 115 proof and aged from 1911 to 1914.

If you do not wish immediately to place this whiskey in your cellar, it can remain in bond for eight years from the time it was placed there at the nominal cost of 10c a month per barrel for storage.

Practically all whiskey sold at retail averages eighty proof. If this whiskey is reduced to that proof a saving of $1 a gallon on its cost will be effected.

Plus tax of $6.40 a gallon, paid when withdrawn from bond, the Eastern Reserve figures $9.39 a gallon; the Western Reserve $8.48.

Payment for Western Reserve Rye may be made $25 now, balance in 10 days; for Eastern Reserve Rye $35 now, balance in 10 days, or amount may be remitted in full.

Just mail check to the

BORO COMPANY, INC.,
32 Cortlandt Street,
Hudson Terminal Building,
New York City

FOUNDED 1856



OUR clothes for men and boys have acquired their worth through years of constant study in tailoring betterment, dependable fabrics and just pricing. Materials of merit, fashioned to conform to the most fastidious requirements of fit and design.

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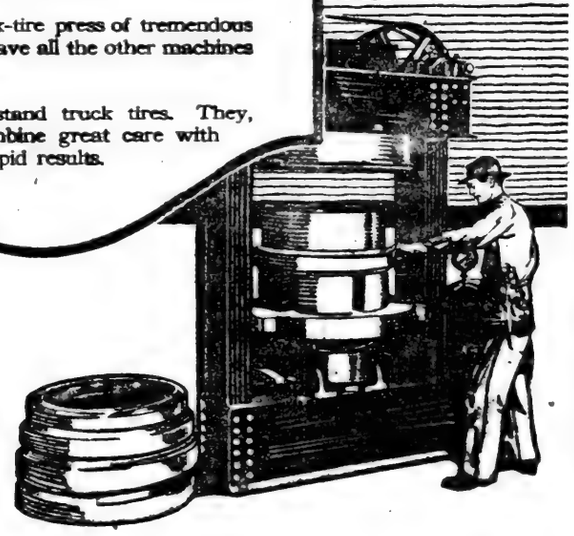
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Classified ads on agate line.

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DIAMOND RING.
...M. June 11, between 5th ... 69th St. and Columbus ... Liberal reward. Mr. Surprenant, ... Broad St., New York.

...rawn from automobile on ... Kisco and Mount Kisco, one gold chain ... gold lady's watch, two dia... back. Liberal reward, no ...ello Riverside Drive, D...

...no questions asked, lost ... Ladies' dressing room ... ring, no stone save ... please communicate with ... New Rochelle, N. Y.

...tape in Fierce-Arrow taxi ... Shason, Philadelphia." ...reward, finder please com... ...s. George Keim, care ...Philadelphia.

...blue diamond bar pin ...ack West and 92d St., Co... ...adway and 93d St., Broad... ...th St. reward. Telephone ...

...ce Rubber Co. common ... No. A08767 for three ... name of Eleanor E. ... to S. E. Book, Ellen...

...gold leaded bag, around ... Ave. either on the street ... or apartment. 52. 001 ... Liberal; no questions asked ...

...Wednesday, at 1 P. M., ... to Rockaway Park, ... M. E. Room, 111 Wash... ...away Park, Hamilton ...

...on 42 West 44th St. ... pair eleven stone pearl ... a suitable reward if re... ...Metropolitan Inc., 62 West ...

...Tuesday, June 12, black ...ed Brittany & Co., inside, ...ther Brothers, reward ...

...on subway, June 10, a ... and subway station while ... reward. Miss Silver, ...

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...between St. ... and 147th ...valuable clasp, suitable ... 7th ... Riverside Drive, ...om Point and 72d; taupe ...reward. 1,387 Times ...

...Tuesday night, brown ...l for association, reward ... Broadway. ...

...oth St. Tuesday, June 10 ... gold wedding descrip... ...Box 43, 104 Times ...

...ck pin with small ...diamond, $15 reward. M. ...

...bracelet with onyx ... reward. Scharps, ...

...ing 2 children's dresses ... E. F. Georges, 402 Madi...

...e case, in taxi or tele... Grand Central Terminal, lib... ...reward. ...

...Tuesday on 5th Av. bus. If re... ...liberal reward, no ...ed. 1457 East 12th St. ...

...of keys, between 27th ... ...ay), with two keyrings. ...

...ce engagement ring, ...ne day, initial "W." ...

...surrounded by diamonds, on ... between 129th and 135th ... Reward. 1,002 Times Harlem ...

...gold frame, suitable ...

...to East 92d ...

...and Union Cedar St. E. ...

...Island Club, or ... Woodhaven Hotel ... Beach ...

...Broadway, or tele...

...platinum bar pin ... surrounded by ... Reward if ... 1,250 Times ...

...Found.

...clock with money and ... owner if described ... office ...

...on and Lost, taxi... ...Cornish 54 ...

...Oakdale, vicinity of ...

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

...Friday, vicinity 74th ... Broadway, 1 F. M. ... ...ed cat, ... Reward. ... Co., 246 W. 73d ...

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PERSHING REPORTS 280 NEW CASUALTIES

Brings Total Thus Far Reported for the Army and Marine Corps Up to 298,372.

35 DEAD IN LATEST LIST

Nine Missing and 236 Wounded Also Named — No New List for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—One Army casualty list which contained 280 names, was given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 292,359. This total includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 6,013. The total for the army and Marine Corps is 298,372.

Summary of Casualties to Date.

	Prev Reported	Rptd June 12	Total
Killed in action	33,008	5	33,013
Lost at sea	733		733
Died of wounds	13,543	2	13,545
Died of accident	4,705	21	4,727
Died of disease	23,322	7	23,329
Total	75,312	35	75,347
Wounded, (85% returned to duty)	209,452	236	209,688
Missing and prisoners, (not including prisoners released and returned)	2,781	9	2,790
Prisoners released and returned	4,534		4,534
Total	292,079	280	292,359

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General	Corp	Corporal
Col	Colonel	Bgl	Bugler
Maj	Major	Mch	Mechanic
Capt	Captain	Wagn	Wagoner
Lt	Lieutenant	Mus	Musician
Sgt	Sergeant	Hrs	Horseshoer
(DA)	Died from Accident or other Cause		
(DD)	Died from Disease		
(DW)	Died from Airplane Accident		
(DW)	Died from Wounds.		
(KA)	Killed in Action		
(LS)	Lost at Sea.		
(MA)	Missing in Action		
(P)	Prisoner		
(RD)	Returned to Duty.		
(WI)	Wounded Slightly.		
(WS)	Wounded Severely.		
(WU)	Wounded, Degree Undetermined.		

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

ANTINO, C., 22 Leroy St., Corp. (WI)
ARNOLD, H. F., 2,134 East 12th St., Brooklyn—Lt. (WI)
BIANCO, D., 339 East 108th St. (WI)
CONNORS, J., 306 Nassau Av., Brooklyn (WI)
FURMAN, C., 105 Ralph Av., Brooklyn (WI)
HESSELBERG, J. H., 104 Kingsland Av., Brooklyn (WI)
ISRAELSKY, J., 69 Delevan St., Brooklyn (WI)
JOHNSON, C. I., 506 West 724 St. (NY)
JONES, W. S., 29 West 129th St. (WI)
LEVINE, J., 128 Avalon St., Brooklyn (WI)
LIPMAN, J., 34 Seamon St. (WI)
McNAIR, F., 10 West 97th St. (WI)
MADISON, O., 1,480 8th Av. (WI)
MALONEY, J., 230 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn (WI)
MARINO, A., 422 North 122d St. (WI)
MARTINO, S., 104 Bradford St., Brooklyn (WI)
MEEHAN, H. A., 150 Weirfield St., Brooklyn—Lt. (WS)
PETERSEN, C., 820 40th St., Brooklyn—Sgt. (WI)
PRICE, J. M., 166 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Sgt. (WI)
REILLY, J., 563 Columbus Av. (WI)
SEEN, J., 825 West 179th St. (WI)
SWERSE, S., 900 East 167th St. (WI)
WESSER, J. A., 13 Ainslie St., Brooklyn (WI)

NEW YORK STATE.

BEAUMONT, E., Hudson Falls—Sgt. (MA)
BIAN, F. A., Glen Park—Sgt. (MA)
BUCK, H. N., Elmira (WI)
CASCHER, R. C., Buffalo (WI)
DEBOIS, E. C., Kingston (WI)
GRIMES, S. A., Natural Bridge (WI)
HOWELL, L. F., Long Island City (WI)
JOYCE, D. J., Buffalo (WI)
LAWTON, C., Rhinebeck—Sgt. (WI)
MacLAUSE, A. H., Elmhurst (WS)
MAYVILLE, A., Tippera Lake (WI)
PATTERSON, G. H., Yonkers (WI)
WARD, J., Buffalo—Lt. (WI)
WILLETTS, J. B., Germantown (KA)

CONNECTICUT.

BISHNELL, J. F., Windsor (WI)
GREEN, O. W., Seymour (WI)
LAWLER, J. E., New Haven (WI)
SCHAELLICH, F. L., Brooklyn (WI)

NEW JERSEY.

BEACH, R. A., Bayonne (WI)
BUZZIE, A., Elizabeth (WI)
COLLINS, W. J., Harrison—Corp. (WI)
JOHNSON, C. A., 467 Bergenline Av., West New York (WI)
PELLE, E., Gibbstown (WI)
POTTER, A., Asbury Park—Corp. (WI)
SISSOCK, J., Elizabeth (WI)
STROHRER, L. A., Trenton—Corp. (WI)

OTHER STATES.

ADAIR, A., Adair, Okla. (DW)
BENNETT, F. E., Springfield, Ill. (DA)
BERNIER, F., Kankakee, Ill.—Sgt. (DA)
BREEDING, J. R., Spray, Ore. (DA)
BURCH, M. C., Covington, Ky.—Corp. (DA)
CLARK, W., Chicago, Ill. (DA)
CURTIS, W. B., Rockford, Mich. (DA)
EVENSON, C. P., Peoria, S. D. (DA)
FOLBERT, R. J., Indianapolis, Ind. (DA)
HIGGINS, H. F., Memphis, Tenn. (DA)
HARBAUM, J., Somerville, Ohio (DA)
HAYNES, E., Bonita, La. (DA)
HERTZ, A., Spartz, Mich. (DA)
HOLLINS, H., Savannah, Ga. (DA)
JENSEN, E., Flaxton, N. D. (DA)
LEGION, C., Edgway, Penn.—Sergt. (DA)
McCLELLAN, D. G., Marionville, Penn. (DA)
McKNIGHT, W., Due West, S. C. (DA)
ORLAND, F. G., Seattle, Wash. (DA)
OSWALD, B. J., Cincinnati, Ohio (DA)
SCULLION, J. J., Cleveland, Ohio (DA)
SMITH, B. C., Cleveland, Ohio (DA)
STEARNS, R., Chicago, Ill. (DA)
THOMAS, C. M., Yuba City, Cal. (DA)
TILLOTT, J. M., Melville, La. (DA)
WAGNER, MILTON J., Wilder, Kan.—Corp. (DA)
WILKINS, W. O., Washington, D. C. (DA)
WILLIAMS, J. C., Pittsburg, Penn. (DA)
WITTY, C. F., Beaumont, Kan. (DA)

Revised Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd	Prev. Rptd.
BENNETT, A. ...	(D)	(MA)
DEITERS, H., 585 Court St., Brooklyn ...	(D)	(MA)
LIELLI, J., 216 E. 112th St. (Error rep.)	(D)	(KA)
SIMONEK, H., 424 E. 57th St.	(KA)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

GORMEL, J., Nunda ... (D) (MA)
JONES, J. M., Utica ... (D) (MA)
McNALLY, J. T., Glen Cove ... (RD) (MA)
SLAGER, J. M., Utica ... (KA) (WI)

OTHER STATES.

ADAMS, A. L., Greenville, Texas (RD) (DW)
AUSTIN, A. L., Alfy, Penn. ... (D) (MA)
BECKER, C. L., Mount Holly—Sgt. (D) (MA)
CAREY, C. W., Decatur, Miss. ... (D) (MA)
CARNEY, F. J., Beres Ohio ... (D) (MA)
COGHILL, H., Leonard, Texas (KA) (MA)
IAMICO, L., Meriden, Conn. ... (KA) (D)
LEMING, G., Pittsburgh, Penn—Corp. ... (KA) (MA)
LOBEY, C., Baldwin, Mich. ... (KA) (D)
LONACHY, A. L., St. Mary's, Penn—Corp. ... (D) (MA)
FITZMAURICE, R. E., Kansas City, Mo. ... (KA) (D)
FLOYD, S. D., Rayborn, Mo. ... (RD) (WS)
GORTON, P., Hightown, Penn. ... (D) (MA)
HANKS, C., Stephensport, Ky.—Sergt. ... (D) (MA)
HARRIS, J., Kansas City, Mo.—Corp. ... (D, WI) (MA)
HASNES, E., Berkeley, Cal.—Lt. (KA) (WI)
HILDEN, O., Ellendale, N. D. ... (KA) (D)
JACOBUS, C. E., Harrison ... (KA) (D)
KALITKA, J., Philadelphia, Penn. ... (D) (MA)
KARIELL, R. C., Canton, Ohio ... (D) (MA)
KAVIER, L. J., Ataeaz, Azore Island ... (DD) (D)
RICH, R. E., Williamsburg, Iowa ... (D) (MA)
LORD, J., Bracevile, Ill. ... (D) (MA)
McNEILL, A., Laurell Hill, Fla. (D) (MA)
MATTES, H., Washington, D. C. (D) (KA)
MUHL, J., Burlington, Vt. (Erroneously Reported) (WU)
NIELSON, C. C., Hawarden, Ia. (KA) (MA)
ROCKENFIELD, E. J., Barry, Ill. ... (DD) (D)
ROMANO, A. R., San Francisco, (KA) (D)
SESSIONS, F., Scrates, Fla. ... (KA) (MA)
STOCKEL, J. H., Franklyn, N. J. ... (D) (MA)
WINGATE, R. H., Lyons, Ind. ... (D) (MA)
VITRO, A., Calbasso, Italy ... (KA) (MA)

LONDON ACCLAIMS HAIG AND BEATTY

Commanders Are Decorated by the King and Receive the Freedom of the City.

LONDON, June 12.—For the first time since the war Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander of the Grand Fleet, today appeared publicly in London. With Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig he attended an investiture at Buckingham Palace, where King George decorated each of them with the Order of Merit. Afterward they drove to the Guildhall, where they received the Freedom of the City and were presented with jeweled gold swords. They then proceeded to the Mansion House to a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor, where members of the Government also were guests.

In their drive through the streets the naval and military chieftains were heartily acclaimed by the crowds. The ceremony at the Guildhall was a brilliant one. Among those who took part in it were the Duke of Connaught and the Marquis of Cambridge.

Speaking of Mercers' Hall, where the freedom of the ancient Mercers' Company or guild was conferred upon him and Admiral Beatty, Field Marshal Haig emphasized the completeness of Germany's military surrender. To have pressed forward after the great culminating defeat of the Germans on the Sambre on Nov. 4, 1918, he said, would have meant further loss of life, destruction of property, and expenditure of money, while it could not have rendered Germany more helpless in a military sense than she was today, with her army dissolved, her guns, transports, and airplanes surrendered and the bridgeheads of the Rhin held by the Allies.

The surrender of the German fleet was not more abject, complete, and irrevocable, the Field Marshal declared, than the surrender of the German Army.

OFFICER'S ARREST ORDERED

Lieutenant Is Missing with 500,000 Marks of Army Pay Funds.

COBLENZ, June 11, (Associated Press.)—Orders were issued at the headquarters of the Third Army today for the arrest on a charge of grand larceny of Lieutenant John Gottenkeine of the Fifth Field Artillery Regiment, who disappeared several days ago with about 500,000 marks of army pay funds. Gottenkeine, who is a native of Alsace, enlisted at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The missing lieutenant speaks German and, according to other information in the hands of the intelligence officers, it is believed at headquarters that he has reached or is endeavoring to reach unoccupied Germany.

Officers of the First Division say that Gottenkeine obtained the money supposedly to pay off the men of the Fifth Field Artillery. He disappeared soon afterward. It is reported that the missing officer has relatives in Germany.

CORNELL AWARDS DEGREES.

Twenty-nine in Class of Medical College Here.

A class of twenty-nine men and women received degrees in medicine at the twentieth commencement of the Cornell University Medical College in the college building at First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon.

Seven prizes were awarded to the graduates, two of them being given for the first time this year. These were prizes in gynecology in memory of the late Dr. William M. Polk, Dean of the college, who died on June 22, 1918. The winners of the John Metcalf Polk memorial prizes, awarded to those who attained the highest averages in the four years' course, were Michael Ringer, George Hall Hyslop, and Sophie Townsend Andrews.

Those who received the prizes for efficiency in otology, presented by Dr. Frederck Whiting, were William Randolph Smith and Jean Harwood Pattison. The winners of the Dean Polk Memorial prize were Howard Reid Craig and Lucy Du Bois Porter.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, conferred degrees upon the following:

Andrews, Sophie T.	Pattison, Jean H.
Bourne, Frank E.	Porter, Lucy Du Bois
Brown, Sol	Renfrew, Franklin W.
Cary, Howard	Ribble, Margaretha A.
Cox, Thomas W.	Ringer, Michael
Hinrichs, Harold E.	Ripley, Edward W.
Hinsdale, Ira A.	Rogers, William A.
Hyslop, George H.	Smiley, Dean F.
Jones, William J.	Smith, William R.
Johnson, Helen	Stokes, Arthur M.
Kessler, Henry H.	Wadsworth, Ruth F.
Lesowitz, Meyer J.	Walzer, Matthew
Nye, George, Joseph	Waterman, George W.
Nowrowski, Bruno C.	Weeden, Willis M.
Orth, Gustav K.	

The graduation address was delivered by Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., Professor of Urology.

TELL OF MURDER PLOT.

Alleged Accomplices Take the Stand Against Casalino.

Michael Casalino of 148 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, who was put on trial before Justice Stephen Callaghan in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday on an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree for killing Mrs. Helen Holbach at the hotel of her husband on the Rockaway Road in South Ozone Park, on Jan. 20, was inpelled in the afternoon to listen to the confession of two of his alleged accomplices.

They testified to the hatching of the plot to rob Holbach, who it was known always had money in his possession, and they named Casalino as one of the chief conspirators. The men who went on the witness stand were Nicholas Chiusano, 19 years old, of 50 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, and Tony Bruno, 20 years old, of 328 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Both testified that they had been called to the saloon at Franklin and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn. Chiusano testified that when he reached the place he was conducted into a rear room where a bartender gave him a revolver and $1 to pay his car fare. He was told that a big job was on and that he should follow the advice of Casalino.

When he got to the Holbach hotel he said that Casalino took charge of affairs and finally gave the signal for the attack on Holbach to begin. Chiusano testified that he did not fire a shot. He said that Holbach, the proprietor, was shot by a man named "Joe," who is the only one not under arrest, and that Casalino had shot Mrs. Holbach.

Life Extension

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50 Union Square, New York

NINE PLAYS READY FOR WOODS STARS

Manager Announces Productions to Start with Mack's "Voice in the Dark."

21 ROAD COMPANIES

Pauline Frederick, Marjorie Rambeau, and Barney Bernard to Return Under Woods Management.

Nine plays, which New York will see early in the new season, were announced yesterday by A. H. Woods.

The earliest of these, according to present plans, will be "A Voice in the Dark," a melodrama by Ralph B. Dyar and Willard Mack, which will be presented here late in July or early in August. In the cast will be Mr. Mack, Olive Wyndham, William B. Mack, Florine Arnold, Arleen Hackett, Frank Monroe, Stewart Wilson, Harriet Rose, Georgia Lee Hall, Doris Kelly, and W. L. Thorne.

"Little Love Birds," a farce by Wilson Collison and Avery Hopwood, will open at the Eltinge Theatre on Sept. 1. John Cumberland will have the leading rôle, and the cast will include also Doris Kenyon, the motion picture actress; Zelda Sears, Charles Ruggles, Frank Thomas, Claiborne Foster, and Barnett Parker.

A new comedy by W. Somerset Maugham, to be known as "To Many Husbands," will open at the Hudson Theatre in the week of Aug. 11. Kenneth Douglas, an English actor, last seen here in "A Pair of Silk Stockings," will head the cast, in which will be also Estelle Winwood, H. Cooper Cliffe, William Baxter, Vera Fuller Mellish, Florence Edney, Cyronne Darling, and Marion Buckler.

Pauline Frederick will return to the stage in "Lady Tony," written by Willard Mack, which will open in Stamford on Aug. 29 and be brought to New York during the second week of September. Mr. Mack, leaving the cast of "A Voice in the Dark," will be seen in Miss Frederick's support in this piece, as will also Thomas A. Wise, Lewis S. Stone, Felix Krembs, Nathaniel Sack, Lucille English, Catherine Tower, and V. Tamamoto.

"The Great Illusion," adapted by Avery Hopwood from the French of Sacha Guitry, will have its premiere here about the middle of September, with Lowell Sherman as the principal member of the cast. Teddy Gerard, an English actress, will make her American début in this piece, and others will be Harry Lilliford, Fred Graham, and Adele Rolland.

"The Bantam, V. C." a farce by Harold Brighouse, will be produced at the Bijou Theatre about Aug. 18. Ernest Truex will be the principal player, assisted by Gilbert Douglas, Edward Douglas, Alex Frank, George Barnum, Nelson Dixon, Alice Owens, Nancy Fair, and Alice Belmore Cliff.

Marjorie Rambeau will be seen in Atlantic City on Oct. 6 in "The Unknown Woman," by Marjorie Blaine and Stanley Lewis, and will come to New York the following week. With her will be Charles Dalton, Ruth Chester, Hugh Dillman, Dodson Mitchell, James Bonnie, Roy Walling, and William Travers.

"Breakfast in Bed" is a farce in which Florence Moore will be starred, Willard Mack and Hilliard Booth being the authors. In the cast will also be Will Deming, Leon Gordon, Dorothy Mortimer, Tommy Meade, Ned Burton, Harry Hanlon, Helen Cunningham, and C. Hooper Trask. They will start a Boston engagement on Aug. 25, and come to New York afterward.

Late in the Fall, Barney Bernard will be seen as a star in a play by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.

Mr. Woods will send on the road twenty-one companies of his various current productions—"Friendly Enemies," "The Woman in Room 13," "Under Orders," "Roads of Destiny," "The Big Chance," "Up in Mabel's Room," "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath," and "Business Before Pleasure." Robert Edeson will head the cast of one of the companies of "The Woman in Room 13," playing the rôle acted hereb y Lowell Sherman.

Shuberts to Give Summer Show.

"Galeties of 1919," a Summer revue which the Shuberts are preparing, is announced for presentation in a New York theatre within the next few weeks. It has hitherto been known as "Biff, Bang, Boom." In the cast will be George Hassell, William Kent, Marjorie Gateson, Marguerite Farrell, Lottie Horner, Julia Ballew, Frank Kingdon, Harry Du For, Josie and Bobbie Heather, Ted Lorraine, Guy Kendall, and many others.

Italy to Send Orchestra Here.

The Augusteum Orchestra, a famous symphony organization of 100 pieces, will tour the United States next Fall. It was announced yesterday, as a part of a campaign to increase the friendly relations between America and Italy. The orchestra is under the official patronage of the Italian Government, and its tour will be arranged by a committee headed by Otto H. Kahn.

To Make Jamaica's Unions Legal.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 11.—The Governor has informed the Legislative Council, now in session, that it is his intention to take steps to make legal the formaton of trade unions in Jamaica. This step has been urged upon him by the trade unionists since his arrival here.

Drought Makes Paris Food Higher.

PARIS, June 12.—France has been virtually without rain for the last twenty days, the prolonged drought causing the drying up of grain, vegetable, and fruit crops and causing a sharp advance in prices. Today bade fair to be the hottest of the season in Paris. The temperature was 86 degrees Fahrenheit yesterday, and the indications were that it would go above 90 today.



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BRIDGEPORT

HOTEL COMMODORE
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134 Delancey St. 204 W. 125th St.
WATERBURY

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367 Fulton St. 431 Fulton St.
Newark Shop: 170 Market St.
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are left to buy what
you need for all time?
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PARK&TILFORD

ASK HIGH TARIFF ON GLASS.

Manufacturers Appeal for Protection for Young Industry.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—New Jersey manufacturers of chemical glassware and their employes today urged the House Ways and Means Committee to levy a 60 per cent. ad valorem tariff on imports, asserting that foreign competition, principally by the Japanese, threatened to destroy American production. Labor costs in this country almost equal the selling price of the Japanese goods, according to John O'Brien, representing the Glass Workers' Union.

Representatives of the chemical porcelain industry, also largely built up during the war, supported their request for an increase of duty to 60 per cent. ad valorem with the statement that Japanese porcelain of this character undersold the new American product in this country at an average of more than 60 per cent.

Optical glass manufacturers, who developed the manufacture of this glass during the war for military purposes, asked for an increase of the existing 20 per cent. ad valorem duty to 45 per cent. on both glass and instruments. Harvey N. Ott of Buffalo said most recent British quotations were 10 per cent. below the price at which the American product could be sold. He also opposed the duty free provision for scientific instruments.

Jury Disagrees in Drug Case.

The jury which heard the evidence in the trial of Dr. Abraham L. Cardoza and Samuel Jacobs, a druggist, charged with conspiracy to violate the Harrison law by supplying addicts with habit-forming drugs, reported to Federal Judge Manton yesterday that they could not agree and were discharged. After deliberating for three hours on Wednesday it appeared that it would be impossible to reach an agreement, but the court directed the jury to make further efforts to do so. The accused were held in the bail bonds given at the time of their arrest.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evs. 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. The Season's Musical "Joy Ride."


BRIMFUL OF "SWEET PATOOTIES"
Sunday Night Concert
THE SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT DE LUXE

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL Dan. 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8800

GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1522. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. Great Dramatic Triumph. JOHN FERGUSON. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED INDEFINITELY

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. A Little Journey

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. A BREEZY, BUOYANT, BUBBLING MUSICAL COMEDY OUTBURST 2d Month. World: "It has effervescence, gayety and sparkle." THE LADY IN RED. Charles Darnton, Eve. World: "It is full of pep." BRISTLES WITH MIRTH, RADIATES VITALITY, MOVES UNFLAGGINGLY

48th ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:30. LAST 3 TIMES. Last Matinee Tom'w, 2:30. I LOVE YOU

Real Comedy at the COMEDY Theatre 41st St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. LAST MATINEE TOM'W, 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES. TOBY'S BOW With NORMAN TREVOR

Plymouth 45th W of B'way. Bryant 4283. Evs. 8:10. Matinee Tom'w, 2:10. JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST."

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tom'w Last 3 Times This Season. LOVE LAUGHS By George D. Parker

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce. PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edna Tellaferro

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN HITS. BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH. "TUMBLE IN". SELWYN, Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT. 8:10. Matinee Tom'w, 2:10. 'SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART' CASINO, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

LIBERTY Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919. 50 Beautiful Scandal Mongers 50. "YOU'LL ENJOY GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919."—Alan Dale, American.

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:20. The Best Show In Town The Better 'Ole. with MR. & MRS. COBURN. MOVES TO BOOTH THEATRE NEXT MON.

CORT THEATRE MONDAY SEATS NOW NEXT SPANISH OPERA CO. CAST OF 40

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. David Belasco presents a Comedy of Irish Life. Dark Rosaleen

Globe. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. Remodeled Roof—Always Comfortable. "BEST MUSICAL CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S SHOW IN TOWN."—Sun. MERRY HIT. SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEES TOMORROW & WED., 2:15. 200th TIME TONIGHT. The Fittest of the Survivals. John Cort's Musical Comedy. LISTEN LESTER!

NEW AMSTERDAM OPENS NEXT MONDAY. SEATS NOW SELLING AT BOX OFFICE FOR FIRST 4 WEEKS. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. ON THE COOL AMSTERDAM ROOF. Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic

LIGHTNIN. GAIETY B'way, 46th St. MATS. TOM'W & SAT. Evenings at 8:30. WED., 2:30. SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES. 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. Evs. at 8:15. The Royal Vagabond. "The Merry Widow." A Cohanized Opera Comique.

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. "A riot—they ate it up."—Times. LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce. The Fetchingest Girl Chorus in Town.

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RIVOLI RIALTO B'way, 49th St. Times Square. "THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME." Mack Sennett Comedy. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, The Knickerbocker Buckaroo. Drew Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

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81st St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. 81 ENID BENNETT in her latest, "The Haunted Bedroom." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

PLAZA Madison Av., 59th St. Mitchell Lewis "Jacques of the Silver North." Last time in New York of Charlie Chaplin in "A Dog's Life."

B. S. MOSS' B'way at 41 st. Continuous Noon to 11:30. H. B. WARNER "The Man Who Turned White." Last 2 Days.

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SHUBERT Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. "Fields at his best. Show filled with girls and amusing scenes."—Laurence Reamer, Sun. LEW FIELDS In His Gorgeous Summer Revue. A LONELY ROMEO. A LEW FIELDS LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE SENATE ON TRIAL.

Amended by striking out that clause objected to by Senator BORAH because it acknowledged the interest of the United States in the welfare and security of civilized mankind, the only clause which apparently did not have its origin in a narrow, selfish, cankered and detestable spirit of partisanship, Senator KNOX'S resolution was reported to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday and now has its place upon the calendar. It was perfectly well understood that the resolution would be reported; the Committee on Foreign Relations has merely done the work for which it was carefully chosen.

Paying no heed to Senator ROOT'S significant admonition that "very serious questions" are awaiting the attention of the Senate, the Republicans in that body will now devote themselves to the Knox resolution. They hope, by bringing to its support at least one-third of the Senators, to serve notice on the Peace Conference that the Treaty it has drawn up will be rejected at Washington.

We hope there are enough Republican Senators of sober mind and judgment, enough Republicans who have not gone mad in blind, passionate hatred of WOODROW WILSON, to avert the shame, the national disgrace, the danger involved, not, to be sure, in adopting the resolution, for that must be impossible, but in allowing it to secure anything like one-third of the votes cast in the Senate. It is disgraceful enough, perilous enough to the good name and the national interest, that this pestilent thing should come up for consideration at all, that it should ever have been introduced. That it should have any considerable support would be a cause for humiliation to every right-thinking American.

RATES, WAGES, AND PRICES.

Director General HINES, addressing railwaymen at Denver on Wednesday, told them that their wages are not too high, but that he could not recommend an increase of rates to make good the railway deficit, because any increase of rates would be tripled to consumers of goods. It is gratifying that the Director General perceives the relation between rates, wages, and prices better than he did when he made an indirect attack on wages in the coal and iron trades by demanding that the railways should be supplied below prices officially certified to be fair. If all prices are up there is equal justice or injustice to anybody, and it is possible to apply a remedy to the rate, wage, or price which is out of line. Railway rates and wages got out of line because they were made monuments in the price structure by the unyielding policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Now rates having been kept too low too long, with the result of underpayment of the railwaymen, and that injustice having been remedied by strong-arm methods, the Director General argues that the rates should not be put into proper relation with other prices because the increase of rates would be multiplied to consumers.

But the general price structure is less the concern of the Director General than the solvency of the railways. If the increase of rates should be postponed to the time when it might, would, or should become unnecessary, so should be all other price corrections. If the obstinacy of the Interstate Commerce Commission teaches anything it is that economic corrections should be made promptly, so as to keep departures from correct price relations as small and near a correct average as possible. Railway rates should vary with other prices, unless they are to be out of economic relation with them. That does not mean that they are to be corrected daily, like security and commodity prices, but that they should be altered in more than one direction, and at intervals shorter than a generation.

It is to be regretted that railway rate advances should be made the excuse for unjust advances in prices. Perhaps that would be corrected in the long run by the slowness of movement in the contrary direction. Perfection of regulation is not to be hoped for, but it is due when there is a load of a billion dollars put on the taxpayers in default of an increase too long delayed and undeniable.

THE UNSOLID SEX.

The professional leaders of American womanhood must be sorely distressed by the ungenerous utterances of Frau VON GIERKE of the German National Assembly. After expressing her horror at the harshness of the peace terms, the German delegatette remarks that "we women of Germany "cannot understand the lack of co-"operation from the women of other "nations, especially America, where "there seems to be an utter lack of "sympathy for our hungering women "and children." Has not Frau VON GIERKE heard of the Women's International Conference in Switzerland where Miss ADDAMS and others expressed views of the treaty not dissimilar to those of Count VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU? The sentiments of these estimable ladies were widely diffused over the inhabited world; they were conveyed to the Conference at Paris. Another lady prominent in woman's work in America lately deplored the harsh treatment of Germany before a conference of social workers at Atlantic City, and to show that she had no hard feelings, proposed for an important committee a gentleman convicted of violating the draft law.

The women of Germany have received at least as much co-operation from some of the leaders of American feminist movements as have, say, the women of Belgium. But it appears that Frau VON GIERKE does not think that the leaders have any followers. Several million American women who scanned the casualty lists every morning in anguished apprehension may think that she is right.

INTERNATIONAL DEBTS AND DUTIES.

Mr. VANDERLIP, in his testimony before the Senate committee, repeats what he had previously said less formally in an address, that in the opinion of Europeans unnamed it would be wise and just for us to forego repayment of our advances to belligerents to a total approaching ten billions. There is little reason to doubt that there is such a feeling in unofficial circles on the other side the ocean, as there is on this side. It will be recalled that such a proposal has been made here, and that there was some individual and unauthoritative support of it. But there was no official echo here, and there is reason to doubt that there is any official opinion to that effect on the other side of the sea. The point is open for decision on the merits, for it is a case of the first impression, as the lawyers say, there being no precedents on all fours with this case. There are plenty of cases in which peoples have been indebted to one another on balance. We "owed" England some five billions at the outset of the war in the sense that English capitalists had advanced that sum by making investments here. But that was not a debt between Governments. We paid it by buying back the securities.

The ten billions foreign Governments owe us were asked and given as loans by our Government, and it is important that loans between Governments should be settled as between individuals. Otherwise there is a fatal blow to credit. If those ten billions were not repaid, no other billions could ever be borrowed or lent between nations. There is no telling how undesirable that might be, since we cannot know the future borrowers or lenders, nor how necessitous the occasion for the loan. There is no suggestion that we are usurers, for we are lending lower than the borrowers can borrow anywhere else, and are doing so although we have a monopoly of credit. We may lend as cheaply as we choose, and we are now lending in fact, though not in form, the money with which our interest is paid. If the loan were made on condition of repayment of principal without interest it would be a gift of more than the principal, and it would be a gift which borrowers might be more ready to accept than a forgiveness of the debt.

It would be embarrassing to make an offer of that sort and have it declined, or resented. The acceptance of monetary favors is a confession of poverty, or even bankruptcy, which no Government would allow if there were any alternative. Presumably no one of the "big four" is ready to be put in the position of a poor relation, and we must walk warily unless we wish to be regarded as purse-proud and condescending. We never have been world favorites. It is more important that we should deserve a better opinion than that we should receive it, and there is opportunity for us to deserve it by the manner in which we discharge the duty before us as clearly as these debts are before other Governments.

Mr. VANDERLIP makes it clear what that duty before us is. The ten billions we have lent are a small part of the funds which must be found to relieve the world of greater distress and danger than ever before threatened so large a part of it, and a part which has esteemed itself above needs of that sort. The richest and proudest peoples of the world, those who are among our forbears and from whom we derive our institutions and traditions, are having difficulty in keeping the wolves—meaning hunger and the Bolsheviki—from their doors. The globe has shrunk with the improvement of communications until the ocean is but a "hop," and peoples touch shoulders in a manner which makes contagious all diseases of mind or body or fortune. It is our duty to save the world from a conflagration of distress and error with capacity of want and horror rivaling that of the world war. Nobody can foresee the result of our falling below our duty, and it is a bold prophet who can set bounds to our rank in world esteem if we rise to our opportunity of profit by service.

There is need of cheap American credit on a great scale if the world wants are to be supplied cheaply, or if our own cost of living is to be kept within bounds. We should organize our credit in some such manner as Mr. VANDERLIP suggests, to relieve the world's wants, and to stimulate our production so that lack of work shall not give Bolshevism the foothold here it has in most other nations. Our debts and duties together give us something much better worth thinking about than some topics put before the public by false leaders of public thought.

IF THE WAR HAD GONE ON.

In talking about the official compilation "America's Munitions," which tells the story of the equipment of the armies the United States had organized to assure victory in the war eventually, Assistant Secretary CROWELL makes the significant statement that the Governments of our Allies calculated that the United States would not be able to make a supreme effort until 1920. Early in that year the production of munitions was to be so vast that if the war were still going on the enemy was to be overwhelmed and crushed. Great Britain and France did not expect the United States to be ready for the decisive campaign until 1920, and meanwhile they planned to make good from their own resources the American deficiencies in equipment for troops actually engaged. Before the German offensive of March, 1918, the Allies did not doubt their ability to hold the enemy's line until America was able to exert her utmost strength, two years later. The failure of American airplane production in quantity and the lack of guns of essential calibres and of other equipment were evidently foreseen by our allies, who did not expect the impossible of the United States, great as their extremity was. Adequate preparation of at least two years, not hasty and ill-organized endeavor against time, to fit out American effectives, was what our allies desired of us.

But the sudden, swift and formidable offensive launched by the Germans a year ago last March and carried many miles into the allied lines, so far in fact that it seemed at one time as if the Americans had come too late, changed the situation so completely that men, though not thoroughly equipped, became of more importance than American munitions. The war had to be won in 1918 or not at all; that is to say, the enemy must be broken and thrown back or he would divide the French and British armies, perhaps cut off the American force on the right, capture Paris, and reach the Channel ports. The supreme effort of the American armies, 4,000,000 strong, with their own guns of all calibres, with their own gas shells in vast quantities, and with thousands of combat and bombing airplanes, was eliminated from the allied plan of campaign. Assistant Secretary CROWELL thinks that it was based upon sound strategical reasons, and we all know that the great struggle ended with surprising suddenness. The request for an armistice came as a surprise, and it has since been realized in many ways that the United States and its allies were not ready for a suspension of hostilities.

As the war was ending American production of munitions was approaching its peak. Some time in 1919 there would have been guns, shells, general equipment, and airplanes enough to equip the mighty American Army for the decisive campaign set for the following year. Providence intervened. There has been nothing more dramatic in the history of war since the dawn of time than the hurling back of German hosts in the second battle of the Marne by the genius of FOCH, who with steadily increasing American reserves to draw on could afford to risk a decisive battle. There, and afterward in the Soissons salient, on the St. Mihiel front, in the Argonne Forest and the Meuse Valley, the Americans made their supreme effort, and the victory was won, with glory enough for all. It was, as we now see, a blessing that the Germans forced the issue, for it reacted on them with disastrous and ruinous effect. The quick decision sought by them they lost. Suppose that they had not come out of their trenches on March 21, 1918, and thrown their shock troops on the allied front, and that the war had gone on for another two years, until America's 4,000,000 soldiers were ready to the last buckle, what a calamity would have overwhelmed humanity! Victory would have cost the United States $50,000,000,000 more and the lives of a million soldiers. It would have been impossible to reconstruct dismantled France for many generations. Great Britain would have been ruined. All of Europe, in fact, would have succumbed to the great disaster. It may be doubted whether civilization could have survived the shock.

IDEALS NEW AND OLD.

Our forward-looking and internationally minded intelligensia may be expected to froth at the mouth on reading one passage of Lieut. Gen. ROBERT LEE BULLARD'S address at West Point. The army regulations, he said, could be summarized in three words—honor, duty, and country. This is indeed a reactionary and antiquated view in the eyes of those who would tear down what is left of the old world to build a new one. Honor is a figment of bourgeois morality, to be disregarded by all clear thinkers when it suits their convenience. The question of duty may be rather obscure, as the theological dogma of duty to one's "class" is too often disregarded in practice in favor of a lively appreciation of duty to one's own interests. As for country, that is a sentiment which merely provokes the world thinker to a superior smile: it is either a meaningless geographical expression or the synonym for a bourgeois republic which, as all good revolutionaries know, is the fount and origin of brutality and tyranny. And if these words were not dishonorable in themselves to our starry-eyed remakers of the world, they would be sufficiently discredited in their view by their association with the United States Army.

It might be worth while, in these days when we are being told that whatever has been is wrong and that anything that may be put in its place is eternally right, to consider whether the concepts of honor, duty, and country have not contributed something to American life which could hardly be produced by diligent carrying out of the maxims of our new thinkers. They are old ideals; crimes have sometimes been committed in their name; but they have served us pretty well so far. Can the vocal revolutionists give us anything that is likely to serve us better?

JAMES A. TAWNEY.

In Gettysburg, Penn., a town which once won fame because General LEE retreated from a ridge a mile and a half away from it, a blacksmith had born to him the usual number of sons and daughters. One of these was JAMES A. TAWNEY, who, as he grew up, looked out upon the general horde of young Tawneys and decided that he would go West and grow up with the country. He settled in Winona, where the first families in Minnesota lived, and promptly proved himself a disturbing element. He worked at the forge until the forge seemed no place for him, and then studied law and went to the State Senate, the first families of Winona remarking with surprise the intrusiveness of the mechanic from Gettysburg. He served in the Legislature just one term, and then he went to Congress.

There he erected an immediate reputation as a trouble-maker. The House machine could do nothing. Only Uncle JOE CANNON looked on him with a fatherly eye; PAYNE, DALZELL, GROSVENOR, and the rest of the sages decided among themselves that young JIM TAWNEY was too obstreperous and would never do. Mr. CANNON, perhaps as peevish as any of them over the insurrections of TAWNEY, still liked him in an Assyrian monarch sort of way, and made him Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in 1905.

The first thing that the new Chairman started to do was to lead a revolt against the House machine over the question of Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and there was much gnashing of teeth among the Elder Statesmen. For a time it seemed as if there would be a new thing among the nations of the earth—a man promoted to membership in the machine who would actually fight the machine. It was a glorious portent, for awhile; but TAWNEY was no more archangelic than the rest. The time came when the power of the House machine made him throw the Arizona-New Mexico bill aside for the safety of certain appropriation measures he had on hand, and no one who was there will ever forget Delegate MARK SMITH'S speech for Arizona, in which, striding down the aisle, he thrust his finger almost in TAWNEY'S reddening face and said:

> And JOAB said unto AMASA, Art thou in health, my brother? But AMASA took no heed to the sword that was in JOAB'S hand; and he smote him therewith, so that his bowels gushed out upon the ground.

But it was all a long time ago. Arizona and New Mexico became States, and MARK SMITH is now a Senator in Congress. TAWNEY, the last germ of insurrection gone from his system, tied himself up more and more with the machine, until the great political revolution of 1910. Then he and they and all of them fell, and progressivism marched over them. Some of them, CANNON himself, came back; but TAWNEY accepted the verdict of the people and stayed out in Winona, practicing law. Now the news comes that he is dead. He was an able Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, a big job then, and a bigger one now. He had brains and acuteness, and he knew how the people's money ought to be spent and tried his best to have it spent that way. It would be a good thing if he were at the head of that committee now.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Infantry Gained Prestige.

Statistics now available show that, in the American forces, of the battle deaths, amounting in all to a little over 46,500, the infantry had a little less than 42,000, the comparatively small remainder being divided among all the other branches of the service, with the artillery standing second and the engineers third in the list of total losses.

These figures would be misinterpreted, of course, if they were taken as revealing who it was that did the fighting and brought the war to a close, for, so far from true is it that the infantry were almost everything and the other departments next to nothing, in reality the several departments can be called of equal importance in the sense that all of them are vitally necessary to the achievement of military success. That the infantry is the head of the spear, the edge of the sword, is also true, however, and this was always the case—always they went into the greatest dangers and had the greatest number of battle losses.

In this war it was the old ratios, rather than the old rules, that were changed, owing in part to the use of much larger cannon than ever before, and to the almost complete disappearance of cavalry activities during long periods that were marked by the very hardest fighting.

To this change in the ratios of losses endured must be ascribed, at least in part, an appreciable elevation in the prestige of the infantry as compared with the artillery, the engineers, and the cavalry. It is to the infantry, now, that come the most frequent and the greatest opportunities to win glory—and, incidentally, to earn the swift promotion that every real soldier values so highly as the reward of his services, the consolation for his hardships.

Depreciation on this account of the other services would be both absurd and outrageous, but it seems to be a fact that the old eagerness to enter them, and the old contentment to remain in them, have both somewhat decreased among ambitious young officers.

At Last They Behave Like Germans.

Latest reports as to the relations between the American soldiers in the Coblenz sector and its German inhabitants are unlike those arriving in the early days of the occupation of that territory. Now there is little, if any, pretense on the part of the natives that they love the allien invaders and are delighted to have them there. Instead, the two elements are treating each other for exactly what they are, and that is as enemies who have made a truce that does not in the slightest degree affect the feelings which they entertain toward each other.

The Germans, having come—with something of overhaste—to the conclusion that they have nothing to fear from the Americans, are proceeding to reveal in characteristic fashion their ineradicable conviction of their own superiority to the rest of the world. That has been enough, evidently, to cure of their delusions the curiously simple and confiding American soldiers who, on their first arrival at the Rhine, were deceived into thinking the Germans a kind and friendly people who had been much maligned by the French and the British.

Some of our men, whose departure from the occupied territory preceded the cooling of the German affection for their conquerors, or rather before the pretense of that affection was abandoned, are still telling their friends here at home that they prefer the Germans to either the French or the British, but the soldiers who are still there, even the most credulous and easily deceived of them, have acquired new and wiser opinions. The kind and friendly Germans have disappeared and in their place are Germans who are the reverse of kind and friendly when after dark or in lonely places they come across groups of Americans sufficiently small to make attacks on them safe, or at any rate hopeful.

Some killings on both sides have put an end to the old temptation toward fraternization, and the present inclination of the doughboy is to admit that perhaps the soldiers who had known the Germans longer than he knew them better than he did after a week or two of acquaintance.

Tired of Posing As a Hero.

Sergeant ALVIN YORK, well advised by judicious friends or taught by his own good sense, has come to the conclusion that he has had enough of exhibiting himself to admiring throngs. So he has brought his wedding journey to a sudden termination and is going back to his mountain home as fast as the trains in that region will take him. That is not with vertiginous velocity, but the speed will serve, and though several expectant cities that had planned receptions for the Sergeant and his bride are left disconsolate, the inhabitants thereof must know in their hearts that his determination was wise.

There is nothing surprising in his course. The Sergeant earned the glory he has received, even though one does feel that the whole story was not told when the amazing number of his captives was revealed. He was a real soldier and a real hero, but only human, after all, and too long standing on the hero's pedestal would have affected even a head as hard and level as his own.

His pastor, it is said, told him that he should resist "the vainglorious call of the world and the devil." That is one way of putting the case—a bit old-fashioned, perhaps, but not the worse for that—and the tall mountaineer will be happier in the end, just as any lowlander would be, for not exposing himself to further scorchings by the limelight of publicity.

He Admitted a Single Exception.

When Mr. VANDERLIP was asked by Senator JOHNSON if he included Russia among the nations the industries of which the United States must help to set going again, he replied, "Not while Russia retains the Bolshevist Government. There is no point of contact between capital and a Bolshevist Government."

The phrase as to point of contact is a happy one, but its meaning is applicable to more than capital. Contacts with that strange negation of reason and experience are impossible for any of the agencies or instruments of civilization, including common honesty in the payment of debts and the keeping of promises.

The Bolsheviki stand apart from other human beings. They are, as it were, incommensurable and without any common denominator. They are like the tribes of old that did not recognise the sanctity of heralds, the immunities of Ambassadors.

SOUTH AFRICAN OPINION.

Represented by Such Men as Smuts and Botha, Not Hertzog.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have recently read a number of misstatements in the press of America in regard to the "South African" delegation in Paris, and I think a great deal of prominence should be given to Mr. Lloyd George's reply to this self-styled party of patriots, headed by General Hertzog, and their demand for the independence of the South African Union.

Not long ago I read in a leading article in The Philadelphia Public Ledger that "the South African Union has been formed and is now asking for absolute independence," which is a very misleading statement, since it implies that the South African Union has been recently formed for the purpose of demanding the separation of South Africa from the British Empire, and that the Union is represented in Paris by General Hertzog and his colleagues. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Union of South Africa came into being some years ago, an outcome of the agreement arrived at between the British Government and the Boer peoples of South Africa, and it is certainly not represented in Paris by the deputation in question, which comprises those followers of General Hertzog who wish to repudiate a solemn compact made when Great Britain granted autonomy to the South African peoples.

General Hertzog and his companions represent the feeling of a minority, and it is a minority composed of the less educated and less enlightened back-veldt Boers, who are entirely out of touch with the progressive opinion of the majority of their countrymen. It is the opinion of the old type of Boer who sits on the porch of his farm, smoking his pipe and drinking strong coffee, while his womenfolk perform the heavy tasks of the holding, whose idea of the correct treatment of the Kaffir help is the persuasive lash of the sjambok and the argument of the heavy boot; who still lives in the days of the South African war, and is willing to believe anything that he is told by the political agitators about the tyranny of the "dom Engelses," but it is not for one moment representative of that portion of the Boer nation which stands solidly behind General Botha and Jan Smuts in their loyalty to the empire and their determination to carry out honestly their part of the agreement with Great Britain under which the South African Union came into being.

I think it is fairly safe to assume that the Boer political party of which such men as Botha and Smuts are the guiding spirits represents not only the better, but—as their majority in the House shows—the greater part of the Boer nation. The standing of these two great leaders before the world speaks for itself, but the leader of the "South African deputation" in Paris is not entirely free from the suspicion of sympathizing with the enemy in the days of active hostilities. In South Africa it was freely said that he was directly involved in the attempt to foment rebellion as an aid to the German military operations in German West Africa, and of actively lending comfort and aid to the enemy of Great Britain, the United States, and the world at large.

At a dinner party in Kimberley in February, 1917, I was talking to a Boer Colonel who had just returned from the fighting line in East Africa, and who had fought against the British in the Boer war. The conversation turned on the future of South Africa, and so to the late rebellion of De Wet. The Colonel expressed himself very forcibly when speaking of the part played by the Nationalist leaders in that attempt of the Germans to create difficulties for the British Empire at a critical time, and I remember his remarking:

"Our fight with you British was a fight of gentlemen. Our peace with you was an agreement of gentlemen and men of honor, and I was glad to see that when this German-inspired, German-financed rebellion broke out, the first to rush to the colors were the youngsters of our people, who realized that the honor of their country was at stake, and that it was for them to show you English that the Boers of the thinking class were not party to the dastardly attempt to stab England in the back. You have been generous to us—more than generous—and in rallying to the British flag our youngsters showed the true feeling of the Boer nation to the British Government, which at the end of a few years' probation gave us equal rights with the Dutch people. More than that, since we are numerically stronger than the British here, we were practically given back our pre-war power. It was a splendid act of the British Government, and the response of the young Boers for volunteers to quell this German-made rebellion was an expression of the opinion of our people of this generosity. I am only sorry," he added, "that certain politicians escaped the fate they very justly deserved."

As the African papers at that time were full of the utterances of a certain Nationalist leader, it was not difficult to guess to whom he referred.

General Hertzog and his deputation represent South African opinion just about as much as the I. W. W. represent the opinion of the workers of this country. A. E. ANSON.

New York, June 11, 1919.

Beautiful High Bridge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

High Bridge is the most beautiful bridge within the boundaries of New York City. None of them begin to compare with it in architectural symmetry, and the sixty or more years of exposure to the weather has given it that coloring of age that blends so well into and harmonizes with its artistic surroundings. And now comes the utilitarian iconoclast ready to alter or even destroy this beautiful structure. Better by far dispense entirely with the Harlem river for navigation than to touch one stone of this monumental structure. L. H. B.

New York, June 11, 1919.

COUNTER-CLAIMS.

Upon the International Scale, the wise men fondly weigh
The International pros and cons, and what each one must pay.
Each claim is met by counter-claim, until the record shows
The Vanquished is the creditor—the Victor, only, owes!
The German balks, takes refuge in a semi-guttural whine,
Gets out a book of protest and asserts "I will not sign!"
Statistics on his natural wealth he shows in wild array;
He calls his God to witness, and proclaims, "I cannot pay!"

"I will not sign!" We question that. "I cannot pay!" We know
That Gold and Toil can never pay the staggering debt you owe.
For dollars wrought for centuries from work devoid of joy
Could never pay a mother for her murdered soldier boy.
So why persist? The shades of those who barred the western gate
Have told the living left behind never to tolerate
A patched up Peace or listen to the semi-guttural whine.
Take heed, for sterner measures wait beyond the River Rhine.

WILLIAM V. V. STEPHENS,
Company B, 11th Engineers, U. S. A.

TEST PUPILS ON THE WAR.

Seven Questions on Conflict Sent to City's High Schools.

Questions on the war, to test the knowledge of students, were distributed among high schools of the city yesterday. An answer to the first question was required, and a choice of four out of six of the remaining questions was permitted. The questions were:

"1. (a) Who are the Russian Bolsheviki and what are their chief aims? (b) Do you believe the following principles to be in accord with or in opposition to these aims: (1) Rule by the majority, (2) progress under law, (3) the right of each person to the product of his efforts, (4) encouragement of individual initiative. (Give in each case the reason for your belief.) (c) Do you believe Bolshevism to be a danger threatening to the people of New York; if so, why? (d) Tell definitely the source of your information about Bolshevism; explain what has led you to believe as you do about this movement.

"2. What were the military results of each of the following battles: (a) The first battle of the Marne, (b) the battle of Jutland, (c) Verdun, (d) Château-Thierry, (e) the Argonne Forest?

"3. In the peace terms submitted to Germany what provision was made concerning (a) Alsace-Lorraine, (b) the German colonies, (c) the size of the German Army, (d) the Sarre Valley, (e) reparation for damage to civilians?

"4. Tell who each of five of the following is: Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Joffre, Orlando, Haig, Venizelos, Sir David Beatty, Sergeant York.

"5. Show briefly the connections of each of the following with the entrance of the United States into the war: (a) The sinking of the Lusitania, (b) unrestricted submarine warfare, (c) Zimmermann's note of January, 1917, to the German Ambassador in Mexico, (d) the idea that the world must be made safe for democracy.

"6. What is your opinion of the truth of the statement that in a country having a democratic government, the people can gain improvements in an orderly way?

"7. Give three reasons for the statement that but for their control of the sea the Allies would have lost the war."

BELGIUM BESTOWS HONORS.

Decorations for Americans Who Led Stricken Country's Relief Work.

The American Relief Administration, through Edgar Rickard, its joint Director, made public yesterday additional names of members of the United States Food Administration, the Grain Corporation, and the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who have recently been decorated by the Belgian Government for their services during the war. Those honored and their rank follow:

Commander of the Order of the Crown—Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director and President of the Grain Corporation; William Anderson Glasgow of Philadelphia, counsel of the Food Administration, and Lieutenant Commander John Gade of New York, Naval Attaché of the American Legation at Copenhagen.

Officer of the Order of the Crown—Frank Crowell, First Vice President of the Grain Corporation, and Theodore Whitmarsh, joint Director of the American Relief Administration.

Officer of the Order of Leopold II.—Henry Clews of New York, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund for destitute Belgian children.

Chevalier of the Order of Leopold—Arthur J. Aldis, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Committee of Chicago; W. J. Chalmers, Treasurer of the Belgian Relief Committee of Chicago; Charles L. Hutchinson, H. J. Patten, and Archibald Freer, all of the Belgian Relief Committee of Chicago; Reddington Fiske of Boston, Director of the New England Belgian Relief Committee; A. J. Godinez, W. K. Richardson, Joseph H. O'Neill, Francis Peabody, and Charles C. Rackeman, all of Boston and the Belgian Relief Committee of New England; W. C. Reick of the New York Sun, member of the Dollar Christmas Fund for destitute Belgian children; V. Bogaert, representative of the Commission for Relief in Belgium in Kentucky, and R. J. Cuddihy, organizer of the Literary Digest Belgian Relief Fund.

Chevalier of the Order of the Crown—Everitt Millard, Secretary of the Belgian Relief Fund of Chicago; J. D. Fletcher, member of the Food Administration and the Commission for Relief in Belgium; Roger Sherman of the Food Administration; Parmely W. Herrick of Cleveland of the Food Administration; Mme. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Pennsylvania Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and W. Gorham Rice, representing the Commission in Albany and New York.

Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II.—Percy S. Pullen, Secretary of the Dollar Christmas Fund for destitute Belgian children.

Chevalier of the Civil Order of Leopold—Lewis Strauss, Secretary to Mr. Hoover.

NEW ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

Move of Carnegie Institute in Industrial Research Field.

A new school of engineering is to be established in Pennsylvania under the joint direction of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the United States Bureau of Mines and the coal operators of the Pittsburgh district. The announcement was made yesterday by the Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh and the new school is part of the movement it is making into the field of industrial research.

The advisory committee to administer the affairs of the school is made up as follows: Dr. Arthur A. Hamerschlag, President of the Carnegie Institute of Technology; W. A. Luce, General Manager of the Ellsworth Collieries Company; Philip Murray, President of the Mine Workers of America; John I. Pratt, State Mine Inspector of Pennsylvania; J. M. Armstrong of the Pittsburgh Coal Company; W. L. Affelder of the Hecla Coal and Coke Company, C. E. Cowan of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, Dr. D. A. Lyon of the Pittsburgh station of the United States Bureau of Mines, and Captain Edward Steidle, Associate Professor of the School of Mining at the Institute of Technology.

FOR FRENCH BOY VISITORS.

A Dozen Are Coming Soon as Guests of Lafayette Memorial Fund.

A plan which is under way to bring over French boys to this country to familiarize them with American ways and institutions was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, where Miss Clara Greenleaf Perry, the first American woman "poilu," told of her experiences in France, where she served with the French Army from the time America entered the war. Miss Perry has been working at the birthplace of Lafayette, the Château de Chavaniac, in the Province of Auvergne. The château has been purchased by the fund and is used among other things as a school for boys and a Lafayette museum. A similar home and school for boys is to be opened by the fund in England.

The sending of the French boys to this country will be under the special patronage of prominent New York men, including J. P. Morgan and Clarence Mackay. A dozen boys, about 18 years old, some of whom served in the war, will form the first group to arrive this Summer. They are to remain here not more than two years, when they will return to France.

JOFFRE EXPECTED 500,000 FROM U.S.

Secretary Baker Says French Staff Thought That Number Was America's Limit.

BAKER NOT TO RETIRE

Eager for Private Life, He Declares at Luncheon in His Honor, but Will Not Quit.

Secretary of War Baker, speaking at a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore, said that he was very anxious to return to private life. In the course of his speech the Secretary also told several new war stories, one of them to the effect that when Marshal Joffre was in this country in 1917 he had estimated that the American contribution in men to the war would be somewhere between 400,000 and 500,000. This expected total represented, the Secretary remarked, "the wildest expectation of the French General Staff."

Secretary Baker spoke of his desire to retire after Grosvenor B. Clarkson, in introducing Mr. Baker, had told of his desire to quit the Council of National Defense.

"Both of us are anxious to retire to private life," said Mr. Baker.

"There may be some of you who are wondering why I don't. But that is not always so easy to do. I have given certain pledges which I want to see fulfilled to the utmost before I retire, and it is in that interest, and for speedily performing that trust, that I am particularly delighted in saying a few words to you today."

Praises America.

"I think the people of the United States should be made to see and understand the extent of the thing they have done," said Secretary Baker in beginning his talk on the war. "We have done a very great thing and with the disturbance in the world, with the profound loosening of the very fundamentals of organized society, with the uncertainties in the world as to whether there is cohesion enough left to form governmental organizations, it is of the highest importance that we should realize that this country of ours did the impossible.

"I happened to remember the other day that when Marshal Joffre was in this country he and I had had a very long, confidential conversation with regards to America's participation in the war, and I asked the Chief of Staff if I could have a memorandum of that conversation. I did not succeed in finding it, but I found a report of a conference between Marshal Joffre and the General Staff.

"This conference took place early in May, 1917. Marshal Joffre urged strongly that we immediately form a single division of troops and send them to France to stimulate the flagging spirits of the French. They had undertaken a great offensive, which had failed with a tremendous and disheartening loss of life; and he felt that nothing would serve to revive that flagging morale more than the appearance of the American soldiers at the front.

Gave Us One Port.

"He urged that we should form a great army, with the expectation of ultimately participating in great force on the Western front. He said that a port would be placed exclusively for our disposal and that it would be adequate for our work for a very long time, more than adequate to land this single division and duplicates—perhaps not quite adequate for our great army when it came, because, he said:

"'When your great army comes, you will have 400,000, perhaps as many as 500,000 men, and you will need more port facilities for them.'

"The wildest expectation of the French General Staff was that, when America finally did pull herself together and prepare to participate on the western front, we would have as many as 400,000 to 500,000 men. As compared with the performances of a great army of 400,000 or 500,000 men the thing which America finally did was that in June, one year and two months after we declared war, we were training, equipping, transporting, and maintaining soldiers in France at the rate of 10,000 a day. In the single month of June, 1918, we transported nearly as many men as the Marshal had expected us to put in our great army as the maximum of his great expectation. And, when the armistice did come to pass, we had in France over 2,000,000 men and our position on the western front were pretty nearly as great as the maximum expectation of the Marshal for our entire army.

"As I said a moment ago, in grateful and proud recognition, this was not the work of the Secretary of War, but the work of America. The net result is that America's effort in this war is altogether the most spectacular exhibition of national strength which has ever taken place on the face of the earth.

Says Education Helped.

"In very great measure it was due to the adherence which the American people have always given to the highest standards of popular education. My own belief is that America is not only the best-educated country in the world but that our own progress in it has been immensely rapid."

Secretary Baker then took up the subject of the discharged soldier and his re-employment in civil life. He paid tribute to the valor and chivalry of the average soldier, and continued:

"These boys have no disordered notions. They have no fancy that the United States must pick them up and hold them in the hollow of its hand and protect them from the ordinary responsibilities of men in the world. They expect to work for a living. They want if they can to find a higher mode of usefulness and a better mode of life than what seemed sufficient to them before they got into maturing and educating experience at war. There is a shortage of labor in the United States, many kinds of labor, and that shortage is increased by the fact that many men who went abroad come back to enter higher, refined occupations. As a consequence I think there is going to be a very great difficulty in the United States, for a short while, in getting the world's work done."

Other speakers were William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Colonel Arthur Woods, in charge of finding employment for soldiers. They, with Mr. Baker, were honor guests.

BAKER TALKS ON LABOR.

Says War Department Upheld Standards During War.

Secretary of War Baker, presiding at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Consumers' League yesterday, told the members that labor standards had not been relaxed during the war.

"This is largely due to the unceasing vigilance of the War Department," said Mr. Baker, "aided by the National Council of Defense, which at the outset adopted a policy that no exemptions from existing standards should be permitted in any of the States without a thorough examination."

The Kendrick bill, relating to the meat packing industry, was the subject of a talk by Representative William Kent. He said that the War Department would have been able to have released millions of pounds of surplus me

MISS MORGAN BRIDE OF CLEVELAND DODGE

Wed at St. George's to Grandson of Philanthropist—To Spend Honeymoon in Arizona.

MISS CRIMMINS MARRIED

Airman Flying Over Sound Shore Salutes Guests at Her Wedding to Lieutenant Challinor.

[illegible] part Cleveland [illegible] and Mrs. Cleveland [illegible] Avenue, and [illegible] daughter of Mr. [illegible] Howes Morgan, [illegible] yesterday after- [illegible] Church, Stuy- [illegible] the Rev. Karl [illegible] ceremony. The [illegible] her father, wore [illegible] gown draped with [illegible] gift, and a court [illegible] veil was held with [illegible] carried white [illegible] rope of pearls, a [illegible] groom's parents. Her [illegible] Miss Ruth Brayn of Albany, was her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Martha Lemist [illegible] and Ruth Morgan of Boston, [illegible] bride, who wore [illegible] fichu of [illegible] frocks with blue [illegible] and [illegible] to match. [illegible] Their [illegible] Elizabeth Rotherine, and [illegible] the daughters of Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. Alfred Douglas, were the [illegible] women.

James [illegible] Pittsburgh, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom, was his best man, and the ushers were his cousin, Frederick B. Osborne; Lieutenant Allen Evans Foster, William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Lieutenant Walton P. Kingsley, Reginald P. Parsons, Harry P. Hamilton, John B. Graham, and Alexander T. Martin.

The [illegible] ceremony was followed by a [illegible] reception at the home of the bride's parents, 139 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Mr. [illegible] grandson of the late William [illegible] philanthropist. He was graduated from Princeton in 1909, and [illegible] a year or so with [illegible]. He will take his [illegible] time, as he is going [illegible] connection with the copper [illegible] interests of the Phelps-[illegible] of which his father is [illegible].

Mrs. [illegible] granddaughter of the late [illegible] and of Henry [illegible]. Her father is [illegible] mother is the [illegible] Metropolitan Board of the [illegible].

Challinor-Crimmins.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 12.—Lieutenant Ewald Challinor of Pittsburgh, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Challinor, and Miss Mercedes Crimmins, a daughter of the late John D. Crimmins and of Mrs. John [illegible] Crimmins of New York, were married this afternoon [illegible] Presbyterian Church by the Rev. [illegible] Lewis. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] Crimmins, and wore a gown of white [illegible] with a court train. [illegible] veil was held with [illegible] and she carried white [illegible] with a rope of pearls, a [illegible] gift of the groom's parents. Her [illegible] Miss Ruth Brayn of Albany, was her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Martha [illegible] and Ruth Morgan of Boston, [illegible] bride, who wore [illegible] fichu of [illegible] frocks with blue [illegible] and [illegible] to match. [illegible] Their [illegible] Elizabeth Rotherine, and [illegible] the daughters of Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. Alfred Douglas, were the [illegible] women.

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Mrs. [illegible] granddaughter of the late [illegible] and of Henry [illegible]. Her father is [illegible] mother is the [illegible] Metropolitan Board of the [illegible].

Reilly-Smith.

Major [illegible] A. Reilly, Air Service, A. E. F., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hayes Reilly of Brookton, Mass., and [illegible] a daughter of Dr. [illegible] and Mrs. Smith of [illegible], were married on [illegible] Church of St. John of [illegible], the Rev. Father [illegible] Brooklyn officiating. [illegible] Reilly, who was his [illegible] Miss Estelle [illegible] daughter of the late [illegible] F. Gilroy, several [illegible] two brothers, with an [illegible] Reilly, all made their [illegible] of honor. [illegible] were baseball cap- [illegible] James and John [illegible] of the subway [illegible] have the business, [illegible] position of trust with [illegible] until James A. went [illegible] S. to Washington, [illegible] Major Reilly was [illegible] in 1912.

Scott-Green.

Miss [illegible] Green, daughter of [illegible] Frederick L. Green of [illegible] and Ensign Sampson [illegible], son of Rear Admiral [illegible], were married yesterday [illegible] St. George's Church, Flushing, [illegible] the Rev. George W. Eccles, [illegible] Church, Murray Hill, [illegible] Henry D. Waller, [illegible]. The attendants [illegible] Miss Marian Phillips, [illegible] Thomas, Mary [illegible] Scott, a sister of [illegible] Ensign Frank Rorschach [illegible] under Rorschalk of Norfolk [illegible] the best man. The [illegible] were George Hodg- [illegible] Albert Edmund Robin- [illegible] Tillgman West- [illegible] Lehigh Perry, class- [illegible] Crooch in this year's class.

To Wed Today in Paris.

Miss Madeleine Dahlgren, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Dahlgren of this city, and Captain Reginald T. Townsend, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend of 270 Lexington Avenue, will be married [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] yesterday received a cable announcing the approaching marriage. [illegible] was announced last [illegible] Miss Dahlgren [illegible] November, 1918, for [illegible] She is a [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Philadelphia and [illegible] Harry and Mrs. [illegible] Townsend went [illegible] The [illegible] plans to sail [illegible].

DOCTOR SPEAKS FOR BEER.

Also Finds Light Wine Beneficial for General Use.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 12.—After forty years' observance among wine, beer, and whiskey drinkers, Dr. Lambert Ott of Philadelphia today told the convention of the American Medical Association that the use of light wines and beer is healthful and their sale under Federal and State supervision should be continued.

"It has been my observance that 'war beer' and wines of a low alcoholic percentage are not harmful, but are a real aid to digestion," he said. "The sale should be closely supervised to see that no ingredients are used as preservatives which would be harmful.

"War beer of 3½ per cent. alcohol is not intoxicating. Even though a gallon is drunk within a short space of time, which is almost impossible, there will be little alcohol introduced into the system and not enough to do any harm. Liquors containing a higher percentage of alcohol should be reserved exclusively for the sick room, where they are a necessity.

"It has been my observance that there is little tuberculosis among beer drinkers. I have also found that where the parents of children were moderate beer drinkers their children were healthy, while whiskey-drinking parents produced weak and dwarfed offspring.

"I have used red wine as a tonic for weak children with amazing results. However, I instructed the parents not to let the children know that I was giving them wine, but call it red tonic. I have also found that while with beneficial results in the sick room, but in moderate quantities, and will continue to use it providing I can get it after prohibition becomes effective.

"Bronchitis is commonly caused in children by peanuts, according to Dr. Chevalier Jackson of Philadelphia and other speakers at the convention today, tiny fragments of the nut causing intense bronchial symptoms. A new method of peanut bronchitis therapy was explained by Dr. Jackson. He said he had obtained remarkable results, and his treatment has received wide attention among the doctors in attendance.

Dr. A. K. Murphy of Connecticut said he believed peanut candy caused a large number of cases of bronchitis in children, and Dr. Turk of New York told of a case where a thousandth part of a peanut had caused death in about three minutes from bronchial affection.

Influenza still continues to baffle the medical profession, Dr. Franklin Gram of Buffalo said. "Much is yet unknown," he asserts, "as regards determining factors, individual susceptibility, and the extent to which after effects may be anticipated."

The statistics showed that the City of Buffalo had 33,880 cases, and the percentage of deaths was slightly over 10. One-third of the deaths were caused by the development of pneumonia.

REFERS "DRYS" TO WILSON.

Representative Dyer Tells Them to Ask President for Relief.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Advocates of repeal of wartime prohibition appearing today before the House Judiciary Committee were told by Representative Dyer, Republican, of Missouri, that if they want relief they should appeal immediately to President Wilson.

Mr. Dyer said he had received no reply to his cable to the President urging him to issue a proclamation declaring the wartime act void.

The wartime act was characterized by Mr. Dyer as "a fake and a fraud on the people," inasmuch as it did not give those engaged in the liquor business the American plan their affairs and seek other employment.

Clarence Wilson, representing seven temperance organizations, said they would [illegible] prohibition [illegible] with [illegible] Department of Justice, [illegible] of the Treasury and a prohibition [illegible] appointed only by the [illegible] the Attorney General regarding [illegible].

DEFINES LAW ON CLUB RAID.

Corrigan Dismisses Inspector Who Sought Gambling Evidence.

Inspector James S. Bolan of the Third Detective Branch, was defendant on a summons charging him with disorderly conduct in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan. The case was dismissed after the Magistrate had explained the law regarding the powers of the police in regard to evidence at private clubs wherein they suspect gambling is conducted.

"A man's club is his castle, and he has all the rights and privileges of his own home," said the Magistrate. "If the police have any evidence that public gambling is being carried on, they may gain admittance by a warrant, or even by a raid, but they must not molest the club members who are engaged in friendly games of cards among themselves, nor may the policeman placed on guard in the vicinity of a club annoy members who are entering the premises and try to gain admittance with them."

Adam Blake, Treasurer of the Independence League, an organization of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, at 22 West Thirty-first Street, was the complainant against Bolan, but the officers of the club were all supporters of the complaint as witnesses. A month ago a complaint that the Independence League was a public poker club was dismissed by Magistrate Corrigan, and ever since, it was claimed on the summons, a policeman has been stationed before the door.

Magistrate Corrigan asked Inspector Bolan to explain what he regarded the duties of the policeman placed on guard in the proximity of the club" to be.

"They are instructed to maintain order and to gain admittance with any members going in, to obtain evidence if there is gambling there," replied the Inspector. The Magistrate then made the statement with which he dismissed the charge.

TRAFFIC COURT BLOCKED.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo Asks for Additional Court Room.

Renewed police activity yesterday in the campaign to curb speeding, reckless driving, and other violations of the traffic ordinances resulted in arrests of 300 chauffeurs and other drivers, who, with the 150 or more police complainants and witnesses, jammed the rooms of the Traffic Court and blocked its business temporarily, until the overworked Magistrates had to order the rooms cleared of all but cases immediately under consideration. Nearly all of the prisoners were arraigned for petty violations and were released on payments of small fines.

Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo yesterday sent a letter to Police Commissioner Enright asking him to provide quarters and the necessary fixtures for an additional court, Part 2 of Traffic Court. The Magistrate wrote, in part:

"The present traffic crusade has brought into court so many people that it is impossible with the present limited quarters to provide for their proper treatment while awaiting the call of cases. We have been compelled to herd crowds of from one to two hundred persons into one room, and make many of them stand there almost an entire day. Public support of the crusade will naturally be affected by the arrest of those brought here, because of the unfortunate reception which our limited facilities compel us to accord them."

The Magistrate asserted that the discomfort of the prisoners affected also the policemen. He said the court budget had not sufficient funds to equip the new courtroom, which would cost $3,000.

DR. LINDEMAN DIES SWIMMING IN SURF

Heart Disease Indirectly Causes Death of Noted Authority on Blood Transfusion.

SWAM TOO FAR FROM BEACH

Companion Was Unable to Assist Him and Atlantic City Guards Couldn't Reach Him.

Dr. Edward Lindeman of 565 Park Avenue, inventor of the syringe cannula method of blood transfusion and an authority on transfusion, was drowned yesterday in the surf at Atlantic City while in bathing with Dr. W. W. Duke of Kansas City. Both physicians were attending the convention of the American Medical Association.

Shortly after the morning session yesterday had ended, Dr. Lindeman hurried off for a dip in the surf. On the way to the beach he met Dr. Duke and induced him to go along. After some time in the water, Dr. Lindeman, who was an exceptionally good swimmer, started out on a swim straight away from the beach. Dr. Duke was following him. When Dr. Lindeman had gone a short distance he suddenly began to shout for help.

Dr. Duke swam to his assistance and, learning that Dr. Lindeman was disabled, started to take him to safety. Before he could get very far, however, he lost his grip and Dr. Lindeman disappeared in the deep water. Efforts of life guards to reach him were unsuccessful. The body was recovered several hours later, and then a theory was advanced that his death was indirectly due to heart disease, from which he had suffered for several years.

Dr. Lindeman, because of his experiments and studies in the transfusion of blood, was to have delivered an address on the subject before the medical convention. He evolved the syringe method several years ago, which took the place of the old method of supplying blood directly from the arteries of one person to the veins of another. He was frequently called in consultation in cases that had been practically given up as hopeless and, through his method, saved the lives of many patients.

Dr. Lindeman was graduated from Yale University and Johns Hopkins College. In 1908, after leaving Johns Hopkins, he began practice in New York. He served as resident physician in the Children's Medical Service of Bellevue Hospital and there began his work in blood transfusion.

LIEUT. L. W. SELLERS DIES.

Was Pershing's Code Expert in War —His Brother Killed in Action.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 12.—Word was received today of the death in France of Lieutenant Lee West Sellers, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sellers of 77 Grove Street. The young man died in a hospital where he had been a patient for six weeks suffering from a general breakdown caused by the incessant work of the past eighteen months. He was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Sellers to die in the war, his brother, Lieutenant Barrington W. Sellers, having been killed in action.

Lieutenant Lee West Sellers was graduated from the Montclair High School in 1912 and from Princeton University in 1916. Entering the Columbia School of Journalism, he was for a year assistant music critic of The New York Tribune. He was graduated from the Plattsburg Training Camp in 1917 as Second Lieutenant, and afterward from the War College at Washington. Following an intensive course at Chicago, he sailed for France on Dec. 23, 1917, and was attached to General Pershing's General Headquarters, where he was detailed with the Intelligence Department because of his special ability in deciphering code messages of the enemy.

Fash-Cox.

Charles W. Fash of the Episcopal Board of Missions and Miss Mary Cornelia Ludlow Cox, daughter of the late Lieutenant Whittingham Cox and Harriet Le Roy Cox, were married yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, assisted by the Rev. John Williams. Miss Elizabeth Chrystie was bridesmaid, Cecil Frederick Colton was best man, and the ushers were Guy Forbes, Thomas Harrington, Harold Medina, and Richard A. Medina. A reception followed at the bride's home, 995 Madison Avenue. Tomorrow the pair will said for Havana.

Newman-Michaels.

The wedding of Millard H. Newman and Miss Esther Hazel Michaels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Michaels of Brooklyn, took place last evening at 6:30 o'clock in the Hotel St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Simon Cohen officiating. Mrs. Myer Arensberg, twin sister of the bride, was her only attendant, and George Bernhard Wolf was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Newman will go to White Sulphur Springs on their honeymoon, and next Autumn will live in New York.

Black-Atwood.

The marriage is announced of Miss Ruth T. Atwood, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Murray Atwood, Dean of the Theological School of St. Lawrence University, and Malcolm Stuart Black, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Black of this city, which took place on Wednesday in Canton, N. Y. Mr. Black was Lieutenant on the headquarters staff of the 91st Division, and recently returned after a year's service in France.

Bentley-Van Vechten.

Miss Elise Lesher Van Vechten, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Van Vechten of Orange, N. J., was married yesterday to the Rev. Cedric Charles Bentley of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street. The ceremony was performed at the church, the officiating clergy including the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, together with the Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd and the Rev. Dr. F. B. Blodgett.

Two Bishops Assist at Wedding.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 12.—James E. Absbire of New York, and Miss Edith Isabel Patten, daughter of the late John A. Patten, were married here tonight, Bishop Theodore Henderson of Detroit, and Bishop F. M. Bristol of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating, together with the Rev. Dr. J. H. Race of Cincinnati. The pair will live in New York.

To Aid Dobbs Ferry Music School.

An entertainment is to be held tomorrow afternoon in the private theatre at Springhurst, the estate of Mrs. Frank-lyn G. Brown, at Dobbs Ferry, for the benefit of the Hudson River Music School in Dobbs Ferry. Miss Winifred Rogers is in charge of the musical program to be performed by children of the school, after which there will be tea and dancing.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DO YOU WISH TO VISIT the BATTLE FIELDS of FRANCE or the GRAVE of a RELATIVE or FRIEND? Two British officers [illegible] by car, arrange for graves [illegible] hotel accommodation, find where graves are situated, and photograph the same if required. Apply at once by letter and get priority in choice of dates for when visits are allowed by the authorities. Messrs. Arcett & Co., 80, Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris, (XVIe) France.

TO AID FRENCH CATHOLICS.

New York Diocese to Raise $500,000 Quota on Sunday, June 29.

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes announced at a conference dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which six hundred prominent members of the clergy of the Archdiocese of New York were guests, that $500,000 of the $4,000,000 of the Archdiocese of New York of the $5,000,000 fund being raised throughout the country to help the Catholics of the devastated regions of France, will be raised by an envelope collection in the churches of the diocese on Sunday, June 29.

Archbishop Hayes presided at the conference and the speakers were Morgan J. O'Brien, William D. Guthrie, Alfred J. Talley and Harvey J. Hill. At the speakers' table were seated Dr. Harry P. Swift, head of the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus; Countess Mellin, Henry W. Taft and Mrs. Taft, John D. Ryan, Marcel E. Knecht, Mgrs. Michael J. Lavelle, J. R. Mooney and a number of other prominent Catholic clergy.

The work of raising the fund is being conducted within the various dioceses of America and is under the auspices of the Society to Help Devastated Churches in France. The fund will be used for the purpose of building temporary structures in France.

Archbishop Hayes stated that a number of preliminary meetings will be held to stimulate the spirit for the general collection. He announced that a great many contributions have been received from prominent clergy and laymen as well as a donation from Pope Benedict XV. One of the meetings he said will take place at Carnegie Hall on Sunday, June 22, when Father Duffy will speak and John McCormack will sing. He said that every Catholic should support this drive; that it was not a political movement, and had nothing to do with the League of Nations or international politics, but was a compliment to God and his Holy Church. He said that the Catholics of New York owe an obligation to the Catholics of France, as it was the Catholics of that country who came to the financial aid of his predecessor, Cardinal Farley, when the diocese of New York was in a less prosperous condition.

William D. Guthrie, Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee, who delivered the principal address, said: "It seems to me the duty of all Americans, and, indeed, a glorious and holy opportunity and privilege afforded us by Providence, to exhibit American unity and religious tolerance, and to encourage religious hope and consolation among the afflicted of whatever faith and to help them generously without attempting to proselyte or propagate the tenets of any particular creed. Catholic Army Chaplains and the Chaplains of the Knights of Columbus scrupulously regarded the time as not fitting for attempts at making converts, and avoided all attempts at proselytizing. We understand, too, that Protestant and Jewish Chaplains did likewise. It was, therefore, with surprise and regret that we Catholics learned that the various American Protestant denominations were inviting to remain in Europe a proselytizing campaign among the Catholic population of France, and were proclaiming that United American Protestantism would seize upon this time and crisis to extend their faith in Catholic France and Belgium."

Among the church pastors present was the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, representing his Bronx parish.

UNION OF CHURCHES NEARER

Committee of Interchurch Council Considers Amalgamation Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 12.—A great amalgamation of the evangelical Churches of America, embracing close to 18,000,000 communicants, for the purpose of uplifting American standards and Christianizing the world through a great outpouring of workers and funds was brought appreciably nearer through a meeting here today of the Ad Interim Committee of the Research Council on Organic Union. The council was created in Philadelphia a year ago, after more than a decade of earnest effort to bring the evangelical denominations to a state of mind favorable to the projected union.

High ranking churchmen who went into conference to hear the reports of subcommittees on survey, plan of union, and invitation to denominational judicatories, declared that the world war did more than any other one thing to give impetus to the desire for a union that will make the Christian Church a vastly more powerful agency than it ever has been. The belief was expressed also that the lessons of the war and the projected consummation of a League of Nations will do much to silence any serious opposition along narrow lines when the articles of amalgamation for the union of denominations is ready for submission.

Two plans of unity were considered in today's conference—one contemplating a Federal organic union under which each denomination would retain its own organization as a part of a harmonious working system; the other being a complete organic union of all the denominations in one single-headed Church of Christ.

The results of the conclusions reached here in the discussion today and tomorrow will be transmitted to a meeting of the Inter-Church Council to be held next Fall or early in the Spring of 1920.

HEAR FOREIGN DELEGATES.

Federation of Labor Convention Discusses International Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 12.—The American Federation of Labor convention here took on an international aspect today when fraternal delegates from Great Britain, France, and Japan made addresses. The speakers included Margaret Bondfield and Samuel Finney of the British Trades Union Congress; Bunji Suzuki for the Friendly Society of Labor of Japan, and J. F. Wilah of the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress.

Miss Bondfield said it was vital that the A. F. of L. and the British Trades Union Congress should understand each other and should have the closest possible working agreement. She said that in her country the people were impressed with the fact that no country alone can work out its economic and industrial salvation, and that the two great English-speaking nations will have a very important responsible part to play in building up the new world.

Mr. Finney said that in Great Britain it is expected that there will be a labor Government the next time there is a general election.

"We are preparing for it in men and money," he said. "The trade unions will not be beaten."

Mr. Suzuki asserted that those who say that there is a possibility of war between the United States and Japan can hardly find that such a "fantastic" idea is entertained among intelligent people in this country. He attacked the malicious power of the yellow journals and that of the jingo politicians, which may lead to unfortunate circumstances. The stories of Japanese atrocities in Japan, he added, had been exaggerated. The masses in Japan desire universal suffrage and the legal recognition of the right to strike, he declared.

It was reported tonight that the Mooney resolution to be presented to the convention will probably not contain a clause calling for a referendum on a general strike, but will demand a new trial and Federal intervention on behalf of the man convicted of complicity in the Preparedness Day explosion three years ago.

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J. A. TAWNEY DIES; ONCE HOUSE LEADER

His Congress Career as Appropriations Head Was Ended by Minnesota Insurgents.

WORKED HIS WAY UP IN LAW

Since Retiring He Had Served on International Board for This Country and Canada.

WINONA, Minn., June 12.—James A. Tawney, former Congressman of the First Minnesota District, and onetime Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, died this morning at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Death was due to arterio-sclerosis. Mr. Tawney had been in ill health for several months, and three weeks ago he went to Excelsior Springs for treatment. The end came unexpectedly this morning.

Mr. Tawney was 64 years old. For eighteen years he was a member of Congress. He was first elected in 1892 and retired in 1911. He since had been a member of the International Joint Commission, created by treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of disputes between the United States and Canada.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Former Representative Tawney served in the House for eighteen years and was Chairman of the Appropriations Committee for several years. He was born near Gettysburg, Penn., Jan. 3, 1855. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress and served continuously to the end of the Sixty-first Congress. In 1906 Mr. Tawney was Vice Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

James A. Tawney, a "self-made" American leader, was the son of a blacksmith and in youth followed that trade himself, later becoming a machinist. Studying law at night enabled him at length to be admitted to the bar and led ultimately to his long career in Congress, during which he established a national reputation as a hard fighter and a tremendous worker.

After the first seven years at Washington he allied himself with Speaker Cannon, and, in 1905, was made Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and Republican floor leader in the House. He particularly distinguished himself from that time as an unremitting opponent of large expenditures.

He had clashes with President Roosevelt over battleship expenditures, and he fought successfully for a time Secretary Meyer's plans for naval increases in 1910, as well as Secretary Dickinson's army appropriations in the same year.

In 1910 his Congressional career was brought to a close as the result of the growth of Progressive strength in Minnesota. Although President Taft came to his aid in that campaign, the charge of being "a puppet of Cannon" and "enemy of Roosevelt" proved his downfall in the popular election.

In all his contests while at Washington, Mr. Tawney came to the arena armed with an array of facts gathered by exhaustive research. His courage, sincerity and marshalled knowledge made him a respected and feared opponent at all times in national legislation.

Eliza Guion Mackey Dies at 91.

Mrs. Eliza Guion Mackey, descended from the original Huguenot settlers of New Rochelle, died at her home in Mount Vernon yesterday at the age of 91. Her parents, Leonard Guion and Eliza Golden, also lived to be past 90, and her late husband, Robert V. Mackey, died at 91 in May, 1917. A sister, Mrs. Susan Guion Fitzpatrick, died exactly one year ago at the age of 92. Mrs. Mackey is survived by her daughter, Emma E. Mackey, who lived with her at 30 North Terrace Avenue, Mount Vernon, and two sons, George P. Mackey of Rye, N. Y., and Lester N. Mackey of Mount Vernon.

Rejected in Civil War, Dies at 92.

David Cline Edwards, veteran of the Mexican war and rejected for service in the civil war because of a wound in his leg, died in his ninety-third year on Tuesday at his home, 179 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by two daughters and by two brothers, Charles, 94 years old, and Thomas Edwards, 88 years old.

Obituary Notes.

BERNARD BANDLER died yesterday at his home, 321 West Ninety-second Street, in his seventy-fourth year. He was head of the firm of Bernard Bandler & Sons, importers of carbons, at 65 Nassau Street.

Mrs. AGNES MICHAEL, wife of Walter F. Michael, a ship draftsman in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Tuesday at her home, 982 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. She was born in Baltimore.

EDWARD EMANUEL MOLIN, a Brooklyn undertaker and Director of the Swedish Hospital, died in that institution on Monday at the age of 42 years. He was a native of Stockholm and his home was at 4,623 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

HORART S. SOULE, a carpenter for forty years in business in Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 452 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 66 years old.

Married.

BENTLEY—VAN VECHTEN.—At Grace Church Chantry, New York City, June 12, 1919, Elsie Lesher Van Vechten, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Van Vechten of South Orange, N. J., to the Rev. Cedric Charles Bentley, assistant of Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, assisted by the Rt. Rev. A. S. Lloyd and the Rev. Dr. F. B. Blodgett.

HILL—MARSH.—On June 12, in the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, the rector, Mrs. Jamie Duncan Hill and Rolph Marsh. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh will pass the Summer at Camp Wapiti, Pantern, Maine. After October 1st they will be at home at their apartment, Gainsborough Studios, 222 Central Park South, New York City.

MEDICO—HOPKINS.—Mrs. Catherine Minter of 207 West 85th St., New York City, announces the marriage of her niece, Margaret Hopkins, to Mr. Simon J. Medico at the Church of the Transfiguration on June 10.

TABB—MINOR.—June 11, 1919, at Community Church, New York, Elizabeth Minor, daughter of Judge H. B. Minor of San Antonio, Texas, to Warner T. Tabb, son of John Tabb, Esq., of Gloucester, Va.

Died.

BANDLER.—On June 12, 1919, in his 74th year, Bernard Bandler, beloved husband of Pauline Bandler, and father of Dr. Samuel W., David, Dr. Leon, Arthur S. and Maurice E. Bandler, and Rose Bandler Victorius. Funeral strictly private at the convenience of the family.

CORLIES.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., June 13, 1919, Susan Meigs, widow of Benjamin F. Corlies and daughter of Charles A. and Julia Meigs. Funeral from her late residence, 905 Esplanade, Pelham Manor, on Saturday morning on the arrival of the 10:06 train from Grand Central Station.

CRANE.—Suddenly on June 12, 1919, Henry P. Crane, in his 72d year. Funeral services Saturday morning at 396 Gates Av., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. Interment Caldwell, N. J.

CRAPO.—At her residence, 101 West 85th St., Martha Akin, wife of the late Chauncey W. Crapo, and mother of Mrs. John J. Cisco. Funeral private Friday evening. Interment Albany Rural Cemetery.

DALY.—Anne Mallon, beloved wife of John W., and devoted mother of Joseph J., Marguerite G., Agnes E., John T. Daly, and Sister Mary Martin Kelley; at her residence, 1,350 Ogden Av., New York City, on Thursday, June 12, 1919, aged 59 years. Solemn Mass of Requiem at the Church of the Sacred Heart, 168th St. and Shakespeare Av., Highbridge, at 10 A. M. Saturday, June 14, 1919. Interment in St. Raymond's Cemetery.

DUDLEY.—On Monday, June 9, 1919, Frances Dudley. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, Friday, June 13, 1919, at 3 P. M.

FROST.—On Thursday, June 12, Sergeant John Bois Frost, Headquarters Transportation Corps, son of Edwin S. and Ada Frost. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,822 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, Saturday, 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.

CLOVER.—At her residence, 385 Edgecombe Av., Margaret Anne, beloved wife of Samuel Glover. Funeral services 10:30 A. M., Saturday, at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, 101 Lawrence St. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

GORDON.—William, on June 12, beloved brother of Charles, Jacob, and Mrs. Ethel Gordon. Services at Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Friday, June 13, at 10:30 A. M. Members of Mainmoides Lodge, F. & A. M., Rutgers Club, and Grand Festival Increase Club are respectfully invited to attend.

GORDON.—Members of the Rutgers Club are requested to attend the funeral of our esteemed fellow member, William Gordon, Friday morning, June 13, 1919, 10:30 o'clock, from Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av. Simon S. Hamburger, President; Murray Kanner, Secretary.

GRISWOLD.—Florence K., wife of the late Ethan D. Griswold, on Thursday, June 12, at her residence, 21 Jefferson Av. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HATHORN.—On Thursday, June 12, 1919, Almira A., wife of the late William H. Hathorn. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,404 Pacific St., on Saturday, June 14, at 8 P. M. Interment Sunday morning.

HOCHMAN.—Fannie, beloved wife of Bernard Hochman and mother of Rose-Tillie, Joseph, Jules, and Rena, on June 11, 1919, at 7 P. M. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, at 2so Lafayette Av., Passaic, N. J., at noon Friday, June 13, 1919. Interment at Union Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, L. I., at 3 P. M.

HORN.—On June 11, Josephine, beloved daughter of Antonia and the late Simon Horn. Funeral from her late residence, 70 Lincoln Av., Hudson Heights, Hastings-on-Hudson, Sunday, June 15, at 11 A. M.

JOSKE.—Cable received from Luserne, Switzerland, announcing the death there of Mr. Albert Joske, senior member of Joske Brothers Company, San Antonio, Texas, on June 8, in his 64th year. Foreign papers please copy.

LANDAN.—Matilda, beloved wife of Solomon Landan, and mother of Bertha Rosenfeld, Sydney B. Mack and Lillian Wicks, on Wednesday, June 11, 1919. Funeral Friday, June 13, at 10:30 A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Emil Wicks.

LEIKENS.—Suddenly on June 11, 1919, Joseph G. Leikens, beloved husband of Sallie Cuttle Leikens, at his residence, 29 Claremont Av. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Saturday, June 14, 1919, at 11 A. M.

LINDEMAN.—Dr. Edward, suddenly, at Atlantic City. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th St., Sunday, June 15. Particulars later.

LUDWIG.—Annette Dorothy, aged 18 years, beloved daughter of Samuel O. and Esther Ludwig and sister of Hazel M. Ludwig. Funeral Friday, 9:30 A. M., from 650 West 171st St., New York, to Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LUDWIG.—RAY OF SUNSHINE CLUB, Chapter 1.—We regret to announce the death of our member and Secretary, Annette D. Ludwig, on June 11. Funeral Friday morning, 9:30 o'clock, from 650 West 171st St., New York to Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUTH SCHLANSKY, President.

LUNGER.—Suddenly, on June 12, 1919, at New York, John Bodine Lunger, beloved husband of Jane B. Lunger. Services at St. Thomas's Church, 53d St. and 5th Av., on Saturday, June 14, at 11 A. M. Interment Asbury, Warren County, N. J. Hartford, (Conn.,) Cleveland, (Ohio,) and Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

Died.

McKINSTRY.—At Newburgh, N. Y., June 11, 1919, Helen J. Flagler, wife of De Witt E. McKinstry, in the 45th year of her age. Funeral services on Saturday, June 14, at her late residence, 80 1st St., Newburgh, at 2:30 P. M.

MACKEY.—At Mount Vernon, June 12, 1919, Eliza Guion, widow of Robert V. Mackey, in her 91st year. Services at her late residence, 30 North Terrace Av., Saturday evening, 8:30 o'clock.

MANDEL.—Lina, on June 11, in her 70th year, widow of the late Herman Mandel and dearly beloved mother of Max, Charles, and Joseph, at her residence, 535 West 151st St. Funeral Friday morning, 10 o'clock. Sisters of Jael Lodge respectfully invited.

MANDELBAUM.—On June 12, 1919, Rose, dearly beloved wife of Herman and mother of Mrs. M. Deesauer, Mrs. T. Haussig, and Mrs. Gabe Lang. Funeral services will be held at the Universal Funeral Chapel, Lexington Av. and 52d St., on Sunday, June 15, at 10 o'clock.

MARTIN.—June 11, Catherine Martin. Services Stephen Merritt's Hansen Chapel, 204 West 129th St., Saturday, 1 o'clock.

MEYER—FEDERAL LODGE No. 886, F. & A. M.: Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of Brother Frederick C. Meyer, at his late residence, 271 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. H. F. PHELAN, Master.
HARRY H. LITTHARDT, Secretary.

QUAY.—Mrs. Maria Fryde, at Barri di Lucca, Italy, June 5, 1919, widow of Jerome A. Quay, formerly United States Consul at Florence, Italy.

ROGERS.—Leon, suddenly, beloved mother of Mrs. Lhowe, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Silverman, Mrs. Monschein, Sol Rogers of Seattle, Wash., and Mark H. Rogers. Funeral services Friday morning, June 13, at 10:30, from her late residence, 530 West 157th St. Interment Maimonides Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

SAYS GEN. PERSHING WILL RETURN IN JULY

Maj. Gen. McAndrews Declares Head of A. E. F. Will Not Leave France Till All Is Settled.

LEVIATHAN BRINGS 14,300

A. R. O'Shanlhan, Arriving from Uruguay, Says Trade of His Country Will Come Here.

American soldiers in the Army of Occupation are optimistic over the outcome of the peace negotiations and do not look for further trouble with the enemy, though prepared for eventualities, according to Major Gen. James W. McAndrews, General Pershing's Chief of Staff, who returned yesterday on the Leviathan.

General McAndrews was relieved of his post in the A. E. F. to assume command of the newly formed General Staff College in Washington. He is credited with having planned the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse drives and is one of the most experienced officers in the army.

"The Army of Occupation comprises one of the best bodies of troops and the people here might well be proud of its splendid personnel, General McAndrews said. "Naturally the men are anxious to get back to their homes and resume their civilian occupations. They are well behaved and are making an excellent record in the handling of their peculiar tasks."

General McAndrews said that the First Division, the first combat contingent to go overseas, with which he sailed in June, 1917, would probably be the last to return. With the exception of the Army of Occupation, of which the First Division was a part, all combat divisions were now out of France, he said. There were sections of the Service of Supply remaining on duty outside of Germany, however, he added.

"General Pershing," he went on to say, "will probably return to the United States late in July, at least that is his present plan, but it is subject to change. I know that he will not come back home until everything overseas is settled."

The former Chief of Staff, who wore the Distinguished Service Medal, the French War Cross with two palms, Grand Commander of the Legion of Honor, Grand Commander of the Order of Leopold, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and George and the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, went abroad as a Colonel.

The Leviathan, which completed a round trip to Brest and back in fifteen days fifteen hours and three minutes, brought over 11,949 soldiers of the A. E. F. Including the crew the Leviathan had on board 14,300, or twenty-seven more persons than she has ever carried before. The majority of the troops aboard belonged to the 6th Division, a regular army unit. Six soldiers died of tuberculosis in the ship's hospital on the trip from Brest.

General Ignacio Andrade, former President of Venezuela, and now holding the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in the republic, arrived yesterday on the steamer Grecian. He said he was on an official mission, but would not disclose the nature of it. On the Lamport & Holt steamer Vasari, which docked yesterday from South American ports, was W. S. Kies, Vice President of the American International Corporation and the National City Bank, who, with a staff of assistants, has been in South America for several months. He declined to discuss his trip yesterday, but indicated he would issue a statement later.

Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, former Governor of Barbados, and Lady Carter were also on the Vasari en route to their home in Auckland. Lieutenants P. A. Cusack of Hempstead, L. I., and O. B. James of 7 East Seventieth Street, naval aviators, returned on the steamer after a year and two months spent in Brazil, co-operating with the Brazilian Navy in forming a naval aviation section.

Mr. A. R. O'Shanlhan, a Uraguayan, who has been appointed Consul General from his country to Belgium, said that Uraguay was desirous to increase the cordial relations existing between that country and the United States.

"Trade which formerly went to Germany will go to the United States," he declared. "Germany has no standing in Uraguay and people have no desire to resume trade relations with her."

The minister said that he would return here later to represent Uraguay at the Pan American Congress in Washington. L. Bates, who has been traveling in Brazil, brought back two small deer and a number of odd birds, which he said he would take to his country home near Pittsfield, Mass.

Romulo S. Naon, former Ambassador from Argentina, was at the pier when the Vasari docked to meet his young cousin, Dr. S. M. Naon, who recently graduated from the University of Argentina. He said his relative would make an extended tour of the United States before returning to Argentina to take up the practice of medicine.

SOLDIERS GIVE VIEWS OF COURTS-MARTIAL

Veteran Sergeant Thinks Inclusion of Enlisted Men Would Breed Animosity.

CHICAGO, June 12.--The enlisted man's side of the court-martial controversy was presented today to the American Bar Association Committee by several witnesses. It was indicated that a few more experts of military jurisprudence might be heard tomorrow, although the hearings were supposed to close today.

After Mortimer M. Newfield, a private in the balloon corps at Fort Omaha, had told what he considered was wrong with present court martial practices and procedure, Lawrence Packwood, a Mons Sergeant in the regular army and a veteran as well of the British Navy and British merchant marine, argued against several proposals of the Association.

No civilian should have anything to do with administering military justice, he thought, because such a change would unnecessarily encroach upon military discipline. Neither did he favor having enlisted men serve as members of courts.

"That would breed animosity, I am sure," said Packwood.

Packwood also opposed the idea of having the Judge Advocate of a court pronounce sentence instead of the members of the court.

He told the committee that much of the dissatisfaction with the results of military trials was traceable to indifferent or incompetent counsel for the defense, and advocated the establishment of an independent section of the Judge Advocate General's department to conduct defenses and to assure men of competent defenders of major rank.

Captain J. M. Dickinson, Jr., of Chicago and Captain Donald M. Dennison of Grand Rapids, Mich., both indorsed the idea of having enlisted men serve on courts-martial. Captain Dickinson thought such a step would tend to convince the men that all officers were not their personal enemies.

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ASKS STATE ACTION IN HOUSING CRISIS

Hirsch Calls On Governor to Have Legislature Enact Laws at the Special Session.

SAYS OUTLOOK IS OMINOUS

Situation Worse This Fall Without Prompt Relief, He Asserts in Letter.

SEVERAL REMEDIES IN MIND

Suggests Making Insurance Companies Lend More Aid to Homebuilding.

Governor Alfred E. Smith has been asked by Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of Mayor Hylan's Committee on Rent Profiteering, to take up the housing question at the special session of the Legislature, which opens June 16. Mr. Hirsch said that the State Reconstruction Commission has collected a mass of testimony which should make it easy to formulate relief measures. The letter to the Governor reads:

My dear Governor: You have called a special session of the Legislature on June 16 to consider the Woman Suffrage Amendment.

May I be permitted respectfully to suggest to you that the housing question also be considered at this special session through a supplemental proclamation. The problem is indeed a very serious one, and the situation will become much more acute this Fall.

Trusting that you will have the kindness to give this your earnest consideration, I am

Yours very sincerely,

NATHAN HIRSCH, Chairman.

One measure which would give relief, Mr. Hirsch said, would be the enactment of the Dodge bill, permitting single family houses in Manhattan to be so altered that they could accommodate three or four families. It was said this could be done at small expense in many cases, and would mean that about 20,000 more families would be taken care of.

Another point that Mr. Hirsch brought up was that the way in which big insurance concerns invest their surplus funds could be investigated to ascertain if the companies could not take an active interest in making building loans.

"The Mayor's Committee," said Mr. Hirsch, "recently has been looking into the investments of insurance companies. The committee has no disposition to do anything inimical to these great concerns, but we feel they can invest profitably and consistently a larger proportion of their funds in building loans than they have been doing. The companies are all mutual concerns, and the total assets belong to the policyholders, a large proportion of whom are residents of New York City.

"Life insurance companies, up to a few years ago, were deemed successful when their net income on investments amounted to 4.3 per cent. A couple of years later the figure went to 4.58. The New York companies are all on a 3 per cent. basis. Consequently, anything they earn above that figure is in excess of their requirements. There is no reason why they should not supply funds at 5 per cent. or a fraction above it, for good building loans.

"The reports made by these companies to the State Insurance Department does not show how they invested their money, for example, in 1917. Superintendent of Insurance Phillips yesterday told Samuel Untermyer, who, at the request of Mayor Hylan, has interested himself in the investigation, that it would be difficult to find what proportion any company invested in any particular kind of securities. It does not seem unreasonable to me to ask the men who control these institutions to invest at least 50 per cent. of their annual surplus in good mortgage loans in New York City.

Some members of the Legislature have pretty accurate information as to the finances of the life insurance companies. There seems no reason why, at the coming special session, a law cannot be enacted requiring these wealth-gathering institutions to support the building loan market to some extent. According to the information the committee has received, the life insurance companies this year are doing a business more than 25 per cent. greater than they have ever done before."

The State Reconstruction Commission's survey of housing has disclosed that a situation exists in rural districts and smaller cities as serious as it is in the city. In a statement yesterday the Commission said the problem demanded the attention of Federal, State and municipal governments as well as the cooperation of big business and investors. The statement said that, unless ground is broken this month for new buildings, thousands of residents of the State will be homeless in the Autumn.

The Mayor's Committee received many communications yesterday from tenants whose rent had been raised, and who felt their landlords were "gouging" them. One letter said the name of an apartment house at 725 Riverside Drive had recently been changed from the "Tomahawk" to the "Began." Shortly afterward, the letter said, the fifty-five tenants in the place had their rent increased $300 a year.

KING ALFONSO "DROPS IN."

Unexpected Guest at Political Lunch —New Cabinet May Result.

MADRID, June 11.—The Countess Casa Valensis, at whose home the leading politicians meet every Wednesday, invited to lunch today Premier Maura, former Premier Dato, Juan de la Cierva, Minister of Finance, and Sanchez Guerra, former Minister of Interior in the Dato Cabinet. As they took their places at the table King Alfonso arrived unaccompanied. The King had lunch with the political leaders who represent three factions of the Conservative Party.

The incident caused much comment in political circles where it was interpreted as foreshadowing a new Cabinet under Señor Dato with Señor Maura as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Senate Votes for Cemetery for Our Dead in France

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Without debate or amendment, the Senate today passed a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to acquire an American cemetery in France, in which would be buried the bodies of American soldiers who lost their lives in that country during the war.

The bill appropriates $500,000 for the establishment of the cemetery.

ALCOCK SETS TODAY FOR VIMY'S 'HOP OFF'

Bomber Makes 120 Miles an Hour in Second Trial Flight.

NO FLIGHT BY RIVAL

Experts Now Believe Handley-Page Plane Will Be Last to Get Away.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 12.—Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown made a second trial flight in the Vickers-Vimy bomber this afternoon, and except for taking on a full load of gasoline nothing now remains to be done before starting on the transatlantic journey.

The weather for a transatlantic crossing proved unexceptionally good when today's reports came in, and the forecast is for similar favoring winds tomorrow. There is tonight no apparent reason why they should not take advantage of this opportunity to "hop off" tomorrow.

Today's trial, lasting thirty-eight minutes, during some of which Alcock opened his engines full out and attained a speed of 120 miles an hour, developed no faults and showed that the adjustments made since the first trial were satisfactory. A leak in the oil system of the port engine, which had worried the pilot somewhat, was gone. Brown tested the wireless in the air for the first time since he located the hidden fault which caused the failure on the first trial. He communicated successfully with the Admiralty wireless station at Mount Pearl, and now is satisfied that his means of communication are all right.

Alcock was particularly pleased with the success of his take off, as this was the first time he had ascended from the aerodrome from which he will start his long journey. Though he pronounced the ground a bit bumpy, he is satisfied he can, with proper care and judgment, get off with a full load without a mishap. Altogether there seems, therefore, ample ground for predicting that the flight actually will start tomorrow unless the weather changes overnight.

If Alcock and Brown do get off tomorrow, it appears certain they will have beaten the Handley-Page. The big machine was to have been flown for five and one-half hours at Hendon today, but, as darkness came it had not left the ground. There is, of course, the possibility that the plan for a second trial will be abandoned, and that the machine will "hop off" on the cross-ocean voyage instead, but it is then authoritatively stated that it would be foolhardy, and that an effort to make the crossing with this great biplane without adequate preliminary tests and adjustments would be unbelievable behavior on the part of a group of such experienced men as are handling her.

So tonight it appears that the Handley-Page is beaten, so far as the start is concerned, but any one of a number of changes before morning might alter the situation.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 12.—The Vickers-Vimy bomber will "hop off" tomorrow afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock on its attempted transatlantic flight, in competition for the $50,000 London Daily Mail prize, according to a statement made tonight by Captain Jack Alcock, the airplane's pilot.

Manager Muller of the Vickers Company arrived today with parachute flares, to be used in signalling, and a fresh supply of specially prepared gasoline. The fuel will be pumped into the airplane's tanks tomorrow morning and the engines finally tested.

PREPARING FOR R-34 AT CAPE MAY FIELD

English Advance Party Expects Giant Dirigible to Start Across June 25.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 12.—A party of English officers, headed by Major Hugh Fuller and Lieutenant Gerald Harris, who arrived in New York on Tuesday, came here today and began making preparations for the landing place of the British dirigible R-34, which is expected to attempt a trans-Atlantic flight from England the latter part of this month.

As the R-34, which is 700 feet long, will not reach within 100 feet of the ground, the Navy Department arranged with the city authorities to provide a landing platform adjoining the coastal air station. The Camp May hangar is 700 feet long and 250 feet wide and the naval station covers about 90 acres. Five carloads of steel parts for hangar extension and paraphernalia arrived today.

The Navy Department, it was said, will order 1,000 men here in a few days to begin preparations for the landing of the big dirigible. Lieut. Col. Fred Lucas and eight mechanics will arrive Saturday to supervise the work.

Lieutenant Harris said today the R-34 would not start from England until the landing place here is ready and that this probably would be June 25. The approximate time it would take the dirigible to cross the Atlantic and reach Cape May, by way of Newfoundland and the New England coast, he said, would be between sixty and seventy hours.

READ FLIES OVER PARIS.

Commander of NC-4 in Air Journey with Roget.

PARIS, June 12.—Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, commander of the NC-4 when it made its recent transatlantic flight, flew over Paris today with Lieutenant Roget, the French aviator, who some time ago made an unsuccessful attempt to fly from Paris to Brazil.

Today's flight, which started and ended at Villa-Coublay, was made in a biplane.

FLYING TO GOLDEN HORN.

Aviator to Cross Alps in Trip from Paris.

PARIS, June 12.—Captain Lafon, a French aviator, left Le Bourget, north of Paris, at 2:20 o'clock this morning in an attempt to make a daylight flight to Constantinople. The Captain expected to arrive at Constantinople over a route of about 1,400 miles tonight.

The flight will be made in three relays, from Paris to Vicenza, Vicenza to Belgrade, and Belgrade to Constantinople. Captain Lafon expected to cross the Alps near Mount Matterhorn and the Adriatic, between Venice and Fiume.

JEER THE PRESIDENT IN PROTEST MEETING

Villard Blames "Four Old Pitiful Men" for Starvation in Central Europe.

GERMAN ACCENT IS HEARD

Many Pro-Teutons Present to Object to Renewal of Food Blockade.

The audience which attended a meeting, called at the Hotel Pennsylvania last night by the Women's International League to protest against the peace treaty and the proposed renewal of the food blockade, greeted attacks on President Wilson with violent applause and hissed, laughed, and jeered all references to the fourteen points and "open covenants openly arrived at."

Some of the speakers said they were "ex-worshippers of Wilson." The loudest laughter was excited by those who said they formerly had been ardent admirers of the President. Enthusiasm was shown when Oswald Garrison Villard said starvation and Bolshevism in Central Europe was due to those "four old, pitiful men."

The meeting was attended by men and women, dressed for the most part as if attending a fashionable social function. There was probably a larger proportions of Germans than have attended such a public meeting since early in 1917. Several persons, grumbling in strong German accents, walked out when Mr. Villard unsparingly described the atrocities of the Hun and pleaded that the Allies should now follow their example by starving Germany further through a renewal of the blockade if Germany should refuse to sign.

At one time Mr. Villard argued it would be more gentle to invade and slay in Germany than to renew the blockade. He said the Allies could not bring themselves to do this. At this point a voice with a German accent interrupted:

"They do it in India."

Mr. Villard praised the American officials at Paris except the President. After describing the hunger in the Central Powers and tracing radical outbreaks in city after city, he said:

"If it is true, as we read, that communism will take charge of affairs of Austria next Monday, the responsibility will be on the four old pitiful men in Paris."

He said that when he left Paris in April, the gravity of the situation in the Central Powers was apparent. "This was understood," he said, "by every one except the four men who were giving us open covenants openly arrived at."

Mr. Villard told of the misery which he said he found in Germany, Austria, and Hungary on the trip, part of which was made as an official investigation for this Government. He said that Germany was draining the "poisoned cup" which she had presented to Belgium, and that, if anything, "the dose is worse in Germany." He said he had been thanked officially for his report by Secretary of State Lansing, who called it valuable, and added that most of the American officials realized the situation and were trying to remedy it.

"I must not forget," he said, "to say that I felt satisfaction, on returning to Paris, to find that all our officials, beginning under Mr. Wilson, were fighting to remedy these conditions in Austria, Hungary and Germany. That food went there at all was due to Herbert Hoover, Lansing and other men who fought to have a more humane policy adopted.

"They felt just as bitterly about the Germans as during the war, but they could not understand the courage to fight for their convictions, that, with chaos, anarchy and starvation growing, it would be impossible to surround that country with bayonets and prevent trouble spreading into the other countries.

"The members of the Peace Commission, with the exception of two, have had just about as much to do with making the peace treaty as some of us in New York."

Mr. Villard, who said he made a report to Lloyd George, added that in a personal conversation, the British Premier told him the blockade would be resumed if Germany failed to sign the treaty.

"I asked him," he continued, "if he thought the humane sentiment of Great Britain and the United States would support this wholesale starvation, for he had been boasted that his soldiers had asked that food be given to the Germans to prevent more of the misery. Mary MacArthur, a leader in the Labor Party in England, told how greatly she had been impressed with President Wilson's address pronouncing the Fourteen Points, and how she had made it the basis of political speeches before the Peace Conference started. She aroused enthusiasm when she said:

"What was it that set the idealism of England afire and sent her young warriors in holy ardor to fight for Belgium but the German 'scrap of paper' utterance? Now if any one can tell me that the Fourteen Points of President Wilson are not today a scrap of paper—"

Applause drowned the end of the sentence. Resolutions were adopted calling on President Wilson and this Government to continue sending food to all countries needing it in Europe. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse presided. Other speakers were Dudley Field Malone and Marion Cothren.

HARDING ASSAILS WILSON.

Says President Applies Hahnemann Principles to World's Ills.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Senator Harding of Ohio criticised the Democratic Administration today in an address at the commencement exercises of Hahnemann Medical College, utilizing the Hahnemann theory to drive home his points.

"Fresh from the Senate," said Senator Harding, "I may remark that high authority diagnosed the world patient as suffering from secret diplomacy, and then we saw similar similibus curantur practiced in Paris.

"It must have been some one of another school who proclaimed our American ills, due to national aspirations, and prescribed internationality as a remedy, but my own judgment is that there is nothing dangerously wrong with the United States, and we need only to correct our diet and go steadily on to robust maturity and glorious fulfillment."

PLANS CREDITS TO EUROPE.

H. P. Davison to Discuss Matter with Chicago Financiers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—H. P. Davison, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., tomorrow evening at the Chicago Club will discuss with local bankers and business leaders plans for arranging credits for European nations to be used in purchasing American goods. Mr. Davison will be the guest at a private dinner at the club, to which about thirty-five guests have been invited.

It is understood that Mr. Davison's purpose will be to appeal to Chicago financial interests to support a plan of financing which will enable Europe to obtain at once necessary raw materials, machinery, &c.

Guards Keep Watch Over Dummy While Sing Sing Prisoner Makes His Escape

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 12.—Leaving an ingeniously conceived dummy in his cell to deceive the guards in the steel and stone gallery where he slept, John McAllister, who had been serving a sentence in Sing Sing for burglary, escaped from prison some time last night. This morning his prison socks were found outside the south wall, and Warden Edward V. Brophy declared it his belief McAllister had gone to New York.

The trick the convict worked is said by prison officials to be older than Sing Sing itself. Through it every four or five years some inmate evades the law for a short time. The last prisoner to work it was Jean Kirsher, who made his escape during the régime of Warden George W. Kichway. Kirsher's dummy was constructed in the shape of himself reading a newspaper. The pages of the paper in this case concealed the fact that the figure had no head.

McAllister, who was at one time an artist, made a dummy which old time guards say is the most realistic bit of stage property they have come across. Working little by little, he collected his materials, and then constructed a life-like statue of himself. The head was molded from a mixture of dough, putty, and soap. Seen in the half light of the little cell, it looked exactly like McAllister asleep in his blankets.

The features were carefully pinched into the proper shape, and there was hair on the head, eyelashes and a two days' growth of whiskers on the face. The prison uniform was stuffed with rags and straw and put under the bed coverings.

Having placed his dummy in position McAllister, some time after leaving the brush shop where he was accounted for yesterday at closing time, hid in the yard while his companions went to bed. All night the guards patrolled the corridors. This morning, when the prisoners were lined up for breakfast, a vacant place was noted, and it was thought one had over-slept. The trick was discovered when a guard stooped over the bed and grabbed the supposed sleeper by the foot.

There are guards on the wall, and it is a puzzle to the keepers how McAllister eluded them. The finding of his socks outside indicates clearly, it was said, that he swam around the south wall. The usual reward of $50 has been offered for information leading to his apprehension.

McAllister, alias Joseph Kiernan, was convicted of burglary in the Bronx, Aug. 13. He was sent to Sing Sing to serve four years and a half. He was a third offender.

NAVY AVIATION FUND HEAVILY CUT

Decrease of Appropriation $45,000,000 to $15,000,000 in Bill Stirs Department.

WON'T ALLOW EXPERIMENTS

Daniels Hopes the Measure, Just Reported from House Committee, Will Be Amended.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Naval appropriation bill as reported to the House today carried a total of $601,518,764.85. This is $375,000,000 less than the estimates submitted by Secretary Daniels and $120,000,000 less than the amount carried in the bill as it passed the House last session.

In explanation of some features of the bill, the committee submitted this statement to the House today:

"The bill which passed the House at the last session of Congress provided for a temporary enlisted strength of 225,000 men. The Senate Committee of Naval Affairs increased this number to 250,000 men. This bill provides for a temporary enlisted strength from July 1, 1919, to Sept. 30, 1919, of 241,000, from Oct. 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1919, of 191,000, and from Jan. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1920, of 170,000 men, or an average number for the year of 193,000 men. There were in the navy on Nov. 1, 1918, 498,000 men, including members of the naval reserve force. The large number of men allowed in this bill for the first half of the fiscal year 1920 is to enable the navy to complete the transportation of returning troops from France and to care for the vessels it is temporarily operating in connection with this work until disposition can be made of them, and for demobilizing in an orderly manner shore activities which are the outgrowth of the war.

"The authorized number of enlisted men on the active list of the Marine Corps is temporarily increased in this bill from 17,400 to 27,400. The bill which previously passed the House provided for 50,000 men in the Marine Corps, to be reduced to 25,000 men, plus the difference between 25,000 and the number remaining on duty with the American Expeditionary Forces. The number of marines serving abroad has been largely reduced, and it is quite probable that they will all be returned by Autumn.

"The officers for the navy and Marine Corps during the fiscal year 1920 will be based on the percentage of the enlisted strength fixed by existing law (4 per cent.) and they will be released or reduced to former ratings or grades as the number of enlisted men are decreased.

"The bill carries no authorization for new construction of vessels, merely appropriation for continuing work on the program authorized in the act of Aug. 29, 1916. The new program which was authorized in the bill which passed the House at the last session has been eliminated from this measure."

The appropriation for aviation is reduced from $45,000,000 to $15,000,000, the committee explaining that this amount is intended only for the maintenance of the present naval air service.

This means the abandonment of the navy's extensive plans for experimenting with rigid and nonrigid types of lighter-than-air flying machines, according to naval officers.

Secretary Daniels said that it would take the navy a long time to recover from the setback naval aviation would receive should the revised figures stand. Hope was expressed by the Secretary that the Senate committee would revise the appropriation upward.

"We had outlined a program for the coming year," Mr. Daniels said, "that would have placed the United States on a footing with other navies of the world with regard to aviation, and if followed up consistently for the next few years probably would have made the United States the leader in the field of naval aviation. If we are limited to the sum set in the House bill we will hardly be able to benefit from the lessons learned from the NC-4's flight across the Atlantic, and will certainly not be able to carry on the experiments with aircraft of the Zeppelin type that we had planned."

"The Zeppelin type of aircraft construction constitutes the eyes of the modern fighting fleet," said Captain T. T. Craven, Director of Naval Aviation, "and our navy stands practically alone among those of the world powers in its lack of this indispensable type of aircraft."

IMPORT DUTIES LEAP.

Record Receipts Include Imposts on Many Luxuries.

The receipts from customs duties for the Port of New York on Tuesday amounted to $1,044,806.43, according to Collector Byron D. Newton, who said yesterday that they were the largest since he had assumed office, in October, 1917.

"It is interesting to note that practically all these duties were paid on articles which are classed as luxuries, such as diamonds and other precious stones, tobacco, and embroidered articles," he said. "It indicates clearly the prosperous condition of the country at large."

The duties on diamonds and precious stones collected on that day amounted to more than $300,000, while the tax on watches imported from Switzerland totaled $18,000. Collector Newton said that a glance at the tax sheets disclosed the large number of articles once imported from Germany which were now being purchased from other nations. Japan, for example, he said, had built up a world-wide trade in certain musical instruments, in the manufacture of which Germany had formerly dominated the field.

CAMP SITE DEBATE EXCITES THE HOUSE

Parliamentary Snarl Prevents the Passage of Army Appropriation Bill.

BOTH SIDES MAKE CHARGES

Republicans Say They Want to Curb War Department's Excessive Expenses.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Republican opposition to further purchases of army camp sites prevented the passage of the Army bill by the House tonight. The last lines of the bill were a committee "rider" preventing the use of appropriations or "unexpended balances" for the purchase of "real estate." Representative Crisp of Georgia made a point of order against this "rider," and was sustained by Representative Campbell of Kansas, Chairman of the Rules Committee, who was temporarily presiding.

This threw the rider out of the bill, which was ready for passage. But Mr. Campbell resigned the chair, and instead of moving passage of the bill moved adjournment and the session ended. Mr. Campbell at once announced a meeting of his committee tomorrow, in order to bring in a special rule declaring the rider in order.

As soon as the rider came up late in the afternoon, Representatives Lever of South Carolina and Crisp made points of order, Mr. Crisp's being that the rider amounted to new legislation.

Mr. Kahn, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said his committee felt that the War Department now "owned enough land" and had inserted the rider to prevent purchases unauthorized by Congress.

"I agree," said Mr. Lever, who held the floor, "that large quantities of land should not be bought until the size of the standing army is determined upon. But obligations have been incurred."

He asked that the words "except in fulfillment of existing contracts" be added to the rider. Mr. Crisp of Pennsylvania suggested that the words "unobligated balances" be substituted for "unexpended balances" and this was agreeable to Mr. Lever, and personally, he said, to Mr. Kahn.

Representative Madden, Republican, of Illinois, asserted that more than 500,000 acres of land had been bought near Camp Benning, Ga., at a cost of about $7,000,000, for a small arms practice field, although a similar field existed in Fort Sill, Okla. He characterized this as a "criminal misuse of the Government's money, which should be considered the same as embezzlement."

Representative McKenzie, Republican, of Illinois, asserted this was only one of numerous "flagrant abuses."

"Seemingly," Mr. McKenzie added, "the department does not yet realize that the war is over. Land for which the army has now absolutely no use is being purchased recklessly. Millions of dollars are being thrown to the winds. If the Administration is unable to realize that the time for such a course has passed, it is the duty of Congress to step in and put a stop to it."

Democrats replied to the charges by asserting that they were as much without foundation as other charges which the majority party had been making.

"Evidently the Republicans have not taken into consideration," said Representative Lever, "that the War Department is saving the Government by going ahead and purchasing tracts of land for which it has already spent large sums for options or improvements. Judgment must be used to determine whether it would be economically wise to abandon the property or go ahead and acquire the title of it."

Mr. Crisp said it seemingly was the idea of the Republicans that the army was made up of nothing but a lot of "cheap, common grafters who would descend to anything." He added that the men who carried on the war could be trusted to wind it up."

URGES TAX EXEMPTIONS.

Housing Committee Would Relieve Mortgages and Land Bank Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the Legislative Housing Committee which is now holding sessions in up-State cities, said tonight that he purposed at a meeting of the committee in New York tomorrow and Saturday to discuss some recommendations which the committee will urge Governor Smith to incorporate in a subsequent message to the legislators.

He seeks to have the Legislature petition Congress to consider exemption from the Federal tax of interest mortgages of $40,000 or less.

"Testimony taken by our committee," said Senator Lockwood, "from officers of savings banks and experts shows that much money the banks are now lending and which should go for the erection of new houses is giving protection to individuals and estates.

"The committee will also request authority from the Governor to urge upon Congress favorable action on a bill which exempts from Federal tax bonds issued by the Land Bank of the State which now bear 4½ per cent. interest. It is impossible to sell these bonds now for the reason that they cannot compete with Federal loan bonds which carry a higher interest rate and are free from the Federal tax."

TWELVE PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Leave Army Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth in Bunches.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 12.—Twelve prisoners have escaped from the United States Army disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, according to a notification received by Leavenworth police today.

Three prisoners are said to have escaped yesterday afternoon, three this morning, and six this afternoon.

BRITISH GIVE TERMS FOR VICTORY LOANS

Will Issue 4 Per Cent. "Funding Loan" at 80 Redeemable at Par in 71 Years.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

Also to Issue 4 Per Cent. Bonds at 85 Redeemable at Par by Annual Drawings.

LONDON, June 12, (Associated Press.)—The Government's Victory Loan, the details of which were made known this evening, will consist of a 4 per cent. "funding loan," issued at 80 and redeemable within seventy-one years at par by a cumulative sinking fund.

There also is to be an issue of 4 per cent. "Victory bonds," at 85, redeemable at par by annual drawings, commencing in September, 1920.

The "Victory bonds" are an inducement to quick subscriptions, in that the first half-yearly dividend will be in varying degrees larger as application and allotments are made before June 21, June 28, July 5, and July 12.

The bonds of both issues will be exempt from all British taxation if they are in beneficial ownership for persons nonresident in the United Kingdom or Ireland. The bonds of either issue will be accepted under certain conditions as payment for death duties.

In the prospectus of the new loans J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explains the imperative necessity of funding the country's large floating debt in order to strengthen national credit and thereby help to re-establish industry, increase production, and lower the cost of living. The prospectus briefly reviews the position of the national finances, showing the floating debt at the end of May amounted to £1,494,000,000.

The loans are for unlimited amounts. The whole fund loan will be redeemed in 1990, but the Government reserves the right to redeem the bonds any time after May, 1960, by giving three months' notice.

The Government is organizing a great publicity campaign in favor of the loan throughout the country. The provision that the Victory bonds are acceptable at face value and the funding loan at 80 per cent. in the payment of death duties is an important development, which has been constantly urged on successive governments by financial authorities because it establishes the principle of setting aside death duties to the redemption of the national securities.

GERMAN OFFICERS SEEK TO ENTER AIR SERVICE

Many Declare Japan Is Ready to Take Them, but That They Prefer American Army.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 10.—Just now the American Legations and Consulates in neutral countries are being besieged by German professional officers and German military and naval experts, all anxious for employment in the American Army and Navy.

When these unemployed professionals apply they are either shown the door or are ridiculed. Often they declare that Japan is prepared to employ them, but that they prefer entering the American Army or Navy. They sometimes even assert that many of them have already been engaged by Japan.

Fourteen thousand German naval officers alone are at present stranded and ready to give their services any country willing to employ them. They declare they cannot degrade themselves to sell newspapers or postcards in the streets and must do something to earn a living. To the argument that by doing as they do they are acting traitors to their country, they reply: "The war is over. We have no longer an army or a navy and have the right to exercise our profession in any country."

GERMAN PROPAGANDA HERE COST 30 MILLIONS

But Americans' Mental Integrity Defeated Scheming, Says John Lord O'Brian.

DETROIT, June 12.—The National Association of Credit Men, in annual convention here, today adopted resolutions urging constructive business legislation and advanced business and credit methods.

John Lord O'Brian, Assistant Attorney General and acting legal adviser to the Department of Justice and the Secret Service, said in an address that there was no danger from Russian Bolsheviki, I. W. W. propagandists or labor leaders in America today. The American people, he said, were "safe and sane," and new laws to control Bolshevism and anarchy are unnecessary.

Mr. O'Brian said the Germans spent in propaganda and corruption in this country more than $30,000,000, but failed because of the mental integrity and habits of the nation's right-thinking people. The draft, he said, was the greatest of all stabilizing forces.

Other speakers included George W. Gardiner of Providence, Julius Henry Cohen of New York, and B. S. Cutler, Chief of the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

11 HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Six Princeton Students Badly Injured in Collision.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—In a head-on collision early this morning six Princeton students were injured, three of them severely, when a machine in which they were riding was struck by another automobile occupied by six colored men and a colored woman. Eleven of the injured were removed to McKinley Hospital here.

The most severely injured students are Alexander A. Robinson of Peekskill, N. Y., owner and driver of the car; George A. Berry of New York City, and William McFee of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The students less seriously injured are Edward Scarff of Cleveland, Ohio; Robert H. Mansfield of New York City, and William Van Schreiber of Pittsburgh, Penn.

The car containing the students was bound toward this city and was rounding Harvey's Corner, a dangerous curve, when it collided with the car containing the colored people, bound toward Princeton.

Calls Missouri Suffrage Session.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 12.—Governor Gardner today issued a call for a special session of the Missouri Legislature to meet July 2 to consider the ratification of the Federal constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to women.

Daylight Saving Repeal Rider on Senate Agriculture Bill

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A rider repealing the daylight saving law, effective when the clocks are turned back in October, was added to the Agricultural Appropriation bill today by the Senate Agriculture Committee. The vote was unanimous.

A separate bill providing for the repeal of the act has already been favorably acted upon by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Efforts to annul the act immediately, so that the clocks might be turned back at once, were defeated.

REPORT BIG LOSSES IN STOCK FRAUDS

Member of Philadelphia Exchange Says Fraudulent Order Caused Loss of $20,000.

INDICT ON FORGERY CHARGE

Accuses Salesman with Sending Telegrams Under Broker's Name —Held Man in Baltimore Case.

A Grand Jury indictment returned yesterday charging forgery against a stock promoter, the arraignment of another promoter on a charge of grand larceny, and a complaint by a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange that he had been defrauded of $20,000 by a peculiar manipulation of a buying order were the developments yesterday in the stock frauds campaign of the District Attorney.

On the complaint of W. J. Bissell and L. B. K. Claggett, representing the banking firm of E. Warren Corcoran & Co. of Baltimore, Md., Frank D. Ryan, 40 years old, of 1,730 Broadway, a promoter, was arraigned in the Tombs Court on a charge of grand larceny. The Baltimore men, who caused the arrest of Ryan on Wednesday on the allegation that he sold stock of the Potts Canyon Mining Company to fill an order for 12,000 shares which had not been paid for by a customer who said he was "Thomas W. Brown," declared they had lost $23,787.50 by the transaction.

Magistrate Ten Eyck released Ryan in $25,000 bail pending a hearing on Monday. The short affidavit submitted to the court was sworn to by Detective Gilfillan of the Clinton Street Station, charging that on June 5, at 46 Wall Street, Ryan stole the money from Bissell. No trace of the mysterious "Captain Brown," who placed the buying order with the Baltimore house, has been found. The District Attorney said Ryan was a member of the stock selling firm, and that his connection with the stock transaction had to do with furnishing the stock bought on the Baltimore order, for which he collected by checks from the buying brokers here.

Paul A. Newman, head of the stock selling firm of P. A. Newman & Co., 15 Broad Street, was indicted yesterday by the June Additional Grand Jury, charging forgery, in the third degree, in the promotion of sales of the stock of an oil company. Judge Wadhams, in General Sessions, issued a bench warrant, but before it was served by Detective Gilfillan at the District Attorney's Office Newman surrendered himself. He was released in bail of $10,000.

The indictment charges violation of Section 893 of the penal law, in relation to the uttering of a telegram purporting to be signed by some other person. Assistant District Attorney Dooling said that Newman had sent a telegram to Maxwell Freeman at Norfolk, Va., in which it was announced that the oil company was arranging to acquire additional property and that it urged investment in the stock at once.

Freeman complained to the District Attorney, asserting that he had previously made a small investment in the oil stock and that, on receipt of the telegram, he had bought an additional $5,000 worth of shares, which had dropped to a fraction of their cost price on the curb market.

An alleged fraud order for the purchase of 12,000 shares of the Potts Canyon Mining Company of Superior, Ariz., was asserted in a complaint made to District Attorney Swann yesterday by B. F. Sturmer, partner of the brokerage firm of Hughes & Dier at 50 Broad Street. He said that on June 2 a man representing himself as C. L. Bowman had visited the Paterson, N. J., branch office of the firm and had paid $800 for 500 shares of the Potts Canyon Mining Company. Additional orders to buy were thereafter given by Bowman. The buyer then disappeared, leaving the firm with a net loss of approximately $20,000.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling said this was some of the same mining stock ordered by the "army Captain" of Corcoran & Co. at Baltimare on June 4, and that the nature of the swindle was the same, although the Baltimore swindler and the Paterson buyer appeared to be different persons. Dooling said the mining company had nothing to do with the selling of this stock, nor was the oil company involved in promoting transactions under investigation. Dooling contended that Ryan had obtained shares of the mining stock for promoting and financing the company, for which the company had been paid small amounts per share.

OFFERED BRIBE, IS JAILED.

Baltimore Millinery Merchant Sought to Evade Income Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Samuel M. Wallach, Vice President of the wholesale millinery concern of Goodman, Wallach & Helber, was today sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for a term of eighteen months and fined $500 by Judge Rose, in the United States Court. He pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with giving money to revenue officers as a bribe, in order that they might turn in incorrect statements in connection with the income tax reports.

District Attorney Dennis, who was in charge of the prosecution, testified that the Revenue Department figured the firm was $54,000 short in its reports to the Government, but this was disputed by the accused. He admitted that the Directors had voted for a bonus of $14,000 to its employes and also that the salaries of himself and others were increased from $100 to $500 a week.

RUNYON SEEKS NOMINATION

New Jersey's Acting Governor Announces His Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—Acting Governor William N. Runyon today announced his candidacy for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination at the primary election to be held in September. He is the fourth to enter the campaign. Controller Newton A. K. Bugbee, of this city; Commissioner Thomas L. Raymond of Newark, and Warren C. King of Bound Brook, are the others.

Fillmore Condit of Essex Fells has filed a direct nomination petition as an Independent Republican, as the Gubernatorial nominee of the Anti-Saloon League. In case Mr. Runyon is nominated it is probable that Mr. Condit would withdraw in his favor, as the Acting Governor is entirely acceptable to the "Drys."

BANK MURDER SUSPECT HERE

Hamby, Brought from Tacoma, Makes Serious Admissions to District Attorney Lewis.

BOASTS OF MANY ROBBERIES

Says He Knew He Had "Hurt" Two Men in the East Brooklyn Savings Bank.

PARTNER NOW IN ALASKA

Detectives Tell of Efforts of Other Cities to Get Possession of Prisoner.

Gordon Fawcett Hamby, known also as Jay B. Allen and Boyd Browning, who has been indicted for the murder of two officials of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday in custody of detectives after an eventful trip from Tacoma, Wash. He was taken at once to the office of District Attorney Harry E. Lewis. After a day spent in questioning the prisoner, Mr. Lewis said he was positive that Hamby was the "tall man" who participated in the bank crime. Hamby occupied a cell at Police Headquarters last night, and will be arraigned this morning in the County Court for pleading.

Although it was asserted by persons in close touch with the District Attorney's office that Hamby made a confession to Mr. Lewis, the prosecuting official would not fully confirm the report. While he was plainly elated at the result of his examination of Hamby, Mr. Lewis confined himself to the following statement:

"We have the right man. I am absolutely certain from admissions made by Hamby that he is the man who fired the shots that resulted in the death of the two men at the bank. I will be able to give further information tomorrow."

In the party that arrived with Hamby were Assistant District Attorney Albert Conway, who conducted the negotiations with the Governor of Washington that resulted in the extradition of the prisoner; George McCullough, the chauffeur of the taxicab used by the bank robbers; Albert G. Freeman, a clerk at the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, and Detectives Charles Eason, Bernard Dowd, and William Roddy. McCullough and Freeman have both identified Hamby.

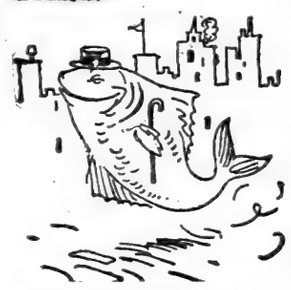
Notwithstanding the reluctance of District Attorney Lewis to give details of Hamby's disclosures to him, it was said by persons in a position to know that the prisoner admitted his share in the crime. He refused to name the "short" man who acted with him, but said that he was in Alaska at present. In his replies to the questions of the District Attorney, Hamby said that he remained in Brooklyn for two weeks after Dec. 13, when the bank was robbed of more than $13,000.

Traveled as a Bridegroom.

When he decided to go West he was afraid to travel alone. He met a young woman and, after a short acquaintance he asked her to travel with him. The couple posed as a newly wedded pair on their honeymoon. Hamby spent the money he stole from the bank freely. At Minneapolis, although he had plenty of money, he added to his wealth by robbing a bank in that city. Hints of this piece of work dropped by him and the sight of an automatic pistol peeping from his hip pocket frightened his companion. She told Hamby she was afraid to go further with him and he provided her with funds to get back to Brooklyn.

On reaching Tacoma, Wash., Hamby put up at the home of Robert Davis, a shipyard worker, and found employment in the same shipbuilding plant. Hamby and Davis practised with revolvers every day in the yard of Davis' home. Hamby was an expert shot. Hamby repeatedly dropped hints of a "good bank job" "he had" "pulled off" in the East. On March 7 Hamby and Davis quarrelled. Davis accused Hamby of not having "red blood" in his veins, intimating that he had no courage. The men were in the kitchen of the Davis home. Davis turned from Hamby, and the latter, according

YANKEES TROUNCE TIGERS ONCE MORE AND REACH TOP RUNG OF LEAGUE LADDER



We'd flounder badly if we thought our bait for business need be only smart styles.

What about the material and making?

Moneyback if you find you can do better.

Summer suits for men and boys.

Think of all the fish that are waiting to lunch on our tackle!

Anglers' equipment in the Sporting Goods Departments at all four stores.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Men's wear at McCutcheon's

Men's Summer Dressing Gowns



Rep. Trade Mark.

Particular attention is directed to our light-weight Silk Summer Dressing Gowns and Robes:

English Foulard Gowns in a varied selection of pleasing patterns, an importation that will satisfy the man of discriminating tastes. Specially priced at $25.00.

Moire Silk Gowns in attractive shades, with slippers to match. Gown $25.00; Slippers $2.50.

Japanese Pongee Robes. Ideal for traveling because so convenient to pack and light to carry, $18.00.

Washable English Silk Robes in striped patterns at a very special price of $21.00.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Wear Dept., 33d Street, Entrance



For the Practical Man.

It's so practical that the up-to-date man will not put up with the wobbling, untrustworthy link and shank button after he makes its acquaintance. He always demands the

KUM-A-PART BUTTON

and gets it. Several price stops between 50c and $3 per pair.
At Your Haberdashers
S. M. WECHSLER & CO., Inc.
Wholesale Dealers
33 Union Square West.
Ask for our special display proposition.

A Snap to Button

RACING AT JAMAICA
LONG ISLAND
TODAY
The Breeze Stakes
Richmond Handicap
and 4 Other Good Races
BEGINNING AT 2:40 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 2:00 P. M. Also via Lex. Ave. "L" to 169th St. Jamaica, thence by trolley. Grand Stand, $3.30. Ladies, $1.65. Including War Tax.

AUTOMOBILE RACE TICKETS AT SUSSMAN'S TICKET OFFICE
253 Broadway 20 Broad St.
Tel. Barclay 6210. Tel. Rector 9285.

RHEIMS IN RUINS.

That order is gradually being brought to bear on the ruins of Rheims may be seen from a photograph in the Roto-gravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

YANKS TAKE LEAD IN PENNANT RACE

Advance to First Place by Defeating Detroit While White Sox Lose at Boston.

SHAWKEY IN FINE FORM

Huggins's Men Give Him Good Support and Hit Ball at Opportune Times for Runs.

The Yankees vaulted to the top of the heap in the American League pennant quarrel yesterday by beating Detroit 6 to 1 up at the Polo Grounds. The fact that Boston downed the White Sox helped to make the perch tenable for the Huggins baseball family. The spell of aggressiveness which seized the Yanks a few weeks ago proved to be a sustained up-hill scrap to the first position. Shawkey, Quinn, and Thormahlen have done great work in the box during the climb, and, while the credit is being passed around, Col. Huston's black derby hat shouldn't be overlooked.

When the Yanks' winning streak started, Col. Huston was wearing his black derby and although the weather has come time has passed into the straw hat stage Col. Huston decreed that he wouldn't change his hat while the winning streak was on. So the Yanks have kept winning while the Colonel has kept on keeping his head overheated with the heavy black derby. He was the only spectator at the Polo Grounds yesterday with a winter top piece.

Yesterday's game made it three straight from Detroit and Bob Shawkey did the pitching. While he was in trouble at times, he skillfully pitched himself out of difficulties, and was aided by good support. The Tigers came here at the height of a winning streak and it required a sizeable obstacle to halt them. Detroit outhit the Yanks yesterday, but Huggins's lads made better use of their bingo. A timely home run belt into the left field bleachers with Vick aboard the bases gave the Yanks a lot of confidence at just the right time.

Cobb Held in Check.

For the third time during the present engagement Ty Cobb was successfully suppressed. The only hit Ty got yesterday was another one of those infield taps a few feet in front of the plate. He tried to steal second after this hit in the eighth, digging his spikes for second after Veach fanned, but Truck Hannah threw him out, and this brought forth much glee from the natives. Outside of a home run by a home player there is nothing quite so entertaining to local fans as squelching the effervescent Mr. Cobb.

Howard Ehmke, who must have been named after one of those lively little towns in Russia, did the pitching for the Tigers. He allowed the Yanks only two hits. One of these was Lewis's homer with Vick on the bases. A couple of bases on balls proved Ehmke's undoing. Vick walked in the first and went to third on Peck's grounder, which bounded away from third. As Baker was forcing Peck at second Vick scored.

Vick got another pass in the third. Peck grounded out to first and Young tossed Baker out to Heilman. Duffy Lewis then planted his drive out among his friends in the bleachers, and Detroit woke up to find itself at the vacant end of a 3 to 0 score.

Shawkey got into a hole in the fourth. After Cobb walked he went to third on Veach's single to right. Heilman hit a fly to Bodie in centre, who held Cobb at third with a throw home, but Veach scooted to second on the play. Shawkey buckled down and struck out Flagstead at this auspicious moment. Peck threw Jones out at first for the third out.

Shawkey Weathers Storm.

Shawkey's most perilous predicament came in the seventh, and he was fortunate to come out of the difficulty with only one run against him. After Heilman ballooned to Pratt, Flagstead jammed a home run into the bleachers. Jones died at first after a great stop by Pratt, and then Detroit started to get gay with Shawkey's curves. Stanage singled and Chick Shorten, batting for Ehmke, also singled, sending Stanage to second. Ellison, batting for Dyer, got a pass and filled the bases. Young fouled to Hannah for the third out.

Cunningham started to pitch in the Yankees' half of the seventh. Pratt singled to left and Bodie sacrificed. Hannah's double to left scored Pratt. Peck walked in the eighth and Baker singled to left. Veach losing the ball in the sun. Lewis sacrificed and Pipp bounded a hopper over Ellison's head, scoring Peck, while Baker went to third. Pratt and Baker worked a squeeze, Baker scoring, while Pratt bunted to the infield and was out, Cunningham to Young, who covered first.

Detroit had runners aboard in its half of the eighth and for a time it looked dubious for Shawkey. Cobb got an infield single, and as Veach fanned Ty tried to steal second, but died in the attempt. Heilman singled and Flagstead rolled to Peck, who fumbled the ball just long enough to miss a force-out play at second. Again Shawkey tightened up and Bobby Jones fanned.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	2	2	0	0	0
P'kpaugh,ss	2	1	1	3	6
Baker,3b	4	1	1	0	0
Lewis,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Pratt,2b	3	1	1	3	2
Bodie,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Hannah,c	2	0	1	7	1
Shawkey,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	25	6	6	27	11

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dyer,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Ellison,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Young,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Cobb,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Heilman,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Flagstead,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Jones,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Stanage,c	4	0	2	1	1
Ehmke,p	2	0	1	1	1
aShorten	1	0	0	1	0
Cunn'ham,p	1	0	0	1	3
Total	34	1	8	24	15

a Batted for Ehmke in seventh.
Error—Peckinpaugh.

New York ..... 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 x—6
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Ehmke, Hannah. Home runs—Lewis, Flagstead. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Bodie, Lewis, Pratt. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Pratt and Pipp; Hannah and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 4, Detroit, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Base on balls—Off Shawkey, 3; Ehmke, 3; Cunningham, 1. Hits—Off Ehmke, 2 in 6; Cunningham, 4 in 2. Hit by pitcher—Ehmke, (Hannah). Struck out—By Shawkey, 6; Ehmke, 1. Losing pitcher—Ehmke.

BROWNS BLANK ATHLETICS.

Win by 5 to 0 Score, with Aid of Errors.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—St. Louis, aided by Philadelphia's errors, won 5 to 0 today. Gallia was steady in the pinches and backed by stanch support held the Athletics safe.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin,3b	5	1	2	2	1
Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	5	3
Tobin,lf	3	1	2	1	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Jacobson,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Demmitt,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Gerber,ss	2	0	1	2	5
Maisel,c	4	0	0	5	1
Gallia,p	4	0	0	1	4
Total	32	5	8	27	15

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,lf	5	0	2	4	0
Shannon,2b	4	0	3	2	3
Roth,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	8	1
Dugan,ss	3	0	1	2	1
Thomas,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Perkins,c	4	0	0	5	1
Naylor,p	3	0	0	1	3
aKinney	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	7	27	13

a Batted for Naylor in ninth.
Errors—Burns, Dugan, Naylor.

St. Louis ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—5
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Demmitt, Thomas. Stolen bases—Demmitt, Gallia, Witt, Shannon, 2, Sisler. Sacrifice hits—Gedeon, Gerber, Tobin. Sacrifice fly—Jacobson. Double plays—Gerber and Sisler; Thomas, Shannon, and Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 11. Bases on balls—Off Naylor, 1; Gallia, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Gallia, (Burns.) Struck out—By Naylor, 4; Gallia, 5. Passed balls—Mayer, Perkins.

Baseball To-day. 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Detroit, 1.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	24	12	.667
Chicago	27	14	.659
Cleveland	25	16	.635
St. Louis	20	19	.513
Detroit	18	21	.462
Boston	17	19	.472
Washington	13	25	.342
Philadelphia	9	28	.243

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	27	12	.692
Cincinnati	25	18	.581
Chicago	24	18	.571
Pittsburgh	21	21	.500
Brooklyn	20	23	.465
St. Louis	18	23	.439
Philadelphia	15	28	.395
Boston	14	26	.350

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

WHITE SOX LOSE LEAD.

Bow to Boston Red Sox by Score of 4 to 0.

BOSTON, June 12.—Boston concentrated six hits in the sixth inning, including a double by Ruth and a triple by Schang, for four runs and defeated Chicago, 4 to 0, today.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Shean,2b	4	1	1	6	1
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Ruth,lf	4	1	1	1	0
McInnis	3	0	0	8	0
Schang,c	3	1	2	5	2
Witt,3b	3	0	2	1	1
Scott,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Pennock,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	29	4	8	27	11

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	0	1	4
E. Collins,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	17	0
Risberg,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Schalk,c	2	0	0	2	3
Faber,p	2	0	0	0	3
Kerr,p	0	0	0	0	1
aMcMullin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	0	3	24	20

a Batted for Kerr in ninth.
Errors—E. Collins, Risberg.

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Ruth. Three-base hit—Schang. Stolen bases—Schang. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, McInnis. Double play—Pennock, Scott and McInnis; Scott, Shean and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Chicago, 9. Base on balls—Off Faber, 2; Kerr, 1; Pennock, 1. Hits—Off Faber, 7 in 6 innings; Kerr, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Faber, 1; Pennock, 5. Losing pitcher—Faber.

MISPLAYS BEAT SENATORS.

Cleveland Takes Advantage of Errors and Wins, 5 to 1.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Errors by Shanks enabled Cleveland to take the third game of the series from Washington today by 5 to 1.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Chapman,ss	5	1	2	1	2
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	7	1
Smith,rf	4	0	2	4	0
Garner,3b	2	0	1	0	1
Wamby,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Johnson,1b	3	1	2	9	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	0
Coveleskie,p	4	1	0	0	0
Total	34	5	10	27	9

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	1	8	1
Foster,2b	4	0	1	1	0
Milan,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Murphy, lf	3	0	1	2	1
Gharrity,c	4	0	1	6	1
Shanks,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Leonard,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Ayers,p	2	0	1	0	3
xMenosky	1	0	0	0	0
Thompson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	7	27	11

a Batted for Ayers in eighth.
Errors—Shanks, 2.

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0—5
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hit—Foster. Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen base—Murphy. Sacrifice hit—Gardner. Double plays—Ayers and Leonard; Speaker and O'Neill. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 3; Coveleskie, 1. Hits—Off Ayers, 9 in 8 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; Ayers, 2; Thompson, 1. Losing pitcher—Ayers.

CUBS' STREAK STILL GOING.

Chicago Blanks Phillies for Sixth Straight Victory.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Chicago Cubs won their sixth straight game today, shutting out Philadelphia 3 to 0.

The game was a pitcher's battle, Jacobs weakening in the seventh and eighth innings, when the locals bunched six hits. Alexander kept the visitors' hits scattered and had to exert himself only in the eighth inning, when Philadelphia had men on first and third and none out.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Pick,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Mann,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Paskert,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Deal,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Kilduff,ss	3	1	1	3	2
Killifer,c	3	1	1	10	2
Alexander,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	27	3	8	27	11

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Whitted,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Williams,cf	4	0	1	3	1
Baird,3b	4	0	0	3	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	7	2
Cravath,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Pearce,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Meusel,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Adams,c	2	0	1	8	1
Jacobs,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	32	0	7	24	11

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 ..—3
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Whitted, Meusel, Killifer, Cravath. Stolen bases—Pick, Williams. Sacrifice hit—Pick. Sacrifice fly—Alexander. Double play—Adams and Baird. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 6. Base on balls—Off Alexander, 1. Struck out—By Alexander, 8; Jacobs, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 ..	4	9 1
Buffalo	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	1

AT READING.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 1—5	11	0
Reading	0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—4	10	1

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 ..—5	10	0
Binghamton	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	6	4

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	7	1
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	28	13	.683
Toronto	28	13	.683
Binghamton	23	17	.564
Rochester	18	18	.500
Jersey City	17	23	.425
Buffalo	17	24	.415
Newark	15	28	.349
Reading	12	25	.324

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Binghamton at Baltimore.
Toronto at Reading.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 2; Memphis, 1.
Chattanooga, 0; Atlanta, 4.
Nashville, 8; Birmingham, 10.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 2; New Haven, 0.
Worcester, 3; Bridgeport, 2.
Providence, 8; Hartford, 0.
Pittsfield, 7; Waterbury, 1.

American Association.

Kansas City, 9; Columbus, 6.
Indianapolis, 5; Minneapolis, 3.
Louisville, 8; Milwaukee, 4.
St. Paul, 6; Toledo, 2.

FIELDING OF ZIM SAVES THE GIANTS

Heinie's Defense Aids Jess Barnes in Defeating Cincinnati by 2 to 1 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 12.—Jess Barnes and Heinie Zimmerman, aided and abetted by their teammates, succeeded in turning the tables on the Reds today, and the Giants won the third game of a hard-fought series by a score of 2 to 1. Barnes held the Red batters in check by his splendid pitching, while Zimmerman rendered invaluable aid in subduing the Cincinnati players on the few occasions that they threatened to cause some trouble for the slim pitcher.

The Reds were turned away in regular order in the first inning, but forged ahead to a one-run lead in the second. Roush slammed the ball to the right-field corner of the lot, and only excellent fielding on the part of Ross Young held the blow to three bases. Doyle went far to his right for a great stop of Neale's grounder and pegged the batter out. Roush holding third, but Kopf's terrific smash glanced off Zimmerman's glove, and when Heinie, recovering the ball, pegged a bit wide to first, Kopf made the bag in safety and Roush crossed the plate.

The Giants kept pegging away at Eller's offerings steadily thereafter, but trailed the Reds until the seventh inning, when they evened the count. Doyle slammed a triple between Roush and Neale. Eller knocked down Kauff's hard rap and tossed Benny out, Doyle holding third, but Zimmerman drove a sacrifice fly to Roush on which Doyle scored.

A single by Neale started the Reds off in their half of the same inning, but through the efficient fielding of Zimmerman the effort of Moran's men to again take the lead came to grief. Kopf tried to sacrifice, but bunted a fly in the general direction of Zimmerman. Neale, figuring that Heinie would catch the fly, held close to first, but Zim trapped the ball and pegged it to Chase, who first tagged Neale and then stepped on the bag, completing a double play. Fletcher then hopped into the air to catch Bressler's line drive.

In the eighth the Giants rushed the winning run over the plate. After McCarty and Barnes had been retired, Burns rapped one into centre field, and when Roush loafed in fielding the hit Burns dashed on to second and stretched a single into a double. Young then bagged his third hit of the afternoon, a one-base slam to centre on which Burns scored. Young perished a moment later in an attempt to steal second.

In the Reds' half of the inning Zimmerman pulled an even better play than that which he made in the seventh. Wingo opened the inning with a double to left and Reuther batted for Eller. Reuther hit to Fletcher, whose throw to Zimmerman had Wingo lining up between second and third. Zimmerman chased Wingo back into second, putting the ball on Ivy as he neared the bag, and as Reuther dashed up on the other side of the base Heinie flung himself at him and tagged him, completing a most unusual double play.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Young,rf	4	0	3	1	0
Chase,1b	3	0	0	13	1
Doyle,2b	2	1	1	4	4
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	3	3
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	3	8
McCarty,c	3	0	0	1	2
Barnes,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	29	2	6	27	19

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	3	0	2	1	4
Daubert,1b	3	0	0	11	2
Groh,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Roush,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Neale,rf	3	0	2	2	0
Kopf,ss	3	0	0	5	1
Bressler,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Wingo,c	2	0	1	3	2
Eller,p	2	0	0	1	4
aReuther	1	0	0	0	0
Ring,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	6	27	16

a Batted for Eller in eighth.
Error—Zimmerman.

New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2
Cincinnati ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Wingo, Burns. Three-base hits—Roush, Doyle. Stolen bases—Rath, Groh, Young. Sacrifice hit—Chase. Sacrifice fly—Zimmerman. Double plays—Zimmerman and Chase, Fletcher and Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 5. Base on balls—Off Ring, 1; Barnes, 2. Hits—Off Eller, 6 in 8 innings; Ring, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Eller, 1. Struck out—By Eller, 2; Barnes, 1. Passed ball—McCarty. Losing pitcher—Eller.

DODGERS STILL ON CHUTE.

Drop Eighth Straight to Pirates by 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 12.—The Robins' eighth consecutive defeat was recorded here this afternoon, when they lost to the Pirates by a count of 5 to 4. Frank Miller hurled for the winners and the Robins took a two-run lead in the third inning, when Otto Miller walked, went to second on a sacrifice, and scored on Johnston's single. Johnston reached second on the throw from the outfield and crossed the plate when Griffith singled.

In the fifth inning, however, the Pirates knocked Sherrod Smith out of the box, when they scored four runs. They were the result of a pass to Schmidt and singles by F. Miller, Bigbee, Barbare, and Southworth. Marquis succeeded Smith and halted the scoring. Otto Miller was accidentally spiked at the plate during the frame and retired in favor of Kreuger. In the seventh session the Pirates scored a run off Marquis, when Bigbee singled and was sacrificed to second. Stengel then singled to centre and Bigbee scored.

In the eighth session the Robins succeeded in pushing two runs over the rubber, when Magee batted for Malone and singled to centre. Magee is suffering from a charley horse, and Fitzsimmons ran for him. Kreuger then drove the ball over the left-field fence for a home run, scoring Fitzsimmons ahead of him. This was the second time during the series that Kreuger had hit over fence. The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	3	2	2	3	0
Terry,ss	3	1	0	2	3
Stengel,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Boeckel,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Barbare,3b	3	1	2	1	0
Southworth,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Fotshaw,2b	3	0	0	3	5
Saier,1b	4	0	0	10	1
Schmidt,c	2	1	0	2	5
F. Miller,p	3	0	1	1	5
Total	29	5	10	27	18

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	2	2	2
Johnston,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	2	2	3
Wheat,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	11	2
Schmandt,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Malone,3b	2	0	0	2	2
aMagee	1	0	1	0	0
Fitzsim'ns,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Miller,c	1	1	0	1	0
Krueger,c	1	1	1	3	0
Smith,p	1	0	0	0	4
Mamaux,p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	29	4	8	24	17

a Batted for Malone in eighth.
Errors—Griffith, Malone.

Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 ..—5
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0—4

Three-base hit—Stengel. Home run—Krueger. Stolen base—Boeckel. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Southworth, Terry. Double plays—Griffith and O. Miller; Terry, Cutshaw, and Saier. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 6. Base on balls—Off Smith, 2; F. Miller, 2. Hits—Off Smith, 7 in 4 2-3 innings; Mamaux, 3 in 3 1-3; G. Miller, 8 in 9. Struck out—By Smith, 1; Mamaux, 1; F. Miller, 1. Winning pitcher—F. Miller. Losing pitcher—Smith.

HOMER WINS FOR CARDINALS

McHenry's Four-Base Blow in the Eighth Defeats the Braves.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—McHenry's home run in the eighth, which scored Heathcote ahead of him, gave St. Louis a 3 to 1 victory over Boston today. Meadows, going the full route for the first time this season, pitched shutout ball, an error by Lavan letting in Boston's run.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Smith,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Miller,1b	4	0	2	12	1
Stock,2b	4	0	2	1	5
Hornsby,2b	4	0	2	0	3
H'thcote,cf	4	1	2	2	0
McHenry,lf	4	1	3	1	1
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	6	6
Clemons,c	2	0	1	3	1
Dilhoefer,c	2	0	0	0	0
Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	3	13	27	20

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'le,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Powell,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Cruise,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Holke,1b	4	0	1	11	3
Thorpe,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Bl'kburne,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Wilson,c	3	0	1	1	0
Northrop,p	1	0	0	0	0
aJ. C. Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	7	24	17

a Batted for Northrop in ninth.
Errors—Miller, Lavan, Wilson.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 ..—3
Boston ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Blackburne, Wilson, McHenry. Home run—McHenry. Stolen base—J. Smith. Sacrifice hits—Lavan, Meadows. Double plays—Lavan, Stock, and Miller; Blackburne, Holke, and Maranville. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 9. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 3; Northrop, 2. Struck out—By Meadows, 3.

New Pitcher for Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Manager Griffith of the Washington Club today announced the acquisition of Pitcher Whitehouse of the Minneapolis American Association team in exchange for Infielder Davis.

PURCHASE AT LAST SHOWS REAL SPEED

Hildreth Entry Wins Southampton Handicap at Jamaica in Fast Time.

S. C. Hildreth's Purchase at last raced up to his private reputation when he carried 124 pounds at Jamaica yesterday and won the Southampton Handicap for three-year-olds, decisively beating the great Billy Kelly, which was attempting to concede five pounds to the winner. For the time being, the glory which has been attending the efforts of the stars of Commander Ross's stable was dimmed, for even the crack jockey Loftus was unable to land Billy Kelly in the money, and, though he started favorite, the best he could do was to finish fifth in the field of seven.

There was a little excuse for Billy Kelly, as after he had followed the pace closely for the greater part of the mile and a sixteenth he got in close quarters entering the stretch and apparently was knocked back. Had the gelding been possessed of the same closing speed that earned him the two-year-old title last year he could easily have overcome this interference, but the dash was lacking, and several horses passed him in the run to the judges.

It was not all plain sailing for Purchase, as he was pocketed in the run to the first turn, and it was hot until well into the back stretch that he worked his way into a clear path. When let down in the home stretch, he was a wild horse, and nearly shied into supremacy by finishing three lengths in front of the Quincy Stable's Yurucari, which beat the Oneck Stable's Thunderclap by half a length for the place. The time of 1:46 3-5 has been beaten only twice since the handicap was first run in 1904.

There was a crowd of 15,000 persons to welcome the thoroughbreds to Jamaica for the opening of the Summer meeting, which will last nine days, and most of the speculators hailed with joy the change to normal conditions from the reverse order of running that prevailed at Belmont Park. For the first three races it looked as though the balance would be largely in favor of the players, as three public choices won in a row, Billy Kelly being the first to fall down and set an example that resulted in the layers getting an even break.

Although Billy Kelly and Purchase

HAGEN TAKES NATIONAL OPEN GOLF TITLE, DEFEATING BRADY IN PLAY OFF ON LAST GREEN

OPEN GOLF TITLE IS WON BY HAGEN

Brady Defeated in Playoff at Braeburn by Three-Foot Putt on Home Green.

BOSTON PRO FINDS TRAPS

Detroit Player Keeps to Fairway Better Than His Opponent, Whose Short Game Works Well.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 12.—Walter Hagen, the Oakland Hills golf professional of Detroit, defeated Mike Brady of Oakley, a local club, by one stroke in the playoff for the national open championship here today. The players had tied yesterday with scores of 301 for the 72 holes, which made it necessary to play eighteen holes more today. The cards were 77 and 78. Although Brady is the idol of the Boston golfers, they would not back their favorite to any considerable extent unless odds of 5 to 2 were given. Hagen's great finish yesterday, when he crept up from behind and tied Brady at the home hole, was apparently too fresh in their minds.

The match came down to the very last hole today and Hagen had to sink his last putt of three feet before he was conceded a victor over his rival. Mike had fought a game, uphill fight, after being four down, and was ready to take advantage of any mistake that Walter might make. The chance looked close at hand for a moment as Brady, by virtue of winning the seventeenth hole, got the honor and put his drive straight down the alley, but Hagen half topped his tee shot and was lucky to escape trouble. He had to use a brassie for his next shot, and a fine wallop barely put him to the edge of the green. Mike played an iron and was short, with no trees between the two second shots, as trees were ten feet off the edge of the green. Hagen, away, played dead and chipped to within three feet of the hole to the right of the pin. A moment later a great shout went up from the gallery when Brady almost holed his approach.

Brady Enters Protest.

At the eleventh hole, when everything looked rosy for the Detroit golfer and his backers were beginning to feel as confident as Hagen himself that the title was sewed up, something happened that came as suddenly as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. Some one had discovered that Hagen had picked up a paper match holder more than a club's length away from his ball on the fairway, and had rushed to the committee with the news, claiming that he should be penalized two strokes. The news was broken to Hagen that he would be penalized with those two strokes just after Brady had sunk a twelve-foot putt for a three which put him a stroke nearer on the eleventh hole.

Never did the complexion of a golf rival change so completely, as instead of enjoying a four-point lead, Hagen was now only one stroke to the good, and upon the Boston pro complicated matters further for his rival by sinking another putt of fifty feet for another birdie three, squaring the match.

Some kind friend of Hagen's did some quick thinking at this point and called attention to the fact that Brady should have been penalized at the tenth when he picked up a stone six feet from his ball. The committee was puzzled for a few minutes, as there seemed to be too much indefinite information on hand to make a decision in either case, and the protest was not settled until the gallery had left the course, as protests had been withdrawn.

Brady Putting Wonderfully.

The golf battle was then resumed with Hagen two strokes to the good, but Brady was on a putting rampage, and gave his opponent a heartache at the long fourteenth, when he sank another putt of twenty-five feet for a birdie four. It looked as if Brady was slipping again on the short fifteenth, as he was in the rough after his drive, over into a trap on the second shot, but he niblicked out to within eight feet of the hole, and again sank his putt for a half.

Brady was fighting Hagen hard in a desperate struggle, although almost every golf writer in Boston is down on his heels, for he thinks he would catch the Detroit pro before the home hole was reached. Fighting out traps was a little too much for him, however, and when he got over the sixteenth at the sixteenth he had to be satisfied with a 5, while he watched Hayden gain another stroke by sinking a ten-foot putter, his first good putt of the round.

Excitement ran high at the seventeenth as there appeared to be trouble at hand for both players. Hagen played first and sliced the long grass. Then Brady was obliged by hooking over into the trees.

Brady Finds Hat a Hazard.

Brady, in trying to get out, played too far and went over the green, hitting a woman on the hat and dropping into the rough. Hagen had a hard time to locate his ball and when found it was hard to discover whether it was a golf ball or a walnut, so deeply was it buried. One of the committeemen brushed the dirt off the top and twisted it around to give Hagen a chance to identify it. Hagen then took out a heavy niblick and literally tore it out of the ground with a powerful wrist shot. It was a bit too strong, however, and found a resting place in the trap over the green. Brady, in the meantime, chipped up to within three feet of the pin, and sank his putt for a four, while Hagen could do no better than a five. Then followed the playing of the home hole preceded by a tremendous race of the gallery to get a position of advantage to watch the putting on the last green.

Starting out from the first tee, Brady's stock rose high when he got the first hole in four to Hagen's five. The Detroit expert was foxy and used an iron from the tee, but, cautious as he was, he sliced into the rough and then jumped the ball and stood up on the grassy bank a few feet beyond. He could not get close enough to make sure of his par four. Brady immediately proceeded to throw away this stroke and another one besides, when he hooked to the trees, and after getting out safely looked up and raised his mashie pitch to the difficult terraced green. Hagen had an easy four, while Mike took six.

Brady Captures the Fourth Round.

Hagen let his rival get this back at the fourth, where he found trouble with his tee shot and again with iron, finally running over with his approach. It was a six here against a five, as Brady had also found a trap but got out nicely. The short sixth ruined Brady. Both pitched beautifully to the green with Hagen on the inside five feet from the cup.

Brady's efforts to get down a two, or even a three hole and then missed coming back, while his rival got a two. Hagen took three putts on the short eighth, giving Brady a chance to get half in four as he had failed to reach the green with his tee shot.

Brady played the ninth very badly. He got the trap to the left with his drive and failed to get up on the green, a high pitch on his second. Getting on in three, he managed to get a five, while Hagen got down a well played four, giving him a three stroke lead. Mike went in debt still further at the tenth, where he took three putts for a six, against a five for Hagen. Then followed the incident described above on the eleventh.

The cards

Hagen, out	5	4	4	6	5	2	4	4	4	—38
Brady, out	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	6	—41
Hagen, in	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	—39
Brady, in	6	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	—37

WORTHINGTON GETS MEDAL.

Leads Large Field in Qualifying Round on Shawnee Links.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., June 12.—Apparently fully recovered from an injury to his knee, sustained several months ago, Reginald S. Worthington, the Home Secretary, led a large field in the eighteen-hole qualifying round of the annual golf tournament for the Buckwood Trophy over the links of the Shawnee Country Club today. Going out in 38 and returning the same way, Worthington chalked up a 76, a stroke better than George Hoffner of Bala.

There were seventy starters, and the committee made provision for four sixteens. Others to get in the main division included Edward Styles, the Old York Road golfer, and James C. Parrish, Jr., of the National Links. They had 81 and 83, respectively.

Alec Coles of Shawnee, winner of the tournament two years ago, qualified with 83, while Courtland Van Clief of Richmond County had 87 and Pierre A. Proal of Deal had 89. First and second match rounds will be in order today.

The scores in the first sixteen were as follows:

	Out.	In.	Tot.
R. S. Worthington, Shawnee	38	38	76
Georges Hoffner, Bala	40	41	81
Ed. Styles, Old York Road	40	41	81
J. D. Parrish, Jr., National	45	38	83
Pat Grant, Phila. Cricket Club	43	40	83
Sidney F. Sharwood, Merion	42	42	84
L. P. Wood, C. C. of Buffalo	44	42	86
Alec. Coles, Shawnee	43	43	86
T. H. Hyde, C. C. of Buffalo	41	45	86
A. Van Clief, Richmond Co.	42	45	87
W. H. Gardner, C. C. of Buffalo	43	45	88
G. P. McGinley, Merchantville	45	43	88
F. J. Belas o, Havana	44	44	88
James Gay, Jr., Phila. Cricket	42	46	88
Pierre A. Proal, Deal	45	44	89
F. W. Harper, Trenton	41	48	89

WILL BOX FOR SOLDIERS.

Flying Squadron of Ring Experts to Visit Camps.

Under the direction of Michael S. Hogan, supervisor of war activities, the Knights of Columbus have organized a flying squadron of boxers to entertain the men in the camps in this and other cities. The supervisor and Jimmy Twyford, secretary in charge of this branch of the welfare work, are now working out an itinerary that will take in six nights a week.

The journeys to and from the camps, when possible, will be made in the Knights of Columbus "Great White Fleet." The first show is to take place tonight at Otisville, N. Y., where the boxers will appear before 1,000 wounded men. Wards Island, Camps Upton and Mills, as well as the various base hospitals, are to be visited at least once a week.

Among the boxers who have enrolled in the squadron are Silas Green, Jack McAuliffe, Benny Leonard, Jack Britton, Jim Montgomery, Tommy Shea, Eddie Fitzsimmons, Patsy Finnegan, Danny Powers, Joe Dillon, and Bob O'Neil. Another added attraction there will be wrestling by Young Mundy, Pete Wiley, Young Muldoon, and Pete Goat.

COMMISSION FAILS TO ACT.

Baseball Tribunal Puts Off Decision on World's Series Money.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—After a brief session today the National Baseball commission adjourned without making any announcement relative to the division of money of the world's championship baseball series next Fall. It was the shortest meeting held in many years by the commission and at its conclusion members said that announcement of the decision probably would not be made for several days.

The question considered by the supreme court of baseball was whether the old rule, dividing a share of the world's series money between clubs finishing third and fourth in both major leagues, should be continued, or whether only the clubs finishing second should be allowed a share of the receipts. Several of the clubs are known to favor a revision of the rule, while other oppose any change.

John Heydler, President of the National League, and B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, who, with August Herrmann, are members of the commission, left the city tonight, Heydler going to St. Louis and Johnson to Chicago.

WEATHER YALE NINE'S JINX.

Undergraduates Hopeful of Good Ending in Title Series.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 12. Yale undergraduates have by no means given up hope that the nine will make a good ending after a bad beginning. The Yale News says editorially:

"The nine cannot be dismissed by undergraduate Yale until one point is clearly understood: The season is not over yet. The team has not been a failure, and won't be unless it falls down in the next three games. Too many self-commissioned coroners have phrased this: 'until it falls down in the big games.' No Yale team has quit on the field yet, least of all the one that put up so stern a fight against Princeton in the first game.

"A jinx is all that ails our team. That is no alibi; it is the gospel truth. Every one knows championship material is there. Week after week of rain has crushed team spirit and sapped morale—to the ruination of box scores. The team can hit, but it has not hit with men on bases. At no time during the year has the traditional 'horseshoe' been in evidence. This week a change of luck is in order. The team will go to Princeton Saturday and meet Harvard here and in Cambridge on Tuesday and Wednesday, confident that, whatever the outcome, graduates and undergraduates believe in it.

"The résumé of the season to date is put thus:

"The baseball team this year has not lived up to expectations. It can be justly said that the unprecedented bad weather this Spring has had a great deal to do with this. Of the games on the schedule nine have been canceled and two have been played in the rain. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the team has not had a chance to develop properly. A team which has not had the experience of playing a considerable number of games cannot be expected to do its best when it is put to the test.

"Another difficult situation has had to be faced. There were many men of very nearly equal ability on the squad and it has been no easy matter for Coach Lauder to choose his final combination. In former years there have been men whose playing made them stand out prominently and it was a comparatively simple matter to pick a team. This year one man was almost as good as another. Many different combinations have been tried and every man has had a chance, but there were few whose ability made them sure choices. As a result there have been many changes and the team has not had the advantages of having the same men constantly playing together as a unit.

"The team started out well, winning the first three games, from Springfield, Fordham, and Johns Hopkins, and putting up a splendid exhibition against the New York Giants, although defeated, 4 to 3. Games with West Virginia, Virginia, Holy Cross, Williams, Cornell and two with Pennsylvania have been canceled on account of rain.

"The university lost both games to the strong Brown team by the scores of 2 to 1 and 5 to 1. The second Fordham game was one of the most exciting that have taken place in some time. The game went thirteen innings. Fordham finally winning, 4 to 2.

"The first game of the championship series with Princeton, played last Saturday, showed the team in excellent form, and no runs were scored by either side until the eleventh inning, when Princeton won the game with one run.

"The team is now approaching a series of championship games. While the season thus far cannot be called successful, there is every reason to expect that the university will give a good account of itself in these games. The team has showed that it has ability, particularly in fielding and pitching, and a championship baseball team is by no means too much to be hoped for."

MISS HOLLINS WINS WAY TO GOLF FINAL

Westbrook Girl to Play Mrs. Gavin for Metropolitan Crown on Links.

Matron and maid came through to the final round of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association championship tournament at the Arcola Country Club yesterday, Mrs. W. A. Gavin of South Shore and Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook winning by comfortable margins. They will meet for the title today at eighteen holes. Two years ago in this event, which Mrs. Gavin won, she defeated Miss Hollins in the final round.

If these two women display the same brand of golf when they meet again as they did yesterday, the tussle will be worth going a long way to see. Unquestionably Mrs. Gavin showed to better advantage, the Englishwoman setting such a pace against Mrs. A. S. Rossin of the Century Country Club that only forty-two strokes were required for the outward half.

Mrs. Rossin had hung on well enough for six holes, the match being all even there, but then her opponent, settling into one of her rare playing veins as gracefully as a swan takes to water, carved out seven consecutive holes in par figures, winning them all and the match, 7 and 5. Had it not been for three putts on two greens and a fairly short one on another, Mrs. Gavin might just as well have been out in 39. Such was the kind of golf Mrs. Rossin found herself opposed to.

On the other hand Miss Hollins made many a slip with her irons playing against Mrs. G. M. Heckscher of Piping Rock, though as the match progressed her game steadied down to something resembling old times.

After 6s at the first two holes, losing one and halving the other, Miss Hollins lost the next, becoming 2 down. She was lucky to win the fourth in 6, her opponent missing a two-foot putt. Miss Hollins squared the match with a 4 at the sixth and then took command by winning three in a row in 4, 6, 3.

That placed the Westbrook player 3 up at the turn. She went out in 45, to 48 for Mrs. Heckscher. The last named thought she had the tenth hole as good as won after her rival drove to a trap, but a fine recovery enabled Miss Hollins to get a half in 4. The hole is 405 yards long.

It was Mrs. Heckscher's turn to bring off a recovery, which she did at the short eleventh, holing in 3 after being in a bunker on her tee shot. After winning the twelfth hole in 4, Miss Hollins halved the next three, which left her a winner, 4 up and 3 to play.

From a standpoint of closeness the match in the upper semi-final bracket of the second sixteen between Mrs. F. B. Ryan of Baltusrol and Miss Kate Bowman, the Union County girl, who is new at the tournament game, was easily the feature. At no time during the match were the contestants more than a hole apart. Mrs. Ryan was 1 up at one point, only to have her opponent square accounts with the aid of a stymie. That was the only real luck, however, which Miss Bowman had on the green, for her short game is deadly. After being all square at the home hole, they halved the nineteenth in 6, and then Mrs. Ryan won the next, laying up a chip shot stone dead for a 5. She will meet Mrs. William Chilvers of Dunwoodie in the final today.

The summary:

Championship Division.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, defeated Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore, defeated Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 7 up and 5 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Baltusrol, defeated Miss Kate Bowman, Union County, 1 up. (20 holes.) Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, defeated Miss S. G. Mott, Piping Rock, 3 up and 1 to play.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. G. D. Tuschen, Spring Lake, defeated Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Forest Hill, 6 up and 4 to play; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Miss Sylvia Leighton, Hackensack, 7 up and 5 to play.

Fourth Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. T. C. Schuyler Arcola, defeated Mrs. W. S. Case, Glen Ridge, 6 up and 5 to play; Mrs. F. S. Knapp, Westbrook, defeated Mrs. Albert Taylor, Marine and Field, 2 up and 1 to play.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-old maidens, five furlongs: Buster R., 110 pounds; Anzac, 112; Easter Glow, 103; Sweet Apple, 103; Lyra, 109; *Merry Singer, 98; Say Which, 103; *Toucanet, 100; Sands Mac, 106; King Albert, 112; C. S. Jamieson, 112; Pawnee 2d, 103; Lady Brighton, 112; Light o' Love, 105; Lover's Lane 2d, 111; Who Cares, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Condition, for three-year-olds, one mile and seventy yards: Eouisan, 106 pounds; Mormon Elder 106; Over There, 120; King Plaudit, 126; Day dog, 106; Pastoral Swain, 106; Ceramic, 108; Questionnaire, 106; Marchesa, 2d, 97; Bluegrass, 106; Crystal Ford, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards: Lucius, 118 pounds; Flureen, 93; Tarascon, 104; Half and Half, 110; Zinna, 107; Ivry, 98; The Pin, 112; Hong Kong, 98; Saddle Rock, 98; Teddy Rousseau, 104; Glenn, 98; Cain Spring, 98; King John, 110; Sylvano, 100; Alora, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, five and a half furlongs: Motor Cop, 140 pounds; Lion d'Or, 110; Lanius, 132; George Starr, 124; My Friend, 107; Alphee, 107; Peter Piper, 123; Startling, 118; Bill McCloy, 104; Jack Johnson, 110; Out the Way, 124; Ina Frese, 120.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming, for four-year-olds and upward, one mile and a sixteenth, Hubbub, 121 pounds; Miss Bryn, 102; S. K. Beal, 114; Paddy Whack, 113; *Frederick the Great, 106; Bolster, 110; *Peasant, 94; *Queen of the Sea, 98; Orderly, 110; Sasin, 113; Tie Pin, 105; *Sir William Johnson, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; five furlongs: Oceanna, 107; Retrieve, 107; Just Fancy, 110; Lovely, 107; Incinerator, 110; Beck and Call, 110; Betty J., 110; Feather, 107; Gloria France, 118.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear, track fast.

MISS CASSEL IS WINNER.

Reaches Semi-Final in Women's Tennis Tourney.

Miss Natalie Browning, Miss Clare Cassel, and Miss Helene Pollak joined Miss Florence Ballin in the semi-final brackets of the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Ardsley Club yesterday, all three winning their places in straight sets. Two of these results, however, had a distinct element of surprise, the defeat of Mrs. Edward Raymond by Miss Browning being virtually an upset, while Miss Gertrude Della Torre was considered surely good for more than two games against Miss Pollak, although the latter has been going at top speed in this tournament. Her backcourt driving game was superior to anything that her rival could produce, and the match was quickly over.

Miss Browning's steadiness and court craft caused the downfall of Mrs. Raymond, although the loser brought all her experience into play to avert defeat in the second set, which ran to 6—4, after the first had gone in surprisingly one-sided fashion at 6—1. Miss Cassel's elimination of Miss Edith Handy was accomplished in impressive style, the set scores being 6—1 and 6—4.

In the women's doubles event Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver received their strongest opposition thus far from Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, who held them to two close sets of 6—4 and 9—7. While the national champion dominated the match with the power of her strokes, as usual, the surprisingly strong play of Miss Della Torre was the real feature of the encounter, and her brilliant work was largely responsible for the closeness of the score.

The summaries:

ARDSLEY CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TOURNAMENT.

Singles.—Fourth Round—Miss Natalie Browning defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond, 6—1; 6—4; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—1, 6—1.

Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. Frank Bishop and Mrs. Butler, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Farlee defeated Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Marion Chapman, 6—3, 8—6; Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. De Forest Candee defeated Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. O. G. Wagner, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Della Torre, 6—4, 9—7.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. L. G. Morris and Alex. Iler defeated Miss Margaret Taylor and Mrs. Simms, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. S. H Waring and Fred Letson defeated Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Wagner, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1; Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Leon Croley defeated Miss Edith Handy and L. G. Morris, 3—6, 8—3, 6—3; Miss Natalie Browning and A. E. Thurber defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood and Captain Johnson, 6—2, 4—2, (default;) Mrs. Albert Humphries and Murray Vernon defeated Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Briggs, 5—6, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Winn and Mr. Stewart defeated Miss Bessie Holden and H. R. Hathaway, 6—3, 9—7; Mr. and Mrs. Haines defeated Miss Whitely and Mr. Miller, 4—6, 8—8, 6—3; Mrs. Weaver and J. S. Campbell defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and J. S. O'Boyle, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourne and T. Le Gros, 6—2, 5—6, 6—2.

Third Round—Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy defeated H. B. O'Boyle and Miss Mulqueen, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

GEIBEL CAPTURES TITLE.

N. Y. A. C. Swimmer First in Backstroke Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Invading this city for the second time within a month it remained for metropolitan natators to again capture the leading events of the championship aquatic carnival held tonight at the Germantown Cricket Club. The visitors won all three places in the most important events of the meet—men's junior national 100-yard backstroke swim.

Henry Geibel, bearing the insignia of the New York Atletic Club, won the championship by inches alone from a brother teammate, Leo Geibel. Norman Buck, another natator wearing the colors of the New York Athletic Club, was third with the Quakers' only competitor, Donald Douglass of the Meadowbrook Club, taking fourth place. The time was 1 minute, 12 3-5 seconds.

ATHLETIC TAX AT CORNELL.

Pros and Cons of Blanket Sum from Each Student Debated.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 12.—There is much sentiment at Cornell supporting the plan of Dr. Sharpe for a blanket athletic tax, payment of which would entitle the undergraduates to admission to all athletic contests. The Cornell Sun says editorially:

"The advice given by Dr. Sharpe in regard to the handling of athletic finances in the years to come merits the careful consideration of every Cornellian and friend of Cornell who is interested in her athletics. Briefly, Dr. Sharpe proposes a blanket athletic tax, to be collected with the university tuition, and every undergraduate, by virtue of paying his tuition, would gain an admittance ticket to every athletic contest at Cornell.

"Penn has put through this measure and is collecting $10 from every registrant, and the plan is being considered in a number of other schools. There is no question that the money secured in this way brings a number of advantages both to the athletic association and the undergraduate.

"In the first place the collection of $10 from every Cornell student would place the athletic association on the high road to financial soundness. It would make possible in Ithaca many high-class contests that are now played out of town because large sums must be realized to support sports. It would eliminate the necessity of traveling to Philadelphia every Thanksgiving in order to see the 'Varsity meet Penn in their annual game. Several dual meets for the track team would be possible."

ROSENBAUM GIVES HUNTER A TUSSLE

Carries Him to Three Sets in Met. Title Tennis Play—Throckmorton Wins Easily.

Three semi-finalists, Francis T. Hunter, Harold Throckmorton, and S. Howard Voshell, emerged from the big entry list of the Metropolitan-Bronx County championship at the New York Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, and the meeting of Elliott H. Binzen and Herbert H. Manchester today will determine the occupant of the remaining bracket.

The best singles match of the day proved to be the three-set battle between Hunter and Dr. Rosenbaum, all the sets going by 6—3 scores, after tremendous sessions of hard hitting. Rosenbaum looked like a winner at the start, baffling the Navy man with his accurate driving and good net play. But Hunter hung on grimly, and eventually forced his opponent into errors, in addition to making more and more consistent use of his famous forehand wallop. It was a hard fight all the way.

Young Fred Anderson also ran Voshell close to the limit of his endurance, coming back hard after throwing away the opener at 6—1 and pulling out again and again with the match point staring him in the face. He finally dropped the second set at 10—8, losing several crucial rallies through overanxiety in making what should have been sure volleys. Throckmorton's elimination of Fixman was accomplished far more easily, the New Jersey champion being in top form, and allowing the loser only two games in each set.

Yesterday's doubles play was featured by the appearance of two pairs of champions on the courts, Alrick Man, Jr., and Cedric Major holding the Manhattan title, with Dr. Rosenbaum and Fred C. Bagga claiming the Metropolitan honors. Man and Major had a narrow escape in their first match, Leon Croley and Alex. Iler winning the first set, 6—4, and running into a lead of 3—1 on the second before the defenders were well started. Aided by a wild streak on the part of Iler, however, the Yale-Cornell team succeeded in pulling itself together, and after saving the second set at 6—4 quickly ran out the rubber at 6—2. Rosenbaum and Bagga had an easier début, defeating Brinckerhoff and Raymond in straight sets.

The return of Vincent Richards to tournament tennis also added interest to the doubles event. He appeared in partnership with Allen Behr, and came through the first round only after a most strenuous battle with Edward Oelsner and A. Oakley of Montclair. The Jerseymen romped through the opening set at a 6—2 gait, Richards having some difficulty in speeding up his ground strokes, although his volleying was as effective as ever, while Behr was inclined to lob short and set up too many easy chances for his opponents. But the Yonkers team braced in the second session and, after squaring the match at 6—3, began the real fight for a decision. Oelsner and Oakley refused to admit defeat, and the games seesawed up to ten-all before the winners finally broke through for a 12-10 victory.

The summaries:

METROPOLITAN-BRONX COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.—Fifth Round—Francis T. Hunter defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2; S. Howard Voshell defeated Fred Anderson, Jr., 6—1, 10—8; Harold Throckmorton defeated Edward Fixman, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles.—First Round—Alrick Man, Jr., and Cedric Major won from H. B. O'Boyle and Duke Thomas by default; Leon Croley and Alex Iler won from Johns and Kelleher by default; Vincent Richards and Allen Behr defeated Edward Oelsner and A. Oakley, 2—6, 6—3, 12—10; Dr. B. F. Drake and P. L. Kynaston won from Cook and Stanwix by default.

Second Round—Man and Major defeated Croley and Iler, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; R. J. Gatcomb and E. W. Davenport defeated G. Greenbeck and E. Fixman, 6—1, 7—5; H. W. Forster and A. Von Bernuth defeated Drake and Kynaston, 6—2, 6—3; Dr. William Rosenbaum and Frederick C. Bagga defeated Brinckerhoff and Raymond, 6—1, 6—4.

Myers to Lead Dartmouth Team.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., June 12.—Edwin E. Myers, '20, of Hinsdale, Ill., was today elected Captain of the Dartmouth 'Varsity track team by vote of the letter men. He has been a consistent winner in the pole vault and holds the college indoor record, set last year at 12 feet 6¾ inches. He took first in this event at the recent intercollegiate meet in Boston.

BIG CROWD WATCHES WILLARD AT WORK

Champion Gets New Sparring Partner Who Fights Like Dempsey.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 12.—Working under the burning rays of a Summer sun that seemed to affect everybody except the champion himself, Jess Willard boxed six rounds today after reeling off five miles on the road early in the morning. The champion went through his exhibition before a crowd that packed the tented walls of the Maumee Bay camp. There were nearly as many women in the crowd as men.

Willard stepped three full three-minute sessions with Jack Hempel and then Walter Monahan donned the gloves for a similar length of time. Half a dozen times the champion dropped his hands to his sides and permitted his sparring partners to hit him when and where they pleased. The champion appeared to be a better judge of distance today than he has been in any previous workouts and used a left jab with telling effect. Monahan's nose was bleeding as a result of coming into frequent contact with the champion's left.

Ray Archer, Willard's business representative, announced tonight that a heavyweight named Ketchel would report in camp tomorrow to relieve Hempel and Monahan. Archer said Ketchel, a product of the navy, is a 192-pounder with an offense similar to that of the challenger's. He crouches and rips his way into close quarters, as Dempsey does, and is expected to be a valuable aid in conditioning the champion. Ketchel, according to Archer, is a free and hard hitter and capable of assimilating considerable punishment. Soldier Stanton, who was all but knocked out twice by Willard, was dismissed from the training retinue today, after he had scratched the champion's back until the blood flowed while wrestling yesterday.

Dempsey, whose damaged eye is healing nicely, will not be permitted to do any boxing until Sunday, Manager Jack Kearns announced. The challenger went through his usual exercises before a big crowd this afternoon.

There were no new developments in the referee situation except that it is considered certain that Ollie Pecord, the official referee of the Toledo A. C., will officiate in some capacity, either as alternative referee or one of the judges of the contest if the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control decides to appoint two judges in addition to the referee.

William H. Rocap has eliminated himself from consideration as referee for the Willard-Dempsey fight. In a letter to Major A. J. Drexel Biddle, who had named Mr. Rocap as the third man in the ring, the latter said his duties to his newspaper would prevent him from serving in an official capacity at Toledo.

LADS IN MEET TOMORROW.

P. S. A. L. Title Games to be Held at Brooklyn Athletic Field.

Brooklyn Athletic Field will be the scene tomorrow of the sixteenth annual elementary school track and field championship meet, which will be conducted under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. A total entry of 2,300 youngsters has been received for the games and the indications are that a large crowd will witness the lads in their clashes for P. S. A. L. medals.

The program consists of eighteen events divided into weight classes so as to equalize the competition. The program will decide the individual and team championship titles of the city. Great rivalry exists among the larger schools for the school championship and exciting tilts are always being fought by these embryo champions, in all the events.

UNITED HUNTS SPRING MEETING

Belmont Park Terminal, Queens

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 14

First Race at 2:30 P. M.

Steeplechases and Flat Races

Special Trains leave Penna. Station, N. Y., 12:30 and 1:35 P. M. Also Trains from Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:26 and 1:28 P. M.

Turkish Cigarettes AT THEIR BEST



Melachrino No. 9 The largest selling 20c Turkish Cigarette throughout the world. Sized for extreme mildness.



Pall Mall You will always find Pall Mall "where particular people congregate." They possess an originality that is brought about by skillfully combining choice Turkish tobaccos 25c



Philip Morris Bond Street Cigarettes. The English idea of the finest Turkish tobacco. Among men who demand the best, there is a great "Call for Philip Morris" 25c

CIGARS UNITED

THE best smoke in the world is a fresh Turkish cigarette. The best place to buy them is at the United Cigar Stores. We have arranged for daily shipments of Turkish cigarettes direct from the makers—thus assuring the original delicacy and aroma of the goods when they reach the customer.

Now, the makers are once again receiving the rare and mellow "old crop" tobaccos that War restrictions held in the Orient.

Such tobaccos, skillfully selected and blended, make a cigarette which, if smoked when fresh, is absolutely unequalled in richness and mellow satisfaction.

Go to United for these fresh, prime and delightful cigarettes.
Turkish cigarettes at their best.

"Thank You!"



Naturals Schinasi Brothers famous brand. A full-bodied cigarette of distinctive character. The original 20c Turkish brand.



Egyptienne Straights Really excellent Turkish cigarettes of a quality unequalled at the price. "Absolutely pure." . 15c



Egyptian Prettiest—Price need not be your excuse for smoking domestic brands, when you can buy this real Turkish cigarette for the same or even less money. Package of 10 . 12c 20 . 23c

UNITED CIGAR STORES

AGAIN A WINNER



Walter Hagen, of the Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Michigan, won the National Open Golf Championship of the United States yesterday, at the Brae Burn Country Club, with a

SPALDING "50" GOLF BALL

In the great Victory open tournament, held recently at Walton Heath, England, in which all the leading professionals of Great Britain took part, Jimmie Braid won the event with a Spalding "50," driving over 300 yards on the last hole.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
126 NASSAU STREET 523 FIFTH AVENUE

REWARD FIREMEN FOR DEEDS OF VALOR

Men Who Risked Their Lives in 1918 Receive Medals From the Mayor.

HE PRAISES THEIR WORK

Announces That Two-Platoon System Will Go Into Effect on June 15 in Some Firehouses.

The fire heroes of the city received their annual medals at the hands of the Mayor at the City Hall yesterday. The medals were for meritorious acts performed during 1918 and were awarded by a Board of Merit, of which Deputy Fire Commissioner Charles W. Culkins is Chairman, and Chief John Kenlon and the Assistant Chief and Deputy Chiefs of the department are members.

Accompanied by the Fire Department Band, the holders of medals awarded in past years, and a delegation of firemen, the men to receive this year's honors were drawn up before the steps of the City Hall at 11 o'clock and were introduced to the Mayor by Fire Commissioner Thomas J. Drennan. The park was crowded with people, who cheered when the Mayor congratulated the men and pinned the medals on their coats. Those awarded medals and the acts they performed were:

The James Gordon Bennett medal and a department medal, to Lieutenant Francis Blessing, Rescue Company 1, in connection with his effort to save life and property in a fire in Submarine O-5 at Pier 12, Brooklyn, on Oct. 5, 1918.

The Hugh Bonner medal and department medal to Lieutenant John A. Coffey, Engine Company 33, for courageous action in saving life at a fire at 65 East Fourth Street, Manhattan, on March 8, 1918.

The Emily Trevors-Mary B. Warren medal and department medal, to Fireman Michael J. Lawlor of Hook and Ladder Company 21 for heroic work in saving life at a fire at 239 West Thirty-eighth Street on March 29, 1918.

The Thomas A. Kenny Medal and Department Medal to Lieutenant Benjamin Parker of Rescue Company No. 1 for his efficient work in supervising and effecting the rescue of members of the department at a fire at 343 West Thirty-sixth Street on Jan 16, 1918. This medal, which was awarded for the first time this year, was donated by William F. Kenny in memory of his father, Battalion Chief Thomas A. Kenny. It takes the place of the Strong Medal withdrawn by Mrs. Strong, widow of Mayor Strong.

The Henri W. Van Heukelom Medal and Department Medal to Captain Michael J. O'Donohue of Hook and Ladder Company 19 for his heroic action in saving life at a fire at 1 Peck Slip on Feb. 9, 1918.

The Brooklyn Citizen Medal and Department Medal to Captain Patrick Toman of Engine Company 261 for courageous work in connection with the saving of life and property at a fire on the steamship Huttonwood, Pier 31, foot of Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, on Aug. 6, 1918.

The William S. Hurlc Medal and Department Medal to Fireman Martin J. McNamara of Hook and Ladder Co. 101 for his brave act in rescuing a brother fireman at a fire at 301-303 Adams Street, Brooklyn, on Dec. 18, 1918.

Thomas E. Crimmins Memorial Medal and Department Medal to Fireman Christopher H. McGann of Engine Company 203 for the rescue of a brother fireman at the same fire.

Department Medals weer awarded to Captain Richard J. Collins of Hook and Ladder Company 109, Thomas Kilbride of Rescue Company 1, and John W. Donohue, also of Rescue Company 1. Both Captains took part in the effort to save Submarine O-5.

The Stephenson Medal was awarded to Captain Isaac Ludgate of Hook and Ladder Company 104 for maintaining the best disciplined and most highly efficient company in the department.

The college efficiency medals were awarded to officers and members of the first section of Hook and Ladder Company 21, while the Administration medal went to Honorary Battalion Chief Edward J. Kenny for equipping and maintaining an automobile with searchlights for the use and benefit of the department to promote its general efficiency during 1918.

In presenting the medals Mayor Hylan complimented the men and praised their bravery. He told the men that on June 15 the two platoon system would go into effect in a number of firehouses in the city.

"We have a few trouble makers in the Fire Department," the Mayor said. "In fact, they are found in every department. I would advise you men not to depend too much on the agitators, for at the City Hall the Mayor is in sympathy with you. You are entitled to the two platoon system, and you are not getting it as a favor, but because it rightfully belongs to you."

ARMOR EXPERT ARRIVES.

Director of Madrid Royal Armory to Study Metropolitan Exhibit.

Don Jose Florit, Director of the Royal Armory at Madrid, has just arrived in New York at the invitation of the Hispanic Society of New York, at the instance of its President, Archer Huntington, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art to study the collection of armor at the New York Museum and to help trace the history of some of the objects in this important collection. Señor Florit will hold several conferences at the Hispanic Society and the Museum of Art on the subject of the Royal Armory of Spain, which is said to be the most important museum of armory in the world. He will also speak on the Escorial, the great palace and monastery in which Philip II. lived during his last years. The part in which King Philip lived is to be restored to its original condition and Señor Florit has been commissioned by the King of Spain to do this work.

Señor Florit was given special permission by the King to visit this country in order to explain the details in these art matters to the experts in this country. He will later visit the most important art collections in the United States, visiting Washington, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

While in New York Señor Florit will be the guest at his home at Riverdale on the Hudson of Bashford Dean, Curator of Armor at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Pershing Delays Homecoming.

PARIS, June 12.—General Pershing, the American Commander in Chief, will remain in France until the middle of July. This was learned today in connection with reports from the United States that he would return there by July 4.

BEACH WALDERSEE AFTER HARD FIGHT

Struggle to Save the Damaged Transport Ends When Vessel Reaches Shoal Water.

FOG CAUSED CRASH IN NIGHT

Redondo, Bearing Scars from Accident, Arrives in Port Under Her Own Power.

After a hard struggle of nearly twelve hours to keep her from sinking before she reached shoal water, the transport Graf Waldersee, formerly a flagship of the Hamburg-American Line, which was rammed Wednesday night 38 miles off Sandy Hook by the steamer Redondo, was grounded on a sandbar four and a quarter nautical miles off Long Beach, L. I., at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Naval officials and representatives of wrecking companies who have examined the vessel said last night there was every reason to believe she would be saved, if fair weather prevails for two or three days. Three tugs are pumping water from her hold, and divers today will begin mending the huge hole in her side.

In the absence of Commander C. F. Kerrick, who, exhausted by his vigil while saving his ship, had gone to sleep, officers on the Graf Waldersee told how the accident occurred. They said that two hours before the accident the sea was enveloped in a heavy fog, so dense that it was impossible for the lookouts to see more than fifty feet ahead. The fog horn of the transport was blown at regular intervals, and the speed of the vessel cut down.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Wednesday night a lookout reported hearing a fog-horn about 700 yards off the port bow. The engine room at once was signalled to slow down the vessel's speed still more, and the course was changed to the starboard. Three minutes later, the officers said, the Redondo loomed into view, her lights visible as the fog seemingly lifted for the moment.

The steersmen of the Graf Waldersee tried to swerve the vessel, but were too late to prevent the collision. The Redondo struck the transport squarely amidship, in the wake of the coal bunkers and abreast of the engine room. The impact was so great that those asleep on both boats were sent flying from their bunks.

Captain Kerrick rushed to the bridge. His first command was the order, "Prepare to abandon ship," and the officers and men took their proper stations. Under his direction the crew dropped overboard a collision mat, a contrivance made of canvas to prevent water from rushing into the hold of a vessel, in the hope of checking the flow of water which rushed into the ship after the Redondo had backed away.

Life Rafts Thrown Over.

When it was apparent that this was insufficient to cope with the water, and that an explosion in the engine room might occur, he ordered the large life rafts thrown over and made fast to the vessel with ropes.

Twenty minutes after the accident had occurred, officers said, the Redondo reappeared and stood by until daylight to give assistance if the Graf Waldersee was abandoned. Meanwhile S O S calls had been answered by the Leviathan, the von Steuben, the St. Louis, and the Patricia. The Patricia appeared at 2 o'clock in the morning, and took off two-thirds of the crew and the nine passengers on the Graf Waldersee.

The transfer of the men and examination of the damage done took place in almost total darkness, as the transport's lighting system had been put out of commission.

Hawsers then were passed to the Patricia, which towed the transport to the position off Long Beach. The Patricia then resumed her voyage to France, taking along the passengers on the Graf Waldersee.

Opinions as to the responsibility for the collision differ. One officer on the Graf Waldersee said:

"If the boat which struck us had kept her course when we first saw her she would have cleared us without difficulty."

"There will be an inquiry, and it would not be fair to make our statements until the other vessel can give its reasons for changing the course," another officer said. "We followed exactly the course designated to be followed under similar circumstances."

Captain A. W. Street of the Redondo, which anchored off the Statue of Liberty at noon, with the effects of the collision plainly visible, said his boat was using her siren and fog whistles. He said that those of the other vessel could be heard, and that the fog was so dense that he barely had steerage way.

"Suddenly out of the fog we sighted a giant steamer dead ahead," he said, telling of the accident. "The Graf Waldersee sheered off to starboard. Otherwise there would have been a head-on collision. We buried our bow into her port side amidships about four feet.

"Instead of backing away, I ordered our bow kept in the hole of the Graf Waldersee. This gave the crew and passengers on her a chance to reach the lifeboats. An attempt was made, I understand, to patch up the hole from the inside. A heavy swell was running, and we finally were pulled away from her. Water began pouring into the hole, and the Waldersee began to list.

Redondo Stayed by Ship.

"The Redondo stood by, ready to offer any aid we could give. When the Patricia came up, she narrowly missed hitting us both, so dense was the fog. After making certain that the Patricia could take care of the Graf Waldersee, I decided to return to this port, as the Redondo was taking water in the forward hold."

When it became known that the Graf Waldersee had been beached thousands of spectators lined the shore and watched the tugs operating around the transport. Many rescued boxes of food which fell into the water while tugs were transferring provisions from the transport. One life-saver who salvaged several boxes of sausages sold them to a Long Beach butcher for $30.

The crew of the Yankee, which was rammed and sunk off Fire Island by the Argentina, a former Austrian liner, a few minutes after the Graf Waldersee was struck, was brought into port yesterday by the tug Margaret E. Sandford. The seamen had been rescued by the Argentina and taken to the Cardinal Lightship to await a boat from this port.

According to John Gargan, a member of the Yankee's crew, there were two distinct crashes. The Argentina first struck the Yankee diagonally, bow on, and then veered around and struck her again, this time punching a large hole in the port side. He said no warning whistles or signals were given by the Argentina, although the Yankee had been blowing her fog horn at regular intervals.

SHIPS HELD UP BY STRIKE.

Sailings of Atlantic Liners from Liverpool Canceled.

LONDON, June 11.—A strike of ship stewards at Liverpool is holding up transatlantic shipping from that port. All the Atlantic liners are affected, the sailings of the steamers Canada on Thursday and the Baltic and Belgic on Saturday having been canceled.

The steamer Scotian, with 1,700 Canadian troops on board, is held up by this strike.

PASSES RATE-FIXING BILL.

Senate Measure Restores Power to Interstate Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Without a record vote the Senate today passed the bill of Senator Cummins, Republican of Iowa, amending the railroad control act so as to restore the rate-making powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The measure now goes to the House.

By a viva voce vote an amendment by Senator McKellar of Tennessee to restore the powers of State commissions over intrastate rates was rejected. An amendment by Senator Trammell of Florida providing that no intrastate rates could be increased without thirty days' notice to shippers, was adopted.

As finally passed, the bill provides for prompt payment of claims.

The Senate also passed the House bill appropriating $750,000,000 for the deficiency in the Railroad Administration.

PLAN CRUISE FOR NAVY.

Atlantic and Pacific Fleet Sailors to Get War Work Reward.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—An extensive cruise of the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleet is planned for this Fall and Winter. Secretary Daniels said today the itinerary had not been completed, but that the fleet would visit several South American ports. No decision as to whether Europe will be included has been reached.

The cruise is planned, the Secretary said, as a reward for the men of the navy for their arduous services in the war. Shore leave will be given at every opportunity and everything possible will be made to make the trip a "playtime" for both officers and men. Recruits now coming into the navy, it was said, may arrange to participate.

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CONTINUATION SALE COMMENCING WITH LOT 281.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PHILIP MUNTER CO., Bankrupt.—Cheries Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, June 13, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 54 East 9th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cosmetics, face powder, rouge, accessories, essential other oils, quantity empty boxes, machinery, fixtures, the Receiver's Right, Title, and Interest in and to the following trade names, Gimonet de Paris, Charubin, Neva, Arc, Chara, Mervela; also formula for making rouge, face powder, creams, hair tonic, depilatory mascara, and eyebrow pencils.
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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted—Raritan 1273, all dark shades. Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Frost Glow, Lustralla, quantity, cash. 28 West 27th. Farragut 1787.

BROADCLOTH, SHAVERTONES, SERGES, TRICOTINES, etc. Wanted.—To buy $100,000. for cash. What have you to offer? Louis Hammer & Co., Madison Square 7746.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—American 112 or similar grades and colored, will pay cash. Rebecca Patterson 2 26.

BROADCLOTHS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—All shades; for cash. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Brown and taupe. Rosenbaum Bros., 45 West 27th.

CAMISOLES and Silk Underwear Wanted.—Send for best grades, cash. National Tel. Central 1098.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard, 22 to 25 inches. Madison Sq. 8272.

CHARMEUSE Wanted, 40 inch, good quality. H. D. Robbins Co., 150 Madison Ave.

CHILDREN'S SILK DRESSES Wanted—Prefer garments that can be tried on; will pay cash with samples after 12 M. Room 707, 440 4th Ave.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on high grade coats and suits. Call with samples, all sizes, at 32d 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on better grade coats and suits; cash or trade; 48 West 25th St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking for a line of misses' and small women's garments of the better grade; will place orders on sample; cash or trade. 30 W. 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on high grade coats and suits. Call with samples. Room 1208, 225 5th Ave.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Manufacturer open to buy ladies' coats of the better grade. 258 5th Ave., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on high priced coats and suits. 12 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will buy Fall samples, latter grade, morning. 31 Union floor, 145 West 30th.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on better grade coats. Call with samples, third floor, 127 West 26th.

COATS Wanted—Placing orders on ladies', misses' and small women's coats, in all sizes, between 2 to 20 and 11 to 20. Room 1208, 225 5th Ave.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade, full samples. 129 West 26th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at samples all week. 5th floor, 35 West 31st.

COATS, Suits Wanted—Jobber placing orders, better grade. 36 W. 25th, 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, 31 West 31st, 4th floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Serpentine and printed Pacific crepe; large assortment samples. 11th floor, 118 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Open to buy all fashionable goods; also seconds and especially gray goods. C 256 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber buying quality coats for cash. Call Madison Sq. 8272

Demands for Electric Power Increased

The enormous growth of American manufacturing and production has necessarily increased the demand for electric power. This comtant demand is the big factor of safety in the securities of large companies furnishing this essential need of industry.

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Conservative Investments for July Funds

We have issued a special letter explaining why experts are of the opinion that a large volume of securities should be absorbed within the July investment period. We also mention a number of conservative investments which, in our judgment, are to be purchased with entire confidence as to intrinsic security value, combined with every reasonable assurance of ultimate profit. Please ask for Special Letter No. 1237.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Are Irregular, with Dealings Less Active — High Record for Victory 3¾s.

Dealings in stocks comprised the smallest total of transactions for a full business day in yesterday's session since May 22. While the million-share mark was exceeded by nearly 300,000 shares, the market was relatively quiet compared with recent days all the way along and there were periods which seemed almost stagnant. The course of quotations was quite in keeping with the volume of business. That is, as traders reflected through smaller buying their uncertainties over the early future of the market, prices fell into great irregularity, and this was the condition at the close. A number of specialties had net gains of 2 points or more, and a great many stocks displayed fractional recessions. There was little to differentiate in respect to firmness or heaviness between the various groups. Railroad stocks made no response to news that the $750,000,000 item in the General Deficiency bill had been passed by the Senate, and it could hardly be said that steel stocks profited by a broadening impression that new buying of steel products was on the increase. Altogether the market showed more than for some time past the result of conflicting forces at work on the price list. The feature of the day in the bond market was the advance of Victory 3¾ per cent. notes to a new high point of 100.38. The corporation bond list was rather flat, a status which has prevailed for a week or more, and is not surprising in view of the various issues of new securities now making their appearance.

Again it seemed as though the money situation was a governing influence in the stock market. A rather curious "spread" appeared between loans on call money secured by mixed and all industrial collateral, for at the same time that the former was commanding no more than 6 per cent. the latter ruled between 7 and 9 per cent. It would be interesting to know the proportion of market loans which are based these days upon the two groups of collateral, and it is not altogether clear why the 6 per cent. rate has maintained for all loans while the major part of a day's borrowing and renewals have been completed. Ever since money began to bulge above the 6 per cent. level last week it has seemed as though only those borrowers whose requirements were filled late in the day have been forced to pay the suffer rates. The principal explanation which the Street finds is that the supply of funds is not sufficient to cover all demands, which in itself presupposes the possibility of a more marked shortage and is evidently having effect in making stock speculators act cautiously. Additional gold shipments were arranged for yesterday which brought the total for New York and Boston since export restrictions were removed to a total around $20,000,000. A product of the contemplated transfer of metal to Buenos Aires has been seen in the last day or two in an improvement of dollar exchange quotations at that centre to a level which comes close to parity.

French and Italian exchanges were somewhat more favorable to those countries. The Spanish rate, which lost part of its premium when gold exports became a possibility, moved against New York.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High	6	High	9
Low	6	Low	8½
Renewals	6	Renewals	8½
Last	6	Last	8½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 120 days.....4A@4¼%
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 90 to 120 days.....4½@4¾%
Not eligible, 90 to 120 days.....5%@5%

Commercial Paper.

90 to 90 days.....5¼
4 to 6 months.....5¼
Other Names
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.61¾	$4.61¼	$4.61¼	—.00¾
Cables	4.62½	4.62	4.62½	—.00¾
France—				
Demand	6.40	6.41	6.40	—.05
Cables	6.38	6.41	6.38	—.05

Closing Rates.

Nominal	—Yesterday's Close—	
Rates	Demand	Cables
Sterling	60 Days sight.	
4.86¾ London	$4.61¼	$4.62¼
5.18⅝ Paris	6.40	6.38
Switzerland	6.60	6.59
China—		
Hongkong	85.00	85.10
Shanghai	125.00	125.25
Peking	125.00	125.25
40.29 Holland	39.00	39.125
19.00 Norway	19.25	19.35
5.1813 Italy	5.01	5.00
22.14 India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
19.30 Spain	19.96	20.04
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.85	26.05
Christiania	25.20	25.50
Copenhagen	23.10	24.15
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.50	42.625
Rio	27.65	27.75
5.1813 Switzerland	5.20	5.27
51.40 Russia (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	11.25	11.50
500 rubles	11.20	11.50

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for dealings in which it is the exclusive authorized agency:

	Kroner Per Dollar.
Germany	15.55
Poland	14.25
Austria	24.00
Jugoslavia	25.00
Czechoslovakia	15.50
Finland	19.85
Rumania	29.35

*Marks per dollar. †Finmarks per dollar. ‡Lei to the dollar.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers'— 60 Days	90 Days	Commercial— 60 Days	90 Days
Nominal		$4.58¼	$4.56⅞

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $874,366,208; balances, $68,521,927. Sub-Treasury: debit balance, $2,801,586. Federal Reserve credit balance, $59,529,775.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par. Montreal, $28.4375 @ $28.4562.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 54⅜d; in New York, $1.12¼; Mexican dollars, 85½@86½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Revenue receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$6,568,143	$189,645,720
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	13,640,000	2,660,728,760
Miscellaneous	41,017,457	1,205,569,866
Miscellaneous rev.	7,002,800	596,981,070
Total receipts	$68,229,350	$4,652,925,157
Excess or ord. disb.	20,845,243	3,741,999,482
over receipts	131,109,457	10,394,376,575
Excess of total receipts over total bursements	579,929,211	311,121,687
Expenditures	219,338,808	14,427,341,733

General Motors Increases Stock.
Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the General Motors Company in this city today the capital stock was increased from $370,000,000 to $1,020,000,000. Of the new stock $20,000,000 is in preferred, $500,000,000 in debentures, and $500,000,000 in common.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,296,510	480,670	905,661
Year to date	122,722,319	66,569,924	91,960,192

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51⅝	53	200	Adams Express	52¾	52¾	52	52	+⅝
44	44½	6,000	Advance Rumely	44	46	43½	44	+⅞
74½	74¾	700	Advance-Rumely pf	73	75¾	74½	74½	—⅛
88½	89½	800	Ajax Rubber	90¾	90¾	89	89½	+1
3¾	3½	700	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾	...
2¾	2⅞	200	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
43½	44	3,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	+⅝
95	95½	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	96	96	96	96	...
109	110	1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	110	111¾	109¾	110	+1½
99¾	100	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100	100	100	100	+½
87	87¾	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	87¾	88½	87¾	87¾	+⅝
100	101	300	Am. Bosch Magneto	100	100	100	100	+½
56⅜	57	6,700	Am. Can	56⅜	58	56⅜	57	—⅛
106½	107	300	Am. Can pf	107¾	107¾	107	107	...
106¾	107	4,000	Am. Car & Fdry	106¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	—⅜
116⅜	117¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	...
60¾	61⅜	2,300	Am. Cotton Oil	61¼	62¼	60½	60½	—⅝
		500	Am. Druggists	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
34	34½	5,800	Am. H. & Leather	34½	35¾	34	34	...
123½	120	6,400	Am. H. & L. pf	126½	129¼	123½	125½	+1½
69½	70¾	2,200	Am. Ice	71	71	68¾	68¾	—2¾
74¼	75	200	Am. Ice pf	75¾	75¾	75½	75½	—¼
108¼	108½	10,000	Am. International	109	110¾	108¼	108¼	—¼
70¾	71	900	Am. Linseed	70¾	71¼	70¾	71	+¾
96½	97	200	Am. Linseed pf	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	+¼
83½	84	6,300	Am. Locomotive	83¾	85	82¾	84	+1¼
107½	109	100	Am. Locomotive pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+¼
83⅝	83⅝	12,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84	84¾	83¾	83¼	+⅜
106½	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106½	106¾	106½	106½	...
94	95	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1¾
123	126	300	Am. Snuff	124½	125	124	125	...
38⅜	38⅝	25,300	Am. Steel Fdries	38	39¼	38	38⅝	+¼
133	134	7,700	Am. Sugar Ref	135	135	132½	133⅝	—1
118	118¾	22,400	Am. Sumatra Tob.	119¼	120¾	118	118	—¾
106¼	106½	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	106¾	107	106¼	106¼	—¾
219	220	1,300	Am. Tobacco	220	221	220	220	+3¾
113	114	2,900	Am. Woolen	113¾	115¾	112½	113⅝	—1¾
47¼	47¾	1,100	Am. Writing P. pf	49¾	49¾	47½	47½	—1¾
23½	24	2,300	Am. Zinc, L. & S	24½	24½	23½	23½	—½
60	62	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	60½	60¾	60½	60¼	+⅜
73	73½	20,000	Anaconda Copper	73	74¾	73	73½	+¼
54	54½	400	Asso. Dry Goods	54½	54⅝	54½	54½	+⅛
90	92	100	Associated Oil	90¾	90½	90½	90½	—1¼
99¾	100	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	100	100	99	99½	—¾
87½	87⅝	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	87½	87¾	87½	87⅝	—⅜
99	11	100	At., Birm. & At	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
104	105	100	Atlantic Coast Line	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+⅛
177	180	4,700	At., Gulf & West I	178	181½	175	176	—2
71	73	400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72¾	72¾	72	72	—1½
102	102¾	45,400	Baldwin Loco	101	104⅝	100¾	102¾	+1½
51¼	51⅝	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	50⅞	52	50⅝	52	+1
136	138	1,500	Barrett Co	136⅜	138⅝	136¼	136⅝	—⅜
91	92	600	Bethlehem Steel	90	91½	90	91½	+1⅜
91⅞	92	64,400	Beth. Steel, class B	91	93	90⅜	92	+1⅜
111	114	1,000	Beth. Steel 8% pf	114	114	112	112	—2¾
22⅞	23	1,600	Booth Fisheries	23	23⅜	22¾	22¾	—⅛
30	30¼	9,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	30⅜	31⅜	29½	30	...
26¾	27	2,600	Do. cfs. of dep	26¾	27¾	26¾	27⅜	+1⅛
99½	101½	300	Brown Shoe pf	100	101	100	101	+1
		100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	—⅛
153	155	2,200	Burns Brothers	150	155½	150	154½	+4½
31½	33	2,000	Burroughs Add	31	34	31	32¾	+1⅝
134½	135¾	2,200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	134¼	135	134¼	135	+1½
29⅝	30	4,900	Butte & Superior	30¼	30½	29½	29⅝	+½
48¾	48⅝	2,700	Caddo Cent. O. & R	49	47⅝	48¼	48¼	+½
68½	69½	2,700	California Packing	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¼	+½
37⅜	37¾	4,300	California Petrol	38⅝	38⅝	37⅜	37½	+⅜
83	84	800	California Pet. pf	83¼	83¾	83¼	83⅜	+⅜
66	69	100	Calumet & Arizona	69	69	69	69	+1
161¾	162½	500	Canadian Pacific	162½	162½	161¾	162½	...
101	101	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
22¼	25	1,300	Central Foundry	22	26	22	26	+4½
50	51	6,000	Central Fdry. pf	46	52	46	50	+3
103½	102	17,800	Central Leather Co	103½	104½	101¼	101¾	—1¾
42¾	43¾	600	Certain-teed Prod	42¾	42¾	41⅝	41⅝	—1⅝
90	90	100	Cer.-teed P. 1st pf	90	90	90	90	...
50⅝	52	13,100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	50⅝	52	49¾	50¼	+⅜
203	204	800	Chandler Motor	203	207	204	204	+⅛
66	66¼	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	66¼	66¾	66	66¼	—¼
		200	Chicago Pneumon	98	98	98	98	—25
		400	Chi. Great Western	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
28⅝	29	300	Chi. Great West. pf	28⅝	28¾	28¼	28¼	...
44½	45	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45	45	44¾	44¾	—⅛
70¼	70¾	1,100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	70¼	70¾	69¾	70¼	+⅛
101⅝	101¾	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+⅝
28¼	28¾	900	Chi. Rock Isl. & P.	28¼	28¾	27⅞	28	—⅛
67½	68	900	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	67½	67¾	67¾	67½	—1⅜
26¾	27	12,400	Chile Copper	26¾	27¾	26¼	26¾	+⅛
46	46½	5,900	Chino Copper	45⅝	47	45⅝	46⅜	+⅛
51⅜	52	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L	51⅜	52	50⅜	50⅜	—⅝
86	87	900	Cluett, Peabody	86¾	87	86	86¾	—⅛
49½	49⅝	2,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	49½	50	48¾	49¼	—⅛
56	58	500	Col. & South. 1st pf	56	58	56	56	...
		2,800	Columbia Gas & El	55⅜	58	55⅜	55⅜	...
101¾	102½	8,700	Consolidated Gas	101	103⅜	101	101½	+⅜
105⅜	105⅝	1,200	Corn. Int. Trust Min	105⅜	106	104	104½	+⅛
98	98¼	4,200	Continental Can	98½	99⅜	97⅝	98	+⅛
73	75	300	Continental Insur	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	+2
66	66¾	6,100	Corn Products Ref	66	66¾	66	66¼	...
55	56	100	Crex Carpet	55	55	55	55	...
93⅝	95	15,000	Crucible Steel	93⅝	94¾	92¾	93	—⅛
35⅜	35⅞	5,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	35⅜	35⅞	34⅝	35¼	+⅛
84⅞	85	900	Cuba Cane S. pf	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85	—⅛
99¼	100	100	Deere & Co. pf	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¼	+⅛
9	10	4,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10	10	9½	9½	—⅛
117	122	10	Detroit Edison Co.	117	117	117	117	...
102	104	200	Detroit United Ry	102	104	102	104	+2
141	143	1,200	Dome Mines	141	144	141	143	+1¾
86¾	90	1,900	Elec Storage Bat	86¾	87½	86¾	87	+0¾
38	38¾	800	Elk Horn Coal	38	38¾	37⅝	37⅝	—⅝
32½	34½	2,900	Emer.-Brantham	32½	34⅝	32½	33½	+2¾
17⅝	18	2,000	Erie	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
29½	29½	500	Erie 1st pf	29½	29¾	29½	29½	—⅛
115	117	6,200	F'mous Play-Lasky	115	117¾	114½	115	+2½
17⅝	17⅞	100	Federal Min. & S.	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+2¼
43¾	44¼	400	Federal M. & S. pf	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	+¼
91	92	900	Fisher Body	92	93	88¾	88¾	—1¾
35¾	36¾	1,200	Gaston, W. & W.	35¾	36¾	34¾	34¾	—1¼
84⅞	87¼	18,700	General Cigar	84⅞	87¼	84⅛	84⅝	+¾
183	183½	300	General Electric	183	183½	182½	182½	—⅝
220½	220¾	9,700	General Motors	222	220¾	222	222	+⅛
93¾	94	600	General Motors pf	93¾	94	93¾	94	+⅛
80	80	5,500	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	80	80	78	79	+1
74⅝	74⅞	600	Gimbel Bros.	74⅝	74⅝	73½	73½	+1½
96½	97	1,400	Great Northern pf	96½	97	96¾	97	+⅛
47½	47⅝	5,100	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	47½	47⅝	46¾	46⅞	—⅛
44	45	2,500	Greene-Can. Cop.	44	45	44	44½	+1
67¼	67⅝	400	Gulf States Steel	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	+⅛
38½	39	100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor.pf	38½	39	38½	38½	—⅜
81	81½	200	Hartman Corp.	81½	81½	81	81	—2½
64	64⅝	8,500	Haskell & Barker	64	64⅝	61¾	62⅜	—1
59⅜	61	12,900	Inspiration Copper	59⅜	61	58⅝	60	...
77⅞	78	6,000	Interboro Consol.	77⅞	78	77⅞	77⅞	...
30	31¼	1,100	Interboro Con. pf	30	31¼	28½	28½	—1½
27⅜	28	2,800	Int. Agricultural	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	+1⅝
84⅞	86	1,900	Int. Agricultural pf	84⅞	86	84⅞	86	+2
144⅛	145	14,300	Int. Harvester new	144⅛	145⅞	143⅝	145⅞	+1⅝
53⅜	54	34,400	Int. Mer. Marine	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅝	...
118⅝	119¼	8,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	119¼	120⅝	118⅝	119¼	+⅝
28¾	28¾	28,300	Int. Nickel	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	—⅛
57⅛	57⅝	3,700	Int. Paper	57⅛	58⅜	57⅛	57⅜	+⅛
76	77	100	Int. Paper pf. stpd	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
40	40½	500	Jewel Tea	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	...
85	86	100	Jewel Tea pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	—2
23	23	300	Kansas City Southern	23	23	23	23	...
12¾	12¾	3,000	Kelly Springf. Tire	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾	—2
57	57	100	Kelsey Wheel	57	57	57	57	...
39½	41¾	34,900	Kennecott Copper	39½	41¾	39½	40⅝	+1⅝
104⅜	104⅞	6,600	Keystone Tire & R.	104⅜	104⅞	102⅞	103	—⅛
85¾	85¾	600	Lackawanna Steel	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	—⅛
68	68	100	Laclede Gas	68	68	68	68	...
23⅞	24	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	...
33	33½	1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	33	33½	32⅝	33¼	+⅛
54½	54¾	600	Lehigh Valley	54½	54¾	54¼	54⅝	+⅛
70	73⅝	1,100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	70	73⅝	70	72¾	+3½
195½	195½	600	Lorillard (P.) Co.	195½	195½	193	193	—1
63⅞	64	200	Mackay Cos. pf	63⅞	64	63⅞	64	+⅛
49⅝	50	1,800	Maxwell Motors	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+⅛
77⅝	77	800	Max Motors, 1st pf	77⅝	77⅞	77	77	+⅛
38⅜	39¼	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	38⅜	39¾	38⅜	39	+⅛
103⅜	104	800	May Dept. Stores	104	104¾	103¾	104¼	+⅛
185¼	186½	10,800	Mexican Petroleum	185¼	187	184	185¼	...
28	28	1,500	Miami Copper	28	28	28	28	—⅛
51	52	6,900	Midvale Steel	51	52	50⅜	50⅜	—⅝
18	19½	4,900	Minn. & St. L. new	19	19½	18¼	18¼	—⅛
		300	Mo., Kan. & Texas			9¾	9¾	+⅛
31⅝	31⅞	4,800	Missouri Pacific	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
55⅝	56	500	Missouri Pacific pf	55⅝	56	55⅜	55⅜	+⅛
51¾	52	1,100	Montana Power	51¾	52	50¾	51¾	+⅜
36¼	36⅜	3,100	Nat. Acme	36¼	36⅜	36	36⅜	+⅛
123⅝	123⅝	1,800	Nat. Biscuit	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	+2½
106	106	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	106	106	106	106	...
21	21¼	1,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	21	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
81⅞	82	3,200	Nat. Enam. & St.	81⅞	82	79	79¾	—1¾
82	82¼	600	Nat. Lead pf	82	82¼	81½	81½	—½
19⅝	19⅝	600	Nevada Con. Cop	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	...
80⅝	80⅝	1,600	N. Y. Central	80⅝	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝	...
31⅛	31¾	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	31⅛	31¾	31	31¼	+⅛
23	23	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	23	23	22½	22½	—⅛
109	109	200	Norfolk & Western	109	109	109	109	...
58	58⅝	200	North American	58	58⅝	58	58⅝	+2
97⅝	97⅝	1,300	Northern Pacific	97⅝	97⅝	96¾	96⅞	—⅝
89¾	90	2,000	Nova Scotia S. & C.	89¾	90	88	88	—⅝
57	58⅜	34,900	Ohio Cities Gas	57	58⅜	57	57⅝	+⅝
8½	8¾	3,000	Ontario Mining	8½	8¾	8½	8½	...
		6,400	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
58	60	400	Owens Bottle	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	—1⅜
39⅞	40	900	Pacific Mail	41⅜	41⅜	40⅜	40¾	+⅜
97½	98	6,100	Pan-Am. P. & T.	98⅜	99	97⅜	97⅜	—⅝
36	36⅞	600	Penn. Seab. Steel	36	37	36	36	...
46¼	46¾	1,300	Penn. R. R.	46¼	46¾	46	46¼	—⅛
54⅛	54⅝	2,600	People's Gas, Chi.	55	56¼	54½	54½	—⅝
25	25¾	26,000	Pere Marquette	26⅛	26¾	24⅝	25¼	—⅜
67	67¼	1,300	Pere Marq. prior pf	67	67¾	67	67	—⅛
47½	49	700	Pere Marquette pf	49	49	48	48	...
39¾	39⅝	700	Philadelphia Co.	39½	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜	—⅛
62¼	62¾	5,700	Pierce-Arrow	62½	63½	62	62⅝	+⅛
109⅝	109⅝	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	+⅛
24½	24⅝	13,300	Pierce Oil	24½	25⅜	24¼	24¼	—⅛
68½	68	400	P., C., C. & St. L.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+3½
62	63¼	3,900	Pittsburgh Coal	62	64	62	63	...
93	94	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93	93	93	93	...
41	41½	5,700	Pitts. & West Va.	42	42	40½	41½	—⅛
20½	20⅝	1,400	Pond Creek Coal	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅝
83⅜	84	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	84	84⅝	83	83½	—⅛
126	126	200	Pullman Co.	126	126¾	126	126¾	+¾
62⅜	62½	500	Punta Alegre Sugar	63½	63½	62⅜	62⅜	+1⅛
91	92	1,000	Railway Steel Sp.	91⅛	92	91	91½	—⅛
24⅝	24⅞	3,800	Ray Con. Copper	25	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
88⅞	89	7,000	Reading	89¼	89¾	88⅝	88⅝	—⅛
37	38½	200	Reading 2d pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+⅛
89	89½	2,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	89¾	90¼	89¼	89½	+⅝
104½	104⅝	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+⅝
52¾	53¾	400	Rep. Motor Truck	52	53	52	52⅝	—⅛
		2,800	Royal D., Am. shs.	116¾	116¾	114½	115¾	—⅝
114¾	114¾	24,600	Do., N. Y. shs.	116¾	116¾	114¾	114¾	—1⅝
20⅜	21	1,800	St. Louis-San Fran.	20⅜	21	20⅜	21	—

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ORGANIZE TO WORK COLOMBIAN MINES

South American Gold and Platinum Company Formed by Lewisohns.

FIELD AN ANCIENT ONE

Tract Taken Over Has Been Known to the Mining World Since 1737.

The South American Gold and Platinum Company has been formed by Adolph Lewisohn & Sons and Lewisohn Brothers to operate properties in the Republic of Colombia, South America. Some 10,000 acres of land, as well as fifty miles of river bottom and flats are held by the company, part of the holdings having been acquired from a British company which was already producing platinum and gold. The present company plans an intensive scheme of development, engineers having already blocked out large, productive fields. In addition to the Lewisohns, holders of stock in the new company are the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, of which the Right Hon. Lord Harris is Chairman, the Goldfields American Development Company, of which Lord Braybourne is Managing Director, and Johnson, Matthey & Co. of London.

The company has an authorized capital of 1,750,000 shares of a par value of $5, and with the exception of 300,000 shares of stock, all of which has been subscribed to at the underwriting price of $10 a share, the capital is not to be disposed of by holders for a period of three years. The officers of the company are: President—Adolph Lewisohn, First Vice President—Frederick Lewisohn, Second Vice President—Sam A. Lewisohn; Secretary—F. M. Loper, and Treasurer—E. H. Westlake. The Directors are Adolph Lewisohn, Sam A. Lewisohn, E. H. Westlake, James McDougall, P. H. Susmann, Walter Lewisohn, Frederick Lewisohn, J. Parke Channing, and A. F. Keene.

Operations conducted last year with only limited facilities for platinum and gold mining, resulted in an output of about $700,000 worth of the two metals. New machinery has already been ordered for the Colombian fields, and it is expected that the output of precious metal next year will be greatly in excess of that heretofore produced. The demand for platinum is said to be worldwide, due to the limited and decreasing output from the Russian mines, the life of which it is asserted cannot be maintained for a very great number of years. Furthermore, the uses for platinum have constantly increasing, and the South American Gold and Platinum Company expects to furnish a large part of the world's supply of the metal which is now valued at about $100 an ounce.

In a statement put out by the company it is asserted that the extent of the platinum resources of the [illegible] their properties are located [illegible] been known to the mining world [illegible] 1737, and that a considerable [illegible] of platinum has been produced [illegible] many years by native methods.

The stock of the new company will be traded in on the Curb Monday. Application will be made later to list it on the New York Stock Exchange.

ALLIED PACKERS' FINANCES.

Mathews-Blackwell, Ltd., of Toronto Joins Consolidation.

The Canadian company which was announced several days ago would join in the merger of packing companies under the name of The Allied Packers, Inc., it was stated Yesterday by President John A. Hawkinson of the consolidated companies was Mathews-Blackwell, Ltd., of Toronto, which has five plants in the Dominion. This concern, it was asserted, is the largest packing enterprise in Canada.

The first statement of the financial condition of The Allied Packers, Inc., was made yesterday. This shows a profit and loss surplus of $9,098,458. The cash on hand is placed at $8,853,765, with current assets totalling $15,234,671, and a current liabilities of $2,499,812. The net working capital on this basis of figuring is approximately $13,000,000. In the assets, brands and trademarks are valued at $2,000,000.

The merchandise inventories amount to $4,152,800, and notes and accounts receivable are set at $1,917,581. Among the investments are Parkerp, Webb & Co. $5,250,000; P. Schenk & Co., $3,625,000; Batholder & Snyder, $1,625,000, and the Mason Packing Company, $700,000. Among the liabilities are $1,650,500 6 per cent. 20-year bonds of Mathews-Blackwell, Ltd.

CHILE COPPER EARNINGS.

Annual Report Shows $3,440,229 Net Profits.

The annual report of the Chile Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows earnings, after all charges and taxes, of $3,440,229, or the equivalent of 90 cents a share on the 3,800,000 shares outstanding. This compares with a surplus of $2,598,412, or 68 cents a share earned in 1917. The operating revenue for last year of $20,931,071 is an increase of slightly more than $2,000,000 over the preceding year. The total income also showed an increase of $1,147,296 to $8,953,067.

The total amount of copper mined in 1918 was 102,130,658 pounds. Of this amount 84,985,000 pounds were sold at an average price of 24.713 cents a pound. The average cost of production was 17.855 cents a pound of copper sold. The balance sheet shows the company holds $2,000,000 in Liberty bonds. The property investment is valued at $120,892,861, or more than $5,000,000 above the 1917 figures. The surplus at the close of the year was $6,443,670.

Fisk Rubber Stock Offered.

An offering of $15,000,000, 7 per cent., cumulative first preferred stock of the Fisk Rubber Company is being made by William A. Read & Co., Parkinson & Burr, and Estabrook & Co. at par, to yield 7 per cent. The company has outstanding $6,344,700, 7 per cent. second preferred stock and $9,325,700, common stock. Beginning Jan. 1, 1921, 15 per cent. of the net earnings after the payment of taxes and dividends on the first preferred, is to be set aside for taking up the new issue at not more than $110 a share, until the entire amount has been retired.

New Members of Stock Exchange.

It was announced at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday that Alexander H. Brown has been reinstated to membership and that the following have been elected as members: Campbell Meeker, Ferdinand F. Jelke, Edward P. King, and Jack O. Straus. The following partnership transfers have also been announced: Alexander W. Thompson to Arthur G. Delany and Dudley Davis to Pierpont Davis.

Fisher Body Concern Earns Less.

The annual report of the Fisher Body Corporation for the year ended April 30, 1919, shows a surplus of $1,298,750 after charges, Federal taxes and preferred dividends, this being equivalent to $6.49 a share on the outstanding common stock. In the previous year the surplus was $2,528,177 or $12.64 a share on the same stock.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
21 railroads	86.53	86.00	86.12	— .38
25 industrials	106.06	106.50	107.10	+ .30
50 stocks	97.59	96.20	96.65	+ .11

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 11	97.06	96.61	96.54	— .44
June 10	98.40	96.07	96.98	—1.54
June 9	99.19	97.99	98.54	+ .04
June 7	98.89	98.11	98.58	+ .46
June 6	99.56	97.89	98.48	+ .11
June 5	98.81	97.18	98.37	+1.08

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

June,	—High.	—Low.	Last.
*1919	99.50 June 6	96.06 June 9	96.65
1918	74.27 June 27	68.74 June 1	72.47
1917	94.40 June 13	81.11 June 30	83.81
1916	99.60 June 19	93.50 June 30	96.06
1915	72.25 June 12	68.48 June 1	70.41

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.	—Low.	Last.
*1919	99.50 June 6	69.73 Jan. 21	96.65
*1918	74.22 May 10	64.12 Jan. 19	71.09
Full Years.			
1918	80.16 Nov. 18	64.12 Jan. 19	78.39
1917	90.40 Jan. 4	67.43 Dec. 20	85.83
1916	101.52 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	96.06
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	68.00 Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change	Day Month	Year.
40 issues	78.80	—.17 +.58	+1.00

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

June 11	78.56	—.01	June 3	78.97 —.08
June 10	78.60	—.16	June 2	79.05 +.08
June 9	78.60	—.10	May 31	Holiday
June 7	78.42	+.13	May 30	Holiday
June 6	78.83	—.14	May 29	78.90 +.17
June 5	78.96	+.64	May 28	78.82 —.02
June 4	78.02	—.07	May 27	78.84 +.12

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919	79.05 June 2	76.60 Mar. 31		78.39
†1918	77.87 May 24	76.77 Apr. 5		76.84
Full Years.				
1918	82.36 Nov. 18	76.05 Sep. 27		78.78
1917	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20		74.54
1916	93.18 Nov. 27	80.10 Apr. 29		88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BIG INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Metropolitan Five to Fifty Cent Stores Now a $20,000,000 Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 12.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Five to Fifty Cent Stores, Inc., was held here today at which the capitalization of the company was increased from $8,000,000 to $20,000,000. Two new stores have been opened at Akron, Ohio, and Sioux City, Iowa, and two more will be started at Niagara Falls and Terre Haute, Ind.

The company has purchased the George Craft & Co. chain of thirty stores in the Central States and part of today's increase in capital will be used for payment of this change.

The Metropolitan has increased its sales 68 per cent. during the five months of this year as compared with the corresponding five months in 1918. The total sales for 1919 on a basis of present progress will approximate $10,000,000, as compared with $6,000,000 in 1918.

Immediately after the stockholders' meeting the Directors met and declared the quarterly dividend of 7 per cent., payable on July 1.

Robinson Quits Land Bank.

Leonard G. Robinson has resigned as President and Director of the Federal Land Bank, of Springfield, Mass., to take up his active duties as President of the Cosmopolitan Bank of New York. He was one of the pioneers in the so-called rural credits movement, and was an aggressive advocate of the Federal Farm Loan Act. The Federal Land Bank of Springfield serves the New England States, New York and New Jersey.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 12.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62f. 20c. for cash. Exchange on London, 29f. 65c. Five per cent. rentes, 86f. 5c. The dollar ranged from 6f. 38½c. to 6f. 43½c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, June 12. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£281,000
Circulation decreased	186,000
Bullion decreased	94,425
Other securities decreased	995,000
Public deposits decreased	1,126,000
Other deposits increased	3,260,000
Notes reserve increased	197,000
Government securities increased	2,771,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.17 per cent., last week it was 14.24 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, June 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	262,821
Silver in hand increased	792,482
Notes in circulation increased	77,640,475
Treasury deposits decreased	12,880,199
Private deposits decreased	160,487,500
Bills discounted decreased	85,517,843
Advances increased	28,000,711

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	5	May 15, '20	99⅛	99⅜	6.72
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅛	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	3	Apr., 1921	98½	98¾	5.77
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	97⅜	98⅜	6.24
Gov. of N. Z.	5	July, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.40
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.06
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.56
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	58	61	
Do rubles	6½	Feb. 14, '28	114	118	
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	48	52	
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100¼	5.40
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	99⅞	5.06

Company Issues.

A. B. Mar.	6-7	Jan. 21-22	100½	101½	6.15
Am. Cot. Oil	7	Sept., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sept., 1919	99⅜	100	5.04
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101½	102½	5.67
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	100	100⅜	5.98
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.27
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅞	102¼	5.45
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102½	103	
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103⅜	103⅝	5.89
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅜	104⅛	
A. C. F. & I.	5	July, 1919	99⅝	99¾	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100	100⅛	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	100½	101¼	5.75
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101	101¾	6.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101½	102¼	6.15
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101	102½	6.70
Cal. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101	101⅝	5.70
Chi. R. & Q.	4	July 10, '21	98	98⅛	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1920	99½	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1921	99½	100⅛	5.99
C. R. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98⅝	99⅛	6.25
Colo. & So.	6	Aug., 1922	100⅜	100⅝	6.55
Col. Ar. Sal.	6	Jan., 1920	99¾	100⅛	5.40
Col. Au. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅝	100	5.77
Dahl. Ice.	7	July 15, '21	102⅝	103⅛	6....
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1929	99½	99⅝	5.50
Dom. Te. Co.	6	July, 1921	99⅝	100⅛	5.85
Erie	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	99⅛	6.00
Erie & Pitts.	7	Sep., 1921	99⅝	99⅞	6....
Fisher Body	6	Mar., 1920	100⅛	100⅜	6.15
Gen. Elec.	6	Feb., 1940	107	107½	5....
Gen. Motors	7	Jan., 1920	100⅛	100⅜	6.85
Gt. Nthn.	6	Dec., 1920	100	100⅛	5....
N. Y. Cent.	6	Sep., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	6....
Penn. Co.	6	June 2, '21	97½	97¾	6....
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	98⅛	98½	6.05
Pitts. & Cam.	7	Mar., 1920	100⅝	101¼	5....
Pitts. & Cam.	7	Mar., 1921	102¼	102⅝	5....
Pitts. & Cam.	7	Mar., 1922	102⅝	103¼	5....
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	97¼	97⅝	
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100⅜	101	
Schawig W.	6	Dec., 1919	107	107	
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¼	99⅝	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100⅜	101⅜	6.85
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15, '21	100⅜	100⅝	5.55
United Lt. & Rys.	6	May, 1920	97	99	8.10
U. S. Rubber	7	Apr., 1923	99	99	7.70
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	91½	92½	5.20
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19, '20	100⅜	100⅝	5.65

COTTON DOWN, THEN UP.

Weather Map and Trade Buying Chief Factors in Movements.

A poor start took yesterday's cotton market down 35 to 40 points in the early trading, mainly on the failure of the weather map to show the amount of moisture predicted on the preceding day and on some fairly extensive selling for Southern account. This movement attracted a good-sized following among local ring traders, who tried to beat the Southern sales and succeeded in building up a rather substantial short interest. The Liverpool market was strong, unexpectedly so, and after the ring had sold a good deal of cotton in the first hour this fact was used, along with others, to turn the market upward with a rush.

Reports reaching the Cotton Exchange about midday showed that some rains on Wednesday night had not been reported on the map, and the Weather Bureau got out a forecast indicating showers in many places last night. This, and the sudden advent of good trade buying, together with the nervousness of the local shorts, sent prices shooting, and before the rush was over the recovery had run to nearly 100 points from the early lows. In January the extreme recovery was 103 points.

Foreign demand was again a topic of conversation in trade circles, and it was reported that agents of many countries were negotiating. Export clearances were 19,235 bales for the day, making a total for the week to date of 113,556 bales, with one day missing. If the clearances today keep up the way they have been going all week, the total should be very satisfactory. Not only have the exports, in the aggregate, been good, but there has been a good distribution, with New Orleans, Galveston, Wilmington, and Norfolk, in addition to New York, participating. As nothing has been reported out of Savannah this week, it is not unlikely that today's reports will show something from this big port.

At the close of the market yesterday the advances on the recovery were well maintained, with the market closing up 28 points for July and advanced 44 to 60 for new crop months.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	30.90	31.68	30.80	31.43@31.45	31.13
Oct.	30.17	31.04	30.05	30.90@30.93	30.40
Dec.	29.88	30.70	29.70	30.39@30.43	30.12
Jan.	29.60	30.50	29.42	30.28@30.42	29.87
March	29.36	30.25	29.25	30.20@30.23	29.81

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 30 points to 32.95c for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.00c.; New Orleans, 31.88c.; Savannah, 31.75c.; Augusta, 31.37c; Houston, 32c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last. Wk.	Last Yr
Port receipts	25,020	21,069	7,484
Exports	16,285	27,056	5,464
Exports, season	4,456,668	4,358,847	3,806,666
New York stocks	105,716	102,687	132,817
Port stocks	1,368,129	1,348,792	1,177,064
N. Y. arrivals	1,004	8,121	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 20.38d for middling. Sales, 6,000 bales, of which American, 4,000. Imports: 32,000 bales, 28,000 American. Futures opened steady, 30 to 45 points advance, and closed steady, 19 to 34 points gain on the day. Prices: June, 18.80d; July, 18.93d; September, 18.55d; October, 18.02d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths market closed.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95¾	96
Anglo French 5s	97¼	97⅝
Argentine 6s	84	85½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98⅜	98⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1925	98	98¼
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97⅝	98
French Government 5s	70	70½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	98¾	101
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	98¾	99¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	92¾	94¾
Dominican Republic 5s	91	93
City of Bordeaux 6s	99½	99¾
City of Lyons 6s	99½	99¾
City of Marseilles 6s	99½	99¾
City of Paris 6s	97¾	97¾
Japanese 4½s	91	91½
Japanese 4½s, second series	91	92
Japanese 4s	80	80¾
City of Tokio 5s	80½	81
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99¾	99¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99⅝	99⅝
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	99⅝	99¾
United States of Mexico 5s	69½	71
United States of Mexico 4s	52	57
Russian Government 4s, 1894	20	..

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r 1930	99¾	99¾	Pan 2s, c, 1938	98¾	..
2s, c. 1930	99¾	99¾	Pan 3s, r.	89	92
3s, r.	89	92	Pan 3s, c, 1961	89	92
3s, c. 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c, 1961	89	92
4s, r 1925	106	106½	P I 4s, '54	90	96
4s, c. 1925	106¾	106½	P I 4s, '55	90	96
Pan 2s, r. 1936	98¾	99¼	P I 4s, '56	90	96
Pan 2s, c. 1936	98¾	..	Dist of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, r. 1938	98¾	99¼			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus.	186		B'ch Cr'k	30¼	..
Am. B. N.	44	48	Booth Fish	..	..
Do pf.	47	80¼	pf.	80	..
Am. B. Sug.	..	..	B'klyn Ed.	98	101
pf.	92	95	B. U. Gas	88	92
Am. Br. Sh.	93	95	Br. Shoe	90	92
Do pf.	165	173½	B. R. & P.	60¼	64
Am. Can.	46	..	Do pf.	96	..
Am. Exp.	86	95	Burns Bros	..	..
Am. M. 1st pf.	61	62	Bush Ter.	85	100
Am. Ship.	114	142	Cal. P. pf.	114	118
Am. Sn. pf.	95	100	Canada Sou	45¾	48
Am. S. Ref. pf.	117	118¼	Capt L. pf.	111	111½
Am. Tob.	..	..	C. R. R. of N. J.	205	225
pf.	92¼	98	C. & S. A.	..	..
Am. T. & C.	55	63	Tel.	110	118
Am. Tob. pf.	101½	102¼	C. & A. pf.	12¾	14
Am. W. pf.	107½	108¾	C. & E. Ill.	6¾	7
Ann Arbor.	4	6	Do pf.	9¼	10¼
Do pf.	10	12	C. & N. W.	..	..
Ameta R.	2	2¼	pf.	180	182
Anac. L.	..	..	C. R. I. & P.	..	..
Do pf.	75	79	7% pf.	78¼	79½
Do 2d pf.	77	81	C. St. P. M.	..	..
Bald L. pf.	103	110	& Om.	74	77
B. & O. pf.	57	58	Do pf.	105	110
Barrett Co.	..	..	C. C. C. &	..	..
pf.	117¼	118½	St. L. pf.	71	74
Batop Min.	1⅝	1¾	Cl. & Pitts.	67¼	80
Beth. S. 7% pf.	97	107	Do spec.	58	..
Buff. & S.	76	80	Clu-P. pf.	106	108
Do pf.	62½	63	Comp. T. R.	50	51
Col. & So.	25½	28	N. O. T. &	..	..
Do 2d pf.	48	54	Mex.	40	40¦
Cons. G. B.	110	111¾	N. Y. A. B.	120	122¦
Cons. Cf. pf.	109	115	N. Y. C. & St. L.	..	..
Corn P. R. pf.	107	108	1st pf.	69	70
Cr. Am. Sug.	180	190	2d pf.	49	50
Del. & Hud.	99¾	102	N. Y. Dock.	30½	34
Del. & Hud.	111	118	Do pf.	51½	52¾
D. L. & W.	203	205	N. Y. L. & W.	..	..
D. & R. G.	7¼	8	West.	92	..
Det. & Mack.	15	20	N. Y. M.	18¾	19
Dia Match.	116	120	Norf. & Wn. pf.	76	78
D. S. S. & A.	..	6	Ohio F. S.	51¼	52
Do pf.	6	10	Ont. Steam B. pf.	102	105
E. M. B. pf.	97	100	Pac. Coast.	45	48
Elk Horn C. pf.	47	50	Do 1st pf.	70	100
Erie 2d pf.	21½	22	Do 2d pf.	50	70
Erie & P.	..	70	Penn-Am. P.	..	..
Fisher Bdy pf.	100	100½	& T. pf.	167	174
Gen. Chem.	187½	196	Peo. & E.	13½	13⅝
Do pf.	102¼	105	Pert-Mull.	30	45
Gen. Cig. pf.	106	110	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	120¾	139
Gen. M. deb.	90	90¼	Pitts. S. pf.	95	80
G'drich pf.	105	106	P. & W. Va.	..	..
G. M. & N.	10¼	11	pf.	82¼	83½
Gulf St. Stl. 1st pf.	94	98	Pr. Stl. Car. pf.	102	104
Homestake	86	97	P. S. N. J.	83	86
Ill. Cent.	100¾	100¾	R. R. Sec. I	..	..
Int. H. pf.	119	119¾	C. & C.	..	73
Int. N. pf.	93	96	Ry. Stl. Spr. pf.	105¾	109½
Int. P. pf.	92	105	Rdg. 1st pf.	37	37¼
Int. Salt.	..	54	Rdg. 1st pf.	37	37¼
Iowa Cent.	4½	6	St. Jo. L.	11¾	14¾
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	59	65	St. L. S. W.	21	22½
Kan. C. So. pf.	65	66	Do pf.	35	38
K. & T. pf.	100	101	Sears-R. pf.	117¼	125
Kel. W. pf.	99	100	S-S. S. & I.	..	..
K. & D. M.	4	6	Do pf.	90	95
Do pf.	12	30	Std. Mill.	132	144
Kresge (S.S.)	130	160	Stp. Stl. 1st pf.	..	..
Do pf.	107	109¾	Do pf.	102	105
Kress (S.H.)	76	80	T. P. L. Tr.	400	500
Do pf.	106	..	Tide W. O.	244	249
L. E. & W.	10¾	11	T. St. L. & W. pf.	..	..
Lig. & M.	220	227	West.	4	8
Do pf.	113	116	Do certfs.	5	6
Loose-W. B. 1st pf.	101¼	104¾	Do pf.	18	..
Do 2d pf.	112	120	Do pf. s.	18	20
Lorill'd Co. pf.	110	112¾	T. C. R. T.	..	..
Louis. & N.	117	121	Und. Type.	173	180
McKay Cos.	75	80	Un. Dr. 1st pf.	90	120
Man. B'ch. pf.	..	3½	Un. Cig. Stks. pf.	115	130
Marlin. R.	70	80	Un. Dr. 1st pf.	..	..
Man. Elev.	88	100	pf.	49	53
Man. Shirt.	128	132	U. Drygd's.	62	63
Math. Alk.	31	40	U. Rys. Inv.	11¾	12
M. Dep. Sts. pf.	106¾	110	Do pf.	36	39
Mex. P. pf.	107	108¾	U. S. Exp.	39	20½
Mich. Cent.	98	109	U. S. Ind. A. pf.	107	110
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	91	98	Va-Car. Ch. pf.	114¾	114¾
Do pf.	104	107	Va. I. C. &	..	..
Do I.	61	68	Coke	68	71
M. K. & T.	..	..	Va. R. & P.	..	48
Mo. P. pf.	18¼	20	Wab. pf. B.	22	23¼
Mon. P. pf.	107½	..	W. P. Exp.	67	70½
Mor. & Ess.	70½	..	W. Md. 2d	..	..
N. C. & St. L.	116¼	120	pf.	22	26
Nat. B. pf.	117¼	121	West. Un.	89¾	90
Nat. C. & S.	80	83	W-Over. pf.	97¾	98
Nat. En. pf.	102	104	W. & Co. pf.	102	103
Nat. L. pf.	104	110	Wis. Cent.	33	40
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf.	18	25	W. Md. 1st pf.	114¾	116¾
Do 2d pf.	9¾	10	Wor. P. pf. A.	98	100
			Do pf. B.	77	77¾

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NIXON JOINS HYLAN AGAINST FARE RISE

Commissioner Demands That City Share in Any Advantage in Change of Contract.

EXPLAINS BROOKLYN SPEECH

Mayor Declares Readiness to Fight Any Effort to Legislate City Out of Control.

Mayor Hylan said yesterday that he was opposed to an increase of fares on the city's transportation lines, and Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon, in a statement, declared that he was in accord with the Mayor. The Mayor discussed the matter because of gossip that if the Board of Estimate refused to authorize an increase the next Legislature would be asked to take the matter out of the hands of the city administration. The Mayor promised to do what he could to have only men elected to the Legislature who would oppose a higher fare.

Mr. Nixon discussed the fare question for the purpose of correcting erroneous ideas growing out of his recent speech before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. Because of this speech some persons got the idea that Mr. Nixon and the Mayor were at variance over the fare issue. The Mayor's statement reads:

"I will oppose an increased fare, and if the transit corporations refuse to operate the lines the city will operate them in the interest of the people. It was stated in the press yesterday that if the Board of Estimate would not consent to an increased fare an appeal would be made to the Legislature of 1920 for a law which would take the power out of the hands of the city administration.

"I want to say now that the people should ask the designees of both parties of every Senatorial and Assembly district before primary day in September if they are for or against an increased fare to the transit corporations of the city, and if they refuse to take a stand against an increased fare they should be opposed in the primary and on election day regardless of party affiliations.

"I will take an active part in any Senatorial or Assembly district campaign to help defeat any candidate who refuses to take a stand against increased fares."

Clears Up Brooklyn Speech.

Replying to inquiries seeking to discover his precise opinion in regard to the agitation for increased fare, Mr. Nixon explained that many versions had been given as to what he had said in his Brooklyn speech, but that what he intended to say and what he thought he had said was:

"That I thought further receiverships would be bad for the city, State, and nation and that every effort should be made to avoid them.

"That had I been vested with power to adjust fares to meet the situation I should have acted by now.

"That in any adjustment made there would be a give and take from both sides, as no adjustment could be one-sided.

"These are briefly the views I advanced. Before saying anything else I wish to make very clear the fact that nothing will be done by me under any circumstances except in co-operation with the Mayor. He is the head of the City Government and speaks for the city, and certainly he has my respect and esteem."

Mr. Nixon, discussing the rapid transit contracts, explained that any amendment of them would be a matter for the attention of the Rapid Transit Commissioner, and that he would be interested only so far as the service and management were concerned. When it is difficult to meet expenses, he pointed out, and the equipment and service are touched because of lack of funds, then it becomes his duty to present his views. From this viewpoint Mr. Nixon discussed the fare question, the leases and mortgages of the dual system and what might be considered as desirable changes in the rapid transit contracts in the event of the two operating companies and the city meeting in a spirit of concession.

It was said that what Mr. Nixon has in mind is a change in the contracts relating to the rapid transit system so that the city would not have to wait until there were profits to divide, when the city would get only half; that the city should be entitled to receive something before all of the claims of the companies were liquidated.

Under the contracts the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is entitled to a preferential of $6,325,000 a year and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to a preferential of $3,500,000. These preferentials are No. 6 in a list of ten or eleven items calling for payments to the companies. Those preceding the preferentials provide for the payment of rentals, taxes, operating expenses, 12 per cent. of the gross revenue for maintenance, and 5 per cent. for depreciation for the first year and an agreed amount for successive years.

If Mr. Nixon had his way, it was said, he would provide that the city should be sixth in the list of payments and that it should get some money out of the operation of the lines before preferentials were provided for.

"The amendment of the rapid transit contracts," he said, "is a matter for the Transit Construction Commissioner and the Board of Estimate to determine. If the demand for a higher fare were simply a question of operating costs the whole matter could be determined at once, as the increase in such costs is known to all. Much light has been thrown upon the other elements entering into the matter by existing receiverships. It has been pointed out that underlying leases and mortgages carried with them influences that might be most harmful in the future. Already we find certain of these properties demanding separation."

Should Be Fair Adjustment.

After pointing out that any deficiency on the investment must be made up from taxes, Mr. Nixon said:

"But the companies ask that their deficiencies be made up by higher fares. Whether the city should pay the carrying charges on its investments out of taxes or increased fares is a matter of municipal policy. If, however, a permanent and equitable settlement of the present situation in all of its phases can be secured through an increase in fares and concessions in return on the part of the companies, there exists a compelling reason for such increase.

"There must, however, as the matter presents itself to me, be a readjustment of present conditions and an advance in the position which the city's investment takes under the dual contracts in the distribution of earnings.

"If the right to raise fares to meet an emergency exists, which right can only now be exercised by the city, it should in turn be assured of the right to reduce them when earnings advance.

"With such a situation clearly met it would seem that investments made in traction properties will have an assurance of certain return, and the interest paid should be on the basis which safe and guaranteed investments merit.

"If on account of permanent or long-term franchises certain provisions were forced into the dual subway contracts such provisions must be modified in the interest of the city in a fair adjustment.

"We cannot see the great system of transportation now so vital to our growing population jeopardised through physical deterioration, and while within two years the present fares may pay, a present need is facing us which cannot be met by drifting without general impairment."

TO END S. I. FERRY TRANSFERS.

Judge Mayer Grants Hedges's Application—Hylan Enters Protest.

The application of Job E. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways Company, for authority to revoke the contract providing for tranafers between the Municipal Ferry operating to Staten Island and several of the surface car lines running to the ferry was granted yesterday by Federal Judge Mayer. The contract does not expire until Sept. 15 and in the meantime Receiver Hedges and Corporation Counsel Burr will discuss the provisions of a new contract with L. L. Tribus and C. G. Kolf, President and Secretary of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, and William Wirt Mills, President of the Staten Island Civic League.

During the discussion Charles P. Howland, counsel for the security holders of the railways company, said that the capital of the company was being consumed at the rate of $2,000 a day and that it would be impossible to continue indefinitely operation at such a loss.

Mr. Burr was acting under instructions from Mayor Hylan, who had written him a letter which said:

It would be a disadvantage to the people of the city to have this agreement terminated at this time, and you are hereby instructed to impress upon the Federal Court Judge the importance to the people of continuing these transfer privileges.

It seems to me a short-sighted policy on the part of the railroad company to ask for the termination of this agreement, which provides that the company shall give transfer privileges to the public that use the boats of the Staten Island Ferry and the cars of the above mentioned lines of that company.

For 5 cents a passenger is carried a distance of five miles on the Staten Island Ferry, and from investigation made it would appear that the average length of the ride in the cars of the company is about one mile. Of the 5 cents charged the railroad company receives 3 cents and the city 2 cents. The termination of this agreement would only mean that the cars of the company would practically carry few passengers between the City Hall and South Ferry in either direction. The popularity of the agreement is attested by the fact that of the 17,361,801 passengers carried in July 4,102,773 availed themselves of the transfer privilege.

During the discussion it was suggested that the railways company would find some relief if a new contract were made which eliminated transfers on Sundays and holidays. It was pointed out that one of the reasons for the transfers was that it enabled business men living on Staten Island to continue their journey a mile north of the ferry after reaching Manhattan, and to ride the mile in going home, but that there was no reasons why the transfers should be given when there was no business going on. The committee and Burr are expected to arrive at some agreement by the third week in August, when a report will be made to the Court.

PIERCE OIL STOCK ISSUE.

Company to Exchange It for Outstanding Debentures.

Lehman Brothers and Goldman, Sachs & Co. have purchased $15,000,000 of 8 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock of the Pierce Oil Corporation. The company plans to call for payment all the outstanding convertible notes and debentures, and will offer to holders of the latter the opportunity of exchanging the debentures into new preferred stock on the basis of ten shares for each $1,000 debenture.

This new preferred stock will be convertible any time until Jan. 1, 1922, into an equal par amount of nonvoting common stock to be authorized. A special meeting of the stockholders will be called to ratify the sale of the preferred stock.

At the time of delivery to the bankers of such preferred stock as the debenture holders shall not elect to take in exchange for debentures, an amount equal to the amount of the debentures not exchanged, and interest to Jan. 1, 1920, will be deposited with the trustee under the debenture agreement, and the debentures not so exchanged will be called for redemption. On the date of the redemption such debentures as have not been converted into new preferred stock or into the present common stock of the company will be paid off in cash.

Manning on New York Life Board.

Richard J. Manning, former Governor of South Carolina, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company. He returned from France last month, where he visited the grave of his son, Major William Sinkler Manning, formerly attached to the Washington staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who was killed in the fighting in the Argonne and to whom was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Mr. Manning's five other sons served in the army.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RY. SYSTEM for April—

	1919.	1918.	Increase
Gross	$6,334,204	$5,904,667	$429,537
Bal. aft. tax	1,080,033	1,152,126	*61,403
Net oper. inc.	1,197,812	1,011,605	186,207
4 mos.' gross	25,257,435	21,060,979	4,196,456
Bal. aft. tax	2,895,026	3,151,323	*256,297
Net oper. inc.	2,882,125	2,776,251	105,874

*Decrease

Public Utility.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO R. R. CO., for April—

Gross	182,702	156,937	85,765
Net aft. tax.	42,815	18,053	24,762
Def. aft. chgs.	4,463	24,949	*20,486
4 mos.' gross	754,377	594,018	160,359
Net aft. taxes.	126,650	47,303	79,347
Def. aft. chgs.	64,496	123,603	*59,117

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

CHILE COPPER for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Oper. revenue	20,951,071	18,968,855	2,022,216
Oper. gain	8,511,404	7,157,077	1,359,327
Total income	8,953,667	7,806,571	1,147,096
Surplus	5,574,253	5,440,913	313,340
Net surplus	3,440,229	2,598,412	841,817

FISHER BODY CORPORATION for the year ended April 30—

	1919.	1918	1917.
Net earnings	*3,434,853	4,352,078	2,876,407
Surplus	1,980,289	2,854,482	2,164,745
Pf. dividends	594,539	526,505	262,500
Balance	1,286,750	2,328,177	1,902,245

*Net earnings after deducting all expenses, depreciation, &c.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.75	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1919-'33	4½@5-6	5.80	5.45
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.25	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.87	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'24	5	5.90	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.65	5.25
C., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.37	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.85	5.60
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-'21	6	6.30	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	5.90	5.70
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.75	5.40
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.35	5.90
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	6.05	5.60
L. & Nashville	1919-'23	5	5.70	5.50
Michigan Central	1919-'32	5 @6	5.87	5.60
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'23	5	6.50	6.00
Mo., Kan. & T.	1919-'23	5	7.10	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1919-'22	5	6.90	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.55
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'32	4½@5	6.05	5.60
Norfolk & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.65	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Light	1919-'23	5 @4½	5.50	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.40
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.45	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	6.75	6.75
Southern Pacific	1919-'29	4½	5.75	5.55
Southern Railway	1919-'28	4½@5	6.00	5.60
Union Tank	1919-'29	5	5.75	5.40

SEES AMERICA ABLE TO FINANCE EUROPE

Sisson Says That Our Resources Can Stand the Strain of World Reconstruction.

STATE BANKERS OPTIMISTIC

Speakers at Convention in Albany Look for Prosperous Peace-Time Trade Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—Reconstruction of New York State banks from the strain of war service is the keynote of the twenty-ninth convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, which began a two days' session here today, with some 500 delegates, representing practically every banking interest in the State. Virtually every address made today breathed optimism, and the report of Otho Churchill, the Treasurer, showed the association to be in a prosperous condition with 19,500 active members.

One of the features of the convention was the address by former Supreme Court Justice Randall J. Leboeuf of Albany, who pointed out the difficulties of banks accepting trusteeships, guardianships, and receiverships, and becoming executors under the new Federal law. He also predicted there would be a steady conflict between State and Federal authority.

Speaking before the Trust Company Section, F. H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, said:

"Conservative progressiveness will be the keynote of future banking. The war has taught us the value of an elastic banking system, which can readily and adequately respond to the sudden and tremendous demands made upon it in a great crisis. Peace, with the problems of reconstruction, will impose demands o falmost equal magnitude, and banking must be prepared to keep pace with the advance of the world in the period which will follow the signing of the peace treaty.

Need Capital to Supply Europe.

"Europe needs food, machinery, and raw materials above all else, and the bulk of these vital necessities must be obtained from this country. But in addition to the credit which must be extended to Europe to purchase such supplies large amounts of working capital must be furnished here to enable American business to meet the demands of Europe. The high costs of labor and materials—and these costs will inevitably remain high for a long time—in themselves will make greater working capital imperative throughout industry in this country.

"Our own natural development, which was retarded by the war, also will call for vasts amounts of money. In May, for instance, there was an unusually large amount of corporate financing, aggregating more than $247,000,000, as contrasted with only a little more than $48,000,000 in April and less than $72,000,000 in May of last year. Building, only one of many peace activities, will require several billions of dollars. And the moving of our record-breaking crops this year will levy more heavily than ever on our capital and credit.

"All these needs must be met, together with those for practically unlimited credit required to speed the rehabilitation of devastated Europe.

"But when we recall the ease with which we not only subscribed $18,500,000,000 to the five Liberty Loans but offered the Government several million dollars in excess of that great sum; when we remember that we have sustained the heaviest taxation on record; when we take cognizance of our vast national wealth, estimated at between $250,000,000,000 and $300,000,000,000, and of our annual national income, computed at between $50,000,000,000 and $60,000,000,000; when we examine our foreign trade statistics, showing a total of approximately $10,000,000,000 for the fiscal year, which will end this month, with exports amounting to more than $6,500,000,000, or about 187 per cent. increase over the value of exports in the year immediately preceding the war; when we contemplate more than $21,000,000,000 in crop values for 1918 and a prospective $22,000,000,000 crop for this year, we cannot doubt the adequacy of our resources or our ability to meet the unprecedented responsibilities and the unequalled opportunities which peace has thrust upon us."

Willard McHaig, Assistant Secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, was today chosen Secretary of the trust company section.

President Names New Jersey Judge.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Charles F. Lynch of Newark, now United States District Attorney for New Jersey, was nominated today by President Wilson to be United States District Judge for that district. Joseph L. Bodine of Trenton, Assistant United States District Attorney, was nominated to succeed Mr. Lynch as District Attorney.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Asked.	Wednesday Bid.	Wednesday Asked.
Lead	6 25	5 50	5 25	
Spelter	6 85		6 75	
Antimony		8 50		8.50
Quicksilver	$92 00		$92.00	
Aluminium	*32 00	33 00	*32 00	33.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon		31 90		31.90

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 17½c. 30 days, on Metal Exchange 17.35c for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday £	s.	d.	Wednesday £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	80	0	0	79	10	0
Copper, futures	80	15	0	80	5	0
Tin, spot	237	0	0	236	10	0
Tin, futures	233	5	0	232	15	0
Spelter, spot	36	5	0	36	5	0
Spelter, futures	36	10	0	36	10	0
Lead, spot	22	10	0	22	5	0
Lead, futures	22	15	0	22	10	0

Oil for Big Industries

Oil continues steadily to displace coal as fuel in industrial plants. The Warner Sugar Refining Company and the Tide Water Oil Company of New York are among the many big corporations which have been large coal consumers for years, whose plants have recently been converted to the use of oil. The fact emphasizes the substantial prospects opened to the oil industry through growing demand.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York
Telephone 2841 Rector

NEW ISSUE

Tax Exempt in Massachusetts
Exempt from Normal Federal Income Tax

$15,000,000

The Fisk Rubber Company

7% Cumulative First Preferred Stock

Preferred as to Assets and Earnings
Par value of shares $100

Dividends payable February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1
Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company at 110 and accumulated dividends upon sixty days' notice

SINKING FUND PROVIDES FOR THE PURCHASE OR REDEMPTION OF FIRST PREFERRED STOCK AT NOT EXCEEDING 110

CAPITALIZATION
Upon completion of present financing

	Authorized	Outstanding
7% Cumulative First Preferred Stock	$15,000,000	$15,000,000
7% Cumulative Second Preferred Stock	7,000,000	6,344,700*‡
Common Stock (Par value $25)	20,000,000†	9,325,700†

*Convertible into Common Stock until November 1, 1923.
†There is also authorized such additional amount of Common Stock as may be required for issue to holders of Second Preferred Stock who present their stock for conversion.
‡As of June 5, 1919.

The Company has no funded Debt

The Fisk Rubber Company is the outgrowth of a bicycle tire business begun 20 years ago. The Company now manufactures all forms of pneumatic and solid rubber tires for automobiles, trucks, motor-cycles and bicycles. Its products are sold throughout the world. The floor space required for manufacturing purposes has increased from 1 acre to 30 acres in nineteen years. The plant is located at Chicopee Falls, four miles from Springfield, Mass., and is most modern and efficient.

The Company has had a four-fold increase in business since 1913. Sales were $36,682,163 in 1918.

ASSETS AND EARNINGS.

Net assets for this stock, as shown by the Company's balance sheet as of April 30, 1919, adjusted to show results of the present financing, were $193 per share, and net current assets $135 per share. Both figures are exclusive of good will, patents and trademarks.

Net earnings applicable to dividends, after allowance for depreciation, reserves and Federal Taxes, have been as follows:

Six years to December 31, 1918, average $1,701,818.82.
Four years to December 31, 1918, average $2,242,218.60.
Four months to April 30, 1919, at the rate of $5,000,000 before deducting taxes.

PROTECTIVE AND SINKING FUND PROVISIONS.

This stock is protected by carefully drawn restrictions covering maintenance of assets, creation of indebtedness and payment of dividends.

Commencing January 1, 1921, 15% of the net earnings and income after payment of taxes and dividends on the First Preferred Stock shall be set aside and applied to the purchase or redemption of the First Preferred Stock at not exceeding $110 a share and accrued dividends, until all the First Preferred stock shall have been retired.

All legal matters in connection with this issue will be passed upon by Messrs. Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, of Boston.

Price 100 and accrued dividend to yield 7%

Parkinson & Burr Estabrook & Co.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

The information and statistics given above are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from reliable sources and we believe them to be accurate.

This advertisement is published as a matter of record. All the stock has been sold.

We are specialists in
MANHATTAN SHIRT CO.
(Shares of $25 Par Value)
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Bought—Sold—Quoted

Houston Belt & Term. 5s, 1937
Adams Express 4s, 1948
Argentine Gov. 5% Loan, 1909
"Big Four" St. Louis Div. 4s, 1990
Penn Co. Gtd. 3½s, 1941
Penn. Co. Gtd. 4s, 1952
Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. L. 4s, 1945
North. Pac. Term. 6s, 1933

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OF NEW YORK, 320 BROADWAY

Exceptional Facilities for Manufacturers and Exporters in Scandinavian Countries
Scandinavian Trust Company
80 Broadway New York
Capital and Surplus.....$2,500,000

Make Reservations Now For July Investments

INVESTORS with funds available in July should obtain a copy of our July Investment Guide at once, in order to make prompt reservations of securities, and obtain exactly the bonds and maturities most desired.

Our list describes a well diversified variety of sound first mortgage 6% serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, maturing in two to fifteen years, in $100 and $500 denominations.

These loans are located in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and many other large cities, thus giving investors the opportunity for the widest diversification. We have purchased each of these issues with our own funds, after careful investigation, and offer them with our unqualified recommendation.

Call or write today for our July Investment Guide. Ask for

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ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
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A N. Y. City Industrial
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The Preferred Stock selling at about $21 a share
The Common Stock selling at about $6 a share

Detailed information upon request.

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4s, 1947

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Private telephones to Boston and Philadelphia.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester- day. Bid.	Wed's day. Ask.
4½s Reg. 1967	102⅝	102⅞
4½s Coup. 1967	102⅝	102⅞
4½s Mar. 1957	102⅝	102⅞
4½s Nov. 1957	102⅝	102⅞
4½s Nov. 1957	102⅝	102⅞
4½s 1925-1952	4.45	4.35
4½s 1917-1952	4.45	4.35
4½s Mar. 1960-30	97¼	97⅜
4½s Mar. 1964	97¼	97⅜
4½s Mar. 1962	97¼	97⅜
4½s Mar. 1963	97¼	97⅜
4½s Sept. 1960	97¼	97⅜
4½s May 1959	97¼	97⅜
4s Nov. 1958	92¼	92⅜
4s Nov. 1957	92¼	92⅜
4s Nov. 1956	92¼	92⅜

	Yester- day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day. Bid
3s 1920-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55
3s Nov. 1963	92¾	93	92¾
3s Nov. 1936	94¾	...	94¾
3s Nov. 1955	83		83
3s Nov. 1954	83½		83½
3½s May 1954	85	84	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s 1920-1923	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s 1940-1938	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1920-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s 1919-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60
4½s 1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s 1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,190 Cities Service	384	350	376	380
2,355 Cities Service pf	80⅛	79¾	79⅝	79¾
$41,500 Cities Service deb. B 7s	139½	138	138½	140½
152,500 Cities Service deb. C 7s	101⅞	100½	100½	101¼

	Bid.	Asked
Adiron Electric Power	15	17
Adiron Elec. Lower pf	76	
Atl. Gas & Electric	160	175
Atlantic City Elec. pf	61	63
Am Light & Traction	266	270
Am Light & Trac pf	94½	96½
Am Power & Light	72	75
Am Power & Light pf	74	77
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	34	40
Am. W. W. & Electric	6	7¼
Am. W. W. & Elec 1st pf	61½	62
Am. W. W. & Elec partic	15	15
Carolina Power & Light	41	45
Colonial Power	75	85
Consol. Gas	127	127½
Columbia Electric pf	74	77
Com. Pow. Ry. & Lt	31	33
Com. Pow. Ry. & Lt pf	64	
Consumers' Light	80	85
Consumers' Power pf	83	86
Eastern Texas Electric	58	
Eastern Texas pf	80	
Electric Bond & Share	100	101
Electric B & S pf	92	95
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	11½	13
Federal Light & Tr. pf	47	50
Galveston-Houston Elec	18	20
Galveston-Hous El pf	65	68

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	65	68	
Appalach. Power 1st 5s	74	77	
Arizona Power 6s	92	94	
Central P. & L. 6s	90	95	
Cal Gas & Elec 5s	91	95	
Cities Dist. & P. 7s	99½	100	
Colo. G. & Elec 5s	87	88	
Col. Power 5s	87	89	
Conn. Power 5s	85	90	
Dallas Electric 5s	92	95	
Empire Power col. 5s	85	88	
East. Tex. Elec. 7s	98½	99½	
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	96	99	
Empire Gas & Elec 6s	97½	98½	
Empire Refining 6s	94½	96	
Gulf West Power 5s	86	87	
Mo. Edison ref 5s	90	93½	

	Bid.	Asked
Miss River Power	10	12
Miss River Power pf	45	
Northern Ohio Electric	20	25
Northern Ohio Light	60	65
Northern Ont Lt & Pr	11	15
Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf	58	63
Northern States Power	72	74
Northern States Power pf	90	92
Northern Texas Elec	52	55
Northern Tex Elec pf	75	78
Pacific Gas & Electric	62	64
Pacific Gas & Elec 1st pf	87½	89
Puget Sd Tr. Lt & P	16	17
Puget Sd Tr. Lt & P pf	65½	67½
Ry. & Light Sec pf	82½	87
Republic Ry. & Light	19	21
Republic Ry. & Lt pf	59	61
Southern Cal Edison	87½	89½
Southern Cal Edison pf	101	102
Standard Gas & Elec	45½	47½
Standard Gas & Elec pf	46½	47½
Tampa Electric	117	
Texas Ry. Lt & Power	48	51
Texas Ry. Lt & Power pf	100	
United Light & Rys.	59	59½
United Light & Rys pf	73½	75
Western Power	22	24
Western Power pf	72	74
West. Church & Kerr	59	61
West. Church & K pf	80	85

Bonds.

Middle West 1st 6s	99		98½
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	79	81	
Nor. Ont. Lt & Pow 6s	94	97	
Nor States Pow 6s, '26	94		93½
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	89		90½
Pac Gas & El Gs '31	88		85
Puget Sd Tr. L & P 7s	99¾		100⅜
So. Cal Edison 5s, '39	88½		90½
S. W. Power 8s, '42	81		84
Stand Gas & E 7s, '31	96		99
Tech S. G. & E. 7s	33		35
Un. L. & R 1st 5s, '32	87¼		88
Un. L. & R deb 6s, '26	88½		90
Un Util ev 6s, '43	80		87
U. S. Pub Ser 6s, '27	94½		96
Utah Securities 6s, '22	92		93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales	High.	Low.	Last
350 Atl. Pet.	38½	38½	38½
1,275 Citizens Bk.	45¾	45¾	45¾
125 Con Coal	80	80	80
3,280 Cosden	10⅞	10½	10½
1,700 Cos pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200 Lawson	37½	37½	37½

Sales	High.	Low.	Last
3,500 Ind. Home	6⅞	6	6⅝
60 Mt. V. Mills	24½	24½	24½
185 Do. pf.	94½	92	94½
5 Pa. W. Pow.	87½	87½	87½
25 Un. Rys.	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
20 W. B & A.	29	29	29

Bonds.

$13,000 Cos 6s, A	101½	101½	101½
5,000 Con Pow 6s, notes	97¾	97¾	97¾
$2,000 Con Pow 7s	101	101	101
15,000 Ind Home 6s	102¼	101	102¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales	High.	Low.	Last
25 Am Zinc	24⅞	23¾	23¾
50 Adventure	13	11½	12
20 Ahmeek	70	70	70
150 Algomah	85	85	85
20 Allouez	4½	4⅜	4½
25 Anaconda	74	74	74
25 Arcadian	14½	14½	14½
1,355 Big Heart	11	10¾	11
5 S Bingham	39¾	39¾	39¾
25 Butte & Bal.	25	25	25
140 Cash & Ariz	85	85	85
28 Calu & Hec	425	415	420
650 Calumet	57½	57½	57½
50 Centennial	19¾	19¾	20
4,000 Cop. Range	61½	61½	61½
50 Davis-West	2	2	2
2,550 Dagis-Duck	7¾	7	7¾
2,350 East Butte	15	14¾	14¾
150 Franklin	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 Hancock	68	68	68
720 Helvetia	58	57	57
50 Isle Royale	51	50	50
10 Kerr Lake	6	6	6
400 Lake Copper	55⅝	53¾	53¾
150 Mason Val.	7¾	7½	7½
2,225 Mayflow. C.	10	9¾	9¾
205 Michigan	65	65	65
95 Mohawk	69	68½	69

Sales	High.	Low.	Last.
25 New Idria	10	10	10
1,460 New Cornelia	23¾	23¾	23¾
110 Nipissing	11¾	11¾	11¾
140 North Butte	14⅜	14	14
100 North Lake	1⅜	1	1
15 Osceola	55	55	55
10 Old Colony	3	3	3
175 Old Dominion	43	43	43
25 Pond Creek	21	20½	20½
10 Quincy	64	64	64
50 Rex	2¾	2¾	2¾
10 Shannon	4	4	4
100 South Utah	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,000 South Lake	4	3¾	3¾
114 Superior & Bos.	4	3¾	3¾
100 Tuolumne	1¾	1¾	1¾
225 Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
175 Utah Con	11½	11	11½
50 Utah Copper	91¾	90¾	90¾
1,250 Utah Metals	2¾	2¾	2¾
10 Victoria	4	4	4
342 Winona	1¾	1¾	1¾
225 Wolverine	27½	27½	27½
50 Wyandotte	55	50	50

Railroads

12 Bos & Alb	127½	126½	127½
205 Bos Elev	73½	72½	72¾
197 Bos & Lowell	97	96	96
28 Bos & Me	33¾	33¼	33¼
27 Fitchb'g pf	92	92	92

128 Mass Elec pf	17½	17	17
50 New Haven	31¾	31	31
100 Old Colony	101	100	100
110 West End	45½	45	45
10 Do pf	87½	87½	87½

Miscellaneous.

40 Am Agr pf	100	100	100
10 Am Pneu Ser 1	1		
25 Am Sal pf	100		
75 Am Sugar	112	111½	111½
25 Am T. & T.	100	100	100
75 Am Wool pf	102¾	102	102
50 Am Zinc	55	55	55
25 Booth. Fish	100		
270 Dalton Prof	16	15¾	16
200 East Boston	3	3	3
25 Edison	152	152	152
25 Gen Elec	164	164	164
174 Gray Davis	47	45	47
100 Int Buthnole	4¼	4¼	4¼
90 Int Portland	7	7	7

25 Mass Gas	81¾	81	81
50 Mex Tel	97	96	96
5 Nat Carbon pf	96		96
50 Pond Creek	65	65	65
5 Punta Sugar	63½	63	63½
240 Stewart	48¾	48¾	48¾
10 Do pf	100		100
1,000 Swift Int'l	15¾	15¾	15¾
25 U. Drug 2d pf	124¾	124	124¾
100 United Fruit	130½	130	130½
3,450 United Shoe	51½	50	50½
5 Do pf	27½	27½	27½
2,340 Ventura	16	15	15¾
4,500 Waldorf	19	18½	18½

Bonds.

$7,000 Am Agr 5s	105	105	105
2,000 Chi N W 5s	86½	86½	86½
2,000 Miss Rh 5s	80	80	80
$11,000 Punta Sug 6s	103	103	103
4,000 Swift 5s	98¼	98	98¼
2,000 U S Steel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales	High.	Low.	Last
2,000 Armour, pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Booth F pf	82½	82½	82½
800 Cudahy	119	118	118
240 Cont Motor	9	9	9
100 Deere & Co pf	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,150 Libby	30¾	30½	30½
175 Lindsay Lt.	23	22	22
150 Do pf	9	8¾	8¾
25 Mid. Utility	38	38	38
55 Page Wire	7	7	7

Sales	High.	Low.	Last
150 Rep. Truck	51	51	51
145 Stks. Hoch.	20¾	20¾	20¾
525 Stew Warn	102½	102	102½
20 Stew Mfg	4½	4½	4½
1,347 Swift Inter	25	25	25
1,100 Swift & Co.	135	134⅝	134⅝
75 Do rights	7	6¾	6¾
2,615 Un Carbide	72¼	71¾	72
425 Thompson	38	38	38
200 Wilson	99	98	98

Bonds.

$22,000 Swift 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales	High.	Low.	Last
27,445 Elec S Bat	83¾	78¾	82¾
215 Gen Asph	72	71	71
850 Lake Sup	20¾	20	20
12 Leh Nav	71	71	71
161 Leh Val	64½	64¼	64¼
18 Minehill	51¾	51¾	51¾
19 Phila Salt	82	82	82
110 Phila Co cum pf	35½	35½	35½

Sales	High.	Low.	Last
225 Phila Elec	25¾	25½	25¾
40 Phila Tr	27¾	27¾	27¾
300 Tono Bel	3	3	3
250 Tono Min	3	3	3
202 Un Gas Imp	69½	69½	69½
5 West Coal	73½	73½	73½
120 Wm Cramp & Sons	135	134	134

Bonds.

$10000 Baldwin 3s	100¾	100½	100¾
1,000 L. V. gen 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾
1,000 Do 6s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1,000 Do con 4½s	93½	93½	93½
$2,000 Pa T. & C 4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾
7,000 Phila El 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾
2,000 Un Rys inds	71	70	70

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales	High.	Low.	Last
200 Am S Pipe	26¾	26	26¾
100 Am W G M	85¾	85¾	85¾
140 Ark Nat G	62¾	61½	61½
15 Harb W Ref pf	101¾	101¾	101¾
400 Ind Brew	6	5¾	6¾
85 Do pf	13	12	12¾
75 Mfrs L & H	55¾	55¾	55¾
50 Ohio Fuel O	28	27½	28
845 Ohio Fuel S	52	51½	51½
365 Oka Gas	32	31½	31½
200 Okla P & R	10¼	10¼	10¼
110 Pitts Brew	9¾	9¾	9¾
40 Do pf	16	16	16
10 Pitts Coal pf	82¾	82¾	82¾
5,300 Pitts J Cop	17¢	15¢	16¢
13,800 Pitts Mt S	44¢	38¢	43¢

Sales	High.	Low.	Last
420 Pitts O & G	17½	17	17
12,237 Riv East Oil	4	3¾	3¾
1,400 Do pf	4¼	3¾	4¼
1,215 Riv West Oil	17½	16	17½
150 Do pf	20¾	20¾	20¾
20 Stand S Mfg	150	150	150
560 San Toy	10¢	10¢	10¢
300 Sup Steel	50	50	50
100 Un Nat Gas	130	130	130
100 U S Glass	36	36	36
45 U S Steel	108½	108½	108⅝
888 West Air B	118½	116	118½
50 West Elec	57½	57½	57½
100 West Pa Tr & W pf	14	14	14
100 Do pf	65	65	65

Bonds.

$1,000 West Pa Trac 5s	68	68	68

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yester- day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day. Bid
Am Brass	234	239	235
Atlas Powder	145	148	145
Do pf	90	92	90
Babcock & Wilcox	110	115	112
Ellis	350	350	350
Do pf	80	80	80
Cons Arms	55	60	55
Columbia Graphophone	375	380	375
Do pf	95	98	94½
Du Pont	350	350	350
Du Pont debs pf	92	93½	92

	Yester- day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day. Bid
Hercules	228	232	228
Do pf	107	109	107
Ingersoll-Rand Co	180	188	180
Do pf	102	105	102
Niles-Bem't-Pond	116	*119	116
Do pf	95	100	95
Scovill Mfg	400	440	400
Standard Screw	370	380	370
Tex. & P. C. & O	1880	1910	1880
Yale & Towne	245	255	245

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester- day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day. Bid
Am Cigar	136	140	136
Do pf	90	94	90
Conley Foil	210	215	205
Geo W Helmb Co	157	165	157
Do pf	106	111	106
J. S. Young	130	140	130
Do pf	100	107	100

	Yester- day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's day. Bid
MacA & Forbes	194	198	194
Do pf	95	100	95
P. R-Am Tobacco	140	150	140
R. J. Reynolds, A	410	430	410
Do B	375	390	375
Do pf	111½	113½	111⅝
Weyman-Bruton	163	173	169
Do pf	108	111	108

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Early gains were materially reduced by final hour liquidation on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday, which was occasioned by an increase of the all industrial rate to 9 per cent. On the ensuing selling recessions extended to all groups, affecting most those issues in which recent gains had been widest. Studebaker was offered down 3½ points from its early high; United Cigar Stores, 3½; U. S. Steel common, 1¼; Crucible, 1½; Bethlehem Steel, 2; Marine common, 2½, the preferred, 1½; Baldwin Locomotive, 2½; United States Food Products, 1½; United States Industrial Alcohol, 3, and Ohio Cities Gas, 1½. Rallies of from ½ to 1½ were numerous in the last ten minutes of dealings.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Alaska Gold	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
540 Allis-Chalm.	45¼	44⅜	45
150 Am B Sugar	88¼	87½	87½
830 Am Can	58	56⅝	57
550 Am C & F	107½	104½	106½
150 Am Cot Oil	62	62	62
580 Am H & L	35½	33⅜	35
575 Do pf	128¼	127½	127⅝
200 Am Ice	71	69¾	69¾
10 Do pf	75¾	75¾	75¾
1,570 Am Inter	109½	108½	108½
140 Am Linseed	70⅞	70½	70½
895 Am Loco	84⅜	83¼	83¼
1,430 Am S & R	84½	83¼	83¼
840 Am St Fds	39½	38¾	38¾
180 Am Sugar	133¾	133¾	133¾
1,880 Am Su Tob	128⅜	118	118
113 Am T & T	107½	106¾	106¾
120 Am W P pf	49¾	49¼	49¼
270 Am Woolen	115	113¾	114
540 Am Zinc	23¾	23¼	23½
3,620 Anacon Cop	74¼	73¼	73¼
200 A. T. & S. F.	100¾	100¾	100¾
120 Am Agric	178½	176¾	176¾
10,980 Bald Loco	104⅜	103⅝	102
150 Balt & Ohio	51¾	51¼	51¼
3,240 Beth St'l B	93	90¾	91¾
570 Booth Fish	123¾	122¾	122¾
3,020 Brklyn R T	31¾	29½	29½
140 Butte & Sup	30¾	29¾	29¾
150 Butte C & Z	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
570 Calif. Oil	49¾	48¾	48¾
150 Cal Packing	69	69	69
880 Cal Petrol	38¾	37¾	37¾
140 Can Pacific	162¾	162¼	162¼
1,030 Cen Leather	103¾	102	102
510 Cerro de P	52¼	50	51⅜
250 Ches & Ohio	66⅞	66¼	66¼
725 C. M. & St P	45¾	44⅝	44⅝
100 Do pf	70¾	70¾	70¾
150 C. R. I. & P.	28¾	27⅝	27⅝
1,600 Chile Copper	27	26¾	26¾
250 Chino Copper	47¾	45¾	45¾
460 Columb Gas	59¾	58¾	58¾
910 Col F & I	49¾	49	49
150 Cont Can	99	99	99
250 Corn Prod	69¾	68¾	68¾
1,250 Crucible St'l	104¾	103	103
595 Cuba Cane S	36¾	35¾	35¾
530 Erie	18¾	17¾	17¾
150 Do 1st pf	29½	29½	29½
380 Gen W & W	25¾	25¾	25¾
580 Gen Cigar	87	84¾	84½
170 Goodrich Co	80¾	77¾	77¾
560 Gt Nor pf	97	96¾	97
120 Gt Nor Ore	47¾	47¼	47¼
140 Greene-Can	44¾	44¾	44¾
820 Inspir Cop	60¾	59¾	60¼
2,700 Int Mer Ma	53⅜	51¾	52
1,200 Do pf	122¾	119	119
570 Int Nickel	29½	28¾	29

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Int Paper	45¾	43⅞	43⅞
1,400 Interb Con	8¾	8½	8½
880 Do pf	31½	30	30
160 Kan City So	23¾	23½	23½
1,215 Kenne Cop	41¼	39¾	41
170 Key Tire	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛
100 Lack Steel	86	86	86
190 Lee Rubber	33¾	33⅛	33⅜
160 Lehigh Val	54¾	54¾	54¾
530 Max Motor	50¾	48⅞	49⅜
1,085 Mex Petrol	187	184⅜	185¾
850 Miami Cop	28⅞	28	28⅛
725 Midvale Steel	53	50½	50½
600 Mo, K & T	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
480 Mo Pacific	22	21⅛	21⅛
560 Nat Acme	23¾	21	21¼
150 Nat E & S	81¾	80¾	80¾
170 Nev Con	19¾	19¼	19½
100 N Y Central	80¾	80¾	80¾
150 N Y, NH & H	31⅜	31¼	31¼
50 Nor Pacific	90¾	90¾	90¾
2,500 Ohio C Gas	58⅜	57	57⅜
510 Okla Oil	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
670 P. A. P & T	99	98	98¼
150 Pennsylvania	48	48	48
1860 Pere Marq	20	24⅝	25
380 People's Gas	56	55¾	56
1,280 Phila Co	39½	39¼	39½
1,440 Pierce-Arrow	63¾	62¾	62¾
780 Pierce Oil	25⅜	24½	25
150 Pitts Coal	63¾	62¾	63¼
1440 P. & W. Va.	41¾	41¼	41¾
170 Pres St Car	85	84½	85
250 Ray Copper	25¾	25¾	25¾
580 Reading	89¾	88¾	89
250 Rep I & S	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,780 Roy D. N. Y.	116¾	114⅝	114⅝
200 Saxon Mot	11¾	11¾	11¾
150 Sinclair Oil	64¾	63¾	63¾
1,175 So Pacific	106¾	106	106
500 So Railway	30½	30¾	30¾
9,600 Studebaker	109	100¼	100¼
340 Stutz Motor	74	70¾	73¼
430 Tenn Copper	13¾	13¾	13¾
500 Do rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
140 Texas Co	270	269¼	269¼
710 Texas & Pac	52¾	51⅝	51⅝
620 Third Ave	25¾	25¾	25¾
830 Tob Prod	106	105	105¾
110 Union Pac	133	133	133¾
1,685 Un Cig St	153¾	149	154½
500 U S Cast I P	33¾	32½	33¼
2,220 U S Food P	79	76¾	77¾
550 U S Ind Al	158	156½	156¾
1,140 U S Rubber	115	112⅝	113⅝
24,160 U S Steel	109	107¾	107¾
2,280 Utah Copper	91½	88	91¼
150 Va-Car Ch	78¾	76¾	77¾
940 Westing El	57¾	57	57½
1,210 Willys-Over	36⅝	35¾	36

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales	High.	Low.	Last
2,000 ‡Aetna Exp	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
70,000 ‡All Pack Inc	62	60	61¾
400 ‡Am Ch Pr	15	14½	14½
400 ‡Am M & C	45½	45¼	45¼
1,200 ‡Anc Am	17	15¾	16
900 ‡Br-Am Ch	98¾	94	98
1,000 Br-Am Tob, registered	221	221	221
1,300 Do coupon	223	221	221
100 Do rights	6	6	6
2,000 ‡Chalm Mot	10¾	10	10¼
2,500 ‡C & A Ferry	6	6	7½
1,200 Con Arms	64	62	62
2,500 ‡Conf Candy	7¾	7	7
300 ‡Cramp Ship	134	133	134
1,000 Du P Ch pf	14	13¾	14
200 Emi Johnson	80¾	79	80¼
2,200 ‡Excel T & R	9¾	8¾	9¼
4,540 ‡Farrell Coal	57	56	57
2,100 ‡Gen Asph	74	71	72
800 Gen Motors	42	38	38
1,200 Do pf	14¾	14¼	14¾
500 ‡Hav Tob	2	2½	2½

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Value of the Chalmers shares in the new consolidation reviewed in current issue of the Financial Forecast.
Among other issues treated are
Sinclair Oil Consolidated
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DEFINES SERVICES HIT BY STATE TAX

Travis Gives Out Rulings on "Deducting and Withholding at Source."

EXPLAINS FIXED INCOME

Payments Which Can Be Levied Upon Are Not Only Annual.

ALBANY, June 12.—Additional rulings on the new State income tax were announced today by State Controller Travis. One of the most complex features which so far have caused considerable comment, according to the Controller, has to do with "deducting and withholding at the source" by every employer. Under the rules only incomes earned for personal services are affected. This means "salaries, wages, commissions, gratuities, emoluments, and perquisites, although other kinds of personal service incomes may be added if fixed, determinable, annual, or periodical."

"Income is fixed," reads the statement, "when it is to be paid in amounts definitely pre-determined," that is, whenever there is a basis of calculations by which the amount to be paid may be ascertained. This may not necessarily be paid annually, but rather periodically, that is "from time to time," whether or not at regular intervals. Should the length of time be increased or diminished, the payments are none the less determinable or periodical.

To ascertain, however, whether a salary, wage, commission, or gratuity is "fixed or determinable, annual, or periodical." (1) it must be determined prior to, concurrent with or subsequent to the rendering of the service; (2) based on personal service rendered by the hour, week, month, year, or other period; (3) on the performance of certain specified or unspecified duties; (4) on work done on or in connection with one or more of certain articles or parts regardless whether the payments are made in cash, board or lodgings, property, service, or otherwise.

Should the payments not be made in cash, the fair market value is to be the medium employed. Fees for professional services are not subject unless paid on an annual or periodical basis. The calendar year is the basis regardless of the methods adopted by the taxpayer. Commissions and other forms of personal service compensation determined and paid or credited to the taxpayer after the close of the taxable calendar year are to be treated as payments made in the calendar year when paid and credited. However, income is not subject to be deducted when (1) withholding agents have obtained certificates of residence of employee, (2) if of a character other than compensation for personal services, or (3) when personal services are rendered entirely without the State by a nonresident, whether payment be made within or without. Irrespective of the status of the withholding agent.

The occasional entry into the State of a non-resident employe working entirely without the State, but returning to report, receive instructions, &c., incidental to his work, does not disturb his classification. Where the non-resident's income is for services partly performed within and without, the withholding agent deducts on the entire compensation unless he files with the Controller an affidavit that (1) the employee is a nonresident; (2) that part only of the payments were made for services performed within the State; (3) with the amount in dollars and cents of such part. In apportioning the income of nonresident salesmen and other employes through whose services receipts or remuneration inure directly to the employer, only that portion of the entire salary which the volume of business he transacts within bears to the total carried on within and without is attachable.

Should the remuneration not inure directly, as in the case of clerks, bookkeepers, &c., the attachable portion of the income is based upon the relationship which the time employed within bears to the time both employed within and without. If the peculiarity of the services performed renders such apportionment impossible, a full statement of such fact must be filed with the controller. Special forms of resident certificates are provided and the withholding agents are obliged to keep these available for inspection at least one year afterward.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.16	Jacket	.04
Andes	.20	Meridian	.42
Belcher & Belcher	.14	Ophir	.47
Bullion	.05	Potosi	.08
Challar	.10	Savage	.20
Con. Virginia	1.60	Seg. Belcher	.07
Exchequer	.03	Sierra Nevada	.56
Gould & Curry	.05	Union Con	.09

TONOPAH

Cash	.08	Nevada	.16
Great Western	.63	Northwestern	.14
Jim Butler	.73	Rand	.10
McNamara	.85	Relief	.10
North Star Crescent	.22	Rescue	.10
Midway	.10	Rosetta	.10
Mizpah	.10	Royal	.10
Monarch Pitts	.06	Silver Dyke	.19
North Star	.20	Silver King	.20
Rescue	.20	Smuggler	.10
Tonopah Ex	2.65	Sunbeam	.03
West End	1.00	Summit Coal	.13
West Tonopah	.17	Westmont	.11

DIXIE

Allied	.14	Tonopah Dixie	7.80
Alto	.29	Tonopah Divide	.64
Amex	.10	Tramp	.22
Apex	.12	Western	.07
Belcher	.16	Wilcox	.15
Belcher Ex	.28	Wonder	.75
Best Friend	.18	Zone	.27
Bevis	.08	GOLDFIELD.	
Brougher	1.07	Atlanta	.61
Butler	.11	Booth	.45
Caledonia	.07	Combination	.10
Chariot	.07	Crackerjack	.04
Consolidated	.30	Daisy	.10
Diamond City	.23	Development	1.10
Divide Ex	1.90	Dixie	.07
East Dixie	.02	Emerson	.07
Eureka	.05	Great Bend	.05
Florence	.50	Jumbo Extension	.12
Giant	.09	Kewanna	.05
Gold Reef	.41	Lone Star	.08
Gold Wedge	.07	Merger	.08
Grandma	.26	Red Hills	.04
Hasbrouck	.62	Silver Pick	.06
Hermosa	.25	Spearhead	.06
Jim Lime	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
High Divide	.10	Manhattan Con	.03
Homestake	.14	Mayflower	.04
Horseshoe	.23	Nevada Hills	.04
Hull City	.03	Pickhard	.03
Jim Butler	.12	Rochester	.03
Junior	.09	Round Mountain	.40
Keystone	.12	Simon	2.90
Kernick	.18	Simon Ext	.16
Liberty	.06	White Caps	.18
Myra	.27		

COLORADO SPRINGS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4	4½	Isabella	3¼	5¼
Dr. Jackpot	4½	5	Mary Mining	.7	.8
Elkton	4½	4¾	Portland	98	105
El Paso	.15	.20	R. Gold M.	.17	.18
Golden C.	.167	170	Rose Nicol.	14¾	14¾
Granite	.14	.16			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	1¼	Iron Blossom	.58	.67
Am. Oil	1¾	1¾	Iron Cap	1.00	1.10
Boston Ely	1½	1¾	J. Verde	.65	.70
Boston Mon	.76	.78	Majestic	.25	.26
Bohemia	1.12½	1.15	Mex. Metals	.22	.27
Butte-Duval	.29	.30	Mex. Pete	1½	1¾
Champion	.3	.3½	New Baltic	.13	.21
Calaveras	.15	.17	Nat. L. & Z.	.10	.11
Chief Con	.8	.9	Nixon	.1	.2
Cortez	.20	.50	Nev. Douglas	1	1½
Con. Copper	.64	.65	Omega	.50	.70
Crystal	.12	.15	Onondaga	.50	.70
Crown Res.	.2½	.3	Rainier	.80	.85
Earl-Eagle	.3	.4	Rex Oil	1½	1¾
Eagle B. B.	.2½	.2¾	Seven Metals	.30	.31
Fortuna	.5	.6	Texana	.70	.78
Houghton	1½	1½	Tuo Ex	.10	.12
Hona	.37	.38	Victoria	1¼	1½
La Rose	.35	.40	Yukon	.85	.90

COTTON SHIP AT HAMBURG.

Mannheim Gets Malt Order, First Commercial Word with America.

BERLIN, June 12, (Associated Press.)—The steamship Gulf of Mexico, the first cotton boat, has arrived at Hamburg from New Orleans.

A dispatch from Mannheim says that a leading grain firm there has received a direct wire offer from Chicago of a cargo of malt barley. This message is the first direct communication with the United States for commercial purposes so far as is known.

ROBERT BACON'S WILL.

Estate, Estimated at More Than $2,000,000, Goes to Family.

The will of Colonel Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, who died May 29, provides a trust fund of $200,000 for each of his children, Robert L. Bacon, Caspar G. Bacon, Elliot C. Bacon, and Mrs. Martha B. Whitney. At their deaths the principal of each fund goes to their children.

The residuary estate is left to the widow, Mrs. Martha W. Bacon, for life, and on her death is to be divided among her children. The estate is estimated at more than $2,000,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Forecast:

N. C.—Showers Fri. and Sat.
S. C. and Ga.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.
Fla., Ala. and Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.
Tenn.—Cloudy Fri., fair Sat.
Ky., Ind. and Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ohio—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ill.—Fri. and Sat., thunder showers in w. and n., continued warm.
Wis.—Fri. and Sat., thunder showers; cooler Sat.
Minn.—Fri., thunder showers; cooler in n. w. Sat., partly cloudy, cool; showers in e.
Iowa—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; thunder showers, continued warm Fri. Sat., cooler Sat.
N. D.—Partly cloudy Fri.; probably unsettled Sat., fair and warmer.
S. D.—Showers and cooler Fri. Sat., fair, warmer Sat.
Neb.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat., showers Sat.
Kan.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; scattered thunder showers; temperature unchanged.
Okla.—Fri. and Sat., partly cloudy, showers in n.
Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 12.—Fifty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $6,617,000, were chartered today. They include:

The Fee Boiler Const. Co., Fort Edward, Washington County, $5,000; G. and G. J. Dodge, H. L. Carey, Fort Edward.

The Pol Realty Corp., Manhattan, $6,000; A. Pol, L. Shapiro, M. Siegel, 346 East 69th St.

B. & C. Cloak and Suit House, Manhattan, $5,000; Becker, L. B. Cohen, C. Pressor, 111 Eldridge St.

Kaufmann Commercial Co., Manhattan, to conduct business, $50,000; C. and A. Yarkoni, D. Lakos, 179 6th Av.

Weingard Export and Forwarding Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Weinstein, C. M. Baum, I. Seldman, 1,425 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Faust & Ginsburg, Manhattan, women's and children's apparel, $8,000; M. Faust, H. Ginsburg, B. Ginsburg, 136 West 25th St.

Parnassus Realty Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; L. H. Burdick, C. Dubois, F. McMillan, 225 West 129th St.

P. & B. Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Krupka, B. Birnholz, H. Fass, 731 Logan Av., Bronx.

Borough Park Investing Corp., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; J. Schwartz, H. O. Patterson, W. Connelly, 1,075 East 7th St., Brooklyn.

Carp Thomas Cultures Corp., Manhattan, bacteria, drugs, and chemicals, $25,000; J. Brinchard, J. B. Goldsborough, F. L. Pruss, 290 Broadway.

North American Cereal Beverage Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; R. M. Thomas, R. and C. Doerschuck, 198 Hastings St., Brooklyn.

Hilson Waist Co., Manhattan, $6,000; H. M. Rosenblatt, A. Parker, L. Shenker, 601 Greene St.

Adshett & Co., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $100,000; R. Goldman, L. H. Jewett, H. Kaufman, 1,651 Minford Place, Bronx.

Bilder Bros., Manhattan, leather goods, $5,000; G. Schylosky, S. and C. Bilder, 564 Powell St., Brooklyn.

Wasin Realty Co., Manhattan, $6,000; J. G. Wasin, S. Silenosky, L. S. Cohen, 11 West 137th St.

Lincoln Shops, Manhattan, furniture and novelties, $10,000; H. Liveright, W. Weiss, E. Weiss, 141-143 Park Row.

J. Simon & Co., Manhattan, tobacco, coffee, fruits, and vegetables, 2,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 2,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $500,000; T. Symon, J. A. Caspary, R. F. Fels, 207 Pearl St.

Armleder Sales and Service Co., Manhattan, motor trucks and airplanes, $150,000; E. C. G. Munroe, A. W. Christopher, G. H. Rice, 31 Chambers St.

Five Star Shoe Co., Manhattan, $20,000; B. Rabinowitz, J. Cohn, A. Green, 1,785 Union St., Brooklyn.

Madison Tire and Rubber Corp., Manhattan, 25,000 shares preferred stock $100 each; 25,000 shares common, no par value, active capital $625,000; C. W. Smith, B. H. Macquhe, H. L. Kimberly, 30 East 42d St.

Simon Gross Realty and Construction Co., Ridgewood, $12,000; J. Schonberger, E. and M. W. Gross, Ridgewood.

Lithos Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $20,000; J. S. and F. Denov, J. Ruttenberg, 119 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

The Jeremiah Phelan's Sons, Inc., Rochester, west and turned shoes, $50,000; W. J. C. Arlidge, C. K. and W. F. Phelan, Rochester.

Edward R. Hughes & Co., Manhattan, insurance, $50,000; F. G. Fischer, E. R. Hughes, M. Bouvier, 301 West 57th St.

Eldorado Restaurant Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares preferred stock $100 each; 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $25,000; F. G. Brunella, C. Farina, L. Fiorino, 252 West Broadway.

Shiloh Electric Co., Manhattan, electrical supplies, $20,000; J. and L. Shimel, L. Bayer, 51 West 118th St.

The Demetine Co., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $50,000; H. W. Bender, W. J. Hutchins, Jr., R. A. Stewart, 19 Worth St.

Berg Lumber Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. A. Kock, G. D. Zahin, N. Shimkin, 277 Broadway.

Mendelsohn Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Mendelsohn, F. C. Simons, H. B. Jackson, H. E. Peck.

Pacific Petroleum Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. C. Simons, H. B. Jackson, H. E. Peck.

Monroe Silk Dress Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Schwartz & Grubman, Inc., Manhattan, dresses, $5,000; S. Menchel, M. Schwartz, Grubman, 1,707 Fulton Av.

Heller Chicago Co., Manhattan, storage, wharfage, and warehousing, $25,000; S. M. Chase, H. Heller, T. Forbes, 425 6th St., Brooklyn.

The Anna Held, Jr., enterprises, Inc., Manhattan, theatricals, $5,000; H. S. Hechheimer, M. Rothstein, M. Oppenheim, 220 West 42d St.

Dalen Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; A. and R. and A. Geller, 70 West 113th St.

Anglo American Steamship Corp., Albany, $5,000; E. Bristol, J. B. Close, A. S. Lyon, Albany.

Al. M. Silberstein & Bro., Manhattan, stationery and office supplies, $50,000; J. H. Cohen, B. Levy, H. L. Horwitz, 291 Broadway.

Atlantic, White Sea, and Baltic Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $50,000; I. Stallman, G. M. Diamond, 1,455 Dean St., Brooklyn.

The 2630 Broadway Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Ritter, L. Boral, Broadway, 291 Broadway.

Motion Pictures Financing Underwriters, Manhattan, $200,000; R. S. Baker, F. H. Eutebrook, Jr., Mount, 37 Wall St.

Parkway Manors, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $40,000; G. C. Ivernicks, J. O. Hegeman, J. W. Harris, 25 West 42d St.

Bacitalfa Corp., Millbrook, stocks and bonds and act as financial agents, $5,000,000; A. P. Giannini, J. Zinino, D. O. Cella, 124 West 13th St.

Alden's Successors, Inc., Manhattan, crude rubber and general mercantile business, $100,000; E. T. Rice, J. French, T. A. Maguire, 250 Broadway.

P. B. Flour Corp., Brooklyn, $50,000; O. Auster, A. Dratwa, W. Rabinowitz, 512 Powell St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Cliff Mfg. Works, Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Wright, Faber & Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

Save Electric Corp., Manhattan, $200,000 to $250,000.

Oppenheimer-Doernberg Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

147th St. and Amsterdam Av. Realty Co., Manhattan, $6,000 to $30,500.

Maurice Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $70,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Doyle, Mosbon, Inc., Manhattan, to Meslbes, Gilbert & Levi, Inc.

Pendola Portland Cement Co., Manhattan, to Penola, Inc., of New York.

Lyon Bros., Manhattan, to Reisch Holding Corp.

MERGER.

Henry C. Meyer, Jr., Manhattan, with Meyer Shoe, Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

National Drug Stores Corp., Del., capital (no par) given; rep., E. S. Roche, 110 West 34th St.

REVOCATIONS.

Webster Steamship Co., Ltd., Canada.
Alden's Successors, Ltd., Great Britain.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Davis Oil Co., Manhattan.
Alliance Dress Co., Manhattan.
Stuyvesant Textile Corp., Manhattan.
Bancitaly Corp., Manhattan.
S. Schachter, Inc., Manhattan.
Frederick H. Emery Co., Peekskill.
Steffanson & Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 12.—Charters filed: Cotton Chopper Corp., $2,500,000; E. E. Aberlee, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Thomas Export Corp., importing and exporting, $1,000,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. T. Mack of Wilmington.

Inyo Silver Mines, Inc., $1,000,000; R. E. Armours, A. H. Armours, F. M. Sherman, all of Kingman, Ariz.

Barth-Keith Motor Car Co., $800,000; Jacob S. Barth, Charles A. Barth, J. Ellis Keith, all of Indianapolis, Ind.

Ten Mines of America, Inc., to mine for mica, lead, &c., $500,000; G. B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, A. W. Burdick, all of New York.

The B. & K. Mfg. Co., kitchen cabinets, &c., $250,000; Richard E. Edwards, Richmond, Ind.; C. H. Johnson, Charlestown, W. Va.; Leon R. Harris, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Central Pennsylvania Oil Co., $300,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, C. Kelly of Wilmington.

Delinquent Films, Inc., $150,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Flexol Gum Co., Wilmington, Del., chewing gum, candies, &c., $100,000; C. Heilig, M. M. Lacey, Ferris Giles of Wilmington.

Lexington Fertilizers and Chemical Co., $60,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Okolona Brick and Tile Co., $50,000; M. L. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

American Pressed Steel Corp., $50,000; A. W. Britton, Robert K. Thistle, S. B. Howard, all of New York.

Huntington Motors Co., $25,000; Joseph I. Shrobnik, George P. Lemns, George A. Walker, all of Washington, D. C.

Orient Junior Oil Co., $24,000 Vernon G. Swope, Daniel R. Branen, Edward Biedegman, all of New York.

National Bus Corp., $21,000; Robert A. Van Voorhes, Jersey City, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; Paul E. Britsch, Brooklyn, N. Y.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Eastern Shore Gas and Electric Co., Philadelphia, from $750,000 to $1,150,000.

J. F. Patton & Co., New York, from $100,000 to $500,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Finance Corp., New York.
Allan Wilde Transport Corp. to Marine

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—Charters filed: H. W. Schrlinf & Co., Perth Amboy, metal goods, $125,000; Henry W. and Herbert A. Schrimf, Woodbridge; L. A. Moore, New York.

Norton Mfg. Co., Camden, machinery, $25,000; Samuel and M. H. Norton, Camden; L. D. Morgan, Oaklyn.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

RUTLAND RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

NOTICE OF OFFER TO PURCHASE FORTY-YEAR 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the terms and conditions of a certain mortgage or deed of trust made by Rutland Railway Light & Power Co., to Lincoln Trust Company, Trustee, dated March 1, 1906, and a supplemental mortgage thereto dated December 9, 1908, and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of Rutland Railway Light & Power Company dated June 4, 1919, Lincoln Trust Company, as Trustee, is prepared to invest the sum of $10,017.92, now in the sinking fund, in bonds of the said Company, issued under said mortgage and supplemental mortgage, at a price not exceeding the face value thereof and a premium of 10 per cent., together with accrued interest.

The holders of said bonds may submit offers for sale, specifying price, to the aforesaid Trustee, at its office, No. 204 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 30, 1919.

Dated, New York, June 11, 1919.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By A. M. BYATT,
Vice President.

THE WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDING COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1928.

Pursuant to terms of mortgage dated July 1, 1903, the undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of July 1, 1919, to extent of $304,075.00, a sum now available, and being proceeds of property released.

Sealed tenders, stating numbers of bonds offered, addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1928, will be received until 3 P. M., June 23, 1919.

The right to reject any or all tenders unsatisfactory to the Trustee is reserved.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 9, 1919.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT GOLD BONDS, DUE 1941.

Pursuant to terms of mortgage dated June 1st, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of July 19, 1919, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and 5% premium, to extent of $60,111.00, a sum now available in Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating numbers of bonds offered, addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, will be received until 12 m., July 7, 1919.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1919.

DIVIDENDS.

Remington Typewriter Co.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 52

The Board of Directors of the Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on all outstanding First Preferred Stock of the Company, and the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on all outstanding Second Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 1, 1919, to stockholders of record on June 20, 1919.

GEORGE K. GILLULY, Secretary.
Dated June 12, 1919.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.72	$1.69¾	$1.71¾	$1.69¾	$1.47¾
Sept.	1.65	1.61	1.65	1.60¾	..
Dec.	1.43¾	1.40	1.43¾	1.39¾	..

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	68¾	67¼	68¾	67¾	69¾
Sept.	65¼	63¾	65¼	63¾	..
Dec.	65¾	65¼	65¾	65¼	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 80@81c; No. 3 white, 81½c; No. 3 white, 79@80½c; No. 4 white, 79@80c; ordinary clipped, 79@81c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	35.45	34.50	35.22	34.45	24.27
Sept.	34.60	33.55	34.47	33.60	24.47
Ribs—					
July	29.30	27.90	28.22	27.85	22.42
Sept.	28.17	27.55	28.05	27.40	22.80
Pork—					
July	51.40	51.10	51.40	50.70	41.30
Sept.	49.00	48.00	49.00	47.65	41.90

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	19.22	18.50	19.15	18.86
May	19.00	18.42	18.98	18.47
July	20.00	19.75	19.96	19.45
Sept.	19.00	19.35	19.80	18.89
Dec.	19.42	18.75	18.36	18.89

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.51	$1.47¼	$1.50¾
Sept.	1.51	1.49½	1.50¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 8,429 packages. Prices unchanged, but a little steadier market, with fair trading. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 52@53½c; extras, 92 score, 51½@51¾c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 50@51c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 48@49½c; lower grades, 47c; unsalted, higher than extras, 53@53½c; extras, 54@54½c; firsts, 52@53c; seconds, 48@51c; State dairy tubs, finest, 51@51½c; good to prime, 49½@50¾c; common to fair, 46@48c; renovated, firsts, 50@50½c; lower grades, 48@48c; ladles, current make, firsts, 47@49½c; seconds, 46c; lower grades, 43@45c; packing stock, current make, No. 1 45½@46c; No. 2, 45c; lower grades, 40@44c.

EGGS.—35,013 cases. The feeling is irregular, with high grades fairly firm and sustained. Medium and lower grades are in liberal supply and freely offered. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 48½@49c; storage packed, extra firsts, 47@48c; storage packed, firsts, 45@46½c; gathered, extra firsts, 45½@46c; firsts, 43½@44½c; seconds and poorer, 32@42½c; dirties, No. 1, 38c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@35c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33c; under grades, 20@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@60c; ordinary to prime, 47@53c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 47@56c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 46½@50½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 47@48c; fair to prime 43½@46c.

$500,000
THE JOSLIN-SCHMIDT COMPANY
(Manufacturing Chemists)
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Serial Gold Bonds
Authorized $1,000,000 Issued $500,000
Dated June 1, 1919
Due Serially as Follows:

June 1, 1920	$35,000	June 1, 1923	$35,000	June 1, 1926	$35,000
June 1, 1921	35,000	June 1, 1924	35,000	June 1, 1927	35,000
June 1, 1922	35,000	June 1, 1925	35,000	June 1, 1928	35,000

June 1, 1929 . . . . $185,000

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee

Security—These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all the fixed property of the Company and are its only funded indebtedness. The Company agrees at all times to maintain a minimum of 250% of total bonds outstanding in Net Tangible Assets, of which 100% shall be Net Quick Assets.

Business—The Company manufactures commercial fertilizer, ammoniac fertilizer, animal and stock foods, hide and bone glues, tallows, oils, fatty acids and glycerine. Its plants are located near Cincinnati and in the stock yard district of Cincinnati.

Earnings—The gross business of the Company has shown a steady growth from one of $446,845 in 1909 to one of nearly $3,000,000 in 1918.

The average earnings for the last six years, before depreciation but after all taxes, were $121,125, which is at the rate of approximately three and a half times the interest charges on this issue.

Price 100 and Interest to Yield 7%.

IMBRIE & CO.
Bankers
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON
PITTSBURGH MILWAUKEE

Orders accepted Now for July delivery
GUARANTEED
First Mortgage Certificates
Paying 5½ Per Cent.
Secured by First Mortgage on Improved New York City Property
Issued in Amounts of $100 and Upward
Free from Personal Taxation
Legal Investments for Trust Funds.
Send for Booklet
New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $4,000,000
135 Broadway, New York 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main
When Buying Real Estate Consult Us Relative to Title Examination

INVINCIBLE OIL CORPORATION
JOSEPH E. HIGGINS
Specialist
52 Broadway Curb Phone 5316 Broad
20 Broad St. Phone 3518 Rector

We have issued a circular on the
ALASKA MINES CORPORATION
This circular describes the company's Properties, Operations and Prospects. Free upon request for Circular A.
DAVIS & BAYLISS
60 Broadway, New York Telephone Rector 8154

Selected Investment Securities
WESTERN MUNICIPAL BONDS
Exempt from Federal Income Tax
We own and offer subject to previous sale:

	Rate	Yield	Maturities
Fairfax, South Dakota, School	6%	5%	1925-1939
College View, Lincoln, Neb., School	5%	4.70%	1924-1944
Douglas Co., South Omaha, Neb., School	6%	4.75%	1924-1933
Missouri Valley, Iowa, School	5%	4.70%	1938
Akron, Iowa, School	5%	4.75%	1930-1939
Osceola, Iowa, School	5%	4.65%	1939
Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, Funding	5%	4.60%	1924-1938
Huron, South Dakota, City Hall	5%	4.80%	1939
Huron, South Dakota, Waterworks	5%	4.80%	1939
Seward, Nebraska, Sewer	5½%	4.90%	1929-1959

Legal opinion Chapman, Cutler & Parker, Chicago
Send for circular S 613 *Partial Payment Plan when desired*
Bankers Mortgage Company
Capital $2,000,000
Des Moines, Iowa
CHICAGO 112 West Adams St. Randolph 5700
NEW YORK 512 Fifth Avenue Vanderbilt 2712
Write the nearest office

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
NEW YORK
New York, June 3, 1919.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on each of the present outstanding forty-five thousand (45,000) shares of the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16, 1919.

E. D. JUNIOR, Cashier.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY
May 27, 1919.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Dollars ($2) per share on each of the present outstanding Twenty-two thousand five hundred (22,500) shares of capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1919, to the stockholders of record of said shares at the close of business on June 16, 1919.

GEORGE W. BERRY, Secretary.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 12, 1919.

A dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of Southern Railway Company has this day been declared payable on June 30, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23, 1919.

F. S. WYNN, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred capital stock. They have also declared a dividend of $1.50 per share on the Common capital stock. The dividends on both Preferred and Common stock are payable July 5, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18, 1919.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 133 3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent has been declared, payable July 1, 1919, to stock

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227.
Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury
Calendar.
Bankruptcy.
Case on.
Bankruptcy System (Am Pope (NY, NH & H RR
Ballard (Cleary (Hines.
Chicago RR. (Premier Special Mach
Cope Locke (Co (Edgar Allen & Co.
Deck, L. & N. RR. (Regal Button Works (
Delaware, New (Reid Mach Co.
South Pan (Co (Hoffman (Wright
Wilson (New Eng RR. (Fauer Co
Lehigh (Co (Mack, J.—Room 2,
Woolworth Building, at 10:30
A. M.
Motions.
Morrell (Tug P RR. 82
Re Hilton.
Am Socialist Soc (
Co (Patten.
Co (Mc Auto Ins Co (Mc
Givney.
Ruppert (McElligott.
Reed (Agra Tanning Trans
Smith (Ratcliff.
Re Letters Rogatory.
Webster (St Nicholas
Zinc Co.
Globe (Fullman.
Scary (Erle.
Automatic P S Co (
Boston.
Mfgrs Com Co (Werchan
Hopping (Barnal.
Hand, J.—Room
Building, two fifth floor, at
10:30 A. M.
Motions.
Jarvis, J.—In Room 223,
at 10 A. M.
Opinion law.
Keener (Goldfarb.
Adjudication (Reid & and
Thomas, J.—In Room
at 10:30 A. M.
Motions.
Hazard et al (on trial.)
Inglis, J.—In Room
at 2 P. M. Bankruptcy
Motions.
Franklin Brew Co (2)
Wright, P. Gerhard.
Thomas E. Brady.
Thomas (Crawford.
Hackett & Brady.
Morris Lampel.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, Philbin, JJ.—
Case on Vesur Co (
Calendar.
Imperial Prod Co (
Capital Them Co.
Appomatt (
Gladstone (Washington Mfg Co.
Case on.
Motions.
Garage, (
Greenwich (
Motions.
Hoyt (
Hanover Fire
Case on.
Motions.
Isaacson, (
Jacobi (Band Mine.
Motions.
Jones (Schuyler.
Kaufman (Co.
Motions.
Kenyon (Chil
Motions.
Kingsley, (Bake
Motions.
Kohn (
Motions.
Lee (Co.
Motions.
Lehman (Berg.
Motions.
Lewis (Weintraub
Motions.
Lindsay (Steel.
Motions.
Lowenstein (Moss.
Motions.
Lyon (Co.
Motions.
Mahon (Co.
Motions.
Mahoney (Katz.
Motions.
Mayer (Noble (Kenda
Motions.
Mayer (Schle (Olsen
Motions.
Meadow (Co.
Motions.
Meyer (Schnel-
Motions.
Morgan (Aginsky.
Motions.
Mosenthal (Co (Jagoda.
Motions.
Nathan (Grace Co.
Motions.
Nelson (Dant (
Motions.
Newburger (Morris (Co.
Motions.
Nicholas (Schaefer.
Motions.
Nicholas (Co (Westin.
Motions.
Nicholson (Co.
Motions.
Nolan (Sellor.
Motions.
Nolan (Parr.
Motions.
Nolan (Co.
Motions.
Nolan (Co.
Motions.
Nolan (Co

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS WITHOUT RESERVE

TOMORROW at 1:30 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine,

and continuing until every plot is sold

"SHORE ACRES"

The Gem of the Long Island Sound

329 SOUND SHORE VILLA PLOTS

HIGHLY IMPROVED AND RESTRICTED

Unsurpassed for Unique Location, Picturesqueness and Accessibility

Directly on Long Island Sound

Between RYE AND MAMARONECK Westchester County

only 39 minutes from Grand Central to Mamaroneck Sta., N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.

60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE

Title Policies Free to Purchasers. Liberty Bonds, Any Issue, Accepted in Payment, at Par.

Bookmaps at Shore Acres Club on the property or by applying to

ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Inc.
152 Broadway

GEO. R. READ & COMPANY
30 Nassau St. and 3 East 35th St.

Auctioneer and Agent

Automobiles will be at Mamaroneck Sta. the day of sale for convenience of intending purchasers.

EXTRAORDINARY HOME BARGAIN.



$3,500, ON EASY TERMS: LESS THAN YOUR PRESENT RENT, AND $6,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE BUYS IT. READY TO LIVE IN NOW.

An 11-room, all year home of rare beauty, comfort and convenience, with 3 tiled baths, superb elevation and unsurpassed sand and water views, lengthening room, entrance hall, kitchen, butler's pantry, dining room on first floor; four in upper sleeping rooms en suite, with tiled baths and sleeping balcony on 2d floor; four large rooms and bath on 3d floor; hardwood, white enamel trim, mahogany doors, electric light fixtures, hot water heat; fuel consumption last season, 27 tons; hard coal; open fireplace, especially built for wood fires, and a cozy basement under living room, entrance hall, kitchen, butler's pantry, dining room on first floor; four in upper sleeping rooms en suite, with tiled baths and sleeping balcony on 2d floor; four large rooms and bath on 3d floor; hardwood, white enamel trim, mahogany doors, electric light fixtures, hot water heat; fuel consumption last season, 27 tons; hard coal; open fireplace, especially built for wood fires, and a cozy basement under

[illegible] house are noteworthy features, every attractiveness combined with the advantages of a suburban home. This [illegible] practical home only a few minutes from 2 ex stations on D. L. & W. [illegible] of N. Y. and [illegible] private 1 outright and we will for $3,500 and [illegible] the rent now pay per month. Cor plot, 120x180 ft. [illegible] for N. Y. Times 24th August.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Housekeeping Is Fun

in a house like the houses we are building in a new and beautiful part of Chester Hill. Most attractive designs from $6,000 to $10,000. Five minutes from D. L. & W. station. Houses have 7 rooms and bath. Lots 50 feet wide and 150 deep. Ready for occupancy September 1st. Selling

Prices $12,000 to $17,000.

ANDERSON REALTY CO.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

N-E-W R-O-C-H-E-L-L-E

In one of its best sections; a four-year-old SWEET BIRCH COLONIAL; 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porches; garage; large plot; great water; very good value. Price $13,-; easy terms. Immediate possession.

H. M. OLCOTT 3 East 42d St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 2232.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Massapequa, L. I.
For Rent for the Summer.
LARGE HOUSE Fully and tastefully furnished. Garage. Extensive grounds, with [illegible] Bathing. Rent $3,500
JOHN F. SCOTT 45 West 34th Street, New York City.

WESTBURY ACRES

A bungalow [illegible] in the best section on Long [illegible] Charles Crosby, 47 [illegible]

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SAVE RENT BY BUYING



For $[illegible] cash and $[illegible] monthly buys [illegible] ROOM BUNGALOW & PERRY [illegible] 125 West 234 St. [illegible]

Exceptional Offer—Fine Home

Must [illegible] 9-room house, 2 baths, well built, [illegible] condition; in Eastern Section Elizabeth N. J.; six minutes from station. Gas and electricity; [illegible] ground; size 70x170. Garage for [illegible] automobiles. No agents. City owner, H. R. MOONEY, 15 Cedar St. Phone John 3280.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.

[illegible] to move new homes for [illegible] 4 [illegible] Terms $500 to $1,000; balance to $20 a month and interest; 6 and 7 rooms, [illegible] sleeping porch, open fireplace, [illegible] hot water heat, gas and [illegible] Lots 40 feet wide. Sewer, all improvements [illegible] neighborhood, near station. [illegible] schools and trolley. [illegible] 30 minutes commutation.

John A. Baldwin



MODERN HOMES

Mountain Lakes, Inc.
[illegible] Bway., N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cortlandt.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Owner of [illegible] acres [illegible] Lake Hopatcong [illegible] commanding [illegible] erect [illegible] of bungalow [illegible] Number [illegible] rooms, 2 baths, 2 bathrooms, 2 lavatories, extra toilet, heater, 2 fireplaces, [illegible] completely detached [illegible] Concreted cellar under [illegible] garage, concrete walks, [illegible] cross centre front facing south; magnificent view. Deep water, 1,000 ft. excellent [illegible] over 200 ft shore front; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST, (near Columbus Circle)—...ons; French table; elec...

...Medium size room; lava...g; charming park; apart...Langdon.

...WEST.—Handsomely furnished ...room suite and bath; suitable for two ...three gentlemen; electricity, maid service.

...WEST.—Large rooms; parlor floor, kitchen privileges, baths; gentle...comp...

...AVE., HANDSOMELY ...ENT ROOM; KITCHEN...PRIVATE BATH; $12; ...

...WEST.—Large, comfortable airy rooms; ...electric light; breakfast; ...gentlemen preferred.

...WEST.—Large, attractive room, convenient to subway; suitable for ...

...WEST.—Spacious, cool rooms; ...cleaning for chef; bath; Summer rates.

...WEST.—Large sunny front room; ...morning wash; electricity, phone.

...140 WEST, LARGE, VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOM; PRIVATE ...LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; WEEKLY, MONTHLY; ...

...174 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths, electricity; table board optional.

...WEST.—Large, elegant rooms; ...gentlemen only; reference, $17.50 week.

...WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY ...DOUBLE AND SINGLE ...KENETTE PRIVILEGE; ...BATH, LAUNDRY, SHOWER, ELEC...TRICITY, MODERATE RATES.

...WEST.—Room with bath; small ...; reference required. 7042

...HANDSOMELY FUR...FRONT ROOMS, AD...BATH, LAVATORY; ELEC...KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE.

...WEST.—Private, Charming ...room, bath; electricity; kitchen...

...WEST.—Large back parlor, private ...; quiet residence; refer...

...Elegant front room, twin ...other rooms.

...Exceptional rooms, with ...private bath; electricity; private ...

...Comfortable furnished ...bath; running water; ...reasonable rate.

...Newly furnished rooms, electricity; gentlemen ...

...WEST.—Attractive large front ...connecting rooms, with beds, gentlemen; ...

...Large room newly decorated, ...beds, private bath, toilet, ...

...Bedroom, sitting room, ...$15 weekly; reference ...

...WEST.—Attractive one, two, three ...with or without kitchenette privi...

...WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, ...business couple or two ...

...Large, beautiful, cool ...private bath; electricity, tele...

...Newly furnished square ...

...WEST.—Large and small rooms; ...

...Parkway).—Large ...rooms, private bath, modern home; ...

...WEST.—Large beautifully furnish...bathroom privileges; ...

...WEST.—Beautiful rooms, $10-$7; ...apartment, kitchen privileges. 3705

...WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR TWIN BEDS; ...ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

...WEST.—Large, light suite, ...; electricity; business men, $18 weekly. ...Crothers

...WEST.—Elegant, private bath, ...privilege, electricity, ...

...WEST.—Second floor, high-class ...; suite or single; Apt. 5.

...WEST.—LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOM, ADJOINING BATH, SHOWER; ONE FLIGHT; ALSO BASEMENT PARLOR, BAY WINDOW, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

...WEST.—Large front room, kitchen...ette privilege, bath, electricity; private, ...

...WEST.—6 east, well furnished ...; references ...

...WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; REASONABLE RATES.

...WEST.—Beautiful room, private ...others $7 up; references.

...WEST.—Large, attractive room ...gentleman, all improvements; refer...

...WEST.—Large and small rooms; ...; private subway. Gutierrez.

...WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; 4 WINDOWS, TWIN BEDS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; BATH LAVATORY; SINGLE ROOMS; TRANSIENT.

...Double, single rooms, ...furnished, lavatory, electric...

...Private...Charming ...bath; electricity; kitchen...

...attractive Tell River, ...

...End Ave., $42.50. ...Second floor, front, twin ...ample closet ...

...Exceptional rooms, with ...private bath; electricity, private ...

...comfortable furnished ...bath; running water, ...reasonable rate.

...Newly furnished rooms, ...baths, electricity; gentlemen ...

...WEST.—Attractive large front ...connecting rooms, with beds, gentlemen; ...

...Large room newly decorated, ...beds, private bath, toilet, ...

...Broadway.)—Large, elegantly ...; private bath, modern new ...; family; three rooms; ...gentleman preferred. Phone Riv...9 to 11 A. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

...Elegant large room, private ...room, near bath; electric...

...WEST.—Table guests wanted; ...Riverside 1969.

...264 WEST.—Single room, running water, all modern improvements; private residence; references required. Phone 0170 ...

...WEST.—Attractively furnished ...baths, electricity; private ...

...WEST, Apt. 14.—Nice room ...bathing; with home folks.

...87 WEST (West End.)—Large corner ...breezy, electricity, telephone; sub...

...and two meals, elevator apart...Riverside 1624.

...AND BROADWAY.—Beautifully furnished room, private apartment ...subway, rent reasonable.

...Riverside.)—Thor...rooms or suites; refer...

...WEST.—Attractive one, two, three ...with or without kitchenette privi...

...WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, ...business couple or two ...

...Large, beautiful, cool ...private bath; electricity, tele...

...Newly furnished square ...

...WEST.—Large and small rooms; ...

...Parkway).—Large ...rooms, private bath, modern home; ...

...WEST.—Large beautifully furnish...bathroom privileges; ...

...WEST.—Beautiful rooms, $10-$7; ...apartment, kitchen privileges. 3705

...WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR TWIN BEDS; ...ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

...WEST.—Large, light, exquisitely furnished room, 5 minutes' walk to Erie Station, or on trolley 10 minutes to Ft. Lee Ferry. Telephone Moresmere 610, or write Box 100, Moresmere, N. J.

MANHATTAN AV., 75, (103d.)—Newly furnished, comfortable rooms; all conveniences; Japanese accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 349—Attractive quarters for 3 bachelors, two large connecting rooms, overlooking Drive. Board optional. Mother, Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Elegant suite rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 94th.)—Large front room, adjoining bath. Telephone Schuyler 1548.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Handsome suite, five windows; also room, private bath. Apt. 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 322, (94th.)—Large, cool, elegantly furnished room with private bath; suitable for two; apartment 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (cor. 104th St.)—Rooms with bath, single or in suites.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 884.—Gentleman, private family; elevator apartment; reasonable. Krauskopf.

WEST END AV., 101st St.—Charmingly furnished rooms, $5 and $6 weekly; large room, dressing room, private bath, $10 weekly. Telephone River 1943.

WEST END AV., 295.—Large front room; private bath; telephone.

WEST END AV., 684.—Large front room with dressing room, bath adjoining.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house, single room, running water, electricity

Brooklyn.

402 56th St., Brooklyn, Ray Ridge District.—Furnished rooms, 20 minutes from City Hall; on 4th Av. subway; homelike, cool and attractive; reasonable rate.

SEA GATE.—Furnished room to let for Summer season in beautiful house, adults only. Mintzer, Lynie Av. Phone 2156 Coney Island.

Miscellaneous.

One or 2 large airy furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; in high and dry modern New Canaan. Mrs. B. Friedman, 15 Park St., New Canaan, Conn.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END, 794.—Bachelor 2-room, private bath. Summer rates; furnished, unfurnished

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

American gentleman desires a large room and bath, including breakfast permanently with a private family in a high-class apartment between 86th and 96th sts. and West side. References absolutely essential. Address Room 1,519, Flatiron Bldg.

WANTED—By a gentleman, 26 years of age, single, a room with private family on the south side between 42nd and 59th sts., New York; to be occupied from Mondays to Fridays only. Address Z. F. R. Room 1205, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York City.

Young business man desires room and bath, not above $40 month, bet. 17th-40th in Borough Park, Brooklyn. Write M. Glaser, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished room, private house uptown, west, (bet. 70-79), references, business women. D 984 Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

80TH, cor. Lexington Av., (163.)—Single rooms with meals, $14 weekly and up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

West Side.

16 WEST 47TH ST.
Large rooms with board; table guests.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single and double rooms; references.

57TH, 329 WEST.—Rooms low; decorated, all conveniences, with board; table guests.

65TH, 328 WEST.—Large front and single room, near bath, excellent table; reference.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table guests. Columbus 1015. Subway.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COL. 8367.

72D, 250 WEST.—Double rooms; private bath; single rooms.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; excellent meals; references

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, electricity, parlor, dining room; table guests.

75TH ST., 18 WEST.—Rooms, a; improvements, and excellent private table board, homelike.

78TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath, single rooms, electricity; references required. 8017 Columbus.

78TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet

93D, 21 WEST.—Cool front rooms, near park; excellent cuisine; table guests.

THE GRAYMORE, 46 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COOL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE. TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 4306.

96TH, 60 WEST, Apt. 14.—Nice room ...; with home folks.

97TH ST., 625 West End.)—Large corner ...breezy, electricity, telephone; sub...

...and two meals, elevator apart...Riverside 1624

...AND BROADWAY.—Beautifully furnished room, private apartment ...subway, rent reasonable.

...Riverside.)—Thor...rooms or suites; refer...

...room, facing park, ...

...(Riverside Drive.)—...rooms; sunny; ...private house.

...WEST. Beautiful, large front ...furnished; near River...

...Overlooking Riverside, ...tence, spacious floor, 3 beautifully furnished rooms, bath, every convenience; ...beautiful, cool room; ...of the or two gentlemen.

...WEST.—Exceptionally large, ...room, bath; near ...

...WEST.—Newly furnished front ...river view, running water, high-class elevator apartment; price $8; gentlemen ...Phone Morningside 2290.

...WEST.—Opportunity for ...room, use of dining ...elevator reasonable. F. Burns.

...WEST.—Comfortable room, running water; in elevator apartment; gentle...

...WEST.—Large sunny room; ...

...WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—...attractive location; near dining ...rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside ...Columbia University; artistically ...rooms, all exposures, one to five ...; suite, some with kitchen, $5 to ...; shower, all conveniences; ...above; some with kitchen, $5 to ...; subways, surface, elevated; Riverside Drive; ...; Mrs. Young, Miss ...Telephone Morningside 4886.

...Two very attractive ...front; cool. $5 50-$7. Apt. 61.

...Elegantly furnished, out...master bedroom, with twin beds; mahogany furniture.

...WEST.—Second floor front, use ...dining room, kitchen, $8, single, $5; electricity; near Riverside Drive, subway. Au...Require White 9262.

...ST., 307 WEST.—Large room; all ...; private; reasonable. Apt. 18.

...WEST.—Airy room, attractive, ...private home, with cultured people, gen...

...WEST, 400 WEST, (St. Nicholas Av.)—Two ...connecting outside rooms, private wash...room, modern apartment; reasonable, convenient; 6th-9th Elevated express trains. Backrack, Apartment 55.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Midland Inn, Bronxville, N. Y.—Open June-September; modern in its appointments. For rates and reservations apply to W. I. Metcalf, Manager. Telephone 257 Bronxville.

Hillcrest.—Beautiful home for nervous, convalescent, incurable, and aged; rates moderate. 2324 St., east of White Plains Av., Bronx.

House School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers, N. Y.; open all year; moderate terms. Phone 4679 Yonkers.

Heathaven.—Care of invalids and elderly persons; beautiful location. 594 North Broadway, Yonkers; $10 up weekly. Yonkers 1964.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly, $17 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
TEN-MINUTAL AV. 8TH, ST. GEORGE, S. I.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $28 to $40.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $15 to $20.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $36 and $45.
Suites of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $50.

NURSE, experienced, will care for one or two maternity cases at her country home; reasonable rate includes all expenses; arrangements to care for infants if desired; best references. Z 466 Times Annex.

The Carlton, 151 Scotland Road, South Orange; 3 minutes to Lackawanna and trolley, nice grounds and verandas, fine home cooking. Phone 883 South Orange.

Accommodate couple or gentlemen, private family; station, beach; reasonable. J. Schaeffer, Washington St., Long Branch, N. J.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

Miscellaneous.

Country home, school, few more children accepted. 500 Park Row.

Country Board Wanted.

Young Christian couple want room and board with private bath for season, within commuting distance New York; country preferred. Westchester County preferred. A 167 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Country Board Wanted.

Hebrew couple want board, private family, where there are other boarders; Rockaways, vicinity Long Beach; reference. S 353 Times.

Long Beach, Edgemere, or vicinity; accommodations for three; board optional. M 47 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, systematizer, Christian, seeks responsible executive position; expert manufacturing, import, export, publishing; high-class experience. H 853 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, Christian, thoroughly experienced, competent, trustworthy. $30. A. 139 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady, to take charge of office; salary $25; state references; strictly confidential. S 286 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Mature woman, wide experience, wishes position; salary $18. F 685 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Young French lady, experienced teacher, trained nurse, and lady's companion; prefer to go to coast. Mlle. Vuillaumie, 106 Elm St., Cranford, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged woman, Protestant. Housekeeper in small family. First-class references. Address Miss Hall, Leonia, New Jersey.

MASSEUR, licensed, desires additional lady patients. Florence Russell, 305 Broad St., one block Hudson tubes. Tel. Market 2948. Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE, licensed, facial. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 4775.

NURSE, English, graduate, wants Summer position; fond of children; experienced traveller. Nurse, 946 Anderson Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting; experienced. C. Schwartz, 330 6th St.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, (28,) college education, at present chief clerk to railroad superintendent, desires location as private secretary or assistant where there is opportunity for advancement when initiative and executive ability are deposited. Expert stenographer. Telephone Miss Christian, Room 320, Hotel Martinique, between 10 and 12 A. M.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, expert, qualified by personality, education, and 8 years' experience; capable assistant to executive; $30. W 699 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—A very capable young woman desires high-class position; references. Address M. E. S., 108 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, nine years' excellent training, desires half day position. W 350 Times Downtown.

SCHOOL TEACHERS, two, young, wish congenial Summer work. E 694 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years thorough commercial experience, efficient, conscientious, a trial will prove my ability; references; salary $22, and worth it. Bipor, 880 W 41st St.

STENOGRAPHER, French-English, thoroughly proficient both languages; 6 years' experience. Phone Academy 4748, or write W 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Bright beginner; $10 to start. R. G., 116 East Houston St. Orchard 8377.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, reliable, references, American; $18. H 534 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, 18 years old; salary $18; references. F 684 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient; 5 years' experience, desires position; $25. F 689 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 14 months' experience; understands office work; references; $15. E 690 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced traveler, practical nurse, desires position; Summer, tutor, companion, to woman or girl; secretary, nurse. J 378 Times.

TUTOR; college trained; six years' experience, all grades; reasonable terms. L 190 Times Annex.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Girl, 16. One year's experience. References. A 166 Times.

TYPIST.—Girl wishes position as typist and office worker. W., 3,254 3d Av.

WANTED by educated, refined young French lady who speaks English, to live with American family, preferably to instruct in French. Box 184, Farlin, N. J.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6918.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, Office Manager, 29, formerly chief field auditor, resident auditor United States Shipping Board, supervising accountant large corporation, traveling auditor, (Southern territory,) systematizer, organizer, versed in construction accounting, machine bookkeeping, card systems, foreign accounts and exchange, no objection travelling. H 449 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; corporation, partnership tax reports, reorganizations, 12 West 27th. Telephone [illegible] 2951.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 1722 Kossuth. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, reliable service, books opened, audited, systems; special bookkeeping accommodation, small firms; reasonable. Alpert-Barst. Murray Hill 1191.

ACCOUNTANT, 32, experienced; New York University graduate; efficient, executive ability; references. D 894 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 37, wide experience; college graduate, conversant with modern methods. J 383 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, general, 28, control accounts, now employed, desires change. H 559 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ENGINEER will give part time to handling advertising for smaller company. Z 491 Times Annex.

ARTIST.—Expert crayonne, silk designer desires position; Columbia University man. F 708 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE

with a live manufacturing firm, that has a real human, progressive head, ambitious, co-operating personnel, and executive offices in New York City, a position as vital assistant to the chief executive, by a United States Army officer. B 845 Times.

ASSISTANT, 28, to chief mechanical engineer or foreman on inspection or production, experience on routing, place work and control system, desires position. Cahill, 235 20th St., Woodcliff, N. J.

AUDITOR-ACCOUNTANT, 35, highest references, available immediately; salary $4,500. Z 432 Times Annex.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK, experienced, seeks position; highest references. J 372 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar details shipping, railroad routes, steamship bills of lading; sixteen years with trucking contractor; $35. T 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, long experience, entire charge manufacturing, hardware, purchase, payrolls, controlling accounts, now available; phone Melrose 1682. Frank Francis, 315 East 162d St.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, (25,) married, 6 years' experience, desires position with commercial house. Address Box 483 Times 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, typist, University graduate, experienced, desires few hours' evening employment. Rose, 78 West St., Brooklyn. 2211 Greenpoint.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) trial balances, controlling accounts, accountancy student, $18. H 501 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) having no previous experience, desires position; references furnished. T 75 Times.

BUTLER OR VALET, Japanese, desires position country for Summer; reference. J 367 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, (32,). 9 years' experience, wishes position with private family, city or country; excellent references; salary $30 per week. Fredrich Ashingham, 37 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; expert, with many years' practical experience; references honesty, sobriety, &c.; accustomed to driving ladies, children; no objections to touring. J 386 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Swedish, experienced, willing and obliging, wishes private position; drives any car. Carlson, 28 Fulmont St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, of neat appearance, well recommended, desires private or commercial position; city only. H 512 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; ten years' experience; careful driver; Swede; married; strictly temperate, reliable; excellent references. S 315 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced, very highly recommended, able mechanic, strictly temperate, neat and pleasing personality, desires position city or country; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4958.

CHAUFFEUR—Single; eight yrs. experience, reliable, careful, sober; familiar with all cars; highest recommendations. Sutton, 130 East 54th. Plaza 8454.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wants position city, country; mechanic; excellent references. Milton Schmerl, 288 West 115th. Phone Rhinelander 4788.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEURS, Swedish, wish positions with private families; have good references. Rhinelander 6666. Bet. 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR, Chinese, six years' experience, mechanic, driver, desires private position; references. Chung, 317 West 113th. Phone 8622 Cathedral.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position as private chauffeur; French-American; 4 years' experience. H. Costar, 501 M Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, A1 mechanic; 16 years' experience, excellent references; 6 years last place. J. S., 182 West 69th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver, mechanic; city, country; gentlemanly, neat; highest testimonials. Telephone 9418.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 27 years old and single; 8 years' experience. A. N. Eskola, Schuyler 7036.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, married, 12 years' experience; best references. Otto, Rhinelander street.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC.—(27); 4 yrs. experience. Chandler, 414 West 58th. Col. 9068.

CHAUFFEUR, for private family; several years' experience. S. L. Kaplan, 66 East 111th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—2 years' experience. Taylor, 703 Hewitt Place, Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, just discharged from service; have best of reference. Z 475 Times Annex.

CHEF wishes position, private or club; best references if required. S 330 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, 24, evening high school graduate, desires permanent position as clerk at general office routine; 8 years' business experience; references. H 549 Times Downtown.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT, American, 15 years' practical experience, railroads, highways, dams, foundations, and tunnels. Address Box 214, Bellefonte, Pa.

COOK, reliable, steady, (English;) small family; best references. W., care Mrs. Mitchell, 119 West 90th.

CREDIT MAN, expert on collections, executive, long, successful record with one house, would consider out of town offer. Look Box 86, East Orange, N. J.

DESIGNER period furniture, cabinet and interior woodwork; 15 years' practical experience with high-grade manufacturers; expert detailer, thorough knowledge of constructive follow-up work, thorough factory, reliable, with selling ability; reasonable salary. Schneider, 14 Edson St., Corona, L. I. Tel. Newtown 113M.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 12 years' experience, 2 years chief draftsman; good references; just discharged from service. F 688 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Evening college engineering student, experienced order, cost, payroll clerk. F 708 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, production, desires to make change on account of health; at present located with one of largest shipbuilding plants in United States; 14 years' experience in general construction. G 705 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR, draftsman, college graduate, day or night position with contractor or builder. T 70 Times.

EXECUTIVE, ex-army Captain, technical graduate, 28 years old, desires connection with well-established organization where executive ability combined with engineering experience will be an asset. F 660 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Executive officer of debarkation and demobilization camp desires position with export firm; speaks French and Spanish; have had good theoretical training in export business; best of references. N 72 Times.

LAWYER, trained in commercial law, also retail business experience, discharged army officer, age 28, seeks responsible position. Box 48, Times 2 Rector St. Telephone Rector 6800.

LUMBERMAN, EXPERIENCED IN RETAIL YARD WORK; KNOWLEDGE BOOKKEEPING AND TYPEWRITING; WANTS WORK; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. A 169 TIMES.

MANAGER.—American, (34); experienced executive; thoroughly familiar business administration; dependable handling salesmen, correspondence, stenographers, unquestionable credentials. M 99 Times.

MAN, 34, honorably discharged, business experience, good references, desires clerical position; advancement; typist. Graham, 894 Cauldwell Av.

MANUFACTURERS.—Young man, (30,) married, would like to better his position to advantage; has been working as Post Office clerk for the past 9 years, very reliable; best references. H 514 Times Downtown.

MEN.—Two well-educated, experienced men, (190,) want salaried positions anywhere, references can be furnished. T 79 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT clean cut young man, American, desires position; typist. H 306 Times

OFFICE ASSISTANT, or some clerical work; $15 if advancement. F 703 Times Downtown.

PRINTING EXPERIENCE.—Young man wishes office position. I. Ruderman, 102 East 116th St.

PURCHASING AGENT, with factory and mill experience, seeks position. R. M. Box 582, Harrison, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Lines of tailor's trimmings, silks, and linings, on a commission basis, for California. A1 reference. J. Goldberg, 459 17th Av., San Francisco, Cal.

SALES MANAGER with large following among the druggists and physicians, agency greater New York and Long Island for drug specialties of merit; excellent producer; best reference Jefferson, 842 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (29,) just returned from France, desires line of merchandise, men's linen mills preferred; for Pacific Coast trade; had 12 years' experience with San Francisco jobber in above lines; would like to make connection at once, as I leave for San Francisco June 20. J 385 Times.

SALESMAN.—SILK VEST, for the South and N. Y. and Penn. States, have following in the large cities after selling cotton waists for ten years; will confine myself to dealing with high-class jobber trade; best of references. N 72 Times.

SALESMAN, executive, excellent inside and outside man, desires connection with reliable commercial wholesale concern; best credentials. F 683 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, just returned overseas service, desires position with aggressive house; commission basis, drawing account. D 939 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, now with wholesale house, would like to connect with first-class house on commission basis. Z 436 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—City or traveling; steady trade; not single shot proposition. F 664 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two college men with Ford want small article with ready household sale. Z 468 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Two live agents want quick selling article, any line, anywhere. Reply with terms. T 78 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires to connect with a reliable house, staple article; good education. J 382 Times.

SALESMAN, sell to retail trade, experienced ladies' underwear. E 697 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires novelty lines for Texas and Louisiana. Corner, Beacon Hotel, Galveston.

SALESMAN, good producer, convincing talker, is open for real proposition with immediate results. F 698 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Position wanted as confidential assistant to busy executive or lady having large business interests; understand financial and real estate markets, accounting, investigating, credits, &c.; can also drive car; employed at present in large manufacturing plant. Address Z 476 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, young man, eight years' experience, desires responsible position; conscientious, hard worker, single, Christian; ready two weeks. F 712 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, law, commercial; accurate, competent; now employed; references; $30-$35. Cohan, 2,050 Madison Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.—American, 38, married, thoroughly experienced freight parcel post express routing; can take full charge. T 102 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, expert, wishes position after 4:30 P. M.; competent to handle technical matter; references. F. Tansey, 120 West 123d St., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretarial position with future sought by well-educated, proficient shorthand-typist; recently demobilized. A 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 33, married, 14 years' experience; excellent references; $35. H 546 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) graduate of High School of Commerce, desires position with mercantile house; selling and executive ability; salary no object, future paramount. D 975 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 25, discharged officer, college graduate, head, industrious, capable, desires position where demonstrated worth assures him a good future. R., Box 96 New York Times, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with Chicago and Middle West, desires to represent manufacturer, broker, export, or steamship company, a producer, with a following. What have you to offer? S 328 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) splendid references, capable, efficient, reliable, other qualifications, desires position where initiative merits advancement. W 75 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, Army discharged, educated, experienced, assistant bookkeeper; stenographer, correspondent, figurer, typist; best references. T 71 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) wishes clerical position at anything; seven years' railroad experience; $30 per week; references. E 655 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Do you need one, with college and legal training, able, adaptable, efficient, versatile? Address H 551 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, wishes position at night, 5-8; bookkeeper, stenographer, correspondent, salesman. Z 90 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) released from officers' training school, desires position; knowledge advertising, salesmanship and correspondence. J 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,), COLLEGE GRADUATE, business experience, wants to start at bottom with reliable house. J 338 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, accurate at figures, good penman, experienced bill clerk, desires position in office. State salary. J 393 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college student, wishes position Summer; double entry bookkeeper. H 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, capable, conscientious, desires opening at anything. F 686 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16, neat appearance, tall, desires to learn; salary trade. Best references. Beck, 662 Willoughby Av., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, highly recommended, four years' effective business and office experience, desires position. J. F., 21 East 115th.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires good position, with advancement; references. S 683 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
SALESWOMEN.

Require women in various departments as saleswomen, to serve several days a week; or, if more convenient, from 12:30 until 6:30 P. M.; experience not necessary; beginners will be instructed; salary will be paid while learning; this presents an excellent opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply at Employment Office, Mezzanine Floor, East Building.

BILL AND ORDER CLERK; must be good typist and thoroughly experienced in general office work. Permolin Products Co., 241 67th St., Brooklyn, Bush Terminal Building No. 1.

BILL CLERKS.
A large business house requires bill clerks who have had actual experience as such in front offices of large hotels. Box 67, 1,619 St. James Building.

AUDITORS.
OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
34th Street, West.
Require several
AUDITORS
with department store experience.
pleasant office; good salaries, and permanent positions. Apply Supt.'s Office.

BILL CLERK, MUST BE ACCURATE, WITH A GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, ONLY ONE CAPABLE NEED APPLY. S. NOVECK & CO., 596 BROADWAY.

BILL CLERK on Remington typewriter, assist in office work, permanent, give experience and salary expected. G 686 Times Downtown.

BILLING OPERATOR ON UNDERWOOD MACHINE WANTED IN DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE HOUSE; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY. E 668 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILLING CLERK wanted, an experienced girl, who can bill by hand. Apply Rudolph Saenger & Co., 239 4th Av.

BILL CLERK, Underwood; must be rapid and accurate; salary $15. G 712 Times Downtown

BILL CLERK.—Handwriting and figuring must be excellent. Atlantic Comb Works, 865 Harmon St., Brooklyn.

BILLING CLERK.—Young lady, with export billing experience. G 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Thoroughly competent double entry bookkeepers, also assistants, accustomed to handling large amount of detail work, to work on staff of accountants for their clients. Call between 1 and 2, Room 1038, 15 Park Row.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, IN PRINTING OFFICE.
Must know shorthand and typewriting; one who has had previous experience in printing office only; good chance for advancement. C. S., 387 Third Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent woman for general office work, typewriting, accounting, &c; address in own handwriting, state age, qualifications, and salary desired. Pennsylvania Drug Co., Pennsylvania Station, 32d St. and 7th Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, controlling accounts; for firm of woolen jobbers; advancement; salary $18. Answer by mail only. Wilton Accounting Co., 47 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and stenographer; good penman; Christian firm, beginner acceptable; $14. Apply in own handwriting. Limpert Bros., Inc., 625 Greenwich St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, to take complete charge; experienced only need apply. Call Reliable Glove Co., 32 Union Square.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; stenographer; thoroughly experienced, quick and accurate; only those experienced need respond. United Hosiery Co., 140 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable taking full charge of office; must be well recommended. T. S., 295 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, refined woman, capable learning to take charge of office, additional duties, stating age, salary, experience, and religion. A. B., Room 712, 31 Fulton St.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT in cashier's department, one having import and export experience preferred; state salary, references. R. S., 1,705 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Only those with experience need apply; good salary, pleasant surroundings, and meals. People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.
Thoroughly experienced; knowledge of double entry; splendid opportunity. Jos. Kaplan & Bro., 122 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, double entry, experienced manufacturing line; familiar with control account and trial balance; call 9-10 A. M. S. G. Waist, 22 West 26th St.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT. — Must be thoroughly experienced and efficient; state references and salary. S. L., 69 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER, EFFICIENT IN DOUBLE ENTRY COMBINATION ACCOUNT CLOAK AND SUIT EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL. G 140 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry preferable one familiar with garage bookkeeping; state experience and salary wanted. G 720 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting. Mac McElroy, 12 East 56th.

BUYER.
An unusual opportunity will be afforded to a competent ready-to-wear buyer; experience in resident commission office; salary commensurate with ability. Phone Mr. Kay, Greeley 4418, for appointment.

BUYER, with practical selling experience, in women's gloves, underwear, and corsets; exceptional opportunity to connect with reputable concern operating specialty stores; give full details in confidence. N. R., 868 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BUYER.
ONE OF WASHINGTON'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND CORSET BUYER; THIS POSITION OFFERS GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ONLY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED PERSON WOULD BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, clerical experience, for large organization; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 832 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER for factory office; state experience and salary expected. G 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for law office; salary $22-$25. F. H. Pease, 120 Broadway, Room 2822.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, one with long experience. Apply Surface Combustion Co., 306 Gerard Av., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, uptown real estate and insurance office; state full particulars and salary expected. J 809 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; $14 weekly. Apply 9:30, Room 225, 1,834 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, neat, and efficient; $18. Room 804B, 1,457 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, active, and alert. Niagara Silk Mills, 79 5th Av.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
require competent saleswomen for their
Art Needlework,
Stationery,
Laces,
Rufflings,
Sweaters,
Bathing Suits.
Permanent positions, with good prospects for advancement for those who qualify. Apply at the Superintendent's Office, 6th floor, or by letter.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
have a vacancy for a Spanish interpreter, one who has also had experience in selling preferred. Apply Supt. office, 6th floor, or by letter.

STOCK GIRLS for large, modern cloak and suit establishment; experienced preferred but not essential; references; good pay and splendid chance for advancement. Martin's, Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR with knowledge of typewriting, American, $12 to start; good chance advancement; refined surroundings, not a busy switchboard; state age and experience. G 151 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, competent and experienced, knowledge of filing; state age and salary desired. M. S., 217 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, elementary school, for Fall, 1919; preferably graduate of New York Training School. Write Miss Tessier, 74 Morningside Drive.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, wanted for a silk house; must understand filing. Apply Rudolph Saenger & Co., 239 4th Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, expert, also expert stenographer. 7th floor, 708 Broadway.

TYPISTS.

A WALL STREET INVESTMENT HOUSE WANTS SIX TYPISTS, THE WORK IS PLEASANT AND THE SURROUNDINGS MOST DESIRABLE; A LIBERAL SALARY WILL BE PAID TO EXPERIENCED GIRLS. ADDRESS FOR INTERVIEW, "N. R." P. O. BOX 822, CITY HALL STATION, N. Y. CITY.

TYPIST,
experienced, capable of rapid, accurate work; knowledge of shorthand desirable; permanent position; conscientious worker; salary $18; must be resident Manhattan or Bronx or easily accessible vicinity 145th St. and B'way; state age and experience. G 167 Times.

TYPIST.—For tabulated statement work, accustomed to use Monarch or Smith Premier wide carriage machines; one able to use dictaphone preferred. Write fully, giving previous experience and names of previous employers, references, age, salary expected. G 717 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Large publishing house has vacancy for competent typist, should have good fundamental education, hours 9 to 5:1 P. M. Saturday; pay is $14 to start with; opportunity for steady advancement. G 99 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, wanted by leading export and import concern; permanent position, with every chance for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, F 716 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Excellent opportunities for advancement are offered to operators of Underwood bookkeeping machine; a knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping is preferred. Apply Miss Littlefield, 63 Vesey St., N. Y.

TYPIST or stenographer, experienced; permanent position; $18; prefer one who knows or will learn to use dictaphone. G. D. 56, Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, refined, experienced, tact; state salary and references in letter of application. American Railway Assn., 8 West 40th St.

TYPISTS, $30 monthly, rapid advancement; big company, hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; ages 17-23. Address Typist, P. O. Box 16, Wall St. Station.

TYPISTS, experienced, wanted in a large publishing house; good chance for advancement. Call Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

TYPIST, neat and refined, for Christian firm, $12-$15 to start, with rapid advancement. Call early Friday morning, 116 Nassau St., Room 1002.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT for Christian firm, pleasant surroundings; permanent position; salary $18. 5 East 17th St., 4th floor.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in large real estate office; salary $15; write, giving age, references, &c. Address "N. W.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

TYPIST, permanent position; busy office; good opportunity for advancement; $50 per month. J 450 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Remington or billing machine; experienced preferred. Weis Becker, 270 West 125th.

TYPISTS, experienced only; insurance company. Address P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, New York City.

TYPIST, two beginners; good opportunity for advancement; large insurance office; $40 per month. J 451 Times Downtown.

TYPIST; Oliver machine; experienced. Armstrong Rubber Co., 2 West 61st St.

WAITRESS for private family; first-class reference. Phone 406 Englewood, N. J., between 11 A. M. and 12:30.

WAITRESSES for tea room; short hours; good wages. Apply 9 A. M., ready for work. Blue Plate, 56 West 50th.

WOMEN
OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE
TO OPERATE
OR LEARN TO OPERATE
DRILL PRESSES,
MILLING MACHINES,
PUNCH PRESS,
LATHE HAND,
LIGHT BENCH WORK.
GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING.
48 HOURS;
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS.
STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN BY N. Y. TELEPHONE CO. FOR WORK IN LUNCH ROOMS; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD WAGES. APPLY 168 WEST HOUSTON ST., N. Y., OR 81 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for family of two middle-aged people in new house Scarsdale; references required; unusual opportunity for competent person. Answer, stating wages wanted, Bond, Scarsdale, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY
in stockroom; must be absolutely experienced; high-class wholesale dress house; give details; write, stating reference, salary. Box 66, 1819 St., James Building.

YOUNG LADIES, (2,) to do filing and assist in office; experience not absolutely necessary; $40 per month. J 452 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced bookkeeper; good salary, pleasant surroundings, and meals. People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

YOUNG LADIES (six) over 18 for clerical work; opportunity advancement. E 659 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, size 16, to act as model; also taking care of stock; steady position. Geo. Jacobson, 48 West 25th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN
between 17 and 25 years of age.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT AS LONG DISTANCE OPERATORS.
Salary paid during a short training period; many opportunities for advancement to higher positions with increased salary; seven to eight-hour working day. Apply in person only to
MRS WADSWORTH,
Room 530, 24 Lispenard St.,
Near Canal and Broadway.
THE AMERICAN
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH CO.

YOUNG WOMEN.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
GOOD SALARY,
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO $1,200 A YEAR.
INQUIRE OF
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMAN, to care for children of business couple in country, good home, pleasant surroundings. F 701 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL, intelligent, as beginner, by Christian firm to assist in office work; preferably one out of high school and who could copy work on typewriter; salary $10 a week to start. G 708 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRLS of small stature and pleasing personality may secure excellent positions in page service at one of New York's exclusive hotels; no experience is required. Reply by letter to G 155 Times.

YOUNG GIRL to go to the country with lady and boy fourteen; daily tutoring, two hours; packing, mending, &c. Z 482 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMEN for filing positions; advancement. Address P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG LADY, 17 or 18, having knowledge stenography and typewriting, residing with parents; best family references. C 0 Times.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work. Apply Miss Connelly, Menter Co., 5 East 17th St.

Instruction.

WHILE YOU ARE READING "WANT ADS" OVER THREE THOUSAND OF OUR GRADUATES ARE DRAWING SALARIES OF From $15 to $35 per week.
One month prepares you for the position. Day, evening, and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, cor. 28th St.,
Formerly Singer Bldg.
Telephone 6007 Madison Square.
Branches—Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 18 years old; advanced registration and references required. All year. BE INDEPENDENT—EARN $1,000 YEAR or more as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational, class now forming. Write for booklet C.
N. Y. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC,
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 8056.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions, catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. Au. Director.

MOVIE STAR offers opportunity for private coaching and picture appearance. Address Movie Star, Room 611, Pulitzer Building, N. Y. C.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
Established 1909.
80 Church St., N. Y. C.
Department for Women.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Downtown export house want girl thoroughly experienced on private board; $22.
STENOGRAPHER.—Head stenographer in large corporation down; $25.
BOOKKEEPER, must be experienced, foreign exchange, for downtown steamship office; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, for wholesale house; $28.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.—Insurance company wants rapid operator, good at figuring; $100 month.
CIRCULATION CLERK for magazine, must have experience with subscription lists, etc.; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, H. S. graduate, 3 to 5 years' experience; downtown importing and exporting house; $20.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown steamship company, efficient and intelligent type; $20.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown bank; good advancement $18-$20.
BOOKKEEPER, uptown film corporation; good advancement; $20.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, ledger and posting; downtown commercial house; $18-$20.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS, downtown oil concern; $18.
TYPIST, downtown Government office, $18.
STENOGRAPHER AND RECEPTIONIST CLERK, downtown broker's office; well spearing woman with good education, previous experience not absolutely necessary.
TYPISTS.—Positions both uptown and downtown for experienced young women, and also beginners; unusual opportunities; salaries according to ability; $12-$15.
CLERK, uptown office, young woman experienced in folding printed matter and inserting it for mailing; must be quick; $15.
Call 9-1,
Room 725.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY.
20 Vesey St.
No Registration Fee.
STENOGRAPHER—Position Laurel Hill, L. I., $1,400 yearly.
STENOGRAPHER — Downtown, uptown, Brooklyn; $20-$25-$20-$18.
Beginners, $15-$18.
BOOKKEEPERS—$30-$25-$22.
ASSISTANTS—$20-$18.
TYPISTS—$22-$20-$18-$15.
TEL. OP.—TYPIST—Wall St. experience; $25. Others, $20-$18-$15.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS—$20-$18-$15.
COMPUTER OP.—Elliott-Fisher, op.—$20.
HAND BILLER—$20-$18.
FILERS—15.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)
USED EXCLUSIVELY BY MANY OF THE BEST BUSINESS HOUSES OF NEW YORK.
ABSOLUTELY NO CHARGE UNTIL WE SECURE YOU A POSITION.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY.
93 NASSAU ST. 489 FIFTH AV.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY $25
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $12-$22
TYPISTS ..... $12-$20
BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, SWITCHBOARDS, BILL CLERKS, DICTAPHONES. NO CHARGE UNTIL PLACED.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
50 Broad. PRIVATE AGENCY. Room 1023.
Positively no charge unless placed.
12 STENOGRAPHERS ..... $25-$20
8 TYPISTS ..... $20-$16
6 CLERKS ..... $16-$12

PARK ROW
PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 Park Row.
Tel. Barclay 1128.
No charge for registration.

G. W. EVELYN AGENCY,
309 Broadway.
Great demand for experienced typists; $12-$20. Immediately. Registration free.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.
Reception clerk-typist, preferably older girl, $18; assistant bookkeeper, $12-$15.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
Agency, 10 East 45d—Bookkeeper, $25; bookkeeper, (country store) $100 and maintenance; stenographers, $16-$22.

STENOGRAPHERS, competent, $12-$25; commission half week's salary; others. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$25; typists, $18. Clerk, orders telephone, $15; filing, several, $15-$13. Atlas Agency, 132 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25-$22-$18-$10.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
140 BROADWAY, SINGER BUILDING.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, young man, 23-30, to assist public accountant; permanent; state salary and experience. F 690 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR
wanted, by progressive agency; must be experienced; control at least one national account of any size, and be able to produce others; an opportunity to assume managing capacity; liberal financial arrangement. Write fully L H 375 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, special edition, big bankers and brokers' number; only experienced, big money producers need apply; commission. War Heroes, Rooms 1110-1112, 37 Liberty.

ARTISTS WANTED.
Designers and letterers on high grade advertising display work; call with samples. Robt. Gair Co., Front & Washington Sts., Bklyn.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. — Write experience in detail and salary wanted; permanent position. Jacob Weinstein, 6 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

ASSISTANT to glove buyer in large wholesale glove house; must be thoroughly capable of keeping accurate records of all purchases and delivery and competent to attend to all details connected with purchasing department; good opportunity for competent man; permanent position, with advancement; state age, experience, references and salary. G 189 Times.

ASSISTANT FUR BUYER WANTED. THOROUGHLY CAPABLE, WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF BUYING, SELLING, REPAIRING; HIGHEST SALARY TO CAPABLE MAN. ADDRESS, IN PERSON OR BY MAIL, H. J. SHAMBERG, FRANK & SEDER, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

ASSISTANT TO IMPORT MANAGER, TYPIST ABLE TO CORRESPOND IN FRENCH, GERMAN, AND SPANISH; FAMILIAR WITH CUSTOMS HOUSE WORK. WRITE LEHN & FINK, 120 WILLIAM ST., MANHATTAN.

AUTOMOBILE
BODY BUILDERS
FOR NEW AND REPAIR WORK ON HIGH-GRADE COMMERCIAL BODIES. TO EXPERIENCED MEN WE CAN OFFER STEADY WORK AT GOOD WAGES, 48-HOUR SHOP. APPLY TO GARAGE SUPERINTENDENT,
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

AUTOMOBILE TRIMMER.—Apply Chandler, 62d and B'way, 3d floor, fitter.

BANDSAWYER.—First-class, steady position. Spanjel Bros., 198 Badger Av., Newark, N. J.

BENCH HANDS
FOR ASSEMBLING WORK;
ALSO FILERS
AND CHIPPERS.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
OPEN-SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately with tools,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

BILLING CLERK and assistant bookkeeper; good opportunity for bright young man, who can operate an Elliott-Fisher billing machine and who understands bookkeeping. Reply in full, stating age, experience, and salary expected, G 702 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK for large wholesale grocery house; Christian firm; must have experience in this line and come well recommended; salary start $20. D O 308 Times.

BLOTTER CLERK. — Stock Exchange firm desires to engage an efficient blotter clerk capable of handling large business. H 539 Times Downtown.

BODYMAKER.
Woodworker for [illegible] body work. Upholsterer for auto bodies and tops. Standard Body Co., 250 West 54th St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced double entry; one who knows her business, capable taking charge office details. G 696 Times Downtown.

BODY DESIGNER
WANTED, FIRST CLASS, WITH EXPERIENCE ON HIGHEST GRADE CLOSED BODIES; GIVE AGE, YEARS OF EXPERIENCE, AND FORMER EMPLOYERS. Z 479 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Young man familiar with control and cost accounts. State salary, age, and reference. G 142 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of full set of books; trial balance, controlling accounts essential, state age, experience, and salary desired. J 392 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with several years' experience, wanted by manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected; else not considered. C 1220 Times Bronx.

BOYS,
16 TO 18 YEARS,
FOR CLERICAL AND
INSIDE MESSENGER WORK.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

BOYS
who seek a good opportunity for advancement along electrical engineering lines; must be 16 years of age or over. Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS, 15-18
ELEMENTARY OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
Permanent positions with large concern. Financial district. Unusual opportunities for advancement. Short hours, $9 weekly. June graduates write for interview, confidential. F 658 Times Downtown.

BOY
wanted by large manufacturing concern for office and errands; must come from good family and furnish first class reference; state salary; advancement certain. Box E N. 104 East 14th.

BOY wanted by New York Exchange house; an intelligent, very active boy, who has had experience in handling a horizontal card board; one who can keep the board up to the market will be well recompensed for his services. F 714 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, refined; must have good education as rapid advancement is certain to quick and intelligent; $40 per month to start. Apply Porto Rican Express Co., 17 Battery Place.

BOYS.—Large corporation requires several boys of good education and refinement to start as office boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and salary expected. J 641 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 18, in downtown office of establishment, engineering concern; good opening with bright prospects for advancement. G 640 Times Downtown.

BOY, in busy export house; excellent opportunity to learn and for promotion; one married, must be public school graduate, energetic, intelligent and willing. Z 458 Times Annex.

BOY, BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS.
Excellent chance to advance.
KROWER-TYNBORG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

BOY.—16-17. Wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm. Must be neat and bright. Address J. A. C., P. O. Box 300, City Hall Station.

BOY, with previous office experience; electrical construction company; good opportunity for advancement. J. Livingston & Co., 104 East 41st St.

BOY wanted, 16-18, as messenger for downtown banking house; salary $10 to $12; must come well recommended. Z 488 Times Annex.

BOY, 16-18, for general office work; good opportunity. Apply Room 116, 90 West Broadway.

BOY for real estate and insurance office; must be neat and able to furnish good references; good future for bright boy; wages $10 to start. G 157 Times.

BOYS wanted in bank as beginners. Boy just out of school preferred. State age and salary expected. H 550 Times Downtown.

BOYS for large cotton goods and lace house; good chance advancement; state age, experience, salary desired. B. A., 800 Times.

BOY, bright, for office and errands; good position; reference required; excellent opportunity advancement. Harry Kitsinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

BOY WANTED OVER 15; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; SALARY AT THE RATE OF $45 PER MONTH. G 145 TIMES.

BOYS wanted, for our audit dept.; must be bright and ambitious, and over 16 years of age. Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

BOY, bright, wanted to make himself generally useful; good chance for advancement. Call Tinsel Products, 115 E. 29th St.

BOY in office of C. P. A.: experienced; opportunity for advancement. Room 1004, 55 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

BOY, strong, wanted in cutting department of large clothing house. Samuel Blum, 740 Broadway.

BOY.—Automobile company wants boy for light office work and errands. Z 442 Times Annex.

BOYS, strong, to assist in shipping department of woolen house. Israel Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St.

BOY wanted, export office. International Overseas Corp., 132 Front St.

BOY.—To carry light sample case for salesman. Reider Braunstein, 9 East 22nd St.

BOY for office and errands; salary to start $9 per week. Apply 232 West 59th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY for law office; salary $10 per week. F. H. Pease, 120 Broadway, Room 2822.

BOYS wanted. Chas. Weiland, Inc., 149 Chambers St.

BUSHELMAN, experienced on men's clothing. M. Lambert, 38 Cortlandt St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; used to the management of a large household. E 490 Times Annex.

BUYER.—GOOD POSITION OPEN FOR MAN FAMILIAR WITH BUYING OF LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR, MEDIUM AND BETTER GRADE MERCHANDISE, WITH NEW YORK RESIDENT BUYER; STRONG PERSONALITY AND MUST BE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH MARKET; COMPETENT OF HANDLING OPEN ORDERS IN GENERAL; WRITE OR CALL; INFORMATION TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. STANLEY C. MACRAE, SUCCESSOR BROWN & MACRAE, 1,270 BROADWAY.

BUYER.—GOOD POSITION OPEN FOR MAN FAMILIAR WITH BUYING OF LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR, MEDIUM AND BETTER GRADE MERCHANDISE, WITH NEW YORK RESIDENT BUYER. STRONG PERSONALITY AND MUST BE ACQUAINTED WITH MARKET. COMPETENT OF HANDLING OPEN ORDERS IN GENERAL. WRITE OR CALL; INFORMATION TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. STANLEY MACRAE, SUCCESSOR TO BROWN & MACRAE, 1,270 BROADWAY.

BUYER, assistant, wanted in leading export house; knowledge of Spanish desirable, but not absolutely essential; permanent position, with every chance for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, F 718 Times Downtown.

BUYER.
An unusual opportunity will be afforded to a competent ready-to-wear buyer experienced in resident commission office; salary commensurate with ability. Phone Mr. Kay, Greeley 4418, for appointment.

BUYER of dresses wanted by large jobbing house, one who understands business thoroughly and has wide experience; state particulars. G 174 Times.

CARPET LAYERS, experienced. Careful Carpet Cleaning, 421 East 48th.

CANDY MAKERS wanted; experienced; also to take care of lollypop machine; expenses paid if satisfactory. Congress Candy Co., 346 George St., New Haven, Conn.

CARPENTER wanted for three weeks' period at seashore resort; good wages; not necessarily a union man. Address Z 496 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, married, no children; wife to work as maid; man must understand Pierce-Arrow car; references required; country. G 706 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR for Premier car; private garage, in Brooklyn; state experience, references age and salary expected. G 680 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, experienced on a Peerless car; references required. Call R. B., 50 West 17th, 5th floor.

CHEF.—First class chef; must be clean and neat; no objection to couple; first class references; two in family; for nearby country place. Call room 2150 Woolworth Building, any time between 9 and 4.

CHEF AND ASSISTANT wanted at once. Homeopathic Hospital, Albany, N. Y. Write Superintendent.

CHECKER in shipping department; one with railroad experience preferred; state age, nationality, experience, wages expected, previous employers, otherwise no attention paid. W 74 Times.

CHEMIST, analytical, with experience in the analysis of tungsten and ferro alloys; state experience in detail in first letter, also state age and salary required; good opportunity for right man. Z 484 Times Annex.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT of trade paper needs services of man who can secure subscriptions by mail with profit to publisher; moderate salary until worth is proved. S 341 Times.

CLERK, (shipping,) and time keeper for small factory in the Bronx. Permanent position and good salary to the right man. Apply, stating full particulars of experience, &c., G 158 Times.

CLERKS.—Foreign Exchange Department wants merchandise credit and collection clerks; good chance of advancement for right parties. Apply for interview F 666 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—One experienced in operating billing machine; good at figures, and capable of handling other detail work; state age, salary and experience; Christian firm. G 121 Times.

CLERKS, junior; $45 monthly; rapid advancement, big company, hours 9-4, Saturdays 12, ages 17-23. Address Clerk, P. O. Box 50, Wall St. Station.

CLERK, experienced in railroad or steamship accounting; executive ability required; state age, experience, salary desired. G 105 Times.

CLERK, 18 or 19 years; experience unnecessary; good opportunity for advancement; $12 to start; Christian firm. 106 Lafayette St. 2d floor.

COLLECTORS.
Department store or furniture installment experience; steady position; good salary. Apply, between 8:30 and 11 A. M., Hecht Bros. 53 West 14th.

COLLECTOR, with selling ability, by a large life insurance company; permanent position; salary $20 and liberal commission; state age, previous occupations. D 991 Times Harlem.

COMPETENT WORKMEN WANTED
FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH A YOUNG AND GROWING CONCERN. REAL OPPORTUNITY.
We have openings for a few experienced mechanics capable of turning out first-class work on high-grade furniture in the following lines:
CABINET MAKERS, BENCH HANDS, WOOD TURNERS,
GENERAL MACHINE HANDS.
We pay good wages. Our factory in Stamford, Conn., is modern, well equipped, and the working quarters are light and excellent. Stamford, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, is a good town to live in, and is only fifty minutes by train from the centre of New York City.
Write, giving full particulars regarding work you are qualified to do.
ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
or call personally any Friday between 12 and 2 at our New York office, 2 West 47th St., New York.

COMPANION to middleaged gentleman on farm; man interested in poultry and fruit growing preferred; references essential; salary $50 month and expenses. J 390 Times.

DESIGNERS WANTED, REINFORCED CONCRETE AND ESTIMATORS ON REINFORCING STEEL. WITH A WELL ESTABLISHED, RELIABLE FIRM IN CHICAGO; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN DETAILING DESIGNS. WRITE FULLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &C. Z 416 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNER on children's colored dresses, or one who is willing to make styles evenings or Sundays; good pay to right party. G 165 Times.

DESIGNER.—Must be first-class on children's colored dresses. G 163 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural draftsman, experienced, with fair knowledge of architectural design, capable of assisting in office of Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, wanted immediately for Summer months; position not permanent, but offers interesting and attractive position for Summer. Write at once to Business Director, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, stating experience, qualifications, and remuneration expected.

DRAFTSMEN, MECHANICAL.
Brewster & Co., Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, require draftsmen with experience in laying out and detailing automobile motors; steady work, with good pay.

ELEVATOR MAN
(Middle aged man preferred) to operate private car; apply to Mr. McKinney.
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and MacDougal Streets,
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

ERRAND BOY wanted. 5 East 17th St., 4th floor.

ESTIMATOR. — Man who is expert at taking quantities from plans or buildings. One with selling experience and familiar with window openings preferred. No applicant considered unless full experience and references are stated. Salary. G 143 Times.

EXPORT INVOICE CLERK.
G. Amsinck & Co., a large export and import house, needs a man thoroughly experienced in making out consular and commercial invoices on shipments to Brazil; ability to run typewriter and good knowledge of Portuguese very essential; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays noon year round. Apply at once, 3d floor, 96 Wall St.

FARMER.—Steady position with family; $40 a month, with house, milk, potatoes, wood, and garden. Z 486 Times Annex.

FINNISH BUSINESS MAN.
Prominent export house has opening for young Finnish business man to represent corporation in Finland; salary and participation basis; applicant must be familiar with both American and Finnish markets and conditions, and be able to converse in both Finnish and Swedish languages. G 671 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FOREMAN WANTED A WORKING FOREMAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH SETTING UP AND OPERATING THREAD MILLER'S TOOTH ROUNDING MACHINE; GEAR SHAPERS AND HOBBER. CALL BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN.

GRANITE CUTTERS, (10;) also two letterers; steady position; union shop. D. Sommers' Son, 298 East 2d St.

GRINDERS (SURFACE.)
STEADY WAGES.
HIGH CLASS CONDITION.
OPEN SHOP.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

HELPERS,
with previous machine shop experience,
to run drill presses, hand mills, and punch presses.
STEADY JOB GUARANTEED,
STANDARD WAGES.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

HELPERS around shipping department, notion house; boys about 15. H 536 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKER.—First-class, wanted immediately, with steam indicator experience, for out of town position. J. 364 Times.

INVOICE CLERK, thorough knowledge of Portuguese, is wanted by export and import house; salary $90 up; state age, nationality, and positions held. H 528 Times Downtown.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

JIG AND FIXTURE DESIGNERS
WANTED; FIRST CLASS; APPLY 812 BROADWAY ON MONDAY, JUNE 16, BETWEEN 8:30 AND 1:00 O'CLOCK, OR WRITE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

JIG AND FIXTURE DESIGNERS WANTED; FIRST CLASS. APPLY 812 BROADWAY ON MONDAY, JUNE 16, BETWEEN 8:30 AND 1:00 O'CLOCK, OR WRITE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LABORERS
IN MACHINE SHOP.
STEADY WORK GUARANTEED.
OPEN SHOP.
Apply immediately,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.
Open Sunday until 12 noon.

LATHE HAND ON PRODUCTION WORK. APPLY BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN.

LEDGER CLERK, expert, for wholesale clothing house. G 121 Times Downtown.

LITHOGRAPHIC Transferers for color and commercial work. Apply Mr. Payne, Room 602, 261 Broadway, New York City.

MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS Wanted.—Several first class machine tool operators and bench workers, accustomed to the production of fine machinery. Constructed largely from flat steel parts. Address, giving full particulars as to experience, rate expected, &c. K 509 Times.

MACHINISTS,
OPEN SHOP.
PREVAILING WAGES OF BEST SHOPS.
MACHINISTS,
TOOLMAKERS,
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
DRILL PRESS HANDS,
BENCH HANDS,
SURFACE GRINDERS,
LATHE HANDS,
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS,
LABORERS,
PACKERS,
GOOD WAGES,
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS;
48 HOURS; STEADY WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MACHINISTS,
All around.
ALSO LATHE HANDS,
For heavy and light work.
PLANER HANDS.
First-class men only need apply.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Highest rate of pay prevailing—connect with a good, steady position with one of the best modern shops.
Apply immediately, with tools, ready for work.
MR GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

MACHINIST.—Steady position; come prepared to start work at once. Call 3d floor, National Binding Machine Co., West and Verity Sts.

MACHINIST, first class all around man able to operate lathe, repair dies, and do bench work. Sprague Electric, 528 West 36th St.

MANAGER or SALESMAN. — Automobile tires, now covering Greater New York; can enjoy personal liberty and earn more salary in factory connection; specialty for million-dollar, middle west, tire manufacturer; call personally between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., Sunday, June 15. B. F. Wuiff, Room 640, Astor Hotel.

MANAGER for specialty cloak & suit store in Albany, N. Y. Good proposition, full details obtainable on application. Apply Thursday and Friday morning. Fellows, 1133 Broadway.

MAN, young or middle aged; some experience with stock records; write, giving particulars as to age, experience, salary, &c. G 678 Times Downtown.

MECHANICS,
ASSEMBLERS,
VISE HANDS,
CHIPPERS,
FLOOR WORK,
BENCH HANDS,
for one of the best local shops; top rate and steady work, with real chance for advancement.
OPEN SHOP.
Call immediately, with tools, ready for work,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.

MEN.—Several men between the ages of 45 and 55, clean-cut, good physical makeup, for outside light office work; salary about $16 weekly. Apply 11 to 12, J. W. Gannon, 2d floor, 16 East 32d St.

MESSENGER and office boy; steady position; advanced years no obstacle. J 479 Times Downtown.

MOLDERS WANTED FOR FLOOR WORK. APPLY ALBERGER PUMP AND CONDENSER COMPANY, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NIGHT WATCHMAN for 20-story office building, one with experience and can run elevator. State age, salary, and reference. B 829 Times.

NIGHT WATCHMAN for private residence, for place near Oyster Bay; board included; highest references required. G 100 Times.

OFFICE BOY, 16 or 17 years of age, in private banking house on lower Broadway; must come of good family and well recommended; state age and references. F 719 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be neat appearance and capable of handling large mail; state age, references, experience and religion; salary to start $30 per month. E 840 Times. Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Young man, about 19 years, with some experience, as bill clerk; one accustomed to office routine; state experience and salary expected. Clerk, P. O. Box 24, Station A, New York City.

OFFICE BOYS.—Good chance for advancement. Apply Employment Office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY, over 16, for financial house; give age, education, experience, references, and salary desired. G 645 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY and junior clerk, automobile business; opportunity to advance; $10 to start. American Taximeter Co., 16 West 6th St.

OFFICE BOY, one with previous experience desired but not essential; salary $40 per month. G 703 Times Downtown.

PACKER, experienced, for hardware and auto accessories house; salary $20. Chas. Weiland, Inc., 149 Chambers St.

PIECE-GOODS MAN.
Large out-of-town manufacturer has opening for experienced and capable piece-goods man; state previous experience and salary expected. G, 134 Times.

PHYSICIAN.—Wanted New York physician to consult on high-grade medical preparation and to compose statements on therapeutic efficacy for publicity matter. G 116 Times.

PROOFREADER.
Union, male or female, for catalogue printing establishment, doing highest quality work. Address T. P., 127 Times.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.
Wages steady, work guaranteed.
OPEN SHOP CONDITIONS.
Apply immediately,
MR. GEORGE,
1 Perry St.,
Between Greenwich Av. and 7th Av.
Open Sunday until 12 noon.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Wide-awake, adaptable salesman with real estate experience; or we will train them, with ability, but

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

	Per Agate Line.
Minimum space (two lines.)	
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c)	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	47c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 55c)	35c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	45c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 55c)	50c
For Sale (Sunday 55c)	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Lost and Found (Sunday 55c)	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 55c)	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	47c
Situations Wanted	35c
	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c
Buyers' Wants	10c

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
1 BROADWAY, (near Wall St.)

The positions listed below are open NOW and must be filled AT ONCE; some of them require men to start to work Monday morning. Call early and take your choice.

ADVERTISING MAN: Familiar with ads and editorial work if possible. $40-$50. Good opportunity.

LOANING BROKER: Familiar with property from Chambers St. to 23d St. $50.

BOOKKEEPER: Large mercantile house; splendid chance for advancement. Man wanted who has had complete charge of full set of books. Age 25-30. $25-$30.

ASSISTANT (15) BOOKKEEPERS; clear positions in the following: (2) large export house, (1) steamship company, (3) manufacturing concerns, (1) tobacco concern, (1) electric company, (1) pottery company, (1) Wall St. house, but must be commercial bookkeeper, (1) film company, (1) hotel, (2) junior accountants, (1) ledger clerk in bank, at salaries from $25 to $50.

CORRESPONDENTS, (2): First class, for bank. Must be bank experienced. $30.

STENOGRAPHER, (1): Steamship company; must have export or steamship experience. $30.

STENOGRAPHER: Large hotel. $20.

FILING CLERK: Import commission house. $18.

CLERKS, (5) Others, various lines in export and import business; good promotion opportunities. Ages 18-25. $15 up.

CLERKS, (5) Others, stationery business; good chance; export; records; rubber trade; export; accounts. $18-$22 up.

BOOKKEEPER, (1) sales $20.

BOOKKEEPERS, (7) Other positions open; various lines in engineering, shipping, steel products, etc. rubber concern, &c.

STOCK CLERK: Export good; stock, good chance to advance; $20.

CLERK: In hotel, experience with cash in hotel, expert stationery business, $20 to start.

CLERK: Export good position in commission house; $18.

CLERK: Good penman for billing; $18.

CLERKS, (2) Others, various lines; $15 to start.

CLERKS, (2) Others, stationery business; good promotion opportunities; $15 to start.

CLERKS, (2) Others, various lines; $15 to start.

CLERKS, (2) Others, various lines; $15 to start.

CLERKS, (2) Others, various lines

Special—
Athletic Union Suits
$1.65

Friday and Saturday Only

Just in time for Summer—

2740 Athletic Union Suits—sleeveless and knee length—all white.

They are satin striped Madras and fine quality Nainsook with woven gusset waistband—very comfortable.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



Send Your Entire Wash to Wallach's

We laundry everything for private families and offer a new service—

SEMI-READY DRY STARCH WORK

Our charge is 11 cents per pound for washing, starching, drying and all flat work ironing. It is cheaper than boarding and paying wages for a laundress. Our work is the finest to be had in New York.

Telephone Plaza 385 for further particulars

Wallach Laundry
330-332 East 59th Street.

"A Branch Store or Route Man always near your home."

WHEN ORDERING

a table sauce see that you do not receive a substitute for

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

It has no equal as a delightful flavoring for many dishes. Call for

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

and get what you order

HISTORY IN THE MAKING.

The CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, is a periodical which contains the official facts and the important authentic history of what occurs of international importance in the various nations of the world in the preceding month, everything based on records and documents, enriched with the literature of the various countries, with 20 pages of cartoons. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

Drink Coca-Cola

DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

You smack your lips over it, because you like its taste, its quality, its genuine gratification. It satisfies thirst.

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Sold Everywhere

MORE THAN 1,000,000 DRUG USERS IN U. S.

Country Consumes from Ten to Sixty Times as Much Opium as Other Nations.

HEAVY SMUGGLING TRAFFIC

Treasury Investigators Expect Big Increase After Prohibition Is Enforced.

The Treasury Department made public, yesterday, the report of a committee, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the traffic in narcotic drugs in this country. In the report, the statement is made that in the United States more opium per capita—from ten to sixty times as much—is being consumed than in any other country in the world from which reliable statistics can be obtained. As not all narcotic drugs are habit forming, the committee limited its investigation to traffic in opium and coca leaves, their preparations and habit-forming alkaloids. The census of 1910 is used in all computations.

The committee, which was appointed by ex-Secretary McAdoo in March of last year, is made up of Congressman Henry T. Rainey, Chairman; Professor Reid Hunt of Harvard University, Dr. A. G. DuMez, of the United States Public Health Service, and B. C. Keith, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report submits a table on the per capita consumption of opium in this country, Italy, Germany, Portugal, France, Austria, and Holland. This shows in the United States an estimated annual consumption of the drugs named of 470,000 pounds, or 36 grains per capita; Germany, 17,000 pounds, or 2 grains per capita; France, 17,000 pounds, or 3 grains per capita; Italy, 1,000 pounds, or 1 grain per capita; Portugal, 2,000 pounds, or 2½ grains per capita; Holland, 3,600 pounds, or 3½ grains per capita, and in Austria from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds, or from one-half to three-fifths of a grain per capita.

As the average dose of opium is one grain, the amount consumed in the United States per annum is sufficient to furnish thirty-six doses for every man, woman and child," says the report.

The amount of cocaine which can be produced from the coca leaves imported is approximately 150,000 ounces annually. This is sufficient to furnish every man, woman, and child of the country with two and a half doses. It is estimated that only 25 per cent. of this is used in legitimate medical or dental practice. Therefore, 75 per cent., or 112,500 ounces of cocaine manufactured in this country, is used for illicit purposes. This does not include the quantity smuggled into the country."

More Than a Million Users.

The number of individuals addicted to the use of narcotic drugs has been variously estimated at from 200,000 to 4,000,000. These estimates, the committee says, must be looked upon as guesses in most cases. It estimates the number of addicts at probably more than 1,000,000.

Of 4,092 manufacturers making patent and proprietary medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations 387 reported the use of opium, 300 the use of morphine or its derivatives, 138 the use of heroin, 142 the use of diacetyl morphine, and 130 the use of cocaine or its derivatives. The quantities used by these manufacturers were: Opium, 118,252 pounds; morphine or derivatives, 416,150 ounces; heroin, 13,039 ounces; diacetyl morphine, 23,859 ounces; cocaine or derivatives, 414,255 ounces.

Answers to questionnaires adressed to druggists, of whom 52 per cent. replied, show 9,511,938 narcotic prescriptions were filled in a year. On the basis of 100 per cent. replies, 18,269,397 such prescriptions were filled.

The report says there is an "underground" traffic in narcotic drugs estimated to be equal to the legitimate traffic. "This trade," it is added, "is in the hands of so-called 'dope peddlers,' who appear to have a national organization for procuring and disposing of their supplies. For the most part, it is thought, they obtain their supplies by smuggling also is practiced to a considerable extent on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts."

To make a thorough survey of narcotic drug addiction the committee formulated seven questionnaires. Two were addressed to druggists and physicians registered under the Harrison Narcotic act. Replies from 30 2-3 per cent. of the physicians showed that there were under treatment at that time 73,150 drug addicts. On the basis of 100 per cent. replies the number of addicts under treatment would be 237,655.

Increases in Larger Cities.

One questionnaire was addressed to the Chiefs of Police of 1,262 cities having a population of 5,000 or more. Replies were received from 760, of which 372 reported they had no available data. Police officials in thirty-four cities reported an increase in narcotic drug addiction, while 287 cities reported a decrease. The increases were in the large cities and the decreases in smaller cities.

The causes given for drug addiction, in the order of their frequency, were: use of physicians' prescriptions, association with other addicts, prohibition, use of drugs for chronic diseases, curiosity to learn the effect of the drug, use of patent or proprietary medicines, use of drugs as a stimulant, idleness, and use by dentists. The order of frequency in which drugs were used was: morphine, cocaine, heroin, opium, laudanum, paregoric, and codeine. The police reported 1,800 drug peddlers, whose "occupations" were given in this order: gamblers, taxicab drivers, domestics, solicitors, messengers, vagrants, lunch room helpers, pool room employes, porters, laundrymen, &c.

Increase in drug addiction was reported in fourteen cities and counties, and a decrease in 627 cities and counties.

"The Health Officer of Jacksonville, Fla.," says the report, "reported 887 addicts in that city in 1913. This represents 1.31 per cent. of the population. Upon this basis, the number of addicts in the United States in 1918, taking the estimated population as 106,000,000, would be 1,388,900."

The Health Officer of New York City reported 103,000 addicts, equivalent to 1.8 per cent. of the population. On this basis there would be 1,908,000 addicts in the country. The committee says that neither of these figures furnishes a basis for a fair estimate of the total number for the entire country.

The question, "Has narcotic drug addiction increased or decreased in the last few years?" was addressed to 3,023 Health Officers and 1,252 Chiefs of Police. Out of 962 who answered it, forty-eight reported an increase and 914 a decrease. In virtually every instance, the increases were in the largest cities, and in particular in those cities where more than the usual attention is being directed to the eradication of drug addiction."

Each of these cities, having an aggregate population of approximately 10,000,000, reported an increase: San Francisco, Wilmington, Del.; Macon, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Brockton, Mass.; Detroit, Kansas City, Mo.; Elmira, N. Y.; New York City, Utica, N. Y.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Muskogee, Okla.; Oklahoma City, Toledo, Ohio; Portland, Ore.; Harrisburg, Penn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn., and Nashville, Tenn.

Expect Increase Under Prohibition.

Concerning the possible effect of prohibition in relation to the use of habit-forming drugs, the committee says: "The consensus of opinion appears to be that the number of addicts will increase when the prohibition laws are enforced. These opinions are based, for the most part, on the theory that drinkers will seek a substitute for alcohol, and that opiates and cocaine will be found most satisfactory for this purpose. This opinion apparently receives some support from investigations in some Southern States where prohibition has been in effect. In these States the sales of narcotic drugs and cocaine have greatly increased."

The report says the State Food and Drug Commissioner of a State having stringent regulatory laws has computed that the average annual expenditure of a drug addict is $61.18. Upon this basis, the addicts of the country annually pay more than $61,000,000. The number of unemployed addicts is estimated at 250,000. This would represent a loss in wages of $150,000,000 annually, says the report.

The range of ages of addicts was reported as 12 to 75, and the greater part of the addicts are American born. "It is a rare occurrence," the report says, "to find an addict among immigrants on their arrival in this country, although some become addicted after taking up their abode. This does not apply to the Chinese and certain other nationalities of the Orient."

The committee finds drug addiction about equally prevalent among men and women, and that there is no direct relationship between a specific occupation and addiction, although "it appears that a large portion of the addicts are not engaged in occupations which call for hard labor."

In its conclusions the committee says: "From the data obtained the committee is convinced that there is a nation-wide use of narcotic drugs for other than legitimate medical needs, and that such use has materially increased in certain sections, despite efforts exerted in the enforcement of the Federal Anti-Narcotic law, and laws of the States and municipalities. Furthermore, it is apparent that there has been no definite or concerted action by a majority of State and municipal Governments to suppress the illicit traffic and use of habit-forming drugs, and there has been little attempt to obtain accurate information concerning the problem of drug addiction."

Would Stop Heroin Manufacture.

Pending ratification of The Hague opium convention and enactment of legislation to carry out its terms, it is recommended that the Government take up with Canada and Mexico the subject of more effective control of the manufacture and exportation of narcotic drugs. Recommendation is made that educational campaigns be started throughout the country to emphasize the seriousness and extent of drug addiction. The committee believes the medical need of heroin is negligible, compared with the evil effects of its use, and that "consideration should be given the subject of absolutely prohibiting it manufacture."

Of the 18,269,397 narcotic prescriptions filled last year New York State led, with 2,763,292. Pennsylvania was second, with 2,365,608, and Illinois third, with 1,650,711. From 1880 to 1909 the national consumption of narcotics was around 110,305 pounds annually; from 1870 to 1879, it was 102,002 pounds; from 1880 to 1889, 328,392 pounds; from 1890 to 1899, 513,070 pounds; from 1900 to 1909, 480,000 pounds, and from 1910 to 1918, 473,043 pounds. Since 1910 the annual average has been 470,000 pounds.

NAMES PREACHER'S NURSE.

Children of Rev. J. M. Neifert Testify for Mother in Her Suit for Divorce.

The Rev. Josiah Martin Neifert, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Presque Isle, Me., and former assistant at St. Mark's-on-the-Bouwerie, and at St. James's Church, was defendant yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich in a suit for a divorce by Mrs. Emilie Neifert, in which the plaintiff named Miss Carrie Cooper, a nurse. The clergyman's daughter, Isabelle, aged 16, and his son, Morton, two years younger, appeared against him.

Mrs. Neifert testified that she married the defendant in 1900 and left him in 1915 because of his weakness for drink. She said her husband failed to support the family, and she was compelled to go into business. She said she and her husband became reconciled after they had lived apart two years, and she came to New York from her father's home in Richmond to provide for her husband and family again, but, according to her testimony, her husband returned to his former habits.

The evidence offered in behalf of Mrs. Neifert's plea for a divorce was based on occurrences while Miss Cooper was nursing the defendant through an attack of rheumatism during his engagement at St. James's Church. Witnesses said the defendant called the nurse "Baby Carrie" and she addressed him as "Dearie." She became a permanent resident in the clergyman's household until he was called to the pastorate at Presque Isle, it was said. Counsel for the defendant brought out testimony that Mrs. Neifert was addicted to cigarettes.

The trial was not concluded.

IMPERATOR BRINGING 10,000.

Great Northern Also Leaving Brest with 4,000 More Soldiers.

BREST, June 12.—The former German liner Imperator, now in the American transport service, will sail at 5 o'clock this afternoon with 10,000 troops of the 7th Division and the Service of Supply.

The transport Great Northern will leave about the same time with 4,000 on board.

It is expected that by June 15, 100,000 troops will have left Brest since the beginning of the month.

DESTITUTE, WITH $100,000.

Funds in Trust, Woman Seeks Court's Aid.

Mrs. Mabel Arey Ludlam, daughter of Albert Lea of Minnesota, who died in 1887 leaving a fortune which was put in trust for his daughter, who, while a student at Bryn Mawr, married Henry Ludlam against the wishes of her guardian, appealed to Supreme Court Justice Gavegan yesterday through counsel for an order directing the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company to turn over to her the principal of a trust she says she was forced by her guardians to execute at the time of her marriage. The fund amounts to $100,000.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Channon of Chicago, uncle and aunt of Mrs. Ludlam by marriage, are her guardians. When Justice Gavegan decided in Mrs. Ludlam's favor when the suit to break the trust was tried last November, the guardians compelled the trust company to take an appeal. In asking the court to direct a payment out of the principal to Mrs. Ludlam for the benefit of her four children and her husband, her attorney stated that the family is about to be dispossessed from their home at Sewanoy Park, Tuckahoe, and is in a state of destitution. Justice Gavegan decided that because of the appeal he could do nothing.

Sues Shipping Co. for $4,342,600.

Milton C. Quimby filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Scandinavian American Shipping Company to recover $4,342,600 for services in bringing about the sale to the defendant of fifty-six ships at prices aggregating $86,852,000. The plaintiff alleges that the sum sued for is the amount the defendant agreed to pay him.



PLANNED ADVERTISING
Solves Pyorrhocide's Problem

EVERY business is different. Each has its own perplexing problems which must be solved satisfactorily before advertising can be applied profitably.

We do not believe that any business can present a more complicated situation than that of The Dentinol & Pyorrhocide Company, whom we have been serving for the past two years.

Pyorrhocide Powder is the product. It was widely prescribed by the dental profession in the treatment of pyorrhea. In addition to its sales through professional prescriptions, a big potential market awaited Pyorrhocide Powder if it could be introduced as a dentifrice to prevent pyorrhea or to check its progress.

How to stimulate general sales without affecting Pyorrhocide Powder's position with the dental profession was our problem.

Planned advertising worked as efficiently for Pyorrhocide Powder as it has for food products, shoes, ink, toys, wearing apparel or office equipment. The campaign in national weeklies and monthlies and a carefully selected list of daily newspapers, backed by intensive merchandising, has resulted in satisfactory distribution and a substantial increase in sales.

Planned Advertising makes the appropriation an investment instead of a speculation. Ten years' application of the principles governing Planned Advertising prove their stability. Half a hundred satisfied clients are testimony to Planned Advertising's effectiveness. We unhesitatingly refer to ALL of our clients.

"The Preparation Of A Marketing Plan," an address delivered by Charles W. Hoyt before the Department of Business Administration of a leading university, has been printed in pamphlet form. Business executives who write for it on their business stationery may have a copy without charge.

Manufacturers interested in Planned Advertising do not obligate themselves by an interview with a principal of this organization. Appointments in any of our offices or in that of the inquirer.

Hoyt's Service, Inc.

PLANNED ADVERTISING

116 West 32nd Street, New York

80 Boylston St., cor. Tremont, Boston, Mass. — *Leader-News Building, Cleveland, Ohio*

Help the Boy Scouts



Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner & Marx

The Clothes of a Gentleman

In matters of dress the average New Yorker is way above the average. His style sense is unerring. The clothes he favors become correct wear without further warrant—the clothes of a gentleman.

Style manifests itself in many guises at the Wallach Stores—many styles for many men—all good.

It is undeniable, however, that the smart new waist seam models—either double or single breasted—seem to satisfy and gratify the New York taste.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Waist Seam Suits

$35, $40, $45, $50, $55

Hot Weather Suits

Week-ending in the country or "on the job" in the city there is nothing finer than a well-fitting Mohair or Palm Beach suit for Summer comfort. Palm Beach Suits, $16.50, $18. Mohair Suits, $20, $25.

Silk Shirts—$10

They are ready-to-wear, but specially made for us by a fine custom shirt maker—of beautiful silks especially selected by us. This low $10 price is simply dictated by the Wallach Policy of great value giving.

New Tuxedos

Hart Schaffner & Marx have created a new one-button double-breasted Tuxedo for Fall that is a beauty. Trim form-fitting lines; slash pockets; velvet piping at sleeves and collar. We are making an advance showing—$55.

Est. 1887 **Wallach Bros.** Est. 1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

2d Floor 15W. 34th St

The Home of 40 Famous Brands of Men's and Young Men's Clothes

Georges

Above LIGGETT'S Drug Store

(Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway)

Opposite Waldorf Hotel

Largest 2d Floor Shop of its kind in the world



"SENIOR"



"JUNIOR"

A Million Dollar Business—That Is What We Have Built on a *Second Floor* In Less Than a Year—ON AN IDEA. That Is the Reason for This

Appreciation Sale

Ending Tomorrow Night, In Which We Are Offering Nearly

10,000 Smart Spring **Suits** At Tremendous Savings

$18.50 Guaranteed $25 VALUES

$21.50 Guaranteed $30 VALUES

$26.50 Guaranteed $35 VALUES

$29.50 Guaranteed $40 VALUES

Summer Suits!
In Palm Beach Priestley Mohair, Crashes, Panama Fabrics, Tropical Worsteds, Silks, etc. Prices begin at $8.50 for Palm Beach Suits, upward by easy stages to $35 for the finest Gabardines.

This business—now well over a million dollars a year—was built ON AN IDEA—the idea bringing together under one roof FORTY of the leading nationally advertised brands of clothes for men and young men, and selling them at $5 to $20 LESS than their established retail prices.

To do this we had to relinquish three successful ground floor stores. The success of the idea depended on ***economy in overhead.*** Our former three stores cost us $100,000 a year in rent, light, managerial salaries and window-trimming expense. Our big second floor shop cost only $7,500 a year in rent.

This vast saving, together with our huge purchasing power, made it possible for us to give our customers a clear saving of $5 to $20 on their purchases. Now we have added the floor above, giving us 10,000 square feet ***more*** space!

In order to show our gratitude for the liberal support given to this enterprise, we have inaugurated an ***Appreciation Sale,*** ending tomorrow night at 9:00, in which we are offering ***extra special concessions*** on over 10,000 Spring and Summer Suits. ***ACT NOW***—

Georges

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR
Liggett's Drug Store
(Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway)
Opp. Waldorf-Astoria

15 West 34th Street

Open Daily Till 6 P. M. Saturdays Till 9 P. M.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday and Sunday; moderate south winds.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,421. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PROPOSES UNITED EFFORT OF AMERICA TO ASSIST EUROPE

H. P. Davison Outlines to Chicago Bankers Broad Plan to Extend Credits.

INDUSTRIES TO JOIN HANDS

Central Body to Determine Needs Abroad and Plan Co-ordination Here.

SAYS WE WOULD BE GAINER

Federal Reserve Report Says That Europe Requires $3,000,000,000 from Us.

[illegible] to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13. Henry P. Davison, senior member of J. P. Morgan & Co., speaking at a dinner held by about forty of the [illegible] business men of the country, in honor by George M. [illegible], President of the [illegible] Commercial National Bank, [illegible] plan to put debt-ridden Europe on a [illegible] and help the Old World out of its financial difficulties by [illegible] American [illegible] and by coordinating the industrial [illegible] of the United States [illegible] never before [illegible] industrial [illegible] according body, which would [illegible] goods, make [illegible] and decide on the [illegible] would be guaranteed by the Governments [illegible] against them.

Mr. Davison made it plain that everybody [illegible] who desired to [illegible] in the proposed [illegible] and that the [illegible] but based on business principles.

The plan, he said, "is what we must do for Europe [illegible] is an American [illegible] Mr. Davison is strictly a business man and not sentimental. We must have [illegible] as a business customer, we must get back [illegible] she owes us.

We must find out what she needs in reason, and distribute [illegible] goods accordingly. My suggestion is to coordinate [illegible] and finance [illegible] the whole [illegible] organization, supported [illegible] assisted by the Federal Government. Thus [illegible] chaos that would result from [illegible] efforts would be avoided. [illegible] industries separately [illegible] the cotton industries. Then [illegible] is desired. It can readily be [illegible] without red tape or delays.

Distribute the supplies according to the [illegible] needs of the different countries. We don't want to [illegible] country get too much, because it has a better credit than [illegible] countries, and this would [illegible] getting at all and [illegible] a feeling spirit of unrest between [illegible] countries.

We believe that it is possible to organize in Europe a committee to pass upon the demands of the countries. When this committee makes a request, we will comply.

How Plan Would Work.

It is essential to co-ordinate our industrial and financial interests as regards exports so the proper credits can be extended. Say, in cotton, steel, metals, agricultural machinery, and foodstuffs, perhaps under the form of corporations. When Poland, for example, asks for $100,000,000 in goods, including cotton, copper, tobacco, etc., the demand for cotton would be referred to

Continued on Page Three.

WOODMANSTEN INN,
A Real Farm in the heart of N. Y. City. Cross Island now in Season.—Advt.

Arrest Countess Markievicz Again for Sinn Fein Work

DUBLIN, June 13.—Countess Markievicz, a Sinn Fein leader and a member of Parliament, was arrested here today.

She was taken to Cork under escort.

Countess Georgina Markievicz has been the leading female figure of the Sinn Fein movement. She took part in the Dublin rebellion in 1916 and was sentenced to penal servitude for the rôle she played. She was released under the general amnesty, but was re-arrested in May, 1918, and interned. She was again released early this year.

The Countess, who is a sister of Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth, is the first woman ever elected to the House of Commons.

Laurence Ginnell, also a Sinn Fein Member of Parliament, was arrested in Dublin on May 30. On June 7 he was sentenced at Mullingar to four months' imprisonment for inciting to disorder at Athlone.

BATTLE WITH VILLA FORCE NEAR JUAREZ

Attack Planned on City Today, Reports Courier from Bandit Camp.

FEDERAL TROOPS KILLED

24th Infantry Sent from Columbus to El Paso—Angeles Leads Skirmish.

JUAREZ, Mexico, June 13.—A skirmish occurred between Federals and advanced forces of General Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief lieutenant, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Several were reported killed on the Federal side.

That the Villista forces are raising money by forced loans was reported by Librado Nunez, a merchant of Villa Ahumada, who arrived at Guadalupe, east of here. Nunez said the Villista officer who demanded money from him was dissatisfied with the amount he gave and looted his general merchandise store.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL FELIPE ANGELES, Mexico, June 13.—General Felipe Angeles, commander of the rebel forces in the vicinity of Juarez, granted a four-hour interview to a correspondent of The Associated Press this afternoon. With General Angeles at his headquarters is Martin Lopez, next in command, Ramon Vega, and General Holguin.

General Angeles is in the best of spirits, and says he is confident of his cause. His forces are well equipped and his cavalry horses are the best seen below the border and equal those of the American cavalry.

General Angeles is well supplied with funds and states he is paying for everything he obtains from the ranch folk. The most surprising thing is his men; they are not the ordinary run of revolutionists; they are big and strong, and when some were asked about Juarez they smiled and said: "We can take Juarez in three hours."

General Angeles's headquarters are in an old house situated on a lane off the main road about thirteen miles southwest of Juarez. To reach the headquarters is difficult because his men appear every few yards. Some are armed with as many as three guns and as many cartridge belts filled with shells.

EL PASO, Texas, June 13.—The 24th Infantry, (negro troops,) consisting of 1,675 men, arrived in El Paso from Columbus, N. M., last night under command of Colonel Arthur G. Hadsall. This leaves one battalion of infantry at Columbus.

A courier who arrived late tonight from the rebel headquarters near Zaragosa, less than thirteen miles from Juarez, reports they have 4,400 men, all armed with rifles, and each man supplied with 300 rounds of ammunition.

Two field guns and eight machine guns are included in their fighting equipment.

At the time the courier left the camp the intention was to attack Juarez before daylight tomorrow morning.

A personal inspection of the territory east of Juarez and as far as Guadalupe, in which town a large force of Villistas under Felipe Angeles was reported several days ago, was made by a representative of The Associated Press yesterday and last night. No considerable force, according to the inhabitants of Guadalupe, has been anywhere near that town.

A party of four men from Villa's headquarters, said to be at Villa Ahumada, visited Guadalupe Tuesday. They reported that Villa, Felipe Angeles, and Martin Lopez were at Villa Ahumada with 800 men and that more were coming. They said there were detachments at Samalayuca and Tierra Blanca and at other points about Juarez at short distances from that city.

Andres Garcia, Consul for the Mexican Government in El Paso, today made the following statement to The Associated Press:

"Stories of fighting in the neighborhood of Juarez are false. There has been no engagement, big or little, and I know that up to last night no force of rebels of any consequence has been within thirty miles of Juarez. Scouting parties are out now, and as soon as they return we shall know more about the whereabouts of any Villista force that may be south of the city across the river. In any case there is no expectation of an immediate attack.

"My information is that between 1,400

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES On Your Library Table—Plain Ends.—Advt.

KOLCHAK PLEDGED TO ALLIES NOT TO KEEP POWER

Admiral's Full Statement of His Position, Which Won Support, Given Out in Paris.

AGREES TO MAIN PROPOSALS

Will Turn Over Authority to Constituent Assembly as Soon as This Is Formed.

END OF BOLSHEVIKI HIS AIM

Plans to Submit Difficulties with Other National Groups to League of Nations.

PARIS, June 12.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government at Omsk, in his reply to the first letter from the allied and associated powers, which resulted in a second letter promising him allied support, stated that he did not intend to retain power longer than required by the interest of the country. He reaffirmed his intention to call elections for the Constituent Assembly as soon as the Bolsheviki have been crushed. The text of the Admiral's reply as made public tonight, having been received here on June 5, reads:

The Government over which I preside has been happy to learn that the reply, as made public tonight, having in regard to Russia is in perfect accordance with the task which the Russian Government itself has undertaken, that Government being anxious above all things to re-establish peace in the country and to assure to the Russian people the right to decide their own destiny in freedom by means of a Constituent Assembly. I appreciate highly the interest shown by the powers as regards the national movement and consider their wish to make certain that the political conditions with which we are inspired are legitimate; I am therefore ready to confirm once more my previous declarations which I have always regarded as irrevocable.

"1. On Nov. 18, 1918, I assumed power and I shall not retain that power one day longer than required by the interest of the country; my first thought at the moment when the Bolsheviki are definitely crushed will be to fix the date for the elections of the Constituent Assembly. A commission is now at work on direct preparation for them on the basis of universal suffrage. Considering myself as responsible for that Constituent Assembly, I shall hand over to it all my powers in order that it may freely determine the system of government; I have, moreover, taken the oath to do this before the Supreme Russian Tribunal, the guardian of legality.

Objections to Old Assembly.

"All my efforts are aimed at concluding the civil war as soon as possible by crushing Bolshevism in order to put the Russian people in a position to express its free will. Any prolongation of this struggle would only postpone that moment; the Government, however, does not consider itself authorized to substitute for the inalienable right of free and legal elections the mere establishment of the Assembly of 1917, which was elected under a régime of Bolshevist violence, and a majority of those members are now in the ranks of the Soviet. It is through the legally elected Constituent Assembly alone, which my Government will do its utmost to convoke properly, that there will belong the sovereign rights of deciding the problems of the Russian State both in the internal and external affairs of the country.

"2. We gladly consent to discuss at once with the powers all international questions, and in doing so shall aim at the free and peaceful development of the peoples, the limitation of armaments, and the measures calculated to prevent new wars, of which the League of Nations is the highest expression.

"The Russian Government thinks, however, that it could recall the fact that the final sanction of the decisions which may be taken in the name of Russia will belong to the Constituent Assembly. Russia cannot now and cannot in the future ever be anything but a democratic State where all questions involving modifications of the territorial frontiers and of external relations must be ratified by a representative body which is the national expression of the people's sovereignty.

"3. Considering the creation of a unified Polish State to be one of the chief of the normal and just consequences of the world war, the Government thinks itself justified in confirming the independence of Poland, proclaimed by the Provisional Russian Government of 1917, all the pledges and decrees of which we have accepted. The final solution of the question of delimiting the frontiers between Russia and Poland must, however, in conformity with the principles set forth above, be postponed till the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. We are disposed at once to recognize the de facto Government of Finland, but the final solution of the Finnish institution must belong to the Constituent Assembly.

"4. We are fully disposed at once to prepare for the solution of the questions concerning the fate of the national groups in Esthonia, Letvia, Lithuania, and of the Caucasian and trans-Caspian countries, and we have every reason to believe that a prompt settlement will be made, seeing that the Government is assuring at the present time the autonomy of the various nationalities. It goes without saying that the

Continued on Page Two.

EPOCA PURE HAVANA CIGARS. EXCELLENCE and INDIVIDUALITY. The two fine points of this brand.—Advt.

British Warships Shell Red Base at Kronstadt

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—A British squadron is bombarding the Bolshevist base at Kronstadt with heavy guns, according to a report published in the Aftonblad today. The Bolshevist batteries, however, are not replying to the British fire.

The Bolsheviki have placed floating mines in the near-by waters.

The Aftonblad's report suggests that the Bolsheviki are trying to evacuate the town.

BANK MESSENGER THWARTS HOLDUP

Retired Policeman Shoots One of Six Bandits at Elevated Station.

HIS COMPANION BLINDED

Thief Pressed Ammonia to Second Messenger's Face—Robbers Drop Loot in Escaping.

David Ryan, 58 years old, a retired policeman employed as a bank messenger by the Colonial Bank at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, broke up a well-organized attempt of six men to steal a satchel of securities from him on the platform of the downtown elevated station at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by shooting down the man who had seized the satchel. The robbers took a lesson from the war, using an ammonia gas attack on their intended victims.

Ryan and his companion, Henry Boylan, 67 years old, another retired policeman and bank messenger, were starting from the Colonial Bank with a satchel for the Federal Reserve Bank when the attack was made by the six men, who closed in from all sides at the top of the stairs of the elevated station, when the two elderly bank messengers arrived there.

One of the robbers clapped a handful of cotton soaked with ammonia over Boylan's face, blinding him temporarily, and at the same time another used a blackjack on Ryan. The rim of his straw hat partly broke the force of the blow, but he was knocked to his knees, and the satchel snatched away from him. Ryan recovered his feet at once, drew his revolver and started shooting at the man with the satchel. The holdup man fell at the foot of the stairs and dropped the bag of securities. His pals picked him up quickly, but did not go back for the securities, as the ex-policeman kept on firing. They hustled the wounded man into a green automobile and the whole party started east. The machine got away and is believed to have disappeared into Central Park.

Ryan picked up the bag and helped Boylan, who was still dazed from the powerful fumes. A crowd gathered from all directions. Several persons saw the attack and looked for the number of the escaping machine, but the number plate had been removed from it.

Bank Officials Silent.

Officials of the bank were reluctant to talk about the robbery, saying that secrecy had been enjoined on them by the police. Vice President George S. Carr said that he did not know the total value of the contents of the bag, but in answer to questions he placed the value at less than $100,000 and more than $50,000. He refused to say what was the nature of the securities which the bag contained, except that there was no cash in it.

One of the bank officials said that there was no policeman near at the time of the robbery, but that this was not surprising, because no patrolman had been seen in the vicinity of the bank for months.

Henry Sedley, a motion picture actor of 114 West Seventy-ninth Street, who was having his shoes polished on a stand at the southwest corner of Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, said that all of the robbers appeared to him to be young men. The police found a straw hat believed to have been lost by one of the robbers in his flight, and picked up the wad of cotton soaked with ammonia. These were the only clues reported by the police except for the fact that the timing of the attack and the careful arrangements by the robbers to overwhelm the two messengers indicated that the holdup men knew the practice of the bank in sending its messengers downtown with the securities.

Police Captain Henry and a number of detectives arrived shortly after the attempted robbery. Word was flashed to stations all over the city to watch for the green car with a party of young men, one probably seriously wounded. Ryan said that he fired at close range and believed that he hit the man four times, inflicting mortal injuries.

Police Won't Talk.

Captain Henry and his detectives refused yesterday to discuss what they had learned about the case, and this, together with the police request for silence on the part of bank officials, was taken as an attempt to carry out the policy of Mayor Hylan, who recently wrote to a banker arguing that accounts of robberies inspired others to attempt similar crimes and urging that bankers use their supposed influence to have crime stories suppressed.

Boylan was treated by a physician, who found his eyes badly burned by the ammonia. Ryan escaped with only a big lump on his forehead.

A number of loiterers were arrested later in the day and questioned at various stations, but the police refused to say that they had any one in custody

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WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Adst.

BIG FIVE REDRAFTS ENTIRE TREATY; HOPES TO GET IT TO GERMANS SUNDAY; FIGHT ON KNOX RESOLUTION MAPPED

COUNCIL IN ALL-DAY SESSION

Rushing Textual Changes in Treaty Without Touching Principles.

FINANCE CLAUSES AMENDED

Reparations Commission May Use Its Discretion in Lightening Terms to Germany.

ERRORS IN ORIGINAL DRAFT

No Provision Made for Damage Suffered by America Before Entering the War.

No 'Fundamental Concessions' Can Be Made, Allies Will Say

PARIS, June 13. (Associated Press.)—The Drafting Committee has completed the work of framing the letter covering the reply to the German counterproposals.

It recalls that the principles upon which the treaty is based are such as to preclude the Allies from making fundamental concessions.

PARIS, June 13.—A rewritten treaty, unchanged in principle, but with many important textual alterations, will be presented to the Germans and made public, probably by Sunday night or Monday morning.

The Council of Five made the decision in favor of revision when it became evident that the explanations made to meet German objections to the terms regarded as most severe could not be presented as addenda.

It is asserted that the Germans will have eight days within which to determine whether they will sign the treaty.

It is expected that the text of the German counterproposals, which has never been given out, will also be made public soon.

All-Day Session on Revision.

The Council of Five today devoted both of its sessions to the revision of the text of the treaty. When the forenoon session ended the council had sent to the Revision Commission nine out of the eighteen reports before it. Among those remaining to be passed are several dealing with important subjects, including the Sarre Valley, Alsace-Lorraine, and the League of Nations.

The Revision Commission, which is in constant session, is headed by Captain André Tardieu of the French mission. The other members are Sir Philip Kerr, representing Great Britain; Signor Vannutelli, Italy; Sadao Saburi, Japan, and Mr. Hudson, the United States.

The treaty will be entirely rewritten and reprinted for the incorporation textually of the explanations and clarifications contained in the allied reply to the German counterproposals. While unchanged in principle, virtually a new document will be presented to the Germans.

The council, it develops, decided that simply to attach the reply to the original document was impracticable, as important clauses would be left obscure and imperfect.

Hence the decision to rewrite the document.

It was remarked in Peace Conference circles today that this action rendered obsolete the text published in the United States.

Many of the divergencies from the old text in the new treaty are of a minor nature, but some are highly important. This is notably true of the second paragraph of Article 232, where the English text of the old document limited the compensation that Germany was to make for damage done the civilian population of the allied and associated powers and to their property "during the period of the belligerency of each as an allied or associated power against Germany."

This wording excluded American losses during the period of the neutrality of the United States and Italian losses during the time when Italy was at war with Austria, but not with Germany. The French text, however, contained no such limit clause.

The Drafting Committee elsewhere had used the words "may" and "shall" interchangeably in translating the same French expression, apparently without noticing the important difference involved.

Aside from the divergencies here noted, the reparations clauses will go into the new treaty virtually unchanged. Other sections of the treaty, however, will be rewritten.

Many Errors in First Draft.

It was the finding of such errors as that in Article 232 that furnished an additional reason for presenting an entirely new draft of the treaty. Errors and inconsistencies in the draft first presented were continually being discov-

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CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

Allied Reply May Be Delayed Until Tuesday, Making Date of Peace Signing as Late as June 30

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 12.—It looks this evening as if the revised treaty would not be presented to the German plenipotentiaries as soon as has been expected. French and Americans who have been predicting that the treaty would be ready for presentation not later than Friday now say it will be impossible to complete both documents before Saturday, while the British think there will be a delay until Monday, and possibly Tuesday.

The British guess seems more reasonable in view of the fact that the additions to the treaty will comprise 20,000 words, and the work of redrafting is hardly begun. The draft will have to be revised by the Council of the leading plenipotentiaries, and there is every indication that the German delegation will not get the treaty until next week.

In the circumstances, with Tuesday accepted as the date for handing the revised draft to the Germans, it will be Monday, June 23, before the Germans are obliged to say whether they will sign or not, and if the answer is affirmative it will probably be June 30 before the formal ceremony of signing takes place at Versailles.

SETTING THE STAGE FOR SIGNING PEACE

Elaborate Plans for the Versailles Ceremonies Are Ready for Formal Approval.

FLAME OF ALLIED BUNTING

Flags of All Victors to be Broken Out When Wilson Affixes His Signature.

PARIS, June 13.—Plans for the formal ceremony of the signing of the peace treaty at the Château of Versailles have been withdrawn from the pigeonholes in which they were gathering dust, when no definite date for the signature was in prospect, and are being brought up to date. It is probable that they will soon be submitted to Premier Clemenceau or the Council of Five for approval before being put into effect.

French officials, intrusted with the arrangements, were informed originally that everything must be ready for the signing on June 5. They worked out an elaborate project with diagrams, sketches, timetables, and suggestions for sample tickets for the plenipotentiaries, representatives of the press, and spectators. They also laid out the routes for the automobiles which will take the place of the state carriages of former Peace Congresses. The project was forwarded almost a month ago through the proper channels for approval.

The officials even went so far as to select a table on which the treaty should be signed, a splendid example of buhl marquetry from the historic furnishings of the château, and to build barriers in the great Place d'Armes in front of the château behind which the general public would be permitted to witness the arrival of the delegates. They also tried out the great fountains in the park at Versailles, which will be played in connection with the ceremony.

Unexpected delay arose and the project for the ceremony disappeared from sight. It has now been resurrected for possible use about the end of the month.

The actual signing, as originally announced, will be staged in the historic Hall of Mirrors. The delegates, who will arrive by automobile after traversing the Bois de Boulogne and the historic park of St. Cloud, where the favorite residence of Napoleon once stood, will enter Versailles by the Avenue de Paris, a boulevard almost 100 yards wide leading directly to the main entrance of the château. Beyond the enclosure reserved for the general public, they will pass between tribunes erected for the members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. They will descend from the carriages at the doorway of the château through which the Paris mob on the momentous day of the French revolution broke into the château, massacred the Swiss guards and compelled King Louis and Queen Marie Antoinette to return to Paris.

To reach the Hall of Mirrors the delegates will traverse the state apartments, once occupied by the monarch and his court. A space at either end of the Hall of Mirrors will be railed off. At one end will be the privileged spectators, while at the other will be the correspondents representing the newspapers of the world.

The German delegation will approach the château from the other side. Its members will go by a different route to the Hall of Mirrors and will pass the guard of honor drawn up in the Court of Marble of the château to render military honors to the arriving delegates, and will see the battle flags representing the armies of the old and new worlds.

Probably only the French flag will float from the château at the opening of the ceremony, but when the pen of President Wilson, as the first delegate, is placed to the document, the standards of the twenty-three nations associated in the war will be broken out upon the château in a gay display of triumphal bunting.

It is expected that the ceremony will be timed to begin about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be speeches by Premier Clemenceau, as chairman of the conference, and by the head of the German delegation.

The actual work of appending the signatures of the representatives of all the belligerent nations will occupy well over an hour, but it is expected that at least two hours of daylight will remain of the long summer evening during which the fountains distributed over many acres of the château park will play for the admiration of the delegates and spectators.

The plenipotentiaries after the ceremony will leave the château by a portal opening on the terrace, from which many of the fountains are visible. The German delegates, no longer regarded as enemies, will walk with the other plenipotentiaries.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

BERLIN REFUSES TO BE SATISFIED

New Terms Would Place Germany Under Supervision, Says Suedekum.

BELIEVES CABINET SECURE

Not Afraid to Make Decision, Prussian Minister Asserts, and Trusts the Army.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 11.—The news circulated here that Germany will be admitted to the League of Nations about October if the Versailles treaty is signed and certain other conditions are complied with, has not created any enthusiasm. Indeed, the pessimism seems to be deepening day by day.

The most important Socialist leaders have gone to Weimar to attend the annual Socialist Congress and there may be trouble for the Government there, mainly because of its indulgence toward the men and methods of the old régime. The situation is not as serious, however, as the Independents would like, though they prophesy that the congress will disavow Chancellor Scheidemann.

The Chancellor, who left for Weimar last night, will doubtless make a clear and detailed statement to the Congress on just how far Germany can meet the Entente and what sort of a peace she must refuse. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent believes that he has gained some of its point from a conversation with Dr. Suedekum, the Prussian Minister of Finance, who has remained in Berlin.

"Admitting us to the League of Nations after the signing of the Peace Treaty," he said, "would not be thoroughly in accordance with Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's counter propositions. It would make Germany's position even worse than if she were excluded from the League, because it would merely mean placing us under the constant and immediate supervision of the victors and forge our chains of slavery only harder."

"Then you believe that the present Government cannot sign the treaty?" was asked.

"Neither the present Government or any other German Government can sign the Versailles treaty." Dr. Suedekum said, "if the reply to our counterproposals is anything like the Entente papers indicate."

"Will the present Government retire if it finds it impossible to sign the treaty and make room for a Haase Cabinet?" was the next question.

"The present Government," he answered, "will remain as long as duty to the country demands it, whether the treaty be accepted or rejected, but there is little chance of the Independents assuming the Government. They do not want to do so. They have not the men, and they are afraid to face the people's wrath should they sign the people's death sentence.

"A Haase Government would not live much longer than Levine's in Munich, but it is idle to talk of the possibility of such a Cabinet taking over the Government, because the leaders of that element have no such intention. Their only aim is to create difficulties for us. Let the Entente ask Haase and he will refuse point blank, knowing well the intellectual and numerical limits of his supporters, who make a big noise and nothing more."

"Still the Government saw fit to concentrate large masses of troops in and around Berlin to preserve order in case of rejection," was suggested.

"I am not informed," Mr. Suedekum said, "just why these troops were gathered. Haase himself protests against the military concentrations, saying that his party does not dream of any violent demonstrations as in Spartacus. Perhaps that is so, seeing that there are troops ready to suppress any riots. Perhaps Haase honestly means what he says, but how can he vouch for his undisciplined adherents? We must and shall keep order if the treaty is rejected until

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When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

LEAGUE UPHOLDERS CONFER

Democratic Senators Arrange Speeches, McCumber, Rep., to Open.

DENY AIM TO FILIBUSTER

Will Take the Ground That the Supply Bills Should Have First Attention.

TEST ON CLOSURE SOUGHT

Republicans Hope That Vote Will Show One-third Against League.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Administration leaders of the Senate decided, at a conference at the Capitol today, to insist upon the fullest possible consideration and debate of the Knox resolution, which declares in effect that the treaty of peace with the covenant of the League of Nations included is unacceptable to the Senate.

The conference was wholly informal and no vote was taken, but the virtual effect of the decisions reached will be a debates against the Knox resolution which may continue until after the treaty is signed by Germany. The resolution is regarded by Democratic leaders who participated in the conference as so menacing to President Wilson's peace program as to justify the use of any legitimate method to defeat its purpose.

Senator Hitchcock, leader of the Administration forces, and other Senators who participated in the conference denied that any formal decision had been reached to filibuster. He said that he would state in the Senate, probably on Tuesday, that no filibuster was intended by the Democrats, but he added that the Knox resolution would be subjected to much debate.

McCumber to Open Fight on Move.

The purpose of the conference, Senator Hitchcock explained, was merely to map out the line of action to be followed in resisting the Knox resolution and to ascertain what Senators on the Democratic side would make speeches. He also said that Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, would make the opening speech against the resolution.

Besides Senator Hitchcock, those present were Senators Williams of Mississippi, Smith of Arizona, Walsh of Montana, Pittman of Nevada, Chamberlain of Oregon, King of Utah, Thomas of Colorado, and Simmons of North Carolina.

The decision was developed to have the discussion of the Knox resolution make it clear to the country that the adoption of the resolution would involve the sidetracking and possibly the ultimate defeat of the League of Nations. It is expected that these speeches will develop a fire back home against Senators who might be inclined on the Republican side to support the Knox resolution. Throughout the debate the idea will be driven home by Administration leaders that a vote for the Knox resolution would be a vote against the League.

How long the debate against the resolution will continue was a matter of difference of opinion among Senators who attended the conference. Some of those present insisted that there should be an out-and-out filibuster so as to postpone the vote until after Germany has actually signed the peace treaty.

Claims Eight Republican Votes.

"We feel that a measure of so revolutionary a character should be subjected to the most thorough discussion," said Senator Hitchcock, "and there will be the most thorough discussion, but no filibustering. I have no doubt that a good many speeches will be made on the Republican side, because I understand there are some differences as to amendments to the measure, I do not expect a vote before the end of next week.

"The impression seems to have gotten out that we are afraid to permit the Knox resolution to come to a vote. Nothing could be further from the truth. We have the votes to beat the resolution. I don't believe it will get forty votes.

"We are absolutely certain of the position of every Democratic Senator, and we know that of those present, all but one will vote against the resolution. At the same time we are almost sure to get from eight to ten Republican votes."

Opposition leaders disputed Senator Hitchcock's estimate of the situation. If the Democrats insisted on filibustering, they said, they would try to force a record vote by invoking the closure rule. Although they have no expectation of mustering the votes necessary to shut off debate, they could make the roll call stand out as a clear test of the Senate's position on the separation of the treaty, they said.

Some Democratic Senators are fearful of the effect of any kind of a vote, on the theory that if one-third of the members of the Senate supported the Knox resolution it might be regarded as the equivalent to saying to the Peace Conference that the Senate would reject the treaty if the League covenant is included in the text.

No word came today from Paris to cudgel the Republicans of the Senate

REPORT WIRE STRIKE AS LOSING GROUND

Conditions Are Less Serious Throughout the Country, Messages Coming Here Declare.

DENIES PEACE OVERTURES

Postal Official Says No Negotiations with Union Have Been Proposed —Sees Strike at an End.

Reports received yesterday by the officials of the [illegible] companies and [illegible] been received by the [illegible] Telegraphers' Union of America and that the telegraphers' strike was becoming less serious in all parts of the country, notwithstanding the declarations of sympathy from the American Federation of Labor and other labor organizations. Both telegraph companies carried business practically without interruption throughout the country, the high S. J. Konenkamp, president of the union, reported from Detroit. The number of men who struck had risen from 18,000 to 20,000.

It was declared here by Percy Thomas, Deputy International President of the union, that Konenkamp had sent out confidential messages to the officials of all the local unions expressing despair that the ranks of the strike had failed because the union ranks were breaking. Thomas, who directs the strike here, although he remains at work under contract as the wire chief of the International News Service, declared that the most optimistic reports upon the progress of the strike had come from all parts of the country, and that there was every prospect of success in compelling the Western Union Telegraph Company to recognize the unions. He admitted, however, the report that the Detroit local union to a man had pledged its members to return to work and remain loyal.

Officials of the telegraph companies here said they saw several indications that the union leaders were despairing. One that seemed to them to be outstanding was that Konenkamp announced in his terms of settlement with the Postal Company were being discussed by officials of the Postal Department, and that no negotiations should be made. They had no knowledge of such negotiations, and Newcomer Burleson, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Commercial Company, said that no negotiations were under way and that no negotiations would be held.

"So far as the traffic is concerned," said Mr. Burleson, "the end," said Mr. Burleson, "it is necessary for us to [illegible] union officials, as to [illegible] and we will not [illegible] men themselves have [illegible] that they have no grievance [illegible] company. There is [illegible] with the union [illegible] to call out our [illegible] case, and most of [illegible] their posts because [illegible] no grievance [illegible]

Says Operators Are Returning

[illegible] returning to work in [illegible] out the country and, although [illegible] are not urging them to return [illegible] not wish to, we are not [illegible] the men from resuming [illegible] the offices where they [illegible] will be put on their records [illegible] and their absence for a [illegible] will be entirely overlooked. We [illegible] consider that the continuity of their [illegible] has been broken if they [illegible] reasonable time and all [illegible] and benefits of the company [illegible] would be restored to [illegible] had remained at work for [illegible] days. None of these men [illegible] of their privileges under [illegible] benefits.

"Thomas had a message [illegible] assuring him that the Western Brokers' Division [illegible] would strike in sympathy [illegible] promising the support [illegible] Train Dispatchers, [illegible] called anywhere [illegible] country. The Eastern Brokers [illegible] will hold a meeting at 44 Broad Street at 2 o'clock this afternoon [illegible] or they will resign work [illegible] wires, but some of [illegible] officials were inclined to believe [illegible] the men would not resign favorably any strike order from [illegible] leaders. They have no [illegible] many of them receive annual bonuses in addition to a scale of [illegible] than that received by [illegible] raters. Mr. Thomas declared [illegible] strike order would take [illegible] all other orders in the [illegible]

Officials of the telegraph companies [illegible] that if the Order of Railway Telegraphers carried out its intention [illegible] ping no commercial messages [illegible] today, telegraph traffic [illegible] be affected materially, because [illegible] one-tenth of the entire Western Union officials said [illegible] tasked to handle part of this business [illegible] the telephone wires if the [illegible] expected it. Others [illegible] loss of a part of the business [illegible] kind of great importance, [illegible] benefit to the companies [illegible] congestion at centres where [illegible] other wires were not on [illegible] loss to the Western [illegible] problem, because of its [illegible] Government guarantee.

[illegible] union officials to induce [illegible] here to quit work [illegible] at the headquarters of the [illegible] of Electrical Workers, [illegible] it was said that [illegible] prospect of a sympathetic [illegible] the local has a [illegible] telephone company [illegible] until Dec. 1. The [illegible] organization are the in[illegible] repairers.

Thomas Assails Burleson.

[illegible] the Post Office Department [illegible] ing the telegraph com[illegible] strike, Deputy President Thomas [illegible] attacked Postmaster General [illegible] for his reported attitude. It was [illegible] that the Postmaster General is receiving reports upon the [illegible] of traffic and the effect [illegible] strikers.

"Word [illegible] reached me from what I regard as [illegible] source that First Assistant Postmaster General John C. Koons [illegible] of a message to the officials of [illegible] telegraph companies," said Mr. [illegible] "assuring them that the Government [illegible] and the Government [illegible] behind them in their [illegible] employes. The position [illegible] in which I [illegible] justifies me in believing that [illegible] confirms my assertion that the people's money was being used to defeat the people's purposes, so far as organized labor was concerned. The participation of Mr. Burleson and his associates was to have been expected. Their attitude has always been hostile to the organized telegraph and telephone workers and to organized labor generally. Their messages are being used to prevent the spread of the strike and to disheartten the men who have quit work."

Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, addressed 200 operators yesterday at their daily meeting in the auditorium in the Pulitzer Building, assuring them that the American Federation was in sympathy with their strike. While he was talking three men were put out of the meeting because they tried to interject question. The officials of the Telegraphers' Union said that the men were "hired by the Western Union." Girls who are on strike, and who have been attending the daily meetings, applauded as the men went out. The Strike Committee furnished ice cream for the girls, but fewer were present than on other days.

The organizer declared that the attitude of President Carlton of the Western Union and of Postmaster General Burleson contributed largely to industrial unrest and to the success of Bolshevist propaganda. He asserted that the telegraphers had a just cause and ought to stay on strike until they achieved their aims. Wage scales for telegraphers had remained stationary, he said, while all other classes of labor were winning increases. Mr. Carlton had denied to the telegraphers, he said, the right to organize, after President Wilson had declared the right of labor to unite.

At the meeting yesterday it was decided to appeal to the Typographical Union to refuse to handle newspaper dispatches handled by men who were not members of the Telegraphers' Union or by members of the union who remained at work.

Deputy President Thomas said that 1,167 men were on strike in this city, but the Postal officials said that only thirty-five men out of 531 employes were not at work. General Manager Reynolds said that it had been possible to send men from the main office here to Pennsylvania towns where a larger percentage had quit. He said most of the force in Atlanta had come back to work and were filling up the offices of nearby towns. Forces at Dallas, Houston, and other Texas cities, he said, were being recruited from Kansas City when help was needed.

Late last night it was announced that, even if the operators on the brokers leased wires decide to go out, they will remain at work three days in the hope that the strike will break in the meantime.

REPORTS ON DISCHARGES.

Union Telephone Employes Not Discriminated Against, Burleson Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Postmaster General Burleson today received a telegraphic report from Inspector J. W. Cole, who conducted the investigation to determine whether the Southern Bell Telephone Company at Atlanta, Ga., in the dismissal of employes has violated the order of the Postmaster General forbidding discrimination against employes on account of affiliation with labor organizations.

In his report Mr. Cole stated that the investigation has been concluded; that the company had shown good and sufficient reasons for all dismissals or other changes in the force, and that the charge of discrimination was not sustained by evidence.

The telegram follows:

"Investigation of telephone case concluded today. The company has shown good and sufficient reasons for all dismissals or other changes in force, and after painstaking and exhaustive inquiry no evidence is found to support the charge that employes have been discharged or otherwise discriminated against on account of union membership or activity. Full report will go forward as soon as it can be prepared, and should reach Washington not later than Monday."

SAY 130,000 WILL STRIKE.

Telegraphers' Leaders Make Prediction as to Electrical Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—More than 130,000 electrical workers, it is predicted by the Telegraphers' Union, on Monday will join in the strike to gain the right of collective bargaining, recognition of the union, increased pay, and shorter hours.

President S. J. Konenkamp said 2,000 additional telegraphers had joined the strikers, and denied statements attributed to Edward Reynolds, General Manager of the Postal System in New York, that Postal operators in the ranks of the Telegraphers' Union are urging the leaders to call the strike off.

Mr. Burleson did our strike good when he said that it was a failure," said Mr. Konenkamp. "Belated reports from all over the country are encouraging. Numerous telegraphers and girl multiplex operators in Chicago have joined us.

"Efforts have been made by pickets to intimidate the girl telephone operators in the strike, but they are not responding.

E. W. Collins, Chicago manager for the Postal, said conditions in his office were improving, while E. T. Jones, chief operator for the Western Union, said business was continuing as usual.

Two hundred members of the Western brokers' division of the Telegraphers' Union decided tonight to take a referendum vote of their 1,500 membership as to a strike. The vote will be taken by mail and may require two or three days.

"The question of a sympathetic strike was thoroughly discussed," said President F. A. Davis, "and it was the consensus that no good could be accomplished by a sympathetic strike. The real issue is whether brokers' operators shall handle "contraband matter" in the form of exchange news and quotations, furnished by the commercial companies, against which the strike has been called."

As the American Telephone and Telegraph Company handles a large part of the brokers' business, it is expected that if the brokers' operators vote to bar "contraband messages" they will tie up a large part of the brokers' telegraph business.

RAILROAD MEN NOW OUT IN WINNIPEG

Nevertheless Mayor Gray Intimates Strike Settlement Is Coming Soon.

UNIONS DEFY HIGH OFFICERS

Canadian Railway Shopmen Refuse Conference on Strike Called for Next Week.

WINNIPEG, June 13.—Settlement of the Winnipeg strike this week was intimated this afternoon by Mayor Gray. When he was asked if the latest conciliation movement was succeeding he said: "I may have big news for you within twenty-four hours."

This statement was made in the face of the announcement by officials of the Winnipeg Switchmen's and Trainmen's locals that they had voted to go on strike at 6 o'clock tonight. It is believed that the action of the trainmen will severely cripple freight service to and from Winnipeg and may handicap passenger transportation.

A formal statement, issued by executive officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, declared that the action of the locals in voting to join the sympathetic strike "was absolutely unauthorized."

The statement was signed by George K. Wark, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and James Murdock, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Despite previous warnings that strike action without permission from the Brotherhoods would not be countenanced, the Winnipeg locals held meetings last night and voted to join the sympathetic strike, unless the city reinstated the police force which was dismissed on Monday.

For more than two weeks Winnipeg railroad men have been split into two factions, as a result of the local strike trouble. Some time ago the International Railroad Brotherhood officers issued a formal warning that any railroad local which took a strike, vote without permission from the brotherhoods might be ousted from the brotherhoods. Last week two of the Winnipeg carmen's locals were removed from membership in the International Brotherhood.

Winnipeg's police force was dismissed because the policemen refused to sign, without arbitration, a pledge that they would not take part in sympathetic strikes.

Winnipeg was calm today. No attempt has been made to operate street cars, despite the fact that the city has been without transportation service since May 15.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Negotiations undertaken by the Canadian Railway War Board with the representatives here of Division No. 4 of the Railway Shopmen of America in an attempt to prevent 30,000 men from striking for higher wages next Wednesday have failed to date. The union delegates declined to accede to a request of the Railway War Board to carry on negotiations between now and next Wednesday on the ground that it would be a waste of time to negotiate unless it was understood that the question of wages would be discussed, a question which the board has thus far declined to include.

MONCTON, N. B., June 13.—A strike of electrical workers and street railway employes here today caused an entire suspension of street traffic and repair work. The men are demanding increased wages and shorter hours.

LEWIS ASSAILS RADICALS.

Criticises "Loose-Tongued Sensationalists" in Reform Work.

In an address yesterday before the Trustees and officers of the Vineland (N. J.) Training School for Feeble-Minded at their thirty-first annual meeting, Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies, assailed some of the radical speakers at the recent National Conference of Social Work for "rocking the boat at a time like this." Commissioner Lewis said: "Such institutions as this are experimental stations, safety valves of society against the kind of doctrine that is preached quite commonly and even at the National Conference, by a lot of radical, loose-tongued sensationalists who cloak themselves in the mantle of the social welfare worker, pretending to work for social reform, but who in fact are dangerous social revolutionists, and who are rocking the boat at this critical period."

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN FRENCH STRIKES

Early Settlement of Transportation and Other Troubles Is Now Expected.

CAR MEN SEE CLEMENCEAU

Labor Chiefs Accuse Socialist Party Leaders of Trying to Profit Politically by Strikes.

PARIS, June 15.—Prospects now are for an early solution of the transportation and other strikes which have been causing grave concern.

Premier Clemenceau received this morning a delegation of the Executive Committee of the Transportation Federation which was accompanied by M. Jouhaux, the Secretary of the General Labor Federation.

The delegates explained that the strike was due to the refusal of the companies to discuss matters in dispute with their employes. They protested against the companies being allowed to use troops and students of the State Engineering School to carry on their work.

M. Clemenceau replied that no soldiers had been ordered to work for the companies, and that the soldiers now at work were volunteers, or men on leave of absence. He asked the delegates to formulate their claims in writing, and said that he and the Minister of Labor would receive them again in the afternoon.

In accordance with this request the delegates called at the hour appointed and presented their demands in writing. M. Colliard, the Labor Minister, and General Gassouin, Director of Military Transportation, were with the Premier.

M. Clemenceau instructed M. Colliard and Albert Claveille, Minister of Public Works, to call a meeting of representatives of the companies interested. The Premier will receive the delegates of the Transportation Federation again tomorrow afternoon.

M. Raoul, Secretary of the Metropolitan Subway Employes' Union, has written asking for arbitration by the Municipal Council and the Committee of the Metropolitan Union.

The Main Tramway Company of Paris reported this afternoon that 125 of its 190 cars were running. The Omnibus Company said that it had received applications for work from striking metal workers, who were tired of being out of employment, but unwilling to apply for jobs at the factories where they were formerly employed.

The Miners' Union has written to M. Colliard, and Louis Locheur, Minister of Munitions, restating their case, and M. Colliard has replied agreeing to intervene once more in behalf of the miners' demands before the Chamber of Deputies.

When the vote was taken in the Chamber to reject the union's demands for an eight-hour day, there were, M. Colliard pointed out, only 27 deputies present, and he said he would do his utmost to bring about a settlement of differences which exist before the call for a general strike is effective on Monday.

The metal workers continue their negotiations at the Ministry of Labor, with hopes of an early settlement, although the problem to be solved is most difficult.

Another good sign is seen in action taken at a meeting of representatives of the General Labor Federation and the Socialist Party. Jean Longuet and Pierre Renaudel, Socialist leaders were reproached by speakers for "trying to make political capital out of our strikes for their party," and a resolution was passed that the two organizations should pursue parallel courses of action, each retaining a maximum of autonomy and independence.

LONDON, June 13.—The British Labor Party will not be represented tomorrow at the conference in Paris, which is to discuss the Italian proposal for a twenty-four-hour strike in Italy, France, and England in protest against allied intervention in Russia and the peace terms.

It was explained in labor circles that there was not sufficient time to permit a ballot by the affiliated trade unions, which would be necessary before any decision could be reached concerning British laborites taking part in the conference.

PARIS FOOD PRICES SOAR.

High Cost of Living Causes Great Apprehnsion in Capital.

PARIS, June 13, (Associated Press.)—The cost of food in Paris continues to rise in an appalling manner, notwithstanding the attempts of the Government to keep prices down. The high cost of living is causing great apprehension because of the important part it plays in strikes and other demonstrations that are being made against the Government.

Foodstuffs of all kinds are much higher in price in Paris than in London, and the difference in the figures in the two countries is causing much comment in the Paris newspapers. While the extremely dry season is forcing many owners of livestock to sell their animals because of lack of pasture and wholesale prices of meat are supposed to be falling because of this state of affairs, there has been little change made in retail prices.

Meat products are selling in Paris as follows, per pound: Fresh pork, $1.14; beefsteaf, $1.52; mutton chops, $1.23; veal, $1.33, and ham, $1.90. These prices must be computed by estimating the franc at 5 francs 25 centimes to the dollar, as French wages have not increased to meet the fall in the exchange rate.

Chickens are selling at from $4 to $5 each. Condensed milk is 40 cents a can and sugar costs from 16 to 18 cents per pound, when it is obtainable. Dealers are getting $1.15 a dozen for eggs. The price of cherries and strawberries ranges from 37 to 40 cents a pound, while dried beans are bringing 26 cents a pound and old potatoes 6 cents, and new potatoes 18 cents.

FOOD AND WAGE STRIKES SPORADIC IN ITALY

Pay Increase Demanded by 76,000 School Teachers—Two Killed in Riots.

ROME, June 12.—There have been sporadic strikes throughout Italy for several weeks past in which the demands have been for a decrease in the hours of labor and increases in wages, while others have been in protest against the high cost of living. The most serious of the strikes has been that of 76,000 school teachers demanding a minimum of $2 daily.

Up to the present time there have been no grave incidents except at Spezia, where a mob protesting against the cost of food sacked several shops. The mob was attacked by the police and troops and offered resistance. In the encounter two persons were killed and about thirty others wounded.

HARWOOD PAYS $50 FINE.

New Jersey Socialist Decides to Stay Out of Jail and Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 13.—Frederick J. Harwood, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, was fined $50 by Judge O. H. Dey in Police Court this afternoon on the charge of opposing and obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty two weeks ago when police and firemen interfered when Socialists tried to hold street meetings in defiance of an order by Mayor David H. Trembly. Judge Dey said his intention to impose a jail sentence had been changed to a decision to let Harwood go on payment of a fine because of the plea of his counsel. Harwood paid the fine and gave notice that he would appeal.

Ex-City Commissioner James B. Furber, leader of Branch 12, of the Socialist Party here, was released in $500 bail by Judge Dey pending Grand Jury action on a charge of assault made by William Cook.

Justice of the Peace Gustav Theimer of Elizabeth, who had entertained a charge against Mayor Trembly, after firemen had dispersed the Socialist meeting by sprinkling the crowd with a fire hose, was released in similar bail pending Grand Jury action, on the charge that he had exercised improper legal procedure in his action as Justice of the Peace.

SECRETARY WILSON ASSAILS BOLSHEVIKI

Tells Labor Federation I. W. W. Agitators Exist Among "Parlor Coal Diggers."

TO ADMIT NEGRO UNIONS

Move Called by Gompers Most Important Labor Step in Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 13.—Addressing the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson made an attack on the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviki in the United States. The agitation of these two elements, he declared, did not exist to any great extent among the real wage workers of the community but existed principally among the "parlor coal diggers."

Mr. Wilson deprecated the movement which has for its object a general strike of all labor on behalf of Thomas Mooney, convicted in connection with the preparedness day explosions in San Francisco three years ago. A general strike, he said, would be a subversion of the American jury system. In passing he touched on the suggestion that labor enter politics as a separate party and asserted that conditions in this country were different from England. In expressing the appreciation of the delegates for his address, Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation, attacked the "enemies of organized labor in Congress who conspired to starve the Department of Labor."

Most of the day was spent in reading reports on resolutions referred to the Organization Committee. The delegates passed favorably on a resolution calling for the organization of the city policemen. Among the 211 resolutions which will come before the delegates for action the principal ones call for the 44-hour week, indorsement of the railway union's plan for Government ownership, the removal of Postmaster General Burleson, repeal of the Espionage act, sympathy with the aspirations of Ireland, the six-hour day, and withdrawal of American troops from Russia.

A committee consisting of C. L. Bain, E. H. McCarthy, and Martin F. Ryan will go to Washington tomorrow to take up with the Federal authorities the contemplated strike of telephone electrical workers scheduled for Monday.

The convention voted unanimously to permit the entrance of the 2,000,000 negro workers of the country into equal membership in the international unions. It was also decided that if any of the unions attempted to discriminate against negroes separate charters would be granted to negro organizations. In the opinion of many leaders in the convention the step was one of the most important that has been taken in many years by the federation.

John Lacy, a negro leader of Norfolk, made an appeal to the convention, not for social equality, but "for the opportunity to earn bread and butter on an equality with his white brother." It was after Lacy's speech that more than forty Presidents of international unions arose one after the other and declared that their unions would welcome negroes into their organizations.

The action removes every trace of class distinction in America, said Samuel Gompers after the meeting. He said that the action of the convention would mark a milestone in the history of the negroes' struggle for equal rights, as well as in the history of political and economic liberty of America. The discussion of the aspirations of the negroes in the labor movement came up when the Committee on Resolutions reported against the adoption of resolutions presented by the negro delegates asking for the right to organize international unions along color lines. The committee held that the economic interest of blacks and whites was one and that racial discrimination would doom the labor movement. It recommended the organization of negroes in international unions and the sending of organizers all over the country for this purpose. The report was adopted.

In his address Secretary Wilson declared that the philosophy which said that the worker was entitled to the full social value of its labor had its origin in socialism and was unsound, but that the great difficulty was that no method has as yet been found to compute the social value of a person's labor. The poison of the I. W. W. scheme, he said, was in the belief that profits could be destroyed by the "strike on the job," by throwing sand into the machines. Closely allied to the I. W. W. in this country, he added, has been the Bolshevist agitation.

"I have no fear of a political revolution in the United States," he continued. "It may be possible that there are some parlorites who are misguided sufficiently to think in this way, but there is not one man in the ranks of labor, be he extreme radical or extreme conservative, who would stand for Bolshevism for a minute when he knows what Bolshevism stands for.

"They prate of the dictatorship of the proletariat," added the Secretary, "but we find that Marx by that phrase meant that the majority of the workers would impose their will on the balance of the people. But the workers of this country are not willing to bring that principle into play. They believe that every one who has to obey the laws of the country should have a voice in the determination of what the laws should be. The Bolsheviki do not even take that interpretation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin before the Moscow Soviet laid down the principle that the dictatorship of the proletariat meant the dictatorship of a self-selected advance guard, that the proletarian could not be trusted as he would govern. Therefore they resorted to obligatory labor. The military autocracy of Germany was built on the same idea.

"The American worker wants nothing of that kind of a dictatorship of the proletariat and nothing of the political and social conditions that existed and still exist in Russia. We are going to work out our own ideals, not by a self-selected advance guard, but by the workers themselves.

"The use of force to overthrow autocracy is the highest kind of patriotism, but the use of force to overthrow democracy is treason to the masses of the people. We have the ballot for the redress of grievances and those who cannot be depended on to vote right cannot be depended on to shoot straight."

Describing his work as a member of the President's commission to investigate the Mooney case, Secretary Wilson said that they could come to no other conclusion than that, as one of the principal witnesses had written to a friend in Illinois saying that he had seen the witness Oxman at a given point at a given time, and in view of the change in the evidence, the commission felt that Mooney ought to have a new trial so that his innocence or guilt might be established.

"At that time we had no fixed opinion as to his guilt or innocence," he continued. "With me it was only a question of securing a fair trial. Every effort of the Administration has been to get a new trial, and we are not through with it yet. There is a nation-wide agitation for a universal strike as a protest against the conviction of Mooney. Do you realize what this action means to the masses? Do you understand what struggles have taken place that trials may occur where the accused and the jurors and the accused and the witnesses meet face to face? That change in the establishment of the jury system was not brought about to protect men of great wealth. It was instituted to deal with poor devils like you and me. It may occasionally miscarry, but in the great bulk of cases justice is meted out and no one can undertake to try Mooney by the process of a strike. If he is to be tried, it should be by a jury that would digest the evidence bit by bit. None of us know very much about the case yet. It is proposed that every worker shall become a juror."

Mr. Wilson was received with enthusiasm.

Alfred Leavitt and Nathan Fine, of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Protective Association, addressed the convention on behalf of discharged service men, asking that the Federation support their movement for $360 pay to discharged soldiers and sailors.

Publication of a resolution concerning recognition of Soviet Russia aroused intense interest among the delegates and was more discussed than any other. Indications were that when it comes up for discussion on the floor it is likely to precipitate a bitter controversy.



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"My success at the hunt, Sir, is not limited to hunting the fox alone. For years I hunted a *good* cigarette that I could really afford—and finally rode it to cover in United. You can get it, too, if you'll *just mention my name*"—

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after meals, dissolved on the tongue—keep your stomach sweet—try Ki-moids—the new aid to digestion.
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TROUBLE IN RUSSIA.

A traveller recently returned from Russia gives his impressions of Kolchak and his followers in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

BATTLE WITH VILLA FORCE NEAR JUAREZ

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

and 1,600 Villistas were concentrated at Villa Ahumada several days ago, but whether they have moved to the north I do not know today. There has been no fighting."

WASHINGTON, June 13. — Orders sending the 24th Infantry to El Paso from Columbus, N. M., were issued by Major Gen. de Rees C. Cabell, commanding the Southern Department and also the Border Patrol, it was said today at the War Department. General Cabell has wide latitude in arranging his forces to meet border emergencies, it was pointed out, and it requires no authority from the Department for him to transfer regiments or other units to points of danger.

LAREDO, Texas, June 13.—Two hundred Government troops were killed or injured when the train on which they were traveling to Chihuahua was wrecked by the sinking of the track north of Aguascalientes, according to a Mexico City dispatch to the El Pervenor at Monterey and forwarded here today. The wreck is said to have occurred Wednesday. The troops were under General Benteria Luviano.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 13.—The following telegram was received today by Emiliano Tames, Mexican Consul here, from Andreas G. Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, Texas:

"You may inform Gen. Calles that Juarez is quiet. Not a single shot has been fired. A band of bandits is about thirty miles away."

Gen. Elias P. Calles, formerly Military Governor of Sonora, obtained leave of absence from his post as Secretary of Commerce and Industry in the Carranza cabinet to take the field against bandits in Sonora.

NEW OPPONENT FOR VILLA.

Gen. Diguez to Succeed Castro as Chief Commander.

MEXICO CITY, June 12. — General Jesus Agustin Castro has been named Under Secretary of War and Marine and is heading that department in the absence of the regular Secretary, according to a statement from official sources tonight. General Manuel M. Diguez, now operating in Northern Mexico with headquarters in Chihuahua City, will succeed General Castro as Chief of Military Operations against Villa, the statement says.

SEES MEXICO AS FRIENDLY.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Says Reports of Ill-Feeling Are False.

Richard C. Williamson, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Mexico City, and Dr. Enrique Aguirre, Physical Director of the Mexico City Y. M. C. A., delivered addresses on "Recent Developments in Mexico, Political, Economical, and Religious," at the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, last night. Asserting that the principal need in Mexico today is the establishment of Y. M. C. A. houses in which to educate the men of Mexico in American ways, Mr. Williamson declared that the strain between America and Mexico is "grossly exaggerated."

"The situation is undoubtedly acute and tense with possibilities," Mr. Williamson added, "but matters can and will be satisfactorily settled without warfare. The trouble in Mexico is the need of hard cash. The American dollar is at a discount. This is due to the Mexican dollar having such a low value that it makes the American dollar suffer also.

"There may be dark days ahead, but to my mind there is a better relationship between the United States and Mexico today than there has been in several years, despite reports to the contrary."

Speaking of the oil situation in Tampico, Mr. Williamson said the great question there is, Who is to own the oil fields? The output, he declared, was 70,000,000 barrels a year, with unlimited possibilities.

There are now 1,500 members in the Mexico City Y. M. C. A., and it is hoped that fifteen new branches will be added in four Mexican cities in the next five years.

REPORTS VILLA REMARRIED.

Traveler Says He Saw Ceremony Performed Near Parral, Chihuahua.

MEXICO CITY, June 4, (Correspondence of Associated Press.—Francisco Villa, the bandit leader, has married again, according to a story told by a traveler to the newspaper Excelsior of this city. The traveler claims to have been present at the ceremony which he says was performed at Valle de Allende, near Parral, Chihuahua.

Villa is said to have appeared suddenly one day in the village and ordered all the inhabitants out for a fiesta. The marriage, according to the traveler, was performed by a former judge with two of the villagers as witnesses. Afterward there was a feast and a dance, at which Villa introduced his bride, a girl of 20 years, and delivered a speech.

Villa was said to have been accompanied by Felipe Angeles and several favorite Lieutenants.

Mrs. Juanita Torres Villa, who lived for a time in Los Angeles, has claimed to be the only lawful wife of Francisco Villa.



"Call for Philip Morris"
BOND STREET CIGARETTES
The Little Brown Box
Plain End or Cork Tip
Twenty-five Cents

UNITED AMERICA TO ASSIST EUROPE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

the cotton organization, and so on. This cotton body would determine if the demand was normal and legitimate and would take security. This would bring about direct communication between consumer and producer.

"Europe no longer has false pride in asking credit; nothing will be concealed. The organizations mentioned should include everybody in the United States who wants to join.

"My suggestion is that debentures might be issued against the credits established in Europe, secured by everything given against the shipment. Every country would guarantee the debentures against it. The debentures would really be against the whole of Europe.

"Then the banking interests could place these debentures with the public, distributed as widely as possible. Complete agreement should exist with the Administration and with the Treasury Department, which, we know, will do everything reasonable for American trade.

"This is essentially an industrial movement for all, not a group of bankers. There is no estimate, as yet, regarding the amounts needed. A few months ago it looked overwhelming, but not now. The world has grown smaller. The man who thinks an economic Chinese wall can be built around America lacks knowledge."

NEED $3,000,000,000 TO FINANCE EUROPE

Federal Reserve Board Says That the Supply of Capital There Is at Low Ebb.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Federal Reserve Board announces that a study of financial conditions in the principal European countries shows that the currency and banking situation on the European continent is one of unusual difficulty, and that it would appear that supplies of available capital have been reduced to a minimum basis.

Reparation to be made by the Central Powers will have a large effect on the situation, the board says, but considerably more than $3,000,000,000 must be raised here by private initiative if the export trade of the United States is to be kept at its present level.

"It does not seem probable that conditions in these foreign countries can be promptly restored to a normal footing without importing from abroad in very large measure the funds that are needed in the process of financial rehabilitation," the board says.

"In this connection the question is pertinently raised, What will be the effects of the reparation which is to be made by the Central Powers as a result of the peace settlement? This reparation will, of course, operate to create one-sided balance of trade in goods, ships, and forms of capital, as well as of securities, between the Central Powers and the countries with which they transact business. It will tend, therefore, to place the recipients of reparations in possession of funds with which they may liquidate their obligations to their own citizens or to foreign countries. France, Belgium, and other Continental nations are heavily indebted to Great Britain as well as to the United States, while Great Britain likewise is a heavy debtor to this country.

Reparation Payments Coming Here.

"The reparation payments, while passed through the countries which are their recipients, may in the last analysis thus furnish the basis for payments to the United States designed to liquidate the advances made by this country to cover the cost of the war, save in so far as American investors may prefer to leave their funds actually abroad. In the latter case the effect of the reparation payment will be merely that of converting a Government obligation into private security or other evidence of indebtedness.

"Belgium's share of the reparation has already been used as security for the advance made by a group of American banks under the so-called Belgian industrial credit, and it may be expected that other loans or accommodations of similar kinds will take place in the near future.

"It will, however, be some time before the reparation thus paid will in fact amount to more than a fraction of the sums needed to re-establish industry abroad upon anything like its pre-war basis. The problem of importing capital into practically all of the European countries will thus be a continuing one, and a successful basis for such importation can be found only in the assurance to individual investors in this and in other countries which have a surplus of savings for current requirements that there is a better field for the use of such savings abroad than exists at home.

"It is a problem of continuous rather than of temporary financing, and has reference to the ability of foreign countries to produce income through investment rather than to produce immediately consumable goods for the purpose of re-establishing their merchandise balance.

"During the month of May the foreign exchange situation has continued to become more difficult than it appeared to be immediately after the period of 'pegging' which came to a close on April 8. An immediate indication of difficulty in this connection has been afforded by a sharp decline in quotations for the principal foreign currencies, sterling going as low as $4.63, francs to 6.77 per dollar, and lire to 8.75.

"The figures constitute record low quotations for francs and lire, and, while the quotation for sterling is not so low as those made after the close of the 'pegging,' it is lower than the rate which prevailed at the close of April. At present figures French currency is worth little more than three-quarters of its face value as expressed in terms of American dollars.

"The immediate causes of this condition of affairs are obvious. It is reasonably estimated that the trade balance of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, will be about $3,000,000,000, or practically the sum that has been annually recorded for the last three years. The interest due and payable on our holdings of foreign securities is now not much below $500,000,000 annually. While it is impossible to say what are the total amounts payable to American citizens who are owners of foreign securities or who have advanced sums for use in foreign countries upon which they receive regular returns, they may be conservatively estimated at $100,000,000. Unofficial figures for the amount of foreign obligations maturing in the United States during the calendar year 1919 place that sum at possibly $600,000,000 to $750,000,000.

Need $5,600,000,000 Financing.

"If the figures thus given, partly for the calendar and partly for the fiscal year now drawing to a close, be regarded, as they reasonably may, as being applicable to conditions for the calendar year, it is apparent that means must be found during 1919 for the financing of about $3,600,000,000 of new obligations and for the renewal of perhaps $600,000,000 of old ones.

"This makes a gigantic, probably an unprecedented, financial problem. The Treasury's ability to advance sums to foreign countries has been limited by Congress to the sum of $10,000,000,000, of which about $9,500,000,000 has now been taken up. The department has therefore, at most, a sum of $500,000,000, (most of it allocated,) which can be used for this purpose, so that it would seem that probably much more than $3,000,000,000 of new funds must be provided by private initiative if we are to continue our export trade upon its present level.

"It should be recalled that Congress has provided an export credit of $1,000,000,000 which may be made available through the War Finance Corporation. The doubt whether our export trade can be continued upon its existing level without involving serious financial strain makes the question of our national policy in reference to such trade one of urgent concern for the whole community."

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Brokers' Branch: 89 MAIDEN LANE
"The World's Largest Surety Company"

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BETWEEN 34TH & 35TH STREETS
FIFTH AVENUE

FURS
OF the Best

May be seen precisely matched and as carefully tailored into fashions of the coming season.

ADVANCE MODELS
COATS and WRAPS
MINK, MOLE,
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Are Now on View



LET SUMMER-TIME
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The Most Engaging Accomplishment known to Childhood is that of music.

For children who like to emulate the musical activities of their elders during the study-free vacation months, we have assembled a unique collection of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
OUR PRICES SUIT ALL PURSES.

Autoharp	$5.00 to	$20.00
Aeolian H	$5.00 "	$10.00
Banjos	$5.00 "	$80.00
Banjo Mandolin	$15.00 "	$80.00
Banjo Tenor	$25.00 "	$80.00
Bells, Sleighs	$9.00 "	$14.00
Bugles	$3.00 "	$12.00
Cornets	$18.00 "	$90.00
Clarinet	$25.00 "	$100.00
Castanets	$ .60 "	$5.00
Drums	$1.25 "	$35.00
Dinner Chimes	$5.00 "	$90.00
Flutes	$1.00 "	$12.00
Harps	$25.00 "	$160.00
Guitars	$10.00 "	$175.00
Harps—Large	$125.00 "	$2000.00
Harps—Small	$75.00 "	$150.00
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SERGEANT YORK AT HOME.

A [illegible] was enacted when Sergeant [illegible] York the hero of [illegible] was welcomed home by his mother in the mountains of East Tennessee. It is reproduced in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR LATELY A GERMAN

Martens Registered in England as a Hohenzollern Subject When War Began.

REPORTS RAID TO MOSCOW

Lawyers Retained to Regain Possession of Documents Seized—Send Protest to Washington.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the unrecognised Bolshevist "envoy" to the United States, whose "embassy" offices on the third floor of the World Tower Building, at 110 West Fortieth Street, were raided by members of the State Police late Thursday afternoon, registered as a German subject and as an alien enemy in England in 1914, and it was while so registered that the British authorities permitted Martens to leave that country and come to the United States, where he has since remained. That fact was admitted yesterday by Santeri Nuorteva, who is the Secretary of the Bolshevist diplomatic organization in this country. Nuorteva also said that Martens had served two years in the German Army. He added that Martens is and always has been a Russian citizen, and that his registration as a German subject, and therefore as an enemy subject, was a "technical" proceeding due in large part to the fact that Martens's father was a native-born subject of the Hohenzollerns.

The "embassy" was again in possession of the World Tower offices yesterday, and it was announced that lawyers, who have been retained by the Bolshevist Government of Russia, will immediately take steps for the recovery of the great mass of documents taken in the raid on Thursday afternoon. Practically all of the records and files were taken, and it was said by a State official that these documents were now the subject of investigation by the proper authorities, and that financial books were being examined by accountants.

"They will not find one word that is illegal or inflammatory in the papers taken from these offices," said Nuorteva, "and we do not fear any investigation." He said he had cabled a full account of the raid to George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, at Moscow. "I informed the Foreign Office that it appeared that the Federal Government was in no wise concerned in this affair. We have also made formal protest in the name of our Government to the State Department in Washington."

Among the lawyers retained by the Bolshevist Bureau are Dudley Field Malone, Gilbert Roe, and Charles Recht. Morris Hillquit was announced some time ago as general counsel for the "embassy" but he is ill in the Adirondacks. O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver also have been retained to represent A. A. Heller, the commercial attaché of Martens's embassy staff.

Martens Registered as German.

When Martens, Nuorteva, and Gregory Weinstein, the former editor of Novy Mir and the close personal friend of Trotzky, arrived at their offices yesterday morning the State troopers on guard made no objection to their entering. Martens and Nuorteva, after a tour through the dismantled offices, said that they intended to have the rooms photographed for use as evidence should it ever be needed.

Secretary Nuorteva received reporters shortly after noon. One of the first questions concerned the citizenship of Martens.

"Is it true," Nuorteva was asked, "that in 1914 Martens, who was then in England, registered as a German subject and therefore an enemy of the Allies?"

"Yes, he did register, and I will tell you all about it," replied Nuorteva.

"Mr. Martens's father was born in Germany and emigrated to Russia in 1850, where his children, including L. A. Martens, were born. Under old conditions in Germany the Kaiser did not recognize foreign citizenship on the part of his former subjects, and in that policy is to be found the answer to your question. Mr. Martens was educated at the Technological University in Petrograd, and after his graduation, in 1896, he became an ardent revolutionists and was arrested and imprisoned by the forces of the Czar. He was kept in prison for a time and was then taken to the German border and put over the line into German territory. This was in 1899, and shortly thereafter Martens was forced into the German Army and served two years.

"After serving his time in the German Army, Martens went to England, and he was in that country when the war started. Being technically an enemy alien and also technically a German subject, he registered as such in accordance with the British regulations. He was never interned and was readily granted permission, when he sought it, to come to the United States. When the revolutionists gained control in Russia the matter of his citizenship was straightened out and since that time he has been a bona-fide, in every sense of the word, Russian citizen."

"Did Martens register as an enemy alien in this country after the United States entered the war" Nuorteva was asked.

"No, he did not, for he did not consider himself an enemy subject. As a matter of fact he has never admitted German citizenship."

Calls Raid Brutal.

Nuorteva reverting to the raid said that representatives of Attorney General Newton had called at the "embassy" yesterday morning and had conferred with certain members of the staff. What took place at that conference was not disclosed, but the "embassy" issued an official statement, in which the raid is described as "brutal," and it is said that the "bureau has never interfered in American affairs and all silly stories to the contrary are only the product of hysteria and malice."

The statement adds that Chairman Lusk of the Investigation Committee, is quoted as saying that Mr. Martens and Mr. Heller under examination admitted that their organization was circulating propaganda advocating the Soviet form of government as it has been established in Russia. "If Mr. Lusk wants to imply anything else," the statement says, "than that we admit the advocating of the establishment of economic relations with the Soviet government of Russia he speaks against his better knowledge."

The statement also protests against "the star chamber methods used by the Lusk committee while examining members of our office. Representatives of the press were not allowed to be present and members of our staff were denied even the aid of attorneys. Such procedure can do no good to the people of the United States, and we feel sure that every friend of justice will resent it."

Admits Some Discourtesy.

"You are quoted in this morning's Times to the effect that the Bolshevist Government treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration the diplomatic and other representatives of the United States while they were in Russia. Do you think that statement is entirely correct?" Nuorteva was asked.

"Yes, it is correct."

"What about Roger Simmons, the former Commercial Attache of the American Embassy in Russia?"

"Yes, what about him?"

"Well, he was arrested and thrown into jail, as a matter of fact, was confined in several jails, treated as an ordinary criminal, and, according to Ambassador Francis, actually sentenced to death, although, as far as is known, no charge was ever made against him."

"That is the first I have heard of that case."

"Well, Ambassador Francis so testified before the Senate Committee. Mr. Simmons also narrated the story of his imprisonment to that committee."

"Well, it is all news to me."

"Well, then, how about Mr. Treadwell, who was the American Consul General in Petrograd. Was he accorded great courtesy and consideration?"

"I forgot about that case. Mr. Treadwell was arrested and was in prison one night. After that he was detained for some time, his detention being due to the fact that he was found to be associating with persons who were planning to overthrow the Soviet Government."

Mr. Treadwell was recently released by Lenin in exchange for a Bolshevist agitator the British had under arrest in India. It was an ordinary "exchange of prisoners" proceeding.

Nuorteva made reference to the action of Great Britain, France, the United States, and Japan in extending practical recognition to the Omsk Government, of which Admiral Kolchak is the head, in the course of which he said that despite this the Bolshevist Government "will continue to advocate in this country the recognition of the Soviet Government by the Government of the United States."

Late yesterday afternoon Nuorteva gave out what he said was a correct report, in question and answer form, of the examination of Commercial Attaché Heller before the Lusk committee. It follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—A. A. Heller.

Q.—Senator, I want to call up my attorney.

Q.—Where and when born, when came to this country, business? A.—(Accordingly.)

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Martens? A.—Three months.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Martens in Germany? A.—I met him three months ago; he was representing the Dimidof Works here.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Purchasing Director for Soviet Russia.

Q.—What did you do to accomplish this? A.—I addressed myself to American manufacturers.

Q.—Name them. A.—International Harvester Corporation is among them.

Q.—Whom did you see? A.—Mr. Koenig.

Q.—Did you go to see him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Give more names. A.—I went to see so many, about 500 people, and I can't remember all the names. We have files in the office disclosing them.

Q.—Did you buy anything? A.—No.

Q.—Why? A.—Well, there is no possibility of shipping the stuff.

Says Money Is in Russia.

Q.—How are you going to pay for them? A.—The money for our purchases is in Russia, and the Soviet Government advised us it will be ready to put it in European and American banks as soon as shipping facilities were arranged.

Q.—With what banks are you doing business? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How is that? A.—It is not in my department.

Q.—Are you getting a salary? A.—Yes. (I told him.)

Q.—How are you paid? A.—In cash.

Q.—Who is paying out? A.—Doctor Hiebsch.

Q.—How long has he been in the office? A.—A couple of months.

Q.—Does he pay out in checks? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What do you know about money payments in the office? A.—Nothing; that's not my department.

Q.—What are your banks? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—I will cite you for contempt. (He addressed the other Senators.) I will give you another chance. A.—Attorney General, you have questioned me about a matter of which I have no knowledge. I have answered questions that I could—given you facts that I do know.

Q.—Do you think there is a bank account? A.—I think the State Bank.

Q.—Do you know if any employe in your office has in his heart or mind anything against this form of government? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are you an American citizen? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you anything against the American form of Government? A.—What do you mean?

Q.—Do you subscribe to everything in the Constitution of the United States? A.—I am a member of the Socialist Party and that is the only party that subscribes to the Constitution of the United States.

Nuorteva explained that the Dr. Hiebsch referred to in the Heller testimony is the cashier of the "embassy" and is an American citizen.

One of the men who participated in the raid on the Martens offices Thursday afternoon declared yesterday that some very interesting information will be shortly given out as a result of the seizure of certain documents. He said that among the papers was a printed letter addressed to the workingmen of Europe and America. This letter is signed by Lenin. In the course of this letter, which appears to have been written last January, Lenin says:

Lenin to Workers.

Now no conscious workingman, and no sincere Socialist, can fail to see what shameful treason against Socialism was perpetrated by those who in line with the Menshevika and "Social Revolutionists of Russia, with the Scheidemanns and Suedekums of Germany, with the Renaudels of France, and Vandervelde of Belgium, with the Hendersons and Webbs in England, and with Gompers & Co. in America, supported "their" bourgeoisie in the war of 1914-18. This war has completely revealed itself as an imperialistic and reactionary war of brigandage on the part of Germany, as well as on the part of the English, French, Italian, and American capitalists. They now begin to quarrel between themselves about the division of the captured spoils, about the division of Turkey, Russia, of the African and Polynesian Colonies, of the Balkans, &c. The hypocrisy of phrases about democracy and the "League of Nations" is being rapidly exposed when we see that the left bank of the Rhine is being taken by the French bourgeoisie, when we see that Turkey and parts of Russia, (Siberia, Archangel, Baku, Krasnovodsk, Aschabad, &c.) are being "captured by French, British and American capitalists when we see that the division of the spoils of brigandage makes for increased hostility between Italy and France, between France and England, between England and America, between America and Japan.

It was announced at the World Tower headquarters that Martens and Nuorteva would appear as witnesses before the Lusk committee next Wednesday morning.

Senator Lusk, after a forenoon spent examining the letters and documents seized in Thursday's raid, and Attorney General Charles D. Newton, left at noon for their homes up-State and will not return until after the extraordinary session of the Legislature. The next hearing of the committee has been fixed for Wednesday, but may be postponed if the Legislature should be engaged in important business on that day.

WANTS MARTENS DEPORTED.

Senator Says Government Enemies Should be Driven from Land.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Deportation of L. C. A. K. Martens and other representatives of the Russian Soviet Bureau in New York, was requested in letters sent today by Senator King of Utah to Attorney General Palmer and Secretary Wilson.

"It is time," Senator King wrote, "that these disturbers of our peace and enemies of our country and civilization should be driven from this land whose hospitality they have so grievously abused.

"There are thousands of Russian aliens in the United States who are enemies to our Government and give support to the Bolshevist autocracy. They are intriguing in every way possible against this Government and seek its overthrow. Certainly the representatives of Lenin and Trotzky who come here avowing their connection with the Bolshevist organization should be deported from the United States. As a matter of fact, if the officials of our Government have done their duty, they would not, in my opinion, have been admitted to our shores."

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can't afford the petty annoyances caused by uncomfortable, unreliable garters. They demand the ease, security and dependability given by the

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SAYS WAR'S ISSUE IS NOT DECIDED

John A. Stewart Foresees Conflict Between Anglo-Saxon-Celt and Hun-Tartar.

OUR OBLIGATION IS CLEAR

America Forced to Stay in World Welter, and Will Play No Selfish Coward's Part.

SARATOGA, June 13.—At the anniversary reunion dinner tonight of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute Alumni Association John A. Stewart, ex-President of the association and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Sulgrave Institution, gave the following conclusions on the international situation formed as the result of observations made during a recent three months' sojourn in Europe:

"That the most conspicuous feature of the personnel of the Peace Conference is the absence from the council of Taft, Hughes, Parker, Lodge, Root, Lane, Eliot, or any member of the United States Senate, whose presence would add needed strength to a partisan American delegation.

"That Bolshevism is the inevitable reaction to a long-standing intolerable condition; and as natural law cannot lie, or run untrue to its inevitable course—action and reaction being equal and opposite—then it follows as irrefutable that the rule which preceded the Bolshevist outbreak was as gross a travesty on orderly and just Government as is the Government of Lenin and Trotsky—the one being only the natural and sure consequence of the other, and both unmitigated evil.

"The first stage of the reaction is passing swiftly; the second stage, covering a period of several years, will develop a congeries of governments out of the uncertain tenure of which will finally come that inevitable compromise with natural circumstances which all conflicting groups in Russia will be obliged to make and which will mark the weakening of reaction and the inauguration of a new government dominating the whole of Russia and absorbing the various divisions now struggling to set up independent States.

"This new government will be in full swing within the next decade, and the danger to the world of this new but limited autocracy, the only kind of government which for many generations can rule all Russia, lies in its probable sympathy with its neighbor State—Germany.

America's Part in the War.

"That the great issue of this war was not fought to a final conclusion; that America was never really in the depths of the war; that we as a people have realized little of its awful meaning; that we went into the war, not to save the world for democracy, but, instinct with race consciousness, to save America, and that the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic idea and the Hun-Tartar idea still oppose each other and will still continue to war against each other till one or the other dominates the world.

"That clearly and unmistakably there emerges out of the present diplomatic conflict in Paris irrefragable proof that race consciousness still absolutely dominates human nature, and there is disclosed at Paris the futility of any expectation that we shall be able to suspend natural laws and preserve the peace of the world by means at odds with every instinct of self-preservation and growth—that is, by means other than overwhelming force.

"That neither Great Britain nor America can escape from their obligation jointly to act to preserve and prolong present peace and bear their share of humanity's burden.

"That America, for economic and spiritual reasons, is in the world welter, and that there she will remain whether she will or no, and play no selfish coward's part.

Want War Made Difficult.

"That the soldiers of the Allies plus the entire allied people, as well as a majority of the American people, want something done in a constructive way, even by way of experiment, that will make war harder to wage and the penalties of unprovoked war-waging severe enough to give an arrogant nation pause, but with this thought there does not seem to be on the part of many people any notion that, either through a League of Nations or by any other means, can war be wholly prevented.

"As regards President Wilson, he is not so weak with the American people as his bitterest enemies seem to believe, nor is he so strong as his sycophants vainly imagine.

"As regards his concept of a League of Nations, I should say that the stronger opinion of both Europe and America is for a League of Nations with a very proper and decided difference in view as to how such a league is to be constituted.

"That Leonard Wood, Judge Gary, and Charles M. Schwab are three of the few men in America who seem to be keeping their head.

"That most of the world seems to have forgotten that, after all, mundane men and things exist under the operation of certain natural laws; that the operation of these laws is inevitable and that among these laws is that of action and reaction, which are equal and opposite; growth and decay, slow growth being sure growth; and cause and effects being not produced without cause.

"That the present unsettled state of the American mind and the hysteria which prevails will not continue long, but that it will take another six months or so before American opinion begins to crystallize and before the sober, second thought of America shall reveal itself with reference of all these great outstanding questions.

"At present a few men are thinking sanely and trying to act wisely. The great mass of us are milling like a stampeded herd of cattle. In the midst of this ruction, of plot and counterplot, of conspiracy to destroy and scheme to upbuild, of demagogic intrigues, of ambitious men reaching out for themselves without regard for others, and the machinations of great social forces striving to accomplish unattainable ends, there stands out as the essential policy of American interest for the good of the world one line of action, which is more important for us and for the world than any other, and that is that the people of the American Republic and the people of the British Commonwealth shall be linked together by bonds of friendship.

"Mighty reactionary forces are subtly at work in Paris, bent upon preventing friendship between them. The dearest wish of these, our bitter, atavistic and uncompromising enemies, is that America and Great Britain may emerge from the Peace Council divided by jealousies and racked by baseless suspicion. If they can encompass this, their machinations will take on a new lease of life and there will be hope for them that some day they can dominate the world.

"Whatever form the League of Nations may take, if there is to be a League of Nations, this can be said of it: That as a practical instrumentality for good to the world it will amount only to that which American-British unity, associated with France and other nations of good-will, make it mean, and not one bit besides. This, to my mind, is the lesson which the great war has taught, and the hope of British-American friendship is the message which our friends in Europe send to America."

PATCH UP THE WALDERSEE.

Naval Experts Believe the Rammed Transport May Be Floated.

Temporary repairs were completed yesterday on the Graf Waldersee, which was grounded on Thursday off Long Beach, L. I., and naval experts had hopes of getting her off the sandbar during the night. Captain E. G. Denison of the tug Resolute and wreckers of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company did not share the optimism of the naval experts and believed it would be several days before the transport could be floated.

The task of patching the hole torn in the side of the vessel when she was rammed by the cargo steamer Redondo was carried on all Thursday night and completed during the early hours yesterday morning. Divers repaired the rent with several layers of tarpaulin reinforced on the outside with planks. The transport, firmly imbedded in the sandbar, was resting easily in thirty feet of water.

Lieutenant C. R. Gildert, one of the nine passengers on the Waldersee, paid a tribute yesterday to the manner in which Captain Kerrick handled the accident. He said the Captain was the calmest person on the boat immediately after the collision, when for a time it seemed as if the transport would sink. The sight of the commander serenely smoking a cigarette on the bridge as he gave his orders did much to allay the fears of those who ran to the deck after the crash, he said.

It was learned yesterday that a court of inquiry to determine the cause of the accident and fix the responsibility for it would be instituted as soon as the Graf Waldersee reached port.

FIRE AT DU PONT WORKS.

Watchman Burned Giving Alarm—Three Buildings Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., June 13.—Fire this afternoon at the local plant of the du Pont powder works here completely destroyed three of the buildings and burned a watchman, James Dougherty, so badly that he had to be taken to a hospital. Officials of the company said that they could not give any estimate of the damage.

Du Pont's Arlington plant chiefly manufactures pyralin, a component of celluloid, and it was in one of the sheds where the material is stored that the blaze was first discovered. Dougherty, who first saw the flames, ran into the burning building to turn in an alarm. He was overcome by the terrific heat of the fire and was with difficulty rescued by workmen.

When the apparatus arrived from the town the fire was burning fiercely, and such great heat was given out by the blazing pyralin that big sheets of iron were hastily erected as a protection to the firemen. The flames spread to three buildings before they were checked. The plant employs about 8,000 persons.

SHOE WORKERS' SHORT TIME

Vote to "Adopt" 44-Hour Week with Present Wages.

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 13.—Fifteen hundred shoe cutters, members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, voted today to "adopt" a 44-hour week, with the $36 pay which they now receive for the 48-hour week granted them a month ago. Union officers said the men would put the schedule into effect at once by remaining away from the factories until Monday.

The action followed a meeting at which Directors of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association told the men they could not further reduce the working hours and successfully meet competition in the shoe trade.

The cutters demand a schedule of four 9-hour days and one 8-hour day. They are employed in more than fifty factories.

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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

WITHOUT fustian or fanfare, we have developed what is probably the largest Golf Clothes business in New York. And so we have had to give our Golf Clothes a department all to themselves as befits Golf Clothes that are in a class all by themselves.

Two-piece Suits (knee or long breeches) from $35
Odd Knickers of Palm Beach Fabric from $6.50

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

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Your Home Should Be Supplied With

BACARDI

The Famous Daiquiri Cocktail Is Made of BACARDI

There is a sufficient supply for present requirements, but you should make your purchases now. THIS IS THE LAST CALL!

If your dealer cannot supply you, communicate with us and we will furnish the names of other dealers who can.

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267 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

A Special Sale of
MEN'S OXFORDS
will be continued to-day (Saturday)
on the SIXTH FLOOR
Remarkable Values are offered in
Calfskin Oxfords in cordovan color, mahogany and black; and
Kidskin Oxfords in black only; all made throughout of leather, on lasts that combine comfort with style, some in medium and others in narrow toe effects,
$7.90 per pair
(Sizes incomplete.)

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Automobile Touring

To-morrow the NEW YORK SUN will print the largest automobile touring map ever published by a newspaper, giving all the road routes and the best represented hotels covering twelve States and part of Canada.

This map is known as the United Tours, comprising the Canadian Tours, New England Tours, the Empire Tours, the New Jersey Tour and the Capitol Tour.

If you are interested in the vast road routes for automobile touring, **do not** fail to get this map, which will be published in the Rotogravure Section.

The demand for this map will be great. In order to make sure of it, place your order with your newsdealer **now.**

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Saturday—On the Second Floor

Smart, Cool Summertime Frocks for Misses

at $15



A very low price, but really smart and very winsome frocks. Twenty distinct styles, one as *pictured* developed in sheer checked organdie with dainty white ruffles and vestee, and soft ribbon girdle.

Other very charming styles in distinctive Summer frocks may be had

At $8.95 to $18.50

New Afternoon Frocks for Misses at $25

as dictated by Paris

Handsome afternoon frocks in the new coat effect, with distended pockets, rows of self cording for trimming, and narrow sash belt. Vestee, collar and cuffs are of tucked net edged with lace. *Pictured.*

Also at $25—A large collection of cool, Summer frocks for misses, in Taffeta, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Imported Voiles and Organdie.

Misses' Suits, Capes, Sports Coats and Wraps Greatly Reduced

Broken selections of our best-selling styles, skillfully tailored in materials of the finest quality.

Suits formerly $30.....Reduced to **$19.75**
Suits formerly $36.....Reduced to **$25.00**
Suits formerly $39.50 and $45..Reduced to **$28.00**
Suits formerly $49.50 to $55..Reduced to **$35.00**
Capes and Sports Coats
formerly $29.50.....Reduced to **$19.50**
formerly $39.50.....Reduced to **$25.00**
Capes formerly $45 to $55....Reduced to **$35.00**

Second Floor.

Unusual Value!

Dainty Organdie Frocks for Girls



Sizes 12 to 16 years

At $6.95

Two of the most exquisite frocks created for present wear. Youthful in every line, and developed with rare skill in sheer organdie.

One style has neatly tucked skirt, and large Fichu collar and cuffs edged with tiny ruffles.

The second model is in clever shirred effect, finished with frilled collar and large sash. Obtainable in Pink, Light Blue, Maize, Orchid and White.

Girls' Graduation Frocks



Beautifully made, and quite original in their styling

At $13.75

A very dainty, cleverly styled frock of rich Chiffon Cloth, displaying shirred skirt trimmed with tiny ruffles. Bodice is in smart coatee effect, trimmed with ribbon and narrow shirring. Lined with net throughout. *Illustrated.*

Other equally attractive styles may be had in Georgette Crepe

At $13.75, $18.75, $19.75

Second Floor.



Paris having decreed—

All White Hats for Summer

A large collection will be shown today in a special presentation of

$5.95 Wonder Hats

¶ There is nothing so cool and comfortable for Summer days as are all white hats, and never has a better collection of all white hats been assembled than those to be seen in this special display today. The styles are uniquely clever in their captivating lines, and the careful manner in which each hat is made is frankly unusual in hats below ten dollars.

Georgette Crepe, Maline, Moire Silk, Taffeta and Satin

have been used to develop the great variety of styles, trimmed with white flowers, ostrich fancies, burnt feather novelties and ribbons.

Also at $5.95—A very liberal assortment of Navy Blue and Black transparent hats.

Third Floor.

Limited to Saturday

A Sale of Women's Silk Skirts at $15

In the newest shirred-top models with sport or tailored pockets and detachable belts. Developed in Baronette Satin, Fan-ta-si, Novelty Silks, and Crepe de Chine, in the wanted shades for present wear. Sizes 25 to 36 waistbands.

Cool, Washable Summer Skirts at $2.95, $3.95, $5.95

In combination with a dainty lingerie waist they make a delightful and very practical costume. Splendid selection of models at each price, fashioned of

Fine Gabardine, Cotton Tricotine, French Cords, Basket Weave, and Surf Satin.

Fourth Floor.



Very Fascinating are the

NEW BLOUSES

for Summertime

The Summer season has brought with it a veritable host of new and very charming blouse modes. From Overseas have come blouses so chic, so clever in their wonderful styling it is clearly evident that Fashion has outdone all her previous efforts. Saks & Company have reproduced the most exquisite models introduced, and feature them today at these very reasonable prices:

Paris Inspired Blouses of French voile, organdie, dimity, filetex, and batiste..Special at **$2.95 to $8.95**

Hand-Made French and Philippine Blouses. Special **$5.50 to $10.95**

Hand-Embroidered and Dainty Lace-Trimmed Blouses, with new frilled, round or collarless necks.....Special **$1, $1.45 & $2**

Third Floor.

A Very Unusual Purchase Makes Possible Today a



Sale of Women's Satin Reversible Capes at $25

The most practical of Summer Capes—light as a whisper and exceptionally smart. Fashioned of excellent quality satin, in rich two-tone effects or with reverse side in self color. One style as *pictured.*

Saturday Only—

Women's Sports Coats At $16.75

The Sports Coat is enjoying an unprecedented vogue. These are skilfully fashioned of Wool Jersey trimmed with Brushed Wool or self-material, and at $16.75 are most remarkable values. Obtainable in Beige, Kangaroo, Alpine Blue, Pekin, Taupe, Rose, Navy, Black, Purple, and Green. Sizes 34 to 46.

Guaranteed Showerproof—

Women's Rain Capes and Coats at $7.50

The Capes are in smart military effect and the coats in both single and double-breasted models, with belt all around and convertible collar. Taupe, Tan, Black, and Navy Blue, in sizes 34 to 48. *Fourth Floor.*

Quantity Limited—

American Lady and La Vida Corsets

Regularly $7

Special $3.65

These corsets are in the newest Summer models, suitable for medium and slender figures, developed in Flesh Color silk broche.

Also—American Lady Sport Corsets at $2.79

Regularly $6—In models for slender and girlish figures, made of mercerized Tricot, a highly serviceable material.

Third Floor.



Exceptional Value—

MEN'S Waltham Watches

Special

$15

¶ Reliable 7-jeweled Waltham Watch in a 20-year gold-filled case with White dial.

¶ This low price will be in effect only until our present supply is exhausted and should be taken advantage of immediately. *Main Floor.*

Fashion Favors Taffeta Frocks for Women

We offer a splendid frock of Taffeta Today

At $18.50



A stunning tunic model, as *pictured* at left, fashioned of good quality Taffeta with self-color Georgette Crepe sleeves. A better warm weather frock has yet to find expression. To be had in

Navy Blue and Black—Sizes 34 to 42

Charming Voile Frocks for Women at $10

Pictured at right. A shimmering Voile frock that is as light as a Summer breeze, and decidedly graceful. Developed in dainty Flowered Voile with tucked White Net vestee and collar. Sizes 34 to 44.

Also—A remarkable collection of cool, Summery Frocks in Voile, Gingham, Organdie and Linen

At $8.95, $10, $12.50 up to $25

Fourth Floor.

Today—On the Main Floor

An Important Sale of

Bead Necklaces

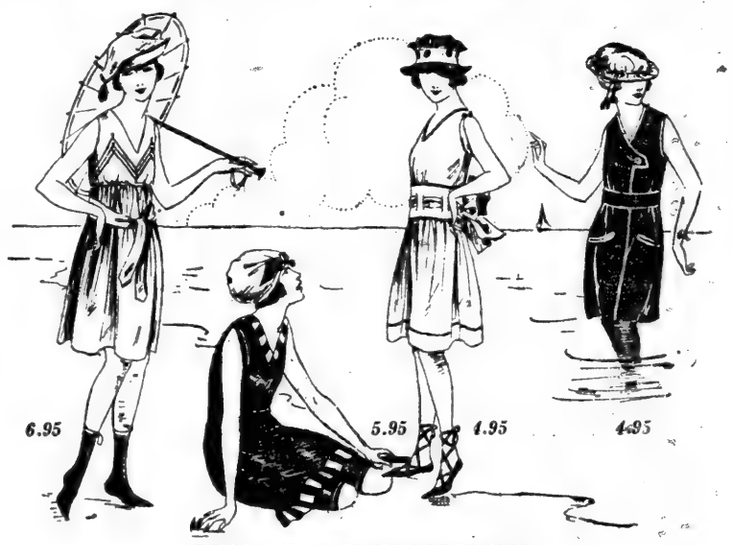
At Reduced Prices

Novelty Bead Necklaces in smart chain and bead combinations. Colors: Red, green, grey, henna, coral, purple and black. **Regularly 50c to 75c. Special 38c**

Novelty Bead Necklaces, in colorings to match the new gowns. Made of oval beads in combination with filigree liberty silver chain. **Regularly $1 to $1.50. Special 65c**

Novelty Bead Necklaces
Regularly $2 and $3.....Special 95c
Regularly $3.50 and $5.....Special $1.95

Novelty Jet Necklaces in dull or bright finish, with fine jet fringe pendant. **Regularly $7 and $8. Special $4.95**



BEGINNING THIS MORNING

An Important Special Sale of

Women's Beach and Swimming Suits at 4.95, 5.95 & 6.95

The smartest Beach and Swimming Suits anywhere assembled, in pretty slip-on and waist-line models fashioned of All Worsted, Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Satin, Surf Satin, Mohair and Cotton Foulards, with round or V-necks, and ribbon or self girdles in contrasting color. At each price the variety of models is so large as to assure satisfactory selection, regardless of your color or style preference. Four models *pictured.*

Bathing Slippers.....**.69 to 1.50**
Bathing Shoes.....**.95 to 3.75**
Bathing Tights.....**.95 to 3.95**
Bathing Caps.....**.15 to 4.95**

Fourth Floor.

FIND NINE GRENADES IN CHICAGO COAL CAR

Police Think They Were Concealed There by Reds and Perhaps Intended for July 4.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND

Federal Agent Says Terrorists Are Quitting Chicago and Concentrating in the East.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—Within a few hours after the announcement from Washington that Chicago was the headquarters of a band of terrorists planning bomb explosions in twenty of the principal cities of the country on July 4, nine hand grenades, heavily charged with explosives, were found in a coal car in the yard of the Douglas Coal Company.

Chief of Police Garrity, who handed the grenades over to the Army Intelligence Bureau, said they might be part of the Fourth of July demonstration of radicals.

Philip J. Barry, Acting Superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, did not regard the situation with such gravity. He declared his bureau had the "Reds" intimidated and that they were quitting Chicago.

"A new concentration," he said, "is in progress in the East. I do not believe the attempted terrorism, if it develops, will extend west of Cleveland. In any event, it is impossible for the radicals to make a move without this department becoming aware of it."

It was learned, however, that the Army Intelligence Bureau is working independently to thwart the threatened violence.

The percussion caps of the grenades found today had been removed and replaced by wooden pegs, held in position by sealing wax. To explode them by striking them against another substance would have been difficult, said Detective Sergeant Thomas Egan, explosive specialist of the Police Department, but subjected to heat they would have detonated with great force.

Joseph Sorello of 3,325 Wellington Street, formerly a member of the 129th United States Infantry, saw the grenades through a hole in the side of the car. He bore one to J. C. Barenek, President of the coal company, who notified the police. Investigation disclosed that all the grenades lay in a pile where they might have been placed through the hole.

They are similar in type to those of the United States Army. Each is capable of killing within a wide radius and could do as much damage as the larger bombs usually used by terrorists.

The coal was sold by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and shipped from its mine at Coxton, Penn., arriving at the Douglas Company's yards Thursday. There the seal was discovered to have been broken and five tons of coal removed. The grenades lay in the corner of the car from which the coal had been taken.

"Dynamite is often found in coal," said Chief Garrity, "because it is used in mining and sometimes carelessly shoveled into the railroad cars. But there appears no question that the grenades were planted deliberately."

The Chief did not believe, however, that a conspiracy to create terrorism existed in Chicago, though news dispatches from New York and Washington warned that this city was the pivot in the contemplated July 4 demonstration.

An anonymous letter warning the Chief that Chicago shortly will be in the throes of a terrorist movement also left him undisturbed.

ARRAIGN PHILADELPHIA REDS.

Two Suspects Are Held Pending Investigation by Police.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Paul Olsen and John Wintol, bomb suspects, each 27 years old, were held without bail today.

Detective Mahoney of the "Bomb Squad" presented as evidence a bag containing 125 steel-jacketed dum-dum cartridges, maps and street guides of Philadelphia, Camden, New York, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, in which bombs were exploded recently, a quantity of radical literature, and two phials of suspicious liquid.

It is the intention of the "Bomb Squad" to trace the movements of the men preceding the explosions in this city. Both are aliens.

MORE CLUES IN BOMB PLOT.

Chief Flynn, Back from Washington, Expects Results Soon.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, returned from Washington last night and announced that "the public may rest assured that we now have something most tangible to work on" in connection with the efforts made two weeks ago to assassinate Attorney General Palmer and other prominent citizens by exploding bombs in their homes. Chief Flynn left here last Wednesday night.

"All that I can say now," said Chief Flynn, "is that we have clues of far greater importance than the shoes or the hat or anything else in the way of clothing worn by the man who tried to bomb the home of Attorney General Palmer and who was himself killed. I cannot now state where these clues lead, nor can I forecast when any arrests may be expected."

Chief Flynn expects to remain in the city several days. Today he will confer with Captain Offley, head of the local bureau of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, the heads of the New York branch of the United States Secret Service, and the local police authorities.

Captain Offley, who directed the work here in the absence of Chief Flynn, said yesterday that the Government had suffered no setbacks in its investigation. It was also said yesterday that the authorities now have evidence which may prove that the mail-bomb conspiracy of the latter part of April and the subsequent effort were not connected. Two distinct investigations, it is known, are under way, one having to do with the solution of the mail bomb plot and the other with the crime committed two weeks ago.

The precautions taken by the Police Department Thursday night to guard the churches of the city by placing uniformed policemen in front of all religious edifices were continued yesterday. It is reported, but not officially verified, that the police received information indicating that there was a plot to destroy or damage some of the principal church buildings in the city.

It was also reported last night that all of the police reserves in the city have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness for emergency service at any time, day or night. The night force of reserves, held in the various stations, are said to have been increased since the latest bomb outrage, and it is understood that the increased force will be continued until the bomb menace is eliminated.

The authorities, Federal as well as State and City, are continuing their work of listing all alien agitators, and the records of all these persons are being carefully gone over and it is probable that within a few weeks the Government may take action leading to the deportation of the worst of these trouble-makers. Several are now on Ellis Island, where they are held pending the outcome of deportation proceedings instituted by the Federal authorities.

DEATH FOR BOMBERS.

Congress Bills Also Provide for Deportation of Alien Slackers.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Bills designed to bring to an end the activities in this country of radical agitators have been introduced by Representative Aswell, Democrat, of Louisiana. One would provide that any person not a citizen of the United States who should attempt to destroy life or property by use of an infernal machine or other means should be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction sentenced to be executed.

Deportation of aliens who withdrew their declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States to escape military service during the war, or who advocate disrespect of the American flag, is provided in other bills.

ORDERLY AT RED'S FUNERAL

Attempts at Demonstrations Over Rosa Luxemburg's Body Fail.

BERLIN, June 13, (Associated Press.)—The funeral of Rosa Luxemburg, the Radical Socialist leader who was killed with Dr. Karl Liebknecht by a mob in Berlin early in the year, was conducted today without disorder.

Numerous Communist deputations, wearing red arm bands, marched in the procession, and the funeral speeches were delivered by Independent Socialist leaders.

The attempt of the greater Berlin Soviet to force a strike for the occasion was unsuccessful.

WANTS 100,000 FARMHANDS.

Kansas Lacks Labor to Harvest Her 200,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, reported to the department today from Kansas City that Kansas needs 100,000 laborers to help harvest the record-breaking wheat crop in that State.

Whether Kansas will save her 200,000,000 bushels—about one-fourth of the country's Winter wheat crop—depends on her ability to get adequate labor within the next few days, Mr. Ousley said.

Synagogue Continues Drive.

The Institutional Synagogue has extended its campaign for $300,000 for another week and by that time it is expected that 2,000 workers will carry it through. The synagogue has raised, to date, about $67,000, which is far short of the large sum necessary to take over its new building at 37 to 43 West 116th Street. One hundred workers will invade the Bronx Exposition and Amusement Park for funds tomorrow. The park officials have promised co-operation.

British Decorate Gen. Cronkhite.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—Major General A. Cronkhite, who commanded the 80th Division in France, has been decorated by the British Government with the Cross of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

PRISON FORGERY PLOT WIDESPREAD

Twenty-eight Arrests Have Been Made Thus Far in Various Parts of the Country.

CHICAGO MEN CONFER

Secret Service Man Charges That Officers of High Rank Were Back of Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—That some army officers assigned to the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth were involved in the counterfeiting and forgery plot was intimated today by Peter B. Trautzberg, of the local Secret Service office, following the arrest of five men in this city said to be implicated.

The forgery, from which perhaps $100,000 has been realized by the use of names of prominence, involved the printing of 1,000 Sub-Treasury checks, calling for $100 each, as well as checks on private concerns, such as the United Fruit Company. The printing of these was done in the prison printing office at Fort Leavenworth. To get paper on which to print the checks the prisoners had to obtain the best paper. So they wrote to leading supply houses of the country.

On a large number of the checks the name "C. Skelton Williams" was written. These checks passed more readily than any, it being assumed by the recipient that it was drawn at the instance of John Skelton Williams of the United States Treasury.

Twenty-eight arrests have been made thus far, including five in Chicago and one in Mississippi. Eight soldiers are under arrest at the barracks.

"The soldiers themselves," said Trautzburg, "could never have secured these samples. This is where the officers came in, several being of high rank. The prisoners, many of them sent up for minor offences, were merely the tools of the officers and prison authorities. They could not have printed all this paper within the prison walls without the connivance of men higher up. There will be a sensation when the real culprits are trapped."

To get the paper in circulation letter heads were forged. One read: "John Smith, Grocer, Waco, Tex." On this letters were written, purporting to be from a father to his son in the army, stating that he had received the enclosed check from the Government and hoped that it would come in handy. With such letters of "identification" it was not difficult to get the checks cashed.

The men arrested in or near Chicago are Robert Jones and Charles F. Maas of 168 West Hill Street, Arthur Matheson, O. E. Wilson, and Alphonzo Jones, a negro. Maas was a printer at the barracks and set up the forms from which the Government checks were struck off.

Maas confessed today that he served the alleged forgers under threats of death.

The investigation began three months ago, when two prisoners who escaped from Leavenworth were arrested. In their possession the army intelligence men found letters of recommendation printed on the prison press with forged signatures. Trautzburg later arrested Robert Kones, who had escaped from the barracks, and from him obtained the story.

DEFENSE CONTINUES IN FORD LIBEL SUIT

Pro-German Charges Against The Tribune to be Taken Up Next.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., June 13.—Next week, the sixth of the trial of the $1,000,000 libel suit of Henry Ford against The Chicago Daily Tribune, will present a new phase of the defense. This week's testimony for The Tribune presented a picture of anarchy along the Mexican border with intent to show that in opposing the use of United States troops to restore order Mr. Ford justly earned the designation of "anarchist."

The evidence next week will be devoted largely to refuting the Ford contention that The Tribune was pro-German, and to testimony of witnesses said to have personal knowledge of Mr. Ford's views opposing all wars.

The witnesses today were Arthur Ravel, Columbus, N. M.; Mrs. Maura T. Ritchie and Mrs. Susan A. Moore, whose husbands were murdered in the Columbus raid; Thomas B. Holmes, a mining engineer who alone escaped massacre at Santa Ysabel where eighteen of his companions were slain; Dr. Isaac S. Gellbert of Detroit, who identified the dead in the Santa Ysabel outrage; John H. Moore, El Paso cattle dealer; R. P. Johnson of Columbus, and Floyd Gibbons, Director of The Tribune's foreign service at Paris, who was a correspondent along the border in 1915 and 1916.

At adjournment Mr. Gibbons was still on the stand. He will complete his testimony Monday.

To Take Up Ford-Newberry Case.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Chairman Dillingham today called a meeting of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee for Tuesday, at which time the question of investigating the Ford-Newberry election contest will be considered. A resolution introduced by Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio for such an investigation is pending before the committee.

BANK MESSENGER THWARTS HOLDUP

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

supposed to be connected with the crime. Detective Sergeant Thomas Donohue and three other detectives arrested four men at Sixty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. One of the men drew a revolver, but was quickly overpowered by Donohue and his men. It was reported that these men were being questioned regarding the hold-up, but at the station it was asserted that the men had been arrested in an entirely different case.

Detectives were sent out in all parts of the city with the descriptions of the hold-up men obtained from Ryan and witnesses of the hold-up and flight, but close silence was generally maintained by the police regarding their work.

After questioning the men arrested by Detective Donohue and others, Police Captain Walsh at the Sixty-eighth Street Station said that two of the men had confessed to being implicated in eight robberies within a radius of five miles of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. He refused to say whether they had made any admissions regarding the Colonial Bank robbery and said that it would not be decided until later whether they would charge the men with complicity in that hold-up. One of the men, according to Captain Walsh, fired his revolver in the struggle with Donohue, narrowly missing him. The two men alleged to have made confessions gave the names of William Johnson and Dennis McGowan.

WILKINS JURY COMPLETED.

Doctor's Trial Will Begin on Monday Morning.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 13.—The jury which will try Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins on a charge of murdering his wife Julia was completed at 12:25 o'clock this afternoon, and court immediately adjourned until Monday morning. When the twelfth man was obtained District Attorney Weeks told the court he had an appointment this afternoon and requested an adjournment.

The jury is composed of the following:

EDWARD PARTES, 60, retired farmer, married; Central Park, foreman.
RICHARD R. SOPER, 50, married, farmer; Oceanside.
DANIEL B. SMITH, 60, formerly electrical engineer, Oyster Bay.
EDWARD S. DEUBERT, 40, married; wire examiner for Curtiss Aeroplane Company, Bellmore.
WILLIAM J. BARTOW, 62, married, inspector engines, Curtiss plant, Freeport.
WILLIAM VAN VELSON, 53, antique dealer, Hempstead.
J. F. C. PRINCE, 34, married, board inspector, New York Telephone Company, Baldwin.
WILLIAM FLETCHER, single, 30, agriculturist, Valley Stream.
CHAUNCEY BAKER, 40, married, salesman, Glen Head.
JOEL G. HAYDEN, 55, married, florist, Floral Park.
FRANK B. HUNT, 38, married, auto expert, Bellmore.
PAUL W. F. LINDNER, 35, married, farmer, Malverne.

Religious Notices on Page Twenty-two.

This store will close at 5 o'clock from June 16th until September 2nd; will close all day Saturday, June 28th and on Saturdays during July and August.

Best & Co.

CLOTHES FOR MEN

"Made in Our Own Shops"

AN EVER widening circle of friends, made not so much by newspaper advertising as by word of mouth praise, is the result of the high standard which we have set for ourselves in making men's clothing.

Such clothing is the peer of any custom tailoring made--indeed it *is* custom tailoring except in name. The same fine imported and domestic fabrics (the **Best & Co.** all-wool color tests taken for granted), the same fine draping, the same fine finish, produce that soft custom tailored "feel" that makes men who like to be comfortably unconscious of their clothes and who like comfort, recognize the *caste* of these at once.

Light, cool, soft woolens and silk materials in these summer suits at

28.50 34.50 37.50

Our Men's and Boys' Departments are located alone upon the Fifth Floor

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS—SPECIAL

First long trouser suits for young men 13 to 16 years, tailored in our own shops with the same care and of the same high quality fabrics as our men's suits. Regular 28.50 & 32.50 grades 24.50

SPECIAL—SATURDAY ONLY
Oxfords for Men and Young Men

200 pairs of men's high-grade Oxfords in lasts with narrow, medium and wide toes; black, Russian calfskin, patent leather. Sizes 7 to 11.
8.15 — formerly 11.00

400 pairs of Oxfords for young men—tan and black, with broad and narrow toes.
6.15 — formerly 7.00 to 8.50

No Phone Orders *No Mail Orders* *No Exchanges* *None C. O. D.*

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor. Est. 1879 Entrance—1 West 35th St.

You Never Pay More at Best's

PAUL BERNARD

The Women's Shop for Values

22 East 34th St. Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

Drastic Reductions on Hundreds of New Dresses Will Make Today a Banner Day

One of the most remarkable dress offerings this season; hundreds of fine dresses for women and misses in a magnificent range of choice, meeting every taste.

Figured Georgette
Beaded Georgette
Plain Georgette

Crepe Meteor
Crepe de Chine
Serges

Satins
Taffeta Silk
Wool Jersey

Navy, black and wanted Summer colors, in all sizes, for women and misses.

Individual trimming touches of buttons, braid, embroidery, beading and lace.



15.90

Actual Values Up to $45.00

No Exchanges No Refunds

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Panama Hats

in the smartest models of the present season, are an interesting feature of the display in the Men's Wear Department on the First Floor.

A wide range of qualities (all of them excellent) is represented in the prices:

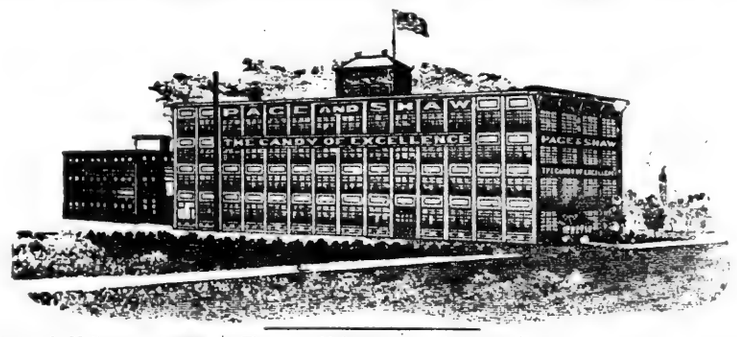
$5.00, 8.00, 15.00, 20.00 to 275.00

The most approved styles in Men's Straw Hats, including Milan, Leghorn, Bangkok, Balibuntal, Split and Sennit braids, are also shown, moderately priced.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

New Chocolate Factory for Page & Shaw



A League of Nations recognizes Page & Shaw's as THE Candy of Excellence. Page & Shaw, Inc., is the only concern operating its own retail stores in four countries, and is the largest retailer of high-grade candy in the world. And the candy was made in America first.

Pure selected chocolate—plus the best of fruits, nuts, honey, cream, etc.—equals progress and expansion. That's the success equation of the great international candy makers, Page & Shaw.

Page & Shaw business is increasing daily. A new company has been incorporated under the Massachusetts laws, called Page & Shaw Chocolate Co., with a capital of $1,000,000, one half common and one half 7% preferred. The confectionery company will retain all of the common stock in the Page & Shaw Chocolate Co., but the preferred stock has been privately subscribed.

A new five-story factory is in the process of erection near the big candy plant of Page & Shaw in Cambridge. At this factory chocolate coating, cocoa and chocolate bars, exclusively for Page & Shaw, Inc., will be manufactured. To such a great extent has the candy business grown, that Page & Shaw is using $1,000,000 worth of chocolate coating a year.

The world-famous confectionery manufacturers will use only a grade of fine selected cholocate beans, which will be exclusive to Page & Shaw, and produce only one grade of chocolate coating and the best and purest chocolate.

The chocolate factory will be the only one in this country making but one quality of coating.

Page & Shaw are most conservative. Every piece of candy must be the best, and the limit of production is that of craftsmanship, and not sales. In over forty years they never have been able to supply the demand.

One of the soldier boys just back from France told a newspaperman that Page & Shaw's was as precious as gold over there. He was 17 months at the front, and once in awhile some of the fellows in his regiment received Page & Shaw's candy from home. "The news always spread like wildfire, believe me," said the lad, "and you never saw anything disappear so fast in your life as that candy."

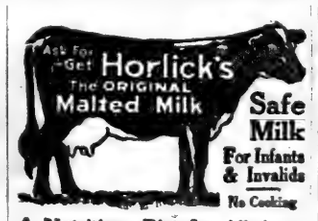
"When the boys got leave to go to Paris, they nearly all got a box of Page & Shaw's if they could get the coin together and find a box of the precious stuff in the city," the big husky soldier continued.

Since the armistice was signed Page & Shaw, Inc., has secured long term leases of stores in finest locations in Paris and London. Since that time in response to increasing business it has opened new retail stores in Rochester, New York, and an additional store at 189 Broadway, New York City, making seven in that city alone.

Page & Shaw (Canada), Ltd., the Canadian branch, has expanded also. On May 1 it took possession of a large, new factory in Montreal, to manufacture candy to meet the demands of Canadian and European business and enable the firm to take care of its greatly increased business in Canada. The New Page & Shaw store recently established at 68 Piccadilly, corner of Dover street, London, is in the immediate vicinity of St. James Palace, the town residence of the Prince of Wales, also the residence of the Duke of Devonshire, Buckingham Palace, and Marlborough House, the residence of the Dowager Queen Alexandra. The Paris store is opposite the Continental Hotel, and in the tourist and shopping centre of the city.

The outlook for this firm abroad is for unparalleled success, such as it has won in this country. And their high grade candy product is recognized as the standard of quality. Advertisement.

Brentano's
5 Ave at 27 St
Booksellers to the World
ALL BOOKS IN ALL LANGUAGES



Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids
No Cooking
A Nutritious Diet for All Ages.
Quick Lunch; Home or Office.
OTHERS are IMITATIONS

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez Cigars
MADE AT KEY WEST

GROSVENOR NICHOLAS & CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
14-16 South William St., N. Y.

HOUSE RUSHES WORK ON APPROPRIATIONS

Omits General Debate on Naval Bill with Expectation of Passing It Today.

ONLY CIVIL BILL REMAINS

Leaders Fear a Second Jam If the Democrats Conduct a Filibuster on Knox Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—By agreement the House today omitted general debate and began consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill by sections, with the expectation of passing it tomorrow.

The utmost speed will be employed by the House and standing committees to rush through the remaining appropriation bills, which were defeated in the Senate filibuster in the last session. After the naval bill is disposed of the only supply measure of importance before the House will be the sundry civil bill. Less than three weeks remain for the supply bills for the next fiscal year to be enacted by Congress. Fear was expressed today by House leaders that some of these bills defeated in the Senate filibuster in March might be caught in a similar jam if the Democrats in the Senate conduct a filibuster against the Knox resolution.

Great progress was made on the Naval bill today. An unsuccessful attempt was made to increase the appropriation for aviation. The bill carries $13,000,000 for aviation in the navy, which is a reduction of $20,000,000 from the final recommendations by Secretary Daniels. In debate it became apparent that the committee was determined to hold the appropriation down to this amount until some comprehensive aviation program had been agreed upon which would place aviation under one directing head for the army and navy.

Representative La Guardia of New York defended the aviation item, asserting that the Navy Department would not be crippled in its plans, as there would be sufficient money for experimental purposes. Representative Hicks of New York, Chairman of the subcommittee which considered aviation, asserted that sufficient money would be given when definite plans were worked out, and that the smaller amount had been recommended because of the lack of a concentrated aviation policy.

"There should be some concentration in our activities in aviation," said Representative Hicks. "Especially should we wait, before we make large appropriations for aviation, until the time comes when the Secretary of the Navy may present to this Congress some definite plan and a statement of what supplies and equipment are on hand and a definite policy of what they propose to do.

"The appropriation of $15,000,000 in this bill for aviation is small. There are some men on this committee who honestly feel that it is too small, and we respect their judgment. I can only say to my friends in the House that our object in making this appropriation small is not because we lack sympathy with aviation, not because we do not have faith in its future, yet we feel at the present time, with the country staggering under the burdens of the war, that there should be retrenchment in Governmental expenditures.

"We look upon this appropriation only as a 'carrying over' appropriation, only to such time as the Committee on Naval Affairs has had opportunity to make an investigation, and time to outline a broad policy on various aviation activities."

In his denial that army aviation would suffer from reductions in the Appropriation bill, Representative La Guardia said:

"Both the army and navy have failed as yet to get together on a comprehensive constructing program. There is considerable overlapping and work conducted by both departments at double expense where single activities would be more economical. There is too much waste at this time.

"It is pitiful to hear the army say they have no modern machines on hand after spending nearly a billion dollars. The trouble with aviation in this country is that too much money has been put into the hands of incompetent officials.

"Congress is deeply interested in the development of aviation in this country, and with this is proceeding cautiously, limiting expenditures for the next few months, studying the situation and defining the policy to be pursued, and then sufficient funds will be furnished. It is untrue to say that estimates have been slashed to the extent of crippling the progress of aviation."

ACCEPTS SMITH'S OFFER.

J. J. McGrath Will Be Superintendent of Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 13.—John J. McGrath of Phoenicia, told Governor Smith tonight that he would accept the position of Superintendent of Public Buildings and tomorrow he will take the oath of office.

He succeeds Thomas H. McDonough of Troy. A decision has been postponed until the question of a deputy was cleared up. It is understood that Mr. McGrath is to have his own choice of assistants.

CAMP SITES RIDER PUT ON ARMY BILL

Prohibition Against Purchase of Real Estate Is Adopted and the Measure Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—After a spirited debate the House of Representatives today passed the Army Appropriation bill with the "rider" barring the War Department from spending any money authorized in the bill or appropriated previously for real estate. Objection to this legislative rider was raised by some members from the South, where a large army camp is under construction and on which work will be stopped should the "rider" become law. The bill was finally passed without a roll call.

The bill as passed carries appropriations amounting to $718,000,000, as against $810,000,000 as reported by the committee.

In the fight against the real estate rider today three amendments, seeking to limit the operation of the prohibition to construction upon which the Government is not obligated, were defeated by party votes. The clause was strengthened slightly by a motion offered by Chairman Kahn, which provides that the prohibition shall apply also to further construction of cantonments.

Representatives Garrett of Tennessee, Lever of South Carolina, and Bankhead of Alabama, appealed to the House to refuse to adopt the section which would prevent the fulfillment of obligations entered into by the War Department.

Representatives Kahn of California, McKenzie of Illinois, and Mondell of Wyoming, insisted that the War Department exceeded its authority in buying land during the war and that the time had come when no department of the Government should buy land without specific act of Congress.

The Saving Habit

The habit of saving grows with practice, and a sound investment for your savings helps the growth.

If you purchase our First Mortgage Certificates the safety of your money is absolutely guaranteed and you will receive a good rate of interest—5%.

You can invest any sum, odd or even, from $300 up.

We have guaranteed $692,000,000 in the past 27 years and no investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 Broadway New York
175 Remsen St., 186 Montague St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica
67 Jackson Ave., Long Island City

An Authority for Men and Women.

Any man or woman, in any walk of life, will take pleasure in reading the information contained in the June CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, which gives the facts of what occurred among all the nations in May, in interesting, attractive form, published by The New York Times Company. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

New Telephone Call Greeley 3400

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

New 5th Avenue

Men's Clothes Store

Today Calls For Action It Marks the Close Of Our Eventful Opening Sale

Each individual suit in the assortment was thoroughly and carefully made for us by skilled tailors.

The fabrics are for Summer wear and you may choose to your taste either quarter, half or full-lined models.

It will be difficult, we are certain, to duplicate these

"Grampion" Suits

at $34.50

The sort of clothes we usually sell for

$42 $45 $48 $50 and $55

Men's Shoes

Our entire stock of Men's High and Low Shoes at the following reductions:

Our $7.50 to $10 Shoes **$6.85**

Our $10 to $13 Shoes **$9.25**

Entrance may be made through our 5th Ave. Arcade or the second floor of our store proper

Gimbels Men's Clothing Section —Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Open 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.



Everyman's Summer Clothing at Gimbels

A Variety Worth Going Miles to See

Gimbels do not preach mere bigness as an asset in itself. But the fact that the three-store buying of Gimbel Stores represents one of the two or three largest purchasing powers in America is a reason for great variety, choice of best productions and low prices. A combination devoutly to be wished.

Men's Summer Suits—Mostly ¼ Silk Lined

$28.75 $35 $40 $45 $50 $55 $60

Plain blues and browns by the thousands, new greens, all kinds of light and dark effects. An assortment so generously large that description must give way to invitation.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits $12.50

The genuine article. Gimbel Palm Beach Suits receive the same tailoring attention put into the best custom clothes. Natural tans, plain greys and many dark striped effects.

Other Palm Beaches, $15

Genuine Palm Beach Suits in tan, brown, sand, oyster shade, dark oxfords and plain blues and blacks.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits $25

Tailored especially for Gimbels, according to our particular notions. Superfine cut and fit. Plain greys, plain browns, plain sand colors, checks and striped effects.

Trousers

Men's Flannel Trousers, white and striped, $7.50 and $10.

Auto Dusters

In new shades and new models. Prices $2.85 to $15.

Men's Mohair Suits $17.50

Exceptionally well tailored of this ideal summer material. Made to hold their shape—piped with satin, black and white, blue and white, striped effects. Grey and blue and light shades.

Men's Silk Suits, $35, $40, $45

Feather weight suits. Cool as a cucumber and tailored like a fine custom garment. The ideal stylish silk suit.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Men's Oxfords and High Shoes, $7.90

The season's accepted models. Slender English lasts, with narrow flat toe and low broad heel. In the popular dark mahogany shade.



A selected quality of leather has been employed and the workmanship is of a superior quality.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Sale of 1800 Men's Summer Shirts, $1.58

There's an interesting story about how this low price came to be put on these shirts—though space doesn't permit giving it. There's no telling how high such shirts will sell in the weeks ahead.

They're made by a house that turns out nothing but high-grade shirts.

Neatly striped effects in strong, serviceable madras, printed and woven. All soft double cuffs.

Liberal assortment of whites, both with collars attached and with neckbands.

A wide variety of other shirts, madras, silks, etc., $2.50 to $12.90.



GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's Straw Hats $2.65

Perhaps the greatest assortment of 1919 styles offered in one store.

Easy to select the particular style that looks best on you, because every good style is here.

Such high grade makes are rarely seen at this low price.

Sale of 138 Sample Panamas $5

Many styles—only two or three of a kind.

Crofut-Knapp Straw Hats $3.50, $4, $5



GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subway

This store will close at 5 o'clock from June 16th until September 2nd; will close all day Saturday, June 28th, and on Saturdays during July and August.

Paris **Best & Co.** *London*

Fifth Avenue, at 35th Street

Established 1879

Saturday Only

Sale of Dark Tan Scout Shoes

To the mothers who are looking for the most durable shoes (almost never wear out) for rough mountain, seashore, country, all-year-round wear, *these are the shoes!*



The soles are of chrome-tanned leather; the uppers are of heavy, yet flexible, **Best & Co.** horse-hide leather. They are unlined and not too high.

For all children, girls, boys and young men who are hard on their shoes

Children's, Sizes 8 to 10½— *regular 4.75 grade,* **3.35** *(Fourth Floor)*

Girls' and Boys', Sizes 11 to 2— *regular 5.00 grade,* **3.85** *(Third Floor)*

Girls' and Boys', Sizes 2½ to 5½— *regular 5.50 grade,* **4.15** *(Third Floor)*

Young Men's, Sizes 6 to 9— *regular 5.75 grade,* **4.65** *(Fifth Floor)*

No Mail Orders. No Phone Orders. No Exchanges. None C. O. D.

You Never Pay More at Best's

VIMY POSTPONES START UNTIL TODAY

Adverse Local Wind and Minor Repairs Cause Change in Plans.

HANDLEY-PAGE IN AIR AGAIN

Alcock and Brown Determined to Start Today—Rivals Apparently Are Undecided.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 13.—A stiff cross wind, sweeping over the rope walk airdrome, prevented the Vickers-Vimy bomber from starting on the transatlantic flight today. Twice during the day Captain John Alcock, the pilot, and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown, the navigator, decided to go and twice P. M. Muller, the manager of the Vickers expedition, persuaded them to wait. It was feared that the biplane, with a full transatlantic load, would crash if the attempt were made.

Alcock was so fearful that the Handley-Page might get away first at Harbor Grace that he was inclined to chance it. Then, early in the afternoon, the Handley-Page went up on an endurance trial flight and came over St. John's an hour after it was off the ground. This satisfied the Vimy crew that their rival could not start the journey today so they abandoned their own attempt.

Only a sudden weather change, such as today's late report gives no reason to expect, appears as a possible reason for not starting tomorrow, however, and it is as near a certainty as anything connected with this transatlantic venture can be that Alcock and Brown will be away before another twenty-four hours have elapsed.

Whether they are to fly alone or whether the Handley-Page will race them across is at this hour uncertain. If the big machine behaves perfectly on the trial flight and no last minute jobs develop, there is a bare possibility that it, too, may get away tomorrow. Unless it is tempted away by the Vimy's earlier departure, however, the experts here believe it will not go before Sunday.

Had Alcock gotten off today he would have been forced to start hours later than he wished. At the last minute this morning, after Lieutenant Brown had gone to the flying field in the uniform in which he intends to cross and Alcock had appeared in the best garments he had brought with him and both had announced their intention to depart, F. Platford, the Rolls-Royce engineer, decided his twin pets needed a bit more tinkering and so the cowling was pulled off the engines. He spent several hours working at them, and meantime Alcock and Muller decided that the axle shaft in the right chassis, which was bent slightly in landing with a full load during a trial flight in England, might be too weak to stand the strain of starting in an unfavorable wind.

So scaffolding was built under the fuselage and the wings and wheels removed and the axle replaced. Then Brown discovered that the tiny shocks he received in using the wireless during yesterday's trial flight were due to insulation in the apparatus having rotted. That meant he had to go through a two hours' job of replacing this.

Tonight, however, all these odd jobs are successfully attended to and except for putting in a full fuel load, there remains nothing to be done—unless something more is found tomorrow. Alcock and Brown are hoping to retire early tonight in order to get the first full night's sleep they have had in a week, and both are dead set upon going tomorrow. Not only do they realize that another single day's delay probably will rob them of the advantage they feel they still have over the Handley-Page, but they are mindful of the weeks of weather delay which Hawker and Raynham underwent. So both feel that to let the present opportunity slip would amount almost to a calamity for them.

Right now the wind is with them almost all the way across and there appears to be little likelihood that this condition will change within twenty-four hours. The local wind, on the other hand, is likely to shift at any moment, so that they hope that by starting time tomorrow the conditions will be ideal.

The Handley-Page crew at Harbor Grace are exceedingly reluctant about committing themselves as to their own get-away. They rather suggest the intention of not going before Sunday, as Platford fully expects to go there tomorrow for a last look over the engines, which he thinks will require several hours. As this is written, however, the Handley-Page men are unaware that Alcock is so determined to hop off tomorrow, and it may well be that once the word is flashed to them that he is away, they will abandon whatever plans they may have for a final tuning and testing, and fly off after him. On the other hand, realizing that the Vimy is the faster, they may refuse to be stampeded, and decide that their wisest course is to make absolutely ready and choose their own flying time, regardless of what their rivals do.

Late this afternoon transatlantic mail was brought to the Vimy airdrome, all ready for loading tomorrow.

BEATS RUTH LAW'S RECORD.

Baroness de la Roche Flies to an Altitude of 15,700 Feet.

PARIS, June 12.—Announcement is made that the Baroness de la Roche, a widely known French aviator, driving the small biplane in which the late Jules Vedrines landed on the roof of a department store here in January, has reached an altitude of 15,700 feet.

Reports of her flight have been checked by a commission appointed by the French Aero Club, and she now holds the official record for height attained by women fliers. The level she reached is more than 1,000 feet higher than the best record made by Ruth Law, who has heretofore held the altitude title for women.

Aero Club Asks Read to Dinner.

The Aero Club of America yesterday tendered an invitation to Commander A. C. Read, commander of the transatlantic flier NC-4, to be the guest of the club at a dinner to be held on his return to America. At this dinner, Commander Read will receive the gold medal awarded by the Aero Club for especial achievements in aeronautics. Medals of honor will also be presented to the crew of the NC-4. Invitations have also been extended by cable to Commanders John H. Tower and Lieut. Commander P. N. L. Bellinger of the NC-3 and NC-1 to attend the dinner.

PLAN WAR MEMORIAL.

Roslyn Will Raise Fund for Building to Honor Its Fallen Sons.

A memorial in the form of a new community building in honor of the two hundred youths of Roslyn, L. I., and the vicinity who served their country in the world war, seven of whom met death, has been proposed by the people of that village. The site selected for the new building is directly opposite the present Neighborhood House on property owned by the Roslyn Neighborhood Association. It is intended that the memorial building contain an auditorium, gymnasium and bowling alleys.

A War Memorial Building Campaign Committee has been organized and is preparing for the drive which will take place June 22 to 28. Clarence Mackay is Chairman of the General Committee, composed of two hundred representative people of Roslyn. No definite plans will be adopted until the conclusion of the drive, as the character and size of the building will depend entirely upon the manner in which the people of Roslyn respond during the campaign for funds.

CLOSE HEARINGS ON COURTS-MARTIAL

Investigating Committee of Bar Association Holds Last Open Session at Chicago.

SUGGESTIONS ARE DIVERSE

But All the Witnesses Agree That Trained Law Officers Should Represent Accused.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Court-martial theories based on experiences ranging from that of the private in France to the city prosecutor of Manila, P. I., were heard today at the last open session of the committee which is investigating military justice and courts-martial procedure for the American Bar Association. The suggestions were as varied as the experiences of the witnesses, except that all seemed agreed that trained law officers should be available as counsel for the accused men.

After the hearings closed, the committee, through its Chairman, S. S. Gregory of Chicago, announced that there would be several executive sessions while he and his associates were preparing their report. This report, he said, would be made to the Executive Committee of the Bar Association, but he personally hoped that all the evidence collected by the committee here and in the East would be made available for Congressional use by being printed as a public document.

Major Orville J. Taylor, Jr., who was Assistant Judge Advocate of the 86th Division at Camp Grant and abroad, and who later held the same post for the district of Paris, started the day's proceedings by unqualified indorsement of the present system. He said his experience with regular army officers had convinced him that trained line officers were superior to legally minded men as dispensers of military justice, inasmuch as they understood the men better.

Edward H. White, a Chicago lawyer who served as a Captain in the Spanish war, the Philippine insurrection and whose commanding officers in the Islands were Maj. Gen. (then Lieut. Col.) Crowder, and Capt. (now Brig. Gen.) Edward A. Kreuger, did not agree with Major Taylor nor with his former commanders. White said the courts inclined toward harshness and that a Judge Advocate should have power to pass finally upon the legal sufficiency of charges. He maintained that this would not impair discipline, but would rather aid it in that it would save commanders many mistakes and thus increase the morale of units. The system of appointing counsel for the defense is all right in theory, he said, but as carried out is a joke. Competent counsel should be available for defendants at all times, he asserted, and if enlisted men could not afford to pay for civilian counsel the Government should undertake the expense.

The last witness was Joseph Wheless of St. Louis, who, as Judge Advocate for the Central Department, held the rank of Major. He gave a severe indictment of the sentences imposed by courts, and said he had personally reviewed some 600 "examples of the striking incompetency of courts martial to weigh evidence." He argued for permanent presiding officers, terming military courts "ephemeral and haphazard."

DEFENDS COURTS-MARTIAL.

Gen. Scott Says A. E. F. Officers Are Practically Unanimous Against Change.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 13.—Major General Hugh L. Scott, until recently commander of Camp Dix, defended the present court-martial system of the United States Army in an address tonight before the New Jersey Bar Association.

"I have been told by officers returning from France that our officers there and in Germany," General Scott said, "have heard with dismay of the agitation for a change of system. They are practically unanimous that it is not necessary, and is most unfortunate at this time, when even our most sacred and settled institutions are under fire."

CALLS MAN 'MEANEST THIEF'

Magistrate Denounces Prisoner Held for Theft of Ice.

The title of "the meanest thief in town" was bestowed yesterday by Magistrate Frederick Groehl in the Harlem Court upon Rudolph Vosmick, 40 years old, a milk wagon driver of 169 East Ninety-seventh Street, after he had been arraigned for the theft of a twenty-five-pound chunk of ice from the baby health station at 313 East 112th Street. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer to a charge of petit larceny in the Court of Special Sessions.

For several weeks ice has been disappearing from the boxes at the station, with the result that the milk that has been distributed among the babies has not been up to the standard because of high temperature. Patrolman Kuntz of the Health Squad concealed himself in the station yesterday. When Vosmick called there to deliver milk the policeman said he saw him take the ice from one of the boxes, and followed him to a nearby grocery store, where he offered to sell it. His arrest and arraignment before the Magistrate followed.

Walker-Gordon

Just as it comes from the Cow

Natural **Milk** Clean

Are you taking your family away this summer?

DON'T chance getting clean milk in the country or at the seashore. Ordinary farm milk may often be impure. Rarely is it properly cooled and iced at once.

Be on the safe side. Order Walker-Gordon Milk before you go. Produced under exceptionally clean conditions, cooled, bottled, doubled-sealed and iced within twenty minutes after milking. No extra delivery charges at the following places:

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Shipped by baggage or express to other points in special refrigerator cases.



Also cream, buttermilk and modified milk

Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company
501 Madison Avenue, New York
Telephone, Plaza 2205

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Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Men's Suits That Have The Right Style Swing



NO MATTER how fine the materials, how good the workmanship, if the modeling is wrong the suit is a flat failure. No one wants to wear a suit that is conspicuous because of its glaring style faults.

Not every man in the business can design a stylish suit.

It's an art, not a mechanical process. Good designers are scarce. That's why apparel that has the right style swing is received so cordially by men who know.

Everything goes by comparison.

Compare our Suits with those made by the exclusive tailor—fit, material and style. Of course, you'll find a wide difference, but the difference will be in the price; but no one will object to a substantial saving.

Men's Spring Suits $35 to $65

Designed and tailored to meet the exacting demands of New York's most particular and careful dressers. Single and double breasted models; quarter, half or skeleton lined. Materials represented include cheviots, tweeds, flannels, unfinished worsteds in many colorings and patterns. All sizes to fit the different builds; regulars, longs, shorts and stouts.

Light Weight Overcoats for Motoring or Business Wear at $27.50 to $35.00

Fourth Floor

What Enemies of America Lurk Behind the Bomb?

Why the bombs were placed on June 2d and what is the reason for this series of outrages making Democratic America resemble the Russia of the Czars and a career on the American bench as hazardous as a Muscovite Grand Duke, is the question which the American press has set itself to answer in earnest. These attempted assassinations may be "the work of a little group of desperate criminals," as the New York *Globe* has it, or "of a few individuals obsessed with Bolshevistic radical designs who do not recognize the utter absurdity of a reign of terror in this country," as the Philadelphia *Record* concludes. They may indicate, as Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer says, "nothing but the lawless attempt of an anarchistic element of the population to terrorize the country and thus stay the hand of government," which "they have utterly failed to do."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 14th, the leading article takes up this latest attempt to disturb the forces of law and order, and by quotation from newspapers and individuals of widely divergent opinions, presents the subject in all its phases.

Other important news-articles in this number of "The Digest" are:

Canada's Big Labor War

A Survey From All Angles of One of the Most Critical Periods in Canadian History

Little Austria
Our Big Navy Plan Torpedoed
Getting Back to Business in Europe
Turkey's Injured Feelings
Colored Troops Healthier Than White
An Antinoise Telephone
The Film Finds Spiritual Beauty in Chinatown
The Case Against Zionism
Esthonia—Its Location, People, and Future
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events
The German Idea of a Just Peace
"Labor" and Daylight Saving
Jugo-Slavia's Domestic Jars
Electric Tractors for Factory Use
How to Light a Movie Theater
The English Hearth of the Washingtons
Madness and Music
Failure of Religion in Russia
Conscience Plus Red-hair Were Bad for Germans
The Best of the Current Poetry

Many Illustrations, Including Maps, and Laughable Cartoons

To Make the "Week-end" Complete

Before running away to the mountains or the seashore for a rest at the end of the week, be sure and take THE DIGEST with you. It will add to the pleasure and benefits of your rest period. Through its pages the great events of the world pass in review before your eyes. THE DIGEST is intensely human and its many interesting stories of individual experience will make a strong appeal to you. In a couple of hours' reading you can catch up with the world and when you return to your every-day duties you will do so with a clear and balanced understanding, as every topic in THE DIGEST is discust from all view-points—there is no attempt at partizanship. Don't miss this week's number.

June 14th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

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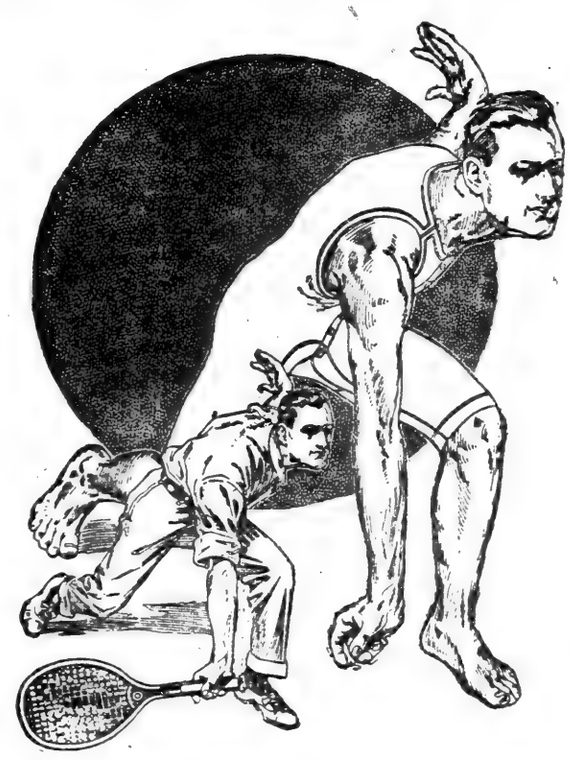
We frame it in a price that is most attractive, and then deliver it with a money back guarantee. You can find it in any of our twenty-three shops, to-day.
You will be impressed with the values we give, whether it be a guaranteed color fast woven madras at $1.65, or our Crepe de Chine or Broad Cloth Silk Shirt unequalled for fashionable dressers at

$8.75

Headquarters for Olus Union Suits

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LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

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Hotel Pennsylvania, 817 Broadway, 26 Cortlandt St., 139 Nassau St., 110 Chambers St., 194 Delancey St., 82 E. 14th St.
Hotel Imperial, 1407 Broadway, 1484 Broadway, Near 42d St., 1943 Broadway, Near 65th St., 204 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN SHOPS
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Turn loose that 100 horse-power energy in Superior!

It's the active man's underwear —made for up-and-doing men!

Swinging a racket or swinging a deal—at the hop or in the shop—you'll find the going a heap easier in Superior. For Superior is the energy union suit, the speed garment, built for action, built to give free play and sway to supple muscles, and active minds. It's the Perfect Union Suit, men—America's greatest *comfort* and *service* value.

Go today to a Superior Service Store and be fitted the Superior Comfort Way—by tape measure, not by "guess measure." Whether you are stout or slim, tall or short, whether your calling keeps you indoors or out, you'll find in Superior—either body-fitting knitted, or loose-fitting cloth suits—just the garment to give you 100% cool summer comfort—for there's a Superior for your purse, your purpose, and your person.

You can get Superior in either body-fitting knitted or loose-fitting cloth union suits. Take your choice. Both will give you 100 per cent cool summer comfort.

Your Superior dealer's name and the Superior Underwear Guide for this season, containing actual samples of Superior underwear fabrics, free on request. The Superior Underwear Company, Piqua, Ohio.



The Superior body-fitting knitted union suit

Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

Comprehensive stocks of Superior Union Suits are carried at our branch office, 215 Fourth Ave., New York City, for quick service and the convenience of merchants in the New York district.

GRADUATION AT ANNAPOLIS.
Scene in the armory at Annapolis Naval Academy when the largest class in its history was graduated, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

COPELAND DEFENDS HIS WAR ON DRUGS

Warns County Medical Society Against Appearing to "Embarrass Authorities."

PHYSICIANS CALL MEETING

Statement Made Opposing Treatment of All Addicts as of One Class.

On the petition of nearly a hundred physicians, members of the New York County Medical Society, a special meeting of the society has been called for the evening of June 23 in the Academy of Medicine, at 17 West Forty-third Street, to discuss the problem of drug consumption in this city. Announcement of the meeting was made yesterday by Dr. D. S. Dougherty of 156 West Seventy-third Street, Secretary of the society.

According to a statement given out yesterday by the Bureau of Narcotic Research, representing in its membership a number of philanthropists and medical men interested in the drug problem, among the latter being several who signed the petition, the question that is interesting the doctors is how far the municipal and State authorities are seeking to interfere with the private practitioner's efforts in curing drug addicts. Any amendments to the sanitary code as have been proposed that will aim to treat as a single class the thousands of persons addicted to the use of narcotics will be vigorously resisted by the doctors, says the bureau's statement.

It also states that, according to figures compiled by the Police Department, there are at present some 250,000 addicts in New York. Of this number only about 10 per cent. are of the criminal or underworld classes, it says, and 212,500 of the total are making every effort to be cured. Commissioner Copeland, says the statement, has so far directed his activities chiefly toward the underworld addict and a few dishonest doctors.

A letter was sent to the city's Health Commissioner, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, by Dr. Charles H. Peck, President of the County Medical Society, asking the committee's co-operation for the Society in the changes proposed in the sanitary code with reference to the identification and registration of drug addicts. In his reply, it was pointed out that no such changes had been prepared, and he went on to warn the Society that its members place themselves in the position of seeming to oppose the fight against narcotics.

He left [illegible] much advertised petition [illegible] fifty members of the County Medical Society, requesting that a special meeting be called at an early date to discuss the narcotic drug and proposed changes in the sanitary code. It is a matter of sincere regret that at this writing I cannot comply with your request. Such amendments to the sanitary code will not be prepared or considered by the Board of Health until the Commission for Narcotic Drug Control has promulgated its rules and regulations—as required by the laws of the State of New York.

"Had the authors of your petition more closely followed the progress of events they would know that the proposed changes to the sanitary code were presented to the Corporation Counsel for his legal opinion at a time when it seemed to be the policy of the State Commission to leave to the Board of Health the problem of controlling the narcotic evil in this city.

"Some of the members of your society who have openly boasted of what they will do to Commissioner Copeland may well review the facts and the sources of authority in the matter of narcotic control. It so happens that the matter under discussion is the law of the land, directly stated in the statute, and, fortunately for the success of the war against this public menace, dependence need not be placed in any amendment to the sanitary code which later might be found to be beyond the powers of the public health authorities to enact.

"Your society can ill afford to shield a practice that was born in the underworld and is the twin brother of every crime in the great catalogue of violence. When you have your special meeting do not forget that the consumption of opium in this country is ten times as great per capita as in any European State. Let it not be said that the New York County Medical Society indorses such prescribing or seeks to embarrass the lawful authorities in protecting the public health against the attacks of charlatans, medical profiteers, or the denizens of the underworld."

BALTIMORE CLUB Whiskey



Is Prohibition Coming July 1st?

Insure your supply by ordering now with cancellation privilege and refund of money if prohibition is not effective against whiskey after July 1, 1919.

Club or Group Orders Accepted.
Prices (Including Local Delivery)

By the Gallon . . . $11.50
Minimum order 5 gals

By the Case (12 bottles) $30.00
Minimum order 3 cases

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AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, Inc.

To the Bondholders and Preferred Stockholders of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc.:

Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, having appointed a Committee to formulate the settlement suggested by him of the conflicting claims of the various classes of security holders of the Company, has approved the Terms of Settlement submitted by said Committee. In furtherance thereof the undersigned, as Readjustment Managers under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., dated March 14, 1918, applied to Judge Mayer for his approval of an amendment of said Plan and Agreement so that the same would conform to the provisions of the Terms of Settlement and authorize the undersigned as Readjustment Managers to carry out the provisions thereof with respect to the Preferred Stock and Bonds of the Company deposited with them. Said approval by Judge Mayer was given June 10, 1919, after hearing on five days' notice thereof and pursuant to Article VIII of said Plan and clauses Third and Eighth of said Agreement of Readjustment of March 14, 1918.

The Amended Plan of Readjustment contemplates that:

(1) The depositing Bondholders will be entitled, at their option, either to receive for each $1,000. bond and unmatured coupons $850 and accrued interest in cash; or, to exchange their present bonds, par for par, for Series A Six Per Cent. Bonds of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., maturing January 1, 1931; one-twelfth of the total issue of such Series A bonds to be retired each year commencing with the year ending July 1, 1920; and

(2) Depositing holders of Preferred Stock will receive for each share of preferred stock $20.75 in cash and $75. par value in a Six Per Cent. Series B bond of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc. maturing January 1, 1941; one-twenty-fifth of the total issue of Series B bonds to be retired each year commencing with the year ending July 1, 1920. Series B bonds will be secured in like manner but will be junior in lien to Series A bonds.

Hon. George C. Holt and Hon. B. B. Odell, as Receivers of the Company, have agreed, pursuant to an order of Court, that when there shall have been deposited Preferred Stock and Bonds to an amount approved by the Court, and the necessary votes of the stockholders shall have been secured to authorize the Company to issue said Series A and Series B bonds, and to make the exchange provided for, the Receivers will pay to the depositaries the cash payments above provided. At such time the Company is to deliver to said depositaries the Series A and Series B bonds as above provided. The payments of cash and the delivery of the new securities to the depositors by the depositaries, above provided, will be carried out under the direction of the Readjustment Managers, subject to the order of the Court.

The time within which holders of preferred stock and bonds can participate in the Amended Plan of Readjustment is limited, and it is important that deposits of Bonds and Preferred Stock be made at the earliest date possible. When the readjustment shall have been carried out the Receivers are to be discharged, and the Company can proceed with the development of its business.

All deposits of Preferred Stock and Bonds under the Amended Plan of Readjustment should be made to the depositaries on or before [illegible], 1919. We urge all Bondholders and Preferred Stockholders who have already deposited their Bonds and Preferred Stock with the depositaries under the Plan of March 14, 1918, to deposit their bonds and stock with BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., depositary for the Bonds under the Amended Plan and Agreement, and to deposit their Preferred Stock with COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y., depositary for the Preferred Stock under the Amended Plan and Agreement.

In case that the Amended Plan is not carried out, all preferred stock and bonds deposited subsequent to the date hereof will be returned without charge or expense.

Copies of the Amended Plan and Agreement may be obtained at the office of either of the depositaries above named.

June [illegible], 1919.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Readjustment Managers under the Plan and Agreement of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., as amended June 10, 1919, with the approval of Judge Julius M. Mayer.

Referring to the foregoing advertisement the undersigned urge immediate deposit of Bonds and Preferred Stock with the above named depositaries.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
B. B. ODELL,
Receivers of
Aetna Explosives Company, Inc.

The undersigned, being the Committee appointed by Judge Mayer as referred to in the above advertisement, approve the foregoing and urge deposit of Bonds and Preferred Stock with said depositaries.

ROYALL VICTOR, Chairman, JAMES N. ROSENBERG,
GEORGE MURRAY BROOKS, SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
WILLIAM M. PARKE. HENRY WOLLMAN,
Committee.

TEACHER ASSERTS PUPILS USE DRUGS

Passaic Principal Charges That Children Come to School Under Their Influence.

TRACES EVIL TO HOMES

Overseer of Poor Finds That "Drops" Can Easily Be Obtained at the Stores.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 13.—As a result of a protest that school children in Passaic were sold a drug and came to school under its influence, the Passaic Board of Health today, on motion of Dr. Joseph Rubacky, one of its members, passed a resolution calling upon the State Board of Health to prohibit the sale of the drug except by prescription.

The matter was brought to the attention of the board by a protest of Miss Almas Smith, principal of the Passaic schools, who charges that children came to school under the influence of what was thought to be intoxicating liquors. An investigation disclosed that poor mothers of the east side of the city were in the habit of using certain "drops" to stimulate them while they worked in the factories at night and did their work at home by day. The investigation showed that the children appropriated the "drops" to themselves.

James Donnelly, Overseer of the Poor, declared today that he had conducted an investigation as to the use of the "drops" and discovered that the fault for the use of the intoxicant lay with the husbands of the wives addicted to the use of the "drops," many of whom were "lazy" and would not work. Small quantities of the "drops," he said, could be obtained at drug stores for 10 cents. Analysis showed that the "drops" contained seven parts ether and three parts alcohol.

City Commissioner Abram Prieskel and Judge Thomas P. Costello, after a conference today, made the following statement: "If the drug is as harmful as it seems we are going to take steps to have the State control its sale, so that it can only be dispensed by prescription."

ARGUE OVER BABY ASHE.

Counsel for Charities Association Opposes Plea for Stay.

When the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court heard yesterday the application by Mr. and Mrs. John Feinbloom for stay in the proceedings instituted by the Nursery and Childs' Hospital for the return of Bobby Ashe, the foundling whom the Feinblooms wished to adopt, but were directed to return to the institution, counsel for the State Charities Aid Association, which opposes the adoption, made known the reason for its opposition.

Albert de Roode, the counsel, said that Mrs. Feinbloom had failed to furnish satisfactory evidence that she had been divorced by her first husband, De Royce Patrick, and that she had been legally married to Feinbloom. The Appellate Division reserved decision in the case.

SAYS CRIME WAS FORCED.

Man Accused of Murder Alleges Influence of "Little Joe."

Michael Cassalino, who is on trial for the murder of Mrs. Helen Holbach at South Ozone Park on Jan. 20 of this year, said in a confession which was read to the jury before which he is being tried in Justice Callaghan's court in Brooklyn, that he was compelled to commit the crime by an Italian known as "Little Joe," who was alleged to have compelled unwilling acquaintances to commit crimes whenever he needed money.

Cassalino said that he had a wife and family, was employed and living quietly, shortly before the murder, when "Little Joe" told him that he must raise $100. He said that the revenge of the little man, when his commands were disobeyed, were so terrible that he did not dare refuse. Cassalino said that he made inquiries to find out where a hold-up might be carried out successfully, and recommended the robbery of Joseph Holbach's hotel and bar at South Ozone Park.

In company with "Little Joe" and several others, he said that he went to the place and stayed till closing time when they drew revolvers on the proprietor, who, instead of holding up his hands, started to fight. Holbach was shot and his wife, who came running to help him, was shot and killed by Cassalino.

Before he died Holbach said that he had recognized a man named Ricci in the crowd, and urged the police to look for him and his associates. Ricci had disappeared, but an acquaintance of his told of seeing Cassalino with him, and a search resulted in the latter's arrest at Fairport, N. Y., by Detective Sergeant Michael Fiaschetti. Cassalino testified yesterday that originally he only meant to ask Holbach for a loan of $100 for his friend, "Little Joe," but the expedition developed differently from what he expected.

"You went there with all these men to get the loan, did you?" asked Justice Callaghan.

"Yes," replied Cassalino. Counsel in the case will sum up this morning and the case will probably go to the jury in the afternoon.

More Escapes from Leavenworth.

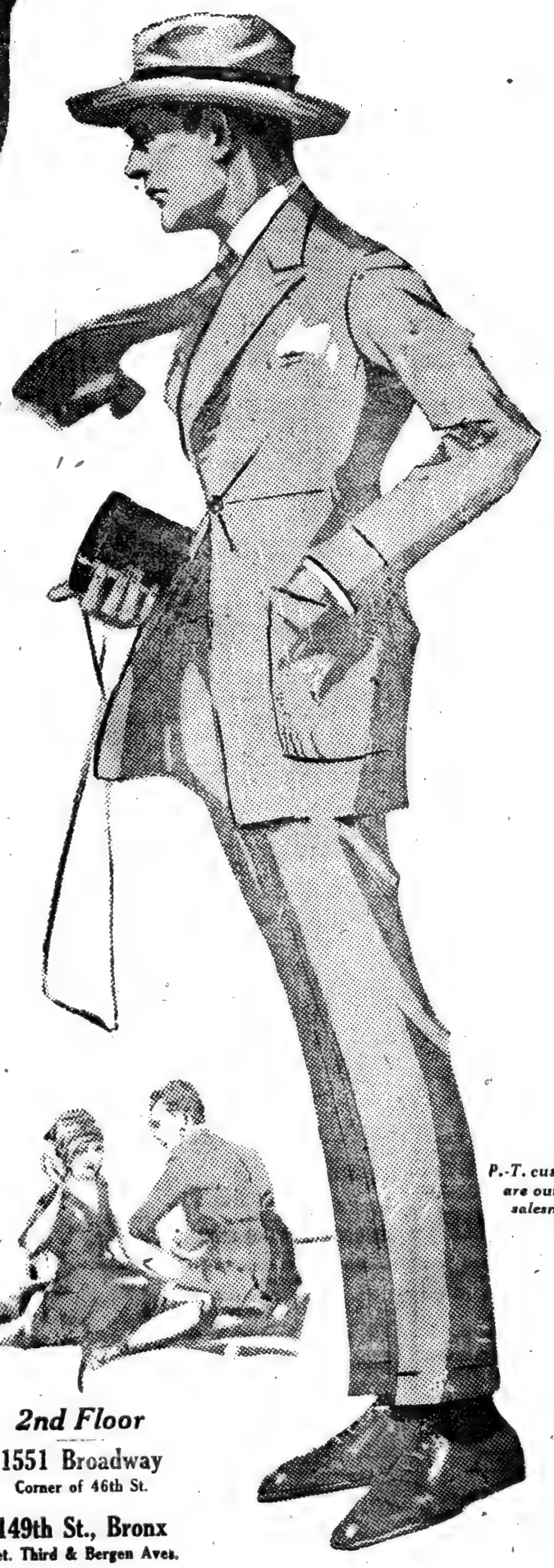
Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 13.—Two more prisoners escaped from the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth today, making eighteen that have slipped away this week. The latest two had on uniforms. They engaged Harry Schmidt, a taxicab driver, to take them to Atchison. They hit Schmidt later, threw him out of the car and started on alone. Many of the prisoners have been members of the disciplinary battalion, an honor organization, run in connection with the military prison. Many of them were sent from France under long sentences and are dissatisfied because they are held, while conscientious objectors are released.

Religious Notices on Page Twenty-two.

Park-Taylor $18.50

"Style and I first met at Park-Taylor!"



"I wonder if you're the way I used to be. Never thoroughly satisfied with the Suit you bought—often seeing a better style than the one you're wearing.

"Well, I used to be that way—until I tried Park-Taylor—and this is the truth, men, I *never* saw more style in any one Shop! Every Suit they've got is a winner, a *knockout.* Every fabric is all-wool, too,—the quality is as good as the style.

"That's enough to bring you up to P.-T., isn't it? Not omitting to mention the low price—possible only because Park-Taylor produce all their own clothes—sell from economical second-floor shops—to thousands of men."

Master Tailored $25

These "Clothes of Character" are designed to meet the demand of discriminating men for distinctive styles. The patterns are smart—the fabrics all wool—the cut and finish superb—in short, they stand head and hands above the commonplace. Come in and see the new Summer styles—*you need not buy, but you will.*

P.-T. customers are our best salesmen.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits
Our Palm Beach Suits are as smartly styled as all P.-T. Suits—light, cool and airy, too. **$18.50** *and up*

Imported Priestley Mohairs
All our Mohair Suits are master tailored throughout — smartly styled as well as comfortably cool. Wonderfully low priced at **$15**

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173 Broadway
Entrance on Cortlandt St.

1333 Broadway
Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

Park-Taylor

Four Convenient Shops
Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

2nd Floor
1551 Broadway
Corner of 46th St.

149th St., Bronx
Bet. Third & Bergen Aves.

YANKEES YIELD TO TIGERS BUT RETAIN FIRST PLACE AS WHITE SOX LOSE ALSO



So he who runs may read—

Summer suits
Flexible straws
Soft collars
Silk shirts
Athletic underwear
Silk socks
Low shoes
Bat ties
Bathing suits

All conveniently gathered together, so he who runs may buy.

Hurry-up outfitting is our specialty.

Luggage and Sporting Goods in all stores.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "Four Convenient Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Used Pierce-Arrows

No Pierce Arrow properly cared for, has ever worn out. That's why these cars are the best values on the motor market.

Series 4, 1918, 48 h. p., 7 pass., touring.
Series 4, 1917, 66 h. p., 7 pass., touring.
Series 4, 1917, 48 h. p., 7 pass., touring.
Series 4, 1917, 38 h. p., 7 pass., brougham.
Series 4, 1917, 38 h. p., 7 pass., limousine.
Series 3, 1916, 38 h. p., 7 pass., touring.
Series 3, 1916, 38 h. p., 7 pass., touring.
Series 3, 1916, 38 h. p., 5 pass., touring.
Series 3, 1916, 38 h. p., limousine.
Series 3, 1916, 38 h. p., 7 pass., touring.
Series 3, 1916, 38 h. p., 7 pass., touring.
Series 3, 1916, 38 h. p., 5 pass., touring.
Series 3, 1916, 38 h. p., limousine.
Series 3, 1916, 38 h. p., roadster.

Pierce-Arrow Used Car Exch.,
1765 Broadway Tel. 157 Circle
Entrance 59th St.

RACING AT JAMAICA LONG ISLAND TODAY

$5,000 Excelsior
$3,000 Rosedale Stakes
The June Stakes
and 3 Other Good Races

BEGINNING AT 2:45 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 2:00 P. M. Direct connection from 160th St. elevated station by trolley.
Grand Stand, $3.30. Ladies, $1.65. Including War Tax.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR AT ECONOMY PRICES



Nainsook Athletic Underwear, 65c
Shirts and Drawers $1.50
Madras Union Suits, 95c
Porisknit Union Suits, $1.50
Two-Piece Otis Lisle and Balbriggan, 89c
Long and Short Sleeves $3.00
Tennis Pants $1.95

YANKS DEFEATED BY PASSED BALL

One of Quinn's Tosses Eludes Hannah and Detroit Wins by Score of 6 to 5.

RUSSELL TWICE FANS COBB

Huggins's Men Gain an Early Lead, but Loose Pitching Enables Tigers to Overtake Them.

The Detroit Tigers managed to coax a ball game away from the Yanks up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, which gave them one out of the series of four. To win the wrangle at 6 to 5, the Michiganders had to wallop a large party of Huggins's pitching staff. They slammed Shore, Russell, Mogridge, and Quinn during the long matinee and then didn't get out in front until the ninth. The winning ru was scored by Harry Heilman on a passed ball.

It was one of those ball games where nobody knew where they were at. The Yanks gobbled up four runs in the first inning and this should have been enough to win any ball game. Russell was pitching in the seventh when Detroit tied the score. When he wasn't wild he was easy to hit and between these two faults Russell was batted out of the game, when the Tigers had made the count 5 all.

The Yanks had Willie Dauss on the gallop in the first inning and it looked as if they could have scored a basketful of runs. With the bases overflowing with runners anxious to score, Manager Huggins of the Yanks ordered the squeeze play a couple of times. Just whether this was the time to resort to the squeeze play is a question, but it will probably be settled by the Peace Conference just as soon as they can get to it. Some of the grandstand managers ventured the opinion that more runs could have been culled without the squeeze.

Yankees Start Well.

Johnny Loftus, the jockey, saw the game, and he thinks that Huggins gave the Yanks a poor ride. After the barrier went up and the Yanks got away flying, Loftus thought that Huggins should have given the Yanks their heads and let 'em gallop. At least he held them in check. Johnny says that if the Yanks had not been under a pull in the first quarter they would have romped home.

Some of the fans tried to blame the defeat on the fact that yesterday was Friday, the thirteenth. If there was any jinxing, the Yanks did it themselves. Dauss has always given the Yankees more or less trouble, but he was no mystery yesterday. After Dauss died at first in the opening skirmish, Peck singled to centre and went down on Baker's single to left. Lewis whacked a double to left and sent Peck home and Baker to third.

Dauss walked Pipp intentionally and filled the bases. It was at this auspicious moment that Huggins wig-wagged the signal for the squeeze. Pratt tapped the ball to Dauss, who quickly tossed it home for a force-out, but Stanage muffed the ball and Baker was safe at the plate. Bodie sent a Texas Leaguer over back of first close to the foul line and Lewis scored. Again Huggins called for the squeeze. Hannah tapped a bunt to first and was out to Heilman, unassisted, while Pipp scored. Shore fanned for the third out.

The Tigers got their first tally in the second. Heilman singled to left and Flagstead beat out a bunt. Jones walked and filled the bases. Stanage shot a hard grounder through short which Peck was only able to knock down, Heilman scoring on the play. Flagstead overran third base and was out before he could get back. After Ellison singled off Shore in the third, Russell took his place on the mound. Russell made himself solid with the populace at once by striking out Ty Cobb. He also fanned Heilman.

Pratt Starts a Rally.

In their half of the third the Yanks gathered another run. With two out, Pratt was safe on Heilman's muff and he scored on a two-bagger to left centre by Bodie. On an attempted double steal Bodie was out by a city block. The Yanks all rushed at Umpire Dineen and all at one time called his attention to the fact that Dauss had made a balk. Dineen sent them back to the bench to cool off.

Russell fanned Cobb again in the fifth, but the next time called his attention to the signs of life. Veach got a hit to short and Heilman walked. Flagstead singled to centre, scoring Veach. Heilman was nipped at third and Jones fanned. Stanage died at first for the third out.

In the seventh Chic Shorten batted for Dauss and got a hit to second. Young fouled to Hannah and Ellison died at first. Russell lost control and walked Cobb and Veach, filling the bases. Heilman singled to centre, scoring Shorten and Cobb. Flagstead got another hit, and when Jones singled back of second, Veach scored with the tieing run. Mogridge succeeded Russell and Stanage went out at first, ending the inning.

Veach singled in the ninth as I was forced by Heilman. Flagstead doubled to left, sending Heilman to third. Quinn then came to the rescue, and with Cunningham at the bat, Hannah missed one of Quinn's out-shoots and Heilman came home on the passed ball with the winning run.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Young,ss	5	0	1	4	1	Vick,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Ellison,2b	5	0	1	3	2	Peck,ss	5	1	1	4	6
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	2	1	Baker,3b	4	1	1	2	1
Veach,lf	4	2	2	2	0	Lewis,lf	4	1	2	1	1
Heilman,1b	4	2	2	6	1	Pipp,1b	3	1	0	8	2
Flagstead,rf	4	0	1	1	1	Pratt,2b	4	1	0	2	5
Jones,3b	3	0	1	0	2	Bodie,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Stanage,c	3	0	1	8	1	Hannah,c	3	0	1	7	1
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	4	Shore,p	3	0	0	1	0
aShorten	1	1	1	0	0	Russell,p	2	0	1	1	0
Dauss,p	0	0	0	0	0	Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
bOldfield	1	0	0	0	0	Quinn,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCunham	1	0	0	0	0	Wickland	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	6	14	27	13	Total	33	5	8	27	17

a Batted for Jones in ninth.
b Batted for Dauss in seventh.
c Batted for Quinn in ninth.

Errors—Young, Heilman, Stanage.

Detroit	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0—6
New York	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Cobb, Lewis, Bodie, Flagstead. Sacrifice hit—Hannah. Double play—Stanage and Ellison. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 11. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 1; Russell, 4; Dauss, 1; Boland, 1. Hits—Off Shore, 5 in 2 innings, (none out in third;) Russell, 6 in 4 2-3; Mogridge, 3 in 1 2-3; Dauss, 5 in 6; Quinn, 0 in 2-3; Boland, 0 in 3. Struck out—By Russell, 4; Mogridge, 1; Quinn, 1; Dauss, 5; Boland, 2. Wild pitch—Quinn. Winning pitcher—Boland. Losing pitcher—Mogridge.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 6; New York, 5.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 1; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 3; New York, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
(Called in 8th inning.)
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
(Postponed—rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C
New York	24	13	.649
Chicago	22	15	.643
Cleveland	23	16	.610
St. Louis	21	19	.525
Detroit	19	21	.475
Boston	18	19	.486
Washington	14	25	.359
Philadelphia	9	29	.237

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C
New York	27	13	.675
Cincinnati	26	18	.591
Chicago	24	18	.571
Pittsburgh	22	21	.512
Brooklyn	20	24	.455
St. Louis	19	23	.452
Philadelphia	15	23	.395
Boston	14	27	.341

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

DODGERS DROP ANOTHER.

Lose to Pirates Again for Ninth Straight Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 13.—The Robins lost their ninth straight contest here this afternoon, when the Pirates trimmed them by a score of 3 to 0. The game was called at the end of the eighth to allow the visitors to catch a train.

Larry Cheney opposed Cooper on the mound for the Robins this afternoon, scoring early, getting a run in the first inning. It was the result of Terry's single and steal of second and Stengel's hit to centre field. After that Cheney settled down and not until the third frame did the Pirates threaten to score.

In the third Cheney walked Southworth and Cutshaw sacrificed, Saier drew a pass, but the Pirates' chances to score were spoiled when the double steal failed, Southworth being caught going to third.

The Pirates came through in the sixth frame and scored again. Stengel and Boeckel each made singles, and while Southworth was hitting into a double play Stengel reached home and scored on Cutshaw's single over second. In the seventh inning Bigbee, after two were out drew a pass and scored when Terry hit to deep left for two bases.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	3	1	0	1	0	Olson,ss	4	0	1	4	2
Terry,ss	4	1	2	2	6	Johnston,rf	4	0	2	5	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	3	1	0	Hickman,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Boeckel,3b	2	0	1	1	2	Wheat,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Southworth,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	2	3	Schmandt,2b	3	0	2	0	2
Saier,1b	2	0	0	7	0	Malone,3b	2	0	1	2	2
Schmidt,c	2	0	0	7	2	aMyers	1	0	0	0	0
Cooper,p	3	0	1	0	2	Krueger,c	3	0	0	0	3
						Cheney,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	24	3	8	24	14	bM. Wheat	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	0	3	21	12

a Batted for Malone in eighth.
b Batted for Cheney in eighth.

Errors—Stengel, Boeckel, Schmidt.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Terry. Stolen bases—Terry, Cooper. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Double plays—Schmandt, Olson, and Konetchy. (2); left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 8. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 5; Cooper, 1. Struck out—By Russell, 4; Mogridge, 1; Quinn, 1; Dauss, 5; Boland, 2. Wild pitch—Quinn. Winning pitcher—Cooper. Losing pitcher—Cheney.

RED SOX GET EVEN BREAK.

Topple Chicago by 6 to 1 and Split Series at Two Each.

BOSTON, June 13.—The Boston Red Sox got an even break from Chicago in their four-game series by winning, 6 to 1, today.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,cf	2	1	1	1	1	Liebold,rf	4	1	2	1	1
Gainer,rf	2	1	0	1	0	Collins,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Weaver,3b	4	0	1	2	2	Weaver,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Hooper,rf	1	0	0	2	0	Jackson,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Hoffman,lf	2	0	1	2	0	Gandil,1b	3	0	1	8	0
McInnis,1b	3	1	1	9	0	Felsch,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Barrows,c	3	1	1	2	3	Risberg,ss	3	0	1	0	2
Vitt,c	2	0	1	5	1	Schalk,c	3	0	0	4	0
Scott,ss	4	0	1	4	4	Lynn,c	1	0	0	2	0
Jones,p	3	0	0	0	3	Shellbach,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	6	7	27	14	Kerr,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Total	27	1	5	24	11

Errors—Collins, Schalk.

Boston	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—6
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Gilhooley, Schang. Sacrifice hits—Collins, McInnis. Double plays—Collins, Risberg and Gandil. (2;) Schang and Scott. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 7. Bases on ball—Off Shellenbach, 6; Russell, 1; Kerr, 1; Jones, 2. Hits—Off Shellenbach, 6 in 4 2-3 innings; Russell, 1 in 0; Kerr, 0 in 3⅓. Struck out—By Shellenbach, 2; Kerr, 2; Jones, 2. Losing pitcher—Shellenbach.

American Association.

Louisville, 3; Milwaukee, 2.
Toledo, 5; St. Paul, 8.
Columbus 9, Kansas City, 1.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 2; Atlanta, 2, (23 innings; darkness.)
Little Rock, 6; Memphis, 3.
Birmingham, 1; Nashville, 0.
New Orleans, 5; Mobile, 1.

Baseball To-day, 3 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

JOHNSON BLANKS INDIANS.

Has Better of Pitching Duel with Morton.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Johnson had the better of Morton in a pitching duel today and Washington broke even in the series with Cleveland by taking the final game, 1 to 0.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	0	1	8	0	Graney,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	0	Chapman,ss	4	0	2	1	1
Milan,cf	3	0	1	3	0	Speaker,cf	2	0	0	4	0
Rice,rf	3	0	1	5	0	Smith,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Murphy,lf	3	0	1	0	0	Gardner,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	2	0	Wambsg'ss,2b	3	0	0	5	0
Shanks,ss	3	1	1	4	6	Johnston,1b	2	0	0	8	0
Grover,2b	3	0	0	4	2	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	6	0
Johnson,p	3	0	0	0	4	Morton,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	28	1	6	27	12	Total	28	0	4	24	6

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x—1

Two-base hits—Chapman, Gardner. Stolen bases—Chapman, Johnston, Shanks. Sacrifice hit—Wambsganss. Double plays—Wambsganss, (unassisted;) Johnson, Grover to Shanks to Judge. Shanks to Judge. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 1; Johnson, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson (Speaker). Struck out—By Johnson, 2; Morton, 3. Passed ball—Ainsmith.

REDS BUNCH HITS AND BEAT GIANTS

Cincinnati Batsmen Reach Causey in Fifth and Down New York by 3 to 2 Score.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—Friday, June 13, proved to be an unlucky day for the Giants, and particularly for Cecil Causey, the sensational young pitcher of the New York Club. The Giants lost to the Reds by a score of 3 to 2, and Causey tasted defeat for the first time this season, after winning eight straight games.

Causey was not hit hard at any time, but the Reds bunched three of their blows in the fifth inning, and these, with an error by Heinie Zimmerman, who only yesterday had saved the Giants with his remarkable fielding, cost Causey and the Giants the contest. These hits and the error netted Cincinnati three runs, enough to win.

Kopf opened the inning with a single to centre. Bressler attempted to sacrifice and bunted the ball toward Zimmerman. The Bronx athlete raced in for the ball and, turning to make a force play at second, hurled the ball to centre field. Kopf raced on to third and Bressler was safe at first on the play.

Wingo then raised a sacrifice fly to Burns, and Kopf scored. Sallee sacrificed, and Rath followed with a slashing double to right which sent Bressler home. Daubert singled to centre, scoring Rath with the run that won the game.

Up to that time Causey had pitched with his usual effectiveness. He had kept the hits well scattered, and at no time had been seriously in danger of being scored on. As it was, but for the error by Zimmerman he would have escaped, for Zim had plenty of time to throw out Bressler at first, and with a man out and a runner on second Daubert would not have come to bat and made the hit which scored Rath.

Opposed to Causey was Slim Sallee, one-time Giant. The Giants scored their first run in the fifth, when Kauff opened with a two-base smash and continued right on to the home plate when Neale made a wild heave of the ball. McCarty singled, after two were out in this inning, but was forced by Causey.

In the seventh, after two were out, Zimmerman singled and Fletcher followed with a safe hit to centre. McCarty singled to centre, scoring Zim. King batted for Causey in this inning and Ruben Benton went to the box in the next frame.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath,2b	4	1	1	2	3	Burns,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Daubert,1b	3	0	2	7	0	Young,rf	4	0	3	0	0
Groh,3b	1	0	0	0	0	Chase,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Cueto,3b	3	0	0	0	1	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	0	2
Rousch,cf	4	0	1	5	0	Kauff,cf	4	1	2	3	1
Neale,rf	4	0	0	3	0	Zimm'man,3b	4	1	2	3	1
Kopf,ss	3	1	1	4	4	Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Bressler,lf	2	1	0	1	0	McCarty,c	4	0	2	5	2
Wingo,c	2	0	1	2	1	Causey,p	2	0	0	0	0
Sallee,p	2	0	1	1	2	aKing	1	0	0	0	0
						Benton,p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	28	3	6	27	11	Total	35	2	9	24	12

a Batted for Causey in seventh.

Errors—Cueto, Neale, Zimmerman, McCarty.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Rath, Kauff. Stolen bases—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Sallee. Sacrifice fly—Wingo. Double plays—Kopf, Rath, and Daubert; Kauff, Doyle, and McCarty. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Base on balls—Off Causey, 1. Hits—Off Causey, 5 in 5 innings; Benton, 3 in 2. Struck out—By Sallee, 1; Causey, 2. Losing pitcher—Causey.

DOAK SHUTS OUT BRAVES.

Allows Only Three Hits, While Cardinals Pound Demaree.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Doak held Boston to three hits, while St. Louis hit Demaree freely and won by the above today, 4 to 0.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Smith,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Maranville,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Miller,1b	4	0	2	16	0	Herzog,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Stock,2b	4	0	1	3	1	Powell,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Hornsby,3b	3	1	0	1	3	Cruise,lf	3	0	1	2	0
H'thcote,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Holke,1b	3	0	1	9	1
McHenry,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Riggert,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Lavan,ss	4	2	0	1	5	Blackburne,3b	3	0	0	6	1
Clemons,c	3	1	1	5	0	Wilson,c	2	0	0	3	1
Doak,p	1	0	0	0	3	Tragesser,c	1	0	0	0	1
						Demaree,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aJ. C. Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						Scott,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	11	27	16	Total	30	0	3	24	13

a Batted for Demaree in eighth.

St. Louis	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—McHenry, Lavan. Stolen bases—J. Smith, Hornsby, Heathcote. Sacrifice hit—Doak. Double play—Powell and Holke. Left on bases—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 3; Hits—Off Demaree, 9 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Demaree, 1; Doak, 5. Losing pitcher—Demaree.

BROWNS BEAT ATHLETICS.

Get Enough Runs in One Inning for Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—St. Louis batted Seibold for a single, double, and triple in the third inning today, and with Gedeon's sacrifice scored three runs, enough to defeat Philadelphia. The final score was 4 to 2.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin,3b	4	1	1	1	3	Witt,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	1	2	Thomas,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Tobin,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Roth,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Sisler,1b	3	0	2	14	0	Walker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Shannon,2b	3	1	0	2	6
Demmitt,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Burns,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Gerber,ss	3	0	2	0	2	Dugan,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Severeid,c	4	1	1	7	3	Perkins,c	3	0	1	7	4
Wellman,p	4	1	2	0	4	Seibold,p	1	0	0	1	0
						Kinney,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aKopp	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	10	27	14	Total	29	2	4	27	15

a Ran for Walker in ninth.

Errors—Gerber, Burns, Dugan, Perkins.

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Severeid, Gerber, Perkins, Burns. Three-base hit—Austin. Sacrifice hits—Gedeon, Demmitt, Austin, Thomas. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Seibold, 1; Kinney, 1; Wellman, 2. Hits—Off Seibold, 4 in 3 innings; Kinney, 6 in 6. Struck out—By Seibold, 1; Kinney, 4; Wellman, 6. Wild pitch—Kinney. Losing pitcher—Seibold.



At last—a mild, satisfying smoke—

It's a MOZART the Master Cigar

10c to 15c

Made by E. M. Schwarz & Co., 81st St. and East End Ave., New York

ROVERS WIN POLO MATCH.

Take First Game for Hempstead Cups at Meadow Brook Club.

The Meadow Brook Rovers polo team started auspiciously yesterday in the chase for the Hempstead Cups in the tournament which will be conducted at the Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I. The Rovers defeated the Freebooters after an interesting game by a score of 7¾ goals to 3¼ goals.

The work of Shaw McKean and Howard Phipps stood out as the most effective for the victorious team. These two players each accounted for three goals. Single tallies were made by the other two members of the team. Fred McLoughlin undertook the bulk of the work for the Freebooters, scoring a brace of tallies for his team.

The lineup:

ROVERS. 7¾	FREEBOOTERS. 3¼
1—T. Le Boutillier.	1—Richard Williams.
2—Shaw McKean.	2—Fred McLoughlin.
3—Howard Phipps.	3—G. M. Heckscher.
Back—H. T. Peters.	Back—C. D. Dixon.

Goals—Le Boutillier, McKean, (3;) Phipps, (3.) Peters, Williams, McLoughlin, (2,) Heckscher. Penalties—Rovers, one-quarter off for safety; Freebooters, one-half off for foul, one-quarter off for safety. Referee—Captain Harry H. Hoimes. Time of periods—Seven of 7½ minutes each.

PLAN POLO AT NEWPORT.

Contests Are to be Held Early in August.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 13.—Polo for Newport at the Westchester Polo Club is assured for the Summer, particularly from Aug. 9 to 21. Seventy-five per cent. of the polo players served in either the army or navy during the war, and have returned enthused for the sport. Newport is to be represented by three or four teams. Both playing and practice fields of the Westchester Polo Club have been kept in the pink of condition since playing concluded at the beginning of the war.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Blue Wrack, 112 pounds. Edith K., 109; Beaunda, 108, Copyright, 111, Tattle, 114; *Pokey Jane, 100; *Fair Colleen, 100; *Miss Shackleton, 100; Ireland, 112.

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. *Dendefa, 101 pounds; Scotch Verdict, 106; Keen Jane, 103; Syriarya, 112; *Scrub Lady, 101; Polly, 106; *Bottle Vandiver, 96; Court Gallant, 106; Poultney, 110; *Tahoney, 111; *Nelly Yorke, 100; *Mistake, 109; Different Eyes, 116; Sammy Kelly, 116; Chasseur, 111; Triumphant, 108.

THIRD RACE—Three-year-old fillies; the Rosedale, of $3,000; five furlongs. Azurita, 107 pounds; Vanity Box, 99; Marie Antoinette, 99; Betty J., 104; Germa, 99; Ima Wood, 104; Toujours, 104; Lady Brummel, 104; Bonnie Mary, 117.

FOURTH RACE—Excelsior Handicap of $5,000; for two-year-olds and up; one mile and a sixteenth. Roamer, 121 pounds; Corn Tassel, 113; Bonface, 108; Exterminator, 124; Star Master, 119; Naturalist, 122; Fairy Wand, 106; Lady Gertrude, 97.

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up; maidens; one mile and seventy yards. Wilfreda, 107 pounds, Twiford, 112; Tom Young, 112; Sir Grafton, 112; War Rocket, 112; Rhajle, 107; Half and Half, 112; Stan Feiner, 112; Marchesa 2d, 107; Saddle Rock, 112; Musito, 112; Leading Star, 112; Mancha, 112; Polly, 112; Pollyanne, 112.

SIXTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up; one mile and a sixteenth. Henry II., 107 pounds. Marchesa 2d, 90; Thunderclap, 110; Wyndover, 107; Thunderstorm, 103; Woodtrap, 115; L'Errant, 114; Matinee Idol, 114; Lady Gertrude, 114; Cloudy, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.
(First Game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0

(Second Game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	11	12	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3

AT READING.
(First Game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Reading	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	8	11	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	2

(Second Game.)

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	10	1
Reading	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	12	4

AT NEWARK.
(First Game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

MISS HOLLINS DONS METROPOLITAN GOLF CROWN, BEATING MRS. GAVIN ON THIRD EXTRA HOLE

GOLF TITLE IS WON BY MARION HOLLINS

Westbrook Contestant Defeats Mrs. Gavin in Final of Metropolitan Championship.

PLAY THREE EXTRA HOLES

Englishwoman Squares Match on Eighteenth, but Succumbs to Victor's Steadier Game.

In the most protracted final round match in the history of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, Miss Marion H. Hollins of Westbrook defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin of South Shore, 1 up, after three extra holes, at the Arcola Country Club yesterday. It was one of those matches which kept the gallery in a state of suspense, first one contestant and then the other apparently having victory within her grasp.

If an early advantage counts for anything, Miss Hollins should have been returned a handy winner. She captured three out of the first four holes, thereby becoming 2 up, a lead which she also had at the turn. On the homeward journey the English player began to [illegible] slowly but surely to close the gap. She won the seventh in par 4 and the fifteenth in the same number, but a 10-foot putt helped the victory there.

At the next hole Mrs. Gavin had to [illegible] her opponent's fulness to [illegible] a half. Both had fallen short of the green in their second shots, but Mrs. Gavin then [illegible] a trifle to the left of the pin, while Miss Hollins [illegible] a girl sliced her drive [illegible] to the other hand. Miss Hollins, however, stopped her ball [illegible] side of a trap to an awkward hanging lie and she did exceedingly well to lay the rubber core to within ten feet of the cup. Miss Hollins had laid her fourth dead, so it was a trying moment for Mrs. Gavin, but she [illegible] the putt for a 5.

Both Players in Trouble.

They had [illegible] sympathetic golf at the seventeenth, playing the hole in [illegible] For instance, both [illegible] to the rough, and [illegible] the long grass left [illegible] They both pitched [illegible] and halved in 5. [illegible] both blundered. Miss Hollins [illegible] letting up a group [illegible] a girl sliced her drive [illegible] to the other hand. Miss Hollins, however, stopped her ball [illegible] side of a trap to an awkward hanging lie and she did exceedingly well to lay the rubber core to within ten feet of the cup. Miss Hollins had laid her fourth dead, so it was a trying moment for Mrs. Gavin, but she [illegible] the putt for a 5.

Miss Hollins Tops Drive.

[illegible] over when Miss Hollins [illegible] her drive from the next tee, [illegible] her opponent's second, but had a poor second [illegible] was no better off than [illegible] mode of fair recovery [illegible] Miss Hollins also [illegible] of a beautiful third shot, the [illegible] on the green about twenty [illegible] trifle short, but [illegible] extra hole Mrs. Gavin [illegible] the long grass [illegible] the next nicely [illegible] selected the [illegible] failed to get [illegible] it only [illegible] there she [illegible] ball stopping [illegible] In the meantime Miss Hollins, who had fallen fifty [illegible] of the green on her tee [illegible] the next to within eight feet [illegible] after Mrs. Gavin [illegible] try for a 4, she conceded [illegible] and the match.

The summary:

[illegible] Final Round—Miss [illegible] Westbrook defeated Mrs. [illegible] 1 up, 21 holes. [illegible] Championship Division—Final [illegible] Stockton, Raritan Valley, defeated Miss Violet Miller, Baltusrol, [illegible]

[illegible] Final Round—Mrs. F. B. [illegible] defeated Mrs. William [illegible] 2 up.

[illegible] Sixteen—Final Round [illegible] Ridge, defeated Glen Ridge, defeated Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol, 1 up.

[illegible] Final Round—Mrs. W. S. [illegible] defeated Mrs. George [illegible] 2 up.

[illegible] Final Round—[illegible] Ridge, defeated [illegible] Swanson, 1 up. [illegible]

[illegible] Final Round—Mrs. T. [illegible] defeated Mrs. F. S. [illegible]

[illegible] Final Round—[illegible] won from [illegible] Arcola, by default.

RICKARD DECIDES ON 20-FOOT RING

Willard and Dempsey Agree to Proposal to Save Space for Press Seats.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 13.—Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey will meet in their world's heavyweight championship contest on July 4 in a twenty-foot ring instead of in the regulation twenty-four-foot inclosure. This announcement was made by Tex Rickard, promoter of the contest, tonight after he had obtained the consent of both men. Rickard said that reducing the size of the ring will enable him to save space at the ringside to install additional press seats, the demand for which has exceeded all expectations.

"You can make it fifteen feet square for all I care," was Dempsey's reply to Rickard's proposal.

When Willard heard of the challenger's remarks he said:

"It doesn't make any difference to me what size you make the ring. The smaller it is the harder it will be for Dempsey to get away from me."

Willard did his boxing for the first time today attired in fighting trunks. Instead, a list of referees who in the worn heretofore, and there was a murmur of admiration from the crowd of 1,500 persons when he climbed through the ropes.

When Willard started tugging at the weights, the crowd surged toward the ring to carefully inspect his waistline, which has been concealed from the public eye for three years. There was a slight roll of fat just above the kidneys, but Willard explained that he can easily remove this poundage in the remaining three weeks of his training period. Willard scaled 232 pounds after the workout, and said he expected to enter the ring weighing about 245 pounds.

Dempsey did not don the gloves today, but went through his paces before a big crowd. His damaged eye may be sufficiently healed to permit boxing Sunday.

BOARD FAILS TO NAME REFEREE

Several Candidates Are Considered at Meeting Here.

The Board of Boxing Control did not name a referee for the Willard-Dempsey bout at its meeting here yesterday, instead a list of referees who in the opinion of the board possess the requisite qualifications was prepared and will be submitted to the principals of the July Fourth bout.

A selection will be made from the men who are agreeable to the pugilists. Considerable mystery was thrown about the conference, the secretary of the board refusing to divulge the place of meeting, members present, or the names of prospective referees considered.

FISHER TO COACH HARVARD.

Captain of 1911 Football Team Named to Succeed Haughton.

BOSTON, June 13.—Robert T. Fisher, Captain of the Harvard football team of 1911, will coach the Crimson eleven next Fall. Fisher, who is in business here, said today that he hoped the return of Harvard undergraduates from service would make available good material for Harvard's post-war team.

Fisher succeeds as coach Percy D. Haughton, who has directed Harvard gridiron activities for the past decade. Haughton refused to consider returning as coach because of the pressure of business interests. Leo Leary, Haughton's principal assistant, was not available for a similar reason, and the athletic board turned to more recent graduates to find coaching material. Fisher's team of 1911 played a scoreless tie with Yale.

The new coach said it was probable that the so-called "Haughton system" would be continued under his regime and he hoped to have the assistance of several of the men who were part of the Haughton coaching corps.

RICE AND MORSE VICTORS.

Beat Bassford and Pianisani for New England Tennis Title.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 13.—L. E. Rice and J. B. Morse of Yale won the New England lawn tennis championship in doubles here late this afternoon, when they defeated H. H. Bassford and F. Pianisani, both of the New York Tennis Club, at the Hartford Golf Club. The score was 6—2, 8—6, 4—6, 6—2.

Rice and Morse qualified for the finals by defeating H. H. Hyde and L. H. Wiley of Hartford in the semi-final round earlier in the day. Pianisani and Bassford qualified yesterday.

MISS BJURSTEDT DEFEATED.

Loses in Doubles with Mrs. Weaver as Partner.

The defeat of the women's national champion, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, in partnership with Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver, by Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. De Forest Candee was the feature of the invitation tennis tournament at the Ardsley Club yesterday. The upset came in the semi-final round and puts the winners in the final bracket today against Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, who yesterday eliminated Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Nathalie Farlee in straight sets, 6—3, 12—10. The finalists in the singles are Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Nathalie Browning, the former winning from Miss Helene Pollak yesterday at 8—6, 6—0, while the latter upset the strong driving game of Miss Florence Ballin in three sets, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

Coming back from this defeat without visible signs of weariness, Miss Ballin became the heroine of the big doubles match of the day and played the game of her life in achieving the significant victory over the champion and her partner. Taking long chance, and fighting hard for every point, Mrs. Candee and Miss Ballin took the lead by landing the first set, 6—4. It required the most brilliant playing on the part of Miss Bjurstedt and her partner to square the match at 7—5. But instead of taking the situation seriously, the champion seemed inclined to make light of the rubber, and she quickly paid the penalty for her carelessness. Playing on with even more dash than in the first set, Miss Ballin and Mrs. Candee duplicated the score of 6—4 and captured the match in a sensational finish.

The summaries:

Ardsley Club Women's Invitation Tournament; Singles; Semi-final Round.—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Helene Pollak, 8—6, 6—0; Miss Nathalie Browning defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

Doubles; Semi-final Round.—Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Nathalie Farlee, 6—2, 12—10. Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. De Forest Candee defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles; Second Round.—Miss Nathalie Browning and A. E. Thurber defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Leon Croley, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round.—Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy defeated Mrs. S. H. Waring and Fred Letson, 7—5, 6—2; Mrs. L. G. Morris and Alex. Iler defeated Miss Gertrude Dutra Torres and Hugh Nohring, 6—3, 8—2; Mrs. S. F. Weaver and W. A. Campbell defeated Miss Browning and Mr. Thurber, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Taroma Winn and Dexter Stewart defeated Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Haines, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

FAST AUTOS ARE READY.

Twelve Noted Drivers to Pilot Cars at Sheepshead Bay Today.

The International Sweepstakes at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway this afternoon will bring together twelve of the most daring drivers and the speediest machines of two continents. In the four events that make up the afternoon's program, for which Manager James J. Johnston is offering a purse of $35,000, America and Europe will renew the automobile speed controversy that was started at the recent sensational 500-mile race in Indianapolis.

The sweepstakes will be decided at ten, twenty, thirty and fifty miles. Ralph De Palma, holder of all world's marks up to twenty miles, made last February when his ponderous machine flew over the Florida course at a rate of 149 miles an hour, rules a slight favorite over the competing field. But it is considered likely that when the brilliant Italian-American goes to the post this afternoon he will be an even money favorite with Resta, Ira Vail, Tommy Milton, and Ralph Mulford.

De Palma always drives his best in sprints, but the other drivers have speeded up their cars during the last three weeks, and in the elimination tests every entrant passed the required speed of 108 miles an hour. Some of them touched the 116-mile an hour mark. De Palma, yesterday breezed around the course at a rate of 116 miles an hour and didn't seem to be doing his best.

The following are the entries for the International Sweepstakes:

Driver.	Car.	Nationality.
R. De Palma	Packard	Italian-Amer.
D. Resta	Special	Italian.
T. Milton	Deusenberg	American.
Ira Vail	Hudson Spec.	American.
R. Mulford	Frontenac	American.
L. Chevrolet	Frontenac	French.
Joe Thomas	Mercer	American.
Ray Howard	Peugeot	American.
J. McAuliffe	Frontenac	American.
Dave Lewis	Meteor	American.
D. Hickey	Stockle	American.
Joe Boyer	Frontenac	American.

The international race will be decided on four heats.

As a novelty contest there will be a special competition for non-stock cars. In this event, which will be at twenty miles, the best amateur drivers of the country will start and some future champions may be developed.

The first event will be at 3 o'clock. The seating capacity of the grand stand is 45,000. The infield inclosure will accommodate 100,000.

NEW YORK NET TEAM LOSES TO QUAKERS

Wright and Alexander Defeated in Singles and Doubles Matches for Church Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 13.—New York's lawn tennis team, holders of the Church Cup for intercity matches, was eliminated from this year's play by Philadelphia on the Longwood Cricket Club courts this afternoon. The Philadelphia team won four of the six matches in singles and took the odd in three doubles for a final 6 to 3 score, and tomorrow will meet the Boston team in the final round. New York had the most experienced team, and its defeat was a genuine surprise.

Beals Wright and Fred Alexander, Davis Cup contestants a number of years ago, were beaten as a doubles team, and each also dropped a match in singles. Stanley Pearson defeated Wright, 6—3 and 6—2, while Craig Biddle made a great finish in a three-set match against Alexander. The latter won the first set, 10—8, and Pearson the second at 7—5. In the third Alexander got away splendidly and led at 4—2 on games. Pearson then came through with a rush for four straight games, the set and the match.

Alexander and Wright also played three sets in their doubles match against Wallace Johnson and Biddle, winning the first, 6—3, but were outplayed in the next two sets, which resulted 6—2 and 6—1 for the Philadelphia opponents.

A. D. Thayer played some brilliant tennis to defeat Theodore R. Pell after losing the first set, 6—1. Howard Voshell and Alrick Man were New York's winners in singles, while Voshell, paired with Merrill Hall, counted against Tilden and Hawk in doubles.

The Boston team tomorrow will be R. Norris Williams, Nat Niles, Harry Johnson, G. C. Caner, Dick Harte, and R. C. Seaver. G. F. Gardner will replace Seaver in the doubles.

The summary:

Singles.—W. T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. Merrill Hall, New York, 6—1, 6—4; Howard Voshell, New York, defeated Wallace Johnson, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated Frederick E. Alexander, New York, 8—10, 7—5, 6—4; Stanley Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated Beals C. Wright, New York, 6—3, 6—2; Alrick Man, New York, defeated P. B. Hawks, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—3; A. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated Theodore R. Pell, New York, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Doubles.—Wallace Johnson and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated Beals C. Wright and Frederick E. Alexander, New York, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1; W. Merrill Hall and Howard Voshell, New York, defeated W. T. Tilden 2d, and P. B. Hawks, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3; Stanley Pearson and A. D. Thayer, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Alrick Man and Frank B. Anderson, New York, 6—8, 6—3.

BINZEN IN SEMI-FINAL.

Defeats Manchester in Metropolitan Net Tourney.

Elliott H. Binzen became the fourth semi-finalist in the Metropolitan-Bronx County championship at the New York Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, defeating Herbert H. Manchester of the University Heights Club in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3. The winner was never in real danger, although he had to fight hard for the points against the superior court tactics of his experienced opponent.

Doubles and the annual husbands' and wives' event held the courts most of the afternoon. In the former two teams advanced to the semi-final round, Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, the present Metropolitan champions, and H. W. Forster and A. Von Bernuth of Columbia University. The titleholders ran into unexpected trouble in winning from Sigmund Spaeth and Harry Sachs at 6—4, 6—4. The losers led at 4—2 in the opening set and eventually lost on errors after having all the better of the argument. Trailing at 3—5 on the second, with Dr. Rosenbaum's service in command at 40—love, they rallied and pulled out the game, but again errors were their undoing, and the champions closed out the match in the nick of time.

Forster and Von Bernuth won their bracket by the more one-sided scores of 6—3, 6—1, although facing the strong West Side combination of R. J. Gatcomb and Dr. E. W. Davenport.

The summaries:

Metropolitan-Bronx County Championship Singles—Fifth Round.—Elliott H. Binzen defeated Herbert H. Manchester, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles—First Round.—Sigmund Spaeth and Harry Sachs defeated George Maxey and partner by default; F. T. Hunter and Harold Throckmorton defeated Winters and Rogers, 6—3, 6—0; Binzen and Hartman defeated Hastings and Pianisani by default.

Second Round.—Hunter and Throckmorton defeated Mooyer and Sinclair by default; E. H. Binzen and Ingo Hartman defeated Rogers and Brunie, 6—0, 6—3; Spaeth and Sachs defeated J. S. O'Boyle and partner by default.

Third Round.—H. W. Forster and A. Von Bernuth defeated R. J. Gatcomb and E. W. Davenport, 6—3, 6—1; Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. C. Baggs defeated Spaeth and Sachs, 6—4, 6—4.

Husbands' and Wives' Mixed Doubles—First Round.—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hathaway defeated Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Keyes, 8—6, 6—2; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Briggs defeated Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Wagner, 6—2, 6—4; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haymond defeated Mr. and Mrs. B. Brubans, 6—3, 7—5; Mr. and Mrs. H. Oakley defeated Mr. and Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round.—Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Morris won from Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bastford by default; Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell defeated Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—2, 6—1; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Martin won from Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Hunter by default; Mr. and Mrs. Briggs defeated Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, 6—1, 6—2; Mr. and Mrs. Haymond defeated Mr. and Mrs. H. Oakley, 6—4, 6—3; Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Drake defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Duncan, 6—2, 6—3; Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartman won from Mr. and Mrs. G. Brinckerhoff by default; Mr. and Mrs. Milward Delsner defeated Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hammett, 8—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Third Round.—Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell won from Mr. and Mrs. Morris by default; Mr. and Mrs. Briggs defeated Mr. and Mrs. Martin, 6—4, 6—4; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond won from Dr. and Mrs. Drake by default; Mr. and Mrs. Hartman defeated Mr. and Mrs. Delsner, 6—1, 6—3.

POLO MATCH GOES TO SANTA BARBARA

Tevis Is Star in Defeat of Cooperstown Quartet in Final of Meadow Brook Tourney.

Carrying out a smashing attack in which the principal part was played by William Tevis, Jr., the Santa Barbara polo four yesterday trounced the Cooperstown quartet in the deciding game of the Meadow Brook Club's tournament for the Wreatley Cups at Westbury, L. I. The score was 10 goals to 5. This victory gave the Santa Barbara players the tournament. Each member of the team will receive a cup.

Tevis, playing at No. 3 position, was the biggest factor in the success of the Santa Barbara team. He showed the way to his teammates on the offense and with expert horsemanship and excellent use of the mallet drove home five of his team's goals. On the defensive, too, Tevis was effective, for he turned back many well planned attempts at goal by the Cooperstown players.

The Cooperstown quartet was completely outclassed. In only two periods did its defense hold. These periods were the second and fifth, when there was no scoring for either side. The Cooperstown total at the finish included two goals which the team had been conceded by handicap. J. A. Stahl and F. H. Post, playing Nos. 1 and 2 positions, respectively, registered goals for the defeated quartet, but one of the markers was nullified through penalties inflicted for fouls by D. S. Igleheart, Who played back.

Tevis started his team off in the lead with a brace of goals in the opening period. These tallied evened up for the handicap they had conceded their rivals. Before the period ended G. A. Galen, at No. 2, added another goal, placing Santa Barbara in front. Thereafter the issue was never in doubt.

The Cooperstown defense tightened in the second period and many attempts at goal by the Santa Barbara players were frustrated through excellent use of the stick. This defense kept the Cooperstown team so busy, however, that there was little opportunity for a productive offensive.

In the third chukker Galen scored Santa Barbara's fourth goal.

The line-up:

SANTA BARBARA.	10.	COOPERSTOWN.	5.
No. 1—George Moore.		No. 1—J. A. Stahl.	
No. 2—G. A. Galen.		No. 2—F. H. Post.	
No. 3—W. Tevis, Jr.		No. 3—P. A. Clarke.	
Back—E. Boeseke, Jr.		Back—D. S. Igleheart.	

Handicaps—Santa Barbara, 9; Cooperstown, 7. Goals—Moore, Galen, (3) Tevis, (5,) Boeseke, (2,) Stahl, Post. Penalties—Galen, ½ off for foul; Tevis, ½ off for foul; Igleheart, 1 off for two fouls. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Timekeeper and scorer—J. Eugene Gear. Time of periods—Seven of 7½ minutes each.



High Sign No. 20

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MOTOR GASOLINE

UPSETS IN SHAWNEE GOLF.

Worthington and Styles Eliminated in Second Round of Tourney.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., June 13. First and second rounds of match play in the invitation tournament for the Kirkwood Trophy at the Shawnee Country Club were decided to-day, two of the lower offers being eliminated. Reginald S. Worthington, of the home club, was [illegible] of this event on more than one occasion, but [illegible] defeat at the hands of [illegible] Halo golfer, who [illegible] well this season [illegible] Sharwood, of Merion, eliminated Eddie Styles of Old York [illegible] and 4 to play in the second [illegible] result, Hoffner will [illegible] with W. H. Gardner of Buffalo [illegible] the semi-final bracket, while Sharwood will try conclusions with Pat Grant, who recently [illegible]

First Round—Courtlandt Van [illegible] beat Pierce A. [illegible] up and 3 to play; W. H. [illegible] beat L. F. Wood, Buffalo, [illegible] 2 to play; Reginald S. [illegible] beat T. H. Hyde, Buffalo, [illegible] 2 to play; George Hoffner beat F. J. Bonasco, Havana, 10 up and 9 to play; Pat Grant, Philadelphia, beat James Gay, Jr., Philadelphia, [illegible] up and 2 to play; F. W. Harper beat A. C. Coles, Shawnee, [illegible] and 3 to play; Sidney Sharwood, Merion, beat Hannah, Jr., National Line, [illegible] up; Eddie Styles, Old York Road, beat [illegible] Mooney, Merchantville, 3 up and [illegible]

Second Round—Van Clief beat Van Clief, 4 up and [illegible] play; Hoffner beat Worthington, 4 up and [illegible] play; Grant beat Harper, 6 up and [illegible] play; Sharwood beat Styles, 5 up and [illegible]

First Round—W. E. Roberts, Philadelphia, beat F. M. Sawtelle, Englewood, 4 up and 3 to play; Hawley Quier, Bergen Point, beat [illegible] Hughes, Jr., Columbia, Washington, 4 up and 2 to play; [illegible] Philadelphia C. C., beat [illegible] by default; E. L. [illegible] beat [illegible] N. Stubblefield, [illegible] up and 2 to play; Roger [illegible] beat Harold Sheble, North Hills, [illegible] A. Hamilton, Garden [illegible] Lamphorne, 3 up and 2 to play; [illegible] Woodbury, beat [illegible] 3 up and 2 to play; [illegible] Cherry Valley, beat [illegible] Belvidere, 6 up and 4 to play.

Second Round—Roberts beat Quier, 2 up and [illegible] Hamilton beat Hicks, 1 up; Hamilton beat [illegible] by default; Greene beat Sharwood, 3 up and 2 to play.

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STRIKING FOR THE ENEMY.

The Germans have been beaten, but Germany still exists; her leaders are striving to get off as easily as possible; some of them hope that the international situation will presently enable them to recover what they have lost in this war, and perhaps to win some of the things for which they began the war. These things ought to be obvious to anybody, yet in France and in America there are men who behave as if Germany did not exist.

On Monday the French mine workers are going out on strike. The entire coal production of France will be suspended; but this is only a beginning. There is the threat of a general strike behind it, and today French labor leaders will meet with colleagues from England, Belgium, and Italy to discuss the calling of a general strike in all the allied countries. And the Germans are still at Versailles.

The French General Federation of Labor, a body which had the substance of Bolshevism long before the name was known in Western Europe, says that only "the catastrophic economic and industrial policy" of the Government is responsible. The French Government is having difficulties, most of them due directly to the terrible burden of the war; but none of its policies could be anywhere near so catastrophic as the calling of a general strike while the Germans are deliberating whether to sign the treaty. Already BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU is encouraged. He has made good progress in his campaign for the spoliation of Poland, for keeping in Germany territory which so distinguished a German Socialist as EDUARD BERNSTEIN has just admitted is genuinely Polish in population. BROCKDORFF found help in unexpected quarters in this campaign; and the succor brought him by French labor has now inspired him to demand concessions in the west also. Frenchmen are threatening to strike, and Germans are hesitating over giving back Alsace-Lorraine.

French officials say, and with considerable reason, that the "catastrophic" policy of the Government has little to do with it; that the strike has for its purpose nothing less than the overthrow of the French Republic and the setting up of a Communist State. Such a State would naturally make far easier terms for Germany; of course the Germans are encouraging it, of course they will put off signing the treaty so long as possible. This brotherly feeling of French proletarian leaders for the recent murderer might be understood if LIEBKNECHT'S revolution had succeeded. If KURT EISNER had been made President of Germany instead of being murdered; if HUGO HAASE were at the head of the German Government. It is quite unintelligible in the presence of a German Government which seems to be dominated by the volunteer armies of whose allegiance to NOSKE and the men behind him. The French Federation of Labor is giving aid and comfort to BERNSTORFF, LETTOW-VORBECK, BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU; these men are classes as enough, but they are not proletarians.

A few days ago it seemed certain that the Germans would sign the treaty. Now they are being encouraged not to sign. The United States Senate is preparing to discuss Mr. KNOX'S resolution for tearing up the Peace Treaty by taking out of it an essential element of its machinery,—a resolution which will set before the Conference another six months' work. Here is reason enough for German refusal; and in the meantime French, British, Belgian, and Italian labor leaders are doing what they can to overthrow the Governments which defeated Germany. As if this were not enough, the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, by striking out the last section of the Knox resolution, has served notice on the Germans that anything that may happen in Europe in future is no concern of ours. If BROCKDORFF can delay for a few days more, the French Federation of Labor and the majority of the United States Senate may win the peace for him.

THE STATE INCOME TAX LAW.

The output of primers, rules, interpretations, and outright amendments of the New York income tax law is proceeding as merrily as under the Federal law when it was in a like stage of immaturity. They little know either law who know only the law. New Jersey makes merry over the summary manner in which the interpretation makes the law constitutional by amending out of it the discrimination against dwellers in foreign lands across the Hudson. The law provides for withholding at the source 2 per cent. of sums due to non-residents, but only 1 per cent. of those due to residents. It might be inconvenient if such discrimination were contested in the courts, so the Controller decides that the discrimination is an inadvertence due to the process of amendment, and the amounts withheld are made the same for residents and non-residents.

New Jerseyites are still unhappy because the tax is to be collected for a full year, although it was not passed until the year was nearly half gone. But it is the fashion set by Congress to make income taxes retroactive, and the precedents will give commuters little relief. The Controller has substituted one word for another whenever he thought it would improve the law, and has reason with him. For that, too, there are Federal precedents, even though the old way was to enforce laws as they were signed. But that was before laws were passed by the hundred and vetoed by the score.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The United States Shipping Board's recommendations for the development of an American merchant marine have the merit of direct and vigorous statement, but it is evident that the way is only blazed to the duty which Congress must discharge. We have the ships, we can manufacture four times the quantity of goods needed for the domestic market, and an American merchant marine must be established on broad lines and maintained profitably. The problem cannot be worked out in a hurry—haste would make waste and loss; therefore, the House of Representatives will follow the example of the Senate and hold hearings, with the Shipping Board's report as a guide, to determine how the growing fleet shall be operated. It will be necessary to consider whether the navigation laws should be amended, whether there should be subsidies in some form, and how an American marine insurance should be instituted. The inquiry need not take a long time if Congress will listen to the specialists and follow the lead of those members of the Senate and House who have some familiarity with the general subject.

In urging private ownership and operation the Shipping Board advises the withdrawal of the Government "from commercial shipbuilding, shipowning, and ship-operating activities at the earliest date which may be convenient and practical." It is proposed that Government-owned steel ships be sold for 25 per cent. of the purchase price down, the remainder to be paid in installments extending over ten years. This would be a liberal arrangement, although there would be difficulty in making a sale price. Not all the ships built are desirable; the construction of some of them has been criticised; and it is suggested that "such coal-burning "steel ships as may be redundant or "otherwise undesirable in the American merchant marine" might be sold to foreigners, the receipts to go into a fund "to build the vessels the "United States needs to balance its "merchant marine as planned." The Shipping Board is unduly optimistic if it thinks, as it appears to do, that the foreigners would pay "prices not "less than those charged American "citizens." As Great Britain would also be in the market, the United States might have to set up a bargain counter for "redundant" ships.

Vessels remaining on the hands of the Government might be used, suggests the board, to open new routes for American commerce, on a plan of chartering these vessels to operators, the terms to be such as would not remove the incentive to buy. Of course there would be an incentive to buy if business were good in the zones developed, but would it not be difficult to avoid interference with the interests of private owners who elected to send their ships into those zones? However, it must be the concern of the Government to discover new opportunities for the American merchant, so long as it has any control over shipping.

Vice Chairman STEVENS has made a minority report taking issue with a proposal of the Shipping Board that a development fund comprising 1 per cent. per annum on all unpaid installments of purchase money, profits of Government insurance, and all operating surplus shall be administered by the President for "subsidy" purposes to sustain the merchant marine. Mr. STEVENS objects to lodging such a power in the President, and argues, with sound reason, that "if "there is to be a subsidy, it must be "administered for definite purposes "and under specific regulations prescribed by Congress." To turn over the responsibility to the President would be to beg the question of aiding the merchant marine with contributions from a development fund. This is an issue that Congress will have to labor over earnestly. The Shipping Board wisely urges the discarding of mail subventions on the bonus principle and recommends adequate pay to "all American vessels" only for the carrying of postal matter.

A RUSSIAN POLICY AT LAST.

In form it is not strictly a recognition of the Omsk Government which has been announced by the Allies; the Powers will merely assist Admiral KOLCHAK and his associates to become the Government of all Russia; they do not yet in terms recognize them as this Government. But the form is of minor importance; the Governments of the allied Powers will furnish food, munitions, and supplies to the Kolchak group, which in effect puts the Bolsheviki in a position of rebellion against a lawful Government.

The reservation was perhaps wise, since no one wants to see reactionary elements become too strong in the Omsk Ministry; but there is plentiful reason to believe that the strength of such elements has been enormously overestimated by the Bolsheviki and their friends. The majority of the Omsk leaders are moderate democrats, as much interested in Russia's welfare and as likely to promote it as any who could be found. KOLCHAK'S reply to the allied message of May 26 reserved decision on the request for the recognition of Finnish independence, as on that for the admission of self-determination for the border peoples of the old Russian Empire, on the ground that these were matters for the Constituent Assembly. When that body is convened a satisfactory settlement which shall take care of the Finns, Lithuanians, and the rest should be easily attainable.

KOLCHAK has promised to call new elections, when he obtains control of Russia, for a Constituent Assembly which shall be a sovereign body, intrusted with the task of formulating the political and economic future of the country. He refused the alternative suggestion of recalling the old Assembly dispersed by the Bolsheviki in 1917. Much has been made out of this refusal by those who are opposed to any Russian policy, or to any but a pro-Bolshevist policy. But the fact is that of the anti-Bolshevist members of that Assembly—the Social Revolutionaries had a majority—many have been killed off and many others driven into exile. What remains is a rump Assembly, and a rump largely Bolshevist. It is a strange constitutional theory that would give sovereign rights to the minority after it has massacred the majority.

KOLCHAK'S Government is not perfect; neither is any other Government; it offers, however, a great deal more hope for the people of Russia, and for a world of which Russia will continue to be a large part, than does the Government of LENIN and TROTZKY. Its enemies are its best recommendation. For months Western statesmen have lent a too ready ear to the Bullitts and Steffenses and have refused to recognize the strongest democratic group in Russia out of consideration for a party which was not bound by any such scruples. While we have hesitated on the question of opposing the Bolsheviki, the Bolsheviki have been fighting us, and in America as well as in Europe. From now on we may hope there will be two sides to the fight.

ACQUITTED IN ADVANCE.

The best possible argument for trial by allied tribunals of the Kaiser, and of Germans guilty of outrages in the war, is furnished by the decision of the German Government to set up a special court to try war offenders in the name of "Germany's desire to "withhold nothing from the rest of "the world, and not to spare the "guilty." The court will find out "who is guilty for the war, why it "was not ended earlier, and whether "the baleful result could not have "been wholly or partially avoided"—or, as a news dispatch summarizes it, those who began, prolonged, and lost the war.

There is no mention here, of course, of persons guilty of atrocities. The Germans say they committed no atrocities; and the decision of the court of inquiry into the execution of Captain FRYATT virtually set down that Germans had the right to do as seemed good to them in carrying on the war. If justice is to come to the men who reintroduced the methods of the sixteenth century into twentieth century Europe, it will have to be done by the Allies.

"Who is guilty for the war?"—why do the Germans have to set up a special court to decide that? They have told us for the last four years and more that, whoever was guilty, all Germans were speckleissly innocent; the war was started by Serbia, or Russia, or Belgium, or England, but never by anybody in Germany. The Germans are so sure of their own rectitude that they will not allow anybody to look at the Government archives which might throw some light on the subject; so sure that they induced the Socialist Conference at Herne to drop inquiry into the matter.

The second question can be answered as easily. "Why was the war not ended earlier?" All through 1915 and 1916 and 1917 we were told by almost every public man in Germany, and by a great many open-minded liberals in the United States, that French blood-lust, English will to annihilation, the greed of American capitalists were responsible for prolonging the war when Germany had been telling her enemies that they could have peace at any time on her terms. And everybody in Germany knows "whether the baleful result "could not have been wholly or partly "avoided." Everybody in Germany is convinced that there was no "baleful result," from the military point of view; that the German armies were never beaten; that the Germans, out of their own humanity and mildness, offered peace to the world and were betrayed by their enemies after they laid down their arms. The German sense of decency will be outraged if any German is even put on trial before this court; still, in their view, there is in any case no danger of conviction.

CHEAP LUXURIES AND DEAR NECESSARIES.

There is less inconsistency than at first appears in the payment of tariff duties of a million dollars in a single day on imports of luxuries at a time when there is such complaint of the dearness of the necessaries of daily life. There is always a market for everything at a price, and foreign countries find here the best market for what they are compelled to sell because they can no longer afford to use it. A third of the million was paid in customs on diamonds. The sellers can get more here for diamonds than in their home markets, more depressed than our own, and the dollars the diamonds bring will buy here more of whatever is wanted than anywhere else.

The result is a contribution toward correcting the balance of trade which is now running so strongly against foreign buyers as to stimulate their sales here. Put in another way, the imports of luxuries while we find food so dear proves that foreigners want food more than diamonds, and that the complaints of the cost of living here are not universal is shown by the fact that there are buyers for luxuries when they are made sufficiently attractive. Depression here is more psychological than real when diamonds are imported to a total of $15,000,000, against $8,000,000 last year. French notions such as perfumery, textiles of dazzling beauty, laces, silks, and so on are still favored, and their importation is welcome proof of reviving trade among those who need to buy here with the proceeds of what they can sell. We can send back iron, coal, and factory products which we can produce endlessly, and food which is abundant only here, and which nobody can grow anywhere else for another crop year. It is a pity that food is so dear, but more are buying luxury goods than ever and at bargain prices, of which we shall hear more as the correction of the exchanges and the averaging of the products and prosperity on the opposite shores of the ocean proceed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Sounds Highly Capitalistic.

Among the many interesting statements made by HUGH FRAYNE while detailing to the Lusk Committee what he had learned from the study of "Red" newspapers and pamphlets, while performing his duties of General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was one relating to a plan which textile workers belonging to the I. W. W. have formed, or think they have formed, to insure successful operation of the mills after taking them away from their present owners.

More intelligent than their Russian exemplars, or having learned something from Russian failures, these American Bolsheviki claim to be giving some of their number a technical training that will render them competent to fill managerial and supervisory positions. More than that, they declare that they have devised a scheme by which, using the present machinery, they can increase production by 40 per cent. And Mr. FRAYNE said that in his opinion both of these statements were true.

Whether true or not, they make two important revelations. The first is that these particular "Reds" have abandoned the fundamental Bolshevist principle, which is that only those who work with their hands are workers at all, and that only they are entitled to share in the products of labor. But if that principle is unsound, its one possible alternative is that so long followed by the capitalistic class, and it is hard to see in what the proletarian régime will differ from its predecessor. For the old division of work into manual and mental will be revived, and with it inevitably will return the hateful division of workers into those highly paid and those—well, who are paid less. And there you will have the "bourgeoisie" all over again!

"Efficiency" Seemingly Is Proposed.

Even more startling in its variance from orthodox proletarian doctrine is the announced purpose of these textile I. W. W.'s to increase their output. The opposite policy, at least as regards the individual worker, has always been their favorite, and workers infected with Bolshevist ideas have not been the only ones, unfortunately, who have shown a determined hostility to what have come to be called "efficiency" methods—methods, that is, by which higher productivity in a given time can be achieved. That has been denounced, on the one hand, as decreasing the number of "jobs," and so leading to unemployment, and, on the other, as increasing the employer's profits by lessening his expenses, than which, nothing could be more obnoxious. But the radicals whose "literature" MR. FRAYNE has been reading calmly contemplate the running of their machines faster or better in the new era!

One might almost imagine that they have come to see that the solution of the world's economic and social problems, and especially the adequate feeding, clothing, and housing of its inhabitants at their direction, comes down not to a question of wages or hours, but to one of adequate production. The most successful makers of more and better jobs are the machines so inaccurately called "labor saving." Each of them "makes work" for at least twice as many as those whose former work it enables one man to do, and it has a like effect when the individual worker increases his output and so decreases its cost.

"Honest" Is Just the Word.

A letter recently received from a French boy, formerly resident here but now in France, attempts, not very successfully, to refute the charge that the tradesman class over there is extortionate in its dealings with the American soldiers. To do this he tells of having seen one of our men in a Paris shop looking for something to send home as a "souvenir." The soldier had $20 and seemed quite indifferent to whether he paid all or a part of that sum for the thing he finally selected, and, more than that, he said so. It was worth, or its cost to a Frenchman would have been, about $2, but the soldier's announcement resulted in his paying for his gift several times that amount.

That was natural enough, and it proves no special rapacity on the part of the French shopkeeper as distinguished from shopkeepers pretty well the world over when they are dealing with a foreign customer whom they never expect to see again. But the too lenient observer of the little episode made unintentionally a large admission when he wrote, "The Americans should not say that the French tradesmen are robbers, for when an American treats 100 francs as if they were 5 sous, and says he doesn't care what the price is, then the tradesman has to be honest indeed not to charge more than the regular price."

That is true, but while honesty carried to that point may be rare in any country, it is not unimaginable in any or unknown in several.

Incidentally, it is fair to doubt if there are many men in the American Army with as little common sense as was possessed by the man described. The majority of our soldiers must care a good deal about the prices they pay, else the complaints of "robbers" in France would not come so frequently.

They Will Rest Well in France.

With almost no debate—and the little was enough—the Senate has passed a bill appropriating $500,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a cemetery in France for the American soldiers who died there. This bill should become a law, and if more money for a purpose so good is needed—as probably will prove to be the case—it should be provided.

Some parents will insist, or greatly prefer, that the bodies of their dead sons be brought back to America. Their desires should be heeded, and the Government will do so. Others, and by far the greater number, will be content with the alternative plan. And its advantages are many—certainly numerous enough and great enough to justify its adoption as a general policy.

A Union of Engineers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gertrude Atherton's article in this morning's TIMES, disclosing how the so-called middle-class professionals are underpaid, is extremely timely, in view of the fact that the engineers of the Public Service Commission have recently organized the Rapid Transit Engineers' Association. Much agitation is being carried on to have the association affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and it is illuminating to have Mrs. Atherton, from her vast experience, advocate affiliation.

Subways costing $350,000,000 have been built by the city under the supervision of these men, which include four river tunnels, where the men worked under compressed air. Yet the salaries of most of the men have remained stationary in spite of the phenomenal rise in the cost of living. Due to some technicality, they did not even receive the State or city bonus given during the war. To one who is intimately acquainted with the conditions that exist, it is remarkable that the calibre of the work is such as it has been, but that is wholly due to the pride which they take in their profession. However, the rate at which these men are resigning, in most cases leaving the profession entirely, is a matter that should be of interest to the public.

Having taken the matter up, Mrs. Atherton would do well to expose the extent to which our professionals are underpaid. Unless something is done soon, the professions will degenerate, for carpenters, stevedores, and cloakmakers are being far better paid. Why should a young man devote ten years of his life to study a profession when the prospect in store is that he will have difficulty in making both ends meet?

LOUIS FRIEDENTHAL.
Brooklyn, June 12, 1919.

Origin of "Blimp."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The name "blimp" is a piece of English naval slang and would have been described by Dr. Johnson as a "cant word without etymology."

At the same time one may speculate as to the underlying mental process which produced it, and it may be an undesigned compound of "blot" and "pimple," both of which may be suggested by the appearance in the sky of these little airships.

W. C. C.
New York, June 12, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Blimp" is an old English word meaning "blister." I think it must be of local origin, for I cannot find it mentioned in Webster. But a large blister has been called a blimp from time immemorial. Doubtless airmen saw some fancied resemblance to a blister, and with their fancy for original nomenclature christened the fantastic shapes of observation balloons "blimps."

G. R. RADMORE.
New York, June 12, 1919.

"WHO TOUCHED ME?"

Sometimes I am deeply stirred,
And I stand very still on my way.
No one has spoken a word,
Yet my soul feels a sudden stay,
As if some one (I know not who)
Had bound me a deed to do!

Something of utmost need
That I on the moment should serve;
Something that seems to plead
That out of my path I swerve
Till I find the stricken thing
To which I must comfort bring.

Much as though some one caught
At my garments in going past;
And I cannot wrest my thought
From the burden upon it cast.
It seems I should stop—should stand—
Should bend to an unseen hand.

Sometimes the call seems afar,
From outermost parts of the earth,
Where the desert spaces are
And the lost ones die from dearth;
And sometimes quite close to me
The call and the hand-reach be.

I look, and no face I meet;
I listen, and no voice I hear;
I can feel my own heart beat—
It beats between love and fear,
Love—that no need would fail,
Fear—for my powers are but frail!

I am troubled, I lose my peace,
Yet no one has good thereby
Then I hear my soul release
An ancient and sacred cry,
Who touched me?—But I am too blind;
Who touched me I cannot find.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

SCHOOLS FOR PORTO RICO.

A Plea for the Proposed $2,000,000 Appropriation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, as a Porto Rican and as a believer in American ideals, principles, and government, express to you my sincere appreciation of your editorial article of last Sunday in support of a question of the greatest importance to the future welfare of my country?

It is seldom that our appeals, whether political, economical, educational, or otherwise, find echo in the American press, or that our many just aspirations under the flag are brought through their columns before the Administration and the American public at large for a clear and just understanding. In the present case the appeal comes from our school children, who ask Congress to appropriate $2,000,000 annually for the purpose of giving instruction to 250,000 boys and girls who have been left out of the schools of the country because of insufficient number of buildings and teachers, although, as stated in your article, the Porto Rican Government has reached to the bottom of its purse in its efforts to provide instruction for all. It is to all intents and purposes a manifestation of the desire and the will that animates all young Porto Ricans to come into closer political and commercial relations with this country, and the United States should be as anxious to help us in gaining this end as we are anxious of bettering ourselves for the proper discharge of our duties under the flag.

There is a statement in your article attributed to us and dealing with the citizenship question which is not entirely correct, and in justice to the American Congress needs explaining. It has reference to the many years that elapsed since the American occupation before we were made citizens of this country, and how bitterly we resented this delay. In fact, if Congress waited so many years to grant us the citizenship, it was due more to the attitude of our Tammany Hall than to anything else. On more than one occasion our Legislature passed resolutions declaring the people unwilling to accept the citizenship privileges. They even went so far as to say that the whole country would take up arms if this country did not grant them independence. Now that I have brought out this point, can you blame Congress for taking its time? Of course, in justice also to a great number of Porto Ricans, it is well to state here that these activities were confined to one of the two principal political parties on the island, whose mentors, garbed as apostles of Porto Rican rights and freedom and posing as martyrs of American domination and tyranny, did nothing else than exploit the ignorance of our voters for their own personal gain, and have gone into history as the greatest political fakers of all time. In justice also to the man and to my own convictions, let me say that I do not consider Mr. Rivera, who was a leader of the party in question and for many years a Representative in Congress, as among this class.

Is it surprising, then, that after our many sad experiences and misunderstandings with this country, brought about entirely by the ignorance of our masses, that our school children, the men of tomorrow, should ask Congress to help the country in its efforts to strike out illiteracy from the island? And is there anything that Congress could do that would rival in altruism and final accomplishments that which they now ask?

E. M.
New York, June 11, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your article on Porto Rico in THE TIMES of June 8, 1919, I wish to express my approval.

By all means she should receive $2,000,000 yearly for education. That is but a very small fraction of the wealth wrung from her soil each year to be spent in the United States and, in peace times, in Europe. She is a good example of a land exploited by foreigners, by interests whose only care is for what they can get out of her. She is just recently getting a little ahead in the matter of wages for her sweating, starving peons, and she has to resort to strikes to do that.

A short time ago men were being arrested and given terms of from six months to two years at hard labor for daring to ask for more pay. A worker started to address a group in the public plaza in regard to better working conditions. He was given six months for speaking without a permit. He was not attracting the attention of a crowd either. Senator Santiago Iglesias himself has been cast into jail on one pretext or another, all charges false, except the one the capitalists refused to utter out loud, "He was too fond of the peons."

With a just system of taxation, so that the island would get its share of the fortunes made there, Porto Rico would not have to ask for money from the United States, but since things are as they are and education is most necessary it is better to have the United States make a small return to the children of the island for what certain interests, many of them American, have taken away from Porto Rico since 1898.

JOHN LUXTON.
Pineapple Planter in Porto Rico.
Brooklyn, June 9, 1919.

Mexican-American Co-operation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To give Mexico the benefit of the doubt in regard to its possibilities of reconstruction before recommending intervention to the leaders of American policies seems to THE TIMES commendable, differing in this line of thought from the ideas advanced by Speaker Gillett at a meeting of the Pan American Union.

THE TIMES has not been mistaken in this reasoning. There are today forces in Mexico at work not only for a sensible understanding between the two countries, but mainly for the adoption of a system of Mexican-American co-operation.

El Heraldo de Mexico is undertaking this work of friendly propaganda and publishes a full page in English devoted to Americans and Britishers. The spirit and purpose of this are fully explained in the editorial notes that are printed in the English section, and careful observers will promptly find in this endeavor, together with the evident desire of the vast majority of the Mexican population for peaceful elections, that Mexico indeed deserves the benefit of the doubt as suggested by THE TIMES. Carranza will retire and none of the apparent candidates will be an obstacle to peace and reconstruction.

There is always a peril in the feverish opinions of those who, openly or otherwise, advocate intervention.

MANUEL CARPIO.
New York, June 10, 1919.

A Struggle of Unions?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a good deal of cloudy reasoning abroad, a remark inspired by the letter on your editorial page from Mrs. Atherton. This writer points out that, owing to the unionization of manual labor, the laborers now ride in automobiles, whereas the nonunionized brain workers ride in street cars, and she would have brain workers get themselves automobiles by the method of unionization.

Class organization is a weapon, a weapon to be used to extract from society at large more good things than could otherwise be extracted. And the question is, when all of us get organized and each class in getting rich by the simple process of raising its prices all around. Where is the extra stuff we're all getting going to come from? For the splitting up of society into class-conscious layers, each scrambling for good things, in no way increases the sum total of the good things available to be scrambled for.

BOLTON BROWN.
New York, June 13, 1919.

FOR NEW FEDERAL BUILDING.

Estimate Board Resolution Looks to Removal of Old Post Office.

If the Federal judges, the lawyers of the city and the Board of Estimate can co-operate and get Congress to pass a bill authorizing the construction of a new Federal Building, either on a part of the site selected for a new County Court House, or on some other site, the old Post Office building at the south end of City Hall Park will be removed and the site will revert to the city.

That was the substance of a resolution offered at yesterday's meeting of the Estimate Board by Controller Craig, which was unanimously adopted. His resolution pointed out that the Board of Estimate had been advised that the old Federal Building was regarded as "inadequate and unsuitable for present purposes," and it requested that the Board's Committee on Court House Site, comprising Borough President Frank L. Dowling of Manhattan, Controller Craig, and Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen, be authorized to start negotiations with the Federal Government. The resolution also provides for consideration of another site in addition to the Court House property behind the Municipal Building if that plan is not acceptable to the Federal authorities.

Controller Craig believes that the new Federal Court House might be built as a twin of the proposed new County Court House, which is to be constructed at some time on the city owned property in the rear of the Municipal Building. This site was acquired by the city several years ago, but construction was postponed on account of the war and a bill which passed the recent Legislature gave the Board of Estimate the power to dispose of the land in any way it saw fit. In the present case the city is willing to exchange a part of the County Court House site for the present Federal Building site, which the United States Government bought from the city in 1880 for $500,000. Its present assessed valuation is about $10,000,000. If the plan is carried out the site will again become a part of City Hall Park, which it was before the present building was constructed.

The Board adopted a resolution denying the application for the establishment of a public park on the site of the old Grand Union Hotel, at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue. General George W. Wingate asked the Board to lay the matter over until September, as he had just got started on his plan for a Victory Memorial Hall on the site. He was told that the resolution denying the application for the park would not interfere with his plans for a Victory Hall, providing the city decided to adopt his suggestion.

General Wingate said that the plans for the memorial building had been submitted to Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the Mayor's Memorial Committee, and that Mr. Wanamaker had said he would give a decision regarding them within a few days.

BANKERS' CONVENTION ENDS

Early Return of Railroads and Higher Traction Fares Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 13.—Bankers of the State in the closing session of the twenty-ninth annual convention today adopted resolutions favoring the early return of the railroads to private control, with compensation from Federal funds to place the properties in normal physical condition.

Communities or cities were urged in another resolution to amend present laws and regulations to enable traction lines to increase fares. The association declined to protest against the action of three Albany banks in increasing the interest rate on savings accounts.

D. Irving Mead of Brooklyn was elected President, S. G. H. Turner of Elmira Vice President, and Charles H. Bissikummer of Albany Treasurer.

R. H. Treman of New York, Deputy Governor of Federal Reserve Banks, in telling of the business outlook, said the prices of many commodities would remain high for many months and some might increase, as the banks were called on to continue the financing of Government activities.

Elliott McDougal of Buffalo urged that the State finance law be amended so as to allow the use of the United States bonds as securities.

During the afternoon bankers were received by Governor and Mrs. Smith at the Executive Mansion. The session closed with a banquet tonight at which Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan was the principal speaker. He discussed "Military Training." Other speakers included former Governor Martin H. Glynn and the Rev. C. Wallace Petty of New York.

SEEKS PRATT'S REMOVAL.

H. K. Billings Charges Conservation Commissioner Is Unfit.

ALBANY, June 13.—Charges aimed at the removal from office of George D. Pratt, State Conservation Commissioner, were filed with Governor Smith today by Herbert K. Billings, a game protector of La Salle, Niagara County. Billings, on Wednesday, had a hearing before Commissioner Pratt on charges of falsifying accounts. No decision has yet been rendered in this case.

In his charges, Billings alleges that Pratt is unfit for office because he required the subordinate game protectors to pay for uniforms of inferior quality, and also because he retains in office F. W. Hamilton of Buffalo as division Inspector. He charges that Hamilton coerced people to settle with the Conservation Commission instead of standing trial for alleged game law violations. Hamilton was recently the subject of an inquiry on another matter. In that case Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, in a resolution adopted by the Senate, requested an investigation of charges made in 1913 that Hamilton had improperly disposed of mink skins. These charges were dismissed.

Governor Smith turned over the Billings charges to Commissioner Pratt with the request that he make an explanation.

WAR VOTE FOR MOTHERS.

Senator Gore Urges It in Addressing Western Farmers.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 13.—The 2,500 delegates from farmers' organizations in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho in session today subscribed $20,000 toward a fund for building a Temple of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. In an address on the need of co-operation among farmers, United States Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma referred to the League of Nations.

"I am not going to discuss the League of Nations," he said. "We want to be careful that in trying to keep out of more wars, we don't get into more than we keep out of. I want to give the mothers of the boys who are to fight our future wars the right to vote on the necessity of the war before the Government plunges into it."

CITY TO MARK FLAG DAY.

President Butler to Speak at Elks' Exercises Tonight.

The one hundred and forty-second anniversary of Flag Day will be celebrated today in every part of the city. Patriotic organizations have arranged exercises to impress the day's significance upon every one. The Sons of the Revolution will march from their headquarters at Fraunces's Tavern to the Sub-Treasury building, where appropriate ceremonies will be conducted.

At the Elks' Lodge, at 108 West Forty-third Street, in the evening there will be an elaborate program in the nature of a victory celebration. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, will be the principal speaker. Other exercises are scheduled to be held at Soldiers and Sailors' Monument and at Mount Morris Park.

FEARS GULICK PLAN TO ADMIT JAPANESE

California Editor Says Immigration on Percentage Basis Means Surrender of the Country.

WOULD BAR PICTURE BRIDES

Wants "Gentlemen's" Agreement Cancelled and Japanese Excluded from Citizenship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13. Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee, which is now considering immigration legislation, today succeeded in having placed in the record of the hearings now being conducted by the committee a letter from V. S. McLatchy, editor of The Sacramento Bee, in opposition to the so-called Gulick plan for dealing with the immigration problem on a percentage basis.

The letter denounced the Gulick plan for restriction of immigration on a percentage basis as an attempt to obtain for the Japanese what the League of Nations had refused them. The Gulick plan was submitted to the committee yesterday by Sidney L. Gulick of New York, a returned missionary from Japan, formerly of Ohio, who is now Secretary of the National Association for Constructing Immigration Legislation, which has formed a committee of 1,000 to advocate the percentage method of dealing with the immigration problem.

"Admission of Japanese to this country under such conditions as would permit their increase means ultimate surrender of the country to them, as Hawaii has already surrendered, as California will be, unless protective measures are at once adopted," wrote Mr. McLatchy to Chairman Johnson. "It would be only a question of time before tillable sections of the United States, one after another, are peopled by Japanese.

"The cleverness and industry with which the Japanese have organized propaganda in this country is only second to German activities along similar lines and the the aid which has been received by well-known Americans is quite as general.

"It seems to me evident that Mr. Gulick's enterprise is, in effect, an attempt to outline a general plan for immigration restriction which will commend itself on casual examination to the American public and to saddle it with clever riders not evident to the general reader, which will insure under our laws to Japan what she could not secure after constant and determined efforts from the League of Nations."

Concluding his letter, Mr. McLatchy made these recommendations:

"1. Stop at once further importation of picture brides. They are used literally for breeding purposes and to produce Japanese eligible under our laws to hold land.

"2. Hawaii apparently cannot be saved from Japanese domination. Prevent, if possible, the importation of all Japanese from that territory to our continental ports. It may not be feasible to apply this prohibition to Japanese born in Hawaii under our flag, but it should be done if possible in protection of the nation.

"3. Cancel at once the 'gentlemen's' agreement and prohibit absolutely all Japanese immigration into the territory of the United States.

"4. Permit and encourage the States to pass alien land laws which will forbid the sale, and even the lease of lands to aliens ineligible to citizenship.

"5. Make the Japanese as well as other undesirable nationals forever ineligible to citizenship."

Representative Baker of California today began an examination of Mr. Gulick to determine the sources of income of the organization of which he is secretary. Mr. Baker said that it was necessary in order to determine the motives of any movement to find out who the contributors were and what they stood for in American life. Mr. Gulick said that he would be glad to furnish the committee with a list of contributors.

ROME HONORS RED CROSS.

Mayor Presents a Gold Medal to Col. Bartlett.

ROME, June 12.—Adolfo Apolloni, the newly elected Mayor of Rome, at a ceremony in the Capitol today, presented to the American Red Cross a gold medal of the municipality of Rome in recognition of the services of the Red Cross rendered in Italy. Mayor Apolloni, who is a sculptor, in his address said:

"Despite the unexpected and painful incidents, the feelings of Italians toward the United States do not change, as we know the sentiments of fairness and justice which animate the American people."

Colonel Edward Bartlett of Providence, R. I., who received the medal in the name of the Red Cross, said he hoped the Red Cross had shown the gratitude of the United States to Italy for having entered the war three years before America.

Ambassador Page said that the Red Cross was "the advance guard of America, which came to Italy to help her in the most trying moment in the history of Italy, which means the history of the world." The Ambassador predicted that the spirit of liberty common to both Italy and America would be the greatest tie uniting them. He extolled the friendship between America and Italy and ended by shouting: "Evviva l'Italia!" Those present responded with "Evviva l'America!"

OPPOSES VETERAN MEASURE

Civil Service Forum Secretary Calls Referendum Discriminatory.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 13.—At today's session of the convention of National Civil Service Commissions, William R. Bradley, Secretary of the New York Civil Service Society, Incorporated, and representing the Civil Service Forum, composed of 150,000

PINCHOT DEMANDS FALL OF OLD GUARD

Says Republicans Are in Grave Danger of Defeat at the Presidential Election.

WANTS ROOSEVELTIAN LEAD

Millions Are Ready to Spurn Nomination of Harding or Watson, He Asserts.

"Throughout the coming campaign the Democrats are going to charge that the Republican party is dominated by a small and selfish, but highly organized minority, subservient to the special interests that raise the cost of living, and deeply distrusted and disliked by the people at large. Republican voters of the Republican nominee is an open reactionary, or a near-reactionary camouflaged as a progressive, there will be no answer to this Democratic charge, and the Democrats will power still another victory to the rule or ruin policy of the Old Guard.

"But if the Republican nominee is a Roosevelt Republican, known to the nation as such beyond cavil or dispute, elected by the fresh Republican majority and not forced upon the convention by an organized minority, boss picked, boss owned, and boss led, then this Democratic charge will be ridiculous, and will fall of its own weight. Then the Republican party will win. Then also the Republican Old Guard will lose, which will be killing two good birds with one good stone."

SEES TRUANT SCHOOL NEED

Teachers' Council Favors Special Magistrate to Hear Cases.

The Teachers' Council met yesterday at the Board of Education Hall. A report on truancy and delinquency was submitted by Sara L. Rhoads, Chairman of the committee appointed to study the question.

It called for the establishment of more preliminary schools. More truant officers should be provided, and more fines should be imposed by the Court. The committee recommended the appointment of specially sitting magistrates, whose entire time should be given to cases of truancy in the Children's Court, in order that he would be sure of the return of an offender, and an opportunity to observe and estimate the value of imposing penalties.

A truant school for girls is also needed, the committee said. At present the number of truant girls is not sufficient with boys, their detention in a truant home could be one of the most effective preventive methods against real delinquency among the girls of the schools. A probationary school for girl delinquents should also be established, the committee declared, and efforts to obtain it ought certainly to enlist the assistance of welfare workers and associations.

MRS. D. B. PRATT DIVORCED.

Obtains Decree in Rhode Island, with Custody of Her Children.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 13. Mrs. [illegible] M. Pratt of Newport and New York received a final divorce decree today in the Superior Court, where the suit was heard. Her husband, Lieutenant Alexander Dallas Bache Pratt, was in the army during the war. Justice Blodgett gave Mrs. Pratt the custody of their two children, Cynthia Ann Pratt and Dallas Bache Pratt, 3d.

Mrs. Pratt was formerly Miss Benjamin of New York. Lieutenant Pratt, who is well known socially, made no contest.

Miss Platt to Wed Captain Lyman.

Henry Barstow Platt of 525 Park Avenue announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Charlotte Platt, to Captain Huntington Lyman, son of Hart Lyman, of 15 West Fifty-fourth Street, this city. Miss Platt is a granddaughter of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt, and has been active in war hospital work at Ellis Island. She is a graduate of Miss Porter's School at Farmington. Captain Lyman, Yale, '16, received his commission as Lieutenant at Plattsburg in August, 1917. He went to France with the 307th Engineers in all the campaigns of the 77th Division. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Vorhaus-Grossman.

The wedding of Miss Pauline Grossman, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Grossman of this city, and Daniel Vorhaus, a lawyer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Vorhaus, took place yesterday afternoon at the Hotel St. Regis, the bride's father officiating. Miss Alice Grossman was her sister's maid of honor, and Laurence Hochheimer was best man. The pair will spend their honeymoon in the Adirondacks and White Mountains, and on their return make their home in New York. The bride is a graduate of Barnard College and Mr. Vorhaus was graduated from Harvard.

Humphreys-Taylor.

The marriage is announced of Miss Doris Remsen Taylor, daughter of Mr and Mrs. G. Wood Taylor of Springfield, Mass., and John G. Stephenson Humphreys, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Young Humphreys of Pittsburgh, which took place on Thursday afternoon last. Mrs. Geraldin Livingston Redmond of this city was among the bride's attendants. The bride is the great-granddaughter of George Wood, a prominent lawyer of New York a century ago. Mr. Humphreys is a Princeton man, and a well-known hockey player. The pair will live in Pittsburgh.

Polk Is Host to Gen. Aguilar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, entertained at his home in Sixteenth Street today, in compliment to General Candido Aguilar of Mexico.

The newly appointed Persian Minister, Nasrollah Sultan, has arrived at his post and taken possession of the legation, 1,353 Sixteenth Street.

Secretary and Mrs. Daniels tonight were dinner guests of Admiral and Mrs. George R. Clark.

Miss Boody's Engagement.

Mrs. Henry Treat Boody of New Brighton, S. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Abby Treat Boody, to Captain Marion F. Hatcher, U. S. A., formerly of Salisbury, N. C., and now Adjutant at Fort Wadsworth. Miss Boody is a granddaughter of Lloyd S. Boody, former Mayor of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Red Cross Motor Corps.

To Visit Ambassador and Mrs. Davis.

Miss Katherine Lewis Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philemon M. Watson of Indianapolis, will sail on June 21 on the Lapland to spend the next year in London with her uncle and aunt, Ambassador John W. Davis and Mrs. Davis. She goes with Miss Julia Davis, the Ambassador's daughter, now at Wellesley College, and Mrs. Ferdinand Mayer.

To Wed Jeremiah Milbank.

The marriage is announced of Miss Katharine Schulze, a daughter of Mrs. Theodore A. Schulze of St. Paul, Minn., and Jeremiah Milbank of this city and The Towers, Port Chester, N. Y., will take place quietly on Saturday, June 21, at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Pomeroy, Byram Shore, Port Chester, with none but relatives and a few friends present.

HAYS SAYS TREATY IS AMERICAN ISSUE

Declares That Fervent Patriotism Will Guide Republicans in Peace Legislation.

OUTLINES PARTY POLICY

Ignores the Challenge to Make League a Partisan Issue—Urges Checking of Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 13.—Fresh from a conference in Chicago with party leaders regarding the program for next year's Presidential campaign, Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, came here today to make a "keynote" speech for the Republican Party. Mr. Hays rejected the challenge of Homer S. Cummings, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that the Republicans make a partisan issue of the League of Nations.

"The conclusion of the treaty of peace, including all its provisions—when we know what they are—is in no sense a partisan question," he said. "It is an American question. In the same spirit in which Republicans during the recent war measured their every act by how they could contribute most to effective action, so now they are determined to meet this new phase of the war problem in a revived spirit of fervent Americanism, moving with a full appreciation of this country's duty as a responsible factor in the world and with the earnest determination to do all that can possibly be done toward the maintenance of peace without sacrificing our own supreme nationalism, the preservation of which in its integrity is the greatest safeguard for the future, not only for the citizens of this country, but for all peoples everywhere."

Speaking for his party, which now controls both branches of Congress, Mr. Hays declared, "We shall bring this Government back to the traditions of the Constitution in times of peace."

Referring to the recent outrages by organized radicals, Mr. Hays said:

"We will not forget that while we fight to make certain the rights of free Government in the world we have a Republic to preserve in this country, that we are a representative Government, not a Bolshevist syncopation, that criminals organized or unorganized, called I. W. W. or anything else, that go about this country seeking whom they can destroy are traitors to this country, nothing else, and should be treated as such.

"Shame on us for tolerating in our body politic an undigested mass making for nothing but internal disorder. If a man is loyal to any other flag—foreign, red or black—he is disloyal to the Stars and Stripes. Either these men are Americans or they are traitors. If they are traitors they should be interned, deported or shot.

Plans Action to Curb Socialism.

With all our power we will strike to prevent the further spread of socialism.

"We have promised a forward stepping as well as a forward looking program for labor, for business, and for the farmer, and these promises we will keep. The Republican Party will not forget in the stress of other matters that its protective tariff policies have made the wages of our laborers the highest in the world. In the great readjustment ahead business must have sympathetic help, not antagonistic curtailment. There must be strong Federal regulation, but not Federal ownership.

"We have insisted, and now insist, that we are as unprepared for peace as we were for war. We slipped along under this Democratic Administration without any adequate thought of the problems that would confront us, just as we did before we entered the war. Watchful waiting was as fallacious in this as it was to Mexico or to the failure to prepare for war when war was at our gates.

"The party has a great duty ahead in taking hold of the situation in Washington in the interests of economy. The bills will be paid, and willingly, but we do not propose to permit the use of the war as an alibi for everything."

Mr. Hays said there would now be legislation to establish business on a safe and sane basis. Congress will take hold of the railroad problem, he said, and the return of the wires to their owners will be required. Legislation will be developed for "better relations between capital and labor, with justice for both," he added, and a budget system will be established, the diplomatic system will be improved, the shipping problem solved, soldiers who won the war will be remembered, and our position on international relations will be developed.

CARDIFF RACE RIOTS GO ON.

One White and One Arab Killed in Labor Outbreak.

LONDON, June 13.—There was a renewal in Cardiff, Wales, last night of the race rioting that broke out recently between negroes who had been brought into Great Britain as laborers during the war and the white population. One white man and one Arab were killed and several persons were injured. Many arrests were made.

The negro rioters had revolvers and kept up an incessant fusillade, while the whites for the most part, according to reports, threw bottles and bricks.

There was considerable damage to property during the outbreak.

CARNEGIE GOES FISHING.

Veteran Tries "Friday 13th" Luck at Lenox with Success.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 13.—Andrew Carnegie tried his luck for yellow perch this afternoon at Lake Mahkeenac. He motored to his boat house and having located a likely fishing bank, sat for two hours in a wicker chair on the deck of his launch and fished over the bow. The basket that he took back to Shadow Brook contained enough fish for the whole household of thirty persons.

Last Fall Mr. Carnegie gave a fund to assist in stocking the lake with pike, perch, rainbow trout, and black bass fingerlings.

Miss Dorothy Lloyd Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hawthorne Lloyd of 111 Manhattan Avenue, this city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Augusta Lloyd, to Charles Albert Meister, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Meister. Mr. Meister was in service with the Marine Corps, and was cited for gallantry at Belleau Wood. Miss Lloyd was graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1918. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Ward's Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Elinor Bigelow Ward, daughter of George S. Ward of 155 Riverside Drive, and Donald Goodrich of Minneapolis, Minn., will be held today in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. A reception will follow at the Hotel St. Regis. Miss Ward's father is president of the Ward Baking Company.

CLASS DAY AT PRINCETON.

Many Graduates Return as Commencement Exercises Open.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 13.—William A. Kirkland of Houston, Texas, Vice President of the senior class and Master of Ceremonies, opened the formal exercises of Princeton's commencement at 11 o'clock this morning in Alexander Hall. Princeton is crowded with graduates and their friends. A special train arrived this afternoon from St. Louis, and another a short time later from Chicago.

The Class Day exercises this morning were confined to the formal opening exercises, which included the class oration with R. D. McKee of Pittsburgh as class orator, and the reading of the class poem by H. P. Keller, editor in chief of this year's Nassau Literary Board. Immediately after the exercises in Alexander Hall the ivy planting took place in front of Nassau Hall. H. P. Van Dusen acted as ivy orator in the ceremony that is one of Princeton's most cherished traditions.

The events of the afternoon were ushered in by the junior high hat parade at 2 o'clock, which marked the beginning of a long series of undergraduate and alumni parades which will end next Monday evening.

The cannon exercises, which took place just behind Nassau Hall around the old revolutionary cannon, were the feature of the day's happenings. Kirkland presided as master of ceremonies, and the main address was made by J. J. Winn of Mount Sterling, Ky., President of the class. The presentation speech was made by T. L. Prentiss. Unlike the other exercises, which are open to ex-1918 and returning men, the cannon exercise was reserved for the senior class only, and only seniors answered the roll call, which was read by F. W. Orth, Secretary of the class. The class historian was R. H. Barnett, and the class prophet Duncan McCulloch of Maryland. The class ode was read by S. Sell.

At 7 in the evening the freshman class celebrated its release from freshman customs and paraded through the town and across the campus.

The reunion headquarters of all the classes that are back are fast becoming crowded. The Class of '79, President Wilson's class, has taken over two entire houses on Washington Road.

TO CONTROL WHEAT FLOW.

Barnes Says Premiums Will Be Added to the Basic Price.

To preserve a neutral flow of wheat from the farm, periodical premiums covering storage charges will be added to the basic price at various guarantee markets, according to an announcement here yesterday by Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director. He said that it was expected that this premium would be announced at least thirty days in advance of the period for which it would be in effect at all markets and would apply uniformly above the guarantee basis at all markets.

Mr. Barnes said that it had been decided that no premium would go into effect during the month of July, but the basic prices named in the President's guarantee proclamation, which were the same prices at which buying had been done at the named markets for the last year, would be in effect during the month of July. Before the first of July the question of possible premiums for August and the details of these, if any, would be publicly announced in the same manner.

Mr. Barnes made public yesterday a delayed cable message from Herbert Hoover in Paris, intended to have been read at the recent conference of the grain industry here. Director Hoover in his message said:

"I would like to have you take occasion of your forthcoming conference in New York to express to these gentlemen the hope I possess that the sense of subordination of private interest to service for our people and to the world generally which the trades have shown during the war shall not end with peace. Here in Europe the individualism upon which economic life and civilization have been built is on trial against the forces of communism. They will, I am sure, hold with me that our organization of the processes of production and distribution, built as it is on every incentive to individual effort, is the only system by which the prosperity and comfort of all of our people can be maintained. Yet this very system must evolve methods by which there will be a more equitable division of the profits that arise out of its processes or it will give life and stimulation to its opponents."

INFLUENZA GERM ELUSIVE.

Speakers Tell Medical Convention Experiments Yield Little.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 13.—Physicians, who were invited to speak upon experiments with influenza cases, said at the final sessions of the convention of the American Medical Association here today that they had made little progress in isolating any organism of the disease or developing an anti-toxine. Dr. Wade Frost said that sporadic outbreaks of the disease might occur in various parts of the country, and pointed out that the profession would have to use its old methods of fighting the disease, because little new knowledge had been gained by investigators.

William H. Park of New York reported that conflicting results had been noticed by physicians who were trying to isolate the influenza organism said that with fifty different cultures about the same number of variations had been observed without finding the true germ. Other speakers said that investigation was so badly needed that the American Academy of Medicine had urged the association to seek a Government fund of $1,500,000 to carry on intensive research work for at least four years.

A demonstration of the utility of an airplane as an ambulance was concluded here today by the flight of an aerial ambulance from the army aviation field at Mineola, L. I. The plane, of special design, flew the 118 miles in eighty minutes, with Flight Surgeon L. R. Burnett as the "patient." The Air Service Medical Association has been formed to continue experiments.

Jewish Board Takes Over Canteens.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—Railroad canteens at Coblenz and Trier, Germany, hitherto maintained by the Red Cross, have been taken over by the Jewish Welfare Board, Colonel Harry Cutler, Chairman, announced today. The action was taken pursuant to the request of the commanding General of the Third Army, and the stations will continue to supply the needs of from 4,000 to 5,000 soldiers.

Plants Tree as Roosevelt Memorial.

At a celebration of the West 130th Street Neighborhood Association held in front of the Presbyterian Church of the Puritans, 15 West 130th Street, yesterday, a maple tree was planted on the lawn of the church premises in memory of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The pupils of Public Schools 24 and 68, participated in the ceremony. The invocation and blessing was pronounced by the Rev. Robert B. Clark, pastor of the church. Thomas J. Burton, President of the association, delivered an address.

To Hold Dr. Lindman's Funral.

The body of Dr. Edward Lindeman, the surgeon who died on Thursday at Atlantic City from heart disease while bathing, was brought to this city yesterday and taken to the Campbell Funeral Church, where services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Dr. Lindeman's home was at 565 Park Avenue.

To Entertain Wounded Soldiers.

Anna Case will give a lawn party for 100 wounded men from Base Hospital No. 1 at her bungalow at Mamaroneck this afternoon, when Miss Case and other entertainers will take part in a program for the soldiers.

CLERGYMAN GETS $48,000 FOR FALL

The Rev. John H. Melish Wins Damage Suit Against Traction Company.

WAS PERMANENTLY INJURED

Award for Accident on Elevated Stairs One of Biggest in Kings County.

A verdict for $48,000, one of the largest for personal injuries ever recorded in Kings County, was awarded yesterday by a jury in the Supreme Court before Justice Kapper to the Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish in a suit brought by him against the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. An interesting feature of the case was that the clergyman won the big verdict without the testimony of any actual eyewitnesses to the accident of which he was the victim and which formed the basis of the suit. He sued for $75,000 damages.

Dr. Melish is the rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at Clinton and Montague Streets, and is one of Brooklyn's best known clergymen. He testified that on the night of June 14, 1917, he was returning from a meeting in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum in Willoughby Avenue when the accident happened. He was ascending the stairway of the elevated railroad station at Myrtle and Evergreen Avenues, on which reconstruction work was in progress, when he stepped through an opening where one of the stair boards had been removed.

He fell to the street, a distance of twenty-five feet, sustaining injuries which confined him to his bed for six months. His right arm and thigh were fractured and his right hip permanently injured. He alleged that these and other injuries, including nervous shock, had so disabled him as to lessen his earning capacity.

Witnesses for the company testified that a plank had been placed across the foot of the stirway which the clergyman ascended to indicate that this station entrance was out of use. Dr. Melish, however, produced two witnesses who asserted that no barrier had been placed across this particular stairway and that there was no sign to show that the stairway was not to be used.

CREDIT MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Warn Public Against Sharks Seeking Liberty Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 13.—During the closing session of the National Association of Credit Men's Convention this afternoon, Curtis R. Burnett, Newark, N. J., was elected President, to succeed F. B. McComas, Los Angeles. The other officers elected were: First Vice President, H. E. Choate, Atlanta, Ga.; Second Vice President, W. B. Cross, Duluth, Minn.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Harry Tregoe, New York. Mr. Tregoe was re-elected for the eighth term. He is the highest paid credit man in the country.

The New York association, that came to the convention with 100 members, won the silver trophy cup for having the largest membership gain, 1,687 new members during the year, bringing the total membership up to 3,434.

Included in the resolutions adopted were a number referring to certain Government policies, notably one urging the adoption of a national budget system and appointment of a Federal Board on Government Expenditures; one asking that, in connection with the return of railroads and telegraph service to the owners, measures be taken to insure better service and larger returns to investors, and another protesting against the practice of railroads, both under Federal and private control, of demanding prompt payment of freight charges, but delaying payment of bills for supplies furnished by dealers.

Other resolutions included one urging holders of Liberty bonds to resist attempts of "enemies of society" to obtain these bonds at heavy discounts.

$50,000 GIFT TO WELLESLEY.

Degrees and Certificates for 348 at Commencement.

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 13.—An endowment of $50,000 for the Professorship of English Literature at Wellesley College was announced by President Ellen F. Pendleton at the commencement exercises today. The giver was not named.

Degrees and certificates were conferred on 348 candidates. The Mansfield prize for excellence in prose writing was awarded to Margaret N. Withrow of Cincinnati, and that for excellence in verse to Dorothy E. Collins of Portland, Ore.

The cornerstone of the new gates of the college, presented by the Class of 1916, was laid this afternoon.

Lieut. Col. Sumner Killed in France.

Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner, Jr., commander of the aviation depot at Romorantin, France, was killed in a motorcycle accident in France on June 3. He was born at Fort Niobrara, Neb., thirty-four years ago, the son of Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, and was graduated from West Point in 1908.

Spanish Socialist Leader Dies.

MADRID, June 13.—Pablo Iglesias, leader of the Spanish Socialists for more than a decade, died suddenly here today. In the recent elections he was returned as a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Obituary Notes.

VERA SASSULITCH, the Russian nihilist who shot General Trepoff, Chief of Police of St. Petersburg, in January, 1878, died recently in Petrograd.

Dr. ROSAVELLO C. PHILLIP, for forty-two years a practicing physician of Stamford, Conn., and widow of Dr. James P. Phillip, also a physician, died on Wednesday at her home in that city.

HENRY P. CRANE, a metal broker in Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 232A Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year.

Miss FRANCES A. M. SCHAKERS, for sixteen years a cashier in the employ of the New York Telephone Company, died on Thursday at her home, 385 Third Street, Brooklyn. She was 48 years old.

FREDERICK C. MEYER, 32 years old, a lumber salesman, died on Wednesday after an operation in the Bethany Deaconesses' Hospital. He lived at 271 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn.

Sergeant JOHN DU BOIS FRIST of Fort McHenry, Md., who lived at 1,822 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, and who returned from France two weeks ago, died at Fort Henry on Thursday after an operation. He was 24 years old.

STEPHEN NEWMAN, 90 years old, died yesterday at his home in Greenwich, Conn. He had kept a hotel in Mianus for fifty years.

Captain JOSEPH G. LEIKENS of the Old Guard Veteran Battalion died on Wednesday at his home, 29 Claremont Avenue.

RAFAEL AROCENA, a wealthy Spanish banker, who retired five years ago when he came to New York, died of heart disease yesterday at the Hotel Plaza at the age of 72.

MICHAEL HOGAN, 64 years old, well known among racing men as a horse trainer, died suddenly on Thursday. His home was at 131 West Sixty-seventh Street.

MOURN J. B. LUNGER.

Life Insurance Associates to Attend Funeral at St. Thomas's Today.

The funeral of John B. Lunger, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, whose death occurred suddenly of heart disease early Thursday morning, will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

The honorary pallbearers will be William Alexander, William C. Breed, Henry A. Caesar, George A. H. Churchill, W. A. Day, T. Coleman du Pont, William Curtis Demorest, Samuel W. Fairchild, Leon O. Fisher, A. B. Horr, John D. Ingham, Morgan J. O'Brien, Alton B. Parker, Judson S. Todd, J. V. Westfall and George T. Wilson.

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents yesterday appointed the following as its representatives at the funeral of Mr. Lunger: E. J. Heppenheimer, Jersey City; Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia; William B. Smith, Hartford; John K. Gore and E. E. Rhodes, Newark; George E. Ide, Charles A. Peabody, George H. Gaston, Job E. Hedges and George T. Wight.

The Union League Club also appointed a committeeof its members to attend the funeral, among whom were John F. Alvord, J. Sinclair Armstrong, William Ewarts Benjamin, Gates W. McGarrah, Frank A. Munsey, Harry Cushing, Frank H. Platt, William C. Demorest, Frank Presbrey, Robert A. C. Smith, George W. Hodges, and T. Coleman du Pont.

INVENTOR KNIGHT DIES AT 99

He Began First Electrotype Plant for Harper's in 1852.

Silas Partridge Knight, inventor of the electrotype process, died yesterday at his home, 63 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninety-ninth year. Mr. Knight was probably the oldest member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this country, having joined Siloam Lodge, No. 2, in Boston, when a young man.

Mr. Knight was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, and came here in 1852 to install the first electrotype plant for the Harpers.

Born.

FENTON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Fenton, 11 Chrystal Av., Springfield, Mass., a son, Charles Andrews, June 12, 1919.

HEDGE.—Twin daughters to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert T. Hedge, 265 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J., June 10, 1919; 8¾ and 6½ pounds.

SPITZER.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Spitzer of 310 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter, New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Engaged.

STRAUS — GASSENHEIMER. — Mr. and Mrs. S. Gassenheimer of Montgomery, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter, Nina Edith, to Mr. Jack Straus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Straus.

Married.

DODGE—MORGAN.—On June 12, 1919, in St. George's Church, by the Rev. Karl Reiland, Pauline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, to Cleveland Earl Dodge.

MAYNARD—KNIGHT.—On June 11, at St. Luke's Church, Caroline Huntington, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Hudson Knight of 400 West 151st St., New York City, to Linn De Riemer Maynard, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Harvey Maynard of Nyack, N. Y.

SMITH—WHITNEY.—On June 12, at the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Mr. Carrington, rector, Anna Gertrude, daughter of Daniel D. Whitney, to Lawrence Dudley Smith.

Died.

ADELMAN.—Jacob M., Friday morning, after a long illness. Funeral Sunday, 11 A. M., from late residence, 214 Henry St. Members of American Israelite Lodge No. 187, O. D. A.

AROCENA.—Rafael, June 13. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.), Broadway at 66th St. Funeral private, convenience of family. Spanish and Mexican papers please copy.

BLANCHARD.—On June 13, 1919, Elizabeth Blanchard, late teacher in Staten Island Academy, New Brighton, S. I. Interment and services at Kensico Cemetery on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 9.35 A. M., Saturday.

BEARDSLEY.—At New Milford, Conn., June 12, Miss Miranda Beardsley, formerly of Poughkeepsie. Interment at Poughkeepsie.

CORLIES.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., June 12, 1919, Susan Meigs, widow of Benjamin F. Corlies and daughter of Charles A. and Julia Meigs. Funeral from her late residence, 965 Esplanade, Pelham Manor, on Saturday morning on the arrival of the 10:06 train from Grand Central Station.

CRANE.—Suddenly on June 12, 1919, Henry P. Crane, in his 72d year. Funeral services Saturday morning at 396 Gates Av., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. Interment Caldwell, N. J.

DEUTSCH.—On Friday, June 13, Rosa Deutsch, beloved mother of Hattie and William, sister of Mrs. Fannie Weiss, Mrs. Helen Hahn, Mrs. Katie Goodman, and Ziegmund Weltzner. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,815 7th Av., Sunday, June 15, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Zion Cemetery.

DORFMAN.—Sylvia, aged 21, beloved daughter of Frantz and Netty Dorfman. Funeral services will be held at 841 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 15, at 10 A. M. sharp. Interment at Mount Judah Cemetery.

ELLIS.—Nicholas J., suddenly on Friday, June 13. Funeral, private, from his late residence, 461 East 140th St. Please omit flowers.

EVERITT.—Suddenly, on June 13, Louise, daughter of the late John L. and Emeline Everitt. Funeral private.

FORBES.—Mabel M., on Thursday, June 12, daughter of the late Thomas Avery Forbes (Yale, '84), and beloved sister of William E. Forbes. Funeral from her late residence, 1,134 College Av., on Sunday, June 15, at 2 P. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

FRASER.—On Thursday, June 12, 1919, Caroline Winslow Fraser, daughter of the late Charles and Sarah E. Fraser. Funeral private, from her late residence, 275 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FROST.—On Thursday, June 12, suddenly, at Fort McHenry, Md., Sergeant John Du Bois Frost, Headquarters Transportation Corps, son of Edwin S. and Ada Frost. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,822 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, Saturday, 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.

GRISWOLD.—Florence K., wife of the late Ethan D. Griswold, on Thursday, June 12, at her residence, 21 Jefferson Av. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HATHORN.—On Thursday, June 12, 1919, Almira A., wife of the late William H. Hathorn. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,404 Pacific St., on Saturday, June 14, at 8 P. M. Interment Sunday morning.

HARTSHORNE.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, June 13, 1919, William Sydney Hartshorne, in his 81st year. Funeral service will be held at his home, 591 Ridge St., Newark, on Sunday, June 15, at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HORN.—On June 11, Josephine, beloved daughter of Antonia and the late Simon Horn. Funeral from her late residence, 70 Lincoln Av., Hudson Heights, Hastings-on-Hudson, Sunday, June 15, at 11 A. M.

KNIGHT.—At rest, Friday, June 13, 1919, Silas P. Knight, in his 100th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 63 7th Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 15, at 2:30 P. M.

In Case of Death, Call "Columbus 8200"
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
"THE FUNERAL CHURCH"
(Non-Sectarian)
Broadway at 66th St.
Downtown Office, 236 St. & 8th Av.

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Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale

FLORAL DESIGNS
a specialty; moderately priced at $1.00 and up. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59th St. and 3d Av.

Died.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, June 12, 1919, Mary Burch Young, wife of William I. Young. Funeral service Saturday, June 14, at 3 P. M., at her late residence, Andover, N. J.

ZABRISKIE.—Suddenly, at his Summer home, 88 Wiman Av., Staten Island, Ray Livingston, beloved husband of Agnes Zabriskie. Members of Charter Oak Lodge, 249, F. and A. M., and brothers of other lodges respectfully invited to attend Masonic services at Belmford's Funeral parlor, 154th St. and Amsterdam Av., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Funeral service Sunday at 2 P. M. Interment private.

In Memoriam

BRAND.—In ever loving memory of our beloved and only child, Captain Stanley Brand, British Army, killed in action France, June 14, 1917. "Never forgotten."

HORAN.—In loving memory of Catherine F. Horan, died June 14, 1916.

LEWIS.—In loving memory of my dearly beloved husband, George Alonso Lewis, Jr., of Rutherford, N. J., who made the supreme sacrifice to country and comrade on June 15, 1918. A true American patriot.

I mourn the loss of the one I loved
And did my best to save;
Beloved in life, regretted still,
Remembered in his grave.
No more upon his path I'll see
His dearly loving face;
There is no one in this wide world
Can ever take his place.

Dorothy Lewis.

REILLY.—Anniversary mass and requiem will be offered for the repose of the soul of the late Mary E. Reilly at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., on Monday, June 16, at 10 A. M.

Unveiling.

ALTMARK.—The unveiling of the monument in memory of Jacob Altmark, my beloved husband and beloved father of Louis Altmark, Harry Altmark, Amelia Greenberg, Dora Friedman, and Anna Singer, will take place at the Bayside Cemetery, in Marianpole section, Sunday, June 15, at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are cordially invited. In case of rain the following Sunday.

HAHN.—Unveiling of monument memory of Bertha M. Hahn, beloved wife of Max Hahn, dear mother of Herbert and Johnnie Hahn, Gertrude H. Weiss, and Lillian H. Rosenberger, at Washington Cemetery, June 15, 11 A. M.

KOTLOWSKY.—The unveiling of the monument in memory of Annie Kotlowsky, beloved mother of Jacob Kotlowsky, Joe Kotlowsky, and Benjamin Kutler, Dora Rosenstein and Rose Sovulin, will take place at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Old Eldridge Street Cemetery, Sunday, June 15, at 2 P. M., rain or shine. All invited.

SHEDLINSKY.—The unveiling of the monument in memory of Esther Shedlinsky, beloved wife and mother, will take place on Sunday, June 15, at 4 P. M., at Mount Zion Cemetery.

SOFRANSKI.—Jacob. The unveiling of the monument in memory of Jacob Sofranski, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sofranski, (deceased,) and brother of Henry, Newman, Sol, Ida, and Lottie, will take place at Acacia Cemetery, Bayside, L. I., on Sunday, June 15, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are cordially invited to attend. Take City Line L at Brooklyn Bridge. If rain, following Sunday.

WINKLER.—The unveiling of the monument in memory of Samuel Winkler, beloved husband of Elizabeth, and beloved father of Oscar and Emil Winkler, will take place at Baron Hirsch Cemetery, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 22, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

ONE VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN SITUATION
by
Col. Raymond Robins
at the Public Forum
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street
Sunday, June 15th, at 8 P. M.
The Public Is Invited

Botany Worsted Mills
PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

The Board of Directors of the Botany Worsted Mills, upwards of two-thirds of the stock of which has been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, on June 2, 1919, put into effect an Employees' Bounty Plan.

The plan provides that upon proof of the death of any person in the employment of the Company at the time or his or her death, who was continuously in the employment of the Company for at least one year preceding, and whose wages at the time of death did not exceed fifty dollars per week, the Company will pay to the person or persons designated in writing by such employee a sum of money equal to the wages paid to such employee by the Company during the last year of his or her life, not exceeding in any case the sum of one thousand dollars.

The plan provides that the present employees of the Botany Worsted Mills should be entitled to receive the benefits of the Bounty Plan notwithstanding their participation in a recent strike at the mill of the Company, which, the plan provides, is not deemed to have interrupted the employment which otherwise would have been a continuous employment during the past year.

The Botany Worsted Mills plan involves no insurance company but is a direct donation by the Company to its employees without cost to any employee and without medical examination of any kind.

The plan as formulated by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved by the stockholders of the Botany Worsted Mills.

It is a source of gratification to the directors, to the stockholders, and to the officers of the Botany Worsted Mills that the Botany Worsted Mills was the first of the great woolen concerns to inaugurate such a plan, and the Board of Directors of the Company have noted with satisfaction the fact that other woolen mills have promptly fallen into line by the institution of similar or like plans.

BOTANY WORSTED MILLS,
Passaic, New Jersey.

Dated, June 12, 1919.

"TRUTH AND FREEDOM"
Sermon by
DR. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT
Church of the Ascension
Fifth Ave. and Tenth St., N. Y.
Sunday at 11 A. M.

OPERA RE-ENGAGES CARUSO AND FARRAR

Amato to Return, Destinova Invited if Here, and Bori Sure of Another Season.

HARROLD AND 10 AMERICANS

Albert Wolff of Opera Comique to be French Leader—Gatti, Sailing Today, Tells New Operas.

On the eve of sailing today by the Italian liner Duca d'Aosta to revisit his native country for the first time in three years, Giulio Gatti-Casazza yesterday gave his first outline of his plans for the coming Metropolitan Opera season. He could not depart, he said, without thanking New York's opera patrons for generous support during the war, especially since an increased demand indicated that next season would see the largest subscription in the Metropolitan's history. He also expressed his appreciation of Chairman Kahn and the Opera Board, who had shown their confidence in him by extending his engagement as general manager.

In speaking of his operas and stars for next Winter, the impresario named first the proposed novelties and revivals. These will include Hadley's "Cleopatra's Night," Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird," of which the composer, Albert Wolff, will also be the new conductor for French operas; Leoncavallo's "Zaza," with Farrar as heroine; Tschaikovsky's "Eugen Onegin," and revivals of "Parsifal," in an English version by Krehbiel, and Halevy's "La Juive," in which the hero will be Caruso.

"All the principal artists of last season have been re-engaged," said Mr. Gatti. "The public will be pleased to know that Mr. Caruso has accepted a prolongation of his contract for four more years, and that Miss Farrar has accepted a three years' extension of her engagement. Mr. Amato, completely restored to health, will resume his place in the company.

"If Mme. Emma Destinova comes to America next Winter, as we hope, she will make a number of appearances at the Metropolitan. As to Miss Lucrezia Bori, even if she does not rejoin the company next season, she has been re-engaged for the season following. Miss Mabel Garrison, by the way, will occupy an important position in the company, which her success last season earned for her.

"Among new foreign artists engaged, the director mentioned five. They are Gabriella Besanzoni, a contralto from Rome and Buenos Aires; Loulas Berat, also contralto, formerly of the Paris Opéra Comique and Chicago; Renato Zanelli, a baritone of the Santiago Opera; Giovanni Martino, bass, formerly of the Scala at Milan, and Octavo Dua, buffo tenor, formerly of Covent Garden and Chicago.

"Ten American artists have been added to the company," Mr. Gatti continued, "Orville Harrold, a tenor of fine quality, well worthy of the Metropolitan stage; the Misses Evelyn Scotney, Grace Axman, Ellen Dalossy, Margaret Farnam, Edna Kellogg and Adeline Vasari, sopranos, and the Misses Jeanne Gordon, Frances Ingram and Carolina Lazzari, contraltos.

"The present six well-known scenic artists are engaged here on the scenery for the coming season. There are distinctive settings in preparation for our stage by Boris Anisfelt, Joseph Urban, Norman Bel-Geddes, Jonel Fox, Willy Pogany and Pieretto Bianco. The new productions will provide an artistic feast not only for the ears, but also for the eyes."

Of the new operas and revivals in detail he said:

"Among the novelties will be an American opera in two scenes, 'Cleopatra's Night,' based on one of Theophile Gautier's stories, libretto by Alice Leal Pollock, music by Henry K. Hadley, today one of the most popular native composers.

"Maeterlinck's 'L'Oiseau Bleu,' which a year ago in the Lexington Theatre was given its first time on any stage, the music by Albert Wolff, now conductor at the Opéra Comique, and which the Metropolitan has engaged to succeed Maestro Pierre Monteux, who becomes conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

"Tschaikovsky's 'Eugen Onegin,' perhaps the most popular opera of the Russian repertoire, will be another novelty.

"It is my intention to present a masterpiece either of Verdi or of Rossini unknown to our public. Another Italian novelty will be 'Zaza,' based on the play which years ago I understand had a long run in New York, the present libretto and music by Leoncavallo, composer of 'Pagliacci.' The opera has been given in the West but a capable interpreter of the title rôle was lacking. Zaza will have the good fortune to be interpreted here by Miss Geraldine Farrar.

"'Parsifal,' which is quite free from the taint of teutonic militarism and Prussianism, will be restored to the repertoire, but it will be sung in English, a special translation having been made by Henry L. Krehbiel. An entirely new and original mise en scène also is being prepared.

"Another important revival will be 'La Juive,' Halevy's masterpiece of the French empire, Lassalle Halevy, with libretto by Scribe. Special interest attaches to the fact that the chief tenor rôle will be sung by Mr. Caruso. Massenet's 'Manon' also will be revived.

Sailing this noon with Mr. Gatti are two of the opera conductors, Roberto Moranzoni and Giuseppe Bamboschek, who impresario expects to return to New York in September.

NEW SINGER FOR CHICAGO.

Campanini Engages Carlo Galeffi, to be Heard Also in New York.

A cable dispatch yesterday from Cleofonte Campanini, General Director of the Chicago Opera Association, announced that Carlo Galeffi, a sensational young Italian baritone, will be a member of the Western opera organization next season. Galeffi, who is now at the Teatro Colon, Buenos Aires, will come from the Argentine capital to this country, arriving in October. He will sing later with the company during its five weeks' stay in New York.

Galeffi is a native of Parma, the home city of Mr. Campanini, and since his début at the Scala he has appeared in the leading opera houses of Italy, Spain, and South America.

FILM UPLIFTERS TO MEET.

J. A. Quinn to Lay Plans Before 200 Clubwomen Here.

The Motion Picture and Theatrical Co-operative Association of the World, which has as its object the production of a better class of motion pictures, will hold its first meeting on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Hotel Astor, according to an announcement yesterday by Mrs. John Francis Yawger, of 808 West End Avenue, member of the National Board of Censors.

The movement is headed by J. A. Quinn, a leading producer of Los Angeles, who has forty theatres in California, and who has secured the co-operation of representative producers, exhibitors and artists. He has arrived in New York and has brought with him the indorsement of his plan by a large number of motion picture stars, producers and exhibitors.

According to Mrs. Yawger, it is expected that 200 persons will be present at the meeting on Monday. New York club women are enthusiastic over the new organization and its opportunity to be of service in improving the standard of motion pictures, she said.

HADLEY LEADS NEW SUITE.

His "Six Flowers" Heard by a Large Audience at Columbia.

A new suite by Henry Hadley was played at the Columbia University open-air concert on the campus last evening, with the composer conducting the New York Military Band. The largest crowd of the season was out under the trees to hear the music.

The suite is in six parts, with the titles "Hollyhocks," "Forget-me-nots," "Crocuses," "Jasmine," "Bachelor Buttons," and "Poppies." It was interesting to hear how these common blossoms were distinguished musically. The first part was a swinging march, the second a dainty waltz, the third a sprightly dance movement, and so on to the poppies at the end, which proved to be Viennese posies, offshoots of the ancestral Strauss gardens. The whole suite showed Mr. Hadley's skill in instrumental coloring.

Alma Clayburg sang soprano solos, Bizet's "Angus Dei," and "The Long, Long Trail," in which last the large audience joined.

CALLS HIMSELF 'JULY FIRST'

Youth, Taken to Bellevue, Gives Address No. 1 July Street.

An unidentified man about 22 years old became violent at the corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway last night, and collected about him an awe-stricken crowd made curious by his frenzied shouts of "July 1st! July 1st!" Patrolman Edward Nuft of the West Thirtieth Street Station summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, to which institution the man was removed for observation.

The man who was the cause of all the excitement and the eulogy on July 1st was later described as being 5 feet 4 inches in height, and weighing approximately 145 pounds. He was wearing a light gray suit, gray checked cap, tan shoes and black socks. In a package which he carried was found a billhead bearing the name of the Forest Paper Company of 76 Duane Street.

At Bellevue Hospital doctors and nurses questioned the man, who appeared to be of Italian descent, and his only answer to interrogations was that his name was July First and that he lived at No. 1 July Street. Doctors at the hospital said he had not been drinking, but seemed to be obsessed with the date of July 1st.

BUYS THOMPSON MINES.

Piedmont Company Pays $5,500,000 for Coal Property.

PITTSBURGH, June 13.—The signing of the bill of sale transferring the coal and other properties of Josiah V. Thompson, Uniontown, Penn., to the Piedmont Coal Company for $5,500,000, will be made here tomorrow by the trustees in bankruptcy. The sale is contingent upon ratification and approval by the United States courts not later than [illegible].

The Piedmont Company takes title to the property subject to all mortgages, deeds in trust, judgments, liens, and dower charges. The purchase price is for equities in the properties and is to be paid in cash on delivery. The secured indebtedness assumed by the purchaser will aggregate between $12,000,000 and $13,000,000.

New York Hotel Men Win on Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 13.—The New York Hotel Men's Association golf team won their team match from the New England Hotel Men's Association on the Shreecossett links today by 20 points to 7. By this victory they regained possession of the trophy which the New Englanders took from them last year at New Haven.

Jean Eagels Leaving "Daddies."

Jeanne Eagels will withdraw from the cast of "Daddies" after tonight's performance of that comedy at the Lyceum Theatre. She is to sail for London, and will be seen here next season in a new play. Her part in "Daddies" will be taken by Madeline Travers.

Spanish Opera Called Off.

The Spanish Opera Company, which was to have opened at the Cort Theatre next Monday night, has postponed its season indefinitely. No reason was assigned for the change of plans.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

[illegible] will end its engagement at the Republic tonight.

[illegible] bass of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will make his first appearance with the Society of American Singers in concert at the Century Theatre tonight.

The two hundredth performance of "Lassie" will be reached at the Knickerbocker Theatre [illegible]

TO EXTEND DRIVE FOR SCOUTS HERE

Committees Report City's Membership Quota Cannot Be Filled by Tonight.

McADOO PREDICTS SUCCESS

Increases Time Limit of Campaign to Wednesday—Taft Lauds Movement.

After the Boy Scout campaign committees in this city had reported yesterday that their aims in this city would not be achieved if the drive ended today William G. McAdoo, General Chairman, decided that it would be necessary to extend the time limit to Wednesday. He pointed out that the response of the rest of the country had made it possible for campaign committees in other cities to cease work tonight.

"The advantage of extending the campaign in this city outweighs the disadvantage," said Mr. McAdoo. "It is not a confession of failure; it is a confession of the insuperableness of the obstacles encountered. The campaign did not really get under headway here until the second day, and as Saturday is a half holiday and many persons cannot be reached at all that day, there have really been but four actual working days.

"I am quite sure if we go at this problem vigorously on Monday, invigorated by a rest over Sunday, we will meet with success. I am not discouraged at the situation. There never was a campaign during the Liberty Loans that at some time or other cold feet were more numerous than warm feet.

"One thing can be said for Americans; anything they set out to accomplish they never fail. Grit your teeth again and resolve to do this job."

A statement given out for the Executive Committee of the drive said that he workers believed that the city had not been thoroughly canvassed in the six days allotted for the work, and that New York, in a thorough campaign, would exceed its quota. It is the desire of the committee to enroll here at least 350,000 associate members, paying annual dues of $1.

A. B. Leach, Chairman of the Manhattan Canvass Committee, said yesterday that his workers had passed the $250,000 mark and would be able to cover thoroughly in their field before next Wednesday. Orders have been given to the Rainbow Division to redouble their efforts among the industries.

Chairman McAdoo yesterday enlisted the assistance of ex-President Taft in the campaign and, introducing him at the noon meeting at the Sub-Treasury, referred to him as the "greatest non-partisan the country ever saw because through love for his country, he always supported any nonpartisan movement that had for its object the nation's welfare."

"I am here as Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America to bear witness to the usefulness of the organization," said ex-President Taft. "Scout training will be of lasting benefit to the youth of America, which means the betterment of the country as a whole.

"We occupy boys in school a few hours a day and they have a great deal of leisure time. We don't work boys hard enough. Now the Boy Scouts movement is one of those steps of improvement that keeps a boy busy most of the time.

"It takes away the opportunity of improper development of the boy through too much leisure. It teaches the joy of service and takes away selfishness that leisure gives him. Take care of the boy and we can leave the men to themselves. There are not more boys in this organization because its scope of activities has been limited through the lack of funds. There are not enough funds to carry on the work, to buy uniforms which add so greatly to the spirit for the work, and to pay for many other items incidental to the running of the association. The Boy Scouts movement will give the nation a substantial and efficient foundation through the proper education of America's boyhood."

Meetings throughout the city will be held as usual today, and special meetings for tomorrow will be announced this afternoon.

70,000 LABOR MEN TO PROTEST "DRY" LAW

Gompers to Address Huge Crowd at Demonstration at the Capitol Today.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Seventy thousand representatives of organized labor, headed by Samuel W. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, are expected by union officials to participate in a Flag Day demonstration to be held on the steps of the Capitol tomorrow in favor of repeal of the wartime prohibition law and exemption of beer and light wines under the national prohibition amendment.

President Gompers, who is expected to be accompanied to Washington by 700 delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention now meeting in Atlantic City, will address the labor representatives from a platform to be erected on the top landing of the marble stairway immediately in front of the Senate entrance.

Labor delegations from many Eastern cities, according to union officials, will be on hand to participate in the demonstration of protest in addition to 50,000 members of local labor unions.

BIG CUT IN OXYGEN COST.

Jeffries Tells Chemists of Reduction from $30 to $2 by New Method.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 13.—E. A. W. Jeffries, research engineer of the Morgan Construction Company, announced to the Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society tonight that his company had perfected a mechanical method of reducing the cost of manufacturing oxygen from $30 to $2 a thousand feet, which saves $4 a ton in the cost of producing iron.

It was also announced that, with low-priced oxygen, carbide can be made at $10 a ton, as against the present figure of $40 a ton.

ONE-ARMED GOLFERS WIN.

Martucci and Botcazon Defeat O'Connor and Bradley.

Those one-armed professional golf experts, Louis Martucci and Ives Botcazon, showed that they will be hard to defeat by finishing all square in a friendly exhibition with Joe O'Connor and Joe Bradley over the links of the White Beeches Golf and County Club yesterday. O'Connor and Bradley are assistant professionals to Dave Hunter at the Essex County Country Club.

Martucci made the round in 73, Botcazon in 75, while O'Connor and Bradley had 76 and 77, respectively. Both sides had a best ball of 71.

Song Writer's Wife Sues for Divorce

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich reserved decision yesterday in a suit of Mrs. Garnet Helen Clarke of 237 West 71st street against Grant Clarke, song writer, for a divorce. Mrs. Clarke said she married her husband in Kokomo, Ind., four years ago, forty-five minutes after he met her, and that he told her she was his "inspiration."

Pennsylvania Phone Rates Higher.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Telephone rates in Pennsylvania will be advanced 20 per cent. on Monday by the Bell Telephone Company. Subscribers entitled to a limited number of calls will pay 6 cents each for extra calls instead of 5. The 5-cent call is gone except in places where the nickel-in-the-slot telephones are operated.

MRS. WHITEHOUSE DID NOT PRESIDE

Nor Was She Present at the Hotel Pennsylvania Gathering.

WOMAN LAWYER PRESIDED

Mrs. Whitehouse Never Heard of the Woman's International League, Which Held the Meeting.

Through a regrettable error it was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse had presided at a meeting of the Woman's International League at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Thursday night to protest against the peace treaty. At this meeting President Wilson was attacked and jeered. Mrs. Whitehouse was not present. The meeting was presided over by Miss Elinor Byrns, a lawyer of 165 Broadway, and an official of the Woman's International League.

Mrs. Whitehouse expressed surprise and indignation yesterday when she read the report in THE TIMES of the meeting. She said:

"I was not at the meeting. I was not invited to it. I have no connection with the organization which held the meeting, and never heard of it before."

Norman de R. Whitehouse said:

"I resent the inclusion of the name of Mrs. Whitehouse in the report of the proceedings of those who assembled at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Thursday night under the auspices of the Woman's International League. I am indignant that her name should be coupled with such proceedings. The report does Mrs. Whitehouse a grave injustice."

Miss Elinor Byrns, who presided at the meeting on Thursday night, said yesterday:

"Mrs. Whitehouse was not at the meeting last night. I understand that she does not sympathize with the purposes of it, and that she has been strongly supporting the President. I have often been mistaken for Mrs. Whitehouse before."

TAX RULING FOR RESERVES.

Sailors and Marines Inactive but Not Discharged Exempt, Daniels Says.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Members of the Naval and Marine Corps reserves released from active service, but not as yet discharged, are entitled to any tax exemption or other benefits the States may provide for discharged soldiers and sailors, Secretary Daniels said today in reply to an inquiry from Representative Randall of California.

The Attorney General of that State has ruled that the tax exemption law does not apply to men in this inactive status or unless they are honorably discharged, which Representative Randall characterized as a discrimination. Discharges will be given when the four year enlistment term has expired, Secretary Daniels wrote.

CZECHS STILL RETREATING.

Bela Kun Tells Red Army Its Valor Influences Peace Conference.

PARIS, June 13.—Peace Conference advices are to the effect that the Czechoslovaks are still retreating before the Hungarians.

Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist leader, is said to have visited the Hungarian Red Army, and in a long speech told the troops that their valor would be responsible for a change in the attitude of the Peace Conference toward the Hungarian Government.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF BILL.

Parliament to be Asked to Protect Old and New Industries.

LONDON, June 13.—W. A. Watt, acting Prime Minister of Australia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Melbourne, told the Industries Protection League Thursday that the Australian Government intends to introduce a tariff measure to protect industries created during the war at the approaching session of Parliament.

The measure would also encourage new industries and extend those already in existence. The acting Prime Minister said it was the intention of the Government, if Parliament approved, to pass an effective tariff.



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Resinol Ointment is a doctor's formula, prescribed by many physicians throughout the world. At all druggists.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evs. 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. The Season's Musical "Joy Ride." MONTE CRISTO, JR. BRIMFUL OF "SWEET PATOOTIES" Sunday Night Concert THE SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT DE LUXE

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS MIDNIGHT WHIRL Glee. at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8890

GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1522. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Today & Thurs., 2:30. Great Dramatic Triumph JOHN FERGUSON ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED INDEFINITELY

A COOL SPOT—OPEN ROOF ! EAST IS WEST ASTOR With FAY BAINTER. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. A BREEZY, BUOYANT, BUBBLING MUSICAL COMEDY OUTBURST. World: "It has effervescence, gaiety and sparkle." THE LADY IN RED Charles Darnton, Eve. World: "It is full of pep." BRISTLES WITH MIRTH, RADIATES VITALITY, MOVES UNFLAGGINGLY

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN HITS BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH "TUMBLE IN" BELMYN. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT 'SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART CASINO. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

48th ST. Theatre, 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Last Matinee Today, 2:30. LAST 2 TIMES I LOVE YOU

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

Plymouth 45th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, 2:30. JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST" Real Comedy at the CUMBOY Theatre 41st St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. LAST MATINEE TODAY, 2:30. TOBY'S BOW LAST 2 TIMES

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today. Last 2 Times This Season. LOVE LAUGHS By George M. Cohan

ELTINGE West 42d St., Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

SHUBERT 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. LEW FIELDS In His Gorgeous Summer Revue A LONELY ROMEO A LEW FIELDS LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES

MR. & MRS. COBURN MOVES TO BOOTH THEATRE MONDAY, JUNE 16 THE BETTER 'OLE SEATS NOW

CENTRAL B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. Season's Breeziest Musical Show "Take It From Me"

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. A Little Journey

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Thurs., 2:20. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

LIBERTY Thea., West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. GEORGE WHITE'S Scandals OF 1919 A Modern Musical Revue. Great Cast and 50—BEAUTIFUL SCANDAL MONGERS—50

CORT West 48th St. Eve. at 8:20. Matinee Today, 2:20. The Best Show In Town The Better 'Ole with MR. & MRS. COBURN MOVES TO BOOTH THEATRE NEXT MON.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20. David Belasco presents a Comedy of Irish Life Dark Rosaleen

Globe, Eve. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. Remarkable Roof Views. Continuous CHARLEY'S AUNT MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS IN "DILLINGHAM'S TOWN."—Sun. MERRY HIT SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 Eve. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 7th BIG MONTH The Fittest of the Survivals. John Cort's Musical Comedy. LISTEN LESTER!

NEW AMSTERDAM Monday Night SEATS NOW FOR FIRST 4 WEEKS. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES ON THE COOL AMSTERDAM ROOF Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic LIGHTNIN

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. MATS. TODAY & SAT. Evenings 8:30. WED., 2:30. SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed.

COHAN & HARRIS Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." The Royal Vagabond A Cosmopolitan Opera Comique.

Henry Miller's Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. "A riot—they ate it up."—Times. LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce. The Fetchingest Girl Chorus in Town

Tomorrow (Sunday) Night Lambs' Gambol repeated in its entirety at the HIPPODROME CHOICE SEATS NOW ON SALE at $1, $1.50, $2, $3. Box Office open till 9 o'clock tonight and from noon on Sunday.

STEEPLECHASE FOR FUN CONEY ISLAND.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. "HONEYMOON INN," Carson & Willard, 7 others, In Theatre. NAZIMOVA, "The Red Lantern" All Seats Reserved $5, $3, $0

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK OPP. WEST 130 ST. FERRY. SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, Pop. Prices. PEEK-A-BOO All-Summer Show.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AVE. POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE TODAY (SATURDAY) at 2:30 P. M. of the ISADORA Duncan Dancers and GEORGE Copeland (PIANIST) Tickets 50c to $1.50, now at Box Office.

BROOKLYN. SOUSA (Limited to 75 Musicians) AND HIS BAND (JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Conductor) Lieutenant U. S. N. R. F. 12th TRANS-CONTINENTAL TOUR THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

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RIVOLI RIALTO B'way, 49th St. "THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME." Mack Sennett Comedy. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, The Knickerbocker Buckaroo. Drew Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. ENID BENNETT in her latest, "The Haunted Bedroom" Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY & TO-M'W, 20c & 30c, including Tax.

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. Continuous Mats., 20-30. Eve., 30-50-75. 1 to 11 P. M. "THE OTHER MAN'S WIFE" Season's Greatest Photo Drama and Complete Program. Short Subjects. Concert Orchestra.

PLAZA Madison Av., 59th St. Mitchell Lewis "Jacques of the Silver North." Last Times in New York of Charlie Chaplin in "A Dog's Life."

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. "THE DEVIL'S TRAIL," with Geo. Larkin

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GORDON DRY GIN	$29.00	$2.45
DOVE DRY GIN	27.00	2.30
IMPERIAL GIN	22.00	1.90
VERMOUTH—French Type	12.00	1.10
VERMOUTH—Italian Type	10.00	.90
BACARDI RUM	37.00	3.20
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PERSHING REPORTS 227 CASUALTIES

New Lists Are Issued for the Army and Marine Corps—Total Now 298,657.

25 DEAD IN ARMY LIST

Nine Missing and 227 Wounded Also Named—24 Named in Marine Corps List.

[Special to The New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—One army list containing 227 names, was given out by the War Department today, making the total for the army up to [illegible] Three hundred and [illegible] prisoners returned from German prison camps.

Another marine corps list was issued tonight containing 24 names and bringing the total for the marines up to 6,037. The army and marine corps is as follows:

Summary of Casualties to Date.

	Rptd.	June 13.	Total.
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	35,017
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,453
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	13,546
[illegible]	4,727	15	4,742
[illegible]	229	5	23,534
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,347	25	75,372
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	289,315	227	289,915

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
[illegible]	101	2,541
[illegible]	121	3,131
[illegible]	[illegible]	143
[illegible]	222	5 815
[illegible] officers and men.		6,037

[illegible] abbreviations are used [illegible] and the nature of the [illegible]

Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

[illegible] Vincent St., B'klyn.....(WIA)
[illegible] 941 Buffalo Av.....(WIA)
[illegible] 1 Amsterdam Av.....(WIA)
[illegible] 2 8th.....(WIA)
[illegible] 1,225 5th Av.....(WIA)
[illegible] 1,26 W. 90th St.....(WIA)
[illegible] Sgt. Beaver, St.—Lt.....(WIA)
[illegible] 276 Dean St.....(WIA)
[illegible] [illegible].....(WIA)
[illegible] [illegible] Av. Corp.....(WIA)
[illegible] 1 E. 85th St.....(WIA)
[illegible] 1 Webster Av.....(WIA)
[illegible] Sergeant Place.....(WIA)
[illegible] [illegible].....(WIA)
[illegible] 1 E. 167th St.....(WIA)
[illegible] Hall Co. St.....(WIA)
[illegible] [illegible].....(WIA)
[illegible] 1 Ave. A, 20 E. 33d St.

Balanced

The territory served by the subsidiaries of the Middle West Utilities Co. is so well diversified that the demand for power is well balanced. This means high earning power on the invested dollar, steadily maintained.

In a similar way the securities of these companies, deposited as collateral behind the Middle West Utilities Co. Three Year 6% Notes (due Sept. 1, 1921) provide for safety.

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7¼%

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A Remarkable Record of Earnings

Dividends paid to Preferred Stockholders of Cities Service Company increased from $521,387 09 in 1911 to $1,034,274.50 in 1918.

In 1911, Cities Service Company earned requirements for payment of Preferred Dividends 1.77 times over. In 1918 the earnings were 5¼% times over the Preferred Dividend requirements.

Cities Service Preferred Stock

at present prices yields 7¼%. Investors receive monthly dividends, and monthly statements of earnings which enable them to keep in close touch with the company's financial progress.

Write for Circular T-2 describing Cities Service Preferred Stock.

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Oil and Victory

Admiral Beatty, in command of the British fleet in the victorious battle of Skagerrak, is quoted as saying that the Allied cause was floated to victory on a flood of oil. This recognition by a first-rate authority of the importance of oil as a source of marine power throws light on the sound prospects opening up for the oil industry through recent technical advances.

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Telephone 2841 Rector

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Nat'l Ice & C. 1st & 2d Pf.
Pyrene Manufacturing
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Texas Pacific Land Trust
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115 Broadway 'Phone 7662 Rector

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An American Bank of Foreign Trade
Paris, 11 Blvd. Haussmann
Capital and Surplus $4,000,000.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Break of Stocks as Call Money Rises to 12 Per Cent. —Tax Payment Factor.

The stock trading community, especially that portion which stays close to the ticker, was in a mood yesterday to look at current events through dark glasses. The persistent stiffness of money rates had undoubtedly disturbed many speculative calculations, and so it was not surprising that the greatest tension which call funds have displayed this year brought about a sharp selling movement. The reduction of lines of stock held on margin was particularly rapid among the industrial group, which suffered net declines extending from 2 to 12 points. Call money loaned as high as 12 per cent., the maximum rate since December, 1916, but the movement upward was no less effective in unsettling business in stocks than the fact that a much greater percentage of the day's borrowings commanded a higher rate than 6 per cent. than on any preceding day of the week. Whereas there had previously been abrupt bulges of the quotation toward the end of the stock market session, the scarcity of loanable funds became pronounced yesterday before 1:30 o'clock. Railroad shares were weak with the others, with activity less among them and with declines less extensive.

The strain upon the money market incident to payment of the second income tax installment was evidently more than had been expected in stock market circles. The due date is Sunday, but the movement gained force yesterday and as the money market does not open on Saturdays, the banks doubtless made full preparations for the demands upon them. The total of payments which will be made in the local Federal Reserve district at the Treasury's call can hardly be estimated, as a calculation based upon the first installment is likely to be out of the way by a wide margin because of the Government's suggestion to tax payers that they anticipate later payments as far as possible. Approximately $240,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, which may be turned in against the tax at this time, were placed in this district, but the rise of the call rate indicated that they failed to ease the burden appreciably. The proceeds of tax payments are not to be redeposited among the banks by the Treasury, differing from the practice last year, and it will be interesting to trace the condition of the money market next week.

The tightness of bank accommodation was hardly conducive to continued pool operations in stocks, and it was noticeable that issues popularly supposed to be the subject of group buying lately were among the weakest. At the same time, weakness was general, and in this the occurrences were familiar ones of similar markets of the past. From Monday morning on the tendency of quotations had not been assuring to the seekers of profits on the long side and the accumulated fatigue of traders probably stimulated sales. As often happens when the market becomes disturbed, news which lately had either been ignored or interpreted favorably looked quite different under the influences of the day. The peace negotiations which had been considered as shaping themselves in satisfactory fashion appeared at askance when cabled dispatches hinted at material changes in the final document. The Railroad Administration's report that traffic, aided by grain shipments, improved substantially last week was overlooked as a favorable item in the general depression of speculative sentiment.

Italian exchange moved against that country, and Spanish rates also turned against Madrid after working the other way the day before. Sterling changed very little. In periods of normal exchange operations a rise of money rates here of the sort recorded this week would probably have brought a considerable volume of funds from London, entailing the unbidding of the dollar and a consequent decline of sterling.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	12	High	12
Low	6	Low	6½
Renewals	6	Renewals	6
Last	9	Last	9

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances..... 4¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾	Four months	6
Five months	5¾	Five months	6
Six months	5¾	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank 60 to 90 days ..... 4A@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5@5

Commercial Paper.

60 to 90 days 5¾
4 to 6 months 5¾

Other Names
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High	Low	Last	Change.
Pound	$4.61¾	$4.61¾	$4.61¾	—.00¾
Francs	4.62½	4.62¼	4.62¼	—.00¾
Bankers'				
Demand	6.40	6.41¾	6.40	..
Cables	6.39	6.39½	6.38	..

Closing Rates.

Sterling	—Yesterday's Close.—	
Actual—	Demand	Cables
Checks.	or Checks.	
London	$4.61¾	$4.62¾
Paris	6.40	6.38
Belgium	6.65	6.63
Cables—		
Hongkong	84.00	84.10
Shanghai	126.00	125.25
Yokohama	127.00	126.25
Holland	39.9125	39.90
Greece	19.25	19.50
Italy	7.98	7.94
Actual—		
Norway	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
Spain	19.87	19.92
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.00	25.10
Christiania	23.50	23.60
Copenhagen	24.00	24.10
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.50	43.625
Rio	27.625	27.75
Switzerland	6.29	6.27

Sixty days (currency)—	Bid	Asked.
100 rubles	11.25	11.75
500 rubles	11.20	11.50

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for dealings in which it is the exclusive authorized agency.

	Kronen Per Dollar.
Germany	272.00
Poland	14.25
Austria	24.00
Jugoslavia	23.00
Czechoslovakia	15.50
Finland	19.65
Rumania	39.35

*Marks per dollar. †Finmarks per dollar. ‡Lei to the dollar.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal		$4.56	$4.55¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $388,280,280; balance, $89,736,606. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $489,744. Federal Reserve credit balance, $77,900,002.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 2%@3% discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $28.1487.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 54d; in New York, $1.10⅝; Mexican dollars, 85¾@89⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Revenue receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$7,121,733	$170,199,049
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	15,958,292	2,063,046,113
Miscellaneous	45,050 157	1,259,672,396
Miscellaneous revs.	7,767,047	507,755,036
Total receipts	$75,897,230	$4,040,633,031
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	174,100,933	10,417,368,089
Deficit, total receipts	559,962,716	270,834,923
Expenditures	249,995,186	14,458,001,088

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,519,995	611,516	883,548
Year to date	124,242,314	67,181,440	92,843,740

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51	51⅝	100	Adams Express	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—⅛
44⅛	44½	9,100	Advance Rumely	43½	45¾	42⅞	44½	+1⅝
73½	73½	1,100	Advance Rumely pf.	73	73	73½	73½	—1
88	89⅜	600	Ajax Rubber	88¼	88½	87½	88½	—1⅝
34	35	100	Alaska Gold Mines	34	34	34	34	..
2⅛	2⅜	1,300	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	..
41⅝	42	4,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	43¾	43¾	41½	42	—2⅝
108	110	1,800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	110	110	107½	108	—3
99⅜	100	400	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	100	100½	99⅜	100	..
44	46	100	Am. Banknote	44	44	44	44	—⅝
84	85	8,500	Am. Beet Sugar	87	87	84	84	—3½
..	..	3,200	Am. Bosch Magneto	100	100	99	100	..
93	95	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	93	93	93	93	+1½
54⅜	55	9,500	Am. Can	56⅝	56⅝	54½	54½	—2½
107	110	200	Am. Can pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+2½
103⅜	104½	3,200	Am. Car & Fdry. x d	104	103	103	104	—1
115½	117⅜	100	Am. Car & F.pf.x d	117	117	117	117	+1½
58½	59	3,800	Am. Cotton Oil	60½	60½	58	58⅜	—1½
12½	12⅝	800	Am. Druggists	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	..
32½	32⅝	4,200	Am. H. & Leather	33¾	34	32¾	32¾	—1¼
124	124⅝	3,000	Am. H. & L. pf.x d	126¾	126¾	124	124	—2¾
86	86	3,400	Am. Ice	68	68½	65¼	65½	—3½
72	74	600	Am. Ice pf.	76	76	72½	73	—2½
103⅜	104⅛	20,500	Am. International	108⅜	106⅜	103	104	—4½
69	69½	800	Am. Linseed	69	69½	69	69	—2
96¾	96⅞	200	Am. Linseed pf.	98½	98½	96	96	—4¾
81⅞	82	8,900	Am. Locomotive	83⅝	83⅝	81	81⅛	—2¾
60¾	61	400	Am. M.1st pf.c.of d.	61	61	61	61	..
81¼	81⅝	12,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	83¼	83¼	81	81⅛	—2¾
106¼	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	+1½
37½	38	10,700	Am. Steel Fdries.	38⅝	38⅝	37⅜	37⅝	—1
132	133	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	134⅝	134⅝	131	132⅝	—1¾
117	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	118½	118½	118½	118½	..
114	114½	19,300	Am. Sumatra Tob.	118	119	113⅝	114½	—3½
106	106½	2,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	106½	106½	106	106⅜	—½
217	219	500	Am. Tobacco	219	210	217	217	—3
112½	113	3,900	Am. Woolen	112	113½	110⅜	112⅝	—⅝
107	108⅜	200	Am. Woolen pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	..
45½	46	2,700	Am. Writing Paper	47½	47½	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅞
21½	22	4,800	Am. Zinc, L. & Sp.	24	24	21⅞	21⅞	—1⅝
59½	59⅝	600	Am. Zinc, L. & Sp.pf.	60	60	59½	59½	—1
70½	70⅝	16,700	Anaconda Copper	73	73½	70½	70½	—2½
50½	52	1,100	Asso. Dry Goods	51½	51½	51½	51½	—2½
90	90	100	Associated Oil	90	90	90	90	..
98¾	99	12,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99½	99½	98¼	98⅝	—1
87½	88	400	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	88	88	87½	87½	—⅝
103½	104	400	Atlantic Coast Line	104½	104½	103¾	104½	—⅝
172	173	8,400	At., Gulf & West I.	176	176	170½	172	—1
97	99	27,300	Baldwin Loco.	101½	102¾	96¾	96¾	—4¼
50½	50⅝	2,900	Baltimore & Ohio	51⅝	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	—1½
56½	57	300	Baltimore & O. pf.	57	57	57	57	—1
134½	135¼	1,000	Barrett Co.	136¼	136¼	134½	135	—1½
1⅝	1⅞	1,400	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
88	90	100	Bethlehem Steel	91	91	91	91	—½
93½	94½	45,100	Beth. Steel, class B	92	92¼	89	89⅜	—2¾
112½	114	300	Booth Fisheries	113	113	113	113	+1
22	22½	3,300	Booth Fisheries	23	23	22	22	—½
28⅞	29	3,300	Brklyn Rapid Tran	29¾	29¾	28½	29	—1
25	28	100	Do. cfs. of dep.	26	26	26	26	—1½
84	90	100	Brklyn Un. Gas x d.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	—4
..	..	200	Brown Shoe	90	90	90	90	—1
150	152	300	Burns Bros.	153¼	158½	152	152	—2½
32⅝	34	1,800	Butterick Co.	34½	34½	32½	33	+½
12⅝	13	4,800	Butte Cop. & Zinc	13⅝	13⅝	12½	12½	—½
28½	28⅞	5,600	Butte & Superior	30	30	28½	28⅞	—1½
47⅝	48	5,100	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	48	48	45½	45⅝	—2¾
68⅝	68¾	2,300	California Packing	68⅝	68¾	68⅝	68⅝	—1
35	35½	4,700	California Petroleum	37½	37½	35	35	—2½
82	82⅞	1,200	California Pet. pf.	83⅝	83⅝	82	82	—1⅝
161	161⅜	1,400	Canadian Pacific	162	162⅞	161¼	161¼	—1½
100¼	101	300	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	+½
23	23½	1,100	Central Foundry	23	24½	23	23	—1½
49	49⅝	600	Central Leather	51	51	49½	49⅝	—1
99¾	100	22,400	Central Leather Co.	103	103	98½	98⅝	—2½
110	112	200	Central Leather pf.	111	111	111	111	—½
48⅝	50	8,500	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	50⅝	51⅞	48⅝	49⅞	—1
200	201	1,300	Chandler Motor	203⅝	203⅝	190	199	—5
64⅝	65	4,700	Ches. & Ohio	66	66	64⅝	64½	—1⅝
99½	100	300	Chi. Great Western	99	99	99	99	—1
27⅜	28	800	Chi. Great West. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	27⅜	27⅜	—1
42	42⅛	5,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	44⅜	44⅜	42	42	—2½
60	60	1,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60½	60½	—1
100¾	102	100	Chi. & Northwest.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	—¼
4,300	28	28	Chi. R. I. & P.	28	28	28	28	—¼
78½	78⅝	500	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78½	78½	—1¼
66⅝	67	1,200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	67¾	67¾	67	67	—1¾
25⅝	25⅞	10,600	Chile Copper	26⅝	26⅝	25¾	25¾	—1¼
44⅛	45	2,800	Chino Copper	45½	46¾	44⅝	44⅝	—1¼
51⅛	51⅜	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	—1
80	84	100	Cluett, Peabody	84½	86½	86½	86½	—3½
46⅝	47	2,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	50	50	46⅝	46⅝	—2⅝
25½	25⅝	100	Col. Southern	25½	25½	25½	25½	—⅝
54⅝	55	2,600	Colum. Gas. & Elec	55	55⅜	54⅝	54⅝	—⅝
101⅝	102	1,800	Consolidated Gas	101⅝	102	99½	100	—1½
100½	100⅝	600	Consol Int. Cal Min	100⅝	100⅝	100	100½	..
96⅝	97	4,800	Continental Can	96⅝	97⅛	95	95	—3
72⅝	72⅞	1,000	Continental Insur.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜	—2¼
66⅜	66⅝	13,000	Corn Prod. Refin.	66⅝	66⅝	63⅜	64½	—2
88	89	21,700	Crucible Steel	93	93	88	89	—3½
102½	102⅝	200	Crucible Steel pf.	103	103	103	103	+2½
34⅞	35	8,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	34⅞	35	33½	33½	—1⅜
83⅝	84	1,100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	83⅝	83⅝	84	84½	—⅝
110	111	100	Delaware & Hudson	111	111	111	111	—1
200	202½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	203	203	203	203	..
90½	90⅝	200	Denver & Rio G. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	—⅜
14¼	14¾	1,100	Dome Mines	14¾	14¾	14	14	—⅜
85	85½	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	85½	85½	85	85	—2
36⅜	36⅝	1,100	Elk Horn Coal	37	37	35½	35⅝	—2⅝
32½	32⅝	400	Emer-Brant'ham	33½	33½	32½	32⅝	—2⅜
92	93	100	Emer-Brant'ham pf.	94	94	94	94	..
17⅜	17⅝	2,100	Erie	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅝	—⅜
29½	29⅝	400	Erie 1st pf.	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅞	—⅝
21¼	21½	100	Erie 1st pf.	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—1
112⅝	115	4,700	Emous Play-Lask.	114⅝	115	112	112⅝	—2½
14⅝	14⅞	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
42⅜	43½	400	Fed. Min. & S. pf.	43¾	43¾	43	43	—1¾
84½	87	1,100	Fisher Body	88	88	84½	84½	—3½
100	101	100	Fisher Body pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—⅞
33½	34	5,000	Gaston W. & W.	35	35	33	33⅜	—1
103	106	170	General Chem. pf.	104	104	104	104	..
88	88	8,900	General Cigar	85⅝	85⅝	82⅜	83	—1⅝
196⅝	102	700	General Electric	182⅝	182⅝	181	181	—1½
211½	211⅝	24,000	General Motors	222	222	211¾	211¾	—3½
92⅝	93⅝	700	General Motors pf.	94	94	92⅜	92⅜	—1¼
90	90	600	General Motors deb.	90	90	90	90	..
76	76½	8,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	78⅜	79	76	76½	—2⅞
103⅞	106	100	Goodrich pf.	106⅞	106⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+1¾
72	73	100	Granby Consol.	73	73	73	73	—1
96	96	2,400	Gt. Northern pf.	96	96	95¾	95¾	—1
8⅝	9	100	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
46¼	47	100	Greene-Can. Cop.	47¼	47¼	46¼	47	—1½
43⅜	43⅝	100	Gulf States Steel	43⅜	43⅜	42⅜	42⅜	—1½
63½	64	100	Gulf, Mob. & North.	63½	63½	65	65	—2½
101½	102	100	Hartman Corp.	101½	101½	101½	101½	—½
81¼	82	2,700	Haskell & Barker	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	—⅝
62¾	63	2,500	Illinois Central	62¾	63	60¾	60¾	—2¼
100	100	200	Inspiration Copper	100	100	100	100	—⅛
58⅜	58⅝	5,500	Interboro Consol.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	—1⅛
7¾	7¾	4,200	Interboro Consol. pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
29	29½	2,900	Inter. Consol. pf.	29	29½	27¾	28	—1⅛
26⅜	27½	2,900	Internat. Agricul.	26⅜	27½	25	26	—1⅜
84⅝	85	6,200	Internat. Agri. pf.	84⅝	85⅝	84	85	—⅝
14	14½	300	Internat Harv. new	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
47½	48	36,500	Internat. Mer. Ma.	52½	52½	48	48	—3⅜
115	115⅞	2,700	Internat. M. Ma. pf.	118⅜	119	114⅞	116⅝	—2
62⅜	62½	2,000	International Nickel	62	62	60¾	61⅜	—1⅝
54½	55	5,100	Internat. Paper	57½	57⅝	53⅝	54⅜	—⅝
76	76½	100	Inter. Pa. pf stmpd	76½	76½	76½	76½	..
39	39	1,200	Jewel Tea	40	40	38⅜	38⅜	—1½
87	88	100	Jewel Tea pf.	88	88	86	86	+1½
22	22½	2,700	Kansas City South.	22	22½	22	22	—⅛
120	121	2,500	Kelly Springf. Tire	121	122⅜	120	120	—4
17,500	18	11,500	Kennecott Copper	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅝
100⅝	101⅛	9,100	Keystone Tire & R.	103⅛	103⅛	100⅝	101⅜	—1⅜
100⅜	100⅝	3,100	Kreuger&S.S.) Co. pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+⅜
94⅝	95	3,500	Lackawanna Steel	94⅝	95⅜	92⅜	92⅜	—1½
23⅛	23½	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	23½	23½	23	23	—⅛
33	33	700	Lee Rubber & Tire	33	33	32½	32½	—⅝
54½	54⅝	1,500	Lehigh Valley	54½	54⅝	53⅜	53⅜	—1
113	114	900	Liggett & Myers pf	113	113	113	113	..
72½	73	1,500	Lonse-Wiles Biscuit	72½	73½	72½	73	+½
185½	187	1,100	Loril. (P.) Co. x d.	195	195	185½	185½	—3½
117	117	100	Manhattan Elev.	117	117	117	117	—3
87⅞	88	100	Manhattan Shirt	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	..
132½	132⅝	100	Maxwell Motors	132½	132½	132½	132½	—2¼
50	50	44	Max. Motors 1st pf.	50	50	44	44	—5
74	74	800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	74	74⅝	74	74	—3
39½	39⅝	1,500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	39½	39⅝	38⅜	37	—3
102	103	100	Mex. Petroleum	102	103	100	102⅜	—1½
183	183⅝	29,100	Mex. Petroleum x d	183	183⅝	178	178	—5½
28⅜	28⅝	1,000	Miami Copper	28⅜	28⅝	27½	27½	—1
50⅜	50⅝	11,100	Midvale Steel	50⅜	50⅞	49¾	49¾	—1
18⅛	18⅜	17,500	Minn. & St. L. new	18⅛	18⅜	17	17⅜	—¾
78⅝	78⅞	3,000	Miss., K. & T. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78½	—1⅛
85⅜	85⅝	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	85⅜	85⅜	85½	85½	—1⅛
18⅝	18⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
31⅞	31⅞	10,800	Missouri Pacific	31⅞	31⅞	30	30⅛	—1⅝
55½	55⅝	200	Missouri Pacific pf.	55½	55⅝	55½	55⅝	—1⅝
79	79	100	Montana Power x d.	79	79	78	78	—¾
37	37⅛	1,500	Nat. Acme	37	37⅛	36	36	—¾
120	120	1,200	Nat. Biscuit	120	120	120	120	—1
20	20½	2,800	Nat. Cond. & Cable	21	21	20	20	—¾
78⅝	79	2,400	Nat. Enam. & St.	78⅝	79	75⅝	75⅝	—3⅝
78	78	1,200	Nat. Lead x d	79¼	79¼	78	78	—2½
109⅞	110	200	Nat. Lead pf.	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	+1¼
96	96	500	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	96	96	94½	94½	—3
101	102	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	101	102	101	101½	—1½
39⅝	40	4,800	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	39⅝	40	38	38	—2
117	117	400	N. Y. Air Brake	120	120	118	118	—2½
79½	80	3,100	N. Y. Central	80⅞	80⅞	79½	79½	—1⅝
47	51	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	—1½
70⅝	71	500	N. Y. Dock	71	71	69½	69½	—2
51⅜	52⅜	200	N. Y. Dock pf.	52⅜	52⅜	51⅜	51⅜	—1⅝
30⅝	30⅞	2,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅛
108	109	700	Norfolk & Western	108⅛	108⅛	108	108	—1
57	60	100	North American	57	57	57	57	—1½
97	97	2,700	Northern Pacific	97	97	95⅜	96	—1
35⅜	36	1,100	Nia Reed Coal	37	37	35½	35½	—2⅝
86⅜	87	1,800	Nova Scotia S. & C.	86⅜	86⅜	84½	84½	—3½
55½	55⅝	35,000	Ohio Cities Gas	57½	57½	55½	55½	—2⅜
85	86	300	Ontario Mining	85	86	83	83	—1
10	10⅛	10,300	Okla. P. & R. x d.	10	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
57	57½	600	Owens Bottle	58	58	57	57	—1½
29	30	200	Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	—⅛
27	27	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	27	27	27	27	—3½
92½	92⅝	19,500	Pan-Am. P. & T. x d	90½	96½	92	92½	—3¾
45⅝	46	1,100	Penn. R. R.	46⅛	46⅛	46	46	—1
54	54	900	People's Gas, Chi.	54	54	53	53	—1½
23	23	16,900	Pere Marquette	23	25	22⅞	23½	—1½
67	67⅝	1,000	Pere Marq. prior pf.	67	67¾	66¾	67	—1¾
46	48⅝	700	Pere Marquette pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	—⅝
39	39	900	Philadelphia Co.	39	39	38⅝	38

CALL MONEY GOES UP TO 12 PER CENT.

Rate for Demand Loans Hits the Highest Mark Since Dec. 5, 1916.

SEE RISE DUE TO TAX RATE

Bankers Declare Advance Follows Need of Accommodations to Pay Income Levy.

[illegible] rates on the Stock Ex- [illegible] went to 12 per cent. [illegible] of demand loans, [illegible] rate recorded since [illegible] when money touched 15 [illegible] second highest rate [illegible] establishment of the [illegible] com. in November. [illegible] rates for loans en- [illegible] dustrial collateral [illegible] and loans on good [illegible] to 10 per cent. [illegible] rates have [illegible] in two previous [illegible] [illegible] advance in [illegible] to the demand [illegible] over the in- [illegible] which is today. [illegible] ening recently [illegible] Reserve Board [illegible] sale calling [illegible] tors' loans [illegible] of the pressing [illegible] tax payments. [illegible] those for com- [illegible] d a little yes- [illegible] to the legal [illegible] for practically [illegible] mercial paper

Expect Loan Expansion.

[illegible] that the weekly [illegible] Federal Reserve Bank, [illegible] will show some [illegible] banks borrowing [illegible] at the same time. [illegible] substantial ex- [illegible] orts of banks [illegible] ing House. This [illegible] banks reduce [illegible] extract securi- [illegible] of the process [illegible] own loan [illegible] buckets bor- [illegible] this week, nor [illegible] expanded much. [illegible] funds and firms [illegible] ing the tax pay- [illegible] help materially [illegible] days. Clearing [illegible]

[illegible] on the interior [illegible] generally thought. [illegible] interior banks [illegible] open to help fi- [illegible] and, on sea- [illegible] with the needs [illegible] other purposes [illegible] of money to [illegible] not feel to come to [illegible] a big short [illegible] has been a fac- [illegible] at Lew levels [illegible] as soon as call [illegible] to climb the in- [illegible] their correspond- [illegible] balances on the [illegible] although the [illegible] started in the op- [illegible] say the supply [illegible] fully off, whereas [illegible] [illegible]

Trend Is Feverish.

[illegible] on the Stock [illegible] feverish [illegible] the market, about [illegible] the first quota- [illegible] rate was 8 per [illegible] Bankers had [illegible] early in the day did not [illegible] it, as has been the [illegible] and the demand coming [illegible] would have been met [illegible] of new money rates [illegible] session. By 1:30 [illegible] call loans was [illegible] but the rate for it [illegible] reason from the [illegible] as per cent. to 10 per [illegible]

Several banks sent in [illegible] rate fell again to [illegible] for mixed and all [illegible] respectively. But in [illegible] marginal [illegible] quoted at 12 [illegible] At the close [illegible] 8 per cent. [illegible] market brokers [illegible] been called [illegible] loans [illegible] day [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WARNS SPECULATION IS RIFE IN COUNTRY

Federal Reserve Board, in Its June Bulletin, Points to the Widened Activity.

TALKS OF MEANS TO CHECK

Some Difficulty Seen in the Ordinary Method of Raising Rediscount Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A warning against the era of speculation through which the nation is passing, largely as a result of the removal of many trade restrictions throughout the world, was sounded tonight by the Federal Reserve Board. Indications are, it says, that the speculative movement has spread to a large part of the population of the United States.

By direction of the Federal Reserve Board the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank in each of the twelve districts of the nation sent letters a few days ago to all member banks seeking information as to the scale on which Government bonds and securities were being employed as collateral in connection with the speculative movement, the belief being expressed that this form of financing had reached a point where it demanded attention. The information obtained has not been made public.

There have been discussions also as to action which the Government might take to end this practice, but it has been felt up to this time that a change in rates at Federal Reserve Banks, which would have the effect of checking the movement, was not warranted because of the continuance of the emergency conditions caused by the war.

In discussing the situation the Federal Reserve Board, in its June Bulletin, published today, takes up first the "end of Government control" of business, and asserts that "it is probable that there is today a greater degree of freedom of movement and lack of restriction upon trade throughout the world than has existed for nearly five years.

"The restoration of business to a competitive basis," the board states, "necessarily implies the restoration of our banking and financial mechanism to the exercise of its normal functions in connection with the development of trade. Among these are the restriction of undesirable excessive borrowing and the application, over certain reasonable periods of the test of liquidation to our foreign trade. It will probably be some time before the mechanism recovers its full effectiveness and is able in the same degree as formerly to adjust the relationship of demand and supply, and to control price fluctuations. During this period of transition danger of maladjustment or inflation will necessarily exist in greater or less degree, and such safeguards as can reasonably be applied should be invoked. This places upon the banks of the country an exceptionally responsible task.

"One phase of the present situation which parallels conditions that have existed at the close of most former wars is the development of an active speculative situation in the securities market. During the last month operations on the New York Stock Exchange have been upon a basis practically unprecedented since the opening of the war, and paralleled only by the active market operations which marked the advent of large munitions orders when the European contest had definitely established itself. A succession of million-share days with, abnormally high prices in many classes of goods has indicated the scope of the speculative movement itself, and the fact that much of the buying within recent weeks is said to have emanated from professional traders but from prospective investors through the country, indicates a bold view of the movement is already taking hold of the population of the United States.

"One phenomenon which has presented itself as an incident to this speculative movement is the existence of huge call money loans. These rates have sometimes gone as high as 7 per cent., although only for a short period in any instance. Such fluctuations of the call money rate have promptly been followed by little or no very moderate curtailment of the volume of borrowing on commercial account. There is here undoubtedly an element of danger to the financial position of the country. Ordinarily a sharp rise could be administered through the advantage of the facility of rediscount at Federal Reserve banks. Such a check for the moment encounters some difficulty, so long as the policy of promoting the absorption of Government securities by favoring rates is maintained.

"For the moment the avoidance of abnormally high loan accounts must be effected by means other than those which would clearly be applicable under the methods and principles of central banking. Eventually, when circumstances will permit, and the Federal Reserve Banks assume their normal functions making advances chiefly against liquid commercial paper, reducing to small proportions advances against United States Government collateral, a natural and effective check to existing conditions in the money market may be afforded through changes in rates at Federal Reserve Banks. As things stand the continuance of emergency conditions caused by the war has caused this primary function of the Federal Reserve system to be held more or less in abeyance."

LOOT AMERICAN FOOD SHIPS

German Dock Workers Steal Provisions—130 Arrested at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, June 12. (Associated Press.)—An increasing number of thefts on the part of dock workers engaged in unloading American food ships here resulted last night in another search of workers returning home from the docks. The result was that large quantities of bacon, flour, and cereals were recovered. One hundred and thirty arrests were made.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday Bid	Asked	Thursday Bid	Asked
Lead	5 40	6 25	5 50	
Copper, spot	23 00	0 00		
Antimony	8 50		8 50	
Quicksilver	$92 00		$92 00	
Aluminum	32 00	33 00	32 00	23 00
Platinum, No. 1				
Silver	81 00		81 90	

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 17½c. 30 days, on Metal Exchange call, spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday: £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Thursday: £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	0 0 0	80 0 0		
Copper, futures	0 0 0	78 0 0		
Tin, spot	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Tin, futures	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Spelter, spot	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Spelter, futures	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Lead, spot	22 15 0	22 15 0		
Lead, futures	23 0 0	22 15 0		

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Pay-able.	Holders of Record.
Am. W. G. Mach. pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Boston Elevated	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 17
Do pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 17
Com. Ed. Elec. pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Empire St. & I. pf	3	SA	July 1	June 20
Int. Harvester	1¼	Q	July 15	June 25
Interborough	1¼	Q	July 2	June 20
Penn. Tower, 1st pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 2d pf	2	Q	July 1	June 20
Safety Ins. H. & L.	1½	Q	July 1	June 16
Stras. St. & A. 1st pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Torrington Co.	1	Q	July 1	June 20
	50c			June 25
Underwood Typewr.	$2.00	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 5
Do pf	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 5
Utah P. & L. pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 17
Victor Talk. Mach	5	Q	July 15	June 30
	15	Ex	July 15	June 30
pf	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30

RUSH TO PAY INCOME TAX.

Overflow of Second Installments Is Expected on Monday.

Income and excess profits tax payments began yesterday to flow into the several offices of the Department of Internal Revenue of the city in response to the Treasury's notification that the second installment was due on June 15. As the date falls on Sunday, it is expected that the bulk of the payments from corporations and individuals will be made today with an overflow on Monday. The downtown banks made preparations yesterday to meet the demands upon them, in consequence of which loans for stock market purposes became scarce in the afternoon and the demand loan rate rose to 12 per cent., the highest level in more than two years.

At the Custom House it was said that payments would be received all day today and along into the evening. Yesterday a long line of persons with payments to make filed through the Collector's department. The officials were unable to estimate the total of money received, and it is probable that a report will not be possible until late on Monday at the earliest.

The first installment on March 15 last brought in approximately $1,000,000,000 throughout the country, and this sum is expected to be exceeded this time. The Treasury in sending out the second installment bills urged that as much of the payments due at the later dates be paid on June 15 as possible. As subscribers to the Victory notes are liquidating a far greater proportion of their pledges to date than Government officials had hoped for, it is believed that the tax payments will run considerably ahead of the total on the first call.

The substitution of matured, or nearly matured, Treasury certificates of indebtedness in place of cash for tax payments should figure largely in the transaction. One series which falls due June 16 amounted to $337,716,000, and another of $792,81,000 matures on June 17. These may be surrendered. Of this aggregate of $729,897,000 certificates, about $345,400,000 were originally placed by the Treasury in the local Federal Reserve district.

MAKE NEW ADJUSTMENT.

Change In Reorganization of Aetna Explosives Company.

Certain changes have been made in the reorganization plan of the Aetna Explosives Company due to objections by the common stockholders to the original plan of readjustment dated March 14, 1918. The changes have been approved by Judge Julius M. Mayer and notice of the amended plan is being sent to the bondholders and preferred stockholders by J. and W. Seligman and Company, readjustment managers.

The plan as now outlined provides that depositing bondholders will be entitled either to receive for each $1,000 bond and unmatured coupons $800 and accrued interest in cash, or to exchange the present bonds, par for par, for Series A 6 per cent. bonds of the Aetna Explosives Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1931. One-twelfth of the total issue of this series is to be retired each year beginning with the year ending July 1, 1920. They will be secured in the same manner as the Series A bonds, but will be a junior lien.

The two within whiel, holders of the preferred stock and bonds can participate in the amended plan is limited. All deposits of both preferred stock and bonds must be made before July 1, 1919. The bonds are to be deposited with the Bankers Trust Co., and the preferred stock with the Columbia Trust Co.

WILL PUT $30,000,000 IN MORTGAGE LOANS

Banks and Insurance Companies Give Promises to Legislative Housing Committee.

DECLARES MORE IS NEEDED

Senator Lockwood Says Situation Requires the Investment of $75,000,000.

During the session of the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing yesterday at City Hall, Senator Charles C. Lockwood, the chairman, announced that the committee had received promises from banks and insurance companies that more than $30,000,000 would be placed in real estate mortgages during the next two months. He said that $75,000,000 would be needed. "The Williamsburg Savings Bank of Brooklyn," he said, "has already loaned $900,000 on homes only, and negotiations are now under way with an insurance company which promise the construction of 200 new homes in the Eastern Parkway district of Brooklyn in the near future."

At yesterday's hearing the committee continued the examination of savings banks officials, each of whom was asked how much his institution would invest in real estate mortgages in the next few months. The officials of the banks named various amounts ranging from a few hundred thousand to a million dollars. All of them said their failure to invest to any extent in mortgages of late was due to the large amount of money they had put into the Government loans. Walter Trimble, President of the Bank for Savings, sent a letter to the committee saying that the Board of Trustees of his bank had voted to make permanent mortgage loans according to the provisions of the statute as to savings banks loans up to the amount of $2,000,000 or more within the next few months on properties, (new houses built or to be built for housing purposes,) to be appraised and approved by the bank.

When Senator Lockwood was asked about the statement made last Wednesday by Jesse L. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, to the effect that Mr. Lockwood was counsel for the Postal Life Insurance Company, the Senator replied that it was true that he was counsel for the Postal Company, but that he saw nothing wrong in it. He said it was also inferred at the Wednesday meeting that he had some connection with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, but that the fact was he had never been employed directly or indirectly by the Mutual in any capacity. When he was 16 years old, he said, he was an office boy for a law firm which had an office in the Mutual Life Building, but the firm had no connection with the company except to pay it the rent.

The committee will meet again next week, probably on Thursday morning. At that time the officials of trust companies will be questioned and the ice question will be taken up. The committee was appointed to investigate both the housing and the ice problems.

SMITH CALLS FOR PLANS.

Governor Wants Suggestions About Proposed Housing Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 13.—Governor Smith said tonight that he had received the letter of Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of Mayor Hylan's Committee on Rent Profiteering, asking the Governor to take up with the Legislature next week the matter of housing conditions.

The Governor said he had replied to Mr. Hirsch asking him to state definitely just what he wished done by the lawmakers. The Governor said he had not made up his mind as to whether he would ask the Legislature to do anything except ratify the woman suffrage amendment.

"If any of the committees now at work can present a workable plan that is sensible and understandable for anything that is absolutely necessary now, I am not going to stand with my back to the wall and take an arbitrary attitude in the matter," Governor Smith said.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 13.—Sixty-one new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $3,855,450 were chartered today. They included:

Metropolitan Dealers' Motor Truck Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000. W. R. Couch, L. Herriman, W. H. Moore, 427 West 42d St.

Illinois Country Club, Manhattan, $4,000. C. R. Macdonald, C. W. Hardman, J. M. Bowman, Hotel Hilton.

Alfred Sporting Goods, Inc., Manhattan, threads, dry goods, and fabrics, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value; also five capital stock, $100 each, 2,000 shares common stock no par value; active capital $10,000. T. Danetz, H. O. Prentiss, E. E. Pratt, 280 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Consolidated Packing Box and Lumber Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $20,000.

J. A. Medina Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $300,000.

Metropolitan Fur Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $400,000.

Manhattan Blouse Shop, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

George Hall Coal and Transp. Co., Ogdensburg, $1,225,000 to $2,000,000.

Republic Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, 2,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 2,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $212,500.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

The Radium Therapy Corp., Manhattan, $1,500,000 to $74,000.

International Taxameter Co. of America, $500,000 to $250,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Power-Horn and Motor, Inc., Manhattan, to Pierre Lemoine Inc., Inc.

INCORPORATIONS.

Caucasian-American Trading and Mining Co., Inc., Del., $1,000,000, Rep. L. Wasster, 1,133 Broadway.

Kalishki, Kalisha, Abe, Kobei Shoten, Japan, general trading, 5,000,000 yen; Rep. W. W. Lancaster, 120 Broadway.

Oshkosh Mfg. Co., Inc., Wis., make tools and machinery, $250,000; R. Hunter, 154 West 38th St.

The Armstrong Transp. Co., New Jersey, $100,000. H. T. S. Ellison, New Rochelle.

Thomas Motor Corp., Del., $10,000,000. Rep. S. S. Wood, Jr., 11 Fifth Av.

NEW DESIGNATION.

The Edison Portland Cement Co., New Jersey, 304 rep. W. Cox, Jr. Closes, West 40th St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Plaster Key Co., Manhattan.

Convent Estates Co., Manhattan.

Oliver and Allen Co., Batavia.

Eagle Wrapping and Coin Co., Cohoes.

Ohm Electric Co., Manhattan.

E. I. F. Realty Co., Manhattan.

Honeoye-Kingsbridge Corp., Manhattan.

H. I. Gross Co., Manhattan.

University Coat Shop, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 13.—Charters filed:

National Bread Co., Jersey City, $100,000; C. J. Dorrigo, W. Shaw, and G. J. Carey, all of Jersey City.

Washington Borough Realty Co., $35,000; A. H. Moses, S. H. Shields, and Floyd Magis, all of Washington Borough.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER Del., June 13.—Charters filed:

Sinclair Consolidated Oil and Gas Co., $10,000,000; P. B. Drew, T. L. Croteau, H. J. Koch, Wilmington.

Italian Star Line, Inc., $1,200,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Boston and Ely Consolidated Mining Co., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Olean New Mexico Oil Co., $750,000; Paul H. Quinn, Henry C. Miller, C. J. Carlson, all of Olean, N. Y.

Windfill Commercial Aeroplane Co., $500,000; Frank Jackson, W. I. N. Loftand, Charles H. Jones of Dover.

Rubber Products Corp., tires for tubes, shoes, and other rubber products, &c., $500,000. A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Hall, all of New York.

The Globe Co., to deal in securities of all kinds, $500,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Kenahoe Steamship Co., $300,000; Henry J. Bigham, George S. Brengle, George W. R. Hughes, all of New York.

Curtiss Airplane Co. of New England, $200,000; Glenn H. Curtiss, Augustus Post, Frederick H. Malone, Floyd Barrett, all of New York.

Toyah-Texas Oil Co., $300,000; Alfred S. Wright, D. Cameron, A. Christopherson, Philadelphia.

Mattes Travis Co., wearing apparel of all kinds, $100,000; John S. Mattes, E. Hagenbech, Barrett S. Traves, all of Philadelphia.

Shark Co., automobiles, motor boats, &c., $50,000; E. C. Tharp, E. S. Donahan, A. A. Ellis, Pittsburgh, Penn.

The National Plating Co., $25,000; D. F. Lacey, Jr., Thomas Campbell, John F. Hall of Washington, D. C.

Price & Co., stocks, bonds, &c., $10,000; P. B. Drew, H. E. Croteau, H. J. Koch, Wilmington.

Shark & Co., Finance Association, stocks and bonds, $500,000; T. Hughes, L. B. Thompson, J. Moore, 1,000 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Piper Tissue Co., Utilities Corp., Warren Corporation, Del., $1,000,000; Rep. Corporation Service Co., 120 Broadway.

Purcell, 51 West 10th St.

Acme Flower and Feather Co., Manhattan, $5,000. Grill A. Krentzman, D. Stein, 106 West 115th St.

Rahway Building Co., Manhattan, $5,000. T. H. O'Brien, R. Cholnacki, H. Slater, 167 West 31st St.

Saunders' Auto Body, Ossining, $15,000; C. F. Hughes, A. G. and W. G. Saunders, Ossining.

The General Street Signal Corp., Rochester, devices for regulating street traffic, $1,000. Ford, P. H. Yawman, E. J. Dwyer, Rochester.

William T. Miller Antiline and Chemical Co., Brooklin, make chemicals, dyes, and explosives, $2,000. E. Zilliessen, G. F. and W. T. Miller, Woodhaven.

E. E. Pratt & Co., Manhattan, export and import business, 1,000 shares preferred stock par value $100, 2,000 shares common stock no par value; active capital $100,000. T. Danetz, H. O. Prentiss, E. E. Pratt, 280 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Consolidated Packing Box and Lumber Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $20,000.

J. A. Medina Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $300,000.

Metropolitan Fur Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $400,000.

Manhattan Blouse Shop, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

George Hall Coal and Transp. Co., Ogdensburg, $1,225,000 to $2,000,000.

Republic Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, 2,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 2,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $212,500.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

The Radium Therapy Corp., Manhattan, $1,500,000 to $74,000.

International Taxameter Co. of America, $500,000 to $250,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Power-Horn and Motor, Inc., Manhattan, to Pierre Lemoine Inc., Inc.

INCORPORATIONS.

Caucasian-American Trading and Mining Co., Inc., Del., $1,000,000, Rep. L. Wasster, 1,133 Broadway.

Kalishki, Kalisha, Abe, Kobei Shoten, Japan, general trading, 5,000,000 yen; Rep. W. W. Lancaster, 120 Broadway.

Oshkosh Mfg. Co., Inc., Wis., make tools and machinery, $250,000; R. Hunter, 154 West 38th St.

The Armstrong Transp. Co., New Jersey, $100,000. H. T. S. Ellison, New Rochelle.

Thomas Motor Corp., Del., $10,000,000. Rep. S. S. Wood, Jr., 11 Fifth Av.

NEW DESIGNATION.

The Edison Portland Cement Co., New Jersey, 304 rep. W. Cox, Jr. Closes, West 40th St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Plaster Key Co., Manhattan.

Convent Estates Co., Manhattan.

Oliver and Allen Co., Batavia.

Eagle Wrapping and Coin Co., Cohoes.

Ohm Electric Co., Manhattan.

E. I. F. Realty Co., Manhattan.

Honeoye-Kingsbridge Corp., Manhattan.

H. I. Gross Co., Manhattan.

University Coat Shop, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 13.—Charters filed:

National Bread Co., Jersey City, $100,000; C. J. Dorrigo, W. Shaw, and G. J. Carey, all of Jersey City.

Washington Borough Realty Co., $35,000; A. H. Moses, S. H. Shields, and Floyd Magis, all of Washington Borough.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER Del., June 13.—Charters filed:

Sinclair Consolidated Oil and Gas Co., $10,000,000; P. B. Drew, T. L. Croteau, H. J. Koch, Wilmington.

Italian Star Line, Inc., $1,200,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Boston and Ely Consolidated Mining Co., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

Olean New Mexico Oil Co., $750,000; Paul H. Quinn, Henry C. Miller, C. J. Carlson, all of Olean, N. Y.

Windfill Commercial Aeroplane Co., $500,000; Frank Jackson, W. I. N. Loftand, Charles H. Jones of Dover.

Rubber Products Corp., tires for tubes, shoes, and other rubber products, &c., $500,000. A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Hall, all of New York.

The Globe Co., to deal in securities of all kinds, $500,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Kenahoe Steamship Co., $300,000; Henry J. Bigham, George S. Brengle, George W. R. Hughes, all of New York.

Curtiss Airplane Co. of New England, $200,000; Glenn H. Curtiss, Augustus Post, Frederick H. Malone, Floyd Barrett, all of New York.

Toyah-Texas Oil Co., $300,000; Alfred S. Wright, D. Cameron, A. Christopherson, Philadelphia.

Mattes Travis Co., wearing apparel of all kinds, $100,000; John S. Mattes, E. Hagenbech, Barrett S. Traves, all of Philadelphia.

Shark & Co., automobiles, motor boats, &c., $50,000; E. C. Tharp, E. S. Donahan, A. A. Ellis, Pittsburgh, Penn.

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Price & Co., stocks, bonds, &c., $10,000; H. J. Koch, Wilmington; P. B. Drew, H. E. Croteau, T. L. Croteau, Wilmington.

Shark & Co., Finance Association, stocks and bonds, $500,000; T. Hughes, L. B. Thompson, J. Moore, 1,000 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Piper Tissue Co., Utilities Corp., Warren Corporation, Del., $1,000,000; Rep. Corporation Service Co., 120 Broadway.

Purcell, 51 West 10th St.

Acme Flower and Feather Co., Manhattan, $5,000. Grill A. Krentzman, D. Stein, 106 West 115th St.

Rahway Building Co., Manhattan, $5,000. T. H. O'Brien, R. Cholnacki, H. Slater, 167 West 31st St.

Fresh Pond Electric Co., Queens, $10,000; J. Kreuser, P. F. Brion and P. B. Schoening, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Liberty Advertising Agency, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000. L. J. Lamson, C. W. Green, and F. C. Grandin, Prince George Hotel.

Altman Theatre, Inc., Brooklyn, motion pictures, $400,000. J. Manheimer, A. and M. Barr, 148 Parkside Av. Brooklyn.

Big Four Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000. S. J. Cohen, H. Waldman, and S. I. Goldberg, 31 Liberty St.

National Blue Corp., Manhattan, laundry supplies, $50,000. M. Kirschs-In, F. M. Asberg, and A. T. Scharpay, 149 Broadway.

Ruth Realty Corp., Lloyd Corp., Manhattan, $300,000. M. E. O'Brien, J. M. Sullivan, and D. C. Bailey, Jr., 320 Park Av.

Norwood Auto Garage Co., Manhattan, $8,000. C. Tarter, S. Weinberg, H. Oppenberg, 310 East Houston St.

Euclid Trucking Co., Manhattan, $10,000. W. Quinn, R. & T. Lephe, 139 Euclid Av., Brooklyn.

N. W. Peters & Co., Manhattan, grain and provisions, $25,000. N. W. Peters, T. J. Keefe, J. W. Orr, Produce Exchange Building.

Jacques Cartier and Precious Stones, Inc., Manhattan, $325,000. J. and A. Rosenbaum, 38 Golden St. 11 West Park, West.

Margo Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000. R. and A. M. Lipkin, 691 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

The Kolmar Co., Manhattan, exporters and importers, $10,000. [illegible] Park Av.

Evans, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000. W. and C. Carpenter, 1 Irving Place, Queens. W. and F. N. Evans, 1 Irving Place, Bayside.

Schaffer Products, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000. [illegible] Schaffer, 2 Columbus Circle. M. Goldstein, 2 Columbus Circle. M. Mandel, 2 Columbus Circle.

Gedde & Co., Manhattan, $10,000. F. B. Gedde, J. P. Bedell, 30 Wilson St., Brooklyn. W. Mandel, 2 Columbus Circle, and the Corporation Trust Co., 120 Broadway.

Bimo Press Co., Manhattan, $20,000; A. A. and H. L. Beshuns, 3 Morgenstern, 233 5th Av.

The Commercial Operating Co., Manhattan, grocery, butcher, and dry goods store, $20,000. H. Feldman, J. F. Earls, R. D. Phelps, 2 West 132d St.

Dimesquit Greenberg, Inc., Manhattan, make fur coats, clothing, $30,000. J. B. Kaufman, H. S. Middelspiel, J. Greenberg, 654 Broadway.

M. & M. Motors, Inc., Manhattan, garage business, $5,000. L. A. and J. Martin, W. F. Muller, 139 Amsterdam Av.

Advance Steamship Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Goodman, S. Mishelow, L. Dublin, 388 East 10th St.

Artistic Engraving Plating and Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000. J. and L. Levitan, H. Mandel, 2121 Belmont Av.

The Merit Lunch Inc., Manhattan, $10,000. G. Gras, S. Meier, J. Green, 206 West 116th St.

Jess Olonick Dress Co., Manhattan, $12,000. J. Olenick, A. Marburgerm, H. Frank, 1,320 Madison Av.

Carthage Motor Car Co., Carthage, Jefferson County, $100,000. F. W. Lamphear, C. H. Lovejoy, Chaffy, Carthage.

Bouffis Co., Inc., Bowling Alley, Manhattan, $5,000. [illegible] Bouffis, 30 West St. L. Palmer, [illegible] Tarasava, Bklyn.

Silk Knitting Co., Brooklyn, $15,000. H. Hulbert, [illegible] Avenue, P. Navigan, 136 Grand St.

Justitia, Inc., Corp., Brooklyn, stocks and bonds, $1,000. T. Hughes, L. B. Thompson, J. Moore, 1,000 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Piper Tissue Co., Utilities Corp., Warren Corporation, Del., $1,000,000; Rep. Corporation Service Co., 120 Broadway.

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NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid
4½s July	1967	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜
4½s June	1965	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜
4½s Mar.	1963	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜
4½s Nov.	1933	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜
4½s May	1957	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜
4½s	1924-1952	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s	1919-1923	4.45	4.35	4.45
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97¼	97¾	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	97¼	97¾	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	97¼	97¾	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1966	97¼	97¾	97¼
4½s	Sept., 1965	97¼	97¾	97¼
4s	May, 1959	92½	93¼	92½
4s	Nov., 1958	92½	93¼	92½
4s	Nov., 1957	93¼	93¾	93¼
4s	Nov., 1956	92¼	93¼	92¼

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid
4s	1926-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s	Nov., 1965	92¾	93	92¾
4s	Nov., 1956	93¼	93¾	93¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	83¼		83¼
3½s	May, 1954	83		83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s	1920-1923	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s	1940-1933	4.50	4.37	4.50
4s	1929-1930	4.50	4.37	4.50
4s	1922-1929	4.60	4.37	4.50
4s	1918-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60
4s	1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s	1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
940	Cities Service	376	374	374	378
2,100	Cities Service pf	79¾	79¼	79½	79¾
$38,500	Cities Service deb. B	7s..139¾	138	138½	140¼
82,000	Cities Service deb. C	7s..101¾	100½	100¾	101½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	15	17
Adiron Elec Power pf	76	
Am Gas & Electric	170	173
Am Gas & Electric pf	92	4
Am Light & Traction	280	289
Am Light & Trac pf	98¼	99¼
Am Power & Light	72	73
Am Power & Light pf	74	77
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	34	40
Am W W & Electric	5¼	7
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	61½	63
Am W W & Elec partic	12	15
Carolina Power & Lt	41	45
Colorado Power	25	27
Colorado Power pf	79	81
Columbia Electric pf	74	77
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	29	30
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	64	
Consumers Power pf	83	86
Eastern Texas Electric	58	
Eastern Texas pf	80	
El Paso Electric	92	100
Electric B & S pf	92	93
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	11¾	13
Federal Light & Tr pf	47	49
Galveston Houston Elec	16	18
Galveston-Hous El pf	65	68
Am W W & E col 5s	65	68
Appalach Power 1st 5s	74	77
Arizona Power 6s	84	88
Central P & L 5s	85	92
Cin Gas & Elec 5s	90	91
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99½	100
Col G & E deb 5s	78	82
Col Power 5s	87	89
Conn Power 5s	93	95
Dallas Electric 5s	93	96
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s	98½	99½
El Paso Elec col 5s	80	85
Empire Gas & Elec 6s	97½	98½
Empire Refining 6s	94½	96
Gulf West Power 5s	86	88½
Mer Edison ref 5s	92	93

	Bid.	Asked.
Miss River Power	10	12
Miss River Power pf	43	
Northern Ohio Electric	20	22
Northern Ohio Elec pf	63	65
Northern

FULL CONFESSION BY BANK MURDERER

Hamby Signs Statement Giving All Details of East Brooklyn Robbery and Killing.

CRIME LONG IN PREPARATION

Prisoner Refuses to Reveal Identity of Partner or to Tell His Own Family History.

Hamby, who on ... confessed to the murder ... officials of the East Brook... Bank, yesterday amplified ... to District Attorney ... of Brooklyn and con... of eight years of crime ... a detailed narrative of the ... resulted in the death of ... Fremont Henry W. Coons. ... signed by the prisoner, ... of Mr. Lewis. ... formal confession ... engaged in the County ... Mitchell May ... in the first degree. ... a plea was entered for ... was set for Monday. ... Hamby ... stood in a well fitting ... He is 5 feet 10 inches tall, with ... and a stocky troop slightly. He ... that he could do little ... appearance ... is nothing on the ... man's desperate ... his family history. ... a word. He told ... the names by ... criminal career ... real name. The Dis... and the police expect, ... for up the mystery which ... has known about his ante... ... he had money to em... ... told Judge May ... but he expected ... a lawyer for him, ... that perhaps it ... accepted counsel ... The court ... the plea and was re... ... Commissioner Hamil... ... of Correction ... Hamby was a danger... ... difficulty in maintaining ... about him while he is in ... Lewis struggled with ... Hamby on Thursday be... admitted that he was ... night in East Brook... ... prisoner talked ... exploits as a robber ... murder in Wash... ... maintained that he was not ... Lewis's killing. ... identification of the taxicab ... Hamby, is one of the bank ... strike him. Suddenly ... Lewis' office opened ... proprietor of a ... Hamby ... ognized the newcomer, ... assumed an air of in... him, as if he did not ... however, walked ... and greeted him. He ... a short ... companion, ... of the day of the murder ... ation by Bollinger seemed ... nerve, Lewis then ad... proceeded to give ... was pressed Hamby with ... the identity of his part... ... Hamby, except to say ... follow out my orders ... an end of that robbery. I ... over the top of the ... bank, but the dived ... in the tailing. Lewis ... figure ... party ... crook. ... Up in anything but ... Attorney Lewis ... Pacific ... in the Long Island ... He went to the ... Savings Bank first by ... appointed to be in the neigh... and Hamilton Avenues ... changed. He went ... to have it done. While ... that the robber ar... favorable points ... all the employees ... same side ... consequently no one ... which he held the ... several trips to the ... in the Summer of ... aged on a tank ves... there," asked Mr.

SEA BREEZE HOME OPENED.

More Than 300 Mothers and Children Sent to the Beach for Rest.

Sea Breeze Home at Coney Island, conducted by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was opened yesterday and more than 300 mothers and children are enjoying a two weeks' outing at the beach. The party is made up of mothers with children under school age, convalescents and aged women gathered from various agencies in New York.

Many of the association's guests are widows whose efforts to support themselves and children have left them tired and in need of the rest and care provided at Sea Breeze, which is the largest fresh air home of its kind in the country. The association reports that thousands of applications for fresh air relief have already been received.

One way in which the people can help to avoid any possible epidemic this Summer is to send the tenement children to Sea Breeze as their guests. The home has accommodations for 400. The tenement mothers and children go there as the guests of those who give them their outing. It costs $5 a week for each guest. Contributions to the association's Fresh Air Fund may be sent to the association, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

BIG CATTLE TRADE OPENING.

Trial Orders for Dairy Cows for France Will Decide the Future.

Following the recent arrival from France of a commission to negotiate for several thousand head of dairy cattle, the Department of Agriculture offers suggestions as to how breeders in this country may help the farmers of France, and at the same time benefit the animal industry of this country. The number of cattle to be supplied will depend upon the ability of American dairymen to furnish sufficiently good animals at the prices the commission is prepared to offer.

Probably 3,000 cows and heifers will be purchased the first month and the number will be increased if the animals are satisfactory.

This is the second purchase of dairy cattle for the devastated regions of France, the first, made last April, consisted principally of 104 pure-bred and grade cows and four pure-bred bulls purchased by the French High Commission. That importation by France was in the nature of a trial order. Those cattle and the others which will be obtained are to be used as foundation herds for the war destroyed regions of France.

Regulations governing transportation of live stock to foreign countries have been revised, and apply to dairy cattle as well as to beef animals which in past years constituted the bulk of the shipments. The regulations require that adequate feed, water, and attendants, as well as comfortable stalls and pens be furnished, so the animals will arrive in the best possible condition.

The Bureau of Markets, through its foreign trade division, has arranged to have the animals transported under the classification of "relief," which makes immediate shipment possible. Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry will make the necessary certification to the health of the export cattle and an official health certificate will accompany each shipment.

The success of livestock exportations from the United States, it is announced, depends principally on the co-operation of breeders. It appears that orders are being placed with other countries, including Canada, and repeat orders will depend upon the satisfaction given. The French officials have indicated their desire for large animals of good milking quality. The Department of Agriculture lays stress on the need for sending the French people only the kind which will be a credit to the American cattle industry.

According to the officials the export trade in dairy cattle can be established for years to come if the filling the orders with animals of excellent quality, on the other hand the trade may be quickly lost by shipments of inferior stock. Officers of dairy cattle associations are being asked to acquaint their membership with the need, and with the importance of this trade to impress on them the importance of building up abroad an esteem not only for American cattle but for the fairness, courtesy, and ability of American breeders.

SAVES MANY LAWSUITS.

Federal Grain Inspectors Leave Little Room for Disputes.

The Federal Government has developed an authoritative system of grain inspection throughout the country that promises to reduce greatly, if it does not entirely eliminate, lawsuits over quality of grain delivered. Formerly inspections were made wholly by private agencies that carried little authority and where shipper and receiver disagreed a lawsuit was very often the result. Now the Government's agents step in when the receiver appeals from the declaration of the shipper as to quality and grades the shipment. Though this grading may be disregarded, the Government's laboratory methods and disinterestedness in the proceedings leave little hope for the party to the transaction who carries his contention further. As an example of how the plan works the following is cited.

A grain dealer in a small town where there was no licensed inspector bought a car of No. 3 yellow corn from a shipper at one of the large markets. On receipt of the corn it was found that the car was very unevenly loaded. Approximately one-fourth of the corn on top was of good quality, while the rest had a large percentage of heat-damaged kernels mixed through it. All efforts to get the company that sold the corn to make a settlement met with the reply that the corn was sold subject to inspection at place of shipment and that no discount would be allowed.

Finally the consignees wired to the nearest office of the Federal Grain Supervision, asking to have a licensed inspector come and inspect the grain at destination. They then called an appeal from this inspection to determine the true grade of the grain after the third rail place of inspection. This appeal resulted in the assignment of a sample grade to three-fourths of the car and No. 3 yellow to approximately one-fourth, which had been unloaded but the identity of which had been preserved.

After this inspection by an officer of the Federal Grain Supervision, the shippers made a settlement by allowing a discount of 10 cents a bushel on 1,000 bushels.

Taking an appeal is not difficult, nor is it a complicated procedure. All that is necessary is to secure a blank complaint form from a Federal Grain Supervision office of which there is one in every large market centre, fill in with the information called for, and sign it. The document should then be left with or sent to the office of the Federal Grain Supervision in the district in which the grain was inspected. The complaint should be accompanied by the original inspection certificate and a deposit of $3. The amount will be returned if the appeal is sustained and the inspection grade changed.

Appeals do not cause serious delays, for the Federal Grain Supervision offices dispose of them promptly. For example, one grain supervisor thus describes the situation at his office recently:

"On one day we handled twenty-five appeals—nine corn and sixteen wheat. All were difficult, as the corn grades were appealed on account of color and damage, and the wheat on account of damage and insurable foreign material. Yet the laboratory work was finished at 4:30 P. M., and the samples and papers were in the mail by 6:30."

STAR PRISONERS RETURN.

Twenty Convicts Transfered from Auburn to Sing Sing.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, June 13.—Twenty widely known criminals, including "Ownie" Madden, former leader of the Gopher gang on the west side of Manhattan, who were, for political reasons, ousted from Sing Sing some time ago, came marching back to their old quarters today from Auburn prison. "O. K. Bill" Myers has been put out of Sing Sing a dozen times, but got back again this time as usual.

Madden, John Rodgers, Alfred Friedlander and "O. K. Bill" were favorites of Thomas Mott Osborne when he was warden. "O. K. Bill" was the efficiency engineer of the Mutual Welfare League in the heyday of its career, and, according to keepers, he and the rest of the gang were returned through Mr. Osborne's intervention in their behalf with prison officials up-state. Myers, it is understood, is to rehabilitate the league, and with the other distinguished arrivals will try to stampede the inmate election next month for the Osborne party. Just now the anti-Osborne, or "Tammany" party is in power. Former Warden William Meyer drafted most of the returned criminals to Auburn for either failure to work or pernicious activity in politics. "I've been fired out of Sing Sing," said Myers, by every warden that's been here in my time. I hope Warden Brophy will let me stay." As for "O. K. Bill" has served so many terms in prison for burglary he has lost count, he has done a lot of traveling back and forth between the prisons because of the dislike Sing Sing wardens have taken to him. Madden was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Judge Nott on June 8, 1915, for the killing of Patrick Dovie at Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—U. S. Harry Dorfman, (for sentence.)

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 310, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Quennard Bausch Mfg. Co. (on trial.)

NEW YORK COURTS.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

George G. McCaskey, aplt., v. Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

California Packing Corp., respt., v. Phoenix & Third National Bank of Lexington, &c., impld., &c., aplt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, motion to dismiss granted with $10 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Philip Curtis, dec'd.—Decree modified and affirmed with costs to aplt., payable out of the estate. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

The City of New York, plff., v. The Hudson & Manhattan Rd. Co., deft.—Judgment ordered for defendant dismissing the claim of the plain. without costs. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Redgers & Hagerty, respts., v. The Brunswicks Marine Const. Corp., aplt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Smith, J. (Merrell, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Martin Stapleton, an inft., &c., respt., v. Lewis Burnosky et al., aplts. Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Christen Christensen, respt., v. James S. Hamlin, Inc., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed with costs and motion directed with costs. Opinion by Smith J. (Merrell, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Margie Hart, respt., v. Max Hart, aplt.—Judgment modified and affirmed, with costs to respondent. Opinion by Page J., (Dowling, J., dissenting, and voting to reverse on the ground that the agreement stood on has not been proved.) Settle order on notice.

George I. Skinner, as Supt., &c., respt., v. Oswego Hospital for Insane, impld., &c., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Philbin, J. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. Phoenix Insurance Co. et al., aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Philbin, J. Order filed.

Societe Bordelaise de Conserves and Produits Alimentaires, respts., v. Wood & Selick, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Julius Oppenheimer, as admr., &c., respt., v. Marisetta Holding Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Max Markowitz, aplt., vs. New York Rys. Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Philbin, J. Order filed.

Wilfred F. Ricardo et al., as trustees, &c., plffs., v. Fannie Deutsch, impld., &c., aplt., v. Theodore R. McCarthy, as receiver, &c., respt.—Judgment and order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Peppercorn Inc., v. Denny O'Neil, as receiver, &c., respt., v. Lawson Purdy et al., as Commissioners of Taxes, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, motion to amend petition denied, and motion to quash writ granted. Opinion by Philbin, J. Order filed.

Leo Frist, inf., respt., v. Columbia Graphophone Co., aplt. Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Alexander Sosnofsky, an infant, &c., aplt., v. The City of New York, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Sosnofsky, aplt., v. the same, respt. Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Amos L. Peasoni, respt., v. Joseph J. Chisholme et al., defts., impld. with Alwyn Bank, Jr., aplt. Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Order filed.

John J. Flanagan, respt., v. the City of New York, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Dwyer, an infant, &c., respt., v. Lewis Burnosky et al., aplts. Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Dwyer, respt., v. the rector, &c., of Trinity Church in the City of New York, impld., &c., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

City Investing Co., respt., v. John Gerken, impld., &c., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, unless leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer, in five days on payment of said costs and $10 costs at Special Term. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. John Gerken et al., defts., impld. with Charles E. Heydt, aplt. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer within five days on payment of said costs and $10 costs at Special Term. No opinion. Order filed.

John Roof, respt., v. Dominick Delighris R. Co., &c., aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. John Felosa and Rocco Pavoca, costs.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Frank R. Baker, aplt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

The Bradford Co., respt., v. James H. Dunn, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted upon defendant's paying all costs to date. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Maurice Bamberger as Trustee, &c., aplt., v. Jacob A. Cantor et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

Benjamin Bernstein, respt., v. Annie Bernstein et al., respts., impld. with Mary Bernstein, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and matter remitted to Special Term for further action in accordance with the opinion. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

SPECIAL TERM, PART II—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Calendar of parts business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM, PART II—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—**City Savings Bank**<Sonken—Howard C. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—**In re Powers**, Jr.—Hon. Edward E. McCall.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—**Henry G. Harley**<Marie H. Wilcox, (2)—John A. Maher.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—**Geza Zimmerman**<John Sipos—Geza Zimmerman. Re Auerbach<Porges—Joseph S. Israel. Anne Codwise<Alrose Realty Co.—Charles E. Buchner. Charles Zoller<Clarence E. Gilmor et al.—Bernard Hahn.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M. People<Casalano.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

At a figure said to be close to $200,000, Frederick G. Goodridge sold to a New York banker for occupancy his residence at 122 East Seventy-eighth Street. The property consists of a five-story English basement structure on a plot 36 by 100, located between Park and Lexington Avenues. The house was tenanted for three years by Vincent Astor. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Downtown Corner Sold.

The 122 West Street Corporation sold to the Broadway-John Street Corporation, Elias A. Cohen, president, the six-story office building, 122 West Street and 87 Dey Street, southeast corner of Dey and West Streets, which is opposite the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Terminal. This property has a frontage of 35 feet on West Street and 74 feet on Dey Street. It was the first solid steel construction fireproof building in the downtown section of the city and was originally built by the New York Edison Company for their downtown main office, but before the building was half completed the Edison Company found that the demand for electricity was going to be so great that they abandoned the idea of using this building and had to seek larger quarters. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Colonel Ruppert Sells Tarrytown Estate.

Colonel Jacob Ruppert has sold to a retired Manhattan business man his twelve-acre estate at Tarrytown, N. Y. The property is improved with a large stucco house and various outhouses. It has an assessed valuation of $110,000. Nichols & Hobbie negotiated the sale.

$230,000 Purchase by Frederick Brown on Fourteenth Street.

The estate of John Downey sold to Frederick Brown, operator, the five-story business building, with store, at 40 East Fourteenth Street and 125 University Place, forming an "L" around the southeast corner of those thoroughfares. The structure fronts 26.10 feet on Fourteenth Street and 26 feet on University Place, with easterly line of 130 feet and a southerly line measuring 62.5 feet.

This is the first sale of the property, which was held at $250,000, in thirty years. Byrne & Bowman and William C. Walker's Sons negotiated the sale.

Hudson View Apartments Held at $375,000 Sold to Operator.

The estate of Herman Fichter sold to Max N. Natanson, operator, the Hudson View Apartments at the southeast corner of Broadway and 148th Street, on a plot fronting 100 feet on Broadway and 125 feet on 148th Street. The structure is arranged for thirty-two families, the suites being of four, five, six, and seven rooms, and contains seven stores. It was held at $375,000 and returns an annual rental of about $47,000.

Sells Diva Court.

The Denwood Realty Company, B. Benenson, president, sold to the Moton Realty Company, represented by J. Douglas Wetmore, attorney, Diva Court, at 103 to 109 West 141st Street, a six-story elevator apartment house on plot 100 by 100. The building shows a rental of about $25,000, and was sold at a substantial profit above $150,000, paid by the sellers about a week ago. J. Anthony Minott was the broker in the transaction which was for all cash.

Morgensterns Make Quick Resale.

Morgenstern Brothers Syndicate resold to an investing client of Henry I. Cooper and Michael Cohen Richill and Hamilton Courts, two six-story elevator apartment houses on a plot 276 by 96, at 53 to 75 Hamilton Terrace. The buildings were held at $500,000 and rent for about $75,000. They were purchased last week from the Hamilton Terrace Co. through the same brokers.

Judis Buys the Palmerston.

Irving Judis bought the Palmerston, a six-story elevator apartment, 100 by 100, renting for $37,000 and held at $280,000, at the northwest corner of 184th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, from William J. Daniel.

Greene Street Sale.

The estates of Emanuel and Leon Mandel sold the three buildings on plot 100 by 100, at 162 to 168 Greene Street, to a purchaser reported to be Frederick F. Hammond, through L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. In 1885 Leon Tanenbaum sold the property on which the buildings were erected to the Mandel Brothers.

Private Dwellings.

Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay sold the four-story and basement residence, 25 by 100, at 27 West Forty-sixth Street. The property was held at $90,000.

Mrs. Hunter sold 320 West Eighty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 102.2, through Slawson & Hobbs.

Ralph Russo has sold for Herman H. Moritz to G. Ligday for occupancy the three-story dwelling at 1310 East 120th Street, on a lot 18 by 100.

J. L. Van Sant sold to the Carol L. Cox Book Company of West 125th Street 245 Lenox Avenue, a four-story high-stoop dwelling, 19 by 80, located 44 feet north of 122d Street. The buyers, after making alterations, will occupy the premises for their business. George W. Brettell was the broker.

Tenement Deals.

Frederick Brown sold the five-story tenement, on a plot 25 by 100, held at $16,000, at 51 East 134th Street, to a client of Greenfeld & Saffir for investment.

Herzog & Levy sold the six-story houses at 122 to 736 Second Avenue, 50 feet north of Thirty-ninth Street, each 50 by 100, containing thirty-two apartments and two stores, to I. Siegel, at a price close to $65,000. Henry Hof was the broker.

The Merit Realty Corporation (Marcus L. Osk, President) has resold the five-story tenement, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100, at 227 East Ninety-seventh Street, which it acquired about three weeks ago.

Charles Wynne has sold to James H. Cruikshank the five-story flat, on a plot 27 by 100, at 461 West 149th Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Broadway. Harry Sugarman was the broker.

Herman Weisner, represented by Abraham Hirsh, has purchased from Samuel Fein 141 and 143 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninth Street, a six-story flat, on plot 46.8 by 74.10. The property, which was sold for cash, was held at $125,000.

The Hoin Chemical Glassware Company has purchased from Mrs. Annetta Kosofsky the five-story double flat, on a plot 37.6 by 100, at 64 West Ninety-third Street. John Helfer was the broker.

The F. Morgan Realty Company sold for Emil H. Herb to Mr. Alexander, for investment, the five-story triple flat at 163 West 129th Street, on lot 25 by 100.

The Bronx Market.

The Hudwill Corporation, Hudson P. Rose, President, purchased the one-family house at 2,465 Belmont Avenue, Bronx, through H. B. Holmes, and also purchased the one-family house at 465 East 185th Street.

Baron William Waldorf Astor sold through John A. Steinmetz a 12-foot strip at the rear of lots fronting on the westerly side of Rosedale Avenue, between East 177th Street and Bronx River Avenue.

Frederick Brown sold the five-story flat, 25 by 87, at 3,909 Third Avenue, near 172d Street, to Joseph Katz.

Isaac Unwenfeld Realty Corporation sold to Miriam Finkelstein 948 Tiffany Street, a five-story apartment, 74 by 106, adjoining the corner of 163d Street, held at $65,000, through Jacob Fenning.

David L. Woodall, Jr., sold for James F. Donohue the dwelling, 50 by 100, north side of 175th Street, about 200 feet west of Park Avenue.

Amelia Davis sold the two-family dwelling at 3,215 Decatur Avenue through A. Cahn. The same broker sold for George Homan the three-family flat at 3,080 Decatur Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Real Home Real Estate Corporation sold the dwelling at 92 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst, to Fannie Greenberg for occupancy, through Kleiner & Kleiner, attorneys.

The three-story store properties at 116 and 118 Seventh Avenue, near President Street, were sold to an investing client of E. T. Newman. The same broker sold for Frank Smith a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling at 830 President Street, and for Florence C. Gill the three-story brick dwelling at 509 Fourth Street.

Collins & Hansell bought the three-story store and apartment building at 676 Franklin Avenue through Charles Partridge.

The estate of James Ochterlooney sold the two-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 270 Twenty-fourth Street, to a client of the Bulkley & Horton Company.

Arthur H. Strong, builder, bought a plot, 150 by 150, held at $22,000, on the west side of Ocean Avenue, 450 feet north of Glenwood Road, from George Jantzer for development with four bungalows to cost approximately $80,000.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold 906 Sixtieth Street, a two-family brick dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100, to a client for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

Theodore Lobdell bought the one-family dwelling, on a plot 28 by 130, at 198 Lincoln Street, Flushing, from Beatrice Sanborn through J. Albert Johntra.

Borough of Richmond.

W. H. Fowler sold a plot 50 by 125, Fort Wadsworth, to Thomas F. Butler through Cornelius G. Kolff. The same broker sold Joseph Cassidy, of Staten Island men, who recently bought and resold at a profit Sugar Loaf Field, twenty-two acres on Spring Street, Concord, adjoining Emerson Hill.

Frank G. Burger sold a cottage at 30 Roe Street, West New Brighton, to an investing client of W. S. Hall.

Suburban Sales.

D. G. Story sold a house and large plot in Chatsworth Heights, N. Y., to Mrs. F. B. Corwin through C. M. Murdoch and Louis P. Miller.

Dennistoun M. Bell sold forty acres at Fanwood, N. J., midway between Westfield and Scotch Plains, to a purchaser who intends to develop the property with suburban homes. Albert G. Ashforth, Inc., negotiated the sale, which was for all cash.

Ethel L. Busing sold a plot 143 by 226 on Greenacres Avenue, Hartsdale, N. Y., to James C. Warren as a site for a residence. E. L. Howe, Jr. negotiated the sale.

The estate of L. A. Salomon, Gustave Salomon, executor, sold the property at Far Rockaway, L. I., known as Salomon Castle, consisting of seventeen acres, with waterfront of 1,500 feet, large residence and outbuildings, to Dick Chiarello through the Lewis H. May Company. The purchaser was represented by Joseph G. Glanbalvo as attorney, and Kurzman & Frank acted for the seller.

Walter S. Adams purchased through Maxwell Smith the Oliver M. Oake residence, now nearing completion in Berkeley Road, Greenacres, Scarsdale. The same broker also sold a plot in Walworth Avenue, Greenacres, to Allan Davies for Frederick S. Barnum.

Shore Acres Auction Today.

The remainder of the former estate of the late Robert Bonner, Mamaroneck Bay, now known as "Shore Acres," having been converted into a residential colony comprising 320 villa plots near the Boston Post Road, between Mamaroneck and Rye, will be auctioned today on the premises at 1:30 P. M. by Arthur C. Sheridan, auctioneer, and George R. Read & Co.

Mortgages Placed.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has placed for J. W. Harriman, President of the Harriman National Bank, with the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, first mortgage loan of $200,000 for five years, covering Mr. Harriman's residence at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Hughes & Hammon have placed the following loans: One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars on Grand Concourse, adjoining the corner of 165th Street; $300,000 on 118-120 West Seventieth Street; $300,000 on 15-17 West Thirty-sixth Street; $80,000 at 5 per cent. on 20 West Fifty-ninth Street; $420,000 (building loan) on north side of Seventy-third Street, 50 feet west of Columbus Avenue; $500,000 at 5 per cent. on a thirteen-story apartment house at Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street; $225,000 at 5½ per cent. on a nine-story fireproof storage warehouse at the southeast corner of Greenwich and Leroy Streets; $125,000 at 5½ per cent. on Fort Washington Avenue, northwest corner of 183d Street; $165,000 (building loan) on 323-327 West Seventy-seventh Street; $150,000 at 5½ per cent on northeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue and 149th Street; $135,000 at 5½ per cent. on 18 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Commercial Leases.

The New York Telephone Co. leased from the Excelsior Estates Co., S. H. Stone, president, 27,000 feet of space at the southwest corner of Centre and Walker Streets for a long term, at an aggregate rental of $270,000, to be used by the offices of auditing and bookkeeping department. The Loeland-Whiting and Benjamin Co. negotiated the transaction.

Samuel H. Martin leased the entire four-story and basement building at 432 Columbus Avenue to Kunmas & Stefanon for a term of three years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern blvd, e s, 325 n Barretto, 75x100; E. H. Smith et al agt Hunts Point Garage Co et al; U. S. Tr Co, atty; due, $21,248.16; taxes, $2,600; pr mtge aggregating $82,500; adjourned to June 27.

By Joseph & Co.

138th st E, s s, 100 w Rider av, 54.10x 701.10x702.0, the canal; City of N. Y. agt Mott Haven Canal Docks, W. P. Burr, atty; due, $2202.06; taxes, etc, $9,490.98; adjourned to June 27.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Colden Av, w s, 350 ft n of Mace Av; 1-story stone dwelling, 25x50; Vincenzo Cichello, 123 West 46th st; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost $1,500.

Jerome Av, e s, 41.10 ft n of Burnside Av; 1-story brick stores, 64.3½x80; J. C. Davies, 148th St and 3d Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost $18,000.

Merry Av, s w corner of John Av; 1-story brick dwelling, 21x57.2; Peter P. Polchinski, 1,372 Edwards Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,063 West 36th St, architect; cost $4,000.

Prospect Av, w s, 44 ft n of 175th St; 1-story hollow tile garage, 19x20; Abraham Taubin, 662 Broadway, owner; Charles M. Straub, 147 Montague St, architect; cost $1,000.

University Av, n e corner of 183d St; 1-story stone garage, 18.6x21; Bertha Brunnsky, 690 West 181st St, owner; Springateen & Goldhammer, 32 Union Square, architects; cost $1,500.

10th St, 438 and 440 East; for a two-story laundry, 53.5x92.3; S. Kohn, 7 Glenada Place, owner; L. A. Steinart, 194 Bowery, architect; $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 109th St, 80.10x100; Broadway, 2,846-45, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th st, 55x100; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 106th st, 100.11x100; Max J. Sulzberger to Daniel Katz, 2,643 Broadway, 1-3 part, all liens; attorneys, Fisher & Di... 30 Park Row $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 784, w s, 50.9 ft n of 94th st, 25x84.2, ½ part; Broadway, s e corner of 96th st, 25.3x75, ½ part; Max J. Sulzberger to Daniel Katz, 2,643 Broadway, all liens, June 11; attorneys, Fisher & Di... 30 Park Row $1

ANTHEUM AV, n s, 50 ft n of 171st pl, 90x100; Criterion Holding Co to William Prager, individually, 129 East 74th st, et al, executors and trustees, ½ part, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 21, 1918; attorneys, Lind & Cedar St. 127, n e corner of Greenwich St, 34.4x39.8x40.11x38.11; Mary E. Cottrell, extrx, to Alfred Hillebrand, 4 St. Nicholas Place, June 12; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

INTERIOR LOT begins 114.8 ft e of Bowery and 82.8 ft s of 3d St, runs s 21.4 x e 24.7 x e 14.1 to beginning; H. A. Thomas to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, June 9; attorney, Frank M. Tichnor, 38 Park Row $100

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 55th St, 20.5x 73; Henry Schaefer and another, trustees, to Mary B., wife of J. W. F. Potter, 135 East 55th st; mtg $250,000, all liens, June 10; attorney, Fuller Potter, 6 Nassau St. $49,900

SAME PROPERTY; Annie J. Dee Garets (Grunes) to same, q. c. June 11; attorney, same $1

MADISON AV, e s, 86.8 ft s of 42d St, 20.9x 100; Madison Av, n e corner of 42d St, runs n 113.4x E 100x s 40.8 x e 10.1 x s 40x e 100.5x s 24.7x e w 101.10 to 42d St x e w 147.3 to beg.; Jeremiah Milbank to Dunlevy Milbank of Rye, N. Y., ¼ part, a. t., all liens, Oct. 21, 1918; attorneys, Masten & Nichols, 49 Wall St. $1

SECTION 5, Blocks 1,403, 1,404, and 1,406, Adele Sturges Dodd to 1,067 Fifth Avenue Co., 1,067 5th Av, June 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

8TH ST, NICHOLAS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 173d St, 75x100; W. L. S. Realty Corp to Herman H. Feldstein, 100 Haven Av, mtg $90,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

8TH ST, NICHOLAS AV, 406, e s, 51.10 ft n of 190th St, 25x100; Frank H. G. Hellet to W. H. Lammers, 95 Anderson Av, Bronx, mtg $20,000; attorneys, Skinner & Bermant $100

4TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, runs s 136.n 110x w 56x s 11.3x w 100 to Av. x s 96.9 to beg.; Dunlevy Milbank to Jeremiah Milbank, 29 E. 39th St, ¼ part, a. t., all liens, Oct. 21, 1918; attorneys, Masten & Nichols, 49 Wall St. $1

4TH AV, s w corner of 25th St, 98.9x125; Dunlevy Milbank to Jeremiah Milbank, 29 East 39th St, ¼ part a. t., all liens, Oct. 21, 1918; attorneys, Masten & Nichols, 49 Wall St. $1

7TH AV, 2,332, s w corner of 137th St, 32.4x 100; Lillian I. Dean to Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Av, mtg $35,000, all liens, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

8TH ST, 208 West, s s, 19.6x54; August Collet to Chas. J. King, 473 West 145th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, May 21, 1909; 25TH ST, 733 East, s s, 75 e 2d Av, 25x100; Frank Hoffman to Blanche E. Frank, 2,170 Broadway; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway $100

25TH ST, 133 ft e of 5th Av, 66x100.5; Dunlevy Milbank to Jeremiah Milbank, 29 East 39th St, ¼ part, all liens, Oct. 21, 1918; attorneys, Masten & Nichols, 49 Wall St. $1

43D ST, 6-8 East, s s, 41x100.5; 43d St, n s, 199 ft e of 5th Av, 17x100.5; Dunlevy Milbank to Jeremiah Milbank, 29 East 39th St, ¼ part, all liens, all liens; attorneys, Masten & N., 49 Wall St. $1

61ST ST, 15 East, n s, 25x100.5; Michael Coleman et ux to H. L. Batterman, Mill Neck, L. I. mtg $45,000, all liens, May 27; attorney, H. A. Ingraham, 179 Montague St., Brooklyn $1

91ST ST, 61 West, n s, 18x100.8; James O'Shea, as individually and as executors, &c., to Emily Kronse, 533 West 158th St, June 12; attorneys, Goldsmith & R., 1,476 Broadway $1

92D ST, 406-8 East, s s, 20x100.8; Max Marcus to Margaret M. Coen, 100 West 162d St, mtg $11,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

96TH ST, 61 West, n s, 100x100.11; Max Marx to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, 225 West 99th St, mtg $9,000, b. and s., June 9; attorneys, Middlebrook & Boland, 49 Cedar St. $12,000

114TH ST, 105 East, n s, 16x100.11; Nathan Marcus et al, to Chas. Cohen, 107 East 114th St, mtg $4,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

115TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Anna M., wife of Claus Martens to Theodore Schroeder, 733 East 10th St, Bayonne, mtg $6,000, June 10; attorney, H. Wendt, 99 Nassau St. $1

134TH ST, 15-17 East, n s, 50x99.11; Wm. J. Cox to Jennie Munson, 512 Quincy St, Brooklyn, mtg $19,800, all liens, May 1, 1917; attorney, Leonard Bronner, 200 Broadway $1

134TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Jennie Munson to Clara Bronner, 1,535 Girard Av, Philadelphia, Penn., mtg $10,000, May 27, 1919; attorney, Leonard Bronner, 1521 BT, 620 West, s s, 63x90.11; College Holding Co. to Shenk B. & C. Co., 118 West 125th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, June 10; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway .$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,642, e s, 46.11x100.9x52.7x 103.7; Louis C. Balash to Stebbins Realty Co., 1,776 Broadway, Brooklyn, May 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Stebbins Realty and Construction Co. to Ida Fehberg, 935 Longwood Av, and ano, mtg $45,000, May

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS WITHOUT RESERVE

TO-DAY at 1:30 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine,

and continuing until every plot is sold

"SHORE ACRES"

The Gem of the Long Island Sound

329 SOUND SHORE VILLA PLOTS

HIGHLY IMPROVED AND RESTRICTED

Unsurpassed for Unique Location, Picturesqueness and Accessibility

Directly on Long Island Sound

Between **RYE AND MAMARONECK** Westchester County

only 39 minutes from Grand Central to Mamaroneck Sta., N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.

60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE

Title Policies Free to Purchasers. Liberty Bonds, Any Issue, Accepted in Payment, at Par.

Bookmaps at Shore Acres Club on the property or by applying to

ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Inc.
152 Broadway
GEO. R. READ & COMPANY
30 Nassau St. and 3 East 35th St.

Auctioneer and Agent

Automobiles will be at Mamaroneck Sta. today for convenience of intending purchasers.

Your Present
High Cost of Living
Can Be Reduced

If you will co-operate with us in our Collective Ownership Plan, which insures you against Rental Increases.

We Have Apartments
For Oct. 1st Occupancy
At Jackson Heights

where we are now selling 5-room and bath apartments in modern colonial houses on 25th St., in Jackson Heights, Borough of Queens, 22 minutes from Grand Central Station, with additional service after January 1st, via the B. R. T., Broadway Subway, 60th St. tunnel.

Our Collective
Ownership Plan

offers three selling plans from which you may select the one you can best afford, and make an immediate start on the road to Landlord independence. $500, $1,000, $1,500 or $2,000 cash is required. Begin now to convert worthless rent receipts into tangible assets. **Be an owner, a landlord, not a tenant.** You are invited to make a personal inspection of the apartments. To visit Jackson Heights by most convenient route take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to Queensboro Subway (Corona Line) to 25th St. Station.

For further details call or write

The Queensboro Corporation

Manhattan Office
50 E. 42d St., Cor. Madison Ave.
Telephone Murray Hill 7057

Jackson Heights Office
Opposite 25th St. Subway Station
Telephone Newtown 2361

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Building Loan Money
Hughes & Hammond,
34 Pine St. Tel. John 4168

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

By DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD CARBERY

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER

COUNTY CORK, IRELAND.

Five miles from Conakilty Station, on a branch line of the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway, and 40 miles from Cork.

THE MARINE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of CASTLE FREKE

comprising an area of about

1,100 ACRES,

divided approximately between Grounds and Woods about 300 acres Arable and Pasture Land about 600 acres, and rough land near the Foreshore about 300 acres.

The Estate is situate nearly midway between Kinsale and Cape Clear, and has a coast line of 2½ miles.

The Castle is a fine building occupying a bold situation and commanding magnificient views over the Atlantic. The main part was partly rebuilt about eight years ago and the whole thoroughly modernized in all respects, with bathrooms, central heating and electric light, while the offices are complete, and the gardens and grounds inexpensive to maintain.

The Home Farm is well equipped, the engine in connection with the electric light installation driving also the Farm machinery.

The Estate is well timbered, no trees having been cut or sold during the war.

Good Wildfowl Shooting. Excellent Yachting and Fishing Facilities.

For SALE, by AUCTION in London on an early date, unless previously sold privately.

Solicitors: Messrs. WALDFORDS, 27 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20 Hanover Square, London, W. 1

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

18th STREET, NEAR 7th AVENUE

Five-story, cold water tenement, 25x98; four 3-room apartments to floor. Two stores, rent now $4,000; less than $4,000 or room. Mortgage $12,000 3 years, price $30,000. Fully rented. Mercer 298 W. 23d St.

219 E. 72ND ST.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 15x100; $9,000—Open for offer. W. C. Dilger, 2nd Lexington Ave.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET

YOU NEED A HOME

Send for particulars of our cozy 7-room Brick Homes, grass and screen inclosed porches, ready to occupy on Brooklyn avenue, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from beaches; 5c. fare.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Neponsit

New York City's Finest Ocean Front

45 Minutes from Penn. Station

New Bungalows

Nearing Completion

$4,500 TO $4,750

For Sale on Convenient Terms

Call, write or phone for full details.

H. L. SIMPSON, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.
Telephone Greeley 2741.

From Penn. Station, 834 Street or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, take Long Island R. R trains (practically every half hour) to Rockaway Park, then short ride on trolley to Neponsit; office always open.

Kew Gardens
Long Island
17 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Kew Gardens Construction Co. is
Now Building Houses
for sale or on order
from plans of distinction
Edgeworth Sm[all]. 1 W. 34th St.

Pay That High Rent to Yourself

Start now to select your home site and build your own home. Let me show you how you can own your own home in attractive surroundings, with all city improvements, at Larchmont, within a few minutes' walk of the station and forty minutes of New York.

SYLVESTER FROHOCK,
1 Madison Av., N. Y. City. Tel. 2577 Gramercy.

BEST AT GREENACRES.

Just placed on market, brick and hollow tile home, 10 rooms, 3 baths, superb site on two lots, and attractive price.

Maxwell Smith, Greenacres,
Hartsdale, N. Y. Tel. 2350 White Plains

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WOODMERE, L. I.

Large private residence, with beautiful grounds on Broadway and Meadow Drive, opposite Golf Links. 7 master bedrooms, 4 baths, completely furnished. Now offered for rent for Summer season; immediate possession.

For particulars address:

M. MORGENTHAU,
15 West 42d St., N. Y. C.
or Phone Bryant 8175.

FURNISHED COTTAGES

At Mattituck, Laurel, Jamesport,

a fine place at Mount Marion. On the Long Island Sound or Peconic Bay front. A very few places left to rent. Peconic Bay water front lots for sale. Also Summer homes and estates

Silkworth

Long Island Real Estate,
Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

LONG BEACH
NEW BUNGALOW

California model, 6 rooms, with screened-in sleeping porch, electric lights, shower; $2,400, easy terms. Several for rent, furnished. Thos. J. Walsh, West End, Long Beach.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

!100 ACRES!

Mountain Terrace, Green Springs. [illegible] per acre [illegible] stable [illegible]

ASA FRANCIS SMITH
[illegible] Phone 1280 Main

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE

[illegible] hundreds of acres, highly improved, modern 22-room house; old trees, drives and gardens. For further particulars

H. HATCHMANN,
505 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.
Fifteen Minutes From Penn. Station.
10 Houses for Sale.
Ready for Occupancy as Follows:
2—August 1st.
4—September 1st.
4—October 1st.
Houses Built to Order.
EASY TERMS.
Cord Meyer Development Co.
[illegible] Street, Forest Hills,
[illegible] Island. Long Island

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Housekeeping Is Fun

in a house like the houses we are building in a new and beautiful part of Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on lots from 50 to 100 feet wide. Houses have 6 rooms and from 1 to 3 baths. Extra bedrooms and all that. Ready September 1st. Selling now.

Prices $12,000 to $17,000.

ANDERSON REALTY CO.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

Exclusive Forest Heights Section

House contains 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, handsomely decorated. Garage for two cars. Beautiful lawn and shrubbery. Every modern improvement.

Apply

HUBBARD & PEIXOTTO, Inc.,
489 Fifth Ave.
Tel. Murray Hill 3339

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER, NEARBY
CONNECTICUT AND NORTH
SHORE, L. I., PROPERTIES—INSURANCE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

N-E-W R-O-C-H-E-L-L-E

In one of its best sections; a four-year-old WHITE DUTCH COLONIAL, 9 rooms, 3½ baths, sleeping porches; garage; large plot; near water; very good value. Price $15,800. Immediate possession.

H. M. OLCOTT 31 East 42d St., New York.
Tel. Murray Hill 2328.

TIME WAS NEVER MORE OPPORTUNE than now to select your home site and build your own home. Let me show you how you can own your own home in attractive surroundings, with all city improvements, at Larchmont, within a few minutes' walk of the station and forty minutes from New York.

SYLVESTER FROHOCK,
1 Madison Av., N. Y. City. Tel. 2577 Gramercy.

BEST AT GREENACRES.

Just placed on market, brick and hollow tile home, 10 rooms, 3 baths, superb site on two lots, and attractive price.

Maxwell Smith, Greenacres,
Hartsdale, N. Y. Tel. 2350 White Plains

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WOODMERE, L. I.

Large private residence, with beautiful grounds on Broadway and Meadow Drive, opposite Golf Links. 7 master bedrooms, 4 baths, completely furnished. Now offered for rent for Summer season; immediate possession.

For particulars address:

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At Mattituck, Laurel, Jamesport,

a fine place at Mount Marion. On the Long Island Sound or Peconic Bay front. A very few places left to rent. Peconic Bay water front lots for sale. Also Summer homes and estates

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NEW BUNGALOW

California model, 6 rooms, with screened-in sleeping porch, electric lights, shower; $2,400, easy terms. Several for rent, furnished. Thos. J. Walsh, West End, Long Beach.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

!100 ACRES!

Mountain Terrace, Green Springs. [illegible] per acre [illegible] stable [illegible]

ASA FRANCIS SMITH
[illegible] Phone 1280 Main

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE

[illegible] hundreds of acres, highly improved, modern 22-room house; old trees, drives and gardens. For further particulars

H. HATCHMANN,
505 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOP
Don't Pay Rent
Come, Buy A Home,
Live in the Country.
Only 40 minutes from N. Y.
No Stuffy Subway, No Straphanging.
A Beautiful, Invigorating Sail and Ride.
Good Air, Beautiful Trees and Drive.
All Sorts of Birds and Flowers.
Plenty of room for the children.
Houses and Bungalows, 6 large rooms to 10 rooms and two baths.
Parquet floors, electricity, gas and sewers.
From $6,500 to $12,000. Easy terms.
Public and High School. Near Station.
Monthly ticket $0.86; 10 trips $2.75.
42 trains daily each way.
Take Jersey Central from Liberty St.
Weekdays, every hour on the hour.
Wendell Buckley, 614 Chestnut Street, Roselle Park, N. J.
Wendell Buckley, 62 Chestnut Street, or 261 Broadway, New York, Mornings.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.

200 houses sold, 50 more new homes for sale, $4,300 to $6,000, some cheaper, some more expensive, terms $500 to $1,000; balance $15 to $20 a month and interest; 6 and 7 rooms, tile bath, sleeping porch, open fireplace, garage, steam heat, gas and electric; paved street; sewer, all improvements; superior neighborhood; near station, schools, stores; two railroads and trolley; 26 minutes N. Y. City, 8 cents commutation.

John A. Baldwin
80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Telephone John 5047.

Plainfield Private House Furnished For Rent

Beautiful suburban house in Netherwood section. Nine rooms, two baths. Garage. $130 a month for summer from July 1st.

BUXTON & STEWART Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Plainfield Private House Furnished For Rent

Nine rooms and bath. Ideal summer location. Lot 55x300. Garage, garden. $100 a month from July 1st.

BUXTON & STEWART Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE!!

Fruit and Dairy farm about 250 acres, including seventeen-room house, steam heated; three cottages for farm help; on high ground, overlooking the beautiful Willimantic Valley in Tolland County. Never failing spring of pure water by gravitation to all buildings. 3,000 peach, apple and pear trees in bearing, several acres small fruit. Every prospect now of fruit, enough to half pay the purchase price first year. For particulars address owner,

G. W. MERROW,
34 Forest St., Hartford, Conn.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.

Edgemere, Long Island

A new double family house, all up-to-date improvements; new furniture; double garage; half block from ocean. See owner, J. Mehrtens, Half Way House Sta., Edgemere, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

On 14th St.,
Between 7th and 8th Avs.

Plot, 72.6x103; will be improved with a two story and basement mercantile building; the location is most convenient and accessible and suited to many lines of wholesale business; long lease will be given.

SAMUEL KILPATRICK, 149 Broadway, Owner.

STORE AND BASEMENT

[illegible] northeast corner 65th St. and Columbus Ave. Immediate possession.

EWIGHT, ARCHIBALD & PERRY
Plaza [illegible]. 137 West 23d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 TO 8 ROOMS

[illegible] 1st [illegible] central [illegible] Riverside Drive [illegible] St. Hamilton Hts., S. E. [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT.

Fine view of the Hudson and hills beyond from seven windows. Every genial breeze throughout the day and night blows in the apartment and renders it as healthful as a seashore resort. Will sublet for Summer months; well furnished; Oriental rugs, Chickering piano, good library, comfortable beds; two baths. Near subway and on the route of Fifth Avenue Bus. Telephone Morningside 6326.

Riviera

790 Riverside Dr. (Cor. 157th)
5-6-7-8-9-10 Rooms
2 to 3 Baths.
Modern 13-story fireproof building
A. J. ODELL. Audubon 5400.

No. 12 Fifth Ave.
(Cor. 8th St.)
1-2-3-4 Rooms with Baths
Maid Service.
Modern 9-story fireproof building
Stuyv. 4338.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$2,000,000 to lend, 5%, 3 years, first mortgage; New York City property; 50 to 55% of appraised value. $100,000 to $250,000 amounts. T 76 Times.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Business compels me to sell my beautiful three-story and basement dwelling, west side, [illegible] 80th. Box J 468 Times Downtown.

Investors: — Opportunity, estates-income. Washington Heights, Bronx, garage [illegible] 215 Montague, Room 515.

51st; sacrifice 3 lots, Broadway and 237th; bargain for cash. Write Furness, 250 West 94th.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Westchester Av., (corner Parker.)—2-story brick business building; subway station; 24x140, price $20,000. Parker, 1,631 St. Peters Av.

Bronx.—New law, excellent location, two 5-story, rents $5,700; price $[illegible],000, cash $5,500; bargain. Stuhlman, 3 Beekman St.

Brooklyn.

BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.

Up-to-date two-family bungalows and detached houses in East Midwood, Fiske Terrace, Nottingham Park, Ocean Av., Prospect Park south; prices, $7,000 to $50,000. Bost us, H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Flatbush Av. Kenmore 6258.

FLATBUSH AND BROOKLYN APARTMENTS.

Investors' opportunity; 6 to 40 families; choice location; good income, prices $12,000 to $250,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Flatbush Av. Kenmore 6258.

BUNGALOW.

Two screened and glass porches; eight rooms and bath; every improvement; restricted neighborhood; private garage; worth $20,000. H. R. Bailey Bros., 1,516 Flatbush Av. Kenmore 6258.

Pretty 2-family brick and stone; terraced, facing park; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 20 minutes Park Row; sacrifice $8,500 Martens, Box 110 Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Queens.

Floral Park.—Two lots; cheap; closing estate John Haley. 280 Madison Av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale, Broadway-Flushing, 27th St. near Broadway, desirable dwelling on large lot; convenient to railroad and trolley; fine surroundings; worth $9,000; will sell to quick buyer for $7,500, half cash. Cameron & Hawn, Albany, N. Y.

Between Patchogue and Bellport, 8½ acres on South Country Road; 11 rooms, garage; $10,500; sacrifice to close estate.

OAMMON, ON PREMISES, OR
KNOWLES, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y. City.

LONG BEACH—WATER FRONT.
16 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET.
GREEN, 292 5TH AV., N. Y. CITY.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Rumson Point, a fifteen-acre peninsula of high ground, extending into the South Shrewsbury River; 2,300 feet water frontage; most wonderful location along the N. J. coast for an exclusive gentleman's estate; accessible to Little Silver, Rumson, Long Branch, and other points; price reasonable, easy terms, or will consider investment property in exchange. Arthur Holtson, Long Branch, New Jersey.

Englewood.—Very beautiful modern stucco house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage, new and complete in all appointments; fine location. For sale, $27,000. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Have $30,000 equity above a small first mortgage in five fancy brick 2-family houses, hardwood trim, hardwood floors, steam, coal, gas and electricity; sewer, sidewalk, curb and gutter, all assessments paid; in a neighborhood where there are no vacancies even in normal times; will exchange for two cold-water tenements with one mortgage. X 32 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Loft, or part; 20x30; light manufacturing; price no object. Reo Embroidery, 147 West 224.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
ONLY $3,000 NEEDED.
Four story, basement, with extension, 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
EVERETT M. SPIXAR CO.,
507 5th Av. Murray Hill 4520.

Bronx.

For Sale—Private house, seven rooms, bath; electricity, steam heat; all improvements; ideal home for small family. 1,243 Tinton Av., Bronx, near 169th.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Hastings, main line New York Central, 20 miles from New York; excellent train service; practically new 8-room house; 4 master, maid's room; back stairs; plot 200x125; fine lawn, beautiful trees; gas, electricity, hot water heat; slate roof; hardwood trim; station 8 minutes; grounds and house in perfect order; $13,000; terms. Devine, Hastings on Hudson.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.

Attractive stucco house, 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage, man's quarters; 1 acre, beautiful shade, 200 feet private beach; good anchorage near golf and yacht club; 10 minutes to Stamford station. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 6326 Murray Hill.

Mount Vernon.—Ten-room house for sale; all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from Columbus Ave. Station; lot 75x100, restricted neighborhood; can be seen any time. Owner, 260 Garden Ave.

Town of Ryc, N. Y.—To rent by the year 10-room, unfurnished house; all modern conveniences, terms reasonable. Telephone Portchester, N. Y. 353.

Nine-room house, 96 Waring Place, Yonkers; steam heat, electric light; $6,500, easy terms. Owner, Cowan, 133 West, 19th St., or [illegible] broker.

Rare opportunity to buy or rent up-to-date modern home, garage on grounds; centrally located. Owner, 22 Westchester Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Nine-room house, stone and frame, 300 feet elevation, commuting distance, near station; $7,500. H. A. Kelly, 20 Mile Square Road, Nepperhan, Yonkers.

Long Island.

Floral Park.—New, modern house, Colonial design, materials carefully selected by owner, seven large rooms, bath, foyer hall, open fireplace; very attractive; all improvements, large plot, 80x100 ft.; 2 blocks trolley, short walk station, 35 minutes New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; $8,000, easy terms. Another modern eight rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, stone heat, fireplaces, parquet floors, plot 75x100, fine [illegible] shrubbery; desirable location, 15 minutes station, 35 minutes by electric trains; $9,000. Goldsmith, Phone 9-J, Floral Park, L. I.

Cedarhurst, Park, L. I.—For sale, 10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on 100x100 plot; 3½ baths, 3 toilets, large porch, hardwood floors, laundry, butler's pantry, garage, steam heat. Apply S. Gross, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 61. Tel. 4597 Harlem.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house, plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, breakfast porch, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 minutes to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

Three one-family high-class houses at Elmhurst, L. I., twenty minutes out; plenty of ground, trees, all improvements; terms; to close estate. F 720 Times Downtown.

Seven-room cottage on Great South Bay, Long Island, 90 miles out; garage; kitchen garden; fishing, bathing; $400 per season. Call 59 East 59th or phone Rhinelander 2173.

Forest Hills.—House, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 4 porches, tennis court. Phone F. H., 6086J Forest Hills.

New Jersey.

COLONIA, N. J.,
(on the main line, Penna. R. R.)

IS GOING AHEAD.

I have secured a number of choice lots RIGHT AT THE STATION, adjoining Golf Club. Am building a home there—so are several of my friends—LET ME BUILD FOR YOU on easy terms—a ground-floor proposition if you act at once. See me at property Saturday and Sunday.

W. H. BLACKWOOD,
33 West 42d Street—Vanderbilt 3242.

Five real bargains left for homeseekers, $3,800 up; all improvements, desirable, convenient; low prices; terms arranged; 45 [illegible] Manhattan; 8c commutation; by appointment only; Henschel, 89 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. 1481-J Hackensack; 9828 Cortlandt, N. Y.

Substantial detached ten-room brick dwelling, all improvements, too large for owner, Jersey Heights, opposite Woolworth Building, fifteen minutes to Hudson Terminal, $10,000; sacrifice. McArthur's Renting Agency, 225 Jackson Av., Jersey City.

Summit, N. J.—Furnished houses, from $50 to $300 per month. For particulars inquire Miss L. E. Stryker, agent, 23 Maple St., Summit, N. J. Phone 1250 Summit.

Best cash offer before Monday takes modern country place; value $6,000; Springfield Road, near Glenside Av., Westfield; commutation.

New York State.

8-room furnished house, garden, newly decorated, all improvements, July, August, reasonable. 12 Quimby Av. Telephone White Plains 2698.

Massachusetts.

In Berkshires.—New cottage; electric lights, running water, fireplace, dining and sleeping porches, lake, mountains, fishing. Write owner, President F. E. Jenkins, Piedmont College, Demorest, Ga.

Country Houses Wanted.

Furnished house wanted on Long Island, between Hewlitt and Far Rockaway, from July 1 to September, containing 5 bedrooms and 2 baths on first sleeping floor; state price. Box G 847 Times Annex.

Wanted to rent from Sept. 1, furnished or unfurnished, 7 or 8 room house, commuting distance, north shore Long Island. N 33 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Brooklyn.

Furnished house, seven large rooms, Bay Ridge, near beautiful Shore Road, for Summer, to small family. Telephone Bay Ridge 2867.

Queens.

Edgemere.—Sublet; beautiful, large stucco house on ocean block, near station; fine furniture; 6 bedrooms, 3 fine baths; large first-floor rooms, sanitary kitchen; 8 months, from June 15; rent $2,400. Apply Frederick W. Avery Co., Agent, Phone 421 Far Rockaway.

Richmond.

Bungalow near the ocean for rent for the season, furnished; six rooms, electric light, running water; open for inspection Saturday and Sunday. F. L. Wheeler, Burbank Av., Cedar Grove Park, New Dorp, Staten Island.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Richmond.

At Dongan Hills, Staten Island; beautifully furnished bungalow, near the golf club; four bedrooms, two baths, inclosed porch; rent to Oct. 1, $550. L. A. Seaver, telephone 112 New Dorp.

Westchester County.

PELHAM MANOR.

Residence fully furnished for two months or more; ten rooms, sleeping porches, Summer dining room, billiard room, bowling alley, acre garden, abundance fruit, vegetables, flowers, charming woodland surroundings, adjacent to golf links and New York Athletic Club; Travers Island; rent $400 monthly. Apply Longley, Pelham Manor. Telephone Pelham 1833.

Rent, furnished, at Scarsdale, for period to September 15, at $1,000 for season; 3 minutes' from station, modern house, attractively arranged; fine porches; cool living room; 4 master bedrooms; 3 baths; garage. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

For Rent—Up-to-date furnished house and garage; all improvements; two minutes walk from trolley and beach. Inquire Robt. Crisfield, 385 Rye Beach Av., Rye, N. Y.

Bronxville.—Ten-room furnished house, Lawrence Park West, three bathrooms, garage, for rent for Summer. Roesser, Tel. Bronxville 595.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Naval officer's home for Summer, overlooking Sound; $150 month. Tel. 1993-R New Rochelle.

Long Island.

Will rent for Summer on Long Island, four miles east of Northport, one-half mile from Long Island Sound, with private bathing beach, gentleman's attractive, old-fashioned farmhouse, remodeled, with modern improvements; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, living room, dining room, kitchen, and laundry; comfortably furnished; electric light, telephone, and artesian well; large shade trees; tennis court; also three-room cottage and room for two cars; golf and yacht clubs near by; rental reasonable. Drive from Northport station to Fort Salonga and ask for John Sammis and Tremaine house, or write E. W. Scherr, 29 West 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 2900.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
TO OCTOBER OR LONGER.

Exceptionally well-furnished, completely equipped, cool, housekeeping, corner apartment; No. 47, 4th floor, The Gardens Apartment; large rooms, ten windows, TWO BEDROOMS, old mahogany; two minutes from station; and The Inn, reasonable. Phone 9050 Hector Extension 272, or 6338 Forest Hills, or Superintendent.

Baldwin.—Attractive house, handsomely furnished, 10 rooms, bath, electricity, gas; garage, mile from depot, June 15 to Oct. 1. Clarke, 231 Grand Av., Baldwin.

Garden City.—Will rent furnished till Sept. 1, nine-room house; 4 minutes' walk Nassau Boulevard station, 42 minutes to New York; all conveniences. 61 Brompton Road. Phone Garden City 1309-J.

Nicely furnished 3-room floor, with kitchenette, near station; fine, private neighborhood. 50 Cleveland Av., Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 308.

Bungalow, Saltaire, Fire Island Beach, ocean front, 9 rooms, 3 baths, all conveniences of a city house. Chas. E. Abbott, 263 10th Av., Chelsea 9523.

Great Neck.—Gentleman's residence, furnished, Summer; easonable, golf. Phone Great Neck 425.

Bungalow, Long Beach West.—7 rooms; sleeping porch. Tel. 751 Audubon; appointment.

Bay Shore.—Roomy house, fine grounds, garage; ten minutes station, five minutes beach; $700. Manabach. Phone 676.

Long Beach.—Two rooms, bath; on board walk, $415 to October. B. B., 504 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

Attractively furnished cottage, Upper Montclair, for rent season; 9 rooms, 2 baths, spacious verandas, electricity, gas; excellent neighborhood; attractive outlook; conveniently located; reasonable. Phone 2199-R, Montclair.

Beautifully furnished houses for Summer season, $400 up; all outdoor sports, fishing, swimming, tennis, &c. Write or phone Mrs. H. C. Kittredge, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Lindhurst, N. J.—Country home; 6 rooms; all improvements, barn, chickens, lawns; owner will sacrifice. Marsas, 210 Lake Av.

New York State.

Twilight Park, Catskills, altitude, 2,000 feet; fully furnished housekeeping cottage, 500 feet above Squirrel Inn; living room, open fireplace, dining room, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, large kitchen, electric light, telephone, ice and season. Mrs. Theodore Dwight, care Squirrel Inn, Twilight Park, Haines Falls, N. Y., or Theodore Dwight, 29 West 39th St., New York City.

Estate 10 acres, up to date in every detail, house, garage, lodge, completely furnished; 6 master's bedrooms, 5 baths, plenty servants' rooms, baths; leave first-class household help if desired; $2,000 monthly; Orienta Point, L. I., 262 Times.

Margaretville, Delaware Co., in the Catskills.—Superb modern furnished house, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, fine elevation; spacious grounds, tennis court, trout fishing; season $1,500. W. E. Finn, 165 Broadway.

Attractive six-room cottage at Shandaken, heart of Catskills; bath, open fireplace, porches, sleeping porch, piano; Christian; country quiet; $350 for season. Laura W. Acker, Shandaken, N. Y.

Farm, Poland, partly furnished; cheap. George H. Boyd, Middletown, N. Y.

Connecticut.

My suburban home, near Sound; hour from city; for rent, furnished, for Summer; 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage, garden; bathing beach near by; best references required. Phone Vanderbilt 1290, Extension 92.

Sound Beach, Conn.—Nine-room furnished house, for Summer. Mrs. Haigleish, Sound Beach Av., near Episcopal Chapel.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Lake Placid or vicinity, during July and August, furnished house, four master bedrooms, with sleeping porches, two baths, living and dining rooms. Communicate, with full particulars, X 2 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To Rent.—750 feet, in high-class office building vicinity 42d and Broadway, corner; ten outside windows. Address E. A. M., P. O. Box 93, Times Square Station.

Lofts, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33x184. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 Broadway.

Basement to let, 25x100; cement floor; sprinkled. Apply Sloane & Moller, 316 East 65th St.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 5077.

Madison Av., 785, (67th.)—Parlor floor, newly decorated, electricity, large, light basement.

Office, Times Square district; also sell furniture. Phone Saturday afternoon, 7693 Bryant.

Private office and desk room handsomely furnished. Suite 308, 51 East 42d.

Large room on Fifth Av., for business purposes. Telephone Madison Square 4976.

For Rent.—Parlor store with street showcase, $376 month. 7 West 42d.

Desk room with desk to let. Office, 521 Broadway, Room 617.

Brooklyn.

To lease, for term of years, three-story reinforced concrete building; 20,000 square feet each floor, elevator, railroad siding, sprinkler system, strictly fireproof, light all around, additional vacant lots; property on three streets, Williamsburg section, Brooklyn; freight terminal adjacent. Apply to J. Mendlowitch, 10 Vandewater St., New York City.

FLATBUSH AV., STORE BUILDING.
CORNER, TWO FRONTAGES.
RENT $2,280, PRICE $20,000.
GEO. E. LANTZER,
1,382 Flatbush Av., at Av. F.
Closed Sunday.

Store, 3 large light rear rooms, hot water; block new subway station; reasonable. Inquire 877 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.

Queens.

LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—No. 444 Jackson Av., (Bridge Plaza,) corner Skillman Place, Long Island City, N. Y., two connecting brick and stone buildings; front building, 4 stories, semi-fireproof, partitioned for offices, contains about 11,000 sq. ft. of floor surface; rear building, facing Skillman Place, is fireproof, 5 stories, contains about 10,000 sq. ft. both excellent of cellar; elevator in front building; both buildings have toilet rooms on each floor, are steam-heated, supplied by two connected boilers; rear of land abuts on Long Island R. R., with whom sidings may be arranged; rear building well adapted for manufacturing purposes and the front building rented for private offices until growth of business necessitates more room. George H. Paynter, Inc., Queens Plaza Court Building, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.

Westchester County.

STORE TO LET
AT SCARSDALE;
good business opportunity, with or without living rooms; can be altered to suit tenant.
BENJ. EDWARDS,
SCARSDALE, N. Y. PHONE 238.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WE ARE INTERESTED IN A LOFT OF 5,000 SQUARE FEET FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES; WILL CONSIDER A BUILT-LEASE. FRANK F. PELS, 17 EAST 24TH.

Loft or small building, light; 2,000 to 3,000 square feet, with or without power. Bloch, 456 East 67th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

307TH ST., Corner Lexington Av., (162.)—Apartment hotel exclusively for women; corner suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath, beautifully furnished, $17 weekly up; appointments complete. Hotel Rutledge.

318T. 23 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, nicely furnished. Hampton Apartment Hotel.

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40 AND 49 EAST 51ST ST.
43 EAST 50TH ST.
40 WEST 58TH ST.

Attractively furnished, one, two, three, and four room apartments; Summer rates; meals.

41ST ST., 11 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; every convenience. Inquire Superintendent.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two beautiful rooms, private bath, electricity; $75.

45TH ST., 1 EAST.—Suites of two rooms and bath or four together for Summer months or sublet handsomely furnished, overlooking 5th Av.; delightfully cool and quiet. Apt. 22B, Hotel Lorraine.

49TH, 146 EAST.—Small, well furnished, attractive apartment; large living room, with French windows; large bedroom, bath, kitchen and hall; will rent to Oct. 1. Apply Apt. 21, or Superintendent. Tel. Murray Hill 870.

54TH ST., 78 EAST.—Handsomely furnished three rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano. Phone 9056 Plaza. Seen between 8 and 5.

57TH ST., 25 EAST.—Two attractive rooms, bath; Summer or Fall; restaurant.

60TH and Madison Av.—Four-room apartment, large, airy rooms, up one short flight; stairs; furnishings, mahogany, reproducing piano, baby grand; until October, less than rental; $125 per month; immediate possession. Plaza 1906.

60TH ST., 29 EAST.—For Summer, 2 rooms, bath, attractively furnished; $55. Apply Superintendent.

86TH, 68 EAST.—Newly furnished 4-room apartment until Oct. 1; great bargain. See Superintendent.

128TH ST., 80 EAST.—Elevator apartment, 6 rooms, all light, for rent July and August. Herzog, Harlem 4505.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly and up; full hotel service; a beautiful corner apartment, 3 large rooms and bath, $25 weekly; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th

GRAMERCY PARK, 34.
APARTMENTS.
SUMMER RATES TO SEPT. 30

MADISON AV., 680.—Attractive studio apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath; rent till Oct. 1 or 15. Call Plaza 4867, Apartment 2S, 9 and 10 A. M.

PARK AV., 48TH ST.—To sublet, 4 rooms, 3 baths, maid's room; beautifully furnished apartment in finest apartment hotel in the city; special rate to September or October, no children; highest references required. L 263 Times.

PARK AV.—Furnished apartment; attractive 8-room apartment to rent until Oct. 1. Can be seen any time. Phone Lenox 7369.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV.—Sacrifice until October, 12 rooms, 5 baths, all windows overlooking park. Telephone 7914 Murray Hill.

9TH ST., 66 WEST.—Two and three room furnished apartments for housekeeping; steam heat, electric light, and gas, convenient to all surface lines, elevated, Hudson tube, and all 5th Av. bus lines; day and night elevator service; telephones in each apartment; maid service. Apply superintendent on premises.

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26 WEST 27TH STREET.
Two rooms and bath; modern, $60.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

47TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

57TH, 142 EAST.—Two large bright rooms, with kitchenette; $30.

57TH, 36 EAST.—Highest type apartment, 6 rooms, $1,200-$1,900.

57TH, 37 EAST.—Six rooms, all improvements, elevator; light, $600.

57TH, 36 EAST.—Highest type apartment, 6 rooms, all improvements; $1,200.

57TH, 21 EAST.—2-4 room elevator apartments.

APARTMENTS.—Choice locations, STANLEY & WOOLF, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2874.

57TH, 130 EAST.—3 bath apartment, $65; 4 rooms, maid service included, $60. Also 3 rooms, 2 baths, and 32d Sts. Apply 5th floor. Albert & Arthur Imo, 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

PARK AV., 147.—Five rooms, all improvements, $55.

SEVEN ROOM and bath apartment, all light, facing Stuyvesant Square; 3 exposures; $1,200 yearly. Telephone Stuyvesant 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Unfurnished—West Side.

59TH, 100 to 108 W. Hotel St. James (Times Square).—Unfurnished two and three rooms, $1,200 and $1,800 year.

59TH, 311 WEST.—Beautiful sunny apartment, bath, bargain; until Oct. 1.

59TH ST.
Suites of rooms, bath, $600 to $1,200.
148 WEST 72D ST. Columbus 1833

Studio apartment, one room, conveniences just completed. Apply on premises.

rooms and bath, outside rooms, overlooking Park. 241 Columbus 9638.

59TH, 103 WEST.
3 ROOMS AND BATH
4 ROOMS AND BATH
5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
RENTS $700 TO $1,600

59TH, 242 WEST.—Elevator apartment 4 rooms, $1,500.

59TH, 242 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, bath, telephone; $18 monthly.

59TH, 242 WEST.—Apartment vacant now. Apply on premises.

59TH, 242 WEST (Riverside Drive).—4, 2, 3 and 4 room apartments. Phone Morningside 4700.

59TH, 242 WEST.—5 and 6 rooms, elevator apartments.

59TH, 305 WEST.—4, 5, 6 rooms, high class; elevator.

59TH ST., 306 WEST.—5 large, light rooms; apartment house; immediate possession; owner on premises. Apply, Apt. 53.

59TH, 310 WEST.—4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, apartments. Immediate possession. Apply on premises.

59TH, 320 WEST.—Beautiful 8 room apartment; first class elevator apartment.

59TH, 322 WEST.—Telephone St. Nicholas 7000. Apartments, first class house.

59TH, 324 WEST.—5 rooms, bath; $45. Opposite Speedway; 4 rooms, attractive, reasonable; immediate possession.

BROADWAY, 2066 (123d).—Buckingham Apartments, 6 rooms, highly decorated.

COVENT AV., 470.—Four rooms, sublease $40. Unfurnished.

EDGECOMBE AV., 387 (north of 155th).—Elevator apartment, 6 rooms, bath; $60.

HARRIS AV., 2 (corner 149th).—Four and five room apartments.

KAPP, 1235 St.—3 rooms, possession July 1.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—6 rooms, $90; conveniences built. Cole.

PARK AV., 1240.—Two and three room apartments; elevator hotel.

WASHINGTON AV., 15. — Washington Heights (200 feet from 174th), corner 5; select families; immediate possession.

WEST END AV., 1085 (corner 106th).—Elevator apartments.

WEST END AV., 1205.—$65. Inquire Hudson Realty Co., 1 Riverside Drive, corner 74th St. Endicott 4637.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

Beautiful, modern house, possession. $75. 1 204 Pacific St.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 4 rooms, front and back porches, best location in new Brick Church section, 15 min. from Newark trolley; also new building, rent $90. Apply 144 Halsted St., E. Orange.

Heights—Delightfully apartment, elevator service, 2 to 6 Montgomery.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Quiet Western couple, Christians, childless, want attractive, comfortable, well-heated west side apartment, Sunday dinner; your beautiful immediate possession reasonable rental.

Kitchenette sharing apt. by refined lady; references considered, between $50 monthly. W 91

Wanted, one apartment, will buy furniture; unquestionable references.

Wanted, seven-room apartment, private house, modern improvements; Harlem preferred. Z 114 Times.

Wanted, 4 room apartment. Leo

Unfurnished.

Wanted, premises for occupancy apartment of five or six rooms, kitchenette and bath, between 42d-55th Sts., $1,200-Columbus Av.

Wanted, 4 rooms, bath, references, lease, no agents; private, permanent. Address, Z 72 Times.

Wanted, 3 room apartment, between 72d and 110th Sts., West Side; without children. H Leupert, 825 Greenwich St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

42D, 4 EAST.—Large adjoining bath, elevator, $30 monthly. Apt. 3F.

42D, 4 EAST.—$7 weekly and up. $ weekly and up. Desirable, serviceable; special Summer rates.

42D, 4 EAST.—Large front parlor, very clean.

42D, 4 EAST.—Large front room, suitable for two; $7 weekly.

42D, 4 EAST.—Furnished large room for two gentlemen.

42D, 4 EAST.—Furnished room, bath, elevator, $8 weekly.

42D, 4 EAST.—Furnished room, 2 bedrooms, open fireplace, in apartment, tiled floor front; $10 weekly.

42D, 4 EAST.—Attractive room, electricity. Call two

42D, 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen.

42D, 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms, private bath, electricity; $7 weekly.

42D, 4 EAST.—Furnished room, bath, electricity; $8

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

	Per Agate Line.
Count six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c)	50c
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Automobile Exchange (Sunday 55c)	50c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	45c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 55c)	50c
For Sale (Sunday 55c)	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Lost and Found (Sunday 55c)	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 55c)	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	47c
Situations Wanted	25c
	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c
Buyers' Wants	10c

HELP WANTED—Male.

FOREMAN.

A WORKING FOREMAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH SETTING UP AND OPERATING THREAD MILLERS, TOOTH MILLING MACHINES, GEAR SHAPERS, AND HOPPERS.

APPLY ELBUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

GARDENER single, working Supt. for 10 acre place; must be first-class man, understanding flowers, trees, shrubs, lawns, vegetables; also small greenhouse; references to date; reply with complete details, age, nationality, references, salary. L 261 Times Annex.

GRANITE CUTTERS (100); also two letterers, steady; location, union shop. D. Somers' Son, 24th East 21 St.

GRINDERS HANDS

ON PRODUCTION WORK; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ON NORTON MORGENTAL GRINDERS; ACCURATE WORK.

APPLY ELBUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

HELPERS around shipping department, motion house; boss about 15. H 556 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKER.—First-class, wanted immediately, with steam indicator experience, for out of town position. J. 364 Times.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES; STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

JIG AND FIXTURE DESIGNERS WANTED; FIRST CLASS; APPLY 312 BROADWAY ON MONDAY, JUNE 16, BETWEEN 8:30 AND 1:00 O'CLOCK, OR WRITE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LATHE HANDS

ON PRODUCTION WORK.

APPLY ELBUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

LATHE HANDS ON PRODUCTION WORK. APPLY ELBUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN.

LITHOGRAPHIC LETTER ARTISTS. Wood 18 Rose St., 12th floor.

MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS wanted.—several first class machine tool operators and bench workers; a customed to the production of fine machinery, constructed largely from flat steel parts. Address, giving full particulars as to experience, rate expected, etc., K 508 Times.

MOLDERS WANTED FOR FLOOR WORK. APPLY ALBERGER PUMP AND CONDENSER COMPANY, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR wanted, steady position. Apply The A. N. Palmer Co., 30 Irving Place.

NIGHT WATCHMAN for 20-story office building, one with experience and can run elevator. State age, salary, and reference. S 529 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man with some experience. Apply Prudential, 804 Eighth Av.

OFFICE BOY, high school graduate, to start in the mailing department of an old established house; exceptional opportunity for a thorough commercial training in the steel business; moderate salary to start but early advancement and excellent future, state age, education, and salary expected. G 724 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS. Good chance for advancement. Apply Employment Office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY and junior clerk automobile business, opportunity to advance. $10 to start. American Taximeter Co., 16 West 6th St.

OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.

GOOD SALARY AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IN WELL ESTABLISHED CONCERN TO TIRE SALESMAN WHO CAN CLOSE BUSINESS. UNUSUAL PROPOSITION ON A TIRE WITH REAL, NOT IMAGINARY, SELLING POINTS. WRITE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS FULLY, GIVING REFERENCES. ADDRESS M. CUMMINS, 8TH FLOOR, 50 EAST 42D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PIECE-GOODS MAN

Large out of town manufacturer has opening for experienced and capable piece-goods man; state present salary, experience and salary expected. G 134 Times Downtown.

PACKER, thoroughly understands handling holiday fancy articles; state experience. D 696 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN.—Wanted New York physician to contribute original or clinical preparation and to endorse statements on therapeutic efficacy for publicity matter. G 116 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADERS AND LINOTYPE OPERATORS wanted for steady work all Summer; night work good pay. Mcgraw-Hill & Co., 10th Av. and 36th St., 8th floor.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Wide awake, clean cut, adaptable salesman with real estate experience, or we will train them with activity but unfamiliar with real estate lines. We are unfortunately without large enough force to cover the inquiries that we are receiving and need most particularly men familiar with Hudson River section, Yonkers to Tarrytown, commission basis; salesmanagers will also find opportunities in our organization. R E 8., 66 Times.

REPAIR MAN, sewing machines, on power machines; steady position, state experience, references, and wages. D 501 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Experienced drug specialty, familiar with cooperative lines and known to trade in Manhattan, Bronx or Brooklyn. Well paid position open to those in touch two weeks. Men with own autos preferred, for which expense allowance will be made together with salary and commission in reply give full information as to past and present field, former employers and present earning capacity. G 728 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN

We want a man to be interested securities, who has a reputation and the record of all kind investigation for same with ambition and real selling ... is an opportunity to make a permanent connection on commission basis with a leading ... phone Captain Lloyd, Jackson 6, call for appointment. A Harry Morris & ... Inc., 71 Liberty St.

SALESMEN, ATTENTION.

I want young, active, well-groomed salesmen of character, who are ambitious and full of pep to sell a good dividend-paying company that is now ... attractive commercial loan, and ... ing experience preferred, but not ... personal connection ... vances. See John ... Wall St. 9:00 A.M. ... 4:30 P.M.

SALESMEN wanted, ... New York State with high-class ... stories to get ... days, but permanent and ... make; exclusive territory open; ... Sunday morning. Mr. W. E. ... 8, 132 Pierce Plaza south, Long Island City.

SALESMEN.—"THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE," 2 WEST 45TH ST., HAS EXCELLENT OPENING IN THE SALES DEPARTMENT FOR EFFICIENT SALESMAN TO WORK UP-STATE, SALARY AND COMMISSION. INQUIRE FOR OR WRITE TO MR. FINDLEY.

SALESMAN for retail jewelry store, one experienced in selling diamonds, watches and jewelry; permanent position. liberal salary, excellent chances for advancement, state age, experience and salary expected. G 715 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—One having experience selling to the local manufacturers of clothing, cloaks and suits, shirts and underwear; good proposition for a real live, experienced man; commission and salary. G 162 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; few good salesmen to sell a necessary good product to hotels, restaurants, ice cream manufacturers, on commission, splendid opportunity. Milk Products Corp., 453 Hudson St., N. Y.

SALESMAN to see out-of-town jobbers in men's belts; salary and commission; must have excellent references; only one with very good experience need apply. B. M., 507 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, TO SEE THE TRADE IN BROOKLYN AND THE CITY; COMMISSION BASIS; WRITE FULL PARTICULARS, EXPERIENCE, &C. ENCORE HOSIERY CO., 906 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN for Greater New York to call on drug and department stores for cutlery house on commission basis; experience in line desirable but not absolutely necessary. D 503 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, two, experienced, wanted by well-known kimono house, one covering the Pacific Coast and one for the South; commission basis. G 184 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell motor truck; experience unnecessary; commission basis; land-over. Otto Sales Corp., 1,641 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, East New York, 860.

SALESMEN, experienced, for line children's MACKINAW shoes up to 11; all territories, salary and commission. L. A., 801 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to solicit members for druggists' co-operative society, commission basis. Apply mornings only, local and outside territories. 1,482 Broadway, Suite 907.

SALESMEN, work evenings, subscription proposition in Brooklyn, leads furnished, as any $15 weekly, give age, reference. S 361 Times.

SALESMAN to sell a new advertising novelty to the retail trade; very liberal commission. Call Saturday between 11-3 o'clock, 220 West 32d, Room 1903.

SALESMEN.—Experienced telephone men for stock and bond house; salary or commission. Phone Barclay 3320 for appointment.

SALESMEN, stock and bond; salary or commission. Telephone for appointment, Barclay 3320.

SALESMAN.—Only those with flashlight and battery experience need apply; salary and commission. B. T., 803 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced in selling lithographing, state experience; to work only on a commission basis. G 187 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, for retail woolens and trimming store; salary. D 983 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN with following for infants' white coats, drawing account and commission to right party. 529 Broadway-8th Av.

SALES MANAGER and territory organizer wanted to travel and install district managers for automobile accessory manufacturer. Telephone Room 1116, Hotel Woodstock, Monday, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. for appointment.

SALES MANAGER wanted, familiar with the sale of portable gas and electric lamps in the district of New York city; advise experience, salary, and amount of business you can do. Z 1,765 Broadway.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, good-appearing young man with secretarial experience; excellent opportunity in hotel work, state age and education. Box R. R., 1,019 St. James Building.

SECURITY SALESMEN

Exceptionally attractive utilities and oil proposition on good earning and dividend-paying basis; high-grade men identified with it, indorsed by thirty biggest banks in New York, Chicago, and other cities; chance to make from $500 per month up, with permanent connection; strictly commission basis proposition. Inc., 1906, 220 West 42d St.

SHIPPING AND STOCK ROOM.—HIGH CLASS CONCERN DESIRES A BRIGHT HUSTLING YOUNG MAN FOR STOCK ROOM; OPPORTUNITIES SPLENDID FOR ONE WILLING AND NOT AFRAID OF WORK; REFERENCES AND BOND REQUIRED; APPLY EARLY TODAY. JOHN F. JEIKE CO., 83 WARREN ST.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid and accurate. Executive offices of coal company. Best of references required. G 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, must be notary public. Mr. Cahn, 609 Marbridge Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Boy or young man, state salary. Christian firm. N 14 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERK, experienced, in wholesale dry goods and notion house; capable taking charge stock. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard.

STOCK CLERK learn wholesale trade, youths about 18. H 557 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN experienced, salary $25 week and commission. G 168 Times.

STONESETTER for white metals. Montclair Jewelry Novelty Co., 109 West 23d St.

SUPERINTENDENT for small high class apartment hotel; must understand care of elevator, boilers, &c.; state experience, family, age and salary expected. G 133 Times.

TAKE CHARGE OF WAREHOUSE OFFICE.

Will pay $150 per month at start to man who can produce results; 15 men in office, large Brooklyn concern; all answers treated confidentially, give age and full record of experience. H. R., 276 Times.

TEACHER OF BOOKKEEPING.—Excellent opportunity for experienced disciplinarian; start $1,500 to $2,000; state full particulars, inclose photo. G 859 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, moderate sized hospital, state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Box 260, 2,121 34 Av.

TITLE EXAMINERS

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company requires in its Jamaica office several attorneys for title examination work; previous experience not necessary. Apply by letter or in person, 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

TYPIST

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, 32D ST. AND 7TH AV.,

requires young men over 17 years of age, experienced as typists. Apply Mr. Smith, Employment Manager.

TYPISTS wanted, male, permanent employment, excellent opportunity for advancement. Address H. L., Box 24, 125 East 34th.

WATER TENDERS wanted at once for large boiler plant, good wages, steady employment. Apply Procter & Gamble Mfg. Co., Port Ivory, Staten Island.

WEAVERS on power looms. Niagara Shawl Co., 21 East Houston St.

WINDOW CLEANERS. Apply Employment Office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN

FOR CLERICAL WORK; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND BE GOOD WRITER. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO., 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN

FOR STOCK ROOM, MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND UNDERSTAND ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND SUPPLIES; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO., 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN, clean-cut, to assist in detail work in New York office of manufacturing concern; opportunity for advancement; business experience not essential; write full details. F 685 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, correspondent and stenographer, with experience in foreign exchange business, wanted; permanent position, with good chance for advancement offered. G 960 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 16 years of age, wanted by marine insurance company; good opportunity for a bright young man. G 514 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, wanted by investment house in house for general office work. Room 1922, 15 William St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced shipping and general work, for boys washable suit house. Youngsters' Novelty Co., 710 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 17-19, good penman, to act as timekeeper, Sterling Motor Truck Co., 1224 St. and 12th Av.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant and checker; good chance for advancement. Write H. W. W., 2,387 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, for light, interesting laboratory work. Room 220, 17 Battery Place.

YOUNG MEN, between 25 and 35, with business knowledge, intelligent and energetic, have great opportunity to build up a big business soliciting credit insurance from manufacturers and jobbers; either salary or commission basis. F 671 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?

Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Call, write, or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Fulliman Bldg., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c. Individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1848,) Broadway at 72d St.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)

C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Pres. Gen'l Mgr.

Call today before 1 P. M. and avoid the Monday rush. You will probably start work the first of the week.

AGENTS WANTED.

YOUNG MEN between 25 and 35, with business knowledge, intelligent, and energetic, have great opportunity to build up a big business soliciting credit insurance from manufacturers and jobbers; either salary or commission basis. F 672 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF RECONSTRUCTED PIERCE-ARROWS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Series 4, 1918, 48 h. p. 7-pass. touring
Series 4, 1917, 66 h. p. 7-pass. touring
Series 4, 1917, 48 h. p. 7-pass. touring
Series 4, 1917, 38 h. p. town brougham.
Series 4, 1917, 38 h. p. limousine landaulet.
Series 3, 66 h. p. 7-pass. touring.
Series 3, 48 h. p. 7-pass. touring.
Series 3, 48 h. p. 5-pass. touring.
Series 3, 48 h. p. limousine.
Series 3, 48 h. p. vest. landaulet.
Series 3, 38 h. p. 5-pass. touring.
Series 3, 38 h. p. limousine
Series 3, 38 h. p. sedan.
Series 3, 38 h. p. roadster
FIELD-DARLING MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 1,765 Broadway. Tel 157 Circle Evenings until 7.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER, 4-passenger.
BIDDLE brougham, 1917, collapsible.
CADILLAC 1917, 4 and 7 passenger.
CADILLAC Series 57 limousine.
MARMON 1917 chummy roadster.
BUICK 1919 roadster.
Special Runabout, built by Rolls-Royce Co.
DISHROW SPECIAL, 1918 speedster.
STUTZ 1917 roadster.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1782.

BENZ touring car, strictly up to date; Flat town car, first-class condition; Locomobile sedan 1914 touring car; 1917 Holiday 7-passenger. First-class condition. Mitchell 1917; will sacrifice at reasonable offer. M. Kaplan, 214 West 65th. Columbus 5778.

BIDDLE 1918 ROADSTER.
BIDDLE 1918 4-PASS.
BIDDLE 1917 ROADSTER
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 7-PASS.
HUDSON 1918 RUNABOUT LANDAU.
HUDSON 1918 TOURING LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, 4-PASS.
HUDSON 1917 7-PASS. TOURING
MARMON 1919 7-PASS. TOUR.
MARMON 1917 "34" TOURING, 7-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING, 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 TWIN SIX TOWN CAR.
STEARNS 1918 LIGHT SPORTING 4.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 6-PASS. TOURING
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 2185

BRITTEY, LOUIS,
505-5-7 West 59th St., Columbus 270.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35, Fleetwood Brougham.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35, Fleetwood Brougham.
PACKARD 1917, 2-25, Touring 7-Pass.
PACKARD 1918, 1-25, runabout, wire wheels.
PACKARD 1916, 1-25, Special Limousine.
HUDSON 1918 SEDAN.
MARMON 1917 CHUMMY
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING
STUTZ 1916 RUNABOUT.
FIAT 1918 TOURING Car.
RENAULT 1914 Touring, 7-Passenger.

BUICK, 1918, model E, 45; runs and looks like new, only gone 9,000 miles. Owner leaving city and has no use for car. A 160 Times.

BUICK little six roadster, late model; mechanically perfect, just painted, $800 cash. Clair Irlandes, 922

BUICK 6 coupelet new, 2 passenger, $1,050. Harris Garage, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1918 1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BURRELL'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
WE ISSUE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
For Four Months With Every Car.
CRANE SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC 1916 7 PASS. TOURING
CADILLAC 1918 7 PASS. TOURING
CADILLAC 1918 7 PASS. TOURING
CADILLAC 1917 7 PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 CABRIOLET ROADSTER.
DANIELS 1919 SEDAN, NEW.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE.
DANIELS 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
DANIELS 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35, IMPERIAL.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD TOWN.
PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, "38." Series 4 HUDSON 1919 SPORT.
MERCER 1916 4 & 6 PASSENGER.
MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
WHITE 1918 TOWN LIMOUSINE.
LANCIA 1917 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
FIAT 1918 Latest importation.
FIAT 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD. Latest imp.
FIAT 1914 LIMOUSINE.
PHIANNA 1919 TOURING, NEW.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way. Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC 1919 runabout; little mileage.
CADILLAC 1917 roadster; splendid condition.
FRANKLIN 1918 latest roadster.
HUDSON 1917 sedan; Model J
MERCER 1912 speedster. $750.
PACKARD 1916 Judkin sedan, almost new.
PACKARD 1918 7-passenger; almost new.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 38 limo., 2 bodies.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917 5-pass., prac. new.
STUTZ 1917 4-pass. touring.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., EST. 1902
1678 Broadway. Circle 63. Open Evenings.

CADILLAC 1919 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35, BRAND NEW.
HUDSON 1919 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 1918 SPEEDSTER.
NATIONAL 1918 TOURING.
PIERCE-ARROW 6-48, fine shape.
DE LUXE BOLTON 4-PASS. SPORT.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
HYGRADE AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., 1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2067.
802-806 7th Av.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA
PACKARD 1918 4-PASS. CHUMMY.
STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER.
WHITE 1916 LIMOUSINE, 30.
CUNNINGHAM 1919 TOURING.
MERCER 1917 4-PASS. SPORTS.
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, SPECIAL.
PEERLESS 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
MAY CURTIS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLAC 1919 Sedan and Touring.
CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger Touring.
MERCER 1917 Tourl g 4-Pass.ger.
STUTZ 1919 Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ Speedster, 1916 Special.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 BROADWAY. Circle 3572-3573.

CADILLAC 1917, 7-PASSENGER SPORT PHAETON, BEAUTIFULLY PAINTED, KHAKI TOP, WIRE WHEELS, FINE MECHANICAL CONDITION. PRICE $2,250. WORTH $2,500. LURIE, 1,793 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 5611.

CADILLACS.
1917 four passenger, 1917 seven passenger; 1916 seven passenger; all overhauled and repainted. Lee Tarrant Motors Corp., 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1246.

CADILLAC—Cylinder touring car in excellent condition. Telephone St. Nicholas 9267. Washington Av., corner 160th St., Apt. 2.

CADILLAC SOCIAL TOURING.
Almost new, run 4,000 miles; five new 6.00 Silvertown cord tires; will sacrifice for $2,250 cash. Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC, 1917, 7-passenger touring; fine condition; chauffeur owned; Schwarz, 141 West 58th St. Columbus 5210.

CADILLAC 1917 7-pass. touring, condition almost new. Oberwager, 136 West 52d.

CADILLAC 1917, four-passenger; beautiful condition; mechanically perfect; bargain. Telephone 2795 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1918 sedan 1918 coupe, 1918 limousine; perfect condition. Telephone 2797 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1919 landaulet, condition practically brand new; many extras. Phone Circle 5692.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC landaulet; make good taxi; late four-cylinder model; first-class condition. De Vito Shop, 3,251 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring in good condition in every way and privately owned; price $1,700. Perry Heidelberger, Parr. 2675.

CADILLAC, 1919, sedan, used only three months; practically new. Phone Circle 5692.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; also landaulet; perfect condition. Boyle, 132 West 56th St.

CADILLAC, 1919, 7-passenger; like new. 234 Grand Av., Astoria, L. I.

CADILLAC CLUB ROADSTER.
Unusual opportunity. Circle 2720, Room 606.

CADILLAC, 1919, 4-pass., with Disc wheels. 234 Grand Av., Astoria, L. I.

CHANDLER 1918 CHUMMY; ELEGANT MECHANICAL CONDITION, PAINT AND UPHOLSTERY; BUMPER, EXTRA TIRE, AND TOOLS; ALMOST NEW. PRICE $1,350 CAN'T DUPLICATE FOR LESS THAN $1,500. SCHWARZ, 1,765 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 3611.

CHANDLER 1918 7-passenger touring; bargain. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 2531.

CHEVROLETS, all 1919 models; immediate delivery; small cash payment; balance easy installments; used cars taken in exchange. Simon, 2,466 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

CHEVROLET, all models, quick delivery; very liberal allowance on your car; easy terms; authorized agency. 351 East 149th St., Bronx.

DODGE CARS, 1919,
all models; immediate delivery; cash or terms; free instructions given. S 1241 Times Bronx.

FORD CARS on easy payment plan; small amount down balance $10 weekly; prompt delivery. B 1224 Times Bronx.

HAYNES 1915 model, driven 15,000 miles by owner; latest improvements, six wire wheels; six cylinder; will sacrifice. Telephone evenings, Tremont 3273.

HUDSON cabriolet, 1917, almost new; run 3,000 miles; Mr. Brano's car. Arena Garage, 241 West 54th St. Circle 1128 or Columbus 8314 after 6 P. M.

HUP 5-passenger touring, Model R, $1,000. MARMON LONG ISLAND CO., INC., 1,505 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT.

HUPMOBILE touring; $650. Haynes touring, $350. Studebaker, $450; Maxwell, 1918, run 3,400 miles. Zenith, 223 West 49th. Circle 1604.

HUPMOBILE 1917, 7-passenger; like new; worth investigating; will sacrifice for quick sale; no dealers. 147 West 83d.

LANCIA Suburban Sedan, 1915 model; upholstery almost new; perfect condition; $3 000. Mr. Turner, Plaza 3023.

LANCIA 1917 FLEETWOOD SEDAN.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

LYON 50 h. p. speedster, $350.
MARMON LONG ISLAND CO., INC., 1,505 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT.

McFARLAN, late model; cost $5,000; sell $1,900. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 2531.

McFARLIN sedan, 1917, wire wheels, two extra, with shoes, snappy looking; excellent condition. Phone Vanderbilt 5403.

MARMON 34, 1917, 5-pass. chummy, $2,750. Used 9,000 miles.
MARMON LONG ISLAND CO., INC., 1,505 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT.

MARMON 34, 1918, 7-passenger touring, $3,000.
MARMON LONG ISLAND CO., INC., 1,505 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT.

MARMON 1916 Touring, small mileage; extra new shoes; almost new stem to stern, rare bargain. 150 East 83d.

MARMON 1917 touring; Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 2531.

MARMON brougham, 1917, perfect. Zenith Motor Car Co., 223 West 49th. Circle 1608.

MARMON Clover Leaf 1917, model 34; A1 condition throughout. 148 East 83d St.

MARMON Sedan, brand new, seating seven, for sale. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

MAXWELL and FORD runabout; Chevrolet Baby Grand, newly painted; A-1 condition; open Sundays. Parkside Gasoline Station, 2,006 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MAXWELL, Springfield type sedan, 1917, in bargain at $700. International Motor Co. Garage, 684 St. and West End Av.

MERCER 1916 raceabout; first class condition; very reasonable. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

MERCER ROADSTER; BARGAIN
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

MOON late 1917 model, 7 pass., in beautiful condition, at a very attractive price. Studebaker Corp., B'way & 56th St., 2d floor.

NATIONAL—7 pass. Highway 6, 1917, perfect condition; good as new, $1,900. G. L. Smith, 1,020 Orange Road, Montclair. Phone Montclair 4018-J. Demonstrated 544 Broad St., Newark.

OLDSMOBILE, 4 pass. roadster, 8 cyl., in excellent mechanical condition; good tires and ready for the road; $775. Studebaker Corp., 1,731 Broadway.

OVERLANDS
AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS;
RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED.
Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

OVERLAND Touring, late 1918 practically new, with all the latest equipment, must sacrifice. 351 East 149th, corner store.

PACKARD model 1-25 limousine; wire wheels, Westinghouse shock absorbers; two extra wheels; new paint; fine condition; looks like new; bargain; price $1,750; can be seen at Krauss's Garage, 127 West 99th St.; demonstration by appointment. Telephone 4410 Riverside. Ask for Terney.

PACKARD Twin, 17-2-25, phaeton 5-passenger, complete equipment; A1 condition; exceptionally fine Packard; reasonable; see. Phone 4187 Circle. Franke, Gem Garage, West 54th.

PACKARD limousine, 2-35, special, Holbrook body; chassis and body in perf.ct condition; must be seen to be appreciated. Dielman-Clouter, 630 West 160th St. Telephone Audubon 7231.

PACKARD, 1917, 7-passenger, 2-35 touring car; original paint; perfect in every respect; must be seen to be appreciated. Call 121 West 32d St.

PACKARD 1917 2-25 5-passenger touring car; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Limousine; wire wheels, &c.; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD twin 6 1-25 seven-passenger touring, at sacrifice, no dealers. 600 Amsterdam Av. Riverside 9477.

PACKARD car, 1917 model landaulet, and touring body, with full equipment. Apply Gross. Phone Franklin 3150.

PACKARD Twin Six touring, in excellent condition; will sell reasonable, no dealer. Karsh, 41 Liberty St. John 6138.

PACKARD, 2-35, 5-passenger touring, Marquette chassis, both good condition. 219 9th St. Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1917, 2-35 touring, condition perfect, many extras. Phone Circle 5692.

PAIGE roadster, 4-passenger, 1917; special body. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 2531.

PIERCE-ARROWS AT RIGHT PRICES. Model 4-4-48 late 1917 French Suburban without roof over driver. Driven less than 9,000 miles since new. Painted light Brewster green. Upholstered in light gray broadcloth. Excellent tires. Price $5,000. Guaranteed.
Model B-4-48 late 1917 three-passenger runabout. Driven 10,000 miles. Now being repainted and furnished. Price $4,000.
Model C-3-38 five passenger touring, rebuilt in our shop. Divided front seats. Now being repainted. Price $2,750. Guaranteed.
Write, telephone, or call,
F. S. Peterson.
Pierce-Arrow Agency,
190 Whalley Ave.,
New Haven, Conn. Telephone Liberty 6877.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66" coup; absolutely perfect; bargain. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW 48, 1914 touring; perfect. Zenith Motor, 223 West 49th. Circle 1608.

REO—Late 1916 roadster, perfect condition, $525. Jacob, 502 W. 49th St.

RED touring, excellent condition, $450; no dealers. Phone South 1511-J, between 5-7.

SCRIPPS 8-cyl. chummy, 4-passenger, $675. MARMON LONG ISLAND CO., INC., 1,505 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, 4-cylinder, 3-passenger, excellent, cheap. Lenox 10367.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 STANDARD 8 TOURING.
1918 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 STUTZ 4-PASS. SPORT TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1809.

SIMPLEX Special, 7-5 speedster; wire wheels; starting and lighting; fast and classy; must be sold; 159 West 83d.

SIMPLEX limousine 1913, 38 H. P. Seen at Belmont Garage, 113 East 84th.

STANDARD NO. 8 1918 TOURING.
Beautiful 7-Passenger; practically new; run 7,000 miles; condition perfect, guaranteed; cost $2,650. Mrs. Hegman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STANLEY Steamer, 1918, Model 735; excellent condition; will sacrifice. Z 450 Times Annex.

STEVENS-DURYEA 5-passenger 1913 model; car was first used for 14 months; motor equal to Rolls-Royce; all parts obtainable; bargain. Phone owner for demonstration, Columbus 6823.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED
BARGAINS.
1918 FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING.
1917 FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING.
1918 RUNABOUT.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT SEDAN, late 1917; Rolls-Royce blue body, 4 cylinders, 7-passenger slip covers, cord tires; little used; sacrifice. Dr. Lamenfeld, 253 Central Park West. Phone Riverside 6383.

STEARNS KNIGHT, late model, 7-passenger touring, perfect condition; call all day Saturday and Sunday. Smolin, 403 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. Telephone Flatbush 3583.

STUDEBAKER.—Beautiful '18 series Light Six Touring, equipped with two extra auxiliary chairs accommodating 7 pass.; an EXCEPTIONALLY COMFORTABLE AND ECONOMICAL FAMILY CAR, rebuilt, refinished, and fully guaranteed; this car offers WONDERFUL VALUE at $985, which you cannot duplicate elsewhere. Studebaker Corp. of America, B'way and 56th St. See Mr. Christie.

STUDEBAKER, 1-passenger roadster, in fine condition; almost new; bargain. Telephone 2792 Columbus.

STUTZ late model touring; excellent condition; many extras. Office, 101 Meserole St., near Graham Av., Brooklyn.

"S. G. V." 4-passenger sport model; beautiful car; perfect condition; 6 wire wheels; new slip covers and paint; 18st overhauled; cost $4,500 in 1916; sacrifice for $1,600 cash; ideal ladies' car. Phone Columbus 4204. Apt. 407.

VELIE for sale, 1918, A1 condition; used only short time; must be seen to be appreciated; price reasonable. Call Friday and Saturday. Phone Harlem 1398.

VELIE 1918 7-passenger Big "6," A1 condition, extra new shoe; must be sold at once. K. M. Gorham, 151 East 125th St.

WINTON SIX, beautiful 48 h. p. limousine, rebuilt, repainted, and reupholstered; Westinghouse air springs; extraordinary value. The Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS—TRUCKS—TRUCKS.
Mack, 7-ton, low cab.
Mack, 5-ton, flat cab.
Saurer dum

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Van Poole, Col. G., to Ft. Oglethorpe.
Williamson, Col. L. P., to Ft. Sill.
Ellwood, Col. G. M., to Aberdeen Proving Ground.
Smith, Maj. W. H. L., Noble, Maj. R. A., and Briggs, 1st Lt. G. W., hon. discharged.
Peets, Maj. C. S., will report by wire to Eastern Dept. of Surgeon, Dept.
Ensor, Maj. L. W., to Hosp. No. 16 at New Haven.
Ende, Maj. F. M., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Geddes, Maj. C. H., to France.
Baker, Maj. A. L., Jr., to Camp Taylor.
Parker, Maj. E. S., to Hosp. No. 26 at Ft. Dix.
Lee, Maj. W. Warfield, Capt. L. Lang, 1st Lieut. Capt. W. Stewart, 1st Lt. R. H., and Ellison, 1st Lt. R. T., to Hoboken, under Surgeon, Embarkation Dept., Ft. Jay.
Dr. Smith, Jr., and Cody, 1st Lt. McKee, to Hosp. No. 8 at Ft. McPherson.
Brodie, Capt. H. B., and Thompson, 1st Lt. Ernest, to Camp Meade for discharge.
Brodaty, Maj. E. H., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Embarkation Dept., Hoboken.
Campbell, Capt. J. E., to Hoboken.
DeFord, Capt. M., to Hosp. No. 26 at Ft. Dix.
Hartsock, Capt. M., to Hosp. No. 19 at Otteen.
Hartzog, Capt. M., to Hosp. No. 41 at Ft. Riley.
Bierbaum, 1st Lt. A. W., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
McIlroy, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Devens, Mass.

Infantry.

Dashiell, Capt. Wm. R., to Hawaii, and assign to duty at Schofield Barracks.
Hughes, Maj. M., to Camp Devens, Mass.
Kneedler, Capt. C. S., detailed as asst. dist. adjt., Dist. No. 6.
Kindleberger, Capt. C. S., to Pearl Harbor.
Manley, Com. M. E., to Bureau of Nav.
Buchanan, Lieut.-Com. P., to the North Carolina.
Johnson, Lieut.-Com. B. K., to the Delaware.
Rear Lieut.-Com. C. L., to the Renshaw.
Fuller, Lieut.-Com. H. G., to Charleston Navy Yard.
Haxton, Lieut.-Com. R. G., to Base No. 5 at Brest, France.
Ferguson, Lieut. R. R., will report to commandant 6th dist. at Key West.
Tobey, Lieut. R. G., will report to commandant 6th dist. of Flotilla No. 2.
Chambers, Lieut. I. R., to the O-8.
Dodd, Lieut. C. H., to the Nevada.
Dyer, Lieut. R. A., to the Craven.
Austin, Lieut. W. D., to the Boggs.
Farrar, Lieut. R. M., to the Gamble.
Ross, Lieut. T. D., to the Waters.
Grosskopf, Lieut. H. L., to Flotilla No. 3.
Ryan, Lieut. F. W., to the Comfort.
Gill, Lieut. J. C., to Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cary, Lieut. E. L., to Supply Base at So. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thurlby, Lieut. W. H., to U. S. N. forces in European waters.
Hughes, Lieut. H. G., to the Kentuckian.
Landenberger, Lieut. F. H., to the Nansemond.

Education Notes.

The Teachers' Association of Staten Island will have an outing at New Dorp Beach on the afternoon and evening of June 17.

The following leases have been renewed: Land on Church Avenue and East Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, occupied as P. S. 135, from July 1, 1919, to July 1, 1920; premises on Glenwood Road, East Thirty-seventh Street and East Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, occupied as an annex to P. S. 152, from July 1, 1919, to July 1, 1924.

The one hundred and fifty-fifth year of the Columbia Grammar School closed with appropriate exercises in the assembly room yesterday morning. The usual announcement of honors and prizes was made by the headmaster. The highest honor was won this year by Charles T. Jackson. In the First Form, at the head of the younger boys, a gold medal was awarded to Charles S. Spingarn, while prizes for excellent work, attendance, and deportment went to Gilbert Cole, Fred R. Gleason, Jr., and several other of the smaller boys. Prize money for the year were Kenneth C. Kuhn in English composition, Benjamin Pollack in French, Edward K. Heaberg, in French composition, Charles T. Jackson in Spanish, and Victor Henry Rothschild 2d in penmanship. Prizes were also awarded to the lower forms in English composition and declamation, the contests for which took place earlier in the month. A feature was the award of a gold medal by the National Society of Colonial Daughters of Washington, open to certain schools for gift to the pupil who could present evidence of high effort and results in the cause of patriotism during the great war. The medal this year was won by Richard S. Taussig of the Fifth Form, with honorable mention to Woodbury S. Tooker of the Sixth. Twenty Victory Loan bronze medals, presented by the Victory Loan Committee for patriotic effort in getting subscriptions to the loan, were distributed among the boys. The headmaster requested the audience to stand while he read the names of the alumni of recent years who have won honor and glory by the sacrifice of their lives for their country in the great war. These names are: Ensign K. McCormack, Corporal, Company D, 107th Infantry, A. E. F.; Remington de B. Vernam, First Lieutenant and ace pilot 22d Aero Squadron, A. E. F.; Louis R. Grinke, 327th Infantry, Tank Corps, A. E. F.; Herbert F. Moeller, Naval Reserve Force, foreign service, and Rexford Shilliday, cadet Aero Squadron, U. S. A. A.

The Board of Superintendents has reported to the Board of Education that two years' leave of absence for maternity was granted to twelve married women teachers during May.

A collection of drawings and paintings in the Museum of Art, made by students of the advanced drawing classes of Stuyvesant High School, will be shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art until June 21.

A Victory celebration will be held this evening at De Witt Clinton High School as a welcome to its alumni and former students who were in the service. General Alexander will make an address. "Billy" Moore has received leave to sail from France ahead of his regiment in order to be present. A one-act comedy, entitled "It Will Be All Right on the Night," will be presented by teachers and alumni under the direction of John Kidd. All former students who have been in the service are requested to wear their uniforms. There will be no admission fee, but tickets may be obtained from Walter Johnson at the school.

The Civil Service.

The following promotion list is announced by Stationary Engineer, Department of Public Charities Institutions, including Brooklyn and Queens: John Brady, 87.42; Anthony Schroskey, 81.50. Including Manhattan and the Bronx: Francis Brennan, 86.50; David Daly, 85.42; Patrick McCormack, 81.50. Richmond: John B. Kelly, 81.50.

United States.

The commission announces for July 15 an examination for metallurgical machine operator, for men. Vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at $1,400 to $1,800 a year, will be filled from this examination. Certification to fill the higher salaried positions will be made from those who attain the highest average percentages in the examination. The duties of this position will consist of the operation and upkeep of the metallurgical plant of the Bureau of Standards. The appointee should have had some experience in the operation of rolling mill and forging press, and be competent to perform rapid, simple machine shop work and capable of making repairs and keeping machinery in order. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 25; training and experience, 75. Applicants must have had the equivalent of at least two years' training at a college or university of recognized standing, and, in addition, two years' practical shop experience, including operation of metallurgical machinery. One additional year of shop experience may be substituted in lieu of one of the two years of required college training. Applicants must have reached their twenty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Bureau of Navigation issued the following orders today:

Kindleberger, Capt. C. S., to Pearl Harbor.
Manley, Com. M. E., to Bureau of Nav.
Buchanan, Lieut.-Com. P., to the North Carolina.
Johnson, Lieut.-Com. B. K., to the Delaware.
Rear Lieut.-Com. C. L., to the Renshaw.
Fuller, Lieut.-Com. H. G., to Charleston Navy Yard.
Haxton, Lieut.-Com. R. G., to Base No. 5 at Brest, France.
Ferguson, Lieut. R. R., will report to commandant 6th dist. at Key West.
Tobey, Lieut. R. G., will report to commandant 6th dist. of Flotilla No. 2.
Chambers, Lieut. I. R., to the O-8.
Dodd, Lieut. C. H., to the Nevada.
Dyer, Lieut. R. A., to the Craven.
Austin, Lieut. W. D., to the Boggs.
Farrar, Lieut. R. M., to the Gamble.
Ross, Lieut. T. D., to the Waters.
Grosskopf, Lieut. H. L., to Flotilla No. 3.
Ryan, Lieut. F. W., to the Comfort.
Gill, Lieut. J. C., to Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cary, Lieut. E. L., to Supply Base at So. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thurlby, Lieut. W. H., to U. S. N. forces in European waters.
Hughes, Lieut. H. G., to the Kentuckian.
Landenberger, Lieut. F. H., to the Nansemond.

Police Department News.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. M. J. Cooney, 28th, assigned as special duty officer in 20th, in addition to his other duties, for 18 days, from 12:01 A. M., June 20, during absence of Lieutenant on vacation. Patrol. William Hood, 83d, to 9th Insp. Dist., in raided premises, for 17 days, from 8 A. M., June 14. R. J. Doherty, 102d, to Headquarters Div. Bureau of Telegraph, The Bronx, for 30 days, from 12:01 A. M., June 16. For 15 days, from 8 A. M., June 16, F. E. Rechil, 103d, to Headquarters Div. in Roller Squad.

From precincts indicated to 2d Insp. Dist. in raided premises: Edgar McQuade, 42; O. T. Kaily, 88; Christian Twillman, Traffic B.

From precincts indicated to 3d Insp. Dist. in raided premises: J. T. Reilly, 10; Daniel McElroy, 91; Frank Burdick, 23; Christopher Damm, 28; Michael McGuinness, 87; John Feeley, 87; Edward Wolf, 38; Thomas McCue, 42; James McAuliffe, 42; Luke Carney, 49; Daniel Cronin, 46; John Shea, 78; John Windhorst, 98; H. J. Sager, 98; Thomas Reilly, Traffic B; William Tyndall, Traffic B.

From precincts indicated to 4th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: Walter Ballinger, 4th; J. W. Dondero, 4th; George Steller, 4th; William Gibbons, 13th; Charles Brown, 16th; Thomas McNamara, 21st; A. H. Thompson, 22d; J. J. Carney, 23d; William Mayer, 23d; Bernard McLaughlin, 25th; Martin Doherty, 26th; Anton Litzenberger, 29th; Morris Greenberg, 33d; Frederick Finger, 34th; Michael Kelly, 35th; Hugh Mullin, 35th; John Higgins, 37th; W. D. Benish, 37th; Philip Archard, 37th; George Gernand, 37th; Henry Schneider, 37th; J. H. Downes, 40th; Claude Stephens, 44th; David Cooke, 44th; Bernard Goldman, 50th; Martin Nauman, 50th; Frederick Osborne, 51st; John O'Brien, 62d; Hugh Sullivan, 76th; Edward Smith, 97th; John Kelly, 111th; Thomas Larkin, 111th; Joseph Callaghan, 111th.

From precincts indicated to 5th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: John Conway, 10th; J. Gaffney, 22d; William Weiss, 39th; J. C. Nilon, 45th; J. J. O'Neill, 46th.

From precincts indicated to 6th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: J. J. Fitzgerald, 10th; Malachi Cohan, 13th; J. Lanigan, 20th; James Baker, 21st; William Fitzgerald, 22d; Thomas McClatchey, 22d; Michael Regan, 33d; M. J. Connor, 33d; Thomas Collins, 36th; J. J. Burns, 37th; Hugh Burke, 37th; William Barry, 37th; Edward Smith, 38th; T. F. Lynch, 42d; Charles Gutsgell, 79th; J. E. Mitchell, Bridge.

From precincts indicated to 7th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: Edward Potter, 37th; Edward Schnell, 45th; Joseph Van Vort, 45th; Adam Gaffga, 51st.

From precincts indicated to 10th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: James Shea, 67th; Cornelius O'Leary, 67th; C. F. Matthews, 74th; George McNulty, 89th; E. A. Reilly, 90th; Joseph Allen, 96th.

From precincts indicated to 12th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: John Cross, 74th; W. J. McMahon, 30th; C. E. Mason, 97th; James Tormey, 104th.

From precincts indicated to 14th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: E. J. Long, 1st; Daniel Haggerty, 4th; T. J. Larkin, 74th; Francis Connell, 78th; M. F. Hynes, 82d; Gottfried Schneider, 82d; James Middlemiss, 86th; James Gallagher, 88th; Joseph McLaughlin, 92d; Philip Bernstein, 93d; Charles Isaacson, 97th; Albert Rall, 98th; J. J. Gillen, 99th; Alexander Evans, 103d; James Quinn, Bridge.

From precincts indicated to 15th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: Edward Lawless, 25; C. A. O'Rourke, 93; T. J. Murphy, 33; Michael Mullaney, 96.

From precincts indicated to 16th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: M. C. Lee, 67; T. J. Goodhue, 85; James Dollard, 104; Charles McGowan, 76; J. J. Fannon, 103.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Div. in office of the Police Reserve: Walter Brennan, 11; H. Shafer, 30.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Div. in office of the Fourth Deputy Commissioner: J. J. E. Appel, 50; E. M. Butler, 70.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Div. in automobile repair shop: Fasquale Leato, 39; William Walsh, 42; George Wilburn, 41; H. J. Grippen, 86; August Yost, 42; J. J. Walsh, 42; Thomas Ward, 85.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Div. in Training Stable: J. J. Brennan, Traffic D; J. J. Byrne, Traffic D.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Div., in Div. of Repairs: Benedix Wilkins, 39; Roland Osterhaus, 46; E. F. Ozab, 46.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Div. in Div. of Supplies: E. A. Molloy, 46; W. A. Frazier, 82; M. J. McCann, 67.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Div. in Department Storehouse: F. C. Flick, 45; Hugh Gilroy, 104; C. A. Witscher, 74.

Sick Leave—Patrol. Ferdinand Romano, 20th, for 90 days, from 8 A. M., June 14.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved—Sergts. W. Houghton, 23d, from 2:05 P. M., May 22, during disability; G. F. Bishop, 102d, from 11 A. M., May 4, to 12 P. M., May 7. Patrol. A. M. Dalsby, 11th, from 1:50 A. M., June 4, during disability; John Stoll, 21st, from 3:30 A. M., May 20, to 12 P. M., May 27; William Ruff, 70th, from 3:45 P. M., May 13, to 12 P. M., May 22. T. McNulty, 103d, from 6:10 P. M., April 25, to 12 P. M., May 23; C. J. O'Connell, 92d, from 4 A. M., May 31, during disability; H. B. Genesch, 113th, from 7:20 A. M., June 4, during disability; J. P. Clarke, 118th, from 11:30 P. M., May 23, during disability; Joseph Mahon, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 4:10 P. M., June 4, during disability; Peter Keane, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 4:20 P. M., June 5, during disability; W. H. Trapendly, Traffic Div., Sub. D, from 8 A. M., May 23, to 12 P. M., May 24; W. H. Kaltenback, Traffic Div., Motorcycle Squad 2, from 7:55 A. M., June 3, during disability; Charles Brueggeman, Marine Div., from 10 A. M., June 4, during disability.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Pressure is now falling over the eastern half of the country, rising over the west central portions and falling over the extreme west with a moderate depression central over Northern Utah. General though light showers fell in the Northwestern States and local showers, mostly light, in the central valleys and the South. There were also light rains in the western portions of the Northern Pacific States. Elsewhere the weather was fair. High temperatures were general over the northern half of the country except in the plains and Pacific States.

There will be local thunder showers Saturday in the Ohio Valley and extreme West Tennessee; Saturday and Sunday in the East Gulf States, and on Sunday in Tennessee and the South Atlantic States; in the Lake Region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday. Temperatures will be high for the season over the northern and central districts east of the Mississippi River and about normal to the southward.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Western New York, West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday, warmer in extreme south portion. Sunday, partly cloudy and warmer.

Southern New England—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy, warmer in east portion.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair Saturday; warmer in interior. Sunday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and slightly warmer Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
8 A. M.	60	4 P. M.	66
9 A. M.	58	5 P. M.	66
10 A. M.	56	6 P. M.	63
11 A. M.	58	7 P. M.	63
12 M.	59	11 P. M.	60
1 P. M.	61	12 P. M.	60
2 P. M.	63		
3 P. M.	66		

The thermometer is 4° to 6° below the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 4:15 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M., 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.44 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.38 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45—44 W. 18 St.; United Cigar store.	Slight
5:05—48-50 W. 40 St.; Drug Produce Co.	Slight
10:30—448 W. 54 St.; Thomas Johnson.	Slight
10:30—7 St. Mark's Place; Jacob Rosenbergs	$1,000
10:55—54 W. 12 St.; Walter P. McCaffery	Not given
P. M.	
1:45—Greenwich & 10 Sts., (truck:) Yorke Trucking Co.	Slight
2:40—330 E. 9 St.; N. Optander.	Slight
3:25—425 Greenwich St.; Sherman-Leather Works	Slight
4:55—236 E. 150 St.; P. Buastto.	Not given
5:00—960 E. 183 St.; L. Steinfeld.	Not given
5:45—1,043 Westchester Av.; F. Carnocklaide	None
6:45—17 W. J St.; P. Abraham.	Not given
6:45—857 5 Av.; W. C. Walker.	Slight
7:30—831 Home St., The Bronx; L. Friedlander	Slight
7:55—6 E. 115 St.; H. Greenhouse.	Slight
8:15—475 Tremont Av.; L. Oppenheimer	Slight
8:25—223 E. 100 St.; not given.	Not given
8:30—118 E. 111 St.; A. Golden.	Slight
8:50—18 Vestry St., (auto); Pat Gearna.	Slight
9:20—1,950 Washington Av.; J. Pearlman	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ga.—Fair Sat.; thundershowers Sun.

Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Thundershowers Sat. and Sun.

Tenn.—Fair Sat.; cloudy Sun.

Ky.—Thundershowers Sat.; Fair Sun.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Thunder showers Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair and warm Sat. and Sun.

Kan. and Iowa—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.

Minn.—Cloudy and warm Sat. and Sun.

Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Estate Appraised.

HYSLOP, JOHN, Treasurer of the United States Savings Bank, (June 9,) 4 Riverview Terrace.—Leaves his residence on Riverview Terrace, with its furnishings and contents, to his two daughters, Constance May and Edith Lillian Hyslop, and a bequest of $50,000 to each of them. To his daughter-in-law, Elisabeth L. Hyslop, widow of his son Frank, is left $30,000 and the residence at 1,047 Madison Street, Brooklyn. The residue of the estate is then left to the daughters. The value of the estate is more than $10,000 in real and $10,000 in personal property.

MARINE ROOF
HOTEL BOSSERT, Brooklyn
DINING AND DANCING IN THE OPEN AIR, 6 P. M. TO CLOSING
UNIQUE ROOF AND VIEW IN AMERICA
Motor over the Manhattan Bridge, take first turn to the right and south on Hicks Street, or Subway to Borough Hall.
Complete Protection from the Weather
MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STREETS
Burtee F. White, Proprietor. F. D. Bay, Jr., Manager.

COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN
Jansen wants to see you.
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
30th Street and Broadway

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
NEW YORK
Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath
$4 & $5 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day
Also Suites 2, 3, 4 & 6 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths, with exceptionally large closets, to rent on yearly leases, furnished or unfurnished.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Peter F. Shanley
PROPRIETOR OF
Shanley's on Pelham Shore Road
AND
Shanley's
IN YONKERS
OUR SPECIALTIES:
Good Food and Service.
Good Music and Dancing.
Attractive Surroundings.
Afternoon Tea Dances at Both Places

SUMMER RATES
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchens, completely furnished. Maid service; gas, electricity, kitchen equipment; linen, etc., included.
$2.00 to $5.00 a day.
$12.00 to $30.00 a week.
$50.00 to $150.00 a month.
In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY.
Hotel Schuyler Arms
307-311 West 98th St.
Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

THE HOUSE OF SUNSHINE
HOTEL HAMILTON
73D STREET
Just East of Broadway
An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

Ye Olde English Coffee House
28 W. 43rd St. & 25 W. 42nd St.
Special Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
Also a la carte throuout day.
Home Cooking.
Perfect Service and Cuisine.

Tuchow's
14th Street near Fourth Ave.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....5:23 | Sun sets.....8:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:03	6:16	12:10	12:04
Governors Island	6:32	6:45	12:47	1:00
Hell Gate	11:14	11:21	5:43	5:54

Arrived—Friday, June 13.

SS Advance, Cristobal, June 5.
SS Anacortes, Antwerp, May 29.
SS Everett, Gibraltar, June 7.
SS Eipenidge, London, June 3.
SS Nako Dymer, Cardiff, May 30.
SS Robert J. Thompson, Barcelona, May 22.
SS Zuber, Gibraltar, May 29.
SS Cumberland, Cardiff, May 29.
SS New Windsor, Plymouth, May 28.
SS Feltmore, Palermo, May 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Saranac	Barry	May 14
Kiowa	Barry	May 18
West Zucker	Queenstown	May 19
Parthian	Fayal	May 23
Strinda	Antwerp	May 30
Waldeva	Bordeaux	May 21
Australia	London	May 24
Western Star	Barcelona	May 21
Roath	Havre	May 17
Arnoy	Barry	May 19
Western Cross	Barry	May 21
Rambler	Brest	May 21
Lake Peppin	St. Nazaire	May 16
Francesca	Naples	May 26
Charles	Brest	May 16
Mapatih	Brest	May 30
Madonna	Marseilles	May 30
Henderson	St. Nazaire	June 3
Perrimas	St. Nazaire	June 3
Calamares	St. Nazaire	June 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Alaskan	St. Nazaire	June 3
West Hosokie	St. Nazaire	June 3
Floridian	St. Nazaire	June 3
Duca d'Abruzzi	Marseilles	May 31

DUE MONDAY

Dante Alighieri	Marseilles	May 29
Plattsburg	Brest	June 7
Agamemnon	Brest	June 9
Espagne	Havre	June 7

DUE TUESDAY.

Liberator	Brest	June 3

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Mauretania, Southampton.....10:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Gibraltar 8:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
West Caruth, Dakar.. 8:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
Vasari, Liverpool..... 12:00 M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti..... 8:00 A.M. 11:00 A.M.
Cuzco, San Juan..... 8:20 A.M. 12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana..... 9:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
Savoie, Havre..... 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Leopold II., Antwerp.. 8:00 A.M. 10:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Santa Olivia, Brest..... 12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool.... 8:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
Cap Finisterre, Brest..... 12:00 M.
Madawaska, Brest..... 12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Mount Vernon, Brest..... 12:00 M.
Turrialba, Kingston... 7:00 A.M. 12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Frederick VIII., at Copenhagen, June 4.
SS America, at Naples, June 4.
SS Vulcanus, at Amsterdam, June 6.
SS Bassam, at Dakkar, June 9.
SS Shooters Island, at Falmouth, June 11.
SS Malanche, at London, June 12.
SS Presidente Wilson, at Gibraltar, June 9.
SS Rondo, at Hamburg, May 31.
SS Antonio Lopes, at Vigo, June 5.
SS Bergenafjord, at Bergen, June 2.
SS Brynhilda, at Stockholm, June 3.
SS Clio, at Rotterdam, June 6.

Sailed.

SS Western Scout, from St. Nazaire, June 6.
SS Yaquina, from St. Nazaire, June 7.
SS Mexican, from St. Nazaire, June 10.
SS Espagne, from Havre, June 7.
SS Iowan, from Bordeaux, June 10.
SS Roman Prince, from Havre, June 9.
SS Hamilton, from Bordeaux, June 9.
SS West Hoboken, from St. Nazaire, June 4.
SS Panay, from Barcelona, June 6.
SS Patria, from Lisbon, June 7.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 6:30 P. M. daily:

Hawaii, Shanghai City, and Philippine Islands. (via San Francisco)—SS Colombia.....June 23

Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, Cook Islands, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco)—SS Moana.....June 25

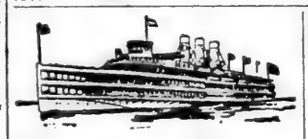
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—SS Niagara.....June 30

Hawaii, Marquesas Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—SS Sonoma.....July 3

Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies close at 5:30 P. M. daily. These mails are forwarded to the Pacific Coast for dispatch to destination at the best opportunity.

YOUR SUNDAY OUTING $1
SAIL THE HUDSON
Newburgh and Beacon, $1
Poughkeepsie, $1.50 } Round Trips
A swift, refreshing excursion with ample time for picnics and parties ashore.
Str. BENJ. B. ODELL
Good music. Fine restaurant. Lunch Room. Leaves Franklin St. 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M., rain or shine.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE





Hudson River by Daylight
DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY
"Washington Irving," "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," "Albany."
Direct Rail Connections to all points North, East and West. All through rail tickets at New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Ideal one-day outings.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:00; W. 129th St., 9:20; Yonkers, 9:50; stopping at †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh, †Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point (connecting daily with Ulster & Delaware R. R.), Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 10:00 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:00 A. M., for †Bear Mountain; †West Point (exc. Sunday), †Cornwall, †Newburgh and †Poughkeepsie.
†Return steamer same day from points marked †.
Telephone: Canal 8300.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier New York

LONG ISLAND SOUND
Sunday Excursions
Where cool sea breezes are enjoyed. Enough time ashore for sightseeing. Good Music—Refreshments.
Steamer City of Lowell
To Bridgeport
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:15 A. M.
Round Trip Fare (incl. War Tax), $1.30.
Steamer Richard Peck
To New Haven
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
Round Trip Fare (incl. War Tax), $1.70.
Limited number of tickets on sale at Piers on days of excursions only.
United States Railroad Administration
New England Steamship Lines

IDEAL TRIP
Saturday Afternoon
See the West Point Dress Parade
*Comfortable Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., 1 P. M., W. 129 St., 1:30 P. M. for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Music, Restaurant. Tea on palatial BENJ. B. ODELL leaves West Point, 7 P. M., for return to New York.
*Also Str. POUGHKEEPSIE leaves Franklin St., 2:30 P. M., W. 129 St., 2 P. M. for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston.
*Both steamers offer an ideal afternoon on the Hudson and connect with return steamer to New York same day.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

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NEW YORK-ALBANY-TROY
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., weekdays, 6 and 7 P. M.; Sundays and Holidays, 6 and 9 P. M. West 132d St., half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning. Direct rail connections at Albany to all points north, east and west. Phone Canal 5000.
Express Freight Service. Autos Carried.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Metropolitan Line
All the way by water. Always in sight of land
To BOSTON
via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
Daylight through the Canal both ways.
Leaves Pier 18, Foot of Murray Street, Daily (Sundays included) at 5:00 P. M. Fare $5.00 (including War Tax). Tickets and information at Wharf. Telephone Barclay 5000.
Meals. Staterooms Always the Best.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.97
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00 to $3.50. Above prices include war tax.
Boat Leaves Pier 36, North River, Daily and Sunday at 5:30 P. M. Phone Spring 5061.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Schedule Subject to Change Without Notice
LEAVE WEST 129th STREET:
9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:20, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER:
10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:30, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE CONEY ISLAND:
11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 3:55, 4:55, *5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:20, 9:25, 10:30.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trips marked † do not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
Telephone Whitehall 1370.

"Mandalay"
Special Trips To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
Sundays, June 15th and 22d
Leaving Battery 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
MUSIC. DANCING MANDALAY LINE.
DAILY SERVICE begins TUESDAY, June 24. Tel. Bryad 179-2263

CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services.
NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL

Vasari	June 16
Vestris	June 21
Royal George	June 24
Orduna	June 28
Caronia	July 5
Carmania	July 12
Royal George	July 26
Orduna	Aug. 2
Caronia	Aug. 9
Carmania	Aug. 16
Royal George	Aug. 30

NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON

Mauretania	June 14
Aquitania	June 28
Mauretania	July 8
Aquitania	July 28
Mauretania	Aug. 5
Aquitania	Aug. 23

NEW YORK to PIRAEUS
Pannonia.....June 18
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Olympia.....June 23
BOSTON to GLASGOW
Manilia.....July 12
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON
Saxonia.....July 17
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
AMERICAN
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Haverford.....July 10
WHITE STAR
OLYMPIC June 19 HALIFAX SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Adriatic.....June 16 | Baltic.....July 1
Lapland.....June 21 | Celtic.....July 5
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
via Falmouth & Boulogne-Sur-Mer
S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM.....July 2
S. S. NOORDAM.....July 16
S. S. ROTTERDAM.....Aug. 2
For Rates and Further Information Apply General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
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WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
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4 SHOT IN FIGHT TO STOP ARREST

Friends of Prisoner Wound Two Policemen and Woman and Man Passersby.

RESERVES DISPERSE CROWD

Throng Opens Fire, but Fails to Rescue Man Wanted for Holdup.

In a fight to arrest a man believed to be implicated in the robbery of a confectionery store about a week ago two policemen were shot and slightly wounded and a woman passing in a street car and a man almost a block away were hit by stray bullets fired by friends of the prisoner. The policemen, notwithstanding their injuries, held the prisoner, who was unhurt.

The holdup took place on June 7, when five men entered the store of Julian Berger, at 237 East Ninety-sixth Street, and at the point of a revolver ransacked the place. No money was taken, but the robbers got away with several hundred dollars worth of candy and tobacco. Berger reported to the police that he recognized two of the men, giving their names as James McQuade and Michael Murphy. The former was arrested several days ago and on his arraignment was held in $10,000 bail by Magistrate Brough. Orders were issued at the various precincts for the apprehension of Murphy.

Last night, as Patrolman Thomas Brown, of the 35th Precinct, was coming to the end of his beat at Ninety-fifth Street and Second Avenue, he saw Murphy standing under a street light. The policeman promptly arrested his man. Another patrolman, Timothy Ryan of the 35th Precinct, whose beat touched Brown's, joined the latter just as the arrest was made.

Murphy attempted no fight, but surrendered at once, and Brown prepared to take him away when a crowd of nearly 200 men and women gathered around to see what the trouble was.

The policemen ordered the crowd to move on, but it refused and began to jeer at the policemen. "Lets take him away from the coppers," came a shout. And then some one threw a brick which narrowly missed Ryan.

The policemen drew their pistols and pointed them at the mob, the front rank of which gave way promptly. From the rear, however, the bricks and bottles and stones began to fly. Two pistol shots followed and then a volley.

Ryan received a bullet in the left heel and Brown, on the other side of the prisoner, was shot in the right leg, just above the knee. The policemen fired twice over the heads of the crowd, which began to break, although several men in the rear continued to shoot at intervals at the patrolmen holding their prisoner fast between them. It was one of these last shots that smashed the window of a Second Avenue trolley car and wounded Miss Elizabeth McNamara of 1,051 College Avenue, the Bronx, in the right side.

The noise of the fighting called out reserves from the Thirty-fifth Precinct Station House on East Eighty-eighth Street, and their arrival put the mob to flight. The two wounded policemen were found backed into the doorway of a house, one holding each arm of Murphy, who did not try to take advantage of his friends' attempts to free him.

The trolley car with its wounded passenger was stopped a block away and an ambulance from the Flower Hospital was called. Dr. Walsh dressed the wound, after which Miss McNamara went home. Ryan and Brown were attended by Dr. Hartmann of the City Hospital, where they were removed.

Michael Lawrence, 24 years old, of 220 West Ninety-fifth Street, was walking along Second Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Street, when a stray bullet hit him in the leg. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon from Mount Sinai Hospital and went home.

ROBBERS TIE CIGAR CLERK.

Two Men Get $250 from Store While Traffic Policeman Is Near.

While a policeman stood on the corner of 125th Street and Broadway directing traffic at about 10 o'clock last night, two men entered the United Cigar Store at 126 Manhattan Street about thirty feet from the traffic post, held up and bound the clerk and got away with something over $250 in cash.

The clerk, Edmund J. Regan, was counting his receipts for the day when the men entered. One of them pointed a pistol at his head and ordered him into the back room. He obeyed, and there the robbers bound his hands and feet with heavy twine which they found in the store. Then they rifled the cash register and the safe, which the clerk had just opened to put away the money. Ten minutes later a customer released Regan, and the latter told his story to the police.

No trace has been found of the holdup men, and the police say they must have escaped in an automobile.

ARREST IN GEM THEFT.

Police Also Get Part of $20,000 Loot Taken from Littauer Home.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 13.—Acting Captain Frank Cody of the local police department believes that the arrest of Louis Kovar, a machinist, who is now in the local lockup, will clear up the robbery of $20,000 worth of jewelry last Saturday night from the home of former Congressman Lucius Nathan Littauer of Premium Point. Through the arrest of Kovar a diamond ring valued at $5,000 and another worth $250 have been recovered in Manhattan.

Kovar denies participation in the robbery, and says that a man known to him only as "Julius," whom he met in a saloon in Manhattan, gave him the two rings to pawn.

From a description of the jewelry given the Mount Vernon police traced one of the rings to a Brooklyn pawnshop and there found Mrs. Littauer, who went to Brooklyn and identified the ring. The pawnbroker furnished a description of the man. Mrs. Littauer and Acting Captain Cody went to Manhattan this afternoon, where Mrs. Littauer identified the other ring at a pawnshop and Kovar was brought here.

TWO CLERGYMEN RESIGN.

Long with Staten Island Pastorates, They Accept Calls Elsewhere.

Two of the best known clergymen of Staten Island yesterday announced that they were going to leave their respective pastorates and accept calls elsewhere. The Rev. Dr. Edward J. Russell, pastor of the St. Mark's Presbyterian Church of West New Brighton for the past fifteen years, will assume charge of the Presbyterian Church of Oxford, Penn., next month.

The Rev. Charles R. Kingsley is the second of the ministers to leave the island. Dr. Kingsley has been pastor of the Emmanuel Church of Westerleigh for a quarter of a century. He announced yesterday that he had resigned, and parishioners are planning to ask him to withdraw his resignation.

Thieves Rip Open 300-Pound Safe.

Burglars some time Thursday afternoon or evening entered the apartment of Mrs. F. Berlin, widow of Dr. F. Berlin, a physician, on the first floor of 128 West Sixty-first Street and ripped open a 300-pound safe. Mrs. Berlin found the door of the safe ripped off when she went to her apartment last night. Four hundred dollars worth of watches, rings, and other articles are said to be missing.

On the floor near the safe were found two jimmies, an opener, a brace and bit, and several cigarette stubs.

The tenants of the apartment directly underneath that of Mrs. Berlin said that they heard footsteps above them yesterday afternoon, but they thought it was Mrs. Berlin.

Suspected French Deputy Freed.

PARIS, June 13.—Louis Loustalot, member of the Chamber of Deputies from Landes, has been released from prison temporarily on account of ill-health.

Deputy Loustalot was arrested in January, 1918, in connection with charges that he had relations with the enemy.

Religious Notices on Page Twenty-two.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—In the Mirror candy store, West 54th St., a Franklin Simon box, containing address; liberal reward offered to the finder. Mrs. E. M Hebard, 80 Berwin st., Orange, N. J.

LOST—Black lynx cape in Pierce Arrow taxi Tuesday noon, "Mawson, Philadelphia," marked in cape; reward, finder please communicate with Mrs. George Kemp, car Chandler & Co., Philadelphia.

LOST—Navy blue steel-beaded bag around 110th St and 106th St., either on the street or elevated; return to Apartment 52, 60 West 115th St.; reward, no questions asked. Telephone 3052 Morning.

LOST—Saturday, June 7, barpin, containing twenty diamonds, between Boston Harlem 86th St. subway station; $150 reward; no questions asked, if returned to Gaertz & Co.

LOST—Between 125th St. and Larchmont on New York, New Haven & Hartford train leaving 125th St. 7.41 on Tuesday evening, gold wrist watch on black band initials I. G. R.; reward paid; no questions asked. Telephone Larchmont 782.

LOST—Between Hoerle's, 67 West 125th St. and 62 West 45th St., an elevation pearl and platinum chain; a suitable reward if returned to Walter I. McTighe Inc., 62 West 45th St.

LOST—Square sapphire and diamond brooch, Central Park West, 92d Columbus Av. to Broadway and 86th Broadway car to 110th St.; reward. Telephone 2270 River side.

LOST—On Thursday, June 12, 1919, in Best & Co.'s store, two pieces of beaded canvas for a bag. Kindly return to Lost and Found Office, Best & Co., 5th Av. at 35th St.

LOST—Wednesday, about 11:30, on 14th St. downtown Lexington station, small fur neckpiece in packet labelled "Please Deliver Broad 6185." Reward.

LOST—From automobile, package containing 2 glasses. Return to Madame Marie, 2 East 46th St. Liberal reward. No questions.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon by salesgirl, fur neck piece, going from 5th Av. and 59th St. across to Gimbels. Liberal reward. Finder phone Bryant 8517.

LOST—A diamond bar pin, at 110th St. East or West of Central Parkway; reward. Mrs. E. A. Harrison, 1,054 Morris Av., Bronx.

LOST—Brown Fitch leatherette, about 10 P. M., June 11, on 5th Av. bus or vicinity of Hotel Pennsylvania. Reward, 280 5th Av. Room 514.

LOST—Wednesday night, Riverside Drive, between Inspiration Point and 72d, taupe fox fur collar; $25 reward. J. 57 Times.

LOST—Star-shaped stick pin with small pearls and small diamond; $15 reward. M. J. Breen, 106 Wall st.

LOST—Fur neckpiece, Hudson seal; reward if returned. Harris, phone 2651 New Rochelle.

LOST—Pocketbook, Macerman receipts, Masonic documents, medals &c.; no questions, reward. 77 Madison Av., Greg. 1st floor.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, at 6th Av. 23d st., containing $5; reward offered; bag valued as keepsake. G. 201 Times.

LOST—Large bunch of keys, between 23d St. and Broadway, with two key rings. Notify Bryant 2150.

LOST—Blue umbrella, 5th Av. bus, Wednesday, $10 reward. Telephone 2270 stuyvesant.

LOST—Fountain pen, gold case, possibly on subway, Friday. Suitable reward if returned to Martin S. Heinrich, 27 West 58th.

LOST—Opal pin, surrounded by diamonds, on Lenox Av. car, between 130th and 140th sts.; suitable reward. Morningside 6161.

LOST—Watch, Swiss 15 jewels, gunbelt, gold chain. Tuesday; reward. A. Kreeger, 275 5th Av., Madison Square 2756.

LOST—Platinum bracelet watch, gold back, $25 reward; no questions asked. Home Times, Dewitton.

LOST—Canary bird, dark front, 10 East 35th. Telephone Murray Hill 2726; reward.

LOST—Blue northeast Av. 42d, with purse, two R. R. tickets. Reward 25.

LOST—Purse containing keys and tickets to Reporters' Guild. Lucy A. M. Stokes, Bellevue Hospital.

LOST—Blue beaded bag, Tuesday, 110th st. 6th ave.; reward. Cathedral 6001.

LOST—Black cane, open work frame; reward. Sussel, 17 West 56th. Circle 5700.

LOST—Key-shaped scarf pin, set with pearls; reward. N. 70 Times.

$500 REWARD

for the recovery of old fashioned jewelry left for repairs, stolen Friday, morning from Classical Goodman Co., 58 East Broadway. No questions asked.

$400 REWARD; no questions asked, for the return of pear shaped pearl lost Thursday on Broadway from 72d to 81st St. or 79th St. from Broadway to Lexington Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD; no questions asked, for the return of a double loop Tewkbot diamond and onyx brooch lost Thursday evening, to E. M. Tuttle & Co., 620 5th Av.

$100 REWARD; no questions asked for the return of gold and diamond square platinum watch. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—Cane in taxicab outside Knickerbocker hotel; owner can identify by gold band initials. L. 2 Times.

FOUND—Purse, 79th St., Tuesday, June 10. Owner can have same upon writing description of contents to Box G. 104 Times.

FOUND—Fur coat in taxicab, vicinity of 181st St. G. 2 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—On Friday in Madison, N. J., red Pekinese dog; name Imperial; reward for return of dog or any information leading to his recovery. Phone Madison 590, Wright, Ridgedale Inn.

LOST—English bulldog, color brindle, vicinity 58th St., Broadway, Tuesday. Phone 2270 Bryant.

EXPECT ARREST SOON IN BIG STOCK FRAUD

Prosecutor Gets Clues to Men Who Induced Out-of-Town Brokers to Buy Above the Market.

PLAN TO SAFEGUARD LISTING

Suggested That Valueless Securities Be Barred from Published Quotation Lists.

A search yesterday by representatives of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds of the District Attorney's office, aided by the police here and in several cities, to find the swindlers who got $20,000 on a buying order from Hughes & Dier of 50 Broad Street, developed several clues that are expected to lead to an arrest within a day or two. Hughes & Dier, who are members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, lost the money through their branch office at Paterson, N. J.

B. F. Shrimpton, manager of the Broad Street office of the firm, told the District Attorney that an unidentified man who said his name was "C. L. Bowman," went to the Paterson office, ordered and paid for a small amount of stock of the Potts Canyon Mining Company of Superior, Ariz., and then placed large orders, which were executed, whereupon the customer disappeared without paying for it. Manager Shrimpton said the stock was bought at a price beyond its real market value, and that the firm was unable to sell the stock and recover the loss.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling said this scheme was identical with that which had cased a loss of $33,787 to B. Warren Corcoran & Co. at Baltimore. Dooling said that W. J. Bissell, a member of the Baltimore firm, had telephoned yesterday that he had identified the photograph of a New York stock promoter as the companion of the swindler who as "Captain Thomas W. Brown of the Ordnance Department at Washington" had induced the bankers to buy 12,000 shares of Potts-Canyon stock and had disappeared as did the Paterson customer.

"This New York promoter referred to by Bissell," said Dooling, "is under indictment here for alleged grand larceny based on a charge of swindling made by an officer of a national bank in Broadway. The so-called Brown and Bowman, who succeeded in their swindles at Baltimore and Paterson between June 2 and 5, undoubtedly work with confederates here in the manipulation of the stock, but we had not known of the companion of Brown until we received this information today. This is a most important clue, and we are confident that we will be able to round up the entire gang of stock sharks. The mining company and several legitimate brokers who were induced to handle the stock are not involved at all in the plot to swindle the Baltimore and New York firms."

Dooling and John V. Dunne, Chairman of the Welfare Committee of the Curb Association, discussed yesterday a method for prohibiting listing or publication of quotations of questionable stocks on the curb. The association lists stocks, but has nothing to do with supplying the public quotations or their publication.

"Mr. Dunne and Franklin Leonard, Jr., attorney for the Curb Association, agreed with me that protection to investors and the public generally could be attained by barring all stocks failing to show financial or property integrity upon investigation and by keeping out of the quotation list all stocks that fail to meet approval," said Dooling. He thought that the penal law would apply in enforcing some such provision.

PUT OFF CHURCH LEAGUE.

Atlantic City Meeting Fails to Reach Agreement on Plan.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 13.—Representatives of a score of the largest evangelical denominations in North America failed to reach an agreement in conference with the ad interim committee of the Interchurch Council today relative to forming the basis of an organization to be proposed for the projected League of Churches of Christ.

"While a sincere desire to advance the objects of the coalition of the churches was evinced on the part of all the denominational bodies represented, there was no disposition to force the question whether the proposed union of faiths shall take the form of linking up the existing church bodies or merging them all into a single organization," said Bishop Luther C. Wilson, head of the War Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Wilson and representatives of several branches of Methodism here authorized the further statement that the progress made in the meeting was "very encouraging." The conclusion was corroborated by Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian members of the conference. It was decided to call a meeting of the Interchurch Council late in November in New York or Philadelphia to formulate a report to be presented to the legislative bodies of thirty-odd religious faiths represented in their respective assemblies in 1920.

8 ESCAPE DEATH IN AUTO FALL OF 40 FEET

Limousine Driven by Dr. Neulinger Backs Over Bank and Turns Over.

HEAVY TOP SAVES LIVES

In Attempting Turn, Police Think, Physician Put Foot on Speed Throttle.

Eight persons had a narrow escape from death last night when the automobile in which they were riding plunged over a 40-foot embankment, landing in a vacant lot on Convent Avenue, between 130th and 131st Streets. According to the police, the fact that the car was a limousine kept the machine from pinning the occupants to the ground. It was shortly after eight o'clock when the accident happened.

Dr. Arnold Neulinger, living with his parents at 573 West 172d Street, had invited the family to accompany him for a ride in his automobile, which had been delivered from the dealers two days before. The doctor was at the wheel, beside him the chauffeur, Charles Varity, of 568 West 171st Street, and in the back were Mr. and Mrs. Pincus Neulinger, the doctor's father and mother, with George, Anna, Mollie and Dorothy, his sisters and brother.

Turning into Convent Avenue, Dr. Neulinger drove south for several blocks and then, noticing that the traffic was getting congested, the chauffeur suggested they turn around. The doctor started the turn, and was backing slowly when another machine shot toward them, coming from the north. Dr. Neulinger being unused to his car, backed too far, and the heavy limousine slid up on the sidewalk, while the people in the other car shouted a warning.

At this point on Convent Avenue, on the same side of the street, is a vacant lot belonging to the Knickerbocker Hospital. It drops away from and below the level of the walk a distance of forty feet, and along the bank at the top runs a board fence. The automobile was backed toward that fence.

Varity, the chauffeur, grabbed for the emergency brake. What happened next is not clear, but the police believe that the doctor in his excitement tried to jam on the foot brake and instead stepped on the foot throttle, speeding up his engine. At any rate, the huge limousine crashed through the fence, balanced a second on the edge of the embankment, and then toppled over. Men and women who saw the accident say that the machine turned a half somersault in the air, landing wheels up on the ground below.

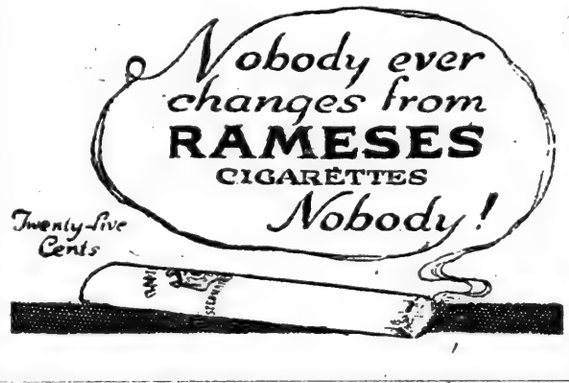
A man who was driving by saw the automobile go over and raced for the 125th Street police station, where he told Captain Patrick Groghan that an automobile full of women and children had run over a cliff, killing everybody in it. The police reserves were ordered to the scene and Captain Groghan himself took charge. When they arrived at the scene they found that passersby had already clambered down into the lot and pulled out through the windows of the car the bruised and terrified passengers. They were taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital in automobiles at once, where they were attended by Dr. McMann. Mr. and Mrs. Neulinger will have to remain for several days in the hospital, it was said last night. Mrs. Neulinger has several broken ribs and is bruised about the head and body. Mr. Neulinger is suffering from injuries to the back. The rest of the party was able to go home after being treated for bruises and shock.

No Special Session in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—There will be no special session of the Legislature to act on the Federal suffrage amendment, Governor Runyon has announced. Between now and Jan. 1, when the Legislature meets regularly, he says, two-thirds of the States will not have acted on the amendment and nothing will be lost through New Jersey waiting for the regular session.

Bill for Philippine Independence.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Independence for the Philippine Islands and their recognition by the United States is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Mason, Republican, of Illinois.



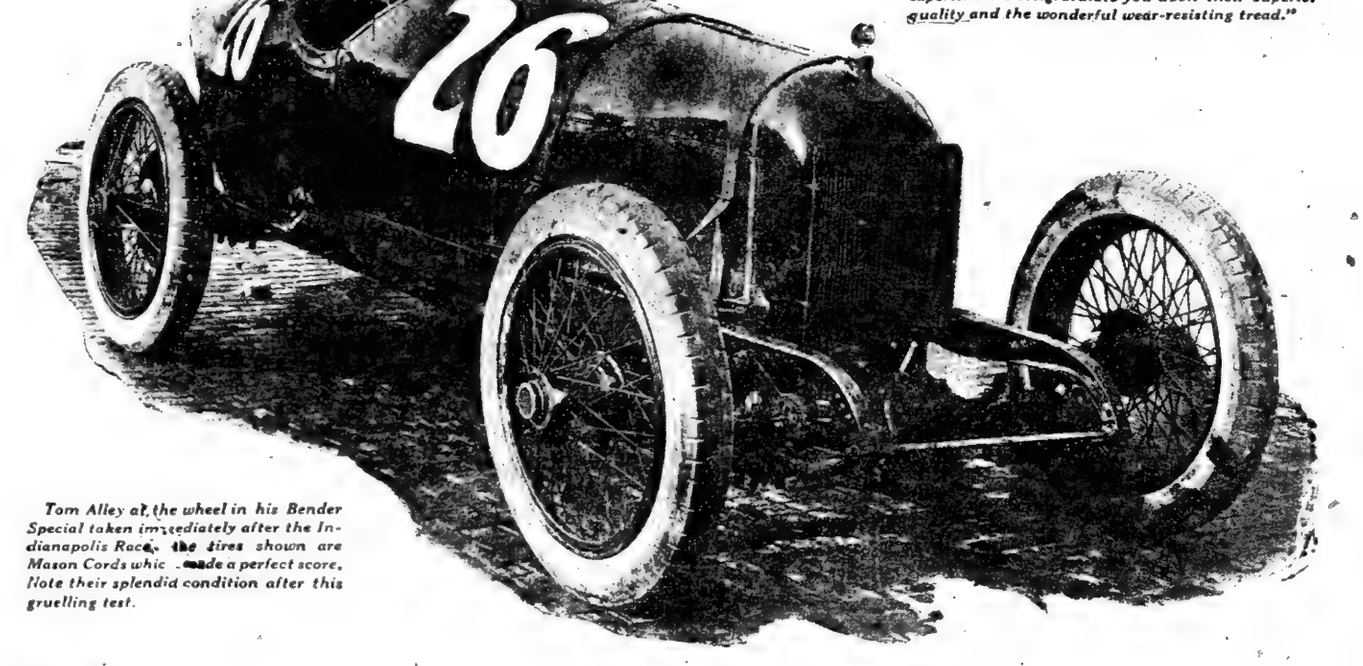


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Tom Alley at the wheel in his Bender Special taken immediately after the Indianapolis Race, the tires shown are Mason Cords which made a perfect score. Note their splendid condition after this gruelling test.

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Smash all Endurance Records

In the recent great automobile racing classic at the Indianapolis Speedway, Mason Cords were the only tires that stood up under the terrific strain of the long 500 mile race. No flat tires, no tire trouble of any sort during the severest test to which a tire can be subjected is the new record established by Mason Cords.

At the end of the race the Mason Cords on Tom Alley's car were the wonder of tire experts and racing drivers who crowded around to marvel at the splendid condition of the wear-resisting tires that had borne him through the race in safety and without a single change.

Of the eleven Mason Cords used in the race not one failed to endure the strain imposed upon it. This remarkable record vindicates all claims we have made as to their exceptional endurance and greater mileage. The tearing grind of 500 miles on this speedway is equivalent to 20,000 miles of ordinary wear.

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White Flannel Trousers
$8, $12.50
With a pair of white flannel trousers a blue suit or any other suit becomes practically two suits.

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Help the Boy Scouts!



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STRAIGHT PURE RYE
STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER: Partly cloudy Sunday, probable showers; partly cloudy Monday. For full weather report see Page 23. | Section 1

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,422. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1919. 126 PAGES, In Nine Parts, including Picture and Magazine Sections (Rotogravure) and Book Section. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

ALCOCK AND BROWN, IN THEIR VIMY AIRPLANE, START ATLANTIC FLIGHT IN HEAVY WIND; NO WORD FROM THEM AFTER LEAVING ST. JOHN'S

BIG FIVE FINISH REVISING TREATY; DELIVER IT MONDAY

Germans Must Sign by Saturday or Face New Invasion and Blockade.

MARCH TO BEGIN SUNDAY

If Immediate Acceptance Is Given Signing Will Take Place at Versailles Tomorrow.

CIVIL RULE FOR RHINE AREA

New Draft Provides for Superseding Martial Law in Occupied Regions.

Senate Action Will Have No Effect on Treaty Plans

PARIS, June 14. There were no indications today that the resolutions presented to the American Senate would affect the treaty plans in any manner or that any effort would be made to amend the League of Nations covenant or the treaty.

The program for the completion and presentation of the treaty has not been altered. It is pointed out that, even if it were the intention to separate the Leagues and the treaty, it would constitute a task of many weeks.

It was announced tonight that President Wilson had not prepared any reply to the resolution of Senator Knox, relative to separation of the League of Nations covenant from the Peace Treaty.

PARIS, June 14. (Associated Press.)—The Council of Five finished its labors today on the reply to the Germans, which will go to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau on Monday. The last day permitted the Germans for acceptance or rejection of the treaty is next Saturday.

If the German reply is in the negative the allied armies will start to march into Germany on Sunday, and a new blockade will be immediately effective.

If the Germans express their willingness to sign the document immediately the ceremony will probably take place Monday in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

The five days' period accorded the Germans includes the three days' notification required for the denunciation of the armistice.

It is learned that the shortness of the time limit given Germany for a reply is largely due to the Germans themselves. They are understood to have said that they would not require more than five days to reach a decision.

The changes in the text of the treaty will not be communicated in a preliminary way to the smaller powers of the Interallied Conference. The Council of Four, however, received this afternoon the delegates of Poland and Czechoslovakia as the two smaller States chiefly interested, and outlined to them its determinations.

Belgium, for some reason, was not represented. The Council had before placed its approval on the new financial clauses and the remaining sections of the treaty, and had sent the reports thus approved to the Drafting Committee, which will work all day tomorrow and probably a good part of Monday preparing the reply to the Germans.

The covering note will consist of a letter of transmission of about 4,500, explaining in detail the motives of the Council and giving a detailed statement of all changes made in the original draft.

It is doubtful whether the complete new text will be in print in time to be handed to the Germans when Secretary Dutasta or one of his aids goes to Versailles to transmit the reply to von Brockdorff-Rantzau without formal ceremony.

The Council of Five continued the work of editing the revised Peace Treaty this morning, at the same time enabling Baron Makino, the Japanese representative, to acquaint himself with the document.

The substitution of civil for military authority during the period of occupation of the left bank of the Rhine is one of the important changes proposed in the allied reply to the German counter-proposals. This is provided by the establishment of a civilian commission made up of one member each of the great powers. The commission will sit

Continued on Page Five.

Reports Kaiser Will Return When Peace Treaty Is Signed

LONDON, June 14.—The former German Emperor and the former Crown Prince will return to Germany as soon as the Peace Treaty is signed, according to a well informed German source in Amsterdam quoted in a Wireless Press dispatch.

COPENHAGEN, June 14.—A monarchial demonstration took place Friday at Graudenz, Posen. The volunteer Guard and its officers marched to the monument of William I. and crowned it with a wreath. Speeches in favor of the restoration of the monarchy were made and the Guards returned to their barracks, carrying their old imperial banners and portraits of the former Emperor.

The workmen of the city are greatly excited over the incident, and have sent a delegation to Minister of Defense Noske to protest against the demonstration.

The Socialist Vorwarts of Berlin, in commenting on the demonstration, declares in sharp tones that all officers in Eastern Germany working against the Government will be dismissed. The paper says that the first fight with the Poles will be the signal for a monarchical revolt.

PARIS IS SHOCKED BY KNOX PROPOSAL

Leaders of All Nationalities See in Such Standoff Policy the Germ of World Chaos.

AMERICA NEEDED FOR PEACE

League Too Weak Without Us to Withstand Schemings of a Revived Germany.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 14.—Not only the character of the comment in the Paris press, but the views expressed everywhere show that the sympathetic attitude of the United States Senators toward the Knox resolution has caused serious concern here.

The disposition displayed hitherto to shrug one's shoulders as much as to say, "I give it up," when the reports of opposition to the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations in the American Congress reached this country has been succeeded by appreciation of the danger that threatens the continuance of the world's peace through the course proposed under the dome of the Capitol.

Usually the attitude of the French and other foreign observers was to attribute such events as the action of the Senate to partisan reasons which would have little effect on the ultimate expression of American opinion. But now it is realized that the application of peace conditions and the success of the League of Nations are in danger through what is taking place in the United States.

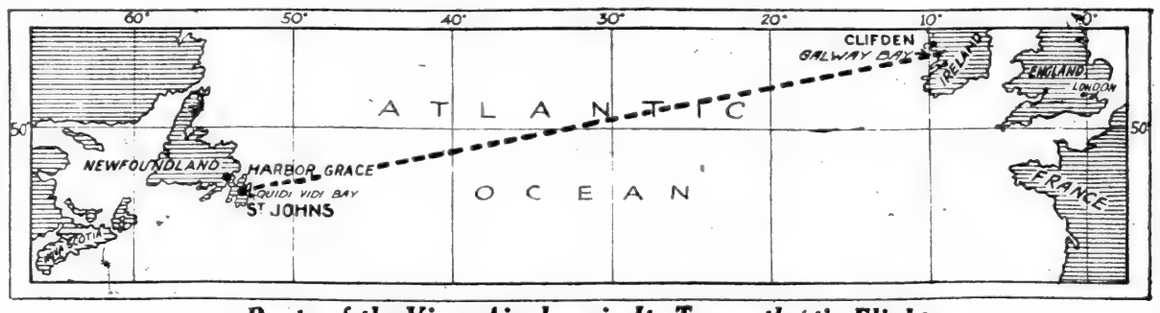
In view of the opposition to the treaty and the League covenant in the Senate it may be difficult to bring to the minds of American people the effects the material amendments in the treaty text by the Senate and the separation of the League covenant from the treaty proper will have on a Europe sick of war and looking forward hopefully to the support of the great republic to obtain continuance of peace.

The impression is created here by reports from America that some of President Wilson's party adherents in the Senate have failed to rally to his support. It is suggested that perhaps these Senators are satisfied that it is good politics to sit back and let the Republicans continue their present course in the assurance that the effort to vitiate the treaty and kill the League of Nations will be resented by the American people.

But this suggestion has no particular standing in view of the meagre information that reaches Europe concerning the state of the public mind in America. It does, however, indicate inability to conceive how the prominent opponents of treaty and league can follow their present course without a realization that their attitude endangers the stability of the whole world.

No American here questions the right of the Senate to revise the treaty and league covenant as it sees fit. But there is a general feeling among those most concerned in the successful conclusion of the present negotiations that, if the President has been tactless in dealing with the Senate, that body is more so than he in its resentment of the

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Route of the Vimy Airplane in Its Transatlantic Flight.

HOST AT CAPITOL IN 'DRY' PROTEST

Labor Forces Lead Spectacular Demonstration Demanding Light Wines and Beer.

MANY SOLDIERS IN PARADE

Gompers Tells Senate Committee Prohibition Will Breed Bolshevism in America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Fully 10,000 representatives of organized labor, with their wives and daughters, shouted at the very doors of the Capitol this afternoon their protest against the abolition of beer and light wines. The representatives of the laboring man came from all parts of the nation. A delegation from the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City included men from many States. Several of the large Eastern cities sent special groups to join in the demonstration. The great throng crowded the eastern steps of the Capitol and overflowed far into the plaza.

While this demonstration was going on under the hot sun, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was warning the Senate Judiciary Committee that nothing could do more to bring about conditions here like those in Russia than taking away beer and wine from the workingman. Mr. Gompers said with emphasis that he was alarmed about the future of the United States in view of the prohibition laws.

Labor leaders from St. Louis voiced almost the same sentiments before the House Judiciary Committee, asserting that serious industrial unrest would arise in their city when 25,000 men would be thrown out of work through the shutting down of the breweries July 1. Both Mr. Gompers and the St. Louis men asked that a clause be inserted in the laws for the enforcement of war-time and national prohibition, allowing the manufacture of 2¾ per cent. beer.

The demonstration at the Capitol was spectacular. An hour before the set time of 2 P. M. groups of men gathered in the side streets of East Capitol Street and formed into a long line which marched up East Capitol Street to the plaza. Already every available place on the steps was occupied.

Soldiers in Line.

Two of the twenty bands in the parade headed the marchers, practically every one of whom bore an American flag, its white and red stripes brought out vividly by the sunshine. Applause met each of the delegations from Boston, New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and other cities. But a large group of uniformed soldiers in the line of march drew the most cheers. There were many women in the parade, one large body of them dressed entirely in white, and carrying purple umbrellas.

Signs and banners protesting against the enactment of the "bone-dry" laws were an outstanding feature of the demonstration. One borne by the khaki-clad doughboys read:

"Our Soldiers Licked the Germans. While the Anti-Saloon League Licked Congress. We Are Back Home Now, and We'll Lick the Anti-Saloon League."

Others read: "Dinwiddie - Baker - Wheeler Might Whip Congress, but All Three of Them Can't Lick Any One Man in This Line."

"Beware, Congress and Senators! Listen to the Voice of the People!"

As the women with the purple umbrellas reached the steps of the Capitol and forced their way through the crowd and up the steps, one of their number, Mrs. E. Rooney of Baltimore, broke from the line, leaped upon a table and cried at the top of her voice:

"I organized the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Personal Liberty League, and we are going to have personal liberty or go to hell!"

John R. Colpoys, head of the Central Labor Union, read from the steps the resolutions passed at Atlantic City de-

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Final Measures Are Taken to Coerce Germany; Armies to Move At Once if Treaty Is Rejected

PARIS, June 14.—The Supreme Blockade Council met today, according to an official statement, for "final consideration of measures that might be rendered necessary by certain eventualities."

The Temps says:

"The allied armies are ready to move forward upon an instant's notice if Germany does not sign the treaty. The German armies are without airplanes, without material, and without food supplies, and would be unable to make any effective resistance.

"The Belgians holding the line from Cologne to the frontier of Holland are within a day's march of Essen, and the British, supporting the Belgians, would move forward and occupy the mining regions. The American Army would occupy Frankfort, and the French would take Hanau, Würzburg, and Ulm."

Foch Sends Ultimatum to Germany Regarding Poles

COBLENZ, June 13, (Associated Press.)—An ultimatum demanding the immediate continuation of the movement of Polish troops across Germany has been sent to the German Government by Marshal Foch, according to despatches received here from Spa.

Orders were issued at Berlin several days ago to hold up the Polish troops trains. One was held at Coblenz, another at Treves, two at Ems, and eight in the interior of Germany. The transfer of Polish troops from France to Poland began about six weeks ago and was due to be completed on June 17.

WIRE STRIKE FAILS TO WIN NEW AID

Brokers' Operators Decide to Stay at Work and Electrical Men Rescind Walkout Order.

CONCESSIONS BY BURLESON

Grants Demand of Telephone Workers for Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively.

Failure of the brokers' telegraphers to order a strike at their meeting yesterday afternoon, and the announcement last night that the threatened strike of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, originally scheduled for tomorrow, and counted upon to tie up completely the nation's communication facilities, had been called off, were regarded locally as eliminating all chance that the strike of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union would succeed.

"Postmaster General Burleson's order recognizing the right of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to organize and bargain collectively," said Percy Thomas, International Deputy President of the telegraphers, last night, "is a great victory for organized labor. But it will have no effect on the strike of this union; that strike will be continued as we planned.

"The concessions granted to the electrical workers were the direct result of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union strike, which Mr. Burleson did not want to see spread to the telephone lines. In all fairness, Mr. Burleson should issue a similar order affecting telegraphers, to be effective at least as long as the Government is guaranteeing financial protection to the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies."

Mr. Thomas also announced that he expected to see United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey tomorrow morning and ask that an investigation be started into charges that a telegraph company was 'suit-casing' messages—that is, sending messengers by train with messages for delivery in other cities.

The meeting of the Eastern division of the brokerage operators was held at 44 Broad Street. About 400 operators attended. A fund of $505 in cash and pledges of $2,000 were raised for the telegraphers' strike. The meeting, however, did not take any direct

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FLY R-34 ALL NIGHT TO TEST OUT RADIO

British Dirigible to Start Over Ocean About Friday Unless Germans Balk.

TO LAND AT MINEOLA FIELD

American Navy Will Refuel and Care for Big Dirigible Until Ready to Return.

LONDON, June 14.—The British dirigible R-34 left the East Fortune airdrome at Haddington at 9:30 o'clock tonight for an all-night trial flight. Weather conditions were perfect. The R-34 will give her wireless equipment a complete tryout and will return to the airdrome in the morning.

There has been no change in the plan to start the R-34 across the Atlantic on June 20, but she may be delayed a few days while a landing place is being prepared.

The Air Ministry is showing extreme reluctance to discuss for publication details of the plans of the flight. The reason given is that the Ministry does not wish a "newspaper spread" until it is definitely determined that the flight can be made.

It is said at the Air Ministry that it has not yet been decided whether the R-34 or the R-33 will be used for the attempt, owing to the possibility of something going wrong with one or the other at the last minute.

It is intimated also that any indication that Germany refuses to sign the Peace Treaty might result in a postponement of the attempt.

Will Refuel at Mineola Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The British rigid dirigible R-34, scheduled to leave England soon on a round trip transatlantic flight, will land at Mineola, L. I., for regassing, refueling, and reballasting. She will probably leave England on or about June 20.

The landing at Mineola will be directed by American naval aviation officers, and will be in charge of American crews from the United States naval air stations along the Atlantic coast. All materials necessary to replenish the R-34's supplies, such as oil, hydrogen and gasoline, will be supplied by the United States Navy.

The R-34 will make a short stop, as there is no hangar at Mineola or elsewhere on the Atlantic coast capable of housing her.

HANDLEY-PAGE MEN CHAFE AT DELAY

Start of Their Ocean Flight Will Probably Be Put Off Until Tuesday.

NEW RADIATORS RUSHED

Crew Sorely Disappointed at Mishap, but Wish Good Luck to Rivals.

Special to The New York Times.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., June 14.—The big Handley-Page machine is still here, and will likely remain until Tuesday, having been beaten by the Vickers-Vimy machine so far as the start of the transatlantic air race goes.

For hours today the members of the crew had hoped that a real race through the air, so long anticipated, would be had, and up to 5 o'clock they fully intended to get away. But the Vickers-Vimy machine got into the air hours ahead of the best starting time they could have made, and, realizing that they could not overtake the smaller and faster machine, they decided to accept defeat, if the Vimy reaches Ireland and has not jeopardized its own chances by a premature start.

Had it not been for the radiator trouble which developed during the endurance flight yesterday the Atlantic, as the Handley-Page machine has been christened, would have "jumped off" with its rival. But that trouble forced a descent earlier than had been expected, and though the biplane went up again and flew for nearly four hours the trouble continued.

Today desperate efforts were made to overcome the trouble, and not until the Vickers-Vimy machine was actually away did Admiral Kerr and the others of the Handley-Page crew decide upon the more cautious course of waiting for new radiators, which reached St. John's late this evening on a Furness liner from England. They are being rushed here on a special train and will be installed tomorrow.

There will probably be a third trial flight on Monday and then, if everything is satisfactory and the weather holds, the "hop off" will come on Tuesday. The aviators here are bitterly disappointed at their lot and admit it. But they are earnest and generous in wishing good luck to their more fortunate competitors.

CANADIANS CONFIDENT OF ALCOCK'S SUCCESS

Regard His Attempt as Daring, but in a Different Light from That of Hawker.

MONTREAL, June 14.—All Canada was eagerly awaiting tonight reports of the progress of the Vickers-Vimy crew in their attempt to fly from Newfoundland to Ireland. Although no word had been received here up to 9 o'clock tonight from Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown, Canadians continued to express confidence that "Britishers will do it this time."

News of the "hop off" was received in a different spirit than that marking the Hawker attempt. Failure of the Australian to complete the crossing caused little surprise here, as his adventure was regarded as being at best a forlorn hope.

While Canadians appreciated Hawker's daring in sacrificing safety in the hope of gaining success, they considered his action in dropping his undercarriage bordered on fool-hardiness.

In the case of Alcock and Brown, however, the impression prevails that, while no less daring, they have neglected no means of providing for their safety short of having a destroyer chain stretched beneath them, as in the case of the American Navy's seaplane flight.

THRILLING "HOP OFF" IN HALF A GALE

Giant Biplane in Attempting to Rise for the Start Barely Clears Trees and Fences in Fighting the Wind.

SETS A DIRECT COURSE STRAIGHT FOR IRISH COAST

Lack of Messages to Nearby Ships After Getaway at Noon Taken to Mean Difficulty With Wireless Equipment.

No Message From Vimy After Eleven Hours.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., June 14.—At midnight, local time, the Admiralty wireless station here had received no report concerning the Vickers-Vimy biplane which "hopped off" for Ireland at 1:43 P. M. today, St. John's time, (12:10 New York time,) although she should have been within range of three steamships.

One of these, the Digby, which was 100 miles away when the Vimy started, reached here tonight, but had no tidings of the airmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, June 14.—The second attempt at a non-stop flight across the Atlantic in a land plane started here at 4:10 Greenwich mean time, 12:10 New York time, this afternoon when Captain John Alcock, the pilot, and Lieutenant Arthur Whitten Brown, the navigator, flew off in the Vickers-Vimy bomber.

Alcock's getaway on the 1,980-mile journey was accomplished after as beautiful a battle between the man on the one side and the biplane and the wind on the other as possibly has ever been witnessed.

There was a forty-knot half gale blowing straight out of the west at dawn this morning when the members of the Vickers expedition went to the ropewalk aerodrome hoping to start at sunrise. The wind was bucketing, veering, and chopping about, and since its directions made necessary a take off uphill with only a comparatively short run available, P. M. Muller, head of the Vickers aviation department, absolutely forbade a start.

But Alcock, fearing that the Handley-Page four-engined giant at Harbor Grace would get into the air and beat him in the race for The Daily Mail's $50,000 prize, begged and pleaded, insisting that he could get off without crashing, and that even if he did come to grief he would be going so slowly that the chances of Brown and himself escaping with their lives were excellent.

Take Desperate Chance of Getaway.

Finally Muller agreed it was better to try and fail than to remain idly on the ground and risk defeat, and gave his consent to start. The last minute preparations consumed hours, and it was 3:50 Greenwich mean time when the port engine, which has been a bit balky from the start, was got going. Twelve minutes later the starboard propeller was whirling. Then for six minutes there was nothing but the roar of the two propellers.

At 4:10 the mechanics jerked the chocks from under the wheels, and the men who had been hanging on to the wings and tail let go. Alcock, opening both engines to the full bore, started across the turf. None knew better than he and his companion, sitting by his side in the tiny cockpit well forward in the nose of the plane, the desperate chance they were taking. But, yard by yard, the great biplane gathered speed, gliding gently over the rolling ground. She must get well off the ground in 700 feet or smash into trees and fences, and there was the further danger that erratic winds, catching the craft suddenly under one wing or the other, would swing her into the fences at either side before she had sufficient speed to be under control.

Nearly Overpowered by Wind.

For 100, 200, 300, and 400 feet the plane traveled, still on the ground, and into the faces of the watchers came a look of fear and anxiety. Then another hundred feet, and daylight showed under the four undercarriage wheels. For an instant the tension lessened, and men cheered or swore, according to their temperaments.

But the Vimy got only 100 feet off the ground by the time the first row of hedges was reached. She disappeared in a little hollow, headed down the valley toward Topsail and the spectators cried, "They're down!"

Still failing to gain altitude, the biplane showed once more over the rise. For minutes that seemed hours this went on.

One could well imagine the pilot, his jaw set, his eyes staring and every muscle strained to the utmost, using every last iota of the skill gained during years of flying that have made him a veteran.

Well past Topsail and nearing Portugal Cove, the machine still could be seen now and then, perhaps 200 feet off the ground, fighting gallantly against the terrific wind that at times came in almost overpowering gusts and straining every inch of its vibrant body in the effort to go skyward. Once more the craft disappeared. And then for eleven minutes it was gone entirely from view.

Alcock flew straight out to Conception Bay rather than risk trying to turn so the wind would be under his tail while his machine was still over the ground at a dangerously low altitude.

There were long minutes which no one who lived through them is likely to forget soon, during which no one knew whether the attempt had ended in failure within a few moments after the start or whether somewhere out there, where no one could see, Alcock was using his utmost skill and cunning to fight through to initial success.

Just as automobiles were tearing out to Topsail Road expecting to find a smashed biplane and a battered crew somewhere in the brush, the Vimy appeared over the low line of hills, this time flying with the wind and headed straight back for St. John's.

The pilot had won and the crowd gave a great cheer.

Heads Straight for Galway Bay.

Pointing her nose eastward, Alcock flew her steadily out over Cabot Tower, at the top of Signal Hill, at the harbor mouth, and a moment later the plane was lost to view, high in the air and headed straight for Galway Bay. Alcock hoped to average ninety miles an hour, and if his expectations are realized he should cross the Irish Coast just twenty hours after his departure and with five hours' flight capacity still left, since

TERRACE GARDEN DANCE PALACE. Dancing Every Evening (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays). Alcoholic Drinks. DANCE IN THE OPEN AIR. Adv.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see Advertisement on Page 7, Section 2.—Advt.

AP CONVEYERS ARE BEST The Alex. Ferguson Company, New York City.—Advt.

BABY GAINS AND KEEPS WELL IN the hottest weather on IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

THROUGH AN ERROR IN THE ROTOgravure Picture Section of May 8 and 15 our walking doll was advertised "complete with wig for $8.75." The advertisement should have read "complete without wig, $8.75." MANHATTAN DOLL CO., 741 Fifth Ave., New York City.—Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, Through Sleepers Daily. Reservations—The Plaza.—Advt.

In Dr. P. Kahler & Sons advertisement in today's Magazine Section, page 15, the Modern last Oxford advertisement is priced at $12.75. The correct price is $11.25.—Advt.

WOODMANSTEN INN. A Real Farm in the heart of N. Y. City. Green Cauliflower now in Season.—Advt.

Pain's Fireworks for the Fourth. "And the rockets red glare, Bombs bursting in air." Catalogues at 18 Park Place, New York.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert. (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

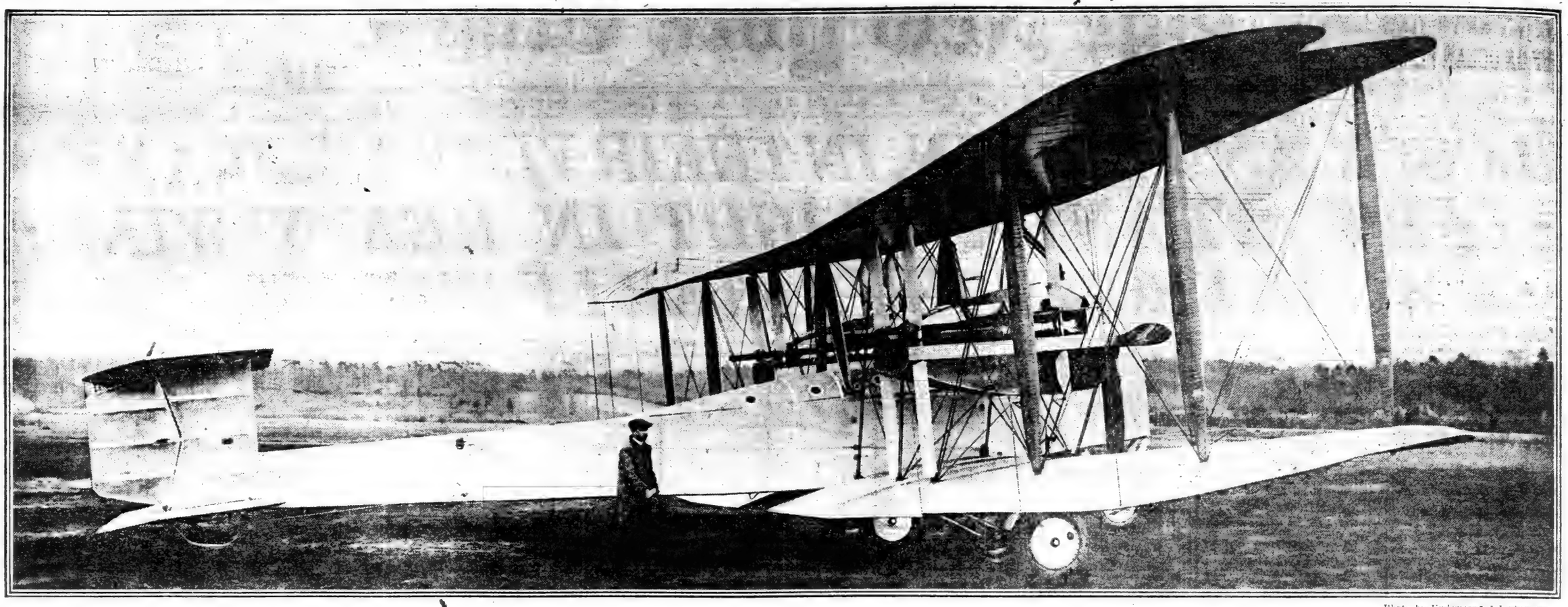


Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

The Vickers-Vimy biplane in which Captain John Alcock, pilot, and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown, navigator, yesterday started across the Atlantic for Ireland to win The London Daily Mail's $50,000 Prize.

the course Brown elected to follow is the Loxodrome course from St. John's to Galway Bay, 1,980 land miles.

If the Vimy holds up for the trip and even if she is not carried a single mile out of her course, she will have added several hundred miles to the NC-4's record for the first leg of her transatlantic voyage—that from Newfoundland to the Azores.

Once her take-off battle was ended the Vimy was away in ideal weather, such as has not occurred for a flight between the New World and the Old in many weeks. For the first 600 miles there is a diminishing west wind which, with a forty-knot velocity at the starting point, promises to help out her twin engines with many precious miles, even though the velocity dwindles toward the end.

Then, for a brief period, she should encounter mild westerly to southwesterly winds, after which she is headed directly into strong southwest winds, just suited to her purpose. These continue all the way to the Irish coast. No areas of depression are reported from any place along her course, nor is there a prospect of any such getting on her due east line before her race is run.

Yet even with these ideal conditions before her, and even with the confidence every man who studied them and knows their records feels in Alcock as pilot and Brown as navigator; even with the faith in the biplane of those who built her and know her best, those who watched her go, know that her crew face a long night and a longer morning before they can be sure they have reached their goal.

Safeguards for the Fliers.

Not one of those who watched the start but is mindful of the narrow brush with death of Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve after they left here almost a month ago on the pioneer attempt at a nonstop crossing which ended in a failure. Though no one said it aloud, there was none who wished good luck and success to the Vimy voyagers who did not ask himself if again there might not be long days of anxiety, during which nothing would be heard from them—days which, as in the case of Hawker and Grieve, stretched out to such a period that the two men were given up for dead long before the news came that a chance steamer had rescued them.

There are good reasons, though, to believe that Alcock and Brown will have better luck than Hawker and Grieve. The Vimy crew left here with their wireless working perfectly. News of their departure was sent broadcast by Marconi stations to every ship in the Atlantic with the notice that their call signal is D K G, and with instructions to keep a sharp lookout for them and give them their position if sighted.

In addition the Vimy carries white flares to signal distress and flares that announce "All's well," and tucked away in her tail, along with emergency rations, are rockets with which to send up distress signals from the water. Then, too, the machine has a detachable gravity tank which takes the place of a life boat. Among the ships lying near the course picked by Brown and having wireless are four cable ships, the Minia, Lord Kelvin, Faraday, and Mackey-Bennett, the exact working area of whose radio equipment is known.

The Vimy should pass within eighty miles of the Faraday. Alcock intends, should he find any serious difficulty threatening to interrupt his flight—particularly should one engine go bad—to start at once scouring the sea for a rescue vessel. Since, at a fair height, he can keep moving many miles on half his power plant, his chances of finding a vessel if he is in distress seem excellent.

Plans to Land in Ireland.

Regardless of how well the Vimy may travel, she will land in Ireland if she gets that far. Her crew are unwilling to risk a straight flight to England with the possibility of their time in reaching Ireland being disputed, or any other complication endangering the winning of the prize. For the prize they care much, yet so far as one could judge their attitude, the honor and glory of being the first to win this flight with the elements of which man has dreamed for so many years really counted first with them. Closely second came the wish to make this particular flight record once and for all safely Britain's, now that the American Navy has accomplished the pioneer seaplane crossing.

This is true even of Brown, who is an American citizen and intends soon to resume his residence in the United States. For while he wears the Royal Air Force uniform, he feels that all his hopes must be given toward the success of this British venture.

The Vimy went away without running lights, though she was wired for them. This was because the crew decided that an extra accumulator to keep them going was a useless complication. So during the night she may be visible only as a dim thing in the light of the moon, which was full last night. The exhaust pipes from both her engines, however, will soon heat red hot, and the glow of these may show her in the sky to watchers many miles away.

Nor does this traveler carry any colors formally to display. Knotted about the neck of "Lucky Jim," Alcock's big black cat mascot, was a bit of British bunting, and tucked safely away in Brown's wallet was a tiny silk American flag, given him by his fiancée. Brown, too, took a cat along. His is a replica of Alcock's, named Twinkletoe. Neither will meow during the voyage, not even if one presses them hard in the middle. In the pilot's pocket was a diminutive silver kewpie, given to him by a girl friend who wanted it ferried across the ocean. Hung on the cockpit he has two little yarn dolls, Ran-Tan-Tan and Olivette.

Both men were dressed for the flight in special wind-proof, dun-colored flying suits, donned, in Alcock's case, over a blue lounge suit, and in Brown's over a horizon-blue uniform. Each wore an electrically heated waistcoat, gloves, and insoles, the last named being in fleece-lined, soft-leather knee boots. Over their electrically warmed waistcoats each wore a life-saving waistcoat.

For provisions they carried a flask of brandy, a small packet of sandwiches—not more than six for each—and several vacuum bottles filled with coffee and water. Packed in the tail, which will come out of the water in case the plane starts sinking after a descent, were a bottle of brandy and emergency food and water.

Each man carried a package of cigarettes and matches, but Alcock, who had intended smoking during the trip just as he has done many a time when flying back from bombing raids, decided just before leaving that there should be no smoking on account of the danger of igniting the gasoline.

The biplane was not made beautiful for her journey. Though her clean lines and her buoyancy and vibrant sense of power make her an attractive sight in the air, she did not have that "dolling up" that the trip justified, simply because there was no time to waste on frills.

The fabric over the fuselage had changed from white to a dirty gray, and the wings, with a touch of yellow in them, were finger-marked and stained, while the unpainted metal fittings about the engines had not its original polish.

Nor does this gallant voyager even bear a name. Vickers-Vimy is her type denomination, and she has had no christening of her own. Save for the tiny Vickers trade-marks on the parts between the planes, invisible three feet away, she is absolutely not "marked for identification."

Today's getaway was about ninety minutes later than the latest start both men wanted to make. This was because lights are more clearly defined at night and they wanted the best navigational facilities toward mid-ocean. One other disappointment was the failure of the special bubble sextant, designed for the United States Navy seaplanes' flight, which was loaned by the navy to Brown, to reach here in time to be included in the equipment.

Washington to Help Navigator.

At the last moment Brown added to his instruments a small pocket flash lamp for use in reading his instruments in case the cockpit lighting system should give out, and a small pocket size bubble sextant. By arrangement with the Marconi system the navigator will take sights to determine his position every Greenwich mean time hour. He will work out his location on his chart at once and send it broadcast at twenty minutes past the hour with his sending wireless with a radius of 250 miles. Then he will stand by to receive a weather report, originating in Washington, and to be relayed by every ship on the Atlantic on each Greenwich mean half hour. Thus he hopes to be warned in time to fly over or around sudden stormy areas which may appear.

The early morning hours before the start were grueling ones for all concerned. When the pilot reached the field at dawn he found that when the axle of the right undercarriage was changed yesterday an elastic cable shock absorber had not been working properly about the hub. He insisted on this being changed.

Then when the plane was moved by the power of many hands from the expected starting place to that made necessary by the unexpectedly unfavorable wind, a gasoline feed pipe was broken. This took another hour for repair. Then the transatlantic air mail, bearing a special $1 postage stamp and placed in an ordinary canvas sack, the needlework on which was done by the mother of one of the postal employes, had to be stowed carefully away in the locker at the back of the cockpit, and there were brief formalities with Lieutenant Laurence L. Clements, the Royal Aero Club official starter.

Despite these delays Alcock and Brown, who retired at 7 o'clock last night and got their first good night's sleep in a week, kept in excellent spirits. Both were happy and eager to be away. Alcock sat about on the grass, chatting, joking, and laughing, and proving himself just as calm, unruffled, and genial as he was when his big job was weeks away.

His boyishness had won the hearts of all who knew him here, and this morning he was a bigger boy than ever as he told of his plans for flying across the Atlantic again if he succeeds this time.

The next trip, he hopes, is to be in a monster Vickers air liner, which will take another year to build and which he expects to fly from London to New York. Also, he is thinking somewhat of attempting a crossing this way in a big Vickers lighter-than-air machine, now almost ready.

This narrative he interrupted long enough to squat on the ground and eat a luncheon of crackers, cheese, and cold tongue, which Brown shared, and which both washed down with hot coffee from vacuum bottles. Then there was much handshaking and many sincere and genuine good wishes.

Last of all, the pair said "so long" to the group of mechanics who have served them so well and to whom they have promised a dinner in a big London hotel at which the menu, by request, is to be duck and green peas.

That over, both donned their flying helmets. Alcock's with wire intercommunicating telephone receiver; Brown's with similar equipment and also a wireless receiver which he had made soundproof by making the ear pieces from a rubber bath sponge. Then they clambered into the cockpit and the mechanics cranked the port engine. A few moments later the starboard engine had started.

Picks Crow Line Course.

Lieutenant Brown, just before leaving here, finally decided upon a markedly different course from that followed by Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, the navigator of the Sopwith biplane, which was the first to essay the crossing. Grieve, heading somewhat northward to avoid local bad weather, steered as nearly as possible back upon the North Atlantic steamer lane. Morgan intended following a similar course had not the Martinsyde crashed in starting, but Brown is determined to disregard the steamer lanes altogether and head almost due east.

He picked and charted a crow-line course from St. John's to the middle of Galway Bay, the best Irish point, with a fair possibility that, if this course can be held, a landing will be made very near Clifden.

"Our objective is the Irish coast, and we shall aim at the centre of our target," he said, and Alcock laughingly added, "Yes, we shall hang our hats on the aerials of the Clifden wireless station as we go by."

The course Brown picked is known as the Loxodrome Course or more colloquially as the Rhomb line course. It is nearest the possible thing to a straight line between the point of departure and the objective, and only slightly longer than Mercator's great circle course between St. John's and Galway Bay. The distance, according to Brown's reckoning, is 1,680 nautical miles, or about 1,920 land miles. The distance between the Loxodrome and Great Circle courses at the widest point of divergence is only 120 miles.

From the moment Brown picks up his course, and by this time he should be well along it, he will try to follow his Loxodrome line and to vary, if at all, toward the Great Circle Course so that, at any rate, he shall stay between them. In addition to a ship's sextant of the ordinary type, he carries the Royal Air Force standard box compass and a small compass, with which to check it.

Has 250-Mile Radio.

For drift reckoning he has the standard British bearings plane, in which he has more faith than have the American navy fliers, who decided not to use it on their crossing. His drift observations he will make by means of a negative lens projecting through the bottom of the cockpit. With this he hopes he will be able to fix his vision upon the object selected better than he could by looking over the side, as the lens gives a comparatively large area in a concentrated field. The point of observation for drift at sea is usually the crest of a whitecap.

His preparations for determining drift caused more anxiety to technical authorities familiar with his plane than did any other phase of his navigation problem. They are fearful that the swaying and rocking of the plane itself will make it impossible for him to make accurate observations in the way he has chosen. They would have been better pleased had he elected to carry smoke bombs and to make his observations over the side. However, should his lens fail him he can readily poke his head over the snug little cockpit. Having no smoke bombs, he must in any event depend upon the whitecaps as his observing point. He carries ordinary almanac tables of the sun's declination and similar navigational data, and some special tables of his own.

Though Brown's course carries the Vimy well off the North Atlantic track, he and Alcock are hopeful of being in touch with ships through their wireless, which has a 250-mile radius. The Sopwith's experience with generators which burned out several times makes this, also, cause for some uneasiness tonight. Both the sending and receiving wireless are standard Royal Air Force sets, beautifully compact, but exposed to the danger which besets all aerial wireless at the present time—that of failing because the minuteness of the parts make the tax upon them heavier than it should be.

The Vimy navigator carries no directional wireless. He believes that the extra weight is not justified by the present efficiency of this method of direction finding, though he is convinced that the work of development before very long will make it a vital factor in aerial navigation.

Talk as They Fly.

He relies upon sights at the sun, moon and stars, planning not to use the moon, except in an emergency. In view of the stress laid upon the full moon by the Sopwith and Martinsyde men last month, Alcock and Brown proved surprisingly indifferent to that factor. A full moon to them only meant waiting longer than they had planned, and for days they were avowedly eager to get off long before it could get full.

Barring accidents, which may lead Brown to alter his course, and parenthetically this of course he is prepared to do should he encounter weather other than he anticipated, or Alcock to alter his flight plan, one may follow them fairly well at this moment from what they told of their plans. Brown is testing his wireless now and then.

Perhaps if all is working well he is sending out an occasional D K G, the Vimy's call, followed by some chatty phrase of greetings to some steamer whose course he is crossing. Betimes he is taking a sight and rapidly calculating his position to assure himself he is on his course. Betimes he reckons his drift. Through an intercommunicating electric telephone with one receiver in his helmet and another in Alcock's, he tells the pilot which way to steer. And ever he keeps one anxious eye upon the compass, hopeful that an induction from the wireless installation will not send it suddenly and hopelessly awry.

Meantime Alcock, while listening to his navigator and no doubt exchanging a cheery phrase with him now and then—for they are excellent pals these two—is keeping keen watch upon the two Rolls-Royce Eagle 375 horsepower engines, mounted between the planes at either side of him. He is touching his controls as little as possible—lashing them with the rubber fasteners whenever he finds the air calm enough, so that his hands may be free for the adjustment of the instruments all about him, and so that he may save himself as much as possible.

He is flying with the engines well throttled down, for he is quite determined not to race against time. Long experience has taught him that in his engines lie his greatest danger of failure, and he is quite determined to nurse them to the utmost. The extra strain and vibration that would come from crowding them he regards as useless and reckless.

"Perhaps," he said, just before he left here, "at the very end when the Irish coast is in sight I may try a whirlwind finish, but not till then."

Can Fly for Twenty-five Hours.

He counts upon twenty-five hours' flying time from his 870 gallons of gasoline, with favoring winds giving him extra distance, but not extra time. These winds, by the way, accelerate or retard a biplane's speed precisely by their own velocity, just as a man walking forward or backward in a trolley car adds or subtracts the rate of his own gait to that of the vehicle.

Ninety miles per hour is the speed he hopes to average, though the rate will be much slower at the start, and gradually will increase as the petrol is consumed and the load lessens.

He can keep going about twenty-five hours if all is well. His distance radius depends upon whether the wind helps or hinders. The pilot took the Vimy out to the open sea at a height of about 200 feet. Unless fog or adverse winds near the surface force him to change his plan he will not fight in the least for height. Rather he will let the biplane climb naturally at its own will, thus flying an almost imperceptibly but steadily ascending course. He estimates he will attain a height of 10,000 feet by the time the Irish coast is sighted, and then will have a volplaning radius of perhaps forty miles so that he can pick a landing spot, if all goes well, at his own leisure.

Alcock was satisfied this plan was superior to that favored by the others of climbing to a great height at the start and maintaining it throughout the voyage. Thus he hoped to conserve power and to avoid the appreciable amount of strain on the machine.

The Vimy crew's determination not to attempt to make a nonstop flight all the way to England, but to land in Ireland, if they get that far, was due entirely to their desire to clinch the prize money and to take no chances of having the time they crossed the Irish Coast questioned. This part of their plan they adopted when yet they feared either the Martinsyde or the Handley-Page might be in actual race with them. They felt that the machine which actually landed in Ireland first might have definite proof of its arrival, while another, which perhaps flew over the coast line a few minutes, or even a few hours, earlier, might lack proof of the actual time the transatlantic portion of the journey was completed.

Construction of the Vimy.

Once in the air they may change their minds, but their determination up to the moment of their departure was to land if they reach Ireland. They will get a night's sleep, tune up the machine, refuel, and resume the flight to England the next day, making the final landing place the Brooklands Airdrome.

Men of long technical experience with aerodynamics, with interior construction, and with actual flying gathered here through one connection or another with transoceanic attempts are divided rather sharply into three schools—adherents of the single engined fast small plane, believers in the twin-engined more powerful planes of the Vimy type, and supporters of giant multiengined craft, such as the Handley-Page. Yet all of them agreed sincerely that the biplane which took Alcock and Brown away on their journey is a splendid product, worthy of the confidence its men reposed in it.

The Vimy has a 67-foot wing spread, length over all, 42 feet 8 inches; gap 12 feet; chord, 8 feet 9 inches. Its type was built originally for bombing work in wartime. Its conversion to the status of a peacetime adventurer was achieved without material structural alteration, simply by replacing the fighting equipment with tanks of a total gasoline capacity of 870 gallons, weighing more than 6,000 pounds.

What had been the gunner's forward cockpit became the cabin for the pilot and the navigator, and there they sit close together on comfortably upholstered leather cushions—Alcock, with his control wheel, his two throttles, and his instruments within easy reach, and Brown, with his sextant, compass, and charts just handy.

In addition to the petrol load, they carry sixty-four gallons of water and fifty gallons of lubricating oil. The oil, gas, and water are fed by the usual wind-driven pumps, there being two gasoline pumps, so that one may be substituted if the other fails. The gasoline is carried in tanks, incorporated in the fuselage from the nose to the tail, with the exception of the space required by the cockpit, which is unusually far forward for a pilot's compartment, being less than four feet behind the tip of the nose.

Since the two Rolls-Royce Eagle 375 horsepower engines are placed between the upper and lower planes, at either side of the fuselage, space in the fuselage itself is not required for the engine, as is the case with the single-engined plane.

Aside from the technical efficiency of the design, the Vimy's outstanding feature is the strength and elasticity of its construction, gained without undue sacrifice of useful load capacity by using an unusual amount of steel in the construction, most of this being hollow seamless tubing. This type of construction extends from the nose to well behind the planes.

The Vimy has a sturdy double undercarriage, with a two-wheeled chassis placed directly under each engine, where most of the weight comes. Fully loaded, the craft's entire weight is just above 13,000 pounds.

The even distribution of the eight

Continued on Page Three.

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH STREET

ALCOCK AND BROWN OFF ON OCEAN FLIGHT

Continued from Page Two.

separate tanks and the cunningly arranged feeding system, whereby the fuel is consumed at the same rate from all of them, not only insures the craft being well balanced, and hence easy to handle in the air, but promises an evenly distributed buoyancy should the biplane be forced to descend on the water.

Alcock estimates that with the tanks half empty the machine should float a long time, and that with them two-thirds empty it should float indefinitely. The gravity tank, forming "the fairway" at the top of the fuselage, which empties first and which is designed as a life raft in emergency, will empty first of all, and this, even if not launched by ripping the fabric and unfastening the clasps, will give a slightly added buoyancy.

The Vimy's getaway in advance of the Handley-Page giant air liner was no surprise to those who had watched most closely the very keen, if very unostentatious, race between them. The Handley-Page arrived two weeks before its rival, and despite a week lost in transporting the disassembled plane to Harbor Grace had a full week's start on the Vickers machine. But the big machine was much more of a job to put together than was the Vimy, and Captain Alcock profited as well by the possession of a real gift for handling men.

From the moment the cases containing his biplane reached the aerodrome at Quidi Vidi, loaned by the Martinsyde expedition, where the assembling was done, Alcock inspired every one of his nine mechanics and two principal mechanics with a real spirit of competition. From the very start he made them feel that their job was not to put an airplane together, but to beat men toiling just as earnestly at Harbor Grace to get into the air.

Every one knows there are two types of bosses, he who stands aloof and commands his men and he who toils alongside them and inspires them with his example. Alcock was a bit of both. It was no unusual sight to see him, tools in hand, busily fitting some "gadget" or rolling a gasoline barrel about, or helping at some heavy job. Yet he kept his men at top notch. They worked long hours and worked cheerfully, and every now and then he was able to chip a day off his own most optimistic estimate as to the earliest possible time he could be ready.

On the day of the trial flight he hurried from his own breakfast to cook the breakfast for his men, who had started to work at 6 in the morning. Despite this steady driving of himself and his assistants it was not till last Saturday that the Vimy pilot manifested real haste. It was only then apparently that the idea that the Handley-Page still might be first away first penetrated through his confidence that was very genuine. But from the moment this conception did reach him he became a veritable dynamo of energy. He was up at awful hours in the morning, and not until darkness hovered on the very edge of Quidi Vidi Lake after 9 at night, would he consent to call it a day.

In this final rush that carried him through innumerable odd jobs at a breakneck speed he carried every one with him, yet never did he allow his haste or theirs to become carelessness. Luck was with him, of course, or he never would have done it, but the fact remains to his credit that he was ready days before the most optimistic among the little group of technical men who helped him had believed possible. And of all those whom one has seen preparing here for an event well calculated to shake the nerves of the stoutest, if only because of the tension of long days of getting ready, Alcock seemed the least affected.

Even last Sunday night when till after 9 o'clock he raced against time in the hope of making a trial flight before dark, never once did he by the faintest sign betray the possession of a single nerve. His voice was as quiet as his smile was ready, and as cheery, and his manner as calm as though the cigarette, which he paused now and then to light, was the principal business of life and the task to which he was devoting himself was the merest incidental. Even when he found one of these very occasional Newfoundlanders, who somehow manage to defy the prohibition laws, had reeled across the wire fence protecting the Vimy and was calmly leaning against the fuselage smoking a cigar, while the gasoline was being put into the machine, his method of eviction was very quiet, very unhurried, very gentle, but—very, very effective.

Made Every Preparation.

To dwell upon Alcock's energy, his matured calm, and his good nature, is not by any means intentionally to slight the manifestation of the equally potent qualities of his navigator, Lieutenant Arthur Whitten Brown.

Brown, comparatively small, nervous and wiry, is made of different stuff, but stuff that enabled him to contribute very largely to those wearying days of making ready. His real job was to be navigator, but not for a moment did that prevent him from filtering petrol, tightening a bolt, adjusting a guy wire, or doing any other odd job that was helpful. He, too, kept good-humored and good-tempered, and though it was plain to be seen that upon his more high-strung temperament the strain was registered more keenly, never once did he fail to have himself well in hand.

So those two, so different in make-up, yet so completely at one in the harmony with which they toiled at the common object, overcame obstacles that, while they would prove tedious and technical to detail here, may be said to have been at times very real. And at last they made ready.

That ready-making, despite the seeming haste which marked it at the end, was in reality hedged about by a series of most painstaking precautions. No one who has just seen them depart in that frail, graceful thing upon which they count so heavily, may ever venture to say what lies ahead of them in the next few hours.

To predict their fate lies outside the scope of a news story, and in the case of this venture, which is beset with so many mechanical mishaps, were foolhardy as well. Yet it is a simple fact that if they do not get there it seems quite certain it will not be their fault so far as advance preparations go.

Again, it would be too technical to attempt to detail even the major things they did in those last days before they set out upon their journey, but it is true that there was nothing much of the Vimy from propeller to rudder and from wing tip to wing tip over which they did not go minutely and painstakingly. They tried and they tested and they tuned, and in the end they stopped simply because there was nothing more to do.

Filtered Their Fuel.

As an example of very real importance there are the matters of water for the engine-cooling system and gasoline for fuel. Mindful of Harry Hawker's mishap when the filter he placed in the circulating system proved his undoing and forced him to land the Sopwith in midocean, because the very filter he had placed in that system himself as a precaution against clogging became so choked that water could not pass, the Vickers men determined there should be no clogging to mar their passage if they could help it. So out of an empty gasoline drum and a piece of copper fuel feed pipe they rigged themselves a still, and adding minerals to water they brought with them already filtered, they distilled it to remove the last trace of alkali and the last particle of sediment.

Not until Alcock and Brown had personally examined every gallon of water would they permit it to be filtered into the radiators. With the fuel they were equally meticulous. Though they had brough from England special aviation petrol of the highest obtainable quality they filtered every single drop that went into the tanks through specially designed double filters with a layer of chamois and a layer of fine wire mesh to remove the last possible atom of sediment. Thus through care, that might to the uninitiated have seemed to amount to "fussiness," they obviated the necessity of placing an extra filter anywhere in either feed system.

Only one who has been associated with the British aviators and has absorbed their contempt for all those extraneous devices, which they derisively lump together as "gadgets" can understand just how much it meant to them to eliminate this need for an extra filter, particularly after just such a particular "gadget" had ended Hawker's flight far short of victory.

No Thought of Failure.

Contrasting with this minute care of things physical was the casualness, almost describable as debonnaire in quality, with which both Alcock and Brown treated the venture itself and all the dire consequences to themselves with which it well might prove to be fraught. There have come to Newfoundland transatlantic fliers who have attempted to disguise that occasional, sudden, sharp realization of what lay just ahead of them over the brow of Signal Hill at the harbor mouth with a gay carelessness that has been forced, hollow and unconvincing. There have been one or two others who have thought their moods of depression too natural and inevitable to attempt to hide.

But to their most intimate associates, Alcock and Brown up to the very last moment literally never gave any signs of having reflected for a single instant upon the possibility of failure and far less to having counted the possible cost of such a failure. On the pilot's part that is explainable because of the self confidence generated out of many years of successful defiance of all the pitfalls of the air and even more because of an affection, pride, and confidence in his machine which was childlike, unaffected, and strikingly genuine.

Just why the navigator with his manifestly more nervous sensibilities failed to react to those moments of questioning which surely must have come has more than once been the subject of interested discussion here. There can be no positive answer, but there is reason for writing that during his twenty-three months as a prisoner of the German Army he had achieved a mental reconstruction that made him good against dread and doubt.

Characteristics of Alcock.

When one excepts the coincidence of both having been prisoners of war there remains little of similarity between Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown. Alcock is six feet tall, weighs, in his own phrase, "eleven stone and a little," and is sturdy almost to the point of plumpness. He is powerfully built, yet active and light on his feet. Blonde, with a ruddy, well-rounded countenance and blue eyes, he is typically English in appearance, though a very slight peculiarity of speech at first leads one to believe that he is not English.

He is affable, unaffected, good-natured, and companionable, and, for a man whose flying achievements make no mean score, is distinctly modest and unassuming. He is less given to talking shop than most of his kind, yet ever ready to explain any technical point to any interested layman.

He has just that degree of maturity one would expect from a man of his years—they are twenty-seven—yet he lacks that disposition to prankishness which surprised so many observers of some other flying men here. Again he differed from some who have come to Newfoundland in the interests of the transatlantic attempt by an apparent total lack of the commercial instinct. Beyond flying for the prize it never occurred to him to commercialize his venture in any way. One had but to ask him to carry mail. He was quite obligingly ready. One had but to offer some small gift with the request that he carry it across and return it as a souvenir and into one of his capacious pockets it went.

Just as strikingly he lacks entirely that sense of being a personage which leads to self-consciousness and even a bit of uncalculated posing. The buzz that followed him wherever he went seemed never to reach his ears. If Newfoundland was interested in him he was just as interested in Newfoundland. If the eyes of the world were upon the adventure he was making, he was just as absorbed in that same venture as were the onlookers, and their interest seemed but a part of his own.

He showed the same eager pride in pointing out some obvious part of mechanism, such as radiators, to a casual unlettered visitor to Quidi Vidi as he did in expounding the merits of the Vickers parallel feed system to the most technically expert of his associates. And he was just as cordially interested in meeting a casual traveling salesman who crossed his path at the Cochran House as he was in knowing the Governor or one of those air so and sos, in which this island more and more abounds.

Brown of Different Type.

Brown is just as affable, but it is obvious that he has become so thorough in putting compulsion upon nature that initially he is more reserved. Light, wiry, and shorter than his companion, his face is that of a student, the clear, inquiring, blue eyes dominating every feature. His age is 33. His eyes are younger and the lines about them—ineradicable souvenirs of his long period as a guest of the Germans—are emphasized by a liberal sprinkling of gray hair.

His manner is that of a man of great nervous energy under good control. Rather inclined to be studious, Brown during his stay at St. John's was the quietest of the visitors gathered here because of the flights. Always amiable, he was yet reserved and always ready to fall back upon his own resources as soon as left alone.

There is no better illustration of the sporting attitude of both men than Brown's treatment of a former Royal Air Force Captain, who hurried here from San Diego, Cal., when he learned that Captain C. W. F. Morgan had been forced to give up his place as Martinsyde navigator, because of the injuries he sustained when that biplane crashed on its first transatlantic start. Though this man, with a long flying experience, knew absolutely nothing of navigation, he begged Raynham, the Martinsyde pilot, to take him along. Raynham gave him little encouragement, but he borrowed books and began a study of navigation. Then, with Alcock's ready consent, Brown started in to teach him as rapidly as possible, though he well knew he might thus be the instrument of enabling the Martinsyde to get away before the Vickers. Night after night, returning from a hard day's work at the aerodrome, Brown would closet hemself with his pupil and hour after hour go patiently over charts, calculations, and instruments.

The personal histories of the two men are almost as divergent as their physical characteristics and their temperaments.

Alcock's Flying Career.

Alcock was born in Manchester, England, in 1892. At 17 he was apprenticed to a firm developing aero engines, and almost from his first day at work caught the flying fever that promises to keep him at that game probably for the rest of his life, and already has made him one of the best known and most seasoned pilots of all Britain.

It was during his apprenticeship that he began to experiment with gliders and started gathering, in the school of experience, the first of that fund of knowledge of aerodynamics and airplane construction which now seems inexhaustible. He began to fly in 1911 and took his certificate the next year. He won the first race he ever entered, and in 1913 took second place in the London to Manchester and return competition, then one of the world's famous air races.

In one of his early competitions he beat both Raynham, the Martinsyde pilot, and Hawker, who attempted to cross the Atlantic in the Sopwith. Later he flew against them many times with varying fortune. Raynham, Hawker and Alcock are three of the oldest members of the Brooklands group who were at the very heart of England's flying during the development of the early years. It was there that he and the others gained invaluable seasoning through the week end competitions about which many of their most entertaining stories today revolve.

These flights almost always were informal, hurriedly organized affairs into which the fliers entered with great zest. Sometimes they themselves would make up a purse; sometimes, spectators who came to see the fun would collect perhaps £50 to be divided among the entertainers. Usually they picked some church, a reasonable distance from the airdrome as the pylon of their objective and raced there and back.

As an example of the casual way in which flying records were made in those days, it was quite by accident that Alcock became the first pilot to

Continued on Page Four.



Capt. John Alcock, Pilot.



Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, Navigator.

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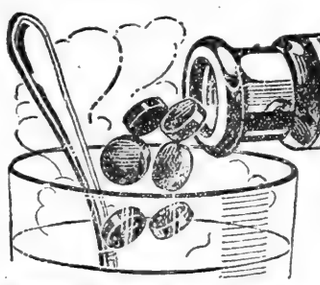
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ALCOCK AND BROWN OFF ON OCEAN FLIGHT

Continued from Page Three.

make a night cross-country flight with a passenger.

While standing at the Brooklands aerodrome one night he chanced to remark, "it would be a great night for flying." A friend who heard him dared Alcock to take him for a spin, and five minutes later the first flight of its kind was under way.

Bombed Constantinople.

Alcock enlisted at the start of the war, and for a time was an instructor at Eastchurch, later becoming chief instructor of the airobatic squadron, where the war fliers were taught "stunts." Next he was sent to the Far Eastern front, where he finished his military career. His work was almost entirely bombing. He worked out from Lemnos Island in the Aegean Sea, off the Dardanelles. From there he went on two bombing raids monthly.

In September, 1917, he bombed Adrianople, dropping upon that town thirty-six bombs with a total weight of one ton. Of these twenty were incendiary and sixteen high explosive. It was learned after the armistice that this raid succeeded so well that he destroyed three thousand houses, demolished a fort and blew up an ammunition train. Alcock did not need the information which came with the armistice, however, to know that he had done a good job. Ninety miles away, on his return flight, he could still see the glare he had left behind him.

He was also the first man to bomb Constantinople. Later he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, not for his bombing exploits, but for bringing down seven Huns, two of whom he tallied on his last flight. He had set out in a twin Handley-Page to bomb Constantinople again. One engine, in the vernacular, "conked" and he managed to fly seventy-six miles on the other before he was forced to descend. He landed on the Island of Imbros, within twelve miles of the home station and failed to find the patrol boat which he expected would rescue him.

He was made a prisoner the next morning and confined in the civil jail in Constantinople. Then he was taken to Asia Minor and held there until he was released after the armistice, returning to England on Dec. 16, 1918.

Induced Vickers to Enter.

At Lemnos in 1916 Captain Alcock built a bombing plane, designed entirely by himself. At that time there was a great demand for a bomber without dead areas—one from which a gunner could see about him in all directions. His creation was flown successfully, and the bomber was able to see over the top of the plane with visibility everywhere except directly beneath the machine. The plane achieved a speed of 115 miles an hour. It was destroyed when a larger plane one night mistook it for a part of the aerodrome and landed on top of it.

Long before the war, P. M. Muller, business manager of the Vickers Transatlantic Expedition, and Alcock built at Brooklands an automatic stability airplane with balancing vanes and a pendulum, but this proved unsuccessful, though it made its contribution toward the primitive air lore of that time.

Immediately upon his return to England Alcock joined up with Vickers as a test pilot, and it is his intention to keep on flying indefinitely. He cares for nothing else. It was entirely his own idea that Vickers should put a machine in The Daily Mail's $50,000 prize contest, and that he should fly it. And right there he began to manifest his genius for overcoming obstacles.

Vickers Limited, controlling the British Westinghouse Works, is one of England's largest manufacturing concerns, and airplane manufacture is but one of their interests, since they turn out battle ships, battle cruisers, machine-guns, and many other products. Alcock at first found the directors deaf to his plea. They were interested, but the idea of permitting any of their employes deliberately to embark upon a hazardous undertaking was abhorrent to them. Not until the had convinced them that the danger was imaginary (whether or not he really believed that himself) did they consent.

Difficulties at St. John's.

Once they were committed to the enterprise he had all their resources at his back. So confident were both Alcock and Brown that the firm would treat them liberally, that they made no agreement about prize money, though they are quite confident they will divide the entire sum if they win it—Alcock probably getting two-thirds and Brown one.

Alcock's executive ability again came into play when he landed in St. John's to find the country chosen for the "hop off"—because it offered the shortest distance between the two hemispheres—amazingly unsuited to aviation. Only he who actually searches for a level plain suitable for an aerodrome can really grasp how totally lacking this country is in flat places. Alcock tried hard to arrange to share the Handley-Page aerodrome at Harbor Grace but the Handley-Page concern felt it was entitled to any advantage it had gained through its earlier and more thorough organization and refused the use of its place until its own machine was through with it.

Then Alcock negotiated for another field at Harbor Grace, but declined to pay an exorbitant price. Once more he met defeat when his efforts to get the use of the aerodrome at Mount Pearl, relinquished by the Sepwiths, brought another prohibitive demand. Undaunted, when others thought he faced a long delay in hunting for a suitable place, he located a series of fields at the Rope Walk near Mundy's Pond, which could be thrown into one and which, though far from level, at least was gently undulating and unbumpy. Into these he turned a gang of thirty, with plows and shovels, and by the simple device of slicing off the brow of a hill and filling in a bit of valley made himself a fairly good runway of adequate length which made a getaway in at least two directions possible.

Brown an American.

There can be no competent comparisons between the various pilots who have tried the Atlantic crossing or who are yet to essay the passage. Among the British authorities most familiar with their work there are varying favorites, but it is safe to say there is no man in the game with a more varied experience nor one more thoroughly schooled to overcome that myriad of difficulties which may arise or whose flying mind is better tempered to quick and vital decisions than is Alcock.

He had flown one thousand hours before the war. He put in twenty-nine thousand and seventy-six hours in the air as an instructor during the early part of the war, and he flew five hundred hours on the eastern front. There are few pilots with a total of nearly forty-five hundred hours aloft.

Lieutenant Brown, though still in the Royal Air Force, not only is an American, but intends, as soon as this race is run, to return to the United States and resume there the practice of his engineering profession. He was not required to relinquish his American citizenship when he became a British flier, but he expects to have some formalities to go through before he can re-establish his status in his home country.

He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1886, of American parents. His father was associated with the late George Westinghouse in developing the automatic engine. His great-grandmother was at the head of the nurses who served at the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing, the family being of Pennsylvania origin, and his grandfather fought with Hampden's Battery on the Union side at Gettysburg.

Brown's father went to England to introduce the manufacture of the Westinghouse engines there, and

Continued on Page Five.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.



LONDON-MADE AQUASCUTUM

Feminine Top Coats

OF GENUINE POLO CLOTH

AN Aquascutum coat made of any fabric is a thoroughbred but an Aquascutum coat made of Polo cloth is an aristocrat. Polo cloth is a soft, all-wool fabric with a velvety texture in a distinctive shade of tan, with sufficient body to render it amenable to skillful tailoring, and is warm without being weighty.

Aquascutum coat-making is the result of over a half a century's endeavor and bears the seal of Royal approval.

All-enveloping, double-breasted model with smart pilot pockets adapted from an aviator's coat.

68.00

ENGLISH AUTO-SOIE

Waterproof Raincoats

From a land of fog and rain one naturally expects smart rainy-day togs, but Auto-Soie rain coats from England exceed all expectations. They are made of an opaque, light-weight fabric in mauve, sea-blue, wood brown, taupe or navy blue, lined with soft silk in matching shades, and contribute a bright spot of color to an otherwise grey day.

Admirably adapted for yachting, motoring or for use as a bathing wrap.

28.00

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP—Fourth Floor
MISSES' COAT SHOP — Second Floor

STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5:00 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

FEMININE FASHIONS IN WHITE
WITH IMMACULATE CHARM UNRIVALLED



FROM time immemorial white has been synonomous with youth, beauty and femininity, and since white reflects but does not absorb every color of the spectrum, it is always associated with coolness. So for every Summertide occasion the vogue of white is acclaimed by the haute couture and the women of fashion.

IMMACULATE WHITE WAISTS

A VERY recent importation from Paris augments this unrivalled collection of white blouses. Paris has found many unusual ways of expressing the blouse mode and she has been lavish with handwork and real laces. Feminine Blouse Shop, Third Floor.

WHITE BATISTE BLOUSES — WHITE SILK BLOUSES
WHITE VOILE BLOUSES — WHITE NET BLOUSES
WHITE LINEN BLOUSES — GEORGETTE BLOUSES

Four to Eighty-five Dollars

IMMACULATE WHITE FROCKS

THE Summertide wardrobe would be incomplete without several cool white frocks. An endless array of diversified frocks provides selection for every occasion. Women's Gown Shop, Third Floor; Misses' Gown Shop, Second Floor.

DOTTED SWISS FROCKS — WHITE LACE FROCKS
ORGANDIE FROCKS — GEORGETTE FROCKS
WHITE VOILE FROCKS — WHITE SILK FROCKS

Fourteen-fifty to Two Hundred Dollars

IMMACULATE WHITE HATS

THERE are big picture hats, with softly drooping brims, provocative little hats or smart sports hats—each one an achievement in glimmery, silvery whiteness, each one with the Parisian accent. French Millinery Shop, Fourth Floor.

WHITE HORSEHAIR HATS — WHITE ANGORA HATS
WHITE MALINE HATS — WHITE LACE HATS
WHITE TAFFETA HATS — WHITE ORGANDIE HATS

Sixteen to Fifty Dollars

IMMACULATE WHITE SUITS

FASHIONS come and go but the tailormade remains a necessity for the trips to town and for many other occasions. Women's Suit Shop, Balcony Floor; Misses' Suit Shop, Second Floor.

WHITE TRICOLETTE SUITS — WHITE WOOL JERSEY SUITS
WHITE SHANTUNG SUITS — WHITE LINEN SUITS
WHITE PAULETTE SUITS — WHITE GABARDINE SUITS

Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars

IMMACULATE WHITE SKIRTS

IN Summertide cool white skirts come into their own. So The Individual Shop presents dissimilar white skirts in a diversity of fashions and fabrics, including all the novelty weaves. Feminine Skirt Shop, Fourth Floor.

WHITE SILK SKIRTS — WOOL SKIRTS — LINEN SKIRTS — COTTON SKIRTS

Four-fifty to Thirty-five Dollars

IMMACULATE WHITE FOOTWEAR

THERE is not a Summertide occasion when white Footwear is not *de rigeur*. There are Oxfords, pumps or boots for morning, afternoon or sports wear, and for evening there are smart white slippers. Feminine Footwear Shop, Third Floor

WHITE CANVAS, KIDSKIN, BUCKSKIN or SATIN FOOTWEAR

Six-fifty to Fourteen Dollars

IMMACULATE WHITE HOSIERY

SILK hosiery in plain or lace weaves, also hosiery with embroidered designs. Lisle, ribbed or plain wool hosiery, including hosiery with embroidered clox. Feminine Hosiery Shop, Main Floor.

One-fifteen to Fifteen Dollars



ALCOCK AND BROWN OFF ON OCEAN FLIGHT

Continued from Page Four.

Brown has spent most of his life in that country. He was educated in the British Westinghouse Works, where there is a combined college training —an apprenticeship course much like that of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the United States. Brown was interested in flying from childhood and as a young fellow built and flew successfully a long horn box kite flying machine according to plans published in an early English air periodical. He still has a picture of this machine in the air and carries it with him always.

He enlisted in the university and [illegible] corps in 1914, took his wings in 1915, and saw most of his service as an observer and reconnoissance officer. The machine in which he was an observer on the western front was shot down in flames [illegible] Quite seriously. [illegible] that though he was [illegible] he was heartily glad [illegible] as he was able [illegible] own lines, whereas [illegible] would have been taken [illegible] he experienced later [illegible] as a captive in [illegible] he was glad he [illegible] time inside his own [illegible] He was brought [illegible] Bapaume—he [illegible] positively to identify the fire, which [illegible] so badly that he [illegible] of his life. He [illegible] in a hospital at [illegible] was repatriated [illegible] the rest of the [illegible] to aiding the [illegible] in production [illegible] experiences as a prisoner [illegible] though he explains that [illegible] as it might have [illegible] was after the expira[illegible] German fever of hate [illegible] od of bitterness [illegible] defeat. Yet he [illegible] entirely recover[illegible] memories.

[illegible] Hobby.

[illegible] with unfalter[illegible] own ability a [illegible] recite just how [illegible] it was [illegible] part of the fish [illegible] never, in a pro[illegible] from the navi[illegible] Tait are [illegible] Hobbies, and [illegible] ded to persuade [illegible] [illegible] this way [illegible] prepared [illegible] Though he [illegible] to the best [illegible] It was [illegible] what [illegible] competent [illegible] [illegible] from St. [illegible] [illegible] Royal Air [illegible] is after [illegible] provided [illegible] as he hopes [illegible] the United [illegible] says.

MIDNIGHT BRINGS NO WORD OF FLIER

Three Steamers In Path of the Vimy, but None Has Reported Her.

TEN HOURS SINCE START

Digby, 100 Miles Out When Flight Began, Heard Nothing—St. John's Speculates on Wireless Failure.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 14.—The fate of Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur Whitten Brown, who sped out to sea this afternoon in Great Britain's second attempt to span the Atlantic by air, was shrouded in uncertainty late tonight, ten hours after they "hopped off" on the hazardous venture.

Since the twin-engined Vickers-Vimy plane disappeared over the Atlantic horizon a few minutes after the start at 12:10 P. M., New York time, no word has come from the plane to eager radio operators at shore stations.

The steamer Digby, 100 miles out when the fliers left St. John's, and reported to be directly in the line Captain Alcock proposed to follow, arrived here tonight without having sighted or picked up any word from the plane.

The Digby's Captain said a sharp lookout was maintained and that the ship sent out several radio messages to the Vimy, but received no reply.

In the early hours of the flight Lieutenant Brown's failure to send word of the plane's progress back to shore was interpreted merely as an indication that he was "too busy" to send messages. When the Digby reported she had been unable either to sight or get into communication with the daring fliers concern for their safety began to be manifested.

The most optimistic theory advanced was that their radio equipment had failed, but it was feared in some quarters that the plucky flight pair had come to grief in the ocean.

Two radio stations, one at Cape Race and another at St. John's, are maintaining a ceaseless vigil at the direction of the British Admiralty in the hope of picking up some word.

The wireless ships were to look for the path of the Vimy plane when she started, and if the flyer's wireless apparatus was working well she should have been able to report her earlier progress through these vessels. In addition to the Digby, the cable steamer Mackay Bennett, which left here two days ago, is repairing cables about 250 miles out, and the steamer Sachem is some 700 miles from the coast.

The Vimy's radio apparatus is the standard type used by the Royal Air Force and was lent to Alcock by the British Air Ministry for this venture. It is similar to that carried by Hawker's Sopwith. The transmitting radius of this type of apparatus is placed at 250 miles, and messages may be received from a much greater distance.

Power for the radio set is obtained from a dynamo driven by a propeller. Under the high speed of an airplane it has been found that this propeller generates so much power that the apparatus is soon burned out.

Hawker experienced difficulty of this nature on his trial trip, and is believed to have been unable to send messages on his overseas attempt for the same reason.

The Vimy's trial flight also developed trouble with the transmitter, and failure to hear from Alcock and Brown during the early hours of their flight was generally attributed to transmitter difficulties.

Two new radiators for Vice Admiral Mark Kerr's Handley-Page entry in the transatlantic flight were landed here tonight by the Digby and were started for Harbor Grace on a special train in charge of Mr. Taylor, meteorologist of Admiral Kerr's party.

Before departing, Mr. Taylor said the Handley-Page would not "hop off" until the new radiators were installed and that the flight probably would not be attempted for two or three days.

Among the Digby's passengers were Lieutenant Charles Biddlecomb, who is to act as navigator for Frederick P. Raynham when the latter makes his second attempt at the flight, scheduled to begin within the next ten days, and Major Fisk, representing the Boulton & Paul Airplane Company, which has entered two machines for flights.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 14.—The steamer Digby arrived tonight and a great crowd gathered at her pier, hoping she would bring news of sighting the Vimy-Vickers biplane or word of her reporting herself by wireless. But the Digby was in a fog until 3 P. M., therefore did not see the airship and heard nothing from her. The steamer's Captain believes Brown's wireless failed him, as was feared from the dubious outcome of experiences in experiments tried here before the ascent.

The Digby brought a set of new radiators for the Handley-Page machine, those now on her having proved unsatisfactory. This was apprehended evenb efore her first trial since that occurred last Wednesday while the Digby left Liverpool a week ago. The radiators were landed immediately and sentt o Harbor Grace by special train. They will be installed tomorrow and another flight will be made to test their condition.

Those which have been in use have caused trouble similar to those of Hawker's, which clogged small pipes with solder and prevented the water supply from circulating.

It is believed here now that as the Vickers machine is away and will absorb all the interest for a day or two, the Handley-Page party will make a series of thorough tests before starting, as there is no need for haste now.

Also on the Digby were Charles Biddlecombe, of the Royal Air Force, formerly a British commercial mariner especially proficient in navigation, who will serve as navigator for Raynham, pilot of the rebuilt Martinsyde, which Raynham expects will be ready for flight about a week hence, and Major Alfred Fiske, advance agent for Boulton and Paul of London, makers of airplanes, who will fly two machines from here to Ireland, sending them out by the steamer Sachem from Liverpool about a fortnight hence and arranging for them to fly back in an interval of a week or a fortnight.

The Alliance airplane, whose agent, Lieutenant Williams, has been here for the past fortnight, was to have come on the Digby, but was not ready, and is expected by the Sachem.

NAVY HAS PLANNED A PACIFIC FLIGHT

But Cannot Carry It Out If House Appropriation Cut Stands.

STATEMENT BY DANIELS

Proposed to Use Dirigibles—Can't Compete with Rivals Unless Money Is Given.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The action of the House in voting to cut down the navy's appropriation for aviation to $15,000,000 was denounced today by Secretary Daniels, who asserted that extensive plans which had been formulated, including those for a flight across the Pacific Ocean, would have to be abandoned, thus placing the navy, after winning the glory of being the first to cross the Atlantic by air, in the position of sitting by and watching while other nations forged ahead.

The Navy Department wants at least $36,000,000 for the carrying out of its aviation plans, and would like to have more. If the money is supplied, the navy officials say, the conquest of the Pacific is practical, and a bitter fight will be made before the department will give up and abandon its plans.

It was proposed by the Navy Department to use not seaplanes but large rigid dirigibles in crossing the Pacific, and the extensive program which had been mapped out in a tentative way would require an expenditure of at least $10,000,000. This of course, it is said, would be impossible if the entire appropriation for naval aviation was kept down by Congress to $15,000,000.

The navy had contemplated the purchase of one great rigid dirigible and the construction of two more for service in the Pacific. These machines would cost not less than $1,500,000 each, or $4,500,000 for the three. There would have to be at least three huge hangars, probably 1,000 feet long, and these would cost each approximately $1,500,000. These expenditures would cost $9,000,000.

Even if the acquisition of the type of rigid lighter-than-air machines necessary for a transpacific flight was limited to two, it would require two hangars, and the total cost on this basis would be at least $6,000,000 for machines and hangars.

Naval officials pointed out tonight that while the flight across the Pacific was one phase of the question, there was another phase which was even more to be considered. The navy felt that there rested upon its shoulders a grave responsibility in the development of lighter-than-air machines for use with the fleet in the event of another war.

In this connection it was pointed out that other nations were making preparations for development along even more extensive lines than the Navy Department had considered necessary in asking for a larger appropriation than the House now seems willing to grant.

Great Britain, for instance, it was stated, had voted to appropriate not less than £66,000,000, or about $330,000,000, for the development of aviation by the army and navy.

Navy officials seemed to feel that the action of Congress was but poor support of the efforts which the navy made to cross the Atlantic by air and the glory which had been won for the country by the seaplanes developed by the navy.

The tentative plans for the development of the lighter than air machines for the attempted flight across the Pacific would have come under the direction of Rear Admiral Taylor, who had so much to do with the successful flight across the Atlantic.

While it would take some time to develop the lighter-than-air machines necessary for a transpacific flight the naval experts were enthusiastic over the venture, as they felt that its success was assured. The plans had even been worked out to the point where it was proposed to establish fueling bases at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, about 1,800 miles from the naval station at San Diego, Cal.; Guam, and the Philippines.

With Pearl Harbor as a central station, it was felt, a series of flights over the Pacific could be staged that would result in the obtaining of information invaluable to the future of the navy.

At all of the points mentioned there are naval stations, and it would not be difficult to construct aviation fueling stations there.

No definite plans for the construction of the rigid type of machines necessary for Pacific service have been prepared, but it is said that they would follow the type of the R-34, which Great Britain plans to send across the Atlantic. For transpacific flights the navy believes that the ships would carry fifteen to twenty men, and that a non-stop flight of 4,000 to 5,000 miles would be possible.

The House today completed action on the Naval Appropriation bill, putting the total at about $600,000,000. This included only $15,000,000 for aviation.

Of this action Secretary Daniels said: "It forces us to stand still and watch the procession go by. Coming on the heels of our great feat in flying across the Atlantic the action of the House comes as a great disappointment. It has stunned our aviation men, who had expected to undertake great developments."

Secretary Daniels said that he hoped the Senate would make additions to the appropriation which would enable the navy to keep abreast with other powers.

BIG FIVE FINISH REVISING TREATY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

in the occupied territory and supervise the administration of the local civilian authorities, thus giving distinctly civilian rule instead of martial law.

Provision is also made for an extensive reduction of the contemplated military force in the occupied territory, as the substitution of civil rule would make unnecessary the continuance of a large military body. No change is contemplated in the time of occupation, which will remain at fifteen years.

The American and British points of view have been strongly in favor of reducing the military prominence of the occupied regions, so as to permit the resumption of normal civil conditions. The French are believed to have been less favorable, owing to the sentiment that a strong force is necessary as defensive security.

While a reduced military force will remain, it will be engaged in military duties, without taking part in the administration of the region. The reduction probably will affect all nationalities, but principally the French, whose occupational force at one time was estimated at 600,000. Another effect of the change will be to reduce the military charges against Germany, which pays the cost of all the occupying troops.

The Allied reply concerning the admission of Germany to the League of Nations involves no change in the terms of the covenant, which stand as in the original treaty. The reply merely specifies what the Allies consider that compliance with the admission clauses of the covenant, which, in the case of Germany, would be fulfilment of international obligations, including the execution of the terms of the treaty and the payment of reparations.

The reply will lay particular stress upon the character of the permanent Reparations Commission. It will be explained to the Germans that this commission is not a tyrannical body, but that it will administer its duties in a spirit of fairness and helpfulness, so as to facilitate Germany's economic reconstruction.

Some modifications have been made in the labor covenant in the treaty.

The existing labor situation in various countries, coupled with the clever German tactics, had resulted in this part of the treaty becoming one of the principal points of attack in the counterproposals. The situation caused a long discussion, which resulted in some modifications in the convention.

The time granted the Austrians to reply to the Peace Treaty will expire Tuesday, but no serious comprehensive reply is expected from them by that date, owing to the failure of the Entente representatives to supply them with the remaining parts of the treaty.

The missing sections, particularly the political and reparations clauses, and the delimination of parts of the frontier are admittedly essential to an adequate understanding on the significance of the fragments now in Chancellor Renner's possession.

The conference leaders are therefore disposed to grant any Austrian request for more time, and will make the preparation of the missing clauses urgent in the first order of next week.

Representatives of Turkey will be received on Tuesday.

If no other developments arise President Wilson will probably make his trip to Brussels between Wednesday and the expiration of the German time limit.

President Wilson is considering the appointment of an American member to the Reparations Commission, which will carry out the treaty provisions for the German payment of reparations. It is understood that Norman Davis, now the principal financial adviser of the American delegation, occupies first place for the appointment, but that he does not wish to accept, owing to business engagements in America.

Others favorably considered for the post are Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, New York; Albert Strauss, member of the Federal Reserve Board, and Russell C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS

June 16th to September 1st store open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Closed all day Saturday from June 28th until August 30th inclusive.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

SUMMER FURS
of Fashion & Quality

Two Skin, Animal and Novelty Scarfs are featured in perfectly matched pelts of Hudson Bay Sable, Fisher, Stone Marten and Natural Silver and Blue Fox.

Japanese Sable Scarfs.....48.50
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs.....75.00
Stone Marten Scarfs.....48.50

A Rare Collection of
RUSSIAN SABLE PELTS

In one skin neckpieces; these pelts will also be fashioned to individual order and design into Neckpieces and Garments of the latest silhouette.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

June Clearance Sale of
WOMEN'S APPAREL
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Tailored Suits **28.00**
Formerly 39.50 to 65.00
Serge, tricotine, gabardine, tweed mixtures and checks.

Women's Tailored Suits **38.00**
Formerly 59.50 to 85.00
Tricotine, men's wear serge, gabardine, in the favored shades.

Women's Tailored Suits **48.00**
Formerly 65.00 to 110.00
Smart models of tricotine, gabardine, Cheruit twill and tweed mixtures.

Women's Model Suits **95.00**
Formerly 125.00 to 165.00
High class suits of various silks, tricotine, Cheruit twill and gabardine.

Women's Capes & Coats **20.00**
Formerly 25.00 to 45.00
Capes of navy blue serge or colored velour, belted coats, silk lined throughout.

Coats, Capes & Dolmans **38.00**
Formerly 49.50 to 59.50
In navy blue and fashionable shadings of fawn and tan; richly silk lined.

Women's Capes & Coats **48.00**
Formerly 69.50 to 125.00
Of English or American velour, tricotine and satin combined with tricotine.

WOMEN'S FROCKS
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Serge & Jersey Frocks **29.50**
Formerly 49.50 to 65.00
An unusual assemblage of serge and wool Jersey frocks in various styles.

Women's Cotton Frocks **19.50**
Special at
Of organdie, voile or muslin in dainty Summer modes and colorings.

Georgette Crepe Frocks **32.50**
Formerly 45.00 to 65.00
Including beaded and embroidered models in light Summer colorings.

Knit Undergarments
AT REDUCED PRICES

Lisle Union Suits 1.85
Mercerized lisle union suits in regular and extra sizes.

Union Suits.....1.75
Silk top with lisle bottom in white and flesh; regular and extra sizes.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Exhibiting As Entirely New
SUMMER MILLINERY
of Orchid Faille Silk and Cerise Duvetyn

Joyous of color, delightful of fabrics and fanciful in shapes, are these new types of Hats. Those of orchid faille silk gain distinction by smart tailored effects, while those of cerise duvetyn are given a dash and piquancy by wool stitchery and embroidered motifs.

The Manifold Pleasures of Summer Inspire
FASHIONS *of* DISTINCTION
For Women and Misses

At this season it is garden parties, country club affairs, dances at the seashore or mountain places and sports events that are known to be the rendezvous of the smart set, and it is the Bonwit Teller & Co. Specialty Shop that provides modes evidencing style-exclusiveness and originality of design.

Cool, Summery Frocks
The models, fabrics and colors are as varied as the festivities of summertime, but ever in favor are frocks of organdie, voile, Georgette, foulard silk, taffeta, tricolette and dainty cotton fabrics.

Summer Capes and Coats
Now the Vogue—Capes of *BonBonette*, a Bedford ribbed Jersey cloth in light and dark colors, with fur collars or throw-scarfs of brushed angora wool. Coats of black-and-white worsted checks, tweeds, pongee or tussah silk for motoring, traveling and steamer wear.

Summer Silk Suits
Tricolette, faille silk, natural or white tussah silk suits show many variants of the mode in strictly tailored, belted Norfolk and box coat models with unusual collar and belt treatments.

Hand Knit Filet Sweaters
There are several distinct types of slip-on, Tuxedo or coat sweaters of pure silk or wool, hand knit in butterfly or rose designs. Also pure silk or Shetland wool Sweaters in all the new sports shades.

Separate Sport Skirts
Delightful versions of accordion pleated skirts of Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, white flannel or wool gabardine. Very dainty are skirts of various soft silks, tucked, lace or ribbon trimmed.

June Clearance Sale of
MISSES' APPAREL
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Misses' Tailored Suits **20.00**
Formerly 35.00 to 55.00
Developed in serge, Poiret twill, Shepherd checks or Jersey. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Tailored Suits **28.00**
Formerly 59.50 to 69.50
Suits of Poiret or tricotine in navy, tan, beaver or black. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Tailored Suits **36.00**
Formerly 69.50 to 85.00
Distinctive suits of Poiret twill or tricotine in navy, tan, beaver or black. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Tailored Suits **50.00**
Formerly 85.00 to 110.00
Unusual suits of Poiret twill or tricotine in navy, tan, beaver or black. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Cloth Capes **15.00**
Reduced to
Long and short capes of serge, tricotine or wool velour. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Frocks **15.00**
Reduced to
An assemblage of frocks of serge, taffeta, checks, organdie or voile. Sizes 14 to 20.

Silk & Cloth Frocks **28.00**
Formerly 45.00 to 65.00
Unusual frocks in the season's favored models, fabrics and colors. Sizes 14 to 20.

WHITE KID *and* BUCKSKIN BOOTS
For Women & Misses

Reduced to 9.25

White washable kid lace boots, hand welted soles, leather military or covered Louis XVI. heels.

White Buckskin button boots, hand welted soles, covered Louis XVI. heels.

Women's Silk Hosiery
AT REDUCED PRICES

Pure Silk Hose 2.50
Superlative quality all silk hose in black, white and desirable shades.

Medium Weight Silk Hose, 1.65
Re-enforced lisle garter tops. In black, white, African brown, mahogany, navy, beige.

REJECTING LEAGUE THREATENS TREATY

Passage of Knox Resolution Would Upset Peace Negotiations, Says D. H. Miller.

SPEAKS FOR OUR DELEGATES

Legal Adviser to Prepare Memorandum for Hitchcock—May Delay League Debate.

BIG MONEY BILLS PRESS

Republicans Under Caucus Pledge to Expedite Passage of Appropriation Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the opinion of David Hunter Miller, one of the legal advisers of the American Peace Commission at Paris, as conveyed to Senator Hitchcock, Democratic ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, any move by the Senate, either now or later, to separate the League of Nations covenant from the treaty of peace would endanger the work of the Peace Conference and indefinitely delay peace with Germany.

Mr. Miller told Senator Hitchcock today that he regarded the Knox resolution, by which the United States and other nations so desiring might reserve their decision to enter the League of Nations until after the treaty had been signed, as distinctly inimical to the impending termination of the peace negotiations.

In Mr. Miller's judgment, the League of Nations covenant and the treaty of peace are inextricably interwoven, so that to tear the covenant from the treaty would have the effect of nullifying the treaty, thus forcing the peace conferees to get together again and draft an entirely new one.

Mr. Miller impressed upon Mr. Hitchcock that the American delegates at Paris regarded it as essential that nothing be put in the way of speedy acceptance of the peace terms with Germany, inasmuch as the carrying out of many of the features of these terms is thrown upon the League of Nations. The American delegates, Mr. Miller said, felt that to attempt to divorce the League covenant from the treaty would be fatal.

The point was brought out clearly by Mr. Miller that President Wilson and the other American delegates at Paris would undoubtedly feel that their work would be seriously handicapped if the Knox resolution were passed by the Senate.

From what Mr. Miller said, the impression was abroad at the Capitol that the peace conferences would probably feel impelled to ignore any such move by the ratifying body.

To Prepare a Memorandum.

Mr. Hitchcock asked Mr. Miller to prepare a memorandum for him touching upon the effect of the attempt now under way to separate the League covenant from the treaty. This Mr. Miller will have in the Senator's hands by next Tuesday, when debate on the Knox measure is scheduled to come up.

Mr. Miller was unequivocal in his assertion that it would vitiate the treaty of peace for the Senate to take the League of Nations out of it," said Mr. Hitchcock tonight. "He gave it as his legal opinion that if a vote were put through the Senate embodying this move, whether by the Knox resolution or any other measure, it would have the effect of undoing the work of the Paris conference.

"The League covenant is as much a part of the treaty of peace as the terms of peace themselves, in Mr. Miller's opinion. If the covenant is torn from the treaty the whole document would have to go back to the Peace Conference and the ultimate consummation of peace would be delayed just as long as it would take the conferees to get together again and draw another treaty.

"That is not only the opinion of Mr. Miller, but of the advocates of the treaty and of the League of Nations in the Senate. It is a serious juncture that we have reached and the Senate must know in advance of any action it takes what responsibility it assumes. I cannot conceive of enough Senators voting either for the Knox resolution or any other that would have the effect of separating the league covenant from the treaty."

Although Senator Knox insists that he will call his resolution up on Tuesday, there is now said to be a possibility that pressure of legislation touching upon appropriations which has been pending in Congress may intervene and prevent plunging into full debate on it until later in the week. The Senate has before it the military appropriations bill, carrying a large appropriation, and today the House passed the naval appropriation bill, with another large appropriation embraced in it.

The Republicans in caucus some time ago pledged themselves to expedite appropriation measures, which must be passed before July 1 to become effective this year. The delay already incurred through debate on the League of Nations, together with the time spent in demanding the full text of the treaty of peace, ending with its being spread upon the record by Senator Borah, has side-tracked the appropriation bills.

May Consent to Some Delay.

Mr. Knox may consent, it was stated today, to allow his resolution to go over for a day or so. If, however, he insists on pressing it, the Democrats intend to demand that the Senate get down to the real business before it, instead of adopting a measure which, they will maintain, can result only in harassing the Peace Conference.

Administration advocates of the League of Nations heard today that Mr. Knox might alter the phraseology of his resolution so as to eliminate the inference that the Senate would throw the League of Nations out unless the clause of reservation respecting nations joining the league were eliminated. Mr. Knox was not at the Capitol and no hint was forthcoming from Senators associated with him in his resolution that he would consent to change it.

If Mr. Knox insists upon the measure as it now stands on the Senate calendar, advocates of the League declare that it will fall of passage. Mr. Hitchcock says the resolution cannot command over 40 votes. Mr. Knox has made no calculation of the support his resolution will get, but has conceded that it does not seem likely that it will pass.

Mr. Hitchcock reiterated that the Democrats did not intend to filibuster against the Knox resolution, but said they would go into an exhaustive debate upon it, so that the country would know the attitude of those who opposed it. The Administration forces, Senator Hitchcock says, will throw the full weight of their strength in the effort to kill the resolution, and he says they will be supported by enough Republicans to win. As to the threatened "round robin," Mr. Hitchcock says there naturally is nothing to prevent the Republicans putting one in.

"If the Republicans get one-third of the Senate to sign a round robin saying they will not vote for the League of Nations covenant as a party of the treaty of peace, they are assuming a grave responsibility," commented Mr. Hitchcock. "However, from all I have been able to ascertain, I feel that the attempt to throttle the League of Nations is going to fail. I have confidence that the Senate will not go on record as trying to undo the work of their peace delegates."

Administration Senators pointed out today what they characterized as the futility of the move of Mr. Borah in getting the full text of the Peace Treaty upon the Senate record. The announcement from Paris that the treaty was to be appreciably rewritten in the light of developments within the last week showed, they said, that the treaty, now a part of the Record, was of no avail as an authentic document. The Senate will be obliged to wait until the treaty is reframed, they said, before attempting any debate upon it. In the meantime, they said, the text put in by Mr. Borah will merely occupy space in the Record to the extent of some 80,000 words.

WANT AMERICANS TO OCCUPY SILESIA

Poles Are Reassured by Informal Statement That Our Men May Be Sent.

PARIS, June 13, (Associated Press.)—The Poles have become somewhat reconciled to the proposed plebiscite in Silesia by informal assurances which they have received that American troops, if possible, will be assigned to occupy the contested and disputed area pending the vote, to assure a fair and unintimidated expression of the people's wishes.

They have feared that unless allied troops, preferably Americans, were moved promptly into the plebiscite area, the German authorities would remain in virtual control almost up to the day of voting and would be able materially to influence the result.

The revision of the Polish-German frontier will be a give-and-take affair. The Germans will not profit one-sidedly, but will be required to surrender certain predominantly Polish districts northwest of Posen and east of Breslau which the first draft left outside the Polish frontier in exchange for the coast section of Pomeranian, Schneidemuehl, on the line between West Prussia and Posen, with its important railroad connections, and a strip of districts from Guhrau to Militsch, between Posen and Silesia. The new boundary will be more strictly ethnographic, but less direct and practicable than the old one.

KATTOWITZ, Upper Silesia, May 20, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Forty Upper Silesian industrial leaders and workers, partly Polish and partly German by origin, gathered here yesterday and presented varied arguments to American and English correspondents against the annexation of this district by Poland. They ranged from miners to railroad Presidents; from union labor leaders to bankers.

They were unanimous in their belief that the Entente and America do not understand the situation in Upper Silesia. Some wept as they spoke of the coming separation from the German Empire and the coming alliance with what they termed as "an infinitely lower culturate of people."

Others were defiant and threatened war in hardly veiled terms if Silesia were required to change its allegiance. The Mayor of Kattowitz concluded dramatically:

"The curse of the German people will follow the Americans and President Wilson if this injustice is not righted."

A Government official said that there were 2,200,000 residents of Upper Silesia, of whom 1,700,000 were of Polish nationality, but were not Polish in thought or inclination.

47-49-51 West 42nd Street

Renard

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

Our annual June clearance is a great stock-reducing event—everything, including all purchases received this week, must go. Wonderful values—immense savings.

DRESSES—SUITS—COATS

For Women and Misses—All Sizes 14 to 44

Many Items Far Below Cost

Nothing Carried Over—Extreme Reductions

All Remaining High Class Silk Dresses

In the choicest materials: Chiffon Taffeta, Tucked Georgettes, Beaded Georgettes, Flowered Georgettes, Crepe Meteors, Tucked Crepe de Chine, Beaded Crepe de Chine, Newest Satins, Taffeta Combinations with Georgette, Exclusive Foulards, Foulard and Georgette Combinations. Included are a choice lot of "Schreibers" Wool Jersey Dresses—the finest Jersey Cloth obtainable. Navy, Black, Copen, Tan, Pekin, Henna, Midnight Blue, Nile, Gray, Mauve, Liberty, Taupe, Flesh, etc., Draped, Tunic, Surplice Collar, Ruffled, Tucked, Shirred, Beaded, Embroidered models. *Values that far exceed the greatest expectations at*

Formerly up to $39.50, at 17.50

ALL REMAINING
Point d'Esprit Net Dresses

A most wonderful selection of white or ecru net dresses reduced to the sensational price of $21.50. Also combinations of embroidered nets with Georgette, with ribbon sashes, dainty models developed in extremely youthful types in the spirit of the day. *Formerly sold to 49.50.* 21.50

ALL REMAINING
Tricolette & Paulette Gowns & Suits

The most exclusive styles not commonly seen—Silk Paulette and Tricolette Suits; plain or embroidered with extremely smart Angora Bands. Gowns of the finest materials, Tricolette, Paulette, fine Serges; Satin Charmeuse, Georgette (featuring the new ruffle effects). *Formerly sold to $95.* 35.00

All Remaining Dolmans, Capes & Wraps

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT

12.50 19.75 25.00

Great Suit Reductions

All Remaining Cloth Suits Regardless of Cost at

15.00 25.00 32.50

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Between 34th & 35th Streets
Fifth Avenue



SUMMER FROCKS

Extreme smartness and as extreme a comfort are not necessarily antagonistic to one another, in proof of which we offer RUSSEK designs wherein both are made to serve the other to your mental and physical comfort.

New Russek Summer Frocks and Gowns

Voile, Linen and Organdie Frocks $10.00 to $59.50

Georgette Crepe and Sport Dresses $25.00 to $95.00

Summer Evening Gowns $39.50 to $150.00

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CLEARANCE SALE

Gowns, Coats, Capes, Suits and Blouses

Reductions From ⅓ to ½ Off Original Prices

DRESSES for Afternoon and Street Wear.
Highly desirable styles fashioned in Georgette, Satin or Taffeta.
Formerly as high as $95.00. Sale Prices 35.00 *and* 45.00

EVENING GOWNS
Beautifully attractive Gowns in the newest modes that are ideal for Summer Evening Wear.
Regularly up to $95.00. Sale Prices 39.75 *and* 59.75

DRESSES for Afternoon and Dinner Wear
Exclusive, high-class models in Georgette, Taffeta, Printed Chiffon, Tricotine and Tricolette.
Originally up to $125.00. Sale Price 75.00

DOLMANS and WRAPS
Of Duvetyn or Tricolette.
Formerly as high as $165.00. Sale Price 79.50

SUITS
Tricolette, Poiret Twill, Serge and other novelty materials. A limited number.
Formerly as high as $85.00. Sale Price 29.75

CAPES
Navy Capes of Serge or Poiret Twill. Individual fashions of superior quality.
Formerly up to $69.50. Sale Prices 19.75 *and* 25.00

BLOUSES
Distinctive models in Georgette.
Formerly $16.50 and $22.50. Sale Prices 10.90 *and* 15.00

No Alterations, Approvals or Exchanges.

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Especially Prepared for Tomorrow (Monday)

An Extraordinary Sale of

Attractive Summer Dresses

For Women and Misses



13.75 19.75 15.00 11.75

Representing the season's favored models, developed in cool Voiles, plain color, flowered and figured designs; delicate-tinted Organdies, plaid and check Ginghams, smart Linens.

Offering Exceptional Values

Practical Summer Dresses	5.90	9.75	15.00	16.75
More Elaborate Models	19.75	22.50	25.00	29.75

Introducing New Modes in

Exclusive Afternoon Dresses

For Women and Misses

A choice assortment of exquisite Frocks for informal wear, comprising Brocaded Silks, Chiffon Taffetas, Crepe Meteor, Georgette and Charmeuse, heavily beaded and embroidered, ostrich trimmed and the new ruche effects.

35.00 55.00 87.50 to 135.00



Will Close Out Monday

275 Women's and Misses'

Wool Jersey Sport Suits

At Remarkable Price Concessions

Superior Wool Jersey Suits for travel, town and sport wear. Tuxedo and pleated back models, with clever collar and pocket treatments, some with brushed wool trimming. In the season's fashionable sport shades.

Reduced to 19.00

Women's Summer Blouses

Tailored and Dressy models of plain and embroidered White Voile, simple styles or lace trimmed.
Special 2.00

Smart Silk Blouses of Wash Satin, Crepe de Chine and Georgette, new collars and sleeve treatments.
Special 5.00

Dimity and fine Voile Blouses combined with organdy, other models trimmed with pleatings and frills.
Special 3.95

Superior Georgette, Crepe de Chine and China Silk, elaborately hand-embroidered and lace trimmed.
Special 6.90

CHINESE APPEAL TO SENATE GIVEN OUT

It Called for a Reference of the Shantung Decision to a League Commission.

REQUESTED SENATE TO ACT

Body Was Urged to Oppose Settlement as Inconsistent with Our Honor and Interests.

The text of a petition sent to the United States Senate early in May by the Chinese representatives at the Paris conference, asking that the Senate assist in securing a revision of the Shantung settlement, by speedily passing a resolution affirming the same to be inconsistent with the national honor and interests of America, an irreparable injustice to China, a danger to world peace, was made public here last night by the China Society of America.

In the communication to the Senate, Eugene Chen, one of China's representatives at the Paris conference, says that "the only fair and just settlement of the existing situation in Shantung is the restoration of Germany's rights in Shantung acquired by the Council of Three [Ministers] and be referred to the League of Nations, said according to the terms of the [illegible] international commission, [illegible] conferences after visiting [illegible] investigating the situation [illegible].

A [illegible] Murphey, director of the [illegible] that the original petition [illegible] able was received by the [illegible] Committee of the Senate [illegible] not made public because [illegible] a petition from [illegible] ceived and published [illegible] by unanimous consent. The text made [illegible] was received from [illegible] the Fellows:

[illegible] the representative of [illegible] at Paris decided to [illegible] assist in securing [illegible] settlement by [illegible] resolution affirming [illegible] with the national [illegible] America [illegible] and [illegible] and unthreatened [illegible] enabling her [illegible] April 14, 1917, [illegible] American and allied [illegible] secured her [illegible] support [illegible] in her [illegible] finally brought [illegible] into war. On [illegible] can honor China [illegible] ment enabling her [illegible] and unthreatened [illegible] from

OPEN FIGHT TO WIN BRITISH FOR LEAGUE

Lord Robert Cecil and Viscount Grey Address Big London Meeting.

DENY FIXITY OF BOUNDARIES

No Preponderance for Empire in Council—Audience Rebukes Attempt at Heckling.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 13.—Lord Robert Cecil, speaking tonight on the League of Nations before an audience of 7,000 persons in Albert Hall, at the opening of a campaign by the British League of Nations Union to popularize the League, referred to several recent criticisms of the covenant.

He paid a tribute to the ability and high character of President Wilson, but said that the President would be the first to deny that he was the inventor of the idea. Neither was it the "outcome of deep and tortuous schemes of British diplomacy."

Lord Robert made fun of the notion that there was anything Machiavellian about British statesmen, and said that no British audience would give them credit for such cleverness, as the idea of the League was the natural result of the war itself and the hope of men to escape the return of such a catastrophe.

Emphasizing the fact that the covenant was not perfect, but provided for a living organization that would grow and could be adapted to circumstances, the speaker took up Article X., which deals with the guarantees of the territorial possessions of the League members.

"It seems to be assumed," said Lord Robert, "that existing boundaries will always remain unalterable. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is no more fertile cause of war than castiron boundaries. All the article does is to provide that when a change is necessary it shall be carried out not by war but by discussion and debate."

Lord Robert also insisted that though the British Dominions would be members of the League that would give Britain no unfair advantage, as she would never have more than one vote in the Council and, moreover, the decisions of the League must be unanimous. Finally he argued that England had supported the League, not through fear, for she had just proved her enormous strength, but because of her great desire for peace.

Attempt at Heckling Fails.

LONDON, June 13, (Associated Press.)—Viscount Grey presided at the meeting of the British League of Nations Union tonight. He received a great ovation when he entered Albert Hall.

Besides Lord Robert Cecil, the speakers were John Robert Clynes, former Food Controller; Dr. Alexander Irving, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. John Clifford. John W. Davis, American Ambassador, was present, with his wife, and Vice Admiral David Beatty was also in attendance.

The enthusiasm of the audience for the League was in evidence throughout Lord Robert's speech, but here and there were a few hecklers who tried to interrupt him. Several men in the gallery unfurled a red flag inscribed "Warships Are Fighting a Socialist Republic," evidently referring to fighting between British and Russian warships in the Baltic.

When Lord Robert was naming the framers of the League covenant a man shouted: "What about Ireland?" Lord Robert quickly retorted: "Ireland was ably represented, if I may say so, by General Smuts and myself."

The audience warmly cheered the speaker's arguments for admitting Germany to the League, but the applause was punctuated by cries of protest, one voice shouting: "You bloody traitor." The audience then shouted: "Put him out," and cheered loudly when the man was ejected.

Grey Urges British Support.

Viscount Grey made an eloquent appeal for the British people, in conjunction with the peoples of other nations, to give life and reality to the League.

"We fought for an ideal during the war," he said. "Cannot we fight for an ideal after the war?" Great Britain has been great in war; she must be great in peace.

"Refuse to listen to those who regard the League as an impracticable ideal. It is a choice between life and death to the world. Any future war will be vastly more terrible than the last, owing to inventions and the progress of science. Hence there is need that we work for an ideal; namely, world peace."

Lord Robert Cecil said:

"If the League is to be a reality, Germany and Russia must be included, because if these powerful nations are excluded they will be driven into intrigues against the League. Moreover, the League must be a League of Nations; not of Governments."

Lord Robert argued that British advocacy of the League was not selfish.

"Britain, perhaps, has less need of the League than any other nation," he said. "Her European position is relatively stronger than ever it has been in her history. Her fleet is unbeaten and more powerful than before the war. Her army is largeF and better trained than ever, and, even on the economic side, she is in better shape than those who before the war were described as her rivals.

"In regard to Germany's admission to the League, reasonable guarantees of the sincerity of German professions are necessary, and a certain novitiate is needed, but the shorter that novitiate can be safely made the better. I see no reason why it should be more than a few months."

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Most Important Sale

Resulting from a Wonderful Purchase

GEORGETTE FROCKS

for Women and Misses

28.00

Values Extraordinary

This remarkable purchase came at a most opportune time, both for you and for us. We consider ourselves truly fortunate to be able to offer these fashionable summer frocks in one of the favorite materials of the season, at this low price. In addition to these frocks, many high-cost dresses from the regular Robinson stock, formerly priced as high as $55.00, have been placed in this group.

Materials

Fine Crepe Georgettes, Khaki Kools, Shantungs, Crepe de Chines, Flowered Chiffons and Georgettes, Plain Foulards and Foulards combined with Georgettes.

No Alterations Made on Sale Merchandise.

No C.O.D.'s No Exchanges.

All Sales Final.

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"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Important Dress Sale:

Featuring Wonderful Values

Summer's Smartest Frocks

12.75

organdie—voile—gingham—foulard prints. A thousand and one charming designs and colorings.



Georgette Voile Frocks

in beautiful dark and light ground designs, artistically draped tunic model; collars and cuffs of silk Georgette. 18.75

Swagger Taffeta Dresses

Black and navy—beautiful novel draped, plaited and straightline models, all taffeta or combined with Georgette. 25.00

Stunning Satin Gowns

Beautifully fashioned in artistically draped models—delineating all the new novel style ideas, in black and navy. 29.75

Graceful Georgette Gowns

All the fashionable colors and a large selection of floral and scroll designs; tucked, beaded and embroidered. 35.00

Fine Tricolette Dresses

Masterfully tailored of best quality firm silk; black, white, tan, gray, navy, brown, taupe, henna, walnut and rose. 50.00



Sale

1000 crisp, new, smart

White Sport Skirts

Gabardine—Tricotine Linen—Surf Satin

5.00 6.95 8.95

The finest tailored and most attractively designed skirts ever presented at these prices.

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 FIFTH AVE., AT 36TH ST.



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WHAT ONE MIGHT HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A REALLY LOVELY AND ENTIRELY PRACTICAL FROCK FOR TORRID DAYS, AVEDON HAS EMPLOYED A CHIFFON VOILE OF RARE LIGHTNESS. AS A PATTERN, THIS VOILE HAS LARGE WHITE FLOWERS ON A BACK-GROUND OF NAVY.

THE SKIRT HAS A CHARMING VEE EFFECT, AND THE GARMENT, IN ITS ENTIRETY, IS QUITE THE ONE WHICH HAS OFTEN BEEN SEARCHED FOR WITHOUT RESULT.

$18.50

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A Pleasant Place to Know About

SUMMER CLOSING HOURS

Beginning to-morrow (Monday), the Store will be closed at 5 P. M.
On Saturday, June 21st, it will be closed at 12 Noon; and all day on Saturday, June 28th.

B. Altman & Co.

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Out-of-door Life

makes an unusually wide appeal this year--not to men only, but to women and the younger set; for everyone who has been engaged in war work recognizes the supreme importance of "keeping fit"

Correct Sports Clothes

for every out-of-door need are assembled here, ready for immediate use

Yachting, Aviation, Riding, Golf, Tennis, Swimming, Motoring, Travel

A Great Reduction Sale of White Silks

to commence to-morrow (Monday), will offer 10,000 yards of the most desirable silks for Summer frocks, skirts and undergarments,

marked at astonishingly low prices

36-inch White Habutai (specially woven for B. Altman & Co.), per yard $1.25

36-inch White Washable Satin (high lustre; special quality), per yard $1.60

36-inch White Habutai (extra heavy) per yard $1.85

34-inch Imported White Pongee (extra heavy) . . . per yard $1.90

40-inch White Shantung (heavy crepe) per yard $2.25

Also

40-inch White Brocaded Sports Satin (artificial silk); especially smart for separate skirts . per yard $1.95

This Sale will take place on the SIXTH FLOOR

A Large Quantity of Summer Woolens

cut in Lengths for Frocks, Skirts and Capes

will be placed on sale to-morrow

at clearance prices

Among these fabrics are wool jerseys, velours, plain and embroidered serges and voiles and other desirable textiles.

There is a good range of smart colors from which to make selections, as well as all-black and combinations of black-and-white.

(Wool Dress Goods Dep't, First Floor)

A Special Sale of Women's and Misses' Bathing Costumes

(each including combination)

will be a TUESDAY event of timely significance

The price advantages are unusual.

Satin Bathing Costumes . $13.75

Wool Jersey Bathing Costumes at . . . . . $7.90 & 10.50

Surf Satin Bathing Costumes, 5.90

Also Misses' Bathing Suits (one-piece) of wool jersey . $6.00

(Sale on the Third Floor)

Important Reductions

have been effected in the prices of a large number of pieces of

French Lingerie

(chiefly of the high- and medium-cost varieties), which have now been taken from stock and marked at figures that offer unusual purchasing advantages.

All of these garments are hand-made, many are handsomely embroidered, and some trimmed with real lace. In most cases they are either individual pieces or in broken sizes; otherwise the great price reductions would not be possible.

(Second Floor)

A New Collection of "Meadowbrook" Gowns

(all very late models)

embodying a number of decidedly novel and distinctive features, is now on view in

The Dep't for Special Costumes on the Third Floor

Safe Storage for Furs, Rugs and Draperies

PARIS NOW EXPECTS EBERT'S OVERTHROW

Time Limit on Treaty Might Be Somewhat Extended in That Case.

PRESIDENT IS OPTIMISTIC

Clemenceau and Lloyd George Share His Belief That Germans Won't Refuse to Sign.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 12.—Information received here from official intelligence sources in Germany indicates that the overthrow of the Ebert Government is expected. If this expectation is realized the plans of the Allied peacemakers for the signing of the treaty with the German Government may be somewhat modified. The understanding prevails that if the Ebert Government goes down Erzberger will form a Ministry. He is credited, in spite of a recent private statement to the contrary, to be willing to approve of the acceptance of the allied peace conditions. In fact, he is suspected of a desire to sign the treaty personally.

The period of five days to be given the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles to consider the final revised draft of the treaty will be slightly extended—in case the expected political change in Germany occurs—if on or before the expiration of that period the enemy plenipotentiaries notify that they have been instructed to affix their signatures to the treaty. The purpose of the allied efforts is to give the Germans five days within which to consult their Government and permit a decision on the question of accepting the allied conditions. If the Germans sign on or at the end of five days' party Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, will then call together the council of the great powers to fix the date for the actual signing.

It is realized that the overthrow of the present Berlin Government will create conditions which cannot be overcome immediately, and the council is disposed to be lenient to the extent of postponing the ceremony of signing, which will take place in the Hall of Mirrors in the great palace at Versailles, for about a week. The date for the formal signing will probably be fixed for June 25. President Wilson's departure for America will be delayed until then.

Wilson Sure Germans Will Sign.

"I know that the Germans will refuse to sign the treaty has not affected the confident belief of Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George. They are all confident of the signatures of the German plenipotentiaries whether the present delegates or others appointed by the new Government will be affixed to the treaty before the end of the month. Wilson has more than any others is receiving confidential information from the most trustworthy sources as to the probable attitude of the German Government and people, and their reports indicate that Germany will sign.

"The terms of the treaty are such that no German Government will leave Versailles without signing. When the treaty is delivered to the plenipotentiaries at Versailles it will be the first time that the Germans will have come in contact with the Allies in order to discuss with them the terms of the treaty. If the Germans at Versailles refuse to sign there would be created in allied quarters the utmost indifference to the Council's action in regard to signing the treaty in behalf of Germany so long as the plenipotentiaries represent a Government believed to be responsible.

Evidence that the work of treaty revision has been completed is furnished by the fact that Colonel House, Gordon Auchincloss, Thomas W. Lamont, Norman Davis, and others, who have been taking an active part in the negotiations left Paris this afternoon for England. Colonel House, who will sign the treaty as one of the American plenipotentiaries, will take a rest at an English resort and will return to Paris in time to participate in the ceremony at Versailles. He has no intention of going to London, taking part in any conferences, or doing any work while absent from France.

President Wilson plans to go to Belgium in the period between the date of handing the revised treaty to the German plenipotentiaries and the date of the final ceremony.

Hope to Set British Liberals Right.

Some members of the American peace contingent who are going to London will take advantage of the opportunity to discuss with the British Liberal leaders the attitude attributed to President Wilson and the American Peace Commission concerning the treaty modifications advocated by Premier Lloyd George. This is done in order to correct misapprehensions.

There is a disposition in British Liberal circles to criticise the President for hampering Lloyd George's efforts in that direction. It was mainly through the pressure of Liberal views that the British Prime Minister proposed that the treaty be revised in the direction of leniency toward the Germans. According to reports circulated in England, the President, who had previously advanced practically the same suggestions unsuccessfully, opposed Lloyd George and thus caused delay in the conclusion of peace.

The President's friends insist that this report does him an injustice. They say he took the position when Lloyd George's proposals for modification were under consideration in the Council of Four, that he had to hold aloof from active participation until Clemenceau and Lloyd George could agree. Mr. Wilson was known to be sympathetically inclined toward making certain conditions in the treaty less severe in order to render them more workable in practice, and when Clemenceau and Lloyd George reached a basis of compromise—a summary of which has already been cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES—the President readily acquiesced.

The agreement between the French and British Premiers is believed to have been expedited by the spirited speech President Wilson made them at the session of the Council of Four yesterday. He spoke with some feeling, even with a show of anger—but his remarks were softened by the thread of humor which ran through them. He told these European statesmen that they were getting nowhere; that their attitude was delaying peace, and thus affording encouragement to Germany and increasing the world's unrest. They were "running around in circles," he said, always coming back to where they started from, without being able to report progress. The President advised them to try "the spiral method" in seeking to reconcile their differences. This method, he suggested, while not direct, at least ended somewhere else than at the point of starting.

When the President made these remarks things were badly mixed in the councils of the Big Four. For more than a week Clemenceau and Lloyd George had been struggling over the latter's insistence upon modifying the treaty. There appeared to be a prospect, about last Friday, that they had found a basis of agreement, but a change came over night, and conditions seemed worse than ever Saturday. No progress was made on Sunday, and when the council met Monday the differences between the French and British Premiers appeared as marked as ever.

It was then that the President, losing patience, stepped in and called for a "show-down." Tuesday evening there came the first authorized admission that a settlement of the differences over the modifications proposed by Lloyd George was in sight. Yesterday complete agreement was assured, with the promise that it would be confirmed formally by the Big Four today.

So, if the allied statesmen have been slow in laying the foundations for peace and have caused the world to lose patience with that slowness, it is evident that they have reached the end of the major portion of their labors. The Austrian peace conditions, which are now nearing completion, present no such problems as those involved into determining what terms should be imposed upon Germany. Arranging for the dismemberment of Turkey is a comparatively easy task, in spite of the allied failure to agree over the manner of the future political government of Constantinople and other portions of the territory lately ruled by the Sultan, and the Turkish delegates now here are ready, it is believed, to take any medicine the great powers decide to give them. The Bulgarian echec is also regarded as offering no reason for concern.

Hungary furnishes possibilities of trouble, and the Council of Five is now grappling with the problem arising from the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia by Hungarian troops. Russian conditions have become worse than ever, owing to the setback received by Admiral Kolchak's forces from the Bolshevist troops; but Russian problems do not necessarily call for settlement before the adjournment of the Paris Peace Conference, according to opinion in allied quarters.

The compromise effected over the proposals of the British Prime Minister for modifications in the German treaty conditions appears satisfactory to most of those concerned. The French press is greatly disturbed, however, and is indulging in rather harsh criticism of the British and American course in the revision of the treaty, with its most pointed attacks directed against Lloyd George.

WEIMAR AWAITS TREATY WITH HOPE

View Develops There That Concessions Will Open the Way for Signing.

SOCIALISTS UPHOLD CABINET

Move to Oust Ebert and Scheidemann from Party Councils Fails.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WEIMAR, June 12.—By tonight all the members of the Government will have arrived here. They will await the answer to the German counterproposals. Members of the National Assembly also are beginning to arrive, though the day of the meeting of that body has not been fixed.

Konstantin Fehrenbach, President of the National Assembly, refused to call it together in Berlin, deeming it advisable that at such an important juncture it should be free from the various political influences at work in the capital.

If necessary, the Assembly will even meet on Sunday. It will have the reply communicated to it at once and then proceed to discuss it and give a general verdict upon it. Following that, the Government will draw up its answer. In the best informed political circles here I find a greater feeling of hopefulness prevails at this eleventh hour than I have encountered in such quarters before. It is believed that the Entente will agree to negotiations on financial questions and on the matter of a Commission on Reparation. It is also expected that the conditions regarding Upper Silesia and East Prussia will be modified, while concessions are expected regarding two colonial points.

"Will all that make the treaty anything like acceptable?" I asked an important member of the Administration today.

"Yes," he replied, "I rather think that concessions on such matters would pave the way for us to sign."

Despite speeches of Scheidemann and Bernstein, the Majority Socialist Party conference proceedings continue to be in the main uninspiring. Scheidemann spoke generally today in defense of the Government, hinted at his fears of a reactionary coup, and won the approval of the gathering by declaring that the Entente had at first waged war against German Kaiserism and now was carrying it on against German socialism.

Socialist Unity Turned Down.

June 11.—Today's sitting of the annual conference of the majority Socialist Party was, in the main, dull and uninteresting, considering the time and occasion, but still that very fact indicates a serious state of affairs in the party and a still more serious one to come.

There were conspicuously numerous resolutions on the agenda, demanding in clamant fashion that unity be brought about between the Socialist parties while many others attacked Herr Noske, Minister of Defense, and required the disbandment of his army.

As such resolutions come from all parts of the country, they show that the rank and file of the party thinks, to a large extent, as do the Independents. Indeed, the majority party leaders have admitted as much to me, but in debate today those resolutions found little or no support from members of the conference. They showed themselves practically as one by the fashion in which they applauded attacks made on the Independents and Communists. Indeed, all demands for unity coming from the country fell quite flat in the conference.

It was the case with the resolutions attacking Noske and his volunteer army. Noske spoke cleverly, though rather like a policeman justifying himself for having hit some one on the head with his baton. He would have little to do with the suggested Socialist unity. He defended the existence, character, and actions of his troops, and said that the Government intended to see things through in its own way.

Noske, who has a curious facial resemblance to Lord Kitchener, is a powerful speaker. His words are sledge-hammer blows, and he carried the conference completely with him. Herr Heine, Prussian Minister of the Interior, was the only other important speaker during the day. He addressed himself to the charges that the new regime was not bringing about democratic rule. For Prussia, at least, he presented a good case, outlining a fairly considerable number of reforms which have been carried through.

Drift to Radicals Feared.

Interest here is largely behind the scenes. It appears only too clear that the rank and file of the party, being not to obtain satisfaction from the delegates, who appear to be out of touch and sympathy with them, will in still more rapid tempo go over to the Independents and Communists.

Should that be so, and there are many indications that it is so, then the Majority Party is preparing suicide for itself at the next general election. The reactionary activity is not too well concealed, and there is no reason to believe fears of it to be ill-founded.

It is obvious that there is a strong belief throughout the country that this Socialist Government, which is indulging in excessive militarization to defend Socialist rights with rifles and Socialist arguments with artillery, is in reality forging a weapon which may easily pass into the hands of, and be used by, military reactionaries. All this is merely another indication that whichever way one looks in this country there is chaos on the horizon.

Ebert and Scheidemann Upheld.

WEIMAR, June 13. (Associated Press.)—The Majority Socialist party convention rejected today by a large majority a motion to exclude Friedrich Ebert, the German President, and Philip Scheidemann, the Premier, from the party's Executive Committee.

Malcontents in the organization have desired to have this action taken against these leaders and the question was considered one of the most important of the convention. Herman Müller, a member of the National Assembly from Berlin, precipitated a crisis in this convention by introducing a resolution declaring that party comrades holding offices were responsible to the party and that office holding was no reason for denying them a right to belong to the Executive Council or to hold other party places.

The method thus adopted was a somewhat left-handed one of upholding the President and the Premier, but it was considered necessary because the attack of the malcontents had been veiled.

Although the Majority Socialists have declined in fact to effect any reunion with the Independents, they apparently sought this afternoon, although not without opposition, to soften the Independents' hostility by accepting the following resolution:

"At no time has the desire of class-conscious workers been greater than now to unite the German proletariat, and therefore to demand a clear statement of the basis upon which a reunion of the two camps of the German Social Democracy is possible. There must and can be ways if both sides show a willingness to co-operate."

It seems unlikely that this action will have any effect on the Independents, who are considered as certain to refuse their co-operation.

The leaders of the convention have used "steam roller tactics" in quelling those who dared raise their voices against the policies of the party. The principal malcontents were Eduard Bernstein and Herr Cohenreuss. Bernstein was the object of a verbal lashing by Premier Scheidemann and Eduard David. He gained no support from the convention and today Bernstein is a minority of one on his views concerning the peace terms.

BASLE, June 14. (Associated Press.)—The Ministers of all the German States have been summoned by telegraph to Weimar to jointly consider the German answer to the Allies.

PARIS IS SHOCKED BY KNOX PROPOSAL

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

work done in an effort to bring a general and permanent peace.

The provisions contained in the German treaty and the League covenant are regarded as representing the best results obtainable from the conflicting views held by the statesmen of the great powers, who reflect the opinions of their councils.

For the United States Senate to revise the treaty, it is contended, would mean the withdrawal of the American Government from the great world society which seeks to preserve universal peace. How it would be possible to obtain the assent of all the nations which made war on Germany to the Senate's changes in the treaty is beyond the ability of observers here to see.

The same sentiment applies to changes in the Constitution of the League of Nations.

As the situation in Washington is viewed here the United States Senate seeks to isolate America from the agreement of the great powers to keep the world out of war.

It is hardly going too far to say that everybody in Europe, certainly everybody of influence, believes that the foundation for future world chaos would be laid if the United States failed to become a party to the international amalgamation, designed to prevent a recurrence of the war which tore the world asunder for more than four years. America's help is needed to overcome this danger, everybody acknowledges that. Without America standing shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain, France, and the other powers to guarantee world stability the work that has been done in Paris for the last six months will have been wasted.

That is the way that allied Europe feels on the subject of Senate opposition to the peace adjustment if the sentiment expressed by men of allied nationalities gathered here is any criterion.

America is regarded as the world's star of hope. Without her active co-operation in the effort to make peace permanent there is no telling what the outcome will be, but the predictions concerning that outcome are very pessimistic.

The reports in Washington press dispatches that the Senate might reject the German treaty and provide by resolution for a separate peace with Germany create a feeling of despair.

At one time President Wilson, irritated and disgusted over the inability of the world's statesmen to reach a harmonious agreement, contemplated withdrawing from the Peace Conference and recommending that the war with Germany be declared at an end by Congressional resolution.

The knowledge that this was in the President's mind had a good effect, and while many differences have developed in the councils of the great powers since then an evident desire has been shown to make a peace that would be the best obtainable under the conditions prevailing.

The President himself came to realize that this spirit prevailed among the allied associates. He is known to be dissatisfied with the settlement concerning Shantung Peninsula, and his views on the subject are shared very generally in the American peace contingent.

At the same time he has defended it on the ground that he regarded the concessions to Japan's insistence as necessary in holding the great powers together, and in his opinion this was essential for the good of the entire world.

At that time Japan's attitude was such as to indicate that she would withdraw from the Peace Conference if her desires concerning China were not granted. Had Japan refused to sign the peace treaty, and by the same token remained out of the League of Nations, Italy, which was then in the throes of agitation over the Fiume question, might have followed suit.

Fear was expressed then that a basis would be furnished for a combination which would have included Russia and ultimately Germany. With all these great countries outside the League, the proposed international society to preserve the peace of the world would have been materially weakened.

If one thing stands out more prominently than any other in this Peace Conference, it is the conviction that America's help is necessary for the maintenance of world peace. Without America in the combination to check vindictive agression, Germany's opportunity for revenge on the nations which brought her to her knees will be greatly encouraged. That expresses the general view in Peace Conference circles.

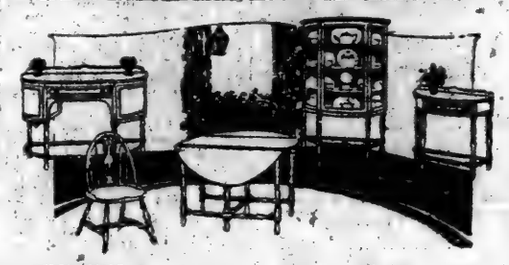
No feasible way seems to be open to obtaining the general assent of allied nations to amendments to the German Treaty by the American Senate.

If the League covenant is amended the United States cannot enter the League, if at all, until sometime in the future when the governing bodies of the League, if they believe it wise to do so, agree to accept the changes dictated by the Senate.

A way is open for amendments to the League constitution through the action of those governing bodies, but with the United States a member of the League it would be in a better position to effect modifications than if it remained outside.

Altogether, at the very end of the Paris conference, the situation produced by the opposition to the treaty and the League covenant in the United States Senate has thrown a pall over the whole effort to bring peace to the world.

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Delightful for the Summer Sports occasions is this smart and unusually attractive new Sweater of pure silk, featuring fancy weave. Charming Tuxedo model, with long sash terminating in handsome silk tassels. Colors: Turquoise, American Beauty, Peacock or Navy.

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ALL FRENCH MINERS STRIKE TOMORROW

Find Government's Proposals Unsatisfactory and General Strike May Result.

LABOR FEDERATION MEETS

But Leaders Seem Determined to Keep the Conflict on a Professional Footing.

PARIS, June 14.—The general strike of the members of the Miners' Federation will take place Monday, it was announced today by M. Bartuel, general secretary of the federation. The secretary said that the proposals made by M. Colliard, Minister of Labor, and M. Loucheur, Minister of Reconstruction, aiming at a settlement of the dispute, were unsatisfactory.

A general strike of the miners would have a serious effect on industry and business, but the situation would be graver still should the organization known as the Inter-Union Trust, which includes the railroad workers, registered seamen, metal workers, and transportation workers, in addition to the miners, carry out its decision to walk out in sympathy with the miners.

The Inter-Union Trust, however, has subordinated its action to instructions from the general labor federation, and the question of a sympathetic strike probably will be settled at a meeting today of the Executive Committee of the federation. The leaders of the federation appear determined to keep the strike on a professional footing, and seem imbued with a certain spirit of moderation. This was emphasized at a meeting last night of the National Committee of the Railroad Workers' Union, at which a recent resolution of the Paris railroad men in favor of a general strike was condemned. The committee also appealed for discipline and submission to the orders of the General Labor Federation.

British Decline to Participate.

Representatives of the French, Italian, British, and Belgian labor organizations were to meet here today to decide on a simultaneous twenty-four hours general strike in the four countries as a protest against intervention in Russia and to obtain full amnesty and rapid demobilization. It appeared early today that only the Italian representatives would meet with the French, the British and Belgian labor organizations having declined to participate.

French and Italian Socialists also will confer on "parallel" action in accordance with the decision taken at the meeting of the labor representatives and Socialists of France on Thursday. Under the circumstances not much importance is attached to the meetings in authoritative quarters.

The "National Union des Combattants," one of the organizations formed by former soldiers, which has a membership of 200,000, issued an appeal yesterday to French strikers to maintain their movement on strictly professional lines. The appeal called upon the strikers not to disarm France by a general walk-out "just when the hour of justice for the peoples is at hand."

A non-striking workman at the Billancourt aviation works was seized by strikers this afternoon and thrown into the Seine River. The director and employes of the works tried to go to assist the man, but were prevented by the strikers.

FIX EIGHT-HOUR DAY OVER LABOR PROTEST

French Deputies, 373 to 120, Sustain Government in Dispute with Interunion Trust.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 12.—Labor's hand was "called" yesterday when the Chamber of Deputies, after the speech of Minister Loucheur, representing the Government, voted a law establishing the manner in which the miners' eight-hour day be reckoned on lines opposed by the Miners' Federation. The vote was at once a reply and a challenge to Tuesday's threat of the Interfederal Cartel, "that unless the miners obtained a full concession to their demands by Monday next all the unions the cartel represents would be called out on strike."

In the course of the debate Editor Gauvain said this Interfederal Cartel is "the concentrated extract of labor federations—an organism which bears the same relation to the whole body as 'the Big Four' does to the rest of the Peace Conference."

It is the seven great Brotherhoods of Miners, Seamen, Metalworkers, Dockhands, Builders, Railroadmen, and Transportmen, and it has just admitted an eighth member, the Federation of Motive Power, and so controls all that is most important in the industrial life of the country. Their word is law in the Executive Committee of the United Federations, which, according to the "Big Eight's" menacing statement of Tuesday had been preparing a general strike as a political weapon in a drive against the capitalist régime to be launched some weeks—perhaps even months—after the signing of peace.

The result of the Government's challenge is that the Executive Committee and the Big Eight together are now on the horns of an unpleasant dilemma. Either they must back down and admit that the threat of a general strike was a bluff, which the Government has called successfully, or they must stand to their guns and attempt a general strike at a time when national sentiment is strong against them, and the big majority of the trump cards in the Government's hands.

May Concern America Later.

The point at issue concerns the exact interpretation to be placed by law on the phrase, "Eight-hour day for miners." At the present time, when labor movements all over the world are in more or less close relation, the decision is of the utmost importance. Though for the moment the question concerns France only, it may tomorrow be the source of trouble in America, Britain or Germany. The situation here was as follows.

The miners at their Marseilles congress a fortnight ago put forward the claim that eight hours should include the descent into and remount out of the mine—which average twenty minutes each, and a meal time averaging half an hour. Thus the actual working time is reduced to six hours and fifty minutes. The Government agreed that this principle should be upheld in the law. But when the specific clause came to be voted on on Tuesday it ran thus: "Eight hours, including meal time, to be counted from the time the first man went down until the last man came up."

At first sight it looked fair enough. For instance, the time would begin at 4 A. M., when the first load of men entered the cage, and end at noon, when the last cage load reached the surface. But just as the Deputies were about to vote on it Minister Loucheur intervened in the name of the Government and pointed out a joker in the clause which reduced the working time by another forty minutes on the eight-hour shift, that is by two full hours in a three-shift day. This, he said, would lower production to the extent to be a national danger, and he demanded that the vote be postponed until yesterday for purposes of revision.

As Loucheur explained it, twenty minutes would elapse between the descent of the first and last men, so that work would not be in full swing until 4:30. Similarly, to permit the last cage load to reach the surface by 12, work would have to be stopped at 11:40, thus losing twenty minutes more.

Chamber Revises Definition.

The Chamber assented to the postponements and a committee appointed to discuss the problem modified the clause as follows, "the time to be calculated from the moment the last man took a lamp in the lamproom at the pithead prior to entering the cage for the descent until the moment the last man restored the lamp after leaving the cage on remounting." This insured that while the descent and remount should be included in the eight hours as agreed, there would be no extra waste of time.

The reference to lamps was simply introduced as being the simplest way of checking in and out. But when the revised clause came up for discussion yesterday a Socialist Deputy, Valette, announced that the miners would accept no interference with the original text and that they would consider the voting of the revised version as a casus belli for a strike next Monday. As every one knew, this involved the big eight's strike in co-operation.

Loucheur, nevertheless, reasserted the Government view even more emphatically than on the previous day, and the new text was duly voted by 373 to 120. The issue is thus put up to labor fairly and squarely.

Lisbon Rail Strike Begins Today.

LISBON, June 14.—The railway men have decided to strike Sunday.

NOSKE EXPOSES PLOT FOR RADICAL REVOLT

German Independents Are Making Overtures for Support by the Army.

REDS FORM IRON COMPANIES

Non-Socialists Take Means for Counterstepe in Case of New Uprising.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 13, (via Copenhagen.)—Gustav Noske's revelations at Weimar regarding the efforts of the Independents to secure the support of the Volunteer Army have caused an immense sensation in Berlin. Though initiated circles were well aware that some kind of a conspiracy against the existing régime had been brewing for some time, few expected it to break just now as Noske's statement seems to indicate.

"Tomorrow," Noske said, "you, my friends, will discuss reunion with the Independents. By that time the Independents expect to have overthrown your Government with the aid of our own troops. I am absolutely reliably informed that the Independents at this very moment are seeking to persuade officers and troops that this is their patriotic duty."

The chiefs of the Independents renounce any connection with or knowledge of the negotiations with the Volunteer Army and the Freiheit ridicules the idea of tempting Generals, other officers, students, and sons of the Bourgeoisie to become supporters of a proletarian government. It says:

"No, we can only rely on armed proletarians, and until these are organized and the Noske system is abolished, our aspirations must wait."

Underneath this article appears a signed statement by Emil Barth, former People's Commissioner, admitting two conversations with officers at the Eden Hotel, which, however, took place without the knowledge or consent of the Independent Party leadership. Barth refuses to give any information as to what caused him to seek these conversations.

His statement confirms what may be regarded as Noske's view of the situation, namely, that the left wing Independents have made connection with the Communists and other radicals and may revolt at any moment they consider propitious, with the tacit consent of the right wing Independents and official leaders. This is the impression in what are now generally called bourgeois circles, meaning citizens of all parties not belonging to any Socialist faction.

Inquiries made by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent elicited the fact that the Independents not only tried to persuade the Eden Hotel garrison to go over, but made many similar attempts with other garrisons, being unsuccessful in every case.

The Government has had reports from nearly all the larger cities stating that the Independents and communists have prepared for a general rising. The revolutionists have divided Berlin into seventy-two strategical districts, each having a so-called "iron company" of 150 armed men, whose duty it will be to take possession of public buildings and form the nucleus around which the proletarians will gather in a general fight against the Government.

The volunteer army is, however, prepared for all eventualities. The streets are being patrolled day and night by armored cars, and artillery and machine guns are stationed at all strategically important points and public buildings. In all the other large cities the revolutionaries as well as the Government troops are well prepared.

A large number of delegates of bourgeois societies and organizations met secretly at the Hotel Russischerhof last night to discuss the situation. Only persons showing invitations were admitted. Among those present was War Minister Reinhardt.

It was decided that a bourgeois defense strike might become necessary within the next few days in case a general labor strike should again be declared. Reinhardt said that the troops would in no case desert the citizens. It was arranged that when flying machines, throwing red handbills, appeared over the city the citizens' strike must begin immediately, and must cease when blue handbills were thrown. The city is divided into twenty-six districts, each having its own headquarters for "citizens' defense."

ITALIAN STRIKERS SACK WINE AND FOOD SHOPS

Mobs at Spezia Force Merchants to Sell at Specified Prices—Unions Plan General Demonstration.

ROME, Friday, June 13.—Representatives of the various labor unions in Italy are meeting daily to perfect arrangements for a general strike. Opinion among the leaders is divided. Some wish to proclaim a general strike only simultaneously with the labor organizations of England, France, and Belgium. Others want the Italian strike to be an independent movement.

There is also a difference in views regarding the object of the strike. A number of leaders want to give the strike a political character and to protest against the interference of the Allies with the Bolshevist Governments in Russia and Hungary. Other leaders prefer to confine the manifestation to labor problems.

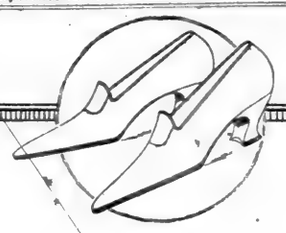
The disorders which began in Spezia on Thursday continued today because of a lack of sufficient forces to check the crowds, which were sacking the shops and distributing hats, shoes, and provisions right and left, showing particular preference for cheese, olive oil, and wine. Hogsheads of wine were rolled from wineshops several miles outside the city and distributed to the people amid tumultuous enthusiasm.

Later the mob stopped its pillaging tactics, but took control of the market and obliged the merchants to sell at prices fixed by the people. Thus chickens, which recently reached $6 apiece, sold for $1; olive oil, which had brought 50 cents a quart, sold for 25 cents, while thousands of bottles of fancy wines, which had been selling at high prices, were poured out to the crowd for 20 cents each.

Several thousand sailors have been landed in the town and contingents of cavalry have been ordered to Spezia to prevent further disorders on the part of the townspeople.

As a reason for the strike which preceded the disorders in Spezia it was declared that the strikers were commemorating the burial of the body of Rosa Luxemburg in accordance with the action of the German Socialists.

Workmen in Turin and Milan left their work today without having received orders from the strike leaders, asserting they were striking in protest against what they declared to be the "excesses of the police."



"Petit" Louis Heel

White Calf Pump

THERE are many distinctive details to be found in the various interpretations of the White Pump for Summer wear—yet this "Petit" Louis Heel Pump is one of rare beauty.

It possesses all the "good looks" found in a High Heel Shoe; is differently shaped than the Military Heel one—in other words, is just the ideal height between the two.

8.50

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

PAUL BERNARD

The Women's Shop for Values

22 East 34th St. Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

Drastic Reductions on Hundreds of New Dresses Will Make Monday & Tuesday Banner Days

One of the most remarkable dress offerings this season; hundreds of fine dresses for women and misses in a magnificent range of choice, meeting every taste.

Figured Georgette
Beaded Georgette
Plain Georgette

Crepe Meteor
Crepe de Chine
Serges

Satins
Taffeta Silk
Wool Jersey

Navy, black and wanted Summer colors, in all sizes, for women and misses.



Individual trimming touches of buttons, braid, embroidery, beading and lace.

Actual Values Up to $45.00

No Exchanges No Refunds

Telephone Call—Greeley 3400

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY 34th Street



Self-Manifest Value

WOMEN'S COTTON FROCKS

7.50

Fashion has the power to exalt the humblest thing and make it the most favored vogue. The ascendancy of Gingham and Cotton Voile as modish Summer fabrics continues unabated. Frocks of plain and checked Ginghams or of prettily Figured Voile are the smartest decrees of the season.

Illustrated are six highly fashionable models taken from our extensive assortment of Cotton Dresses. There are hundreds of models in our Dress Salon from which to make your selection—Voiles of lovely colors in light and dark shades, Ginghams in smart plaids and dainty tinted or checked Organdies—graceful, becoming styles, tailored, or with tunics or ruffles—many have pretty organdie collars, cuffs and vests.

NO C. O. D.'S NO APPROVALS. NO RETURNS.

Our complete assortment of Summer Frocks includes attractive models, priced at

5.95, 8.50, 10.00, 14.50, 18.50 to 115.00

FOURTH FLOOR

Meuller

2 EAST 46TH STREET.

A Step from Fifth Avenue

Semi-Annual

CLEARANCE SALE

Wonderful Bargains

GOWNS, COATS, CAPES, BLOUSES

Coats & Capes 25.00 37.50 45.00
of Tricotine, Bolivia and Sport Materials. Formerly 49.50, 85.00, 95.00

Gowns 38.50 48.50 69.50
of Georgette, Taffeta, or Satin. Formerly 69.50, 85.00, 115.00

Blouses 10.00 16.50
of Georgette, Cotton Voile, Russian Blouses and Novelty effects. Formerly 19.50, 30.00

Ferlé Heller

Before Our Removal
TO 36 WEST 57TH ST.
WE ARE OFFERING IN OUR PRESENT LOCATION
A MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Mid-Summer HATS
AT $51.00



Really Exceptional Values in Organdie and Flower Effects.

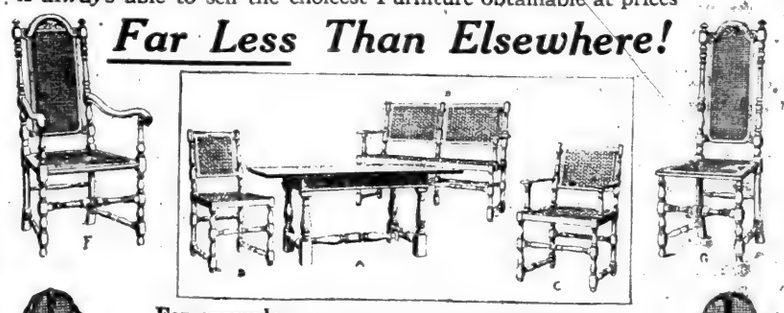
Quite a Few Attractive Darker Hats at
5.00 7.50 10.00

2 East 46th Street, a step from the Avenue

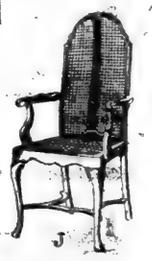
THONET-WANNER
Furniture

THE LARGEST FURNITURE STORE OF ITS KIND IN NEW YORK. The show rooms occupy *two* entire floors—each *a whole block square*—from 47th to 48th Street and from Madison to Vanderbilt Avenue. These vast display rooms are *under* a great apartment building—and therefore *the rent is so low* that the Thonet-Wanner Company is *always* able to sell the choicest Furniture obtainable at prices

Far Less Than Elsewhere!







For example—We suggest a few of our Early English pieces, selected at random, suitable for the living room, dining room or foyer. Any of these pieces will help to make the home more cosy at *a very moderate cost.*

A—Table, in old oak, with top 33 inches x 66 inches ... $56.50
B—Settee, in old oak, either cane or upholstered in denim ... $35.00
C—Arm Chair, in old oak, either cane or upholstered in denim ... $22.50
D—Side Chair, in old oak, either cane or upholstered in denim ... $17.50

Any of the Following Pieces Finished in Antique Mahogany or Walnut. Either in Cane or Upholstered in Denim.

F—Arm Chair ... $26.50
G—Side Chair ... 22.00
J—Arm Chair ... $26.50
K—Side Chair ... 22.50

Finished in Lacquer, Enamels, Decorated, etc. Prices Quoted on Application.

THONET-WANNER CO. INC. Foyer-Entrance to Elevator & Show Rooms MADISON AVE. at 47th

FUR STORAGE

Absolute Safety At Moderate Cost

Requests to call for goods will receive prompt attention. Telephone Greeley 3400.

New Telephone Call --- Greeley 3400

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY ***34th Street***

Summer Store Hours

Commencing tomorrow, Store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

Closed all day Saturday, June 28th, and all Saturdays during July and August.

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Marked at Notably Low Prices



Ten-piece Windsor Model Suite, as illustrated, in Brown Mahogany, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 875.00, **279.50**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites, in Solid Mahogany, including 72-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 695.00, **450.00**

Ten-piece American Walnut Suites, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension Table, Tray Cabinet, five side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 519.00, **369.50**

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites, in finest figured Crotched Mahogany, hand carved, including 72-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 1,250.00, **795.00**



BEDS & BEDDING

Enameled Wood Crib, as illustrated; all square rods; including link fabric spring. regularly 13.50, **9.75**

Bungalow Brass Bed, as illustrated, with heavy link fabric spring and cotton felt mattress. regularly 40.00, complete **32.00**

Metal Day Beds in Ivory or Mahogany finish, with spring, cotton felt mattress and pillow. regularly 38.00, complete **31.00**

Brass Beds with two-inch continuous posts; bright finish only..... regularly 35.00, **27.50**

Upholstered Box Springs, hair top; all sizes..... **24.00** regularly 30.00

No. 1 Horse Hair Mattresses, 45-pound weight; best quality tickings. regularly 45.00, **35.00**

Pure White Geese Feather Pillows..... Special, **5.25, 6.00, 6.50** and **7.50**



Ten-piece Jacobean Model Suite, as illustrated, in American Walnut, including 78-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 750.00, **569.50**

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites in American Walnut, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 765.00 **595.00**

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites in Crotched Mahogany, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension Table, Linen Cabinet, five side Chairs and one Arm Chair. **895.00** regularly 1,075.00

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites in Mahogany, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 425.00 **298.00**

300 DOMESTIC RUGS

Taken from our regular stock and

Reduced for Immediate Clearance.

Linen Fringed Royal Wilton Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ft. **63.00** formerly 90.00

A wide variety of rich colorings and unusually attractive designs.

Royal Wilton Rugs
Linen Fringed
59.75..... formerly 79.50
Size 8.3 x 10.6 ft. In pleasing shades of Rose, Tan, etc., a wide variety to select from.

Royal Wilton Rugs
Linen Fringed
39.75..... formerly 51.00
Size 6x9 ft. A limited number of Rugs of this size—remarkable value.

Extra Special—Japanese Grass Rugs

Ideal for Summer use in the Living Room, Dining Room, Bed Room or Porch. Size 8x10 ft., formerly 12.75, **8.95** Size 9x12 ft., formerly 15.00, **10.00**

Linoleums—Reduced

Heavy Printed Cork Linoleum sq. yard **85c** formerly 95c to 1.25

Genuine Inlaid Linoleum sq. yard **1.29** formerly 1.75

Remarkable Sale

12,800 TOWELS

(Made in U. S. A.)

At Unbelievably Low Prices

High-grade Towels made under the strictest sanitary conditions by the foremost manufacturers in this country—bleached snow-white.

Cotton Huck Towels

Hemmed.....formerly doz. 3.00 to 6.00 doz. **2.25, 3.00** and **4.50**

Hemstitched.....formerly doz. 3.75 to 6.00 doz. **2.75, 3.50** and **4.50**

Union Linen Huck Towels

Hemmed.....formerly doz. 4.50 doz. **2.90**

Hemstitched.....formerly doz. 6.00 doz. **3.90**

Turkish Bath Towels

Hemmed.....doz. **2.25, 3.00** and **4.50**.....formerly 3.00 to 6.00

Large Size Hemmed.....doz. **6.00** and **7.50**.....formerly 7.50 to 10.00

Guest Size Hemmed.....doz. **2.25** and **3.00**.....formerly 3.00 and 4.00

5,000 Yards All Linen Bleached Crash Toweling

All Linen Bleached Crash Toweling.....yard, **25c**.....formerly 40c

"1847 ROGERS BROS." TABLEWARE

All the Newest Patterns

Coffee or Tea Spoons..doz.	6.50	Orange Spoons.....doz.	8.30
Dessert Spoons or Forks..doz.	11.60	Ice Tea Spoons.....doz.	9.00
Table Spoons or Forks doz.	13.00	Sugar Shells.....	1.00
Soup Spoons.....doz.	13.00	Butter Knives.....	1.00
Individual Salad Forks..doz.	12.00	Berry Spoons.....	2.50
Oyster Forks.....doz.	8.30	Gravy Ladles.....	2.00
Butter Spreaders.....doz.	10.00	Meat Forks.....	1.50
Bouillon Spoons.....doz.	11.50	Pie Servers.....	3.25

***Extraordinary Values*—BED COVERINGS**

White Blankets,—pink or blue borders.
Single Size.....pr. **4.75, 5.75** and **8.50**
Double size.....pr. **5.00, 7.50** and **9.50**
Gray Blankets,—pink or blue borders.....pr. **4.75, 5.75** and **7.50**
Summer Weight Blankets,—all white; single size.....pair **3.50**
double size.....pair **4.50**
Indian Blankets,—various designs.....each **6.75**
Comfortables,—figured silkoline; cotton filled.....each **1.95**
figured silkoline with plain borders, cotton filled..each **3.75**
Bed Spreads,—
Crochet, Marseilles Pattern, hemmed.....each **1.75** and **2.45**
Satin Marseilles, hemmed.....each **3.75** and **4.75**
White Crinkled Dimity, hemmed,
63x90 inches....**2.60** 72x90 inches....**2.75** 80x90 inches....**2.90**

EXQUISITE ART OBJECTS

At Moderate Prices

For the June Bride—The Gift Artistic

Whether it be one of our exquisite pieces of foreign art to blend the lure of the far-away with the atmosphere of the home—or one of our many wonderful products of ingenious American artists—it will carry with it the subtle understanding that it is a gift from one lover of the artistic to another.

Italian Hand Carved Sconces, finished in burnished gold for one, two and three candles—beautifully carved and finished
pair **10.00** to **40.00**

Italian Candlesticks—exact reproductions, finished in Antique Gold and subdued colors, moderately priced.
pair **5.00** to **60.00**

Exquisite Japanese Porcelain Vases and Lamp bases, rich in color and decoration.
each **5.00** to **50.00**

Wrought Iron Reading Lamps, reproductions of Old English designs, with adjustable bracket and hand-decorated Parchment Shade.
15.00 to **52.50**

An extensive assortment of Floor and Table Lamps, also a choice lot of hand-decorated Parchment and Silk Shades.

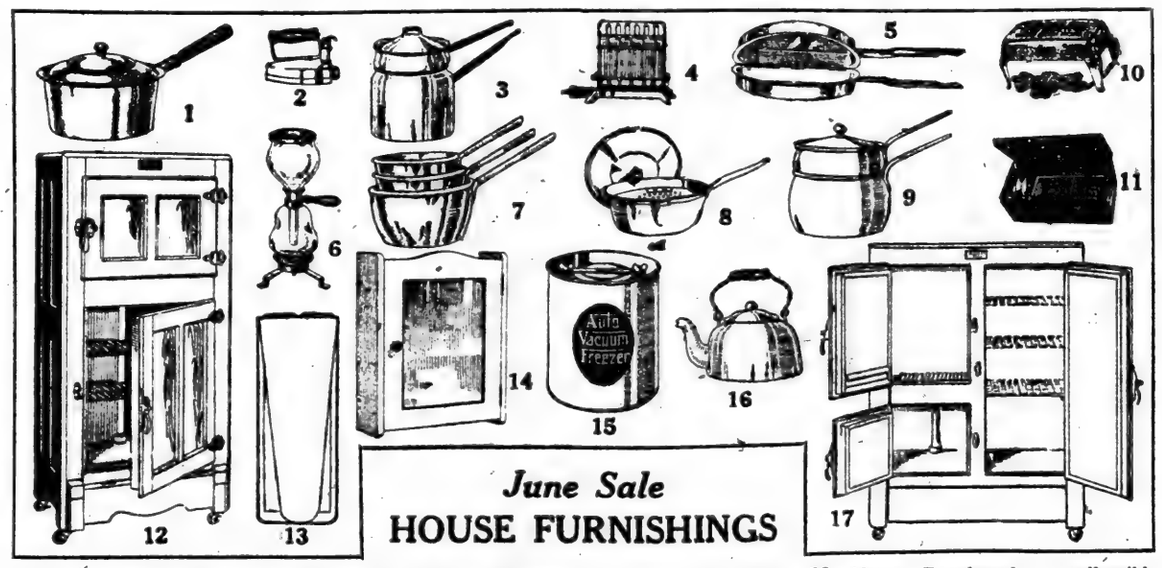
Candles suitable for Mahogany, Glass, or Italian Candlesticks.

June Sale—DINNER SERVICES

Remarkable Reductions

American Porcelain Sets,—dainty pink rose border design, in double gold line or burnt orange band with black key border; pink rosebud wreath; 107 pieces. **25.00** formerly 35.00

American Porcelain Sets,—coin gold band with ebony hair-line and coin gold handles or dainty floral and conventional border patterns; 107 pieces. formerly 45.00, **38.00**



June Sale
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

1. Heavy gauge pure Aluminum Windsor Saucepan with ebonized wood handle and dome cover; 3-quart capacity. **1.25** regularly 2.00

2. Electric Iron,—6-pound weight, fully nickel-plated; complete with cord and detachable plug. regularly 4.00, **2.95**

3. Vollrath Triple-coated White Enamel Rice or Cereal Boiler, 1¾ quart capacity. regularly 2.25, **1.95**

4. Electric Toaster, with toast rack, complete with cord and plug. **2.75** regularly 3.50

5. Polished Aluminum Double Omelet Pan—turnover style. regularly 1.75 **1.25**

6. Glass Coffee Filtering Percolator, complete with alcohol stove; can be heated with solid or liquid alcohol, or on gas, electric, oil or coal stove; makes perfect coffee, free from metal flavor. **1.20** regularly 4.00

7. Set of three lipped Aluminum Saucepans,—highly polished; 1, 1½ and 2-quart capacity. regularly 1.75, **1.35**

8. Gray Enameled Lipped Strainer Saucepan with perfect fitting enameled cover; 3-quart capacity. **75c** regularly 1.25

9. Double Rice or Cereal Boiler,—highly polished Aluminum; 2-quart capacity. regularly 2.25, **1.35**

10. Red Hot Electric Toaster Stove,—10 inches long, 6½ inches wide, 5 inches high; fully nickel-plated. **5.75** regularly 7.00

11. Safety Alarm Box made of steel finished in mahogany; 12 inches long, 6 inches wide and 5¼ inches deep. The slightest movement of box starts alarm. See demonstration. **10.00**

12. McCreery Refrigerator,—apartment house style; made of solid Ash, golden oak finish; solid brass heavily nickel-plated hardware; provision chamber white enameled; removable wire shelves and drain pipe; 50 inches high, 22 inches wide and 17 inches deep; ice-capacity 75 lbs. **22.50** regularly 35.00

13. Alumo Pressboard,—a collapsible Pressing Board; weighs 3½ lbs., 44 inches long, 22 inches long when folded; can be carried in a suitcase or trunk; complete with padded cover and carrying bag. (Demonstration.) **5.00**

14. White Enameled Medicine Cabinet, 19 inches high, 15 inches wide; nickel plated hardware; 9½ x 13½ inch plate glass mirror in door. regularly 7.00, **5.50**

15. Auto Vacuum Ice Cream Freezer, 2-qt. capacity. Freezes cream hard and smooth in 30 minutes without tiresome turning. Just fill it and set it aside. See demonstration. **5.00**

16. Vollrath Triple-coated White Enamel Tea Kettle; 4-quart capacity. regularly 2.70, **2.25**

17. McCreery Refrigerator,—Side icer; made of Solid Ash, White Enamel finish; 46 inches high, 34½ inches wide, 19 inches deep; ice capacity 100 lbs., provision chamber White Enameled with removable wire shelves and drain pipe; solid brass nickel-plated hardware. **34.75** regularly 50.00

SUMMER CURTAINS

At Noteworthy Reductions

Filet Lace and Bobbinet Curtains,—plain hems or edged with dainty lace. formerly 3.75, pair, **2.25**

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains in White or Ecru..... formerly 5.00, pair, **3.75**

CURTAIN FABRICS

A special purchase of 7500 yards of Summer Drapery Nets enables us to offer them at a reduction of ⅓ below regular prices.

Filet Net in White, Cream or Ecru.....yard, **28c** regularly 50c.

Curtain Net, excellent quality; exceedingly attractive designs. regularly 65c, yard, **39c**

Fine Weave Nets in highly desirable patterns, White or Cream. regularly 85c and 95c, yard, **50c**

Imported Nets,—reproductions of fine laces yard, **85c** regularly 1.25 and 1.50.

BEAUTIFUL LAMPS

Below Regular Prices

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel, with daintily trimmed Silk Shade. regularly 4.00, **2.95**

Reading Lamps with Solid Mahogany base and leaded glass shade; 21½ inches high. regularly 7.95, **4.95**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, Antique Ivory or Black and Gold Enamel; fluted column; 22-inch Empire shade; 4-inch silk fringe and wide silk braid. regularly 12.50, **9.95**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany—heavy Colonial column with sixteen flutes; 24-inch flat Empire shade with wide trimmed gallery or ruching on top and bottom. **25.00** regularly 32.50

SAILING OF LINER RECALLS OLD DAYS

For First Time Since 1914 Crowds at Pier See the Mauretania Depart.

CARRIES 561 PASSENGERS

Sir Alfred Booth Says the Line Is Making Vigorous Efforts to Restore Normal Traffic.

More than 560 passengers sailed for England yesterday on the Cunard liner Mauretania and the scene on the pier was a reminder of the sailing of the liner before the war, when hundreds went to the piers to see the ship sail. Most of those who sailed yesterday are on business trips.

Among those who sailed was Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, who, in addition to visiting Europe, will go to Palestine. He said his trip was a vacation, but he added that he was going to Palestine to see for himself the needs and possibilities of the country which is to be the Jewish homeland. Justice Brandeis said that this was the first opportunity he has had to go to those lands since becoming Chairman of the American Zionist Committee. He said that a proposal to establish a permanent homeland for the Jews appealed to him strongly.

William J. Mulligan, Chairman of the War Activities Board of the Knights of Columbus, sailed to arrange for winding up the affairs of the organization in the war area and the salvaging of property. He added that "this does not mean that the war activities of the Knights of Columbus will stop immediately." The organization will continue its work until the last American soldier is home. Mr. Mulligan also will pay a visit to Cardinal Mercier, to make arrangements for his expected visit to this country.

Other passengers were three prominent Masons, who will be present when the Prince of Wales is initiated into the order. They were Judge William S. Farmer of Syracuse, Judson Kenworthy, Grand Secretary of the Order in this State, and Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder of Brooklyn, who is a Past Grand Master in this State. The date of the ceremony has not been announced.

C. H. Jeffries, a Commissioner of the Salvation Army, who is returning to England, reported that the organization had made great strides in China since it started work there fifteen months ago. He said there were already 2,000 Chinese workers in the organization, and that they had established an orphanage and a training college in Peking. The Chinese also read The War Cry, he said, which is published under the title of Chi Shih Pao.

Others sailing on the Mauretania were Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Jr., and Sir Alfred P. Booth, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cunard Line. Sir Alfred said that the Cunard Line was carrying on a vigorous building campaign, and was concentrating efforts on getting back to a pre-war basis as speedily as possible. The liner carried 345 in the first cabin, 112 in the second, ann 104 in the third.

CUNARD OPENS NEW ROUTE.

Hoover Aboard Aquitania, Leaving Southampton for Here.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—The Cunard Line's service from Southampton to New York will be inaugurated today, with the sailing of the Aquitania with about 5,000 Canadian troops and Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Controller, aboard. The Mauretania is due to leave June 27, and thereafter both big ships will ply regularly between Southampton and New York, calling at Plymouth on the homeward run.

The Cunard recently announced it would base its principal service on Southampton instead of Liverpool, thus filling the gap which the German lines left.

HYLAN TURNS WRATH ON HEAD OF SCHOOLS

Mayor Declares That Ettinger Is Not Proper Person to be Superintendent.

CRITICISES HIS METHODS

Writes Letter to Board of Education Complaining of Ettinger's Stand on Swimming Pools.

Writing to Anning S. Prall, President of the Board of Education, Mayor Hylan declared yesterday that William L. Ettinger was "not the proper person to be Superintendent of the schools of the City of New York." The Mayor charged that Superintendent Ettinger was attempting to give the public the impression that the Board of Estimate was seeking to discontinue the swimming pools in the public schools. This is the Mayor's letter:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor,
June 14, 1919.

Anning S. Prall, Esq.,
President, Board of Education,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I note that Superintendent Ettinger, who is anxious to have the Legislature increase his salary by $5,000, which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment opposed, is attempting to give the public the impression that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is opposed to keeping open the swimming pools in the public schools. This is absolutely false, and Ettinger knows it.

There has been $45,000,000 appropriated by the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the public schools of the city, and out of that there will be sufficient to pay the few attendants necessary, the cost of which is less than $7,000, to look after the swimming pools for the Summer.

Ettinger had no trouble in finding money out of the $45,000,000 to start new activities so that his friends could get high salaried jobs and increases in salary for other Ettinger favorites.

A man who resorts to such methods to mislead the public is not the proper person to be Superintendent of the schools of the City of New York.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor.

Superintendent Ettinger said later that the appropriation for baths was requested but was eliminated with other items.

"The reason why the eliminations were necessary is something that the President of the Board of Estimate will have to answer," he said. "Personally, I should be delighted to see the baths kept open from the standpoint of the absolute benefit to those who would use them, and also from the standpoint of the inadvisability of having them but not operating them."

Mayor Hylan is ex-officio President of the Board of Estimate.

SAVES BOY FROM DROWNING

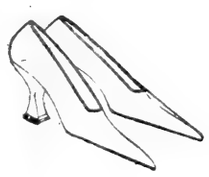
Rescuer Swims 1,000 Feet with Lad on His Back.

Albert Miller, 23 years old, of 1 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, yesterday rescued James Boyd, 9 years old, of 94 Washington Avenue, Ravenswood, Long Island City, from drowning in the East River. To do so, he had to swim nearly 1,000 feet, carrying the boy on his back.

The boy was playing on a pier near the public wharf at Broadway, when he was pushed overboard by a companion. Miller, who was working at the pier, saw the boy fall, and heard his screams for help. Throwing off his outer garments, he jumped into the water.

With the boy in his grasp, he swam to a barge. A companion threw a rope to him, but the rope broke. Miller then dived, and coming up under the boy, got him on his back. It was nearly 1,000 feet to a place where a landing could be made on shore, and toward this Miller swam. When he reached it he was exhausted. The boy was taken home unharmed. Miller recovered his strength after a short rest.

Dorothy Dodd
SHOES
White Dress Pump



$6

Introducing a refined new dressy pump of fine Eve Cloth—distinguished by trim Louis XV. heels and hand turned soles.

Bedell
West 34th Street—New York
Shoe Department on Main Floor—Special Entrance on 35th Street.



Chic Summer Town Frocks at Half Cost!

—Taffeta combined with Georgette, Satin with Tricolette! So cool, so chic for street wear on the sultry days! Also adorable little cotton Voile frocks for countryside and seashore. Each an original Model creation, of course, and the Maxon prices $11 to $59 represent merely half the prevailing cost!

"Two Unusual Costumes at the Usual Price of One."

One flight up. Take elevator.

MAXON MODEL GOWNS
1587 Broadway at 48th St.

Furs Stored
Repaired and Remodeled
At very moderate rates

Stern Brothers

Rugs & Draperies
Cleansed, Repaired and Stored
Phone: Vanderbilt 3100

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS:

Commencing June 16th, this establishment will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., except Saturdays, when it will close at 12 M. During July and August will be open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. Closed all day Saturdays.

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Priced for Immediate Clearance

Tailor-made Suits depend upon skilful tailoring and dependable quality fabrics for their success—developed in silk or wool fabrics, including Tricotine, Serge, Poiret Twill, Taffeta. Silk Tricotine and Hair Line Stripe Wool Fabric,

Regularly $37.50 to 98.00

at $22.50, 27.50, 39.50 and 48.00

MISSES' SILK DRESSES

Specially Prepared Sale

Straight line and Russian blouse models, fashioned of Silk Paulette or Tricolette; some elaborately embroidered in self colors; string tie belts; navy blue and flesh color, also white; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Regular Value $57.50

Special $45.00

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

At Extraordinary Price Reductions Monday

Bolivia, Silvertone and Serge Capes and Wraps
Regular prices up to $57.50
$29.75

Women's Paulette and Tricolette Capes and Wraps
Regular prices up to $85.00
$48.00

Women's Evening and Afternoon Capes and Wraps
Regular prices $198.00 to 275.00
$165.00

SUN OR RAIN PARASOLS

A useful combination—preferred by women who recognize the importance of convenience, at exceptionally low prices.

Combination Parasol and Umbrella
Of Taffeta Silk in all desirable colors; stubby model with wide spread frames, Bakelite rings and decorated handles, $3.95

Combination Parasol and Umbrella
Of fine quality Taffeta Silk, in all wanted colors; handsome Bakelite handles; very smart models, $6.00

GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR

Remarkable Values for To-morrow

Women's Glove Silk Vests
Tailored or bodice tops; pink only,
$1.95

Glove Silk Bloomers
Superior quality; reinforced; pink only,
$2.50

Women's Glove Silk Vests
Tailored tops; embroidered fronts; in pink only,
$2.75

Glove Silk Combinations
Superior quality; tailored tops; well reinforced; pink only,
$3.85

WOMEN'S NEGLIGEES

This Unusual Sale To-morrow, Second Floor

Japanese Kimonos
Of pure Challie, bound with satin ribbon; elaborate designs; dark colorings; regularly $14.50,
$7.50

Women's Negligees
In various models; fashioned of Crepe de Chine or Washable Satin; coat effects or slip-on models; trimmed or tailored styles; special
$10.50

Women's Pure Thread
Silk Stockings
For Monday, on the Main Floor, Specially priced
at $1.59 pr.
Medium weight; with serviceable lisle tops and soles; in black and white; excellent values.

MODISH BLOUSES

Unusually Attractive Varieties Monday

Tailored Blouses
Of superior quality Japanese Silk; new pointed collar and cuffs; pearl button trimmed; value $6.90
$5.00

Net Blouses
With underbodice and ribbon shoulder straps; in ecru or white; tucked square collar and turn-back cuffs, finished with Valenciennes lace,
$5.00

SUMMER FURNITURE

Clearance Sale Monday, at Reduced Prices

$190.00 Frosted Brown Reed Suite, 4 pcs.; upholstered,	$150.00
$300.00 Delft Blue Reed Suite, 7 pcs.; upholstered,	$250.00
$160.00 Ivory Finished Reed Suite, 4 pcs.; upholstered,	$122.50
$45.00 Willow Davenport,	$38.50
$120.00 Willow Day Beds, with spring and mattress,	$95.00
$32.00 Colonial Day Beds,	$24.00
$35.00 Ritz Day Beds,	$26.50
$275.00 Ivory Finished Chamber Suite, 4 pcs.,	$215.00
$500.00 Chromewald Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs.,	$385.00

GRASS AND RAG RUGS

Advantageously Priced for Monday

Rag Rugs
Homespun Colonial
In plain colors with white borders; new hit or miss designs,

9x12 ft.,	regularly	$15.75	$13.75
8x10 ft.,	"	$12.50	$11.00
6x9 ft.,	"	$8.50	$7.25
4x7 ft.,	"	$4.75	$3.75

Other styles and colors at moderate prices.

Grass Rugs
Reduced to Close Out
Large assortment of colors and attractive designs,

9x12 ft.,	$12.75 to 14.75
8x10 ft.,	$10.75 to 13.75
6x9 ft.,	$8.75 to 10.25
4½x7½ ft.,	$6.50 to 7.75

Hundreds of rugs in smaller sizes to match above.

WOOD SEES DANGER IN IDLE SOLDIERS

General Says Lack of Work Makes Discharged Men Susceptible to Radical Views.

OBJECT TO FEDERAL BUREAU

Manufacturers Call Employment Service Incompetent and Extravagant.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Director of the United States Employment Service in this city, yesterday made public a statement by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Central Department, who declared that failure to find jobs for discharged service men would tend to make them more susceptible to the influences of Bolshevism and other radical and pernicious propaganda. He said he had learned from experience in Chicago that soldiers who had been unable to find work were drawn into radical groups.

A statement also was given out yesterday by the National Association of Manufacturers expressing opposition to the "continuation in permanent form" of the United States Employment Service. The statement urged every manufacturer to aid in the work of State or local employment agencies "and that sympathetic and efficient co-operation be given to the demobilization service" of the War Department, but declared that the Federal Service was objectionable. The first objection to the proposed Nolan bill was that of principle, the statement said, and the second was that "its adoption insures the perpetuation of the present incompetent, extravagant and reprehensible directive administration of th Employment Service."

General Wood said that he believed that the work of the Federal Service should be conducted with vigor. Speaking of the soldiers and sailors who had expressed dissatisfaction because they were unable to find work upon being mustered out of the service General Wood said.

When they come back to this country and find the "stay at home" occupying their positions, or in many cases better ones, it is natural that they should be discontented. Many of the men who have returned are sick, both physically and mentally, and waiting with nothing to do and finding on every hand radical orators only too willing to sow the seed of discontent, their minds are open to such propaganda.

It will be a mistake for any agency now contributing to the great work of getting jobs for these men to slacken its efforts in the slightest degree. I consider it absolutely essential for the Federal Government to continue its efforts to place discharged military men and civilian war workers in profitable peacetime jobs, and for this purpose funds should be immediately made available to continue the United States Employment Service, which has proved a potent factor in helping to solve this problem from a national standpoint.

Here in Chicago, for example, we have had to contend with a number of radical units, most of which were made up of discharged soldiers out of jobs. We found the principal antidote for the soldier's state of mind created by idleness was employment, and, acting upon the theory that "mischief is always found for idle hands to do," we immediately through our bureau for soldiers, sailors, and marines secured profitable employment for as many of these chaps as we could find, with the result that the situation is much healthier today.

There are a lot of civilians in this country who were not fortunate enough to wear the uniform and fight in France but who did contribute to the winning of the war through their efforts in making war supplies. We must not lose sight of these boys, and the Government owes them a debt of gratitude as well, which can in a slight measure be repaid by an intelligent effort to secure for them profitable peacetime employment. The Federal Government first of all must assume the major responsibility for this work, and this is why I consider it so essential for the Federal Employment Service to be continued and for all other agencies to continue their efforts to solve this problem as long as a single soldier or civilian war worker remains jobless. We cannot lay too much stress upon our responsibility in this matter.

The statement of the National Association of Manufacturers pointed out that the purpose of the Nolan bill, now before Congress, was to continue the Employment Service as a permanent bureau of the Department of Labor. The objection against the principle of the proposed system is that payment of equal sums by the Federal Government and the States for the maintenance of State bureaus is made contingent upon the compliance by State bureaus with the rules and regulations of the Federal agency.

"The perpetuation of the present administration of the Employment Service is unwise," the statement says, because "the service has been incompetently directed, is admittedly extravagant, and has improperly undertaken to vindicate and perpetuate its administration by the use of its personal and public funds to create a semblance of popular opinion intended to influence legislation favorable to itself.

"The present administration of the service in relation to strikes is in violation of a policy declared by the Deputy Labor Administrator for the conduct of the service and is invidiously discriminating. If carried into uniform regulations in the form proposed in the bill it would be unfair and seriously injurious to industry. The present administration has invidiously discriminated in handling applicants, and has tolerated serious misconduct by its representatives."

The statement declares also that the record of John B. Densmore unfits him for the work as head of the Employment Service. It cites his investigation of the Mooney case in San Francisco, work said to have been undertaken for the Department of Labor, and charges alleged to have been made against District Attorney Fickert there. The statement is signed by Stephen C. Mason, President of the Manufacturers' Association, and George S. Boudinot, Secretary.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

Final Clearance
Imported Models

Also those of our design
will be placed on sale

Monday, June 16TH

Trimmed Hats $5.00

Gowns
Afternoon and Street Wear
Satin—Serge—Crepe de Chine $45.00

Suits
Tricot and Wool Jersey $45.00

Capes
Velour and Tricot $65.00

Coats
Motor and Street Wear
Bolivia and Tricot $75.00

French Blouses $10.00

French Veils $1.50

No Tax on Above Items

Noteworthy Reductions in
Paris Mourning Millinery
Summer Furs
Sweaters Scarves
Handbags Novelties

Summer Business Hours
June 16 to June 30, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays to 1 P. M.
July and August, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays Closed All Day

WOMEN'S SILK GLOVES
85c pair
Two clasp Milanese silk Gloves, double finger tipped; heavy quality. Black and white.
Ground Floor

Furs Stored in Dry Cold Air Vaults on the Premises

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

SUMMER STORE HOURS
June 16th to Sept. 6th, inclusive—9 A. M. to 5.00 P. M.
Closed all day Saturday, June 28th and all day Saturdays, during July and August.

White Silks
In a Fascinating Array

For Brides, and Bridesmaids' Dresses, for sports and outdoor wear, the Lord & Taylor assortments of White Silks will satisfactorily meet all demands, and the prices represent unusual values.

White Japanese Silk
Excellent quality.....yard 98c

White Shantung
33 inches wide.....yard $1.58

White India Silk
33 inches wide.....yard $1.78

White Wash Satin
36 inches wide.....yard $1.88

White Pongee
Heavy quality.....yard $2.98

White Sport Satin
40 inches wide.....yard $4.50

White Sport Silks
In many styles; 40 inches wide.....yard $7.50
Ground Floor

Summer Cretonnes
In an Annual Clearance

Our entire Stock of domestic Cretonnes and a quantity of imported French and English block printed fabrics—altogether a splendid aggregation of fine decorative draperies—at prices that will be highly appreciated by those who attend this sale and examine the qualities.

At 82c yard

A wonderful range of the finest American Cretonnes at striking price reductions.

At 22c yard
A great assortment of pretty drapery Cretonnes.

At 32c yard
Cretonnes for Summer coverings in many unusual designs.

At 42c yard
A large quantity of handsome patterns of superior quality.

At 52c yard
High class fabrics in a splendid selection of patterns.

Note—Lengths of 10 yards and under will not be cut.
Fifth Floor

Wash Fabrics
For Summer Frocks

Cotton Dress Voiles
Novelty prints in a collection of beautiful designs and colorings; 39-40 inches wide.....yard 55c

Irish Handkerchief Linen Lawn
Pink, rose, light blue, old rose, heliotrope, green, yellow, natural and white, also a large variety of ¼ inch striped effects; 36 inches wide.....yard $1.00

White Cotton Suitings and Skirtings
Stripes, plaids and plain weaves; 36-40 inches wide.....yard 85c

Navy Blue Storm Serges
$1.58 yard
All wool, sponged and shrunk; fine quality for capes, skirts or suits; 46 inches wide.

Semi-Made Skirts
$3.85
A smart model made of white Galatea Cloth, in all sizes.
Second Floor

Clearance of Summer Rugs
Japanese Rush, Reed and Grass Rugs for the Veranda. Braided Cretonne and Rag Rugs suitable for any room in the city or the country home—all marked at large reductions in price for quick disposal.

Note—This event is being held very much earlier than usual so that customers may have the benefit of the merchandise during the whole of the present season.

Japanese Hand-Woven Fibre Rugs
Excellent reproductions of the higher grade of Oriental Rugs of Persian and Turkish weaves.
2¼x4½ feet $3.95 | 6x9 feet...$19.50
4x6 feet....$6.95 | 7½x10½ ft.$29.50
5x7 feet...$10.95 | 9x12 feet..$39.50

Japanese Rush Rugs
Extra heavy quality and in pretty effects for Porch, Bungalow, Sun Parlor, etc.
6x9 feet....$9.50 | 9x12 feet..$13.50

Japanese Cretonne Braided Rugs
Reproductions of the old Colonial hand-made Rugs—heavy quality that will lay flat on any floor.
4½x7½ ft. $13.50 | 8x10 feet..$29.50
6x9 feet...$19.50 | 9x12 feet..$39.50

Japanese Corded Rope Rugs
Reversible Rugs, oval in shape and desirable for Porch use.
8x10 feet..$19.50 | 9x12 feet..$27.50

Japanese Round Rush Rugs Greatly Reduced
3x3 feet.....$1.25 | 4x4 feet.....$2.45
Fifth Floor

A Noteworthy Event
Has Been Arranged for Tomorrow, Monday
Hand-Embroidered Sheer Bed Spreads
The Warehouse and Travelers' Sample Collection of William Liddell & Co., Belfast, Ireland
At Exactly Original Wholesale Prices
$12.50 to $22.50 each
One size only—72x100 inches
Some are slightly mussed from handling, otherwise the goods are in perfect condition.

Table Cloths
Pure Irish linen damask
$4.95 each

Napkins
Pure linen damask
$6.95 dozen

Towels
Extra quality Turkish Bath Towels
50c each

Towels
Hemstiched Cotton Huck—high grade
$3.75 dozen
Second Floor

Wardrobe Trunks
That will stand the test of travel. Comparison will prove that the prices are unusually moderate.

"Oshkosh" Trunks
The "B-model opentop," made on a three-ply veneer basswood box, covered and interlined with hard vulcanized fibre. 43 inches high, 25 inches wide. Twelve hangers, shoe pockets, laundry bag. Five drawers.....$58.25

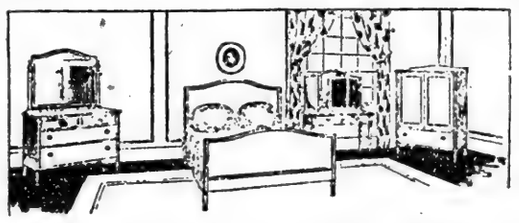


Wardrobe Trunks
45 inches high, 24 inches wide, 22 inches deep; fibre covered; 12 hangers; pretty cretonne lined; shoe pockets, 5 drawers, top drawer locks and is divided into compartments. Convertible hat drawer for women's hats.....$37.00

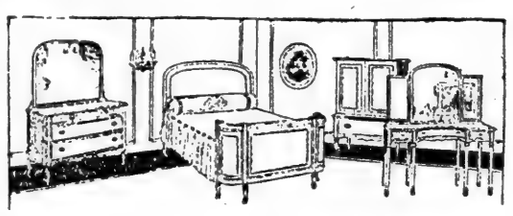

Fourth Floor

Furniture for All Rooms
In the Fine or the Modest Home
Drawing Room, Living Room and Bed Room Suites and Separate Pieces, carefully Selected and Substantially built, at a price range broad enough to suit all purses.

Four-piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, Louis XVI. Period.....$245.00



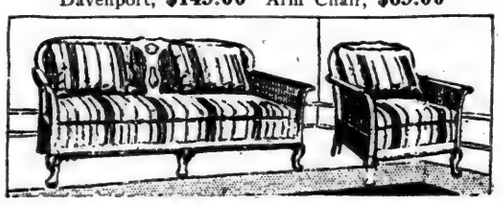
Four-piece Hepplewhite Bedroom Suite, choice of Mahogany, Walnut or Ivory.....$450.00



Tea Wagon, solid mahogany.....$21.75



Solid Mahogany Living Room Suite
Upholstered in velour or tapestry.
Davenport, $145.00 Arm Chair, $65.00



Biltmore Mahogany Day Bed, complete with soft top, box spring.....$44.75



Ten-piece Dining Room Suite, Queen Anne model, in Walnut or Mahogany.....$345.00



Ten-piece Dining Room Suite, Chippendale, in Mahogany.....$475.00


Sixth Floor

Summer Household Necessities

Domestic Science Fireless Cook Stove, one compartment, $20.75; two compartments, $31.35; 2 compartments, large size, $35.50.

Fireless Cook Stove, two compartments, $23.50



Electric Fans, oscillating 8 inch, operates on either alternating or direct current.....$12.75

Colonial Electric Fans 8 inch, 3 speed, solid brass blades and guard, direct current.....$14.00



Sherwood Metal Window Screens, adjustable. Please bring exact window measurements as we do not exchange screens.
15x33, 65c; 18x33, 65c; 24x33, 69c; 24x37, 79c; 30x37, 89c.


Seventh Floor

MINOR ACCUSED AS PROPAGANDIST

Said to Have Spread Radical Ideas Among American Army of Occupation.

NOW IN PRISON AT COBLENZ

Arrest Made at Request of British —Friends Deny That Cartoonist Is Still Pro-Bolshevist.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 13.—Robert Minor, American cartoonist, who was arrested by the French police last Sunday and turned over to the American military authorities, is reported to be charged with a military offense of extreme gravity. The supposition that he was arrested as a result of his attendance at a meeting of the French railway workers a week ago at which the question of a general railway strike was considered appears to have no foundation.

Minor, who spent nine months in Russia—part of the time as a newspaper correspondent—was three months in Germany after leaving Russia, and prior to his arrival in Paris more than a month ago. The understanding here is that his arrest was made in connection with happenings in the American area of occupation in Germany.

Literature of an alleged revolutionary character was circulated among the American troops and an investigation has been in progress to ascertain those responsible for it. A British subject, who also was in the occupied area in Germany, is reported under arrest on charges relating to those on which Minor is held. He is said to be in the custody of the British military authorities in France or Germany.

Minor's friends say he is radical, but declare he does not indorse the Bolshevist methods of Government. They say he went to Russia as the representative of The Philadelphia Ledger, but resigned while there on account of his great interest in the Bolshevist movement. Subsequently, however, he became convinced, they say, that the Bolsheviki had proved wrong their ideas of exercising governmental authority. Since coming to Paris he has been writing articles for London labor newspapers.

Minor's friends are unable definitely to ascertain his whereabouts. They have heard that he was first taken from Paris to Coblenz in custody, and is now under arrest at the American Army General Headquarters at Chaumont, France.

Minor in Prison at Coblenz.

COBLENZ, June 13, (Associated Press.)—Robert Minor, the American magazine writer and cartoonist, is in the military prison at Coblenz in charge of the American military authorities, it was announced today at Third Army Headquarters.

Officers who have heard the particulars regarding the imprisonment of Minor say he was arrested by the French at the request of the British military authorities, who have been pressing for action against propagandists.

It is understood that Minor has spent several weeks in Duesseldorf within the last few months, going to that city from Petrograd. According to information in the hands of Americans, Minor wrote several pamphlets in Duesseldorf and had them printed there, some of them reaching the British areas. It is asserted that the pamphlets were of radical tendencies.

While Minor was arrested at the request of the British, it was with an understanding that he would be turned over to the American military authorities by the French and would in turn be placed in custody of the British. It is said here that the British have notified American army officers that they do not desire to take further action in Minor's case. Minor was still in jail tonight, but it is understood there are no formal charges against him.

Charges Not Yet Divulged.

Minor has been in prison in Coblenz since Tuesday, having been brought to the American area by the French and turned over to the military authorities. In regard to Minor's imprisonment, the Intelligence Section of the Third Army today issued this statement:

"Minor is in custody and under charges of the American military authorities at Coblenz. The charges under which Minor is held have not yet been divulged by the Intelligence Section of the Army of Occupation."

Minor was brought to Coblenz under the greatest secrecy. Intelligence officers explaining that the secrecy was because the prisoner was being transported at the request of the British, who had not made any announcement in the case.

The Americans say that Minor spent some time in Paris during the Winter and had been in Berlin and other parts of Germany, as well as in Russia. So far as the Americans know, Minor has not been in the American area, but officers say, information in the hands of the Americans shows that several times Minor attempted to send various propaganda pamphlets into Coblenz for distribution among the American soldiers.

Nine men of mixed nationalities are being tried at Cologne by a British military commission in connection with charges growing out of the spreading of propaganda in the British occupied area.

EMBASSY DINNER TO WILSON

Mrs. and Miss Wilson and Many Diplomats Among Wallace's Guests.

PARIS, June 14.—Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, gave a dinner to President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Margaret Wilson tonight.

Among the guests were Jean Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, and Mme. Jusserand; Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State, and Mrs. Lansing; Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister, and Mme. Pichon; Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Mme. Deschanel; General John J. Pershing; the Italian, Spanish, and Japanese Ambassadors; Arthur Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Baron Hardinge, former Viceroy of India; Eliptherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece; the Prince and Princess Murat, and the Prince and Princess Polignac.

STEVENS ALUMNI MEET.

Commencement Week Opens with Announcement of War Memorial.

Commencement week started yesterday at the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken. The annual convention of the Associated Stevens Alumni Clubs was held in Castle Stevens, and announcement was made that a fund of $80,000 is to be raised to endow a memorial scholarship for the twenty-nine Stevens men who died in the war. F. A. Muschenheimer, '91, President of the Hotel Astor, said that at a preliminary meeting $52,500 had been raised which would go to the fund.

The work of the year was reviewed by Alexander C. Humphreys, President of the institute. These officers were elected for the alumni: Robert Boettger, '98, President; E. E. Hinkle, '00, First Vice President; H. G. E. Griswold, '93, Second Vice President; G. G. Freygang, '09, Secretary; Andrew L. Martin, Jr., 1900, Treasurer. Directors: Charles A. Greenidger, '95; H. A. Pratt, '04, and R. C. Post, '98. Nicholas S. Hill, '92, was elected alumni representative to the Board of Trustees of the institute for three years.

A parade of the students was held in the afternoon. It was led by a military band and the student choir, and was reviewed on the athletic field by Dr. Humphreys. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached today by Dr. N. H. Shipley, Jr., in Trinity Episcopal Church.

PRIMARY CAMPAIGN OPENS THIS WEEK

Circulation of Petitions for Names on Ballot May Be Begun Tuesday.

HEARST'S STAND A FACTOR

Eleven Places on Municipal Bench and Three in City Court to be Filled at Election.

Pre-primary activities will begin this week. Under the rules laid down in the political calendar promulgated last week by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, the circulation of petitions to obtain a place for candidates on the primary ballot may be begun Tuesday, much earlier than in any previous year.

There is considerable talk in Tammany circles of designating Senator James A. Foley as the Democratic nominee for Surrogate, to succeed Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler, whose terms expires at the end of this year. Senator Foley should be a sure winner for Democratic nominee. Taking the enrollment as the basis for estimating pluralities, he should have a safe margin of 80,000 over the Republican nominee.

Under the circumstances it is not likely that the Republican nomination will be in much demand unless William R. Hearst should make war on the Tammany ticket, as a result of his opposition to Supreme Court Justice Robert L. Luce, who is regarded as the probable Tammany nominee for his present position. Justice Luce recently was appointed to his post by Governor Smith to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Clarence J. Shearn.

There are three places in the City Court and eleven places in the Municipal Court to be filled in the election, in addition to two places on the Supreme Court bench. The term of Supreme Court Justic Joseph E. Newburger expires, but it is regarded as ceratin that he will be renominated and re-elected with a Republican indorsement. In the event of a fight on the ticket by Mr. Hearst, it is likely the Republicans will nominate a man to oppose Justice Luce. In this connection there is talk in Republican circles of Charles O. Mass, now an attaché of the American Embassy in Paris. Unless Hearst makes a fight, the Republican candidate would be handicapped by a normal Democratic majority in the district, which includes Manhattan and Bronx, of more than 125,000.

While it is regarded as likely that Senator Foley will land the designation for Surrogate if he definitely should go after it, other candidates are in the field. Two Judges of the City Court, Peter Schmuck, whose term does not expire until 1927, and Edward B. La Fetra, whose term expires in 1931, and Leslie A. Tompkins, Democratic lawyer, are said to aspire to either the place on the Surrogate's Bench or to the place on the Supreme Court Bench now filled by Justice Luce.

The terms of three City Judges—Justices Richard H. Smith, James A. Allen, and Lorenz Zeller—expire this year. Justice Smith won his place as a Cleveland Democracy candidate, Justice Allen had Hearst backing, and it is likely that Hearst will insist on his renomination. Justice Zeller is said to be anxious to retire at the end of his term. As County Clerk William F. Schneider, who was head of the Cleveland Democracy, is now in line with Tammany Hall, it is regarded as certain that Justice Smith will receive the Democratic nomination. Justice Allen may not.

Municipal Court Justices whose terms expire are: Justices Wauhope Lynn, John Heyer, and William F. Moore in the First District; Benjamin Hoffman in the Second, Thomas E. Murray and Thomas F. Noonan in the Third, Solomon Oppenheimer in the Sixth, and John F. Cowan in the Eighth.

In addition, there are two places in the Second District, created through legislation this year, and a vacancy in the Fifth which arose through the recent death of Justice Charles V. Coleman.

Aldermen and Assemblymen will also be voted for in the election.

Forsythe Waists



Model T-22 Model T-23 Model T-24

Summer Dimities

$3.50

Mail orders promptly filled. Catalogue on request.

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS

THE WAIST HOUSE

3 West 42 Phone Vanderbilt—2218. New York

No Connection with Any Other House Doing Business Under the Name of Forsythe

Maison Maurice

HATS

Final Clearance

of

Millinery

$7.50 and $10.00

661 Fifth Avenue Between 52ND & 53RD

NO C.O.D.'s NO EXCHANGES

Lane Bryant

Summer Dresses for Stout Women

Specially Priced

A collection representing all that is new and smart in the world of fashion. Including the newest developments of the mode specially adapted to fit and become the stout figure and offered in as wide an assortment as others provide only for the slender. Special prices make the values very extraordinary.



Silk Dresses

The one pictured at the left is of fine quality Silk Crepe de Chine. Other styles in fine quality Taffeta. Black and all favored colors. Sizes up to 56 bust in some but not in all styles. Specially priced. 24.75

Silk Pongee Dresses

Style as pictured at the right. Exceptionally becoming to stout figures. Fine quality material. Will give excellent service. Natural Pongee color only. Sizes up to 56 bust. Here is a very becoming dress for stout women and an extraordinary value Special price 18.75

Sizes up to 56 bust



Cotton Dresses

About 300 dresses in ten different models. Made of fine quality Linene (in style pictured at the right) and other attractive styles in striped and dotted Voile. Very attractive new models—all very becoming to stout women. Sizes up to 56 bust. Every dress an extraordinary value at this Special Price 12.75

Other dresses in Voile, Linene and novelty cotton and Linen fabrics. $12.75 to $47.50

21-23 W. 38th St. Lane Bryant Just West of 5th Ave.

Lane Bryant

June White Sale for Stout Women



Offering extraordinary values in dainty summer underthings for the stout woman. Not merely large sizes, but every garment specially proportioned. Extra long, extra full through bust and hips and reinforced where the wear is hardest.

Sizes up to 56 bust

Nightgowns of fine Nainsook trimmed with Val insertion. Special $1.25.

Other gowns in Nainsook, Cotton Crepe trimmed with lace, embroidery and some Philippine hand-embroidered. $2.50 to $6.75.

Petticoats of fine Cambric with lace or embroidery flounce. Special $1.45.

Other petticoats of Cambric or Nainsook, embroidery and lace trimmed. $1.95, $2.50 to $6.95.

Petticoats of Tub Silk with double panel front and back. Special $5.95.

Other petticoats of Silk Jersey and Taffeta in charming styles. White and all colors. $7.50 to $18.50.

Camisoles of Silk Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin, beautifully trimmed with lace. Special $1.95.

Other camisoles of Crepe de Chine and Satin, some embroidered, some lace trimmed. $2.50 to $5.50.

Drawers of fine Cambric trimmed with embroidery or lace ruffles: Special 65c.

Others of Nainsook and Cambric with ruffles of embroidery or lace. Some with plain ruffles. 95c to $2.25.

Chemise of fine quality Silk Crepe de Chine, beautifully trimmed with lace. Some embroidered. Special $4.95.

Bloomers of fine lingerie batiste and fine Silk-finished Crepe. Special $1.25.

Bloomers of Silk Jersey, Satin and Silk Crepe de Chine in a variety of styles. $3.95 to $5.95.

Union Suits of fine white Cotton. Fine rib. Very elastic. Special 95c up.

Union Suits of Italian Silk Jersey. Full cut. Reinforced. Very fine quality. Special $5.95 and up.

Vests of fine Italian Silk Jersey. Flesh only. Extra long—16 inches or more. Very serviceable. Special $4.95 and up.

Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 38th St., New York

STORE CLOSES 5 P. M. DAILY.



Gidding

5TH AVE AT 46TH ST

PARIS NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

are showing

NEWLY CREATED MID-SEASON MODES for

SUMMER RESORT COUNTRY CLUB SHORE AND MOUNTAIN WEAR

Designed especially for the various Summer Recreations and Social Activities

Featuring

FROCKS and GOWNS

OF ORGANDIE, LACE, BATISTE AND NET.

TOWN and COUNTRY SUITS

OF TUSSAH—TRICOLETTE—SILK AND WOOL JERSEY.

COATS and CAPES

OF DUVETYN—TRICOLETTE AND SATIN.

SPORT-JACKETS

OF SILK AND WOOL NOVELTY FABRICS.

SEPARATE SKIRTS

IN PLAIN OR EMBROIDERED MATERIALS.

NEW HATS

OF LEGHORN, HAIR AND TULLE.

SUMMER FURS

SMART NECK SCARFS—WRAPS AND CAPES.

IMPORTANT SALES of SMART APPAREL featuring

TAILORMADE SUITS

Formerly to $145 at $45 & $75

STREET AND AFTERNOON GOWNS

Formerly to $125 at $45 & $65

TOP COATS and CAPE-WRAPS

Formerly to $145 $50 to $95

BLOUSES

Formerly to $35 at $10 & $15

SWEATERS

Formerly to $65 at $15 to $40

HATS

Formerly to $35 at $10 & $15

Burby

714 FIFTH AVE

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FLAG DAY OBSERVED THROUGHOUT NATION

Reverence Paid to Stars and Stripes at Many Celebrations Here.

SEEN AS EMBLEM OF PEACE

Dr. Butler Says Our Flag Has Gained Respect of World on Foreign Battlefields.

The 142d anniversary of the official adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the American banner was observed throughout the United States yesterday. The red, white, and blue emblem flew in the breeze from thousands of staffs and windows here, and anniversary celebrations were held in various parts of the city. The principal celebrations were held in the morning in front of the Sub-Treasury, where, on April 30, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as first President of the United States; at the Army and Navy Club in Gramercy Park in the afternoon, and last night at the Elks Club in West Forty-third Street.

An address upon the meaning of Flag Day was delivered at the Elks Club by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. At the night exercises tribute was paid to the Elks who went to war, hundreds of whom made the supreme sacrifice, and there was an impressive series of salutes to the flag.

"Every civilized nation has a flag to serve as the symbol of its sovereignty," said President Butler. "This flag marks its shipping when upon the high seas or in foreign ports, and this flag designates its public buildings and decorates its public places. When at home, the flag marks a government which protects and advances the interest of its citizens. When abroad, the flag indicates that somewhere, across the mountains or the seas, there is a homeland waiting for the returning traveler.

The story of our flag is well known. Stars have steadily been added to its field as the States have grown in number, and year by year it has waved over a growth and a development without parallel in history. For a time the issue was in doubt whether the Stars and Stripes would mark a united America or only a portion of what America might have been. Fortunately, that issue was decided in favor of a unified and powerful United States, which has, through more than fifty years, gone on advancing in prestige and in influence throughout the world.

On New Battlefields.

"Again the time came when the flag and all for which it stood was attacked, as part of a great world conflict over human Government and human liberty. The spirit of America rallied round the flag, and put it in the hands of millions of its finest and boldest youths to carry to the front line of battle on the fields of Flanders and on the hills and valleys of France. That flag came just in time to save the world, and to save America itself from being engulfed by a huge and ponderous wave of militarry autocracy and imperial ambition. Chateau-Thierry is as much an American battlefield as is Gettysburg; and the high tide at Chateau-Thierry was quite as dangerous to civilization as was the high tide at Gettysburg to the Union of the United States.

"The Stars and Stripes, in consequence, became dear to the hearts of other peoples than our own. The French, the British, the Belgians, the Italians, the Serbians, the Czechoslovaks, and the Poles all acclaim it, and they honor the service which it represents. American blood has been shed in battle under the Stars and Stripes side by side with the blood of these friendly and allied peoples. Might we not now suggest that our Memorial Day, which comes in the season of the early flowers and while Spring is passing into Summer, should be made not merely an American, but a world-wide celebration? Why should not men assemble at each succeeding May 30 at those fields of battle where men died for freedom, and in those resting places of the dead where the bodies of fallen soldiers and sailors have been offered unto God, in order that the heroes of all nations may be strengthened by recalling their common sacrifice and their common suffering?

Flea for Soldiers.

"We must have a care that we live up to the obligation as well as to the opportunity of the flag. There have already come home to us, and there are coming week by week, hundreds of thousands of American soldiers who have looked in the greatest experience [illegible] We cannot pay our returning soldiers by [illegible] as they march in parade [illegible] expressing our thanks and appreciation in formal resolutions. We can only pay our debt to them by bending ourselves and all our institutions to their service. We, both as a people and as a nation, should not be content until we have exerted ourselves to the utmost to see to it that these returning soldiers have opportunity to manifest, in times of peace, the virtues which they have so amply possessed in times of war.

"The enemies of free Government and of human liberty are not to be found wholly in the ranks of autocracy, of imperialism, and of militarism. They are to be found wherever false ideas and half knowledge usurp the place of wisdom and of human experience. The war which has just been concluded in Europe is, after all, but one stage, though a tremendous and a vitally important one, in the everlasting battle which men are carrying on for truth and for constructive progress.

"Forces of destruction are always at hand and they cannot be met and combated simply by fine words or by easy-going acquiescence in formulae and dogmas. They can only be met and combated by persistent, active, and intelligent effort. It is to this war, this never-ending war, that we welcome back our soldiers from France, and it is for its significance in this contest that we hold our American flag in new affection and new admiration. The Stars and Stripes have made for themselves a proud and permanent place in the history of battles. Let us see to it that they have an equally proud and permanent place in the history of the peaceful and orderly development of our nation and of all men."

MARSHALL ON THE FLAG.

"Stumbling Block to Autocracy, Foolishness, and Anarchy."

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Lawlessness has nothing in common with the American flag, Vice President Marshall declared today at Flag Day exercises here.

"All those who are unwilling to obey constituted authority until by orderly process that authority can be changed," he said, "should be taken from beneath the protecting folds of the American banner."

The flag is a "stumbling block to autocracy, foolishness and anarchy," the speaker declared. "Seen aright," he continued, "it up-trips the whole order of place, preferment and power. It is not so much how it looks as how it seems to you. As I see it, it is not an emblem, nor yet an ensign. It is not stars and stripes. It is to me a photograph wherein I catch a glimpse of Washington, a shade of Jefferson, a touch of Lincoln. The brow is calm, serene, unmoved, unruffled, for that spirit which hides beneath it has consciousness of duty done and confidence in God's and man's approval."

DANIELS CUTS DOWN WARDROBES IN NAVY

Abolishes the Full Dress Outfits for Officers and Also the Gold Epaulets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Secretary Daniels issued an order today cutting down the wardrobes of naval officers to a minimum. Gone are the special full-dress outfits which ate up a large portion of the officers' pay. Cocked hats, epaulets, and full-dress belts also are forbidden. The order reads:

"As a result of the lessons learned during the war, during which officers of the navy were only required to wear the ordinary service uniform, as the result of which this uniform was found to meet the requirements for both formal and informal occasions, to effect economy and space on shipboard and facilitate ease in traveling from one station to another, a general order has been issued abolishing as part of the naval officer's equipment the following articles of clothing:

"Special full dress coat; mess jacket; full dress trousers; mess trousers; a cocked hat; epaulets and full dress belts.

"The following prescribed uniforms are abolished by the order:

"Special full dress; white special full dress; full dress; white full dress; dress; evening full dress; dinner dress and mess dress.

"The action will result in a great saving to the officers of the service in the future, as they are required to purchase all articles of uniforms at their own expense. The only uniforms now authorized to be worn are: Undress, service dress, white service dress, and evening dress, but only the service dress can be worn until the President's proclamation that the war has closed. Epaulets will not be worn with evening dress hereafter."

HOST AT CAPITOL IN 'DRY' PROTEST

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

claring against the abandonment of beer and wine, and asked for a vote upon the resolutions from the crowd. When he called for the affirmative vote, a great shout of "Aye" went up. When Mr. Colpoy's demanded the "Noes" one solitary voice responded.

Several speeches were made, notably one by Mr. Colpoys, in which he said that labor had made many sacrifices to aid in winning the war, but would not stand for the destruction of its personal liberty at this time. "Honey" Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, and now a Representative from that State, told the crowd he had little hope that Congress would repeal war-time prohibition, but that he did not believe the President would allow prohibition to go into effect July 1. Tremendous cheering met this announcement.

Anti-prohibitionists attended the meeting also, but moved quietly in the crowd. Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, author of the national prohibition amendment, was sent outside the Capitol. Representative Randall of California, one of the leading prohibitionists in Congress, was on the steps at one time.

The demonstration was over at about 5 P. M., and the crowd melted away to other parts of the city. Several thousand of anti-prohibitionists who had come from Baltimore on special trains, departed for that city, which is still "wet," while Washington is dry.

Appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Mr. Gompers gave warning that unless Congress heeds the demand "of organized labor and others throughout the country" for legislation that will allow beer with 2¾ percentage of alcoholic content and light wines the country will find a wave of discontent that will have to be reckoned with. He called the constitutional prohibition amendment "arbitrary legislation," saying that the people of the country had not been permitted to register their sentiment regarding it.

"If this prohibition against beer is to go into effect it will mean that private families will take up the brewing of beer in their homes," said Mr. Gompers. "Does Congress realize what this means?

"All over the country laboring men who have been accustomed to their beer are protesting against this arbitrary legislation. Organized labor by no means stands alone in it.

"The constitutional amendment for prohibition has become a part of our organic law. And every loyal citizen must respect it. But I want to tell you that the enforcement of that law will be a difficult thing. It will not bring about temperance. Less drastic legislation would accomplish it.

"Two classes of users of alcoholic drinks exist, the overrich, who abuse the privilege, drinking merely for their amusement, and the workingmen, who, tired and undernourished, make up with their beer the deficiency in food.

"Workingmen find it necessary to relieve the fatigue of hard work—the poison of fatigue—to resort to slight stimulant. They need it after their grueling work. They have been accustomed to it.

"Take beer away from the workers and you take something that they find necessary to fight off insidious and destructive fatigue from overwork.

"Organized labor does not ask that the right to drink whisky be restored. No one defends whisky drinking. The elimination of spirituous liquors was wise and beneficial. The use of beer and light wines is a different matter. It is decidedly unwise to include them in the prohibition amendment.

"I know the people and I know their strength and their weaknesses. I know the masses. And I know of nothing that could be done by Congress one-hundredth part as prejudicial to the peace and tranquillity of the people as to take away their privilege of partaking of beer and light wines.

"To arbitrarily tell these men that they cannot have that to which they have become accustomed, and that which they need, is to do something that will have a serious effect later on. I cannot attempt to say what the result of this deprivation is going to be. But I do say that it will bring about an unrest that will threaten the ordinary pursuits.

"Frankly, I am apprehensive of the future of my country when we have such arbitrary legislation as this. It is a violation of the constitutional guarantee of the rights of the people. For the first time in our history 'Thou shalt not' has been written into the Constitution."

Mr. Gompers deplored the "no beer no work" campaign, saying that organized labor was not back of it. But it was an indication, he said, of what might result as an outcome of abrogation of the right of an individual to live his own life in his own way. He and others of the American Federation of Labor, he said, were advising organized labor to live up to the full spirit of the law, but there was an unmistakable discontent over what laboring men believed to be an infringement of their constitutional privileges.

"Will not the average workingman reconcile himself to the situation when national prohibition becomes effective?" asked Senator Sterlin, Chairman of the committee.

"You cannot depend upon the average workingman when such a matter as this is up, involving an intrusion of individual rights," replied Mr. Gompers. "There is a high type of citizenship in this country, but the class of citizen is not always so high."

"But that class is in the minority," suggested Mr. Sterling.

"Yes, but a protesting minority," assented Mr. Gompers. "And that minority may have a decisive effect if individual privileges are to be taken away.

"Such things as this arbitrary legislation breed Bolshevism. And it must be reckoned with by Congress."

Mr. Gompers argued that the habits of people cannot be legislated by law. He had found more intoxicated men in "dry" States, he said, than in those that were "wet."

Mr. Gompers spoke of legal opinions by Elihu Root and others that beer with 2¾ per cent. of alcohol was not intoxicating.

"If that is so," commented Senator Norris, "then there is nothing for Congress to do in the matter. Beer with 2¾ per cent. of alcohol would not fall under the ban."

But the Anti-Saloon League takes issue with that legal opinion," interrupted Senator King. "It will make a fight against beer with any alcoholic content, and bills are already in this committee embracing that contention. To my mind, it will become necessary for Congress to exempt beer with 2¾ per cent. of alcohol if it is to be allowed."

"That is the ground I take," said Mr. Gompers. "It is for Congress to amend the prohibition amendment if the beer I advocate is to be allowed."

The committee assured Mr. Gompers that it would consider his suggestion at once.

Labor leaders representing St. Louis appeared before the House Judiciary Committee to protest against wartime prohibition, and urged the repeal of the law as to beer and wine. It was asserted by the speakers that fully 25,000 laboring men in St. Louis would be thrown out of employment if the breweries close on July 1. The speakers said that to increase the unemployed class at this time, when the soldiers are returning and searching for employment, is unwise and that serious labor conditions might result.

Joseph J. Hauser, Secretary of the Brewers and Maltsters' Joint Executive Committee, said that 10,000 men would be affected directly by the close of the breweries in St. Louis and that 15,000 others would be affected indirectly.

John G. Warrington, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, told of the other trades affected.

"You are going to throw out of work printers, wagonmakers, harnessmakers, and coopers whose business is dependent upon the brewing industry," he said. "This will be of serious consequence for all the workingmen. When you consider that the soldiers are returning home and hunting jobs the situation is full of seriousness."

"War-time prohibition was to be in effect for the period of the war as a conservation measure and the law should cease now that the war is over," said H. Clay Schmidt, President of the Allied Printing Council. "A lot of these prohibitionists look at the question only from their own side. They should look at it the way it affects everybody. We ask the committee to do all in their power to see that this act does not go into effect.

"I have traveled all over the country recently and find that conditions will be deplorable when so many men directly and indirectly interested are thrown out of work. I have been in the West and the East and the conditions are pretty nearly the same, especially in the big cities, with the single exception, perhaps, of New York. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Akron, Ohio, are among the places where I have found that suffering will be caused when prohibition becomes effective."

Maurice L. Cassidy, President of the Building Trades Council, foresaw a condition here as serious as in Russia after prohibition became operative.

"Prohibition here will prove a failure," he said, "and the only place it has been tried is in Russia. There may be some sort of scene here as in Russia. Deliver us from such conditions as have come to Russia.

"I do not believe that it is right for the legislative body of this country to make a criminal out of a man who drinks. When the wets were in control of Congress they did not pass legislation compelling the drys to drink against their will, and it is not fair or right now for the drys to tell the wets they cannot drink. We protest earnestly against letting wartime prohibition become effective."

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Coats / *Suits* / *Wraps* — $25 to $75
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ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
Young Men's Suits
College and university students and graduates and the young men of our leading "prep" schools who accept De Pinna clothing as their standard will appreciate this opportunity to secure from the balance of our Spring and Summer stocks suits in patterns and mixtures at a very considerable saving in price.

Young men's two and three button model sack suits of tweeds, fine unfinished worsteds, cassimeres, and homespuns. Sizes 34 to 40.
Formerly up to $65.
Sale prices *$32.50 & $42.50*

"Prep" suits, especially designed for young men's first long trouser suits, of homespuns, cassimeres and unfinished worsteds. Sizes 14 to 18 years.
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75 Afternoon Gowns — $35 & 50
Perfect Replicas of latest Paris Models in Georgette, Chiffon Taffeta, Charmeuse, Tricolette, French Foulard, etc.
45 Dancing and Dinner Gowns — Regular prices $65 to 125
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A Number of Smart French Models in
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Formerly priced up to $195. *For street, motor and travel.*
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Some slightly soiled. *Regular prices up to $75.*
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Remaining Spring and Summer Models, including smart Restaurant Hats, Street and Sport Hats, Novelties for the seashore and mountains.
$5, 7.50, 10
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The dress illustrated is made of fine Linen in a swagger coat effect model. Neatly embroidered.
Specially Priced at $8.95
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$250 $300 $350
Remodelling and redyeing old furs at Summer Prices.
Large Selection of
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At Special Prices.

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End of a Real Opportunity SALE
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Final Disposal of
All $89 to $125 Trocolettes and Tricotine Now Priced as Low as $49
Exquisite Attractions in Summer Wear for All Occasions at Moderate Prices.

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THE SPECIALTY SHOP OF UPPER FIFTH AVENUE
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DRESSES — Street, Afternoon, Evening—Tricot, Satin, Taffeta, Moire, Georgette. *Were $75 to $195* — $25 to $90
SUITS — Fine Poiret Twill and Tricot. Navy, Black and Tan. *Were $85 to $165* — $40 to $85
WRAPS — Capes, Dolmans, Coats, street and evening Duvetyn, Tricot, Emb'd Silks. *Reg. $75 to $275* — $45 to $125
BLOUSES — Hand-made Batiste, Voiles, Organdies. *Special* — $6.50 to $15
BLOUSES — Georgettes and Voiles with Real Filet and Pt. Venise. *Special* — $15 to $39.50
SUMMER FROCKS
MORE charming little summery models in Organdies, Silk Striped Voiles, Printed Voiles and Novelty Wash Fabrics. Cool, Pretty and Captivatingly Youthful. *Special at* $18.50
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5.00 and 10.00
Mid-Summer Dresses of Organdie, Georgette, Gingham 35.00 up
New Serge Suits 45.00
Coats, Blouses, Sweaters at Greatly Reduced Prices

HUNT 3 SUSPECTS IN STOCK FRAUDS

Detectives Seek Men Here Implicated in Washington and Baltimore Swindles.

GETS MORE COMPLAINTS

Consolidated Stock Exchange Firm Reports $3,300 Loss to the District Attorney.

Several confidential men of the District Attorney's office and two detectives, headed by Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds, went from the Criminal Courts Building last night on a hunt for three suspects believed to be implicated in stock frauds that caused combined losses of $50,000 to brokers here and in Washington and a banking firm at Baltimore.

"The men wanted in these frauds are part of a gang of swindlers who have operated from several cities, aided by confederates here," said Dooling. "In fact, we are convinced from the evidence gathered that the entire scheme was originated and carried out by a group of fakers here. They are the most dangerous stock-fraud workers that have come to the attention of the District Attorney. I wouldn't be surprised if we get further complaints of them from bankers and brokers in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other cities."

In addition to the two firms swindled within a week, B. Warren Corcoran and Company of Baltimore, bankers, who lost approximately $27,000, and Hughes and Dier, 50 Broad Street, members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, with a loss of $20,000, Mr. Dooling said that Harvey A. Willis and Company of 32 Broadway and 471 Fifth Avenue, members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, reported a loss of $3,300 to the District Attorney yesterday.

"In each of the complaints the form of the swindle was the same," said Dooling. "Unidentified men went to Corcoran and Company and the branch office of Hughes and Dier at Paterson, N. J., and ordered 12,000 shares from each of Potts Canyon Mining Company. The customers either paid for a small amount of stock on a first purchase or made a small deposit, then put in big buying order and left the stock on the hands of the bankers and brokers. The stock to fill these buying orders was supplied, not by the mining company, but by manipulators and promoters who had got possession of certain shares.

"Through the brokers here who sold and bought the stock for their out-of-town customers we have traced the source from which the stock was supplied to fill these orders. The stock was not listed on the curb, was not dealt in there to any great extent before these sales, and had very little market value, as the mine officers told us that they had sold 200,000 of the shares for $1,750, and had offered to promoters 300,000 additional shares for 10, 15, and 20 cents each. The swindlers got $2 and more a share for it."

Among complaints received at the District Attorney's office yesterday in the oil stock investigation was that of Joseph Schwartz, 31 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, who said he had bought $3,000 worth of oil shares on margin from Paul A. Newman & Co., at 15 Broad Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Friday in the Federal Court. Dooling said Schwartz told him that the firm had sold him out, although when his investment had shown a profit beyond his margin he had held on by advice of Otto Spaeth, sales manager for Newman.

Newman, who was indicted and released on $10,000 bail on Thursday on a charge of forgery in connection with the sending of an alleged telegram purporting to have been signed by an officer of the same oil company, but who denied sending the message urging the buying of the stock, when questioned at the District Attorney's Office, was put into bankruptcy on the claims of three creditors for money alleged to be due in stock transactions.

Dooling said he had been informed that some of the stock handled by Newman had been sold to some women customers through a woman calling herself a Russian Countess who had lived at the Biltmore. Dooling said he had telephoned to the hotel, but could not get into communication with her. He requested a clerk of the hotel to notify the woman to call at the District Attorney's office to be questioned concerning what she knew of any stock transaction in the shares handled by Newman.

DEBS IN ATLANTA PRISON.

Convicted Socialist Is Transferred from Jail in West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14.—Eugene V. Debs, famous labor advocate and three times Socialist candidate for President, is behind the bars at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. He arrived there at noon today, having been transferred from the prison at Moundsville, W. Va., to which he had been sent first.

Debs is 64 years old. He was convicted several months ago of violating the espionage act, the principal charge being that he opposed the operation of the draft law. His home is in Terre Haute, Ind.

PLAN NATIONAL BOOM FOR SENATOR JOHNSON

California Republicans Organize for Presidential Nomination—Indorsed by Gov. Stephens.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Plans for the formation of a national organization to bring about the Republican nomination for President of the United States of Senator Hiram W. Johnson were started here today at a conference of representatives of all branches of the party in California.

The conference organized The Johnson for President Association of California, with Frank P. Flint of Los Angeles, former United States Senator, as Chairman, and Philip Bancroft of San Francisco, Secretary. An Executive Committee of fifty will be appointed to develop the organization.

Indorsement of the candidacy of Johnson by Governor Stephens was conveyed in a letter from the Governor to Flint, which was read at the meeting. Speakers included Mrs. J. B. Hume of Berkeley, Joseph Scott of Los Angeles, and Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento, father of Senator Johnson.

"My son's words at the conclusion of his last speech in the Senate, 'The issue is America, and I am an American,' should be the campaign slogan," said Grove L. Johnson.

Mrs. Hume, in behalf of the women, declared that Johnson was their champion.

INCOME TAX OFFICE BUSY.

Large Number of Last-Minute Payments—To Open Monday Night.

Because of the hundreds who waited until the last days for the payment of the quarterly instalment of income taxes, five cashiers and a big staff of clerks were kept busy all day yesterday at the offices of Collector William H. Edwards in the Custom House. It was announced that the bureau would be open tomorrow until 4:30 o'clock.

Many large payments were made yesterday, both by individuals and corporations, said Collector Edwards. When the initial income tax payments were made on March 15, he said, the man whose tax was $25 or less invariably paid it in full and did not take advantage of the quarterly payment plan. Practically all of the large taxpayers, he said, are making their payments in installments, "hence we are particularly busy now."

"It will be of great assistance to this office," said the Collector, "if the taxpayers will, so far as they are able to do so, pay their second quarterly instalment by a check or money order mailed to my office. With their return they should inclose any extensions they have, as well as the tentative return they filed on or before March 15. This applies to corporations as well as to individuals."

In connection with the extension of filing time until tomorrow, Mr. Edwards quoted the Treasury Department ruling as follows:

"Taxpayers and collectors are notified that June 15, 1919, is the date named for payment of the second instalment of income and war profits and excess profits taxes based on returns for the calendar year 1918, and for the payment of the second instalment of other taxes, the first instalment of which was due on March 15, but since June 15 falls on Sunday, such payments reaching the collector on Monday, June 16, 1919, will be accepted in full without interest or penalty. Taxpayers are urged to make payment on or before that date, and their attention is called to the fact that Section 250 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1918, specifying when tax payments are due omits the ten day period of grace allowed under the former law. Failure to pay the second installment on or before June 16, 1919, will necessitate the addition of penalties and interest as provided by law."

He added that many of the larger taxpayers apparently would pay tomorrow, thus saving interest on the money. While Collector Edwards declined to make public any of the big payments offered yesterday, it was ascertained that several of them were for more than $1,000,000.

HONOR WOMAN SCULPTOR.

Miss Hoffmann's Dance Group to be Placed in Paris Collection.

"The Russian Bacchanale," a bronze group of dancers, by Miss Malvina Hoffman, of 129 East Thirty-fourth Street, it was learned last night has been purchased by an American art connoisseur and presented to the Gardens of the Luxembourg, in Paris. Miss Hoffman the sculptor, who for several years was a pupil of Rodin, has arrived in Paris, according to a cable message, and will superintend the placing of the bronze in the Luxembourg Gardens.

Miss Hoffman is said to be the first American woman to be honored with a representation in the official Luxembourg collection of France. The figures depicted in "The Russian Bacchanale" are familiar to art lovers in this city, for the group took the prize of $300 at the National Academy exhibition in 1917, as the most meritorious work of art produced by an American woman.

Pavlowa and Mordkin, the Russian dancers, were the original models for the group. Miss Hoffman made a number of studies of the dancers, among which "The Russian Bacchanale" is her most ambitious effort.

WIRE STRIKE FAILS TO WIN NEW AID

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

action for a walkout. Instead, it appointed a committee to wait upon the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday and ask that influence be brought to bear on the telegraph companies in an effort to settle the strike. It was announced that if the Governors did not succeed, a strike would be called for Friday morning. There are about 750 brokerage wiremen in the city, of whom, according to union claims, about 85 per cent. are members of the union.

Ready to Fill Places.

In an effort to forestall any ill-effects of the strike of the brokers' men, Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, announced yesterday that he was prepared to supply operators to any firm that called for them.

"The men who operate brokers' and other private wires," he said, "are all expert Morse men. The development of the telegraph service of recent years has been along the lines of the multiplex or automatic methods. We have a number of expert Morse men that we will offer to the brokers. They are equipped to handle brokerage business, and we have plenty of them. I do not believe, however, that the brokers' men will obey a strike order, if one is issued, as they are making excellent money and have no grievance against anybody or any company. There is never any logic in a sympathetic strike.

"The call for men to go out on a sympathetic strike, when the strike leaders have been unable to get out their own men, is simply playing our own game for us. Their offer is timely. It—our plan to furnish men to any firm that needs them—is simply just one more development of our plans to meet the emergencies presented by the attempt to interrupt our service."

Mr. Carlton said, with regard to the order directing members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers to refuse to handle commercial business, that it seemed to have been ineffective. He said he had a telegram from the Chairman of the Southern District of the order reporting that he had not been instructed to refuse commercial business, and for that reason his wires were carrying it.

Speaking of the strike against his company, Mr. Carlton said the situation was unchanged—with everything going along smoothly. Declaring, however, that he wanted the country to know the real facts as they were reported to him, he admitted that "there are slight irritations throughout the country." These local disturbances, he said, were at Tucson, Ariz.; Shreveport, La.; Columbia, S. C., and Oklahoma City, Okla. He said that reports of intimidation against loyal men had been received.

Although company officials indicated that they regarded the action of the railway telegraphers as of slight import, Joseph P. Hayes, President of the Association of Western Union Employes, said last night that James G. Hayes, General Secretary of the organization, had gone to Springfield, Ill., to confer with union officials. According to President Hayes, the object of the trip was to explain to the unionists the real aims of the strike, and thus cause the lifting of the embargo on commercial messages. It was stated that 40,000,000 messages are sent yearly over the railroad wires, while the total business of the Western Union in a year was estimated at 100,000,000 messages.

Says Strike Is Over.

"So far as the Postal is concerned," said Vice President Edward A. Reynolds, "the strike is over and the action of the railway telegraphers is of no importance. They may refuse all they care to without hurting this company." Mr. Reynolds denied emphatically that any negotiations were under way between his company and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, and added that the strike was a total failure.

"I have received reliable information from Cincinnati," he said, "that E. Van Arnam, head of the Cincinnati local of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, was in the employ of the Western Union when he ordered the Postal employes out on strike. When accused of working in the interest of the Western Union Van Arnam disappeared from the scene. I have ordered this incident investigated over the Postal system, so that loyal employes may be on their guard."

Speakers at the strikers' meeting held in their headquarters in the Pulitzer Building warned against violence. The warnings apparently sprang from the arrest of five men and a girl in the afternoon because of their picketing tactics in front of the Western Union operating offices at 24 Walker Street. Reports were received from President S. J. Konenkamp which said the strike was gaining ground, notably in the Middle West. Mr. Konenkamp predicted that the full effect of the strike would be felt next Monday.

Before the meeting adjourned William Colling, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, addressed the strikers. When he was asked if the labor organization was really back of the telegraphers, he replied: "To the last ditch."

Girls Not Organized.

Local union leaders were silent yesterday on the report from Atlantic City that Miss Julia O'Connor, head of the Telephone Operators' Division of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, planned a strike on Wednesday. Telephone officials reiterated their statement that the strike would have no force locally, since none of the telephone girls was unionized. It was thought last night that the action of the brotherhood in calling off its main strike included the telephone walkout.

A meeting of the striking telegraphers will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the rooms of the Women's Trade Union League, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Leaders plan to get out their full strength as a demonstration of the scope of the strike.

HOPEFUL IN CHICAGO.

Strike Leaders Pleased by Railway Telegraphers' Union.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Leaders of the telegraph operators' strike expected the walk-out to take a decided turn in their favor today when the Order of Railway Telegraphers ordered its members not to handle business of the Western Union and Postal. The action is expected by the strikers to tie up the "leader" wires throughout the nation and leave only trunk lines of the telegraph companies between larger cities.

The commercial telegraphers, who say they have 22,000 men out over the country, assert that their ranks will be swelled in a few days by brokerage house operators. Two hundred local members of the Western Brokerage Division met on Friday night and decided to take a referendum on joining the strike.

TELEPHONE WORKERS WIN.

Burleson Issues Order Granting All Their Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Demands of telephone employes throughout the country to be allowed to organize and to bargain collectively were granted late this afternoon by Postmaster General Burleson, in an official order. P. J. Noonan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was greatly pleased with the order, and said that the proposed strike of the electrical workers scheduled for Monday would not take place.

No mention was made in the order of the telegraph operators, and members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union said tonight that Mr. Burleson's omission meant that he intended to throw the burden of settling the telegraph strike directly upon the companies.

The order was issued following several conferences today between Mr. Burleson, Mr. Noonan, and members of the Wire Board, including John C. Coons, First Assistant Postmaster General, and W. H. Lamar, Solicitor of the Post Office Department. The order reads:

"Employes of telephone companies shall have the right to bargain as individuals or collectively through committees of their representatives chosen by them to act for them. Where prior to Government control a company dealt with representatives chosen by the employes to act for them who were not in the employ of the company, they shall hereafter do so. The telephone company shall designate and in every official way make known to all employes the individuals to deal with on matters of labor, and provide ample facilities for such dealings. Such individuals shall not be changed for the purpose of defeating the purposes of this section.

"No employe shall be discharged or otherwise disciplined for any cause not connected with his employment, and no employe shall be discharged, disciplined or otherwise discriminated against because of membership in any such organization, or because of the exercise by him of any right guaranteed in this order. In case of a controversy as to whether or not any employe has been discharged, disciplined or otherwise discriminated against for any cause not connected with his employment, or because of membership in any such organization, or because of the exercise by him of any right guaranteed in this order, the matter shall be taken up in the manner provided in Section No. 1, hereof for the settlement of controversies.

"In the case of discharge, demotion, or substantial transfer of employes where no real cause is shown by a committee first and duly chosen by them, or undesirable character, it shall be considered that discrimination was practiced, and upon such finding the employe shall be reinstated to former position with full pay for time lost or be paid the amount due for any transfer, by decision of the committee of investigation.

"Inability or refusal to perform the regular work of another occasioned by them, except in case of unlawful acts thereby, forfeiture the rights of the employe shall be safeguarded sufficient cause for removal.

"Where requests or demands are now pending the telephone companies shall immediately proceed to negotiate a settlement.

"All telephone companies are hereby directed to comply strictly with the requirements of this order, and failure to do so on the part of any official will result in dismissal.

The demands of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as sent out today in press dispatches from Springfield are principally:

1. The right to organize without interference.

2. Recognition by the companies of some representative in every community of labor organizers.

3. No discrimination against organized employes.

4. That discharged or demoted employes be returned to their former positions pending an investigation.

5. That employes laid off when forces are diminished be given preference when any addition in the forces is made.

6. Appointment of a general adjustment board, composed of an equal number of representatives from the companies and from the employes.

Labor representatives here granted the order as an absolute submission by Mr. Burleson. The labor men said that if the two principles had been recognized before, there would have been no strike either among the New England or Atlanta telephone operators.

Recent telegrams from Post Office Inspectors made public by Mr. Burleson, stated that no discrimination had been made against union labor at Atlanta.

When asked tonight to explain why he issued the order, Mr. Burleson said over the telephone: "The order speaks for itself."

GIVE 'TAMBURLANE' AT YALE.

Throngs of Graduates Returning for Commencement Exercises.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14.—By presenting "Tamburlane," an Elizabethan drama, the Yale Dramatic Association tonight opened the formal Commencement program at the university. Included in the cast were Louis M. Loeb, A. B. Campbell, Eldridge Stratton, A. C. Frost, G. G. Depew, and O. R. Davisson. The scenery was painted especially for the outdoor production by the Dramatic Association by Joseph Calvaleili, and is believed to have been the most striking ever used in a college dramatic production.

Although the main body of the Commencement guests will not arrive until tomorrow, accommodations for housing the record-breaking number expected are inadequate, the local hotels, boarding houses, private residences and even the Yale dormitories being crowded to their limit by the classes which are returning to hold reunions, which have been prevented for three years because of the world war. A total of fifty-six classes has already registered, more than four times the average commencement record.

Distance covered by the returning alumni has also smashed all previous records. Robert C. Treadwell, Yale, 1907, has telegraphed that he has been able to get away from Russia, and that he will arrive early next week to attend his class reunion. He was American Consul at Petrograd when the Bolsheviki came into power, and has since been threatened with immediate death repeatedly. He has spent some of the time of the Bolshevist régime in prison.

For Other Gimbel News See Page 24

Gimbel Brothers
32nd St.-BROADWAY-33rd St.

Children's Shoe Specialist



Why the Last Shapes the Shoe

Every shoe gets its shape from a *last*. Unless the *last* is right, the shoe will be wrong.

The Brown Shaping Lasts have the lines and measurements of perfect feet.

For Girls BUSTER BROWN SHOES For Boys of 2 to 16

When your boys and girls wear Buster Brown Shoes you know their feet are being kept in perfect shape—and by wearing these shoes during the growing years they will never have twisted toes, broken arches, weak ankles or other foot troubles.

Buster Brown Shoes are made of the best leathers, by expert shoemakers, and outwear ordinary shoes. You get double value in them—wear and health.

Come in and see for yourself the splendid quality of these shoes—how truly economical they are—how perfectly they fit the growing feet in every age.

Boys' and Girls' Tan Play Oxfords

Of Lotus leather, Blucher style, giving greater room for high arch. Specially pliable soles, allowing the foot free play.

Sizes 6 to 12 ..... $3.95
Sizes 12½ to 2 ..... 4.75

Boys' and Girls' Dress Oxfords

As illustrated

In Patent Colt

Sizes 8½ to 11 ..... $4.50
Sizes 11½ to 2 ..... 5.00
Sizes 2½ to 7 ..... 6.00

In Black and Tan Calf

Sizes 8½ to 11 ..... $4.50
Sizes 11½ to 2 ..... 5.00
Sizes 2½ to 7 ..... 6.50

For the Little One—Mary Jane Pumps

As illustrated—Patent leather, turned sole, ankle-strap. A "comfy" shoe.

Sizes 2 to 5 ..... $2.00
Sizes 5½ to 8 ..... 2.75

Same with welt sole and instep strap.

Sizes 6 to 8 ..... $3.50
Sizes 8½ to 11 ..... 4.00
Sizes 11½ to 2 ..... 4.50

Also in Genuine Buckskin, $4.50 to $6.00, and in White Canvas at $3.25 to $4.25.

And a wide variety of other shoes, high and low cut, button, lace, blucher—in many leathers

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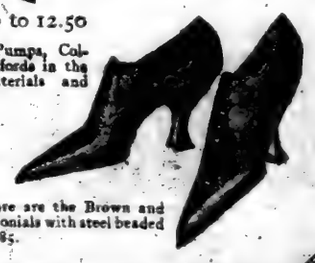
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GENUINE Style never tries to impress the I of the Wearer upon the Eye of the Observer. Genuine Style is never "original." You can turn a handspring down the church aisle and be "original," but while you will undoubtedly arrest attention, you will undoubtedly be arrested.

The John David Shop proffers smartly select Suits and Topcoats, Haberdashery and Headwear, which show the ear-marks of fashion, but sprout no long-ear-marks of folly. Nothing that you choose from this stock can possibly become a laughing stock in sight of any New Yorker.

We take our business seriously, and we take your money with a sense of obligation to our reputation. That obligation is to purvey merchandise which sheds distinction alike upon your clothes and your clothier; upon our customers and ourselves. In bearing and breeding you will be a true Son of Manhattan, and we know of no more prepossessing figure to be met under the sun.

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SWEATERS AND KINDRED LINES

Suitable for Country and Seashore

20% Reductions

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BOSTON
334 Boylston Street

GANGSTERS SPREAD ALARM IN BROADWAY

Declare Police Are Afraid of Them When Crowd Seeks Aid to Save Negroes.

HOMEGOERS ARE BEATEN

Men, Women, and Children Knocked About by Thugs in Front of Custom House.

A gang of eight men who shouted that they were the "Washington Street wheyos" and that the police were afraid of them, knocked down four white men, beat and robbed a negro, and bowled over women and children in front of the Custom House early last night, while a crowd which gathered shouted and blew police whistles for twenty minutes before a policeman arrived. The "wheyos" were finally driven away by four sailors of the United States Navy.

The "wheyos" burst into activity at Washington and Morris Streets, where a negro failed to act quickly enough when they ordered him off the sidewalk and into the middle of the street. The negro was knocked down and struck with a baseball bat. He got up and fled, pursued by the gangsters, shouting their defiance of the police. They caught up with the negro again in Bowling Green, after a chase during which they butted out of their way on the sidewalk and in the street men, women, and children who were going to the ferries and subways.

Some of the men who had been knocked down and others who thought there was a thief chase or another bank robbery pulled out whistles and created a din, without frightening the gang in the least. While they were beating the negro, after knocking him down again, a citizen asked what was the matter, and suggested that they had beaten the negro enough.

"What are you, a butt-in?" asked the chief "Wheyo." With that he struck his questioner in the face, knocking him down, and another "Wheyo" hit the fallen man across the spine with his bat. A crowd began to gather, bewildered and indignant at the apparently causeless violence of the gang, when the leader seized a bat and swung it in circles until he had cleared a wide space. Then, laughing at the police whistles, he informed the retreating bystanders:

"We are the Washington Street 'wheyos' and the police are afraid to touch us."

Three other white men who did not get out of the way quick enough were knocked down. Four sailors who arrived at this time pushed their way to the front and asked what was going on.

"Are you a butt-in, too?" asked one of the gangsters, advancing with his fists clenched.

"I'm a gob," replied the sailor, closing in and knocking down the gangster.

The three sailors joined the fight. One disarmed the leader of his bat, and in the general fight which followed the gang was struck some heavy punishment and ran off.

In spite of being badly beaten and bleeding from several wounds, the negro refused to go to a hospital, saying that he would be followed and beaten again. The four men who had been beaten started for a police station, but after searching for some time in vain went home. The excitement had ended before any policeman arrived.

SEES GERMANS TAXED $75 EACH A YEAR

Minister Wissell Doubts Wisdom of Importing Food to be Paid for in Blood.

BERLIN, June 14. (Associated Press.)—Herr Wissell, Minister of Economics, in a speech today on the financial problems facing Germany, said that confiscation of private fortunes was absolutely unnecessary, as well as the confiscation of all property not declared by the owner. Even so, according to Herr Wissell, the tax rate for each man and working baby will average $75 annually, which is an almost unbearable burden. He urged work as the best means of recuperation, and said he doubted seriously the wisdom of buying food from abroad.

"My greatest anxiety is Food Minister Schmidt," Herr Wissell declared, "for he is buying foreign food now, but must pay for it tomorrow with Germany's blood. Not that I blame him, for he cannot do anything else."

Herr Wissell defended the Government's policy, and concluded: "Our children and our children's children will say when they contemplate what we have done that we took the right road."

25,000 IN BRONX PARADE.

Borough Begins Three-Day Celebration to Welcome Soldiers.

Back of a service flag with 615 gold stars in memory of the Bronx soldiers who died in their country's service about 25,000 persons marched yesterday along the Grand Concourse in the Bronx from 161st Street to Kingsbridge Road, as part of a three-day program to honor and welcome Bronxites who served in the war. Today memorial sermons will be delivered in all churches of the borough, while tomorrow the men will be theatre guests of the committee that arranged the program.

The parade, which included militiamen, civilians, war workers, Boy Scouts, fraternal and patriotic organizations, was received with cheers the entire way. At 158st Street and the Concourse the marchers were reviewed by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, members of the Board of Estimate, and Bronx County and borough officials. Mayor Hylan was to have been in the stand, but just as the head of the column came opposite the reviewers a telegram was received which stated the Mayor had gone to Atlantic City for the week-end.

A special section of the stand was reserved for the mothers of the dead soldiers. Wounded men had a place in line and those who were unable to march were carried in motor cars. Forty bands, floats and trophies added to the spectacle.

Colonel Elmore F. Austin of the 57th Coast Artillery led the service division, while Henry Bruckner, Borough President, marched ahead of the civilian contingent. The Bronx County Chapter of the Red Cross followed the division of wounded heroes. The 15th Infantry, negroes, received an ovation all along the line of march, while the cheers were just as great for at least 10,000 school children who added to the ranks of the marchers.

The American Legion, led by Major Wilbur T. Wright, was represented by a large number of members, as were the organizations of veterans of other wars. It required two and a half hours for the parade to pass. At the conclusion of the parade the Bronx Welcome Home Committee was tendered a dinner at the Elks' Lodge in the Bronx. Surrogate George M. S. Schulz presided and addresses were made by President Robert Moran of the Board of Aldermen, Borough President Bruckner, Albert Goldman, Major George A. Daly, Charles E. Reid, Secretary of the Bronx Board of Trade, and others.

The principal public service this afternoon will be held in the Morris High School, Boston Road and 166th Street, where the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, Chaplain of the 165th Infantry, will speak.

AMERICANS TO FLOAT BIG LOAN FOR BELGIUM

Will Be Largest Enterprise in European Finance Issued Here Since Anglo-French in 1915.

LONDON, June 14.—The Belgian Government has arranged with an American financial house for a loan, to be issued exclusively in the United States as soon as possible after the conclusion of peace.

While the name of the firm cannot as yet be disclosed, it is learned that the transaction is the largest so far undertaken by any American house in the sphere of European finance since the flotation of the Anglo-French loan in 1915.

TOO EASY ON FAKE SOLDIERS

Enright Sees Menace In Light Sentences Imposed by Magistrates.

Police Commissioner Enright has written to Mayor Hylan complaining of what he calls the lenient attitude of the Magistrates' Courts in punishing offenders wearing uniforms of the army or navy, and he concludes his letter with the suggestion that if the Magistrates do not provide more severe punishment for this class of offenders this city will be menaced by all sorts of criminals coming here to make "an easy living" by garbing themselves as service men. The Commissioner bases his statement on a report to the Commandant of the Third Naval District from his intelligence officers, which the Commandant forwarded to Police Headquarters.

"The Naval Intelligence Officer, H. O. Rittenhouse, calls attention to the large number and serious character of offenses committed by impostors wearing without authority the uniform of the navy," Enright wrote. "The intelligence officer reports that many men are given undesirable or dishonorable discharges from the army and navy and provided at the time with civilian clothing, but they nevertheless continue to wear the uniforms. It is the opinion of Rittenhouse that these men, protected by the uniform, perpetrate all manner of thefts and frauds on the various charitable organizations, and particularly thefts of letters, upon the parents or relatives of other soldiers and sailors.

"Naval Intelligence Officer Rittenhouse calls attention to the fact that these men do not come within the jurisdiction of the naval and military courts, but are subject to the civil authority, though still in uniform. Mr. Rittenhouse deplores, therefore, the extremely light and wholly disproportionate sentences that are imposed upon offenders of this class by the civil courts, and states that the insignificant punishment meted out to them is an encouragement rather than a deterrent."

The Commissioner informed the Mayor that he called his attention to the subject because it illustrates another phase of the evil which the ultra-conservative policy of the courts in this city are responsible for."

The Mayor sent the Commissioner's letter to Chief City Magistrate McAdoo yesterday, who replied that he agreed with the suggestion, and inclosed a copy of a letter he had sent to the Magistrates a month ago urging severe punishment for the uniformed Inspectors, and assured the Mayor that the Magistrates would again be advised to do this.

TO COMBAT I. W. W. DRIVE.

Authorities Hear of Propaganda Invasion of Kansas Wheat Fields.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., June 14.—County attorneys from thirty counties of Kansas were here today to confer with Federal and State officials in outlining plans for concerted action in connection with the threatened invasion of Industrial Workers of the World into the Kansas wheat fields.

Reports from many parts of the wheat belt to the Federal authorities indicate, the authorities say, the gathering of persons well supplied with I. W. W. literature and membership blanks.

DE PALMA BREAKS FIFTY-MILE RECORD

Wins International Sweepstakes at Sheepshead Bay in 26 Minutes 23 1-5 Seconds.

MULFORD SETS NEW MARK

Clips 9 Seconds Off World's Time in 30-Mile Event with Flat Tire —40,000 See Contests.

All time records for similar races were eclipsed yesterday in the International Sweepstakes at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, when a dozen contestants thrilled more than 40,000 spectators in one of the most successful racing events ever locally undertaken. Four races were staged, and despite the pace set by the winners, not an accident beyond a flat tire or two happened. The races were held under the auspices of the Eastern States Motor Racing Association.

The main event was the fifty-mile race, the last on the program. It was won by Ralph De Palma in a Packard, and the crowd went wild when he covered the last of the twenty-five laps far ahead of his nearest competitor. The time was 26 minutes, 23 1-5 seconds, beating the time of 26 minutes, 57 3-10 seconds set by Chevrolet, Sept. 22, 1917.

De Palma was easily the favorite and the race was his after the fifth lap, when he pulled ahead of the field. His nearest competitor for a time was Ralph Mulford, who drove a Frontenac Special, and who had won two of the previous races. Mulford clung closely to De Palma up to the twenty-first lap, when he had a blowout and quit the race. Joseph Boyer, Jr., driving a Frontenac Special, finished second, and Dave Lewis, in a Meteor, was third. De Palma was a lap ahead of Mulford when the latter's tire blew out.

Splendid weather conditions put the racers on their mettle, and the crowd was in the best of humor. Between events airplanes circled over the infield and held the attention of the spectators. While the last race was being run, several of the airplanes followed the racers around the track.

The first race, for ten miles, or five laps of the track, was won by Tom Milton, driving a Dusenberg Special. The time was 5 minutes 20 1-5 seconds, which was 3 3-5 seconds better than the time of De Palma, Aug. 17, 1918. Mulford was second and Dario Resta, in a Resta Special, third.

The contestants in this race and their cars beside Resta, Mulford, and Milton, were: Joe Thomas, Mercer; De Palma, Packard; Denny Hickey, Stickel; J. M. Reynolds, Frontenac Special; Ira Vail, Hudson, and Ray Howard, Peugeot. Louis Chevrolet, driving a Frontenac Special, was scheduled to start, but he had developed motor trouble and did not enter.

Mulford shaved nine seconds off the world's record in the thirty-mile race which followed. His time was 16 minutes 20 3-10 seconds, and he beat the record set by De Palma last August. He barely nosed out De Palma yesterday. Up to the tenth mile it was nip and tuck between these drivers. Then Mulford gradually drew ahead until the fifteenth mile was passed, when De Palma began to draw up on him. At the finish it was seen that Mulford was running on a flat tire. He had had a blowout when the race was half run, but kept on and lowered the record on a flat tire.

The other contestants in the race were Resta, Thomas, Chevrolet, Hickey, Dave Lewis, and Ray Howard. De Palma was second in this event and Lewis third.

The third event was another ten-mile contest. De Palma, Thomas, Lewis, Joseph Boyer, Jr., and Mulford were entered. It was nip and tuck at the start, but Mulford, still driving his Frontenac Special, left the others well in the rear and won in 5 minutes 24 1-5 seconds. Boyer and De Palma were second and third, respectively.

Just after the finish of the thirty-mile race a fire started in a pile of papers in the upper tier of the grand stand. It was put out with fire extinguishers before any one but those close to it knew what had happened.

SCHOOLBOY SHOOTS RIVAL AND HIMSELF

Fires Five Shots at Escort Returning with Girl from Entertainment in Belleville, N. J.

In a fit of jealousy, as the police believe, Edward Marshall, 18 years old, of 449 Cortland Street, Belleville, N. J., shot Lawrence Eskholme, 23, of 11 Howard Place, that town, and then wounded himself. Eskholme was shot in the groin late Friday night as he was escorting Miss Vera Wylie, 18, of 142 Floyd Street, to her home after a Boy Scout entertainment at the high school.

Both young men were reported in a serious condition last night at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. The girl became hysterical after the shooting. Eskholme attempted to carry her to her home, a hundred feet from where he was attacked, and collapsed on her front steps. An automobilist took him to the office of Dr. Rae Lewis, in Washington Avenue, and from there to the hospital in Newark. Neighbors found Marshall unconscious in a lot near the Wylie home.

Miss Wylie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wylie, and Marshall is the son of Mrs. James Marshall, a widow. the families have been intimate for years, and until a few months ago Marshall was Miss Wylie's escort at many social affairs. They quarreled and the girl went with Eskholme several times. She is President of the graduating class of the Belleville High School, of which Marshall is a member. Eskholme is a former pupil.

BARGAIN FOR SAFETY OF MINORITY RACES

Great Powers Offer Small States Territorial Guarantees in Exchange.

LATTER MAKE DIFFICULTIES

Their Objections to the Proposal One of the Big Causes of Delay in Peacemaking.

PARIS, June 13, (Associated Press.)—A proposal that the five great powers undertake to guarantee the territorial limits of liberated States in Eastern Europe as established by the peace treaties in return for the acceptance by the latter of stipulations protecting the rights of racial, language, and religious minorities has, it is understood, been submitted to the interested States by the Council of Five. The guarantee would be independent of general provisos for the maintenance of the territorial status quo in Article X. of the covenant of the League of Nations and would provide the definite security which some European skeptics do not expect from the workings of the League.

The proposal contemplates the negotiation of a series of independent conventions containing guarantees with each of the smaller States, ranking with treaties, covering the protection of minorities. In the case of Poland, this matter is provided for in Article 93 of the German treaty, and similar articles are contemplated for insertion in the Austrian and Hungarian treaties on behalf of Eastern European States.

The Polish proviso slipped through without objection when the outline of the German treaty was read and approved and was unchanged at the secret plenary session of the Peace Conference on the eve of the presentation of the treaty. Representatives of interested States, however, were prepared when the Austrian treaty came before the plenary session and objected strenuously to corresponding clauses being included in that convention.

This objection has been one of the principal causes for the postponement of the presentation of the entire treaty to the Austrians, the clauses in question being eliminated from the first instalment of the compact. Small States are as yet unwilling to accept the clauses, even when coupled with guarantees of territorial integrity.

TEACHERS FIGHT RADICALS.

Aiding in Campaign for Thorough Americanization of Aliens.

The National Security League announced yesterday that it had enlisted the heads of all teachers in Normal Schools in twenty-two States for active work against Bolshevism. This is another step in the League's nation-wide educational propaganda to counteract the influence of doctrines of disorganization and destruction.

The teachers have promised to create special courses to disseminate arguments against Bolshevism. Literature to assist instructors is supplied by the Security League, consisting of pamphlets on the Constitution and basic American ideals.

WANT FLYING SHIP AS TYPE FOR NAVY

Experts Seek to Develop Powerful Model That Will Ride Out a Storm.

SEE LESSON IN OCEAN 'HOPS'

Defects of Flying Boats of the NC Pattern Studied in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Flying ships instead of flying boats will be the logical evolution of navy seaplanes, navy experts believe, as a result of the first air trip across the Atlantic. First impressions of the lessons taught by that trip had already taken definite shape in the minds of the men who conceived and built the NC machines, one of which Lieut. Commander A. C. Read manoeuvred to a safe mooring at Plymouth, England.

It was to the experience of the NC-1, lost off the Azores, and the NC-3, battered out of usefulness by heavy seas before she made port at Ponta Delgada, that the inventive genius of the department turned for inspiration, rather than to the NC-4.

Experts are convinced that to play its full part in naval strategy the seaplane must become as independent a unit as a modern submarine or destroyer. It must be able to keep the seas in heavy weather, riding on the surface. It must be able to lift itself into the air or to plane down to a safe landing, even when tall seas are running, and it must provide for its crew safety, shelter, and reasonable comfort under very adverse circumstances, for the efficiency of the plane depends upon the efficiency of its men.

To fulfill its function as a scout, the seaplane of the future must be able to communicate at all times by radio. When the NC-2 was forced down west of the Azores with Commander John H. Towers, flight commander, aboard, she became dumb. As a scouting unit her value to a fleet was lost from that moment.

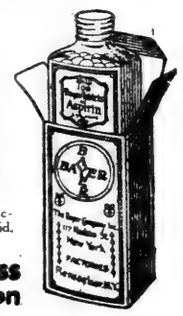
The answer to all of these requirements in the minds of the experts is larger craft, veritable flying ships. The vision toward which the designers are looking is that of flotillas of seaplanes relying wholly upon their own power for transportation on the surface or in the air and operating from swift "mother ships" as submarines and destroyers now operate.

As battleships have developed from 11,000-ton predreadnoughts to the 43,000-ton monsters for which the navy is now contracting, so, naval officers say, seaplane evolution will come type by type and year by year, each advance being based on results obtained with preceding types. This is the program laid out by the Navy Department as the basis for the request recently made to Congress by Secretary Daniels for $45,000,000 for aviation development in the next fiscal year.

Part of this appropriation, if granted, will go into lighter-than-air development. The General Board is expected to recommend the immediate purchase of a British rigid dirigible for personnel training and the construction of a similar vessel on American designs as a pilot ship of a fleet of air cruisers. The purchase of the British Zeppelin would permit the training of a crew to handle the first American craft when completed.

Genuine
Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The value of Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin needs no proof. But you do need the Bayer Cross on a tablet to prove you are getting genuine Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin.



Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Marked with the Bayer-Cross for Your Additional Protection

"MOUNTAIN SPECIAL"
A New Fast Train to
Delaware Water Gap
(First Stop)
and
Pocono Mountain Resorts
Fridays and Saturdays Only
Beginning Friday, June 20
Leave New York, 1.24 P.M.
Leave Hoboken, 1.45 P.M.

Arrive Water Gap	(First Stop)	3.40 P. M.
" Stroudsburg		3.50 "
" Analomink		3.59 "
" Henryville		4.08 "
" Cresco		4.23 "
" Mt. Pocono		4.40 "
" Pocono Summit		4.46 "
" Tobyhanna		4.55 "
" Scranton		5.40 "

Lackawanna Railroad

Returning Sundays only, leaving Scranton at 6.25 P. M. on and after June 22, arriving New York at 10.30 P. M. Also returning Mondays only, leaving Tobyhanna at 6.31 A. M. on and after June 30, arriving New York at 9.30 A. M.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
Director General of Railroads

DE PALMA WINS
ON
GOODYEAR CORDS

Dave Lewis, Second, and Joe Boyer, Third, also finish Record-Breaking Race on Goodyears

In Saturday's 50-mile race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, Ralph de Palma rode to record-smashing victory on Goodyear Cords.

His Goodyear-equipped Packard, averaging 114.5 miles an hour, slashed 34 seconds off the world's record for the distance.

All the other drivers to complete the fifty miles—Lewis, Boyer, Thomas and Hickey—depended on Goodyear Cords in this savage test of tire stamina.

De Palma's great triumph added another victory to the Goodyear Cord record for 1919. In the Indianapolis 500-mile race, Howdy Wilcox rode to victory on Goodyear Cords. So did Tommy Milton at Uniontown, and Cliff Durant at Santa Monica.

This pronounced preference is born of the race driver's knowledge that Goodyear Cords have the ruggedness so essential to speed, safety and success.

Like the race driver, the great motoring public has found Goodyear Tires best.

More People ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind

GOODYEAR
AKRON

OFFICIALS EXAMINE PAPERS OF MARTENS

Data Seized in His Office May Be Used in Questioning of Bolshevist "Envoy."

LOOK FOR COUNTER-ACTION

Lawyers for Russians Expected to Ask Court Redress—Complain of Raid.

The documents and other data removed Thursday from the offices of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the Bolshevist envoy of the United States, are being examined by representatives of Attorney General Newton, and the facts obtained from the papers may be used in the questioning of Martens and Santeri Nuorteva, Secretary of the "embassy," when they appear before the legislative investigating committee Wednesday morning.

Neither Martens nor Nuorteva, who have resumed their headquarters in the raided offices in the World Tower Building, at 110 West Fortieth Street, gave out any statements yesterday. They are awaiting a reply to the protest they mailed to Acting Secretary of State Polk following the Thursday afternoon raid.

It is expected that lawyers for the Bolshevist Government of Russia will start action in the courts tomorrow looking to recovery of the papers which were taken. The complete diplomatic and commercial files of the offices were seized. A conference of lawyers retained by the Bolshevists was held yesterday, but nothing was given out as to any plan of action decided upon. Nuorteva said that among the counsel for the Bolshevists are O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, Charles Recht, Gilbert Roe, and Dudley Field Malone.

Calls Raid Illegal.

The only statement issued by any of the lawyers was one by Mr. Recht. He said:

"The business of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau was to establish commercial relations between the United States and Soviet Russia. To reach this aim it was necessary to counteract the barrage of lies about Russia which was systematically maintained by enemies of the Soviet Government. In that business it courted publicity. It at no time took any attitude in regard to economic or political conditions in this country or advocated the establishment of the Soviet form of Government in this country.

"Its business was purely that of giving information. Because of this, we regard the raid as unnecessary and mainly for the purpose of spectacularism. In its legal aspects it was a most wanton piece of legal violence. The alleged search warrant was invalid. The proceedings were so irregularly and brutally conducted that the men conducting them committed misdemeanors if not more serious crimes. The officials in charge of the raid committed a number of trespasses and remained in the bureau until they were removed, after protests were lodged with the Attorney General."

Nuorteva, when asked whether the allied decision in respect to recognizing Admiral Kolchak would change the status of the bureau, said:

"The allied council in Paris officially extended material and moral help to Kolchak, but thereby it only gave official character to something which was being done all along. Kolchak could not have remained in power in Siberia for a week were it not for the aid he was getting from the Allies. In fact, Kolchak's establishment as head of the Omsk Government from the beginning was engineered by Britain.

"The allied decision does not extend formal recognition. It leaves it pending his getting to Moscow. Today there is less possibility than ever for Kolchak victories. Within a month his so-called 'Government' will be eliminated from the political life of Russia, partly because of the advance of the Soviet Government forces on the Ural front and partly because of the growing revolutionary movement in Siberia."

Attacks America's Aid to Kolchak.

The second issue of Soviet Russia, the official publication in this country of the Trotzky-Lenin Government, appears yesterday. In it, following a reference to atrocities alleged against the forces under Admiral Kolchak, the publication says:

There you have it: the story of the glorious and valiant fights the Allies are conducting against the Bolshevik in Siberia. That the American people will participate in this cowardly extermination of innocent Russian [illegible] and [illegible] people is, of course, [illegible] the Bolshevist enemy further [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] schem[illegible] as if they were [illegible] Mr. Hoover [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] fine [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] such [illegible] wrecking [illegible]

"The Socialist Labor Party," Mr. Peterson writes to Mr. Lusk, "does not teach or advocate sabotage, dynamiting, train wrecking, and arson, or any other forms of physical force or 'direct action.' On the contrary, long before legislative bodies even dreamed of looking into such matters, the Socialist Labor Party warned the working class of America against such methods and tactics, pointing out to them the civilized method of the ballott for settling social disputes."

Henry C. Quinby, Secretary of the Union League, in a letter to THE TIMES corrects a statement, printed in the papers Friday, that "the Secretary of the Union League Club knew beforehand" of the raid. The only member of the club who knew in advance of the raid, he said, was Archibald E. Stevenson, Chairman of the committee appointed by the club to investigate Bolshevism.

CALL SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Three Governors Summon Lawmakers to Vote on Suffrage.

Special sessions of legislatures to ratify the Federal Suffrage amendment have been called in three States, and the Governors of seven others have indicated their intentions to call such sessions if necessary, it was announced in this city yesterday by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Three of six other legislatures which were in session when the amendment was passed, it was stated, already have ratified, making thirteen States which have acted or indicated an intention to do so in the near future.

In Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan ratification has been made, it was announced, and in New York, Kansas and Missouri special sessions have been called to meet in the next three weeks. The Governors signifying willingness to call special sessions if necessary are those of New Hampshire, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and California. The legislatures of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, now in session, have taken no action, and the law-making body of Florida closed June 6 without disposing of the amendment. Other legislatures scheduled to meet this year are those of Texas, Alabama and Georgia, which reconvene on June 23, July 18, and July 25, respectively, and Ohio, which has recessed until June 16. Three more States—Maine, New Jersey and Louisiana—may hold special sessions before 1920 for purposes other than suffrage ratification. It was announced, and in Iowa a special session has been called to ratify a code revision in January, 1920.

SAYS FRENCH SAILORS TORE UP THE RED FLAG

Minister of Marine Tells of Their Repentance for Brief Black Sea Mutiny.

PARIS, June 13.—In the course of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the alleged mutiny of seamen of the French Black Sea fleet, Marcel Cachin, Socialist Deputy, said, in discussing Russian affairs, that Admiral Kolchak's army might be compared to the forces which operated against the French revolution, and he expressed astonishment that the Allies should recognize Kolchak "just at a time when he is being beaten."

Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, followed M. Cachin with a review of the incidents attending the disorders on the Black Sea fleet. He said the French squadron had been sent into the Black Sea in carrying out the armistice terms with Turkey. Referring to the trouble on the battleship Jean Bart, he said that after there had been manifestations of impatience on the France, the "effervescence" was communicated to other ships and the red flag was hoisted.

The officers of all the vessels, he said, refused to parley with the men until the red flag was hauled down. The commander of the Jean Bart, who was arrested by his men, said, according to the Minister: "Boys, look out. You are in a state of rebellion. I will haul down that red flag or you shall strike me down at your feet."

The commandant's desire was not only satisfied, said M. Leygues, but the sailors themselves tore up the red flag and handed him the shreds, saying: "Keep them in witness of our resolution to become orderly again."

Men delegated by the sailors themselves helped the commanding officers to restore order and calm, the Minister declared, after which he paid the previously tumultuous Chamber by an eloquent review of the rôle the navy had played during the war and an exposition of the revolutionary propaganda carried on by Russians among the crews of the French fleet, to which he attributed the short-lived rebellion.

"It was a criminal plot," he said. "The poison which brought about the collapse of Russia was to destroy France. The press of Germany and revolutionary Russia announced that the crews of ships in the Baltic had mutinied. Heavily lost the war, Germany hoped thus to win the peace, but the plot failed. The navy remained faithful to its duty."

FRENCH TROOPS BACK WARNING TO HUNGARY

Set in Motion at Pressburg After the Expiration of the Allies' Ultimatum.

BERLIN, June 14. (Associated Press).—On the expiration of the ultimatum to the Hungarian Soviet Government, the Entente immediately began military action, according to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, and French troops have arrived at Pressburg, 34 miles southeast of Vienna.

The French Government, the newspaper adds, emphatically refuses to negotiate with the representatives of Bolshevism in Hungary.

A dispatch from Paris on June 9 said that Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, had telegraphed to the Hungarian Government that attacks by Hungarian troops on the Czechoslovak forces must cease and that in case of non-compliance the allied and associated Governments had decided to use "extreme measures to constrain Hungary to cease hostilities."

M. Clemenceau's dispatch was sent by wireless to the Hungarian Government and demanded a reply within 48 hours.

TO STUDY "WHITE PLAGUE."

Doctor Sees Creation of a Department to Handle It as Result of War.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 14.—One of the greatest victories of the war was the triumph of modern medicine in the control of acute infectious diseases. Even greater benefit will result from the fact that the war also opened the eyes of the Government, as well as the people, to the great inroad that chronic diseases are making in our national economy. These statements were made today by Dr. David R. Lyman at the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, of which he is President.

As a result of the ravages of the "White Plague" among America's manhood, startlingly revealed by the Draft Board records, Dr. Lyman predicted the immediate creation of a Division of Tuberculosis in the United States Public Health Service. This, he said, undoubtedly would be followed by the establishment at Washington of a department of health having equal rank with the other great activities of the government, instead of the [illegible] considered of minor importance [illegible] for as a cog in one of the [illegible] Treasury Department, as it is at present.

With the records showing that nearly 30,000 men were rejected for the National army because suffering from [illegible] tuberculosis, Dr. Lyman urged greater co-operation between public and private health authorities if preventable [illegible] is not to hamper the country's development during the reconstruction [illegible]

[illegible] part of city and health authorities [illegible] Union [illegible] for a new national [illegible] campaign against preventable [illegible]

Charles J. Hatfield, Managing Director of the National Association, pointed out that, although tuberculosis [illegible] 150,000 deaths annually in this country, the burden of the fight against the disease has been borne by voluntary associations. Even their work, he said, is handicapped by inadequate laws.

That the spread of tuberculosis is due largely to patients who travel from one place to another seeking a magical climate that will cure them, and who have not sufficient means properly to care for themselves, was stated by James H. Pershing, who read a report on "Indigent Migratory Consumptives."

BOYS ADMIT BURGLARIES.

Youngsters Tell Police They Robbed a House Every Day.

Theodore Orzo of 322 East 123d Street and Frank Daly of 213 East Eighty-first Street, both of school age, were sent to the Children's Society last night after they had told the police they had robbed a flat a day for three months and had obtained $10,000 worth of loot. The boys were held on a charge of juvenile delinquency.

A detective was standing in the Grand Central Terminal yesterday when a boy tried to redeem a ticket to Lake Placid, N. Y. The detective's suspicions were aroused and he questioned the boy. The boy said his brother, Theodore Orso, had given him the ticket. The detective looked up Theodore and, after he had questioned him, went around to Daly's home and arrested him.

The police took both boys to the West 100th Street Station. They said they found a diamond ring and a number of pawn tickets in the possession of Daly. The police said the boys' method was to ring a bell, get no answer, and then go up and cut a panel from the door.

MAY ACT ON HOUSING AT SPECIAL SESSION

Governor Expresses Willingness to Present Definite Remedial Plan to Legislature.

SUFFRAGE IS MAIN ISSUE

Meeting Which Opens Tomorrow Night May Be Prolonged by Other Business.

In response to a summons from Governor Smith, members of the Senate and Assembly will flock to the Capitol in Albany tomorrow night, when the Legislature will be convened in extraordinary session to consider a concurrent resolution proposing ratification of the Federal woman suffrage amendment. Several States, among them Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, already have ratified the amendment.

The legislative leaders look for a session of only a few days, but it is possible the lawmakers will find business which was not defined in the call for the special session which will keep them busy longer. Although he originally intended that the work of the extra session should be confined solely to action on the suffrage amendment, he has let it be known that he may memorialise the Legislature on other subjects.

In a letter received yesterday by Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, the Governor said that if a definite plan of remedial legislation on housing is presented to him in time he may lay it before the lawmakers. The letter was a reply to a communication sent to the Governor by Mr. Hirsch Thursday, repeating that the housing situation be considered at the special session. State Senator Charles C. Lockwood, head of the Legislative Commission Investigating housing conditions and rent profiteering in this city, has told the Governor that he believed some legislation which his committee is ready to recommend should be passed at this time. The letter to Mr. Hirsch read:

Mr. Dear Mr. Hirsch: The Governor directs me to answer your letter of June 12. The Governor in his message calling the Legislature in extraordinary session stated it was for the purpose of acting upon the Federal woman's suffrage amendment.

The Legislature cannot at this session take up any other subjects unless they are called to their attention by a special message sent in by the Governor after they are in session. It would not be proper for the Governor to issue a supplementary proclamation in advance of the session asking the Legislature to consider other subjects.

The Governor well understands the seriousness of the housing situation, and directs me to request you to send to him as soon as possible your suggestions for remedial legislation to relieve the conditions existing. The Governor will then be in a position to consider your definite suggestions, and, if deemed advisable, submit them to the Legislature by special message. Very truly yours,

GEORGE E. VAN NAMEE, Secretary.

It is regarded as probable also that women employes of trolley companies will make a demand at the Capitol for a repeal of the so-called conductorette law, enacted last session, which restricted their working hours. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company when this measure became law discharged its women conductors and employed men.

According to a report from Albany, the Legislature may be confronted also with other business of importance of which as yet no mention has been made.

The newly formed League for Women Voters of New York City, of which Miss Mary Garrett Hay is Chairman, will have representatives at the Capitol while the Federal amendment is being considered. The league was launched last week. It is composed of members of woman suffrage organizations. Following is part of a proclamation sent out from the league headquarters, at 373 Fifth Avenue, last night:

"The political plans of the league show the bias of the new voters toward a wider dissemination of knowledge and a womanly emphasis on the social side of politics. They also display watchdog tactics. The league pledges itself 'to further the election, regardless of party, of men and women who by their record, talent, and standing in the community, give promise of a higher and more efficient type of public official'; it proposes to get a full and accurate record of all candidates and to distribute them among the registered women voters of the Assembly districts, and to get candidates to incorporate in questionnaires their opinions on such subjects as labor legislation, compulsory education, schools of citizenship, unification of the laws concerning the civil status of women, and equal pay for equal work.

"Political meetings will be held at which opposing candidates will speak, and the social side will be furthered by luncheons and dinners at which legislators will meet their constituents. Watchful tactics will be used by a committee composed of one woman from each Assembly district of the city, who will attend meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and of Estimate and Apportionment.

"The legislative work this year will warrant the keeping of a representative at Albany during the session of the Legislature to keep in touch with all things of interest to the league."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—Until Governor Smith confers with members of the Legislative House Committee, the Reconstruction Committee, and others conversant with housing matters in New York City, he will not make up his mind whether to urge the Legislature to take action on housing conditions.

The Governor said today he had planned to meet, Monday, Senator Lockwood, Frank Mann, Tenement House Commissioner of New York; Senator James A. Foley, and Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, Democratic leaders in the two Houses; Nathan Hirsch, and Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the Reconstruction Commission.

"If these gentlemen can present any practicable working plan to relieve housing conditions I will be glad to listen to them," said the Governor. "I will consider making recommendations for legislation after I confer with them."

The Governor said the extraordinary session should not be prolonged. There was no reason why it could not be over with by Tuesday afternoon, he said, providing that only suffrage is considered.

THOUSANDS OF SHELLS EXPLODE AT ABERDEEN

Employes Escape from Maryland Proving Grounds—Many Houses Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

ABERDEEN, Md., June 14.—Thousands of shells are bursting at the Government proving grounds and employes have made a hasty exit. Officers say that so far as they knew no one has been hurt.

Reports from the proving grounds state that over thirty carloads of shells brought from overseas are exploding. The concussion is terrific. One shell went through an unoccupied house.

The plaster on the walls and the ceilings of many houses has fallen down, and hundreds of windows have been broken.

TROTZKY IMPRESSES ALL AGES FOR WAR

Communists Ordered Mobilized and Thousands Rounded Up in Recruiting Raids.

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—Reports from Petrograd say Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist War Minister, has ordered mobilization of all communists, none of whom will be exempted from service in the front lines.

Raids are being organized by which thousands are dragged off to the recruiting centres daily, even aged men and boys being sent to the barracks.

UNEARTH NEW CLUE TO BOMB CIRCULAR

Detectives Learn That "The Fighting Anarchists" Used Paper Made in Holyoke, Mass.

RETAIN GUARDS HERE

On Warning from Federal Authorities Paterson Police Take Extra Precautions.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, who is directing the country-wide search for the criminals who sought to assassinate Attorney General Palmer and other prominent citizens, by placing bombs in their homes, said yesterday that beyond the fact that the investigation was proceeding satisfactorily in all parts of the country, there was nothing that he was permitted to make public. As soon as the Government is in possession of evidence that will justify arrests action will be taken and all the facts given, he said, to the public.

The manufacturer of the paper used in the "Plain Words" circular of the anarchists, which was found at the scenes of the bomb explosions here and in other cities, signed "The Fighting Anarchists," has been located by the detectives who are working on the case here. The manager of the American Writing Paper Company, of 41 Park Row, said he believed the paper had been made at the factory of the company at Holyoke, Mass. This is the least of the work of trading the purchasers, as the paper has been sold to jobbers all over the country, and distributed to many retailers.

Printers who have been shown the circulars have expressed the opinion that the letters were made by old discarded type not in use now, and that the printing was done by an old-fashioned foot press. Mr. Haywood, manager of the American Writing Paper Company, said the paper was of the kind used for the outside of time tables and pamphlets.

The police guard in front of churches and in and about Federal and municipal buildings is being continued. It is understood that all the station reserve forces have been reinforced and the men held ready for immediate transfer to any part of the city in the event of an emergency.

SENDS BOMB WARNING.

Government Cautions Paterson Against Possible Outrages.

PATERSON, N. J., June 14.—Chief of Police John Tracey today received word from the Federal authorities that bombers throughout the country were expected to become active perhaps tonight. He has called out the night and day force of city police and has put the entire city under guard.

The churches, public buildings and even private residences in every section of the city will be carefully guarded and arrests will be made of all suspicious persons.

Jamaicans Complain of Cubans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 14.—From time to time letters have been received by the Governor from Jamaican laborers on Cuban sugar estates complaining of brutal and unjust treatment at the hands of Cubans. The Governor is in communication with the British Minister to Cuba with a view to sending a representative from Jamaica to inquire into the charges.

WOULD HELP SOLDIERS MAKE HOMES IN CITY

Baker for Legislation Supplementing Lane's Plan to Provide Farms for Veterans.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Legislation designed to aid the discharged soldier who desires to make his home in the city, as well as the soldier wishing to take up farming, was recommended by Secretary Baker today in testimony before the House Public Lands Committee on Secretary Lane's plan for farms for soldiers and sailors.

"While I do not wish to state that I am not heartily in favor of the soldier homestead plan," the Secretary said, "it might well be that Congress should follow this with some legislation which would give aid to soldiers who wish to reside in cities. The War Department is equally interested in its soldiers, regardless of where they want to live. For those soldiers who desire to take up farming the plan offers an excellent opportunity."

Secretary Baker said the soldiers entertained no idea that the country should give them something gratuitously, just because they won the war.

"They are willing to work for everything they get," said Mr. Baker. "They do not need to be carried around in the hollow of the country's palm, or to be patronisingly mothered. If the war has taught the youth of America anything it has taught them to be self-reliant."

TO BUILD 500,000 TONS OF SHIPS FOR FRANCE

Hurley Also Announces That 200,000 Tons Now in Service Will be Transferred to Her.

PARIS, June 14.—Orders placed in American shipyards for 500,000 tons of merchant ships to go under the French flag have been approved by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and he has informed M. Casenave, French Charge d'Affairés at Washington to this effect, it was announced today.

Notification also was given by Mr. Hurley that 200,000 tons of shipping ordered by France in June, 1917, and now in service, will be transferred to France.

JOINS SHIPPING BOARD.

Robinson Makes Quiet Trip Over on Former Kronprinzessen Cecilie.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Henry M. Robinson, recently appointed by President Wilson a Commissioner of the Shipping Board, arrived in Washington yesterday, and assumed his duties with the board today.

Mr. Robinson was in Paris when he received the appointment. He had been summoned there as a special representative of the Shipping Board, and since January had been engaged with the numerous problems concerning shipping which arose during the peace negotiations. He returned by the steamship Mount Vernon, one of the seized German liners, which the Shipping Board intends to allocate to the South American service. The vessel is now being used as an army transport, operated by a navy crew.

"We came across from Brest," Commissioner Robinson said, "in six days and twenty hours. I imagine this is about as good time as the vessel, which was formerly the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, ever made while under the German flag. We brought home 5,800 men of the 6th Division. Civilian passengers and crew swelled the number to about 6,800. Yet with this great crowd the vessel was kept as clean and comfortable as any liner in the regular passenger service."

While in Paris Mr. Robinson served as a representative on the Reparation Commission and as a representative on the commission which considered the retention of enemy ships seized in American ports. He was one of five United States delegates on the Supreme Economic Council, and also acted on the commission for the creation of a permanent International labor conference. He said that a draft of this plan was now a part of the League of Nations covenant.

DISCUSS A. F. L. PROGRAM.

Leaders Outline Work of Convention for the Coming Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 14.—In the absence of members who went to Washington to take part in the prohibition demonstration, leaders of the American Federation of Labor today held conferences to plan for the procedure during the coming week. Most of the business of the convention is still to be transacted.

Matthew Woll of the Executive Council, delegate of the Photo Engravers' Union, appears to be in the lead for the vacancy of Vice President. Others in the running include James Wilson of the Cigar Makers and Edward J. Kyne of the Railway Mail Association.

Although they have apparently little chance of being enacted, a large number of radical resolutions will come up for discussion next week. One calls upon the Executive Board to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the labor movement to change from the craft line of organization to one based on the idea of "industries" or "plant unionism," making all working cards interchangeable.

Another resolution provides for the changing of the date of Labor Day from the first Monday in September to May 1. Others deal with the high cost of living and the housing problem.

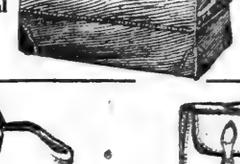
INDESTRUCTO

SERVICE GUARANTEE
YOUR INDESTRUCTO REPAIRED OR REPLACED
FREE FOR FIVE YEARS
IF DAMAGED OR DESTROYED

LUGGAGE SHOPS

Decided Savings for Immediate Buyers

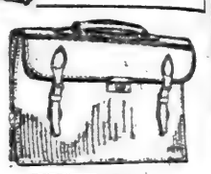
LEATHER BAGS
Regular $12.00. Special $8.50



Genuine leather covered. Sewn corners. New flat snap catches and "inside" lock, as illustrated.
$8.50



BOSTON BAGS
Regular $5.50. Special $3.45



BRIEF CASES
Regular $7.00. Special $4.45

FOR PROFESSIONAL OR SHOPPING USE. In Tan or Black GENUINE COWHIDE LEATHER. Choice of 13, 14, 15 or 16 inch size. The most serviceable bag made.

Black, Brown and Russet GENUINE COWHIDE "Two Strap" Brief Case, with excellent quality Snap Lock, 15x10 inches.

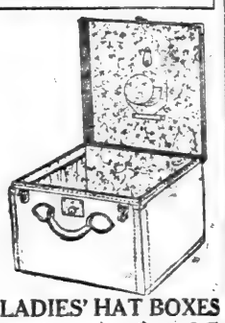
WARDROBE TRUNKS
Ladies' or Men's Model
Regular $44.00
Special $29.75



$29.75
Combination Ladies' and Men's Model, contains every feature of the highest priced models and many not found in any other make. Ten hangers, complete with laundry bag, shoe pockets, removable hat box, &c. Cretonne lined.



WEEK-END CASE
Regular $8.50. Special $5.65
Made of Black Enameled Duck, with Cowhide corners and Straps, reinforced sewn handles. Contains deep Tray and full length pocket in lid. Cretonne lined. Choice of 24 or 26 inches.



LADIES' HAT BOXES
Regular $8.50. Special $4.95
Black Enamel Covered, Cretonne Lined, Strongly Bound Edges. Contains two Hat Forms and Shirred Pocket on each end. 18 and 20 in. sizes.

Mail Orders Filled on Advertised Articles.

330 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1347 BROADWAY
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THE NEW BRAENDER CORD TIRE

ON RALPH MULFORD'S FRONTENAC

BREAKS TWO RECORDS

—AT—

SHEEPSHEAD SPEEDWAY, JUNE 14, 1919.

FIRST TEN MILE RACE, Time, 5 min. 20 2-5 seconds.

Wins Second Place by a Hair

Beats Old Record by 3 2-5 seconds.

SECOND THIRTY MILE RACE, FIRST PLACE,

TIME, 16 min. 20 3-5 sec.

Beats Old Record by 11 1-5 seconds.

THIRD RACE, FIRST PLACE

The NEW BRAENDER Bull Dog Cord
SURE ARE
"The Tyre To Tie To"
THE CHAMPION OF THE ROAD

DISTRIBUTED BY RYAN & HUGHES, INC.,
on Broadway, Between 53d and 54th sts., New York City.

BRAENDER RUBBER & TIRE CO.,

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"Hello Daddy

Don't Forget Your Kiddie"

A MODEL (TOY) AEROPLANE THAT FLIES 800 FEET

SPECIAL $5.00



This Model (Toy) AEROPLANE was designed by a practical aeroplane specialist in the government service. It is aerodynamically correct in every detail. Will sustain itself in the air just as the real aeroplane does, and all its operations show the mechanical principles involved in actual flying.
Style A—2 planes, 2 propellers, 30"; can fly 800 feet. Price.....$5.00
Style B—1 plane, 2 propellers, 25"; can fly 600 feet. Price.....$3.00
Style C—1 plane, 1 propeller, 20"; can fly 300 feet. Price.....$1.50
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Send for Pamphlet of BIRTHDAY GIFT TOYS

STRAUSS TOY SHOPS
FIVE SHOPS CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
308 Fifth Avenue, Near 32nd Street
Branches PENNSYLVANIA STATION —2 SHOPS
HUDSON TERMINAL CONCOURSE—3 SHOPS
We Carry the Largest Assortment of Toys Made in the U. S. A.

THE GOODRICH MORE MILEAGE MESSAGE

Adjustments
Safety Treads-6,000 Miles
Silvertowns-8,000 Miles

GOODRICH is making the burliest, sturdiest, most lasting tires the rubber industry has ever seen; and Goodrich knows it.

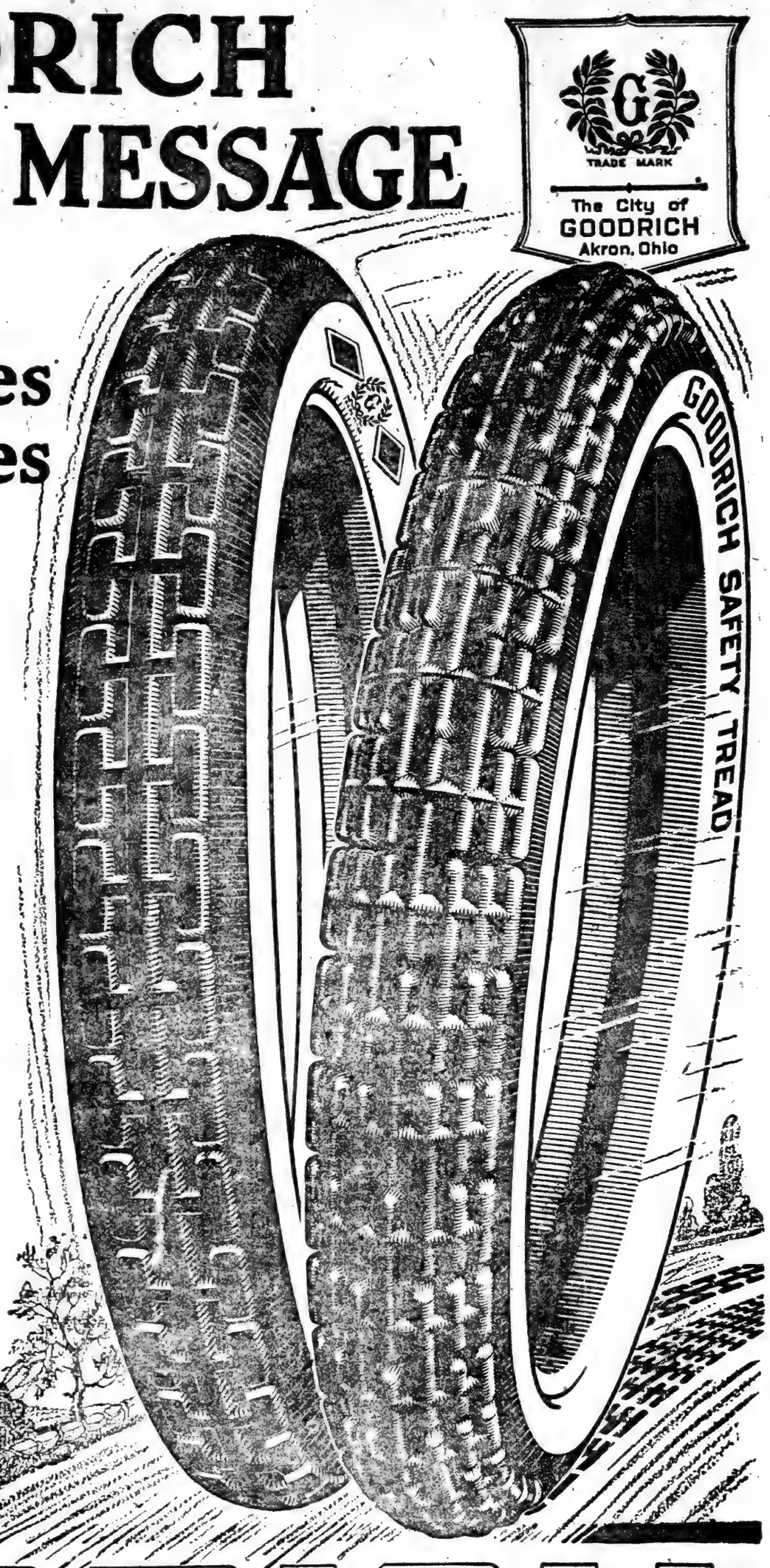
In every test of road-roughing to which tires can be put, Goodrich Tires have unfolded an endurance, an ability to take punishment, which has run into phenomenal mileage.

Confident in this knowledge and belief, Goodrich desires that all tire users share in the confidence of Goodrich, and the big mileage Goodrich Tires assure.

Therefore, Goodrich announces to Dealers and Users—to present and future owners of its pneumatic tires—an adjustment basis of 6,000 miles for SAFETY TREADS, and 8,000 miles for SILVERTOWN CORDS, instead of the 3,500 and 5,000 miles, respectively, heretofore in force.

Remember that a Goodrich adjustment is a fair one. Goodrich knows the mileage is in its tires, and more; and to make you realize you lose money in being without Goodrich Tires, the new Goodrich adjustment is proclaimed broadcast.

Buy Goodrich Tires from a Dealer



GOODRICH TIRES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

OVERMAN REPORT ACCUSES BREWERS

Senate Sub-Committee to Submit Result of Inquiry Tomorrow.

ALSO SHOWS PROPAGANDA

Activities of German Agents Here Are Enumerated, Revealing Their Extent.

EXTENDED OVER 7 MONTHS

Document Covering Inquiry Runs to 35,000 Words—Three Volumes of Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, of which Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina is the Chairman, will submit to the Senate Monday its report dealing with the activities of the brewing interests, the extent of the German propaganda that was organized, and finally the story of the Bolshevist menace, both in Russia and here in America. The report is a document of more than 35,000 words and is accompanied by three volumes of more than 5,000 printed pages of evidence, which was taken in the course of the more than seven months covered by the investigation.

[That part of the report which has to do with the Bolshevist part of the investigation is printed in another section of today's NEW YORK TIMES.]

The sub-committee, or the Overman committee as it is popularly known, was originally appointed to investigate charges that were made against "the United States Brewers Association and allied interests," the scope of the investigation covering "the conduct and activities of the brewing and liquor interests, political and otherwise." Reporting the result of the investigation into the brewing and liquor interests the sub-committee concludes that part of its report by stating that it "is of the opinion that the record clearly establishes the following facts":

(a) That they have furnished large sums of money for the purpose of secretly controlling newspapers and periodicals.

(b) That they have undertaken to and do exercise improper influence in controlling primaries, elections and political organizations.

(c) That they have contributed enormous sums of money to political campaigns in violation of the Federal statutes and the statutes of a number of States.

(d) That they obtained the pledges from candidates for public office prior to the election.

(e) That for the purpose of influencing public opinion they have attempted and do use and exert influence upon the public press.

(f) That to suppress and coerce persons hostile to and to compel support for them they have resorted to an extensive system of boycotting objectionable American manufacturing and mercantile concerns.

(g) That they have created their own political organizations in many States and in smaller units for the purpose of carrying into effect their own political ends and have done this with large contributions of money.

(h) That when they find it best for their own political purposes they contribute large sums of money to the German-American Alliance, many of the local societies of which are disloyal and unpatriotic.

(i) That they organize clubs, leagues, and corporations of various kinds for the purpose of secretly carrying on their political activities without having their interest known to the public.

(j) That they improperly treated the funds expended for political purposes as a proper charge upon their business and consequently failed to return the same for taxation under the revenue laws of the United States.

(k) That they overlook through a cunningly conceived plan of advertising and subsidization to control and dominate the foreign-language press of the United States.

(l) That they have subsidized authors of recognized standing in literary circles to write articles of their selection for many standard periodicals.

(m) That for many years a working agreement exists between the brewing and distilling interests of the country by the terms of which the brewing interests contributed to funds and the distilling interests one-third of the political expenditures made by the joint interests.

Discuss German Work.

That part of the report which has to do with the German propaganda in this country takes up about 20,000 words of the report. It goes into every phase of the question and discusses the activities of Bernstorff, Dr. Dernburg, Boy-Ed, von Papen, Dr. Albert, Rintelen, and other German propaganda chiefs and plotters, who were in this country in official capacities before this country entered the war; of the German-American Alliance; the Hamburg-American steamship line, the Sons of Hermann, described as a secret organization patterned after the Masonic fraternity; and various other persons and organizations whose activities since the outbreak of the war in 1914 have been referred to time and again in the newspapers. The news organizations for the dissemination of pro-German news and propaganda are referred to at great length, and so is work of various organizations of so-called German-American origin.

Following a reference to the German Information Service, which published a propaganda sheet edited by Dr. William Bayard Hale, the report states:

> In addition to the German Information News Service, the bureau maintained what was known as the Irish Press and News Service. This was maintained in separate offices at 42 West Forty-second Street, New York City, but was under the control of Dr. Fuehr and his agents. The active manager of the Irish Press and News Service for the Germans was one James K. Maguire, who, with his corps of assistants, sent out news service bulletins two or three times a week to eighteen or twenty newspapers, in many of which he personally was interested, and also to various daily newspapers. Copies of all propaganda material supplied by the Irish Press and News Service were sent to Dr. Fuehr.
>
> Dr. Albert's part in the propaganda work of the German representatives was to attend conferences with Dr. Fuehr, Dr. Hale, and others, advise on the general plan of propaganda, and to himself deliver talks and lectures in clubs and in more or less exclusive circles of literary men and educators.
>
> Part of the system was to enlist the aid and assistance of professors in American colleges as writers in favor of Germany, so that their personal influence and influence of their reports could be used to the advantage of the German cause.
>
> In a period of less than seven months, (June 14, 1915, to Jan. 4, 1916,) the Germans expended on press propaganda in this country $786,000, this in addition to about $1,700,000 used in the purchase of The Evening Mail, the report states. The total sum expended, the committee states, is believed to have been greatly in excess of the amount given. One moving picture concern received in a few months more than $78,000 from the German Government.
>
> The report goes on:
>
> A review of all these organizations and their various ramifications would be impracticable, but reference may be made to the most important ones as typical of this part of the system.
>
> The most important and far-reaching of the efforts made by the German Government and its sympathizers was the organization of what was known as the American Embargo Conference, which was organized in the Summer of 1915. Those in direct charge of the movement were William Bayard Hale, then in the employ of the German Government and connected with the Dr. Fuehr Bureau; one G. H. Jacobsen, from Chicago; Carl E. Schmidt of Detroit, Mich.; the Rev. Charles F. Aked, Will R. McDonald, a newspaper man, who was engaged as press agent, and George F. Hamster, President. The organization was incorporated in September of 1915 under the laws of Illinois. The organization and its activities are described in a report made by Jacobsen to William Bayard Hale.
>
> **Got $20,000 Is Charge.**
>
> The organization known as the League of American Women for Strict Neutrality received, it is stated, $20,000 from the German Government, the money being paid, it is added, by Dr. William Bayard Hale.
>
> There is a reference to the efforts of the German Government to prove by "great affidavits" that the Lusitania was an armed naval auxiliary. The report, alluding to the work of the so-called American Truth Society states:
>
> As part of the German propaganda system there was incorporated by one Joseph C. McAvoy, an American citizen of Irish extraction, what was known as the American Truth Society, which had a very large membership, made up principally of Germans and German-Americans and American citizens of Irish extraction. This association had its headquarters in the city of New York and had among its prominent members and organizers such men as George Sylvester Viereck, Bernard H. Ridder of the New York Staats Zeitung, Frederick F. Schrader, associated with Viereck in the publication of The Fatherland, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who was the President of the society.
>
> The report is signed by Senator Overman, Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, Senator William H. King of Utah, and Senator Josiah O. Wolcott of Delaware. The report was written by Major E. Lowry Humes of Pittsburgh, who was chief counsel to the committee.

WESTMINSTER SUIT FOR DIVORCE UP SOON

Conyngham, Kenyon, and Clifton Cases Also to Have Early Hearing at London.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14. Society figures largely in the divorce court calendar for the ensuing term. The Duchess of Westminster is suing for divorce, and the Duke is defending the case. This is the culmination of difficulties which, according to rumor, have existed for a long time, but during the war were actively engaged in. The Duchess is nursing a convalescent home at Gifford House and a hospital at Aldershot, and the Duke as a Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve has served on the staff of Lord French, and as commander of an armored car detachment in Egypt.

The Marchioness of Conyngham and Baroness Kenyon are both suing for restitution of conjugal rights, and Lady Clifton is petitioning for divorce. Sir D Lawson, Baronet, on the other hand, is suing for divorce from his wife, while Madge Titheradge, a popular actress, is asking for a divorce from her husband, Charles George Quirter Jr., mainc.

Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, second Duke of Westminster, married first wife in 1913, he not moving much in English social circles. A separation agreement was signed by the Duke and the Duchess in 1914. The Duke served in Egypt in 1915 and won the D. S. O. for bravery. The couple were married in 1901. The Duchess formerly was Constance Edith Cornwallis-West, daughter of Colonel William Cornwallis-West. She has two children.

The Marquis of Conyngham is 30 years old and is the sixth of his line. His wife whom he married in 1914, was formerly Miss Bessie Tobin of Australia.

Baroness Kenyon formerly was Gladys Howard. She was married to Lord Kenyon, fourth Baron Kenyon, in 1911. The Baron is a Director of several railroads. He was born in 1864. They have two children.

Lord and Lady Clifton were married in 1912. Lady Clifton formerly was Miss Daphne Rachel Shuttleworth. They have two children. Lord Clifton is 32 years old and was a Major in the Royal Artillery.

GRAF WALDERSEE IN PORT.

Transport Rammed Off Fire Island Will Be Repaired Here.

The American Army transport, Graf Waldersee, which was rammed during a fog by the steamship Redondo while off Fire Island on the night of June 11, and subsequently beached at Long Beach, was floated at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was towed into this port by four tugs, and will be repaired here.

Early in the day the crew of the Graf Waldersee, once a German liner, was transported to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and put aboard the Northern Pacific. A detachment of the crew remains on board the disabled ship to care for her. Ensign S. N. Galvin gave this account of the accident:

"The Graf Waldersee sailed out of this port on Wednesday night, and about 10 30 o'clock ran into heavy fog. We were going at slow speed ahead, and whistles were blowing from time to time on account of the fog. Suddenly there was a crash, at about 11 P. M., when we were about fifteen miles off Long Beach.

"Navigating Officer Weissman, Executive Officer Cake, and Captain Kerrick were on the bridge at the time. Whistles began to blow, and later we learned the vessel had been struck about amidships on the port side by the Redondo. A general alarm was sounded, calling all the men on deck. When they came up collision mats were thrown over the side, and the sailors stood by the lifeboats.

"The Patricia was the first ship to reach us. She arrived about three-quarters of an hour after the crash, and all of the men who had been lowered in the life boats were taken aboard her. The holes in the ship's side were under the water line, and men were quickly stationed at the steam pumps below.

"The Patricia towed us to a point off Long Beach where the ship was beached to save her. The Redondo disappeared after the collision, but retaurned to our side a half hour later and offered assistance."

Ensign Galvin explained that one hole cut through a coal bunker, the water rushing through a bulkhead into the engine room. Ensign J. S. Fogerty said that the vessel listed to the port side about six degrees after the crash and that her stern settled considerably.

"About a half-hour after the ship was struck all the lights went out. This was due to water flowing upon the generators, causing a short circuit," Ensign Fogerty said.

While the Graf Waldersee was having trouble shortly after being rammed a tug drew alongside with a ragtime melody playing on its phonograph. The effect of the music, according to Ensign Fogerty, was remarkable. It was the consensus among the ship's officers and crew that Captain Kerrick demonstrated excellent control over the men when the accident occurred. Although the majority of the men have had little sea experience, they obeyed all orders with precision.

SAYS JUDGE WAS PAID TO BREAK FAIR WILL

Dingee Swears Justice Henshaw Got $400,000 on Promising to Help Reverse Decision.

TELLS OF MAKING PAYMENT

Checks Entered to Credit of "J. Brown" in Books of Henshaw's Brokers, Witness Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 14.—William J. Dingee, broker, on whose testimony heirs of the late Senator James G. Fair are largely relying to set aside the Fair will decision on the ground that it was corruptly influenced, appeared before a notary today and told a story of how he paid $410,000 to Judge Frederick J. Henshaw, former Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, immediately following the rendition of the final decision in the Fair case.

Dingee said the money was paid pursuant to arrangements between himself and the late George A. Knight, one of the attorneys in the Fair litigation. Knight, he said, made these propositions: First, that $10,000 would be paid for a rehearing in the Fair will case; second, that $400,000 would be paid for a favorable, final decision in the will contest.

Dingee said he received $10,000 from Knight just after the Supreme Court ordered a rehearing. He said he paid the money to Henshaw. He stated also that, following the final decision, he received from time to time sums of money aggregating $400,000 and that he paid all of this money to Henshaw. He testified that he himself received not a penny of the money and that all of the $410,000 went to Henshaw.

The witness was questioned by James A. MacKenzie and Roy Hudson, representing Lieutenant Wesley Crothers and other Fair heirs, who are attempting to have the distribution of the Fair estate set aside. Dingee completed his statement by saying:

Hopes to Be Forgiven.

"I want to make this statement, to modify, acknowledge with shame, regret, and sorrow my connection with this matter from its inception. I fully realize the seriousness of the charges which I have made against Judge Henshaw, who was then my friend. I fully realize that in the eyes of the people I must be considered a equally guilty with him. I could claim immunity from fear that I have associates drawn from the prominent bankers, lawyers, and journalists of this city. I will never cease to regret my connection with this matter, and I trust that God and man will forgive me for any wrong I have done, and that it may be righted so far as possible.

"I don't think Judge Henshaw could feel worse than I feel this day and hour, and I don't think my worst enemy would wish more suffering than I have suffered over this matter. I never would have come here if I had not had to come, and I would prefer to be defending the case. That I gladly give as much publicity to my statement as they will, and to the confession that I have been forced to make, I have gave only the outlines of the story of the alleged payment of money to Judge Henshaw.

He said that when the Supreme Court in 1909 rendered the first decision in the Fair litigation Knight came to his office in the Mills Building and suggested that Dingee was the only man who could save the situation." Knight referred to the friendship between Henshaw and Dingee, and suggested that Dingee might be able to do something with Henshaw. Dingee said he would see what could be done. Knight wanted a rehearing, and said that if the rehearing were secured he would pay $10,000. Dingee stated that he saw Henshaw and Henshaw said he would see what could be done.

Held Frequent Conferences.

After that Dingee and Henshaw, according to the testimony, had frequent conferences with respect to the hearing. A few days before the expiration of the time in which a rehearing might be asked Dingee approached Henshaw and asked to know what the New York people were going to do. Henshaw is alleged to have told Dingee not to be worried.

Dingee, in his answer, admits that the rehearing was granted, but cites the records of the Supreme Court to show that he did not vote for it. Dingee says that immediately after the making of the order for a rehearing Knight came to see him with $10,000 in greenbacks. Dingee says he paid this money to Henshaw.

The reading of Dingee's testimony followed the testimony yesterday of F. A. Bookkeeper for Dingee, and who testified on substantially the same lines as his employer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 14. (Associated Press.)— Dingee under examination said he took $100,000 in checks, signed by F. G. Murphy, President of the First National Bank, for delivery to Henshaw, and entered the checks in the account of "J. Brown" in his brokerage offices. Dingee said he opened the "J. Brown" account at the request of Henshaw for Henshaw, and later tendered $300,000 through other agencies and other means to Henshaw.

WILL OPEN JOY LOAN WITH RUSH TOMORROW

Golden Ladder to be Symbol of New British Offering—Great Success Promised.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—The Joy Loan campaign will be formally opened at noon on Monday, when it is hoped the church bells will ring throughout the country. A great meeting, which will be addressed by Bonar Law, Austen Chamberlain and, in all probability, Lloyd George, is to be held in the Guild Hall at that hour.

No part of the kingdom will be left uninformed of the terms of the loan. Commander Locker Lampson, M. P., is arranging for armored cars, which were under his command in Russia, to be sent with speakers into remote towns and villages which could not be reached in the ordinary way. Cabinet Ministers will travel in specially decorated trains to make speeches in various centres.

Sidney Walton, one of the Directors of the campaign, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that a golden ladder would be fixed in Trafalgar Square, stretching from the bittom to the top of the Nelson statue.

"A star will indicate by day," he said, "and an illuminated sign by night, what stage the Victory Loan has reached. The aim will be for Victory bondsmen to cause the star to mount to the brow of Nelson. I want to see similar golden ladders in prominent places in every city, and every individual, organization, institution, business house and company going out to do the utmost to make the stars ascend to the top."

If the demand for loan literature is any criterion, the loan will break all records. Never has any previous loan brought forth such a rush for prospectuses and application forms.

The only criticism of the terms of the loan seems to be that they are too generous, and that posterity will have an unnecessarily heavy burden placed on its back. This is on the assumption that long before the date of repayment British credit will have reverted to a 4 per cent. or possibly 3½ per cent. level.

HAMBRY WILL FIGHT TO SAVE HIS LIFE

"Will Play Game to End," Says Man Accused of Brooklyn Murders.

Although he is alleged to have confessed that he was the leading spirit in the robbery of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank on Dec. 13 last, in which two of the employes of the institution were killed, Gordon F. Hamby, as he prefers to call himself, will, it is believed by the prosecuting authorities in Brooklyn, make a determined legal fight for his life when his case is called for trial on June 23. He has stated that he will "play the game out to the end," but in view of his own alleged statements and the identifications of him that have been made, the District Attorney's office in Brooklyn does not seem to be worried about his possible defense. Nevertheless, Hamby is consulting with ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis X. McCaffrey, designated by County Judge Mitchell May to represent him, and has stated that "friends" will provide him with additional counsel.

Because of his reported desperate character, an extra guard was maintained over Hamby in the city prison in Raymond Street during Friday night, but the prisoner gave no trouble.

Hamby has talked so freely about his supposed exploits since his alleged confessions more." Considering, as he is said to have stated, that he had $12,000 of the Brooklyn loot in his pockets at the time, the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn is of the opinion that Hamby showed an amazing spirit of recklessness in pausing anywhere along his line of flight. The detectives in Brooklyn say that they do not believe this, as well as some other stories which Hamby has related.

County Clerk William E. Kelly, who talked with the accused man at the jail on Friday, told yesterday of what he stated was the conversation. Mr. Kelly was accompanied by the driver of the taxicab who was hired to take the robbers to the East Brooklyn Savings Bank.

"Why," said Hamby, according to the County Clerk, "he identified me first, and then came around and had a look at me."

As Mr. Kelly told it, Hamby said that he would not have fallen into the clutches of the police after the Brooklyn robbery had he not killed Robert Davis in a saloon in Tacoma, Wash.

"Bob was a game fellow, and I am sorry I shot him; but I was afraid he was going to get me." Well, at the time, I was getting ready to go to Shanghai, but here I am," said the prisoner.

Mr. Kelly asked Hamby what he thought of the city detectives in the West, as compared with those in the East.

"It is hardly a fair question, as they work under different conditions," replied Hamby. "But, taking them all in all, they are mostly a lot of boobs, very easily fooled. As to this, however, I will make at least one exception—Detective William Roddy of Brooklyn, who brought me on here. I will say for Roddy that I would not like to have him on my trail."

FAST TIME BY MAX BOHLAND

Paulist Runner Shows Speed Over Hard Course in Jersey.

Max Bohland of the Paulist A. C., national cross-country running champion, added another trophy to his collection yesterday when he captured the fast-time prize in the five and one-half mile handicap road race of the Order of Odd Fellows, conducted over a stiff course in West Hoboken, N. J. Bohland, conceding liberal handicaps to a field of more than fifty starters, literally bowled over his rivals in the chase over the hard route and pulled up at the finish in thirteenth position. The Paulist A. C. runner's time was 31 minutes 2 seconds.

The race resulted in a victory for Frank Titterton, the young Bronx runner, who was allotted a handicap of 2 minutes 30 seconds. Titterton went to the head of the field after covering about two and one-half miles and set the pace thereafter. Several times the youngster's position was challenged, but Titterton easily outdistanced his aspiring rivals when emergencies arose. Titterton crossed the finish line in 31:45 with an advantage of about 125 yards on Joseph Brooks of the Mohawk A. C. James McNeil, a Paulist A. C. runner, carried off third prize.

Four clubs nominated full teams for the chase despite the hot weather. The Mohawk A. C. representation was the better balanced crew, and as a result carried off the team trophy with the low total of 19 points. Their nearest rivals, the team representing the Brooklyn A. A., had 41 points.

The order of finish of the first fifteen follows:

Pos. Name and Club.	Handicap.	Actual Time.
1—Frank Titterton, unattached	2:30	31:45
2—J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C.	3:00	32:43
3—J. McNeil, Paulist A. C.	2:15	32:20
4—J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C.	2:15	32:21
5—C. Holl, Mohawk A. C.	3:60	33:24
6—R. Jekel, Brooklyn A. A.	3:30	34:02
7—F. Zablodofsky, unattached	3:45	34:21
8—Frank Wilson, Mohawk A. C.	3:00	33:40
9—E. Mueller, Brooklyn A. A.	3:30	34:11
10—Frank Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A.	3:30	34:25
11—P. Bodgen, Mohawk A. C.	2:15	34:13
12—H. Rosen, Kings Co. A. A.	3:45	34:44
13—Max Bohland, Paulist A. C.	Scratch	31:02
14—Alex Feher, Hungarian-American A. C.	1:15	32:16
15—J. Rolla, unattached	3:30	34:44

TEAM SCORE.

Mohawk A. C.	1	2	3	5	8—19
Brooklyn A. A.	4	6	7	10	14—41
Glencoe A. C.	12	15	16	19	23—85
Jersey Harriers A. A.	15	20	21	24	33—113

MANY ON CRICKET CREASES.

Champion Brooklyn Team Is Defeated by the Longfellows.

Cricketers were out in force yesterday, and the members of the Manhattan and Longfellow teams, both members of the Manhattan Club, were jubilant over the victories won by each team. The Longfellows played the champion Brooklyn team and defeated them by a margin of 10 runs with 4 wickets to spare. The Metropolitan League game played between the Manhattan and Cameron teams and won by the former was contested at Central Park, the margin of victory being 71 runs with 3 wickets to spare.

The cricket match played between the Colonials and the Orients in the championship series of the Cosmopolitan League at Prospect Park yesterday was won by the Colonials by a margin of 24 runs, with totals of 110 to 86.

The Cosmopolitan Cricket League match played yesterday at Prospect Park between the Windsor and Veteran teams was won by the former by 23 runs, the totals being 98 and 75.

The Paterson team journeyed to Prospect Park to play its Metropolitan League championship game against the Kings County eleven yesterday, and easily won the match by 58 runs, with totals of 103 to 45.

SEA ROBIN FINISHES FIRST.

J. S. Morgan, Jr.'s Yacht Wins in Fish Class on Oyster Bay.

J. S. Morgan, Jr., the son of the financier, won in his little fish class yacht Sea Robin in the weekly race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club off Centre Island yesterday.

It was the most discouraging race of the series sailed so far on Oyster Bay. There was practically no wind, and it was long after colors before the last yacht of a fleet of eight craft crossed the finish line.

The summary:

FISH CLASS.

Start, 3:48. Club course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Sea Robin, J. S. Morgan, Jr.	6:39:00	3:11:00
Periwinkle, W. H. Appleton	7:02:15	3:14:15
Skate, Smith and Good	7:04:50	3:16:50
Pompano, C. O. West, Jr.	7:06:43	3:18:43
Nehema, D. Duncan	7:06:47	3:18:47
Barracuda, DeForest Hicks	7:06:53	3:18:53
Sabola, Dr. Bishop	7:06:45	3:20:45
Bluefish, H. C. Smith	7:15:55	3:25:55

BOSTON TENNIS PLAYERS WIN CHURCH CUP

CHURCH TENNIS CUP GOES TO HUB TEAM

Boston Wins Intercity Trophy, Beating Philadelphians by 6 Matches to 3 in Final.

TILDEN DEFEATS WILLIAMS

Caner and Harte Do Sterling Work for Victors, Who Take Four Singles and Two Doubles Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 14.—The Boston lawn tennis team beat Philadelphia at Longwood this afternoon by 6 matches to 3, which was the Quaker team's count against New York on Friday. The match was the final in the competition for the George Meyers Church Intercity Trophy, which was won by the New Yorkers a year ago.

The Boston team today really owed its victory to the sterling play of G. C. Caner and Dick Harte, intercollegiate doubles champions in 1916. In singles Caner beat Stanley Pearson, 6—4, 8—6, in the closest match of the tournament, while Harte took a 6—4, 6—0 match from D. P. Hawk. It was in doubles, however, that Harte and Caner played their speediest tennis, running away from W. T. Tilden, 2d., and D. P. Hawk by 6—2 and 6—1.

Tilden won his singles match from the former national champion, R. Norris Williams, in three sets. Williams failed to get his old strokes in working order, although he played some fine tennis in the first set, which he won at 7—5. The last game went to deuce seven times before being decided.

Williams made double faults and divers other errors thereafter, and Tilden had a comparatively easy task in winning the next two sets at 6—3 and 6—1. Tilden's game was much faster than in his matches yesterday.

Harry Johnson beat Craig Biddle in singles, but in doubles he and R. N. Williams lost in three sets to Biddle and Wallace Johnson, after winning the second set at love.

Nat Niles made a fight in an 8—6 set in his singles match with Wallace Johnson, but the Philadelphian took the second without the loss of a game. Later Niles and Gardner were beaten by Pearson and Thayer, the first requiring 28 games, and the second going at 6—3.

The summary:

Singles.—W. T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, beat R. Norris Williams, Boston, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1; Wallace Johnson, Philadelphia, beat N. W. Niles, Boston, 8—6, 6—0; H. C. Johnson, Boston, beat Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3; G. C. Caner Boston, beat Stanley Pearson, Philadelphia, 6—4, 8—6. Richard Harte, Boston, beat D. P. Hawk, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—0; R. C. Seaver, Boston, beat A. D. Thayer, Jr., Philadelphia 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles.—Johnson and Biddle, Philadelphia, beat H. C. Johnson and William, Boston, 6—3, 0—6, 6—4, Caner and Harte, Boston, beat Tilden and Hawk, Philadelphia 6—2, 6—1; Niles and Gardner, Boston, beat Pearson and Thayer, Philadelphia, 15—13, 6—3.

HOFFNER ONE UP ON GRANT.

Bala Golfer Takes Buckwood Trophy at Shawnee.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., June 14.—Although this was the first tournament in which he ever competed at the Shawnee Country Club, George Hoffner of Bala played through in fine style and defeated Patrick Grant of the Philadelphia Cricket Club 1 up in the final round. Hoffner wins a leg on the Buckwood Trophy, which must be won three times before becoming the holder's personal property.

Several extra hole matches were decided during the day, one of these being the final in the second sixteen, which resulted in L. A. Hamilton of Garden City defeating W. Van B. Roberts of Princeton on the twenty-second green.

In the beaten eight of the first sixteen Alec Coles, a former Shawnee winner, lost in the final to T. H. Hyde of Buffalo, this contest ending on the twentieth green.

The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—George Hoffner, Bala, beat W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, 4 and 3; Patrick Grant, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Sidney Sharwood, Merion, 4 and 3.

Final Round—Hoffner beat Grant, 1 up.

Beaten Eight.—Final Round—T. H. Hyde, Buffalo, beat Alec Coles, Shawnee, 1 up, (20 holes.)

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—W. Van B. Roberts, Princeton, beat R. L. Mighler, Lansdowne, 3 and 2; L. A. Hamilton, Garden City, beat G. G. Green, Jr., Woodbury, 5 and 4.

Final Round—Hamilton beat Roberts, 1 up, (22 holes.)

THIRD SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—M. W. Buchanan beat Perry Thomas, Deal, 1 up; C. M. Hicks, Philadelphia Country, beat Charles C. Highly, Conshohocken, 2 and 1.

Final Round—Buchanan beat Hicks, 4 and 3.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—Edward White, Jr., Frankford, beat J. F. Meehan, North Hills, 1 up; W. B. Sawyer, Englewood, beat J. F. Sheble, Shawnee, 7 and 6.

Final Round—Sawyer beat White, 8 and 7.

MISS CASSEL WINS FINAL.

Captures Ardsley Tennis Tourney, Defeating Miss Browning.

Miss Clare Cassel, women's tennis champion of Pennsylvania and the Eastern States, won the invitation tournament at the Ardsley Club yesterday afternoon by defeating Miss Nathalie Browning in the final round by the one-sided score of 6—4, 6—1. Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Helen Gilleandean surprised the gallery by winning the doubles from Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. De Forest Candee, who had eliminated the strong combination of Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver. This match also went in straight sets, the losers getting only two games in each. Mrs. Weaver and W. A. Campbell added to their reputation as a doubles team by capturing the mixed event with a 6—3, 6—4 victory over Mrs. L. G. Morris and Alex. Iler, whom they recently defeated in similar fashion in the finals of the Pelham Invitation tourney.

The summaries:

ARDSLEY CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TOURNAMENT SINGLES.

Final Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Nathalie Browning, 6—4, 6—1.

Doubles, Final Round—Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Helen Gilleandean defeated Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. De Forest Candee, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles, Final Round—Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and W. A. Campbell defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris and Alex Iler, 6—3, 6—4.

THROCKMORTON AND VOSHELL IN FINAL

Will Meet Today in Deciding Match for Bronx and Manhattan Tennis Title.

S. Howard Voshell, who already has two legs on the Bronx County challenge cup, faces Harold Throckmorton, New Jersey State champion, in the final round of the Metropolitan-Bronx tournament this afternoon at the New York Tennis Club, while the finalists in the Manhattan Doubles will be Vincent Richards and Allen Behr, and H. W. Forster and A. Von Bernuth. Voshell won his bracket yesterday by a rather easy victory over Francis T. Hunter at 6—2, 6—3, but Throckmorton was driven to the limit in two long deuce sets by Elliott H. Binzen, the first going af 10—8 and the second at 9—7. In addition to the singles and doubles, the special mixed doubles event for husbands and wives was completed yesterday, and was won for the second time in its history by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Raymond, who defeated Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell in the final round, 6—3, 6—3.

The doubles play witnessed the defeat of two champion teams, the former Bronx County titleholders, Alrick Man, Jr., and Cedric Major, losing to Richards and Behr in a curious third-round match of the ping-pong variety, in which Major seemed utterly unable to kill the ball, while Behr generally contented himself with popping it straight up into the air, with Man and Richards fighting for the points. Simultaneously, on the adjoining court, the 1918 holders of the Metropolitan honors, Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. C. Baggs, went down to defeat before the hard hitting of H. W. Forster and A. Von Bernuth. Both matches ran to three sets, but the second was productive of far more sensational tennis, the Columbia pair coming from behind in thrilling style.

When Richards and Behr later met Hunter and Throckmorton in the semi-final round, another brilliant battle resulted, the latter pair losing after three hard sets because of occasional streaks of wildness. Richards volleyed throughout this match in the manner which has already won him three national senior titles, and his partner was almost equally effective, mixing chops and drives with high lobs, and rushing the net for a kill whenever possible. The losers drove with deadly speed, but their shots too often found the net, or sailed outside.

The summaries:

METROPOLITAN-BRONX COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Semi-final Round—Harold Throckmorton defeated Elliott H. Binzen, 10—8, 9—7; S. Howard Voshell defeated Francis T. Hunter, 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles.—Third Round—Hunter and Throckmorton defeated Binzen and Ingo Hartman, 6—1, 7—5; Vincent Richards and Allen Behr defeated Alrick Man, Jr., and Cedric Major, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—Vincent Richards and Allen Behr defeated F. T. Hunter and Throckmorton, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; H. W. Forster and A. Von Bernuth defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, 8—6, 6—1.

Husbands' and Wives' Mixed Doubles—Semi-final Round—Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell defeated Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Briggs, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Final Round—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond defeated Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, 6—3, 6—3.

TO PLAY NET FINAL TODAY.

Title in Mixed Doubles to be Decided on West Side Courts.

The mixed doubles event of the Women's Metropolitan Championship will be finished at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., this afternoon. Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston and William T. Tilden, 2d, of Philadelphia, meeting Miss Eleanor Goss and Vincent Merrill Hall of New York in the final round.

This match was interrupted by rain last Sunday, when the score stood at one set each, with the Boston-Philadelphia pair leading at 4-2 in the run-out, but by mutual agreement it will be played from the start to-day.

HARTMAN AND GRANT LOSE

Defeated by Rosenbaum and Binzen in Tennis Semi-Final.

The long-delayed and much-postponed semi-final doubles match for the Quaker Ridge championship was finally completed yesterday afternoon at the New York Tennis Club, Dr. William Rosenbaum and Elliott H. Binzen defeating Ingo Hartman and Wylie C. Grant in two long-drawn deuce sets, 8—6, 8—6.

The losers were very steady, but both Rosenbaum and Binzen ran in on the pinches and took the crucial points by the sheer speed of their overhead smashing. They will meet Leon Case and Alex Iler in the finals at the New Rochelle Tennis Club this afternoon.

WHITNEY WINS GOLF TITLE.

Captures Trans-Mississippi Championship at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Nelson Whitney of New Orleans today won the Trans-Mississippi golf championship by defeating Richard Heyward, also of New Orleans, in a thrilling 40-hole match.

All square at the end of the first 18 the players were evenly matched and halved the first three extra holes in par, and it was necessary for Whitney to make a birdie on the long fortieth hole to settle the contest.

Tie on Wykagyl Links.

Two combinations tied for prize yesterday in a four-ball handicap against par tournament on the links of the Wykagyl Country Club. The leading 1 down to par. The two teams were A. H. Brown and A. Ritchie, and H. V. Coddington and Odell. As sweepstakes holders they resulted in a victory for Mr. Brown, whose card at the end of the round showed 96, 25—71.

American Woman Wins at Tennis.

LONDON, June 14.—Miss Elizabeth Ryan of the United States won the women's championship of Kent today, when she defeated Mrs. Lambert Chambers, the British star, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

How to get 10,000 miles out of

Bergougnan Tires

(BEAR-GOO-NIAN)

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ST. LOUIS BROWNS ARE AT LAST BEATEN BY YANKEES, THORMAHLEN BAFFLING THE VISITORS

YANKEES PAY OLD DEBT TO ST. LOUIS

New York Batsmen Flay Sothoron and Win First Game of Season from Browns.

HUGGINS'S LADS WIN, 7 TO 2

Southpaw Pitching of Thormahlen Holds Burke's Team in Check When Danger Threatens.

[illegible] St. Louis Browns [illegible] tion of being the [illegible] Association League that [illegible] d this season by the [illegible] Huggins clan was [illegible] West recently this St. [illegible] Burke's walloped [illegible] two straight games [illegible] rice visit. So [illegible] the Browns on [illegible] nday, and, just [illegible] the Yanks start- [illegible] little debt.

[illegible] nped 7 to 2, and one [illegible] Allan Sothoron, [illegible] for seven innings, [illegible] the Yanks got [illegible] To make it sure, [illegible] Walker in the eighth and [illegible] beyond the scintilla [illegible]

[illegible] who is doing con- [illegible] these days. [illegible] Swedish gym- [illegible] that had them way- [illegible] in arid vacuums [illegible] Tobin was the [illegible] who could glue [illegible] and in the fourth he [illegible] run into the right field [illegible] that punch tied the score [illegible] Yanks picking their way [illegible] carefully for a time.

Sisler Nurses Black Eye.

George Sis[illegible] nishes much of [illegible] the St. Louis ma- [illegible] from the fray, and [illegible] is been played first base. [illegible] fans were inquiring for Gorgie, and [illegible] satisfy such widespread [illegible] be mentioned that [illegible] k and blue, badly [illegible] was not engaged [illegible] Philadelphia re- [illegible] otally hit him in [illegible] e is now carrying [illegible] a very much enlarged chan- [illegible]

It was a pretty flinging duel between [illegible] and Sothoron for six innings, [illegible] the Yanks' bats began [illegible] Brown pitcher's [illegible] were kicked around the lot. [illegible] dropping on the bases [illegible] much of his [illegible] so few of the [illegible]

[illegible] was so big that [illegible] crowd. Frank [illegible] long the first [illegible] after a while [illegible] was going to [illegible] along [illegible] the field wall. Ollie [illegible] d on the way just in the [illegible]

[illegible] began to do business in [illegible] two game. Pratt sin- [illegible] the hurried home [illegible] d the ball to [illegible] Ping had Soth- [illegible] yesterday and he [illegible] ertain a little later on.

Tobin's Homer Ties Score.

[illegible] s in the fourth, [illegible] out and fortunately [illegible] s award the sacks. Tobin [illegible] t ball into the right field stand. [illegible] Sothoron looked invincible [illegible] n, for he fanned Pratt and [illegible] s next victim was Hannah [illegible] ad an idea that the St. Louis [illegible] r thought home plate was [illegible] the vicinity of his head [illegible] s was swing the ball accordingly. [illegible] ruised the game a moment to [illegible] on to keep the ball away [illegible] head. Sothoron promised to [illegible]

[illegible] seventh chapter with [illegible] right. Lewis pushed him [illegible] a sacrifice. After Pipp had [illegible] Pratt sent a hit soaring [illegible] es roaring in for the [illegible] but Witt got to catch [illegible] over. Baker raced [illegible] reads a wild [illegible] ead him off Pratt [illegible] to third. Bodie [illegible] ge to roll off and scored [illegible]

[illegible] ankee side in the eighth [illegible] Billings as a pinch- [illegible] pitching in the [illegible] Thormahlen [illegible] ed second on Sam [illegible] centre. Peck's [illegible] Texas leaguer scored Vick, Wright in- [illegible] ow to the plate. After [illegible] Lewis doubled to [illegible] Pratt was forced out at first Peck [illegible] ast across with another hit for him- [illegible] and Bodie filled to [illegible] d out.

[illegible] their second run in [illegible] gone, Tobin got a [illegible] second as Demmitt [illegible] on a single to right [illegible]

ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
[illegible]	4	0	0	3	0	0
[illegible]	3	0	1	2	1	0
[illegible]	4	0	0	2	0	0
[illegible]	4	0	2	8	1	0
[illegible]	4	0	1	4	1	1
[illegible]	3	0	0	0	3	0
[illegible]	3	0	0	3	1	0
[illegible]	3	0	0	1	0	0
[illegible]	3	0	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	2	6	24	11

[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	—7
[illegible]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

[illegible]-base hit—[illegible] Stolen base [illegible]naugh, Lewis, [illegible]Kelley, Sacrifice [illegible]—New York. [illegible]—Off Thor- [illegible]. Off Sothoron, [illegible] Struck out [illegible]. 3 Losing [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
[illegible]	0	0	0
[illegible]	2	3	0

[illegible] 0 0 0

DECLARES MEXICO REJECTS LEAGUE

Will Not Seek to Join at This Time, Says Aguilar, Deeming It Ineffective.

TELLS PLANS OF CARRANZA

No Intention to Run Again for Presidency—Foreign Interests in Mexico to be Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—General Candido Aguilar, head of the special Mexican mission now in Washington, in an extended interview today reviewed conditions in Mexico, stating that stories of depredations by bandits had been overdrawn, and that the Carranza Government was taking steps to keep order. He said the Carranza administration was being hampered by inability to obtain arms, which the bandits were able to smuggle across the border. He denied that there was any intention on the part of the Government to confiscate property. He also made the official statement that Carranza would not again seek the Presidency.

General Aguilar discussed the Carranza attitude in regard to the Monroe Doctrine. He also referred to the League of Nations, saying that Mexico would not seek admission to it at this time, feeling that no effective league could be created until peace had been brought about.

"President Carranza has not attacked the Monroe Doctrine," said General Aguilar. "He has only stated that the Government of Mexico cannot recognize it, as it has never been looked upon as an international pact between Mexico and the United States. In virtue of this doctrine the United States is not under the exigible obligation on the part of the Spanish-American nations to safeguard their countries against aggressions of European Governments. The United States, in spite of the Monroe Doctrine, has kept and keep the most complete freedom of action according to its own interests in such cases. The right to act as a free and conscious nation constitutes the best guarantee of the American Government for the interests of its people.

"For the present time Mexico will not seek admission to the intended League of Nations, as it is the opinion of the Mexican Government that the League of Nations could not be formed upon solid and conclusive bases until after peace is adjusted and consummated between the belligerent powers.

The movement of the ex-General Felix Diaz has no importance, because it lacks the support of public opinion, so indispensable for the victory of a real revolutionary movement. The movement headed by Villa also lacks importance, as the people of the Republic of Mexico do not wish to be governed by a bandit and murderer like Villa; importance is neither given to the figure of the ex-General Felipe Angeles, as every Mexican realizes that he is only a tool of Villa, who continues to be the only one capable of handling his men.

"The Government has sent a competent number of troops to the States of Chihuahua and Coahuila to push the campaign now being carried out against Villa. There are sufficient troops at Ciudad Juarez to protect it in case of an attack by the Villistas.

"The Mexican Government never has had and has not now any intention of confiscating properties, either belonging to Mexicans or to foreigners," he continued. "The Mexican Government does not refuse permission to Mexican or foreign companies to drill oil wells, provided they fulfill the prescriptions of the law.

"The Mexican Government considers of the utmost importance the pacification of the country, and that it must receive its immediate attention. Therefore it is necessary to effect sacrifices at the expense of other public services, in order to place the country in its normal condition, that nationals as well as foreigners may enjoy equally the same guarantees. As soon as the pacification of the country has been completed the Government naturally will reduce the number of its troops, and in this manner it will have at its disposal a surplus which will be devoted to the reamortization of the service of the public debt, as the Government has never failed to recognize obligations contracted by previous legitimate Governments, and their payment is considered as sacred.

"The Mexican Government does not intend for the present to enter into negotiations toward obtaining an external loan.

"News has been received from Mexico City to the effect that a number of President Carranza's friends and supporters will meet soon to offer him his re-election, or to ask his advice regarding the man that must be supported in the future Presidential campaign. President Carranza will not lend direct or indirect assistance to any of the Presidential candidates. His most vehement desire is that the Mexican people may elect freely the future President and to retire himself to private life with the satisfaction of having done his duty."

VILLISTAS ATTACK JUAREZ AT MIDNIGHT

Heavy Firing Heard in El Paso—Rebel Forces Encircled Town About Nightfall.

EL PASO, June 15, 12:15 A. M.—A general attack on Juarez has been begun by Villistas. Heavy firing can be heard in El Paso.

The Villa forces were completing an enveloping movement of Juarez at dark last night, cavalrymen being plainly visible from the top of the highest building here. The rebel troops were southeast of the racetrack and appeared to be moving in toward the town.

The first shots from Fort Hidalgo were fired against the approaching Villa army at 7:55 P. M. Within five minutes Juarez was in a panic and hundreds were fleeing toward the American side, where they were detained by American troops stationed at the International Bridge.

The presence of Francisco Villa with the forces investing Juarez was reported with positiveness by Mexicans who claimed to have come through from his camp and brought messages purporting to have been committed to them by the rebel chieftain.

A correspondent who visited Angeles's camp near the Rio Grande and only a few miles from the American town of Ysleta, described the troops there as being well clothed, apparently adequately armed and mounted on horses resembling those of American cavlary. The Villistas are said to number about 4,500 men in all.

EL BARRO, Chihuahua, June 14, (by Courier from Villa's Camp.)—Rebel forces under Generals Angeles, Villa, and Martin Lopez broke camp here late today and started a movement in a southwesterly direction, forming a half circle to the south and east of Juarez.

Villa, with a flying column of cavalry, led his forces in a cloud of desert dust. Lopez followed, with Angeles and the headquarters staff in the rear.

El Barro is completely deserted except for ranchers. No fighting has occurred yet between outposts.

OUR ARMY IN EUROPE REDUCED TO 664,435

Gen. March Reports 2,500,034 Men Have Been Demobilized Since Armistice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—General March today announced that the strength of the army of June 10 was 1,232,625 and that the number of men in Europe had been reduced to 644,435. On the same date 88,775 were en route home and there were 460,097 men in the United States and colonies.

The number of men demobilized to date has been 2,500,034, of which 122,331 are officers and 2,377,103 are enlisted men. Since Nov. 11, 1918, the troops which sailed from Europe have been: Officers, 57,603; men, 1,292,498; total, 1,350,101.

"The present strength of the army," said General March, "is slightly less that it was on Jan. 1, 1918. Between that date and this there has been an approximate increase and decrease of 2,850,000 men, the increase extending over a period of 10½ months at a rate of 228,000 per month, and the decrease has been accomplished in about half that time at the rate of 357,000 men a month. Two-thirds of the army has now been demobilized.

"During the period from June 1 to June 10, 112,058 men sailed for the United States from France. This is the largest number which has sailed in the first ten days of any month, and is practically as large as the number for the entire month of January of this year. It breaks the record again.

"The 7th Division, Regular Army, began sailing during the week.

"Nearly 100,000 enlisted men were demobilized in the week ended June 7, which is the best record since the week ended Dec. 21, when this record was exceeded on account of the demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps.

"Enlistments have reached 52,643, and of these men we have already sent to Europe 7,009. The question has been asked us to the number of men included in the 52,643 who have had previous service, and the figures, which I have had made up, show that 85 per cent. of the entire number are re-enlistments, 32 per cent. of the men are new enlistments, and 5 per cent. of the men have had former service but had an interim in civil life. Of the entire number 56 per cent. chose the infantry.

"The Division of Physical Reconstruction, which was established in the Surgeon General's department and has charge of the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, has established educational work in forty-two hospitals, which has been designated as reconstruction centres. The courses include handicraft and academic work in the wards, and general technical and certain recreational work in occupational schools. The number of patients is 66,640, of whom 33,320 have been pronounced physically able for this work.

2,251 American Guns in Action.

"On Nov. 11, the day of the armistice, we had ninety-two regiments of American field artillery, fully equipped, either at the front or resting after action in France. In addition to that, we had forty-six anti-aircraft and a naval detachment of five guns, the total number of guns, therefore, in the A. E. F., which had been in action or were in action, was 2,251. The infantry of most of the divisions in France reached the firing line before the artillery, which required more extensive training. In the cases of the 41st, 76th, 83d, and 85th divisions infantry did not begin the firing line, but all their artillery did.

"Complete records of enemy airplanes and balloons actually destroyed and certified show that we brought down two enemy aircraft for each one we lost, or slightly more. The completed figures seem to indicate 755 enemy airplanes and 71 balloons brought down, and we lost 357 airplanes and 43 balloons. There are a large number of extra aircraft claimed by pilots who were in combat with a German airplane the plane fell, but it fell back of the enemy lines, and these were not counted. The figures I have given include actually certified losses of German aircraft."

WASHINGTON, June 14, (Associated Press.)—Three-fourths of the American dead in France will find their final resting place in American soil. Answering an inquiry today from Senator Chamberlain as to the wishes of relatives, General March, Chief of the Staff, said it was estimated that replies from relatives thus far received showed not more than 25 per cent. who expressed a preference that the soldier's body remain permanently in France.

With more than 4,000,000 soldier dead of allied and enemy countries buried in French soil, General March said that nation was desirous of proceeding slowly with the task of exhuming those that are to go to their homelands. No date has yet been set for beginning the return of American dead.

HARVARD EXERCISES TODAY

Commencement Program to Begin with Baccalaureate Services.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 14.—Commencement exercises at Harvard start tomorrow afternoon with the Baccalaureate Services in Appleton Chapel at 4 o'clock. President Lowell will deliver the sermon, and the Baccalaureate hymn, written by Charles C. Rand of Rye, N. Y., will be sung by the assembled seniors. The President and Mrs. Lowell will hold a reception for the seniors, and likewise for the class of 1894, who are celebrating their twenty-fifth year of graduation.

Monday is Phi Beta Kappa day. Dr. Henry O. Taylor will preside at the business meeting of the Harvard Chapter, and likewise at the literary exercises in Sanders Theatre, when Professor Bliss Perry will deliver an oration and Rev. Percy S. Grant of New York City an original poem. The Senior spread and dance comes in the evening.

Tuesday's exercises open with services for the class in Appleton Chapel. The Stadium exercises take place at 4 o'clock when Frederic M. Warburg of New York gives the Ivy Oration.

The late afternoon will see the private and club spreads, and the customary program is arranged for the evening, including several band concerts, dancing, and singing on the steps of Widener Library at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday is given over to reunions of graduates, and the second game of the baseball series with Yale. Radcliffe College also holds its commencement on Wednesday.

Commencement morning several hundred degrees will be given in Sanders Theatre by President Lowell, including ten or a dozen honorary degrees. Major Robert Homans will be the alumni marshal. In the afternoon the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association will be held in the drill shed of the Naval Radio School, President George Wigglesworth in the chair. President Lowell and Governor Coolidge will be included in the list of speakers.

During commencement day the returning alumni will vote for five overseers for the University's board, and three directors for the alumni association.

MISS MEACHAM WED AT COUNTRY HOME

Married at Family Place in the New Hampshire Lakes to Tracy S. Lewis.

MISS WARD MARRIED HERE

Miss Sours and Lieut. Cole Wed at Port Chester and Will Spend Honeymoon in South.

WOLFEBORO, N. H., June 14.—Miss Grace Garland Meacham, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Castle Meacham, of 450 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Tracy Samuel Lewis, of Beacon Falls, Conn., and New York City, were married here this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the First Congregational Church. The Rev. Dr. John Pound performed the ceremony. A reception followed at the Meacham country home.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a veil of tulle and carried lilies of the valley. Mrs. James Clarence Smyth of Richmond, Va., her sister, was matron of honor. She wore old blue and lace, and carried a bouquet of Lady Russell roses and blue delphinium. Louis C. Warner of Naugatuck, Conn., was best man.

Mr. Lewis is a Yale graduate and a member of the Union League Club of New York, where he makes his home at Delmonico's. He will take his bride on his yacht, The Scantia, for a honeymoon tour of the New England coast and Long Island Sound.

Goodrich-Ward.

The wedding of Miss Elinor Bigelow Ward, daughter of George S. Ward of 155 Riverside Drive, and Donald Goodrich, son of Mrs. Goodrich and the late H. Calvin Goodrich of Minneapolis, Minn., was held yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue M. E. Church. The Rev. Wallace McMullen performed the ceremony, following which was a reception at the St. Regis. The bride wore a gown of white satin and crystals, with a veil of tulle and a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried white orchids.

Mrs. Walter S. Ward, the matron of honor, was in blue and orchid pink, with a pink tulle hat. Miss Garnett Virginia Ward was maid of honor and Mrs. Cecil Clark and Miss Mary Woods were the bridesmaids. They were in orchid pink with touches of blue and wore hats of tulle to correspond. All carried bouquets of pastel shaded flowers.

Wilson-Wilton.

A private letter brings announcement of the marriage, on May 30, in the English Embassy Church, Paris, of Captain Archibald Stearns Wilson, U. S. A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hope Wilson of 975 Park Avenue, this city, and grandson of the late David Stearns Kimball, and of Alexander Conklin Wilson, at one time an editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to Miss Winifrid Wilton, a daughter of Henry Wilton of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Captain Wilson was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Plattsburg camps, went over eighteen months ago with the 1st Headquarters Division, and was in the stop-gap with General Cary and the British. Later he was at the Argonne, as well as Chateau-Thierry, and other engagements, and was slightly gassed. He went to Coblenz with the Army of Occupation, but has for some time been stationed in the Engineers' Purchasing Office at the Elysées Palace Hotel, Paris.

Cole-Sours.

The wedding of Miss Wilma Adele Sours, niece and ward of George A. Slater, Surrogate of Westchester County, to Lieutenant Kenneth Comstock Cole, of Maryland, took place at noon yesterday in St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Port Chester, the rector, the Rev. Harry B. Heald, officiating.

The bride, in white organdie and old lace, was attended by her sister, Miss Mildred Ruth Sours, while Nelson Hurlbitt, of Cannondale, Conn., a cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Arthur R. Wilcox, the Village President, was chief usher. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, the pair leaving later for a honeymoon trip in the South.

Crawford-Theiss.

Major Gilbert Holmes Crawford, a son of Mrs. Sarah Merritt Crawford and the late Gilbert Holmes Crawford, and Miss Cora Rohde Theiss, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar D. Theiss, were married at noon yesterday at the bride's home, 271 Lexington Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, who was chaplain of the 302d Engineer Regiment, in which the bridegroom served in the war.

Call-Lexow.

Donald Call, a son of the late Edward Call, and Miss Katharine Lexow, a daughter of the late Senator Lexow and Mrs. Katharine Morton Lexow, were married yesterday very quietly at Waltham, Mass.

Miss Stone to Wed L. J. L. Rich.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Stone, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stone of Danbury, Conn., to Leonard J. L. Rich of this city, President of the Superior Metal Company, Inc., of 32 Broadway, and a member of the New York Metal Exchange. Mr. Rich is the son of the late Julius Lesynsky, one of the discoverers of the Clifton-Morenci mining district in Arizona, where he acquired large holdings. He is the grandson of the late Joseph Rich, one of the pioneers of San Francisco, whose name he has taken. Miss Stone has been a student at Columbia University. No date has been set for the wedding.

LAWN FETE FOR WOUNDED.

250 in Hospital Party Are Entertained by Anna Case.

Wounded soldiers from Base Hospital 1 were guests yesterday at a lawn party given by Anna Case at her bungalow at Brevourt Farm, Mamaroneck, N. Y. They were taken from the city in ambulances by the Westchester Motor Corps, there being several stretcher cases and many in wheeled chairs, as well as some blinded men. Mrs. Frank M. Wilson of New Rochelle assisted the hostess, and telegrams were received from Governor Smith, Governor Edge of New Jersey, and Miss Elsie Janis.

There were about 250 in the party, including Colonel Trotter and his staff from the hospital, with their wives, and the Red Cross nurses.

DR. JOHN T. NAGLE DEAD.

Civil War Veteran and Aid in Park Reforms of the Late Jacob Riis.

Dr. John T. Nagle, a retired physician, for thirty years in the service of the City of New York, died yesterday at his home, 2 East 127th Street. Dr. Nagle joined the late Jacob A. Riis in his pleas for small parks in tenement districts, and for the abolition of "rear tenements." He also urged recreation piers. Dr. Nagle was formerly in the city's service as an assistant sanitary surgeon. During the civil war Dr. Nagle was an assistant surgeon with the 192d New York Volunteers. He was a brother of the late Colonel Garrett Nagle.

TOTAL CASUALTIES UP TO 298,997

War Department Issues Another List for Army, Which Contains 340 Names.

INCLUDES 67 DEAD MEN

3 Missing and 270 Wounded Also Named—No New List for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—One army casualty list, which contained 340 names, was given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 292,960. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 6,037. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 298,997.

Summary of Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	Rptd. June 14.	Total.
Killed in action	33,017	4	33,021
Lost at sea	733	..	733
Died of wounds	13,546	..	13,546
Died of accident	4,742	43	4,785
Died of disease	23,334	20	23,354
Total	75,372	67	75,439
Wounded, (85% returned to duty)	209,915	270	210,185
Missing and prisoners, (not including prisoners released and returned)	2,799	3	2,802
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	292,620	340	292,960

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(Capt.	Captain.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
Lt	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died from Disease.
(DF) Died from Airplane Accident.
(WW) Wounded from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

NEW YORK CITY.

BORETZ, C., 326 East 70th St.—Sergt.(DA)
BRADY, F. .....(WS)
BRENNAN, M. J., 163 East 87th St.—(WL)
BROOKS, C. D., 347 Madison Av.—Cpl. U. S. A., civilian .....(DD)
BUSH, J. A., 629 20th St., Brooklyn....(WL)
Brooklyn—Sergt. .....(WL)
BUSH, J. A., 629 20th St., Brooklyn....(MA)
CHRISTY, J. P., 1,849 Broadway, Brooklyn—Corp. .....(WL)
CIVATT, A., 149 Tremont St., Brooklyn.(WL)
CONNORS, A., 614 Water St.....(WL)
CRANDALL, P., 230 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
DANDREA, M., 2,246 1st Av.....(WL)
DESTEFANO, A. A., 301 3d St., Bklyn.(WL)
DINGWALL, F., 43 Lexington Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
DODGE, E., 90 Park Av.—Lt. .....(WL)
DOHERTY, J. B. J., 315 W. 121st St..(WL)
DONNELLY, C. A., 434 East 80th St..(WL)
DONTI, E. A., 133 Clifton Place, Brooklyn .....(WL)
GOTKIN, B., 92 Canal St.....(WL)
HOWE, G. J., 104 North Portland Av., Brooklyn .....(DA)
HURKIN, M. W., 1,264 41st St., Bklyn.(WL)
KEMPF, F. L., 51 St. Nicholas Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
LIPCHITZ, S., 1,001 East 167th St.—(WL)
LAWWILL, H. S., 347 Madison Av.—Y. M. C. A. Sec. .....(DD)
LISBE, E., 682 Beck St.....(WL)
MANGONA, J., 190 Myrtle St.....(WL)
MULLEN, J., 682 Water St.—Sergt.....(WL)
ROCKER, C. H., 1,519 Washington Av.(WL)
SCHADEY, A., 1,229 Brook Av.....(WL)
SEIDLER, W., 1,999 Broadway—Lt. (DD)
STILES, J. F., 66 Oak St., Brooklyn....(WL)
TIERNEY, J. F., 74 W. 105th St.—Sergt.(DA)

Revised Casualties.

New York City.

	Now Prev. Rptd.	Rptd
CAFFERTY, B. J. 155 50th St..	(KA)	(MA)
GLADSTONE, H. M., 864 52d St..	(D)	(MA)

JOHN S. LUNGER BURIED.

200 Equitable Life Employes Attend Funeral at St. Thomas's.

With a large attendance of his former business associates and family friends, the funeral service of John S. Lunger, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, whose death occurred suddenly on Thursday morning at his home, 19 West Forty-fifth Street, was held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The burial service of the Episcopal Church was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Floyd S. Leach, assistant rector. There was no sermon and no eulogy.

The chancel was completely filled with floral tributes sent by organizations to which Mr. Lunger belonged. The Association of Life Insurance Presidents and the Union League Club sent delegations, and 200 employes of the Equitable Life Assurance Society were in attendance. The burial took place at Asbury, Warren County, N. J., near which village Mr. Lunger was born and where he had a summer home.

The honorary pallbearers were George T. Wilson, Alton B. Parker, Morgan J. O'Brien, Judson S. Todd, J. V. Westfall, William Alexander, William C. Breed, Henry A. Ceasar, George A. H. Churchill, A. A. Day, General Coleman du Pont, William Curtis Demorest, Samuel W. Fairchild, Leon C. Fisher, A. R. Horr, and John D. Kernan.

GOV. LISTER DIES IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash., June 14.—Ernest Lister, Governor of Washington, died here today. He had been ill for several months.

Governor Lister was serving his second term when he was taken ill with an affection of the heart and kidneys during the recent session of the Legislature. He rose from the job of a Tacoma iron molder to the Governorship of the State.

He was born at Halifax, England, June 15, 1870, and is survived by his widow and two children.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. RICHARD EWELL BROWN, physician and surgeon, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 135 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his fiftieth year. Dr. Brown was graduated from the New York University Medical College in 1894.

THOMAS P. KELLY, 65 years old, a former resident of Flushing, L. I., died at his home, 255 East Sixty-first Street, Manhattan, yesterday.

Mrs. HARRIET C. GARDINER, 83 years old, widow of Captain Henry R. Gardiner, a mariner, died on Wednesday at 245 Sunnyside Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss CAROLINE WINSLOW FRASER, a daughter of the late Charles Fraser, a lawyer, died on Thursday at her home in Brooklyn, at 275 Clinton Avenue.

Miss MILJAR OLSONI, 45 years old, a native of Finland, died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Millard F. Bowen, on Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Conn., of chronic neuritis.

JAMES S. DORNEY, a private detective for the Mechanics Bank and formerly of the New York Police Department, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Friday after an operation. He lived at 309 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY ANTOINETTE DRIGGS HALL, wife of Jonathan Hall, one of the oldest real estate brokers in Brooklyn, died of heart disease on Thursday at her home, 323 East Thirty-second St., Flatbush, in her seventy-third year.

HENRY W. DENNIS, dispatch orderly to General Meade in the civil war, died on Friday at the headquarters of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., 480 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Boston eighty-three years ago.

Lieutenant LEE W. SELLERS, a son of H. West Sellers of 77 Grove Street, Montclair, N. J., is dead in a hospital in France as the result of a general breakdown. He was the second son of Mr. Sellers to die in the war, Lieutenant Barrington W. Sellers having been killed in action.

WEEDON GROSSMITH DEAD.

Member of Family of Famous Actors on the English Stage.

LONDON, June 14.—Weedon Grossmith, actor, author, and artist, died in London today.

Weedon Grossmith was born in London in 1852, the elder son of George Grossmith, a journalist and lecturer. The Grossmith family for a period of years was represented by four memoers on the English stage.

His brother, George Grossmith, (1847-1912,) was the celebrated comedian of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, while George Jr., and Laurence, his nephew, are still active. George Grossmith, Jr., served as a Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in the war.

Weedon Grossmith first became known as a successful portrait painter. He made his first appearance on the stage at Liverpool in 1883 and his first tour of America in the same year with the famous company of Rosina Vokes.

Grossmith gave up the stage for a brief time after his return to London, but returned to it again in 1887-8. He made later tours of the United States in 1908 and 1910.

He acted with Irving in "Robert Macaire" in 1887, and the following year with Richard Mansfield in "Prince Karl" at the Globe Theatre, then in "Wealth," under Tree's direction, at the Haymarket, and at the Court in "Aunt Jack" with Mrs. John Wood.

WINSTED BANKER A SUICIDE.

H. L. Roberts, Reputed Millionaire, Survived Wounds Two Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 14.—Harvey L. Roberts, President of the Mechanics Savings Bank, and one of the leading manufacturers of this place, died tonight at the County Hospital of bullet wounds in the head.

Mr. Roberts, who was 75 years old and was reputed to be a millionaire, shot himself on Thursday. Nervous trouble is believed to have caused him to kill himself. He leaves a widow.

Mrs. Mary Parket Woodworth.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14.—Mrs Mary Parket Woodworth, a writer and speaker on educational and missionary topics, died at her home here today. She was President of the Boston branch of the Vassar Alumnae Association, President of the Women's Auxiliary Mission Board of the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, and Chairman of the scholarship fund of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs.

Born.

ALPERT.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Alpert, (nee Millie Herman,) 1,902 7th Av., city, announce the birth of a daughter, Friday, June 13, at Flower Hospital.

BEAUCHAMP.—To Mr. and Mrs. Aime H. Beauchamp of 244 East 86th St., Manhattan, a son, Hahnemann Hospital, June 11, 1919.

BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Tel Mel Bernstein (nee Jacobsen) of 26 Fort Washington Av. announce the arrival of a son, on June 14.

BREITMAN.—To Dr. and Mrs. Charles Breitman, a baby girl, June 5.

ETTINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Ettinger of 73 Hamilton Terrace, New York, announce the birth of a daughter, June 12.

FARR.—To Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Farr, Edgewater, N. J., a daughter on June 13, at Englewood Hospital.

GOLDMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Sol Goldman (nee Clara Sumner) of 2,028 Grand concourse, a daughter, June 13, 1919, Flower Hospital.

HEDGE.—Twin daughters to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert T. Hedge, 285 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J., June 10, 1919; 5¾ and 6½ pounds.

KAUFMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerson Kaufmann (nee Tessie Rach,) 85 Fort Washington Av., announce the birth of a son, June 12, at Lloyd Sanitarium.

KURTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. David Kurtz of 1,548 President St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son, on Wednesday, June 11, 1919, at Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn.

MARCUS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marcus (nee Eva Bernstein) of 617 West 141st St., a son, on June 13, at Flower Hospital.

MARKEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Markel (nee Ray Garfinkel) of Hotel Aberdeen announce the birth of a daughter, June 13, 1919, at Stern's Hospital.

PINSKEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Casper Pinskey of 921 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son on June 14.

SCHONCEIT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. SCHONCEIT (nee Gladys Suskind) of 636 West 162d St. a daughter, Myrelle Roslyn, June 9, 1919.

Confirmations.

GOLDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Goldman of 152 West 123th St. announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Ira, on Saturday, June 21, at the Hebrew Tabernacle, 218-220 West 130th St. No cards.

PRAGERSON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pragerson of New Rochelle announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Bernard, Saturday, June 21, at Forest Av. Synagogue, Forest Av. at 160th St., Bronx. No cards. Chicago papers please copy.

ROSENFELD.—Mr. and Mrs. David Rosenfeld of 141 West 111th St. announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Robert, Saturday, June 14, at Temple Ansche Chesed, 1,881 7th Av. At home Sunday, June 15, from 3 to 6.

Engaged.

BARUCH—BARSHA.—Miss Anna Barsha, daughter of Mrs. Jurow, betrothed to Mr. Reginald M. Baruch, May 31. Announcement of reception later.

BERGER—HORWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Horwitz of 1,000 Park End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Byrdie M., to Mr. Irving Berger. At home Sunday evening, June 15.

BIERMAN—MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Meyer of 48 South 11th St., Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Mr. Milton Bierman of East Orange, N. J.

BLOOMINGDALE—FARKAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bloomingdale of 822 West 184th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Sophie J. Bloomingdale, to Mr. William J. Farkas of Brooklyn. No cards.

COHEN—ISERSON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Iserson, Belgrade Apt., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rosanna, to Mr. Sol Cohen, at their Summer home, Edgemere, L. I. Reception later.

FEINSTEIN—FALKENHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Falkenheim of 117 Taylor St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Julia, to Mr. Martin Feinstein. At home Sunday evening, June 15.

GANZ—DENSEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Densen, 115th St., wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Irene to Mr. William Ganz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Ganz, 212 West 113th St.

GREENBERG—LEVY.—Mrs. H. C. Levy of Elizabeth, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Gertrude, to Mr. Herman Greenberg of New York City.

HAAS—COON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Coon of Greenwich, Conn. announce the engagement of their daughter, Sayde Muriel, to Mr. A. Leo Haas of New York City. (No cards.)

HOTCHNER—GOLDWASSER.—Mrs. B. Goldwasser, 19 West 138th St., announces the engagement of her daughter May to Harry D. Hotchner.

HURWITZ—ROSENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenstein, 609 West 138th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Joseph P. Hurwitz.

KINGSLAND — HERBER. — Mrs. Mary C. Herber of 1,028 Bergen St., Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Madeline Herber, to Lieut. William B. Kingsland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren M. Kingsland, of 814 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Lieut. Kingsland was connected with the air service.

KOHN—WEINBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Weinberger of Summit, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter Ruth to Mr. Ben L. Kohn, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kohn of Newark, N. J.

KOSOFSKY—BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Bernstein of 485 Central Park West announce the engagement of their daughter, Lena, to Mr. Frank Kosofsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kosofsky, of New York City, Tuesday, June 10, 1919.

KUHLFELD—WHITE.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. White of Sidney Place, Brooklyn, announced the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Margarett, to Mr. Frederick J. Kuehler of Jamaica, N. Y.

LOWE—ROSENFELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeld announces the engagement of his daughter, Edith E. Rosenfeld of 204 West 110th St., to Mr. Joseph Lowe of New York City and Margate, N. J.

MARCUS—MEYERS.—Mr. Louis Meyers announces the engagement of his daughter, Ena, to Mr. Henry Marcus of 20 Morningside Av. No cards.

MARDFIN—ADLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Adler announce the engagement of their daughter, Erna, to Mr. Emile Mardfin of this city.

METCALFE—VAN NESS.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Van Ness of Hutton Park, West Orange, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Van Ness, to Mr. John Friddle Metcalfe, son of the late J. G. Metcalfe and Mrs. Lucy G. Metcalfe of Morristown, N. J.

Engaged.

MORVAY—MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Meyer of 530 West 157th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose Belle, to Dr. Leonard S. Morvay of New York and Newark, N. J.

PEAKE—LOCKE.—Mr. John M. Locke of 561 Park Av. announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Helen Frances Locke, to Henry Frederic Peake of New York.

ROCKMAN—SCHILLER.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Rockman of Far Rockaway announce the engagement of their daughter, Mina J., to Mr. Laurence Schiller of Lawrence, L. I. At home Sunday, June 22, after 2 P. M. Pittsburgh, Chicago, and San Francisco papers please copy.

SCHNEIER—STRACHMAN.—Mr. Strachman announces the engagement of his daughter Jay to Mr. Herman Schneier, both of Brooklyn.

SHAPIRO — WEINSTEIN. — Mr. Abraham Weinstein announces the engagement of his daughter, Ada, to Mr. Bernhard Shapiro, son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Shapiro of New York.

SISKIND—STRAUSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Strauss of 1,076 Bryant Av. announce engagement of their daughter Blanche to Maurice N. Siskind.

SLIMMON—DUNHAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Dunham of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Lyman Dunham, to Mr. James Barnett Slimmon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Slimmon of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Slimmon was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1915 and has recently been discharged from the Air Service, in which he was a Captain.

STEIN—MARCUS.—Mrs. Rebecca Marcus of 35 St. Nicholas Terrace, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miriam, to Mr. Maurice H. Stein.

STRAUSS—STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Anton Stern announce the engagement of their daughter, Adele Marion, to Leo Strauss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Strauss, June 15, 3 to 6. Savigny, 229 Lenox Av.

SUSSMAN—WERNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Victor Werner of 56 Fort Washington Av. take pleasure in announcing the engagement of their daughter Beatrice Rosalind to Mr. Joseph E. Sussman.

WEAVER—ADRIAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Adrian announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucie Adrian, to Mr. George Peter Weaver of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

WEINBERGER—FINKLE.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Finkle announce the betrothal of their daughter Beatrice to Mr. William Weinberger of Keyport, N. J., on Sunday, June 8.

Married.

ALLEN—COCHRAN.—Harry Hayward Allen and Rose Long Cochran, at noon, June 14, 1919, Madison Avenue Lutheran Church, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Remensnyder.

ATTELL—SCHULTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schultz announce the marriage of their daughter Regina Estella, to Mr. Jesse Monroe Attell, on June 8, 1919.

BRAZ—BOSS.—On June 10, at home, by Rev. Dr. Cohn, Mignon, daughter of Mrs. Dora Ross, to Julius Braz, both of New York, 3,671 Broadway.

BROWN—CLAMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Claman of 790 Riverside Drive announce the marriage of their daughter Hilda to Mr William S. Brown by the Rev. Dr. Tintner on Tuesday, June 10, 1919.

CANAVAN — O'BRIEN. — Mr. John Louis O'Brien announces the marriage of his daughter, Olive Mary, to Mr. Patrick Francis Canavan, on Wednesday, June 11, 1919, All Saints' Church, New York City.

COCHRAN — CURTIN.—At Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1919, May Hamersly, daughter of Mrs. Talbot Curtin and the late Lieut. Commander R. I. Curtin, U. S. N., to Lieutenant Peyton S. Cochran, U. S. N.

COLBY—MURPHY.—On June 14th, at the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J

DECLARES MEXICO REJECTS LEAGUE

Will Not Seek to Join at This Time, Says Aguilar, Deeming It Ineffective.

TELLS PLANS OF CARRANZA

No Intention to Run Again for Presidency—Foreign Interests in Mexico to be Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—General Candido Aguilar, head of the special Mexican mission now in Washington, in an extended interview today reviewed conditions in Mexico, stating that stories of depredations by bandits had been overdrawn, and that the Carranza Government was taking steps to keep order. He said the Carranza administration was being hampered by inability to obtain arms, which the bandits were able to smuggle across the border. He denied that there was any intention on the part of the Government to confiscate property. He also made the official statement that Carranza would not again seek the Presidency.

General Aguilar discussed the Carranza attitude in regard to the Monroe Doctrine. He also referred to the League of Nations, saying that Mexico would not seek admission to it at this time, feeling that no effective league could be created until peace had been brought about.

"President Carranza has not attacked the Monroe Doctrine," said General Aguilar. "He has only stated that the Government of Mexico cannot recognize it, as it has never been looked upon as an international pact between Mexico and the United States. In virtue of this doctrine the United States is not under the exigible obligation on the part of the Spanish-American nations to safeguard their countries against aggressions of European Governments. The United States, in spite of the Monroe Doctrine, has kept and keep the most complete freedom of action according to its own interests in such cases. The right to act as a free and conscious nation constitutes the best guarantee of the American Government for the interests of its people.

"For the present time Mexico will not seek admission to the Intended League of Nations, as it is the opinion of the Mexican Government that the League of Nations could not be formed upon solid and conclusive bases until after peace is adjusted and consummated between the belligerent powers.

"The movement of the ex-General Felix Diaz has no importance, because it lacks the support of public opinion, so indispensable for the victory of a real revolutionary movement. The movement headed by Villa also lacks importance, as the people of the Republic of Mexico do not wish to be governed by a bandit and murderer like Villa, importance is neither given to the figure of the ex-General Felipe Angeles, as every Mexican realizes that he is only a tool of Villa, who continues to be the only one capable of handling his men.

"The Government has sent a competent number of troops to the States of Chihuahua and Coahuila to push the campaign now being carried out against Villa. There are sufficient troops at Ciudad Juarez to protect it in case of an attack by the Villistas.

"The Mexican Government never has had and has not now any intention of confiscating properties, either belonging to Mexicans or to foreigners," he continued. "The Mexican Government does not refuse permission to Mexican or foreign companies to drill oil wells, provided they fulfill the prescriptions of the law.

"The Mexican Government considers of the utmost importance the pacification of the country, and that it must receive its immediate attention. Therefore it is necessary to effect sacrifices at the expense of other public services, in order to place the country in its normal condition, that nationals as well as foreigners may enjoy equally the same guarantees. As soon as the pacification of the country has been completed the Government naturally will reduce the number of its troops, and in this manner it will have at its disposal a surplus which will be devoted to the reassumption of the service of the public debt, as the Government has never failed to recognize obligations contracted by previous legitimate Governments, and their payment is considered as sacred.

"The Mexican Government does not intend for the present to enter into negotiations toward obtaining an external loan.

"News has been received from Mexico City to the effect that a number of President Carranza's friends and supporters will meet soon to offer him his re-election, or to ask him to name the man that must be supported in the future Presidential campaign. President Carranza will not continue in the Presidency of the Republic a moment longer after the expiration of the term for which he was elected by the people whatever the conditions of the country might be. He has thus informed the press and his friends. Furthermore, President Carranza will not lend direct or indirect assistance to any of the Presidential candidates. His foremost desire is that the Mexican people may elect freely the future President and to retire himself to private life with the satisfaction of having done his duty."

VILLISTAS ATTACK JUAREZ AT MIDNIGHT

Heavy Firing Heard in El Paso—Rebel Forces Encircled Town About Nightfall.

EL PASO, June 15, 12:15 A. M.—A general attack on Juarez has been begun by Villistas. Heavy firing can be heard in El Paso.

The Villa forces were completing an enveloping movement of Juarez at dark last night, cavalrymen being plainly visible from the top of the highest building here. The rebel troops were southeast of the racetrack and appeared to be moving in toward the town.

The first shots from Fort Hidalgo were fired against the approaching Villa army at 7:55 P. M. Within five minutes Juarez was in a panic and hundreds were fleeing toward the American side, where they were detained by American troops stationed at the International Bridge.

The presence of Francisco Villa with the forces investing Juarez was reported with positiveness by Mexicans who claimed to have come through from his camp and brought messages purporting to have been committed to them by the rebel chieftain.

A correspondent who visited Angeles's camp near the Rio Grande and only a few miles from the American town of Valeta, described the troops there as being well clothed, apparently adequately armed and mounted on horses resembling those of American cavlary. The Villistas are said to number about 4,500 men in all.

EL BARRO, Chihuahua, June 14, (by Courier from Villa's Camp.)—Rebel forces under Generals Angeles, Villa, and Martin Lopez broke camp here late today and started a movement in a southwesterly direction, forming a half circle to the south and east of Juarez.

Villa, with a flying column of cavalry, led his forces in a cloud of desert dust. Lopez followed, with Angeles and the headquarters staff in the rear.

El Barro is completely deserted except for ranchers. No fighting has occurred yet between outposts.

OUR ARMY IN EUROPE REDUCED TO 664,435

Gen. March Reports 2,500,034 Men Have Been Demobilized Since Armistice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—General March today announced that the strength of the army of June 10 was 1,232,623 and that the number of men in Europe had been reduced to 644,435. On the same date 88,775 were en route home and there were 460,007 men in the United States and colonies.

The number of men demobilized to date has been 2,500,034, of which 122,331 are officers and 2,377,103 are enlisted men. Since Nov. 11, 1918, the (troops which sailed from Europe have been: Officers, 57,603; men, 1,292,498, total, 1,350,101.

"The present strength of the army," said General March, "is slightly less that it was on Jan. 1, 1918. Between that date and this there has been an approximate increase and decrease of 2,850,000 men, the increase extending over a period of 10½ months at a rate of 228,000 per month, and the decrease has been accomplished in about half that time at the rate of 357,000 men a month. Two-thirds of the army has now been demobilized.

"During the period from June 1 to June 10, 112,058 men sailed for the United States from France. This is the largest number which has sailed in the first ten days of any month, and is practically as large as the number for the entire month of January of this year. It breaks the record again.

"The 7th Division, Regular Army, began sailing during the week.

"Nearly 100,000 enlisted men were demobilized in the week ended June 7, which is the best record since the week ended Dec. 21, when this record was exceeded on account of the demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps.

"Enlistments have reached 52,643, and of these men we have already sent to Europe 7,009. The question has been asked as to the number of men included in the 52,643 who have had previous service, and the figures, which I have had made up, show that 63 per cent. of the entire number are re-enlistments, 32 per cent. of the men are new enlistments, and 5 per cent. of the men have had former service but had an interim in civil life. Of the entire number 36 per cent. chose the infantry.

"The Division of Physical Reconstruction, which was established in the Surgeon General's department and has charge of the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, has established educational work in forty-two hospitals, which have been designated as reconstruction centres. The courses include handicraft and academic work in the wards, and general technical and certain recreational work in shops and schools. The number of patients is 66,640, of whom 33,320 have been pronounced physically able for this work.

2,251 American Guns in Action.

"On Nov. 11, the day of the armistice, we had ninety-two regiments of American field artillery fully equipped, either at the front or resting after action in France. In addition to that, we had forty-six anti-aircraft and a naval detachment of five guns, the total number of guns, therefore, in the A. E. F., which had been in action or were in action, was 2,251. The infantry of most of the divisions in France reached the firing line before the artillery, which required more extensive training. In the cases of the 41st, 76th, 83d, and 89th, the infantry did not reach the firing line until after the artillery did so.

"Complete records of enemy airplanes and balloons actually destroyed and certified show that we brought down two enemy aircraft for each one we lost, slightly more. The completed figures seem to indicate 755 enemy airplanes and 71 balloons brought down, and we lost 357 airplanes and 43 balloons. There are a large number of extra aircraft claimed by men who saw after combat with a German airplane the plane fall, but it fell back of the enemy lines, and these were not counted. The figures I have given include actually certified losses of German aircraft."

WASHINGTON, June 14, (Associated Press.)—Three-fourths of the American dead in France will find their final resting place in American soil. Answering an inquiry today from Senator Chamberlain as to the wishes of relatives, General March, Chief of Staff, said it was estimated that replies from relatives thus far received showed not more than 25 per cent. who expressed a preference that the soldier's body remain permanently in France.

With more than 4,000,000 soldier dead of allied and enemy countries buried in French soil, General March said that was desirous of proceeding slowly with the task of exhuming those that are to go to their homelands. No date has yet been set for beginning the return of American dead.

HARVARD EXERCISES TODAY

Commencement Program to Begin with Baccalaureate Services.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 14.—Commencement exercises at Harvard start tomorrow afternoon with the Baccalaureate Services in Appleton Chapel at 4 o'clock. President Lowell will deliver the sermon, and the Baccalaureate hymn, written by Charles C. Rand of Rye, N. Y., will be sung by the assembled seniors. The President and Mrs. Lowell will hold a reception for the seniors, and likewise for the class of 1894, who are celebrating their twenty-fifth year of graduation.

Monday is Phi Beta Kappa day. Dr. Henry O. Taylor will preside at the business meeting of the Harvard Chapter, and likewise at the literary exercises in Sanders Theatre, when Professor Bliss Perry will deliver an oration and Rev. Percy S. Grant of New York City an original poem. The Senior spread and dance comes in the evening.

Tuesday's exercises open with services for the class in Appleton Chapel. The Stadium exercises take place at 4 o'clock, when Frederic M. Warburg of New York gives the Ivy Oration.

The late afternoon will see the private and club spreads, and the customary program is arranged for the evening, including several band concerts, dancing, and singing on the steps of Widener Library at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday is given over to reunions of graduates, and the second game of the baseball series with Yale. Radcliffe College also holds its commencement on Wednesday.

Commencement morning several hundred degrees will be given in Sanders Theatre by President Lowell, including ten or a dozen honorary degrees. Major Robert Thomans will be the alumni marshal. In the afternoon the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association will be held in the drill shed of the Naval Radio School. President George Wigglesworth in the chair. President Lowell and Governor Coolidge will be included in the list of speakers.

During commencement day the returning alumni will vote for five overseers for the University's board, and three directors for the alumni association.

MISS MEACHAM WED AT COUNTRY HOME

Married at Family Place in the New Hampshire Lakes to Tracy S. Lewis.

MISS WARD MARRIED HERE

Miss Sours and Lieut. Cole Wed at Port Chester and Will Spend Honeymoon in South.

WOLFEBORO, N. H., June 14.—Miss Grace Garland Meacham, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Castle Meacham, of 450 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Tracy Samuel Lewis, of Beacon Falls, Conn., and New York City, were married here this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the First Congregational Church. The Rev. Dr. John Pound performed the ceremony. A reception followed at the Meacham country home.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a veil of tulle and carried lilies of the valley. Mrs. James Clarence Smyth of Richmond, Va., her sister, was matron of honor. She wore old blue and lace, and carried a bouquet of Lady Russell roses and blue delphinium. Louis C. Warner of Naugatuck, Conn., was best man.

Mr. Lewis is a Yale graduate and a member of the Union League Club of New York, where he makes his home at Delmonico's. He will take his bride on his yacht, The Scantia, for a honeymoon tour of the New England coast and Long Island Sound.

Goodrich-Ward.

The wedding of Miss Elinor Bigelow Ward, daughter of George S. Ward of 165 Riverside Drive, and Donald Goodrich, son of Mrs. Goourich and the late H Calvin Goodrich of Minneapolis, Minn., was held yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue M. E. Church. The Rev. Wallace McMullen performed the ceremony, following which was a reception at the St. Regis. The bride wore a gown of white satin and crystals, with a veil of tulle and a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried white orchids.

Mrs. Walter S. Ward, the matron of honor, was in blue and orchid pink, with a pink tulle hat. Miss Garnett Virginia Ward was maid of honor and Mrs. Cecil York and Miss Mary Woods were the other attendants. They were in orchid pink with touches of blue and wore hats of tulle to correspond. All carried bouquets of pastel shaded flowers

Wilson-Wilton.

A private letter brings announcement of the marriage, on May 30, in the English Embassy Church, Paris, of Captain Archibald Stearns Wilson, U. S. A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hope Wilson of 975 Park Avenue, this city, and grandson of the late David Stearns Kimball, and of Alexander Conklin Wilson, at one time an editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to Miss Winifred Wilton, a daughter of Henry Wilton of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Captain Wilson was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Plattsburg Camp, and went over eighteen months ago to the 1st Headquarters Division, and was in the stop-gap with General Cary and the British. Later he was at the Argonne, as well as Chateau-Thierry, and other engagements, and was slightly gassed. He went to Coblenz with the Army of Occupation, but has for some time been stationed in the Engineers' Purchasing Office at the Elysées Palace Hotel, Paris.

Cole-Sours.

The wedding of Miss Wilma Adele Sours, niece and ward of George A. Slater, Surrogate of Westchester County, to Lieutenant Kenneth Comstock Cole, of Maryland, took place at noon yesterday in St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Port Chester, the rector, the Rev. Harry B. Heald, officiating.

The bride, in white organdie and old lace, was attended by her sister, Miss Mildred Ruth Sours, while Nelson Marbitt, of Cannondale, Conn., a cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Arthur R. Wilcox, the Village President, and chief ushers. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, the pair leaving later for a honeymoon trip in the South.

Crawford-Theiss.

Major Gilbert Holmes Crawford, a son of Mrs. Sarah Merritt Crawford and the late Gilbert Holmes Crawford, and Miss Cora Rohde Theiss, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar D. Theiss, were married at noon yesterday at the bride's home, 271 Lexington Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, who was chaplain of the 302d Engineer Regiment, in which the bridegroom served in the war.

Call-Lexow.

Donald Call, a son of the late Edward Call, and Miss Katharine Lexow, a daughter of the late Senator Lexow and Mrs. Katharine Morton Lexow, were married yesterday very quietly at Waltham, Mass.

Miss Stone to Wed L. J. L. Rich.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Stone, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stone of Danbury, Conn., to Leonard J. L. Rich of this city, President of the Superior Metal Company, Inc., of 32 Broadway, and a member of the New York Metal Exchange. Mr. Rich is the son of the late Julius Leszynsky, one of the discoverers of the Clifton-Morenci mining district in Arizona, where he acquired large holdings. He is the grandson of the late Joseph Rich, one of the pioneers of San Francisco, whose name he has taken. Miss Stone has been a student at Columbia University. No date has been set for the wedding.

LAWN FETE FOR WOUNDED.

250 in Hospital Party Are Entertained by Anna Case.

Wounded soldiers from Base Hospital 1 were guests yesterday at a lawn party given by Anna Case at her bungalow at Brevourt Farm, Mamaroneck, N. Y. They were taken from the city in ambulances by the Westchester Motor Corps, there being several stretcher cases and many in wheeled chairs, as well as some blinded men. Mrs. Frank M. Wilson of New Rochelle assisted the hostess, and telegrams were received from Governor Smith, Governor Edge of New Jersey, and Miss Elsie Janis.

There were about 250 in the party, including Colonel Trailor and his staff from the hospital, with their wives, and the Red Cross nurses.

DR. JOHN T. NAGLE DEAD.

Civil War Veteran and Aid in Park Reforms of the Late Jacob Riis.

Dr. John T. Nagle, a retired physician, for thirty years in the service of the City of New York, died yesterday at his home, 2 East 127th Street. Dr. Nagle joined the late Jacob A. Riis in his pleas for small parks in tenement districts, and for the abolition of "rear tenements." He also urged recreation piers. Dr. Nagle was formerly in the city's service as an assistant sanitary surgeon.

During the civil war Dr. Nagle was an assistant surgeon with the 102d New York Volunteers. He was a brother of the late Colonel Garrett Nagle.

TOTAL CASUALTIES UP TO 298,997

War Department Issues Another List for Army, Which Contains 340 Names.

INCLUDES 67 DEAD MEN

3 Missing and 270 Wounded Also Named—No New List for the Marine Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—One army casualty list, which contained 340 names, was given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 292,960. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 6,037. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 298,997.

Summary of Casualties to Date.

	Prev. Reported.	June 14.	Total.
Killed in action	33,017	4	33,021
Lost at sea	733	..	733
Died of wounds	13,546	..	13,546
Died of accident	4,742	43	4,785
Died of disease	23,334	20	23,354
Total	75,372	67	75,439
Wounded, (85% returned to duty)	209,915	270	210,185
Missing and prisoners, (not including prisoners released and returned)	2,799	3	2,802
Prisoners released and returned	4,534	..	4,534
Total	292,620	340	292,960

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

Gen.	General.	Corp.	Corporal.
Col.	Colonel	Bgl.	Bugler.
Maj.	Major.	Mch.	Mechanic.
Capt.	Captain.	Wagnr.	Wagoner.
Lt.	Lieutenant.	Mus.	Musician.
Sgt.	Sergeant.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died from Disease.
(DF) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

NEW YORK CITY.

BORETZ, C., 326 East 70th St.—Sergt. (DA)
BRADY, J. T. ..... (WS)
BRENNAN, M. J., 163 East 67th St. ..... (WL)
BROOKS, J. C. D., 347 Madison Av.—Y. M. C. A. civilian. ..... (DD)
BUSH, H. G., 2d, 1,117 Willoughby Av.—Brooklyn—Sergt. ..... (WL)
CAST, J. A., 629 20th St., Brooklyn. ..... (MA)
CHRISTY, J. P., 1,849 Broadway, Brooklyn—Corp. ..... (WL)
DEVAN, A., 148 Tremont St., Brooklyn. (WL)
CONNORS, A., 614 Water St. ..... (WL)
CRANDALL, P., 230 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
DANDREA, M., 2,246 1st Av. ..... (WL)
DESTEFANO, A. A., 301 3d St., Bklyn. (WL)
DINGWALL, E., 43 Lexington Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
DOUGLAS, K., 90 Park Av.—Lt. ..... (WL)
DOHERTY, J. B. J., 315 W. 121st St. (WL)
DONNELLY, C. A., 434 East 80th St. (WL)
DOWD, E. A., 153 Clifton Place, Brooklyn ..... (WL)
GOTKIN, B., 92 Canal St. ..... (WL)
HOWE, G. J., 104 North Portland Av., Brooklyn ..... (DA)
HUBER, M. W., 1,264 41st St., Bklyn. (WL)
KEMPF, F. L., 31 St. Nicholas Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
LIPOWSKI, S., 1,001 East 167th St. (WL)
LAWSON, L., 335 West Fifty-eighth St., Y. M. C. A. Sec. ..... (DD)
LISSER, J., 682 Beck St. ..... (WL)
MANZONA, L., 190 Chrystie St. ..... (WL)
MULLEN, J., 682 Beck St.—Sergt. ..... (WL)
ROCKER, C. H., 1,519 Washington Av. (WL)
SCHADEY, A., 1,229 Brook Av. ..... (WL)
SELLERS, L. W., 895 Broadway—Lt. ..... (DD)
STILES, J., 96 Oak St., Brooklyn. ..... (WL)
TIERNEY, J. F., 74 W. 105th St.—Sergt. (DA)

Revised Casualties.

New York City.

	Now Prev. Rptd.	Rptd.
CAFFERTY, B. J., 155 50th St.	(KA)	(MA)
GLADSTONE, H. M., 864 52d St.	(D)	(MA)

JOHN S. LUNGER BURIED.

200 Equitable Life Employes Attend Funeral at St. Thomas's.

With a large attendance of his former business associates and family friends, the funeral service of John S. Lunger, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, whose death occurred suddenly on Thursday morning at his home, 39 West Fifty-fifth Street, was held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The burial service of the Episcopal Church was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Floyd S. Leach, assistant rector. There was no sermon and no eulogy.

The chancel was completely filled with floral tributes sent by organizations to which Mr. Lunger belonged. The Association of Life Insurance Presidents and the Union League Club sent delegations, and 200 employes of the Equitable Life Assurance Society were in attendance. The burial took place at Asbury, Warren County, N. J., near which village Mr. Lunger was born and where he had a Summer home.

The honorary pallbearers were George T. Wilson, Alton B. Parker, Morgan J. O'Brien, Judson S. Todd, J. W. Westfall, William Alexander, William C. Breed, Henry A. Ceasar, George M. Churchill, W. A. Day, General Coleman du Pont, William Curtis Demorest, Samuel W. Fairchild, Leon C. Fisher, A. R. Horr, and John D. Kernan.

GOV. LISTER DIES IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash., June 14.—Ernest Lister, Governor of Washington, died here today. He had been ill for several months.

Governor Lister was serving his second term when he was taken ill with an affection of the heart and kidneys during the recent session of the Legislature. He rose from the job of a Tacoma iron molder to the Governorship of the State.

He was born at Halifax, England, June 15, 1870, and is survived by his widow and two children.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. RICHARD EWELL BROWN, physician and surgeon, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 135 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his fiftieth year. Dr. Brown was graduated from the New York University Medical College in 1894.

THOMAS P. KELLY, 65 years old, a former resident of Flushing, L. I., died at his home, 253 East Sixty-first Street, Manhattan, yesterday.

Mrs. HARRIET C. GARDINER, 83 years old, widow of Captain Henry R. Gardiner, a mariner, died on Wednesday at 245 Sunnyside Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss CAROLINE WINSLOW FRASER, a daughter of the late Charles Fraser, a lawyer, died on Thursday at her home in Brooklyn, at 278 Clinton Avenue.

Miss MILJAR OLSONI, 65 years old, a native of Finland, died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Millard F. Bowman, on Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Conn., of chronic neuritis.

JAMES S. DORNEY, a private detective for the Mechanics Bank and formerly of the New York Police Department, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Friday after an operation. He lived at 309 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY ANTOINETTE DRIGGS HALL, wife of Jonathan Hall, one of the oldest real estate brokers in Brooklyn, died of heart disease on Thursday at her home, 323 East Thirty-second St., Flatbush, in her seventy-third year.

HENRY W. DENNIS, dispatch orderly to General Meade in the civil war, died on Friday at the headquarters of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., 489 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Boston eighty-three years ago.

Lieutenant LEE W. SELLERS, a son of H. West Sellers of 77 Grove Street, Montclair, N. J., is dead in a hospital in France as the result of a general breakdown. He was the second son of Mr. Sellers to die in the war. Lieutenant Barrington W. Sellers having been killed in action.

WEEDON GROSSMITH DEAD.

Member of Family of Famous Actors on the English Stage.

LONDON, June 14.—Weedon Grossmith, actor, author, and artist, died in London today.

Weedon Grossmith was born in London in 1852, the elder son of George Grossmith, a journalist and lecturer. The Grossmith family for a period of years was represented by four memoers on the English stage.

His brother, George Grossmith, (1847-1912,) was the celebrated comedian of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, while George Jr., and Laurence, his nephew, are still active. George Grossmith, Jr., served as a Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in the war.

Weedon Grossmith first became known as a successful portrait painter. He made his first appearance on the stage at Liverpool in 1885 and his first tour of America in the same year with the famous company of Rosina Vokes.

Grossmith gave up the stage for a brief time after his return to London, but returned to it again in 1887-8. He made later tours of the United States in 1903 and 1910.

He acted with Irving in "Robert Macaire" in 1887, and the following year with Richard Mansfield in "Prince Karl" at the Globe Theatre, then in "Wealth," under Tree's direction, at the Haymarket, and at the Court in "Aunt Jack" with Mrs. John Wood.

WINSTED BANKER A SUICIDE.

H. L. Roberts, Reputed Millionaire, Survived Wounds Two Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 14.—Harvey L. Roberts, President of the Mechanics Savings Bank, and one of the leading manufacturers of this place, died tonight at the County Hospital of bullet wounds in the head.

Mr. Roberts, who was 75 years old and was reputed to be a millionaire, shot himself on Thursday. Nervous trouble is believed to have caused him to kill himself. He leaves a widow.

Mrs. Mary Parker Woodworth.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14.—Mrs. Mary Parker Woodworth, a writer and speaker on educational and missionary topics, died at her home here today. She was President of the Boston branch of the Vassar Alumnae Association, President of the Women's Auxiliary Mission Board of the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, and Chairman of the scholarship fund of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs.

Born.

ALPERT.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Alpert, (nee Millie Hoffman,) 1,902 7th Av., city, announce the birth of a daughter, Friday, June 13, at Flower Hospital.

BEAUCHAMP.—To Mr. and Mrs. Aime H. Beauchamp of 244 East 86th St., Manhattan, a son, Hahneman Hospital, June 11, 1919.

BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Tel Mel Bernstein (nee Jacobsen) of 26 Fort Washington Av. announce the arrival of a son, on June 11.

BREITMAN.—To Dr. and Mrs. Charles Breitman, a baby girl, June 8.

ETTINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Ettinger of 73 Hamilton Terrace, New York, announce the birth of a daughter, June 12.

FARR.—To Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Farr, Edgewater, N. J., a daughter on June 13, at Englewood Hospital.

GOLDMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Sol Goldman (nee Clara Summer) of 2,028 Grand concourse, a daughter, June 13, 1919, Flower Hospital.

HEINE.—Twin daughters to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert T. Heine of 265 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J., June 10, 1919; 5¾ and 6½ pounds.

KAUFMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerson Kaufmann (nee Tessie Bach,) 35 Fort Washington Av., announce the birth of a son, June 12, at Lloyd Hospital.

KURTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. David Kurtz of 1,548 President St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son, on Wednesday, June 11, 1919, at Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn.

MARCUS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marcus (nee Eva Bernstein) of 917 West 181st St., a son, on June 13, at Flower Hospital

MARKEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Markel (nee May Garfinkel) of Hotel Aberdeen announce the birth of a daughter, June 13, 1919, at Stein's Hospital.

PINSKEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Casper Pinskey of 921 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son on June 8, 1919.

SCHONCEIT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. SCHONCEIT (nee Gladys Suskind) of 650 West 162d St., a daughter, Myrelle Roslyn, June 9, 1919.

Confirmations.

GOLDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Goldman of 562 West 126th St. announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Bernard, Saturday, June 21, at the Hebrew Tabernacle, 218-220 West 130th St. No cards.

FRAGERSON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Fragerson of 1,040 Park Av. announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Bernard, Saturday, June 21, at Forest Av. Synagogue, Forest Av. at 160th St., Bronx. No cards. Chicago papers please copy.

ROSENFELD.—Mr. and Mrs. David Rosenfeld of 141 West 111th St. announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Robert, Saturday, June 14, at Temple Ansche Chesed, 841 7th Av., at 9 o'clock. At home Sunday, June 15, from 3 to 6.

Engaged.

BARUCH—BARSHA.—Miss Anna Barsha, daughter of Mrs. Jurow, betrothed to Mr. Reginald M. Baruch, May 31. Announcement party later.

BERGER—HORWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Horwitz of 814 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Byrdie M., to Mr. Irving Berger, At home Sunday evening, June 15.

BIERMAN—MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Meyer of 48 South 11th St., Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Mr. Milton Bierman of East Orange, N. J.

BLOOMINGDALE—FARKAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schiff of 522 West 184th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Sophie J. Bloomingdale, to Mr. William J. Farkas, of Detroit, Mich. No cards.

COHEN—ISERSON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Iserson, Belnord apt., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rosanna, to Mr. Sol Cohen, at their Summer home, Edgemere. No cards. Reception later.

FEINSTEIN—FALKENHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Falkenheim of 117 Taylor St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Julia, to Mr. Martin Feinstein. At home Sunday evening, June 15.

GANZ—DENSEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Denseu, 105 West 113th St., wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Ida to Mr. William Ganz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Ganz, 212 West 111th St.

GREENBERG—LEVY.—Mrs. H. C. Levy of Elizabeth, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Gertrude, to Mr. Herman Greenberg of New York City.

HAAS—COON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Coon of Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sayde Muriel, to Mr. Al. Leo Haas of New York City. (No cards.)

HOTCHNER—GOLDWASSER.—Mrs. B. Goldwasser, 19 West 110th St., announces the engagement of her daughter May to Harry J. Hotchner.

HURWITZ—ROSENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenstein, 603 West 138th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Joseph P. Hurwitz.

KINGSLAND — HERBER.— Mrs. Mary C. Herber of 228 Bergen St., Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Madeleine Herber, to Lieut. William B. Kingsland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren M. Kingsland, of 814 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Lieut. Kingsland was connected with the air service.

KOHN—WEINBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Weinberger of Summit, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth to Mr. Ben L. Kohn, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kohn of Newark, N. J.

KOSOFSKY—BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Bernstein of 1,040 Central Park West announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna, to Mr. Frank Kosofsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kosofsky of New York City. Tuesday, June 10, 1919.

KUCHLER—WHITE.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. White of Ridley Park, Penn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Margaretta, to Mr. Frederick J. Kuchler of Jamaica, N. Y.

LOWE—ROSENFIELD.—Mr. S. Rosenfield announces the engagement of his daughter, Edith E. Rosenfield of 304 West 110th St to Mr. Joseph Lowe of New York City and Hague, N. Y.

MARCUS—MEYERS.—Mr. Louis Meyers announces the engagement of his daughter, Eba, to Mr. Henry Marcus of 20 Morningside Av., New York City

MARDFIN—ADLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Adler announce the engagement of their daughter, Erna, to Mr. Emile Mardfin of this city.

METCALFE—VAN NESS.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Van Ness of Hutton Park, West Orange, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Van Ness, to Mr. John Friddie Metcalfe, son of the late J. G. Metcalfe and Mrs. Lucy G. Metcalfe of Morristown, N. J.,

Engaged.

MORVAY—MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Meyer of 530 West 157th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose Belle, to Dr. Leonard S. Morvay of New York and Newark, N. J.

PEAKE—LOCKE.—Mr. John M. Locke of 881 Park Av., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Helen Frances Locke, to Henry Frederic Peake of New York.

ROCKMAN—SCHILLER.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Rockman of Far Rockaway announce the engagement of their daughter, Mina J., to Mr. Laurence Schiller of Lawrence, L. I. At home Sunday, June 22, after 2 P. M. Pittsburgh, Chicago, and San Francisco papers please copy.

SCHNEIER—STRACHMAN.—Mr. Strachman announces the engagement of his daughter Jay to Mr. Herman Schneier, both of Brooklyn.

SHAFIRO—WEINSTEIN.—Mr. Abraham Weinstein announces the engagement of his daughter, Ada, to Mr. Bernhard Shapiro, son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Shapiro of New York.

SISKIND—STRAUSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Strauss of 1,076 Bryant Av. announce engagement of their daughter Blanche to Maurice N. Siskind.

SLIMMON—DUNHAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Dunham of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Lyman Dunham, to Mr. James Barnett Slimmon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Slimmon of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Slimmon was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1915 and has recently been discharged from the Air Service, in which he was a Captain.

STEIN—MARCUS.—Mrs. Rebecca Marcus of 35 St. Nicholas Terrace, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miriam, to Mr. Maurice H. Stein.

STRAUSS—STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Anton Stern announce the engagement of their daughter, Adele Marion, to Leo Strauss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Strauss, June 15, 3 to 6. Savigny, 229 Lenox Av.

SUSSMAN—WERNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Victor Werner of 56 Fort Washington Av. take pleasure in announcing the engagement of their daughter Beatrice Rosalind to Mr. Joseph E. Sussman.

WEAVER—ADRIAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Adrian announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucie Matilda Adrian, to Mr. George Peter Weaver of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

WEINBERGER—FINKLE.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Finkle announce the betrothal of their daughter Beatrice to Mr. William Weinberger of Keyport, N. J., on Sunday, June 8.

Married.

ALLEN—COCHRAN.—Harry Hayward Allen and Rose Long Cochran, at noon, June 14, 1919, Madison Avenue Lutheran Church, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Remensnyder.

ATTELL—SCHULTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schultz announce the marriage of their daughter Regina Estella to Mr. Jesse Monroe Attell, on June 8, 1919.

BRASZ—ROSS.—On June 10, at home, by Rev. Dr. Cohn, Mignon, daughter of Mrs. Rose Ross, to Julius Brasz, both of New York, 3,671 Broadway.

BROWN—CLAMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Claman of 790 Riverside Drive announce the marriage of their daughter Hilda to Mr. William H. Brown by the Rev. Dr. Tintner on Tuesday, June 10, 1919.

CANAVAN — O'BRIEN. — Mr. John Louis O'Brien announces the marriage of his daughter, Olive Mary, to Mr. Patrick Francis Canavan, on Wednesday, June 11, 1919, All Saints' Church, New York City.

COCHRAN — CURTIN.—At Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1919, May Hamersly, daughter of Mrs. Roland Curtin and

WARFIELD PROPOSES RAILROAD PROGRAM

Head of Securities Owners' Association Issues Platform for Return of Systems.

MUST GIVE FAIR REVENUE

Says Incentive and Initiative Are Necessary for Continued Development of Country.

S. Davies Warfield, President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, has issued a platform upon which he says any structure that is to be framed into an act of Congress for the return and regulation of the railroads must be based. He says the shippers and the general public have indicated that no plan or method will prove satisfactory that does not provide for the essentials outlined in it. Those provisions, quoted in the platform, are:

"The continuance of the policy that has successfully furnished incentive and initiative. This policy has developed our railroads, and through them the country, as no other has ever been developed. Incentive and initiative vanish if the proportion that the Government forces concentration of facilities and takes the place of the individual in private management, and to the extent that it limits the inducement for reasonable profits after a fair return on the investment, and that it limits opportunity for rewarding efficiency.

"The continuance of competitive service among railroads and in all parts of the country not confined to regions, sections, or places competition in service to be between railroads, not sections, to avoid building up one section or place as against another. This can be stimulated and maintained only through contending and developing the opportunity for the full display of individual effort, unconfined by sectional lines, but circumscribed with such regulatory measures as shall guarantee full protection from costly methods and unfair advantage.

"The recognition that adequate freight and passenger rates are the basis of railroad credit and essential to industrial, business and agricultural growth and a permanent Government guarantee stamped on securities, but Congressional regulation that rates shall be just, reasonable and defined rates, not to exceed what is required in the aggregate. Rates must be adopted so that they can be relied upon to yield a definite and fixed reasonable percentage of return on the investment in the aggregate, and sufficient in addition, as incentive and as inducement to secure the capital at fair money rates necessary to give adequate facilities and service, and to secure in railroad management the best brains obtainable.

"The means for the adjustment of railroad rates, and of the net revenue therefrom, recognizing the fact that rates cannot be that will enable the great railroads to earn dividends sufficient for their proper operation and maintenance without giving to the more favorably situated roads more earnings than the public will pay.

"The distribution of earnings beyond a reasonable (not less than 6 per cent.,) percentage return on investment, (in the aggregate,) between those using the railroads, those who help to operate them and investors, as their interests appear. Recognizing that railroads operate under public franchises they are entitled to reasonable return to the owners, but not excessive.

"The consolidation of railroads along natural lines and in the public interest, (not enforced lines) and under the guidance and advice of a capable body of regulatory experts and practical railroad operating and financial representatives, working conjointly, with sufficient time for public hearings and in which to deal with so vast and vital an undertaking. To provide a practical means for deciding upon joint use of terminals and other facilities.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission to establish procedure to co-ordinate the work of State commissions (to be retained) with regional interstate commissions (to be established) which also constitute boards of conciliation in employe disputes.

"Respect for the legality of the steps to be taken; the practicability of the methods to be used; fairness to all the interests concerned, and the time requisite for the orderly accomplishment of whatever is required. Regulation of security issues."

The foregoing eight planks comprise the platform. Mr. Warfield comments upon them:

"Any method that does not supply or provide for the essentials enumerated in this platform will fall short: First, in giving the full measure of facilities and service the shipping interests and the public have a right to demand from the railroads, operating under public franchises; and second, in giving protection to the owners of railroad securities to the extent necessary for successful and continued private ownership and operation."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	$1.73¾	$1.72¼	$1.73¾	$1.72⅛	$1.45	
Sept.	1.67	1.62½	1.66½	1.60		
Dec.	1.45	1.43⅝	1.44⅞	1.44		

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	69¾	68¾	69¾	69⅛	70⅝	
Sept.	67¾	66¾	67¾	66¾		
Dec.	65¾	64¾	65¾	64¾		

In the cash oats market standard was quoted as weaker; No. 2 white, 81½c; No. 3 white, 79@80c; No. 4 white, 79@80c; ordinary mixed, 78@80c.

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	34.70	34.40	34.60	35.80	28.75	24.25
Sept.	35.70	34.50	34.85	35.25	23.75	24.77
Pork—						
July	28.35	28.10	28.30	28.27	22.90	
Sept.	28.25	28.00	28.12	28.17	23.25	
Pork—						
July	52.00	51.65	51.75	51.85	41.85	
Sept.	49.65	49.00	49.30	49.30	42.10	

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	19.40	19.40	19.30	19.20
May	19.15	19.10	19.28	19.03
July	20.50	20.50	20.45	20.10
September	20.15	20.00	20.17	19.95
October	...	...	20.00	19.78
December	...	...	19.67	19.53

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	$1.50¾	$1.51	$1.51¾
September	1.49¾	1.50¾	1.51

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 14,388 packages. Prices were further advanced ½@1½c. on most grades of creamery, and there was little trading for a short time this morning, but the demand was good and the market ruled about steady. Ladies and packing stock strong. Creamery, higher than extras, 92 score and above, 62 cents; 91@93 score, 61½@63c, seconds, 83 to 87 score, 49@51c; lower grades, 47@48c, unsalted, higher than extras, 66½@67c, extras, 65½@66c; firsts, 64@65c, seconds, 61@62c; State dairy tubs, finest, 62½@63c; good to prime, 60½@62c; common to fair, 46@58c; renovated, firsts, 58@59c; lower grades, 46@56c; ladles, current make, firsts, 45@46c; seconds, 44c; lower grades, 44@46c; packing stock, current make, firsts, 46c; No. 2, 45c; lower grades, 41@44c. EGGS—15,387 cases. With lighter receipts and poorer qualities the tone on high grades is hardening, the market closing quite firm on all stock good enough to grade a high firsts or lower. Lower grades without improvement. Fresh gathered, extras, 49@50c; storage packed, extra firsts, 47@48c; firsts, 45½@47c, gathered, extra firsts, 46@47c, firsts, 43½@45c; seconds and poorer, 36@42½c, checks, No. 2 and poorer, 30@37c; checks, good to choice, 36@37c; undergrades, 26@35c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 59@61c; ordinary to prime, 47@58c; gathered whites, ordinary to prime, 47@58c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46@56c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 56@61c; gathered brown and mixed colors, fancy, 47@49c; fair to prime, 43@47c.

COTTON DOWN 30 POINTS.

Market Closes Heavy and Dull After Decline.

Yesterday's cotton market uncovered little that was new or interesting. There was a good deal of irregularity in the trading, and at no time was the volume large. The uncertain situation in the money market and the upset condition of speculation generally served to restrain whatever exuberance there might have been. Together with the weather conditions, which were somewhat better than expected, and the rather bearish interpretation placed on the week-end statistics and the consumption report, there was every excuse for the decline which took place.

At the start prices were heavy, showing losses of 9 to 25 points from Friday's closing. A half-hearted rally followed, which took the market back to about where it had left off the previous day. This was followed by another decline, which lasted until the extreme low prices of the day had been reached, some 30 to 40 points net lower on the day. At the close the market was heavy and dull, with no outstanding features.

The Census Bureau's consumption figures showed the amount of cotton consumed in May as 487,998 bales, against 475,753 bales in April and 433,720 bales in March, and compared with 575,862 bales consumed in May of last year. The total for this year was rather larger than expected.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured by The Financial Chronicle:

	This Wk. Bales.	Last Wk. Bales.	Last Yr Bales.
Port receipts	165,339	174,131	49,014
Since Aug. 1	5,230,845	5,065,306	5,577,464
Port stocks	1,350,406	1,340,577	1,242,028
Inter. receipts	70,423	61,288	56,292
Since Aug. 1	6,181,950	6,087,527	7,642,783
Inter. shipments	127,513	160,378	63,150
Interior stocks	1,195,760	1,241,850	903,087
Amount of tonnage into sight	201,438	229,108	122,653
Since Aug. 1	10,566,331	10,348,893	11,468,451
Northern spinners' takings	54,562	43,443	55,120
Since Aug. 1	1,888,295	1,833,733	2,583,601
Southern consumption	56,000	56,000	83,000
Since Aug. 1	3,085,000	3,029,000	3,754,000
Exps. to Great Britain	5,466	56,870	15,477
Since Aug. 1	2,115,961	2,038,497	2,074,815
Exp. to France	3,606	12,215	5,628
Since Aug. 1	633,916	631,311	569,705
Expts. to Continent	60,680	55,815	14,467
Since Aug. 1	1,833,916	1,772,469	569,705
Total week's exports	140,851	120,600	35,572
Tot. exports since Aug. 1	4,583,226	4,442,277	3,873,932
World's visible supply	5,236,730	5,219,531	3,800,078
Of which Amer.	1,359,730	3,520,531	2,552,078
Liverpool stks.	507,000	606,000	271,000
Contin't stocks	329,000	294,000	172,000
N. Y. stocks	104,553	104,203	158,500
N. Orl. stocks	411,602	447,785	392,295
On sulph'd wait'g clearance	150,000	176,694	73,879

COTTON.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	31.25	31.40	31.05	31.20@31.24	31.34
Oct.	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.58@29.60	29.85
Dec.	29.30	29.65	29.30	29.50@29.52	29.60
Jan.	30.20	30.46	30.15	30.16@30.25	30.50
March	30.15	30.30	30.00	29.95@30.00	30.27

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 10 points, to 32.75c for middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.60c.; New Orleans, 31.88c; Savannah, 32c; Augusta, 31.37c; Houston, 32c; Little Rock, 31.25c.

Report on Cotton for May.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Cotton consumed in the United States in May was 487,998 bales, the Census Bureau reported today, and in the ten months ending May 31 was 4,783,319 bales. Consumption in May last year was 575,862 bales of lint and 110,527 bales of linters.

Cotton on hand May 31 in consuming establishments was 1,390,865 bales of lint and 272,328 bales of linters, compared with 1,793,295 bales of lint and 188,084 bales of linters a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 3,450,944 bales of lint, and 212,406 bales of linters, compared with 2,404,223 bales of lint and 54,972 bales of linters a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during May numbered 33,556,011, compared with 33,691,576 a year ago. Imports were 36,812 bales, compared with 29,636 bales in May last year.

Exports were 444,718 bales, including 899 bales of linters, compared with 292,041 bales, including 12,012 bales of linters the May before.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

MAX NOWAK of 973 Whitlock Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,633 and no assets. The principal creditors are the People of the State of New York, $1,000 judgment, and Duhrk Over Company, $1,000.

WILLIAM ALLISON ROBB, a dentist of 104 East Ninety-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,749 and no assets.

MAX KAPLAN of 15 Attorney Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,000 and no assets.

PAUL A. NEWMAN & CO., stock brokers at 15 Broad Street.—Ernest Kohlman has been appointed receiver by Judge A. N. Hand. It was stated that petitioning creditor endeavored to collect his claims, but was told if he was willing to accept part of his money in stock of some of company he would be paid, otherwise he could not. The assets consist of some cash, stock, and office furniture, the exact amount being unknown.

DANIEL KAHN, dealer in women's hats at 1,481 Broadway.—Miss Bertha Rosenberg has been appointed receiver by Judge Hand.

LAMSON HAISTED, manufacturers of dresses at 85 East Eighth Street, has made an assignment to Maurice L. Shathe.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

American Re. Corp.—Everlasting $241.76
Albin, Chas. G.—L. Rod 2,000.00
A. L. Holding Co.—F. L. Steinberg 1,949.49
Albro, Stephen W.—Albro Music Co. 250.00
J. R. Clarke et al. 127.79
Board of Education—M. L. Chasins 253.90
Brockway, Horace M.—G. Thomas 151.00
Bennis, John—M. Dewing 316.70
Donnelley, Anna A.—L. Milton 107.70
Di Tomasso, Thomas—G. Franke 240.13
Dereno, Anthony—F. J. Rinaldi 195.41
Empress, Rose—H. Friedman et al. 134.20
Feeney, Ruby, and Louis B. Segal—People, &c. $300.00
Field & Hausen, Inc.—Eugene Teschner 186.70
Grant, Daniel H.—A. Fazio 487.55
Green River Distilling Co.—M. Finkelstein 2,488.93
Gerbeau, Inc.—Nathan Schweitzer Co. 187.10
Gormley, James J.—August Anderson & Co. 492.20
Gabbina, Frank J.—A. M. Dupay 21,219.00
Horner, Hans, Rose Horner and William Caput—J. Ahlm 2,056.78
Kull, A. L., John J. Welch, and John H. Young—L. Elsohn 428.88
Levinson, Moe L.—J. D. Graziadei 150.75
Marinello Co.—August Anderson 579.42
Marseilles Garage Co.—A. S. Grant 261.62
Powers, Edw. A., Francis M. Powers, Sarah E. Powers, Ida F. Powers, Mabel Powers, and Nellora Powers—L. Chihlavsky 1,268.55
Rosenstein, Abraham, and Isidore Jaffe, (Rosenstein & Jaffe)—Clyde Mills, Inc. 1,628.18
Schotz, Robert E.—E. Kraus 875.40
T. R. Bratton Co.—S. Newman et al. 483.67
Thurman, Gaines, Inc.—S. Lindenmeyr et al. 552.20
Wyler, Gustave and Isidore Kaplan—E. M. Sayre et al. 278.91
Whitehead, Joseph—L. Cohn 380.61
Najrburg, Robert G.—Brisberg Hotel Const. Co. 1,047.80

In Bronx County.

Borenstein, Hirsh—A. Tarlefsky et al. $732.95
Deering, John A.—P. A. Gaynor 168.20
Goldberg, Philip—Nagle Packing Co. 805.80
Rabut, Paul L.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 60.66
Sansone, Michele, and Coresina—A. Carreri 403.97
Schulmeister, Yetta C.—Matlin 120.20
Wursol, Josef, and Aaron Zapolke—M. B. Morrison 5,000.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Feistein, Freda and David—D. B. Philips, Oct. 8, 1912 ..... $233.11
Gollubier, Martin and Morris Kamber— R. Perovia, June 24, 1918 ..... $1,299.70
Hoisting Engine Sales Co.—Connors Bros. & Co., May 15, 1919 ..... 1,007.92
Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.—Broadway Realty Co., June 5, 1916, (cancelled) 18,652.82
Same—Same, May 29, 1919, (cancelled) 225.00
Thomas & Buckley Moulding Co.—I. Garcone, April 29, 1916 ..... 1,136.80
Tull, Samuel F.—Irving Trust Co., Jan. 24, 1919 ..... 2,601.78

In Bronx County.

Bentz, John—Pleasant Spring Distillery Co., Inc., April 16, 1919 ..... $765.20
Fox, David—N. Botoshansky, May 31, 1919 ..... 1,789.80
J. G. Leasing Co., Inc.—W. B. Keller, June 24, 1918 ..... 397.29

MORE WAR PAPER IN RESERVE BANKS NOW

Gain of $74,000,000 Reported for the Week—Other Discounts Decline $7,500,000.

LOSS IN GOLD RESERVES

Due to Exchange of Reserve Notes Apparently for Export—Federal Deposits Show Large Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Substantial increases in the volume of war paper and acceptances carried and even larger increases in Government deposits are shown by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at the close of business on June 13. Exchange of Federal Reserve notes for gold, apparently for export, accounts for a net decline of $7,900,000 in gold reserves.

War paper on hand went up $74,600,000, while other discounts declined $7,500,000. Acceptances on hand show an increase of $36,200,000. The total of war paper holdings includes an amount of $115,900,000 discounted for three Federal Reserve banks, while the total of acceptances on hand is inclusive of $28,200,000 bought from other Federal Reserve banks without the latter's indorsement.

Treasury certificates, owing largely to the redemption by the Treasury of temporary certificates held the week before by five banks, fell off $23,100,000. Total earning assets show an increase of $80,100,000.

Government deposits show a gain of $219,200,000, members' reserve deposits declined $71,500,000, while the "float" was $58,200,000 larger than the week before. Net deposits show a gain of $82,700,000.

Federal Reserve notes in circulation declined $13,800,000, the reported total Federal Reserve note circulation of $2,490,300,000 being below any of the weekly totals reported during the last three months. The banks' reserve percentage as the combined result of the mentioned increase in deposit liabilities and the decrease of $8,500,000 in cash reserves shows a decline from 53.7 to 52.7 per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Resources.	Due to Members.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$115,796,000	$166,916,000	$302,704,000	$190,735,000	$172,832,000
2—New York	737,857,000	782,748,000	1,797,100,000	676,417,000	736,286,000
3—Philadelphia	135,777,000	206,685,000	447,042,000	94,291,000	203,710,000
4—Cleveland	215,832,000	161,560,000	462,270,000	129,645,000	217,934,000
5—Richmond	99,538,000	61,600,000	250,900,000	83,521,000	113,984,000
6—Atlanta	74,624,000	92,592,000	223,976,000	44,088,000	115,128,000
7—Chicago	411,499,000	243,780,000	775,005,000	234,802,000	418,271,000
8—St. Louis	92,546,000	77,447,000	249,293,000	89,088,000	103,159,60
9—Minneapolis	73,923,000	50,738,000	184,697,000	48,048,000	82,975,000
10—Kansas City	78,377,000	82,268,000	244,124,000	65,651,000	95,995,000
11—Dallas	82,185,000	51,033,000	126,732,000	40,574,000	45,517,000
12—San Francisco	151,830,000	134,383,000	332,153,000	92,922,000	194,694,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates	$355,811,000	$354,989,000	$132,537,000
Gold settlement fund, Fed. Reserve Board	582,675,000	581,655,000	489,610,000
Gold with foreign agencies	...	...	44,034,000
Total gold held by banks	$938,486,000	$936,024,000	$966,251,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,117,970,000	1,139,508,000	951,145,000
Gold redemption fund	137,418,000	126,572,000	29,507,000
Total gold reserves	$2,193,874,000	$2,201,804,000	$1,946,903,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	68,114,000	68,539,000	58,360,000
Total reserves	$2,261,988,000	$2,270,343,000	$2,005,263,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,695,576,000	1,620,994,000	653,863,000
All other	182,598,000	190,130,000	362,168,000
Bills bought in open market	234,387,000	198,307,000	142,923,000
Total bills on hand	$2,112,711,000	$2,009,431,000	$1,258,954,000
United States Government bonds	27,129,000	27,129,000	40,483,000
U. S. Victory notes	33,000	333,000	...
United States certificates of indebtedness	204,405,000	227,555,000	35,179,000
All other earning assets	...	...	594,000
Total earning assets	$2,344,579,000	$2,264,446,000	$1,333,410,000
Bank premises	10,986,000	10,986,000	...
Uncollected items deduct from gross dep.	835,362,000	650,757,000	310,303,000
Five per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	8,809,000	8,868,000	735,000
All other resources	10,332,000	10,042,000	...
Total resources	$5,472,146,000	$5,215,442,000	$3,849,711,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$83,674,000	$82,652,000	$75,711,000
Surplus	49,466,000	49,466,000	1,134,000
Government deposits	245,245,000	26,058,000	155,332,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,833,583,000	1,705,104,000	1,555,434,000
Deferred availability items	623,139,000	497,340,000	264,887,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	137,585,000	133,564,000	123,221,000
Total gross deposits	$2,650,132,000	$2,362,873,000	$2,000,074,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,409,265,000	2,513,037,000	1,651,500,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	170,037,000	169,240,000	10,001,000
All other liabilities	39,672,000	38,166,000	12,291,000
Total liabilities	$5,472,146,000	$5,215,442,000	$3,849,711,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	52.7%	53.7%	61.9%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	65.4%	66.5%	....

*Includes one-year Treasury notes.

Reserve Board's Weekly Statement On Conditions of Banks in the Country

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's regular weekly statement of total debits to deposit account, reported through the Federal Reserve Banks by about 150 of the country's more important clearing houses. Transactions cover the weekly periods ended Wednesday, June 4, and June 11, 1919.

The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative data by Reserve districts for 149 centres reporting complete data for both weeks. Figures of reporting clearing houses by Federal Reserve Districts are as follows:

	Debits to Individual Accounts' Week Ended— June 4.	June 11.	Debits to Banks and Bankers' Account. Week Ended— June 4	June 11.
New York	$4,983,450,000	$5,104,337,000	$1,624,836,000	$1,725,330,000
Albany	25,996,000	16,089,000	12,134,000	14,016,000
Binghamton	3,095,000	3,468,000	...	...
Buffalo	71,258,000	58,176,000	8,395,000	84,121,000
Passaic	3,744,000	3,719,000	507,000	522,000
Rochester	33,355,000	29,928,000	637,000	494,000
Syracuse	12,856,000	12,415,000	572,000	700,000

RECAPITULATION.

New York	$3,131,754,000	$5,228,139,000	$1,647,081,000	$1,775,187,000
Boston	413,179,000	399,389,000	208,137,000	214,542,000
Philadelphia	502,854,000	372,912,000	107,460,000	352,000,000
Chicago	506,982,000	487,815,000	533,192,000	421,760,000
Boston and	142,000,000	181,000,000	117,079,000	148,000,000
Atlanta	75,000,000	225,000,000	175,292,000	169,832,000
San Francisco	302,000,000	302,000,000	282,734,000	282,713,000
St. Louis	200,000,000	200,000,000	102,000,000	204,079,000
Minneapolis	139,253,000	148,000,000	146,000,000	165,395,000
Kansas City	207,858,000	210,000,000	310,811,000	305,285,000
Dallas	118,118,000	122,816,000	102,000,000	111,976,000
San Francisco	372,896,000	396,639,000	290,267,000	282,713,000
Total	$8,730,031,000	$8,965,052,000	$4,830,278,000	$5,128,510,000

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Skinner, Col. G. A., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Kellam, Lt. Col. F. C. A., Jr., to Hosp. No. 29, at Ft. Snelling.
Bryan, Lt. Col. R. W.; Jones, Capt. J. R.; Millet, Capt. J. A. P., and Fuxwell, 1st Lt. R. K., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Rutherford, Lt. Col. H. R., to France.
Detwiller, Lt. Col. A. K., hon. discharged.
Heller, Lt. Col. J. M., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. Slocum.
Nolan, 1st Lt. N. M., and Kay, 1st Lt. W., to Hosp. No. 41, at Fox Hills, S. I.
McKinney, Maj. G. I.; Jackson, Capt. W. L.; Scanlon, Capt. P. L., and McCoskey, Capt. L. M., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of East. Dept.
Borden, Maj. P. G., to Camp Meade.
MacKenzie, Maj. T. A., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of West. Dept.
Gray, Maj. R. H., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Grant.
Squires, Maj. C. A., to Hosp. No. 38, at Eastview, N. Y.
Graves, Maj. A. W.; Crandall, Capt. J. K., and Pindar, 1st Lt. L. O., to Camp Jackson.
Simonds, Capt. F. A., to Camp Devens.
Goodwin, Capt. V. A., and Williams, Capt. D. B., to Hosp. No. 42, at Spartanburg, S. C.
Martin, Capt. H. H., to Ft. Thomas.
Pannaci, Capt. C. E. E.; Clark, Capt. W. A.; Peabody, 1st Lt. C. W., and Strahlman, 1st Lt. W., to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks.

Following to Army Med. School: Petty, Capt. A. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cibelus, C. A.	Wolfermann,	Henson, A. N.
DeGraff, J. M.	Harry	Lane, E. A.
Hemstead, J. L.	Clarkson, J. W.	Seabold, P. S.
Kilgore, V. V.	Handley, L. L.	Maxwell, C. L.
McClanahan, T. S.	Moore, L. O. W.	Turner, V. R.

Storey, 1st Lt. T. L., to Hosp. No. 45, at Pittsburgh.
Thornton, 1st Lt. J. D., to Hosp. No. 8, at Colonia, N. J.
O'Neal, 1st Lt. R. McT., hon. discharged.
Keebler, 1st Lt. A., to Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson, sick.
McCrary, 1st Lt. G. W., to Camp Lewis.
Skelton, 1st Lt. C. A., to Ft. Houston.
Timberlake, 1st Lt. H. P., to Hosp. No. 25, at Ft. Harrison.
Miller, 1st Lt. W. H., to Hosp. No. 24, at Pittsburgh.

Quartermaster Corps.

Dreyer, Maj. R. J., to Hoboken.
Plowman, Capt. H. T., will assume duties as Const. Qm. for Hosps. No. 38, at Eastview, N. Y.; No. 3, at Colonia, N. J., and No. 6, at Otisville, N. Y., with station at Washington.
Smith, Capt. F. A., to Wash., as asst. to Chief of Const. Div.
Bamford, Capt. B., to Boston and report to Zone Supply Off.
Thompson, Capt. W. J., to Camp Sherman, as Acting Camp Finance Off., relieving 1st Lt. E. A. Olaes, to be discharged.
Fish, 1st Lt. H., will resume duties as Const. Qm. for coast defenses of Pensacola, Fla., with station at Wash.
Abt, 1st Lt. P. J., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at port of embarkation, Hoboken.
Birnbaum, 1st Lt. A., to Walter Reed Hosp. for further observation and treatment.
Montgomery, 1st Lt. G. H., to Camp Mills.
Sullivan, 1st Lt. J. C., will report to Cmdr. Army Supply Base, Brooklyn, N. Y., as asst. to officer in charge of utilities.

Infantry.

Hedges, Maj. B. R., to Columbus, Ohio, for recruiting.
Goedecke, Maj. F., to Camp Meade.
Frank, Maj. I., to Camp Stuart with 12th. Cav.
Grant, Capt. T. J., transferred to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Jones, 1st Lt. L. R., to Montgomery, Ala., Aviation Repair Depot.
Brown, 1st Lt. K. R., hon. discharged as 1st Lt. only.

Field Artillery.

Wilbur, Col. H. F., to Ft. Scott and report to Cmdg. Gen. of 31st Brigade, C. A. C.
Johnson, Maj. R. L., to Camp Knox, with 83d.
Mount, Maj. G. A., to Camp Knox.
Carl, 1st Lt. P. F., Jr., to West Point as aide de camp on staff of Brig. Gen. D. MacArthur.
Connor, Capt. D. A.; Sanderson, Capt. J. M.; Delahanty, Capt. R. D.; Hutchins, 1st Lt. C. G.; Clark, 1st Lt. F. F., and Holloman, 1st Lt. J. L., all of 82d, to France.

Veterinary Corps.

Vanskike, Capt. R. E., to Ft. Oglethorpe.
Waters, 1st Lt. F. C., to Aux. Remount Depot 304 at Camp Travis.
Williams, 1st Lt. H. L., to Camp Sherman.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Cherrington, Maj. W. P., will report to Cmdg. Off. of Coast Defenses of the Delaware.
Dinsmore, 1st Lt. W. W., to Ft. Winfield Scott.
Daly, 1st Lt. J. F., hon. discharged.

Cavalry.

Lockett, Col. J., retired after more than 44 years' service.
Urbani, 1st Lt. G. T., to Hoboken under Dir. of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

Ordnance.

Gore, Capt. J. H., to Detroit Dist. Ord. Office, Mich., as Disb. Off. and Financial Manager.
Jones, Capt. I. N., to Philadelphia.
Gerber, 1st Lt. L. S., to Ft. Riley as Cmdg. Off. 14th Ord. Depot Company, relieving Capt. G. W. Chesley.

Sanitary Corps.

Shay, 1st Lt. J. H., and Archer, 1st Lt. D., to Newport News.
Emerson, 1st Lt. J. O., to Hosp. No. 4, at Ft. Porter.

Engineers.

Blackburn, Capt. A., to Washington to receive instructions pertaining to special recruiting duty.
Jones, Capt. A. R., to Wash. as asst. to Capt. Wm. Wright.
Weaver, Capt. F. L., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Custer for discharge, and will be discharged on or before July 1.

Air service.

Chambers, Maj. L. R., to Kelly Field.
Lowdes, 1st Lt. W., to A. Service Depot at Gandalf.

Miscellaneous.

Hope, Maj. A. C., will report to the Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.
Babcock, Maj. D. S., Postal Express Service, hon. discharged.
Metcalf, Capt. G. P., Army Ser. Corps, hon. discharged.
Kipka, Capt. R. E., Chem. War. Ser., to Belle, W. Va., and report to Cmdg. Off. at Ridgewood Arsenal.
Halvers, Capt. A. W., Sig. C., to Camp Meade for assignment to the Overseas Replacement Depot.
Bolan, Capt. H. W., Tank Corps, to Washington for instructions, then to Pittsburgh for temp. duty, then to Camp Meade.
Blanchard, Capt. R. H., U.S.A., hon. discharged.
Irving, 1st Lt. B. B., Transp. Corps, to Camp Lewis for discharge.
Frech, 1st Lt. C. A., Dental Corps, to Camp Gordon for discharge.

Resignations.

Finney, C. E., Jr., F.A., as Temp. Capt. and Prov. 2d Lt.
Seoane, Capt. C. A., Cav.
O'Toole, Prov. 1st Lt. D. J., Inf.

Leaves.

Bailey, Maj. Gen. C. J., U.S.A., 1 month.
Dashiell, Brig. Gen. W. R., U.S.A., 20 days.
McNeil, Brig. Gen. C. H., C.A.C., 20 days.
Roberts, Col. C. D., 1 month.
Brown, Col. L. C., C.A.C., 14 days.
Winnia, Lt. Col. C. C., 1 month.
Lane, Lt. Col. A. W., Gen. Staff, 14 days.
Triplett, Maj. G. V., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 15 days.
Johnston, Maj. A., Judge Adv., 3 months.
Ford, Maj. A. W., C.A.C., 20 days.
Stanley, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 month.
Hughes, Maj. T., C.A.C., 1 month.
Irving, 1st Lt. B. B., Transp. Corps, 15 days.
Birnbaum, 1st Lt. A. V., Qm.C., 1 month's extension.
Maxwell, 1st Lt. D., Sig. Corps, 20 days' extension.
Weaver, Capt. F. L., Engs., 15 days.
Tuttle, Capt. A. L., Inf., 10 days' extension.
Dyckman, Capt. F. H., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 15 days.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Miller, Capt. W. S., to Alexandria as Naval Insp. Ordnance in charge Naval Torpedo Station.
Graham, Capt. S. V., to command the Topeka.
Connelly, Capt. L. J., to Base No. 9 (relief of Capt. W. C. Asserson).
Finney, Cmdr. E. P., to command the Cheyenne.
Cleborne, Cmdr. C. J., to Mare Island as asst. to Supply Off.
Goldsborough, Cmdr. M. R., to Philadelphia as asst. to Supply Off.
McDonell, Lt. Cmdr. W. N., to Caldwell, N. J., Navy Rifle Team.
Heath, Lt. Cmdr. D. P., to Charleston as asst. to Supply Off.
Barber, Lt. Cmdr. E. H., to Bureau of Supplies and Accounting.
Copp, Lt. Cmdr. C. C., to S. Brooklyn as asst. to the Provisions and Clothing Officer Fleet Supply Base.
Madden, Lt. Cmdr. G. R., to receiving ship at New York.
Camp, Lt. R. H., to Aid and Flag Secretary on staff Rear Admiral Andrews, Naval Operating in East Mediterranean.
Spriggs, Lt. M. H., to the Denver as Navigator.
Corn, Lt. W. A., to the Mississippi.
Haight, Lt. W. G., to the Allegheny.
French, Lt. L. H., to Newport as Instructor at Training Station.
McCune, Lt. R. A., to Hoboken (N. J.) Naval Dispensary.
Friedman, Lt. C. J., to Marine Recruiting Office, Cleveland, Ohio.
Cobb, Lt.

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Special low summer rates now. Estimates free.
Gimbels Fur Storage Vaults on the Premises.
Cold, dry air storage. Guarantee against loss or damage.
A postal or telephone call (Knickerbocker 5100—Extension 34) brings our auto.
"Furriers Since 1842"

For Other Gimbel News See Page 16

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Headquarters for Tea Pots
On the Fifth Floor at Gimbels
A remarkable display of New Tea Pots in a great variety of designs. Space too small to describe this offering. Come see them! Prices 75c to $3.75



Extraordinary Sale of Women's Silk Dresses Normally Higher Priced

Exquisite "Casaques" Included At June Sale Prices



Crepe de Chine in white, beige, henna, turquoise, Delft blue, navy, black—side-buttoning Russian fashion, and featuring a border of fine pleats.
$10.95

Seeded Cotton Crepe combined with rows of hand-made linen Cluny laces with hand-knotted self-fringe. A crocheted girdle with creelot tassels.
$29.50

Every One of the Hundreds of Blouses In This June Sale of Blouses Is a Tempting Value as Well as Style

Summer-printed Georgette Crepe Tie-Around Blouses $7.95
Frilled Collar and Jabot Blouses of Georgette Crepe. $5.95
Ribbon-beaded Blouses of Georgette Crepe..... $6.95
Color-Edged Cascade-Frill Blouses of French Voile.. $7.95

GIMBELS—BLOUSE SALON—Third Floor

Moire Silks—Foulards Draped in Georgette Crepe—Satins with Tricolette—Moired Georgette Crepe Over Taffeta—Bead-Embroidered Georgette Crepe
In the Modes of the Hour and the Advance Trend of Fashion



—Cascade tunics outlined in frills
—Silk "ostrich" fringe
—the new bouffant tunics; the draped tunics

at $33.50

The "cream" of five makers' Summer output—at practically our own price.

The very Mid-Summer Silk Dresses that every smartly-dressed woman is deciding to include as the backbone of her Summer wardrobe.

NAVY BLUE—BLACK
or charming combinations of
NAVY AND WHITE OR BLACK AND WHITE.

The ideal colors and combinations.

The smartest Mid-Summer styles in "all-day" models that offer a correct fashion for every type of person and for a hundred occasions during the Summer and even the Fall. These are some of the clever details that denote Fashion's newest thoughts:

—the sash-tie and big crush-bow girdle
—tailored folds in sheer Georgette crepe



—the smart drooping sleeves
—embroideries in beads or braid

Sizes 34 to 44 represented—so that no one will be disappointed.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S DRESS SALON—Third Floor

Mid-Summer Millinery for the Resort Season

The French Millinery Season



Expresses Paris in Terms of Femininity That Is Distractingly Lovely

Hats of Summer-color Dotted Swiss.
Hats of Frilled Organdy.
Hats of Net and Georgette Crepe.
Hats of Taffeta. Hats of French Voile.
Hats of Leghorn and Taffeta. Hats of Lace.
Hats of Horsehair. Hats of Georgette Crepe.

Created in the Gimbel Studios
$15 to $35

GIMBEL—FRENCH MILLINERY SALON—Third Floor

June Sale of
Colored Cotton Fabrics

now in full swing. New merchandise added daily to our collection. Better values and newer fabrics are offered as the sale goes on.

Printed and Woven Voiles
38c, 48c, 95c yd.
38 to 45 inches wide

Wondrous assortments of up-to-date designs and extra fine quality at a remarkable saving on your Summer clothes.

Exquisite printings representing fine georgette and chiffon designs, foulard patterns, scroll, coin spots, stripes, plaids, checks, chalk designs and many others. Also a complete range of woven tub proof voiles, represented in snappy checks, stripes and plaids.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

INNOVATION Sale of 305 Wardrobe Trunks

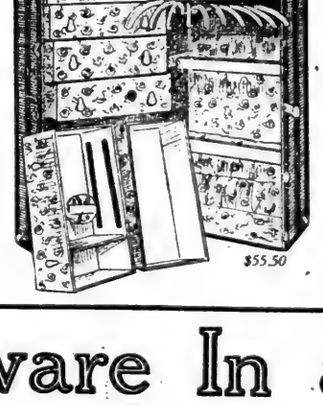
A Gimbel Special Purchase To Be Put on Sale at Special Prices
Beginning Monday at 9 o'Clock

Such trunks at such low prices may never be seen again. The constant increase in the cost of making and materials warrants this statement.

This exceptional offer is made at the opening of this biggest traveling season in years, when the demand for high-grade trunks will be greater than ever.

The Innovation needs no recommendation. Its wonderful strength, compactness, and beauty are known internationally. It sets the standard for all wardrobe trunks.

GIMBELS—TRUNK SECTION—Fifth Floor



Only at Gimbels can you buy the Innovation at these reduced prices.

Full Size Innovations
$44.50 $55.50 $69.25 $83.00
Federal Tax already included in these prices.

Extra Special at ¼ Off
62 Steamer and Three-Quarter Innovations
$47.00 to $74.75
Federal Tax already included in these prices.

June Sale of Platinum and Gold Mounted
Diamond Jewelry
Savings of
10% to 25%

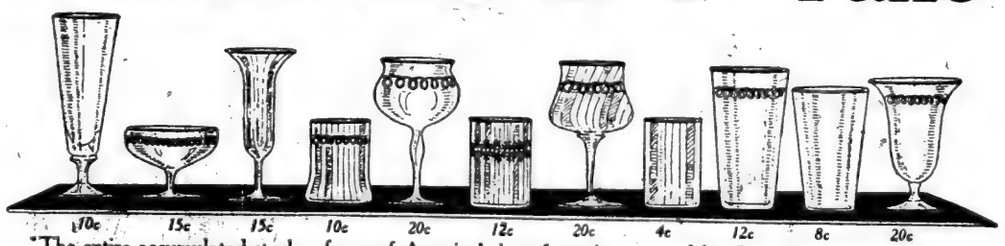
Rings—Bar Pins—Brooches—La Vallieres—Cuff Links—Bracelets—Watches—Scarf Pins — exquisitely lovely—artistically designed—appropriate gifts for Weddings, Engagements, Anniversaries and other June occasions.

Rings, $35 to $925
Bar Pins, $80 to $650
La Vallieres, $27 to $250

And Many Other Beautiful Things at Marked Price Concessions. Mostly one of a kind, specially made for Gimbels.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

75,000 Pieces of Glassware In a "Take-With-You" Sale



The entire accumulated stocks of one of America's best factories, secured by Gimbel Brothers to sell at

Less Than Normal Wholesale Cost

Plain Blown—Optic—Needle Etched

Lead Blown Tableware

Because this purchase is so vast and prices so sensationally low, you are asked to take your selection right with you. Convenient, good looking, handy packages will be provided for this purpose.

Hotels, Clubs Boarding Houses,
will seize this opportunity to buy in quantity at less than wholesale

at 10c Goblets, Clarets, Cocktails, Wines, Tumblers.

at 15c Goblets, Clarets, Cocktails, Wines, Champagnes, Sherbets.

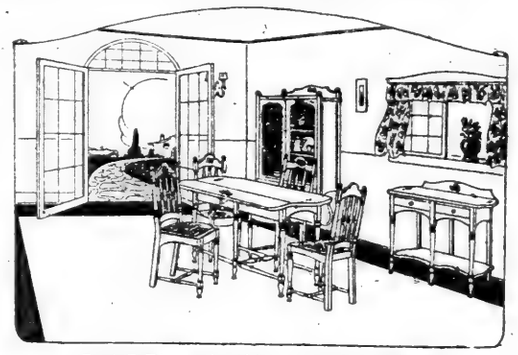


Other prices 4c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c
Not all kinds at all prices, so come early for first choice.
Glasses for Lemonade, Iced Tea, Orange Juice, Grape Juice, and all other Summer Beverages.

GIMBELS—FIFTH AND MAIN FLOORS—ALSO SUBWAY LOWER FLOOR

Dining Room Sets

just like this belong in small apartments in Country Houses having small, intimate rooms, where breakfast can be taken by the early riser, and in all places that serve breakfast or Afternoon Tea on a porch or "near" porch.



Just 7 Pieces in this correctly designed

Breakfast Room Set

4 Chairs with Cretonne Seats. **$127.50** Buffet China Closet, Drop Leaf Table.

Hand-painted decoration on Enamel, in Ivory, Gray, or Traymore color. Also set can be furnished in Walnut.

Do come and see how charming is this new "Peasant" Furniture, for if you see it you'll say "Irresistible."



Seat Cushions
Cretonne covered, both sides alike, in assorted Cretonnes, knife edge pads
$1.25



GIMBELS FURNITURE SECTION—Seventh Floor

The Popularity of RAG RUGS

is easily explainable, for they are so cool to the feet, so gay to the eye, and so kind to one's pocketbook. For example, here are the moderate prices of—

Scatter Sizes

Plain centers in all wanted colors. Gay chintz borders.

24 in. x 36 in. - - $1.25 | 30 in. x 60 in. - - $2.65
27 in. x 54 in. - - 1.85 | 36 in. x 72 in. - - 3.50

New Fibre Rugs, printed in designs in color, from 27 in. x 54 in., at $1.85, to room sizes, 9 ft. x 12 ft., $14.75. A reduction of 25% from their present selling price.

Room Sizes

4 ft. x 7 ft. - - $5.50 | 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $13.75
6 ft. x 9 ft. - - 10.50 | 9 ft. x 12 ft. - - - - - 18.50

Crex Grass Rugs; discontinued patterns; $1.95 to $7.00. Sizes range from 30 in. x 60 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.

Japanese Reversible Rugs, $1.50 to $27.00. Jute stencilled in gay Navajo colors.

GIMBELS RUG SECTION—Sixth Floor

The Country Comes

Right into Your Home
if you use these

Gay Cretonnes

for Curtains, Hangings of All Sorts, Bed Spreads, Slip covers for chairs; and some of the small designs make admirable frocks, smocks, and great aprons for garden or for studio.

Just now Gimbels are opening

Hand Blocked English Chintz

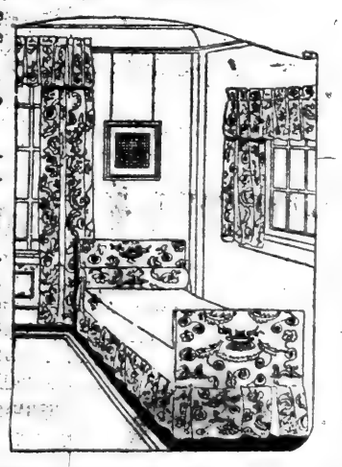
such as is used in the Little Tea Room on the Eighth Floor.

Prices $1.35, $1.55, $1.70 yd.

American made Cretonnes, in dozens of designs,
28c, 50c, 85c yard.

Poplin of highly mercerized cotton 50 in. wide, $1.35 yard. Fine range of colors. Light weight and very delightful for Summer hangings.

Sectional Lace Panels, 75c and $1.35 panel.



GIMBELS CRETONNE SECTION—Sixth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

Section 2 | NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS

The New York Times.

NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS | Section 2

E SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1919. E

WILL BUILD NEW $7,500,000 HOTEL

Plot on East Side of Park Avenue, from 51st to 52d Street, Sold.

TO BE 17 STORIES HIGH

D. M. Linnard Company Enters New York Field, Buying Block for $1,000,000.

BREWERY SITE ONCE

F. & M. Schaeffer Interests, Which Formerly Occupied It, Dispose of Property.

As a site for a seventeen-story hotel representing an investment of about $7,500,000, the block front on the east side of Park Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, was sold yesterday by the Schaefer Realty Company to the D. M. Linnard Company for $1,000,000 cash.

The plot has a frontage of 200 feet on the avenue, 179 feet on Fifty-first Street, and 88 feet on Fifty-second Street. The plot sold, which is vacant except for a couple of tenements, is the last of the property remaining with the Schaefer Companies, on which the plant of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company was formerly located. Part of the former location of this company is now occupied by St. Bartholomew's Church, which is situated on the block immediately south.

The new hotel will be called The Linnard, and marks the first invasion of New York by the D. M. Linnard organization, which operates a number of hotels of the United States, including the new $5,000,000 Ambassador Hotel to be opened June 21 at Atlantic City; the Fairmont and Palace of San Francisco; Huntington, Maryland, and Greene of Passena, the Belvidere of Santa Barbara; the Alexandria and California, the latter of which is now in course of construction in Los Angeles.

In connection with the financial arrangements for the construction of the Hotel Linnard, S. W. Straus & Co. will underwrite an issue of first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds on the entire property. S. W. Straus & Co. have underwritten bond issues on all of the hotels operated by the D. M. Linnard organization, excepting the Fairmont and Palace in San Francisco.

Warren & Wetmore, who designed the Ritz, Biltmore, Commodore, Vanderbilt, and a number of other leading New York hotels are the architects for the Hotel Linnard. It will be seventeen stories in height and will contain 600 rooms, arranged in suites of from one to five rooms each, each suite with foyer and bath.

D. M. Linnard last evening issued the following statement in regard to the new project:

"I want to assert with all the emphasis at my command that it is to be purely American in all particulars. The United States leads the world in every line of business and industry, and I maintain that we also lead in the way of hotel construction, furnishings and equipment. It is a mistake to borrow features from European houses merely for the purpose of appealing to a certain few of our countrymen who think a thing can be perfect that does not imitate the European."

Part of the property just sold was originally bought by the founders of the old Brewery, Frederick and Maximilian Schaefer, in 1864. Some of these lots were purchased then for less than $10,000 each.

The F. & M. Schaefer plant was originally located at Nineteenth Street and Broadway. On this same site formerly stood the large carpet establishment of W. & J. Sloane. The firm of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company began business in 1842. R. J. Schaefer is today the President and in control of the Brewing Company.

Work on the new hotel will begin this Fall.

ORPHAN SISTERS NEED HOME

Charity Association Makes Appeal to Keep Them Together.

The State Charities Aid Association in the United Charities Building, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, has issued an appeal for a home for two little girls left alone in the world by the death of their father and mother. The children, Louise and Catherine, are 12 and 9 years old, respectively.

Three years ago, the father of these children, a big robust man, was suddenly stricken with pneumonia and died. Then began the courageous struggle which the mother made to keep her home, and above all to make it possible for the two little ones, devoted to each other, to grow up together. Even in the closing days of her illness, with her mind wandering away and as she was gradually being conquered by sickness, the mother worried only on one account: there would be no one in the world to look after her children, to one to shelter them and bring them up comforted in the love they have for each other. The mother died two weeks ago.

The children have a grandmother, but she is too old and infirm for their care, and it is hoped that the mother's dying wish will be realized and the two little girls find a foster home together.

Louise is dark-eyed and dark-haired, an alert, handsome child. Her sister, who is quieter, is none the less wide awake and attractive. She has blue eyes and fair hair. Both children are healthy, intelligent, and well trained in morals and refinement. They are both affectionate, having always had a happy if poor home. They come from self-respecting American parentage and are Episcopalian. Further information can be obtained from the Charities Aid Association.

SAYS SOLDIERS COMPLAIN.

Re-employment Bureau Declares Some Employers Are Unfair.

Officials of the Re-employment Bureau for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, at 505 Pearl Street, declared in a statement yesterday that "the treatment that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines are receiving from some employers is engendering a feeling of bitterness among them." The statement added that, generally, the employers were making good their promise to their soldier employes, but that some instances of dissatisfaction had been reported.

"The soldiers, sailors, and marines resent being refused when they ask for their old jobs back or are asked to take less than they were receiving when they went abroad," continues the statement. "The fact that these jobs are filled by stay-at-homes, often enemy aliens or pacifists, fills them with indignation. While every credit is due the great majority of employers who are reinstating their old men, it cannot be denied that the grave discrepency betwene the present attitude of some corporations and their promises to their employes when they left for overseas, is creating resentment and dissatisfaction among discharged men."

The bureau says that it has found that among those who have failed to make good their promises are war profiteers who handled contracts for trench equipment for men overseas. Another complaint is that some ex-soldiers are asked to begin work again at their old wages. Other men said they had been informed that the women taken on in their absence were more satisfactory and worked for lower wages.

HURT BY RUNAWAY HORSE.

Woman's Skull Fractured When Animal Turns Upon Sidewalk.

Miss Anne Starr, 33 years old, of 201 West 106th Street, was leaving the Colonial Bank at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue yesterday morning when a driverless horse attached to a wagonwagon of the Charles Williams Carpet Cleaning Company of 206 West 136th Street, which had bolted at Central Park West and eighty-first Street, swerved south in Columbus Avenue, knocking the woman under the wagon, two wheels of which passed over her body. She was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries. Her condition is serious.

George Brown, the driver, who was making deliveries at 1 West Eighty-first Street, jumped from the wagon when the horse became fractious and escaped injury. The animal continued south on Columbus Avenue, losing the wagon at Seventy-ninth Street, where it crashed into an elevated railway pillar. The animal was finally caught at Seventy-second Street by Patrolman William Koenig of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The horse was badly cut and was treated by a veterinary surgeon.

READY FOR CLEAN-UP WEEK.

All City Departments to Do Their Share, Beginning Tomorrow.

Clean-Up Week will begin tomorrow and the various city departments, under direction of the Department of Health, have completed all preparations to have New York made spick and span. The city has been divided into zones coinciding with the Street Cleaning Department districts.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the Health Commissioner, gave out yesterday these suggestions for the week, and they apply to all districts:

1. Put out all refuse by 7 A. M. on this day.
2. Tie up all paper.
3. Put all other household refuse into boxes and barrels.
4. Trade waste, such as bricks, lime, building material, &c., will not be removed by D. S. C. C. from dwellings.
5. No refuse except garbage will be removed from factories, lofts, buildings, hotels, or other places not used jointly for business and domestic occupancy. The owners of such buildings must remove all refuse at their own expense as heretofore.

Residents in the various districts have been notified through circulars distributed by the police the days on which wagons of the Street Cleaning Department will call for their refuse. They were prepared for the specific notification by the general circular which was distributed through the public schools, Tenement House Department, Street Cleaning Department, and the various civic organizations.

ROOSEVELT PLAYGROUND.

Movement Launched to Establish Memorial to the Late Colonel.

A movement to establish a Roosevelt Memorial Modern Playground has been launched by the Playground League, Unity Child Welfare Association, and the City Federation of Woman's Clubs. The committee in charge, headed by Miss Mabie E. Macomber, President of the league and Chairman of the Welfare Association and Woman's Clubs, has so far received more than 300 signatures from representative persons approving and offering their full support to the memorial.

The memorial outdoor playground was first proposed at the February convention of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, when it was said that Theodore Roosevelt was "especially interested in children's playgrounds because he was Honorary President of the Playground Association of America, and because he wrote a detailed letter indorsing the public playground creed of many cities throughout the country." Principals from twenty-three high schools throughout Greater New York have signed the petition. Other organizations which have approved the movement are: Y. M. C. A., Board of Health, International Committee, County Department, Industrial Department, Religious Work Department, Religious Work in War Industries, Religious Work Bureau, National War Work Council, and many others.

If the plans for the proposed playground are carried out it will be an attractive small city park, with evergreen hedges, lawns, and beds of hardy flowers that children can care for. The plans include administrative offices for directors, locker rooms, resting quarters, to be grouped around the gateway; a game pavilion, to be arranged as a broad porch to a shallow building, to house the kindergarten and Montessori toys for babies. A wide variety of apparatus, such as swings, seesaws, slides, and other outdoor health builders is to be installed and under an experienced director.

The committee now handling the project announced yesterday that it has no paid workers and cannot undertake the establishment of the playground. It is now trying to persuade some organization to take up the work which it has started. It hopes to interest the Roosevelt Memorial Association or some educational, health, or philanthropic organization.

Cite Husband on Alimony Charge.

Napoleon A. Bourasse, a broker, was directed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Tierney to show cause next Wednesday why he should not be punished for contempt for failing to pay $540 alimony due pending a suit for separation. Mrs. Bourasse accuses her husband of being attentive to Mrs. Sarah A. Robertson of Deal Beach, N. J.

WOUNDED CZECHS RECUPERATING HERE

War Camp Community Service Helping to Fit Them with Artificial Limbs.

THEY HATE THE BOLSHEVIKI

Tell of Treachery of Reds, Whom They Attacked with Stones to Prevent Massacre.

Bringing with them to America tangible evidence of the existence of Czechoslovakia and verbal evidence of the ruthlessness of the Bolsheviki, 100 members of the Czech Army are in the city receiving medical treatment from their own and American doctors at the War Camp Community Service Unit No. 5. Every one of the men has been severely injured in the Siberian warfare, and more than half of them have lost either an arm or a leg.

The length of their stay here is undetermined, but will depend upon the speed with which the men recover from their wounds. All of them are able to travel, but their Government wishes them to get artificial limbs in this country rather than have them take the risk of finding insufficient medical care and appliances waiting for them in their new republic.

"These men have not had letters from their homes since 1914," said Anthony W. Chez, Y. M. C. A. secretary, who has been with the men for more than three years. "But they have heard of the republic, and the knowledge that their independence has been won has kept many of them alive. In Siberia, when the Bolshevist resistance was the strongest, and when it looked as if their cause were doomed, these men would talk of home, resolve to see it once more, and with that resolution came strength in battle."

Patrolled 5,000 Miles.

The men who are taking treatment at the Bliss unit of New York Camp Community Service in West Twenty-fifth Street formed part of the army of volunteers which patrolled a front of more than 5,000 miles along the Trans-Siberian Railway. Mr. Chez, who, before joining the Czech Army as a Y. M. C. A. worker, was football coach at the University of Cincinnati, told of the exploits of the Czech Army.

"These men were all drafted into the Austrian Army to fight against the Allies," he said. "The Central Powers used the Czechs for nothing save cannon fodder, knowing that they were disloyal to their oppressors. I know of instances when whole regiments of Czechs were sent against the Russian lines, with machine guns armed by Germans behind them to insure their advance. Whenever a chance presented itself the Czechs surrendered to the Russians, sometimes going over in entire regimental formation, and asking for the privilege of fighting against the Kaiser and his allies. The 28th Regiment was one of the first of the commissions.

"The Royalist Government in Russia distrusted the Czechs, however, because of the pro-German spirit among so many of the high Russian officers. When Kerensky was in control, he, too, worked with distrust on those thousands of men in the prison camps who asked to fight against what seemed to be their own armies. But finally he permitted the formation of two battalions of Czech troops. Those battalions, if ever, broke their way into the German trenches, and if they had had support on the flanks the story would have been different. But the Finns, on the right, and the Russians, on the left, gave way, and the Czechs were surrounded. Only a few who fought their way out of the ambuscade formed the nucleus of the present Czech army, for Kerensky then permitted the formation of a larger force to turn against the Germans.

Captured Their Comrades.

These men would take none but Czech prisoners to enlist in the new army. After the overthrow of the Kerensky Government, these men joined the Bolshevist forces. When the treaty was signed the Czechs refused to abide by it and attempted a long route to the front in France. They seized more than 100 military trains, with such equipment as they could take, and started for the front. At that time they were stopped by the Bolshevists, who told the Czechs that they could proceed on their way, but first they must surrender what military equipment they had. The new army then gave up most of its equipment to the Lenin forces.

"About this time dispatches from a German agent to Lenin were intercepted which showed the Czechs the plan for their destruction. The Czechs were to be induced to give up their arms, after which a wholesale slaughter was to take place. At this time all the trainloads of men had given up all their equipment. Then came as heroic a battle as the war has produced. The stronghold of the Bolsheviks were attacked and, incredible as it may sound, the Czechs, with no guns and no ammunition save rocks, attacked machine gun nests, captured the guns, and turned them on the Bolsheviki. The slaughter was frightful, but a battlefront against the Bolshevists and Germans was established and maintained."

Among the men at the War Camp Community Service hotel is Major Doshek, in command of the transport which brought the men to this country. He was a captain in the Austrian Army by the Russians in 1914, and was one of the first in the volunteer army of Czechs. For two years he fought with the Russian forces, when he was wounded three times. He was decorated with the Russian Cross of St. George.

Fought Four Years.

Captain Ramboock also won the Russian cross. He has been fighting since 1914 and was wounded twice. Lieutenant Vashatka deserted from the Austrian forces, received a commission in the Russian Army, and was wounded while defending a bridge on the Volga in a Bolshevist attack. V. Kadlec, a private in the 1st Regiment, lay for weeks with his arms strapped close to his body. He was wounded while he and a few of his company were protecting the Bolsheviki $8,000,000 in gold which the Lenin adherents had stolen from a city in the Ural Mountains.

During their hard days in Russia, the Czechs were without fresh vegetables or fruit and went through scourges of scurvy. They smoked strawberry leaves and green Russian tobacco, and the Y. M. C. A. Secretary declares there is no worse smoking than that. He says the success the small numbers of Czechs had against the Bolsheviki was achieved because the men were willing to risk their lives while acting as spies. Every one speaks Russian, and once they found a Russian uniform it was easy for them to spread propaganda.

"These men are not in New York to excite pity," declared Mr. Chez. "They are here only because so many Czechs in this country wanted to see some of their fighting countrymen. There are 40,000 men just like these at Vladivostok, but those who still remain cannot travel. So, instead of sending these men home by way of Italy, we had them sent this way. All across America the Czechs have been entertaining them."

First Woman's Post of Legion Named By Yeomanettes for Edith Cavell

The name of the English nurse, Edith Cavell, who was shot by the Germans, has been chosen as the title for the first military post of women to be established in America. The Edith Cavell Post of the American Legion will be composed of yeomanettes of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it was announced yesterday at the State headquarters of the legion.

After it was decided at the St. Louis caucus a month ago that women were eligible for membership in the legion Chief Electrician James F. Goerick called together the yeomanettes of the Brooklyn station and on May 12 the first application for a woman's post was filed by them. Within the next two weeks applications for Edith Cavell posts were received from nearly every State of the Union. Headquarters ruled yesterday that the first charter would be given to the typists, stenographers, and fillers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Washington, D. C., came second with a Betsy Ross Post. Next in line came applications from the West for a Martha Washington Post and a Molly Pitcher Post. Manhattan was fifth with an application for a Barbara Frietchie Post.

The Edith Cavell Post will hold monthly metings at 123 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. It has a membership of more than one hundred, and eventually will probably be the largest woman's post in America, according to Post President Righter, because of the large number of women employed in the navy yard.

ARMY TRUCK TRAIN TO CROSS CONTINENT

Leaving Washington July 7, Should Reach San Francisco Within Sixty Days.

UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

Companies to be Self-Sustaining Throughout—Will Follow Lincoln Highway, with Detours.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Plans were completed today by the Motor Transport Corps for the first transcontinental trip of an army motor truck train. It will start from Washington July 7 and end at San Francisco from forty-seven to sixty days later. Before the machines get away President Wilson is expected to dedicate a milestone in front of the White House to represent the starting point for highways radiating out of Washington.

The itinerary for the trip has not yet been completely worked out, but as far as possible the truck train will follow the Lincoln Highway, with detours at a number of points. It is the intention to utilize two full strength Motor Transport Corps truck companies to operate the train. In addition, there will be attached auxiliary and technical observation personnel from the Motor Transport Corps, the Engineer Corps, the Medical Corps, the field artillery, and the air service.

In the train will be five passenger cars, thirty-five trucks of all army types, two ambulances, six motor cycles, two tank trucks, two kitchen-trailers, two water tank trucks, one engineer shop truck, one officer work truck, and one searchlight truck.

Purposes of the trip as outlined by the corps include tests of several standardized principal sections of motorized army equipment used to transport troops and cargo, demonstration of long-distance motor post and commercial transportation; collection of data for use in connection with the training of commissioned and enlisted personnel of the motor transport corps; procurement of recruits for the corps, provision of opportunity for extensive studies in terrain observation, particularly by the field artillery, air service and engineer corps; encouragement of through route and transcontinental highway development as a military and economic asset and an exhibition to the people generally of the development of the motor truck for military purposes," which is considered one of the principal factors contributing to the winning of the world war.

"It is the purpose to preserve intact the entire convoy organization throughout the movement from start to finish," said the corps announcement. "It is further intended that the convoy will be self-sustaining in that it will not be permissible, or necessary, to depend in any way upon external assistance except for certain specified supplies, such as gasoline, oil, and water. All repairs, adjustments, or replacements to either the vehicles or their accessories will be accomplished by the maintenance personnel.

"Sufficient engineer personnel and equipment will accompany the convoy to perform any military field engineering functions as may be necessary, including the examination and strengthening of bridges, the removal or adjustment of road obstructions, drafting, duplicating, and photographers' service. A medical detachment sufficient to care for any ordinary injuries or sickness will accompany the convoy.

"It is planned to simulate service conditions in that the personnel will be quartered either in the trucks or in military structures available along the route."

THRICE SUNK BY U-BOATS.

British Steamer Ravenstone, with Unique Record, Arrives at Boston.

BOSTON, June 14.—The British steamer Ravenstone, with a record of having been torpedoed and sunk three times during the war by German submarines, and of having sunk three U-boats herself, arrived here today on her first voyage to this country since she was last raised and repaired.

The Ravenstone was a special mark for torpedoes because she was a munition carrier. All told, she was attacked twenty-eight times by submarines while in this service, and on one particularly busy day was attacked three times.

Earlier in the war she was a decoy vessel off the Irish coast. It was in that service that she was credited with sinking three submarines. Her Captain, John Begg, wears a Distinguished Service Cross presented personally by King George.

TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS.

Brooklyn Committee Undertakes an Unusual Experiment.

The Brooklyn Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis has begun an unusual experiment at 439 Hicks Street, where a health centre has been established to sift out the latent or malignant causes of tuberculosis and kindred lung affections. The main purpose is to take a certain section of the city, about ten blocks square, and organize all social and industrial agencies with the intention of forming a "community health unit."

Two nurses will make a complete survey of the district and report the home conditions of those adults and children afflicted with incipient or advanced tuberculosis. There is also a part time doctor, who conducts examinations free of charge, between the hours of 10 and 12, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays.

The work of the health centre is essentially preventive and not remedial, yet the committee has proposed to take seventy boys who are undernourished and anemic to a camp on Long Island. In addition 100 children will have an outing each week.

FIREMEN TO WORK IN TWO PLATOONS

Commissioner Orders System Tried in Sixteen Battalions and the Marine Division.

PROVIDES FOR EMERGENCY

Hours Will Be from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 6 P. M. to 9 A. M., with One Day Off in Six.

Fire commissioner Thomas J. Drennan issued an order yesterday, effective tomorrow, installing the two-platoon system in sixteen battalions of the department and the marine division. The purpose, it is understood, is to extend this system from time to time as the men become familiar with it.

Included in the order are the first nine Manhattan battalions and seven Brooklyn battalions, the Thirty-first to Thirty-sixth inclusive and the Forty-ninth. The territory embraced is from about Fifty-ninth Street to the Battery in Manhattan, and along the water front in Brooklyn, from Bay Ridge to Newtown Creek, with two battalions in the interior of the borough.

Heretofore the men have been on duty twenty hours out of twenty-four and off one day in every five. The four hours off each day, it was explained yesterday, are for meals. The order issued yesterday provides that the uniformed force in the districts where the system is in force shall be divided into two equal platoons. The tours of duty for each platoon will be from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 6 P. M. to 9 A. M. Each member will have a leave of absence of twenty-four hours every sixth day.

On the day when the men in one platoon received their regular leave those of the other platoon will remain on duty for the entire twenty-four hours. In case of emergency the entire force which will be in quarters at 9 A. M. each day, and the five-sixths of the force which will be in quarters at 6 P. M. each day may be held on duty.

The order also provides that in the event of the "off tour" platoon reporting for duty and finding the platoon to be relieved out at a fire, the platoon reporting will proceed at once to the fire where the relief will be made. If in his judgment the commanding officer deems it necessary to hold both platoons at the fire he may do so.

In order that there may be no loss of time in case of great emergency, each company will be required to keep a card index showing the name, rank, address, and nearest telephone number of every member of the company.

TELLS OF SERBIA'S NEEDS.

Mrs. Paul Yeftich of Red Cross Here to Get Aid.

Mrs. Paul Yeftich, a member of the Serbian Red Cross, who has just arrived in New York to enlist America's aid in obtaining medical supplies and treatment for the stricken of her native land, gave out a statement yesterday at the office of the Serbian Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, describing the needs of the people. She said that many Serbians require medical care as the result of the tortures inflicted upon them by the Austrians and Bulgarians during the period that Serbia was invaded by her enemies. There are many in her country who have been without proper medical treatment since the beginning of the war.

Visible evidence of the conditions in the country and of the extent of the cruelties is contained in photographs and statements from some of the victims of enemy cruelty which she brought with her. There are fifty-seven counties in Serbia, and it is Mrs. Yeftich's plan to induce various American relief organizations to undertake relief work in one specific county.

"There is great need for women physicians, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina," she said. "There there are to be found many Mahommedans there and the Mahommedan faith does not permit any man, even though he be a doctor, to enter the harem to administer to sick women. So there must be women physicians for this work."

Speaking of conditions generally in Serbia, Mrs. Yeftich said that if the port of Fiume was not given to the Jugoslavs there was bound to be another war. While Fiume is 65 per cent. Italian, she said, the remainder of Dalmatia is preponderatingly Serbian, the Italian population being only 3 per cent. Every one in Serbia feels, she said, that without the seaport of Fiume the war will have been fought in vain.

One unit of relief workers is at work under the leadership of Major William H. Cressy, M. D., who is returning to his work in that country. The Major also speaks of the distress prevailing in Serbia as the result of enemy invasion. He said that at one time there were only ten physicians for a civilian population of about three million persons.

The unit headed by Major Cressy is the first to be sent by the Serbian Relief Committee. Dr. Cressy will sail in about a week, taking with him about 100 tons of the necessities of life, including hospital supplies, staple foods, and clothing.

Contest Mrs. Wilkins's Will.

A contest of the will of Mrs. Julia Krauss Wilkins, who was murdered at Long Beach in February, was filed in the Surrogates' office here yesterday by her nephew, Edgar J. Pitschke and her niece, Evelyn A. Pitschke. The contestants received real estate and jewelry under the will, but the residuary estate was not disposed of. Three bequests of $1,000 each were left to organizations. They contend that a will subsequent to the document of 1903, by which they receive larger sums, was executed.

FOUND THE LEAGUE BIGGEST THEME HERE

Gen. Maurice Thinks That the Moderate Republicans Will Save the Covenant.

AMERICA'S VARIOUS MOODS

He Tells of After-War Activities, Homecoming Troops, and Loan Campaign.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK B. MAURICE.

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LONDON, June 14.—I have just returned from a three months' tour in the United States, during which I have, I suppose, discovered the obvious as often as most visitors to that great country. I have no intention of inflicting on my readers my impressions of America, for which, by the way, none of the many reporters who interviewed me asked me, thus shattering one illusion which I believe I shared with many Englishmen.

But it is not necessary to be long in the States to discover that in the matter of communications between our countries conditions are still very far from normal. The mails are slow and irregular, and the cables are in great need of repair, so that the exchange of opinions, even on questions of the very first importance, is woefully incomplete, and there is a tendency on both sides of the Atlantic to jump to conclusions on partial evidence.

During my tour I traveled over 6,000 miles and was able to visit most of the principal cities of the East and Middle West, while I had the good fortune to come into touch with many of the leaders of the two great political parties in the United States, and I propose to supplement the news we are receiving by discussions now taking place in America with a general, and I hope, impartial, review of the American attitude toward the League of Nations.

There is no doubt as to what is the question of the day in America. During my stay there were a great number of distractions to divert the public, wearied of the prolonged negotiations in Paris, and only too anxious to turn its thoughts from war and its aftermath to the ways of peace.

Very soon after I arrived New York welcomed home its 27th Division, which had fought with the British through the greater part of the campaign of 1918 and helped to break through the Hindenburg line; and from then on a steady stream of American troops reached the Atlantic ports.

All the towns were lavishly decorated to receive the boys, reception committees were hard at work, New York was crammed with fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, come to meet the boats, hotel accommodation was at a premium, and I felt that things had indeed changed since Arnold Bennett on his first visit to New York was able to motor rapidly and in ecstasy from one end of Fifth Avenue to the other, holding on to his hat. Personally, I usually found it quicker to walk than to drive down that noble thoroughfare.

America's part in the war and the doings of the local divisions and regiments filled the papers. There were discussions, with the strangely familiar ring of war scandals, of the treatment of individual generals, of the respective merits of officers of National and Regular Armies, usually to the disparagement of the latter. There was the excitement of putting through the Victory Loan which, despite some premonitions of failure that were probably used to spur on laggards, was achieved with complete success.

Then during the latter part of my visit there was evidence of the eager anticipation of business revival. Experts promises a record harvest. There is an oil boom in Texas and prices began to rise.

The abuse of Government control of industries in Wall Street was loud and frequent, and an Englishman's criticism of American sleeping cars were received sympathetically, while language failed the New Yorker when he spoke of the telephone service, once his pride of business. America, which is real America, is on its toes waiting to start on the race it loves.

Lastly the shadow of the Presidential election of next year looms daily larger. The rumbles of political machinery getting to work, grow daily louder. The prospects of parties and the names of candidates are freely canvassed, while all the time there is the absorbing question of what will happen on July 1. Will the country within a few weeks be really dry? And will Congress accept the President's suggestion and permit the use of beer and light wines?

Always, however, at every gathering conversations that begun with one of these topics invariably turned sooner or later to the League of Nations. Every intelligent American whom I met realizes that his country is on the eve of decisions more vital than any which she has had to face since the civil war.

When I left America early in March the report of the reception of the first draft of the League covenant was very unfavorable, and there was a general impression in England that a very strong body of American opinion, if not the majority, was against participation in the League of Nations.

Over here opponents of the League represented it as the child of President Wilson which he was fostering on unwilling Europe against the wishes of his own people.

Soon after I landed I discovered that the most bitter opponents of the League in the States were stating that President Wilson had never had any plan of his own for converting his Fourteen Points into a definite covenant; that he had been cajoled into accepting a purely British draft; that, in fact, "perfidious Albion" had as usual got the better of the final agreement, while it was left to America to prop up the British Empire, and had incidentally aimed a deadly blow at the Constitution of the United States.

I did not, however, take me long to discover that there was no great backing behind this extreme view. The great bulk of opinion was profoundly dissatisfied with the original draft, but was favorable to the idea of the League of Nations and willing to subscribe to a covenant which would safeguard what are regarded as vital American interests.

President Wilson aroused great opposition during his brief return to the States by creating the impression that the draft was not susceptible of amendment, and that America had to take it or lease it as it stood.

Americans, being accustomed to a written and clearly defined Constitution, regarded with very natural suspicion the somewhat loose phrasing and indefinite terms of the first draft. They are much less ready than the British, who are accustomed to see their Constitution develop from precedent to precedent, to accept an embryo which is capable of improvement as experience is gained. It is the American nature to wish to know exactly where they stand and to what they are committed before concluding a bargain.

The two points most keenly discussed at first were the bearing of the Covenant on the Monroe Dictrine and the degree to which America would be committed to armed intervention in Europe. The voting power on the General Assembly of the League was hardly less criticised, and the fact that the British Empire had six votes to one allotted to the United States aroused considerable resentment.

Much capital was made of this last difficulty by those who are not too disposed to be friendly to Great Britain, and it is easy to see that it was a good card with which to play upon the always intense national pride of Americans.

Thanks mainly to the wholly admirable work done by Mr. Taft and President Lowell of Harvard, who have labored incessantly to explain the spirit and intentions of the covenant, I believe that it is now understood that the efficacy of the League depends upon free agreements between free peoples, upon the good-will with whic hits worked, and that a majority vote in the Assembly cannot force a member of the League to action against the wishes of its people.

The position of the British dominions as free members of a great association, which is held together by ties of blood, tradition, and common interest, and not by compulsion, is well appreciated, and one no longer hears it stated that the United States has been reduced by Machiavellian British diplomacy to the status of Liberia and Haiti.

TO OBSERVE THRIFT SUNDAY

Churches to Aid Government in Savings Campaign.

Next Sunday, June 22, will be Thrift Sunday throughout the United States. Churches of every denomination will support the campaign, in co-operation with the Savings Division of the Treasury Department. Pastors have promised to lay before their people the personal and patriotic reasons for perpetuating the lessons of sane saving, wise spending, and safe investment, which the American people learned during the war.

Harold Braddock, the Director of the Savings Division, has sent a letter to pastors of all denominations, asking that they devote at least a part of their sermons next Sunday to the subject of saving. Secretary of the Treasury Glass will send to each congregation in the Second Federal Reserve District a message, to be read from the pulpit, giving the reasons why the Government is fostering the spirit of thrift. Mr. Braddock's letter in part reads:

"We are hoping you will be able to assist the local Savings Director in carrying on the sevings campaign in this community, and that you will impress upon members of the organizations connected with your church the desirability of careful saving for some worthy object. It would seem that, in the organizations which are desirous for saving for this purpose, it would be to their interest to be enrolled as Government Savings Societies. The Savings and Thrift Stamp securities offered by the Government are as safe and so accessible to the investor in such small amounts that we feel they should be well adapted to the needs of any church organization. We also feel that if the members of these organizations begin investing their savings in Government securities, it will aid them to feel they have a more direct stake and interest in their Government, and make them more active and intelligent citizens."

PRICES OF MEAT UP AGAIN.

Cool Weather Removes Need of Selling Surplus Stocks.

Cooler weather was said to be a factor in keeping the prices of food commodities up last week. In the preceding there was a decrease in the price of beef products, butter and eggs due to the warm weather, with congested market and limited storage facilities.

The wholesale price of veal showed an increase of $2 to $3 a hundred for the week. Pork receipts increased 30 per cent. over the previous week and about one-third of the supply was received in "off condition." Light loins sold in the last few days at about $2 under Monday's opening, being $30 to $32. Lambs declined 50c. per, due to heavy arrivals of Thursday. Mutton showed an increase of $1 to $2 for the week.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announces that the Commercial Attaché in Paris has cabled that a decree of June 6 permits the importation of raw and refined sugar, begining June 10. The French Government will continue rationing the sugar stock now on hand. Since March, 1916, raw, refined, or powdered sugar has been imported only by French Government. By a decree of April 14, 1919, teh importation of raw sugar for refining or further manufacture into confectionery has been permitted under special guaranty that the goods would be exported.

NEW WESLEYAN CURRICULUM

Three Degrees Hereafter, That of Bachelor of Philosophy Being Added.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 14.—Changes in the curriculum at Wesleyan University made by the Faculty were announced today. The "cut system" has been reinstated, with many restrictions. Courses are so planned that freshmen and sophomores will have general culture studies, while juniors and seniors will be required to specialize, looking forward to their ultimate callings. An extensive system of honors has been devised. The department of physical education is on the same basis as all other departments.

Hereafter three degrees will be offered instead of two—that of Bachelor of Philosophy being added to those of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts. There has been no change in requirements for admission except the addition of half unit for those students not prepared in Latin and Greek.

HELD IN SHOOTING CASE.

Two Men Suspected of Wounding Policemen and Girl.

Michael Murphy of 237 East Ninety-fifth Street, whose arrest was the cause of the shooting at Second Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street on Friday night, during which two patrolmen, a woman, and a bystander were shot, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday. He was held by Magistrate Frederick Groehl in $20,000 bail on suspicion of robbery for a hearing on Tuesday.

Two other men who were arrested in connection with the shooting, and who say they are Thomas McKeon of 332 East Ninety-fourth Street and Alfred Kneib of 341 East Seventy-ninth Street, also were held in the same amount of bail on short affidavits charging them with suspicion of felonious assault.

COL. TUPES DECORATED.

Legion of Honor for Commander of 372d Infantry.

Colonel Herschel Tupes, a regular army officer, now on duty in the Inspector General's Department, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and has received the Cross of that Order for his brilliant leadership and personal courage while commanding the 372d Infantry during the Champagne offensive in September and October, 1918. He was assigned to the command July 12, 1918, when the regiment was serving as an organic part of the 157th French Division. Before that time Colonel Tupes had served with distinction as Inspector General of the 1st Division and as Commandant of the 1st Corps School at Goudrecourt. He graduated from West Point in 1896.

RUSSIA'S NEEDS AFTER BOLSHEVISM

Dr. Goldstein Figures Country's Requirements at $56,450,000,000 in Ten Years.

SAYS ALLIES MUST HELP

Believes That Russia Herself Can Supply Half the Capital for Rehabilitation.

EXPECTS A CHANGE SOON

Conditions Created by German Intrigue Beggaring Country—Warns American Investors.

Dr. Joseph M. Goldstein, Professor of Political Economy of the High Institute of Trade and Economy of the University of Moscow, has prepared a survey of the condition of Russia, which had been issued by the Russian Bureau of Information here, to show the financial assistance which will be required to rehabilitate Russia after Bolshevism has died out.

He calculated that for the ten years beginning with the death of Bolshevism, expenditures of $56,450,000,000 will be needed, of which approximately half will be furnished by Russia herself during the ten-year period. The restoration of the country, however, depends largely on assistance from the Allies.

"When the war began," Dr. Goldstein wrote, "Russia gave, for the benefit of the general cause, the lives and health of millions of her sons, as well as the resources of the country and her citizens. Although almost beggared, Russia bore expenses no less great than the richest countries.

"As a result of this unswerving loyalty to the obligations which Russia took upon herself, poor, exhausted by suffering and hunger, she underwent the Bolshevist catastrophe brought about as is well known, to a great degree, by the German General Staff.

"What the war failed to do in the way of decreasing productive work in Russia, Bolshevist nationalization and Socialization succeeded in doing.

"To exist without producing is impossible for even the richest country. The accumulated wealth of Russia, which we have seen to be a poor country in this respect, is too insignificant to enable the Bolshevist Government to continue long in power.

"It will not be long, therefore, before a stable government will be re-established and the Russian people will again arise as a mighty nation.

"When that moment arrives the Allies, to secure interest on their old loans and to prevent Russia from again becoming a German colony, will have to take measures for upbuilding the productive forces of the country. It is clear that only in this way will the comparatively undeveloped country of Russia be able to avoid new Bolshevist disasters and economic and political affiliation with Germany, which might lead to a still more horrible war.

"In order to raise her economic productivity to the level of even so backward a country as Austria-Hungary was before the war, Russia will have to expend in the next ten years the following sums:

New railroads	$5,500,000,000
New rolling stock and repair of old	3,500,000,000
Street railways, pavement of towns, &c.	3,000,000,000
Public roads	1,500,000,000
River and canal work	4,000,000,000
Improvements of ports	1,000,000,000
Telephone and telegraph	1,000,000,000
Grain elevators	400,000,000
Mercantile marine	200,000,000
Irrigation and drainage	500,000,000
Water supply, sewerage, &c.	2,000,000,000
Electric plants	2,000,000,000
Public schools	2,000,000,000
Agricultural implements	4,000,000,000
Cattle, poultry, &c.	4,000,000,000
Colonization of the Eastern Provinces	1,000,000,000
Forestry, mining, and other natural resources	500,000,000
Improvements in existing machinery, mines, factories, &c.	2,000,000,000
Oil industry	500,000,000
Manufacture of machinery and implements	1,000,000,000
Shipbuilding	100,000,000
Cotton industry	200,000,000
Wool industry	150,000,000
Flax, hemp, and jute industry	100,000,000
Silk industry	100,000,000
Lumber industry	500,000,000
Gold, silver, and other metals	400,000,000
Cement and lime	200,000,000
Fertilizers	150,000,000
Beet sugar industry	100,000,000
Butter, cheese, meat packing, ice plants, canning, &c.	1,500,000,000
Tobacco, breweries, mineral waters, &c.	400,000,000

PUTS EXPORT TRADE ON PATRIOTIC BASIS

Banker Sees Nation's Welfare Dependent Upon Absorption of Foreign Obligations.

INVESTORS MUST BE TAUGHT

Education and Distribution the Duty of the Banks—First Call to Manufacturers.

The financing of America's prospective export trade and the rehabilitation of the world's credit have come to be looked upon by not a few publicists and financiers as identical tasks, in that the one necessarily includes the other. If America exports goods, those goods must be paid for, and they must be paid for with something that is acceptable not only to the producers of the goods but to the institutions that finance the producers.

"G. A. O'Reilly, foreign trade representative of the Irving National Bank, goes further and offers the suggestion that these twin tasks should be assumed, not by the banks alone, nor by the banks and business men alone, but by the nation as a whole—that, after a safe plan has been decided upon and accepted, the burden, or rather the opportunity, be accepted by all who are able to invest, as were the country's war loans. In other words, that the securities that come to America in return for American goods should be looked upon as an inspiration for patriotic investment.

"How shall we make it possible for the people of the warring countries and others suffering in an indirect way from war disturbances to buy the things they need, the things we have to sell, and to pay for them in such a way as to avoid unnecessary sacrifice of their interest or ours?" he asks. "The mere details of financing foreign trade as we have known them in the past are not difficult to understand or to learn. The task of reorganizing world business and putting world credit relations on a new and unfamiliar basis is another and far more serious thing.

"But this task need not force us to resort to anything revolutionary in our business or financial methods. At certain points in the process expedients must be resorted to, quite naturally. An extraordinary development and extension and use of existing financial facilities must take place. The American bank must study its world lesson more seriously. American manufacturers and business men must develop a broader attitude toward the needs and merits of our friends and toward our own world obligations.

"Another view of this problem of financing world trade is that it is not in the least necessary that we attempt to solve it alone and unaided. It is not an American, but a world problem, with our nation just happening to be at the helm. The nations to be assisted, the industries to be reorganized, the customers to be supplied all over the world, are at least as deeply interested as we possibly can be. Indeed, it should be easy to see that their necessity and their interest are much more serious than ours. They need our assistance sorely; they need our goods; the means whereby payment for these goods may be made must be devised. Need we expect that they will stand idly by and watch us?

"And still, unfortunately, the story of just such an attitude of helplessness upon the part of the nations hardest hit by the war is being developed in the minds of a great many of our people who should know better. Why jump at conclusions because things over yonder look blue just now? Why not leave something to time? We have seen the wonders of accomplishment in our own affairs since the signing of the armistice.

"Why not consider a part at least of the same possibilities in the more heavily burdened countries we are so willing to help? History furnishes no justification for the theory that France or England or Belgium or Italy or any other country of the world, even Russia, is down and out and unable to bear the larger portion of the burden of its own rehabilitation.

"England has suffered severely through loss of man power and disorganization of business, but even at that her industries are strong and well established. The losses suffered by France hardly can be exaggerated, but when we think of the France which, after the Napoleonic wars, knew of no chaos almost as Russia knows it today; when we think of the France which, after the tragic ending of the Franco-Prussian War, threw off a burden of war indemnity which her conquerors boasted would cripple her for a hundred years, it is difficult to contemplate that nation as unable to face the future confidently once she regains her stride.

"So that when we think of the problem of financing export trade we should include not only American banks and financial machinery and the work they must do, but also European and Far Eastern and Latin-American banks and financial machinery and their possibilities.

"How shall we finance our export trade? Not only the export trade demanded by our world interests but in addition to that, such volume as will be required by the necessities of these countries in whose welfare we are interested. The problem cannot be solved by the credit departments of our business houses or banks. Ordinary business and banking credit practices, even though they express extreme elasticity and liberality, will be found unequal to the task. The ninety day draft upon the foreign customer may be extended to one hundred twenty days or more; the one hundred twenty day limit, which our banks so commonly recognize in financing their customers' foreign transactions, may be extended considerably; the liability of the foreign drawee, through a fuller development of our credit information facilities, may be made to represent greater importance in the process of discounting foreign drafts. But none of these, and no combination of them, will nearly meet the requirements.

"It is becoming clearer daily that the task before us will require that to it considerably liberalized foreign credit policy there must be added a willingness to interest ourselves in the values of the foreign countries concerned, not in a spirit of trade but rather as a matter of investment. Here comes the greatest difficulty in the situation—intelligent investment presupposes the ability to dispose of the particular security invested in, if at some point in the terms of the investment such disposal becomes necessary. If the existence of a market in which foreign securities would be absorbed could be taken for granted the rest of the problem would be comparatively simple, otherwise it is exceedingly difficult.

"At this point the American business man who is familiar with the present tendency of the American bank to recognize no limits in extending customer service, promptly says the problem is up to the banks. This may be true, but that does not mean that it is any the less up to the manufacturer and distributer and business men generally. We found during our Liberty Loan war experience that the active interest displayed in finding a market for our own securities was not by any means confined to business men or bankers. All classes of population responded to the call of that emergency. Now another emergency is to be considered and served, a world emergency too. It may not be so spectacular as was the emergency of war, and the difficulty which will be encountered in impressing its orders upon our people will be greater than was encountered in featuring the Liberty Loans, but it is a serious emergency and must be recognized as such.

"The obligation of foreign customers to assist in developing this market for foreign securities must be recognized. He wishes to buy our goods and to pay for them in something other than money, or a readily negotiable equivalent of money. To what extent he will utilize his government and banks is his affair, not ours, but that he should at least assist is clear. He it is who in the event of a successful arrangement will be the chief beneficiary. He has proposed the irregularity of paying for what he buys with a medium which may or may not be current in our market. He is best qualified, working with his banks and government, to provide the information concerning his security values which will be demanded by any investor.

"Next to the foreign purchaser in point of interest comes the American manufacturer. It will not be enough for him to manufacture his goods and sell them and expect some one else to finance the transaction. His interest is direct, and it would not be unreasonable to expect him to invest a portion of his own funds in any sort of foreign securities used in financing these sales.

"Then come the banks. The commercial bank, whose function is that of a clearing house for commercial transactions, cannot be expected to participate extensively in absorbing foreign securities which may be brought into the situation. Banks of this kind, however, are splendidly equipped to provide anything in the way of information which may be required in the process. Commercial banks also are well equipped to participate in any educational campaign which may be required in impressing upon American investors, active and potential, the seriousness of the business emergency and the national and world need for their co-operation.

"Upon investment banks the burden of developing a foreign security market in this country will fall most heavily. They maintain intimate contact with the investing public, they are well qualified to measure the value of foreign securities; they are experienced in the work of selling and are not without experience in combining for handling business which may go beyond the possibilities of individual concerns. The latest development has assumed the form of investment trust, two or more of which already have been organized. These trusts, as the name suggests, will operate on a broad scale, and it is reasonable to assume that they will operate importantly in the absorption of foreign securities.

"There even are those among the more progressive thinkers in the financial field who talk about a combination of American banks for financing export trade which will include practically all the banks of the country. The suggestions upon this plan are few and thus far do not indicate anything definite as regards details of operation. The thought would seem to be that the work to be accomplished is so large as to demand the attention of all of our banks instead of a few. Whether this plan will assume definite form along such large lines is difficult to foretell, but it can be said with reasonable certainty that the bankers and business men of this country are becoming deeply impressed with the importance of some sort of arrangement, necessarily upon a very large scale, which will go more deeply into the needs and merits of those abroad who need our goods, than has been customary in foreign trade relationships of the past."

SUES NURSE FOR $27,000.

Alleges Woman Got Note from Him While He Was Ill.

Merrill B. Mills has filed suit in the Supreme Court against Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Carroll to recover $27,000 on the ground that he was the victim of a conspiracy as a result of which Mrs. Carroll threatened to attack his moral character and injure him in his business and social standing unless he paid her the money.

Mills asserts that as a result of the threats at a time when he was ill his will was overcome by Mrs. Carroll, who was nursing him, and he was induced to hand over to her $15,000 in cash and give her a note for $12,000, dated April 12, 1917, payable in three months at the office of the Banner Cigar Manufacturing Company in Detroit. He asks in his suit that the court restrain the defendants from transferring or discounting the note and demands the repayment of the $15,000.

The complaint alleges that on Feb. 27, 1917, the defendant, Mrs. Nellie Burgeson Carroll, represented herself to him as a single woman, in secret co-operation with her husband. She told him she was penniless, he says, and represented that she had injured herself in nursing and caring for him. She told him her mother, with whom she had intended to make her home when she left him, was at the point of death, and that she should go to her, but could not leave Mills in his feeble condition. By this means he was induced to pay the money and execute the note, he says.

Mills alleges that Mrs. Carroll turned over the money and note to her husband, with whom she was then living, and who was engaged in a lucrative business.

In their answer the Carrolls admit receiving the money and note and contend that they got them for a valid consideration. They ask payment of the note. The case was ordered on the calendar for trial in the Supreme Court yesterday.

NORTH DAKOTA SUIT FAILS.

Attack on Nonpartisan League Thrown Out of Federal Court.

FARGO, N. D., June 14.—The suit brought by forty-two taxpayers of North Dakota assailing the constitutionality of the industrial program of legislation sponsored by the National Non-Partisan League was dismissed today by Judge C. F. Amidon of the United States District Court. Judge Amidon based his dismissal order on two points:

First, that the amount in controversy in the suit does not exceed the $3,000 required before a Federal court will take jurisdiction.

Second, that the complaint does not make out a case arising under the Federal Constitution, more particularly under the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

The decision by Judge Amidon was made this morning on the motion of Attorney General Langer, representing the group of State officials who were made defendants in the suit, and on the motion of Frederic A. Pike and William Lemke, attorneys employed by the industrial commission to represent it.

Red Cross Dead Letter Post Office.

The following should call at the Casualty Bureau of the American Red Cross, New York County Chapter, 20 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, giving their present addresses, so that these may be forwarded to Washington:

De Vitto, Leo, 507 1st Av., in regard to James Geggino.

Engelson, Mrs. Anna, 1,954 3d Av., regarding Corp. Julius Engelson, Co. M, 328th Inf.

Fleck, Mrs. Rose, 58 Rector St., regarding Pvt. Harry Flegel, 8th Field Artillery Brigade, A. P. O. 716.

Holt, Sharon, 146 East 96th St., regarding Pvt. Meyer Bergson, Co. L, 2d Pioneer Inf.

Liebler, Mrs. Lillie, 521 East 46th St., in regard to Joseph Leibler.

McGlochlan, Mrs. R. B., Irvington Chapter, regarding Sergt. W. R. Parks, Med. Dept., Bat. E, 42d Art., C. A. C.

Macklem, Morley C., in regard to Pvt. Albert Roy Macklem, No. 1,061,963, Signal Corps, 227th Aero Squadron.

Murphy, James, 452 Amsterdam Av., regarding Michael F. Murphy, 306th Inf.

Sturn, Frank, 182 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, in regard to Pvt. Joseph Sturn, Co. F, 305th Supply Train.

Tilden, Mrs. Ella, 1,537 Hoe Av., regarding Pvt. Henry Tilden.

The following should call at the Communication Bureau, American Red Cross, 5 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City:

Curvers, J. W., in regard to Gull Curvers.

Djenge, Augusto, in regard to Maria Djenge.

Francois, V., in regard to Hubert Saint.

Hakil, Helmi, in regard to Aini Varaki.

Hanna, Vitali, in regard to Regina Barzolai.

Pourre, Karl, in regard to Carl Samson.

Shipper, Josie, in regard to Johann Shipper.

Tistan, Alletto, in regard to Navarre Zina.

Viet, Julia, in regard to Madam Perrin.

Bronx Bar Indorses Judge Gibbs.

It was learned yesterday that the Bronx County Bar Association of 1,187 Washington Avenue, at a meeting held Friday night, unanimously voted in favor of a resolution introduced by Attorney Louis O. Van Doren, endorsing the candidacy of County Judge Louis D. Gibbs for re-election, and the election of surrogate George M. S. Schultz to a county judgeship. County Judge Gibbs was elected on a combined Republican and Independent Democratic ticket, while Surrogate Schultz was elected on the regular Democratic ticket in the 1913 campaign.

TRACE FLAG'S STORY SINCE EARLY DAYS

142 Years of Its History Illustrated in the Collection in Washington.

ANNIVERSARY OF ADOPTION

Fort McHenry's "Star-Spangled Banner" Preserved as Gem of the Group.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Tomorrow will be Flag Day, the 142d anniversary of the passage by the Continental Congress of the act establishing the flag of the United States, exactly, except for the number of stars, as it flies today, with thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and thirteen white stars on a blue field.

This is now among the oldest of the national flags. It is older than the present British Jack, the French Tricolor, the flag of Spain, and many years older than the flags of Germany and Italy.

In the National Museum at Washington, among the many patriotic relics and emblems, are displayed more than thirty historic American flags. On the labels the history of each is recorded. Some came from fields of battle, a number from famous sea fights, and others were flown over garrisons or forts by distinguished American officers.

The series shows the periodic changes which have taken place in the flag. From the time of the Revolution the stars and stripes in the flag have varied. There were thirteen stars during the Revolution, fifteen in the War of 1812, twenty-nine in the Mexican war, thirty-three to thirty-five in the civil war, forty-five in the Spanish war, and there are forty-eight today. The stripes were changed first from thirteen to fifteen and then back again to thirteen.

Caring for "Star-Spangled Banner."

The American flag of the highest historic and sentimental value to the country is in the National Museum collection. It is the original "Star-Spangled Banner" which flew over Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor during the bombardment on September 13-14, 1814, and was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key in writing the national anthem.

This flag, known in the Arts and Industries Building of the National Museum, is also known as the "Fort McHenry Flag." It is of the 15-star-and-stripe type, adopted after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky by an act approved by President Washington, January 13, 1794. The "Star-Spangled Banner" measures about 30 feet square, though it was probably somewhat longer, and is much battered and torn, with one star missing, possibly shot away. It has been preserved by quilting on heavy linen.

From 1795 this form continued as the standard flag until President Monroe's administration, when Congress enacted that it should thereafter be of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with the addition of a star for each new State, commencing July 4, 1818.

For many years the army did not carry the Stars and Stripes in battle, though it had been in general use as a garrison flag. The land forces during this period and before carried what was known as national colors or standards, of blue with the coat of arms of the United States, comprising an eagle surmounted by a number of stars, with the designation of the body of troops. In 1834, War Department regulations gave the artillery the right to carry the Stars and Stripes. The infantry and cavalry still used the national standards, which remained the colors of the infantry until 1841, and of the cavalry until 1887, when one of the latter was ordered to carry the Stars and Stripes. From its adoption in 1777 naval vessels displayed the national flag.

Standard Sizes Now Prescribed.

Many forms of the Stars and Stripes flag existed until recently, and it was not until President Taft's administration that definite specifications were drawn up. An Executive Order dated Oct. 29, 1912, prescribed standard sizes for the Stars and Stripes, and yet further specifications in sizes were set forth by President Wilson in 1916.

The history of the flag thus indicates that the Stars and Stripes was not officially carried by troops in battle until the period of the Mexican War, 1846-47. Several flags of that period are in the museum collections. Among them is a flag of 13 stars and stripes, carried throughout that war by the battalion of volunteers from Maryland and the District of Columbia, and the flag of Company I, 4th regiment of Indiana Infantry, of thirteen stripes, with an eagle in the field.

Ten flags of the National Museum collection pertain to the civil war. Other flags include some of the Spanish-American war, a miniature flag carried by Captain C. F. Hall in the Arctic, 1864-69; the American colors carried by Rear Admiral Peary in his Arctic explorations in 1909; the flag carried by the Smithsonian African Expedition under the direction of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in 1909-1910; and numerous examples of the national ensign flown in notable engagements and during countless worthy achievements.

The most recent historical American flag shown in the museum is one made by hand by several sympathetic Scotch men and women, to be used on the occasion of the burial of the 134 Americans lost on the transport Tuscania, who went ashore in the neighborhood of Fort Allen. The flag was deposited in the museum by President Wilson, to whom it was sent by Hugh Morrison, at whose house in Scotland it was made.

GERMANS HAIL JUTLAND DAY

Captive Seamen Amaze British by Celebrating "Victory."

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LONDON, June 11.—I hear a remarkable tale of what happened at Scapa Flow on May 31. Scapa Flow is the harbor in the remote Orkneys, north of Scotland, where the British fleet and certain United States navy units made their headquarters during the war. In this harbor now lies at anchor the powerful German fleet, surrendered to the British Navy soon after the armistice was signed.

On May 31 it was noticed with astonishment that some of the German ships had raised the German ensign, and that most of them were gayly decorated with banners and bright colored signal flags. The German crews which remain in charge of the interned ships were dressed in their best, and athletic games and sports were in progress.

The astonishment increased when it was seen that draped over the side of one of the big German ships was a large banner on which was printed in English the following legend: "Celebration in honor of the anniversary of the great German naval victory at Jutland."

I learn from another source that the German crews, which were in the depths of gloom when the German Navy came limping across the North Sea to ignominious surrender, have now become quite cocky. They seem to believe that when the Peace Treaty is signed the fleet will be turned back to Germany.

When they learn that no German warship among those interned will ever be given up to Germany the disappointment will be terrific. The British Navy may be trusted to see that their anger does not show itself in damage or sinking of the vessels by opening the sea cocks.

WANT MORE MEAT EATEN.

Retailers Complain That Consumers Are Too Abstemious.

CHICAGO, June 14.—A statement issued today by the Retail Meat Dealers of the United States reads in part:

"Two large groups of the population are holding back on their consumption of meat. One group is composed of the persons who in normal times treat themselves to the best quality of pork, beef, and mutton. This group is still continuing its reduced consumption of beef, although the necessity for conservation of meat no longer exists. Another large group is buying only those sorts of beef which can be cooked quickly and easily. Everybody is neglecting lamb and mutton.

"The people do not seem to realize that beef has dropped materially and is now cheaper than any other meat."

SEES BOY SCOUTS AS FOES OF BOLSHEVISM

Attorney General Newton Says They Will Oppose Doctrines Fatal to Peace.

PREDICT SUCCESS IN DRIVE

Chairman McAdoo and Campaign Managers Declare This City Will Give Organization Strong Help.

The Campaign Committee of the Boy Scouts of America announced yesterday that practically every prominent American citizen in public life had written them indorsements of the efforts to enroll every boy in the country in the organization and to enroll 1,000,000 adult associate members. So numerous were the letters of indorsement that not all of them could be given out, and among all the men asked for their opinion of the organization not one unfavorable reply or refusal to reply was received.

One of the indorsements regarded yesterday by the campaign managers here as extremely significant was that given out in Albany by Attorney General Newton, who has directed many of the investigations into the activities of the pro-Bolsheviki and disloyalists in this State. This is what he said of the Boy Scouts:

"As counsel to the legislative committee which is investigating alleged seditious activities in New York State, I can see in the expansion of Boys Scout activities a deterrent to the growing unrest which we have come to call Bolshevism. My investigations so far have impressed me with the importance of movements of this character, which are designed to instill in the new generation a respect for orderly government and love of flag and country. We need Boy Scouts in every section of the State and country to combat the pernicious doctrines and theories of these political destructionists. All good citizens should support this movement to enlarge Boy Scout activities."

William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee that has conducted the drive in all parts of the country, and William H. Edwards, the Chairman for this city, yesterday expressed confidence that the goal here would be achieved before the drive ended on Wednesday. It was no mark of discredit to this city that the drive here had to be extended from Saturday to Wednesday, they said, because the canvassers had been unable to cover every borough thoroughly and because thousands of persons were out of the city at the end of the week, when the canvassers might have reached them.

"The failure of the public to respond as fully as was expected has been due in no small measure to the inability to reach persons of means who would doubtless subscribe," said Mr. McAdoo. "There can be no doubt of the virtue of the Boy Scout cause. Its appeal is too potent and its influence too great to require emphasis here.

"We have here a vast floating population, and full opportunity has not been had to reach them through the hotels. This branch of our activities has been well organized, but the hostelries of the city have to be consulted and methods for prosecuting the campaign on their properties must be determined upon jointly. But I am sure that we will be able to finish the job."

A. B. Leach, Chairman of the Manhattan Canvass Committee, announced yesterday that at least $225,000 had been collected by his workers and that, with new recruits tomorrow, the goal of the campaign would be reached by Wednesday. Because of the shortage of canvassers, an appeal was sent out to the public to send its subscriptions and pledges as associate members to George D. Pratt, Treasurer of the Boy Scouts of America, at 200 Fifth Avenue. Mr. McAdoo said that this would aid greatly in the campaign.

"We want more Boy Scouts and fewer gunmen," said Collector Edwards in speaking of the drive. "Boys will belong to a gang that might be in mischief a great part of the time or they will belong to a Boy Scout troop, where their activities are guided in the right direction. There is more effective patriotic propaganda in the Boy Scout movement than in all other Americanization efforts combined. Decent men are the larger growth of decent boys. The purposeful Boy Scout will realize his purpose in manhood. The Scout leads the way for the fighting man. The Boy Scout marks the train for the peace soldier. Pay your share to the greatest job on earth."

B. R. T. MAY ISSUE NOTES.

Seeks $1,120,000 to Pay for 300 New Cars.

To carry out its agreement with the Public Service Commission for improvement of its surface car system by the addition of new cars, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company applied to the commission yesterday for permission to issue notes for $1,120,000 to pay for cars of the safety type to be used in outlying districts of Brooklyn. These cars are to cost $5,600 each and are to be distributed among the Brooklyn Heights, the Nassau Electric, the Coney Island and Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Companies.

The others are to be of the heavier type, costing about twice as much. The company wishes to contract for the smaller cars with the J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia, by which 20 per cent of the $1,120,000 shall be paid in cash and the rest in notes carrying 6 per cent. interest, which is to be added to the principal. These are to be thirty-six of these notes worth 98 per cent. of their fact value. The first are to mature six months after date and the others are to mature monthly according to their numbers.

The first order of the commission called for 250 of the large steel cars. The company vigorously protested against buying cars at wartime prices. It carried the case to the courts, where the order was sustained. A public hearing on the application will be held by Public Service Commissioner Nixon on June 19 at 2:30 P. M.

BLAME ENGINEMAN GITHENS.

Primarily Responsible for Fort Washington, Penn., Wreck, Bureau Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Failure of Engineman Githens of the Scranton Express to observe and obey a caution indication was the primary cause of the rear-end collision on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad near Fort Washington, Penn., last January, said a report today by the Bureau of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Fourteen persons were killed in the wreck.

A contributing cause, the bureau said, was the failure of Flagman Powers of the northbound passenger train, which was telescoped by the express, to go back far enough to insure full flag protection to his train.

"Any attempt to explain the cause of the failure of Engineman Githens to observe and properly obey the caution signal would be futile," the report said, adding that the enginemans record showed he had been disciplined several times, being demoted once to fireman because of unsatisfactory service as engineman.

ACCUSE PASTOR OF KILLING.

White's Defense Said to be the "Unwritten Law."

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, June 14.—Louis White, aged 34, a minister of the Union Church at Potts Hill, near here, was arrested early today by the Sheriff of Ross County in connection with the murder, late yesterday, at Potts Hill, of Arthur Lightle, aged 40, proprietor of a general store.

When arrested, the Sheriff said, White confessed having shot Lightle, who died last night. According to the Sheriff, White said his wife, the mother of three children, had admitted her infidelity to him. Lightle's brother shot White, a dozen bullets striking him, though not fatally.

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED

BLOOMINGDALES

LEXINGTON AT 59th—ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AV.

Arrived—from Portugal

Boneless Sardines

IN OUR PURE FOOD GROCERY STORE

Packed in pure Olive Oil.....Half-size cans containing 8 oz., 25c dozen.....$2.90

HERRING—Del Monte Brand; packed in tomato sauce; also souse herring in large oval cans.....Can, 24c; doz., $2.80

SALMON—Humes Red Alaska.....Pound cans, 30c; doz., $3.50

—RED BEANS—Special—

Good size, dry, mealy cookers, can be used instead of white; 4 lbs. for 25c.

CANNED VEGETABLES

PEAS—N. Y. State Early June Peas; No. 2 cans, 18c; dozen.....$2.10

CORN — Paris Brand, Maine Sugar Corn; can, 22c; dozen.....$2.60

STRING BEANS—Oneida Chief Brand; No. 2 cans, 20c; dozen cans.....$2.30

LIMA BEANS—Lily of the Valley Brand; tall cans, 35c; dozen.....$4.75

SPINACH—Del Monte Brand; No. 2 cans, each, 18c; doz., $2.10; large cans, 22c; doz., $2.60

TOMATOES—Fine quality; large No. 2 cans, 15c; doz., $2.10. No. 2 cans, each, 12½c; dozen.....$1.50

CANNED FRUIT

CHERRIES—Del Monte Brand Royal Anne White; No. 1 tall cans, 27c; dozen.....$3.15

PRUNES—California Prepared Prunes, ready to serve; four liberal portions to a can, 9c; dozen.....$1.05

SLICED PEACHES—Del Monte Brand No. 1 tall cans, 25c; dozen.....$2.90

—SALAD OIL—Special—

Menorah Brand—Skilfully blended; qt. can, 85c; half gal., $1.33

CONDIMENTS

TOMATO SAUCE — California Brand, prepared with peppers; can 85c; dozen.....$1.00

CATSUP—Blue Label or Snipders; bottle.....25c

CHILI SAUCE — Sunbeam Brand; half pint bottles, 25c; dozen.....$2.90

RIPE OLIVES — Gold Leaf Brand California Ripe Olives; can, 25c; dozen.....$2.90

QUEEN OLIVES—Special

Giant size, packed in screw top glass jars. Gallon $1.89

BEVERAGES

TEA—Ceylon. Just the right flavor and strength for iced tea; 1lb., 53c; 5 lbs.....$2.50

COFFEE—Our Table d'Hote Brand; lb.....37c

COCOA—Pure, unsweetened; 2 lbs.....70c

SOFT DRINK—Delfs special non-alcoholic beverage, 10-oz. bottle, dozen bottles.....75c

MISCELLANY

SPICED FIGS — Tea Garden Brand; pound glass jar, 45c; dozen.....$5.30

GELATINE — Chalmers Shredded; package, 12c; dozen..$1.40

SAUSAGES — Armours Vienna Style; can, 14c; dozen.. $1.60

EXTRACTS — Bloomingdales Pride Brand Lemon or Vanilla Extra strength and flavor; 8-oz. bottles, 60c; 2 for..$1.05

SYRUPS

PURE MAPLE—Full gallon, $2.35

KARO CORN SYRUP—Gallon (10 lbs.).....75c

BAKING POWDERS

ROYAL—Six ounce cans....19c

RUMFORDS—Five lb. cans $1.15

CLEANSERS

Rabbi Radelheimers' Kosher Cleanser; 8 one lb. cans...25c

WHITE SOAP—Floating bath soap.....10 cakes, 49c

LAUNDRY SOAP — Swift's Pride; 10 bars.....47c

—UNEEDA or TAKHOMA BISCUITS, 7c—

Bloomingdales—Basement.

See Our Large Ad. on Last Page This Section.

Mail Orders Filled Promptly

Vantines The Oriental Store

Telephone Greeley 1400



Chinese Baskets Reduced

INCLUDED in this special offering are luncheon baskets, picnic baskets, "double-decker" automobile baskets, sewing baskets, and baskets for nearly every use a basket may be needed.

All hand-woven of Chinese split bamboo. Plain, or decorated with assorted woven geometrical designs, and all specially reduced for this offering only, as follows: A, price $2.50; B, Price $3.75; C, Price $2.50; D, Price $1.50; E. Price $2.00; F, Price $3.00; G, Price $3.75.

Chinese Hand-woven Rush Telescopic Envelopes. Ideal for keeping laces, handkerchiefs, scarfs, etc., from becoming wrinkled or crushed when carried in a trunk or suit case. In sets of 3, sizes: 4½x7½ inches, 5½x13½ inches and 6x11½ inches. Price, for set, 75c, $1 and $1.25.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. Inc.

Fifth Avenue and 39th Street

Another FEDERAL

1 to 5 Tons

The Company Behind the Truck

Nine years of steady growth with no re-financing or re-organization necessary, but with the determination to put out the best truck at the lowest price possible means that the Federal Motor Trucks Company manufactures the truck best suited for your Transportation needs.

Let us tell you more about this fact.

FEDERAL BRANCH, Inc.

R. S. LOCKE, Manager.

545 West 57 St. Phone Columbus 6492

TEACH WAR'S BLIND TRADES IN FRANCE

American Committee Supports Five Institutions for Re-education of Sightless.

PERSHING COMMENDS WORK

Instruction Covers a Wide Range of Practical and Lucrative Vocations.

The report of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, of which Dr. John H. Finley is the acting President, and Miss Winifred Holt, President of and in charge of the Committee's work in France, was made public yesterday. The report is a printed pamphlet of twenty-eight pages and begins by pointing out that the problem of the blinded soldier does not, as some seem to think, end with the war. The Committee is now supporting and directing the work of five institutions in France for the relief and re-education of men blinded in battle.

The following foreword, written by Miss Mabel Choate of the Executive Committee in America, indicates the nature of the work that the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle is doing for the fighting soldiers of France:

In March, 1916, the Phare de France was opened in the Rue Daru in Paris, and the three years that have passed since then have not only shown splendid achievement there, but have also witnessed the formation of four new branches in France—one at Bordeaux, one at Sevres, one at Neuilly-Plaisance, and one at Vichy.

At the Phare de Neuilly the men are principally busy with what might be called vocational work, the making of brushes, baskets, chair-caning, gardening, &c. At the Phare de Sevres, besides the making of great pieces of pottery which are used in the Government munition factories. The Phare de Neuilly is a charming villa, where the unmarried men who work in the electric company can live in comfort, and the Phare de Vichy is used for the wounded of the hospital who are blind.

It is interesting to know that a number of pupils have been trained at the Phare de Sevres, and are now employed there in the Government potteries. They receive the same salaries and do the same work, and are said to do quite as good work and in less time.

The Phare de France at Paris is the centre of the work among the blind. It is there that the greatest variety of subjects and occupations are taught, and there that the more intellectual men are trained. It is there that the Braille printing press is established, which has turned out hundreds of books. There the Braille paper, La Lumiere, appears twice a month. There also have been printed many books which were not available formerly in Braille. Another important feature of the press is the printing of music. This is very valuable, as the latest war songs and popular music can now be had by the blind, who want them even more than do the soldiers who can see.

As a devoted friend of the blind, without sight himself, says: "What the blind want is not pity, but understanding; not resignation, but independence. We think of these men as blind; just think of them as normal men that cannot see. Give a man something to do, that is all that makes happiness in life, where a man has all his senses or only a few. Release the creative impulse, the creative energy, let him know that he can and is accomplishing something and he is freed."

We ought to understand that this is what Miss Holt is doing in her splendid work for the blinded men in France, and what a privilege it is for us "who can see" to help to our uttermost the re-education of those "who cannot see."

The report includes the story of a visit that Mrs. Woodrow Wilson recently made to the blind institution maintained by the committee in Paris, after which Mrs. Wilson expressed her deep interest in and approval of "this pathetic but splendid work."

There is also included a letter from General Pershing to Miss Holt, in the course of which the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces wrote that "you have my profoundest sympathy in your splendid work with soldiers blinded in battle, and I shall do all in my power to help you."

In the training schools maintained by the committee each blind pupil is offered the training which is best adapted to his capacity. The pupils have the opportunity of studying anything from mathematics to the most practical and lucrative trades that are open to blind men. One of the necessary parts of this training for every pupil is to learn to read Braille, while among the handicrafts taught are weaving, machine knitting, basketry, modeling and pottery, stenography, bookkeeping, commercial studies, the different languages, music, singing, gymnastics, &c. Some of the more advanced pupils attend lectures and advanced courses in the leading French universities.

The financial report shows that since June 1, 1915, the committee has received in donations $257,724.17, all of which has been devoted to the blind work of the committee, there still being on hand in cash in the bank and Liberty Bonds, and War Savings Stamps a total balance of $37,600.17.

The members of the committee in America include William H. Taft, Charles E. Hughes, Herbert L. Satterlee, William Forbes Morgan, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Senator Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma; A. Barton Hepburn, Miss Choate, Mrs. John Magee and Miss Emily H. Bourne.

The offices of the American committee are at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, this city.

The following subscriptions of $200, or more were acknowledged last week by the following relief organizations:

NEW YORK COUNTY RED CROSS.

Auxiliary Number 232	$4,155
Auxiliary Number 28	727
Auxiliary Number 43	407
Auxiliary Number 140	275
Auxiliary Number 64	240

COMMITTEE FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE.

Rochester, N. Y., Patriotic Fund	$11,250
Cincinnati War Chest	4,166
New York Committee	2,825
Rose Cottage Tea House	780
Glen Ridge, N. J., Committee	500
Columbus, Ohio, Committee	500
Daughters of Revolution, Michigan	358
Miss Wakeman	263
Various gifts	700

ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF.

Philadelphia War Chest	$52,142
Rochester Patriotic Fund	24,680
Rome, N. Y., War Chest Association	6,000
Pittsburgh, Penn., Committee	5,000
Montclair Committee	5,000
Through F. D. Woodward	1,446
Hartford, Penn., Committee	1,025
Syracuse War Chest Committee	2,500
Charles P. Hutchins	1,000
Albany, N. Y., War Chest	1,250
Collected, Albany	1,100
Mennonite S. S., Lancaster, Penn	1,000
Pacific Division, Red Cross	1,350
Butler, Penn., Committee	5,000
Philadelphia, Committee	4,000
Summit County, Ohio, War Chest	1,000
Pres. Chs. and S. S.'s, New York	1,585
Robert Graf	500
Schenectady Committee	850
Cambridge, N. Y., Committee	584
Whitehall, N. Y., Committee	800
Salem, N. Y., Committee	903
Christ Church, Woodhaven	260
Gilmer, W. Va., War Chest	200
University of Illinois	234
Canandaigua War Chest	250
Des Moines War Club	208
Mrs. A. L. Southwick	300
Central Cong. Soc., Boston	422
Wilkinson Bros. & Co	200
M. Lowenstein & Sons	200
Stephen Johnson Family	500
J. Frederick Talcott	250

SERBIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

New Bedford War Fund Association	$1,600
Various gifts	1,000

JUGOSLAV COMMITTEE.

L. Lackowich	$483
South Slavic Ladies' Association	250
Various gifts	361

FREE MILK FOR ITALY.

Waldorf-Astoria, benefit	$3,279

TRAINING FRENCH MAIMED.

A friend	$1,000
Various gifts	130

FATHERLESS OF FRANCE.

Various gifts	$1,084
Eighth Grade, Stiles School, Paterson, N. J.	658
Paterson Committee	483
Mrs. F. B. Cadwell	450
Sunday schools	275
Scholja	223
Mrs. Douglas Cox and Miss Lee	220
Patriotic associations	217
Mrs. Bedley and H. G. Jones	212
Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen and Mrs. Bayles	209
Junior Committee and friends	205
Anonymous	200
Girls' Fat. League, Cosmopolis, and Clubs	200
	200

SERBIAN AID FUND.

Toledo War Chest	$10,000
Fulton County, Ohio, War Chest	540
Oneonta, N. Y., War Chest	200

CHRISTIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Mrs. John S. Kennedy	$1,000
Mrs. A. F. Schauffler	250
Mrs. H. St. George Tucker	200
F. M. Kirby	200
Various gifts	2,728

FOOD FOR FRANCE FUND.

Maryland Committee	$702
Berlin, Conn., Committee	266
South Manchester Committee	200
Various gifts	328

FRENCH TUBERCULAR CHILDREN'S FUND.

Harry Payne Whitney	$10,000
Mrs. Paul Matthews	200
Various gifts	715

ITALIAN WAR RELIEF.

Cortland County War Chest	$

THE REAL SLEUTH NO STAGE DETECTIVE

One Makes Mistakes and Follows Wrong Clues, but the Other Never Does.

PUBLIC ALWAYS INTERESTED

Each Citizen Has His Ideal Criminal Hunter and Sometimes It Is Shattered Rudely.

The detective in real life and the detective in fiction and the stage have long been a favorite topic for discussion and comparison among readers and students of crime. There is scarcely a police or criminal investigator of any prominence whose opinion on the subject has not been solicited.

"The average citizen," a detective of national prominence said, "goes through life without ever making the acquaintance of men of my profession, and his knowledge of them is consequently confined to the type he sees on the stage or meets in fiction. He imagines that the real detective resembles in appearance, cleverness, and method of work the type with which his mental vision. For example, if he is an admirer of Sherlock Holmes, he likes to believe that detectives in real life resemble and possess some of the qualities of that gentleman. On the other hand, neither Sherlock Holmes nor other scientific investigators of that type may appeal to him. He may prefer, as some do, detectives of the active, vigorous Old Sleuth or Hawkshaw type, and then he sets his standard of detectives by them. His idea of what a detective is like and should be like depends to a large extent on the mental picture which for years has been developing in his imagination.

"He will probably carry this mental picture to the scene with him unless some one is on hand to destroy it. For example, Mr. Interested-Drive reports to the police the theft of his wife's jewels. A keen cut, sharp eyed young man calls on him. Mr. Drive notes with satisfaction that the young man bears quite a striking resemblance to the detective he admired in a recent crook drama. The detective makes a painstaking and minute memorandum of the lost jewels, and assumes Mr. Drive that he will soon have them in his possession. The jewels probably through no skill of the detective are found in a pawnshop and returned to their owner, and Mr. Drive, somewhat mystified but elated is convinced that no detective is every bit as clever and resourceful as his protege of the stage, and that perhaps detectives in the whole are more clever than he had imagined. He is, however, the more pleased and surprised, if becoming discouraged at the apparent stupidity or laxity of the police he had placed the case in the hands of a detective agency with no better result. Mr. Drive's good opinion of detectives would doubtless be unshattered, yet no one could convince him that really clever detectives could be found outside the pages of a book.

"Like every other profession there are dull, and indifferent detectives. There are, of course, detectives of undoubted cleverness, originality and resourcefulness, and these qualities combined with a power for analysis have enabled them to bring to light many a baffling mystery. There are also detectives who possess few of these qualities and succeed almost as much because they are persistent and plodding, and are not easily discouraged by defeat. They are known as good diggers. Like Joubert, the relentless Chief of Police of 'Les Miserables,' they persist in sticking to the trail of a criminal until they have run him down. The average detective would say, is no better nor worse than the average man in any other profession. A man cannot be a detective very long before his skill and mettle are put to the test. If he possesses any real brilliancy or cleverness it is sure to come out sooner or later, since he is given ample opportunity to demonstrate his skill. If he does not possess real talent it is sure to become known, and he must be classed as a man of mediocre ability.

"The detective as a rule works in a routine sort of way. In doing their work they usually follow old and approved methods. There are various ways of catching a thief and these are followed because they have been sanctioned by custom and experience. There are many detectives who believe implicitly that the best way to catch a thief is with a thief. This method today has undergone some slight modifications. The thief now assists them in catching a brother thief, and would be a thief if he knows them and their haunts. He is sometimes a reformed thief. He used to be called a stool pigeon, but is now often spoken of as a connection, and a detective who has good connections can often carry out and make an arrest where one without connections would not dare to go well. Detectives receive much valuable information from informers. These may be thieves whom they have taken into custody or well disposed persons who have a high regard for law and order and do not hesitate to impart to the police valuable knowledge which they have received.

"Some of the best detectives today are men who through long experience have come to have a wide knowledge of criminals and their ways. Such a man hearing an epidemic of crime is able, to a great degree, to detect by tricks and methods frequently employed by crooks and recognize old and young offenders. In this manner many a roundup of crooks has been made. Such a detective recognizes, on Broadway corner and in the course of an hour pointed out a dozen men who had fallen into the toils of the police at one time or another, and any number of well-known denizens of the underworld. Detectives who through years in this line of work have become specialists in crime acquire a valuable fund of knowledge. For example, take men like Cassasa and McKenna of the New York Police Department. They have spent so much time trailing pickpockets that they are familiar with the faces of hundreds of them from all over the country, and on occasion they have rounded them up by the scores. It is the same with detectives of the pawnshop squad. They become familiar with the faces of scores of habitual and petty thieves as well as those of confidence men, sneak thieves, and second-story men. Detectives of safe and loft squads get to know by sight this class of crooks.

"The thieves of today specialize as well as the detectives. For example, a pickpocket usually confines his activities to that line of work; a flat thief will work a flat or an apartment, but as a rule will not break into a store. A bank burglar—they are seldom heard of today since the work is of too desperate a character—would disdain to break into an apartment. To combat and apprehend this army of specialists the police must themselves train their men to study the habits of these different types of thieves.

"The detective in fiction has a signal advantage over the sleuth in real life. It rarely happens that the book or play detective ever goes the wrong thing at the right time, whereas the detective in real life frequently makes mistakes which he is obliged to correct. The book detective seldom makes the mistakes and blunders which are made by the real detective. The former often follows clues to a successful finish which would lead the latter to a false trail. On the other hand, some of the experiences of the best known New York detectives are as strange and startling as any in fiction.

"Detective Joseph Petrosino who was shot and killed in Italy some years ago by members of the Black Hand Society, on one occasion when after a murderer escaped in Italy who had fled to New York, went into a basement in the old Mulberry Bend section after the fugitive. He found himself confronted by forty-five of the fugitive's friends, but before they had an opportunity to draw their weapons they found themselves looking into the muzzles of two revolvers. Scanning their faces carefully he recognized the features of the man he was after. Calling the murderer by name he commanded him to step to the door, and in another moment he had a prisoner safely handcuffed and was leading him to headquarters. On another occasion Detective Michael Fiachetti single-handed rounded up a band of eight desperate criminals in Ohio. They were convicted and duly punished."

PICKED BEST FLYING DAY.

No Weather Since May 16 Fit for a Transatlantic "Hop Off."

Weather observations made since May 16, the day the navy planes started on their successful flight to the Azores show that if they had not gotten away from Trepassey Bay on that day they would have been waiting yet for another day when weather conditions would have been as favorable.

In general, according to the Government's meteorologists, occasions are rare on which ideal conditions would be experienced over as long a course as that upon which the navy fliers set out.

The Weather Bureau actively co-operated with the United States Navy in the successful attempt to cross the Atlantic in seaplanes. Arrangements were made for the receipt of meteorological observations from Europe and the Azores, and, in addition, regular observations were made on ships at sea under the direction of the Naval Meteorological Service. All of these observations, together with those regularly taken in the United States and Canada, were reported by radio four times daily to the central office of the Weather Bureau at Washington, and to the base ship Aroostook at Trepassey, N. F. At the latter place these reports were charted and studied by a representative of the Weather Bureau and by a member of the Naval Meteorological Service, and statements based upon this study and indicating the current and probable future conditions were given to the commanders of the seaplanes.

On the historic 16th of May these statements showed that conditions for the flight from Newfoundland to the Azores, although not perfect, were the most favorable that had been recorded, and Commander Towers was accordingly advised to have everything ready for the start, provided the forecast from Washington was favorable. About an hour later this forecast was received. It also advised that the flight be made that day, but pointed out, as did the statement made at Trepassey, that cloudiness would be encountered near the Azores.

The Trepassey statement included a table showing the wind assistance that would probably be received at successive points along the route. As is well known, the flight was started on this day, and one of the seaplanes, the NC-4, reached the Azores without mishap and ahead of schedule time. As had been predicted, weather conditions were excellent over the western part of the course, but cloudiness interfered with navigation to some extent near the Azores.

Recalling these facts, the Weather Bureau reiterates its belief that not until improvements in air craft have rendered them more independent of weather conditions than they now are, will transoceanic flying be at all practicable—at any rate, on anything like a regular schedule. The bureau meteorologists, however, express little doubt that such improvements will be made, and that within a few years flying over the seas will no longer be looked upon as an adventure, but rather as a necessary feature of the world's daily routine.

WANTS TO SELL GAS MAINS.

Transfer Sought in Service to Fiske Terrace District.

Application has been made to Public Service Commissioner Nixon by the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company for permission to sell its mains and services in the Thirty-second Ward of Brooklyn to the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. These mains serve about 800 consumers in the Fiske Terrace district, which is far removed from the applicant's plant. The section is also within the area where the maximum charge for gas is fixed by statute at 80 cents, 15 cents less than the company is permitted to charge in the rest of its territory.

Recently complaints have been made by residents of the district that the gas pressure was so poor it endangered life, and an appeal was made to the commission to compel the company to improve the service. In reply, the company said it was losing money daily, that it had no capital with which to improve the service, and that it was impossible to borrow money for the improvements.

It was said that if the company received permission to sell the mains the consumers will benefit by the lower rate, and by a greatly improved service. Commissioner Nixon will hold a public hearing on the application tomorrow morning.

ALASKANS MAKING GOOD.

Natives Showing Fitness to Live Under American Flag.

What the Alaska natives are doing and are willing to do as proof positive of their fitness to live under the Stars and Stripes is impressed on all who come in contact with the natives and their numerous activities along lines of advanced citizenship and patriotism.

By way of a minor illustration that shows which way the wind blows with them: The natives of Juneau, through the press, advocated the killing of dogs that there might be more food for human consumption. They advised their native friends to protect the deer from their dogs that might kill deer during their helpless condition following this last Winter's deep snows, when many starved and all were weakened for lack of food.

Down at Kake the natives have only about one-third to one-quarter the number of dogs that they had last year. One who went through the village last Fall and again this Spring remarked on the fact that there were almost no dogs in town.

"Yes," said a representative citizen, "the natives became convinced that from a sanitary standpoint and an economical standpoint they were keeping entirely too many pets. As a result of this conviction they began reducing on dogs and improving on health and food supply."

"We have no real need for dogs in this part of the country, where all the traveling is done by water, except a few that are trained to hunt bear. We intend to reduce our worthless stock still further and keep and breed only the very best bear dogs," said another citizen of Kake.

Another point that impresses even a casual observer is that the natives all take local newspapers and read carefully often every word, slowly—the events that are taking place locally and throughout the world. If a native is not a regular subscriber to a newspaper you may be sure it is because he cannot read one word of English or any other printed language. Even parents who cannot read will subscribe for a paper for their ten and twelve year old children, who have possibly had the advantages of two or three years in school.—Alaska Dispatch.

Great Britain's Glass Industry.

Strong efforts are being made to revive the glass industry of Great Britain, reports Trade Commissioner H. G. Brock from London. Licenses for glass imports are being issued with great care and are limited to a twenty-sixth part of the 1916 supply. To firms using glass as raw material, however, licenses are freely granted. The high price of ingredients is the great difficulty confronting the trade. Pearl ash, which gives brilliancy and ring to glass, is quoted at $1,000 a ton compared with $178 in 1914. The factories are said to have orders from the home trade for the next year. Manufacturers are concentrating on certain articles, such as bulbs, which formerly came from Austria and Germany.

Greek Board of Adjustment.

There has just been established at Patras, by order of the Greek Government, a Board of Trade, consisting of twenty-seven representative local business men, whose chief function will be to adjudicate in cases where claims are made by foreign firms against local concerns. Formerly, points out Consul A. B. Cooke, foreign firms making claims against firms located in Greece had no other legal recourse than the municipal courts, the processes of which were so slow as to discourage litigation.

SAY U. S. CAN LEAD IN LINEN INDUSTRY

Experts Report to War Industries Board Great Opportunity for American Farmers.

ASK FOR $1,000,000 FUND

Would Demonstrate Possibility of Growing Flax as Rotation Crop in Every State.

Although the United States produces practically none of the thousands of tons of flax fibre used annually in making its linens, a report by special investigators of the War Industries Board declares that American farmers have the opportunity of growing enough flax to supply not only their domestic needs but also to take the place of Russia in supplying the rest of the world. In adopting the report the War Industries Board recommended to the President, the Department of Agricultural, and several other Government agencies that $1,000,000 be appropriated to demonstrate that the conditions in this country are ideal for the growing of flax fibre and seed unsurpassed in quality.

William Jay Robinson, one of the experts who aided in the investigation and who is the inventor of a synthetic process in treating the fibre, says that the best flax in the world can be grown along the Atlantic seaboard from Florida to Maine and along the Great Lakes. The product of these regions would provide ideal fibres, he said, because of the dampness, fogs, and rains during the period when the fibre is developing in the flax plants. The high plateaus in the West also have an ideal climate for the shorter stalks that produce virile seed.

Mr. Robinson and his associates reported to the War Industries Board that the war had thrown into America only two opportunities for essential industries. They said they believed that one of these was the linen industry, and the other the dye industry, two great essential fields in this country that, before the war, had been occupied almost exclusively by foreign manufacturers. Unless this country seizes the opportunity immediately, Mr. Robinson says, Japan, Ireland, and other countries will have seized the markets entirely, and American farmers and manufacturers will have lost their chance for establishing a great industry at profit to themselves. Flax can be grown in every State in the Union, according to this expert, at a greater profit to the acre than cotton can be produced.

Linen Industry in Ireland.

"More than one-third of the linen of the world is manufactured in Ireland and its manufacture is confined to a territory one-third the size of the State of Rhode Island," says the report. "For many years, 92 per cent. of all the world's flax has been grown in Russia and Belgium. In Russia it has been grown in most instances as a compulsory tax crop. Belgium has produced the best grades of flax, which has been largely used in the manufacture of shoe threads, net twine, and in lace manufacture. Ireland has only grown sufficient flax for about 3 per cent. of her normal manufacturing requirements. Over 90 per cent. of Ireland's raw material comes from Russia. The balance of the world's flax production is divided among Holland, Northern France, Finland, Austria-Hungary, and Germany.

"The United States grows only about 5,000 acres of flax for fibre, but imports annually $20,000,000 worth of linen textiles. Its linen industry consists of the manufacture of a few thousand yards of cheap tow-linen crash made from imported flax. It is stated that there was more linen made in America in 1776 than there is today.

"The normal production of flax fibre in the world is between 800,000 and 1,000,000 tons. Since the war that production has dropped to such an extent that there are at present only 30,000 tons of flax in all Europe. These are the figures given by the British Government to the War Industries Board in October, 1918.

"Ireland has tripled her flax planted acreage this year, planting 150,000 acres. The normal flax acreage of the world is about 4,500,000 acres. Canada and the United States each planted 15,000 acres this year. On account of flax being a compulsory tax crop in Russia, there is grave apprehension that the Russian revolutionist farmer, in view of his past bitter experience, will not grow flax as he once did, but will turn to food crops. Consequently, the linen manufacturers of the Old World are looking to America to furnish their flax, just as we now furnish their cotton.

New Synthetic Process.

"In Colonial days almost every farmer in America grew his own field of flax and prepared the fibre, and the family spun and wove all the cloth and household linens. From the earliest history of the flax and linen industry, stretching back nearly 6,000 years, the methods of recovering the flax fibre from flax straw has undergone no change. The methods are just the same today as they were in the days of the Pharaohs. There are two methods of accomplishing this result, both of which are tedious, expensive, and exceedingly disagreeable.

"The first process is to take the flax straw when it is ready for steeping and submerge it in a pond or river for from fifteen to twenty-five days, until natural decomposition has rotted away the gum or wax which binds the fibre to the pithy stock. It is owing to the odor occasioned by this process, and the fact that men had to work waist deep in putrid water, that the American farmer abandoned the growth of flax.

"The second process consists of spreading the flax on a meadow for five or eight weeks, exposed to the action of the weather, and turning it often to prevent over-retting. This process, while not so disagreeable, requires great skill and unremitting attention, which the American farmer has been unwilling to give.

"After long and painstaking research, a new synthetic process has been discovered. This process dissolves the gums from the flax straw in less than one hour, without any injury to the fibre, and produces a strong, clean, beautiful fibre, ready for the spinner when dried and prepared. This process can be operated in either Summer or Winter, has no disagreeable features, costs 70 per cent. less in labor, time, and expense than either of the other processes, and makes bleaching, except to secure extremely white linen, absolutely unnecessary.

"In a test of the comparative strength of water-retted fibre and the chemically-retted fibre by the United States Bureau of Standards on Oct. 15, 1918, water-retted flax broke at a tenacity strain of 115, while chemically-retted flax fibre stood a strain of 183. Flax under these conditions can be produced as cheaply as cotton.

"Flax grown in Michigan and Canada has for years been sold to spinners of flax threads in this country. Some of this flax has been shipped to Ireland and Scotland, where it has commanded as high a price as the best Russian grades. A test crop of flax was grown in Southeast Georgia this year which was pronounced as high grade as the Irish or Belgian.

"There is no difficulty, under proper soil selection, of growing high-grade fibre flax in any State having normal rainfall, and on any land which will successfully grow corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, or cotton, and the crop is very profitable to the farmer. It is not exhausting to the soil, requires no fertiliser and is a rotational crop highly prized by the trained intensive farmers of France and Belgium.

"In south and southeast Georgia and in Florida the crop is sown in February and matures in from eighty to ninety days, leaving ample time for the planting of corn, cotton, potatoes, or any other crop on the same land, and giving the farmers in those regions a much desired Spring crop. In sections of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and other cotton States where the boll weevil has made such havoc and occasioned such loss to the farmer, flax will grow as a substitute crop, requiring less labor and attention than cotton or any other rotational crop which he can produce. Moreover, as soon as factories are erected for treating the crop, it will bring more money to the farmer.

"While at present there is annually a demand for only about 12,000 tons of flax in the United States, for use in the thread and linen crash industry, the demand abroad is large and insistent. There are today practically 1,000,000 spindles idle in Ireland; the price of flax has advanced from 25 cents per pound (before the war) to $1 and $1.50 per pound. There is, therefore, unlimited demand for flax fibre now, and will be for years to come, and at very high prices. The American textile manufacturer, as soon as he realizes that he can get a supply of the necessary raw material, will go into the manufacture of all grades of linen, because the business is highly profitable."

The following table shows the number of spindles in the various countries:

United Kingdom	1,161,874
France	587,019
Russia	397,207
Belgium	315,404
Austria-Hungary	296,835
Germany	276,934
Italy	20,000
Sweden	18,150
United States	8,812
Total	3,084,101

Japan is now making strong efforts to become a large producing and manufacturing country, and, according to unofficial reports, produced in 1918 about 6,000,000 pounds of linen yarns and wove about 3,000,000 pounds of linen. Japanese engineers are studying the industry in several countries so that their growers and weavers may have modern methods.

NOT QUITE A FREE AGENT.

Man to a Large Extent the Creature of His Early Environment.

"A parent," who has heretofore consistently held to the theory that every man is a free agent and has argued that every individual in this world has his destinies within his own keeping, writes us that he has changed his mind. His physician sent him to the suburbs for a season of quiet to restore his frazzled nerves, and he had hardly settled down when a family with ten children occupied the house on the other side of him. He protests at the unkind fate that jams a nervous man down into such noise and mob confusion at a time when the m. m. is seeking rest and quiet. But what is he going to do about it? Where is his free agent theory?

We may be able to steer our little barques a bit in the rough currents of life, but the flood around one is so irresistible that one goes where the current drives, in spite of resistance. Fond parents train little Edward for the ministry, but when he grows up he goes to work as a holder-on in a shipyard, or perhaps enlists with the Shipping Board's fleet as an apprentice cook. A lot of men are driving laundry wagons and selling sewing machines or driving trucks who in early youth planned to go into the banking business.

Parents may preach morals and good conduct, courtesy, and gentility to their offspring until they are hoarse, but nevertheless little Edward will bring some very strange words into the house. It is the world that educates the children, and for that reason we have all some very good reasons in being interested in the character and quality of the people about us. The other fellow is very much our business when we come to think of it, because he creates the conditions in which we live.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

NOT PROPERLY LABELED.

Non-Fighters, It Is Argued, Should Not Wear Doughboy Uniforms.

When the next war comes along Ben Gunn wants a distinctive uniform for the doughboy who hikes and starves and fights for his country, and another one for the recruit who keeps books or serves his country in office work. Both tasks, he believes, are honorable and both highly necessary, but they belong to different departments of governmental effort that ought not to be confused. When the civilian citizen feels his heart swelling with patriotic gratitude at the site of the returned soldier, Gunn feels that it is a case of misplaced confidence when he steps up and thanks a soldier who has had charge of the refrigerator at Rock Island for saving his country.

And Gunn, too, does not see why a citizen who sat in uniform at a desk in Washington through the war should wear spurs. Not only that, but he wonders why the unenlisted auxiliaries of army service having nothing to do with guns or carnage should wear more harness than a regular soldier, and he wonders why the police reporter who has been sent to cover the war as a correspondent should by any chance be mistaken for a Major of infantry.

Gunn thinks that all these fellows are all right, only some of them are improperly labeled and harnessed. The fellow who goes to war with his life in his hand, marches countless miles in the rain and mud, goes without food and water, stands in the muck of the trenches for days and weeks, lives in the hell and fury of the front line, and goes over the top expecting that it is probably his last day on earth—the doughboy—is entitled to some distinctive uniform of his own because there is nobody else in his particular class.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

NEW ERA FOR NEVADA.

Indications That the "Silver State" Is Rich in Gold.

When they began to dig out silver by the ton from the Comstock group of mines, Nevada lost its original name of "the Sagebrush State," and became known to the whole world as the "Silver State."

But recent developments in the Divide district seem to indicate another change of name, for they do say that the gold is so thick just a little under the surface that the owners of the mines refuse to dig lest they be ruined by the excess profits tax. They just take out a shovelful from time to time to pay living expenses, and sit tight over the hole where they took it out till they need a little more. Possibly, also, these mine-owners are influenced by patriotism, not wishing to disturb values by flooding the world with gold and thus adding to the economic confusion. California has hitherto taken pride in calling itself a Golden State, but even in Nevada they are getting ready to demand the belt and title and say they are going to get it.

And with all due allowance for newborn enthusiasm and for the picturesque way in which prosperous miners are wont to express themselves, if a tenth of what is claimed is true—and it may be—we may expect the people of Nevada to charge from the most loyal of silverites to the most determined and irreconcilable gold bugs. Circumstances do alter cases. That they have found a lot of gold is certain.—Sioux Falls Press.

The Judge's Overcoat.

Judge N. M. Bradley of this city is sporting a new overcoat that cost him $1,024. The coat was made from the hide of a mule worth $1,000 which was owned by the Judge and which recently died, and the $24 represents the cost of having it made into a coat.—Warrensburg (Mo.) Star-Journal.

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SEES GREAT ADVANCE IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Steadily Rising Standards for 15 Years Noted in Biennial Survey.

ARMY SURGEONS PRAISED

Soldiers Were Cared For by Skilled Physicians, Dr. Colwell Asserts.

A steadily rising standard of education has marked the course of medical instruction in the United States in the last fifteen years, so that during the war American soldiers, even when attended by young medical graduates of the last few years, received the fruits of a medical training equal to that obtainable anywhere. This conclusion is reached by Dr. N. P. Colwell, Secretary of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, who writes the section on medical education in the Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, the advance sheets of which have just been issued. While Dr. Colwell declares that the general adoption by medical schools of the two-year standard of preliminary education and the other improvements made have brought medical education in this country to a par with that of leading countries of Europe and elsewhere, he finds that the most imperative present need in medical education in the United States is a reliable list of colleges of arts and sciences approved by some competent standardizing agency. Otherwise he holds that there is bound to be a considerable variation in the equipment of the student when he enters a medical school.

Whereas in 1904 there were only 4 medical schools (2.5 per cent.) which required any college work for admission, for the session of 1917-18 there were 83 schools, or 92.2 per cent., which required one or two years of such work; and instead of only 8.2 per cent. of the students of higher standard being enrolled (which was the figure for the earlier date) 95.3 per cent. of the students came up to this standard last year. Only 7 of the 90 medical schools in the country still require only a high school education or less for admission. They are also inferior in other respects and are reported as not recognized by from 27 to 38 State licensing boards. Another marked advance is noted in the fact that 60 of the medical schools now admit women into their courses.

"The reforms in American medical education were largely completed before this country was drawn into the war," says Dr. Colwell. "For the last six or seven years the majority of medical schools have not only been enforcing the higher entrance standards, but also have been operating under greatly improved conditions in other respects. The majority of students graduating in the last several years, therefore, have received a medical training equal to that obtainable anywhere. Furthermore, it was these recent graduates who entered the Government medical services and who were largely responsible for the medical care of our American soldiers and sailors. It is evident, therefore, that those fighting for the preservation of America and American ideals had as skilled medical care as is obtainable anywhere. That this can be said is due to the energetic campaign to improve medical education that has been carried on during the last fifteen years.

"The war affected the supply of physicians for civilian needs even as it reduced the supply of those in other technical occupations. Statistics show that this country has one physician to every 700 people, as compared with one to every 1,500 to 2,500 people in the countries of Europe just before the war began.

"After pointing out that the procedure for licensing physicians has been simplified in several States and showing that practical and clinical examinations have been adopted with benefit, Dr. Colwell proceeds to outline the kind of work that the student should do before entering the medical school and the need of a list of approved colleges of arts and sciences.

"There are a thousand or more institutions in this country," he says, "bearing the name of 'college' or 'university' which vary widely in their entrance standards, in the number and character of their teachers, and in the quantity and quality of their instruction. They range from the highest educational institutions to be found in any country down to the institutions which are entirely lacking in educational merit or which may be actually engaged in the sale of diplomas. Prospective college students at present have no reliable list to guide them in the selection of a college. They are frequently at the mercy of those who insert pretentious advertisements in popular magazines or flood the mails with circulars setting forth in glowing terms the merits of their respective schools, when, as a matter of fact, such schools may have no moral right to be referred to as educational institutions.

"Lists of approved colleges have been established by two prominent educational organizations—the Association of American Universities and the North Central Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, which are fairly reliable so far as they go. The former association, however, has not taken into consideration a large number of colleges and 'junior colleges' which are in a position to furnish a satisfactory training in the subjects included in the first two years of college work. The latter does include such institutions, but, unfortunately, its jurisdiction covers only seventeen States. The Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States, which covers fourteen other States, requires a minimum standard of the colleges in membership and is about to establish a list of approved colleges similar to that of the North Central Association. Then its list of approved colleges will doubtless include a much larger number than are at present indicated in its membership.

"There is need of reliable standardizing agencies which will establish lists of approved colleges in seven Western States and in ten Northern Atlantic and New England States. It is hoped that such agencies will soon be inaugurated, that all the agencies will be affiliated or merged so as to establish uniformity of standards, and that a nation-wide list of approved colleges may be established. In the investigations to be made hereafter by all these standardizing agencies in the interest of a better medical education it is hoped that special attention will be given to the equipment and facilities available for the teaching of the essential premedical sciences, physics, chemistry, and biology, including both didactic and laboratory instruction."

FETES IN TWO BOSTONS.

International Celebration of the Pilgrim Fathers' Tercentennial.

The Boston of Old England has no idea of letting the Boston of New England have all the honor of the Pilgrim Fathers' Tercenteanial. Old Boston means to have a celebration of its own in September next year.

The ancient town is proud of the people who left it for conscience' sake and has taken delight in maintaining friendly relations with the city which they founded in America, as was shown again recently by the gift of the dock rail on which the prisoners presumably rested their hands when they were tried for the curious offense of attempting to leave the country. Still the Guildhall cells in which John Robinson and his congregation were imprisoned in 1607 exist. It was in the following year that the Pilgrims escaped from the Humber to Holland, and twelve years later that the first party landed in Massachusetts.

The Plymouth which was the first Old World port from which they sailed does not forget the distinction, and 300 people intend to commemorate the historic occasion toward the end of 1920, joining hands across the ocean with the New England town in which the name of their port was given when the Pilgrims landed.—Boston Herald.

SWISS SENTENCE EIGHT RADICALS

Prison Terms Imposed Range from One to Four Years—Court Acquits Sixteen.

ZURICH, June 13.—The court which has been hearing the trial of anarchists and agitators who had their headquarters in Switzerland announced its decision today. Sixteen of the twenty-one accused persons who were present at the trial were acquitted. The remaining five were sentenced to imprisonment. Three others, who are not in Switzerland, were sentenced to prison terms by default.

Mafimo and Brigo were sentenced to eighteen months' solitary confinement; Giordano was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, Weil to eighteen months, and Monnani to twenty months. Those sentenced by default were Chattopadhyaaya, a Hindu, to two years and six months imprisonment; Hafis, a Hindu, to four, and Torrjani to two years.

SENTENCE ROUTIER TO DIE.

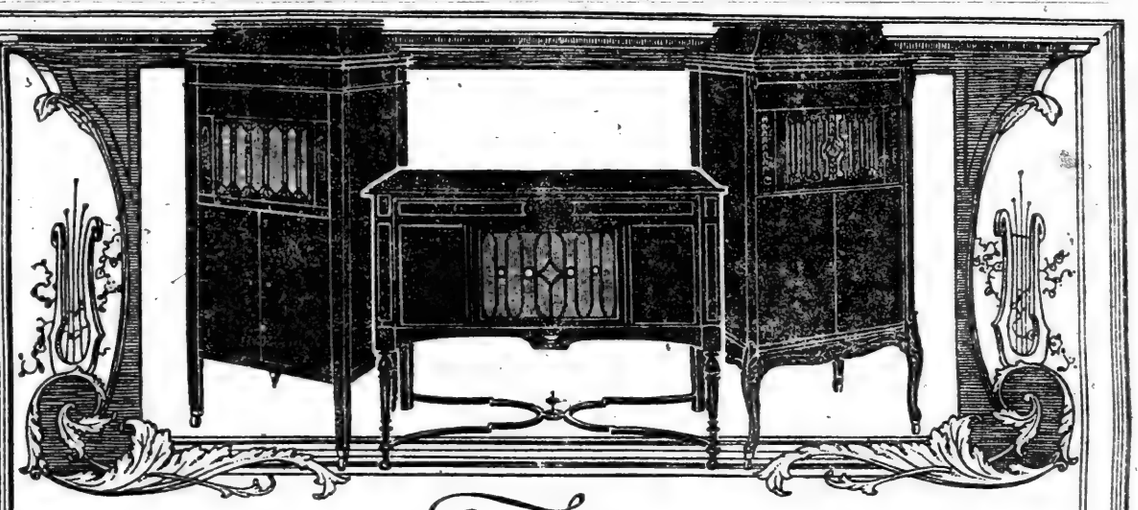
Doom Pronounced on French Traitor Still at Large.

PARIS, June 13.—Gaston Routier, a prominent French journalist, was today sentenced to death by court-martial for imparting military intelligence to the enemy. Routier, who is a Socialist with extreme tendencies, was tried by default. He was charged with having agreed with German agents in Spain to start a French language paper there during the war for the purpose of carrying on Germanophile propaganda.

Gaston Routier founded the Madrid La Paix in 1917. It was believed that Bolo Pacha, the Levantine banker, who was executed at Paris in 1918 for treason, furnished the funds for the establishment of the newspaper. An order for the arrest of Routier was issued by the French authorities in October, 1917, but his arrest has never been reported.

Spain Removes Cowhide Embargo.

Consul General Hurst at Barcelona, Spain, has cabled that a royal order has removed the embargo on the exportation of cowhides and manufactures of them.



The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

The Phonograph Made By Musical Experts For Musical People

AMONG the members of the Aeolian Company's staff are the world's masters in the art of musical instrument building. The magnificent Pipe-organs, built by this firm—the most pretentious and costliest instruments ever constructed—are installed in hundreds of the palaces of Europe and residences of wealth in this country.

The *Steinway* and the *Weber* Duo-Art Pianos and Pianolas, are unapproached in the realm of the pianoforte. All of the productions of this great house are distinctive, distinguished and supreme, each in its field.

The *Aeolian-Vocalion* is far more than has hitherto been conveyed by the word "phonograph." It is a true musical instrument, designed for, and appealing to, people of cultured taste and discernment.

Its tone has the richness, depth, purity and beauty that people with such taste demand and appreciate. Its cases exhibit the simplicity of true art, the appropriateness to their surroundings, that only knowledge and experience in fine instrument designing can produce.

Its many important and exclusive features, such as the *Graduola*, giving personal control of tone effects; the *Universal Tone-Arm*, giving access to all the different standard makes of records and the *Automatic Stop*, providing a simple and precise means for starting the music and stopping it at desired points; all add their value to the sum of its completeness.

Today, the *Aeolian-Vocalion* with its extraordinary qualities emphasized and enhanced by the production of the new and revolutionary *Vocalion Record*, occupies a position in the phonograph field that is a true reflection of the standing and character of the distinguished Music House that builds it.

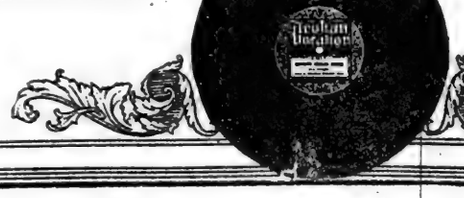
The three instruments illustrated above exemplify the tastefulness and distinction of Vocalion cases. That in the center is Period Model No. 1497 in *William & Mary* design. Its price is $340. The instrument on the left is Conventional Model No. 600, Price $225. The one on the right is No. 800, Price $350.

Conventional Models of the Vocalion cost, with the *Graduola*, from $115 upwards; without *Graduola*, from $50. There are many beautiful *Period* Models from $240 upwards. All prices subject to change.

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PURCHASE ARISES TO CONTEST SUPREMACY OF SIR BARTON AMONG THREE-YEAR-OLD RACER

PURCHASE IS NOW SIR BARTON'S RIVAL

Hildreth Thoroughbred Looms Up as Strong Contender Among Three-Year-Olds.

MAY MEET AT AQUEDUCT

Many Believe Ormondale Colt Will Give Race Racer Battle for Turf Honors.

During the last week there have been many developments in the three-year-old division of thoroughbreds. On Wednesday Commander Ross's all-conquering Sir Barton gave further evidence of his superiority by galloping home first in the Belmont Stakes in record time. This performance marked the close of the Belmont Park meeting, and turfmen had scarcely begun to estimate it at its proper worth before, at the opening of Jamaica on Thursday, they found something more to talk about. Briefly, it was the fall of the popular idol, Billy Kelly, and the rise of Purchase, which, until he won the Southampton Handicap, had been regarded as a mysterious claimant for three-year-old honors.

Without making the positive assertion that Sir Barton's laurels are in any danger from the attacks of the latest sensation, it must be admitted that Purchase is the one horse of evident merit and untested speed that has not yet been defeated by Commander Ross's champion. Purchase was eligible for most, if not all, of the important stakes by means of which Sir Barton assumed the leadership of the division. That he did not start in any of them was due to early training troubles, from which he has apparently recovered, for he looked as sound as a dollar on Thursday and finished the mile and a sixteenth in the Southampton as though he would like to travel considerably further just for exercise.

Purchase has been as much talked about this Spring as he was last Fall, when his then trainer, George Odom, was anxious to have him contest with Billy Kelly and Eternal for the two-year-old title. Reports of his great trials were heard all through the Belmont meeting, but it was not until the closing days that a horse actually entered numerous times he was allowed to start. He did all that could have been expected of him in the overnight event at a mile that was the medium of his debut, winning easily in 1:37 1-5.

Faster Than Billy Kelly.

That was just a tuning up gallop for the Southampton in which he had to meet Billy Kelly at a difference of only five pounds in his favor in the weights. The manner in which he disposed of Billy Kelly more than offset the weight advantage, and it was apparent that over a distance of ground Purchase is superior to the title holder of last year.

With the exception of Billy Kelly, which finished second to Sir Barton in the Kentucky Derby, the field in the Southampton did not contain a first class three-year-old. Therefore too much capital should not be made out of the victory, especially as Billy Kelly has, with the exception of the Kentucky Derby, confined his racing to sprinting events. That better material did not face the starter was not the fault of Purchase or his owner, but at the same time, viewed in the light of public performances, he will have to show a lot more before being entitled to even shake the throne of Sir Barton.

Purchase has at last shown that he can carry weight and cover a distance of ground. His present owner, S. C. Hildreth, has been enthusiastic about his colt's chances all along, and is a good judge of a horse, while in makeup the son of Ormondale is almost as impressive as Sir Barton. He is in fact a handsomer or more flashy colt, though not possessing the bone and substance of Sir Barton, neither does he gallop as smoothly or easily as Commander Ross's champion. That the belated claimant for three-year-old honors will have supporters when he meets Sir Barton may be taken for granted. Hildreth says he will not dodge a meeting with the champion, while Odom, who developed the colt, was all smiles when he showed his real quality on Thursday.

The appearance of Purchase as a contender will give renewed interest to the three-year-old stakes which so far have been robbed of variety by the outstanding quality of Sir Barton. Just when the pair will come together is not certain. It may be in the Dwyer Stakes at the coming meeting at Aqueduct or the test may be delayed until Saratoga, where there will be a Derby for which both are eligible.

To Sell Get of Life Brigade.

The first of the great yearling sales of the season of 1919, which will be conducted by the Powers Hunter Company at Durland's Riding Academy June 24, will witness the passing under the hammer of the first real crop of yearlings claiming for sire the famous English racer, Light Brigade. Light Brigade, a son of Picton and Bridge of Sighs, was bred by Lord Derby. He is now at the head of the Hartland stud of the Hon. Johnson N. Camden, former United States Senator from Kentucky, who will be in New York for his sale. He has sent up from Hartland, in the course of the last few seasons, quite a number of horses that have distinguished themselves, under colors, notably Epp, the Futurity winner of 1917, Luke, Solly, Bringhurst, and the two-year-old Salt Peter, a son of Peter Quince and Yolanda, which fetched $6,000 at public auction at Durland's a year back.

English critics regard Light Brigade as one of the most formidable horses that has been shipped out of the United Kingdom in a quarter of a century. There was a great cry of protest in the press when it was announced that Lord Derby had sold him for exportation. On the distaff side Light Brigade belongs to the family of the celebrated Melton, which is brilliantly represented among the successful stock horses of Great Britain and Ireland, and which has had creditable racing and stock horse representatives on this side in Hippodrome, Sir Barton, Dominant and Pride of India. Picton, a first-class racer, was a son of Orvieto and a grandson of Bend Or.

Light Brigade raced three seasons in Great Britain, starting twenty-seven times and winning eleven races and being placed half a dozen times. As a three-year-old he won eleven races in a row at various distances up to one mile and a half. His total of earnings was about $40,000.

Miss Jemima Is Promising.

The record-breaking Western two-year-old filly Miss Jemima, proclaimed as the best two-year-old in Kentucky, will be seen for the first time by Eastern racegoers at the Empire City meeting, July 12 to 31, where she is named for the $5,000 East View Stakes, at about six furlongs.

Students of breeding will find a comparison of the pedigrees of Miss Jemima and Bonnie Mary interesting. The former is by Black Toney, son of Peter Pan out of the imported dam Vaila, a daughter of Fasiman, a son of Gallinule. Black Toney's dam, Belgravia, by Ben Brush, is also the dam of Bonnie Mary, now generally regarded as the pick of the two-year-old fillies shown on the New York tracks to date. Bonnie Mary is by Ultimus, a son of Commando, as is also Peter Pan, the former being intensely inbred to Domino.

Miss Jemima was bred by Edward R. Bradley of the Idle Hour Stud, near Lexington, and while she races in the name and colors of the ex-jockey, Charlie Rowe, she is generally understood to be the property of Otto Steiffel of St. Louis. When she reduced the world's four and one-half furlongs record to 0:52 3-5 she carried 115 pounds.

LU PRINCETON WORKS FAST.

Cox's Great Trotter Will Lead Stable Around Circuit.

DOVER, N. H., July 14.—The Cox light harness horses will be shipped next week to Cleveland, where they will have the benefit of two weeks' work before the Grand Circuit opens on July 7. Cox will take along a big bunch of horses, while Ralph Burrill will take another section of the stable and make a trip over the half-mile tracks. Lu Princeton, the top horse in the stable, is in perfect form and will be ready to meet all-comers in any event that can be arranged for him. Mabel Trask is now in foal and will be left at Dover with Esther W. Mignola has done all that has been asked of him in his work. He is in the pink of condition and will have something to say in regard to the award of the premiums in a number of the early closing events. Northspur looks like a new horse, while Legal W. and J. W. will also get another ride in the cars.

The star of the stable is "Boxer's" baby Daystar, a two-year-old brother to Brusiloff. He is a dark bay, almost a brown, with a small star, and looks as if he knew no other gait but the trot. When he made his time record of 2:23 on May 30, he stepped the last quarter breezing in thirty-two seconds. The Moko colt General Knight has been sick. It will put him back in his work, but Daystar can take care of all the two-year-old events that may come along in the interval. For the three-year-old races Cox will take along Manrico Bel, by Manrico out of Bel Silk by Moko.

Busy's Lassie will make her third trip this season, and may come home in the free-for-all division, a point that McGregor the Great is also expected to reach before Fall. Jess Y. is also expected to be a very useful trotter in Cox's hands. St. Frusquin, the high-priced San Francisco youngster, is now a four-year-old. He is up to 2.20, while Jeanette Speed and Brother David are several pegs below that point in their work.

Of the pacers, Little Batice is the only one in the fast division that is not under suspicion. A Game of Chance, R. H. Brett, and Frank Dewey have each a little leg trouble. All of them will be raced, however, although R. H. Brett may not start at the first few meetings on account of being on the sick list for a brief period. Frank Dewey has all his speed, as was shown on Memorial Day, when he stepped the last quarter of a 2:12 mile in thirty seconds. He is one of the handsomest pacers ever bred in New England and may prove the fastest.

SOLVES REMOUNT PROBLEM.

Government Plans for Horse Breeding Are Praised.

The announcement that the Federal Government has determined through a Permanent Remount Board to establish a type of general purpose horse in the United States suitable for military, sport, and agricultural usage, and that the work had been placed in the hands of acknowledged experts has been received with enthusiasm everywhere.

In speaking of the plan a few days ago Sir Adam Beck of London, Ontario, one of Canada's foremost men, and himself an ardent horseman, whose hunters have won the championships in the United States, Great Britain, and the Continent, had the following to say: "The United States has, in my opinion, solved its remount problem, and at the same time given a hearty and needed stimulus to breeding, and incidentally to sport, and when I say sport, I embrace the race track, the horse show, the polo and hunting fields, and all other places where the horse of blood has made a name for himself. With a competent Remount Board, many of whose members have the wealth and leisure such a task demands, in charge of the work, it should not be long until a type of general purpose horse is evolved.

"I notice," continued Sir Adam, "that 900 thoroughbred sires will be called for as a nucleus, and that fifty more will be required annually for the upkeep. It will be a task to secure such a number of the right type. Care should be taken that the proper sort of sires are used from the beginning of the movement. The work calls for horses of bone and substance. These qualities are essential in a stock horse. Majors Belmont and Hitchcock and F. Ambrose Clark, all of whom have had a lot of racing and hunting experience, know the sort of stallion I mean. Those that have shown their qualities in racing tests are of course to be preferred, but there should be a certain number available in a short time from your Federal studs.

"There are many regions of your country, especially in the West and Southwest, where Percheron, Belgian, Suffolk Punch, and other draft mares are available, and all of these will admirably cross from the thoroughbred. The British authorities have within a year imported many Percheron dams into England, where they are being utilized for the National Studs. France has long produced a superb type of horse through this mating. With the Government blazing the way and the sympathies of progressive farmers and stockmen enlisted, the work should progress rapidly and smoothly."

The Breeding Bureau of your Jockey Club," said Sir Adam in conclusion, "co-operating with such organizations as the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association has done a splendid educational work against unpromising conditions in New York State for many years. There should be such bodies in every grazing community, but there are few persons who possess the courage and enthusiasm and initiative of its President, Herbert Carr. With you in Canada need a guiding hand in the matter of horse production. There were formerly many thoroughbred horses standing for service in Western Ontario, but there are few of the sort now. In order to have a supply of horses suitable to become hunters I was compelled to import the Irish horse Wild Mayo. He is of the King's Premium type and I am glad to say that his young stock is all that could be desired."

HORSE SHOW CLASSES FILL.

Great List of Entries for Westchester County Exhibition.

A large number of entries have been received for the twenty-sixth annual Westchester County Horse Show at Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y., the afternoons of June 18, 19, 20 and 21. The entries are well distributed among the sixty classes to be judged, and a high quality is to provide good competition. A varied program has been arranged for each afternoon, beginning at 2:30.

The show will be the occasion for the running of the Fourth Annual public coach, Meteor, by C. Davies Tainter and Edward King, who will alternate as whips. The coach will leave the Orawaupum Hotel, White Plains, at 1:45 P.M., and return after the show.

The exhibitors include Mrs. R. V. Fell, Mrs. Gordon Russell Thayer, L. P. Yandell, Louis K. Liggett, Miss Alice A. Dodsworth, John McE. Bowman, Miss Sybil Bayer, Miss Beatrice Beard, Joseph C. Baldwin III., Hugh J. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Crawford, John L. Downey, Miss Beatrice Black, Frederick H. Bontecou, Edgar Y. Clausen, Frederick D. MacKay, Herbert S. Martin, Mrs. A. R. Moffitt, Charles A. Moore, Miss Michelle Newborg, J. A. P. Ramsdell, Mrs. F. P. Garvan, Rufus G. Finch, Mrs. W. A. Flinn, Edward Ehlers, George Greer, Mrs. Victor Grunewald, Charles D. Lanier, Hugh W. Jackson, Jr., Franklin B. Jourdan, C. Davies Tainter, Mrs. H. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Winn, Felix M. Warburg, George G. Wallen, Burton H. Jackson, A. A. Hartford, Miss Marie J. Leary, Miss Ivy D. Maddison, H. T. Newcomb, William McMath, Mrs. Gordon Grand, Maxim Karminski, J. Rich Steers, Major William D. Sherwood, Clifton K. Baumann, James Muir, Emile Antony, E. A. Brinkerhoff, Miss Constance E. Brown, Charles E. Butler.

Sellers and Baker Meet Today.

Jack Sellers, national 600 yards champion, and Homer S. Baker of the Glencoe A. C. will clash again on the cinderpath this afternoon at the games of the Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company, to be held at Todd Field, Erie Basin, Brooklyn. Sellers and Baker are scheduled to start from scratch in a 1,000 yards handicap race.

DEMPSEY WILL DON GLOVES THIS WEEK

Damaged Eye Is Now Healed—Willard Surprises Followers with His Condition.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 14.—After an enforced prohibition against boxing as part of his training camp life because of the cut inflicted over his left eye by Jamaica Kid, one of his sparring partners, Jack Dempsey will resume his camp bouts tomorrow. It is expected that the injury to the challenger's optic will have healed sufficiently to permit of Dempsey donning the gloves without danger of again suffering injury.

Dempsey is eager to again start his sparring matches. The challenger, apparently, realizes that this practice forms the most important part of his training for the match. Boxing, and plenty of it, is understood to be the predominating rule in the Dempsey training quarters. Every day lost, therefore, rankles the challenger and results in greater efforts against his partners.

The enforced idleness from boxing is not expected to impair Dempsey's condition. Rather, the rest is regarded as of benefit to the challenger, who has been working rather strenuously. His training camp director, Jimmy De Forrest, and his manager, Jack Kearns, had misgivings lest Dempsey overdo himself while preparing for the bout.

With Champion Willard conditions are the direct opposite. The title holder is increasing his work with each succeeding day and is fast rounding himself into form. Willard is already near the weight at which he took the title from Jack Johnson. With the torrid weather under which he is working it is probable the big Kansan will reduce his weight to a still lower notch.

The appearance of the champion, too, has undergone a noticeable change, and his admirers have gained increased confidence thereby. Followers of Willard have maintained from the time the match was arranged that if the Kansan could approach the condition he was in when he opposed Johnson at Havana Dempsey's chances of annexing the title would be negligible. Willard's progress in training has upset the reports that he had arrived at the stage of life where the task of getting back to fighting form was an impossibility.

Willard's wind, perhaps his greatest worry, is showing improvement. The long runs over the roads about his camp having their expected effect, and the champion anticipates no trouble from this source. The sparring matches are sharpening Willard's dulled punching facilities despite the fact that he is forced to lessen the power behind the blows he lets go. Consequently the champion expects will not seriously interfere with his work in the ring, for the Kansan has confidence in his ability to forget training camp ethics when he faces Dempsey. The sparring program will probably be increased to three rounds daily with the arrival of the new partner, Dan Ketchel, who is said to be a capable man in this capacity.

LEONARD TO BOX DUNDEE.

Lightweights Will Clash in Philadelphia Baseball Park.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Johnny Dundee, the popular Italian lightweight, are both reported in excellent condition for their six-round bout which will be held tomorrow night at the Philadelphia National League Baseball Park. While both boxers have engaged in several previous bouts this will mark their first clash in a Philadelphia ring. The lightweights have a large following in the Quaker City, and this, coupled with the fact that it will be their first Philadelphia meeting, argues for a large crowd.

This contest will be one of a series of three between prominent boxers. Irish Patsy Cline, a Harlan boxer who has been fighting himself back into form through a series of bouts in Canadian rings, is scheduled to oppose Eddie Mack of Philadelphia, for six rounds, while Harry Greb, the aggressive Pittsburgh light-heavyweight will exchange blows for six rounds with Joe Borrell of Kensington, Penn.

CORNELL GETS BRINK BACK.

Boxing Instructor Will Resume Post After Discharge from Army.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 14.—E. G. Brink '16, the former boxing instructor will resume his position in the Physical Department at Cornell next fall.

Mr. Brink is at present the chief athletic officer of the 90th Division which is stationed in Texas. The quality of his skill in boxing and other sports may be judged by the fact that he was selected from over two hundred to take charge of the boxing, bayonet and jiu-jitsu training of the men in the 90th Division.

The former boxing instructor left Cornell to enlist in 1917. Shortly after he received his commission he was promoted on his present position because of his proficiency in this kind of work. Previous to his enlistment he had held the position of boxing instructor at the University.

Mr. Brink expects to receive his discharge some time during the Summer and will return to Cornell in time to start work when the University reopens next Fall. He will hold the position of assistant physical instructor.

JUNIOR MEET ON JUNE 28.

Many Clubs Seek Titles in Metropolitan Track Games.

Clubs in the metropolitan district are preparing strong teams for the metropolitan A. A. U. junior track and field championships, which will be held at Stevens Tech Field, Hoboken, N. J., June 28. The activities of the various club leaders indicate that the forthcoming meet will be one of the most successful ever conducted. A record-breaking entry is expected for the sixteen events which comprise the program, for the local organizations, through the efforts made at strengthening their membership during the war, are more than ever fortified with athletes eligible for the games. A meeting has been called for June 23, when the entries will be inspected and passed on by the committee in charge of the meet.

This will be the first time the local association's junior title games have been conducted in Hoboken. In order to insure success every effort is being expended by Mayor Griffin of Hoboken, and President Humphreys of Stevens Institute of Technology, co-operating with the committee supervising the meet.

Last year's championship fell to the Paulist A. C. The West Sixtieth Street club will be represented by a strong squad, but is promised keen opposition from the New York A. C., Glencoe, Jersey Harriers, A. A., Morningside A. C., and Brooklyn A. A.

The track on which the athletes will compete measures four laps to the mile, while the facilities for deciding the field events provide an unobstructed view for the occupants of the grandstand, which seats 2,500 spectators. The program includes the following events: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one mile run, three-mile run, one mile walk, 120-yard high hurdles race, 220-yard low hurdles race, running high jump, running broad jump, running hop, step and jump, throwing the javelin, pole vault, and throwing the discus.

RUTGERS LOSES ROBESON.

Giant Negro Was One of Greatest College Stars.

One of the greatest all around athletes developed in recent years will be lost to collegiate sports when Paul Robeson, the giant negro, closes his term at Rutgers this month.

For four years now this wonderful athlete has been representing Rutgers in many sports. He became a fixture on the Scarlet eleven his first autumn at New Brunswick and quickly established his right to represent the college in basketball, baseball, and in the field events.

Throughout the years spent at Rutgers Robeson has been a star among college athletes. For the past two years he has been, perhaps, the greatest player in collegiate football, while he has won his points with the weights consistently, a match for the best in basketball and a real Varsity man in baseball. Yet, for all his individual ability and the calibre of the men around him, Robeson never had the supreme pleasure of competing with a team that defeated Princeton. He was with Rutgers elevens that invaded Princeton conceded a fine chance to trounce the Tigers, but something invariably went wrong with the calculations, and the Scarlet always finished in the ruck. In basket ball, too, there were times when it seemed as if Rutgers must down the Orange and Black, still the victory never came, as it never came in football, baseball or track until recently when Robeson made his final appearance as a Rutgers athlete with the nine that led Princeton home in a 5-1 game. This victory was a fitting climax to a career as a college star.

SERVICE ATHLETES BARRED.

Western Conference Adopts Rule on Eligibility.

As a result of a resolution recently adopted by the Faculty Committee of the Western Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association at the annual June meeting in Chicago, Western Conference service athletes who failed to register at some college before entering the service will not be eligible for the association's competitions this Fall.

The ruling will affect the football aspirations of several of the important Western colleges, while track and field, basket ball, gymnastics, wrestling, and other indoor sports will suffer materially, as all the conference colleges, Northwestern in the hardest hit. A number of Great Lakes Naval Training Station football players entered the Purple institution after they were discharged from the navy early in the Spring. They were counted upon to form the nucleus of one of the strongest football machines in the Conference, but the ruling has put a damper on the Northwestern championship aspirations. At a meeting of the committee late last year it was voted to allow students' time spent in the service to count the same as if the time were spent in college. This resolution, the committee ruled, applied only to those collegians who had registered and then were sent to some training camp or overseas.

MICHIGAN AFTER BIG MEET.

Make Application for Western Conference Games Next June.

Michigan has already submitted a bid for next year's Western Conference track and field championship meet, recently held in Chicago. It is planned to hold the meet at Ann Arbor during the first week in June. Next year will be Carl Johnson's last year at Michigan, and he undoubtedly will be captain of the 1920 track and field team. For this reason it is proposed to promote the meet at Ann Arbor and give Johnson an opportunity to conclude his collegiate athletic career on his home field.

Michigan has never conducted the Big Ten outdoor games. Since the annual outdoor meet originated in 1901 it has been awarded to Purdue, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, but never to Michigan. Lack of suitable facilities among the other colleges kept the meet confined to the quartet named above, the other institutions declining to bid for the fixture because of the comparatively small size of the towns in which they are situated and the lack of transit facilities. Ann Arbor is accepted as equal to Chicago in point of convenient travel for the meet. It is on the main line of the Michigan Central and only an hour's ride from Detroit. In the application for next year's fixture it is submitted that a number of teams could stay overnight in Detroit and go down to Ann Arbor on the morning of the games, after the custom followed by football teams of Yale and Pennsylvania when they make the journey.

VICTORY GAMES ON JULY 4.

Mayor's Committee Arranging Extensive Athletic Program.

Preparations for the most gigantic athletic celebration in the history of the annual Safe and Sane Fourth of July games are already under way for the tenth annual Independence Day track and field, swimming, dancing, and festival carnival, which will be held in the majority of the city's parks and playgrounds under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome. The celebration this year will go down in history as the Victory Games.

William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation and Director of Athletics of the Park Department, is Chairman of the committee in charge of the games, while Bodman Wanamaker is Chairman of the General Committee. Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan A. A. U., will assist Mr. Lee in arranging the athletic program.

Plans of the committee provide for fifty sets of athletic games in all the city's parks and playgrounds and athletic fields. Swimming meets will be conducted in a number of public baths. Already 30,000 entry blanks have been printed and these will be distributed by Boy Scouts.

Intercollegiate and A. A. U. track and field champions will be invited to participate in the games. Special events will be arranged for the country's crack athletes. These competitions furnish added attractions for the huge crowds which attend the various parks and playgrounds and also give the youngsters striving for the laurels in the many races carded, an incentive to continue in athletics with the possibility of themselves attaining the championship pinnacle.

DROP ENGLISH SPORT PLAN.

No Board for Government Supervision of Athletics.

England's plan for Government supervision of sports competitions as an outgrowth of the late war has been dissipated, according to latest exchanges from Europe. Officials favorable to the proposition for the organization of a national Government body to direct athletics had hoped that the tremendous interest attracted to sport through its benefit to soldiers and sailors would result in a popular demand for such a body to direct participation in athletics throughout the empire.

Mr. Pratt, answering Lord Cavendish-Bentinck in the House of Commons recently, when the matter came up for discussion, said that the Government Board could not undertake to set up a special department, to be called the Sports Recreation Department, with the object of securing an adequate supply of sports grounds and playing fields and facilities to reach them.

Despite the absence of a Government department, athletic officials of the British Empire are going to continue their work of stimulating interest in athletics. It is understood the circumstances are fully appreciated by local authorities throughout England and in every promotional scheme consideration will be given to the needs for reserving a suitable area for recreation.

WOMEN TO STRIVE FOR TENNIS CROWN

Miss Bjurstedt to Defend National Title Against Formidable Field This Week.

The thirty-third national tennis championship for women will be decided this week on the turf courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Philadelphia. The present title holder, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, has reigned supreme for four years, and she will again try for the highest honors of the American courts after an absence of several weeks from tournament play, due to an injury received in a fall. Her reappearance in last week's doubles event at Ardsley aroused much interest, and the general impression that the champion was far from her best form was confirmed when she suffered defeat in the semi-final round. The possibility of a new régime has drawn a record-breaking entry list to Philadelphia, and Chairman Joseph M. Jennings of the Tournament Committee predicts the biggest event in the history of women's tennis.

Miss Eleanor Goss of the West Side Club, who was runner-up to Miss Bjurstedt for the title last year, will make another attempt to conquer her Norse rival, while Mrs. George W. Wightman, national indoor and metropolitan champion, is sure to be a prominent contender. Boston will also send down the brilliant Miss Marion Zinderstein, with Miss Eleanora Sears, Mrs. H. F. Cabot, and other stars. Miss Marie Wagner, Miss Clare Cassel, Miss Florence Ballin, Miss Helene Pollak, and Mrs. Robert Le Roy will be among the strongest entries from the metropolitan district, and Philadelphia will contribute a long list of its leading feminine racquet swingers.

The women's national doubles title is at present held by Miss Goss and Miss Zinderstein, who recently added the metropolitan championship to their record, and this hard-hitting pair will surely appear in defense of the championship. The tournament will also include the national mixed doubles event and a special singles competition for men.

The women's national championship has been held annually since 1887, although the tournament of 1917 was called by courtesy "patriotic" and cardied no title with it. The war, however, did not appreciably affect the entry list, among the names inscribed upon the challenge cup are those of Miss Juliet Atkinson, Miss Myrtle McAteer, and Miss Elizabeth Moore, the first woman to play the net successfully. Miss Moore won the championship four times, her first year being 1896 and her last 1905. She was defeated in 1904 by the youthful prodigy from California, Miss May Sutton, now Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, who came into the ken of the age of 17 and swept all before her by the marvelous speed of her drives, repeating her successes in England during the following Summer.

For the three years from 1909 to 1911 another Californian held sway, Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, now Mrs. George W. Wightman, whose game includes a mastery of the chop, of accurate lobbing, and of truly masculine volleying and overhead play. Her successor was still another Californian, Miss Mary Browne, who stayed at the top for three years, displaying perhaps the finest all-round game of tennis ever developed by a woman, a game in which there was and still is practically no flaw. Then came the powerful and irresistible Miss Molla Bjurstedt, who hammered her way to the front by sheer physical strength and endurance, and has since 1915 proved superior to the best that the East could produce. In a series of exhibition matches, however, played during the Summer of 1917 for the Tennis Ambulance Fund, Miss Bjurstedt lost a majority of the sets to Miss Browne, and she has also been defeated by Mary Bundy on the coast. If the Norse girl is physically in trim she should be able to repeat her victories of the past four years at Philadelphia this week. But unless her condition is of the best, there is a strong possibility that a new champion may be crowned before the week of the Women's National Tennis Tournament is over.

SEE BOOM IN LAWN TENNIS.

Game Makes Leap to Popularity in Many Lands.

Since 1914 there have been no international athletic contests attracting such attention as that now being given the games of the inter-allied armies at Paris. Not the least important of the events are the tennis matches, for ever since the armistice was signed tennis has held a prominent place in the activities of teams representing the several armies. Not only was a championship competition held for the American army officers at Cannes, but teams played the Riviera circuit, representatives of the United States and Australia have entered several British tournaments, and before they return home the Americans expect to play in Spain, Italy and Belgium, besides entering several French tournaments.

Thus tennis returns, almost at once, to the place it held before the war, when it was among the leaders in international sport. "The strange thing is that lawn tennis has spread its wings throughout the world, without any executive centralization," says an editorial in the London Field. "India and Italy have no governing body yet. The organizers of Britain, America, Australia and France, to say nothing of smaller countries, are still to found an international board which shall coordinate the laws and control international competitions.

"England will keep its cricket forever, Scotland and golf will continue to be synonymous, America will not desert baseball; but there games are inherently national: they are indigenous to the soil. Transplant them and they flourish, but their place of origin remains their stronghold. Lawn tennis has no soil. It thrives as lustily on Bolivian brickdust, on African sandheaps, on Japanese cement, on Swedish timber as on British turf. Large as the number of British players is today, the number of American players is far larger. Germany has more courts than Britain. Stockholm far more covered courts than London. In 1914 Parisians went out to St. Cloud for the hard court championships as Mayfair went out to Ascot."

Wimbledon can seat about 5,000 spectators and give standing room to another thousand. Forest Hills, near New York, filled 12,000 seats in 1914. The All-England ground could not hold the people who watch a test lawn tennis match at Johannesburg or Melbourne.

MACK IS AFTER COLLEGIAN.

Rodgers of West Virginia Nine Attracts Scouts' Attention.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 14.—The great record the West Virginia nine has been making this year has attracted the attention of big league scouts, and several have been watching the Mountaineer players in action. Rodgers has been especially sought after, and it is said that Connie Mack of the Athletics called him personally by phone to try to exact a pledge from him. Rodgers, however, does not finish his college course till the middle of next year and will not play professional baseball until then, if at all.

Boynton to Lead Eleven.

WILLIAMSTOWN, June 14.— Ben Boynton, who has sent word that he will return to college to complete his course in the Fall, will captain the Williams football team at that time. He was All-American quarterback and star of the undefeated Purple eleven of two years ago.

FORDHAM AWARDS LETTERS

Baseball Team Was One of Best in Years.

Letters for baseball were awarded to ten players and to Manager Frank V. McMahan by the executive committee of the Fordham University Athletic Association yesterday. Four of the players received the insignia for the first time.

The schedule was the hardest in many years. The team won sixteen out of twenty-one games. Among the maroon nine's victims were Holy Cross, Columbia, Yale, Princeton, the Baltimore "Orioles," and Syracuse.

Frank Frisch, who is now with the Giants, led the team in batting with the fine average of .476. William Barkley, the centerfielder, was second with a mark of .327 and Halloran, pitcher and right fielder, followed with .298. Barkley, the star outfielder, who played in every game throughout the season, was the leading fielder with an average of 1.000.

The following players received the insignia:

Timothy A. McNamara and Clarence H. Halloran, pitchers; Frederick J. Sweetland, catcher; William P. McLaughlin, William F. Flinn, Frank F. Frisch and Alfred M. Lefevre, infielders; Harold M. Keoug, William L. Barkley, and Richard A. Donovan, outfielders.

HIGH HOPES FOR FRISCH.

McGraw to Test Skill of Fordham Shortstop.

Frank Frisch, Fordham's sensational shortstop and all around athlete, has ended his brilliant amateur career, and has joined the Giants.

It recently became known that Frisch had signed a two-year contract with the New York club after he had received tempting offers from at least four or five of the big league aggregations, among which were the Yankees, the Boston Red Sox, and the Detroit Tigers.

Frisch has played a wonderful game at short for Fordham throughout the season. He covers lots of ground, and has a fast and accurate throwing arm. In addition, Frisch is an extraordinarily good batter. His average for this year is close to the .500 mark, and many of his smashes have gone for extra bases. He bats either right or left handed. One of his best performances of the year was his wonderful exhibition against the Baltimore International League team. In that game Frisch slammed out a triple, two doubles, and a single.

One of Frisch's greatest assets is his speed. During the entire season he has never been thrown out by the opposing catcher. In several of the college meets last year he covered the hundred yard distance in 10 seconds flat.

Frisch's game as a gridiron performer has even exceeded that as a diamond luminary. Football experts who witnessed the youngster's playing last year declared that he was the greatest halfback in the country, and many have classed him above Mahan, the old Harvard star.

Frisch first came to the fore in the athletic world in 1915 when he was captain of the Fordham Prep. football team, which won the city championship. The young high school star was chosen all scholastic halfback for two successive years. He entered the collegiate department of Fordham in the Fall of 1917 and soon attracted country wide attention by his brilliant exploits on the gridiron.

LAURELS FOR HOLY CROSS.

Only One Defeat, That by Fordham, Mars Its Record to Date.

In this season of battered college baseball schedules and green or makeshift nines, one team in the East looms up with a remarkably consistent record of high grade play. This is the Holy Cross College nine with its achievement of eighteen victories and only one defeat, the latter going to the credit of the strong Fordham team in an extra-inning game. A Holy Cross man thus sums up the situation:

"Holy Cross has accomplished a feat which no other so-called smaller college has ever equalled. It has defeated, without loss of even one game, and except one, all on their own grounds, the Big Four, the Big Five, and the Big Six. Holy Cross won twice from Harvard, May 7 at Cambridge, 8 to 6, and June 7 at Worcester, 2 to 0; from Yale, June 4, at New Haven, 10 to 2; Princeton, April 22, at Princeton, 5 to 2; University of Pennsylvania, April 19, at Worcester, 4 to 2; Columbia, April 22, at New York, 12 to 6, and Brown, at Providence, 7 to 0.

"Holy Cross also defeated such prominent contenders for the college championship as Dartmouth, May 30, at Worcester, 9 to 1; West Point, May 22, at West Point, 11 to 1; Williams, May 31, at Williamstown, 9 to 7; Syracuse, June 6, at Worcester, 4 to 2; University of Vermont, May 14, at Worcester, 4 to 2; Tufts, May 24, at Worcester, 1 to 0; Tufts, June 11, at Medford, 6 to 1.

Other victories were: Trinity, April 12, at Hartford, 20 to 1; University of Maine, April 30, at Worcester, 16 to 2; Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, May 1, at Worcester, 10 to 6, and Colby, May 28, at Worcester, 16 to 0.

In all Holy Cross has scored four shutouts and 158 runs to its opponents' 50, an average of over 8 to 1. Holy Cross has, according to present schedule, four games to play: Rhode Island State, April 26, at Worcester, 16 to 2; Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, May 1, at Worcester, 10 to 6, and Colby, May 28, at Worcester, 16 to 0.

In all Holy Cross has scored four shutouts and 158 runs to its opponents' 50, an average of over 8 to 1. Holy Cross has, according to present schedule, four games to play: Rhode Island State, Brown, already once beaten, 7 to 0, and two games with Boston College, which Tufts, West Point, Vermont, and Bates have defeated. Holy Cross has defeated teams that have won from Fordham. What college has as clear a claim to the Eastern college baseball championship as Holy Cross?

GREAT TOURNEY AT ORANGE.

Middle States Tennis Title Play Listed for Next Week.

The thirty-fourth annual tournament for the tennis championship of the Middle States, open to all comers, men's singles, doubles, and women's singles, will be played during the week beginning June 23 at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Ridgewood Road, Mountain Station, South Orange, N. J. The present holders of the three challenge cups are W. Merrill Hall, singles; Dr. William Rosenbaum and E. A. Clark, doubles, and Mrs. Homer Stuart Green, women's singles.

This year's tournament promises to be one of the best of the Middle States events in the history of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The challenge cup is one of the oldest in competition and has the names of W. A. Larned, T. R. Pell, Touchard, Karl Behr, and other famous players inscribed upon it. W. Merrill Hall has won the cup twice, and if successful this year will obtain permanent possession of it.

The sectional doubles promises to attract some of the best teams in this section. In order to enter the tournament for the doubles championship of the United States, to be played at Longwood, Boston, on August 19, a doubles team must win one of the sectional doubles to be held throughout the country.

Among the many players so far entered for the Brooklyn Championship, beginning tomorrow on the clay courts of the Terrace Club of Flatbush, are S. Howard Voshell, Harold Throckmorton, Ichiya Kumagae, S. Kashio, and the whole Anderson family, Fred, 8r., and his sons, Fred, Jr., and Frank. Entries for the Juniors and Boys' events are coming in freely, as well as for the Senior and Junior doubles.

Roy Richey is Chairman of the Tournament Committee.

Other news of sports in Main News Section.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in American and National.

The following figures are compiled from unofficial scores as published in the different cities of the league. They include games played on June 12:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	PC.
Cunningham, Detroit	10	8	2	3	0	.375
Cobb, Detroit	38	153	27	53	8	.355
Johnston, Cleveland	40	136	22	48	14	.353
Veach, Detroit	38	138	21	48	6	.348
Schang, Boston	31	81	10	28	7	.346
Meier, St. Louis	30	151	32	52	12	.344
Rice, Washington	39	154	23	52	5	.338
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	31	102	27	34	6	.333
Murphy, Washington	14	42	0	14	1	.333
Hannah, Detroit	15	48	6	14	0	.333
Murphy, Chicago	10	9	1	3	0	.33
Mogridge, New York	9	6	1	2	0	.333
Witt, Philadelphia	37	148	19	49	2	.331
Gedeon, St. Louis	29	97	17	32	3	.330
Bodie, New York	38	135	17	44	6	.326
Weaver, Chicago	41	163	20	53	10	.325
Heilman, Detroit	39	140	19	45	1	.321
Scott, Boston	37	136	12	42	4	.321
Smith, Cleveland	33	119	18	38	7	.319
Roth, Philadelphia	36	146	22	46

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CRIMSON AND BLUE CREWS END FAST WORK

HARVARD AND YALE READY FOR REGATTA

College 'Varsity Eights to Row Over Four-Mile Thames Course on Friday.

TIME TRIALS ARE FINISHED

All Work of Oarsmen from Now Until Race Will Be Conditioning Spins, Not Under Watch.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 14.—Perched upon the banks of the Thames, six miles above this old whaling town, the Yale and Harvard crews, six in number, await the referee's call for their annual rowing regatta, which is scheduled for Friday. The old rivals, who inaugurated college rowing when they held their first race in 1852, will revive four-mile racing in this year's regatta. No other American college crews have attempted to restore the long distance event since the world war closed.

Both crews have been in their camps a shorter period than usual for their final training of the year, Yale coming here only two weeks ago, and Harvard only last week. Lack of experience in four-mile racing, a shorter training period, and a small university attendance to draw from in recruiting the squad, because of post-war conditions, have undoubtedly caused a lessening in the standards of watermanship and rowing technique, and it is not expected that either crew will shatter the Thames record.

Both Harvard and Yale expect record-breaking crowds of alumni at their commencements next week. Graduates of the universities the world over are coming back for the first commencement after the war's close to draw in once more the free breath of campus life, to enjoy the Yale-Harvard baseball game and the Harvard-Yale boat races which have been the athletic features of the annual graduating exercises.

Time rowing for all the crews in camp here closed tonight by mutual consent and, although all the eights will get plenty of work until the day of the race, it will be of the conditioning variety, and not under the watch. In the tests of the eights for time and endurance the Yale 'Varsity eight has a slight edge on its Harvard rival, for it has registered an upstream row in 21:32. This is the equal of a downstream row over the four course of less than 21 minutes. Harv best time has been 21:18, downstream. Yet Harvard has displayed reserve power which has given Coach Haines and the members of the Cambridge Rowing Committee room for hope that the octette will prove even faster and stronger than any speed trial has yet exhibited it. Comparative races preliminary to the Thames event bear out the testimony given by comparative time trials taken since the oarsmen arrived here with Yale a slight favorite. Harvard was defeated by Annapolis by some 14 lengths; Harvard barely defeated Princeton, while Yale defeated Princeton by 2 lengths.

Harvard's second eight seems a favorite for the event of the reserve crews, and the Crimson has a first-rate freshman crew, giving it also the call in this event. In both the minor races, Harvard will have a trifle the better of the preliminary wagers.

The program for the regatta calls for the two informal events to be rowed on Thursday afternoon over the mile course, which begins just opposite the Harvard quarters at Red Top. There will be a race of the graduates' eights of the two universities for the cup offered by Robert F. Herrick, the Chairman of the Harvard Rowing Committee, and Yale hopes to induce Harvard to row a race between eights made up of substitutes, four freshmen and four 'Varsity members.

The program for the Friday formal races of the regatta calls for the freshman eights to row their two-mile race upstream from the Navy Yard to the starting place of the four-mile race, opposite the Harvard quarters, at 10:30 o'clock, and the second 'Varsity eights to follow an hour later. Both these races will be rowed upstream, with the tide. The 'Varsity eight four-mile race will be rowed downstream about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The 'Varsity crews will be boated as follows:

Yale 'Varsity Crew.

Position and Name.	Age.	Height.	Weight
Bow, F. Allen, Jr.	23	5 10½	170
No. 2, S. Y. Hord	21	5 11	174
No. 3, L. G. Adams	21	5 10½	170
No. 4, J. J. Schieffelin	21	6 3	175
No. 5, W. Mead, (Capt.)	21	5 10½	180
No. 6, C. S. Pryson	20	6 2	180
No. 7, D. G. Driscoll	22	6 1	158
Stroke, C. C. Peters	21	6 1	167
Cox., R. Carson, II	20	5 6½	115

Harvard 'Varsity Crew.

Position and Name.	Age.	Height.	Weight
Bow, W. Davis	19	6 1	156
No. 2, C. F. Batchelder, Jr.	20	5 11½	171
No. 3, E. S. Brewer	21	6 1	177
No. 4, M. E. Olmstead	18	6 ½	188
No. 5, J. Linde, Jr.	21	5 11	178
No. 6, D. H. Morris, Jr.	19	6 11	174½
No. 7, F. B. Whitman, (Capt.)	20	6 ¼	170
Stroke, D. Leighton	22	5 11½	161
Cox., E. L. Pelrson	19	4 11	99
Average	20½	6	170⅝

THEATRE FOR SERVICE MEN.

War Camp Community Service Opens Auditorium in Its Hotel.

A theatre for service men was opened last night at the Hotel of the War Camp Community Service, 53 West Twenty-seventh Street, of which Henry F. Lutz is manager. The former billiard and lounging rooms at the hotel have been rearranged, all traces of games and lounging chairs removed, and a large stage built along one side of the hall, with curtains, dressing rooms, and lighting equipment. The first performance was given in the new theatre last night when several vaudeville acts were presented.

The problem of supplying guests of the canteen hotel with entertainment has been met in the past by the distribution of thousands of cut-rate tickets for the Broadway theatres. The supply of tickets has been on the decrease as Summmer approaches and many of the theatres are "dark" for the hot months, so the idea of the theatre of their own in the building was conceived, which can be on the job every night. If need be, talent being supplied by the Vointary Entertainment Bureau of the Community Service, of which Marius McGuffey is Chairman.

At the request of the men, Tuesday and Friday nights have been reserved for athletics, including fencing and boxing, dancing, choral work. Training of quartetes and stringed instrument groups will also be included in the work at the theatres, and later the soldiers and sailors will be in a position to give entertainments of their own.

Disguises.

The ex-Kaiser, we hear, has grown a beard, and Germany has grown something she calls a republic; but we think we can see through both these disguises.—Kansas City Star.

MAY CHANGE RACING RULE.

British May Alter Rule Which Voids Nominations.

The scratching of one of the entries for the English Derby this year because of the death of the owner caused so much adverse criticism that it is now planned to rescind the rule which make nominations void under such conditions.

The Council of the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association during the last two or three months has given earnest consideration to the question of void nominations. The following extract from the minutes of a recent Council meeting sets forth the conclusions arrived at by Lord D'Abernon and his colleagues:

In discussing the subject of void nominations the opinion was expressed that the horse and not the nominator was the centre of interest, and that the real object in view should be to provide that the best horse should win the great races, not the horse which had the good fortune to have a long-lived owner or an owner whose executors took a strict view of the honorable obligations of the deceased's estate or an optimistic view of certain eventualities.

The less the chance factor of the survival of the original nominator is allowed to influence the result of the race the more in harmony will practice be with the theory that the main object is the improvement of the thoroughbred. Effect can only be given to this view if the death of a nominator does not annul entries, and if the chance of a horse being disqualified by an accident to his original nominator does not annul entries, and if the chance of a horse being disqualified by an accident to his original nominator is allowed a minimum effect. The view was further held that the whole trouble proceeds from Rule 80, and that the end desired could probably be attained either by annulling that rule or by substituting for it the following words:

Nominations and entries of any horse, and subscriptions and rights of entry under them, shall not become void on the death of the nominator or subscriber, or of any subsequent owner or owners of such horse.

It is recognized that the problem to be solved is a difficult and complicated one. Though forfeits and subscriptions are not recoverable at law, and all liability in respect of them can be repudiated by the executors or legatees of a deceased nominator, it is believed that in a large majority of cases executors or legatees would regard the liability as a debt of honor, make every endeavor to discharge it and so prevent the appearance in the forfeit list of the name of the deceased nominator.

Executors or legatees, it was contended, should have the same opportunities and obligations as were possessed by the nominator before his death. Under the proposed rule executors might have to obtain sanction of the residuary legatees to enable them, without committing a breach of trust, to pay the debts of honor incurred under the rules of racing, but there is no reason to suppose that the residuary legatees would not be anxious to protect the good name of the deceased nominator. If, however, they declined to allow payment of forfeits out of the estate, the deceased would appear in the forfeit list as regards the race or races in question.

DOLLAR HORSE TO RACE.

Light Harness Men Watching Two-Year-Old Meeting.

The eyes of the light harness world will be directed toward the Philadelphia meeting of the Grand Circuit in August when Minting, the now famous one dollar trotter, starts in the William Penn Stake for two-year-olds. Minting is one of the best bred youngsters out this season, and the fact that he sold for $1 has brought him undying fame.

Minting changed hands for one dollar last Summer in the Quaker City. Secretary Saunders promoted a Red Cross meeting, and A. B. Coxe, proprietor of Nanbeck Farm, donated the colt to be raffled for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Tickets were sold for $1 each. Late in the afternoon, when all the coupons were disposed of, E. T. Stotesbury, famous financier of Philadelphia, drew a coupon from a box and the number was declared to win the colt.

Gus Wilson of Frankford, Penn., was the holder of the lucky ticket, and he won a colt Mr. Coxe previously had refused $2,000 for.

If there is anything in breeding, Minting should be a real winner. He is a son of Sydney Dillon and The Leading Lady, 2:07, and in his early work this season has shown ability to tramp in the most pleasing fashion.

Miles around 2:18 are easy for the youngster and now the Quaker City delegation is counting on him to make good, like nearly all "cheap" horses do. If Minting fails to win his place as a trotter, he is bound to be remembered, for his raffle brought the Red Cross nearly $5,000.

The colt was named after the famous English runner of about thirty five years ago. Minting of old won the English Derby from a select field and for some time after his victory there was a rage on in England to name things after the great sprinter. Minting will compete against the classiest field of "baby" trotters the harness turf has ever known.

Tommy Murphy, Poughkeepsie reinsman, thought so well of the colt he offered Wilson $2,000 for his bargain, but the Frankford enthusiast declined but wanted to find out what the colt could do in a race and refused to sell. Wilson did engage Murphy to drive Minting.

To Run Connellan Mile July 21.

The Connellan Mile, one of the local district outdoor track and field classics, will be run this year by the Long Island Chapter, Knights of Columbus, July 21. This announcement was made yesterday, when the K. of C. officials decided on the date for their annual track and field games, which will be held at Celtic Park. It is expected that all the leading runners of the district will strive for a leg on the cup, which goes to the athlete winning the race three times.

Long Shot Wins Beaufort Handicap.

MANCHESTER, England, June 14.—The Beaufort Three-Year-Old Handicap of the value of $5,000 was run off here today and won by Lady Nelson's Tetrarchia, ridden by Fox, three-quarters of a length ahead of T. Davidson's The President, with Wheatley in the saddle. F. Curzon's Pretty Missie, Steve Donoghue up, was third, three-quarters of a length behind. The betting on Tetrarchia was 100 to 8.

GET FAST ONES FIT FOR CIRCUIT RACES

New Light Harness Wonders Heralded for Season Which Begins Early in July.

Followers of light harness racing will assemble at Cleveland the week of July 7 for the inaugural meeting of the Grand Circuit in 1919. Since the curtain fell on the 1918 series at Atlanta the trainers have been busy sampling horses in the hope of finding a few that would make a favorable showing this year. During the Winter months a number of the clever two-lap track stars were selected for a trip over the larger ovals, while all of the horses which were raced last season and found up to the standard have been carefully prepared for another outing in the early closing events.

Colt racing is an index of progress in speed, but the racegoing public expects the battles royal from the aged horses. They are the tall timber of the turf and represent the finished product which has stood the acid test of the race track.

The nominations to the trotting events at the different points between Cleveland and Atlanta show that Murphy has a long list, the ex-half-milers being led by Fenesta, Ruby Aubrey, Joe L., Mariondale, and the Axoff colt Constantine the Great, which, after winning a race at South Bend, Ind., in 2:20¼, was shipped to Lexington, where he trotted in 2:08¼. The Stout Brothers' pair, Lotto Watts and Hanks Stout, have been transferred to his stable, as well as Wilkes Brewer, while the balance of the material, which includes Selah Baird, Petrex, Peter Chenault, Ante Guy, and Royal Mac, are graduates of his own training school, in which Peter Vaughn enjoyed a let up last season.

Fenesta is by San Francisco and out of the Kentucky Futurity winner Ferena, 2:05¼. Last year she won five races off the reel, all but one of them being in straight heats. While she was trotting over the sandy tracks in Maryland and Virginia, Ruby Aubrey was whirling around the double ovals in Iowa and Nebraska, where she won nine events and trotted in 2:18¼.

Mariondale is also from the corn country. He is by Archdale out of a daughter of Bonnie Alise, 2:08¼. Last year he made what looks on paper very much like an educational campaign, as after winning in 2:15¼ at West Point, Neb., in July, he was not seen in front again until he appeared at Stanton the last week in September. In the interval Mariondale had been second to Bovola at Burlington in 2:11¾, won a heat in 2:10¼ from Peter Pogue over the mile track at Sedalia, was third to Dexter Sym in 2:06¼ at Springfield, Ill., and third in a heat in 2:08¾ to Peter Dallas over the half-mile track at Des Moines. He also won two heats from Tom Carlyle at Sioux Falls, Iowa, in 2:12¼, the Montana horse getting the final in 2:18¾. Joe L. was bred by George Castle. He is 5 years old, by Axoff, out of Maud's Pilot, 2:17¾, a daughter of Maud C., 2:18¾. The Deans raced him a little in 1917. They also started him nine times last year, when, after two trips at Aurora, Ill., they kept him in Wisconsin, where he won at Monroe and Watertown in 2:13¾. He also finished second to the Hedgewood Boy horse James K. P. at Janesville and Madison, while he was unplaced to Katy Todd at Milwaukee, second to Abu Talib at Elkhorn, and won a heat in 2:12¾ from Electric McKerron at Oshkosh.

There are a number of new faces looking over the stall doors in the Cox stable, the leaders being Jess Y., with which Harry Brusie won a heat in the Charter Oak Purse in 1917, the splendid matinee trotter Mignola, Buddie, now owned by Robert Moreland, the saddle horse expert, and McGregor the Great, which Sanford Small purchased last Fall after he trotted in 2:08¼. As his name implies, he is by Peter the Great out of Ruth McGregor, 2:07¼. They are not, however, the only pebbles on the beach at Dover, as Cox is going to make another trip with Busy's Lassie, Jeanette Speed, J. W., Legal W., and Northspur, while Brother David may be taken along to keep Lu Princeton from getting lonesome.

Reports from Indianapolis show that McDonald is beginning to think that, after waiting two years, Zomreet will make good. Should he fail, and they sometimes do, he still has Harvest Tide, Roan Boy, Duty Bound, Axsom M., Early Dreams, and Zomidotte to keep the stable represented on the score cards.

The Geers stable is now at Cleveland. While at Memphis, the fall birds were very much pleased with the four-year-old gelding Hegler. He showed that he had the whip when sampled last Fall, and if he stands the preparation Geers will turn him loose when the bell rings. Of his stable companions, June Rod is reported lame, but Heir Reaper, Peter June, Gentry C., Big Boy, Don de Lopez, and Golden Spier are ready for the fray.

This year McMahon is going to make a round trip of the Grand Circuit. If Esperanza keeps on her good behavior she will have an opportunity to race in the free-for-alls with Ante Guy and Lu Princeton. Ima Jay will not be seen this year, Ernest having decided that she will have a better chance in the 2:06 class in 1920, when she will be entitled to one second allowance. The other trotters in McMahon's stable include Miss Perfection and Red Bond, who surprised the folks when he won at Columbus last Fall.

Valentine will limit his mile track operations to the Western end of the line. He will be out with The Substance, Prince Hal, Peter Coley, and Jay Paronhurst. Red Top, which he purchased last year from Ben White in the hope of improving his racing manners, has been declared out of his engagements.

McDevitt will attract attention wherever he appears with Prince Loree, Mack Forbes, Bintara, and the eleven-year-old mare Miss Directed. The first two were up with the leaders at nearly every point in 1918, Prince Loree winning the $10,000 events at Syracuse and Columbus, while the Directwell mare has been seen in all kinds of company from Mabel Trask and St. Frisco down. When she is good it takes a champion to catch her.

The trotters in the Loose stable are led by the Bingen horse Mintmark, Winema, which made the trip last year in the Hillandale Stable, and Golden Frisco. They form part of the Yankee division, which also includes the Cox outfit, Fred Hyde with Miriam Guy, Oscar Watts and Joe Guy, Ackerman with Alma Forbes and Bertha McGuire, Lyman Brusie with Echo Direct, Dr. Elmore and Mary Magowan from Brook Farm.

The nominations of the Stout Brothers' stable, which dropped in from West Virginia last year, are limited in the aged events to Blanche Carter and Lord Stout. They are both clever trotters. Harry Stinson is also coming down the line with The Toddler. He is by Kentucky Todd out of Belladi by the Oregon horse Chehalis, 2:04¾, which attracted so much attention in 1898 when Frazier brought him over the mountains.

The California horses Allie Lou, Trampright, and Nettie Mack will add a national color to the races as they score with the Laurel Hall trotters Hilda Fletcher, Peter Pogue, and Worthy Vole, and the Lyndon Farm Stable, of which Lockspur and Fighting Chance are the leaders. In addition to preparing Bingland for a trip against his record and possibly a few races, Frank Hedrick will be seen in the first lap of the Grand Circuit behind Bon Watts, while Whitehead, with Hollyrood King and the Southern mare, Miss Woodbine, which won twelve races off the reel last season, and Harry Stokes with Brescia and Romco, will appear in the same territory.

The entry lists also show that a number of trotters will drop into the last lap of the Grand Circuit, the list including McGarr, with Olive Plant, and Traynor with Sammy B. H. S. Crossman will also make the Southern trip with Leonard C., Mary Magowan, and Frisco Mack.

Each of the trainers, who have engagements all the way down the line, are now living in the hope that one of their trotters will follow in the footsteps of Wedgewood and R. T. C. and make a sweep, or if failing at one or two points at least appear in a sparkling series like what was seen between Baden and Esther W. in 1912 and Mabel Trask and St. Frisco in 1916.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR ARONSON

Wins Both Events in Harness Matinee on Parkway Track.

Moe Aronson, the Parkway Club driver, made a clean sweep of the matinée of the Parkway Club yesterday afternoon at the Parkway Track in Brooklyn. With his two new additions, Josephine B. and George Carden, he won both events.

Josephine B was an easy winner in the 2:40 trot, defeating Jim Becker in the slow time of 2:48¼ by three lengths. Small, driving Peter Morgan, was third, half a length behind. In the final heat, Aronson closed a big gap when he came from behind and won by a head in 2:43¼.

George Carden was again a winner in the free-for-all trotting event. He stepped the mile in 2:22 and 2:23¼, beating the former Grand Circuit campaigner, Grand Chimes, by a length.

The summaries:

2:40 TROTTING.

Josephine B., b. f. (M. Aronson)	1	1	
Jim Becker, b. g. (J. Hurley)	2	3	3
Peter Morgan, b. g. (F. Small)	3	2	2
Martha the Great, (A. Ohlenberg)	4	4	

Time, 2:48¼; 2:43 1-3.

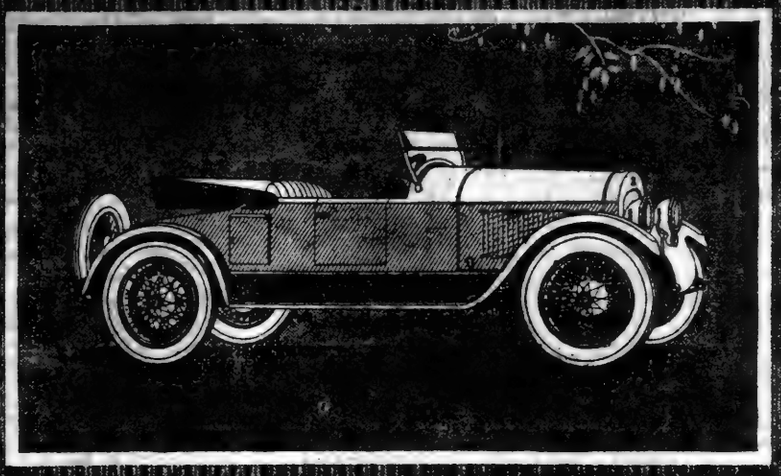
FREE FOR ALL TROTTING.

George Carden, b. g. (M. Aronson)	1	1	
Herron, b. m. (J. Gibbons)	2	3	
Grand Chimes, b. m. (L. Gerwitz)	4	2	
Bingen Worthy, b. g. (A. Warmer)	3	4	

Time, 2:22; 2:22½.

PACING TO BEAT 2:20¼.

Hal Direct, ch. g. (M. Aronson) ..... Won
Time, 2:15¼.



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STEEL TRADE SHOWS MORE IMPROVEMENT

Operation Exceeds 60 Per Cent. of Capacity, with Prices Fairly Well Maintained.

SHEET DEMAND BROADENS

Buyers Apparently Becoming Reconciled to a Continuance of High Prices, as After Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 14.—There has been a further increase in steel mill operations, the rate now being between 60 and 65 per cent. of capacity. The low point in operation was reached about the middle of May, when a 52 per cent. rate was recorded. The average rate of production in May was about 54 per cent. of capacity, against 55 in April, 77 in March, 85 in February, and 87 in January.

These rates are computed on the basis of the American Iron and Steel Institute's monthly report of steel ingots produced by thirty companies, which in 1918 made 84.03 per cent. of the total ingot output of the country. The report for May shows that in that month the thirty companies produced 1,929,024 gross tons of ingots, which would indicate that the industry as a whole produced at the rate of 49,000,000 tons a year.

There is no occasion to lay emphasis upon the improvement that has occurred in the steel trade in the last thirty days. It was perfectly natural for the steel business to improve. The remarkable thing is that operations dropped to about 50 per cent. of capacity for a brief period in May, when there had been such heavy operations in the first few months following the signing of the armistice. Practically everyone, according to views expressed at the time, expected that the low point in production, whatever it might prove to be, would fall in January or February, hardly later, and that early Spring would bring the revival. The low point in production fell six months after the signing of the armistice, and when there was such a delay it would seem that the present recovery is made safer and induces more confidence that it is the permanent improvement that is eventually to lead the steel trade to the period of several years of full activity that almost everyone predicted would follow the readjustment period.

Booking of actual shipping orders in May by the United States Steel Corporation amounted to about 75 per cent. of capacity for the month, and the corporation's mill operations began to increase not long after the middle of the month. This throws an interesting light upon the unfilled tonnage statement made monthly by the Steel Corporation. Sometimes this report has been viewed as suggesting better conditions in the steel trade than actually obtain. In the case of the May report the reverse was the case. Such divergences are due to the fact that the Steel Corporation includes contracts in the unfilled tonnage statement, which contracts do not produce mill operations unless they are specified against by the buyer.

In May there was a heavy specifying against old contracts, but scarcely any new contracting. The unfilled obligations at the end of May are reported at 4,282,310 tons, indicating a decrease during May of 518,375 tons, or about 38 per cent. of capacity for the month. Shipments represented about 58 per cent. of capacity, so that the new tonnage booked, of the class that enters into the monthly tonnage statement, was only about 20 per cent. of capacity, whereas the booking of actual shipping orders amounted to about 75 per cent. The corporation still has a moderately large volume of contract business. Some other steel producers are practically without contracts, but have as heavy operation as the Steel Corporation, based simply upon current orders.

Maintaining Steel Prices.

Steel prices are being fairly well maintained. Possibly there is as much cutting as two or three weeks ago, but if so it does not seem to disturb the situation, and does not indicate that there is to be any general decline. In this respect the market is vastly stronger than a few months ago, for early in the year it was a common view that if there were any price cutting of consequence the whole bottom would drop out of the market. By this time both buyers and sellers have become convinced that high commodity prices and high wage rates are to stay for years. As to iron and steel in particular, the present prices are not so much above pre-war levels as are commodity prices in general. Following the civil war the highest price of pig iron came seven and a half years later, and was about $5 a ton above the price on the date of Lee's surrender.

The pig iron market is distinctly steadier, there being less cutting by furnaces disposed to go outside their own districts in search of orders. The like front furnaces are now quoting in Pittsburgh territory only occasionally, and while Ironton furnaces have made some quotations for Pittsburgh delivery the prices are 50 cents above the Valley equivalent. The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has bought 2,000 tons of pig iron for its Allegheny plant and 2,000 tons for its New Brighton plant, June and July deliveries in each case. Hitherto the New Brighton plant has been running on stocks of pig iron, while the Allegheny plant has been in process of transformation from a shell factory back to its regular line. The iron purchased was chiefly from Valley furnaces at full prices.

Regarding ferromanganese, there has been no widespread offering of English 80 per cent. at the price of $125, delivered east of the Mississippi River, recently reported as the new asking price of the English furnaces, but the trade assumes that the reports are correct and that material would be sold at this price if any one desired it. There is still scarcely any demand for ferromanganese, however, and as resale material has been available for so long at $110 to $115, delivered, consumers would not hasten to pay this advanced price. The domestic producers, who for months have had a nominal asking price of $150, delivered, do not seem to have made any move since the announcement as to English ferromanganese.

There continues to be an excellent demand for oil country goods, and the demand for merchant steel pipe is getting stronger every week. One large interest here has had large bookings in merchant pipe thus far this month three times as heavy as in the same period last month, while its bookings of all tubular goods show double that of the same period in the month previous. As there was a material increase in bookings as May progressed, this does not indicate that June as a whole will show a great gain over May as a whole, but it may easily reach 25 per cent.

Pipe mills for some time have been booked full for sixty days or thereabout on the big weld sizes, but conservative pipe interests are slow to admit this, although it is known that in the last two weeks some of the mills have actually fallen behind in lap weld deliveries. There is a good-sized volume of line pipe under inquiry, and several of the mills are desirous of booking business in this direction, but a few are making very little effort, being already comfortably fixed. Merchant steel prices are being well held. There is no cutting of consequence, and if anything the market is firmer than at any time for several months. Pipe mill operations are now averaging between 70 and 75 per cent. of capacity, with prospects of increases in the next few weeks, rather than decreases.

Apart from the larger sheet tonnage that is now being placed with mills, there has been a distinct broadening in demand. Orders are well distributed over the country, there being scarcely any section that is not heard from by way of a fair volume of buying. The sheet market is now on a much broader basis than it was a few weeks ago, when the orders were made up chiefly of the business of a few industries, with automobiles as the leader. It was very satisfactory to sheet mills to receive the large orders of the automobile trade, but the buying simply represented so much tonnage, and did not indicate that business in general had improved.

Sheet mill operations are averaging 60 to 70 per cent. of capacity, and the heavy bookings of late promise a heavier operation. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company last week had the largest bookings in any week for about nine months, the total being swelled by heavier bookings than formerly in tin plate. There is somewhat less price cutting in sheets than a fortnight ago. At all times the cutting has been more or less isolated, not being at any time of a character that could be described as general, and the cases are less frequent than two weeks ago. The market is regarded as being quite well held.

There has been an increase in the demand for tin plate in the last week, due to the progress of the season and further exhaustion of stocks. A maker of packers' cans has just sent in his first specifications for eight or nine months, having been operating partly on stocks and partly on material that had been made up, but held on the buyer's instructions. Tin plate prices are universally reported as being strictly held, as to all regular mill business. Of course there are offerings of misfit stock plates at much below the regular market, the size of the cuts simply indicating how unfit the material, made up for war purposes of one description or another, is for regular use.

Tin mill operations are increasing, and averaged above 50 per cent. of capacity this week. Nothing definite has been learned as to the precise attitude that will be taken by the union tin plate mills that are confronted with the demands of the Amalgamated Association for a six-hour turn, a 25-cent advance in base rates, and a pegging of the sliding scale at $7 tin plate, but iron and steel men here believe that the demands will be resisted.

Heavy melting steel is holding at $17, and it is said here that in a few cases $17.50 has been paid by consumers in the valleys, though not in Pittsburgh. Scrap dealers are discussing higher prices quite generally now, because it is hard to get scrap, and the mills are being induced by the dealers to recognize a higher price level, on the basis that basic pig iron, being above a $25 valley price, indicates a scrap price of at least $20. While this argument does not seem to have appealed to scrap consumers thus far, it may have appealed to scrap holders, explaining why they are withholding their material from the market.

Consumers of Lake Superior iron ore who buy in the open market still show no disposition to make purchases for this season. Earlier in the year they fully expected that prices would come down, and decided that they would not buy until this occurred. Possibly the buyers now have little expectation that prices will decline, but at any rate they are not buying. They have stocks of considerable magnitude, and desire to reduce or exhaust these stocks. Basic ore prices are the same that went into effect Oct. 1, 1918.

An increase of 682 in the number of coke ovens in production, a gain of 6,320 tons in output, more inquiries for coke, and buyers visiting the Connellsville region to close contracts are the tangible signs that the trade is growing in both strength and value. No great expectations are indulged in as to the permanency of this growth, producers being well aware that next month may witness a lull. However, the coke market now has several proofs of a stronger tone, even if it has not yet been marked by advances in prices. Spot furnace coke is at $4, except when sacrifice shipments are made, and these are grown less numerous and scarcer. Negotiations for second half are pending at the ovens, with a trend toward closing contracts on a sliding scale basis in preference to other plans which were more or less considered earlier in the month. As the leading producers view the situation, second half bids must be $4.25 or better in order to be attractive.

URGES PRACTICAL RELIGION.

George W. Wickersham Enlists in Episcopal Church Campaign.

There is no incompatibility between sincere religious and every day business and professional life, in the opinion of George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General, who, in a statement yesterday, announced his enlistment with many business and professional men in a campaign which has been launched by the Episcopal Church and its every name canvass in New York City.

Mr. Wickersham said it would have been strange if the war had not awakened a spiritual hope of the masses, because the material things to which they had clung had crumbled away. He said in part:

"The mission of the Church in this situation is to guide and direct these tendencies, to the end that Church and State alike may get the best results—that organized mankind, through an orderly process, may derive the highest benefits attainable from the changing order. It is distinctly a Church wunction to lead in this—a duty which, in the complete performance of its mission, the Church cannot shirk.

"The politicians can't do it. It isn't a situation in which partisan passion should play any part. It is a human problem, reaching down to the fundamentals and the part which the Church must play is that of getting down to a human basis in its relations with men and women, and approaching them not only from their spiritual, but from their material side. I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I say the correct solution of the problem—the hope of the future, lies in adapting religion to human nature and the conditions of our twentieth century civilization."

Mr. Wickersham said "we have too much religion that goes over the heads of the people." He urged making religion practical and simple, to be taught by example rather than "starding aloft" and preaching spirituality.

OPEN SALVATION JUBILEE.

Messages from British Royalty Addressed to General Booth.

LONDON, June 13.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Salvation Army, postponed from 1915 on account of the war, opened with a demonstration at Albert Hall last night. Messages from King George and Dowager Queen Alexandra were read by General Bramwell Booth, the Commander, who, in speaking of the early days of the Army, said that his father in founding the movement made the Salvation Army a fighting religion.

"On the occasion of the jubilee of the Salvation Army," said the message from the King, "I heartily congratulate you and the members on the mighty achievements of the system founded half a century ago by your distinguished father. By its works of love and mercy, both in peace and in war, the Salvation Army has become honored and endeared to the hearts of the nations of the world."

Queen Alexandra's message read:

"The far reaching results of the great and beneficient work for mankind initiated by your esteemed father are recognized throughout the world. The progress achieved by your organization is truly remarkable, and I trust that God's blessing may always rest upon your labors."

American Medals to French Admirals.

BREST, June 14.—General Pershing, the American Commander in Chief, in the name of the President of the United States, today presented Distinguished Service Medals to Vice Admiral Moreau and Rear Admiral Grout of the French Navy for services rendered the American Expeditionary Forces. Admiral Moreau is the naval prefect here.

Palestine Bank Organized.

BERNE, June 14.—The Jewish Palestine Bank has been organized by Zionist interests. It will be established at Zurich instead of at London or New York, as originally proposed. Its capital is fixed at 1,000,000 francs.

DR. BATTEN ASSAILS 'MONEY AUTOCRATS'

Secretary of Baptist Social Service Commission Blames Unrest on Them.

CONTROL NATION'S DESTINY

Clergyman Says People Must Regain Lost Right to World's Resources.

The control of oil and coal production and other essential industries in the hands of a few persons is one of the great causes of unrest and a menace to the peace of the United States, according to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Zane Batten, Secretary of the Baptist Commission on Social Service. A summary of the argument in Dr. Batten's book, "The New Social Order," has been issued by the Baptist Social Service Commission. This is of special interest in view of the position in the oil industry of John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., both of whom are prominent in the Baptist Church, the young man being particularly interested in the social service work of the church, which is Dr. Batten's particular field.

"The control on industry," Dr. Batten wrote, "has fallen into a few hands and these are able to determine the destiny of millions of men. They say how much coal shall be mined, how much wage the miner shall receive for his toil, and how much the family shall pay for its fuel.

"They can decide what shall be the price of crude oil and how much the people shall pay for electric power. A few men control railroads and express companies and are able to make and unmake communities and States. By degrees certain great combinations have gained control of grain elevators and slaughter houses and are able to force down the price paid the producer and force up the price paid by the consumer. By a combination of power on the part of railroads and storage houses, a few people can levy a heavy toll on the people's food.

"Between the producers and consumers stand certain interests and combinations that fix prices and control the people's necessities. As every one knows, the price of the staple commodities of life has no relation whatever to the cost of producing them and placing them upon the market. Food pirates and selfish profiteers are able to force down prices to producers and almost drive them out of business; they are able to force up prices to consumers to virtually famine rates. And they have used this power to enrich themselves out of the necessities of the people.

"We entered the war to oppose autocracy, to save government for the people, and to make the world safe for democracy. We do not believe in kings and autocrats; we know that the people are not safe in their hands. We will abolish political kings, but we must not allow money kings. We repudiate the mediaeval baron, but we must not accept the coal baron. We say that government is not safe in the hands of hereditary autocrats, but we must say that the people's welfare is not safe in the hands of industrial hereditary autocrats.

"The people must regain the lost right to the earth and its resources. Woe to the autocrats and Junkers who oppose the coming of social justice and would keep the people down."

Destroyer McCawley Launched.

QUINCY, Mass., June 14.—The destroyer McCawley, named in memory of Brig. Gen. Charles G. McCawley of the United States Marine Corps, was launched at the Squantum plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation today. The sponsor was Miss Eleanor L. McCawley of Haverford, Penn. The McCawley is the sixteenth destroyer launched at the plant. Two others are nearly ready for the water.

Exempt from State Income Tax.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—The pay of officers and employes of railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, while they are under Federal control, is not taxable under the State individual income tax law, according to a decision announced by Controller Travis today. He bases his ruling upon an opinion of the United States Supreme Court and a letter opinion of the Attorney General.

WANT FUND FOR MEMORIAL.

Campaign in Jamaica and Vicinity Will Open Today.

A mass meeting at King Park this afternoon at 4:45 o'clock will launch the drive for a half million dollar memorial to the Queen's Borough soldiers who lost their lives in the great war in Jamaica and the vicinity. The drive was postponed for a week on account of the Boy Scout campaign.

The fund which it is hoped to raise is to be expended in new buildings for Jamaica and St. Mary's hospitals, comprising about 100 beds each. This is the largest campaign for a local cause ever undertaken in the Borough of Queens.

The Rev. Father John L. Belford, rector of the Church of the Nativity in Brooklyn, will make the principal address today, while Dr. R. T. Homans, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Jamaica, and Dr. D. Lipkind, rabbi of the local synagogue, will also be heard.

MUST CARRY PARACHUTES.

Order Applies to All Airplanes of Royal Air Force.

LONDON, June 13.—Compulsory fitting of life-saving parachutes to all airplanes of the Royal Air Force has been decided upon by the Government and instructions to this effect will be issued soon by the Air Council. Whether the order will be applicable also to British commercial aircraft has not yet been decided, but it is probable that training machines, at least, will be compelled to carry some form of life-saving appliance.

The decision of the Government was taken after long consideration and extensive experiments.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Deficit in Required Bank Reserves Explains High Money Rate—Stocks Irregular.

The stock market yesterday contained signs of active operations of professional traders, and comment in brokerage offices indicated that outside participation was not so prominent as the day before. Again, a great deal of selling was put through, but it met enough of a demand in the way of short covering to make the price list at the close merely highly irregular. Declines were more numerous than gains and of greater size, especially in the petroleum group. Copper stocks gave a better account of themselves than most of the others. The course of business and quotations was about what one would expect at the end of a week in which the speculative position on the constructive side had become undermined and made uncertain for the immediate future.

The Clearing House bank statement threw some light on the strain put upon the money market toward the end of the week by preparations to meet income tax payments. Not only did the loan expansion of $21,000,000 carry the bank loan account upward to a new high level at $5,131,000,000, but the heavy call upon bank resources produced a deficit in the required reserves. It was the first time that this had happened since the week of Oct. 17, 1914, when finances were disturbed by the outbreak of the war. The deficit amounted to $656,000, the decline of reserves from the preceding week's total being more than $38,000,000. When a surplus reserve of $22,000,000 was reported two weeks ago, the tension in the loan market was noted in Street comment and also in a decline of stocks on the following Monday. It is to be seen from this comparison that the new week will begin with a much more unfavorable position of loanable funds than a fortnight ago. As the tax receipts are to be distributed by the Treasury in payment of bills instead of being deposited in the banks until needed, it is reasonable to assume that some time will pass before the money finds its way back into the banks, coming, as much of it will, through the hands of contractors and others whom the Government pays for services rendered. The tax payment is a national transaction, instead of being local to New York, which presupposes that the banks of interior cities have financed the tax influx of their localities, and because of this they may be in a less favorable position to lend their surplus funds in New York on call during part of the current week than for some time past.

The elimination of the excess reserve paralleled a decline of $33,000,000 in reserves carried with the Federal Reserve Bank. Demand deposits of the banks increased $43,000,000, a development in line with the expansion of loans. Contrary to expectations which had been held in some quarters, the Reserve Bank's statement showed only a moderate decline of discounts secured by Government paper, the recession amounting to more than $1,500,000. The week before a decline of more than $68,000,000 was reported, which was thought to indicate a disposition of the Reserve Bank management to have the banks assume directly more of the loan burden. The bank's purchases of bills in the open market increased $20,000,000, against an increase of about $7,000,000 the week before.

The bank statements would seem to forecast interesting developments in the money market this week. The foreign exchange markets yesterday contained few features, one being a moderate movement of the franc rate in favor of Paris.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6
Low	6
Renewals	6
Last	6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6
Four months	6
Five months	6
Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60-to 90 days.....4@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5@5

Commercial Paper.

2d to 90 days.....5¼
4 to 6 months.....5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.61¾	$4.61	$4.61½	
Cables	4.62¾	4.62	4.62¾	
Francs—				
Demand	6.35	6.35	6.35	+.05
Cables	6.33	6.33	6.33	+.05

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.61¾	$4.62¾
5.1813 Paris	6.35	6.33
5.1813 Belgium	6.65	6.60
China—		
Hongkong	84.00	84.10
Shanghai	126.00	125.25
Teking	133.50	133.25
40.20 Holland	38.875	39.0625
19.30 Greece	10.25	10.30
5.1813 Italy	7.94	7.92
32.44 India—		
Bombay	40.00	40.25
Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
19.30 Spain	19.87	19.92
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.90	26.10
Christiania	25.35	25.55
Copenhagen	24.20	24.40
South America—		
Buenos Aires	43.50	43.625
Rio	27.62½	27.75
5.1813 Switzerland	5.20	5.27
51.46 Russia (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	11.25	11.35
500 rubles	11.20	11.30

The following exchange rates are quoted by the American Relief Administration for dealings in which it is the exclusive authorized agency:

	Kronen Per Dollar.
Germany	*12.65
Poland	*14.25
Austria	22.00
Jugoslavia	13.50
Czechoslovakia	19.05
Finland	19.35
Rumania	†Lei

*Marks per dollar. †Finmarks per dollar. ‡Lei to the dollar.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.57⅝	$4.56¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $815,844,596; balance, $84,116,102; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $176,244; Federal Reserve credit balance, $63,875,095.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $23.1487.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London 54¼d; in New York, $1.11½; Mexican dollars, 85⅞ @89⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Internal revenue:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	7,918,690	$170,906,267
Internal Revenue—		
Inc. and exc. profits taxes	21,004,918	2,065,092,739
Miscellaneous	49,774,791	1,213,356,939
Miscellaneous rev...	8,210,849	596,198,839
Total receipts	$85,908,968	$4,050,644,776
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	184,230,023	10,427,306,148
Exc. of total receipts over total disb.	456,723,759	217,916,234
Expenditures	270,147,992	14,478,150,917

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	674,850	322,900	280,439
Year to date	124,960,164	67,509,340	95,127,179

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
60	62	400	Adams Express	51½	41½	51	51	— ½
44	44½	2,400	Advance Rumely	44	44¾	43¾	44	— ¾
73½	74	500	Advance Rumely pf	73	74	73	74	+ ¾
		1,200	Ajax Rubber	88	88	86	86	— 3
31½	33½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	3½	
97½	98	100	Alaska Juneau	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ½
41½	42	1,700	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	41½	42	41¾	41¾	— ¼
107	107½	400	Am. Agricult. Chem	107½	107½	107¼	107½	+ ¼
84	85	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	86	84½	84	84½	+ ½
100	101	3,600	Am. Bosch Magneto	100	100½	99½	100	— ½
54½	54¾	4,200	Am. Can	54½	54¾	54½	54½	— ½
104	104½	1,000	Am. Car & Found.	104	104	103½	104	— ½
56½	56¾	700	Am. Cotton Oil	56¾	56¾	56	56½	— ¼
12½	12¾	2,500	Am. Drug. Synd.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
31½	32	2,800	Am. Hide & Leath.	31½	32½	31¼	31¾	— 1
123	123½	1,800	Am. Hide & L. pf.	123½	123½	123	123	— 1
84	85	2,400	Am. Ice	85½	86	84	84¼	— 1¼
72½	73	200	Am. Ice pf.	73	73	73	73	
103½	103½	12,800	Am. International	104½	104½	102¾	103½	— ¾
(3)	60¾	600	Am. Linseed	60	60	60	60	
95½	97	100	Am. Linseed pf	94	96	96	96	
81¼	81¾	4,100	Am. Locomotive	81½	81¾	81¼	81¼	— ¼
107	109	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	
81¼	81¾	7,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80¾	81¾	80¾	81¼	+ ¼
118	120	300	Am. Snuff	120	120	118½	119½	— 1½
37½	38	2,900	Am. Steel Found.	38	38	37	37½	— ¼
132½	133	900	Am. Sugar Ref.	134¼	132½	131¾	132½	— ¼
113¾	113½	2,800	Am. Sumatra Tob.	114	114½	113	113½	— ¼
105¾	106¾	1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	105¾	106	105¾	106¼	— ¼
212	219	300	Am. Tobacco pf.	213½	216	213½	215½	+ 4
101	102½	300	Am. Tob. pf., new	100½	101	100½	101	+ ½
111¾	112	3,100	Am. Woolen	111	112¾	110¾	111¾	— ½
107	108¾	200	Am. Woolen pf.	108½	108½	108½	108¾	— ¼
45¾	46	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	45½	46¾	45½	45½	+ ¼
22½	23¼	2,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	21	23¼	20¾	23	+ ¾
59	60	500	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	59½	59½	59	59	— ½
71¾	71¾	13,300	Anaconda Copper	70½	71¾	70¾	71¾	+ ¾
49¾	50	1,200	Assoc. Dry Goods	50¾	50½	49	49¾	— ¾
88¾	89	200	Assoc. Oil	88½	89¾	88½	89¾	+ ¾
98	99¾	1,300	At., Top. & S. F.	98½	99¾	98	98½	— ¾
103½	105	100	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	104	104	— ½
171½	172½	2,000	At., Gulf & W. I.	170¾	172¾	170	172¾	+ ¾
99½	100	8,500	Baldwin Locomot.	98½	100	98½	99¾	+ ¼
50¾	51	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	50¾	51¾	50½	51	— 1
133	134	300	Barrett Co.	134	134	134	134	— 1
1¾	1¾	700	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
80¾	80½	18,300	Beth. Steel, Class B	80½	80½	80½	80¾	+ ¾
112½	113	200	Beth. St., 8% pf.	113	113	112	113	— 1
21¾	22	2,200	Booth Fisheries	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	
27¾	28	900	Brook. Rapid Tran.	28¼	28½	28	28	— 1
36	36½	2,400	Butterick Co.	34	36¾	33½	36¾	+ 3¼
12¾	12¾	1,400	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12¾	13¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
28½	29	1,900	Butte & Superior	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
44	44¼	3,000	Cuddo Cent. O. & R.	45¼	45½	43¾	44	— 1¼
67¾	67¾	1,600	California Packing	67	67¾	66¾	67¾	— ¼
34¾	34¾	3,900	California Petrol.	34½	34¾	33½	34¾	— ¼
81½	82½	300	Cal. Petroleum pf.	81½	82	81½	82	
161	161½	300	Canadian Pacific	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	— ¼
		400	Cent. Foundry pf.	49½	50	49¾	49¾	+ ¾
99½	100¾	8,000	Cent. Leather Co.	99½	100½	99¾	99¾	+ ¾
50¾	50¾	4,600	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	50¾	50½	49	50¼	+ ¾
200	202	1,300	Chandler Motor	200¾	202	200	202	+ ¾
64½	65	800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	64	64¾	64	64¾	+ ⅛
9	10	200	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	10	10	10	10	
9¼	9¾	200	Chi. Gt. Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
42¾	43	1,100	Chi., M. & St. Paul	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
69½	70	900	C., M. & S. Paul pf.	68	68	68	68¾	— ¼
100	103	400	Chi. & Northwest	100	103	100	100	— 1¼
26¾	28½	1,800	Chi., R. I. & P.	26¾	28¾	26	26¾	— ¾
76¾	78	1,800	Do 7% pf.	78	78	77	77	— 1¼
65½	66¾	500	Do 6% pf.	66¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	— ¾
25¾	26	6,500	Chile Copper	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
45	45¼	2,200	Chino Copper	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	+ ¼
51½	52	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	51½	51¾	51½	51½	— ¼
86	88	100	Cluet, Peabody	86	86	86	86	— ¾
47	47	1,900	Colorado Fuel & I.	47¾	48	46¾	46¾	— ¾
25½	25¾	100	Colorado Southern	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	— ¼
35	35½	2,800	Colum. Gas & Elec.	34	35	34	35	+ ¾
100¾	100¾	300	Consolidated Gas	100½	100¾	100	100	
10¾	10¾	100	Con. Inter. Cal. M.	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	
96	96	2,500	Continental Can	93	93½	93	95½	+ ½
64½	64½	2,500	Corn Prod. Refin.	63½	64¼	63½	64¼	+ ¼
107½	108	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	107½	108	107½	107¾	— ¼
88½	90	10,700	Crucible Steel	88	90¾	87¾	90	+ ¾
34½	34¾	3,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	33½	34¾	33½	34½	+1
		200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	83¾	83¾	83½	83½	— ½
7½	8	200	Denver & Rio G.	7¾	8	7¾	8	— ¼
9¼	9½	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
14	14¼	1,500	Dome Mines	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
84	88	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	84	84	84	84	— 1
34½	36	1,000	Elk Horn Coal	34¼	35	34	35	+ ¾
32½	33	200	Emerson Branting.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
17¼	17¾	1,400	Erie	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
28	28½	300	Erie 1st pf.	28¼	28½	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
111¾	113	200	Famous Play.-Las.	112	112	112	112	
14	16	200	Federal Min. & S.	14½	14½	14½	14½	
42¾	43	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	43½	43½	42½	42½	— ¾
80	82¼	800	Fisher Body	80	80	81¼	81½	— ¾
32½	33	1,500	Fisk. Rub. Wm. & W.	33¼	33¼	32½	32½	— 1¼
83	83½	2,000	General Cigar	83¾	83¾	82¾	83	
161	162	100	General Electric	161	161	161	161	
209	210	16,800	General Motors	211¾	213	208	209	— 2½
90	90¼	200	General M. deb.	90	90	90	90	
93	93¼	100	General Motors pf.	93½	93½	93½	93¼	+ ½
76¼	76¾	3,600	Goodrich (B. F.)	76¾	76¾	75	76	— ¼
95½	95¾	2,500	Great Northern pf.	96¾	96¾	95	95¾	— ¼
46¾	46¾	1,800	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P.	46	46¾	46	46¾	+ ¼
42¾	43¾	200	Greene-Can. Cop.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	
68	68	300	Gulf States Steel	64	64	63	63	— 2
82	82	300	Hartman Corp.	81	81	80½	80½	— ¾
61¼	61½	900	Haskell & Barker	60¾	61¾	60½	61	+ ¼
100	100¾	200	Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	
58¾	58¾	4,900	Inspiration Copper	58¼	58¾	58	58¾	+ ¼
		1,700	Int. Consolidated	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	
		100	Int. Consol. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	
		400	Int. Agricultural	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
		500	Int. Agricult. pf.	85	85	84¾	84¾	— ¼
		2,000	Int. Harvester, new	139¼	143	139¼	140¾	— ¾
		100	Int. Harv. pf., new	119½	119½	119½	119½	— ½
		13,900	Int. Mer. Marine	48¾	49¾	48¼	49¾	+1¼
		1,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	117¾	117¾	116¼	116¾	— ½
		9,000	Int. Nickel	29¾	29¾	28¾	29¼	
		4,100	Int. Paper	53¾	54½	53¾	54½	
			Jewel Tea	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	— ¾
		400	Kan. City Southern	22	22	22	22	
		100	Kelly Spring Tire	120	120	119	119	— ½
		6,300	Kennecott Copper	39¾	40	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
		3,900	Keystone Tire & R.	101¾	101¾	99½	100¾	+ ¾
		100	Kresge (S.S.)Co. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ¼
		1,000	Lackawanna Steel	82	82	81¾	82	— ¼
		900	Lee Rubber & Tire	32¼	32¼	31¾	32	— ¼
		200	Lehigh Valley	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	
		1,500	Liggett & Myers	73	73	73	73	— ¼
		400	Lorillard (P.) Co.	186½	186	186½	186½	— ½
		2,500	Maxwell Motors	44	47	44	47¼	+2¾
		400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	73	73	71¾	71¾	— 2¼
		100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	37	37	37	37	
		200	May Dept. Stores	101¾	101	101	101	— ¼
		11,900	Mexican Petroleum	178¾	178¾	176¾	177	— 1
		1,200	Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27	27	— ½
		6,700	Midvale Steel	49	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ¼
		300	Minn. & St. L., new	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
		600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
		5,900	Missouri Pacific	30	30¾	29¾	30¼	+ ¾
		200	Missouri Pacific pf.	55¾	56	55¾	55¾	— ¼
		300	National Acme	36	36	36	36	— ½
		100	National Biscuit	125¾	126	125¾	125¾	— ½
		100	National Biscuit pf.	119	119	119	119	
		200	Nat. Conduit & C.	20	20	20	20	
		1,700	Nat. Enamg. & St.	76	76	74¾	74¾	— 1¾
		700	Nat. Lead	78	78	78	78	
		100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	9	9	9	9	
		1,900	Nev. Consol. Cop.	19	19	19	19	— ¼
		100	N. O., Texas & M.	38	38	38	38	
		3,000	N. Y. Central	79¼	79¾	78¼	78¼	— 1¾
		300	N. Y. Dock	30½	31	30½	30½	
		1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ½
		200	N. Y., Ont. & West	22¼	23	22¼	22	+ ½
		500	Norfolk & Western	108	108½	108	108	
		1,500	Northern Pacific	93¾	94	93¾	94	
		700	Nova Scotia S. & C.	85	85	83	83	— 1½
		12,600	Ohio Cities Gas	55¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
		800	Ontario Mining	8¾	8¾	8	8	— ¼
		7,600	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	10	10¾	9¾	10	— ¼
		300	Owens Bottle	57	57	57	57	
		300	Pacific Mail	39	39½	39	39½	+ ½
		4,200	Pan-Am. P. & T.	92¼	92¾	91	91	— 1½
		1,300	Penn. R. R.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾	— ¼
		500	Peoples' Gas, Chi.	52½	52¾	52¼	52¾	— ¼
		100	Peoria & Eastern	13	13	13	13	— 1
		6,400	Pere Marquette	24¼	24½	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
		900	Pere Marq. prior pf.	67	67	66½	67	
		600	Philadelphia Co.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
		6,400	Pierce-Arrow	50¾	50¾	48½	49¾	— ¾
		4,300	Pierce Oil	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
		1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	+ ¼
		100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
		1,000	Pitts. & West Va.	39½	39¾	39¾	39¾	
		100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	— ¼
		100	Pond Creek Coal	19	19	19	19	— ¼
		600	Pressed Steel Car.	80½	81¼	80¾	81¼	+ ¾
		300	Pullman Co.	125¾	126	125¾	126	+ ¼
		200	Punta Alegre Sugar	61	61	61	61	+ ¼
		200	Railway Steel Sp.	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	+ ¼
		1,600	Ray Con. Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
		1,900	Reading	87	87½	86¾	86¾	— ¾
		1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	87	87½	86¾	86¾	— ¾
		100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ¼
		300	Rep. Motor Truck	52¾	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ¼
		2,800	Royal D., Am. shs.	110¾	110¾	107¾	108¼	— 2½
		34,100	Do., N. Y. shs.	110¾	110¾	107½	108¼	— 2½
		100	St. Joseph Lead	14	14	14	14	— ¼
		1,100	St. Louis-San Fran.	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
		100	Savage Arms	69	69	69	69	— 1
		500	Saxon Motor	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
		200	Sinclair Oil Refin.	20	20	20	20	— ¼
		22,500	Sinclair Oil Refin.	59	59¼	58¼	58½	— 1½
		400	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	62¾	63	62¾	63	
		18,500	Southern Pacific	105¾	105¾	104¾	105¼	— ¼
		1,700	Southern Railway	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
		300	Southern Ry. pf.	69¾	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
		500	Studebaker Corpor.	54¾	57	54¾	56	+1¼
		29,500	Studebaker Co.	100½	101¾	98¾	99¼	— 1½
		1,400	Stutz Motor	69¾	70½	69¾	70¼	+ ¾
		600	Superior Steel	46¾	47	46¾	47	— ¼
		2,000	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ¼
		3,700	Texas Co.	260½	262	259¾	260¾	— 3¼
		5,100	Texas & Pac.	40	43¼	40	42¾	+ ¾
		4,300	Tobacco Products	103¼	103¾	102¾	102¾	— 1
		300	Tobacco Prod. pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
			T., St. L. & W. pf.	18	18	18	18	
		1,700	Union Pacific	131½	132	131¼	131¾	
		1,500	United Alloy Steel	50½	51¾	50	51¾	+ ¾
		6,900	United Cigar Stores	154½	154¾	153	153¾	— 1½
		100	United Fruit	182¾	182¾	182¾	183¾	— 3
		100	United Ry. Invest.	12	12	12	12	
		1,900	U. S. C. I. Pipe & F.	32	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
		200	U. S. Express.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— 1
		6,500	U. S. Food Prod.	73	75¾	73	75	
		7,800	U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	149¾	150¾	147¾	148¼	— 1½
		100	U. S. Ind. Al. pf.	108	108	106	106	
		200	U. S. Realty Imp.	47	47	47	47	
		14,400	U. S. Rubber	115¾	116¾	114¾	115¾	+1¾
		81,800	United States Steel	105¾	108¾	104¾	106¾	+ ¾
		200	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ¾
		9,200	Utah Copper	86½	91¾	86	90	+1½
		1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	75	75¾	74¾	75	— ¼
		200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ¼
		200	Wabash	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
		700	Western Mary

Oil Overtaking Coal

Oil fuel displaced approximately 165,000 tons of bunker coal in a single recent month on vessels engaged in foreign trade, according to official data. The figures are significant of the continued increase in the use of oil as fuel for ships, one of the fields of demand upon this industry which place its future on a sound basis.

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ARGENTINE PAPERS RESUME

Buenos Aires Publishers Claim Victory Over Union Employes.

BUENOS AIRES, June 13.—All the important newspapers of Buenos Aires have resumed publication, for the most part with new forces in the mechanical departments, after the two weeks' suspension caused by the printers refusing to set the advertisements of a boycotted British department store. The smaller papers are being printed in the plants of the larger dailies until new forces are ready to begin work in the plants of the lesser publications. The publishers declare that their victory over the union men is complete and that the dissolution of the men's organization is an accomplished fact.

Most of the newspapers are carrying few advertisements, their columns being filled for the most part with news of the world that had accumulated during the period of their suspension.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-27	6%	5.75	5.85
Buff., Roch. & P.	1919-33	4½@5-4	5.80	5.45
Canadian Pacific	1919-	6%	5.87	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	1919-	6%	5.90	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1919-	6%	5.65	5.25
C., R. I. & P.	1919-	6%@6	6.30	5.75
St. L. & N. O.	1919-	6%	5.97	5.80
Chicasaw Ry.	1919-	6	7.25	6.90
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-	6	6.30	5.85
Del. & Hudson	1919-	4½	5.75	5.25
Erie Railroad	1919-	4½@6	6.30	5.75
Illinois Central	1919-	4½@5	5.85	5.30
Louis. & Nash.	1919-	6	5.75	5.25
Michigan Central	1919-	6@6	5.87	5.50
Minn. & St. L.	1919-	7	8.50	8.00
Mo., Kan. & T.	1919-	6	7.00	6.60
Mo. Pacific	1919-	6	7.00	6.60
Mobile & Ohio	1919-	6	6.25	5.80
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-	6@6½	5.80	5.50
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-	6	5.90	5.65
Norfolk & West.	1919-	6%	5.85	5.25
St. L. & S. F.	1919-	6@6-6	6.50	6.00
Texas & Pac.	1919-	6	6.50	6.00
Wabash	1919-	6	7.00	6.60
Washington Term.	1919-	6	6.50	6.00
Western Maryland	1919-	6	6.50	6.00
Wheeling & L. E.	1919-	6	6.50	6.00
Wisconsin Central	1919-	6	6.50	6.00

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open	Date of Meeting.
Am. Car & Fdy Co.	June 6	...	July 15
Am. Steel Foundries	May 27	June 18	June 17
Am. Sum. Tob. Co.	June 16	...	June 23
C. & A. R. R. Co.	Sep. 20	21	June 23
Fisher B. Co., com.	June 30	Aft. 16th	June 24
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.	May 31	June 19	June 18
Gen. Sugar Co., Inc.	June 7	July 8	July 7
Goodrich, B. F. Co.	June 16	...	June 26
Grape-Cola Co.	May 16	...	June 16
Int. Mer. Marine	June 9	June 17	June 16
Key. T. & Rub. Co.	May 31	...	June 25
Mexican Petroleum Corp.	June 25	...	July 25
Otis, Co., Chic. & St. Louis R.R. Co.	May 31	...	June 20
Stutz Motor Car Co. of Am., Inc.	June 9	June 20	June 17
Toledo, St. L. & W. R. R. Co.	June 6	June 19	June 18
United Drug Co.	June 16	June 26	June 24

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Settle-ment Day.	Privilege Expires.
Am. Sum. Tob. Co.	May 20	June 5	June 10
Chatham & Phenix National Bank	June 16	July 8	July 16
8th Av. Blk. of N. Y.	May 28	July 10	July 1
Nat. Fin. & St. Co.	May 26	June 12	June 14
Term. C. & C. Corp.	June 9	June 10	June 23
White Motor Co.	June 14	June 24	June 30

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s June, 1965	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s Mar., 1965	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s Nov., 1957	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s May, 1957	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s, 1924-1932	4.40	4.20	4.40	4.20
4½s 1919-1953	4.42	4.35	4.40	4.35
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97¾	...	97¾	...
4½s Mar., 1934	97¾	...	97¾	...
4½s Mar., 1962	97¾	...	97¾	...
4½s March, 1964	97¾	...	97¾	...
4½s Sept., 1960	97¾	...	97¾	...
4s May, 1959	92½	93½	92½	93½
4s Nov., 1958	92½	93¼	92½	93¼
4s Nov., 1957	92½	93¼	92½	93¼
4s Nov., 1956	92¼	...	92¼	...

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

3s	1920-1930	4.55	4.40	4.50
4s	Nov., 1965	...	93	93¼
4s	Nov., 1936	94¼	93¾	94
2½s	Nov., 1954	83	...	82
2½s	Nov., 1954	83¼	...	81¼
2½s	May, 1954	83	84	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s	1920-1923	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s	1919-1953	4.50	4.37	4.50
4½s	1920-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50
4s	1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
4s	1919-1921	4.60	4.37	4.50
4s	1940-1960	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s	1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
480	Cities Service	37	37¼	37¼	37⅝
1,375	Cities Service pf.	79⅝	78¾	79¼	79½
$27,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s.	139½	138½	138½	140½
60,000	Cities Service deb. C 7s.	101½	100½	100½	101½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	15	17
Adiron Elec Power pf.	75	...
Am Gas & Electric	173	176
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	43
Am Light & Traction	280	...
Am Light & Trac pf.	98½	99½
Am Power & Light	72	75
Am Power & Light pf.	74	77
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf.	34	40
Am W W & Electric	5½	7
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	61¼	63
Am W W & Elec partic	15	15
Carolina Power & Lt.	41	45
Colorado Power	25	27
Colorado Power pf.	96	107
Columbia Electric pf.	74	77
Com Pow, Ry & L	...	31
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	64	...
Consumers' Power	15	...
Consumers' Power pf.	86	...
Eastern Texas Electric	58	...
Eastern Texas pf.	89	...
Fajardo Electric	100	...
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	47	49
Galveston-Houston Elec	18	...
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	65	68
Am W W & E col 5s.	65	68
Appalach. Power 1st 5s	74	77
Arizona Power 6s, '33	83	86
Central Pa. L. 5s.	86	93
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	95
Cities Fuel & P. 7s	99½	100
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	78	82
Col Power 5s, '53	87	89
Coon Power 5s, '63	85	90
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	93	96
East Tex Elec col 6s	85	90
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98½	99½
El Paso Elec col 5s	86	92
Empire Gas & Elec 6s	97½	98½
Empire Refining Co.	94¼	96
Gt. West Power 5s, '46	85½	88½
Mo. Edison Ref 5s, '22	90	93½
Mobile Light & R. 5s, '25	90	95½
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s.	78½	81
Nor. Ohio Trac. & Lt. 6s.	81	85
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	89	90½
Nor States Pow 8s, '34	94	100
Puget Sd Tr. L. & P. 7s.	99½	100½
So Cal Edison 5s, '39.	85½	86½
S W Power 6s, '63.	81	84
Stand Gas & E 6s, '31	90	90
Twin S. T. & P. 5s, '23	75	80
Un L. & R. 1st 5s, '32.	87½	88
Un L. & R. deb 6s, '26.	98½	100
Util Pow 5s, '43	80	87
U. S. Pub Ser 6s, '27.	85	90
Utah Securities 6s, '22.	92	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Con Coal	88¼	88¼	88¼
300	Cosden	10¾	10⅝	10⅝

Bonds.

$1,000	Con Power 7s notes	101	101	101
1,000	Cosden 6s, B.	101¼	101¼	101¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Adventure	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Ahmeek	89	89	89
50	Alaska	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
110	Algomez	42½	42	42
5	Anacosda	70¾	70¾	70¾
315	Ariz Com'l	14¼	14¼	12½
280	Big Heart	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
25	Cal & Ariz	68½	68½	68½
10	Calumet	75½	75½	75½
365	Cop Range	36¾	36	36
250	Davis-Daly	7	7	7
405	East Butte	14¾	14¼	14⅜
50	Franklin	4½	4½	4½
3	Hancock	89	89	89
320	Helvetia	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	Inland Creek	49¾	49¾	49¾
295	Isle Royale	38	38	38½
40	Kerr Lake	6	6	5¾
50	Keweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾
60	Lake Copper	5	5	5
30	Mason Val.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
13	Boston Elev.	72¾	72	72
25	Boston & Me	32¾	32¾	32¾
4	Chi. Jct pf.	86	86	86
45	Mass El. pf	45¾	45¾	45¾
22	Am Ag C pf.	100¾	99¾	100¾
20	Amoskeag	112	112	113
20	Am. Pneu.	8	...	...
	2d pf.	8¼	8¼	8½
75	Am T & T.	106½	106	106¾
35	Am Wool pf.	107¾	107¾	107½
10	Booth	21¾	21¾	21¾
305	Cu Port Cem	15¾	13¾	13¾
10	East. Boston	6½	6½	6½
11	Edison	107	155	155
270	Fairbanks	62¾	62¾	62¾
35	Gray Davis	45½	45½	45¾
2	Int Prod	33¾	33¾	33¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Western Tel 5s	90½	90½	90½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am Gas	73¼	73	73
2,586	Elec Storage	85	84	84½
50	Gen Asphalt	71	71	71
100	Do pf	106	106	106
450	Lake Superior	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
18	Lehigh Nav.	70	69	69
582	Pennsylvania	48¼	45¾	46
50	PaCo cum pf	35¾	35¼	35¾
190	Phila Elec.	25¾	25¼	25¾
52	Phila R T	28	28	28
25	Tono-Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼
16	Unit Gas Imp	69¾	69	69
20	W J & S	42¾	42¾	42¾
6	WatmridCoal	74	74	74
290	Wm Cramp	133	132	132

Bonds.

$5,000	Phila Elec 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am Sewer P	24¾	24¾	24¾
110	A W G Mch	96	95½	96
75	Ark Gas	59½	59½	59½
25	Ind Brewing	5½	5¾	5½
250	Do pf	13	13¾	13
10	Lone Star G	230¾	230¾	240½
90	Mfrs L. & H	50	50	50
250	N Fireproof	9¼	9	9¼
100	Do pf	18	18	18
85	Ohio Fuel O	27¾	27¼	27¾
825	O F Supply	51½	51	51
655	Pgh Brewing	9	8¾	8¾
50	Do pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
440	Pgh Oil & G	17	16¾	16¾
1,450	Riverside E. O.	3¾	3½	3¾
110	Do pf	4½	4½	4½
55	Riverside WO	16½	16½	16½
50	Stand Sam.	150	150	150
500	San Toy	10	10	10
230	West. A. D.	117¾	116½	117
850	West. Elec.	55¾	55½	55¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Friday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd. £	2¼	2¾
Atlantic Refining	1356	1360
Borne-Scrymser	165	170
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	101
Chesebrough Mfg.	320	320
Continental Oil	600	600
Crescent Pipe Line	84	84
Cumberland P. L.	220	225
Eureka Pipe Line	170	170
Galena Signal Oil	312	312
Do pf, new	105	110
Do pf, old	110	110
Illinois Pipe Line	175	180
Indiana Pipe Line	160	160
Int. Pet. Co.	27¾	28¼
National Transit	23½	23½
New York Transit	183	183
Northern Pipe Line	170	170
Ohio Oil	370	374
Penn-Mex Fuel	65	68
Prairie Oil & Gas	750	750
Prairie Pipe Line	293	295
Solar Refining	380	380
Southern Pipe Line	168	170
South Penn Oil	320	315
S W Penn Pipe Line	105	105
Stand Oil of Cal.	272	272
Stand Oil of Ind.	760	770
Stand Oil of Kan.	540	545
Stand Oil of Ky.	455	455
Stand Oil of Neb.	540	540
Stand Oil of N J	708	713
Stand Oil of N Y	370	374
Stand Oil of Ohio	520	520
Swan & Finch	97	103
Union Tank Line	132	134
Vacuum Oil	415	423
Washington Oil	40	45

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Am Cigar	136	140	138
Do pf	90	94	90
Conley Foil	205	215	205
Geo W Helme Co.	157	165	167
Do pf	106	111	106
J S Young	120	140	130
Do pf	100	107	100
MacA & Forbes	194	198	194
Do pf	95	100	95
P. Lo-Am Tobacco	145	165	140
R J Reynolds, A	410	476	410
Do B	375	380	375
Do pf	87½	90	87½
Weyman-Bruton	160	178	160
Do pf	106	111	104

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Despite wide recessions coincident with a wave of liquidation during the first hour of trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday a strong undercurrent was developed in the final hour. United States Steel, on large transactions, resumed market leadership, and, after falling to 105, was bid up briskly to 106¼, closing within ⅛ of that figure, while Crucible Steel was advanced 5¾ from its low point, and Bethlehem Steel B, ending at 89½, netted a gain of 1¾ for the day. Utah Copper rallied about 2 points, while Chino gained 1¼ and Kennecott about 1 point. The oil issues were among the weakest, Mexican Petroleum falling back 3 points, Royal Dutch of New York 1¾, and Sinclair Oil a point.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Ajax Rubber	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
20	Alaska Gold	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
220	Allis-Chalm.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
190	Am B Sugar	84¾	83¾	84¼
1,520	Am Can	54⅝	54¼	54½
50	Am C & F	104½	104½	104½
50	Am Druggists	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
120	Am H & L	32¾	32¾	32¾
40	Do pf	123½	123½	123½
940	Am Ice	65⅜	63¾	64⅝
880	Am Inter	104	103¾	103½
100	Am Linseed	69½	69¾	69¾
60	Am Loco	82¾	81¾	82¾
980	Am S & R	81½	80¾	81¾
130	Am St Fds	38¾	38	38
20	Am Sugar	131	131	131
530	Am Su Tob	114¾	112¾	114¾
20	Am T & T	106½	106½	106½
80	Am Wr P pf	45¾	44¾	45¾
280	Am Woolen	110¾	110¾	110¾
420	Am Zinc	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1,820	Anaconda	71⅝	70¾	71⅛
20	Asso Dry G	50¾	50¾	50¾
100	A. T. & S. F.	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,240	Bald Loco	66¾	65¾	66⅛
20	Balt & Ohio	51	50¾	51
900	Beth Stl. B	89¾	88¾	89½
20	Booth Fish	22	22	22
600	B'klyn R. T.	28½	28¼	28⅜
240	Butte & Sup.	29¾	29¾	29¾
40	Caddo Oil	45¾	45¾	45¾
100	Cal Packing	63¾	63¾	63¾
100	Cal. Petrol.	34¾	33¾	34
60	Do pf	81¾	81¾	81¾
900	Cen Leather	106¾	105¾	106¾
40	Ches & Ohio	64¾	64¾	64¾
120	C. M & St P	42¾	42	42¾
100	Do pf	67¾	67¾	67½
100	C. R. I. & P.	26¾	26¾	26¾
600	Chile Copper	26	25¾	26
100	Chino Copper	45¾	44¾	45¾
40	Columb Gas	54	53¾	54
160	Col F & I	47	46¾	46¾
130	Corn Products	63¾	63¼	63¾
680	Crucible Stl	90	87¾	90
250	Cuba Cane S	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
40	Dome Mines	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
140	Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾
20	Do 1st pf	28¾	28¾	28¾
180	Gas W & W	33¾	33¾	33¾
20	Gen Cigar	85¾	85¾	85¾
320	Gen Motors	212¾	209	209
60	Goodrich Co	76¾	75¾	77¾
40	Gt Nor Ore	46¾	46¾	46¾
4,000	†Adel Mt M. (a pros.)	28	27	28
12,300	Al-Hrit C M	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,800	Alaska Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	†Alas Z & C. (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾
700	†Allied Gold.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	†Am H Min.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,100	†Am Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	†Ariz Butte	60	56	58
2,800	†Ariz Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Atlanta	4	4	4
800	†Atlan O & R	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	Big Ledge	½	½	½
12,500	†Belch Dev. (a pros.)	53	50	52
8,200	†Belch Ext. (a pros.)	33	30	32
3,500	†Booth	11	10	11
1,000	†Caledonia	40	40	40
500	Canada Cop.	14¾	14¾	14¾
5,000	†Candel Silv	1¾	1½	1½
3,700	†Cascade Stl	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	†Cashboy	8	8	8
1,000	†Cer S M & M	4½	4¼	4¼
800	Cress Con G	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	†Cr Cr L G	28	23	26
1,000	†Dry Chart	4½	4½	4½
6,080	El Sal Silver	4½	4½	4½
500	†Eureka C M	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	†Fair Silver	80	80	80
1,100	†Golden Gate	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,500	†Gold Z D.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	†Ham M & S	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	†Harm Dev	21	18	22
3,100	†Hauk Dev	17	15	16
1,000	†Hupp M Car	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Int. Rubber	26	25½	26
280	†Mshirt, w.i.	33¾	33¾	33¾
2,500	Mar of Am.	5	4½	5
1,200	†M P C, w.i.	29	28¾	29¼
100	†Nat C & Ice	75	75	75
2,200	N A P & P	8¾	8	8¾
100	†P T & M C.	38	38	38
3,000	Perf T & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	†Phil Morris	12	11½	11¾
500	†Rem Typew	12¾	12	12¾
100	†Savold S C	57	55	56
500	Cont Candy	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	†Du P Ch pf	12¾	12	12¾
700	†Ex T & R.	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,000	†Farrell Coal	56½	56½	56½
200	†Fisk R Tw I.	34¾	34¾	34¾
300	Grape-Cola	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Do pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	†Hcy Chem.	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	$8 Penn P L	104	104	
45	$8 O Co NJ	710	710	
500	†Alsen Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	†Allmans Sam	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,500	†Am Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	†Barn Oil & G	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,000	†Boss W Z	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	†Can-Al C&G	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	†Circle Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	†Ches Sarg	75	75	75
1,000	†Colonial Ind	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	†Consol Nat Gas	58½	58½	58½
4,500	Cort Ref	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,500	Cosden & Co	10½	10½	10½
1,000	†Cuford Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	†Dill Bastn	1⅜	10	10
700	†Fidel Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
7,600	†Lanteranda	11	10	10
1,000	†Federal Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,500	†Gilmore	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,900	†Gulf pt O&R	42	38	40
6,000	†Herc Ref	8	8	8
3,500	†Hercules	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	†Ind O & T	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,500	†Lance'l Roy	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	†Los Choles.	1¾	1¾	1¾
	Mex Eagle	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000	†Merritt Oil	28	27¾	27¾
2,400	Mex Petrol	3¾	3	3¾
50	†Mex Panuco	13¾	13¾	13¾
2,500	†Midw Ref	17¾	17¾	17¾
500	†Midw Tex	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	†Morton Pet of Me	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5,000	†Nor Oil	60	60	65
1,000	†Ohio Ranger	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	†Omar O & G	55	52	53
1,500	†Adel Mt M. (a pros.)	28	27	28
12,300	Al-Hrit C M	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,800	Alaska Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	†Alas Z & C. (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾
700	†Allied Gold.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	†Am H Min.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,100	†Am Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	†Ariz Butte	60	56	58
2,800	†Ariz Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Atlanta	4	4	4
800	†Atlan O & R	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	Big Ledge	½	½	½
12,500	†Belch Dev. (a pros.)	53	50	52
8,200	†Belch Ext. (a pros.)	33	30	32
3,500	†Booth	11	10	11
1,000	†Caledonia	40	40	40
500	Canada Cop.	14¾	14¾	14¾
5,000	†Candel Silv	1¾	1½	1½
3,700	†Cascade Stl	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	†Cashboy	8	8	8
1,000	†Cer S M & M	4½	4¼	4¼
800	Cress Con G	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	†Cr Cr L G	28	23	26
1,000	†Dry Chart	4½	4½	4½
6,080	El Sal Silver	4½	4½	4½
500	†Eureka C M	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	†Fair Silver	80	80	80
1,100	†Golden Gate	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,500	†Gold Z D.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	†Ham M & S	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	†Harm Dev	21	18	22
3,100	†Hauk Dev	17	15	16
440	Hecla Min.	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	†Jim Butler	35	35	35
1,000	†Jumbo Ext.	11	11	11
12,000	†Knox Div.	20	19	20
2,100	†Lib B Div. (a pros.)	15	14	15
15,000	†Lone Star.	10⅝	9⅝	10
15,000	†MacN C M	20	20	20
50,000	†MacN Min	85	74	75
3,000	†McKinley-D	64	57	64
1,000	†Math Lode.	43	43	43

EARNINGS.

MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES CO. for fiscal year ended April 30—

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Total income	*$2,009,503	$1,855,210	$1,824,089
Net income	914,513	1,041,601	1,020,586
Preferred divs.	30,000	720,000	645,362
Common divs.	.....	360,998	142,129
Surplus	884,513	*84,398	238,594

*Including $476,101 profits from revaluation of securities.

MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES CO. combined earnings of the various subsidiaries for the year ended April 30—

Gross earnings	14,641,035	12,137,121	9,620,216
Bal. exp., tax and rentals	3,882,341	3,371,822	3,080,876
Total earnings	3,882,341	3,448,096	3,080,879
Interest, &c.	85,017	1,792,356	1,022,313
Dividends, &c.	429,478	380,971	294,829
Surplus	1,393,672	*285,769	1,273,734

*Surplus accruing to M. W. U. Co.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1	1¼	Iron Bloss	.42	50
Amer. Oil	⅞	1	Iron Cap	10¾	11
Boston	75	80	Jer. Verde	.62	70
Bost. Motor	⅞	1	Majestic	24	26
Bohemia	1½	2	Mex. Mets	.17	19
Butte & Lon.	22	25	Mol. Tung	.13	17
Champion	⅝	¾	New Baltic	1¾	2¼
Chief Con.	1¾	2	Nat. L. & Z.	.10	13
Cliff Con.	2¾	3¾	Nixon	.23	24
Con. Op.	25	30	New Dougl.	.14	20
Cortez	⅝	1	Oneco	.75	1
Cow Boy	14	18	Onondaga	.30	60
Crysta.	28	35	Rainier	.60	85
Crown Res.	⅝	1	S. W. Miami	4¼	5
Eagle & B.	2¾	3¾	Seven Mets.	.30	32
Espriza	3	6	Texana	.77	78
Houghton	1¾	1¾	U. V. Exten.	.41	41¼
Howe	37	38	Victoria	1¾	1¾
La Rose	30	40	Yukon	.80	90

Reduce Leaf Tobacco Rate.

A Presidential decree has reduced the export duty on leaf wrapper tobacco in Mexico, according to a cablegram from Vice Consul Rowe at Mexico City, from 4½ cents to 2½ cents a kilo. The duty on exported filler tobacco is 1 cent a kilo instead of 2½ cents.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred—Walston H. Brown to Campbell Meeker, 8 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio; Charles H. Weller to Ferdinand F. Jelke, Jelke, Hood & Belles, 40 Wall Street; William Hood & Belles, 40 Wall Street; William Baylis (deceased) to Edward B. King, at W. J. Wollman & Co., 120 Broadway; David James King (deceased) to Jack O. Straus, at L. F. Rothschild & Co., 120 Broadway.

Memberships Posted for Transfer—Dudley Davis to Pierpont Davis; sponsors, Samuel H. Watts, Burnet R. Rugglers. Alexander W. Thomson to Arthur G. Delany; sponsors, Clarence J. Housman, William D. Hutton.

Revocation of Substitute for Member—Substitute, Jacques Weinberger; member, Stewart Waller; firm, William Salomon & Co.

New Partnership—Jelke, Hood & Belles, June 16, 1919, 40 Wall Street. Ferdinand F. Jelke, Charles C. Hood, Frederick D. Belles.

Changes in Firms—Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co., Charles G. Lund, deceased, interest ceased; Parkinson & Burr, Winthrop Burr, A. Lawrence Peirson, William J. Sturgis, retired; I. Tucker Burr, Jr., Francis W. Sargent, Jr., admitted. Rhoades & Co., Sidney B. Curtis admitted. Thomson & McKinnon, Alfred W. Mansfield, admitted.

New Addresses—Graham F. Blandy, at H. T. Carey & Co., 60 Broadway; Winthrop Burr, at Parkinson & Burr, 7 Wall Street; Herbert M. Dreyfus, at Eric & Dreyfus, 25 Broad Street.

Branch Offices—Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., (new,) Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Frank Heuer, Manager; Proctor, Cook & Co., (new,) Rye Beach, N. H., resident partner.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The growth of the State Bank of 376 Grand Street is shown in the record of net deposits. During 1918 they increased by $448,000, and in the first five months of this year the increase amounted to $11,390,000. The net deposits on June 1 were $48,000,000.

The Columbia Trust Company has published for distribution a pamphlet on the Federal Income Tax dealing with ownership certificates, information at the source and withholding at the source.

Brown Brothers are distributing a pamphlet dealing with the New York State Income Tax law.

Post Brothers & Co. have prepared a circular on the American Car and Foundry company.

A. W. McLennan, formerly manager of the stock Bond Corporation, has entered the firm of R. A. Daly & Co.

White, Weld & Co. have issued a circular on the Pere Marquette Railway Company.

J. Ernest Allen, formerly with Merrill, Bridget & Co., has become associated with Bridget & Co.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	5	May 15,'20	99¼	99½	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98½	98¾	5.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Dec., 1925	97¾	98¾	5.25
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99¾	5.40
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.90
Russian Govt.	5½	June, 1919	84	86	..
Do rubles	6½	Feb. 14,'21	113	117	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	47	50	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	99¾	..
War F. Corp.	5	Apr. 1920	99¾	99¾	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan.,31-22	100½	101½	6.13
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sept., 1919	100¾	100¾	4.80
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sept., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101½	102½	5.65
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	100	100¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101½	102¼	5.45
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102½	103	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103⅜	103⅝	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅜	104½	5.95
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	98¾	98¾	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100	100¾	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	100¼	101¼	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	101	101½	6.20
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101½	102¼	6.15
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	101¾	102¾	6.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 3,'24	100⅝	101¼	5.70
Chi., B. & Q.	4	July19,'21	86	86½	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99¼	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	100¼	5.95
C., R. I. & P.	5	Feb., 1922	86¼	89	6.50
Con. G. & P. Bal.	7	Aug., 1922	100⅝	101¼	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¾	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July15,'23	102⅝	103⅝	6.30
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.50
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	99¾	100¾	5.85
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98¾	99¾	6.00
Interbor. R.T.	7	Sep., 1921	89½	91	..
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1920	100¼	100¾	6.85
Met. Edison.	6	Dec., 1920	84	87½	10.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 1919	99¾	99¾	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 6,'21	97¼	97¾	6.85
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	98¼	98¼	6.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¾	101¼	5.15
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	103¼	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¾	103¾	5.90
Pub. S. Corp.	7	May, 1923	98¾	97¾	7.70
Roch., R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100¼	101	..
Shawing W.	6	Dec., 1919	106½	108	..
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¾	99¼	6.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100⅜	101¼	6.80
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15,'21	100⅜	100⅝	5.35
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	8.10
U. L. & Rase.	7	Apr., 1923	94	96	8.70
W. R. & M.	6	Feb. 15, 20	100¼	100¾	5.85
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	91¼	92½	8.20

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday, June 14, 1919.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'nt, Investm'ts, &c.	Cash In Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$5,732,400	$57,015,000	$534,000	$5,517,000	$36,232,000	$1,884,000	$771,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,500,000	7,210,000	65,463,000	2,213,000	8,644,000	60,818,000	.....	.....
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,997,000	31,386,000	590,000	3,209,000	23,157,000	1,936,000	1,332,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	11,815,700	160,927,000	9,827,000	26,529,000	164,960,000	3,117,000	3,749,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,780,000	33,817,000	1,108,000	3,123,000	24,722,000	.....	.....
National City	25,000,000	52,572,200	548,174,000	14,404,000	88,384,000	(a)653,739,000	17,104,000	1,431,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	9,733,900	83,478,000	1,493,000	8,439,000	60,590,000	6,606,000	444,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	908,700	17,585,000	450,000	2,111,000	16,547,000	547,000	143,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	300,000	106,100	4,053,000	133,000	519,000	3,890,000	.....	296,000
Am. Exchange Nat'l	5,000,000	5,915,300	127,256,000	1,729,000	14,031,000	104,120,000	4,995,000	4,903,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	26,058,700	386,441,000	3,079,000	35,892,000	282,351,000	4,821,000	.....
Pacific Bank	500,000	1,134,800	18,900,000	1,266,000	2,848,000	19,100,000	50,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix National	3,500,000	3,062,500	113,521,000	6,085,000	12,173,000	94,427,000	9,651,000	2,854,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	17,662,600	135,554,000	5,663,000	15,258,000	128,371,000	.....	150,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,289,300	43,628,000	955,000	5,858,000	38,201,000	237,000	986,000
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,404,600	55,268,000	2,067,000	3,324,000	25,234,000	2,000	.....
Corn Exchange	4,200,000	8,290,700	133,938,000	5,587,000	17,391,000	129,105,000	3,407,000	.....
Import. & Traders Nat.	1,500,000	8,311,700	42,386,000	724,000	3,347,000	25,341,000	.....	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	19,919,300	215,106,000	1,628,000	22,072,000	160,281,000	2,983,000	4,500,000
East River National	1,000,000	641,400	8,068,000	317,000	1,010,000	8,336,000	210,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	4,140,000	20,784,000	929,000	2,475,000	17,340,000	.....	839,000
First National	10,000,000	32,347,800	417,858,000	1,319,000	20,188,000	154,820,000	$95,000	8,216,000
Irving National	4,500,000	6,368,500	128,992,000	4,298,000	16,070,000	122,396,000	1,421,000	1,432,000
N. Y. County National	1,000,000	440,800	12,854,000	723,000	1,626,000	11,522,000	677,000	197,000
Continental	1,000,000	642,200	7,554,000	144,000	1,332,000	6,302,000	.....	.....
Chase National	10,000,000	18,363,800	346,287,000	7,783,000	39,168,000	298,838,000	10,921,000	1,550,000
Fifth Avenue	200,000	2,301,400	23,253,000	1,179,000	2,496,000	18,816,000	.....	.....
Commercial Exchange	200,000	858,100	8,144,000	324,000	978,000	7,232,000	.....	.....
Commonwealth Bank	400,000	762,000	8,689,000	362,000	1,143,000	8,375,000	.....	.....
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,070,700	15,630,000	1,068,000	2,190,000	15,340,000	17,000	210,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,377,000	14,533,000	346,000	1,756,000	13,055,000	31,000	396,000
Fifth National	250,000	395,000	8,909,000	325,000	1,035,000	7,966,000	381,000	247,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,891,300	53,449,000	1,084,000	8,895,000	52,103,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National	3,000,000	4,774,200	74,643,000	443,000	7,727,000	58,078,000	2,147,000	1,983,000
Coal & Iron National	1,500,000	1,420,900	23,564,000	925,000	1,697,000	13,450,000	406,000	413,000
Union Exchange National	1,000,000	1,327,500	16,082,000	515,000	1,507,000	19,622,000	386,000	297,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,289,800	46,536,000	805,000	4,109,000	26,843,000	5,699,000	.....
Bankers Trust	13,000,000	17,361,200	306,222,000	913,000	32,541,000	262,277,000	9,824,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,551,000	71,482,000	664,000	7,017,000	54,367,000	5,224,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	28,325,700	504,185,000	3,313,000	55,858,000	(b)472,653,000	26,663,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,284,800	13,114,000	319,000	1,377,000	10,277,000	466,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,904,700	96,960,000	702,000	9,134,000	73,734,000	6,740,000	.....
Peoples Trust	1,000,000	1,612,600	29,333,000	1,056,000	2,693,000	26,519,000	1,703,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	10,677,100	103,924,000	461,000	8,606,000	62,892,000	2,279,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,305,700	36,378,000	472,000	2,333,000	17,011,000	2,048,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	668,400	21,419,000	451,000	4,216,000	30,439,000	1,977,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,402,700	45,473,000	689,000	4,216,000	33,870,000	1,130,000	.....
Nassau Nat. Bank, B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,229,800	16,592,000	395,000	1,125,000	10,849,000	566,000	60,000
Irving Trust	$1,000,000	$1,197,900	47,861,000	2,585,000	7,274,000	51,766,000	1,086,000	.....
Empire Trust	$2,250,000	12,006,600	127,894,000	4,232,000	13,132,000	(c)149,405,000	9,269,000	.....
Farmers Loan & Trust	5,000,000	672,500	16,814,000	725,000	2,133,000	13,749,000	441,000	.....
Columbia Bank	1,000,000							
Total	$200,350,000	$370,841,300	$4,948,106,000	$90,426,000	$548,740,000	‡$82,077,000	$149,247,000	$38,360,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Greenwich	$500,000	$1,359,700	$16,560,000	$2,232,000	$1,148,000	$17,123,000	$35,000	.....
Bowery	250,000	812,300	6,065,000	663,000	315,000	5,315,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exchange	1,000,000	1,242,700	23,343,000	2,434,000	2,217,000	25,677,000	.....	.....
State	2,000,000	607,100	51,776,000	5,273,000	3,344,000	47,817,000	106,000	.....
Total	$3,750,000	$4,221,800	$97,944,000	$10,604,000	$7,024,000	$95,932,000	$141,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Title Guarantee & Trust	$5,000,000	$12,033,400	$42,588,000	$1,028,000	$2,750,000	$24,870,000	$775,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	4,000,000	5,264,300	24,451,000	818,000	1,501,000	15,060,000	420,000	.....
Total	$9,000,000	$17,297,700	$67,039,000	$1,846,000	$4,251,000	$39,930,000	$1,195,000	.....
Grand total	213,300,000	392,360,800	5,113,089,000	111,876,000	560,015,000	†4,117,939,000	150,583,000	$38,360,000
Change	.....	.....	+60,363,000	+1,005,000	—17,002,000	—17,888,000	+591,000	—209,000

(a) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $99,427,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $27,954,000.

(b) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $54,674,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $13,097,000.

(c) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $39,719,000; not included in total footings: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $5,887,000.

Actual Condition at the Opening of Business Saturday.

Members Fed. Res. Bank	.....	.....	$4,970,520,000	$98,418,000	$522,672,000	‡$3,999,176,000	$150,324,000	$38,272,000
State banks not in Res. Bk.	.....	.....	98,593,000	10,719,000	7,710,000	97,650,000	142,000	.....
Trust cos. not in Res. Bank	.....	.....	66,306,000	1,747,000	4,491,000	40,103,000	1,180,000	.....
Grand total	.....	.....	$5,135,419,000	$110,884,000	$534,873,000	†$4,136,929,000	$151,646,000	$38,272,000
Change	.....	.....	+21,057,000	+110,000	—32,632,000	+43,034,000	+2,917,000	—474,000

*As officially reported for 28 national banks May 12, 1919; 14 State banks and 15 trust companies Feb. 21, 1919.
Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, $727,904,000 in avg. statement; $727,116,000 in actual statem't.
†United States deposits deducted, $377,725,000 in average statement and $363,087,000 in actual statement.
‡Deposits in foreign branches not included.

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position

	Average Figures. Cash R's've in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.	Actual Figures. Cash R's've in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$548,740,000	*$522,147,420	$26,482,580	—$14,474,140	.....	$522,672,000	†$524,402,800	‡$1,730,600	—$38,647,910
State banks not in Reserve Bank	$10,604,000	7,024,000	17,267,740	360,240	— 131,680	$10,719,000	7,710,000	17,577,000	852,000	+ 401,200
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank	1,846,000	4,251,000	5,980,500	107,500	— 25,400	1,747,000	4,491,000	6,015,450	222,550	+ 45,500
Total	$12,450,000	$580,015,000	$545,404,680	$27,080,320	—$14,631,220	$12,466,000	$534,873,000	$547,995,050	‡$656,050	—$38,111,210

*$17,670,010 on net demand deposits and $4,477,410 on net time deposits.
†$19,892,850 on net demand deposits and $4,509,720 on net time deposits.
‡Deficit.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH OPENING OF BUSINESS SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1919.

(Figures Compiled from Special Reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

INSTITUTIONS CLEARING THROUGH MEMBERS.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—						
Battery Park Nat.	$13,540,400	$19,100	$205,800	$1,606,100	$866,000	$15,272,900
Bowery	12,155,000	266,000	1,185,000	312,000	614,000	13,983,000
Coal & Iron	7,856,150	9,261	1,852	1,149,029	1,405,349	8,873,098
Commerce	7,265,475	172,521	535,891	691,297	.....	7,999,110
Fifth	11,320,000	.....	200,000	1,925,000	.....	12,925,000
Fourteenth St.	7,479,000	5,000	185,000	1,289,000	42,000	8,621,000
Gansevoort-Meatpkg.	2,802,000	75,000	255,000	158,000	.....	2,690,000
Garfield	11,014,500	*1,116,900	358,900	808,600	.....	12,127,000

*Includes $1,117,500 average balance at Federal Reserve Bank.

BROOKLYN—						
Nassau	11,894,400	4,200	203,200	784,300	714,200	9,640,300
North Side	29,791,000	257,200	1,520,000	4,502,000	8,500	34,607,300
Queensboro	8,494,000	5,800	251,000	665,000	419,000	9,018,400
Williamsburgh	5,892,782	23,217	457,695	505,983	3,004	6,880,882
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
First National	10,505,000	85,000	548,000	5,669,000	61,000	13,207,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN—					
Kings County	$9,287,000	$462,000	$500,000	.....	$8,898,000
BAYONNE, N. J.—					
Mechanics	9,160,724	352,122	778,876	$168,300	9,935,006

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN THE CLEARING HOUSE.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—						
Bank of China	$1,181,139	$80,000	$91,470	$365,438	.....	$1,513,725
Bank of United States	15,248,900	1,800	463,100	891,100	$428,800	15,207,200
Bronx Nat. Central	1,834,500	94,500	99,300	214,400	86,150	2,170,200
Bronx Borough	2,874,332	1,200	135,380	260,000	.....	2,790,184
Broad Exchange	2,158,200	223,000	204,800	544,200	.....	2,829,400
Chelsea Exch. Bank	6,848,000	.....	681,000	993,000	11,000	6,512,000
Empire (Banco Ed.)	3,816,597	125,000	396,922	1,172,000	450,000	6,635,000
Federal National	8,808,000	.....	380,000	1,172,000	433,000	9,237,000
Harriman National	30,304,000	47,000	910,000	3,249,000	533,000	30,246,000
Hud. National	44,982,000	4,000	1,805,000	3,886,000	1,903,000	44,125,000
Lafayette	3,703,900	90,000	328,500	570,200	50,000	4,661,300
Manufacturers' Nat. Bk.	2,144,300	14,500	101,200	115,500	.....	2,252,800
BROOKLYN—						
Bank of Coney Island	2,068,700	15,000	344,700	101,500	.....	2,406,900
Homestead	2,063,200	125,000	95,500	144,200	.....	2,222,800
Montauk	1,625,000	5,000	135,000	100,000	.....	1,990,000
Peoples National	4,019,040	3,000	182,968	399,054	399,054	4,438,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
Hudson County	5,089,200	45,700	205,740	876,900	44,100	5,433,800
HOBOKEN, N. J.—						
First National	9,310,200	7,700	245,900	1,401,700	25,900	10,063,000
Second National	7,261,292	9,294	231,288	950,878	143,320	8,091,940

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—					
American	$4,967,800	$466,800	$451,388	.....	$4,715,871
Central Union	37,731,000	*26,320,000	6,869,000	$1,533,000	290,592,000
Columbia	41,017,400	2,873,400	6,418,500	2,502,500	49,724,500
Equitable	170,050,000	*19,584,000	8,301,000	20,749,000	218,298,000
Fidelity	8,785,300	*1,238,400	.....	275,800	8,807,300
Guaranty	5,823,300	458,000	1,452,000	292,200	6,706,700
Mercantile	21,889,600	*2,657,700	1,311,100	.....	23,008,800
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	26,416,400	1,800,000	579,300	.....	22,935,400
Scandinavian	50,777,500	392,351	2,981,074	280,195	27,271,131
United States	50,159,200	4,080,000	4,492,872	.....	45,474,958

*Includes amount with Federal Reserve Bank as follows: Central-Union $23,131,000. Equitable $17,823,000, Fulton $1,150,200 and Mercantile $2,497,700.

BROOKLYN—					
Kings County	23,127,956	1,359,179	1,998,976	.....	23,504,735
Manufacturers'	42,232,100	1,204,100	6,003,100	128,000	37,199,300

AGGREGATE TRUST COMPANIES' DEPOSITS.

The following figures of Clearing House trust companies include items not included in the fer deposits as reported to the Clearing House:

Trust Companies.	Deposits.	Trust Companies.	Deposits.
Bankers	$319,925,000	Lincoln	$23,785,100
Brooklyn	40,980,000	Metropolitan	39,695,000
Columbia	94,404,111	New York	70,715,000
Empire	142,457,467	Peoples	22,430,800
Fidelity	13,122,000	Title Guarantee	31,447,000
Franklin	22,062,500	United States Mortgage	70,740,000
Guaranty	207,526,0007		
Irving	40,781,000	Total	$1,594,566,318
Lawyers Title	18,156,500	Change	+77,811,805

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the close of business June 13, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates		$260,046,723.05
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board		168,199,799.66
Total gold held by bank		$428,246,522.71
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent		284,280,765.00
Gold redemption fund		24,829,300.00
Total gold reserve		$737,356,587.71
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.		61,808,073.95
Total reserves		$799,164,661.66
Bills discounted:		
Secured by Government war obligations	$630,111,583.72	
All others	30,844,254.64	
Bills bought in open market	71,092,433.05	
Total bills on hand	$732,748,240.41	
U. S. Government bonds	1,302,000.00	
U. S. Victory notes	50,000.00	
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	66,275,500.00	
Total earning assets		800,375,740.41
Bank premises		3,782,042.30
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits		199,226,393.49
5% redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes		1,734,300.00
All other resources		2,807,464.85
Total resources		$1,797,100,631.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in		$21,384,350.00
Surplus		21,117,304.57
Government deposits	$22,641,685.78	
Due to members—reserve account	676,417,206.10	
Deferred availability items	150,252,000.40	
All other deposits	114,187,515.13	
Total gross deposits		963,498,406.41
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation		736,288,450.00
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability		84,490,000.00
All other liabilities		14,322,370.32
Total liabilities		$1,797,100,631.30
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$827,811,185.00	
Against which there are deposited with F. R. Agent:		
Gold	284,280,765.00	
Commercial paper	732,748,269.41	

BANK DEPARTMENT SUMMARY.

STATE BANKS.

Loans and investments	$820,678,500	+ $4,991,800
Gold	8,305,800	— 247,800
Currency and bank notes	27,591,200	+ 179,200
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	56,946,800	+ 646,500
Deposits	750,366,400	+ 782,300
Reserve on deposits	109,391,000	— 2,297,000
Percentage of reserve, 20.5 per cent.		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans and investments	$2,135,873,800	— $7,086,800
Gold	11,857,800	+ 113,800
Currency and bank bills	21,970,900	— 82,400
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	215,595,700	+ 7,973,900
Deposits	2,207,332,500	+ 12,122,800
Reserve on deposits	300,479,000	— 10,193,100
Percentage of reserve, 17.5 per cent.		

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans and investments	$816,010,200	— $8,492,000
Gold	8,418,100	+ 30,900
Currency and banknotes	17,400,200	— 223,200
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	68,068,300	— 2,641,700
Total deposits	849,704,500	+ 6,965,100
*Net deposits	762,443,000	+ 5,973,000
Reserve on deposits	137,463,600	— 2,584,300

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

are engaged in the manufacture of an essential part of automobiles and autotrucks. Article sells for about $40; it is very strongly protected by patents; the market and demand indicate its worth; we cannot fill orders and must greatly increase our facilities to manufacture the article in larger quantities. We want to secure a factory within fifty miles of New York having a floor space of 10,000 square feet or more, and preferably equipped with machinery; our capital stock will be increased from $100,000 to $500,000; part of the increased stock will be 7 per cent. cumulative, which will be exchanged for the property we select; this is a worthy proposition, will stand the closest investigation, and will be most interesting to those who have the factory that will be suitable for our purposes; only principals will receive consideration. Financial, 1 613 Times Downtown.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for a man or a group of men to participate in a highly profitable home building and selling business with established, successful concern; about $300,000 additional capital wanted to take advantage of present active market; names may participate in one operation and be interested or remain and participate in all complete security, unusual profits. K 471 Times Downtown.

Portrait painter, with distinguished record, will accept commissions for portraits in oil at low rates because of financial need owing to war conditions; rare opportunity; he is highly qualified for the work, and this advance is be lieved to be unique; terms and sittings may be arranged at the convenience of patrons. In the first instance address Artist, Q 857 Times Annex.

Our client a manufacturer of an excellent household necessity now being sold by department and other stores desires partner with $5,000 for extending the sale of the device; this is an opportunity that comes rarely in a great life time. Write R., care of Sternfield, Godley & Lewis, General Advertising Tribune Building

CORSET BUSINESS.

We are looking for a capable woman to open a small shop in Greater New York, Westchester or Long Island; for a well known custom-made corset; no stock required; expense small, profits large, be your own business and be independent. Address S 214 Times Annex.

business man, of a high character; one familiar with organization and detail office work of owners of branch offices; capital desirable in this essential opportunity to join head of thriving, state wide organizations to secure position; interview L 223 Times.

FURRIER OR LADIES' MAKER &c., to occupy part of modern building to be erected on 57th St., with high-class milliner; large workroom space; corner; only party desiring to be considered and able to furnish highest credentials. Confidential, Q 15 Times.

Banking accommodations, discounts, loans on machinery, merchandise, rents, shipments, establishment sales, and any good security; acceptances, notes bought. Koehler, 31 Chambers St. Suite 723.

Furnished 16-room house, 6 baths, West Seventies, rent $150. Income over $400; five years' straight lease; $2,000 required. Cusack, 176 West 72d St.

Idle factory wanted, view to organizing for manufacturing metal products; give particulars. H 566 Times Downtown.

Furnished house, West Seventies, 22 rooms, rent $200; income over $700; $8,000 required. Cusack, 178 West 72d St.

Part of machine shop for rent; equipped for light work; centrally located. Call 1 West Broadway, 9th floor, up.

Chemical laboratory outfit wanted, (apparatus, analytical balance, &c.) D 1020 Times Harlem.

MILLINERY SHOP, VERY ATTRACTIVELY FITTED UP; GOOD LOCATION. BRAYCELA, 57 West 37th St.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Proper live and experienced professional man with good business and banking connections would like to interest himself in some long established enterprise; must be fundamentally sound and bear closest investigation and must be doing an active and profitable business; a man with a company the advertiser would consider a connection for the purpose of generally supervising and assisting financially. Submit fullest particulars regarding business, last statement of assets and liabilities, with exact proposition offered. Q 758 Times Downtown.

Capitalist (of high financial standing in interest in hearing from any reliable manufacturing concern in need of existing additional capital; will also finance reorganizations or purchase outright any manufacturing business; no proposition under $25,000 considered; will be pleased to furnish bank and commercial references. H 620 Times Downtown.

$10,000 secures half interest in established business holding exclusive agency Greater New York well-known manufacturers whose product is best in their line, manufacturers starting advertising campaign; additional capital required to enlarge local organization to meet manufacturers' requirements; active man preferred, capable taking charge office or handling sales force. W 97 Times.

A rare opportunity to buy a going sash, door, and trim mill located in Jersey, 10 miles from New York city; plant consists of about one acre of ground; main building 60 by 100; ample sheds and warehouse; well equipped for steam or electric power; good market for manufactured product; railroad switch adjoins property; terms to suit purchaser, sickness compels sale. Y 52 Times Annex.

INVENTIONS OR OTHER PROPOSITIONS OF GENUINELY SOUND MERIT EFFICIENTLY MARKETED IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD; LEGAL HELP AND JUDGMENT OF EXPERIENCED AND BUSINESS MEN OF HIGH SUCCESSFUL REPUTE AVAILABLE. INVENTOR AND CAPITALIST BROUGHT TOGETHER ON FAIR BASIS TO ALL CONCERNED. WRITE TO ADVISORY BOARD, 1493 TIMES BUILDING.

Bankers or manufacturers' going concerns desiring capital for expansion please call or write us, we have several clients wishing to invest in legitimate propositions; references given and investigation solicited. Tentus Times Square Investment Co., 42 Times Bldg.

Most unusual opportunity for active, aggressive party controlling $150,000 competent organization to assume executive position; to obtain valuable services of well-known and favorably known farm implement manufacturer. Rigid investigation from all sides welcomed. Roberts Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

Will increase from $10,000 to $25,000 and take active part in going manufacturing plant; product is staple and has been on market 30 years; established and manufacturing plant of those who can show clean record and whose books will stand investigation need apply. Room 307, 155 Broadway.

Man has claims willing to invest from $5,000 to $50,000 in legitimate business proposition; same to stand rigid investigation; no schemes or get-rich-quick propositions wanted. Address Investor, 1212 Times Bldg.

Exceptional opportunity for active party or parties to obtain protected light manufacturing, and offers agency business easily handled free from competition, where unusual profits are assured. Particulars Roberts Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

A business man of reputation and wide experience establishing credit, will invest $20,000 and services in an established manufacturing or jobbing business; strictly confidential. A 27 Times Annex.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Are you seeking associates with extra capital for expansion? See Roberts Frost Co., 505 5th Av.

A Mortal, B.P. 3851. Booklet mailed upon request.

WILL INVEST services and capital in legitimate manufacturing or sales proposition which will stand thorough investigation; writer has technical college education and has years' business and sales experience. C 983 Times Downtown.

Exceptional opportunity for office man now earning $2,500 to invest $5,000 in well established, legitimate, connecticut manufacturing business; good money assured to right party. X 9 Times Annex.

Will invest $10,000, with services, in well-established high-grade, modern, or underwear manufacturing business; practical experience; best references; write only, no specials. D 837 Times Downtown.

Business man with several thousand dollars can purchase sales outlet for high-grade, well-established and manufactured toilet article. Q 1 Times Downtown.

Private traffic manager, large industrial corporation, will invest few thousand dollars in established business as active partner. S 285 Times.

Man desirous of investing in or purchasing a stock proposition, principals only; give full particulars. O 317 Times.

An optional investment opportunity, $7,500 cash necessary; large returns yearly; established and profitable; interview Mr. Alfred B. Kessler, attorney, 31 Cedar St.

Established architectural engineering company prospective Jan. 1 or $6,000, consider active, silent partner; $4,200 monthly stallments. Z 779 Times Downtown.

Wide, labor saving, proven merit, easily made, with big sale; prospects require proposition; only principals considered. G 722 Times Downtown.

Young man capable salesman, good business record, wishes to invest $5,000 with services in established manufacturing business; can stand investigation. A 163 Times.

Spanish Engineer leaving New York, will represent American manufacturer. E 725 Times Downtown.

SAVE $25,000 to invest in going automobile supply store business; state particulars. F 61 Times Downtown.

Capital for investment in going mercantile or manufacturing business, with services; 20 Times Downtown.

MONEY TO INVEST together with services in going shoe factory, advertiser is high class salesman; references exchanged; no rogers. A 165 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Young man, with $3,000 to $4,000 capital, seeks connection with mercantile concern, excellent business experience; best references. G 313 Times.

$1,000,000 loan heirs or on merchandise or machinery; enterprises financed. Herd Co., 100 Broadway.

Business executive, with capital and time, seeks connection with legitimate, successful firm. L 270 Times.

Wanted, legitimate business; businesses sold without publicity. J. F. Curtin, 180 Montague, Brooklyn.

Want to buy a machine shop with manufacturing facilities or finance as a partner. X 87 Times Annex.

Wanted to purchase real estate business, Bridgeport, Conn.; send detail. Advertiser, Box 112, 842 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Chemist, will invest capital and services in established manufacturing business; give fullest particulars. W 102 Times.

Services and $1,000 to invest in reliable business; 30 years, college graduate, business experience. L 436 Times.

Office man (29), has $1,500-$3,000 to invest; strictly legitimate business. F 690 Times Downtown.

Capital furnished for legitimate corporations, stocks, bonds sold; quick results. H 584 Times Downtown.

$10,000 to invest with services of two men, (brothers). S 345 Times.

Foundry wanted. William Egert, 703 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Party will finance good industrial or merit. Box 104, 2,121 3d Av.

Finance dealers, new and used cars; also industrials. L 427 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Hotel man wanted who will take over restaurant and catering privilege in restricted resort section; man selected must be able PERSONALLY to furnish all table furnishings and food during season. Owner will agree to purchase all furnishings at end of season, profit will be divided equally; no rental charge; this is an exceptional business opportunity for the right man to make enormous returns; am the owner and will deal with principals only. For interview and particulars address owner, 241 Times Annex.

Manufacturing chemist who has cash enough to construct the apparatus to prove his process to manufacture reduce the cost of production many staple chemicals (especially on commercial basis of makeshift basis and secure a dependable basis whereby reliance for production can be obtained and maintained, is willing to stake that cash, plus additional necessary, as collateral for a loan of $5,000 for six months from reliable party, to become associate in the business. Address X 25 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGERS WANTED BY OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENTERPRISING MEN WITH SELLING ABILITY. ESTABLISHED BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES. FINE CHANCE FOR MEN WITH SOME CAPITAL TO BECOME PARTNERS IN BRANCHES, ALTHOUGH CAPITAL NOT REQUISITE; ONLY MEN WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS NEED APPLY. GIVE EXACT INFORMATION AS TO PAST EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE ALONG SOME MECHANICAL LINE. ADDRESS G 873 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—An established garage and private aut., renting business; essential that party with more business than can be taken care of with present equipment, wants special partner, with or without service, to invest $15,000 to $20,000 in enlargement of same for the business; will assign entire business as security and give interest in business for the accommodation; stand any investigation. H 855 Times Downtown.

$10,000 to $15,000 additional capital for factory and equipment to manufacture article; real merit required in practically every dwelling; good profit; very large field; investor acquires liberal interest, may control operations to "save time, etc., and investment will be amply secured. Really excellent opportunity for able executive, active, energetic, successful record, preferably sales manager experience. C 36 Times.

Grocery man with $2,000 wanted to take over grocery privilege in restricted resort section; can finance necessary additional capital; must be capable financial man with keen business foresight and necessary capital; an unusual opportunity is offered for assured large returns during the coming season. Investigate. A 467 Times Annex.

The Drs. Shaffer, America's highest titled veterinarians, desire small capital to enlarge dog and cat remedy business. It is noncompetitive and new departure in a most remunerative business. Our celebrated methods of treatment for humans will make large profits. Major Dr. W. Shaffer, Dr. F. W. Shaffer, Hotel McAlpin.

MANUFACTURER OF FORD AND OTHER AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.—MAN WITH CAPITAL AND ABILITY ON THE ROAD CAN PURCHASE ONE-HALF INTEREST OF GOING MANUFACTURING BUSINESS WITH BIG PROFITS. BEST REASON FOR SELLING. INVESTIGATION INVITED. BY STOCK AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE. G 771 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Will allow 75% of the profit on all goods made and sold from household necessity; exclusive territory in the United States and Canada, to all representative who can invest $400 in manufacturing this necessity; easy to sell and used in large number of homes; references, the United States and Canada. G 111 Times.

WELL-ESTABLISHED MOTOR TRUCK CONCERN HAS A GOING RETAIL SELLING COMPANY IN METROPOLITAN NEW YORK TERRITORY; WANTS MAN WITH CAPITAL TO ASSUME CONTROL TO ACTIVE FINANCIAL MANAGER WHO HAS MONEY TO INVEST. G 745 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Wanted, in a going business manufacturing a staple article, partner with $15,000; the plant is now running $10,000; must be capable of taking entire charge of finances for both office and factory, and give entire time to business; references exchanged. Z 444 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—ACTIVE DISTRICT MANAGER WANTED BY ESTABLISHED MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE UNITED STATES. EXPLOITATION WILL STAND CLOSEST INVESTIGATION AND A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. D 945 TIMES ANNEX.

Manufacturer of three-dollar article will increase sales and advertising on August 1st and can use foreign capital; need $75,000 and part capital in first investment; will guarantee 8% interest and conduct business; principals only need apply. Z 1 Times Annex.

ATTENTION OF MANUFACTURERS!—Wanted, for Mexico City, party to act as agent on strictly commission basis on all manufacturers who desire to have their product introduced in Mexico; highest credentials required. Address X 12 Times Annex.

Is all or part of my business for sale; principals only. Box 104, 2,121 3d Av.

Wanted, to buy stocks, bonds, and real estate. Commission basis only. No advance charge. Room 47 West 34th St., directly opposite Gimbels.

PARTNER WITH $75,000 DESIRED TO FILL LEVEL OF HIGH-CLASS SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE, COTTAGES, GOLF, PLAYGROUND, TRACTION ALREADY PROVIDED. COMMUNICATE REGELMAN, NYACK, N. Y.

Substantial manufacturing corporation wants capable man to establish branch and manage salesmen; $900 to $1,500 necessary; references; no money will allow expenses to Baltimore for interview; full particulars address secretary, 416 North Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Manufacturers, partner, or promoter wanted to assist financially the production and marketing newly patented adding and listing machine; models, tools completed; can be sold at low profit; over 60% of production and sold to dealers at once and heat now on market. Address Z 1 Times Annex.

Marble Man! The Colorado Marble Company wants man of experience and ability to open and manage quarry and take interest in company; quarry fully equipped with machinery and machines. Address Colorado Marble Co., 215 Keith & Perry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT TO CONNECTION WITH AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY, $15,000 TO HANDLE PROPERTY; SITUATION IN THE VICINITY OF A CODDINGTON PASSENGER CAR; DELIVERIES ASSURED; WILL EXCHANGE REFERENCES. A P., 135 TIMES.

Established New York corporation wants capable and wealthy automobile to appoint agents in Jersey, west of the Rocky Mountains for an automobile accessory; $500 to $1,000 is necessary; attractive proposition to right parties. S 87 Times.

FIRST MORTGAGE $150,000 ON A NEW LAKEWOOD HOTEL WANTED FOR THREE YEARS; PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT REPRESENT AN INVESTMENT OF OVER $400,000. APPLY AGENT, FRANDEL, 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

A corporation wishes to secure the services of a gentleman of good standing (ex-army officer preferred) as Treasurer or Secretary; real estate experience an advantage but not essential; $3,000 to $5,000 required. J 551 Times Downtown.

Restaurateur.—Hotel would lease to responsible, high-class, well-known restaurateur 100 feet space fronting on Broadway, fashionable hotel district; splendid opportunity. Percentage. 129 Times.

Partner wanted with several thousand dollars, one with experience selling dresses and furs preferred, by 5th Av. dressmaker established over three years; all particulars in first letter; all communications confidential. W 165 Times.

Partner with $10,000 capital for new article formerly imported and produced only in Europe and will now be manufactured in United States, full particulars given at interview. The Quinto Company, 1,123 Broadway.

Young gentleman to invest $5,000; money protected; gets 8% interest and conducts business. D 565 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

CAPITAL WANTED.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED FOR FOLLOWING: ESTABLISHED NEW YORK CITY ENTERPRISE, manufacturing non-rusting, non-corroding metal, (a steel product) thoroughly tested and fully protected by patents. Can be produced cheaply enough to supplant steel in virtually every field but building structures, rails, shipbuilding, and heavy castings. A perfect substitute for tools, automobile parts, motors, all kinds of engines, wire, &c.; also can be used in place of nickel trimmings, searchlight reflectors, and anything requiring a high polish that will last indefinitely. Also manufacture a new type of furnace, capable of developing and withstanding heat of 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Many orders for both products beyond present capacity. ESTABLISHED NEW YORK CITY HOUSEHOLD STAPLE manufactory, earning handsome dividends, no debts, augmented with orders, world-wide demand for product. Want to quadruple output. SOUND NEW YORK CITY ENTERPRISE, producing automobile structural essential, in large demand for both trucks and passenger cars. Distinctive improvement over anything on market. PROSPEROUS RESTAURANT CORPORATION wants to expand very profitable operations by erection of three large-capacity restaurants, two in Manhattan and one in closely adjoining city. Established for years and always highly profitable. EXPERIENCED HOTEL MANAGER has option to lease prosperous Broadway hotel on very inviting basis. Needs more money to close deal. ATTRACTIVE ESTABLISHED BRASS FOUNDRY, in nearby city, wants practical executive with investment. Enterprise controlled by two men engaged in other large business. Need certain amount made over and wish to get in touch with parties having the above mentioned facilities. Address F. Z., 200 East 23d St.

A NEW PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR CAPABLE MAN WITH CAPITAL. Each sale runs from $600 to $1,400 and New York city has 15,000 possible customers. Our product was adopted by the U. S. Army and Navy Departments. They took a million dollars' worth of our goods last year. Every truck used has need for one or more. An aggressive man can make a big success operating on commercial basis of practically every truck salesman in his territory. A truck salesman or a truck distributor willing to organize separate business would do well with our line. Some of the present corporations use our product. All we require is a live, wide awake sales force that can take advantage of the demand our advertising creates. The capital needed, $10,000, will be required for place of business and stock. No service is required once the article is delivered. Write particulars as to present business and experience and statement of financial ability. We don't want any of your money except for goods that are easily sold, that do not depreciate while in your stock. G 250 Times.

We have a client manufacturing patented household necessity, selling thousands by mail, desires a partner with $6,000; this is a real opportunity. Lewis-Godley Lewis, Inc., Advertising Agents, 154 Nassau St.

Export corporation, established 1907, needs department manager, experienced dealing but not essential with Latin-American trade; investment required; weekly drawing account, $40; share profits. Baton, 47 West 34th St.

Wanted, finance man; $25,000-$50,000; used car and automobile supplies business, monthly sales nearly $100,000; quick action; consider partner, no brokers. Eastern Motor Sales Supply Co., 120-136 East 149th (34th Avenue.)

Manufacturing Business.—Account other interests will sell outright going business established five years. Staple products. Two competitors United States. Paying nicely. Eaton, 47 West 34th St.

INVESTMENT money desired for further extension of a rapidly growing leverage business now operating; gilt edge investment will find it worth while to investigate. Address "Leverage," 319 Heed Bldg., Phila.

Building and leasehold appraised approximately $2,000,000, desires 60% first mortgage loan; principals will not negotiate; solicitation, mortgage going concern, has A1 bank and business references. Engineer, Times 57 Downtown.

PRINTING AND BINDERY PLANT needs $50,000 to $60,000 loan; is in first line of very successful business; security ample. G 792 Times Downtown.

Printers and publishers, Brooklyn, require inside manager, also business manager small publication, must qualify; good investment; excellent future. Eaton, 47 West 34th St.

AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE MAN, WITH SOME CAPITAL, CAN MAKE PROFITABLE CONNECTION TO EXPLOIT AND MANUFACTURE WITH NEW YORK COMPANY. S 137 TIMES.

Small manufacturing plant, Virginia, needs business manager; investment $2,000; draw on account $40 weekly; must be single; pays now. Eaton, 47 West 34th St.

Violator with some capital wants partner with $1,000; can show good results; and profit begin work before June 20. G 748 Times Downtown.

An associate wanted to finance a contract; $50,000 required; partner's share in the profits $15,000; unquestionable security. Room 832, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

Wanted, woman partner, food product business already started, very small investment required as evidence of good faith. C 40 Times.

Financial backer wanted by silk manufacturing concern. Address S 461 Times Annex.

Wanted, to buy a factory in a small town or ruling plant; manufacturing staple utility; requirements preferred. Z 423 Times Annex.

Lady familiar with dressmaking can obtain paying partnership for $1,000; big future. Ahlberg, 107 West 36th.

Wanted.—Woman or man partner in excellent business; role to make investment $5,000. Address Z 1 Times Annex.

Sales embroidery manufacturer wants active partner with $6,000. Write Embroidery, Greenfield, Mass.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

A $10.00 A YEAR MAN WANTED: The man or company big enough to qualify as dealer representative in the city of Brooklyn and other cities for an automobile tire corporation which uses full page advertisements in The Saturday Evening Post and other national publications will be given a valuable exclusive contract; the factory will cooperate to the limit with the party who can qualify; must have ample financial responsibility, highest credentials given and demanded. Write in confidence to Stanford, Sales Manager, Room 1010, 156 5th Av., New York.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—A high-class international sales organization, financially able and equipped to market throughout the United States and foreign countries entire factory outputs, invites inquiries from manufacturers, interested in securing quick sales or marketing on large scale new and meritorious specialties and suitable commodities; financial assistance extended to responsible, well organized enterprises; confidential. Lucas Hundley Corp., 20 West 34th St., New York City.

Do you want live representation in Texas? A man with excellent connections, sales and selling experience, who would like to represent active, aggressive manufacturers of reputable manufacturers goods in Texas. Write, giving full particulars about product to be marketed, proposition, &c., to P. O. Box 601, San Antonio, Texas.

American business man, formerly merchandise manager, large department store, leaving shortly for Japan to locate permanently, thoroughly familiar with Japanese market and conditions, will undertake commission for execution, buying or selling, represent financial responsibility, references exchanged. Z 331 Times Annex.

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, AND SEATTLE AGENCY DESIRED BY COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST FOR ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTY LINES FOR DEPARTMENT, DRUG STORES, &C. THE ADVERTISER HAS WELL ESTABLISHED AND FINE CONNECTIONS; AI REFERENCES. T 86 TIMES.

Would like to hear from manufacturer who would be interested in the manufacture and selling of a small gas water heater for universal purposes; the heater is patented and extremely low in cost; parts can be readily purchased, and all that is needed for the manufacturing is the assembling; this article has great merit and will certainly be of the attention of manufacturers desirous of enlarging their business. T 87 Times.

Wanted — Machine work, any description, quantity preferred; highest grade mechanical machining of all kinds; instruments, or special parts; electrical apparatus, experimental work; also die and tool work; japanning department and plating department, new finishes developed; optical department, any kind precision instrument developed. Kollmorgen Corporation, 35 Steuben St., Brooklyn.

Young man, shareholder and officer in concern doing large export business with Latin-American countries; business manager in Latin-American country for five years; reads and speaks Spanish fluently, willing to consider proposition with reliable firm who are developing a Latin-American trade; must be allowed to obtain substantial interest in business. L 243 Times.

Large manufacturing corporation offers distributing rights for McCord Sash Sweep Dispensers; most economical and sanitary; adopted by U. S. Gov.; this is a high grade proposition and requires individual or firm with large earning ability, able to handle dispenser in a large way. Address Raymond Engineering Corp., 305 Lafayette St., New York City.

Jeweler, Store for sale, established 28 years. Lease 18 Av., (34th St.) Geo. Schwegler.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Concern operating modern brass and aluminum foundry, near city wants to connect with individual or firm manufacturing article along cast metal line for which there is demand, with view of making negotiations satisfactory to both. Address O. K., Box 278 Times Downtown.

SALES AGENCY IN SAN FRANCISCO, established fifteen years; very active; covering the coast, with branches in principal cities; will take on representation of a few manufacturers of specialties. References exchanged. Address Clay-Adams Co., 100 Fifth Av., New York City.

We will pay a liberal commission if you will put us in touch with a concern who wishes to effect a consolidation and who is now doing $50,000 to $75,000 per year, or a salesman who can place an output of like amount; we manufacture brushes; commission payable after deal is consummated. X 88 Times Annex.

TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURERS OF CELLULOID ARTICLES, TOY AND NOVELTIES SPECIALTIES FOR JOBBING TRADE, consumption basis or assume credit responsibility; reference exchanged. A 231 Times.

Export.—I am again leaving July 10 for South America. What have you for automobile accessory and hardware man with excellent record and established trade? Will also consider any commission of merit; high-class commercial, banking references. C 15 Times.

I am desirous of getting into communication with a factory that is making narrow fabrics and that has 1, 2, and 3 shuttle looms; I want to be in certain parts of the country and wish to get in touch with parties having the above mentioned facilities. Address F. Z., 200 East 23d St.

Agencies wanted for representation of American firms in France, Spain, Italy, Belgium by well-established French organization having extensive connections. Address Daniel T. Pierce, 140 Broadway, representing Société Française d'Action Economique, Paris.

Aggressive, successful patent attorney now associated with high-grade attorney, desires partnership with established firm or attorney; highest references required and given; would consider establishing patent and trade mark department for corporation. F 767 Times Downtown.

Salesman, with large acquaintance in territory West Chicago, selling large dry goods and department stores, desires representation high class manufacturing concerns popular priced ladies' waists, cotton, silk underwear, and hosiery, consideration given only reputable lines of merit. W 116 Times.

Executive with twelve years' experience manufacturing, wants to connect with individual or concern as partner or to share in profits; capital to invest in profitable enterprise. Christian, 34, married. Z 445 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.—Experimental work, models, tools, instruments, light machinery, general manufacturing; also special machinery and manufacturing experience. Customers' supervision in machine shop permitted. Manufacturers' & Inventors' Electric Co., 29 Gold St., New York.

French representative of prominent importing house, Lyons, France, (business formerly Lyons (now in New York) would make arrangements with American manufacturers wanting French representation; excellent connections; highest references. Haslers, Room 700, 141 Broadway.

N. Y. OFFICE AND REPRESENTATIVE.—High-caliber, dependable salesman wants product or publication of merit, commission, breaking article. Have own advertising and sales organization methods thoroughly. Room 905, 110 West 34th St.

Cracker-jack sales organization, already representing numerous manufacturers, seeks additional agencies; quick action; moderate traveling force; for toys, novelties, stationery, &c.; incorporated. L 235 Times.

Food science doctor (late Medical Corps) invites negotiations with parties having finished product ready for sale; use of name, care, diet hints, or open for engagement; splendid proposition. B 3 Times.

PACIFIC COAST.—ARE YOU REPRESENTED THERE? ADVERTISER DESIRES TO INCREASE LINE; FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS WHO SELL RETAILERS, JOBBERS, OR SAW MILLS. A 201 TIMES.

MANUFACTURERS

desiring representation in Colorado and the intermountain States territory; hardware and kindred specialties. Address G., Box 484 Times Downtown.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS —Two principals, (British,) having established connections in U. K., are open to entertain proposition to represent for the European markets. Communicate W. Hardy and J. F. Taylor, care Astor Hotel.

Gentleman conversant with Spanish, English, French laws, and trade conditions in Central and South America, desires connecting few non-competitive lines; commission, part expenses, city references. Room 813, 21 Park Row.

Export House.—Technical graduate of wide experience in general construction, brass and copper wire and rolling mill products, tractors, machine tools, and general supplies desires connection with export house. H 594 Times Downtown.

Toilet Article.—Manufacturer of a distinctive toilet article wishes to communicate with a sales organization for the purpose of distributing the product to retail drug trade on commission basis. Address Opportunity, Box 218 Times.

FLAT WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS done by factory. Stapleton, S. I.; estimates furnished; prompt attention; reliable service; solicit working relation with manufacturers; can handle large or small. Alfred Elchter, 147 4th Av., New York.

ARE YOU STUCK FOR AN IDEA?—Maybe we have just the idea you need and have the highest class art talent of New York City, also copy; we lead in the advertising art field; communications confidential W 122 Times.

Experienced man in manufacturing and selling is seeking a business which by additional capital can be developed through his ability to developed into a leader in its particular line. L 236 Times.

Representative, Young officer, discharged from Indian Army, with thorough knowledge of the Near East, desires position; employment by a commercial house dealing with East or Australia. A 161 Times.

Established manufacturers' agency in centre of food region is open to accept exclusive selling rights in Pennsylvania for high-class article with strong appeal. Address Box 18, Hazleton, Penn.

Manufacturers, inventors, we make tools, dies, special machinery and experimental work, metal stamping, light manufacturing of all descriptions. Link Manufacturing Co., 88 Walker St.

Live organization wants agency for automobile products and accessories; exclusive rights to Brooklyn and Long Island; have store and office on prominent Brooklyn thoroughfare. H 98 New York Times, Brooklyn.

Manufacturers.—Sales organization with New York offices in position to represent manufacturer of good selling specialty, novelty or staple. Marcus Simpson Co., 143 West 40th St., New York.

A NEW YORK LAWYER, leaving for Europe, will undertake to handle a limited number of legal and business matters while abroad. Box 45, P. O. Station H, New York.

EDUCATED MAN OF ABILITY AND INITIATIVE DESIRES TO ASSOCIATE HIMSELF WITH HIGH-GRADE HOUSE; WILL REQUIRE NO CAPITAL; MUST BE WELL CONNECTED IN N. Y. CITY.

Young man desires the representation of one or two manufacturers who would like to extend their trade in England; first-class references. English-American experience. L 235 Times.

Direct mail advertising brings immediate results to men with plan, letters, catalogues, &c., at lower than agency rates. S 393 Times.

Who wants to acquire patent covering meritorious metal novelty? The novelty is a necessity to men and susceptible of universal sale. G 843 Times Annex.

Manufacturer desires electrical specialties; devices or supplies having possibilities of large sales wanted. What have you? North Philadelphia, Penn., P. O. Box 3361.

Gusher owners or lessees great Texas oil fields desire services responsible party to organize and secure capital for company; good proposition to right man. G 150 Times.

Export and local wholesale trade salesman desires representation of a manufacturer of staple merchandise; commission basis; has own salesmen. L 7 Times.

Stock salesman wants to finance industrial or mining company; out-of-town clientele; responsible people only. H 585 Times Downtown.

We are in a position to act as representatives for reliable manufacturer, offices in New York and Jersey. J 548 Times Downtown.

Pacific Coast.—Representative, young, energetic, office and salesforce, San Francisco, retailing specialties, wants specialties or manufacturers. E 330 Times Downtown.

Consulting chemical engineer will undertake process investigations, supply formulas, &c., thoroughness and accuracy assured; excellent business judgment. Z 222 Times.

Unusual opportunity for good salesman in cloak and suit line with established house; right party can have share of profits. Box L-814, 1,265 Broadway.

Architect offers professional services in exchange for accommodation of wife and self; country preferred. Gentleman, 325 Times Downtown.

Salesman, calling on haberdashers, dry goods stores, and jobbers in New York and vicinity, desires agency of any article. L 1008 Times Harlem.

Young man, with capital, wanted as branch manager in well established business; state particulars and amount of capital. C 68 Times.

Agency wanted for high-class builder's specialty in New York or Boston; have wide acquaintance with architects and builders. C 50 Times.

Sale man, having 8th Av. office, would represent manufacturing firm. A 202 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Party with touring car for overland trip to California; business and pleasure combined; no money investment required. Write F. L. R., 295 State St., Brooklyn.

WHO WANTS ME?—Able manager, successful salesman, energetic, (actful, will invest; leave city or country; commission or salary. C 60 Times.

Wanted, exclusive agency for Canadian market; articles to offer with our line, already introduced to over 3,000 grocers; references exchanged. Z 450 Times Annex.

If you have a quality proposition on which a resourceful salesman, aged 28, can establish a following, local or traveling, address P. S. T., 244 Times Downtown.

Security salesman, owning N. Y. home, desires N. Y. location; first class connections considered. A., 401 Washington Loan Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Securities salesman, aggressive man, ability, clientele, desires connection meritorious proposition. P 112 Times.

Brass and bronze foundry and machine shop open for staple line to manufacture. Janusch, 498 East 134th.

Experienced inside man and executive would invest $3,000 to $5,000, with services, in going business with a future. W 98 Times.

Engineer will develop labor-saving apparatus or mechanical invention for reasonable compensation. Q 723 Times Downtown.

Australian, returning, would consider commissions; commercial; private; highest credentials. Address T 77 Times.

SECURITY SALESMAN, extensive experience, wants proposition to finance. X 30 Times Annex.

Salesman with own office will consider propositions from merchants for sale of merchandise. D 1029 Times Harlem.

Notion jobber wanted to take over output of snap fastener manufacturer. N. Y., 866 Times Downtown.

Stock salesman wants good industrial to sell out of town. J 502 Times Downtown.

French lady desires ladies' specialty lines on commission for France. W 150 Times.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ICE AND STORAGE PLANT

I have a client in this city who has a modern, up-to-date ice and storage plant, 150 tons daily capacity, not including storage capacity, which they wish to sell. Full description and other information will be given upon request. Chas. F. Taylor, Attorney, 500 Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

A life time opportunity to get into an industry destined to be one of the largest and best paying in the world; up to date cash flow proposition; 5 years' experience, Customers' supervision in machine shop permitted. Manufacturers' & Inventors' Electric Co., 29 Gold St., New York.

French representative of prominent importing house, Lyons, France, (business formerly Lyons (now in New York) would make arrangements with American manufacturers wanting French representation; excellent connections; highest references. Haslers, Room 700, 141 Broadway.

N. Y. OFFICE AND REPRESENTATIVE.—High-caliber, dependable salesman wants product or publication of merit, commission, breaking article. Have own advertising and sales organization methods thoroughly. Room 905, 110 West 34th St.

Cracker-jack sales organization, already representing numerous manufacturers, seeks additional agencies; quick action; moderate traveling force; for toys, novelties, stationery, &c.; incorporated. L 235 Times.

Food science doctor (late Medical Corps) invites negotiations with parties having finished product ready for sale; use of name, care, diet hints, or open for engagement; splendid proposition. B 3 Times.

For Sale.—Long established first-class tailoring business in Boston. About 500 customers. Stock of goods worth about $14,000, fixtures about $2,000; good lease. Owner must sell solely on account of ill health of wife. Price $21,000, part cash. Address (letters only), Bates, Nay, Abbott & Dane, Attorneys, Tremont Building, Boston.

Owing to extensive outside holdings wish to dispose of my $100,000 interest in corporation manufacturing ladies' high grade turn footwear; factory well organized and finely equipped; for a small investment you will find this a lifetime opportunity. Shoes, 27 123 Times.

Established well-advertised firm buying Liberty bonds, holding leasehold large office at most desirable location, will sell fixtures, lease, and good will cheap, or exchange for same or any other business requiring prominent street display. J 546 Times Downtown.

An automobile device, used by the majority of car owners in the West, now being introduced in the Atlantic States, will awake men can secure rights in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Address Theft-Signal, 329 Hudson St., New York.

Will sell direct to capital, manufacturer, or promoter a new and special household article and railroad devices, fully developed and patented, no trifles, see samples. Room 1023, Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St.

Women's apparel shop with a very fine clientele and a large following, located in a store front on 4th Av. in the most desirable smart shop district, would consider leasing space for millinery. X 81 Times Annex.

For Sale—Foundry in Norwalk, Conn.; good trade and water shipping facilities; one 5-ton crane, 30 cupola, 2 core ovens; $3,500, with large brick stack; used at present as brass foundry. Apply to H. S. Van Buren, Michaelis St., Norwalk, Conn.

To rent or share of profit, the following: Up-to-date tonsorial parlor; combination barber shop, pool room; lunch room and soda-ice cream parlor; grill room; all fully equipped; rent together or separately. Hotel Imperial, Bridgeport.

Fine paying corner drug store, west side, in thickly populated location, for sale; price $10,000, half cash; $65 daily receipts. Also other good drug stores for sale. Times Square Investment Co., 1212 Times Bldg.

$20,000 TO $50,000 TO INVEST WITH SERVICES IN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WISHING TO EXPAND; STANDING AND CLIENTELE INVESTIGATED BY ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN; HIGHEST REFERENCES. W 138 TIMES.

An active wholesale business manufacturing desk and boudoir French novelties, fancy covered boxes and baskets, novelty and children's furniture, cabinets and bandboxes; this large and complete establishment will be sacrificed. R. Rosenberg, 135 Broadway, Room 502.

Inventor offers all rights on a newly patented article, of merit and interest to s

The Merchant's Point of View

At the meeting of the National Association of Credit Men during the last week the most noticeable circumstance was the general spirit of optimism. This was due partly to the fact that ever since the armistice was declared the number of business embarrassments throughout the country has been growing less and less until it has reached a point lower than it has been for a score of years or so. This has been hailed with a feeling of unmistakable relief because while the war was on there was more or less apprehension that the close of hostilities might lead to some kind of panic caution in buying, however, as well as more careful scrutiny of credits, helped avert anything of this sort. Such a thing, indeed, could be dealt with a market on the upgrade. But a better reason for the optimism referred to was in the promise for the future. The main basis for this was the very satisfactory crop report just issued by the Department of Agriculture with its estimate of 1,900,000,000 bushels of wheat and the prodigious yields of other grains and hay. High prices for the first of these are assured by the Government guarantee, and for the others by the prevailing conditions and the known needs. It is not unreasonable to estimate a minimum of $10,000,000,000 as the amount which will be realized for the main crops of the country during this year. What this means as a stimulus to trade requires little comment.

Getting Rid of Surplus Goods.

There are quite a lot of people who are not convinced that the methods adopted by the Government in getting rid of its surplus of goods of diverse kinds are best calculated to help along the general welfare. There has been a great variety of articles comprised within that surplus. Some of them, like the tin hats, I guess, were valueless except for the specific purpose for which they were designed, and nothing could be done with them except destroy them. Certain munitions of war have to be retained by the army and the navy. There are some explosives which can be used in peaceful pursuits, and these are being doled out as needed. But, aside from these, which after all form only a comparatively small quantity of the superfluous things which the Government had or was obligated to buy when hostilities ceased, there is said to be a great mass of material left on hand which had to be turned into the usual channels. In disposing of them the only thing that seems to have been considered was the fear of bringing down the market value of the same or similar articles. Incidentally, also, as to certain goods, it was aimed to make the Government's loss as small as possible. In some raw materials, notably so as regards wool, this has been generally regarded as a mistaken policy. It simply resulted in helping to keep up the prices of clothing, blankets, and the like without any corresponding benefit. It also aided in maintaining inflated levels of values all along the line.

How Competition Was Avoided.

It is a noteworthy circumstance, too, so far as concerns the textiles generally, that many of the people who are trying to exploit the situation as they are asking for the removal of their inability to get the materials on them were among those most insistent on the Government not putting its holdings on the market except in a dribbling way. They did not want the whole thing would have been followed by a revised lifting of prices. Sales confined to these items. The packers, the [illegible] number of [illegible] the same course. In [illegible] arrangements governing combinations as [illegible] were kept up to [illegible] Government holdings. [illegible] below what they were [illegible] for, in order that [illegible] prices or even [illegible] should be got from [illegible] trade. While this course [illegible] holders from having [illegible] which they had expected [illegible] and to meet which [illegible] made reserves from [illegible] profits, it has aided in [illegible] one in postponing [illegible] normal conditions [illegible] of the labor disturbance [illegible] to this source, since [illegible] the prices of commodities [illegible] followed by demands for [illegible] wages to meet them, and these, [illegible] have served as pretexts for [illegible] prices of commodities until [illegible] called "vicious circle" has become a continuing condition.

Aiming to Stop Unfair Practices.

Whatever other conclusion one may arrive at in reading the terms of the proposed treaty of peace with Germany, there is no missing the fact that the economic experts have been very painstaking on their part. Aside from the details for the protection of the textile interests of Alsace, to which attention has been directed hitherto in THE TIMES, and the safeguarding of the viticultural industry in France, there have been inserted in the treaty regulations to prevent the carrying on of the unfair practices which have been a feature of German foreign commerce in the past. One of the most glaring of such practices has been the forging or imitation of trade marks of goods made in other countries. It was this practice which caused the other nations, in self-defense, to pass laws compelling the marking of goods with the designation "Made in Germany." Under the treaty regulations the German Government will be obliged "to prohibit and repress by seizure and by other appropriate remedies" the import, export, manufacture, transportation, distribution, or sale, even within its own territory, of goods misbranded or goften up so as to deceive. Nor will it be possible for the Germans hereafter to put extra taxes of any kind on foreign firms or corporations which are not placed on German ones, or make them the subject of unfair competition in any way. When these provisions are once in operation a better idea will be had of how much of Germany's foreign trade expansion was due to efficiency and how much to chicanery and fraud.

Recuperation in Europe.

A somewhat erroneous impression seems to prevail in certain quarters that the amount of recuperation in the war-torn countries of Europe is to be judged by their ability to buy goods from this country. Now, the prime necessity of most of those lands is food, and they are all getting enough to tide them over until harvest time. As to other requirements, the great bulk of the European folk is likely to be very sparing, making use of makeshifts as far as possible until able to do better. Meanwhile, all of them are getting to be fairly active in trying to become producers. And this applies not only to crops but also to manufacturing industries. Belgium has been showing up in the resumption of its match, glass, textile, and other industries, and France is forging ahead in many of its specialties, as the export figures show. Even poor, shattered Rheims has already begun the making of bottles to hold the champagne for which that city is the centre of production. And then, too, Poland and what were the Balkan States, as well as Italy and, of course, Germany, have long since gone beyond the point of planning merely. Great Britain is especially making great strides, and, although its imports are still large despite embargoes and licenses, its exports are showing a gratifying growth. In May, for example, the exports were nearly $100,000,000 in excess of those of May, 1918, and $40,000,000 above those of April, 1919. Even as to cotton goods the British are rather confident of being able to hold their own again against all comers. As the American Chamber of Commerce in London puts it: "If America does get any orders that heretofore were Lancashire's, the reason will be more because of the world-wide demand for cotton goods at the present time than because of any lessening of the production or the competition from Lancashire." Taking all things into account, it will be better to watch for a while the exports rather than the imports of the European countries.

As to Cotton and Cotton Good.

While the pretext for the recent remarkable ups and downs in the cotton quotations has been the alleged prevalence of untoward weather conditions in the growing districts or the reverse, the real cause has been the gambling or speculative tendency that seems rampant in all textile lines. The quick and extreme changes showed the instability of values about as well as anything could do. There is yet a good deal of uncertainty as to this year's crop. Even the acreage planted is something about which men may fairly differ. One reputable firm of selling agents in Dallas, possibly not wholly disinterested, is sending out a letter stating that Texas will plant as much cotton this year as it has before and that, although the season is about a fortnight backward, there is a superabundance of moisture deep down in the ground that will help amazingly later on. Others, in other States, report conditions improving, and few seem to regard the movement toward acreage restriction as of much moment. So far as concerns the goods market, the price of the raw material is not now cutting much figure. The prices asked by the mills are large enough to allow a substantial profit, no matter what the raw cotton may cost, and there seems to be no apprehension that the demand will not be sufficient to take care of all the output. Finished goods keep being raised in price to correspond with what is asked for them in the gray. All manner of knit goods are moving more freely, and hosiery especially is in most active demand.

Supplies of Wool and Woolens.

What has been occurring at the recent auction sales of Government-owned wool is only a repetition of what has been the case hitherto. The coarser wools are not meeting with much favor, while the finer varieties bring prices above the Government minimum ones. A lot of the undesirable wool will be sold abroad. The recent decision of the French Government to admit wool will be a help in this direction, and it will not be surprising if some of the same kind soon finds its way into Germany. There has been considerable buying of the domestic clip at fairly high figures, and the imports which are coming in are quite large. The natural trend will be toward lower prices as more wool becomes available. It does not appear that any of the mills lack supplies just now, and the figures show an increased consumption of wool by them. Despite this fact, however, the cutting-up trades are complaining of slowness in deliveries, and some representatives of the clothiers express the fear that they will not be able to meet their requirements, although they have until recently been insisting on having retailers send in their orders without stint. A curious circumstance is that, across the border in Canada, there seems to be a surplus of woolen fabrics and prices have come down. The women's wear trade has been doing a good business without making any fuss about it and without holding up the spectre of a possible lack of goods. The notion of doing away with openings for Spring of woolen fabrics seems to have disappeared. One concern is already making its offerings and the others will be in the field before long.

WAYS OF CATERING TO MEN CUSTOMERS

Drawbacks That at Times Show Themselves in Shops Designed Also for Women.

While it appears that purchases by men in the big retail stores of the country are increasing from year to year, it also appears that this increase is not as large or as rapid as it might be. For this several things are held to be at fault.

"One of the chief reasons why, in my opinion, men do not take more readily to the big retail store as a source of supply," said a close student of business affairs yesterday, "is that these stores do not go wholeheartedly enough at the problem of how to awaken the interest of men in the merchandise they sell. Were the appeal to women conducted along the lines that are expected to bring in men customers, more than one store would soon be going over the bumps.

"Take the matter of advertising. It is my candid opinion that not very many men read general department store advertisements, principally for the reason that there is in most of these announcements very little to interest a man. The executives of some stores apparently recognize this fact, and make their appeal to men in separate advertisements. For the most part, however, these advertisements are small and lack much of the attraction that makes women read the 'ads' designed to attract their attention. For another thing, one does not often see an announcement of men's goods that mentions more than one kind of merchandise. For instance, if the advertisement calls attention to the outer clothing sold by the store, there is generally no mention of shirts, neckwear, underclothing, &c. Yet in the announcements to women it is unusual to see anything but a general appeal.

"The lack of generality in men's 'ads' must certainly lose business for the store. It is a known fact that men are not natural shoppers. They want a thing and they buy it, and rarely think of something else at that time which they may not need quite so badly, but which might be sold through the proper kind of co-operation on the part of the advertising department and the salesman. It is not good merchandising to sell a man a suit of clothes and then let him go to some men's shop for a pair of shoes, when the sale of the shoes might have been bought in the first store had the advertising and the salesmanship been right.

"Another criticism which I think is legitimate is that the average big store does not try hard enough to make shopping a comfortable process for a man, either when he is buying for himself or when he is with a woman. Every store of any size has a well-furnished, comfortable rest room for the shopper; but when a man wants to wash his hands or take a puff or two at a cigarette he is directed to some cubbyhole in an inaccessible part of the store. Nine times out of ten these places will not even have a chair in them.

"It might be argued that the general sitting room of the store could also be used by men. Some men do use them, but many of these are of the type that does not do any store any good to have hanging around. The average man who is required to choose between waiting, while his wife or mother shops, in a sitting room filled with women whom he does not know, or standing on the floor of the store, will make the latter choice. Only a few days ago I saw at least six men standing in front of a well-known store in this city, and every one of them looked tired and grumpy. I heard one man admonish his wife, who was just entering the store as I passed, not to stay in there any longer than she really had to.

"What is the result of this? The man waits outside for what to him seems like a long time. He gets tired, and the incident creates an impression in his mind that is distinctly antagonistic not only to that store, but to department stores in general. It does not enter the store—the thing that the merchants spend thousands of dollars in inducing women to do—and, consequently, he does not make any purchases for himself. Neither does he see any of the so-called 'impulse' merchandise that might suggest in his mind a present for the woman he is with. Again, the woman who has a husband or other escort waiting outside the store is pretty apt to rush her own buying. This means that she is likely to purchase less than she otherwise would, for that what she buys runs an even chance of being returned.

"A third factor that is not given the proper attention by most stores is the location of men's departments where male customers are least likely to come in contact with women, most of whom are not seen at their best when shopping. Where the principle of segregating men's goods has been followed, as it has been notably in one or two cases here, it has undoubtedly been productive of increased business in the departments affected.

"A fourth point concerns the personnel of the sales staff. It has been my experience to find that the average salesman in a store or shop devoted entirely to men's goods, is much more capable than the average salesman in the men's departments of a big store. Only recently I went into a well-known store's men's section to buy a shirt. I was handling one that had taken my eye when the salesman approached me and asked listlessly, 'Anything in shirts?' I told him that was my reason for being there. He showed me several, volunteering meanwhile that he was new at that work, and that he used to be an office clerk in a small city in Ohio.

"I might have been suffering with nostalgia, and wanted to work it off by telling me about Main Street and the moonrise over Johnson's pond, but his business was to sell shirts. Even at that I would have bought had he not deliberately tried to sell me one with the wrong sleeve length. I discovered this just as he began to write the sales check.

"From there I went to a men's specialty shop. I had barely entered before a well-dressed, smiling young fellow came to me an announced himself at my service. I told him what I wanted, and he escorted me to the shirt department, keeping up a running comment on the fine points of the merchandise I was to see. It was done so cheerfully and so well that it really strengthened my desire to buy. The clerks at the shirt section I wanted were busy, but one of them, who was just finishing a sale, gave me a friendly smile. A moment later he came to me and said: 'If I can help you in making your selection, Sir, I shall be glad to.' At once there flashed through my mind the contrast between this man and the fellow in the other store, with his 'Anything in shirts?'

"It is superfluous to say that I got my shirt there. After I had bought it the salesman recommended the shop's other merchandise to me, but did it so tactfully that, though I needed nothing else just then, I more or less subconsciously resolved to come back there when I did. It is that kind of a thing that gets a man's trade."

Gray Goods Trade Quiet.

Not a great deal of business was put through in the local gray goods market yesterday. First hands continued to hold aloof as sellers. Some 38½-inch 64-60s were sold at 15¾ cents by second hands early in the day for delivery through this month and next, but these goods were soon cleaned up, and later sales for similar shipment were made at 15¼ cents. Most of the goods disposed of were held in the East. Eastern 39-inch 68-72s were sold by second hands at 18½ cepts, and the same sellers disposed of 39-inch 72-76s at 20 cents. Trade in sheetings and the other market offerings was limited and bare of features.

Drawing Instrument Association.

A trade association is reported to have been formed in Great Britain comprising the entire manufacturing, wholesale and retail industry of machine-made drawing instruments. This is practically a new trade established in Great Britain as a result of the war.

JAPAN'S SALES OF TOYS.

That Country Taking Germany's Place in the Industry.

While in the Province of Ontario, Canada, American-made toys are preferred to those of European or Asiatic manufacture, Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, who is statioped at Kingston, reports that no department of Oriental industry has made such progress in developing a Canadian market as has the Japanese toy trade. In citing this fact he quotes at length from a Japanese magazine, which endeavors to show how the war has transferred the toy market of the world from Europe to the Far East, or more particularly from Germany to Japan.

After outlining the kinds of Japanese toys that were exported four years ago, and showing the increase in value of these exports in 1918 over those of 1917 to be about $800,000, the quoted article says in part:

"One might have supposed that, owing to the cheapness of labor in Japan, it long ago would have become the largest source of supply for the toy trade; but until the shutting off of the German supply the toymakers of Nippon never attempted seriously to enter the foreign markets. Present increase in exportation is due wholly to efforts of Government authorities to find markets for Japanese toys in foreign markets.

"Officials in the Department of Foreign Trade saw that great possibilities lay in the toy business and stimulated the manufacturers in every possible manner. They supplied samples from all parts of the toy-making world, most of which have been successfully imitated. In addition, the workmanship which is peculiar to Japan has been encouraged and improved. The largest export has been sent to America, amounting in value last year to $1,216,030. Great Britain comes next, taking a total value of $659,462 in 1917. The value of exports to British India and the Straits Settlements was $457,485, and to Australia $447,934.

"Japanese toymakers have risen to their opportunity with remarkable promptitude and efficiency. In another year they will meet the demands of the Western markets, which they cannot wholly supply at present. In 1907, the extent of exportation of toys from Japan was only $394,904; in 1917, as stated above, it exceeded $4,200,000—ten times what is was ten years ago.

"In addition to common toys made from earthenware, wood, and cotton, the Japanese now fashion them from rubber, metal, and celluloid. They are especially apt in mechanical toys. Some complaints have been received as to the comparative frailty of Japanese-made toys. Every attention has been paid to remedying this defect, and in future no such complaint will be justified. Toys are now made in more durable manner and of better materials, with great improvements in designs and finishings."

"BLOUSE WEEK" PROGRESS.

Interest in Plan Increasing Among Waist Manufacturers.

Fully 20,000 retailers throughout the United States will participate in "Blouse Week," which will run from Nov. 10 to 15, inclusive, and hundreds of pledges are being received daily at the headquarters of the United Waist League of America from retail merchants who will do their utmost to make the event a success. In practically every instance, according to a statement issued yesterday by Executive Director M. Mosessohn, the retailers show a keen interest in the movement and demonstrate their ability to visualize the importance of making "Blouse Week" an institution in the waist industry of America.

In order to stimulate interest in the movement, waist manufacturers of this and other cities belonging to the United Waist League of America are abandoning the usual "Yours very truly" ending to commercial letters and are substituting therefor "Yours for National Blouse Week, Nov. 10 to 15." The acceptance of this suggestion will, in the opinion of Mr. Mosessohn, be of considerable aid to the project.

"This is an even bigger movement than some of our members realize," said Mr. Mosessohn yesterday. "It means increased business for every merchant and manufacturer in the country, and we are going ahead with the plans for a very large movement. We hope to make National Blouse Week an event to be remembered by the entire industry."

MATRONS' HATS FOR FALL.

Styles in Velvet and Panne and Combination of Them.

"If you are interested in matrons' hats for Fall," says the current bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, "there is a house that makes a splendid line of smart effects in velvet, panne, and combination of these fabrics. A tremendous assortment of small, close-fitting shapes can be had, with or without narrow brims. The materials are used in a 'soft' way, and are artistically draped and swathed around the hats. The quality of the materials is very good.

"Black is shown extensively. This is always the most popular shade for the smart matron. Blue is next in demand, followed by taupe, purple, and brown. Cog is being used in top crowns, pompoms, and tall feathers. It is thought that this is going to be a big feature for Fall hats, not only for the older women, but for young girls as well.

"Peacock fancies make a 'dressy' trim, as do ostrich bands, feathers, and pompons. Here and there flower trims are used, scattered artistically over the entire crown or in cluster effects. Besides, lilacs and heather are best adapted to the matron. High effects are supreme, as usual. If the material is not draped high, then the brim gives the desired effect to the hat. The models concerned range in price from $7.50 to $15."

Persimmon Trees from Japan.

A method for extracting astringent juice from persimmons, invented in the United States, is said to have led to a recent order which was placed in Yokohama, according to Consul General Seidmore, for 2,000,000 young persimmon trees. For many years past dried persimmons have been shipped to the United States from Japan in large quantities, but this is the first order for trees.



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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauer; L. Kramer, mfrs. waists, dresses; 1,183 Broadway.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Austin & Co.; E. D. Austin, china, glassware, house furn. goods; Commodore.
BOSTON—L. Morse Co.; M. Golden, men's furn. goods; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—Queen Cloak Co.; T. Berman, cloaks, suits; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—E. C. Tarr, house furn. goods; Holland House.
BUTTE, Mon.—Abbey-Torrey Co.; M. M. Donaghue, genl. mdse.; Continental.
CHICAGO—H. J. Herrman, laces, embroideries, bdkfs., scarfs, veilings; Commodore.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; S. H. Kaufman, men's clothing; 277 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; H. R. Horner, carpets, rugs, oriental rugs, oilcloths, linoleums; 71 West 23d; Longacre.
DETROIT—W. M. Finck & Co.; J. L. Lee, mfrs. overalls, pants, working shirts; Ritz-Carlton.
HOUSTON, Texas—H. Brown & Co.; H. Brown, dry goods, notions, shoes; McAlpin.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Goldstein Bros; A. S. Goldstein, domestics; 105 Grand.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Levy, Solinsky & Zander; H. Zander, mfrs. clothing; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—National Hat and Glove Co.; A. Eskind, hats, caps, gloves; Penn.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—O'Bryan Bros.; L. G. O'Bryan, mfrs. overalls; 60 Worth.
NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Mazey Co.; W. H. Mazey, linens, white goods, jewelry; 4 West 22d.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Heyman-Hirsch Ribbon Co.; L. L. Hirsch, dress goods, silks, ribbons; Penn.
PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M.; J. Bloom, women's, children's garments; Penn.
PITTSBURG, Kan.—Famous D. G. and Shoe Co.; L. Frolich, dry goods, shoes; Imperial.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Boston Store; E. Dubinski, dry goods, notions, shoes, clothing; 467 Broadway; Wallick.
TROY, N. Y.—Silver & Levy; C. M. Silver, dry goods, notions, hosiery, linoleums; Broadway Central.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; F. L. Morath, dry goods; Herald Square.
WICHITA, Kan.—C. D. Innes D. G. Co.; J. S. Schermerhorn, carpets, rugs, draperies, furniture; 220 5th Av.

DRESS TRADE CONVENTION.

Topics for Its Consideration at the Meeting Next Fall.

More than 1,000 manufacturers of women's, misses', and children's dresses from all parts of the country will be in this city some time this Fall to attend the convention of dress manufacturers that will be held here at that time under the auspices of the Associated Dress Industries of America. Preliminary arrangements for the convention are now under way, according to Executive Director David N. Mosessohn. The meeting will be the first of its kind ever held in the garment industries.

Among the timely topics that will come up for attention at the convention will be those that relate to new conditions in the garment industry, including the situation in the raw materials markets, the labor situation, &c. According to the present outline of the convention, it will continue for two days, and will conclude with a banquet at one of the city's prominent hotels. It is also planned to have several prominent speakers address the gathering.

"I find that manufacturers generally are in a receptive mood for a convention like the one planned," said Mr. Mosessohn yesterday. "It shows their keen appreciation of the opportunity thus afforded for learning the new conditions in the trade, as well as meeting fellow-manufacturers. Other cities have formed plans for the meeting are still in an embryonic stage, but from time to time other announcements will be made which will tell of the additional ideas for making the convention a success."

May Enter the Business.

Not all of the buying of gray goods in this market in the last couple of months that has been charged up against speculators was done by concerns with the sole idea of speculation in view. While much of this buying was done by houses not engaged in the converting business, it was said here yesterday that some of them are planning to enter that field. At least two large "speculative" buyers are known to be in the market for organizations with which to do a converting business. The men wanted include salesmen, stylers, converters, &c.

Reproduce Rare Eastern Carpets.

Harrods, Ltd., of London now have on display, reports Trade Commissioner H. G. Brock, carpets which are claimed to be exact reproductions of rare Eastern carpets, at prices not much higher than those of ordinary loom productions. The feature about them is considered to be the true rendering of the Eastern lustre which has up to this time defied successful copying. The carpets vary in size, and have all been made in a British factory during the last three or four years.

British Relax Export Embargoes.

A general license has been issued, Consul General Skinner has cabled from London, for the export of rough and waxed splits and all upper leather produced from hides and kips to non-enemy destination, except certain European countries contiguous to enemy countries. Shipments under general license may be made without application to the licensing department. A similar license has been issued for the export of double-barreled guns and sporting rifles.

Credits for Enemy Subjects.

The British Board of Trade has issued a general license authorizing the opening of credits on behalf of persons or firms in enemy countries for the purpose of financing transactions authorized by the Government. Credits may also be opened, further states a cablegram from Consul General Skinner at London, for transactions outside of the British Empire which have been authorized by associated Governments.

French Permit Sugar Imports.

The importation of raw and refined sugar has been permitted in France from June 10. The Government, cables Commercial Attaché C. D. Snow, will continue rationing the sugar stock now on hand.

To Hold Midwinter Openings.

The recent inaugural of the Summer season for millinery, which was held during the week beginning April 21, was so successful that plans are now under way for a repetition of the project as a midwinter opening. Resolutions suggesting that every member of the Retail Millinery Association of America make an effort to hold an opening of this kind during the first week of November have been passed by the Board of Directors of that organization. It was also resolved to ask the millinery manufacturers to co-operate in the movement by having similar wholesale openings at a time that will conform with the date set for the retail showings.

Greek Import Restrictions.

Greece, cables Consul General A. W. Wendell, has put a prohibition on the import of cotton yarns, ginned and seed cotton, and drilling. Special permission will be granted for the importation of goods bought and shipped prior to May 3.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

CREPES AND SATINS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantities pastel shades. Harry Levenstein, 73 18th Av., Paterson.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy models in serge, tricotine, tricoletie, satin and georgette; only those making better grade dresses; call with samples between 9 and 12 A. M. 127 Madison Av., 7th floor.

FLANNEL Wanted.—A quantity of scarlet and navy; submit samples and prices. The Strouse-Baer Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—L. W. F., (similar,) navy only; state quantity on hand, price, send sample. Star Mfg. Co., Norfolk, Va.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; also remnants and seconds, bleached and unbleached goods. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 Broadway.

JERSEY KNIT CLOTH.—Twenty gauge, nine ounce fleeced; bleached and colors; also in the gray unfleeced; quantity; low price. Box B 78 New York Times, Brooklyn.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chines and georgines, $27 dozen; immediate delivery. Lieberman & Elfont, 64 West 23d. Phone Gramercy 4077.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR on cloth and silk skirts, if you can make up clean garments will pay good prices and guarantee work 12 months a year. Write Box 33, 1619 St. James Bldg.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On children's dresses; steady work; medium priced goods; good opportunity for right party. Box M, Room 614, 1,265 Broadway.

Help Wanted.

BUYER, hosiery, knit goods, and underwear, for active New York concern; must know all mill agents and jobbers' lines; state last position held, where and length of time employed, age, salary in first letter. Confidential. G 182 Times.

DRESS SALESMAN, who understands the business, wanted by jobber as general assistant; salary and commission; state full particulars. confidential. F. K., 243 Times.

JOBBER of dresses has opening for man who understands the line thoroughly; a live wire who is familiar with the jobbing end; full particulars essential; confidence guaranteed. K. M., 264 Times.

SALESMAN for retail jewelry store, one experienced in selling diamonds, watches and jewelry; permanent position; liberal salary; excellent chance for advancement; state age, experience and salary expected. G 715 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, acquainted with commercial stationery buyers, to sell loose leaf goods, &c., in the South and West; salary and commission. Philip Hano, 806 Greenwich St., New York.

SALESMAN, experienced on fancy leather goods and holiday novelties; salary and commission. Stecher & Speireln, 65 West Houston St.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, covering Conn., Mass., open for additional line; commission; pay own; experience; write fully. Stanley Percy, New Milford, Conn.

SALESMAN, covering Connecticut, Massachusetts, open for additional line; commission; pay own expenses. Write fully, Stanley Percy, New Milford, Conn.

SALESMAN, road experience in hosiery, desires connection with reliable concern. L 241 Times.

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Soft Spots—

exist in the sales work of every institution—stagnation here and there—100% perfect work in other sections. Why does such a condition exist if you have good products?

Our merchandising service and advice will clear up those "soft spots"—our diagnosis gives you the reason and the solution.

We will counsel with you on how to market your goods from the sales standpoint, organize or reorganize your sales department, and if necessary take over the actual selling of your products in any section of the country.

If your "malady" is distribution anemia—or non-existent local sales—time is the only obligation you incur by communicating with us.

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Philadelphia Buyers
Are Open to Buy
FOR SPOT CASH
25,000 WOMEN'S & MISSES'
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Our First Customer of seven years ago still deals with us and makes money every year.

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of our present customers have been doing business with us for more than a year and

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of them have had their commercial ratings INCREASED while dealing with us.

Really, isn't it reasonable that if you had "Working Cash" in place of those "Idle Accounts Receivable" on your books, you could make more money? Your profit is in your turnover.

Your Creditors would like you to sell for Cash because you could pay them sooner, and they in turn could pay their creditors sooner. Both you and your creditors could make your buying discounts and improve your credit.

As you can't sell for Cash, you can reach the same result by selling on "Account" and then selling us the Accounts for Cash—at the expense of your customers who do not discount, as our charge is less than the discount usually offered them.

We practically anticipate the payment of your customers' accounts—and when they pay you (as we let you collect the Accounts, as usual, fo. us), you send us checks and they thus pay us off—and yet without their knowledge.

The growth of our customers explains our own—our volume of $55,421,258.62 in 1918 was due to our satisfied customers, as they can quit any time.

Write for our brief rate folder "Bigger Business Builders"—no charge.

Ours is the Largest Company of its kind in the United States.

Commercial Credit Company
Cash Capital and Surplus $2,700,000.
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Represented at NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON CINCINNATI ATLANTA
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Commercial Acceptance Trust, Chicago
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Temporary Capital on Which You Can Always Rely

Whether your business (to meet normal conditions) is fully capitalized or whether you feel that you have made ample financial arrangements, there is sure to come a time when quick additional capital for temporary use is much needed.

Suppose you had planned for a $100,000. year and made your financial arrangements accordingly, then—suddenly—you see an opportunity of making it a $150,000. year and have to arrange for quick capital for only temporary use, wouldn't a source supplying this (on which you could always depend) fill all your needs?

Our service, by reducing your accounts receivable (which is idle capital) to IMMEDIATE CASH without increasing your fixed obligations and by saving you all worry as to "due dates," best meets the situation when the quick raising of additional capital is an urgent necessity.

When you sell on other than CASH terms you tie up just that much capital, which necessarily reduces "turnovers" and cuts your profits. We can make all your invoices CASH SALES and save you most of the discount you offer your customers. Full details on request.

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Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway, Spring 2848.
SMITH & JAFFE,
Salesroom 68 W. 45 St. Tel. Vand. 2824.
Office, Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 481 Barclay.

Field Marshal Haig's War Review.

The characteristic feature of the June CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE is the official review of Field Marshal Haig of the British operations in France, part one; also the full text of the Labor Clauses of the Peace Treaty, the Revised Covenant of the League of Nations; 28 other big features. Published by The New York Times Company. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

GALLANT RECORD OF 2D DIVISION

Division Which Included in Its Personnel Regular Army Infantry and Marines.

HAD THREE COMMANDERS

Fought at Belleau Wood, in the St. Mihiel Salient, and in the Argonne.

By MAJOR GEN. A. W. GREELY, U. S. A.

Among the combat divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces there is none whose gallant exploits have been so widely disseminated, so vaguely understood, and sharply criticised as those of the 2d Division, in which harmoniously served the regular infantry of the army and the navy. In view of the conflicting accounts, for which the division itself is not responsible, it is desirable that a connected summary of its battle operations be presented. In preparing this account all official and other available data have been carefully examined and utilized.

Commanded in turn by Major Gens. Omar Bundy and J. G. Harbord of the army and by Major Gen. J. E. LeJeune of the U. S. M. Corps, the Second Division was unique in that it was a composite force of the army and the navy. The naval contingent (the 4th Brigade) consisted of the 5th and 6th Regiments and the Machine Gun Battalion of Marines, commanded by Gen. J. G. Harbord of the army, and later by Gens. J. E. LeJeune and E. K. Cole of the marines. The predominant force was from the regular army, as follows: 3d Infantry Brigade, 9th and 23d Regiments under Gen. E. M. Lewis, U. S. Army, followed by Gen. H. E. Ely. 2d Artillery Brigade, 12th, 15th, and 17th Field Regiments, in turn commanded by Gen. W. Chamberlaine and Gen. A. J. Bowley; 2d Regiment Engineers, 4th and 5th Machine Gun Battalions, 2d French Mortar Battery, 1st Field Signal Battalion, 2d Supply and 2d Ammunition Trains, and a headquarters troop. Consisting originally of 28,243 rank and file, its replacements of 35,345 brought the number who passed under its colors up to 62,586, the largest of any division in the army.

Battles of Belleau Wood.

General misapprehension exists as to the place where the 2d Division fought its first open battles, which occurred at Belleau Wood, about six kilometers northwest of Château-Thierry. The fighting at the latter place, where the American soldiers won imperishable glory, was by the 3d Division, and not by the 2d, whose brilliant record for gallantry was elsewhere gained.

Seasoned by weeks of arduous service in trench warfare near Verdun, orders for its first campaign of open warfare came to the 2d Division at Chaumont-en-Vexin. The most critical phase of the war had arrived, as the Allies stood with their backs to the wall. Having forced the so-called impregnable front on the Chemin des Dames, the victory-flushed German legions steadily pressed backward the outnumbered French divisions, and from their furthest in the Marne Valley looked exultantly on speedy entrance into Paris, barely fifty miles distant.

Fortunately German strength had momentarily reached its limit and now America came to the front to prevent its ever again winning the preponderance. Assigned to the Sixth French Army, under General Duchesne, 13,000 of the infantrymen of the 2d Division were rushed forward to the fighting line in French auto trucks near Meaux in the Marne Valley, twenty miles east of Paris. Further advance eastward was over roads almost impassable from countless motor trucks, fleeing fugitives, retreating troops, &c. For a time the supply system of food and ammunition was practically destroyed. However, on June 1 the 2d Division was in a post of honor, nearest the enemy—between the 7th and 38th French Corps. Its sector front of twelve kilometers was held from right to left by the 9th Infantry, 23d Infantry, 5th Marines, and 6th Marines, with the artillery well-placed in support. The centre of the sector was within a mile of Bourescnes, strongly held by the enemy. Their arrangements perfected, the Germans attacked repeatedly on June 3 and 4, but despite grenades, machine guns, and shock troops their utmost efforts failed to dislodge our troops.

American Morale Unshaken.

The military situation was, and continued to be, most adverse. The Germans controlled the air, their machine guns and infantry held the forests, and their artillery-crowned hills dominated the terrain for miles. No troops could be moved, no supplies transported or work done by day without immediately drawing destructive artillery fire. For many days, says General Bundy, neither food nor hot food could be had at the front, yet the morale was unshaken.

To improve their position the marines planned an offensive campaign with fine spirit and took Bourescnes on June 6, losing it against desperate counterattacks, but they were only partly successful in their more important objective—Hill 142 north. There Belleau Wood, a dense thicket about a mile square, with dense undergrowth, was a hard problem, for it was ideal as a base of defense and difficult to penetrate. It was held by well-entrenched picked infantry, whose machine-gun nests and trench mortars were well concealed and strongly supported by artillery. One machine gun which was captured, only to disclose that the position was commanded by another nest of guns. But the marines would not be denied, and, despite terrible casualties, they gained on June 6 a foothold in the forest which they never lost. Two subsequent advances in the next week gained additional ground, though paid for by fragmentable losses. Eventually the Bedouin contingent was so reduced in strength it was replaced by the 7th Regular Infantry of the 3d Division, which was placed at General Bundy's disposal from June 11 to 21. Recuperated and reinforced, the marines returned to the conflict, and by persistent attacks succeeded in occupying the whole forest by June 26. Over 1,000 prisoners and many machine guns were captured in this prolonged forestal campaign.

During the struggle for Belleau Wood the rest of the 2d supported the operation efficiently, although from their exposed positions they suffered daily from gas and shell bombardments. Digging and camouflaging their intrenchments, they were continuously under fire and yet they repulsed determined attacks on four separate days. In short, they held their ground and died where they stood. On July 1 a general advance was attempted to improve the situation. The French attack to the south failed to capture Hill 204, which dominated the main allied sector. The 2d Division at the north was more successful against Vaux as an objective. The field artillery operated a creeping barrage, the moving sheet of shot and shell keeping 100 yards in advance of the attacking columns of the 9th Infantry, 23d Infantry, and 2d Engineers. Vaux fell with its railway line, and a German division sought in vain to expel our men, who dug in and held grimly to the captured town. Relieved July 10 by the 26th Division, the 2d withdrew to prepare for the great offensive.

Campaign Results.

The 2d Division on withdrawal for replacements and rest had the consciousness of having established a remarkable record for bravery and efficiency both in defensive and in offensive warfare. Not only had it never yielded ground once occupied, but it had driven back by two kilometers the German Army from the very apex of its advance on Paris. It had fought and beaten units from seven German divisions—the 10th, 28th, 86th, 197th, 231st, 237th, and the 5th Prussian Guards. Much artillery and more than 1,400 prisoners were captured. Exact data as to our casualties are unavailable, but the marines are reported to have lost 2,400 in killed, wounded, gassed, and missing, while the casualties of the 9th and 23d Infantry are said to have been correspondingly heavy. A spirit of comradeship and harmonious co-operation were unvarying, not only between the sailors of the sea and their comrades of the land in the division, but as to the French divisions and to our own 3d Division, which replaced on occasion the 9th Infantry by the 30th Regular Infantry for an attack with the French.

The Soissons salient, V-shaped and about fifty kilometres deep, threatened the Aisne valley to the north toward Amiens and the Marne valley to the south toward Paris. Its destruction by Foch's great counteroffensive was the turning point of the war. Fresh from its honors at Belleau Wood the 2d Division, now under command of General Harbord, shared in this great victory as part of the 10th French Corps. Assembled at Villers-Cotterets, forty miles northeast of Paris, the 2d Division was ordered to the eastern edge of a forest near Chavigny for its "jumping-off" place. Utmost secrecy was necessary, so the march was made at night through unknown paths, over ruined roads, and during violent thunderstorms. The drenched men were nearly exhausted, and barely reached their positions at the zero hour. Machine-guns, grenade trucks, &c., were not up, it is said, and some companies double-timed a mile or two to reach the front. Over the top the men went at 4.35 A. M. July 18, and in five hours they had driven the German forces from the plateau commanding Vierzy. Fierce fighting and fearful losses enabled the 2d to cross the Soissons-Paris railway and occupy Vierzy. Pushing on they stopped only at Vigny, where they dug in on the high road from Soissons to Château-Thierry. On July 20 they were relieved by the 153d French Division. The 2d had thus shared in the capture of the high plateau which dominated the country and in cutting the railway over which the troops and supplies of the enemy were passing. These were vitally important phases in the counteroffensive.

Detailed losses of the 2d are wanting, but it is said the casualties of the 23d Infantry—62 officers and 1,922 men—exceeded 50 per cent. of the regiment's battle strength. The captures were large, more than 3,000 prisoners—of whom 2,125 were credited to the 23d Infantry—from eleven German regiments, eight batteries, and many machine-guns.

The St. Mihiel Drive.

Forming part of the great American Army assembled by General Pershing for the blotting out of the St. Mihiel salient, the 2d Division, under General Le Jeune, fought with great success. The movement was one of converging columns from the two flanks of the salient. The 2d Division, part of the First Army under General Liggett, was assigned the capture of Thiaucourt, which if successful would render the occupancy of the salient impossible for the Germans. Thiaucourt was captured the first day, Sept. 12, and the fleeing enemy were lated pursued up the valley of the Rupt de Mad as far as Jaulny. A captured German report on this campaign alludes to the 2d as one of three "first-class attacking divisions," the others being the 1st and the 42d.

As part of the 4th French Corps, under General Gouraud, the 2d assisted in forcing the German front in Champagne, midway between Rheims and the Argonne forest. Relieving the 61st French Division on Oct. 2, the 2d Division was assigned St. Etienne village as an objective, with the adjacent strongholds of Medeah Farm and Mont Blanc. On Oct. 3, advancing in face of very violent artillery and infantry fire, the 2d upheld it reputation as an attacking force. Covered by a rolling barrage of the 2d Field Artillery, the infantry forced their way forward across a wooded country, intersected by many trenches, impeded by numerous wire entanglements, and under fire of countless nests of well-concealed machine guns. The fighting was desperate, and many heroic acts marked the contest. The Germans disputed the ground valiantly, and it was not until the evening of Oct. 6 that the outskirts of St. Etienne were captured. The village changed hands several times and was not securely held until the entrance into the congest of the 36th American Division, which here first entered action, in which its gallantry was displayed at great cost of lives. The battle casualties of the 2d were excessively large, 4,771 officers and men being killed or wounded in five days. This campaign was most important, as it was a determining factor in the definite relief of Rheims, through the breaking of the German front.

Meuse-Argonne Campaign.

After rest and replacements near Somme-Suippes, the 2d Division shared in the final and vital campaign of the war. In the Meuse-Argonne region it broke through the Kriemhilde line near St. George. It victoriously advanced until at the armistice it touched shoulders with its comrades of the 1st Division on the Meuse, south of Mouzon.

The latest list of battle casualties of the 2d Division (the missing omitted therefrom) aggregates 25,262, as follows: Killed and died of wounds, 4,419; wounded, 20,657; prisoners, 136. This exceeds in number the losses of any other division, but in percentage of the total under the colors it is slightly less than the percentage of the 1st Division. Absolutely accurate percentages can be determined only from the number of men under fire; that all replacement men thus served is unknown.

Conflicting claims put forth by the friends of the various divisions of the American Expeditionary Force have led to extended, at times heated comments. This is regrettable, as the courage and efficiency of every combat division have been acknowledged by every expert.

Enthusiastic champions of the 2d assert its superiority in Distinguished Service Crosses, battle casualties, replacements, advance against resistance, prisoners, and artillery taken, and (excepting the 3d Division) in machine guns captured. The 2d stands unquestionably in the first rank of combat divisions, but justifiable data are lacking in some of the above claims. Two kilometres in Belleau Wood exceeds in value any twenty made later. General Le Jeune officially awarded special credit to the Field Artillery of the 1st Division for the captures of Nov. 1. The award of twice as many Distinguished Service Crosses to the 2d Division as to any other command has excited comment. The general average for most divisions having more than 10,000 battle casualties was one cross to about eighty casualties. In the 2d there was one award for each thirty-eight casualties. The other extremes were the 4th Division, one to 215 casualties, and the 28th Division with only one award to 280 casualties. No one questions the worthiness of those thus honored, but it is clear that the same standard did not obtain in all divisions.

It should be added that the comradeship of the combat divisions prevented competition for honors, and they were the last to make such claims. They were quick to give full credit to all. The absence of boastfulness and the shamefacedness before even deserved praise have been traits of our returned veterans that have caused wide comment by the public. They fought and do not talk.

ARMY MOTOR CORPS SEEKING MORE MEN

Colonel Taylor Says Thorough Training Will Be Given to All Recruits.

Officers of the Motor Transport Corps here announced yesterday that, although their campaign for recruits had proceeded satisfactorily, they needed several hundred additional men to fill up this new branch of the army service. About 800 men have been examined in this city, and 567 have been accepted for the service. The officers said that the physical and mental qualifications of all the men were unusually high.

Enlistment stations for this branch of the service are still open at the Motor Transport Corps Service Park, at Pearl and Centre Streets; at the New York District Recruiting Office, at 461 Eighth Avenue; Battery Park, Columbus Circle, Harlem, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, and at Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn. In making the announcement Colonel Brainard Taylor, in command of the corps in the Eastern Department, said:

"The completed plan for the operation of the Motor Transport Corps schools has just been made public by General Drake, chief of the corps, at Washington. No opportunity comparable to this has ever before been offered the young men of America. The new plan makes it possible for an enlisted man to acquire an education without any expense whatsoever that will fit him to fill a well-paid job upon leaving the army.

"The schools are to be held at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md.; Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Boyd, El Paso, Texas, and Camp Normoyle, San Antonio, Texas, where the Motor Transport Corps has large, new, well-lighted shops, with complete equipment of machinery and tools. These shops are the largest and best-equipped repair shops in this country.

"In the Motor Transport Corps Schools, which will be conducted as schools only, giving both military and technical training, sixty-eight different trades will be taught by university instructors specially engaged for this work. The schools will be open all the year and courses are to commence three times each year. They will consist of practical shop work with a minimum of class work. Students will not be permitted to change from one course to another, and they must make good in one course before taking another.

"Upon the satisfactory completion of the prescribed courses, a diploma of excellence will be given. Post-graduate courses are offered to men who make high ratings and, as a further incentive, the best of the post-graduates have the privilege of taking one year of university training. Graduates of these schools can qualify by examination for commissions in the Motor Transport Corps or for admission to the Military Academy at West Point.

"While both military and technical training are included in the school courses, students will find the routine quite different from that in other branches of the service. They will have their spare time to themselves, will receive full pay and all soldier's privileges, and will not be required to perform fatigue duty.

"Based upon prevailing prices, the pay of the enlisted student, with his clothes, food, quarters, medical and dental attention counted in, amounts to more than $100 a month in money. Rising standing in classes will bring promotion to noncommissioned grades and a consequent increase in pay. The Motor Transport Corps desires to enlist men possessing a good common school, trade, or high school education. Men who want to learn a trade or to perfect themselves in a trade at which they are now working will find this a golden opportunity."

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

The sermon at High Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral today will be preached by the Rev. H. F. Hammer.

The Rev. Dr. A. G. Cummins will preach the sermon at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie today at 11 A. M.

The seventh annual convention of the United Synagogues of America will be held at the Jewish Theological Seminary today and tomorrow.

Dr. Christian F. J. Lasse will speak on "A Practical Application of the Facts of Narcotic Drug Addiction" at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, today at 4 P. M.

Supreme Court Justice Wagner and others will speak at a reception to foreigners who recently have become citizens at the headquarters of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens, 95 Second Avenue, tomorrow at 8 P. M.

The one hundred and first commencement exercises of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the institution, Fort Washington Avenue and 163d Street, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

There will be a dinner meeting of the Safety Institute of America at the Hotel Marlborough Tuesday evening.

The Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity will hold services in memory of its members who died in the war at the Free Synagogue House, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Arthur Liebes, formerly of "La Nacion," will present a motion picture entitled "A Commercial Travelogue of Cuba" at a luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Hotel McAlpin Wednesday at 12:30 P. M.

The commencement exercises of Hunter College will be held at the college Thursday, beginning at 10:30 o'clock in the morning.

Borough President Dowling and Dr. John L. Elliott of the Hudson Guild will speak at a meeting in the interests of a memorial monument in Chelsea Park at Public School 33, 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Dr. W. A. Murrill will deliver the first of the series of Summer lectures in the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, on "Edible Wild Mushrooms," Saturday at 4 P. M.

Be Sure to See the Grocery Advertisement on Page 3, This Section.

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Cheese and Cracker Dishes	17.50 to 30.25
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SILVER PLATED WARE

Fruit Bowls	$11.50 to $18.50
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Tea Sets, four and five pieces	8.00 to 64.75
Cheese and Cracker Dishes	7.75 to 9.95
Vases	2.00 to 19.75
Candlesticks, pair	2.70 to 11.00
Bread Trays	3.95 to 7.75
Casseroles	1.75 to 8.25

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Meat Platters—13 in. ..... $6.75; 15 in. ..... $8.95; 17 in. $12.25
Others up to ..... 19.75 | Vegetable Dishes ..... 4.95 to 18.50

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Enough for the Summer?

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Every single solitary handkerchief in this sale is of purest linen—one would never think so while reading the prices!

FOR MEN		FOR WOMEN	
25c—6 for	$1.45	12½c—6 for	70c
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Bloomingdales—Main Floor

A Variety of Veilings: 25c Yd.

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Chenille dots, border effects, many different meshes—all unusual at a price like 25c.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

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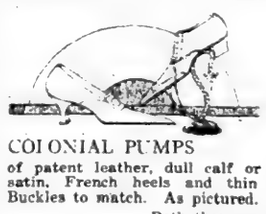


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* * *

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Bloomingdales—Fourth Floor



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Bloomingdales—Third Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1919.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY
Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President
[illegible] Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1919.

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THE CONSEQUENCES.

For the sincerity of the motives which prompt their opposition to the Peace Treaty as it has been prepared by the Conference at Paris, the Republican Senators are responsible in the court of morals and to their consciences. For the consequences of their obstructive action they will be judged in the court of public opinion. Except as they are so judged, they will escape responsibility, for the terrible burden of consequences will fall upon other shoulders, upon the American people, upon the people of every land who will be made to suffer through the prolongation of war conditions. What these reckless men in the Senate seek is the destruction of the Treaty, and that can mean only the continuance of war. They know—nobody knows better—that the rejection of the Treaty by the Senate will plunge the whole peace negotiation into a veritable morass of confusion out of which no man can foresee any safe and certain way of deliverance. Either it would leave the United States at war with Germany while other nations made peace or it would force the Peace Conference again to take up its labors at the beginning and try to make another treaty. In either alternative there is danger, the possibility of disaster.

Obstruction in the Senate works all the time powerfully in the interest of Germany. The Republican Senators who oppose the Treaty are not open to the slightest suspicion of any intent to aid the Germans. That the position they have taken and the tactics they adopt do aid the Germans is equally beyond question. Why should the Germans bend their stiff necks to sign a Treaty which one branch of the treaty-making power in the United States openly declares that it will never ratify? The Republican obstructionists are straining every nerve to secure a one-third vote in favor of Mr. KNOX'S resolutions, thus giving notice to the world, as they insist, that the Treaty can never be ratified by the constitutional majority. Not in one case in a hundred wars is such an opportunity presented to the vanquished belligerent by the victors.

The Germans protest that the Treaty is unbearably harsh, that it crushes them, makes them slaves, closes the door to any advancement which might restore them to a place among the nations. Men high in their Government declare that they can never sign the Treaty. These divided counsels, these threats and acts of obstruction in the countries of their conquerors encourage them to refuse their signatures. They see in England one wing of the Labor Party insisting upon more tender treatment of the Germans; they are told by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S political opponents that he himself is wavering, that he is half inclined to more moderate terms. They see strikes in Paris and radical agitation against the Clemenceau Government directed by Socialists who deplore the hard terms imposed upon their brethren beyond the Rhine. Two recent conventions in Switzerland, one of Socialists, one of pacifist women, they have been able to control in their interest, and the half-Germanized delegates from those assemblies went home to spread in England, France, and the United States the propaganda of kindness to Germany. Now they see the Senate of the United States, from motives as wide as the world apart from those which have swayed the agitators in London and Paris or the Socialists and pacifists at Berne and Zurich, put directly into the hands of the Germans effective weapons of combat against the efforts of the Paris Conference to procure their signature to the Treaty of Peace.

Time works altogether with the Germans. The longer they can put off the signing of the Treaty, the higher their hopes of better terms. And if the United States Senate forces the making of a new treaty, the Germans will be altogether confident that it will lighten the penalty of their crimes. The sentimental and irresponsible in every land will plead for forgiveness and tolerance. If the Senate has its way, there may be a new treaty months hence which will be vastly more satisfactory to the German mind. That would mean that some of the fruits of victory will remain forever ungathered. Of the millions of the allied dead, of the 59,000 Americans who were slain in battle or died of wounds received in battle, a great part will have died in vain. Of the billions spent to destroy the German peril and make the world safe, much will have been wasted. We shall be making peace with the Germans more nearly upon their own terms.

That is what obstruction to ratifying the Treaty means. Those are the consequences of rejection. In the blind passion of their partisanship the Republican Senators, we must believe, do not see or understand what their perverse obstinacy means to the United States and to the world. Their insolent recklessness can be explained in no other way. The solicitude they profess for our "sovereignty," for the Constitution, for our freedom from entanglements, does not impress the public, for Republicans of even greater eminence and no less distinguished for their powers of understanding and their devotion to the interests of this Republic approve the Treaty and the League covenant, and are every day appealing to the people for acceptance and ratification. The impression that the motive of these Senators is their partisan hatred of President WILSON is one they have been unable to remove. But whatever their motive, the perils to the country, to all countries, involved in their unreasonable and unprecedentedly violent opposition to the Treaty that will end the war are plain in the sight of all men.

GERMANS ON THE BALTIC.

When the armistice was drawn up somebody in authority seems to have thought that the Germans were less dangerous than the Bolsheviki; so there was a provision that German troops in territories formerly belonging with Russia should be withdrawn into Germany only "as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, decide that the time for this has come." The time came long ago; at last Marshal FOCH has ordered the Germans out, and General VON DER GOLTZ has replied that the technical work of evacuation will require some six or eight weeks more. Conceivably it might be hurried if the Germans were informed that they had to get out at once; for it is evident by this time that the longer they stay the worse "the internal situation of these territories" is likely to become.

It was evidently supposed last November that the German military authorities would be desperately afraid of the westward advance of Bolshevism, and that their troops would be a more secure defense of the Baltic provinces than the Lettish and Esthonian militia. There were people on the other side of the Gulf of Finland who could have enlightened the allied authorities on this point. A year ago the Germans were brought into Finland to drive the Bolsheviki out, and accomplished their task with promptitude and thoroughness; but thereupon they settled down in Finland and ruled the country to suit themselves until the collapse on the western front sent them hurrying back home.

Finland was lost, but the Germans have done what they can to hold the provinces south of the Baltic—where the German barons, descendants of the Knights of the Sword of mediaeval fame, hold nearly all the land, though the Germans are not more than 7 or 8 per cent. of the population. These Baltic barons, more czaristic than the Czar in the days of the ROMANOFFS, by blood and temper cousins of the Prussian Junkers, were well pleased when the Germans overran their country, and were plunged in gloom when the German collapse opened the way for Esthonian and Lettish republics in which the overwhelming majority of the people would have something to say about the government. The barons had prospered in the war, and most of them proceeded to enroll private armies of German mercenaries and Scandinavian soldiers of fortune to protect their estates against the incursions of Russian Bolsheviki and the leveling tendency of the new Baltic republics.

As in Finland, the armies of the new States were hard pressed by Bolsheviki from Russia; and the German was the tertius gaudens. Two months ago a group of the Courland nobility sent their retainers, aided by German troops of the army of occupation, to overthrow the Government of the Lettish Republic at Libau. Since most of the Lettish troops were fighting the Bolsheviki in front of Riga, the coup d'état was easily accomplished, and a new Lettish Government by, of, and for the landed nobility was set up. To the prompt protest of the Armistice Commission the devious Mr. ERZBERGER responded that the revolution had been accomplished by "natives of Libau," which apparently justified it in his eyes. The new Government, which could not have lasted three days without the support of VON DER GOLTZ'S army of occupation, sent an appeal to the Conference via Berlin to let the Germans stay in Courland as a protection against the Bolsheviki.

This pretense had to be justified, so in the latter part of May the Germans drove the Bolsheviki out of Riga with such ease that it seemed that they could have done it months before if they had not been more interested in other matters. With Riga captured the Germans at once began a forward movement against the Esthonian Republic, whose troops were already threatening Petrograd. VON DER GOLTZ protects the Baltic provinces against the Reds by attacking the rear of an army which is beating the Reds. The Esths, like the Letts, have concentrated most of their troops on the Russian frontier; the Germans are finding easy going. It is to be hoped that Marshal FOCH will see that the Germans get out of the Baltic provinces for good and all, and get out promptly.

TO STOP WAR WASTE.

The Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives made a statement on Feb. 27, 1910, in opposition to the shipbuilding plan of the Secretary of the Navy. This Chairman was JAMES A. TAWNEY, who died last Thursday, and who was one of the ablest and most faithful Chairmen that committee ever had. In the course of his statement Mr. TAWNEY said:

> In view of our geographical isolation, which, as a means of national defense, is worth more to us than the largest navy any nation in the world possesses, and also in view of the fact that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, we expended 71 per cent. of our Government revenues on account of the wars we have had and wars we are preparing for, it is rather amazing to find a naval program proposed that will so greatly increase our appropriations under this head.

About a year later, in New York City, Mr. TAWNEY went so far as to put this 71 per cent. as our regular and even minimum expenditure. He was a cautious man who never exceeded the limits of sobriety in public speech. It is timely now to recall his statement and give it some thought. It meant that annually we expend nearly three-fourths of our revenue for war and preparation for war. At the time he made this statement the country was in a state of profound peace. No war was threatening, none was on the horizon. There was not the slightest reason to believe that we should become involved in any complication that even hinted toward war. Not even the Mexican trouble had become serious. It was midway in TAFT'S Administration—an Administration which, until the border troubles, was as peaceful as POLK'S was in 1845. It was then, in those peaceful days, that the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee thought it necessary to warn us that we were squandering most of our revenue on war—war of the past and war to come.

TAWNEY is dead. His warning lives. We are now in the midst of expenditures for military and naval purposes of which he never dreamed. Senator SMOOT tells us that we must go on spending more and more. It must not be so. This is a peaceful nation, and our mission throughout the years is not to be that of warfare or expenditure for warfare. From Canada to Argentina and Chile the American nations have recognized for a hundred years the position that the ocean has placed them in, and have built up an entirely different polity from that which the necessity of readiness for war, that curse of Europe, has foisted upon all the nations between the Baltic Sea and the Bosporus.

The Council at Paris offers to this nation—to all nations—a way of escape from the need of wasting the substance of the people in preparation for war and the prosecution of it. After long deliberation, and aided by some of the world's most enlightened minds, it has prepared the covenant of the League of Nations. It is not pretended that the covenant will absolutely prevent war. It is not a guarantee. It certainly is a reasonable assurance that if the nations accept it wars between them will be much less frequent. It gives rise to the hope that they may be altogether prevented. It provides that those differences which have so often given rise to war shall be submitted for examination; that time, the great antidote to passion, shall elapse between the cause of quarrel and the resort to arms; that nations wantonly breaking the pledge of the covenant shall be put under powerful restraint and punishment.

This covenant, offered in good faith to all the nations, welcomed as we firmly believe by the vast majority of the American people, is assailed by the Republicans of the United States Senate, who loudly proclaim their purpose to reject it. That means—inevitably it means, for there can be no escape from it—continuance of enormous expenditure for war preparation; it means that the mountainous burden of Federal taxation which the people of the country bore uncomplainingly in time of war must be continued indefinitely through the years of peace. The other nations are ready to make peace with Germany; they are ready to adopt the League covenant, to establish the League of Nations. If the Republican Senators have their way we shall be isolated, and no nation that stands alone can safely neglect provision for defense. We should have to make preparation for war, and that preparation would be on a large scale. Mr. TAWNEY'S proportion of 71 per cent. war expenditure, almost three-quarters of the national outgo, may be far exceeded. That is a condition the Senate is preparing to force upon the American people. If the American people do not like the outlook, it behooves them to force their Senators into a different state of mind—into a very different line of action.

HENRY ADAMS AGAIN.

In the Nineteenth Century Mr. MORETON FREWEN, an old friend of HENRY ADAMS, and doubtless endeared to him by their common allegiance to the silver fetich, which Mr. ADAMS, like his brother, BROOKS, got in a way from the Adams instinct of being on the unpopular side, from the conviction that his own interests were opposed to his opinions, and immediately from Mr. DON CAMERON, has some curious things to say about his friend. Perhaps the most curious is his idea of HENRY ADAMS and the Adams family. He says that HENRY ADAMS "was an aristocrat of the George Washington order; a great Whig noble with "all the surge of a democratic tide "around him, obliterating the landmarks "in a country where nothing is yet anecient." Again, in England "HENRY "ADAMS could have found his place with "the CAVENDISHES, the FITZMAURICES, "and GREYS, or even with the CECILS, the "PERCYS, and the BENTINCKS." HENRY ADAMS wrote in The North American Review, when he was one of its editors, that "in the Massachusetts sense, the Adams family is hardly a family at all." In the Colonial aristocracy the ADAMSES turn up about the middle of the eighteenth century. SALTONSTALLS, WINTHROPS, QUINCYS they are not. Mr. ADAMS saw that as he saw most traditions, calmly and ironically. If he was an aristocrat, which he didn't believe, it was simply to give him an opportunity to speak freely of everything that had passed in American history, like his brother CHARLES to blaspheme the family. As a historian and a political theorist he was opposed to JOHN ADAMS. He was naturally a Jeffersonian.

Some few surviving students of American and mediaeval history will not forget how HENRY, even then by the undergraduate understood to be something different from the beautiful, ancient, sedulous professor of the seventies, always used to stick his hands inextricably in his pockets when any supereminent Bostonian or Harvard scholar, LOWELL or GURNEY or CABOT, for instance, appeared on the scene.

A beautiful, ironical view of life, a sense of justice even among the children in his classes, the beginnings of HENRY ADAMS as a man who might have been a great man of science, who was a great thinker, who really passed his life in thought, in spite of much activity and enough of faithful, fine work to give him a certain memory hereafter, were deflected by the great sorrow to which the Saint-Gaudens monument bears silent witness, itself rather the work of ADAMS than of SAINT-GAUDENS. These indications of HENRY ADAMS must now give thought to his surviving pupils.

There was never anybody else at all like him at Cambridge, even in the time of FRANCIS CHILD and JOHN FISKE, the former the curly-haired, rosy-faced friend of children and the childhood of mankind, who knew all ballads, all literatures, all roses, who had half boy-and-girl Cambridge on the watch every time there was a trained bear in Kirkland Street. Mr. ADAMS was an entirely different mold, of course—a race of his own, almost an intrusive-burial Adams. Those who have heard him jeer at ALFRED the Great, even JUSTINIAN, even our urbane friend EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREEMAN, will still hear him in his book, destined, it is not unlikely, to be one of the permanent great autobiographies of the world, wondering about the vanities and theories of the universe. HENRY ADAMS couldn't have found anywhere better friends than JOHN HAY and CLARENCE KING. The sorrows of his own life made him withdraw at last almost to a hermit's life. But, in whatever country he had lived, he would have felt the essential thought, or pain, or despair, of those who, not happy enough to accept authoritative and traditional religion, have let their thoughts wander through the world.

SERBIA AND PARAGUAY.

The Serbian sacrifice in the war is said by Dr. YOVANOVITCH, head of the Information Bureau for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in the United States, to have been one out of every five persons in the country. "The Serbian Army," he says, "has lost in this "war 369,620 men, that is half of the "mobilized men." To this total he adds the losses of Serbians, civilians chiefly, in Austrian and Bulgarian concentration camps, which are placed at 630,000. "It results therefore," he says, "that the "Serbian nation, in Serbia alone, has "given 1,000,000 men who died for the "victory over the common enemy."

As the population after the Treaty of Bucharest, (July 25, 1913,) was estimated at 2,911,701 in the old Serbia and 1,636,291 in the new Serbia, or a total of 4,547,992, there being a slight excess of females, Dr. YOVANOVITCH'S estimate of 1,000,000 Serbian men lost to the country in battle or by disease, and in concentration and internment camps, would appear to be excessive, for there must have been in old Serbia and in the new territory a considerable number of males too young to bear arms.

But there is no doubt that Serbia's sacrifice in manpower was one of the greatest recorded in history, recalling the losses of Paraguay in the five years' war with Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, which began about the time the American civil war ended. In 1863 the population of Paraguay was 1,337,439. A census taken in 1871 showed that there were only 221,079 persons resident in the republic, of whom 106,254 were women, 28,746 men, and 86,079 children. It was said of this terrible conflict that "women "had to be utilized as beasts of burden, "and when no longer available for trans"port purposes were left to die by the "roadside." How many women and young girls perished in the struggle from one cause or another has never been disclosed. The emphasis has always been upon the almost total destruction of manpower. The returns of 1871 would indicate not only that women had died for the cause of LOPEZ as well as men, but a drift of survivors out of the country. Travelers who used to visit Paraguay reported that comparatively few men were to be seen there; that it was, in fact, a woman's country.

The case of Paraguay is of peculiar interest at this time, because Serbia is pointed to as a distressful country black with despair, a country where the problem of reconstruction, owing to the appalling loss of men in the war, baffles solution. The emergence of Paraguay from its hell of misery, despite greater casualties proportionately, far greater, than Serbia suffered, and notwithstanding handicaps and embarrassments that Serbia will not experience, should be encouraging. Economically Paraguay was prostrate in 1870, writhing in the dust. The powerful victors extended help of no kind to the little company of men, women, and children who were left. There were no loans, and no attempt was made to replace the cattle and horses killed during the war, or even to supply the people with a minimum of beasts or of farm implements to renew the agricultural and grazing industries. Nothing of value existed but orange groves which the Dictator had caused to be planted in the years before the war. The groves proved the salvation of the Paraguayans, for there was a crop to sell, although it brought in little money.

Of the men surviving many were old or incapacitated by wounds. It was necessary for the women to till the fields and to care for the stock. They raised foodstuffs for their families, and with the surplus purchased necessary clothing, which was of the scantiest. The women of Paraguay did all of the marketing, making long journeys on foot. They cultivated corn, mandioca, fruits, tobacco, gathered yerba maté for sale in Argentina, worked at their looms and made a fine quality of lace that brought a fair price in Asuncion. The women of Paraguay could not save the nation from defeat in the most wasting of all wars, but they did save it, those of them who remained, from economic destruction after the return of peace.

By 1899 the population had risen to 460,000, not including 70,000 Indians in the unexplored northern wilds. There were no more than 10,000 foreigners in the country, poor Paraguay not being an inviting field for immigration. Education had not been neglected by these heroic people who helped themselves. There were 358 elementary schools and 23,000 pupils, also a national college at Asuncion. Sixteen years later, in 1915, the population had increased, it was estimated, to 1,000,000, including 60,000 foreigners, and Paraguay was exporting hides, yerba maté, oranges, tobacco, timber, beef, cattle, oils, and quebracho extract. The last figures, those of 1916, show imports valued at $4,749,075 and exports at $8,202,500. Paraguay was once more a nation with accumulating resources, among them 4,000,000 cattle, and a brightening and assured future.

INDUSTRIAL WARFARE.

So far as the combatants can manage it they hide from each other and the public the truth about the wire strike. What they do not try to hide, and cannot, is that they are inflicting harm on each other, regardless of the interest of the public, over whose body they strike at each other. The parallel between industrial war and the world war is not complete, for both sides to the wire war are acting according to their lawful rights, and thus far the laws of labor war have been observed. Labor belligerents through weary years have insisted on playing their hands according to the rigor of the game, with occasional instances of guerrilla and unlawful warfare. And thus far the superior power, the public, has allowed this internecine war to disturb its peace and interests, without imposing its will in the manner of the Versailles Conference, which at least is trying to end war between nations in a way in which it may be hoped that industrial war some day will be ended—that is, by bringing reason, or interest, or force, to bear to compel quarrels to be settled through giving priority to public interests. In other words, it is time that the force of law should be substituted for the law of force in all sorts of war.

The restriction of the right to make war implies a sacrifice of the right which is inferior to the universal right. When there is a demand that nations shall be compelled to lay aside their deadly armaments it is too late to contend that labor and capital may lawfully retain their unlimited right to fly at each other's throats. The laws of labor war in this respect should be changed, giving priority to the rights of the public to be served in peace, and offering the disarmed fighters something better than they lose by enforcement of the peace. That is the lesson of the labor disputes which have been settled in this neighborhood by the intervention of such conciliators as JULIUS HENRY COHEN and OSCAR STRAUS. Their plans for the settlement of the troublesome street-car and needle-trade strikes contain the essence of what is necessary for the settlement of labor troubles according to right instead of might, and the principles have been restated afresh by Mr. COHEN in "An American Labor Policy," forthcoming from the press.

The wire strike will not cause the personal and financial distress of the street-car strikes which failed, for example. The wire companies are too strong for that, and the strikers are too weak to make the fight of the street-car men. The failures of the street-car strikes are worth recalling as illustrating the costliness of all strikes. Many of the strikers lost their jobs altogether, and not yet have those who were re-employed made up the losses of their prolonged idleness. By the companies that strike is felt to this day in bankruptcies and crippling of public utilities such as no private interest should have the power to inflict in the name of mistaken humanity. It is higher humanity to disarm both such combatants, and it is common sense that this should be done without the attempt to substitute a "new social order," in the manner proposed by those who would bestow the blessings of Bolshevism on all lands. According to The Rebel Worker, the American Woolen Soviet promises "40 per cent. "increased production with 50 per cent. "less labor" than under present methods. Just so the promoters of Government ownership and management of the railways. The result is so well known in the latter case that there is no liking for the former proposal. Rather the wire strike points the moral that strikes should be settled according to principles conceived and administered in the public interest.

Epitomizing "An American Labor Policy," it is worth while considering as a starting point whether collective bargaining should not have legal sanction by requiring agreements voluntarily arrived at to be registered and then enforced. Both sides should be encouraged to make such agreements, and should receive equal favor in enforcement. Those who break such contracts should be regarded as enemies of society, to the end that there should survive no power capable "separately, secretly, and of its single choice" of making industrial war. Thus collective bargaining would cease to be prostituted into an instrument of domination, and the right so eagerly claimed would be made also a duty. This ought to please labor more than capital, but capital might be trusted to fall into line willingly or even eagerly in proportion that a labor contract should be made an enforceable obligation. There are unions whose word is their bond without such law, and with them capital already bargains freely and profitably to both parties.

THE PHILIPPINE ELECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A cable received and published by the New York papers announces the overwhelming triumph of the Nacionalista Party in the last general elections held in the Philippines. It says, further, that the Nacionalista Party is responsible for the sending to the United States of the Independence Mission to demand from the American people and Government the immediate severance of the political relations existing between the two peoples.

The mission has demonstrated that the settlement for once and all of the so-called Filipino problem will be most beneficial to them both, and will redeem the repeated pledge of the United States to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as a stable Government—as the one now existing there—is established there.

The returns of the last elections show once more that the Filipino people are, as they always have been, loyal to their national ideal. It further strengthens the unanswerable arguments presented by the Independence Mission to the American people and Government. Accordingly, we earnestly hope that this fact will serve to hasten the consideration and enactment by the Congress of the United States of a bill granting independence to the Philippine Islands.

ARSENIO N. LUZ.

New York, June 11, 1919.

A COMPLAINT FROM FRANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A controversy seems to be raging in the States over the promotion of one faction of Lieutenant Colonels and Majors of the Judge Advocate General's department and the failure to promote others.

Meanwhile all the senior officers—several files of them—in each of these grades in the Judge Advocate General's department are serving here in France. Most of them have been in the service before or from the time we entered the war, and they are still over here, more than six months after the signing of the armistice, because, by reason of their superior experience and their efficiency, they cannot yet be spared.

They stand next in line of promotion, but nobody raises any controversy over their failure of promotion, and they constantly see men who have never even seen a court-martial and whose service dates from last Fall or last Winter jumped over their heads.

Surely those who devote their attention solely to the question of the promotion of those men who are serving in the War Department are without much sense of the eternal fitness of things. AN A. E. F.

Somewhere in France, May, 1919.

BLAMING IT ON THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a woman with a long Republican ancestry, but I am incensed at the way the New York City papers generally criticise President Wilson. I read three New York daily newspapers, and the way they blame him for everything that happens and does not happen, no matter where on the face of the earth, is disgraceful, unpatriotic, and disloyal. He was chosen by a large majority of the American people, who had tried him out for four years, and now, when the world needs men with a vision, he, with a few others, seems to have that vision, and it seems the least we can do is to hold up his hands unless we have something better to offer, and no one has, apparently.

F. H. G.

East Orange, June 10, 1919.

KULTUR AND LIBRARIES.

Turks Follow the German Example at Louvain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are, alas, too familiar with Louvain and with the fate that attended its library when the forerunners of Kultur substituted bombs for books in the historic structure. The Germans seem to have taught their apt pupils—the Turks—to celebrate their departure from Bagdad in a manner similar to that which greeted the arrival of their teachers in Louvain.

On March 11, 1917, General Maude entered Dar-al-Salam, the "Town of Peace," as the Mohammedans delight in calling this one of the four "paradises of the world." But, during the night of March 6-7, and acting under the orders of Falk Bey, the commander of the Turkish forces in the city, the library of the Carmelite Fathers was ruthlessly and pitilessly put to the flames.

That the act was carried out with intent is shown by the fact that a few days previously word was sent to Father Anastase Marie, the head of the institution, to return all books and manuscripts to its shelves. It is said that the collection contained some 20,000 books and manuscripts. The learned father was well known among us Orientalists for the interest that he took in Arabic literature, and in Bagdad he had a chance to pick up many a choice morsel that we would love to see grace the shelves of our collections in this country. The story is vouched for by The Manchester Guardian, a paper that usually speaks the language of sober prose.

The interest of the Carmelites in Bagdad is almost three hundred years old. If I am not mistaken, it was in the year 1638 that a wealthy French lady, Mme. Regonard, gave the order, the sum of 100,000 francs, with which to found missions in the East. Almost a century later, to be precise, in 1730, the order settled upon Bagdad as the scene and seat of its labors. Father Emanuel de St. Albert became, at one and the same time, Bishop of Bagdad and Consul General of France. Before he could get there, however, he had to go all the way to Pondicherry and procure a letter from the English Governor there to Ahmed Pasha, Governor of the Province of Bagdad, which opened up the way for him. He at once built a chapel and mass was said in it for the first time on July 14, 1731. Since then the Carmelites have had a school there, and have been one of the few uplifting elements in the place.

"Grass never grows where the Turkish hoof has trod," is a well-worn saying. And now that fire has come to be one of the recognized methods of civilized warfare, those who are interested in the Near East are fearful of allowing the Turks to remain in control of any bit more of the countries in which they dwell than are absolutely necessary for their existence. The destruction of a library is but a whiff of air in comparison with the killing of Armenian men, women, and children. But it ought to remind us how dangerous it is to allow the existence of peoples and of civilizations to be determined by "middle-class men of genius." One wonders at them, in their endeavor to prolong the life of the Turkey of our dreams. Some of them—many, I believe—are interested in religious work in those parts. Are they not in danger of doing that which Abbé Boileau said of the Jesuits—lengthening the thread by shortening the Decalogue?

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

Columbia University, June 12, 1919.

SOLDIERS APPROVE OF THIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have read with much interest an article appearing in a leading publication of the handing of a crisp $3 bill to every Michigan soldier debarking from the steamship Luckenbach. This worthy act of appreciation and kindness, thus demonstrated by the broad-minded Michiganers, is an example of reciprocity that other States not too deeply (?) burdened with debts, and especially our numerous capitalists and philanthropists who are continually endowing universities and colleges with large sums of money, stating at the same time it is their desire to meet St. Peter with empty pockets, should emulate. PETER D. KING, 246 M. P. Co.,
WILBUR D. PRESTON, A. F. C.

Brest, France, May 21, 1919.

A SEA-CHILD.

There is a restlessness that is a part of me,
Bred among the mountains and homesick for the sea!

I know fir trees and pansy-purple hills,
Gardens where the spring comes with shining daffodils,
Mandrake by the roadside, apple trees and corn,
Meadows that are green when the little lambs are born,
Willows by a stream are pleasant things to know—
But I want the wide way the gray waves go!

I know valleys that are cups of pale green mist,
Stained in the morning with a dye of amethyst,
Scarlet of the maples and yellow of the wheat,
Brown roads that answer the fall of living feet.

All my world is breathing, blooming and astir,
But the sea is calling me and I answer her!

You did not know, who met me on the road today,
That my lips were salt and my hair was wet with spray.

You did not know, when you stopped and spoke with me,
That my heart was singing an old song of the sea.

Bred among the hill-folk, I walk and talk with you,
I know the green near hills and far hills of blue,

I know all the hill signs for fair and stormy weather,
And when the singing birds will come to make their nests together,

I can find the arbutus, I know the scent of loam,
But the sea's my mother and the sea's my home!

Storm-twisted fir trees on the hill's crest,
Deep, quiet pine trees where the birds nest,
Fresh winds blowing over groves of locust trees,
All honest hill-folk are content with these.

Wide, green gardens with their good fruit row on row,
Home-keeping hill-folk, how can you know
I am not one of you, but come from very far
Where no orchards and green gardens are?

"Good growing weather!" you say when you meet me,
And I nod wisely and dream about the sea!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON SOME QUESTIONS OF THE WAR AND THE PEACE

KOLCHAK'S GOVERNMENT

A Liberal, Not a Reactionary, Group Which the Great Powers Now Support

By J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

New York, June 13, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the representatives in Paris of the allied and associated Governments have agreed to give all possible aid to Admiral Kolchak and the Provisional Government at Omsk, it may be of interest to recapitulate briefly the conditions under which that Omsk Government was founded and to consider its present personnel. That the Omsk Government is far from being the reactionary Government so often alleged, is, I think, sufficiently shown by the political affiliations of its members.

It will be recalled that after the Bolsheviki had dispersed at the point of the bayonet the Constituent Assembly that had been elected by the secret suffrage of 36,000,000 Russian electors, and had broken up the All-Russian Soviet of Peasants' Deputies, both unable to control it; and had massacred unarmed workingmen peacefully parading in the streets of Petrograd; and had so terrorized the various workingmen's and peasants' organizations that their leaders (Breshkovsky, Avksentief, Chernov, and Martiushin) were compelled to flee for their lives, representatives of all the democratic political groups of Russia gathered in September, 1918, at Ufa, near the Siberian border, and there set up a Provisional All-Russian Government for the defense of the democratic liberties of the Russian people. This Provisional Ufa Government appointed an executive body of five, the so-called Directorate, three of whom were Socialists, (Avksentief, Zenzinof, and Vologodsky,) to administer governmental affairs pending the reconvening of the Constituent Assembly.

Avksentief, leader of the greatest Socialist party in Russia, the party of Socialists-Révolutionists, was chosen Premier of the new Government. At the personal request of Premier Avksentief, the Ministry of War in the new Government was tendered to and accepted by Alexander Kolchak, Admiral in the Russian Navy, who, in November, 1917, had been selected by the Constitutional Democratic Party in Simferopol, capital of the Government of Taurida, to represent their district in the Constituent Assembly. The Ufa Government was soon afterward moved to Omsk.

Not long after, Admiral Kolchak, in his new capacity as Minister of War, was making a tour of inspection of the Czechoslovak battalions on the western Siberian front. His personal bodyguard on this tour consisted of one hundred British soldiers under the personal command of Colonel John Ward, Treasurer of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain—Colonel Ward being well known in trade union circles in the United States as a stanch trade unionist and radical democrat.

During Kolchak's absence on this duty a group of reactionary Russian officers at Omsk, seized Premier Avksentief and his colleague in the Directorate, Vladimir Zenzinof, and planned their immediate execution. Their associates of the Directorate, wishing to save their lives and more particularly to save the Provisional Government, offered to agree to the withdrawal from office of these two Socialists, and promised that they would leave Omsk within two hours, if their lives were spared, providing that Admiral Kolchak, member of the Constitutional Democratic Party and Avksentief's personal friend and choice for the Ministry of War, were accepted as Premier in his stead. The terms were agreed to, and Admiral Kolchak, as Premier and Minister of War, became the supreme leader of the Provisional All-Russian Government.

Upon this Omsk coup d'état The Russian Commonwealth of London comments appropriately as follows:

"The Omsk coup d'état was undoubtedly planned with reactionary aims. The arrest of Avksentief and his colleagues was an act of brute force and political dishonesty. But after the coup d'état events began to develop otherwise than the authors of Avksentief's arrest desired. Admiral Kolchak linked his fate not with the group of reactionary adventurers, but with the sound democratic elements of Siberia."

After a very brief imprisonment, Avksentief and Zenzinof left Siberia; but Kolchak, as evidence both of good faith to his Socialist colleagues and of his determination that democratic influences should prevail in the reconstituted Government, retained in the Presidency of his Council of Ministers the Socialist-Revolutionist Peter V. Vologodsky; as his Minister of Finance the Socialist-Revolutionist John A. Mikhailof, and as his Minister of Labor Leonid Shumilovsky, Social Democrat and member of the dispersed Constituent Assembly.

The present Provisional All-Russian Government consists of the following thirteen persons, seven being Constitutional Democrats and six being Socialists:

Premier — ALEXANDER KOLCHAK, Constitutional Democrat.

President of the Council of Ministers—P. VOLOGODSKY, Socialist-Revolutionist.

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs—Professor GUINS, People's Socialist.

Minister of Finance—J. A. MIKHAILOF, Socialist-Revolutionist.

Minister of Justice—Professor TELBERG, Constitutional Democrat.

Minister of Interior—M. PEPELAIEV, Constitutional Democrat.

Minister of Education—M. PREOBRAJENSKY, People's Socialist.

Minister of Labor—L. SHUMILOVSKY, Social Democrat.

Minister of Ways and Communications—N. OSTRUGOV, Constitutional Democrat.

Minister of Supplies—M. NEKHLIUDOV, Constitutional Democrat.

Minister of Agriculture—K. PETROV, Socialist-Revolutionist.

Minister of War—General STEPANOV, Constitutional Democrat.

Minister of Navy — Rear Admiral SMIRNOV, Constitutional Democrat.

Of these thirteen, four held their same offices in the Ministry of Nicolas Avksentief, namely: The President of the Council, Vologodsky; the Minister of Finance, Mikhailof; the Minister of Interior, Pepelaiev, and the Minister of Supplies, Nekhliudov. A fifth, Alexander Kolchak, was Minister of War in Avksentief's Cabinet, as above stated.

In a public address at Ekaterinburg, recently, Premier Kolchak defined the task and object of his Government.

"The first task of the Government," he said, "is to re-establish the rule of law and order, the rule destroyed by Bolshevism of the Left and of the Right. The Government will fight, without any possibility of compromise, the Bolsheviki of the Left and of the Right, with the purpose of establishing a great, free, democratic Russia. * * * The Government considers the people of Russia the supreme authority in all problems pertaining to Russia's life. After the menace of Bolshevism is destroyed, the people of Russia, through a freely chosen Constituent Assembly, will express their supreme will and will define the structure of the State."

Such is the man, and such the Government, that now seek recognition and aid of all who love democracy.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

BOLSHEVISM AND RUSSIANS HERE

By MARK VILLCHUR
of the Russkoye Slovo.

New York, June 11, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The impression that all the Russians in America are Bolsheviki is gaining credence in wide circles of American public opinion. It is pointed out that the majority of Russian newspapers in this country are Bolshevist publications. The activities of small groups of radical Russian Socialists, centred around the so-called Soviet Bureau in New York, are given wide prominence. This is so, in fact, to such an extent that manufacturers and business men (as, for instance, in Pennsylvania and Michigan) are beginning to "cleanse" their establishments of the "Russian element," considering their Russian employes as "Bolsheviki." It is to combat that highly undesirable and unjustified action on the part of certain American employers of labor that this letter is written. Its main object is to show the true state of affairs among the Russians in America, as the author conceives it.

Statisticians, who have worked with the perplexing data of the immigrant population of America, generally agree that there are almost four million immigrants from Russia now residing in this country. Two hundred thousand pure Russians, i. e., Great Russians and Little Russians, is the number given by conservative estimates, while from other sources, judging by the number of Russian parishes, newspapers, &c., this number is placed at 800,000.

According to the census of 1910, 83 per cent. of the Slav-Russians in this country are males and only 15 per cent. are females.

There were only 38.4 per cent. illiterates among the Russians above 14 years of age. In order to appreciate this fact fully it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that, in the country from which these people had come, a province is considered lucky if the proportion is reversed; generally the percentage of illiterate is but 18 to 25 per cent.

Russian immigrants in the United States comprise, therefore, not only the most sturdy, but also some of the most progressive and enlightened elements of the Russian villages and of the Russian cities.

The Russian immigration to the United States is generally classified in three categories: the political immigrants, the religious refugees, and the "economical" immigrants, meaning the great majority of manual laborers, whose influx was promoted chiefly by the economic breakdown of old Czarist Russia.

"Political" immigration to the United States from Russia was never carried to a great extent, as the Russian revolutionists had their chief bases of operations in European countries—in France, in England, and, particularly, in Switzerland.

Religious refugees were rather numerous—they chiefly contributed to Russian agricultural "colonies" in America, such as those in North Dakota, and constitute a most desirable element of immigrants. In most cases they are now prosperous farmers, and their children became good and sturdy Americans, who have added the solid moral foundations of their fathers to the Americanism they have embraced in the American public school.

The mass of the Russian immigration is economic in character. Not less than 90 per cent. of the Russians in America are manual laborers, and only a small part of them may be classed as skilled laborers.

The Russian colonies in the United States have no middle class; the number of small proprietors is so insignificant that there is not a single organization of that kind, the exception being the recent well-to-do Russian arrivals, who had come since the November revolution in Russia.

This fact easily explains why the Russians in America have no Chambers of Commerce, no banks of their own; why all their organizations are labor organizations, and all their press is labor press.

There are several hundred Russian organizations in the United States, but there is not among them a single strong organization with resources and wide influence. Only in a few instances have the Russians succeeded in establishing so-called "People's Houses," that being the popular name for educational centres. The fact is that the Russians here, though 90 per cent. of them are laborers, are widely separated by different political creeds. Formerly a man would have nothing to do with a social revolutionist, if he himself was a social democrat, and both would be shy of a fellow-laborer, if he happened to be a regular churchgoer. Lately Bolshevism created a new line of division, and the social revolutionists and social democrats are classed with bourgeoisie, though generally they receive the same wage and the same treatment from the company they are working for.

The members of the 300 Russian parishes in America were formerly the strongest group of laborers, organized on the religious grounds. But lately a break occurred in the Greek Catholic Church in America, and there are now three factions fighting each other, viz., the "Independent Russian Church," striving to gain popular control over the church's affairs and properties; the parishes who recognize as their Archbishop the Rev. Evdokim Metcherskv, who is at present in Russia; and those who recognize the authority of Bishop Alexander, the present head of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in America.

The rank and file of Russians in America belong to no organization.

With hundreds of rival organizations the mass of Russian immigrants is keeping aloof from all parties and organizations.

The Russian Socialist Federation, comprising the most radical element in the United States, numbers some 10,000 persons.

The Russian Soviets (in the several cities, like Detroit, Mich., there are two rival Soviets) have an even less numerous membership.

The loyal organizations are grouped around the Federation of Russian Organizations in America and the Peasants' Union in America.

They claim no large membership, but to their credit is the sale of some hundred million dollars' worth of Liberty bonds and active participation in all patriotic activities during the great war. We have no data about the numbers of Russians in the United States Army during the war, but we know that it was considerable, particularly considering the fact that a great majority of Russians are not naturalized. The Russians in Ansonia, Conn., for instance, will probably tell you that out of 1,500 of their number they gave sixty men to the army, and have outdone even the Americans in Ansonia. Most of the Russians in the army were not citizens, neither had they even made their "declaration of intention."

The Russian press in America extends its influence not only on the reading Russians, but on many other Russian nationalities, for whom Russian is the mother-tongue.

There are several outspoken Bolshevist publications, some are half-Bolshevist, that are defending Soviet Russia, but remaining more or less loyal to America. Of three Russian dailies in New York only one is Bolshevist through and through, and that newspaper is classed as half-bourgeois by its Bolshevist rival, a weekly publication. Among the Russian publications outside of New York there are a few I. W. W. weeklies, insignificant, published generally on the party's press and the party's paper, they cannot be classed as products of the Russian colonies in the United States.

The Russian press in America is a labor press, but most of the publications cater to the unorganized masses of Russians and are bringing them in contact with American life and American ideas. They are American publications published in the Russian language, the only language which is accessible to the Russian laborer. He may speak a little English, may read the headlines in his American dailies, but he needs his Russian paper to guide him, to enlighten him, where he himself can speak his own mind. Devoted to "letters from the readers" columns are proportionally five times as many in the Russian papers as in the American press.

His American children won't need the Russian newspapers. But he does.

I hold no brief for the genuine Bolsheviki, but in justice to the Russians in this country will say that no investigation will ever prove their participation to any great extent in Bolshevist propaganda in America. One must have a real "Bolshevist scare" to imagine a Russian, speaking broken English, if any, conducting a propaganda among Americans.

They are doing their worst in defending Soviet Russia; that's as far as they are able to go. They are trying to gain sympathies for the Soviet among the Russians here, they fight the Russian opponents of the Soviet here, (the newspaper on whose staff the author of this article is is one of those honored by the Bolsheviki with the title of an "enemy of Soviet Russia and of the working class,") but they are little concerned with America's destinies.

So much for the minority of Russians in America. The majority, whatever their personal sympathies might be, are hard-working and law-abiding residents. They probably would not mind a raise in their wages, they have learned to live better during the years of prosperity, and do not like going back to the old standards of living—in a crowded room, enjoying only one square meal a day, and having "tea and bread" for their breakfast. America taught them to eat better, to live cleaner, to dress like gentlemen, and they justly strive to keep up those American standards of living.

Being "laid off" on account of being a Russian is surely the best kind of anti-American propaganda any Bolshevik would ever desire. It is playing the game of the Bolshevist agitator and it is, at the same time, an act of great injustice to the average Russian in this country. By hard and earnest labor he earned his reputation as the best digger, the best miner, the best weaver, and the giant laborer of America, unafraid of the hardest kind of labor. He is the forerunner of the best that Russia had to offer America in labor, in science, in music, in literature, and every other high calling of men. And he cannot but resent the wholesale accusations now made against him, which are rapidly regenerating into wholesale persecutions.

MARK VILLCHUR.

CHURCH AND THEATRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we have more men in the ministry like the Rev. Henry R. Rose, Church of the Redeemer, Newark, N. J., who makes use of the church for broad purposes to produce lantern slides of plays on Sunday nights from the New York Theatres, there will be a closer connection between the Church and the people. The edifice erected for uplift and moral well-being will not be looked upon as strange and apart from the people, for it will become something much more intimate and vital in the life of every community.

With the passing of the saloon, the Church must awake from her long state of lethargy; she must diminish some of those unwelcome doses of dogma and thus meet the issues of the present day. Her pulses must beat in unison with the people whom she represents—not against them.

I know many splendid clergymen of today, and have heard them express regret that they are so frequently hampered in the use they are permitted to make of their church in their efforts to reach the people, so I feel that many thousands of people will be enthusiastic over Mr. Rose's plan.

B. ODGEN CHISOLM.

New York, June 8, 1919.

BULGARIA'S DEFENSE

A Reply to the Minister on the Anti-War Party and the Policy of Greece

By CARROLL N. BROWN.

New York, June 12, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted, in reply to the letter of Mr. Panaretoff, which appeared in THE TIMES last Sunday, to ask the question why, during the whole course of a terrific war, for the prolongation of which Bulgaria was largely responsible, he continued to represent at Washington a Government which, to quote his own words, issued "statements that were false and were intended to deceive public opinion," and which "mercilessly shot," or more formally executed, "some hundreds"—nay "more than six thousand"—Bulgarians who were insubordinate or refused to fight the Allies?

The attempt to show that the majority of the Bulgarian people opposed the war is certainly not proved by the issuance of statements like this by the Bulgarian Government at this late date. The exact opposite is shown to be the case in a book which has recently appeared entitled, "Les Bulgars peints par eux-mêmes," (Bulgaria Self-revealed, Documents collected by Victor Kuhne, with a preface by Auguste Gauvain, London, Constable & Co.) Radoslavoff had in the Sobranje a majority of only four. If his opponents had felt averse to following an adventurous, an opportunist policy, they could surely have found a way to do their duty and save their country's good name.

Mr. Panaretoff, in an effort to excuse Bulgaria for not deposing her King as did Greece, claims that it was the Entente that deposed Constantine. If he has followed the later course of Greece in the war he must know that this is not true. It is, furthermore, a most grievous charge against France and England, and one for which they and Greece must ever hold him accountable, for him to declare boldly that the Allies invaded the territorial rights of Greece in order to establish there a Government of their own, with Venizelos as a sort of Viceroy. In what they did they were simply helping the Greeks, and they would certainly not have taken this step if they had not felt sure that the Greek people as a whole were fully with them.

How evident it is that Mr. Panaretoff speaks as one who belittles Greece's effort in the war and attempts to palliate his own country's guilt. Could Venizelos in the dark days of the early part of the war have committed himself and his country to the cause of the Entente if he had not felt sure that democratic Greece could never align herself with the absolutist powers, Germany and Austria-Hungary, the powers that were committed to a lesser Greece and an enlarged Bulgaria and Turkey? Can we forget that King Constantine, in order to enforce his pacific policy, was obliged to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and that the elections of June, 1915, returned Mr. Venizelos with a large majority? Or that when the Chamber was a second time dissolved by the King, and Venizelos, declaring this action unconstitutional, advised his followers not to vote, only 300,000 votes were cast in this election, (December, 1915,) as against 880,000 in the preceding one?

M. Panaretoff would have us believe that the Bulgarians are more tolerant than the Greeks. As to the spirit of tolerance of the latter, the opinion of General Franchet d'Esperey as summed up by F. R. Scatcherb (Asiatic Review, April, 1919, Page 312) is here in point:

"General Franchet d'Esperey, as a simple Colonel, visited Thessaly in 1916. He studied the Moslem situation with care, and published a detailed account in La Revue du Monde Musulman, January, 1911. The eminent soldier first praises the Greek population which, during the difficult periods of 1886-1897 never departed from the most friendly attitude toward the Moslems. He dwells on the 'excessively liberal' policy of the Greek Government; its respect for the Turkish faith, which went to the length of firing a cannon twice a day at the hour of ramadan; its support of Turkish schools, and the privileged position of Moslems, who, although electors and eligible for election, were relieved from military service; and Franchet d'Esperey could not refrain from contrasting this treatment with that meted out to the Greeks in Turkey."

It is true that Turks have left Thessaly and Turkey in large numbers, but this may well be due to their well-known unwillingness to live under orderly Governments, and the emigration from Crete, which was very considerable between 1898-1901, diminished when a de facto Greek Government was established there, and has ceased entirely since the island was united with Greece.

How does the Bulgarian Minister reconcile his statement with the appeal made by the Mussulman deputies of Thrace to the Commander in Chief of the allied armies in the East on Dec. 31, 1918. They begin by observing that "Western Thrace is peopled by Mussulman Turks, a Greek minority and some Bulgars." They declare that "it is impossible for their compatriots to live under Bulgarian rule, in view of the entire lack of tolerance on the part of the Bulgars toward all those among their subjects who are not of their own race, and the frequent abuses and vexations practiced by the Bulgars which are unworthy of a civilized nation." They indicate that their protests to the Sobranje have "but served to bring about the demolition of the only Turkish mosque in Sofia." Under these circumstances the Deputies demand occupation by allied troops and add, "It is desirable that Hellenic troops should participate in this occupation, seeing that the Greeks of Thrace have experienced the same vexations as ourselves; that the Hellenes have always shown themselves generous toward us; that theirs is a nation with whom we can live on very good terms; and that they could, at the same time as their allies, protect us from the oppression of the Bulgars."

In a letter of the same date, Dec. 31, 1918, the Turkish Deputies asked M. Venizelos "to intervene on their behalf in the manner they indicate."

So much for Bulgarian tolerance to the Turk. How about their pretended tolerance to the Greeks? M. Panaretoff says:

"From 1878 to 1906 the Greeks in Bulgaria lived unmolested and prosperous. They were allowed freedom of schools and churches, and although they numbered less than 60,000 they were allowed to have four Archbishops. The Government and the people of Bulgaria were not unaware of the fact that in the Greek schools treason and Hellenic propaganda were taught, but no one interfered with them. In 1906, owing to outrages and massacres committed upon the Bulgarian population of Macedonia by Greek andarte, or bandits, popular feeling, especially among the Macedonian refugees in Bulgaria, ran so high that in some of the towns along the Black Sea, in which the population was chiefly Greek, attacks were made upon it, and the town of Anchialos was partially destroyed by the mob. These excesses were strongly condemned by the press and all intelligent Bulgarians, and since then no persecution of the Greeks in Bulgaria has been attempted.

Almost every statement here made is misleading. It was the international obligations assumed by Bulgaria under the Treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878, that protected the Greek churches and schools in Bulgaria up to 1906. Article IV. of the treaty reads: "In the regions where Bulgarians are mingled with Turk, Rumanian, Greek, or other populations, account shall be taken of the rights and interests of these populations as to elections and the elaboration of Government regulations." Article V. declares that "religious beliefs or faith" shall be no bar to civil and political rights; that "religious liberty and public worship under all beliefs is assured to all inhabitants of Bulgaria." There were innumerable cases where Bulgaria violated these pledges between the years 1885-1906, but the veritable pogroms of 1906 in the Greek towns of Eastern Rumelia, Philippopoli, Stenimachos, &c., cast all these into the shade. M. Panaretoff seeks to justify these unspeakable horrors by the action of the Greek bands in Macedonia. These bands of andartae, were the Greek reaction to several years of the terrorization of the Greek villages in Macedonia by Bulgarian comitadjis, and were formed simply to defend these towns from Bulgarization. The work of the comitadjis began in 1899, and it was only in 1904 that the Greeks retaliated, a step which the British Consul General, Billiotl, had foreseen in 1902. The responsibility for this most bloodthirsty warfare of the borderlands must, therefore, rest solely upon the Bulgarians.

With regard to Bulgaria's attitude toward Greece since 1906, M. Panaretoff surely knows that the Greeks are no longer permitted to have either churches or schools there, though this is in direct contravention of the international treaties. Among other schools seized by the Government is the magnificent gymnasium of Philippopoli, built and endowed, as so many Greek schools are, by the munificence of one of her sons, Gregorios Marasli.

I am glad that the Bulgarian Minister at Washington acknowledges that Anchialos was "partially destroyed" (the part left was the Bulgarian quarter) by a Bulgarian mob, in requital for Macedonian troubles, for the effort was formerly made to throw the onus for this on the Greek residents of Anchialos itself. The Bishop of Anchialos, the Right Rev. Basilios, and forty prominent citizens, were at that time imprisoned for months like the lowest of criminals.

As to the burning of the villages in the district of Kukush, in the plain of Saloniki, in 1913, these were destroyed by the retreating Bulgarians, who burned even the grain in the fields, in order to deprive the Greek Army of provisions and to delay its advance. This is testified to by the statements of journalists who were eyewitnesses. Thus Mr. Lucien Magrini says: "The Bulgarians were placing between themselves and the Greeks a zone of fire." (Il Secolo di Milano, July 7, 1913.) Another witness, George Bourdon, says: "The rising smoke in the distance is a sign that the Bulgarians are retreating. Burning has always been the sign of their retreat." (Figaro of Paris, July 25.) The special correspondent of The Daily Telegraph on July 12 sent the following message: "For forty-eight hours I advance with all the speed of my horse. Everywhere the Bulgarians are in full retreat, burning villages."

Fully aware, as I am, of the exceptional opportunities enjoyed by Mr. Panaretoff for gathering information as to Balkan affairs, I do not charge him with being inexcusably ignorant of any of the facts that I have adduced above. I have simply desired to bring them before the bar of American public opinion for unprejudiced consideration.

CARROLL N. BROWN.

The College of the City of New York.

FRIEND AND FOE IN FIUME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gabriele d'Annunzio, according to a dispatch from Rome in THE NEW YORK TIMES, wrote on Pentecost Sunday one of his bombastic messages praising Fiume, "the noblest city of the world." Recalling the exploits of an Italian pilot, who during the war was brought down near Fiume, the poet said:

"He started toward Fiume, but did not return. High above the city his machine fell in flames. While falling he saw the city approaching him as though wishing to receive him, embrace him, hold him in her arms, wrap him round, bandage him with her white streets. He heard through the rapid rhythm of his fall the words enshrined in his heart: 'I love you! I love you!' He touched the earth, saved by those invincible words, finished the destruction of his machine and hid in the underbrush. He saw the people surround his airplane, now reduced to cinders, and express their sorrow in tones as melodious as those spoken in Venice."

This is poetry; now comes the prose.

On June 8, 1915, the Italian airship Citta di Ferrara was brought down near Fiume. The City Council of Fiume presented on this occasion to the Austrian aviator, Gustav Klasing, an artistic commemorative tablet, and a member of the City Council, Dr. Antonio Vio, Jr., now Mayor of Fiume and one of the chief propagandists for the annexation of Fiume to Italy, made an emphatic speech, wherein he said:

"In eternal memory of the gratitude of the city toward the intrepid pilot who brought down the enemy dirigible, the Municipality of Fiume presents to him a commemorative tablet wherein the artist has engraved the heroic deed. * * *"

I have before my eyes a facsimile of this tablet, wherein under the picture of a dirigible falling in flames into the harbor of Fiume an Italian dedication is engraved, which in English translation reads:

To the daring pilot of the hydroplane L-48, the Imperial and Royal Navy Lieutenant, Gustav Klasing, who in the morning of June 8, 1915, brought down the enemy airship—the grateful City of Fiume.

The same elements who were before stanch supporters of the Hungarian oppression are now camouflaging as Italian martyrs and working hard for the Italian Government, knowing well that a Jugoslav or even an independent Fiume will have nothing left for them. The Slav renegade, Ossoinak, who sent the impertinent protest to the United States Senate attacking the President, is one of them. In mentioning the name of the Mayor, Dr. Antonio Vio, justice has to be done to the name of his father, Dr. Antonio Vio, Sr., one of the most prominent lawyers of Fiume, who, together with the Slav lawyers of the city, sent a protest against the arbitrary actions of the self-appointed "National Council," which calls itself "the plebiscite of Fiume."

JUGOSLAV INFORMATION BUREAU.
R. F. HLACHA.

New York, June 12, 1919.

Forgotten Irishmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in your paper of Sunday, entitled "Forgotten Irishmen," hit the nail on the head. In my opinion it ought to be placed on the front page of every newspaper in the country. Perhaps it would tend to enlighten the mass of American people who have been misled on the "Irish Question" and who are backing the "Sinn Fein Republic" without knowing what it stands for.

AN AMERICAN.

Jersey City, June 9, 1919.

THE KNOX RESOLUTION

Samuel Harden Church Condemns the Republican Opposition---Other Views.

The Carnegie Institute,
Pittsburgh, June 13, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Republican from the State of Pennsylvania who has sat in the national conventions and presented the mission of his party through some of its great campaigns, I cannot refrain from expressing amazement and regret at the attitude which Senator Knox has taken with regard to the treaty of peace and to the League of Nations, which is inextricably a vital part of that treaty. Senator Knox is a man of whom we are justly proud in Pittsburgh, and when great Republicans are spoken of we always find him grouped with Mr. Root, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Hughes. It is a shocking disappointment, therefore, when the world is still in flames, and when the organization of peace and justice is coming to its slow but logical conclusion, to find Senator Knox using the prestige of his eloquence and reputation to accomplish the certain destruction of all the great work that has been done at Paris during the last six months.

Senator Knox seems to forget that the time has passed when America can point to the protection of 3,000 miles of ocean and boast her proud aloofness from the concerns of Europe. He forgets the significant lesson of that Sunday when a German submarine rose up from out of the bosom of the sea, on the coast of Rhode Island, and sank eight ships which were thought to be safe from every danger. He forgets that even as he strikes his blow at the tie which binds us to the suffering world a great airship may be winging its flight across the ocean to obliterate both time and distance, indicating that in the next war an army with its whole equipment can be transported to our shores in less than twenty-four hours. And he forgets that America, having taken her place "among the powers of the earth," as the Declaration of Independence proclaims that she must do, and having fought valiantly to restore liberty and preserve civilization throughout the world, is now bound in honor to hold fast to her task in all of those great and essential obligations which inevitably follow her participation in the war.

The League of Nations is not only necessary in the prevention of future wars but it is indispensable in the enforcement of the present peace. How shall we ever be able to restore those sound conditions of law and order which are essential to the happiness of mankind without an organized authority that is based upon the conscience of the civilized world? Senator Knox has declared his unalterable hostility to Section X. of the League of Nations, which binds the contracting parties to preserve the political independence and the territorial integrity of the parties, but he forgets, once more, that the eight or ten new nations which have been established as autonomous communities in the heart of Europe can maintain their existence only upon a duly organized authority such as that of the League of Nations. In what other way would it be possible to preserve the geographical boundaries of those new nations than by the guarantee provided in Section X.?

When Senator Knox undertook, in all good faith, to devise a method for preserving the co-operation of our country with our European allies, he wrote and published Section V. of the "Knox resolution," declaring that, "the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any power or combination of powers," the United States would co-operate "with our chief co-belligerents for the defense of civilization." In this extraordinary proposal Senator Knox made it obligatory upon this country to participate in any war which might originate in Europe, destroying at the same time all those safeguards, checks, and balances which have been devised with so much admirable skill and care in the League of Nations to make war impossible except to a nation which must first become an outlaw nacause it has violated its own solemn pledges against making an aggressive attack. Senator Knox's proposal in his own Section V. was so palpably dangerous and so certain to plunge us into frequent and irresponsible conflicts that after a hectic life of twenty-four hours the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations strangled it, and the counsel of this able man, which should have been wise, safe, and abiding, was thus proved to be confused, unstable, and ephemeral.

My Republicans friends are, I believe, making a grave tactical mistake when so many of them array themselves against President Wilson's leadership in their treatment of the League of Nations. I am not for President Wilson politically, and have twice voted against him. I regret exceedingly that President Wilson did not invite two of our biggest Republicans to go with him to Paris—men like Mr. Root and Mr. Taft, or Mr. Root and Mr. Hughes, or Mr. Root and Mr. Knox—for in that case the country would have felt a double assurance of confidence in the treaty, whatever its nature may have been. But the treaty has been made with the League of Nations an indestructible part of it, and there are two reasons why the whole world should acclaim it and support it.

In the first place, the purpose of the League of Nations is benevolent, and not evil. It is organized to do good to every people and not to oppress any. If the time should come when it should be construed with a hostile or unfriendly motive it would dissolve by its own terms, and we in America would always have a potent voice in every interpretation of its meaning, with the unquestioned right of rejecting a disadvantageous construction of its terms. In the second place, its sole aim is to avoid war, and we know now that another war, with the addition of the motive developing with such frightful progress, will destroy the world and all it contains. It is an easy thing to realize Shakespeare's forecast. "The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces, and solemn temples, the great globe itself, yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve, and like this insubstantial pageant faded, leave not a rack behind!" If a partisan opportunity is needful it surely can not and should not be found in this League of Nations, but it exists abundantly in other causes, so that we of the Republican Party can take the confident attitude of that Shakespearean captain who, looking upon his advancing foes, gave his measure of their pulsance in these words: "We'll give 'em dinners, and after fight 'em!"

SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH.

League and Treaty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a resolution, the clearness and force of which cannot be gainsaid, Mr. Knox throws down the gauntlet and places the Republican Party squarely within the glare of the white light of truth. The Republicans, on general principles, I dare say, will approve of nothing upon which the hand of Wilson has been laid, and assuredly not of a covenant with which his name is almost synonymous. But they cannot refuse the entire treaty without assuming the part of peace obstructionists, a procedure that would inevitably bring them into disrepute. So Mr. Knox, after much pondering, discovers a way out of the difficulty.

"Sever the League covenant from the peace treaty," he says, "and leave us to deal with it at some future date—when we have more time to destroy it. As for the peace treaty proper, bring it on and we will ratify it."

That is the sum and substance of a resolution that strips the sham and hypocrisy from the Republican Party and reveals it as it truly is, narrow, provincial, and partisan, to the last drop of its blood. At least, it has been frank about it, though that is but a poor consolation to those desiring a just and lasting peace.

BERNARD BRESLAUER.

Brooklyn, June 12, 1919.

Mr. Root Versus Mr. Knox.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me thank THE TIMES for the outspoken editorial on the Knox resolution in yesterday's (Wednesday, June 11) issue. As you say, it is an astounding and an impudent misstatement of why the country went to war—and what the country intends to do in order to make such another war unlikely.

Senator Knox's resolution seems to say we went to war chiefly or only because Germany refused to stop interfering with our shipping.

Could there be a more inadequate, unworthy, or untrue explanation of the mighty awakening of a great nation's soul?

Roosevelt is dead, but in the hearts of millions his words ring still, and the spirit of him who did more than any other man to arouse the conscience of the nation he loved and led is not dead. On Nov. 24, 1915, answering a letter asking him to attend a meeting of protest against the murderers of the Armenians, Mr. Roosevelt wrote:

"All of the terrible iniquities of the last year and a half, including the crowning iniquity of the wholesale slaughter of the Armenians, can be traced directly to the initial wrong committed on Belgium by her invasion and subjugation—and the criminal responsibility of Germany must be shared by the neutral powers, headed by the United States, for their failure to protest when this initial wrong was committed."

Again in August of 1915, speaking at the Plattsburg camp:

"Under The Hague Convention it was our bounden duty to take whatever action was necessary to prevent, and if not to prevent, then to undo the hideous wrong that was done to Belgium. We have shirked this duty. It is not a lofty thing; on the contrary, it is an evil thing, to practice a timid and selfish neutrality between right and wrong. It is wrong for an individual. It is wrong for a nation."

No, Sir. This country went to war because surely and clearly, if gradually, it was led to see that a mighty nation, openly defying all national faith and honor, had become an intolerable threat to the peaceful progress of mankind. It did not go to war, as the Senator for Pennsylvania implies, mainly to defend its ample bread basket.

I am not a politician, but I think this resolution will hurt the Republican Party. If that party cannot give the country a better lead than that which Senator Knox would impose on the Senate, I believe the party will go down to defeat.

I could suggest that supporters of this backward-looking policy read again a speech that thrilled many thousands in 1916. On Feb. 15 Mr. Root, speaking in New York, said:

"We have begun to realize that America, with its vast foreign trade, with its citizens scattered over the whole earth, with millions of aliens on its soil, with its constantly increasing participation in worldwide efforts for the benefit of mankind, with a thousand bonds of intimacy uniting it to all nations, is no longer isolated. That our nation can no longer live unto itself alone or stand aloof from the rest of mankind, that we must play our part in its progress of civilization and recognize some duties as correlative to our rights."

Mr. Root might have quoted St. Paul: "We, then, that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not to please ourselves." The world is getting there gradually. So much was true before we went to war, we have paid war's price since then, and today it is not less true, but where, oh where, do you find a suggestion of it in Senator Knox's resolution?

W. S. RAINSFORD.

Ridgefield, Conn., June 12, 1919.

LODGE'S "WASHINGTON."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Volume II. of Senator Lodge's "Life of George Washington," of the American Statesmen Series, I find this reference to George Washington:

"In fact, his general view of the opposition was marked by that perfect clearness which was characteristic of all his opinions when he had fully formed them. In July, 1793, he wrote to Henry Lee:

"'That there are in this as well as in all other countries discontented characters, I well know; as also that these characters are actuated by very different views; some good, from an opinion that the general measures of the Government are impure; some bad, and, if I might be allowed to use so harsh an expression, diabolical, inasmuch as they are not only meant to impede the measures of the Government generally, but more especially, as a great means toward the accomplishment of it, to destroy the confidence which it is necessary for the people to have until they have unequivocal proof of demerit in their public servants. In this light I consider myself whilst I am an occupant of office; and if they were to go further and call me their slave during this period I would not dispute the point.

"'But in what will this abuse terminate? For the result, as it respects myself, I care not, for I have a consolation within that no earthly efforts can deprive me of, and that is that neither ambition nor interested motives have influenced my conduct. The arrows of malevolence, therefore, however barbed and well pointed, never can reach the most vulnerable part of me; though, whilst I am up as a mark, they will be continually aimed. The publications in Freneau's and Bache's papers are outrages on common decency, and they progress in that style in proportion as their pieces are treated with contempt and are passed by in silence by those at whom they are aimed. The tendency of them, however, is too obvious to be mistaken by men of cool and dispassionate minds, and, in my opinion, ought to alarm them, because it is difficult to prescribe bounds to the effect.'

"He was not given, however, to talking about his assailants. If he said anything, it was usually only in the way of contemptuous sarcasm, as when he wrote to Morris: 'The affairs of this country cannot go amiss. There are so many watchful guardians of them, and such infallible guides, that one is at no loss for a director at every turn. But of these matters I shall say but little if these attacks had any effect on him it was only to make him more determined in carrying out his purposes.'"

Does not this quotation apply with equal force to much of the Senatorial criticism of the present day?

R. J. FORESMAN.

New York, June 10, 1919.

THE TIMES AND FULL TREATY TEXT

87,000 Words Telegraphed on 21 Wires, Filling 8 Pages of a 40-Page Week-day Issue

FROM THE FOURTH ESTATE.

An achievement practically unequalled in daily journalism was accomplished on June 10 by THE NEW YORK TIMES in printing in one issue, in conjunction with the regular amount of news matter and advertising, the full text of the treaty of peace.

Eight pages were devoted to the treaty, the 87,000 words of which filled 63 columns, while the regular issue of THE TIMES contained 32 pages. A total of 153 columns of news matter and 167 columns of advertising comprised the issue.

No other newspaper attempted the complete publication of the treaty as a part of its regular issue, despite the fact that THE TIMES had printed a considerable portion of it in its issue of the previous day, based upon the Washington dispatch of Frazier Hunt to The Chicago Tribune.

This dispatch covered the essential portions of the treaty more fully than the summary issued on May 7, but it omitted many nonessential portions of the text. It was secured by The Chicago Tribune correspondent while passing through Paris on his way home from Russia and THE TIMES acquired the right to its publication through a standing arrnagement with The Tribune.

The text of the treaty was secured in galley-proof from the Government Printing Office in Washington and was rushed to THE TIMES Washington Bureau by waiting automobiles, the first proofs arriving at the capital end of the wires at 9 P. M. on June 9.

Twenty-one wires were used to transmit the text to New York. Eleven of the lines ran out of THE TIMES

DECREASE IN INCOME TAXES REMOTE

Expert Opinion in Washington Is That They Cannot Be Cut Down for a Long Time

MANY inquiries are being made among Senators and Representatives at Washington as to what the prospect is for a reduction of the individual income taxes and the sur-taxes which at their peak take 77 per cent. of net incomes exceeding $1,000,000.

In round numbers 2,000,000 persons, beginning with net incomes of $1,000 for the unmarried and $2,000 for the married, are now paying individual income taxes, and all of them have been looking to Congress in the hope of receiving news that there will soon be relief from burdens which they have regarded as limited to the war only. But one fact that impresses itself more and more on Congress is that war expenses and their consequence did not end with the fighting, and now, eight months after the fighting ceased, difficulty is found in getting the taxes anywhere, even the so-called luxury taxes with their yield of nearly $100,000,000, on account of obligations existing or later to be faced.

As some of the leaders in Congress see it, the closest economy will be required to carry into effect next year's automatic reduction of individual income taxes for which the present law provides. The normal tax rates are 6 per cent. on the first $4,000, in excess of credits provided, and 12 per cent. for the first surtax rate. For the next calendar year—that is, for taxes payable in 1920 the law says there shall be a reduction in the rates to 4 per cent. and 8 per cent.

What of the years following? From the present outlook there is small likelihood of any considerable cut in the individual income tax, beyond that provided in the law, for some years to come. An expert who makes estimates for the Congressional committees on what taxes will yield declares that he does not see any chance for further reductions in any amount for ten years to come. Senator Porter J. McCumber of the Senate Finance Committee also tells the opinion that there is no early prospect of the individual income taxes coming down after the automatic reduction goes into effect.

It Has Come to Stay.

"The income tax has come to stay," Mr. McCumber last week. "With the expenses we have to face, how can we look for a reduction? We are going to have to rely on this as one of our chief sources of income."

Asked about the criticism that business men were calling for a revision of the present system with its three chief taxes of corporate and individual incomes and inheritances, and asserting that one argument that corporate and individual income taxes were in many cases double taxation, he answered that it could be said of practically all taxes.

"Why, since the war is over, cannot [illegible] income taxes be decidedly reduced? There are several parts to answer, as seen by those who are studying the situation at Washington.

"In the first place, the present law also provides for a reduction in the tax on corporate income, and this cut is much greater proportionately than that on individual incomes, leaving the remaining burden to rest more largely on individual incomes. This year the individual income tax is expected to return $1,430,000,000; next year, with the lowered rate, the yield is expected to fall to the neighborhood of $1,290,000,000. The excess and war profits tax is counted upon to earn this year $2,500,000,000. As the law is now in effect, either the excess or the war profits tax may be imposed by the Government, according to which will yield the larger return. The war profits tax has generally been found much more productive. In 1920 only the excess profits tax, as the war will be at an end, may be imposed, and that at a reduced rate of tax. According to a Treasury expert this will cut the present $2,500,000,000 into one-half.

Another part of the answer concerns the dates at which the Liberty bonds fall due, a matter which in its important import is just beginning to engage the attention of the members of the House Ways and Means Committee. The Victory bonds, or notes, the last issue, are due in 1923. In 1925 we shall have some old bonds, amounting to $118,500,000, falling due. In 1928 the third issue, $3,228,000,000, matures. The fourth, $8,000,000,000, comes due in 1938; the second, $3,747,000,000, in 1942; and the first, $2,000,000,000, in 1947. In addition, in early maturities we have $542,000,000 falling due in 1928, and about $1,000,000,000 of war savings in 1923, and about $500,000,000 in 1924.

Sinking Fund Problem.

In the laying of taxes, the issue as to what part of the principal soon beginning to fall due in large amounts shall be provided for by a sinking fund, and what part will be refunded, will soon come before the Ways and Means Committee. Whatever course is adopted finally, a larger cost, it is thought, faces the taxpayers. If the contention of some members is upheld—that the debt should be passed along in large amount and future generations made to pay their part of the sacrifices undergone—then, it appears now, the interest charge will have to be increased in order to attract holders to repurchase. For some years the banks which might be expected to handle the funding will, it is asserted, be well loaded with Liberty bonds, as, when the large amounts they are now carrying are paid for by subscribers, they will be extensively used for collateral. On the other hand, if a policy is ultimately adopted to pay off a considerable part of the principal as the bonds come due, then those liable to individual income tax will have to bear a good share of that burden.

One proposal to be made is that 5 per cent. of the total indebtedness be collected each year by taxation as a fund to pay off bonds as they come due. By 1933, it is estimated, such a plan would provide $3,000,000,000 to meet the $8,000,000,000, in round numbers, including War Savings Stamps, which will be due at that time. In round numbers the plan would add $1,000,000,000 to a sinking fund per annum before payment on principal was made. This amount, those who favor heavy refunding contend, is too heavy an addition to our present tax burdens, as, with the interest charges, that would call for $2,000,000,000 a year to take care of our debt alone, twice what it cost to run the Government before the war. Those who are in favor of cutting the principal reply that now, in the midst of prosperity and with a continued period of it assured in the years just ahead is the time to reduce the enormous debt.

Whatever policy, or a combination of them, is adopted, an increased cost will come when the bonds begin to fall due in large amounts, and income taxpayers will have to shoulder a proportion. The Allies owe the United States $9,000,000,000 in round numbers; none of this principal, however, is due for ten years, and up to this time the interest paid is out of money advanced. Prohibition will cut out a revenue of $300,000,000 a year.

On the favorable side, the yield on taxes has been higher than was expected. Last year it was estimated that $3,000,000,000 would be raised by the Revenue act of 1917. That amount was exceeded, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has notified the Committee on Ways and Means that if money were appropriated to employ expert accountants to review tax returns, another $1,000,000,000 would be collected, raising the total yield to more than $5,000,000,000 on an original estimate of $3,000,000,000.

Dodgers Are Numerous.

Estimates are based on those who can be reached by the law, but besides these persons there are many whom the law cannot bring to account, and it is asserted that if some machinery were found to round these up, a much larger amount would be added, with the result that the burden on those now paying would be lightened. There are more than 25,000,000 individuals engaged in gainful employments in this country, and it is estimated by an internal revenue expert that probably 5,000,000 are subject to payment under the law in the present year, as against the 2,000,000 from whom collections are being made.

The class which has the least chance to escape the literal application of the law is fixed salaried employes, as they are readily and completely reached through their employers. The two classes most difficult to reach are workmen and farmers.

The workmen, who have received large increases in pay during the war, are rounded up in comparatively small numbers because of shifting from one employer to another, and the only way they could be reached would be by some system that, through the employer, would make an income tax collection out of the weekly pay envelope. This is done in England and other countries of Europe, with provision for a refund at the end of the year should there be a period of unemployment.

Farmers, it is charged, are not doing their share in income tax support of the Government by a large lot. A farm's earnings constitute a complicated affair, with numerous sources of revenue and of expense, and this enables the farmer, according to the internal revenue expert, to evade paying what he should pay under the law by charging actual income off to expenses, as for instance in rendering improvements that add to the permanent value of the farm as operating cost.

Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, who next to the Chairman is the ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, when he was asked if a change in the Revenue act reducing the individual income tax might be looked for, replied that he could not see far enough ahead to make a prediction, but that closer economy than that now being observed would have to be observed in order to keep taxes from being forced up by the expenses of the Government.

"It is astonishing," he said, "how little the average business man knows about the financial conditions now confronting the Government. 'I do not care how emphatic this statement is made: We are fast running upon the financial rocks and need the best judgment of our legislators and the sympathy and support of all good citizens in working out the problems facing us.

To Spend Ten Billions in 1920.

"We are still spending something like $2,000,000,000 a month and are not receiving a return of revenue that anywhere approaches such an amount. In 1920 we shall probably spend as much as $10,000,000,000. This may run one way or the other. The Kitchin Revenue bill was calculated to realize $4,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1920. The outlook for revenue indicates that we cannot raise more than one dollar for every two we are to spend. The Government cannot run along successfully on this basis. It is, therefore, very questionable whether such taxes as are now imposed can be reduced.

"The assertion that we can raise sufficient revenue at the Custom House to meet any large part of the difference between outgo and income is absurd. We have never raised more than $325,000,000 a year in this way. We probably could not raise as much as $500,000,000 by imposing the highest possible tariff duties. Therefore, when even Republicans talk about appropriating $500,000,000 for colonization schemes to aid our returning soldiers or for any other purpose, we are in great danger of having to increase rather than to reduce existing taxes. The number of bills already introduced in Congress to take money out of the Treasury is the best indication of the danger we face.

"The situation is so serious as to give all patriotic men pause. We have checked foreign loans temporarily. We ought to begin similar reconstruction work in the United States.

"We have already gone so far to meet the President's war demands that a day of reckoning is close at hand. The Indian Appropriation bill carried $600,000 more than the last bill. The Agricultural bill, which some of us were denounced for criticising, carried from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 more than formerly. It is true the Army and Navy bill shows reductions, but we are keeping up an army of 400,000, 200,000 of which, if we carry out plans now being made across the water, may be kept in Europe to do police work for ten years.

"If the great industrial establishments and business concerns which have borne such a large proportion of the expenses of the war were to follow legislation as closely as they follow their own business, they would observe that the tendency is to put the bulk of taxation on corporations and incomes, and this to the point of breaking down existing institutions that give employment to labor and encourage the market for food products."

APARTMENTS FOR BUSINESS WOMEN

THAT definite plans are being made for the erection of a high class apartment house and hotel for business and professional women in New York will be sweet music to many ears. Every one here in all classes of society has suffered from the lack of adequate living places, but it is the business women, perhaps, who have felt most keenly the brunt of the situation. They have been asked to live in boarding houses or to care for apartments much too large and pretentious for their needs, or they have lived in very late years in bachelors' quarters where no cooking was allowed.

Now the plans for the new apartment house for women look surprisingly as though the structure, when it is completed, will be the thing that women have been looking around for so diligently and so in vain. It will have space enough divided to suit the particular needs of one person living alone and wishing to live nicely. It will have a place where cooking can be done and a room for sleeping purposes only, a rare privilege for some in New York City.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women has considered three problems relating to business women and their interests. These were the minimum wage, the housing problem, and industrial sanitation. When everything in connection with these three has been considered it resolves itself into the housing problem, for it is agreed between Miss Florence King, Miss Mamie L. Bass, and Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, leaders of various groups of business and professional women, that unless a business woman is comfortably housed she cannot give full value in the business world.

When a single woman wishes to rent an apartment she meets restrictions to her normal mode of life. The flats of small area are expensive. There is no way for her to procure maid service unless she is fortunate enough to be in a neighborhood where visiting maid service is available. Often she is asked to do without a kitchen. All these drawbacks have been considered in the plans for the new apartment house. There will be apartments of various sizes, ordinarily consisting of a living room, two small rooms, a kitchenette, and bath, though there will be other sizes. These apartments will be unfurnished. They will have enough equipment in the kitchenette to satisfy the needs of a woman who might like to launder her own collars and cuffs and who might like to cook her own breakfast, as well as more important meals when she happened to have time. The rental of these apartments will range from $40 to $60 a month, and that sum is planned to include maid service.

Another advantage of this is that it is intended to be in a neighborhood easily accessible.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the head of the Housing Committee of the Y. W. C. A., and that organization is taking a large part in the plans for this apartment house. It can be erected in a desirable neighborhood, can be run and kept in good condition, can be rented reasonably, and can pay from 4 to 6 per cent. on the investment, according to the estimates. There is great hope that women with capital to invest will be interested in placing it in this way.

"There is one thing to be said in favor of the business woman as a tenant. She is considered favorably by landlords because she does not ask the impossible nor make a nuisance of herself complaining about deficiencies which cannot be remedied. She is usually away from home all day, decreasing the general wear and tear on the property. She is receiving her salary regularly, and therefore she pays the rent regularly.

For those who like to live in groups of two or three there will be accommodations in this contemplated apartment house. A private room for each member of the small community, and then a living room that is large enough to accommodate all—that is the idea for group living.

Another scheme is on foot, promoted by the same group of women, to build a hotel for professional and business women. In this building it will be possible to rent one room of reasonable size for about $25, furnished or not as you wish. There will be in the basement a community sewing room, a community valet room, and a community laundry. Then, on each floor, there will be a community kitchenette, so that for breakfasts, after-theatre suppers, and informal lunches there will be adequate place.

In Washington there is a hotel of this sort already in process of building. It will be completed next year. Miss Blanche Geary designed it and is at work on the plans for the hotel here.

NOTES ON CURRENT ART

PROFESSOR BEATTY of the Carnegie Institute reports an extremely significant action taken by the Allegheny County Commissioners with reference to the erection of three new bridges across the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh. An extraordinary opportunity—one probably not paralleled in the history of any city at any time—has been presented to the Commissioners of Allegheny County by the action of the Secretary of War which requires the erection of six new bridges in one locality at one time.

Professor Beatty adds that "the Art Commission of Pittsburgh has been deeply interested in this project, and the County Commissioners—Addison C. Gumber, Frank J. Harris, and Gilbert F. Meyer—have loyally co-operated and supported the movement inaugurated about one year ago when Ralph Adams Cram, the eminent American architect, visited Pittsburgh for the purpose of delivering an address on this subject. The first practical result of this movement was announced this week by the County Commissioners. Two able and eminent architects residing in Pittsburgh, A. B. Harlow, the designer of the Carnegie Institute, and Benno Janssen, a man of exceptional ability, have been selected, together with a New York firm, to provide plans for three of these bridges.

"In pursuing this course the Commissioners have adopted a broad and liberal policy, one which is destined to affect architecture in this country to a considerable extent. It is a distinct recognition of the importance of art in connection with works of utility, and I doubt not that the other three bridges will be designed upon the same high standard of artistic merit. Thus there will be provided in one community six architectural masterpieces. The influence of these works will doubtless ultimately extend throughout the country."

Pictures, Drawings, Bronzes, and Tapestries.

The catalogue has just reached this country of a sale to take place this week in Paris comprising pictures by Bellini, Terboc Dou, de Hoogh, Teniers, Wouverman, and others, Barye bronzes, water colors, and pastels by Boucher, Durer, Greuze, Isabey, Veronese, Watteau, &c., beside antique tapestries, enamels, and miniatures. A superb tiger licking its paw is by Delacroix and comes from the Lecomte collection, and a ferocious subject by the same artist is a "Lion Devouring a Horse." A beautiful drawing by Ingres is a portrait of Mme. Haudebourt-Lescot, and another hardly less charming is a portrait of M. de Norvins holding a little dog. A group of several drawings by Millet comes from the collection of Dupuy d'Anjeac de Cognac.

War Sketches on View.

The Art Committee of the People's Institute, United Neighborhood Guild, Inc., has assembled a number of sketches, the work of artists who have been in service in Europe. The sketches were executed well within the zones of activity, and represent in many instances the "time off" of artists in the camouflage division. The collection is being shown this month at Erasmus Hall, Bay Ridge, and Bushwick High Schools.

R. T. Walker, well known in New York's art circles, is represented by a group of six sketches, made around Barle-Duc. C. C. Allen, who is now located in Washington, D. C., shows a group of water colors in many of which the grim humor of the war region is brought out. Kenneth Hartwell contributes a number of sketches made in the Flame and Toul sectors. His moonlight piece, "Rue de Docteur Denis" is especially noteworthy, also the "Camouflage Dump at Pannes," and sketches of the artist's own dugout. A group of oils, thumb-box size, are the work of Edward P. Knox. From Oakland, Cal., Louis P. Voorhees sends three pencil sketches done in Nancy; street scenes, with in one instance, a view of the cathedral. The members of the Art Committee are: Lewis P. Skidmore, Chairman; Miss Eleanor C. Bannister, Wilford S. Conrow, Allen B. Doggett, Miss Dorothea Dreier, Hamilton E. Field, Miss Alma L. Hamilton, Miss Helen S. Hutchinson, Miss Isabel Kimball, Mrs. Robert Mazet, Mrs. Walter Scott Perry, A. E. Rueff, Mrs. E. F. Stevens, Seymour Barnard, representing People's Institute, United Neighborhood Guild, Inc.

INVENTORY OF AN EAST SIDE BLOCK

TAKING an inventory of a New York city block is not precisely a simple, statistical task, such a census of houses touches human interests at many points, and gets one involved into people's private affairs and individual histories. In four rows of houses arranged in a hollow square you may crowd as many people and many more families than you can in a well-spread-out small town. To block a ward is kind to inventory [illegible] thirties, east of Second Avenue, we had a population of [illegible] men, women, and children, with a region of tenements, factories and rooming-houses, some private [illegible], of course, there were. We were supplied [illegible] of the housing department, of fact we surveyed. There are [illegible] forty-odd [illegible] other [illegible] houses are old, [illegible] and match the [illegible] ment shelters [illegible] allest provides [illegible] cubicles. It was [illegible] fast and find out [illegible] and occupation [illegible] sometimes, when [illegible] had to take [illegible] record of that [illegible] But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SENATORS TELL WHAT BOLSHEVISM IN AMERICA MEANS

Overman Committee Not Only Reports on German and Radical Propaganda Here, But Investigates Effect of Doctrines If Made Effective—Makes Suggestions as to Legislation

THE Senate Judiciary Committee will submit this week its report on German propaganda and Bolshevism. The report has been compiled after an investigation extending over more than eight months and it is the first official United States Government report on Bolshevism.

That part which deals with German propaganda is a résumé of the various activities directed by Boy-Ed, von Papen, and other plotters. The report on Bolshevism deals with the subject from a new angle. After telling what Bolshevism is, it applies the system, theoretically, to the United States and points out what would happen if the American Government were replaced by one patterned after the "red terror" of Russia.

In compiling the report Major E. Lowry Humes, counsel for the committee, had at his disposal the diplomatic and other information on Russian conditions in the archives of the American and British Governments.

Study of Bolshevist "Law."

"In order to determine the possible connection and relation between the principles of government advocated by those claiming to exercise authority in Russia and the several activities now being carried on in the United States, it was deemed essential that a careful inquiry be made to determine the exact nature of the so-called principles of government now being applied in Russia," says the report.

"The record includes the Constitution and a compilation of many of the so-called laws in force in Russia from which the nature of the paper government can be determined, and the testimony of many eyewitnesses of the attempted application of this paper government discloses the character and nature of the actual government in practical operation. The investigation which your committee has conducted convinces it that few of either the advocates or opponents, in this country, of the present Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic are familiar with the fundamenal principles upon which this Government is attempting to perpetuate itself. Consequently the agitation growing out of developments in Russia has largely degenerated into appeals to the prejudices and the animosities that are inherent in the selfish natures of most individuals and little or no appeal has been made to the intelligence of the people.

"It is therefore not surprising that the word 'Bolshevism' has now become merely a generic term, and in America is nothing more than a slogan of the elements of unrest and discontent.

"By reason of their ignorance as to what Bolshevism as a code of political and social morals in Russia means, almost every dissatisfied element, from the radical anarchist to the theoretical idealist, has seized upon it as approaching something of a Utopian nature. It is interesting to note that every witness called before your committee as a champion of the cause of the principles of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic admitted that he or she had never read the Constitution of the Government of which he was the champion.

"The word Bolshevism has been so promiscuously applied to various political and social programs that we feel that it is of paramount importance that the delusions and misconceptions as to what it really is, as it exists today in Russia, should be, as far as possible, removed and that the people of the United States should be thoroughly informed as to just what this much-discussed institution really is, both in theory and in practice.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the best answer that can be given to the argument of the champions of this Russian institution is a true explanation of its real nature and the actual principles upon which it is founded as well as the unavoidable consequences that would follow its adoption. The word Bolshevik is the name of the party that controls the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and that dictated its Constitution. We are, therefore, justified in using this name to identify the Constitution which it dictated and in accepting that Constitution and the laws that have been prescribed under it as the platform and program of Bolshevism."

Dictatorship of Small Minority.

Here follow facts descriptive of the Government established by Lenin and Trotzky. The report then continues:

"It is perhaps difficult to realize that it has been possible to perpetuate a dictatorship of such a small minority through the many months which have passed since it came into power. Without some understanding of the nature and character of the actual activities of the Bolsheviki the casual observer would be persuaded that the tyranny of this autocracy would in a short time bring down upon its head the wrath of the majority, who with reasonable effort would have no difficulty in overthrowing the usurpers. A study of the actual methods and practices of the dictatorship, however, clearly establishes the helplessness of the great mass of the Russian populace. The Bolsheviki have inaugurated a reign of terror unparalleled in the history of modern civilization, in many of its aspects rivaling even the inhuman savagery of the Turk and the terrors of the French Revolution. Under the evidence your committee has been compelled to impose the responsibility for this terrorism upon the Government itself rather than attribute it merely to the excesses of individuals and groups undisciplined and untrained in the personal liberty acquired by them with the overthrowing of the centralized autocratic Government of the old monarchistic régime.

"Terrorism and excesses in a State are either attributable to the encouragement of the State or the weakness and inability of the State to restrain the same. In Bolshevist Russia every instrument available for the exercise of force and power is in the possession of that Government, and those opposed to the Government or who fail to render it whole-hearted support are completely suppressed and absolutely powerless.

"All these facts negative the suggestion of the existence of a degree of weakness which makes the Government impotent to exercise the necessary restraint. On the contrary, every act of terrorism is justified by the affirmative pronouncement of the Bolshevist Government, either through its Constitution and laws or the authoritative utterances of its officials. The Government is founded upon class hatred, its avowed purpose is the extermination of all elements of society that are opposed to or are capable of opposing the Bolshevist Party. 'Merciless suppression' and 'extermination' of all classes except the present governing class are familiar slogans of the Bolsheviki, and confiscation is adopted as an essential instrument in the governmental formula.

Citizens Have No Rights.

"As a guarantee of its perpetuation in power its underlying policy is that 'the end justifies the means,' and in the application of this policy the Government denies the existence of any inalienable right in the Russian citizen and respects neither the right to life, liberty, or property. In its so-called declaration of rights the Government adopts a policy which it hopes will result in 'the destruction of the parasitic classes of society,' and as an aid to this end has decreed as an essential part of its fundamental law the principle of arming one class and disarming another, with a view of making the extermination and destruction more effective. In practice this Government has classified all of those people who fail to sympathize with and support the existing dictatorship as the bourgeoisie, and has proclaimed the doctrine that their refusal to bow to the edict of the dictatorship should be answered by 'violence toward the bourgeoisie.' A careful survey of the innumerable acts of violence and terrorism committed in Russia will fail to disclose scarcely a single offense that has not been participated in either by the Red Guard, by Commissars, or by others having an official and Governmental status."

Major Humes points out here that the Bolshevist dictators, with the aid of Lettish and Chinese mercenaries, German and Austrian prisoners, and criminals, secured, following the overthrow of the Kerensky Government, all arms and ammunition, foodstuffs, clothing and household goods, and precious metals in those parts of Russia that passed under the control of Lenin and Trotsky in November, 1917. He continues:

"The following of the Bolshevist Government being more numerous in the cities, and these, by reason of their concentration within more restricted territorial limits, being more readily led and dominated, it was prescribed by constitutional direction that representation from cities in the Government should be five times as great as the representation from the provincial districts. In other words, representation from cities is in the ratio of one to every 25,000 of the population, while from the rural districts and the territory of the peasants, who constitute a large percentage of the Russian population, representation is one to every 125,000 of the population. Even this discrimination did not adequately safeguard the domination of the Bolshevist minority. Disfranchisement of large groups of the population was necessary. By constitutional provision they denied the right to participate in the Government and disfranchised the following classes:

"(a) All persons employing others in connection with the conduct of their business.

"(b) All persons receiving interest, rents, dividends, or an income from financial or industrial enterprises.

"(c) All merchants, traders, and dealers.

"(d) All clergymen, priests, and employes of churches and religious bodies.

"(e) Certain persons connected with the Czar's Government, persons mentally afflicted and persons convicted of certain crimes against the Bolshevist Government.

"Even with these restrictions upon suffrage the Bolshevist Government has refused to undertake the election of a constituent assembly. The elections that are permitted are conducted under supervision of the Red Guard, and local bodies or Soviets that are not satisfactory to the dictatorship are removed and in some instances so-called commissars or officials of unquestioned loyalty to the Government are imported from the cities to govern the affairs of the political unit (the local Soviet) sought to be dominated according to the Bolshevist faith.

"Confiscation on a wholesale scale has been used as a means of undertaking to create and maintain tangible assets that could be used as the economic foundation upon which could be built the industrial and financial superstructure of the Bolshevist State. By constitutional edict and by a series of decrees issued by the dictatorship all land, forests, and natural resources of Russia have been confiscated by the Government in order that the Bolshevist Government may become the landlord of the entire population and exercise the control incident thereto. Where a man shall live and toil and till the soil is determined by the State, and the right to determine the nature and extent of each man's domicile, and the power to compel the migration of the peasant from the locality of his birth or adoption, even to the extent of separating families as the population of the various communities expands or contracts, is exercised by the Bolshevist Government through the laws which it has decreed for the control of the people.

How the Peasant Was Cheated.

"The alleged purpose of the seizure of land by the Government was that the right to the land might be transferred to the rank and file of the people of Russia in order that the individual Russian peasant might become the unrestrained and unrestricted architect of his own future economic development, but the methods adopted by the Bolsheviki have merely transferred the landlordship from the large landowners, and in many instances from the peasant groups themselves, to the Bolshevist Government, and the present control by that Government is not confined to the land itself, as was the control of the landowners under the old régime, but extends as well to the persons and even the tools, implements, and products of the peasants. The aged and infirm are deprived of all right to utilize and enjoy during their declining years the soil their efforts may have enriched, because their physical strength makes them powerless to perform all of the labor incident to its full cultivation. They thereupon become mere pensioners of the State. This system guarantees to the peasant only the present enjoyment of a given piece of land, and consequently only warrants him in so utilizing the beneficence of the State in according him the right to use the same as to insure the maximum present production to the exclusion of a scientific development that will inure to future advantage.

"In other words, an uncertain tenure is naturally accompanied by an exploitation rather than by a systematic development of the leasehold interest. Under this system, the peasant can never become the owner of the land he tills or of any other land. To aid in the system and to establish a larger control of peasant activities by the Government the principle of confiscation has also been invoked in the case of all live stock and all agricultural implements, and as a consequence these essential instruments of land cultivation, these chattels necessary to the production of both meat and vegetable foodstuffs, have become, without regard to the rights of former owners or the advantage to the individual of future ownership therein, the property of the Bolshevist Government, and the only right thereto that the peasant can in the future acquire is a use upon such terms and conditions as the Government may prescribe.

Industrial Stagnation.

"Confiscation, under the milder term of nationalization, has eliminated from all industrial establishments such as factories, mills, and mines the business acumen and scientific methods necessary to successful operation and competitive methods. The absolute control of their operation and management is placed in the hands of the employes. This has been followed by the stagnation of the industrial life of the country, and even those nationalized industries which have been able to operate under Government control have operated at an enormous percentage of loss, the deficiencies being met from the unlimited issue of fiat paper money printed by the Government. The nationalization of the enterprises essential to the production and delivery of raw materials has so handicapped their production as to restrict the quantity of raw materials available for the maintenance of industrial enterprises, and the whole economic condition of Russia has made it impossible to secure relief from foreign sources. These industrial conditions can only continue so long as the Government can succeed in monopolizing the means of subsistence, maintain an adequate military force to enforce the decrees of the dictatorship, and force the recognition of worthless fiat paper money as the basis of its financial system.

"As the economic formula of the Bolsheviki prescribes the confiscation of the property rights of others, likewise it proclaims the doctrine of the repudiation of financial obligations and the debts of Russia have been renounced. Repudiation is also invoked to secure the Government against the incumbrances upon and liabilities of the property and assets of the enterprises, land and chattels seized by it under its confiscation program.

"The destruction of all effective military and naval power and the removal of the leadership of capable officers was essential to the establishment of a powerful dictatorship as well as to the complete abandonment of the eastern front during the war.

Revolutionary Tribunals.

"All of the established courts and judicial institutions have been abolished and in their place have been created revolutionary tribunals. Under the dictatorship these new judicial tribunals disregard all laws that 'contradict the revolutionary conception of right.' In actual operation these revolutionary tribunals have tried and condemned men in their absence. No right to bail is recognized and the penalty imposed depends largely upon the caprice of the court. The death penalty, the re-establishment of which under the Provisional Government was vociferously denounced by the Bolsheviki, has been invoked for all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors. In fact, the procedure in the courts is a mere travesty on justice and most summary in its nature.

"Every activity of the Bolshevist Government indicates clearly the antipathy of the Bolsheviki toward Christianity and the Christian religion. Its program is a direct challenge to that religion. The Christian church and Bolshevism cannot both survive the program that is being developed by the Russian dictatorship and which it is undertaking to extend throughout the world. Not only have they confiscated all church property, real and personal, but they have established the right of anti-religious propaganda as a constitutionally recognized institution. Church and school have been divorced even to the extent of suppressing the Sunday school and the teaching of all religious doctrines in public, either in schools or educational institutions of any kind, is expressly forbidden. Religion can only be taught or studied privately. All church and religious organizations are prohibited from owning property of any kind. All recognition of a Supreme Being in both governmental and judicial oaths is abolished. The clergy and all servants or employes of church bodies are expressly disfranchised and deprived of all right to hold public positions.

"Bolshevism accords to the family no such sacred place in society as modern civilization accords to it. Conflicting reports have been passing current during the last few months relative to the nationalization of women by the new Russian Government. Two or three local Soviets have apparently thus degraded the womanhood of their particular districts, but the central Government has refrained from adopting any such policy in the whole nation. They have, however, promulgated decrees relating to marriage and divorce which practically establishes a state of free love. Their effect has been to furnish a vehicle for the legalization of prostitution by permitting the annulment of the marriage bonds at the whim of the parties, recognizing their collusive purposes as a ground for the severance of the matrimonial state.

No Freedom of Speech.

"The freedom of the press and of speech, though heralded by the advocates of Bolshevism as necessary to the intelligent participation of the people in popular government, has been abrogated in Russia, and by the usual confiscatory method of the accepted formula all of the mechanical devices and materials necessary for the publication of periodicals and all places of meeting and public assemblage have been seized by the Bolshevist Government.

"The apparent purpose of the Bolshevist Government is to make the Russian citizen, and especially the women and children, the wards and dependants of that Government. Not satisfied with the degree of dependency incurred by the economic and industrial control assumed by its functionaries, it has destroyed the moral obligation of the father to provide, care for and adequately protect the child of his blood and the mother of that child against the misfortunes of orphanhood and widowhood. To accomplish this it has by decree expressly abolished and prohibited all right of inheritance, either by law or will. Upon death all of the decedent's estate is confiscated by the State, and all heirs who are physically incapable of working become pensioners of the State to the extent that the assets confiscated by the Government make such pensions possible.

Program of Bolshevism.

"The salient features which constitute the program of Bolshevism as it exists today in Russia and is presented to the rest of the world as a panacea for all ills may be summarized as follows:

(1.) The repudiation of democracy and the establishment of a dictatorship.

(2.) The confiscation of all land and the improvements thereon.

(3.) The confiscation of all forests and natural resources.

(4.) The confiscation of all live stock and all agricultural implements.

(5.) The confiscation of all banks and banking institutions and the establishment of a State monopoly of the banking business.

(6) The confiscation of all factories, mills, mines, and industrial institutions and the delivery of the control and operation thereof to the employes therein.

(7.) The confiscation of all churches and all church property, real and personal.

(8) The confiscation of all newspapers and periodicals and all mechanical facilities and machinery used in the publication thereof.

(9) The seizure and confiscation of all public meeting places and assembly halls.

(10) The confiscation of all transportation and communication systems.

(11) The confiscation of the estate of all decedents.

(12) The monopolizing by the State of all advertisements of every nature, whether newspapers, periodicals, handbills, or programs.

(13) The repudiation of all debts against the Government, and all obligations due the non-Bolshevist elements of the population.

(14) The establishment of universal compulsory military service regardless of religious scruples and conscientious objections.

(15) The establishment of universal compulsory labor.

(16) The abolition of the Sunday school and all other schools and institutions that teach religion.

(17) The absolute separation of churches and schools.

(18) The establishment, through marriage and divorce laws, of a method for the legalization of prostitution, when the same is engaged in by consent of the parties.

(19) The refusal to recognize the existence of God in its governmental and judicial proceedings.

(20) The conferring of the rights of citizenship on aliens without regard to length of residence or intelligence.

(21) The arming of all so-called "toilers," and the disarming of all persons that had succeeded in acquiring property.

(22) The discrimination in favor of residents of cities and against residents of rural districts through giving residents of cities five times as much voting power as is accorded to residents of rural districts in such elections as are permitted.

(23) The disfranchisement of all persons employing any other person in connection with their business.

(24) The disfranchisement of all persons receiving rent, interest, or dividends.

(25) The disfranchisement of all merchants, traders, and commercial agents.

(26) The disfranchisement of all priests, clergymen, or employes of churches and religious bodies.

(27) The denial of the existence of any inalienable rights in the individual citizen.

(28) The establishment of a judicial system exercising autocratic power, convicting persons and imposing penalties in their absence, and without opportunity to be heard, and even adopting the death penalty for numerous crimes and misdemeanors.

(29) The inauguration of a reign of fear, terrorism, and violence.

"This is the program that the revolutionary elements and the so-called 'Parlor Bolshevik' would have this country accept as a substitute for the Government of the United States, which recognizes that 'all men are created equal,' and that 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' are the inalienable rights of all its citizens. This is the formula they would have adopted to supersede the Government which was established by all the people of the United States 'in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility,' and 'promote the general welfare.' The mere recital of the program is a sufficient denunciation of it, and of the individuals and groups which advocate and defend it.

Blow to Civilization.

"During modern times the effort of civilization has been directed to lifting mankind to the highest possible level of intelligence and social material well-being, in order to attain the highest degree of social equality between man and man. For the first time since the Dark Ages has an organized government undertaken to invoke a process of equalization by establishing as the basis of social equality the minimum rather than the maximum degree of existing educational, industrial, social, and moral efficiency, yet such is the policy of the Bolshevist Government. It recognizes that the psychology of even the most illiterate elements of the Russian people is such that it cannot perpetuate this doctrine in practice unless the same reactionary methods of equalization are simultaneously destroying the social fabric, the efficiency, the individual initiative, the ambition, and the material prosperity of the peoples of all other nations, whose competition and accomplishments would necessarily result in odious and destructive comparisons. Not content therefore in fathering in Russia this retrograde method of establishing the equality of mankind on the basis of the lowest strata of society, it has undertaken to arouse in the United States and in all other countries resentment, rancor, and hatred against those elements of society which have, by reason of their aptitude, perseverance, industry, and thrift attained that superior degree of intelligence and prosperity that has made possible the accomplishments of twentieth century civilization. The effort of progressing civilization has always been the uplifting of man to a higher and higher plane of living and a loftier place in society.

"The activities of the Bolsheviki constitute a complete repudiation of modern civilization and the promulgation of the doctrine that the best attainment of the most backward member of society shall be the level at which mankind shall find its final and victorious goal. The pulling down of the progressive rather than the lifting up of the retrogressive is presented as the doctrine of their new kind of civilization. To carry this message to the uttermost parts of the earth they have appropriated enormous sums of money, and, incidentally, their process of equalization in Russia was promoted by the starvation which the funds thus expended might have been utilized to alleviate. Their messengers and their friends have afflicted this country, and their new civilization has been represented as Utopian in its nature. Many well-disposed persons have been deceived into the belief that they were promoting a social welfare movement in advocating it. They have even given their substance that it might be perpetuated and extended.

"Yet, while these people who have been popularly called 'parlor Bolsheviki' are contributing to these Bolshevist agents, these same agents are appealing to the hatred and the lowest instincts of the more ignorant elements of the population, reinforced by the criminally inclined, to whom the doctrine of confiscation furnishes a form of legalized robbery and a means of livelihood without physical or mental effort, to rise en masse and destroy our civilization and the so-called bourgeoisie with whom, of course, must be classed these same 'parlor Bolsheviki' who are assisting, by lending funds and respectability to the movement, in bringing the temple down upon their own heads.

Rallying Cry Here.

"It is significant, however, that in the United States only a portion of the so-called radical revolutionary groups and organizations accept in its entirety the doctrine of the Bolsheviki. They have, however, all seized upon Bolshevism as a rallying cry and are undertaking to unite all of these elements under that banner for the purpose of accomplishing the initial step in their common formula, to wit, the overthrow of existing governmental institutions and the complete demoralization of modern society. With this accomplished each group hopes that it can muster sufficient strength to maintain a supremacy in the new social order and invoke the policies of its particular creed. Most of these groups accept the common ground that forcible, as distinguished from political, action should be used as the instrument to secure the overthrow of the present Government, and in so doing defy and repudiate the democratic form of government which guarantees under our Constitution the rule of the majority. Like the Bolsheviki in Russia, these groups recognize in the destruction of life, property, and personal security the necessary preliminary to the establishment of a Government founded upon the violence of the minority. They realize that riot, disorder, and hunger breed hatred, blood lust, and desperation, and that without these mankind cannot be driven to the use of force to accomplish an end attainable by lawful and peaceable political methods under the existing Government.

"The radical revolutionary elements in this country and the Bolshevist Government of Russia have, therefore, found a common cause in support of which they can unite their forces. They are both fanning the flame of discontent and endeavoring to incite revolution. Numerous newspapers are openly advocating revolution. Literature and circular matter demanding a resort to violence are being widely circulated. Bombs and high explosives have been used in many parts of the country in an attempt to inaugurate a reign of terror and to accomplish the assassination of public officials. The demonstration of the consequences of this movement in Russia, no matter how graphic the description, is a distant, far-away picture to the average citizen of the United States. While entertaining and perhaps amusing him, much as the novel in modern fiction does, it fails to impress him as an actual existing institution, in a world growing smaller and smaller through the accomplishments in transportation and communication, that must be considered and met as an actuality. To understand and realize its real consequences it must be brought home to the citizen and applied to the life and institutions which he knows.

What It Would Mean.

"With a view, therefore, of concretely illustrating just what this new social order would accomplish if transplanted into the political, educational, industrial, and religious life of the United States, attention is invited to the following unavoidable consequences:

(1) The application of force and violence, the shedding of blood and the destruction of life and property, the common incidents of all revolutions, and all this to destroy a democratic form of government under which the majority can secure just the kind of government that it desires. The advocacy of revolutionary methods is an admission, therefore, that minority rather than majority rule is the goal sought to be attained.

(2) To make possible the control of the minority as the dictators of the majority, the disfranchisement of millions of substantial, patriotic citizens who would fall in the so-called bourgeois or capitalistic class. This would deprive of the right to participate in affairs of government—

(a) Millions of farmers, merchants, and manufacturers, both large and small, employing persons in the conduct of their business, and all professional and business men utilizing the services of a clerk, bookkeeper, or stenographer.

(b) All persons receiving interest on borrowed money or bonds, rent from real estate or personal property, and dividends from stock of any kind.

(c) All traders, merchants, and dealers, even though they do not employ another person in the conduct of their business.

(d) All preachers, priests, janitors, and employes of all churches and religious bodies.

It is apparent with the millions of persons falling into these several classes, disfranchised and deprived of all right to participate in the affairs of government, accompanied with the immediate enfranchisement of all aliens who do not fall within these prohibited classes, and the opening of the doors of all prisons and penitentiaries, the domination of the criminal and most undesirable alien elements of the country would be a comparatively easy matter. To simplify the question of this control, however, the substantial rural portion of the population would be further suppressed and restricted, and under the revolutionary formula the voting power of the cities would be five times as great as that of the rural communities, the ratio of the representation in cities being 1 to every 25,000 of the population, while that of the rural districts would be only 1 to every 125,000 of the population. In the United States the rural population under the 1910 census was considerably in excess of the urban. We must also remember that the application of the formula would include the disarming of all disfranchised classes and the arming to the teeth of these criminal and alien elements.

(3) It would result in the confiscation by the Government thus constituted of the land of the United States including 6,361,502 farms, of which 62.1 per cent., or 3,948,722 farms, are owned in fee by the farmers who cultivate them and represent the labor and toil of a lifetime. On the farms of the United States there are improvements, machinery, and live stock to the value of $40,991,449,090, [census of 1910,] all of which would be confiscated with the land. The confiscation program would include the more than 275,000 manufacturing establishments, including the $22,790,980,000 of invested capital, much of which is owned by the small investor whose livelihood depends upon the success of the respective enterprises. The confiscation would also include 203,452 church edifices. Forests aggregating 555,000,000 acres would be seized by the Government and an annual product of $1,375,000,000 would come under the control of the dictatorship. Dwellings to the number of 17,805,845, of which 9,062,676 are owned in fee, with 5,984,248 entirely free from debt, would be confiscated and the owners dispossessed at the pleasure of the Government.

(4) Although clamoring loudly for a free and unrestricted press the revolutionary program would require the seizure and confiscation of the 22,896 newspapers and periodicals in the United States, together with all mechanical equipment necessary for their publication, and a control and ownership of the public press by the Government.

(5) Complete control of all banking institutions and their assets is an essential part of the revolutionary program, and the 31,492 banks in the United States would be taken over by the Government and the savings of millions, including 11,297,353 depositors drawing interest on accounts in savings banks, and consequently belonging to the so-called bourgeois or capitalistic class, jeopardied.

(6) One of the most appalling and far-reaching consequences of an application of Bolshevism in the United States would be found in the confiscation and liquidation of its life insurance companies. There is 20 per cent. more life insurance in force in this country than in all the rest of the world, and nine-tenths of it is mutual insurance. Almost 50,000,000 life insurance policies, representing nearly $30,000,000,000 of insurance, the substantial protection of the women and children of the nation, would be rendered valueless.

(7) The atheism that permeates the whole Russian dictatorship is clearly reflected in the activities of their revolutionary adherents in the United States, and in their publications they have denounced our religion and our God as "lies." This gives added significance to the revolutionary attitude toward the Christian Church and the Christian religion. The prohibition of religious schools and the teaching or studying of religion, except in private, would necessitate the abolition of 104,750 Sunday schools in the United States and a great number of seminaries, colleges, and universities; 19,935,890 Sunday school scholars would be deprived and prevented from enjoying the institution that has become an important part of their lives and is one of the great moral influences of the nation. Catholic schools, colleges, and seminaries to the number of 6,681 would be suppressed. Church property to the value of $1,678,000,582 would be confiscated and 41,926,854 (census of 1916) members of 227,487 church organizations would be subjected to the domination of an atheist dictatorship.

"Notwithstanding the fact that every champion and defender of Bolshevism that testified before your committee unequivocally admitted that the Bolshevist formula was not adaptable to the economic and social life of the United States, they and their co-evangelists persist in their appeals to the passion of the people in an attempt to provoke discontent and hatred. In co-operation with the revolutionary elements, destruction of existing social and governmental institutions by violent methods is being promoted. They must, therefore, be condemned as the mere champions of discontent and disorder, offering no practical and acceptable ideal, as they profess to have, with which to soften and appease the wrath that they are undertaking to arouse.

General Statement.

"The testimony taken before this committee having been printed, a further review thereof is deemed unnecessary. A careful consideration of this record discloses certain well-defined abuses prejudicial to the best interests of the nation and calculated to undermine and destroy our form of government. The nation having engaged in the greatest war in history with the purpose of saving the world for democracy, now emerges from that struggle confronted with the paramount duty of preserving democracy for the world.

"The disclosures before this committee concerned (a) the political activities of the liquor interests in their effort to control and dominate elections and public officials, (b) the propaganda of the agents, representatives, and sympathizers of a foreign Government, the form of which and whose purposes, industrial, commercial, and political, were incompatible with and antagonistic to the form, ideals, and purposes of the Government of the United States, and (c) Bolshevism as it exists in Russia and the activities of its champions in the country. No useful purpose is to be served by reviewing and recounting the reprehensible activities of either of the elements whose conduct has been the subject matter of this inquiry. A perusal of the testimony furnishes adequate evidence of it. This testimony embodies such an exposure of all of these elements as to justify fully the investigation.

"The activities brought to the attention of the committee are so startling, however, that we believe that the real advantage of the inquiry will be lost unless Congress profits from the knowledge thus obtained by undertaking by appropriate legislation to make impossible a repetition of these activities, either on the part of the offenders who have been under investigation, and the many whose activities are still continuing, or by others who at some future time may seek to undermine the Government or pervert the popular will by the adoption of similar methods against which the Federal statutes seem to provide no adequate safeguard.

"With this end in view, therefore, this committee invites attention to certain abuses which are clearly established by the record of its hearings and a summary of proposed legislation the immediate adoption of which it earnestly recommends.

I.

"That millions of dollars have been expended in elections, in connection with which Federal officers were voted for by special interests through organizations of their own creation and by methods of their own adoption. That secrecy has surrounded these expenditures and the activities thereby induced. That the publicity and accounting sought for all political expenditures by the Corrupt Practices acts of the Federal and the several State Governments has been largely defeated. That the Federal corrupt practices statutes are entirely inadequate to meet present-day political methods and are easily evaded without involving a violation of the statute. Any effective Corrupt Practices act must provide—

(1) For full publicity of all receipts and expenditures intended to influence in any way the result of an election.

(2) To bring under legal control and supervision every committee and organization participating in a political activity.

(3) To perpetuate and preserve for a reasonable time a complete record of the financial transactions of all individuals, candidates, committees, and organizations.

(4) To define clearly the purposes and activities for which money can be legally expended.

(5) To require publicity that will unequivocally fix responsibility for all paid and inspired advertising or publicity matter used and intended either openly or secretly to affect the result of an election.

II.

"Newspapers printed in both English and foreign languages have been subsidized directly and indirectly for the purpose of undertaking to influence the minds, thoughts, and actions of the people of the United States without disclosing in any way the commercial or political influence financially interested. It is of great importance that every facility should be afforded to all elements of society and to every commercial industrial, social, religious, and educational interest to present openly and frankly its views on every subject not aimed at the impairment of the sovereignty of the nation or in disparagement of our form of government as established by the Constitution. But as the right to present these various contentions should be preserved as inalienable, so the public to whom the appeal is made have an inalienable right to know and to be advised as to who is the spokesman of a given cause. Newspapers have become such an educational medium that the public should be afforded an ample opportunity to know just who their instructors are.

"The act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912, undertook to accomplish this, but in the light of experience it is now clearly established that this act is inadequate. It permits of the adoption of many subterfuges by which its purpose is defeated though its spirit is violated without the commission of a legal breach of its prohibitions.

"It is the opinion of this committee that this act should be amended and made more effective in several important particulars.

III.

"The foreign-language press of the country as now conducted has the effect and in many instances is inspired with the purpose of discouraging the assimilation of the foreign elements with the American people and has been utilized by special interests for political and propaganda purposes. The financial condition of many of these newspapers has made them the easy and cheap victims of designing persons and interests whose financial advantage is best secured by retarding the Americanization of the alien and limiting him to the use of the foreign-language paper as his sole source of information. The foreign-language press exerts a greater influence upon its readers than an English newspaper does because of the limited educational facilities of the persons who can only read and talk in such foreign tongues; and consequently the subsidization and domination of this press are proportionately more vicious in their effects than similar practices would be in the case of English newspapers.

"The experience of the last few years has clearly demonstrated the necessity of Americanizing the residents of this country, and especially those who from time to time are assuming the responsibility of citizenship. The aliens now residing within our borders or hereafter immigrating to our shores must either be assimilated by the Americans or they will be held together in their several nativistic groups, each group adhering to its own language and customs, with the consequent adherence, either consciously or unconsciously, to the land of their nativity. While it must be recognized that during the time when they are merely the guests of this nation a knowledge of their native language is all that can be expected, the Government is justified in requiring that before their status is changed to one of citizenship and before they can be permitted to participate in the government of the United States there should be some evidence at least of a purpose on their part toward that assimilation which is essential to the unity of purpose and substantial adherence to our institutions necessary to the healthy development of the nation.

"Foreign-language newspapers are a danger to the country unless they are utilized to assist in the assimilation of the alien element and to aid in the process of Americanization which is essential to the healthy development of the population into a homogeneous whole. This much-sought-for Americanization would be impeded by either depriving the alien of the educational value of a newspaper in the only language he can read or by withholding from him proper aid and facility for learning the English language and failing to encourage him to acquire the educational advantages incident to the mastering of the language of his adopted country. With this in mind, therefore, this committee recommends legislation to control and regulate the printing of foreign-language publications in this country.

IV.

"For a number of years prior to our entry into the world war agents of the German Government persistently carried on a great propaganda in the United States, the purpose of which was to promote the interests of the German Government and to create a sentiment in this country in favor of that Government to the prejudice of this nation. Every activity which tended to weaken our Government or to arouse antagonisms that would demoralize the unity and morale of our population and every movement that was aimed at involving us in foreign disputes or domestic difficulties was encouraged and frequently financed by the agents and representatives of the German Government.

"Today the forces of anarchy and violence are utilizing the financial resources plundered by them from the European people they have succeeded in exploiting, to import into this country money, literature, and hired agents for the purpose of promulgating the doctrine of force, violence, assassination, confiscation, and revolution.

"As an effect of these activities there has appeared in this country a large group of persons who advocate the overthrow of all organized government, and especially the Government of the United States, who favor revolutionary movements, repudiate the Constitution of the United States, and refuse to respect our national emblem and our governmental institutions. There are found among the leaders of this group many aliens who unhesitatingly abuse the hospitality which this country has extended to them and who because of that leadership are able to retard the real Americanization of the more ignorant residents possessing similar racial characteristics. These persons encourage and maintain a solidarity of the people of the several foreign tongues which is used to create and incite a class hatred that is quickly absorbed by and incorporated into the revolutionary movement led by them. The alien element in this country is the most susceptible and is the first to adopt violence as an effective weapon for supremacy.

"More reprehensible than the alien element is that class of American citizens, whether native born or naturalized, who, having obligated themselves to support and defend the Constitution of the United States, lightly disregard their responsibilities and promulgate the doctrine that the form of Government established by the Constitution should be overthrown and that a Government responsive to a class rather than to all the people should be forcibly substituted therefor. It is a significant fact that almost without exception the persons in this country who are today advocating revolution and violence and all of the suffering, pain, and bloodshed incident to such a movement, have during the great struggle of the last two years undertaken to handicap, check, and obstruct in every way possible the military operations of this Government under the pretext that their consciences would not permit them to take the life of their fellow-men even in war. The destruction of life, property, and Government has no horrors to them when directed toward the overthrow of the Government of the United States, but the use of force in defense of our country they conscientiously object to.

"Prior to the enactment of the statute of June 15, 1917, as amended by the statute of May 16, 1918, our Government was without laws adequate even to protect its own sovereignty. It is indeed unfortunate that this legislation should have been called an espionage act. Much of the complaint and criticism directed at this act was aimed more at the word used to designate it than at the text of the statute. Many of the provisions of this act are applicable only during time of war, and consequently the restoration of peace will leave the Government of the United States more helpless, and because of the growth of the revolutionary movement as a result of the world war more powerless, than it found itself prior to our entrance into that struggle.

"It is therefore imperative that there be enacted before the re-establishment of peace an act adequately protecting our national sovereignty and our established institutions.

V.

"That the American people have been victimized and deceived by the activities of special interests and the subtle practices of designing individuals, some of them the agents and representatives of foreign Governments, through the use of organizations having dignified and respectable names, which completely disarm all suspicion of the ulterior purposes of those who inspired their organization. By the use of euphonious names given to supposedly patriotic, idealistic, and charitable organizations, patriotic and philanthropic citizens have been innocent victims of conniving representatives of foreign interests and Governments and have been exploited by corrupt and dishonest elements. The Government of the United States long ago undertook by appropriate legislation to protect society from the fraudulent use of the mails commercially. The public has a right to some protection from deception being practiced by these mushroom organizations that have become so common.

"No legitimate organization is ashamed of its paternity, its purposes, or its activities, and a proper registration of all voluntary associations or organizations appealing to the public through the mails for popular approval, financial support, and the propagation of its notions of government, sociology, benevolence, or what not is a reasonable requirement that can be utilized to provide some security to a much imposed upon public, and legislation is therefore recommended to this end.

VI.

"Never have the Federal statutes provided adequate security against an unlawful and promiscuous use of high explosives. During the period of American neutrality, the representatives of the German Government, as well as many criminally inclined residents of our own country, resorted to the use of explosives for the destruction of life, property, and transportation facilities, and except for the provision in the Interstate Commerce act, which prohibited the shipping or carrying of explosives in interstate commerce, the offenses could not be reached by the Federal Government, and when reached under this act the penalties were entirely incommensurate with the offense. The act of Congress of Oct. 6, 1917, entitled 'An act to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession in time of war of explosives, providing regulations for the safe manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession of the same, and for other purposes,' was enacted by Congress as a purely war statute, and becomes inoperative upon the restoration of peace. The efficacious effect of this legislation during the period of the war has not only justified its enactment as a war statute, but has impressed upon the people of the country the merit of its provision in times of peace as well as in times of war.

"All law-abiding persons recognize the necessity of controlling and regulating the manufacture, distribution, and possession of the instruments of death and destruction relied upon by the criminal and lawless elements of society. The obligation of the Federal Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens would not be fully performed were Congress to permit the act of Oct. 6, 1917, to die by limitation without enacting in its place a peace-time measure.

"The committee wishes to again express its thanks to Major Humes, Captain Lester, and Mr. Benham for their untiring zeal and great ability in aiding the committee in securing the great mass of testimony which, in our opinion, will be most useful to the public.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"LEE S. OVERMAN, Chairman.
"WILLIAM H. KING.
"JOSIAH O. WOLCOTT.
"KNUTE NELSON.
"THOMAS STERLING."



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KOREA PROCLAIMS INDEPENDENCE

"Chosen" as Japanese Dub Province, Declares Its People Free, Defies Old Order of Brute Force

KOREA has proclaimed its independence. What was formerly the Hermit Kingdom, in this, the 4,252d year of its existence, declares through a document signed by thirty-three citizens the liberty of the Korean people.

This province, which fell to Japan as part of the spoils of its war with China, and which now is called "Chosen" by the Japanese, does not intend thus to abandon its ancient national individuality.

Declaration of Independence.

The proclamation of independence was dated March 1, and is being sent out by the Korean National Association of San Francisco, as follows:

"We herewith proclaim the independence of Korea and the liberty of the Korean people. We tell it to the world in witness of the equality of all nations and we pass it on to our posterity as their inherent right.

"We make this proclamation, having back of us 5,000 years of history, and 20,000,000 of a united loyal people. We take this step to insure to our children for all time to come, personal liberty in accord with the awakening consciousness of this new era. This is the clear leading of God, the moving principle of the present age, the whole human race's just claim. It is something that cannot be stamped out, or stifled, or gagged, or suppressed by any means.

"Victims of an older age, when brute force and the spirit of plunder ruled, we have come after these long thousands of years to experience the agony of ten years of foreign oppression, with every loss to the right to live, every restriction of the freedom of thought, every damage done to the dignity of life, every opportunity lost for a share in the intelligent advance of the age in which we live.

"Assuredly, if the defects of the past are to be rectified, if the agony of the present is to be unloosed, if the future oppression is to be avoided, if thought is to be set free, if right of action is to be given a place, if we are to attain to any way of progress, if we are to deliver our children from the painful, shameful heritage, if we are to leave blessing and happiness intact for those who succeed us, the first of all necessary things is the clear-cut independence of our people. What cannot our twenty millions do, every man, with sword in heart, in this day when human nature and conscience are making a stand for truth and right? What barrier can we not break, what purpose can we not accomplish?

"We have no desire to accuse Japan of breaking many solemn treaties since 1636, nor to single out specially the teachers in the schools or Government officials who treat the heritage of our ancestors as a colony of their own, and our people and their civilization as a nation of savages, finding delight only in beating us down and bringing us under their heel.

"We have no wish to find special fault with Japan's lack of fairness or her contempt of our civilization and the principles on which her State rests; we, who have greater cause to reprimand ourselves, need not spend precious time in finding fault with others; neither need we, who require so urgently to build for the future, spend useless hours over what is past and gone. Our urgent need today is the setting up of this house of ours and not a discussion of who has broken it down, or what has caused its ruin. Our work is to clear the future of defects in accord with the earnest dictates of conscience. Let us not be filled with bitterness or resentment over past agonies or past occasions for anger.

Japanese "Brute Force."

"Our part is to influence the Japanese Government, dominated as it is by the old idea of brute force, which thinks to run counter to reason and universal law, so that it will change, act honestly, and in accord with the principles of right and truth.

"The result of annexation, brought about without any conference with the Korean people, is that the Japanese, indifferent to us, use every kind of partiality for their own, and by a false set of figures show a profit and loss account between us two peoples most untrue, digging a trench of everlasting resentment deeper and deeper the further they go.

"Ought not the way of enlightened courage to be to correct the evils of the past by ways that are sincere, and by true sympathy and friendly feeling make a new world in which the two peoples will be equally blessed?

"To bind a force of 20,000,000 of resentful Koreans will mean not only loss of peace forever for this part of the Far East, but also will increase the ever-growing suspicion of 400,000,000 of Chinese—upon whom depends the danger or safety of the Far East—besides strengthening the hatred of Japan. From this all the rest of the East will suffer. Today Korean independence will mean not only daily life and happiness for us, but also it would mean Japan's departure from an evil way and exaltation to the place of true protector of the East, so that China, too, even in her dreams, would put all fear of Japan aside. This thought comes from no minor resentment, but from a large hope for the future welfare and blessing of mankind.

"A new era wakes before our eyes; the old world of force is gone and the new world of righteousness and truth is here. Out of the experience and travail of the old world arises this light on life's affairs. The insects, stifled by the frost and snow of Winter, awake at this same time with the breezes of Spring and the soft light of the sun upon them.

"It is the day of the restoration of all things on the full tide of which we set forth without delay or fear. We desire a full measure of satisfaction in the way of liberty and the pursuit of happiness and an opportunity to develop what is in us for the glory of our people.

"We awake now from the old world with its darkened conditions in full determination and one heart and one mind, with right on our side, along with the forces of nature; to a new life. May all the ancestors to the thousand and ten thousand generations aid us from within, and all the forces of the world aid us from without, and let the day we take hold be the day of our attainment. In this hope we go forward."

Seized After a War.

Korea, as is explained in a pamphlet issued from the San Francisco quarters, was one of the bones of contention in the Chino-Japanese war in 1894, and it was distrust of the growing Russian influence in Korea that resulted in the Russo-Japanese war in 1904. At that time the Korean Government consented to the occupation of the peninsula by Japan for the period of the war, with every assurance on the part of Japan that at the end of the war she would withdraw. On Feb. 3, 1904, a treaty was entered into between Japan and Korea by which Japan guaranteed the safety, independence, and territorial integrity of Korea; on Aug. 22, 1904, Japan took charge of Korean financial and diplomatic affairs; on Nov. 17, 1905, control of all Korean foreign affairs passed to Japan, and the Mikado's Government embarked upon a policy of gradual absorption.

The appearance at The Hague tribunal in 1907 of an unofficial Korean delegation seeking Korea's rights as an independent nation was seized upon by Japan as a violation of its treaties with Korea and made the basis of a successful demand for the abdication of the Emperor of Korea on July 25, 1907. Korea was reduced to the position of a Japanese province with Marquis Ito as the first Resident General, and Japan embarked upon a policy of political, economic, and social reforms; on August 27, 1910, Japan formally annexed Korea, declaring that so long as Korea was outside of the Japanese Empire it was impossible to effect the desired reforms, so it was "benevolently assimilated," again "with the consent of the Korean Government," an institution that was absolutely under the control and domination of Japan. The attitude of the Korean people toward this proceeding was manifested in rioting and mob violence which was put down with a ruthless hand by the Japanese military chiefs.

These actions on the part of Japan were not without protest upon the part of the people of Korea. Strong representations were made to the United States Government, which, in 1882, had made a treaty agreeing to protect Korea from aggression, but our Government chose to ignore its obligations under the treaty sooner than enter into a controversy with Japan over a matter that was considered within Japan's sphere of influence. The delegation to The Hague tribunal was, through the influence of Japan, denied a hearing and Japan was left with a free hand to do with Korea as she would.

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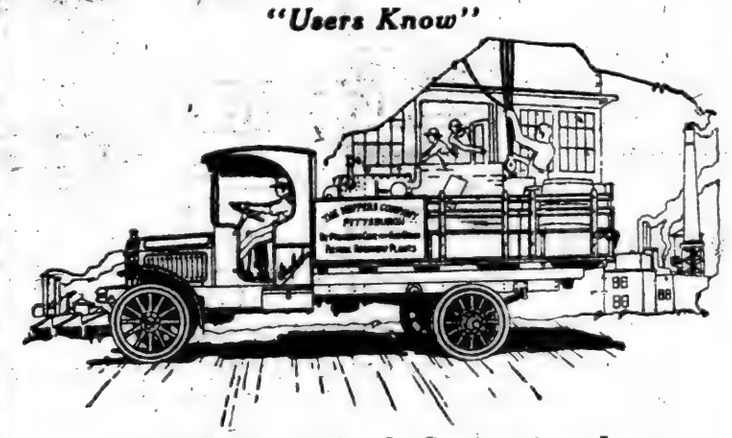
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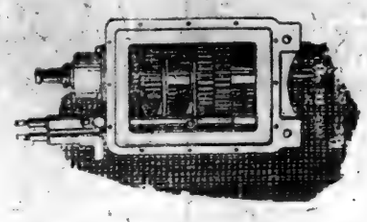
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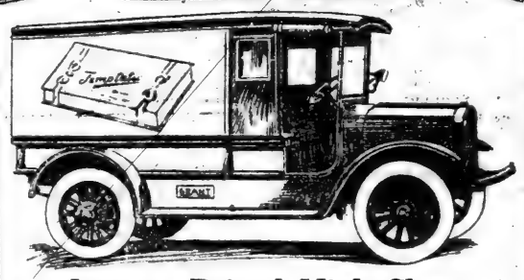
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The Story of a Deer that Knew its own Mind

SUNLIT silence of an Indian Summer afternoon had descended upon the mountains around Lake Marian. H. and I landed from the canoe at the west base of Copper Mountain where it rises out of the lake. F. was hunting buck on the east side north of us. A sharp climb up the west slope brought H. and me to a point which views the entire side of the mountain. Here I left H. and scrambled to the top as quietly as I could. A large buck sneaked into the thick second growth below me on the east side, but his shadow betrayed him and I shot. The thick cover prevented accuracy, and half a dozen more shots during a running chase down the mountain were required to kill him.

Just before I stopped to cut open the deer and take out his "innards" I looked down the valley and saw a doe and fawn streaking away, scared by the shooting. Then, up the mountain near the top of a shoulder of rock north of me, my eye found a buck larger than the one I had just killed. He stood statuesquely still watching me, but he must have seen all the foregoing proceedings. F., who was hunting in my direction but on the other side of this buck, and I both had all the deer we wanted, so I figured in my mind how to get the buck over to the west side of the mountain for the benefit of H. Ten shots placed just east of the deer so that he would be sure to hear the sputter of the bullets in the brush and rock near him failed to effect any result. He stood as motionless as before. This rather phased me, so I shouted to him to move. Did he? Not an inch. Next I rolled some stones down the side of the mountain. The buck was still a stoic spectator. Perhaps, I thought, since he was looking at me into the sun, he could not see clearly. So I ran to the nearest contour of the slope and executed an entirely new and original dance. Even this did not budge the buck; in fact, he settled down more comfortably than before. Then I thought of F., who was hunting in my direction. I halloed to him and got a reply half a mile away. I shouted to hurry, that I wanted to drive a deer to H. He yelled back and I told him how to proceed. All this also the buck took philosophically, keeping his eye on me and I watching him, not because I thought any longer that he would run, but because I was afraid of losing him in his background, so well did he blend in.

F. came along but ran past the buck. Therefore another shouting conversation ensued, with the buck as our audience. F. finally started up the slope straight for that animal. The going was steep and the footing bad and much unrepeatable language broke on the mountainside, but the buck still stuck to his strategy. At last F. was only fifty feet away. Up jumped the buck, dashed away ninety yards, and then, so far as we could see, sank completely out of sight. H., on the west side of the summit, to whom we had been trying to send the deer, yelled across to come home, so we knew he had not run across the top. The sun was almost down. F. was climbing around near the skyline trying to find the buck that the mountain had swallowed up. Half way down the slope a loose stone rolled, and into the last shadows of twilight in the valley I saw that doggoned buck slink away. Many like him are inhabitants of the



The east end of Big Trout. Big Trout is nearly two miles long, is very deep, and is almost entirely spring fed.



Are there ever greater possibilities for tragedy or comedy than when, standing on a slippery rock with both feet in rushing water, a trout strikes hard?

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The Big Trout Preserve lies between Bog River and the automobile road running from Long Lake West to Long Lake. Long Lake West R. R. Station, on the Adirondack division of the New York Central, is contiguous to the southwest corner of the property, and is reached by train, with no change of cars, in about nine hours from New York City.

New State macadam roads to Long Lake Village, within seventeen miles of the Preserve, and a good dirt road the remaining distance, make it possible to do the trip by motor from New York City in a day.

The property is forty-two hundred acres in extent, at an elevation of somewhat less than 2,000 feet above sea level. It takes in all of Big Trout, High Pond, and Little Trout, controls Bog River fishing the entire distance that it borders the property, and includes about two miles and a half of Bear Brook. The fishing, brook trout, lake trout, and ouananiche, is good, and the hunting the very best.

The Preserve is in its wild state and is practically unimproved. The isthmus between Big Trout and Little Trout, and the rise of land between Big Trout and High Pond, offer two of the most ideal locations for a camp that one can find anywhere in the woods.

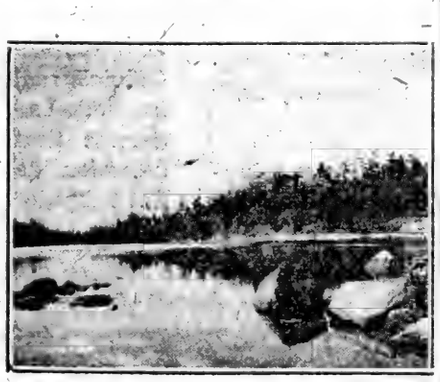
The neighboring lands are owned by the Whitney Estate, by Mr. C. M. Daniels, and by the Estate of A. A. Low. The Preserve itself has been posted and protected from outside fishing and hunting for the last twenty years.

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AMUSEMENTS

Other Amusements Section 4, Page 5.

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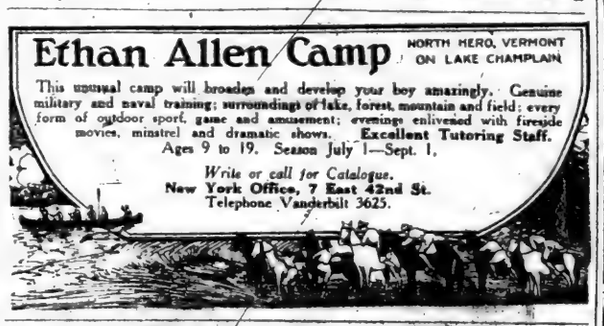
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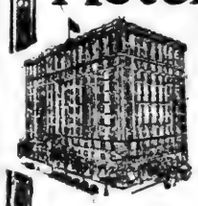
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SPRING IN TIMES SQUARE

Extracts from an Article by the Rev. Dr. J. G. H. Barry in the American Monthly

I KNOW it is Spring because the Lavender Man is out with his little bags of mauve dust. As I passed just now the air about the place where he stands was lightly touched with a perfume that evoked pictures of scenes long unthought of: in particular of a room with rosewood furniture, marble topped, and to a child wonderful, in which this same odor floated. * * * I have never seen the Lavender Man sell any of his ware, but he comes every Spring and stands on the sidewalk for a little, and then vanishes. He is a quiet, gentle man—only such, one fancies, would think of dealing in soft perfumes. No doubt he loves his lavender and would not really care to sell it. * * *

The sun of the first hot Spring day beats into the Square. The crowds that a few days ago rushed along begin to move slowly and loiter. Overcoats have disappeared; one recognizes the man with an overcoat as a suburbanite who left home in the cool of the morning and now finds himself overburdened with clothes. Women are still clinging to fur coats, but have unbuttoned them and thrown them back—Spring has come upon them unawares, one feels, and caught them unprepared. In a few days, if the weather holds, they will be astonishingly redecorated. Boys have flung away their caps for the time, and one adventurous little fellow has got rid of the nuisance of shoes. * * * My friend, the economical man, was explaining to me the other day that he always got his straw hat at a low figure by buying it at the end of the season; he does not mind, I fancy, if it be not quite the latest thing. But that would not do at all in the Square; we may not have much money, but we have our proper pride, and would not for anything be seen with last year's hat.

For myself, though I have long lived in the confines of the Square, I confess to not caring very much for it by day. It does not seem quite the true thing then; it has not its finest atmosphere. There are too many intruders, people whose business is not with the Square itself, obvious interlopers out on some transient errand. They are going to the subway station, or from it. They have some value to be sure, because we like to see it stated in print that the traffic at our station is increasing enormously and that we are entitled to all the advantages of an express station. They are people who come to buy something, and, of course, we are glad to sell to them, though the aim of the Square is not business. The Square only becomes itself after the crowds, whose aim in life is the low one of business, have hurried to their homes. Then, when the golden light is faded out of so much of the sky as we can see, and our own lights come out—the electric lights which are our moon and stars—we begin to awake to our true vocation, pleasure. From then until the dawn comes the Square is its fascinating self.

Then it is that one familiar with the Square enjoys to the full its life and movement and color. It is only such an one who can enjoy it; the real Square hides itself from the hosts of visitors from the provinces who are attracted to it by reports of the wonders of "The Great White Way," brought home by travelers bent on heightening their own adventures. In the provincial clubhouse or in the country store wandering youth discourses of adventure, or senile iniquity hints at enjoyment, but their adventures or pleasures might have been gathered anywhere in any city—they are no peculiar possession of ours, nor are they of the essence of the Square's life. If, unfortunately, you are looking for such things, you will remain outside the circle of those who know, and become an object of their observation, an intrusion on the Square's life to be noted with disapproval.

But move slowly on a Spring evening down one side of the Square and up the other, pausing now and again on the curb without other interest than the interest of what you see, and an amusingly diversified world is unfolded before you. The walks are filled with drifting crowds who wear an air of proprietorship; obviously they are quite at home. Small, pale-faced, shrill-voiced boys dodge in and out, regardless of whom they jostle, some offering evening editions of papers, others playing games whose most evident ingredient is noise. Here a hand-organ is grinding out an antiquated tune—it suddenly carries one back over twenty years of life—and two little girls dance gayly on the sidewalk, the passers giving them place; they have bright, laughing, brown faces, and dance from the tips of their toes to the ends of their streaming hair. It is good to note how the tolerant crowd sways around them with kindly smiles. A big policeman stands looking on—a protecting figure. The Square itself is packed solid with street cars, motor trucks, automobiles, through which nervous taxis try to thread a hurried way, and among them indifferent men in uniforms which seem once to have been white stolidly sweep the pavement. The air is grown soft and heavy; you might take handfuls of it and squeeze it, you fancy.

All this under a blaze of light—searching, dazzling, bewildering light which pours out of the windows of shops where are displayed an endless array of things to eat and drink and smoke; light that streams from the ever-swinging doors through which one gets glimpses of crowded bars and theatre vestibules; light, more than all, which pours down from the sky above, where astonishing signs invite one's attention. The Square is a radical exponent of the New Barbarism and takes pride in this blatant exposition of it in the latest electrical devices. Over the tops of the buildings, in designs of multi-colored light, birds flap their wings, kittens entangle themselves in silk, women sweep the floor. One is exhorted in letters of flame which quiver and vanish and reappear to buy this or drink that or to smoke the other. We are a little blasé, to be sure, to all this appeal, but we still stand in languid groups to watch the latest ingenious combination of light.

When the hour for the places of amusement to begin their programs draws near the crowd grows denser, and one feels the surge of a foreign element into the Square. The subway and surface cars discharge crowds; other crowds come trooping from the side streets. It becomes more difficult to loiter comfortably; an element of push and hurry and feverishness makes itself felt. We become conscious of the presence of the normal New Yorker who is always late for whatever it is he is going to. His selfishness disturbs us for a little, and then he is gone, swallowed up by one or another of these flaming doors within which, we gather from the gaudy posters so flauntingly displayed, is to be found amusement and relief for the tired mind—principally the relief which comes from the contemplation of the female form in various stages of undress. One understands these crowds fairly well, but there is an occasional touch of mystery; there, for example, go a couple of women, middle-aged, hard-faced—just what is their concern in this life, one would like to know. The young one understands—but these!

With the departure of the amusement seekers we are left to loiter and to kill time as we may. Individuals once again become perceptible. Groups that are not going anywhere detach themselves. There is one about that window where the latest thing in hats is displayed. One understands the fascination of the art in the window, and the difficulty of the process of detaching the individual hat and transferring it to the individual head. The process of selecting a hat must be nerve-racking, and alas! is so rarely successful.

One wanders on, leaving the still interested group about the window, and comes upon an instance of life's failure—the woman who sells chewing gum at the corner. I have known her long. A very honest woman she is, with a thoroughly sane dread of city institutions for the care of the poor. In all weathers she stands there offering her ware and gathering the few cents which suffice for her support. Down at the very bottom she is, far below the line which our friends the sociologists trace as representing the minimum of decent living—and yet not an altogether unhappy or cheerless person. She has a proper pride in taking care of herself, and manages to do it, save in rare times of illness. She finds it possible to be thankful to God and man. A humble, decent, cleanly, contented body! Let us buy some gum, loathsome confection though it be, and pass on. * * *

From time to time the Square is invaded and appeals are made to our seriousness. The itinerant speaker sets up his box and cries aloud for the attention of the passer-by. Yesterday it was the war orator who appealed to our patriotism or to our charity; today it is more likely to be the Socialist who promises us the economic millenium. Sometimes it is the prophet of no-god, who wants to relieve us from the incubus of superstition which we are somewhat surprised to learn clings tightly to us and impedes our progress. Inasmuch as it is a warm night and we not occupied, we drift idly from one box to another and listen to a few words of promise from each. But, I confess with shame, that we are not much interested in any of the schemes proposed for our improvement. The fervor of the orators fails to stir us. The faces we turn up are of the most indifferent caste; we wonder why "the guy" should be so excited about what appeals to us so little, and slowly wander on to hear what the next "guy" has to say. I fancy we set small store by our manhood's privilege and wonder why the orators are so anxious to have us use the vote. Those of us who are young have interests which are more important, and those of us who are older are quite cynical of "reform" of all sorts. We have gathered here too often on election nights and cheered the "avalanche" which brought a "reform" party into power, and then found that nothing happened in consequence but a change of officials; so we refuse to be stirred to enthusiasm by soap-box orators. Thus the life of the Square flows on without worrying about the future, lulled by the placidity of the night. * * *

I suppose all cities in all times have had squares which were essentially as this Square is, nay, all places where men have lived. I recall a square in a country village where there were no houses of entertainment of any kind, and where the only light was the light of moon and stars which filtered down through the branches of overhanging maples and flashed in golden pools on the soft turf. Boys and girls met there, not in eager crowds, but in little groups, and their life was the life of Times Square and their thoughts its thoughts.

SOLDIERS.

SHIPMENT of articles to members of the American Expeditionary Forces was formerly limited to those articles which had been requested by the individual to whom they were to be shipped. The rules required that these requests had to be approved by a Major or officer of higher rank. On April 14, 1919, however, this restriction was removed, so that articles may now be sent to members of the American Expeditionary Forces without any request from the individual to whom they are to be shipped, and, of course, without approval. Parcels of fourth-class mail, or domestic parcel post matter to the American forces in Europe, must not exceed seven pounds in weight, and postage thereon must be prepaid at 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Foreign Postage Rate.—Since Nov. 11, 1918, officers and enlisted men have furnished correspondents in this country with the name of the city or town in which they are stationed. Letters addressed to the men at these addresses come in automatically under the foreign postal regulations and require foreign postage at the foreign postage rate of 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. Such letters on which postage has not been fully prepaid will be returned to the senders. If the same do not bear a return address, they will be returned to the Dead Letter Office. The 3-cent rate of postage still holds good, however, on mail addressed to the men in care of their units, even though the town in which the unit is supposed to be located is given as part of the address. The postal authorities, however, prefer that the names of such towns be omitted, as the location of a unit is constantly changing.

DECORATIONS TO SOLDIERS' NEXT OF KIN.

THE Secretary of War has directed that all inquiries in reference to awarding medals, badges or other commemorative decorations to the nearest of kin of deceased soldiers be answered in substance as follows:

Under the present law the War Department has no authority to issue medals or badges to civilians unless such civilians are discharged soldiers, except that Medals of Honor, Distinguished Service Crosses, and Distinguished Service Medals may be awarded posthumously. It is the intention of the War Department to ask authority of Congress at the next session to award the Victory Medal to the nearest of kin of each soldier who has lost his life in the present war, and, if authority is obtained, information to this effect will be communicated to those concerned.

CASUALTIES BY DIVISIONS.

THE War Department has made public the figures on battle deaths and wounded, by divisions, as of May 10, 1919. The battle deaths include killed in action and died of wounds.

Casualties listed under "other units" include about 2,000 in depot divisions. These occurred either before replacement units had been incorporated with divisions to which assigned or among men of depot divisions who went without leave to the front.

Artillery brigade losses are included in figures of their original divisions.

There is a duplication of about 7,000 in the figures for the wounded.

Div.	Battle Deaths.	Wounded.	Total.
2	4,419	20,657	25,076
1	4,204	19,141	23,345
3	3,102	15,032	18,134
28	2,531	13,746	16,277
42	2,713	13,292	16,005
26	2,168	13,000	15,168
4	2,698	11,598	14,153
32	2,888	10,986	13,884
77	1,990	9,968	11,958
27	1,791	9,427	11,218
30	1,652	9,429	11,081
33	1,902	7,973	9,883
80	1,419	7,394	8,813
82	1,338	6,890	8,228
78	1,350	6,800	8,150
29	1,387	6,623	8,010
35	1,050	6,994	7,854
79	1,396	6,194	7,590
80	1,141	5,622	6,763
91	1,340	5,100	6,496
29	940	5,219	6,159
37	992	4,931	5,923
36	591	2,119	2,710
93	574	2,009	2,583
7	302	1,516	1,818
92	185	1,495	1,680
81	250	801	1,051
6	97	479	576
88	27	63	90
Total	47,313	232,673	279,986
Other units	1,596	4,462	6,058
Grand total	48,909	237,135	286,044

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

A husband's control over the person of his wife is the subject of an opinion by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in Burroughs v. Crichten, in which the defendant, a surgeon, was sued by the plaintiff for damages because he diagnosed an ailment of the plaintiff's wife as a tumor and was instructed to operate for that reason, whereas she had cancer, an operation for which would put her life in jeopardy. The defendant demurred to the complainant and it was sustained in the lower court.

The Court of Appeals reverses the decision as to the second count of the demurrer that the defendant neglected and refused to render medical services. On the first count, which is upheld, the court said:

"The theory underlying this count is that a husband has absolute control over the person of his wife; that it is for him, and him only, to determine whether an operation shall be performed upon her and, if so, upon what conditions. In other words, the theory is that in this respect the husband exercises the same control over his wife as is exercised by the owner of a chattel. This position is untenable. In Bronson v. Brady (28 App. D. C., 250, 256) we said that the tendency of the times is to emancipate married women from the harshness and disabilities of the common law and place them upon an equal footing with men. A wife in the full possession of her faculties is as much entitled, both morally and legally, to determine whether she shall submit herself to an operation as is the husband in respect to an operation on himself."

During the time of the civil war in Mexico between the Constitutionalist forces of Carranza and the followers of Huerta, the firm of Martinez & Co. was engaged as dealers in hides in Torreon, Mexico. General Villa, who was then the representative of Carranza as "Commander of the North," after capturing the city of Torreon, levied a military assessment on the men of means of the city for the support of his army. Martinez was a wealthy resident of Torreon, but was a follower of Huerta, and, when the city was captured, fled, and, failing to pay the assessment imposed upon him, Villa seized a large quantity of hides of which Martinez was owner, sold them, and they subsequently came into the hands of the defendant in the two cases of Oetjen v. Central Leather Company, 38 Supreme Court Reporter, 309.

Plaintiff claims the hides as purchaser from Martinez, and defendant claims them through the sale by Villa. The Supreme Court of the United States, affirming judgments in the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey for defendants, took judicial notice of the fact that, since the above events transpired, the United States recognized the Government of Carranza as the de jure Government of Mexico. It held that the question of who is the sovereign, de jure or de facto, of a foreign Government is not a judicial, but a political, question, the determination of which by the legislative and executive departments of any Government conclusively binds Judges, as well as all other officers, citizens, and subjects of that Government, and that the propriety of their action is not subject to judicial inquiry. Mr. Justice Clarke states:

"It is also the result of the interpretation by this court of the principles of international law that when a Government which originates in revolution or revolt is recognized by the political department of our Government as the de jure Government of the country in which it is established, such recognition is retroactive in effect, and validates all the actions and conduct of the Government so recognized, from the commencement of its existence."

It was further held that the acts of a sovereign State are not subject to re-examination and modification in the courts of this country, but that whatever rights the plaintiff in this case may have can be asserted only through the courts of Mexico or the political department of our Government.

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Also two service stripes, see, here on his trig khaki blanket!
Then his discharge stripe please note—mascot and hero uncited,
Dear to the hearts of the boys, solace and pet and companion.
Patient through hardships and cold, proudly ignoring keen hunger,
Yet when the chow came abundant, feasting like any true soldier.
Faithfully doing his bit, prompt from reveille till lights out,
Guard of the camp and the trench, sentinel stanch, self-appointed,
Happy if just with his friends, never complaining or whining,
Tender with wounded and dead. Oh, man! on hospital duty,
When he'd steal in—those moist eyes
Gave every exile fresh courage!

Maybe because all my life I've had a boy's happiest blessing—
Some breed of dog as a pet, playmate, and constant companion,
Babyhood, boyhood, and youth, ever a dog understanding,
(Lacking some kids' costly toys, though a million times richer and envied)—
Maybe, I say, that was why Major adopted yours truly,
Followed in drives and in hurts, black hours that only God knows of;
Showed a proprietor's airs, coming across on the transport;
Tagged me right here to my home, now has adopted my dear ones.

Honest to goodness, I think, sometimes when that pup is patrolling,
Guardian of me and of mine, all wasn't told in the Good Book,
Seeing how much a dog means to any man you call manly!
Making him tender and kind, thoughtful of things weak and helpless.
(Though I'll allow certain dogs need not feel proud of their masters,
Yet, faithful beasts, all the more, they stick, forgiving grave failings!)
But, as I started to say, seeing the tender attachments,
Looking back over my life, watching that new pup's devotion,
I could 'most believe Adam lost two ribs in that famed transaction
Back in the Garden of Eden, and that the kindly Almighty
Gave him a second companion!
"Heresy"? Yes! "Dogs lack souls"? But they've a substitute, neighbor—
Some kind of quality high, making it up to their masters,
Their own souls better to know—attributes nobler displaying—
Faithfulness, patience, content, love throughout joy or misfortune.
War's taught us fellows a lot, much have I learned from that trench dog.
Down, Major, down! Your new boss, pup, you confuse and embarrass,
Seeing he's least of the least—not the prince your homage makes him!

ELLA A. FANNING.

TO AVERT FRICTION WITH NEGRO LABOR

II.

Department of Labor Recognizes Danger of Trouble Between Whites and Blacks and Undertakes to Meet It

Friction between white and negro workers is recognized as one of the dangers of demobilization and readjustment of labor. In this article Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics in the United States Department of Labor, tells how an emergency organization, primarily formed to increase the efficiency of negro workers in the war industries, may be used in working out a solution of this difficult problem. Dr. Haynes was born in a cabin in the South; by persistence in the face of obstacles he rose to be a leading negro educator.

By DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES.

NEGROES helped to win the war by their work in agriculture and industry as surely as by their fighting on the western front. They worked in the shipyards, in the coal mines, on the railroads, in the cotton fields, in the powder plants, in the munitions factories, on the docks, and at the cantonments. They loaded the ships with army supplies in America and unloaded the same vessels in foreign ports. A negro riveter so dark that his name was "Knight" has broken the world's record for driving rivets in the hull of a steel ship. A gang of negro pile drivers at Hog Island made a world's record which still stands.

The Secretary of Labor recognized the importance of negro labor in war production. He said that since negro wage-earners constitute about one-seventh of the working population it is reasonable and right that they should have representation in council when their interests are being considered and decided. After consultation with many persons and upon recommendation of his Advisory Council, the Secretary therefore decided to create the position of Director of Negro Economics to advise the department on the needs, condition, and desires of the negro workers in their relation to white employers and white workers.

In dealing with the questions that arise in this connection the department confronted three facts. First, not only are negro workers employed by white employers, but they also work on jobs and in occupations with white workers; second, this racial difference is the occasion of many of the misunderstandings, fears, prejudices and suspicions. The labor problems growing out of such differences are in a real sense negro labor problems; third, such racial labor problems must be worked out in local communities on a co-operative basis, for they arise between local employers and employes. Although they are local they have a national bearing on the welfare of all wage earners, white and colored, on the interests of all employers, and of the whole people.

Facing these facts during the war and the critical months since the signing of the armistice the Department of Labor has carried on a work dealing with negro wage earners of far-reaching value and importance, both to employers and employes of the entire country. Beginning in 1915 and during the years of the war thousands of negro workers migrated from the South to Northern communities. This created serious labor problems both in the North and in the South.

Many Committees at Work.

In spite of this situation, and in attempting to carry out its responsibility of [illegible] during the war, the Department of Labor formed co-operative Negro Workers Advisory Committees in States, counties, and cities. These committees were made up of representatives of negro wage earners, of white wage earners, and wherever possible of white wage earners. These committees established co-operative links between employers, white workers, and negro organizations such as [illegible] clubs, betterment leagues, &c., through which the negro wage earners were influenced. In all [illegible] of these committees were [illegible] counties and cities of ten [illegible] North and South.

The [illegible] work of these co-operative committees and to make their [illegible] effective in mobilizing negro labor [illegible] keeping it more efficient for [illegible] supervisors of negro [illegible] were appointed under the United States Employment Service in [illegible] States and in four North-[illegible].

The [illegible] by these field organizations [illegible] to help the negro workers improve their relations with [illegible] white workmen was [illegible] preaching. Surveys of the [illegible] and for negro labor [illegible] carried out to the Chairmen [illegible] co-operative committees [illegible] department regularly informed [illegible] negro labor situation in States [illegible] was developed. For instance, [illegible] was performed in 30 counties and cities in Illinois, [illegible] cities, and in Virginia, [illegible] cities. Special assistance was given to the Federal Directors [illegible] States Employment Service [illegible] negro labor, both for farms [illegible] and strikes, and in finding those [illegible] the period at work more necessary [illegible] the war than the work [illegible] doing.

[illegible] the beginning of the demobilization [illegible] soldiers, these supervisors of negro economics and these co-operative committees have been especially helpful [illegible] the development of the soldiers' [illegible] and in handling [illegible] and difficult problems [illegible] returning negro soldiers [illegible] and life. In [illegible] last year, during December [illegible] more than thirty conferences [illegible] 75 to 300 negro school [illegible] and ministers were held [illegible] the State in co-operation [illegible] efforts of the Department [illegible] and the Board of Education [illegible] racial good-will, and to enlist [illegible] help in readjusting the returning negro soldiers to the life of the community.

In Illinois volunteers under this plan [illegible] by telephone or personal calls [illegible] employers in the interest of negro [illegible] of the 370th Infantry (old 8th [illegible] which returned from France [illegible] a year for the last six months [illegible] of negro labor recruited and [illegible] through the United States Employment Service was done with the co-operation of the Supervisor of Negro [illegible] and private citizens under [illegible] organization.

[illegible] significant as this work has been [illegible] series of State and local conferences that have been held to develop better understanding between negro workers and white employers and white workers. In these conferences both State and local representative white and negro citizens from all parts of their respective communities discussed frankly and freely the problems involved and the methods of work for meeting those problems in improving the condition of negro workers, their working efficiency, and their relations with white employers and white workers.

Ten State Conferences.

In all, ten State conferences were held, several of them having been called by the Governors of the States, and sixteen local conferences were called. One informal national conference of 150 representatives of forty-five welfare agencies, boards, and organizations, North and South, especially interested in the welfare of negro wage-earners was held. At this conference a program of work and a plan of permanent co-operation were adopted and recommended to the Department of Labor. The effect of these conferences in creating better understanding between the races where problems of labor are involved have been publicly commended by numerous private citizens and public officials.

Since the war these campaigns have served to create a settled state of mind in the midst of the many disturbing influences of the readjustment period. At the present time, even in the face of the termination of many of its activities through failure of the appropriation bills in the last Congress, the Department of Labor is trying to keep intact these volunteer co-operative committees to assist in carrying out through them as effectively as possible the work of replacing negro soldiers into civilian life.

The Department of Labor is also making an industrial survey of the record the negro has made in the new lines of industry, North and South, into which he has been drawn during the war in order to ascertain the result, both in efficiency in production and in amicable relations with white workers. This will serve in a far-reaching way as a basis for future guidance.

The adjustment of relations of white employers, white workers, and negro workers during the present reconstruction period and the peace which is to follow will require all the guidance, wisdom, and co-operative spirit which thoughtful citizens of both races can command. The problems will be many and there will be need of racial understanding, good-will, and co-operation.

Need of Efficiency.

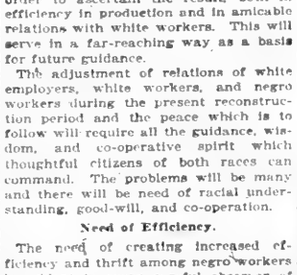
The need of creating increased efficiency and thrift among negro workers is evident to every careful observer of them. Such living conditions as housing and sanitation, recreational facilities, better schools, and better churches must receive more attention in order to make the prosperous peace of productive value to workers and employer. Such measures are the surest insurance against Bolshevist propaganda among them.

A more constructive program on race relations is needed. A better relation between white wage-earners and negro wage-earners that each may better understand the problems, ambitions, and ideals of the other, and a better understanding between negro workers and their white employers to procure a greater co-operation, call for practical plans based upon all the experience and experiments of past years.

The Department of Labor during the last year has carried out this most significant experiment in both Northern and Southern local communities in such a way that there is assurance of results. The plan leaves the most responsible white and colored citizens of each State and locality free to work out together their own local problems and brings to their assistance, through the Department of Labor, the wider experience, methods, and connections of other States and localities. That such a plan growing out of the experiment in adjusting negro labor that has been made by the Department during the war will, if continued, bring practical results in racial understanding, good-will, and co-operation in these days of reconstruction and peace that fully justifies the belief of many white and colored citizens and public officials who have known of the effort.

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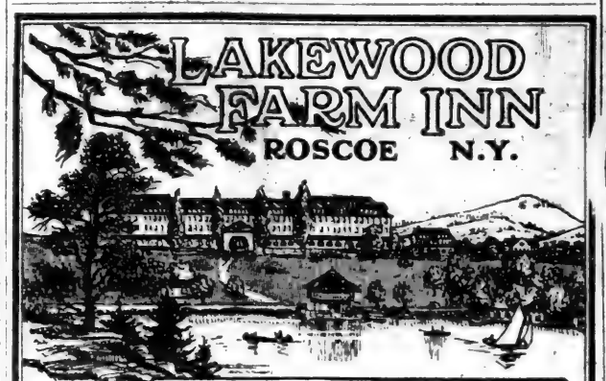
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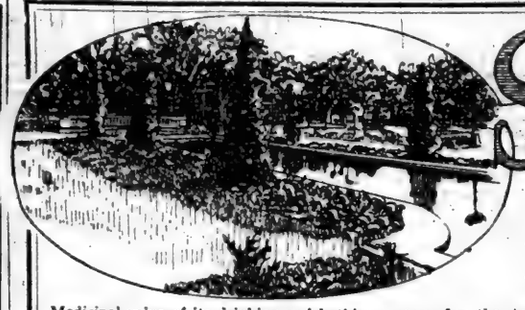
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RESORTS

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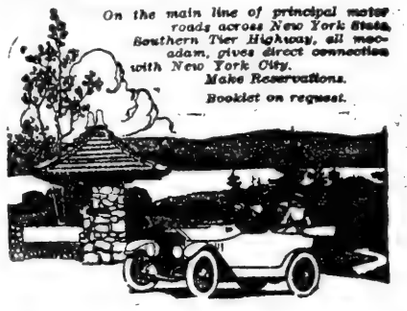
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STEVENS HOUSE Lake Placid, N. Y. Now Open.
Centre of All Adirondack Attractions.
All conveniences. Booklet on request.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

How Assistance Is Being Given in England to Workers Who Wish to Own Their Homes

By B. S. TOWNROE.

ONE of the provisions in the new Housing bill, recently introduced into the British House of Commons, which will help to provide many houses, if its advantages are generally appreciated, authorizes local authorities to assist with grants, or loans, public utility societies providing working-class houses up to 75 per cent of the cost.

I know personally of one public utility society which was formed in the West of England by a number of people, representing capital, labor, and local landowners. They agreed to co-operate in building houses for the skilled artisans who were coming to work at new factories in the neighborhood. The Ministry of Munitions was the father of the scheme, and has for the present given its name to the village settlement, but local people act as foster-mothers on the board of the society, and certain financiers with wide vision had much to do with the nurture of the infant village.

It lies to the northwest of a spur of ground, and many of the windows of the houses look out across the Bristol Channel to the Welsh hills. This aspect would be better to the south, yet the surroundings are beautiful and the lay of the ground is admirable for the purpose. The cottages all have a kitchen, a large scullery which contains a bath connected with the copper for hot water, and three bedrooms. The majority, however, also have a front parlor, which is much appreciated by tenants, for it gives the younger generation much prized opportunities of study in quietness. There is a garden to each house, and soon there will be a village recreation hall and recreation ground.

I am not concerned here so much with the technical aspects of housing, with the architecture and the planning, as with the need for assistance, which ought to be given to all dwellers in new houses. When our ancestors lived in caves, life had not accumulated the modern complexities of rents, rates, gas, water, drains, and social intercourse. The man and woman of today, who earn weekly wages, are surrounded by a network of conundrums, especially if they have to come from some slum dwelling into the country, and accordingly they appreciate the chance of obtaining trained help from those who know how to overcome the difficulties.

The help has not to be given in a spirit of patronage, and to be of any value must be given by those who have learned the solution of most of the problems either through personal experience or after special training at one of our modern colleges. The University of Bristol, recognizing the need of this type of training, has established special courses and grants a "Social Testamur" to those who have passed an examination in economics, psychology, industrial history, hygiene, local government, etc., and "work in their settlements." The course lasts for at least a year, and people are established in schools for those who wish to study social and welfare work.

The social welfare is of course unfortunate. It gives the wrong impression, and stinks in the nostrils of labor. It is difficult, however, to find another word, which covers the multifarious activities of those who go to live in the growing village settlements of Great Britain for the purpose of making the lives of the settlers brighter and healthier. Bristol University is producing a class of women who live in a village as a tenant, and by their tact, their knowledge, and their freedom from domestic ties, are at the service of all the residents.

The ideal plan is for a Tenants' Society to be formed and for them to appoint and pay a trained man or woman who will act as a kind of social estate agent. The Tenants' Society at Rhwbina, in South Wales has, for example, selected their own citizens' agent. His function is to look after the interests of the community in every possible way, the cleansing of the streets, the washing of a window, the bursting of a water pipe, the management of a boys' club, and all the numerous needs and activities of a settlement. The more self-supporting and democratic such a scheme is, the more likelihood of success, but unless the agent appointed has real sympathy and love for the work, and tact, the effort will be a failure. For, as Chesterton truly says in one of his books, "To reform Pimlico, one must love Pimlico."

RESORTS



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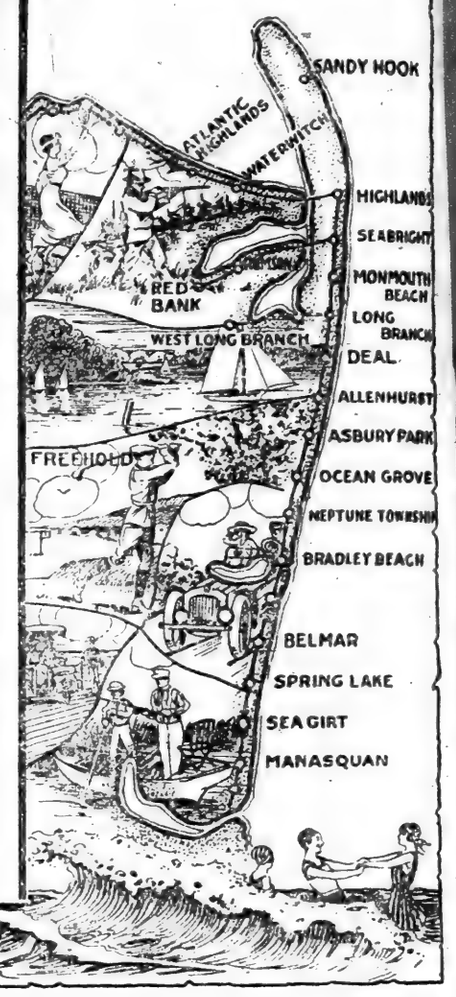
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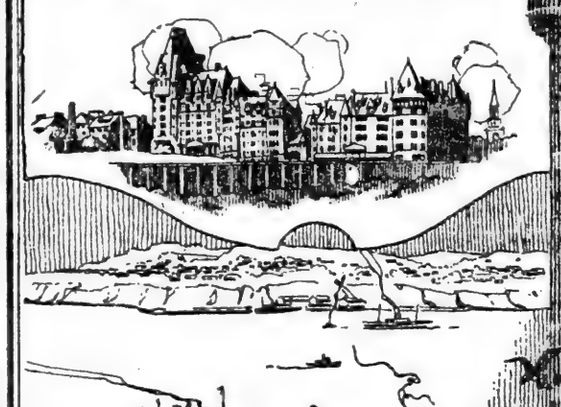
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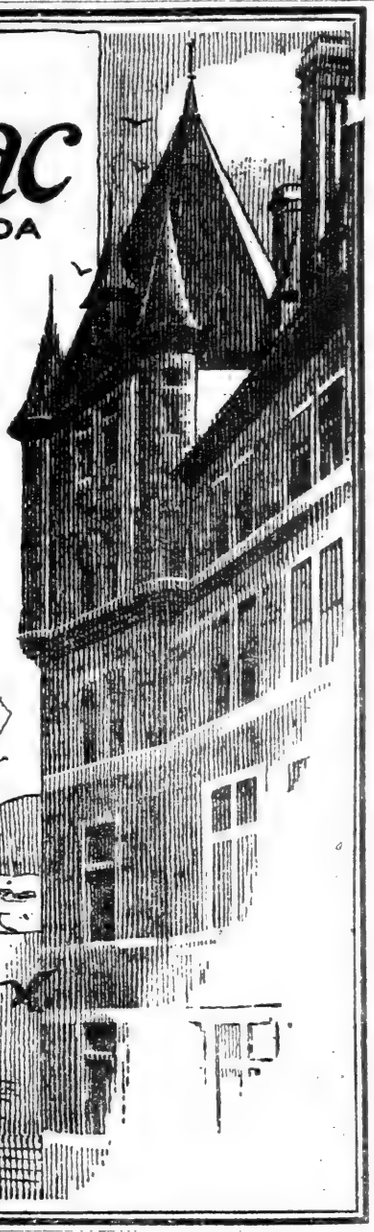
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PIRATING OF TRADE-MARKS

Americans Warned That Foreign Competitors, Especially in Latin-American Countries, Are Using This Weapon

PIRATING of American trademarks by agents and merchants in foreign countries is flourishing nowadays. Not only is the practice followed by some trademark thieves with the intention of selling the right to use these marks in the country where they are registered, to the original owners for large sums of money, but sometimes the distinguishing signs of American merchandise are stolen and registered with the idea of preventing the goods from competing with similar lines in the foreign country.

There is one way to guard against this danger, according to Lawrence Langner, patent attorney, and that is for an American manufacturer or exporter to register his marks at once in the countries in which he intends to do business. More than one manufacturer, according to Mr. Langner, has determined to enter the export trade with a certain country, and has made elaborate preparations to do so, only to find his brands already registered there by some enterprising but unscrupulous native merchant, or by some agent who handles a similar and competing line. Sometimes the marks are registered by agents who hope in this way to force the manufacturer to let them have the sole agency for their particular country. In any event, the manufacturer finds himself in an unpleasant situation, and often one that requires the expenditure of considerable money to get out.

Especially in Latin America.

The pirating of trademarks is especially common in Latin American countries, including Cuba. Recently Mr. Langner went over the "Official Lista General de las Marcas" and the "Boletin Oficial" of the Argentine Republic at random and found in them many well-known American brands that either had already been registered by natives for which registration had been applied. Among automobile marks found in those publications were "Hupmobile," "Stutz," and "Cadillac." The moving picture brands included "American Biograph," "Vitagraph" and "Kalem." Bon Ami, Boston garters, Welch's grape juice, Non-fluid oils, Old Dutch cleanser, and "Bakelite" were among the miscellaneous American articles registered, for which registration had been applied. The last named mark was registered by a German concern.

One of the most interesting things found in the Argentine "Boletin Oficial" by Mr. Langner was an attempt An opposition to the registration of this term has been filed, but if it fails, any to monopolize the term "India rubber." manufacturer or exporter who uses it on his merchandise will be liable to a fine or imprisonment for one year.

The automobile and accessories trades are popular victims of illegitimate registration of American trademarks in Cuba. In the Cuban official bulletin Mr. Langner found among the marks registered or applied for by natives such well-known car and tire brands as Hupmobile, Renault, Mercer, Pierce-Arrow, Moon, Kelly-Springfield, Republic, and Mohawk. Even Henry Ford's tractor is not exempt, for the mark "Fordson" is among others found in the bulletin. Other American marks that have been registered by natives of Cuba or applied for, as shown by the official bulletin, include "Knabe," "Vulcan," "Windsor," "Bon Ton corsets," "Beaver board," "Roca Blanca," "Velvet," "Stoddard-Ampico" and "Lucky Strike." The mark "B. V. D." is also on the list, although in this case the small letter "i" has been added to each of the capitals.

Warning to New Firms.

"The experienced exporter knows what he is faced with if he does not register his trademarks promptly," said Mr. Langner, "but the attention of firms about to embark in foreign trade for the first time cannot be called too strongly to the need of immediate registration of their brands in the countries in which they intend to do business. Now that the war has increased labor costs in Europe, and industrial conditions there more closely approximate those in this country than ever before, the need of adopting and guarding distinctive marks for merchandise made in the United States is even more pronounced than heretofore. The development of international advertising, through which American brands become known, also adds to the need of protection through registration in the countries where the goods are to be sold. In this way the mark is no longer purely local, in that it applies only to the United States, but becomes international.

Trademark as Economic Weapon.

Mr. Langner also discussed the trademark as an economic weapon, saying that prior to the war a number of American brands had been registered through America by concerns who were often suspected of being agents of German firms. Only recently, Mr. Langner said, he discovered the registration of the well-known American mark "Bakelite" in the Argentine by the German exporting house of Hecht, Pfeiffer & Co.

"This unfair registration of trademarks," he went on, "can very readily become an economic weapon if it is carried out systematically and advantage is taken of the lack of interest that has so often been shown by American exporters.

"A number of attempts have been made to bring about the international protection of trademarks, but these attempts cannot be regarded as entirely successful. This is because the registration of a trademark is a domestic affair, and the protection afforded can extend only within the territory of the registering country, subject to the conditions existing there. The country giving trademark protection cannot concern itself with the question of whether that protection will interfere with trademark protection granted by another country to another manufacturer doing business within the latter's borders. As only a relatively few trademarks are in international use, while the majority of marks are used only in domestic commerce, it is practically impossible for any country to have a trademark system which is adequate for the protection of both domestic and international brands. In the United States, for instance, the trademark laws are perfectly adequate for a mark used in this country, but cannot give an English firm, which may have built up a great business under a certain trademark in Europe, an opportunity of protecting that mark here when goods are not sold in this country or when an American manufacturer has been using the same mark here in good faith.

International Registration.

"Because of this, conflicts of interest are inevitable. Attempts made to improve the situation by international registration at Berne, Switzerland, and more recently by the establishment of the Pan American Union Trademarks Office, apparently only increase the difficulties encountered. Under these unions the registration of an international mark in the international office covers a number of countries. As a result, a person who wrongfully registers a trademark in the international office is thereby enabled to accomplish more simply and more effectively a wrong in a number of countries. Thus more trouble results from international registration systems than would exist without them.

"It is my opinion that the international trademark problem can be met only by an honest attempt to comply with the domestic requirements of the various foreign countries, and that where a conflict of interests arises, the later user of the mark must change his brand for that particular country rather than attempt to rely upon some form of international registration to protect him.

"Unification of the trademark laws of the world would not ameliorate the conditions. In this country there is already a unified Federal trademark law, which applies to all the States of the Union, but notwithstanding this fact it often happens that a trademark which has been used in the eastern part of the United States comes into conflict with a brand that has been used in the West, though as much as twenty-five years may elapse before the trade of either user expands to such a point that there is a conflict between the two."

In such circumstances, Mr. Langner asserted, the Supreme Court of the United States has held that each party owns the trademark in the States in which he has used it. This, on a larger scale, is what goes on in the international trademark field. It would not be fair, he said, to permit any business firm, merely by registering a trademark in an international office, to cover the whole world by this single registration, thereby preventing others from using a similar mark in a field in which the concern itself is not using it, and thus monopolizing some device that is capable of being used without hurting in the least degree the business rights of the firm concerned. Mr. Langner continued:

Tendency to Uniformity.

"The trend in industry toward commercial combinations utilizing single trademarks may, in the end, result in a more uniform system of trademarks throughout the world by reducing the number of marks used internationally. Combinations for export under the Webb-Pomerene law result in the distribution and sale of goods made by a large number of American manufacturers under a single trademark in various foreign countries. Such trademarks will become extremely well known internationally, and may well form a class of international marks which could be registered in an international office for all classes of goods. Meanwhile, the American exporter who is developing a business in foreign markets must not neglect to register his trademarks in the countries in which he is doing business.

"The amount of unfair competition that goes on between individuals in a nation can readily be ascertained by reference to court records. Nothing is so common, in a period of sharp competition, as for one concern to try to take advantage of another, and nothing is more attractive than to attempt to steal the good-will built up by a successful manufacturer. Human nature is no different beyond the boundaries of a country. In international competition exactly the same conditions prevail, with the disadvantage against the honest trader in that there are no international courts before which he can appear for justice.

PLAN FOR HOME LOAN BANKS.

GENERAL interest is being manifested in the plan for organizing a system of Federal Home Loan Banks. The United States Department of Labor reports inquiries from all parts of the country in the bill to be introduced at the present session of Congress.

The impression exists in some minds that the banks, when established, would make direct loans of Government funds to persons desiring to build homes. This is a mistake. The plan contemplates the organization of Federal Home Loan Banks as clearing houses for building and loan associations, which would then be able to realize on their long-time mortgages, and thus to meet increased demands for loans. The associations clearing through these banks would be stockholders in the institutions.

According to the plan a group of building and loan associations could combine for the organization of a Federal Home Loan Bank, in which they would deposit a block of mortgages taken in the regular course of business. Against these mortgages the bank would issue bonds up to 80 per cent. of their value. The bank would sell these mortgages in the market, turning over the proceeds to the association which had deposited them, the association executing a note to the bank for the amount thus received.

The mortgages thus deposited as security are not to be sold by the association to the bank, but would remain the property of the association, which would continue to collect the regular payments from the borrowing members whose mortgages had thus been deposited, just as before the deposit was made. If a borrower whose mortgage had thus been hypothecated paid off his loan in full, the association would recall that mortgage from the bank, either by turning over the cash value of the mortgage to the bank, to be applied on the debt of the association, or by depositing another mortgage of equal value.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1919.

HARD FIGHTING OF THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION

Official Historian Tells the War Story of Drafted Men from Northern New York and New Jersey—How They Went Through the St. Mihiel Salient and the Argonne Forest

IN A LETTER FROM PERSHING:

Arriving in France on June 8, the [78th] division trained with the British Expeditionary Forces for two months, and in August was moved into the American sector, acting as reserve for the 1st Corps in the St. Mihiel offensive from Sept. 12 to 16. It was then placed in the front line, relieving the 2d and 5th Divisions, and remained in the Limey sector with the 4th Corps of the First American Army until Oct. 4. During this time the division kept up continuous aggressive patrolling until its relief from the line.

On the night of Oct. 15-16 it relieved the 77th Division, and thereafter remained in the Meuse-Argonne offensive until Nov. 5. The names of Grand Pré and the strong position of the Bois des Loges, whose final reduction came only after a succession of desperate assaults and counter-assaults, will always be remembered in the history of the American Expeditionary Forces.

On Nov. 2 the division occupied the Bois des Loges, and thereafter made a rapid advance of over 21 kilometers, during the course of which the towns of Beffu et le Morthomme, Briquenay, Boult-aux-Bois, Belleville-sur-Bar, Germont, Authe, Brieulles-sur-Bar, and Verrieres were occupied.

By MAJOR PHILIP D. HOYT,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

WHEN the First American Army was formed and preparations began for the first great American offensive in France the 78th Division, which was originally made up of draft men from Northern New York and New Jersey and had its home training at Camp Dix, was in reserve behind the British lines near Arras. It had just received its final training close to the theatre of active operations with the Second and then with the First British Army.

Major Gen. James H. McRae, commanding the division, received orders on July 18, 1918, to entrain for the American sector near Neufchâteau. There the plans for the St. Mihiel offensive were learned.

"The First Army (U. S.) will reduce the St. Mihiel salient."

Thus began the order which brought the 78th into the American sector to act as 1st Corps reserve in the American attack of Sept. 12. The order was received at Chatenois, and the organization commanders and staff officers hurried to make a reconnoissance of the entire corps front, for the division might be called upon to go into battle in any part of the front.

Since the arrival of the division in France there had been many changes in the staff, and at the beginning of the St. Mihiel operation the general staff sections were directed by the following officers: Lieut. Col. Harry N. Cootes, Chief of Staff; Major W. T. MacMillan, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, (administration;) Captain Philip D. Hoyt, Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, (intelligence,) and Major E. S. Hayes, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, (operations.)

The troops moved into their reserve positions during the night of Sept. 11, prepared to jump into the attack at any point where it might be necessary. The 78th Artillery, meanwhile, under command of Brig. Gen. Clint C. Hearn, was in support of the 90th Division in the Puvenelle Woods, near the Moselle River. Before noon on the day of the attack word came back that the St. Mihiel salient had been reduced, and that the assaulting American troops had all reached their final objectives before night and ahead of schedule. Thus the Lightning Division, as the 78th was called, lost its chance to get into the attack.

It got the chance two days later, however, when orders came to relieve the 2d and 5th Divisions. It was a difficult task. The division had never had the advantage of any experience in a quiet sector. As a whole, it had never been under fire. The relief required the taking over of a new and unorganized sector from two divisions at a point where there was danger of counter-attacks, and where in any event, the enemy, even if entirely on the defense, was

The Limey Sector.

The front which we had taken over came to be known as the Limey sector. It was seven kilometers long, and the boundaries were generally those laid down for the attack of the 2d and 5th Divisions. The mission of the 78th was to hold this ground for defense while maintaining an aggressive

[illegible] enemy divisions while [illegible] 10th, 31st, 123d, and [illegible] relieved the 10th [illegible] 20, and we obtained [illegible] relief the following [illegible] sold prisoner in Thiau-

[illegible] ities in the Limey sec- [illegible] seventeen days, of [illegible] died or died of wounds. [illegible] of disease, in spite [illegible] other which continued [illegible] entire stay—an indi- [illegible] excellent physical condi- [illegible] of our men to endure

[illegible] start of the first [illegible] Meuse battle, the [illegible] to be relieved in the [illegible] relief was begun [illegible] 2d and completed [illegible] 5th the same time. [illegible] 78th and the 303d [illegible] were relieved in the [illegible] sector they had been [illegible] separated from the re- [illegible] Division.

On [illegible] Division moved into the [illegible] division P. C. was established at Varennes. Infantry replacements to the number of 1,400 were received at this time. The majority of these were of good calibre, but lacking in both training and experience. The artillery brigade rejoined the division on Oct. 12. The division P. C. had moved from Varennes to Le Menil Ferme at midnight, Oct. 12.

A telephonic message from First Army Corps Headquarters on Oct. 15, at 11:15 A. M., ordered the 78th to relieve the [illegible] that night. The 77th was operating [illegible] Grand Pré-St. Juvin sector on a front of 5.5 kilometers. Field Order No. [illegible] 78th Division gave directions for the relief, which was to be completed at 6 A. M., Oct. 16. The 155th Brigade was assigned to the eastern subsector and the 156th to the western subsector, with the infantry regiments in line in numerical order from east to west: 309th, 310th, 311th, and 312th.

There were two chief enemy strongholds against which operations in this sector must be directed—the Bois des Loges, which lay in the sector of the 155th Brigade, and Grand Pré, which was in the 156th Brigade sector.

At 8 o'clock, Oct. 15—the night of the corps for replacements. The men in the Bois des Loges were exhausted, and neither the brigade nor the division had any reserves to give them. The corps, also, had no available replacements, and after reviewing the situation the corps commander ordered that the line be established along the Grand Pré-St. Juvin road. This withdrawal was made on Oct. 20.

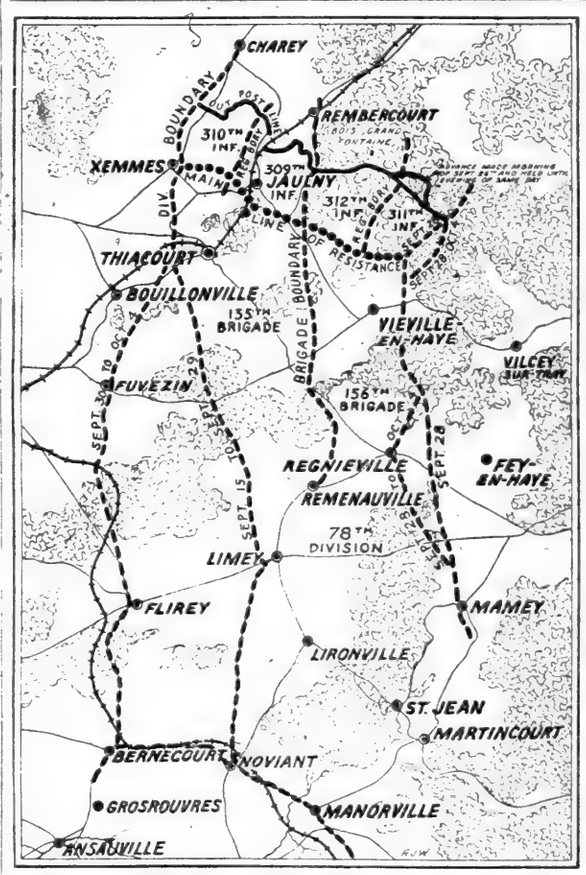
While the attacks directed against the Bois des Loges were taking place, persistent attempts were being made to gain possession of the whole town of Grand Pré and to push our lines into the heights at the southern edge of the Bois de Bourgogne. Attacks were made by the 312th Infantry, acting with the 311th on their right.

A new attack was planned for the 23d. The plans called for heavy destructive fire and a concentration of non-persistent gas on some of the points to be attacked. A smoke screen was to be laid down to cover two converging attacks from Grand Pré and Talma Hill. The operations reports give the following account of the attack:

"The wall of the citadel was scaled by First Lieutenant M. H. Harris with three or four men in time to accompany the rolling barrage. This small group reached Bellejoyeuse Farm and indulged in a wild struggle with the garrison there, but because of their insignificant numbers could not take the place nd were obliged to fall back to our lines in the northern edge of the park. The line here had been stopped by machine guns at parallel 283.8 and fell back later



Major Gen. James H. McRae, D. S. M., K. C. B.,
Commander of the 78th Division.



Limey Sector, St. Mihiel Salient, Showing Line Taken Over from 2d and 5th Divisions by the 78th, Sept. 16-Oct. 4, 1918.

relief—a telephonic order was received directing an attack at 6 A. M., Oct. 16, the time set for the completion of the relief. Added difficulties arose because of lack of time to make any reconnoissance of the sector and the mistakes of guides. Moreover, the night was dark and rainy and in some of the regimental sectors the relief was not completed until 11:30 A. M., Oct. 16.

The attack was made as ordered, the 309th Infantry, with two battalions, advancing on the Bois des Loges from the southeast, through mud at times knee deep. The 310th, whose relief was delayed, came up and joined the 309th and got a foothold in the Bois des Loges. The 311th Infantry had got into position in time to attack through the mist at 6:35 A. M. without any definite information as to where the enemy's line was. Some prisoners were taken in the town of Chevières, and the advance continued to the Aire at the north and west of the town. Some troops were pushed across the stream at this point against heavy machine-gun fire. The 312th Infantry, when it reached Grand Pré, found the troops of the 77th Division had attacked, and the relief was completed while the fighting went on in the southern part of the town.

"When the 2d Battalion of the 312th Infantry under Major Mallory advanced to relieve the 77th Division units in the town of Grand Pré," says the operations report, "the enemy was found to occupy the whole citadel and was still in partial possession of the rest of the town. In some of the houses the enemy held the upper stories and a sort of perpendicular warfare ensued. Before the relief could be completed at 11:15 hours, thirty-four prisoners had been made and it took almost two days of house-to-house fighting to complete the capture of the lower part of the town. Further west, the 1st Battalion of the 312th Infantry, under Major Debevoise, and a machine-gun company, detailed as a liaison detachment to the 38th French Corps, had forded the river in the morning under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, established liaison with the French and dug in along the Grand Pré-Tarmes Road."

Daily attacks were made for several days following the relief.

On Oct. 20 a request was made to the to 286.5 to get better shelter from the severe enemy artillery fire. The attack on Talma Hill was successful. The battalion objective was gained and patrols sent out along the southern edge of the woods, taking prisoners and machine guns.

"While the full objective set for this attack was not reached, two of the three points which make up the stronghold of Grand Pré were taken and the way opened for the success which followed.

"An attempted surprise attack (without artillery preparation) on the morning of Oct. 24 by the troops on Talma Hill did not get started because of the enemy fire, and the day was quiet on the whole front. The next morning, however, the 3d Battalion of the 311th, under Captain Flint, passed through the 312th on the top of Talma Hill after a brief artillery diversion to the east and a ten-minute preparation by artillery and machine guns, (which were very effective.) It easily gained the edge of the Bois de Bourgogne and then fought its way along to a line running roughly along the objective set for the attack of Oct. 23, as far east as 291.6. This left a gap of about one kilometer between the force in the park north of Grand Pré and the 311th coming from the west.

"Reinforcements of two companies from the 2d Battalion, 311th, were sent up during the night to strengthen the rather thinly held line and to assist in 'mopping up' the woods and gaining touch with Grand Pré. A severe enemy barrage and a counterattack by infantry and machine guns along the ridge north of Hill 204 delayed the finishing touch on these operations until the morning of the 27th. The connection with the troops in Grand Pré was made just before the relief of the 313th Infantry by the 311th had been completed, and, by the establishment of this liaison, the reduction of the stronghold of Grand Pré was ended."

Pursuit Toward Sedan.

With the situation in the vicinity of Grand Pré cleared up, the First American Army was in a position to begin the second phase of the attack—the culminating triumph of the American Army, which brought our troops to the doors of Sedan. The mission of the 1st Army Corps in the attack was to flank the enemy out of the Bois de Bourgogne by envelopment from the right and to connect with the French at Boult-aux-Bois. The Bois de Bourgogne, according to the plans for the artillery preparation, was to be made untenable for the Germans by the use of mustard gas. Our troops were to advance so as to always face the Bois de Bourgogne, and they were ordered to pursue vigorously any withdrawal of the enemy.

Our offensive tactics in the first phase had aided greatly the work of the intelligence service, since prisoners were seldom lacking, and from them was obtained accurate information of the enemy's dispositions, his intentions and his morale. Prisoners furnished, probably, the greatest part of the important information received. There was great need for continuous information at that time. Conflicting reports had been coming in concerning the morale and condition of the German Army. Was the German Army really breaking up? Repeated identifications of new divisions and evidence of the intermingling of units showed that there was some ground for this belief. There were questions, also, of greater immediate importance to the division. What was the strength of the enemy's forces against us? Was he fighting a rear guard action, or was he preparing to stand a few kilometers away? What were the enemy's defenses?

There was a common belief that the enemy had a line of defense several kilometers back of Grand Pré. One report placed the line at Briquenay. We were unable to get much information on this matter from our fliers, because of the continued bad visibility, which did not permit the taking of good pictures of this area. From our prisoners, however, we established the fact that there was no defense line between Grand Pré and the Meuse and that the enemy, once more driven back, would fall back to the river.

Information of Retreat.

A captured document taken by our division gave us very important information on the subject of a possible retirement. It gave detailed instructions for the withdrawal of a part of the German forces to the vicinity of Briquenay, and showed the dispositions of the German troops to be made in case of such a withdrawal. A prisoner taken on Oct. 23 told us that a general withdrawal was in process. He said that the railroads had been turned over entirely to the evacuation of material and that for that reason no leaves had been granted recently. Another prisoner taken the following day said that his battalion commander had issued orders for an expected withdrawal. This same commander, it appeared, had requested the relief of the entire division because of losses and sickness. It was plain that the German morale was very low.

While the plans for the final attack were under way, negotiations looking toward an armistice were going on. It was necessary to guard against overconfidence on our part. We must not be allowed to think that the war was already won before this last great punch was delivered. On its success, in fact, the whole outcome of the war might depend.

Our fighting troops, fortunately, were not overinterested in the outcome of the armistice negotiations. They saw but one immediate object—to beat the Germans by force of arms. The general feeling of the front-line troops is illustrated by the remark of one soldier, who, when he was told, "The war is over," replied, "Over there," pointing in the direction of the enemy.

To combat any possible tendency toward a relaxation of efforts, Major Gen. McRae sounded this note of warning in an order to the troops:

"The division commander directs that enlisted men of this command have explained to them by their officers the desirability and necessity of striking, at this particular time, hard blows.

"The enemy peace offers are extended that he may preserve from destruction his fighting forces. The peace and security of the world in our time and generation can only be assured by the destruction of his army. Hard blows alone will wring from him the lone peace to which we are entitled."

The plans for the attack of Nov. 1 called for the reaching of the northern edge of the Bois des Loges the first day, with the division pivoting on Grand Pré. The second objective was a ridge two kilometers north of Briquenay. Contact with the French was to be established at Boult-aux-Bois. The artillery preparation for the attack was on a large scale. The division artillery was increased by the addition of two batteries of 9.2 guns and six batteries of French 75s.

For two hours preceding the infantry attack the Bois des Loges was swept by the divisional artillery and heavy army artillery. A machine-gun barrage was also laid down upon the Bois des Loges, with searching fire on the road to Briquenay as far as Le Morthomme.

The great concentration of artillery and machine guns was unable, however, to affect substantially the machine-gun nests in the Bois des Loges, such was the natural strength of the positions there. In consequence the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 309th Infantry, under command of Captain Jones and Major Segarra, and the 1st and 3d Battalions of the 310th, under Captain Busk and Major Ray, suffered heavy losses and were stopped in the edge of the woods. The 311th Infantry unit, led by Lieut. Col. Budd and Major Cooks, and reinforced by two companies of the 312th, reached its objectives late in the afternoon, after overcoming heavy resistance in the woods and beating off one serious counterattack. This cleared the way for a flanking movement from the northwest against the woods.

The 312th attacked the woods from the west at 5:30 A. M., Nov. 2, after a preliminary bombardment, but the enemy had withdrawn under cover of the bombardment. The 309th and 310th moved through the woods and were resisted only by light long-range-gunfire.

Our Heavy Losses.

Both regiments were halted to reorganize their units before starting the pursuit. At 10:30 A. M. ten companies of the 309th under Major Segarra and ten of the 310th under Major Ray, supported by trench mortars, thirty-seven-mm. guns and machine-gun companies, moved out of the Bois des Loges. All companies were so reduced by losses that the total of the twenty companies was only the equivalent of the fighting strength of a full battalion. They flanked a few enemy machine gunners out of Beffu et Le Morthomme about noon and advanced steadily northward with only occasional slight machine-gun resistance until about 5:30 P. M.

The town of Briquenay was taken in the afternoon in the same manner as Beffu, and at dark the line ran from a ridge about a kilometer north of that town across the Canal des Arches, into the northern part of the Bois de Thenorgues along parallel 294.6. Liaison was gained with the 77th Division during the night. The 311th Infantry extended its line along the subsequent objective as far as parallel 290, with its 2d Battalion during the day, but the bombardment of the Bois de Bourgogne by the artillery had been so successful that no resistance was met there at all, and the advance was continued up the Brequenay road unmolested. The 1st Battalion, 311th, was moved up from brigade reserve at La Noue Le Coq (292.6-284.6) by motor truck to Briquenay in the evening, and orders issued for the 2d and 3d Battalions to follow later by marching. The 2d and 3d Battalions of the 312th were assembled after the advance from the Bois des Loges began and moved to the vicinity of Briquenay before encamping for the night.

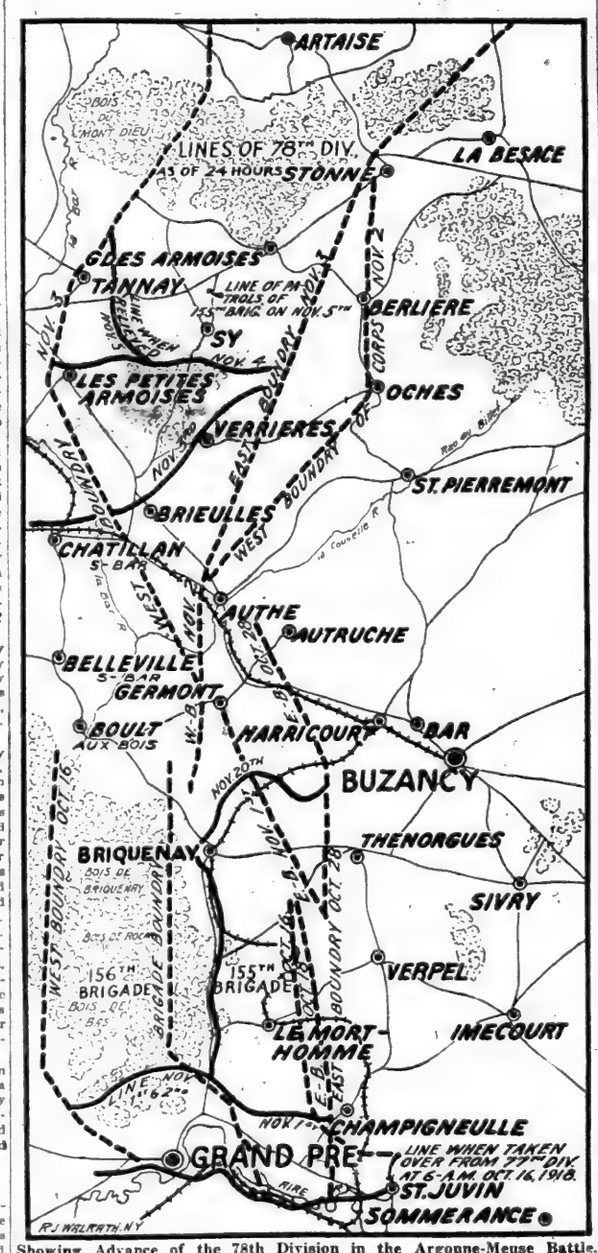
The Germans were moving out so fast that 1st Army Corps decided upon a pursuit in motor trucks. Late in the afternoon of Nov. 2 Major Hulings, 312th Infantry, with 100 men and three officers from the 1st Battalion of the 312th and a platoon of the 307th Machine-Gun Battalion, set out in trucks to push on to Boult-aux-Bois and then to Germont, Authe, and Oches. Beyond Briquenay they found that the Germans had mined the roads at strategic points and they were forced to leave the trucks and march.

On the following day the 78th Division was ordered to withdraw from the line as soon as connection was assured between the French on the left and the 77th Division on the right. Our fighting troops were then beyond all telephonic connections, and even communication by runner was uncertain because of the frequent changes of posts of command. The 78th Division was therefore directed to remain in line and to continue the pursuit vigorously in the sector between the 77th and the French.

The advance continued all of Nov. 3. Boult-aux-Boix was entered by an officer's patrol of the 312th Infantry at 4 A. M., just as the enemy was leaving the north side of the town. Company C of the 313th followed this patrol through the town and advanced to Belleville-sur-Bar, which it took at noon, shortly before the French arrived. Our troops reached Chatillon-sur-Bar before dark. At Boult-aux-Bois our troops on Nov. 3. The first indication of their presence was the sight of white sheets suspended from the roofs of the houses. Our troops believed at first that these flags had something to do with the armistice, but they were only warnings by the French not to fire on the towns. These warnings were heeded by our troops, and when they entered the towns they received a warm welcome. The inhabitants of these towns had been prisoners in German hands for four years. They did not know until they were told that their deliverers were Americans.

The repatriates gave information as to the German retreat which showed that the pursuit was close up and apparently gaining. The French said that apparently many of the Germans had been badly gassed, for their eyes were almost closed and they marched with great difficulty.

The battle command post of the division had moved to Beffu et le Morthomme during the morning of the 3d, to Briquenay that evening, and to Brieulles-sur-Bar on the following morning. On Nov. 4 the division boundaries were moved to the east and the pursuit was ordered to continue with all speed. The front-line battalions were exhausted by this time and the brigade reserves were sent in to continue the pursuit. The reserve of the 155th Brigade passed through the front-line battalions and reached the northern edge of the Bois de Sy about noon. There the Germans made their second stand. They em-



Showing Advance of the 78th Division in the Argonne-Meuse Battle, Oct. 16-Nov. 5, 1918.

troops joined up with the French, who had come up on the west side of the Bois de Bourgogne, and from whom we had become separated because of the passing of these woods.

Further east other troops of the 312th, under Major Andreason, had driven the enemy out of Germont at 9:30 A. M., and then advanced detachments north through Authe toward Brieulles-sur-Bar and west toward Chatillon-sur-Bar. The 312th entered Brieulles that afternoon, and at nightfall their line ran north of Chatillon-sur-Bar and Brieulles-sur-Bar.

The 309th and 310th, still further east, had entered Authe before noon and outflanked machine-gun resistance on a ridge one kilometer north of Authe. They helped the 77th Division drive the enemy out of Autruche and went on toward Verrières. North of that village the enemy occupied a ridge with eight machine guns, and for the first time since the pursuit had begun he offered a stiff resistance. He was outflanked, however, and withdrew late in the afternoon, allowing our troops to enter Verrières at 4:15 and to take up a position for the night on the ridge northwest of the town.

Freeing French Civilians.

So hasty was the German retreat becoming that French civilians were left in all of the towns occupied by our ployed machine guns from Sy and artillery from the Bois de Fay during the afternoon of the 4th and all the night. During the day the 311th had taken Les Petites Armoises. Toward evening the enemy artillery fire increased and continued heavy during most of the night on Brieulles-sur-Bar, where division headquarters was, on Verrières and on Les Petites Armoises.

On Nov. 5 the 42d Division was ordered to relieve the 78th Division, less artillery, by passing through our lines. The relief was made about noon, after our troops had passed beyond Sy on the west and Tannay on the east. The division was assembled at Brieulles and Germont, where it camped for the night. The following day the division marched back past the scenes of its three weeks' fighting to the vicinity of Marcq and Chevières. On the 7th it marched to the Argonne camps west of Varennes, on the 9th to the area about Les Islettes, and on the 11th to an area south of St. Menehould, where it was to await transportation to a training area further south. The division was to have its first rest since it went into action. It had participated without any respite in the two great American operations—St. Mihiel and the Argonne.

Nine enemy divisions faced the 78th during its operations on the Argonne front. They were the 195th Division, the 76th Reserve Division, the 3d Landwehr Division, the 45th Reserve Division, the 240th Division, 108 Division, 203d Division, 202d Division, and the 14th Reserve Division. Our troops captured 322 prisoners, of whom 6 were officers and 36 noncommissioned officers.

During the operations before Nov. 1 about forty machine guns were captured, in addition to a large number destroyed. After Nov. 1 the advance was so rapid and the division left the area so soon after its withdrawal that not even a fair estimate of the captures can be made. One regimental operations officer reports that he personally saw six 77-mm. guns abandoned on the roads. Some horses, wagons, and lorries were also abandoned. A pioneer dump was captured between Authe and Autruche, and at Verrières a railroad yard with much equipment, cars, and engines, a storehouse full of clothing, blankets, horse equipment, machine gun ammunition and parts, a 220-mm. shell dump, a saw mill and planing mill. There was also one abandoned airplane. A large amount of artillery ammunition was captured, scattered over the area in small piles along the roadsides.

The price the 78th Division had to pay in the Argonne battle was the loss of 4,999 men, killed, wounded, or missing. Of the dead, 16 were officers and 785 enlisted men. Of the wounded, 133 were officers and 4,068 were enlisted men. One officer and 146 men were missing.

High Military Achievement.

Regarding the Argonne movements of the 78th, the operations report says:

"To make a frontal assault upon a strong position held by veteran troops as the first offensive operation of a division required a high standard in that division, but to make such an assault without opportunity for reconnoissance and preparations and to make it willingly, earnestly, and persistently under such conditions requires military virtues of the highest order. Such was the task set for the 78th Division when it was ordered to attack the Kriemhilde Steilung on Oct. 16. Both officers and men acquitted themselves nobly. They attacked, repeatedly and despite great losses, positions of great strength skillfully organized and skillfully held by veteran troops. They desisted in the Bois des Loges regretfully, and only when ordered to do so by higher authority. They continued to attack until the stronghold of Grand Pré was reduced, and were continuing to advance when the advent of larger operations made necessary a suspension of their attacks. During the rapid advances which followed the attack of Nov. 1 both officers and men exerted themselves to the limit of physical endurance, and outran all efforts of auxiliary troops to maintain communications with them.

"By engaging, wearing out, and finally driving in headlong retreat elements of nine enemy divisions during its operations on the Argonne front this division contributed its share to the final collapse of the German Army."

Cote d'Or Rest Area.

After the middle of November the men of the division went to the Côte d'Or region for a rest. Division headquarters was at Semur-en-Auxois and the various units were scattered about within several miles of the place. The new area provided excellent opportunities for rest and recreation. After the armistice, amusements and athletics became a most important part of the division's activities, although the training schedule was carried on as usual.

The Lightning Division spent five months in the Côte d'Or rest area. Shortly before their departure they were assembled for a review by General Pershing.

Lieut. Gen. Liggett, commanding the First American Army, with which the 78th saw most of its service in France, summed up the services of the division in a general order, including:

"In compliance with telegraphic instructions from G. H. Q., A. E. F., the 78th Division stands relieved from this army on April 6, 1919. The 78th Division, joining the First Army on Aug. 30, 1918, participated in the following operations of this army. The 78th Division participated in this operation first as a reserve of the 1st Corps, and later by holding the Limey sector. The 78th Division, having been relieved from the Limey sector, joined the army reserve in the Meuse-Argonne sector on Oct. 5. On Oct. 15, 16, and 17, the 78th Division relieved the 77th Division along the southern banks of the Aire River facing Bois de Loges and Grand Pré. While holding the Limey sector, the 78th Division participated in several severe local engagements and the demonstration of Sept. 23.

"Between Oct. 15 and 31 this division executed continuous attacks against the difficult and strongly held terrain of Bois de Loges, Grand Pré, and east of Talma Ferme. The heights east of Talma Ferme and Grand Pré and the heights to the north thereof were captured by hard fighting, which included several hand-to-hand engagements.

"The division participated in the army's general attack of Nov. 1, advancing between that date and Nov. 5 approximately twenty kilometers, and through the localities of Briquenay, Boult-aux-Bois, Chatillon-sur-Bar, Brieulles-sur-Bar, Les Petites Armoises to the heights east of Tannay.

"The army commander desires to convey to Major Gen. McRae, commanding the 78th Division, and the officers and soldiers of the 78th Division his appreciation of the excellent services rendered by this division as a combat unit of the First Army. The army commander and the army greatly admired the tenacity and aggressiveness of the troops and the leadership of General McRae and his subordinates of the 78th Division during the hard and continuous fighting which resulted in the capture by the 78th Division of the heights east of Talma Ferme and of Grand Pré."

In the last week of April the division began to move to embarkation camps. The artillery and machine-gun units sailed from Marseilles and the other units from Bordeaux, arriving in the United States at intervals in May and June.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE STAGE AND FILMS

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

WITH the Theatre Guild substantially established as a result of its success with "John Ferguson," the outlook for the insurgent drama in New York next season is good. The Provincetown Players came through their second season successfully—even if not overweighted with gold—and will unquestionably be heard from again in the Fall. The Greenwich Village Players, after a brief period of eclipse, resumed late in the season with "Hobohemia," which turned out to be profitable despite an indifferent reception at the start. And the Neighborhood Playhouse, though not quite so active as might be hoped, goes right ahead producing plays out of the ordinary.

And now the Theatre Guild. Its directing heads, although this particular enterprise bears a new name, had had plenty of experience in steering the Washington Square players in the way that they should go, and one of the things they had learned was that it is difficult to obtain audiences for one-act plays, be they ever so good. Accordingly the Theatre Guild announced an intention to present two full-length plays, and said frankly that their continuance as an organization was dependent upon how the two plays fared.

Housed in the remote Garrick and entering New York in the month of April, their chances for a popular success—the only kind which would enable them to endure—seemed at first none too bright. "Bonds of Interest," the first offering, was a failure, and the fate of the organization hung by a thread, or seemingly so. As things turned out, however, it was a stout cord, for "John Ferguson" is entitled to rank among the real successes of the season, despite the lateness of its production, and its run has just been extended for the third or fourth time. And "John Ferguson" is a tragedy, and the time is the middle of a particularly hot June.

The Guild will reopen with the play in the early Autumn, and will also send some three companies on tour, also presenting "John Ferguson." A more detailed announcement of its plans and expectations for the new season will be made during the coming week.

John Galsworthy's play, "A Bit o' Love," which John D. Williams produced in California last Summer, is to reach New York during the coming season under the direction of Edgar McGregor. C. P. Heggie, who played the leading rôle in the West, has long been anxious to act it here, and Mr. McGregor will accordingly oblige. Prior thereto, however, Heggie will have the leading rôle in "The Haunted Pajamas," which will come to New York early in the season. Despite the note of flippancy in the title, "The Haunted Pajamas" is not a bedroom farce, but a Chinese drama of odd construction. George C. Hazelton, one of the authors of "The Yellow Jacket," is the playwright in the case.

Jess Dandy joined the cast of "Friendly Enemies" last Monday night, playing the Sam Bernard rôle. Mr. Dandy is the fourth player to take over the rôle since Mr. Bernard departed a few weeks ago, the other trio having gone on their ways, or been invited to go upon them, for various temperamental reasons.

The line is Percy Hammond's, in The Chicago Tribune, and it refers to "Oliver Morosco, who hasn't built a theatre in Chicago for nearly three weeks."

Peggy Wood has gone temporarily over to the pictures as Will Rogers's leading woman, and will be seen with him in a series of films based on the Billy Fortune stories of Saturday Evening Post fame. In the Fall, presumably, she will return to these parts to play the leading rôle in the comedy which she and Samuel Merwin have been fashioning.

Musical versions of "Twin Beds" and "Just Around the Corner"—the latter the piece which was seen briefly at the Longacre during the past season—are in process of preparation. Louise Dresser will have the leading rôle in the "Just Around the Corner" adaptation.

The rôle of the weakling in "John Ferguson," played here by Dudley Digges, was created, it turns out, by W. J. Kerrigan, well known hereabouts as a member of Laurette Taylor's supporting company. Not only was Kerrigan the first person to play the part, but Ervine wrote it largely for his use. Kerrigan played it both in the original production, at the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, and later in the London production.

Donald Brian and Wallace Eddinger will be co-starred next season in a musical play entitled "Buddies," the work—except as to music—of George Y. Hobart. Accordingly they must be added to the list of stars whose activities figured in these columns a week ago. Also omitted therefrom was William Hodge, who will be seen next season in a brand-new William Hodge play. And Mr. Hilliard, whose artistic future was undivined a week ago, is said to be considering a plan to instal a company in the Criterion Theatre for the presentation of a variety of plays.

Another quintet of plays went on Bow," from the Comedy; "The Woman in Room 13," from the Republic; "I Love You," from the Forty-eighth Street, and "Love Laughs," from the Bijou. Of these, "The Jest" departed still at the peak of its popularity and will reopen here in the Fall; the others had more or less run their courses.

"The Jest," in its nine and a half weeks at the Plymouth Theatre, attracted some $175,000 to the box office—an average of something over $18,000 a week, and all that the theatre could hold. Not since Fred Stone went from "Jack o' Lantern" to the movies, a season ago, has an attraction been compelled to bring so prosperous and potentially prosperous an engagement to a close. In the case of "The Jest" it is John Barrymore who is responsible for the termination of the engagement, for long weeks in "Redemption," numerous mornings in the film studios, and the recent wear and tear of "The Jest" have left their impress.

Some idea of what it means to be a theatrical manager is contained in the fact that A. H. Woods will send on tour, during the coming season, no less than twenty-one companies—and these independent of the divers new productions under way. Five companies of "Under Orders" will take to the road; four of "Friendly Enemies," and the same number of "Up in Mabel's Room" will go traveling; "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath" will be sent out in triplicate; two companies of "Business Before Pleasure" will take wing, and there will be one each of "The Big Chance" and "Roads of Destiny." Mr. Woods's new productions, over the full span of the season, are almost certain to be as high as fifteen, and may be higher. Thus the Woods office will prepare a total of some thirty-six different productions, and only those acquainted with the infinite labor of preparing just one can appreciate—and they but partially—what thirty-six will mean.

"Tiger Rose" wound up its season—or, rather, its two seasons—a week ago in Philadelphia. The company, in which Lenore Ulric had remained constant, even though others of the cast were subject to change, had been playing continuously since Oct. 3, 1917, when the first performance was given at the Lyceum. It continued in New York until September of the following year and has since then been playing on the road, and with, of course, the usual Belasco success.

"The Officers' Mess," a musical show from England, is scheduled for the Vanderbilt, opening about Aug. 14. In it William Kent, a young comedian who has recently been making vigorous strides on his way to the front, will have the principal rôle.

Up to Tuesday of last week, according to the veracious management, there had been received some 5,000 mail orders for seats for the opening of the Ziegfeld "Follies," and a majority of these specified that the seats must be in the first three rows. The distribution of the first-night seats for the "Follies" is attended to largely by Mr. Ziegfeld himself, with the result that the audience is composed almost entirely of theatrical people.

The Comedy Theatre, according to plans now under way, will be the home of a revue company next season, the plan being the organization of a permanent musical comedy company. Will Morrissey and Harry Green—the former the producer of the late "Toot Sweet" and the latter well known as a vaudeville comedian—are said to be at the head of the enterprise. Presumably, however, permanent musical comedy companies drop broadly into the class in which are permanent dramatic companies and similar ventures. Many are planned—

The season is not unlikely to have still another newcomer in "Welcome Home," a comedy by Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel, which Comstock & Gest have been testing in the provinces. The play, it is said, is of a timely nature—probably concerning from the title the return of the soldier—and it may be that it will be brought to New York before the first of July.

Lew Fields, when he brought the second curtain of "A Lonely Romeo" down on a series of handsprings on Tuesday night, did something more than surprise the audience. He surprised his company as well, for in the tryout weeks in Atlantic City and Washington he had kept this newest accomplishment carefully concealed. It had been acquired in recent weeks in the privacy of a gymnasium and was reserved by Mr. Fields as the pièce de résistance of the New York première.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Friendly Enemies	Hudson	July 22
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26
Daddies	Lyceum	Sept. 5
The Better 'Ole	Booth	Oct. 9
Three Wise Fools	Criterion	Oct. 31
Ziegfeld Frolics (9 and 11:30)	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 9
Midnight Whirl	Century Roof	Dec. 12
Somebody's Sweetheart	Casino	Dec. 23
Listen, Lester	Knickerbocker	Dec. 23
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
A Little Journey	Vanderbilt	Dec. 26
Up in Mabel's Room	Eltinge	Jan. 15
Please Get Married	Fulton	Feb. 10
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan and Harris	Feb. 17
Tumble In	Selwyn	Mar. 24
39 East	Broadhurst	Mar. 31
Take It From Me	Central	Mar. 31
Dark Rosaleen	Belasco	Apr. 22
She's a Good Fellow	Globe	May 5
John Ferguson	Garrick	May 12
The Lady in Red	Lyric	May 12
Peek-A-Boo	Columbia	May 19
La, La, Lucille	Henry Miller's	May 26
Scandals of 1919	Liberty	June 2
A Lonely Romeo	Shubert	June 10

SOME OF NEXT SEASON'S PLAYS

OPTIMISM is the keynote of the theatre in the Summer months. Plays by the score are contracted for and announced, and, inasmuch as New York has some fifty first-class theatres to keep filled, scores do not seem any too many. The first installment of next season's projects was printed on this page last Sunday; the present one concerns itself further with the dramatic productions.

The prolific Mr. Woods is the first manager to commit himself definitely. One of his earliest productions—and among the most promising, according to private advices—will be Somerset Maugham's comedy, "Too Many Husbands." In this the leading rôles will be played by Kenneth Douglas, remembered here for his performance in "A Pair of Silk Stockings"; Estelle Winwood, and H. Cooper Cliffe. The piece will open at the Hudson Theatre on or about Aug. 11.

"The Bantam, V. C.," is a farce by Harold Brighouse, author of "Hobson's Choice," and will have Ernest Truex in the title rôle. It will open in New York during the week of Aug. 18 at the Bijou Theatre. Pauline Frederick's starring vehicle, referred to previously in these pages, is "Lady Tony," by Willard Mack. In the cast, according to Mr. Woods, will be Thomas A. Wise, although Mr. Morosco was until recently under the impression that Mr. Wise would appear in a Morosco-made production next season. Be that as it may, Miss Frederick and Mr. Wise will be abetted by Mr. Mack, the author; Lewis S. Stone, and Felix Krembs, among others. The piece will open in New York the second week in September.

Mr. Mack will jump to "Lady Tony" from "A Voice in the Dark," which he is now playing in Boston and in which he will be seen in New York prior to joining Miss Frederick's company. "A Voice in the Dark," a murder mystery by Ralph E. Dyar and Mr. Mack, will have its New York première late in July or early in August.

"The Great Illusion," a comedy by Sacha Guitry, made over by Avery Hopwood, will have Lowell Sherman in the leading rôle and Teddy Gerard, a London favorite, among those in the cast. It will be presented in New York about mid-September. Marjorie Rambeau's play, "The Unknown Woman," will have in its cast, in addition to the star, Charles Dalton, Ruth Chester, the mother of "Turn to the Right;" Hugh Dillman, Miss Rambeau's husband; Dodson Mitchell, and others. It will not be seen in New York until some time in October.

"Little Love Birds" is now the fetching title of the farce previously called, "Oh, George, Forgive Me," the work of Wilson Collison and Avery Hopwood. In the cast will be John Cumberland, Doris Kenyon, the film star; Zelda Sears, Charles Ruggles, and others. It will be the attraction at the Eltinge Theatre on or about Sept. 1. "Breakfast in Bed," the newest Florence Moore opus, is the work of Willard Mack and Hilliard Booth, and will open in Boston on Aug. 25. The New York première has not yet been set.

George C. Tyler is at present testing a quintet of plays in Washington, and three or four of them are certain to see the metropolis. The first of these, "On the Hiring Line," is a comedy by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, and has for its theme the servant problem, a hitherto neglected dramatic field. "Made of Money," by Porter Emerson Browne and Richard Washburn Child, was played during the last week, and is said to be a comedy of the "Tailor-Made Man" order. It is probable that Lynn Fontanne will play the leading rôle here next season. Tomorrow night the third of the series will be tested—a fantastic comedy by John T. McIntyre, entitled "A Young Man's Fancy." The fourth will be Booth Tarkington's "Clarence," a naturalistic comedy, in which Alfred Lunt will be featured, and fifth will be "The Golden Age," a youthful comedy by Sidney Toler and Marian Short.

Mr. Tyler has also accepted, among other works, a long play by Eugene O'Neill entitled "Chris Christophersen," which will be produced in the late Fall. A second long play by O'Neill, almost certain to be produced here next season, is "The Far Horizon," at present reposing in John D. Williams's desk drawer.

The announced projects of William Harris are two in number. The first of these, "Dark Horses," is the work of the prolific Samuel Shipman and Percival Wilde, and has already been tried out of town. It will be presented in New York, with a reorganized company, some time in August. The second Harris production will be John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," now running in London, and which Mr. Harris has gone to England to view. "Abraham Lincoln" probably will wait for the more sedate days of October or November.

A drama entitled "The Crimson Alibi," the work of George Broadhurst and Octavus Roy Cohen, has lately been tried in the provinces with results said to be highly gratifying to the producer, and will be the opening attraction of the season at the Broadhurst. Mr. Broadhurst, according to report, also will supply the first attraction for the Forty-eighth Street Theatre—a melodrama cyclept "The Storm," written by Langdon McCormack.

Max Marcin and Louis K. Anspacher have adapted a foreign play entitled "The Dancer," which probably will be played by Martha Hedman in the Fall. Mr. Anspacher is also the author of "All the King's Horses," a drama which the Coburns will produce. To revert to Mr. Marcin, that gentleman has collaborated with Frederick Isham, the novelist, on a play at present titled "The Daisy Pushers," which also must be listed among the season's eventualities.

Out in Chicago one of the real hits of the season is "Scandal," a comedy, by Cosmo Hamilton, in which Charles Cherry and Francine Larrimore are appearing. New York will see it when the new season gets under way—at the Shubert Theatre probably. Joseph Klaw, son of Marc Klaw, will venture deeper into the producing field with "Mrs. Jimmy Thompson," written by Norman S. Rose and Edith Ellis. Miss Ellis, unassisted, is the author of "Claudia," lately performed in Pittsburgh, with Mima Augulia, the Sicilian actress, in the leading rôle, and destined for Broadway after the customary rewriting.

Cohan and Harris have at least three plays in process of preparation, with, presumably, more to come. Aaron Hoffman's comedy, "Welcome, Stranger," will come to town early in the season with George Sidney in the leading rôle. It was recently performed in Baltimore and Atlantic City. Rita Weiman is the author of a mystery play entitled "Look Upon the Prisoner," soon to be placed in rehearsal for out-of-town production. And Thomas J. Gray and Earl Carroll, both well-known in their respective fields, have collaborated upon a comedy drama entitled "Jim's Girl," which has to do with the returned soldier. Mr. Cohan, between touching up this trio of plays, is said to be engaged upon several of his own—his long-awaited dramatization of Gelett Burgess's "Mrs. Hope's Husband," for instance, and his dramatic version of "Qucd," which will be Grant Mitchell's next play.

Edgar Franklin, short story writer, has turned out a play called "The Wicked Streak," which the Shuberts will present. Also on the Shubert list is "Those Who Walk in Darkness," by Owen Davis, and Mr. Davis is to be further represented by "Peggy, Behave," which Willette Kershaw recently acted in Chicago. In these parts, however, the leading rôle will be taken by another actress. By way of making it a good year, Mr. Davis, accompanied by Charles Guernon, will respond to calls of "Author," in the case of "The Alibi," a melodrama which William A. Brady will produce.

"The Luck of the Navy," as already announced, will be an October spectacle at the Manhattan Opera House, and the French spectacular piece, "Aphrodite," will be revealed at the Century in November. Comstock and Gest, in addition to these pieces, are preparing divers others. Those of a dramatic nature include "The Light of the World," previously known as "Through the Ages," a drama of the Passion Play written by Guy Bolton and George Middleton. It calls for a large cast, and doubtless a large theatre as well.

"Adam and Eve" is a comedy by the same authors, and is to be produced by the same firm—in August at the Longacre Theatre. Comstock and Gest have taken over, also, Mr. Middleton's comedy, "The Cave Lady," and according to rumor it will be rewritten by Guy Bolton before it is restaged. "Welcome Home," by Mr. Bolton and Frank Mandel—and dealing, like "Jim's Girl," with the returned warrior—is also a Comstock and Gest possession.

George V. Hobart, among other works, will be represented by his dramatization of "The Rise and Fall of Susan Lennox," to be known simply as "Susan Lennox." It was tried out some months ago, and has been somewhat amended in the interim. H. H. Frazee has been testing a farce called "Thirty Days," by Clayton Hamilton and A. E. Thomas, which may or may not come into New York. The Selwyns are laying considerable store by a comedy called "Wedding Bells," the work of Salisbury Field, hitherto known largely as Margaret Mayo's collaborator on "Twin Beds."

Two authors have written plays for Gregory Kelly, and he will doubtless be seen here in the better of them. Booth Tarkington is one of the authors, and Eleanor Gates the other. Mr. Tarkington's is an original play; Miss Gates's is a dramatization of Wallace Irwin's Japanese stories, and will introduce young Kelly in the rôle of Hashimura Togo.

Maude Fulton, who burst into the playwriting field with "The Brat," has turned out another, entitled "Sonny." The West is said to be receiving it with acclaim, and it is likely that Miss Fulton will be thereby encouraged to try it on New York. Constance Collier, it is said, will import a comedy by Gladys Unger, called "Our Mr. Hepplewhite," which Mary Moore (Lady Wyndham) is now playing with success at the Criterion in London.

Thompson Buchanan will be heard from again with "Civilian Clothes," a comedy which, judging solely from the title, deals with the same phase of things which is treated in "Jim's Girl" and "Welcome Home." Winthrop Ames has been giving road performances of an English thriller called "The Scarlet Mask," with Richard Bennett in the leading rôle, and will probably present it in New York after some amendments.

These, of course, are but a fraction of the total, and some attempts to delve further into the future will be made next week and thereafter.

THE NEW PLAYS

BUT a single new offering will come to town this third week of June, but since it will be nothing less than the newest Ziegfeld "Follies" the week will take rank as an important one. Otherwise all is silence, broken only by the falling of dead plays as the Summer closes in.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES OF 1919—*To-morrow night at the New Amsterdam Theatre.*

It can be claimed for Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" that it is an entertainment which lives up to the press agent's confident and oft-repeated assertion that it is "an institution." No other entertainment of the season, unless it be a Cohan revue, is awaited by Broadway with quite the same expectancy and confidence. As each successive new version is revealed—at the New Amsterdam Theatre, invariably, in the first or second week of June—the faithful flock to it. Not to be seen at the "Follies" opening is to argue one's self unknown on Broadway.

Experience has shown that the authors and composers of the "Follies" are of secondary importance, but nevertheless they must be listed. The lyrics and music of the second act—there are but two—are the work of Irving Berlin; Victor Herbert has contributed a ballet; Rennold Wolf, a "Follies" veteran, has written the comedy scenes; more lyrics have been written by Gene Buck, and more music by Dave Stamper and Victor Jacobi. The scenes are Joseph Urban's; the able Mr. Wayburn attended to the staging; Ben Ali Haggin will be represented by a series of tableaux.

Marilynn Miller, entering her second "Follies," assumes on this occasion the position and dignity of "leading woman." Eddie Cantor, who scored an instantaneous "Follies" success a few seasons ago, will furnish a major share of the comedy. Maurice and Florence Walton will dance; Van and Schenck will sing; Johnny and Ray Dooley will entertain variously; Bert Williams will rejoin the organization after a year's absence.

Bringing up the rear will be Nancy Brown, Lucille Chalfant, De Lyle Alda, John Steele, George Le Maire, Eddie Dowling, the Fairbanks Twins, Florence Ware, Jessie Reed, Mauresette, Lucille Levant, Phil Dwyer, Kathryn Perry, Mary Hay, Hazel Washburn, and many—oh, very many—others.

Will Rogers, it will be noted, is among the missing, and so is the juggling Mr. Fields. But, for all that, it seems to be a goodly company.

THE MERRY WIDOW—*Tomorrow night at the Cort Theatre.*

Here are the Spanish players again, recently seen at the Park Theatre, and now offering in translated form one of the most popular operettas in the history of the theatre. It will be presented by a cast of forty, including Adelina Vehi, Isabel Marqueti, and Manuel Noriega. Practically all of the principals have sung "The Merry Widow" many times in Spain, Mexico, and Cuba.

The Lambs will gambol again tonight, repeating at the Hippodrome the excellent program which they offered last week at the Manhattan Opera House. Participating therein will be William Collier, George M. Cohan, Frank Tinney, Herbert Corthell, Edward Abeles, John Milton Royle, Charles Judels, Hansford Wilson, Emmett Corrigan, Effingham Pinto, Frederick and Joseph Santley, Charles Ruggles, George Marion, Sam Hardy, George Nash, and numerous others.

"The Better 'Ole," beginning tomorrow night, will continue its career at the Booth Theatre, to which it will be removed from the Cort. It is certain, also, to remain in New York over the Summer months, thereby bringing its metropolitan run close to the coveted year.

"The Greenwich Village Follies" suffered another postponement, and will presently begin to challenge the record of "Who Did It?" Indications now are that the insurgent "Follies" will be produced during the week of June 23.

NOTICED AND NOTED.

MARSHALL NEILAN, one of the motion picture directors distinguished by his work, who has entered the field of independent producers, says he hopes to remain independent for the rest of his life, because a director is handicapped in his work, sometimes prevented from turning out a creditable picture, by the conditions imposed when he is one of the cogs in a motion picture mill. Specifying some of these handicaps in an interview printed in The Morning Telegraph, Mr. Neilan mentions first the difficulties of making pictures according to a schedule arranged in the company's executive office. He must meet the requirements of this schedule regardless of what happens to the quality of his pictures, according to Mr. Neilan.

"Temperamental and egotistical stars" also give trouble. They do not want to work before 11 o'clock in the morning, they won't let the studio interfere with their dinner engagements in the evening, and they dislike others to do anything of importance in a photoplay.

"Personally I hope I never direct another star picture," says Mr. Neilan, "and I believe this feeling is shared by every other director."

And he adds:

"I want to make a production, and not a vehicle fashioned and altered to fit the talents of one person."

As an independent producer Mr. Neilan hopes to make photoplays that shall win by their own character and virtue. He has behind him the hopes of all those interested in the improvement of the photoplay.

Another director who has given evidence of individual ability is King W. Vidor, who made "The Turn in the Road." According to report, Mr. Vidor, in addition to being one of the youngest directors in the business, is the quietest. He is only twenty-five years old, does not use a megaphone, never shouts, and not only does not swear, but will not permit others to swear in his studio.

Of more importance is Mr. Vidor's practice of making each member of a cast familiar with his part in and the story of a photoplay. Some directors, apparently, do not think that it is necessary for an actor to know what a scene is about or where it comes in the continuity. They consider it sufficient if the actor or actress is told to go on and register stated emotions according to a formula. This method, of course, is absurd—from any point of view that regards a photoplay as a possible work of art. It may not be practicable for directors to make scenes in the order in which they are to be shown, but it is certainly practicable, and necessary, if worth while results are to be achieved consistently, that the actors in a scene be familiar with the scenario as a whole and know the relation of the scene and their characters to it. Mr. Vidor, in this particular, is dead right.

Notice is received that the general manager of a certain company "has invented a device which promises to be hailed with delight by scenario writers everywhere. He calls it a 'plot chart' and claims that with its aid any writer may invent new and novel scenario plots faster than he can write them down. The principle of the invention involves the use of the thirty-seven basic dramatic situations and their numerous sub-plots, on which all drama and fiction are based."

This is truly an approach to the millennium for scenario writers. The next step will be the invention of a scenario writing machine, with which any one who has sufficient creative ability to push a button can turn out scenarios as fast as the motion-picture mill can make them into photoplays (*sic*). Some of the screen products seen would indicate that such a machine was already in use.

COMING PHOTOPLAYS.

Pictures announced by Robertson-Cole as completed or in the process of production are:

"Tangled Threads" and "The Woman Michael Married," with Bessie Barriscale; "Bare-fisted Gallagher," with William Desmond; King W. Vidor's "Better Times," "The Man Beneath," with Sessue Hayakawa, supported by Helen Eddy; "The Pagan God," with H. B. Warner; "The Dead Line," with Beatrix Michelena.

Hedda Nova, who has been seen as leading woman in a number of productions, has been engaged as a star by Universal. Her first picture under her new contract will be "The Spitfire of Seville."

Gilbert P. Hamilton, who has been identified with moving pictures for the last twenty-five years, has been engaged to direct the World production of "The Tangled Romance," with June Elvidge.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—"Sunnyside," with Charlie Chaplin; "The Desert Hero," with Roscoe Arbuckle; "You're Fired," with Wallace Reid, a Paramount picture adapted from O. Henry's "The Halberdier," directed by James Cruze, with a cast including Theodore Roberts, Wanda Hawley, Henry Woodward, Lillian Mason, Herbert Prior, Raymond Hatton, and William Lesta; the Topical Review; a scenic; "Topics of the Day"; excerpts from "The Firefly," by the orchestra; the Lullaby from "Jocelyn," by Walter Pontius, tenor, in his first appearance in New York; Gounod's "March Romaine" by Ralph H. Brighham; and Herbert Sisson at the organ alternately.

RIALTO—Rex Beach's "Crimson Gardenia," a Goldwyn picture, preparation of the scenario and selection of the cast supervised by Mr. Beach, directed by Reginald Barker, with a cast including Owen Moore, Hedda Nova, Tully Marshall, Edwin Stevens, Sydney Ainsworth, Gertrude Claire, Betty Schade, and Kate Lester; "A Desert Hero," with Roscoe Arbuckle; the Magazine; Mendelssohn's overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream" by the orchestra; a selection by the Rialto Quartet; Dubois's "Grand Chorus," with Arthur Depew at the organ.

RIVOLI—"Square Deal Sanderson," with William S. Hart, an Artcraft picture, directed by Mr. Hart, assisted by Lambert Hillyer, who made the scenario, with a cast including Ann Little, Frank Whitson, and Lloyd Backon; the Pictorial; "His Smashing Career," a Sunshine comedy; Liszt's "Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody" by the orchestra; "O Sole Mio" by Edoardo Albano, in a setting by John Wenger; Penn's "The Magic of Your Eyes" by Julia Henry; A. Genard's "Caprice," with Professor Firmin Swinnen at the organ.

BROADWAY—"Men, Women, and Money," with Ethel Clayton.

GEORGE M. COHAN—D. W. Griffith's "Broken Blossoms," with Lillian Gish, Richard Barthelmess, and Donald Crisp, opened May 13.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—*Tomorrow*, "Jacques of the Silver North," with Mitchell Lewis, and "The Desert Hero," with Roscoe Arbuckle; Tuesday, "Hearts of Men," with George Beban, and "The Desert Hero"; Wednesday, "The Knickerbocker Buckaroo," with Douglas Fairbanks; Thursday, "The Sleeping Lion," with Monroe Salisbury; Friday, "Too Many Cooks," with Gladys Leslie, and "Trixie from Broadway," with Marguerita Fisher; Saturday, "Love and the Woman," with June Elvidge; Sunday, "One Thing at a Time O'Day," with Bert Lytell.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Tomorrow, Tuesday, Wednesday, "Destiny," with Dorothy Phillips; Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, "The Money Corral," with William S. Hart.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, "The Man Who Turned White," with H. B. Warner; Wednesday to Saturday, "Daddy Long-Legs," with Mary Pickford.

PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT.

THE FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION announces that, beginning Sept. 1, it will put into effect a new method of production and distribution, which will mean better pictures for the public and more favorable terms for the exhibitors. The salient features of the new policy seem to be, first, that pictures will not be made under the despotism of release schedules, but will be produced as independent units in themselves, to be completed whenever they may be declared finished by those who actually make them, and, second, that photoplays will not be rented by the "star series" or "program" method, but by a system of "selective booking," according to which any exhibitor will have an opportunity to see all of the pictures offered by the corporation and select from them one or more for his theatre, in no way obligating himself to take more than he desires.

Accompanying the announcement was a list of the productions now in preparation which will be issued under the new system. It is as follows:

"A Girl Named Mary," with Marguerite Clark, from the Metropolitan Magazine serial and book by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins; "April Polly," from the book by Cynthia Stockley, author of "Poppy," one of the first of the new Cosmopolitan productions; "Captain Dieppo," with Robert Warwick, from the novel and play by Anthony Hope; "Eliza Comes to Stay," with Marguerite Clark, adapted from the play by Henry B. Esmond; "Everywoman," from the drama by Walter Browne, to be produced with a special cast; "Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," with Wallace Reid, from the play by James Pagen; "His Official Fiancée," with Vivian Martin, an adaptation of the novel by Bertha M. Ruck; "Huckleberry Finn," from the book by Mark Twain, to be directed by William Taylor, director of "Tom Sawyer"; "In Mizzoura," with Robert Warwick, adapted from Augustus Thomas's play, directed by Hugh Ford; "It Pays to Advertise," with Bryant Washburn, from the play by Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett, directed by Donald Crisp; "Luck in Pawn," with Marguerite Clark, from the play by Marvin Taylor; "Mary's Ankle," with Douglas MacLean and Doris May, under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince, an adaptation of May Watson Tully's comedy.

"Miss Hobbs," with Ethel Clayton, an adaptation of Jerome K. Jerome's play, directed by William C. De Mille; "Mother," with Ethel Clayton, an adaptation of the book by Kathleen Norris; "Peg o' My Heart," with a special cast, directed by William C. De Mille, from the play by J. Hartley Manners; "Sadie Love," with Billie Burke, from the comedy by Avery Hopwood, adapted from the story in Smart Set; "Sick-a-Bed," with Bryant Washburn, from the farce by Ethel Watts Mumford; "Speed Carr," with Wallace Reid, from story by J. Stuart Woodhouse; "Stepping Out," with Enid Bennett, under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince, by C. Gardner Sullivan, directed by Fred Niblo; "The Black Bag," with Wallace Reid, an adaptation of the novel by Louis Joseph Vance; "The Cinema Murder," from the story by E. Phillips Oppenheim, a Cosmopolitan production; "The Fear Market," with Ethel Clayton, from the work of Amélie Rives; "The Female of the Species," with Ethel Clayton, an adaptation of the story by Joseph Golomb; "The Lottery Man," with Wallace Reid, from the play by Rida Johnson Young, directed by James Cruze; "The Market of Souls," with Dorothy Dalton, under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince, by John Lynch, directed by Joseph De Grasse; "The Miracle Man," a Mayflower production, directed by George Loane Tucker, from the play by George M. Cohan.

"The Misleading Widow," with Billie Burke, adapted from the play "Billeted," by F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood, directed by John S. Robertson; "The Other Woman," with Enid Bennett, under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince, story by C. Gardner Sullivan, directed by Fred Niblo; "The Restless Sex," a Cosmopolitan Production from the novel by Robert Chambers, scenario by Frances Marion; "The Sea Wolf," a new picturization of the story by Jack London, directed by George Melford; "The Teeth of the Tiger," with a special cast, adapted from the story by Maurice Le Blanc; "The Third Kiss," with Vivian Martin, from the story by Heliodore Tenro, directed by Robert Vignola; "The Thirteenth Commandment," with Ethel Clayton, from the novel by Rupert Hughes; "The Valley of the Giants," with Wallace Reid, from the story by Peter H. Eyne, directed by James Cruze; "The Witness for the Defense," with Elsie Ferguson, directed by George Fitzmaurice, adapted from the play by A. E. W. Mason; "The Young Mrs. Winthrop," with Ethel Clayton, an adaptation of the play by Bronson Howard; "Told in the Hills," with Robert Warwick, directed by George Melford, from the novel by Marsh Ellis Ryan; "Too Much Johnson," with Bryant Washburn, adapted from William Gillette's farce; "What's Your Husband Doing?" with Douglas MacLean and Doris May, under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince, from the comedy by George V. Hobart, directed by Lloyd Ingraham; "Whistling Jim," with Charles Ray, under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince, story by Julien Josephson, directed by Jerome Storm; "Why Smith Left Home," with Bryant Washburn, from the farce by George Broadhurst; "Widow by Proxy," with Marguerite Clark, an adaptation of the farce by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, directed by Walter Edwards.

There will be other productions by Roscoe Arbuckle, John Barrymore, Syd Chaplin, Cecil B. De Mille, Dorothy Gish, Mack Sennett, and Maurice Tourneur.

So that its full capacity may be utilized in the making of these films, the corporation will complete as soon as possible its proposed studio in Long Island City, which, it is said, will cost $2,000,000.

IN THE NEWS NET.

MARTIN and Osa Johnson, who are the Mr. and Mrs. of "Among the Cannibal Islands of the South Sea," are probably in the New Hebrides now making pictures of the savages there. Robertson-Cole, who distributes the Johnson films through Exhibitors' Mutual, received a letter from Mr. Johnson last week written five weeks ago in New Zealand, in which the adventurer said that he and his wife were waiting for a steamer to take them to the New Hebrides. It is supposed that they have reached the islands by this time and will soon ship to America the first results of their work with the camera.

Elliott Dexter, who won his way to stardom through several De Mille and other productions, is reported to be improving after a serious nervous breakdown.

Peggy Wood, the most recently attached Goldwyn star, is on her way to California to begin work playing opposite Will Rogers.

Frank G. Hall, President of the Independent Sales Corporation, has acquired the rights in the United States and Canada to "The Challenge of Chance," in which Jess Willard is the featured player. It is announced that the picture will be exhibited on Broadway in the near future.

Edward José will start work on his first independently produced photoplay in the latter part of this month. It is "Mothers of Men," by Denny William Warner and De Witte Kaplan. Mr. José and Charles Whittaker are writing the continuity.

Mrs. Sidney Drew, in addition to appearing in her own comedies, has adapted Edna Ferber's "The Gay Old Dog" to the screen for the Hobart Henley Productions, Inc.

An industrial film library primarily for the benefit of employers of labor in manufacturing plants will soon be opened by Dr. Francis Holley, director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C., and Harry Levey, manager of the Educational Department of the Universal Film Company. The films in the library will be contributed by Dr. Holley from those already collected by him and by Mr. Levey from the Universal's stock, which is said to include more than 500 subjects.

Douglas Fairbanks has opened his big new studio in Hollywood, Cal., accordingto report, and is at work on the first picture of the United Artists' Corporation, composed of himself, D. W. Griffith, Charlie Chaplin, and Mary Pickford.

METRO'S PLANS.

The Metro Pictures Corporation's announcement of plans for the Fall emphasizes concentration of effort on "fewer and better pictures."

The statement reads:

"After Aug. 17 next there will be no more program pictures for Metro, as our new plans, which have been in preparation since January, will then become effective. These call for fewer and better pictures, which will be made with four stars, and in the coming year there will be thirty-six of their productions. In addition there will be several specials with all-star casts, made from material which already has been arranged for, and popular books, plays and stories to be selected.

"We have secured a number of well-known plays which when they are announced will please the exhibitors generally, because they are already well advertised attractions and demonstrated successes. Each of these pictures will be sold on its individual merits, following out the open policy which we advocated in our advertising more than two years ago. While we do not set ourselves up as the discoverers of the open-booking policy, we do wish to call attention to the fact that we advocated it in a series of striking advertisements some twenty-four months ago. At that time, although the open-booking policy was sound and reasonable, the exhibitors were not quite ready for it."

Richard A. Rowland, the President of the corporation, has left for a trip through England, France, and Italy, during which he will observe the foreign market and possibly gather material for future pictures.

Sang Cohan to Collier

Here are the words of the newest of the George M. Cohan-William Collier songs, written by Mr. Cohan for use at the current Lambs' Gambol, and hitherto unpublished. It was sung at the gambol at the Manhattan Opera House last Sunday night, and will be repeated at the Hippodrome tonight.

Cohan: What do you think of the actors and managers fighting for nothing at all?

Collier: The actors are fighting for something in writing they're going to receive in the Fall.

Cohan: They want extra pay every time that they play just a bum matinée, I am told.

Collier: For years I have laughed at the managers' graft, but the day of the grafting is cold.

Cohan: Do you mean to say that the actor today isn't far better paid than before?

Collier: The pay is all right, but we feel that we might, if we fight, get a little bit more.

Cohan: The high cost of casting is now everlastingly almost outrageously dear.

Collier: Well, we think the managers ought to divide up the profits with us every year.

REFRAIN.

Collier: I belong to the Actors' Equity;
Cohan: I belong to the Managers' Club.
Collier: Think of the money the managers make;
Cohan: Think of the salaries the actors take.
Collier: I am strong for the Actors' Equity;
Cohan: It's a cause for mine.
Collier: You've been an actor for many a year;
Cohan: You've been a manager all your career.
Collier: But now I'm one of the Actors' Equity;
Cohan: I'm in the managing line.

PICTURE PLAYS AND PEOPLE.

THE man who takes impressively the part of the Buddhist priest in D. W. Griffith's "Broken Blossoms" is said to be a real Chinese professor holding a position in an American university. The story is that when Mr. Griffith went to consult the professor about the scenes in which the priest should appear, the Chinese became so interested that he offered to act the part of the priest himself, saying that as a youth he had been educated for the Buddhist priesthood. He even consented to having his head shaved in the fashion of the priest. He declined, however, to permit the use of his name in connection with the production and would not accept any pay for his services.

Photoplays mentioned in the current Bulletin of the Affiliated Committee for Better Films suitable "for the family and for young people," which have been "used successfully for special programs in theatres," are:

"Greased Lightning," with Charles Ray, Paramount; "The Home Breaker," with Dorothy Dalton, Paramount; Cecil B. De Mille's "For Better, For Worse," Artcraft; "Daddy Long-Legs," with Mary Pickford, First National; "A Midnight Romance," with Anita Stewart, First National; "Eyes of the Soul," with Elsie Ferguson, Artcraft; "Speedy Meade," Goldwyn; "The Red Lantern," with Mme. Nazimova, Metro; D. W. Griffith's "Broken Blossoms."

Most of the action of Mrs. Sidney Drew's first comedy of her new series takes place on the golf links, and Mrs. Drew is now spending most of her time on the course of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough, where the scenes are being made. The name of the comedy is "Bunkered," and the leading man in it is Donald McBride.

Robert Ellis, who plays the part of Terry O'Keefe in "Upstairs and Down," has been engaged as leading man by the Selznick Pictures Corporation on a long-term contract. He will probably support Elaine Hammerstein in "Love or Fame?"

A new producing company, affiliated with the United Picture Theatres of America, Incorporated, called the United Picture Productions Corporation, has been formed with a capital of $3,000,000, it is reported. The new company, at the head of which is J. A. Berst, who is also the President of the exhibitors' organization, will make pictures for the members of the latter primarily.

The Realart Pictures Corporation has been organized by Arthur S. Kane, who is its President. It offices are at 110 West Forty-second Street, and, according to its announcement, it will begin releasing in September. Mr. Kane was formerly general manager of Select Pictures Corporation.

Arthur James, publicity and advertising director for Metro will take charge of publicity and advertising for the Fox Film Corporation on June 23.

Frank X. Finnegan, formerly a newspaper man in Chicago and New York, and also a writer of magazine stories, has been added to the Goldwyn scenario staff.

Vitagraph has appointed Lucien Hubbard, a New York newspaper man, as associate editor, to assist its editor, George Randolph Chester.

Armand Kalis, who has been seen recently in vaudeville, has been engaged to appear with Constance Talmadge in "The Temperamental Wife," the first of Miss Talmadge's pictures for First National.

Eugene O'Brien has been insured for $1,000,000 by the Selznick Pictures Corporation, it is reported. It is not reported whether Mr. O'Brien will be expected to make a transatlantic flight or do something equally interesting in "The Perfect Lover," his first Selznick picture.

Before leaving for the Pacific Coast, Mme. Nazimova renewed her contract with Metro for two years more.

Elmo Lincoln, who has been seen as Tarzan and in the serial "Elmo, the Mighty," now being distributed by the Universal Film Company, has signed a contract to appear in pictures for two years for the Great Western Producing Company.

Thomas Meighan will play the leading male rôle in the Paramount Artcraft "Peg o' My Heart," and Barbara Castleton will have a prominent part in the production.

CRIME TRILOGY.

VITAGRAPH will produce in the Fall the third of its series of photoplays dealing with crime and criminals. It will be built largely on material gathered from the psychopathic laboratory of the Municipal Court of Chicago, which is presided over by Justice Harry Olson, who, it is said, will lend his personal co-operation to the work of preparing the scenario. George Randolph Chester, Vitagraph's production editor, will write the scenario, and Albert W. Smith, President of the company, will supervise the production, which will be directed by Tom Terriss. Alice Joyce, who was the star in the first two photoplays of the series, "Within the Law," which dealt with circumstantial evidence, and "The Third Degree," which pictured "the sweating process," will have the leading part in the psychopathic photodrama.


To-Night
AT 8:15 AT THE
HIPPODROME
Repeated in Its Entirety
A SEASON OF PLAYS
AND SKETCHES IN ONE NIGHT
ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY
LAMBS' GAMBOL
BOX OFFICE OPENS AT NOON
POPULAR PRICES


COLUMBIA
B'way & 47th St.
"Home of Burlesque De Luxe."—N. Y. Times.
5th WEEK!
"It is a long time since anything has come to the stage of a Broadway Theatre containing so much that is heartily enjoyed."—Americas.
"Many really funny and enjoyable scenes and incidents."—Evening Sun.
AND IT'S CLEAN!
BRING THE LADIES AND CHILDREN
PEEK-A-BOO
Twice Daily At 2:15, 15c, 25c, 50c.
At 8:15, 25c to $1.00
Seats Two Weeks in Advance.
Smoking Permitted.

—America's Foremost Theatres and Hits, Under the Direction of Lee & J. J. Shubert.

WINTER GARDEN 50th & 8th Ave. Phone Col. 8300. Mats. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2.
THEY MAKE THE WORLD GO 'ROUND

Monte Cristo Jr.
Staged by J. C. Huffman. Book & Lyrics by Harold Atteridge
CHARLES PURCELL, Ralph Herz, Charles (Chic) Sale, William and Gordon Dooley, Tom Lewis, Watson Sisters, Esther Walker, Sydney Jarvis, Mabel Weeks, Muriel Tindall, Virginia Fissinger, Gladys Burbridge, Rose Rolando—and—Adelaide & Hughes.
MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN OF ALL TIME
TO-NIGHT Sunday Concert Sunday Entertainment Always the Best in New York. TO-NIGHT

A SENSATION CENTURY GROVE—ROOF OF CENTURY THEATRE PHONE COL. 8300
MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL
NEW YORK'S ONLY EXCLUSIVE AFTER DINNER REVUE. OPEN AIR ROOF AT 9.30 — PERFORMANCE AT 11:30 P. M.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., West of Broadway. Phone Bryant 8465. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.15.
Lew Fields scores the biggest hit of his career!
"A lively star in a lively show."—Louis De Foe, World.
"Fields at his best. Show filled with girls and amusing scenes."—Lawrence Gomez, Sun.
Lew Fields IN HIS GORGEOUS A SUMMER REVUE
Lonely Romeo
"Up on its toes from beginning to end. One laugh after another."—Charles Darnton, Evening World.
"Lew Fields in a maelstrom of pretty girls scored a hit."—Stephen Rathbun, Evening Sun.
A LEW FIELDS LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES

MOVES TOMORROW TO THE BOOTH Theatre, 45th St., W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 6100
Mr. & Mrs. COBURN in The Better 'Ole
35th Week.
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

—GREAT DRAMATIC TRIUMPH—
John Ferguson
ST JOHN ERVINE'S POWERFUL PLAY
GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., E. of B'way. Evgs 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

A. H. WOODS SUCCESSES
MY WHAT A HIT!
LOUIS MANN IN FRIENDLY ENEMIES
HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

THEY WON'T MISS ME AT ALL THEY'LL BE LAUGHING
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"
ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S MUSICAL HITS
WITH SELWYN & CO.
3rd MONTH
BIG MUSICAL SPLASH
TUMBLE IN
By Otto Harbach & Rudolf Friml. Based on a Farce Comedy by Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood
SELWYN THEATRE, 42d St. Near Broadway. MATS. WED. & SAT.

Now at the CASINO FOR THE SUMMER
7th MONTH
MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT
Somebody's Sweetheart
By Alonzo Price & Antonio Bafunno
CASINO THEATRE, 39th St. and Broadway. MATS. WED. & SAT.

39 East
W. HENRY BUTLER and CONSTANCE PINNEY BROADHURST
Thea. 44th W. of B'way. Geo. Broadhurst Director. Phone Bryant 64
A LITTLE JOURNEY
WITH CYRIL KEIGHTLEY & ETHEL DANE VANDERBILT
THEA. 48th St. E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 139
RACHEL CROTHERS' TWO COMEDY SUCCESSES
EVGS. 8.30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2.30
202d to 209th Times

LYRIC 42nd Street, West of B'way. Phone Bryant 5216. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed., Sat., 2:20.
COOLEST THEATRE IN NEW YORK.
END BIG MONTH
A MUSICAL COMEDY OF PEPPERY PULCHRITUDE
HAS EFFERVESCENCE, GAYETY, "SPARKLE."—World.
THE LADY IN RED
A CARNIVAL OF COMEDY, CAPERS and COLOR.

CENTRAL 47th & B'WAY MATS. WED & SAT
YOUTH BEAUTY LAUGHTER
Huge Chunks of fun ... Chief Herald
47TH MONTH
Take It From Me!
WITH THE BIG CIRCUS OF MUSICAL COMEDY

This is your "Queue."
Laugh and Forget the Weather!
EAST IS WEST
With FAY BAINTER
ASTOR MATINEES WED. & SAT.
Open Roof—Coolest Theatre

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Evs. 8.30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2.30.
BREEZY BLISSFUL BRILLIANT
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Whirlwind Honeymoon Farce
Please Get Married
with ERNEST TRUEX EDITH TALIAFERRO
AND A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

Lyceum 45th, near B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20
332 TO 339 TIMES
DAVID BELASCO presents
Daddies

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d Street. KLAW & ERLANGER, —Managers— Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"You'll Enjoy George White's 'Scandals of 1919.'"—Alan Dale, American.
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919
with ANN PENNINGTON
Yvette Rugel, La Syphe, Dorothy St. Clair, Ona Munson, George White, Low Holts, Mabel Withee, Ethel Delmar, Lois Leigh, Ruth Savoy, Lester Allen, Bert Hanlon, and 50—Beautiful Scandal Mongers—50

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

LIGHTNIN
GAIETY THEATRE
B'way & 46 St. Tel. Bryant 210. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Saturday, 2:30.
Smith-Golden Successes
3 WISE FOOLS
B'way, 44th Evs. 8:30 Criterion Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 $1.50 Mat. Wed. $1.50

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE W. 42d St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow"
THE ROYAL VAGABOND
A COHANIZED OPERA COMIQUE

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
To-Morrow Eve. at 8:10
PREMIERE OF THE 13th EDITION OF
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
Staged by Ned Wayburn
POP. MATS. WED. & SAT. $2
NO SEAT OVER
Secure Seats at Box Office
ON THE COOL ROOF ZIEGFELD 9 O'CLOCK REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S
Merriest of All Musical Shows,
"SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW"
"THERE ARE A HUNDRED REASONS WHY IT IS THE BIGGEST SUCCESS ON B'WAY."

HERE ARE 8 OF THEM
AT THE GLOBE THEATRE. WED. MATS. POP.
"The Home of Musical Gayety."—Sun.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
7TH BIG MONTH | THE FITTEST OF THE SURVIVALS
JOHN CORT'S NEWEST, BIGGEST AND BEST MUSICAL COMEDY
LISTEN LESTER
By Harry L. Cort & George E. Stoddard. Music by Harold Orlob
With
The Daintiest Dancing Chorus Ever Seen on Broadway.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

HUDSON West 44th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | LOUIS MANN in Friendly Enemies

CORT WEST 48TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. BEGINNING THURSDAY NIGHT
Spanish Opera Company CAST OF 40
(MANAGEMENT L. MOSQUERA) in a Spanish Interpretation of
"The Merry Widow"

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

Henry Miller's Theatre, 124 W. 43rd St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
'RIOT.'—Times. 'FUN.'—Sun.
The New Musical Farce Success
LA LA LUCILLE
Book by Fred Jackson
"A Comic Uproar."—American.
"The Fetchingest Chorus in Town. 'Tee Oodle Um Bum Bo.' The Song That Stopped the Show."—World

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents
DARK ROSALEEN
A COMEDY OF IRISH LIFE
by W. D. Hepenstall & Whitford Kane

TONIGHT AT 8:15 | LAMBS' GAMBOL | AT THE HIPPODROME

Mat. Daily at 2. 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Broadway and 47th Street.
EVERY NIGHT 25,50,75c,$1,$1.50. 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00 Except Sat., Sun. and Holidays
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Monday, June 16.
ENGAGEMENT DE LUXE EDNA GOODRICH in "THE MANNEQUIN" By Edgar Allan Woolf
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY HARRY WATSON & CO. as "YOUNG KID BATTLING DUGAN" and in The Telephone Scene.
FEATURE EXTRAORDINARY! SECOND BIG WEEK! AVON COMEDY FOUR In Their Own Version of "A HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY."
EXTRA ADDED FEATURE Ivan Bankoff & Co. in "THE DANCING MASTER."
EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION Herbert Williams & Wolfus Wilda in "HARK! HARK! HARK!"
SEVEN BRACKS | ADDED FEATURE SAILOR REILLY Timely Songs and Pianologues. | ROSA KING & CO.
EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION RUTH ROYE COMEDIENNE OF SYNCOPATION

F. F. PROCTOR'S
BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
125th St. Park & Lex Av: Andrew Mack, Burns & Frabito, McGowan, Gordon & Co., May Elinore, Walter Stanton & Co., Marguerite Clark, Others. Cont. 1 to 11 P. M.
58th St. At 3d Av: Quixey 4, Billy McDermott, Burnette Sisters, Woodward & Morrissey, De Mille's "For Better, for Worse," Others. Continuous 1 to 11 P. M.
23d St. Near 6th Av: Farrell, Taylor & Co., Fox & Ward, Gevo, Four Rolees, Joe Brennan, Rainbow Girls, J. W. Kerrigan, "The Best Man." Cont. 1 to 11.
5th Ave. B'way, 28th St: Whitehead & Taylor, Argonne 7, Viola Gillette, Beatrice Morgan & Co., Sam Tee Troupe, Gray & Parker, Rosamond & Dorothy, others.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY At 96 St. Concerts Sunday, 2.15 & 8.15. Week of June 16.
CECIL LEAN —AND— CLEO MAYFIELD in Acting Songs
Pat ROONEY & BENT Marion
MR. & MRS. JIMMIE BARRY
MISS JULIET | LOU HOLTZ
PAT ROONEY—JIMMIE BARRY—GEO. N. BROWN
In Their Screamingly Funny Burlesque.
AND OTHERS.

BROOKLYN. LOEW'S METROPOLITAN
Smith, Livingston and Fulton Sts.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16-17-18.
The Artist with a Soul, GEORGE BEBAN in "HEARTS OF MEN."
ROSCOE ('FATTY') ARBUCKLE in "THE DESERT HERO."
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, June 19-20-21-22.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "The Knickerbocker Buckaroo."
Big Vaudeville Programmes.

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM
Concerts Sun., 2.15 & 8.15. Week of June 16.
ENGAGEMENT DE LUXE
BESSIE CLAYTON
Presents Herself and those Incomparable Spanish Dancers, Elisa—CANSINO—Eduardo
With JAMES CLEMONS
FRANK HURST and Wilbert Dunn
in Miss Clayton's 1919 Dance Creations.
Jas. & Betty Morgan | Emerson & Baldwin | Hennye Clifford.
Sylvia Clark | Bert Fitzgibbons
Jas. H. Cullen | Kartelli
VALERIE BERGERE & CO.
Present the Romantic Play, "Carmen."

BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN ACADEMY of MUSIC
Saturday Evening, June 21, at 8:30
VIOLIN RECITAL BY
MISCHA ELMAN
BENEFIT OF THE ISRAEL HOSPITAL, BOROUGH PARK, BROOKLYN
TICKETS $2.50 TO $10.00, AT BOX OFFICE. NO WAR TAX.

New Brighton Brighton Beach Mat. Daily 2:30. Eve. 8:20
Week Beginning To-morrow, June 16.
EMMA CARUS | JULIUS TANNEN
TED DONER
IMHOFF, CONN & COREENE | MORAN & MACK
The Van Celles—Daring Sisters
JIMMIE LUCAS & CO. | JASON & HAIG

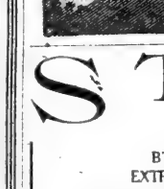
MOTION PICTURES. MOTION PICTURES.


PARK THEATRE 59th St., Col. Circle.
Direction FRANK G. HALL
NEXT WED. NIGHT, 8:30
Thereafter Continuous Noon to 11 P. M.
FRED L. WILKE Presents
THE GREATEST DRAMA OF THE PLAINS EVER SCREENED
JESS WILLARD
in "The Challenge of Chance"
By Roy Somerville.
Directed by HARRY REVIER.
A $200,000 Production
Every Dollar of which shows on the screen.
HUNDREDS OF HORSES,
THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE.
WILLARD IN ACTION.
BIG FIGHT SCENES.
THRILLING RACE TRACK SCENE.
MASSIVE—APPEALING—POWERFUL.
THE GREATEST PRODUCTION OF ALL TIMES!
Mats. 25 & 50c. Eves. 25, 50, 75c.
NOTE—The last scene in this mammoth production was taken the day before Jess left for Toledo.

Geo. M. COHAN Theatre, B'way, 43 St. SIXTH BIG WEEK 2:40-Twice Daily-8:40
D. W. GRIFFITH presents
"BROKEN BLOSSOMS"
Last opportunities to see the production that has become the art sensation of New York.
Coming attractions in the Griffith Repertory season include "The Fall of Babylon" and "The Mother and the Law."
Theatre cooled by iced air. Four special orchestras. Two performances.
TO-DAY—SUNDAY

STRAND
A National Institution
B'WAY at 47th St. Direction JOS. L. PLUNKETT.
EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE BILL—Commencing Today.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN THE THIRD OF HIS MILLION DOLLAR PICTURES "SUNNYSIDE"
WALLACE REID IN O. HENRY'S "YOU'RE FIRED"
OUTING-CHESTER SCENIC—STRAND TOPICAL REVIEW
WALTER PONTIUS, Tenor.
Strand Symphony Orchestra CARL EDOUARDE, Conductor

RIVOLI RIALTO
B'WAY at 49th St. HUGO RIESENFELD Director B'WAY at 42nd St.
BEGINNING TODAY at 1 P. M.
W. S. HART in an Artcraft Picture. "SQUARE DEAL SANDERSON."
RIVOLI PICTORIAL.
SUNSHINE COMEDY "His Smashing Career."
RIVOLI ORCHESTRA Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody.
REX BEACH'S Latest Goldwyn Picture. "THE CRIMSON GARDENIA."
RIALTO MAGAZINE.
"FATTY" ARBUCKLE COMEDY "A Desert Hero."
RIALTO ORCHESTRA "Midsummer Night's Dream," Overture.

B. S. Moss' BROADWAY
Continuous Performance Noon to 11.30 P. M. POPULAR PRICES
BROADWAY AT 41ST STREET.
TODAY AND ALL WEEK
JESSE L. LASKY Presents

ETHEL CLAYTON in "MEN, WOMEN AND MONEY"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
NEW AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
COMEDY SCENIC | BROADWAY TOPICAL REVIEW

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 2980
ENID BENNETT in her latest, "The Haunted Bedroom"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.
BARGAIN MATINEE TO-DAY
20c. & 30c., including Tax.

PLAZA MADISON AVE., AT 59TH ST. H. B. WARNER in THE MAN WHO TURNED WHITE
The Mysterious "Scourge of the Desert."

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Emmy Wehlen, "Fools and Their Money."
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW (Mon.) EV. STANLEY & MAZIE HUGHES All Seats Wood, Vonna & Phillips, Hen- Reserved shaw & Avery, 6 other acts. 35, 35, 50

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
OPPOSITE W. 130TH ST. FERRY
SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.

CHALIF Russian School of DANCING

GRADED CLASSES and private lessons for children, adults and teachers in Greek, Interpretive, National, Classic, Character and Toe Dancing. Personal instruction by Mr. Chalif. MODERN DANCING in its latest forms can be learned in private lessons. Please Send for Catalog.
Three beautiful ballrooms are TO RENT for entertainments, weddings, recitals, balls, etc.
Summer Normal School June 2nd to July 25th
163-165 West 57th Street
Opposite Carnegie Hall. Phone Columbus 4167

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

What would you do with motion pictures if you were master of the world?

IF all the millions of the world's wealth were stored in the next room; if all the natural scenery of five continents were within your reach—and the seven seas and all the ships that plough their waves?

You could then make motion pictures exactly as a superman would make them, difficulties vanishing at your touch, romance taking shape at your merest beckon.

Dramatists, directors, stars, technicians, scenery, oceans, forests, mountains, each fulfilling perfectly a function in your plan, would contribute to a photoplay that would be a masterpiece.

If you wanted an active volcano in your picture you would ask your geographers and geologists which was the most suitable one on the crust of the planet, and you would despatch an expedition across continents to "shoot" it.

If you wanted to show in one picture for a few moments an actual scene on the banks of the great, grey Ganges, you would cable your European representatives to journey to India and do the job.

The leasing of a tropic island, the renting of a railroad, the transplanting of ten thousand palm trees, would be trifles in your eyes. Always you would be offered the cream of the dramatic genius of the world *first*. That would be a foregone conclusion!

This is the sort of thing you might do if you were master of the world.

What will you say when we tell you that now—

after seven years—

Paramount-Artcraft has mobilized all the great geniuses of production; dramatists, directors, artists, technicians; and is equipped with world-wide facilities and unlimited resources to make for *you*, to be shown in *your* theatre, *exactly* the kind of motion pictures you would make if you *were* master of the world.

Great power carries with it great responsibility. We owe it to you and to all humanity to make this great influence contribute solely to the good and the harmony and the entertainment of the world.

Wholesome American families and their neighbors on all Continents may place implicit trust in the *character* of any picture marked Paramount-Artcraft.

Tremendous Changes are Impending in the Art of the Screen

So far you have noted in all the better theatres that Paramount-Artcraft has produced the best pictures of all kinds. You have noted in the great national magazines and newspapers, that Paramount-Artcraft has focussed the attention of people everywhere *upon* those better pictures.

These two facts have created a world-appreciation of the sheer *importance* of motion pictures in enriching the life of the community.

The broadening of this appreciation of motion pictures, with the natural result of finer theatres, more comfortable seating, better music and better presentation generally—not alone in fifty cities but in more than five thousand centres—is the direct result of Paramount-Artcraft policy.

All this Makes Possible the Next Great Step in the Industry

You are about to become the deciding factor in the success of a new and audacious producing and distributing policy.

You are to decide by your presence at the showing of every one of these new Paramount-Artcraft Pictures that you want a big picture not just three or four times a year, but a big picture twice or three times a week!

Every Paramount-Artcraft Picture will be a big picture and each one will prosper on its own merit, quite apart from what is called program or series booking.

You may not understand fully the nature of this development by the written explanation. You surely will WHEN YOU SEE IT ON THE SCREEN.

The progress of the motion picture industry is measured by the progress of FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION.

Its resources are unlimited.

Its relationships, like the screen itself, are International.

There is not a single difficulty in the making of any kind of motion picture that Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has not the mental resource and material resources to overcome.

But all this concentration of dramatic skill, directing talent, star-genius, costly equipment and producing audacity would avail nothing without the immense administrative and distributing organization behind it, built up by years of earnest and tenacious effort.

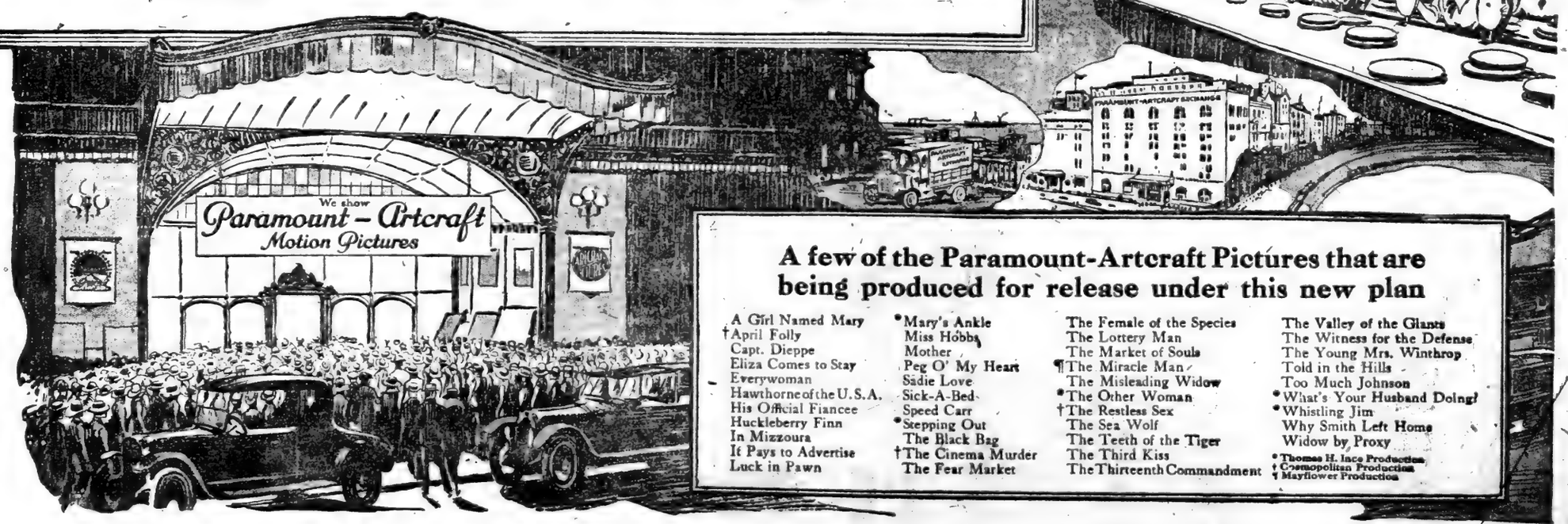
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NEW YORK



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In Mizzoura
It Pays to Advertise
Luck in Pawn
•Mary's Ankle
Miss Hobbs
Mother
Peg O' My Heart
Sadie Love
Sick-A-Bed
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•Stepping Out
The Black Bag
†The Cinema Murder
The Fear Market
The Female of the Species
The Lottery Man
The Market of Souls
¶The Miracle Man
The Misleading Widow
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The Third Kiss
The Thirteenth Commandment
The Valley of the Giants
The Witness for the Defense
The Young Mrs. Winthrop
Told in the Hills
Too Much Johnson
•What's Your Husband Doing?
•Whistling Jim
Why Smith Left Home
Widow by Proxy

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† Cosmopolitan Production
¶ Mayflower Production

GIRLS AT PLAY

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER

IF, at Springtime, the young man's fancy lightly turns to girls, then may not the pen of the venerable critic idle amid mental images of girls at play in the good old Summer time? The answer, naturally, is in the affirmative, and for a few Sundays let us talk of the Eternal Feminine in music; not the female composer, but just plain girls who play, or try to play—which sometimes amounts to the same thing. Girls who sing are not dealt with; they were discussed during the past musical season till they became a threadbare topic, and next Autumn they will be again in the limelight. Therefore—to our particular mutions. Every girl has her day.

"It may, indeed," answered Amelia, "and I am so sensible of it that unless you have a mind to see me faint before your face, I beg you will order me something—a glass of water, if you please." And then that most fascinating chronicler, Henry Fielding, Esq., proceeds to relate the further history of Captain Booth's good lady, but not until "Mrs. Bennet infuses some hartshorn drops into a glass of water for her." This was about 1750. Since then Miss Austen and her troop of youthful creatures, swooning to order, have, with charming graces, stolen across the canvas of fiction; the young woman of 1750, with her needles and her scruples, has quite vanished, and passed away is the girl who played the piano in the stiff Victorian drawing rooms of our mothers. To me it has always seemed that slippery haircloth sofas and "The Battle of Prague" dwelt in harmony. And now at the second decade of the new century the girls who devote time to the keyboard merely for the purpose of social display are almost as rare as the lavender-water ladies with morbid sensibilities in the bedding novels. An English essayist has written of the decay of sensibility. He meant the Jane Austen girl, yet I wonder if the musical girl of the old kind may not be also set down for study, the study we accord to rare and vanishing types. America has never been so musical, the musical season never so crowded with concerts, while the piano manufacturers bewail the day's brevity so eager is the public to buy their instruments. Here is a pretty paradox: the piano is passing and with it the piano girl; and more music was never made throughout the land than now.

In the masculine imagination women and music have been inseparable since the time when the morning stars sang cosmic chords in the vasty blue of the firmament. The Old Testament tells of the dance and lyrics that accompanied liturgical ceremonies, and we recall those music-mad maids who slew a beautiful young god for a mere song. The artistic descendants of these ravening maenads haunt piano and violin recitals in this year of grace, seeking whom they may devour with their encore-mad maws. Women played upon shawm and psaltery, and to her fate went dancing the daughter of Jephthah. We are not sure but that Judith crooned a melody for the ravished ears of Holofernes. Certainly Margaret Matzenauer-Dalila did woo with song to his death Enrico Caruso-Samson. (Isn't it curious how her name will bob up even during closed season for contraltos!) The virginal, an early keyed instrument, was named in honor of woman, and the first printed piece of English music was called Parthenia. On its title page is represented a simpering and rather blowsy young woman of Rubenslike physique, playing upon a virginal, her fingers in delightfully impossible curlicues. This piece was engraved in 1611. A variety of pictures, some dated as early as 1440, show the inevitable girl seated at the spinet, or its forerunner.

In the London National Gallery there is a painting by Jan Steen depicting an awkward Dutch miss fingering the keys; and a Gerard Ter Borch (Terburg) at the Royal Museum, Berlin, reveals a woman of generous breadth playing upon a violoncello. She appears to be handling her bow like a professional, and she is, strange to relate, left-handed. But the quality of this canvas is as fine as a Vermeer, though I dare say that greater artist would have painted the bow in the right hand.

Ample are the facts of the important rôle enacted by woman as interpreter. To Luther, I believe, has been ascribed a certain aphorism concerning wine, woman, song. It was woman who entertained the rude warrior fatigued by chase or war, and with her dainty tinklings soothed his scottish brain. Like music, woman was a handmaiden. With the emancipation of the art from churchly sequestration followed its worldly victories. In the spaces of the concert room the piano was king, and not seldom a king subdued by queenly fingers. The male virtuoso, surely a thing of gorgeous vanities, soon had his brilliant feminine complement. The Woman Who Played the Piano appeared in Europe. And there were those who prophesied the millennium. During the eighteenth century pianos bore elaborately carved cones in which shone slender candles; while charming women, hair powdered and patch on cheek, played at Hayden, attempted Mozart, and greatly wondered over the famously difficult music of Signor Scarlotti. Beethoven, a loutish young man with unbearable manners, wrote music not to be thought of except as prodigiously unplayable. To be sure, a few stately ladies, grand dames, who gave themselves airs of superior culture—as do the Boon soubrettes, the Nietzsche and the Freud girls of today did attempt the Beethoven sonatas, and in the presence of the composer, who, half deaf, complacently lolled in their music rooms and betimes picked his teeth with the candle snuffers. But in the next generation there was sterner stuff.

After Mme. Camille Pleyel, born Marie Moke, came Mme. de Belleville-Oury—admired of Chopin—and the transition to modern piano-playing women, Clara Schumann, Annette Essipova, and Sophie Menter, was rapid enough.

The latter half of the nineteenth century witnessed an intense devotion to a rather barren ideal. Years previous to the advent of the sewing machine there burst upon the civilized globe a musical storm of great magnitude. Every girl whose parents respected themselves was led almost manacled to the keyboard, and there made to play at least one hour in the twenty-four. The first period was before the age of 8; after that crumby and pinafore time an extra hour was added. And oh! the tortures of her generation and the generation that succeeded her. Veritable slaves of the ivory, they worked like tiny Nibelungs for a stern Alberich, who pocketed the hard-earned hoard of their fathers and rapped their cold, thin, and despairing fingers with a lead pencil, one usually made "in Germany." With what infantile malignancy was regarded this lead pencil of their music master. Piano music in those days was often written for imbeciles. Innumerable variations and the sonatina that stupefied were supplemented by diabolical finger-breaking exercises. One hour after breakfast, one hour after luncheon, and in the evening a little music, please, Jane, (or Gussie) to soothe digestion and drive dull drink away—something of this sort was the daily musical program made by our first enemies and tyrants, our parents.

Every girl played the piano. Not to play was a stigma of poverty. Genteel persons were always musical, (prunes, prisms, pianos!) The harp went out with the Byronic pose, though harp playing was deemed "a fine ladylike accomplishment" after the civil war. But the harp is a difficult instrument to "keep in order"; it demands skilled treatment, careful tuning. The piano is usually cheaper than the harp, and it is the only instrument that is played upon with evident delight when out of tune. Occasionally the banjo is tuned; the average piano so rarely that it resents the operation and speedily relapses below pitch. Because of its essentially unmusical nature, an uncomplaining beast of burden, the camel in the desert, the piano was bound to supplant the harp. It is more easily "worked," and, by reason of its shape, less useless as furniture. Atop of a piano may be placed anything from a bonnet to an ice cream freezer. Stories are told of soulless people selecting it as a couch, and a party of French explorers once found an oily savage who had removed the action and wires of a grand piano, using its interior for his royal abode. The unfortunate machine had drifted ashore from a wreck. Other reasons, too, there were for the driving out of the harp by its stolid half-brother the piano; a bigger brother, a noisier, more assertive one, and a magnificent stop-gap for the creaking pauses in the social machinery of the drawing room. And how unselfishly it does cover silly talk with a dense mantle of charitable crackling tones! A provoker of speech, an urger to after-dinner eloquence, the piano will be remembered in the hereafter as the greatest of civilized implements in the histories of Europe and America.

Lizzts in petticoats have been so numerous for the last half century as to escape thorough enumeration. It was the girl who did not play that was then singled out as an oddity. For one Sonia Kovaleska, and her rare mastery of mathematics, there were a million piano bangers. Not even the sewing machine routed the piano, though it dealt it a dangerous blow. Treadles and pedals were not so far asunder; nowadays a neat piano technique has been found useful by ardent typewriters. What the present generation of children should be grateful for is their immunity from useless piano practice. Unless there is discovered a sharply defined aptitude, a girl is kept from the piano. Besides, there is always the mechanical "player," which has revolutionized home music, really stimulating, rather than discouraging, a love of the instrument. Instead of the curved "piano back" brought about by relentless technical studies, our Gussies or our Jennies golf, cycle, row, run, "hike," fence, dance, or play the pianola. Once upon a time she wearied her fingers with Gottschalk, she now plays tennis, and our grandmothers freely admit that tennis is greater than Thalberg. (Oh, yes! grandmothers play tennis today, but they don't look grandmotherly. There are no more "old ladies"; there are only "matured women.") Study the curriculum of any woman's college and note the scope given to scientific or literary studies and the comparatively humble position occupied by music. Piano playing as a boastful accomplishment is going off the social map. If they care for it and possess nimble fingers, girls play the instrument as a matter of course. Life, especially during the great war, became too crowded, too wonderful, for a woman without a marked musical gift to waste it on the keyboard.

Begun as a pastime, a pleasing diversion of the overfed, Music, the Heavenly Maid, was pressed into unwilling service at the piano, and she often escorted timid youth to the proposing point, else eked out the deadly lethargy of evenings in respectable homes. Girls had to pull the teeth of this artistic monster, the piano, or be accounted frumps without social or artistic ambitions. Unlike that educated elephant in a circus which refused to play a Bach fugue on an elephantine keyboard because, as the showman tearfully explained, the animal had recognized with a filial shudder the ivory from the tusks of its deceased mother, the mid-Victorian girl went about her musical task muddled in wits, but never losing sight of her ultimate goal—matrimony. Today she has forsaken the "roses and raptures" of Chopin for the "lilies and languors" of Debussy—with his white soul of the Middle Ages, as Huysmans would say. If she is in the mood, musical she goes to a piano recital, carefully picking beforehand her favorite artist, also her preferred program, thus unconsciously imitating that Oriental potentate who preferred to have his dancing done for him by trained toe-twinklers. (Oh, the twinkle-twinkle of starry toes!)

But if the New Girl does play, she does it with consuming earnestness. We listen to her, for we know that it is the age of specialization, when woman has come into her own, be it nursing, suffrage, or playwriting. Poets, unless extremely young, no longer make sonnets to Our Lady of the Ivories, nor are budding girls chained to the instrument. Never has the piano been so assiduously studied, and, paradoxically, never has been the tendency of music so diverted to currents contrary to the genius of the keyboard. However, all this is better for woman, and for the development of her art from broader, nobler bases. The orchestral tone-poem and music-drama now loom largest in our artistic consciousness. The many, not the individual, are ruling—and with doubtful results as far as art is concerned. But that is another problem. I believe that there is a human alive now who will live to note the decay of the piano recital. Music, of all the Seven Arts, changes most its vesture.



AMERICAN AIRS IN SUMMER CONCERTS

For an all-American program in the Columbia University free band concerts next Friday night, the music includes Sousa's march, "Semper Fidelis"; M. L. Lake's new overture, "Americana"; Kramer's "Romance" and "In Elizabethan Days," excerpts from Herbert's "Algeria," Miss Zucca's "Novelette," songs for Valrah Hanbury, Kelly's "A Chinese Episode," MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose," Samuel Gardner's "From the Canebrake," and a march, "The Pride of America," by E. F. Goldman, the band leader.

Tomorrow the series enters its third week with a program of opera selections from "Otheron," "Thais," "Carmen," and "Tristan." On Wednesday evening, besides selections from "Boheme," and "Valkirie," there will be songs by Betty deKonna, and the campus crowd will join in community singing.

ITALY'S MUSIC HERE.

All roads lead to Rome, it was once said, but the way of musicians is now in another direction. The Augusteum Orchestra, a famous symphony organization of 100 pieces, will tour the United States next Fall as a part of a campaign to increase the friendly relations between America and Italy. The orchestra is under official patronage of the Italian Government, and its tour will be arranged by a committee headed by Otto H. Kahn. It will open in October at the Metropolitan.

The Roman musicians' compatriots are meanwhile not idle in New York. An inaugural concert of the Italian Musical League, of which Enrico Caruso is honorary President, will take place at Aeolian Hall next Sunday afternoon, June 22, it is announced. Among those on the program will be Mlle. Dazie, the dancer, and Signor Giuseppe Bonfiglio of the Metropolitan ballet, who will give three dances together in the course of the matinée.

It is most curious to the American mind that the king of tenors has lent his name to a movement designed to show that the land of Verdi and Puccini can produce other music than grand opera. Few have forgotten the storm of discussion when Italian leaders here conducted works of Wagner, and of the Russian, Moussorgsky, or the great surprise when Gatti introduced an Italian first violin.

Some water has flowed under bridges, both of the Tiber and of New York's surrounding quarries, since the war. Last Winter, in successive weeks, the New York Symphony Society produced Casella's "Pupazzetti" and the Philharmonic Society produced Respighi's "Fountains of Rome." Both were music of Europe today, modern impressionist art, "earthwork out of Tuscany."

In absolute music, Italy is rich, and was so before opera began. Its early music was but one opus of "the opera." A further acquaintance with its later forms should come to Western ears in the nature of a revival of learning.

SYMPHONIES AT STADIUM.

Concertgoers who remain in the city during the Summer months again look forward to eight weeks of orchestra music in open air at the City College Stadium, where last year's series drew a total attendance of 100,000. This year the concerts will be under special direction of the Music League of the People's Institute, which gave fifteen popular evenings entitled "Six Centuries of Folk Songs of Europe and North America," last Winter in Cooper Union.

Arnold Volpe again will conduct the Stadium orchestra, starting on June 30. Each week, he announces, Monday and Thursday will be "symphony nights," Tuesday and Friday operatic, and Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday miscellaneous programs. The business management is in charge of Ernest Henkel of the Metropolitan.

Sousa's Band In and Out of War.

Lieutenant John Philip Sousa has recently been rehearsing his band daily at the New York Hippodrome in preparation for the opening of the organization's twenty-seventh season, of which the first concerts were scheduled at the Brooklyn Academy of Music yesterday afternoon and night. A census taken earlier in the week revealed the fact that no fewer than twenty-seven members of the band had been actively engaged during the war in either the military or naval branches of the United States service. Sousa himself trained a succession of navy bands at Great Lakes, Ill., at least one of which, 500 strong, was heard in New York in the Liberty Loan drive. His own organization is now to resume its old-time transcontinental tour.

Walter Pontius, Tenor, to Sing.

The latest tenor discovered by Manager Joseph L. Hunkett, of the Strand, and he believes also the best, is Walter Pontius of Philadelphia, who has been engaged to appear on the concert program at that moving picture house this week. Mr. Pontius is a pupil of Henry Gordon "Thunder of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Philadelphia Choral Society, with which organization he has appeared in the rôle of Faust in the Berlioz Damnation of Faust," as well as in Gounod's "Faust."

RECRUIT NEW ORCHESTRA.

While Mr. Bodanzsky is to be a Summer resident at Seal Harbor, Me., until Sept. 10, when the preliminary rehearsals will begin at Carnegie Hall for the New Symphony Orchestra's season, his assistant, Paul Eisler, is now holding auditions at the Metropolitan Opera House and hopes to have the personnel of the new organization complete within another week.

Arkady Bourstin, the Russian violinist, has been chosen as concertmaster, following his admission to membership in the Musicians' New Orchestra Society, from which the New Symphony men are recruited. Mr. Bourstin received his musical education in Odessa, and for some years has held a place on the American concert stage. Alberto Bachman, an orchestral player of long experience, will be second concertmaster.

S. E. Macmillen, manager, announces other players, including Henri Le Roy, first clarinet; Benjamin Kohon, bassoon; Dominick Caputo, first horn; Jacob Tuschinsky, viola, and Daniel Marquarre, flute.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

Karl Muck and Ernest Kunwald, former conductors of the Boston and Cincinnati Orchestras, are announced soon to return to Europe, following their internment in Georgia during the war.

Edouard Deru, a Belgian violinist who found asylum in America in wartime, has returned to his own country and resumed his musical career in Brussels.

The Van Hugo Musical Society, which suspended its activities during the war, will give eight Summer concerts at Ocean Grove in a new campaign of "classic music for the people."

Walter Anderson, the concert manager, will be married to Miss Julia Alwine Rudy on Wednesday, June 18, at the Evangelical Church, Sixth and Garden Streets, Hoboken.

Hugo Riesenfeld announces the appointment of Joseph Klein as assistant conductor at the Rialto. Joseph Littau will succeed Mr. Klein as assistant conductor at the Rivoli.

Join Chamber Music Society.

Gustave Langenus, first clarinet of the New York Symphony Orchestra for nine years, has resigned to become a member of the New York Chamber Music Society. Others who have followed this move to devote their time to the more intimate form of classic music are Henri de Busscher, first oboe; Ugo Savolini, first bassoon; Joseph Franzel, first horn; Scipione Guidi, assistant concertmaster, and Emil Mix, assistant double bass, all formerly members of the New York Symphony Society.

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8x9 rugs, regularly 26.50, sale price 19.50
6x8 rugs, regularly 17.60, sale price 13.25
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Made with stenciled borders and adapted for use on long porches.
27 inches wide, regularly 1.00 the yard, at ..... 85c yard
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9x12 rugs, regularly 15.75, sale price 13.50
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15.50 grass rugs, size 9x12, with stenciled borders 13.95
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9.75 grass rugs, size 6x9, with stenciled borders 8.95
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13.50 grass rugs, size 9x12, plain color, reversible 12.00
11.25 grass rugs, size 8x10, plain color, reversible 9.95

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

Fashion's Very Newest

"Heather-Shawl" Sports Coat



Seen for the first time at the Longchamps races three weeks ago—promptly brought to America for copying—and Bamberger's is the first to present it to you.

For the woman who goes in for outdoor life—long tramps through the woods and over the hills—motoring—seashore hikes—the golf course—these new coats are picturesquely suitable.

Fashioned of two long shawls knitted of soft, full-napped wool—in heather tones with vividly toned plaid borders, and in plaid wool trimmed in stripes.

Made with long, rolled-back collars that come all the way to the bottom, some with big, square collars that reach quite to the waist in back. Finished with their own shawl fringe.

Surprisingly low-priced at 29.50.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Children's 8.00 Shetland Sweaters on Sale 6.50

Just sixty sweaters, reduced directly from stock.

Two styles, one buttoning down the front, the other rolling back in Tuxedo effect, with sailor collars, patch pockets and sashes.

Very good looking. Buy during this sale and save a substantial amount.

Rose, French blue, flame, buff, pink, turquoise and nile. Formerly 8.00. While they last, 6.50.

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Going Camping This Summer?

You will need music. A Victrola's the thing—but do not be so foolish as to take your big machine from home. It will be difficult to pack and might be broken in transit.

We will sell you a small Victrola for the summer—ship it to your summer home (as long as it is in the United States,) without additional expense to you.

And when you return in the fall we will exchange this small instrument, providing it is in good condition, allowing you full purchase price on a larger machine, or let you have its equivalent in records. Let us explain the plan in detail.

These small Victrolas are priced at 22.50 to 60.00.

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Boys' shoes that are at once durable and good-looking are the sort we feature. Particularly desirable are the shoes of gun metal leather in lace style, with several different shaped toes from which to select. Made on the Bamberger Foot-Trainer last or on the English last. Sizes 1 to 5½ at 4.50 the pair.

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Dull calf Blucher lace shoes on the comfortable and neat-looking Bamberger Foot-Trainer last. In sizes 11 to 13½ and B, C and D widths, at 3.50 and 4.00.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

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Women who dress smartly will appreciate the very new models we are featuring at

16.75



The plain Fan-ta-si—if such an interesting material can be called plain—fashioned simply, shirred all around, with wide, loose belt and pretty pockets.

Choose from a number of beautiful pastel shades, at 16.75.

Other models in very smart plaid or striped silk Fan-ta-si are priced at from 25.00 to 29.50.

Excellent for wear with the season's clever over-blouses of georgette crepe, tricolette and crepe de chine.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Stunning Frocks of Black Satin



Advance fall models that the well-dressed woman will want to take away with her this summer.

We have just unpacked these dresses.

They have given us a definite idea of the lines autumn frocks will take.

For this reason you will be deeply interested in seeing them at once.

They will be on display Monday.

Featuring the new bouffant effects—one type as sketched—the autumn redingote—clever draperies—a bustle suggestion on one—another with a white georgette gilet weighted with many tiny pearl buttons—the newest sleeves—some models combined with the exquisite kitten's ear crepe.

Most interesting, at 39.50 to 79.50.

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Engraved Stationery, 1.50

Steel Die, Stamping of Monogram or Address, 24 Sheets Paper, 24 Envelopes; Regularly 2.50 to 4.00

A distinctive monogram or the name of your Summer cottage or the address of your city home, placed on your personal stationery, is a mark of social standing.

You may obtain, during this sale, your monogram in any one of 26 clever designs, or an address die in script, Roman or Old English lettering. Should you desire more than 15 letters there will be a charge of 10c per letter.

With the monogram or address die we give 24 sheets of pure white linen finish paper and envelopes to match. The paper to be stamped from the die in any tint you may select.

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A Welcome Idea

This Voile Basque Blouse

may be bought with enough material to make a skirt to match,



—giving you a very smart, high quality summer frock at astonishingly small cost.

—When we saw this blouse, with its pretty, soft lines, we thought, "What a wonderful dress it would make!"

—We told our idea to the maker, who said, "Why not?"

—So here it is—the blouse all ready to wear—the skirt to be made by you. A great idea—and a wonderful saving!

—The blouse, of best voile, 8.95. Three yards of voile to match, 3.00. Total, 11.95—the cheapest very good dress you ever bought.

Navy-and-white—Black-and-white.

Blouse Shop—Third Floor.

Important

(Monday Only)

In instances where the lots in this column are small, and we cannot guarantee that they will remain on sale all day, we state at the bottom of such items: "While quantity lasts; no mail, phone or C. O. D. orders."

Women's 6.00 Millinery, at 4.00

Clever models, in navy taffeta; small and medium shapes, effectively trimmed with flowers, ribbons and burnt ostrich. On sale Third floor.

Boys' 2.50 Straw Hats On sale at 1.50

Milan and split straws, in black, brown, navy and white. The small chaps may choose from Jack Tar, Middy and Belmar styles. Boys' Shop, Second floor.

Men's Leather Belts at 65c

Just three hundred belts in the entire lot, taken from regular stock, where they have been selling for much higher prices, and offered for quick clearance, at 65c. Sizes 30 to 44 in the lot. No mail or phone orders. Men's Shop, First floor.

Men's Night Shirts, Final Clearance at 1.15

A sale of garments that were made to sell for 1.25 to 2.00. They are made of fine materials, in both plain and trimmed effects. Some are slightly soiled from handling. Sizes 15, 16 and 17, on sale while the quantity lasts at 1.15. No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders. Men's Shop, First floor.

2A Brownies, Offered at 2.60

These cameras are simple in construction; they may be successfully operated even by a child. They make pictures of the 2½x4¼ inch size. On sale Sixth floor.

Women's Silk Dresses, at 10.98

A small lot to be offered at this price. Very desirable models, developed from combinations of georgette and taffeta. Some models are beaded, others embroidered in silk and wool, others in all self. There are all sizes in the lot, but not in every style. Third floor.

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White and colored shirts; all in perfect condition. Buy enough from this lot to last the boy all Summer. Sizes 12½ to 14. On sale while the quantity lasts. No mail or phone orders filled. Boys' Shop, Second floor.

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Formerly of the Royal Air Force.

THE Handley-Page and the Vickers-Vimy airplanes, now awaiting the signal for their flight across the Atlantic, are subject to the same tremendous disadvantages which faced Hawker's Sopwith machine, and, from an airman's point of view, their chance of success is not great.

Two very serious obstacles lie in the way of such machines in a long flight across water. In the first place, they cannot examine their engines, and, if there should be some slight defect, it cannot easily be remedied, and the machine will inevitably have to descend. In the second place, once a land machine like the Handley-Page or the Vimy comes down into the water, it cannot rise again, and its doom is sealed. To be absolutely frank, the crossing of the Atlantic by a land machine is a pure "stunt," and if, by a miracle, it is achieved, it will be no guarantee that such a method of transoceanic transport is at all practicable.

The most practicable route, and the most practicable method, is that so splendidly established by the NC-4. The division of the journey gives the airplane an opportunity to replenish petrol, and also to harbor if a sudden storm should overtake it. As to the advantages of a seaplane over a land machine, they are obvious. Not the least, however, is that a disordered engine can be examined by one of the mechanics when the machine has landed on the water, and, if it is successfully repaired, the seaplane can resume its flight to its destination.

Hawker's chance of success with one engine alone to sustain him was very small. The Vimy, with its two engines, and the Handley-Page, with its four engines, have a proportionately greater chance, for the Handley-Page will probably be able to struggle on with one engine out of action, while the Vimy, at any rate toward the end of the journey, when it is not heavily loaded, may be able to suffer the loss of power in one engine without descending. In the Handley-Page's case, too, the pilot will be able to rest two of the engines at a time, while the other two are being run full out, and so will not have to overstrain them by continuous operation at their greatest power, as the pilot of a twin, or single, engine machine is compelled to do.

The four-engined Handley-Page is one of the biggest airplanes in the world. On the night of Nov. 11, 1918, a squadron of these vast night bombers was actually going to start from an aerodrome in Eastern England to drop bombs on Berlin. They were only prevented from attacking the German capital by the acceptance of the armistice terms. The following story will give a slight idea of the size of this airplane:

In the Summer of 1918 a four-engined Handley-Page was ready to leave England for Mesopotamia, where it was going to attack the Turkish positions. A few days before it started, a telegram was received at the British Air Ministry from the commanding officer of a squadron of fighting scouts, who said that his machines were being attacked by a far more powerful German squadron and were suffering many casualties. He asked for help to be sent out at once.

The squadron was an isolated one, and difficult to supply, and the authorities did not know what to do. Then somebody had a brilliant idea. He ordered two small fighting airplanes to be sent down to the aerodrome on which stood the gigantic Handley-Page. As soon as they arrived, they were placed inside the body of the machine. Wheels, wings, engines, propellers, body, and tail were carefully packed inside. In a few days the four engines roared and the great bomber rose up and flew east to Mesopotamia with the two baby scouts on board as luggage.

It arrived safely at its destination in the hot deserts. At once the scout machines were unpacked from its capacious interior. They were assembled, tuned up, and soon were ready to fly. Then it was discovered that they had no petrol with which to feed them. The tanks of the great Handley-Page contained 1,000 gallons of petrol, so that the machine which had carried them across the ocean acted as a tanker and supplied them with the all-necessary fuel. Quickly they went into action. They were the latest type, and they soon shot down the German scouts, whose pilots must have been amazed at their unexpected arrival.

The principal pilot of the transatlantic Handley-Page, Major H. G. Brackley, D. S. O., D. S. C., had a long career in the British air force. He was originally a journalist and attached to the Reuter Agency. He was in continuous active service in France from 1915 till the signing of the armistice, which, for a flying man, is an unusually long time. He was a pilot in the Royal Naval Air Service, and worked up and down the Belgian coast, which was the greatest centre of flying activity in the war.

He used to fly machines so badly powered that they could not carry bombs and a machine gun at the same time, and he describes, as an amusing incident, an ordeal which was very nearly fatal to him. He was sent to bomb a German aerodrome some fifty miles behind the lines, and he had no weapon on board, save a revolver, which, needless to say, is of no use in aerial warfare. On his return journey he was attacked by a German airman about ten miles the other side of the lines, over Ostend. The German machine was fitted with a machine gun, and this was at once turned against the British machine. Major Brackley at once put his nose down, and began to move homeward as fast as was possible, and he saw his airplane rapidly turning into a good imitation of a sieve, as bullet after bullet went ripping through the wings and the wooden struts and spars. Every time he looked around he saw the German machine twenty feet or so behind his tail, and he could see the German pilot twisting his head sideways to see round his machine gun in order to get an idea in which direction his bullets were going. By an absolute miracle the British machine reached the lines without the pilot being shot or the engine disabled, and Major Brackley landed safely and spent a long time in counting the almost innumerable rips and rents and holes, some of which were in very critical places.

Major Brackley was one of the first pilots to carry out bombing at night, and when the big Handley-Pages were constructed, he flew one of the earliest, and soon was a squadron commander. I had the great honor to be his observer on the first long-distance night raid of the war, and what I saw of Major Brackley's coolness and determination on that occasion makes me think that few men are better qualified for piloting a machine on a long-distance flight.

At 12 o'clock Major Brackley was in England. He returned from leave at 3 o'clock, and at 4 he was told that he had to attack the railway bridge at Namur, some 120 miles behind the lines. It was new country to both of us, and the longest trip we had done. Sitting side by side we started at 7:30 and climbed up into the moonlit night. At 9 we passed Ghent, at 9:30 we saw below us the great city of Brussels ablaze with light, like a great carpet of flashing gems laid upon the dim countryside. At 10 we saw before us the lights of Namur, glittering beside he silver band of the river, across which lay, like a small black match, the Luxemburg Railway bridge.

We knew that this was the only bridge for a hundred miles of river, and that if it was destroyed the German lines of communication would be seriously interfered with. We knew that failure would bring dishonor to our squadron and to us and would probably result in difficulty for the Allies. We carried ten bombs—four weighing nearly a quarter of a ton each. Lying in the bottom of the machine, I watched the bridge carefully through my bomb sight as it slowly crept forward toward the shining river. At last the time came. I dropped five bombs—and missed. I quickly climbed up beside Brackley, who gave me a few words of encouragement and turned the machine round in a great circle to give me a second opportunity. This time, however, a greater success met our efforts. We saw two great red flashes leap up on the dark line of the bridge, which became obscured in a white cloud of moonlit smoke. The bridge was hit and put out of action.

We landed safely at Dunkerque at 12:30, after a flight of 300 miles, which, for those days, was quite a considerable one.

Major Brackley's squadron did excellent work until the signing of the armistice, and on the day of the evacuation of the Belgian coast we took the King and Queen of the Belgians in a Handley-Page over Ostend that they might be the first to visit their regained country.

With Major Brackley in this present enterprise is associated Captain Gran, who has been a member of more than one antarctic expedition, and who caused great excitement when he flew from England to Norway a few years ago. Admiral Mark Kerr, the third pilot, is perhaps one of the oldest pilots flying today, as he is over 60 years of age, and his enthusiasm to undertake such a dangerous enterprise is really remarkable.

Captain "Jack" Alcock, as he is called, is also an ex-officer of the Royal Naval Air Service; so is his navigator, Captain Brown. Captain Alcock has a very breezy personality, and was very popular in the service. He was shot down in a Handley-Page which was on a bombing expedition to Constantinople, and was taken prisoner by the Turks, from whom he managed to escape.

"HEALING" IN CHURCH

JOHN MOORE HICKSON, who says the church through the agency of Christ possesses a long-neglected power of healing sickness, has the support of a number of dignitaries in the Anglican Church. At present he is "laying on hands" under the patronage of Trinity Church, New York.

He is a sturdily built Englishman. His hair and heavy mustache are black, tinged with gray. In the course of a talk about his work the other day, he said:

"The keynote of the work of spiritual healing is the living presence of Christ. He alone is the healer. Those who exercise the gift of healing through prayer and the laying on of hands are but the channels through which His power flows.

"If a grown person supplicates for healing it is necessary for him to have an open mind in order to form a channel through which the divine healing may flow. You cannot convert a man until he wants to be converted, neither can you heal him without his desire to be healed. With children it is unnecessary. Some of my greatest successes are with children. Give me an infant, and I prefer it to be asleep, then there is nothing to overcome.

"Spiritual healing works in the same way as the sacrament. Not two persons out of fifty receive the same thing at the altar. It is not what the imminent Christ can give, but what you are prepared to receive from Him. There were ten lepers who were cleansed, but only one was spiritually healed. Some people have asked, 'If this healing is for all, why do you so often see saints suffering?' What they are doing is making a virtue of their sickness. Consequently all that they ask God is to uphold them in their trouble and not to take it away. We can limit the workings of the Holy Spirit within us. It is not what it can do, but what we let it do. And we can and do limit the working of the Holy Spirit. Christ has been accepted as the saver of souls, but not as a healer of the body. He is ready to save both.

"In this century there is a great spirit of God passing over the world and bringing many things to our remembrance, and men are beginning to think, and one of the things which is exercising the minds of many Christians is the revival of this healing ministry.

"Cases of organic healing are usually gradual—as conversion is gradual. You cannot heal instantaneously any more than a minister can convert his congregation with one sermon."



Bertz

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President.



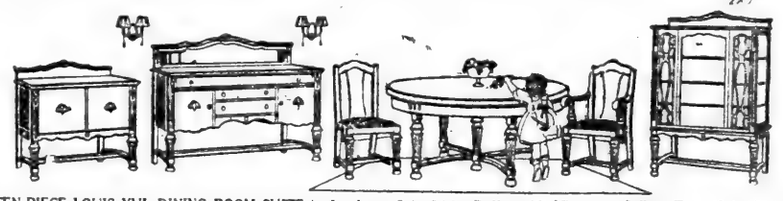
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5—Fibre Reed Rocker or Arm Chair in Cream Shellac. Each.....$7.75
6—Fibre Reed Rocker or Rocker in Cream Shellac $12.95
7—Porch Rocker, Natural finish.....$4.95
8—Porch Rocker, Natural finish.....$1.95
9—Porch Rocker, Natural finish.....$3.95

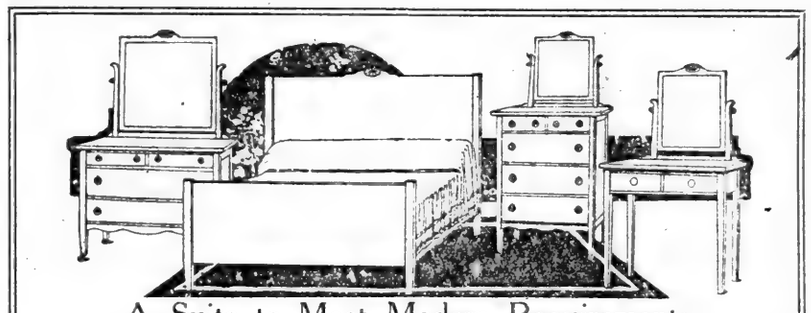
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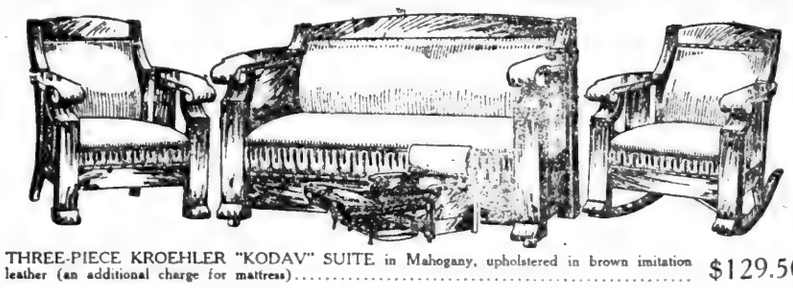
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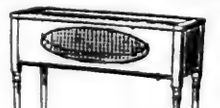
Dresser $19.75
Chiffonier $19.75
Bedstead $19.75
Toilet Table $12.75
The Suite, $72.00



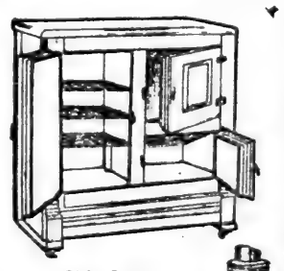
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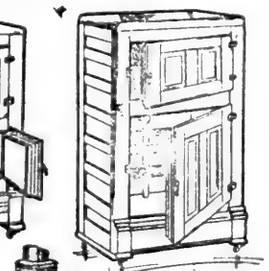
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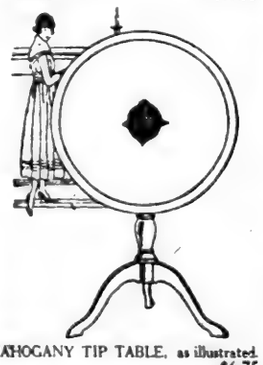
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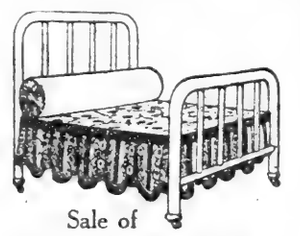
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MAHOGANY TIP TABLE, as illustrated. $6.75

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THE NEW AMERICAN INVASION

British Journalist Says Friendship of England and United States Will Be Strengthened by Commercial Contest

By F. A. McKENZIE.

EIGHTEEN years ago much was written about the American Invasion. Europe was to be conquered not by arms but by manufactured goods. Pictures were drawn of a continent fed with American food, working on American machinery, riding in American trains, wearing American clothes and boots, doctored with American drugs, soothed by American plays and sleeping in American beds.

It was the beginning of the era of America as a great export country, and like many beginnings, it was a time of extravagant hopes and needless fears. In Britain, where special uneasiness had been felt over the growth of the trade in American manufactured goods, it was found after a time that the invasion came not as a menace but as a gain to all concerned. Where the Americans succeeded in the British market, they and their British rivals promptly amalgamated. A conspicuous example of this was the British-American Tobacco Company, in which the Dukes, the Bristol firms and others got together and divided the world among them.

In the shoe trade the British studied the American model, obtained American machinery and fought the American shoe on its own ground. It was discovered, too, that active trade competition made not for enmity but for friendship. The American business colony in London, which has sprung to a great size since then, has done much to promote good feeling for America in England.

Today we are on the eve of an American commercial invasion of the world markets compared with which the effort of 1901 will not seem worth remembering. Eighteen years ago few American manufacturers really knew the foreign market. They tackled it on a hit-or-miss plan. They had no adequate banking or credit facilities, they lacked the worldwide machinery which England has built up all over the world by centuries of work.

Today America stands in a unique position for world trade. She is, for the time at least, the supreme capitalist of two hemispheres and the dictator of world credit. She stands for the time alone as, in the words of the Federal Reserve Board, "the creator and furnisher of capital in world business." She can, if she will, virtually compel other lands to buy of her. America's export trade has increased threefold in value in eight years. At the beginning of the century America's mercantile marine occupied a minor place. Today, while Britain still owns twice and a half as much merchant tonnage, America has nearly twice as much gross tonnage of merchant shipping building. Britain has on the stocks (excluding ships under 100 tons) 2,254,453 gross tons of shipping, America 4,073,343 gross tons.

For over four years America has had almost a clear field in various markets where she once had to face the fiercest competition. Canada once took a third of her imports of manufactured goods from Britain: last year Canada's imports from the United Kingdom were $73,024,016, from the United States $746,-635,509. For four years America's only competitor for Australia's trade has been Japan. From Norway to Bolivia, American goods have been fought for, because there were scarcely any others procurable. The conditions were, of course, temporary, but they have enabled America to make her products known as she could not have done by twenty years of intensive advertising.

Americans Wiser Now.

All this time, too, the merchants have been learning more of the requirements for foreign business. In the old days, while a few conspicuous houses carefully studied and intelligently catered for overseas trade—firms like the Standard Oil, the packers, McCormick's, and Colgate's—there were too many others which simply took a "flier," put so much down to spend on an effort to get in the new field, sent some worn-out official who needed a rest to pioneer the way, and then were surprised that they did not succeed. Things are done differently now. Many big corporations have for some time past been examining the new possibilities. They have been educating men, making foreign banks acquainted with their standing, studying what the people want, and finding out how far it will pay to give it to them. They will launch out not for a "flier" but content to lose money for two, three, or four years if necessary, knowing that it will pay them in the end.

The majority of American manufacturers seeking overseas trade are planning to capture the British market first. Some American magazines have everything cut and dried to put up a real fight in the British field as soon as the way is clear. All manner of proprietary articles will be pushed there. American shirts will be sold in Oldham itself, and American woolens in Bradford. An elaborate campaign will seek to show the British housewife how to use American labor-saving appliances. If America cannot take Pennsylvania coal to Newcastle, she will certainly take Pittsburgh steel to Sheffield.

There is good reason for this choice of England as the jumping-off ground for world trade. The question of credit is a minor one here: in other countries it overshadows everything else. Many countries want American goods, but cannot pay for them. England needs many of them, and, despite the war, can pay.

Picture the material condition of England today. The areas of destruction from shell or bomb are insignificant, but the wear and tear caused by the war is immense. The whole land has run down. Transit is inadequate. Large stretches of rails were pulled up and sent to France, as were thousands of locomotives and railway carriages. Consequently, there are not enough trains to handle either the passenger or freight traffic. Street-car rails are many of them worn out, and there are so few street cars and motor buses—most of the old buses, too, are in France—that the jamming of passengers amazes even those who know the subway in rush hours. Most of the streets, apart from main avenues, were allowed to go unrepaired during the war, and even in West London you will find side roads full of treacherous gaps. London was, before the war, one of the best-paved cities in the world.

No houses have been built for nearly five years, save Government quarters. They are now to be built by the hundred thousand at a time, with all the equipment, from stoves to door-knockers, necessary. Existing houses were allowed to run down. Many of them have not had a coat of paint for four years. It was impossible during the last eighteen months to obtain most ordinary house fittings, such as gas stoves or geysers. Curtains were not renewed; new furniture was not bought; old clothes were made to do another year.

No automobile was built or imported for pleasure purposes. During most of the war it was impossible to have a new telephone installed or an extension made except you were engaged on war work. The shops and wholesale stores became more and more sold out. If you wanted toys for children you had to take what you could get, not what you wished. The furniture dealer made up in price for lack of variety. Shabby old second-hand carpets fetched more than new carpets before the war. And all this was, be it noted, not because the people had not the money, or did not like fine things, but because they deliberately concentrated every energy on the supreme task. They even let historic gardens go to rack and ruin, and it was with a pang that last year I noted the unkempt, weed-covered state of the famous herbaceous borders of Hampton Court.

Back to a Peace Basis.

All of these things have to be resupplied. The work of re-supplying them has already well begun. British workmen have shown a certain sagging since the armistice. They do not turn out so much today as they did during the war. But this is psychological and will pass. The firms are making ready for greater production than ever. Old competitors are amalgamating. War factories have turned to tasks of peace. They are making marine engines and boilers at Elswick today in place of heavy gun mountings; locomotives at Southwold in place of projectiles; machine tools at Openshaw, and passenger and cargo boats on yesterday's war construction area on the Clyde.

Despite the activity of the British manufacturer the opportunities for American goods in England in the immediate future are going to be very great. But the man who enters the market imagining that he is meeting a worn-out or feeble competitor will have a big surprise. Every day the British manufacturer is recovering his stride. British exports are already rapidly increasing. In the first four months of this year British exports rose over 31 per cent. as against the same period last year. In the month of April alone British imports were nearly £7,500,000 lower and exports £18,500,000 higher, while re-exports were over six times as great as in April last year.

Import Licenses.

Trade with Britain will continue in some lines to be hampered by the system of import licenses imposed by the Imports Consultative Council. This is an exceedingly ingenious attempt to obtain limited protection. The British elector would not at the present time agree to any general protective system, except possibly as part of a scheme of imperial preference. But the import licenses do the same work. In some lines a license can be procured only when the would-be buyer shows that he cannot obtain the goods at reasonable prices at home. In others, like in the paper trade, he has to buy three-quarters of his goods at home and may not import more than one-quarter. In still others the imports cannot exceed a certain percentage of the 1913 figures.

Import licenses will continue in Britain for certain key industries. But their number is being rapidly reduced, and scarcely a week passes but a whole fresh list of goods is placed on the free list once more.

The Englishman looks at the prospect of abundant American importation without much perturbation. He has learned to recognize that commercial competition, on fair lines, is a good thing. He has for many years encouraged open competition in his own market. He does not see why keen business rivals should not be good friends. He believes that the more the Americans come the closer will be the co-operation. Lombard Street and Wall Street are not so much rivals as partners. In the old days the loans of British money to America meant the opening up of the West by the building of railroads; now the incursion of American manufacturers will mean the increase of British employment. Westinghouse first brought over his electric appliances from America and then set up monster factories at Trafford Park to make them on the spot. Kodaks, though they import cameras, have created a film industry greater than England ever had before; Ford, after importing his cars for a time, set up his own factory in the suburbs of Manchester. Many of the great Anglo-American houses use their British establishments for manufacturing much of their goods for other lands. Selfridge adds to the amenities of London life by teaching the people there the comforts of a modern store. One might give a hundred similar illustrations.

John Bull to Hold His Own.

The Briton, moreover, believes that despite America's enormous advantages in raw material and great wealth, he will be able to hold his own, at least in most things. There is only one great field concerning which he feels really nervous, and that is in the steel trade.

Fifteen years ago when at St. Paul the late J. J. Hill invited me to come with him on a visit north. "I have something I want to show you," he said. We set out that night, and next day we stopped at the Messaba iron ore fields. He showed me the steam shovels at work, scooping out the rich red hematite as though it were loose dirt. He told of the way of shipping right across Lake Superior, right to the furnaces of Pittsburgh, and gave the amazingly low figures at which it could be done. "Here is the place that will close every British steel furnace within a generation," he said.

His expectation was extravagant. All the British steel furnaces will not close. But it is true that America can now enormously undersell England in this line, not only in export markets, but also at home.

But for the rest the Briton relies on his training. He believes that America is handicapped today and will continue to be handicapped because she lacks sufficient adequately trained men to take advantage of the opportunities ahead.

This is true to some extent of American finance in overseas fields. It is true in American shipbuilding. Here we see certain old yards, like in California or at Newport News, turning out ships equal to any built anywhere, but numerous other yards, that have newly come into the business, are doing work that might well make the old ship builders turn in their graves. And there are not sufficient American sailors to run a greatly enlarged American marine, even if the economic disability of American ships that exists today was removed.

Much trouble is due to the absence of the apprenticeship system and to proper methods of training. A certain proportion of men voluntarily undertaking special technical training come out among the best mechanics and engineers in the world, but the average run of men who start as helpers and are raised to the post of skilled mechanics at the good-will of the foreman do not. This does not matter so much in some lines, where work is greatly subdivided and is largely automatic, but in shipbuilding and ship engineering it is a serious handicap.

Outside of Great Britain there is an enormous amount of business just waiting to be picked up. The only real question is, is it worth having? Europe wants American goods, but Continental Europe cannot pay for them. While it has no available money, it has, however, potential wealth. Is it worth while giving extended credit? How can that credit best be given in a way not to lock up indefinitely liquid assets? Shall the credit be supplied through a great intermediate corporation, or how? These are questions that have to be solved soon, if the golden hour is not to pass.

Fifteen years ago men dreamed of China as America's great field of commercial development. The dream grows fainter now. Japan's commercial methods, where Japan has semi-political control, are very difficult to fight. Russia is on the knees of the gods, but Russian commercial development alone could keep a large section of American industry busy for a generation. The whole field left vacant temporarily by Germany must be occupied by some one. The world must have ships, the world must have goods.

When asked to apportion the credit due to different allies in the fighting last Autumn in France a soldier declined. "There's glory enough to go all round—and then some," said he. And when America and her allies look at the trade ahead they can equally say, "There's business enough to go all round—and then some."



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TRAPPING FAKE HEROES

ON the third floor at 44 Whitehall street is the office of the British Army Provost Marshal for the United States. He is Lieut. Col. Norman G. Thwaites and he tells those that Americans are not imposed upon by criminals and fake officers in the uniform of the British service.

Every now and then the Provost has arrested an impostor who wore a Victoria Cross he had never won, another who sported a fraudulent Croix de Guerre, still another with the American D. S. C., and sometimes an impostor who displayed not one but several decorations for gallantry. Many of these men had been received in the homes of prominent citizens, had frequented officers' clubs, and in at least one instance had visited a cantonment near New York and had reviewed about 10,000 American troops about to sail for France. In many instances worthless checks were cashed, while in other cases bigamy was proved. One fake officer had five living wives.

One of the officers on duty under Colonel Thwaites told recently the story of some of the interesting cases which have been brought to light.

"The remark 'once a rogue always a rogue' is a police slogan," said the officer, "but the B. A. P. M. (British Army Provost Marshal) does not subscribe to this theory. The right names of the delinquents whose stories I tell are therefore not revealed. We always give a chance to these offenders to make good.

From Impostor to Hero.

"There was the young aviator whose Scotland Yard record was bad. He had done his two years in the penitentiary for forgery, came to America and joined the Air Force in Canada. A call was sent out as a measure of warning. The B. A. P. M. had a signature and a poor amateur snapshot as the only clues. He had changed his name and his appearance. He was found, however, and brought to the New York office. He told his story, admitting his past offenses. He wanted another opportunity. His commanding officers gave him an excellent character as a fearless pupil in aviation and an observer of military discipline. Presently he won his wings. Not a word was said to any one of his past career. In due time he went to France and became a scourge among the Hun airmen. He won a decoration and met a hero's death over the enemy's lines.

"In opposition to this case is one that deserves identifying, for the rogue in question will probably remain a rogue no matter what tenderness is shown him. This person, an American, changed his name and his habits with great frequency. At one time he was the Hon. Westmoreland Davis, occasionally he was a peer of the realm. Always he had the habits of a Sultan, and in the course of his career in the United States he married five women, who 'loved him for the dangers he had faced.'

"There is no record of this cadet's ever having seen service in the field. A judicial court in Virginia gave this betrayer of women five years' penal servitude and he is now at work at a lime making plant. It is regrettable to have to state that this man escaped from the jail in spite of the kindness received there, sympathy being felt for a man of his intelligence, which led to the superintendent placing him in the office instead of on the rock pile. He is believed to have returned to Texas.

Women His Victims.

"In addition to this man's bigamies there was a long list of defalcations. He wooed a waitress at a New York restaurant and took $200 of the girl's savings from her. He masqueraded as a British officer although he never attained any commissioned rank. His victims in fraudulent transactions were always women. The curious thing was that it was impossible to get the defrauded women to prosecute. It is as well that his description be widely known. Beware, then, of a man with fair complexion, weighing about 130 pounds, of 5 feet 9 inches in height, who walks with a slight limp, and has on his right leg a scar as of a burn. He may call himself anything, but he was found of 'Kenneth' as a first name.

"Then there was a British 'Tommy' who had an inventive turn of mind. He had one or two ideas about hand grenades and was so impressed with his genius that he promoted himself to Lieutenant, then to Captain. On leaving a London hospital, after serious shrapnel wounds in the head, he took his inventions to the War Office. They were found to be worthless. Presently he decided that the U. S. A. would be more appreciative of his talents. By the time he had borrowed some hundreds of dollars he was convinced he could win the world, and when he arrived in America his rank had mysteriously risen to that of Colonel. He had brought with him the necessary insignia. He mentioned several names of notables in England and found what appeared to be mutual friends. He was asked to dinners. Persons of note in New York society were asked to dine and meet the interesting 'British Colonel' who had revolutionized trench warfare.

"His travels took him to Detroit, where he was exposed by a young Irish officer in the British service. The newspapers, which had been full of his exploits, were eager to publish the story of his confession of fraud, but the same papers presently published a cable purporting to have come from General Sir William Robertson, Chief of Staff, War Office, London, correcting the misapprehension and stating that a regrettable delay in gazetting the gallant 'Colonel's' promotion was the cause of the error. Again the 'Tommy' was raised to his pedestal of genius.

"But the cable spoke again and the B. A. P. M. was able to inform the public press and a too-hospitable, not to say gullible, public that Jones was still Private Jones and that the charitable view to take of the case was that the wounds in his head had caused mental aberration. But even after all this some good hearted citizen lent the humbug $5,000 to 'continue his inventive experiments.'

Preachers and Doctors.

"Some of the most successful confidence men have been clothed in the broadcloth of the parson. Some, alas! were actually ordained ministers of the gospel. Easily they were able to collect funds for charitable and generally mythical purposes. Two of these were exposed and sent home by the British military police.

"Doctors, too, have been among the malefactors. There was the gunner who posed as a Captain and as a Major of the Royal Army Medical Corps. His legitimate rank was that of a discharged bombardier, but he found it possible to get repatriated to this country as a bona fide officer and swanked about in the officers' mess all the way across the ocean, occupying officers' quarters when in Camp Mills. He was picked up and confessed his fraud. Even then he put one over on the Provost Marshal. He gave his word of honor to return after getting a bite of lunch and the British police spent two nail-biting days of annoyance before they captured the fellow again.

"This man had spoken for the Liberty Loan, and for the Camp Community Service. He did good work. But it was discovered that he had a prison record and justice has a long arm.

"He is now in jail awaiting trial for impersonation of an officer and for wearing the uniform of a friendly power to which he was not entitled. The penalty is six months' hard labor for each offense or $300 fine or both. His appearances in a uniform to which he had no right make him liable to some twenty years if he got the full penalty and some $3,000 in fines.

"One of the most interesting cases was that of the youth of 18 of good family in England and of excellent education, who arrived in New York upon a French steamer recently. He wore the uniform of a Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Air Force, correct in every particular and with a chestful of decorations. He had the order of St. Anne of Russia, the Croix de Guerre of France, the Military Cross of England, and the Mons Star.

"He told a story of having flown from England to France and to have shipped from Marseilles to Oran and thence to America. Asked for his papers, he produced a certificate stating that his papers were accidentally on another ship and that this document would serve as identification. On the way to America he borrowed $200 from a magnanimous American to pay for his ticket. He had managed to get on board without one. The American called at the Provost Marshal's office a few days after landing to inquire as to the whereabouts of the good-looking young officer. Unhappily for the 'Colonel' there is on the staff of the British Provost Marshal a young flying officer who also is a student at Columbia and whose wits amount to genius in the apprehension and the diagnosis of frauds.

"By some sleuthing the 'Colonel' was traced to Philadelphia, where he was staying with one of his fellow-passengers.

"He was handed over to the immigration authorities on a charge of illegal entry into the United States, after he had broken down in boyish fashion and revealed his true name, his entire lack of military service and other facts.

"There was the case of an Irish lad who married a girl in New York in November and a Texas heiress in December, both last year. This 'superman' had fought, so his story went, against Villa in Mexico, he had faced and slain Germans in Southwest Africa, he had been an aviator and had conquered and killed his man 10,000 feet above the submarine base at Zeebrugge. He is now in custody.

Inspecting 10,000 Men.

"When young 'Scott,' a Second Lieutenant, put up the V. C. and swaggered around New York he thought it great fun. He found an accommodating organization willing to supply motor cars to allied officers. He applied for one 'to make a tour of inspection of training camps around New York.' For the sake of company he picked up some colleagues. They presented their cards to the sentry at a certain camp and in a few minutes the commanding officer bade them welcome. Behold them later in the reviewing stand, solemnly taking the salute of some 10,000 youngsters of their own age.

"Perhaps the most astonishing case that has come before the British Provost Marshal is that of a deserter from the Canadian Army. This person came to the United States at the time of one of the Liberty Loan drives, and by his eloquence succeeded in obtaining subscriptions of $50,000 in one evening. While he made his speech officers of the Provost Marshal's office patiently waited, feeling that such good work should not be interrupted. At the conclusion he was firmly led away. In the course of his speech he had held up his left hand, showing, so he said, he had lost two fingers in a desperate hand-to-hand fight with a German. Investigation showed, however, that he had never fought in France, and that the fingers were lost when he was a youth during his apprenticeship as a printer's assistant. In the course of his career in America he bought $60,000 worth of Liberty bonds, although at that time he had but $4 in his clothes. He entertained friends in New York to the tune of $189, and when the bill was presented issued a check which, of course, was returned with the comment, 'No funds.'

"He was a member of one of America's most famous universities and established a reputation there as a remarkable boxer. When first locked up as a deserter from the Canadian forces he made a brilliant escape, although handcuffed. He first knocked out his keeper, stripped him, and locked the officer in the cell which he had been occupying; then, wearing his victim's uniform, he went to the prison gate, walking down a dark passage right into the arms of the guard.

Whipped Four Sentries.

"The four keepers were armed with bayonets, and in the battle which ensued the darkness undoubtedly was of assistance to the offender, as he managed to escape after putting the four guards out of business, some of them being badly wounded by their own bayonets. The prisoner himself did not escape scotfree, as a trail of blood was discovered. He was not picked up again until Sergeants of the British Guard captured him as related.

"Percy Plantagenet Willoughby sounds like a fictitious name invented by some sweet girl graduate for her first fiction effusion. The name, however, belonged to a private of the British forces who deserted from one regiment to another according to his taste in uniforms. His hair was curly and his voice was smooth, and his success with ladies in New York was immense. As a Captain of a Highland regiment wearing staff badges he made a sensation on Fifth Avenue when he rode in the preparedness parade on a 'charger' hired from a livery stable. The Provost Marshal was severely berated by more than one charming girl when Master Percy was arrested.

"A New York newspaper took up the young man's cause and talked of persecution, publishing a long interview with the young man intending to show that an ungrateful Government was careless of the welfare of a gallant officer who had shed his blood for civilization. The fact, however, remained that a jury found that Percy Plantagenet was a petty pilferer, a forger of checks, and an impostor."

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PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH THE GERMANS AT HOME

Men, Women, and Children in the Occupied Area Tell What They Think of the Peace Terms, the Americans, the British, the French, and the War

By ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

At the beginning of April, the 6th Division was still fretting and manoeuvring around Aignay-le-Duc in France. There was ominous reason to believe that we would be held there until water flowed up hill, or French came as natural as English—and the two events would have synchronized perfectly. But the great forces in a mysterious way, its orders to perform. On April 10, the command came to proceed without delay to the Rhine Province, 200 miles away, and there do our part as a division in the Army of Occupation. We proceeded.

It would require rare imaginative powers to conceive of a more picturesque journey, a more republican welcome, a more interesting sojourn, a more unexpected departure. Truth to tell, we were sorry to leave. And the Germans were sorry to see us go, so much so indeed that, forgetting once more their place in the world, they extended us an invitation—duly witnessed and properly stamped—to stay. And yet we departed, leaving behind a huge mass of holey clothing, punctured tires, hairless toothbrushes, and cognate utensils of war, and taking with us vivid memories of episodes that defy oblivion and events that cannot re-occur.

While there we all had our chores to perform. One of mine was to interview all haltable Germans on the German outlook as this centres around the terms of the Peace Treaty and the constitution of the League of Nations. The following are some of the opinions expressed by Germans from all walks of life in various points in the Moselle Valley, between Trier and Coblenz, from May 6 to May 26.

A visiting citizen, a wholesale grocer:

"I fell ill the time and became ill. The matter dealing with the Spa Line [illegible] army, fleet, economic [illegible] left bank of Rhine, and so on [illegible] all right. Nothing else could be expected. But there are the points that are unthinkable. It means real slavery. In the first place [illegible] can never be paid. Germany does not have that much money. You might as well try to get blood from the personality. It is [illegible] for the Germans even to try to pay the indemnity. It cannot be done. And I believe that this idea came from America, where money is ten times as abundant as it is here. To Americans the [illegible] may not sound so incomprehensible. But to Germans [illegible] that will have to be paid. In the second place, the trial of the Kaiser is a farce and a [illegible]. If that be attempted, there will be an affair in Germany such as the world has never seen before. Why not bring the bones of Louis XIV and try him for the wrongs he committed against Germany and against France [illegible]? No! No! That will never do. The very thought is repulsive to me. The man is dead for already we have said that we have enough of him. He is sick and out of the world even now. It is therefore not only wrong, but irritating, and disgusting to think of his being tried. It is also useless."

A salesman, aged 30:

"The treaty of peace is all right. We deserved a good hard blow. We were defeated and nothing else can be expected. The main thing for us now is to start up as soon as possible our business relations with the outside world. If we can do that we will soon be on our feet again."

An attractive young woman, aged 21:

"That is a dirty peace treaty. I wouldn't sign it."

A barber:

"The fifteen years of occupation will not be borne. Of course, it will be all right to have an Army of Occupation until the indemnity has been paid. But fifteen years! My Lord, why not take the country and send us all to some island. That would be more just. It is ridiculous to try the Kaiser. It is too late for that. It will also be unjust. It was impossible. It is his crazy belief [illegible]. The Allies should have [illegible] Crown Prince long ago. What [illegible] now there the Allies are [illegible] on the wrong road. All [illegible] economically. I sat down in my [illegible] stopping and tried to [illegible] I [illegible] Basin, [illegible]."

A barber who was in the service in various capacities during the entire war:

"If Wilson sticks to his fourteen points, and we believe he will, I can assure you right now that a monument will be erected to him in Germany, not only in the memories of the people, but an actual monument of stone and bronze, with appropriate inscriptions.

"It is difficult for a foreigner to realize how important the work is that is now being done by the Spartacists. As a whole they are a pack of lousy rascals, but they are preventing the old Imperial Party from carrying out their real wishes. Were it not for the Spartacists the old Imperial Party might be in a position to prepare the throne for S. M. (meaning Seine Majestaet, i. e., His Majesty), invite him back to Berlin, and start up another generation of just what we have gone through with. Thanks to the activity of the Spartacists, this is at present unthinkable, impossible.

"We are beaten, it is true; but we are not lost. We have our energy, our ambition, our strength to reproduce and recreate, our science, our industry. Why, just take our railroads as compared with those of France: France cannot run our heavy locomotives over her tracks. We have real locomotives and excellent road-beds."

A local Judge: "There is no telling how we were officially deceived. For example, our physicians, appointed by the Prussian Government, laid statistics before us showing that the health of the people had risen to the most satisfactory point in our history. This they explained on the ground that we were not overeating. Now that the war is over, these same physicians are laying statistics before us showing the appalling death rate from undernourishment.

"Ludendorff himself was deceived by the German Admiralty. He had no idea how weak our U-boats were in the face of the Allies.

"When I see now how strong America was in the war, and then reflect on the reports that were placed in our hands as to the impossibility of America's participation, I am forced to believe that we must have had either children or idiots at our Headquarters.

"When the people discussed the about war here, they were divided into two parties, for and against. Then Valentin (one of Germany's most famous [illegible] commanders) came here; when he left, we all believed in U-boats. His remarks are inexplicable to me now.

"We have also lately no power of resistance left. A famous physician said to me yesterday: 'I don't give a damn (das ist mir ganz wurscht) who comes to constitute a part of the Army of Occupation or who takes Germany. Hottentots would be just as uninteresting to me as any other people. I am done and through.'"

A distinguished physician:

"The terms are frightful. The money can never be paid. Where are Wilson's fourteen points? Germany will never sign the terms. It will do no special good to avoid national bankruptcy. Should the terms be signed the present Government will be overthrown at once. The Allies are the greatest hypocrites of [illegible].

"We want [illegible] terms, but our imagination never carried us so far. The amount of indemnity asked is not too large, but the terms are fearfully unjust on three points, as follows: (a) To take Upper Silesia from Germany is a cosmopolitan horror; (b) to give Alsace-Lorraine back to France, without recompensing Germany for the money she has spent on Alsace-Lorraine since 1871, is the last word in injustice; (c) to snatch Germany's colonies away from her on the ground that Germany was never a good colonizer is an act of stupidity. Germany's colonies have never been a paying investment. We sent loads of money on them by way of bringing them up to a state of reasonable civilization, and in time they would have been valuable. And to take them away now, with the comment that Germany is a poor colonizer, is to misinterpret our intentions and underestimate our ability."

A Captain in the German Army (recently demobilized):

"The thing that worries me most in the treaty of peace is that the Poles should get something out of it. That our real enemies, the English, the French &c., should be indemnified, that I understand. But that these Polish people should also receive a slice, that [illegible] (das aergert mich unsagbar).

[illegible] of the Captain, and an author [illegible] ate:

"It is now with Germany just as it once was with Greece and Rome. We, like them, brought culture and civilization up to its highest point. And, having accomplished this, we fall, for those [illegible] terms are impossible."

Two German boys, each about 12 years old, were asked these three casual questions: "Do you go to school?" "Are your industries?" "What is the capital of Germany?" One boy said that Berlin was the capital of Germany. The other said that Weimar was now the capital of Germany.

"We don't have an empire any longer," they explained. "We have a republic and that is much better. The Kaiser could not allow us little boys on the streets when the season was on. Now we can go where we please."

"You came into the war because your President warned our Kaiser that he must not sink any more of your ships. But you sank them anyhow. And then you went to war. We are glad you did. It is going to be hard on us when you leave, though. The Germans will come here from the right bank of the Rhine and take our food away from us."

"There is a big difference between a republic and a kingdom. We will not have any more kingdoms; we will have only republics. The one has citizens, (Bürger,) the other has subjects, (Untertanen.) We have now citizens."

The boys said they were taught all [illegible] school. They, and indeed the [illegible] in general in this locality, [illegible] to the "armistice" or the [illegible] or the "retreat," but to the [illegible].

An old German official:

"If the Kaiser is tried, then it is necessary that King George, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau be tried, too. Our greatest enemy is England. She tried to starve us out by her policy of blockade even before the war. We do not hate the French. Indeed, we admire them because of their great sufferings. But we do hate the English very much.

"We were not the first to use poison gas. And we never did use dumdum bullets.

"The real traitors in this war were the Italians. They owe an incalculable debt to Germany. They entered into an alliance with us, and then, when the time was ripe for them, they deserted us and went to the Allies. Blacker treason is not recorded in history.

"If America had entered the war one year earlier, American soldiers would have been mowed down like so much grass. We had food then. In 1918 we were hungry. It was hunger that defeated us.

"The League of Nations will never stop wars. I am 63 years old and my days are therefore numbered. But I expect to see the day when there is real war among those States that now make up the Allies. And I believe that one of the first countries that will have a war on its hands is the very country that had the leading hand in the drawing up of the League of Nations. But in this war we Germans will sit with folded arms and read the accounts in peace.

"Our young generation will be of great help to us in rebuilding the new Germany. We have many more children than the French. Then, too, half of the French population is tubercular. There is no instinctive hatred between the Germans and the French. It is a matter of economic rivalry and civic ambition and the feeling of revenge on the part of the French since 1870-71. We do hate England. She saw that we had already outstripped her and she started this war, not because we invaded Belgium, but because of our prosperity.

"The original feeling of keen disappointment at the peace terms gradually turned into one of absolute indignation and bitter resentment among the better educated people. One German made this comment: 'If America had never sent ammunition to the Allies, and there was no reason why she should, we would never have sunk your boats. Had America remained neutral, the war would have lasted but a short while and we would have won. This was for us a war of self-defense. You forced us to give you an excuse for declaring war against us. Then came Wilson with his fourteen points. I have never seen such enthusiasm for a man and a cause as was manifested at that time in Germany for Wilson and his doctrine. He thereby inveigled us into the armistice. We had then 2,000,000 able-bodied soldiers, an abundance of ammunition, and unshaken determination and will power. But we stopped since there was no reason in our continuing the war, Wilson having assured us all that we wanted.

"And now we have the terms of peace. The fourteen points are nowhere to be found. Wilson has put his foot in it (hat sich blamiert) before the entire world. And think of the sacrifices we made and were willing to make! I gave so much and was ready to give all—for what? For an honorable peace. And now we are offered this peace, a peace impossible of execution even if it were just, inconceivable in its terms even if it were drawn up by men who knew no better, unreasonable in its severity even had Germany committed all the acts of which she has been accused."

The following conversation took place between a German soldier, who had served in the 23d Division during the entire war, and an American officer:

"Did you like the life in the army? Not on your life. (Den Spass mag der Deibel holen.) Who was your company commander? Lieutenant Kämpf. ('Kämpfen' means 'to fight.') Lieutenant Kämpf must have been a good fighter (Kämpfer.) He was not; he spent his time studying the backs of our heads. (Er hat uns immer von hinten angeschaut.) Where were you when the armistice was signed? In a rest area near Verdun. Were you glad? Oh, the signing of the armistice didn't make much difference to us, for we had decided not to go to the front any more anyhow. What do you think of the peace terms? I cannot possibly see why so many men worked six months in order to get that stuff together, for the whole thing could have been said in just four words: Wir nehmen ganz Deutschland (We take all Germany.)"

When asked what he thought of the peace terms, a citizen of the Mosel Valley replied: "We would much rather die than accept those terms. The Allies even want our livestock. Do they not realize that it tears at our heart-strings to part with a faithful sheep or affable cow? Moreover, our present herds are already sadly depleted."

Less than ten minutes later we passed a flock of about sixty venerable sheep and enough lambs to prove that all connubial duties had been scrupulously attended to. In reply to the remark that there were so many children in this area, the German replied: "Oh, that's easy; they come of their own accord." (Ach Gott, das ist leicht. Die kommen von selbst.) If this be true, somebody remarked, the denial that the boche are supermen needs revision."

I asked a prominent citizen whether he had read the Constitution of the League of Nations. The question evoked this comment: "Never! In that I have no interest at all. It will never work. For fifty years at least Germany is out of the war business, but I expect to live to see the day when I can put my hands in my pocket or fold my arms across my breast and read war communiqués that concern Germany in no way." The man in question is 45 years old.

The same German who made the remarks about the League of Nations said: "If a vote were taken on the matter the Rhineland would go back to France almost unanimously. There might be an individual here and there who would prefer to remain with Germany solely because of peculiar business relations. But as a whole we Rhinelanders prefer France to Germany."

A Catholic priest who was on active duty as a missionary in Belgium, Syria, and Damascus during the war made the following remarks:

"The chief difficulty with the terms of peace lies in their elasticity. Germany does not know just how much she will have to pay in one form and another. Tell us now exactly what we have to do, and an honest effort will be made to do it.

"This war was brought on by a confusion and derangement of thought, (Geist.) The confusion and derangement in question were brought on by material prosperity, in which always lurks the germ of immorality.

"I was in Belgium during the first year of the war. Things happened of which no one can approve. But many atrocities were reported that never occurred. I myself, one morning, had to take a document from the Rector of the University of Louvain to the Assistant Rector. When I entered the latter's office, he exclaimed that the Germans had just shot the Rector. No argument or evidence on my part could persuade him that the Rector was still living. And he is still alive and working at the University of Louvain.

"Gen. von Bissing, the Governor of Belgium, had petty difficulties with the civilian population of Belgium, but the reports as to his inhuman cruelty are unfounded, while his wife devoted her entire time to relief of the Belgians.

"In Turkey I saw hundreds of people die on the streets of starvation. And one day a ship loaded with foodstuffs reported at Beirut. The Pasha became offended and forbade the unloading of the ship, declaring that there were no hungry people in his realm.

"When the English took Damascus, I fled with seven Sisters. We travelled from Damascus to Cologne in a truck. The journey lasted fifty-nine days. In times of trouble the spirit bears one up."

There was a barber in Bad Bertrich who had been the official coiffeur to Hindenburg during the war. When asked how Hindenburg conducted himself in the chair he said: "He was always remarkably reticent." "Did he seem worried?" "No, but he seemed utterly indifferent to the fact that I had him under the scissors of the razor." "Was he generous on leaving?" "I cannot recall that he ever left a really visible tip."

In this barber's shop there are bottles of bay rum labeled with a green leaf and the words "St. Thomas, W. I." Knowing that the Germans were always interested in these islands, I asked him how he got this bay rum from St. Thomas. He replied: "That bay rum never saw the Danish West Indies. It was made in Cologne. And you will note that we do not say it was made in St. Thomas. That is good advertising. You are the first person who ever questioned its origin."

A leading German citizen made these remarks: "As an official of the Red Cross I went through this whole war. Though I was employed in S. O. S., I had a chance to see some things that could not have been seen had I been in the front line trenches. During the war I saw many officers come to grief, and in November I saw the entire German Army go down in despair. But my heart goes out in sympathy to only two Germans, Mackensen and Hindenburg. I pity Mackensen primarily because of the way he has been treated since the armistice. He is an old soldier. It is impossible for him to think or act or feel in any terms other than those of a soldier. He did good work in good faith, and in the face of much criticism on the part of his own colleagues. And then, as the crowning point of his entire career, he is interned. God and Mackensen alone know what that man has suffered.

"And then Hindenburg! He is a remnant of 1870-71. Every drop of blood in his veins is soldier blood. You know what the Kaiser did to him after that famous manoeuvre. Then the war came on and the Kaiser was forced to submit and have Hindenburg resume his command. His victory in Russia is history. A plainer, more unpretentious officer never wore a German uniform. I had frequent occasion to confer with him while he was in his private railway car. The old man would sit in his stocking feet, with his clothes all mussed up, and talk to me. Every word he said was the incarnation of frankness, sincerity, and interest in his field-gray boys' (feldgraue Jungen.) And think of him now! Financially he has enough to live on. But spiritually that man's heart is being gnawed to shreds by the mistakes of other people. I pity him, and I pity Mackensen. But as to the rest of them they may go to the devil (die hole der Teufel!) so far as I am concerned."

From my own point of view, the most remarkable feature of these interviews lies in the fact that it was impossible for me even to persuade by a leading question a single German to admit that Germany would now have more federal money than she had previous to the war owing to the fact that she no longer had an all-devouring army and navy on which to spend her income. On this point the Germans are deaf, dumb and blind.

As a whole, ambition has not left them nor has hope gone out of them. The war was merely a disappointment to them. They do not realize the significance of their defeat. Their incessant remark is: "The war lasted too long." They expect another war in which they will be a following ally rather than a leading power. They have no fear at all of Polish prosperity. They regard the Poles as incapable of self-government and unworthy of their distinguished consideration. Though they feel that without us they would have won the war, they do not seem to hate us with the hatred that is enduring and penetrating. England they loathe, France they pity and admire, Belgium they consider a part of France.

As to their outward attitude, there are five distinct classes: (1) The babies, of whom there must be 10,000 on the left bank of the Rhine alone. (2) The small boys and girls, who are quite pleased with the excitement due to foreign occupation. (3) The adults of both sexes, who eschew political questions and who ask for nothing more than a chance to hoe their gardens and milk their goats in peace. Then come the two difficult classes, both of which contend that the peace terms, in their present form, are absolutely impossible of fulfillment. They differ merely in their beliefs as to what is to be done about it. Both are on the horns of a dilemma and neither knows how to get off. They believe in no way that the arguments and notes of their representatives at Paris are vain, or that they will be in vain. They are as convinced that the proposed method of carrying out the terms of peace are impracticable as they are sure that these methods will be changed. The more intelligent stated in so many words that, if they are granted an intermittent transfusion of blood, there is no end to the amount of bleeding that Germany can stand. Or, as the manager of a large department store in Coblenz expressed it: "Just so they do not open our veins and arteries at the same time."

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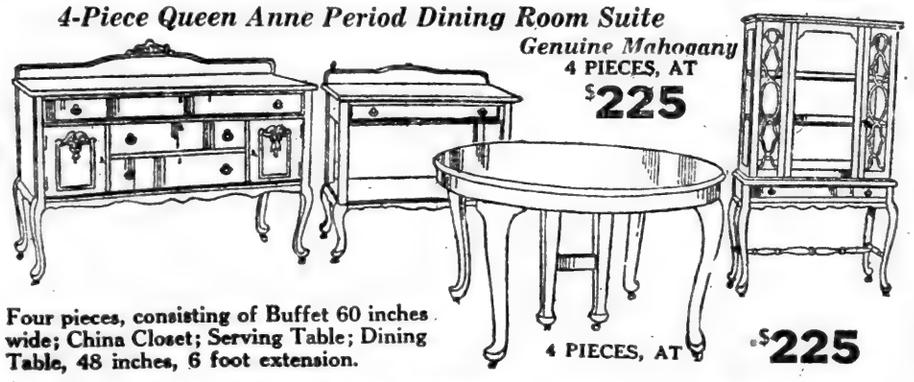


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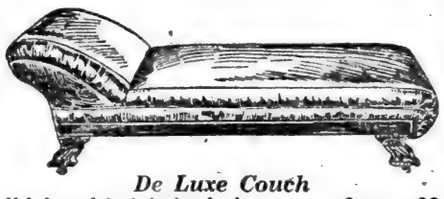
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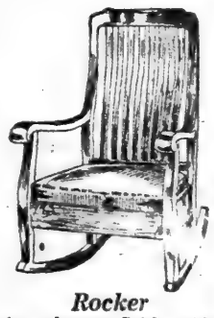
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OPEN BLOCK HOUSING PLAN

Advocates Say Over 60 Per Cent. Air Space Can Be Allowed With Profit

TWO objects of the various committees investigating the housing problems in New York have been to get enough money to invest in building and to make that money bring an adequate return despite the increased cost of building materials. The New York State Reconstruction Commission has gone one step further in an attempt to work out what would not only be a paying investment but would contribute to the greater health and happiness of the tenants.

The present law permits the use of 72 per cent. of the area of the lot for the building, leaving less than 30 per cent. for light, ventilation, and, possibly, recreation. The minimum law requirement for open space, of course, tends to become the maximum in practice. After careful calculation the Housing Committee of the Reconstruction Commission has devised a plan by which only 37½ per cent. of the land is covered with the building, leaving 62½ per cent for light, air, and recreation—that is, with such a large proportion of the land left vacant for gardens, tennis courts, and the like.

A first objection to such a scheme would of course be that the cost could only be prohibitive to the ordinary householder, but the advocates of the new plan are confident that with land not too near the heart of the city apartments can be erected containing rooms renting for no more than those in the old-style apartments, and yet yielding a slightly better return than the same amount of money invested in an old-style apartment house. Such a claim would seem incredible if the figures were not vouched for by the Advisory Committee of the Reconstruction Commission, upon which are some of the most prominent architects and financiers in the city, and if two projects had not already been launched in which the new plan is being used.

In the Homewood section of Brooklyn the City and Suburban Homes Company will shortly break ground for a quarter block development in which the apartments will rent for $9 a room, and the Queensboro Corporation will soon erect a whole block in Long Island City, using the new plan, but in this case putting up a slightly better class apartment house, and charging a higher rent.

The use of cheap land within easy communication of industry has been made possible by the completion of the new subways. As Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the Reconstruction Commission, explained in describing the plans, "since the stoppage of building by reason of the war, the city has spent several hundred million dollars on rapid transit lines, which have been put into operation and have made available in the boroughs outside of Manhattan a large amount of cheap land where people can live and go to and from their place of employment in moderate time."

A careful study based on present costs of construction has shown that on lower cost land with the same cost per room to the tenant the present type of construction will give smaller return to the owner, cost him more to operate, and give the tenant less air, less light and no play space but the street for the children. The new development would not only give greatly increased light and air to every room, but would also give sufficient and safe outdoor play space for the children. All of this, at the same cost to the tenant, would give the owner, with less of his land occupied, a better return on his money.

The economy of operations of this kind can be demonstrated only in large operations, such as block square units. Only thus is it possible to make the maximum use of the space unoccupied by the building. This space can be thrown into a common garden or playground. Small unit building will not relieve the present shortage or be as economical or as sure in return as larger scale operations. It will be possible to rent rooms for $9 a month and still obtain a return of 6 per cent. on large scale building operations.

One of the housing plans at present before the Committee on Housing for its consideration and which, if accepted by that body, will introduce great improvements over the present tenements in this city, in the way of comfort for the occupants at least, has been outlined and fully described by its originator, Albert Thompson, an architect in Jamaica. Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the State Reconstruction Committee; Gerald R. Brown, controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; William C. Demorest, President of the Realty Trust Company, and Commissioner John J. Murphy of the Tenement House Department have expressed approval of the proposed plan for the erection of model tenements.

The idea, comparatively new, was copyrighted, it is said, five years ago by the architect, and uses the block system of building houses instead of the 50 by 100 plot.

Describing the plans, Mr. Thompson said: "Instead of shafts, courts, and yards, to be found in the old methods of building houses, it is proposed to put a street through the centre of the block running parallel to the side streets, and between this private street and the outside streets yards also running parallel to the streets. In this way we will have four rows of houses on each block, perpendicular to the avenues, and with entrances on the public streets, or, in the case of the two rows of houses in the centre of the block, the entrances would be on the private street.

"This centre or private street through the block would be 30 feet wide and could therefor be used as a play street for the children. The two yards between the outer and inner rows of houses would be 18 feet wide and could be used for delivery wagons, ashes, garbage, &c. They also provide easy escape in case of fire; they do away with the unsightly fireproof tunnel from court or shaft to the street, required by law, and they keep the ash cans away from the front entrance to each house, which can now be seen throughout New York with all their attendant evils.

"The block plan is the only solution to the problem in this city at present which can give the best results. It covers 67 per cent. of the ground as against the 72½ per cent. that may be covered under the law, but the 5 per cent. loss of building is more than covered by the results obtained. Look from a high window or from an elevator structure and the view of houses which you see is a horrible jumble without any co-ordination of plan, either from the practical point of view of desirable results or of the artistic conception which would be calculated to make the city beautiful.

"The 5 per cent. waste in building is more than overcome by the standardization which is needed. The bathrooms are all the same shape and size and the beams used in the construction can therefore be cut at the mills. The stairs and stair-halls are the same throughout; consequently the apartments can be built at a lower cost per room than any other model apartment yet constructed. At the same time by having a variety of interesting front entrance doorways and special cornice treatment they can be made to look individually artistic and attractive.

"The first or ground floor of each unit is arranged for two families, one on either side of the entrance, and the upper floors are arranged for either two or three families on each floor. Every apartment has at least one room on the private street or on the public street; every room, every stairway and every bathroom has outside light and air.

"The entrance vestibule is fairly large and leads directly to the staircase and yard. Practically every room in every apartment can be entered from a private hall, and in the arrangement of each apartment the rooms are together as they would be in a private house, not strung out in a line, as is the case in what are called 'railroad' flats.

"Apartments such as I have described can be made large or small, according to the locality or the rental they are expected to bring. The rooms run from eighty-one square feet, in the smallest bedroom, to 187 square feet in the living rooms. Every room, also, is provided with poles, on which clothes hangers can be used, as in up-to-date houses, and large closets.

"They can be built, depending on the location, for either a very low rental or for rentals equal to those paid for elevator apartments."

The following are the rents which would be asked:

Six rooms and bath for $42 per month.
Five rooms and bath for $36 per month.
Four rooms and bath for $30 per month.
Three rooms and bath for $24 per month.
Two rooms and bath for $18 per month.

"A central heating plant for an entire block," Mr. Thompson continued, "will give another great advantage over the old system of separate heating units, and should prove economical in the consumption of coal, general management, and cost of operations.

"In the basements on either side of the play streets space can be provided for club rooms for the children, and also a billiard parlor for the men and women. As the foundation walls have to be built in any case, this can be done without very materially increasing the cost of construction."

Commissioner Murphy says in a letter: "The plan, so far as I have been able to examine it, seems to conform in all respects to the requirements of the Tenement House law, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best which has been submitted to me."



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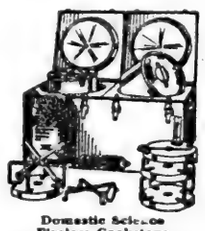
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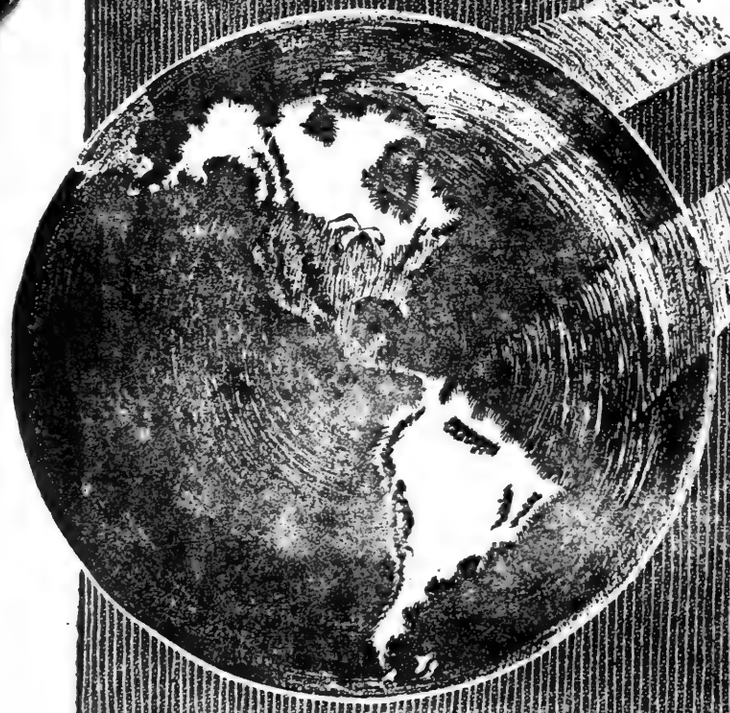


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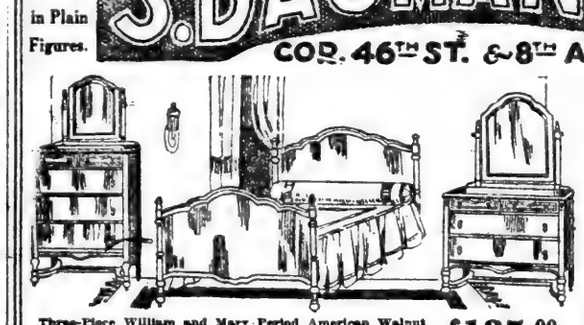
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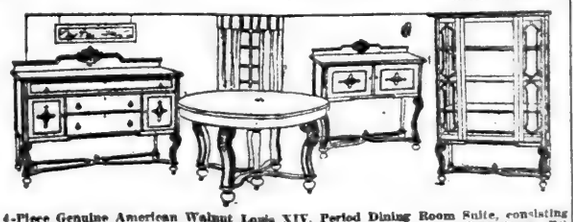
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AGAIN THE MEXICAN PHANTOM

Fear of American Intervention and Aggression Revived by New Anti-Carranza Leader

By WALLACE THOMPSON,
Formerly American Vice Consul at Monterey, Mexico.

The strongest plank of the newest Mexican revolutionary platform is the imminent peril of American intervention. General Felipe Angeles, who resided in the United States two years and spent four months of his time in New York, returned to Mexico six days after the armistice was signed in Europe and called upon Mexican people to repentance, because the day of accounting is at hand now postponed only by the distraction of the great war.

Angeles sees the strongest potential factor in the Mexican situation, probably the most well-wisher for Mexico of all leaders, from Carranza and Diaz and Villa. Angeles writes that he has so changed the military situation in the country since the Carranza [illegible] But his greatest power is not in his military possibilities, but in the fact that he may [illegible] And his standard of intervention from outside the peril of an immense

"EL FANTASMA" IN 1878 AND 1918.

Extract from the note of Secretary of State Evarts to Porfirio Diaz in 1878, the basis of the Diaz "Spectre of American Intervention":

"The first duty of a Government is to protect life and property. This is a paramount obligation. For this Governments are instituted, and Governments neglecting or failing to perform it become worse than useless. This duty the Government of the United States is determined to perform to the extent of its power toward its citizens. It is not solicitous, it never has been, about the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulation, or by informal convention; whether by the action of judicial tribunals, or whether by that of executive force. Protection, in fact, to American lives and property is the single point upon which the United States are tenacious."

Extract from the manifesto of General Felipe Angeles to the Mexican people, November, 1918, the rebirth of the "Spectre of American Intervention":

"It is necessary not alone to escape from the tremendous economic crisis, there is also a strict patriotic duty—to escape the peril of foreign intervention and a transcendent humiliation. We cannot [illegible] which they have a new Administration, and with their [illegible] soldiers, the great American people will continue to uphold the Wilsonian doctrine, (which recognizes our right to govern our own battles for liberty, even though in their course [illegible] citizens shall inevitably be injured.) The vicinity of the United States (a powerful country in an advanced stage of civilization and resources, during our internal struggles, an imminent peril. This peril cannot be met by the demagogic attitude of Carranza, who [illegible] sentiments anti-American sentiment and conceives illusions of hopeless and inefficacious alliances; it can be met only by a policy of sincere friendship, of aspiration for the same ideals and through a mutual respect for all classes of interests and rights, especially the right of sovereignty."

sacrifice as he puts it in his proclamation.

This rallying point is none other than the very Parliament of the days of Porfirio Diaz the "spectre" with which he threatened all disturbers and by which he held them in check.

Its Power in Diaz's Time.

The average student of Mexican affairs does not realize that there ever was such a factor in Mexican politics as El Fantasma. Yet those who live in Mexico, the old days and who talk [illegible] with Mexicans know that [illegible] to the spectre of intervention invoked one of the deepest [illegible] power of Porfirio Diaz. [illegible] men, unscrupulous opposed to Diaz [illegible] his iron rule. He [illegible] by giving them, if [illegible] wanted—to this [illegible] honors, to that [illegible] was an incurable [illegible] even as Brutus [illegible] But always, when he appealed [illegible] with the rewards [illegible] sword in one hand, [illegible] in the other. [illegible] warning, written [illegible] Secretary [illegible] warning Diaz interfered [illegible] and passed his [illegible] assurance [illegible] revolutionary [illegible] intervention [illegible] nobody [illegible] Thus, as a corollary [illegible] take the Diaz [illegible] power or pelf. This [illegible] and the bugaboo [illegible] of our years.

[illegible] Secretary [illegible] General Diaz in [illegible] was first proclaimed [illegible] of Mexico, was the [illegible] The words [illegible] significant now as [illegible]

"The first duty of a Government is to protect life and property. This is a paramount obligation. For this Governments are instituted, and Governments neglecting or failing to perform it become worse than useless. This duty the Government of the United States is determined to perform to the extent of its power toward its citizens. It is not solicitous, it never has been, about the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulation, or by informal convention, whether by the action of judicial tribunals, or whether by that of executive force. Protection, in fact, to American lives and property is the single point upon which the United States are tenacious."

When this note was handed to President Diaz he had just succeeded in establishing the most firm Government which [illegible] since the revolution against [illegible] broke out in 1810. In all those sixty-eight years there had been, intermittently, various violations of American rights along the border and within Mexico itself. The war of 1847 had been the outgrowth of some of them, and following its disastrous defeat of Mexico at that time there has been a short struggle, which did not last, however, beyond the period of our distraction [illegible] affairs during the civil war. The famous Texas Rangers were organized to protect the border after the war, but by the time Diaz came to power conditions were so bad that the Evarts note followed.

Fear of Aggression.

It is said that when this note was placed in the hands of President Diaz his anger knew no bounds. But he was astute enough, after his first passion passed, to realize the power of the weapon which had been placed in his hands. He used it thereafter as a club over his rivals and as the final argument in any controversy over expediency in his iron rule. "El Fantasma" came to be whispered in the councils of those Mexicans who sought to see the Mexican problem as a whole, and always they believed, and expressed the belief, that some day, sooner or later, the United States would come down and take over Mexico. Looking back on my own days in the Mexico of Diaz I realize that the strangely positive conviction of Mexicans that we had imperialistic designs upon their country had its source in the spectre which Diaz never let Mexico forget. They all believed in it, high and low alike—all, perhaps, but Diaz himself, who had fashioned it out of a diplomatic notice that the United States would have no further border raids.

We are accustomed to think that the strength of Diaz and the permanence of his rule lay in his own despotism, his own unflinching control of every phase of government. But Huerta was a despot and he fell—because he had not the backing of Washington. Carranza is following the letter of the despotism of Diaz, and yet he has a dozen revolutionary leaders in the field against him, despite the railway systems which Diaz did not have and an annual income nearly twice that of Diaz at the height of his power. Carranza has the moral backing of Washington, and holds his place by virtue of that support, Mexicans say. Yet the rebels are in the field, always, active and threatening, and Carranza's armies cost more each year than the whole Government budget of Diaz. The conviction is dawning upon those who watch Mexican affairs that Diaz held his place chiefly through his shrewd flaunting of the "spectre" of intervention; that the "spectre" was [illegible] when Madero was allowed to [illegible] through his revolution unmolested; that the firm threats which Washington made against Huerta reawakened the old fear in the hearts of Mexicans and resulted at last in Huerta's downfall; that Carranza holds place through that same fear; but that the fading of the fear of intervention encourages the revolutionaries to continue, because it leaves Carranza no argument but the force of arms.

These are the things which Mexicans believe as firmly as they believed in "El Fantasma" in the days of Diaz. They will trace it all for you, and will show how the first great weakening of the belief in the "spectre" came when Huerta flouted our flag at Tampico in 1914 and when, though we took Vera Cruz, we withdrew without the salute we demanded. They will also tell you, if you ask them, that the "spectre" all but died at Columbus, N. M., in February of 1916, when the long feared, terrible revenge did not fall swiftly on the heels of Villa's invasion and murder of dozens of Americans when he raided that helpless American town.

In 1907 and 1918.

On the evening of a scorching December day of 1907 I sat under the cooling portico of a hotel in the City of San Juan Bautista, Tabasco, four days by rail and steamer from the Mexican capital. With me sat two native hacendados, their great embroidered hats on their heads, despite the heat and the animation with which they talked in undertones. These men, property owners and men of substance in their State, told me then that the peace of Diaz was not a normal peace, but the product of American support of the great President. They said that when Diaz died, or retired, Mexico would break into flame again, because then Washington would have no one whom it wanted to support. They did not speak of this fear of the United States as "El Fantasma"; to them it was a real thing. I smiled, in my innocence, but I wondered. The twisting of the attitude of the United States Government was all I saw—I did not then grasp the significance of the *fear* of that attitude.

One afternoon in December of 1918 I sat in the private office of one of the leading Mexicans of the City of Monterey. We were discussing the news of the appearance of General Felipe Angeles in the vicinity of Chihuahua. My vis-à-vis said then what I had heard before, but he talked with a new emphasis. He held that the coming of Angeles was of tremendous significance because, of all the revolutionary leaders and of all the exiles who might be rallying points for the various Mexican factions, Angeles alone seemed acceptable to all sides. Villa was too crude and barbarous; Felix Diaz was too weak and too closely tied in with the old conservative régime of his uncle; Pelaez, in the Tampico oil fields, lacked broad vision, &c.

And then the emphasis on the need of a man to rally around, because sooner or later, unless peace came to Mexico, foreign intervention must come. Mexicans did not want foreign intervention, but if it were brought in by a League of Nations, it might be endurable. And yet why was it necessary? Only because Mexicans themselves could not support a man who was strong enough to prevent it.

It was not until I returned to New York, months after this conversation, that I learned that Angeles had gone to Mexico inspired with the single idea that the overwhelming issue in the Mexican problem was to unite the factions and through their union to stave off what he felt was the imminent peril of American intervention.

Angeles a Powerful Factor.

Angeles is an idealist, believing firmly that a union of the factions is a possibility. His platform provides that no military man may be a candidate for political office, and it seems generally accepted by Mexicans here that he is without political ambitions. On this platform he hopes to rally the supporters of the chieftains in the field, even if he does not get the ambitious chieftains themselves. There is much rivalry in the political arena of Mexico today, with complications no merely American mind can easily grasp. Basically, however, one should understand that there are two groups, the "revolutionaries" and the "anti-revolutionaries." In the latter group are the old conservatives who would see the régime of Porfirio Diaz restored. They are opposed to Villa, Pelaez, and Angeles as well as Carranza—all are classed together. The leader of the "anti-revolutionaries" in the field is Felix Diaz, nephew of the former President. The "revolutionaries" are divided into many camps. One faction, that of Carranza, is in the saddle; the others are trying to get him out.

A new element seems to have been interjected by the appearance of Angeles, who, although he is with Villa and has been proclaimed "Provisional President" by that doughty rebel, sincerely hopes for a union of all factions. He is fighting now for a victory of the "revolutionaries" under himself, but at the very moment he is thus fighting he writes to friends in New York urging them to leave no stone unturned to bring about a reconciliation with the "anti-revolutionaries." In this letter, addressed to the Mexican Liberal Alliance, he writes:

"'Until our country shall be called to account.' This is the new cry of warning. It is sounding through Mexico today. Carranza has heard it, and has been making violent efforts, here to get money to re-establish Mexico's credit abroad, there to bring in crowds of foreign visitors who will see the best of Mexico and return to influence public opinion in the United States. A ponderous publicity campaign is being waged for the established Government in Mexico, and most significant of all, Carranza has just sent his son-in-law to Washington as "special adviser" to President Wilson.

Angeles, however, is the only leader who has dared to state the danger in words. Here is a soldier, a man of education, of proved strategic ability and of true humanity (for he has always been a demigod of justice in his campaigns through the helpless towns of Mexico,) who states to all Mexico that "the one thing of true importance is to arrange peace between the factions in order to pacify the country and prevent intervention."

The vast majority of Mexicans, I think, agree with General Angeles in this. We, as Americans, know well not only how distasteful intervention would be, but also how far from a true solution of the Mexican problem intervention would be. But the *fear* of intervention—that is another thing. That fear was "El Fantasma" that kept the peace of Diaz for thirty-four years. It is that very fear which is today working in Mexico again, through the minds of men who have watched our military preparations—and our victories. It is the rebirth of "El Fantasma," and it is pregnant with possibilities.

FIRST GRADUATING CLASS

CONNECTICUT College for Women, at New London, established four years ago, will graduate its first class, about 100 young women, on June 21. According to the founders, the present courses are but forerunners of technical schools which will give professional training in education, applied science, commerce, and the arts, doing for women students what Harvard, Yale, and Columbia are doing for men.

The college, however, does not aim only at technical training. The first two years are generally devoted to required courses which lay the foundations of a liberal education. Not later than the close of her sophomore year, each candidate for a degree is required to choose a major group of studies according to her aptitude and proposed vocation. Each group is composed of the major subject and related courses.

Among the vocations in which members of the first graduating class will follow are journalism, dietetics, and chemistry. Several will take post-graduate work at larger colleges and universities to fit themselves for teaching. More than a score, it is reported, are engaged to be married. Six of the original class that entered the college in 1915 left the institution to be married after completing two or three years of the course.

The gray granite buildings conform to a single style of architecture, domestic Tudor, which characterizes Oxford and Cambridge. The college came into being with a corporation gift of $50,000 from the citizens of New London. Individual contributions amounted to $136,000. An initial tract of fifty acres, the gift of a resident of New London, was increased by purchase and gift to the present area. The project gained a substantial basis when Morton F. Plant gave an endowment fund of $1,000,000, and later added $120,000 for the erection of two dormitories. His recently probated will bequeaths another $50,000 to the institution. Before the opening a library of about 10,000 volumes had been collected, largely by gift.

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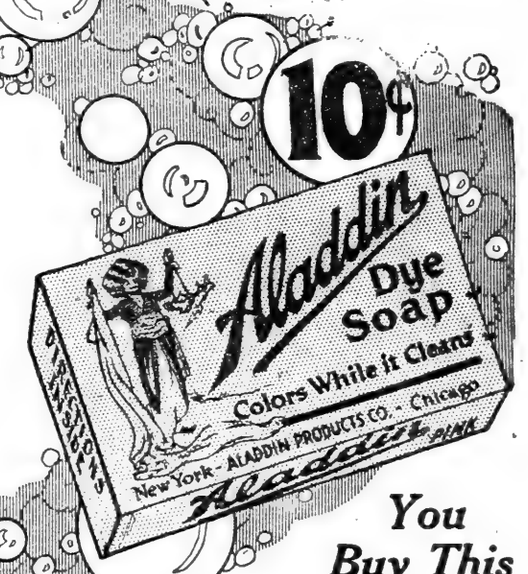
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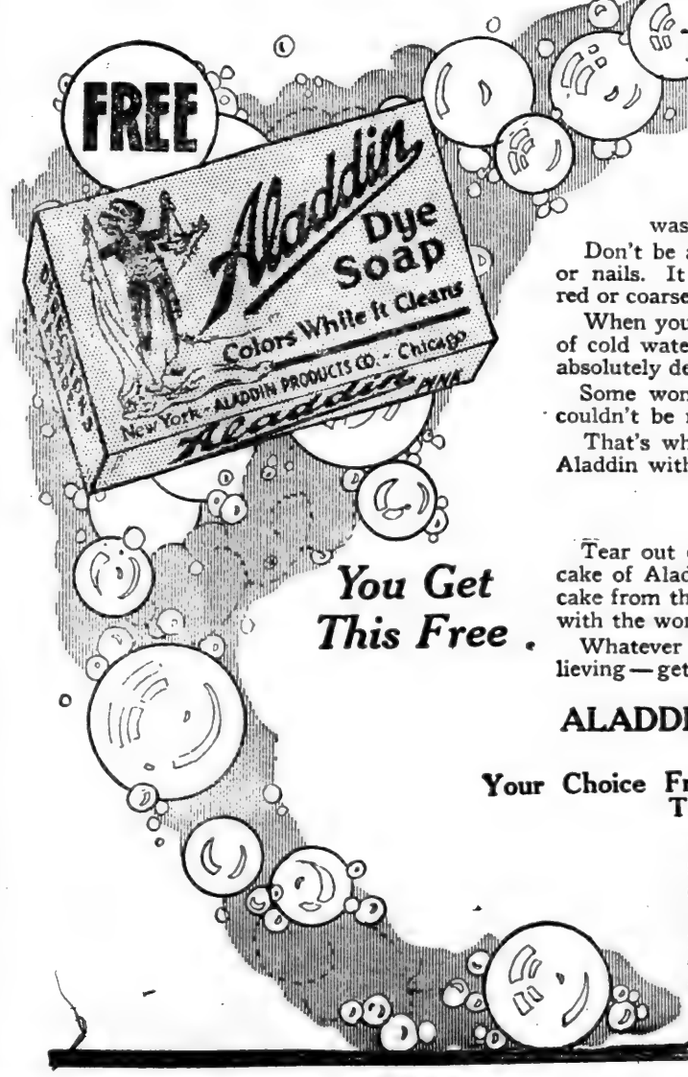
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BUSY BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA

View of Russian Reds as Poisoners of World's Public Opinion in Order to Plunder

By JEROME LANDFIELD.

SEVERAL weeks ago I sat and listened for some hours while Colonel Raymond Robins poured forth before a rapt audience an oratorical stream of misrepresentations and misstatements concerning Russia. But the audience interested me more than the oratory. I had heard all of these things before. It was the familiar rubbish about the idealism of Lenin and Trotzky and their impeccable honesty; the mistakenness of the 7 per cent. that had indoor, boulevard minds; the democratic institution of the Soviet, which he had discovered, and so on.

But the audience hung upon his words and applauded vigorously, at least that portion which was composed of well-dressed, if not always well-groomed, ladies, soulful, intense, seeking escape from boredom in the attempt to fling themselves into the current of social uplift. You could almost hear them murmuring: "That wonderful man Lenin, how he has been misunderstood! Those dear Soviets, how primitive and natural they are, just like a Russian novel! And what beautiful eyes Colonel Robins has!" I thought of the women who bring flowers and sweets to condemned murderers.

For the Soviet Government of Russia is nothing but a pack of criminals, each one of whom deserves a hundred hangings, and to waste sentimentality upon them and their alleged "ideals" is not a matter to be passed over lightly as the harmless fad of "New Republic" readers and their kind, but to be sternly rebuked as a threat to civilization. Perhaps this may appear to dignify unduly the "little group of serious thinkers," but unfortunately the disease has spread and many far sounder and far more thoughtful minds have been confused. Raymond Robins is not the only one who is spreading abroad false notions as to the Soviets and what is taking place in Russia, and attempting to create the impression that the newspapers of the country have conspired together to misrepresent the Bolsheviki. There is an organized and powerfully subsidized propaganda being carried on, and sinister forces are directing it to their own selfish ends.

Not a Matter of Politics.

Up to the present time these forces have succeeded in delaying and thwarting any positive efforts to aid the Russian people in getting rid of the incubus of the Soviets. They have succeeded in persuading the public that the Bolshevism in Russia was purely a matter of domestic politics in which we must not interfere. Let the Russians "stew in their own juice." But it is not a matter of politics and political parties and programs [illegible] and far more fundamental than that. It touches the very foundations of our own civilization and all the progress of humanity since the Dark Ages.

The theoretical program of Bolshevism we know fairly well. It is a program based on the class struggle. The capitalistic order must be overturned, because between capital and labor, between employer and employe there can be nothing but warfare à l'outrance. The workers must seize all power. Land, industries, commerce must be nationalized.

So much for the theory. It may be that some few people, including Lenin and Chicherin, believed in it. As a matter of practice it simply meant that the under dog was to come to the top, and with a hatred born of envy glut his appetite for plunder and murder upon those who under the existing order were better off materially and intellectually. Mark the word intellectually well, for the hatred of the Reds is far more bitter toward those who owe their pre-eminence to brains than toward those who have wealth. The outrages in Russia against the intelligent and professional classes have been far more violent and vicious than against the rich.

Took Advantage of War-Weariness.

Taking advantage of the abnormal state of affairs in Russia and the credulity of the ignorant people at a time when all were weary of war, when all were suffering from privation and longing for a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness, the wily and unscrupulous leaders seized control. They deluded their followers with promises of peace and bread and land. Before the people awakened to the deception they managed to consolidate their power. They organized a mercenary army and gave it a free hand to plunder. They held the strategic points and the arms.

With a network of Soviets, composed of criminals and the worthless elements of the community, they held the country as in a vise. There seemed no escape. Consequently all the numerous Criminal Commissars and Soviet members proceeded unhampered to make their fortunes and revelled in a carnival of murder and looting. It was natural that a portion of the loot should be set aside for propaganda abroad, for they saw clearly that any permanent tenure of their power must depend upon similar revolutions taking place in other lands as well. They have paid vast sums to produce in foreign countries, and especially in America, just such impressions of Soviet rule as Raymond Robins is industriously circulating. It does not matter to them if part of their agents denounced Bolshevist theory as impractical. That might have disturbed them at the beginning. But now they have changed their policy cleverly, and it fits in very well with their new alignment.

Key to Recent Activities.

Let me try to make this clear, for it is the key to all their recent activities. It explains the tone of the journals whose support they are now employing. It explains the propositions with which they befuddled Bullitt and Steffens. It explains the mission of Ludwig A. K. Martens, the "Soviet Representative," and his active bureau.

The Bolshevist leaders started out as internationalists, with a program that decried militarism and called for an armed proletariat. They immediately formed a mercenary army, and have now by conscription and by iron discipline amassed a strong fighting force. Part are forced into it to avoid starvation, and part because their families are held as hostages under threat of torture and death. They started out with a plan to bring revolution to other countries, but they found that revolution did not come, notably in Germany, where they hoped much.

All this has caused an entire change of policy. They cannot hope for a world revolution; of this they are now convinced. How, then, can they maintain their power? How can they arrange matters so that they can keep control of Russia and enjoy the plunder they have amassed? Despite their reiterated theories of the class war and the socialistic State, it did not strain them to work out a new plan. They would let the world know that they were ready to deal with the capitalists. They would become constructive. They would admit that the world was not yet ripe for the Bolshevist program, and they would desist from agitation in other lands. They had always been ready to come to terms with the Allies, and all they asked was to be let alone. They would pay Russia's debts; in fact, they had never really intended to repudiate them.

Insidious Propaganda.

This change of front was reinforced with a powerful and insidious propaganda. Note some of the features of it that were to be seen daily in our American press. Why should American troops be fighting in Russia? Kolchak is a monarchist, seeking a restoration of Czarism; therefore, we must deal with the Soviet Government to preserve democracy in Russia. The innocent people of Russia are starving, because the Allies wickedly maintain the blockade. If only we will lift the blockade, the Soviet Government has hundreds of millions in gold with which to purchase American goods. The Soviet Government no longer carries on the red terror; in fact they never executed any one but criminals and conspirators that were caught with arms in their hands. They are willing to grant rich concessions to Americans and will welcome American capital.

Their willing agents and dupes in this country echo these lines at [illegible] behest. Is it strange that public opinion [illegible] somewhat confused? Yet when one stops to consider that it is all merely the whine of the cornered thief that promises to reform if only he be permitted to retain a part of his loot, the issue becomes very clear. We cannot compromise with crime. We cannot compound the felony at the expense of the life and civilization of Russia, even if it means a profitable market for our exports.

Their domestic policy was also changed. Whereas before they were internationalists, they are now playing up the nationalist idea. Contrary to all their theories, they are now endeavoring to rouse the national spirit. They represent to the people that Russia is assailed by foreign armies and they attempt to appeal to their patriotic feelings. What a terrible farce it is!

One Way of Looking At It.

If, however, the only question involved were a political one, if the problem were only whether one Government or another prevailed in Russia, we might selfishly wash our hands of the matter and leave the Russians to "stew in their own juice." Of course it would be a very cowardly proceeding. Eventually the Bolsheviki would fall, as fall they must, but there would ensue a period that would threaten the civilization of the whole world. We might cynically shrug our shoulders at the sufferings of all the decent folk of Russia, our brothers in the real tasks of civilization, and laugh at them, stripped of all they possessed by these ruthless criminals.

We might look on indifferently as fresh bands of brigands rose to power in a succession of disorder. True, the loyal Russians who are now struggling so bravely and against such odds in Siberia and in South Russia might succeed in recovering their native land from these miscreants unaided, but if much time passes their task will be impossible. They can perhaps secure physical control of the country, but this is but the beginning of their problem. They will have a far greater task before them, and this is the task in which we are all interested, vitally interested.

The worst feature of the Soviet rule has not been its plundering of physical property or its ruthless slaughtering of the decent elements of the population, the elements upon whom depend the future culture and prosperity of the people. All this is terrible enough and may well set back Russian civilization and all that it means to the world for a whole century or more. But the Bolshevist leaders, in their cynical struggle for power and wealth, have wrought still greater havoc. They have deliberately debauched the people, each class in turn. Take the workmen. They told them to seize all factories and mines. They encouraged them to kill or drive away the proprietors. They induced idleness and paid high wages for doing nothing. Into childish minds they instilled utter lawlessness and disorder.

Riff-Raff Set Against Thrifty.

As for the peasants, they caught them by appealing to the cupidity of the most ignorant and least worthy by telling them to seize the land. Studiously they set the riff-raff of the population against the thrifty and self-respecting. The result is the breaking down of all moral restraint. The criminals, let out of prison, are seen as the successful ones, and theft, robbery, and murder, unpunished, win the big rewards.

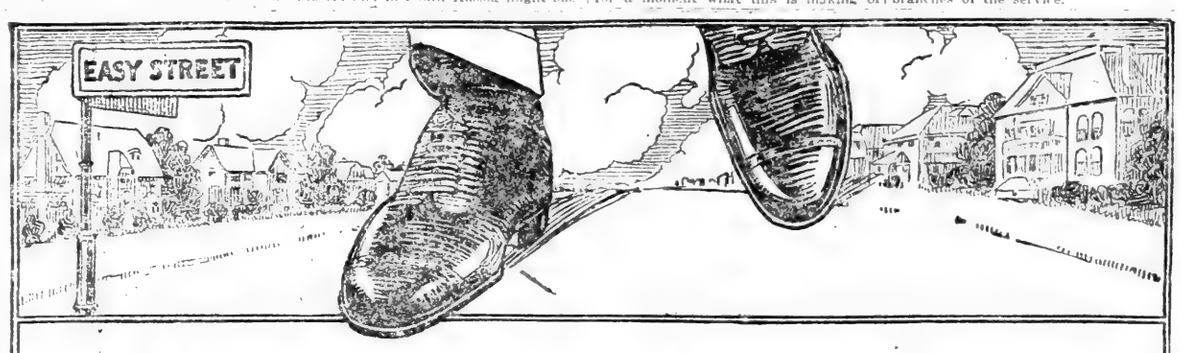
Government is by force, and fraud and graft flourish as never before in any land or any time. Over all is the terrible institution upon which they depend most of all, the Extraordinary Commission Against Counter Revolution. In each community are myriads of spies and agents who to satisfy their grudges or rob the hapless victim simply denounce him and have him executed. No one is safe, and every one must beside resort to deceit and concealment and fawn upon or bribe these commissaires to save himself and his family. Think for a moment what this is making of the whole people, cringing beneath the terror, inert from malnutrition, with hope dead in their hearts. Think what it means to have religion killed, marriage laws broken down, the whole moral code upset and done away with. It is as if some swindler, in order to get his victim completely in his power, first made a drug addict of him.

All this has been done by Lenin and Trotzky and their nefarious co-workers. Raymond Robins and his kind will continue to speak of them as idealists and sincere fanatics. But ignorance is no excuse. They have committed the greatest crime in all history and they have done it deliberately. They are continuing their unspeakable treason to humanity in their endeavor to hold the power in which they revel. The price is staggering. For years to come the poison of the moral degradation and demoralization they have wrought in Russia will menace with its infection all other lands.

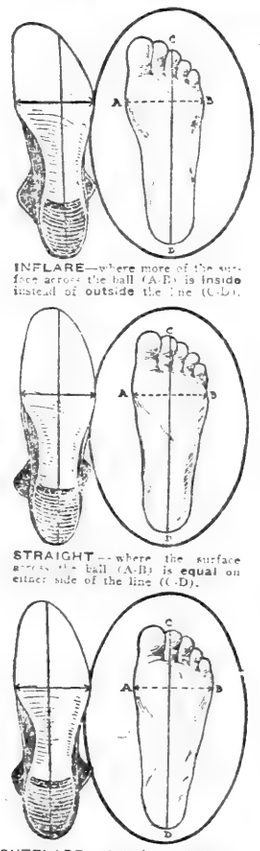
The poor, long-suffering Russian people, ignorant to be sure, but mentally alert and spiritually minded, have by their very virtues fallen easy victims to this noxious plague. In the name of God let us come to their assistance. Let there be no more silly sentimentality over the Soviets. Let us have done with all this stupid talk about democracy and monarchy and what not in Russia. Let us aid and with all speed the constructive forces in Russia, the only ones that can hope to bring order out of chaos and raise the millions of Soviet-dom out of their moral degradation. Their hearts are breaking under the struggle. Our cynical indifference to their agony and our seeming readiness to traffic with evil are making them bitter. Perhaps tomorrow will be too late.

U. OF TEXAS IN THE WAR

The University of Texas was omitted in a recent article giving the Honor Roll during the war of the different educational institutions of this country. The Honor Roll of the University of Texas totals 75. Of this number, 40 died of wounds, 31 died of disease, and 4 from other causes. The University of Texas had a total of about 3,000 former students who enlisted in the different branches of the service.



A Universal Shoe for Universal Service



INFLARE—where more of the surface across the ball (A-B) is inside instead of outside the line (C-D).

STRAIGHT—where the surface across the ball (A-B) is equal on either side of the line (C-D).

OUTFLARE—where more of the surface across the ball (A-B) is outside the line instead of inside the line (C-D).

The nationally-known health organization, the American Posture League, has established the scientific fact that the universal foot, instead of being of one normal type, as has been generally believed, is of three types—Inflare, Straight and Outflare. The Churchill & Alden Company, in their new Trupedic Shoe, has built a Universal Service Shoe to fit this Universal Foot, based on the League's proven scientific conclusions—a perfect fit for every foot, combined with attractive looks and unusually good wear.

The Result of 40 Years' Experience

The scientific facts built into the Trupedic Shoe are based on the League's measurement of the feet of men of different nations and classes the world over. Based on this systematized knowledge, the Churchill & Alden Company, with their 40 years of shoemaking experience, has made a genuine anatomical shoe, wholly without the freak look of the corrective shoe—a shoe that will promote good health, better posture and greater efficiency.

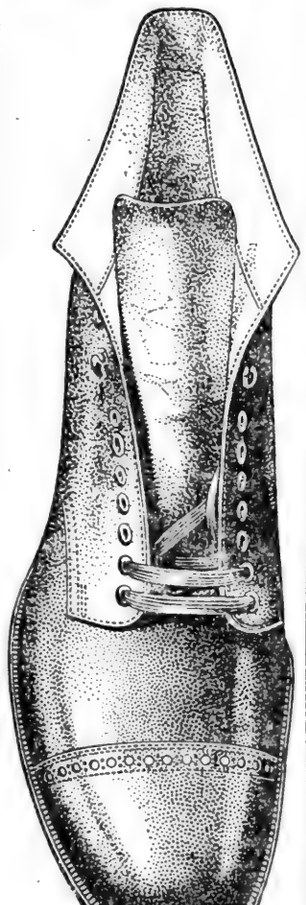
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Your Trupedics will require no breaking in. There is plenty of toe room. They fit snugly around instep and ankle. The *narrow* shank holds the upper around the arch, and prevents the foot from slipping forward. *Your* heel fits perfectly into the *cupped* heel of the shoe. It's the accurate fit that makes the Trupedic hold its shape. And holding its shape, it wears well.

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Go to one of the Trupedic dealers named below. *Try on all three types of Trupedic shoes.* There is no mistaking the good feel of the right Trupedic fit. Your *foot* will know it immediately. You can have the same perfect fit, this same comfort, good looks and splendid wear—*always*. Each pair carries the American Posture League label indicating the type. The reasonable price—$10.00—insures you what you have always wanted in a shoe.

CHURCHILL & ALDEN CO.
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Tru-pe-dic SHOE

OUTFLARE Tru-pe-dic SHOE MODEL
APPROVED BY AMERICAN POSTURE
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It designates the type and identifies the shoe. Write to-day for the Trupedic booklet, "Which Foot Is Yours?"

DEALERS: There is one sure way to increase your volume of business. *Broaden your appeal—be in touch with the times.* The TRUPEDIC fills the ever-increasing national demand for better health, better posture and greater efficiency for all men. *Fill this demand.* TRUPEDIC shoes are carried in stock. Write for our proposition.

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Senator Cabot Lodge of Mass., in his declaration on the floor of the Senate that he had been handed in New York City a copy of the Peace Treaty, which he studied for one and one-half hours, added that the Labor Clauses therein were of especial interest.

The Full Text of these Labor Treaty Clauses is printed in the June Current History Magazine—now on sale on news stands.

JUNE CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

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TIMES BUILDING, TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

HUDSON UNDER-RIVER ROADWAY

Chief Engineer Talks of Plans and Prospects for the 40-Foot Tunnel With Three Lines of Traffic Each Way

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.

AMERICA'S first vehicular tunnel on a grand scale, that which is to link New York and New Jersey by a long corridor beneath the Hudson River, through which will pass vans and trucks and automobiles, will not be very long in coming into being, if the recently announced plans of the Joint Bridge and Tunnel Commissions are realized.

For the supervision of this great task the representatives of the two States concerned have chosen the youngest chief tunnel engineer in the United States and probably in all the world. Clifford M. Holland, who is getting ready for the big job and assembling his staff, is 36 years old. When he was chosen four years ago as Head Mole for one of the East River tunnels, his youth caused some folks to have misgivings. They might have spared themselves any worry about it, for he had been thinking in terms of burrowing under streams all his life.

When Mr Holland went to Harvard University from his native Fall River, Mass., he had made up his mind that the way to succeed in this life was to specialize. So he made his choice in the direction of digging underground with the aid of compressed air. He was graduated from the institution at Cambridge in 1905, and a year later became a Bachelor of Science. For the last thirteen years his activities have been largely under the surface, and if there is anything that he has missed about the details of driving headings under peculiar difficulties the engineering profession has never noticed it.

Next to his efficiency, the principal trait of Clifford M. Holland is his modesty. He is so busy giving everybody else credit for doing things that he has never formed the habit of talking about himself. The giant task which awaits his direction will require the services of a large staff of engineers, and when the work is done there will be glory enough for them all.

The problem of providing a tunnel or bridge for the horse-drawn and self-propelled traffic which passes between the New York and New Jersey cities and towns has long been under consideration.

Difficulties of Bridging.

It was at first thought that a suspension bridge would be the better means, but the difficulties of erecting such a structure proved to be well-nigh insuperable. The War Department required that the main span should be at least 3,600 feet in length in order to insure uninterrupted passage for vessels. This condition required high towers, long approaches, and an amount of metal and masonry which would pile up an almost prohibitive cost. Ten years ago the minimum estimate for such a structure was $42,000,000, and at the present prices of material and the prevailing wages fully $72,000,000 would be required. It is estimated that a tunnel could be driven for $12,000,000, although the new engineer in chief will not commit himself to any such figure. At any rate, a tunnel is likely to cost about a fourth as much as a bridge, and to furnish fully as much room for traffic.

Although the broad estuary of the Hudson and the tidal strait, the so-called East River, have made New York so important a seaport, they have also been in the way of her getting the full benefit of rail-borne commerce. Only one of the large American railways has freight terminals in the city—for the others are on the New Jersey shores and are connected with the island by barges and lighters. An expensive and inefficient means of handling heavy goods it is at best, but when Winter grips harbor and rivers it is worse. A teeming population of five and one-half millions is by the ice blockade placed at the mercy of the elements. Great stores of food, intended for feeding it, are left on miles of sidings in New Jersey, coal which is needed to warm thousands of houses lies inert in cars and pockets or in barges which move slowly in the ice-jammed streams.

The severe experiences through which the metropolis has passed have done much to bring the long considered plans for a vehicular tunnel on the way to execution.

Ten Minutes by Wheel.

Ten minutes to New Jersey by wheel! This is what the tunnel builders means that Winter or Summer, the communication between the two States will be very speedy compared with what it is at present. Mr. Holland estimates that the average time of getting a truck or wagon across the Hudson by ferry is forty minutes. This includes the wait in the congested tide of traffic in West Street, the driving on to the boat, and the getting off of it, after waiting for the signal that the way is clear. Often there are unusual delays even in pleasant Summer weather, and in Winter the difficulties of ferrying greatly increase. What with the clogging of the stream with floes and the heavy fogs, traffic by water between the two shores is almost suspended for days at a time.

Before going with the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission that the place to build a tunnel was in the neighborhood of Canal Street that it had a law enacted establishing the foot of that old thoroughfare as the proper terminus. If a bridge were built there the approaches to it would reach clear across the island, if there would be room enough on Manhattan for them. From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second Street would be better. As the elevation above sea level is so very low at the lower point of the city the conditions for tunnel building are ideal. There would be only a slight grade needed for the tunnel, which would make possible a very short approach to the mouth of the giant tube on this side of the river. The other end of the proposed tunnel would be at Thirteenth Street, Hoboken, where there is also considerable congestion and little room for long approaches. The War Department requires that the roof of the tunnel shall be fifty feet below mean low water.

According to preliminary surveys the Hudson is about a mile and three-eighths in width at this region. The tunnel would have to be approximately 9,000 feet in length, including the approaches on both sides of the stream. These figures are subject to modification, for the chief engineer will have additional surveys made and will make changes in various details.

"The nature of the material through which the tunnel is to be driven," said Mr. Holland yesterday, "has been determined in a general way by the numerous surveys which have been made by the Commission's engineers. Mr. E. A. Bryne, a well-known engineer, has already reported fully on that subject. The bed of the Hudson is an extensive alluvial deposit which has been collecting for many centuries,—in fact, for many thousands of years. It is just plain, black mud. There are scant ledges of rock at either side of the stream at the points proposed for terminii of the tunnel, but the tube must be placed in the soft silt of the river bottom.

"Two methods of tunneling are in vogue. If a trench method were employed, a huge ditch would be dredged in the bed of the stream and into it would be laid the huge pipe or tube, the tunnel. Such a method was employed in the Harlem. The more common method, and the one which probably will be used for the vehicular tunnel, will require the circular shield, which was used in the East River work.

Through Soft Mud.

"The beds of the East River and of the Hudson are radically different. To go under the smaller, we must work in quick sand. Such material is incompressible, and large quantities of it must be removed therefore as we proceed. This, of course, means more work in the removal of material from the bore and lengthens the time of construction.

"The soft mud of the Hudson River bottom is capable of being compressed, and so the tunnel builders can merely force much of it out of their way as they proceed. This method causes a ridge of mud to rise up and to mark the course of the tunnel, just as the direction of the tunnel made by a mole can be detected at times by the ridge which appears on the surface due to his forcing the earth upward as he presses his way through the yielding ground. When the ridge at the bottom of a stream like the Hudson appears it does not make any permanent obstruction of the channel, for it is soon carried away by the scour of the current."

Owing to the shifting nature of the bottom of the East River, under which Mr. Holland has spent so much of his time since leaving Harvard, there were several large "blowouts" caused by the compressed air forcing its way up through the sand of the bed. On two occasions a tunnel toiler was taken along with the runaway air column and thrown high above the surface of the water. One of the sandhogs rose directly in front of the path of a tug, by which he was rescued none the worse for his popgun experience. It happens that both of the survivors of the blowouts in the East River were in tunnels in which Mr. Holland was supervising work.

"A blowout is not serious in a grade tunnel," said Mr. Holland, by way of reminiscence. "The tunnel just begins to fill up like a bottle and we quietly and calmly go away from that part of it. After that we locate the blowout from the surface of the water and dump material into the hole until it is filled and then tunnel through the new deposit."

"There have been many improvements in the technique of tunneling since the first tube was put under the Hudson," he added. "Although the Hudson was the first on which tunnel operations were begun, the East River got the first tunnel. The original tunnel under the Hudson was begun thirty years ago. It was delayed not only by mechanical but by financial difficulties. There was a blowout and the entire tube gradually filled with water. After years it was reclaimed and it is now one of the so-called McAdoo tubes which connect Christopher Street, New York, with Hoboken. As far as tunneling is concerned, judging from what we know of the nature of the Hudson River bed, the work can be carried on expeditiously, although in this line one should never make promises."

Two Years to Build It.

According to the estimate of various engineers, the tunnel under the Hudson should be completed within two years, as the lower McAdoo tube was finished in about eighteen months after the work was under way.

"The preliminary work, not the actual tunneling, consumes the time," said Mr. Holland. "The making of surveys, the taking of borings, the driving of shafts from which the tunnel must be begun on both sides of the stream, all require time and close attention. The setting up of the compressed air machinery and getting it into working order often consumes months. Once the shield is in place and the nature of the soil through which the work is to be done is fairly well known, tunneling can proceed at a regular rate, and the time required can be calculated to a nicety."

Mr. Holland is not prepared at present to state what the headway of the tunnel will be. The suggestion made by General George W. Goethals and by other engineers of experience provides for a tunnel forty-two feet in diameter. This means a double-deck arrangement, with three lines of traffic going east on one level and three lines bound westward on the other. It would be a colossal bridge indeed which could accommodate such a volume of transportation. It has been estimated that if a big bore tunnel on this principle were driven, it would permit the passage of 100,000 vehicles every twenty-four hours, or all which could be carried on seventy-two large ferryboats in such continuous service.

Two Decks of Three Columns.

For making the procession of vehicles move more rapidly it is proposed that the various lines be put at different speeds. The New Jersey commuter or the pleasure seeking New Yorker could have his automobile in the quick column; light delivery wagons and such conveyances could be in the second, while a third column could be assigned to the heavy trucks and vans, the movements of which would necessarily be slow. There would be a little allowances of space also for the turning out of vehicles which might have accidents.

In one of the plans there is a passageway for pedestrians, along which they could saunter from one State to another or make their way in case of emergency, but this kind of foot passenger traffic is not to be encouraged, according to the present tentative plans.

The main purpose of the tunnel is to promote the handling of heavy freight, especially coal and food supplies, between the two States. The advantages which New York City will gain through the tunnel are well-nigh incalculable, for as soon as communication with the West is cut off or interrupted the metropolis is on the road to starvation. A strike of the tugboatmen is likely to bring want and suffering upon the entire city if prolonged. A tunnel is not subject to weather changes, nor is it dependent upon the marine unions. As long as the teamsters are at work a prodigious amount of traffic can be forced through a giant tube such as that which is now projected.

As the making of a tunnel for vehicle traffic is pioneer work in this country, there are many details concerning the new link which must be all arranged before a spadeful of earth is moved.

"There are many questions concerning the tunnels for subways," said Mr. Holland, "which answered themselves. The routes were so mapped with reference to the land tunnels that the exact location for driving the tunnels under the rivers was exactly determined. The grade could be easily worked out. The building of a tunnel for railroad tracks and equipment has been elaborated in all its details. The tunnel for vehicular traffic must be considered from the point of view of its adaptation to vehicles of various types. What, for instance, will be a satisfactory tunnel pavement, taken in connection with the grade and considering the requirements of the many kinds of conveyances which will use this tunnel in an unending stream when it is completed? Such matters as these are to be fully considered in light of the experience of the cities abroad which have installed tunnels of this type."

The City of London has found vehicular tunnels of the highest value.

Her Blackwell Tunnel under the Thames in the heart of the British metropolis is 6,200 feet length and twenty-seven feet in diameter. The length of the Rotherhithe Tunnel, also under the Thames, is 6,883 feet, with a diameter of thirty feet. The approaches, however, are long, as the classic river is only about 1,200 feet wide at the points indicated.

The mighty tunnel planned for the joining of the States of New York and New Jersey will, therefore, be the largest sub-aqueous corridor of vehicular traffic in the world.

The energy and enterprise in carrying it through unquestionably will stimulate other cities to undertake similar works. New Orleans has a like project under consideration; St. Louis will dive under the ooze of the Mississippi before long, no doubt, and probably San Francisco will be emboldened to make a way for getting her wagons and trucks by the under-water route across the Bay to Oakland.

THE BATTLE OF 1918

The decisive battle of the European war will go down in history, in the opinion of General Debeney, the Commander of the First French Army, under the name of "the Battle of 1918." In a note which appears in the June issue of The Infantry Journal, the official publication of the officers of that arm of the United States Regular Army, he gives his reason for that view.

By Gen. MARIE EUGENE DEBENEY, Commanding First French Army.

IT is most important that the event which took place in 1918 should be realized.

As a matter of fact, many people do not understand the sequence of events and are surprised that the war should have ended so suddenly. True to historical tradition, they were always expecting the decisive battle which, named after a town or village, would immortalize the German defeat. They wanted an Austerlitz or Jena, a Solferino or Sedan. They do not realize that these battles, which bear such great names, were fought on a six, seven, or at the very most a twenty kilometer front. Only 100,000 or 200,000 or 300,000 men were engaged in the most important of these battles, which lasted one or two days at the longest.

Now our battle extended from the sea to the Moselle, on a 400 kilometer front, and 6,000,000 men were employed in it. Little wonder, therefore, that it lasted seven and one-half months.

This, however, did not prevent it from being one single battle. The French, British, American, and Belgian armies fought incessantly under a common leader. They formed one huge army, which fought and won this unique and gigantic battle, thereby obtaining the most brilliant victory in history.

The battle of 1918 began on March 21 and may be divided into three phases.

Until the middle of July—that is to say, during four months—the Germans took the offensive and obtained undeniable successes, which were, however, always checked and localized after a short time.

On July 18 the situation was reversed. The great allied offensive began on the left bank of the Oise carried out by two French armies. The battle on the right bank was conducted by two other French armies and two British armies. In less than two months the Germans were everywhere compelled to retire to the famous Hindenburg line, from which they had started four months before.

At this moment the German attack may be said to have failed, their men having been driven back to their former positions at the point of the bayonet. The worst that even pessimists could say was that the battle was a draw.

But it was only the second phase; the third was about to begin.

At the Hindenburg Line.

It is well known that for three years the Hindenburg line, which the Germans called "Siegfried," had been the real line of demarkation between the latter and the Allies. The Germans regarded it as impregnable, and behind this bulwark, organized and reinforced daily, they had accumulated ammunition, constructed defenses, and brought up a formidable amount of material. In fact, they had stripped Germany of all its war equipment in order to pile it up in France and Belgium in the sure protection of the Hindenburg line.

On Sept. 26 the Allies attacked the Hindenburg line at different points—the American army and a French army in Champagne, a French army and three British armies in the Saint Quentin-Cambrai zone.

After eight days of terrible fighting the Allies succeeded in breaking through the famous lines, shattering them at every point.

The German morale suddenly collapsed, and on Oct. 4 Ludendorff, the Commander in Chief, asked his Government to beg for an armistice.

It was too late, as the Allies were progressing fast. Along the whole front, from the Escaut to the Meuse, their armies were engaged in widening the gaps, creating fresh ones and precipitating the German retreat. In Belgium a French army, a British army, and the Belgian army were occupying positions in the line, thus extending the battlefield as far as the sea, at a moment when the Germans were already lacking in reserves to defend the vital sectors which were most threatened.

Everything gave way before this formidable advance; successive lines fell back within a few days; artillery fire gradually diminished, and on Nov. 6 the pursuit became general, whole trains being captured in the Meuse Valley, at Hirson, in Belgium, everywhere.

It was a real victory, a complete victory, one beyond all expectations. Since the commencement of the offensive the Allies had taken about 400,000 prisoners and over 6,000 guns.

Victory and Capitulation.

But there is something better still; something better than victory. There is capitulation. That, too, was to come.

On Nov. 7 the German plenipotentiaries succeeded, after many difficulties, in crossing the French line extended in pursuit of the enemy; on the 8th they presented themselves before their conqueror, Marshal Foch, and on Nov. 11 they hastily signed the acknowledgment of the greatest defeat known to history.

Strictly speaking, the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, is not an armistice. It has not only been a question of a suspension of hostilities; the German army has been compelled to lay down its arms without any possibility of fighting again. Such is the capitulation of Nov. 11.

The Germans have surrendered their guns, their aircraft, their prisoners of war, their means of transport. They have surrendered their fortresses—Metz, Strasbourg, Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence; they have surrendered their fleet, and, finally, their territory—the entire left bank of the Rhine. Moreover, by abandoning three bridgeheads which guarantee the passage of the Rhine they have opened the road to their military arsenal—Essen—and to their capital.

What is the capitulation of Sedan, where the defeated army numbered only 80,000 men, and after which fighting was again resumed for six months, compared to this débâcle?

The capitulation of Nov. 11 is the most terrible disaster that an army has ever suffered.

Such was the battle of 1918, such the victory won by the allied flags.

Officers should explain to their men the absolutely modern character of the unique battle which they have won. They should look beyond their own special sphere and prove the magnificent results of the efforts made by each regiment in its particular zone.

Our men know that they have performed their duty well.

They have seen the enemy withdraw before them; they know that they have freed their native country and redeemed their captive brethren in Alsace-Lorraine.

They must try to thoroughly realize the truth. They have won the greatest battle of history. Theirs is the victory.

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SALE

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Each Consisting of

A Permanent Railway System Tapping Large Virgin Areas of Timber and a Well Located Modern Sawmill of Large Capacity

The War Department, through the above corporation, organized under Act of Congress, entitled "An Act making Appropriation for the Support of the Army, etc.", approved July 9, 1918, on account of war time necessity, built railways and prepared milling facilities for the timber from two of the largest hitherto undeveloped timber areas of the Pacific Northwest, namely, Olympic Peninsula, State of Washington, and Lincoln County, adjoining Yaquina Bay, State of Oregon, including the famous Siletz Basin.

Development, at date of Armistice was advanced to such a stage that either of these properties can now be placed in complete operation, including milling and logging, in sixty to ninety days.

All facilities and structures are of highest grade, machinery of latest type and all work performed under the supervision of experienced and practical engineers, contractors, lumbermen and loggers.

Admirable climatic conditions for year around operation.

Supplemental equipment for logging and railway operation, owned by the corporation, can be acquired subject to prior sale.

Every facility for detailed inspection will be offered. Detailed plans, descriptions, etc., are available in pamphlet form with terms of sale.

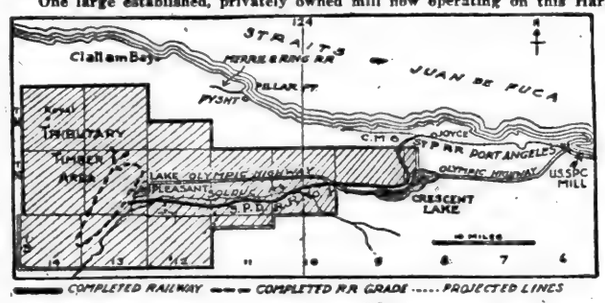
Cruises, profiles, maps, ownership data, complete working specifications and master index of mill properties and machinery are available for inspection at offices of corporation at Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore., U. S. A.

These properties will not be sacrificed nor will bids be considered for less than reproduction values.

Properties on Olympic Peninsula, State of Washington

Mill and railroad open up largest hitherto undeveloped timber resources in Pacific Northwest and make production available for rail, coastwise and export trade.

One large established, privately owned mill now operating on this Harbor at Port Angeles.



Mill at Port Angeles
Clallam County, Washington

Capacity—400,000 F. B. M. per 8 hr. day.

Power Plant—Fireproof brick building on solid concrete foundation; Custodis stack, refuse burner, 2400 H. P. water tube boilers; present provision for 1500 K. W. turbo generator; piping and room provided for additional 2000 K. W.

Ample Water Supply.

Engineering—Highest quality skill and design in entire installation by recognized experts of wide technical and operating experience.

Shipping Facilities—Alongside deep water Puget Sound; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Transcontinental Railway System. Pacific coast terminal rates.

Mill Building—Heaviest timber construction.

Machinery—Individual units electrically driven; one 10 and one 11 ft. band head saw, 60 in. gang, 84 in. resaws, cargo and rail overhead loading cranes.

Site—Consists of 181 acres of which 67 acres are available for drying yard.

Bulkheaded and filled around buildings.

Log Pond—15 million F. B. M. storage capacity.

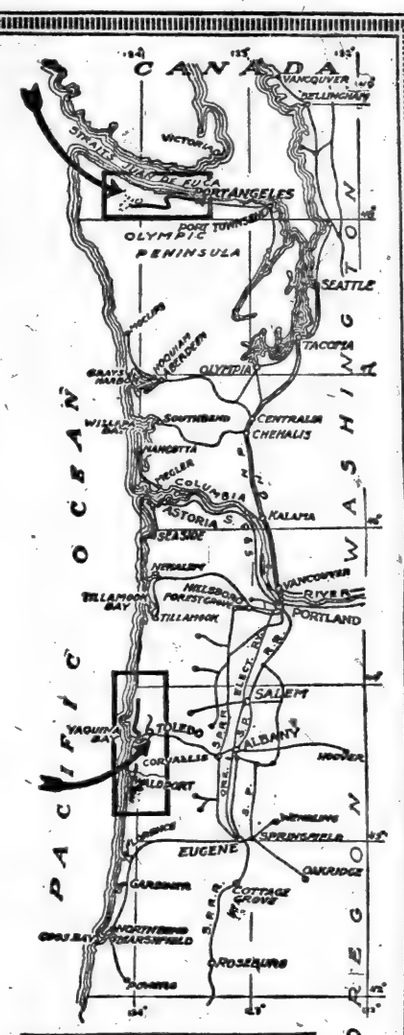
Housing Facilities—Camp buildings, modern cottages and three-story 56-room brick hotel, completely furnished; also considerable housing room in city adjacent.

Present Condition—Ninety per cent complete—new machinery on hand for installation. Capable of productive operations in 90 to 100 days.

S. P. & D. Railroad No. 1

This connects with the Milwaukee System 17 miles west of Port Angeles. Main line completed 36 miles to Lake Pleasant; fee simple right of way; seasoned substantial roadbed; standard gauge 80 lb. rail; gravel ballast; wide clearances; 2-50 structures; maximum 14 deg. curvature; gradients 1.25% vs. loads, 2% vs. empties; 1 summit. 3.6 miles sidings installed; 3.5 miles additional sidings graded. Main line construction involved 1,356,000 yds. grading, 460 lin. ft. tunnels, 30,000 lin. ft. piles, 800,000 F. B. M. timber in place, 56,000 yds. ballast.

Spurs aggregating 76 miles graded for opening development of 6¼ billion feet timber immediately tributary on 400 square miles, consisting of 2,393,000,000 ft. of Fir, 987,000,000 ft. Spruce, 643,000,000 ft. Cedar, 2,813,000,000 ft. Hemlock. Timber through which logging branch spurs are graded, is privately held without incumbrance by large owners. Productive logging operations physically possible within 60 days for marketing logs to Port Angeles or other Puget Sound mills. Topography lends itself to economical logging and is fully mapped. Main line may be extended 60 miles through practically solid additional virgin timber. Numerous water power sites adjacent for large pulp or milling developments.



Proposals will be Considered For

R. R. No. 1 and Port Angeles Mill separately, or jointly;
R. R. No. 11 and Toledo Mill;
R. R. No. 12 and Timber Tract;
R. R. No. 12, Timber Tract and Toledo Mill; or for all Lincoln County properties.

TERMS GOVERNING ACCEPTANCE OF BIDS

All bids presented shall be sealed and will be received up to 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1919, by the undersigned at its office in the Yeon Bldg., Portland.

All bids will be publicly opened at 2 o'clock, September 2, 1919.

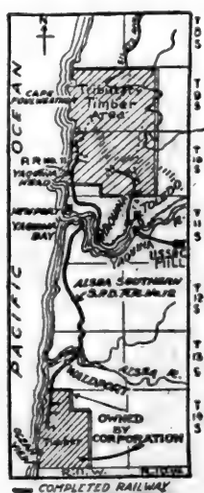
Detail bid forms and terms of sale on application.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by certified check in the amount of $100,000.00 made payable to the United States Spruce Production Corporation, to be retained as liquidated damages on failure of bidder to complete purchase on award, to be returned in event of rejection.

The U. S. Spruce Production Corp. reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Properties in Lincoln County, State of Oregon

Mill, Railroads and Timber Tract



Mill at Toledo, Lincoln Co., Ore.

Shipping Facilities—Tide water Yaquina Bay, Yaquina Branch of Southern Pacific Railway System; Pacific Coast terminal rates.

Yaquina Bay harbor development by Government and port authorities under way.

Mill—Modern individual electric motor driven machinery of Pacific Coast type; one 10 and one 11 ft. band head saw; 72 and 84 in. carriages; 66 in. vertical and 72 in. horizontal resaws; commercial capacity 250,000 F. B. M. per 8 hr. day.

Power Plant—2,000 H. P. water tube boilers; 1250 K. W. turbo generator and auxiliaries, all in place on concrete foundations; steel stack and refuse burner. Complete mill and locomotive machine shop. Machinery and power plant all at site, 75% installed; capable of adjustment to purchaser's requirement. Ample Water Supply. Site consists of 10 acres, ample for lumber storage and housing facilities. Tracks and Loading Sheds with Manufacturing Shed 134x432 ft. Office Building and Store House on site. Log Storage adjacent, capacity 20,000,000 F. B. M. Well adapted for large scale finished product manufacturing plant for rail marketing throughout United States. This Corporation owns interest in Toledo & Siletz Log. R. R., tapping immense virgin Douglas Fir belt immediately north.

S. P. D. Railroad No. 11
(Yaquina Northern)

Connecting at Yaquina terminus So. Pac. br. Main line completed 10.8 miles; graded 1.7 miles additional; 2.75 miles sidings completed; 2.08 miles spurs completed. Engine houses, oil and water facilities, log dumps, booming ground at Yaquina Terminal. Fee simple right of way. Standard gauge 67½ lb. rail, sand ballast, well seasoned roadbed. Structures for heaviest loading, wide clearances, no tunnels. Maximum curvature 16 deg. Maximum grade, vs. loads 2.5%; vs. empties 3.7%. This road taps timbered area of nearly 2 billion ft., mostly Douglas Fir and Sitka Spruce, with some Hemlock and Cedar, which can be reached with continuous logging development.

S. P. D. Railroad No. 12
(Alsea Southern)

22.4 miles main line completed from northern terminus on Yaquina Bay. This railroad built for logging purposes, and dumps into Yaquina Bay. Car ferry slips, car barge and stern wheel steamer to tow logs and barges, make possible transferring cars to Yaquina Northern at Yaquina. Fee simple main line right of way. Six-tenths miles additional main line graded; 3.6 miles spurs graded; 2.36 miles sidings complete. Standard gauge 60 lb. rail, sand ballast, roadbed fairly well seasoned, structures heaviest loading. Maximum grade, 3% vs. empties, 2% vs. loads. 16 deg. maximum curvature. Water supply, engine service houses, warehouse, booming grounds, log boome and pockets ready for operation. This line taps approximately 800,000,000 ft. timber owned by this corporation and described below.

Both above railroads in line of any ultimate Pacific Coast Line Railway System. Yaquina Bay Terminal are ten miles by tide water below Toledo mill.

Timber Tract

This corporation owns in fee above mineral rights about 12,500 acres of high grade timber at southern end Alsea Southern R. R. in approximately following quantities: Douglas Fir, 316,944,000 ft.; spruce, 252,755,500 ft.; hemlock, 202,476,000 ft.; cedar, 18,116,000 ft. Complete topographical maps and spur line locations, beyond present grading, developed for logging entire tract.

Address all Communications and Bids to Engineering Department

United States Spruce Production Corporation

Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.

This Sale is being advertised simultaneously in all principal cities in the United States, Canada, Europe and South America.

GOOD MOTOR TOURING TO EASTERN RESORTS

Westchester, Long Island, and New England Roads in Fine Shape—Present Conditions Explained

Touring information which will doubtless be of value to motorists in the metropolitan locality has just been prepared after a careful road inspection by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America. The trunk lines in general use are in very good condition for satisfactory motoring, with very few sections closed for repairs, necessitating detours.

The Staten Island road between St. George and Tottenville is in good condition. There is no construction work between Perth Amboy and Keyport. The Atlantic Highlands Boulevard and the Ocean Boulevard leading to the New Jersey coast resorts are also excellent. The Rumson Road between Red Bank and Seabright is in fine shape except a few rough stretches between Red Bank and Long Branch.

The Holmdell Road between Keyport and Coltsneck is satisfactory. The anbury Turnpike between New Brunswick and Hightstown is good and also the road from Hightstown through Windsor to Trenton. The route between New Brunswick and Trenton is closed. The new road under construction from Rahway through Iselin Station, connecting with the New Brunswick, will eliminate a dangerous railroad crossing at Iselin.

On the Hudson County Boulevard a short section is under construction. Motorists going to Newark may turn into Bergen Avenue at Summit Avenue Station and turn right into Church Street, entering the small park just across the Hudson County Boulevard, and then follow the Plank Road to Newark. The road is open and in fair condition through Springfield, Summit, and Plainfield, and to Far Hills and Gladstone. The Morristown Road is in good condition. The bad curve over the Schooley Mountains has been repaired and resurfaced. The Musconetcong Valley route between Hackettstown and Easton is in good condition to Washington, but beyond it is very rough. Motorists are advised to follow a dirt road via Asbury. The Delaware Water Gap route between Hackettstown and Bridgeville provides comfortable travel.

The road is closed between Hackensack and Arcola on the Suffern-Tuxedo route, but there is a fair detour. There is no construction work on the Bear Mountain route at present. The road is also open between Hohokus and Newburg, and thence on the west side of the river to Albany.

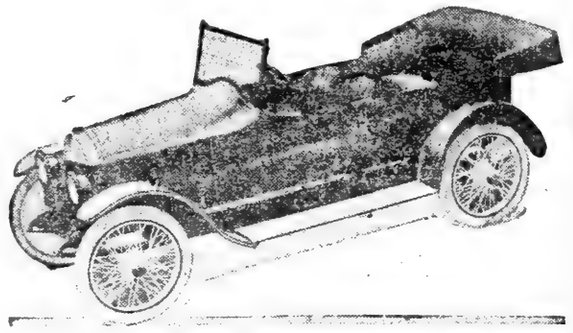
The only construction work on the east side of the river between New York and Albany is between Livingston and Hudson. Westchester County roads were never in better condition than at present.

Both the north and south shores of Long Island, all the way to Greenport, are in fine shape, as well as the Jericho Turnpike and most of the cross-connections on the island.

The Boston Post Road between New York and New London is good. A short stretch is under construction beyond New London between Groton and Pequonnock. Motorists going over the Shore Road trunk line can avoid this by going through Eastern Point and Hotel Griswold, connecting with the trunk line at Mystic. The approaches to the bridge, now under construction at New London, crossing the Thames River, are nearly finished, and the new road may be open for traffic about Aug. 1.

Work is in progress on the Narragansett Pier Road. Motorists going through to Providence and Boston may go direct from Wakefield over the Tower Hill Road into East Greenwich, instead of around to Narragansett Pier. An excellent way to reach New England resorts over good roads is to go through White Plains, Ridgefield, and Danbury to Waterbury, and then over the Southington Mountain to Hartford. From there the inside route through Willimantic to Providence is in good condition; also from Willimantic, running south through Yantic, and down the east side of the Thames River to New London. Motorists will, no doubt, be glad to know that the east side of the river, between New London and Norwich, provides the better route.

The Connecticut Valley route to both the Green and White Mountains has very little construction at present. The Shore Road between Boston and Portland, Me., is open with no construction work and in excellent condition.



CALLED THE DE LUXE TOURING.

New six-cylinder Crow-Elkhart for five passengers. A roomy car on 115-inch wheelbase.

A. A. A. Has Woman Officer.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Automobile Association in Washington, the directors, recognizing the wider field of activity being assumed by women, elected as one of the Vice Presidents Mrs. Robert Lee Morrell of New York City. David Jameson was re-elected President for another year. The other Vice Presidents chosen were: Ralph W. Smith of Colorado, P. J. Walker of California, H. J. Clark of Minnesota, Clifford Ireland of Illinois, Dr. John H. Quayle of Ohio, and Dr. R. R. Elmore of Kentucky. H. A. Bonnelle of New Jersey continues as Treasurer, John N. Brooks of Connecticut as Secretary, and A. G. Batchelder as Executive Chairman.



PROVIDES COMFORT IN TOURING.

The Five-Passenger Stearns Model, with sleeve valve motor and improved body design. Wheel base 125 inches.

POWER WAGON BOOK.

New Publication Full of Statistics for the Commercial Industry.

The Power Wagon Reference Book has just been published by the Power Wagon Publishing Company, Chicago. It is virtually an encyclopedia of the commercial motor vehicle, comprising a mass of statistics and helpful information for every one connected with the industry on subjects of costs and methods of operation, upkeep charges, tonnage, mileage, style of machine. The adaptability of particular types of trucks for various business uses is completely set forth.

The book makes a peculiar appeal to the selling end of the industry in the information of especial value to the salesman on matters associated not only with trucks, but farm tractors and trailers. Makers, dealers, salesmen, and operators of motor trucks and tractors will find an instructive array of facts and figures.

AUTO TRADE NOTES

A bronze tablet, designed by Major Herbert M. Dawley, one of the war men from the Pierce-Arrow factory, has been placed in the wall of the administrative building in Buffalo as a memorial to the 2,200 men who performed war service.

The Motalarm Corporation has opened offices at 1,777 Broadway for the sale of a newly patented radiator device which sounds a siren-like alarm when the water gets too low for safety. The alarm sounds when there is sufficient water left for thirty miles running. Nicholas Gyory is general manager of the corporation.

The first, second, and third prize winning cars in the recent Indianapolis race were equipped with American-made Bosch magnetos.

Walter A. Scott, formerly of the Herrmann Paper Company, has formed the Scott Motor Truck Company and secured the agency for Rainier trucks in Brooklyn. Temporary headquarters have been opened at Smith and Schermerhorn Streets.

The Studebaker factories at Detroit, South Bend, and Walkerville cover 185 acres and contain 4,500,000 square feet of floor space. The sum of $15,500,000 has been invested in plants and equipment and $20,000,000 in raw material and working capital.

William J. Coghlan, President of the Moon Motor Car Company of New York, has been informed by the Moon factory of St. Louis that production on the five-passenger Victory model is running up to schedule and production on the new seven-passenger will start in good quantities by June 20.

Rayfield carburetors are henceforth to be manufactured by the Benecke & Kropf Manufacturing Company, as successors to the firm of Findelsen & Kropf Manufacturing Company of Chicago.

Word that two Nash Quads have been awarded first and third prizes respectively in the Divisional Motor Show of the 32d Division, near Coblenz, has just been received by the Nash Motors Company.

The announcement of increased mileage adjustment on Goodrich tires, says that company, silences the skeptics who feared that the recent price reduction meant a cheapening in quality. It means that the motorist will be assured, with proper care of tires, greater mileage than ever before at a lower cost.

Advice on Care of Tires.

Because of the harmful effects of light and heat, tires should be kept in covers when carried as spares, advises a tire expert, and if stored in the garage should be kept in a dark place where the temperature is low. In the case of inner tubes special care should be taken, for the tube must remain elastic and flexible and not crack. The tube is subjected to a great deal of heat when in the tire. A liberal use of talc or soapstone on the inside of the tire before the tube is put in will help to overcome the bad effects of heat when the tire is in action.

WOULD AMEND ROAD RULES.

Favors Abolishing Compass Point Regulations for Right of Way.

An amendment to the existing rules of the road in this State is suggested by Kenneth Fairbanks of this city, who submits the following two rules for governing the right of way.

First—Abolish all present rules based entirely on compass points.

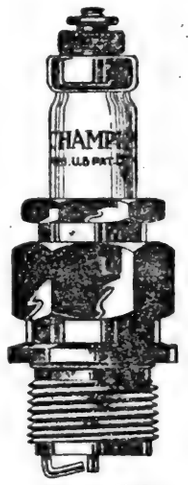
Second—At all intersections (at 90 degrees of other angles) the vehicle approaching from the driver's right hand shall have the right of way to pass first, provided that this is necessary for a safe passage. The onus of the decision to attach to the driver who must give way to the other, if necessary for safety. Decisions of traffic policemen to be paramount and obligatory in every case.

"If diagrams are made of intersections with four vehicles," adds Mr. Fairbanks, "each of which must cross the path of another, it will be seen that the second rule gives the maximum space and time for decisions and allows each driver to give his attention to his immediate front as regards pedestrians, and to his right only as regards other vehicles and pedestrians.

"This rule is printed in the State Motor Vehicle laws, but is no where observed on the road. Compass point rules are fatally defective, inasmuch as the compass points are frequently unknown at the time even to persons familiar with the locality and rarely to strangers.

"Rule 2 is used in Ontario with entire satisfaction, superseding a rule based on compass points which was found defective."

Champion
Dependable Spark Plugs



Champion ⅞-18
A14, Price $1.00

Use the Champion Spark Plug especially designed for your engine and note its better performance. Order a set from your dealer, today.

Champion Spark Plug Company
Toledo, Ohio

Distributed by:

Lowe Motor Supply Co. B'way & 55th Street Circle 1566
A. J. Picard & Co. 9 W. 61st St. Col. 1651
Motor Car Equipment Co. 19 W. 62d St. Col. 9774
Whittemore-Sim Co. 1976 B'way Col. 8442
W. E. Prudden Hardware Co. 858 West 52d St. Circle 1931.
James Martin 134 W. 52d St. Circle 2286
Times Square Automobile Co. B'way & 56th St. Col. 843

Mud seems a necessary Evil
Why not use MOHAWK TIRES and Forget it?
MOHAWK "QUALITY" TIRES
Sold by
THE MOHAWK RUBBER CO.
122 W. 68th Street
New York
10256 Columbus

WE HAVE THE LARGEST RETAIL
TIRE
Business in the City!
Built on giving satisfaction to customers and supplying standard makes at a saving of $10 to $20 on each. Written mileage guarantee.
HERE ARE A FEW PRICES
NON-SKID STANDARD TIRES
30x3½ $12.47 36x4½ $26.79
34x4 21.64 35x5 31.23
34x4½ 22.96 37x5 34.92
GUARANTEED INNER TUBES
All sizes $4.59 per pair.
Cord Tires Big Reductions Special Sale
Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
ON LOW RENT. 7th Ave., No. 780 Between 51st & 52d Sts.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
New Law August 1st
During the past 10 years thousands of men and women have been trained to care for and intelligently operate automobiles at the
Stewart Auto School
Our course will enable you to master any car and qualify you to pass any examination.
Mechanical Class Course, $15.
With Driving, $65.
Day and evening classes for men and women. Private courses arranged. Write, phone or call for our latest booklet, No. 1
225 W. 57th St., at B'way.
Tel. Circle 5279. Founded 1909.

Authorized Exchange Dealers for
NEW & USED
BUICKS
Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 58th St.
One door East of Broadway.

$3,000,000
TIRE DISTRIBUTING COMPANY
Formed in Philadelphia
Known as
PRESSMAN TIRE & RUBBER CO.
Incorporated in State of Delaware

which has purchased a $500,000 property in the heart of the Philadelphia Automobile District for the headquarters of one of the largest exclusive jobbers and distributors of automobile tires and tubes in the world, controlling a chain of stores in all leading cities throughout the United States.

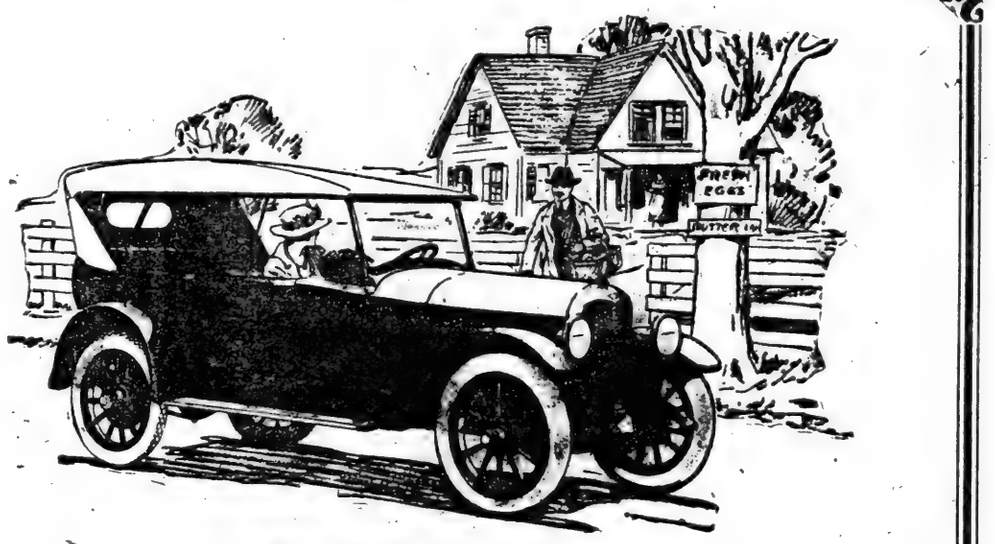
Arrangements have also been consummated for the establishment of distributing branches in all the principal countries of South America. Until the new company can take possession of their new and larger quarters at 250-52-54 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, the business will be conducted from the present quarters of the
Pressman Tire Company
300-302 North Broad Street
PHILADELPHIA

"Exide" Battery Service
Summer Motoring
makes heavy demands on that vital factor of your starting and lighting—the battery.
A regular monthly or semi-monthly patronage of "Exide" Service will keep your battery healthily "up to its job," eliminating undue strain and big repair jobs.
We are thoroughly organized to give quality service to *any* make of battery.



DRIVE YOUR CAR IN-
Exide Battery Depots, Inc.
West End Ave. & 64th St.
Phone Columbus 6470
Open 3 A. M. to 6 P. M. Except Sunday.

REMY
SERVICE
239-241 W. 56th St.
Phone Circle 3526
Branch of
United Motors Service
Incorporated
General Offices:
Detroit, Michigan
Service Department of
REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY
Anderson, Ind.



PAIGE
The Most Beautiful Car in America

Luxury Without Extravagance

THOUGH the Paige Essex "Six-55" is a large car, it is also an *economical* car—a thoroughly practical vehicle for the man who wishes to avoid excessive "up-keep" without sacrificing luxurious comfort and a vast range of power.

In brief it offers every advantage of the very high priced, high powered touring car—and none of the disadvantages. It is a superb motor car—an artistic achievement and a mechanical masterpiece.

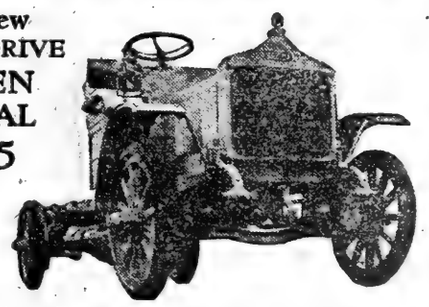
New Series Linwood "Six-39" Five-Passenger — $1555
New Series Essex "Six-55" Seven-Passenger — $2060
F. O. B. Detroit

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PAIGE-DETROIT CO. OF N. Y.
1886 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6720.
C. F. BRIGGS CO., 373 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
MAXSON RICHARDSON CORP., 1281 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

USL BATTERY SERVICE STATION
U S Light & Heat Corporation
Storage Battery Repairs
No matter what the make of your Battery, we can repair it right. Often a relatively cheap repair will make your Battery almost as good as new and prove a most economical investment. We often repair batteries pronounced hopeless by others. If *we* can't do it, no one can.
We have complete parts in stock, improved methods, full equipment and, above all, we have expert workmen.
Drive around for a few minutes' battery inspection. It pays in the long run.
H. B. SHONTZ CO., Inc.
Distributors and Service Station
157 West 54th St. Telephone Circle 533
USL Service Stations Everywhere
Telephone us for address of one nearest you

The New WORM DRIVE SELDEN SPECIAL $2185



Selden "In-built Quality" One and One-half Ton Truck at $2185

Manufacturing facilities, greatly increased during the war to meet the demands of the United States and allied governments for Selden Trucks, enable our factory to standardize production of this model to such an extent that we can sell the SELDEN SPECIAL at a price far below its value.

Under any hauling conditions requiring a truck of 1½ tons capacity, whether in the farming community, the traffic-jammed city streets, or in inter-city transportation service, the SELDEN SPECIAL will render highly effective, economical and profitable service every working day of the year, and many years after its installation it will still pay substantial dividends on the investment.

Ask us for Specifications of the SELDEN SPECIAL —the truck that meets the needs of today for QUALITY CONSTRUCTION at MODERATE COST.

MANHATTAN MOTORS CORPORATION
238-56 West 19th St. New York City

Selden Motor Trucks

IN MAY, 1919, The New York Times published a greater volume of advertising than any other New York newspaper.

FRENCH FLYING TEST FOR $60,000 IN PRIZES

In order to obtain fairly accurate data on the actual cost of aerial flights with the object of determining the financial possibilities of commercial aviation, the Echo de Paris has offered prizes aggregating $60,000 for an eliminating contest, consisting of a circuitous journey of about 2,500 miles, in twenty stages, taking in the largest French towns and touching adjacent foreign countries, with the exception of Germany.

A detailed examination of the performances and characteristics of the machines that have fulfilled the test to be judged with special regard to security, comfort, commercial speed, load carried, and cost per kilometer-ton.

The competition is open only to machines carrying four or more passengers. They may be single or multi engine machines. The competition is open to France and her allies in the late war. Machines of German or Austrian origin will not be admitted; neither will the aircraft of neutral countries, these being ruled out on the ground that machines of enemy origin might through neutral countries be intrigued into the competition.

The course will be from Paris to Tours, Nantes, Bordeaux, Biarritz, Toulouse, Barcelona, Nimes, Antibes, Turin, Frejus, Avignon, Lyon, Geneva, Strasbourg, Brussels, London, Lille, and back to Paris.

The committee in charge of the contests consists of Commandant de Saint Quentin, for many years one of the foremost figures in aeronautics, and Commandants Brocard, Vuillemin, and Witeau, and Captains de Lubersac and De Kerillis. All have brilliant war records and held responsible positions in the French airplane service.

The first prize will approximate $20,000, with six others from $15,000 to $1,000. There will be a prize of $5,000 for military airplanes.

In announcing the entry of an English airplane for the competition, Major C. C. Turner, in The Daily Telegraph of London says:

"For some reasons this competition should be the most interesting and useful ever held in flying. With the full results available, one should be able to plot curves showing the cost per mile in relation to load carried, and to establish workable averages of speed. In cases in which the cost exceeded a certain figure, it should then be possible, by comparison with the other machines giving different figures, to detect the weak places, and to work out solutions of the difficulties. This is the first competition of the kind, but assuredly it will not be the last. We may confidently look to it to provide an answer to the question, What does flying cost?"

WAR CROSS ON AMBULANCES

Regrets That French Custom Was Not Adopted by England.

At a sale of several discarded Red Cross ambulances in London recently three English ambulances, each of which had the Croix de Guerre painted on its side, led an English motorist in a recent issue of The Field to pay a graceful compliment to this well-merited tribute on the part of the French. He adds, regretfully:

"There is no record of a British ambulance or lorry ever being decorated by our authorities for services in the war, but the disclosure of this charming practice on the part of our great ally induces regret that it is not done. The artistry of the French mind compels it as an official acknowledgment of faithful service done for France. We, instead, leave it to our incomparable Tommy to decorate his own vehicle, not with national honors, but with some whimsical conceit or grim joke born of blood, agony, and unfathomable optimism. Each is of its type, but with every appreciation for the British soldiers' positive genius for cheerfulness, we think it might not preclude the adoption of the French custom."

The three ambulances which bore the insignia of the honored Croix de Guerre had received their decoration by order of the French Ministry for efficient service during the long-drawn battle at Verdun.

Improving Yellowstone Park Roads.

One of the chief difficulties which motorists as well as other travelers have encountered in entering Yellowstone Park from Wyoming has been the lack of good roads. A project has been drawn up which will improve the road from Dubois to the western boundary of the Teton forest. This in turn will be linked up with the highway through the Jackson Hole country. At Dubois the road will connect with three transcontinental routes and thus will afford the tourist a route of great charm in his journey to the park.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT LESSONS.

English Criticism of One Engine Type in American Seaplanes.

In writing of the recent Atlantic flights, H. Massac Buist, in The Morning Post, London, of May 30, considers it unfortunate that only one type of engine, the Liberty, was used by the American seaplanes.

"We cannot judge," he says, "the world's aviation engines in general from the performance of one type which, despite at least two years spent on its evolution, regardless of cost and with every resource of information acquired in Europe, failed to render any service worth mention in the war."

One of the most valuable lessons of the Hawker flight is considered to be the necessity of designing more efficient aerial navigation instruments.

"The call of the airmen," adds Mr. Buist, "is for correct barometrical readings at any height and an indicator which will show them the drift of the machine by giving them the strength of the beam wind where clouds below make the sea invisible. Incidentally, such a wind indicator would enable a navigator to decide which course to take on entering a storm area, so as to get the benefit of the direction of the wind.

"Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve's experiences show, what the American experiences made no attempt at discovering, that on long distance point-to-point flight overseas with present navigating instruments it is possible to be a hundred or more miles out of one's reckoning at one period and yet pick up the course unfailingly and without difficulty an hour or two afterward on passing into a region where celestial observation is once more possible."

MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORT.

Iowa Had Sixty-one Companies on Regular Routes in 1918.

A sharp object lesson of the future possibilities of motor truck transportation, especially in rural districts, is revealed in a report from the Iowa Highways Transport Committee, showing that in 1918 there were sixty-one trucking companies in operation throughout the State, using 187 motor vehicles on regular routes.

"The total daily tonnage," says J. D. Eggleston, chairman of the committee, "was fifty-seven tons, for which revenue was collected and tax paid, making a total for the year of 172,000 tons, or 8,610 carloads, or in other words, 344 trainloads. Each of the 187 trucks averaged seventy miles per day, making a daily mileage of 13,000, or 3,927,000 miles of highway for the year."



More than 750 Distributors display this sign—each equipped to give immediate service on Hyatt, Timken and New Departure Bearings.

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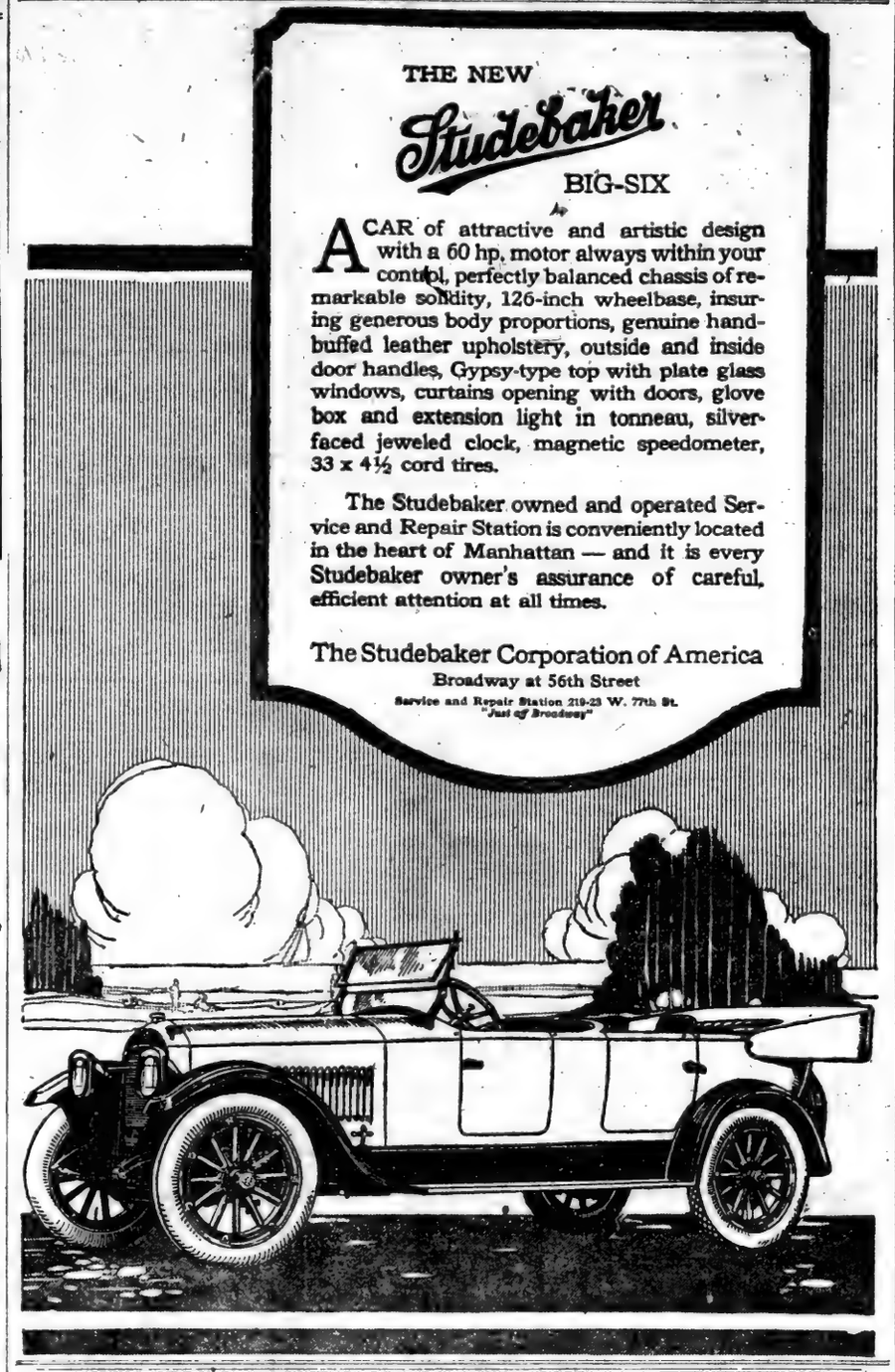
Studebaker

BIG-SIX

A CAR of attractive and artistic design with a 60 hp. motor always within your control, perfectly balanced chassis of remarkable solidity, 126-inch wheelbase, insuring generous body proportions, genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery, outside and inside door handles, Gypsy-type top with plate glass windows, curtains opening with doors, glove box and extension light in tonneau, silver-faced jeweled clock, magnetic speedometer, 33 x 4½ cord tires.

The Studebaker owned and operated Service and Repair Station is conveniently located in the heart of Manhattan — and it is every Studebaker owner's assurance of careful, efficient attention at all times.

The Studebaker Corporation of America
Broadway at 56th Street
Service and Repair Station 219-23 W. 77th St.
"Just off Broadway"



STORAGE BATTERY
Willard
SERVICE STATION
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Not "Next Week" —but "Today"

One of the very first things to do, when you get your new car is to come around to *battery headquarters.*

Drive right in. Have your battery registered and get the benefit of Willard 90-day Battery Insurance. It only takes a few minutes and may mean months of added life to your battery.

At the same time ask us to post you on the few simple rules of battery care that must be followed to get most service and longest life out of your battery. Be sure to ask for a copy of the booklet "Willard Service and You."

We test, repair and recharge storage batteries, and always carry a full supply of battery parts, new batteries and rental batteries.



Willard Storage Battery Company
418-420 West 125th St.

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EAST STATION
214-216 East 54th Street
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106-110 West 63d Street
6236 Columbus

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Atlantic and Classon Aves.
9310 Prospect

FLATBUSH
Caton Ave. and East 2d St
7671 Flat.

JAMAICA
60-62 Twombly Pl.
2470 Jam.

FLUSHING
109 B'way
Flushing 3861.

Complete your Ford with a Steward SPEEDOMETER and Instrument Board $13.00 complete



Steward Warning Signal Model 51 $3.25

Steward V-Ray Searchlight $6.00

Steward Autoguard $10.00

Steward Warning Signal Model 116 $4.50

Steward V-Ray Spark Plug $1.00

Steward Hub-Odometer $11.00

You KNOW the Steward Speedometer is Best

Well, so is the Stewart Instrument Board!

Only one that fits instantly into place without the use of screws, bolts or clamps. No holes to cut. No marring of car.

Makes your Ford a better car in 3 ways:

1. Gives you the *most dependable* speedometer ever built. Stewart's superiority is unquestioned.

2. Instrument Board dresses up your Ford. Fills that vacant space beneath windshield. Other devices can be installed on it.

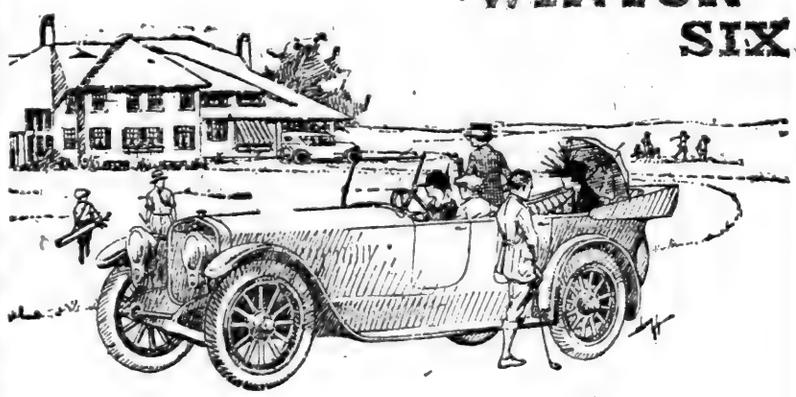
3. Takes all vibration out of steering wheel, over even roughest roads, because it locks between edge of windshield and steering column. *An exclusive Stewart feature.*

Have your Stewart Speedometer Outfit installed by our local Service Station or any reliable dealer.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Cor'n, Chicago.

Stewart Equip Your Ford Car today!

WINTON SIX



New and Magnificent

CHARMING witchery of style is woven into this newest motor car—a magnificent private coach, alive with power, correct to the smallest detail, and refreshingly restful.

Designed especially for those exacting men and women who know all that a good car can give them, and still want a car of higher merit and an increase of enjoyment.

The Winton Six output is limited. Hence, we suggest that you give this new bevel-edge special your early attention. Why not telephone now?

The Winton Company
Broadway at 70th Street

Telephone Columbus 3580

Schoonmaker & Jacod

1700 Broadway at 54th St.



Telephone Circle 2185

The Choice of the Family

"NO, I didn't select this car! The whole family had a hand in it. All of us recognized that Schoonmaker & Jacod carry cars of better makes—we saw only cars of the better types—thoroughly overhauled by their Service Engineers—equipped, ready for service. After we got the facts and figures (Schoonmaker & Jacod always give them first) all of us decided on this car."

Your Choice May Be Here

Biddle 1918 Roadster
Biddle 1918 4-Pass.
Biddle 1917 Roadster
Cadillac Type 57 Victoria
Cadillac Type 57 Touring 7-Pass.
Cadillac Type 57 Limousine
Cadillac Type 57 Town Car
Cadillac Type 57 4-Pass.
Cadillac Type 55 7-Pass.
Cadillac Type 55 4-Pass.
Hudson 1918 Runabout Landau
Hudson 1918 Limousine
Hudson 1917 Speedster 4-Pass.
Marmon 1919 7-Pass. Touring.
Hudson 1818 Touring Limousine
Hudson 1917 7-Pass. Touring
Marmon 1917 "34" Touring
Mercer 1917 4-Pass. Touring
Packard 1918 Fleetwood Town Car
Stearns 1918 Sporting 4
Stutz 1919 Speedster
Stutz 1919 6-Pass. Touring
Stutz 1918 Bulldog, 4 & 6 Pass.
Stutz 1917 Bulldog, 4 & 6 Pass.

Facts First. Sales Second.



Field Marshal Haig's War Review

The characteristic feature of the June CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE is the official review of Field Marshal Haig of the British operations in France, part one; also the full text of the Labor Clauses of the Peace Treaty, the Revised Covenant of the League of Nations; 28 other big features. Published by The New York Times Co. On news stands 25c.

HISTORY OF THE FOURTH

Division, Now in Germany, Took Vital Part in Aisne and Argonne Offensives and Lost 12,948 Men

IN reply to a request sent overseas for a history of the 4th Division of the American Army, the data came back accompanied by a letter with the unique printed head of "Headquarters 4th Division, Niederbreisig, Germany: Office of the Commanding General." Not a small indication of the scarcity of material in Germany was the fact that the history of the division was mimeographed on the two sides of the paper. The most important details of the activities of this division, which saw the war through from the American start to the finish, follow:

The 4th Division was organized in December, 1917, at Camp Greene, N. C., with Major Gen. George H. Cameron commanding. It is a regular army division. The units of the division originally had an enlisted personnel, but were later brought up to full strength by the inclusion of drafted men. The division embarked for overseas service in April, 1918. Some units landed directly in France, others went by way of England. With the exception of the artillery, which trained at Camp de Souge, the 4th was concentrated in the Samer area in the latter part of May, getting their instruction from the British. At that time the troops formed a part of the 2d American Corps.

Division in Reserve.

In June, however, when the German drive from the Aisne to the Marne threatened Paris, the 4th Division, with some other American troops, was hurriedly brought down from the British area and placed in immediate reserve behind the new French front. The division went first to Meaux, then up to the Marne in the vicinity of La Ferte-sous-Jouarre. The infantry went into immediate training with the French, while the engineers were assigned the task of constructing a secondary system of defences along the hills above Crouttes. Later the division was moved up to the vicinity of Lizy-sur-Ourcq, where the engineers took up the construction of defensive works in that sector. The artillery during all this time was kept in training at Came de Souge, near Bordeaux.

The offensive of the Germans started July 15th. Three days later the Allies counter-attacked. The units of the 4th Division were brigaded with the Sixth French Army.

The attack began on the morning of the 18th. The 47th Infantry was held in reserve, together with two companies of the 11th Machine Gun Battalion and two companies of the 4th Engineers. The other units of the division went into battle with the 7th French Army Corps. At 4:35 A. M. the troops advanced and without artillery support took the cities of Hautevesnes and Courchamps, captured the village of Chevillon and then advanced to the Sept Bois, southwest of Montmenjon and passed through it. Here the troops came under violent artillery and machine gun fire and were compelled to retire to the west edge of the woods.

The French and American troops took Priez and La Grenouliere Farm July 19th and Sommelans on the 20th. Petret Farm was taken July 21st and Bois de Bonnes and Bois de Chatelet on the 22d.

Upon the completion of this first phase of the battle the division was regrouped as a reserve for the Sixth French Army. The men were stationed at five different points, Marezy St. Mard, Bonnes, Hautevesnes, Brumetz, St. Quentin, and Maritzy Ste. Genevieve. This manoeuvre lasted from July 22 to the 24th, after which two battalions of the 47th Infantry were assigned to the 42d Division, taking part in the Ourcq offensive. The two battalions crossed the Ourcq and attacked Sergy, which had changed hands a number of times. The troops of the 4th Division, however, captured it and held it.

On the night of Aug. 2-3 the whole division entered the line as a unit, relieving the 42d Division in the Forest de Nesles. The division was assigned to the 1st Army Corps of America, which was under the command of the Sixth French Army.

Advance Is Checked.

The two brigades of the division advanced side by side, the 7th on the left and the 8th on the right. They met with no opposition, the enemy having retired across the Vesle. During the night of Aug. 3 and 4 and on the day of the 4th the division advanced to the south bank of the river. There it was held up by intense artillery and machine-gun fire. Notwithstanding this, small units of the division crossed over to the northern bank of the stream. During the days following the advance to the Vesle little ground was gained, for the enemy was strongly intrenched on the heights immediately north of the river.

From these commanding eminences his artillery could bring practically direct fire to bear on the river. Furthermore, the heights furnished excellent starting points for counterattacks. Every attempt to cross the river en masse was met by violent artillery and machine-gun fire and by well-organized counter-attacks. In spite of this, however, the front line was placed definitely beyond the river on the right of the sector when the major part of the division was relieved on the night of Aug 12-13. The troops retired to the Forest de Dole and the Forest de Nesles. On the nights of 15th-16th and 16th-17th the 4th Field Artillery Brigade, which had for a period of five days taken over the artillery fire of the whole division sector, was also sent to the rear.

During this campaign the division had advanced a total depth of 17 kilometers. The total losses were 732 killed, 4,912 wounded, and 590 missing.

After the Vesle fighting the division was withdrawn to the Reynal area for training. General Cameron had been placed in command of the Army Corps and Brig. Gen. B. A. Poore commanding the 7th Brigade, was given temporary charge of the division. Shortly after Major Gen. John L. Hines was placed in command. The division was assigned to the 5th Corps of the First American Army and prepared for participation in the approaching St. Mihiel drive. On Sept. 1 all units were moved up to the Vavincourt area for further training.

On the night of Sept. 6-7 troops of the 59th Infantry began the relief of French troops in the Toulon sector southeast of Verdun. At that time this was a very quiet sector. Activities started Sept. 12, when the first American army attacked the St. Mihiel salient. The 4th Division was not, however, called to play an extensive part in this operation. The division held the extreme left of the salient, with the 59th Infantry in line, the balance of the 8th Brigade in support and the 7th Brigade and the 10th Machine Gun Battalion in reserve. The 4th Engineers worked in the divisional roads. Aside from sending out patrols, the division did no active fighting until Sept. 14. On that day the 8th Brigade took the towns of Fresnes-en-Woevre and Manheulles, thus advancing the line of outposts by several kilometers. On the night of Sept. 19-20 the entire division was moved to the woods near Lemmes for rest and reorganization.

Fighting on the Meuse.

The big fight of the division was the Meuse-Argonne operation. They went into the lines on Sept. 26 and stayed there until Oct. 19.

On the morning of Sept. 26 the division, as a member of the 11th Corps of the First American Army, attacked northward from Rau de Forges above Esnes, northwest of Verdun. That was the first blow in the battle, with a front extended from Metz to the North Sea. The attack was made at 5:30 A. M. Artillery preparation had started at 2:30 A. M., with a burst of fire that had not been equalled in volume or intensity in that sector since the battles of Verdun. The Germans fell before the advance of the infantry, offering little resistance. The 4th Division reached the corps' objective at 12:40 P. M., but could not continue its advance, due to the fact that the 79th Division on its left was delayed by resistance at Montfaucon. The 4th Division was thus forced to remain inactive during the afternoon.

This gave the enemy an opportunity to reorganize his defense and to place his artillery. When the advance was resumed at 5:30 P. M., without waiting for the 79th to take Montfaucon, the resistance was strong and litte ground was covered.

The attack was made in column formation of brigades, the 7th Brigade in advance and the 8th in reserve. The two regiments of the 7th Brigade attacked side by side, the 47th Infantry on the right, and the 39th on the left. The brigade machine gun battalions accompanied their own infantry regiments, together with the 10th Machine Gun Battalion, which was sent into the attacking lines. The 4th Engineers started work at 9:30 P. M. on Sept. 25, on a trail across No Man's Land. This had been nothing more than a trail since the beginning of the war. By 1:35 P. M. of the following day, this trail had been expanded into a complete road, with two artillery bridges and traffic moving over it.

On the second and third day of the attack the line was advanced as far as the northern edge of the Bois de Brieulles, on the right, and the Nantillois Brieulles Road, on the left. On Sept. 29, the 8th Brigade relieved the 7th, the 59th Infantry taking over the right of the front, and the 58th the left. The Bois de Brieulles was entirely cleared of machine gun nests, and the place was held against continued and violent artillery and machine gun fire.

Capture of Bois de Fays.

The second phase of the battle opened on Oct. 4, when the division attacked and took Bois de Fays, on the left of the division sector. In this attack the 47th Infantry relieved the 59th Infantry and took over the Bois de Brieulles. The relieved regiment followed the 58th in support.

The latter advanced behind a rolling barrage through the Bois De Fays, Bois de Malamont, and Bois de Peut de Faux and approached the Bois de Foret. Again the advance of the 4th Division was impeded by the division on its left, this time the 80th. With the left flank of the 4th Division exposed for a distance of some three kilometers and with its right similarly open to attack from the east and north, it was necessary to withdraw to the Bois de Fays and establish a line around the three sides of this wood. This in itself was a salient of considerable magnitude. It was held stubbornly against repeated counter-attacks in front and on both flanks. Various attempts at infiltration were made by the enemy, preceded by terrific and harrowing shellfire. The enemy batteries across the Meuse, particularly, were active in shelling the front lines and rear areas.

The third phase of the operation consisted of an assault on the woods north of Bois de Fays and culminated in the capture of the western part of the Bois de Foret. The first attack was launched by the 39th Infantry. The initial attempt to gain the ground was made on the evening of Oct. 9 but was unsuccessful owing to the heavy concentrations of gas, the necessity of wearing gas masks and the resulting difficulty of seeing anything in the underbrush in the gathering darkness. The attack was renewed on the following morning, however, and Bois de Malamont and Bois de Peut de Faux both taken. On Oct. 11 the attack was carried through to the northern part of the Bois de Foret. On that day General Cameron resumed command of the division, General Hines being assigned to the command of the 11th Corps.

Ordered Into Germany.

Oct. 19 the division, with the exception of the 4th Field Artillery and the ammunition train, was relieved and withdrew to the Foret de Hesse for rest. The two units mentioned above stayed in line until the signing of the armistice.

During the twenty-four days that the Division had been in action, it lost 6,000 men. The enemy defenses were penetrated to a depth of thirteen kilometers. The American troops captured 2,731 prisoners, fifty-seven field pieces, four minnenwerfers, 228 machine guns, two tanks and a vast quantity of ammunition of all types.

At the time that the armistice was signed the units of the division were stationed at various points in the Bois de la Belle Oziere. Later they were concentrated at Boucq, where they were joined by the artillery brigade.

On Nov. 17 the division was ordered to march into Germany. The march began on the 20th. The route lay through Thiaucourt, Conflans, Dricy, to Hayingen, Lorraine, where a halt was made for about a week. From there the troops went on to Remich, Luxembourg, and across the Moselle into Germany, the first units reaching German soil on Dec. 3. The march then proceeded down the valley of the Moselle to Cochem and Adenau in the province of the Rhine. Division headquarters were opened at Bad Bertrich.

The period of the great allied offensive, beginning July 18 and closing on Nov. 11, lasted 117 days. Of this time, all or parts of the 4th Division were in action eighty-three days and in immediate reserve four days.

The losses of the division in all operations were 492 officers and 12,456 men—a total of 12,948 men.

The advances made by the division in all operations netted thirty-two kilometers. The prisoners captured, aside from those taken in July, numbered 2,856.



Soft collar Fastener

Here's the fastener that holds soft collars *right*. Just one piece, with curved ends that grip the collar by **metal tension.**

No Pins—No Springs
Does Not Put Holes in Your Collar
On and Off in a Jiffy

Slip-Grip is the only collar fastener that can be successfully attached to a silk collar without injury to the collar. The only really convenient, effective and neat fastener for soft collars. Slip-Grips are the best collar fasteners on the market and stand for price, quality and above all, satisfaction.

A Demonstration will convince you. For sale by your dealer. If he hasn't them, order direct

Gold Front....$.50 Solid Gold, 10Kt....$3.00
Gold Shell.....1.00 Solid Gold, 14Kt....5.00

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821 6th Av. 46th-47th Sts. Tel. 1747 Bryant.

Do You Want a Good Advertising SLOGAN for Your Business?
I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF GETTING UP SLOGANS THAT SELL GOODS. WRITE ME AND WE'LL TALK IT OVER.
MARK SELSOR, "The Slogan Man," 1777 BROADWAY.

First

THE volume of advertisements published by The New York Times is greater than ever in its history.

In May The New York Times published a greater volume of advertising and showed a greater gain over the corresponding month of 1918 than any other New York morning newspaper.

In five months of this year The New York Times published 7,064,487 agate lines of advertising. No other New York newspaper printed so large a volume of advertising for this period, notwithstanding that all advertisements in The New York Times are censored and many columns excluded. Compared with the corresponding period of 1918, the gain of 1,535,457 agate lines represents the greatest gain of any New York newspaper.

The net paid circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times is in excess of 500,000. The average net paid circulation, daily and Sunday, exceeds the combined circulation of the three other New York morning newspapers popularly classed with The Times as to quality of circulation.

The New York Times

A 5-cent fare takes you to THE STORE ACCOMMODATING'S Own Entrance at Hoyt St. Subway Station by East or West Side Lines.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M. Telephone—Main 6100

An Astonishing Summer Sale of Hosiery!

21,750 Pairs, for Men, Women and Children, in a Great Special Purchase, to Sell for $14,477.50

WITHOUT EXCEPTION, this is the most important Sale of Hosiery we have announced in many months. Not only in its size, and in the desirability of the numerous offerings, but in its phenomenally low prices, it stands out head and shoulders among the others. Nothing more needs to be said, when the usually prevailing prices for Hosiery of the present day are remembered, except to print the items, and to recommend your early sharing in them. For, large as the lots are, they will not last long at such remarkable savings as these!

Extra tables and salespeople are provided for quick and convenient selection.

3,000 Pairs Women's Silk Stockings

"Irregulars" of $2.00 grade. In black, white and colors; with mercerized tops.

(NOTE—"Irregulars" are hardly noticeable defects in weave that keep the Stockings out of the "perfect" class—but they are not SECONDS by any means!) **$1.29 Pr**

EXTRA SPECIAL!
5,000 Prs. Women's Full Fashioned Stockings
Mercerized Tops—Pure Silk Boots; regularly $1.00. An extraordinary group. Black, white, brown, gray **64c Pr**

2,409 Pairs of Women's Silk Stockings

"Irregulars" of $2.50 and $3.00 grades—beautiful quality. Some are all silk; others have mercerized tops. In black, white and colors. **$1.49 Pr**

Women's, Men's and Children's Sample Hosiery

These are the "road samples" used by the salesmen of one of the largest Hosiery concerns in the country. All are perfect; and all sizes in the lot, though not in each quality.

Lot 1—3,600 Pairs Women's Stockings
Black, white, tan, gray. None worth less than 25c. a pair. **19c Pair**

Lot 2—2,200 Pairs Women's Stockings
Cotton and mercerized; regularly 35c. pair. Black, white, tan, gray. **24c Pair**

Lot 3—1,900 Pairs Women's Mercerized Stockings
In black, white, and colors. Regularly 49c. a pair. **39c Pair**

Lot 4—750 Pairs Women's Stockings
Cotton tops; fibre silk boots; also some highly mercerized. Regularly 70c. pair. Black, white, tan, gray. **49c Pair**

Lot 5—3,500 Pairs Men's Cotton Socks
Black, white, colors. Regularly 25c. pair. **19c Pair**

Lot 6—2,100 Pairs Men's Lisle and Mercerized Socks
Black and colors. Regularly 39c. to 50c. pair. **29c Pair**

No Mail or Telephone Orders Filed

Lot 7—2,000 Pairs Men's Fibre Silk Socks
Black, white, colors. Regularly 59c. **39c Pair**
Men's, Street floor, Hoyt Street. Women's, Central Building

Lot 8—2,400 Pairs Children's Sample Stockings
A splendid lot; fine or heavy ribbed; in cotton or mercerized; black, tan and white. All sizes in the lot, though not in each quality.
Regularly 35c. to 50c. Pair **29c Pair**

Lot 9—2,400 Pairs Children's Sample Socks
A great variety of colors and stripes; also plain white; all with roll tops. All sizes in the lot. *Regularly 39c. to 79c. Pair* **29c Pair**
Street floor, Central Building

Rare Sale of Beaded Bags

With the effective and convenient Beaded Bags in such high favor, this is a remarkable offering. We secured 75 of these Bags from the maker; perfect, in rich designs and colorings, to sell for

$9.85 and $15.75, Regularly $13.45 and $22.75

All hand-made; two sizes; beautifully lined; with beaded handles, fringe-trimmed, with purse and mirror. Street floor, Central Building.

"Crex" Prairie Grass Rugs *In Odd Sizes*

Rugs of this famous make that fall short of standard sizes by a few inches, but are otherwise perfect. They are decorated with attractive borders, and are in blue, brown and green. The savings are handsome; for instance, a 9x11½ ft. Rug is but $13.75, while the 9x12 (six inches longer), is $17.25! Prices:

9 x 9½ ft... } $10.75 | 9 x 10 ft... } $12.75 | 9 x 11 ft... } $13.75
9 x 9½ ft... } | 9 x 10½ ft. } | 9 x 11½ ft. }

Third floor, East Building.

Fine Bargain Brevities

Women's Coats, $8.95 to $49.95, were $10.95 to $89.50. Capes also greatly reduced.
Second floor, Central Building.

Fresh New Lingerie in the June Sale, 84c. and 94c.
Second floor, East Building.

4,200 Men's New Summer Scarfs, 24c., 39c. & 69c.
Street floor, East Building.

Double Irish Satin Damask All-Linen Tablecloths, 2½x2½ yards, $12.50, regularly $18.98.
Street floor, East Building.

Perfection Oil Stoves, 1-Burner at $4.65, regularly $4.98.
Subway floor, East Building.

"Priscilla" Mixed Tea, 59c. lb., regularly 74c.; counter deliveries only.
United States Food Administration, License Number G-03078.
Third floor, West Building.

Cream-Colored Storm Serge, $1.39 yard, for $1.98 quality.
Street floor, West Building.

A. & S. Dentifricia Tooth Powder, 7c. for Can, from 10c.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

Men's All-Wool Suits, $22.50
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Women's All-Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c.
Street floor, Central Building.

New Lots of Printed Voile, 24c. yard—half price.
Subway floor, West Building.

Women's Kidskin Oxfords, $5.95 pair, reg. $7.95.
Second floor, West Building.

700 Women's Tub Skirts, $3.50 and $4.50.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Imported Panama Hats, Smartly Trimmed, $1.98.
Street floor, East Building.

Women's Silk Suits, $39.75, from $47.50.
Second floor, Central Building.

Warner Rust Proof Corsets, $1.98, from $3.50 grades.
Second floor, East Building.

Dainty Dressing Sacques for Summer, 79c. to $1.98.
Negligee Balcony, Central Building.

Rompers of Crinkle Seersucker, 89c.
Second floor, East Building.

Velour Drapery Remnants reduced to $1.98 yard.
Third floor, Central Building.

Girls' Play Dresses, $1.50.
Second floor, Central Building.

Soft Finish Spool Cotton, 26c. dozen, from 48c.
Street floor, Central Building.

New—Interesting Summer Furniture



(Illustrated)
The 3-Piece Fibre Suite, $48.50

A new arrival in our fascinating display of furniture for porch and living room.

In rich baronial brown; with loose upholstered cushion seats and backs, in effective cretonne.

The Couch Hammocks, $13.50

Heavy white duck, with green braid, of khaki duck, with brown braid; seven-rope suspension; deep ends; back rest that can be adjusted to two positions; soft, excelsior-filled mattress on an enameled rust-proof spring bottom.

A Hammock designed especially for use, and extremely low-priced.

Stand, $5.50 **Awning, $6.50**

Fourth floor, East Building.

Women's Dresses—Silk-Voile At $16.75

Delightful New Frocks of Silk



Voile, $8.98.

Any one of these lovely new Frocks is quite pretty enough for "dress-up" affairs, and all are wonderful bargains.

Georgette Crepe *Satin*
Novelty Silks
Crepe de Chine *Taffeta*

In several of the models Georgette crepe is effectively combined with silk. Tucks, beads, embroidery and silk stitching trim the various dresses—some of which are in street, others in afternoon shades.

Sizes 34 to 44 are offered, though not in each different style.



Satin, $16.75.

At $8.98

Figured Voiles in Foulard Patterns

The Frock sketched at the left is just one of the pleasing new models shown at this exceptionally low price. Embroidered collars, satin girdles, fine white pleatings and insets of plain-color voile give interest to these "bargain" dresses. Light and dark colorings are well represented. The sizes range from 34 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building.

Hundreds of Charming Blouses *$2.98 and $4.98*

No Summer wardrobe is complete without a number of spic and span new Blouses—and no better opportunity than this can be imagined to secure dainty, well-made models at remarkably low prices, for we have made special plans for this event.

At $2.98—The loveliest soft voile, batiste and organdy has been used for these interesting new Blouses—slip-over styles—semi-tailored models—short sleeves.

Dotted and cross-barred Swisses appear in combination with plain materials.

At $4.98—Stunning new casaque Blouses of fine French voile are banded with rose or Copenhagen blue voile at the bottom, the round neck and the short sleeves, double-faced satin ribbon forming the girdle.

Second floor, East Building.

New Lot of Imported Shantung, 69c Yd. *Regularly 98c*

So great was the demand for this fine, practical Summer Silk, at such a low price, that we have a new lot for Monday at the same saving. 32 inches wide; natural color. Also:

Imported Suiting Shantung, $2.49 Yard

A new, special purchase; a heavy quality of natural-color Shantung, especially adapted for separate sports skirts and whole suits—an unusual value. 33-inch.

Street floor, West Building.

Pretty Bluebird Porcelain *At Attractively Low Prices*

Open stock with flying bluebird design and blue line on edge. A remarkably pretty pattern which has been in favor for a long time, and whose popularity is ever on the increase.

Dinner Plates, large size, 29c. each	Oatmeal Dishes .....24c. each	Platters, middle size..69c. each
Breakfast Plates ....26c. each	Tea Cups and Saucers..35c. each	Platters, large size...98c. each
Tea Plates .....19c. each	Coffee Cups and Saucers, 42c. each	Uncovered Vegetable Dishes, 43c. and 62c. each
Bread and Butter Plates, 14c. each	Bouillon Cups and Saucers, 42c. each	Sugar Bowls .....85c. each
Dessert Dishes .....12c. each	Small size Platters...49c. each	Cream Pitchers .....39c. each
		Teapots .....$1.10 each

Subway floor, Central Building.

Cut Glass June Wedding Gift Suggestions

Ice Cream Trays; regularly $5.49, at.....$3.98	Flower Vases; regularly $9.98, at.....$7.98
Sugar and Cream Sets; regularly $4.98, at...$3.75	Celery Trays; regularly $2.98, at.....$2.25

Other Gift Suggestions in Cut Glass

Orange Bowls.....$3.98 to $3.98	Fruit Bowls.....$3.98 to $12.49	Flower Baskets....$4.75 to $21.98
Celery Trays.....$2.49 to $5.98	Flower Vases.....$1.49 to $25.98	Mayonnaise Sets....$3.49 to $7.98
Handle Cake Plate..$4.75 to $13.98	Jelly Dishes.....$3.49 to $7.98	Nappies .....$1.69 to $3.49
Ice Cream Trays...$4.98 to $15.98	Sugar and Cream Sets, $3.49 to $7.98	Compotes .....$3.49 to $15.98

Plain Crystal Table Tumblers, 4c. Each

Now is the time to secure your supply of these Tumblers. They are reduced to less than cost today. Large size, thin-blown.

Subway Floor, Central Building.

Sunday,
June 15, 1919

The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section, 5
In Two Parts

SCENE OF THE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION THROUGH LONDON OF HARRY G. HAWKER AND LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MACKENZIE GRIEVE AFTER HAVING BEEN MOURNED FOR MORE THAN A WEEK AS DEAD, the Anzacs, Hawker Being an Australian, Leading the Parade Bearing Hawker and Grieve on Their Shoulders.
(© Keystone Photo News.)



HARRY G. HAWKER,
Received by London with an Acclaim Rarely Given to a Returning Conqueror, Making a Part of His Procession Through the City Mounted Behind a London "Bobby."
(Times Wide World Photos.)



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER GRIEVE AND MR. AND MRS. HAWKER,
on the Arrival of the Flight Team of the Sopwith Transatlantic Entry at Grantham, Where Mrs. Hawker Joined Them on Their Way to London.
(International Film Service.)



SERGEANT YORK,
a Hero in His Own Home as Well, Back to the Old Tin Basin for His Evening Toilet Before Supper on the Day of His Arrival at His Mountain Cabin Home.



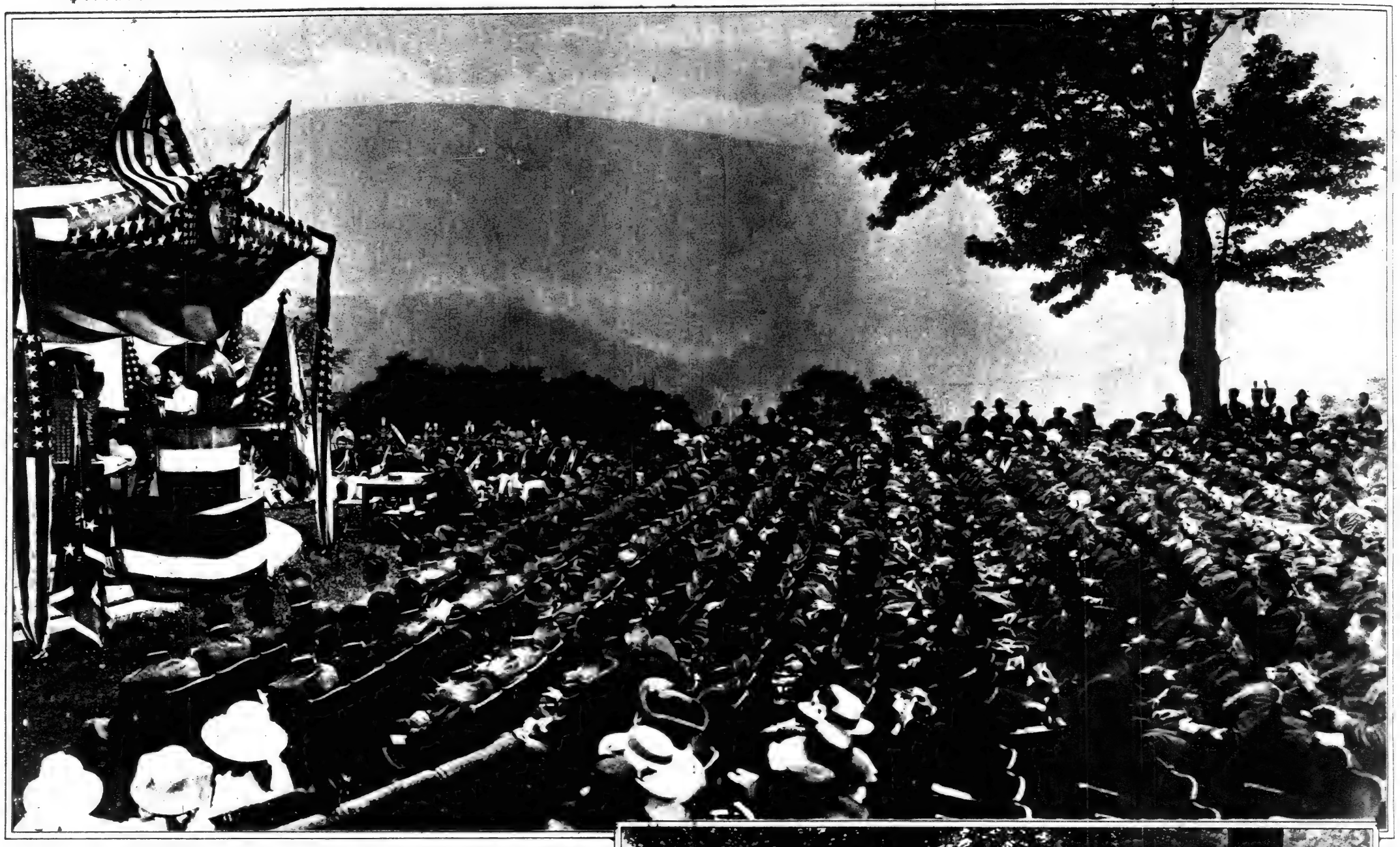
MRS. HARRY G. HAWKER READING THE FIRST TELEGRAM FROM HER HUSBAND
Announcing His Safe Arrival at Thurso, Extreme Northern Point of Scotland, Her Neighbors at Surbiton Lustily Cheering the Good News.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



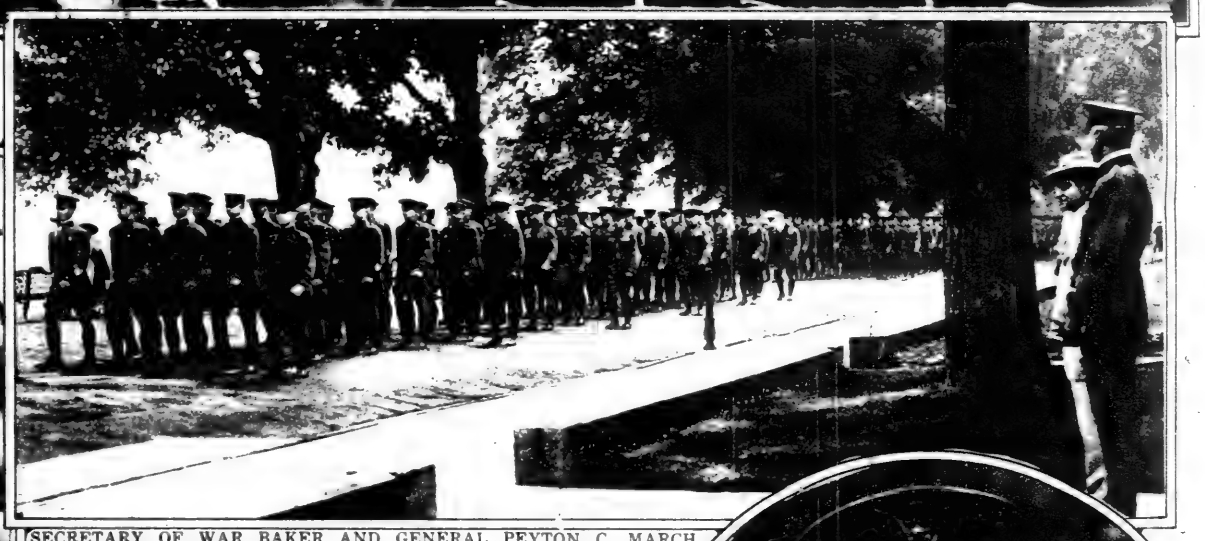
SERGEANT ALVIN C. YORK,
"the World War's Greatest Hero," Welcomed Home by His Mother at His Cabin Door in the Valley of Wolf River in the Mountains of East Tennessee, a Score of Miles from Any Railroad.



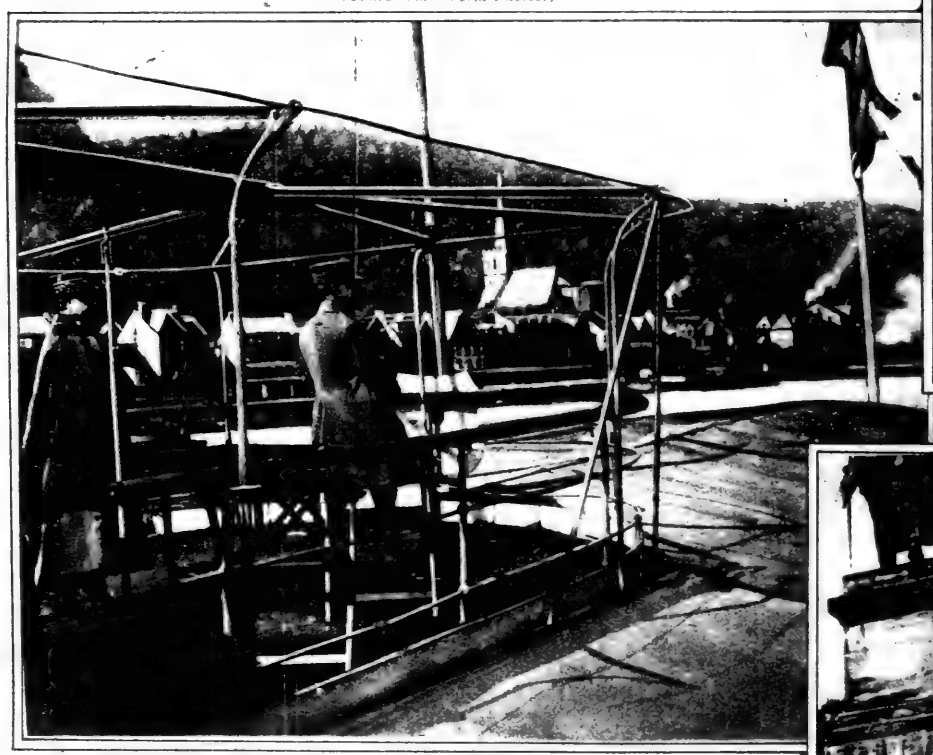
MRS. ALVIN C. YORK,
Formerly Miss Grace Williams, Sergeant York's Mountaineer Bride, to Whom He Made His First Surrender When They Were Married a Week Ago by Governor Roberts of Tennessee in the Presence of 3,000 People.
(Photos Underwood & Underwood.)



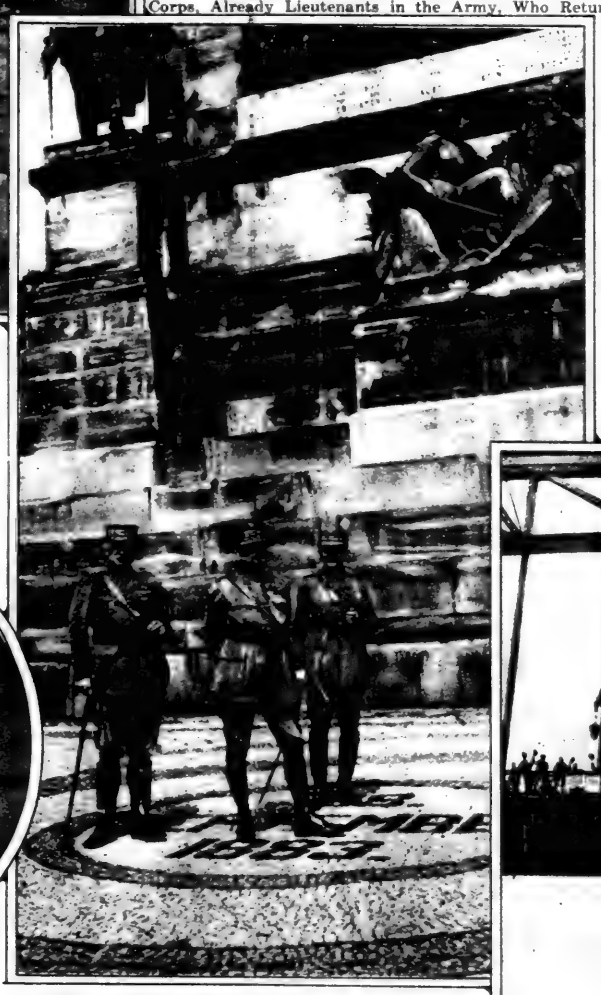
NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR, DECORATING BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL E. TILLMAN, Retiring Superintendent of West Point Military Academy, with the American Distinguished Service Medal in the Presence of the Graduating Class of 1919.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER AND GENERAL PEYTON C. MARCH, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Reviewing the Student Officers' Corps, Already Lieutenants in the Army, Who Returned to West Point at the Close of the War to Complete Their Courses of Study.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MARSHAL FOCH ON HIS RECENT TOUR OF THE RHINELAND,
to Complete Plans to be Put Into Effect in Case the Germans Refuse to Sign the Peace Treaty, Steaming Down the Rhine from Mayence to Cologne on the German Boat Bismarck, the City of Boppard Firing a Salute in His Honor. General Mangin Who Commands the French on the Rhine, Can Be Seen Standing Behind the Marshal on the Left.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



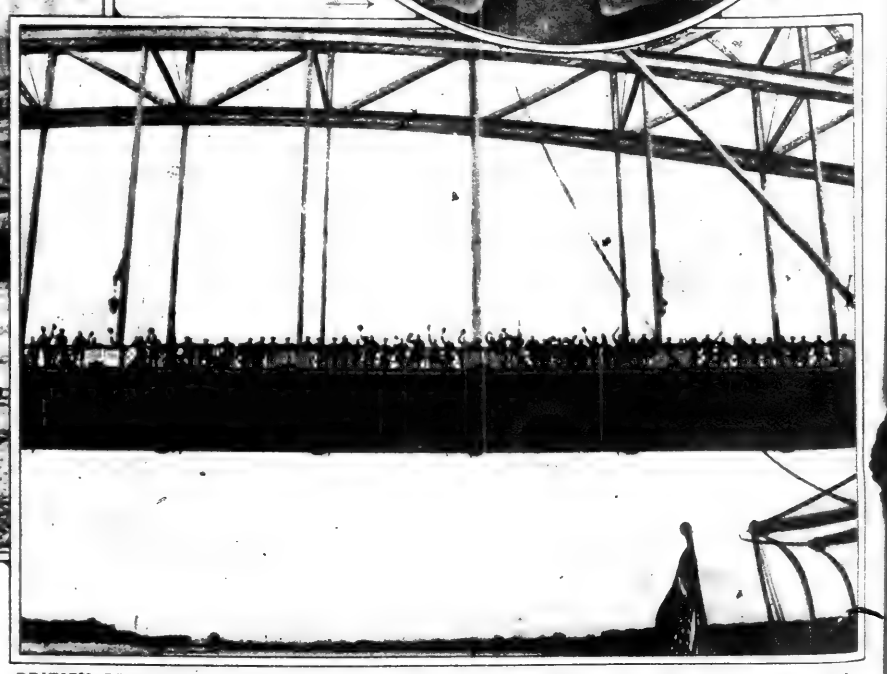
MARSHAL FOCH, WITH GENERAL FAYOLLE AT HIS RIGHT, AND GENERAL WEYGAND AT HIS LEFT, IN CONFERENCE ON THE RHINE TO PREPARE AGAINST ANY EVENTUALITY, PEACEFULLY SMOKING HIS PIPE AT THE BASE OF THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF GERMANIA SYMBOLIZING "THE WATCH ON THE RHINE."
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



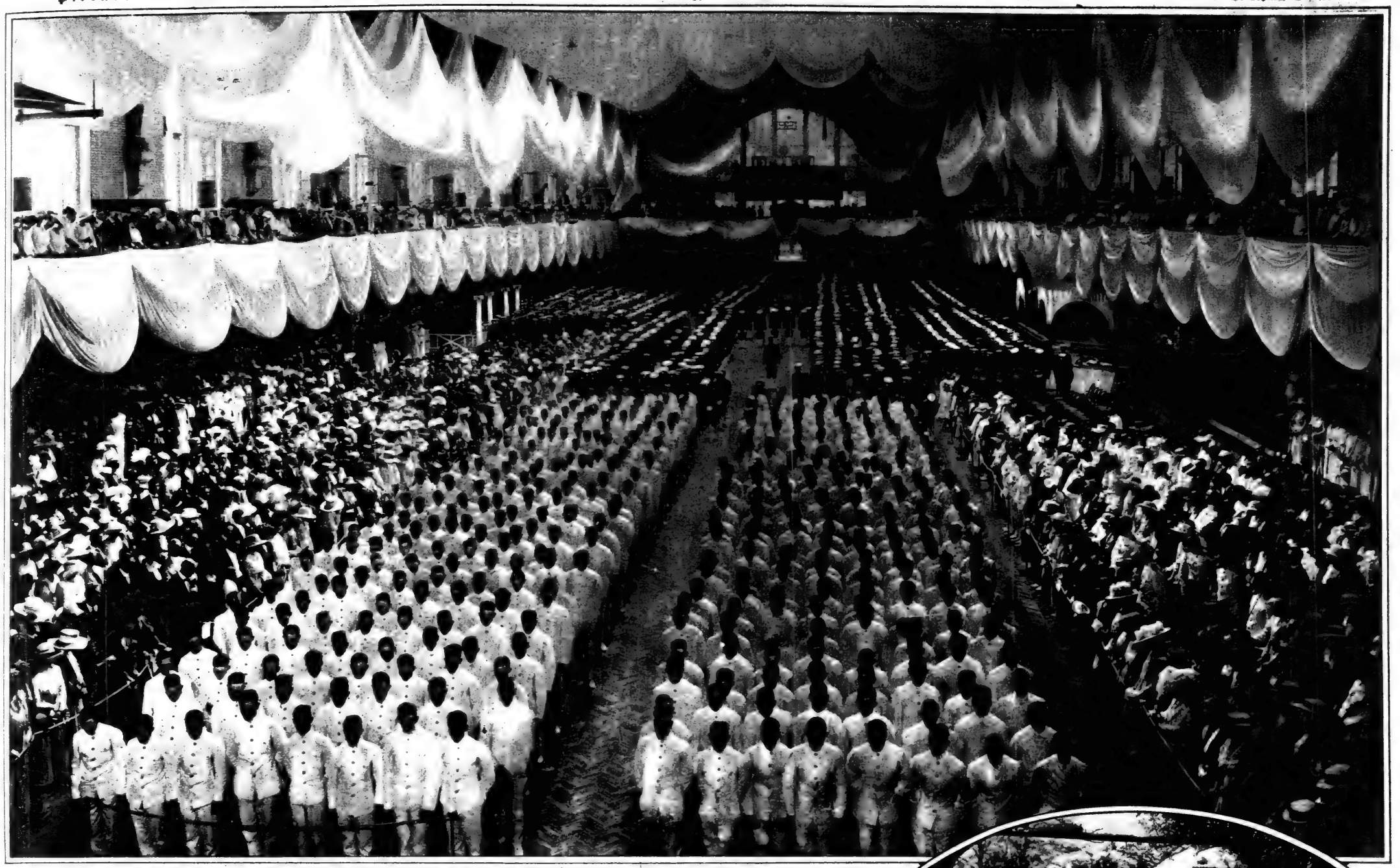
LIEUT. GEORGE L. HOROWITZ of Passaic, N. J., Honor Man of the West Point Class of 1919, Who Will Soon Go Abroad to Study Strategy Under Marshal Foch, Allied Commander in Chief.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE PEACE CONFERENCE
COUNCIL OF FOUR, "THE BIG FOUR,"
on the Steps of President Wilson's Paris Residence, "the Paris White House," No. 11 Place des Etat-Unis. They Are, Left to Right: Premiers Lloyd George of Great Britain, Orlando of Italy, and Clemenceau of the French Republic, and President Wilson.
(U. S. Signal Corps, from Times Wide World Photos.)



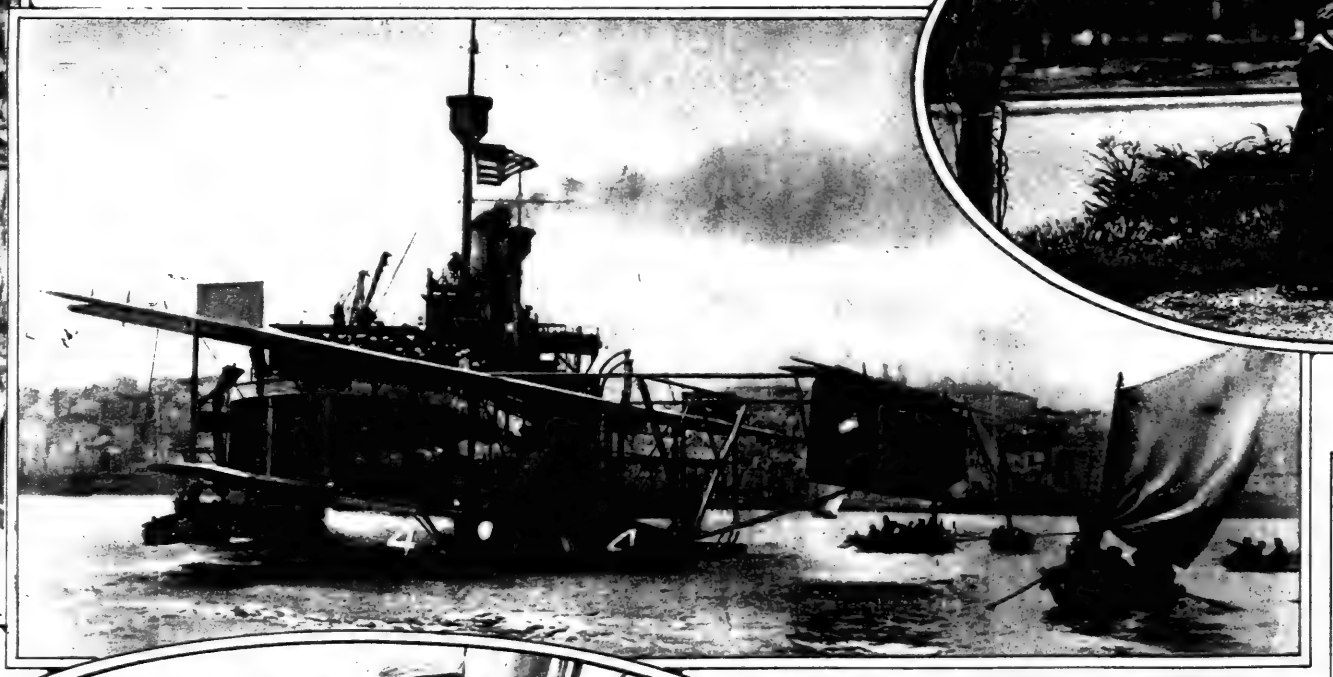
BRITISH SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION, FROM THE BRIDGE OVER THE RHINELAND AT BONN, CHEERING AND WAVING THEIR CAPS IN HONOR OF MARSHAL FOCH'S STEAMER PASSING BENEATH.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



SCENE IN THE ARMORY AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, A WEEK AGO WHEN THE LARGEST CLASS IN THE HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY WAS GRADUATED,
the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, Delivering the Principal Address.
(White Studio.)



GEORGE ALEXANDER EUGENE HAIG,
Only Son of Field Marshal Sir Douglas and Lady Haig.
(Western Newspaper Union.)



THE AMERICAN NAVAL SEAPLANE NC-4, FIRST SHIP OF THE AIR TO FLY THE ATLANTIC, LYING IN THE HARBOR OF LISBON
Beside the U. S. Naval Supply Ship Shawmut , the City of Lisbon Appearing in the Background.
(© International Film Service.)



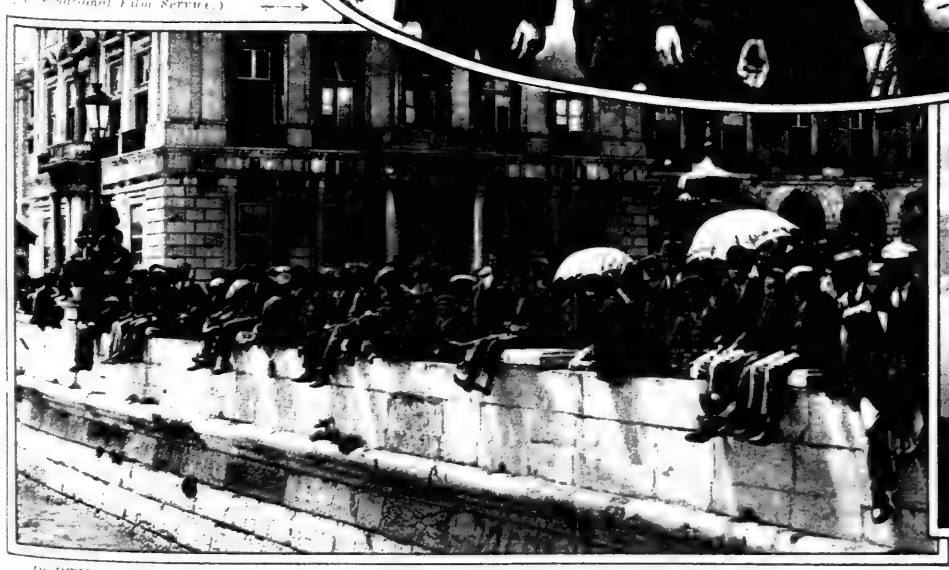
MRS MARY ANDERSON DE NAVARRO,
Formerly Mary Anderson, American Actress, in the Grounds of Her English Home.
From a New Photograph Just Received in this Country.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



GEORGE A. SAXTON, JR.,
of Dorchester, Mass., a Harvard Freshman, Who Recently Passed the Army Examination for the West Point Academy 100 Per Cent. Perfect, Mentally and Physically.
He Is Eighteen Years Old, Stands Six Feet One Inch, Weighs 210 Pounds, and Has Won Highest Scholastic Honors in Every College Preparatory School He Has Attended.
(Green's Studio.)



COMMANDER ALBERT C. READ AND MEMBERS OF THE NC-4 CREW, ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT LISBON,
Marking the Completion of the Epochal Transatlantic Flight, Are Congratulated by the Commander of the U. S. S. Shawmut , Lying in Lisbon Harbor.
(© International Film Service.)



PORTUGUESE CITIZENS OF ALL CLASSES ASSEMBLED AT THE SEA WALL OF LISBON, WHERE THEY WATCHED AND WAITED ALL DAY FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE NC-4 FROM THE AZORES.
(© International Film Service.)



FATAL NOSE DIVE OF THE TARRANT SUPER-TRIPLANE, LARGEST AIRPLANE IN THE WORLD,
with Capacity for 100 Passengers, Wrecked While Starting on Its First Flight from Farnborough, England, with One Man Killed and Several Injured.
From a Photograph Taken a Few Minutes After the Accident and Before the Injured Had Been Removed from the Fuselage.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



VAST THRONG, ASSEMBLED ON THE KOENIGSPLATZ IN FRONT OF THE REICHSTAG BUILDING, BERLIN, PROTESTS AGAINST THE SEPARATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE FROM GERMANY.
One of the Banners Reads: "Seventy-five Thousand Germans Driven Out of Alsace-Lorraine."
(Times Wide World Photos.)

Berlin Swept by Huge Demonstrations Against the Allied Peace Terms





THE ALLIED PEACE TERMS ARE BITTERLY OPPOSED IN ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE VICTORY PILLARS ON THE KOENIGSPLATZ, BERLIN.
The Streamer from the Pillars Reads: "Only the 14 Points." *(Times Wide World Photos.)*

THE BERLIN BURGOMASTER, SCHOENBERG DOMINKUS, Delivering His Address Before 200,000 People Assembled in Front of the Reichstag Building, Denouncing the Peace Terms. One Placard Reads: "Alsace-Lorraine 87 Per Cent. German-Speaking People." Another Reads: "Self-Determination for Alsace-Lorraine."



DR. FRIEDRICH NAUMANN ADDRESSING GERMAN RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES ASSEMBLED IN FRONT OF THE BERLIN MUSEUM TO CONDEMN THE ALLIED PEACE PROPOSALS.
(Photos International Film Service.)



BERLIN SOCIALISTS HOLDING A MEETING FAVORABLE TO SIGNING THE PEACE TERMS IN FRONT OF THE REICHSTAG BUILDING ON MAY 1, FIRST NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HOLIDAY IN GERMANY.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE NATIONAL UNION OF YOUNG GERMANS HOLDING A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE PROPOSED PEACE TERMS IN FRONT OF THE ROON MONUMENT, BERLIN.
The Placard on the Right Reads: "In 1648-1684 Louis XIV. Stole German-Alsace; In 1919 Clemenceau Steals It."
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WITH FULL EQUIPMENT, BEING INSPECTED BY ITS COMMANDING OFFICER BESIDE THE PLACID MOSELLE, NEAR TREVES,
Vineyard Covered Slopes of the Moselle Hills Appearing in the Background.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



CORN TASSEL, R. T. WILSON, JR., OWNER, WITH JOCKEY ENSOR UP, WINNER AT BELMONT PARK OF THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP, FOR MANY YEARS AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR TURF CLASSIC.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MISS JANET SNOW WITH CHAMPION PHANTOM OF ASHCROFT,
Adjudged the Best Dog in the Morris County Kennel Club Show, New Jersey, and Winner of the $500 Gold Cup.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



GENERAL PERSHING, ACCOMPANIED BY AMERICAN ENGINEERS, INSPECTING THE GREAT PERSHING STADIUM NEARING COMPLETION AT JOINVILLE-LE-PONT, NEAR PARIS.
(International Film Service.)



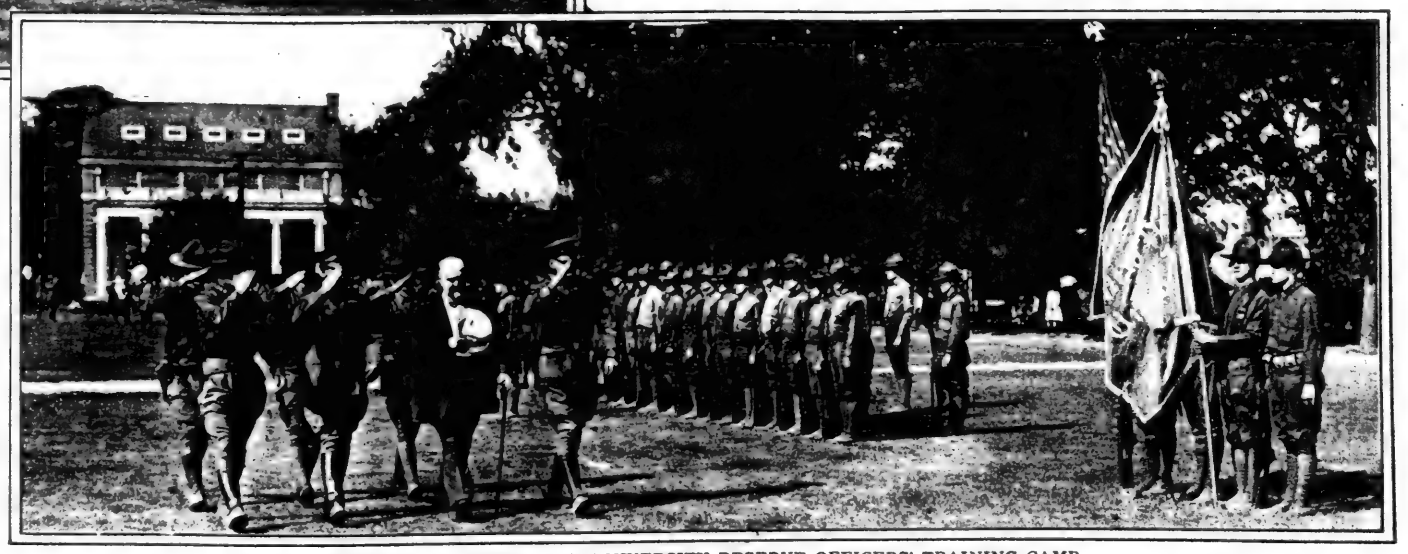
THE AMERICAN FIRST CREW, CONTESTANTS FOR HONORS IN THE FAMOUS ENGLISH HENLEY REGATTA, AT PRACTICE ON THE THAMES NEAR LONDON.
(Western Newspaper Service.)





OSWALD KIRKBY OF ENGLEWOOD,
for the Third Time Winner of the Metropolitan Golf Championship, Trying for a Long Putt on the Fifth Green of the Brooklawn Course in His Triumphant Finals with A. L. Walker, Jr., Standing on the Green in the Foreground.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A. L. WALKER, JR., the Richmond County Youth Whose Play in the Qualifying Rounds Was the Sensational Feature of the Metropolitan Championship Tournament, Congratulating His Successful Rival, Oswald Kirkby, at the Conclusion of the Match on the Brooklawn Links.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MEN OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP
Reviewed at the University Commencement by Colonel Chester F. S. Whitney, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, and Captain Henry Cook Hathaway, U. S. A.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

The Blyn Shoe

White Footwear Season

"For outdoor and indoor wear white footwear has the call"—say all style authorities.

Blyn white footwear has that full-measure value in service and appearance—in low price and high quality—that has been inseparably associated with the name "Blyn" for many seasons.

Style 3409
Women's White Kid High Tongue Pump
With military heel
6.50

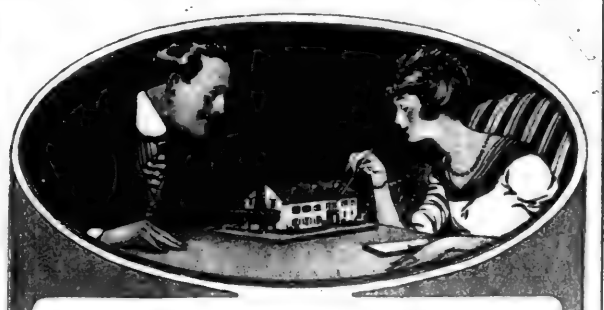
Style 4402
Women's White Kid Oxford
Covered French heel.
7.00

Two Popular Models in White Kid

Style 4415
Red Cross Shoe
Women's White Nu-buck Oxford
6.50
Red Cross flexible sole

Style 7655
Children's and Misses' White Nu-buck Blyn-Plan Oxfords
Sizes 5 to 8 ..... 2.50
Sizes 8½ to 11 ..... 3.50
Sizes 11½ to 2 ..... 4.00

West Side Stores: 222-224W.125thSt. Near Seventh Av. 6th Av & 27th St. 8th Av. 39th & 40th
J. Blyn & Sons
East Side Stores: 3d Av. and 122d St. 3dAv.,150th&151stSts. 3d Av.,86th& 87th Sts. Bowery, near Broome.
Brooklyn Stores: 442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge St., nr. Hoyt St. | 829-833 Broadway, bet. Park Av. and Ellery St. | 1263-1267 Broadway, near Greene Av.
Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.
Newark Store: 689 Broad St., Opposite Military Park.
Children's Annex running through to West Park Street
Mail Order Dept., 2240 Third Ave. Postage, including Insurance, 10c. Send P. O. Money Order or N. Y. Draft Only.



should be planned for with as much thought and discrimination as you have given to the building of your home and its interior furnishings. In arranging for these warm weather necessities you can obtain smartness of appearance as well as durability by ordering

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They are absolutely color fast and give the utmost in wear

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Cultivate Your Chief Charm!

Beauty of form and feature is most engaging, yet of secondary importance to your chief charm—your complexion. See that your chief charm—your complexion—is kept clear, fresh and beautiful by the daily and nightly use of

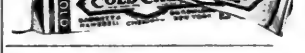
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM
"The Kind That Keeps"

Its soft, bland, soothing emollient properties exercise a rejuvenating influence on the delicate surface of the skin as well as a thoroughly cleansing effect upon the pores. Tubes and Jars, 10c to $1.50.

Poudre Amourette—The powder that lends a subtle sense of softness to the skin; very delicately perfumed; looks natural, stays on. Flesh, white, brunette, 50c. Both D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream and Poudre Amourette may be obtained of your dealer or by mail of us.

Two Samples Free
Trial samples of Perfect Cold Cream and Poudre Amourette sent free on request. Address

Daggett & Ramsdell
Dept. 476, D. & R. Bldg., New York



DEAF?



A New York Physician writes:

"I have tried a number of hearing devices, but they were of no use to me at all. The 'Acousticon' is of great value to me; in fact, I should have been obliged to give up the practice of medicine long ago if I had not obtained this best of all devices for the aid of hearing."

Signed—Name on request.

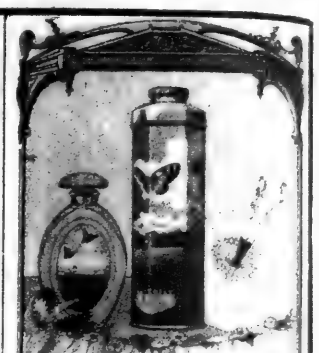
It is such letters as this from people of prominence and distinction which encourage us to persist in urging you to accept without a penny of cost the

1919 Acousticon
For 10 Days' FREE TRIAL
No Deposit—No Expense

Since the perfecting of our new 1919 "Acousticon" it is smaller, better and of greater efficiency than ever. Just write saying that you are hard of hearing and will try the "Acousticon." The trial will not cost you one cent, for we even pay delivery charges.

The "Acousticon" has improvements and patented features which cannot be duplicated, so no matter what you have tried in the past, send for your free trial of the "Acousticon" today and convince yourself—you alone to decide.

Dictograph Products Corporation,
Successor to The General Acoustic Co.
1349 Candler Bldg., 220W. 42d St., N.Y.



BABCOCK'S
BUTTERFLY TALC
TWENTY FIVE CENTS

The smartest talc, with the fascinating, distinctive new fragrance.

Individual and dainty is the tall, rich blue Butterfly can. Butterfly is now obtainable everywhere.

Made by
The A. P. BABCOCK COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY — TORONTO

Butterfly Extract and Toilet Water, $1.00
Face Powder, 50c

Perfume Your Home With
Vantines
The Oriental Store.



Fragrant Incense.

Simply place a small quantity in the burner and apply a match. It will immediately smolder and diffuse a dreamy fragrance most pleasing to the senses. When burned in reception hall its perfume will pervade the upper rooms, purifying the air by absorbing and dispensing all odors and when burned near clothes closet or press will impart a most pleasing perfume to all clothing therein.

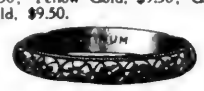
On sale at your dealer's, or send $1, (incense only, medium size, 50c.; large size, 90c.) and we will forward, prepaid, the set illustrated with complete instructions for using. Specify T 1002.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.
Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York.

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Wedding Rings

Hand-Carved Orange Blossom Design Platinum, $31.25; White Gold, $9.50; Yellow Gold, $9.50; Green Gold, $9.50.



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Write for Catalog of Wedding, Groom and Bridesmaid's Gifts. At wholesale prices you save one-third. No middlemen. Buy from the factory. Silverware, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Ivory, Ebony. Ask for free Catalog and compare prices.

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CREME MEALYS

JARS $1.35 — TUBES 75c, $1.25, $2.00



REMEMBER THAT SOMETIMES "JUST AS GOOD FOR LESS MONEY" MEANS A RUINED COMPLEXION

Crème Mealys is the Highest Quality and is made only by
VIOLET (Inc.) PARIS
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION
Sold in the best shops all over the world

DRY SAVO Spot Lifter



Removes Spots from all Fabrics
NO RUBBING
NO RINGS
NO INJURY

to Fabric or Color; requires no skill; simply wet spot with the liquid and cover with the powder.

IT LIFTS OUT THE SPOT

Cleans Everything from Hats to Shoes

Wonderful for all white shoes.

On sale in notion, shoe and toilet goods departments, all good shops.

Made by DRY SAVO SYSTEM, BROOKLINE, MASS.

KRYSTALAK

Krystalak is pure, clean, nourishing, skimmed milk with all the water taken out. These dry, flaky milk crystals are packed in blue striped one-pound packages only; they are sealed in these waxed airtight packages at the source of supply and are positively moisture proof.

Krystalak solves your summer milk problems, for it needs no refrigeration, and it does not become rancid. You do not need to worry about sour milk this summer. Just keep a package of Krystalak on your shelf for all cooking purposes—and you'll enjoy its convenience.

HOW TO USE KRYSTALAK

Dissolve 4 level tablespoonfuls of these dry, flaky milk crystals in one cup of water. One cup of Krystalak makes one quart—add the Krystalak to the water and it dissolves immediately.

Get a copy of our booklet on milk cooking. It is free either from your grocer or direct from us. If your grocer hasn't Krystalak, he will gladly get it for you. Do not accept Krystalak substitutes in paper bags for the milk will become rancid and lumpy. Krystalak is sold only in blue striped, sealed packages.



THE DRY MILK COMPANY
15 Park Row, New York City

3 DUBLWEAR Union Suits $3.85



BY MAIL

SEND NO MONEY.

Factory-to-wearer plan saves you $1.40 on these highest quality DUBLWEAR Athletic Union Suits. We are so sure you'll be delighted with this exceptional value that we send you postpaid the three suits, without a cent advance payment. You judge them and pay only $3.85 on arrival. If they are not equal or better than any union suit selling in stores for $1.75 each, simply return to us and get your money back. No bother; just fill out coupon and mail.

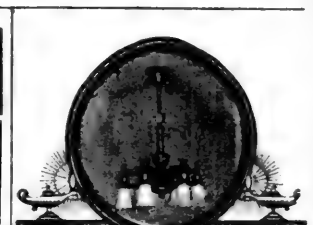
ORDER TODAY—USE COUPON.

DUBLWEAR Union Suits are made of highest grade Pajama Check Fabric—the accepted fabric for fine athletic underwear. SIZES 34 to 44. Armholes taped and double-stitched. Buttons stayed with tape. Elastic waist insert. Closed-crotch gusset. Best workmanship.

Dublwear Factory, Box T, Burlington, Vt.
Send postpaid 3 Athletic Union Suits, as described. I pay only $3.85 on arrival. You refund price if I am not fully satisfied. I risk nothing.

Name ..... Size....
Address .....

BUY DIRECT—SAVE $1.40



FINDLAY'S FINE FIXTURES
have set the standard since 1885. Visit our studios and see the right lighting effects for your requirements.

Deferred Payment Accounts solicited from property owners. Out-of-town trade referred to local dealers. Note our new address; convenient when shopping.

ROBT. FINDLAY MFG. Co.
224-5th Ave. at 26th St. N.Y.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes



And sprinkle in the Foot-Bath. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions, the friction from the shoe and gives rest and comfort to tired, aching, swollen feet.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises all men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes every morning.

More than a million and a half pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by the American Expeditionary Forces.

So Easy to Use

If you want genuine relief, Allen's Foot-Ease will give it, as proved by 30 000 testimonials from all over the world.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Food *for the* Nursing Mother

increases the quantity and quality of her milk and gives strength to bear the strain of nursing.

For the BABY

Imperial Granum is the Food that gives hard, firm flesh, good bone and rich, red blood.

Sold by All Druggists.



Maternity

There is no maternity look about Lane Bryant maternity clothes. They embody latest styles, yet conceal the condition.

Baby's Wear

Our customers have named our infant's department—the loveliest Baby Shop.

If impossible to visit our store, write Dept. L-8 for free Style Book.

Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th St., N. Y.

Get More With Your Phonograph



The "Bliss" Reproducer will bring music from your records you never knew was there.

The "Bliss" Reproducer is Different.

Different in construction and in quality of tone. The diaphragm is of treated silk.

For all makes of phonograph except the New Edison, Nickel, $6; gold, $7. Complete for New Edison, $7.50 and $9.

Bring your own reproducer for a comparative test.

Bliss Reproducer, Inc.
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GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOES

WHITE KID OXFORDS



Hand Turned. Made to Fit.
$9

Mail Orders. *Catalog Free.*

J. GLASSBERG
225 WEST 42d STREET, NEW YORK

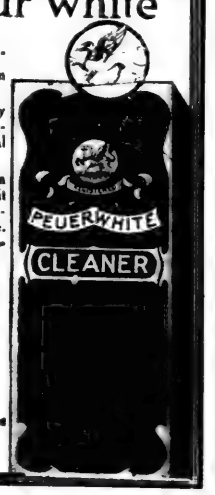


How To Keep Your White Shoes Spotless.

Some white shoes you see look as if they've been in a paint pot—streaky, uneven, careless.

Others you see are perfectly white, smoothly finished—they look so lovely. It's the difference between an ordinary cleaner and a real *shoe dressing.*

Ordinary cleaners just rewhiten shoes. Griffin Peuerwhite Cleaner-Dressing does more—it cleans out the dirt, then gives the shoes that spotless, velvety appearance you like them to have.

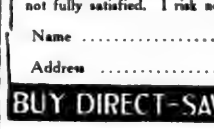


GRIFFIN PEUERWHITE Cleaner-Dressing

for all white shoes except kid

for white kids, Griffin White Kidine

Its Leather Insurance



STRAIGHTEN YOUR TOES BANISH THAT BUNION

ACFIELD'S Perfection Toe-Spring. Worn nights; with free day appliance. Removes actual cause of Bunion and enlarged joints. Send outline of foot.

For weak Arch and Flat Foot use my Improved Nickel Silver Arch Supporters.

Write or Call.

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Mohawk Silk Fabric Co.,
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Parisian Adaptations of Original Fabrics

CROWN EMBROIDERY WORKS
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MAISON HAAS, PARIS



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SHIP'S BELL CLOCK, $40

Has removable base, 8-day movement, strikes 8 bells, etc. Polished brass case, $40 delivered.

Mantel Chime Clocks, $33 to $100.
Hall Clocks, $75 to $500.

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Agents for the Seth Thomas Clock Co.
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Artificial EYES

Made to order and scientifically fitted by an expert.

Why buy stock eyes and suffer discomfort and embarrassment when our service costs no more?

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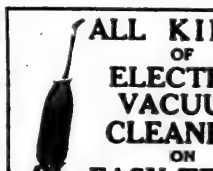
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Gramercy 3950



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Special Pillsbury recipes on the package make delicious muffins, bread, cookies, etc.

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Removable bridge work, on approved hygienic principles. Porcelain inlay work restoring natural tooth. Porcelain, Gold and Aluminum Plates. Operations painlessly performed by conductive anesthesia.

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One Trial and You Will Know That You Have Found Your Favorite Candy

Belle Mead Sweets

BON BONS & CHOCOLATES

Conspicuous Nose Pores

How to Reduce Them

Treatment for this trouble given in the 20-page booklet wrapped with every cake of *Woodbury's Facial Soap.* For sale at all toilet counters.

VISIT "The Twenty-five Rooms"—then make comparisons of furniture values.

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Twenty-nine years selling Good Furniture
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with slender vamps and Louis XV. Heels, white washable Kid or Havana brown: were $11,

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SHOE 154W.45 St., N. Y. — Jack's — **SHOP** Op. Lyceum Th Estab. 1880

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The Oldest Yarn House

in America—Est. 1858. Full supply of Yarns, all colors, Columbia and Good Shepherd. **Worsted Knit Goods** D. M. C. Cotton just arrived **French Tapestries.**

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24-25 Sts., New York.

VANITY FAIR

The magazine for men who keep up with the times; who are *au courant* of cosmopolitan life in America and Europe; who care to know the news of the theatre, the arts, society, gentlemen's sports.

June Number *On Sale Now*

HOTEL ASTOR TEA

Order your favorite kind Black or Green

Kayser Silk Gloves

Perfect fit and finish—



CORRECT UNIFORMS

PARLOR MAID (left) — Imported English mohair uniform, in gray or black, $15; in navy or brown, $18. Same uniform in imported Irish poplin, any color $7; black French sateen, $5. Headpiece of broad ribbon and organdy, $7. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.50.

PERSONAL MAID (centre)—English mohair uniform, black or gray, $15. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4

NURSE (right)—Coat of English serge, navy, gray or black, $45. Bonnet, $13.50; without veil, $10.50. Collar and cuffs, 70c.

Send for Catalog T-15

Joseph
CAPS-APRONS-UNIFORMS

129 East 34th St., New York
Specializing Exclusively in Nurses' and Maids' Uniforms.

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
(Direct from the Factory)

4 Post Colonial Bed
Mahogany



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With box spring and mattress, complete **$45**

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at 50% of Regular Prices

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Chippendale, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites **$185** to **$600**, regularly $300 to $1,200. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton etc., Bedroom Suites Mahogany and Walnut **$90** to **$650**, regularly $150 to $1,300. Assortment of living room and upholstered furniture.

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Send for Illustrated Catalog.

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HAMILTON GARMENT CO.
307 FIFTH AVENUE
Near 31st Street

WALKING DOLL



Walks with firm, soldierly stride, when led by hand. Can bow, kneel, walk stairs. Boundless joy for children and grown-ups. Sensational entertainment for parties, plays, theatricals. 28" tall, beautifully dressed complete with wig, $8.75. With long curls as pictured, $10.00. With exquisitely beautiful silk dress, $15.00.

Boy Doll soldier, sailor, or knee pants striking, sensational imitation of artistic walking boy, $12.50.

Send 10c. for postage or express charges.

541 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Manhattan Dol Co., 741 Fifth Ave., N.Y.





CHINA
Of Charm and Good Value



868—For breakfast, informal occasions, and for the cottage one wants the brighest and cheeriest china with decorations adaptable to all surroundings—just such a pleasing result is achieved in the Ming pattern, on fine Lenox china. The imperial yellow and blue plumage of the enameled birds in the border is contrasted by the delicate gray background of white chrysanthemums.

103-piece Ming china dinner set, special price **$175.00**
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7-piece Chop set, special price **16.50**
23-piece Tea set, special price **35.00**

LONG before you were born Ovington's was well established as a china-house where smart designs and reasonable prices went hand in hand.

To-day it is known throughout America as the pre-eminent place to buy smart gifts, but, as ever, Ovington's china is equaled by few in variety and beauty and by none in value.

Catalog on request.



878—A salad set of salad bowl 10½ in. in dia., with six salad plates. All in solid colors, either green, blue, or yellow. Most attractive for summer service. Complete, **$12.00**



667—White china tea set decorated with raised enamel border of criss-crossed brown lines and panels of pink roses. The set consists of tea-pot, sugar-bowl, cream-pitcher, six cups and saucers, and six tea plates ... **$8.50**



879—A breakfast set of 17 pieces, in solid colors. Either pink, blue, yellow, green or lavender ... **$15.00**

879T—White wicker breakfast tray and secretary, 15 in. wide x 30 in. long **$14.00**

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"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

312-314 Fifth Avenue, Near 32d Street
Telephone 385 Madison Square.



The Lion Link is a practical device which holds the tie in proper position and prevents the collar from spreading. Lion Link Collars are made with special eyelets in which to fasten the Lion Link. It is simple and easy to adjust.

Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA



UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

To Reduce Your Flesh
IN ANY PART DESIRED



Try the simple, safe method used successfully by thousands of men and women for 15 years to reduce superfluous flesh.

Dr. Walter's famous medicated reducing
Rubber Garments
For Men and Women
Cover Entire Body or Any Part



Brassiere, Price $6.50. Neck & Chin Reducer, Price $3.00.

Endorsed by leading physicians and worn by society everywhere. *Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.*

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353 Fifth Ave., New York (Entrance on 34th St., 3rd Door East.)



Bust Reducer, Price $5.50. Chin Reducer, Price $2.00.

Some of the things Lux will launder like new

Laces	Baby's Flannels
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Corduroy	Men's Silk Shirts
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Just wonderful bubbling suds no solid soap-no rubbing

FINE laces! Exquisite Georgettes! Thinnest chiffons! Whoever dreamed the time would come when you could launder them?

In the old days, laundering meant rubbing soap on materials, then rubbing again to get the dirt out.

But with Lux, there is no ruinous rubbing of fine fabrics. No injury to delicate fibres or coarsening of textures. You simply stir up a bowlful of the richest lather and toss in your finest, filmiest belongings without a qualm.

So quick! So easy! There are no suds so wonderful as Lux for dainty things!

Lux won't harm any material pure water alone won't injure.

Your grocer, druggist or department store has Lux.—Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

"Women say: "No other suds seem like a lather now-a-days!"

LUX

Copyrighted, 1919, by Lever Bros. Co.



If Health, Cleanliness, Economy Mean Anything—Buy a

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

1 **The Bohn Syphon System** keeps the cold, dry, pure air circulating rapidly, preventing mingling of odors and the settling of impurities upon the food. The drain is *in front*, instantly removable without disturbing the food, so it can be cleansed thoroughly every day. This means **Health.**

2 **Lowest temperature** of any refrigerator ever built, due to the Syphon System of rapid-air circulation and to the scientific construction, with "Flaxlinum" insulation in walls and doors. All dining cars (a severe test) use Bohn Syphons. This means **Efficiency.**

3 **Lining of genuine porcelain** fused into steel (a single piece in all but the very largest models). Look out for painted tin, called "porcelain-enamel," etc. The corners of the Bohn lining are round—no place for food particles to lodge. This means **Cleanliness.**

4 **The Scientific Construction** of the Bohn Syphon, famous throughout the world, makes it a great ice saver. Think what this will mean this Summer, with price of ice probably the highest ever known; then multiply your saving by the years you will use your Bohn Refrigerator. This means **Economy.**

Call if you can—if not, write or phone for catalog.
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(Opp. City Hall)
Tel. Market 133





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The R. C. HEATHER COMPANY
19 WEST 36th STREET near Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

Chauffeurs' Outfits Special now at $67.50





Suit, Overcoat and Cap to Match

With good fabrics scarcer than ever, there is now but one Royal road to Economy in Motor Apparel, and that is Quality. In this Chauffeur's outfit, consisting of suit, overcoat and cap of fine dark grey, all wool whipcord, we offer, considering conditions, an outfit which is remarkable for both quality and value. The outfit complete $67.50, or as follows:

Suit $29.50 **Cap $3** **Overcoat $35**

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

The Best Way to Use Rouge

The specialist who created the wonderful La-may Face Powder has invented a new rouge. The rouge is inside the puff. All you do is to rub the puff on your face. It comes through the puff just as you need it. It goes on splendidly and stays on the face until you wash it off. The puff is in a dainty metal box. The box cannot break and the rouge will not crumble like the old-fashioned kind. This newly invented rouge is called La-may (French, Rouge L'Amé). It gives a beautiful color that looks natural under the strongest light. There are two colors—medium and dark. The fifty-cent package will last six months, yet the box is small enough to fit your purse. When you use this pure, harmless Rouge and see how much more convenient it is and how much better it stays on, you will understand why thousands of women say it is the best they have ever used. Because La-may Rouge is so new, your dealer may not have it yet, but he can easily get it. Show this notice to your dealer and if he refuses to get you a package you may order by mail from Herbert Roystone, 16 E. 18th St., New York.



The Rouge Is Inside the Puff. The Dainty Metal Box Cannot Break.

A NEW KIND OF VACUUM BOTTLE

Made of steel—It will not break



Fill with boiling coffee or with iced tea—there is no danger of breakage. Later when you wash it use boiling water. You cannot hurt a Stanley.

WHEN you drop an ordinary vacuum bottle the glass interior is almost sure to break.

Aside from the hot coffee or iced lemonade being wasted, you must buy a new glass interior or filler, and this is expensive.

But the Stanley Ferrostat Vacuum Bottle is made of *steel*. It cannot break.

You can drop a Stanley Bottle on a rock, toss it out of an automobile, or roll it down a hill without breaking it. You may dent the outside or scratch the polished surface, but no amount of abuse can impair its efficiency.

No matter where or how you use it, on train or on shipboard, on the motor tour, for picnic, hunting or fishing, at the office or in the home, a Stanley always gives the same dependable service.

The most sanitary bottle made

The Stanley Ferrostat Bottle is made of the highest quality steel lined with blue Amalite. It has no cracks, seams or crevices into which liquid can penetrate. There are no removable parts except the cork and cap.

Blue Amalite lining is a flexible material which is as sanitary as glass and as handsome as porcelain. This substance is fused to the steel by a special process, and will not break, chip or tarnish.

The Stanley Bottle is guaranteed not to break, and to maintain its high efficiency as a temperature retainer.

It is the *only* Guaranteed Vacuum Bottle sold.

Naturally the initial cost of the Stanley is higher than the glass vacuum bottle, but it is cheaper in the end because there are no expenses of repairs and replacements. With the Stanley the first cost is the last cost.

Stanley Bottles are made in one and two quart sizes. Sold by the best stores.

Stanley Insulating Company, Great Barrington, Mass.
N. Y. Office: 43 Exchange Place.

Should it fall off the table, or from an upstairs window, it will not break.





Take it on your camping trip—"Treat it Rough." It will always do anything you ask it to do. You can absolutely trust the Stanley for it is made of steel.

The only vacuum bottle used by both U. S. Navy and English planes in overseas flight

Stanley Bottles accompanied the plucky crew of the NC-4 on the flight across the Atlantic—kept their coffee steaming hot during the long night over mid-ocean. Planes NC-1 and NC-3 were also equipped with Stanleys only. The U. S. Navy tested and adopted the Stanley for more general use also.

Both Hawker and Raynham, the English fliers, used the Stanley Bottle exclusively. "I have secured some Stanley Vacuum Bottles," wrote Hawker of the Sopwith on April 19, "with which I have made extensive tests. I find them efficient beyond my most sanguine expectation and shall use them on my attempt to fly across the Atlantic."





STANLEY

"IT WILL FERROSTAT NOT BREAK"

VACUUM BOTTLE



Now You Can See It!

"RUN to that little glow dear, and press the button on the switch. Isn't it easy to locate things in the dark with an

Ingersollite Locater"

Real radium in the substance on the little discs and in the glass pendant makes them glow for years.

Because Locaters are made in three styles—Pendant, Tack and Adhesive—you can put them anywhere. Doorbells, furniture obstructions, poison bottles—anything that safety or convenience demand that you should locate in the dark—are marked clearly and distinctly by these little luminous beacons.

Three styles—Pendant, Tack, Adhesive—25c each—at all progressive dealers.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., New York, Chicago, San Francisco
Makers of Ingersoll Radiolite Watches

SAUER'S

FRUITY-PUNCH FLAVOR

Something you have been looking for
A New Temperance Beverage and a New Flavor

ALWAYS ready for any occasion as a beverage, served with plain or carbonated water. A base for fruit punches, blends with any fruit or can be combined with Sauer's Pure Strawberry, Raspberry or Pineapple Flavors for sherbets, water ices, milk shakes, etc.

A Flavor which is adaptable for any use.

A 35c. bottle makes 35 glasses of punch. For sale by all good grocers. If you cannot get it at your grocers, send us 10c., together with the name of your grocer, and we will send you sample bottle—enough for a pint of syrup—to make 10 glasses; also will send recipe booklet.

QUALITY HAS MADE SAUER'S THE
Largest Selling Brand in the U. S.
Quality Has Won for Sauer's
Seventeen Highest Awards for
Purity, Strength and Fine Flavor

including four conferred at expositions held in countries now allied with us. Manufacturers of 32 other flavors, including Vanilla, Lemon and Spice Flavors.

The C. F. SAUER COMPANY

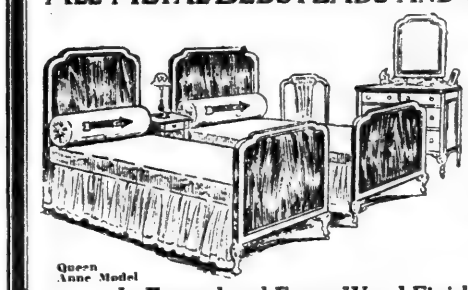
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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"Just a little better—and they cost no more."

Queen Anne Model

In Enamel and Every Wood Finish, Plain or Period Design, to match your other bedroom furniture.

Sold by All Furniture and Dept. Stores.

Write for Catalog J. Mailed Free.

GREENPOINT METALLIC BED CO.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

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VAN RAALTE *Veils*

Look for the little White ticket

VAN RAALTE MAKE



BERTHE MAY'S
Maternity
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Comfort, abdominal support, protection for mother and child. Dress as usual—normal appearance. Call at my parlors or write for Booklet 21, free in plain sealed envelope. Can be worn by **Stout Women and Invalids**

BERTHE MAY, 10 E. 46 St., N.Y.

High Grade Seed

For Your
Vegetable Garden
Flower Garden
Lawn or Farm

Call at our store, or write for catalog.

Stumpp & Walter Co

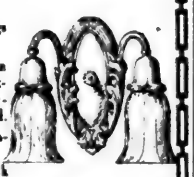
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We don't sell from Catalogs or Pamphlets.

More satisfactory results can be obtained in selecting fixtures by a visit to our showrooms to see samples connected.

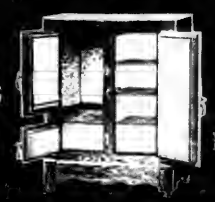
We mount Vases and Ornaments for Electric Light.

Beautiful Assortment of Silk Shades.

109 West 13th St., *New York*
One Door West of 6th Ave.
DALE Lighting Fixture Co

McKEE REFRIGERATORS

Good dealers sell them



Over a million users recommend them

CATALOG ON REQUEST

McKEE REFRIGERATOR COMPANY

113 Lorimer St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

The New York Times



MEN OF THE 80TH AMERICAN DIVISION, COMPOSED OF TROOPS FROM WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, AND WESTERN VIRGINIA, PASSING IN REVIEW AT BREST, FRANCE,
Before Admiral Moreau, French Naval Commander There, Congressman Julius Kahn, Major Generals Eli A. Helmick and Adelbert Cronkhite, and Other American and French Officers, the Division Here Marching for the Last Time on French Soil Immediately Before Its Departure for Home.
(International Film Service.)



CONGRESSMAN JULIUS KAHN, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, AMONG THE OFFICIAL REVIEWERS OF THE 80TH DIVISION ON MEMORIAL DAY AT BREST. Representative Kahn Is Here Shown Standing Between Admiral Moreau of the French Navy and Major General Cronkhite of the 80th Division.



MAJOR GENERAL HELMICK CONGRATULATING MAJOR GENERAL CRONKHITE, Commander of the 80th Division, Immediately After Having Decorated Him in the Presence of His Men at Brest, France.

(Photos International Film Service.)



PRESIDENT WILSON, ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE TRIANON PALACE HOTEL, VERSAILLES, ACKNOWLEDGING THE SALUTES OF THE FRENCH OFFICERS ON GUARD,
General Bliss, the President's Military Adviser, Can Be Seen Standing at the Head of the Steps on the Left. *(Paul Thompson.)*



SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER CONFERRING ON DR. JOHN R. MOTT, General Secretary of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A. Associations, the American Distinguished Service Medal for "Especially Meritorious and Conspicuous War Service." *(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)*



VICE PRESIDENT THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
as President of the Senate, Signing the Resolution Which Submits to the States the Susan Anthony Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution. Grouped About the Vice President Are: Mrs. M. W. Clark, Boston; Thomas J. Walsh, James E. Watson, Joseph E. Ransdell, Reed Smoot, and Mrs. Helen Gardner, All Woman Suffrage Advocates. *(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)*



MISS HELEN HERRON TAFT,
Only Daughter of Former President and Mrs. William H. Taft, Who, at the Age of 28, Has Been Elected Acting President of Bryn Mawr College. Miss Taft Is Here Shown in the Academic Procession of the Bryn Mawr Commencement, Held a Week Ago.
(Public Ledger News Bureau.)



AMERICA'S MOST NOTED WAR FLIERS ASSEMBLED FOR THE FAREWELL DINNER GIVEN TO THE OFFICERS OF THE 94TH AMERICAN PURSUIT SQUADRON.

Seated in the Foreground About the Table, Left to Right, Are: Capt. Samuel Kaye, Jr., Lieuts. John M. Jeffers, Eugene B. Scroggie, and Kendall E. Hopkins, Capts. William M. Palmer and H. Weir Cook, Lieuts. W. D. Hill, Alfred W. Markham, Ben C. Jones, and Donald G. Herring, Capts. Thorne C. Taylor and James Norman Hall, Lieut. Leo H. Dawson, Capt. Douglas Campbell, Mrs. Josephine Janis, Major James Meissner, Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, "Capt." Elsie Janis, Major Reid M. Chambers, and Lieut. Dudley M. Outcault. Standing in the Central Background Are, Left to Right: Lieuts. Charles A. Rankin, Victor Bertrandis, James L. Davitt, Robert W. Donaldson, and Raymond W. Evitt.

(© Helio, N. Y.)





KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III. CONGRATULATING A HERO OF THE ITALIAN ARMY ON WHOM HE HAD JUST CONFERRED A DECORATION.

(Underwood & Underwood.)

TO TWO MODERN AMERICAN CAESARS, Just Arrived in Brussels: "Of All These the Belgians Are the Fairest."

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES POPE CALDWELL of the Second District, New York, Beside an American Soldier's Grave "Somewhere in France."





(Photos International Film Service.)



AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS, SIGHTSEEING IN BRUSSELS, GATHERED IN BY AN APPRECIATIVE FLOWER VENDOR WHO WISHED TO DECORATE THEM WITH HER CHOICEST WARES.

(International Film Service.)

AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS, ON REST LEAVE, TAKING THE AIR ON THE GRAND PROMENADE AT NICE.

(International Film Service.)



A HUGE AMERICAN RAILWAY GUN, FROM WHICH THE CAMOUFLAGED CURTAIN HAS BEEN REMOVED, FIRING ON THE ENEMY LINES IN FRANCE

From an American Official Photograph, Showing the Operation of This Type of Artillery, Just Released in This Country for Publication.

(U. S. Signal Corps.)



(International Film Service.)

THE AMERICAN Y. M. C. A. "HUT" LOOKING OUT OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN AT NICE IS A PALACE.



AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE CAMPUS AND BUILDINGS OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, AS SEEN FROM A HEIGHT OF A LITTLE MORE THAN 500 FEET.
(Fremont C. Peck.)



REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS NATIONAL SOCIETIES OF CANADA
Placing Wreaths at the Base of the Victoria Monument in Celebration of Victoria Day and the Centenary of the Birth of Queen Victoria. (Times Wide World Photos.)



RICHARD CROKER,
Former Tammany Chieftain, at 77.
From a Photograph Taken Aboard the S. S. Carmania, a Week Ago, When He Sailed Away to Spend the Summer on His Estate in Ireland.
(International Film Service.)



THREE THOUSAND AMERICAN MEN OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION ASSEMBLED IN FEST HALL, COBLENZ, AS GUESTS OF THE AMERICAN Y. M. C. A. FOR THE REGULAR SATURDAY NIGHT BOXING BOUTS.
(U. S. Official, from Paul Thompson.)



QUEBEC'S FAMOUS FRENCH CANADIAN REGIMENT, 22D BATTALION, C. E. F., WELCOMED BY GREAT THRONGS IN MONTREAL ON ITS ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



BILLIE BURKE, ACTRESS.
From a New and Hitherto Unpublished Photograph.
(© Alfred Cheney Johnson.)



WILLIAM H. ("BIG BILL") EDWARDS, U. S. COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, AND A GROUP OF BOY SCOUTS COACHED BY HIM AS CHEER LEADER FOR THE BOY SCOUT MILLION DOLLAR CAMPAIGN.
(Paul Thompson.)



THE SPECTRE.

IN ALL HIS WALKS IN VERSAILLES, COUNT BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU IS NEVER ALONE.

(From a Sketch by L. Sabattier; By Courtesy of L'Illustration.)



PRESIDENT FRIEDRICH EBERT OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC From a Recent Photograph Just Received in This Country.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



MONSIEUR LLOYD GEORGES, or an English Artist's Conception of How the British Prime Minister May Look on His Return After His Long Residence in Paris.



FLORENCE WALTON,

in "The Ziegfeld Follies of 1919," Coming to the New Amsterdam Theatre.

(Alfred Cheney Johnson.)



PRESIDENT CARRANZA OF MEXICO, MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET, AND OTHER ADVISERS WHO ARE CREDITED WITH DOMINATING MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

President Carranza Is Seated with Senor Bertanga on His Left, and Senor Aguirre on His Right, the Triumvirate Which, According to Dispatches from Mexico City, Controls the Extra Session of the Mexican Congress Now Being Held.

(Underwood & Underwood.)



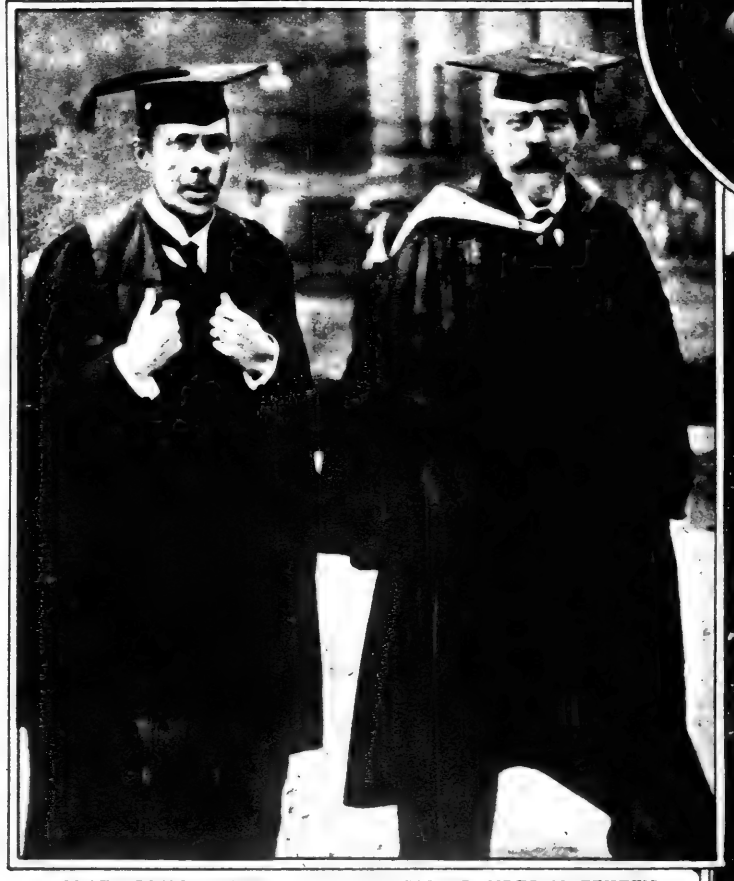


MRS. RONALD H. BARLOW, of Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, New Champion of the Women's Eastern Golf Association.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN PEACE DELEGATION, HEADED BY THE TALL FIGURE OF COUNT BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU, CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION, LEAVING THE TRIANON PALACE HOTEL, VERSAILLES.

(France-American Corporation.)



GEORGE ARLISS, ACTOR, AND PROFESSOR BRANDER MATTHEWS, of the Department of Dramatic Literature in Columbia University, in the Academic Procession at the Recent Columbia Commencement When the Degree of Master of Arts Was Conferred on Mr. Arliss.

(International Film Service.)



RHEIMS, FRANCE'S STRICKEN CATHEDRAL CITY, ALREADY IMMACULATE THOUGH IN RUINS, AS SEEN FROM THIS SECTION OF THE RUE CHANZY

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Always ask for

UNICUM *Real Human* **HAIR NETS**

– because

then you will always get a hand-made net of real human hair—so carefully matched for color that it's sure to match your hair—so fine that it blends into invisibility—so strong that it will wear much longer than the ordinary nets. Two styles — self-adjusting "Cap-Shaped" and "Fringe-Shaped" Nets. Both easy to adjust. Both hold the hair securely.

2 for 25c. and up.

Gray and White, 25c. and up.

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SHOE CRAFT

MASTER Shoe Builders — The SHOECRAFT Shop

27 W. 38th St. New York

Fitting The Narrow Foot

Widths, AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

"Non-Slip" Shoes

A difficulty many women have with ordinary shoes is that if they get a size which affords ample "toe-room," the heel is too wide and lets the foot slip forward. ShoeCraft Shoes are built with narrow heels and fit snugly about the instep, holding the foot firmly and comfortably in place.

"JASMINE" gives the foot a well-groomed look for boardwalk or town. Cool white canvas with lightweight welted sole, slightly rounded toe, 1½-in. heel.

$10



Post prepaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog A-15 and Measurement Charts. Charge Accounts.



ARMAND'S
COMPLEXION POWDER
in the LITTLE PINK & WHITE BOXES

Marvelously fragrant and truly invisible, Armand's Complexion Powder clings insistently. Even when perspiring, you are kept dainty and fresh by Armand's.

In all shades—50c, $1

A tiny bit of cold cream in Armand's Cold Cream Powder protects the skin from sun and wind burn.

Drink
Coca-Cola
DELICIOUS and REFRESHING



Pond's Vanishing Cream

See what an improvement one application makes



Have some!

TASTE these delicious "Town Talk" confections and you will know why thousands of people travel out of their way to get them. The rare quality of the smooth, creamy chocolate, mingled with natural fruit flavored fondants, will give your candy appetite a new and delightful surprise.

SEND 25c

For Your Sample Package

To introduce the exceptional quality of our chocolates, we will mail you a large sample box of "Town Talk." Just write a note and say "Send me the sample of 'Town Talk'" enclosing 25c, and by return mail you will receive your package. Don't miss this REAL TREAT. Address "Department F."

D. AUERBACH & SONS
18th Ave., 46th to 47th St., New York, U. S. A.
"CANDY HEADQUARTERS"

AUERBACH
TOWN TALK CHOCOLATES



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Paris Master Perfumer

Quelques Fleurs Talcum Powder
Luxurious
Expressive of supreme refinement
SOLD WHERE IMPORTED PERFUMES ARE SOLD
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Boston Philadelphia Baltimore Washington
Providence Hartford Springfield Worcester

Pompeian
BEAUTY POWDER



"LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT"

Her beauty instantly captivates him, for there are many who admire the woman who applies her cream, powder, and rouge correctly. Beauty is aided by the Pompeian method.

First, a touch of fragrant Pompeian DAY Cream (vanishing). It softens the skin and holds the powder. Work the cream well into the skin so the powder adheres evenly.

Then apply Pompeian BEAUTY Powder. It makes the skin appear beautifully fair and adds the charm of delicate fragrance.

Now a touch of BLOOM for youthful color. Do you know that a bit of color in the cheeks makes the eyes sparkle with a new beauty?

Lastly, dust over again with the powder in order to subdue the BLOOM. Presto! Thus, beauty and cool freshness in a few moments!

Note. Don't use too much BLOOM. A natural result is all important.



These three preparations may be used separately or together (as a "Complete Pompeian Beauty Toilette." Pompeian DAY CREAM (vanishing), removes face shine. Pompeian BEAUTY Powder, a powder that stays on—flesh, white, brunette. Pompeian BLOOM, a rouge that won't break—light, dark, medium. At all druggists, 50c each. Guaranteed by the makers of Pompeian MASSAGE Cream, Pompeian NIGHT Cream, Pompeian HAIR Massage.

"Don't Envy Beauty. Use Pompeian"

Guarantee: The name Pompeian on any package is your guarantee of quality and safety. Should you not be completely satisfied, the purchase price will be gladly refunded by the Pompeian Co., at Cleveland, Ohio.

Special Half Box and Panel Offer
(Positively only one to a family)

To only one person in a family, we will send a box of Pompeian BEAUTY Powder (containing exactly one-half regular 50c package), a Liberty Girl Art Panel, and samples of DAY Cream and BLOOM for only two dimes. Many interesting beauty experiments can be made with the samples.

THE POMPEIAN CO., 2120 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

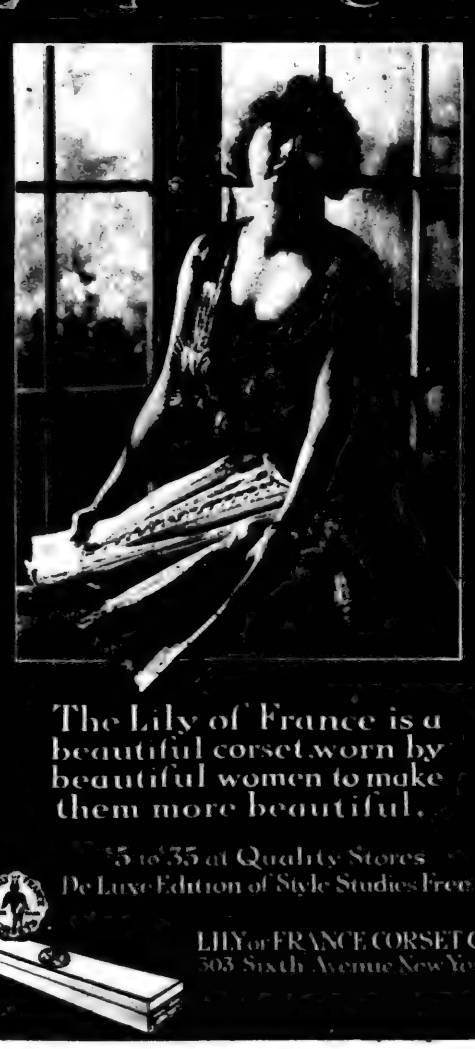
THE POMPEIAN CO., 2120 Superior Ave., Cleveland, O.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find two dimes. Send me your **One-Half Box** Powder and 1919 Panel offer. No member of my family has accepted this offer.

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
State .....

Flesh shade sent unless white or brunette requested

LILY OF FRANCE CORSET



The Lily of France is a beautiful corset worn by beautiful women to make them more beautiful.

$5 to $35 at Quality Stores
De Luxe Edition of Style Studies Free

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Lady Sealpax
Athletic Underwear for Every Woman



Lady Sealpax is the feminized edition of Sealpax Athletic Underwear for men — more shapely and graceful, of course, but just as cool, easy fitting and easy wearing.

Made of soft, dainty fabrics. Put up in sanitary envelopes. Ask for Lady Sealpax at your favorite shop. Reputable Prices.

STEVENS Incorporated,
Worth & Church Sts., New York.

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

EVEN IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS A MAN'S CLOTHES MUST BE CORRECT!

AND so it is, we wish to impress upon you, that it is not a sport coat that we want to sell you particularly, nor even a golf suit, nor yet a pair of flannel trousers, so much as the assurance that whatever you buy in the Men's Shops has behind it the authority of sporting specialists who sell only what is correct and avoid what is not.



70—WHITE BUCKSKIN SHOES, English last, leather soles. 12.00 [illegible] Price 12.20 [illegible]

72—WHITE BUCKSKIN SHOES, mahogany leather ball strap, tip and heel, Neolin soles. 9.50

74—WHITE BUCKSKIN SHOES, French last, white leather soles and heels. 12.00 [illegible] Price 12.20 including Tax

76—WHITE BROADCLOTH SILK SHIRTS, French cuffs. 10.00 [illegible] Price 10.70 [illegible]

76A BAT WING TIES of imported Foulard silk (state size of collar when ordering) 1.00

84—WHITE FLANNEL TROUSERS, fine quality. 9.00

84 OTHER WHITE FLANNEL TROUSERS 11.00 to 18.50

86 SPORTS COATS (hand tailored) of blue, brown or green flannel. 30.00

88 SPORTS COATS (hand tailored) of knitted fabrics in brown, gray or heather mixtures, belted back. 25.00

8C FOUR IN HAND SCARVES of imported English foulard silk, in a large variety of neat patterns and colors. 1.50

The illustrations in this advertisement are simply a foretaste of a variety which is unusually large and wholly unusual.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MEN'S SHOPS—2 to 8 WEST 38th ST.—Located on Street Level

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Fifth Ave., at 37th St.

Smart Bathing Suits

Very Attractively Priced



575—Silk Fibre Bathing Suit, with contrasting color stripes of pure silk. May be had in Black with Copen. stripes or Black with Red stripes. Sizes 34 to 46. **14.75**

575A—Rubber Bathing Cap. **75c**

576—Exquisite Taffeta Bathing Suit, in Black only. Pocketed. Sizes 34 to 46. **6.95**

576A—Rubber Bathing Cap. **1.25**

Jersey Tights, Black only, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.95

Mail or phone orders given prompt and careful attention

Send for illustrated style book 22-A



"AS-THE-PETALS" M·D·

An Ideal Doctor! His Powders Are a Pleasure to Take!

IF scorching suns and hot, dry winds make summer a time of torture for you—just so many weary days of irritating, smarting discomfort—that means you need more than an ordinary talcum powder. In *As-the-Petals* you find just the right quality of medication to soothe and benefit a tortured skin.

Cool and refreshing as a breeze from the sea, it keeps you happy and comfortable through the hottest weather!

The delightful fragrance of *As-the-Petals* Talcum Powder and its magic, soothing touch are also found in *As-the-Petals* Face Powder—more than just a *safe* powder—it protects, improves and beautifies at the same time!

As-the-Petals Talcum Powder is 25c—the Face Powder is 60c. Other *As-the-Petals* toilet requisites are the Toilet Water at $1.50, the Extract at $1.50, and the Sachet at 75c.

Send 25c for a sample bottle of *As-the-Petals* Perfume—we want you to know its bewitching fragrance, and mere words can't describe it.



Lazell PERFUMER

DEPT 45

RUSSEK'S

FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK



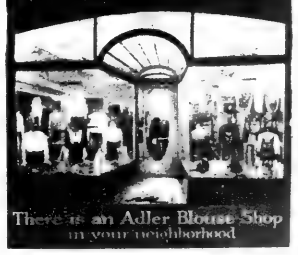
Summer Dress

Skirt of plaid Gingham
Bodice of blue, pink or white Organdie
$14.75



ALSO MAKERS OF
No. 51, Savonau Cold Cream (Solidified)
No. 48, Royal Thridace, "The Officer's Soap."
Finest Toilet Soaps in the World.
$1.00 Per CAKE.

Adler Blouses



There is an Adler Blouse Shop in your neighborhood

"A MIGEL SILK"



J. GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE



In Suede, Satin, Patent, Glaze or Dull Kid—Pumps, Oxfords & Boots.
A shoe that combines gracefulness of line and supreme comfort.
Send for Catalog T. Mail orders filled.

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The HARDMAN FIVE-FOOT GRAND

Price $925
Convenient Terms if Desired



Enrico Caruso says:
"Its tone is wonderful"—

The great Metropolitan artists use the HARDMAN Five-Foot Grand in their own homes because it offers *most* in beauty and tone.

Your own home will be music-happy, music-beautiful, with its Five-Foot Grand in it.

HARDMAN PECK & CO Est. 1842
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Represented in All Cities

STROBEL FURNITURE

YOUR furniture money will go twice as far if it does not help pay expenses in the high-rent district. You will be surprised at the low prices of our superb dining-room and bed-room suites in period designs. A wide variety to choose from and immediate delivery.

Have your chauffeur drive you to 53 Elizabeth St. (4½ blocks from Lafayette St.) or take 3d Avenue "L" or Subway to Canal Street. Fifteen minutes from 42d Street.



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Incorporated.
Established 1852
53-55 Elizabeth St., New York
(Near Canal Street.)
Phones: Franklin 784-785.

For Your Skin



Perfect Pancakes every time



And SO easy to make!

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK



Handmade

LINGERIE PETTICOATS *and* UNDERBODICES *for* SPORTS WEAR

EILEEN—Nainsook Petticoat embroidered with scallops and daisies. **3.95**

DEVOTO—Bodice of batiste; embroidered scallops and dots outline neck, armholes and front of bodice. **1.95**

ADELE—Petticoat of batiste; embroidered scallops around bottom; double panel back and front. **2.00**

PHOELIX—Underbodice of batiste; hand scalloped and daintily embroidered in design at front. **1.95**

ODETTE—Petticoat of batiste; lower edge scalloped and trimmed with eyelet embroidered motifs. **6.95**

RACENE—Batiste bodice, emb'd in Colado and floral designs. **2.95**

FLORETTE—Petticoat of batiste; hand embroidered floral design and scallops around bottom. **5.95**

CECILE—Underbodice of batiste; hemstitching trims the front, shoulder straps and top of bodice. **1.95**

ARABELLA—Petticoat of batiste; with embroidered eyelets and scallops; double panel back and front. **2.95**

BABETTE—Underbodice of batiste; embroidered in scallops around neck, armholes and front fastening. **1.50**

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE at 38TH STREET NEW YORK



BATHING FASHIONS

Frocks and Swimming Suits

ODELLE—*Jersey Swimming Suit* in black, with border and tasseled sash blocked in a contrasting color.... *5.95*

Same Swimming Suit, with Bloomers.... *7.95*

Rubber Bathing Cap ..... *.95*

Low Black Satin Shoes..... *1.50*

ALINE—*Swimming Suit* of fibre silk in black, with wide border and sash brightened with Roman stripes..... *14.75*

Rubber Bathing Hat, with rubber quill.. *1.10*

Black Satin Shoes, braid trimming..... *1.95*

SUZANNE—*Bathing Frock* of black silk poplin; two-tier skirt, belted at waist with bow at side..... *10.75*

Rubberized Satin Hat *4.95*

Black Satin Shoes, leather trimmed..... *2.95*

ROWENA—*Slip-on Bathing Frock* of taffeta silk in black, green, navy or purple; trimmed with knife pleatings and wide tucks; sash at waist..... *16.50*

Rubber Bathing Cap..... *3.95*

White Canvas Shoes, elkskin trimming.. *1.50*

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS

—In models which boys will like

—In fabrics which mothers will like



50 BOYS' PONGEE SILK SUIT, real Ninghai pongee, open neck, short sleeves. 2 to 8 years. 7.95

52 BOYS' NEW MODEL DUTCH SUIT. Blouse of pure white linen, trousers and trimming of light blue, tan, green, pink or navy chambray. 2 to 7 years. 3.95

54 BOYS' MIDDY SUIT, of English long cloth, trimmed in red, blue or brown. 3 to 9 years. 3.75

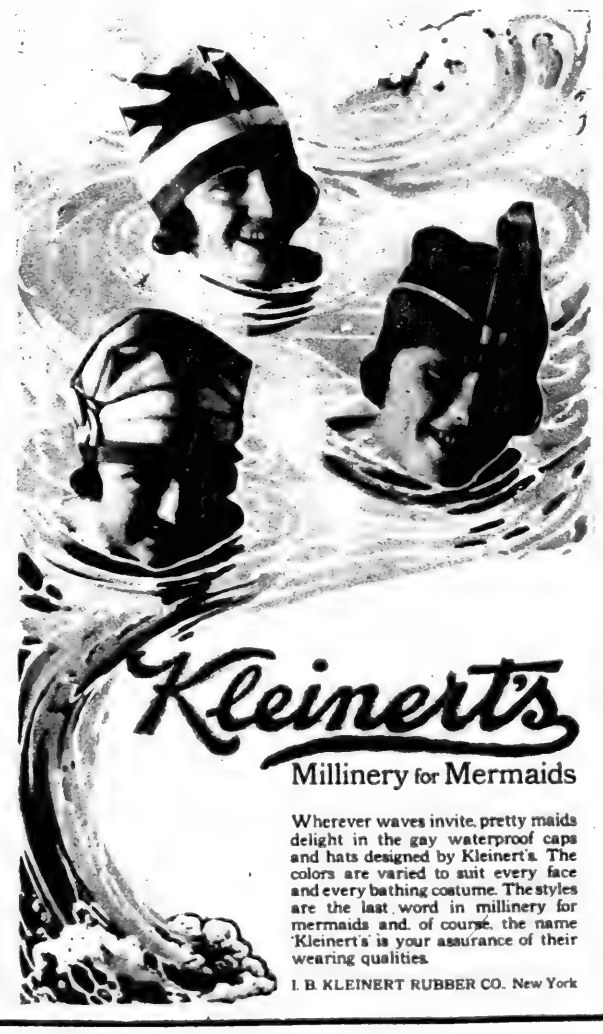
56 BOYS' OUTING SUIT, of olive drab drill; open collar, Anzac trousers, army web belt. 8 to 16 years. 2.95

58 BOYS' NORFOLK SUIT, of fine white duck, also of olive khaki drill. 8 to 16 years. 5.00

60 BOYS' NORFOLK SUIT, of genuine Panama cloth in gray, tan, brown, navy or green heather mixtures. 9 to 16 years. 8.75

BOYS' APPAREL SHOPS Fifth Floor

Prompt Delivery Free, Anywhere in the United States. Phone 6900 Greeley



Kleinert's

Millinery for Mermaids

Wherever waves invite, pretty maids delight in the gay waterproof caps and hats designed by Kleinert's. The colors are varied to suit every face and every bathing costume. The styles are the last word in millinery for mermaids and, of course, the name 'Kleinert's' is your assurance of their wearing qualities.

I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO. New York



To-day a ribbon trimming is to a dress what a final, masterful touch is to a painting—the touch of decided individuality.

Actresses—the criterion of dress—always prefer

"J. C." RIBBONS

because of their richness of color, pattern and superior quality. There's one for every need—buy them by name.

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Satin De Luxe — Sankapac
Trousseau — Democracy

(All registered trade-mark names)

JOHNSON, COWDIN & COMPANY

"America's Best Ribbons"

40 East 30th Street New York

Send 10 cents for RIBBONOLOGY—tells how to make useful ribbon novelties.

If you haven't yet tried Cutex, make up your mind to send for the trial set today. See how noticeably better your nails look after their first Cutex manicure



Stains and discolorations disappear as if by magic the moment you apply Cutex Nail White underneath the nails

A lasting brilliant gloss or a soft transparent finish, just as you prefer, you can get with Cutex Nail Polish

"So beautifully smooth and clean does Cutex leave the skin at the base of the nails, that I never think of allowing my cuticle to be cut"
Geraldine Farrar



How to keep your nails looking freshly manicured all the time

YOUR nails look unbelievingly lovely after their Cutex manicure! They are so shapely, so exquisitely groomed: the cuticle edge at their base is as smooth, firm and even as if they had just had a professional manicure. You are delighted with their appearance!

Keep them looking lovely, always!

Spasmodic attention won't do it—having your nails manicured *occasionally* may only make the cuticle look worse in the long run. But with a bottle of Cutex at hand, it is so easy to keep your cuticle *always* smooth and firm. It should be attended to as regularly as you file your nails.

So little trouble, too

Once or twice a week, according to the rapidity with which your cuticle grows, dip the end of an orange stick, wrapped with absorbent cotton, into your bottle of Cutex and work it around the base of each nail, gently pressing back the cuticle. Carefully rinse the fingers in clear water, pressing back the cuticle as you dry your hands. Then, during the day, whenever you dry your hands, push back the cuticle with a towel. This is all you need to do to keep your nails looking well-groomed all the time.

Thousands and thousands of women would tell you that they can, with Cutex, keep their nails always in noticeably lovely condition. It exactly fills the need for a convenient, quick, safe cuticle remover. Get a bottle today at any drug or department store.

Or send for the complete manicure set shown below

If you have never given your nails a Cutex manicure, send today for this complete Cutex manicure set and see for yourself how attractive your nails can be made to look.

The set contains everything necessary for several complete Cutex manicures.

Send only 20c for it today. Northam Warren, Dept. 118, 114 West 17th Street, New York City.

If you live in Canada, address Northam Warren, Dept. 118, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal, Canada.



This is Cutex week throughout Greater New York

The Cutex window display shown above will be seen in the windows of hundreds of leading drug stores including all the Liggett Drug Stores



Cutex, the cuticle remover, comes in 35c and 65c bottles. Cutex Nail White, Nail Polish and Cuticle Comfort are also 35c

MAIL THIS COUPON WITH TWO DIMES TODAY

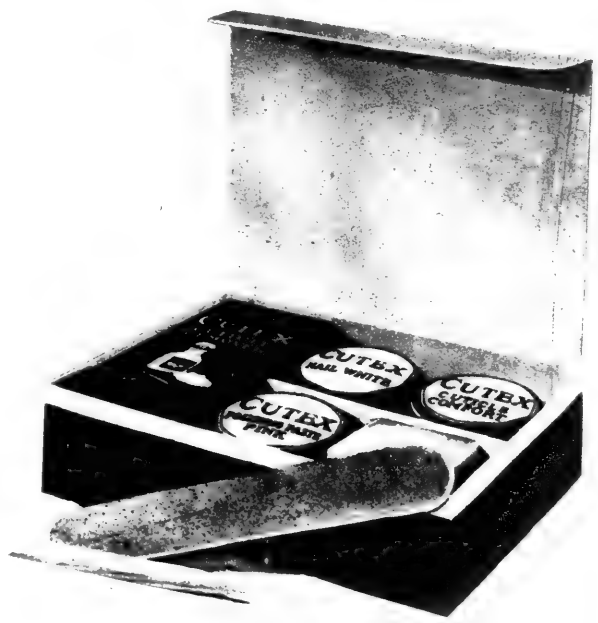
CUT HERE

NORTHAM WARREN
Dept. 118, 114 West 17th Street, New York City

Name

Street and Number

City and State



This set is complete! Enough for six perfect manicures. Send only 20c and let us send you one

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

Section 7

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1919.

SIXTEEN PAGES

(Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.)

INVESTIGATING THE WAR

Chairman Graham of House of Representatives' Special Committee Outlines Scope of Inquiry Into Expenditures

ON the surface the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations command more interest than anything else in Washington, but underneath the surface, in the cloakrooms of Senate and House and wherever politicians gather for more intimate talk, the paramount subject of discussion is that of the Congressional investigations and how deep their probe is to go. One is now getting under way—the investigation into War Department expenditures during the war. The large question as to how far down it will go is answered below by William J. Graham, Chairman of the five-armed inquiry committee of the House. The methods of his committee furnish an indication of the course to be followed by the other Congressional searchers.

A Republican leader in Congress remarked the other day that an investigation was practically certain in each of several departments, more or less extensive, as the circumstances might require. The list of departments to be scrutinized, as collected from various Republican members of Congress, follows:

Alien Property Custodian, Department of Agriculture, Food Administration, Federal Housing, Navy Department, Post Office Department, President's fund for Peace Conference expenses, United States Shipping Board, War Department, War Risk Insurance, and War Tarde Board.

None of the investigations, the Republican leader said, would be inquisitorial, but they would be undertaken and conducted only so far as the interests of the country demanded. Democratic leaders scoff at such assertions. Visibly they are disturbed at the prospect, not because of apprehension that the probes will do permanent injury to the Administration's war record, but because the Republicans, being in charge, can guide the investigations and explode whatever is collected at the right psychological times from a political standpoint.

"What they are going to do," said one Democrat, "is to keep these investigations boiling along, or some of them, clear into the Presidential campaign, and release their stuff at the time when the voters are beginning to think of the coming Presidential election. And they are not only going to tear everything wide open; they are going to pull up the flooring besides."

It would naturally be suggested that with various investigations in progress at the same time, Congress could not follow up the constructive legislation on so many lines that the country expects. The Republicans saw the danger, as the plan for the investigation of the War Department shows. A special committee was appointed for the inquiry, and the regular Military Affairs Committee can concentrate its attention on legislative work. Wherever a broad investigation is to be made, this will be the policy, according to the party chiefs, and the arrangement is for the Senate and the House not to duplicate investigations. During the war investigations were conducted by regular committees in charge of that branch, and as an addition to other work the inquiries weighed heavily on them.

Mr. Graham, who is a lawyer and succeeded Clyde H. Tavenner, Democrat, Fourteenth Illinois District, in the Sixty-fifth Congress, was asked in Washington the other day to outline the plan of investigation to be followed by his committee. He said:

"The purpose of the investigation is a general audit of all the accounts of the War Department. We propose to start with the appropriations and trace them to the place where the money was expended. This will be done in all branches of the War Department. It is probable that the work will divide itself into five branches — Quartermaster's supplies, ordnance, aviation, overseas expenditures, and camps and cantonments. Incidentally we will investigate many branches of the departments named. For example, the spruce production and the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, also the one at Cincinnati, the factories engaged in the manufacture of munitions and war materials. The members of the committee will probably be engaged continuously in this work for the next six months, to the exclusion of other Congressional work.

"The reasons for making the investigation are:

"First, that the people have a right to know how the vast sums of money raised by taxation have been and are being expended.

"Second, that by a full and complete knowledge of the defects of organization and administration in this war we may learn useful lessons for the future.

"Third, that the expenditures of the War Department are continuing today



Representative William J. Graham of Illinois, Chairman.

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Representative J. C. McKenzie.

Representative E. L. Hamilton.

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HEAD OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AND FOUR SUB-CHAIRMEN.

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"Getting people to like you is a big help to success—it's as important as ability," says this man. It surely did wonders for him. How he does it—a simple method which anyone can use.

ALL the office was talking about it, and we were wondering which one of us would be the lucky man.

There was an important job to be filled—as Assistant-to-the-President. According to the general run of salaries in the office, this one would easily pay from $7,000 to $10,000 a year.

The main requisite, as we understood it, was striking personality and the ability to meet even the biggest men in their offices, their clubs, and their homes, on a basis of absolute equality. This the firm considered of even more importance than knowledge of the business.

YOU know just what happens when news of this sort gets around an office. The boys got to picking the man among themselves. They had the choice all narrowed down to two men—Harrison and myself. That was the way I felt about it, too. Harrison was big enough for the job, and could undoubtedly make a success of it. But, personally, I felt that I had the edge on him in lots of ways. And I was sure that the firm knew it, too.

Never shall I forget my thrill of pleasure when the president's secretary came into my office with a cheery smile, looked at me meaningly, handed me a bulletin and said, "Mr. Fraser, here is the news about the new Assistant-to-the-President." There seemed to be a new note of added respect in her attitude toward me. I smiled my appreciation as she left my desk.

At last I had come into my own. Never did the sun shine so brightly as on that morning, and never did it seem so good to be alive! These were my thoughts as I gazed out of the window, seeing not the hurrying throngs, but vivid pictures of my new position flashing before me. And then for a further joyous thrill I read the bulletin. It said, "Effective January 1, Mr. Henry J. Peters, of our Cleveland office, will assume the duties of Assistant-to-the-President at the home office."

PETERS! Peters!—surely it *couldn't* be Peters! Why, this fellow Peters was only a branch-office salesman. . . . *Personality!* Why, he was only five feet four inches high, and had no more personality than a mouse. Stack him up against a big man and he'd look and act like an office boy. I knew Peters well and there was nothing to him, nothing at all.

January the first came and Peters assumed his new duties. All the boys were openly hostile to him. Naturally, I felt very keenly about it, and didn't exactly go out of my way to make things pleasant for him—not exactly!

But our open opposition didn't seem to bother Peters. He went right on with his work and began to make good. Soon I noticed that, despite my feeling against him, I was secretly beginning to admire him. He was winning over the other boys, too. It wasn't long before we all buried our little hatchets and pulled up with Peters.

The funny thing about it was the big hit he made with the people we did business with. I never saw anything like it. They would come in and write in and telephone in to the firm and praise Peters to the skies. They insisted on doing business with him, and gave him orders of a size that made us dizzy to look at. And offers of positions!—why, Peters was offered a score of fancy-figure positions.



"People would come in and write in and telephone in and praise Peters to the skies . . . he was showered with offers of fancy-figure positions."

WHAT I could not quite get into my mind was how a little, unassuming, ordinary-to-look-at chap like Peters could make such an impression with everyone—especially with influential men. He seemed to have an uncanny influence over people. The masterly Peters of today was an altogether different man from the commonplace Peters I had first met years ago. I could not figure it out, nor could the other boys.

One day at luncheon I came right out and asked Peters how he did it. I half expected him to evade. But he didn't. He let me in on the secret. He said he was not afraid to do it because there was always plenty of room at the top.

What Peters told me acted on my mind in exactly the same way as when you stand on a hill and look through binocular glasses at objects in the far distance. Many things I could not see before suddenly leaped into my mind with startling clearness. A new sense of power surged through me. And I felt the urge to put it into action.

Within a month I was getting remarkable results, found myself becoming popular. I was now able to interest business men of importance who had formerly given me only a passing nod of acquaintance. I was surprised at my ability to "get on" with people and to win their interest and friendship. But let me tell you some of my experiences.

For certain reasons it became necessary for the firm to obtain a signed letter from a prominent public man. Three of our men had tried, and failed. Then I was given the job. I felt I had been made the "goat." But I got the signed letter, and with it an inside tip which enabled us to land a prize order about which our competitors are still guessing and wondering.

Then trouble sprang up at one of our factories. The men talked strike. Things looked ugly. I was sent to straighten it out. On the eve of a general walkout, I pacified the men and headed off the strike. And not only this, but ever since then this factory has led all our other plants in production.

I could tell you many similar instances, but they all tell the same story—the ability to make people like you. I take no personal credit for what I have done. All the credit I give to the method Peters told me about. We have told it to lots of our friends, and it has helped them wonderfully.

Which reminds me! One of my wife's close friends moved to another town where she was a stranger. My wife, of course, knew of my method. She told it to her friend with the idea that it might be of assistance to her in meeting new people. It helped her so wonderfully that in a very short time she won the close friendship of many of the "best families" in the town. Every one wonders how she did it. But WE know.

BUT YOU want to know how it is done. Well, what Peters told me at luncheon that day was this: "Get Dr. Blackford's 'Reading Character at Sight.'" I did so. This is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I have told you about.

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on as large a scale as they were during the war. By a careful investigation these expenditures can be stopped.

"Incidental to these purposes, if it is developed that there have been those who have taken advantage of the occasion, while our young men were fighting and dying over there, to rob the Public Treasury, then such persons may be assured that this investigation will disclose their identity to the people, so that proper steps may be taken for their punishment. The committee has no friends to reward or foes to punish. The investigation will be fair, thorough, and nonpartisan. We purpose to begin at once, as soon as the necessary clerical force is obtained, and to proceed continuously until it is finished.

"It is a large undertaking. The War Department has spent more than $16,000,000,000 up to this time; so far as it is humanly possible all expenditures made by the department will be fully audited by this committee. We expect that one of the five sub-comittees—the one in charge of the purchases abroad—will go to France."

Mr. Graham was asked to illustrate how an item of expenditure would be traced to its source.

"Take the appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department," he answered. "The Quartermaster's Department must account for the expenditure of all that sum of money. Among the items for which this money was expended we find an item, say, for 2,000 suits of khaki clothes. We want to know from whom they were bought, how much was given for them, whether they were purchased on competitive bids, whether the price was more than is ordinarily paid for that sort of thing, how the contract was made, when the Government received the clothing with respect to the time the order was given, what was its quality, and whether any one interested in the company having the contract bore any relation to the men who let the contracts. In other words, we want to know how much the Government spent and what it got for it.

"Investigation along such lines may lead us into factories on other questions, as to what plant the bidder had, how much was his equipment to fill the order as agreed upon, and all incidental questions of the like.

"Take another example: Suppose we find the ordnance people wanted to buy some seven-inch shells. We would want to know to whom the contract was let, what the terms were, how much profit was paid to the contractor, then how many shells were received, and whether they were received in time to be of any use to the Government. This will lead us into an inquiry on the cost of steel, what the profits of the steel companies were, and into all manner of side lines. The Ordnance Department spent $4,500,000,000 during the war, and the probabilities are that the facts will disclose that we did not receive any shells in time to be effective during the war in any appreciable amount, but that what we required we bought from abroad."

Reports coming to Washington indicate that some business men over the country have felt apprehension that the investigations would be conducted in a way that would interfere with progress in reconstruction—that in seeking political material the investigators would be likely to wander far afield, producing needless uneasiness and agitation. Mr. Graham was asked about this.

"The committee is not intended to be and will not be a Grand Jury," he said. "It is not intended to be inquisitorial or captious. The public is entitled to a careful audit of the accounts of this war. The work of the committee will confine itself closely to that line."

Each of the five sub-committees will consist of three members, two Republicans and one Democrat. The members, besides the General Chairman, are: Republicans—Hamilton, Michigan; McKenzie, Illinois; Johnson, South Dakota; Reavis, Nebraska; Magee, New York; McCulloch, Ohio; Bland, Indiana; Jeffries, Nebraska, and MacGregor, New York; Democrats—Flood, Virginia; Garrett, Tennessee; Doremus, Michigan; Donovan, New York, and Lea, California.

Up to May 1 the expenditures of the War Department amounted to $16,300,000,000, of which $4,323,000,000 was for ordnance, $974,000,000 for camps, cantonments, and manufacturing establishments, and $948,000,000 for aircraft. The War Department inquiry will be the heaviest investigation to be undertaken by this Congress, ranking the shipping and housing inquiries, which are likely to be the next two in extent.

The fact that departments and war agencies are singled out for investigation does not mean, it is asserted by Republicans, that there is basis for suspicion of mismanagement or wrongdoing, but merely that on account of the large sums disbursed there should be a checking up of accounts.

"If it is developed that there have been those who have taken advantage of the occasion, while our young men were fighting and dying over there, to rob the Public Treasury, then such persons may be assured that this investigation will disclose their identity to the people, so that proper steps may be taken for their punishment. The committee has no friends to reward or foes to punish. The investigation will be fair, thorough, and nonpartisan."—From interview with Chairman Graham of the House's inquiry committee.



Underwood & Underwood.
Adolph Lewisohn.

Open-Air Concerts: Their Civic Value

NEW YORK is to have a Summer season of orchestral and vocal music at the stadium of the College of the City of New York. The season of eight weeks of concerts will provide an opportunity for many thousands of music lovers to spend their evenings in the open air, and to hear the works of the great masters.

The experiment with orchestral concerts in the open air last Summer proved successful. The concerts were organized to place the best music within the reach of the general public, and more than 100,000 persons attended. The original season of two weeks was extended to seven weeks, and its closing was marked by a demand for further concerts.

An orchestra, composed of eighty musicians, under the direction of Arnold Volpe, has been chosen from the Metropolitan Opera House, the Philharmonic Society, and the New York Symphony orchestras. Arnold Volpe has been active in New York since 1902 as conductor of the Volpe Symphony Orchestra, the Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, and the Municipal Orchestra.

The programs will include symphonies and symphonic works by the great masters of all schools—Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, Cesar Franck, Dvorak, Tschaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Rachmaninoff, Borodine, Berlioz, Saint-Saëns, Debussy, Dukas, Massenet, Liszt, Moussorgsky, Glazounoff, MacDowell, Hadley, Chadwick, and others.

Vocal and instrumental soloists of prominence will assist on special nights, choral works will be given, and generally the arrangement of programs will be as follows: Mondays and Thursdays, symphony nights; Tuesdays and Fridays, operatic nights; Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, miscellaneous.

Interviewed in his offices a few days after the celebration of his seventieth birthday, Adolph Lewisohn, who built the Lewisohn Stadium at 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and donated it to the College of the City of New York, in order that the people of New York might have a large open-air theatre in which to enjoy the best forms of music, pageantry, and drama, said:

"The experiment with orchestral concerts was intended to place the best orchestral and other music within the reach of the general public—that large public which insists on paying for its amusements and recreations—and we fixed the admission at twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and one dollar.

"It was the serious demand on the part of thousands of the best residents and workers of New York that prompted us to consider a scheme whereby these concerts might be made permanent, that is, should become an annual feature in the open-air life of the city.

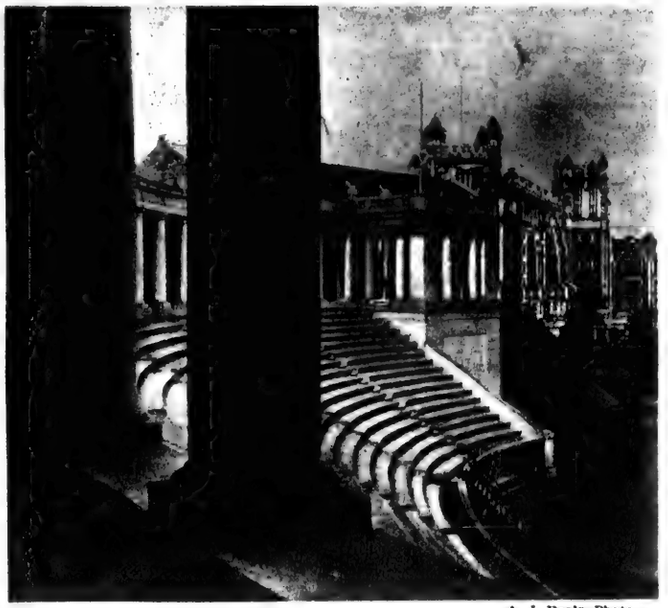
"I believe that this music in the open air, for which we are all working, will have a distinct civic value. We have all worked hard for the distressed nations of Europe, but in the many calls upon our generosity poor old New York has been almost forgotten. As you will see by the signs a lot of people have forgotten all about Broadway, and have to be reminded of its existence by posters. In the same way, a lot more people have forgotten all about music in the open air. They have been taught to believe that music is the exclusive property of the super-heated opera houses and the concert halls, and to millions of these people the open air means largely a matter of baseball or fishing.

"If baseball and fishing are good in the open air, then music is also good out of doors, and I agree with the founders of the Stadium Symphony Orchestra that it was undoutedly the intention of the great old masters that some of their music be adequately rendered in the open air.

"We open our season at the stadium on Monday night, June 30, and we believe that in taking 8,000 people out into the open air, away from their hot homes, and giving them the world's finest music played by a large symphony orchestra, with the solos sung by the finest operatic artists available, at a reasonable admission, we are doing something definite to make New York a pleasanter place in which to live and work."



Mrs. Arthur M. Reis, Chairman of the Music Committee.



A. J. Beals, Photo.
Stadium of the College of the City of New York, With a Glimpse of the College Buildings Beyond.

Serbian Victories of Peace

(Continued from Page 13)

questions, and Redjeb Bey gave me the following outline which had been prepared by the National Party as an official statement:

"Albania's earnest desire is to become an element of order and peace in the Balkan Peninsula; but for this it is absolutely necessary that her national unity, which was sacredly guarded and conserved during so many centuries of struggle, be consecrated by the restoration of Albania, and by such a readjustment of her frontiers as will insure her future existence and her free development. The restoration of Albania cannot possibly have another political status than that of an independent State, politically and economically, for only under such a status will she be free of all foreign intrigues.

"To leave or put Albanian territory and people under foreign domination is to perpetuate the germs of discord and of trouble in the Balkans.

"The boundary which we legitimately claim includes, with the respective hinterlands, the following towns: Scutari, Ipek, Mitrovitza, Prishtina, Uskup, Monastir, Metzova, Janina, and Preveza, and the highlands of Plava, Gusinja, Hoti, and Gruda.

"The Montenegrins and Serbians have been forced in this direction through the fault of Austria-Hungary, which has debarred them from their lawful outlet to the South Slavonic coast. Had the Montenegrins and Serbians been at liberty to reach the sea through Cattaro and Dalmatia, they never would have tried to force their way through Shkodra, San Giovanni di Medua, and Durazzo by subjugating the Albanian population, which was almost as numerous as their own.

"N. H. Brailsford, speaking on the subject, says: 'In the two districts of Prizrend and Ipek there are no more than 5,000 Serbian householders, against 20,000 or 25,000 Albanian families. In all "old Serbia" there are as many Serbian families as there are Albanian families in Ipek and Prizrend alone.'

"Gabriel Louis Jaray, speaking in his book, 'L'Albanie Inconue,' of the ethnography of Northern Albania, says, 'Prizrend, Ipek, and Jakova are par excellence Albanian towns.'

"Besides, there is a traditional feud between the Serbians and the Albanians which would render the peaceable administration of the country under a Serbian hegemony impossible. Far from considering them as his superiors in culture, the Albanians have learned to despise and to exploit them as his villains.

"The Hellenic Kingdom is at enmity with Albania because European diplomacy deprived her of her islands and of her Asia Minor coast; so she has been forced to lay claims upon a land which neither geographically nor ethnographically belongs to Greece. The fact that 'Epirus' geographically belongs to Albania can easily be verified by everybody who can examine a map. The rivers of Epirus all empty into the Adriatic on the Albanian coast. Besides, the majority of the population is Moslem Albanian, while the Christian minority, though members of the Orthodox Church, is Greek neither by race, language, nor sentiment.



Youthful Albanian Chieftain Redjeb Bey Yella, Sent Out to Tell Story of Serbian Atrocities and Oppression.

"Setting aside their heroes of antiquity—Alexander the Great, Pyrrhus, the King of Epirus, the Ptolemies of Egypt, Emperor Diocletian of Rome, Constantine the Great, &c.—the modern Albanians have shown in Turkey, Italy, Greece, Rumania, and elsewhere that they can produce statesmen. They have given the reigning dynasty to Egypt, founded by Mehmet Ali, the famous soldied and statesman."

A picture of human misery is revealed by Colonel Folks:

"On the outskirts of the village of Leskovatz we were passing a lot of one-story rooms opening directly on the street, when our attention was attracted by a crying child. There was something especially insistent, mournful, and penetrating about the cry. Around the entrance to the room was scattered all manner of filth, human and other. Looking in, we saw a child, perhaps 3 years old, lying in the dirt on the floor, dressed in rags, crying continuously.

"Through an interpreter we asked a bystander what was the matter with the child. He said, 'Its mother is dead. She is in there.' Then we saw on the dirt floor what was apparently the body of a woman sewn up in coarse rags and packing. We were told she had been dead two days.

"We asked if there were any other children. 'Yes, there are one or two more. They are in there. We don't know whether they are dead or sleeping.' We then saw another bundle of rags, and as we looked it began to stir and a tiny hand crept out, feeling about in a weak, uncertain, trembling fashion. The arm was bare to the elbow. It was literally skin and bones, and covered with the most repulsive sores.

"We remarked, 'Who is looking after the children since the mother died?'

"'No one,' was the reply. We said that it was not necessary to let the children die because the mother was dead. The bystanders shrugged their shoulders and said something to the effect that that was the way with these people. Our inquiries and observations had their effect, however, for, passing by the spot a few moments later, we found that the two children had been removed to an adjoining room with another family, looking almost equally miserable. Some one had given a large, dry piece of bread to the crying child, and he was devouring it eagerly, with every appearance of extreme enjoyment."

It is such stories as these which are shedding a new light on the whole question of the United States of Jugoslavia.

After visiting Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia and hearing these stories from Montengero, Serbia, and Albania, I would say that the gentle art of peaceful conquests and carpetbagging is being practiced to the limit and that the self-determination idea has a very slender chance.

Perhaps it was the Germans that told the Serbs "Peace has its victories."

Peace Conference Motor Crisis

(Continued from Page 7)

found to be the only way of grappling with the motor crisis at the Crillon. Opposite the name of each and every member of the Peace Mission—by and large it musters somewhere between 300 and 400 members—there now stands, I hear, a sort of mystic Bradstreet or Dun symbol. It denotes the particular person's status in the motor hierarchy. Opposite Colonel House's name, for example, there are red letters denoting that he is entitled practically at any hour to the highest-powered limousine on the spot. Adjacent to some lesser mission mortal, who may be merely an expert on Czechoslovak folklore, or Armenian psychology, there is a numeral indicating that nothing better than a Detroit flivver is coming to him. Opposite somebody else's name are hieroglyphics attesting that he (or she) is entitled to a four-cylinder open car, but only at the tea hour. Mrs. So-and-So may shop in No. 34,652, or a car of equal rank, only between 3 and 4 P. M., provided Mr. So-and-So or his wife do not want a machine. But if No. 56,719, or a machine of that grade, is available forenoons the said Chief of the Section on Greek Finance or his missus can joy ride between 10 and 12 A. M. It's a gay life.

Our Commissioners have accomplished great things in Paris. But their noblest efforts, as well as their most zealous activities, have been devoted, amid the blissful ignorance of taxpaying fellow-countrymen at home, to seeing that while Poland got independence, they themselves got machines.

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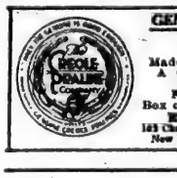
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WHY SUFFRAGE FIGHT TOOK 50 YEARS

Leader Tells of Hindenburg Line of Germans Broken in West, Gives Political Sidelights, and Finds Causes for Victory's Delay

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

THE passage of the Federal suffrage amendment by the United States Congress on June 4 should be credited to no man or woman, nor group of men or women, nor to any one political party. It should be credited to no particular method or form of campaign, nor even to our own generation. Any attempt so to limit the credit betokens crass ignorance of American and world history. The passage of the amendment is the result of fifty years or more of concerted, never-ceasing effort.

Some pronounce it evolution. True, it is evolution. But behind the evolution there have been evolutors—hundreds, thousands of them, who, in order to push the demand for woman suffrage forward, gave every possibility of their lives to the cause. All that they had and all that they were went to the service of woman's emancipation. Although women were the chief workers, there have been men who, like the women, lived in strictest economy so that there should be more to give to the woman's cause. A long array of such noble souls rises in memory as one looks backward over the years; women who had the vision of the righteousness of the equality of rights between the sexes, men who dare to espouse a despised cause.

The victory at Washington is, therefore, no sudden development, no unexpected event. On the contrary, it is a long-overdue climax.

The Federal suffrage amendment was introduced in Congress in 1878, forty years ago, by the National Woman Suffrage Association, and has been pending ever since, each new session witnessing its early introduction, while with weary watching and working the years have succeeded each other.

The Constitution of the United States is not an easy instrument to change, but it has been amended three times between 1878 and 1919. Had the Federal suffrage amendment been passed and ratified when it was first introduced, it would have been the Sixteenth Amendment. As its case stands it will be the Nineteenth when ratified, amendments that provide for an income tax, the direct election of Senators, and prohibition having successively displaced it.

The impatient, uninformed newcomer into the movement has justifiably failed to understand the delay. One not closely acquainted with the entire history of the movement, and especially our political psychology, could not do otherwise.

The delay has been due to four main causes, all others being subsidiary.

(1) In the beginning of the movement the entire world, including women, believed confidently that women were mentally, physically, morally, spiritually, inferior to men, with minds incapable of education, capacities too rudimentary to permit of their even looking after their own property, bodies too feeble to perform the simplest tasks for which men earned wages.

(2) The illiterate, undeveloped man held the view of the cave man that the woman belonged to him to do with as he pleased. She existed for him to dominate. In the refined, educated man this primitive instinct developed into a chivalrous, high-minded spirit of protection. Between these extremes the views of men toward women ranged all the possibilities.

The very suggestion that woman should control her own property served as a reflection upon man's honesty or ability to do it for her.

For a woman to want education implied that man was incapable of doing the necessary thinking for the females of his family.

To propose that women should speak in public implied that they had ideas which could not be expressed by their natural protectors.

To ask for a vote was equivalent to declaring the government of men a failure, because it connoted that a dependent class was so dissatisfied with it as to demand a share in remaking it.

Of all obstacles the primitive prejudices and resentments involved in these various implications have been the most difficult to overcome.

(3) The third cause belongs in the realm of "pure politics." The form of our Constitutions, Federal and State, is such that it is necessary that the members of a Legislature or Congress voting to submit an amendment which aims to enfranchise a class are obliged to pass the amendment on to the electors before the class to be enfranchised has received its vote. Legislators are deprived thus of the support of grateful voters, newly enfranchised, while forced to meet the condemnation of that part of the existing electorate which does not approve an extension of the suffrage. An intimate account of the history of suffrage legislation reveals the fact that this has probably been the most prolific source of delay.



Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Organizer of the Woman Suffrage Party, President and Founder of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.



Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.



Mrs. Helen Gardener of Washington, "The Diplomat of the Suffrage Service," Who Negotiated Many a Difficult Impasse, Arranged Appointments and Special Conferences, and Got Statements and Interviews.

(4) An iniquitous system, sometimes powerful and at all times threatening, has grown up in our system of politics. Individuals, corporations, or groups with unscrupulous intention have found it to be a certain protection to their selfish interests, when threatened by legislation, to be on good terms with the parties in power and with leading men of Legislatures and Congresses. To this end they have made large contributions to political campaigns. Where their special interests, as in the case of the liquor business, have become a powerful issue their contributions have gone to both parties. All such interests have unfailingly opposed woman suffrage and have prevented in consequence the normal movement within the political parties toward the recognition of woman suffrage as a great and growing issue.

These, then, are fundamentally the obstacles that have made the case against the Federal suffrage amendment, as against the case of woman suffrage *per se*. To overcome the first two meant a long-continued campaign of public education, one that went in deep and spread out wide. For the third and fourth it was necessary to bring the sentiment of that educated public to bear on politics and politicians in such ways and with such strength that it could not be evaded or subverted.

Woman suffrage by Federal amendment was very near adoption and ratification in 1878, when it was introduced by the National Woman Suffrage Association, as the direct result of the years of agitation for women's rights which had followed the war and the negro's enfranchisement. The crisis passed, the voices that had spoken most loudly and eloquently in its behalf were silenced by death or retirement from political life, and a slow period of education and organization was ushered in.

It is a well-known psychological fact that every great war has been followed by a period of liberality, succeeded soon by one of tremendous reaction. Our own country was no exception to the rule, and the years between 1880 and 1895 gave small hospitality to any proposal of change in our institutions. Meanwhile the leaders of the movement learned two lessons and learned them well. Many men in Congress would never vote for the enactment of any law merely because it appealed to them as right, just, or for the benefit of the future of the country. Ours is a representative Government, and legislators do not forget their constituencies at home who may not agree as to the importance of such legislation. It was clear that popular sentiment behind Congressmen was necessary before it would be possible to secure the suffrage by the Federal route. The National Suffrage Association had been organized in 1869 for the express purpose of concentrating on the effort to secure suffrage by Federal amendment. Yet the workers of that early day were promptly confronted with the fact that their demands on Congressmen rebounded as from a blank wall.

Those demands were not backed by votes.

There was, therefore, nothing for it but to get some votes, and thereupon was projected the supplementary plan of State campaigns until enough States should have been won to make the voting contingent back of the demand for the Federal suffrage amendment too considerable to be overlooked. It has been sometimes said that the National Suffrage Association has worked for suffrage only by State referenda. I wish especially to stress the order of the National's program:

First—It was organized to work for a Federal suffrage amendment.

Second—It supplemented and strength-

(Continued on Page 14)

Why Suffrage Fight Took 50 Years

(Continued from Page 3)

ened that work by the winning of States to suffrage, full and Presidential.

Third—It massed the voting strength of fifteen and a half million women over voting age behind the demand for the amendment.

In all, fifteen States have been won to full suffrage, two to primary suffrage, and the Legislatures of twelve States have conferred on women the right to vote for the next President of the United States. Only a small part of this great harvest was reaped during what we may call the "educational period"—the thirty years which lie between 1880 and 1910. That was a seed-sowing time, and it is the most uninteresting, uneventful, and unpicturesque portion of the suffrage movement.

The greatest educator in the removal of prejudice proved to be woman suffrage in operation. Although the whole world scorned the little pioneer border settlement of Wyoming in its brave endeavor to do justice to women, it nevertheless carried a greater influence than it is now possible to measure. Year after year the women voted. The testimony continued that they voted wisely and well; that they were independent; that they were high-minded and recognized the necessity of continued improvement in political methods.

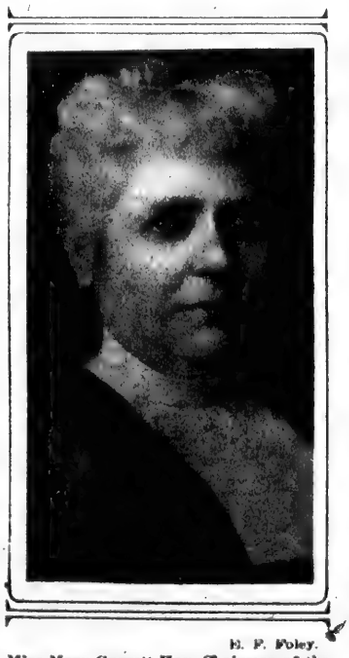
Wyoming people moved over into the adjoining States, and by and by the leaven of their influence so strengthened the popular belief that when the question was submitted the campaigners found a reception to their views not known elsewhere. From Wyoming as a centre, woman suffrage spread over the great West, but met a von Hindenburg line stretching from the Canadian border to the southland through North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

That Hindenburg line was composed of German citizens who had removed to Russia to escape conscription some 230 years ago. They were illiterate when they migrated to Russia, and there were no educational facilities in the home of their adoption. Two hundred years later Russia began to conscript her men, and the entire colony removed to the United States, finding homes and free lands in the great West. In all of these States men voted on their first papers, and it was always an easy matter with a little money to control any election through these illiterate voters. That was repeatedly done in all of those States, and woman suffrage in its march eastward was effectually checked for some years.

In few instances did any political party strong enough to hope for State control indorse woman suffrage in its platform or lend its political machinery to the carrying of the suffrage amendment at the polls. On the contrary, these political parties as a usual thing lent their machinery to the opponents. The opposition was not, as is ordinarily supposed, the little group of women who do not wish to vote themselves, and who have so poor an opinion of their sex that they contend that the entire sex is too inferior to have a share in politics; instead, it has been, and is, great interests which believe they have something to lose through the enfranchisement of women.

The most hostile and effective opponent of woman suffrage has been the liquor interests of the country. The National American Woman Suffrage Association, which for fifty years has moved forward consistently under its one banner of "Political Equality for Women," has never expressed an official opinion on this question. As an organization it has never worked for or against prohibition. Nevertheless, the liquor dealers reasoned that, since women were not the manufacturers of liquor or the consumers of liquor, but were the greatest sufferers from its evils, a larger proportionate number could be depended upon to vote for prohibition than men.

Other corporations representing great



E. F. Foley.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City and Member of the Congressional Committee, Who Was a Leading Asset in the Last Laps of the Campaign for the Federal Amendment.

interests have been known to contribute and to lend their mighty influences to the defeat of woman suffrage. Twenty-odd years ago we knew that the woman suffrage cause was won, so far as the masses of intelligent people of the country were concerned, and that our struggle had narrowed down to securing the co-operation and the indorsement of the political parties. How to meet that responsibility has been a problem much discussed, and the discussion has never resulted in but a single answer. In the long run, popular sentiment controls in this country. Votes may be bought and evil influences may round up such voters to defeat a question now and then, but in the long run sentiment will not tolerate that sort of thing. Our business, therefore, has been to arouse popular sentiment, to tell the real truth to the people, wherever there were ears to hear or eyes to read.

The next task has been so to direct that popular sentiment as to make political parties realize that even the largest contributors to a political party are not so important in elections as the support of the masses of the people. In the long run, men in control of the machines of political parties want their work to be clean and their parties to be honest. The only real thrill of political excitement is found in an honest controversy, honestly fought through campaigns and the opinions honestly recorded at the polls. There is no gratification in a game where the dice have been loaded. Therefore, politicians when convinced that popular sentiment will support them have been glad enough to rise in response to the popular will, even though financial interests still oppose.

How has final success been accomplished?

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has had a hearing before every Resolutions Committee of all dominant political parties for the last twenty years. It has circularized and interviewed the delegates to political conventions for the same number of years. It has never failed in every succeeding Congress to introduce the Federal suffrage amendment, to follow it up by a hearing before the committees to which it had been referred in House and Senate, and to interview members of both houses as to the possibility of its passage.

From its National Headquarters it has not only reached out to Washington, but through its auxiliaries has conducted the same kind of work with the political parties and the Legislatures of every State in the Union. It has circularized and interviewed State, County, and Town Committees of political parties. It has organized in the precincts of every town, city, and county in the country a constituency of women who wish to vote, and who make it known at home.

For years we have card-indexed men, both in our National and our State work. "Yellow card men," and "blue card men," and "white card men" have enlivened our file-boxes and colored our conversation for, lo, this last quarter of a century. The man "all right on suffrage" is a yellow card man; the white card man is doubtful or possible; the blue card man is unchangeably opposed. The process of changing blue, first into white, then into yellow, has presented points of vivid interest.

It was early discovered that when a Congressman or Senator told every woman who interviewed him that he was opposed for a certain reason and stated the same reason to all, it was really his opinion. An effort was then made to bring him proof of his error, and every legitimate means of bringing the proof needed for his conversion was employed. When, however, the Senator gave to each woman who interviewed him a different reason for his opposition, it was then understood that his opposition was not a considered opposition. One by one the objections he urged were combated, both by interview and literature at Washington and by the people he knew at home. Every effort was put forth to learn the names and the interests which gave financial backing to the Congressman or legislator, and these interests were then appealed to join their request with ours that the candidate should vote for woman suffrage.

In this manner we have learned some strange things. One is that even despite the campaign against corruption and on behalf of real democratic representative government, there are men elected to legislative positions who are utterly controlled, not by the voters who elected them, but by the man who contributed the money to pay the bills for their campaign. No influence known has been found to overcome this power in politics.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has proceeded upon the supposition that men were honest, reasonable, and patriotic. It has supposed that men in the Legislatures and in Congress would possess at least a common school education, some knowledge of history, and some realizing sense of the place occupied by our own nation among the world's nations. It is glad to report that the majority of legislators and Congressmen belong to these classes, and that when reasonable appeals have been made to them they have listened and acted accordingly. Many have been slow to move, but they have moved. We are pained to confess that we have known a minority in many a Legislature and in Congress which is not honest, reasonable, or patriotic, which does not show any signs of knowledge of history or geography.

Interviews and records have always been regarded as confidential and will be so conserved. They would furnish interesting matter for the student of psychology, of politics, and of democracy in operation.

What of ratification? Can opponents hold thirteen States and thus defeat ratification? Impossible. There is no power of men or armies that can stay the coming of an idea when its time to move has come. The States will ratify. Political parties have risen above the influences which once stayed their support. They have pledged it and are sincere and serious now. A minority of slow-brained, timid ones still show an energetic amount of hostility toward woman suffrage, but their opposition only offers the invariable hazards which all great movements have met—and conquered.

An Ancient Schleswig Prophecy

By ALBERT E. HAASE.

THE year 1914, according to a prophecy which I had heard since childhood, was to be the time in which the hopes of the people of Schleswig, (Sonderjylland or South Jutland,) the lost province of Denmark, would be fulfilled.

To many Schleswigers 1914 meant the end of fifty years of German domination and the reunion of Schleswig with its mother country—Denmark. This prophecy seems to be coming true, though a few years belated. But in the years before 1914, and in the hard years from 1914 until after the time when the armistice was signed, the forecast seemed to be an utter impossibility. Could Denmark wrest its rightful possession from the German by force? It was certain that Germany would not allow a plebiscite; for the Germans had canceled Article 5 in the Treaty of Prague of 1866, in which article it was provided that Northern Schleswig should be returned to Denmark whenever it could be shown by an unrestricted vote that this was the will of the people of Schleswig.

The years before 1914 gave no promise of events which would lead to the restoration of Schleswig to Denmark. After a few months of the year of prophesied deliverance had passed it became more and more evident that the prophet had made a bad guess in choosing the year 1914. This may be judged from the following passage, taken from a speech made by H. P. Hansen-Nörremölle, a Dane, delegate from Schleswig to the German Reichstag:

> Our fathers were contented in their thousand-year-old union with the mother country. They lived under happy conditions; our culture and our prosperity bear witness to that. They enjoyed great personal liberty; our stiff backs, our sturdy wills, and our high courage are the heritage of freemen. And we ourselves will testify that our fathers felt the breaking of Danish bonds as the greatest calamity that could befall our people. The year that has just passed has been one of struggle. Police rule has been made more stringent. Young people's societies have been placed under a ban. Athletic clubs harassed, lectures prohibited. The Prussian ideal of a gendarme at every meeting has been well-nigh realized. The State's attorney has been ordered to keep a close watch on the Danish press, and prison doors yawn for Danish editors. The muzzle has been strapped more tightly over the mouths of the pastors. Our great national organizations have sprung to life under the onslaughts of the Government upon our rights. Von Köller closed the public halls to us; we have answered by erecting fifty private clubhouses. Count Rantzau tried to build a wall of German farms right across North Schleswig; our reply is the North Schleswig Loan Society. Last year the attacks on our ancient freehold farms were strongly organized; we met them with our Yeomen's Society. Thus we have parried every blow, and we shall do so in the future. For more than a thousand years we have stood against the German flood, and we still stand firm.

A few weeks after this speech was made the male population of Schleswig was sent forward to fight the battles of Germany, while Denmark, wondering whether Germany would force a fate similar to that of Belgium upon her, prepared to resist as heroically.

It was only after the armistice that the enforced silence in Denmark on discussions of the Schleswig question ceased.

Impressions of Kolchak and His Followers

Traveler Just Returned Says the Anti-Bolshevik Leader Is Surrounded by Extreme Monarchists and Hampered by the Discontent Among Peasants Desirous Only of Peace

By LOUIS D. KORNFIELD.

NON-BOLSHEVIST Russia — what is it like?

Having traveled from Vladivostok to Omsk and back again, having twice traversed the distance of 4,000 miles or more that separate these two extremities of Siberian confusion, having talked to everybody I could collar along the road, from peasants to Generals, from newsboys to diplomats, from anarchists to monarchists, from scrubwomen to grand dames, from provodnicks to chinovnicks, from izvostchiks to pomestchiks, I naturally suspected I knew what it was like until I landed back in America several weeks ago, when, to my great dismay, I learned that I might have learned much more about it all if I had only remained at home.

Anybody could tell you all about Russia, its politics, its economics, its Bolsheviki, its intelligentzia, its atrocities, without ever having been there. I could myself, until I got to Siberia, when I suddenly discovered that what was really needed for a "clear understanding of the Russian problem" was that grandiloquent perspective of some 8,000 or 9,000 miles through which statesmen and writers could gauge the situation with miraculous accuracy, and which perspective I had so recklessly abandoned by leaving New York and getting much too near the canvas.

And when I got close up to the canvas, it naturally became a smudge, a cubist picture, a procession sure enough, but I could no longer tell which way the procession was going. It was even a great disadvantage to be able to speak and understand the language. I observed that Americans, Englishmen, and Frenchmen who were not likewise handicapped could analyze the people and their problems and tell precisely what was needed to fix them all up, much better than I could. Those who confined themselves to English circulars issued by the Committee on Public Information, or the official bulletins, got a far better and clearer line on the "trend of Siberian public opinion" than I did by wearing my eyes out in reading Russian newspapers, a proceeding which always brought me to the same, but probably incorrect, conclusion that there was no such thing as "Siberian public opinion." The very phrase "Siberian public opinion" didn't seem to hang together. There was something queer about it. It was like talking about the Swiss navy or the Jungle press.

Opinions there were, of course, some 10,000,000 of them—that, roughly speaking, is the white Russian population of Siberia, the remaining 25,000,000 being made up of Mongolian and Asiatic tribes which probably had opinions, though they never got into print. Such a thing as a unified coherent public opinion, as we know it, existed, so far as I could discover, only in the official documents of the various foreign missions that were stumbling over each other's heels in frantic, irresistible effort to "save Russia."

Where shall I begin, inasmuch as so much must necessarily be omitted from this summary of my observations? Suppose I start with the anti-Bolshevist Government at Omsk, about the recognition of which there has been much talk of late.

That Government and its "domain" constitute one corner of the Siberian smudge, and as good a starting place as any on the question of the non-Bolshevist elements that swing around Kolchak, with an appearance of support. While they have been willing to have Kolchak commit himself officially to the allied program of a Constituent Assembly in order to bring public opinion in allied countries to the support of intervention, it was evident to many observers in Omsk besides myself that they regarded with considerable concern and disfavor Kolchak's apparent intention to stick to the letter of his promise.

A Constituent Assembly on a broad basis of universal manhood suffrage, these elements oppose, because they fear that such an assembly, if it does not return a Bolshevist majority, must certainly return a majority of Social Democrats or Social Revolutionists, whose land program would be economically and politically as detrimental to the landed aristocracy as the communistic program of the Soviets. Many of the backers of the Omsk Government, when you get them down to brass tacks, think that the dictatorship, once installed in Moscow, should proceed to monarchy with some semblance of a Constitution, or if that becomes impossible, to a Constituent Assembly with such a restricted representation as to make impossible the presence of a Social Democratic or Social Revolutionist majority. To such a modification of Kolchak's program they feel the majority of the allied Governments would readily consent once they realized that a strong centralized Cadet Government of "liberal tendencies elevating the people gradually to democracy" would be a far better working organization for foreign interests than the socialist or democratic republic likely to emerge from the will of a Constituent Assembly founded upon too broad a basis of suffrage.



From London Sphere, © N. Y. Herald Co.

PEASANTS BARTERING FOOD FOR CLOTHES IN A MARKET PLACE IN RUSSIA.

Under the Bolshevist Regime Paper Money Has Been Printed in Such Vast Quantities That It Has Lost Its Value and Buys Little or Nothing. Peasants Refuse to Sell Their Flour or Other Foodstuffs for This Money, but They Will Sometimes Part With Food in Exchange for Clothing. This Bartering Is Forbidden, but Is Done Furtively in the Towns and Villages.

Of course the Kolchak Governments has wanted recognition from the foreign powers badly. Like the prophet in his own country, that Government got little enough of it in Siberia. With foreign recognition, however, would come money, supplies, guarantees, such as could not be produced out of the revolution of the prohibition on vodka alone. And the temptation to recognize the Government as the only working proposition against Bolshevism in Russia has been great.

But apparently the populations in European Russia are not yet convinced that Kolchak can offer them anything better than the bad lot they are having with the Soviets, for not only do they resist with armies the gifts he brings them, but even the people of Siberia, so far as I could ascertain, did not regard the law and order and justice established by the Kolchak forces on the eastern side of the Urals as an unmixed blessing.

The reasons for this are not far to seek. They are to be found in the real suffering of the Siberian people and in the total absence of any sympathetic or constructive relationship between the people and the dictatorship that presumes to govern them. To begin with, Bolshevist propaganda has thoroughly inoculated working-class sentiment with the conviction that Kolchak's sole ambition is to restore the monarchy, many being even obsessed with the idea that he intends to make himself Emperor. Whether true or not, this idea got such a virulent hold on the working and peasant classes in Siberia that it might just as well be true so far as their feelings on the matter are concerned. With his alleged monarchistic intentions they naturally couple an intention to restore the old ruling classes to power, to give them back their wealth and their privileges and return the masses to poverty as of old.

So general and widespread is this impression that one cannot travel through Siberia without succumbing to it more or less. My own verdict on the subject was complete until I arrived at Omsk, where, upon closer contact, I found myself compelled to revise all previous conclusions. One has to do that very often in Siberia. Instead of putting Kolchak down as a monarchist, as was my first inclination, I finally decided that he was a quiet, practical person who had enough hard common sense to know, even though he might be a monarchist at heart, that the restoration of a monarchy such as the madcap royalists around him desired was utterly impossible, and that the only thing to do upon the collapse of the Soviet was to bring Russia to order through a Constituent Assembly convened upon a broad democratic base. It was because Kolchak really had honest intentions in this direction that the Government, as I saw it, was as lacking in internal support from the very elements that had made it as it was lacking in external support from the masses of the people that would see it unmade.

In other words, if the monarchist tend-

Serbian Victories of Peace

Peaceful Penetration Behind the Smoke Screen of the Fiume Imbroglio

By MERTON EMERSON,

Correspondent at the Peace Conference, Just Returned from an Investigating Tour of the Adriatic Countries.

SOME one told the Serbs that peace had its victories. The Serbs thought it was a fine idea, and promptly adopted it. They set to work for the peaceful conquest of Montenegro and the Albanian hills, and under cover of distance they are and have been for some months engaged in the denationalization of the little comic-opera kingdom and the adjacent hills, on which they have cast yearning eyes ever since they acquired certain portions of the country by treaty some years ago.

Screened behind the smoke of the battle so bitterly waged for Fiume and Dalmatia, the smoldering flames of dissension among these peoples have scarcely been noticed, and intrigues and atrocities have flourished. From behind the screen, however, have come recently three men with stories which reflect scant credit on the high ideals of Jugoslavia—as at present managed by the Serbs.

The true situation in Montenegro is reported by Major Charles Wellington Furlong, an experienced traveler, who risked his life to solve the mystery of the Montenegrin insurrection. He made this trip at the instance of the Peace Commission's intelligence department.

The Albanian entanglement is made clear by one of the younger Alban chiefs of ancient lineage, Radjeb Bey Yella, who was dispatched from Albania to supplement his country's delegation at Paris and to convey first-hand information of what was going on.

Lieut. Col. Homer Folks of the Red Cross organization also sheds an interesting light on the situation.

"I can sum up in one significant sentence," said Major Furlong when I encountered him in Rome at the American University Union after his escape. "The insurrectionists include the educated and leading men of the country. They are the men now in the hills or held in crowded jails by the Serbs."

Redjeb Bey Yella briefly summarized the recent Albanian troubles:

"The Serbs are driving the Albanians from the hills in direct violation of the terms of the armistice. Many murders have been committed and many deaths have resulted. The idea is to drive out the Albanians and then claim the land as Serbian ethnologically."

Said Colonel Folks:

"In the Serbian town of Leskovatz I saw many instances of deliberate intentional cruelty and torture practiced upon the Albanian refugees from El Basan. The entire population of that town had been deported to Northern Serbia. I found them trying to make their way back home on foot. The distance was some hundreds of miles. Few survived their experiences while being deported and on the homeward journey. This scene will remain in my memory as the last word in human misery."

It is true that much goes on in the inaccessible districts of Montenegro and Albania, which, if perpetrated in some land better known to Americans, would arouse as much protest as did the sack of Belgium. There is a tendency to feel that Montenegro is merely a comic-opera stage setting, and that only white-skirted dancing acts come from Albania, just as a great many over there believe we live on a wild-west-show basis in America.

Major Furlong entered the mountain country by the front door of Cattero, but he left by devious ways.

"My report, of course, I cannot make public, but I can tell of some of the incidents of my trip," he said. "As soon as it was found I had come to hear both sides of the question obstacles were put in my path. I was refused admittance to the jails where the accused instigators of the insurrection were held. Finally, I found a jailer who read no English or French, and showed him my gasoline permit. It worked. He thought it was a pass to the jail, and I got the first-hand stories of the prisoners.

"These men, comparable to our wealthiest in proportion to the riches of the country, and for the most part well educated, were crowded in small cells and living on scant rations of dry bread. They complained of no physical abuse, merely of neglect and starvation. From them I got full details of the arrogance of the Serbs and documents to show methods not at all in conformity with the armistice.

"Later I decided to visit the insurgents themselves, and started for the hills in my Government car. I saw many unpleasant sights on the road. The country people were starving. In one family of eight, five children had died. The Red Cross was doing its best, but its efforts were at that time confined to the larger towns.

"At one town I saw squads of Montenegrin soldiers drilling, and learned that under the guise of the interchange of troops to show friendly feelings to young men of Montenegro are being sent into Serbia and Serb troops imported to rule in Montenegro.

"While investigating the recent elections I found that the Serbs had announced the election of men who were not known in the towns and who had been rushed in like 'carpetbaggers.' This was what really caused the insurrection.

"Word had apparently been sent out that I was not to be permitted to reach the insurgents. In one town a shot nearly nipped me, and I was later warned by a friendly native that my life would be attempted.

"When far into the hills we noticed horsemen in a hut by the roadside some miles ahead. It was down grade here, and there was no way out except by the mountain road by which we had come. There was nothing to do but try to pass the men, whom we rightly guessed were there to stop us if they could.

"We coasted down toward them as silently as possible. They were inside the hut, with their horses near the door, and they did not hear our car until it was upon them. Then it was too late. By the time they had their guns we were a mile past. They pursued fruitlessly, firing as they rode.

"The insurgents were glad to see us, and later aided us to escape over the mountains."

The case of Montenegro is interlocked with that of Albania.

It was during the Peace Conference that a group of extremely tall, thin men appeared on the streets of Paris, wearing most abbreviated ballet skirts and tight-knitted garments which did not appeal to us as at all suitable for the weather or for street wear under any conditions. Some one said they were Albanians, and no one had the temerity to risk contact with the murderous-looking cutlery they carried to ask. So it was a relief to discover when I met Rejeb Bey Yella that not all Albanians wear such costumes. He appeared "faultlessly attired" in morning suit in the morning, afternoon dress after luncheon, a dinner coat at 6:30, and evening clothes for the opera.

I called attention to his failure to wear the national costume, and he said that fashion had changed and that European clothes as we know them, from blue denim overalls up, had universally been adopted, and that any I saw in the costume I described were probably Greeks, who were backward, anyway.

"My heart and the heart of every Albanian bleeds when the refugees from the little hill towns come in with their stories," he said. He also called attention to the fact that there are two millions of Albanians.

"Albania is used to being punished. She was sacrificed by the Congress of Berlin in 1878 and by the London Conference in 1913. But the Allies should not forget that in 1915 we revolted against a Government which was under the control of the Central Powers, thereby permitting the Serbian Army to reach the Adriatic. Make no mistake, we are ready, 40,000 strong, to fight for our independence to the end. The women would fight, too, for their homes, and the Albanian woman makes a good soldier.

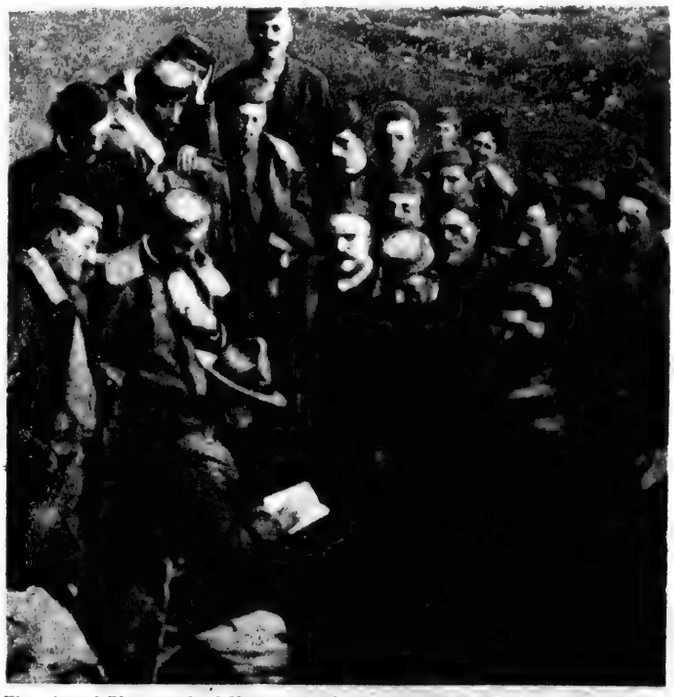
"Albania can stand no more encroachments. We claim all the territories given to Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece by the London Conference, since most of the people in those sections are Albanian. Reparation must be made for the damage in Southern Albania, where it was devastated by irregular and regular Greek bands. These bands were driven out by the French and Italian armies, but the territory was devastated beyond recognition by the pro-German King Constantine.

"Lest you do not fully realize what a nice little country we have let me mention that Scutari has a population of 75,000 and Durazzo of 30,000. There are seven other good-sized cities—Tirana, Berat, Ilbaausan, Valona, Kortza, Iplk, and Yakova.

"We are a self-supporting people, raising all we need in foodstuffs and practically feeding the less thrifty Montenegrins. We only need development. We have timber and coal and copper. We have schools and railroads and fine homes, and we feel a great future is before us."

Somewhat in doubt myself as to just what was the history of Albania's division after the Balkan wars, I asked

(Continued on Page 15)



First Actual Photograph of Montenegrin Insurgents. Major Furlong, Special U. S. Agent, Getting Their Stories for the Peace Conference. These Men Were Leading Citizens of the Country.



Market Place in Podgoriza, Showing Serbian Soldiers in Montenegro.

ency is not strong with Kolchak himself, it is certainly dominant with many of the elements that surround him, those elements being the self-same that had much to do with putting him in power, and the same that would try to throw him out of power once he should undertake to disappoint them.

They are an interesting lot of men, these reactionaries now supporting Kolchak. They are the old nobility, members of the wealthy aristocracy, royalists, monarchists, Octobrists, and Cadets of monarchical convictions—men who worship monarchy for the pomp, ceremony, and gold braid of it; men who thrive in the hothouses of aristocracy, because only in such an atmosphere can they vegetate; men who brood over the loss of the great lands which were theirs under Czarism, and who honestly think that they ought to be given back to them; men in whom no selfish motives appear to operate, but who nevertheless find it intellectually impossible to conceive of the Russian masses as being ready, except in the far future, for any other kind of government but that of Czarism, or something so much akin to it as to make it impossible for the peasant to tell the difference until he has been sufficiently educated thereto. The education, in their opinion, must take place through a process of gradual reforms "along decidedly liberal lines."

Of these elements, the army and royalists class is the most dangerous. Not that their schemes for the restoration of a monarchy could ever succeed; but the mere fact that they think they can succeed keeps them at work and makes them a constant menace to stable government. The officers, of course, have a real grievance. They have been badly handled, but what the Bolsheviki did to them is the first blush of innocence compared to what they have in store for the Bolsheviki if once they get the upper hand again.

You see them every night in the restaurants of Omsk, in the Hotel Rossia, and the Hotel d'Europe. You see the imperial crest on their tunics. You see them drinking vodka and champagne until the restoration of the monarchy in their minds is an accomplished fact. You see them raising a toast to "His Imperial Majesty," while the musicians look around nervously for fear that they will be made to play "God Save the Czar" at the point of a revolver. They are the officers of the type that established the tradition of brutality in the Russian Army, which caused the wholesale assassination of officers when the soldiers finally turned on them. They plan, they intrigue, they plot, they swear nightly vengeance on Bolsheviki and Jews. They swarm in and around the Kolchak Government, for they have no other place to go.

These men have no more use for Kolchak personally than they have for Lenin, and they would make as quick dispatch of him, if they were convinced that they could not eventually reach their goal by means of him. They dream madly of the return to monarchy. For the life of them they cannot see why a people that was held under the heel of autocracy so many hundreds of years cannot be brought under the heel of autocracy again and held there as securely as before. They cannot see anything organic, anything fundamental in revolution. They argue eloquently—all Russians can do that, the worst as well as the best—from the precedent of the French Revolution. Their idea is revolution first, then terror, then devitalization, then dictatorship, and then on to a return to empire. Russia, they are firmly convinced, must go the same way.

"It's a mistake, this business of revolution," one of them shouted at me across a table; "always was a mistake. It wipes out the best and brings only the scum to the top. Bah! You can't justify it!"

No one is more conscious of the facts than Kolchak himself. When I was in Omsk it was the opinion in Government circles that he was perfectly ready to forestall the necessity of intrigues, plots, and conspiracies to remove him, by retiring of his own accord at the first graceful opportunity. That opportunity has not yet arrived, nor do the dissenters on the future course of the dictatorship bring their opposition in the open, all factions being agreed for the time being that the success of whatever plan they may have in mind, whatever purpose they may intend to accomplish, depends now upon the maintenance of a solid and united front.

Now let us look at the people. How much support has the Government in that direction? I could discover none, further than that which might exist in the commercial, trading, and professional classes. These classes crave order—any kind of order, so long as they are spared a repetition of Bolshevist disorder. But they constitute only a mere handful of the Siberian population. The poorer classes, the mass of the people, hold absolutely aloof, irreconcilable. Why? Nothing of a constructive or protective nature has yet emanated from the dictatorship to the people which should make them grateful for the existence of the Omsk Government. So far as the poorer classes have been concerned the Government has made its presence felt only through oppressive measures of military conscription and tax levies. The exaction of men for war from a people who were never more sick of fighting, and the exaction of money for Government finances from a people who were never reduced to a lower economic level, have done nothing for the masses of the people except make them sullen, inimical, prepared for any change that any demagogue may make pleasing to their ears.

There is really not so much out-and-out Bolshevism in this attitude as there is a desperate desire on the part of the working and peasant classes to find an escape from the economic distress into which revolution has plunged them. Though weary of revolution, in the big cities, the workingmen would actively or passively back any change in government if such a change could bring relief.

For the workman in the city employment is hard to find, food prices are extortionately high, the money he receives is worthless. Thousands of men without work are starving; thousands of men with work are hungry. Most of them call themselves Bolsheviki, not because they have any particular preference for one form of government as against another, but because they are for any form of government that will settle their economic problems and make them comfortable.

The same is true of the peasant in the country district, where the absence of new machinery, the collapse of transportation, and the depreciation of money value have brought agricultural production to a standstill, involving not so much hardship upon peasants who had land, for they could at least feed themselves, as upon great numbers of peasants who, having no land or not enough land, and knowing no other work but that of the land, had to starve with their families, or, defying the vengeance of Kolchak, had to seize private property and place it under communistic control, as was done in some instances northeast of Krasnoyarsk.

How far the workmen and peasants are inspired by a communistic ideal, or to what extent communism represents itself merely as a last resort from distress, are questions which I can only answer from the general attitude expressed on the subject by peasants and workingmen with whom I talked. And from their attitude I am convinced that, given a condition where the ruble means a ruble, where the cost of living untainted by speculation is brought within their means, and where the peasant can find it worth while to harvest his wheat, both peasant and workingman will gladly settle down and cease to think of politics and Governments. But in so far as that condition is not given, and in so far as the great majority of the working and peasant classes have no confidence in a new Government to produce that condition even in the far future, they are willing again to listen to the lure of the Bolsheviki and ponder sullenly upon the need of taking things into their own hands.

Wherein, then, rests the real strength of the Kolchak Government?

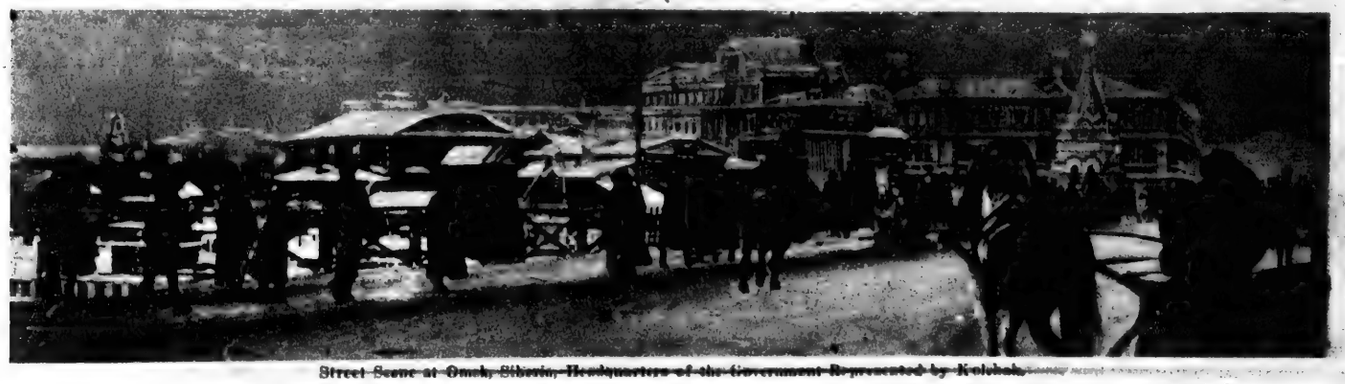
In the army. But let us examine that army. I've never talked to a Siberian soldier but that I've found him to be as much a Bolshevik as the soldier he was fighting against. The average soldier fighting in the Siberian army, like the average soldier in the Bolshevist army, is fighting because he is compelled to fight, and inasmuch as he has to fight against his will it makes little difference to him whether he is fighting on one side or another, which explains the reason why soldiers on either side surrender to each other with startling indifference, once they get out of sight of their commanders.

Furthermore, now that the Czechs, who had a real issue with the Bolsheviki, are practically retired from the front and no foreign troops have replaced them, the Government is constantly in the difficult position of throwing Russians against Russians, the soldiers on either side really having more in common with each other than they have with the respective powers that are thrusting them against each other. It is a well-known fact that the Lenin military program against the Kolchak army does not call for strong offensive measures, but that the Bolshevist command always intends to undermine that particular front with internal propaganda. Under such conditions, how much reliance can be placed in the Kolchak army is a matter of pure speculation. Whether the soldiers are Bolsheviki or not in the strict sense of the term, the army is made up largely of men that have come through one infection of Bolshevism either in the villages or in the city, and it is a taint they are not easily rid of.



U. S. Official.

Vladivostok Terminal, Third Largest Station on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The Russian Railways Are Disintegrating Because America and the Allies Have Not Lent Money for Their Maintenance.



Street Scene at Omsk, Siberia, Headquarters of the Government Represented by Kolchak.

Exhibition of Canadian War Pictures



"No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital, France," by Professor Gerald E. Moira. (In the Exhibition of Canadian War Memorials.)

Art at Home and Abroad

MEMORIAL art seems to have stimulated the imagination of the younger and more modern painters in England and Canada and supplied the spiritual impulse formerly absent from their intellectual and skillful accomplishment. In the Canadian War Memorials exhibition at the Anderson Galleries the painters of pronounced modernism are those who have met most successfully the exceedingly difficult problems set for them by this extraordinary new type of warfare.

Probably it is just this—that the war was of a new type with its dependence upon science and mechanics, its novel setting underground and in the air, its use of incredible agencies of destruction—probably it is this that has called irresistibly to the spirit of modernity with its quick transference from the creed of yesterday to that of today, and awakened sympathies in young minds that would have been dull to the old drama of the battlefields as it was played in Napoleon's day or George Washington's.

At all events, C. R. W. Nevinson and Gunner William Roberts, Lieutenant Turnbull and Lieutenant Wadsworth are among those whose paintings will prove not only most immediately arresting but most persistently interesting to an intelligent public following the story of Canada's part in the war as this exhibition illustrates it.

The general plan of the Canadian War Memorials already has been described. Its principal feature of artistic interest is the coherence obtained by the general architectural scheme by which a framework for the pictures is built up, as in the Panthéon at Paris, the minor paintings, drawings, and prints playing a subordinate part in galleries dominated by large decorative panels painted by representatives of widely differing schools of art, but carefully thought out with reference to a generally harmonious effect.

In the Anderson Galleries, extensive as they are, this general effect cannot be reproduced, and the New York public will be limited to a partial impression of the enterprise, the most extensive and perhaps the most important panel of the group, that painted by Augustus John, having been omitted from the exhibition on account of its vast size, and the others having been hung, of course, with reference to architectural conditions quite other than those for which they originally were planned.

Nevertheless, the exhibition has an imposing character, the extreme sincerity of the artists contributing to it giving it a homogeneity and dignity astonishing in view of the diversity of the material and of the minds at work upon it.

One of the large decorations, the "No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital, France," by Professor Gerald E. Moira, is conspicuous by its cool blonde color in marked contrast to the majority of the color schemes which incline toward hot and sombre tones. The pleasant grays and blues with notes of white and green account for the cheerfulness and tranquility of the impression made by the three panels in spite of the gruesomeness of much of the detail. Also the artist's instinct for space composition has resulted in an orderly and agreeable arrangement of the masses and lines. It is, however, only necessary to recall Besnard's decorations for the Ecole de Pharmacie in Paris to realize that Mr. Moira has taken the wrong road as regards decorative art, has failed, that is, to make his detail an inevitable part of his composition and important in its place. The hands of men, for example, are almost invariably weak and small, and make little insignificant blots on the canvas, instead of the energetic elements of design that hands become when the masters of decoration have to do with them.

The second picture by Professor Moira, "Canadian Foresters in Windsor Park," is a more ingratiating performance. Here is the same fair, almost jubilant color, the sweet blue of the sky and the tender green of the foliage delicately emphasizing the sterner gray of the castle walls in the background. It was in 1916 that a request was sent to the Canadian Government for a battalion of lumbermen to be sent overseas for work in the forests of Great Britain, and at the cessation of hostilities the Canadian Forestry Corps thus formed had grown to a strength of 30,000 men, through whose efforts Great Britain had been made practically self-supporting in lumber. Professor Moira has made the incident of the men at their hard labor in the royal park a charming idyl such as times of peace might inspire, but the great girth of the fallen trees tells plainly enough the tale of serious need and the sacrifice of traditional glory.

From this type of picture it is a long step to Mr. Nevinson's "The Roads of France," a series of four panels showing the progress of the fighting force from the base to the front line, first along pleasant tree-planted roadways bordered by fertile fields, then through a landscape showing the first signs of destructive activities, then through ruined villages to the utter desolation of No Man's Land, an inferno of barbed wire and shell craters and ruined trenches. The quietness with which the clear fact of this army's progress is presented to the spectator only adds to the sense of drama conveyed. The ceaseless movement of these marching troops, pressing mechanically forward with an irresistible momentum, haunts the mind. The scene is there before you and unforgettable, but if it had not been a scene in which movement was the leading actor there would have been nothing especially to remember. It is this amazing power to suggest movement that makes the school of which Mr. Nevinson is a distinguished member so important in the art of the present time.

The largest and most salient picture by Mr. Nevinson is the "War in Air" hung on the wall facing the entrance to the galleries. This big canvas shows a British airplane attacking three German machines, and the artist's devotion to reality of appearance is illustrated by the comparative insignificance of the planes in the composition and the importance given to the theatre operations, the blue sky in which white clouds roll up in battalions obscuring the fighting craft.

Other interesting airplane pictures more completely in the modernist convention are "The Red Air Fighter" and "Dog Fight," by Lieutenant R. A. F. Turnbull, who has worked in the air and manages to give a convincing suggestion of the physical point of view of the man in the plane.

Lieutenant Wadsworth, one of the Futurist group, has painted a camouflaged ship in dry dock that will attract the attention of every one. The artist has made use of the architectural structure of the ship and its surroundings to erect a strong linear scaffolding upon which his embroidery of the confusing stripes and zigzags of the camouflage may be woven effectively. By an old device very cleverly employed he has suggested the immensity of the ship by the contrast of the little figures below dabbing pigment against its mighty sides.

Gunner William Roberts is another Futurist who enlisted early in the war and was loaned by the War Office for six months for duty as an artist. His large picture, "First Gas Attack at Ypres, April, 1915, Turcos and Zouaves," has powerful qualities of which, however, it is impossible to judge with any degree of clearness in its present position and at the range from which it must be seen.

Among the more academic works, using this term merely to distinguish the conservatives from the extreme modernists, are "The Battle for Courcelette," by Captain Louis Weirter; the "Landing of the French Under Samuel de Champlain at Quebec," (one of the historical pictures included in the exhibition;) a marine subject called "Canada's Answer," showing the merchant fleet bearing the first Canadian contingent escorted by British warships, and Laura Knight's "Physical Training," a muscular account of two boxers at Witley Camp eagerly watched by their comrades in uniform. Anna Airy's masculine vision is represented by a painting of the "Cookhouse of 156th Battalion at Witley Camp," drawn with characteristic vigor and freedom.

One of the important pictures in the collection takes us back to the pre-Raphaelite tradition. Byam Shaw, who died this year, had been strongly impressed by Rossetti and Millais and Holman Hunt, and had carried over into his own art the romance and love of beautiful detail and poetic expressiveness of theirs. He was an illustrator by temperament, but not an illustrator of literal prose. His mind turned naturally to allegory, and to subjects in which a state of the soul is the material upon which the artist must work.

His painting called "The Flag" is characteristic of his great merits and his obvious defects. The design is bold and distinguished. The groups of figures at the right and left are finely balanced with echoing lines that, nevertheless, permit freedom and variety of movement. The emotional gestures of the mourning women are effectively contrasted with the immobility of the dead soldier lying between the huge paws of a stone beast only half revealed, and over the pedestal supporting this monumental figure droop the folds of the flag, partly shrouding the dead man's body. The color is somewhat insistent, the outlines are rigid, but the imaginative and decorative character of the work commands admiration.

In one of the smaller rooms is a collection of pictures by Algernon Talmage and A. J. Munnings dedicated to the activities of horses in the war, activities much more extensive and important than are realized by minds impressed by the multitude of mechanical inventions created for the special purpose of wholesale devastation.

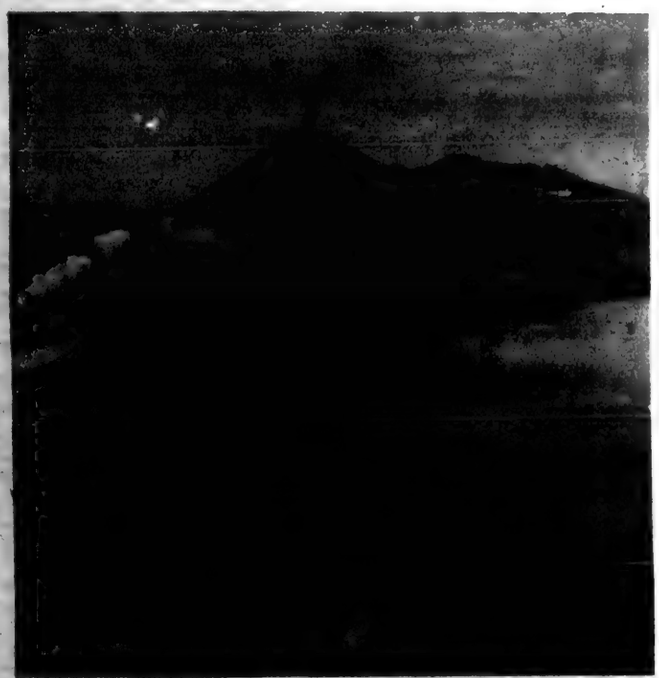
Horseshoe of Volcanoes

Java's Whole Length Lies Within Vast Pacific Semicircle, and Eruptions Are Frequent

By EVERETT E. THOMPSON.

THE recent eruption of the volcano of Klut, on the Island of Java, and its destruction of many lives draws attention once more to this section of the globe, where the natural forces of the earth's interior still show signs of youth. Nowhere on the earth is there a region of equal size which has suffered so much from volcanic eruptions.

There are no volcanoes on either Borneo or New Guinea, but the line of the active and quiescent peaks of today stretches through Sumatra and Java, then through the smaller islands to the east of Java, up through Celebes and the Philippines, and into Japan. A similar



Volcano Bromo, Island of Java.

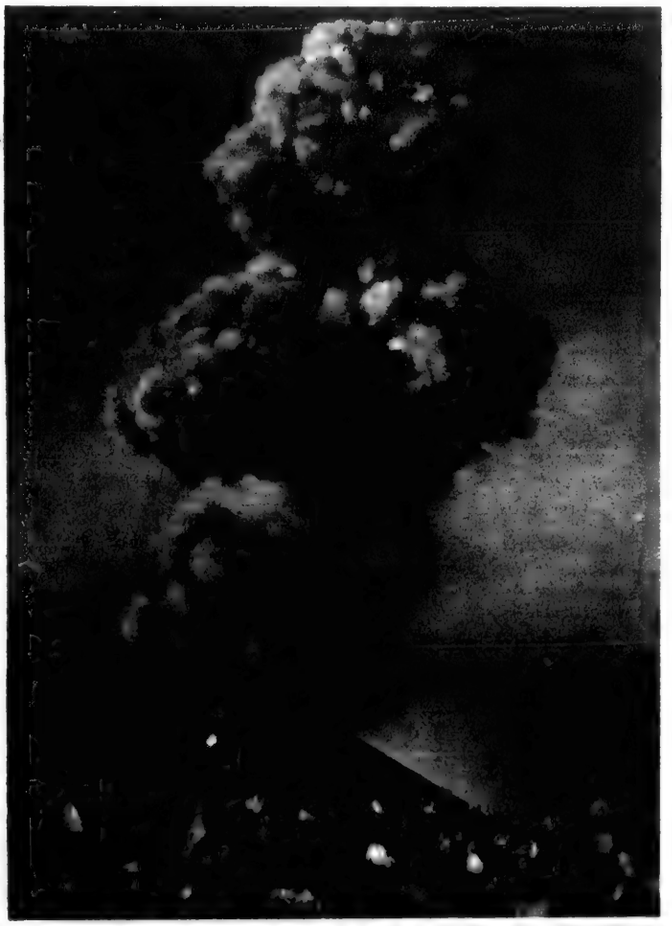
curve of volcanic centres can be traced down the opposite border of the Pacific, beginning with Alaska, then through the Western United States, Mexico, Central America, and along the Andes, in South America. Out in the Pacific, in the centre of this gigantic horseshoe of volcanoes, are scattered other groups, notably that in the Hawaiian Islands.

Through Java itself the chain of these volcanic mountains runs the 660 miles of its length. Over fifty of these peaks range from 2,000 or 3,000 feet to over 12,000 in height, while half of them are active or semi-active at the present time. Geologists, however, usually attribute activity to only fourteen of them. This chain of mountains, many of them capped with great clouds of vapor or illuminated with columns of fire, lends a sombre aspect to the rare tropical beauty of Javanese scenery.

The Klut (or Kloet, Kalut, Keloet, according to one's system of orthography,) can hardly be classed among the more majestic mountains of the Javanese range, since its height is only about 5,300 feet. However, it lives up to its name, which means the "broom," as its terrible eruptions have so often swept the region about it. The natives of Kediri, the regency in southeastern Java where the Klut is located, and in fact the Javanese throughout the eastern end of the island, look upon the mountain with a fear out of all proportion to its size. The Klut has three craters, although but one is active. About 3,800 feet up the mountain is a lake of hot water, at about 85 degrees F., fully half a mile in diameter.

Close by the Klut are other active volcanoes, Kawi and Ardjuno, the latter towering to a height of over 10,000 feet. Just east of these are the Bromo, Semeru, (the highest mountain in Java, 12,300 feet,) Lamongan, and Raung, causing this region of Eastern Java to be one of the greatest volcanic centres on the earth.

The Javanese have a legend that all the active volcanoes of the island are divided into groups of three, which by some secret power work in shifts, two resting while the other, whose turn it is, rumbles and roars, and casts forth its stones and ashes, its smoke and fire. The Bromo and Semeru are two of such a group. The former is perhaps the most interesting for the tourist to visit, as its activities are comparatively mild and its unique situation is superb in its awe-inspiring grandeur. The Bromo is but



Volcano Semeru, on the East Coast.

700 feet in height and is one of a group of four cones, of which it alone gives any evidence of its subterranean connections. These four cones, however, have risen in some recent geologic period out of the floor of a far larger crater, now extinct.

This crater floor, or Sand Sea, as it is called, is three and a half miles in diameter, is 6,800 feet above sea level, and has a rim surrounding it that averages a thousand feet in height. Such a tremendous crater, geologists tell us, could have been caused only by an upheaval of nature's forces, far back in the dim ages of the world, such as it is impossible for us to conceive. Then it was that the whole top of this huge mountain was rent asunder.

The loss of life from many of the volcanic disturbances in Java, as well as the reported loss of 15,000 resulting from the present eruption of the Klut, place them among the more serious of the world's disasters. In a country, however, that is at the same time so thickly populated and so covered with death-dealing mountains, the wonder is that far greater numbers of people are not destroyed. Out of 48,000,000 people dwelling in the Malay Archipelago 36,000,000 live in Java alone, making it the most densely populated country on the globe.

The Javanese are an agricultural people, both lovers and tillers of the soil. There are but half a dozen cities in this vast population which have over 50,000 inhabitants, and the largest of all, Surabaya, has not more than 200,000. The people live in villages of from 50 to 500, with an occasional larger town, so that there are practically no congested population centres clustered at the bases of the mountains, like Naples at Vesuvius or St. Pierre at Mont Pelée.



View Taken from Buitenzorg.

were massacred to the last soul that could be found, and the city was burned. Having been partly rebuilt, it was ravaged by the same foe in 1293, but nine years later was strong and aggressive. It was burned twice in the sixteenth century. In 1812 its own people razed it that Napoleon's troops might find no shelter. Four years ago it was one of the richest and busiest cities of the world. Kiev lay dead 200 years and seemed to be as extinct as Babylon. All that is left of the original city, proudly described while comparatively young as "Mother of Cities," is a scrap preserved in a museum. But a city far larger than the original stands on the old site and probably will be flourishing again presently. Babylon itself survived and was restored from sack after sack and died at last more because a younger city more favorably situated sprang up in the neighborhood than from results of war.

All know the history of Jerusalem. It has been besieged, taken, burned, pillaged, and its populations have been slaughtered at intervals and by spoilers of many tongues since the beginning of written records. The Jews, whose capital it was, have been butchered, persecuted, and robbed as a nation, individually, and in groups, in every country of the many countries through which they have been scattered. They remain one nation, with common religion, traditions, and hopes, and are a far greater power in the earth than the nation was in the supposed zenith of its glory in the time of King Solomon. Efforts to extinguish them were made by Egyptians, Assyrians, Phillistines, Persians, Romans. Always they rose to new power and wealth until the final experiment of dispersion was tried. It failed to accomplish extinction or lessen strength. Crushed by the Romans in 170 B. C., the Jews had become formidable in six years, and in twenty-five years their wealth and activity brought new troubles on them because they were menacing the commercial supremacy of Joppa.

Tenacity of national life and of the human instinct of reconstruction and revival is not a special characteristic of the Chosen People, however. To return to the French, in whom the world and this country especially are so acutely interested now, they have struggled up from the depths in almost every century. Perhaps 1590 was one of the very worst years the nation has known. It was rent by civil wars, and engaged in a desperate struggle with Spain. In Paris conditions were harder than three centuries later. Bones of the dead were exhumed and ground to make flour, and it is recorded that mothers in the desperation of hunger and despair devoured their own children. In 1598 the nation had become strong enough to defeat Spain decisively. In fifteen years, under a wise King, and with peace and rest, the head tax was reduced by half, and there was plenty among even the poorest. The sagacious ambition, put in homely terms by the ruler, that "every subject have a fowl in the pot every Sunday of the year" was fulfilled.

In March and April of this year of 1919, four and five months after the greatest war of all history, and with France the battleground, the French have bought from the United States $4,000,000 of agricultural tools and implements. Evidently the people are digging and preparing to build without waiting on results at Versailles. They hold to the maxim made for them 312 years ago, "tillage and pasturage are the two paps that feed France." From that generous bosom the indomitable patience and courage of a race of tillers and lovers of land won results which in seventeen years, from the time of extreme stress and desolation, to the year 1607, made France the acknowledged arbiter of Europe.

It is interesting to note now that King Henry IV., then on the throne, had gathered a surplus of 42,000,000 francs gold, after reducing taxes, from a country which according to the rules of political economy and the standards of the financiers of the present was hopelessly ruined. He was preparing to use this for the creation of a league of nations, or a code of international laws which was to make war unnecessary, if not impossible. First he was to smash Austria, the firebrand of the moment. An assassin's knife killed King and plans together.

If France recovered then in twenty years from conditions far worse than those of the present, lacking the sympathy and close contact of the strong peoples of the world she has now, without the stream of available cash the American and British Governments and armies have poured into the pockets of her thrifty farmers and merchants and with no powerful America to supply her needs at call, the question is whether she will not in half the time regain the losses by the war ended last year. She has the same race tilling the same soil. She had become prosperous in ten years after the disaster of 1871, and then had to pay indemnities instead of receiving them. In 1796, after the reign of terror and successions of revolutions and wars, 100 francs of her money was worth but 3 centimes in gold. Within twenty-six years she was prospering and strong once again.

England has escaped foreign invasion many centuries, but has known all the terrors and disasters attendant on civil wars and violent political changes. In 1497 she had been waging external wars, with varying fortunes, more than a century, and the Wars of the Roses had kept her in turmoil and confusion forty years. While those directly involved lost their heads or fortunes, or both, the country as a whole prospered. Almost at the first moment of peace and tranquillity it developed amazing growth and the people of all classes enjoyed luxuries and comforts their ancestors had never known.

Every reader of the history and other literature of that country is familiar with the stories of wars and disasters, of enormous losses and debts, of regularly recurring predictions, by her own statesmen and business men, and those of other countries, of her bankruptcy and destruction. London has not been sacked, as Rome and Constantinople have been repeatedly, but she has known her share of plague and fire. After each visitation her career was supposed by pesaimists of the times to have been closed.

It is doubtful whether any of the countries involved in the war of 1914-18 have suffered more severely than did the Southern States of this country in the civil war, or whether any of them are in worse condition than were those States in 1865 and through several years immediately following. The wealth of the States of the Southern Confederacy in 1860 was computed by the census returns at $7,000,000,000. In 1870, after five years of peace, it was $3,000,000,000. In 1865 practically there were no values. The slave property, of course, was wiped out entirely. All the available assets of the people had been invested in Confederate bonds or were represented by a currency which could not buy or pay anything. Richmond, Atlanta, Columbia, much of Charleston, and many of the smaller cities and towns had been burned. Until the Union forces of occupation began to arrive and buy local produce there was no money and business was done by barter or by the use of tokens issued by individuals or communities.

Junk, rags, peach kernels, used for making prussic acid, sumac blooms, for tanning, were wanted at the North, and could be sent there by coasting vessels or over what was left of the railways, and were circulating medium. A full tenth of the men of military age had been killed in battle or were dead of disease. The figures show that France has lost 15 per cent. of her military population, but the death roll includes all the losses from her colonies and dependencies, with total population of 45,000,000. When the Singalese and Algerines and other fighters from French colonies are deducted, it will be found probably that the actual loss of Frenchmen in the war is less, in proportion, than was the loss of the Southern States from their white population. Virginia had been a battlefield four years when Lee surrendered and came from the war with a bonded debt of $41,000,000, carrying 6 and 7 per cent., a third of her territory taken from her. Her white population was 700,000. There, as elsewhere in the South, nothing was left but the land and what houses remained, both impaired by four years of neglect.

On the surface conditions were much as they are in Russia. All political and military power was with former serfs, and the masters and owners of what property there was were disfranchised and helpless. The vast difference between the South of fifty years ago and Russia now was made by the facts that the freed negroes could not be incited, or provoked, to general hate or violence; that the army of occupation was friendly and sympathetic with the beaten foe, and that the practical and business people at the North were eager to help in the work of restoration. Their quick and sagacious generosity made the character of their old customers basis for credit when there was no other, and pushed the process of recovery amid the confusion and legalized plundering of the reconstruction time. In the ten years after 1865 a debt of $292,000,000, most of it fraudulent, had been piled on these States, but in fifteen years they had recovered the losses of the war, including the $2,000,000,000 estimated value of slave property. Within twenty-five years they were in far better condition, financially and in all other respects, than ever before in their history, having made more progress in that quarter century than in the century preceding 1860. Their per capita wealth now exceeds that of any country in the world, excepting other sections of the United States, as it was in 1914.

Dancing Choir Boys of Seville

MANY years ago persons who felt that the boys' chorister dances at the Cathedral of Seville were sacrilegious appealed to the Pope to put an end to the festivity.

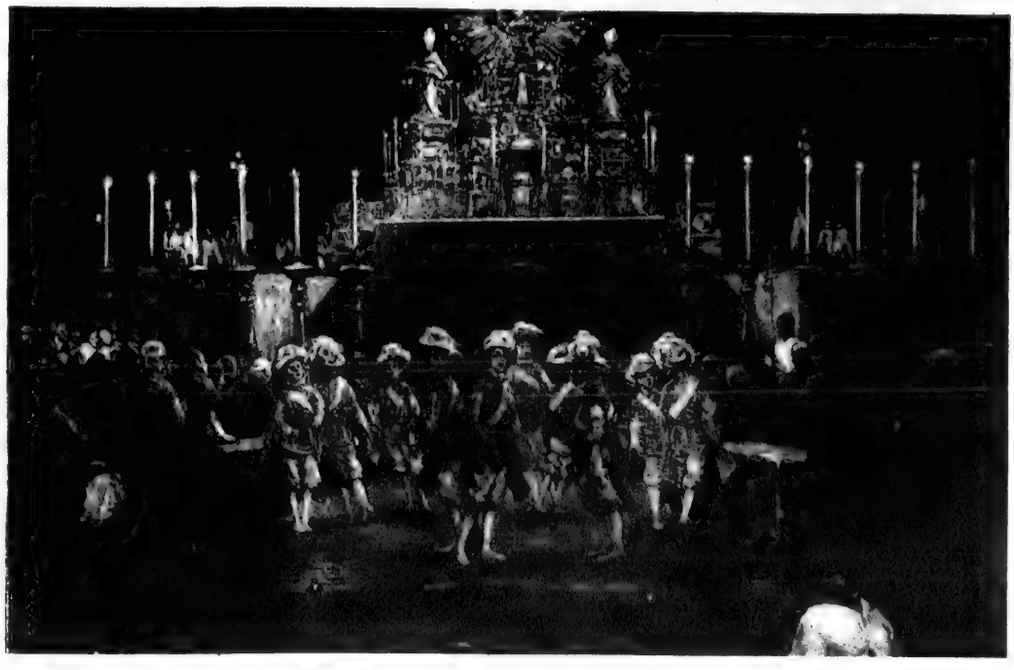
"The dance shall stop," said the Pope, "when the costumes are worn out."

But the little boys are dancing still. Dance they will as long as their allies, the needlewomen, patch and keep their garments in repair. For their costumes have never been allowed to reach such a state as to be called "worn out."

If the Cathedral of Toledo had followed the custom of the Cathedral of Seville, Ybanez's story "In the Shadow of the Cathedral" might never have been written. The custodian of the sacred vessels of the church would not have died at the hands of thieves, as the tale of Ybanez goes, if the Dance of the Seises were a tradition of Toledo. For, hundreds of years ago, little chorister boys who were dancing and playing surreptitiously in the Cathedral of Seville captured thieves who intended to carry off the precious symbols of the altar.

And now, regularly, at the Feast of Corpus Christi and on three other occasions, in commemoration of the frustrated robbery, these little choristers, sons of well-born Spaniards, dance with castanets before the High Altar of the Cathedral of Seville a sort of minuet. Their costume is of the time of Philip III., with plumed hats, and doublet and hose of silk.

It is so that Gonzalo Bilbao has shown them in the large canvas recently sold by the Anderson Galleries.



The Dance Before the Altar in the Cathedral of Seville, by Gonzalo Bilbao. Peter A. Juley, Photo.

Peace Conference Motor Crisis

With Sketches of Eminent Persons, by Lieut. Col. E. Requin, Borrowed from L'Illustration of Paris.



President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, Prime Minister Lloyd George.

President Wilson.



Premier Clemenceau.



Stephen Pichon.



Marshal Foch.



Colonel House.

By FREDERICK W. WILE.

NEWLY arrived in these bewildering parts, I find funny notions prevailing as to what has been going on at the Peace Conference. People seem to think that questions like Fiume, reparation, Poland, Armenia, and mandates have been agitating the souls of the Big Four and their lesser and countless luminaries. Not so. At least, not as far as the American peace mission is concerned. That constellation of all the talents has been preoccupied over weightier affairs. Their troubles have had to do not with autonomy but with automobiles. The real crisis in the Place de la Concorde has been a motor crisis. That is the rock on which the American delegation has been in incessant danger of going to smash.

When the tragi-comedy of life and times at the Hotel Crillon is one day written for the edification of the nation that had to foot the bills, it will deal, if it is a faithful portrayal, prominently with the motor crisis. Everything else has been tame, innocuous, and iridescent by comparison. The League of Nations itself was a pale side issue alongside the question as to whether Secretary Lansing, Dr. Mezes, or the wife of the Third Assistant Secretary of the Expert on Rumania should have the right to use this, that, or the other limousine at 5 o'clock on some particular afternoon. That is the knotty problem with which our peace mission has had to grapple, morning, noon, and night, and every day, Sundays particularly not excepted.

America, of course, is the world's first automobile power. So it was in the natural course of events that our peace mission should be lavishly supplied with machines. At a rough estimate I should say that it commands a fleet of cars larger than the combined motor squadrons of all the other thirty-one States who are engaged in imposing modified terms of peace upon the boche. A messenger from Mars alighting unexpectedly in the Place de la Concorde could be excused for mistaking that noble square for an open-air automobile show. It fairly reeks with cars. They are mostly khaki-green and inscribed with the American Army insignia of simple "U. S." Soldier chauffeurs are customarily in command. Parked in serried ranks 150 or 200 feet long, the cars stretch across the entire side of the Place from the Crillon to the Rue Royale, where the Secretariat of the peace mission and American press headquarters are situated. I suppose that in the course of the day as many as 150 machines, more or less, are banked in the Place. As our peace mission proper consists of only five members, one is forced to the conclusion that there must be a car apiece for at least everybody above the rank of a chief clerk of a section.



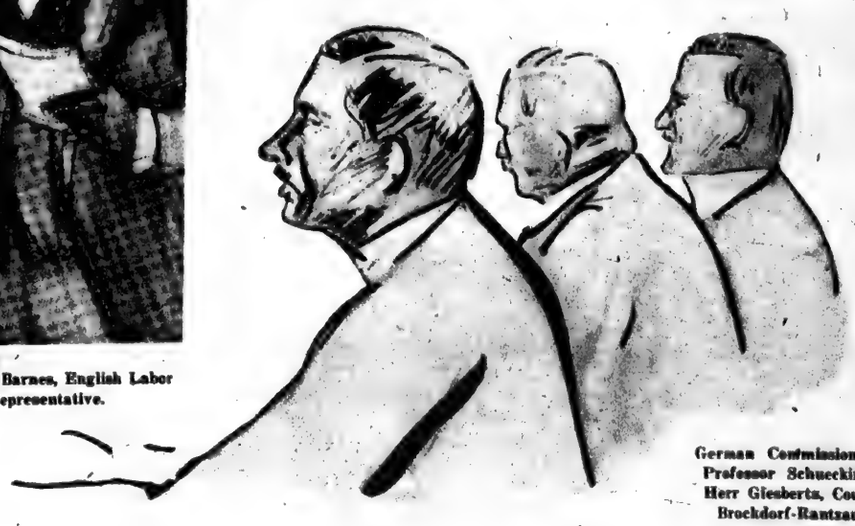
George N. Barnes, English Labor Representative.

One of the things our peace mission has been punctiliously scrupulous about, while making the world safe for democracy, is the question of precedence in the use of motor cars. Some of the best brains we sent to Paris have been occupied in establishing, regulating, and maintaining the order of automobile precedence in the Place de la Concorde. It has been a herculean task and called for a high degree of diplomatic skill. Spick and span young army officers, who devote themselves to it as assiduously as they once worked on strategy in the Argonne, are on the job. Rank and station are, of course, the governing factors in deciding who, or whose wife, or whose sister, shall have U. S. Limousine No. 14,982 at 4:30 for an urgent conference with the Japanese Mission or an equally urgent appointment to try on a gown in the Rue de la Paix.

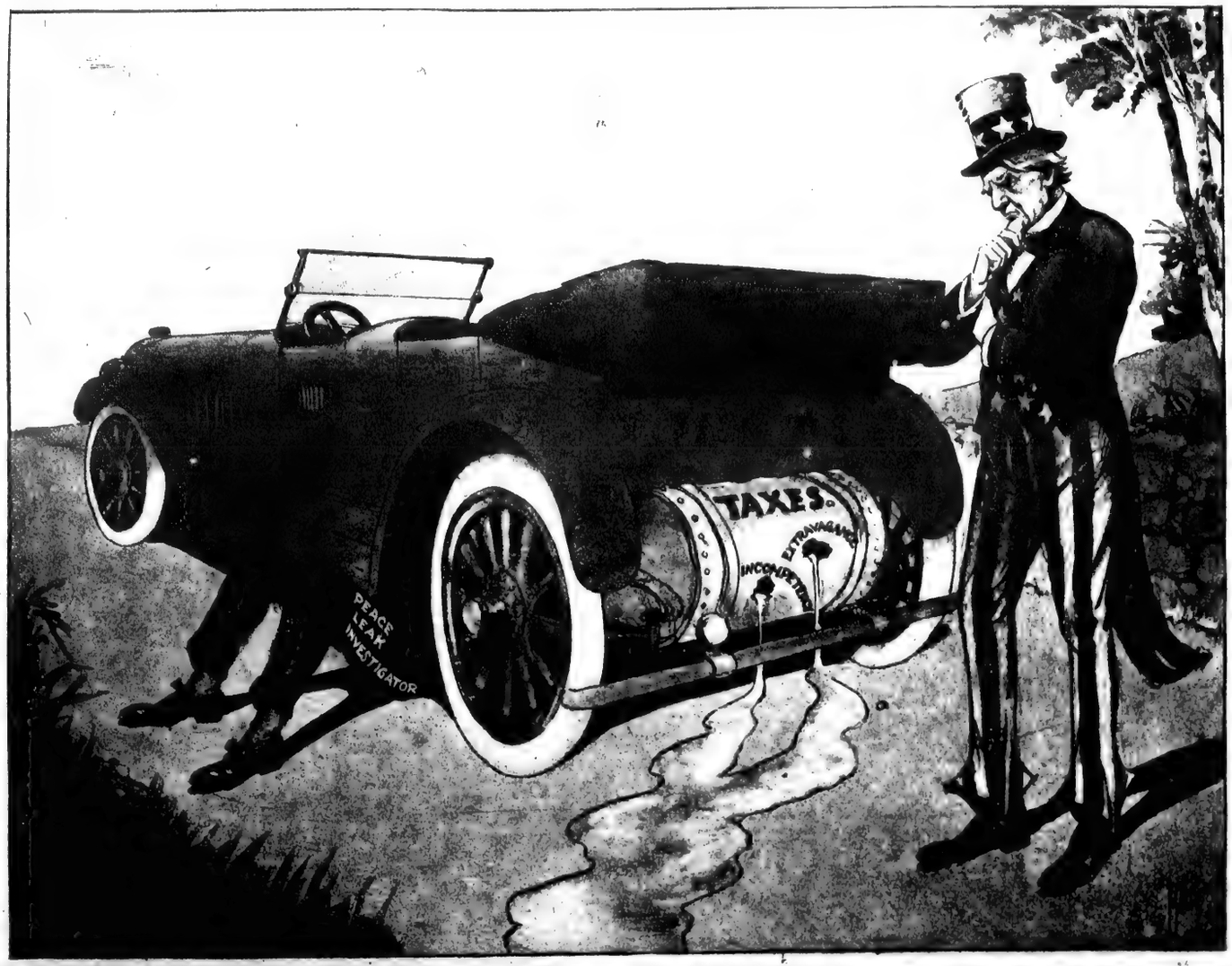
Complications are inevitable—and incessant. Colonel House and Mr. Lansing, or Mrs. House or Mrs. Lansing, are usually able to commandeer a limousine on the pressing of a button. But if, as sometimes happens, there are merely a dozen or two machines in the place, and if, as also sometimes happens, Secretary Joe Grew, or Assistant Secretary Phil Patchin, or Gordon Auchincloss, or Mr. Lamont, or Professor Coolidge, or the Assistant Secretary of the Subdivision on Food for the Balkans, and a dozen other mission luminaries of varying calibre, conceive the simultaneous desire to motor to this rue or that boulevard on business—official or otherwise—then the woes of the car dispatcher in the Crillon lobby become anxieties of the first magnitude.

It appears that the application of a rigid, coldly calculating system has been

(Continued on Page 15)



German Commissioners, Professor Schuecking, Herr Giesberts, Count Brockdorf-Rantzau.



"Hurry up and get at the big leaks."

War-Wrecked Nations' Quick Recovery

Record of World History Reviewed to Show That Europe Will Be Herself Again Inside of Fifteen Years

By A. B. WILLIAMS.

GIVEN fifteen years of peace, every nation now suffering from the great war will have recovered its money losses and restored its material waste. The process of recuperation will be attended by enormous prosperity and activity and intellectual and commercial development and by peril of moral and spiritual decadence. Ancient and modern history force this prediction on attentive students. The Salvation Army slogan is, "A man may be down, but he's never out." If we may judge from the past, that is exactly true of races, nations, countries, and cities. When they have natural powers of production or advantages of situation, permanent destruction or ruin, in the mass, is impossible. Man is the most swiftly recuperative of animals. From the beginning of his mastery of the world he has been smitten by flood, fire, tempest, earthquake, war, pestilence, and famine. As a whole and by political, racial, and geographical divisions he has not only thriven and increased against them all, but has profited from them and multiplied his power over the forces of nature. When in long periods of peace and prosperity he has overcrowded and overburdened any part of the earth, the surplus has been weeded out by one or all of these calamities and the stern rule of the survival of the fittest has operated automatically.

Every nation in Europe has been many times in worse condition than any of them are or can be now. All have undergone horrors and losses compared with which those of the present or possible for the future must be regarded as slight. Through fourteen centuries they have known successive intervals of apparent destructions and recurring vicissitudes of disastrous defeats, and triumphs sometimes equally disastrous. Each century has yielded for them some advance, some betterment, however small, in general conditions. France seemed to be hopelessly prostrate in 1871, trampled and despoiled by a relentless victor, and torn by horrible internal convulsions. Paris was besieged and captured by the Germans, overrun by ferocious mobs, made a bloodstained and scorched battlefield, with her own citizens and soldiers butchering each other. Many of her people were eating horses, dogs, cats, and rats, and frantic women raged about with oil, spreading flames as they went. In 1881, after having paid almost on the instant the huge indemnity exacted, France showed industrial gain over 1871 of 55 per cent., the greatest gain of any decade of her history, before or since, exceeding that of the ten peaceful and prosperous years from 1860 to 1870.

In the Thirty Years' War of the seventeenth century the population of Germany was reduced from 20,000,000 to 6,000,000. Saxony lost 1,500,000 of her 3,000,000 people, and the surviving remnant was forced to support the vastly expensive army with which the Swedes occupied the country. In the whole Palatinate but 200 farmers remained. From that time until Waterloo the peoples now composing the German Nation were at war almost continuously. The little Governments fought each other or combined to fight foreigners. Nothing the correspondents of our time tell of the tragedies and devastations of campaigns compares in gruesome detail with the chronicles of that time by contemporary observers. Frozen corpses were dug from graves and eaten by human survivors. Men, women, and children were found dead from starvation on roadsides, their mouths filled with raw weeds they had been trying to chew.

Yet, whenever there was a glimpse of peace or rest, enterprise and industry stirred and strove to repair and produce. From each brief peace new supplies of men and money were raised somehow. The petty courts became so debased that they forsook the national habits and manners and borrowed and assumed all that was worst and most frivolous and degenerating about the French courts. All the while the people dug and built and furnished new soldiers and the taxes to maintain them. When peace came the land was ready. Wealth and ease increased rapidly, until the weak States were welded into the Prussian Empire, demanding dominance of the world, and able to take it, but for the new country that had been growing, and which, when the Thirty Years' War ended, was barely beginning to breathe.

Conquerors have vainly exhausted savage ingenuity in attempts to destroy and exterminate. Three thousand years ago, according to the Old Testament, King Abimelech slew and burned all the people of Shechem "and beat down the city and sowed it with salt," trying to make sure that nothing should grow and nobody should live there. It is a thriving city to this day and probably, with the overthrow of the Turks, will feel something like what we Americans call a "boom" and be greater than ever it was before Abimelech. It has natural trade advantages and many associations of interest to attract tourists, hitherto kept away by Moslem fanaticism.

The Mongols in 1237 were equally intent on the destruction of Moscow and Kiev, in Russia. The country, even under the Bolsheviki, is in better condition than it was during and after that invasion and occupation. The inhabitants of Moscow

When a Prince of Wales Came to America

Prospective Visit of the Present Heir to the British Throne Recalls Trip His Grandfather Made Through the United States in the Sixties

IF the young Prince of Wales visits the United States, in accordance with the announcement made last week, it is improbable that his visit will cause anything like the excitement aroused by that of his grandfather, the late King Edward VII., on the occasion of his journey through this country in 1860.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, traveled "incognito" as Baron Renfrew. Nevertheless, in so far as shielding him from public curiosity and lavish entertainment was concerned, the incognito was a farce. Everywhere he was met by enormous crowds, which sometimes completely barred his way; everywhere Americans vied with each other to do him honor, so that his trip was a triumphal progress from beginning to end.

When it became known early in 1860 that the Prince of Wales, then a boy of 19, intended to visit Canada, President Buchanan wrote to Queen Victoria, informing her that her son would have a most cordial welcome if he should include the United States in his itinerary. The Queen replied that the Prince would return to England by way of the United States, and would take great pleasure in testifying personally to the President the kindly feelings of Britons toward Americans.

The Prince crossed the Atlantic on the British frigate Hero, escorted by H. M. S. Ariadne, and landed at St. John's, Newfoundland, July 24, 1860. With him came a small suite, including the Duke of Newcastle, in whose charge he was. Canada gave him a brilliant reception, though it was marred at Toronto by Irish Orangemen, who tried to make him pass under an Orange arch and hooted the Duke of Newcastle.

The Prince went to Niagara Falls, and, from the Canadian side, saw Blondin, the famous tight-rope walker, cross the falls on a rope and on stilts. Afterward the daring performer was presented to the Prince, who exclaimed: "Thank God, it is all over." Blondin assured the Prince that he had run no risk in his feat, and, as a proof, offered to carry Queen Victorias' son over the Falls on his back. The Prince declined.

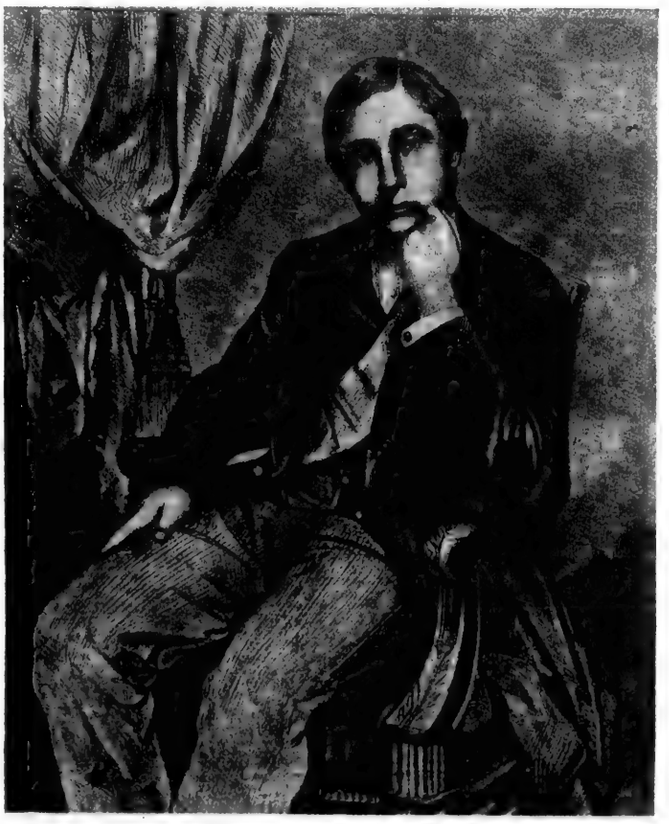
On Sept. 17 Albert Edward crossed unofficially to the soil of the United States, wishing to get his last view of the Falls from the American side. His official arrival in this country was on Sept. 20, when he crossed from Windsor, Ontario, to Detroit, automatically becoming plain Baron Renfrew when he stepped ashore. Detroit's crowds outdid those of Canada in their reception of the Prince. So densely did they pack the streets that he had to be smuggled into his hotel by a side entrance. The city was illuminated and one eyewitness remarked that "there could not be greater curiosity to see him if the distinguished visitor had been George Washington come to life again."

Chicagoans turned out to the number of 50,000 to greet the royal visitor. After leaving their city for St. Louis the strain of the journey and the constant entertainments in his honor caused the Prince to break down from sheer fatigue, so it was decided to give him a rest by interrupting the journey at a little place called Dwight's Station, which boasted of excellent hunting. The Prince shot fourteen brace of quail and four rabbits during his stay there. His host, a Mr. Spencer, said of his guests: "The party dress roughly and walk about the village smoking pipes in the most democratic style."

A strange incident marred their stay at Dwight's Station, however. They were about to enter a farmhouse when its owner, a British settler, stopped them, and, turning to the Duke of Newcastle, said:

"Not you, Newcastle! I have been a tenant of yours, and I have sworn that you shall not set foot on my land." The Prince, Duke, and the rest of the party resumed their progress in such a way as not to trespass upon the farmer's land.

After a brief visit to St. Louis they turned east and reached Cincinnati, where a ball was given in the Prince's honor. "No supper having been provided by the careful Cincinnatians," wrote a newspaper correspondent, "he withdrew with his suite at 12:30 P. M." For the second dance it was announced that he would take as his partner a beautiful young lady, Miss Groesbeck, who had gone to the ball quite devoid of any jewels. When the announcement was made her mother removed the jewels which she wore and offered them to her daughter as befitting the great occasion of dancing with royalty. But the young lady refused them and danced with the Prince in the severely simple attire that she had chosen for the occasion.



The Late Edward VII., When as Prince of Wales He Visited New York in 1860.

The Prince proceeded by way of Pittsburgh and Harrisburg to Washington, viewing some of the scenery of the Alleghanies from the locomotive of his train. He reached Washington Sept. 30 and took up his residence at the White House, where he stayed five days. He visited the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, concerning which event The London Times correspondent wrote:

"It is easy moralizing on this visit, for there is something grandly suggestive of historical retribution in the reverential awe of the Prince of Wales, great-grandson of George III., standing bareheaded at the foot of the coffin of Washington."

President Buchanan wrote to Queen Victoria, after the Prince had left Washington: "In our domestic circle he has won all hearts. His free and ingenuous intercourse with myself evinces both a kind heart and a good understanding."

From Washington the Prince went to Baltimore and Philadelphia. At the latter city he heard Adelina Patti sing for the first time, and was so charmed that he begged to be presented to her.

The climax of his journey was reached when he arrived in New York City on Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860. He was met by Mayor Wood and drove through streets lined with a vast crowd of nearly half a million persons to the Fifth Avenue Hotel in Madison Square, where apartments had been reserved for him. Some idea of the strenuous nature of the royal stripling's progress through the United States may be gained by a glance at his itinerary. Notwithstanding that there was to be a huge ball in his honor that night, which would necessitate his staying up until the small hours, the Prince went in the morning to New York University, the Woman's Library, the Astor Library, Cooper Institute, the Free Academy, and Central Park, where he assisted at the transplanting of an English oak and an American elm. At all these places some worthy New Yorker made an address in the visitor's honor. After luncheon at the residence of Mayor Wood on the Bloomingdale Road, there was a visit to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Fort Washington, followed by a boat ride along the Harlem River and under High Bridge, terminating finally at the foot of Twenty-second



Drawings from Harper's Weekly.

Grand Ball in Honor of the Prince at the Academy of Music, Oct. 12, 1860.

Street, North River, whence the party proceeded to the hotel. And then they dressed for the ball!

This function, one of the landmarks in the social history of New York, was held at the Academy of Music, at Irving Place and Fourteenth Street, which still stands much as it was when the Prince entered its doors. Three thousand invitations were issued, and there was much rankling and heart burning among the city's belles and beaux during the scramble for the precious tickets and regarding the question of who should have the honor of dancing with the Prince. So great was the crush at the ball that the flooring gave way, but two persons were only slightly hurt.

The ball and the other incidents of Albert Edward's stay in New York inspired local writers to flights serious and facetious, which make excellent reading. Edmund Clarence Stedman, who went to the ball and wrote a rhymed ac-



© International Film Service.
The Prince of Wales in 1918—Inspecting the British Forces in Italy.

count of it in Vanity Fair, said of the brilliant scene:

> Take of Judges and Generals, each a pair,
> Three Consuls, a foreign Chargé d'Affaires,
> Mayors and Governors, one or two,
> Of authors and scholars very few,
> Congressmen plenty as drops of dew;
> Railroad Presidents, bulls and bears,
> Bankers, merchants, and millionaires;
> These, with their sisters, daughters, and wives,
> Three thousand wealthy and commonplace lives—
> Birds of one feather, squeezed all together,
> At the Prince's Ball, and you have, in short,
> An "Illustrated Republican Court."

He told, also, of—

> Grave bankers, leading off with a will
> The galliopade or the grand quadrille,
> Must have seemed, in their coats and white cravats,
> A species of clerical acrobats.

and he described the unfortunate incident of the collapse of the floor under the eyes of the august visitor in these delicious lines:

> The staging before him fell in with a crash,
> And fifty young ladies, as quick as a flash,
> Sank down in a kind of ethereal hash:

The accident at the ball caused much chagrin among New Yorkers and brought recriminations upon the heads of those in charge of the function, who were held responsible for the incident.

"It is a great pity," said one writer, "that the ball was undertaken. We must all bravely call it a failure and resolve not to do so again."

The Prince's "incognito" inspired a writer in Harper's Weekly to this sarcastic tirade:

> He arrived in New York the other day strictly incognito. It happened that 5,000 troops were parading upon the Battery, and, in order to preserve his incognito, Lord Renfrew put on the uniform of an English Colonel, and, mounting a horse, rode up and down the lines, so that his presence was not in the least suspected.
>
> With the same privacy he proceeded to a carriage, in which, oddly enough, the Mayor of the city happened to seat himself immediately afterward, and the traveler, who does not allow it to leak out that he is really the Prince of Wales, had the pleasure of watching, unperceived and unsuspected, the habits of the people. As usual, the street was solid with human beings and the fair ladies of the metropolis were seated at every possible place and every visible window. The people were also engaged in their accustomed recreation of sitting in chairs upon the extremely narrow ledges over doorways; boys were curling over the stone scroll-work; and groups were gathered upon the roof in the usual way to stare straight into the street.
>
> Stopping at the City Hall—but still entirely unsuspected—he slyly saw the soldiers march by, and then, stepping into his carriage, he slipped up Broadway between the military lines—no one having the least idea that the incognito traveler was the next sovereign of England * * * and he left the city without his presence having been suspected.

Once, when the Prince was driving across Madison Square, a man rushed to the side of the royal carriage and shouted: "Who are you? I can whip you, anyway. You will never be King of England if you live 100 years." After his arrest he said he was Edward Moncane, an Englishman, who had come over from a steamboat on which he worked, moored near Red Hook, to see "what sort of boy the democrats of America were making fools of themselves over." And, as the Prince was leaving New York for Albany, an Irishman remarked: "An' sure an' he's gone; may he never come back!" which caused a bystander to give him such a buffet on the side of the head as almost to tumble him into the Hudson.

Passing through Albany, the Prince reached Boston, where he met Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, and other famous Americans. He visited Harvard College at Cambridge, and Bunker Hill, and was introduced to Ralph Farnham, sole survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, who remarked that the enthusiastic reception to the Prince made him fear that the country was turning royalist again. The Prince and Farnham exchanged autographs, and the old man observed that "he wished to show the boy that he bore no anger for old times."

A correspondent wrote from Boston that Mr. Engleheart, one of the Prince's suite, "who was always putting his foot in it," asked where the soldiers who formed the party's escort at Boston got their red coats.

"They took them in 1776," replied a Bostonian.

Another writer called attention to the fact that, at the Revere House, where the Prince and his suite were housed, they dispensed with chandeliers and used only wax candles, "gas being considered unhealthy."

From Boston they went to Portland, Me., from which port the Prince sailed for home Oct. 20, 1860, exactly one month after his arrival in the United States and nearly three months after his landing in Newfoundland. The frigate Hero, which had brought him to the New World, also took him away from it, being escorted on her return trip by the British men-of-war Ariadne, Nile, and Styx.

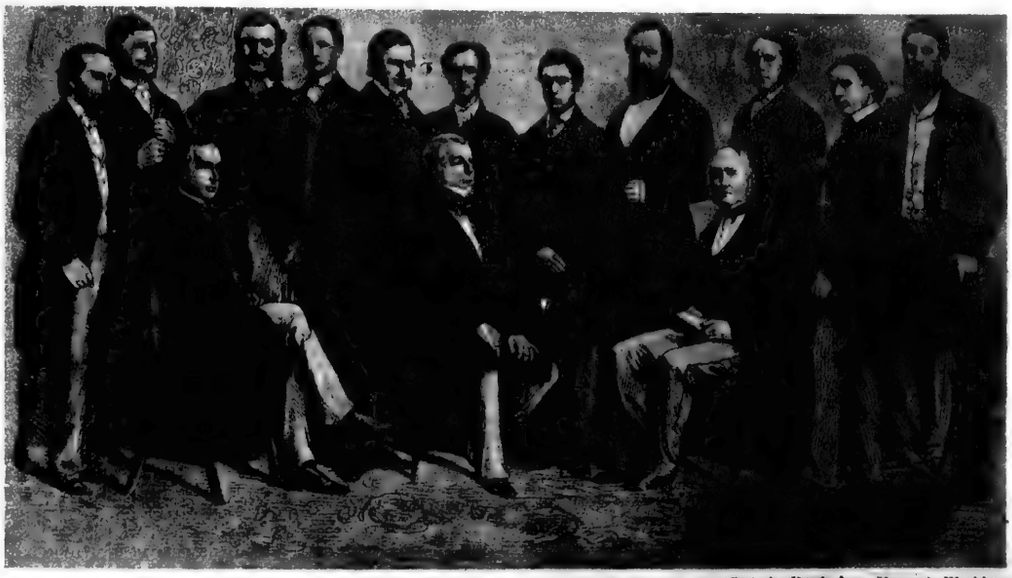


Photo by Brady from Harper's Weekly.
THE PRINCE AND HIS PARTY, NEW YORK, 1860.
Left to Right: William Brodie, Major Teasdale, Dr. Ackland, Captain Grey, Charles G. L. Eliot, Lord Lyons, Earl St. Germans, Hinchcliffebrook, the Prince, Duke of Newcastle, General Bruce, G. D. Engleheart, G. F. Jenner, Frederick Warre.

A storm drove the Hero away from the British coast and caused her to be several days late, during which time there was great anxiety in England, whence warships were sent out in search of the vessel. Provisions ran low on the Hero, and the Prince was reduced to salt fare, but the storm abated and on Nov. 15 he set foot again on English soil amid great rejoicing.

Queen Victoria was so well pleased with the way in which the Duke of Newcastle had discharged his arduous duties as mentor for the young Prince that she conferred upon him the Order of the Garter.

The present Prince, whose visit to this country seems assured in the near future, was born June 23, 1894, and is named, aside from his numerous titles, Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. He is said to be extremely democratic in his bearing, and to be a likable and straightforward young fellow.

Fortunes for All Four

DARIUS MILLER of Connecticut is dead. The fact might not arouse more than passing notice except for the headline, "From $700 to Millionaire." Darius Miller was the wealthiest resident of New Britain, Conn., and one of four brothers who attained wealth and prominence.

Sixty years ago a Middletown (Conn.) farmer called his four sons together, and, after giving them his blessings and $700 apiece, sent them forth into the world to make their own living. The brothers were Darius Miller, Nathan G. Miller, Charles Miller, and Frank Miller.

Darius settled in New Britain, and, with his $700, founded a dry goods store. Modern devices had no place in his establishment, and, despite his wealth, he continued to conduct the store until within a week of his death on April 2 last, at the age of 89 years. He was also interested in many big financial institutions, and was a Director of the New Britain National Bank since 1860.

Charles, like Darius, went into the dry goods business in Waterbury, where he founded the Miller & Peck Company and the Randolph & Clowes Company. He was rated as one of the wealthiest men of that city, and in 1910, when he was 71 years old, he retired and turned his business over to the clerks in his store.

The third brother, Nathan, came to New York to seek his fortune, entered Wall Street and became the first President of the Iron Steamboat Company, owned by the Nickel Plate Railroad Company, and was also President of the Eagle Lock Company, besides being heavily interested in the Edison Electric Light Company.

Frank Miller, the youngest of the quartet and the only one now living, went to Bridgeport and entered the lumber and banking business. He is President of the City National Bank of Bridgeport, President of a large lumber concern in that city and owns vast tracts of timber in the South. He, too, is rated as one of the wealthiest men in the southern part of Connecticut.

A reunion of the four brothers was held in 1910 on the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary of the eldest, Darius. In the course of an interview at that time Frank Miller told of their successes as follows:

"If we were to start out today as we did, the four brothers of us, a little over fifty years ago, with $700 apiece, the chances are that we would be worth in the same time considerably more than we are today. And I suppose that most of the young men who read that story said to themselves: 'Yes, but that was in the good old days of easy times and great opportunities. They couldn't do it today.' The times are easier today and the opportunities are greater than they ever were. Any young man who will live as we used to and work as we used to will succeed.

"When we were boys we were up before daylight taking care of the stock and doing three hours' labor before mother called us in to breakfast. Then we worked all day and till the sun went down. We never heard of a ten-hour day or an eight-hour day."

The New York Times
Review of Books

Section 8

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1919 — 12 PAGES

IS W. N. P. BARBELLION'S "JOURNAL" FICTION?

An Interesting Work, With an Introduction by Mr. H. G. Wells, That Arouses Curiosity—Latest Novels and Short Stories by Robert W. Chambers, Marcel Berger, G. K. Turner, and Others

THE JOURNAL OF A DISAPPOINTED MAN. By W. N. P. Barbellion. George H. Doran Company. $2 net.

IT is of course entirely possible that the name of W. N. P. Barbellion is to be found in the lists of assistants at the South Kensington Museum during the years from 1911 to 1917. Entirely possible, but not, it would seem, entirely probable. The publishers appear to be somewhat doubtful on this point, though the "Journal" itself contains several clues which, if followed, might easily establish the book's position, either as an authentic diary or as a work of fiction. More than one bit of internal evidence would seem to point toward the latter conclusion, this one among them: Barbellion tells how, armed with a certificate from his doctor, he went to interview the authorities at the recruiting office. This certificate had been placed in a sealed envelope, and after being rejected—as he had known from the first would be the case, his heart having long been weak and his application a mere matter of form—he thought it would be interesting to see what the doctor had to say about him. So while coming home on the train he opened the doctor's communication, and there read that eighteen months before he had shown the first symptoms of a terrible nervous disease, a fact of which his relatives had immediately been informed. Whereupon he tore up the paper, his death warrant, and threw it out of the window. But some time later he describes himself as showing another doctor the certificate—that selfsame certificate which, according to his own account, he had torn up and thrown out of the railway carriage window! If the book be indeed fiction, such an incident is an oversight far from difficult to understand, especially if it be the work of so prolific a writer as H. G. Wells; in a genuine history it is, to say the very least, extremely puzzling. Mr. Wells has given to the volume an interesting "introduction"; a kindness he also performed, it may be remembered, for a certain book called "Boon."

But whether fiction or veritable autobiography, the book is a remarkable piece of work, nothing less than the unveiling of a human soul. Barbellion begins his "Journal" as a boy still in his teens, intensely interested in natural science and so ardent a student of its wonders that without facilities and with only such teaching as he can get from books he manages to train and to educate himself until when he is still only 18 his observations are being published in scientific reviews of excellent standing. Family circumstances hamper him greatly; nevertheless, at 20 he secures an appointment as assistant in the South Kensington Museum. But his health has already begun to fail; he has "a weak heart, an enervated nervous system," and with many fluctuations he grows worse and worse, to die at 28 of a form of creeping paralysis. During these seven or eight years his internal life is as turbulent as his external life is quiet. A born egotist, ambitious, passionate, intelligent, shy, and sensitive, ill-health and poverty emphasize his every trait. He has, too, what Robert Browning once wrote of as "a most clear idea of consciousness of self," and with it a craving for self-expression which finds vent in his "Journal," and a linked craving for recognition and admiration and sympathy which causes him to edit and prepare for publication this "Journal" in which he has laid bare all his weaknesses and disappointments and aspirations, and, along with them, the intimate history of his courtship and marriage. This latter history is indeed a striking piece of analysis, a matter of self-doubts and hesitations and rebellions. His love often seems to him "only a dragging chain of attraction," and not love at all. Even after he is engaged we find him wishing he could love "more steadily," and it is only after marriage that E.'s lovely character, her charm and generosity and courage, awaken in him a deep and genuine love. Yet, though it would be easy to call this "Journal" the morbid outpourings of a sick mind, there are few among those who possess any of that "clear idea of consciousness of self" who will not find in it a reflection of certain of their own thoughts and moods. Barbellion is annoyed and rather disgusted at the enormous importance to himself which his own sufferings and his own discouragements retain, even in the midst of Armageddon; he is perplexed and annoyed at the appearance his personality wears in the eyes of the majority of those he meets, still more at "this transformation of an enthusiast—tense, excitable, active—into a skeptic, nerveless, ironical, and idle" which ill-health has wrought.

The book has a vividness, and, generally speaking, an impression of reality very much out of the ordinary. If Barbellion's essays were as well written as his Journal, their frequent rejection gives one a rather poor opinion of the intelligence of the editors who so persistently returned them. We see the anaemic, spectacled youth prowling about the London streets, longing for speech with men and women of his kind, craving companionship until at times the desire becomes a veritable torture, suffering until suicide seems the only thing possible—and then suddenly, in response to a little temporary ease of body, to an afternoon of music, to a few days in the country and a stroll over the uplands, experiencing a joy as blithe and keen as his depression was profound. His ambition, his conviction of his own great ability—a conviction which occasionally wavers for a time, only to re-establish itself the more firmly—cause him to work desperately hard and at desperate speed whenever a brief intermission of physical malaise makes work possible. And side by side with all this mental and physical pain there runs a keen appreciation of beauty, an appreciation which develops and quickens as time goes on. The book contains many lovely descriptions of nature; a concert of really fine music sends Barbellion into an ecstasy, the sight of a splendid lonely tree renews his courage. Each variation, each experience of that full and ardent inner life of his is here set down with the care of one making as exact as possible a psychological vivisection. If this is indeed a work of creative imagination, it is one of which any author would have a right to be proud—even an author so well and so highly established as, for instance, H. G. Wells.

A LIFE AT STAKE

A LIFE AT STAKE. By Marcel Berger. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

A WAR novel, but one without any of the thrills and horrors, the exaltations, the agonies, and the dramatic heroisms of the front, is this new book by Marcel Berger, which tells of life among the auxiliaries far in the rear of the armies. The auxiliaries were made up of those who for one reason or another were unable to fight, among them being many who had served on the firing line and been so wounded or so injured that they were no longer fit to endure the awful strain of the

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CONVENTION AND REVOLT IN POETRY

An Important Study of the Relation of the Old Poetic Art to the New by Professor John L. Lowes

By AMY LOWELL

CONVENTION AND REVOLT IN POETRY. By John Livingston Lowes. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

THE wave of a newly awakened interest in poetry which has lately swept over the country has left its residue in a series of books dealing with this phenomenon of varying interest and importance, from the simple inquiry in which the poets, replying to a given number of questions, speak for themselves, to carefully plotted surveys of the whole modern field. But, so far as I know, this volume by Professor Lowes is the first to dignify modern work by applying to it the scholarly criticism so freely accorded to the past. The significance of the book can scarcely be overestimated, and if the very open-mindedness of the author gives the reader a sense of flux and flow in his judgments, that is all to the good. One feels that Professor Lowes's judgments are still fluid, still capable of modification, and this sense but makes us the more willing to listen to a man who is so obviously endeavoring to be fair, to see true, as it were, in spite of the distorting glasses of a somewhat hampering tradition.

Professor Lowes willingly acknowledges his limitations and for that reason the critic has no need to dwell upon them. Indeed, they are surprisingly few. Consider, for a moment, the attitude of most learned folk on the subject of the "new poetry" and then marvel, as one must, at the fine perception of a man who is willing to devote time to sifting the false from the true, the ephemeral from the permanent, in modern art, and who gravely and sympathetically applies to it the tests by which the art of past ages has been found to stand or fall.

This is not a book to be read lightly. Sentences picked at random give an entirely wrong impression of the author's attitude. It is for this reason that Professor Lowes has been quoted as being inimical to the trends of modern work. Puzzled at times he certainly is, at moments he misses the clue, but he is scarcely the man to write a book of three hundred and forty-six pages in order to demolish anything, for his historical sense is quite sufficient for him to know that oblivion will speedily overwhelm the valueless in literature as in life.

The charm and worth of the author's method is that he slowly builds up his thesis from an apparently unassailable base. His theme is, briefly, that poetry gradually creates conventions which, in turn, tend to harden and become lifeless, forcing in time a natural revolt; that this change is constantly going on in all the arts, and that, at the moment, we happen to be living in one of the periods of revolt; that the present change in the methods of poetry is by no means an isolated instance, but one of constant, although sporadic, appearance. Of course, no revolt is exactly like any other revolt, but revolt itself is a condition of growth. As Professor Lowes most happily puts it, "Art moves from stage to stage by two divergent paths: on the one hand, by molding the still ductile forms; on the other, by shattering the empty shells—the way of constructive acceptance, and the way of revolt."

In a charming gesture Professor Lowes disarms his antagonist at the very beginning of the argument. With a rare modesty and sympathy he says: "My task at the moment is the scrutiny of poetry itself. In the face of that enterprise I feel with Keats in one of his letters: 'The Cliff of Poesy towers above me, (and) I am one that gathers Samphire, dreadful trade.'" Then he goes on to order his resources in a manner to take one's breath away. All English literature seems to be at his tongue's end. Example follows example and quotation jostles quotation. One cannot help somewhat regretting this facile memory. Professor Lowes writes quite pithily enough himself to trust to his own words and not lean so heavily upon those of other men. The obvious citations, given in small print, should have been sufficient without forcing more into the text without acknowledgment. There are so many of these that toward the end of the book one finds one's self hunting for them, as one used to search for the bear in the branches of the tree in the puzzle pictures of our youth. A man who can turn such apt epigrams as "The slopes of Parnassus are crowded with poets clad in the cast-off accidents of genius," or "The standards of values that are fixed, not by you and not by us, but by the taciturnity of time," has no need to borrow his phrases.

But these are side issues. In the main, the book is written with a delightful clarity and spiciness. The first chapter, "The Roots of Convention," shows how all art is based on a common ground of acceptance between the artist and his audience. How, in the first place, we have in poetry the convention of the meanings of words. "Convention, therefore, so far as art is concerned, represents concurrence in certain accepted methods of communication." That is Professor Lowes's base, and from that stand rises the book. And it is just because of that stand that the superstructure at times comes very near toppling, for who shall determine what is an "accepted method of communication"? Professor Lowes thinks one method "accepted," I think another, and doubtless A., B., and C. have each their own convictions on the subject. We shall see, in later chapters, where the cleavage occurs, for with his analysis of the roots of convention I think there can be little quarrel. It is true that Professor Lowes thinks "we have not advanced a step" in our power of expression, and quotes various old and new poems on the color of the sea to prove his point. I think he is wrong, for magnificent as Homer's "wine-dark sea" is, it is repeated with endless iteration throughout the "Odyssey." The *method* may be static, although even here I am not convinced, but the *variations within the method* are certainly wider. The modern poet has gained in his capability of expressing *nuances*, but still there is no doubt that "we are shut up . . . in our expression of the actual world as it impinges upon us, to indirections." Let us admit, at once, that this is one of the fundamental limitations of poetry. Still, when the author states that we are reduced to expositions of the formula: "What does it look like, sound like, feel like, smell like?" one must remind him that what I have elsewhere called the "unrelated method" is exactly an attempt to do away with presentation through the use of similes.

This chapter, then, we may leave, since space forbids a closer scrutiny; only marking the author's admirable exposition of the fact that even in poetry, compounded as it must be of illusion, that same illusion is not lawless; as he succinctly expresses it: "*Transcendence* of natural law we accept as part of the machinery of effect, but we do not admit *violation* of natural law."

The second chapter, "The Ways of Conventions," is a delightful description of the practices of poets in the Middle Ages, with much illustration from Chaucer, for, most wisely, Professor Lowes works up to the theme of today through analogy with the past.

The third chapter, "Originality and the Molding of Conventions," gives the writer's native bias somewhat more prominence. He tries always to remain judicial and unprejudiced, but the thing will out. Is it true, for instance, that "the supreme test of originality is its power to give us the sense of a footing on trodden and familiar ground?" He goes on:

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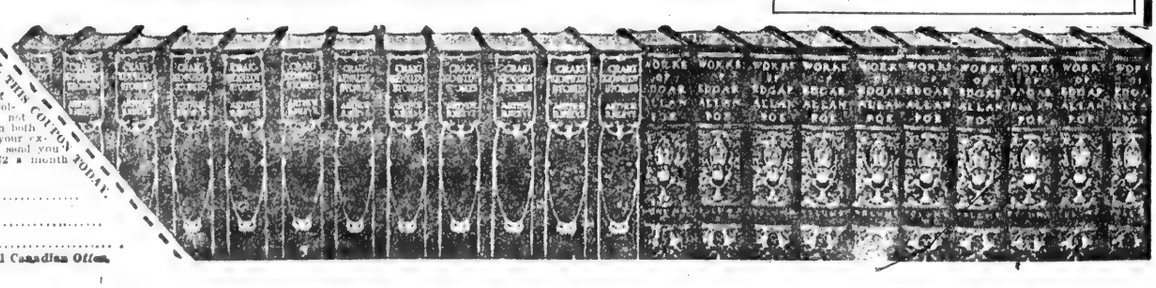
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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

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trenches. One of these ex-fighters is the leading character in the book, Jean Darboise, an artist, 25, married to a wife he greatly loves. He had fought in two campaigns and been twice wounded—the second time at Douaumont—and his left arm was "bent, shortened, useless." Despite his own protest he is sent out with a labor battalion to join the dockers at Dunkerque, and it is there at Dunkerque that the scene of the story is laid.

It is a very squalid and a very dismal side of war which M. Berger presents to us in his picture of the wretched workers at Dunkerque, subjected to Zeppelin raids, overworked, harassed, and tyrannized over by officers, of whom some were stupid or incompetent, while others had themselves been so injured that they were scarcely sane. Jean, high-strung, sensitive, intelligent, and egotistical, suffered intensely, and when his own weakness brought about a complete estrangement from his wife he would have despaired utterly had it not been for the wise and strong-hearted Sergeant Gandolphe, who literally saved him, body and soul. The book gives a detailed and very depressing picture of grinding toil, much of it stupidly managed, some of it apparently futile. Jean rages against it all, and especially against his own lot, until under Gandolphe's tuition he learns to see the good qualities of the men he had once hated and despised, and to blame, not these individuals, but only the militarism forced upon France by that nation whose whole social life was erected on "the same basis of cruelty, vulgarity, and materialism." He begins, too, to realize that there are perhaps a few things he does not entirely understand, and a few matters upon which he is not competent to pass judgment. His character and its gradual development are excellently portrayed, and though much less interesting than its author's earlier novel, "Ordeal By Fire," the book gives a worth-while description of certain conditions produced by war.

IN SECRET

IN SECRET. By Robert W. Chambers. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

MR. CHAMBERS has created so many superlatively lovely heroines that when he must produce a new one who is to excel all her predecessors in charm and beauty and attractiveness it is necessary for him to lay on the colors with a prodigal hand. And he surely does not stint them in his portrayal of Evelyn Erith, whose amazing endowments of every sort lead the reader of "In Secret" on from page to page, dumb with wonder at her beauty and winsomeness and courage and endurance and abilities. She has golden hair, social station in New York City, all the money she wants, and marvelous loveliness, and in order to do something for her country she works at a desk in the office of the Postal Inspection Service and devotes her peculiar talents for the reading of secret codes to study of letters between German agents. For this is another war novel whose action opens during the bitter Winter of 1917-18 and continues until almost the close of hostilities.

Evelyn inspires, urges, and aids in the jimmying of the doors of the shop and residence of a German agent, and secures a book which enables her to decode a very important letter. And then the long arm and tight grip of chance land in her automobile a young man, dead drunk, who has bitterly won knowledge of an important German secret, the "great secret." Although he is an entire stranger and his condition would hardly seem likely to inspire such sentiments, her heart thrills with love as she supports his senseless head. She determines to save him, against his will and determination, and finally persuades him that it is his duty to his country to take her to the place where he discovered the "great secret" in order that together they may get the necessary data and enable the army authorities to take action. The young man is quickly cured of his alcoholism and they have a wildly adventurous time, full of startling perils, until they finally turn in their report on the attempt the Germans are making to tunnel under the Swiss Alps in order that they may rush an army into France in the rear of the fighting lines. The Germans have been toiling with the utmost secrecy upon this tunnel for more than forty years, using for the work—as one of the many gruesome details of the affair—all the insane people of the German Empire, and they are rushing it to completion when these two young Americans return, more dead than alive, from their hazardous mission and quick measures are taken to end the menace.

In brief, the story is another of Mr. Chambers's recklessly galloping tales in which he takes all manner of liberties with the possible, ignores verisimilitude of people, of events, of life, and pictures his characters and scenes in the crudest of colors. Work like this, indeed, is in striking—a painful—contrast with Mr. Chambers's early novels, such as "King in Yellow," "Iola," and "The Fighting Chance," with all the charm and the strength that these showed, as well as the evidence they gave of an unusual and striking gift for the writing of fiction. Such deterioration, however, is not surprising when one recalls the rapidity with which Mr. Chambers has turned out his tales. In the end literary quality is bound to be sacrificed for quantity—a fact that authors of possible "best sellers" might do well to remember.

RED FRIDAY

RED FRIDAY. By George Kibbe Turner. Little, Brown & Co. $1.40 net.

IT would be difficult to imagine a book more thoroughly "timely" in its subject than this new one by Mr. Turner, even though its scene is laid in the future. For it is the story of a Bolshevist plot to secure dominance over the United States, not by the crude and stupid method of dispersing bombs, but by a distinctly adroit "debt-plot." The tale is related by a well-meaning, soft-headed pacifist clergyman, the Reverend Todd, who called himself a "Christian Socialist," was a strong advocate of "revolution without violence," and altogether the sort of person who is as putty in the hands of a clever Bolshevik. To this somewhat mushy individual there comes one December night in the year 1919 a certain Plangonev, a Russian and a Bolshevik, whose object it is to bring about a state of society in which there shall be "no God, no country, no family. Merely internationalism and a general state of chemistry."

This Plangonev of course makes good use of the Reverend Todd, and through him meets Stephen Black, a great capitalist and financier, who it must be admitted strikes the reader as an excessively stupid person. These two, the capitalist and the Bolshevik, conspire together to wreck the United States by means of what they call the "debt-plot," the foundations of which had been prepared for them by the war, when the United States, "In a year and a half of preparation, with three months of fighting for a fraction of your forces, your country paid out • • • more than France in her four years of war with all her population involved." Government ownership resulting in a steadily increasing deficit and taxes which render it impossible for corporations to keep going save at a loss are among the factors useful in the "debt-plot."

Besides the Bolshevist Plangonev and his "poor tool" the Reverend Todd, there are a number of other characters typical of various present-day groups. The so-called parlor Bolsheviki are amusingly presented, and one does not wonder at the outburst to which they finally provoke the Reverend Todd. The author's theory is interesting and plausible, and though one may doubt whether such widespread and deeply rooted disaster could have been checked and finally averted by a deed like that of Charlotte Black, her last encounter with Plangonev provides a good climax for a story which is in truth a very serious warning presented under the guise of fiction.

TEMPTATIONS

TEMPTATIONS. By David Pinski. Brentano's. $1.50 net.

WHILE translations have come markedly into vogue during the past few years, those from the Yiddish have remained very few and far between. But now that this first volume of short stories has served to introduce David Pinski to the English-reading public, let us hope that the good work will be continued, and more of his tales be rendered available to those unable to understand the language in which they were originally written. For these stories are unusual and striking, varied both in theme and treatment, possessed of that quality of fidelity to the fundamental traits of human nature which gives to fiction a more than merely local or racial appeal.

Take, for instance, the story which opens the volume, "Beruriah." Without altogether subscribing to the translator's enthusiastic estimate of it as "one of the greatest short stories ever written," the reader will quickly be convinced that it is an exceptionally good one. Suggested, it is said, by a brief allusion in the Talmud, its setting is that of ancient Judea and the days of the dominance of Rome. But its theme and characters, though they wear an antique garb and their speech and customs are those of a far-off time, are themselves as much a part of our modern as they were of that old world. The testing of a noble and high-souled woman's fidelity has formed the basis of tales in nearly if not quite every language that ever existed on earth, but few if any of the

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

A. M. C.—Would be grateful for any information about J. Brierley, author of "Ourselves and the Universe," who used the pen name of "J. B."

Jonathan Brierley, the son of an English woolen manufacturer, was born in Leicester, England, in 1840. He received a collegiate education, and entered the ministry soon after his graduation. From 1871 to 1886 he was the minister of a Congregational Church, but on account of weakened physical condition he resigned his charge and spent four years chiefly in Switzerland, where he became much improved in health. During the time he spent on the Continent he wrote many religious and literary essays for the Christian World, published in England. His books, "Ourselves and the Universe," "Studies of the Soul," and others, have gone through many editions and have been translated into German and Swedish. They were published in this country by Thomas Whittaker at the Bible House, New York.

Winterbotham's America

Mrs. E. S. HEDGES.—Can you tell me if the following work has any special value?

Winterbotham's America. The first American edition, with Additions and Corrections. New York, Printed by Tiebout & O'Brien for John Reid, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 105 Water Street, 1796.

W. Winterbotham's "View of the United States," London, 1795, four volumes, is worth about $6. The 1796 New York edition fetches at auction from $3 to $10.

"Speculum Mundi"

M. D.—I have a book published in 1665 by one John Swan, entitled "Speculum Mundi." Do you know anything about this John Swan, and what would you think the book was worth? It is in excellent condition.

"Speculum Mundi, or Glasse Representing the Face of the World," by John Swan, was published at Cambridge, England, in 1635. Other editions appeared in 1643, 1644, and 1665. He was the author also of "Measuring Reed, or Standard of Time," sermons and almanacs. The 1665 edition of "Speculum Mundi" does not appear to be of special value.

Anatomical Plates

E. LEWIS.—Can you give me approximately the value of "A System of Anatomical Plates of the Human Body, accompanied with descriptions—Physiological, Pathological, and Surgical Observations—by John Lizars, F. R. S. E., Edinburgh"?

"Anatomical Plates of the Human Body," by John Lizars, Edinburgh, no date, 101 colored plates, is worth about $6. This work was issued in 1822. The beautifully executed plates were done by his brother William under Lizars's close supervision. Lizars was born about 1787 in Edinburgh, and died in 1860. He was a surgeon. He introduced into surgery the operation for the removal of the upper jaw, and his name is commemorated in the medical profession by the well-known "Lizars's lines."

ANSWERS FROM READERS

MARY BOHAN.—In THE BOOK REVIEW for April 27, William Jay, Jr., asks for the poem, "What Is Good?" by John Boyle O'Reilly. The following is a copy:

"What is the real good?" I asked in musing mood.
Order, said the law court;
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer;
Home, said the sage;
Fame, said the soldier;
Equity, the seer.
Spoke my heart full sadly;
"The answer is not here."
Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret:
Kindness is the word."

This appeal was also answered by Effie Duncan, New York; Emilie J. Daggett, New Haven, Conn.; W. W. Scrugham, Yonkers, N. Y.; Joseph Mooney, Elizabeth, N. J.; C. W. Weeks, Yaphank, N. Y.; L. C. Baker, Hartford, Conn.; M. J. Fogarty, Erie, Penn.; Jean F. Phillips, Brookline, Mass.; Florence E. Gilligan, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. George W. Aldridge, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. F. C. Meyer, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Frank J. Metcalf, Washington, D. C.; Dorothy Van Coe Brodie, Binghamton, N. Y.; Winifred S. Muchmore, Plainfield, N. J., and H. B. Ware, Salem, N. J.

From a Full Heart

C. L. WEAVER.—In a recent issue of THE BOOK REVIEW Miss F. C. Minor asked for the poem:

When the War is over and the Kaiser's out of print,
I'm going to buy some tortoises and watch the beggars sprint.

In answer to the inquiry, would say that the poem is "From a Full Heart," written by A. A. Milne, and was first printed in London Punch.

"Great Heart"

DANIEL E. HOLTON.—Answering inquiry of Mrs. John J. Flinn in BOOK REVIEW of April 6, would advise that the poem on Roosevelt entitled "Great Heart," by Rudyard Kipling, was printed in The Literary Digest, issue of March 22, 1919, being reproduced by special permission of The Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger, in which it appeared on Feb. 8. It is copyrighted both in this country and England and cannot be printed without permission.

Answers to this appeal were also received from William H. Hawkins, Springfield, Mass., Adele L. Aitke, N. Y.; Mildred N. Parker, Hudson, N. Y.; Emily H. Titus, Utica, N. Y.; Edyth Vyse, N. Y.; Lucia W. Nutt, Walton, N. Y.; Mrs. A. C. Comstock, Troy, N. Y.; Claire Congdon, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. C. Brillhart, Leetonia, Ohio; Mrs. Davis Baker, Glens Falls, N. Y.; A. L. Cowles, Jr., Pittsburg, N. Y.; Horatio G. Cozzens, N. Y.; S. R. Clute, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Pamela Sparrow, Martinsville, Penn.; Charles S. Lewis, Indianapolis, Ind.; Marjorie A. Davidson, N. Y.; Mrs. Arthur Lee, Elkins, W. Va.

"Courage"

LOUELLA D. EVERETT.—The lines quoted by Miss H. P. Douglas in THE BOOK REVIEW of March 30 are by Richard Mansfield, 2d, and appear in his book of poems, "Courage," published by Moffat, Yard & Co. Here is the poem:

If you will take this life and build it up,
Fill to the brim my happiness' clear cup,
With your sweet strength I will the nobler be,
And some of your dear wealth infuse in me.
Keep yet my hand,
Do not release it. Let it still hold yours.
Keep yet my heart,
Do not release it. Wear it on your breast.
Keep yet my life.

Richard Mansfield, 2d, died April 3, 1918, at San Antonio, Texas, at the age of 19, after four months' service in the American Aviation Signal Corps.

Christ in Flanders

H. CULVERWELL.—Seeing a query in THE BOOK REVIEW recently as to the authorship of "Christ in Flanders," I wondered if your inquirer had reference in any way to the poem of that name by Mr. Gordon Johnstone. Mr. Johnstone is quite a well-known magazine writer and fought in the Spanish-American war. The following is the poem as I saw it:

Have you seen Him on fields of Flanders
With His brave and tender smile?
Did He ease your load on that shell-swept road
On that last long, weary mile?
Did you meet Him among your comrades
From far and distant lands?
In the sun's red glare, did you see Christ there
With the heart of France in His hand?

I have prayed in her fields of poppies,
I have laughed with the men who died—
But in all my ways, and through all my days
Like a friend He walked beside.
I have seen a sight under Heaven
That only God understands,
In the battles' glare I have seen Christ there
With the Sword of God in His hand.

APPEALS TO READERS

C. O. B.—Will some reader give the title and author of the poem containing the following lines and where it can be found?

About the little chamber of my heart
Friends have been coming—going—many a year.
The doors stand open there.
Some, lightly stepping, enter; some depart.
Freely they come and go, at will.
The walls give back their laughter; all day long
They fill the house with song.
One door alone is shut, one chamber still

Little Cares

CLAIRE CONGDON.—Can some reader tell me where in the works of Elizabeth B. Browning I will find the lines, "The little cares that fretted me. I lost them yesterday"? I cannot find the poem alone in her works, and think it may be introduced in some long poem.

Giants with Small Minds

J. M. HARRIS.—Will some reader give information as to where I can find a poem which contains the following lines:

Giants there are whose mind is so small
That pigmies can never get in them at all;
But pigmies there are whose mind is so deep
That giants can enter, He down, and sleep.

Who Died in Battle

M. S. R.—Can some reader tell me the author of a sonnet entitled "To Those Who Died in Battle," beginning:

How blossomy must be the Halls of Death
Against the coming of the newly dead—

and where it may be found?

"Be Still and Sleep"

HARRIETTE R. SHUTTUCK.—Can any of your readers give the author and title of the poem the first stanza of which is:

Tonight, my soul, be still and sleep;
The storms are raging on God's deep—
God's deep, not thine,
Be still, and sleep.

Long Years of Peace

FRANCES NIMMO GREENE.—Will some reader kindly quote in full for me the little poem beginning:

Long years of peace have stilled the battle thunder,
Wild grasses quiver where the fight was won,
Masses of blossom, lightly blown asunder,
Drop down white petals on the silent gun.

Years ago this poem was published, together with a picture of a cannon covered with flowers. I should like very much to know the name of the poem, name of its author, and where published.

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

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Although "Zerubbabel" is a tale of the days of Ahasuerus and founded on the familiar story of Esther, it is perhaps even more closely related to the present time than any of its predecessors, since it is the tale of one who sought to rouse his people from the cowardice which would buy safety at the price of honor, and call the bargain prudence. The tale is dramatic, with the flame of patriotism burning high and clear at its heart. After "Zerubbabel" there are no more tales of ancient Israel, those which follow being all stories of today. The longest of these is the novelette called "Drabkin," Drabkin being a workman who revolted passionately against what he called the tyranny of the employers, whom he denounced as "a pack of blood-suckers, exploiters, and that's all!" until it so chanced that he himself became an employer. Then almost immediately his views changed, and he began himself to do the very things he had condemned others for doing. A love theme, admirably brought out, is interwoven with this tale which might be subtitled, not inappropriately, "A Soul's Tragedy." Far less complex, but in its way quite as tragical, is "The Tale of a Hungry Man," with its hideous scene of the awful struggle between the starving man and the deaf and dumb old woman, a story of the most direct and unmasked motives, in noticeable contrast with the subtleties and symbolism of the sketch of sex-attraction called "The Black Cat."

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(Continued on Page 332)

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AN APPRECIATION OF DR. PERCY S. GRANT'S POEMS

The New York Times Review of Books:

WHERE are the bards of yesteryear? In this country of novelty-seekers and of literary taste uniformed and lacking in sobriety nothing is so dead as a dead poet. It requires something extraneous, eccentric, or sensational to keep his tradition alive for a twelvemonth; perhaps, if he were a tanner he might "last you nine year." Boker, Lanier, Dr. Parsons, Sill, Stedman, Aldrich, Gilder—to name but a few—what does this generation know of their beautiful artistry and their commerce with the soul? We are as lacking in loyalty to our poets as to our heroes. Excuse must be made for going back further than six months to consider a poetic work, or, indeed, to consider anything but the fanciful and lawless prose eclept vers libre, the vogue of which lingers among undiscriminating readers and writers, who do not know that poetry is an art and who feel no responsibility for their judgments. The orderly expression of essentially poetic ideas is demanded to the anathematized, whose chains are revealed by the very rhythm of their clanking, and who drag along the iron ball of conformity. But the prose librists make the most of their interregnum of favor; let them eat, drink, and be artificially merry, for tomorrow they also die.

The special excuse for going back a few years to look up the work of a living poet is, in the case of Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, one of timeliness, he having been chosen to give the Phi Beta Kappa poem this month at Harvard. Dr. Grant has published three volumes—"Ad Matrem" (1905), a miscellany of short verse; "The Search of Belisarius" (1908), a long narrative poem, and "The Return of Odysseus" (1912), a four-act poetic drama. These all display the broad sympathy with humanity and the keen understanding of human motive which might be expected of a clergyman who has been in close touch with the seamy as well as the perfectly tailored side of life, and yet there is nothing clerical in their purport, no odium theologicum. They help us to understand life and they help us to understand their author.

The first volume, though it showed happy facility in lyric and sonnet, gave no inkling of Dr. Grant's range. Was it not Emerson who said that poets were excellent by their range or their intensity? Most of our American poets of the day keep near the shore, but Dr. Grant is a voyager who likes a journey of the imagination that brings back spoil from the storied East. "The Search of Belisarius" makes a vigorous push into the rich regions of the Byzantine Empire of the sixth century, which the poets have little explored. The story is based on the historically false but romantically accepted legend of the blindness of Justinian's great General—one of the foremost three or four of the world, perhaps—and records his relations to his liege and to the Empress Theodora, and his long quest for his son. It opens with his presentation to the Emperor, who unjustly suspects him of treason. In general it has felicitous expression and movement and an imaginative power that make it a succession of pictures full of light and shade and color. Here is Theodora:

Though blazing jewels her bright headdress made,
Her eyes beneath flashed fire more than they.
The large gold meshes of her veil o'erlaid
Her radiant face, whose beauty's rich display
Enpallored gold, like starlight rent by day.
Her bosom burned, but with a flame apart,
Like marble altars where poor pagans pray
And light vain fires; for love, her potent art,
Could others melt and mould, but could not warm her heart.

The poem, save for a few interludes, consists of some two hundred stanzas of this measure, and it is saved from monotony by freshness and flexibility of treatment and by the change of scene which is continually furnished by the scholarly resourcefulness of the author. The wanderings of the exiled old warrior, once the prop of Justinian's throne, has many a pathetic episode, graphically and feelingly related. With the beloved child in his arms, dead from the sting of an asp, Belisarius cries:

Dead! so my wanderings end in clasping death?
Dead! I could hear death sung by chanting choir,
Or trace a stone that told he lay beneath.
What load is this I bear? A stringless lyre,
Whose last sweet tones among the stars expire.
What do I bear? Will he not call again?
Surely it was his voice I heard inquire.
Must that one word console my heart's long pain?
In life's confusion could not that small voice remain?

It is not, however, in the lyric, the sonnet, or the short epic that Dr. Grant shows to the best advantage, but in his poetic drama, "The Return of Odysseus," which, it seems to me, would do credit to the reputation of any living American poet. Stedman, criticising one of his contemporaries for the weak construction of a long narrative poem, said: "History (or did he say tradition?) can supply a better plot than any invention can." Dr. Grant here has the advantage of a ready-made story, and is not handicapped by the necessity of writing a novel while he is elaborating a poem. But, even with that initial advantage, he was obliged to pick and choose what part of the Odyssean legend he would utilize or eliminate, and what he would add from his imagination to make a well-rounded plot. In his construction he has shown himself an artist. He has also shown marked ability in proportion, in easy and steadily advancing movement, in contrast of characters, in naturalness of action, and, what is very desirable in the drama, in the effective retarding of his climaxes. The lack of any one of these qualities would have ruined the execution of so conspicuous a theme.

The action of the drama takes place on the island of Ithaca. It opens with the conversation of fisher folk upon the beach, where they await the return of Telemachus, who has gone in search of his father. Their talk suggests compactly the familiar setting of the play—Odysseus's absence, Penelope's faithfulness, the schemes of the suitors. The plot against Telemachus is revealed by this colloquy between Eurymachus and Peisander:

That streak of blood across the Eastern sky
Forbodes our fortunate deed. We shall succeed.
And stain the sand with King Odysseus's blood,
Drawn from the only fountain where it flows—
Telemachus, his son. See, all the waves
Respond with mirrored red, to urge our hands.

PEISANDER.

The dawn is not the hour for youth to die.
Wait for tonight; the death of day is the time.

EURYMACHUS.

What ails you? Sunlight purges fear away,
Not courage, which is stronger with the sun.

PEISANDER.

Darkness gives crimes a courage light destroys.

* * *

At last arrives the ship with Telemachus and Doris, his betrothed, a figure of charming simplicity and girlishness, and her father, King Eurytos, of a neighboring island, and with them, disguised as an old beggar, Odysseus. Penelope's welcome to Doris and the passage between the lovers have tenderness and discrimination. The contrasts which give color and piquancy to the drama are found in the account of the kingdom menaced by the superior forces of the plotters:

My boy in kindness grants me beggar's boon,
While insolent princes fatten on my flocks.
Helpless I stand who saved the Argive kings;
Spurned by the living who once dared the dead.

* * * * * * *

While Menelaus' wife I gave him back,
I hide my face from sad Penelope.
With haughty crest I warred on Priam's land;
Alone, in rags, I come back to my own.

The priest, who recognizes the King by a scar, tells of Penelope's ruse to delay the choice of a suitor. Odysseus, listening to the recital of the plotters' lies, bursts out:

What damned torture to her gentle soul!
O cursed crew! Accursed, cursed crew!
Before the sun sets you shall pay your store,
Nor keep a penny for death's ferryman.

Then he entreats of the priest:

But tell me more about Telemachus.
A babe held high up in its mother's arms
Was the last thing I saw with dimming eyes
When I gazed backward from my Troy-bound ship.

Is he as manly as he looks to be?
And worthy of the Princess for his bride?

The play abounds in imaginative touches of this sort. A relief of humor is afforded by the drunken talk of Polybus, one of the suitors:

I promised 'Rymachus to meet him here.
He cannot breakfast if he has not killed
Some creature wakened from the dewy brake.
Let, then, all sleep, say I, hunter and game.
'Twere better so, all sleep and do no wrong.
The world is vile except the hours it sleeps.

ODYSSEUS.

When weak and wanton dreams befool the good,
And drunkards know not even that they dream.

POLYBUS.

Hail, old Silenus! Wine has worn you bare,
Nor wars nor work can make so big a hole
In a tailor's toil as wine can wear;—
And you are full of holes. Come, you're our man!

(Snatches wreath from the altar and throws it over Odysseus's head; then seizes him in attitude of Bacchus and Silenus.)

* * * * * *

The second act opens with a love scene between Telemachus and Doris—an instance of Dr. Grant's skillful use of quiet passages as foils to moving action. Penelope discusses with Eurytos the perishableness of beauty, saying in part:

Now while we talk think how much beauty dies!
The shadows on the mountains steal away;
Winds ruffle lakes, lapped in the glittering sun,
And blot the images of heaven-high peaks,
Of rugged pine trees or the slim, white birch.
The flowers of a million gardens fall
Like maiden hopes that leave sweet faces bare.

Soon follows a speech of Eurymachus which may be quoted as an example of the way the author lifts his minor themes in poetic generalization without losing their force as dramatic action:

If he's not dead why clings he far from home?
All his compeers were back ten years ago.
He loves or wars: he dallies or he fights.
In either case he does what pleases him,
While you and Ithaca are clean forgot.
Up, match his heedlessness and please yourself!
Should he return, he'd bring old bones and ills
For medicine and nursing, not for love.
A forced home-coming, pushed by weariness,
A woman should resent and not await.

Passing over the fruitless wooings of the several suitors, each with a different plea that gives ease and diversion to the narrative, we come to a scene where the patience of the listening Odysseus overflows and he kills the too demonstrative Agelaus and throws his body into a cistern. Meantime the plot against Telemachus ripens. Part of it is a mock scene of Odysseus and Circe represented by the beggar and by Doris, who for their own purposes consent to take part. This ingenious and yet unforced invention of the author has, so far as I know, no precedent in literature or tradition, and it may be fairly credited to the author as an original and natural device for the culmination of the play. The fourth and last act is wholly concerned with this scene. Doris, who, it seems, has fallen into the suitors' plot for a purpose, appears as Circe, while Odysseus, awaiting his opportunity to reassert his sovereignty, consents to impersonate himself. In the thick of his recital enters Penelope, who thus learns of his constancy. As the scene progresses, the suitors call for Circean wine, which, poisoned by Doris, disposes of the chief of her enemies. Perceiving this, Eurymachus stabs Doris and attacks Telemachus, who, however, cuts him down. Odysseus now reveals himself, adding to the consternation of the suitors, who flee to the hills pursued by the fatal arrows of his bow. The close of the act is occupied with the scene of Doris's death, the rejoining of Odysseus and Penelope being taken for granted.

Dr. Grant has studied the theatre to good purpose, and this play, which has both force and suavity, is so replete with interest in scene and character that one wonders why it has not been staged by some of our more serious and intellectual actors who are concerned with the classic drama.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

New York, June 9, 1919.

MR. CHESTERTON'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The New York Times Review of Books:

I HAVE read with much interest Professor Hazen's criticism of the book in which the late Cecil Chesterton discourses about the great American democracy that he loved and honored. I have not seen Mr. Chesterton's book, but I gather from this review that it is precisely the kind of book that any one who knew Mr. Cecil Chesterton would have expected him to write. To me the short quotation on New England Calvinism is delightful reading. I have a high admiration for the Pilgrim Fathers, as becomes a countryman of John Knox, but I am not blind to the faults of their fierce creed. Neither, I suppose, are most of their present-day descendants.

Like his brother Gilbert, Cecil Chesterton was essentially a humorist. Intellectually the Chestertons might fairly be described as "one-eyed men with an obvious squint"; and for the due appreciation of their writings, which are always vigorous and often brilliant, it is necessary to allow for their defects of vision. Cecil probably took himself more seriously than Gilbert does; and I have the impression that even Gilbert, who is certainly in the front rank of living English humorists, believes that the daring paradoxes with which he garnishes his lucubrations are only window dressing for his more serious thoughts.

It may seem peculiar to link the two brothers together in this manner, but it used to be commonly remarked in Fleet Street that nobody knew Gilbert Chesterton until he knew Cecil, and it might perhaps be urged with equal cogency that nobody can know Cecil thoroughly until he knows Gilbert. The elder brother wrote a charming Comic History of England, abounding in illuminating flashes of deep, serious thought; the younger brother has written a short history of the United States which he meant to be serious, but his comic bias has apparently been too strong for him. This, at least, is what I gather from Professor Hazen's review, and this, as I have already stated, is just what every one who knew Cecil Chesterton's writings would naturally have expected.

JAMES BALLANTYNE.

Holtwood, Penn., June 9, 1919.

GEOMETRICAL OPTICS

MIRRORS, PRISMS, AND LENSES: A TEXTBOOK OF GEOMETRICAL OPTICS. By James P. C. Southall. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.25.

The author's purpose is stated in his preface as follows:

> In spite of the existence of a number of excellent works on geometrical optics, the need of a textbook which will serve as an introduction to the theory of modern optical instruments appears to be generally recognized; and the present volume, which is the outgrowth of a course of lectures on optics given in Columbia University, has been written in the hope that it may answer this purpose. In a certain sense it may be considered as an abridgment of my treatise on "The Principles and Methods of Geometrical Optics," but the reader will also find here a considerable mass of more or less new and original material which is not contained in the larger book. I have endeavored, however, to keep steadily in mind the limitations of the class of students for whom the work is primarily intended, and to employ, therefore, only the simplest mathematical processes as far as possible.

The chapter headings include the following divisions of the subject: "Lights and Shadows," "Reflection of Light, Plane Mirrors," "Refraction of Light," "Refraction at a Plane Surface and Also Through a Plate with Plane Parallel Faces," "Refraction Through a Prism," "Reflection and Refraction of Paraxial Rays at a Spherical Surface," "Refraction of Paraxial Rays Through an Infinitely Thin Lens," "Change of Curvature of the Wave-Front in Reflection and Refraction," "Astigmatic Lenses," "Geometrical Theory of the Symmetrical Optical Instrument," "Dispersion and Achromatism," and others.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1919.

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NEW AND OLD BOOKS

As an appraiser of good literature, a stimulating guide that one likes to follow in solving the perennial problem of what to read, few stand higher than RALPH WALDO EMERSON. And yet, when one puts the sage of Concord to the practical test, his advice is not only difficult to follow, but, in a way, self-destructive. Thus he writes

> The three practical rules which I have to offer are: 1. Never read any book that is not a year old. 2. Never read any but famed books. 3. Never read any but what you like.

It is amusing to imagine the predicament of the publishers—and the authors, too, for that matter—if the entire reading world should resolve to adhere strictly to Rule 1. In that case every new book, whatever its character or excellence, would be condemned to remain unopened and unsold until the fateful probationary period indicated in the rule had passed. Even then the unfortunate yearling would have small chance for success, as, according to Rule 2, not being a "famed book," it would still have to remain unread. Hence, it would be quite impossible for the new book ever to gain a hearing, or, indeed, to be published at all. There is saving grace, however, in Rule 3, for it is quite conceivable that if all of us read only what we like some of us will choose what EMERSON calls in this essay "the spawn of the press on the gossip of the hour," and thus the new book might have a chance to live and become, possibly, one of those "famed books" that are not bound by the chains of a too rigid critical censorship.

EMERSON, of course, in these hard and fast strictures upon new books, is really advocating a more active interest in the classics of literature than was shown by the readers of his day, or, indeed, of any day. But in emphasizing the lesson he had in mind his criticism of new ventures in literature is incidentally depressing and not at all in accord with the hospitable spirit that he habitually maintained toward his literary contemporaries. That robust, forthright critic WILLIAM HAZLITT, who is, assuredly, no less a lover of the classics than EMERSON, puts in a sound, eloquent plea for the new book that is worth remembering:

> We * * * are quite on the alert for the next new work, teeming hot from the press, which we shall be the first to read, criticise, and pass an opinion on. Oh, delightful! To cut open the leaves, to inhale the fragrance of the scarcely dry paper, to examine the type to see who is the printer, (which is some clue to the value that is set upon the work,) to launch out into regions of thought and invention never trod till now, and to explore characters that never met a human eye before—this is a luxury worth sacrificing a dinner party or a few hours of a spare morning to.

And here—if, indeed, we need it—is the unshakable reason for the appeal of the new book to us:

> There is something in the taste of the times; a modern work is expressly adapted to modern readers. It appeals to our direct experience, and to well-known subjects; it is part and parcel of the world around us, and is drawn from the same source as our daily thoughts. There is, therefore, so far, a natural or habitual sympathy between us and the literature of the day, though this is a different consideration from the mere circumstance of novelty. An author now alive has the right to calculate upon the living public; he cannot count upon the dead nor look forward with much confidence to those that are unborn. Neither, however, is it true that we are eager to read all new books alike; we turn from them with a certain feeling of distaste and distrust unless they are recommended to us by some peculiar feature or obvious distinction.

As a matter of fact, EMERSON and HAZLITT are not so far apart in their standards of reading as the quotations from their essays on the subject would appear to indicate. Both were stanch advocates of whatever might be done toward bringing the classics of literature within reach of all of us. HAZLITT lived in an age when the great Elizabethans were being rediscovered for the reading world. The popularization of that kind of literature has gone on apace from that day to this. It is safe to say, indeed, that the opportunity for the widest catholicity in reading, showed in new and old books, enjoyed by us today is quite unparalleled. One wonders which of our present-day publishing features would have amazed EMERSON and HAZLITT more, the endless array of new and excellent fiction and verse produced every season, or the constantly increasing list of standard works, many of them for the first time accessible to all readers in such publications as Everyman's Library.

It is by no means certain that the majority of novel readers will agree with the idea that, "since fiction ceased to concern itself solely with Kings and Princes, or even with the nobility and gentry, it has found nothing of such sovereign effect with the reader as the aspirations and adventures of people, the younger the people the better, trying to get past the publisher or the manager into the light of the public square." The statement is made, with eminent appropriateness certainly, by Mr. HOWELLS in his introduction to the new edition of LEONARD MERRICK'S "The Actor-Manager" that has just been published by the Duttons. There is no end to the interesting romance and adventure, of course, that traditionally surrounds the first strivings for popular recognition on the part of the young actor or author. The anecdotes of the early privations of some famous poet, the "hard luck" stories that form an inviting background to the making of much of our finest verse, are eagerly read by most of us; while the glamour, the lure of the actor's life, is as old as the stage itself. The novelist who could write a really convincing story of the adventures of "DICK" BURBAGE and "WILL" SHAKESPEARE in London before those two immortal friends reached their supreme and lasting triumph in the drama would certainly give us something well worth reading. As a matter of fact, however, neither literary nor stage heroes have appeared with frequency in fiction; when we have had them they have not been particularly popular. Pendennis, it is true, was an author, and the novels in which he appears are certainly among THACKERAY'S best. But the interest in the Pendennis series is obviously not centred on the literary experiences of their protagonist. Other good novels on literary and stage themes besides Mr. MERRICK'S "The Actor-Manager"—such as MEREDITH'S "Vittoria," MAY SINCLAIR'S "The Divine Fire," GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S "The Gorgeous Isle"—could easily be cited, many of them showing a fair amount of success to their credit. But, as a rule, this success, it will be found, has been achieved among literary people; the general reader has not placed them among his or her favorites of fiction. It may be, however, as Mr. HOWELLS tells us, that literary and stage heroes are coming to the fore in fiction and that they are sharing "the sort of 'pull' which the pirate and the robber, the seducer and the seduced, the pickpocket and the pauper, the bankrupt, the rightful heir, the good and the bad trade unionist, the muscular Christian, the burglar and the detective, all once enjoyed in turn, and now enjoy no longer, at least with the polite reader." If this is so, Mr. MERRICK should reap a fine harvest, for few, if any, have written with a finer artistry than he of the people who are trying "to get past the publisher or the manager into the light of the public square."

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Historical sketch. The author is an Albanian who is now in Columbia University.

THE DICKENS CIRCLE. By J. W. T. Ely. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A work that is largely supplementary to Forster's well-known biography of Dickens.

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Describes how the regeneration of the small and isolated rural school was brought about.

Philosophy and Religion

THE TEMPLE. By Lyman Abbott. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

As the author tells us in his preface, the aim of the book is to describe human experience as it is and as it ought to be interpreted by the laws of the body and of the spirit.

A PLEA FOR GREATER UNITY. By Seth W. Gilfey. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.50.

The author writes from his experiences gained in the uniting of two rival congregations in a village community.

STUDENTS WITNESSES FOR CHRIST. By S. Ralph Harlow. 12mo. New York: The Association Press. 60 cents.

Biographical sketches of converts by Christian missionaries in foreign lands.

THE CONSUMING FIRE. By Harris Elliott Kirk. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A study of Isaiah and his world.

Juvenile

TREE TOP TUNES FOR TINY TOTS. By Helen Phillips Eddy. Oblong 8vo. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co. $1.

A collection of bird songs written for children from an educational point of view.

THE BOY SCOUTS BOOK OF STORIES. Edited by Franklin K. Mathiews. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

An anthology including stories by Mark Twain, Robert L. Stevenson, Conan Doyle, O. Henry, and others. The book is published for the Boy Scouts of America.

JEWISH FAIRY TALES AND LEGENDS. By "Aunt Naomi." 12mo. New York: Block Publishing Company. $1.50.

A collection of twenty-five stories, retold from the Talmud, the Midrash, and other Jewish sources. There are twenty-two full-page illustrations.

New Editions

CYNTHIA. By Leonard Merrick. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

The third title in the new uniform and definitive edition of Mr. Merrick's works. There is an introduction by Maurice Hewlett.

Miscellaneous

PICTURE ANALYSIS OF GOLF STROKES. By James M. (Jimmie) Barnes. Folio. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $5.

Instruction for beginners, experts, and golfers of all grades, with 300 illustrations from photographs.

THE HEN AT WORK. By Ernest Cobb. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A brief manual of poultry culture.

AMERICAN MARRIAGE LAWS IN THEIR SOCIAL ASPECTS. By Fred S. Hall and Elisabeth W. Brooke. 12mo. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. $1.

A digest of laws already in existence and proposed laws.

FLESH AND PHANTASY

FLESH AND PHANTASY. By Newton A. Fuessle. Boston: The Cornhill Company.

The individuality that distinguished Mr. Fuessle's "The Flail" is merely rudimentary in this volume of short stories. It shows itself chiefly in a sense for biting and picturesque phrase and a search for fresh material. "The Leap" is an interesting and well-done study in pathology; "The Million Heir," a humorous grotesque; "Incredible Pilgrimage" and "Direct Action," studies in sociology, but "The Legal Mind" is warmed over O. Henry; "The Cough of the Spartan" and "The Stroke of Two," scarcely on a plane with the others, frankly imitative. Mr. Fuessle does better when he chooses his own material. His method, even in the poorest of these stories—and "The Stroke of Two" is well-nigh meaningless—is never without a certain pungency.

"The Million Heir," the longest of the stories, tells of a telegraph operator who has saved $1,000. While casting about for a method of investment he is suddenly struck by the idea that, invested at 6 per cent., the thousand will grow to over a million in 120 years. The thought of bequeathing a fortune to a distant descendant thrills the telegraph operator, transports him, vicariously at least, to the leisure class, which he has so long envied. He invests the money under the condition that it shall not be touched for the required time. The last part of the story shifts to the year 2035, and the denouement has an ironic twist. Besides leaving his mantle, O. Henry left the ironic twist. There is no objection to the numerous inheritors of the former, but one sometimes wishes that not so many had fallen heir to the latter.

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

THE account which Frank A. Vanderlip has several times given in public of his observations in Europe and the conclusions he has drawn from them has aroused so much interest and concern that the announcement by the Macmillan Company of a forthcoming book by him with a full discussion of the subject will be eagerly welcomed. It will be called "What Happened to Europe," and will be ready for publication within a week or two. Mr. Vanderlip will describe the disorganized condition of industry, transportation, and finance throughout Europe, following this with general surveys in separate chapters of conditions in England, France, Belgium, Spain, and Italy. Then will come a discussion of international relationships, after which the author outlines what he thinks will be the remedy for the present conditions and the preventive for the worse ones that threaten. Mr. Vanderlip devotes much attention to what he thinks is America's opportunity, as well as her duty, in the present crisis.

Blasco Ibanez's novel of German submarine activities off the coasts of Spain and in the Mediterranean, entitled "Mare Nostrum"—"Our Sea"—will be ready for publication in this country the first of August by E. P. Dutton & Co. The translation is by Charlotte Brewster Jordan, who Englished "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." The work is said to be a sort of companion novel to that story, dealing with German methods of warfare by sea as the previous one did with those methods by land. But it is said to have in it so much thrilling adventure and dramatic happening concerned with the chasing of submarines and contests with them, and so much romantic mystery in the machinations of German spies and agents, as to be almost sensational in comparison with his previous novels. Those who have read it in the original say also that it equals any of his books in the richness of its backgrounds and the vividness and beauty of its descriptions, qualities which his American readers already know are always notable in the novels of Ibanez.

The Harpers have ready the third volume in their new "Opportunity Series." It is by Nelson Collins, and deals with "Opportunities in Merchant Ships." It is intended for young men who are thinking of going to sea with the expectation of making their career upon it, and will tell them what they are likely to be able to do and to achieve in that way.

Georges Duhamel, whose "Civilization," recently published in the United States by the Century Company, has had many readers in France and in this country, was before the war a successful surgeon and also the critic of poetry for Mercure de France. He spent the period of the war as a surgeon on the front lines, getting in the hospitals the material out of which he wrote "Civilization," and he has now returned to his private practice and his position as poetry critic for the famous French periodical. In a recent article announcing his return to the critic's chair and discussing present conditions in France, he said in part:

> War has not diminished the production of poetry in our country. Literary life has continued, after all. Some old masters are dead; some young and ardent poets, for whom destiny seemed rich with promise, have fallen in the immense massacre; but a whole new generation has come into strong light; the youngsters of 1914 are now audacious men and, apparently, are avid to create beautiful things. * * * Never has the French muse been more fecund; never, in addition, in spite of the difficulties of the present hour, has that muse been more sumptuously seconded by the art of the printer and engraver. It is in a robe of state that she shows herself every day.

The centenary celebration of the birth of Walt Whitman, which has just been observed, has apparently stimulated much interest in his works, for the reports show, according to Doubleday, Page & Co., a greatly increased demand for his books. At a large book store in Chicago "Leaves of Grass" was the best selling volume of poetry on its list during the first week in June.

"Social Games and Group Dances," by J. C. Elson and Blanche M. Trilling of the Department of Physical Education, University of Wisconsin, is announced for early publication by the Lippincotts.

The story of what the Red Cross has been doing for the devastated regions along the western battlefront is told by Ruth Gaines in "Helping France," which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish toward the end of June. The book will be notable also for its many illustrations, reproduced from the wood cuts, etchings, and paintings of the ruins left by the retreating German armies, which have been made by French soldier artists. Miss Gaines has for some time been connected with the work of the Red Cross in France, and as a member of the Smith College Women's Unit gathered the material describing their work in "A Village in Picardy."

The Harpers are bringing out in a separate small book, in response to a very general demand, the "twelve lessons" included in Margaret Cameron's book, "The Seven Purposes," which deals with the life beyond the River of Death. It will bear the title, "Twelve Lessons From the Seven Purposes."

"Trailing the Bolsheviki," which Scribners will publish this week, is an account of 12,000 miles of travel with the allied armies in Siberia by Carl W. Ackerman, whose dispatches and letters from that region are known to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Columbia University split its prize of $500, provided by the Poetry Society for the best book of verse published by an American author during 1918, and gave half to Margaret Widdemer for her "The Old Road to Paradise" and the other half to Carl Sandburg for his "Cornhuskers." The jury was composed of Professor William Lyon Phelps, Richard Burton, and Sara Teasdale Filsinger.

Lieutenant Edward Streeter has written another book by his rookie, who set the whole country laughing with his letters to "Dere Mable." It will be called "Same Old Bill, Eh, Mable," and will be published by the Stokes Company in July.

Longmans, Green & Co. announce for early publication several volumes that will interest all who are connected with the rapidly developing science and art of flying. They include "The Design of Propellers for Aircraft," by Henry C. Watts of the British Air Ministry; "The Aero Engine," by Major A. T. Evans and Captain W. Grylls Adams, both of the British army; "Air Navigation Notes and Examples," by Captain S. F. Card of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

James Norman Hall, author of "Kitchener's Mob," and "High Adventure," is spending the Summer at Martha's Vineyard hard at work on the history of the Lafayette Escadrille, which Houghton Mifflin Company will publish next Fall.

A new novel by Lucas Malet, entitled "Deadham Hard: A Romance," will be published in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author, who is the daughter of Charles Kingsley, is in private life Mrs. Mary St. Leger Harrison. She established her position as an author of many gifts several years ago with her novel, "Sir Richard Calmady." The forthcoming story will be the first work from her pen for three years.

The Appletons announce new editions of Frank M. Chapman's bird books, well known to all bird lovers and students—the nineteenth of his "Handbook of Birds" and the twentieth of his "Bird Life."

"Saint's Progress" is the title of a new novel by John Galsworthy which the Scribners will bring out this week. It is said to be based on the everlasting tragedy of the cleavage, new for every generation, between parents and children and to deal with an old English vicar and his two daughters.

The third volume in their series concerning American authors is ready for publication by Moffat, Yard & Co. It is by George Gordon and will be about "The Men Who Make Our Novels." The first volume, "Women Who Make Our Novels," by Frank Parker Stockbridge, and the second volume, "Our Poets of Today," by Howard Willard Cook, are both being issued in new and revised editions.

The Princeton University Press has ready for early publication "A Book of Princeton Verse, II," whose contents consist chiefly of poems by undergraduates and graduates of the last four or five years, although Henry van Dyke, class of 1873, contributes two poems and a preface. The first volume, which appeared three years ago, was edited by Alfred Noyes.

Maurice Maeterlinck, Lord Dunsany, and Robert Graves are among the European men of letters who will come to the United States next year to make lecture tours.

Alfred A. Knopf is bringing out the ninth large printing of W. H. Hudson's "Green Mansions," which he published with an introduction by John Galsworthy in March, 1916.

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WHAT OUR FIGHTING AIRMEN ACHIEVED

FIGHTING THE FLYING CIRCUS. By Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker. Foreword by Laurence La Tourette Driggs. With portrait frontispiece and maps. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

THE AMERICAN AIR SERVICE: A Record of Its Problems, Its Difficulties, Its Failures, and Its Final Achievements. By Arthur Sweetser. Introduction by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. Illustrated. Problems of War and Reconstruction Series, edited by Francis G. Wickware. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

THERE is something happily fortuitous in the simultaneous publication of these two books by different houses. For each supplements the other so perfectly and the two together give so complete a view of what America endeavored and achieved in air warfare that one needs to read both of them for full understanding and appreciation. Captain Rickenbacker tells the personal story of the fighting airman—what he did and how he did it and how he felt about it; while Captain Sweetser presents the story of how the fighting airman was made possible the many and complex problems that had to be met and solved, the development of a huge industry, the establishment of a new branch of warfare. "The finished airman," says Captain Sweetser, "is the tiny apex of an enormous pyramid." He shows all the steps in the building of that pyramid and Captain Rickenbacker shows its "tiny apex" functioning with magnificent success.

The most human and most engaging book that has come out of the war, is pretty sure to be the general verdict concerning Captain Rickenbacker's lively account of his services at the front. It is fairly bubbling with the spirit of youth and adventure, of satisfaction in perils braved and survived, of joy in achievement. And at the same time it is so frankly honest in its recognition of the fact that all these young air soldiers were just simply scared at the danger of death and buoyed themselves up every time they went out with the fervent hope that they would get back alive that it wins the reader's sympathy from the start. They were so young and vigorous and life looked so desirable! They didn't want to die, but they were frankly afraid they would, and Captain Rickenbacker says so many times with a naïve honesty that is most engaging. His account of the celebration of the signing of the armistice by the men of his own and other squadrons is so colorful a picture and apparently so true a revelation of the feelings of the airmen that it deserves to be quoted almost entire. He who can read it without tears and smiles at the same time straight from his heart will be singularly callous:

> Shrill yells pierced the darkness around us, punctuated with the fierce rat-tat-tat-tat-tat of a score of machine guns which now added to the clamor. Roars of laughter and hysterical whooping came to us from the men's quarters beside the hangars. Pistol shots were fired in salvos, filled and emptied again and again until the weapon became too hot to hold. At the corner of our hangar I encountered a group of my pilots rolling out tanks of gasoline. Instead of attempting the impossible task of trying to stop them I helped them get it through the mud and struck the match myself and lighted it. A dancing ring of crazy lunatics joined hands and circled round the blazing pyre, similar howling and revolving circuses surrounding several other burning tanks of good United States gasoline that would never more carry fighting airplanes over enemy lines. • • • Everybody was laughing—drunk with the outgushing of their long pent-up emotions. "I've lived through the war!" I heard one whirling Dervish of a pilot shouting to himself as he pirouetted alone in the centre of a mud hole. Regardless of who heard the inmost secret of his soul, now that the war was over, he had retired to one side to repeat this fact over and over to himself until he might make sure of its truth. Another pilot, this one an ace of 27 Squadron, grasped me securely by the arm and shouted almost incredulously, "We won't be shot at any more!" • • • Whooping, shrieking and singing, the victors of some 400-odd combats with enemy airmen encircled the musicians from the enlisted men of 147 Squadron. The clinging clay mud of France lay ankle deep around them. Within a minute the dancing throng with their hopping and skipping had plowed it into an almost bottomless bog. Some one went down, dragging with him the portly bass drummer. Upon this foundation human forms in the spotless uniform of the American Air Service piled themselves until the entire group lay prostrate in one huge pyramid of joyous aviators. It was later bitterly disputed as to who was and who was not at the very bottom of this historic monument erected that night under the starry skies of France to celebrate the extraordinary fact that we had lived through the war and were not to be shot at tomorrow.

This account comes at the end of the volume and to appreciate it fully one needs to have read the preceding three hundred pages and have learned with what daring, with what eagerness for service, with what joyous leaping forward into "the bright face of danger" these boys had been daily and nightly flying over the enemy lines and meeting the foe in cloud combat. The author was associated with many of the American fliers who won reputation by their daring air adventures and the number of enemy planes they brought down, and his book is full of tales of their doings—doings of which American readers have as yet heard only an occasional anecdote. Luffbery, Meissner, Quentin Roosevelt, Douglas Campbell, Frank Luke, whom he thinks "the greatest fighting pilot in the war"; James Norman Hall, and many others—he knew them all, and tells with picturesque and always interesting detail how they went out and how they fought and how they nagged one another when they came back and how true and hearty and understanding was their friendship all the time. It is a book that everybody ought to read who wants to know the truth about the flying and fighting achievements of our air service in France.

So also is Captain Sweetser's "The American Air Service" a book that every one ought to read who wants to know the whole truth about the enormous achievements of our aircraft program—achievements so huge that when looked at comprehensively and in comparison with their beginnings they stand out among the biggest of the many big things America accomplished in her year and a half of war. Captain Sweetser tells the whole story with painstaking care and in a most commendably judicial temper. He gives ample space—much more space, indeed, than will be thought necessary a year or two hence—to all the criticism of the aircraft program and considers and analyzes the factors that delayed production and the causes of public dissatisfaction. But all this is only a part of his purpose to tell without bias how in so short a time America became an important factor in the air at the front. To do that he had to make clear, as he does, with ample detail the almost negligible state of aviation in this country when we entered the war and the reasons for it, the huge industrial development that became necessary, and how it was brought about, the immense amount of work involved in the building of training fields and the evolution of a system of training and all the rest of the vast, varied, and complicated developments that had to be worked out. A very large number of Americans have become accustomed to thinking that our aircraft program was more or less of a failure, but when they read this book, which has been written with such evident pains to make it the complete story of all sides of the hotly mooted question, they will come to a clearer understanding of what was involved in the development of that program and of the immense and varied industry, from the lumbering operations in the spruce forests of the Northwest to the training of labor in the manufactories of the East which had to be built up and of the huge and complicated machinery that had to be put into operation before a single flier could speed his plane over the enemy lines. After he learns about all these things he will see that the achievement as a whole was little less than marvelous and will be inclined to agree with Captain Sweetser and with Secretary Baker in the introduction that the dissatisfaction and criticism were mainly due to the fact that nobody at the start had the least appreciation of what would have to be done to develop such an air program as was contemplated and that there was too much talk about it before the limitations of possibility were realized.

WAR FINANCE

WAR FINANCE. By Clarence W. Barron. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

Never was a war fought with such a contemporaneous record of its causes and its occurrences. It was not possible if only because of the non-existence of modern communications in earlier wars, and especially because of revelations during this war which hitherto have been made only in generations following other wars. Switzerland was the great whispering gallery of Europe, and it was there that Mr. Barron gathered much of the authentic gossip which now is undergoing realization in the peace negotiations. Let no one be deterred by the title of the book. It is no dry summary of figures and technics of money changing. This has been called a raw materials war, a war over trade, by a nation whose politics was the conquest of commerce. Inevitably the economic side of the war is emphasized by a writer of Mr. Barron's experience in finance. But his view of these topics is popular to a degree, and his style is attractive. None of his chapters are longer than a newspaper article, and few of them will be begun without being finished. If Mr. Barron had added an index he would have given his book some value for reference by hurried writers. But he has preferred to write in the manner easiest for him, and without logical arrangement of his topics, as well as without an index.

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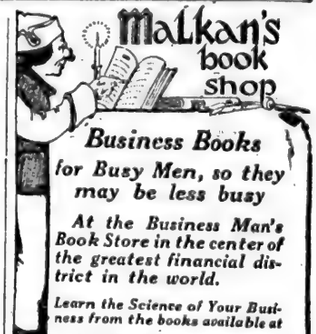
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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 327)

tirely unsophisticated Miss Adair of Adairsville, Ky., upon the characters and fortunes of the producer, the "angel," the actors and all those in any way connected with "The Purple Slipper" make up the greater part of a frothy and entertaining little story of theatrical life on and about Broadway.

ARISTOKIA

ARISTOKIA. By A. Washington Pezet. Illustrated. The Century Company. $1.50 net.

MR. PEZET'S first book is that none too common thing, a really clever and entertaining burlesque. And, like all really good burlesques, there is a sound and serious idea back of it. The time in which the story is laid is the year 1970; some forty-five years before, the proletariat had triumphed and the "Universal International Socialistic Democracy" been established. But, despite the various advantages of the new régime, there were some who objected to it, and the victors felt that something ought to be done for this unhappy minority. So, through the efforts of one "George Boggs, son of the chewing gum king," a tract of land was set aside for these persons and called Aristokia. There they might live as they pleased, so long as they did not cross its boundaries. The rulers of Aristokia were the "Royal Blues," these being "all the ex-Kaisers, Emperors, Kings, Czars, and Princes of Europe" and their families, and it was all managed "like an exclusive country club," pedigree being the important qualification for admission, or rather citizenship. During the greater part of the year Aristokia was inhabited only by Aristokians, but for three months tourists were permitted to come there, which they did in swarms, partly through curiosity, partly because "throughout the rest of the world the proletariat, in the name of universal freedom, was exercising a tyranny unknown in former years." In Aristokia, one might have a glass of wine; in Aristokia, smoking was allowed; and there were a number of other quaint customs which were still observed.

Among those who came to Aristokia from that "land of prohibitions," once the United States of America, and still so called, though nationality had been abolished by the "International Government of the Workers of the World," was one John Smith. It is he who shows us Aristokia, and who relates what happened to him in this land where art flourished and people still ate real food instead of living on "digestible food capsules." Although all communication between Aristokians and those outsiders whom they called "Nobodies" was strictly forbidden, John Smith was a person of energy and resource; he fell in love with the belle of Aristokia, and not only met a large number of Aristokians, but actually spent some little time in the house of Baron Wigleigh, a delightfully amusing character, perhaps the most entertaining of the many entertaining people in a book which is full of neatly twisted episodes and diverting farce comedy. The pictures by Tony Sarg are in admirable accord with the text.

AERIAL ROMANCE

BIRDS OF A FEATHER. By Marcel Nadaud. Translated from the French by Florence Converse. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

ABOVE THE BATTLES. By C. H. A. André. Translated from the French by Mrs. Philip Duncan Wilson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

MARCEL NADAUD, a French aviator, who retired from active service after his third wound, wrote "Birds of a Feather," which is a continuation of "Chignole," though complete and independent in itself. This romance of the air consists of the adventures of four young aviators, of contrasting personalities and of widely different stations in life, but "at the front so congenial, so closely identified, that they were like one man." There is, of course, Chignole, the undisciplined child of Paris; Papa Charles, the frequenter of greenrooms and grillrooms; Flagada, the second-rate vaudeville performer, and Frangipane, the aristocrat. And interwoven is the love story of Chignole and Sophie Bassinet, the little stenographer, so loyal, so sincere, so devoted. Beneath the gayety, the humor, and the sentiment of it all is an undercurrent of sadness, which culminates in the tragic death of Fragada and Papa Charles:

> Papa Charles would not die smashed under the weight of his biplane. He undid his belt, opened his arms, and with a great cry flung himself to meet that cruel earth which seemed to rush up toward him in order to devour him more quickly.

The letter that Papa Charles leaves for his mistress is so typically French in spirit and in style that only lack of space restrains us from quoting it in entirety.

> Then aviation cast its spell upon me. My feelings when I made my first flight as a pilot were like those I had felt at my first communion: the same faith, the same mystical confidence; I gave myself to my wings as I had given myself to God. * * * Besides, I would rather go out beautifully, in the best act of the play, a modest supernumerary in the splendid adventure, in the red and gold apotheosis of blood and of the sun.

The second book on French aviation is less of a romance and more of a panegyric. It is not a book of personalities and achievements, but a literary emanation of the spirit of the French flying corps, of the poetry, the beauty, and the heroism of war in the clouds. "Above the Battles" makes no attempt at plot, not to weave the chapters into a continuous narrative. It simply depicts events in the daily life of the air service, the flights, the combats, and the tragedies. The descriptions of these events are at once poetic in their beauty of style and informative in their accuracy of detail. When M. André describes a flight, he sweeps the reader through the air with him, making him feel all the exhilaration, all the apprehension of flying, while in so many books of similar nature the reader is merely a spectator viewing the flight from the ground.

The passage which we are about to quote is chosen not because it is so representative of the style of the book, but of the attitude of guy defiance of the French aviator:

> I was designated to go by air route and distribute French newspapers to the people of Belgium, in spite of the Germans, whom that puts in a rage. There were, of course, our Petit Parisien, the Temps, the Journal, and others. Having received my instructions, I was peacefully going back to my cantonment when an idea came to me. Unseen I crept as far as the shop of Mère Papelard, and, to her amazement, bought all her stock of fashion papers. When I got back I sat down and wrote something like this on the first page of my publications:
>
> "Women of Belgium, Our Very Dear Sister: Do not give the enemy the joy of knowing that you carry in your hearts the mourning of the crucified Motherland.
>
> "Let your charm, your smartness, the quiet and delicate art with which you know how to dress, be a permanent insult to the Teuton heaviness."

PETER MIDDLETON

PETER MIDDLETON. By Henry K. Marks. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Mr. Marks might very well have called his novel "Vanity of Vanities," or some such title that would be indicative of human futility. For it is the story of a man whose whole life rapidly becomes "bound in shallows and in miseries" because he has not the strength, the spirit, and the aggressiveness to dominate any situation that menaces his hopes and his happiness. Peter Middleton is a very likable young man, as his creator portrays him, a fine, straight, wholesome young artist very much absorbed in his work and keenly sensitive to beauty and harmony of every sort. He can and does rouse himself to an enthusiasm of self-sacrifice that leads him into wrong actions and produces appalling results. When the story opens, a rift is just beginning to appear in the happiness and mutual trust of Peter and his pretty wife, due to her resentment of a certain lack of masculine virility in her husband and the attraction which that quality exerts upon her in the person of a former suitor. How this rift grows into a crucial situation wherein Peter, to save his wife, makes it possible for her to secure a divorce, what the results are, and how he himself soon after goes to Europe and travels and loiters and works in Scandinavia and Germany and France, and finally is led, by the same old restricting weakness of character, into an incongruous marriage, make the skeleton of the story. But it is all told with surpassing richness of detail and the action is carried on by a great number and variety of characters, nearly all of whom are portrayed with delicacy and skill and presented with vital lifelikeness. The character of Peter himself is worked out with innumerable touches that make him a very real young person for the reader, in whom he arouses a good deal of pity for the misfortunes that overwhelm him, notwithstanding all his eager desires to direct his life rightly and achieve something worth while. But the author's art is as true as it is relentless, and the picture he has drawn of an amiable, likable, well-endowed young man in whom a neurotic strain combines with a certain softness to produce futility of character is a striking and forceful characterization. Altogether, it is a story in which the ironies of life, both little and big, have free rein to wreak themselves upon the happiness of the characters as they are prone to do in the lives of real men and women.

CONVENTION AND REVOLT IN POETRY

(Continued from Preceding Page)

himself, for in the quotations which he cites to prove his point are no less than two inversions: "my bonds in thee are all determinate," and "this night, so tranquil now, will not go hence unroused by winds." Ordinary speech would have said, "my bonds are all determinate in thee," and "this night, which is now so tranquil," &c. Aware of the flimsiness of his windbreak, the author suddenly abandons it, and flees, on the next page, to this amazing covert: "Let the medium of poetry conform completely to the usages of ordinary speech, and it ceases to be poetry." To which the ribald critic longs to reply, simply and crisply, "Fiddlesticks!" Joking aside, the arguments for rhyme and meter are not up to the rest of the book. There is an argument, and one which answers every objection; it is that certain effects of rhyme and meter cannot be come by without them, but Professor Lowes only tacitly avails himself of it when he admits that "the new movement is also constructive, and it is experimenting in a genuinely fruitful fashion."

Allowing that "more people are reading poetry today than for a period of many years," Professor Lowes sets himself to endeavoring seriously to find out what the poets are trying to do, and what *vers libre* really is, and with a fine justness and courage lets the poets speak for themselves on the subject. His is a genuine desire to understand, to sift the chaff from the wheat, and if he acknowledge an old and practically unshaken preference for the modes of his ancestors, he is open-minded and generous enough to declare: "In my judgment the serious practitioners of *vers libre* are making contributions of genuine significance to English poetry," and perspicacious enough to see that "the chopped-up prose that goes by the same name (*vers libre*) is worth neither your time nor mine for critical consideration. The genuine attempt to work out a new artistic medium has suffered from the confusion, and I am glad to emphasize the difference." For that sentence every honest poet owes him a profound debt of gratitude.

It is in Chapter VII., "The Incursions of Prose and the Vogue of the Fragmentary," that Professor Lowes betrays his one real disability as a critic of modern verse. He proves himself to be clearly not what Dr. Patterson would call "aggressively rhythmic." In fact, I believe his rhythmic sense to be rather in abeyance than otherwise. Since modern poetry is so largely based on subtleties of rhythm, this is a much more serious lack in a critic than may at first appear. Professor Lowes has reached the line of *vers libre*, and reached it handsomely with something to spare, but "polyphonic prose" still glitters beyond his horizon. He admits its power for strength, for architectural structure, for dramatic presentation, but he balks at a constant change of rhythms which his organism is not tuned to follow. For the rhythms of "polyphonic prose" are organic, they must be felt as a dancer feels the beat of a waltz even in the very air that presses against him. This escapes Professor Lowes: "One doesn't, I think, *feel* at one instant metrically and unmetrically the next." Ah, but one does just that. The clue is in the word *feel*. "Polyphonic prose" must be *felt*. It is strange, but true, that I have never found a musician who misunderstood it. Professor Lowes does not quite feel it yet. I say "yet" advisedly, for I cannot help having the most lively belief in Professor Lowes's power ultimately to understand.

The last chapter, "The Anglo-Saxon Tradition," emphasizes the old English traits of "directness, vigor, and forthrightness," which I believe, with Professor Lowes, poetry can only forego at its peril. And I acknowledge, as gracefully as may be, the half grudging compliment to a form I enjoy offered in these words:

> In the midst of the finesse, and the artistry, and the meticulous *minutiae* of recent verse, one longs at times, not for less refinement but for more virility, for a return on the part of poetry, without relinquishment of the impressions of things, to the doings of men. . . . Whatever one's fears and scruples about polyphonic prose, of one thing there can be no doubt; it is at least striking, definitely and with something of the old-time directness, into the open road of narrative.

"Convention and Revolt in Poetry" is by all odds the most important and significant book on the relation of the old art and the new that has yet appeared. Thoroughly scholarly, sympathetically fluid, cautiously dynamic, Professor Lowes writes out of honest and tested conviction. If I have seemed to differ from him more often than to praise, it is because, in the main, he is so adequately his own spokesman that only exceptions for his verdicts need be recorded. But we agree on the two main tenets of his theme and mine, which, given in his own words, are that "the end of art is the disclosure of beauty," and that poetry is "the incarnation of the spirit of a people."

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FERRERO'S HISTORY OF ROME FOR STUDENTS

A SHORT HISTORY OF ROME. By Guglielmo Ferrero and Corrado Barbagallo. "The Empire: From the Death of Caesar to the Fall of the Western Empire, 44 B. C.-476 A. D." Pp. 516. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.90 net.

A DOZEN years ago Guglielmo Ferrero, as the first rational exponent of writing history from hypothesis, demonstrated the inaccuracy of narrative history and the prejudice of documentary history, and performed a work for scholars in his "Greatness and Decline of Rome" which was of great value. Whether all agreed with him concerning his facts or the deductions drawn therefrom, there were few who disputed the superiority of his method.

This monumental work was in five generous volumes. It covered the period from where authentic history begins with the old Republic down to the time that the Republic of Augustus was being transformed into the Roman Empire—the period which is most familiar to us as the classic age not only in history, but in language, literature, and art; the period used as a mine by innumerable novelists and poets, by teachers and writers of school books. It represented a prodigious amount of work, least of all in the writing, for, before that could be begun, he was obliged to assemble all known contemporary testimony, weigh its authority, and give to each particle its rational proportion. He smashed many legends and traditions and demolished many alluring narratives.

Having done these things for scholars, he next proceeded to set students right, so that from the very beginning they should not go astray. "A Short History of Rome" is the result. Herein, with all important episodes introduced with full-face type, we have a precise, moving narrative, the authority for which may be found, up to a certain period, in the larger work. Neither forensically nor logically may it be called a "brief" of that work: rhetorically, it is rather a sketch.

The second volume, which has now come to hand, begins with the funeral of an individual and ends with that of an empire—from the death of Caesar to that of the Western Empire. Although built firmly into the more didactic historical work, its structure is reared beyond it, leaving plenty of room for original research when the data of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome" have been exhausted. This new part, dealing with the decline of the empire, we imagine to be Signor Barbagallo's work—possibly as the assembler of material, possibly as a synthetic secretary.

We are already familiar with the academic repudiations launched against a long line of historians and biographers, from Dio Cassius and Plutarch down to Mommsen and James Anthony Froude, from the period of Caesar's death to that of Nero, but here we have the narrative freed from all parenthetical proofs and arguments—the battle of Philippi and how by a mere accident of strategy it was won by Antony; the mating of Antony and Cleopatra is a mere political exigency, without romance and without poetry; the battle of Actium, which snuffed out Antony's Oriental and Cleopatra's Occidental ambitions with their lives, with very little sentimentality, however, except that which was to be invented by posterity; and, finally, the transformation of Octavian, the heir of Caesar, to Augustus, the Emperor by his own right and power.

Although what follows may not be checked up from the greater work its authority is sufficiently connoted in footnotes containing references to other historians, both ancient and modern, offering a vast ground for contemporary research, if one be so inclined. On almost every page the narrative of the traditional historian is either shown to be false or that of the purely documentary historian is logically qualified. We have a new story of Messalina, as we do of the burning of Rome, with a new measure by which to judge the character of Nero. Here is a passage concerning the hitherto historically infamous third wife of Claudius:

> Classical historians have described Valeria Messalina as licentious beyond belief, as cynical, cruel, and greedy. But if she was all this, it is difficult to explain some of her characteristic acts, and impossible to understand not only why her presence was tolerated so long in a house like that of Claudius, but also why she enjoyed (as she did) no small consideration among the Roman aristocracy of her time, which was certainly not a society of abandoned men and women, and why, finally, she never lacked, up to the disaster which finally overtook her, the friendship, the affection, and the help of one of the most important of the Vestals against whose good name no ancient writer has dared to suggest a shadow of suspicion.
>
> In place of the traditional Messalina, therefore, we are asked to look upon a rather modern woman, who loved business and politics and personal freedom, and was remorselessly censured by the bourgeoisie of her time for indulging in her very natural inclinations. As to Nero, he is more of an iconoclast than he is as a reprobate, and the great fire was probably due to accident. We read:
>
> Immediately on hearing of the disaster, Nero returned hastily to the capital, where, however, he was unable to prevent the destruction of his own house. He did all he could to mitigate the irreparable loss which had been sustained. He opened the public buildings and his own gardens to the people who had been made homeless; from the neighboring towns he sent for everything necessary for the repair and equipment of these temporary shelters as far as that was possible, and he took energetic measures to provide against the still greater calamity of famine.

This is certainly not the Nero of "Quo Vadis." Why the Christians were accused of firing Rome and were "persecuted" on that accusation are circumstances rationally explained. It is said that they regarded the personal excesses of Nero and the conflagration as the calamities which Christ had said would be forerunners of the world's destruction. Their exaltation led suspicion to be directed toward them, and the authorities, for political reasons, capped this suspicion with accusation, arrest, and condemnation. There is no doubt that the Christians in Rome during the first century, when the old religion was dying, together with their old politics, were a very troublesome lot for the authorities.

Henceforth, until the great catastrophe in the fifth century, the leit motif of the work is to show how the struggle between paganism and Christianity shaped the destinies of the empire until the Goths and Vandals came and made possible the great period of assimilation and co-ordination, commonly known as the "Dark Ages," because Italy was administered by the barbarians from the north. With the pagan religion Christianity had dealt a mortal blow at pagan culture and society. By teaching the masses their power it had destroyed the pagan aristocracy. It took centuries for Christianity to produce its own aristocracy, and by it to revive culture and society while still leaving the masses the consciousness of their own potentialities, not unmingled, however, with the saving grace of humility.

THE CATSKILLS

THE CATSKILLS.—By T. Morris Longstreth. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

IT occurred to the author, in the heart of the Catskills, to find out what the natives themselves think of Rip Van Winkle and Washington Irving, who between them have made these lovely hills a pilgrimage place for hundreds of thousands of Americans. The first one he asked was "Brute," Vreeland, the impromptu companion of his walking tour:

> "Rip Van Winkle," he repeated in a fog-bound way. "Rip Van Winkle's village? Funny name. Do you know him?" Can you imagine a Fiji Islander trying to orientate himself when you mention New York? Brute's head was bothered in the same way.

And "Brute" was born on the Hudson in sight of these same gloriously advertised hills. Following this the author set out to determine "Van Winkle's status in his native village of Palenville." "They stopped in a hotel:

> "Do you happen to have a Rip Van Winkle handy?"
>
> "The bar's closed," he said quickly, and withdrew. So did we, but slowly, being a bit crumpled with laughter. The hunt was on.

Some of the people had heard vaguely of the book. Some were unaware of its existence. That they had heard of its protagonist at all was due to the fact that Joseph Jefferson had once given a performance of Rip Van Winkle in the village. "Some," Mr. Longstreth says, "had heard of Irving, but nobody could put their hands on the 'Sketch Book.'"

There is a Stevensonian quality about this book. Starting out from Kingston late in March, Mr. Longstreth ran into a young man untying a knotted Ford, the "Brute" whom the reader gets to know and like. The young man prefers Fording to walking, but an attack of the measles at his home makes him accept the author's invitation to accompany him. It is still very cold in the mountains, but the zest of walking, the beauty of the scenery, the savor of the meals they eat in farmhouses make the reader want to drop his pen or his typewriter or whatever he's holding to strike the open road. The book is sensitive, humorous, informal. The famous Natty Bumpo's view is conveyed without dithyramb; the author smiles quietly at the stereotyped similes that have been made for it by travelers who have not yet left the train. Here is Mr. Longstreth's impression:

> As we stood gazing over the river of civilization, with its valley green with farms and touched here and there with spires, I seemed to feel the presence of the unseen city at the end of the river, as well as companionship for the farmer in the field beneath. At my back rose the impressive forest. There were majestic distances, but the momentous quality of the scene was the quiet and settled beauty of the level land between the two wide walls. How striking when compared to that Western seven-hued fantasy of isolation fresh from the hand of God. Those of us who have been bred to this may visit that gorgeous and incredible wild, may sigh a while for the reckless freedom of those Western spaces. But we will return to the mellowed richness of our East, the savor of which can be got nowhere better than from that Catskill cliff.

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CONVENTION AND REVOLT IN POETRY

(Continued from Page 325.)

"That is what Chaucer does times without number." But would Chaucer delight us as much if we were as familiar with the conventions he remodels as were the people of his day? I doubt it strongly. To the academic mind, the digging for sources has an irresistible attraction. Not being artists, they seek, not the art but the science within it. They spend themselves in the fruitless hunt of a by-product. Professor Lowes does this as little as may be, but in this very discussion of originality the bent betrays itself. His flat that "genius of the highest order is far more apt to disclose the unexpected resources of whatever vehicle it falls heir to than to spend itself in the fabrication of a new," is merely to say that it takes so much energy to create "a new" that the man who does it has none left by which to perfect it. To the mass of people it is the final perfection which counts; to the few, it is the initial impulse. Which reminds one a little of the lady who, in a discussion as to the manner of producing electric light in houses, glibly stated that it was really quite simple, you just pressed the button behind the door.

When Professor Lowes decides that "originality, then, is independent of invention. It is rather the gift of seing and seizing the latent possibilities of familiar things," he fails to define "familiar," for, in one sense, everything is familiar. What he really means is not that originality is independent of invention, but that invention is more important as treatment than as plot. The fact being simply that there are only a handful of stories, of subjects, in the world, but as many ways of treatment as there are men to deal with them. He admits that "It is the cutting of the intaglio that gives value to the gem," but is not a new, a personal, mode of cutting of more importance than the machine perfected article? I suppose that that is a matter of taste. I confess to a greater liking for Botticelli than for Titian, for example, a keener interest in Debussy than in Beethoven. But I perfectly agree with Professor Lowes in enjoying an art enriched with many overtones.

With Chapter IV. the plot begins to thicken, for now the author deserts the high courts of ancient days and descends to the present in order to consider "The Hardening of Conventions and Revolt." In spite of his obvious preference in the preceding chapter, he admits "two types of originality—that which remolds in fresh forms old materials, and that which wishes to break with the old forms altogether"; and, of the radical group, he is so fair as to acknowledge that "without it poetry would indubitably be the poorer." As a matter of fact, it would simply dry-rot. In his own more elegant words:

> We obviously cannot forever merely transform and retransform the old. If poetry is not to become a stagnant pool, there must also be fresh influx of the new.

But in spite of this admission, he is evidently worried lest the new break "those lines of junction with the community which are the sine qua non of intelligibility and acceptance." But what is the community; the present or the future? Professor Lowes forgets that audiences can change as well as poets, and that one of the poet's duties is to teach the acceptance of a new speech. The poet being, presumably, beyond his age, he must bring the community into harmony with the vision by which he is impelled. For, indeed, "poetry behaves as it does because people are what they are." To be honest, poetry is merely the product of poets, or those persons in a community endowed at once with the gifts of vision and of speech.

Professor Lowes traces, most interestingly, the perennial lure of the Orient "on Goethe, on Rückert, and Heine; on Flaubert, on Baudelaire, and Gautier; on Marlowe and Byron, and now, very particularly, on the poets who are writing at this moment." But I doubt whether his explanation of this in the fact that "whenever poetry finds the uses of its special world gone flat and stale, it is very apt indeed, before the reactionaruns its course, to turn its eyes to the exhaustless East," is adequate, since the current preoccupation with the Orient exists side by side with a renewed delight in every-day life in the work of the present generation. It even exists in the practice of the same poets, who write of China one day and of their own back yards the next. Neither is it true that what attracts in Chinese poetry "is an amazing tininess and finesse," for Chinese poetry is anything but tiny. Of Japanese poetry this is largely true, but emphatically not of Chinese. Nor do I think it fair to characterize the present movement as "tending to the exceptional and the esoteric rather than to the perennial and universal." Indeed, Professor Lowes qualifies this later. But, alas! there are certain manifestations of the tendency in the extreme "right wing, who occasionally indulge themselves in the facile joy of "shocking the middle classes," since this is an effect which can be gained with the minimum of effort. But we, the poets, should be grateful for such witty and honest critics as Professor Lowes, who can say in one sentence: "Revolt has, in fact, as many directions as a bursting bomb. The same recoil from accepted themes and formulas that sends one group to the special exquisite perfume of China and Japan, dispatches another to the stark realism of Chicago or Spoon River," and in another acknowledges that "it is the inalienable right of any movement to insist that its accomplishment be judged in the light of what it has set out to do, and not as if it were attempting what the critics might and probably would attempt." For well do I remember one reviewer, confronted with some of my "Lacquer Prints," little poems of four lines or so, written in the manner of the Japanese hokku, wailing sadly that they had neither the force nor the movement of my long-narrative poems. Scholarly critics may find themselves involved in "Chaos and Old Night," as Professor Lowes suggests, but there is a clue out of the labyrinth if they take his way to find it.

Indeed, he has found a way not too far from the true one. In Chapter VI., "Rhyme, Metre, and Vers Libre," he is launched on the road, and the fight is on. It ends, I believe, in an armistice to discuss terms, as we shall see, since Chapter V., "The Diction of Poetry and Poetic Diction," is sufficiently neutral ground not to detain us here, as it circles around the postulate, to which I heartily agree, that "the business of words in prose is primarily to state; in poetry not only to state, but also (and sometimes primarily) to suggest."

It is very odd to realize how little even students of a craft understand all the ins and outs of its technique when they are not also practitioners of it themselves. Professor Lowes is, I verily believe, unique, among his kind in perceiving this fact. "It is true, I fear," he says at the beginning of this Chapter VI., "that most of us who talk about the poet's craft are innocent of experience in its practice." Alas! yes. And that innocence betrays itself most naïvely in two decisions which the author feels called upon to make in the course of this chapter. After a long and carefully labored argument, he comes to two conclusions. One is that metre does not hamper a poet in any way; the other, is that rhyme "imposes upon the lyric impulse an ordered sequence and an organic unity," and is "a powerful factor" in making a poem "an artistic whole." The answer to the first proposition is simply that it is not true; to the second, that it depends upon what you want your artistic whole to be. This sounds a little severe, and I have no desire to be severe. Let me examine Professor Lowes's points for a moment and see where they lead us.

To begin with, Professor Lowes confuses himself, and his readers, with the old fallacy of the two rhythms of metrical verse: the rhythm of the metre, and the rhythm of the speech. It is quite true that there are these two rhythms, and that the speech rhythm does much to deaden and obliterate the monotonous throb of exact scansion. A variety of rhythmical effects, therefore, can be got within a metrical pattern, but while as these effects may be, they nevertheless stop short of other rhythms the inclusion of which would obviously break the mold. It all comes down to the kind of effect one wishes to produce. For the secondary pulse of regular scansion does not cease to sound as an undercurrent in all metrical verse, even when the speech-accent superimposes itself and drowns it for a line or two. Professor Lowes is right in declaring that "it is for the ear, not for the eye, that poetry is written." But even to the ear, no metrical beat can be, nor should be, constantly inaudible.

The difficulty of a given manner of writing is no brief either for or against said manner. It is a side issue. But when our author remarks: "If metre really does impose itself as a restriction upon the larger freedom of utterance. Of course it does not," he permits himself an unwonted lapse into dogmatism, and dogmatism is a plain well studded with traps. Professor Lowes's trap gapes for him hidden in bushes of his own planting. For, attempting to prove that there is no hindrance to the poet's thought in the restrictions of so many syllables to the line, he hazards the rash statement that "inversion in English verse is rare." It is scarcely worth while to confound him at greater length than he has confounded

(Continued on Following Page.)

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BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist, apply in own handwriting; state salary; rapid chance for advancement. Write 347 5th Av., Room 1206.

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BOOKKEEPER, double entry, can take entire charge of books; also familiar with office work. L 322 Times.

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BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced, in woolen line, references. Call Room 1005, 225 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER—Experienced; capable of taking charge of office. G 274 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, also some stenography; $12. Apply Miller, 15 West 25th.

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BOOKKEEPER, experienced with double entry, take charge of office. K B 805 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.— Experienced, neat appearing; permanent position; good salary. T 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take charge of office; retail department store experience preferred; give full particulars. W 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER to take charge of typewriting office; state experience and salary expected. S 338 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for large concern, state salary and, experience. G 731 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; must have experience. Apply Criterion Specialty Co., 538 East 5th.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, bright young woman for general office work, Fifth Avenue Costume Co., 2 West 33d.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for office in restaurant. Apply Monday, Lexington Pastry Shop, 58th St. and Lexington Av.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, one with knowledge of typewriting. Apply A. Goldstein & Son, 6 West 20th St.

BOOKKEEPER, single entry, to make herself useful. Call M. Kananack & Co., 129 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced. Milbert, 31 East 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting. Miss McElroy, 12 East 56th.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST —Operate telephone; city references. Room 40, 1 East 42d St.

BUYER and MANAGER.—Leopold Adler, Savannah, Ga., requires services of a buyer and manager for following departments: Notions, ladies' neckwear, laces, leather goods, jewelry, art goods, books, and stationery. Give full details of experience and state salary wanted in first letter. Also a thoroughly experienced saleswoman to take charge of glove department; one with thorough knowledge of gloves, and capable of handling all repairs.

TO ACCOMMODATE HARLEM

The Harlem office of The New York Times is at 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, where advertisements and subscriptions for The Times and all other publications of the New York Times Company are received. Advertisements of Help and Situations Wanted, and of Apartments to Rent and Wanted, for insertion in the daily edition of The New York Tmes, must be received at the Harlem office before 6 P. M. the day prior to publication, and for the Sunday edition before 3 P. M. Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

BUYER.

ONE OF WASHINGTON'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND CORSET BUYER; THE POSITION OFFERS GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; ONLY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED PERSON WOULD BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS YOUR APPLICATION, STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO Z 484 TIMES ANNEX.

BUYER.

Large retail suit and dress house in New York requires services of a buyer on

DRESSES

Also another buyer competent to handle

SUITS AND COATS.

Must be thoroughly experienced. State past experience and salary expected, (which will be held in strict confidence,) or no attention will be paid. Box F 114 Times.

BUYER AND MANAGER for ladies' ready-to-wear shop in New England city; must be hustler. S 318 Times.

BUYER.—Young lady to buy waists, in resident buyers' office; state experience, where last employed, &c. B. A. L. 135 Times.

CASHIERS.—THE ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO., 45TH ST. AND MADISON AV., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL CASHIERS, PREFERABLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE ON LAMSON TUBE. APPLY TO MR. RAMSEY, 6TH FLOOR.

CASHIERS.
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA,
33D ST. AND 7TH AV.,
require experienced restaurant cashiers. Apply Mr. Smith, employment manager.

CASHIER, experienced with cash, register and typewriter; steady position and advancement to experienced young woman; state age, experience, salary desired. W. S., 180 Times.

CASHIER AND PLUGBOARD OPERATOR WANTED. DOWNTOWN RETAIL STATIONERS. K 411 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CASHIER WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OFFICE WORK. WALLACH BROS., BROADWAY AND 29TH.

CHAMBERMAID, white; 3 in family, house; $45; must be neat; personal references required. Apply Sunday, 3-6, 565 West End Av., (87th St.).

CHAMBERMAID and waitress, white, family of 2; 20 miles from New York; references. Box 292, Hartsdale, N. Y.

CHECKER, must be experienced; in large advertising agency; congenial surroundings, excellent chance for advancement for ambitious girl; salary $15. Apply 9 A. M., Monday, Harry Porter Company, 18 East 41st St.

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

AN EXPERIENCED DESIGNER AND FOREWOMAN, COMPETENT TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF A PLANT OF ABOUT 30 MACHINES TO MAKE A FULL LINE OF CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY, STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. W. W., 857 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CIRCULAR ADDRESSERS (two) by well-known publishing house. Apply Room 601, 2 West 45th St. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CLERICAL WORKERS.

Clean-cut, intelligent girls over 16 years of age are afforded a good business training and given every chance to advance to more responsible and better paying positions.

WORKING CONDITIONS ARE THE BEST, offices are light and clean and every comfort is provided.

A lunch room where excellent food is sold at cost, rest rooms, hospital, library, &c., are at the disposal of all employes.

The positions are permanent with liberal starting salary while learning.

Apply after 8:30 A. M.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

CLERICAL WORKERS.
YOUNG WOMEN,
16 TO 25.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER STREET,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

CLERICAL WORK in an office; a young woman about 21; will be instructed in our work; salary while learning $12; opportunity to advance. Answer in own handwriting. D 628 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK.—A young woman about 22; German-American, speaking German; will be instructed in the work; salary to begin, $12; will be advanced as soon as able to fill the position. D 629 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKER, knowledge filing and typing essential; knowledge of music helpful; $15; state age, religion, experience. Box 49, Madison Square P. O.

CLERKS.

GIRLS, OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, WHO ARE ACCURATE AND CAREFUL, TO DO FILING IN OUR CUSTOMERS' FILES AND GENERAL CLERICAL WORK IN OUR AUDITING DEPARTMENT; GOOD PAY TO START; OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.

CALL AT ONCE.
CHARLES WILLIAMS STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERK—INFORMATION DESK. YOUNG WOMAN, WITH MERCANTILE EXPERIENCE. McCALL, 236 WEST 37TH.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 18 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 501 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young woman of intelligence and ability wanted in cashier's department of prominent insurance company; must be neat and accurate. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience. E 710 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Refined young ladies, having had experience in clerical work; must have good penmanship and be thoroughly efficient. Write, stating age, experience, and salary wanted. A 210 Times.

CLERK.—Young lady over 22, neat in appearance, who can write a good hand and is accurate at figures; one who can make herself generally useful in high-class retail gown shop. Green Shop, 11 East 54th St.

CLERK to assist in filing and interview patients; hours 8 to 6; 6 days; salary $11 week. Vanderbilt Clinic, 13 Amsterdam Av.

CLERK, rapid typist, six years' experience billing and detail work. W 616 Times Downtown.

CLERK, filling, and some statistical work; must be good penman. Write Box 325, 1,538 Broadway.

CLERK to assist in payroll department of a large Christian manufacturing company, must be capable of operating comptometer; state age, qualifications and salary desired. G 245 Times.

CLERK, $11 week to start, must be quick and accurate at figures; state age, education, also give telephone number. E 709 Times Downtown.

CLERK for posting ledger; state salary and experience. G 750 Times Downtown.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESWOMEN.

Experienced; able to make highest salaries; permanent positions, special inducements and vacations with full pay; part time saleswomen may also apply.

Also
STOCK GIRLS.

Willing, neat young girls wanted; exceptional opportunity to advance to high-priced saleshadies.

Also
ALTERATION HANDS.

for dresses and suits; permanent positions, best wages; all applications should be made to Mr. Littmann.

B. BENJAMIN,
47-49-51 West 42nd St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE.

IF YOU ARE NOT GOING TO FOLLOW YOUR PROFESSION AND WOULD BECOME A GOVERNESS, HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY. I AM LEAVING FOR THE MOUNTAINS AND SHALL BE THERE DURING JULY AND AUGUST. I WANT SOME ONE TO TAKE CARE OF MY CHILDREN, ONE FIVE, OTHER NINE YEARS. MUST BE REFINED, AMIABLE AND COMPANIONABLE, ABLE TO ASSIST THEM MENTALLY AND WATCH THEM IN THEIR PLAY. PHONE BE-TWEEN 10 AND 12:30 A. M. AND 2:30 AND 4:30 P. M., SUNDAY, OR CALL DURING THE SAME HOURS. MRS. A. LEE, RIVERSIDE 1055, 251 WEST 92D ST.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced in [illegible] grocery line; $15 to start. P. O. Box 686, City Hall Station, New York.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID WAITRESS, or MAN and WIFE.—Cook must be first class; no laundry work; waitress must be experienced; very little upstairs work; house in the country one hour from New York, employment year around; good wages; four adults and one child; wanted by July 1. J 509 Times Downtown.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—One good plain cook, also one laundress or houseworker; preferably related couple; country home, Stamford, Conn.; North Europeans preferred; good wages; small family; exceptional opportunity for splendid home; exceptional living quarters; only Immaculately tidy need apply. X 40 Times Annex.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, man and woman, boys' camp, Adirondacks; transportation from New York; will take child about 12; excellent Summer opportunity; references. Z 424 Times Annex.

COOK (white) for Maine camp; must be good cook; first class references required, good wages right party. Call Apt. 1C, 131 Riverside Drive. Telephone Schuyler 8132.

COMPANION-NURSE Wanted.—A woman of education, a Canadian, over 30 years, with nursing experience, to take charge of a lady convalescing from paralysis; a cheerful and tactful companion, with ability to fit into a large family is desired; give references, and experience. Address, Box 114, Bronxville, N. Y.

COMPANION TO LADY.—Lady never been employed before, high-class references as to character, knows several languages, artistic taste in regard to dress, companionable, tactful, would appreciate a good home. T 104 Times.

COMPANION wanted, pleasant, refined woman, as useful to lady; sleep out; call Monday, Tuesday, 601 West 181st St., corner St. Nicholas Av., subway at corner.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced, wanted for cost work, must be an expert operator and good at figuring; answer, stating fully your experience, furnish reference, and state salary you have been earning. Z 455 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Young lady for cost work; must be accurate at figures and operate typewriter; splendid opportunity for advancement to state experience, qualifications, age, and salary. T. H., 242 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, ONE WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY PREFERRED; GOOD HOUSE. L 270 TIMES.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, must be accurate and capable. McCall, 236 West 37th.

COUPLE, white, competent, to do entire work of house; good home and salary. Apply R. D. Whelton, Maple Wood, N. J., South Orange 869-R.

CUBAN WOMAN, preferably trained in domestic science, to undertake educational work in Cuba for manufacturers of well-known food product. H 525 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATOR, experienced, of toilet preparations, for house to house and drug store work in New York and Brooklyn; clean, quick work; salary or commission; success means advancement to sales position. In reply give age, married or single, previous experience in this line, former employers and present earning capacity. G 729 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

DEMONSTRATORS, reliable, for well-known toilet line; salaries $25 and $30 per week. Answer, giving age, experience, and reference, G 211 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR, dye soap; good worker, good appearance; salary. Apply after 4 P. M. Monday, 621 Broadway, Room 524.

DESIRABLE TRAVELING POSITION OPEN JUNE 27. SALARY AND COMMISSION.

An old-established Chicago corporation, publishing school books, has opening for three well-educated women who are free to leave city immediately, and have had teaching experience or Normal School training; position demands woman with good personality, energy, initiative, and desire to succeed in the business world; give details concerning age, education, and previous experience in first letter, which will be treated confidentially. Address Mr. C. C. Smith, Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, Penn.

Note.—Interview will be arranged in New York for accepted applicants.

DESIGNER.
AN EXCELLENT OPENING
FOR A DESIGNER EXPERIENCED
ON AFTERNOON AND STREET DRESSES.
HIGH-GRADE MERCHANDISE.
POSITION IS STEADY
THE YEAR ROUND
AND SALARY VERY ATTRACTIVE
TO SUITABLE PERSON.
BAUM & WOLFF,
99 MADISON AV.,
COR. 29TH, 10TH FLOOR.

DESIGNER ON POPULAR-PRICED DRESSES; BIG OPPORTUNITY WILL BE GIVEN TO UP-TO-DATE WOMAN WHO CAN PRODUCE SNAPPY STYLES. APPLY IN PERSON BETWEEN 11 AND 1, OR WRITE, GIVING PARTICULARS. ALL APPLICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. H. DEUTZ, 10TH FLOOR, 200 WEST 35TH ST.

DESIGNER wanted, for Pacific Coast, first class, on ladies' neckwear; one who can originate and also make copies; excellent opportunity offered for one who has the ability. W 69 Times.

DESIGNER,
experienced on dresses, afternoon silk and dancing frocks; only those who have been with high-class concerns will be considered. Ferles & Gilbert, 15 East 32d.

DESIGNER by Brooklyn manufacturer on children's colored dresses for retail trade; one who can create snappy styles; work can be done at home. K G 243 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER WITH SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE WOMAN. R K 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER on ladies' silk underwear; also able to take charge of factory, good opportunity for live wire. Daniel I. Frey Co., 29 Wooster.

DESIGNER, EXPERIENCED IN CHILDREN'S SILK DRESSES. HORWITZ & LUMBERG, 147 WEST 22D.

DESIGNER AND TRIMMER, capable of managing workroom, good opportunity. P. Gerrion, 1 West 37th St.

DESIGNER, on ribbon novelties and rosebud trimmings. B. D., 807 Times Downtown.

experienced; state salary, references. G 276 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class DETECTIVE.—Confidential work; must be positions; good salaries; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 527.

BOOKKEEPER-MODEL, perfect 16. Dress House, 120 5th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, capable of neat, accurate work, good grammarian; refined surroundings; hours 9-5, half day Saturdays; salary $20; state age, education, experience. Z 261 Times.

DICTAPHONE stenographer, typist, who can relieve a busy executive of a mass of detail work. Address, giving age, experience, salary, and religious belief. D 624 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; competent and experienced; desirable and permanent employment. A 474 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; some knowledge stenography preferred state salary, references, religion. L 266 Times.

DICTATING machine transcriber, permanent position, small office, rapid advancement; start $25. Room 702, 114 Liberty St.

DRESSMAKER.

All year round position, with splendid opportunity for advancement, in open, in the Butterick Publishing Co. for a young woman under 30 who has had dressmaking experience.

Apply in person or by letter, giving experience, to

H. Dallin,
Butterick Building,
Spring and MacDougal Sts., N. Y.

DRESSMAKERS,
WAIST AND SKIRT FINISHERS,
WAIST AND SKIRT DRAPERS;
STEADY WORK; HIGHEST SALARY.
MR. ERICKSON, 601 5TH AV.,
8TH FLOOR. MRS. RABOURN.

DRESSMAKERS; woman to cut out patterns for ladies' specialty shop; also good finishers steady work, good pay. Fuller, 1,610 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING.—Drapers, finishers and sample makers; good pay; hours 8:30-5:30. Tafel, 206 West 44th.

DRESSMAKER wants girl with some experience in sewing, steady position, with advancement. Lehman, 2,477 Broadway.

ELLIOTT-FISHER.

Desirable opening for E. F. bookke

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

MILLINERY.
(20) PREPARERS (20)
AND COPYISTS;
HIGH-CLASS TRIMMED HATS;
YEARLY POSITION. SATURDAY
HALF DAY ALL YEAR. APPLY
ALL WEEK.
CHARIDOU HAT CO.,
9-11 EAST 37TH.

MODEL, SIZE 36.
COSTUME HOUSE SHOWROOM.
LONG SEASON.
SAMUEL FLOERSHEIMER & BROS.
141 MADISON AVENUE.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
FOR DRESS HOUSE.
LONG SEASON. HIGHEST PAY.
RAYMOND BECK CO.,
839 5TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 14.
COSTUME HOUSE—ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE; EXCELLENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY.
LEFCOURT & BRENNER,
139 MADISON AV., CORNER 32D.

MODELS (16-18).
STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE; EXCELLENT SALARIES; STEADY. APPLY ALL WEEK.
N. H. JACOBSON,
86 EAST 31ST ST.

MODELS.
Must be tall and have stylish appearance; experience unnecessary. Apply all week.
OTTO B. SHULHOF & CO.,
136 MADISON AV., AT 31ST.

MODELS, SIZE 18.
Attractive young ladies; high-class dresses.
M. & H. RENTNER,
2-16 WEST 32D ST.

MILLINERY.
LEONORE FRANK,
38 WEST 57TH ST.,
REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED
COPYISTS,
MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS.

MILLINERS.
WE NEED COMPETENT HELP; STEADY, YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT; OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; PIECE WORK IF YOU PREFER; ALSO APPRENTICES WILL BE GIVEN ABLE ASSISTANCE TO MAKE RAPID PROGRESS; GOOD SALARY TO START.
WM. ROSENBLUM & CO.,
7 East 37th St.

MILLINERS.
Steady position, highest salary; Saturday half day. Call all week.
ARNOLD MILLINERY, 11 EAST 49TH.

MILLINERY FRAME MAKERS.
Nettie Gordon, Inc.,
605 Madison Av., N. Y.

MILLINERS AND COPYISTS.
HIGH-CLASS WORK; STEADY; ALL-YEAR POSITION FOR RIGHT GIRLS; LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS; ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES; CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY. BLOSSOM HAT, 21 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.
HIGH-CLASS RETAIL AND WHOLESALE; ONE WHO HAS 5TH AV. EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; SALARY NO OBJECT TO RIGHT PARTY; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. C 11 TIMES.

MILLINERY COPYISTS.
60 COPYISTS ON HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD PAY; LIGHT WORKROOM. EARL, 392 6TH AV.

MILLINERY COPYISTS AND MAKERS; ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS WORK; ALL-YEAR POSITION AND GOOD SALARY. CALL ALL WEEK. TRINNER, 57 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY.—TEN GOOD MAKERS FOR DESIGNING ROOMS; POSITION READY JUNE 30. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY MAIL. YEARLY POSITION AND GOOD SALARY. TRINNER, 57 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERS, COPYISTS, MAKERS.—HIGHEST SALARIES PAID FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS. NETTIE GORDON, INC., 605 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

MILLINERY SALESWOMEN WITH FOLLOWING, RETAIL AND MODEL FOR THE TRADE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; HIGHEST SALARY. C 10 TIMES.

MILLINERS, IMPROVERS AND MAKERS. STEADY POSITION. APPLY ALL WEEK. MME. LUDTENSTEIN, INC., 734 5TH AV., AT 57TH ST.

MILLINERY COPYISTS, experienced on ladies hats; steady work; top salary. CURTIS CO., 26 WEST 37TH.

MILLINERY SALESLADY accustomed to selling exclusive retail trade. C 141 Times.

MILLINERY TRIMMER, CAPABLE TAKING CHARGE OFFICE. MAYER, 584 BROADWAY.

MILLINERS, DESIGNERS.—GOOD PAY. CLARIDGE SHOP, 161 WEST 44TH ST.

MODELS.
IMMEDIATE POSITIONS FOR TWO STYLISH MODELS, SIZE 36; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY.
AL GOLDSTON & CO.,
90 MADISON AV.

MODELS—16 SIZES.
ATTRACTIVE AND STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; GOOD SALARY. A. SCHWARTZ & CO., INC., 20 WEST 33D.

MODEL.—TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADY, SIZE 16, EXPERIENCED ON DRESSES; LONG SEASON, HIGHEST SALARY PAID. CALL ALL WEEK. H. B. LEVINE CO., 12 EAST 33D.

MODEL.—Size 16, experienced, to try on suits and dresses in store room; good position for right party. Lutz & Schutzer, 18 West 20th St.

MODELS EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' SUITS; PERFECT fit; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY. J. & M. YELLIN, 22 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 42.
Stylish goods in dress house.
BRAMBIE & HENRICKS,
105 Madison Av.

MODELS, SIZE 18.
Tall young ladies for show room dress house. Steady position. Lawrence Silver & Co., 6 East 21st.

MODEL.—STYLISH, ATTRACTIVE; SIZE 16; FOR MISSES' SUITS. GOOD SALARY. BEN GERSHEL & CO., 136 MADISON AV.

MODELS, TALL, ATTRACTIVE, SIZE 16, SAMPLE MODELS, STEADY POSITION, GOOD SALARY FOR RIGHT GIRLS. A. & S. LEVY, 42 EAST 20TH.

MODEL, Size 36, for try on misses' coats and dresses. A. G. Gershel & Co., 6 East 21st.

MODELS, attractive ladies to pose for catalog and advertising photographs. The Burgess Co., 2 West 45th St.

MODEL, stylish, size 18, wanted for high class dress model; position, good pay. Call 9 to 1. 160 West 117th.

MODELS, size 16, for try on; GOOD SALARY. ALL WEEK. JEFFRY SUIT CO., 21 EAST 21ST ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

MODELS WANTED.
SEVERAL TALL, SLENDER YOUNG LADIES TO ACT AS MODELS FOR SUITS; EXCELLENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES TO THOSE QUALIFYING. APPLY ALL WEEK.
A. E. LEFCOURT & CO.,
138 MADISON AV.

MODELS.
Attractive, stylish misses, models for suits, size 16, for showroom; long season, good salary.
SINGER BROS.,
136 MADISON AV.

PATTERN CUTTERS,
to cut duplicate paper patterns of ladies' garments either by hand or Eastman cutting machine; experience necessary; good opportunity, steady employment, for right parties. Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

PATTERN CUTTERS,
experienced cutting original paper patterns of ladies' outer garments from illustrations in fashion magazines; good opportunity, steady employment for experienced and willing workers. Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

PAYROLL CLERK.
YOUNG WOMAN EXPERIENCED IN FACTORY PAYROLL WORK PREFERRED.
PERMANENT POSITION, WITH ADVANCEMENT.
$16 TO $18 PER WEEK.
KNOX HAT COMPANY, INC.,
601 GRAND AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TELEPHONE EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
PROSPECT 840, FOR APPOINTMENT.

PATTERNMAKERS and cutters, experienced on fine dresses; steady position. Milbert, 31 East 32d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to executive of steamship corporation; previous experience in marine insurance business; 6 years in all; very capable; exceptional references; familiar office routine; would prefer connection with shipping organization. D 620 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.
A security house of unassailable integrity handling only issues of demonstrated merit and high potential earning capacity can use the services of a refined, well-bred woman who has had business experience or is susceptible to training; such a woman can earn commissions up to $15,000 per annum in a clean business that brings her in contact with people of the highest standing; full particulars requested in application. A 439 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES
in
WHOLESALE LADIES' SUIT HOUSE.
A CONCERN MANUFACTURING THE HIGHEST GRADE SUITS FOR WOMEN DESIRE TO OBTAIN SEVERAL SMART, STYLISH LADIES TO WAIT ON CUSTOMERS IN THEIR SHOWROOMS.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED TO RIGHT PARTIES.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
A. E. LEFCOURT & CO.,
138 MADISON AV.

SALESWOMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
require the services of Saleswomen.
SHOES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
JEWELRY,
BOOKS,
SHIRTWAISTS,
INFANTS' WEAR,
KIMONOS,
NEGLIGEES,
AND MANY OTHER DEPARTMENTS.
Permanent positions with good salaries, and with every opportunity for advancement.
Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Store closed all day Saturday.
DURING JULY AND AUGUST.
Apply Employment Office, 8th floor.

SALESWOMEN.
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34th St., West,
Require experienced
SALESWOMEN
for the following depts.:
HOSIERY,
WAISTS,
AND
UNDERWEAR.
Permanent positions at good salaries and COMMISSION. Apply Supt.'s Office.

SALESWOMEN.
OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
34th Street, West.
Require experienced
SALESWOMEN
for their
WAIST,
UNDERWEAR,
and
WOMEN'S DRESS DEPARTMENT.
Permanent positions at good salaries and COMMISSION. Apply Supt.'s Office.

SALESWOMEN.
One of the largest publishing houses in the East, starting a big magazine campaign, want experienced house-to-house workers; guaranteed salary $20 a week; carfare, commission; no magazine experience necessary; we teach you the business by actual demonstration; good chance for hustlers to become crew managers. Apply before 9:30 A. M.,
Mr. Holts,
326 Hudson St., New York.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE in a profitable district; well educated woman, possessing initiative, energy, and good judgment, for a special edition of the Bible for the young; six volumes, hundreds of beautiful illustrations, and many splendid new features; endorsed by the leaders of all Protestant denominations; successful selling experience desirable, but not essential; exclusive territory, liberal salary, traveling expenses and commission. The King Richardson Company, Springfield, Mass.

SALESLADIES.
Liberal bonuses on all sales in addition to a good salary; experience beneficial but not necessary; store hours during July and August, 8:30 to 5; closed all day Saturday; apply on balcony between 9 and 10 A. M.
NATIONAL'S OUTLET STORE,
119 West 24th St.

OPERATORS
ON CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES;
ALSO LEARNERS TAKEN;
GOOD PAY; STEADY WORK.
KRAUSKOPF, 113 EAST 27TH, 6TH FLOOR.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

OPERATORS
on babies' pants, &c.; steady work; good pay; piece work basis. Brooklyn Shield and Rubber Co., 897 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

ORDERS CLERK.
WE HAVE VACANCY FOR EXPERIENCED CLERK, 18 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE, MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH HANDLING OF ORDERS, SUCH AS VERIFYING PRICES AND TERMS, FIGURING DISCOUNTS AND PERCENTAGE, ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING LARGE VOLUME OF WORK ACCURATELY. ADVANCEMENT BASED ON SATISFACTORY WORK. STATE AGE, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH WAGES, REASON FOR DESIRING CHANGE IN POSITION, AND RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE. E 742 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE WORKER, French, with knowledge of English; must have experience; salary to start, $15; good opportunity; write references, nationality. S 394 Times.

PATTERN CUTTERS,
to cut duplicate paper patterns of ladies' garments either by hand or Eastman cutting machine; experience necessary; good opportunity, steady employment, for right parties. Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

PATTERN CUTTERS,
experienced cutting original paper patterns of ladies' outer garments from illustrations in fashion magazines; good opportunity, steady employment for experienced and willing workers. Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

PAYROLL CLERK.
YOUNG WOMAN EXPERIENCED IN FACTORY PAYROLL WORK PREFERRED.
PERMANENT POSITION, WITH ADVANCEMENT.
$16 TO $18 PER WEEK.
KNOX HAT COMPANY, INC.,
601 GRAND AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TELEPHONE EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
PROSPECT 840, FOR APPOINTMENT.

PATTERNMAKERS and cutters, experienced on fine dresses; steady position. Milbert, 31 East 32d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to executive of steamship corporation; previous experience in marine insurance business; 6 years in all; very capable; exceptional references; familiar office routine; would prefer connection with shipping organization. D 620 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.
A security house of unassailable integrity handling only issues of demonstrated merit and high potential earning capacity can use the services of a refined, well-bred woman who has had business experience or is susceptible to training; such a woman can earn commissions up to $15,000 per annum in a clean business that brings her in contact with people of the highest standing; full particulars requested in application. A 439 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES
in
WHOLESALE LADIES' SUIT HOUSE.
A CONCERN MANUFACTURING THE HIGHEST GRADE SUITS FOR WOMEN DESIRE TO OBTAIN SEVERAL SMART, STYLISH LADIES TO WAIT ON CUSTOMERS IN THEIR SHOWROOMS.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED TO RIGHT PARTIES.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
A. E. LEFCOURT & CO.,
138 MADISON AV.

SALESWOMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
require the services of Saleswomen.
SHOES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
JEWELRY,
BOOKS,
SHIRTWAISTS,
INFANTS' WEAR,
KIMONOS,
NEGLIGEES,
AND MANY OTHER DEPARTMENTS.
Permanent positions with good salaries, and with every opportunity for advancement.
Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Store closed all day Saturday.
DURING JULY AND AUGUST.
Apply Employment Office, 8th floor.

SALESWOMEN.
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34th St., West,
Require experienced
SALESWOMEN
for the following depts.:
HOSIERY,
WAISTS,
AND
UNDERWEAR.
Permanent positions at good salaries and COMMISSION. Apply Supt.'s Office.

SALESWOMEN.
OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
34th Street, West.
Require experienced
SALESWOMEN
for their
WAIST,
UNDERWEAR,
and
WOMEN'S DRESS DEPARTMENT.
Permanent positions at good salaries and COMMISSION. Apply Supt.'s Office.

SALESWOMEN.
One of the largest publishing houses in the East, starting a big magazine campaign, want experienced house-to-house workers; guaranteed salary $20 a week; carfare, commission; no magazine experience necessary; we teach you the business by actual demonstration; good chance for hustlers to become crew managers. Apply before 9:30 A. M.,
Mr. Holts,
326 Hudson St., New York.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE in a profitable district; well educated woman, possessing initiative, energy, and good judgment, for a special edition of the Bible for the young; six volumes, hundreds of beautiful illustrations, and many splendid new features; endorsed by the leaders of all Protestant denominations; successful selling experience desirable, but not essential; exclusive territory, liberal salary, traveling expenses and commission. The King Richardson Company, Springfield, Mass.

SALESLADIES.
Liberal bonuses on all sales in addition to a good salary; experience beneficial but not necessary; store hours during July and August, 8:30 to 5; closed all day Saturday; apply on balcony between 9 and 10 A. M.
NATIONAL'S OUTLET STORE,
119 West 24th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESLADIES,
with or without experience, to connect with oldest concern selling food and toilet preparations from house to house over permanent routes on salary and commission basis.
214 Livingston St., Room 3, B'klyn.

SALESLADIES,
those with corset experience preferred; steady position; good pay. Apply
LANE BRYANT,
23 WEST 38TH ST., 3D FLOOR.

SALESLADIES
for high-class specialty shop, gowns, suits, and coats; highest salary paid; permanent position. Hagedorn's, Broadway and 31st St.

SALESWOMAN.—A well-established firm, with good bank connections, has a splendid opportunity for saleswomen of refinement and education selling securities in a rapidly growing N. Y. concern, where commissions are inviting; assistance in the way of leads and methods of selling gladly given; courteous treatment assured; phone for appointment 7834 Beekman.

SALESLADIES.—A manufacturer of a new, efficient, widely advertised deodorant cream desires to engage the services of capable ladies for the purpose of advertising its product to the trade on a commission basis; great opportunity. Address Cream, Box 212 Times.

SALESLADY.—THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, 2 WEST 45TH ST., HAS VACANCY IN THE SALES DEPARTMENT FOR BRIGHT SALESLADY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. INQUIRE FOR MR. FINDLEY.

SALESLADIES
for corsets, underwear, and infants' wear; experienced only need apply; salary $18 to $25. I. Berger. Inquire at Broadway at 146th St.

SALESLADY.—Splendid opportunity in ribbon and neckwear department of high-class specialty shop; good salary and vacation time with pay to woman with ability. G 263 Times.

SALESLADY.
One familiar with social stationery and engraving line, having selling and managing experience in a retail commercial stationery store. A. E., 584 Times.

SALESLADIES at Dean's Candy Shop, 628 8th Av., (50th St.); $15 per week; steady job; no night or Sunday work; experience desirable. Apply after 9 A. M.

SALESLADY.—Excellent opportunity for capable woman in notion department of store with high-class trade; good salary, permanent position. G 264 Times.

SALESLADY in candy department of drug store; hours one week 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., other week 1 to 10 P. M.; salary $16 to start. Write, stating references, G 256 Times.

SALESLADY, smart-looking, refined personality; A1 position; $30 week salary, commission; silks; exceptional opportunity; permanent. De Luxe, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESLADY, experienced, wanted; good pay; no evenings. Phillips, 58 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY, experienced, wanted; good pay; no evenings. Phillips, 58 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.—Photographer, long established, high-class studio, wishes to add one or more experienced saleswomen to his reception staff; steady employment; liberal compensation to experienced, high-class saleswomen; application must be in strict confidence. B. B., Box 160 Times.

SALESWOMEN for subscription work; attractive premiums; exceptional opportunity for hustlers; salary $15 a week and commission. Call from 11 to 12, Leslie-Judge Co., 3 West 29th St., Room 801. See Mr. Murray.

SALESWOMEN
retail dress store; good salary, commission, and other inducements.
ROBINSON'S,
25 WEST 42D ST.

SALESWOMAN.—$100 weekly commissions; banking securities. 110 West 40th St., Room 406.

SAMPLE HANDS, EXPERIENCED,
on high-class dresses and costumes.
JESSE WOOLF & CO.,
103 MADISON AV.

SAMPLE GIRL wanted, experienced, for silk house; state salary, experience, and references. G 260 Times.

SAMPLE HANDS
and helpers on fine dresses. Samuel Floersheimer & Bro., 141 Madison Av.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, BY
ADVERTISING MANAGER
of large corporation; must be resourceful, experienced, energetic, possess attractive personality, and at least high school education, one with advertising experience preferred; starting salary $22-$25; state in detail age, education, and experience. G 265 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER TO EXECUTIVE.
Extensive national and international experience here and in many foreign countries along commercial, financial lines; American born, liberal college training; unusual command of the Bible for the young; directing meetings, department reports, &c.; keen student in connection with progressive business ideas; alert, adaptable, pleasing personality; good health, employed, desire change. W 615 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.
Young lady having many years' experience is desirous of obtaining a position where tact and thorough application to work will bring advancement; highest references. A 440 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, expert, law, technical desires responsible position. Box 491 Times, 2 Rector.

SECRETARY.—Experienced, in export office; write, giving detail of experience and salary desired for start; good opportunity. G 264 Times.

SECRETARY wanted by editor few hours weekly, July, August. Stenographer, W 118 Times.

SKIRT FINISHERS.
Apply all week. Miss Elroy, 12 East 50th.

SODA DEPARTMENT
needs several pleasing, attractive counter girls. Applications to be made at the Employment Office, mezzanine floor, East Building, Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT.—Girl to handle simple Spanish business letters and translations; native of Spain preferred; permanent position; good opportunity with large publisher; state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. C 57 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
require competent saleswomen for their
Art Needlework,
Stationary,
Laces,
Rufflings,
Sweaters,
Bathing Suits.
Permanent positions, with good prospects for advancement for those who qualify. Apply at the Superintendent's Office, 6th floor, or by letter.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
have a vacancy for a Spanish interpreter; one who has also had experience in selling preferred. Apply Supt. office, 6th floor, or by letter.

STENOGRAPHER.
Stenographer for executive office in mail order house; a position that offers unusual opportunities for development and advancement. Call, Monday, 8:30 A. M., Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., Inc., 3 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST,
young lady; must understand billing; Christian firm; fine opportunity; state age, salary, and experience. Address Stenographer, 314 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in office of prominent manufacturer of food products, young lady, 18-22 years of age, who has had a high school education; excellent opportunity for beginner who is competent; hours 9-5:30 P. M., Saturday 12:30; permanent position, with advancement assured if ability is demonstrated; state age, education, and salary desired. J 534 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, preferably a college graduate, for doctor's office. Write Box 321, 1,358 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.
THE EXECUTIVE AND BUYING OFFICES OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN HAS OPENING AVAILABLE FOR SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES, BETWEEN 18 AND 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO ARE EXPERIENCED AS STENOGRAPHERS OR TYPISTS. THESE ARE PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. MUST BE CONSCIENTIOUS WORKERS, ACCURATE AND NEAT. STATE AGE, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, WITH WAGES, ALSO CHURCH PREFERENCE. E 743 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — Manufacturing concern of the highest class needs refined, capable young woman for its advertising department; must be able to work quickly, accurately, and neatly; write in own handwriting, stating fully age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. G 783 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Male or female; must be experienced in translating from English into Spanish and from Spanish into English; state age, nationality, experience and salary wanted; answer in both languages. If you are employed and wish to change, we promise you all correspondence will be strictly confidential. L 318 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, efficient in both languages, in export department of large cotton goods house; exceptional opportunity; good salary. Call Taylor, Clapp & Beall, 109 Worth St., Export Department, 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, rapid, accurate, neat; able take charge small office; not afraid of hard work; some bookkeeping knowledge preferred; location Metropolitan Building; start $25, with advancement if fully satisfactory; state age, education, nationality, positions held. N 89 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, must be well educated and in an emergency be able to answer correspondence without dictation; also to prepare and edit copy for small weekly publication; Catholic firm; salary $20; state qualifications. F 768 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.
Excellent opportunities for rapid, accurate stenographers and typists. Apply Employment Dept., NOISELESS TYPEWRITER CO., ROOM 611, 233 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish and English, competent, expert experience preferred; rapid, accurate; must know both languages well; good opportunity right party; state nationality, experience, if other qualifications, salary, telephone; give particulars in sure attention. G 736 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER IN LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL IF ABILITY CAN BE SHOWN; SALARY TO START $18 PER WEEK, WITH GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL MONDAY, 9 A. M. APPLY 544 WEST 38TH ST., 4TH FLOOR.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good position is offered to a thoroughly trained young lady, one able to use dictaphone preferred; experienced in engineering lines and having first-class references from former employers. Write fully, giving previous experience, references, salary expected. G 718 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER as assistant to sales manager; must be thoroughly conversant with handling salesmen correspondence; residents of New Jersey; state experience and salary desired. Standard Music Roll Co., 29 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant, capable of giving fine attention to details, by downtown chemical concern; $18 to start; good future; ideal surroundings. Write, stating experience, education and full particulars. D 502 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—We have an opening for a competent stenographer, where close application to her work may insure an excellent future, one with publishing experience preferred, advertising and selling. 131 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; MUST HAVE SOME EXPERIENCE AT BILLING; ONLY ONE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. S. NOVECK & CO., 596 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; must be able to transcribe notes correctly; a permanent position, with good opportunity for advancement. Write, stating full particulars of experience and salary required. L 327 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Clerk.—Large American fire insurance company downtown has following vacancies; one stenographer, two typists, one clerk; write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. J 529 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 B'way, Room 523.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST IN LARGE LACE HOUSE; ONE FAMILIAR WITH THE BUSINESS PREFERRED; STATE AGE, REFERENCE AND SALARY WANTED. A 225 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, well experienced young lady in office of large Japanese export and import firm; good salary; opportunity for advancement; reference required. Call or write, Room 1310, 26 Cortlandt St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good position open for competent, well educated, and experienced stenographer; excellent opportunity; state education, religion, and salary expected. A 467 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; quick taking dictation, accurate transcribing, good at figures, steady position, good future; hours 9-5:30, half day Saturday; state age, salary, experience, religion. Box C. P., 104 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
33D ST. AND 7TH AV.,
require experienced stenographer, age 20-30; must be well educated and of good appearance.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady to act as assistant to busy executive; one possessing initiative and able to write own correspondence; state experience and salary expected. G 779 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, rapid, and accurate operator, excellent position and very satisfactory salary; state experience, education, and salary wanted to start. E. S., Box 179 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 3 years' experience; one with billing knowledge preferred; exceptional opportunity for willing worker; permanent. Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., 630 East 53d.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in office of handkerchief manufacturer; congenial surroundings, short hours, good salary. Write, stating experience, salary, references, J 507 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER,
experienced, in office of large corporation; short hours; half day Saturdays; pleasant surroundings; rapid advancement. McCrory Stores Corp., 621 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—By large New York button house; wide awake, quick in dictation and transcribing notes; understanding office detail work; state nationality, reference, and salary. G 276 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Preferably with some knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work; very good opportunity for bright girl; state salary expected. K 401 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, in wholesale jewelry concern; must be neat and efficient; state salary and experience. E 715 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in first class law office; permanent; state experience and salary wanted. J 525 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined, experienced, alert; state salary, references in letter of application. American Electric Railway Association, 8 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced and accurate; ability to operate switchboard essential. Call Racine Rubber Tire Co., 10 Central Park West.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; PERMANENT POSITION. WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, K. E., 805 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY,
well educated, energetic, possessing initiative, tact, and preferably advertising experience. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER, one who can assist with general office work; must have commercial or manufacturing experience; $18; state particulars. S. A., 825 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good opportunity for capable person; executive position; state experience, references, and salary expected. M A 807 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; GOOD POSITION. STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. M D 806 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, with neat appearance; light work; salary $10. H 607 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' thorough experience; capable correspondent; energetic; $18. T 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER, desires home work; experienced law, commercial, literary. L. L., 50 West 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, bright, willing girl; state salary. W 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Young lady wanted by large corporation; state salary desired. Box B P, 104 East 14th.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience in law; permanent, with advancement; $18-$14. Call 9 o'clock, Room 910, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman; must be expert; $20 to start. B. R., 104 East 14th.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.
BROOKLYN FACTORY HAS OPENING IN OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER CAPABLE OF ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY;
$20 TO $22 PER WEEK,
WITH ADVANCEMENT.
WRITE A 442 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG LADY CAPABLE OF TAKING RAPID DICTATION AND TURN OUT EXCELLENT TRANSCRIPTIONS; MUST BE A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE. APPLY ALL DAY TO MR. HUTNER, AMERICAN EVER - READY WORKS, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y. TAKE QUEENSBORO SUBWAY TO 11TH ST. STATION, LONG ISLAND CITY.

STENOGRAPHER, must be EXPERT, RAPID, ACCURATE, EXPERIENCED; age about 24; good handwriting; high-class Christian engineering office, near Grand Central; only highly experienced applicants with personality and initiative considered; apply own handwriting, stating fully experience, qualifications, age, nationality and salary; permanent position, with advancement. T 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Good position is offered a competent stenographer; one capable of assuming responsibility and willing to give attention to detail; $20 to start; good future; pleasant environment. Box B. T., 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; girl of intelligence, with a few months' experience, for publishers' office; accuracy and neatness in work essential; high school training desirable; state age, experience, and salary expected. G 858 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary who can transcribe notes correctly and write neat, correct letters, one capable and willing to attend to details in a busy executive's office; state age, experience, and salary desired. E. B., 219 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young lady wanted by large packing establishment; hours 8:30 to 5, Saturday 12 o'clock; all year; state age, nationality, experience and salary expected. G 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER
FOR THE OFFICE OF A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST BE ACCURATE IN SPELLING AND SPEEDY IN TYPEWRITING; SALARY, $15 PER WEEK TO START. OFFERS, WITH REFERENCES, TO J 504 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large corporation desires services of a good stenographer; downtown Manhattan, Saturday half holiday; permanent position to right person; state age, experience, and salary desired, also telephone number. E 701 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—An excellent opportunity for refined young lady with unusual ability to develop herself into secretary to consulting engineer; must be thoroughly reliable and trustworthy; in replying state full details, references, and salary desired. D 607 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, at least one year's experience, wanted by growing business magazine; must be keen and accurate; hours 9-5:30, 1 o'clock Saturday; $18 to start; advancement. Address W. A. V., 209 Broadway, Room 619.

STENOGRAPHER,
for manufacturing concern, located Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; applicants must be thoroughly acquainted with general correspondence and office routine; excellent chance for advancement. Address Steno., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER for Christian firm; young lady for Brooklyn office; must understand grammar, punctuation, and have at least four years' experience; state age, salary; Underwood, Remington, and Oliver machines. N 3 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY.—Publishing house wants experienced stenographer; permanent position; must be well educated; give full particulars, stating age and salary required. Address P. O. Box 66, Station F.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.
High salary position secured without cost for dictaphone machine stenographers; free instruction, take but a few hours to learn; ask for our booklet. Edwin Barnes & Bros., 114 Liberty St., Room 702.

STENOGRAPHER.
Good position and advancement for capable stenographer of refinement and education (Christian firm); $18 to $20 a week to begin. C. C., 880 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, EXPERIENCED, FOR OFFICE OF MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN THE RIDGEWOOD SECTION, BROOKLYN; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. G 732 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—CAPABLE DICTATING OWN MAIL; EXPERIENCED IN SECRETARIAL WORK; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR IN DETAIL EXPERIENCE. SALARY. R M 213 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, over 21, wanted by leading wholesale house for position requiring rapidity and accuracy; excellent opportunity for proper party; state in detail age, experience, references and salary expected. L 280 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, WILL CONSIDER BEGINNER. WRITE FULL, STATING MINIMUM SALARY ACCEPTED. ADVERTISING AGENCY, G 161 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable and thoroughly experienced; none others need apply; good position with advancement for right party. Address, stating experience and salary expected. G 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in claim division of casualty insurance company; particular position requires speed in taking and transcribing notes, intelligence and ability; reply, stating age, nationality, education, and experience. H 577 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS—BANK.
Under 25 years of age, for large downtown bank; good appearance and ability to take correct dictation; lunches and other benefits; state age, education, experience, and salary. I. 708 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American girl, over 18 years, preferably experienced; $18 to $20 to start; would consider bright beginner; write details. N. Y. P. O. Box 55, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; good paying positions open for stenographers, bookkeepers, and typists; both downtown and uptown. Call at Employment Department Remington Typewriter Co., 374 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant in office of advertising agency; must be systematic and accurate; good education and refinement; state age, experience, and salary expected. H 587 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one who has just graduated from a business college or school preferable; salary to start $12 per week; write, giving age and references. G 213 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, by a large downtown office; must be rapid and accurate; excellent chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 777 Times Downtown.

STENOG

FLEISCHMANN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,

531 Seventh Avenue.

New York, June 12, 1919.

The New York Times:

Our advertisement in The New York Times of Sunday, June 8, produced 175 replies, and has enabled us to procure the services of a satisfactory man.

Fleischmann Construction Co.,
G. J. Fleischmann.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

TYPIST in publishing office and for detail in similar position preferred; permanent position. Kashman & Spiesberger, 33 [illegible]

[illegible] employed in Hudson [illegible] spare time [illegible] experience, [illegible] phone number, &c. H 599

[illegible] a telling [illegible], either [illegible] opportunity to [illegible] state age, salary expected [illegible] E 709 Times Downtown.

[illegible] HOUSE REQUIRES COMPETENT MAIL CLERK [illegible] HOURS, 9 TO 5:30 [illegible] 1 SATURDAYS. ROOM [illegible]

[illegible] young girl to make herself useful in office of small [illegible] state experience [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] good, Christian firm; [illegible] not essential; [illegible] details as to education, [illegible] and salary required. R. S.

[illegible] wanted in leading exclusive [illegible] permanent position [illegible] advancement; [illegible] and full particulars.

[illegible] store hours; opportunity for [illegible] to advance; should have [illegible] school education; 7-hour [illegible] pay starts at $14. L

[illegible] EDWOOD MACHINE; MUST [illegible] IN DOWNTOWN [illegible] HOUSE. STATE REFERENCES, [illegible] SALARY. J 520 TIMES

[illegible] NO LADY EXPERIENCED [illegible] AND CHARGING ROOM OF [illegible] HOUSE. A STEINHARDT [illegible] 43D AND 44TH ST.

[illegible] refine, with knowledge [illegible] shopping; good salary. [illegible] Better Works, 1,983 Broadway.

[illegible] wanted in a large [illegible] chance for advancement. [illegible] Publishing Co., 239

[illegible] rapid advancement. [illegible] hours 9-4. Saturdays [illegible] Typist. P. O. Box

[illegible] KEEPER for manufacturing [illegible] be experienced, [illegible] state full particulars. [illegible] 270 Times.

[illegible] as typist for billing department; [illegible] references required. [illegible] Smith, Stern & Co., 53

[illegible] accurate typist wanted, [illegible] large Christian [illegible] hours [illegible] G 257 Times

[illegible] HOUSE. PERMANENT [illegible] AGE, EXPERIENCE, [illegible] SALARY. G 233

[illegible] large corporation; [illegible] state age experience [illegible] Address A 404 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, [illegible] PUBLISHING HOUSE; MUST BE [illegible] AND CAPABLE McCALL [illegible]

[illegible] careful, handy [illegible] position open [illegible] experience, religion, &c.

[illegible] portunity for bright [illegible] a high-grade [illegible] permanent position [illegible]

[illegible] telephone work; [illegible] and pleasant [illegible] work. Miss Charash,

[illegible] clerical work; [illegible] experience unnecessary; [illegible] assure. Hugo [illegible]

[illegible] enced, who can [illegible] Shoe and Leather [illegible] N. 18th

[illegible] speak French preferred [illegible] 810 W. 42d St.

[illegible] unnecessary, [illegible] giving particulars.

[illegible] paid and accurate; [illegible] experience. A 425

[illegible] neat and accurate [illegible] state experience [illegible] West 125th

[illegible] Monitor switch- [illegible] salary, and experience.

[illegible] room; [illegible] position; hours [illegible] Apply Room 315, 195

[illegible] to 60 filling; for [illegible] $15 to start. G 273

[illegible] experience, who can figure

[illegible] permanent position; [illegible] Christian [illegible] West 42d St.

[illegible] GOVERNESS [illegible] sisters, ages 7 and [illegible] Summer in Maine; [illegible] governess do not [illegible] West 160th St.

[illegible] WITNESSES [illegible] required for their [illegible] to be made at the [illegible] Exchange, Floor, East [illegible] & Struz, Fulton St.;

[illegible] $45 to $50, for Tuxedo [illegible] Apply bringing [illegible] between 9 and 11, [illegible] Belmont, Park Av.

[illegible] HOMMES, experienced [illegible] references required [illegible] Welfare plan [illegible]

[illegible] teachers required [illegible] 26th St.

[illegible] SCHOOL [illegible] 12 East 56th

WOMEN [illegible] CLASSES OF AGE [illegible] CERTIFICATE [illegible] OF SALARY [illegible] DEGREE [illegible] MACHINES. [illegible] BENCH WORK. [illegible] WAGES WHILE LEARNING. 48 HOURS EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS. STEADY WORK APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, PARK AV. AND HALL ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN TRAVELERS. [illegible] making line of [illegible] underfined clothes, [illegible] cent women to [illegible] a year through- [illegible] fate mothers and [illegible] the exclusive feat- [illegible] dignified and [illegible] selling) and done [illegible] with local merchants; [illegible] experience preferred; [illegible] concerning past work. [illegible] Times.

WOMEN by N. Y. Telephone Co. for work in lunch rooms; permanent positions, good wages. Apply 56 West Houston St., N. Y., or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

WOMEN, (2,) relatives or friends, for cooking and housework on gentleman's modern farm; three adults, two farm hands; no laundry; own bath; hardwood floors, electric light; pleasant home; good wages; women with farm experience acceptable. Box 121, Litchfield, Conn.

WOMAN, BRIGHT, ACQUAINTED WITH DRESS TRADE, TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF SHOWROOM; ONE WHO HAS EXECUTIVE ABILITY; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. ADLER & AST, 8 WEST 23D ST.

WOMEN.—Two, three refined women help cook, house work, in return delightful home in country; nominal pay; be members of family; tired incompetent servants; trying this plan; hour New York. X 62 Times Annex.

WOMAN.—Couple in the country want reliable, experienced woman to assist in general housework; permanent; desirable, homelike position; state qualifications and wages. C. A., P. O. Box 107, Times Square Station.

WOMEN.—Unusually attractive women to learn scientific skin treatment; experience unnecessary; must be well educated; trained nurses and English women preferred; under 42 years of age. Arden, 681 5th Av.

WOMEN.—Young or middle-aged women to assist in assorting, examining, and packing linen's neckwear; it is light work, in clean, modern workrooms, and experience not necessary. M. B. & F., 21 East 22d st.

WOMEN TO LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY; A HIGH-SALARIED, DELIGHTFUL BUSINESS; $10 PAID TO START, INCREASED AS YOU LEARN. APPLY MARCEAU, 624 FIFTH AV.

WOMAN over 30 to take care of stationery stock for large import house; one familiar with the business preferred. Address letter only, M. F., 1926, 65 Broadway.

WOMAN, refined, wanted to assist in the household of four adults; no laundry, no cleaning; seashore in Summer, city in Winter. L 237 Times.

WOMAN as interviewer, over 30, of good appearance and tact, for part-time work; liberal commission. Apply Monday morning, Room 911, 70 5th Av.

YOUNG educated lady from refined family, for light clerical duties in private institute, to exchange services for graduating course, including shorthand &c.; practical experience unnecessary. B 964 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL, intelligent as beginner, by Christian firm to assist in office work, preferably one out of high school and who could copy work on typewriter; salary $10 a week to start. L 708 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRLS WANTED for filing dept. of large grocery concern; experience not necessary; state age, salary expected. W. P. E., P. O. Box 25, Station R, Bronx.

YOUNG GIRLS of small stature and pleasing personality may secure excellent positions in page service at one of New York's exclusive hotels; no experience is required. Reply by letter to G 155 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, neat, refined, to dust and assist in art and decorating establishment, mountain community. 176 Madison Av.

YOUNG LADY WANTED BY WALL ST. BROKERAGE FIRM; BRIGHT YOUNG LADY, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 22 AND 35, AS SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND STENOGRAPHER; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED, G 708 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY to act at reception desk in the office of a leading publication; salary to start $16-$18, and offering an excellent opportunity for a young girl of refinement, neat appearance, and of fair education; in answering send photo or snapshot if possible; office is conveniently located near Grand Central Station. H. A., 101 Times.

YOUNG LADY

ABOUT 17 OR 18 YEARS, TO ASSIST IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE; MUST BE ENERGETIC AND WILLING. NEW YORK MILLINERY & SUPPLY CO., 1,237 BROADWAY.

YOUNG LADY, with several years' experience stenographic and office work; must write plain hand and be able and willing to assume responsibilities in small office; state previous experience and salary required. A 196 Times.

YOUNG LADY to demonstrate home electric ironing and washing machines for nationally known manufacturer; good appearance; not opposed to travel; no previous experience necessary; state age, religion, salary expected and telephone number. T 124 Times.

YOUNG LADIES to solicit contracts for new lovely, exclusive fashion illustrations and organized women and important committee; commission; references required. Telephone for appointment, Barclay 552 or address H 790 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY with office experience, on card index and also records, filing, &c., one with fair knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred; salary $15; chance for advancement. F 726 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for export house, neat, intelligent, clerical work; short hours; chance advancement; state age, education; references, and salary. F 796 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, over 18, to assist in typewriting dept. of large advertising concern; some experience in proofreading and looking up work necessary; $12 to start. R J 456 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY (18-19)—Downtown jewelers have unusual opening for neat, experienced girl to tag jewelry and take care of stock; state experience and salary desired. A 471 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted by wholesale export house to charge and bill; one familiar with export business preferred; state experience and salary desired. X 57 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY wanted, with knowledge of filing and typewriting, in large publishing house. Write, stating particulars and salary desired. Address F 709 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY experienced in working on

YOUNG WOMAN.

BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN, WANTED AS ASSISTANT IN PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL MANUFACTURER OF WOMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS; EXCEPTIONAL POSITION FOR AN EXCEPTIONAL YOUNG LADY; $25 PER WEEK TO START. P. E., 872 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMEN
between 17 and 25 years of age.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT AS LONG DISTANCE OPERATORS.
Salary paid during a short training period; many opportunities for advancement to higher positions with increased salary; seven to eight-hour working day. Apply in person only to
MRS. WADSWORTH,
Room 530, 24 Lispenard St.,
Near Canal and Broadway.
THE AMERICAN
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH CO.

YOUNG WOMEN.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
GOOD SALARY.
WITH ADVANCEMENT TO $1,200 A YEAR.
INQUIRE OF
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMEN, (2,) bright, desired in a special branch of advertising business; good memory, who can handle figures, and wants to succeed; stenography not essential. Apply 118 East 28th St., Room 806.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Forty cents an agate line.

YOUNG WOMEN,

intelligent, pleasant and refined manners FOR OUTDOOR WORK. Permanent position; good salary; advancement.

WM. OLECK, 1,133 BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, who desires real home with good people, is wanted to take care of 2 well-behaved children; one willing to assist with light housework preferred; Far Rockaway until October, city thereafter; very liberal wages. Phone Prospect 7411, or call Apartment 6, 201 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN, $12 a week, a ten-hour day, to assist with light housework and care of 2 children in Far Rockaway until Oct. 1, city thereafter; sleep in or out. Phone Pros. 7411, or call Apt. 6, 201 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, ambitious, desirous of learning beauty culture in all its branches and selling toilet preparations; small salary while learning. Room 402, 507 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, well bred, as assistant to decorator; age 18 to 22; pleasant environment and opportunity to learn business. H. L., Box 210 Times.

Instruction.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS—BOOKKEEPERS, TEACHERS—CLERKS.

There is an urgent demand in all commercial fields for women, and men, to fill highly responsible positions as Correspondence Supervisor, Correspondence Critic, House Correspondent, Sales, Collection and Adjustment Correspondents, &c., &c., paying

$1,800 to $10,000 a year.

More and more business transactions are being initiated, followed-up and consummated by effective Business Letters.

45%

of the country's business is now done in this way. Two notable examples are

A LARGE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

with its Home Office in New York, and

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY

which discharged all its salesmen, cut the price of the machine in half, and is now selling more typewriters, and making more money than it ever did in all its history.

We can fill in a limited way only the many requests being received by us for Trained Correspondents at salaries ranging from

$35 TO $100 WEEKLY.

Applicants who are accepted will be placed under the personal supervision of one of our Staff of Correspondence Experts and thoroughly trained, right in 20 Hours Of Their Spare Time At Home by the famous

CASE METHOD

to master the special knowledge and practical procedure necessary to qualify them for this important work.

FOR INTERVIEW WRITE, GIVING AGE, POSITION AND TELEPHONE NO., OR CALL ON
E. A. MANCHESTER, REGISTRAR,
110 WEST 40TH ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 1981 Bryant.

WANTED,
Office Clerks and Workers,
Department Store Clerks,
and
Those Desirous to Enter Business,
Ambitious to Earn
$15 to $30 a Week,
to call at the Burroughs School,
operated by
THE BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY,
the largest office appliance manufacturing institution in the world. This school is not operated for profit, but as a service to the thousands of users of our machines.
There is a tremendous demand by big business, commercial and bank, for operators of calculator and bookkeeping machines. This work is practically untouched and offers splendid opportunities for advancement. Just as rapidly as pupils qualify they will be placed in good-paying positions. Applicants will be placed under the individual supervision of one of our staff of experts. This is not an ordinary school proposition, but one you should investigate immediately. Day and evening classes. You need not leave your present place of employment. For interview call on or address
A. Lamson, Manager,
Burroughs School for Operators,
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Bldg.,
51 Chambers Street,
Opposite City Hall. Tel. Worth 1661.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in well-paying profession—dress design and illustrating? Our unique method of instructions has developed some of the leading fashion illustrators and creators in New York; not an art course, requiring years of study; our lessons are practical, interesting, prepare you in short time; only school recommended by the trade; 7th year under direction Emil Alvin Hartman, Master of Costume Design; morning, afternoon, evening classes; visit our permanent exhibition of students' work or write for Booklet T; we have the largest enrollment of any school of this character. The Fashion Academy, 103 E. 57th St.

WHILE YOU ARE READING "WANT ADS" OVER THREE THOUSAND OF OUR GRADUATES ARE DRAWING SALARIES OF from $15 to $35 per week.
One month's training for the position. Day, evening, and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, cor. 28th St.,
Formerly Singer Bldg.
Telephone 6067 Madison Square.
Branches—Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia.

HOTELS need trained women; positions waiting; demand far exceeds the supply; we will train you at home by mail in your spare time for this fascinating profession; big pay, fine living; splendid opportunity for advancement; send for free illustrated book "Your Big Future in Hotel Work." Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Bldg., Washington, D. C.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

Three months' course; graduates registered. Summer rates June 1st. 35 West 42d Street. C. M. Wheat, Director.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M.
to the Drake Business School for Speed Club (80 to 175 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English. Tribune Building, Phone Beekman 2720 for our new catalog.

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Study our practical French method adaptation "Code Guerre" of Paris pattern making, fitting, pattern designing, draping; short courses equip you for well-paying positions. Fashion Academy, 103 E. 57th, N. Y.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c., individual instruction by specialists, day or night, any time, graduates assisted to investigated positions; fee reduced. Wadsworth Institute, (founded 1858). Broadway at 72d St.

ENGLISH LESSONS WANTED.
Student of senior class of high school or college preferred. One or two hours a day; $7 a week. Apply by letter.
Shibata, 419 West 121st

ATTENTION, GIRLS, LADIES!
Learn Filing. Course $10.
Telephone operating, Speed operating, typewriting dictaphone, stenography, comptometer; city and Government positions.
CAPTAIN O'BRIEN, 132 EAST 23D.

NURSES.

Harlem School of Nursing, Inc.—Five months' course all branches nursing; no age limit; employment; separate courses; massage; children. Investigate at lectures Tuesdays, Fridays, 2 P. M., 217 W. 125th. Booklet

SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS, experienced, to go to Los Angeles, Cal.; big demand for operators of all kinds; good wages paid and steady work; must be high class workers. For information address G 868 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced [illegible] and references required. All year.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL—Summer courses; stenography, bookkeeping, secretarial, convenient hours; (day, evening.) 500 5th Av., 42d St. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill

POSITION GUARANTEED.
$15 Mon., June 16, Day or Night, pays for Six Weeks' Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Est. 1884. Gaffey School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

POSITION GUARANTEED.
$15 Mon., June 16, Day or Night, pays for Six Weeks' Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Est. 1884. Gaffey School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

DESIGNING, Dressmaking and Millinery thoroughly taught; day and evening school; established 1876. McDowell School, 25 West 45th St.

LADIES—Learn telephoning in two weeks; $30. Stenography, bookkeeping. Chief School, 5 Beekman, 466 East 149th Sts.

INCREASE your earning power by studying at home; specialized training for business positions. The Emerson Institute, 334 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

GOVERNMENT wants women railway mail clerks, $1,100 year; list positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 678 R, Rochester, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)
ABSOLUTELY NO CHARGE UNTIL WE SECURE YOU A POSITION.
NOW IS THE OPPORTUNE TIME TO BETTER YOURSELF.
Below are a few samples of the many openings on our list. Those who call first will have the choice of the best positions.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER—Downtown Export concern. D. E. experience. Capable of assuming responsibility. Splendid opportunity. $23.
BOOKKEEPER — Downtown Electrical concern. Capable of taking charge of set of books. Neat penmanship. $25.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER—Downtown section. D. E. experience. Must be an efficient Stenographer. $25.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Harlem section. Manufacturing concern. Prefer one living in this vicinity. Capable of taking off trial balances. $18.
LEDGER CLERK—Uptown section. Experienced on Accounts Receivable Ledger. Good penmanship. $17-$18.
TYPISTS—(3) Machinery concern. Downtown section. Must be rapid. $18-$20.
TYPIST—Electrical concern. Experienced in Billing work. $15-$18.
ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR—Must be competent. For billing work. Uptown section. $20.
TYPIST - CLERK—Publishing concern. Uptown section. Good at figures. $15.

CLERKS—UPTOWN AND DOWNTOWN SECTION IN EVERY LINES OF BUSINESS. EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED. $10-$15.

STENOGRAPHER—Automobile concern. Must be competent, nice appearing. Executive ability. $25.
STENOGRAPHER — Tire concern. Uptown section. High School Graduate preferred but not necessary, if competent. $100 mo.
STENOGRAPHERS—(2) Downtown concern. Capable of handling rapid dictation. $22-$25.
STENOGRAPHER—Electrical concern. Uptown section. 3 years' experience. $20.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown Shipping concern. Opportunity for one to advance. Small office. Not much experience required. $18.
STENOGRAPHER—Beginner. Publishing concern. High School Graduate. Neat appearing. $15.
A LARGE NUMBER OF TEMPORARY POSITIONS WITH HIGH-CLASS FIRMS, $4 to $6 a day.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
No Registration Fee.

CALL.

I CAN PLACE YOU AT ONCE.

If you are employed and desire to better your conditions CALL and REGISTER.
If you're unemployed in ADVANCE, only a few minutes of your time, which I am sure will be to your advantage.

The following is a partial list of positions now available:

STENOGRAPHER-SECT'Y., Laurel Hill, L. I., $1,500 yearly in ADVANCE, only a few
STENOGRAPHER-SECT'Y., uptown automobile concern, $30.
STENOGRAPHERS, electrical, mfg., mercantile lines, $25. Hundreds positions open, $22-$20-$18; beginners, $15.

BOOKKEEPERS, mfg. lines, $30-$25; assistants, $22-$20; uptown, downtown.
TYPIST, copyists, $25; others $20-$18-$15; uptown, downtown, Brooklyn; numerous positions open.

TELEPHONE operator, typist, downtown, Wall St., $25.
TEL. OP., file clerk, $15; numerous positions, $12.

FILE CLERK, $20-$15-$18.

TYPIST, tel. op., file clerks, $20.

COMPTOMETER operators, $22-$20.

ELLIOTT-FISHER operators; $80 per month.
DICTAPHONE operators, $25-$22-$20.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, confidential assistant; Spanish and English; $50.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS; good penman and figurer wanted; $20-$18-$15; beginners, $12.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., HUDSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.

STENOGRAPHERS—
Spanish, English stenographer, must be competent in shipping and writing; $35.
Legal Stenographers, (3,) $23-$20.
Secretary, experienced electrical and mechanical lines; $30.
Secretary, good command English, executive ability; $30.
Rapid, accurate stenographer; $25.
Stenographer, knowledge bookkeeping; $25.
Secretary, good general education, accurate and rapid stenographer; $25.
Stenographer, editorial department, college graduate; $25.
Secretary, college graduate, neat and accurate typist; $25.
Secretary, pleasing personality; $20-$25.
Stenographers, (4,) quick, accurate, temporarily, through September, $100 per month.
Accurate stenographer, rapid dictation; $20-$25.
Secretary in institution; $90 per month.
Stenographer, selling ability; $22 a week.
Telegraph operator and stenographer; $23-$25.
Typist, C. P. A. office, tabulating, small office; reliable, woman; $25.
Stenographic positions, $25, $15, $22.
Comptometer operator; Staten Island; $25.
Experienced, (3) billing clerks, downtown office; $18-$20.
Numerous openings for file clerks; general clerical, telephone operators, and typists.

BOOKKEEPERS—
Experienced bookkeeper and stenographer; $30-$35
Bookkeeper, knowledge stenography; $25.
Capable bookkeeper, Newark office; $25.
Bookkeeper and typist; $22-$25.
Bookkeeper, some stenography; $25.
Bookkeeper, good general experience; $22.
Bookkeeper and stenographer; $22.
Bookkeeper, rapid typist, assistant to head bookkeeper; $20-$25.
Bookkeeper in Brooklyn office; $18.
Assistant bookkeepers, $12-$15.

Experienced women with good vocational records find it advantageous to file applications with us.

CALL IN PERSON, 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

FORD REGISTRY,
149 BROADWAY.
A few of the desirable positions available:
SECRETARIES, $30.
TWO LAW STENOGRAPHERS, $25-$30.
CLERKS, $20.
TYPISTS, $18.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; typists, $10-$15; office assistants, $10-$12; bookkeeper, $12-$22; bookkeepers stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, 12-$22; New York and Brooklyn positions. Doyle Agency, 39 East 42d; 134 Nassau, or 215 Montague St., Brooklyn

STENOGRAPHERS, Secretaries, Beginners, $15, $18, $23; Typists, $18, $22; File Clerks, Dictaphone and Switchboard Operators; numerous excellent immediate openings; high-class workers. Bureau of Business Requirements Agency, 170 Broadway.

Rose E. Boyd, 29 Liberty St.
Secretary-Stenographer, adv. Agency, File & Correspondence Supervision exp. essential; Secretarial stenographers; Young stenographers for secretarial positions; Typists, statement work ($25); Superior positions for beginners in Stenography & Typing.

G. W. EVELYN AGENCY,
309 Broadway.
High-class office help placed immediately.
REGISTRATION FREE.

COMPANION, TEACHER, $125 month; companion, girl, 18, $100; family housekeeper, $125; governesses, $60-$75; nurses, practical nurse, $75; male tutors. Hopkins, 507 8th Av.

MANHATTAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
240 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park.
Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks; salaries, $10 to $25.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St., Cortlandt 4240.

STENOGRAPHER, English, and English and Spanish, New York and Havana. The Beers Agency, Flatiron, New York City.

BOOKKEEPERS, assistants, $18; file clerks, $16; typists, $15; clerical, $11, $12; stenographers, $20, MacNeill Agency, 21 Park Row.

MANAGER, stencil department, $20; stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, $12-$25. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
Established 1906.
80 Church St., N. Y. C.
Department for Women.
We require for immediate consideration experienced women for the following positions, which represent only a few of the thousands listed with us.

BOOKKEEPER for position in Summer Hotel about five hours from New York; must be double entry and take charge; $40-$50 mo. and board.
STENOGRAPHER for downtown security house; want young girl of good education and a couple years' thorough experience; prefer one familiar with making up tabulated statistical reports; $25.
BOOKKEEPER for downtown steamship office; must be thoroughly familiar with foreign exchange; $25.
STENOGRAPHER — Want bright young college girl with some stenographic experience for secretarial position in insurance line; excellent opportunity; $20.
LAW STENOGRAPHER—Familiar with New York law; must be rapid; $25.
TYPIST & ASST. BOOKKEEPER—Paint section. Handle debits and credits and handle cash; $22.
BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER to take charge of office and of interior decorators' business; excellent opportunity; $25.
STENOGRAPHER for uptown mercantile house; general stenographic and office detail work; $22.
STENOGRAPHER for uptown publishing house; must be first-class; $23.
HEAD STENOGRAPHER — Must have experience taking charge of department of fifteen stenographers in sales organization; $1,800 year.
STENOGRAPHER & TELEPHONE OPERATOR — Attractive young woman to act as reception clerk for Wall Street brokerage firm; $20.
STENOGRAPHER for downtown bank; high school graduate; $20.
STENOGRAPHER with machinery experience, for downtown engineering firm; Hudson Terminal Bldg.; $20.
STENOGRAPHER—Iron and steel firm in Woolworth Bldg.; must be accurate; good advancement; $20.
STENOGRAPHERS (2) for large downtown commercial house; two years' experience; $20.
STENOGRAPHER—Bright, attractive woman for uptown automobile firm; fine office; $20.
STENOGRAPHERS (2) for uptown advertising house; H. S. education; to learn the business; $20.
STENOGRAPHER & SECRETARY for manager of large concern; uptown commercial house; $20.
STENOGRAPHER & SECRETARY —Refined, accurate young woman to take charge of office; downtown publishing house; $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHER & BILL CLERK for downtown engineering concern; $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHER — Good penman and nice personality; for downtown real estate company; $18.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER—Good penman, who understands double entry, uptown commercial house; $20-$21.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER & STOCK LEDGER CLERK for Wall St. concern; $18-$20.
BOOKKEEPER—Small set; only one in office, to take full charge; downtown commercial firm; $20.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER & CASHIER for downtown mercantile firm; $18.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER & LEDGER CLERK—Typing, if possible; downtown manufacturing firm; good opportunity; $18.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER—Good penman; double entry; for uptown publishing house; convenient to Grand Central; $18-$20.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER & TYPIST—Posting and ledger; downtown commercial house; $18-$20.
CLERK for filing and typing; uptown silk concern; $18.
GENERAL CLERK—Claim dept., in fire insurance, downtown; $16-$18.
FILE CLERK—Full charge; alphabetical filing, in downtown bank; $16-$20.
COST CLERK — Accurate; for Brooklyn position; $20.
TYPIST & BILL CLERK—Remington; for downtown firm; $18.
TYPIST — Government position; American girls; quick and accurate; for downtown office; $18-$20.
TYPEWRITING AND ADDRESSING MACHINE OPERATOR—$18.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS—Experienced, $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown export house; must have at least few months' experience; $15.
STENOGRAPHER & TYPIST—Downtown Insurance brokers; must be good typist; not very much stenographic work; $15-$16.
STENOGRAPHER — Uptown publishing house; inexperienced; $12; experienced, $15.
STENOGRAPHER—Uptown building concern; must have at least six months' experience; good opportunity; $15.
STENOGRAPHER — Uptown silk house; will consider bright beginner with H. S. education; $14-$15.
TYPIST — Downtown commercial house; young woman who can address and fill in circular letters on Elwood machine; $16.
TYPIST—Downtown insurance office; take beginner—touch typist—just out of business school; $90 month.
JUNIOR CLERKS — Downtown commercial firm; three clean-cut young girls for office routine work, good chance to get ahead; salary while learning; $10.

STENOGRAPHERS	$15-$35
BOOKKEEPERS	$18-$30
TYPISTS	$12-$22
CLERKS	$12-$18
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	$14-$18

Call and You Will Understand Why So Many Widely Awake People Looking to Connect with the Right position Come to Us!!!
THE BRODY AGENCY,
239 Broadway—Entrance Park Place.
No Charge Until Placed.

BARKER & MACCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.
Secretary-stenographer; advertising experience. Experienced stenographic department head. Spanish-English stenographer. French stenographer. Secretary-stenographer, insurance. Exceptional positions for general experienced stenographers. Expert typist. Dictaphone operator. File clerks. Bookkeepers. Brokerage switchboard operator. Switchboard operators; knowledge typing. Statistical clerk. Entry clerks. Junior clerks.

Established 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 258 BROADWAY.
Registration Free.
STENOGRAPHERS.—Twenty-two years' experience securing high-grade stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, switchboard operators, office assistants, &c., some of the best positions in New York.
UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND now for experienced people in practically every line, as well as juniors; and salaries were never higher than at the present time.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
93 Nassau St. 489 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS	$18-$25
SPANISH-FRENCH	$20-$25
TYPISTS	$12-$20
FILE CLERKS	$12-$20
TELEGRAPHER-TYPIST	$18

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, SWITCHBOARDS, DICTAPHONES. NO CHARGE UNTIL PLACED. CALL 9 TO 6.

JUPP AGENCY,
87 NASSAU, 120 FULTON.
Established 1896. Free registration.
Stenographers, (fifty,) $2 to $30.
Stenographer, (age 25,) $30.
Stenographers, Spanish, (two.)
Bookkeeper-steno., Brooklyn, $25.
Bookkeeper-biller, $22.
Bookkeeper, assistant, uptown, $1.
Typists, hundreds clerks; good salaries.

OWEN'S AGENCY,
165 Fulton St. or Times Building, 42d St.
STENOGRAPHERS, law, $25-$30.
STENOGRAPHERS, mercantile, $15-$25; beginners, $10.
BOOKKEEPERS, $20-$25-$30.
TYPISTS, $12-$15. Office assistants, $12-$15.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, $15.
HUNDREDS OF OFFICE VACANCIES.
CALL ALL WEEK.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU STREET. MISS GRIFFIN.
Stenographers, $18-$20; Typists, $15-$18; Dictaphone Operators, $22; File Clerks, $12.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1009 Tribune Building. Stenographers-office assistants, $12-$15-$18-$20-$22-$25. Numerous desirable opportunities.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

DOYLE AGENCY,
29 EAST 42D STREET,
184 NASSAU STREET, (Tribune Bldg.)
215 MONTAGUE STREET, (Mechanics Banks,) Brooklyn.

Billing Clerks, (hand,) $12 to $15.
Billing Clerks, (typists,) $12 to $18.
Clerks, beginners and experienced, $10-$18.
Comptometer Operators, $15 to $25.
Dictaphone Operators, $15 to $22.
File and Ledger Clerks, $12-$20.
Office Assistants, (beginners, experienced,) $10-$15.
Stenographers, (beginners, experienced,) $10 to $25.
Switchboards, Switchboards and Typists, $13-$18.
Typists, $12 to $18, (beginners, experienced.)
Female and male, placed immediately.

PARK ROW PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 PARK ROW.
Stenographers—Banking, civic, manufacturing, industrial, commercial, advertising, organization, brokerage, and insurance, $15-25.
Typists—Copying, billing, policy writing, $15-25.
Elliott-Fisher Operators—Billing and bookkeeping, $15-18.
Bank Clerks—Young women, 18-20 years, who can furnish good references, for counting money, $500 year and bonus.
Typist and Clerk, $20.
Ellis Adding Machine Operators—Banking, $65 month.
File Clerks, $11-15.
Our Service May Furnish
The Business Opportunity
You Are Seeking.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE.
Exclusive Clientele.

FIFTY (50) FIRMS GREATER N. Y. DESIRE US TO FURNISH THEM
STENOGRAPHERS
TYPISTS
BOOKKEEPERS
CLERICAL YOUNG WOMEN.
SALARIES RANGING $15-$30.
Call in Person Monday Forenoon.
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
32 Court St., (Chamber of Commerce Bldg.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS	$15-25
TYPISTS	10-15
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR	20-25
SWITCHBOARD operator & file clerk	10-15
CASHIER	17-20
BOOKKEEPER & STENOGRAPHER	25

WALL STREET AGENCY, 20 BROAD ST.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
200 BROADWAY. ROOM 507.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Stenographer, Secretary..... $25 to $30
Dictaphone, Secretary..... $23 to $25
Many excellent positions—Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clerks.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.
High-class stenographic and secretarial openings, French stenos., $40, Spanish stenos., $35. File clerks, export and commercial, $20. Switchboard operators, typists, $20. Many others. Register free.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Forty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.

$5,000 PER YEAR AT LEAST TO START.

This position is open with an old-established business house that is making very wonderful progress and offers opportunities for development that are absolutely unusual. The possibilities are considerably in excess of the starting salary offered.

This position requires a high-grade man—particularly one of

The New York Times
SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1919.

UNIVERSAL FIXTURE CORPORATION,
153 West 23d Street.

New York, June 12, 1919.

The New York Times:

We received ninety replies from one insertion of our Help Wanted advertisement in the Sunday edition of The New York Times, two weeks ago. When we are in need of high-class help, The Times is the only paper we use.

Universal Fixture Corporation.
S. Goldberg, President.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPERS, two manufacturing experienced, one cost clerks one on cost, state salary and experience. E 754 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with several years' experience, wanted by manufacturing concern; state age, experience and salary desired; replies confidential. Z 249 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must understand stock records and accounts; good penman; state age, experience, references, and salary. J 523 Times Uptown.

BOOKKEEPER, steamship company requires bookkeeper experienced in its foreign exchange department; state age, salary, nationality, etc. Address Z 714 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced typewriting; state salary, age and references. Address [illegible] Times Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, with Wall Street experience. Address, with full particulars, N 85 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, first class, salary to commence at $35. 1 West 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER, to operate telephone; city references; 8 to 5. Room 1405, 1 East 42d St.

BOYS.

16 TO 20 YEARS,
FOR CLERICAL AND
INSIDE MESSENGER WORK.

APPLY ALL WEEK.
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702
NEAR CANAL AND BROADWAY.

BOYS FROM HIGH SCHOOL.

A Wall Street investment house would like to start several high school graduates in its bond cages, where they will have an excellent opportunity to learn the business. Write "N. Y." P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

BOYS, 15-18
ELEMENTARY OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH LARGE CONCERN. FINANCIAL DISTRICT. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. SHORT HOURS; $10 WEEKLY; JUNE GRADUATES WRITE FOR INTERVIEW. CONFIDENTIAL. F 658 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 14 or over, with good common school education, for office work in freight traffic business; good chance to learn; as it is one of the largest companies of its kind in a line of work of interest. Call at Room 1006, 150 Nassau St.

BOY wanted by large manufacturing concern for office and shop; must be under 17; good penman and quick at figures; state age, home and family and furnish first class reference; state salary, advancement certain. Box B N. 104 East 14th.

BOYS.—Unusual opportunity for advancement with large financial concern offered to boys between 15 and 18; elementary or high school graduates preferred; permanent positions. D 560 Times Downtown.

BOYS

Excellent opportunity for ambitious, willing and energetic material, with high school education; answer stating in detail experience, if any, age and salary desired. General Delivery, Station A, Jersey City.

BOY.—A bright ambitious boy wanted for general office work; experience not necessary, good salary with excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, experience if any and references. Address Post Office Box 1, Madison Square Branch.

BOY wanted, graduate of public school or graduate of high school; splendid opportunity for a bright boy; state age, salary expected or immediate experience if any. G 770 Times.

BOY wanted by wholesale house, to learn the lace and hand-crochet business; must be 16 years of age or over; an excellent chance for advancement and a good salary will be paid to right boy. D 631 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, 15 to 16, must be bright and willing to learn; a general office work in large downtown manufacturing establishment; state salary expected; must have good references; opportunity for advancement. G 774 Times Downtown.

BOYS to be trained and make themselves generally useful in all departments of wholesale house; a bright boy will find an opportunity for advancement; state age and salary expected. F 774 Times Downtown.

BOYS TO LEARN THE LACE BUSINESS, START IN OFFICE OF LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE. ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND REFERENCES. A 226 TIMES.

BOYS.—Five bright office boys wanted over 18 to operate elevators; work and chance for promotion; no Sunday work. Call Monday morning, age for Mr. Robinson, Ajax Building, 13 West 37th St.

BOYS for garage; must be neat and like horses; good chance to learn; salary desired. B. A., 869 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted as messenger for downtown banking house; salary $10 to $12; must come well recommended. Z 488 Times Annex.

BOY not over 16 years of age in office of large manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement; salary to start, $10. F 751 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted in banks as beginners. Boy just out of school preferred. State age and salary expected. H 550 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work in large printing establishment, good opportunity for learning; apply in advance. M. E. Brown Printing Co., 7 Chambers St., city.

BOYS.—Insurance office wants two boys, not under 16 years, must write plain hand; call Monday, 50 Maiden Lane, third floor.

BOY for office of dry goods house; fine opportunity; can learn the business; chance for advancement; state age, salary, references and school attended. G 212 Times.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, in credit department of dry goods commission business; good chance for advancement. G 509 Times.

BOY, bright, wanted; expert office; one capable of taking typewriter preferred; full opportunity. Mc T Stark, Inc., 377 Broadway.

BOY, neat, clean for general office work; must be high school graduate; chance for advancement; opportunity to learn business. Call Room 1001, 1 Broadway.

BOY in office of electrical supplies; bright active boy, 17 to 19 years of age; state salary. F 774 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of printing trade manufacturing concern; good opportunity. Call Mason M. Cone Typ. Co., 2,035 Park Avenue, Long Island City.

BOY wanted, by wholesale grocer, to carry packages and has to assist generally useful in office; opportunity for willing boy. Chance to learn business. 8 to 10 Thomas St.

BOY, 16 to 18 years of age, as office boy in stock room; fine opportunity; give age, experience, and salary desired. W 136 Times.

BOY, 16 to 17 years of age, wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; excellent chance for advancement; state salary wanted. 549 Times.

BOY to assist himself generally useful; preferably one who has been with publisher; age, 18. Apply Magazine of Wall Street, 42 Broadway.

BOY wanted for office; must be experienced, state age and have good references. Apply Monday, 9 to 9 A. M., G. Washington Bakeries, Inc., 114 5th Av.

BOYS wanted by large corporation, between the ages of 14 and 16, as office boys; advancement for right kind of boys. G 782 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, by export house, exceptional chance for advancement. A 449 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

BUYER, MERCHANDISE.
HICKSON, INC.,
REQUIRE

man of experience that knows the markets for woolens, silks, laces, and trimmings; must have been a buyer in some establishment, handling best class of merchandise; must have executive qualities; broad of vision and absolutely dependable; a splendid opportunity and good salary is assured. Apply by letter, stating age and qualifications; all applications will be treated strictly confidential. Address 857, 661 5th Av., New York.

BUYER AND MANAGER for cloak and suit department in large Southern department store, and in a most rapidly growing city; we want a high-class man, one who has had wide retail experience; our store caters to the masses, and the applicant must furnish the very best of reference, and be able to produce results; this is an unusual opportunity for the man engaged. P 110 Times.

BUYER WANTED FOR MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, BASEMENT DEPARTMENT, FOR ONE OF THE LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES IN PENNSYLVANIA. APPLICATIONS MUST STATE PAST EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY WANTED. A 223 TIMES.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT.—Food products; young man, assistant to buyer; must be thoroughly familiar with sources of supply; state experience and salary desired. G 772 Times Downtown.

BUYER, thoroughly experienced women's apparel; must be conversant with all lines; good position for right person. H. Vorenberg Co., Washington, Hanover and Elm Sts., Boston, Mass.

BUYER AND MANAGER, with successful record in silk hosiery chain stores. Address stating experience, references, salary expected. X 59 Times Annex.

CARPENTER wanted for three weeks' period at seashore resort; good wages; not necessarily a union man. Address Z 498 Times Annex.

CARPET LAYERS, experienced. Careful about cleaning. 421 2d Av., 38th.

CASHIER, experienced, for investment bond house; not over 35; must be live man with initiative and executive ability; real opportunity for right man; state experience, age, and salary desired. H 578 Times Downtown.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly familiar with construction accounts; must speak Spanish fluently and be able to keep books in Spanish; two-year contract in Peru; salary, 400 Times 2 Rector St.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, not over 30, is wanted by an accounting firm in a large neighboring city as a residential partner. Confidential. F 782 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.
Experienced Ford one-ton truck, call with reference Monday morning.
OTTO B. SCHLOSHOF & CO.,
136 MADISON AV.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private touring car. Don't reply unless you state age, nationality, salary expected and names of private families you have chauffeured for. G 86 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, valet; experienced, certificate indispensable. Call afternoons, 62 Broadway, Room 1,001.

CHAUFFEUR for private family; must be competent and reliable; state age, experience and salary. G 248 Times.

CHEF.—First class chef; must be clean and neat, no objection to couple; first class references; two in family; for nearby country place. Call room 2150 Woolworth Building any time between 9 and 4.

CHEMIST, analytical, with experience in the analysis of tungsten and ferro alloys, state experience in detail in first letter, also state age and salary required; good opportunity for right man. Z 491 Times Annex.

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

EXPERIENCED MAN

TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF

designing and manufacturing of children's and misses' muslin underwear; good opportunity for right man; write giving full particulars as to qualifications and salary; letters confidential. J J 849 Times Downtown.

CIRCULAR LETTER WRITER wanted; exceptional opportunity. 225 Times.

CLAIM CLERK, thoroughly familiar with the properties that arise in the steam and plumbing supplies business of a large jobbing house; we need a man who can analyze a case quickly, write letters that will not give offense to customers, and who can collect claims definitely; state former experience and salary expected. Claim Dept., H 602 Times Downtown.

CLAIM MAN. Experienced workmen's compensation and liability by prominent company to act as first assistant to chief of department in New York City; good opportunity for educated, intelligent, active man with compensation experience; reply, giving particulars fully and state salary desired. H 579 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—By large downtown bank, several clerks in its foreign department; looking experience not necessary, to those who are bright and show some initiative a good opportunity is offered. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, nationality, and salary expected, A 421 Times Annex.

Clerk, for opening and time keeper for men; apply in the Bronx. Permanent position and good salary to the right man. Apply, stating full particulars of experience, 5 to 7 in Times.

CLERK for routing department in wholesale grocery house; understand average prices and the way goods are packed; state experience, age and salary desired. Profits, P. O. Box 666, City Hall Station, New York.

CLERK, junior, in old-established downtown banking house; must be quick at figures and efficient; state age, experience, reference and give telephone number. Wages $15 per week. Opportunity. J 491 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man wanted by large wholesale grocery house; must be rapid and accurate at figures; chance for advancement; state age, former experience, and salary expected. F 774 Times Downtown.

Clerk — Young man, who has had at least two years' experience in wholesale fancy goods store; no others need apply; good opportunity for advancement. Guthman-Rosenberg Company, 100 West 31st.

CLERK in high grade uptown stationery store, good salary to right party, with chance of advancement; first-class references required. H 583 Times Downtown.

CLERK, shipping and receiving; one used to handling machinery preferred. Address, stating age, experience, and salary, L 228 Times.

CLERK AND TYPIST.—Young man as beginner; experience not necessary, but must be quick at figures; state age, salary and religious views. G 782 Times Downtown.

CLERK, by Christian firm; good advancement to bright boy; one who is just through high school preferred. 106 Lafayette St., 2d floor.

COOKING, salesman; must be experienced, steady position. Roberts Clothes Shop, 1482 Broadway.

COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands caring for and the care of cars, and who is willing also to do other work on place; single man, English or American preferred; must have highest references as to character, habits, and ability; year-round position on gentleman's country place, wages $60 and board. H 613 Times Downtown.

COFFEE MANAGER wanted for coffee department large food products concern; must be experienced and competent take full charge; buying, roasting, and blending; give full particulars, experience, stating salary and when available. E 733 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—For immediate employment, experienced collector, investigator and process server for busy law and collection office; only those who have had experience in similar work, possessing a good fundamental education and can write a forceful and clear letter, and willing to work hard, irrespective of hours, and work himself up into taking charge eventually of entire city collection department, need apply; salary moderate to begin, give references as to ability and honesty, age, education, experience, single or married, salary desired and how soon applicant can assume duties. F 730 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR OF RENT.—Real estate office; experienced only, good future. Address by letter, Collector, 263 West 125th St.

COMPANION for ten-year-old Protestant boy. Five afternoon hours only; good room and board in exchange for services, if able to teach piano, will pay $25 monthly. Address X, Oyster Bay, or telephone Murray Hill 2410, Monday morning, between 10 and 11.

COMPANION to middleaged gentleman on farm, man interested in poultry and fruit growing preferred; references essential; salary $50 month and expenses. J 390 Times.

COMPOSITOR, makeup, and stone men wanted for night work; steady all Summer. McGraw-Hill & Co., 10th Av. and 36th St., 8th floor.

COMPOSING ROOM FOREMAN; must be high-class executive; up to the minute equipment. Address C. C., Box 285 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted in accounting department of large mercantile concern; only experienced operators considered; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 446 Times Downtown.

COUPHOLDER.—Fast and accurate young man for night shift; good salary and opportunity to become reader. 8 East 13th.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

CORRESPONDENT wanted by a Baltimore tailoring house; one with experience in the tailor-to-the-trade line preferred; salary to start $60 a week; splendid chance for advancement to right party. Apply to Empire American Tailoring Corp., Baltimore, Md.

CORRESPONDENT in collection department of credit organization; excellent opportunity to secure permanent connection; state in detail age, previous experience, and salary expected. G 705 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK AND ASSISTANT FOREMAN, experienced in handling time tickets and figuring costs in machine shop manufacturing small parts; also familiar with nickel plating; state salary, details past experience. K 418 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK AND ASSISTANT FOREMAN experienced in handling time tickets and figuring costs in bindery; must be practical; state salary, details past experience. K 417 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, with experience in installment clothing business; must be high-class and able to take full charge of correspondence and office; excellent opportunity for the proper man; state salary required and experience in first letter; confidential. Address P. O. Box 197, Newark, N. J.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN SECURING INFORMATION ON DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, AND SMALL WAREHOUSES. SAMPLING & HILDER BROS., 1,200 BROADWAY, 29TH ST. ENTRANCE.

CREDIT MAN, assistant, with clothing or similar experience; address full particulars, G 794 Times Downtown.

CREW MANAGER, able to handle 5-6 men on sale of cartoon book; selling experience; excellent opportunity; discharged soldier preferred; commission basis only. Write or phone Van Dyke Studio, Studio 405, 939 8th Av. Columbus 9680.

DENTAL MECHANIC.
Expert indirect inlay and removable bridge worker wanted in highest type office in New York; only one capable of doing highest grade of work need apply; all answers treated confidentially; to the right party will be given a very liberal salary and a splendid opportunity for advancement. A 178 Times.

DESIGNERS WANTED. REINFORCED CONCRETE AND ESTIMATORS ON REINFORCING STEEL WITH A WELL ESTABLISHED, RELIABLE FIRM IN CHICAGO; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN BUILDING DESIGN; WRITE FULLY STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &C. Z 416 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNING ENGINEER, detailers, and checkers wanted, experienced in crane and derrick work; must know their business thoroughly and be thoroughly experienced; not an opportunity to acquire experience. G 209 Times.

DESIGNERS.—Textile designers for printed fabrics, silk, &c.; only experienced need apply; steady position. Fapin, Inc., 95 Madison Av.

DESIGNER.—Expert on men's ready made clothes; willing to go to Lima, Peru, South America. Call Room 924, 2 Rector St.

DOCTOR wanted by insurance company in compensation claim division; duties generally not involving practice or treatment of injuries; in reply, state age, school, year of graduation, general education, business experience, and whether languages other than English are spoken. H 578 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN
WANTED
for mechanical calculations and layout of coils for large electrical machinery, New York district; state education and experience.
X 48 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.
Patent office, age 25 to 30 years; familiar with mechanical perspective and electrical circuit drawings, prominent position with large organization for qualified man; submit samples of work and give full account of personal history, experience, and training; salary $28 to $30 per week. Write J. P. S., Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class experienced architectural or structural men for commercial or domestic work; send samples of recent work with experience, salary wanted, and reporting date, first letter; permanent work under best conditions. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Washington Arcade Building, Detroit, Mich.

DRAFTSMEN.—Six reinforced concrete draftsmen, preferably with experience on reinforced concrete pier work; also reinforced concrete designing engineer; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; location, New York City. G 762 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—One draftsman who is experienced in general machine design. One draftsman who is experienced in general machine design and structural steel. Positions permanent. Raymond Concrete Pile Company, 140 Cedar St., N. Y. City, Room 1308.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, with some knowledge of surveying, for development of suburban houses thirty miles from New York; state fully experience, age, salary, &c. Address Development, P. O. Box 529, City Hall Station, New York.

DRAFTSMAN mechanical, with motor truck or gas engine experience; good opportunity, permanent position. In answering state age experience in detail, nationality, and salary expected. G 733 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, with some experience heating, lighting, and plumbing layouts, for permanent employment in architect's office. A 193 Times.

DRAFTSMAN for a cut stone plant; must be experienced in making working drawings and layout work. Henry Hanlein & Son, 417 East 103d St., Harlem 5464.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, by valve manufacturer, hydraulic line; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 745, Yonkers, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN and estimator, with previous experience in wood working and contracting business; state age, experience, and salary. Address G 191 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on lighting fixture work. F. Sterzberg & Co., 22 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, small automatic machines. Gilis Engineering Company, 298 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN, CUT STONE, STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 206 TIMES.

DRAPERY AND CARPET SALESMAN.—WANT EXPERIENCED MAN. TRADE GOOD EXPERIENCE WITH DRAPERIES. WRITE, STATING AGE, SALARY WANTED, AND GIVE LIST OF PLACES YOU HAVE WORKED. IF APPLICATION IS SATISFACTORY WILL ARRANGE INTERVIEW IN NEW YORK CITY. D. B. LOVEMAN CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

DRESS SALESMAN, who understands the business, wanted by jobber as general assistant; salary and commission, state full particulars, confidential. A 444 Times.

DROP FORGEMEN WANTED
for both day and night turn.
Hammermen skilled in drop forging automobile parts.
Foremen for forge shop.
Hot Inspectors
State experience in detail.
Address Box 433, Lansing, Mich.

DROP FORGE EXPERT wanted; man familiar with manufacture of drop forged tools; state age, experience, and salary desired. Address reply to X 16 Times Annex.

DRUGGIST, New York license; institution experience desirable, but not necessary; man over 30 preferred; six days, hours, 8 to 6; salary, $1,200 month. Write, giving past experience and references, Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St. and 9th Av.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT. — A successful magazine desires the immediate services of an assistant editor; one experienced in handling copy; able to condense; who possesses literary skill in English and one other language; salary to begin $40 a week; chance for promotion. Address at once, giving qualifications and telephone number, G 861 Times Annex.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT.—For successful trade paper; experienced interviewer and re-write man preferred; splendid opportunity. A 194 Times.

ENGINEERS
MECHANICAL
ELECTRICAL
RECENT GRADUATES.

Men with some slight experience preferred, especially those who have been connected with shop power transmission.

Very good connection with large organization.

Interview may be requested by letter, mentioning age, education, whatever experience you may have had, and religion. Address E. M. E., 310 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ENGINEER.
Licensed, day man, for Brooklyn factory; 12 hours per day; steady work; state experience, reference, and wages expected. T. A., 816 Times.

ENTRY CLERK accustomed taking charges from call clerk. D 807 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

ERRAND BOYS, to make themselves useful in stock room. Apply Motion Picture News, 729 7th Av.

ESTIMATOR. — Man who is expert at taking quantities from plans of buildings. One with selling experience and familiar with window openings preferred. No applicant considered unless full experience and references are stated. Salary, G 143 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Accounting department large wholesale house requires thoroughly experienced executive; must be good correspondent, thoroughly familiar with controlling accounts; state in detail age, positions held, experience, references, salary expected. L 231 Times.

EXPORT.—Young man by Christian firm; must have several years' practical experience in export work, including buying, and arranging ocean freights, as assistant to export manager of old-established firm; state carefully and clearly references, age, exact kinds merchandise know, countries to which have shipped, salary desired, married or single, nationality, languages if any; this position offers exceptional prospects to man wishing to grow with rapidly expanding firm. X 45 Times Annex.

EXPORT MANAGER. — Executive position now open in New York head office of large export house; we expect to pay a good salary to the right man, who must have sound export experience; no man less than 30 years old nor expecting less than $5,000 a year need reply. G 796 Times Downtown.

EXPORT INVOICE CLERKS.
A large export import house needs several experienced men, in making out consular and commercial invoices on shipments to Brazil. Ability to run typewriter and good knowledge of Portuguese very essential. Inexperienced clerks need not apply; salary to start depends on experience; very good chance for advancement. Apply at once, "Invoice Clerk," 417 Times, Wall St. office.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT
CLOAKS, SUITS, AND DRESSES.
HICKSON, INC.,
REQUIRE

experienced, aggressive man, competent to handle large force of men and qualified to handle the production of a plant devoted to highest grade of merchandise; must have broad vision and executive qualities; must be absolutely dependable and must have had previous experience of the same nature; we offer one of the best positions in the country, and it has splendid opportunities for advancement; good salary will be paid; apply by letter, stating age and qualifications, all applications will be treated strictly confidential. Address 857, 661 5th Av., New York.

FILING CLERK assistant wanted, in large filing department, insurance; reply, stating age, education and experience. H 581 Times Downtown.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,

require men experienced in department store work to act as floor managers; executive ability and tact are essential. Apply in person or by letter to Superintendent's Office, Main Floor, Annex.

FOREMAN.

A WORKING FOREMAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH SETTING UP AND OPERATING THREAD MILLERS, TOOTH ROUNDING MACHINES, GEAR SHAPERS, AND HOBBERS.

APPLY BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

FOREMAN.
LADIES' TRIMMED HAT FACTORY.
SALARY $75 WEEK AND BONUS.
Must understand hand and machine-made trimmed hats thoroughly; only experts need apply; strictly confidential. T. H., 225 Times.

FOREMAN wanted in varnishing room for piano finishing, one who understands varnishing, rubbing, polishing, burning-in, and touching up thoroughly; must have references, very good opportunity for right man. Call 13 Lawrence St., (continuation of 126th St.).

FOREMAN. — Experienced, for assembling and blacksmith department of truck body factory; must understand blue prints. Metropolitan Body Co., 246 West 163d St.

FOREMAN, CAPABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF FUR FACTORY. M. O., 480 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FUR SALESMAN
AND ESTIMATOR,
HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN,
ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST
PATRONAGE AND THOROUGHLY
COMPETENT TO MAKE ESTIMATES
FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRING
FINE FUR GARMENTS.
PERMANENT POSITION WITH
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR GOOD MAN.
ADDRESS G 267 TIMES.

FUR BUYER wanted by a large specialty store. To the right man or woman a real live opportunity is offered. A thorough knowledge of furs—how to buy, to sell, how to advertise and develop good selling help and a working familiarity with repairing of furs are the essential qualifications. Also a broad acquaintance and a good Philadelphia following will count. Salary paid will depend on qualifications. Apply in person or communicate at once with superintendent, Frank & Seder Co., 11th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

GARDENER, single, working Supt. for 10 acre place; must be first-class man, understanding flowers, trees, shrubs, lawns, vegetables, also small greenhouse; references to date; reply with complete details, age, nationality, references, salary. L 281 Times.

GRANITE CUTTERS, (10); also two letterers, steady position, union shop. D. Sommers' Son, 298 East 24 St.

GRINDERS HANDS
ON PRODUCTION WORK; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ON NORTON HORIZONTAL GRINDERS; ACCURATE WORK.
APPLY BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

HARNESSMAKER, middle-aged man, one who can make dog collars and act as foreman. Premier Auto Novelty Mfg. Co., 129 Reade St.

HAT BUYER FOR BOYS' HATS.

CLOTHING STORE CATERING TO HIGHEST-CLASS TRADE REQUIRES A YOUNG MAN TO MANAGE AND BUY FOR THEIR BOYS' HAT DEPARTMENT; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY; PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY, AS THE DEPARTMENT IS A GROWING ONE. G 229 TIMES.

HELPERS around shipping department, no-Hoh house; boys about 15. H 556 Times Downtown.

HOUSE SALESMAN WANTED.
We have an opening for a wide-awake young man of good education and personality, as a beginner salesman in our display room; good opportunity for future; moderate salary at start. Apply by letter only, giving full details regarding yourself.
D. E. SICHER & CO.,
"World's Largest Makers of Lingerie,"
49-51 West 21st St., New York.

If good commissions selling the easiest operated and best constructed starter for Ford cars on the market interests you, write today for complete information. Autoware Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

INSTRUMENT DESIGNER wanted; one who has had previous experience at electrical instrument designing; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address L. E., Box 276 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKER for permanent connection, in answering state previous experience and wages expected. G 225 Times.

INVENTORY CLERK wanted in factory, logue work. Musford Co., 476 Broome St.

INVESTIGATOR.—College graduate wanted, by prominent casualty insurance company; in reply state age, nationality, business experience and languages spoken. H 582 Times Downtown.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

JEWELER FOR RETAIL JEWELRY STORE; LIGHT REPAIR, SETTING, ETC.; PERMANENT POSITION; LIBERAL SALARY. G 758 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

JOBBER of dresses has opening for man who understands the line thoroughly; a live wire who is familiar with the jobbing end; full particulars essential; confidence guaranteed. K. M., 284 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

JIG AND FIXTURE DESIGNERS
WANTED; FIRST CLASS; APPLY 813 BROADWAY ON MONDAY, JUNE 16, BETWEEN 8:30 AND 1:30 O'CLOCK, OR WRITE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

JUNIORS.—Several bright juniors for entry department and other office positions; state age, salary, and religious belief. D 623 Times Downtown.

LATHE HANDS
ON PRODUCTION WORK.
APPLY BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO., 15TH AND GARDEN STS., HOBOKEN, N. J.

LAYER OUT.—EXPERIENCED STEEL PLATE AND STRUCTURAL WORK; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES; STATE FULLY QUALIFICATIONS, SALARY EXPECTED, WHEN AVAILABLE. Z 421 TIMES ANNEX.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, accustomed to handling large number of accounts; permanent position; chance for advancement; state in detail references, experience, salary, age. W 128 Times.

LITHO DESIGNERS
AND ENGRAVERS,

commercial, in very pleasantly situated private plant producing a stationery specialty; business growing so fast we need more good men as fast as we can find them; permanent, year-round position; fine, healthful working conditions; attractive pay and inducements for the kind of men who can make good on our work. Which has national reputation for quality; bring samples to our city sales office, 913 Park Row Building, or make appointment outside of business hours with our Mr. R. J. Brown, Prince George Hotel.

LITHOGRAPHIC LETTER ARTISTS.
Wood, 18 Rose St., 12th floor.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, one familiar with model 8 machine, for night shift; steady; salary $45; only first class man wanted. J. F. O. Box 30, Station D.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS,
for steady work all Summer; night work; good pay. McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th St., 8th floor.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, fast man, to set straight news; good salary, steady job. J., P. O. Box 30, Station D.

LIQUOR CLERK.
Experienced in bottle goods department. Charles & Co., 48 East 43d.

MACHINISTS.

OPEN SHOP.

PREVAILING WAGES OF BEST SHOPS.

MACHINISTS,
TOOLMAKERS,
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
DRILL PRESS HANDS,
BENCH HANDS,
SURFACE GRINDERS,
LATHE HANDS,
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS,
LABORERS,
PACKERS,

GOOD WAGES,
EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS;
48 HOURS; STEADY WORK.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE COMPANY,
PARK AV. AND HALL ST.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MAIL ORDER MAN.—Preferably with successful record in silk hosiery line. Address, stating experience, references, salary expected. X 50 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—A large manufacturing company, having offices in all parts of the world, desires to secure the services of a high-class export manager, who can develop its present facilities into greater activities; applicants must, in addition to other qualifications, have a thorough knowledge of domestic manufacturers who would be interested in having their goods marketed efficiently throughout the world; extraordinary opportunity for the right man. Write F. B., Box 30, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

MANAGER AND BUYER

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE; ATTENTION OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO KNOWS THE CLOTHING BUSINESS THOROUGHLY FROM BUYING AND SELLING STANDPOINT. THIS POSITION CARRIES WITH IT A SPLENDID SALARY. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, WHICH WILL BE KEPT IN STRICT CONFIDENCE, LOCK BOX 199 MADISON SQUARE, N. Y. CITY.

MANAGER. — Bright, educated man to arrange musical and dramatic recitals at Summer resorts for artists of wide reputation; liberal shares. W 111 Times.

MAN, 22-24 years, for office, both inside and outside work; must be willing to work and possess initiative; good chance for a hustler, moderate salary to start; in answer give full details regarding experience and salary desired. A 422 Times Downtown.

MANAGER and capable window trimmer, to take full charge of ladies' specialty shop; must be thoroughly experienced; excellent opportunity for right man; state in detail qualifications and salary desired. K 404 Times Downtown.

MAN, energetic, to take charge of export shipping department; must be thoroughly experienced; capable of handling shipments from inland points to port of destination. Address, stating salary and full particulars, F 795 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN, useful; family of two adults living in the country wish a man who can drive a Cadillac car, mow the lawn, and help in the flower garden adjoining the house. Answer by letter, Mrs. H. M., 133 East 40th St.

MAN wanted to take charge of cost system for large woodworking plant in Brooklyn. Must be clear-headed, practical accountant and thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of sash, doors, and odd millwork. C 40 Times.

MAN of experience wanted, by liability insurance company, to supervise investigators and adjusters of negligence claims; state age, nationality, experience, salary desired. H 280 Times Downtown.

MAN to take entire charge of cloth department in large corset concern; only one thoroughly familiar need apply; good opportunity; reply, stating experience and salary expected. F 795, Box 248 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Practical man wanted to take charge of bottling dept. of our business, must be experienced in all departments; state salary and experience; all replies confidential. G 779 Times Downtown.

MAN, EXPERIENCED, TO GET WORK FOR MACHINE SHOP; SALARY AND COMMISSION. G 728 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN wanted for X-ray photography in doctor's office. Write Box 320, 1,358 Broadway.

MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS HAS VACANCY FOR BRIGHT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME MANufacturing experience in the handling of female help preferred, but not essential; opportunity to advance; $1,200 yearly to start. N. K., 888 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, with not less than 5 years' experience in laying out, checking, or designing; prefer men with experience on electrical apparatus, (switches, circuit breakers, controllers, and motors;) can also use several good detailers; good opportunity and steady employment for right men; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

MECHANICS ATTENTION

An excellent opportunity presents itself for you to secure steady employment, good hourly rates, modern factory, ideal working conditions.

In addition to
TOOLMAKERS AND
GENERAL MACHINISTS
We can place those experienced on
MODERN MACHINE TOOLS,
SUCH AS BORING MILLS,
GRINDERS, LATHES,
MILLING MACHINES, DRILLS;
ALSO A FEW GANG BOSSES.
INSPECTORS AND BENCH HANDS.

Large earnings possible in many instances where piece work prevails.

In answering state experience and class of work you are familiar with.

A. P. 829 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANIC wanted by hardware man in small town in Michigan; good mechanic who is a good tinner and plumber; a permanent position to the right man; if you cannot give very best of references as to character and efficiency do not apply; state wages. Address X 79 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—New organization has good opening for ambitious man, familiar with industrial plant layout, piping, and installation details. Lowenstein Radio Co., Inc., P. O. Box 216, Elizabeth, N. J.

MECHANIC.—Used car mechanic wanted; one familiar with getting used cars ready for sale and demonstration; good opportunity for right man. Ellsey Motor Co., Concourse and 188th St., Bronx.

MEN, neat appearance, preferably students, discharged soldiers, highest-class magazine proposition in country; highest commissions. Apply mornings 8 to 9. Aiken-James, 145 West 46th.

MEN, educated, speaking foreign languages and familiar with banking and transportation; apply by letter. Herz, 224 West 34th.

MILLINERY MANAGER
in large, exclusive millinery store, Pittsburgh, Penn.; must be thoroughly experienced and able to take care large business. Apply Monday, 10-12.
A. FRUCHTER, 22 WEST 38TH.

MILL HAND for printing ink concern, one with experience preferred. Answers G 789 Times Downtown.

MOTTIGRAPH OPERATOR wanted; steady position. Apply The A. N. Palmer Co., 30 Irving Place.

NEWSMAN.—Opportunity on daily trade newspaper for good desk man; write only, stating qualifications fully. Williams, 8 East 13th.

OFFICE MANAGER
PROMINENT HIGH-CLASS RETAIL SPECIALTY STORE IN NEW YORK CATERING TO EXCLUSIVE CLIENTELE REQUIRES AN EXECUTIVE UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THEIR GENERAL OFFICE; MUST FULLY UNDERSTAND BOOKKEEPING AND MODERN OFFICE SYSTEMS AND HAVE RETAIL EXPERIENCE; THE SALARY WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ABILITY. THE COMPANY IS A RAPIDLY GROWING CONCERN OFFERING UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY DESIRED. G 228 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE ACCOUNTING; TH

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN.—$10,000 MEN

wanted by a responsible investment underwriting house furnishing capital to large, successful corporations.

They will be given a thorough training in our business and will then be expected to earn—on a commission basis—an income sufficient to place them in one of the following classes:

A. Those who are now making $300 to $400 a week.

B. Those earning $150 to $300.

C. The younger men or the beginners whose weekly income ranges from $75 to $150 weekly.

Our men are graduating every week from C into B and into A class and they all have an equal opportunity to advance to Class AA—the men who will take over the managership of the branches we are opening.

Our proposition appeals to conservative salesmen of the highest grade. The fullest investigation is invited. We finance no promotions, oil or mining schemes.

Call after 10 o'clock.

L. D. NOLL & COMPANY,
170 Broadway. New York.

SALESMEN.—LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN DESIRES THREE EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT SALESMEN TO SELL NATIONALLY ADVERTISED GROCERY PRODUCTS TO RETAIL GROCERY TRADE. WILL HAVE TO MAKE THEIR HOMES IN ELMIRA, BINGHAMTON AND UTICA AND COVER SURROUNDING TERRITORY. ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE MADE GOOD IN SIMILAR POSITIONS AND CAN FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES AS TO ABILITY AND INTEGRITY WILL BE CONSIDERED. WOULD LOOK WITH SPECIAL FAVOR UPON APPLICANT WHO HAS HAD SALES EXPERIENCE WITH WHOLESALE GROCERS. LIBERAL SALARY, COMMISSION AND EXPENSES. THIS PROPOSITION IS PERMANENT AND AFFORDS OPPORTUNITY FOR FURTHER ADVANCEMENT. GIVE AGE AND FULL INFORMATION REGARDING PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENTS, WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY G 675 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.

One of the largest publishing houses in the land opening a big magazine campaign, wants experienced house-to-house workers; guarantee salary $20 a week, carfare, commission; magazine experience necessary; must be ambitious; by actual demonstration you'll have a chance for hustlers to become crack managers.

Apply before 9.30 A. M.

Mr. Holtz,
826 Hudson St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.

One of the largest manufacturers in the office appliance field needs four additional salesmen in the reconstruction of their sales organization; only men who have earned not less than $100 weekly, are analytical, the highest degree, with ambition and determination, and quality, conscious, need apply; basis, with guarantee. Apply by letter, giving age and other qualifications. Suite 840-844, Woolworth Building.

SALESMEN.

MEN WITH SALES ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE TO CONNECT WITH OLDEST CONCERN SELLING FOOD PRODUCTS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE; OVER PERMANENT ROUTES ON SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS. 214 LIVINGSTON ST., ROOM 3, B'KLYN.

SALESMEN.

We prefer to train our own men; we want two ambitious men, over 25, of good personality, without wife selling experience, to connect with Newark branch of large financial corporation; immediate opportunity; $30 a week upward to those accepted; give phone number. A 471 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We are a well-established and progressive concern and looking for salesmen who can produce; we handle wire rope, tackle, hoisting machines, tools, marine supplies, etc.; no advance to responsible men; executive salesmanship wanted; salary and commission. Apply before 10 after 215 West 43d St., Mid-Week Pictorial New York Times.

SALESMAN.—A large financial house requires the services of a first-class salesman, with ability to sell securities; an exceptional opportunity for the right man; backed by prominent business men and supported by a vigorous advertising campaign; permanent connection; liberal commission. Room 537, 50 Broad St. city.

SALESMEN.—An opportunity is offered a few men to permanently associate with a reputable investment underwriting house; if you can show that you have been successful in selling stocks and bonds, leads furnished; good commission but no advances; Brooklyn.

SALESMEN WANTED—We require the services of a few successful telephone stock salesmen who are capable producers; to such we can offer an unusual opportunity; offices, salary and commission. Call Monday after 9.30 A. M., 220 Broadway, second floor.

SALESMAN wanted can secure line of men's and ladies' hand knitting and crochet yarns to be handled in connection with present good line; several good road territories open; also where need apply, commission; reference strictly confidential. G 639 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Top-notch security salesman with special record and capable of earning $10,000 per year; better; strictly high-class; permanent commission basis. Room 305, 225 B'way.

SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH COMMERCIAL STATIONERS' BUYERS, TO SELL LINE OF GOODS IN THE SOUTH AND WEST; SALARY AND COMMISSION. PHILIP HANO, 806 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

SALESMEN.

Established sweater manufacturer desires several experienced salesmen for line of fancy sweaters on commission basis; must operate resident or side line; state territory covered. G 739 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for few high-class men; if interested, call and see us; whether them in our employ or not, business expenses paid; can earn $5,000 to $10,000. 1133 Broadway, Room 1000.

SALESMEN, EAST WORKERS.

Men of high quality to take orders for specialties advertised in Saturday Evening Post; dozens by hundreds handle [illegible] Downtown.

SALESMAN calling on the trade to sell laundry soaps, etc.; to travel New York State and expenses paid; state A 432 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with trade acquaintance, to [illegible] envelopes, plain, printed and specialty stationery; good salary or commission. [illegible] Times.

SALESMAN doing an insurance or financial proposition, or calling a leading [illegible] as a side line; liberal commission basis, with full particulars. P. L. K. 647 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN: Have attractive line of imported [illegible] salesman covering department store trade; can be handled as side line; liberal commission. G 704 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Advertising.—The originators of a successful export trade sales [illegible] agency in their sales forces experienced advertising solicitors; [illegible] 26 to 50; [illegible] Novelty, 256 West 23d.

SALESMAN to sell electric lamps; exceptional opportunity for young man; experience unnecessary, commission. Manhattan Electric Lamp Co., 800 Lexington Av.

SALESMAN—FURNISHINGS.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MEN'S FURNISHINGS; SHORT HOURS; STEADY. WALLACH BROS., B'WAY AND 20TH

SALESMEN, all territories, for side line beaded necklaces and bottled beads; representatives open, write in confidence; commission. G 272 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED. DOWNTOWN PRINTERS AND STATIONERS EXPERIENCED PREFERRED; SALARY. K 410 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN to sell out-of-town jobbers in fast belts; salary and commission; must have selected references; only one with above and experience need apply. B. M., 317 Tribune Downtown.

SALESMEN, reliable, for New York State, to sell well-known toilet article; answer, giving age, experience, and salary wanted. G 224 Times.

SALESMAN.—Attractive proposition selling Mircole oil to auto owners; commission basis; drawing account. Call Desmond Mfg. Co., 340 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN,

HERE'S THE OPPORTUNITY

YOU'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

We have a permanent place in our organization for a few more clean-cut, live-wire salesmen who are accustomed to interviewing men of affairs, and who can prove from past performances that they are capable of earning at least $5,000 a year.

We are one of the largest office appliance corporations in the United States. Our products, which are fully protected by patents, are manufactured for us under contract by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company of Hartford, Conn. The Colt's contract for deliveries during 1919 and 1920 aggregates nearly $6,000,000 of merchandise. In order to finance this merchandise we are selling a limited amount of our Preferred Stock, accompanied by a substantial bonus of Common Stock.

If you are a REAL PRODUCER, and that is the only kind of a man we have room for in our organization, you can make more money for the next four months selling our stock on a commission basis than you ever made before, and after that, if your work has been satisfactory you can step into a permanent position as District Manager in our Merchandise Department, which will pay you from $10,000 to $30,000 annually the remainder of your active business life.

Stock selling experience helpful but unnecessary. We instruct you and give you cards of introduction to prospective investors.

If you think you can qualify; if you want to connect with one of the livest and fastest growing sales organizations in New York, call MONDAY ONLY between 12 and 3:30 P. M., Federal Adding Machine Corporation, 231 Fourth Avenue, (corner 20th Street,) New York, and bring your credentials with you.

SALESMANAGER WANTED.

Experienced in developing an organization to distribute shares in a real producing oil company, showing earning of 38 per cent. on capitalization. Shares actively traded in on the New York Curb.

Extensive publicity campaign is being conducted, resulting in exceptionally good material for salesmen.

The man we engage must have highest references as to character and ability, and confidence enough in his own earning capacity to assume a portion of his personal financing.

This is an opportunity to connect with an investment house of the highest standing, that is aggressive and up-to-date in its methods.

Write in confidence, giving full particulars regarding self, and state telephone number where immediate appointment can be arranged. G 740 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Your limited earnings reflect the effect of offering a stock of doubtful value; our proposition is exactly to your liking; it enables you to realize maximum efficiency as a salesman, which means an increase in income; it is timely, general in appeal, and backed by a highly reputable house; it can be presented to any one with assurance of interest; few sales but large ones; satisfactory commission. Phone Mr. Law, Rector 5333, for appointment.

SALESMEN.

We want two corking good salesmen to sell a new kind of ad. service to retail merchants in New York and other cities. This service is unlike anything ever before offered, and is a phenomenal money maker. A livable drawing account against liberal commissions will be paid to the men we select. Call, Monday, between 11 and 12, temporary office, 1,429 Masonic Temple Building.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturer of stationers' specialties has the Southern territory open for a live, hustling salesman, who can sell to the stationery trade; can be taken as main line or leading side line; liberal commissions paid and a permanent connection assured to the right man; give details in letter of your experience and any other information that will help in deciding the mutual profitableness of a connection. G 146 Times.

SALESMEN—A few high class men of appearance and personality to interview executives of New York City or surrounding territory on a business service which is launching a new branch of the publishing business and which is supported by leaders of business and industry the nation over; prefer men 30 or over; salary and liberal bonus arrangement for right man. Address (mail only) Room 1512, Hotel Pennsylvania.

SALESMEN.—Experienced drug specialty, familiar with co-operative lines and known to trade in Manhattan, Bronx, or Brooklyn. Will pay good profit in way to start within two weeks. Men with own autos preferred, for which expense allowance will be made together with salary and commission. In reply give references, previous experience in this field, former employers and selling earning capacity. G 728 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, ATTENTION!

I want young, aggressive, high-powered salesmen of character, who are ambitious and full of pep, to sell an old established dend-paying company; bank indorsements; attractive commissions; men with stock selling experience preferred, but not necessary; personal interview can be arranged, but no advances. See John D. Phillips, 15th floor, 1 Wall St., 8:42 A. M., 4-5 P. M.

SALESMAN.—High-grade salesman wanted to represent substantial and rapidly growing investment firm in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut; to open new offices located in Springfield and New Haven; this means a permanent connection; liberal commission to right party. J 588 Times.

SALESMAN.—A large vending machine corporation is now organizing its sales force to man capable of producing results; commission basis, drawing account to right man. Apply 10-3 Monday, Millard's Corporation, 486 Broadway.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced wholesale hosiery and underwear, with personal following, also call on some of our customers for city and suburbs; good salary; excellent opportunity; permanent connection. Stiegel, 475 Broadway.

SALESMEN Wanted for New York and East to cover small but A-1 retail trade with first-class line of fabric gloves; can be carried as side line; commission basis only. Box 85 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, experienced, to travel New England States with a complete line of industrial paints and new-process roofing cements and paints; salary or commission. Apply by letter Jos. Rauchman, 44 Pearl St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Side line of exquisite white and colored goods of English, French, and Swiss manufacture for A1 salesman covering the Middle West; liberal commission. X 5 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted—New good salesmen to sell a new staple grocery product to hotels, restaurants, ice cream manufacturers, on commission; splendid opportunity. Milk Products Corp., 463 Hudson St., N. Y.

SALES MANAGER wanted, familiar with the sale of portable gas and electric lamps in the district of New York city; advise experience, salary, and amount of business we can do. Z 156 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Schramm & Co. desire to engage a salesman calling on the hardware and auto supply trade, to sell their well-known piston rings on a liberal commission basis. Schramm & Co., 276 Canal St.

SALESMEN, two, experienced, wanted by well-known kimono house, one covering the Pacific Coast and one for the South; commission basis. G 784 Times.

SALESMAN with established trade for wholesale notions and fancy goods concern, to cover city and vicinity; references, salary and commission. G 760 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To sell an exceptionally high-class line of appliances; liberal commission with drawing account, if worthy. Standard Envelope Sealer Mfg. Co., 42 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted (men traveling Chicago and the Coast) to carry side line of art linens; commission; men with knowledge of the line preferred. G 280 Times.

SALESMEN of proven ability, men who have earned $5,000 a year and upward; salary call mornings before 10. Cartona Products Co., 302 West 26th St.

SALESMAN with automobile to close contracts for new auto lock and police signal; commission $300 a week to capable applicants; quick action necessary. T 100 Times.

SALESMAN to carry full line of leather goods, ladies' hand bags, brief cases, &c.; commission basis. Giant Leather Goods Co., 346 Canal St.

SALESMEN
for domestic and wash goods.
L. M. BLUMSTEIN,
West 125th St.

SALESMEN, experienced photoengraving; good opportunity; salary or commission. K 415 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, hosiery; salary, commission. Call 430, Monday, Room 917, 1,270 Broadway.

SALESMEN with following for infants' white coats, drawing account and commission to right party. 520 Broadway, 8th floor.

SALESMEN, experienced cheese cloth wiping materials, &c.; commission basis. Write full particulars, J. A., 1619 St. James Bldg.

SALESMEN calling on machine shops; great side line, big commissions. Universal Tool Holder Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

SALESMEN, AMBITIOUS.

Absorb this!! A year ago I resigned as sales manager of the largest automobile distributer in the country. Mine was a responsible and lucrative position, but I wanted to increase my earning capacity. I had reached the top of the ladder. I looked over the business field with a fine comb and rejected innumerable propositions. At last I hit on the greatest business in the world, LIFE INSURANCE, which had been presented to me many times before, but never until I tried the business did I realize the following:

A delightful business, calling on the highest type of business and professional men, offering them a commodity of the most unquestionable character. Every day doing some good for my fellow-man, and at the same time building and enjoying an income far beyond my fondest hopes. Your compensation, based on commission, will be limited only by your own intelligent application. You, ambitious salesmen, come in and let's have a talk, and let me thoroughly prove my statements to you. If you are in the 30's or 40's, have demonstrated your ability in your present position, if you are making $3,500 or upward, and you are eager to double, yes, treble, your present income, will you hold yourself open and permit me to prove that I have the very opportunity you have been waiting for? Call and see my sales manager, Mr. Taylor, Room 905, 516 5th Av., Monday or Tuesday, 9:30 A. M. to 12 and 2 to 5 P.M.

SALESMEN,
ATTENTION!

Yes, there IS something new under the sun, and it affords an opportunity for expert salesmen to earn $15,000 annually; we are pioneers in a virgin field, and have had extraordinary success; due to increasing business we need two high-grade specialty salesmen, accustomed to promotion work, capable of negotiating with big executives; if you wish to leave the beaten path, and can travel extensively, we will entertain your application, if you are between 28 and 45, of good character and appearance, and with a record of successful salesmanship in other than merchandise lines; this is a bona fide advertisement of a firm with the highest rating, conducting a nation-wide business with hundreds of leading concerns in the United States, installing a business extension service of proven merit; we pay liberal commission, enabling the right men to earn $15,000 a year, and the position is permanent. G 71 Times.

SALESMEN!

One of our managers said to me the other day:

"When I applied for position as salesman with our company, I had never had any selling experience. I had been a draftsman in an architect's office at a salary of $32 per week. I was convinced by the manager that he could sell under your system. I resigned my position as draftsman and became a salesman. I received a commission check for my first week's work amounting $60. The second week my commission check was in excess of $100, and in three months to a day from the date of my employment I was promoted to manager of one of the company's offices. My first week's check as manager was $350."

Have you the vision to see opportunity in such a connection? If so, write for interview. We are one of the largest security selling concerns in America. G 277 Times.

SALESMEN.

Manufacturer of a nationally advertised household commodity that is marketed through the medium of the wholesale grocery has vacancies for several high-class specialty salesmen; preference will be given to those having had experience in a similar line, and who are willing to make their headquarters in either of the following cities:

Philadelphia,
Wilkesbarre,
Reading,
Rochester,
Albany,
Buffalo.

Salary to start $1,800 per year, with an attractive commission on retail business; applications must state age, nationality, and previous experience in detail. G 748 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, TRAVELING.

Experienced, first-class salesman wanted by Christian textile manufacturing firm to cover Middle Western State thoroughly; position is permanent and capable of beyond $5,000 to a man of capacity; married preferred; only applications with details entertained; drawing account, commission basis. G 42 Times.

SALESMAN,
CONVEYING MACHINERY.

FOR EASTERN TERRITORY; MUST BE ABLE TO LAY OUT EQUIPMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. L 210 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—A large food product manufacturing concern, who are national advertisers, desires the services of a high-grade specialty salesman; preference will be given to one who has had some experience selling the jobbing trade; a good salary is offered to man with clean record and the assurance of a permanent position if services are satisfactory. F 749 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted immediately, or some one familiar with barber trade, to take orders among barber shops for massage, cold and vanishing creams, talcum powder, shampoo preparations, &c.; big opportunity; commission basis. Apply at once, Arthur N. Christy & Co., Newark, New York State.

SALESMEN
Excellent opportunity for ambitious young men desirous of learning the retail sporting goods business; must have unquestionable character; references. Call or write, S. B. Dalega Co., 831 Broadway.

SALESMAN—DRESS GOODS AND SILKS; STEADY POSITION FOR A RETAIL MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE OF THE TRADE; SALARY AND FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER TO REYNOLDS BROTHERS, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER by large manufacturer proprietary medicines; established 20 years; knowledge of sales promotion and newspaper publicity, patent medicines necessary, state fully age, experience, and salary. G 208 Times.

SALESMAN, intelligent, to interest wholesale druggists in Znora, a foot remedy of great merit; a national trade-winning side line; extensive advertising campaign assures big income; commission only. Call Znora Chemical Co., 300 Broadway, Room 706.

SALESMEN — Manufacturer of high-class line rompers and wash suits has opening in good territories for experienced men, commission basis, state territories covered and particulars. G 307 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two for business efficiency service; over 60 subjects; city and outside territory; long price; fast seller; men earning above $100 a week commission basis. Mr. Mosburg, R. 617, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN junior, to wait on house trade, with experience in embroidery cotton or silks; straight salary; state age, experience, and salary expected. K. H., 606 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Man for Western territory with experience and following for line of fancy leather goods and ladies' handbags; commission basis; good opening for a good man. D. F., 104 East 14th.

SALESMAN, live wire, for millinery ornaments and novelties; established trade following, commission and drawing account. G 106 Times.

SALESMAN—Must be acquainted with auto accessory jobbers and dealers; drawing account against commission; live wire. H 490 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell motor truck; experience unnecessary; commission basis. Ignition Sales Corp., 1,641 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, East New York 660.

SALESMEN, work evenings, subscription proposition in Brooklyn; leads furnished; salary $15 weekly, give age, reference. B 361 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to solicit members for druggists' co-operative society; commission basis. Apply mornings only; local and outside territories. 1,482 Broadway, Suite 907.

SALESMEN.—Inside and outside salesmen, experienced on lighting fixtures; salary and commission. F. Storaberg & Co., 22 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN to carry a good line of celluloid bag frames and novelties as a side line; commission basis. Reply by letter to Harold Mfg. Co., 200 Fifth Av., Room 1203.

SALESMEN, experienced, for line children's McKay shoes up to 11; all territories; salary and commission. L. A., 861 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced on fancy leather goods and holiday novelties; salary and commission. Stecher & Spelrein, 63 West Houston St.

SALESMAN.—Only those with flashlight and battery experience need apply; salary and commission. B. T., 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced in selling lithographing; state experience; to work only on a commission basis. G 187 Times.

SALESMAN for Long Island and New York city and state grocery trade; one with car preferred; commission. W 121 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, who can sell motor trucks; commission only. Lawrence Motor Sales Corporation, 136 West 52d.

SALESMAN.—$100 weekly commissions; banking securities. 110 West 40th St., Room 408.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN
AND AMBITIOUS MEN WHO BELIEVE THEY CAN SELL.

This is the strongest Investment Security concern of its kind in America. We have built up a splendid business, with a national organization, strictly on the system of developing our own executives. The present condition of business and the demand for man power make the opportunity remarkable for men of character and force to join us and rise rapidly, both as to commission and income position. The requirements are principally earnestness, energy, and unswerving loyalty. We are engaged in the biggest and most important phase of modern business. The plan for expansion includes international organization. If you are really looking for a chance to connect with a live and growing house which appreciates effort and rewards results, you may reply in confidence to this advertisement and be assured that due consideration will be given. Address J 493 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN FOR THE
"COMPTOMETER"
ADDING AND CALCULATING
MACHINE.

We have several openings in our sales organization for men 23 to 35 years old who can qualify to sell Comptometers.

We will consider not only the energetic, reliable salesman of proved ability, but also the energetic, reliable, forceful man who wants to get into the broader and more lucrative field of selling.

We thoroughly train our salesmen before placing them in a territory, and pay a salary during the training period.

Salary and commission proposition after the training period.

Answer by letter only for appointment.

M. E. O'BRIEN,
141 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN ARE NOT BORN,
BUT MADE.

Able salesmen command the highest compensation; we teach new men and develop them into highly efficient salesmen, without cost to them; we are a selling organization, with branch offices in the principal cities, and have many in the employ earning $300 to $1,000 per month. If you are a man of character and sound judgment and ambitious to reach the top in the most dignified and remunerative profession of selling, call at 1034 Singer Building, after 10 A. M. Securities; commission.

SALESMEN.

Special opportunity offered to a few select high class men with excellent connections and reference to represent one of the leading low cost life insurance companies in Greater New York; the great prosperity in the insurance business makes a connection with

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD

particularly attractive for men who are ambitious to create for themselves a permanent and steadily increasing annual income by devoting their entire time and energy to the business and are willing to work to accomplish results; drawing account against commission will be made. Apply Julius Bohm Agency, Inc., 512 5th Av.

SALESMEN.
TO MEN WHO ARE THINKING OF THE FUTURE AS WELL AS THE PRESENT THIS COMPANY OFFERS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; OUR BUSINESS IS MANUFACTURING CHECK WRITERS. WE HAVE SEVERAL DISTRICTS IN THIS CITY THAT ARE OPEN WHICH WE CAN OFFER TO MEN ON A VERY ATTRACTIVE COMMISSION BASIS. SEE MR. SLOAN, AFTER 10 A. M., 9TH FLOOR, 450 4TH AV.

SALESMEN.—Self-respecting men who believe they possess selling ability and whose ambition and earning power are unlimited should reply to this advertisement. We have several openings in our national financial sales organization for men possessing honesty and sufficient grey matter to appreciate a real opportunity when one is offered, to such men, willing to follow our instructions, there are managerial positions open in the near future. Your employment is limited only by your ability on a commission basis. If you really mean business and have any ambition for the future call between 9 and 1 or 2 and 6, write, stating your qualifications, Room 706, 253 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—It doesn't matter how much it takes to satisfy you as to incomes, we have the opportunity to reach that figure in developing a new and established hardware manufacturing business with two factories running in New York City; the business shows competent management, excellent bank connections, commercial reports and a great future for security salesmen desiring permanent connections with assured large incomes of big commissions paid weekly or oftener. Call Market 9178 for an appointment.

SALESMAN.—Export wholesale hardware concern, with an established foreign department, requires the services of a thoroughly experienced hardware salesman; salary or commission; applicant must be familiar with the export trade in New York City and have a large acquaintanceship among the buyers. Write, stating experience, age, and salary expected, or call E. R. M., 82 Warren St.

SALESMAN.—Interior decorator and dealer in fine residential furnishings, with long-established reputation, requires experienced salesman and general assistant having initiative and proven ability to secure and execute contracts with fine clientele; position of responsibility and future opportunity for man with executive capabilities; state experience, salary and commission. C 20 Times.

SALESMAN.—Old-established blank book manifold and loose-leaf manufacturing concern has opening for a high-class city salesman with an established trade among corporations, banks, brokers, business offices; exceptional opportunity for a big man used to large earnings; only one with good established trade need apply; salary and commission. G 316 Times.

SALESMEN.—OPENING FOR SALESMEN ON SALARY IN OUR FANCY LINEN DEPARTMENT; ONLY MEN WITH FOLLOWING AND ESTABLISHED TRADE NEED APPLY. REPLY BY LETTER ONLY. WRITE WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. SCHEUER & CO., 114 East 16TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced contract salesmen to follow up hotels, institutions, and steamship lines on salary and commission basis; drawing account following; state full experience, references, and salary required; also total yearly business done in this line. G 77 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A large manufacturer of auto accessories and parts requires the services of several experienced men who have sold ignition parts to auto car agents and dealers; drawing account against commission. Write, giving full details. G 769 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Automobile accessories, traveling salesman, experienced, to handle side line of automobile bulbs, ignition parts, pumps, spark plugs, and other fast selling items, on commission basis, to travel in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New England, and Southern States. G 284 Times.

SALESMAN to handle automobile parts; only one with previous traveling experience and able to produce results; guaranteed salary; commission and expenses advanced to right man; choice territory open; state age, experience and previous earnings. F. S., 112 Times.

SALESMAN.—High class only, to travel in New York State for a leading phonograph record; state experience, age and other qualifications; automobile will be helpful; confidential. G 294 Times.

SALESMEN.—Four A1 specialty salesmen on high-class, practical selling proposition to work from leads; only one in $5,000 a year class desired; strictly commission to start. K 46 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Young men wanted, telephone security salesmen; no experience necessary; salary and commission. Apply Room 904, 1,545 Broadway.

SALESMAN. — Stationery; commission with drawing account; excellent opportunity; leads furnished. 950 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A salesman is required by an institution of the highest responsibility to close contracts for an advertising and business extension service, acknowledged to be the most successful in its field; age between 28 and 45, of strong personality, capable of negotiating with officials of concerns visited, with several years of successful sales experience; must be hustler and have earned at least $5,000 a year in commissions, which is our basis of remuneration; such a man will find in our organization an opportunity for a permanent connection, with constantly growing income. If you have these qualifications, write to us for an appointment; advertising experience is not necessary, but a high degree of salesmanship is essential. G 70 Times.

SALESMEN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,

require the services of experienced salesmen for

UPHOLSTERY,
LEATHER GOODS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Store hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Apply Employment Office, 5th floor.

SALESMEN.

Two high-class salesmen whose past records show good results, with personality and integrity, to sell financial security, and can present to big business men in a straightforward, convincing manner big proposition in great demand; commission basis. For interview phone Rector 7257. Ask for Mr. O'Connell.

SALESMEN.

High-power men, who have in the past earned $8,000 or more per year, will be considered for a sales position by a security house of unassailable integrity handling only issues of demonstrated merit and high potential earning capacity. Applicants must be refined, intelligent, and live wires. Such men can earn commissions from $6,000 per annum up in a clean business that brings them in contact with people of the highest standing and establishes for them a clientele that will assure them an income for life. Full particulars are requested in application. Address Box G 741 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

Young man of good character and ability can make advantageous connections with growing manufacturing concern in a leading industry to act as salesman for its securities; an unusual opportunity for an industrious worker with clean record to make money; experience as salesman desired, but not essential; initiative, ambition, with confidence in himself, will be properly instructed; liberal commission.

Tell us all about yourself in your letter to enable us to judge your probability for our business. J 516 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—The kind I need are men of ambition, full-time, every-day hard workers; if you are a salesman with the above qualifications and are looking for a permanent position with an organization marketing a line of appliance that is nationally known, I shall be glad to talk with you, this is an opportunity that pays big and rewards merit to the limit; the remuneration is on a straight commission basis. Call Monday or Tuesday after 9 A. M. Accounting Machine Company, 156 Broadway, Mr. Smart.

SALES MANAGER.

A large book publishing underwriting house which employs a large sales force is looking for a man who knows how to get leads for salesmen to work on; must be able to get them at nominal expense and by use of perfectly legitimate means; a man can secure a good position on salary or commission. Phone Madison Square 6290 for interview.

SALESMAN, GENTS' FURNISHINGS.—STEADY POSITION AND ADVANCEMENT FOR A RETAIL MAN WHO CAN MAKE GOOD IN A CITY OF 50,000 POPULATION SITUATED IN NEW JERSEY WITHIN ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK CITY. STATE SALARY AND FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. REPLY STEADY, Z 478 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN, for advertising specialty leather line, selling in city and vicinities. Must be acquainted with leather or other advertising specialty lines. Big opportunity for right man. Man with established clientels preferred. Leads furnished. Commission on acceptance of order. Florin, 465 Broome.

SALESMAN possessing experience in the announcement and booklet field and a following in the women's wear industry has an excellent opportunity to associate himself with an organization where honest effort will be rewarded with a good income and future; salary or commission. G 314 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you are desirous of making a permanent connection where ability will be rewarded with profit, call and see us; we require men of energy, force, clean-cut and neat in appearance, to take orders on war volumes; to such we pay a large commission; no canvassing required. Apply 11, 8, Hartman, 215 West 434 St., City.

SALESMAN wanted, one who has a full knowledge of the wholesale grain and feed line and trade; travel principally within New Jersey; let reply state qualifications and salary expected. Call 10-12, office suite 1015, St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway.

SALESMANAGER Wanted.—A live wire man who is capable of placing territory sales agents; possibilities $10,000 a year to right type of hustler; no other need apply. Address, Jos. J. Sayre & Son, 417 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMAN wanted, one who has a full knowledge of the wholesale grain and feed line and trade; travel principally within New Jersey; let reply state qualifications and salary expected. Call 10-12, office suite 1015, St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway.

SALESMAN; automobile accessory; to appoint agents in every county, with exclusive sales rights for an automobile necessity; actually sold in 10 stores with a "money back" guarantee; liberal commission; give full particulars in answer, which will be treated confidentially. N 84 Times.

SALESMAN
with selling experience in retail commercial stationery position; good salary, with opportunity for advancement. Call any day after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., Stationers, 77 Nassau St.

SALESMAN, experienced candy, to handle candy mints in New York and Brooklyn on either full time or side line; commission basis; man with own auto preferred; state experience, former employers, and present earnings in reply. G 727 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, dependable, either to carry as a side line electric lamps, or whose time is not fully employed, represent us throughout the U. S. on commission basis, no samples required, write only. H 562 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Men's underwear salesman with following among retail trade in Greater New York and nearby territory; can also be handled as a side line; commission basis. Roubaix Textile Co., 122 East 25th St.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell electrical supplies; good opportunity for an aggressive young man, who is not afraid of work; state age, previous experience, and salary wanted. G 194 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, New York salesman for typewriter ribbons, inks, and adhesives; exclusive territory; commission basis. Manufacturers Service Co., 27 East 22d St., N. Y. C.

SALESMAN.—Experienced diamond and jewelry salesman, month of August, for our Saratoga store; good pay; references required. Address B. Marks, 863 Broadway, Troy, N. Y.

SECURITY SALESMAN.

Experienced salesman of good address and education, not over 40, with ability and clean record, for growing manufacturing concern in leading industry; able to instruct and train few entirely new men for field work; $50 weekly and liberal commission to man who can make good; state fully your qualifications, former experience. J 517 Times Downtown.

SECURITY SALESMAN.—An opportunity of exceptional merit is offered to several men of education and selling ability to connect with an institution of the first national importance; permanent position and ample compensation for the conscientious and thorough worker; can use several men of this calibre; commission only. Call 10-12, office suite 1015, St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway.

SECRETARY WANTED
for President of active
Advertising Agency.

Position to be filled by ambitious young man, one with several years' financial or advertising experience preferred, but not absolutely necessary. He must be systematic, accurate, and a tireless worker—not discouraged by long hours—impersonal and tactful in dealing with other members of the organization. Use and absolute discretion are required. Must have a thorough knowledge of shorthand and typewriting as well as ability to handle business correspondence without dictation. While the man we select will be given what we consider fair compensation to start, he must have faith in himself and in his ability to earn future recognition. If you meet these requirements, apply by letter. G. 742 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.

SECRETARY.

Good accountant wanted in printing line to supervise general books, cost accounting and auditing, and to assist in development of business in executive capacity; good opportunity for a man who has broad experience; state salary, details past experience. K 419 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to executive; college graduate; age 21-26 years; initial salary $1,200. Address "Sec-Steno," P. O. Box 50, Wall Street branch.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; salary $25. Mr. Christian, 392 Amsterdam Av.

SHEET METAL WORKERS ON HEAVY PLATE WANTED; FIRST-CLASS MEN OF OTHER CRAFTS IN STEEL SHIP CONSTRUCTION. APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, THE ATLANTIC CORPORATION, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

SHEET METAL WORKERS ON HEAVY PLATE. FIRST-CLASS MEN OF OTHER CRAFTS IN STEEL SHIP CONSTRUCTION. APPLY AT THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, THE ATLANTIC CORPORATION, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.
BREWSTER & CO., QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLAZA, LONG ISLAND CITY, REQUIRE SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FENDER MAKERS AND POWER HAMMER MEN; STEADY WORK AND GOOD PAY.

SHIPPING ROOM.

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
34th St., West.

require a bright
Young Man for
CLERICAL WORK
in
SHIPPING ROOM.

Permanent position at good salary.
Apply at Supt.'s Office.

SHIPPING CLERK.

An excellent opportunity to one acquainted with the notion trade; good salary; steady position; only those with excellent experience need apply. Address by letter only, FREYLBERG BROS., INC., 44 WEST 18TH.

SHIPPING CLERK
experienced in manufacturing business; must have knowledge shipping and receiving details and some knowledge export shipping; state salary, details past experience. K 419 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, first-class, one with experience in printing office preferred; excellent chance for right man. G 774 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—EXPERIENCED WORLD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., 23 WASHINGTON PLACE.

SHIPPING CLERK.—One with experience in cloak house preferred; good opportunity for advancement. K. K., 806 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced. Apply Artcraft Toy Products Co., 220 West 19th St.

SILVERSMITHS.

TIFFANY & CO.
require first-class silversmiths. Tiffany & Co., Forest Hill, Newark, N. J.

SOLICITORS.—EMPLOYEES ARE BENEFITED BY SHOP COMMITTEES; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS PAID FOR ASSISTANCE IN SECURING ORDERS FROM EMPLOYERS FOR THEIR INTRODUCTION; CONFIDENTIAL. W 130 TIMES.

SOLICITOR for business school, Bronx; experienced preferred; salary and commission. T 1227 Times Bronx.

SPANISH-ENGLISH stenographer, efficient in both languages, in export department of large cotton goods house; exceptional opportunity; good salary. Call Mr. Clapp of Beall, 109 Worth St., Export Department, 3d floor.

STATISTICIAN, man of long experience, in investment and brokerage house, capable of analyzing financial conditions, earning power and pr

BRONX

Residents in Bronx seeking or offering situations, board or rooms, apartments to let, or real estate for sale may leave advertisements for The New York Times at the following advertising agencies: 2,914 Third Avenue, 447 Tremont Avenue, 964 East 180th Street, 211 Boston Road, 1,879 Southern Boulevard.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

TOOL DESIGNER wanted, who is thoroughly familiar with tool and die work used in connection with small interchangeable parts. In reply, state age, experience, and salary expected. Address D. T. Box 265 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATORS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN FOREIGN DEPARTMENT OF PROMINENT BANK IN LOWER NEW YORK CITY. MUST HAVE A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH, AND PREFERABLY ALSO SOME ITALIAN, AND MUST BE CAPABLE OF TYPING THEIR OWN TRANSLATIONS. WRITE STATING EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS O. G., P. O. BOX 922, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

TRAVELING SALESMEN, in a large wholesale dry goods house; young men capable of earning not less than $3,000 net a year; salary or commission; state experience; correspondence confidential. Address Wholesale Merchant, S 372 Times.

TYPIST, with billing experience, for manufacturing corporation—Opportunity for advancement; give particulars. K. O. Box 485, City Hall Station.

TYPIST, man with experience; steady work, advancement, and opportunity to right party; apply by letter, stating salary desired. G 767 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS wanted, male, permanent employment, excellent opportunity for advancement. Address H. J., Box 24, 125 East 34th.

TYPIST, experienced man, who can compile mercantile reports. Shoe & Leather Mercantile Agency, 127 Duane.

TUTOR—Electrical engineer desires private tutor two evenings a week; subjects mathematics and English, state fees. N 87 Times.

VULCANIZER, first class, on section and retread work. Rubber Waste Co., 152 Lincoln Ave., cor. 135th.

WAIST MAN—JOBBER OPEN FOR AN EXPERIENCED WAIST MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY TO TAKE FULL CHARGE; ONE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING GOOD STYLES AND SELLING. APPLICATIONS TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS WAIST HOUSE 750, DEIMEL ADVERTISING AGENCY, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

WAIST MANUFACTURER, thoroughly experienced in fine goods and capable getting maximum production; this is an excellent opportunity to connect with one of the oldest and most successful organizations. Address Box 220, 1019 St. James Building.

WALL STREET CORRESPONDENT.
Outside brokerage house of high standing requires man of thorough experience, who has "made good," to take complete charge of correspondence, circularizing, and advertising; must show record as "producer," with plenty of initiative and writing ability, as well as thorough knowledge of the market. To the right man, able to assume full responsibility of position, we offer an exceptional profitable proposition; salary basis. Write, giving full details. Broker, Box F 759 Times Downtown.

WATER TENDERS wanted at once for large boiler plant; good wages, steady employment. Apply Procter & Gamble Mfg. Co., Port Ivory, Staten Island.

WELDER, ACETYLENE, ON TANK WORK. MAXWELL CO., 119 15TH ST., BROOKLYN.

WINDOW TRIMMER.—ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN OF IDEAS WHO HAS RECENTLY HAD CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT OR CHAIN STORE WINDOWS EXCELLENT SALARY. ADDRESS, STATING AGE REFERENCES, AND EXPERIENCE FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS. G 925 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WORKMEN wanted experienced in the manufacture of transits and levels; splendid wages to right men. Experience, and where employed, replies confidential. Address X 10 Times Annex.

WRITERS, &c.—Opening on daily trade newspaper for 2 college men of initiative and originality; must write well. Write, stating qualifications fully. WILLIAM B. DAY, 280 Broadway.

X-RAY TECHNICIAN.—Salary to start, $25 per week; when 18 wanted; hours, 9 to 5:30; 1 week's vacation with pay; lighting experience. Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St. and 9th Av.

YOUNG MAN.

Clerical position, large food corporation; must know something of auto parts and keeping of records; experience, education, references and age required. Address M., P. O. Box 220, City Hall Station, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN in machine house in dry goods line to take charge of stock record system; must be familiar with modern methods; state previous dry goods stock experience; letter will be held strictly confidential. Address Box 220, 1019 St. James Building.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, for office of wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address D. T. Box 265 Times Downtown

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

	Per Agate Line.
Count 6 words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c)	50c
Agents to Let and Wanted	42c
Automobile Exchange (Sunday 55c)	50c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Country Board	45c
Employment Agencies (Sunday 55c)	50c
For Sale (Sunday 55c)	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Lost and Found (Sunday 55c)	50c
Mortgage Loans (Sunday 55c)	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	47c
Situations Wanted	35c
	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 15c)	10c
Personal Wants	10c

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Thirty ... trained, six years' experience, ... sales, reasonable terms. L 190 ...

... English or elementary ... D 43 Times Downtown.

... work in home next, assist Mrs. Murray, 438 West 204th St. St. ...

... stenography, efficient, ... high school graduate; $16. ... Uptown.

... ers any kind of ... 447 Tremont Av. ...

... refined young French ... English, to live with ... preferably to instruct in ... Person, N. J. ...

... M.A., experienced ... college, will tutor in ... Latin, Spanish. G 220 ...

... business experience, ... Indus rial town planning ... welfare work. L 311 ...

... wishes position in ... letter only. M. Smith, ... Real Estate. ...

... Smith College will ... teacher in private family ... year in the city; best of ... Address Teacher, 5 ...

... typewriting, stenog- ... 56 Times. ...

... executive abili- ... seeks position, con- ... secretary; university ... study abroad; minis- ... E. W., Hamilton, ... Ave. 38 ...

... position as Spain; ... Spanish (translator, ...

... graduate, knowl- ... calculus; refined, ...

Employment Agencies.

Thirty cents an agate line.

... French-English, desires ... structress or com- ... J. S., the Beers ... 5030 ...

... Scotch Agency.—First- ... by month. ... W. 123d St. Morn. 6816 ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

... services of ... experienced in ... work and ... position ... bank or ... Address ... and Co. Inc. ...

... executive, ... business man with ... and executive ... secretary, ... results, salary ...

... EXECUTIVE. ... COLLECTIONS. ... married, long ... experience, good ... character and ... six years with ... class, now avail- ... town. ...

... Office Manager, ... secretary, ... ing experience and in- ... salary $3,000. J 643 Times ...

... 27, married, ... accounting, esti- ... statistical records, and ... sible position. F 704 ...

... N. Y. C., 10 years' ... export and import trade, ... and Russian, will con- ... F. A fifth or sixth ... $35. E 620 Times Down- ...

... 10 years' clerical, ... at present Secre- ... position; high school ... clerical position with ... Uptown. ...

... opened, systematized; ... without bookkeepers; ... tax reports, resi- ... West 27th. Telephone ...

... EDITOR, OFFICE MAN- ... AGER, EXPERT SOLV- ... PROBLEMS; ABLE EXEC- ... IMMEDIATELY. D ...

... executive and executive ... public practice, desires ... ing concern; past two ... and office manager ... Times. ...

... executive, credit man, ... ing, loan and varied ... presently employed ... with large concern. D ...

... man, senior univer- ... experienced audits, reports, ... position, accountants or ...

ACCOUNTANT AND EXECUTIVE.

... initiative, tact, and ... seeking permanent ... connection. N 68 Times.

... EXECUTIVE, ORGANIZER, ... six years office man- ... corporation employing ... Brownstown. ...

... intelligent, ener- ... desires connec- ... W 144 Times ...

... STUDENT, New York Uni- ... expert ste- ... accountant's of- ... Times. ...

... OFFICE MANAGER.—Eight ... to largest and constructive ... and collections; practical ... Times Downtown. ...

... service, books open- ... special bookkeeping ... firms; reasonable. ... Hill 1191. ...

... junior experienced book- ... college accountancy ... connect myself with ac- ... secondary. N 82 Times. ...

... MANAGER, mar- ... correspondence, ... highest references. F ...

... auditor, public ac- ... desires responsible ... full charge. J 563 Times ...

... reliable, reasonable; books ... financial statements, sys- ... keeping arrangements; ... practice. G 287 Times ...

... wide experience, college ... versant with modern methods. ...

... BOOKKEEPER desires tem- ... part-time work, experienced; ... L 212 Times. ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 182 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT; part-time engagement; wide and thorough certified experience. W 162 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 32, experienced; New York University graduate; efficient, executive ability; references. E 698 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, public accounting experience, controlling accounts, prepare financial reports. S 379 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, executive ability, 10 years' experience, wishes position. J. C., 540 South Orange Av., Newark, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, 26, high-class C. P. A. experience, N. Y. U. senior, desires C. F. A. connection. C 58 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, desires position as manager of office or business. L 285 Times.

ACCOUNTANT wishes connection with certified accountant; three days a week. D 1,021 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled. Cowen, 63 Park Row. Beekman 8386.

ADVERTISING.

An agency man offers a part of his time to the business requiring advertising service at an economical figure; also to the busy advertising manager needing constructive assistance; his experience: This campaign he is now running, the things he has done and is doing are big recommendations. He can give you convincing copy, original ideas, versatility, and knowledge of advertising. B 16 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER AND MANAGER, long connected with house doing as heavy advertising, circularizing, and publicity as any in U. S.; thoroughly familiar with drafting and makeup, all kinds, magazines and newspaper advertising; also used to management, having latterly been in charge war office with 350 employes; now free for connection with house willing to pay for highest ... and successful man. Box 435 Times. 2 Rector St.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Capable executive and copy writer desires a good position with a manufacturer or agency. He has both initiative and energy and is a specialist in technical advertising; engineering graduate; age 30. X 24 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Capable, experienced, gifted writer, versed in printing, holding good account, desires work; spare time hours, not for extra money involved, but with the idea of being able to "show something" that will lead to new business connection. A 447 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER.

ART MAN, SKETCH ARTIST.

Writer of good copy; draws rough sketches to submit to client; exceptionally well trained; broad experience with wide variety of products; part or full time. H 615 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—A young fellow of education and initiative, who can write a business message that "pulls," wants connection with copy or service department of advertising agency or manufacturer. S 375 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER of wide experience in advertising, publishing, and printing wishes connection with large manufacturing concern; preferably one doing their own printing. D 11 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, successful display solicitor, resulting-getting advertising writer, seeks advertising management (or assistant) of medium-sized ready-to-wear house. S 248 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR-SALESMAN, broad experience detail with publications, workers and producer, widely acquainted New York and Eastern territory, open for engagement. F 113 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, thoroughly experienced, capable taking full charge department, desires position with manufacturer, large retailer, or mail order house. O.K., 111 Times.

ADVERTISER.—Young man, ambitious, hard worker, excellent habits, experienced composition, seeks position in agency department; moderate salary. L 95 student of advertising. J 539 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR experienced, who can produce, desires to make connection with magazine or agency. A 433 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING and publicity man, age 25, desires to break into ... ; would not for American publication or commercial line, etc. ... reference. Times Annex.

ADVERTISING EXPERT

will give part time to handle ... advertising ... reasonable compass. Z 491 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Everything in mail order; pay only for what you want, established reputation. Hyde Madison Square 8140.

AN EX-NAVY LIEUTENANT DESIRES A POSITION WHICH OFFERS ASSURANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT; ON DEMONSTRATED WORTH; AGE 28; CHRISTIAN; HAS BUSINESS SELLING AND CREDIT EXPERIENCE, AND THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA ACQUIRED BY FOUR YEARS' SERVICE IN THE ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE AND AMERICAN NAVY; SALARY REQUIRED WOULD BE INFLUENCED CHIEFLY BY OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. W 108 TIMES.

ARMY OFFICER,

refined young Christian, 24, desires position with prominent family as tutor and companion; opportunity for study; country preferred. J 521 Times Downtown.

ARTIST, 10, wishes to connect with a good progressive studio; can paint or draw any subject, from a face to a portrait, through pencil, pen, or commercial work. F 644 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.—Expert cretonne, silk designer desires position, Columbia University man. F 705 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER

for the sales executive of a big national organization requiring the services of an exceptionally able assistant, and who in turn offers a permanent connection, with opportunities for advancement on demonstrated worth; successful record as executive in positions of responsibility; also as salesman in selling; must have thorough knowledge of administration and organization; experienced in co-ordinating work between departments; tactful, able handling of men; analytical mind, and mass of detail; an able correspondent; knowledge of Latin-American trade and Spanish language; well educated, and of good address; age 30; Christian; salary required would be influenced by opportunities for advancement, associated with same group organization for over ten years, at present Major in United States Army, soon to be discharged. Address L 250 Times.

ASSISTANT TO

PRESIDENT OR MANAGER.

Would you not gladly transfer to an assistant the mass of detail work with which your shoulders are loaded down? If you could find the right man, the one man whom you could trust and know that the work would be done the way you wanted it done, the applicant, previous to enlistment in U. S. Navy, has had 10 years' practical business experience in sales, credits, collections, finance, factory and office management, university and scientific school graduate, age 32, salary moderate, but organization must be of sufficient size to allow for future advancement. S 334 Times.

ASSISTANT TO ADVERTISING OR SALES MANAGER.

Desire to assist with either of these executives. Now employed in research and merchandising department of New York advertising agency. My experience in conducting dealer and consumer investigations, handling various products has given me practical knowledge of trade conditions and selling problems in their relation to advertising. An opportunity to sell would be welcome. Age 22, married. Address G 181 Times.

ASSISTANT to executive and sales manager wishes change to position where ability and initiative will have chance for advancement; capable of handling more than details; experienced office manager; college graduate; 27 years of age. T 114 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT.—Position desired by young man, 34 years of age; well built and healthy; have had 13 years' experience with manufacturing concern, both as foreman and as chief clerk. H 552 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to executive, graduate chemist, desires position, any capacity, commercial, chemical. A 437 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT, Manager, Superintendent.—Executive seeking assistant, interview solicited; understand routine from office boy to manager, knowledge of machinery, production, factory cost, and handling help; experienced claim agent, shipping and receiving clerk, manager or superintendent; age 38; 20 years' experience office, factory, and warehouse routine. Schmidt, 587 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

ATTENDANT, nurse, masseur, tall, strong, wishes position with invalid or elderly gentleman; references. N 96 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ATTORNEY,

thoroughly experienced in real estate; commercial litigation; formerly manager of collection department of corporation; energetic, initiative. J 539 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY, (6 years) In Cleveland, Ohio, recently discharged from army, desires responsible position with mercantile concern. N 69 Times.

AUTO SUPPLIES.

Competent All buyer and sales manager desires responsible position; well and favorably known to the trade and considered an expert in this line.

W 168 Times.

A SYSTEMS ENGINEER, EXPERT IN MECHANICAL ACCOUNTING METHODS AND PROCEDURE, WHO IS A

CHRISTIAN, 35 YEARS OF AGE, AND MARRIED, AND HAS HAD 15 years' thorough experience in general accounting, efficiency and sales promotion work, and who is seeking a real opportunity to earn a real future with a real organization, will be open for engagement about July 15. He has originated, installed and directed pay roll, cost, perpetual inventory, raw, in process, and manufactured material, branch, shipping, billing, accounts receivable, and collection; stores, requisition, and accounts payable; systems; has traveled extensively, organizing and developing a sales organization, and has established a sales record in the office appliance line second to none. He is now reorganizing and directing one of the largest accounting propositions in the country, is financially responsible, and can, if required, furnish bond in any amount. Address Executive, Box A 211 Times.

ATTENTION, EXECUTIVES OF INFANT OR ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIES OR INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING FIRMS.

Wanted, opportunity to learn your business and develop with it by young man with academic and legal education; possessing initiative, executive ability, persistence, loyalty, capacity for assuming responsibilities and absolute reliability; I have a habit of getting results. D 632 Times Downtown.

A RESOURCEFUL BUSINESS BUILDER and advertising manager and general business executive, qualified by the broadest experience to assume the heaviest executive responsibilities or to promote the most difficult enterprise.

Thoroughly familiar with every detail of advertising agency work, as well as of advertising management, sales promotion and sales management; intimate knowledge of many varied lines of business.

Forceful writer, original but practical thinker, unlimited energy, sound judgment, unswerving loyalty; age 29.

This ad. will interest only those who are able and perfectly willing to pay the proper price for fully matured experience and the highest type of capability. L 253 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, cost accountant, office manager, fluent correspondent, 8 years' mercantile experience, capable taking complete charge, books opened, closed, balanced, entanglements adjusted, seeks permanency; $30. D 603 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, take full charge office; American, Christian, 33, married; long experience; controls, monthly balance sheet, profit and loss, and all financial statements; credits, collections; systematizer; A1 credentials. J 514 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, correspondent, accountant; married, 40, American, wishes position entire charge office activities, growing concern; control, financial statements; starting salary moderate where ability will be rewarded. A 398 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.

Competent young man (22) desires opportunity, five years' cost, analytical, general clerical, and bookkeeping experience; good education; capable assistant to executive. Address A 438 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, TRIAL BALANCES, 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; MODERATE SALARY; BEST REFERENCES. D 1015 TIMES HARLEM.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) competent, able assistant, full charge; opportunity student; seeks permanent position offering advancement; highest credentials. D 1030 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-COST ACCOUNTANT.—Long experience wholesale, manufacturing, banking lines; capable, trustworthy, moderate salary. A1 references. Steady. J 505 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT desires position with firm needing future; double entry, experienced; trial balance; reference; $18. C 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accounting student desires connection with responsible firm; experienced; best references; no Saturdays. Chrein, 420 East 8th St., city.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, general utility man; Curb or Stock Exchange house; excellent references; salary no object. W 612 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credits, collections, accounting, over 20 years' experience; age 39; youthful, neat appearing, ambitious; salary $2,000. T 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 36; take charge; modern methods; controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting, factory costs; $35. S 390 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) specializing accounts payable, cost, classifications, &c.; 9 years' experience; Christian. F 743 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry ledger clerk, manufacturing; varied experience; trial balance, financial statements considered; Christian; $25. H 622 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, thoroughly experienced, ex service man, technical school education, desires position. W. F. Byrne, 56 Morningside Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, routined office and executive man, unquestionable record, desires permanency with fair prospects; locate. W 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances, efficiency unquestionable; executive ability; highest references. G 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 26; best of references, only those with a real opportunity in which a man can rise need answer. N 45 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, credit man, office manager, 20 experience, wishes position with reputable firm; best references. F 733 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, good correspondent, age 28; possesses initiative and executive ability; highest credentials. D 1029 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) seven years' experience general sales; purchase ledgers; $25 S 374 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, statements all kinds; A1 references; perfect English, German; also part time. Box 129, 3,013d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, (20,) discharged, (Sergeant;) 4 years' experience; reference, $20. L 252 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; accountancy student; 1½ years' experience; $17. W 167 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, office manager, wife experience, control accounts, financial statements. S 380 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, controlling accounts, trial balances, financial statements, desires position. C 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, (25,) five years' experience, desires position. L 207 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, desires work after 4:30; can also do work in my own office during business hours. A 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER desires evening work with small concern; rates reasonable. F 711 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (27:) expert; 8 years' experience; complete charge; best references. F 746 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, controlling accounts, A1 references, desires position. B 12 Almes.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, general office work; some selling experience. E 752 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Five years' experience, controls, balances, statements, accountancy student; references; $23. D 204 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, ambitious, experienced; knowledge Spanish, stenography. Heller, 425 East 166th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, full charge of books; trial balances; $18-$20. D 652 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Executive ability; 16 years' experience; A1 man; $30. H 619 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, long experience; excellent references; replaced by naval officer. E 744 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, corresponding and accounting knowledge, six years' experience; age 25. S 383 Times.

BOY, faithful Japanese, wants job cleaning office or store. K. Kumajiro, 330 East 57th St., New York.

BUTLER, Valet, &c.—Young Japanese wants position, butler or valet, or entire charge of one gentleman; town or country; 4 years' reference; call on Sunday or Monday. Mrs. Foster Garries, 106 Central Park West.

BUTLER, respectable, colored; many years' experience; country preferred. Sinclair, 218 West 140th St.

BUTLER; Japanese; first class; capable, good disposition, highly recommended. C 46 Times.

BUYER AND MANAGER.

Competent man's furnishings, clothing, with high-class house, wants to make change, married; best references. P., 1244 Times Bronx.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CAMP COUNCILOR, boys' camp; have completed two years' medical school; details attention those answering this ad. L 258 Times.

CAMP DIRECTOR.—Young man, recent army officer, desires position as camp director for Summer. L 226 Times.

CARPENTER. — General contractor wants work, day or contract; factory, dwelling, commercial, machinery installed; immediate attention. Tel. 1078 Melrose.

CASHIER OR CLERK, in bank, hotel, steamship company or restaurant, position desired by man of middle age, accomplished linguist; salary modest. E 719 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Physician and surgeon of extensive experience and plus professional standing, honorably discharged officer of Medical Corps, U. S. A., who holds a New York State chauffeur's license, desires a position with an invalid or family with children; is willing to travel or drive a car, do secretarial work, or manage a country estate; references exchanged. Address H. M., 532 West 114th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, motor boat mechanic, Swiss-American, 30, single, desires position in private; has over 10 years' experience on high grade cars; served in N. S. aviation as motor mechanic; practical man, able to operate and repair any auto, marine or aviation motor; city, $35 a week; country, $30 and board. Frank Hollan, 409 East 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, now employed as investigator by insurance company, open for engagement at termination of present position, June 1st; excellent chance for owner to secure services of high class man with A1 references from present and past employers. C 56 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, American, age 31, 7 years' experience, 5 years one position, understands gardening, poultry, handy with tools, wishes permanent position in country anywhere; licensed in N. Y., Conn., and New Jersey; $100 per month and cottage. F. J. Lindlau, Mendham, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced, very highly recommended, able mechanic, strictly temperate, neat, obliging, courteous, pleasing personality, desires private position; city or country; reasonable salary; careful driver; A1 card. T. F., 156 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. Irish-American, single, 10 years' driving; overseas air service man; handle any car; excellent references; salary $35 per week or equivalent. Eugene Shaley, 1019 Anthony Av. Telephone Fordham 1016.

CHAUFFEUR or MOTOR BOAT OPERATOR. —Familiar all makes automobile and gas marine engines; done extensive touring, land and water; ten years' experience; best references; will go anywhere; single. Emery, 2,608 Creston Av., Bronx, New York.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, wishes steady position; 12 years' experience; private family; drives Locomobile, Pierce-Arrow; can go any road. Paul Watson, 46 Lenox Av.

CHAUFFEUR, A1 mechanic, careful driver, 8 years' experience, excellent references, wages $30 week start, wishes steady position with private family. Auto Supply Stores, 106 West 69th St. Phone 6648 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, white, 29; 10 years' driving and repair experience, high class cars; excellent references to ability and character. John Tack, Phone 5273 Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, single, ex Air Service man, wishes position, private; A-1 references; PierceArrow cars preferred; salary, $35 a week; expert mechanic. George Williams, 2,345 Webster Av.; Lenox 4800.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 10 years' experience foreign and domestic cars; city or country; furnish best personal references. F. Williams, 307 East 90th St.; Columbus 4054.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, intelligent, educated, good appearance, 4 years' experience; on all cars; go anywhere; $25 weekly. Paul Tihanyi, 300 Manhattan Av. Cathedral 9963.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 5 years' experience; Cadillac, Packard, Pierce, other high-grade cars; have been twice across country; references; 3 years last place. L. Worton, 1,413 Locust Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, wants private position; experienced on high-grade cars; competent, reliable, obliging; best reference. Address Chauffeur, 455 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes position private; 15 years' experience; city or country. Lo Kullman, 170 West 121st St. Tel. 2911 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—15 years' experience; thoroughly understands Pierce-Arrow cars; wishes position with private family. S 284 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Japanese, seven years' experience with six Packard, Pierce, Cadillac; best reference; willing Night. 23 West 60th St.

CARETAKERS.—Sober man and wife want position as caretaker of hunting lodge or Summer residence; particulars given to enquirers. Mrs. Ida Appleton, Ashby.

CHAUFFEUR, (21,) French, wishes position; two years mechanic and driving, useful and lowest wages. Paul 325 West 26th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to place his chauffeur with some private family who will appreciate honesty and ability. Write Fred Kaufman, 80 Maiden Lane.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 25, single, Swedish, wishes position, private family, city or country; references; careful driver. Carl, 664 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, Swedish, wishes private position; long experience; references; $25 week, room and board. Nelson, 233 East 86th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Excellent driver and mechanic; all over U. S.; wishes touring position; best references. G. Williams, 630 West 185th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, neat, wishes position; 6 years' driving and mechanical experience; references. Thomas, 137 West 143d; apartment 10.

CHAUFFEUR, French, married, desires position private family; prefer country year around; good references. R. H., care Pedercoll, 313 West 135th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Chinese, experienced mechanic and driver, wishes position; private family; references. Chucy, 317 West 112th. Phone 3822 Cathedral.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC. — Swede, married; ten years' experience; take charge several cars; strictly temperate, reliable; good references. 145 Times.

CHUFFEUR, mechanic, open for touring engagement; speaks four languages; years of touring Europe and Pacific Coast. W 161 Times.

CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANIC, 42, single, 15 years' experience; best references, wishes position, go anywhere. Noller, 825 East 81st.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, single, safe driver, expert mechanic; honorably discharged from military service; competent in every respect; city or country. Sarstedt, 574 Madison St., Corona, L. I. Tel. Newtown 1134.

CHAUFFEUR-STENOGRAPHER. Single, good mechanic; experienced driver; touch typist; references; would travel. Lawrence, 134 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR colored; private; good all round man; give personal references; age 30. 223 West 133d St. Phone 6924 Morningside. Roges.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married, wishes position with private family; 6 years' experience with all cars; references. John Bell, 4,512 Park Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Swedish, experienced, willing and obliging, wishes private position; drives any car. Carlson, 28 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, single, age 25; 10 years' experience, prompt, reliable. T. Brown, 101 West 52d St. Tel. Circle 620.

CHAUFFEUR, (22,) wishes position; experienced and careful driver; best of references. J. Martin, 143 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR, an expert, with best of references, wants a first-class position. Wallace, 400 East 144th St. Melrose 2664.

CHAUFFEUR, valet or second chauffeur; first rate city references; town or country. W. Rasper, 327 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, experienced, wishes position, high grade cars only. Smith, Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, discharged soldier, married, wishes position in private family; 4 years' experience. Peters, 131 West 143d.

CHAUFFEUR, honest, reliable, wishes position; city, country; best references. C. H., 118 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, six years' experience, wishes position, city or country. Frank Saux, 138 West 64th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, mechanic, wishes country position. Chambers, 105 West 137th St. Audubon 4103, afternoon.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scotch; experienced; Pierce, Rolls Royce; good references. Phone 1903 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, 46, French, with long experience, especially Packard cars; best references. Rawyler, 23 West 57th. Tel. Plaza 880.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, expert mechanic; careful driver; any car; references. Troutman, 130 West 143d. Aud. 5318.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Finnish, desires position, city or country. Gus Lamberg, 1,605 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes steady position, private; 2½ years' last position; A1 mechanic; city, country. Chauffeur, 1,152 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—18 years' experience, mechanic; references. 134 East 34th. Murray Hill 11.

CHAUFFEUR.—Just discharged from army; nine years' experience. Address E. P., 116 East 53d St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, 10 years' private exper.; drive any car; go anywhere. Care River, 33 Manhattan Av.

CHAUFFEUR, butler, colored, desires position with family; drive Buick, Cadillac; city, country; A1 references. L 308 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored mechanic; private or commercial; highest references. Cephas, 343 West 63d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR.—First class; excellent references; $30 week. A 192 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 40; any car; city or country; references. N 63 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, COACHMAN, good writer and driver. Morley, 257 West 68th St.

CHEMIST wanted for responsible laboratory position in factory near New York, with experience in analytical work (metals) and with good qualifications for research work; good education and good personality essential; must be able to take charge of laboratory. X 59 Times Annex.

CHEMIST, graduate, recently discharged from army, 4 years' experience combined plant and laboratory work, desires permanent chemical position along analytical, metallurgical, electro-chemical research lines; married. X 34 Times Annex.

CHEMIST.

28, eight years' experience in plant and laboratory, manufacture of gas and coke; capable executive. C 81 Times.

CHEMIST, college graduate, desires work chemist position; strong; initiative; competent and experienced handling men; business experience. W 106 Times.

CHIEF YEOMAN, well educated, with business experience, desires position where advancement is commensurate with service. W 186 Times.

CIRCULATION BUILDER. — Aggressive, clean-cut young man who is a result getter and can meet necessary requirements can start on $25 per week in the circulation department of large publishing house; commission and bonus in addition to salary; only men desiring outside sales promotion work on national well-known magazines need apply. G 232 Times.

CLERICAL.—Young man, (Christian;) has 3 years' general office experience. D 638 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Experienced young man (22,) high school graduate; will go out of town; salary $20. 564 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Four years' experience; would like to connect with house where chance of advancement is given. H 569 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, five years' experience in hardware, typewriting, eighteen months' clerical work in army; intelligent worker; city references. H 599 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, 24, (army sergeant) desires position in office; college education; has business experience. T 112 Times.

CLERK (21) desires good position with advancement; highly recommended; 5 years' experience. D 612 Times Downtown.

CLERK, tutor or any reasonable proposition desired by college student. C 53 Times.

COLLECTION MANAGER.

Attorney, thoroughly experienced; good correspondent; capable and energetic. J 540 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) adaptable, executive and business experience, desires to locate with reputable firm where abilities may be utilized. A 412 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, thorough general business experience, 22, seeks permanent, responsible position offering constant opportunity for advancement. S 333 Times.

COMPETENT TUTOR,

experienced, university trained, seeks position in private family; instructing: English, grammar, composition, literature; history, ancient, mediaeval, modern; geometry, algebra, arithmetic; best references. Teacher, 227 East 86th St. Telephone Lenox 4406.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR.—A TRAINED EXECUTIVE, WITH EXPERIENCE OF SEVENTEEN YEARS IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL WORK, AT PRESENT TIME COMPTROLLER OF VERY LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, SEEKS NEW CONNECTION WITH VIEW TO BETTERMENT; WELL VERSED IN MODERN METHODS IN FACTORY COSTS AND CORPORATION ACCOUNTING; EXCEPTIONAL CREDENTIALS. J 524 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT.—Experience with big companies; available immediately; any location. L 292 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, well educated, thoroughly experienced in claims, collections, sales, and copywriting, understands double-entry bookkeeping and controlling accounts, wants connection where close attention to business will be appreciated; salary $35. Elsenberg, 5,021 8d Av., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish and English, with full knowledge Spanish, would like to take charge of Latin American dept. in reliable concern; also knowledge stenography and bookkeeping; best references to offer. W 100 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, Spaniard, with thorough knowledge of English, technically educated, familiar with South American trade conditions, seeks connection with exporting firm. G 28 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, office manager, in small office, assistant in larger one; good education, ability, experience; can apply myself to job. J 405 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, (30;) analysis, distributions, &c.; 6 years' experience; knowledge general accounting; executive ability; Christian. F 742 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, Finns, wish positions; man chauffeur, mechanic; woman first-class cook, seamstress; city only. W. Pekkarinen, 169 East 128th St.

COUPLE, competent; man chauffeur, wife chambermaid; references. Block, 118 West 103d St.

COUPLE.—Chauffeur, mechanic; wife housework; no children. Bohm, care Oja, 1,284 Amsterdam Av.

CREDIT MAN, COLLECTION MANAGER.

A young man who has studied credits theoretically at New York University and started credit for a million-dollar corporation; a good correspondent, tactful, courteous; open for immediate engagement. L 298 Times.

CREDIT-COLLECTIONS.—OFFICE MANAGERS, AGE 30, EXECUTIVE, TACTFUL, CORRESPONDENT, 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MERCANTILE LINES, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH REPUTABLE CONCERN. A 216 TIMES.

CREDIT MAN, expert on collections, executive, loyal, successful record, with one house, would consider out of town, offer. Lock Box 55, East Orange, N. J.

CUSTOM CUTTER, first-class, 10 years' experience on 8th Av.; with good following; best of references. 282 Times.

DETECTIVE or investigator, formerly in U. S service on this kind of work; excellent references. Address F 737 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER period furniture, cabinet and interior woodwork; 8 years' practical experience with high-grade furniture as expert detailer, thorough knowledge of constructive follow-up work, thorough factory, reliable, with selling ability; reasonable salary. A. Schneider, 74 Union St., Corona, L. I. Tel. Newtown 1134.

DESIGNER of lighting fixtures, with technical and manufacturing experience abroad and training in architecture, desires position. H 568 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, age 28, 7 years' experience as designer and detailer on automatic machinery, chemical plants, turbines; familiar with purchasing and inspection of materials, also foundry, pattern, and machine shop practice; best references. J 276 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man, (25,) has completed three-quarters of mechanical drafting course; good knowledge math. and mechanics, desires position. C. Lightbourn, 358 West 23d. Phone Chelsea 4739.

DRAFTSMAN.—Machine designer specialized on small and medium special devices; first-class man who can work from verbal explanations or rough sketches. Chas. Roberts, 501 Central Av., Newark.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER, 27, recently released from responsible army assignment, desires commercial position where knowledge of salesmanship, advertising, drafting, or office management required. X 40 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, Jr., architectural, 21 years of age; Cooper Union graduate, with some experience can give references. Harry Kirshbaum, 116 West 117th St., New York City.

DRAFTSMAN.—Columbia graduate, 8 years' experience reinforced concrete, designs, details, estimating, correspondence, selling, desires opportunity. X 80 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 23; technical graduate; six years' experience machine design, lathe, and plant layout. D 1011 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, automatic, machinery, tools, experimental development, shop, supervising experience. A 407 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Large, varied experience designing, detailing automatic machinery and apparatus. F 753 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, practical and experienced on detailing interior woodwork measurements, listing, &c. Box 137. 1,464 3d Av.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, architectural; recently discharged from service; architect's or contractor's office. Draftsman, A 172 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced in automobile and gasoline engine layout, jigs, fixtures. T 94 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Neat tracer and letterer; detailing; 2 yrs.' experience; $18. J 804 Times.

EDITORIAL, advertising, and general publicity man, 24; 5 years' trade paper and other experience; can take complete charge publication; clever writer. N 66 Times.

ENGINEER. — Technical graduate, having sales and executive ability, desires position requiring knowledge of building construction, electrical and mechanical engineering; age 26; engineering graduate, one year architectural drafting; three years construction and sales engineer on steel fireproof building construction. Graduate of U. S. Naval Steam Eng. School. Employed now, but will change for position offering chance for advancement, and where hard work is appreciated and rewarded. H 283 Times.

ENGINEER. — Technical graduate; twelve years' construction experience, railroads, tunnels, concrete buildings; references; salary $225; permanent position. A 179 Times.

ESTIMATOR-ENGINEER.—Expert estimator, all branches building trade; 20 years' experience structural steel, concrete. F 778 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ENGINEER, production, desires to make change on account of health; at present located with one of largest shipbuilding plants in United States; 14 years' experience in general construction. G 705 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR on sheet metal work, thoroughly familiar with building plans; executive and selling experience. L 236 Times.

EX-ARMY OFFICER, aviator, college graduate, age 25, desires position with a future; experience in construction work and in factory supervision. H 308 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

AGE 30, MARRIED, COLLEGE GRADUATE, DESIRES POSITION WITH A PROG

$100 Reward

Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information effecting the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN, exceptional, covering entire South with line ladies' handkerchiefs for past 6 years, selling the jobbing trade, is now open for one or two kindred side lines; strictly commission basis. S. L., care Advertising Office, 133 East 17th.

SALESMAN.—Can you use the services of a man who will devote every ounce of energy to justify any opportunity given him? Formerly employed as bookkeeper-office manager; age 29; married; Jewish faith. Address G 230 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, calling on automobile dealers and jobbers, to sell cap screws, bolts, &c., for manufacturer—on a strictly commission basis, good side line for men covering this trade. G 788 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted in the South, desires strong line of women's wear; has big following and can produce profitable business. Write S. P., 2,525 Broadway.

SALESMAN, (29,) with large concern and selling metropolitan district, would like connection with first-class concern, salary or commission, or both. E 711 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (35,) 15 years' experience selling manufacturers, wholesale and retail grocers, wants staple or specialty account; New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey; commission. J 492 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 35, married, hustler; wants chance to prove it; consider any position where aggressiveness and ability would bring large returns to my employer and myself. Martin, 862 Manhattan Av.

SALESMAN to sell large department stores, New York, representative veiling, netting, and georgette lines; state experience and particulars; salary and commission; reply by letter only. E. Jacob & Co., 65 5th Av.

SALESMAN, 31, discharged A. E. F., previous retail experience, seeks position with wholesale mercantile or manufacturing house with chance to make good. R., 1,650 Amsterdam Av.

SALESMAN.—Young man, technical training, familiar with machinery and tools, shop and foundry practice, inventive ability, loyal and trustworthy, desires position. E 502 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — Trade magazine has opening for experienced subscription salesmen to work in New York on high-class trade publication; commission basis, with weekly drawing account. G 239 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, capable of producing good results, seeks connection with reputable firm; will consider your basis of earnings during interview. Z 271 Times.

SALESMAN.—Knows drug trade well, wants good line for Greater N. Y.; use machine if necessary; references. D 648 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, desires connection reliable concern for Eastern Canada territory; drawing account or commission basis; sell anything. L 233 Times.

SALESMAN, neat appearance, 23, hustler, experienced hardware and housefurnishings, desires staple line. Box 133, 1,503 7th Av.

SALESMAN, (25,) neat appearance, ambitious, energetic, 5 years' successful selling experience, wishes connection reputable concern. W 150 Times.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, 29, WILLING, HARD WORKER, DESIRES POSITION. RELIABLE CONCERN. A 454 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, covering Connecticut, Massachusetts, open for additional line; commission; pay own expense. Write fully, Stanley Corp., Milford, Conn.

SALESMAN, experienced, practical demonstrator, desires connection with manufacturer of lacquers, enamels, &c. T 117 Times.

SALESMAN, 15 years' experience, desires position with first-class jewelry or stone house; local territory; credentials. D 630 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, clean-cut, energetic, now with underwear house, seeks connection with high-grade waist house; result producer. A 1,000 Times.

SALESMAN.—City or traveling; steady trade; not single shot proposition. F 664 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN - Producer, clean record; only A1 propositions considered; highest references. H 589 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, road experience in hosiery, desires connection with reliable concern. L 241 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 21, experienced hardware, auto supplies; take any line; salary or commission. L 323 Times.

SALESMAN.—Educated gentleman, (37,) wishes to form connection; business pushing. L 206 Times.

SALESMAN.—Having New York office in district selling dry and stationery trade, will represent additional lines. W 120 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced desires silks or leathers for cutting up trade. F 792 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, sell to retail trade, experienced ladies' underwear. L 697 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced capable of handling line. Orchard A 227 Times.

SALESMAN, MILLINERY, experienced, all high grades to sell. L 176 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, college graduate, just returned from overseas, desires position as private secretary or confidential assistant to busy executive; knowledge French, stenography, and typewriting; also experience in executive capacity in manufacturing and printing; willing to travel. F 798 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, (30,) ten years' able experience, expert stenographer, typewriter; college education; high-class man; at present secretary to President large corporation; desires to make change; $50. J 250 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY. Able stenographer, correspondent; educated; 7 years of broad experience; engineering, advertising, purchasing, catalogue copy writing; opinion preferred. W 161 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (25,) married, wife employed, desires drive car; references given; will go anywhere to executive; moderate salary, $30 $35. Write W. M., 3,225 Broadway.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, American, 20, 10 years' experience, salary $20. A 455 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, Columbia University graduate, desires office; desires position where experience and ability would bring large returns to my employer and myself. Martin, 862 Manhattan Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (20,) 2 years' experience, desires position with publishing house, theatrical preferred; salary $20. A 406 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, desires position with publishing house, theatrical preferred; salary $20. A 406 Times Downtown.

STATISTICIAN, ACCOUNTANT, COST EXPERT, DESIRES CHANGE; 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; MANUFACTURING, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL; AVAILABLE JULY 1. J 25 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — Clean-cut Christian, 8 years' engineering, mechanical, construction experience, good correspondent, excellent grammarian, methodical, capable assuming responsibilities, quick, comprehensive, accustomed rapid technical dictation, $25, unquestionable references. H 619 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, clean cut, age 24, 2 years' commercial experience, 3 months' active stenographic practice with desire change from present service; excellent references as to accuracy and general capabilities; seeks position with law firm or legal department of corporation. $25-$30 to start. L 250 Times.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, correspondent, thorough command English, accustomed responsibility and handling details; high-grade man; 5 years' experience; American. 25. D 638 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Spanish-English, accounting; ten years' experience New York banking, manufacturers, export; wishes proper position. Espanol, W 697 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER (Spanish-English) wanted by responsible concern. Big prospects for live party. Apply A. L. Clark & Co., Inc., 311 6th Av., Export Department.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretarial position with future sought by well-educated, proficient shorthand-typist, recently demobilized. A 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, executive's assistant; 12 years' experience, technical. C 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, chauffeur, private secretary; 10 years' experience; 6 years with last employer. Box W 115 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER, age 22, 3½ years' experience; best references, salary $20. F 741 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, American, 20, 10 years' experience, salary $20. A 460 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, DESK school graduate, some years experience, capable, excellent references. J 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, several years' experience, desires work afternoons. A 806 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, (19,) knowledge bookkeeping and office details; experienced. A 411 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent, experienced; college man; salary $23. G 944 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires position in mountains for a few months; best references. C 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 33, married, 14 years' experience; excellent references; $35. H 548 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — English stenographer and Spanish-French translator; experienced; $30 week. A 406 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY of ability, integrity; 5 years' experience; Gentile; $25. W 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced in law and commercial work; references; salary, $22-$25 wk. F 729 Times Downtown.

STEWARD.—Young man wants position, city or country; best references. Kay, care of Lippert, 155 7th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT or FOREMAN.—Position wanted by an expert automobile and truck man; garage or large transportation company, or any other responsible position, handling machinery and men; go anywhere; just been discharged from the U. S. Tank Corps, where I was Sergeant mechanic in charge of tanks and truck transportation in France; best references. Z 481 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT-MANAGER.

First-class executive; practical experience building construction, maintenance, and operation; five years' road selling machinery and plant equipment; two years' operating downtown office building; financially responsible and competent to assume complete charge for estate owner or builder; is open for position. A 403 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINE SHOP. A first class man who understands the business, seeks position; is a thorough designer and machinist and can furnish highest references. J 542 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT — CARPENTER. — A practical builder having 15 years' experience seeks position as superintendent and estimator; city, country, or alteration work; references furnished. L 317 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Honorably discharged army officer wants employment as inspector or superintendent of construction work; used to handling labor, familiar with plans, &c. Griffin, 95 East End Av., New York.

TEACHER, spending two months in California, would like proposition in getting a moderate return. Briber, 1,246 Union St., Brooklyn.

TEACHER desires occupation during Summer months; A1 references. L 231 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Young man, thoroughly conversant with transportation, shipping and export matters; ten years' experience; honorably discharged officer; now available where results will count. A 450 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN, experienced in both domestic and export shipping; knowledge of stenography and typing essential; very good opportunity to right party; give full particulars. A 436 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR.—Scientific, literary, and commercial writings translated into French, German, Spanish, English; proofreading; articles written, improved, and condensed; references. S 368 Times.

TRANSLATOR, in French, German, Polish; correspondent; ex-soldier A. E. F.; college graduate; publications; references; moderate salary. T 89 Times.

TRANSLATOR: English, French, German, Rumanian; competent; wish spare time work. H 612 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Will tutor or take charge of several boys at a sanitarium or shore resort for six weeks during the summer; full particulars, Address Teacher, School H., Garfield, N. J.

TUTOR.—Young man, college graduate, athletic instructor, wishes position in charge of camp for boys, gymnasium, or private tutoring during Summer; seminarian. A 219 Times.

TUTOR, Parisian, 34, single, companionable, professor of modern languages, desires private tutoring with family during Summer; shore or country; splendid references. Z 332 Times Annex.

TYPIST and clerk; young man, 19; one year's experience. S 591 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER.

Department store within 50 miles of New York has a vacancy for a thoroughly experienced window trimmer; must have had department store experience. Apply X 55 TIMES ANNEX.

WANTED,

A MAN-SIZE JOB.

Organization or reorganization, reconstruction, management; indoors or out; any part of the world; now or later. I am one of those curious individuals who like to work. Can you keep me busy fourteen hours or more per day?

I own a half-interest in two manufacturing plants, (steel and metal specialties,) but I am looking for something bigger. Am 35, 5 ft. 10 in., 175 pounds. Entered first training camp; was regimental Adjutant, and promoted to Major in France.

Need $5,000-$6,000 per year, but will not be satisfied with that for long. Give me something to organize, to operate, or create; to engage, to build up, or put back on its feet; to reorganize or revitalize; something to keep me busy fourteen hours a day or more as boss, or as assistant to the boss, (until I get his job away from him;) if you need them, I can bring a few good men with me —men who served with me in France, men who know organization and will carry through any kind of a job. T 180 Times.

WHO IS LOOKING FOR A GOOD MAN?

BIOGRAPHY.

Born United States, age 45, married; 5 ft. 11; weight 190, healthy.

Traveled America and France extensively; well educated; character A1; worldwide reputation; excellent personality, good talker, good writer; good habits; good business getter; good organizer, good manager, good salesman, good efficiency man; reliable, trustworthy; hard worker; can furnish the best of references from the best-known men of America. What have to offer? The biggest proposition in the better. Address Gentleman, Bay 14th and Beach Channel Drive, Belle Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 25, knowledge bookkeeping, payroll, costs, production, statistics, general office work; seeks connection with advancement. V 1243 Times Bronx.

YOUNG COUPLE desires position, woman as housekeeper, man as chauffeur; city or country. W. Hill, 72 East 127th St.

YOUNG MAN.—Harvard college graduate class 1919, age 22, is ready to enter the business world; either manufacturing or commercial; ambitious energetic young man desires connection with large business with opportunity to rise to the top; highest references. X 73 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, ambitious and conscientious, seeks connection with reliable concern, preferably cotton or woolen textiles, offering future opportunity at selling; experienced buyer, salesman, shipping; 2 years with one firm; highest references; salary secondary to prospects after making good; ex army. A 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Dartmouth College student, age 20, wishes employment during Summer vacation with well established concern, preferably in the advertising department, salary not as important as making the right start; can begin work in about ten days. Hanover, L 250 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, Christian, desires position in office of small or large manufacturing concern offering good advancement; 5 years' experience in accounting dept. of large manufacturing concern, before entering arms; can furnish A1 reference; salary to start, $25. F 170 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) graduate of high school, would like to secure a position with an established bank or brokerage concern where initiative and willingness to work will lead to advancement; best of references furnished. X 42 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (Christian,) practical mechanic, with several years' business and salesmanship, desires locating with manufacturer, where common sense, ability, and initiative will warrant a responsible position. L 245 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, ex-naval man, age 22, high school education, over 2 years semi-executive experience, 6 months exporting, desires permanent connection with export house; salary secondary consideration. G 619 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) high school graduate; executive and clerical ability; willing to start at moderate salary until proves his worth; four years' business and selling experience; highest references. What have you to offer? D 1014 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 22, honest, neat appearance, executive ability, good penman, accurate at figures, great years' receiving, shipping; desires connection with reliable house. C 43 Times.

YOUNG MAN familiar with Chicago and Middle West desires to represent importer, broker, export or steamship company; a proposition with a future; what have you to offer? Z 474 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires position where hard work is rewarded by promotion. Louis Goldner, 1,525 Rae Av., Bronx.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, 30, married, wishes steady position with reliable concern as manager or foreman; capable of taking charge and hire help; best of references; salary $35 week. A 221 Times.

YOUNG MAN, as assistant bookkeeper on stock transfer ledgers; one with similar experience preferred; neat appearance. Address Box C-16, Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) college graduate, accounting experience, desires position with creditable concern in any capacity with bright future; willing to start at bottom. N 62 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, discharged officer, college graduate, neat, industrious, capable, desires position where demonstrated worth assures him a good future. R., Box 96 New York Times, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 24, married, 4 years' selling experience, wants to connect with reliable firm; neat appearance and a hustler. A 213 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) college graduate, experienced, position with mercantile, financial house; must promise future. 2A, 611 West 137th St.

YOUNG MAN, 31, business experience; able executive; formerly teacher and social worker, desires position of responsibility. J 510 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, Summer position at resort desired; recently back from France; university man; typist; advertising and editorial experience. N 65 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, chemical training, business experience and initiative, capable typist; well able handle men. A 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college education, desires connection evenings, after 4; conversant in advertising, correspondence; intelligent, alert, energetic. J 463 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (24) wishes position with reliable concern; has had seven years' experience as assistant buyer of general merchandise. H 569 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) college graduate 1915, desires any position; excellent experience; interview appreciated. S. L., 866 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, also Spanish, in steamship or export concern; $14. Schmidt, 282 West 132d St.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) bookkeeper, general office and export payroll man, 6 years' experience; not afraid of hard work. Saul Liebman, 1,701 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 22, clean cut, part college education, business and woolen experience, desires position with promising future. Maurice Zazuly, 101 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) honest, ambitious, willing, knows some Spanish, wishes position to develop to a good salesman with wholesale firm closed Saturdays. W 96 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, recently discharged A. E. F., 7 years' excellent buyer's experience, familiar with notions, toilet goods, fancy goods, &c., desires connection. C 39 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) three years college, energetic, reliable, office and selling experience, seeks position offering opportunity. H 502 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) knowledge of bookkeeping, office details, good education, experienced, desires position with advancement. F 745 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, educated, wishes employment evenings; investigating, clerical, experienced motorist; competent teach driving; any proposition. T 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, recently discharged from naval aviation, accountancy student, desires connection with future. H. I. Schiff, 881 East 178th St.

YOUNG MAN.—Do you need one with college and legal training, able, adaptable, efficient, versatile; Address H 551 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position as cost clerk or clerical work with large firm or bankers. C. B. Szosta, 11 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years, of neat appearance, with selling ambition and experience, wishes position with every opportunity at same. Box E. E., 104 East 140th.

YOUNG MAN, accountant, correspondent, desires connection with mercantile industry in capacity leading to salesmanship. T 91 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 4 years' business experience, desires position with future. A 410 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, also accountancy student, wishes position with future; excellent references. N 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, (18,) desires clerical position with advancement; $12. J 511 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, useful, wishes position with private family; city or country; honest, sober, neat appearance. T 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) at present employed by bank, desires to connect as a salesman; salary. D 305 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, chemical engineering student, clerical plant, laboratory or factory. L 257 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) willing, reliable, desires position of anything; pay, discharge; state salary. Fisher, 365 Stockholm St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as assistant or companion to traveling man. A. M., care Lyons, 881 Fox St., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 18, Christian, American, desires position as junior clerk or office boy; good at figures. J 293 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, studying law, desires position in law office where he can leave daily at 3:45 P. M. Handel, 118 West 112th.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) colored, student, wishes work evenings after 6. L 312 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate desires position as Summer camp man. L 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes position at anything; reference. D 1010 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 22, educated, discharged from service, desires position. L 206 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes clerical position in country hotel for 1919 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN wants work of any kind. H. H., 88 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty five cents an agate line.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS WAR ACTIVITIES RECONSTRUCTION & EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

418 Lexington Av., corner 43d St. FOR SAILORS AND MARINES Open from 9:30 A. M. to 2 P. M. SITUATIONS WANTED FOR Clerks, Timekeepers, Checkers, Law Clerks, several Civil Engineers, Employment Manager, Credit Investigator, Executive, Accountant, Chauffeur, Electrician, Salesmen for Auto Accessories; unskilled labor at $3 to $4 per day; also for various young men coming out of the army and navy as salesmen.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, inexperienced, references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

East Side.

207th, cor. Lexington Av., (165.)—Single rooms with meals, $14 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; exclusively. Summer rates. Hotel Rutledge.

207th, 29 EAST—the large room; also small room, meals served.

MADISON AV., 213, (58th.)—Rooms, attractive, large and small; table excellent.

West Side.

167th ST., 22 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; excellent table.

16 WEST 46TH ST.

Large rooms with board; table guests.

55TH, 16 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

57TH, 351 WEST, (near Columbus Circle).—Large, small rooms; French table; electricity, telephone.

64TH, 44 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful, large rooms, private baths; table and service unexcelled.

88TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large and single room, near bath, excellent table, reference.

70TH, 140 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite or single, private Jewish home, moderate.

72D, 218 WEST, (RIVERSIDE.)

Ideal Summer location; exclusive house; large front room, overlooking river; also large rear room; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 229 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table guests. Columbus 1045. Subway.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COL. 6390.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable couble rooms; second floor; excellent table; table guests.

72D, 263 WEST.—Double rooms; private bath; single rooms.

72D, 259 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; also hall room; board; references.

72D, 238 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable two gentlemen; excellent table; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; excellent meals; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Spacious suite or single room, bath, electricity, excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining room; table guests.

75TH ST., 18 WEST.—Rooms, all improvements, and excellent private table board; homelike.

76TH, 23 WEST. For the Summer season, large and small rooms, bath adjoining; refined people; every convenience; first class table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

West Side.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (wide, parked street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; room; delightful location; table board; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Large front room, board, parlor dining room; electricity; references.

83D ST., 9 WEST.—Rooms and board; table guests; excellent table.

83D ST., 5 WEST. — ROOMS AND GOOD TABLE BOARD.

85TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; single room; private house.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good home cooking; all accommodations; table guests.

86TH, 117 WEST.—Large, second floor, suitable for party of four; 2 baths; private table, parlor dining; table guests.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; excellent board; telephone, electricity; convenient; Jewish house.

88TH ST., 125 WEST.—Exceptionally large furnished front room; private family.

89TH, 321 WEST.—One or two gentlemen, or couple, can secure elegant large room; all improvements; well established; fine private house, overlooking Hudson and Drive.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Hebrew family; room, bath; gentlemen; couple; excellent board.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; also room near bath; electricity, telephone; good table.

91ST ST., 50 WEST.—Table guests wanted; excellent table. Riverside 1966.

92D, 69 WEST.—Single, double; running water, and meals, $18; Summer rates.

93D, 21 WEST.—Cool front rooms, near park; excellent cuisine; table guests.

94TH, 63 WEST.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; excellent table; references.

97TH, 229 WEST, (Broadway.)—Jewish-American family offer board, large room, running water, bath adjoining. Apt. 7-E.

99TH ST., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Refined private Jewish family can accommodate gentleman. A 218 Times.

102D, 244 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; table guests; parlor dining.

104TH, 130 WEST.—American family; light room, board. Phone 4124 Academy. Husbande.

104TH, 320 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Beautiful, large room; private house; electricity; references.

112TH ST., 695 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—Front room, bath; superior board; moderate; accessible; homelike; strictly private Hebrew family.

115TH, 151 WEST.—First floor, connecting, private bath, single room; excellent board.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Single room, excellent Jewish table. Brody, Morn. 2123.

157TH, 75 WEST.—Large front room, well appointed house; subway, "L" station references.

A HOME of exceptional quality for one, with small American family; Broadway, 2,880. Phone 7980 Cathedral. Apartment 20.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, bath, all conveniences, excellent table for one gentleman, in Jewish family. Schuyler 6285.

RIVERSIDE, 292, (94th).—Cool room, private bath; single; food. Apt. 34, Jandorf, 2841 Riverside.

STATEN ISLAND, The Gables.—45 minutes from South Ferry. Apply Cromwell Property, 32 Broadway. Phone 885 Broad.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 736, (148th).—Newly opened house; choice rooms; excellent table.

THE GRAYMORE, 46 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. COOL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE. TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 4206.

WEST END AV., 835. (Corner 102d.)—Large room, twin beds, running water; also corner room; excellent board. Osborne, 8th floor.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight, singles, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—Large room, private bath; suitable for 3; French spoken; references; table guests.

Brooklyn.

THE BROWN LODGE, 8-10-14-20 EIGHTH AV. Delightful, cool rooms for Summer, close to Park; board optional. 1046 Sterling.

BOARD WANTED.

Forty cents an agate line.

Jewish widow requires board and one or two rooms with bath for the winter in a private family; only highest grade home considered, east side preferred. L 265 Times.

Three Jewish adults want two rooms and board, west side, 70th to 103d St.; apartment preferred. L 289 Times.

Board, rooms for two people, possibly three; electricity; state price. A 454 Times Downtown.

Wanted, board for baby, (18 months,) with refined family. R. F., 263 West 125th.

Young man, Jewish, desires comfortable home with sociable people; reasonable. W 604 Times Downtown.

Board and room by two adults; upper west side below 125th St. A 181 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line

ALLEN CAR 1917, 5-passenger touring; excellent condition; any demonstration; am leaving town, must sell at once; $350. 309 5th Av., Room 200-B, Telephone Murray Hill 294.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER, 4-passenger.

LIDDLE brougham, 1917, collapsible.

CADILLAC 1917, 4 and 7 passenger.

CADILLAC 1917 Limousine.

MARMON 1917 chummy roadster.

BUICK 1919 roadster.

Special Runabout built by Rolls-Royce Co.

DISBROW SPECIAL, 1918 speedster.

STUTZ 1917 roadster

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1582.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC. 1,174 BROADWAY, (57TH ST.) TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1417. Reference—Columbia Bank. OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

AUTOMOBILE.—First-class automobile concern needs experienced foreman in motor shop; open shop department; excellent position; good pay. Reply stating age and experience in detail. T 97 Times.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF RECONSTRUCTED PIERCE-ARROWS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Series 4, 1918, 48 h. p. 7-pass. touring.
Series 4, 1917, 66 h. p. 7-pass. touring.
Series 4, 1917, 48 h. p. 7-pass. touring.
Series 4, 1917, 38 h. p. 7-pass. touring.
Series 4, 1917, 38 h. p. touring brougham.
Series 3, 66 h. p. 7-pass. touring.
Series 3, 48 h. p. 7-pass. touring.
Series 3, 38 h. p. 7-pass. touring.
Series 3, 48 h. p. limousine.
Series 3, 48 h. p. vest. landaulet.
Series 3, 38 h. p. 5-pass touring.
Series 3, 38 h. p. limousine.
Series 3, 38 h. p. sedan.
Series 3, 38 h. p. roadster
PIERCE ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,765 Broadway. Tel 157 Circle Evenings until 7.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1919 STUTZ Speedster.
1918 WINTON Touring.
1918 STUTZ Touring.
1918 4-PASS. TOWN CAR, special Healy Body.
1918 CHANDLER Touring.
1918 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1918 BUICK 4-Passenger Sport.
1918 STUDEBAKER Cabriolet.
1918 PAIGE Touring.
1918 FRANKLIN Chummy Roadster.
1917 CADILLAC 7-Passenger Touring.
1917 MERCER 4-Passenger Sport Model.
1917 PATHFINDER Touring.
1917 ROAMER, Sport Model.
1916 LOCOMOBILE Touring "38."
1916 HUDSON Touring.
1915 SIMPLEX Touring.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 57TH ST. TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. Phone 647-648 Circle.

BRETEY, LOUIS.
303-5-7 West 49th St. Columbus 270.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35, Fleetwood Brougham.
PACKARD 1917, 2-25, Fleetwood Brougham.
PACKARD 1917, 2-25, Touring, 7-pass.
PACKARD 1916, 1-25, runabout; wire wheels.
PACKARD 1916, 1-25, Special Limousine.
HUDSON 1918 SEDAN.
MARMON 1917 CHUMMY.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 RUNABOUT.
FIAT 1915 Little Town Car.
PENAULT 1914 Touring, 7-Passenger.

BUICK 1918 5 passenger; condition perfect; car for all the year; 4,000 miles. Mr. Sherman, 207 West 75th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

BIDDLE 1918 ROADSTER.
BIDDLE 1918 4-PASS.
BIDDLE 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 7-PASS.
HUDSON 1918 RUNABOUT LANDAU.
HUDSON 1918 TOURING LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, 4-PASS.
HUDSON 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
MARMON 1919 7-PASS. TOUR.
MARMON 1917 "34" TOURING, 7-PASS.
MERCER, 1917 TOURING 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
STEARNS 1918 LIGHT SPORTING 4.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1919 6-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1919 BULLDOG, 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG, 4 and 6-PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 2185.

BUICK 1919 sedan.
CADILLAC 1918 Victoria.
CADILLAC 1917 sport, 4-passenger.
STUTZ 1918 roadster.
CADILLAC 1917 roadster.
CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1916 7-passenger touring.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO., 10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

BUICK 1918 COUPE, NEWLY PAINTED AND UPHOLSTERED; MECHANICALLY PERFECT; GOOD TIRES. PHONE FORDHAM 7040.

BUICK little six roadster; late model; mechanically perfect; just painted; $800 cash. Call Rhinelander 922.

BUICK.—5-passenger touring; sacrifice $325; good looker; runs finely; owner moved away. Edwards, 365 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BUICKS-NASH, 1910-1918; discounts; delivered this week. Write Harris, 10 Wall.

BUICK runabout, 6 cylinder; almost new. Harris's car, 139 East 34th St.

BUICK, 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Black, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BURRELLE'S AUTO SHOW of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS. WE ISSUE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE For Four Months With Every Car.
CRANE SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC 1919 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1919 4-PASS. PHAETON.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1918 5-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 2-PASS. ROADSTER.
DANIELS 1919 SEDAN, NEW.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE.
DANIELS 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
DANIELS 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35, IMPERIAL.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD TOWN.
PIERCE-ARROW, Limousine, "38," Series 4.
HUDSON 1919 SPORT.
MERCER 1917 4-PASS.
MERCER 1916 4 & 6 PASSENGER.
MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
WHITE 1916 TOWN LIMOUSINE.
LANCIA 1917 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
FIAT SEDAN. Latest importation.
FIAT 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD. Latest imp
FIAT 1918 LIMOUSINE.
THANNA 1919 TOURING, NEW.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way, Entire Block. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC
1918 limousine town car.
PIERCE-ARROW.
1916, 6-48 touring
PACKARD
1917, 2-35 special limousine.
STUTZ
1918, six-passenger.
1917, four and six passenger.
1917 sport touring.
HUDSON
MURRAY "8"
1918, six-passenger touring.
HUDSON
1918, touring Sedan.
1918, four-passenger speedster.
1917 "J" Brougham town car.
LANCIA
1917 Cabriolet town car.
SIMPLEX
1916, 38, five-passenger.
WINTON
1917, seven-pass., wire wheels.
VAULT
1913, 18, cabriolet French Brougham town car.
MISCELLANEOUS.
FIAT, 16-valve, 75 speedster.
DE DION, 15, town car.
MINERVA 18, Limousine.
ROSKAM SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway, 63d St. Col. 907.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE,
1918 model, with Westinghouse air springs; small mileage; very good condition.
Immediate delivery.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 4000.
Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

CADILLAC 1919 runabout; little mileage.
CADILLAC 1917 roadster; splendid condition.
FRANKLIN 1918 (late) roadster.
HUDSON 1917 sedan; Model J.
MERCER 1915 speeder, $750.
PACKARD 1918 Judkin sedan; almost new.
PACKARD 1918 7-passenger; almost new.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 38 limousine, 2 bodies.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917 7-pass., prac. new.
STUTZ 1917, 4-pass. touring.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., EST. 1902.
1,678 Broadway. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

CADILLAC 1919 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35, BRAND NEW.
HUDSON 1919 CARRIOLET.
HUDSON 1918 SPEEDSTER.
NATIONAL 1918 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35, 7-PASS., 4 PASS.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
HYGRADE AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., 1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2867.
802-806 7th Av. Tel.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

SUBLETS AVAILABLE
ALCAZAR,
CARLTON,
WEST 105TH ST. 215 MANHATTAN AV.
Academy 4410. Academy—1710.
Two completely furnished apartments and nonelevator buildings, also weekly rates. Main office, 2151 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.
Open Sundays.

SUMMER RATES.
Apartments from two to five rooms, with or without bath, completely furnished; maid service, electricity; kitchen equipped. $2 to $5 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $40 to $150 a month, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler, 34 West 96th St.; Subway two blocks up and one block west.

SHERBORNE,
WEST 45TH.
Elevator service. 3 rooms, all improvements, immediate occupancy; 1 week, surface cars. Superintendent on premises.

Sublease, for 3 or 4 months, sitting room, bedroom, bath and kitchenette; Devon Annex, elevator; suitable for two; $75. Circle 250, Apt. 10-59.

Unfurnished, to private family, Morningside 2306 Party M. Wednesday.

Unfurnished, 3 rooms, bath, Washington Heights, exceptional location; extension local, accessible to subway, elevated, surface cars, or N. Y. Central.

Unfurnished, 3 rooms, bath, 2d floor, 251 West 113th St.—Five minutes from elevated station; rear apartment, facing yard; rent until Oct. 1, $30.

Unfurnished 4-room apartment, bath; furnished adults; for 3 months.

Unfurnished, 3 rooms, bath, in apartment; beautifully furnished neighborhood. Duncan, 1 West 67th St.

Unfurnished, 4 rooms, bath; Comfortably furnished apartment, convenient to elevated, subway, surface lines. Duncan, 1 West 67th St.

Unfurnished, 4 rooms, bath, piano, cook; wonderful location; reasonable.

Unfurnished apartment, consisting of 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, and hall bedroom, for rent among other furniture; will sell furniture separately if desired. Call 2151 Morris Av.

Unfurnished, 3 rooms, bath, 2d floor, $30. Apartment 33 (beautifully furnished; reasonable

Unfurnished, 3 rooms, bath, elevator service

The New York Times
SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1919.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

A FINE FARM OR A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME.

About 80 acres, 40 tillable, bordering for nearly ¾ mile on navigable river, only 2 miles to salt water, ½ mile to main station, on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., between Fall River and Boston; 4 miles from city of 35,000 and 12 miles to one of 115,000; State macadam roads; both cities good markets for garden produce and milk.

Farm includes 10-room Colonial house, good machinery and tools, fine hardwood grove, navigable river; hay barns, stock barn, calf barn; 2-story carriage barn, tool house, poultry house, 2 silos, apple orchard, &c., good loamy soil, no rocks; produce asparagus, strawberries and small fruits, &c., ideal for any market; can all be worked by machinery; up to two years ago kept 30 head of cattle and 4 horses; meadow now cutting 30 tons of hay; fine well water, cistern on hill top above house and barn.

This place is ideal for city business man and an equally fine bargain for a farmer; readily worth twice the asking price of less than $100 per acre, including buildings and latest farm implements wanted; will sell all or part.

For full particulars write or phone O. H. Harmon, 440 4th Av., New York City. Tel. Madison Square 7060.

LARGE BERKSHIRE FARM

800-acre farm property; 8-room old fashioned farm house; 60 to 70 acres of woodland; 50 or 60 large apple trees, in good bearing; brook passes through the property, and has been constructed to form a small lake; good barn, suitable for 24 cows and many tons of hay; excellent site for new residence; property adjoins gentleman's estate having fine residence and attendants; this really desirable property can be purchased at low acreage price of $25 per acre; excellent opportunity for the investment of a few thousand dollars; location near Chapinville, Conn.

ARCHER, NO. 10 EAST 43D ST.

For Sale—2-acre place 1 mile from Great Barrington; good house, barn, fruit; price $2,500. D. B. Cornell Co., Great Barrington, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

All-year round home in country; modern; not over ½ hr. from city; near Harrison and New York; special requirements; seven rooms; 1½ baths, two servants' bedrooms, 2 baths; 3 cars; state full particulars. H 59 Times Downtown.

I will pay cash for two well-located, 10 to 12 room apartments, with 3, 4 or 5 rooms, on same floor; between 59th and 86th Sts.; must be high class and modern in every detail; will consider only exceptional buildings in heart of city; state full particulars which I can investigate. Address E. A. Lewis, 326 9th St., Box 7 Times.

House wanted, West Side, not over 1 hr. from city; 7 rooms, 1 or 2 baths; must be in good condition; open fireplace; will take one or two acres; state price. Box 52, 1019 St. James Bldg.

I am ready to buy a house of from 7 to 9 rooms, with 2 baths, in good condition; must be reasonable; state price and full particulars. Box 57, 1019 St. James Bldg.

Wanted—Near the Sound, at Larchmont or Mamaroneck, 10 to 12 room house; all improvements, large lot; E. A. Lewis, 326 Willis Av., N. Y. C.

Acre or two suitable for 1 or 2 horse-size; 45 minutes from N. Y., near good school; 15 minutes' walk to station. A 189 Times.

City house wanted, in exchange for fine 8 & C country home with 27 miles wood full particulars, with agent and make offer. Orange 1196.

Wanted—New law apts. and moderate elevator apartments; no business properties, brokers protected; send details Bowarama, 200 5th Av.

Assistance given to any three family house owner who is disgusted. A 2 dress Real Estate Exchange, 149 East 14th.

Moderate priced 8-room cash country home of 2 to 3 acres, about 20 miles out. F 784 Times Downtown.

Wanted, to rent, furnished house, with garden, in Scarsdale. W. E. Spencer, 1,468 Nelson Ave., Baldwin.

Modern house and farm commuting distance New York, privilege buying. D 639 Times Downtown.

Private house, between 59th and 106th, east or west of 5th Av., $25,000; for residence. Pepe, Washington Square.

Want to rent, furnished, 7 to 10 rooms, near Riverside Wells full particulars, Room 412, 10 Bridge St., N. Y. C.

House and garage, to rent or buy; must be a bargain; will pay cash. Westchester or New Jersey. D 1021 Times Harlem.

Client desires bargain dwelling, West 76th to 86th Sts. Schaal, attorney, 271 Broadway.

Manhattan, Bronx properties to sell and lease. Kehoe & Cuneo, 523 East 115th St.

Want to buy suburban house; modern; attractive, good neighborhood. B 17 Times.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Have $20,000 equity and a small first mortgage loan on new brick 2-family house; has hardwood floors, steam heat, garage and other modern improvements; will exchange for unincumbered property in any part of city; will pay or receive the difference in exchange; a bona fide proposition. Address E. A. Lewis, 326 9th St., Box 7 Times.

Have $6,000 equity in a small first mortgage loan on new brick 2-family house; has hardwood floors, steam heat, garage and other modern improvements; will exchange for unincumbered property in any part of city; will pay or receive the difference in exchange; a bona fide proposition. Address E. A. Lewis, 326 9th St., Box 7 Times.

FARMS.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

MODERN GENTLEMAN'S HOME & FARM.

Beautifully situated on hilltop, 7 miles especially large modern 2-story house, open hall, tiled porch, open hall, tiled hip roof, complete bath, toilet, washstands in all bedrooms, Kewanee water system, by gas, electricity, open fireplaces, heated throughout by pipeless; high elevation; free from mosquitoes; 3-0 peach trees, 40 cherry pears and plums, large straw'y bed, raspberries, currants, acres of asparagus, poultry for 250 birds, cow barn, horse barn, poultry, ranges, shades, tools, implements, pumps, guns and wagons; price $7,500; terms, ½ cash. Jersey & 34 St. Storage, 1077 Press Building, Philadelphia, Penna. or Vineland N. J. Write today, also send for our illustrated Farm Catalogue.

Farm for sale on account of sickness, a bargain, 75 acres of mow corn, 2 acres of sweet potatoes, 2 acres of potatoes, 2 acres of tomatoes, 1 acre of cabbage, 1 acre of cucumbers, 1 acre of peppers, 1 acre of beans, 1 acre of beets, 1 acre of carrots, 1 acre of onions, 1 acre of parsnips, 1 acre of turnips, 1 acre of rutabagas, 1 acre of squash, 1 acre of pumpkins, 1 acre of melons, 1 acre of tomatoes

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Nine room house, stone and frame, 300 feet elevation, commanding distance, near station, $7,500. A. Kelly, 20 Mile Square Road, Yonkers.

[illegible] $15,000 time; one-third of cost will [illegible] stone house and acre, [illegible] station 2 blocks. Address Times.

[illegible] Bronxville, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 2 open porches, large barn; shady grounds; $15,000, on easy terms. S 387

House, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; [illegible] station, 45 minutes from [illegible] Nassau. N 81 Times.

[illegible] Modern 8-room house; garage; [illegible] way. $6,000; terms to suit. [illegible] Av., Bronx.

[illegible] 8 room house, $8,500; immediate [illegible] garage space; owner A 177 Times.

[illegible] Pelham Manor. Barge to attractive sight, [illegible] baths, $10,500. Phone 1352W [illegible]

[illegible] Attractive furnished home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, lawn; $185 monthly. [illegible] Craven Lemon.

Long Island.

UNUSUAL HOUSE BARGAIN—JAMAICA.

Modern house, 9 rooms, oak floors, electric light, steam heat, open plumbing, fireplace, [illegible] large bedrooms; plot 40x [illegible] restricted neighborhood; [illegible] grammar school; business [illegible] reasonable; price $8,500, worth [illegible] M. Johnson, 154 Park Av., [illegible] Orange St., Brooklyn. Tel. [illegible]

[illegible] country home within stone's [illegible] station; forty minutes [illegible] exceptional environment; [illegible] beautifully landscaped; [illegible] for $7,500; will take $2,500 [illegible] photographs and particulars. [illegible] Marine, Room 604, 1 Broadway.

[illegible] beautiful 12-room house; [illegible] fireplaces, hot water heat; [illegible] wonderful ground, 10 lots, [illegible] berries; 22 minutes [illegible] to school; bargain for [illegible] Singer, Little Neck, L. I.

[illegible] sale, practically new clapboard [illegible] rooms, 7 rooms, bath, breakfast [illegible] parquet floors, hardwood [illegible] fees, 6 minutes to [illegible] H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th [illegible]

[illegible] Cedarhurst Park, L. I.—For sale, 10-room [illegible] corner house on lot 100x [illegible] large porch; pantry, [illegible] pantry, garage, [illegible] Cross, 79 Lenox Av., [illegible]

[illegible] 5 room cottage, 6 [illegible] electric, telephone; [illegible] rooms, berries, strawberries; $5,500; also 5-[illegible] improvements. Meade, 558 [illegible] 5628

[illegible] Forest Hills—TO SELL [illegible] perfect condition, for both and pantry; all improvements; [illegible] boat; plot 50x125; [illegible] cross from village. Box [illegible]

[illegible] house to bathing beach [illegible] 17x30; 7 rooms, bath, [illegible] garage; $250 balance season [illegible] Harry T. Mott, Northport.

[illegible] $4,500; beautiful 10-room house, [illegible] tile bath, garage, [illegible] lot; [illegible] bath; decorated; steam [illegible] hot water; high; cost [illegible] Morgan, 256 Broadway.

[illegible] MINEOLA. [illegible] 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, [illegible] cellar, driveway; [illegible] easy terms. W 169 [illegible]

[illegible] house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; 90 feet [illegible] Bellerose, L. I., on Jericho [illegible] Hempstead; [illegible] Morris, Bellerose.

[illegible] Pelham Manor—Barge to attractive sight [illegible] baths, $10,500. Phone 1352W [illegible]

[illegible] Attractive furnished home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, lawn; $185 monthly. [illegible] Craven Lemon.

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[illegible] Attractive furnished home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, lawn; $185 monthly. [illegible] Craven Lemon.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

A beautiful semi-bungalow home, all improvements; buildings up to date in every respect; 7 rooms, two baths, tile floors; extra large cement porch in colors; cold storage cellar; grounds laid out in beautiful shrubs and flowers; artesian well; private in every respect; garage for two cars; plot 100x100; worth $12,000; will sell for $9,000, $4,000 cash; 10 minutes station, Erie R. R.; 23 miles N. Y. J. B. Bloomer, Hillside, N. J.

MAGNIFICENT HOME—BARGAIN.

Must sell my 12-room house, in first-class condition, Hill Section, Passaic, N. J.; on large plot, 100x175; fine old trees and beautiful lawns; abundance of fruit; five minutes' walk to Lackawanna or Erie Station; price, $10,500; cash required, $2,500, balance on mortgage. Apply to the owner, 13 Park Row, Room 1324. Tel. Barclay 8885.

Nearly new house, perfect condition, just decorated; living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, icebox room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, tiled plumbing; stone foundation; fine cellar; water heater; oak floors; front and rear porches; large garage; lot 150x180; 8 minutes' walk Ridgewood Depot; $7,000; terms. 39 North Pleasant Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1460.

A choice home, 8 rooms, bath, 2 sleeping rooms, large verandas, steam heat, open fireplace, water, gas, electricity, sewer, finished streets; 5 minutes' walk to ferry; 5 cents to New York; price $7,000; cash, $4,500; balance easy terms. Act quick to secure a rare bargain. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone Greeley 4235.

Montclair, N. J.—For sale, large, handsome mountainside property; choice residential section, spacious house; 17 rooms, two acres lawn and garden; fine shade trees; under $35,000; no agents; shown by appointment. W. D. Young, 32 Liberty St., N. Y. (John 6076.)

Wonderful, artistic, modern home; few but magnificent rooms; garage, garden; 45 minutes auto 130th St. Ferry; trolley many Manhattan ferries, tube; beautiful country, Hudson River views; worth over $17,000; sacrificing around $12,000; telephone owner, Cliffside 740-J; visit or photographs. Lincoln, Grantwood, N. J.

For Sale.—Beautiful corner property; house containing 9 rooms and bath, sun parlor, awnings and screens from top to bottom; grounds 50x100; also a two-car hollow tile stucco garage; running water and electric light; will sell at sacrifice; business calling owner out State. 277 Washington Av., Rutherford, N. J. Phone 638.

Dutch Colonial stone house, 10 rooms and bath; steam heat; all improvements; fine condition; oak floors; double garage; 2 acres; shade, fruit, shrubbery; 10 minutes' walk Ridgewood Depot; $8,500; easy terms. 39 North Pleasant Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1460.

Attention!—Extraordinarily well-built, brand new semi-bungalows, 7 large rooms, tiled bath; butler's pantry, parquet floors, beam ceilings, open fireplace; large plot; ideal location; price $5,150; terms; immediate possession; others from $5,250 up. Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Jersey.—Little Falls, adjoining Montclair Heights, six-room house, all modern improvements, lot 100x147; garage, chicken houses, garden partly planted; owner forced to sell. Apply C. A. Stroude, 2d Av., Little Falls, or tel. 999 Madison Square, N. Y.

Five real bargains left for homeseekers, $3,800 up; all improvements, desirable, convenient; monthly payments; arranged; 1 hour Manhattan; no commutation; by appointment only; Henschel, 89 6th St., Bakerfield Park, N. J. 1481-J Hackensack; 582 Cortlandt, N. Y.

NEW BUNGALOWS, $1,400.

TOWACO, N. J.—Four and five rooms; lot 50x100, commanding 40 minutes; express service, four minutes to Lackawanna station, water stores, club, churches, school.

$1,400 AND UP; $400 CASH.

HOMER CO., 9 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

Bargain! Few hundred dollars down, balance like rent; house, 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; plumbing; three minutes' walk to station, twenty miles out; good train service; desirable neighborhood; only $4,100. Geo. V. Morris, Demarest, N. J.

WESTFIELD, N. J., BARGAIN

Detached house, four bedrooms, bath, all improvements, choice location, section, trolley, schools, convenient; plot 55x200; price $7,000. L. F. Thompson, 152 Johnson Av., Newark, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

FOR SALE:—Twelve-room house, all improvements; 2-family; 2-car garage; garden, fruit trees, two-car garage; 10 minutes from ferry; must settle estate. T. H. O'Neill, Bowers Savings Bank.

For sale at Summit, N. J., modern 9-room house in first-class condition; electric section, spacious house; 17 rooms, two acres lawn and garden; fine shade trees; under $35,000; no agents; shown by appointment. W. D. Young, 32 Liberty St., N. Y. (John 6076.)

Wonderful, artistic, modern home; few but magnificent rooms; garage, garden; 45 minutes auto 130th St. Ferry; trolley many Manhattan ferries, tube; beautiful country, Hudson River views; worth over $17,000; sacrificing around $12,000; telephone owner, Cliffside 740-J; visit or photographs. Lincoln, Grantwood, N. J.

For Sale.—Beautiful corner property; house containing 9 rooms and bath, sun parlor, awnings and screens from top to bottom; grounds 50x100; also a two-car hollow tile stucco garage; running water and electric light; will sell at sacrifice; business calling owner out State. 277 Washington Av., Rutherford, N. J. Phone 638.

Dutch Colonial stone house, 10 rooms and bath; steam heat; all improvements; fine condition; oak floors; double garage; 2 acres; shade, fruit, shrubbery; 10 minutes' walk Ridgewood Depot; $8,500; easy terms. 39 North Pleasant Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1460.

Attention!—Extraordinarily well-built, brand new semi-bungalows, 7 large rooms, tiled bath; butler's pantry, parquet floors, beam ceilings, open fireplace; large plot; ideal location; price $5,150; terms; immediate possession; others from $5,250 up. Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Jersey.—Little Falls, adjoining Montclair Heights, six-room house, all modern improvements, lot 100x147; garage, chicken houses, garden partly planted; owner forced to sell. Apply C. A. Stroude, 2d Av., Little Falls, or tel. 999 Madison Square, N. Y.

Five real bargains left for homeseekers, $3,800 up; all improvements, desirable, convenient; monthly payments; arranged 45 m. hour Manhattan; no commutation; by appointment only; Henschel, 89 6th St., Bakerfield Park, N. J. 1481-J Hackensack; 582 Cortlandt, N. Y.

NEW BUNGALOWS, $1,400.

TOWACO, N. J.—Four and five rooms; lot 50x100, commanding 40 minutes; express service, four minutes to Lackawanna station, water stores, club, churches, school.

$1,400 AND UP; $400 CASH.

HOMER CO., 9 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

Bargain! Few hundred dollars down, balance like rent; house, 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; plumbing; three minutes' walk to station, twenty miles out; good train service; desirable neighborhood; only $4,100. Geo. V. Morris, Demarest, N. J.

WESTFIELD, N. J., BARGAIN

Detached house, four bedrooms, bath, all improvements, choice location, section, trolley, schools, convenient; plot 55x200; price $7,000. L. F. Thompson, 152 Johnson Av., Newark, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

FOR SALE:—Twelve-room house, all improvements; 2-family; 2-car garage; garden, fruit trees, two-car garage; 10 minutes from ferry; must settle estate. T. H. O'Neill, Bowers Savings Bank.

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STATE WILL O.K. YOUR PLANS

Its Approval Will Be Accepted by All of the Local Officials.

The State Department of Labor will examine all plans for constructing factories, and if they conform to the labor law and industrial code they will be approved. This approval will be accepted by local authorities throughout the state and will save the owners trouble later on because of defects or violations. For this reason the Labor Department asks that this notice be published widely so that those who intend building to meet the coming expansion of business will be saved from needless expense, annoyance and delay.

Part of the notice of the Labor Department reads:

"Efficiency is greatly hindered when a building is unsuited to its use, defects discovered after completion are not only annoying, but usually expensive to remedy.

"A business man who does not assure himself he is right before he starts a building project is not progressive.

"Efficiency and economy in building construction can be obtained by conferring with or submitting your plans and specifications in duplicate to the Engineering Division, Department of Labor, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., for examination and approval.

"This service is rendered without charge by the State Industrial Commission."

BUILDING INCREASES.

Big Gain Shown Throughout the Country in Latest Figures.

All available statistics point to the fact that building is now well under way. The latest figures received direct from city building departments throughout the country show that the estimated money value of plans filed during April, 1919, is 84 per cent. greater than for April, 1918. The total estimated value is $88,320,258 as against $48,007,171. This is by far the largest increase reported this year.

That this prosperity is widespread is shown by the fact that out of 170 cities reporting, 139 show gains, as against only 31 showng losses. This is decidedly encouraging.

Middle State cities show the largest gain, 100 per cent. Southern cities are next with 82 per cent. gain, and Eastern cities show 81 per cent. gain, and Western cities 45 per cent.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-seven cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Grantwood, N. J.—Furnished house; beautiful river view; owner hurry leave town; lease $250 season. 37 Grant Av.

$12,500—10 rooms, improvements, 3 acres, garage, fruit, State road. Leffer, Allendale.

Sacrifice, $5,600, my artistic home, 7 rooms, bath, 50x125 ft., 35 minutes to N. Y. Room 504; 8214 Cort. 41 Park Row, New York.

Hackensack, N. J.—Home, 7 rooms; hot air heat; lot 375x142; 2 minutes express station; $7,500. Shaffer, 723 Main St.

Westfield, New Jersey.—Elegant 9 room house; plot 55 by 150; price $7,000; immediate possession. E 712 Times Downtown.

Asbury Park—8-room cottage, near boardwalk, (665 Sewall.) $400; half, $300; all privileges. Dr. Spade, Canal 8060.

Old Colonial house, Ridgewood, N. J., 8 rooms, 2 baths, sun room, fireplace, $5,000. Hoover, 225 5th Av., New York.

Cranmere Park.—Eight rooms, bath, sleeping porch; garage; all improvements; bargain. Andreas (6c) 186, Mahwah, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J., 2 acres; 10-room house, all improvements; 2 garages, fruit; $21,000; photograph. Hoover, 225 5th Av., New York.

Furnished ten-room house, all improvements, near Summit Av. tube station, Jersey City. L 228 Times.

WHY BUILD"

BEAUTIFUL HOME SACRIFICED.
Address OPPORTUNITY, 166 Times.

Ramsey, N. J.—Colonial remodeled 8-room house; water, electricity, garage, chicken house. $2,800. Hoover, 225 5th Av., N. Y.

Connecticut.

NORWALK HOUSE.

Twelve rooms every modern improvement, 2 acres of land, garage; wonderful bargain; must be sold; price, $9,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

LAKE FRONT COTTAGE.

Lakeville, Conn., for rent, furnished; 12 rooms, bath; 2 acres; terms moderate. Moon, 45 Cedar St.

New Hampshire.

A place to live in that must be sold; White Mountains, near Mt. Washington, on Lake Ossippee; state road; house, garage; 4 acres up to 150. Apply Miss Rheta Lattle, 208 West Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Vermont.

For sale or rent for season, attractive cottage, furnished; delightfully situated, Lake Catherine, Vermont; five large sleeping rooms, large living and dining room, with fireplace, bathroom, with flush toilet, and lavatory; porch well screened; garage for two cars; ice, bathing, boating, fishing. Inquire Dr. D. C. McKenzie, Granville, N. Y.

Massachusetts.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME

in suburb of fine old city of 35,000 in Mass., on main line of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., between Newport and Boston.

Estate consists of about 8 acres, with Colonial house of 14 rooms, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms, sun parlor, piazza, &c. All year round house in perfect repair; all modern improvements. Large barn, garage, stable, poultry house, rose gardens, asparagus beds, vegetable gardens, shrubs, and fruit trees.

Ideal place for a city business man desiring a Summer home, easy to reach weekends on Fall River boats. Ready for immediate occupancy.

For quick sale—a wonderful bargain. For full particulars write or phone G. H. Harmon, 449 4th Av., New York City. Telephone Madison Square 7980.

Furnished bungalow, 30 miles Portland; 6 rooms, stone fireplace; 900 feet lake shore front; wharf; fine salmon, bass, and pickerel fishing; price, $2,000. J. T. Wheeler, 27 Mount Pleasant St., Rockport, Mass.

Country Houses Wanted.

6 or 7 room, furnished cottage or bungalow porch, modern improvements, ¼ acre; July to August; $100 per month; within 30 minutes from city; adults only. K., Room 608, 114 East 25th St.

Wanted—On Jersey coast, sale or rent, small cottage about 75 to 100x100 plot; shade trees; near river or ocean; not exceeding $3,500 or $125 for season; immediate possession. H 621 Times Downtown.

American couple, Christians, no children, want to rent small unfurnished house or half of two-family house, Westchester County; references; permanent; will lease; excellent care of property. C 44 Times.

Will rent view buying 7-8 room home suitable children; convenient schools; Brooklyn or Long Island; commuting distance; give full details. F. B., 300 Times Downtown.

To rent by year, unfurnished bungalow or small house, with garage; Westchester County, near White Plains; possibly buying end first year. Call White Plains 131, evenings.

Furnished house wanted on Long Island, between Hewlitt and Far Rockaway, from July 1 to September, containing 5 bedrooms and 2 baths on first sleeping floor; state price. Box G 847 Times Annex.

Wanted to buy a small modern detached house in select neighborhood in Montclair, Glen Ridge, or Orange; give full description and price. Address Cash, Z 420 Times Annex.

Wanted to rent from Sept. 1, furnished or unfurnished, 7 or 8 room house, commuting distance, north shore Long Island. N 89 Times.

Desire to rent six or eight room unfurnished house in Newark; must be in desirable neighborhood. Reply, giving all information, terms, &c., D 801 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Six-room furnished bungalow with modern improvements; July 1 to Oct. 1; commuting distance. Mail particulars, Bungalow, Box 11, 1435 3d Av.

Yonkers District.—Whole or part 2-family house; lease; consider buying; good location; immediate or October. L 211 Times.

Wanted to rent small modern house with garage, within commuting distance of New York. Address J 302 Times.

8-room house, modern improvements; acre ground; for garden; New Jersey preferred; price, terms. H., 31 Irving St., Montclair.

Wanted—Country house, furnished, or bungalow; commuting distance. Write C. H., 3,623 Broadway.

Furnished house wanted, family 3 adults, July and August; easy commuting distance; garage. C. C., 115 Times.

Small unfurnished house wanted; improvements; commuting distance; lease; moderate. D 1007 Times Harlem.

Wanted to rent by American couple, no children, small house with, some ground or floor, permanent. E 725 Times Downtown.

Small house wanted within one hour city; small cash payment, balance monthly payments. T 122 Times.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 56, e s, 24 ft n of 4th St, 24x 64.8; Gussie A. Engle to Charles Weill, 50 East 59th St; mtg $19,500; all liens, June 14; attorney, E. B. Cohen, 51 Chambers St.$1

AVENUE C, 98, s e s, 102.8 ft s of 3d St, 47.6x 100.4x86.4x114.3; Houston A. Thomas to Peter F. Appel, 333 West 22d St, mtg $45,000, June 9; Elwood J. Harlem, 271 West 125th St.....$100

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 75th St, 102.2x112; La Rochelle Corp. of New Jersey, to same corp of New York, 31 West 75th St, April 30; attorney, Louis E. Feltz, 220 Broadway.....$1

LUDLOW ST, 46, e s, 18x87.6 partition sale, May 31, 1919; William Klein, referee, to Augusta G. Reiter, 288 Hooper St, Brooklyn, mtg $12,000, June 9; attorneys, Baylis & S., 141 Broadway.....$12,700

MADISON AV, 1,128, s e corner 57th St, 19.6x49.9; Isidor Tolkow to Abraham Shulman, 270 Bline Av, Union Hill, N. J., mtg $8,325, all liens, June 14.....$100

MULBERRY, 127, 132-38, s s, 102x100x irregular; Gustav L. Jaeger to Mary R., Wadsworth R., and Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, Conn., quitclaim, June 9; attorney, Hamilton McInnes, 115 Broadway...$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, as executors, &c., to George A. Jaeger, Maywood, N. J., mtgs $70,000, June 9; attorney, same.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s e s, point 575 ft w of Broadway, run n 128.3 to point 100 ft s of 160th St x w 200 x s 53.9 to Drive x e s on curve, 214.7 to beginning; Bergmill Holding Corp. to 100 West 72d St Corp, 720 Riverside Drive, mtg $265,000; attorney, Samuel H. Golding, 135 Broadway....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 93d St, 114.4x87.9x irregular; Riverside Drive and 93d Street Corp. to Peter J. Shields, 28 Oakland St, Brooklyn, mtg $490,000, all liens.....$100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 75 ft s of 187th St, 75x100; Dayton Bldg. Co. to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $8,000, all liens, June 2; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

WATER ST, 112, w s, 63.4 ft s of Wall St, 20.3x40.8x20.4x41.4; Oliver E. Coles and Emily Krauss, 159 East 92d St, 1-15 part, all title; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Augustus N. Hand, executor, &c., to same, 13-15 parts, May 5; attorney, same.....$23,833.33

SAME PROPERTY; Dora H. Coles to same, all title, May 5; attorney, same.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Emily Krauss to Royal Holding Co., 128 Broadway, mtg $15,000, June 13; attorney, same.....$1

215 WEST 133d St, n s, 24.9x16.10; Achilles H. Kohn to Louis Hochman, 259 East 7th St, all liens, June 11; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway...$100

47TH ST, 139 East, n s, 2.2x100.5; Charles E. Miner to Wm. A. Clark, 449 Park Av, all liens, May 19; attorney, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St.....$1

76TH ST, 132 West, s s, 19x100.5; John H. Rhoades et al. executors, &c., to Mary M. Clothier, 132 West 70th St, all liens, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

82D ST, 11 East; Charles M. Camp and another, executors, &c, to Jeremiah F. Donovan, 124 South Oxford St, Brooklyn; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jeremiah F. Donovan to Townsend Horner, 116 East 63d St, mtg $45,000, all liens, June 13; attorney, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

84TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Henrietta and Minna Kroll to Solomon Schelinsky, 940 Tiffany St., Bronx, mtg $24,000, May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

113TH ST, 529 West, n s, 20x100.11; Mary E. White to 529 West 113th Street, Inc., all liens, June 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

120TH ST, 219 West, n s, 25x100.11; John Trick to Frederick, his wife, 234 Brook Av, Bronx, mtg $22,000, June 13; address, 219 West 120th St.....$1

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MULBERRY ST, 132-38, s s, 102x100.x irregular; Gustav L. Jaeger to Mary R., Wadsworth R., and Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, Conn., quitclaim, June 9; attorney, Hamilton McInnes, 115 Broadway...$1

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WADSWORTH AV, w s, 75 ft s of 187th St, 75x100; Dayton Bldg. Co. to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $8,000, all liens, June 2; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

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76TH ST, 132 West, s s, 19x100.5; John H. Rhoades et al. executors, &c., to Mary M. Clothier, 132 West 70th St, all liens, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

82D ST, 11 East; Charles M. Camp and another, executors, &c, to Jeremiah F. Donovan, 124 South Oxford St, Brooklyn; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

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120TH ST, 219 West, n s, 25x100.11; John Trick to Frederick, his wife, 234 Brook Av, Bronx, mtg $22,000, June 13; address, 219 West 120th St.....$1

H. Kohn, 59 East 60th St, 6 years; attorneys Wollman & W., 20 Broad St.....$23,000

70TH ST, 182 West, s s, 19x100.5, P. M. June 13; Mary M. Clothier to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; due and interest, as per bond.....$12,500

82D ST, 11 East, n s, 21x102.2, P. M., June 13; Jeremiah F. Donovan to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; due and interest, as per bond.....$45,000

113TH ST, 529 West, n s, 20x100.11, P. M., June 13; 529 West 113th St, Inc. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; due and int& as per bond.....$12,000

204TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x94, P. M., May 28; Arrow Holding Corp. to William Friedrick, Jr., West End, N. J.; due June 1, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,000

Bronx.

BARKER AV, e s, 50 ft n of Wilson Place, 25x100; Josephine Bauer to Louis Rawiszer, 2,074 Vyse Av, June 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 156th St, 54.8x 226.6 to German Place 117.9x226.11; Cyril Crimmins to American Trust Co., 135 Broadway, June 11, due Dec. 11, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$10,000

VYSE AV, 1,533, s e s, 25x100; Sam Josephson to Charles Gilfrich, 1,541 Vyse Av, prior mtg $5,500, June 14, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. E. Yung, 529 Courtlandt Av.

180TH ST, s s, 154.9 ft e of Union Av, 19.1 x75.6x26.5x81.1; Jos. Fried to Edward Liberts, 812 East 169th St, prior mtg $3,000; June 13, 1922, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

CHURCH ST, 196 to 200; E. S. Clark and another, trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$74,000

WEST ST, 125, mtg $4,200; Liebman's Sons Brewing Co. to A. Scaringe, 123 West 42d St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

47TH ST, 103 East, mtg $20,000; Harris D. Colt to Harris D. Colt, as trustee of Robert S. Boone; attorneys, Curtis, M. P. & Colt, 30 Broad St.....$1

7TH AV, 2,320; Seymour Realty Co. to Wilfred A. Openhym, 382 Riverside Drive; address, 23 Broad St.....$40,000

40TH ST, 345 and 347 East, mtg $8,000; W. & J. Realty Corporation to the State Bank, 374 Grand St.....$1

65TH ST, 433 East; 65th Street-Christopher Pitkin Co. to the State Bank, 374 Grand St.....$1

81ST ST, 309 West; Elsie Rosewerry to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av; attor

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

We are prepared to arrange

Mortgage Loans

for new apartment house construction

to

Responsible Builders

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE DWELLINGS
LOW PRICES

One of the following may be of interest to you—

$27,500 Near subway station and West End Av.; modern four story American Basement; electric light; well built; ideal for small family.

$19,500 Near Riverside Drive, 3 story, high stoop; convenient to subway; electric light; good condition; size 20x58x100.

$30,000 BEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON. 25x100, three-story high stoop; wonderful light house; situated in excellent block in the Eighties; two baths, electric light; modern in every detail; want offer.

$32,750 Five story American Basement, near West End Av.; three modern tiled baths, parquet floors throughout; excellent condition. Keys at our office.

$75,000 RIVERSIDE DRIVE MANSION AT A SACRIFICE. American Basement, 5½ story with elevator, 25x66x100; steam heat, five modern baths; rear staircase; ready for immediate occupancy; worthy of your serious consideration.

COMPLETE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d Street Tel. 7240 Columbus

The Cross & Brown Co. has been authorized to offer
FOR SALE
The Real Estate Holdings
OF THE LATE
John S. Huyler
Among which are the following valuable properties:

N. W. Corner 72d St. and West End Av.
Size 80.6 ft. x 115 ft.
FOR IMPROVEMENT.
There are four 4-story and basement grey stone communicating houses on the premises.

8 West 72d St.
Dwelling, 4-story and basement. Size 25 ft. x 100 ft. Subject to lease.

17 West 67th St.
Garage 25 ft. x 100.5 ft. 6 stories front and 8 stories rear.

530 West 143d St.
Dwelling, 3 story and basement. Size 17.11 x 99.11 ft.

So. Side 211th St.
92 ft. West of Amsterdam Ave. Vacant plot 175 frontage. Suitable for apartments.

For full details of these and other properties, prices, terms, etc., address
CROSS & BROWN CO.
18 East 41st St., New York. *Telephone Murray Hill 7100*

PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson

The environment for your home that makes for health, physical, mental and of the spirit. Open spaces, big shade trees, winding drives, rolling hills and sweeping views. A place where your wife and children can be happy.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Three-story-and-basement private dwelling, containing 10 rooms. Size 19.4x100.

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Vacant. Size 250x100x irreg.
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100 FT. EAST OF SHORE ROAD.
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MODERN FACTORY BUILDING OF ABOUT
65,000 SQ. FEET
in
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We could use to advantage R. R. siding or docking facilities. Will lease for long term. F 784 Times Downtown.

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UNRESTRICTED LOTS.
N. W. corner Home Av. and 172d St., will be sold at a sacrifice.
These lots are down to curb and are free and clear; owner will sell on easy terms, part cash or cash or will exchange for private dwelling.
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We have several choice factory sites for sale or lease. Will build for desirable tenants.
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ESTABLISHED 1899
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Ocean Block, 7 feet above modern bungalow, fine shade trees, 2 blocks from depot 4 blocks from ocean; 7 rooms, bath; will consider desirable lot in part payment.
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Houses built to your own plans within 30 days—$2,000 up.

Lots 40 feet x 50 feet
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Titles Guaranteed
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Fully improved with *sewers*, side walks, water, electricity and *gas*.

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SHORE BUNGALOWS, INC.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO SELL.
We want you to send full particulars. It will cost you nothing for listing your property. Neither will it cost you for advertising. We pay all expenses. You pay a regular commission when we have consummated a sale—no exclusive sale required.
No property listed in excess of fair valuation.
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Modern Manufacturing Building
About 20,000 square feet in or near New York City. Will buy or lease. Send full particulars, price, etc., to A. H., Room 1545, 42 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Remarkable Opportunity
Want high grade apartment house, west side, below 105th St., in exchange for one of finest, best located country estates within 35 miles New York; 800 feet elevation, grandest view; affords first-class estates; 25-room house, six baths; greenhouses, several cottages, extensive gardens; very complete outbuildings, everything perfect maintained. Home worth $100,000. Entire property cost $300,000. Having no further use for it, will sell less than 50% or exchange as above. Remarkable. G 738 Times Downtown.

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A Co-operative Apartment
for Own Occupancy,
6 to 9 Rooms and Baths
59th to 86th Sts., East or West Side.
ALL CASH AT A BARGAIN.
W. [illegible], INVESTOR, 134 Times.

Gentleman's Small Farm, 20 Acres
between New Rochelle and Greenwich; up-to-date house, not two large, outbuildings, for two married couples for housekeeping, and vegetable garden for same; need golf links price $50,000 to $100,000. Immediate possession; quick conclusion if right place; pay all cash. Full particulars, Principal, 92 Times.

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Loft Building Near Penn. Depot
Present net income over 30%. Will be over 40%. Present rentals app. $22,000. Will be $30,000. Asking $180,000. Very easy terms. Five story buildings, over 12 lots, very low price. Possession Beaman, 456 B'way.

18th STREET, NEAR 7th AVENUE
Five-story, cold water tenement, 25x98; four 3-room apartments to floor. Two stores rent over $3,000; less than $4.00 per room. Mortgage $12,000, 3 years; price $19,000; fully rented. Mercer, 256 W. 23d St.

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Three story and basement dwelling, 15x100 Price $14,000. Open for offer. W. C. Dilger, 642 Lexington Ave.

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Three buildings, frontage 75 feet; rent separately or together; suitable for business; hotel, (45 rooms;) restaurant.
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THE FINEST DRIVE IN NEW YORK STATE
OVERLOOKING
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HARBOR AND BAY IN THE EAST.
Complete modern Dwelling, 16 rooms, 4 tiled baths; garage for 10 cars; located on plot 200x218; whole block front; surrounded by fine large trees, beautiful lawn and palatial homes, several costing more than one-half million dollars.
House and grounds in perfect condition.
PRICE $65,000—$25,000 Cash Required.
Land is worth $60,000 and buildings would cost $75,000 to construct now.
Open for Inspection Sunday, 2 to 6. Brokers Protected.
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CHANCE
Convenient to Broadway and 103d St., apartment house, (no elevator,) 3 and 4 rooms; rent $18,500; price $110,000; want offer; good proposition; easy terms.
$5,000 yearly clear income over expenses, repairs, &c., on investment of $12,000 in apartment house, 4 and 5 rooms, in vicinity of 102d St.; rents $11,000; price $56,500.
Apartment house, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, rents over $11,000, leased to one tenant for $8,000; price $68,000.
Apartment house, 4 and 5 rooms, convenient to Broadway and 145th St.; rents $13,000; price $75,000.
Corner apartment house, stores, 3 to 5 rooms, (no elevator;) low rents, $25,000; price $185,000.
Broadway corner apartment house, 7 stores and apartments; rents $31,000, low, will be about $35,000 October; price $235,000.
Fine 9-story corner apartment house, 5 to 9 rooms; rents $78,500; will be over $80,000 October; price $590,000.
Also all kinds of other bargains, large and small, and desirable exchanges. Will pay you to investigate.
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Speculative Investments
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We have for sale suitable for investment purposes, with assured increase in valuations, a few of the best located and paying investment properties in the market today, which can be purchased at exceptionally low prices. Equities range from $5,000 to $500,000, and pay at a most conservative estimate from 12% up, and in some instances other properties will be considered on part payment. If you have funds to invest and desire a safe and sound property, with a guaranteed income for years to come, and the further assurance of an enhancement in valuation, allow us to submit a list of such properties for your careful consideration.
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Amsterdam Av., adjacent 115th St., 6 story walk-up; rental, $14,000; price, $90,000.
Attractive Audubon Av. corner, 5 stories; rental, $8,300; 35x95; price only $57,000.
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Third Av. corner, size 100x110, ripe for improvement; assessed $86,000; price, $50,000.
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East 50th St., near Lexington, 3 story dwelling, 20x100; price only $17,500.
83d St., near Central Park West, 4 story dwelling, 18x102; price $16,500.
West 109th St., near Columbus, 4 story dwelling, 19x100, price only $17,500.
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John Finck, 198 Broadway

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139 East 71st Street, between Park and Lexington Aves., 4-story, high stoop, brownstone and basement house; size 17x100.2, key to corner; price asked $32,000, cheapest house being offered in this section. Apply to Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St. Telephone Murray Hill 3100

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One—American basement five-story, 25x102; neighborhood excellent; for alteration
Two—American basements; one four-story, one five-story, 18x100; excellent location; all modern improvements.
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Hills Properties.
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660 MADISON AVENUE
4 Story & Bsmt Dwelling
For Sale or Lease.
Immediate Possession.
Write or call.
LOUIS CARREAU 796 Sixth Ave., Near 45th St.

A.—A.—A.—60th St., near 10th Av.
PLOT 50x100, OR LARGER,
Suitable for garage or service station
Easy terms. Brokers protected.
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19th St., near Irving Place, Gramercy Park Colony, 3 Story Dwelling, 24x92. Quick offer solicited.
JOHN FINCK, 198 Broadway

20th St., west and near 4th Ave.
Modern seven-story semi-fireproof store and loft building; size 25x92; possession Feb. 1; price $72,500; $12,500 cash, balance first mortgage at 5 per cent., three years; brokers protected. Apply F. B. Robert, 150 Broadway.

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Several very attractive bargains, east and west sides, for sale or rent. One unusual business proposition for altering; long lease.
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HESS *Business Property*

Apartment House, Corner
High class. Net income over 30 per cent. Modern. 343 Times.

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For Lease and For Sale. A complete list suitable for any requirements. On East and West Sides above 34th St. At very reasonable prices.
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Central Park and Columbus Av.; 3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone, 10 rooms, 3 baths, furnace, parquet floors throughout; immediate possession; open for inspection; $17,000. MERCER, 256 West 23d St.

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Buy a
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To Reach Property: — Take Brighton Beach (B.R.T.) "L" to Sheepshead Bay—change for Manhattan Beach car or new Bus Line; or take Ocean Avenue trolley to Sheepshead Bay—cross bridge.

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The house beautiful; 9 rooms and 3 tile baths; absolutely the latest and finest in building construction; two open fireplaces; attractive veranda, glassed in; garage for 2 cars, located in the finest restricted section of Flatbush just completed.
PRICE $25,000
We have many other attractive houses with prices ranging from $6,000 to $50,000.
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$14,250
One of the finest houses in Flatbush, built by Ackerson; 10 rooms, 2 large baths, 3 store rooms, 1 finished room in cellar, centre hall; parquet floors; elec fixtures; newly decorated interior and exterior from cellar to garret; large porch. Can be arranged for two families. Plot 50x100; 14 feet driveway. Adjacent to Prospect Park. First mortgage $6,000 at 5% held by Brooklyn Savings Bank. Possession immediately. 828 Marlborough Road.

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A two-family house of 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets, in the finest section of Bay Ridge; convenient to Fourth Ave. Subway
Price $8,500. Act quickly.
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At Bay 37th St., near Benson Av., 3 minutes from the bay, 5 minutes from the ocean; yet only a half hour from Manhattan; NEW 7-room stucco dwelling with garages; price $10,500; open evenings by appointment. West End subway to Bay Parkway Station. THE VAUGHN PROPERTIES CORP., Tel. 5754 Bath Beach.

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DON'T WAIT, THEY WON'T LAST LONG.
Ideal 1-family houses, 10 rooms, bath, hardwood trim, superior construction throughout; open for inspection 1 to 5 daily. Inquire on premises, 3977 Lafayette Av., near Classon Av.
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$14,800 3 story, cellar, stone front, easy housekeeping, 10 rooms and 2 baths, electric, parquet hot water heat, 4 lavatories, sun parlor.
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Telephone Flatbush 1400.

YOU NEED A HOME
Send for particulars of our cosy 7-room Brick Homes; glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy; on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from beaches. 5c. fare.
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✓ ST. CHARLES PL., 2 FAM.; STONE; steam, electric lights; fine condition; immediate possession; $16,250.

✓ MACON ST., NR. NOSTRAND, $9,750; 11 rooms; gray stone, parquet floors; laundry extension; worth $12,500.
PARTRIDGE, 790 FRANKLIN AVE.
At Park Pl. Station, Brighton "L."

$16,500 Beautiful corner dwelling, 8 rooms, 2 baths, large sun parlor, open fireplace, steam, electric, parquet; garage space.
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100 ACRES
Heart of Brooklyn
2 Elevated Stations on property.
25 Minutes to 42nd Street
Ideal for development
Greatest speculation in
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May be purchased at
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EXCEPTIONAL TERMS.
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Knowles Realty Co.,
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Exclusive Sale of Best and Choicest FLATBUSH HOMES.
Two corners, Beverley Road, near Brighton "L" Station.
Three 2-family houses.
Bungalow, large plot, near Flatbush Ave. car. Price $6,250.
Six room cottage, steam, electricity. Price $5,250; bargain.
Lots, $525 up.
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Borough of the Bronx.
Near and on the water. Many desirable plots. All with water view, within few feet of good bathing.
Lexington Avenue subway to Pelham Park now being completed, making City Island easily accessible to all parts of New York.
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HIGH CLASS
APARTMENT
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UNIVERSITY AVENUE
SHOWING 18% ON INVESTMENT
RENTS $10,000 (LOW)
WONDERFUL FUTURE.
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NORTHEAST CORNER
3rd Ave. & 163rd Street.
Building Plot, 50x152x146.
Suitable for
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For Price and Terms, Write or Call
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Rental $9,840; price $63,000; 5-story walk-up modern apartment; 50x100x110; Tiffany, near Fox; cheap; rents average $7.60 per room.
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Twelve 5-Story Walk-Ups
Hewitt Place, between Westchester and Longwood Avs., 40x100 each; two 6's & one 5 fully rented. Will sell TWO or MORE.
Principals only need apply.
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Attention of Downtown Workers!
TO SELL—On Dickey and Livermore Avenues, Westerleigh, S. I., two bungalows, five rooms and bath, steam heat, plot 40x85; $4,200 each.
Also one house, 137 Columbia Street, West Brighton, S. I., six rooms and bath, steam heat, plot 37½x116, (on car line); $4,800.
Address KOLFF, ST. GEORGE, S. I.

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New Flushing Houses
Four new brick houses nearly finished, on Beech St., west of Parsons Av., Flushing. Plots from 50 to 65 feet frontage; 7 and 8 large rooms, centre hall, 2 baths, extra lavatories, open fireplaces, sleeping porches, age garages. Every improvement and convenience; in select restricted section; large trees; convenient to everything. Prices $15,500 to $18,500. Inspect on premises or get details.
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Make your HOLLIS TERRACE Home at
COLONIAL COTTAGES
Are now being built by us, 2 blocks from L. I. R. R. Station, at Hollis; 100 trains daily; fine shade trees; plot 40x100; glass enclosed porch, heated; open fireplace, every known modern convenience; six and seven rooms.
Moderate prices, terms arranged.
Elwood M. Townsend & Co., Inc.
850 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, B'KLYN, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 9030 BEDFORD.

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If it were, these 148 lots would bring considerably more than present selling prices. Ready for immediate development, streets, water, gas, electricity. Private, two family houses erected upon this site should sell before completion. Now is the time to build. Eleven minutes from Penn. Station. Subway, trolleys reasonably near. High ground, overlooking Manhattan. To close estate, this property is being sacrificed at $62,500. George V. Raynor, 1270 Broadway, Madison Square 9229.

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For sale at Hollis, L. I. R. R., large parcel vacant property, streets graded, sidewalks, curbs, shade; price and terms; make this the best purchase in Queens County, inquire.
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New York City's Finest Ocean Front
45 Minutes from Penn. Station
New Bungalows
Nearing Completion
$4,500 TO $4,750
For Sale on Convenient Terms
Call, write or phone for full details.
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From Penn. Station, 33d Street or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn; take Long Island R. R. trains (practically every half hour) to Rockaway Park, then short ride on trolley to Neponsit; office always open.

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Mild in Winter; Cool in Summer.
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Nearing completion. From boardwalk at Nassau Hotel, walk up Magnolia Boulevard to Fulton Street. 2 minutes from station. $4,500 to $4,750. Sold on convenient terms. Call, write or phone for full details.
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PRICE $150 EACH
To Close Out Holdings.
St. Albans is one station from Jamaica, 25 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn. W. NEVIN, 525 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

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$5,500 For Sale — Modern house, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, steam heat; convenient to elevated and trolley lines. Can arrange terms to suit purchaser. W. E. STECHER, 375 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Fine Home—Hollis, L. I.
NINE LARGE ROOMS
Every improvement; plot 240x75.
Terms easy. Ocean View Heights.
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Beautiful and commanding views. A fine home, 10 rooms, 3 baths; gas and electricity, hot-water heat; hardwood floors throughout; large living room; open fireplace, sun parlor, library, attractive dining room, breakfast porch, pantry and tiled kitchen. 2d floor has 4 master rooms and 2 tiled baths. 3d floor has 2 servants' rooms & bath. EVERY MODERN APPOINTMENT. We invite inspection of this property and of several other special offerings.
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Telephone 9843.

OUR CLIENT
Is offering through us his Estate of 40 acres with Colonial house, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; fireplaces; 2 car garage, with chauffeur's quarters. The landscaping of this place is most unusual. Act QUICKLY, if you want a bargain. Easy motoring distance of New York. Exceptional train service.
Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
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Near Scarsdale; highly restricted residential neighborhood; modern hollow tile dwelling, 4 master rooms, 2 baths, servants' accommodations; garage, landscaped grounds, over half an acre. Less than cost of dwelling. Arrange to see this through
Robert E. Farley Organization,
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Murray Hill—7780.

FOR FACE VALUE OF MORTGAGE
$9,750.
You reduce it $2,000, and an attractive, modern nine room house, with all improvements, on a large plot, well planted, is yours; the mortgage represents no more than 60 per cent. of value; am liquidating for bond holders. COUNSEL FOR TRUSTEES, 54 Times.

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THREE UNUSUAL HOUSES.
Two beautiful Colonials of nine rooms and three baths, and one attractive English half-timber and stucco. Near Country Club, and Hotel Gramatan.
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Attractive stucco Renaissance containing 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, hot water heat, unusual details; finest construction; garage; large plot; extensive views. A gentleman's home fully established. Never offered before. A rare bargain. Built three years. Tel. Larchmont 968-J.

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14 rooms, 2 baths, plot 37½x198, on South Broadway, Yonkers; modern in every detail; price $15,500; easy terms; property of every description everywhere.
H. W. SULLIVAN, 290 South B'way, Yonkers.

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CHOICE HOMES IN WESTCHESTER
BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, PURCHASE, ALONG THE SOUND, AND HUDSON RIVER
For particular people. Designed to provide all the comforts, conveniences and luxuries possible. Can be purchased on terms to suit purchaser.

$15,000 Dutch Colonial on large corner plot in highly restricted and improved neighborhood, near trolley and station. First floor nicely arranged; 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths on second floor, attic. Laundry; steam heat. Garage.

$22,000 English type house; good style, on fine knoll, with large frontage and fine trees, commanding good view and surrounded by very choice homes. First floor opens up nicely. 4 master's rooms, 2 baths on second floor; 1 master's room and bath on third floor; 2 servants' rooms with toilet. Steam heated. Bargain.

$35,000 Beautiful home on very large corner plot, with fine trees and gardens, and surrounded by a number of very fine places. First floor very attractive. 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths on second floor. 3 large bedrooms and bath on third. Steam heat; 2 car garage with chauffeur's quarters. The best place in Westchester for the money.

Choice Vacant Now is the time to buy vacant land, if you intend building in the near future. Have a number of very desirable sites for sale at extremely low figures.

Have many OTHER CHOICE PLACES in Westchester for sale, ranging in price from $12,000 to $75,000 and upwards.
Let me know exactly what you want and amount you want to invest and I will locate you satisfactorily.
DAVID STEWART,
1 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 1150
Phone Bronxville 138.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GEDNEY FARM
A community of attractive homes, beautifully situated in the high, healthful Westchester Hills At the very gateway of White Plains.
City water, sewers, gas, electricity and wonderful macadam roads. Golf and Country Club on property. Convenient distance to Long Island Sound.
38 minutes from 42d Street by excellent express service.
BUILDING PLOTS
Are now offered at very reasonable terms. Every assistance given to Home Builders.
WOOD, DOLSON CO.
SALES AGENTS,
Broadway, cor. 80th St.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

BETWEEN
NEW ROCHELLE & SCARSDALE
An Unusual Estate Offered at a Great Reduction.
We have just been notified to offer a $100,000 estate in one of the finest and highest sections in Westchester County at $75,000.
Magnificent residence of hollow tile and stucco with tiled roof. Over one acre of beautifully landscaped grounds, valuable shrubbery, pergolas, rustic summer houses, miniature bridges, &c.; twelve rooms, three baths, three car garage with apartment. We have several photos.
This is a rare opportunity to Buy a Perfect Estate at a Bargain.
Prince & Ripley.
437 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Telephone Murray Hill—885.

FOR SALE
In the Westchester Hills
One hour out; 10 minutes by motor from express station.
26½ acres; high elevation; number of fruit trees; frame residence, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; stable, garage, five large modern poultry houses. Can now be purchased for $16,000, on easy terms; immediate possession. For further particulars apply R—646.
Bush & Marvin 527 5th Ave., New York.

Est. 1883.
ASHFORTH & COMPANY
501 5th Ave. Murray Hill 142.

PELHAM
We have a very good 10-room modern house close to station; nice plot. $17,500; other houses same section.
State Requirements.

NEW ROCHELLE, 100x215, $16,850
ROCHELLE PARK, 1st mortgage $6,000, 5½%
2 BEAUFORT PLACE. FOR SALE
12 ROOM RESIDENCE, 3 BATHS.
ONE BLOCK FROM NORTH AV.
House about 60 ft. long by 25 wide.
Gas and electricity; big porch.
Immediate Possession.
You broker, or Seltmann's (Vanderbilt 4023).
302 East 43d St., New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester Estates, Farms and Residences

NEAR LAKE MOHEGAN,
Beautiful Farm Estate.
A Remarkable Bargain.
Charming Colonial remodeled residence containing 10 rooms and 3 baths, in splendid condition. 44 acres of land, exceptionally fertile fields, beautiful stream, concrete swimming pool, excellent orchards, trees, shrubs. Fine stone cottage containing 9 rooms and bath, parquet floors, 2 farmers' cottages, modern farm buildings. Inquire at once.

NEAR KATONAH.
Overlooking Croton Lake.
Gentleman's Farm.
This fine estate, within easy commuting distance from New York City, contains 80 acres of land in splendid state of cultivation; exceptional apple orchard of 6500 trees. Large brook. Fine modern Colonial residence containing 14 rooms and 4 baths; beautiful plumbing, all conveniences. Will be sold at a real bargain to a quick buyer.

CROTON-on-the-HUDSON.
Beautiful English Villa.
This most attractive small estate contains 5 acres of land. The neighborhood is one of fine estates of New York families prominent in literary, artistic, and financial circles. It is a district which will make a strong appeal to the nature lover, and the wonderful Hudson River scenery is without equal. The house contains 12 rooms, with every modern convenience. Owner wishes to make an immediate sale and offers property at great bargain.

NEAR OSSINING.
Overlooking Croton Lake.
Exceptional Farm Bargain.
This attractive farm contains 25 acres of land on a high plateau, commanding exceptional views. Farm house of 7 rooms in good condition. Excellent farm buildings, stable for 7 cows. Fine fields. Fine water supply. Price $8,000.

REMODEL AN OLD FARM HOUSE.
We offer for sale many attractive bargains in charming old farm houses in all of the notable districts of Westchester County containing from 5 acres upwards. Prices range from $5,000 upward. An artistic buyer can renovate and modernize one of these farms at small cost, producing a most charming estate.

DOBBS FERRY-on-the-HUDSON.
Beautiful Italian Renaissance House.
This charming new residence is situated in Riverview Manor, and contains 11 rooms and 3 baths. On a large plot commanding magnificent outlook over the Hudson River. Hot water heat. Fine garage. Owner offers property at great sacrifice. $18,500.

AT SCARSDALE.
Charming Colonial Residence.
This beautiful new residence is constructed of brick and clapboards and contains 10 rooms and 3 baths. Fine sleeping porch, sun parlor. One-half acre of land commanding magnificent view. Short distance from station. Price $17,000.

NEAR BRONXVILLE.
Beautiful Modern Residence.
Contains 8 rooms and bath. Hardwood floors, all modern conveniences, attractive neighborhood; convenient to station. An unusual bargain.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.
Beautiful Modern House.
Containing 11 rooms and 3 baths. Large corner plot. High elevation; near station. If sold at once, price $12,500.

WOODS OF LARCHMONT.
Beautiful Modern Residences.
This charming home contains 8 rooms and bath. Situated on a commanding plot having a frontage of 200 ft., with an excellent view of Long Island Sound. There are fine trees and shrubs. A real bargain, $14,000.

SOUTH YONKERS BARGAIN.
Beautiful small cottage situated in an attractive neighborhood. Contains 7 rooms and bath. Near school and station. Must be sold at once. Price $7,000.

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban *and* Country Properties

See the Auction Columns
for particulars of important
WHITE PLAINS
Absolute Auction Sale
Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326

LAWRENCE PARK
Unusual opportunity to secure real bargain in best section of Bronxville; 8 rooms on first floor, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, large studio room.
Phone 142.
Burke Stone Inc. Bronxville, N.Y.

OLD HOMESTEAD
At Scarsdale, the centre of a community of high-grade residences. Farm house type of 12 rooms on a good size plot. Take it as it is with 126x20 ft., $2,000 cash and a mortgage for $13,000. Will not rent. Estate, 72 Times

PELHAM
Modern stucco home, 9 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electricity, large veranda; fine restricted residential section; nice plot; garage.
Leslie P. Harris 9 North Av. Tel. 1136

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Let Us Help You to Build Your Own Home on Very Liberal Terms at

SCARSDALE EDGEMONT

The finest suburb near New York, situated in the most attractive part of Westchester, only 40 minutes to New York, with all city advantages.

We Are Offering

Lots at Pre-War Prices

Here is an opportunity to own your own home right at the station.

Rents are very high in the city. Why not come out here before property values increase? We show you how to build on very advantageous terms.

Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp.,
1 MADISON AVE.
Tel. [illegible]—Gramercy.

Housekeeping Is Fun

in a house like the houses we are building in a new and beautiful section of Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Lots from 50 feet front up. Houses have 7 rooms and from 1 to 3 baths, garage, and all that. Fully finished. Selling now.

Prices $16,000 to $17,000.

ANDERSON REALTY CO.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Riverdale-on-the-Hudson,
Remarkable Bargain.
Beautiful Colonial Residence.

Situated just uptown in New York City in the exclusive Riverdale district, is offered for sale a charming old residence which at small expense could be practically remodeled. It contains 14 rooms and 3 baths, situated on an acre of land. It was taken in exchange by a New York operator, who offers it at less than land value for quick sale.

GeorgeHowe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialists in Suburban and Country Properties

Hudson River
Long Island Sound
Highlands of Westchester

Kenneth Ives & Co.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
[illegible] Murray Hill 6037.

Now Is the Time to Build at
Chatsworth Heights,
LARCHMONT, N. Y.,

eight minutes from station; has all city improvements; macadamized streets, sidewalks, gas, electricity, schools, &c.; only 35 minutes from 42d St.

Large Plots for Sale.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.

We help you to finance your property. Very liberal terms.

Chatsworth Heights Realty Co.,
51 East 42d St., Suite 601

HOME AT NEW ROCHELLE
In Forest Heights

New [illegible] colonial country home; [illegible] of one acre; 11 rooms, 3 baths; [illegible] lines to this beautiful [illegible] section. Porte cochere entrance, [illegible] and [illegible] to be one of the finest homes in this beautiful park section. Porte [illegible]

High [illegible] elegant 2 car garage, [illegible] gardens, etc.

Price $35,000
and it is cheap at $45,000.

N. E. Vail & Co., Inc. Tel. 1665.
[illegible] Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Exceptional Opportunity
at PELHAM MANOR
FOR BUILDER

166 ft. with all modern improvements, near the station, with [illegible] shade trees.

5 minutes' walk from station.

Can be [illegible] remarkably low price. For further particulars apply S-3377.

Pelham [illegible] Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., N. Y. New York.

HOWELL PARK
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

A [illegible] first-class, established home community, with [illegible] exceptionally reasonable [illegible] terms, will help finance building several new houses and one or two completely settled homes for us.

Howell C. Perrin, Agent,
Murray Hill 2422. 7 East 42d Street.
Residence, Tel. 293 Larchmont.

NEW ROCHELLE
Very Fine New
Bungalow Type of House,
8 rooms, [illegible] open plumbing, hot water heating, [illegible] arranged interior; plot 125x[illegible], with garage.

Price $13,500. Terms to Suit.

We have the best class of [illegible] for sale or rent.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
[illegible] Huguenot Street,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

---

5 ROOM BUNGALETTE,
$500 CASH,

$6,000 on mortgage, the cutest little home for family of [illegible] in the country; 40 minutes from 42d St. on N. Y. C. cars; [illegible] photographs on request.

AT LAKE MAHOPAC
CALIFORNIA BUNGALOWS

situated in most beautiful section, near New York; [illegible] water rights.

Only one hour's delightful ride from New York. If you are looking for a bungalow where you can have all conveniences, this is the place; easy terms.

Mahopac Point Corp., 1 Madison Av.
Telephone Gramercy 2057.

Westchester County—Connecticut—
Long Island

Country Residences, Fine Estates, Gentlemen's Farms, Choice Acreage.

GEORGE B. CORSA,
19 East Forty-third Street, New York

CHOICE PLACES For Sale or Rent.
ALONG THE SOUND.
Mamaroneck, Larchmont, Greenwich, Rye, Stamford, Sound Beach, &c.

W. E. DAY 500 5th Av., New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
SOUND HUDSON HILLS

For Sale
IN THE BRIARCLIFF HILLS

Two miles from express station, 50 minutes out. Within walking distance of Briarcliff Lodge and Country Club.

Very attractive 43 acre farm with large orchard. Old frame Colonial residence, 13 rooms, bath; surrounded by large shade trees; numerous outbuildings. Possession immediately. For further particulars apply R-1297.

AT BRONXVILLE

We can offer several houses now in course of construction for occupancy October 1st containing 7 rooms, 2 baths, to 10 rooms and 3 baths, at $12,000 and up.

To Settle an Estate at
PELHAM MANOR

Four acres, beautifully landscaped grounds; well located and commanding extensive views; tennis court. Frame residence, large living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; 5 bedrooms, 3 baths on second; 3 rooms, bath on third. Stable and garage with chauffeur's quarters. Can be bought at an exceptionally low figure if purchased at once. For further particulars apply S-3212.

For Sale, to Settle an Estate at
QUAKER RIDGE, SCARSDALE

Seventeen acres, well landscaped grounds, fine shade trees, old fashioned garden. Stone and frame Colonial dwelling, 18 rooms, 5 baths; garage and stable with chauffeur's quarters, gardener's cottage. Can be bought for less than half its actual value. For further particulars apply S-879.

A Decided Bargain at
R Y E

Very complete estate comprising 6 acres on high elevation in an exceptional neighborhood; well landscaped grounds; fine trees and garden. New frame Colonial dwelling, 13 rooms, 4 baths, large porches; garage for 3 cars, with living quarters.

PRIVATE BATHING BEACH

Can be bought at an attractive figure. For further particulars apply S-84.

527 5th AVE. NEW YORK. **Fish & Marvin**

Branch Offices: Scarsdale, N. Y. Bronxville, N. Y. Pelham, N. Y. Larchmont, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
Very Desirable Country Places for Immediate Occupancy

New Colonial Home, $11,500 — Beautifully finished, ready to occupy, 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, sleeping porch, two verandas; large plot; high ground. Garage. TERMS REASONABLE.

Colonial House, New, $13,500 — Choice location, 8 rooms, 2 baths, latest appointments, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Corner plot, 100x125, and a garage also. EASY TERMS.

Gentleman's Place, $32,500 — Magnificent Colonial residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, large verandas, sleeping porch; beautiful grounds; large 2-car garage with man's quarters.

All the better class homes in New Rochelle, the Pelhams, Larchmont and Vicinity.

JAMES D. McCANN
McCANN BUILDING
11 & 13 North Avenue.
Tels. 780 & 781 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE
FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE

Owner leaving town will sell at cost beautiful new stucco dwelling, large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor, reception hall, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, billiard room.

SECOND FLOOR: Four large master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths and shower baths, sleeping porch and open balconies.

THIRD FLOOR: 2 rooms and bath, hot water heat, gas and electricity, white and mahogany trim. Nearly ½ acre plot, shade trees, garden; 2 car garage. Near station, schools, etc. Asking $28,000. Open to offer. Terms can be made. See this.

WE HAVE THE BEST HOUSES FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.
NEW ROCHELLE PELHAMS LARCHMONT

T. J. SULLIVAN
20 North Ave. TEL. 2790 3756
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS

FOR RENT FURNISHED SUMMER SEASON AT
PELHAM

5 minutes' walk from station.

Very attractive residence on high elevation, large living room and dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry; spacious porches on first floor; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths on second; 3 rooms, bath on third. Garage.

For further particulars apply S-3054.

Pelham [illegible] Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave., N. Y. New York.

$2500

In cash will purchase this exceptional cottage of six rooms, two baths, all modern improvements. Plot 75x125 feet. Best section of Larchmont. Six minutes from station. Price $7500.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill—6326

Larchmont Centre ON-THE-SOUND.
Sound side of R. R. with sewers, water, gas, &c. Fine trees, restricted section, short walk station, Sound, school, &c. The [illegible] let us time to purchase a [illegible] house according to plot [illegible] ing to your ideas, a [illegible] which can be paid like rent. $300 cash will put you in your home.

LARCHMONT
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & Co.
11 E. 42d St. Tel. 6441—Murray Hill

$3,250
House, 6 rooms, all improvements. $500 cash, balance mortgage.

$4,500
House, 8 rooms, all improvements; garage. $750 cash, balance [illegible] rate.

W. L. VARIAN & CO.
Telephone 394.
Opposite depot, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HOUSE WITH ½ ACRE

On the Hudson, 30 minutes from 42d St. by New York Central. 11-room house, half acre and garage, big trees, garden. Price $18,500. Other fine houses, electricity, hot water heating, several baths, garage, half to one acre, $25,000 to $30,000. Bellows & Warren, Getty Square, Yonkers.

$11,000. JULY 1st OCCUPANCY

Ideal home, 8 rooms, tiled bath, white woodwork, oak floors; perfect condition, thoroughly modern; fine restricted section, beautiful surroundings; 18 minutes to station.

COOLEY REALTY COMPANY
30 Prospect Av., Phone 3400-01.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

N-E-W R-O-C-H-E-L-L-E

In one of its best sections; a four-year-old WHITE DUTCH COLONIAL, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porches; garage; large plot; near water; very good value. Price $15,800. Immediate possession.

H. M. OLCOTT 31 East 42d St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 2826.

AT MOUNT VERNON

Our new model homes are ready for inspection. Every improvement. The last word in up-to-date construction. Steam heated Garage. $7,000 to $12,000.

Mount Vernon Homes, 704 South Fifth Ave., three blocks north Dyre Ave. Station, Westchester & Boston Railroad. Fare 5c.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PHILIPSE MANOR
HOUSES

Can be completed by September 1 if started at once.

Our building Superintendent has actual figures and plans for ten houses costing from $5,000 to $10,000, than can be commenced immediately.

Help will be given by our company to finance reliable home-seekers.

Convenient trains on Sunday leave Grand Central Station at 10:45, 12:20, 1:14 and 3:05.

ESTATES of TAPPAN ZEE, Inc.
Robert E. Farley, Pres.
12 East 44th St., and at Philipse Manor.



SUBSTANTIAL HOUSES,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY

The demand is strong at present and the supply will not be great until the buildings under construction and contemplated materialize. In the meantime let us sell your place. We will gladly call upon you and make an appraisal of the property and exert our best efforts in your behalf to dispose of it.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
BROKERAGE DEPT.,
12 East 44th St., N. Y.
Hartsdale-Yonkers.
White Plains-Phillipse Manor.

LAWRENCE PARK PROPERTIES
BRONXVILLE, N.Y.

Bronxville, Westchester County, New York.

Long established and conservatively managed, the Lawrence Park properties offer the best in out-of-town living. Highly restricted and protected in every way. Situated in the hills of Westchester County, only one-half hour from Grand Central Station. Houses and plots near Golf Club and Hotel Gramatan.

LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO.,
Bronxville, New York.

RENT, PARTLY FURNISHED,
UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.

Terrace Lodge at Greenacres, Hartsdale depot. Four master's chambers and servants' rooms. Remodelled home of Revolutionary days, facing the sunken gardens of the Parkway.

Scarsdale Estates,
Robert E. Farley, Pres.
12 East 44th St., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Katonah—10 acres; beautiful grounds; assortment of fruit; 9-room house, improvements; garage; overlooking lake.

Bedford—200-acre farm; large brook; springs; dairy barn; large farmhouse, 10 rooms.

Mount Kisco—½ acre or more; new Colonial 9-room house, 2 baths, all improvements.

Chappaqua—9½ acres; highly elevated; splendid neighborhood; fine views; nice flower and vegetable gardens; 10 rooms, 3 baths, stable and garage.

Reed & Clark Co., Inc. Phone 1516. White Plains, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR VILLAGE

White clapboard Colonial home in one of the choice sections of this ideal shaded village. Eight rooms and three baths; sun parlor; electric light; garage for 2 cars; ground with trees and shrubs, 75x150.

Price only $16,000. Easy terms.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
122 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Write for Booklet "T"

Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION

LAND is the most secure of all investments, therefore it is called, in contradistinction to other types of investment, REAL ESTATE.

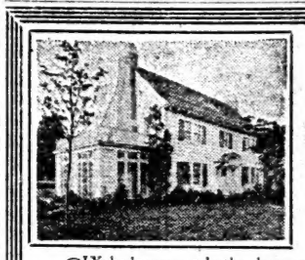
TRANSPORTATION and accessibility are the fundamental principles that enhance the value of REAL ESTATE. Improved transportation has brought Forest Hills Gardens within fifteen minutes of the centre of Manhattan.

BUILDING operations have been resumed. The increased cost of building is offset by the low price of the land. Many people are purchasing plots and having plans prepared. Our belief that prices are staple—even though higher than pre-war prices—is confirmed by the fact that the SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO. is at present building 25 houses, costing over three-quarters of a million dollars. We urge upon those contemplating owning a home the early selection of a building site.

THE REAL ESTATE business is in a better position now than at any time since 1907, therefore land prices are sure to increase.

BUY LAND NOW

47 West 34th St., New York. Forest Hills, Long Island



NEW HOUSE AT
Kensington
GREAT NECK, L. I.

Ready to Move Into

SIX bedrooms, 3 baths, large entrance hall, living room, dining room, closed breakfast porch, tiled kitchen. This house is the greatest bargain obtainable in Great Neck today, and should have the immediate attention of prospective purchasers. Plot 100x100; attractive terms.

Finlay Realty Company 1 West 34th Street, N. Y. Phone 5921 Greeley.

TO LONG ISLAND LAND SPECULATORS.

A 900-ACRE TRACT, east side of Farmingdale Village, (32 miles from Pennsylvania Station,) for sale cheap.

Suitable for 5 to 10 acre farms—next Fall or Spring $325.00 an acre will be low for land in this vicinity.

Some people buy this sort of property to keep for their heirs to reap a rich inheritance. Population is growing on the Island at the rate of 12% yearly—so is Long Island Land.

This will be sold at the present time for $175 an acre—will take back a five-year mortgage at 4%.

Get off at Pinelawn Station, Long Island Railroad.

DUNNE CO., 30 East 42nd Street, New York City, N.Y.

Choice Long Island Homes

I am offering the following exceptional properties, all located in the most desirable sections of Long Island, that are *real* investments, with excellent train service—15 to 40 minutes from 33rd Street Penn. Station—and which must increase in value.

Prices from $6,300 up. Liberal terms can be arranged.

Forest Hills, Elmhurst, Manhasset, Kew Gardens, Garden City, Malba, Douglaston, Flushing, Freeport, Woodmere

Thos. H. Todd, Specialist Long Island Properties
402 MADISON AVE., N. Y. Phone Murray Hill 2890, Vanderbilt 5595.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Larchmont Gardens

BUY YOUR OWN HOME

Larchmont Gardens, on a rolling plateau overlooking Long Island Sound and beautified by lakes and waterfalls, is just 35 minutes from Grand Central Station.

Exceptional Building Sites are now available at $1,000 up—completed homes as low as $7,500. We will assist your purchase with terms easier than your present rent. Local office on property. Open every day.

Send for beautiful illustrated booklet.

GEORGE HOWE,
527 Fifth Avenue, New York.

IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY

At White Plains, 9 room house, all modern improvements. Newly painted and decorated; 8 minutes to station. Plot 52x150 feet. Price $10,500.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co
18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill—6326

WYKAGYL

On the Ridge at New Rochelle
Adjoining Country Club. One of the unusually picturesque sections of Westchester County. Fine large plots and acreage at prices which will more than offset any increase in building; close to two stations; near trolley, churches, fine schools and markets; ten minutes' drive to Long Island Sound. The company is prepared to give financial help if desired in the building of homes. Write for booklet and particulars.

North Avenue Land Co.,
North and Paine Ave., New Rochelle, or 505 5th Av., New York City.

SPEAK QUICK!

For a 10 room Colonial House at Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y. 3 baths, Garage, near Station and Golf Club. Price $19,000.

R. E. L. HOWE, Jr., 9 West 42d St.

Country Homes, "The Hills of Westchester."

CHARMING COUNTRY HOME

in splendid condition, 45 minutes from Grand Central Station, on Harlem Division. House contains 12 rooms, 2 baths. Large barn easily converted into garage, acre and half high ground, splendid view. Additional acre and half adjoining can also be bought. Owner leaving for the West, necessitates immediate sale at sacrifice price. Apply Room 650,

366 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.,
or through your broker.

Live at Colonial Heights

One House available now, two in near future; highly restricted colony; all improvements; gas, sewer, electricity; 30 minutes out from Grand Central; few choice building plots. See Colonial Heights before deciding.

Tasker Halsted Realty Co.
154 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 4500.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

100 Acres—In Hills OF WESTCHESTER
To Close An Estate.

We are authorized to offer this beautiful estate in the best section of Westchester County at a bargain Price; fine, highly cultivated land; 40 miles from New York; house of flawless construction; 6 master bedrooms, 3 baths, ample servants' quarters; gardener's cottage and all other outbuildings in perfect condition; can be bought far below cost.

Prince & Ripley.
437 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Telephone Murray Hill—835.

---

100 ACRES

A modern residence of 6 master's bedrooms and 5 baths, 5 servants' rooms; garage, large, well-built Colonial cottage; barns and farm buildings; situated in the finest residential section of Westchester Co., convenient to country club, 1 hour motoring distance.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6441.

'PHONE NUMBER
MURRAY HILL
SEVEN SEVEN TWO O

It will be our pleasure to submit to you any type or kind of property that you may wish to purchase in Westchester County. Here you will find real estate service and satisfaction.

Robert E. Farley Organization,
12 East 44th St., N. Y.
Hartsdale, Yonkers, White Plains, Phillipse Manor.

FORECLOSURE SALE
Gentleman's Estate

At City Hall, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on June 24, 1919, at 12 o'clock, about 17 acres, with Colonial house, orchard and garden, adjoining Bronxville, ideally situated for development purpose or estate, frontage about 1,700 feet on the Mt. Vernon, White Plains State highway, within five minutes' walk of the Sivanoy and Oakridge Golf Club; Mt. Vernon trolley passes property. J. Edward Guiss, referee, 22 West 1st, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

AT NEW ROCHELLE
Beautiful New Colonial Home

8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, open fireplace, sleeping porch, and other too numerous to mention improvements; large plot; fine restricted section; completed July 1; price, $14,000. John Schudy, owner, 58 Mount Joy Place. Tel. 3156R New Rochelle, N. Y.

PELHAM HEIGHTS
BUILDING LOTS

Big opportunity for beautiful lots in finest part of the Heights, reasonable price, high ground, near Station; 75 ft. frontage or more if desired.

COOLEY REALTY COMPANY,
30 Prospect Ave. Phone 3400-01.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Modern cozy homes, 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, steam heat, electric lights; near school, station; immediate possession. Prices $6,000 to $10,000.

F. J. Thill, Agt., 27 Prospect Ave. Phone 801. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

We Announce

that at

LAURELTON

"The Garden Suburb of Queensborough"

The Hathron Homes Corporation, our subsidiary, has begun the construction of three apartment houses, a store building, community hall, and office building.

For individual purchasers, we have in process plans for the construction of 50 homes costing from $7,500 to $15,000.

The foregoing construction will be under the supervision and direction of

FREDERICK L. ACKERMAN
Architect

HENRY WRIGHT
Town Planner

GEORGE W. SCHUSLER
Engineer in Charge

Construction by
T. C. DESMOND & CO.

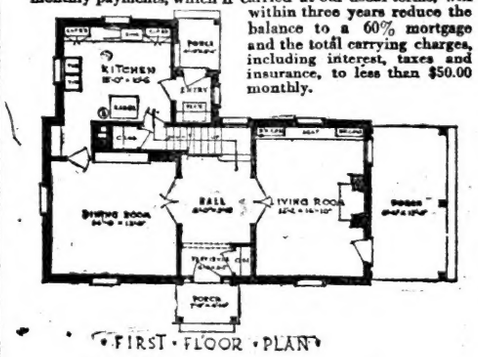
Your inspection of the property is invited. Full particulars can be had from Mr. Purdy, Sales Manager, at the Laurelton Station of the Long Island Railroad.



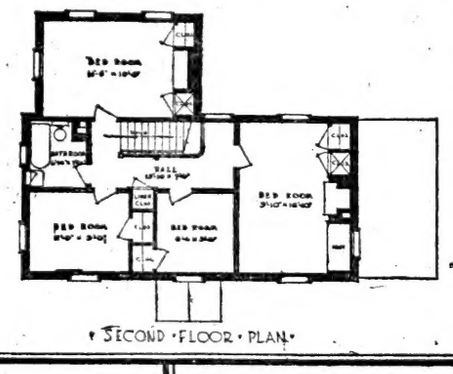
Plot 60 x 100 Price $9,500

Of brick construction with slate roof, a stately home of Colonial style; full width porch which may be enclosed as an additional room; open fireplace in living room and in bedroom, if desired; nine closets, built-in refrigerator, cupboards, bookcases and window-seat; attractive entrance hall; sleeping porch may be added, and as with the other types, this home may be modified to suit the tastes of the individual purchaser at such increased cost as the desired changes necessitate.

Under plan C—$950.00 on signing of contract and monthly payments, which if carried at our usual terms, will within three years reduce the balance to a 60% mortgage and the total carrying charges, including interest, taxes and insurance, to less than $50.00 monthly.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

LAND CREDIT CORPORATION
50 Pine Street *Telephone: John 1313* New York City
Laurelton, L. I. Telephone: Springfield 1888

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PELHAM MANOR
COLONIAL HOUSE WITH LARGE PLOT.

Attractive new house, with ¼ acre plot, ten rooms, three baths, hot water heat, five fireplaces, two car garage with man's room.

A Well Built Permanent Home at an Attractive Price.

Prince & Ripley.
437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
Telephone Murray Hill—555.

HOUSES WANTED

The recent large volume of sales and the insistent and increasing demand make it imperative that we add further desirable properties to our lists; we will be glad to advise with you as to the market for your house or unimproved land; all types of Westchester suburban houses are handled by our Brokerage Department; none are too large or too small to receive expert and consistent attention.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
12 East 44th St., N. Y.
White Plains-Phillipse Manor, Hartsdale-Yonkers.

A BANK FORECLOSED AND WE OFFER EXCLUSIVELY

a hollow tile country house of four master's chambers and three baths; servants' section of four chambers; two acres, well planted, and big orchard; electricity, gas; vapor heating system; stable and garage; located on Harlem division N. Y. C.; 38 minutes out; price is $30,000; cost former owner $35,000.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
12 East 44th St., N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER

A very exceptional offering; one of the famous, beautiful estates fronting on the river, with private dock and sand beach; 60 acres of highly improved rolling land, well wooded; a thoroughly up to date brick dwelling of 20 rooms and 7 bathrooms; all the necessary outbuildings, including 4 cottages; within an hour's ride from 42d St.; very reasonable price.

NICHOLS & HOBBIE,
7 East 42d St., N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE BARGAIN

$24,000.

Stucco and hollow tile construction, 13 rooms, 3 baths; garage.

A few furnished houses at reduced rates.

Frederick Jenkins,
57 Lawton St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Est. 1853.

ASHFORTH & COMPANY

BRONXVILLE

Modern Dutch Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 501 5th Ave. plot 78x160; garage; $18,000. Murray Hill 148.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

District Bargain

Twenty-five-Room Dwelling, No. 18 Ridge Street, White Plains, N. Y., for sale. Entirely remodelled; all improvements; suitable for a sanitarium, rest cure, or convertible into a four-family house. Located within three blocks of the station. Large plot of ground. More lots can be added if desired. Property overlooks city of White Plains and surrounding country.

Price Reasonable.

Apply THOMAS HEALY, Columbus Ave. & 66th St., or your own broker.

NEAR TARRYTOWN

Gentleman's estate of 5 acres; dwelling of hollow tile construction, 3 master's, 1 servant's bedroom, 2 baths, living room 17x37, sun parlor; garage for 3 cars, with room; well laid out grounds, with many shade and fruit trees.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Town Dwellings and Country Estates
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6200 Murray Hill



High plot; 7 rooms, tiled bath, large porches, fireplace, 3 minutes station, 33 Grand Central; Overlooking country for miles. Now building. Easy terms. Inspect plans.

Other Stucco Homes, $6200

PARK VIEW HEIGHTS, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., Room 1715 Phone Murray Hill 6665

OWN A HOME
AT NEW ROCHELLE.

A fine home, in choice location; possession at once; lot 108x130; house has ten rooms; two baths; convenient to schools, churches and depot; price $14,500; terms to suit.

H. E. Colwell, 264 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. Tel. 400.

ALONG THE SOUND
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE

Exceptionally attractive dwelling, 7 family bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 7 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; 4 car garage, other outbuildings; 50 acres, beautifully landscaped, shade and fruit trees; tennis court; extensive Sound views; 40 minutes out; offered at a bargain or might rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42d St., N. Y.

A LUCKY CHANCE.

Scarsdale home, seven large rooms, two tiled baths, sun room, hot water heat, electricity, oak floors; near station, schools; 40 minutes Grand Central; $9,500.

MISSES NASH & KENNEDY,
489 5th Av. Vanderbilt 8262.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
FOR MAN WITH CASH

For sale, 3 tracts choice vacant land, ready for immediate development; they are within 5 minutes' walk of very popular stations, 35 minutes' ride of Grand Central Station, and in very desirable neighborhoods for choice medium price houses.

Streets are improved and have sewer, water and gas, therefore each of these tracts are ready to retail and will sell quickly for double the money they can be bought for.

Tract number 1 will cost $200,000
Tract number 2 will cost $350,000
Tract number 3 will cost $450,000

Terms 30% cash, balance to be paid as property is sold. Here is an opportunity for a man with cash to make large profits. Will be sold separately.

DAVID STEWART,
1 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 1150
Phone Bronxville 133

Along the South Shore
ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR RENT
BABYLON Vicinity WEST ISLIP

Exclusive offerings, large water front estates with commodious houses, spacious grounds. Furnished or unfurnished houses to rent for season or year. No Bungalows or Houses under $800.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22 Babylon

BEAUTIFUL NORTH SHORE
Residence Overlooking Sound

5 acres; superb view; gorgeous trees and shrubs; all-year home in garden spot; 5 fireplaces, 4 bathrooms, billiard room; solarium; parquet floors throughout; steam heat, electricity, and gas; all copper screens; double garage and chauffeur's quarters; private beach and bathhouse. For terms, photos, and other information, call or write, Stanley Agency, 508 Times Bldg.

Manasquan, N. J.
For Rent for the Summer,
LARGE HOUSE Fully and tastefully furnished. Garage. Care of well-kept grounds, with vegetable garden included. Rent $3,500
JOHN F. SCOTT 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

FREEPORT

Nine rooms and bath, hot water heat, hardwood floors, screens, and storm sash; garage, chicken-house, garden plot, grapes and fruit trees; plot 60x175; $6,100; cash $2,500. E. J. CARROLL, 34 South Grove St., Freeport, L. I. Phone Freeport 978. Open Sundays.

MALBA HOUSE

Fronting on L. I. Sound; wonderful view; a real waterfront home; large plot, 100x200; wonderful lawns and gardens.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

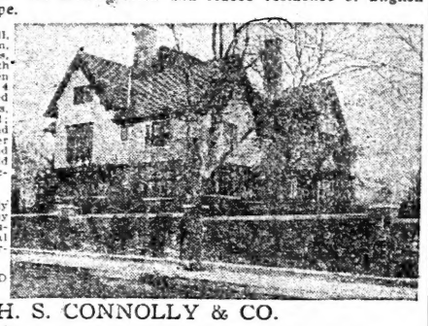
WESTBURY ACRES

A house building proposition in the best town on Long Island. Charles Crosby, 47 West 34th, Room 1214.

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

"RED GABLES," one of Montclair's BEAUTY SPOTS, offered for sale at a figure WAY BELOW cost of reproduction. Situated in the Heart of the South Side. An artistic brick and stucco residence of English Country Home type.



Containing large hall, library, living room, dining room, pantries, kitchen, sun porch with tiled floor, large open porches on 1st floor; 4 large bedrooms, 2 tiled baths with showers, sleeping porch on 2nd; 3 rooms, studio and bath on 3rd. Hot water heat, copper leaders and gutters; all that could be desired in construction and finish.

Plot approximately 250x150, with many coniferous and deciduous trees and formal garden, mostly of perennials.

FOR PRICE AND APPOINTMENT

H. S. CONNOLLY & CO.

Opp. Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J. Phone 147.

ONLY $3,500; ON VERY EASY TERMS

and $6,500 First Mortgage Buys This Fine Home and Beautiful Grounds. Plot 150 by 200 Ft. Express Sta. Easy Commutation to New York City.



12 big rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping balcony, big open fireplaces, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, oak finish and mahogany trim; fine tree-covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; only a few minutes' walk to R. R. Sta.; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lake and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. Write or phone CURTIS SMITH, 442 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Tel. 9887 Prospect.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$7,000 Semi-bungalow, living room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bath; woodwork old ivory; steam, electric.

$8,000 Attractive home in convenient location, 8 rooms, 4 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch, steam, electricity.

$10,000 Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, panel room, sleeping porch; every appointment. Lot 80x200. Fine view.

$14,500 Beautifully situated residence, 8 rooms, 2 baths, every convenience; garage; trees, shrubbery.

$16,000 Semi-bungalow. Lot 140x200. 7 rooms, tiled bath, sun porch, sleeping porch; garage; grand view.

$55,000 In exclusive Mountainside section; 1½ acres; 10 rooms, 4 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, servants' quarters, bath; garage.

MURDOCK

Opp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair. Phone 4616 Montclair.

THERE ARE DOZENS OF REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD

LIVE IN MONTCLAIR

BUT ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IS BECAUSE IT IS THE LEADING SUBURB OF NEW YORK CITY—THAT SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES FOR SALE:

ELIZABETHAN Residence, Lackawanna district. Contains large Living Room, Dining Room, Solarium, Kitchen and Butler's Pantry; 6 bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, large screened sleeping porch; steam heat; electricity. Plot 75 ft. front; garage. Built for and occupied by owner. $17,500

MODERN Residence, stucco and frame, containing Living Room, Music Room, Dining Room, Solarium, Kitchen; 7 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms; hot water heat; near station, and in restricted section. Garage $22,000

HANDSOME Colonial Residence on plot 105 ft. front; 13 Rooms, 3 Bathrooms; large Solarium; artistic interior trim; 3-car garage $25,000

FOR RENTAL UNFURNISHED

MODERN Residence, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths; large Solarium; wide veranda; month $175

BRICK Residence, attractive design; 11 Rooms, 3 Baths; Solarium; fine location; month $200

NOTE.—We are REAL ESTATE BROKERS—not OPERATORS; and we are not interested DIRECTLY or INDIRECTLY in any properties offered for sale or rental in Montclair or elsewhere.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.

Offices opposite Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

At home, June 15th, 1919.

Dear Mr. Homeseeker:

Many of you desire a suburban home of your own. Business takes me to Europe. I want to sell mine. This letter will enable us to meet each other. The plot has 166 ft. of actual water front, with riparian rights, running in depth 245 ft. to Lake Drive. A beautiful lawn with splendid shading oaks and many flowers and shrubs runs to the water's edge. The house is five years old and in perfect condition. There are 4 big rooms on the first floor, 4 fine bedrooms, 2 large bathrooms and sleeping porch on the second floor, and a pool and billiard room, maid's room, bath and store room on the third floor. Electric light, heat, water, parquet floors and all city conveniences are installed. Everything up to date and modern. And it is only a few minutes' walk to the R. R. Sta. Express service. Quick, convenient, and easy commuting to heart of Manhattan. The price is less than it has cost me to date: $18,500. Most of this can remain on mortgage. If you like the furniture I will sell that, too, at a bargain. Take a little cash, put aside your present rent for a few years and own it free and clear.

Sincerely,

Opportunity,
P. O. Box 529,
City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

MOUNTAINSIDE HOME, IMPOSING COLONIAL DESIGN. $11,000, Mortgage $7,000, Two-Machine Garage Included.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS ON TWO PICTURESQUE LAKES.

On beautiful square plot 150 ft. by 200 ft., covered with fine old oaks; elegant grounds; aristocratic surroundings and neighbors; only a few minutes from express station of D., L. & W.; 47 minutes on train to N. Y. C.; now ready for occupancy; fitted with every modern convenience.



12 big rooms; huge open fireplace; 7 large bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping balcony; all handsomely finished in parquet floors, white enamel and chestnut trim; very conveniently located as to markets, schools, churches and several country clubs nearby; nine hundred feet elevation; sparkling, pure artesian water.

Write or phone GEO. B. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. 6634 Audubon.



$25,000.00 for This Delightful All-Year Home

AN ideal eleven room house in one of New Jersey's most exclusive locations, six minutes walk to the station, on Lackawanna Railroad, eight hundred feet elevation, vicinity of beautiful lakes, and forest trees.

Good commuting service and only fifty minutes out. Magnificent rose bushes and other shrubs, fruit trees, etc. Lot 300 feet frontage by 167 feet deep.

Large living room with immense fireplace, entrance hall, dining room, library, butler's pantry, and kitchen on first floor. Three bath rooms, two enclosed porches, billiard room, electric lights, steam heat; hard-wood floors, stone basement under entire house. Garage connected with house.

Must sell on account of changing location of my business. In dealing with me direct you save broker's commission. Will make reasonable terms to responsible buyer.

Address William Wright, 1600 Broadway, 6th Floor.

Telephone—Bryant 8820.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

—Great Neck—

Gentleman's Estate or Developer's Opportunity

53

OF LONG ISLAND CHOICEST ACREAGE NOW AVAILABLE AT

$2,500 Per Acre

BROKERS PROTECTED

Send for map and full particulars

I. G. WOLF
1,270 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone Madison Square 6285.

KEHOE & GILLIAR
GREAT NECK, L. I.
Phone Great Neck, No. 1.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

REAL BARGAINS

HOUSES—Ready to Move Into.

$2,900 7 rooms and kitchen, not modern, but very little money will make it so; half acre of land.

$4,250 Large house, 8 rooms and bath; plot 100x100; on corner; will take auto in part payment.

$4,500 6 rooms, bath and kitchen, with modern improvements; corner plot, 100x100.

Other Bargains up to $13,500
EASY TERMS—PAY LIKE RENT
E. H. McWHORTER, 1,270 B'way, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Shore Front Estate

13 ACRES ACTUAL WATER FRONT. NO LOW LAND.

Attractive, delightful Hopse 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, breakfast porch, inclosed veranda, open fireplaces, surrounded by fine old trees. Stable and garage; bath house, bathing beach; gasolized motor boat. Adjoining and overlooking several large estates. One of the most desirable waterfront properties on the South Shore.

Will be sold complete with artistic Colonial furniture, to close an estate, for $50,000. Excellent value. Or will rent for the season for $2,500.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
Babylon, L. I. Tel. Babylon 22.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Great Neck, Long Island

27 Minutes from Penn. Station

6 Houses for Sale

ONE—REMODELLED FARM HOUSE, 7 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, in grove of beautiful shade trees, overlooking Spring Lake. Only $8,000; might rent.

FIVE—NOW BUILDING, all containing 6 bedrooms and 3 baths, on plots of one-half acre or more, two with fine views of Long Island Sound.

PLOTS FOR SALE

Will build to your order and finance operation.

These houses and plots are within walking distance of railroad station, are located on beautiful 18 hole golf course, with sand bathing beach on property.

HARVEY W. CRAW,
30 E. 42d St. Tel. 7654 Murray Hill.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COLONIAL HOUSE

Newly Decorated

$15,000

In Beach grove. 20 acres. Lordly view. Including Bungalow, gardener's cottage, garage, stone chicken house, stalls, etc. ½ mile from Park Ridge R. R. Station, N. J.

Ladd & Nichols

Tel. 1717 Greenwich, Conn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPLENDID HOME BARGAIN

Ready for occupancy in 10 days. Beautifully decorated inside and out to suit purchaser. The rent you now pay and a small payment down secures title; $8,000; plot 128x150 feet; 9 big rooms, 2 tiled baths; wide verandas; in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, markets, country clubs, churches, schools; trees, flowers and shrubs; convenient views; 700 ft. elevation; 5 min. walk to R. R. sta.; 46 min. on train to N. Y.; splendid commutation; in Jersey's most exclusive, convenient and picturesque residential section. GEO. C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Sq. Hotel, 71st St. and Broadway, New York City. Tel. 8400 Columbus.



NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANUFACTURING OR WAREHOUSE MODERN BUILDING

LOCATION NEWARK, N. J. Private R. R. siding, accommodating 5 freight cars.

PLOT 200x105, occupied by main building, 100x95, with corrugated iron shed 28x100.

DESCRIPTION Modern, fireproof, concrete and brick construction; 3 stories and basement, containing 40,000 square feet; 2 Otis elevators, high pressure steam heating and refrigerating plant. The building is constructed to permit erection of 3 additional stories.

PRICE $200,000. Terms arranged.

PRINCIPALS ONLY.
J. S. MAXWELL,
3422 Broadway, N. Y. C.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cranford, N. J.

Buy This!

Flowers, trees, a running brook, 3 acres of lawns and gardens; a real home of ten rooms, two baths, gardner's cottage, barn, chicken houses, etc. All for $15,000. Other homes from $6,000 to $100,000.

BLAKESLEE,
The Live Agent.
Office open all day Sunday. Tel. 102-J

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN

Excellent opportunity to buy at bargain price 649 acres on North Side of Long Island within hour and twenty minutes motor distance from New York and about two miles from the Sound; this property has several building sites which command extensive views of Long Island Sound and is especially adapted for gentleman's estate or for subdivision into several estates in parcels commanding views of the Sound. The property is now being farmed and pays fair return on money invested and could be made to pay a good deal more by stocking with cattle, sheep and hogs; has complete set of farm buildings and has excellent railroad and market facilities. For further particulars apply your own broker or T. M. Hodgens, 501 5th Av.

BAYSIDE

Delightful stucco residence, built under supervision of owner for own occupancy; convenient to water, with water rights. Containing 9 rooms, 3 baths, living and sleeping porches; garage, 96x150; $15,000.

Phone me at 641 Bayside

BRINTON C. BELL,
Phone 5673 Greeley. 47 W. 34th St., N. Y.

Executor Will Sell

ATTRACTIVE ALL THE YEAR HOME

Modern house, two baths, sleeping porch, hardwood floors, timbered ceilings, hot water heat, 2 car garage with quarters and hot water heat; acre of ground, handsome shrubbery, surrounded by attractive trees; convenient to the water. Price $25,000. Address

JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22 Babylon

Edgemere, Long Island

A new double family house, all up-to-date improvements; new furniture; double garage; half block from ocean. See owner, J. Mehrtens, Half Way House Sta., Edgemere, L. I.

FLUSHING COUNTRY HOME

12 ROOMS

Jamaica Ave. Section, 3 blocks to trolley, 5 minutes to R. R. Main St. station. All improvements; grounds 100x249; beautiful shade and fruit trees. Improved garage, 82x28, in extreme rear of property, affording an unusual business opportunity. Terms. Owner, H. A., Box 48 Times.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND

In the Cove Neck Section, attractively situated, furnished house, modern improvements, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths on second floor; garage; fine view, shade trees, nice grounds, excellent bathing beach; at a very substantial reduction from the original rental price of $3,000. Howell J. Lomax, 342 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. Tel. Vanderbilt 9295.

SUBURBAN HOME

Semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, plot 40x100; hot water heat, all city improvements; large front and side porches; 5 minutes of express station; 35 minutes to city; excellent neighborhood; possession July 10; price $5,500. Box G 784 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LITTLE NECK—GREAT NECK HILLS SECTION

In a beautiful park with magnificent trees, or in the open hills section with 15 mile view; small and large home plots and acreage; half hour from Pennsylvania-Long Island Station.

Churches, Schools, Stores, and Trolley at the Property.

220 B'way, New York City. Cort. 3262.
Little Neck Office, Jackson Av. and Little Neck Road. Bayside—2886.

GREAT NECK

Plot 50x125; 7 rms., bath; all imp., $5,500.

Plot ¾ acre; 7 rms., bath; all imp., $9,000.

Plot 60x100; 9 rms., 2 baths; all imp., $12,000.

Plot 80x150; 8 rms., 3 baths; all imp., $15,000.

Plot 1¾ acre, 12 rms., 2 baths; all imp., $20,000.

Choice building lots, $350. 4 blocks to R. R. Station.

J. EDWARD BREUER,
Great Neck Station, N. Y.

Old Colonial Homestead

FOR SALE OR RENT

30 Minutes from Penn. Station. On North Shore of Long Island.

Three master's bedrooms, three baths; in fine condition; beautiful surroundings, trees, shrubberies, etc., sleeping porches; solarium, servants' quarters, large living room; garage; deep soil, tennis, yacht clubs; brook, etc.; one minute from station. Price, $26,000. Liberal Terms; will rent at $2,500 per annum.

AUGUST JANSSEN

34 W. 30th St. 3207 Mad. Sq.
Sunday Phone 426J Great Neck.

$15,000 Will Buy

at your own terms

a beautiful home situated on the North Shore of Long Island, 35 minutes from New York, one minute from station, 5 minutes from bay. Colonial style stucco, tile roof construction; 8 rooms, 3 baths; oak floors throughout; sleeping porch; newly and handsomely decorated. Near Golf, Tennis, Yacht Clubs, Brook, etc. Photos and full particulars.

AUGUST JANSSEN,
34 W. 30th St. 3207 Mad. Sq.
Sunday, Phone 420 J, Great Neck.

PORT WASHINGTON

Charming residence containing 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, modern in every way, including sewer connections; plot 250 feet front by 125 feet deep. Garage and beautifully laid-out grounds, situated on high ground commanding view of Long Island Sound.

Words cannot express in this advertisement the advantages of this exceptional home, and should be seen to be appreciated, at the price of $21,000. So call up Mrs. Cornwell, 36 W. Washington, and she will show the property.

BRINTON C. BELL,
Phone 5673 Greeley. 47 W. 34th St., N.Y.

AT FREEPORT

Beautiful corner property, facing south, 150x200 feet; house of 14 rooms, bath and butler's pantry, hardwood floors and trim, porches on three sides; hot water heat with thermostat; cold storage room; garage for three cars; stable, two stalls, man's room over; garden plot and fruits; chicken house and run; wonderful shade trees, shrubs, etc.; screens for windows and porch; storm sash and doors. Owner will sacrifice for $18,000; value $25,000. E. J. Carroll, 34 S. Grove St., Freeport, L. I. Phone 978 Freeport. Open Sundays.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGES

At Mattituck, Laurel, Jamesport, Cutchogue, Southold, and Greenport; also a fine place at East Marion. On the Long Island Sound or Peconic Bay front. A very few places left to rent. Peconic Bay waterfronts for sale; also Summer homes and estates.

Silkworth

Long Island Real Estate,
Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

Country

Homes and Properties of all description.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.,
12 East 44th Street.
Country Department.
Tel. Murray Hill 1100.

North Shore.

Very attractive modern, house, 9 rooms and bath, hot water heat; sewer, gas and water.

Price $8,500. $2,000 cash.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.
1 West 34th St. 2295 Greeley.

FERGUSON HOUSES—JAMAICA

35 sold in 10 weeks.
20 now being erected.

Every purchaser saves $1,000 because Ferguson bought 80 acres in best residential district and buys all material at wholesale prices, which enables him to sell houses at prices below cost to builders who buy lots and material at retail prices. Buy direct or insist that your broker show you a Ferguson house. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 7376.

BARGAINS

One family, 6 rooms, tiled bath, $4,600; one family brick, 7 rooms, bath, $4,900; one family, 8 rooms, bath, 46x90, $5,900; one family corner, 7 rooms, bath, 40x100, $6,900; 2-family, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 20x58, $6,500; 2 family brick, 11 rooms, 20x100, $15,000. Inquire GUTTING BROS., Builders, Church St., between Fulton St. and Atlantic Av., Richmond Hill.

Delightful Suburban Home at Hempstead

Near Garden City; convenient to electric trolley and train, 40 minutes from New York; 8 rooms and 2 baths; large grounds; two-car plastered garage, replica of dwelling; English architecture; stucco finish and mottled roofs; never occupied. Price $17,500. E. F. Schwencke, Room 301, 277 B'way, N. Y.

A Great Bargain—40 Min. Out

Attractive cottage, 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, cellar and spacious attic, tiled bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric light, gas, verandas 2 sides, bay windows; large corner plot; fine neighborhood; worth $7,000, offered at $5,500, $1,000 cash, balance like rent; title guaranteed to you. DANIEL GERARD, 1270 Broadway, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

One family house, 11 rooms, tiled bath, hardwood trim, electric lights, furnace heat; garage; asphalt street; plot 40x92; price $9,000; no agents. J. D. FROEHLICH, 823 Church St., Richmond Hill.

Kensington—Great Neck

A Beautiful Plot on Arleigh Road, $3,000

STEWART HEMINGWAY,
Murray Hill 8862. 50 East 42d St.

LONG BEACH NEW BUNGALOW

California model, 5 rooms, with screened-in sleeping porch, electric lights, shower; $2,450, easy terms. Several for rent, furnished. Thos. J. Walsh, West End, Long Beach.

FLORAL PARK BARGAIN

An eight-room house for sale; all latest improvements; open fireplace; electric light, parquet floor, hot air heat; porch inclosed, screens. Price $5,400. Hall, 1,029 Croppsey Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale, Babylon, L. I.

DIRECTLY ON BAY.

COLONIAL HOUSE WITH FIVE ACRES

Comfortably furnished all year residence; one mile from station; has large living room, seven bedrooms, three baths and three fireplaces; electric light, steam heat and garage; its own boat harbor and an unobstructed marine view for miles. Complete details from

JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
Babylon, L. I. Tel. Babylon 23.

BUY THIS BARGAIN AT BEECHHURST, L. I.

OVERLOOKING L. I. SOUND.

House, 21 rooms, 5 baths, fully furnished; 3 stories; 2 fireplaces; 2 porches; splendidly located; plot 128x100.

FREDERICK BROWN,
Tel. 4932 Barclay 217 Broadway, N. Y.

New House, Garden City Estates,

9 rooms, 2 baths, garage; 2 blocks from depot; best neighborhood; low price; easy terms; or free lots as first payment.

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LOCATE NOW AT SUMMIT, N. J.

Attractive homes, well located plots, good farms, valuable acreage for sale.

Furnished houses for rent for season.

Communicate any week day with

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OCEAN FRONT FOR SALE CHEAP To Close an Estate at MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

Furnished modern house, 13-rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; two blocks from depot. Inquire of Shepler & Hennessey, Monmouth Beach, or Room 711, Times Building, New York City.

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9 miles to N. Y. Commutation $6.05.

Beautiful 7-room house, 5 minutes station; steam, gas, electric; hardwood floors, chestnut trim; all screens, awnings, deep plot, garden; excellent condition, $6,500.

BEAUTIFUL 8-room house, every impt.; plot 100x150 ft., storm sash; convenient to station. $7,000; $2,200 cash, bal. mtge. Edward S. Brown, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

$22,500

will purchase gentleman's estate containing 10 acres, at Harrison, N. J., 17 miles from New York on West Shore R. R.; two minutes from depot; 35-room house, completely furnished; extensive outbuildings, &c.; immediate possession. R. M. BOWLBY, Harrington Park, N. J.

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Substantial and Comfortable Home. Convenient to Station, School and Shops. 8 rooms and bath; all imp'ts; excellent condition; lot 68x154; $8,000.

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FREEPORT.

Worth $12,000. Sell $9,000.

Going abroad at once, compels me to sacrifice my beautiful all-year home, thoroughly up to date; in best section of Freeport, L. I.; fine, large verandas, beautiful shade and fruit trees; plenty of flowers and shrubs; garage for 2 cars; large barn, chicken house and run; plot 60x160; house has reception room, living room, Dutch dining room, with large open fireplace; pantry, kitchen, lavatory, and wash room on first floor; upstairs—5 bed chambers and bath; hardwood trim and floors throughout; steam heat, electric light, and gas; screens for entire house, including porch. Thomas Heenan, owner, 99 Rose St., Freeport, or phone Freeport, 534.

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COLONIAL HOUSE WITH FIVE ACRES

Comfortably furnished all year residence; one mile from station; has large living room, seven bedrooms, three baths and three fireplaces; electric light, steam heat and garage; its own boat harbor and an unobstructed marine view for miles. Complete details from

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112 and 116 Glenwood Ave., Jersey City.

Just completed and ready for immediate possession.

7 Minutes from Summit Tube Station. Other 3, 4 and 5 Room Leases from October 1st.

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11 acres of wonderful grounds, with running brook, gardens, house and outbuildings. Easy motoring distance; 20 minutes by rail.

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White clapboard house, large living room, fireplace, solarium, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; plot 80x175; high, healthy location; near station and trolley; $10,000.

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Ready for occupancy in 10 days. Beautifully decorated inside and out to suit purchaser. The rent you now pay and a small payment down secures title; $8,000; plot 128x150 feet; 9 big rooms, 2 tiled baths; wide verandas; in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, markets, country clubs, churches, schools; trees, flowers and shrubs; convenient views; 700 ft. elevation; 5 min. walk to R. R. sta.; 46 min. on train to N. Y.; splendid commutation; in Jersey's most exclusive, convenient and picturesque residential section. GEO. C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Sq. Hotel, 71st St. and Broadway, New York City. Tel. 8400 Columbus.

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ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Beautiful country place in the City of Englewood, delightfully located, fine old shade trees, grape arbor, etc., 1½ acre stocked lake; 20 room house with 8 acres of fine land; 7 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; garage with horse and cow stalls, 2 rooms upstairs. Will sell for $25,000 on account of death in family.

Place easily worth $35,000 now, and will double in value in a few years.

Act quickly.

JOHN J. LANE,
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Englewood	—	*Bernardsville*
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$50,000 to $150,000

Can be seen by appointment only.

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4-Room Bungalow $360

For Spring, Fall and Summer use for the whole family, containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, rubberoid fireplace and latticed piazzas, for $360 cash; ideal for week-ends and Summer use, this year and every year; one-quarter acre plots, $100 to $225 additional, according to location selected, and the plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 monthly, with immediate possession; location Cedar Knolls, in the mountains, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; elevation 500 feet; 75 trains daily; 80 bungalows built and occupied by congenial people, and only a few more can be accommodated. For full particulars call at the office or send for booklet and maps. W. B. CAMP, 225 West 39th St., New York.

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with all latest features, at Nutley, N. J., six rooms and bath; fieldstone porch, very distinctive; asking price $7,000; must be sold; owner going West; will sacrifice for cash. NUTLEY REALTY CO., Nutley, N. J., and 253 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 6084—Barclay.

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Budd Lake; 6 rooms, corner lot 50x150; artesian well; large veranda; shade and fruit trees; near lake; altitude 1,200 feet; commuting distance, D., L. & W. R.R.; price $2,000; $1,000 cash. G. Jurgens, 142 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—740 Belvedere Ave.

Beautiful suburban home, 14 rooms, 3 baths; high elevation; 2½ acres of lawn, shade trees, garage, etc. Address J. R. HILL, 8 and 10 Bridge St., New York.

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MANUFACTURING OR WAREHOUSE MODERN BUILDING

LOCATION NEWARK, N. J. Private R. R. siding, accommodating 5 freight cars.

PLOT 200x105, occupied by main building, 100x95, with corrugated iron shed 28x100.

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PRICE $200,000. Terms arranged.

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31 Miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R.

1,000 acres, high cultivation; 1,000 feet river frontage; apple orchard, small fruit of every variety, old Dutch Colonial house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric light, telephone; farmer's cottage, 6 rooms; cow barn, horse barn, garage; all farming implements and live stock.

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Price $17,000

Owner's residence, on a plot 100x150 feet, surrounded by fine homes with beautifully planted grounds, big shade trees, gardens, etc.; 11 rooms, 2 baths, very large sun parlor. New 2-car garage. Owner leaving town. Mortgage $7,000. Terms to suit. House could not be built for less than price asked.

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400 ACRES

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5,000 feet waterfront; can be sold as a whole or in part; suitable for manufacturing or home sites; owner has large interests in South and refuses to carry property any longer; a developer's opportunity to make a fortune.

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New and up-to-date home; eight rooms, bath, steam heat, open fireplace, hardwood floors, enamel woodwork; large veranda; high, sightly location; convenient to train and trolley; price $8,500; convenient terms.

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215 acres richest soil in State, level, stone free, dark loam; ¾ mile from depot; all new buildings; 40 acres apples; 2 acres pears; water; 10,000 feet on highway; sacrifice; great bargain. F. J. Hahr, 110 East 47th St., New York.

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DESIRABLE COTTAGE, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences, garage, large grounds; rent unfurnished to Oct. 1st; $500. Ferguson & Son, Asbury Park, N. J.

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ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Beautiful country place in the City of Englewood, delightfully located, fine old shade trees, grape arbor, etc., 1½ acre stocked lake; 20 room house with 8 acres of fine land; 7 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; garage with horse and cow stalls, 2 rooms upstairs. Will sell for $25,000 on account of death in family.

Place easily worth $35,000 now, and will double in value in a few years.

Act quickly.

JOHN J. LANE,
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FOR RENT

Furnished Cottage at

SPRING LAKE, N. J.

8 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 car garage; block from ocean.

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8 rooms; 4 large bedrooms and 2 baths on second floor; verandas, awnings, hammock, couch swing and canoe; garage, terrace, garden planted; beautiful, cool location on top of hill overlooking two (2) lakes and country club, within ½ mile; none's throw. Tennis, fishing, canoeing and dancing. Golf club within 2 miles; also 3 rooms and bath for light housekeeping, with garage, just suited for couple with machine. Five minutes walk to R. R. station. 1 hour to New York. Will rent separate or together. Low rent for balance of season. L. W. LITTLEN, Mountain Lakes, New Jersey. Residence Phone, 219-M Boonton. Office Phone, Broad 4583.

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Change of business necessitates selling this artistic home, 45 miles from N. Y., at Lake Hopatcong. Good commuting Lackawanna. Construction of bungalow stone and plaster, beautiful stone chimney, walks, porte, etc. Nine rooms, 2½ baths, 2 bathrooms, lavatories, extra toilet, heater, 2 fireplaces, beautifully decorated walls. Concreted cellar under entire house; concrete walks. Veranda across entire front facing south; magnificent view; lake water, 1,000 ft. elevation; fine air, over 200 ft. above front; garage, stable; finest fruits, beautiful shrubbery, rainbows. Lots of firewood. Exclusive agency. Z 422 Times Annex.

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Consult Me About Greenwich Properties.

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Twenty room house, 4 baths, 8 open fireplaces, electricity, open plumbing and gravity water system. Buildings in excellent repair, including stable, garage, power house, laundry, conservatory, bowling alley, farm houses, barns and silo.

260 acres of fine farming land, 25 acres of healthy fruit bearing apple trees. Splendid private drives, lawns, gardens and old trees. River frontage and a wonderful view of the Catskills, Berkshires and Hudson. 700 acres of woodland.

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Southern Exposure, Cold Storage.

Sound Proof Walls, Insuring Absolute Quiet.

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In the Hills of Somerset County

[illegible] estate, 50 acres, has an [illegible] with a large, [illegible] a swimming [illegible] all needful [illegible] other outbuildings, [illegible] of a gentleman's [illegible]

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thirty minutes from Times Square, on the very tip of the Palisades, commanding unrestricted night and day views of river and city; house of light brick, tiled roof, 16 rooms, 4 baths, extra lavatory; garage, on about 15,000 square feet of land; a beautiful suburban home within the reach of Manhattan.

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A property admirable in point of [illegible] and [illegible] New York. House of [illegible] rooms, 5 bathrooms, [illegible] sun parlor, [illegible] with gardener's living quarters [illegible] of ground. Price [illegible] estate interest. Immediate [illegible]

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A [illegible] IN EASY AC[illegible] NEW YORK, COMBINING [illegible] AND COUNTRY [illegible] DAIRY AND ORCHARD ON ESTATE; [illegible] BEDROOMS, [illegible] HOUSE, GAS [illegible] ALWAYS COMPLETELY [illegible] AND FURNISHED. [illegible] MODERN CONVENIENCE. [illegible] PRIVATE SUMMER [illegible] APPLY

Rosedale House, PRINCETON, N. J.

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[illegible] to delightful [illegible] the Hudson, seven [illegible] House [illegible] and beautifully [illegible] baths, [illegible] and open-[illegible] [illegible] for garage [illegible] for [illegible] value.

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THIRTEEN MODERN HOMES
[illegible] for occupancy [illegible] has a room house [illegible] $15,000 to a 12 room [illegible] Many [illegible] accommodation to [illegible] A little cash and [illegible] for details at
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[illegible] hour out; exceptionally beautiful modern residence [illegible] fruit, hot water heat;

MOST WONDERFUL VIEWS

[illegible] overlooking Duke's Farms; [illegible] abundance fruit, shrubbery, [illegible] spring water; healthy [illegible] to quick buyer. [illegible] Hall, 70 East 45th St., N. Y.

$10,500 Buys
ATTRACTIVE MODERN EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE
Splendid convenient location.
SUMMIT, N. J.
Shown week days only by
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Best equipped [illegible] buildings near New York. Famous [illegible] County farm. Two hours New York. Beautiful house; 9 master bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Grand location, [illegible] Wonderful barns. Compulsory [illegible] sacrifice on the dollar. Opportunity [illegible]

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AT
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COLONIAL HOUSE

½ acre, 5 master and 2 maids' rooms, 3 large living rooms, reception hall, etc.; 3 toilets, 2 baths, 3 open fireplaces, hot water heat, electricity, gas. Exceptionally fine construction and trim. Spacious, large porches; fine lawn, shrubbery and flower gardens, evergreens, fruits and vegetables. Ideal all-year home in restricted and select locality. Served by two railroads.

Price $25,000.00

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190 ACRE DAIRY FARM
31 Cows, 4 Horses, Pigs, Hens
Guaranteed Milk Income $4,500.

On State road. In construction, gas light; running water all buildings; livestock and equipment worth $7,800; 11-room house, 2-story cement floor barns, garage, other outbuildings; 150 acres most wonderful, all level fields, smooth, rich, and productive, worth $100 acre; cuts 100 tons hay; big acreage planted; heavy woods; near city, famous Mohawk Valley dairy section; sacrifice; completely equipped $12,500. Easy terms. Trieb, 874 Broadway, (18th St.,) 4th floor.

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Most stupendous bargain in State; nothing like it; everything brand new and right up to the minute; rich, artistic dwelling, 15 rooms, 2 gorgeous baths; sound proof floors, unique fireplaces, handsome decorations, perfectly wonderful lake and waterfall; also large trout brook; 20 acres; abundantly fruited; rare flowers and shrubbery; property actually cost $47,000 few years ago; on State road; $25,000 buys it.

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A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE,

high altitude, pure air; fine view of the Ramapo Mountains; over 70 acres; stock, crops and implements; fine buildings, 18-room dwelling, all improvements, furnished if desired; lawn well shaded; plenty of fruit of all kinds; farmer's cottage on the place; accessible to three railroad stations, within 40 minutes of New York. Address H. E. D., Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE 1 mile shore front with sandy beach.

500 acres timbered; houses will accommodate thirty; suitable for hotel or private estate. Bargain.

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ON SALT WATER
$30,000

Old Farm House and 1¼ acres, ½ mile from Greenwich Railroad Station.
Garage cost $7,000.
Sea wall cost $12,000.

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Must Be Sold. GREENWICH Riverside Station.
AT LESS THAN COST TO BUILD
$25,000; Easy Terms

1½ acres, lawns and garden; modern house, in A1 condition. Six large master rooms and 2 baths. Three double servants' rooms and bath. Stable or garage, two rooms. Private bathing beach, fine trees and shrubs. Fully furnished. A sacrifice will rent with option to purchase. Open for inspection Saturday and Sunday.

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SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND

Six master's rooms, 4 baths. Garage. 15 acres. Very cool and spacious.

$1,500 for Season.

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In Perfect Condition.

22-acre farm on "Compo Hill." 5 minutes' walk to the Sound.

HARRIET A. WAKEMAN.
Compo Beach, Westport, Conn.

SHIPPAN POINT—On the Sound, STAMFORD, CONN.

Over 1 acre, overlooking Stamford Harbor and Long Island Sound; 150 feet shore front with an excellent bathing beach; all-year attractive modern house; 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, steam heat; garage and laundry, with chauffeur's room in separate building; tennis court, garden and fine old shade trees. It is offered, to close an estate, at $40,000; immediate possession.

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BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH 8 MASTER'S ROOMS, SERVANTS' QUARTERS; ACREAGE, GARAGE, AND BEAUTIFUL TENNIS COURT.

IN STAMFORD, CONN.

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Beautiful and convenient location, electric light, steam heat, fireplace, bath, etc.; laundry with set tubs, large shade trees, garden, fruit, flowers, lawns; quick possession; will sell furnished or unfurnished. Owner, P. O. Box 564, Danbury, Conn.

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FOR SALE!!

Fruit and Dairy farm about 250 acres, including seventeen-room house, steam heated; three cottages for farm help; on high ground, overlooking the beautiful Willimantic Valley in Tolland County. Never failing spring of pure water by gravitation to all buildings. 3,000 peach, apple and pear trees in bearing, several acres small fruit. Every prospect now of fruit, enough to half pay the purchase price first year. For particulars address owner,

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New Colonial house, all modern conveniences; fully furnished and ready for immediate occupancy; large living room, library and dining room, each having large fireplace; four large master rooms, and two baths, maids' rooms, bath and dining room; superintendent's cottage; farm house, garage, outbuildings, and farm equipment, including finest Jersey cattle, horses, poultry, &c.; 200 acres, ice pond and three brooks; very attractive property; never offered before.

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FOR RENT OR SALE

FINE OLD HOMESTEAD SURROUNDED BY WONDERFUL TREES and shrubs; 17 acres; lake and grove; cottage and other outbuildings; beautiful view.

JONES REALTY COMPANY
Burlington Arcade, Stamford, Conn.

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Fashionable Tea House, etc.
Berkshires

Tea House—8-room building, large stone fireplace, bath, lawns, excellent water supply, also additional 12 room residence together with 55 acres of land; garage; select transient clientele; location, near Stockbridge, Mass.; this property has been successfully operated for some time, but the owners now wish to retire; energetic management will undoubtedly make this very productive; the property is offered at less than value of tangible property; less than $10,000; kindly investigate this unusual opportunity.

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Lake Winnipesaukee.

Country estate for sale, located on island of 25 acres, near mainland; handy for garage; includes entire island; master's house has three baths; completely and richly furnished; boathouses, auto-boat, &c.; numerous buildings, such as private den and library, &c., servants' lodge; tennis court; electric lights; $25,000; cost $100,000; other properties at $1,500 up; rentals for few remaining camps, $125 to $900.

H. Stewart Bossom, Meredith, N. H.

Gentleman's Berkshire Estate

300 acre estate, 12 room house, baths, large living room, with 6 ft. stone fireplace; 4 master bedrooms, sleeping porch; gravity water supply; residence near delightful Cascades; the property is located easterly from Dalton, Mass.; ideal property for a retired gentleman; as the owner wishes to leave for Europe, property is offered at less than cost. Photographs may be seen at the office.

ARCHER, 10 EAST 43D ST., N. Y.

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Furnished and unfurnished cottages for rent, Summer season. Village property and farms for sale. Hopkins & Parks, successors to T. J. Kearin, Clothing and Real Estate, 270 Main St., Great Barrington, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.

WATER FRONT
AT
GREENWICH

Offered for Rent Furnished

A most desirable estate unexpectedly listed, consisting of 2 acres, surrounded by water; dock, tennis court, spacious dwelling has large living room, dining room, maids' dining room, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms, 5 bathrooms; veranda commands exceptionally fine marine views. House is tastefully decorated and furnished; modern conveniences, gas range, excellent order; about a mile station over macadam road; attractive approach. Owing to the lateness of the season, property can be had at moderate price.

WM. F. DAY 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

COTTAGE FOR RENT

AT HAGUE ON LAKE GEORGE
NEAR ISLAND HARBOR HOTEL.

It is completely furnished for housekeeping. Ten rooms and bath, running water, electric bells.

Gas lighting fuel and ice free.

Lawn, beautiful grounds, splendid bathing beach. Rent for the balance of year, $600. Market facilities excellent.

Apply to W. D. MANN,
2 West 45th Street, New York.

Greenwich, Connecticut

For rent, attractively furnished, for season, 3 or 4 months, three well-located country residences at Greenwich; 6 to 7 bedrooms, 3 baths; well-arranged ground floor with spacious veranda; above one acre in lawns and gardens; garage, &c., on premises. Price $300 per month.

Everything listed that's here to be had.
Apply to

FRANKLIN EDSON
(Real Estate Broker)
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

FURNISHED HOUSES
Overlooking the Famous
Shinnecock Hills, Southampton and Atlantic

Closing out list, offering three houses, four to six master's rooms, every imp't; boating, private bathing beach, superior roads for motoring, largest golf clubs in America; ideal section of Long Island; reduced rates. Telephone or wire George D. Squires, Good Ground, L. I.

ON THE SHORES OF

Casco Bay, near Portland, Maine

A beautiful Summer home is offered for rent with privilege to purchase. Here can be found all the delights of seaside and woodland; house consists of 11 rooms, fully furnished, spacious porch, three baths, four toilets, laundry, electric lights, garage for two cars; write for details. Concord Realty Co., 95 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
IN THE ADIRONDACKS

The AIR renews energy, buoyancy, and nerve force for the strenuous business and professional man and tired and nervous woman. An ADDITIONAL WONDER OF NATURE. Write for 64-page illustrated cottage booklet. CHAS. H. WEEKS.

Kew Gardens, Long Island

Owner will rent completely furnished home, eight rooms, two baths, two large porches, one suitable for sleeping; antique furniture and chintz; formal flower and vegetable gardens; only small family; best references; $250 per month to Oct. 15. Telephone Horne, R. H. 2359.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.

GREENWICH

There are still several furnished houses left for rent for the season.

$1500 to $5000.

Ladd & Nichols
Tel. 1717 Greenwich, Conn.

Garden City, L. I.
For Rent

Completely furnished for the Summer, very comfortable colonial house; adjoins the golf links; plenty of grounds, large shade trees; six bedrooms and 3 baths on the second floor; all ceilings very high. Moderate terms.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.,
13 East 44th Street.

THOUSAND ISLANDS,

Near Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; island five acres; stone cottage, 10 rooms and bath, fully furnished; boat house, ice house; vegetable garden; motor boat, row boat, dock, &c.; full particulars; photo on request. Island, 37 New York Times Brooklyn.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Unusual New York Commuting Farm Bargain, $2,300.

Near live R. R. town, on 2 main lines; 2 acres wood; 10 acres productive tillage, suited all crops; poultry; fruit, 300 peach trees, 100 apple trees, other fruit, berries, grapes; 2-story house, broad verandas; beautiful lawn, shade, views; barn, large poultry houses, corn crib, &c. Distant owner makes big price cut for quick sale; only $2,300; easy terms; including tools, wagons, &c. Details page 45, Catalogue Bargains 19 States; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 2026G, Sun Bldg., New York.

50-Acre Truck and Poultry

40 acres clear, 10 acres in wood and meadow land; house of 8 rooms; barn, wagon shed, new up-to-date poultry houses to accommodate 1,000 hens; brooder houses to accommodate 1,000 chicks. Price for all, $5,000. Easy terms. Send for full particulars, also list of Farm Bargains free. "FARMS AT FARMER'S PRICES." H. L. BEILIN, 508 Landis Av., Vineland, N. J.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

Farms, Estates, and Country Homes. All sizes. Best locations. Advise wants. Will send description and other details. Graduate Agriculturist.

G. W. Zucker, Kinnear Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

42-Acre Water-Front Farm, $2,800; Over 300 Fruit Trees.

Mile and half R. R. town; boating, bathing, fishing in beautiful river bordering farm half mile; productive level tillage, pasture, wood; over 300 fruit trees, also grapes, 2 acres strawberries, raspberries, blackberries; good 6-room house, 48-ft. veranda; fine old shade; barn built 1912; commercial poultry house, colony houses, corn crib, garage, &c.; widow makes quick sale price $2,800; easy terms. Details page 84 Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 2026G Sun Building, New York.

85 Acres, $1,400; With 4 Cows, Heifer and

Poultry, pig, mowing machine, horserake, plow, cultivator, harrow, long list tools; half-mile town, stores, &c.; machine-worked fields, 25 fenced, spring and brook watered pasture; dairy products sold near door; estimated 400 cords wood, home-use timber; 100 apple trees, other fruit; fine view from the maple-shaded house; 2 barns, poultry house, &c. To settle now, everything closed out for $1,400; easy terms. Details page 24, Catalog Bargains 19 States; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 2,026G Sun Building, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

27-33 W. 20th St.
100x92
STORES & BASEMENT,
$10,000 Per Annum
Immediate Possession.

HESS
907 Broadway. 'Phone Gramercy—6062.

On 14th St.,
Between 7th and 8th Avs.

Plot, 72.6x103; will be improved with a two story and basement mercantile building; the location is most convenient and accessible and suited to many lines of wholesale business; long lease will be given.

SAMUEL KILPATRICK, 149 Broadway, Owner.

MANUFACTURERS & RETAILERS

Space and Stores for rent in choice sections of Greater New York.

For particulars address

F. R. Wood & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1899
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200 West 57th, Cor. 7th Av.

A HIGH CLASS
STORE for RENT

Exceptional location in Rodin Studio Building. Suitable for high class auto accessories or any high class business.

Tel. Circle 2560.
Resident Manager on Prem.

18th St., 9th to 10th Av.

Will alter to suit tenant; 3-story building, suitable garage, machine shop, or manufacturing and offices; about 4,500 sq. ft. MERCER, 266 West 23d St.

To Lease—15,000 Sq. Ft.

Two floors, all light; sprinklers. Low rental. Possession. Bleiman, 656 Broadway, N. Y. City.

STUDIOS—Artists, Writers

15 East 14th St., light room..... $8
246 West 14th St., large south room..... 15

Morris E. Sterne, Inc., 9 E. 14th St.

A LOFT BARGAIN

Net Income 15-17 Per Cent.
Leased to High-Class Concern.
Another, rentals over $55,000; price $480,000.
Principals, G 797 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Three-Story Building
FIREPROOF
13,500 sq. ft.
Sell or lease.

One-Story Building
Also
Three-Story Building
200 x 100
near Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.
Sell or lease.

Two-Story Building
FIREPROOF
130 x 90
Sell or lease.

Will Consider Building to Suit in any location and selling or leasing on easy terms.

CROSS & BROWN CO.,
18 East 41st St., New York.
Telephone Murray Hill—7100.

SALE or LEASE
46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

Plot of 6100 sq. ft. with additional 8100 ft. if required. Will take back mortgage.

IN THE EAST FORTIES
Plot of 8500 sq. ft.

Permanent Loan of $225,000 can be arranged.

Fred'k Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr.
11 Broadway. Bowling Green 5580.

Fifth Avenue Loft

FOR OFFICES AND SALES ROOMS. Between 43d and 44th St., New York. Entire Second Floor (5000 Sq. Feet.)

Inquire: E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc., PHONE: VAND. 3880. 530 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

DOWNTOWN CORNER STORE

Directly opposite Hudson Terminal entrance and subway station; term lease; suitable drugs, candy, haberdashery, etc.; principals only. For particulars address, W. P. A., Box 222 Times Downtown.

BROOKLYN.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR.
585-587 Fulton St., Bklyn.
Junction Fulton & Flatbush Av.

Windows on both streets, high ceilings, electric lights, steam heat, every modern improvement; low rent. Inquire

Jerome Property Corporation,
319 50th Av., Brooklyn.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn Factory Property

160 JOHN ST.

Loft 10,000 sq. ft.

In modern fireproof factory building, steam, electric power, sprinklers, exceptional shipping facilities. CLOSE TO JAY ST. TERMINAL, BROOKLYN AND MANHATTAN BRIDGES.

Can be seen on application to chief engineer, 160 John St. For information as to rent and occupancy, apply to

STERNAU REALTY CO.
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Tel. 3471 W. Bedford.

FACTORIES BUILT on small initial payments to suit all requirements; location as selected; railroad siding if desired. Carrying charges, 30c. per sq. ft. (Tel. 6300 Market.)

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC., Industrial Specialists
NEWARK, N. J.

WAR PLANTS FOR SALE

Two large new plants at Newark, N. J.; sprinkled; railroad sidings; ideal labor conditions and transit facilities.

WALTER BAKER CO. 738 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

THE CHATSWORTH,

344 West 72d St., at Riverside Drive.

A Few Choice Apartments from October 1,

3 to 9 Rooms

See Mr. O'Brien, Resident Manager.

ALWYN COURT

182 West 58th Street
Corner Apartment of
12 Large Light Rooms

Including living room 30 x 19, dining room panelled in quartered oak, salon, music room (or chamber), 3 master's sleeping rooms, each one having its connecting bathroom; 2 personal maids' rooms and bath, tile kitchen, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Unquestionably one of the finest appointed apartments in New York.

Price $6,000 per annum.

Inspection invited. Resident Manager.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Three-Story Building
FIREPROOF
13,500 sq. ft.
Sell or lease.

One-Story Building
Also
Three-Story Building
200 x 100
near Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.
Sell or lease.

Two-Story Building
FIREPROOF
130 x 90
Sell or lease.

Will Consider Building to Suit in any location and selling or leasing on easy terms.

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18 East 41st St., New York.
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46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

Plot of 6100 sq. ft. with additional 8100 ft. if required. Will take back mortgage.

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Windows on both streets, high ceilings, electric lights, steam heat, every modern improvement; low rent. Inquire

Jerome Property Corporation,
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FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn Factory Property

160 JOHN ST.

Loft 10,000 sq. ft.

In modern fireproof factory building, steam, electric power, sprinklers, exceptional shipping facilities. CLOSE TO JAY ST. TERMINAL, BROOKLYN AND MANHATTAN BRIDGES.

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LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC., Industrial Specialists
NEWARK, N. J.

WAR PLANTS FOR SALE

Two large new plants at Newark, N. J.; sprinkled; railroad sidings; ideal labor conditions and transit facilities.

WALTER BAKER CO. 738 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY PLANT

fronting on two streets, with driveway; large power plant; 60,000 sq. ft. floor space; shafting, pulleys; 40,000 sq. ft. of floor space immediately available; opposite freight station and water shipping facilities, if wanted. Terms to suit. Price right.

KRAEMER 776 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Water Front Factory

Will build modern factory to suit your needs on New York harbor; water front property; long lease or sale.

LOSEI REALTY CORPORATION,
Tel. Plaza 4563. 587 Park Av., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st Street
COR. OF BROADWAY
5, 7, 8, 9 Rooms
and 3 Baths

BUCKINGHAM COURT
312 West 99th Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths

5-7 West 91st St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths

Immediate possession can be arranged for a few of these apartments.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St., N. Y. C.
Telephone Barclay—6300.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

300 Central Park West
Cor. 90th St.

1-2-3 ROOMS

Furnished and Unfurnished

Restaurant on Premises

Apply on Premises or

BING & BING

119 West 40th St.

EXCEPTIONAL NEW AND MODERN

Colonial Studio APARTMENTS
TWO ROOMS AND BATH
120 WEST 71ST ST., N. Y.
RENTS $1,050 TO $1,500
For Immediate Occupancy

Representative on Premises or
BROOKS & MOMAND,
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 2267

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

in best sections of upper West Side. Centrally located.

For particulars apply to

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ESTABLISHED 1899
128 WEST 72 ST. PHONE COLUMBUS 6245

4 TO 8 ROOMS

Occupancy Oct. 1st; exceptional value; select house; one block from Broadway. Rent $65-$110. 87 Hamilton Place, S. E. corner 141st St.

Six & Seven Room Apartments,
209 DYCKMAN ST.
Near Broadway and Subway.
Telephone; First Class Order.

HOTEL BRISTOL

129-135 West 48th Street

NEWLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED ONE, TWO, AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, TO LEASE FOR PERIODS OF NINE TO TWELVE MONTHS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

T. Elliott Tolson, Pres. Chas. E. McGinn, Mgr.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Riverside's Finest Apartment House.

The Wendolyn
Riverside Drive
and 100th Street

Offers, with the Highest Type Service from October 1st,

9-10-11 Rooms

and Three Baths,
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

Corner Apartment.
Under Owner's Management.
Representative on Premises, or
DONOVAN ESTATE, Inc.,
80 Broadway.
Tel. Rector 8047.

Avoid Servant Troubles

Spencer Arms

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
of
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS and Bath

MAID SERVICE FREE
ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE
RESTAURANT SERVICE

400 WEST 118TH STREET
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets $1,500

ALL OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1,200

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL

CLIFFEWOOD-WESTWOOD
427-435 Ft. Washington Av.
BET. 179TH & 180TH STREETS.
8-9 Room Apartments
A FEW SUITES LEFT.
High Type Elevator House.
NORMAN DENZER.
Tel. Audubon 8707. 3807 Broadway

81st St. and West End Ave. So. West Corner.
APARTMENTS NOW READY.
2 ROOMS AND BATH
3 ROOMS AND BATH
2 ROOMS AND BATH, SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Adlon-Aljomar
S. W. Cor. 54th St., 7th Av.
High-class fireproof Housekeeping Apartments of
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Every modern appointment.
Supt. on Premises.

5 ROOMS

In most desirable high class elevator apartment house, at very reasonable rent; can be made suitable for doctor; immediate possession if desired. Apply
41 WEST 83d ST.
TELEPHONE, SCHUYLER 5607.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

129 EAST 82d ST.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,750
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.,
A few Apartments and Rooms to Sublet for the Summer.

BRONX.

New High Class Apartment House
1124 WOODYCREST AVE.
Near 166th Street, Bronx
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath
Apply MRS. CASE, Supt.,
1128 Woodycrest Av. Phone 7624 Melrose.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Riviera
790 Riverside Dr. (Cor. 157th)
5-6-7-8-9-10 Rooms
2 to 3 Baths.
Modern 13-story fireproof building
A. J. ODELL. Audubon 5400.

No. 12 Fifth Ave.
(Cor. 8th St.)
1-2-3-4 Rooms with Baths
Maid Service.
Modern 9-story fireproof building
Stuyv. 4338.

410 WEST END AVE.

at 79th St. Subway, attractively furnished, spacious and cool apartment; to dependable adult family, with references, will let at much less than regular rent to October 1st for purpose of keeping apartment safe and in good shape. $75 a month. Schuyler 8134 Davis.

ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE MARKET STIMULATED BY PUBLIC AUCTION SALES AND INVESTMENT DEALS THAT INVOLVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

The Demand for Vacant and Improved Property Shown by the Record Crowd That Attended the James Gordon Bennett Estate Sale at Which 472 Lots Brought $1,786,900—Vincent Astor Sells Times Square Property for $5,000,000 to a Syndicate Headed by Robert E. Simon

YESTERDAY marked the close of the busiest and most eventful week the real estate market has experienced in several years.

The market has been on the upward trend for several months past, and is growing stronger almost daily. New mortgage money is coming into the market, and many operators and builders have decided to go ahead at once with construction work despite the high cost of building material.

To meet the housing demand it will take several years of active building before the supply will be anything like normal. The consensus of opinion is that building material prices will advance instead of declining, and that valuable time will be lost if the housing problem is obliged to wait upon a cheaper schedule of prices. The findings of the Committee on Housing of the Merchants' Association of New York on this particular subject follow:

"Prior to the war private capital and private initiative kept the housing supply generally up to the demand. During the last four years the supply has gradually fallen off, while the demand has increased, until today the demand far exceeds the supply.

"It is generally accepted that the factors which are delaying the construction of apartments and houses are high costs and difficulties of financing. That costs are abnormally high as compared with pre-war costs there can be no question, but that there will be a substantial lowering of the price level within the next few years is open to grave doubt.

Great Rise in Prices.

"Recent publications of the United States Department of Labor tend to show that the cost of commodities entering into building construction as compared with the most of all other commodities is today less than at any previous time.

"The department has divided the 313 commodities comprised in Dun's Index into four classes and finds that the index price of farm products on April 1 was 116 per cent. above the 1913-14 figure, all other commodities except those entering into building construction 113 per cent., lumber 73 per cent., and other building material 81 per cent., from which it deduces that the person whose wealth is in farm products or other commodities can exchange those products for building products more advantageously now than ever before."

Since the first of the month a large number of building plans have been filed in each of the five boroughs, while the speculation in apartment houses, especially on Washington Heights and in the Bronx, continues unabated.

The most important feature of last week's market was the sale of the James Gordon Bennett estate property on Washington Heights, that sold at public auction in the Vesey Street salesroom for $1,786,900. The crowd that filled the auction room was the largest seen there in years, and the bidding was active from the moment the first lot was offered. It took about seven hours of continuous selling to dispose of the 472 lots, which brought an average of $3,770 a lot. Discussing the Bennett sale, Joseph P. Day, who auctioned the lots, said yesterday: "The Bennett sale once again demonstrated the exact correctness of the contention that bidders can be attracted to an auction sale in and out of season, and despite the condition of the sales market, provided the sale is advertised honestly and conducted in a simple, straightforward, businesslike way, with the full co-operation of the owners and their attorneys.

"No statement should be advertised or made from the stand that cannot stand the light of a strict investigation, and that the auctioneer, owner, agents, and attorneys are not prepared to carry out to the very letter.

"Such a sale deserves to be a success, and is a success from the very instant the buying public recognizes in it a genuine opportunity to get a 'square deal,' and to make the selling price up to the very moment of the last and final 'fair warning' and knock down.

"The Bennett sale has opened the upper heights to new building operations and has preserved to the City of New York, through the public-spirited action of Rodman Wanamaker and his associates, the site of old Fort Washington of Revolutionary fame, where the purchase of 36 lots for more than $230,000 will provide ample space for the erection of a monument of some other description to the memory of America's later day heroes.

"That purchase was, in fact, the most satisfactory outcome of the sale, which was held for another noble purpose: to carry out the terms of Mr. Bennett's will, in which he provided for the erection of a home for New York City journalists.

"In all my experience, and I have sold approximately $1,000,000,000 worth of real estate located in all parts of the United States and Canada, I cannot recall one that had so many satisfactory features, or that ended so happily for all concerned."

$5,000,000 Times Square Deal.

The second big feature of the week was a $5,000,000 Times Square deal. It was the largest in the section in several years and involved the Putnam Building on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, and Westover Court adjoining, which was sold by Vincent Astor to a syndicate headed by Robert E. Simon, operator and builder.

The plot, which has a frontage of 200 feet 10 inches on Broadway, is improved with a six-story fireproof building of terra cotta. It is fully leased until 1924, and yields a large annual rental. Adjoining it in the rear, fronting on Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, are ten five-story buildings. They were originally private houses, but several years ago were remodeled into stores and apartments by the owner and named Westover Court. These buildings are also fully leased.

Site for New Movie Theatre.

This is one of the largest single holdings on Manhattan Island. It contains 41,575 square feet. The dimensions are 200.10 feet on Broadway and 207 feet on Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. The entire property has an annual income of $520,000.

It is contemplated erecting a large moving picture theatre on the street plottage of the property.

Discussing the purchase of the property, Robert E. Simon said yesterday: "The Times Square section, of which the Astor property is the hub and which the syndicate organized by me has purchased, is one of the unique properties in the world. I realize that is a very broad statement, but I make it advisedly.

"The property was first offered to me by the brokers in August, 1916, and I have been dreaming, studying, and planning ever since that time of the future of this great centre and how best to utilize this particular property.

"It is the entrance to Times Square and stands out with a commanding view up and down Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and into Forty-second Street. It is almost centred between the Pennsylvania, Long Island, and Grand Central stations and the ferry to the West Shore Railroad. These railroads and their tributaries are arteries of travel from every part of the North American Continent to this city; the concentration of local and suburban traffic is greater here than at any other point.

Times Square Subway Ticket Sales.

"Few people realize that, notwithstanding the terrific congestion in the Wall Street district, the number of people concentrated at Times Square annually is greater. I estimate this from the ticket sales of the subway stations. Taking the figures for the same period at both points and multiplying by the days of the year, the combined ticket sales of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Interborough subways at the Cortlandt Street, Rector Street, and Wall and William Street stations are 22,100,000, while the total sales at the Times Square station at Forty-second Street amount to 22,000,000. The difference is actually in favor of Times Square, as on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays there is practically no traffic in the lower section of the city.

"If, therefore, we recall that Colonel du Pont paid over $275 per square foot for the Equitable site, we hesitate in estimating the future value of this property.

"If Mr. Woolworth were alive today and contemplating the erection of a great monumental structure with advertising possibilities, and had his choice as to location, I think it will be agreed that there is little doubt he would select the Times Square location.

High Leasehold Values.

"Leases made recently in the Times Square section have ranged from $10 to $45 per square foot, and when the transit systems are completed and the subways passing through Times Square are running from Coney Island to Jamaica, and from Brooklyn to Mount Vernon, and the present shuttle extended to Long Island, these rentals, which now seem high, will reach new levels.

"The theatre is contemplated to erect will be studied most carefully to provide comfort and ease in entrances and exits, as well as while viewing the performance and listening to the music. Special care will be given to provide for the army of residents, commuters, and visitors in New York daily who find themselves away from home or hotel with time before or between appointments or trains, who wish to relax and while away a long or short period. In railway parlance, this "short-haul business" is going to be increased by leaps and bounds as time goes on, and naturally the nearer to Forty-second Street the greater convenience such a gathering place will be to the public.

"Anyone who is contemplating to collect a large plot of land in a desirable location will appreciate the added value of having over 40,000 square feet in one ownership. These are but some of the many reasons which influenced the selection and purchase of this kohinoor of real estate."

$154 a Square Foot.

Two of the smallest parcels in Times Square strikingly illustrate this rise in value. One is the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, long occupied by Dowling's Café. It has a frontage of only 20.5 feet in the Square, but runs back 80 feet in the street and has a rear depth of 60 feet. Michael Dowling bought the parcel in 1911 for $375,000, an average of $154 a square foot, a record for value per square foot in the Square. On land alone, the assessment on this corner is now $300,000, an increase of 161 per cent. over the 1905 assessment of $115,000.

The southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, although only 40 by 80 feet, brought $450,000 in February, 1917, when Joseph P. Day sold it at public auction. He declared he was giving it away at the price, predicting that Sol Bloom, who purchased it, would have no trouble reselling at a handsome profit. The price averaged about $139 a square foot, and Mr. Day's prediction came true within a few weeks, when Mr. Bloom sold the corner to the United Cigar Stores Company for a price which was said to equal, at least, the record figure of $154 a square foot established by the Dowling corner.

Increased Valuations.

The transaction is typical of the rapid increase of realty values in and about Times Square. The first jump in values took place in 1905, when THE NEW YORK TIMES moved from its old home in Printing House Square to Times Square. The subway had only been in operation a few months, but the growth of Times Square may be considered as dating from the opening of the tall building at its southern end.

Since that date the assessed value of real estate in and around the Square, influenced of course by its location and by the nature of its improvements, has increased in value from 50 to 200 per cent. The following tabulation, showing the assessed value of important land and buildings in the Times Square district in 1905 and in 1918, illustrates the great advances in the last fourteen years:

	1905.	1918.
Broadway Theatre	$1,250,000	$1,500,000
*Brokaw Building	700,000	2,825,000
*Heidelberg Building	550,000	1,275,000
Knickerbocker Hotel	2,350,000	3,800,000
Times Building	1,600,000	1,850,000
Republic Theatre	225,000	425,000
*Rialto Theatre	650,000	1,100,000
S. W. corner Broadway and Forty-third Street	130,000	310,000
204 West Forty-third St.	30,000	105,000
*Putnam Building	1,216,000	2,550,000
Hotel Astor, original building)	3,200,000	3,875,000
	3,200,000	3,875,000
Hotel Wallick	850,000	1,325,000
*Hotel Claridge	510,000	2,270,000
New York Theatre block.	1,700,000	2,425,000
*Longacre Building	945,000	2,375,000
*Fitzgerald Building	475,000	2,100,000
*Strand Theatre Building.	875,000	2,308,000
S. W. corner Broadway and Forty-eighth St.	300,000	575,000

*Buildings erected since 1905.

Buys $750,000 Broadway Building.

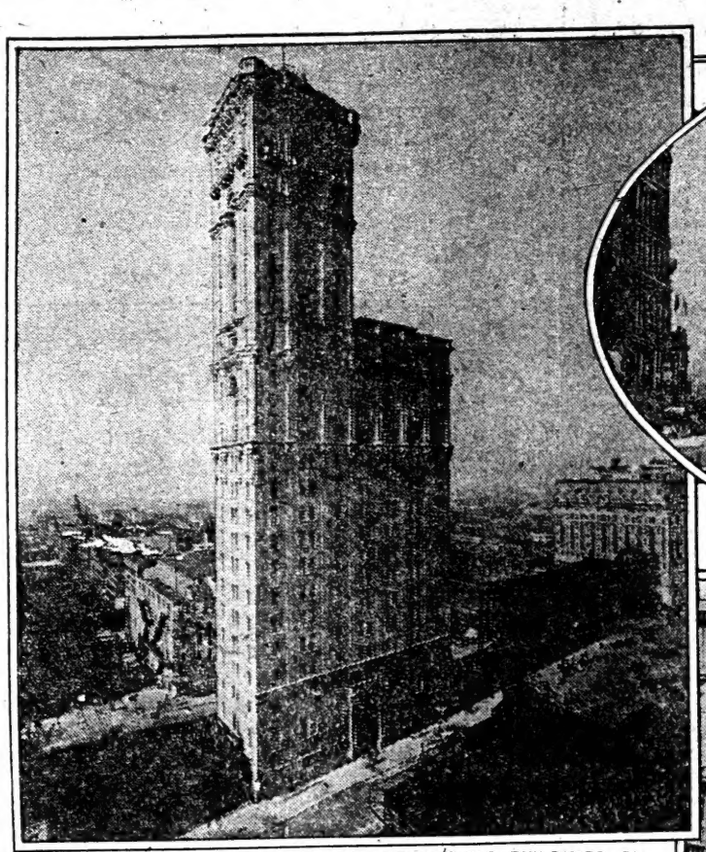
Another important Broadway sale of the week was the purchase by the Hulett Motor Car Company, distributers of Chandler automobiles, of the six-story and basement building, containing 94,000 square feet, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, from the Windham Realization Company, the holding corporation for Colonel E. H. R. Green. The transaction, which involved about $750,000, was negotiated by the Cross & Brown Company.

Community Clubhouse for Malverne.

Plans for the new Malverne Community Club, which will be built in this attractive home suburb, are about complete. A clubhouse is to be built on the recently acquired property of the club fronting 200 feet on Lindner Place South, 120 feet on Alynwick Road, and 120 feet on Nottingham Road.

The building will have on the first floor a large assembly room and dance hall, billiard room, cloakrooms, and butler's pantry. In the basement will be the locker room, shower baths, and kitchen, and on the second floor dressing rooms and steward's quarters.

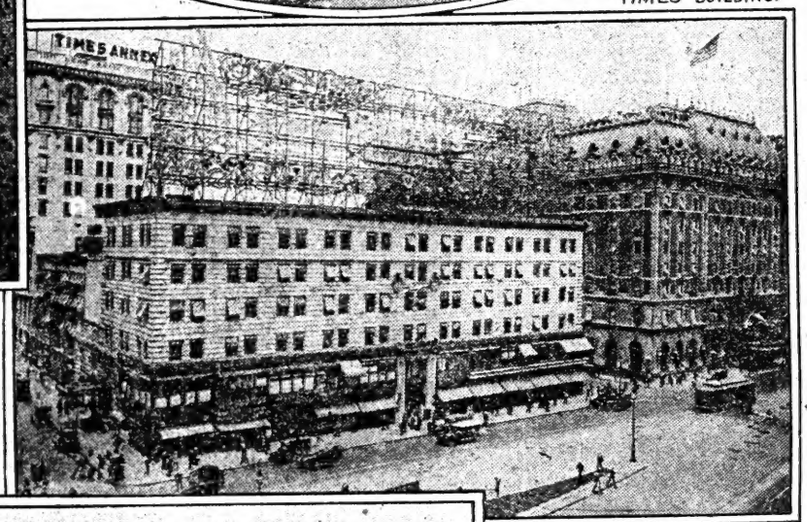
It is anticipated that work on the new building will be begun within the next two weeks, and an effort will be made to have the building ready for occupancy early this Fall. The club is now occupying temporary quarters on Norwood Avenue, Malverne. H. E. Garlock of Malverne is the architect in charge. The Building Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Alfred H. Wagg, W. J. Pickett, L. J. Bisbee, H. E. Garlock, and E. J. Christopher.



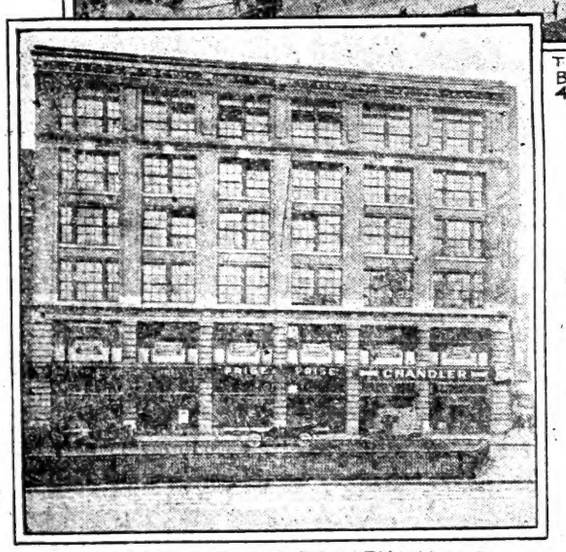
THE NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING SHOWING OLD BUILDINGS ON SITE OF PUTNAM BUILDING SOLD LAST WEEK.



TIMES SQUARE IN 1902 SHOWING PABST HOTEL ON SITE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING.



THE PUTNAM BUILDING BROADWAY from 43RD TO 44TH STREETS, SOLD LAST WEEK.



NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 62ND STREET, PURCHASED BY THE HULETT MOTOR CAR CO.

PROPERTY OWNERS WANT NEW BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION

The first victory in the fight for a new station on the Broadway subway at 122d Street was won last Tuesday at the public hearing before Public Service Commissioner John H. Delaney. The Harlem delegation was led by Harvey Bloomer, who spoke as President of the University Heights Taxpayers, and introduced the speakers to Commissioner Delaney.

Commissioner Delaney ordered the engineering staff of the commission to prepare plans and estimates for such a station, survey the section with a view of pointing out the return to the city in the way of increased assessed valuations and make a complete report.

The Interborough Company was the only opponent to the plan. Frank Hedley, Vice President of the company, while admitting that he sympathized with the people in the vicinity, explained that the road could not undertake additional construction at this time owing to its financial situation.

Senator Edward J. Dowling said the district which would be directly benefited by the 123d Street station is an educational centre of unequaled size and magnitude. He also stated that there would be enough of the approximate $20,000,000 taxable values around there to reimburse the city for whatever outlay this plan might involve.

Professor Rockwell of the Union Theological Seminary gave some interesting figures. He proved by the State census that the district immediately affected had grown about 167 per cent. in ten years, and that this does not include the 6,000 normal registration in the Horace Mann High School, Teachers' College, Barnard College, Institution of Musical Art, and his own institution, the Union Theological Seminary. "It will be difficult to find a larger increase in population elsewhere," Professor Rockwell concluded, "and I ask the commission to grant our petition."

The Civic Circle of the Thirteenth Assembly District filed a resolution in favor of the station. The organization's headquarters are at 100 Claremont Avenue. Frank Damrosch, director of the Institute of Musical Art, with an annual registration of 700 pupils, stated that a station at 122d Street would attract a great many people to the monuments on the Drive and therefore prove good for the road. He suggested "Grant Monument Station" as the name of the projected station.

Dr. J. Gardner Smith, President of the Harlem Board of Commerce, stated that the station at 122d Street would eliminate unnecessary delay at both 116th Street and Manhattan Street stations. He also spoke in favor of the station by reason of the vast crowds assembling on Columbia Green for many free concerts given there.

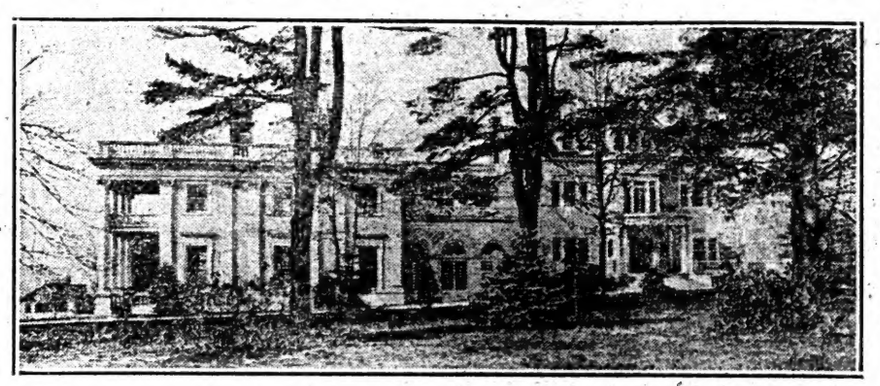
Mr. McDonald of Teachers' College told of the increased registration in his institution and the purchase of additional dormitories to show the growth of the section.

Arlington C. Hall of the A., C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company, which has constructed some of the largest high-class apartment houses on the west side, showed by facts and figures why it would be a paying investment to the city and the Interborough to build the station at once.

Counselor Peacock for the Interborough stated that there were several difficulties in this proposal—one, the operation on a 3 per cent. grade; another, the financial question. According to his statement the last estimate received by the company for the station amounted to $250,000. He added that it was reasonable to assume that this will have about doubled since then.

The matter now rests with Commissioner Delaney. Another formal application on behalf of the Harlem Board of Commerce will be made as soon as all the plans and estimates are in.

COLONEL JACOB RUPPERT SELLS TARRYTOWN ESTATE



The Property Held at $110,000 Was Sold to a Retired New York Business Man for Occupancy.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Builder Buys Corner Opposite Schwab Mansion as Site for 14-Story Apartment.

DEAL INVOLVES ABOUT $2,000,000

Apartment House Properties in Good Demand by Investors—Active Buying in the Suburbs.

An important transaction that will provide additional housing facilities in the west side apartment house section was closed yesterday by Henry Mayer, who purchased a plot 122.2 by 100 on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street as a site for a fourteen-story apartment hotel.

Max Rafalsky & Co. conducted the negotiations to assemble this plot, the individual sellers being the Paterno Construction Company, Daniel Freedman, and Judge Gavegan. The site is directly opposite the Charles M. Schwab mansion.

This is one of the first important building operations on the west side since the war, and shows the confidence of Mr. Mayer, who in the last twenty years has built some 200 houses in New York City, in the stability of prices of labor and material. It involves an expenditure of more than $2,000,000.

$350,000 Heights Corner Sold.

Henry Dryer sold to the Union Chemical Glassware Company the northwest corner of Broadway and 168th Street, known as the Carrollton, a six-story elevator apartment house having seven apartments on a floor, with five stores, fronting 50 feet on Broadway and 150 feet on 168th Street. The property was held at $350,000. J. Scott negotiated the sale.

Investor Buys $85,000 Apartment.

William Steinberg purchased from Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, for investment, 1,392 Madison Avenue, a six-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100. The property was held at $85,000, the buyer paying all cash.

$47,000 Sale on the Heights.

The Traffic Realty Company sold to E. Sharum, 502 West 176th Street, a five-story new-law apartment, on a plot 44 by 100, held at $47,000. Charles L. Moore and H. A. Raymond negotiated the sale.

Resale in East Harlem.

James H. Cruikshank has resold to Hyman Bornstin the vacant lot at 51 East 112th Street, 25 by 100, assessed at $10,000. S. Jaffe was the broker.

Private Dwelling Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for Albert Haisstetter 320 West Eighty-fifth Street, a four-story, low-stoop dwelling, 16.8 by 80 by 102.2, to a client for occupancy.

Tenement Deals.

A. G. Thompson & Co. and Louis Block sold the five-story tenement, 25 by 100, 103 West 138th Street, for Harry De More to Leopold Weis, for $21,750.

John R. Davidson sold for James Baird the four-story tenement with stores, at the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, on plot 50 by 50, held at $40,000. The buyer is an investor.

Buying in the Bronx.

Nicholas Lopard resold for Mrs. Catherine Boeglen the four-story detached four-family brick flat, lot 25 by 100, 1,441 Bryant Avenue, to Samuel Amdur for investment; also sold for William Heisterger the three-story detached two-family brick house, 25 by 100, 1,502 Bryant Avenue, to Simon Kandel for a home.

William Peters & Co. sold to a client the two three-story frame buildings containing stores, 401 and 403 East 242d Street, Woodlawn Heights.

Brooklyn.

Martin H. Oakwood sold 266 Seventy-ninth Street, Bay Ridge, a two-story two-family brick dwelling for Mrs. Margaret Meyer to a client for occupancy.

The Realty Trust sold for Alco Building Company two one-family semi-detached brick dwellings in Mapleton Park: 2,033 Sixty-third Street, to Samuel Lang, and 2,162 Sixty-sixth Street, to Harry Jacobson; also for Artee Realty Corporation the three two-family brick dwellings in Borough Park: 1,351 Forty-third Street to James Prest; 1,357 Forty-third Street to John Chio, and 1,967 Fifty-second Street to Margaret A. Maloney.

Calder's Real Estate Company sold for the Circle Realty Company four detached houses, 1,938, 1,944, 1,948, and 1,954 East Seventeenth Street, between Avenues S and T, to Aron Kady, who bought for investment.

Walter S. Beaver sold for the Brooklyn City Railway Company to a client who will improve the property located on the southwest corner of Gates Avenue and St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, having a frontage of 300 feet on Gates Avenue and 100 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue.

The Bulkley & Horton Co. has sold 281 Twenty-fourth Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, two-story and basement brick dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, for the estate of James Ochterloney to a client for occupancy. The same brokers sold the other two houses adjoining within the last week.

Arthur H. Strong purchased the southwest corner of Ocean Avenue and Ditmas Avenue, Flatbush, 100 by 131, from Pomeroy Burton of London. The buyer will develop the property with a private dwelling costing approximately $60,000.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold to Richard P. Atkins of Oakland Avenue a plot 50 by 120 feet on Bement Avenue, near Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton, upon which the buyer will erect a private dwelling.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. Albert Johntra sold the property at 168 Madison Avenue, Flushing, owned by Mary F. Darlington of Westchester, Penn., to Lawrence S. Folger of College Point. The plot is 40 by 145 feet, improved with a one-family dwelling.

New Jersey.

F. M. Crawley & Bros. of Montclair sold the residential property on the east side of south Mountain Avenue, Montclair, for Mrs. E. Chein to Percy H. Johnston, Vice President of the Chemical National Bank.

The estate of Elizabeth Goerdes sold a plot at 447 Bergen Street, Newark, to Frank Segal through Feist & Feist, Inc. The new owner will immediately begin the erection of a garage on the site.

$200,000 Plant for Pathe Freres.

A plant to cost upward of $200,000 is to be erected by the Pathé Frères Phonograph Company on a large site acquired recently at 28 to 30 Grand avenue, Brooklyn. It is to be a seven-story structure, of brick and concrete construction, fronting 119 feet and having a depth of ninety feet. The White Fireproofing Company has the general contract. Russell G. Cory is the architect.

FAMOUS AUCTIONS OF CITY REALTY

Bennett Sale Ranks as One of Manhattan's Largest Estate Offerings.

PRICES OF FORMER DAYS

Interesting History of the Morgenthau Heights Tract Sold Eighteen Years Ago.

In the romantic realty history of New York City there is nothing more interesting than its auction sales of large undivided estates. Almost without exception every big auction offering has not only stimulated the realty market but has led to a revival of building operations, opening new areas for housing accommodations and leading to a material improvement of various sections of the city.

There is no reason to suppose that the dispersal of the Bennett tract on upper Washington Heights last week will be any exception to this rule. With excellent transit facilities at hand and permanent improvements in the immediate vicinity, the so-called Fort Washington apartment house area will, in a short time, move northward several blocks.

The Bennett sale suggests two interesting comparisons, one as to its general importance with other large auction sales and the other connected with its future improvement as contrasted to the large tract immediately below it which was disposed of at a noteworthy auction in 1891.

Considered from its financial importance as a realty epoch in the city, the Bennett sale will stand as one of the great auction events. Bringing a total of $1,786,900, it is only exceeded by about half a dozen realty estate offerings, and some of the latter included highly developed and valuable properties in the heart of the business and residential districts.

High Record for Values.

The high record for value received in the history of the city's realty auctions is held by the Aldrich estate sale in 1905, which brought a total of $4,911,500. It included twenty-six improved plots and 491 lots, many of the former being on lower Broadway. Next comes the Joshua Jones estate sale, in 1888 and 1889, which brought a total of $3,949,250. It included several blocks of west side property, downtown business parcels and Fifth Avenue residences. Third on the list is the memorable Morris Park sale in 1913, when 3,071 lots were disposed of for $3,779,800. The three sales extending over several years of the old Dyckman estate rank next in order with a total of more than $3,000,000. Then in recent years come the Bruce estate sale in December, 1910, consisting of many improved parcels in the Broadway business centre, bringing $2,299,450, and the Pinkney estate sale, taking in a part of the historic Watt farm in Harlem, in addition to Fifth Avenue and west side parcels, which realized a total of $2,188,450. The Doherty estate sale in 1907, consisting of choice Seventh Avenue and west side plots between Thirtieth and Fiftieth Streets, brought $1,913,356. Next in order, so far as the records are obtainable, comes the Bennett sale.

The Henry Morgenthau Sale.

The building future of the Bennett lots was frequently contrasted prior to the auction to the remarkable development of the tract immediately to the south. It was a good comparison, as that tract was sold at auction and has established a model, it might be said, for the coming improvement of the Bennett estate. This property was sold by Henry Morgenthau in the name of the Washington Heights Improvement Company. It comprised 411 lots extending from Broadway to Audubon, Amsterdam, and Wadsworth Avenues, between 178th and 181st Streets.

The tract has an interesting realty history. Originally part of the Cheesebrough estate, it was sold by the heirs to George Ehret, the brewer, in 1879, for $350,000. He held it two years and then sold it to Governor Edwin D. Morgan, who was Governor of New York State during part of the civil war, at a profit of $100,000. In closing up the latter's estate the banking firm of Morgan & Bliss took over the property at a valuation of $400,000. The bankers held it for ten years, demanding a good price, realizing that a large part of it was Broadway property and bound to be valuable in the near future.

Bought for $980,000.

In 1891, Henry Morgenthau, who was then one of the active realty operators in the city, bought the tract in the name of the Washington Heights Improvement Company for a stated consideration of $980,000. He cut it up into building plots, and the auction was a big realty event. It brought a total of $1,494,300, an advance of more than $500,000 on the purchase price, and also showing Mr. Morgenthau's faith in the selling value of well-situated Manhattan property. At that sale the southeast corner of Broadway and 178th Street brought $5,050. Inside lots on the block went for $3,050 to $3,500. The southeast corner of Broadway and 181st Street brought $9,200, the highest price for a single lot in the sale. It was 25.6 by 93.5 feet. The opposite northeast corner went for $8,200. Other Broadway corners went from $4,800 to $7,500.

Sales of Earlier Years.

One of the important west side sales of earlier years was that of the Elmwood farm. It consisted of 487 lots, comprising the area between Central Park West and Amsterdam Avenue, Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fourth Streets, now one of the choicest apartment-house sections in that part of the city. It was the old Jauncey farm and had been purchased in 1798 by William Jauncey from Charles Ward Apthorp for $25,000. The sale in 1860 brought a total of $633,100. In 1873 the Carman estate of more than 125 lots, facing Broadway and extending westward between 151st and 153d Streets, was sold at auction for $801,736. The Jumel estate sale, surrounding the present Jumel or Morris house, in 1882, was another important dispersal of choice west side property, ready for improvement. It brought $1,089,027.

More recent sales of interest include the two Whitney estate sales in 1908 and 1909 for $1,309,325; the West Bronx estate of Lewis Gouverneur Morris in 1910 for $412,765; a night sale of Hunt's Point lots by Joseph P. Day, in 1910, for $427,050, and the Van Cortlandt estate sale in 1912, consisting of 719 lots in the Van Cortlandt Park section, for $1,449,715.